

The Role of Education in Facing Current and Future Challenges in Louisiana



**Jim Purcell, Commissioner
LOUISIANA BOARD OF REGENTS**

BOARD OF REGENTS FOCUS

Three Main Goals

- To increase the education attainment of its citizens;
- To invest strategically in university research; and
- To become a more efficient and accountable enterprise.

LOUISIANA

Employment Outcomes Report 2011

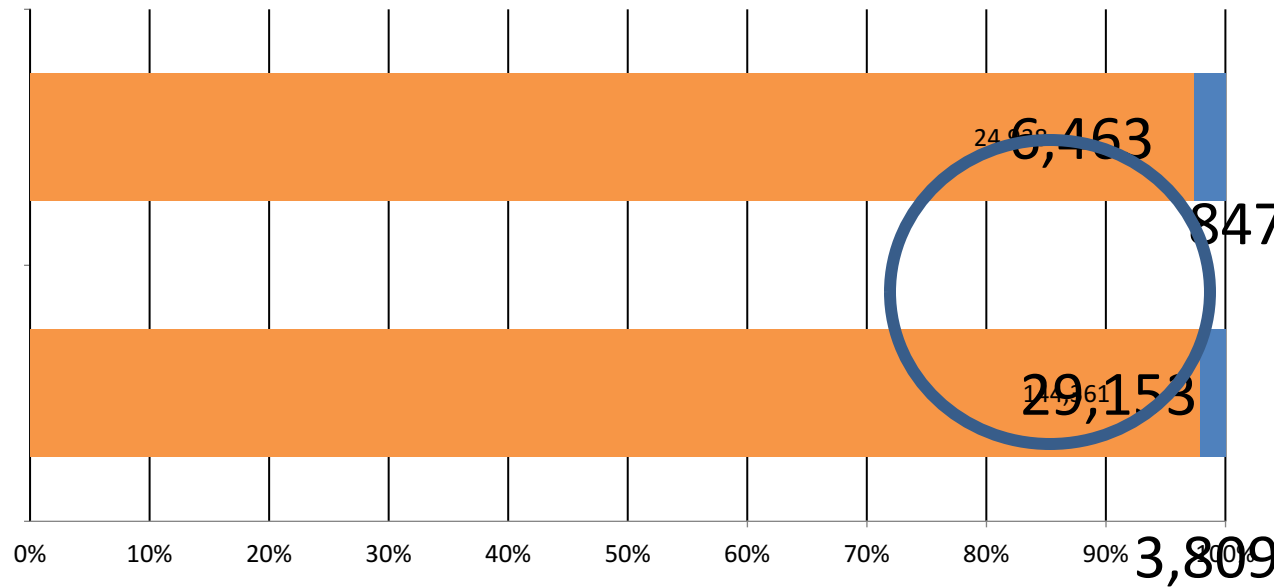
- The *two policy agendas* for higher education – *one for more students and more degrees*, the other *for better workers and better jobs* – **are inextricably linked**. Pursuing them simultaneously may eventually gather enough collective momentum to usher the United States into a new era of job creation, American competitiveness and shared prosperity.

- – NGA Center for Best Practices, March 2011



Total Awards

Fall Enrollment



Grambling State University

Louisiana State University at Alexandria

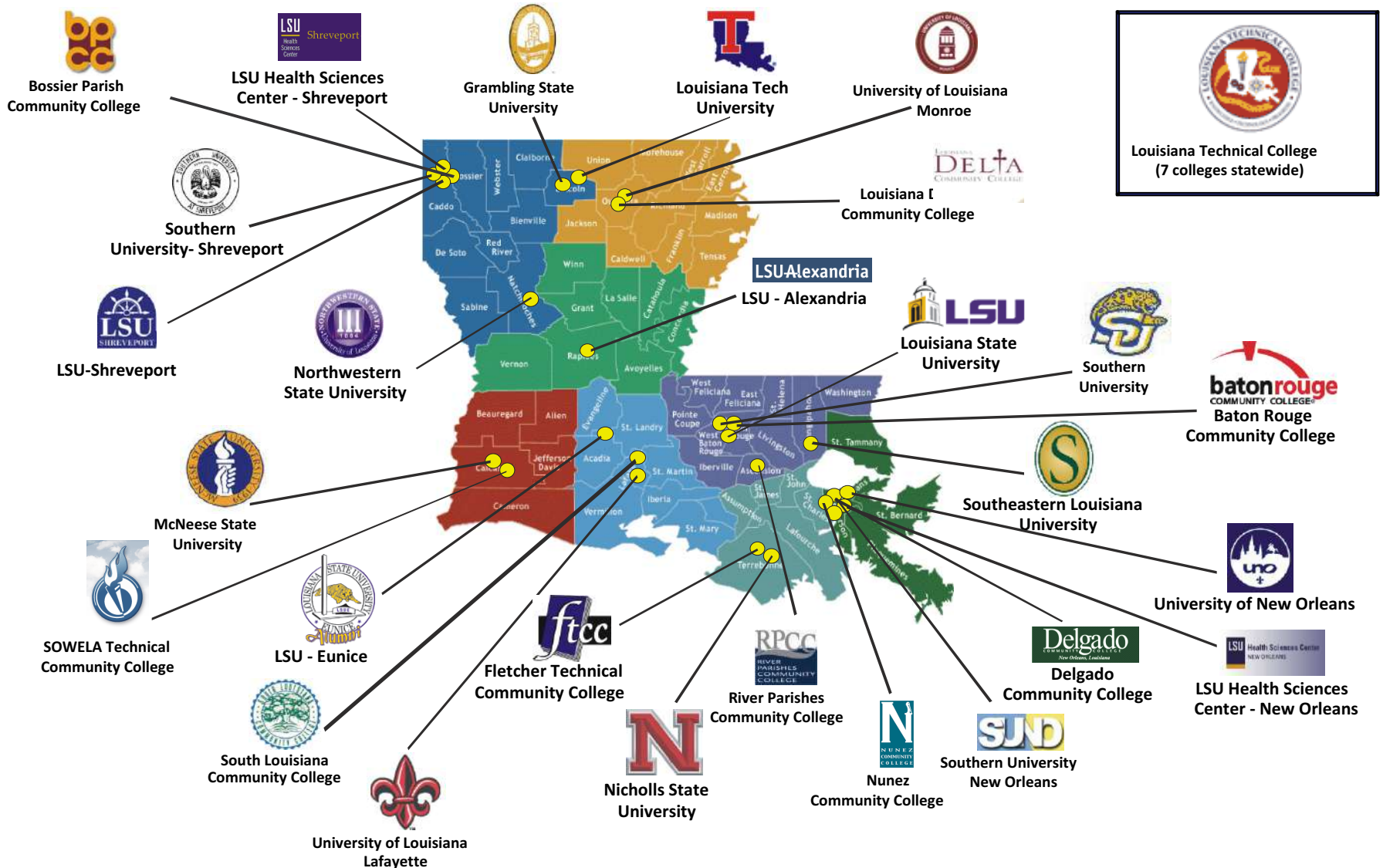
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center-Shreveport

Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College

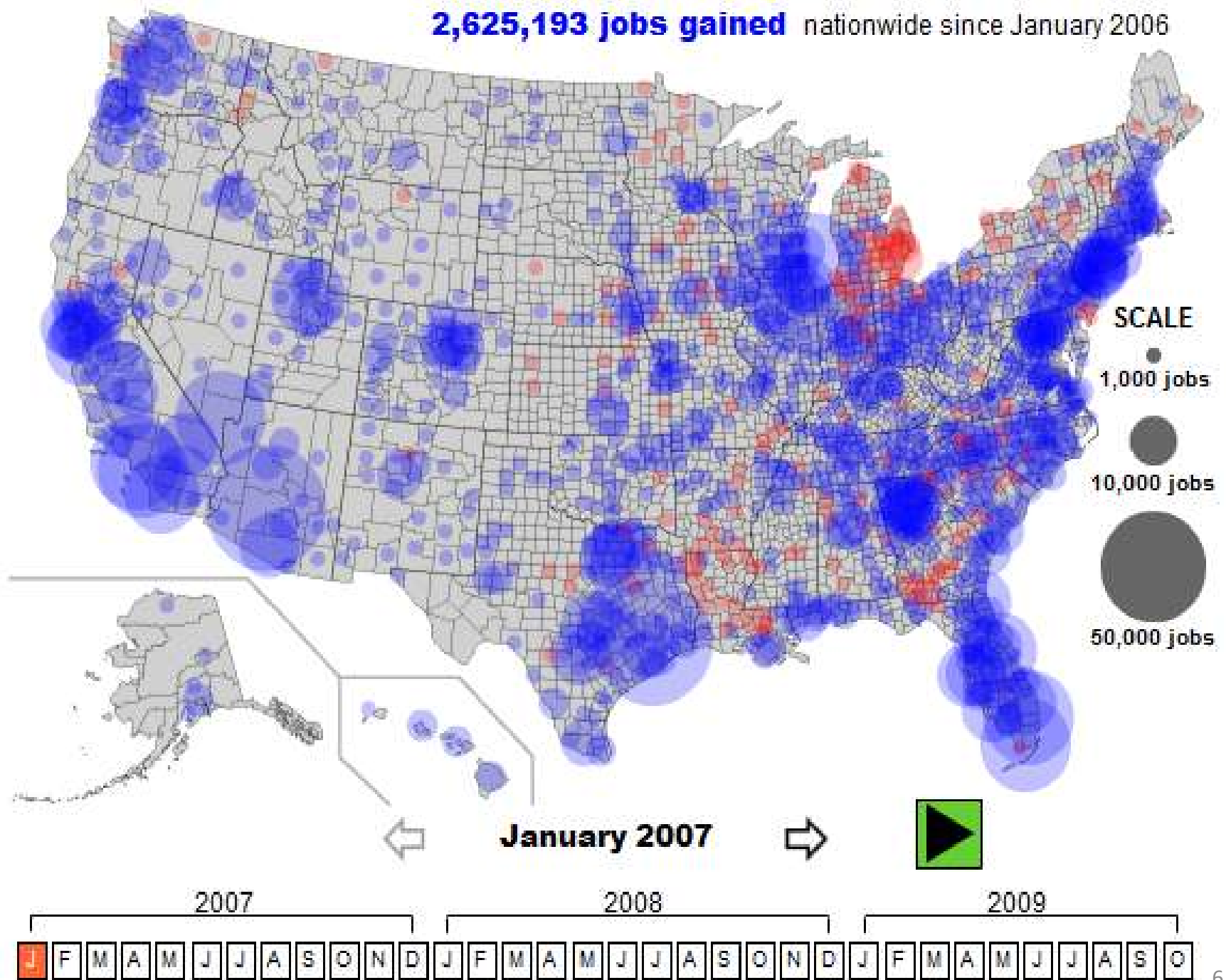
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center at New Orleans

Louisiana State University-Shreveport

Louisiana's Public Colleges and Universities

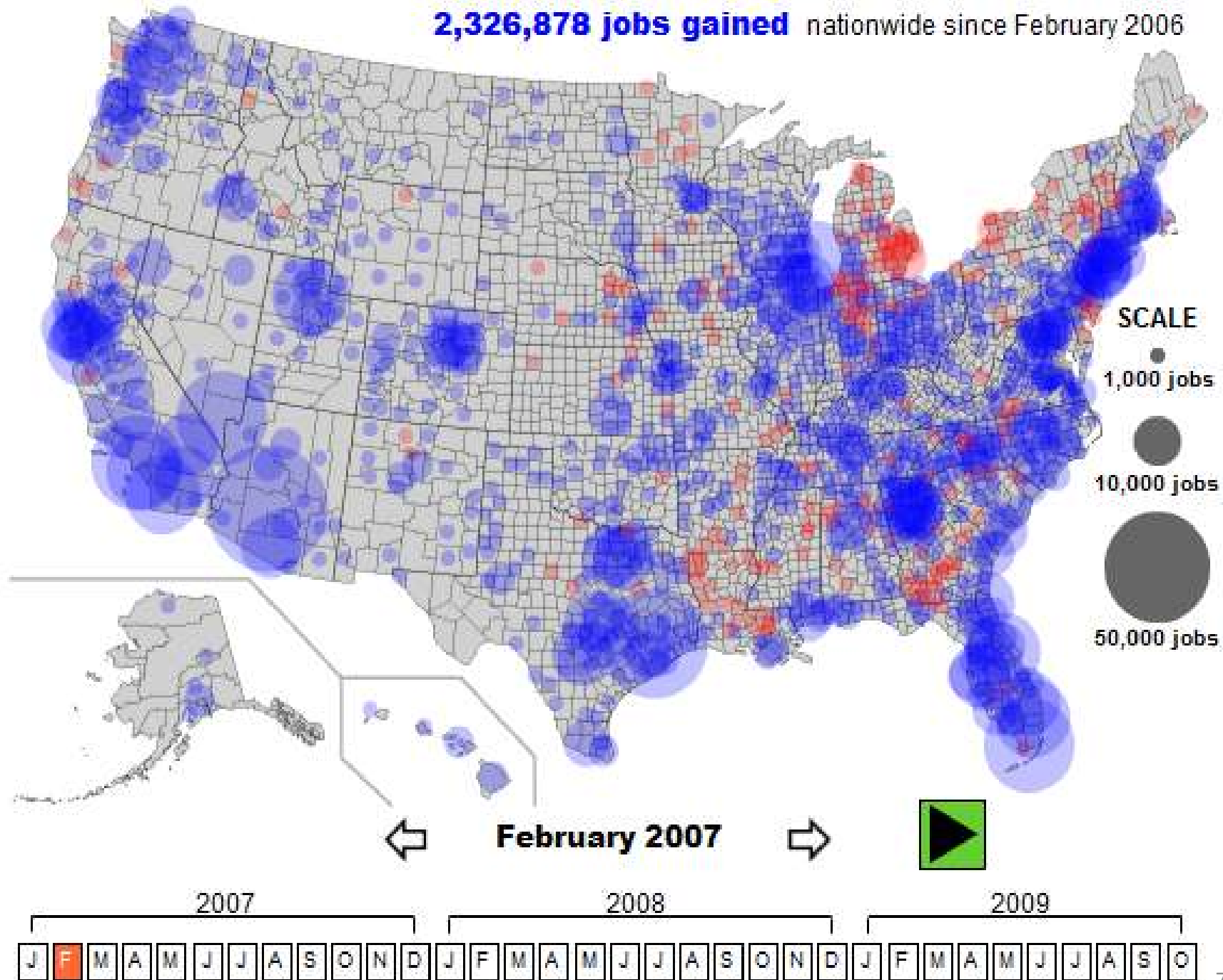


2,625,193 jobs gained nationwide since January 2006



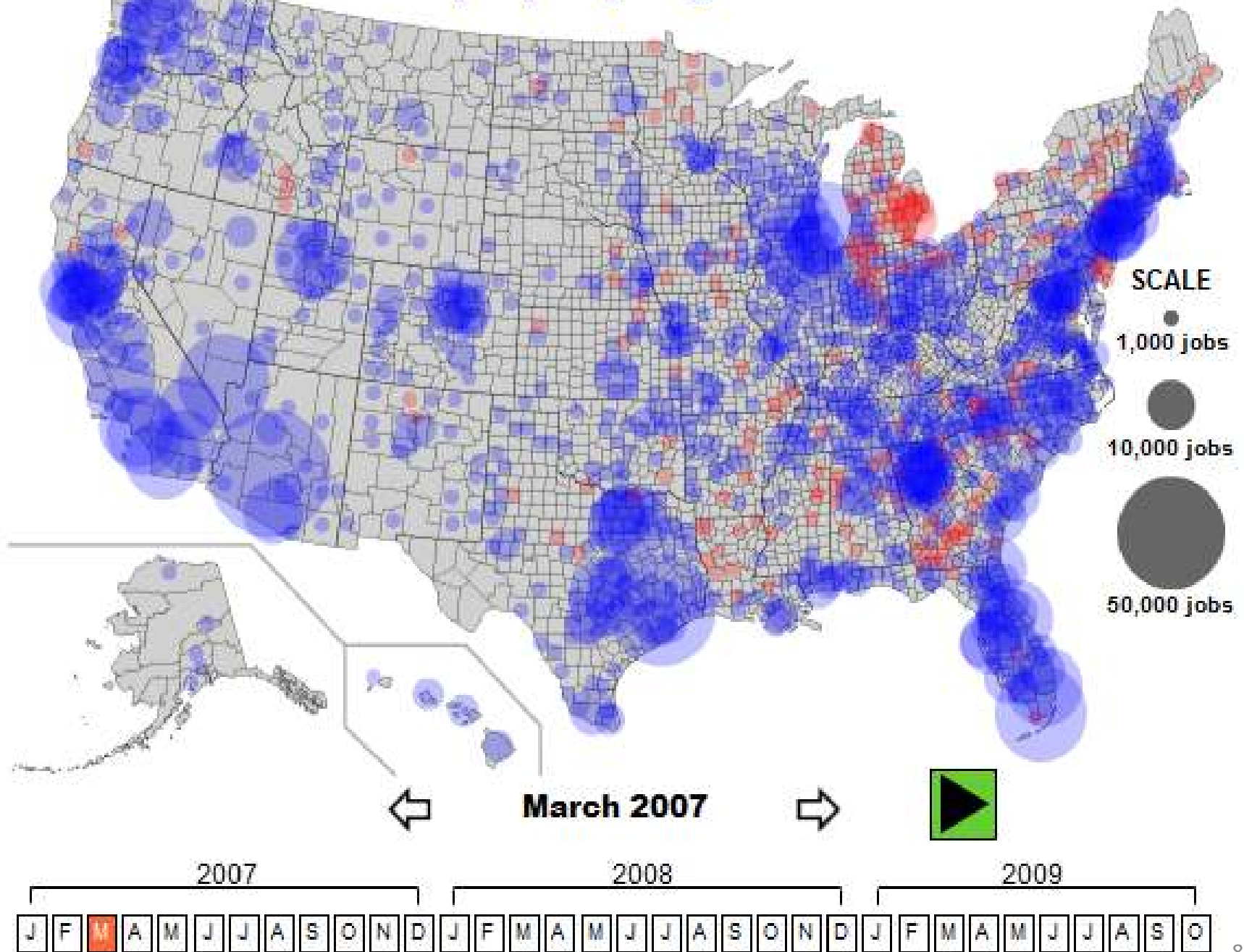
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

2,326,878 jobs gained nationwide since February 2006



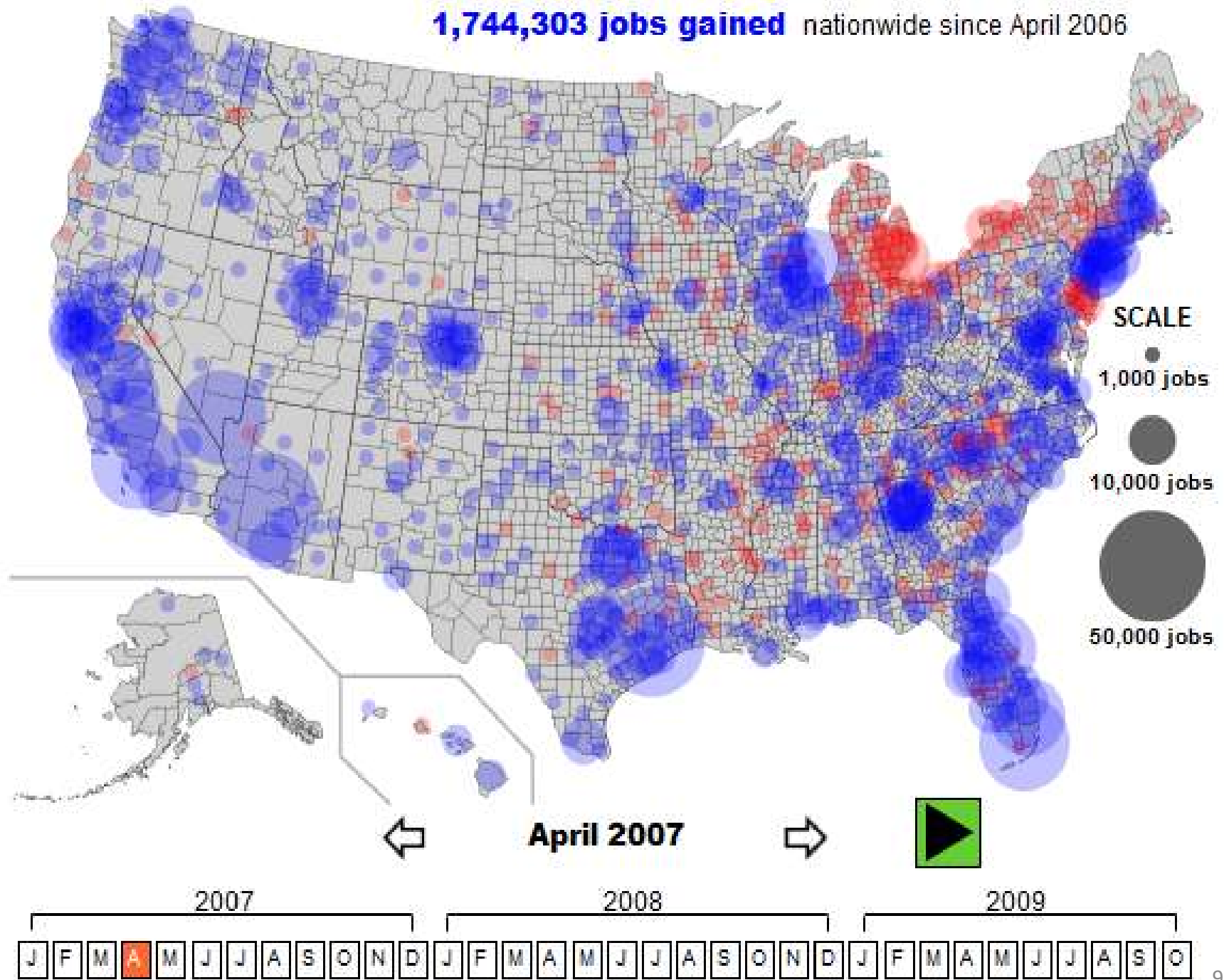
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

2,396,937 jobs gained nationwide since March 2006



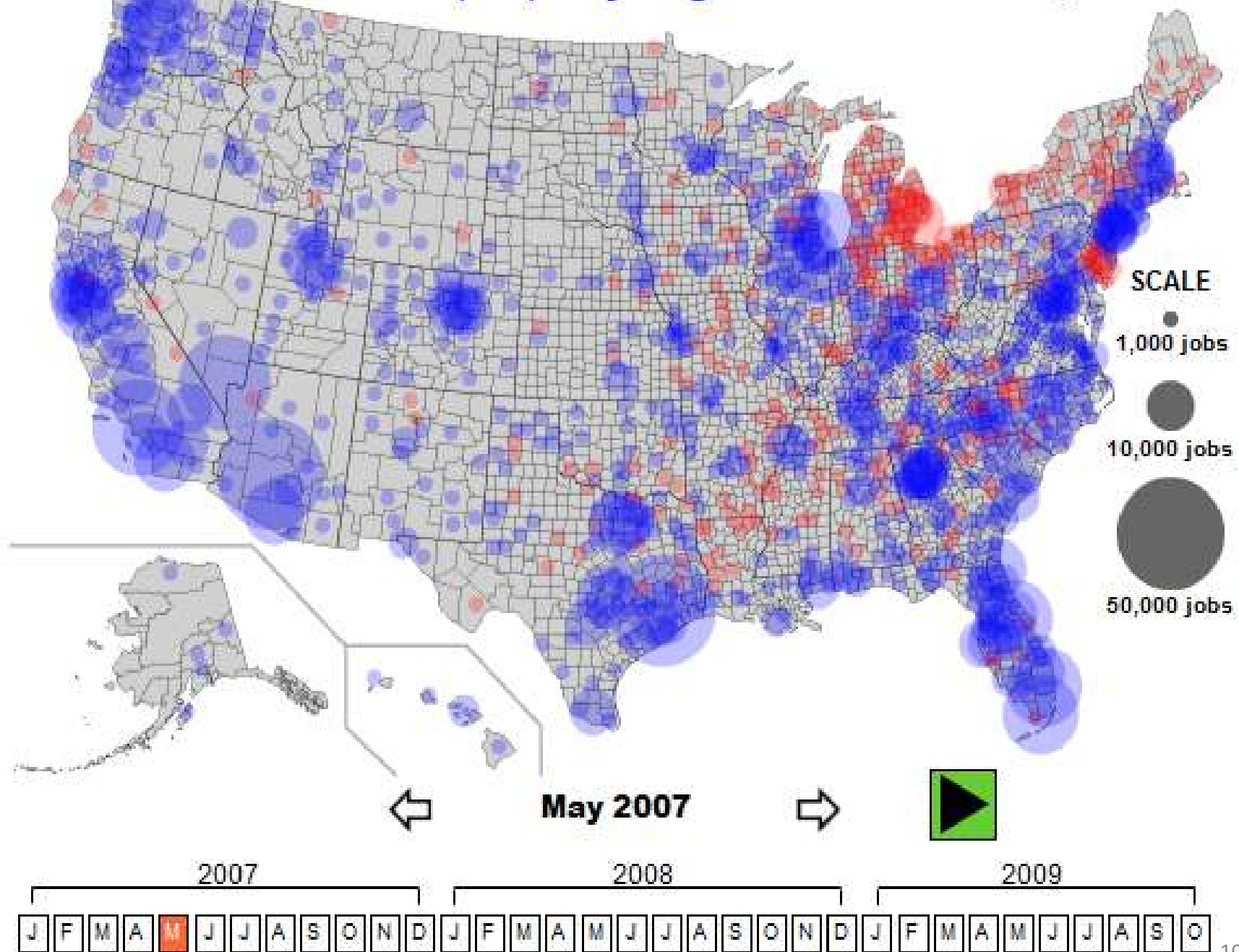
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,744,303 jobs gained nationwide since April 2006



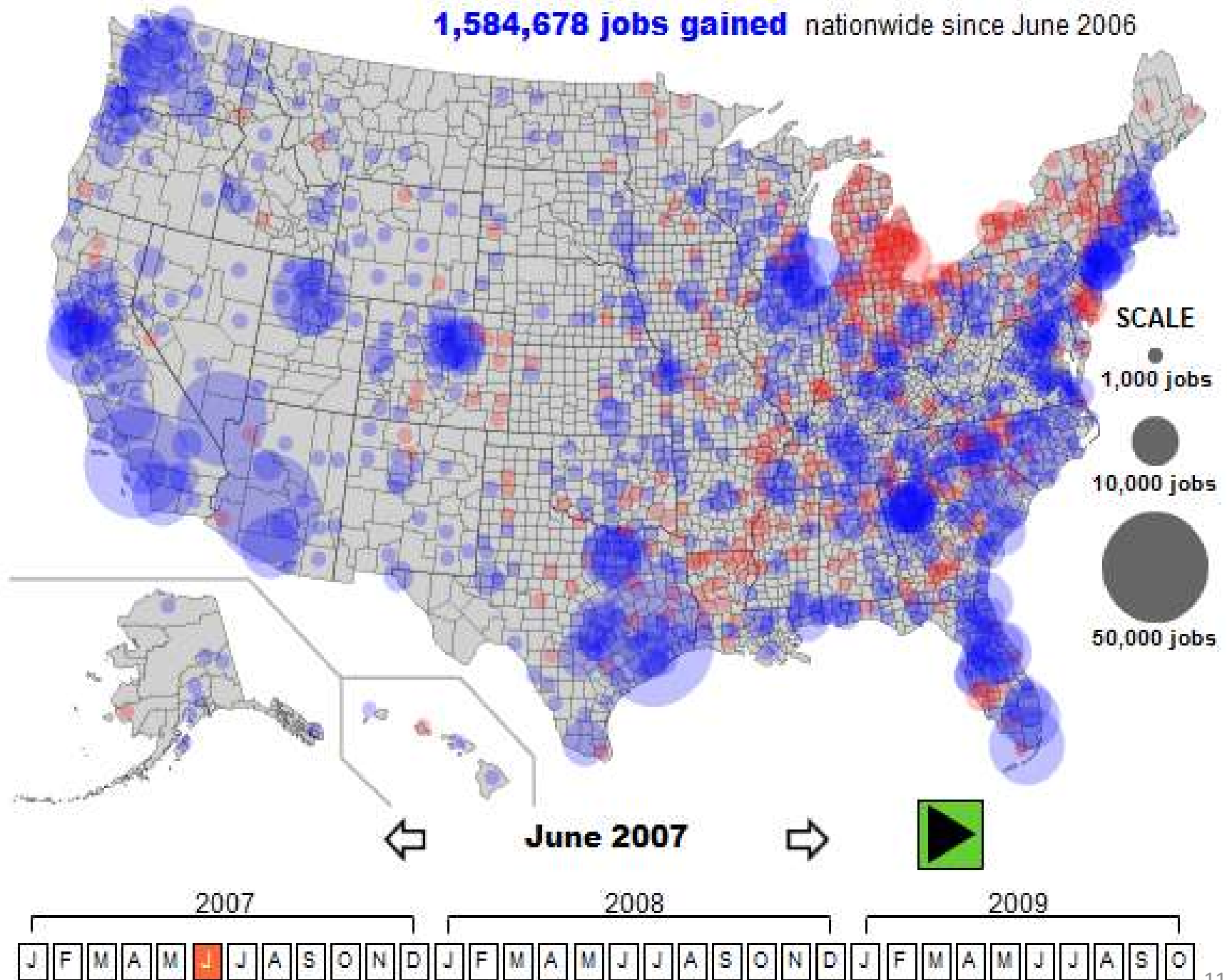
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,667,852 jobs gained nationwide since May 2006



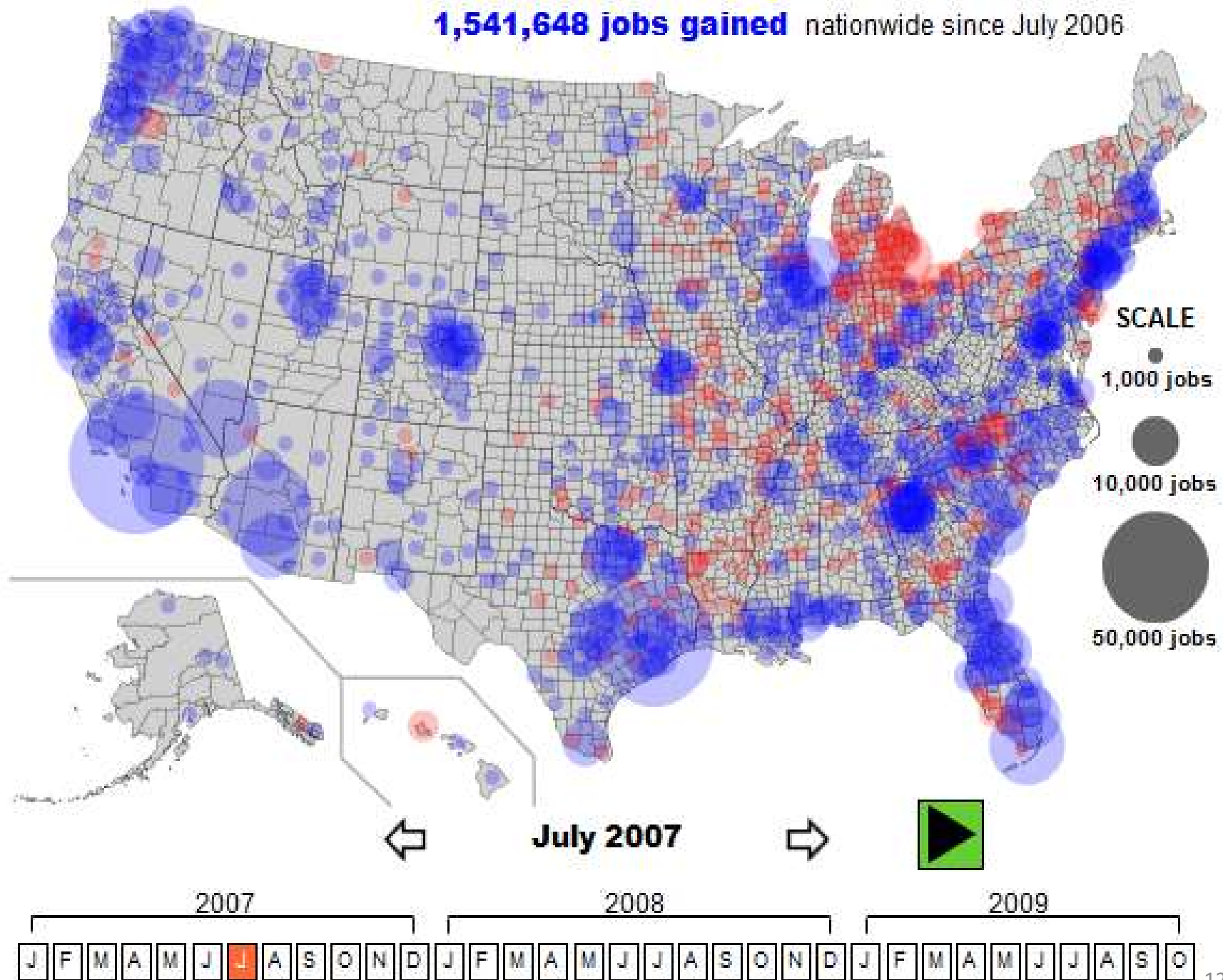
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,584,678 jobs gained nationwide since June 2006



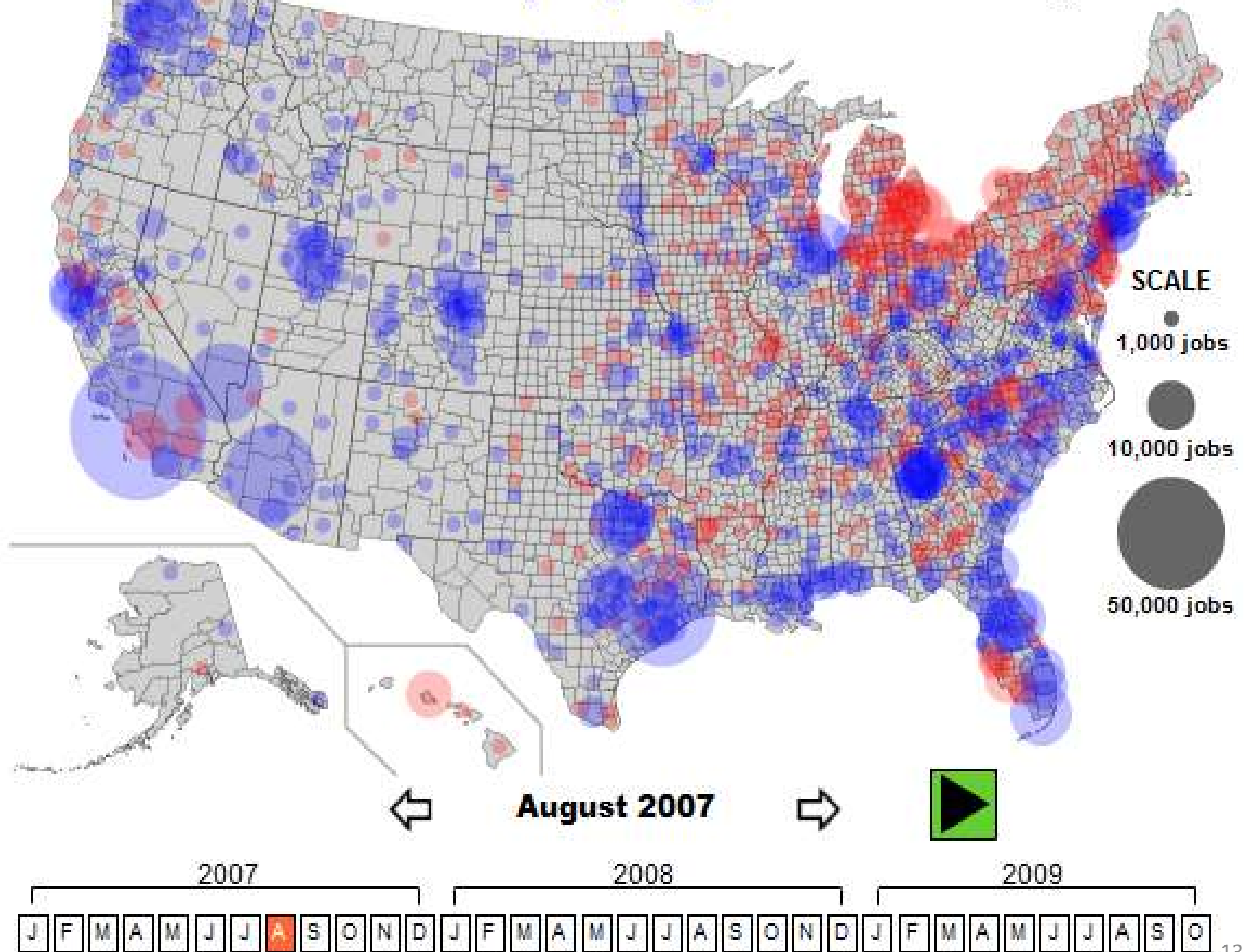
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,541,648 jobs gained nationwide since July 2006



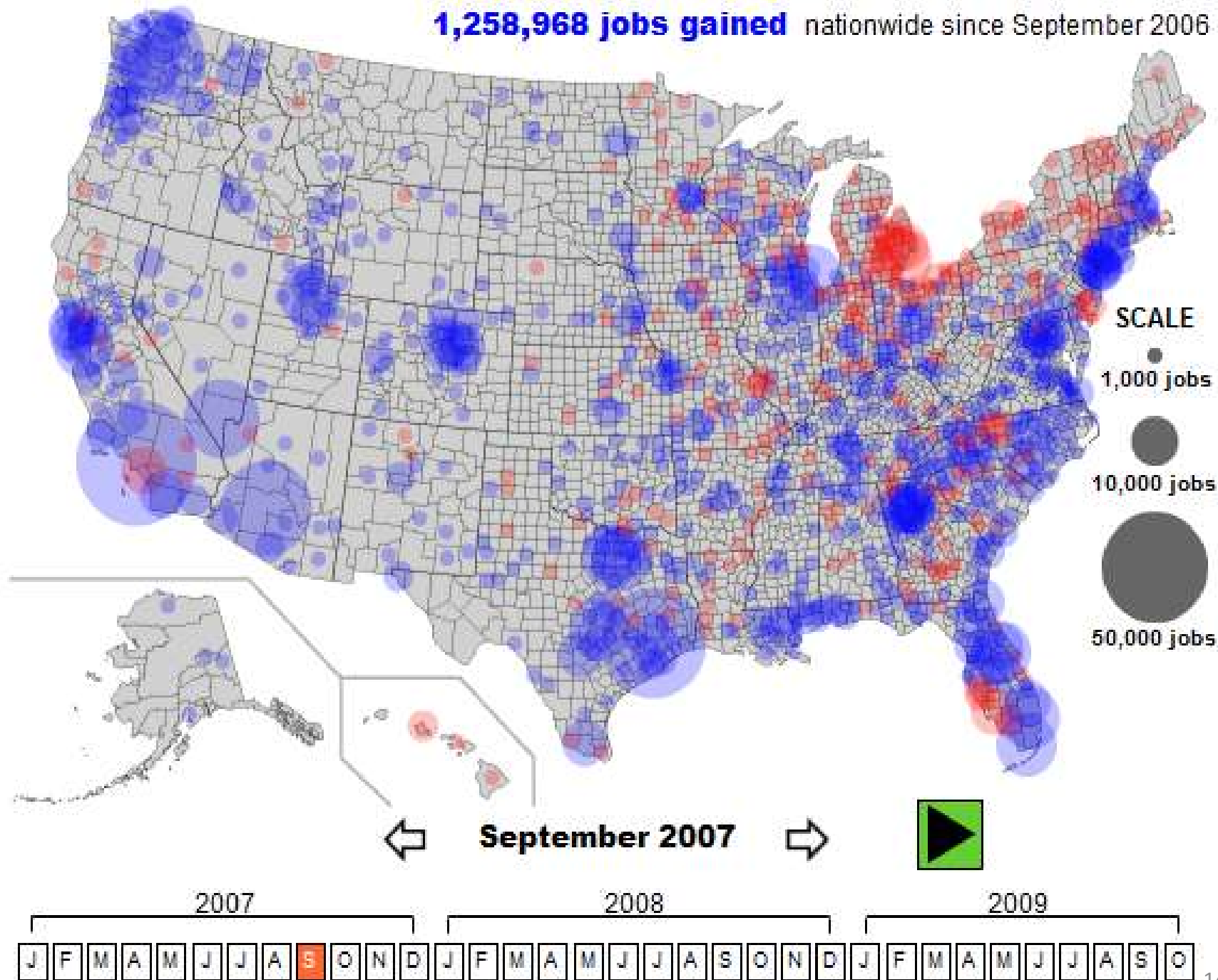
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

852,379 jobs gained nationwide since August 2006



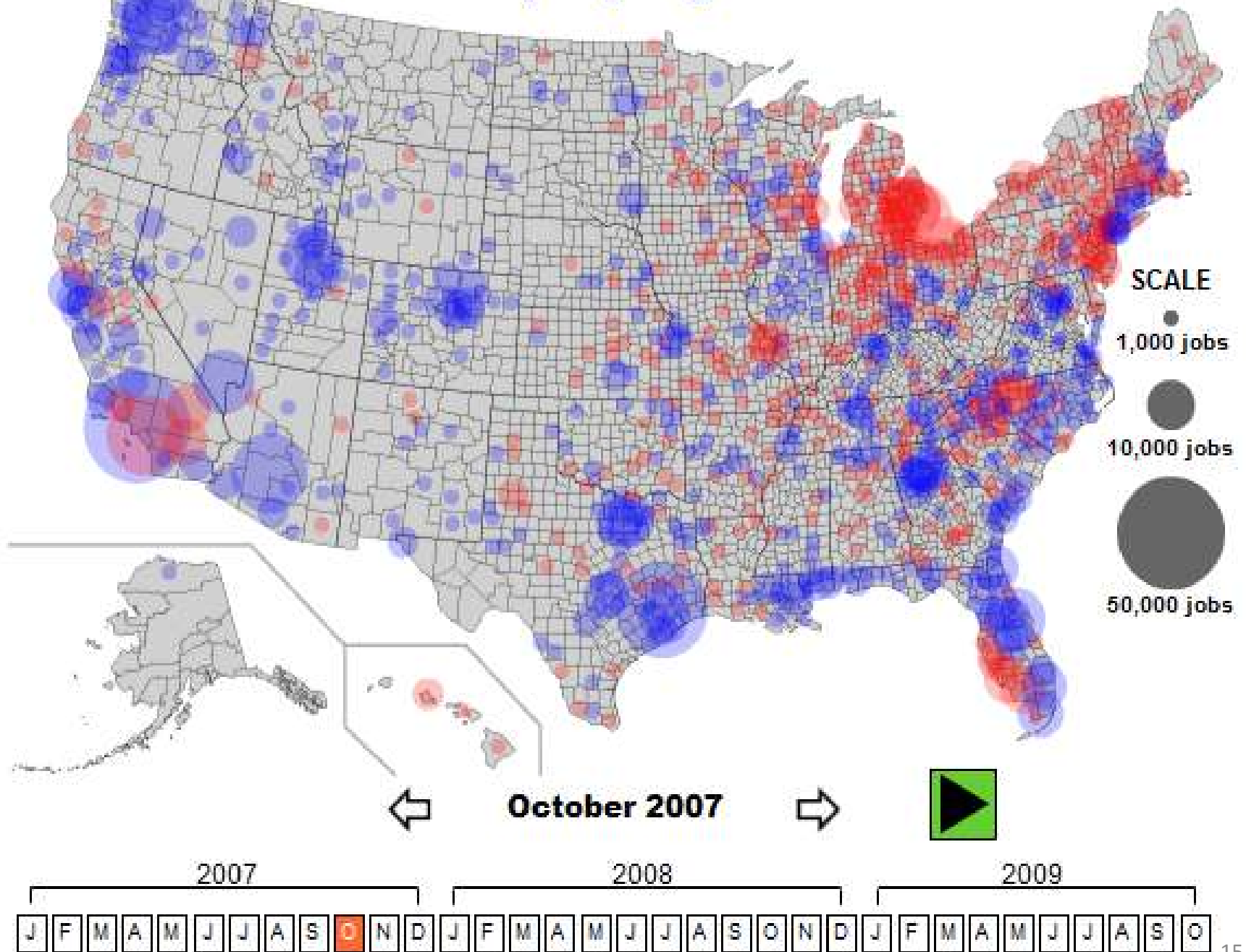
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,258,968 jobs gained nationwide since September 2006



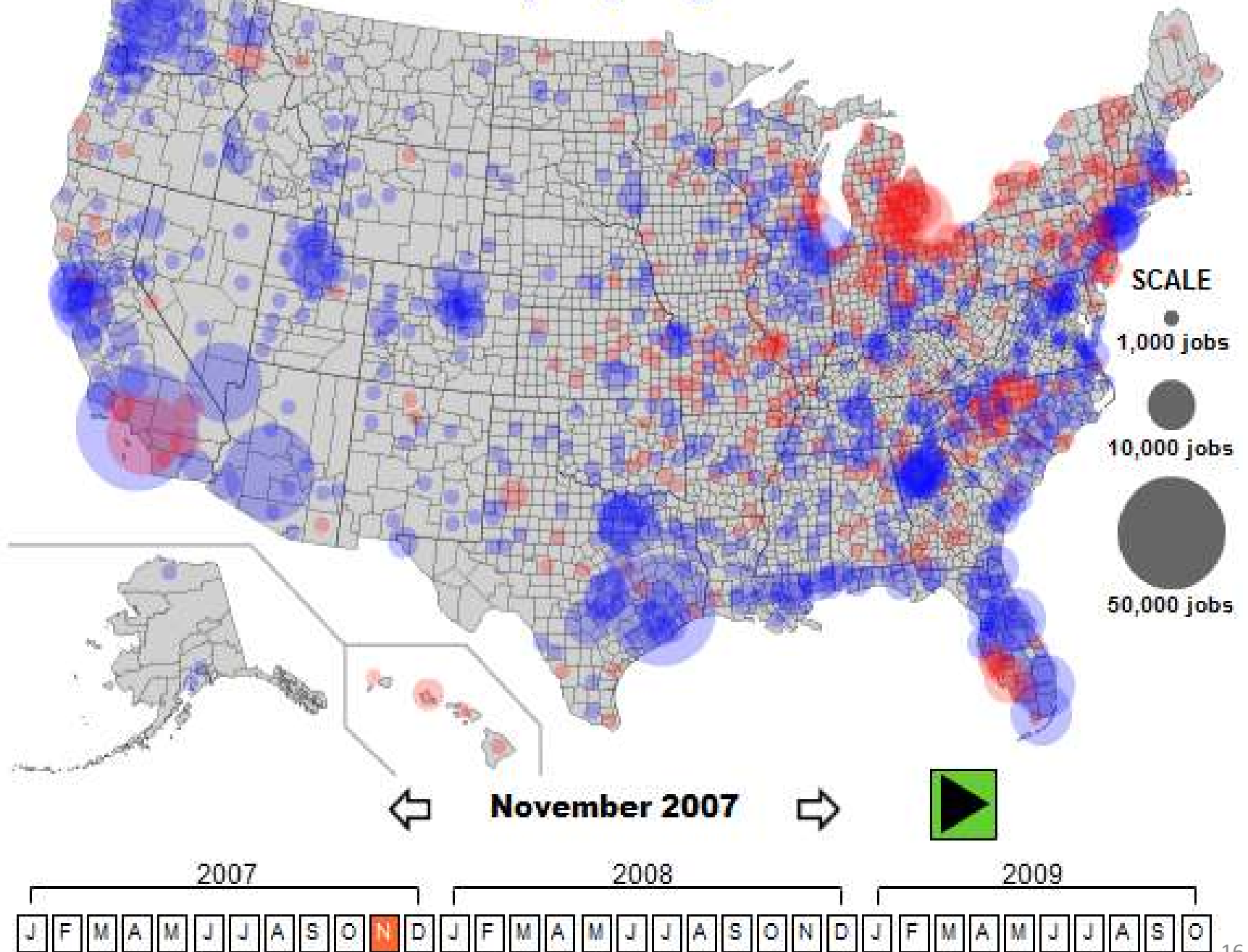
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

427,218 jobs gained nationwide since October 2006



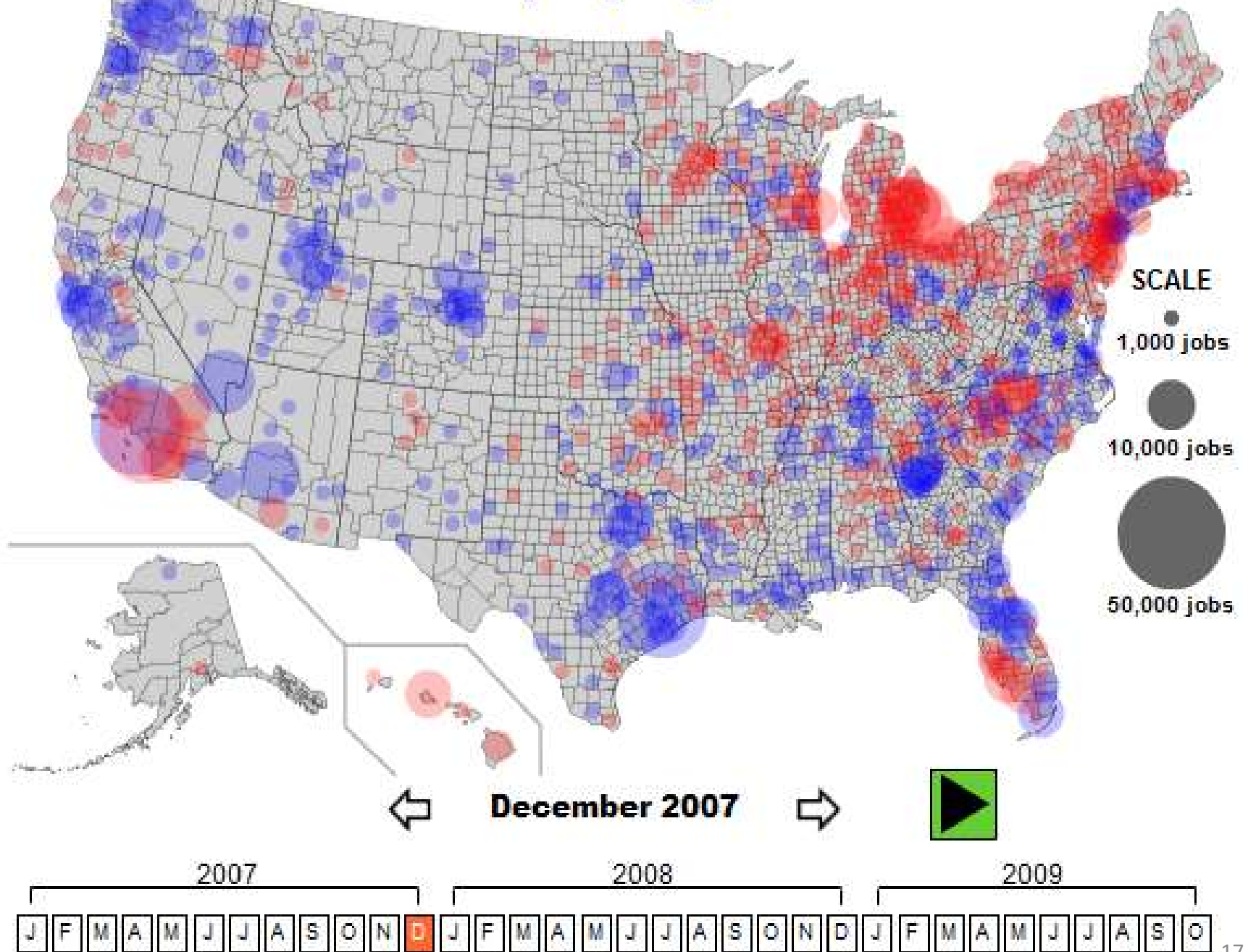
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

902,582 jobs gained nationwide since November 2006



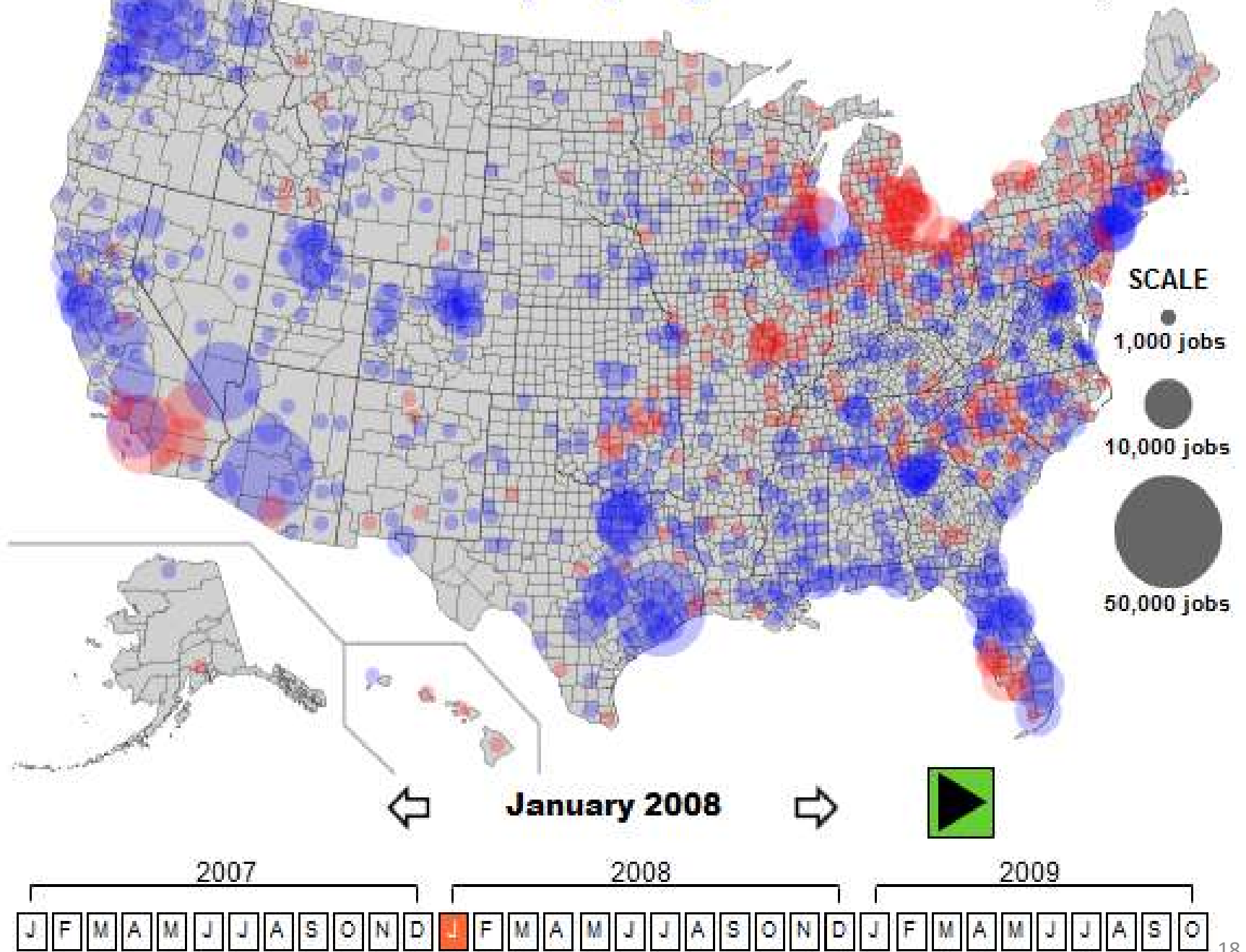
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

35,797 jobs gained nationwide since December 2006



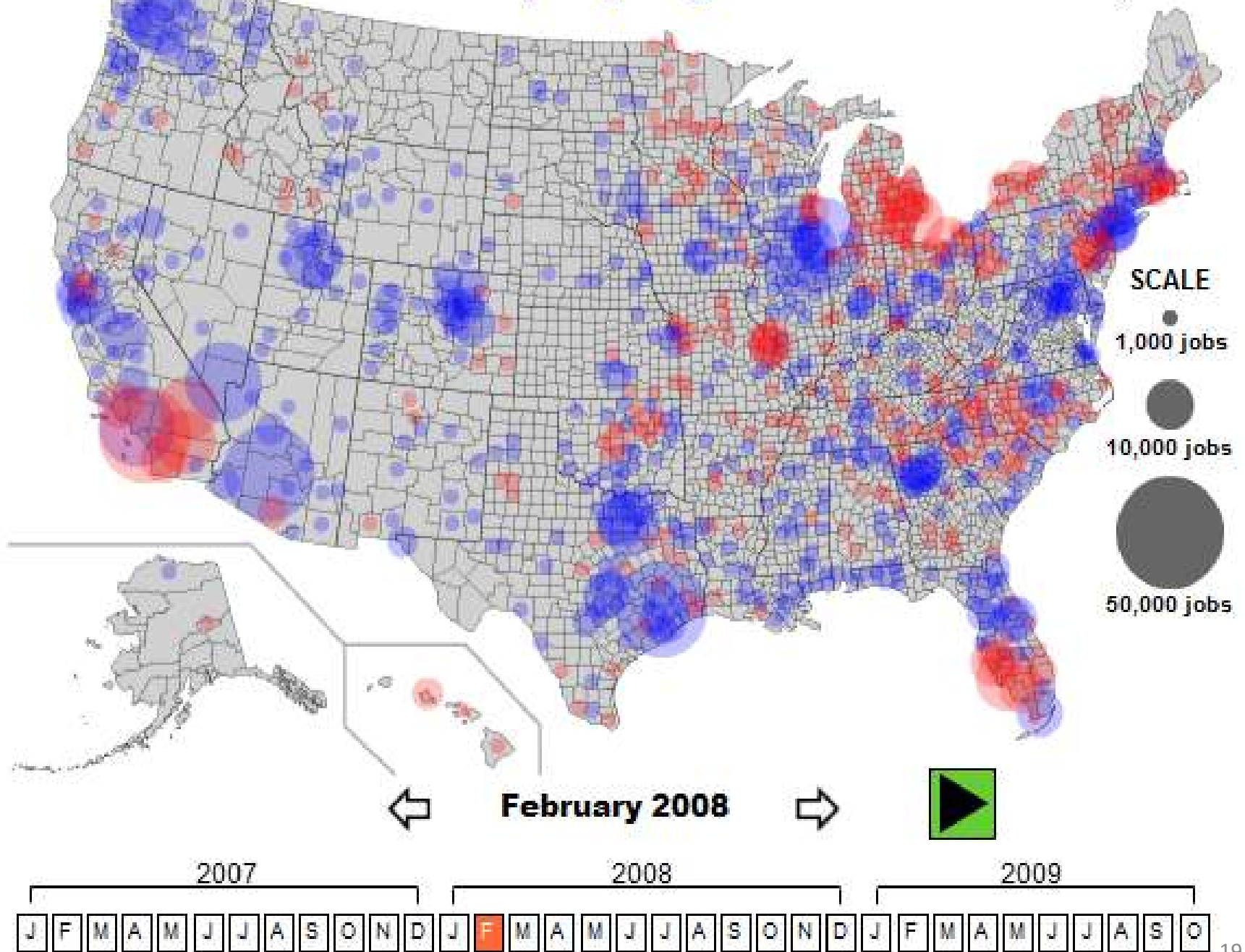
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

766,413 jobs gained nationwide since January 2007



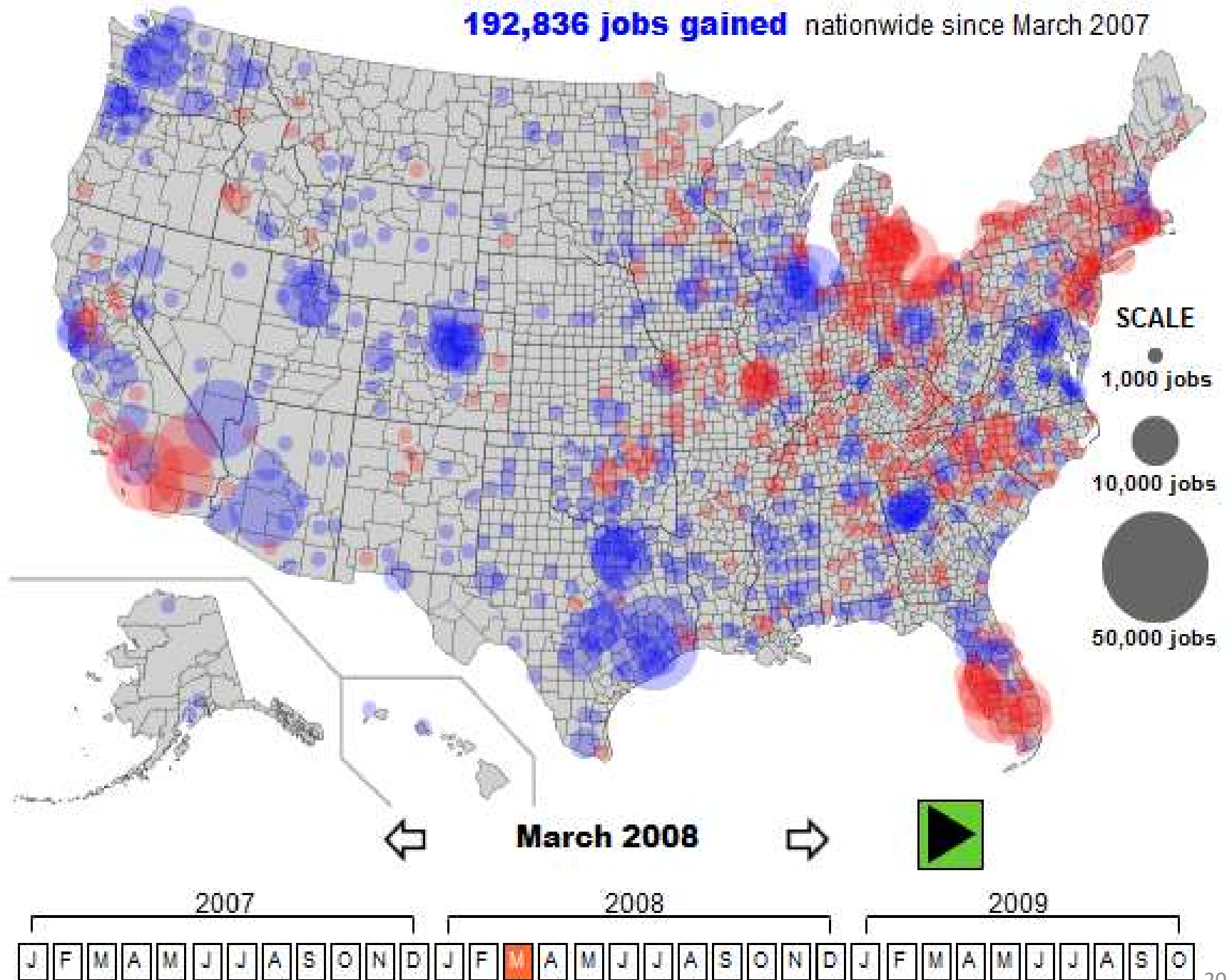
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

483,559 jobs gained nationwide since February 2007



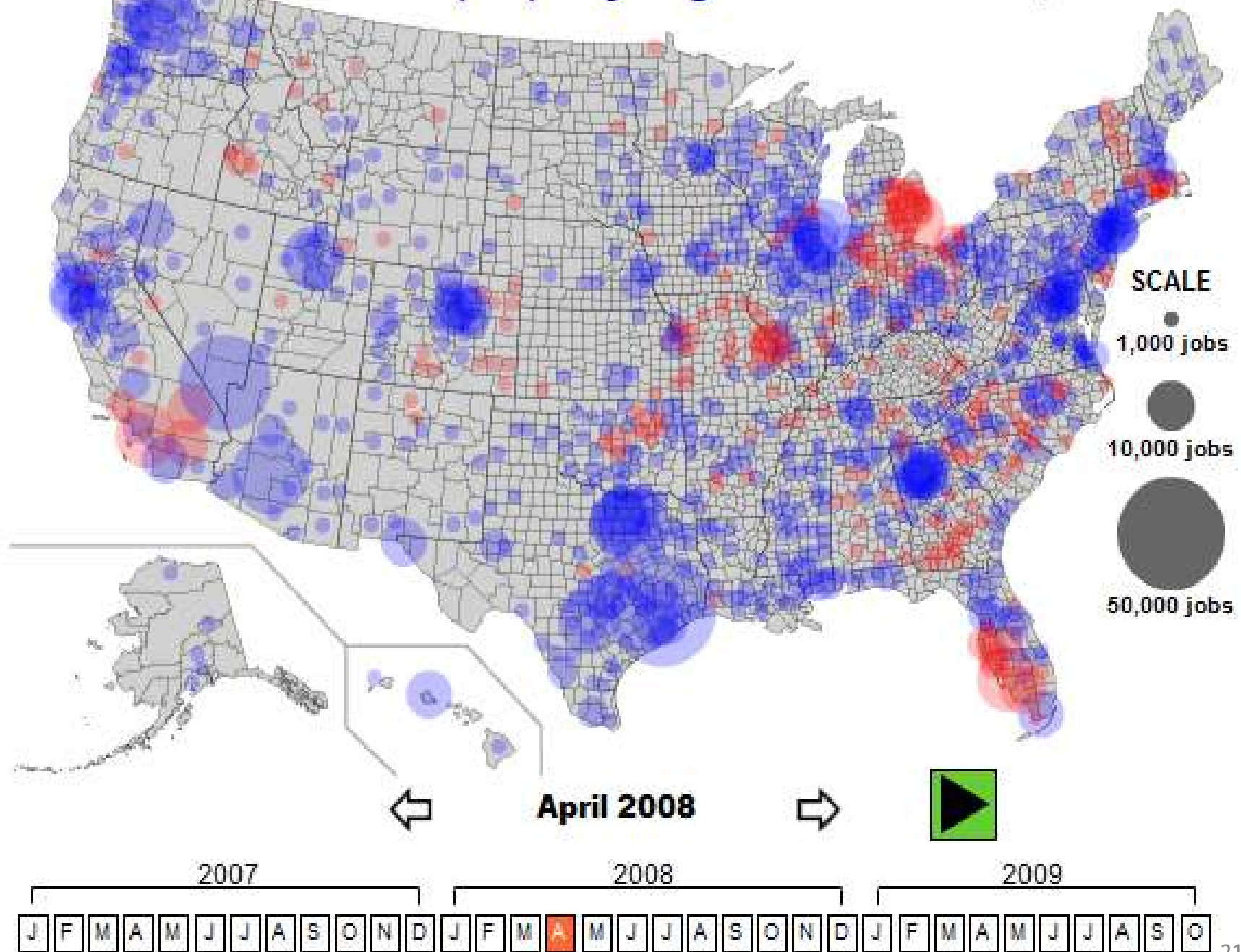
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

192,836 jobs gained nationwide since March 2007



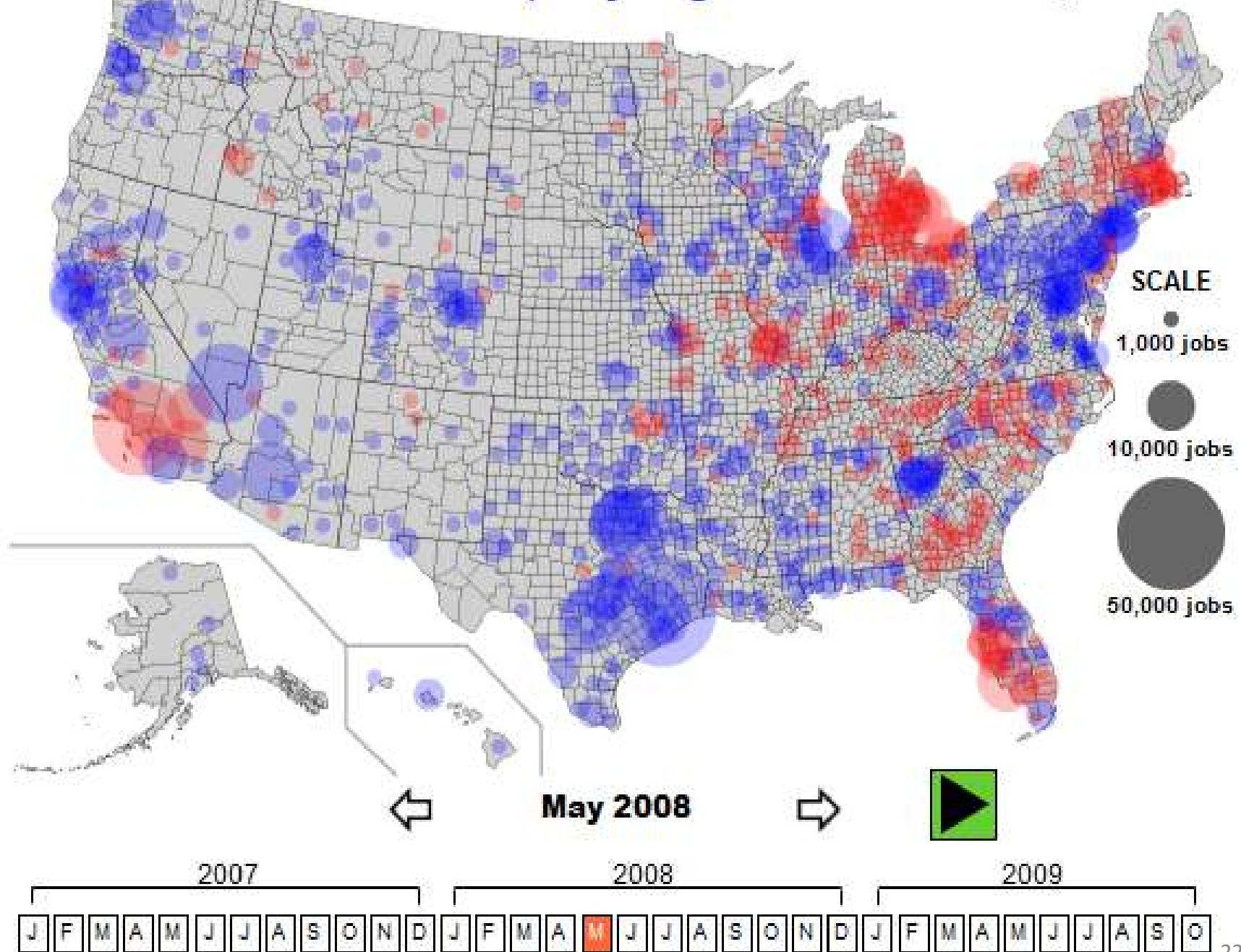
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

1,027,988 jobs gained nationwide since April 2007



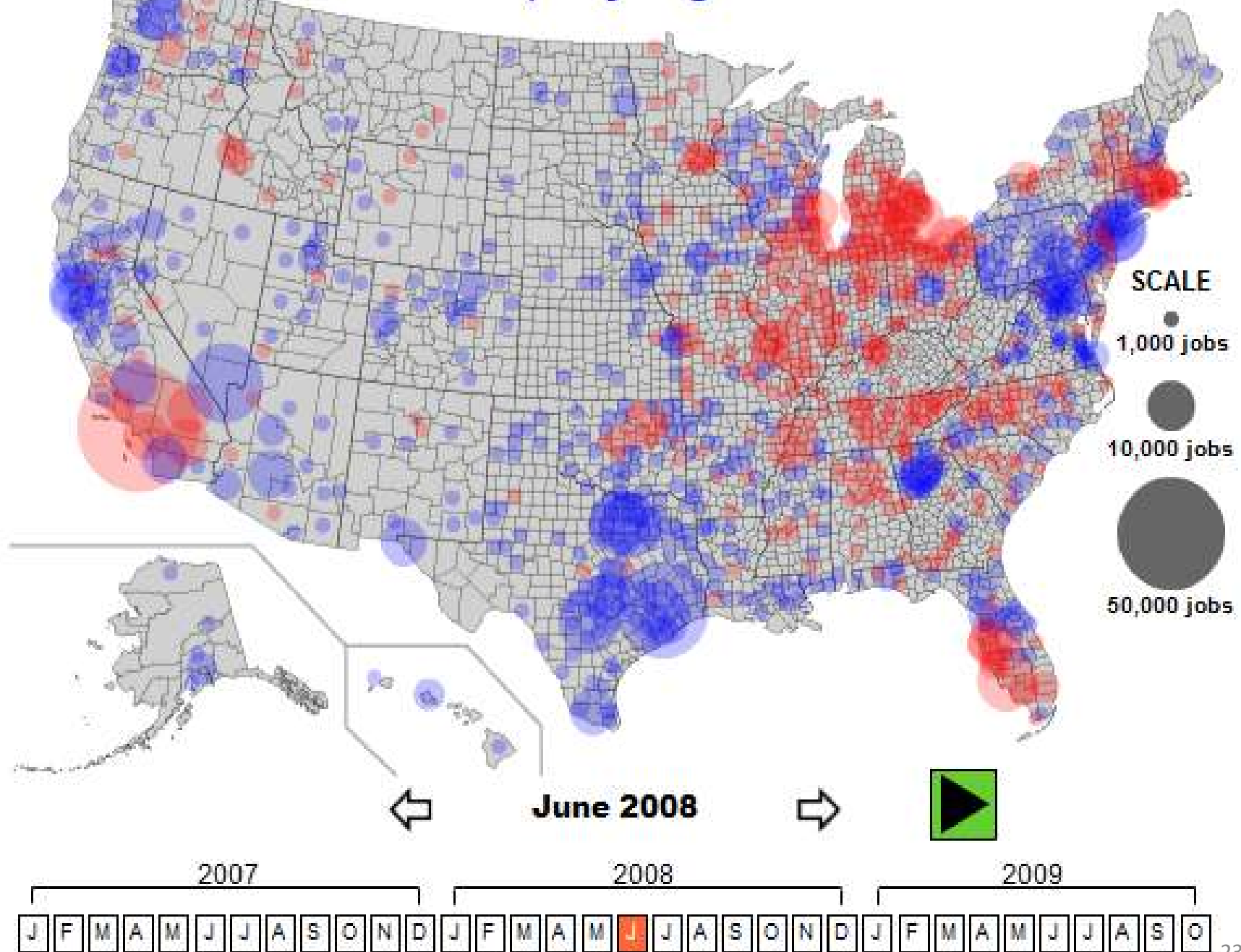
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

463,832 jobs gained nationwide since May 2007



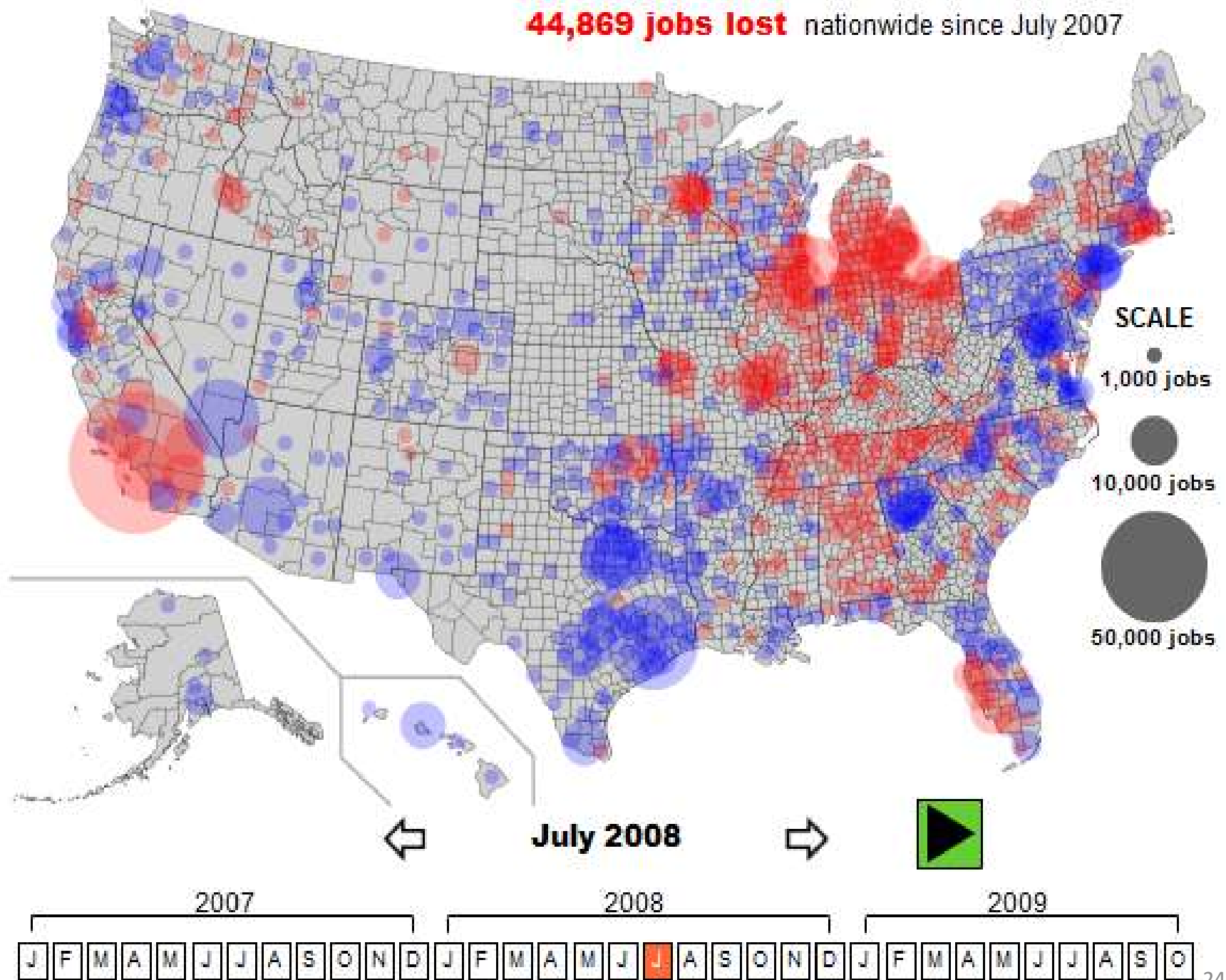
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 22

97,836 jobs gained nationwide since June 2007



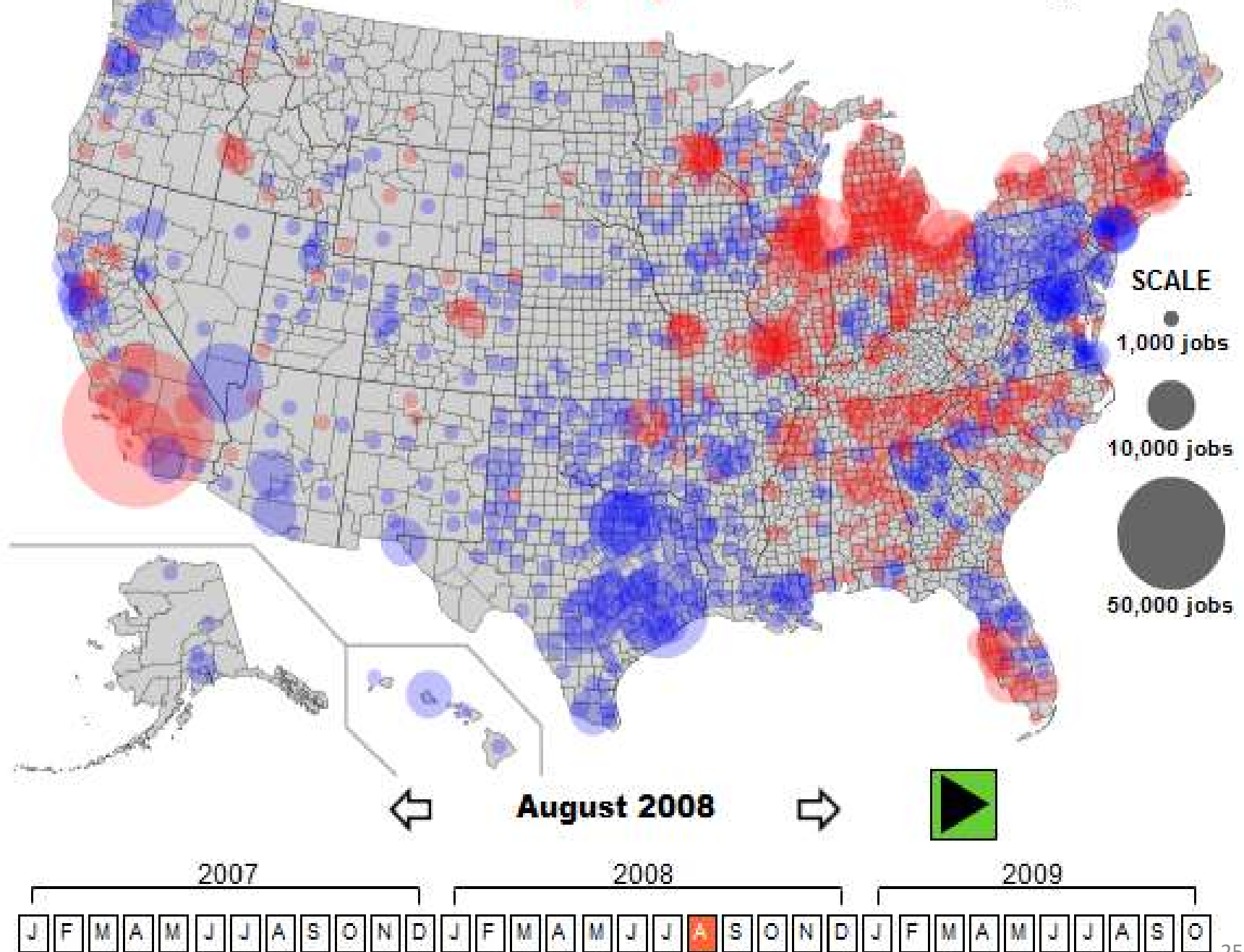
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

44,869 jobs lost nationwide since July 2007



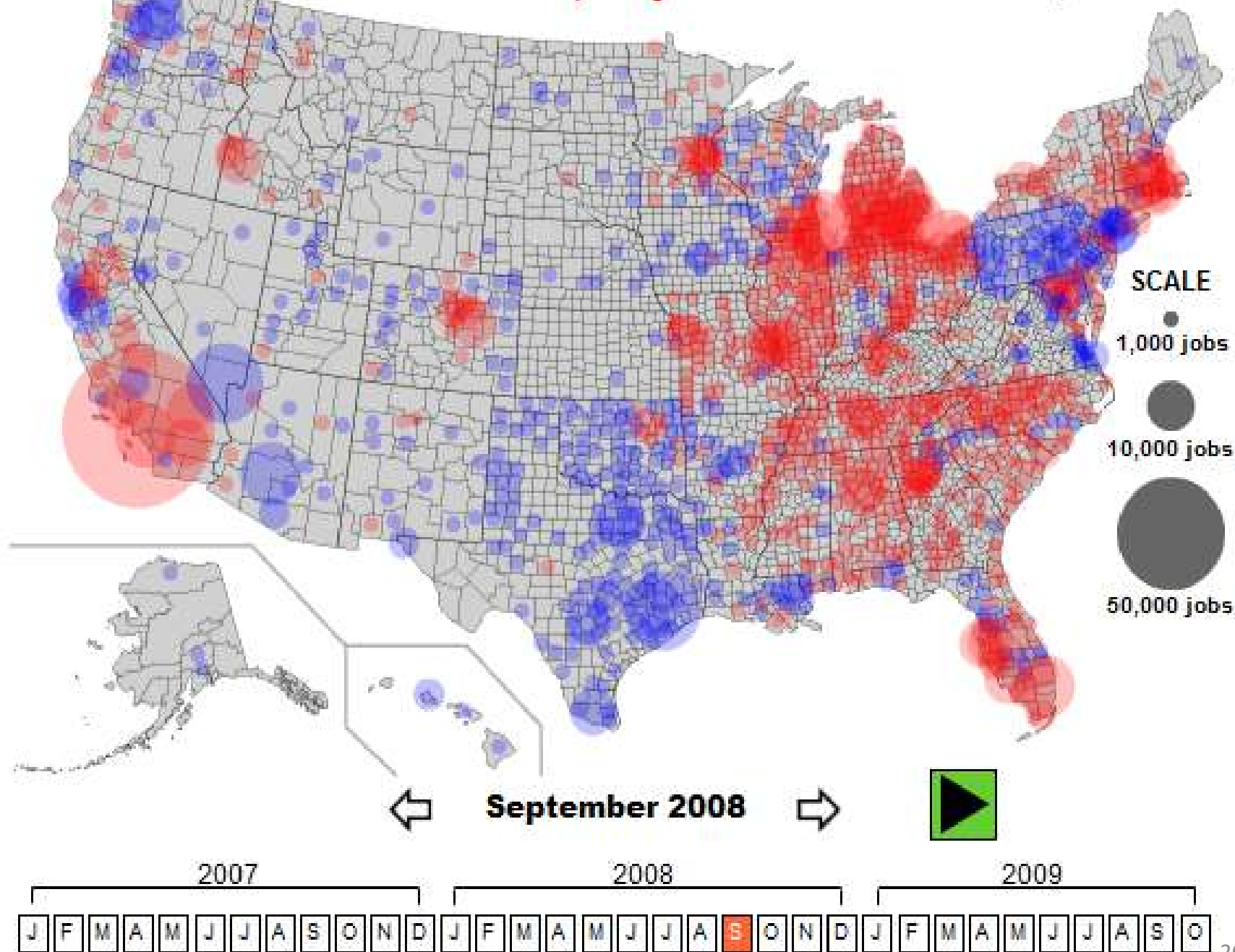
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 24

89,253 jobs lost nationwide since August 2007



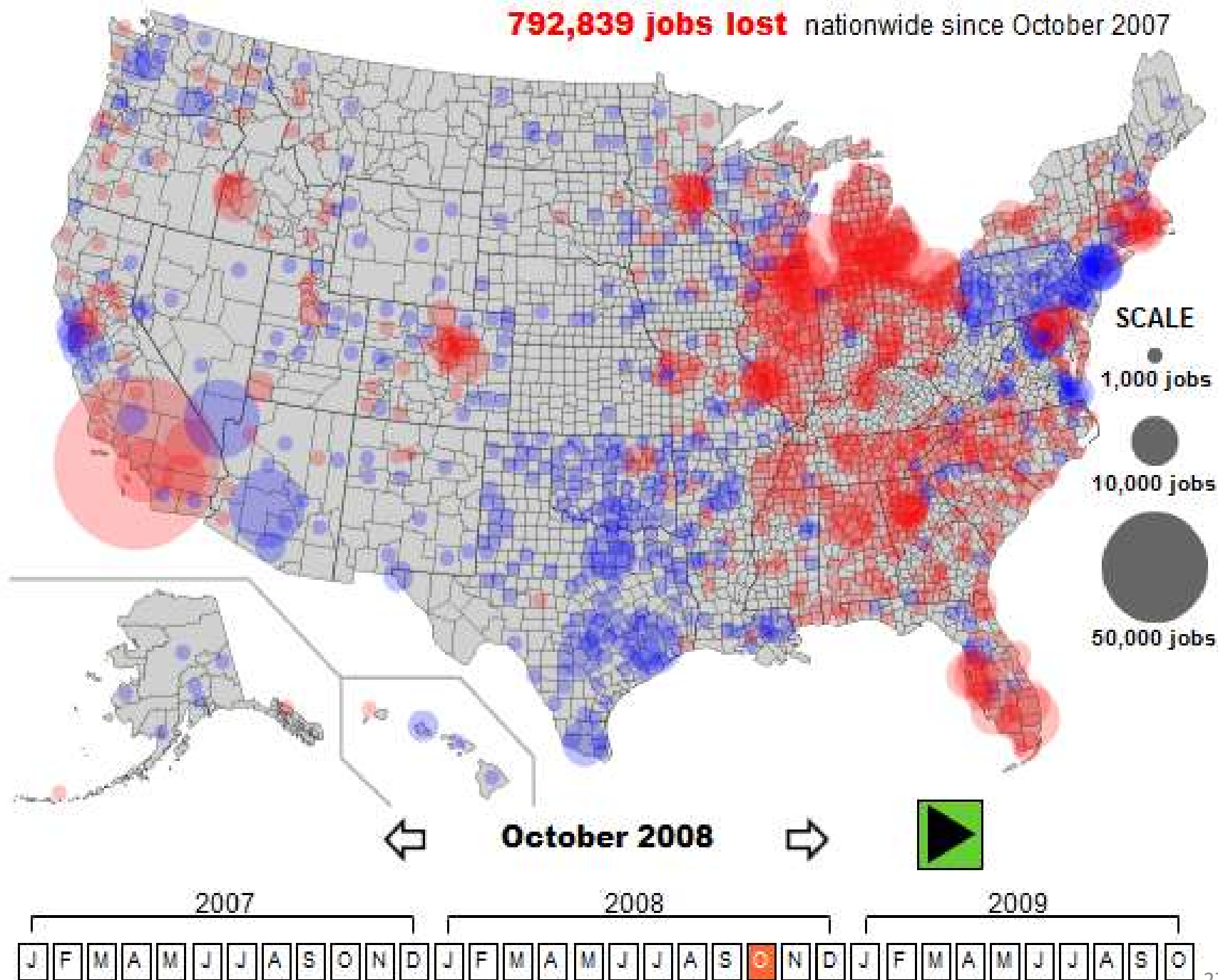
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

729,864 jobs lost nationwide since September 2007



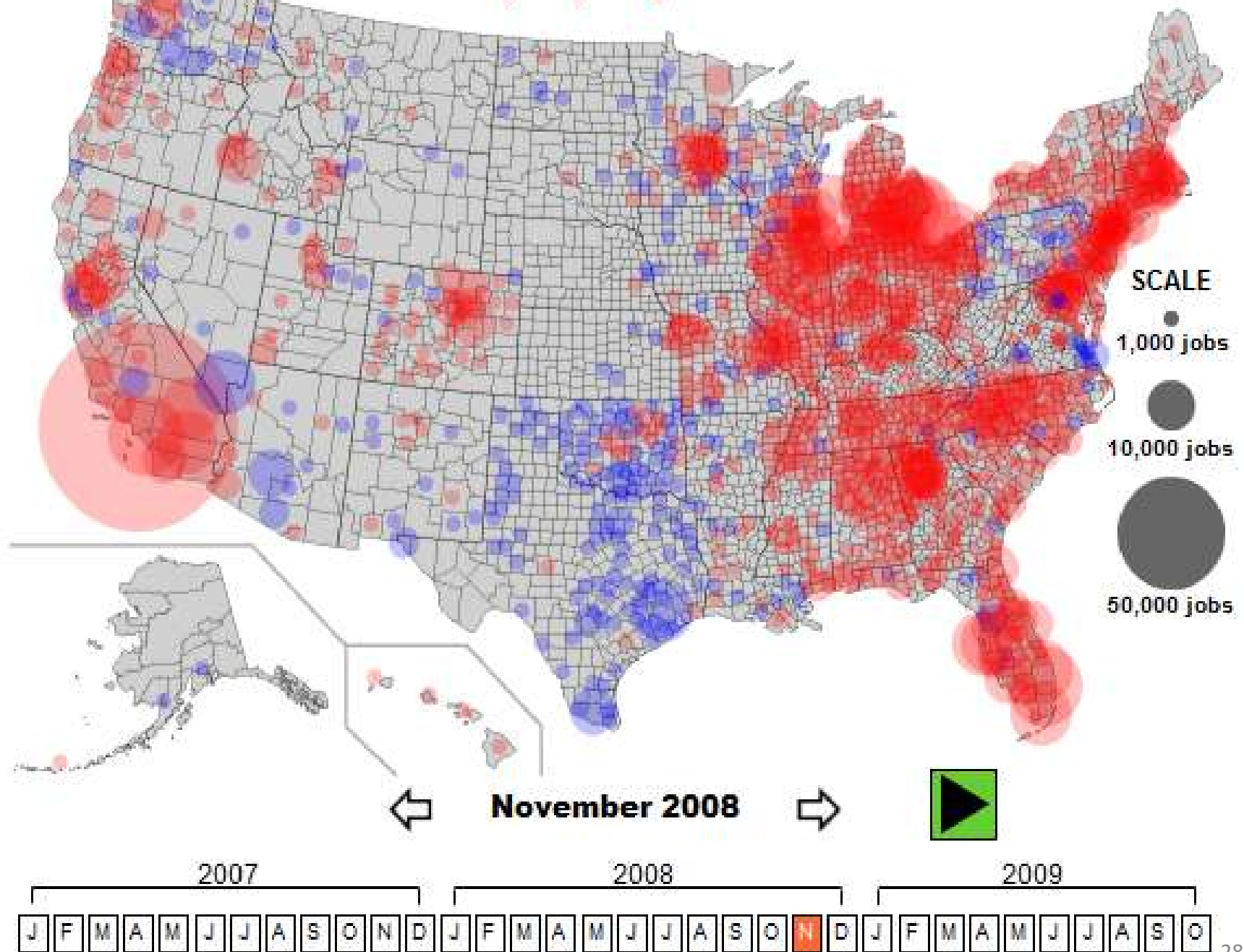
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

792,839 jobs lost nationwide since October 2007



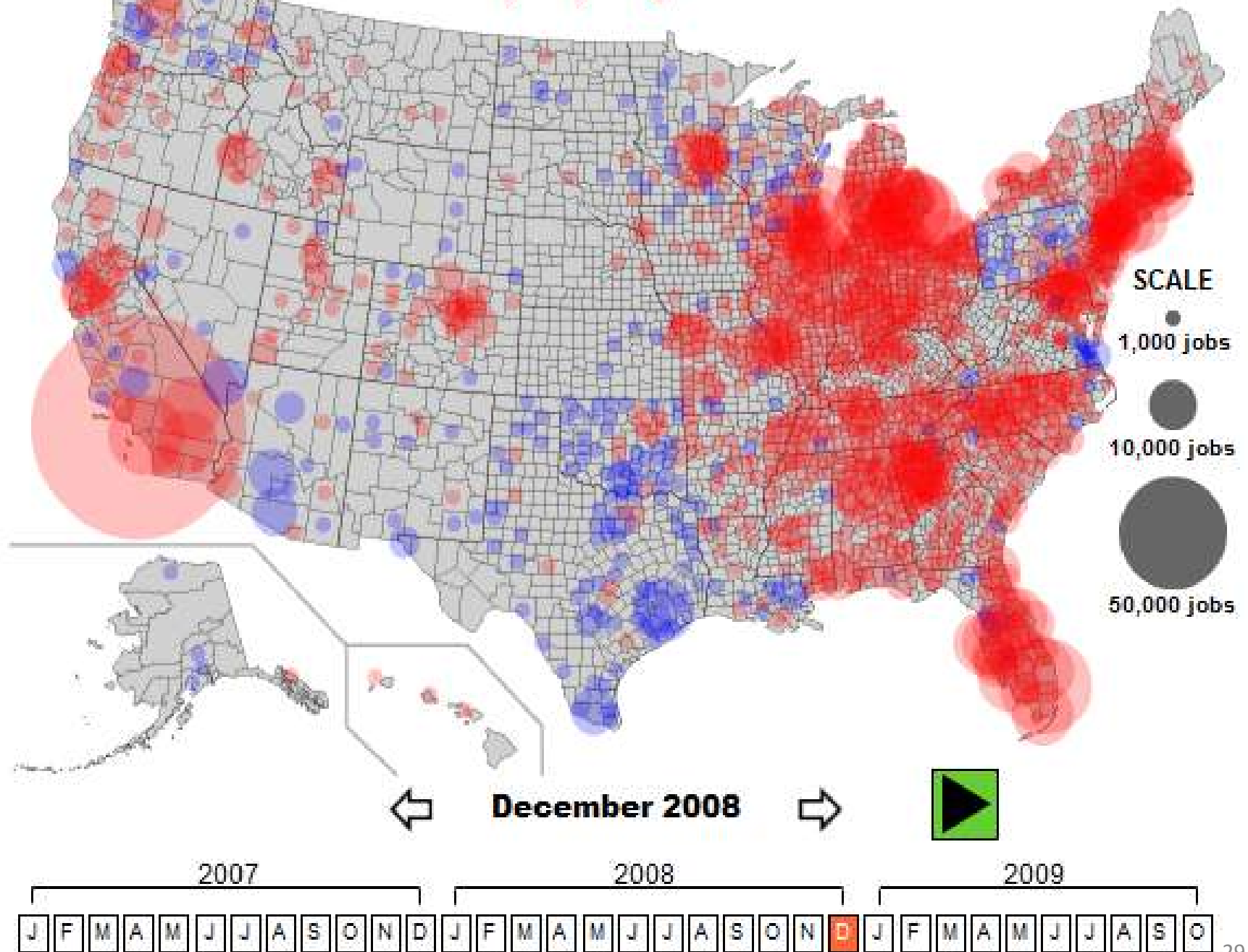
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

2,105,430 jobs lost nationwide since November 2007



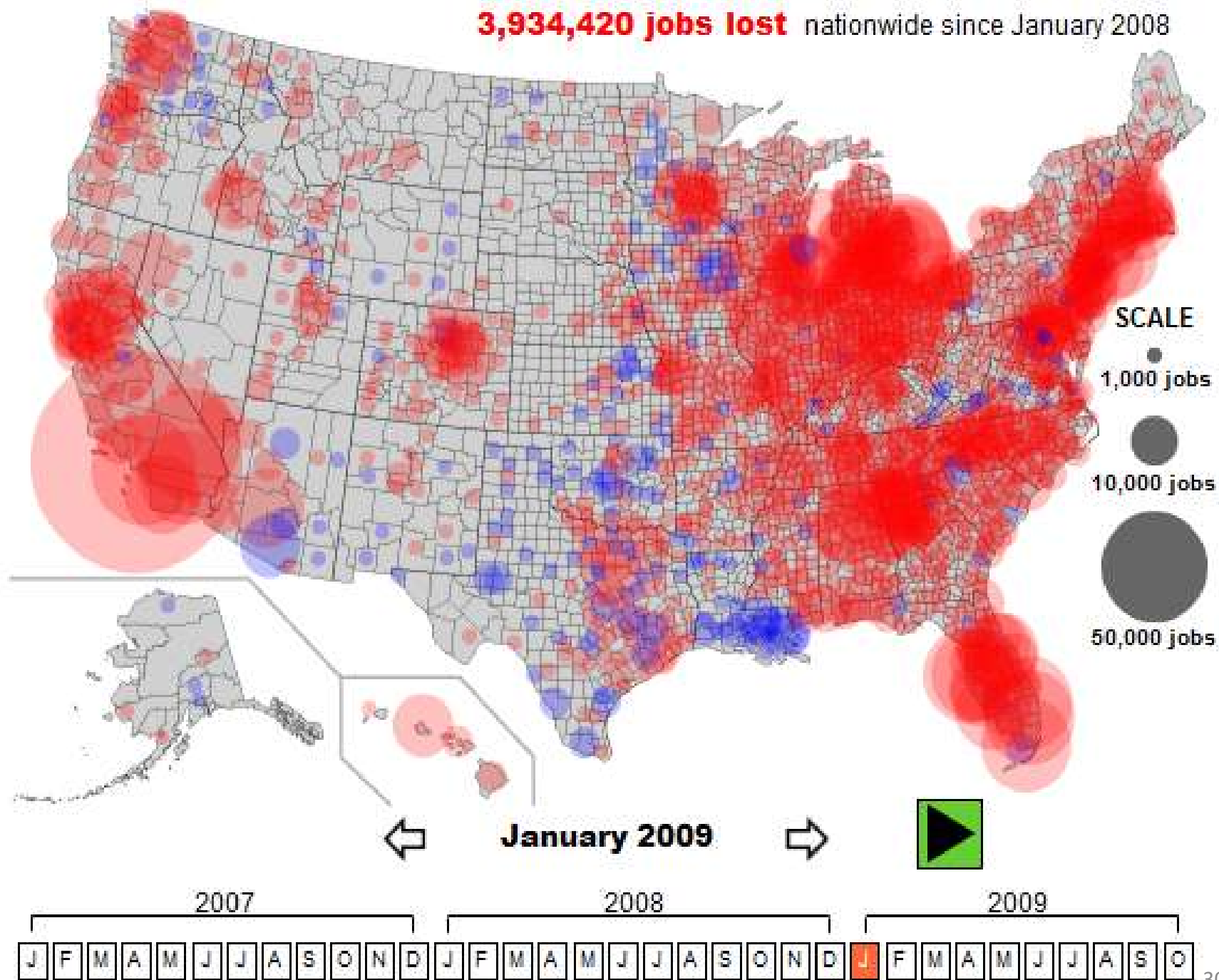
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

2,581,314 jobs lost nationwide since December 2007



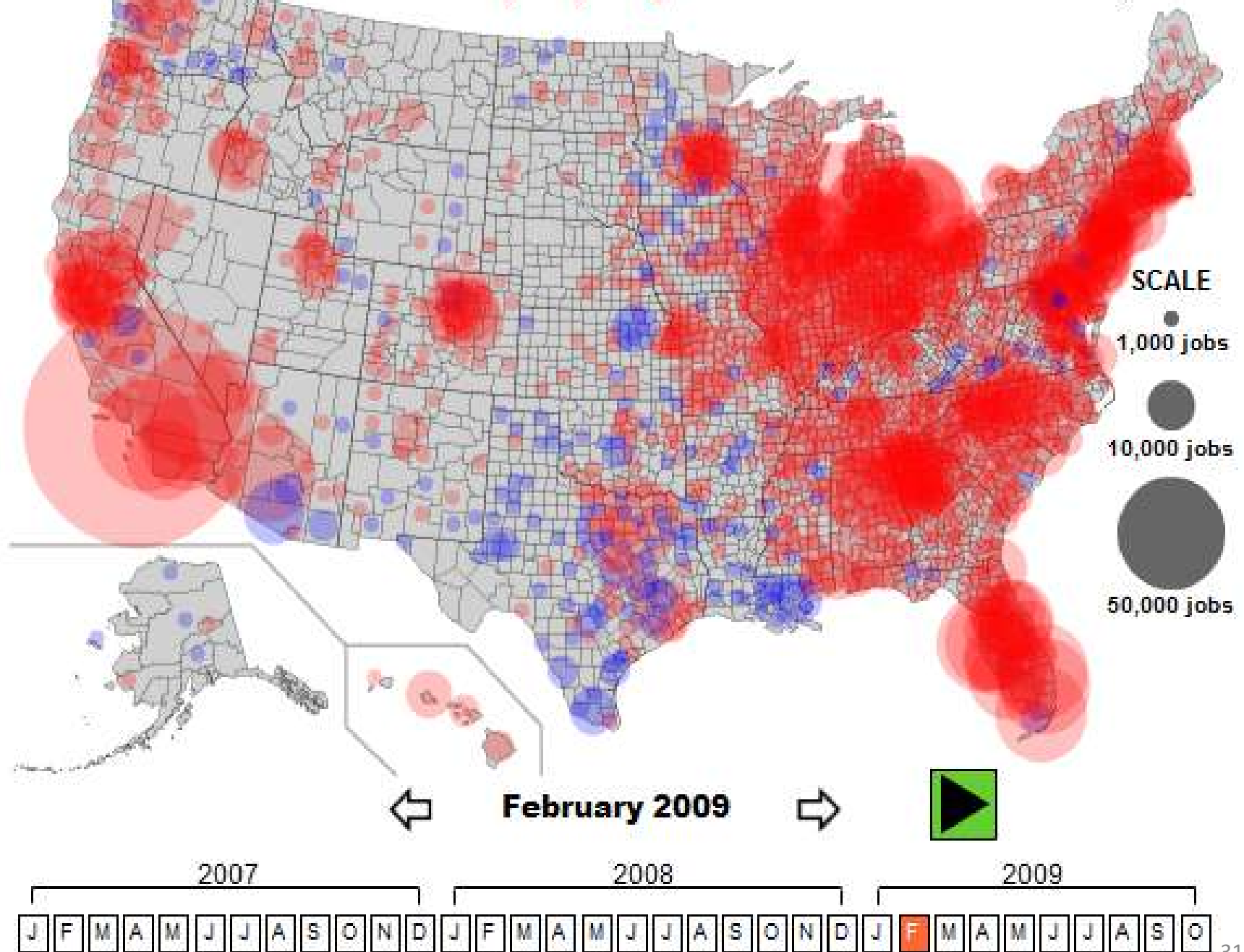
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

3,934,420 jobs lost nationwide since January 2008



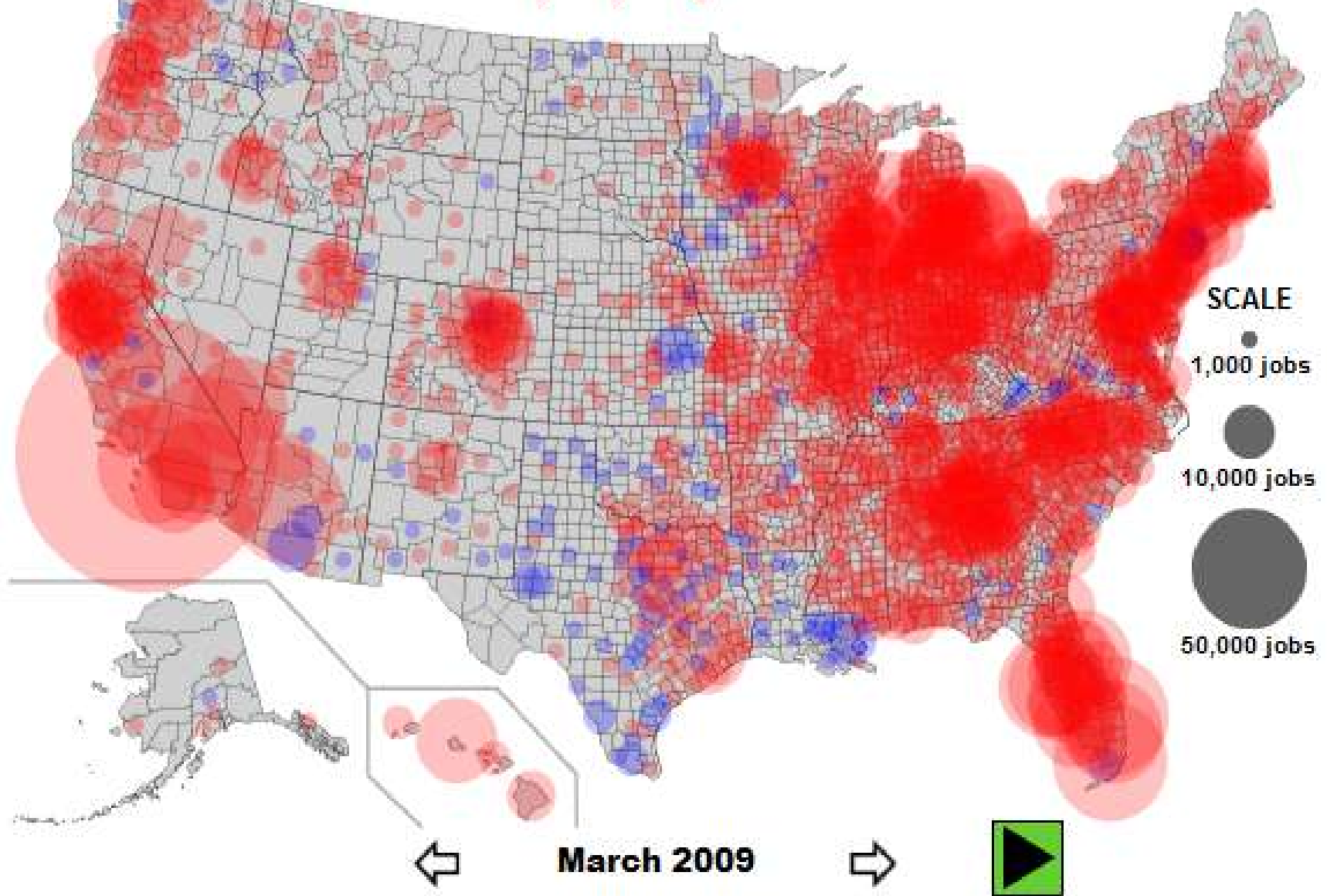
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 30

4,197,371 jobs lost nationwide since February 2008



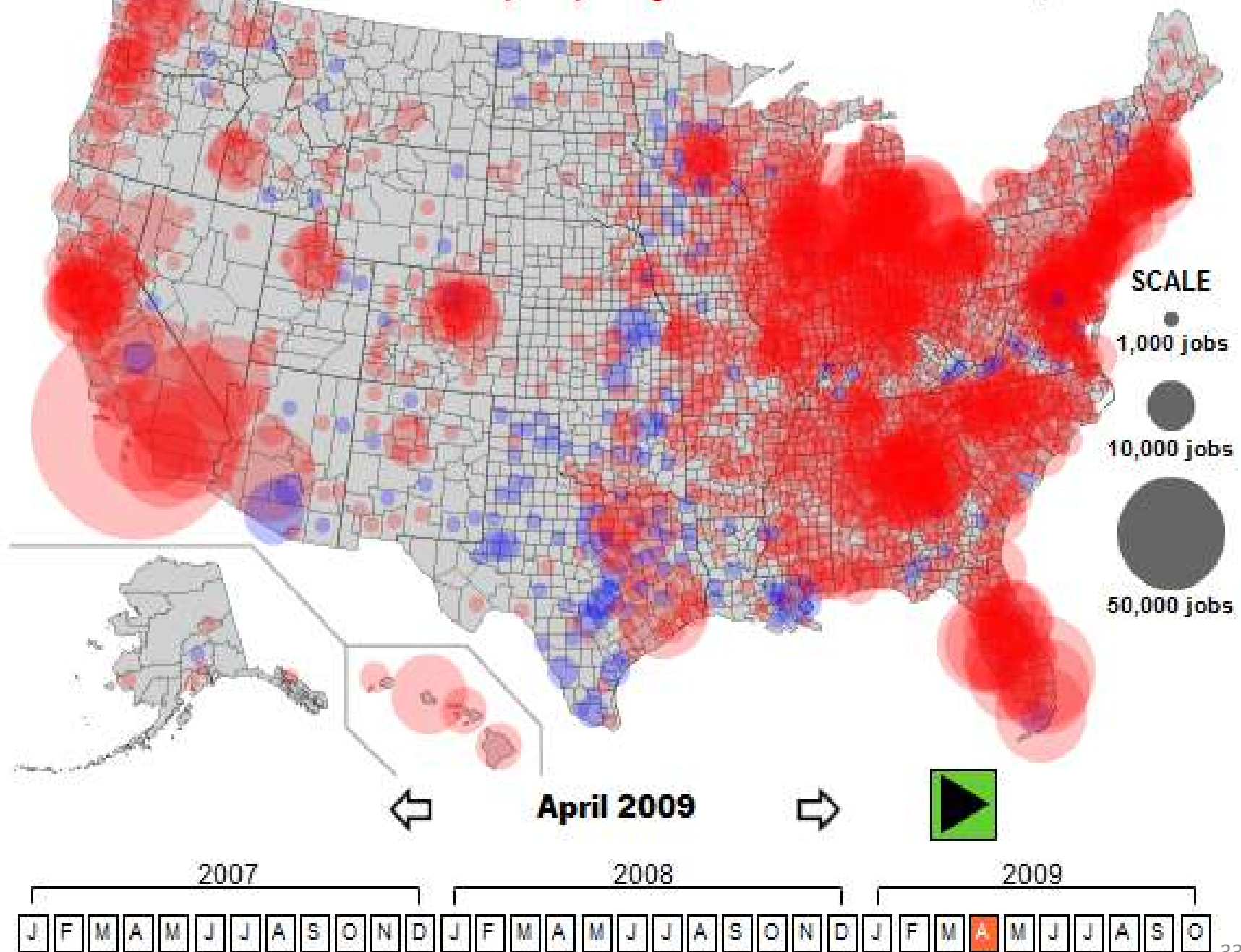
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

5,024,780 jobs lost nationwide since March 2008



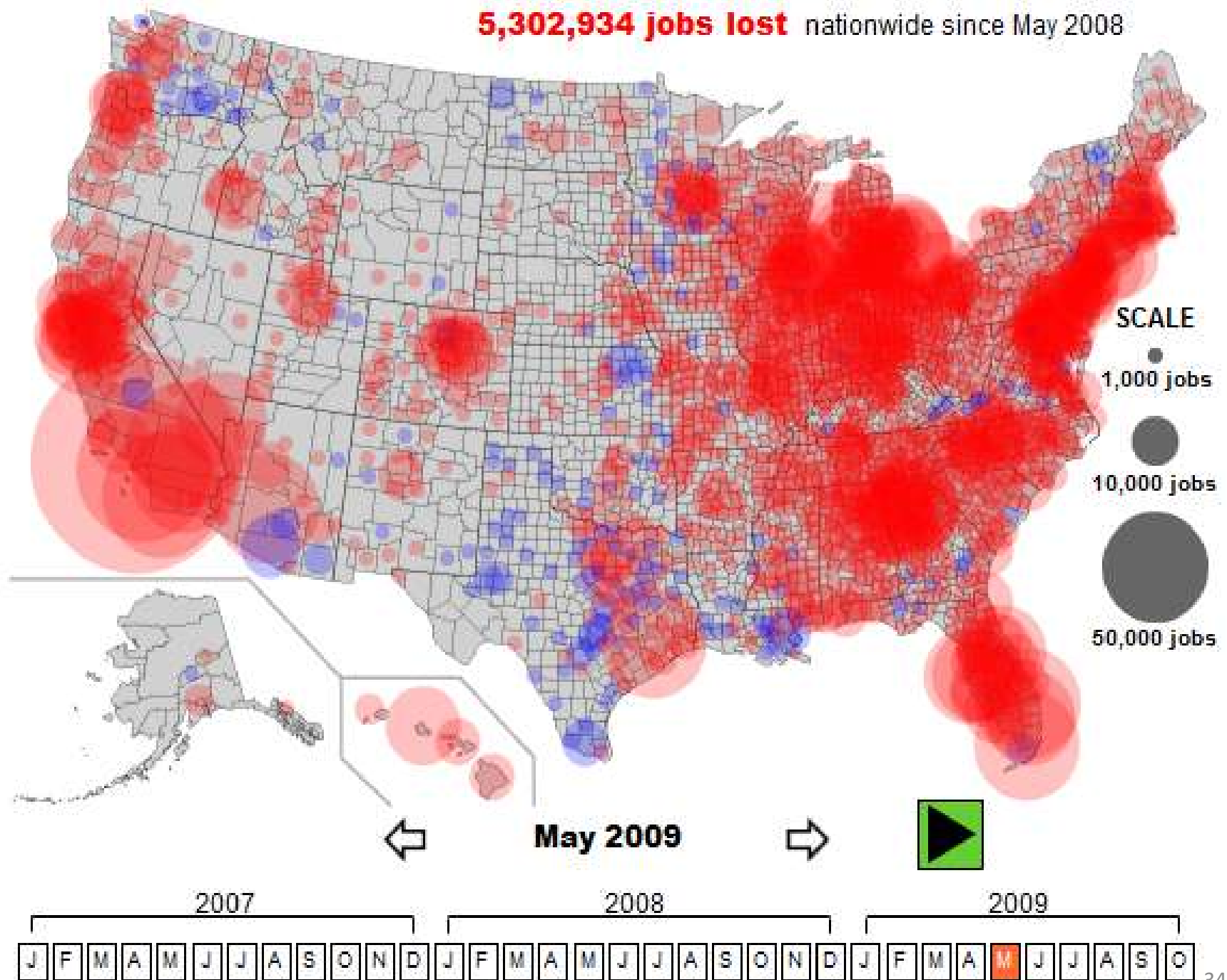
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

5,085,881 jobs lost nationwide since April 2008



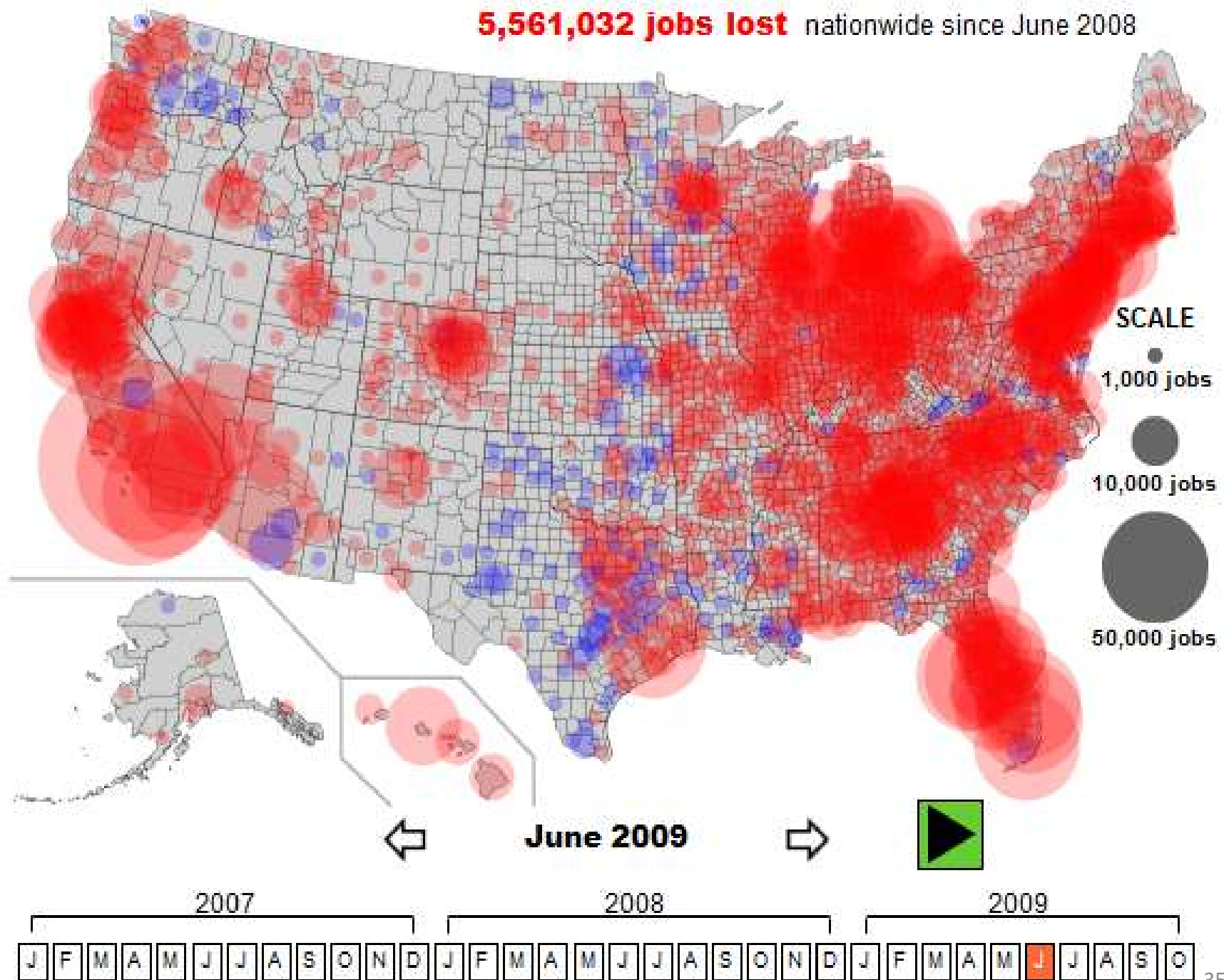
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 33

5,302,934 jobs lost nationwide since May 2008



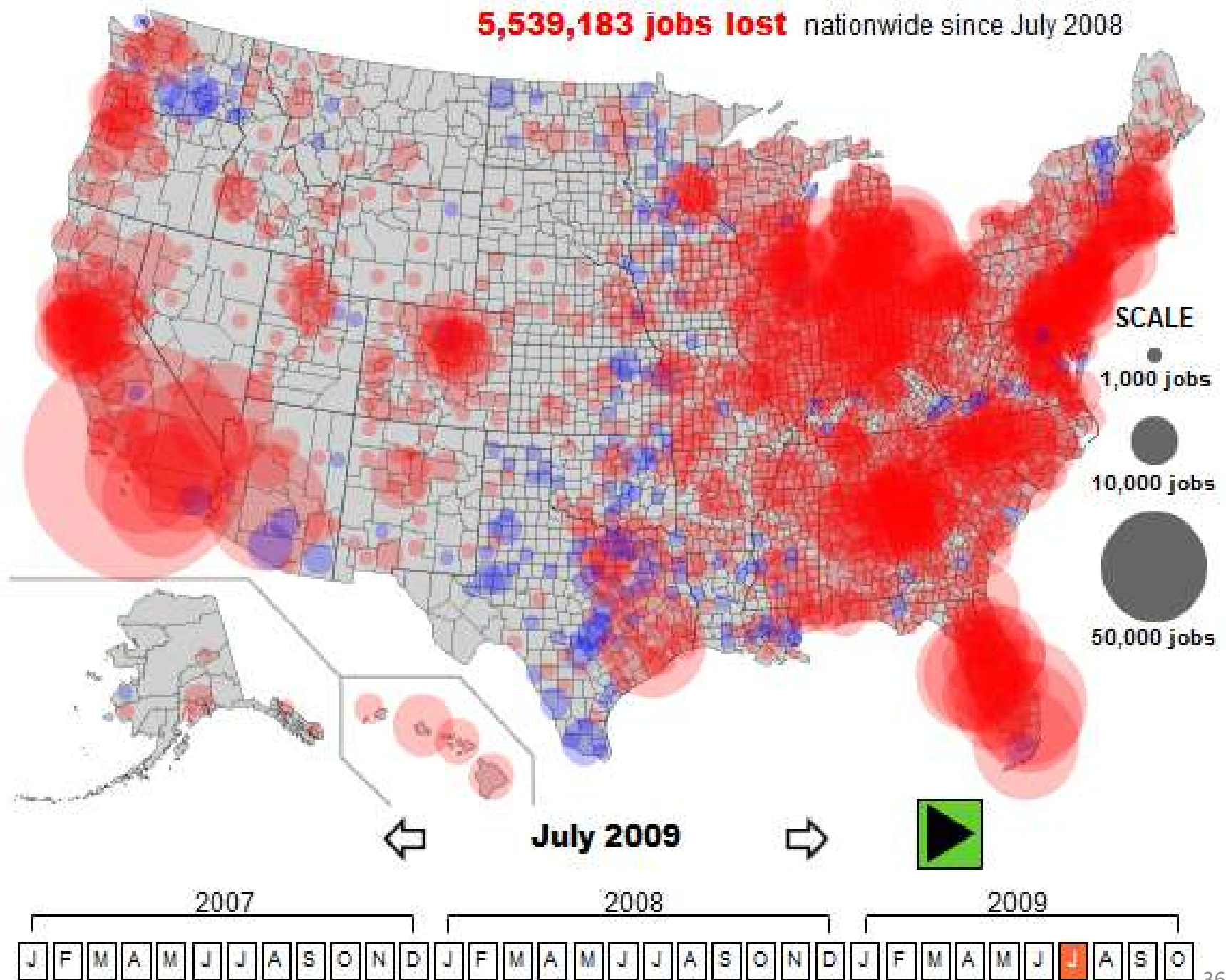
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

5,561,032 jobs lost nationwide since June 2008



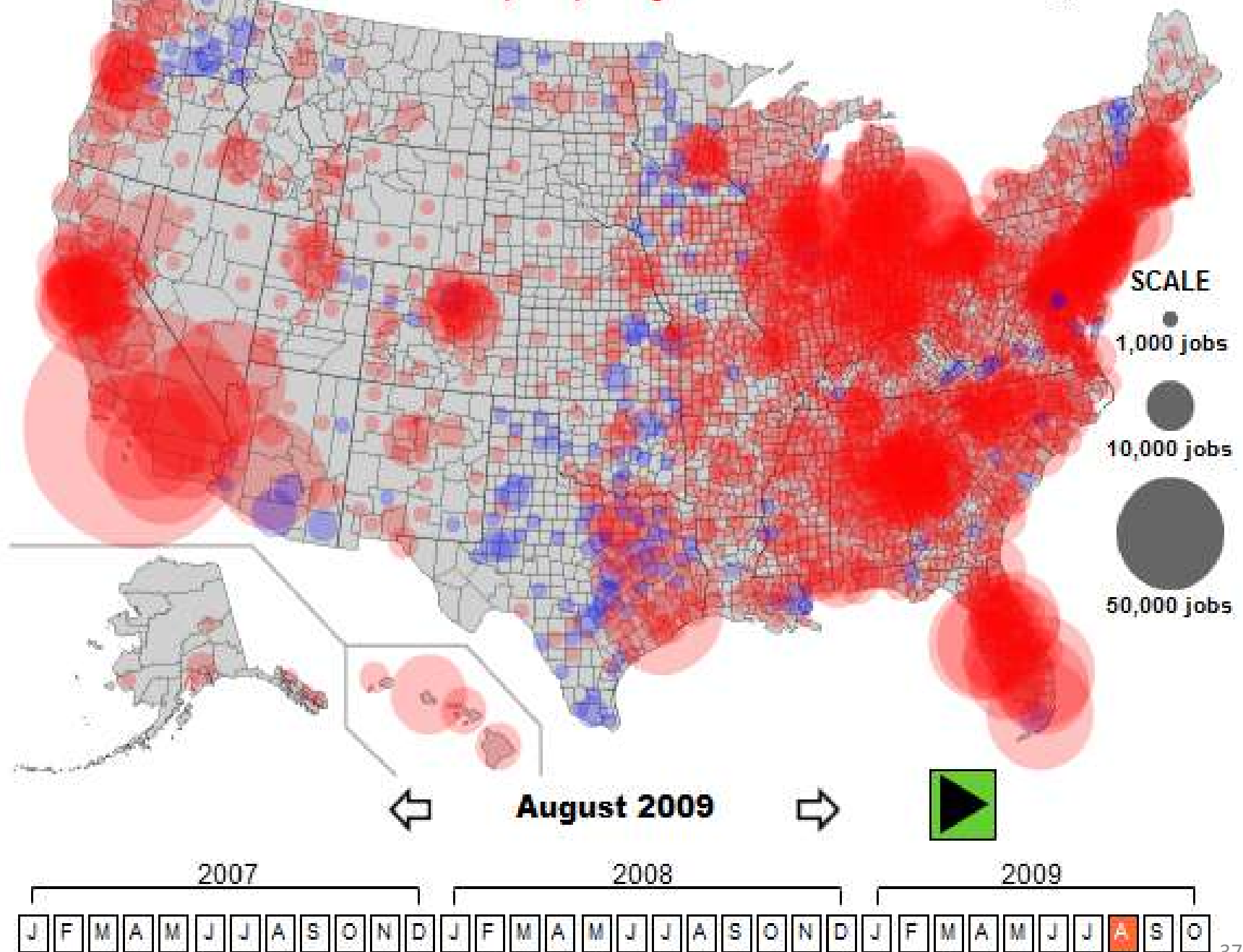
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 35

5,539,183 jobs lost nationwide since July 2008



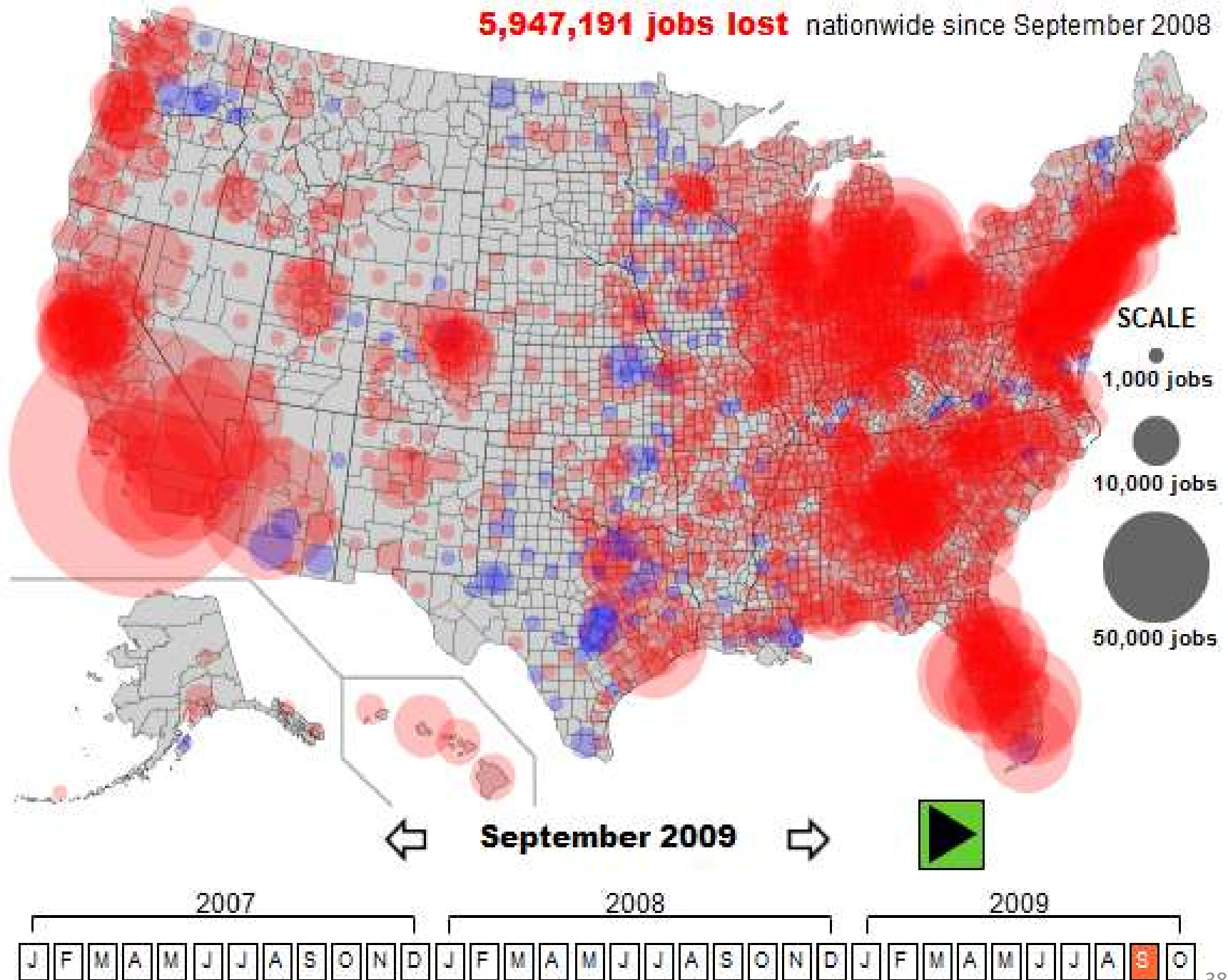
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

5,553,635 jobs lost nationwide since August 2008



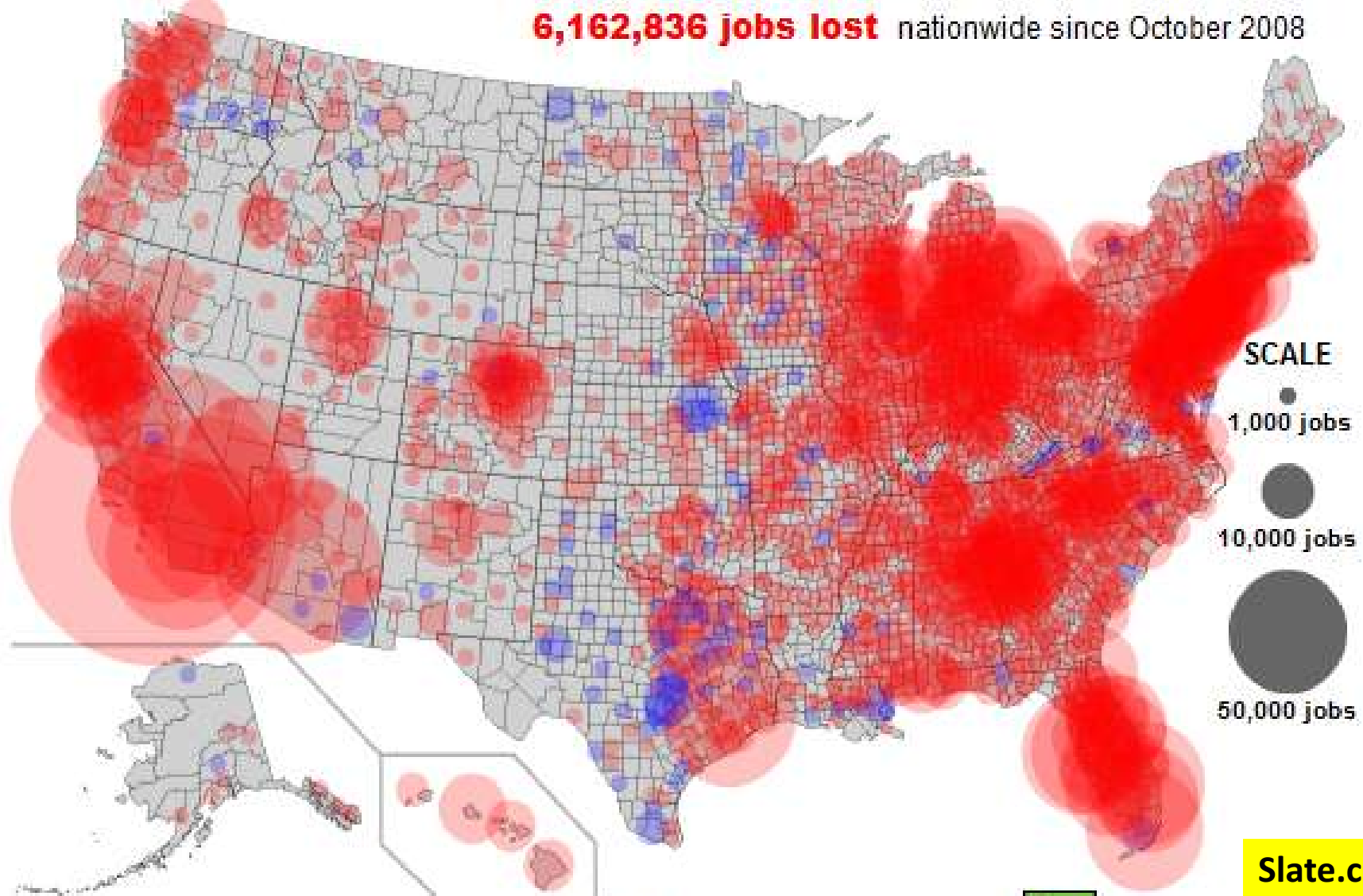
SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

5,947,191 jobs lost nationwide since September 2008



SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

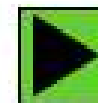
6,162,836 jobs lost nationwide since October 2008



Slate.com

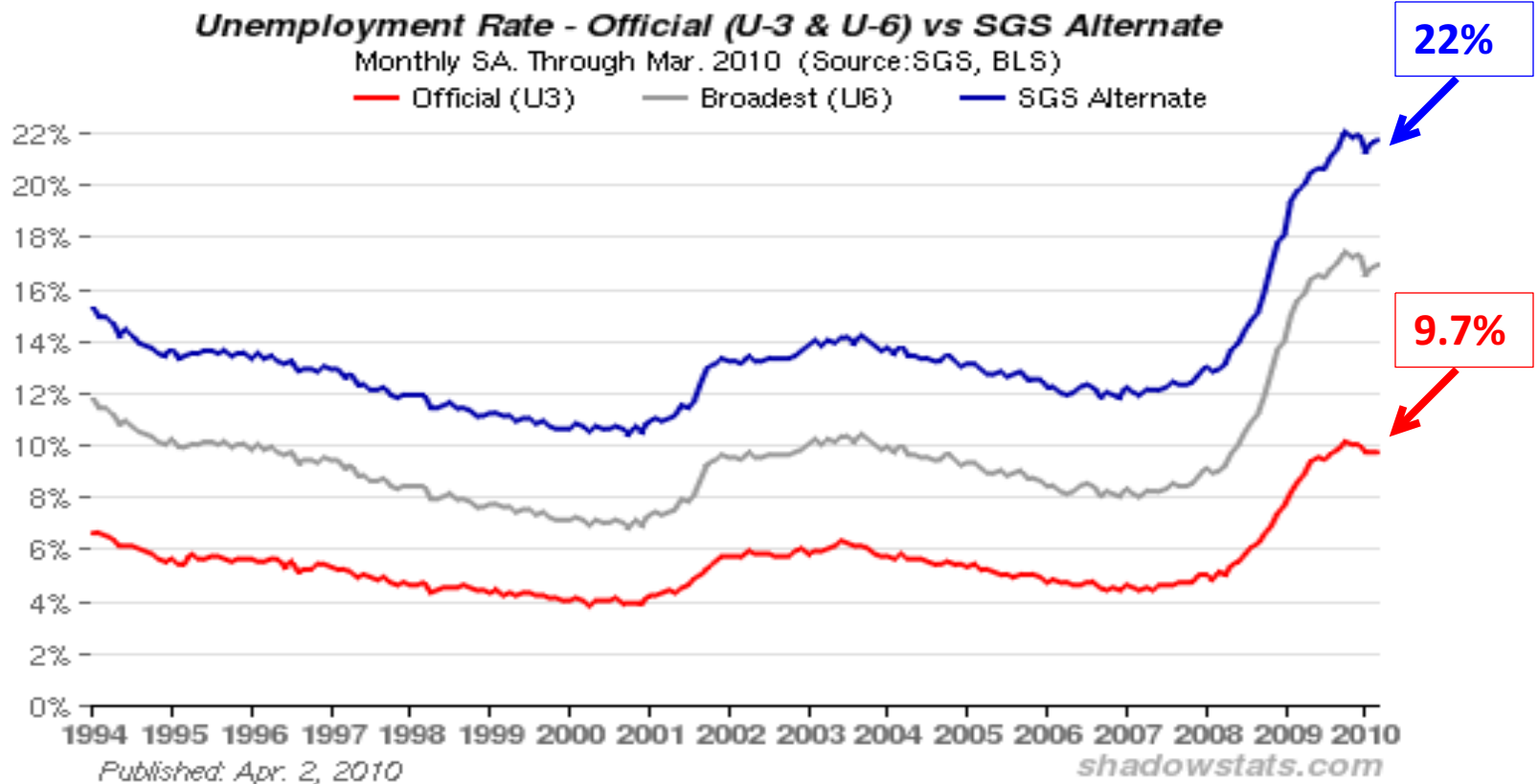


October 2009



SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

The SGS Alternate Unemployment Rate reflects current unemployment reporting methodology adjusted for SGS-estimated long-term discouraged workers, who were defined out of official existence in 1994. That estimate is added to the BLS estimate of U-6 unemployment, which includes short-term discouraged workers.



We offer an exposé of the problems within the reporting system, and an assessment of underlying economic reality, through two basic services:

The Shadow Government Statistics Newsletter ([Archives](#), [Subscriptions](#)), and ***Specialized economic consulting services*** including customized forecasts and analyses of the general economy, as well as for specific industry, product or company results. ([contact us to discuss your needs](#));

A Little History of the World

E. H. Gombrich

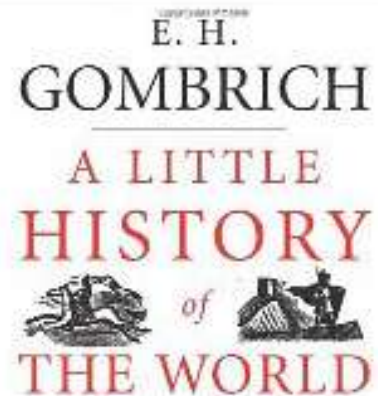
- Anyone who owned a mechanical loom could, with the help of one or two assistants – perhaps his wife and children – do more work than a hundred trained weavers.
- So whatever became of all the weavers in a town into which a mechanical loom was introduced? . . . they woke up one day to discover that they weren't needed any more. **Everything it had taken them years to learn, first as apprentices and then as journeymen, was useless.**

Compression of wages

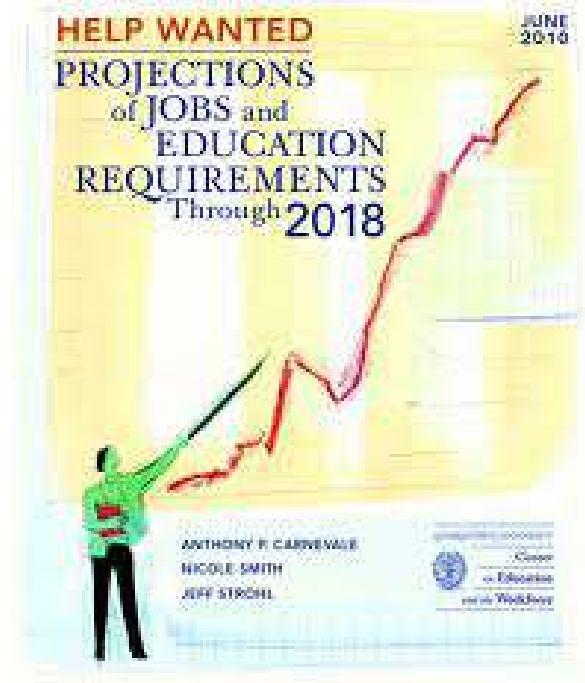
Restructuring of the economy

Those that adapt flourish

Those that could not . . .

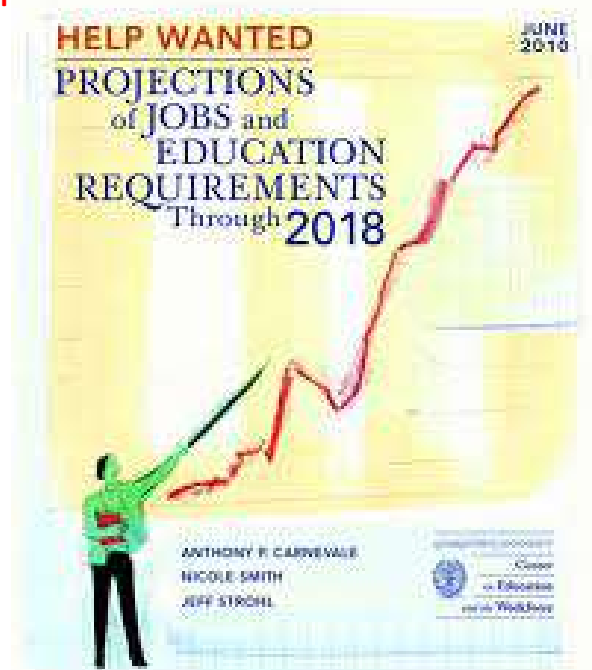


- In 1970, 74% of the middle class had a high school diploma or less education.
- In 2007, **only 39%** of middle class had a high school diploma or less education.
- Middle Class:
 - Family income range from 35,000 to 91,000



Help Wanted – Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018. Carnevale, Smith and Strohl

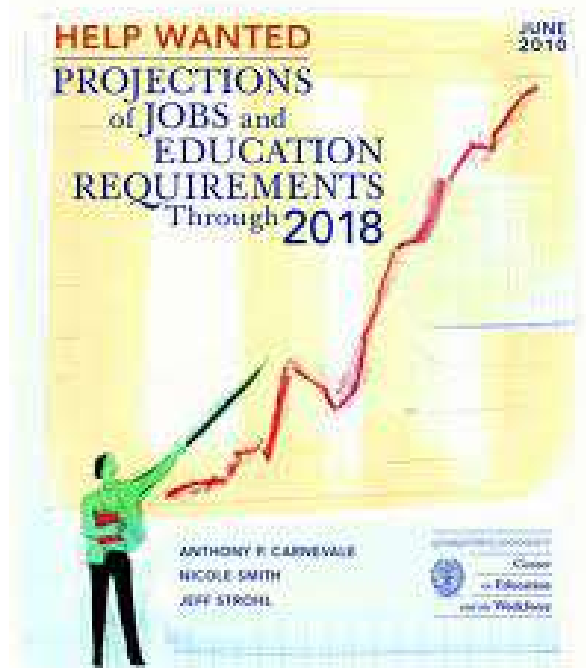
“postsecondary education has become the gatekeeper to the middle class and the upper class”



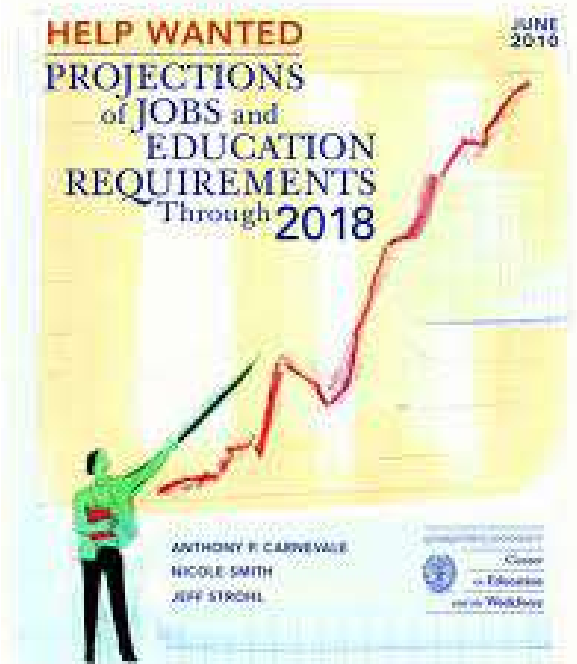
Nationally, **60%** of jobs will require a postsecondary credential by 2018.

What was said about Louisiana:

- By 2018, more than **50% of jobs** will require a postsecondary credential. **Louisiana currently has a workforce with less than half of what will be needed.**
- *Unless there are systemic changes, in 2018 Louisiana will:*



- **rank 6th** in the nation in the percentage of jobs for **high school dropouts**;
- **rank 5th** in the nation in the percentage of jobs for **high school graduates**;
- **rank 50th** in the nation for jobs requiring **an associate degree**;
- **rank 45th** in the nation in the percentage of jobs for **college graduates**;
- **rank 47th** in the nation in the percentage of jobs for people with **graduate degrees** and . . .

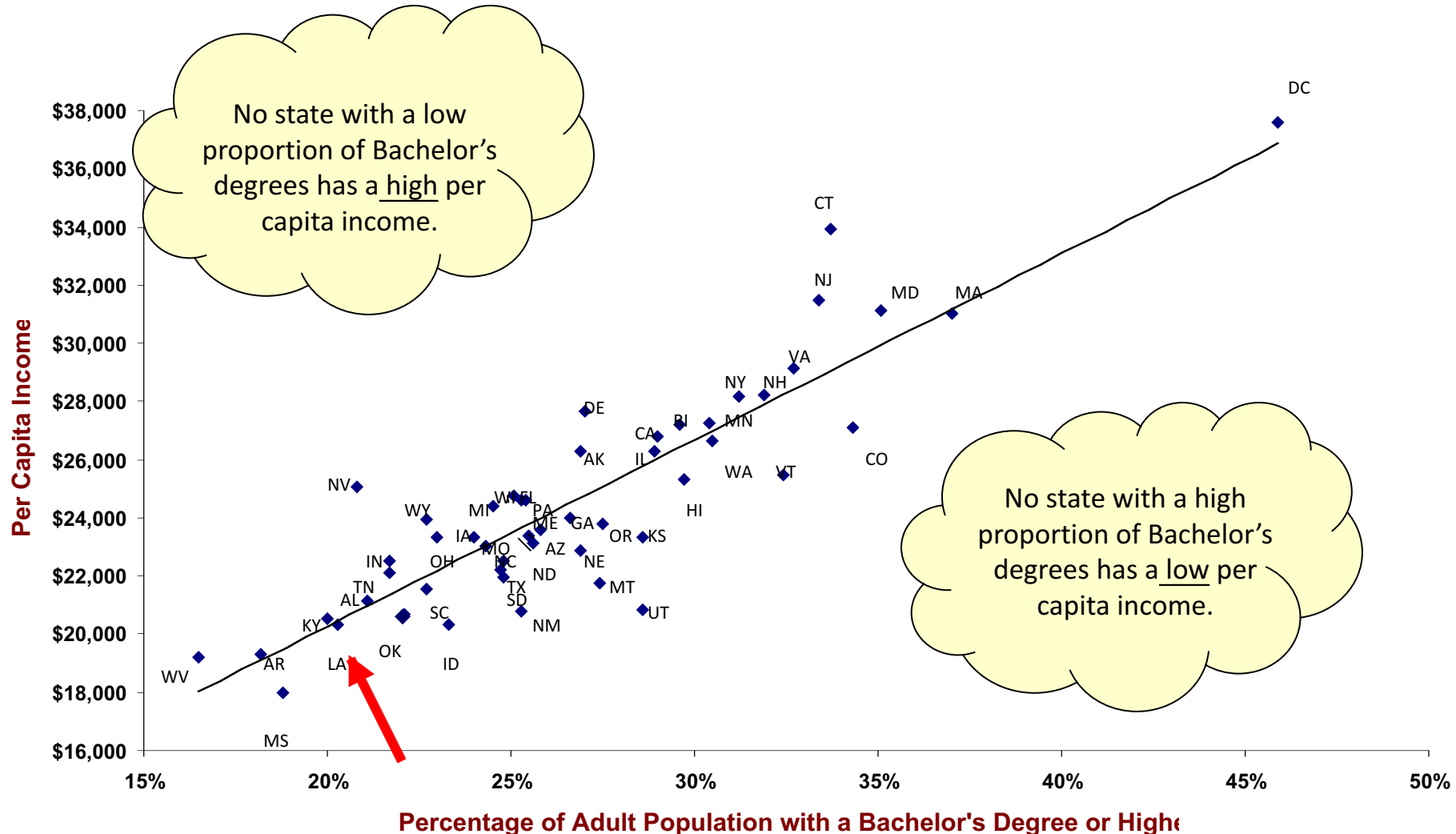


- **rank next to last** in the percent of **Jobs Requiring Postsecondary Education**.

We are at a turning point. Louisiana has to decide whether to do a better job at educating its people or serve as a great conveniently located source for cheap labor.

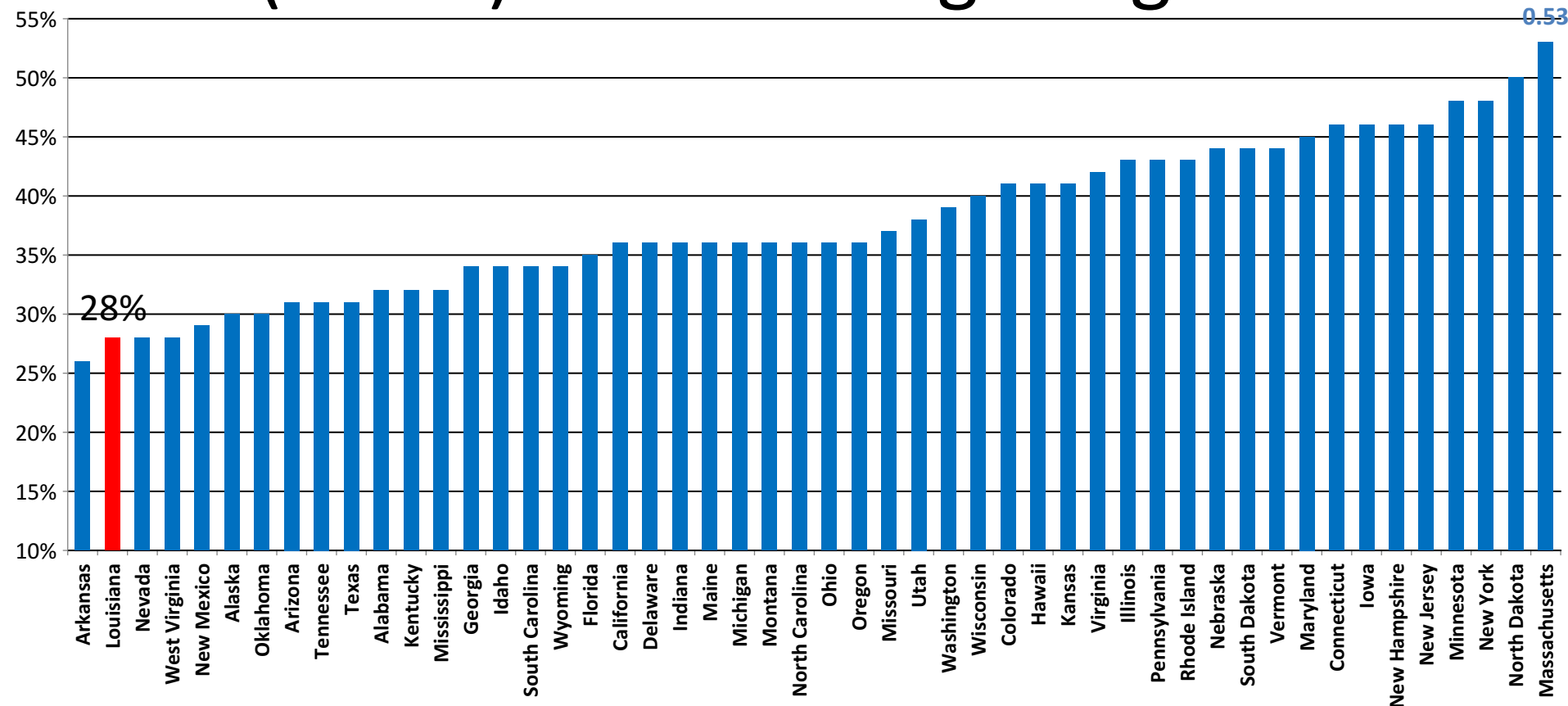
What is our collective vision of what Louisiana will look like in the future?

State Per Capita Personal Income v. Share of Adult Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2008)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2006

Current percentage of **young** adults (25-34) with a college degree³



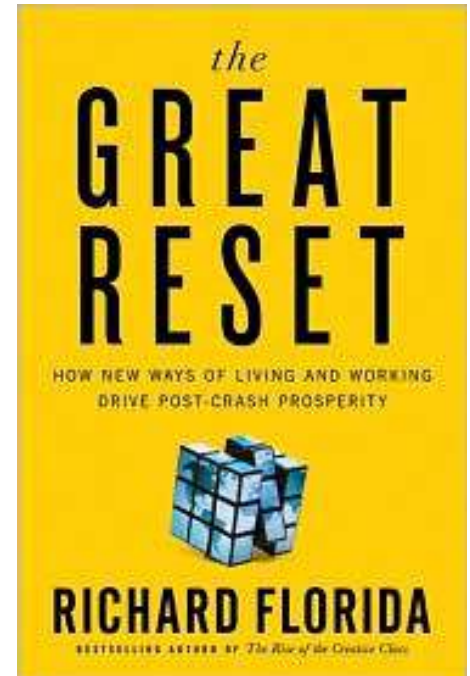
³ "College degree" means an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or higher. National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), 2008 (from U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample File.) <http://www.higheredinfo.org>

La. given 'F' in skilled workers

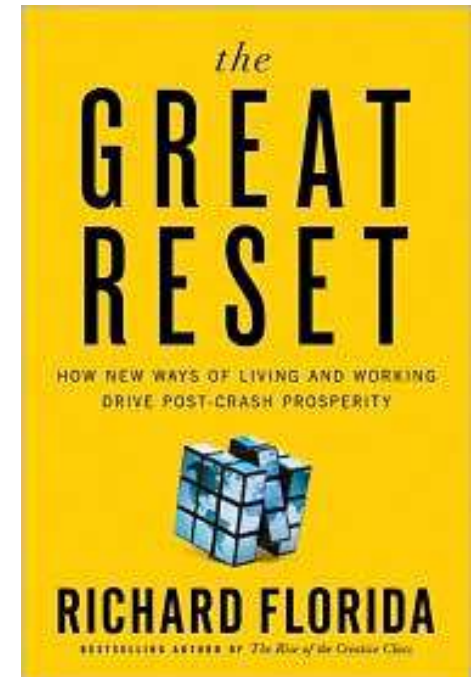
Advocate business writer

- The number and quality of skilled workers in Louisiana is dismal, according to a recent report evaluating the state's manufacturing abilities.
- The 2011 Manufacturing and Logistics National Report by the Center for Business and Economic Research at Ball State University in Indiana gave Louisiana a **failing grade in the important area of "human capital."**
- All 50 states were included in the study.

- The clock of history is always ticking. **We can cross our fingers and hope for the best, or we can take steps now to move toward a better, more prosperous future.**



Cities such as San Antonio, Texas, for instance, **ranked as the nation's "strongest performing,"** according to Brookings' MetroMonitor, with Oklahoma City and Tulsa; Austin, Houston, Dallas and McAllen, Texas; Little Rock, Arkansas; **Baton Rouge, Louisiana**; and Omaha, Nebraska, rounding out the top ten.

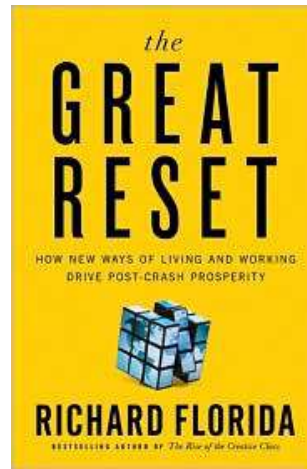
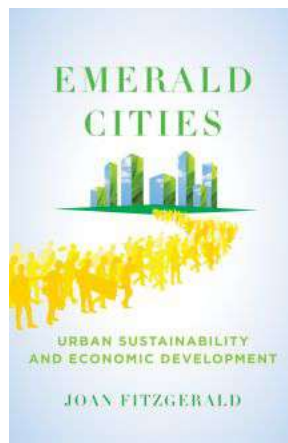


Time and Place

Those individuals, families, cities, states and –increasingly—countries with the **most education are prospering, while those with the least higher education** are experiencing relative and often absolute **economic decline**.

--Postsecondary Education OPPORTUNITY, June 2005.

For people and communities to thrive in the new economy they will need to have access to a good college and good health care.



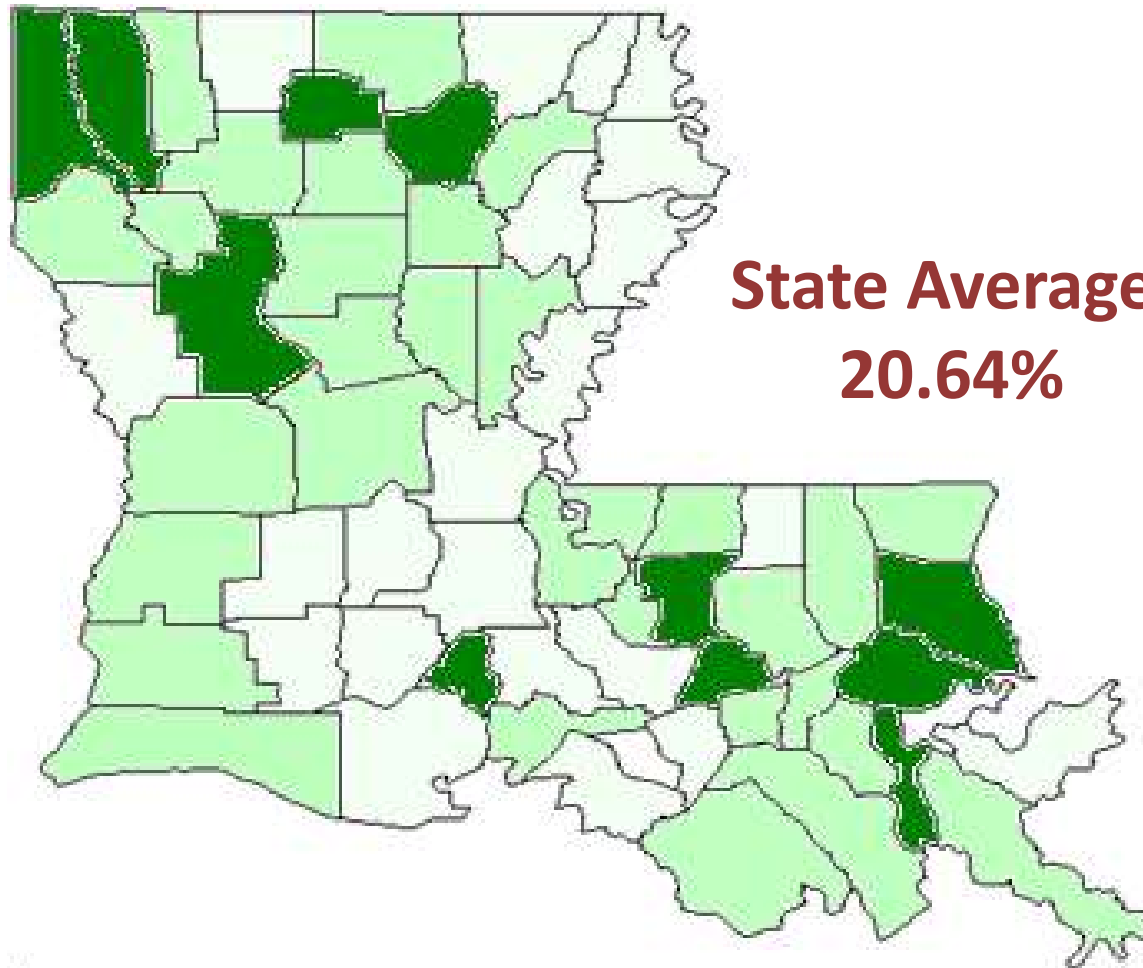
Top 25 Cities for College Graduates



1. Fayetteville, NC
2. Omaha, Neb.
3. Oklahoma City, OK
4. Austin, TX
5. Houston, TX
6. Lexington, KY
7. Durham, NC
8. Dallas, TX
9. Tulsa, OK
10. Little Rock, AR
11. Savannah, GA
12. Washington D.C.
13. Boston, MA
14. Corpus Christi, TX
15. **Baton Rouge, LA**
16. **New Orleans, LA**
17. Des Moines, Iowa
18. Columbus, OH
19. Stanford, Conn.
20. **Shreveport, LA**
21. Seattle, WA
22. Albany, NY
23. San Antonio, TX
24. Kalamazoo, Michigan
25. Honolulu, Hawaii

compiled by *The Daily Beast* published by Newsweek.

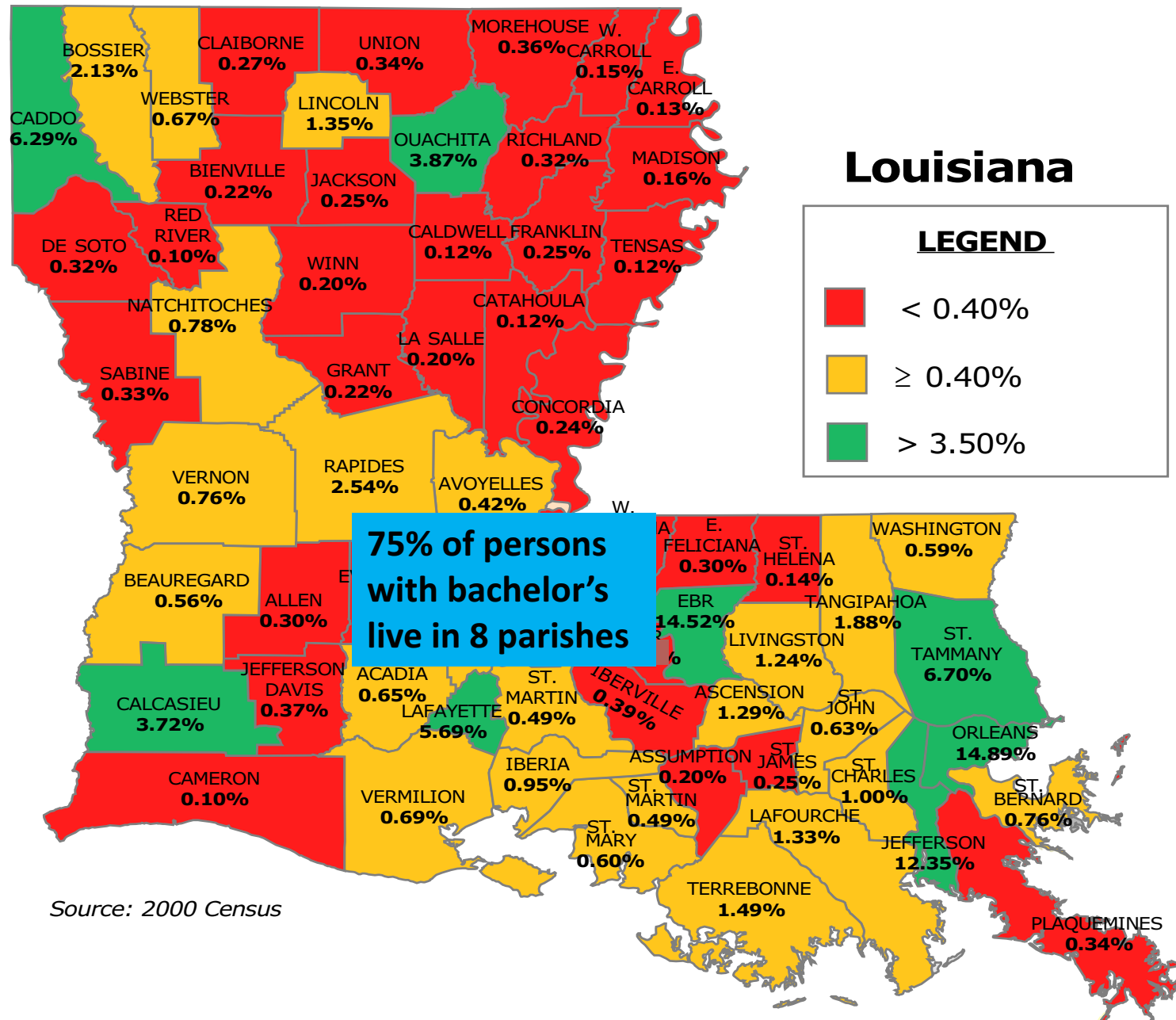
Percent of Parish Population With Bachelors and Higher---25 and older

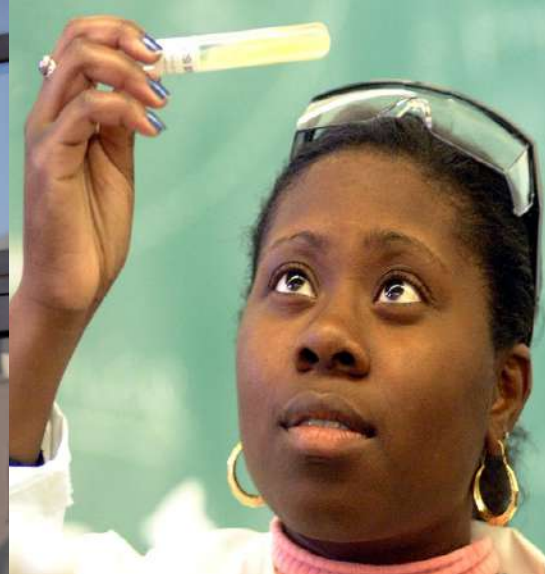


	20.0% - 32.2%
	12.0% - 19.9%
	8.3%- 11.9%

Source: Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Survey

Distribution of State's Population, 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher







Strengthening the Education Pipeline

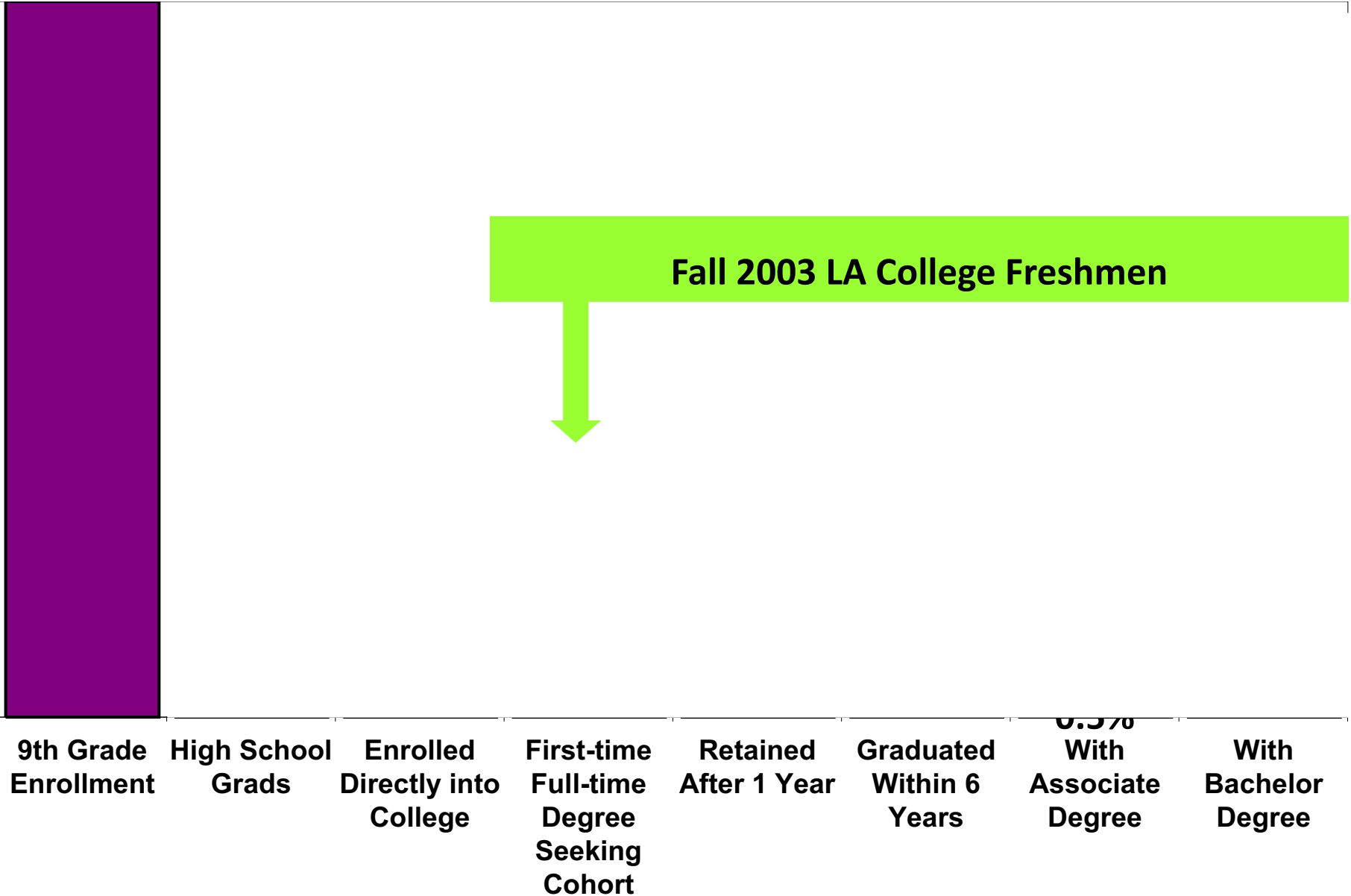
Kids less likely to graduate than parents

Education Trust:

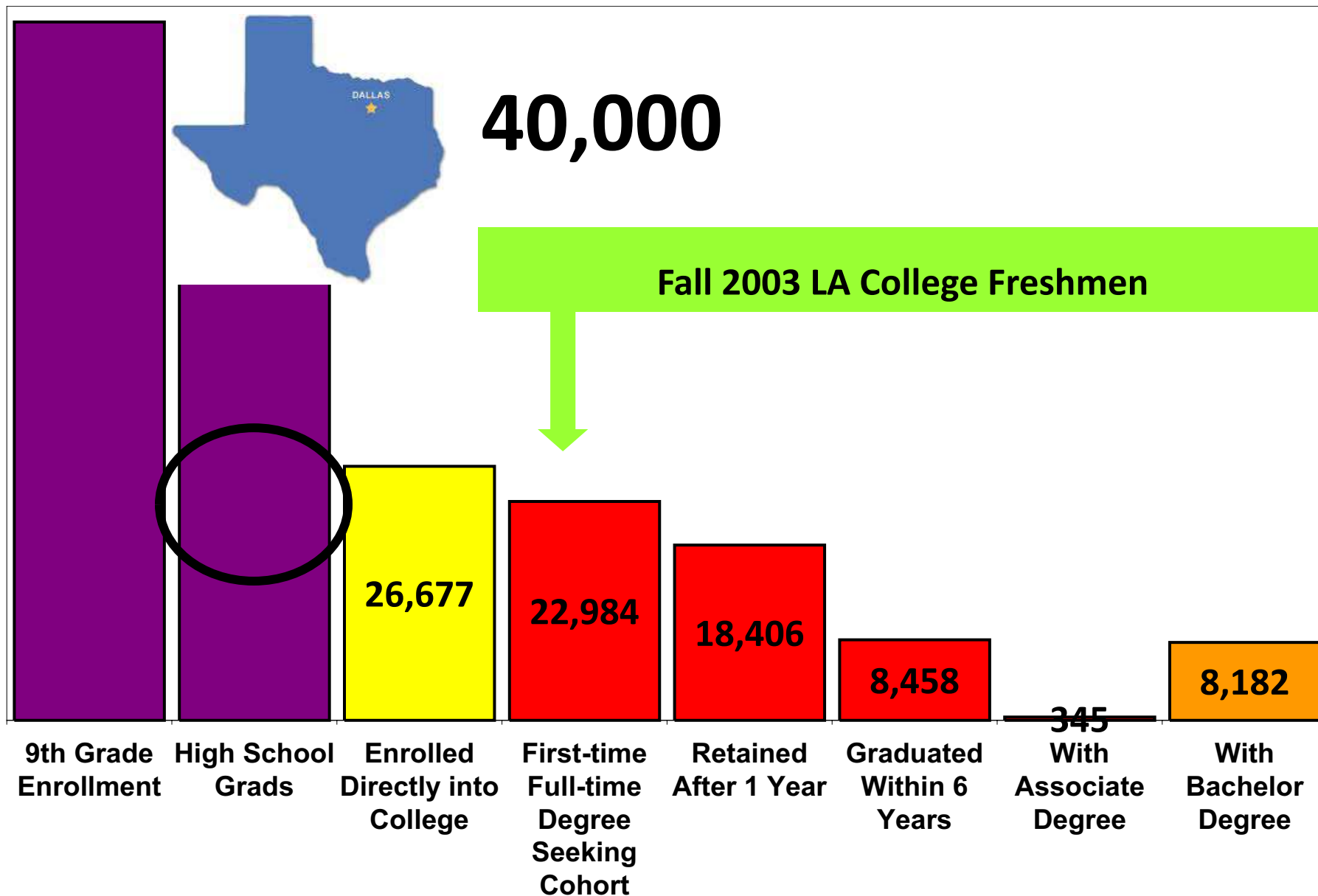
Your child is less likely to graduate **from high school** than you were.



98-99 Louisiana 9th Grader's Progression into
High School and College (percent)



98-99 Louisiana 9th Grader's Progression into High School and College (number)



Employment Rate by Degree Level

Eighteen Months after Graduation - For All Completers

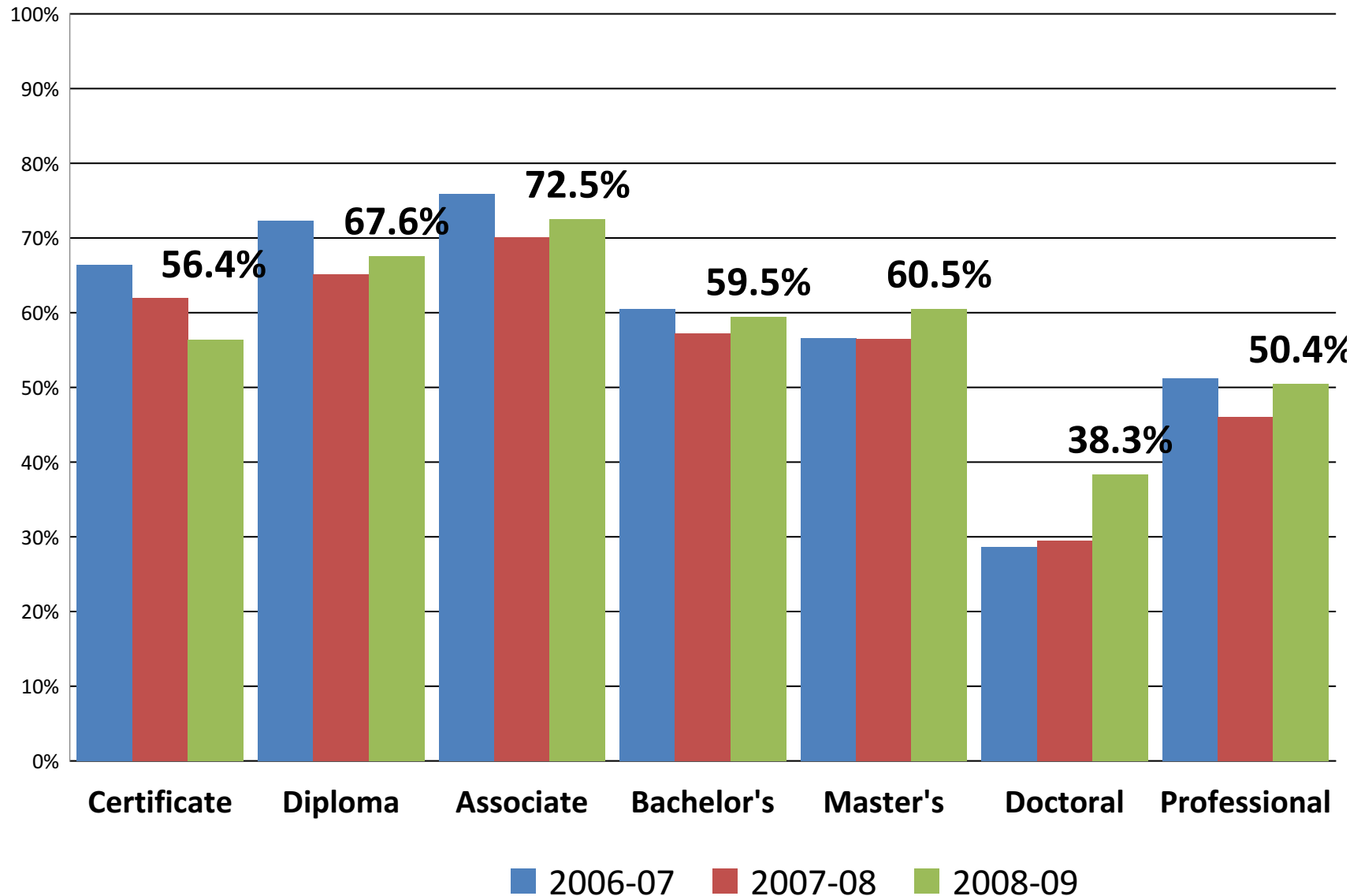


Figure 5

Employment Rate by Field of Study

Eighteen Months after Graduation - For 2008-09 Bachelor's Degree Completers

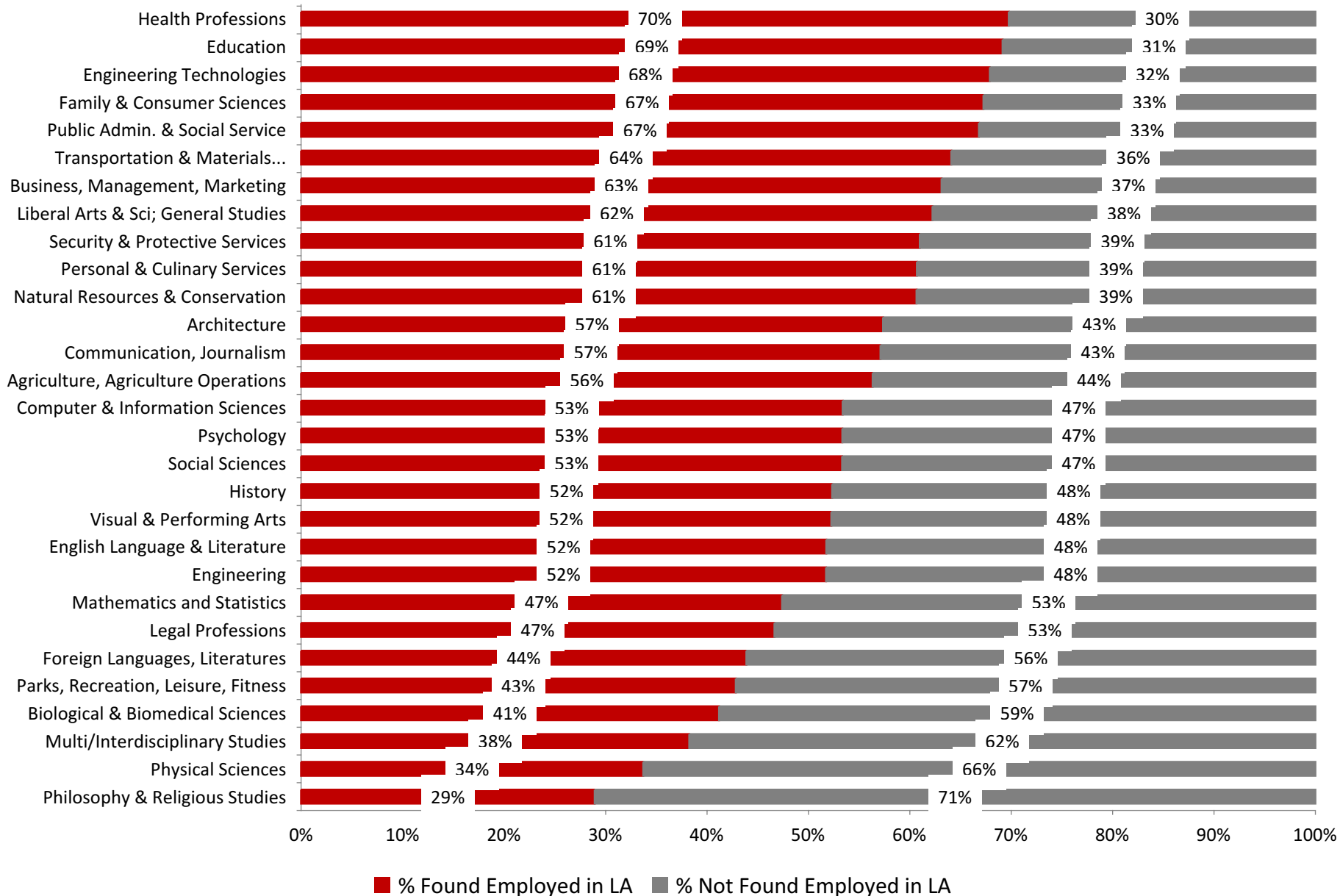


Figure 7
Employment Rate by Residency Status
Eighteen Months after Graduation - For All Completers
(Collective 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09)

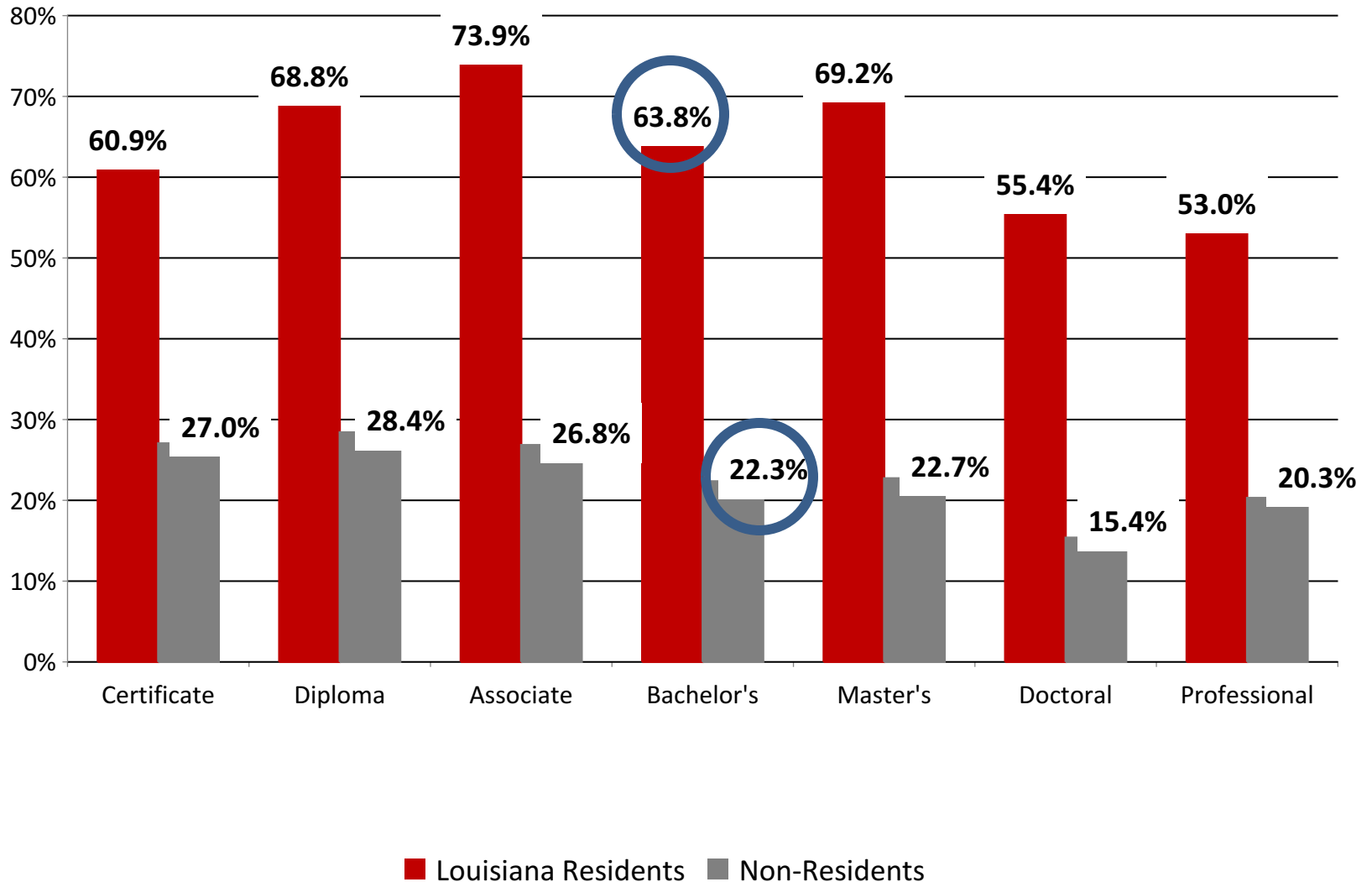


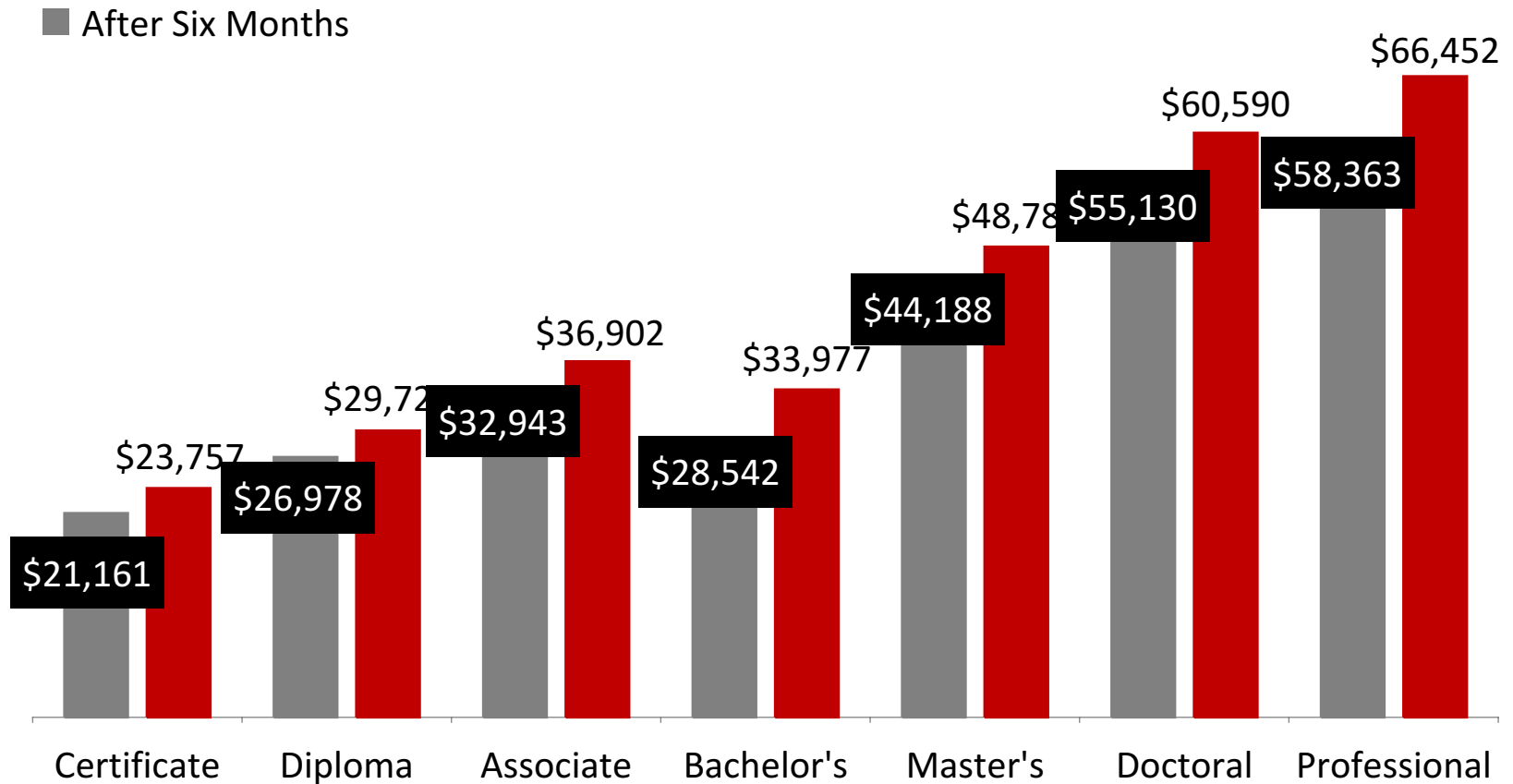
Table 5
Average Calculated Salary by Degree Level
For All Employed Completers

Max Degree Level	<i>Eighteen Months after Graduation</i>		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Certificate	\$23,000	\$24,778	\$23,622
Diploma	\$30,607	\$30,062	\$28,530
Associate	\$37,799	\$37,425	\$35,544
Bachelor	\$35,099	\$34,115	\$32,742
Master	\$48,737	\$49,644	\$48,016
Doctoral	\$59,863	\$60,655	\$61,023
Professional	\$65,368	\$67,315	\$66,786

As a result of the recession, compression of wages for new hires has occurred.

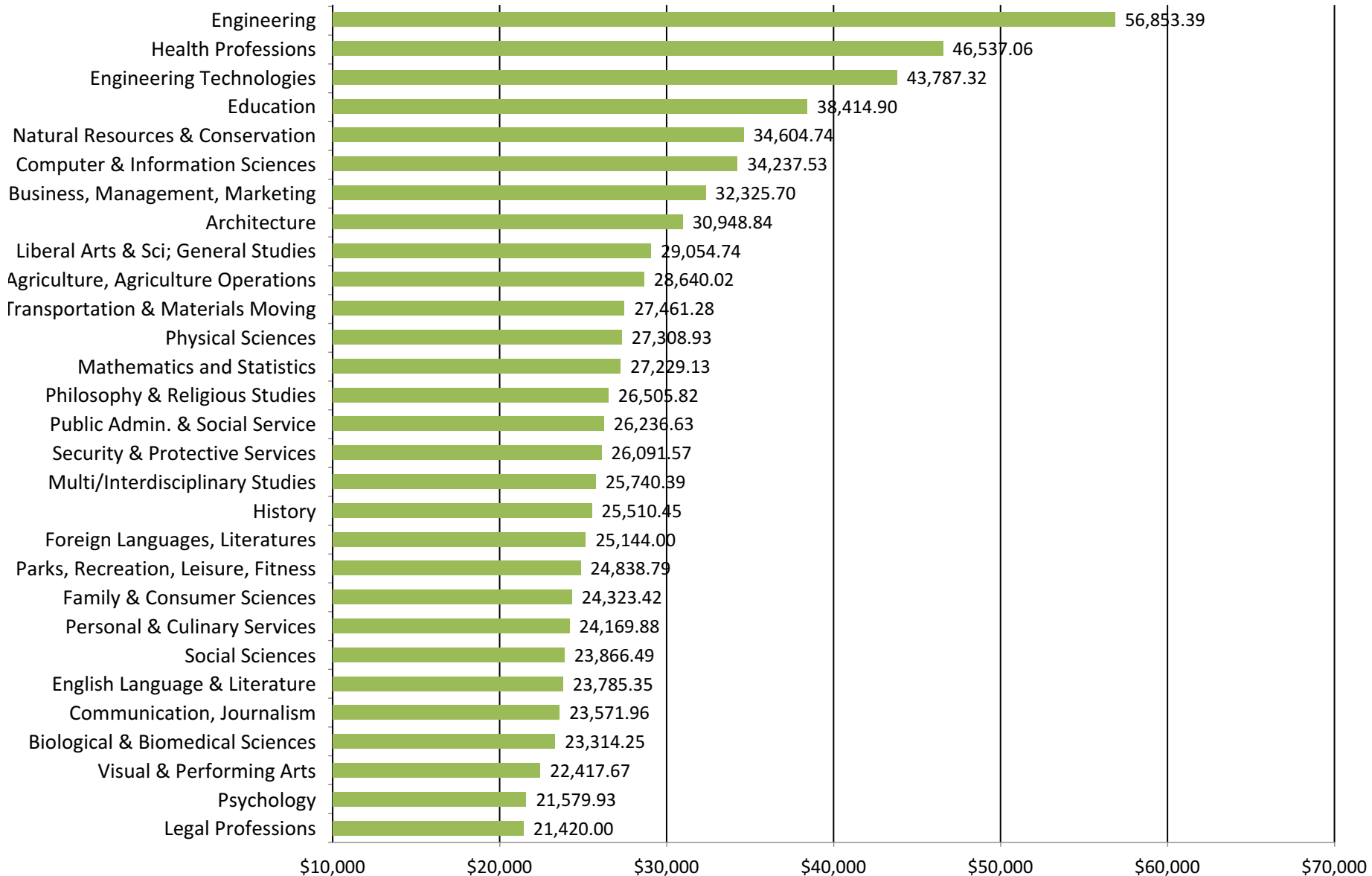
The trend in other states show that at five years in the workforce, bachelor's degree recipients will earn more, on average, than associates.

Average Calculated Annual Salary by Degree Level
Six and Eighteen Months after Graduation - For All Employed
Completers
(Collective 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09)



Average Calculated Salary by Field of Study

Eighteen Months after Graduation - For 2008-09 Bachelor's Degree Completers



Average Calculated Salary by Field of Study For 2008-09 Associate Degree Completers

Field Of Study	Number of Completers	Wages Eighteen Months after Graduation
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations	2	--
Biological & Biomedical Sciences	2	--
Business, Management, Marketing	429	\$25,347
Communication, Journalism	12	\$20,305
Communications Technologies	26	\$17,928
Computer & Information Sciences	88	\$28,531
Education	53	\$25,993
Engineering Technologies	396	\$49,112
Family & Consumer Sciences	52	\$18,149
Foreign Languages, Literatures	6	--
Health Professions	957	\$46,784
Legal Professions	19	\$28,572
Liberal Arts & Sci; General Studies	555	\$23,584
Mechanic & Repair Technologies	20	\$36,430
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	22	\$19,352
Natural Resources & Conservation	4	--
Personal & Culinary Services	32	\$27,178
Physical Sciences	3	--
Security & Protective Services	161	\$30,031
Visual & Performing Arts	39	\$19,001

Local Imperative

- 81% of Louisianans were born in Louisiana
- The local population will be your workforce
- Student preparation for college/work is key
- Local support for local students is needed
- Getting adults with with some college to complete their degree can be a strong mechanism for building local communities
- Stewards of the community

Oklahoma



Arkansas

- **El Dorado Promise** provides up to five years of funds for undergraduate post-secondary education for students entering college immediately following high school
 - paid based on length of attendance in the El Dorado Public School District.

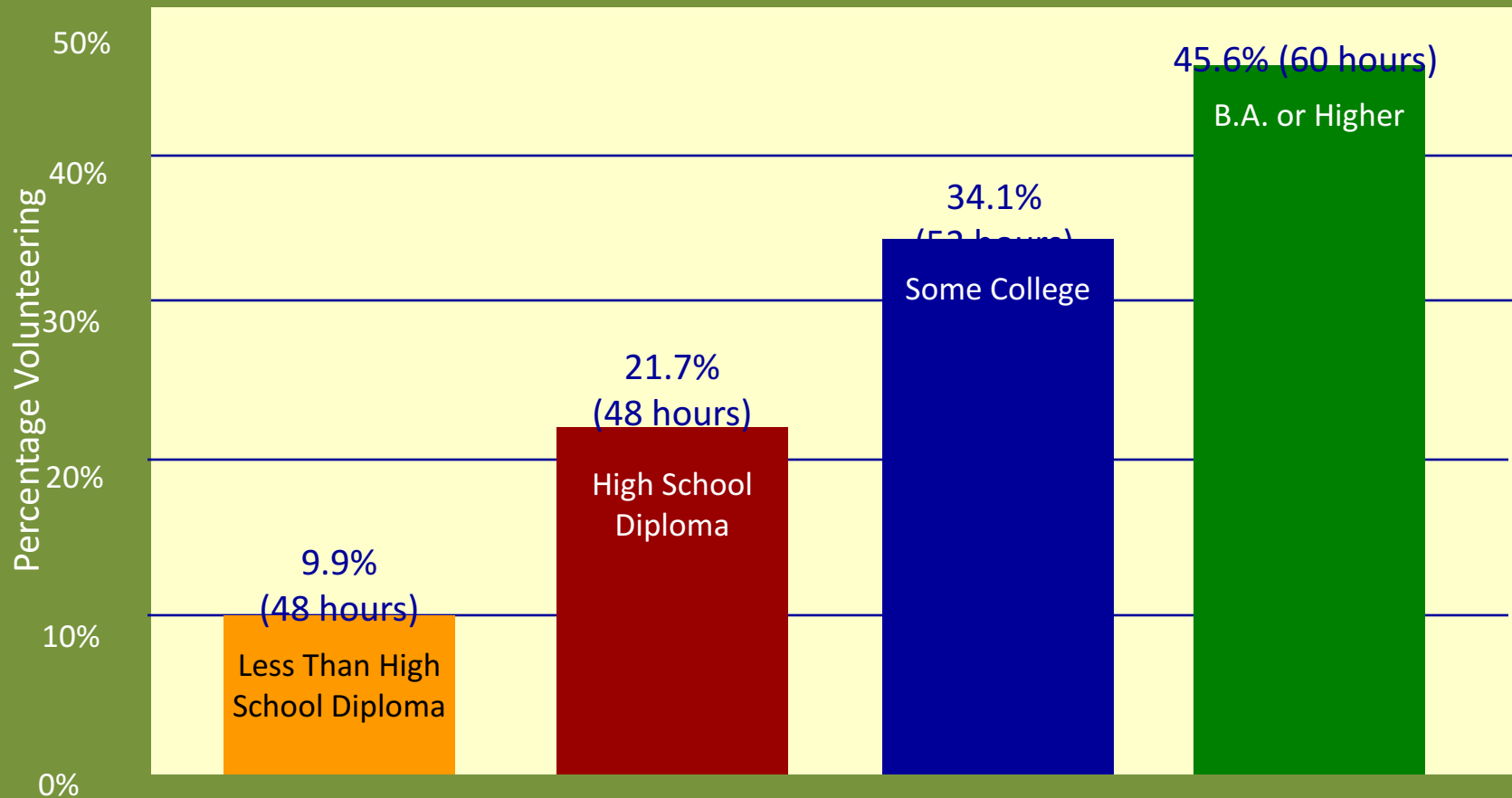


- **Arkadelphia Promise**
 - pays the difference between what the Arkansas Academic Challenge Scholarship pays toward college and mandatory tuition and fees at public Arkansas colleges and universities
- **Great River Promise**
 - The Great River Promise provides gap scholarship funding for graduates of high schools in Phillips County to attend Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas (PCCUA).



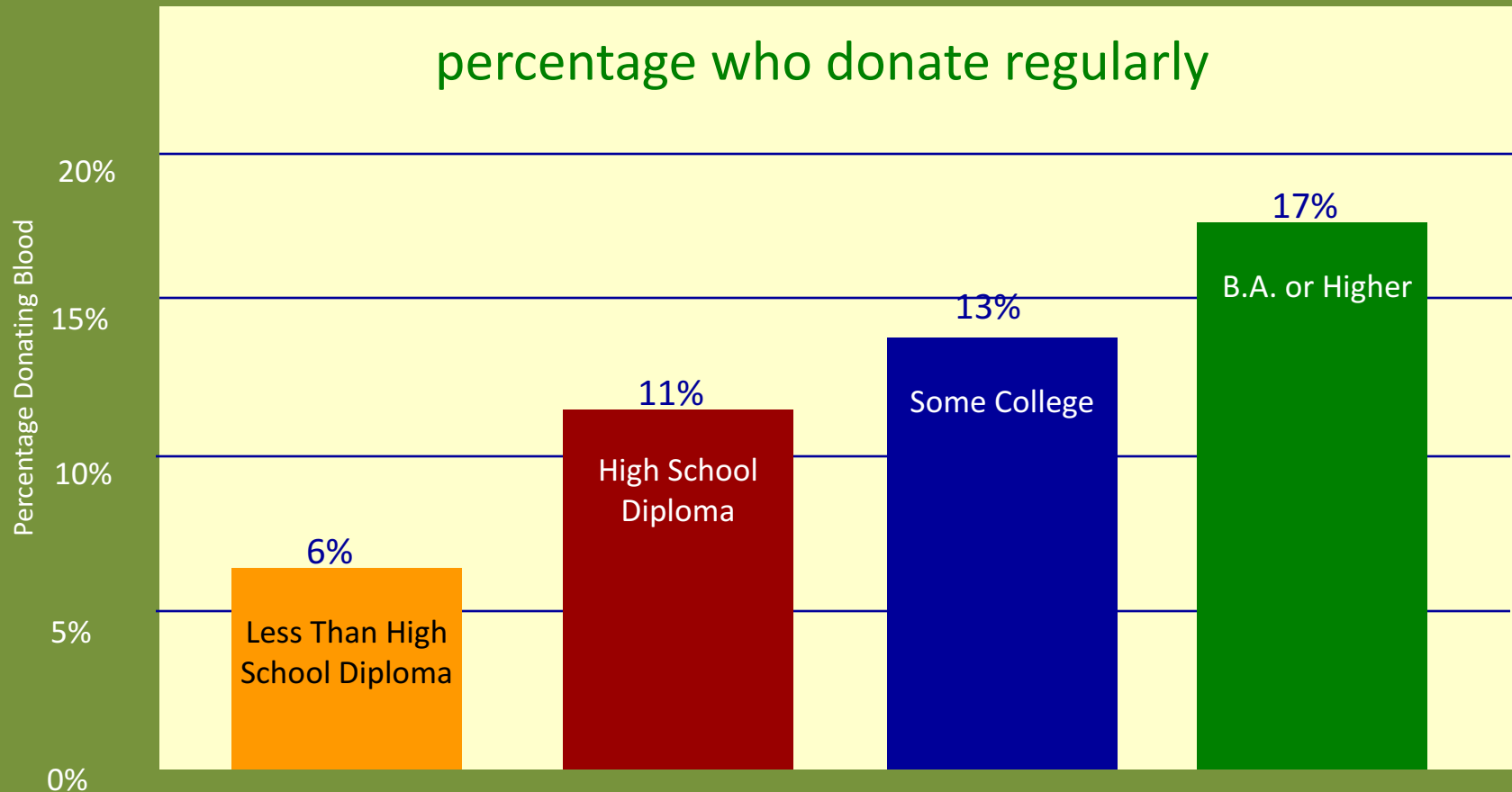
civic involvement

volunteer activity by education levels



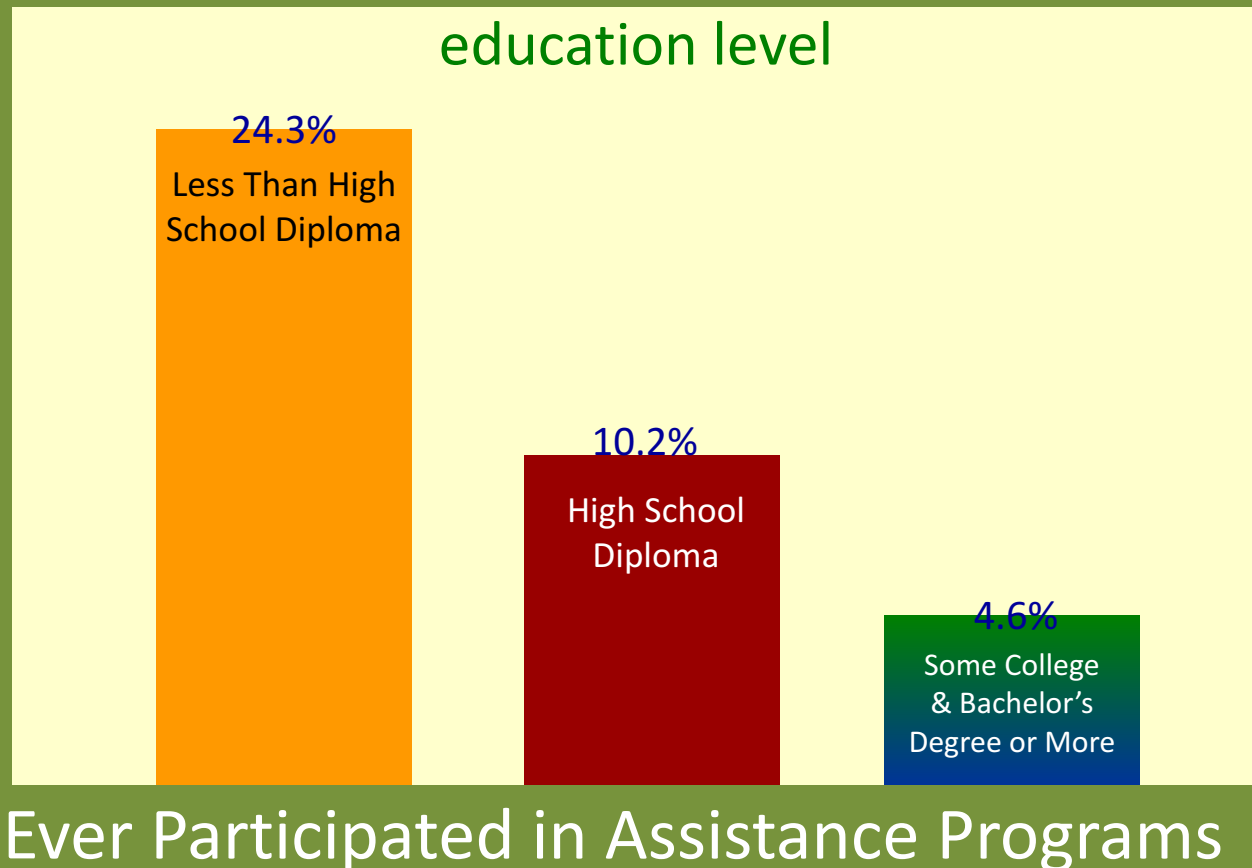
civic involvement

blood donation by
education level, 1994:



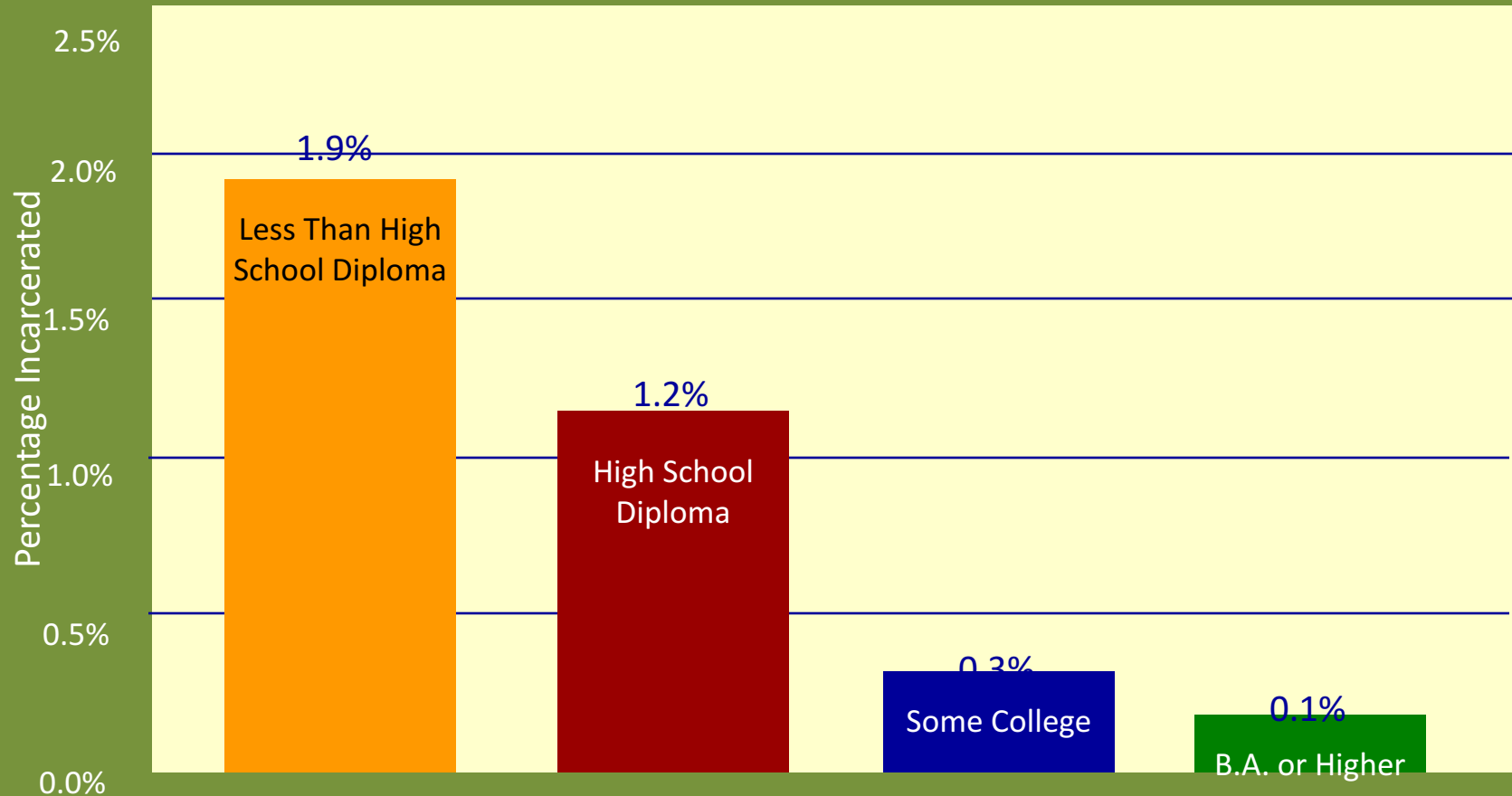
Source: DBD Worldwide. (2000). DBD Lifestyle Survey. Chicago. Available at www.bowlingalone.com

government participation assistance programs



government

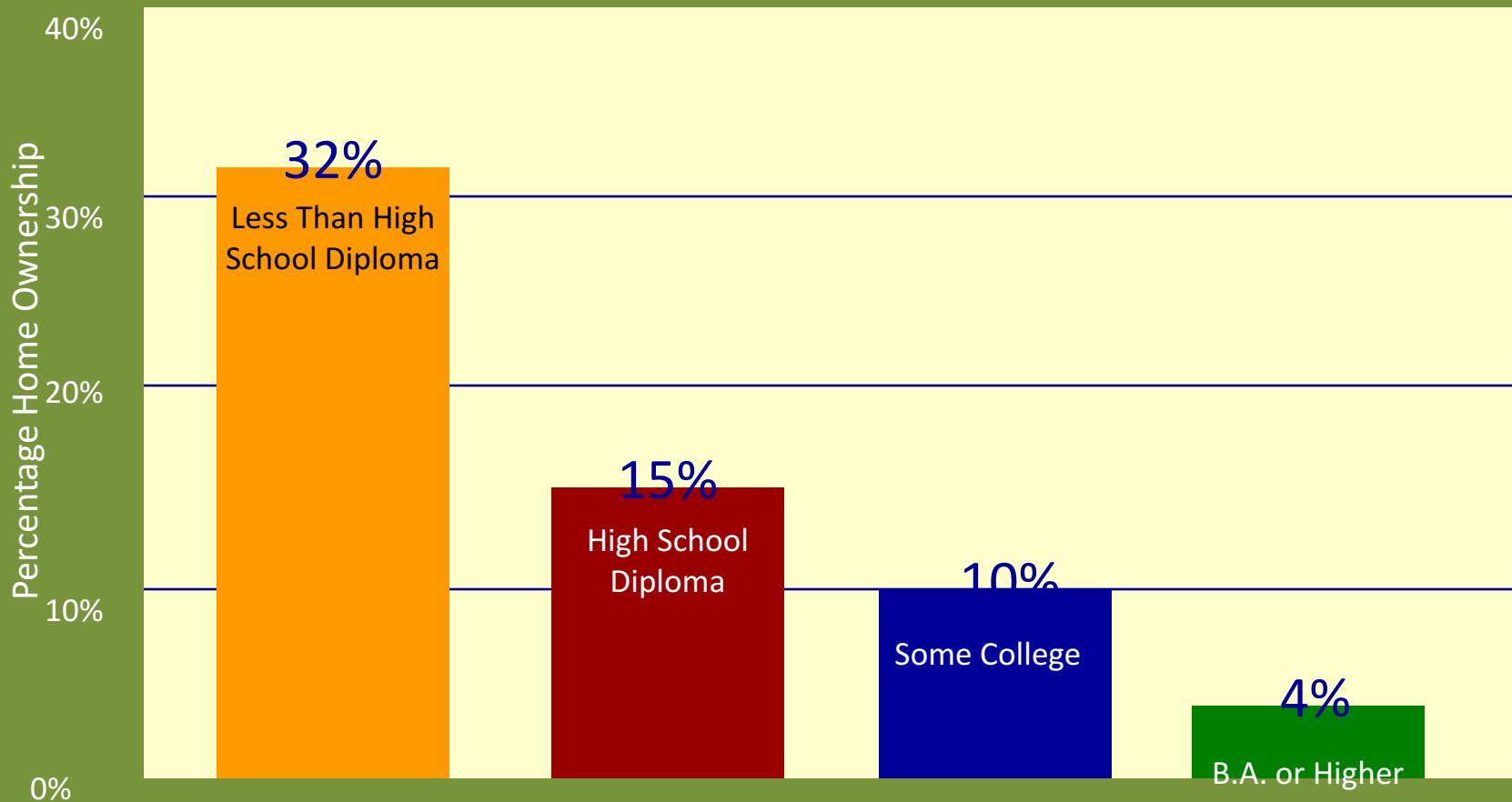
incarceration rates by education levels



Source: Harlow, C.W. (2003). *Education and Correctional Populations*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice. NCJ195670.

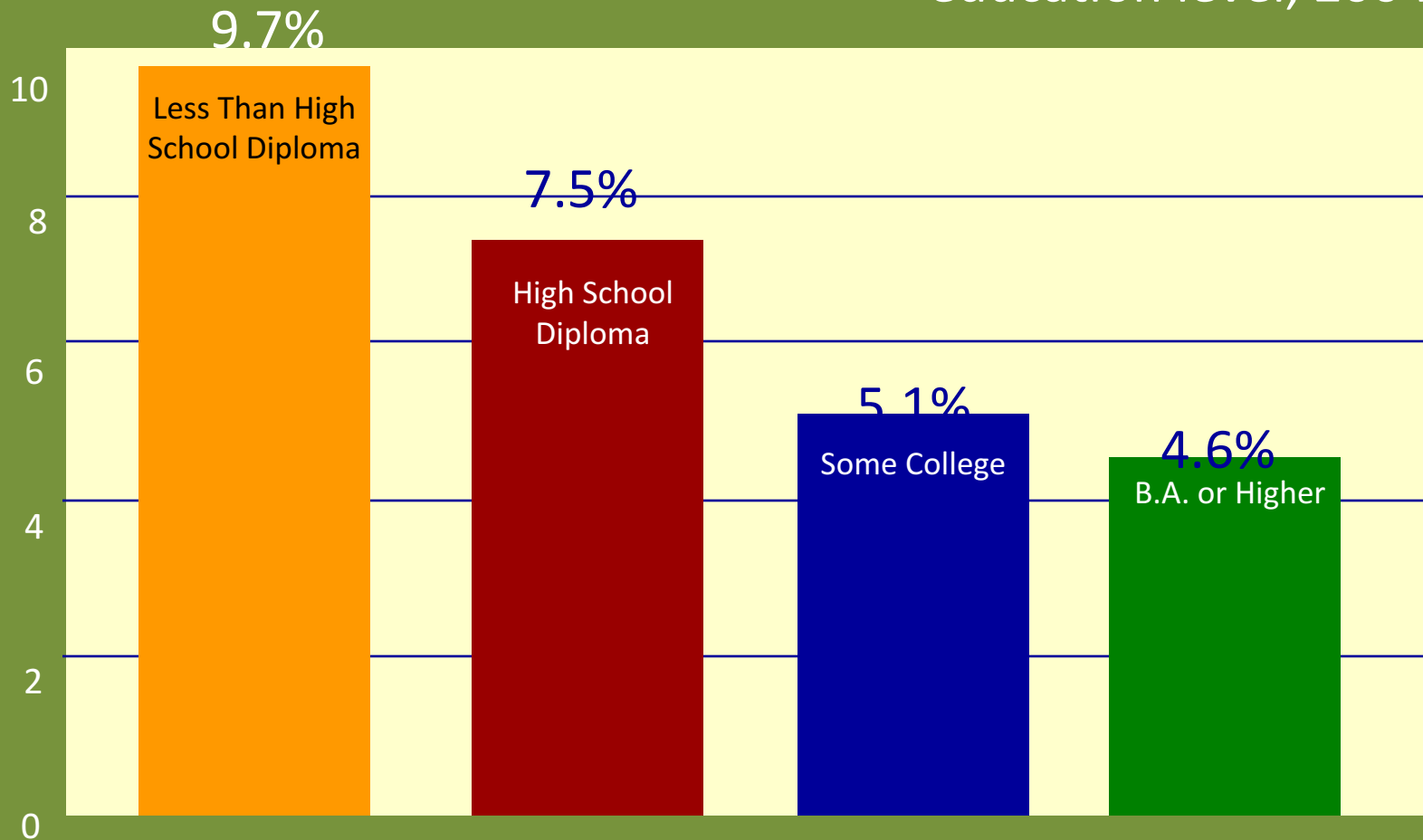
economic

Percent Below Poverty Threshold, 2004



economic

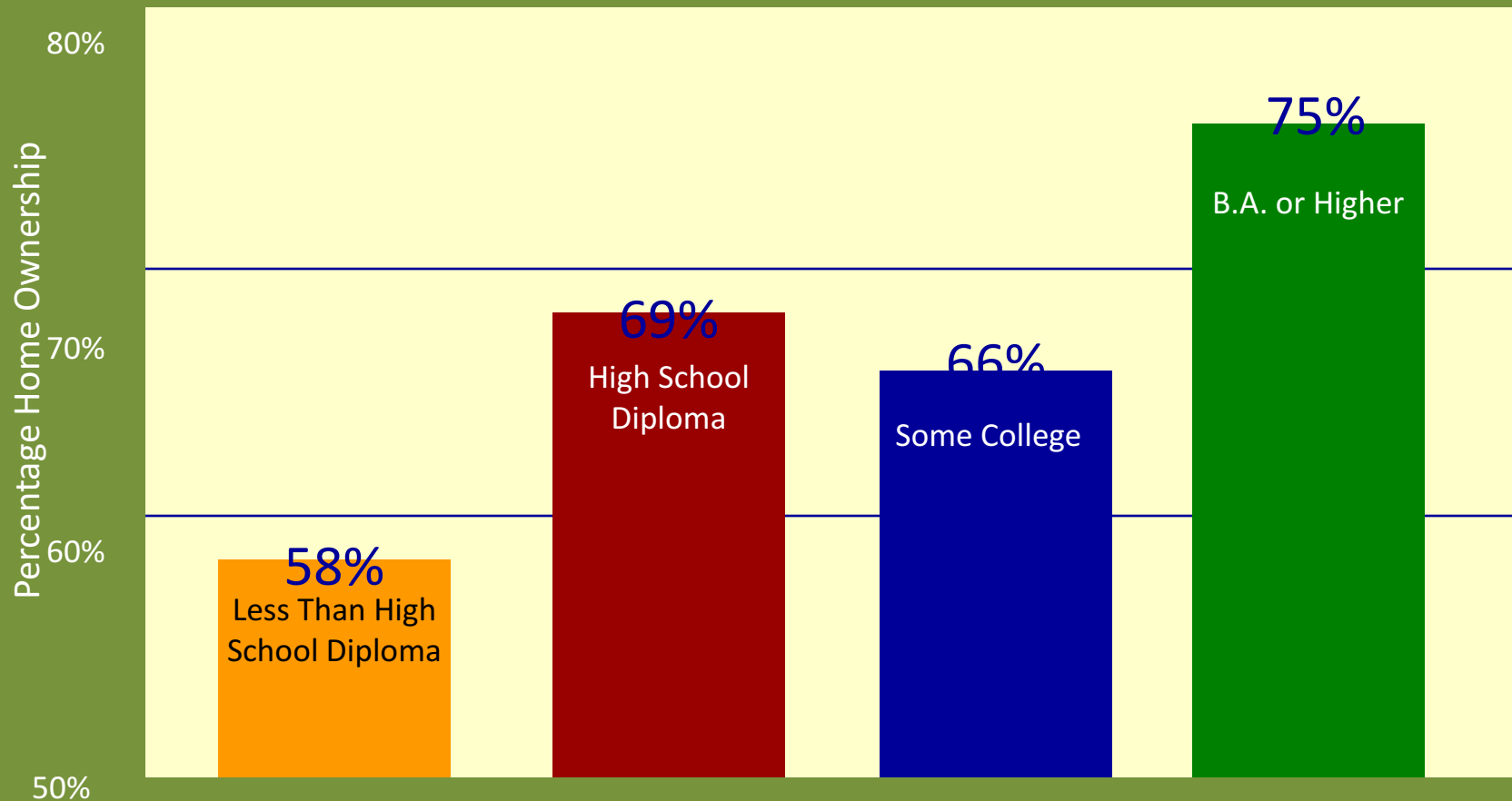
unemployment rates and
education level, 2004



Source: Employment Policy Institute

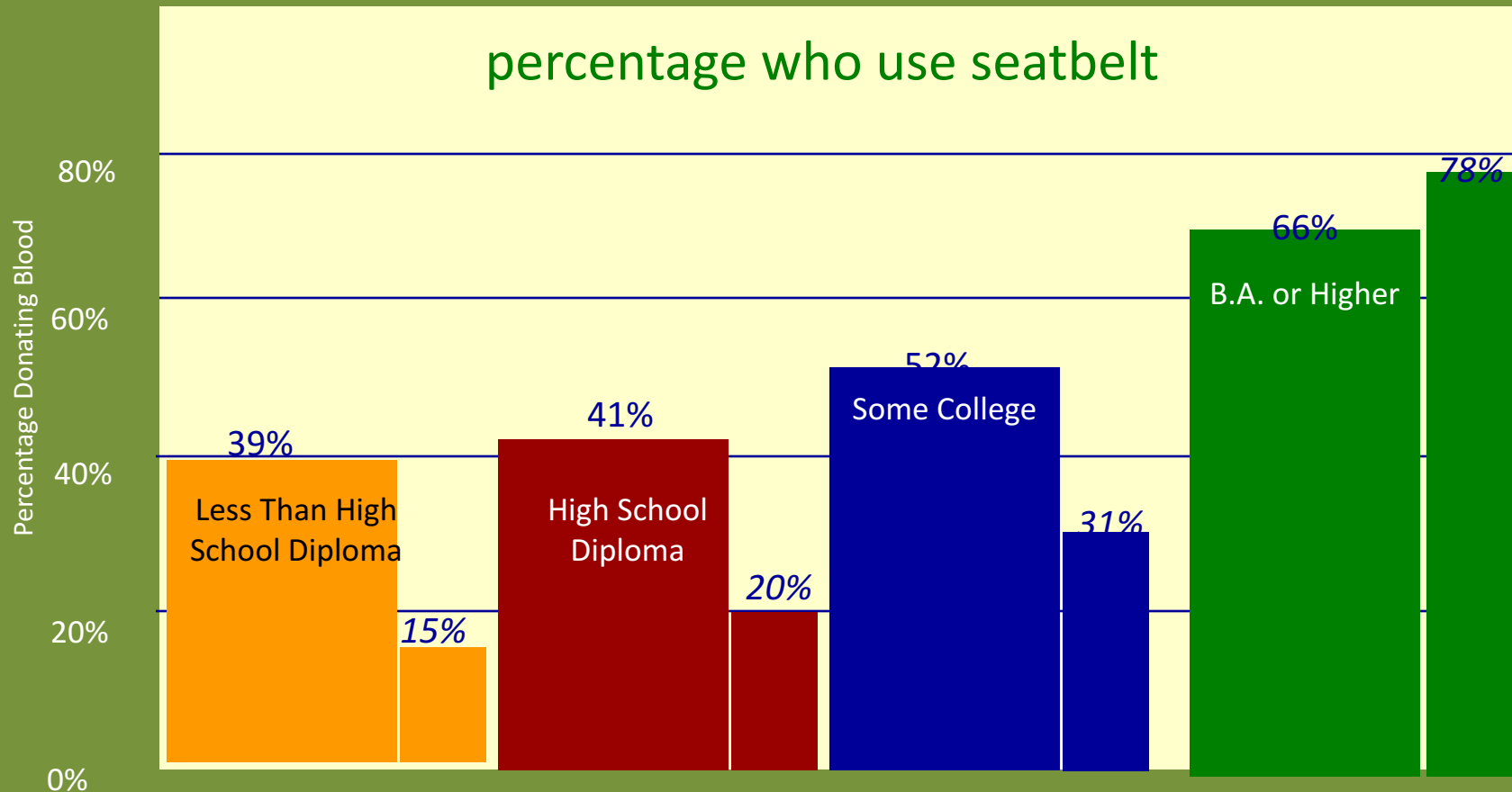
Quality of Life

Home Ownership



Safety

Seatbelt Use while intoxicated, 1990

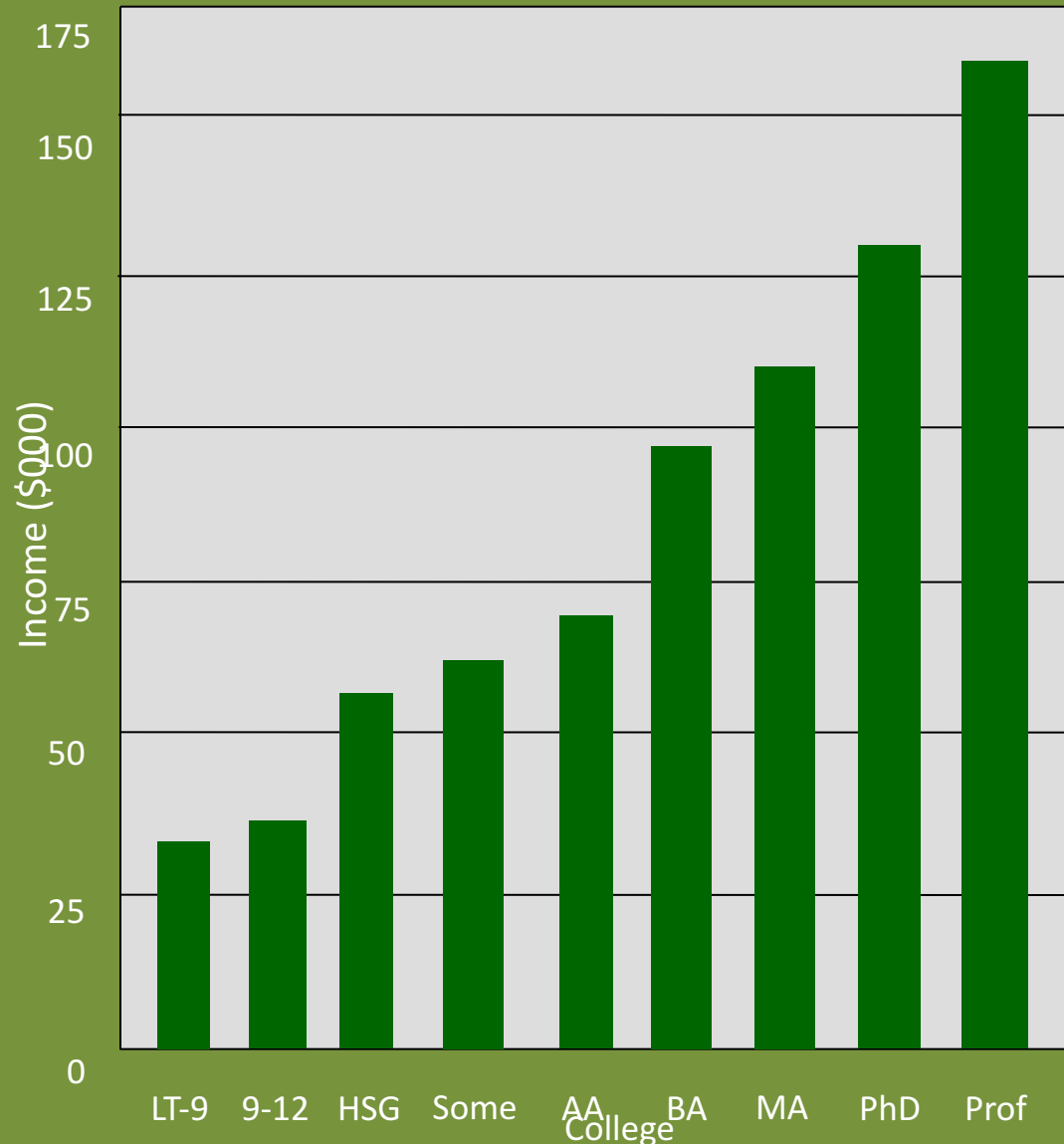


Source: American Journal of Public Health

economic

Average family income by educational attainment, 2003

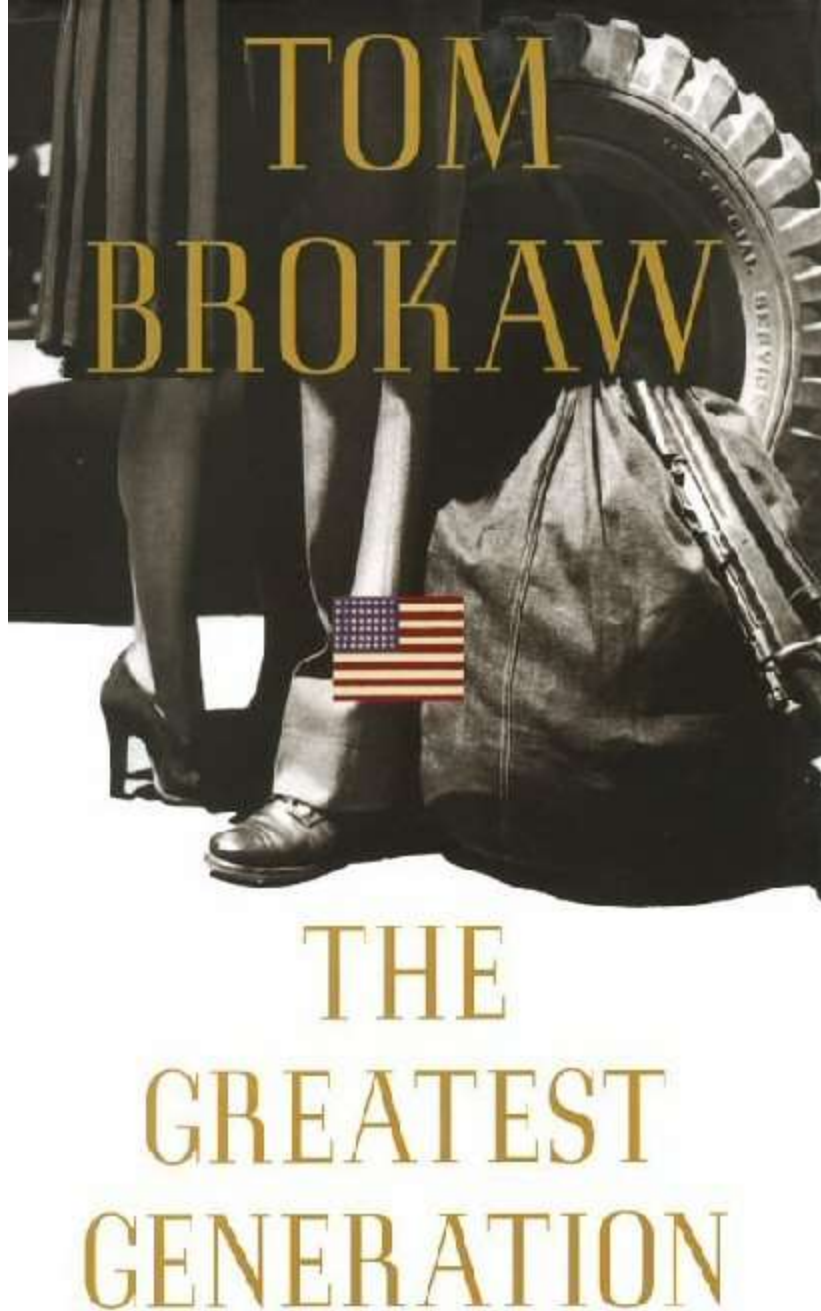
*Source: Postsecondary Education
Opportunity, 2005*



economic

The Impact of Education on Individuals: Lifetime Earnings

Education Level	Estimated Lifetime Earnings	Difference Compared to High School Graduate
Less than 9th grade	\$976,350	-\$478,903
High school dropout	1,150,698	-304,555
High school graduate	1,455,253	0
Some college, no degree	1,725,822	270,569
Associate degree	1,801,373	346,120
Bachelor's degree	\$2,567,174	\$1,111,921
Master's degree	2,963,076	1,507,823
Doctorate	3,982,577	2,527,324
Professional degree	5,254,193	3,798,940



At the end of WWII, the U.S made a bold decision to invest in the future of its economy by providing \$1.9 billion annually to the education of returning veterans of the war. This commitment to human capital helped enable the WWII generation to become the “greatest generation.”

Possibly, this state’s greatest generation is at the schoolhouse door waiting for the opportunity to propel your state into the global economy.