



2022



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MISSOURI

CONDITION OF EDUCATION

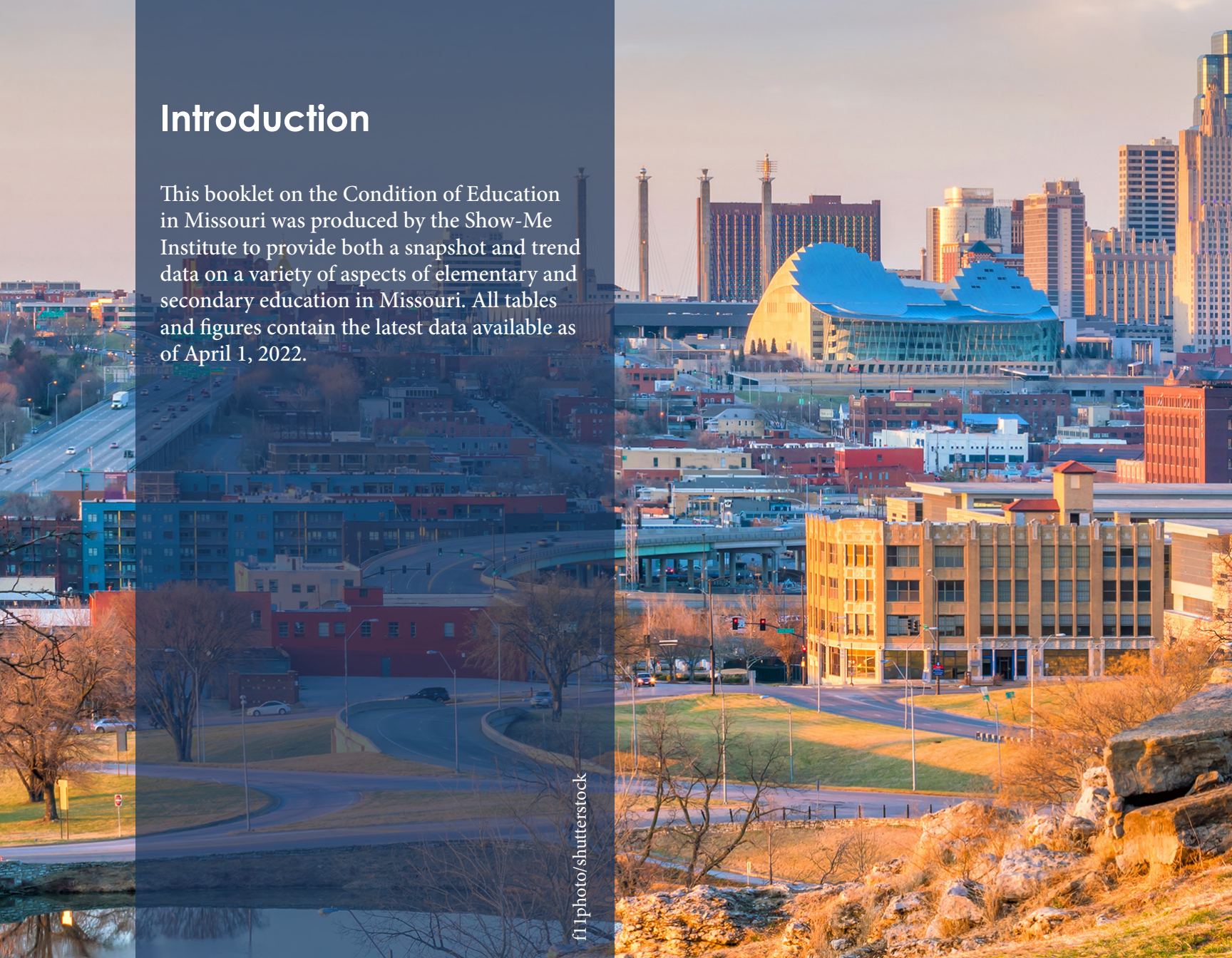
MISSOURI CONDITION OF EDUCATION

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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 April 1, 2022.





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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 school districts oversee the schools in their districts, and the 36 charter local education agencies (LEAs) oversee each of their charter schools within their own agency. Forty percent (1,008) of the public schools in Missouri are in rural areas. Of the nearly 650 private schools in Missouri, approximately 85 percent are religiously affiliated.

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

The number of traditional public school districts and charter school districts have declined slightly since the 2012–13 school year.

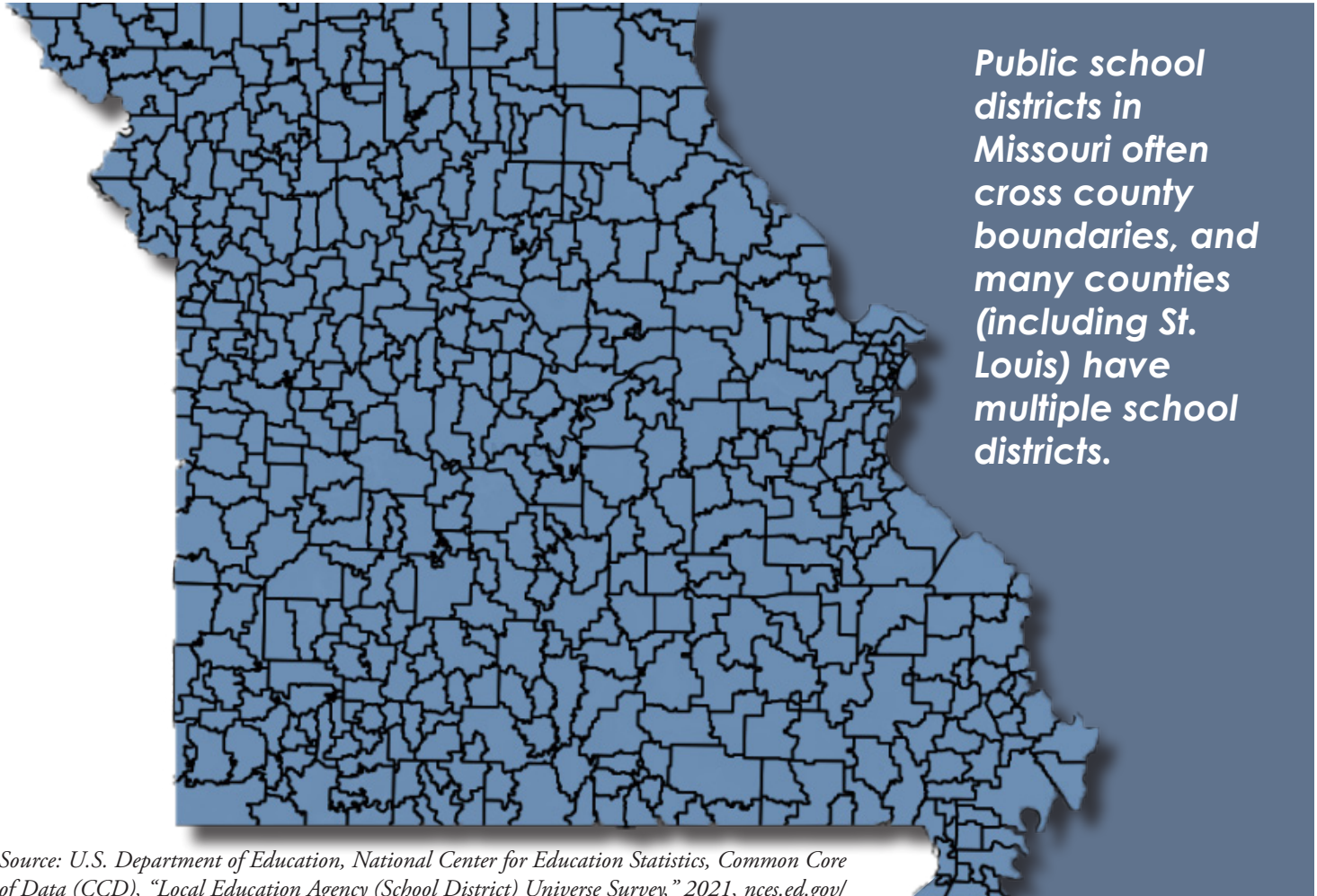
Number of Missouri elementary and secondary districts by type: 2012–13 to 2020–21

| Year | Number of School Districts | Number of Charter School LEAs |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2012–13 | 523 | 42 |
| 2013–14 | 521 | 40 |
| 2014–15 | 520 | 41 |
| 2015–16 | 521 | 42 |
| 2016–17 | 518 | 38 |
| 2017–18 | 518 | 39 |
| 2018–19 | 518 | 36 |
| 2019–20 | 518 | 37 |
| 2020–21 | 518 | 36 |

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,” 2013–2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Map of Missouri public school district boundaries: 2021



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey," 2021, nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatamart/

Indicator 2: Elementary and secondary schools by type of school

Since 2012–13, 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: 2012–13 to 2020–21

| School Year | Traditional Public Schools | Charter Schools | Magnet Schools | Private Schools |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2012–13 | 2,406 | 57 | 29 | |
| 2013–14 | 2,410 | 59 | 29 | * |
| 2014–15 | 2,414 | 62 | 29 | |
| 2015–16 | 2,424 | 70 | 29 | 867 |
| 2016–17 | 2,424 | 72 | 30 | |
| 2017–18 | 2,414 | 73 | 30 | 778 |
| 2018–19 | 2,425 | 76 | 30 | |
| 2019–20 | 2,431 | 77 | 30 | 642 |
| 2020-21 | 2,444 | 77 | 30 | |

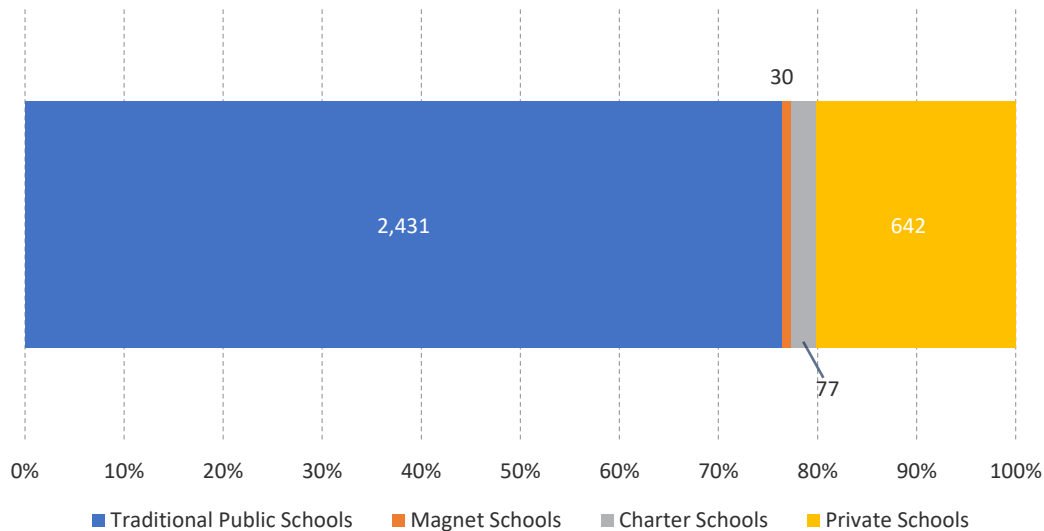
* Representative data for Missouri not available

Note: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. They are included in the counts of operational public schools. The latest data available for private schools are for 2019–20. 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), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2013–2021, [nces.ed.gov/ipeds](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatacenter/ipeds_datacenter.asp); U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2013–2020, [nces.ed.gov/ipeds](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatacenter/ipeds_datacenter.asp).

Public schools are approximately 74 percent of the elementary and secondary schools in the state, and private schools are the remaining 26 percent.

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by type: 2020–21



Note: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. They are not included in the counts of traditional public schools. The most recent school year for which data are available for both public and private schools is 2019–2020.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd/; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2020, nces.ed.gov/pss/.

Indicator 3: Elementary and secondary schools by locale

Between 2012–13 and 2020–21, the number of rural public schools in Missouri has increased slightly, while township schools have decreased slightly.

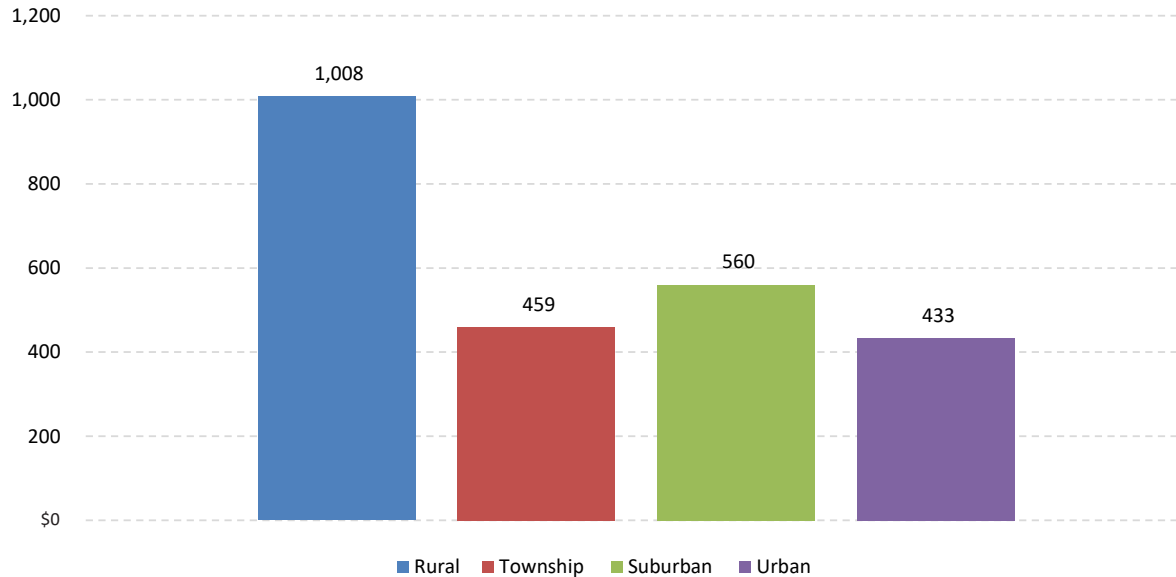
Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by locale:
2012–13 to 2020–21

| School Year | Rural Public Schools | % Rural Public Schools | Township Public Schools | % Township Public Schools | Suburban Public Schools | % Suburban Public Schools | Urban Public Schools | % Urban Public Schools |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2012–13 | 974 | 40% | 475 | 20% | 552 | 23% | 429 | 18% |
| 2013–14 | 963 | 40% | 478 | 20% | 559 | 23% | 424 | 17% |
| 2014–15 | 964 | 40% | 477 | 20% | 555 | 23% | 429 | 18% |
| 2015–16 | 970 | 40% | 476 | 20% | 558 | 23% | 435 | 18% |
| 2016–17 | 981 | 40% | 464 | 19% | 552 | 23% | 427 | 18% |
| 2017–18 | 982 | 40% | 466 | 19% | 559 | 23% | 427 | 18% |
| 2018–19 | 992 | 40% | 466 | 19% | 563 | 23% | 431 | 18% |
| 2019–20 | 1,001 | 41% | 465 | 19% | 558 | 23% | 432 | 18% |
| 2020–21 | 1,008 | 41% | 459 | 19% | 560 | 23% | 433 | 18% |

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.

In 2020–21, over 40 percent of the nearly 2,500 public schools in Missouri were in rural communities.

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by locale: 2020–21



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/ Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Indicator 4: Private schools by affiliation and community type

Of the 71 percent of Missouri private schools that responded to the Private School Survey in 2019–20, over 80 percent were religious.

Number of Missouri private schools by affiliation and community type: 2010–11 to 2019–20.

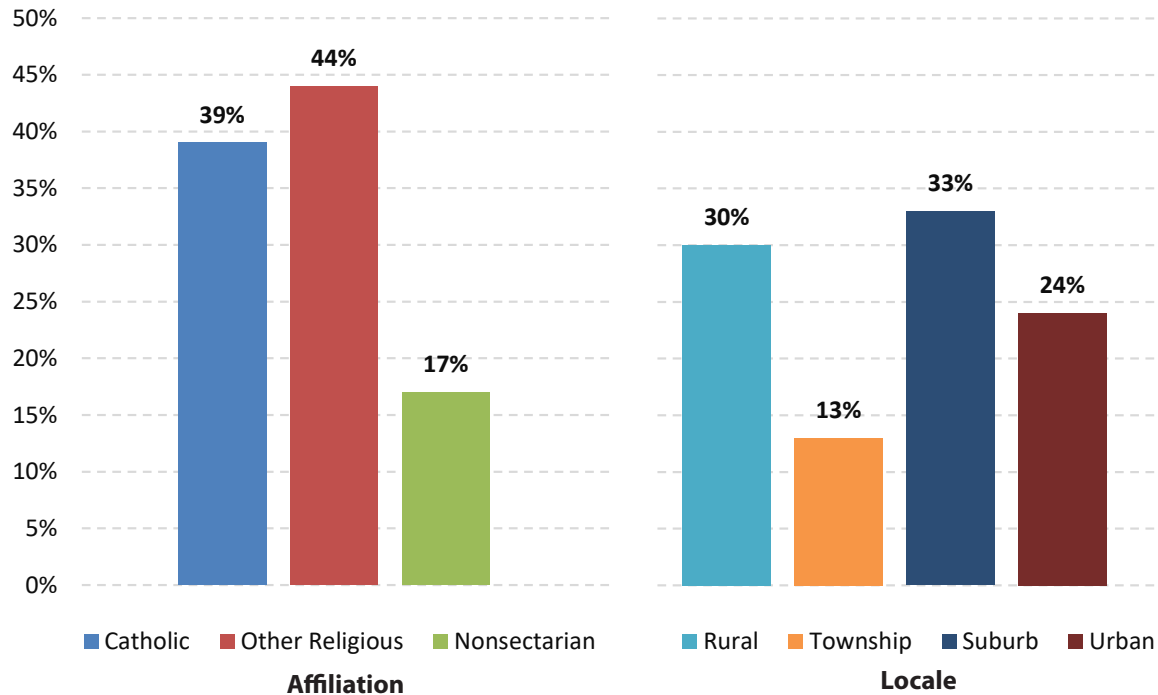
| School Year | Catholic | Other Religious | Nonsectarian | Rural | Township | Suburb | Urban |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| 2011–12 | 41% | 44% | 16% | 27% | 15% | 36% | 22% |
| 2012–13 | | | | | | | |
| 2013–14 | 40% | 42% | 17% | 26% | 14% | 35% | 24% |
| 2014–15 | | | | | | | |
| 2015–16 | 39% | 43% | 18% | 26% | 15% | 33% | 26% |
| 2016–17 | | | | | | | |
| 2017–18 | 38% | 45% | 17% | 29% | 13% | 32% | 25% |
| 2018–19 | | | | | | | |
| 2019–20 | 39% | 44% | 17% | 30% | 13% | 33% | 24% |

Note: Data are from a universe survey of private schools that is conducted every two years. Nonsectarian schools are nonreligious. Missouri private school response has varied from a low of 56 percent (2015–16) to 71 percent (2019–20).

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2012–2020, nces.ed.gov/pss.

In the 2019–20 school year, private schools in Missouri were almost evenly distributed across community types.

Percentage of Missouri private schools by religious affiliation and community type: 2019–20



Note: Data are from a universe survey of private schools that is conducted every two years. Nonsectarian schools are nonreligious. Missouri private school response has varied from a low of 56 percent (2015–16) to 71 percent (2019–20).

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2020, nces.ed.gov/pss.

Indicator 5: Student enrollment by sector

Between 2012–13 and 2020–21, enrollment in Missouri’s traditional public schools declined by six percent while enrollment in charter schools has increased.

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2012–13 through 2020–21

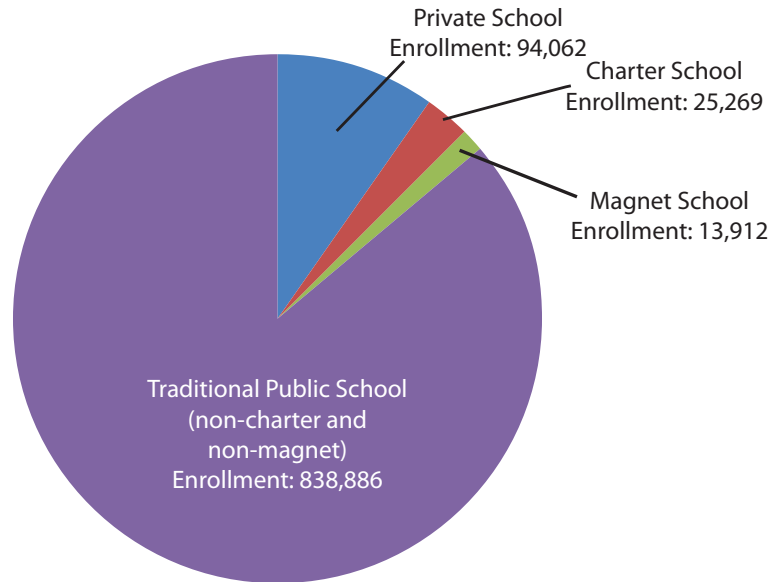
| School Year | Total K-12 Enrollment, Excluding Homeschool | Private School Enrollment | Charter School Enrollment | Magnet School Enrollment | Public School (non-charter and non-magnet) Enrollment |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2012–13 | 1,033,236 | 115,553 | 18,014 | 14,295 | 885,374 |
| 2013–14 | 1,043,906 | 125,618 | 19,462 | 14,199 | 884,627 |
| 2014–15 | 1,030,230 | 125,618 | 20,012 | 13,512 | 871,088 |
| 2015–16 | 1,028,294 | 110,040 | 21,619 | 13,468 | 883,167 |
| 2016–17 | 1,023,975 | 110,040 | 22,803 | 15,132 | 876,000 |
| 2017–18 | 1,027,146 | 116,760 | 23,624 | 15,223 | 871,539 |
| 2018–19 | 1,025,091 | 116,760 | 23,208 | 14,420 | 870,703 |
| 2019–20 | 998,988 | 94,062 | 24,499 | 14,734 | 865,693 |
| 2020–21 | 972,129 | 94,062 | 25,269 | 13,912 | 838,886 |

Note: Traditional public school enrollment does not include charter public school or magnet 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/ Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2013–2021, [nces.ed.gov/ccd](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatacenter/ipedsdatacenter.asp); U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2013–2020, [nces.ed.gov/pss](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatacenter/ipedsdatacenter.asp).

Eighty-six percent of the nearly 1 million elementary and secondary students in Missouri attended a traditional public school in the 2020–21 school year.

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2020–21



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

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” 2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd/; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Private School Universe Survey (PSS),” 2020, nces.ed.gov/pss/.

Indicator 6: Student demographics

For the last decade, 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: 2012–13 through 2020–21

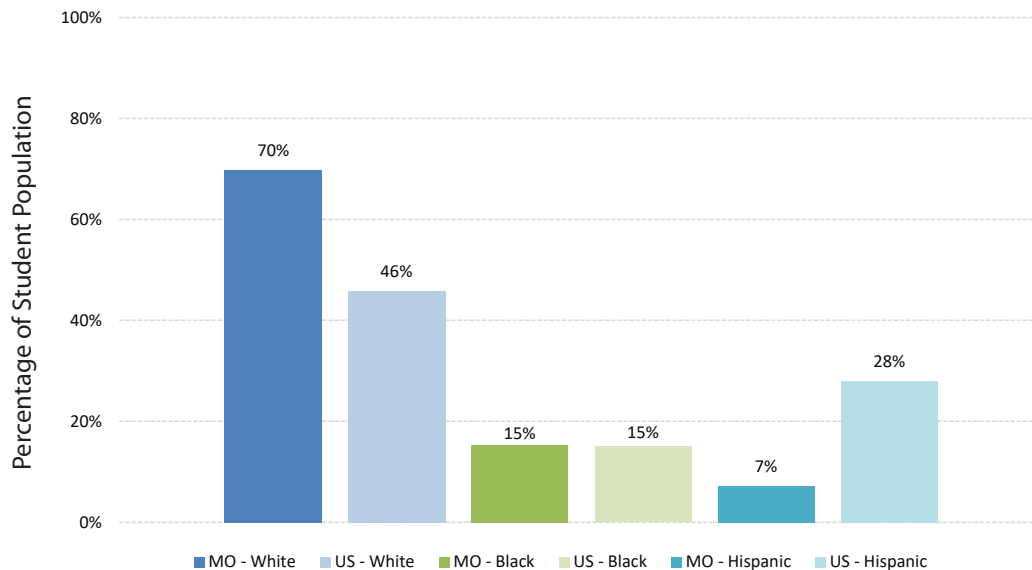
| School Year | Missouri White Students | U.S. White Students | Missouri Black Students | U.S. Black Students | Missouri Hispanic Students | U.S. Hispanic Students | Missouri Students of Other Races | U.S. Students of Other Races |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2012–13 | 74% | 50% | 17% | 16% | 5% | 25% | 5% | 9% |
| 2013–14 | 73% | 50% | 16% | 16% | 5% | 25% | 5% | 10% |
| 2014–15 | 73% | 49% | 16% | 15% | 6% | 26% | 5% | 10% |
| 2015–16 | 72% | 49% | 16% | 16% | 6% | 26% | 6% | 10% |
| 2016–17 | 72% | 48% | 16% | 15% | 6% | 26% | 6% | 10% |
| 2017–18 | 71% | 48% | 16% | 15% | 6% | 27% | 7% | 11% |
| 2018–19 | 71% | 47% | 16% | 15% | 7% | 27% | 7% | 11% |
| 2019–20 | 70% | 46% | 16% | 15% | 7% | 28% | 7% | 11% |
| 2020–21 | 70% | 46% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 28% | 8% | 11% |

Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education,” 2013–2021, nces.ed.gov.

Although White students are no longer a majority of public school students in the U.S., they were still 70 percent of Missouri public school students in 2020–21.

Missouri and national student demographics by race or ethnicity: 2020–21



Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education,” 2021, nces.ed.gov.

Indicator 7: Students in special programs

In the 2020–21 school year, Missouri had a similar percentage of students with disabilities, but lower percentages of students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch and students with limited English proficiency compared to the latest national averages.

Missouri and national public education student enrollment in special programs: 2012–13 through 2020–21

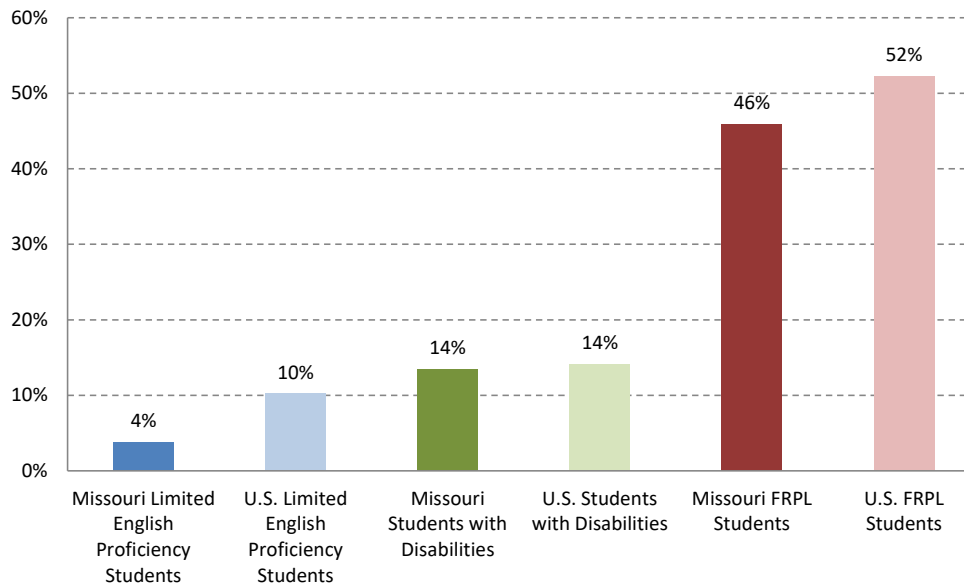
| Year | Missouri Special Needs Students | National Special Needs Students | Missouri Limited English Proficiency Students | U.S. Limited English Proficiency Students | Missouri Free or Reduced-price Lunch Students | National Free or Reduced-price Lunch Students |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 2012–13 | 13% | 13% | 3% | 9% | 50% | 51% |
| 2013–14 | 13% | 13% | 3% | 9% | 50% | 51% |
| 2014–15 | 13% | 13% | 3% | 9% | 52% | 50% |
| 2015–16 | 13% | 13% | 3% | 10% | 52% | 50% |
| 2016–17 | 13% | 13% | 4% | 10% | 51% | 52% |
| 2017–18 | 13% | 14% | 4% | 10% | 51% | 53% |
| 2018–19 | 14% | 14% | 4% | 10% | 50% | 52% |
| 2019–20 | 14% | 14% | 4% | | 49% | |
| 2020–21 | 14% | | 4% | | 46% | |

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

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey,” 2013–2020, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

In the 2020–21 school year, Missouri had a similar percentage of students with disabilities, but lower percentages of students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch and students with limited English proficiency compared to the latest national averages.

Missouri and national public education student enrollment in special programs: latest data



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

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey," 2020, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Indicator 8: Elementary and secondary education staff

Even though public school enrollment has declined by 40,000 students since 2012–13, the number of full-time equivalent teachers has remained level while the number of instructional coordinators, instructional aides, and school support staff has increased.

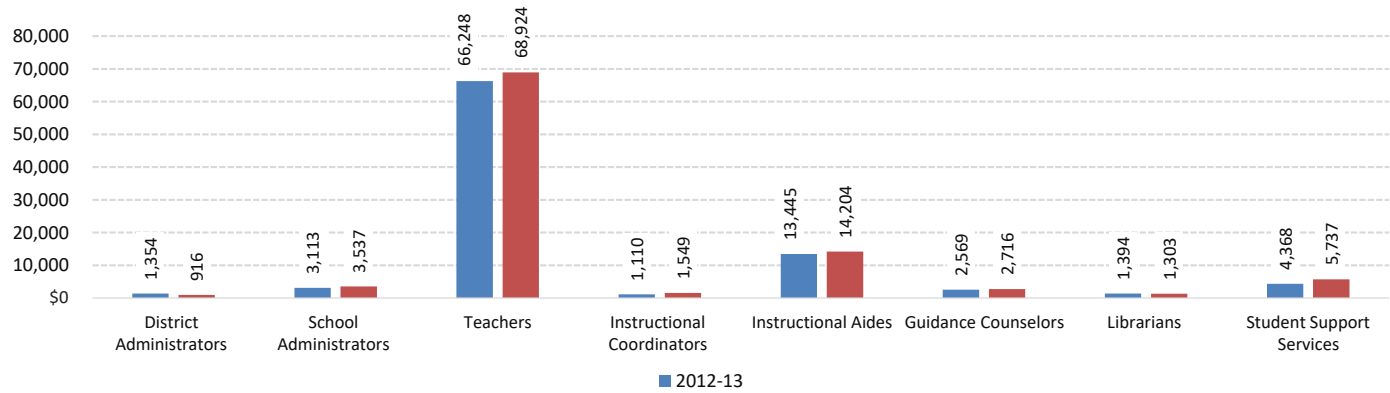
Number of public education staff by role: 2012–13 to 2020–21

| School Year | Total Staff | District Administrators | District Administrative Support Staff | School Administrators | School Administrative Support Staff | Teachers | Instructional Coordinators | Instructional Aides | Guidance Counselors/ Psychologists | Librarians | Library Support Staff | Student Support Services | All Other Support Staff |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 |
| 2017–18 | 125,779 | 898 | 6,200 | 3,379 | 250 | 68,496 | 1,449 | 14,305 | 2,706 | 1,383 | 79 | 5,725 | 20,909 |
| 2018–19 | 125,331 | 893 | 5,970 | 3,430 | 289 | 68,498 | 1,448 | 14,222 | 2,691 | 1,360 | 72 | 5,804 | 20,654 |
| 2019–20 | 125,333 | 904 | 5,491 | 3,526 | 268 | 69,145 | 1,525 | 14,888 | 2,706 | 1,334 | 65 | 5,457 | 19,577 |
| 2020–21 | 127,265 | 916 | 5,691 | 3,537 | 240 | 68,924 | 1,549 | 14,204 | 2,716 | 1,303 | 60 | 5,737 | 21,936 |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2013–2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Teachers comprised 54 percent of the public education staff in Missouri in 2020–21.

Select Missouri public education staff: 2012–13 and 2020–21



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2013 and 2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

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

During the 2020–21 school year in Missouri, there were fewer than 13 students per full-time equivalent teacher, just over 15 students per non-teaching staff member, and about 13 district staff members per public school district.

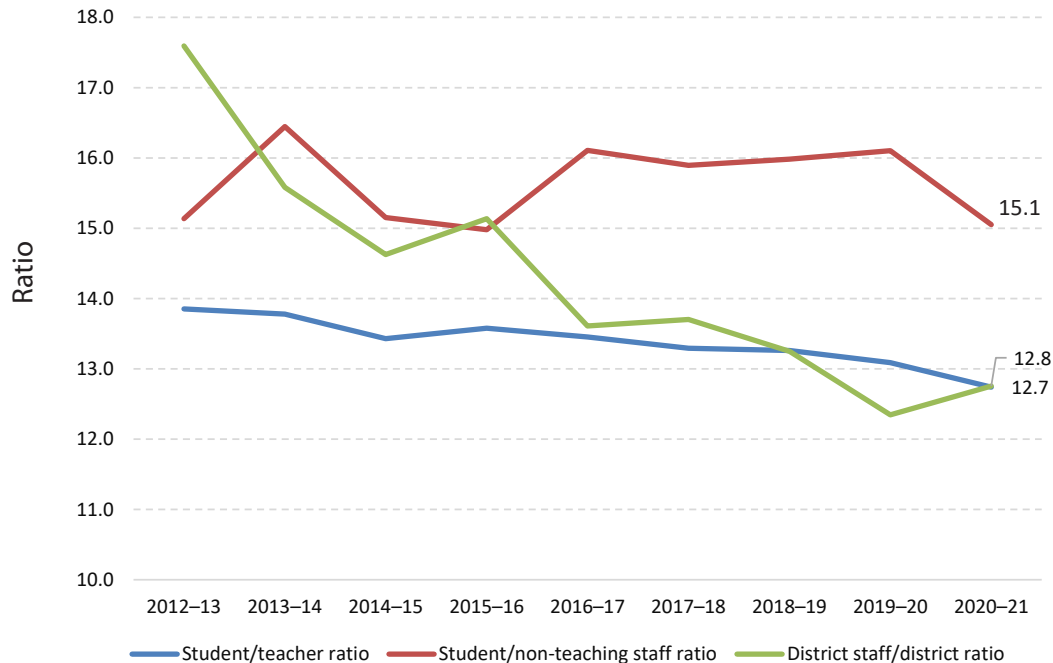
Ratio of Missouri public education students to teachers, students to non-teaching staff and district staff to district: 2012–13 to 2020–21

| School Year | Enrollment | Teachers | Student/ Teacher Ratio | Non-teaching Staff | Student/Non- teaching Staff Ratio | District Administrative Staff | Number Of Public School Districts | District Staff/ District Ratio |
|-------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2012–13 | 917,683 | 66,248 | 13.9 | 60,624 | 15.1 | 9,201 | 523 | 17.6 |
| 2013–14 | 918,288 | 66,651 | 13.8 | 55,835 | 16.4 | 8,118 | 521 | 15.6 |
| 2014–15 | 904,612 | 67,356 | 13.4 | 59,707 | 15.2 | 7,605 | 520 | 14.6 |
| 2015–16 | 918,254 | 67,635 | 13.6 | 61,303 | 15.0 | 7,885 | 521 | 15.1 |
| 2016–17 | 913,935 | 67,926 | 13.5 | 56,740 | 16.1 | 7,050 | 518 | 13.6 |
| 2017–18 | 910,386 | 68,496 | 13.3 | 57,283 | 15.9 | 7,098 | 518 | 13.7 |
| 2018–19 | 908,331 | 68,498 | 13.3 | 56,833 | 16.0 | 6,863 | 518 | 13.2 |
| 2019–20 | 904,926 | 69,145 | 13.1 | 56,188 | 16.1 | 6,395 | 518 | 12.3 |
| 2020–21 | 878,067 | 68,924 | 12.7 | 58,341 | 15.1 | 6,607 | 518 | 12.8 |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2013–2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

The number of students per full-time equivalent teacher in Missouri has declined since 2012–13, while the number of students per non-teaching staff has been level and the number of district staff per district has declined.

Missouri public education staff ratios: 2012–13 and 2020–21



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Staff Data,” 2013–2021, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

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

In the 2020–21 school year, 60 percent of Missouri public school teachers had a master's degree and the average teacher had thirteen years of teaching experience.

Missouri public education teachers with a master's degree, average years of teaching, and average salary: 2012–13 to 2020–21

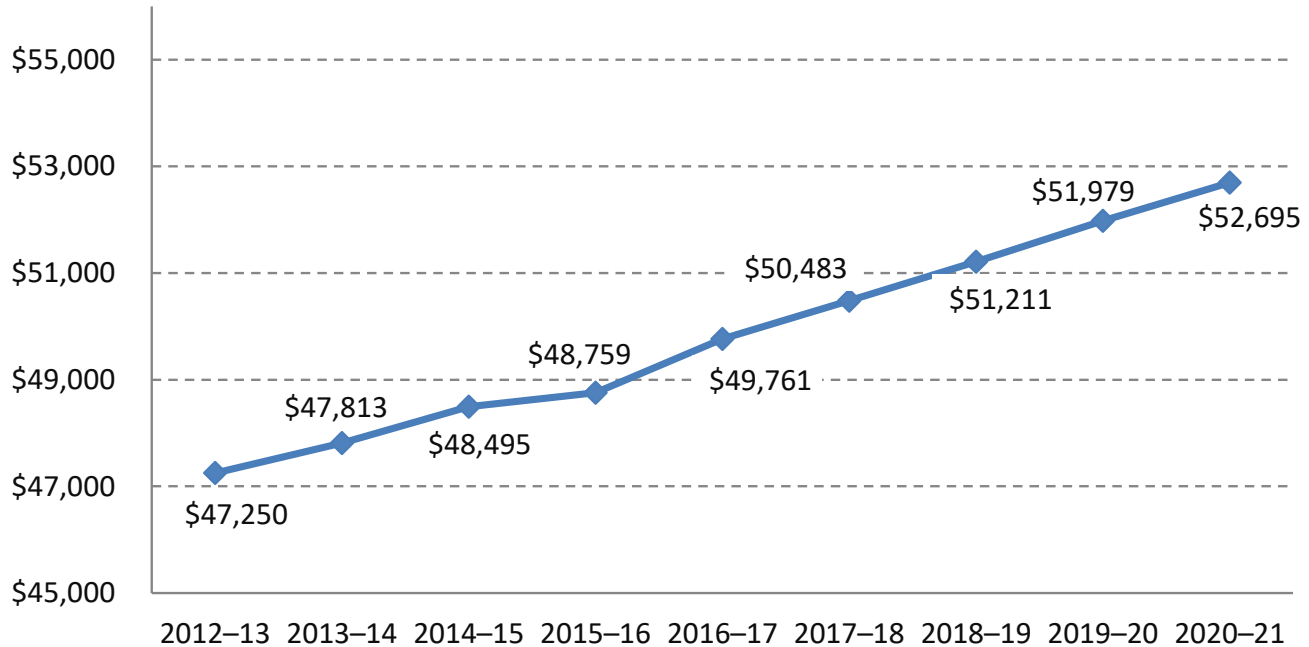
| School Year | Percent of Teachers with Master's Degrees | Average Years of Teaching Experience | Average Teacher Salary |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2012–13 | 59% | 12 | \$47,250 |
| 2013–14 | 59% | 12 | \$47,813 |
| 2014–15 | 59% | 12 | \$48,495 |
| 2015–16 | 59% | 12 | \$48,759 |
| 2016–17 | 59% | 12 | \$49,761 |
| 2017–18 | 58% | 12 | \$50,483 |
| 2018–19 | 59% | 13 | \$51,211 |
| 2019–20 | 59% | 13 | \$51,979 |
| 2020–21 | 60% | 13 | \$52,695 |

Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-duty contract or extra duties. It does not include fringe benefits. Salaries have been adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, Faculty Information: District Faculty.

Average teacher salary in Missouri increased by \$5,500 from 2012–13 to 2020–21.

Average salary of Missouri public school teachers: 2012–13 to 2020–21



Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-duty contract or extra duties. It does not include fringe benefits.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, Faculty Information: District Faculty.

Section Two

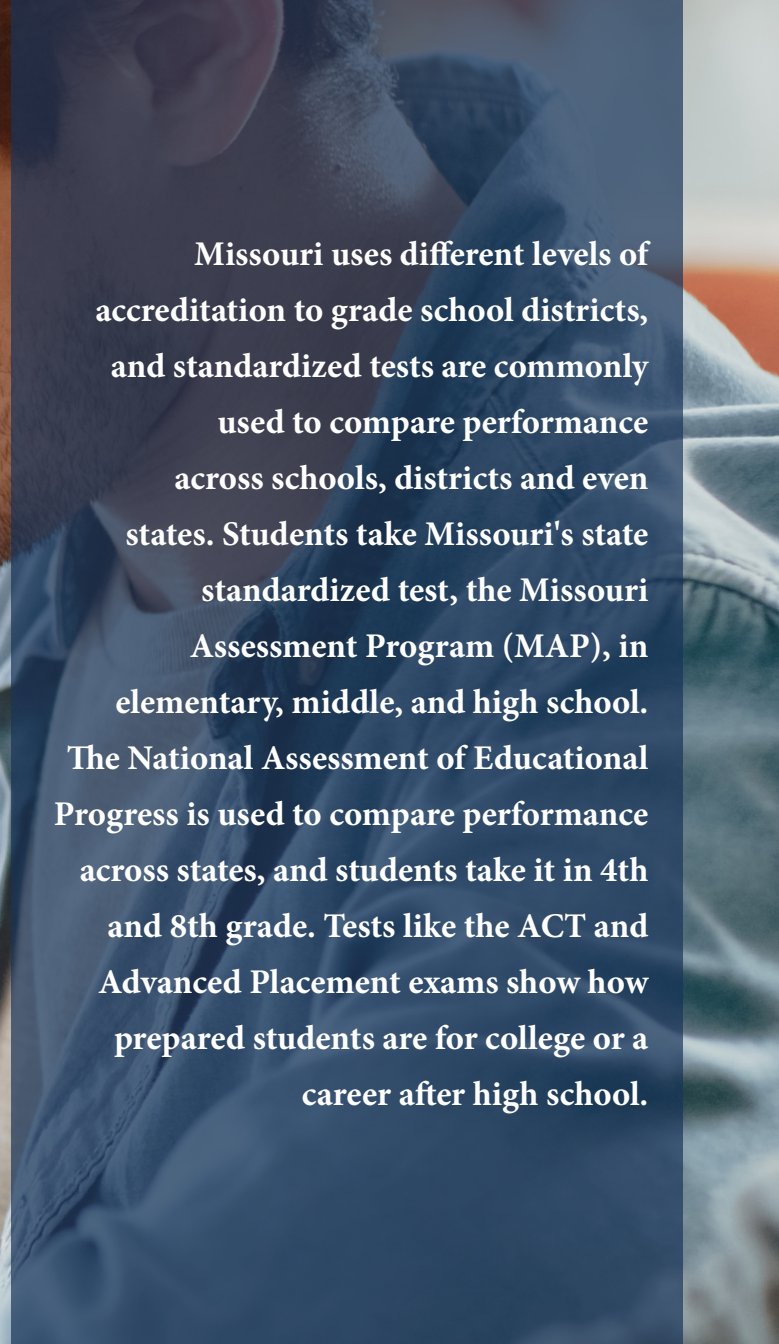
Public School Performance

Gorodenkoff/shutterstock





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 Educational Progress is used to compare performance across 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 2012–13, nearly every Missouri public school district has been rated as fully accredited. In the 2020–21 school year, 99 percent of districts received full accreditation.

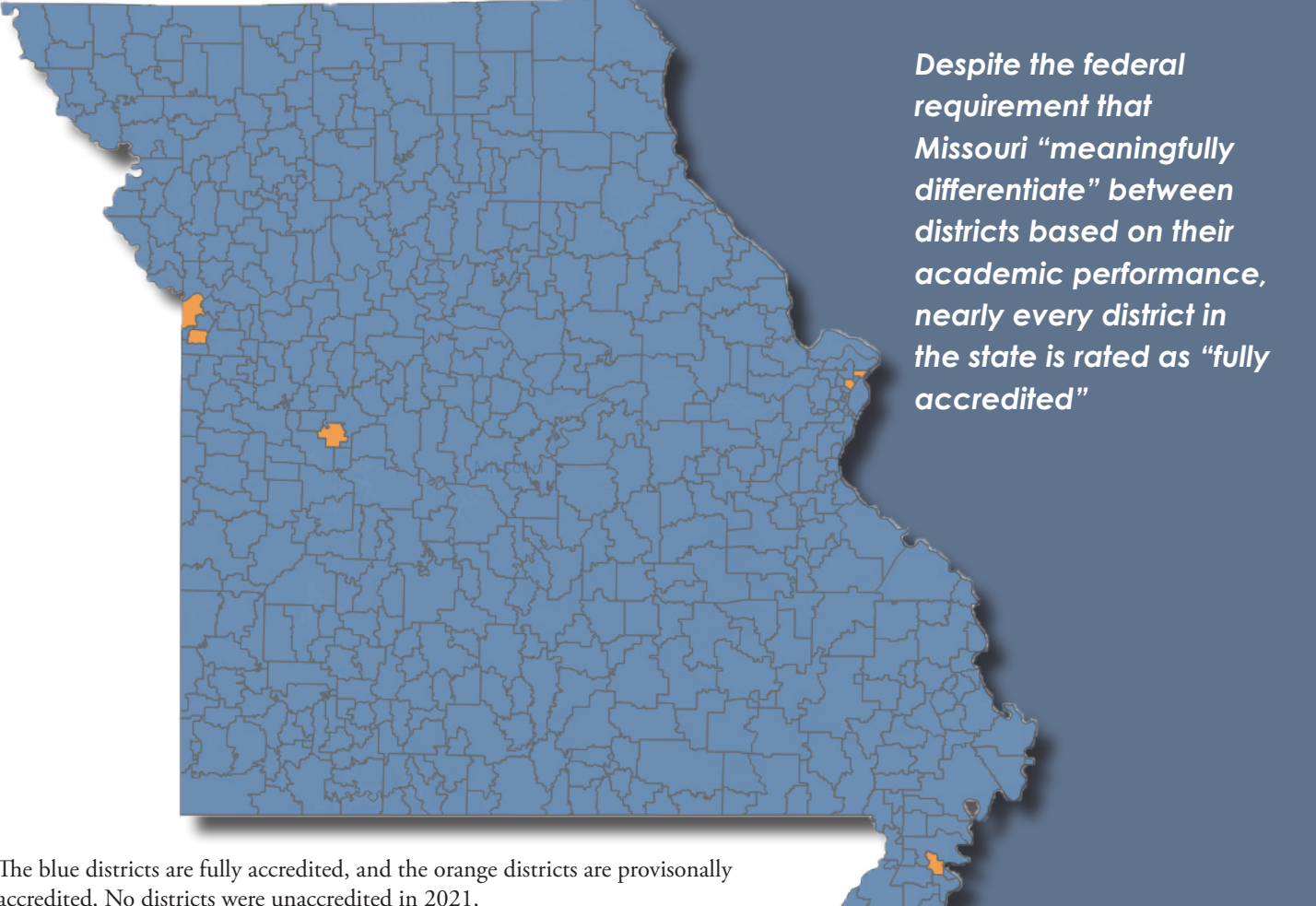
Number of Missouri public school districts at each accreditation level:
2012–13 to 2020–21

| School Year | Percent of Districts Fully Accredited | Fully Accredited Districts | Provisionally Accredited Districts | Unaccredited Districts | Percent of Districts Provisionally Accredited |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 2012–13 | 97.30% | 505 | 11 | 3 | 2.12% |
| 2013–14 | 97.30% | 505 | 11 | 3 | 2.12% |
| 2014–15 | 97.50% | 506 | 11 | 2 | 2.12% |
| 2015–16 | 98.65% | 510 | 5 | 2 | 0.97% |
| 2016–17 | 98.84% | 511 | 5 | 1 | 0.97% |
| 2017–18 | 98.84% | 511 | 6 | 0 | 1.20% |
| 2018–19 | 98.26% | 508 | 9 | 0 | 1.74% |
| 2019–20 | 98.26% | 508 | 9 | 0 | 1.74% |
| 2020–21 | 98.65% | 510 | 7 | 0 | 1.35% |

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 (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, District Accreditation.

State map of the accredited and provisionally accredited districts in 2020–21



The blue districts are fully accredited, and the orange districts are provisionally accredited. No districts were unaccredited in 2021.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, District Accreditation.

Indicator 12: Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) proficiency results

In 2020–21, fewer than half of Missouri students were proficient or above in 4th-grade and 8th-grade English language arts, while the percentages of students scoring proficient or above in math were substantially lower. It should be noted that, due to changes in participation and learning environments, 2020–21 scores cannot be compared to earlier years.

The percentage of students scoring proficient or advanced on MAP in 4th- and 8th-grade math and English language arts: 2012–13 to 2020–21

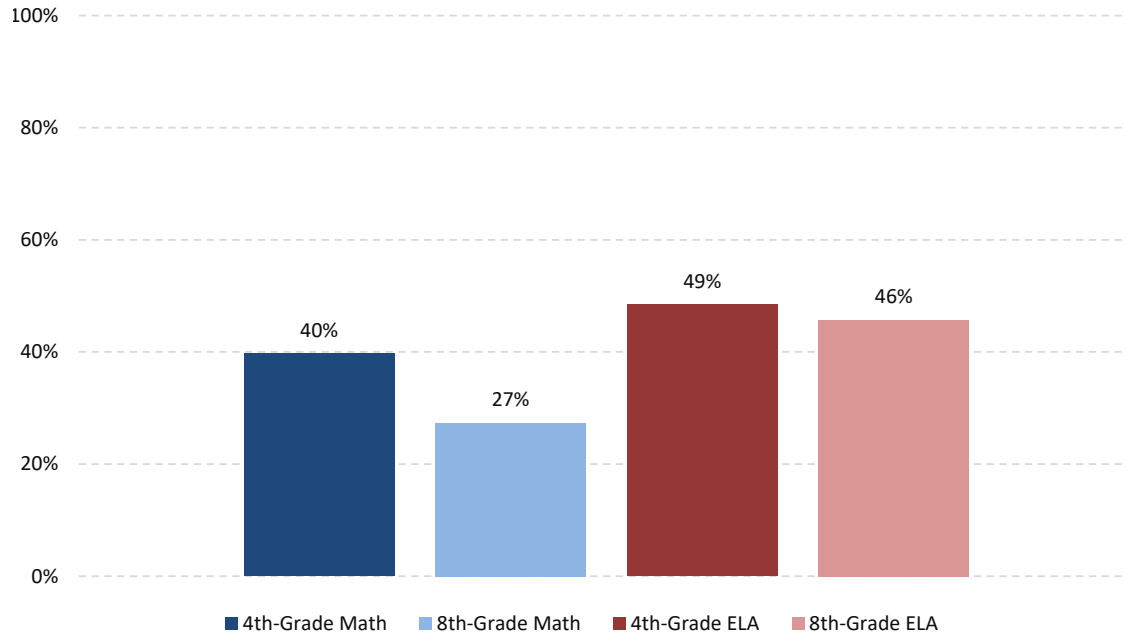
| School Year | 4th-grade Math Proficient and Above | 8th-grade Math Proficient and Above | 4th-grade English Language Arts Proficient and Above | 8th-grade English Language Arts Proficient and Above |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 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 | 54% | 31% | 64% | 60% |
| 2017–18 | 46% | 30% | 50% | 49% |
| 2018–19 | 47% | 29% | 49% | 47% |
| 2019–20 | * | * | * | * |
| 2020–21 | 40% | 27% | 49% | 46% |

* Assessments not given.

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

Fewer than half of Missouri 4th- and 8th-grade public school students were considered proficient or above in English language arts in 2020–21, and even lower percentages scored proficient or higher in math.

Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) percentage of students scoring proficient or above: 2020–21



Note: Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) is an assessment in which students scores fall into one of four categories: Below Basic, Basic, Proficient, and Advanced.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, MAP Data Achievement Level 4 report public 2021.

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

Missouri 4th-graders' scores on the main NAEP assessment are slightly below the national average and more than 10 percentage points lower than the proficiency rates on the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP).

The percentage of Missouri and national 4th-grade students scoring proficient or advanced on NAEP: 2011–2019

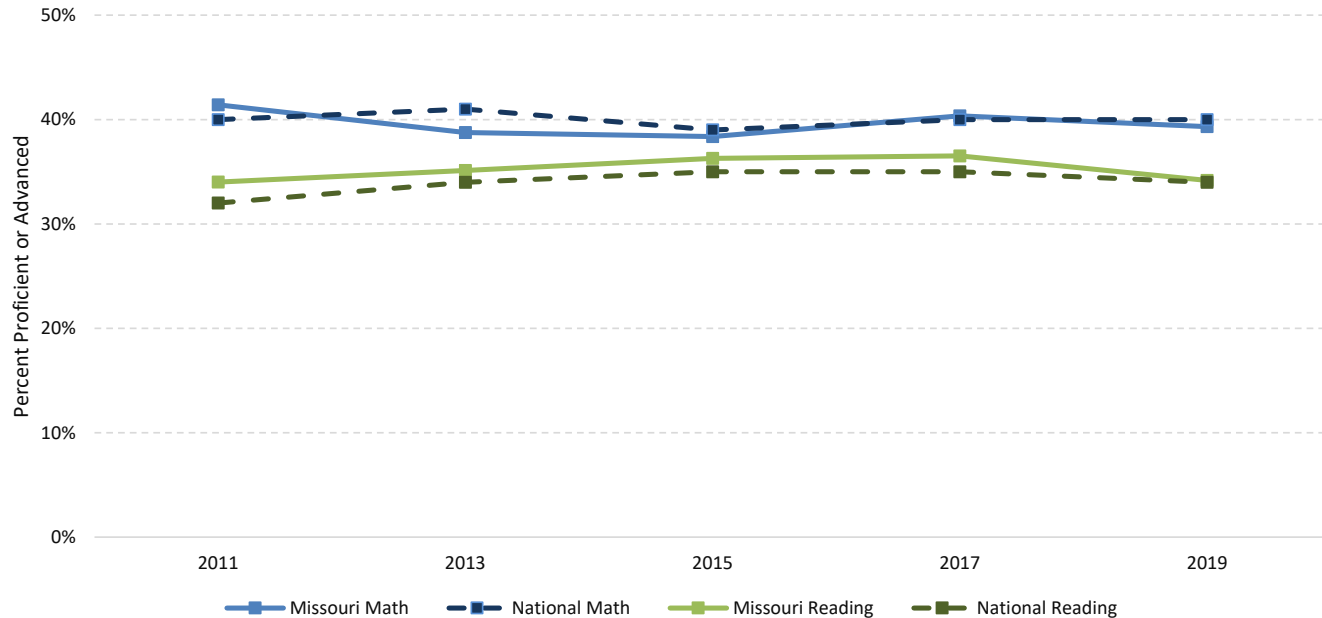
| Year | Missouri 4th-grade Math | National 4th-grade Math | Missouri 4th-grade Reading | National 4th-grade Reading |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2011 | 41% | 40% | 34% | 32% |
| 2012 | | | | |
| 2013 | 39% | 41% | 35% | 34% |
| 2014 | | | | |
| 2015 | 38% | 39% | 36% | 35% |
| 2016 | | | | |
| 2017 | 40% | 40% | 37% | 35% |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | 39% | 40% | 34% | 34% |

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*, nationsreportcard.gov.

Missouri 4th-grade students have made no progress on the main NAEP since 2011 in reading or math.

Missouri and national 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency: 2011–2019



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*, nationsreportcard.gov.

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

In 2019, 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: 2011–2019

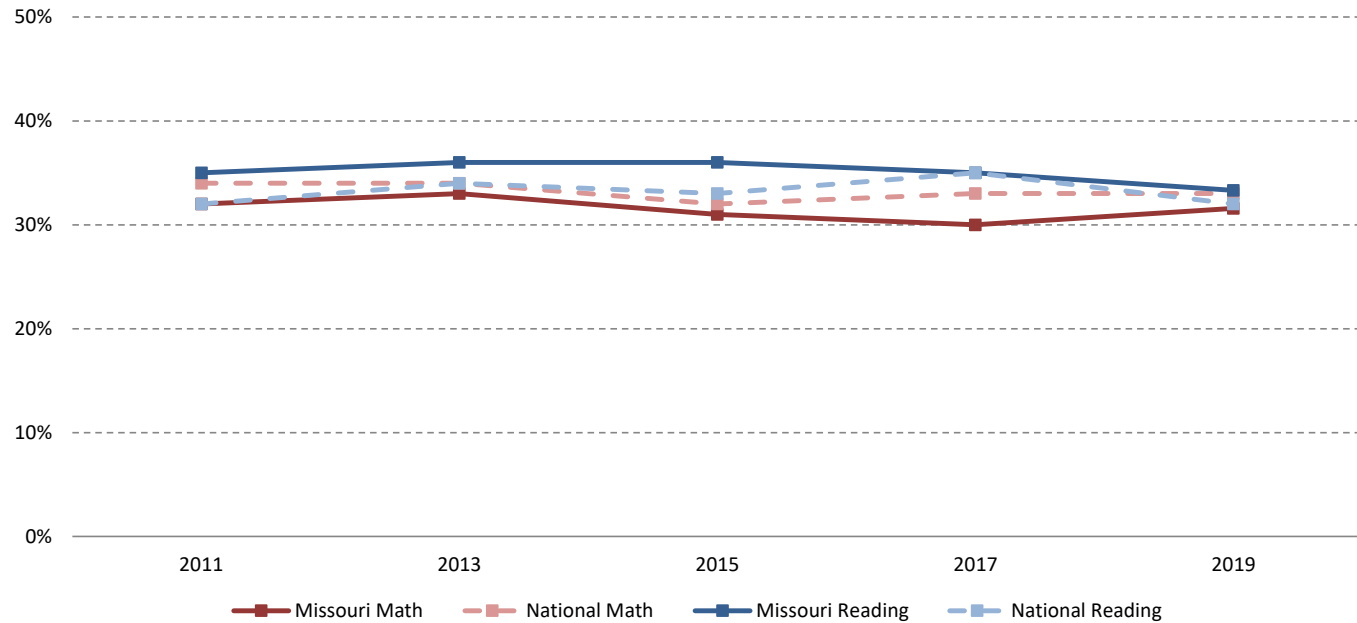
| School Year | Missouri 8th-grade Math | National 8th-grade Math | Missouri 8th-grade Reading | National 8th-grade Reading |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2011 | 32% | 34% | 35% | 32% |
| 2012 | | | | |
| 2013 | 33% | 34% | 36% | 34% |
| 2014 | | | | |
| 2015 | 31% | 32% | 36% | 33% |
| 2016 | | | | |
| 2017 | 30% | 33% | 35% | 35% |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | 32% | 33% | 33% | 32% |

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*, nationsreportcard.gov.

Missouri 8th-grade students have made no progress on the main NAEP since 2011 in reading, and math performance has declined.

Missouri and national 8th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency: 2011–2019



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*, 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.

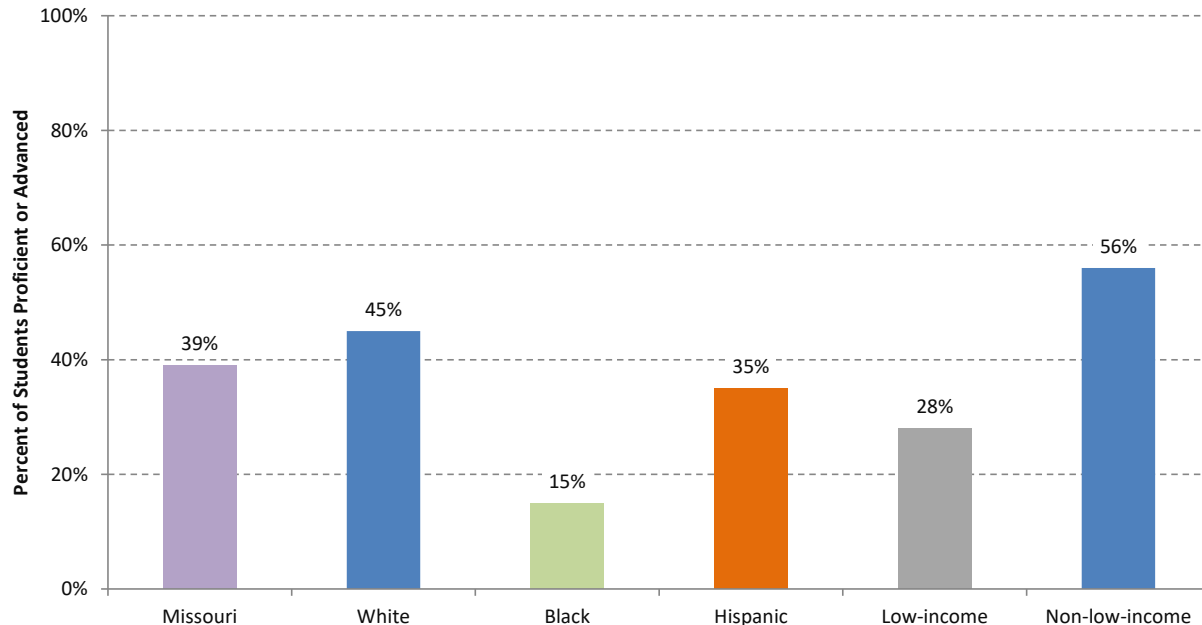
Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency in math by student group: 2011–2019

| Year | Missouri | White | Black | Hispanic | Low-income | Non-low-income |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 2011 | 41% | 48% | 14% | 24% | 27% | 57% |
| 2012 | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 39% | 46% | 13% | 29% | 25% | 54% |
| 2014 | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 38% | 44% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 53% |
| 2016 | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 40% | 47% | 14% | 25% | 26% | 57% |
| 2018 | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 39% | 45% | 15% | 35% | 28% | 56% |

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.

In 2019, there was a 30-percentage-point gap in rates of math proficiency between Black Missouri 4th-graders and White Missouri 4th-graders, with just 15 percent of Black 4th-graders scoring Proficient or above on the NAEP.

Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency in math by student group: 2019



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*, 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 2019, from 29 percentage points to 25, while the gap between low-income students and non-low-income students has gotten slightly larger.

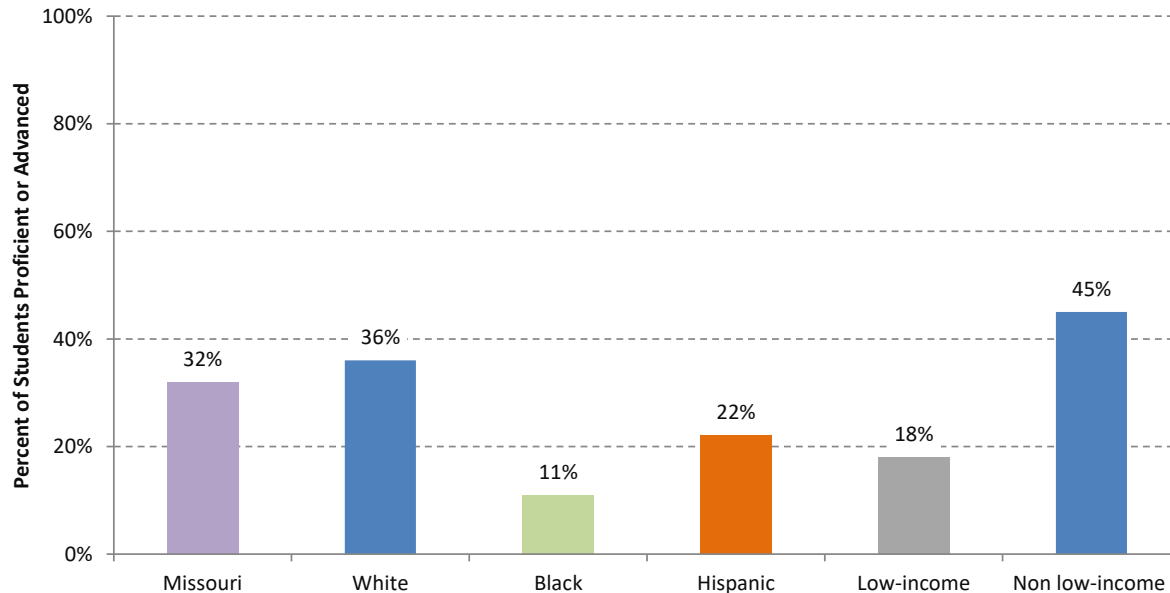
Missouri 8th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency in math by student group: 2010–2019

| Year | Missouri | White | Black | Hispanic | Low-income | Non-low-income |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 2011 | 32% | 36% | 7% | 15% | 18% | 42% |
| 2012 | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 33% | 38% | 12% | 23% | 18% | 45% |
| 2014 | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 31% | 36% | 11% | 22% | 16% | 45% |
| 2016 | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 30% | 35% | 10% | 19% | 16% | 42% |
| 2018 | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 32% | 36% | 11% | 22% | 18% | 45% |

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.

In 2019, there was a 25-point gap between the percentages of White and Black Missouri 8th-graders scoring proficient or above in math on the NAEP, and there was a 27-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: 2019



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*, nationsreportcard.gov.

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

Ten percent of Missouri high school students took an Advanced Placement exam in 2018–2019, compared to the national rate of 39 percent.

Missouri high school students AP test participation: 2012–2013 to 2018–2019

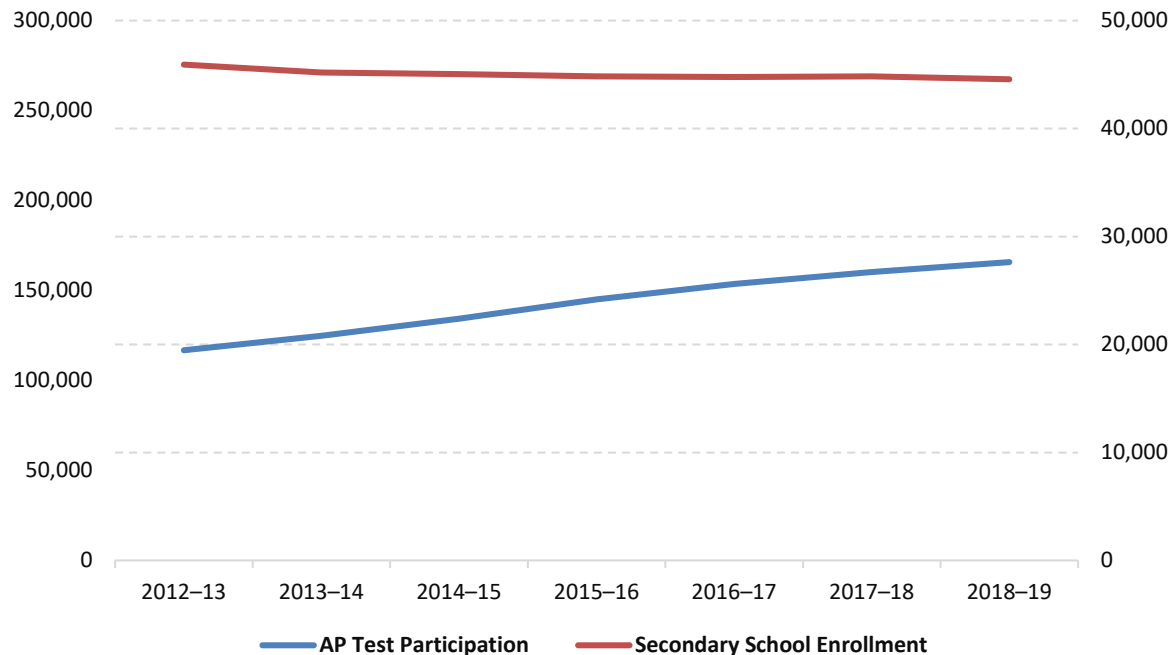
| Year | AP Exams Administered | AP Test Participation | Average Exams per Student | Secondary School Enrollment | Percentage of Exams Where Students Earned a Score of 3 or Higher |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 2012–13 | 32,093 | 19,469 | 1.6 | 275,536 | 67% |
| 2013–14 | 34,248 | 20,802 | 1.6 | 271,098 | 65% |
| 2014–15 | 36,458 | 22,392 | 1.6 | 270,213 | 66% |
| 2015–16 | 39,510 | 24,164 | 1.6 | 269,047 | 64% |
| 2016–17 | 42,080 | 25,610 | 1.6 | 268,696 | 64% |
| 2017–18 | 44,429 | 26,701 | 1.7 | 269,009 | 64% |
| 2018–19 | 45,896 | 27,630 | 1.7 | 267,388 | 63% |

Note: Advanced Placement (AP) exams are administered by the College Board and assess students on college-level coursework. Exam scores range from 1 to 5, with a score of 3 or more considered to be “passing.” Data are not available for 2019–20 or 2020–21.

Source: College Board, *AP Report, Missouri Summary, 2013–2018*.

Participation in Advanced Placement (AP) tests by Missouri high school students has steadily increased since 2012–2013, 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. Data are not available for 2019–20 or 2020–21.

Source: College Board, *AP Report, Missouri Summary, 2018*.

Indicator 18: ACT and college readiness

Although participation in ACT testing is no longer mandatory and participation rates have fallen by 33 percentage points, the state average composite score has been essentially the same since 2013.

Missouri high school students' ACT results: 2013–2021

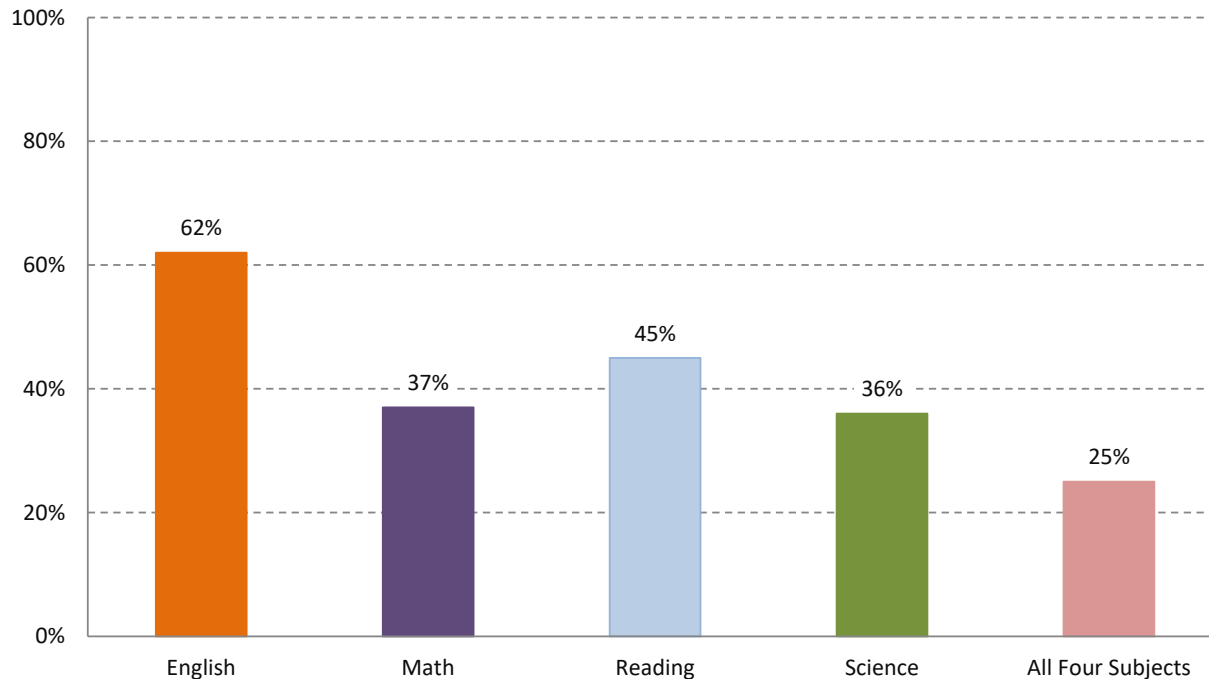
| Graduating Class Year | ACT Composite Score | ACT Participation Rate | Percent Meeting English Benchmark | Percent Meeting Math Benchmark | Percent Meeting Reading Benchmark | Percent Meeting Science Benchmark | Percent Meeting All Four Benchmarks |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2013 | 22 | 63% | 72% | 45% | 49% | 41% | 28% |
| 2014 | 22 | 65% | 72% | 45% | 51% | 42% | 29% |
| 2015 | 22 | 66% | 71% | 44% | 51% | 42% | 30% |
| 2016 | 20 | 68% | 59% | 35% | 40% | 32% | 22% |
| 2017 | 20 | 92% | 59% | 34% | 43% | 34% | 23% |
| 2018 | 20 | 92% | 56% | 33% | 41% | 32% | 22% |
| 2019 | 21 | 77% | 62% | 37% | 45% | 36% | 25% |
| 2020 | 21 | 75% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2021 | 21 | 62% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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 2021 was 20.3. 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: ACT Profile Report—Missouri, Graduating Class 2019–2015; The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2014, 2013: Missouri; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card.

Sixty-two percent of the 2019 ACT test-takers in Missouri met the college readiness benchmark in English, but just 37 percent did so in Math.

Percentage of Missouri high school seniors meeting the ACT college readiness benchmarks: 2019



Note: The ACT is a college entrance exam. 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: ACT Profile Report—Missouri, Graduating Class 2019. <https://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/cccr-2019/Missouri-CCCR-2019.pdf>.

Indicator 19: Discipline incidents

In the 2020–21 school year, disciplinary incidents were dramatically lower than prior years, likely due to COVID-19 circumstances.

Number of in-school and out-of-school suspension incidents in Missouri public schools: 2012–13 to 2020–21

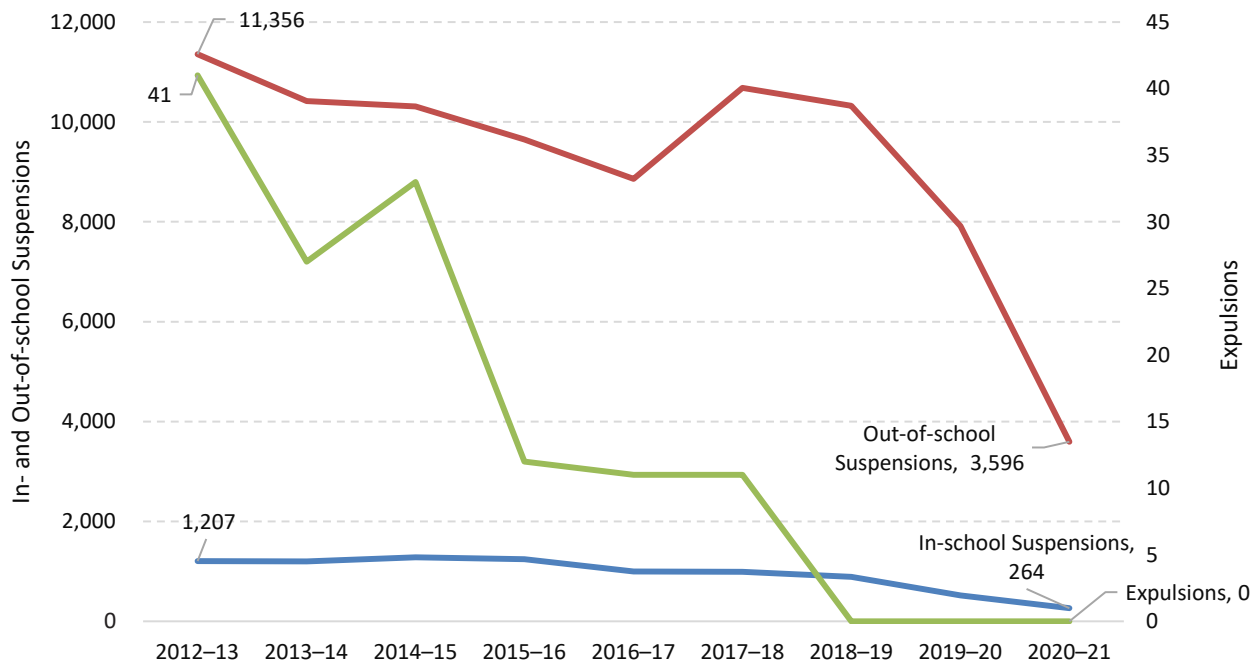
| School Year | In-school Suspensions | Out-of-school Suspensions | Expulsions |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2012–13 | 1,207 | 11,356 | 41 |
| 2013–14 | 1,199 | 10,415 | 27 |
| 2014–15 | 1,282 | 10,308 | 33 |
| 2015–16 | 1,247 | 9,646 | 12 |
| 2016–17 | 998 | 8,859 | 11 |
| 2017–18 | 992 | 10,680 | 11 |
| 2018–19 | 891 | 10,322 | 0 |
| 2019–20 | 518 | 7,912 | 0 |
| 2020–21 | 264 | 3,596 | 0 |

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 the regular classroom when the 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: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Comprehensive Data System, District Discipline Incident Report.

Missouri public schools have decreased the number of suspensions and expulsions since 2012–13 despite total enrollment being essentially level.

Disciplinary incidents reported by Missouri public schools: 2012–13 to 2020–21



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

Section Three

Elementary and Secondary Finance

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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 district. 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 increased substantially in 2020–21 due to COVID federal stimulus funding.

Missouri public education revenue sources: 2012–13 to 2020–21

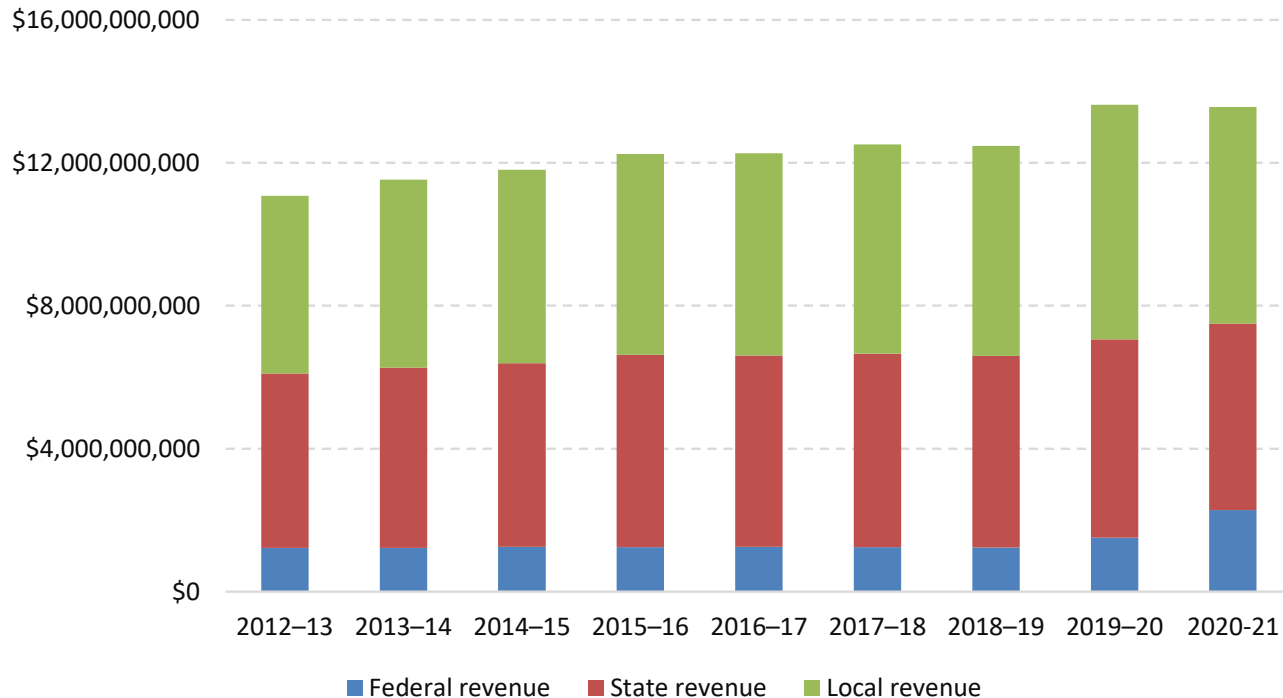
| School Year | Total Missouri Education Revenue | Missouri Percent Federal Revenue | Federal Revenue Amount | Missouri Percent State Revenue | State Revenue Amount | Missouri Percent Local Revenue | Local Revenue Amount |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2012–13 | \$11,075,403,822 | 11% | \$1,222,778,896 | 44% | \$4,878,567,468 | 45% | \$4,974,060,459 |
| 2013–14 | \$11,523,871,011 | 11% | \$1,227,030,600 | 44% | \$5,043,622,168 | 46% | \$5,253,218,243 |
| 2014–15 | \$11,806,919,413 | 11% | \$1,250,002,532 | 44% | \$5,139,045,399 | 46% | \$5,417,871,481 |
| 2015–16 | \$12,249,673,771 | 10% | \$1,242,912,580 | 44% | \$5,382,527,000 | 46% | \$5,624,234,192 |
| 2016–17 | \$12,263,889,454 | 10% | \$1,258,336,369 | 44% | \$5,345,146,326 | 46% | \$5,660,406,759 |
| 2017–18 | \$12,509,954,988 | 10% | \$1,248,967,873 | 43% | \$5,412,655,749 | 47% | \$5,848,331,366 |
| 2018–19 | \$12,469,340,005 | 10% | \$1,237,663,334 | 43% | \$5,361,559,187 | 47% | \$5,870,117,484 |
| 2019–20 | \$13,628,527,435 | 11% | \$1,508,573,071 | 41% | \$5,552,653,333 | 48% | \$6,567,301,031 |
| 2020–21 | \$13,563,417,738 | 17% | \$2,283,059,692 | 39% | \$5,221,371,330 | 45% | \$6,058,986,717 |

Note: 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: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Comprehensive Data System, Finance Data and Statistics.

In the 2019–20 and 2020–21 school years, total education revenue in Missouri increased by over \$1 billion due to COVID stimulus funds.

Missouri total public education revenue: 2012–13 to 2020–21



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Comprehensive Data System, Finance Data and Statistics.

Indicator 21: Total expenditures by purpose

Overall, total expenditures for public education in Missouri rose by nearly \$1.7B between 2012–13 and 2018–19.

Public education expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2018–19

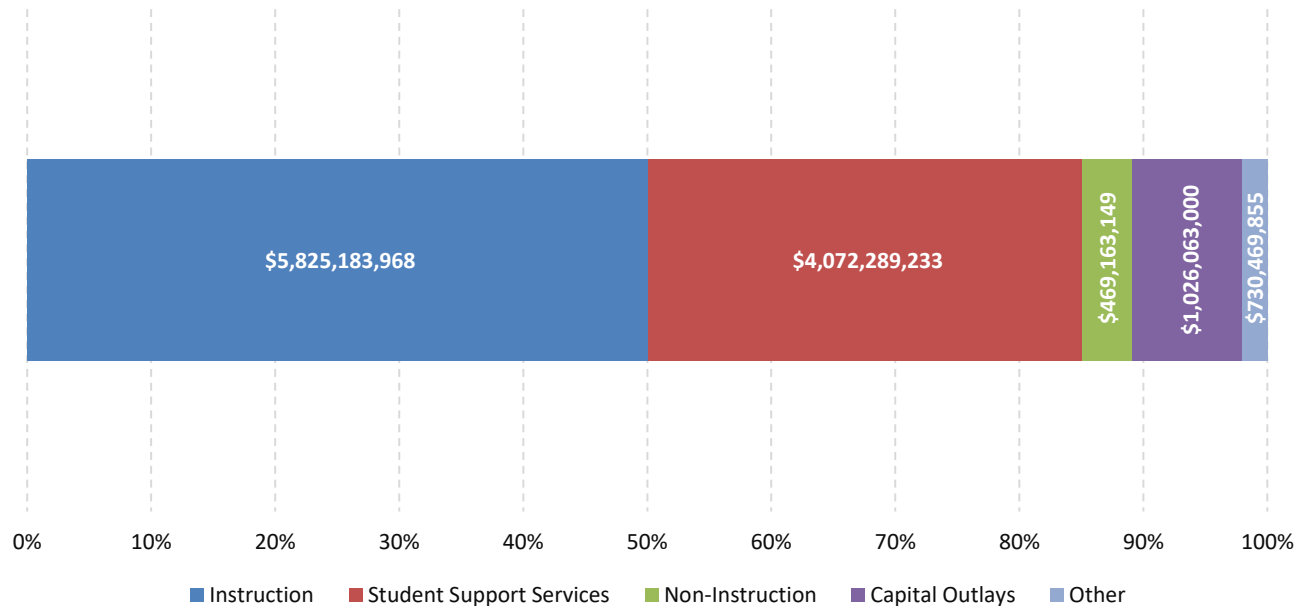
| School Year | Total Expenditures | Instruction | Student Support Services | Capital Outlays | Interest Payments | Non Instruction | Other |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2012–13 | \$10,287,818,027 | \$5,280,589,168 | \$3,201,458,916 | \$423,707,754 | \$848,616,000 | \$320,283,757 | \$213,162,432.00 |
| 2013–14 | \$10,581,630,305 | \$5,390,507,971 | \$3,308,171,305 | \$427,269,608 | \$935,207,000 | \$316,224,372 | \$204,250,049.00 |
| 2014–15 | \$10,829,315,433 | \$5,542,173,148 | \$3,404,843,228 | \$443,044,455 | \$892,466,000 | \$318,855,094 | \$227,933,508.00 |
| 2015–16 | \$11,040,541,618 | \$5,651,864,324 | \$3,444,594,423 | \$449,357,576 | \$906,160,000 | \$342,172,966 | \$246,392,329.00 |
| 2016–17 | \$11,189,560,701 | \$5,767,921,660 | \$3,552,049,238 | \$456,506,742 | \$817,109,000 | \$312,118,316 | \$283,855,745.00 |
| 2017–18 | \$11,516,658,194 | \$5,986,815,907 | \$3,652,821,013 | \$461,699,890 | \$854,237,000 | \$318,199,995 | \$242,884,389.00 |
| 2018–19 | \$11,935,056,348 | \$5,825,183,968 | \$4,072,289,233 | \$469,163,149 | \$1,026,063,000 | \$301,750,563 | \$240,606,435.00 |

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 acquisitions, 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),” 2013–2019, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

In 2018–19, 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: 2018–19



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 acquisitions, 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),” 2019, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Indicator 22: Instructional expenditures by purpose

The total amount spent on instructional salaries in Missouri increased each year between 2012–13 and 2017–18 and then declined in 2018–19.

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2018–19

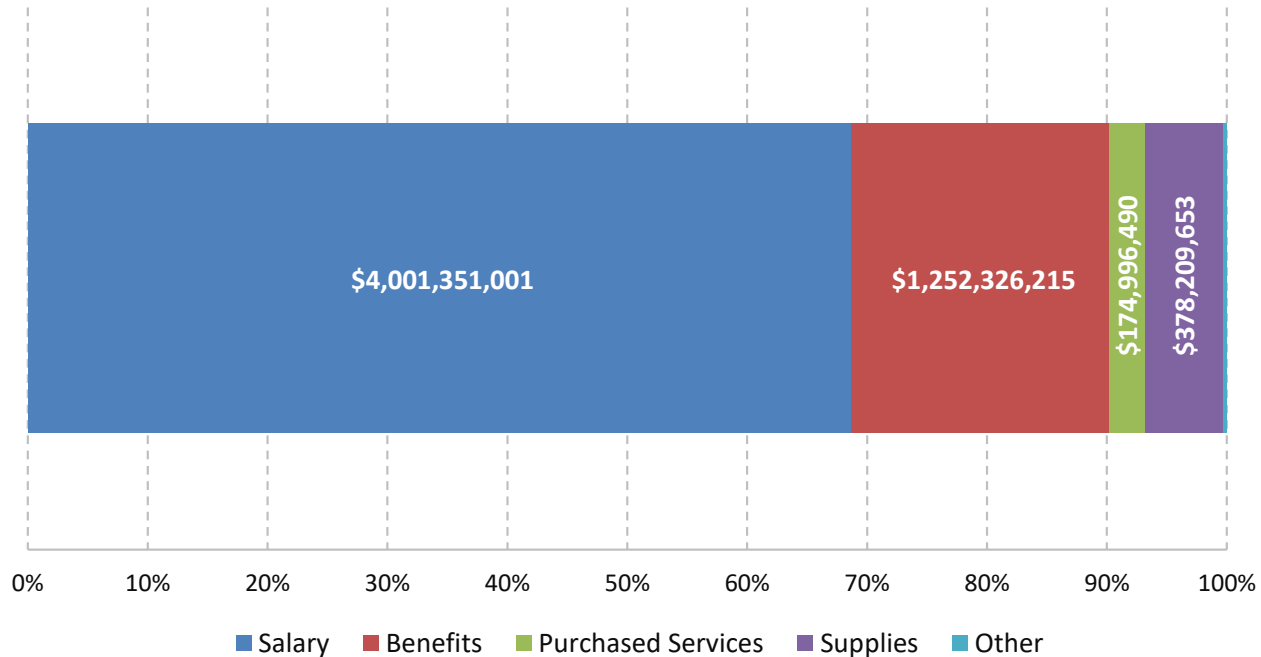
| Year | Total | Salary | Benefits | Purchased Services | Supplies | Other |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2012–13 | \$5,280,589,168 | \$3,679,534,375 | \$1,075,315,518 | \$154,578,102 | \$342,049,876 | \$29,111,297 |
| 2013–14 | \$5,390,507,971 | \$3,745,579,127 | \$1,108,451,197 | \$161,269,045 | \$344,921,683 | \$30,286,919 |
| 2014–15 | \$5,542,173,148 | \$3,826,041,872 | \$1,146,421,906 | \$172,822,099 | \$366,253,200 | \$30,634,071 |
| 2015–16 | \$5,651,864,324 | \$3,890,460,957 | \$1,178,623,833 | \$191,789,884 | \$358,768,452 | \$32,221,198 |
| 2016–17 | \$5,767,921,660 | \$3,973,410,517 | \$1,213,296,436 | \$185,356,585 | \$365,050,014 | \$30,808,108 |
| 2017–18 | \$5,986,821,907 | \$4,116,769,857 | \$1,275,526,068 | \$200,910,777 | \$373,135,375 | \$20,479,830 |
| 2018–19 | \$5,825,183,968 | \$4,001,351,001 | \$1,252,326,215 | \$174,996,490 | \$378,209,653 | \$18,300,609 |

Note: Purchased services include purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2013–2019, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Teacher salaries and benefits comprised around 90 percent of instructional expenditures in Missouri public education in 2018–19.

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2018–19



Note: Purchased services include purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2019, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Indicator 23: Per-pupil expenditures

Total expenditures per pupil in Missouri increased every year between 2012–13 and 2018–19.

Per-pupil expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2018–19

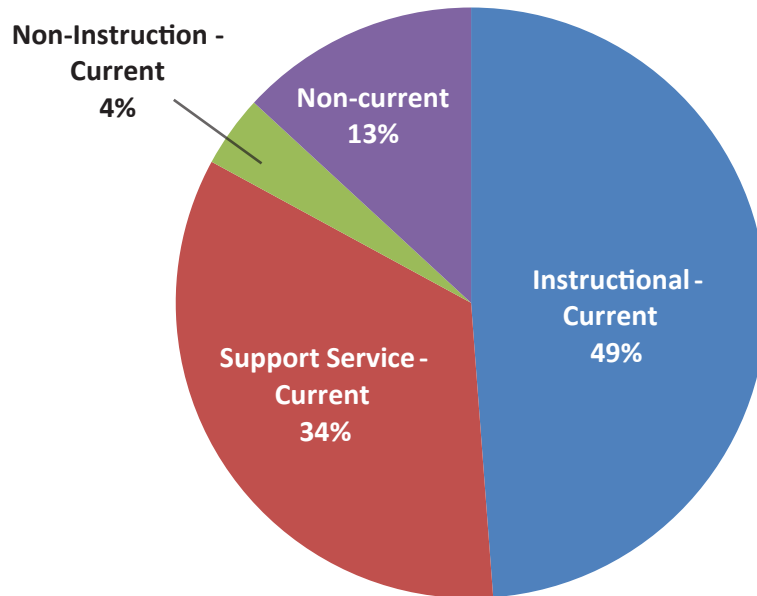
| School Year | Total Revenue per Pupil | Federal Revenue per Pupil | State Revenue per Pupil | Local Revenue per Pupil | Total Expenditures per Pupil | Current Expenditures per Pupil | Instruction Current Expenditures per Pupil | Support Services Current Expenditures per Pupil | Non-instruction Current Expenditures per Pupil | Non-current Expenditures per Pupil |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 2012–13 | \$11,234 | \$1,010 | \$3,685 | \$6,538 | \$11,208 | \$9,702 | \$5,753 | \$3,488 | \$462 | \$1,506 |
| 2013–14 | \$11,380 | \$1,006 | \$3,708 | \$6,666 | \$11,523 | \$9,938 | \$5,870 | \$3,603 | \$465 | \$1,585 |
| 2014–15 | \$11,906 | \$1,068 | \$3,874 | \$6,964 | \$11,799 | \$10,231 | \$6,039 | \$3,710 | \$483 | \$1,568 |
| 2015–16 | \$12,127 | \$1,046 | \$3,999 | \$7,082 | \$12,011 | \$10,385 | \$6,148 | \$3,747 | \$489 | \$1,626 |
| 2016–17 | \$12,552 | \$1,096 | \$4,097 | \$7,358 | \$12,228 | \$10,684 | \$6,303 | \$3,882 | \$499 | \$1,544 |
| 2017–18 | \$12,899 | \$1,028 | \$4,164 | \$7,706 | \$12,580 | \$11,034 | \$6,540 | \$3,990 | \$501 | \$1,546 |
| 2018–19 | \$13,297 | \$1,041 | \$4,303 | \$7,952 | \$13,066 | \$11,349 | \$6,377 | \$4,458 | \$514 | \$1,717 |

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. Current expenditures are what is spent in a given year, as opposed to non-current, which includes items such as capital outlay and interest. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2013–2019, nces.ed.gov/ccd.

Instructional and support expenditures made up 83 percent of Missouri per-pupil expenditures in 2018–19.

Per-pupil expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2018–19 school year



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. Current expenditures are what is spent in a given year, as opposed to non-current, which includes items such as capital outlay and interest. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey (State Fiscal),” 2019, [nces.ed.gov/ccd](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatatools/2019/ncses.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsdatatools/2019/ncses.ed.gov/ccd).

Section Four

Outcomes of Education



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Education extends beyond the K-12 years
and into postsecondary attainment.

After high school, a graduate
may go on to higher education to earn
an associate, bachelor's, graduate, or
professional degree.



Indicator 24: Pathways after high school

Approximately 60 percent 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: 2012–13 to 2020–21

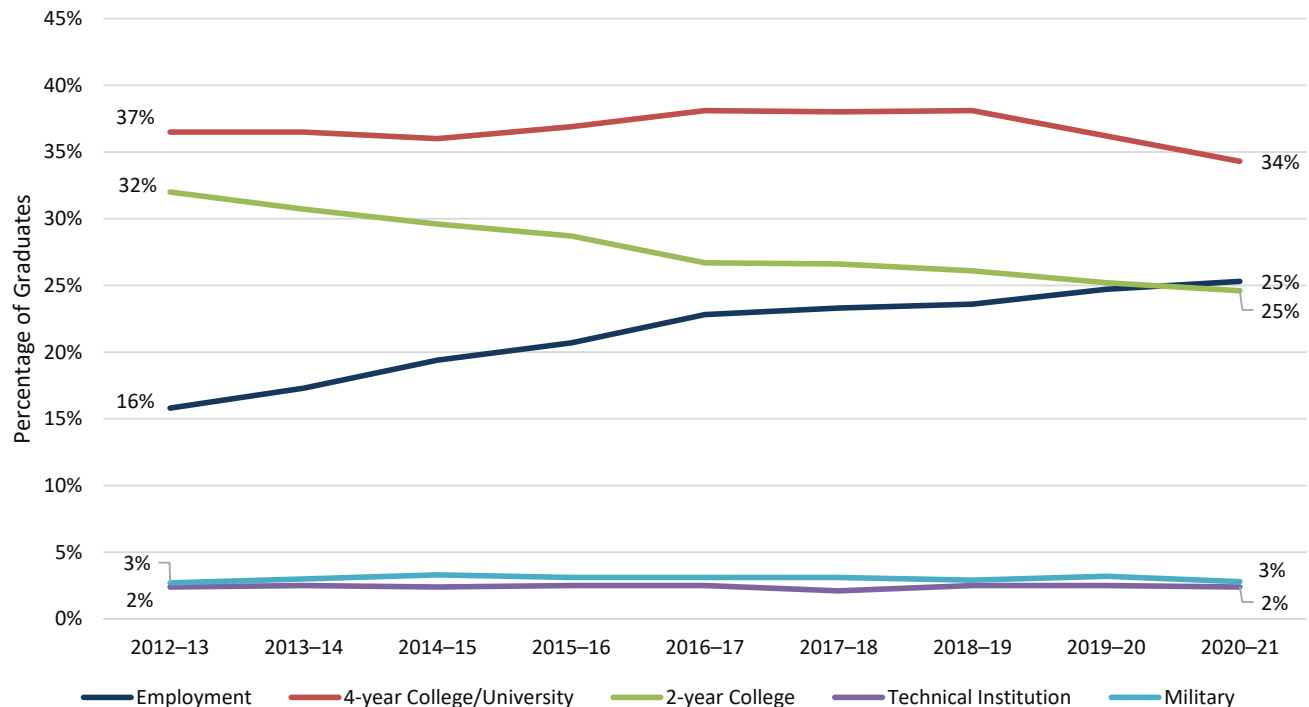
| Year | Employment | 4-year College/ University | 2-year College | Technical Institution | Military |
|---------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 2012–13 | 16% | 37% | 32% | 2% | 3% |
| 2013–14 | 17% | 37% | 31% | 3% | 3% |
| 2014–15 | 19% | 36% | 30% | 2% | 3% |
| 2015–16 | 21% | 37% | 29% | 3% | 3% |
| 2016–17 | 23% | 38% | 27% | 3% | 3% |
| 2017–18 | 23% | 38% | 27% | 2% | 3% |
| 2018–19 | 24% | 38% | 26% | 3% | 3% |
| 2019–20 | 25% | 36% | 25% | 3% | 3% |
| 2020–21 | 25% | 34% | 25% | 2% | 3% |

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: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card: *Where Our Graduates Go*.

Since 2013, the percentage of Missouri high school graduates choosing employment has increased while the percentage choosing to enroll in college has decreased.

Pathways after high school for Missouri high school graduates: 2012–13 to 2020–21



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: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri State Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card: Where Our Graduates Go.

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

Although the number of Missouri high school graduates who enroll in college after graduation has been declining, 6-year degree completion rates have improved over the past nine years.

Degree completion rates for Missouri high school graduates by degree type: 2013–2021

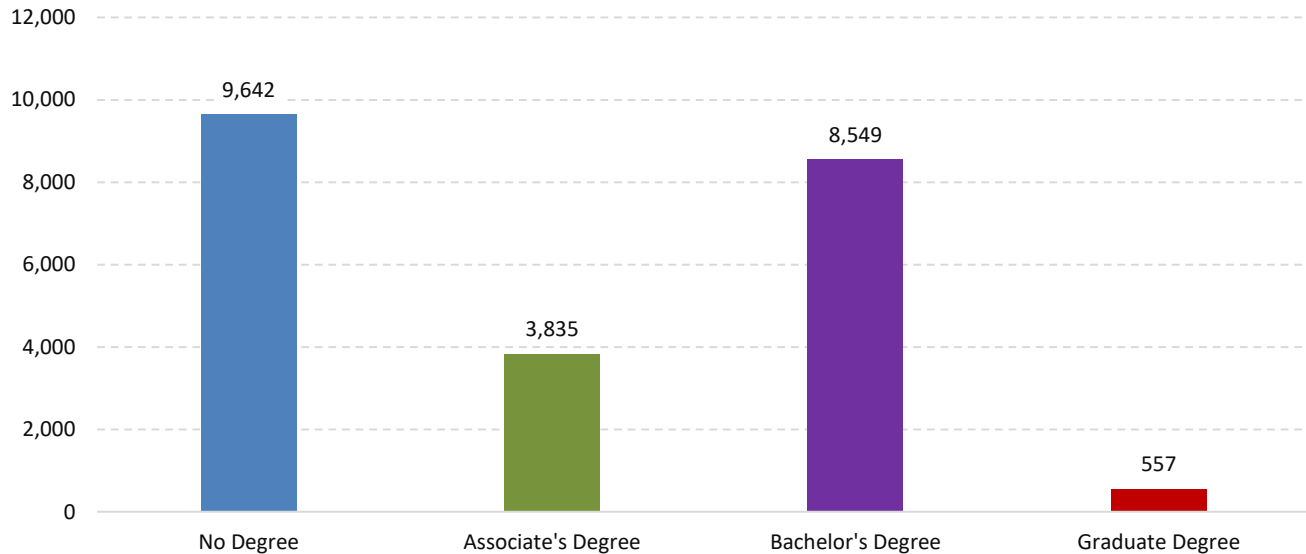
| Six-year Graduation Mark | Year Students Enrolled in College Fall Semester | Number of Students Enrolled | Number of Degree Completions at 6-Year Mark | Total Percentage of Degree Completions | Number of Completed Associates Degrees | Percent Completing an Associates Degree | Number of Completed Bachelor's Degrees | Percent Completing at Least a Bachelor's Degree | Number of Completed Grad./Professional Degrees | Percent Completing a Graduate/Professional Degree |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| 2013 | 2007 | 23,078 | 11,175 | 43% | 2,948 | 13% | 7,732 | 34% | 495 | 2% |
| 2014 | 2008 | 24,047 | 11,853 | 44% | 3,141 | 13% | 8,168 | 34% | 544 | 2% |
| 2015 | 2009 | 24,593 | 11,639 | 43% | 3,463 | 14% | 7,711 | 31% | 465 | 2% |
| 2016 | 2010 | 23,861 | 12,772 | 48% | 3,749 | 16% | 8,516 | 36% | 507 | 2% |
| 2017 | 2011 | 23,429 | 12,806 | 49% | 3,918 | 17% | 8,365 | 36% | 523 | 2% |
| 2018 | 2012 | 22,310 | 12,380 | 49% | 3,869 | 17% | 7,988 | 36% | 523 | 2% |
| 2019 | 2013 | 22,019 | 12,705 | 51% | 3,919 | 18% | 8,257 | 38% | 528 | 2% |
| 2020 | 2014 | 22,590 | 13,351 | 52% | 4,089 | 18% | 8,697 | 39% | 565 | 3% |
| 2021 | 2015 | 21,426 | 12,941 | 55% | 3,835 | 18% | 8,549 | 40% | 557 | 3% |

Note: Data for first-time, full-time students who enrolled in a Missouri public two-year 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”), 2013–2021. Updated March 10, 2022.

Of the approximately 21,400 Missouri high school students who graduated in 2015 and enrolled in a postsecondary institution that fall, just over 9,600 had not earned a degree by 2021.

Number of degrees earned by 2021 by 2015 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”), 2021. Updated March 10, 2022.

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 a Bachelor's degree increased by 4 percentage points between 2013 and 2019.

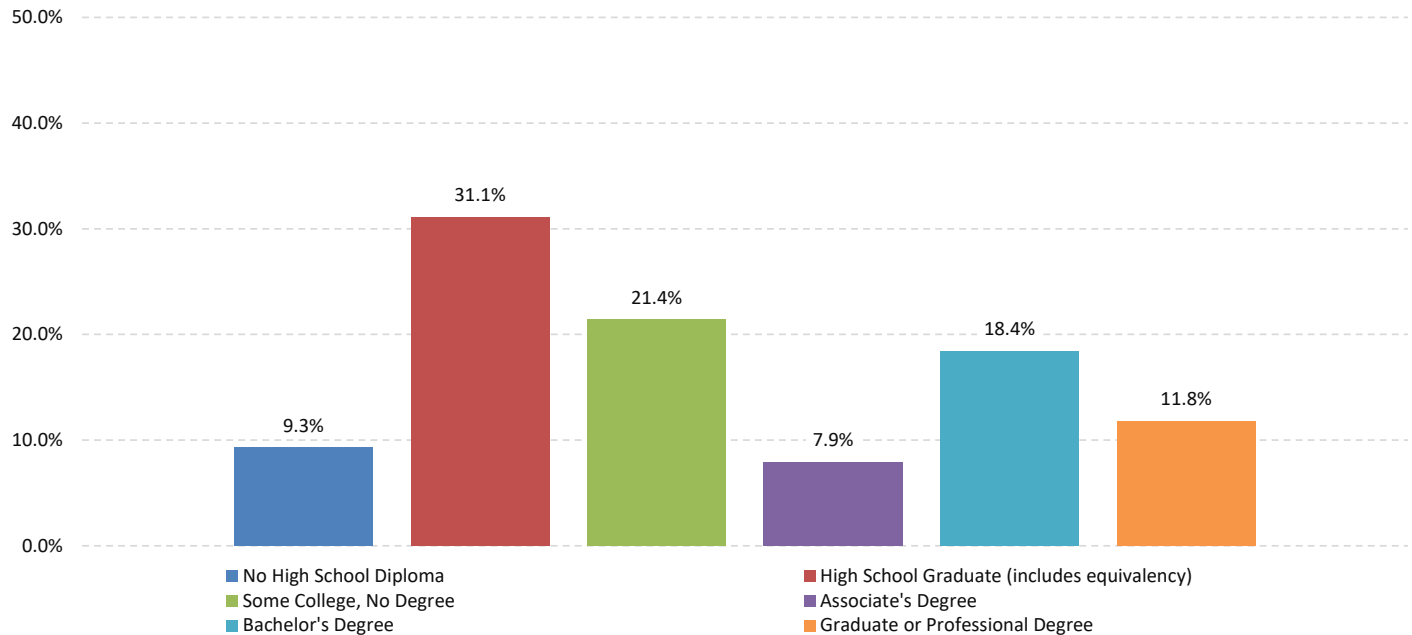
The percentage of Missourians at different levels of educational attainment: 2013–2019

| Year | No High School Diploma | High school Graduate (includes equivalency) | Some College, No Degree | Associate's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Graduate or Professional Degree |
|------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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% |
| 2018 | 9.6% | 30.4% | 22.4% | 8.2% | 18.0% | 11.5% |
| 2019 | 9.3% | 31.1% | 21.4% | 7.9% | 18.4% | 11.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data, Educational Attainment, 2013–2019.

In 2019, just over 30 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: 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data, Educational Attainment, 2019.

Indicator 27: Labor force participation by educational attainment

Since 2013, just over half of Missourians between the ages of 25 and 64 were in the labor force.

The percentage of Missourians participating in the labor force by educational attainment: 2013–2020

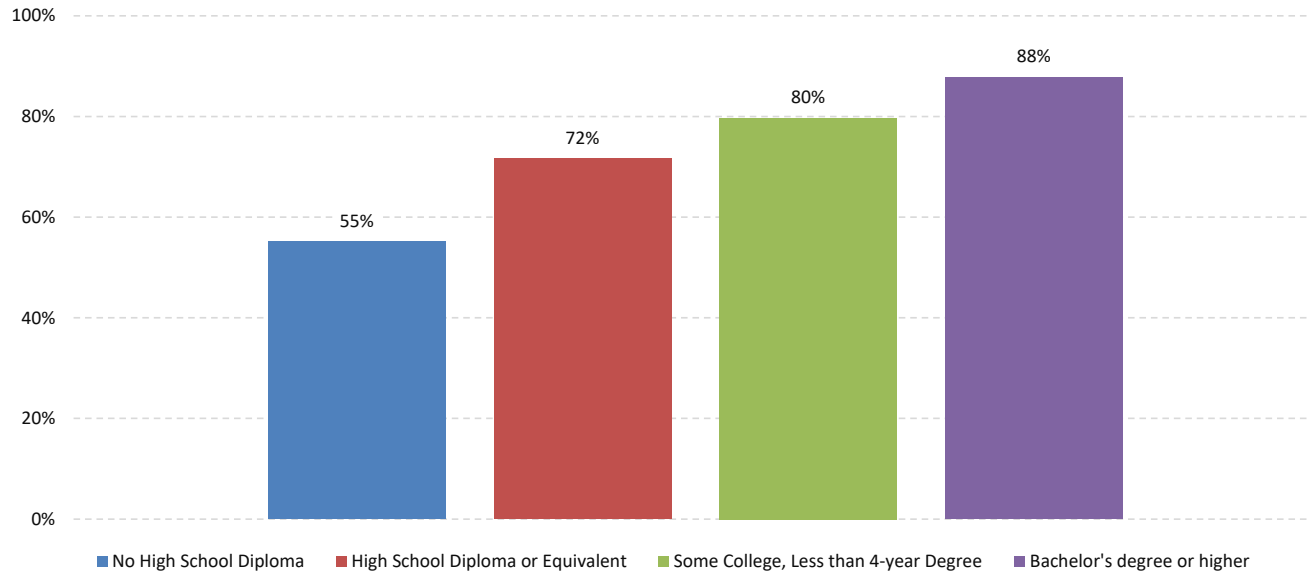
| Year | No High School Diploma | High School Diploma or Equivalent | Some College, Less Than 4-Year Degree | Bachelor's Degree or Higher |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2013 | 54% | 73% | 79% | 87% |
| 2014 | 53% | 72% | 78% | 87% |
| 2015 | 55% | 72% | 79% | 87% |
| 2016 | 55% | 72% | 79% | 87% |
| 2017 | 55% | 72% | 79% | 88% |
| 2018 | 55% | 71% | 80% | 87% |
| 2019 | 53% | 71% | 80% | 88% |
| 2020 | 55% | 72% | 80% | 88% |

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 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, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data, Employment Status, 2013–2020.

In 2020, fewer than three-fourths of Missourians with only a high school diploma considered themselves to be in the labor force.

Missouri labor force participation rate by educational attainment: 2020



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 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, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data, Employment Status, 2020.

Indicator 28: Median earnings by educational attainment

After adjusting for inflation to 2019 dollars, the median earnings of Missourians with college degrees have stagnated since 2011.

Median earnings by educational attainment for Missourians age 25 years and older: 2011–2019

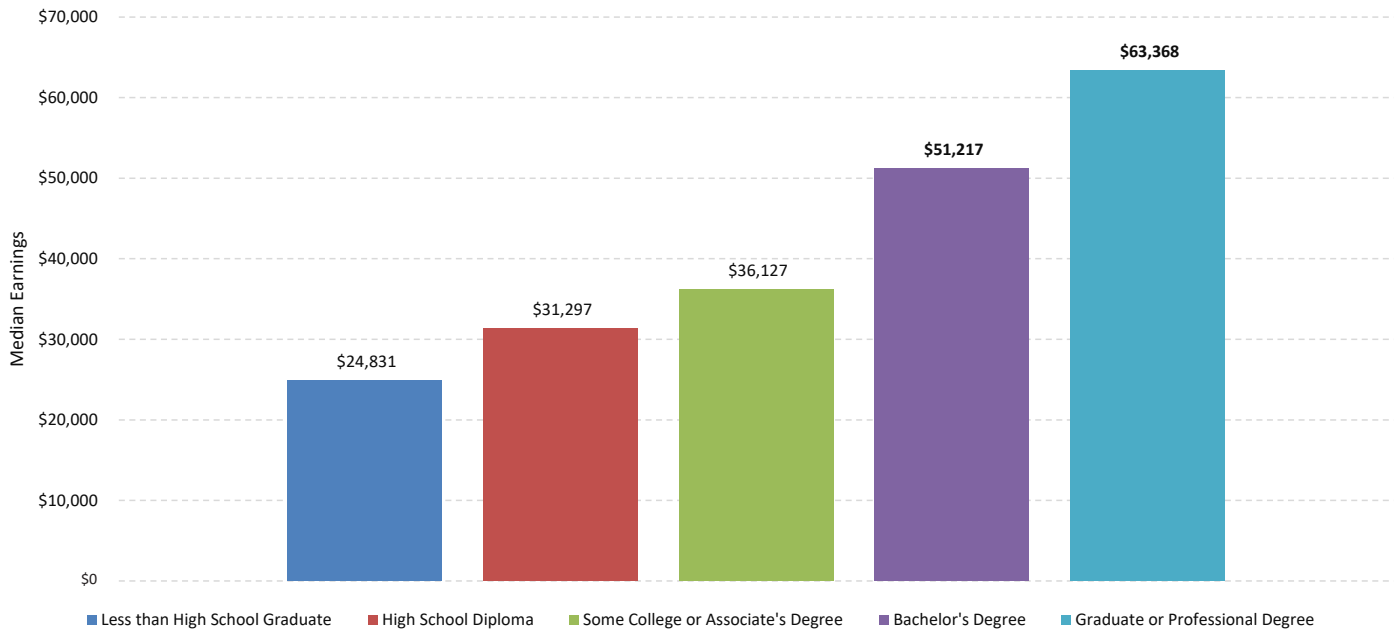
| Year | Less than High School Graduate | Less than High School Graduate Inflation Adj. | High School Diploma | High School Degree Inflation Adj. | Some College or Associate's Degree | Some College or Associate's Degrees Inflation Adj. | Bachelor's Degree | Bachelor's Degree Inflation Adj. | Graduate or Professional Degree | Graduate or Professional Degree Inflation Adj. |
|------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 2011 | \$18,870 | \$21,239 | \$26,545 | \$29,877 | \$31,660 | \$35,634 | \$43,487 | \$48,946 | \$54,914 | \$61,807 |
| 2012 | \$18,853 | \$20,616 | \$26,644 | \$29,136 | \$31,504 | \$34,451 | \$43,859 | \$47,962 | \$55,434 | \$60,619 |
| 2013 | \$18,767 | \$20,200 | \$26,721 | \$28,762 | \$31,437 | \$33,838 | \$44,126 | \$47,496 | \$55,999 | \$60,276 |
| 2014 | \$19,235 | \$20,382 | \$26,957 | \$28,565 | \$31,670 | \$33,559 | \$44,388 | \$47,035 | \$56,837 | \$60,227 |
| 2015 | \$19,585 | \$20,712 | \$27,162 | \$28,808 | \$31,556 | \$33,468 | \$44,482 | \$47,828 | \$56,444 | \$69,409 |
| 2016 | \$20,285 | \$21,223 | \$27,747 | \$29,030 | \$31,870 | \$33,343 | \$45,096 | \$47,180 | \$56,958 | \$59,591 |
| 2017 | \$21,136 | \$21,574 | \$28,926 | \$29,525 | \$32,727 | \$33,405 | \$46,434 | \$47,395 | \$58,765 | \$59,982 |
| 2018 | \$24,461 | \$24,840 | \$30,417 | \$30,889 | \$34,718 | \$35,256 | \$50,659 | \$51,444 | \$61,244 | \$62,194 |
| 2019 | \$24,831 | \$24,831 | \$31,297 | \$31,297 | \$36,127 | \$36,127 | \$51,217 | \$51,217 | \$63,368 | \$63,368 |

Note: Inflation adjusted amounts are in 2019 dollars.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data. Median Earnings, 2013–2019.

In 2019, 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: 2019



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Missouri Geographical Data. Median Earnings, 2019.

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