

# MISSOURI CONDITION OF EDUCATION

2019







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A nighttime photograph of a city skyline reflected in a river. A large steel truss bridge spans the river, with its lights and structure visible. The city buildings in the background are illuminated, and their lights reflect on the water's surface. The sky is a deep blue with some clouds.

# Introduction

This booklet on the condition of education in Missouri was produced by the Show-Me Institute to provide both a snapshot and trend data on a variety of aspects of elementary and secondary education in Missouri. All tables and figures contain the latest data available as of August 1, 2019.

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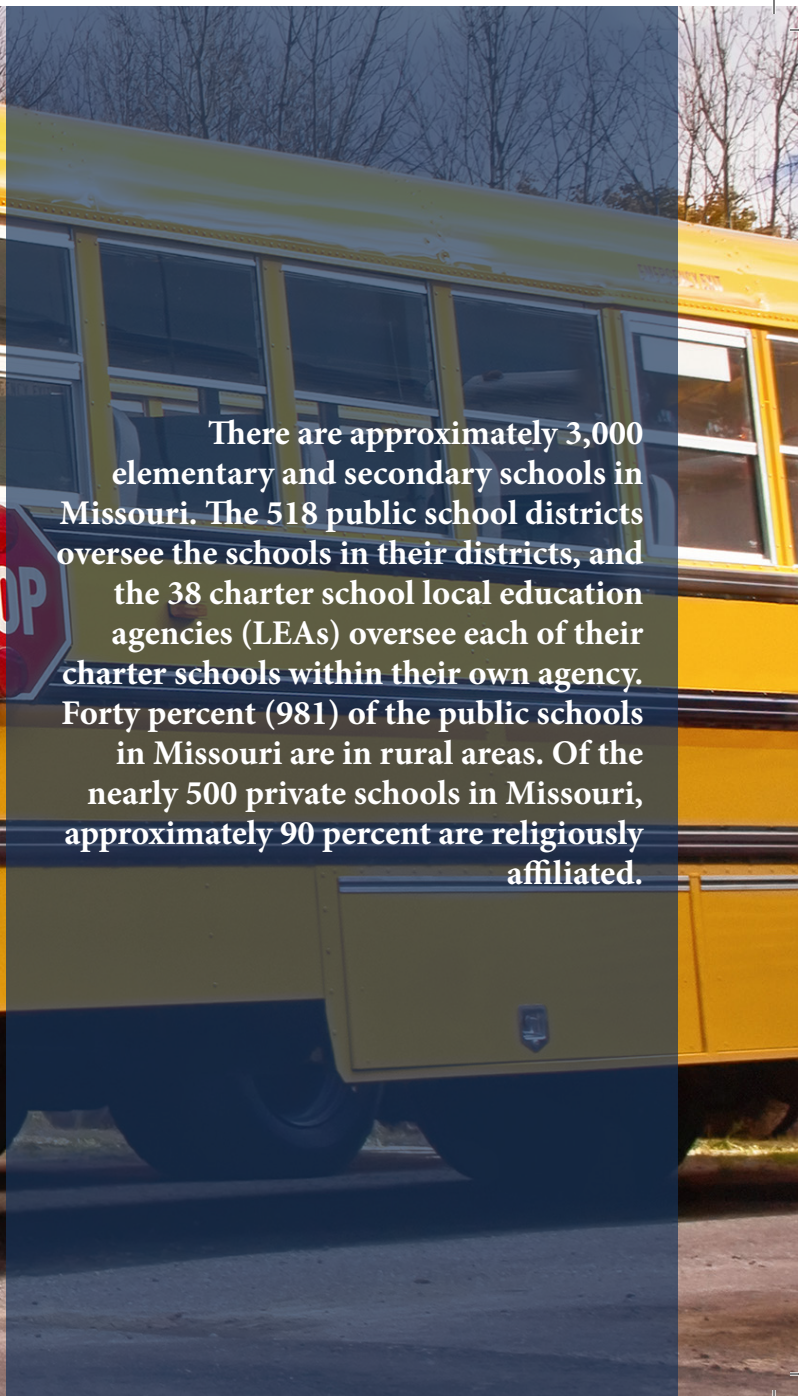
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## Section One

Elementary and Secondary  
School Districts, Students,  
Schools, and Teachers







There are approximately 3,000 elementary and secondary schools in Missouri. The 518 public school districts oversee the schools in their districts, and the 38 charter school local education agencies (LEAs) oversee each of their charter schools within their own agency. Forty percent (981) of the public schools in Missouri are in rural areas. Of the nearly 500 private schools in Missouri, approximately 90 percent are religiously affiliated.

# Indicator 1: Public school districts and charter local education agencies (LEAs)

***The number of traditional public school districts has declined slightly since the 2009–10 school year.***

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary districts by type:  
2009–10 to 2016–17

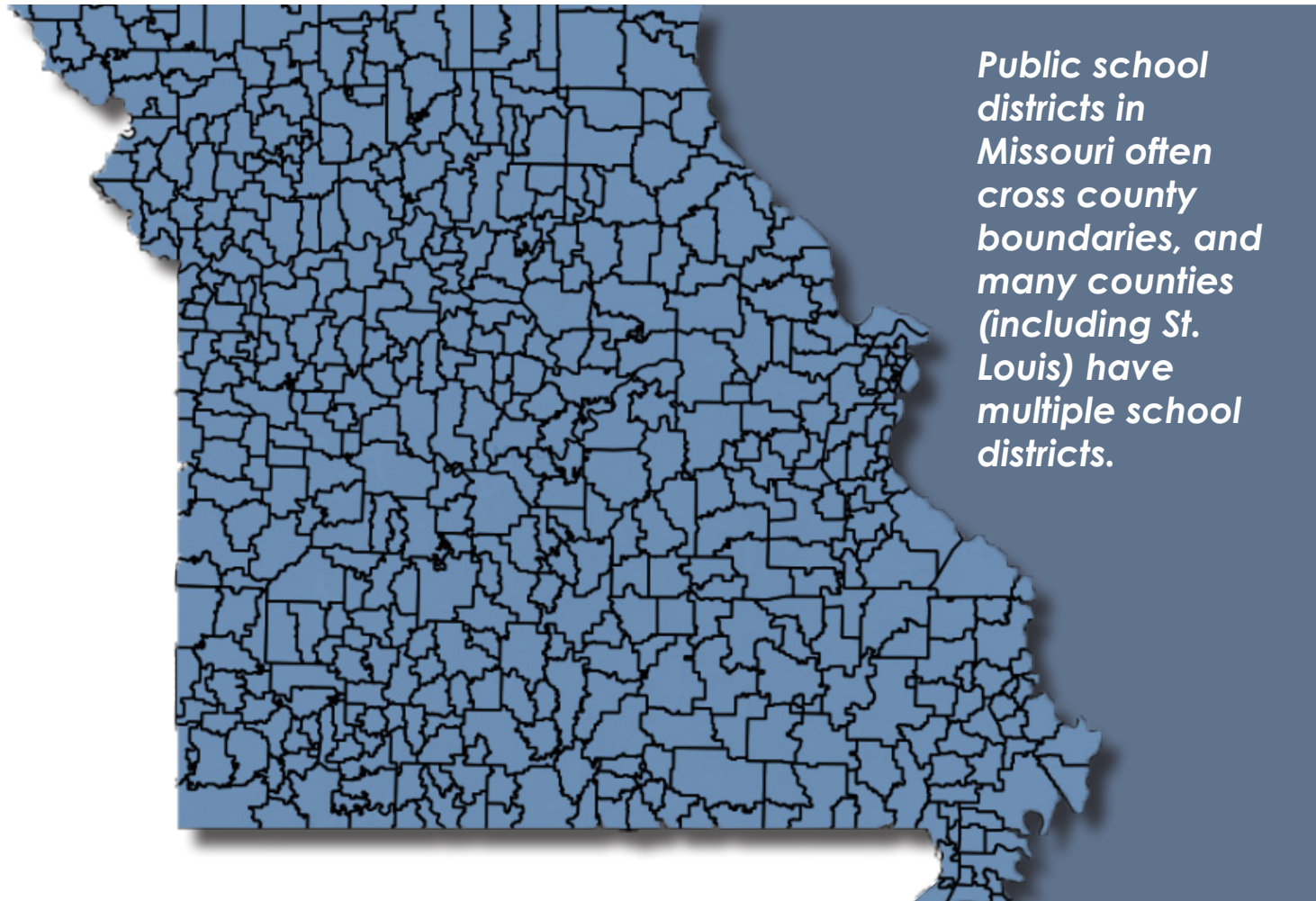
Year	Traditional Public School Districts	Charter LEAs
2009–10	523	33
2010–11	522	36
2011–12	524	40
2012–13	523	42
2013–14	521	40
2014–15	520	41
2015–16	521	42
2016–17	518	38

Note: In Missouri, charter schools are operated by separate local education agencies rather than the public school districts in which they are located. Traditional public school districts may have elementary schools, secondary schools, or both.

*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.1a, 2013–14 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey Directory Data,” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a. “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2013–14 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Membership Data,” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a.*



Map of Missouri public school district boundaries: 2018



*Public school districts in Missouri often cross county boundaries, and many counties (including St. Louis) have multiple school districts.*

## Indicator 2: Elementary and secondary schools by type of school

***Since 2009–10, the total number of traditional public schools and magnet schools in Missouri has remained steady, while the number of charter schools has increased and the number of private schools has decreased.***

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by type:  
2009–10 to 2016–17

School Year	Traditional Public Schools	Magnet Schools	Charter Schools	Private Schools
2009–10	2,427	35	48	527
2010–11	2,410	30	53	—
2011–12	2,408	29	61	579
2012–13	2,406	29	57	—
2013–14	2,410	29	59	543
2014–15	2,414	29	62	—
2015–16	2,424	29	70	491
2016–17	2,424	30	72	—

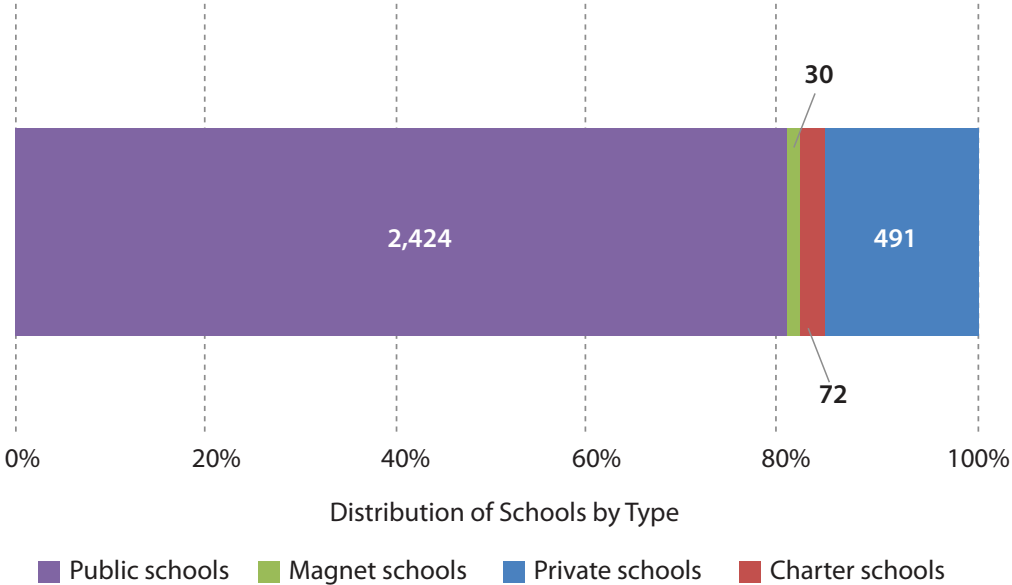
Note: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. They are not included in the counts of traditional public schools. The latest data available for private schools are 2015–16. Nationally, approximately 3 percent of elementary and secondary students are homeschooled. While there are no data for Missouri, an equivalent percentage would be approximately 30,000 students.

*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey,” 2010–11 v.1a, 2011–12 v.1z, 2012–13 v.1a, 2013–14 v.1a, 2015–15 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School University Survey (PSS), 2015–16, 2013–14, 2011–12, 2009–10.*



**Public schools are approximately 83 percent of the elementary and secondary schools in the state, and private schools are the remaining 13 percent.**

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by type: 2016–17



Note: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. They are not included in the counts of traditional public schools. Data for private schools is from 2015–16, the latest year available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a; Private School University Survey (PSS), 2015–16. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School University Survey (PSS), 2015–16, 2013–14, 2011–12, 2009–10.

# Indicator 3: Elementary and secondary schools by locale

**Between 2009–10 and 2016–17, the number of rural public schools in Missouri declined by more than 100 schools while the number of town, suburban, and urban schools increased.**

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by locale:  
2009–10 to 2016–17

School Year	Rural Public Schools	Town Public Schools	Suburban Public Schools	Urban Public Schools
2009–10	1,087	440	489	411
2010–11	1,088	439	493	390
2011–12	1,100	429	482	398
2012–13	974	475	552	429
2013–14	963	478	559	424
2014–15	964	477	555	429
2015–16	970	476	558	435
2016–17	981	464	552	427

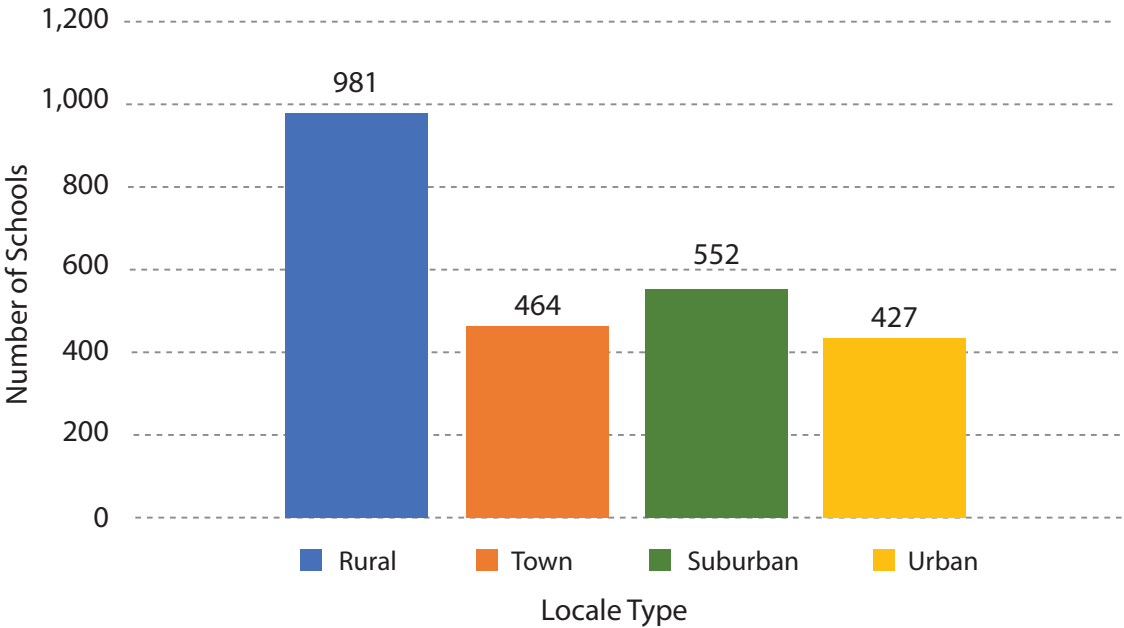
Note: Locale is determined by using the U.S. Census Bureau’s “urban-centric” classification system, which replaced the previous “metro-centric” classification system. Unlike the previous classification system that differentiated towns on the basis of population size, the urban-centric system differentiates towns and rural areas on the basis of their proximity to larger urban centers.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a; “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Geographic Data (EDGE),” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a.



**Although the number of rural public schools has declined over the last decade, they still represent 40 percent of all public schools in Missouri.**

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by locale: 2016–17



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a; “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Geographic Data (EDGE),” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a.

## Indicator 4: Private schools by affiliation

***Although Catholic schools represent fewer than 40 percent of private schools in Missouri, they account for more than half of the decline in the number of private schools.***

Number of Missouri private schools by affiliation: 2009–10 to 2015–16

School Year	Total Private Schools	Catholic Schools	Other Religious Schools	Nonsectarian Schools
2009–10	584	242	250	92
2010–11	—	—	—	—
2011–12	579	235	253	91
2012–13	—	—	—	—
2013–14	534	215	226	93
2014–15	—	—	—	—
2015–16	491	191	213	87

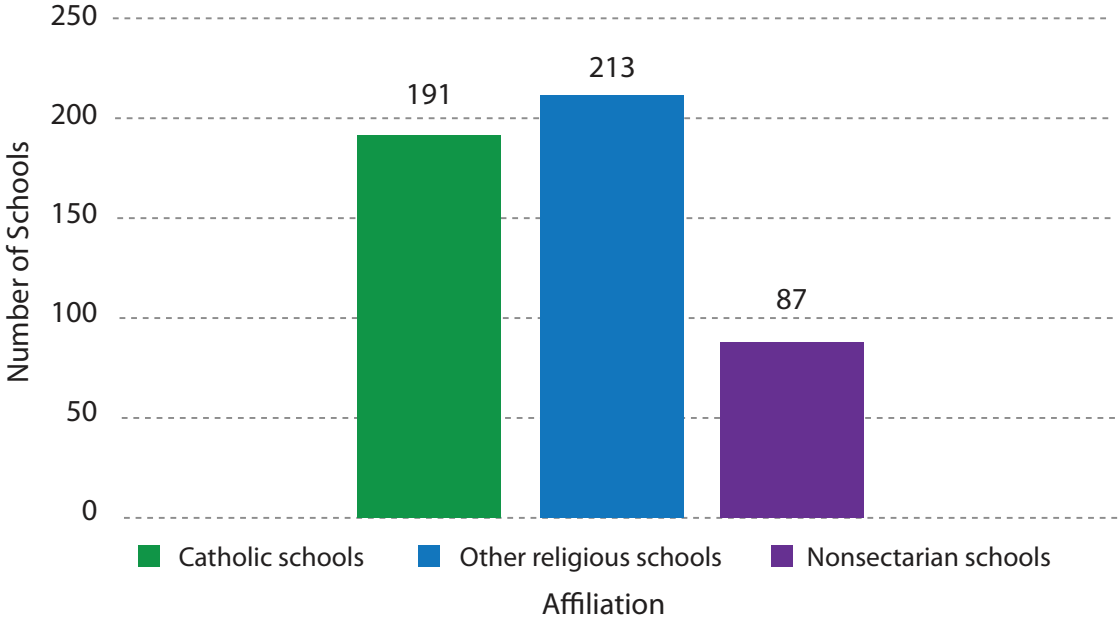
Note: Data are from a universe survey of private schools that is conducted every two years. Nonsectarian schools are nonreligious.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2009–10, 2011–12, 2013–14, 2015–16.



**As of the 2015–16 school year, there were fewer than 200 Catholic schools in Missouri.**

Number of Missouri private schools by religious affiliation: 2015–16



Note: Nonsectarian schools are nonreligious.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Private School Universe Survey (PSS)," 2009–10, 2011–12, 2013–14, 2015–16.

# Indicator 5: Student enrollment by sector

**Between 2013–14 and 2016–17, enrollment in Missouri’s traditional public schools has declined slightly while enrollment in charter schools has increased.**

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2009–10 through 2016–17

School Year	Traditional Public Schools	Public Charter Schools	Public Magnet Schools	Private Schools
2009–10	882,040	18,415	16,013	105,548
2010–11	881,650	20,076	14,630	—
2011–12	880,679	21,472	14,149	115,553
2012–13	885,374	18,014	14,295	—
2013–14	884,627	19,462	14,199	125,618
2014–15	871,088	20,012	13,512	—
2015–16	883,167	21,619	13,468	110,040
2016–17	876,000	22,803	15,132	—

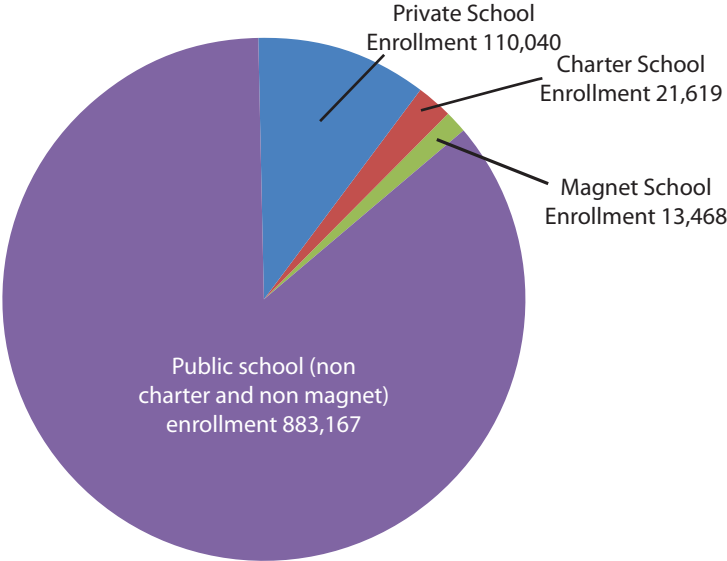
Note: Traditional public school enrollment does not include charter public school or magnet public school enrollment. Private school enrollment includes pre-K. Nationally, approximately 3 percent of elementary and secondary students are homeschooled. While there are no data for Missouri, an equivalent percentage would be approximately 30,000 students.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/ Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2015–16, 2013–14, 2011–12, 2009–10.



**Ninety-two percent of the over 1 million elementary and secondary students in Missouri attended a traditional public school in the 2016–17 school year.**

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2016–17



Note: Traditional public school enrollment does not include charter public school or magnet public school enrollment. Private school enrollment includes pre-K.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/ Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2016–17 v.1a; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2015–16, 2013–14, 2011–12, 2009–10,.

# Indicator 6: Student demographics

**Missouri has had a larger White student population and a smaller Hispanic student population than the national average.**

Missouri and national student demographics by race or ethnicity: 2009–10 through 2017–18

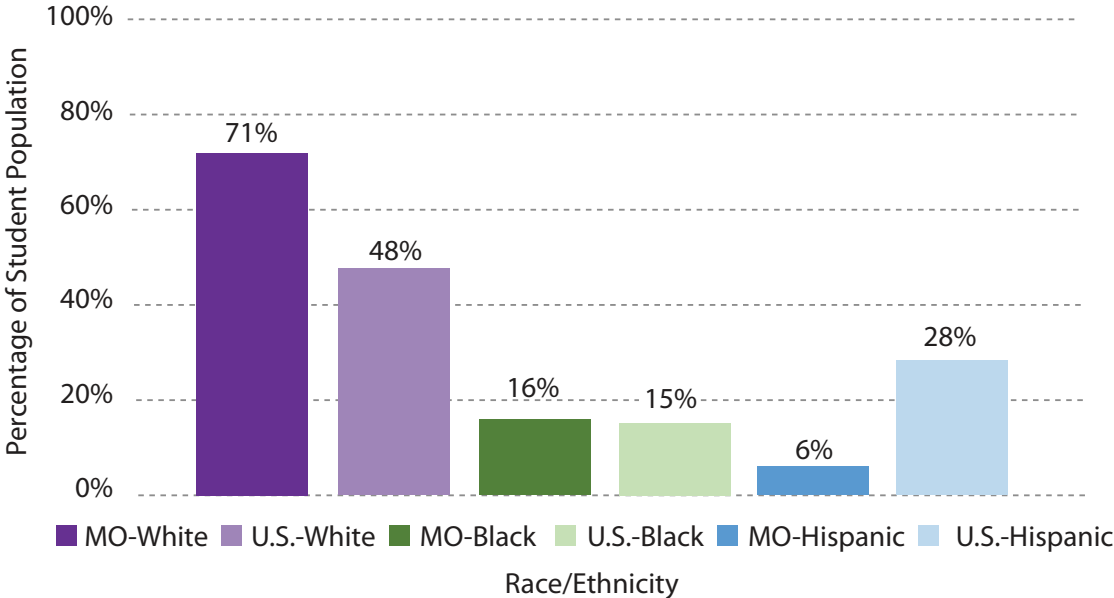
Year	Missouri White Students	U.S. White Students	Missouri Black Students	U.S. Black Students	Missouri Hispanic Students	U.S. Hispanic Students	Missouri Students of Other Races	U.S. Students of Other Races
2009–10	76%	52%	18%	16%	4%	23%	2%	6%
2010–11	75%	52%	17%	16%	5%	24%	4%	6%
2011–12	74%	51%	17%	16%	5%	24%	4%	6%
2012–13	74%	50%	17%	16%	5%	25%	5%	6%
2013–14	73%	50%	16%	16%	5%	25%	5%	6%
2014–15	73%	49%	16%	15%	6%	26%	5%	6%
2015–16	72%	49%	16%	16%	6%	27%	6%	6%
2016–17	72%	48%	16%	15%	6%	27%	6%	7%
2017–18	71%	48%	16%	15%	6%	28%	7%	7%

Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. U.S. data for 2017–2018 school year are based on projections from the National Center for Education Statistics.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (2) K-12 Enrollment. Accessed April 1, 2019, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a.*

**Although White students are no longer a majority of U.S. public school students, they were still more than 70 percent of Missouri public school students in 2017–18.**

Missouri and national students demographics by race or ethnicity: 2017–18



Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. U.S. data for 2017–2018 school year are based on projections from the National Center for Education Statistics.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (2) K-12 Enrollment. Accessed April 1, 2019.* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey.”



## Indicator 7: Students in special programs

***In the 2016–17 school year, Missouri had a similar percentage of students with disabilities and students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL), but a lower percentage of students with limited English proficiency compared to the national average.***

Missouri and national public education student enrollment in special programs: 2009–10 through 2016–17

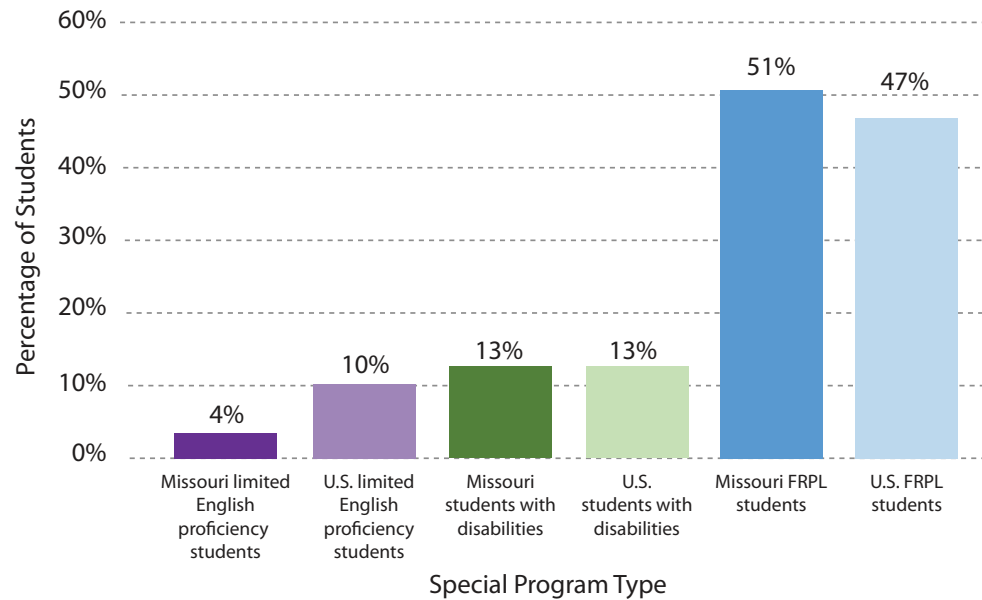
Year	Missouri Limited English Proficiency Students	U.S. Limited English Proficiency Students	Missouri Students with Disabilities	U.S. Students with Disabilities	Missouri FRPL Students	U.S. FRPL Students
2009–10	2%	9%	13%	13%	47%	44%
2010–11	2%	—	13%	13%	48%	48%
2011–12	3%	9%	13%	13%	50%	42%
2012–13	3%	9%	13%	13%	50%	51%
2013–14	3%	9%	13%	13%	50%	51%
2014–15	3%	10%	13%	13%	52%	50%
2015–16	3%	10%	13%	13%	52%	50%
2016–17	4%	10%	13%	13%	51%	47%
2017–18	4%	—	13%	—	51%	—

Note: Free and reduced-price lunch (FRPL) is used as a proxy for low family income.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (2) K-12 Enrollment. Accessed April 1, 2019. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency Universe Survey,” 2009–10 through 2015–16, U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection: 2004, 2006, 2011–12, and 2013–14.*

**In the 2016–17 school year, Missouri had a similar percentage of students with disabilities and students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL), but a lower percentage of students with limited English proficiency compared to the national average.**

Missouri and national public education student enrollment in special programs: 2016–17



Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (2) K-12 Enrollment. Accessed April 1, 2019.* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2009–10 v.2a, 2010–11 v.2a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.2a, 2013–14 v.2a, 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a.*

# Indicator 8: Elementary and secondary education staff

**Since 2009–10, the number of full-time equivalent teachers has remained level while the number of school administrators, instructional coordinators and instructional aides has increased.**

Number of public education staff by role: 2009–10 to 2016–17

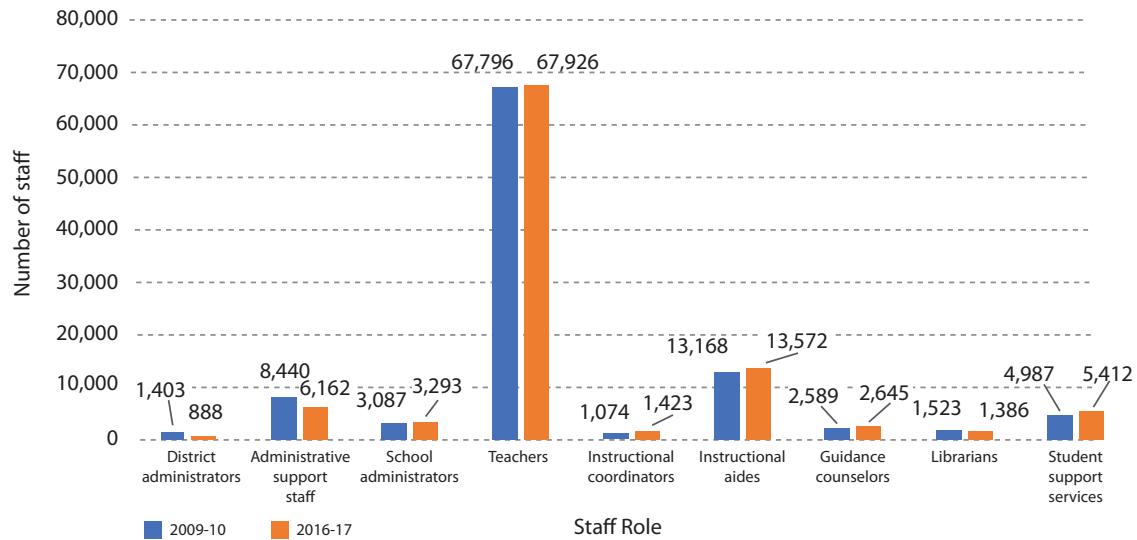
Year	Total Staff	District Administrators	District Administrative Support Staff	School Administrators	School Administrative Support Staff	Teachers	Instructional Coordinators	Instructional Aides	Guidance Counselors	Librarians	Library Support Staff	Student Support Services	All Other Support Staff
2009–10	131,788	1,403	8,440	3,087	358	67,796	1,074	13,168	2,589	1,523	125	4,987	27,496
2010–11	128,259	1,395	8,091	3,136	348	66,735	1,081	13,314	2,613	1,477	112	4,435	25,552
2011–12	127,790	1,403	8,020	3,117	307	66,252	1,031	13,010	2,573	1,422	104	4,197	26,353
2012–13	126,872	1,354	7,847	3,113	276	66,248	1,110	13,445	2,569	1,394	96	4,368	25,116
2013–14	122,486	1,362	6,756	3,154	249	66,651	1,055	13,631	2,607	1,401	93	4,470	22,076
2014–15	127,062	868	6,737	3,229	241	67,356	1,437	13,401	2,641	1,390	95	5,043	24,624
2015–16	128,938	872	7,013	3,288	248	67,635	1,453	13,802	2,637	1,391	88	5,314	25,196
2016–17	124,666	888	6,162	3,293	252	67,926	1,423	13,572	2,645	1,386	85	5,412	21,623

*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2009–10 v.1b, 2010–11 v.1a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.1a, 2013–14 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a.*



**Teachers comprised 54 percent of the public education staff in Missouri in 2016–17.**

Select Missouri public education staff: 2016–17



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2009–10 v.1b, 2016–17 v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2015–16 v.1a.

# Indicator 9: Student/teacher, student/staff, and staff/district ratios

**During the 2016–17 school year in Missouri, there were 13 students per full-time equivalent teacher, 15.6 students per non-teaching staff member, and 13.6 district staff members per public school district.**

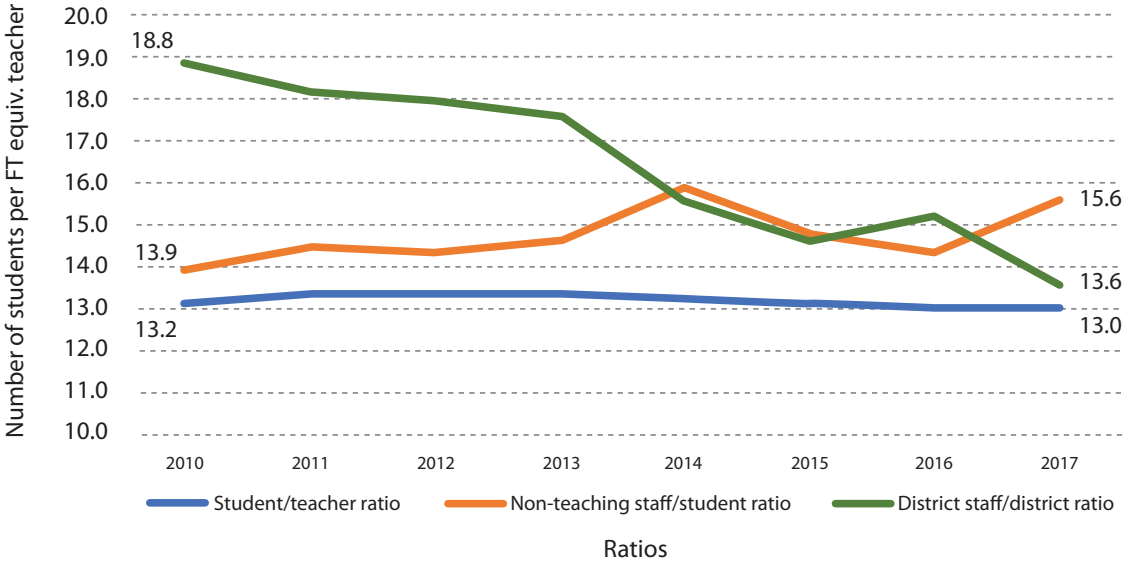
Ratio of Missouri public education students to teachers, students to non-teaching staff and district staff to district: 2009–10 to 2016–17

Year	Enrollment	Teachers	Student/ Teacher Ratio	Non-Teaching Staff	Student/Staff Ratio	District Administrative Staff	Number of Public School Districts	District Staff/ District Ratio
2009–10	892,391	67,796	13.2	63,993	13.9	9,843	523	18.8
2010–11	889,653	66,735	13.3	61,525	14.5	9,486	522	18.2
2011–12	886,116	66,252	13.4	61,538	14.4	9,423	524	18.0
2012–13	888,174	66,248	13.4	60,624	14.7	9,201	523	17.6
2013–14	887,358	66,651	13.3	55,835	15.9	8,118	521	15.6
2014–15	886,477	67,356	13.2	59,707	14.8	7,605	520	14.6
2015–16	885,142	67,635	13.1	61,303	14.4	7,885	521	15.1
2016–17	883,908	67,926	13.0	56,740	15.6	7,050	518	13.6

*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2009–10 v.1b, 2010–11 v.1a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.1a, 2013–14 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a.*

**The number of students per full-time equivalent teacher in Missouri has been relatively flat since 2009–10, while the number of students per non-teaching staff has increased and the number of district staff per district has declined.**

Missouri public education staff ratios: 2009–10 and 2016–17



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2009–10 v.1b, 2010–11 v.1a, 2011–12 v.1a, 2012–13 v.1a, 2013–14 v.1a, 2016–17 v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2014–15 v.1a, 2015–16 v.1a.



# Indicator 10: Teacher salary, highest degree earned, and years of experience

***In 2017–18, nearly 60 percent of Missouri public school teachers had a master’s degree and the average teacher had twelve years of teaching experience.***

Missouri public education teachers with a master’s degree, average years of teaching and average salary: 2009–10 to 2016–17

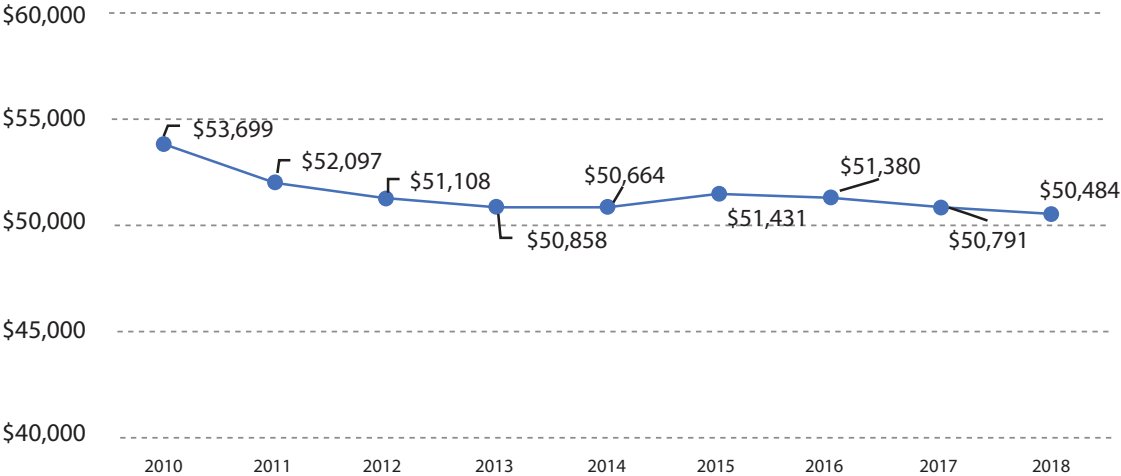
School Year	Teachers with a Master’s Degree	Average Years of Teaching Experience	Average Salary
2009–10	56%	12	\$53,699
2010–11	58%	13	\$52,097
2011–12	59%	12	\$51,108
2012–13	59%	12	\$50,858
2013–14	59%	12	\$50,664
2014–15	59%	12	\$51,431
2015–16	59%	12	\$51,380
2016–17	59%	12	\$50,791
2017–18	58%	12	\$50,484

Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-contract or extra-duties. It does not include fringe benefits. Salaries have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (13) Average Teacher Salaries. Accessed April 1, 2019; The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. Faculty Information: District Faculty Information.*

**Average teacher pay, adjusted for inflation, has hovered around \$51,000 from 2011–12 to 2017–18.**

Average salary of Missouri public school teachers: 2009–10 to 2016–17

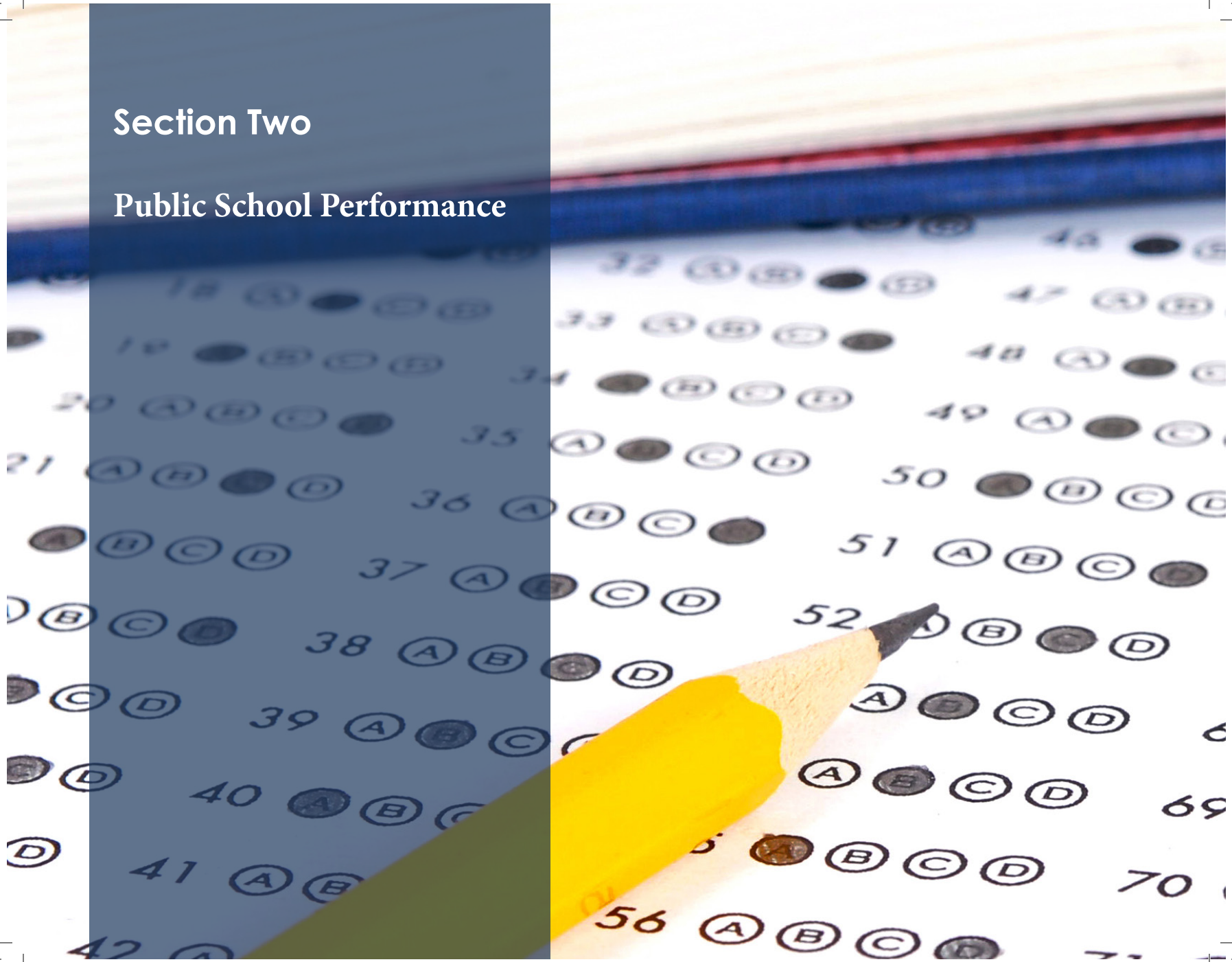


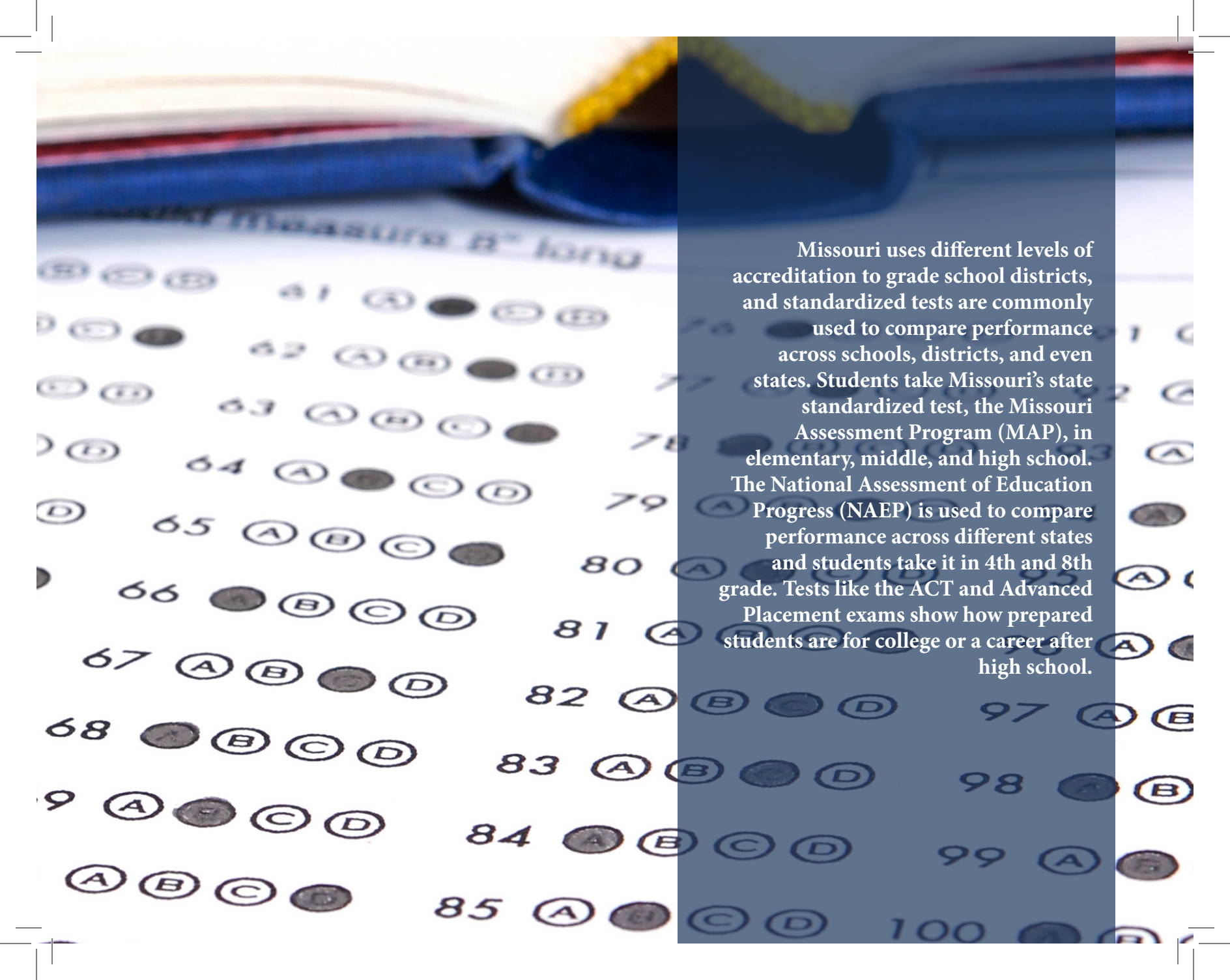
Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-contract or extra-duties. It does not include fringe benefits. Salaries have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Source: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (13) Average Teacher Salaries. Accessed April 1, 2019.*

## Section Two

### Public School Performance





Missouri uses different levels of accreditation to grade school districts, and standardized tests are commonly used to compare performance across schools, districts, and even states. Students take Missouri's state standardized test, the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP), in elementary, middle, and high school. The National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) is used to compare performance across different states and students take it in 4th and 8th grade. Tests like the ACT and Advanced Placement exams show how prepared students are for college or a career after high school.



# Indicator 11: Missouri School Improvement Plan (MSIP) accreditation of districts

***Since 2009–10, nearly 98 percent of Missouri public school districts have been rated as fully accredited. In the 2017–18 school year, 99 percent of districts received full accreditation.***

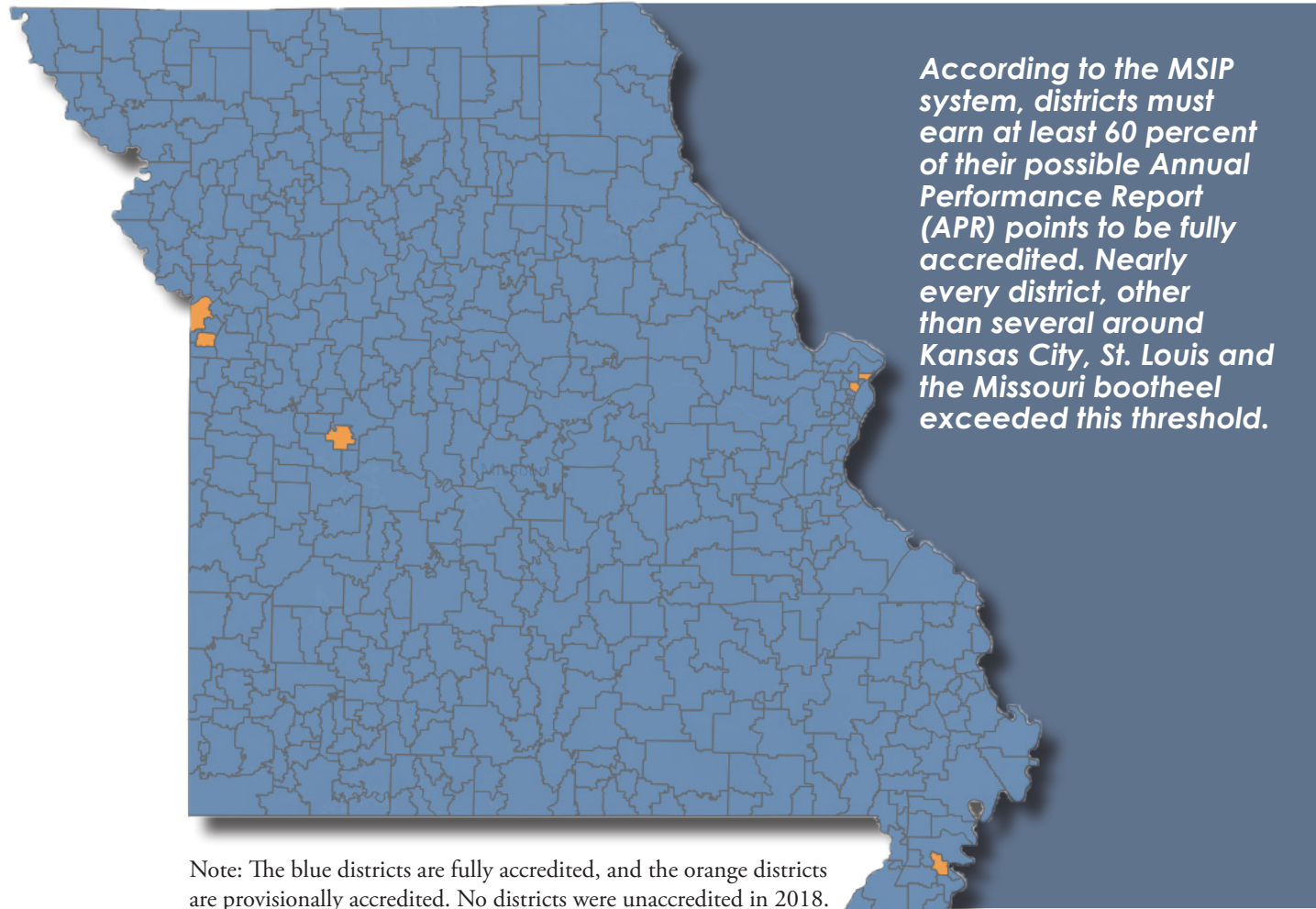
Number of Missouri public school districts at each accreditation level:  
2009–10 to 2017–18

School Year	Number of Fully Accredited Districts	Number of Provisionally Accredited Districts	Number of Unaccredited Districts
2009–10	509	10	2
2010–11	509	10	2
2011–12	509	9	3
2012–13	505	11	3
2013–14	505	11	3
2014–15	506	11	2
2015–16	510	5	2
2016–17	511	5	1
2017–18	511	6	0

Note: Public school districts and charter schools receive an accreditation level based on their performance in Missouri’s School Improvement Plan (MSIP) accountability system. Provisionally accredited and unaccredited districts are targeted for improvement.

*Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. Districts, Charters, & Schools: District Accreditation. Accessed April 1, 2019.*

## State map of the accredited and provisionally accredited districts in 2017–18



# Indicator 12: Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) proficiency results

***In 2017–18, about half of Missouri students were proficient or above in 4th-grade math, 4th-grade English/language arts, and 8th-grade English/language arts, while fewer than one-third were proficient or above in 8th-grade math. It should be noted that the test has been changed in four of the last five years.***

The percentage of students scoring proficient or advanced on MAP in 4th- and 8th-grade math and English language arts: 2009–10 to 2017–18

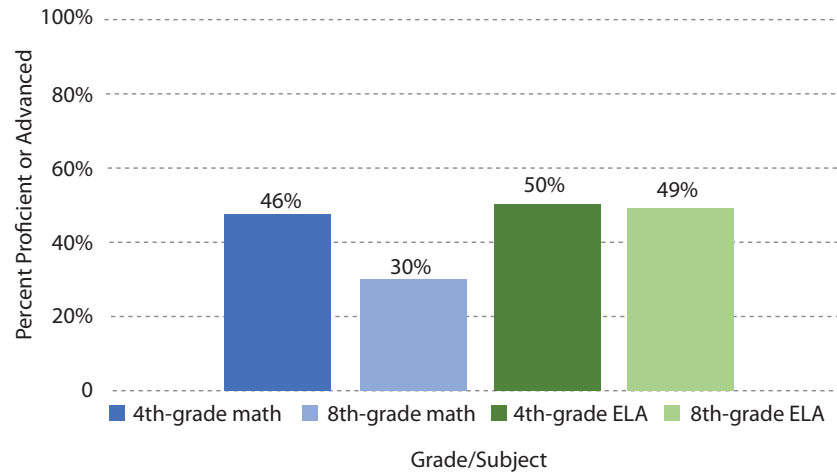
School Year	4th-grade Math Proficient and Above	8th-grade Math Proficient and Above	4th-grade English Language Arts Proficient and Above	8th-grade English Language Arts Proficient and Above
2009–10	49%	52%	52%	53%
2010–11	51%	51%	53%	53%
2011–12	51%	53%	53%	54%
2012–13	51%	42%	54%	55%
2013–14	43%	44%	46%	51%
2014–15	49%	28%	59%	58%
2015–16	53%	19%	63%	59%
2016–17	53%	31%	64%	60%
2017–18	46%	30%	50%	49%

Note: Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) is an assessment in which student scores fall into one of four categories: Below Basic, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. The assessment has been changed four out of the last five years, making year-to-year comparison inappropriate.

Source: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. Students: DESE MAP Data Achievement Level 4 report public 2018. DESE MAP Data Achievement Level 4 report: Historical (2010–2018).

**Approximately half of Missouri 4th- and 8th-grade public school students were considered proficient or above in math and English/language arts in 2017–18, with the exception of 8th-grade math.**

Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) percentage of students scoring proficient or above: 2017–18



Note: The Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) is an assessment in which student scores fall into one of four categories: below Basic, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. The assessment has been changed four out of the last five years, making year-to-year comparison inappropriate.

Source: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. Students: DESE MAP Data Achievement Level 4 report public 2018. DESE MAP Data Achievement Level 4 report Historical (2010–2018).



# Indicator 13: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 4th-grade results

**Missouri 4th-graders' scores on the main NAEP assessment are very similar to the national average, but lower than the proficiency scores on the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP).**

The percentage of Missouri and national 4th-grade students scoring proficient or advanced on NAEP: 2011–2017

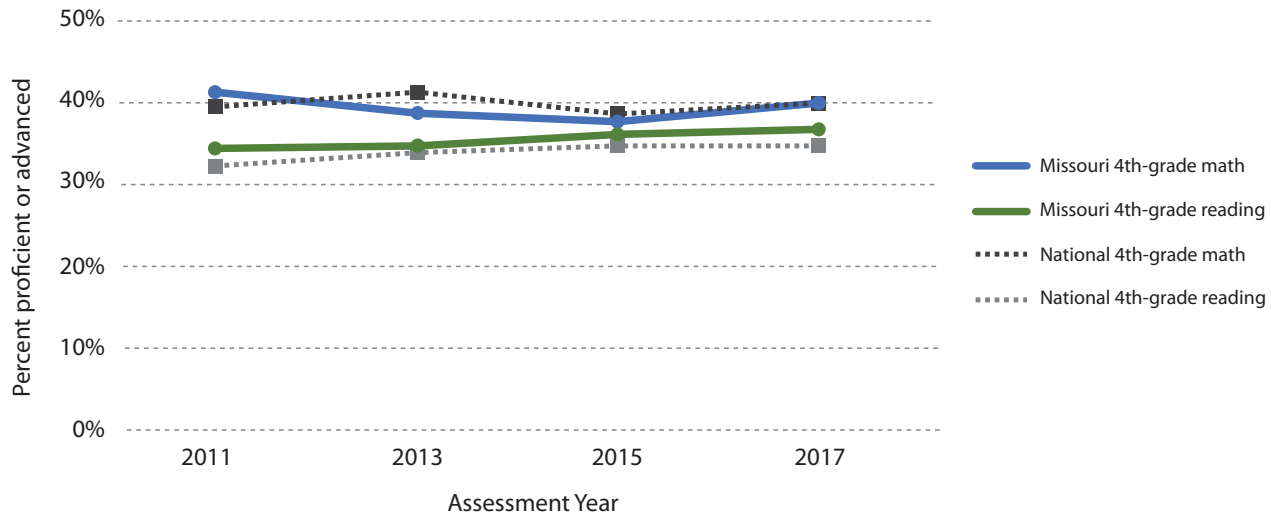
Year	Missouri 4th-grade Math	National 4th-grade Math	Missouri 4th-grade Reading	National 4th-grade Reading
2010	—	—	—	—
2011	41%	40%	34%	32%
2012	—	—	—	—
2013	39%	41%	35%	34%
2014	—	—	—	—
2015	38%	39%	36%	35%
2016	—	—	—	—
2017	40%	40%	37%	35%

Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

**Missouri 4th-grade students have been making progress on the main NAEP since 2011 in reading, but not in math.**

Missouri and national 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency: 2011–2017



Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

# Indicator 14: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 8th-grade results

***In 2017, a smaller percentage of Missouri 8th-graders scored proficient or advanced in math than the national average.***

The percentage of Missouri and national 8th-grade students scoring proficient or advanced on NAEP: 2011–2017

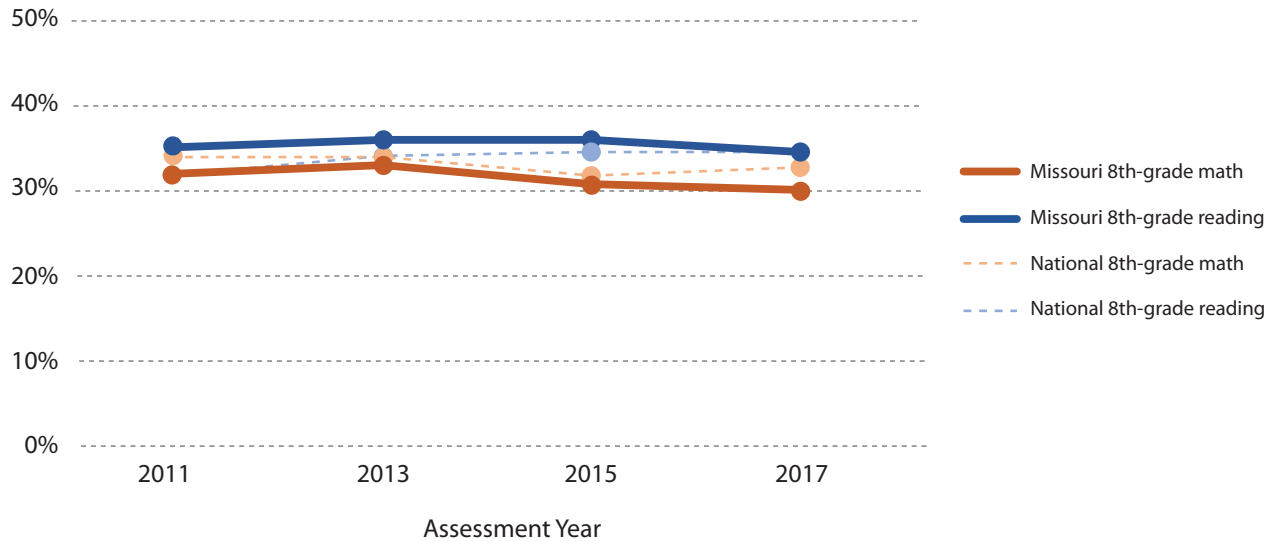
Year	Missouri 8th-grade Math	National 8th-grade Math	Missouri 8th-grade Reading	National 8th-grade Reading
2010	—	—	—	—
2011	32%	34%	35%	32%
2012	—	—	—	—
2013	33%	34%	36%	34%
2014	—	—	—	—
2015	31%	32%	36%	33%
2016	—	—	—	—
2017	30%	33%	35%	35%

Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

**Missouri 8th-grade students have been making progress on the main NAEP since 2011 in reading, but not in math.**

Missouri and national 8th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency: 2011–2017



Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.



# Indicator 15: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 4th-grade math achievement gaps

***The Black–White achievement gap and the low-income/non-low-income achievement gap in NAEP 4th-grade math in Missouri have held steady at between 30 and 35 percentage points since 2011.***

Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency in math by student group:  
2010–2017

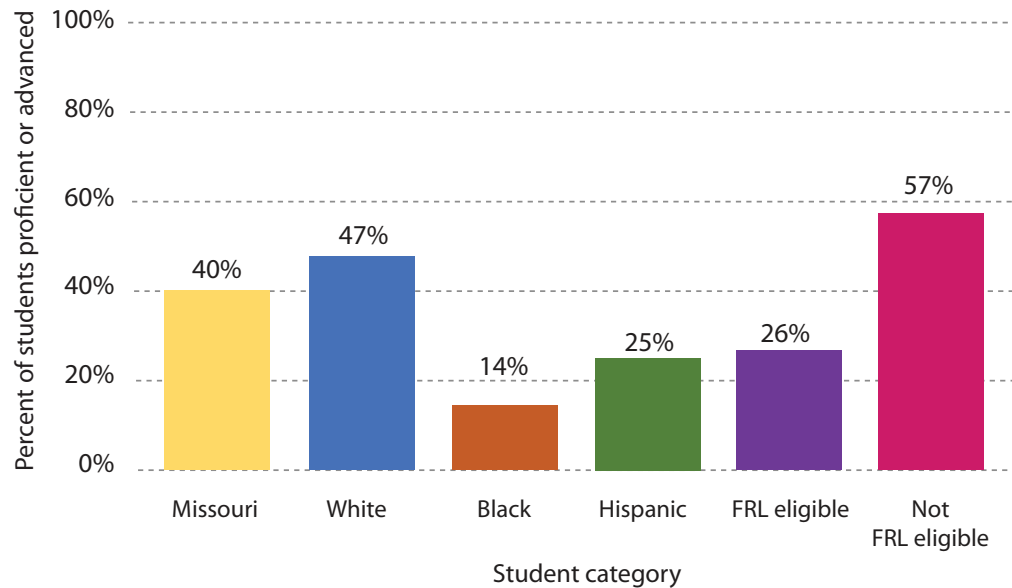
Year	White Students	Black Students	Hispanic Students	Low-income Students	Non-low-income Students
2010	—	—	—	—	—
2011	48%	14%	24%	27%	57%
2012	—	—	—	—	—
2013	46%	13%	29%	25%	54%
2014	—	—	—	—	—
2015	44%	15%	30%	26%	53%
2016	—	—	—	—	—
2017	47%	14%	25%	26%	57%

Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

**In 2017, there was a 33-percentage-point gap in rates of math proficiency between Black Missouri 4th-graders and White Missouri 4th-graders, with just 14 percent of Black 4th-graders scoring Proficient or above on NAEP.**

Missouri 4th-grade rates of proficiency in NAEP math by student group: 2017



Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state. Low-income students are identified by their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch in the National School Lunch Program.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

# Indicator 16: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 8th-grade math achievement gaps

***The Black–White achievement gap in NAEP 8th-grade math narrowed slightly between 2011 and 2017, from 29 percentage points to 25, while the gap between low-income students and non-low-income students has gotten slightly larger.***

Missouri 8th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency in math by student group: 2010–2017

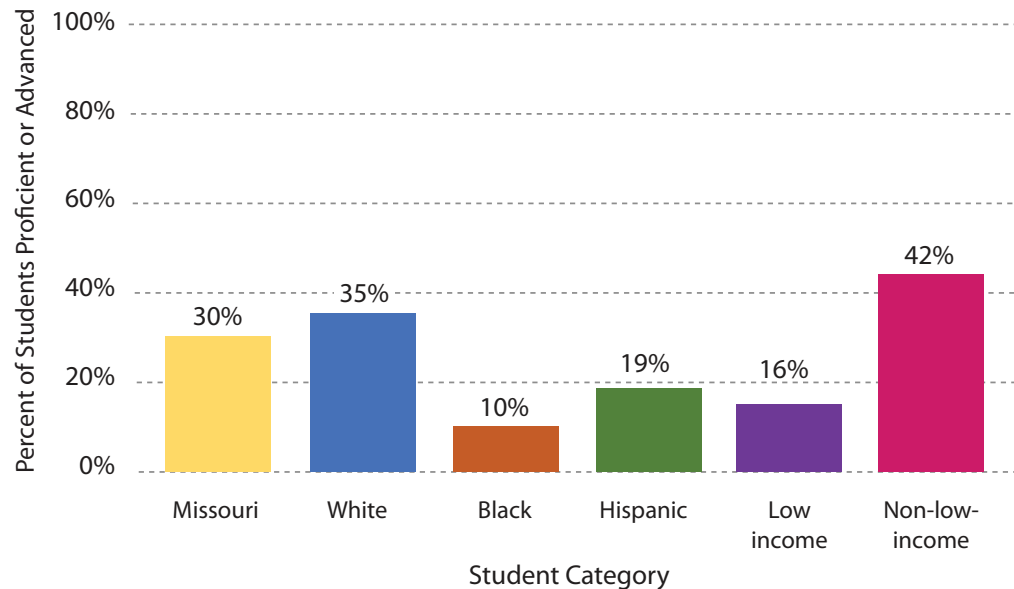
Year	White Students	Black Students	Hispanic Students	Low-income Students	Non-low-income Students
2010	—	—	—	—	—
2011	36%	7%	15%	18%	42%
2012	—	—	—	—	—
2013	38%	12%	23%	18%	45%
2014	—	—	—	—	—
2015	36%	11%	22%	16%	44%
2016	—	—	—	—	-
2017	35%	10%	19%	16%	42%

Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state. Low-income students are identified by their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch in the National School Lunch Program.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.

**In 2017, there was a 25-point gap between the percentage of White Missouri 8th-graders scoring Proficient or above in math on NAEP and the percentage of Black Missouri 8th-graders, and there was a 26-point gap between low-income Missouri 8th-graders and non-low-income 8th-graders.**

Missouri 8th-grade Rates of Proficiency in NAEP math by Student Group: 2017



Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state. Low-income students are identified by their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch in the National School Lunch Program.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Available at <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/>.



# Indicator 17: College-level coursework: Advanced Placement (AP)

**Ten percent of Missouri high school students took an Advanced Placement exam in 2018, compared to the national rate of 39 percent.**

Missouri high school students AP test participation: 2010–2018

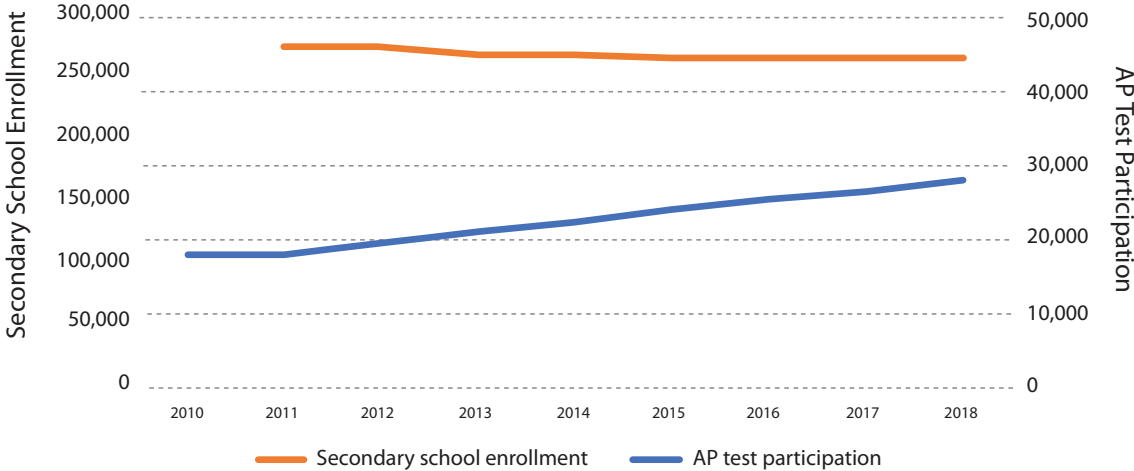
Year	AP Test Participation: Number of Students	AP Test Participation: Percentage of Students	Average Exams per Student	Percentage of AP Exams Scoring 3 or Higher
2010	17,605	—	1.6	63%
2011	18,057	7%	1.6	65%
2012	19,469	7%	1.6	67%
2013	20,802	8%	1.6	65%
2014	22,392	8%	1.6	66%
2015	24,164	9%	1.6	64%
2016	25,610	10%	1.6	64%
2017	26,701	10%	1.7	64%
2018	27,630	10%	1.7	63%

Note: Advanced Placement (AP) exams are administered by the College Board and assess students on college-level coursework. Exams scores range from 1 to 5, with a score of 3 or more considered to be “passing.”

Sources: AP College Board Missouri Summary 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010; AP Program Results: Class of 2018. College Board. Accessed July 31, 2019 <https://reports.collegeboard.org/ap-program-results/class-2018-data>.

**Participation in Advanced Placement (AP) tests by Missouri high school students has been steadily increasing since 2010, even as the number of high school students has declined.**

Missouri high school students' AP test participation: 2010–2018



Note: Advanced Placement (AP) exams are administered by the College Board and assess students on college-level coursework.

Source: AP College Board Missouri Summary 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010.

# Indicator 18: ACT and college readiness

***In 2018, when the ACT exam was mandatory, just 22 percent of Missouri high school seniors met all four benchmarks for college readiness. In that same year, one-third or fewer of Missouri high school seniors met the math or science college readiness benchmarks.***

Missouri high school students' ACT results: 2010–2018

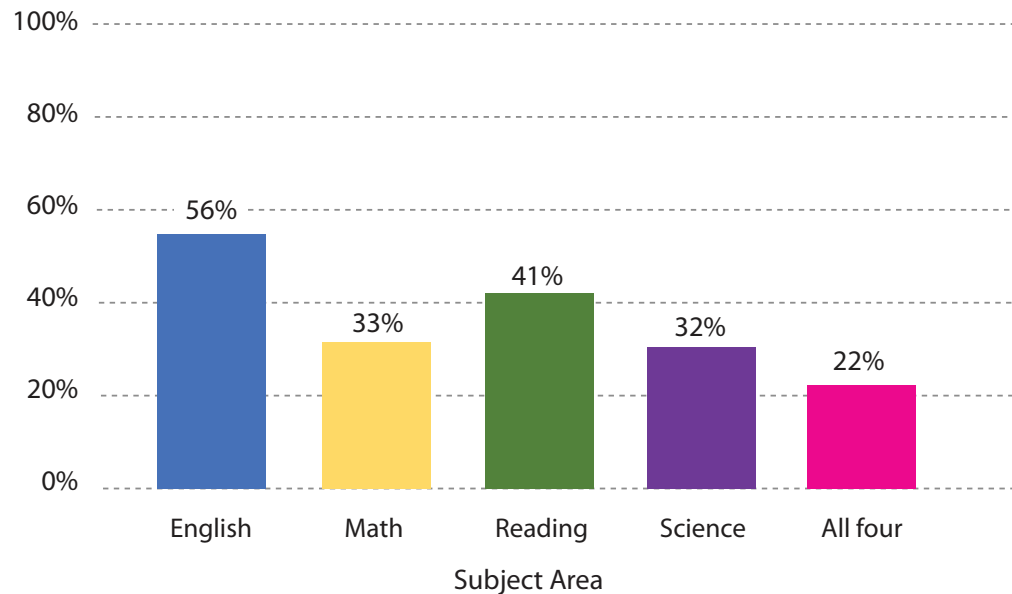
Graduating Class Year	ACT Composite Score	ACT Participation Rate	Percent Meeting English Benchmark	Percent Meeting Math Benchmark	Percent Meeting Reading Benchmark	Percent Meeting Science Benchmark	Percent Meeting All Four Benchmarks
2010	21.6	64%	73%	44%	57%	32%	26%
2011	21.6	65%	73%	44%	56%	32%	26%
2012	21.6	63%	73%	46%	56%	33%	27%
2013	21.6	65%	72%	45%	49%	41%	28%
2014	21.8	66%	72%	45%	51%	42%	29%
2015	21.7	68%	71%	44%	51%	42%	30%
2016	20.2	92%	59%	35%	40%	32%	22%
2017	20.4	92%	59%	34%	43%	34%	23%
2018	20.0	92%	56%	33%	41%	32%	22%

Note: The ACT is a college entrance exam. In 2016 through 2018, the ACT was mandatory for all Missouri high school junior students. The national composite score in 2018 was 20.8. The college readiness benchmark scores are the minimum scores needed to indicate a 50 percent chance a student earns a B or higher or a 75 percent chance a student earns a C or higher in the matching college course.

Sources: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (21) ACT Results, ACT Participation. Accessed April 1, 2019; The ACT Profile Report: State, Graduating Class 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2011. Missouri. The ACT Profile Report-State, Graduating Class 2013, Missouri; The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2014: Missouri. The ACT.*

**Just over half of the 2018 graduating class met the college readiness benchmark in English, but less than a quarter—22 percent—met the benchmark in all four subjects.**

Percentage of Missouri high school seniors meeting the ACT college readiness benchmarks: 2018



Note: The ACT is a college entrance exam. In 2016 through 2018, the ACT was mandatory for all Missouri high school students. The college readiness benchmark scores are the minimum scores needed to indicate a 50 percent chance a student earns a B or higher or a 75 percent chance a student earns a C or higher in the matching college course.

Source: *The ACT Profile Report: State, Graduating Class 2018, Missouri. The ACT Profile Report-State, Graduating Class 2013, Missouri.*

# Indicator 19: Discipline incidents

***In the 2017–18 school year, fewer than one-tenth of one percent of Missouri public school students received an in-school suspension and fewer than one percent of students received an out-of-school suspension.***

Number of in-school and out-of-school suspension incidents in Missouri public schools: 2009–10 to 2017–18

School Year	In-school Suspension Incidents	Out-of-school Suspension Incidents	Expulsions
2009–10	1,391	15,052	71
2010–11	1,672	15,529	65
2011–12	1,479	13,771	55
2012–13	1,393	11,703	63
2013–14	1,340	10,783	54
2014–15	1,411	10,650	52
2015–16	1,392	9,962	39
2016–17	1,131	9,202	48
2017–18	1,123	11,004	39

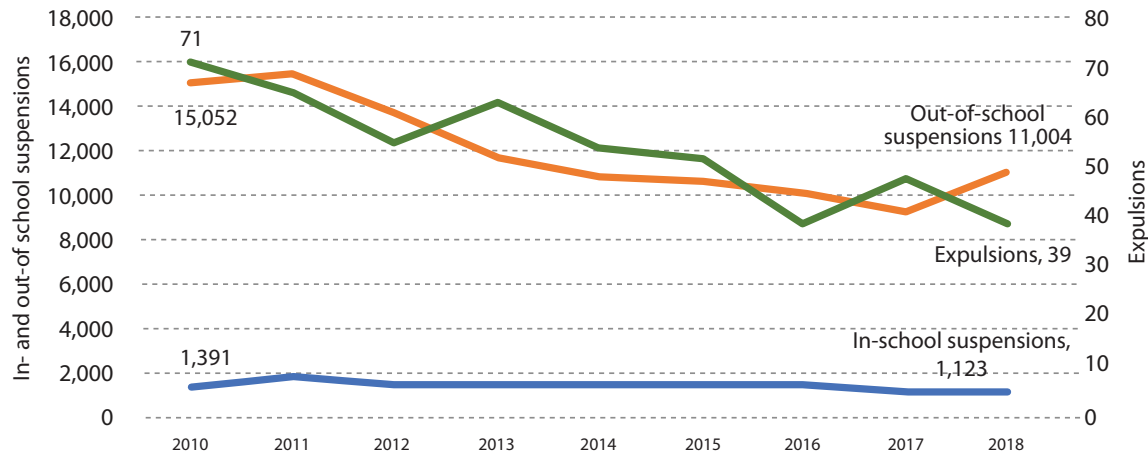
Note: An in-school suspension is the removal of a student from a regular classroom setting into another location within the school building for a fixed amount of time. The student returns to regular classroom when suspension time is complete. An out-of-school suspension is similar to an in-school suspension, but the student is removed from the school building for a fixed amount of time.

*Source: State of Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Comprehensive Data System, District Discipline Incident Report.*



**Missouri public schools have decreased the number of suspensions, both in and out of school, and expulsions since 2009–10 despite total enrollment being essentially level.**

Disciplinary incidents reported by Missouri public schools: 2009–10 to 2017–18



Source: State of Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Comprehensive Data System, District Discipline Incident Report.

## Section Three

### Elementary and Secondary Finance







Schools receive financing through local, state and federal government. State funding is determined by Missouri's school funding formula. The state mainly distributes money first to the districts, which then distribute money to their schools. Local funds are raised through property taxes and other tax sources and are supplied from the local government to the school districts. Federal funding is allocated a variety of ways, such as through special programs or grants given to states.

# Indicator 20: Revenue and sources of funds

**The percentage of Missouri public education funding from federal sources has declined since 2009–10, while the percentage from local sources has increased. Dollar amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.**

Missouri public education revenue sources: 2009–10 to 2017–18

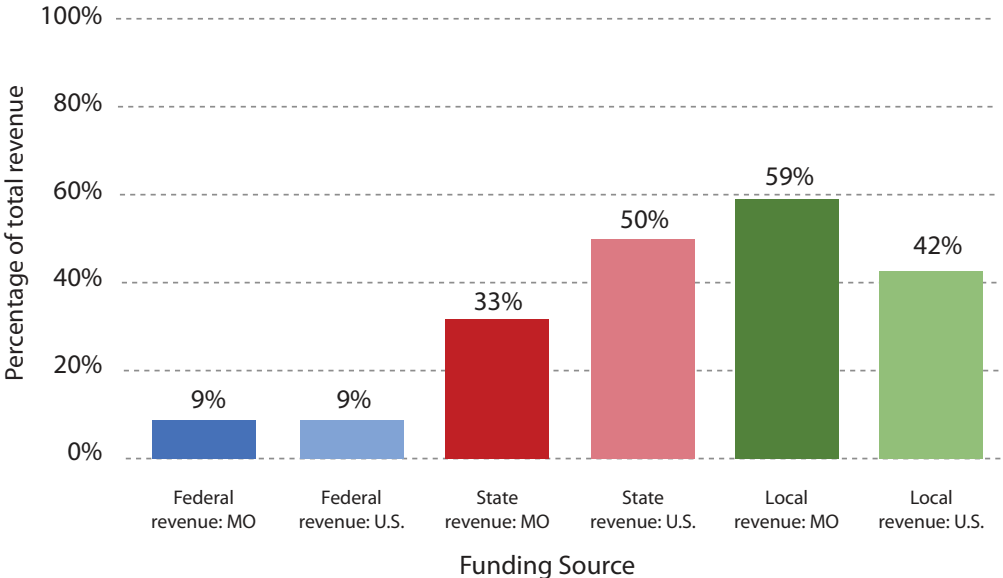
School Year	Federal Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	State Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	Local Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue
2009–10	\$1,734,074,295	16%	\$3,398,812,680	31%	\$6,485,773,950	53%
2010–11	\$1,555,375,495	14%	\$3,386,001,260	31%	\$6,504,643,200	55%
2011–12	\$1,130,771,065	11%	\$3,581,819,360	34%	\$6,465,224,300	55%
2012–13	\$1,008,596,049	10%	\$3,641,219,075	35%	\$6,459,952,600	56%
2013–14	\$989,145,880	9%	\$3,608,371,335	34%	\$6,486,746,400	56%
2014–15	\$1,050,382,148	10%	\$3,888,199,010	34%	\$6,778,597,950	56%
2015–16	\$1,016,960,529	9%	\$3,846,028,925	33%	\$6,810,920,950	59%
2016–17	—	8%	—	32%	—	59%
2017–18	—	9%	—	34%	—	57%

Note: Raw revenue numbers for 2016–17 and 2017–18 were not available from NCES at the time of printing. Dollar amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars. In Missouri, a portion of the one percent statewide sales tax is counted as local revenue. There are other statewide taxes, such as the state assessed railroad utility tax, that are technically state revenue, but counted as local revenue.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2009–10 (FY 2010) v.2a, 2010–11 (FY 2011) v.1a, 2011–12 (FY 2012) v.1a, 2012–13 (FY 2013) v.1a, 2013–14 (FY 2014) v.1a, 2014–15 (FY 2015) v.1a, 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a.

**In the 2015–16 school year, public education in Missouri was nearly 60 percent funded by local revenue, which was 15 percent higher than the national average.**

Missouri and U.S. school public education revenue by source: 2015–16



*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a.*



# Indicator 21: Total expenditures by purpose

**Overall, total expenditures have decreased from 2009–10 to 2015–16, but from 2012–13 to 2015–16 they have increased.**

Public education expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2009–10 to 2015–16

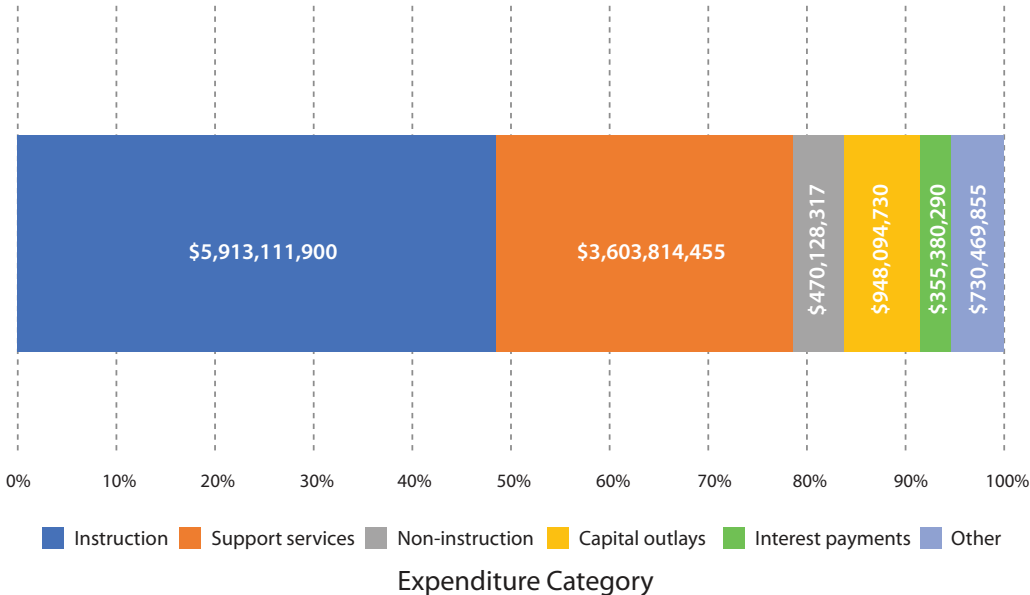
School Year	Total Expenditures	Instruction	Student Support Services	Capital Outlays	Interest Payments	Non Instruction	Other
2009–10	\$12,352,116,513	\$6,152,537,850	\$3,602,617,535	\$1,078,900,980	\$371,220,660	\$452,321,843	\$694,517,645
2010–11	\$11,779,185,927	\$5,861,836,250	\$3,478,428,635	\$962,284,200	\$366,217,885	\$442,689,193	\$667,729,765
2011–12	\$11,579,821,246	\$5,683,493,600	\$3,397,338,380	\$978,125,730	\$387,717,342	\$454,748,544	\$678,397,650
2012–13	\$11,529,590,072	\$5,683,880,500	\$3,445,961,605	\$924,172,130	\$333,271,756	\$456,067,261	\$686,236,820
2013–14	\$11,665,484,419	\$5,712,005,750	\$3,505,474,380	\$985,616,660	\$332,441,934	\$452,752,415	\$677,193,280
2014–15	\$11,955,339,014	\$5,877,968,100	\$3,611,137,965	\$941,801,690	\$335,656,168	\$469,887,931	\$718,887,160
2015–16	\$12,020,999,546	\$5,913,111,900	\$3,603,814,455	\$948,094,730	\$355,380,290	\$470,128,317	\$730,469,855
2016–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Expenditures for instruction include teacher salaries and benefits, textbooks, classroom supplies and extracurriculars. Student support services include funds for social work, guidance, health, psychological, speech, and audiology services, among others. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars. “Capital Outlays” are funds spent on facilities acquisition, construction, and property expenditures. The “Other” category includes funds spent on food services, enterprise operations, and community service.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2009–10 (FY 2010) v.2a, 2010–11 (FY 2011) v.1a, 2011–12 (FY 2012) v.1a, 2012–13 (FY 2013) v.1a, 2013–14 (FY 2014) v.1a, 2014–15 (FY 2015) v.1a, 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “School District Finance Survey (F-33),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a.

**In 2015–16, approximately half of all public education expenditures in Missouri were for instruction and another 30 percent were for instructional support services.**

Public education expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2015–16



Note: Expenditures for instruction include teacher salaries and benefits, textbooks, classroom supplies and extracurriculars. Student support services include funds for social work, guidance, health, psychological, speech, and audiology services, among others. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars. “Capital Outlays” are funds spent on facilities acquisition, construction, and property expenditures. The “Other” category includes funds spent on food services, enterprise operations, and community service.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “School District Finance Survey (F-33),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a.

# Indicator 22: Instructional expenditures by purpose

**Although the total amount spent on instructional salaries in Missouri declined between 2009–10 and 2012–13, it then increased from 2012–13 to 2015–16. At the same time, the total spent on benefits for instructional staff has steadily increased and is now 5 percent higher than in 2009–10.**

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2009–10 to 2016–17

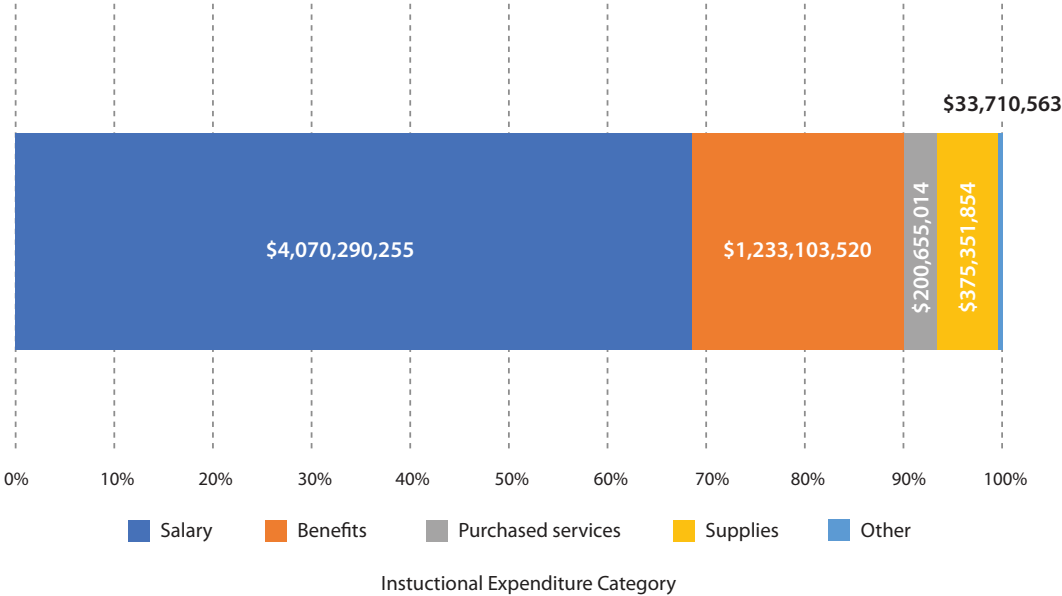
Year	Salary	Benefits	Purchased Services	Supplies	Other
2009–10	\$4,316,103,725	\$1,178,316,080	\$197,146,326	\$425,037,221	\$35,937,194
2010–11	\$4,088,489,595	\$1,159,447,025	\$192,679,695	\$386,065,353	\$35,156,653
2011–12	\$3,958,318,655	\$1,142,864,885	\$177,181,930	\$371,632,352	\$33,493,422
2012–13	\$3,960,548,665	\$1,157,439,780	\$166,383,579	\$368,172,992	\$31,334,592
2013–14	\$3,968,969,465	\$1,174,560,410	\$170,887,303	\$365,493,181	\$32,093,263
2014–15	\$4,057,856,720	\$1,215,882,100	\$183,293,163	\$388,444,000	\$32,490,149
2015–16	\$4,070,290,255	\$1,233,103,520	\$200,655,014	\$375,351,854	\$33,710,563
2016–17	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Purchased services include purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2009–10 (FY 2010) v.2a, 2010–11 (FY 2011) v.1a, 2011–12 (FY 2012) v.1a, 2012–13 (FY 2013) v.1a, 2013–14 (FY 2014) v.1a, 2014–15 (FY 2015) v.1a, 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “School District Finance Survey (F-33),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a.

**Teacher salaries and benefits comprised around 90 percent of instructional expenditures in Missouri public education in 2015–16.**

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2015–16



Note: Purchased services include purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “School District Finance Survey (F-33),” 2015–16 (FY 2016) v.1a; “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey,” 2016–17 v.1a.

# Indicator 23: Per-pupil expenditures

**Total expenditures per pupil in Missouri declined between 2010–11 and 2013–14. They have since begun to increase and are higher than they were in 2010–11.**

Per-pupil expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2009–10 to 2016–17

School Year	Total Expenditures	Instructional Expenditures	Support Services	Food Services	Other Programs	Capital Outlays	Interest on School Debt
2009–10	\$12,700	\$6,702	\$3,925	\$493	—	\$1,172	\$407
2010–11	\$12,742	\$6,589	\$3,910	\$497	\$251	\$1,082	\$413
2011–12	\$12,505	\$6,388	\$3,819	\$511	\$249	\$1,099	\$437
2012–13	\$12,468	\$6,399	\$3,880	\$513	\$246	\$1,041	\$389
2013–14	\$12,689	\$6,465	\$3,967	\$513	\$251	\$1,116	\$379
2014–15	\$12,994	\$6,650	\$4,085	\$531	\$279	\$1,066	\$383
2015–16	\$13,050	\$6,680	\$4,072	\$531	\$291	\$1,071	\$405
2016–17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

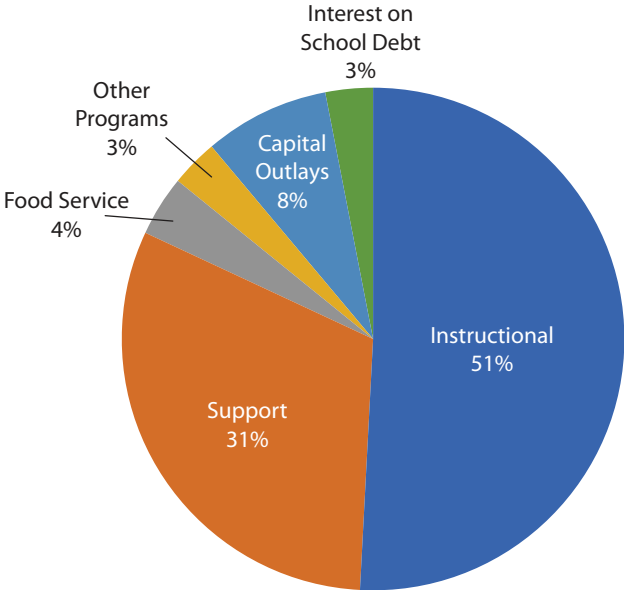
Note: The total expenditures per-pupil are what the state spends on average to educate a student, including instruction, support services, and operation expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools. Instructional expenditures include expenditures for teacher salaries and benefits, classroom supplies, textbooks, and extracurricular activities. Support services include guidance, health, attendance, speech pathology services, administration, and operation and maintenance. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics. Table 236.30: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education and other related programs, by function or state or jurisdiction: 2015–16, 2014–15, 2013–14, 2012–13, 2011–12, 2010–11. Table 208: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by function and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10.*



**Instructional and support expenditures make up 82 percent of per-pupil expenditures. Food services, other programs, capital outlays, and interest on school debt make up the remaining 18 percent.**

Per-pupil expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2015–16 school year



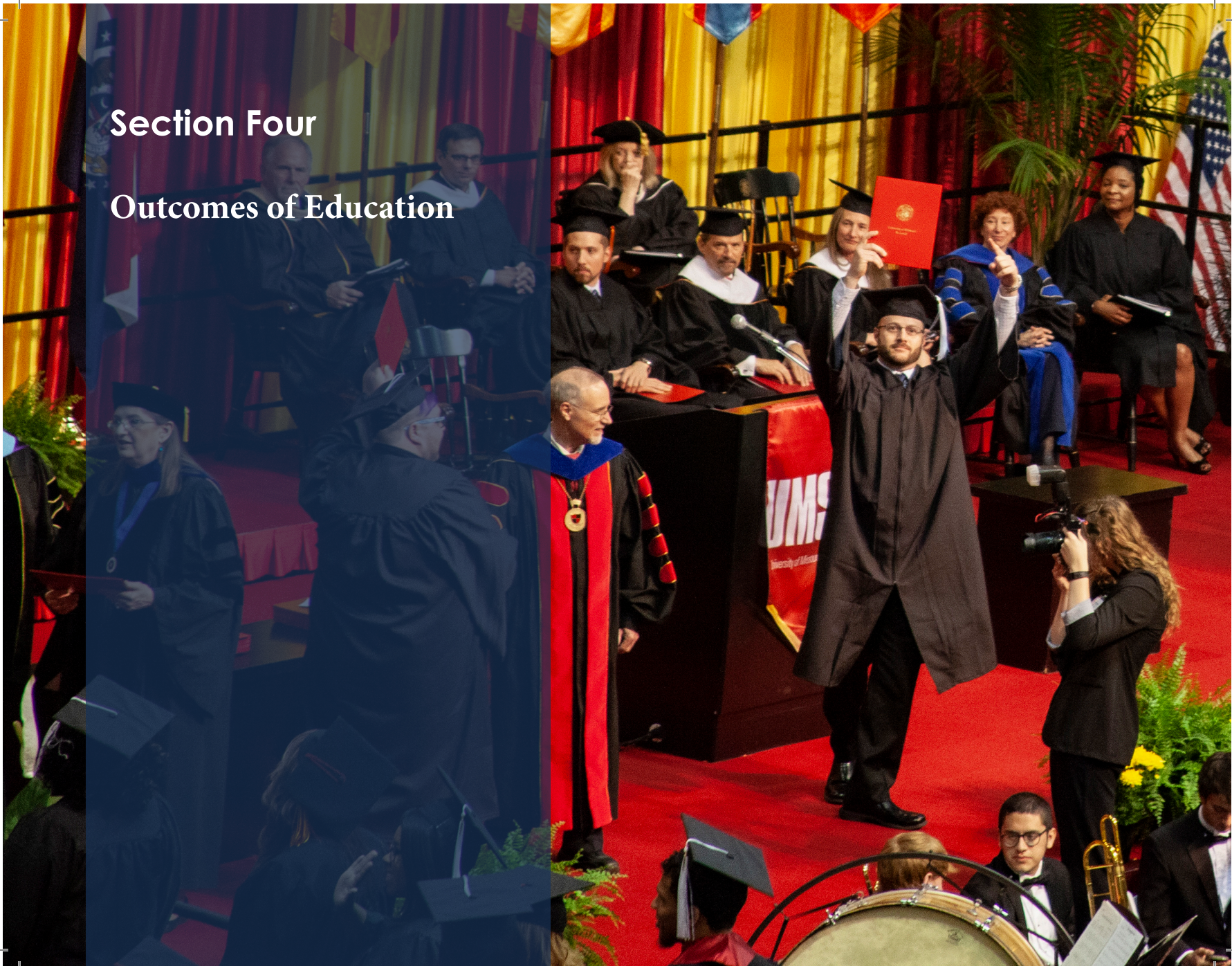
Note: “Other Programs” include expenditures for adult education, community colleges, community services, and private school programs funded by local and state education agencies. “Capital Outlays” include expenditures for property and for building alterations.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics*. Table 236.30: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education and other related programs, by function or state or jurisdiction: 2015–16.

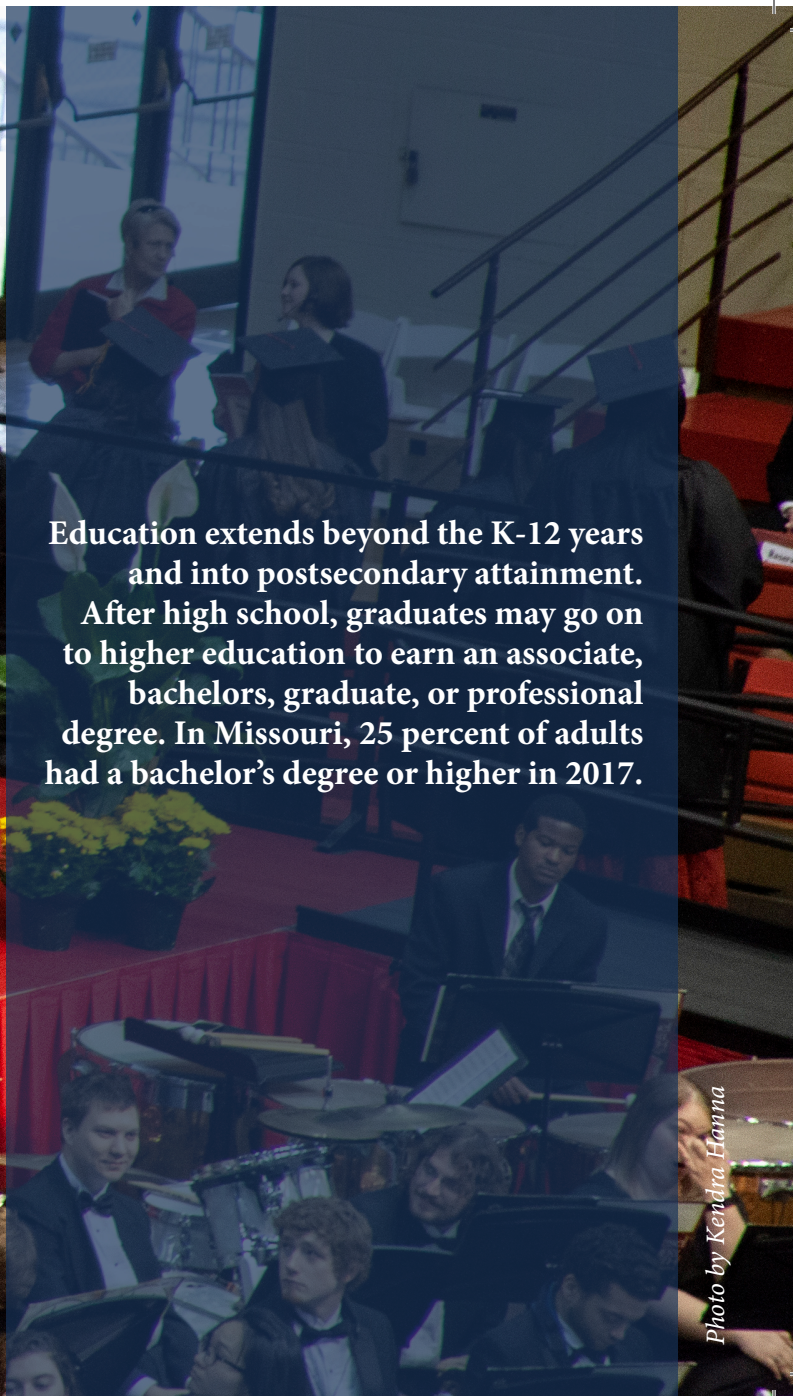


# Section Four

## Outcomes of Education







Education extends beyond the K-12 years and into postsecondary attainment. After high school, graduates may go on to higher education to earn an associate, bachelors, graduate, or professional degree. In Missouri, 25 percent of adults had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2017.



# Indicator 24: Pathways after high school

**Approximately two-thirds of Missouri high school graduates continue their education after high school at either a 4-year college, a 2-year college or a technical institution.**

Pathways after high school for Missouri high school graduates: 2010–2018

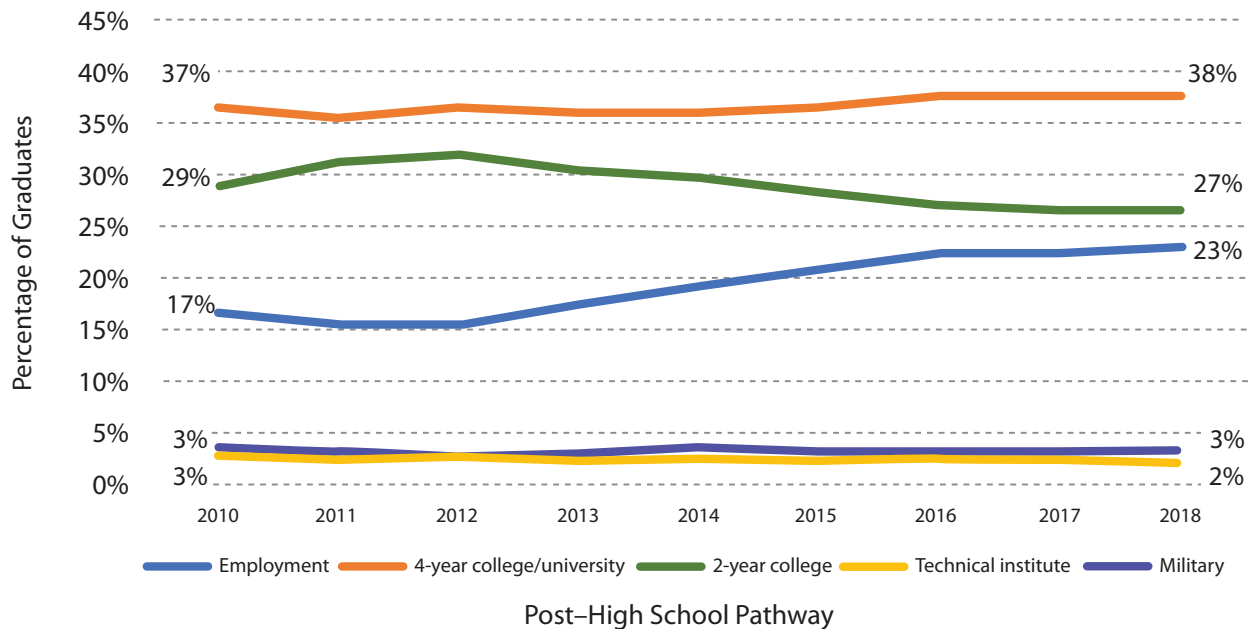
Year	Employment	Technical Institution	Military	2-year college	4-Year College
2010	17%	3%	3%	29%	37%
2011	16%	3%	3%	31%	36%
2012	16%	2%	3%	32%	37%
2013	17%	3%	3%	31%	37%
2014	19%	2%	3%	30%	36%
2015	21%	3%	3%	29%	37%
2016	22%	3%	3%	27%	38%
2017	23%	3%	3%	27%	38%
2018	23%	2%	3%	27%	38%

Note: Missouri school districts are required to follow up with recent graduates six months after graduation. Numbers might not add to 100 percent due to incomplete information.

Source: *The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (7) Where Our Graduates Go. Accessed April 1, 2019 at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx?categoryid=14&view=2>.*

**Since 2012, the percentage of Missouri high school graduates choosing employment has increased while the percentage choosing to attend a 2-year college has decreased.**

Pathways after high school for Missouri high school graduates: 2010–2018



Note: Missouri school districts are required to follow up with recent graduates 180 days after graduation. Numbers may not add up to 100 percent due to incomplete information.

Source: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. State of Missouri. Missouri State Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: (7) Where Our Graduates Go. Accessed April 1, 2019 at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx?categoryid=14&view=2>.



# Indicator 25: Six-year degree completion rates for recent Missouri high school graduates

**Approximately half of the 19,000 to 20,000 Missouri high school graduates who enroll in a two-year or four-year institution immediately after high school complete a degree within six years of enrollment.**

Degree completion rate for Missouri high school graduates, by degree type: 2010–2018

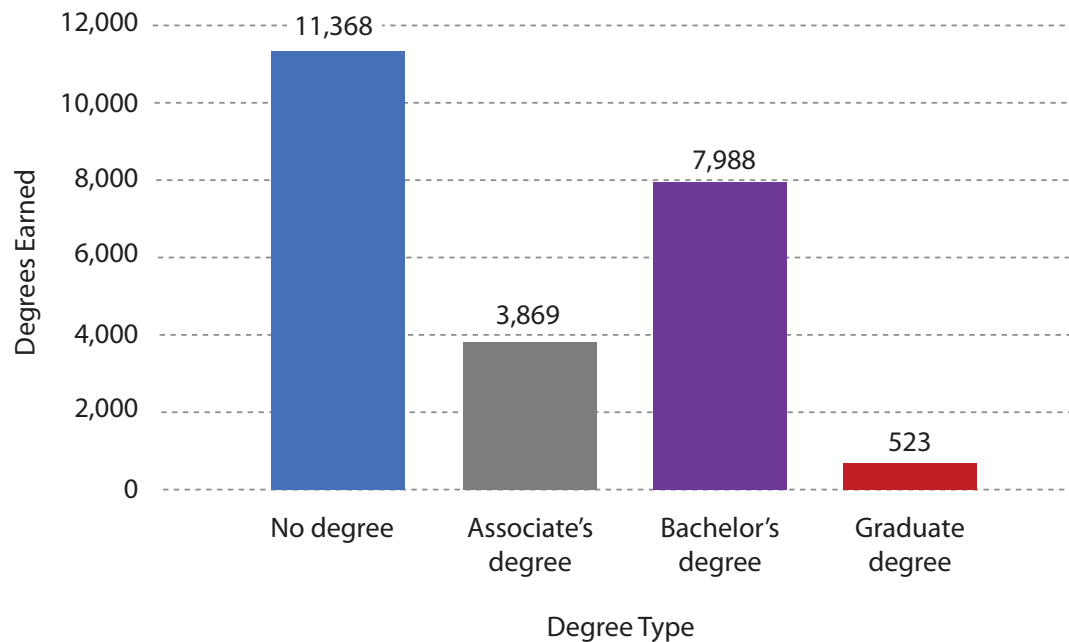
Six-Year Graduation Mark	Enrolled in Fall	Number Enrolled	Total Degree Completions	Percent Completing an Associate's Degree	Percent Completing at Least a Bachelor's Degree	Percent Completing a Graduate/ Professional Degree
2010	2004	19,104	48%	11%	36%	1%
2011	2005	19,871	50%	12%	37%	2%
2012	2006	22,365	45%	10%	31%	2%
2013	2007	23,078	43%	13%	34%	2%
2014	2008	24,047	44%	13%	34%	2%
2015	2009	24,593	43%	14%	31%	2%
2016	2010	23,861	48%	16%	36%	2%
2017	2011	23,429	49%	17%	36%	2%
2018	2012	22,310	49%	17%	36%	2%

Note: Data are for first-time, full-time students who enrolled in a Missouri public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in the fall following high school graduation. Students may have completed multiple degrees.

Source: Missouri Department of Higher Education: High School Graduates Report (see Table 3, "Tracks degree completion within a six-year period"). Updated March 21, 2019 at <https://dhe.mo.gov/data/hsgradreport.php>.

**Of the approximately 21,000 Missouri high school students who graduated from high school in 2012 and enrolled in a postsecondary institution that fall, just over 11,000 had not earned a degree by 2018.**

Number of degrees earned by 2018 by 2012 Missouri high school graduates



Note: Data are for first-time, full-time students who enrolled in a Missouri public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in the fall following high school graduation.

Source: Missouri Department of Higher Education: High School Graduates Report (see Table 3, "Tracks degree completion within a six-year period"). Updated March 21, 2019 at <https://dhe.mo.gov/data/hsgadreport.php>.

# Indicator 26: Highest level of educational attainment for Missourians age 25 years and older

***The percentage of Missouri adults, age 25 years and older, who have at least an associate's degree has increased from 31.6 percent in 2010 to 35.9 percent in 2017.***

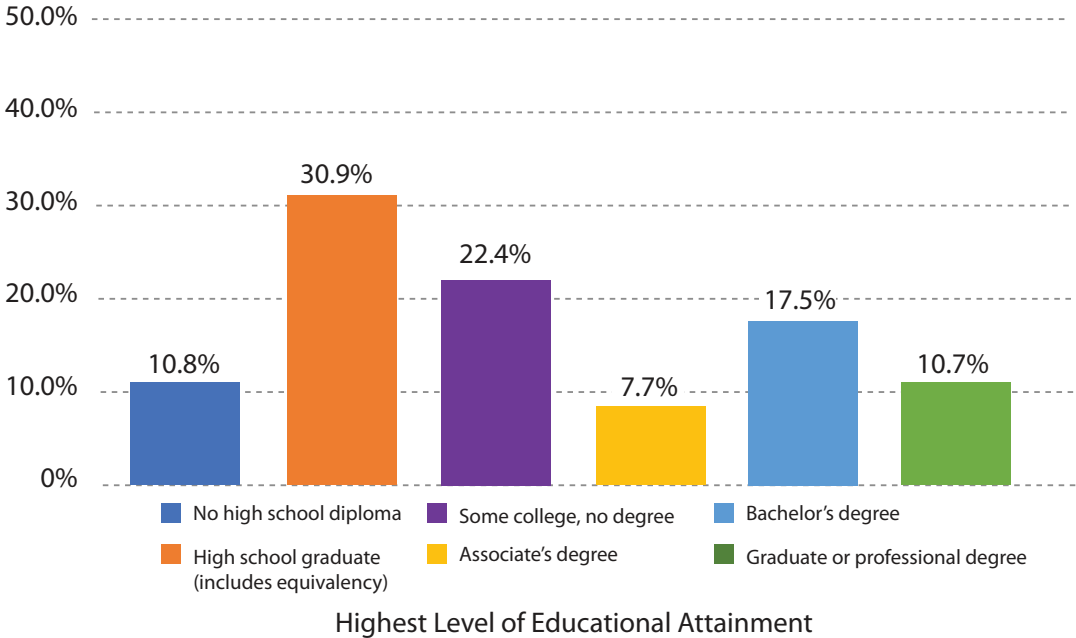
The percentage of Missourians at different levels of educational attainment: 2010–2017

Year	No High School Diploma	High School Graduate (or equivalent)	Some College, No Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
2010	13.9%	32.6%	22.0%	6.6%	15.8%	9.2%
2011	13.2%	32.1%	22.5%	6.7%	16.0%	9.4%
2012	12.8%	31.7%	22.8%	6.9%	16.2%	9.6%
2013	12.4%	31.6%	22.8%	7.1%	16.4%	9.8%
2014	12.0%	31.4%	22.7%	7.2%	16.7%	10.0%
2015	11.5%	30.9%	22.4%	7.3%	16.7%	10.1%
2016	11.1%	30.9%	22.4%	7.5%	17.1%	10.3%
2017	10.8%	30.9%	22.4%	7.7%	17.5%	10.7%

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.*

**In 2018, just over 28 percent of Missouri adults had attained a bachelor's degree or higher. At the same time, over 40 percent of Missouri adults had no more than a high school diploma.**

Missouri adults, age 25 years and older, by highest level of educational attainment: 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

# Indicator 27: Labor force participation by educational attainment

***Since 2010, between 60 and 70 percent of adults without a high school diploma have not been in the labor force.***

The percentage of Missourians participating in the labor force by educational attainment: 2010–2018

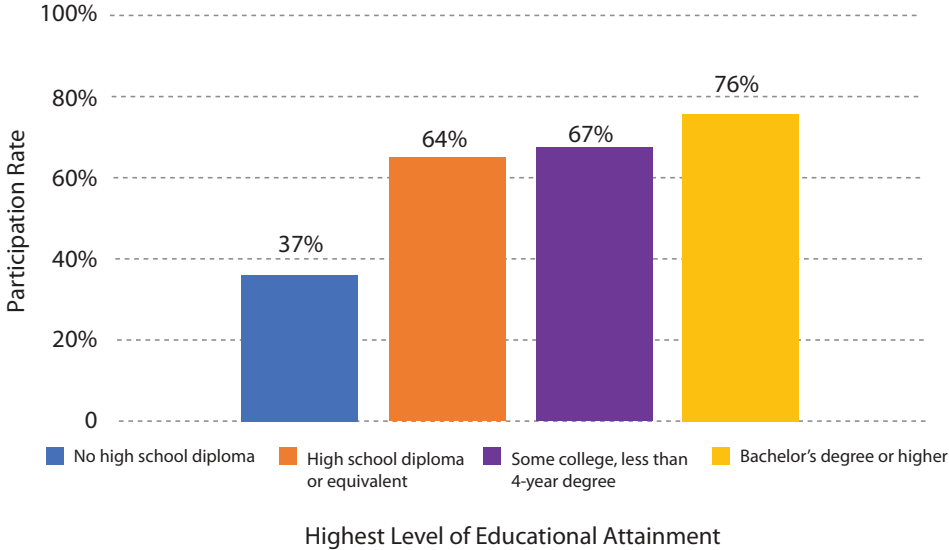
Year	No High School Degree	High School Degree or Equivalent	Some College, Less than a 4-Year Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
2010	40%	63%	70%	78%
2011	36%	61%	67%	81%
2012	34%	59%	69%	78%
2013	32%	59%	68%	75%
2014	30%	59%	66%	72%
2015	38%	65%	69%	75%
2016	35%	63%	65%	81%
2017	34%	61%	69%	71%
2018	37%	64%	67%	76%

Note: Survey respondents were asked if they had worked or had actively looked for work in the past two weeks. Those who responded that they are not in the labor force are adults 18 years old or older neither working, looking for work, nor in school. Those in the armed forces are not included in the labor force.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018.*

**In 2018, just 30 percent of Missouri adults who had not finished high school were in the labor force.**

Missouri labor force participation rate by educational attainment: 2018



Note: Survey respondents were asked if they had worked or had actively looked for work in the past two weeks. Those who responded that they are not in the labor force are adults 18 years old or older neither working, looking for work, nor in school. Those in the armed forces are not included in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, 2018.



# Indicator 28: Median earnings by educational attainment

**After adjusting for inflation to 2018 dollars, Missourians with college degrees are making slightly less, on average, in 2017 than they were in 2010.**

Median earnings by educational attainment for Missourians age 25 years and older: 2010–2017

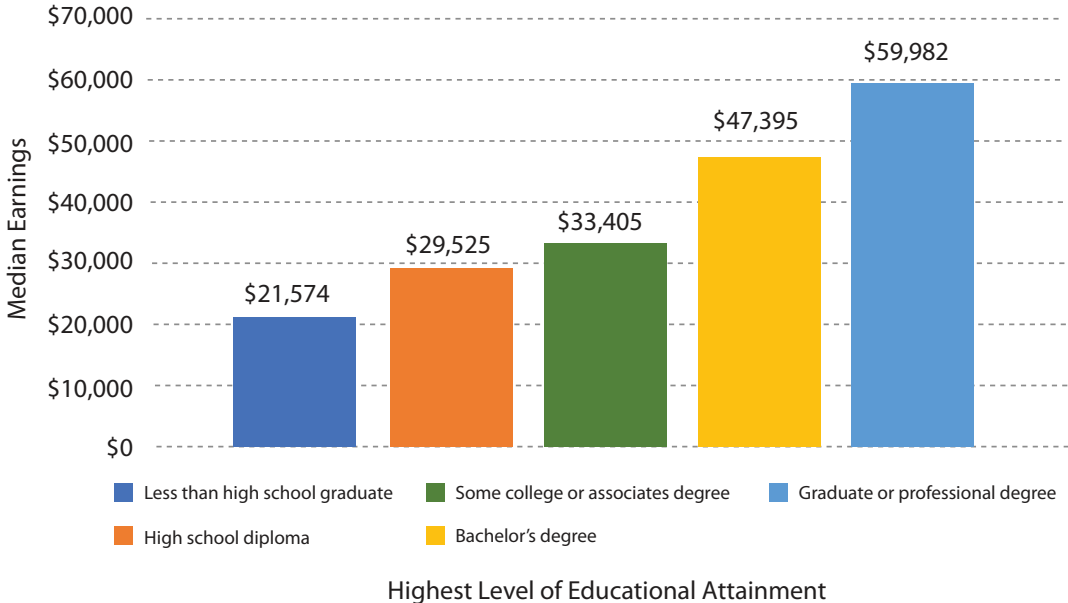
Year	Less than High School Graduate	High School Diploma	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
2010	\$21,299	\$29,793	\$35,884	\$48,863	\$61,188
2011	\$21,239	\$29,877	\$35,634	\$48,946	\$61,807
2012	\$20,616	\$29,136	\$34,451	\$47,962	\$60,619
2013	\$20,200	\$28,762	\$33,838	\$47,496	\$60,276
2014	\$20,382	\$28,565	\$33,559	\$47,035	\$60,227
2015	\$20,712	\$28,808	\$33,468	\$47,828	\$69,409
2016	\$21,223	\$29,030	\$33,343	\$47,180	\$59,591
2017	\$21,574	\$29,525	\$33,405	\$47,395	\$59,982

Note: All earnings are adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars.

Source: Table B20004: Median Earnings in the past 12 months by sex and educational attainment for the population 25 years and over. U.S. Census Bureau 2013–2017, 2012–2016, 2011–2015, 2010–2014, 2010–2014, 2009–2013, 2008–2012, 2007–2011, 2006–2010.

**In 2017, Missourians with at least a Bachelor's degree had median earnings that were more than 50 percent higher than those with only a high school diploma.**

Missouri median earnings by highest level of educational attainment: 2017



Source: Table B20004: Median Earnings in the past 12 months by sex and educational attainment for the population 25 years and over. U.S. Census Bureau 2013–2017.

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