Post-Secondary and Workforce Readiness		
Factors that Support Completion of Post-Secondary Credentials		
Academic Readiness: 74% of ACT test-takers who met ACT benchmarks in English, math, reading, and science and enrolled in a four-year institution earned a bachelor's degree within six years. ⁵	College Planning: Students are more likely to earn credentials when they select post-secondary options that align with their interests and aptitudes.	
Financial Support: 92% of seniors who complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) had enrolled in a post-secondary program the fall after graduation, compared to 51% who do not complete the FAFSA. ⁶	Institutional Support: Post-secondary institutions can improve completion rates by providing academic and career counseling and supporting basic needs, e.g., access to childcare, housing, and health and wellness services.	

Leading Indicators: What Data Does Georgia Collect? *

Enrollment

- Percentage of high school graduates who enroll in post-secondary education and/or training programs within 16 months: 57.8% (Class of 2022)
- Members of the Class of 2025 who completed the FAFSA: 76,315 or 61.1%

Affordability

- Number and percentage of first-time freshmen at University System of Georgia institutions who receive the HOPE or Zell Miller Scholarships: 33,806 recipients; 72.3% (Fall 2023)
- Percentage of college graduates who took out loans to fund their education and the average debt amount: 56.0% and \$27,759 (2019-2020)

*The figures provided above are state summary data. The Partnership will publish detailed subgroup and trend data on the <u>EdQuest Georgia website.</u>

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⁵ Allen, J. and J. Radunzel. 2017, October. What are the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks. ACT. Retrieved from https://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/pdfs/R1670-college-readiness-benchmarks-2017-11.pdf

⁶ DeBaun, B. 2019, April 4. Survey Data Strengthen Association Between FAFSA Completion and Enrollment. NCAN. Retrieved from https://www.ncan.org/news/456025/Survey-Data-Strengthen-Association-Between-FAFSA-Completion-and-Enrollment.htm

Looking Ahead to 2033: What Data Do We Need?

Most current indicators focus on student readiness and performance. The state should create indicators that identify what motivates residents to enroll in post-secondary programs and what interventions support increased credential completion. Answering these questions could help state and institutional leaders reconfigure their strategies. A group of interested stakeholders should develop tools to collect data on new indicators.

Кеу	Outcomes	Proposed Indicators
Quality	Current services meet the needs and expectations of students, communities, and employers.	 Students report that they feel confident in their post-secondary plan and have considered the costs and benefits of various post-secondary options.
Effectiveness	Education and training programs prepare Georgians for the jobs of the future.	 Growth in percent of Georgians who have earned short-term credentials Employers report that their new hires are ready for entry-level work. Graduates report feeling satisfied with their choice of career.
Impact	More Georgians pursue and earn post-secondary credentials of value.	2033 Impact Indicator Increase the overall attainment rate to 65% by 2033, while accelerating credential completion rates for underserved groups by 30% above 2023 rates.

Two Recommendations to Accelerate Progress Toward the North Star

- Develop state data infrastructure to determine the true post-secondary attainment rate, i.e., how many Georgians have earned any post-secondary credential, including degrees, certificates, certifications, occupational licenses, and technical diplomas.
- Collect data on student awareness, motivations, and behaviors that allows institutions to provide targeted outreach and support, focusing specifically on first-generation students, veterans, and residents with some post-secondary experience but no credential.

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