ENDANGERING A PROSPERITY Global View of the American School

Eric Hanushek, Paul E. Peterson, and Ludger Woessmann

Brookings Press 2013



George H. W. Bush and all Governors (1989) bring U. S. achievement up to top of world by 2000



"All Americans can reach international competitive standards."

Bill Clinton: Goals 2000



No Child Left Behind

George W. Bush



"We know what it takes to compete for the jobs and industries of our time. We need to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world."

Barack Obama

Frozen Schools

Percent of U.S. students proficient in math is 32, placing it in 32nd place among 65 countries

% Proficient Students in Math

- Korea (58%)
- Finland (56%)
- Taiwan (56%)
- Switzerland (53%)
- Japan (51%)
- Canada (49%)

- Netherlands (49%)
- Belgium (47%)
- New Zealand (47%)
- Germany (45%)
- Australia (44%)
- United States (32%)



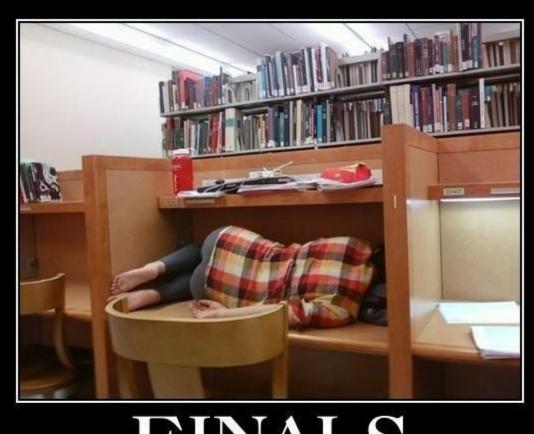
Highest Performing Students

7 % of U.S. students are at the advanced level, putting it in 30th place

% Advanced Students

- Taiwan (23%)
- Korea (20%)
- Switzerland (19%)
- Belgium (16%)
- Finland (16%)
- Japan (16%)

- Netherlands (14%)
- New Zealand (14%)
- Canada (14%)
- Australia (12%)
- Germany (13%)
- United States (7%)



FINAL S

Achievement Growth: Is the United States Catching Up?

Annual gains by U. S. between 1995 and 2009 are middling 24 countries do better 24 countries do worse Some Countries with Roughly Twice as Rapid Achievement Growth

- Latvia
- Chile
- Brazil
- Portugal
- Hong Kong

- Germany
- Poland
- Slovenia

The Price We Pay

"Many people I talk to are surprised to learn that jobs by the hundreds of thousands remain vacant. The reason for that is clear: American employers do not have enough applicants with adequate skills. As I work with business leaders from every sector of the American economy, I can attest your high school math teacher was right: Algebra matters."

Rex Tillerson, CEO, Exxon

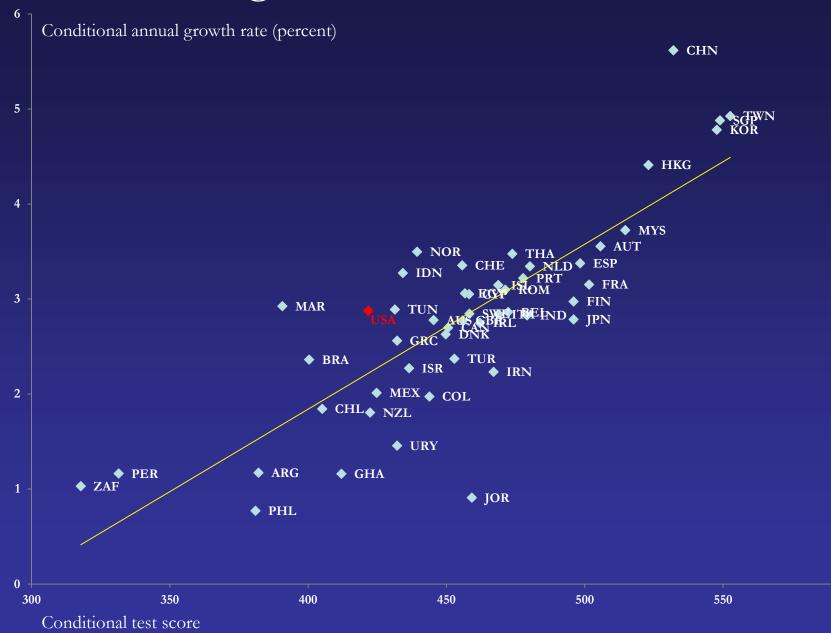
Chair of Business Roundtable's Education Committee September 6, 2013

Data for High School Graduating Class of 2011

 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2007, 8th graders

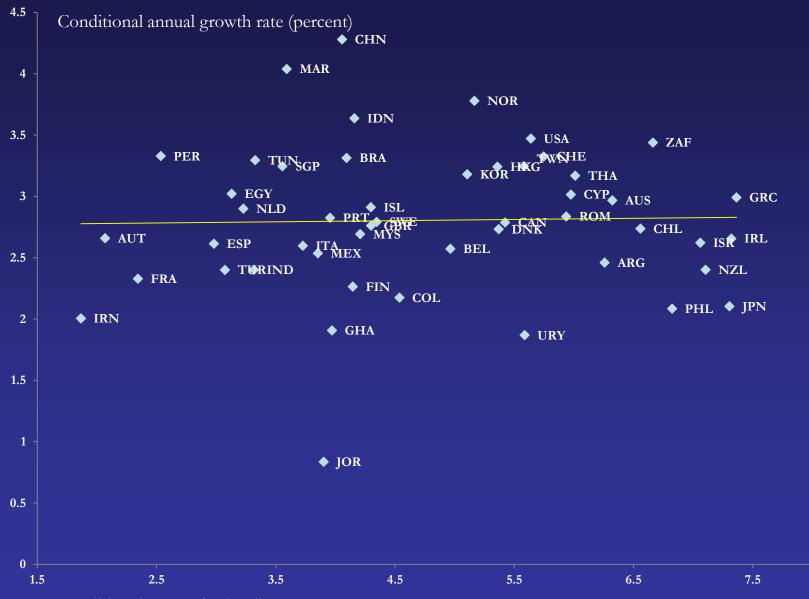
 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), 2009, 15 year-olds (10th grade)

Skills and Long-Run Economic Growth, 1960-2009



600

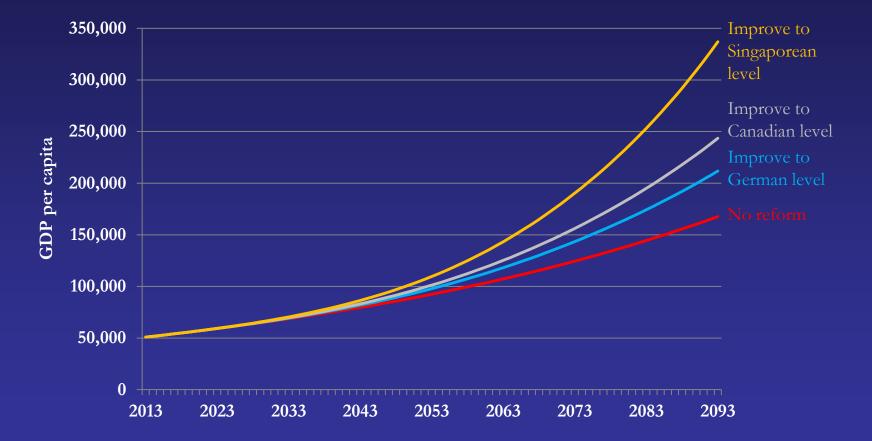
Years of Schooling and Long-Run Economic Growth after Adjustment for Test Scores, 1960-2009



8.5

Conditional years of schooling

GDP per Capita Growth if Achievement Improved



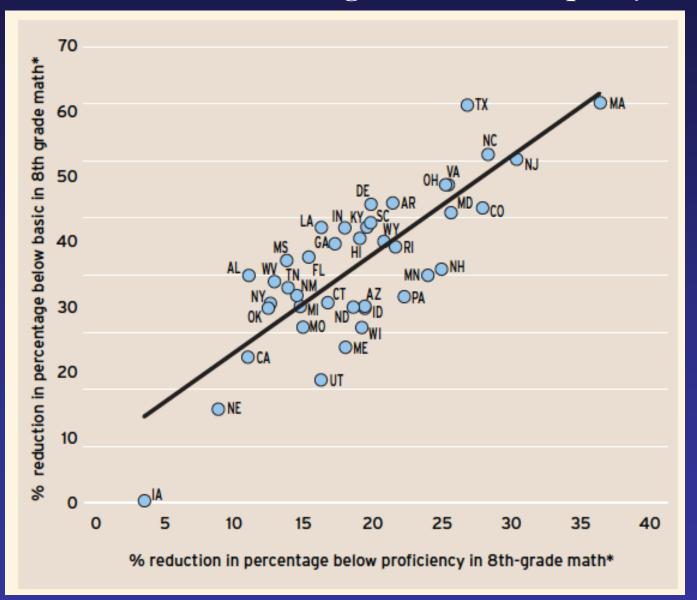
Reaching Canadian Level Means

- 20% average increase in income to every worker every year for the next 80 years
- Total value = \$77 trillion
 - Today's GDP is about \$16 trillion
 - Cost of recent recession estimated at \$4 trillion

Concerns and Obstacles

- Tests don't mean anything
- Society, not schools, must change
- U.S. growth independent of achievement
- The solution is money
- The problem is intractable

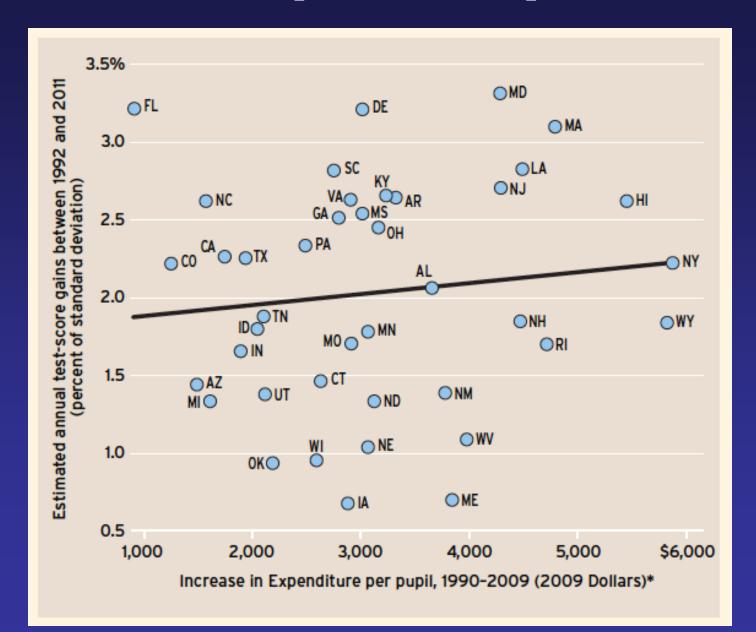
Do Improving States Treat High Performing and Low Performing Students Equally?



Disappearing Advantages

- Best economic institutions
- Universal secondary schooling
- World's best universities
- Skilled immigrants

Do Additional Expenditures Explain Growth?



How Change Affects Rankings

- Gain 1992 2011 • Maryland (3.3) 26 5
- Massachusetts (3.1) 7 1

Oklahoma (0.9) 19 32
Iowa (0.7) 1 22

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