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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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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

![Pie chart showing enrollment by sector]

- Public school (non-charter and non-magnet) enrollment 883,167
- Private School Enrollment 110,040
- Charter School Enrollment 21,619
- Magnet School Enrollment 13,468

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

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

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

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.

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

![Percentage of Student Population](chart)

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.

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

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

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

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.

## 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

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

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

Select Missouri public education staff: 2016–17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Role</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District administrators</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative support staff</td>
<td>8,440</td>
<td>6,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School administrators</td>
<td>3,087</td>
<td>3,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>67,796</td>
<td>67,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional coordinators</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional aides</td>
<td>13,168</td>
<td>13,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance counselors</td>
<td>2,589</td>
<td>2,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarians</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student support services</td>
<td>4,987</td>
<td>5,412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of staff

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

According to the MSIP system, districts must earn at least 60 percent of their possible Annual Performance Report (APR) points to be fully accredited. Nearly every district, other than several around Kansas City, St. Louis and the Missouri bootheel, exceeded this threshold.

Note: The blue districts are fully accredited, and the orange districts are provisionally accredited. No districts were unaccredited in 2018.
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

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

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Missouri 4th-grade Math</th>
<th>National 4th-grade Math</th>
<th>Missouri 4th-grade Reading</th>
<th>National 4th-grade Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Missouri 8th-grade Math</th>
<th>National 8th-grade Math</th>
<th>Missouri 8th-grade Reading</th>
<th>National 8th-grade Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White Students</th>
<th>Black Students</th>
<th>Hispanic Students</th>
<th>Low-income Students</th>
<th>Non–low-income Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White Students</th>
<th>Black Students</th>
<th>Hispanic Students</th>
<th>Low-income Students</th>
<th>Non–low-income Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

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

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

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.”

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Student Support Services</th>
<th>Capital Outlays</th>
<th>Interest Payments</th>
<th>Non Instruction</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009–10</td>
<td>$12,352,116,513</td>
<td>$6,152,537,850</td>
<td>$3,602,617,535</td>
<td>$1,078,900,980</td>
<td>$371,220,660</td>
<td>$452,321,843</td>
<td>$694,517,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>$11,579,821,246</td>
<td>$5,683,493,600</td>
<td>$3,397,338,380</td>
<td>$978,125,730</td>
<td>$387,717,342</td>
<td>$454,748,544</td>
<td>$678,397,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013–14</td>
<td>$11,665,484,419</td>
<td>$5,712,005,750</td>
<td>$3,505,474,380</td>
<td>$985,616,660</td>
<td>$332,441,934</td>
<td>$452,752,415</td>
<td>$677,193,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014–15</td>
<td>$11,955,339,014</td>
<td>$5,877,968,100</td>
<td>$3,611,137,965</td>
<td>$941,801,690</td>
<td>$335,656,168</td>
<td>$469,887,931</td>
<td>$718,887,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015–16</td>
<td>$12,020,999,546</td>
<td>$5,913,111,900</td>
<td>$3,603,814,455</td>
<td>$948,094,730</td>
<td>$355,380,290</td>
<td>$470,128,317</td>
<td>$730,469,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016–17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

Legend:
- **Salary**: $4,070,290,255
- **Benefits**: $1,233,103,520
- **Purchased services**: $200,655,014
- **Supplies**: $237,535,054
- **Other**: $201,546,563

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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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