

FACT SHEET: 2Q 2019

HOW GEORGIA SCHOOLS RANK

► BUSINESSFORWARD

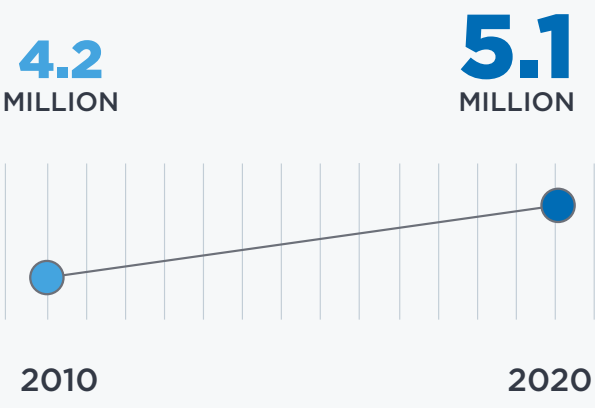
HOW THE UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA RANK

RANK	READING	MATH	SCIENCE
1	SINGAPORE	HONG KONG	SINGAPORE
2	CANADA	MACAU	JAPAN
3	HONG KONG	CHINESE TAIPEI	ESTONIA
4	FINLAND	JAPAN	CHINESE TAIPEI
5	IRELAND	BSJG	FINLAND
6	ESTONIA	KOREA	MACAU
7	KOREA	SWITZERLAND	CANADA
8	JAPAN	ESTONIA	VIETNAM
9	NORWAY	CANADA	HONG KONG
10	GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	BSJG
11	MACAU	DENMARK	KOREA
12	NEW ZEALAND	FINLAND	NEW ZEALAND
13	POLAND	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
14	SLOVENIA	BELGIUM	AUSTRALIA
15	NETHERLANDS	GERMANY	GERMANY
16	AUSTRALIA	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS
17	DENMARK	POLAND	UNITED KINGDOM
18	SWEDEN	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
19	BELGIUM	AUSTRIA	IRELAND
20	FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	BELGIUM
21	PORTUGAL	VIETNAM	DENMARK
22	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	POLAND
23	CHINESE TAIPEI	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	PORTUGAL
24	UNITED STATES	SWEDEN	NORWAY
25	SPAIN	FRANCE	AUSTRIA
26	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE
27	BSJG	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES
28	OECD AVERAGE	UNITED KINGDOM	CZECH REPUBLIC
29	SWITZERLAND	ITALY	OECD AVERAGE
30	LATVIA	OECD AVERAGE	SPAIN
31	CROATIA	ICELAND	SWEDEN
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	LUXEMBOURG	LATVIA
33	VIETNAM	SPAIN	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
34	AUSTRIA	LATVIA	LUXEMBOURG
35	ITALY	MALTA	ITALY
36	ICELAND	LITHUANIA	HUNGARY
37	LUXEMBOURG	HUNGARY	BUENOS AIRES
38	ISRAEL	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	CROATIA
39	BUENOS AIRES	ISRAEL	LITHUANIA
40	LITHUANIA	UNITED STATES	ICELAND

RANK	OVERALL BEST STATES FOR EDUCATION	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD RANK	MEET ACT/SAT BENCHMARKS	2 YEAR COLLEGE GRAD RATE/RANK	4 YEAR COLLEGE GRAD RATE/RANK
1	MASSACHUSETTS	IOWA	CONNECTICUT	SOUTH DAKOTA	DELAWARE
2	NEW JERSEY	NEW JERSEY	MASSACHUSETTS	FLORIDA	VIRGINIA
3	UTAH	ALABAMA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ALASKA	IOWA
4	NEW HAMPSHIRE	TEXAS	MICHIGAN	NORTH DAKOTA	NEW HAMPSHIRE
5	IOWA	NEBRASKA	IDAHO	TENNESSEE	WASHINGTON
6	WASHINGTON	WISCONSIN	NEW JERSEY	UTAH	NEW JERSEY
7	FLORIDA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	VERMONT	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA
8	VERMONT	KENTUCKY	HAWAII	KANSAS	FLORIDA
9	NEBRASKA	TENNESSEE	VIRGINIA	WYOMING	VERMONT
10	NORTH DAKOTA	MISSOURI	DELAWARE	NEVADA	CONNECTICUT
11	MARYLAND	VERMONT	NORTH CAROLINA	WISCONSIN	MARYLAND
12	VIRGINIA	MAINE	RHODE ISLAND	NEBRASKA	PENNSYLVANIA
13	MINNESOTA	MASSACHUSETTS	NEW YORK	MINNESOTA	NORTH CAROLINA
14	CONNECTICUT	CONNECTICUT	FLORIDA	MISSISSIPPI	MICHIGAN
15	WYOMING	INDIANA	INDIANA	WASHINGTON	ILLINOIS
16	NORTH CAROLINA	MARYLAND	PENNSYLVANIA	IOWA	NEW YORK
17	SOUTH DAKOTA	NORTH DAKOTA	MAINE	OKLAHOMA	SOUTH CAROLINA
18	WISCONSIN	WEST VIRGINIA	MARYLAND	ILLINOIS	ARIZONA
19	MAINE	MONTANA	SOUTH DAKOTA	KENTUCKY	WISCONSIN
20	COLORADO	VIRGINIA	COLORADO	MAINE	MASSACHUSETTS
21	KANSAS	KANSAS	TEXAS	ARKANSAS	MINNESOTA
22	MONTANA	ILLINOIS	SOUTH CAROLINA	COLORADO	OREGON
23	NEW YORK	DELAWARE	GEORGIA	VIRGINIA	NEBRASKA
24	ILLINOIS	NORTH CAROLINA	MONTANA	NEW YORK	RHODE ISLAND
25	MISSOURI	ARKANSAS	WISCONSIN	MONTANA	COLORADO
26	CALIFORNIA	UTAH	ILLINOIS	GEORGIA	INDIANA
27	RHODE ISLAND	PENNSYLVANIA	MINNESOTA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	WYOMING
28	TENNESSEE	WYOMING	NORTH DAKOTA	MISSOURI	KANSAS
29	HAWAII	SOUTH DAKOTA	WASHINGTON	LOUISIANA	MISSOURI
30	IDAHO	RHODE ISLAND	MISSOURI	IDAHO	HAWAII
31	GEORGIA	OKLAHOMA	OHIO	OHIO	OHIO
32	DELAWARE	CALIFORNIA	NEBRASKA	NEW JERSEY	MISSISSIPPI
33	OREGON	MINNESOTA	IOWA	ALABAMA	TEXAS
34	KENTUCKY	HAWAII	UTAH	OREGON	GEORGIA
35	INDIANA	MISSISSIPPI	KENTUCKY	WEST VIRGINIA	ALABAMA
36	MICHIGAN	OHIO	OREGON	NORTH CAROLINA	NORTH DAKOTA
37	TEXAS	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	HAWAII	KENTUCKY
38	PENNSYLVANIA	MICHIGAN	CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS	TENNESSEE
39	OKLAHOMA	NEW YORK	WEST VIRGINIA	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH DAKOTA
40	ALASKA	IDAHO	LOUISIANA	MARYLAND	MAINE
41	OHIO	GEORGIA	OKLAHOMA	ARIZONA	OKLAHOMA
42	ARKANSAS	WASHINGTON	ALASKA	NEW MEXICO	WEST VIRGINIA
43	ARIZONA	FLORIDA	NEVADA	VERMONT	NEVADA
44	NEVADA	LOUISIANA	KANSAS	CONNECTICUT	UTAH
45	WEST VIRGINIA	ARIZONA	ALABAMA	TEXAS	LOUISIANA
46	MISSISSIPPI	COLORADO	WYOMING	DELAWARE	MONTANA
47	ALABAMA	ALASKA	ARKANSAS	RHODE ISLAND	ARKANSAS
48	SOUTH CAROLINA	OREGON	ARIZONA	MICHIGAN	NEW MEXICO
49	LOUISIANA	NEVADA	MISSISSIPPI	SOUTH CAROLINA	IDAHO
50	NEW MEXICO	NEW MEXICO	NEW MEXICO	INDIANA	ALASKA

GEORGIA AND THE FUTURE OF WORK

EMPLOYMENT IN GEORGIA IS GROWING



JOB REQUIREMENTS ARE CHANGING

IN 2014-15

68%

of job postings required an associate's degree or higher

**GEORGIA
HIGH SCHOOLS
MUST STEP UP**

TOO MANY STUDENTS DROP OUT:



1 IN 5
STUDENTS



1 IN 4
LATINO STUDENTS



**DO NOT
GRADUATE
WITH THEIR
CLASS**

TOO FEW GRADUATE COLLEGE-READY:

All students



ENGLISH 72%

Black students



ENGLISH 54%



MATH 43%



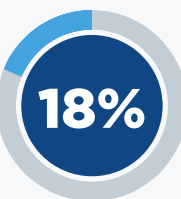
MATH 22%

MOST GRADUATES GO ON TO COLLEGE:

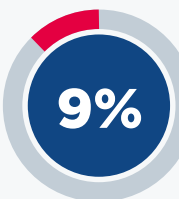


of graduates enroll in some form of postsecondary education

BUT MANY REQUIRE REMEDIAL COURSES:

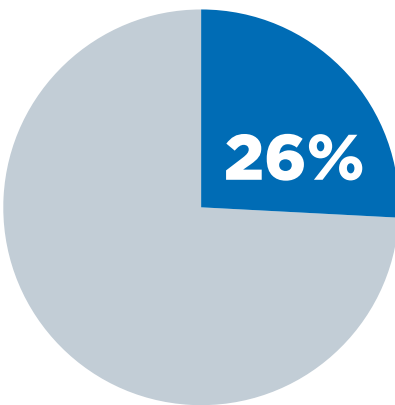


need remediation in Math

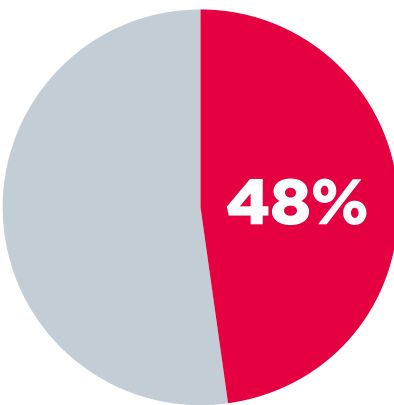


need remediation in English

AND TOO FEW FRESHMEN COMPLETE DEGREES:



Students in 2-year colleges



Students in 4-year colleges

THIS LEAVES GEORGIA'S ADULT WORKFORCE FAR SHORT OF WHAT'S NEEDED TO BE COMPETITIVE

IN 2014-15
68%

of job postings required an associate's degree or higher

**BUT ONLY
39%**

of adults have an associate's degree or higher



39%
OVERALL

44%
OF WHITES

32%
OF BLACKS

21%
OF LATINOS

AND REMEMBER:

Degrees alone don't guarantee that workers have the other skills – the team work, the analysis, the problem-solving – that are so necessary in today's and tomorrow's economy.

RESOURCES & LINKS

For detailed source information on Georgia's data, visit:
XQSUPERSCHOOL.ORG/FUTURE

GEORGIA BUSINESS LEADERS RECOMMENDATIONS

We have worked with more than 5,000 business leaders across Georgia, and nearly 800 of them have participated in programming on how to improve public schools. We asked Georgia business leaders to tell us about the changes they believe schools should make to better prepare students for the workforce. More than 100 of them provided recommendations.

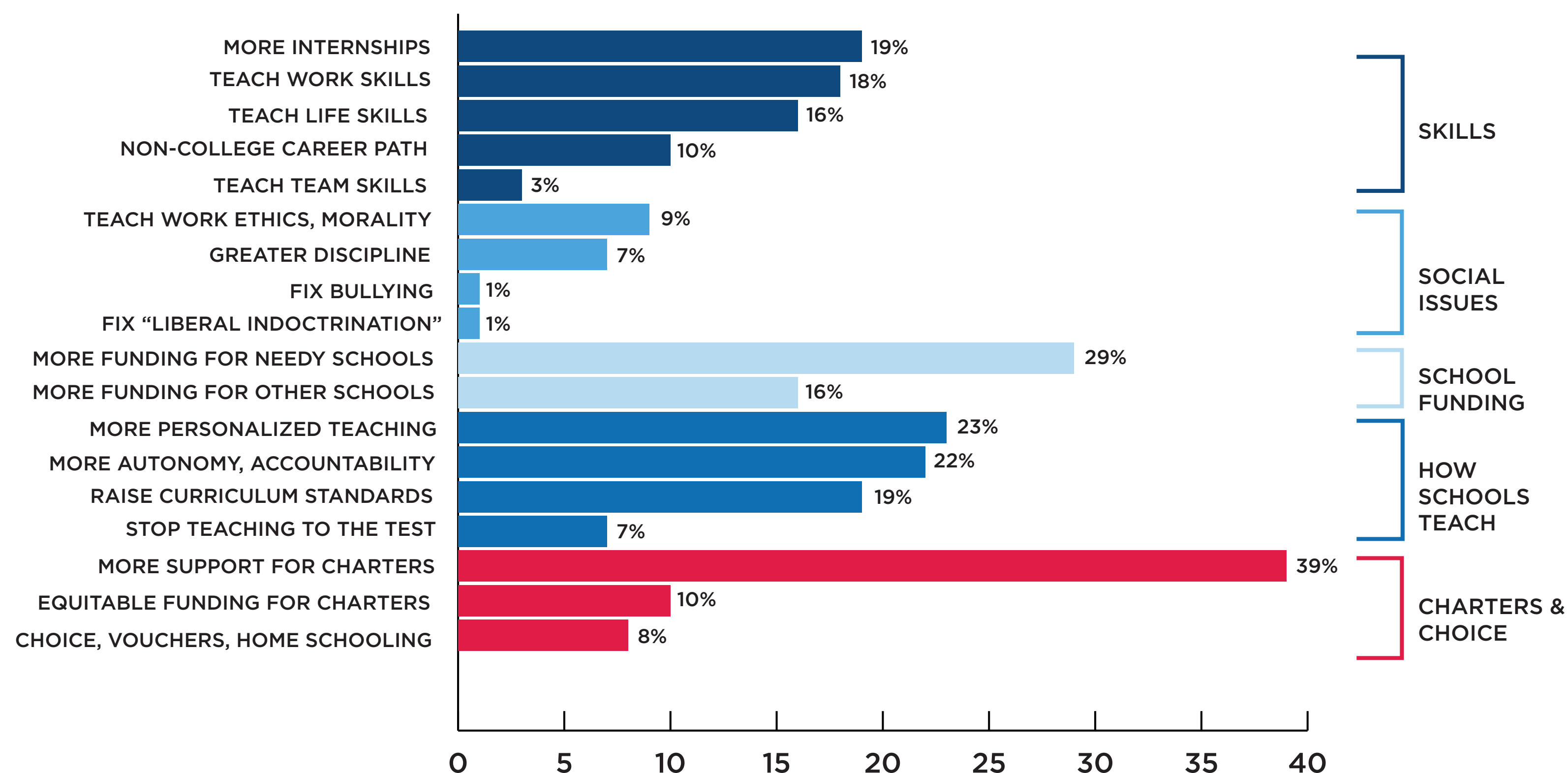
Half of the responses focused on fixing how schools teach, from offering more personalized teaching (23% of recommendations), giving teachers more autonomy over their teaching and holding them more accountable (22%), raising standards (19%), and ending the practice of teaching to achievement tests (7%).

One in three responses focused on funding, with 29% of comments focused funding for Georgia's neediest schools and 16% focused on more funding for schools, in general.

One in five responses focused on skills, including more internships (19%) and more emphasis on work skills, life skills, and offering a non-college path.

One in 10 responses focused on social issues, such as school discipline, bullying, teaching ethics and morality, and concerns about "liberal indoctrination."

Four in 10 responses focused on charters, with nearly all responses in favor of charters. We note, however, that this result reflects our extensive programming this past year on charters. Ten percent of responses focused on equitable funding for charters, while 8% focused on choice, vouchers, and the benefits of home schooling.



* COMMENTS ABOUT CHARTER SCHOOLS COMPRISE A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF TOPICS DISCUSSED, WHICH IS LIKELY THE RESULT OF ASKING RESPONDENTS ABOUT EDUCATION REFORM

NATIONAL SURVEY

As part of our work on education reform, Business Forward surveyed our national network of business leaders on the state of public schools and how to improve them. The business leaders responding represented a range of industries, businesses sizes, and more than 40 states and territories. Two-thirds either have children currently enrolled in public school or have children who have graduated from public school.

A majority of these business leaders (57%) believe our schools are on the wrong track. One in four worries that poor schools will hurt her business's ability to compete. Half believe our schools are underfunded. And 85% support one or more market-driven reforms, including greater school autonomy (59%), replacing underperforming schools (29%), and expanding charter schools (34%).

These results are consistent with what we've heard from business leaders at the hundreds of briefings we've organized around the country on career and technical training, promising education technologies, school choice, and charters. These briefings have included the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Labor, two deputy secretaries, and hundreds of other officials.

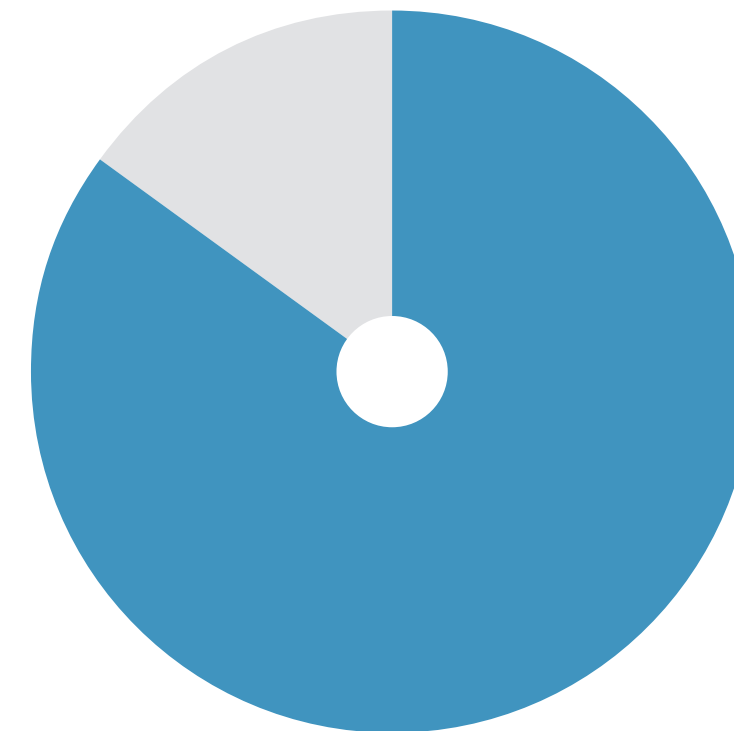
57% BELIEVE OUR SCHOOLS ARE ON THE WRONG TRACK



25% WORRY POOR SCHOOLS HURT BUSINESS'S ABILITY TO COMPETE



85% SUPPORT MARKET-DRIVEN REFORMS



50% BELIEVE OUR SCHOOLS ARE UNDERFUNDED



For complete results, click to: <https://www.businessfwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Education-Survey-July-2018.pdf>



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