



ASU • Helios
Decision Center for
Educational Excellence

Background Information About Mesa

JOE O'REILLY

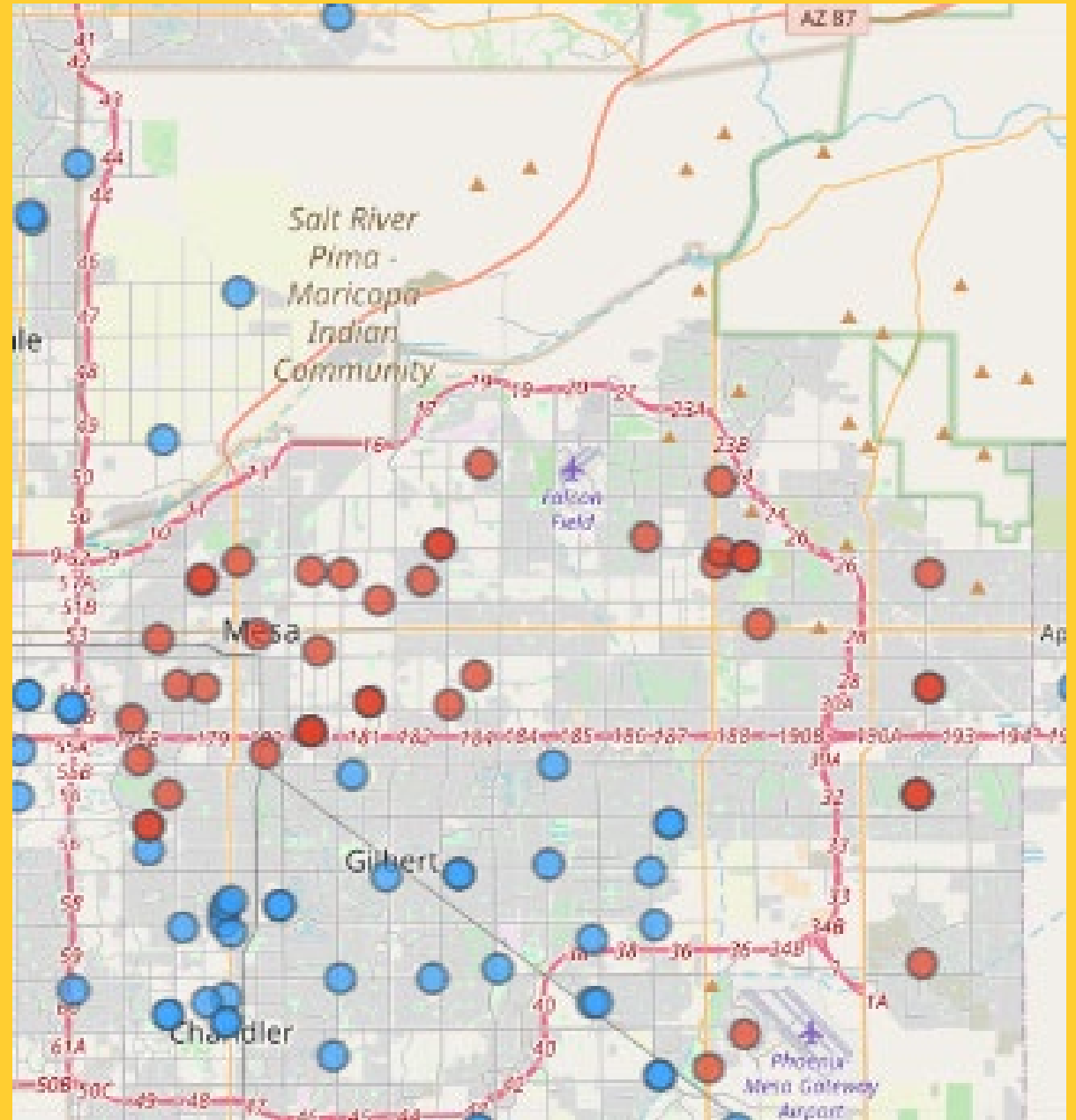
ASU HELIOS DECISION CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

High School Outcome Module

- A resource to facilitate conversations about high school graduation and college going.
- It shows community characteristics, factors that impact school outcomes, graduation and college going, and then goal setting for improvement.

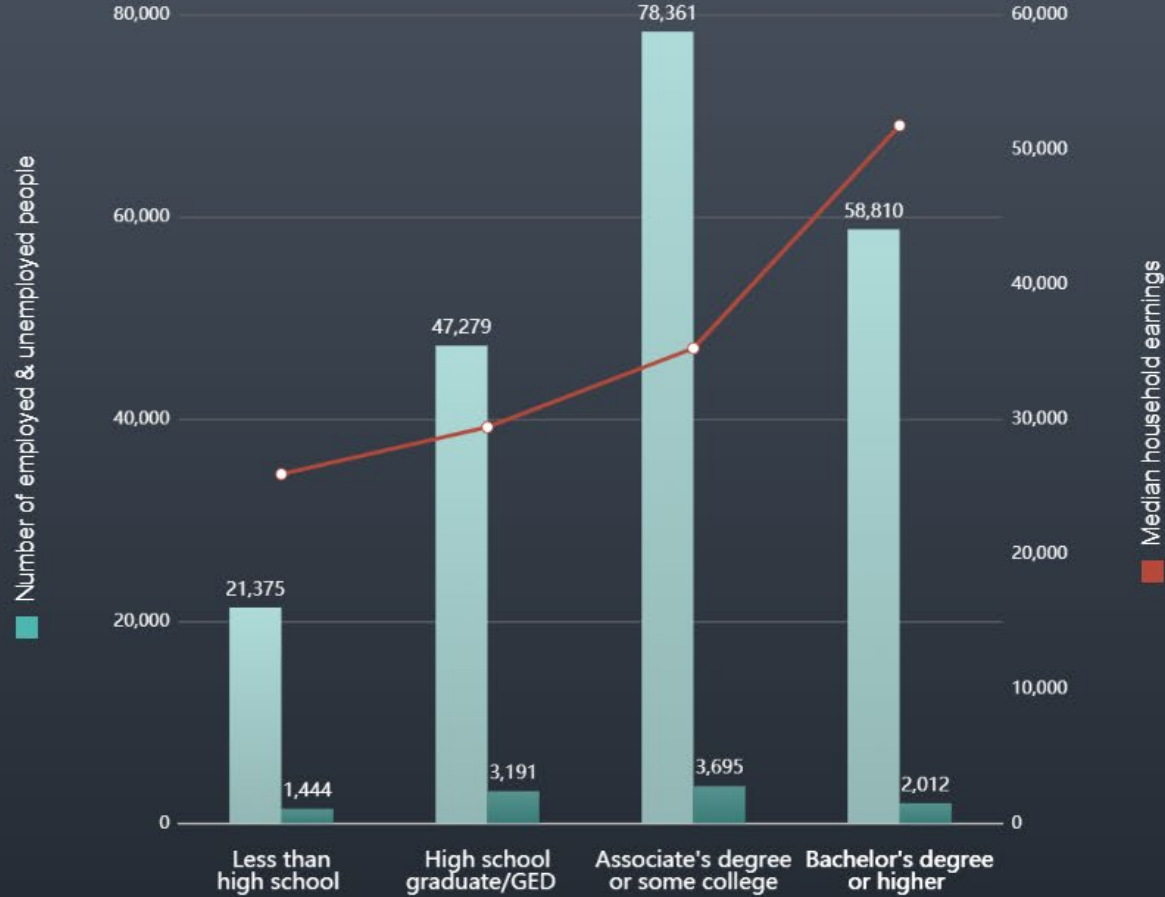


Mesa & Its High Schools



Earnings & Employment

Median Household Earnings Employed Unemployed



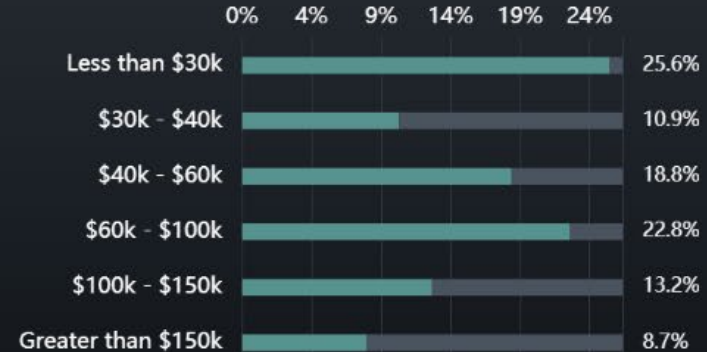
26,482 / 380,402

Number of High School Students in Selected Schools / Number of High School Students

Ethnicity in Selected Area

White	Hispanic	Asian / Hawaiian
62.7%	26.0%	2.3%
African American	Native American	Multiracial
3.6%	2.2%	3.2%

Household Income

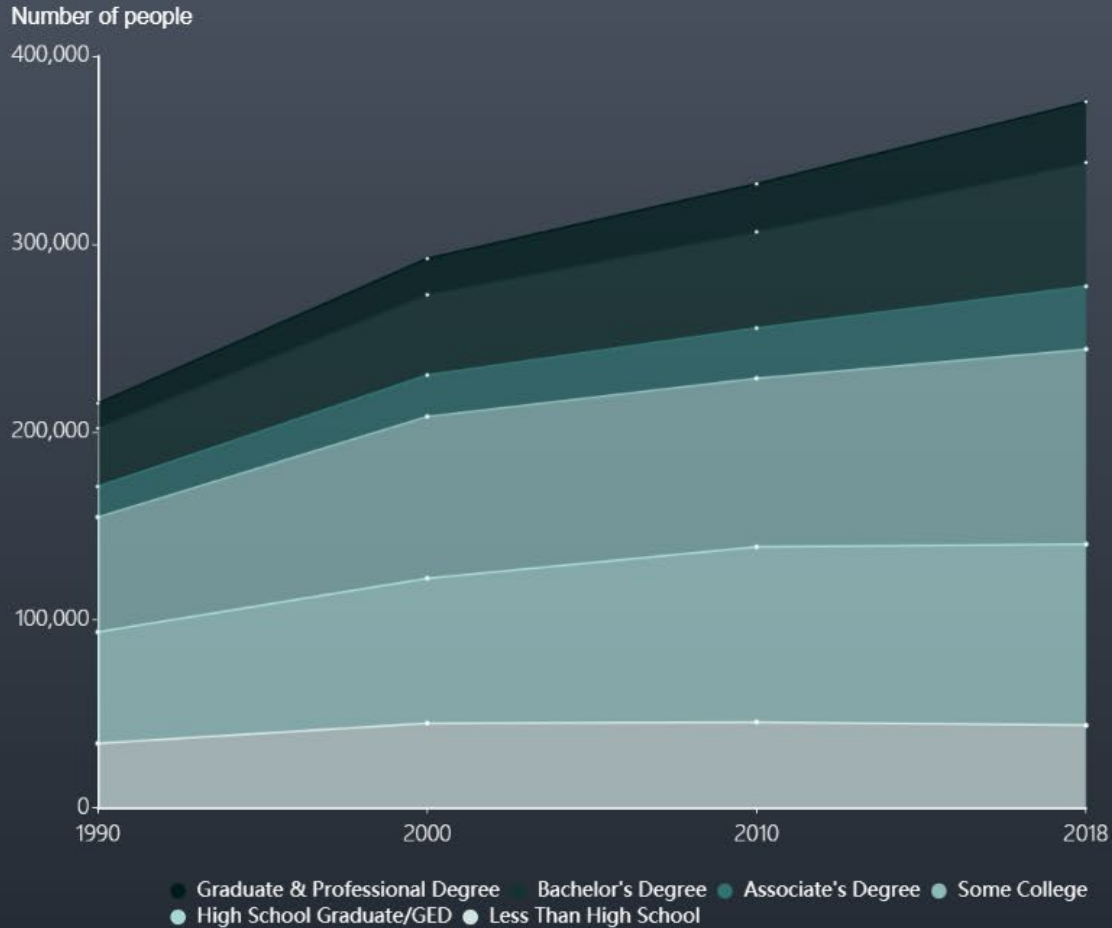


Mesa is a well educated community, but 70,000 adults have a HS degree or less.

More than 6 in 10 adults are white, but the Mesa School District is more non-white than white.

Households are about 36% low income (LT \$40K), 42% middle class (\$40-100K) and 22% upper income.

Population By Educational Level



Industries

Fields of Bachelor's Degree



The state's goal is 60% have a degree or certificate, 35% of Mesa adults have a degree. Since 1990, adults with degrees is up 7%, less than high school is -4%, HS only -2%, some college -1%. Major industries are a mix of high paying, middle class and low paying industries.



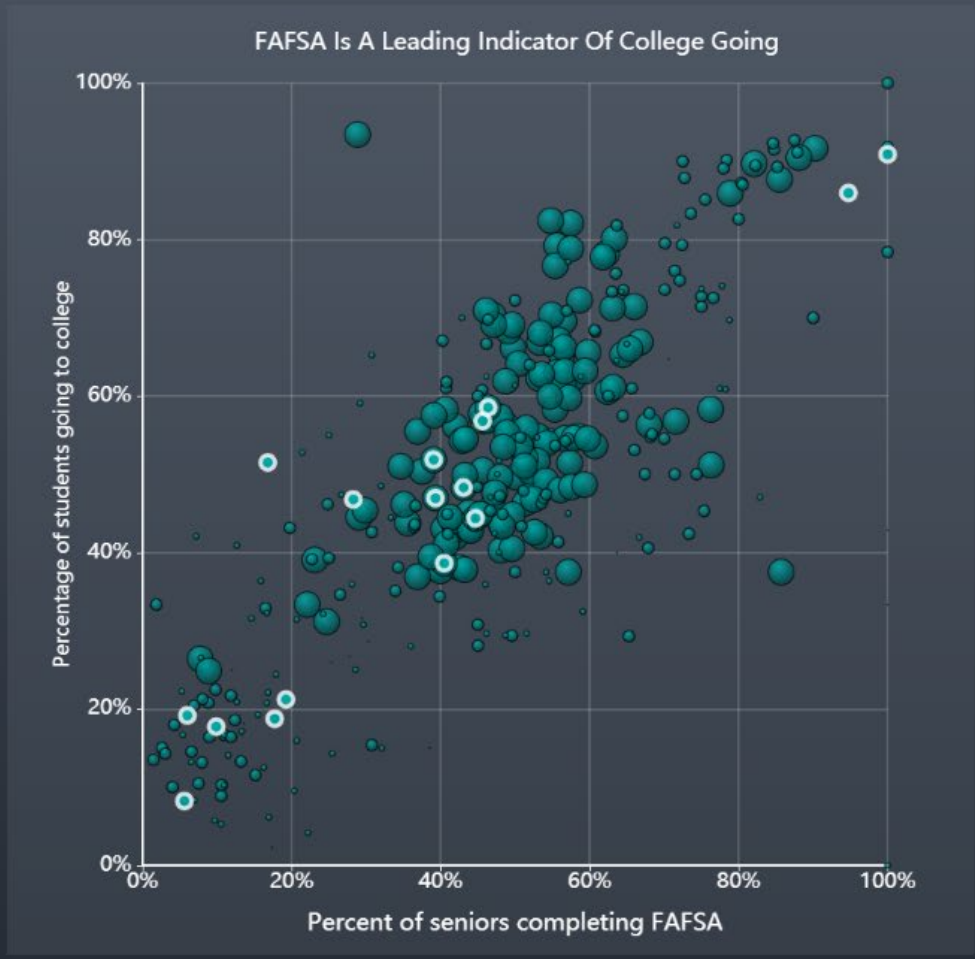
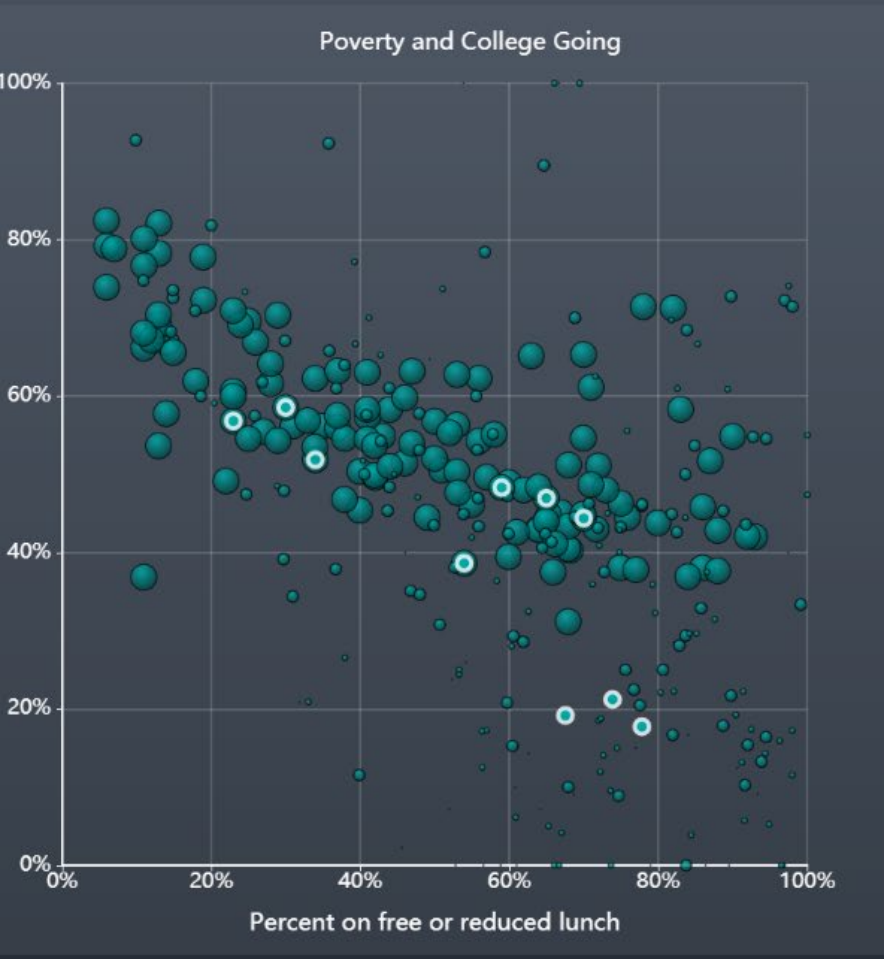
- The shaded area is Mesa.
- The graph represents how Mesa compares to all other census tracts in the country.
- The lower the number, the more positive the indicator is.
- The blue vertical line is the AZ average, red is the US average.



Mesa has more children under 5 in poverty than the US or AZ average, but it is not far above average.
Mesa has many more households moving than typical census tracts.
Mesa has more adults without health insurance than the state or nation.

Pre-pandemic 2018 data, districts have more recent data, but it is not public yet.

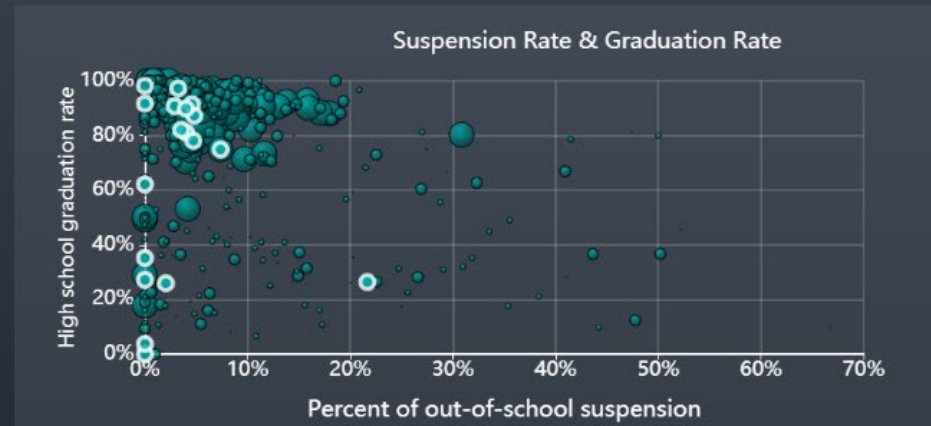
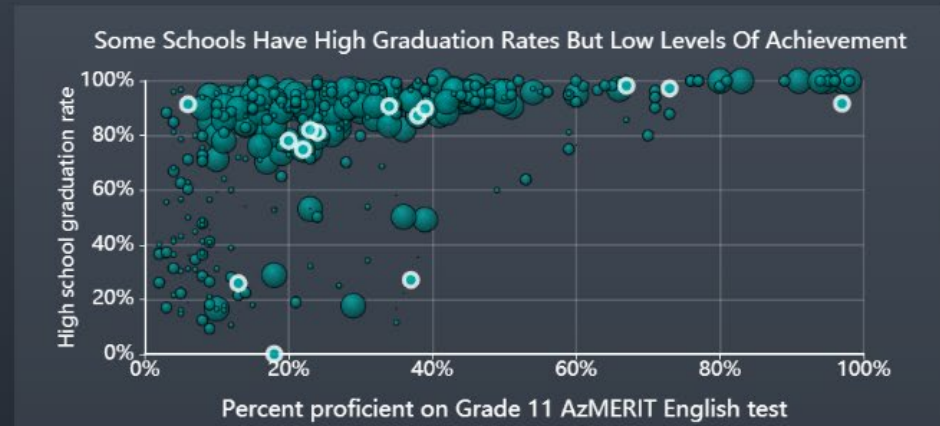
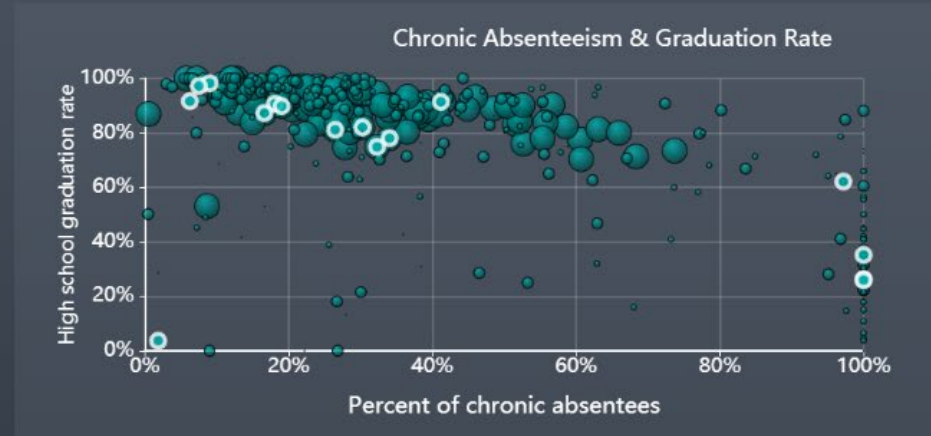
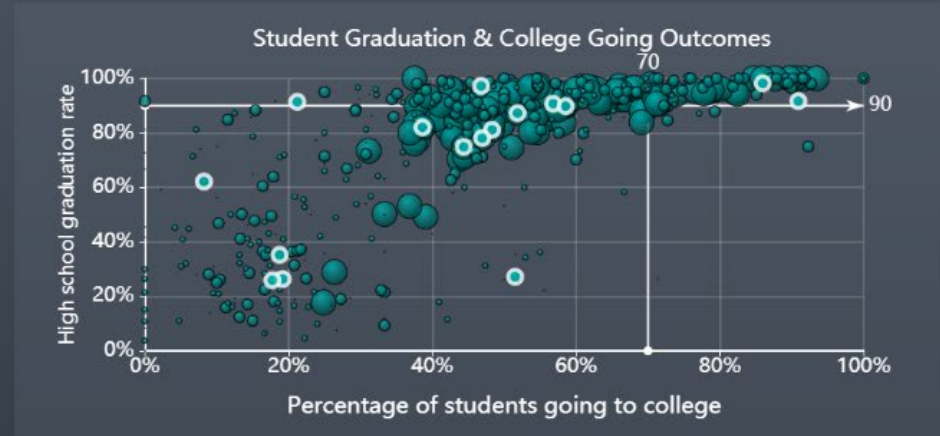
Rollments • Less than 71 • 71 - 222 • 223 - 768 • 769 - 4,220



There is a relationship between poverty and college going, but there are high performing schools. Many schools FAFSA completion rate was lower than the college going rate, but 100% at Basis had a FAFSA.

High School Graduation Rate

Total Enrollments • Less than 71 • 71 - 222 • 223 - 768 • 769 - 4,220



Two schools meet the goals of 90% graduate on time and 70% go to college (ASU Prep, Basis). A couple of others meet the 90% grad goal, but most are still working toward these goals. Chronic absenteeism (15+ days absent) is an issue for many schools.

College Going Rate

High School Grad. Rate

 Increase FAFSA Completion

Increase FAFSA Completion



As Arizona schools increase their completion rate by 10% points, we see an increase in college going of 2% points.



In a national study of over 14,000 students, 90% of FAFSA completers enrolled in college, but only 55% of non-completers enrolled in college



Ways to increase FAFSA completion include increasing awareness and knowledge about FAFSA, have FAFSA completion events, and provide individual support to students and/or parents. However, the FAFSA is important because it is an indicator of a post-secondary focused school culture, not that a form was completed.

A+ Improve Academic Achievement

 Research Based Programs: College Going

These strategies, as well as other local efforts, can be used together. Implementing one or more of these strategies and other efforts, how much do you think you can improve college going rates over 4 years?

Overall



0% 20%

How many more students in the selected schools would enroll in college or post-secondary education of some type

1,167

Increase in Lifetime Earnings for selected school/area

\$368,279,993

Increase in funding for state/local governments

\$120,935,802

Current college going rate in the state

49.3%

Current college going rate for the selected schools

46.3%

Projected college going rate for the selected schools

66.3%

This shows what would happen if we increased college going by 20%.

If we hit the 70% target, those 1,401 more students would make \$441 million more in lifetime earnings and the government would collect 145 million more to invest in our communities.

Latest Outcome Data

High School Graduation Rates: 2020;
All seniors, Hispanic seniors, White seniors

College Going: 2019 and 2020 not yet released by the Board of Regents

District	Subgroup	Percent Graduated in 4 Years
Gilbert Unified District	All	91.20
Higley Unified School District	All	96.6
Mesa Unified District	All	78.6
Queen Creek Unified District	All	94.8
J O Combs Unified School District	All	86.4
Gilbert Unified District	Hispanic or Latino	87.2
Higley Unified School District	Hispanic or Latino	97.5
Mesa Unified District	Hispanic or Latino	73.4
Queen Creek Unified District	Hispanic or Latino	90.2
J O Combs Unified School District	Hispanic or Latino	80.9
Gilbert Unified District	White	92.7
Higley Unified School District	White	96.6
Mesa Unified District	White	85
Queen Creek Unified District	White	96.4
J O Combs Unified School District	White	90.3

Sources

- **US Census 2018 American Community Survey**
- **EPA data for 2018**
- **2018 college going data from ABOR**
- **2018 graduation and poverty data from ADE**
- **2018 suspension and absence rates from Civil Rights Data Collection 2017-18**
- **FAFSA completion from USDOE**
- **Income and tax generation estimates based on Arizona data in 2016, study produced for the College Access Network**

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