

U.S. Ranks 25th Out of 34 OECD Countries in Math

Korea	546
Finland	541
Switzerland	534
Japan	529
Canada	527
Netherlands	526
New Zealand	519
Belgium	515
Australia	514
Germany	513
Estonia	512
Iceland	507
Denmark	503
Slovenia	501
Norway	498
France	497
Slovak Republic	497
OECD Average	496
Austria	496
Poland	495
Sweden	494
Czech Republic	493
United Kingdom	492
Hungary	490
Luxembourg	489
United States	487
Ireland	487
Portugal	487
Italy	483
Spain	483
Greece	466
Israel	447
Turkey	445
Chile	421
Mexico	419

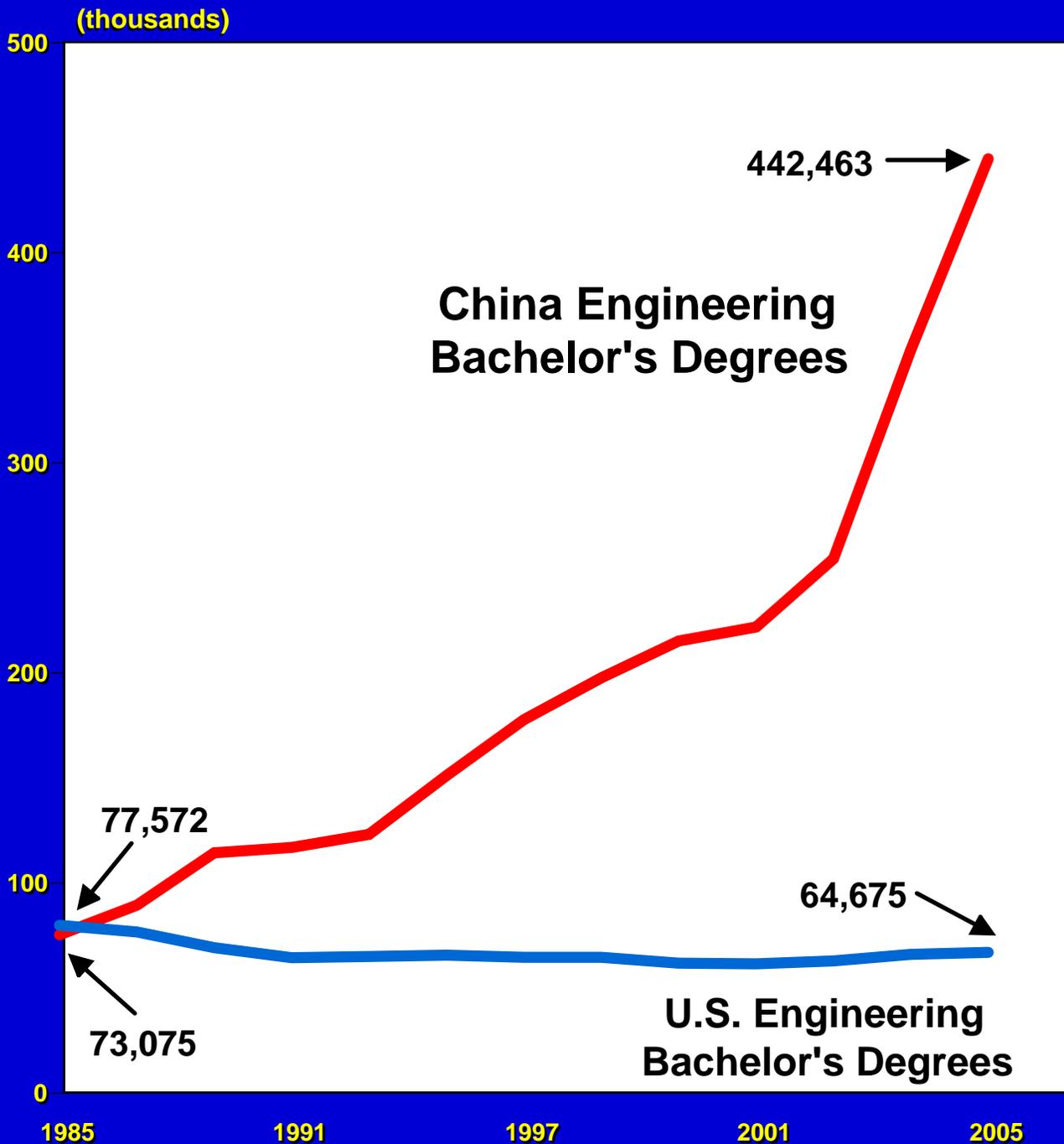
Source: OECD, Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 Database
Note: Scores on PISA scale of subject competency.

U.S. Ranks 17th Out of 34 OECD Countries in Science

Finland	554
Japan	539
Korea	538
New Zealand	532
Canada	529
Estonia	528
Australia	527
Netherlands	522
Germany	520
Switzerland	517
United Kingdom	514
Slovenia	512
Ireland	508
Poland	508
Belgium	507
Hungary	503
United States	502
OECD Average	501
Norway	500
Czech Republic	500
Denmark	499
France	498
Iceland	496
Sweden	495
Austria	494
Portugal	493
Slovak Republic	490
Italy	489
Spain	488
Luxembourg	484
Greece	470
Israel	455
Turkey	454
Chile	447
Mexico	416

Source: OECD, Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 Database
Note: Scores on PISA scale of subject competency.

Falling Behind Global Competition: U.S. Lags China in Producing Engineers



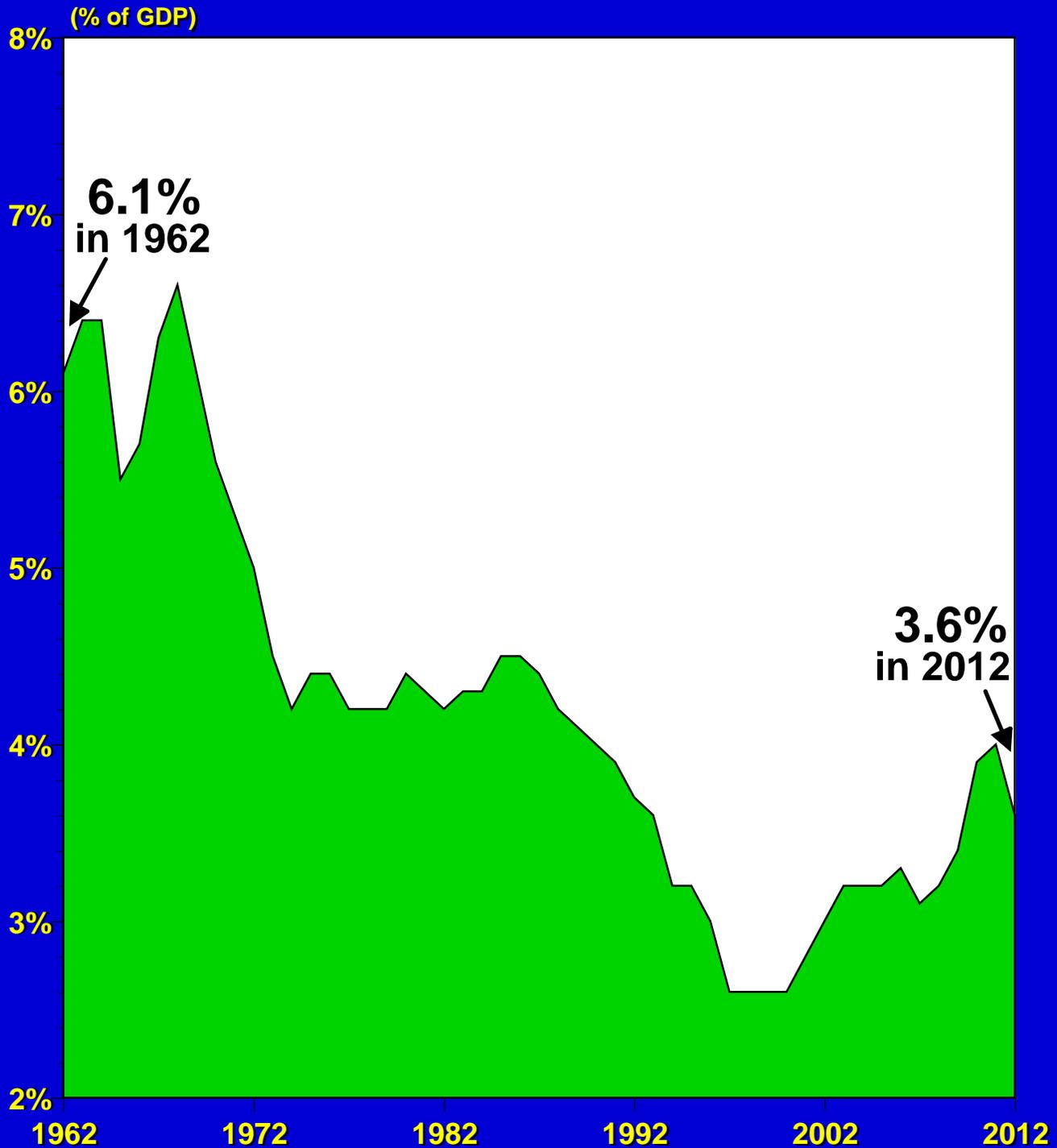
Source: National Science Foundation

Impact of Education Achievement Gaps on U.S. Economy

“The persistence of ... educational achievement gaps imposes on the United States the economic equivalent of a permanent national recession. The recurring annual economic cost of the international achievement gap is substantially larger than the deep recession the United States is currently experiencing.”

**–McKinsey & Company study
“The Economic Impact of the Achievement
Gap in America’s Schools”
April 2009**

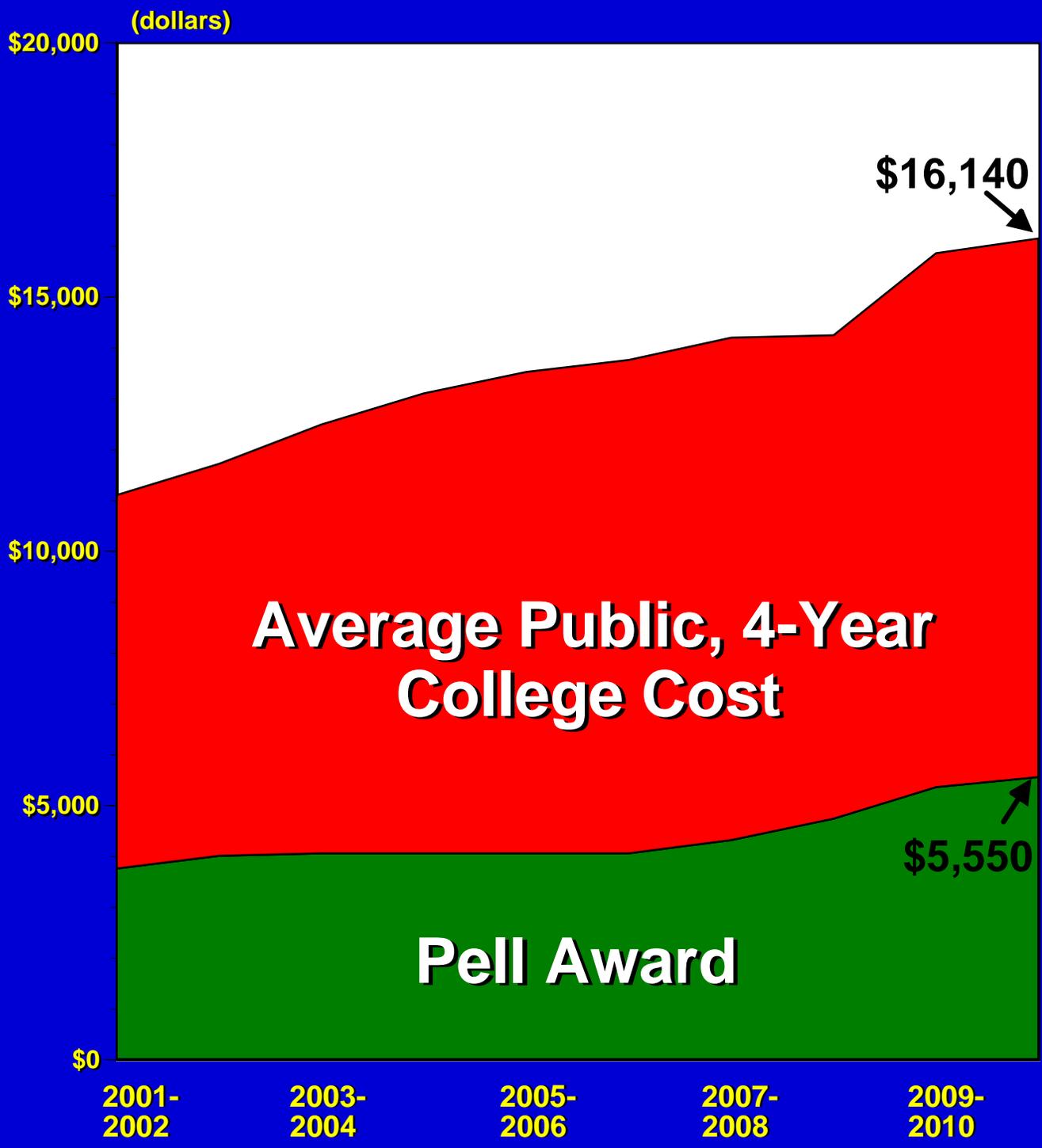
Investment in Infrastructure, R&D, and Education as % of GDP



Source: OMB

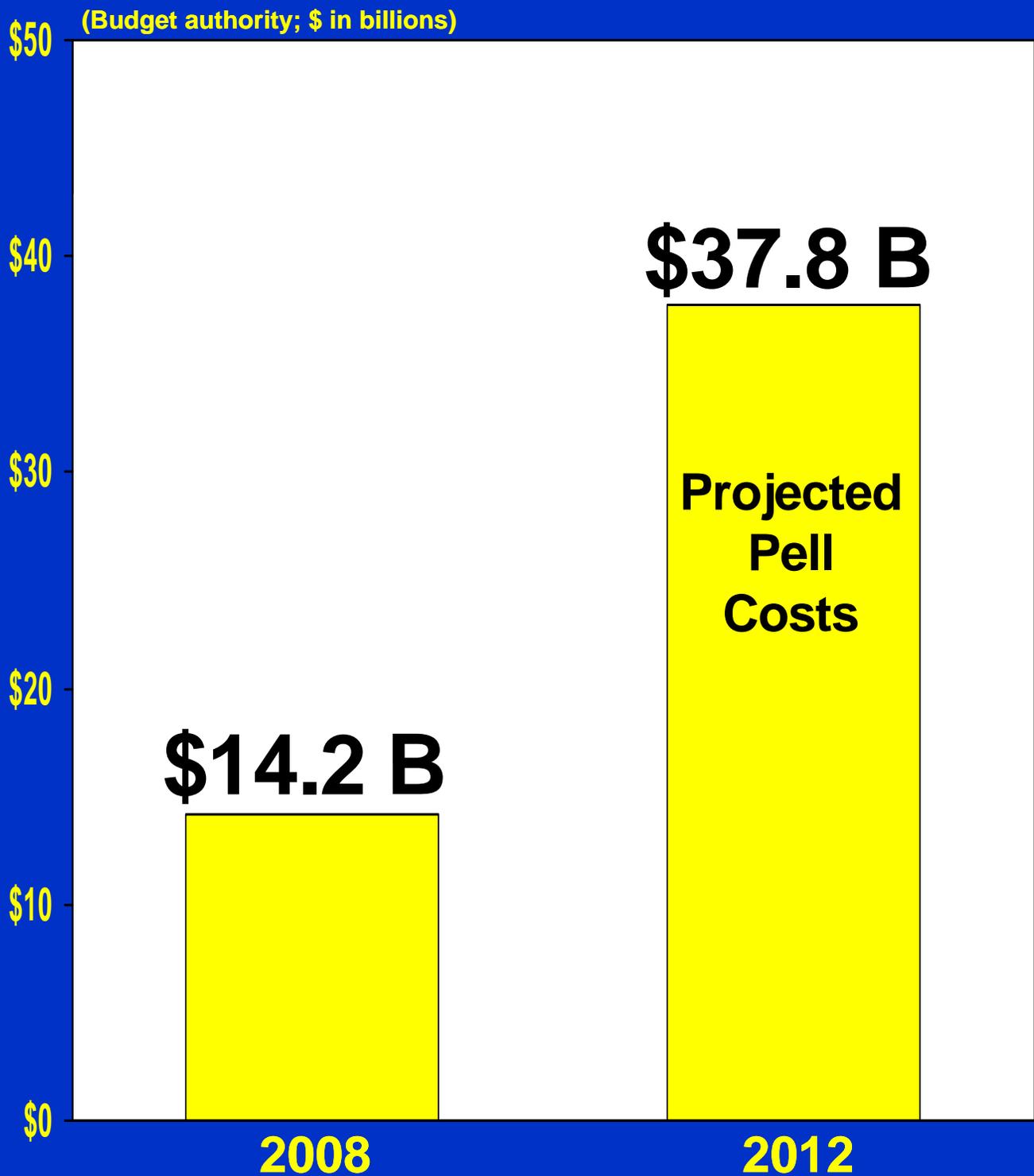
Note: Total investment outlays for major physical capital, research and development, and education and training. 2011 and 2012 estimates under President Obama's FY 2012 Budget.

Pell Offsets Less Than One-Third of College Cost



Source: The College Board

Rising Pell Grant Costs



Source: CBO

Note: CBO January 2011 baseline.

Obama Pell Grant Proposal

- **Maintain maximum Pell award at \$5,550**
- **Savings within Pell**
 - **Eliminate second Pell payment**
 - **Improve verification of income eligibility**
- **Other savings to pay for Pell**
 - **End in-school interest deferment for graduate students**
 - **Incentivize conversion to direct lending**
 - **Modernize Perkins loan program**

Importance of Education to U.S. Economy

“An educated population is a key source of economic growth.... Broad access to education was, by and large, a major factor in the United States economic dominance in the 20th century and in the creation of a broad middle class. Indeed, the American dream of upward mobility both within and across generations has been tied to access to education.”

**– Harvard Economists Claudia Goldin and Lawrence Katz
“The Future of Inequality: The Other Reason Education Matters So Much”
Milken Institute Review
Third Quarter 2009**