

The Alliance for Excellent Education has developed, in partnership with Economic Modeling Specialists Inc., a model to predict the economic benefits that a particular region could expect to see if it were to reduce the number of students who drop out from area high schools. The model was developed with the generous support of State Farm®.

The model allows these projections to be made for the forty-five largest U.S. Census-defined metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), which consist of both a central urban area and the surrounding geographic area that has strong social and economic ties to that city. The projections for economic benefits are estimated using graduation rates calculated by Editorial Projects in Education for the Class of 2008 for all public school districts located within a metropolitan area.

In its initial analysis, the Alliance examined the projected economic benefits that the America's Promise Alliance's twelve featured communities would see if they were to reduce by 50 percent the number of students in just one graduating class who fail to earn their diploma on time or at all. These economic benefits include, but are not limited to the following:

- ✓ **Increased Wages:** By earning diplomas, and in many cases, continuing their education, these new high school graduates would earn additional wages each year compared to their likely earnings had they dropped out.
- ✓ **Increased Human Capital:** After earning their diplomas, many new graduates would continue their education after high school, some as far as a PhD or professional degree.
- ✓ **Increased Home Sales:** With their additional degrees and increased wages, these new high school graduates would be better positioned to buy homes rather than rent.

The following table presents these region-specific benefits should just one class of dropouts be reduced by half.

| Metropolitan area | Combined additional wages in average year | Percent of new graduates continuing education beyond high school | Number of new graduates who would purchase homes in the metro area |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Atlanta, GA | \$145 million | 44 percent | 8,000 |
| Chicago, IL | \$200 million | 50 percent | 10,000 |
| Detroit, MI | \$130 million | 45 percent | 8,000 |
| Houston, TX | \$150 million | 45 percent | 7,500 |
| Indianapolis, IN | \$40 million | 47 percent | 2,000 |
| Jackson, MS | \$16 million | 49 percent | 1,000 |
| Louisville, KY | \$25 million | 34 percent | 1,500 |
| Nashville, TN | \$28 million | 35 percent | 1,800 |
| New Orleans, LA | \$41 million | 43 percent | 2,500 |
| New York, NY | \$500 million | 53 percent | 14,000 |
| Oakland, CA | \$108 million | 71 percent | 2,500 |
| Washington, DC | \$143 million | 57 percent | 3,000 |

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Over the next few months, the Alliance will release this data and other findings for each of the forty-five metro regions included in this study. For more information on this project visit http://www.all4ed.org/publication_material/EconMSA. To stay informed on this and other Alliance efforts, join our mailing list at http://www.all4ed.org/what_you_can_do.