



2024
MISSOURI
CONDITION OF EDUCATION

MISSOURI CONDITION OF EDUCATION

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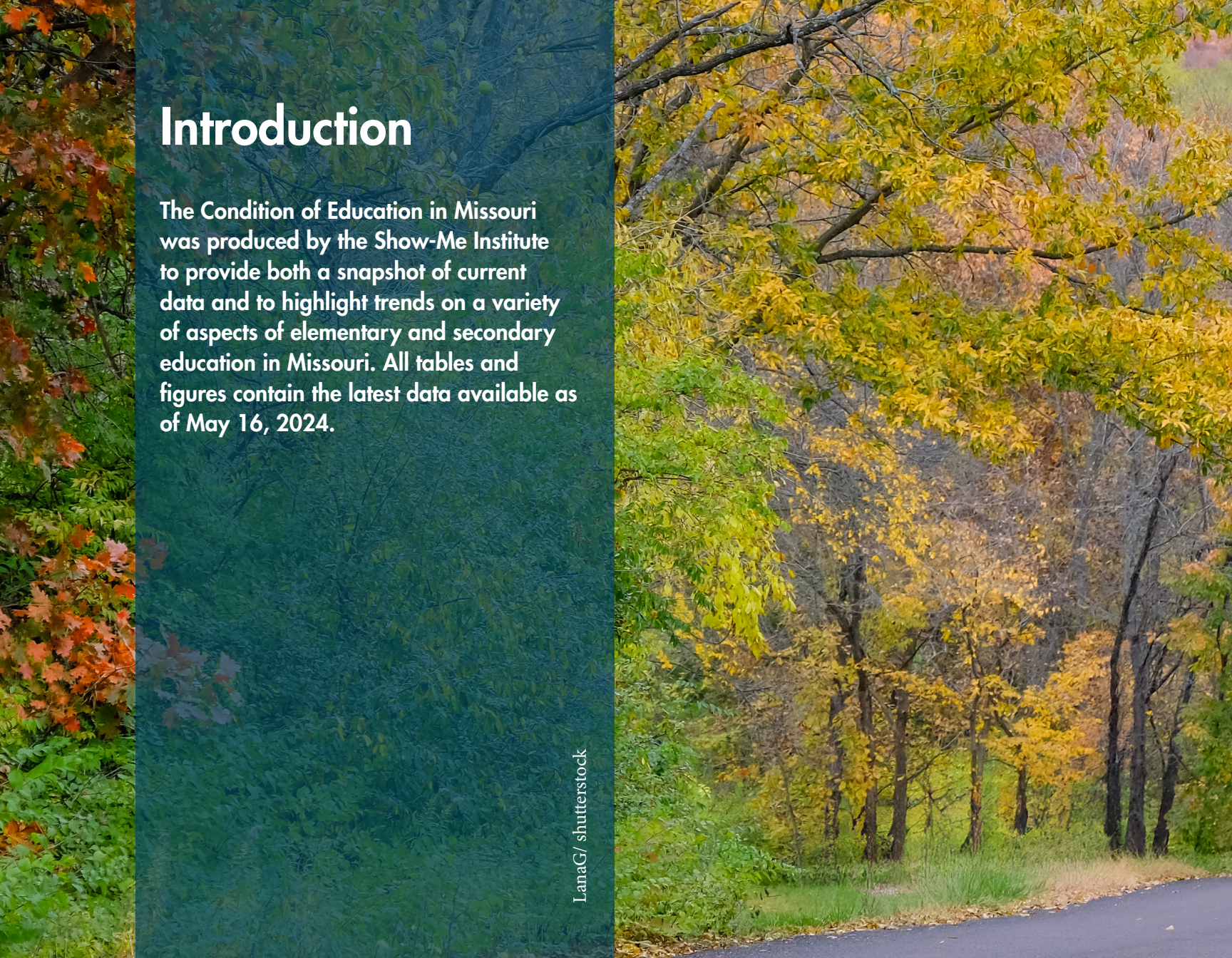
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Introduction

The Condition of Education in Missouri was produced by the Show-Me Institute to provide both a snapshot of current data and to highlight trends on a variety of aspects of elementary and secondary education in Missouri. All tables and figures contain the latest data available as of May 16, 2024.

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SCHOOL BUS

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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 37 charter local education agencies (LEAs) oversee each of the charter schools within their own agency. Forty percent (981) of the public schools in Missouri are in rural areas. Of the over 600 private schools in Missouri, approximately 80 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 has remained relatively stable over the past decade.

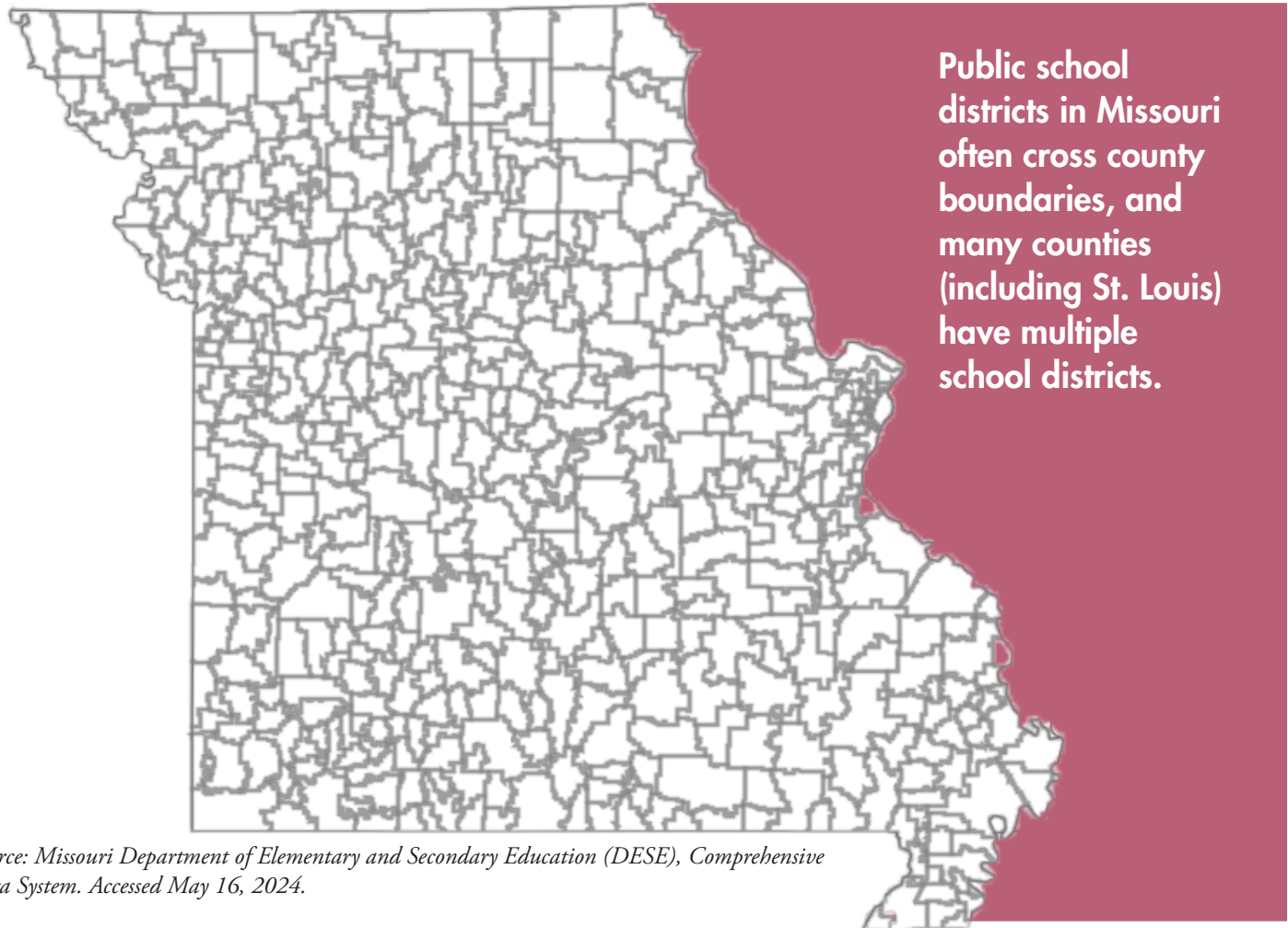
Number of Missouri elementary and secondary districts by type: 2012–13 to 2022–23

Year	Number of School Districts	Number of Charter School LEAs
2012–13	520	38
2013–14	520	38
2014–15	520	37
2015–16	518	39
2016–17	518	38
2017–18	518	39
2018–19	518	36
2019–20	518	37
2020–21	518	37
2021–22	518	37
2022–23	518	37

Notes: 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. The Missouri School for the Deaf, the Missouri School for the Blind, and the Missouri School for the Severely Disabled are not included in these counts.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Map of Missouri public school district boundaries: 2024



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 2: Elementary and secondary schools by type of school

In the past decade, the number of traditional public and charter schools has increased while the number of private schools has decreased.

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by type: 2012–13 to 2022–23

Year	Traditional Public Schools	Charter Schools	Magnet Schools	Private Schools
2012–13	2,406	67	29	
2013–14	2,410	63	29	*
2014–15	2,414	64	29	
2015–16	2,424	74	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	
2021–22	2,453	81	29	629
2022–23	2,473	82	29	

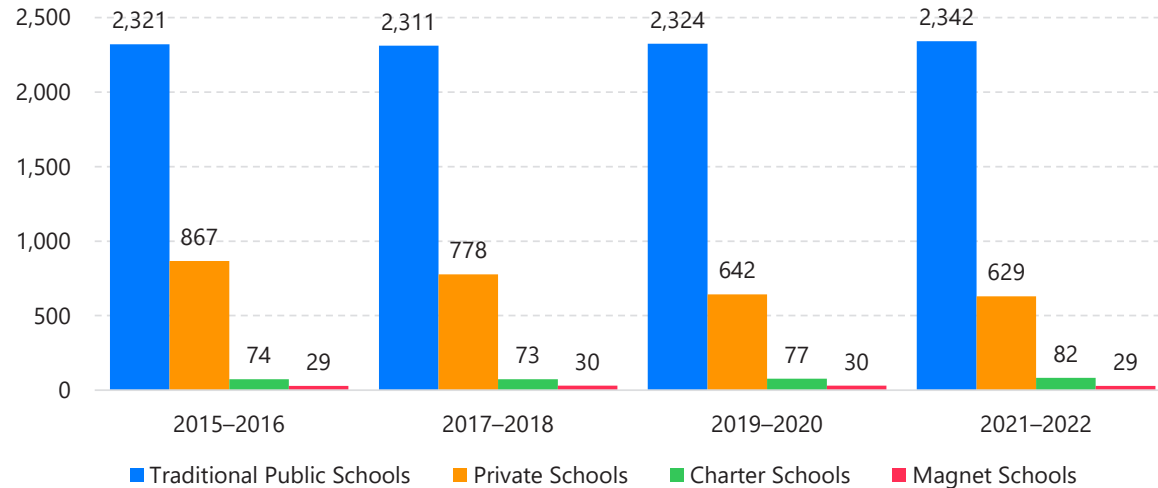
* Representative data for Missouri not available

Notes: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. They are included in the counts as operational public schools. The latest data available for private schools are for 2021–22, and the Private School Universe Survey does not report Missouri numbers for 2013–2014. Nationally, approximately six percent of elementary and secondary students are homeschooled. While there are no data for Missouri, an equivalent percentage would be approximately 50,000 to 60,000 students.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary Universe Survey”; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey (PSS). Accessed May 16, 2024.

While the number of private schools has been falling, the number of traditional public schools and charter schools has risen slightly.

Number of Missouri elementary and secondary schools by type: 2021–22



Note: Magnet schools and charter schools are both public schools. In this figure, traditional public schools are displayed separately. To find the total number of operational public schools, simply add all three together or refer to the table on the facing page.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary Universe Survey”; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey (PSS). Accessed May 16, 2024

Indicator 3: Elementary and secondary schools by locale

Between 2012–13 and 2022–23, the number of rural, suburban, and urban 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 2022–23

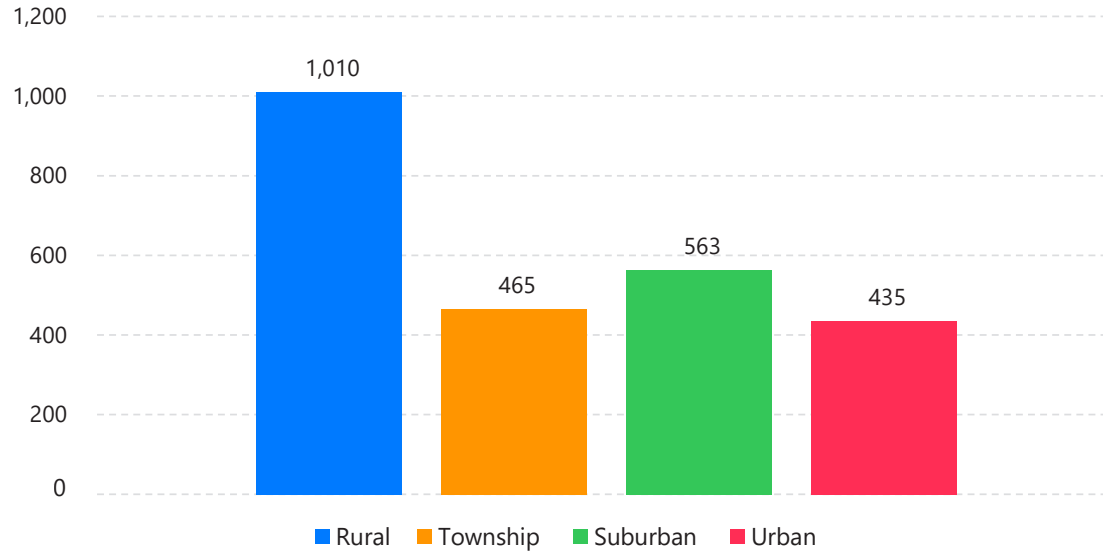
Year	Rural Public Schools	% Rural Public Schools	Township Public Schools	% Township Public Schools	Suburban Public Schools	% Suburban Public Schools	Urban Public Schools	% Urban Public Schools
2012–13	974	40%	475	20%	552	23%	429	18%
2013–14	963	40%	478	20%	559	23%	424	17%
2014–15	964	40%	477	20%	555	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	1001	41%	465	19%	558	23%	432	18%
2020–21	1008	41%	459	19%	560	23%	433	18%
2021–22	1011	41%	461	19%	559	23%	430	17%
2022–23	1010	41%	465	19%	563	23%	435	18%

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, which differentiated towns on the basis of population size, the urban-centric system differentiates towns and rural areas on the basis of their proximity to larger urban centers.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey.” Accessed May 16, 2024.

In 2022–23, 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: 2022–23



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey.” Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 4: Private schools by affiliation and community type

Of the 78 percent of Missouri private schools that responded to the Private School Survey in 2021–22, over 80 percent were religious.

Number of Missouri private schools by affiliation and community type: 2011–12 to 2021–22.

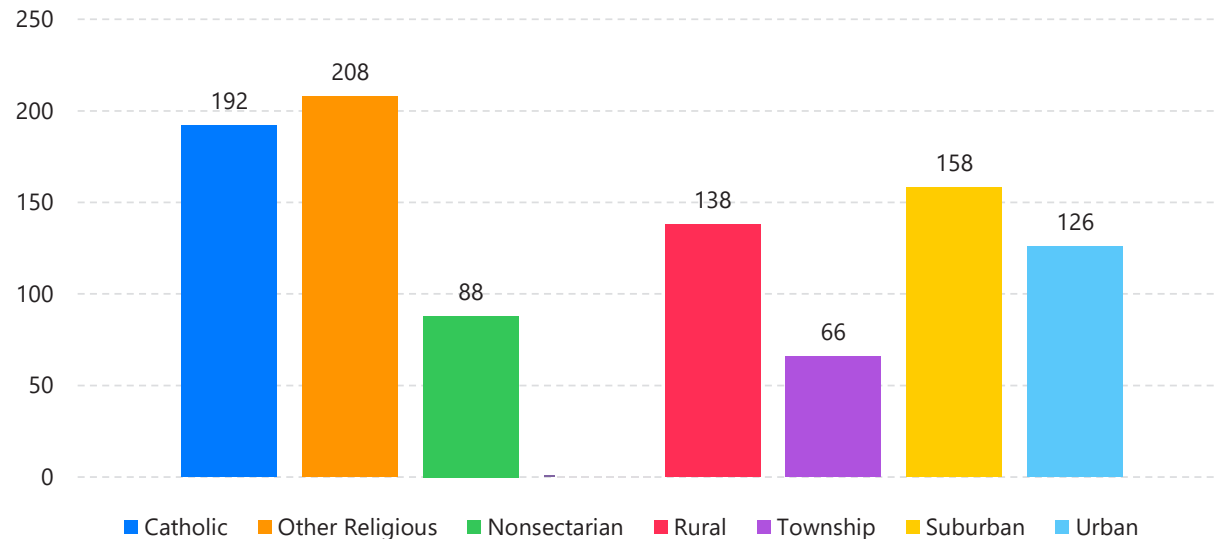
Year	Catholic	Other Religious	Nonsectarian	Rural	Township	Suburb	Urban
2011–12	41%	44%	16%	27%	15%	36%	22%
2012–13							
2013–14	40%	42%	17%	26%	14%	35%	24%
2014–15							
2015–16	39%	43%	18%	26%	15%	33%	26%
2016–17							
2017–18	38%	45%	17%	29%	13%	32%	25%
2018–19							
2019–20	39%	44%	17%	30%	13%	33%	24%
2020–21							
2021–22	39%	43%	18%	28%	14%	32%	26%
2022–23							

Notes: 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 78 percent (2021–22).

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), “Private School Universe Survey (PSS).” Accessed May 16, 2024.

In the 2021–22 school year, private schools in Missouri were almost evenly distributed across community types.

Number of Missouri private schools by religious affiliation and community type: 2021–22



Notes: 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 78 percent (2021–22).

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), “Private School Universe Survey (PSS).” Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 5: Student enrollment by sector

Between 2012–13 and 2022–23, enrollment in Missouri's traditional public schools declined by four percent while enrollment in charter schools has increased by 36 percent.

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2012–13 to 2022–23

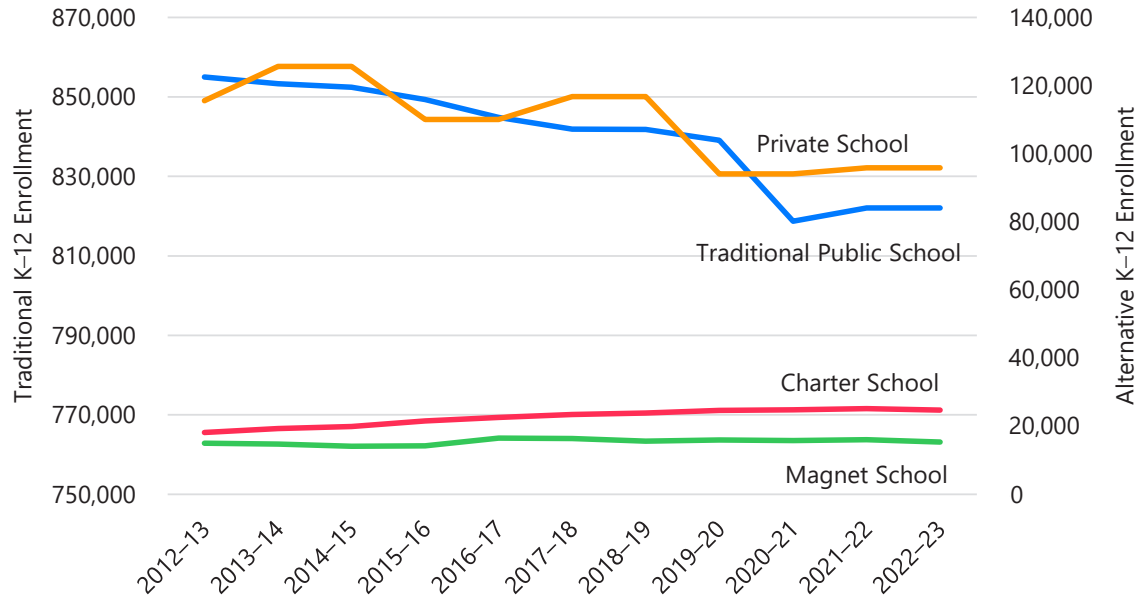
Year	Total K-12 enrollment, excluding homeschool	Private School Enrollment	Charter school enrollment	Magnet school enrollment	Traditional Public School Enrollment
2012–13	1,003,721	115,553	18,157	15,002	855,009
2013–14	1,012,966	125,618	19,318	14,714	853,316
2014–15	1,012,083	125,618	19,927	14,116	852,422
2015–16	995,171	110,040	21,542	14,268	849,321
2016–17	993,932	110,040	22,544	16,502	844,846
2017–18	998,521	116,760	23,477	16,369	841,915
2018–19	998,010	116,760	23,825	15,614	841,811
2019–20	973,741	94,062	24,636	15,961	839,082
2020–21	953,392	94,062	24,833	15,772	818,725
2021–22	959,092	95,828	25,158	16,012	822,094
2022–23	957,943	95,828	24,692	15,383	822,040

Note: Traditional public school enrollment does not include charter public school or magnet school enrollment. Private school enrollment includes pre-K. Nationally, approximately six percent of elementary and secondary students are homeschooled. While there are no data for Missouri, an equivalent percentage would be approximately 50,000–60,000 students.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), “Private School University Survey (PSS)”; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System, Accessed May 16, 2024.

Ninety percent of Missouri's approximately 960,000 K–12 students attended public schools.

Enrollment of Missouri public school students by sector: 2022–23



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

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), “Private School Universe Survey (PSS)”; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System, Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 6: Student demographics

Historically, Missouri has had a much larger White student population and a significantly smaller Hispanic student population than the national average.

Missouri and national student demographics by race or ethnicity: 2012–13 to 2022–23

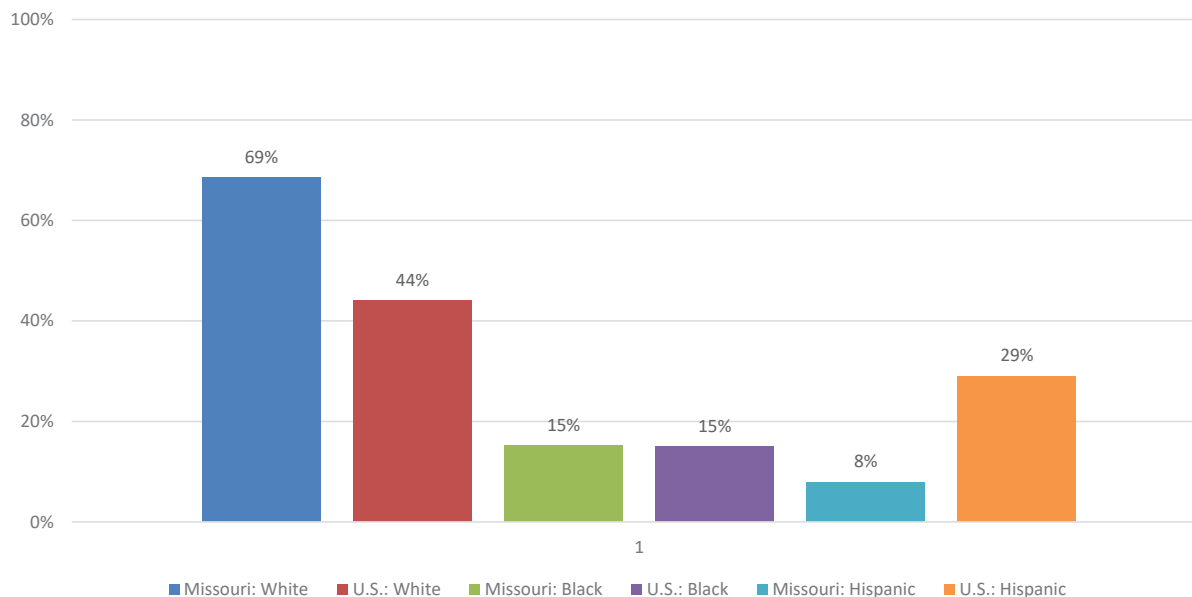
School Year	Missouri White Students	U.S. White Students	Missouri Black Students	U.S. Black Students	Missouri Hispanic Students	U.S. Hispanic Students	Missouri Students of Other Races	U.S. Students of Other Races
2012–13	74%	50%	17%	16%	5%	25%	5%	9%
2013–14	73%	50%	16%	16%	5%	25%	5%	10%
2014–15	73%	49%	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%
2021–22	69%	45%	15%	15%	8%	29%	8%	11%
2022–23	69%	44%	15%	15%	8%	29%	8%	12%

Note: California’s demographic data for the 2022–23 school year were not available, therefore California’s 2021–22 data were substituted for 2022–23 U.S. student calculations.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education;” Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card. Accessed May 16, 2024.

In the last decade, the percentage of Missouri public school students who are White has declined by five percentage points.

Missouri vs. U.S. student demographics by race or ethnicity: 2022–23



Note: California’s demographic data for the 2022–23 school year were not available, therefore California’s 2021–22 data were substituted for 2022–23 U.S. student calculations.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education;” Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 7: Students in special programs

Historically, Missouri has had fewer English language learners than the national average and in 2022–23 had fewer special-needs students.

Missouri vs. U.S. public education student enrollment in special programs: 2012–13 to 2022–23

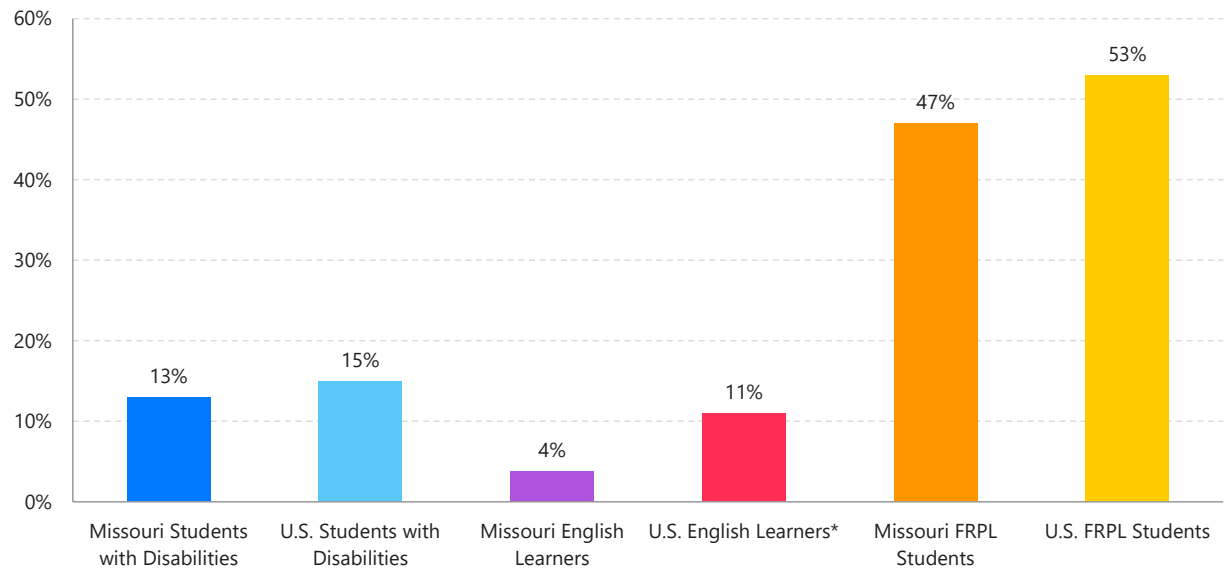
Year	Missouri Special Needs Students	National Special Needs Students	Missouri Limited English Proficiency Students	U.S. Limited English Proficiency Students	Missouri Free or Reduced-price Lunch Students	National Free or Reduced-price Lunch Students
2012–13	13%	13%	3%	10%	50%	42%
2013–14	13%	13%	3%	10%	50%	51%
2014–15	13%	13%	3%	10%	52%	51%
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%	10%	49%	52%
2020–21	14%	15%	4%	10%	46%	52%
2021–22	13%	15%	4%	11%	42%	49%
2022–23	13%	15%	4%	*	47%	53%

Note: Participation in the federal free and reduced-price lunch (FRPL) program is used as a proxy for low family income. National FRPL totals for 2022–23 do not include Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, Tennessee, or West Virginia.

Sources: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: K-12 Enrollment; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey.” “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education.” Accessed May 16, 2024.

In 2022–2023, the percentages of Missouri public school students who have disabilities, are learning English as a second language, or are low-income were all below U.S. averages.

Missouri vs. U.S. public education student enrollment in special programs: 2012–13 to 2022–23



Note: Participation in the federal free and reduced-price lunch (FRPL) program is used as a proxy for low family income. National FRPL totals for 2022–23 do not include Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, Tennessee, or West Virginia.

* U.S. English language learners use the 2021–2022 percentage, the most recent school year for which data are available.

Sources: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Comprehensive Data System. State Report Card: K-12 Enrollment*; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey.” “State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education.”* Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 8: Elementary and secondary education staff

Total staff has remained relatively stable, administrative staff has decreased, and student support services have greatly increased.

Number of public education staff by role: 2012–13 to 2022–23

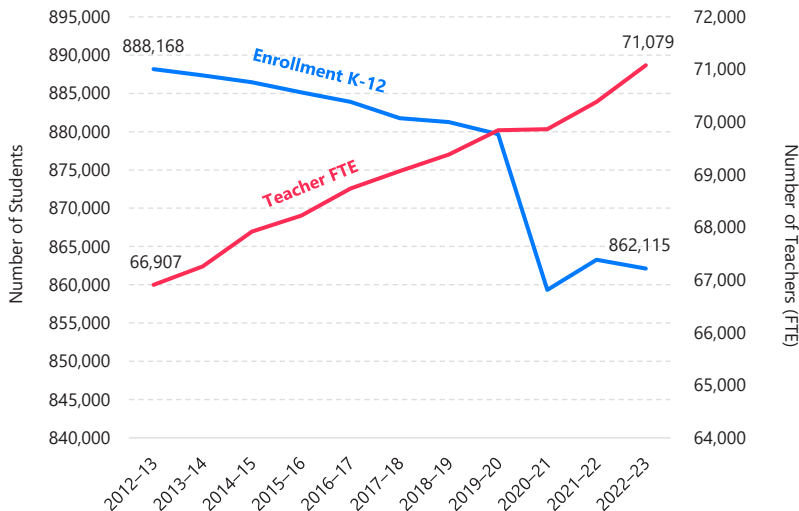
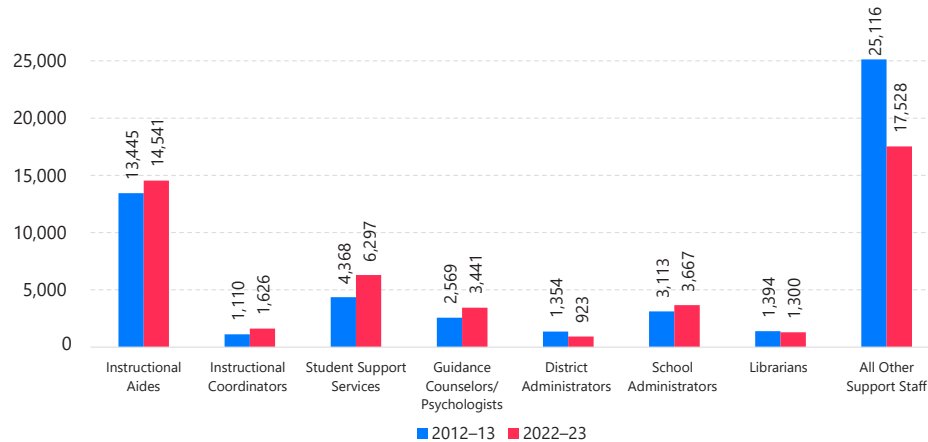
Year	Total Staff	District Administrators	District Administrative Support Staff	School Administrators	School Administrative Support Staff	Teacher FTE (DESE)	Instructional Coordinators	Instructional Aides	Guidance Counselors/ Psychologists	Librarians	Library Support Staff	Student Support Services	All Other Support Staff
2012–13	127,596	1,354	7,847	3,113	276	66,907	1,110	13,445	2,569	1,394	96	4,368	25,116
2013–14	124,113	1,362	6,756	3,154	249	67,259	1,055	13,631	2,607	1,401	93	4,470	22,076
2014–15	127,626	868	6,737	3,229	241	67,919	1,437	13,401	2,641	1,390	95	5,043	24,624
2015–16	129,526	872	7,013	3,288	248	68,223	1,453	13,802	2,637	1,391	88	5,314	25,196
2016–17	125,477	888	6,162	3,293	252	68,737	1,423	13,572	2,645	1,386	85	5,412	21,623
2017–18	126,352	898	6,200	3,379	250	69,069	1,449	14,305	2,706	1,383	79	5,725	20,909
2018–19	126,218	893	5,970	3,430	289	69,384	1,448	14,222	2,691	1,360	72	5,804	20,654
2019–20	125,585	904	5,491	3,526	268	69,844	1,525	14,888	2,706	1,334	65	5,457	19,577
2020–21	128,208	916	5,691	3,537	240	69,865	1,549	14,204	3,170	1,303	60	5,737	21,936
2021–22	126,836	909	6,051	3,497	284	70,385	1,567	14,590	3,250	1,279	66	5,751	19,207
2022–23	127,081	923	6,368	3,668	249	71,079	1,626	14,541	3,441	1,300	61	6,297	17,528

Note: Teacher FTE = Teacher full-time equivalent

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey”; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Even though public school enrollment has declined by 30,000 students since 2012–13, the number of full-time equivalent teachers has steadily risen along with the number of instructional coordinators, instructional aides, guidance counselors, and student support services.

Missouri Educational Staff Statistics: 2012–13 to 2022–23



Sources: Top Figure: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey”; Bottom Figure: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

During the 2022–2023 school year, there were 12 students per full-time-equivalent teacher, around 15 students per non-teaching staff member, and 14 district administrative staff per school district.

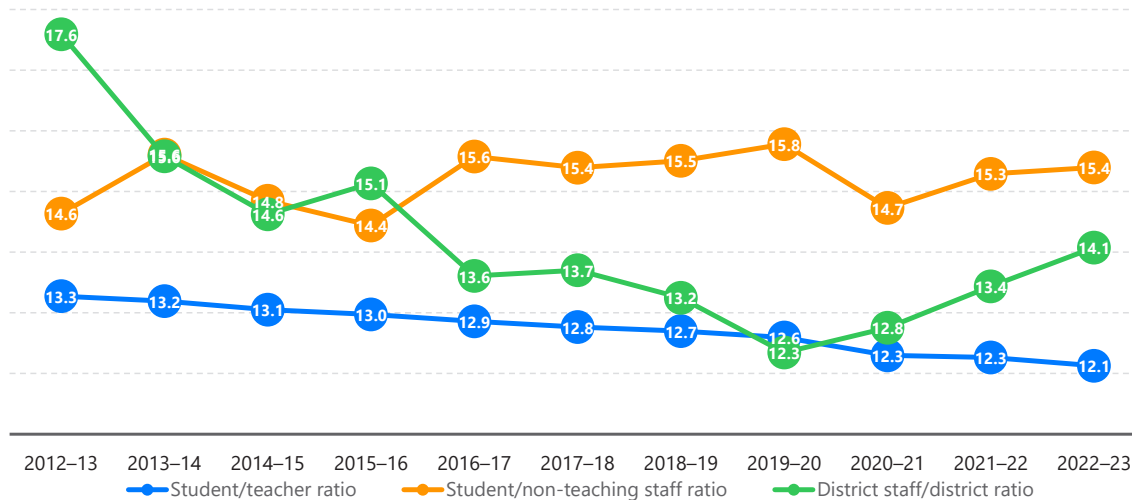
Education staff ratios: 2012–13 to 2022–23

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	888,168	66,907	13.3	60,689	14.6	9,201	523	17.6
2013–14	887,348	67,259	13.2	56,854	15.6	8,118	521	15.6
2014–15	886,465	67,919	13.1	59,707	14.8	7,605	520	14.6
2015–16	885,131	68,223	13.0	61,303	14.4	7,885	521	15.1
2016–17	883,892	68,737	12.9	56,740	15.6	7,050	518	13.6
2017–18	881,761	69,069	12.8	57,283	15.4	7,098	518	13.7
2018–19	881,250	69,384	12.7	56,833	15.5	6,863	518	13.2
2019–20	879,679	69,844	12.6	55,741	15.8	6,395	518	12.3
2020–21	859,330	69,865	12.3	58,343	14.7	6,607	518	12.8
2021–22	863,264	70,385	12.3	56,451	15.3	6,960	518	13.4
2022–23	862,115	71,079	12.1	56,001	15.4	7,291	518	14.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey”; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

The student/teacher ratio 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 to 2022–23



Note: The national student/teacher ratio has hovered around 15, putting Missouri far below than the U.S. average.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), “Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey”; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

In the 2022–23 school year, 58 percent of Missouri public school teachers had a master's degree and the average teacher had 13 years of teaching experience.

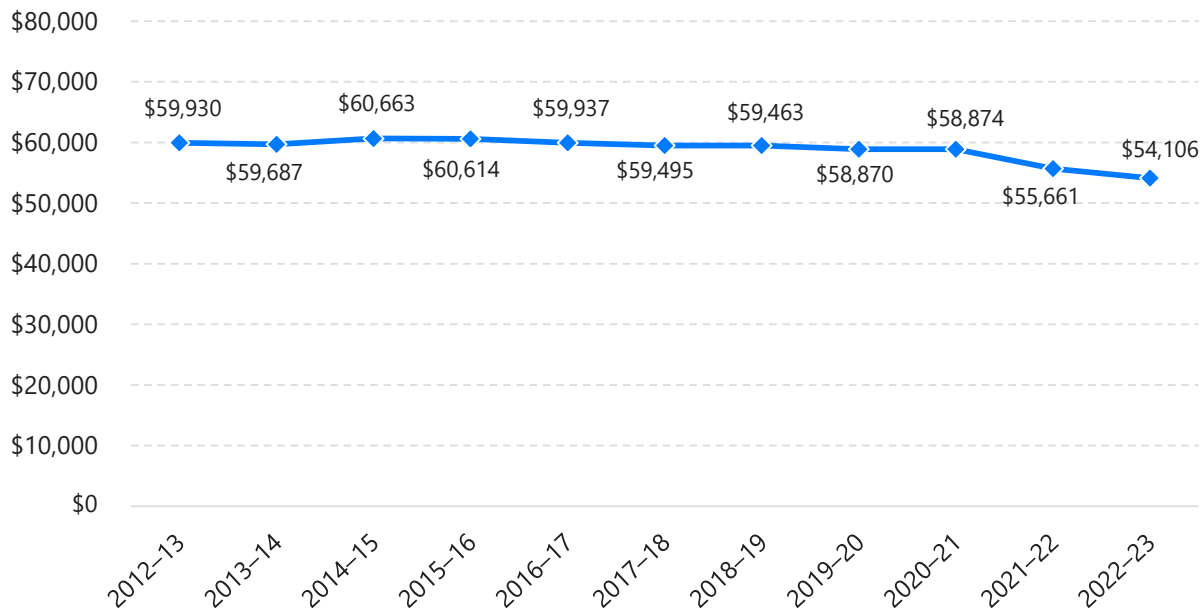
Missouri Public Education Teachers' Credentials, Experience, and Salaries: 2012–13 to 2022–23

Year	Percent of Teachers with Master's Degrees	Average Years of Teaching Experience	Average teacher salary Nominal	Average teacher salary Inflation-Adjusted (Jan 2023 Dollars)
2012–13	59%	12	\$46,227	\$59,930
2013–14	59%	12	\$46,757	\$59,687
2014–15	59%	12	\$47,412	\$60,663
2015–16	59%	12	\$47,960	\$60,614
2016–17	59%	12	\$48,615	\$59,937
2017–18	58%	12	\$49,294	\$59,495
2018–19	59%	13	\$50,001	\$59,463
2019–20	59%	13	\$50,746	\$58,870
2020–21	60%	13	\$51,457	\$58,874
2021–22	59%	13	\$52,331	\$55,661
2022–23	58%	13	\$54,106	\$54,106

Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-duty contracts or extra duties. It does not include fringe benefits. Salaries have been adjusted to inflation to 2023 dollars. Average salary is calculated with teachers as the weight, not districts.

Nominal teacher pay has increased by almost \$8,000 since 2012–13, but due to high inflation the average inflation-adjusted salary has actually decreased.

Average inflation-adjusted salary of Missouri public school teachers: 2012–13 to 2022–23



Note: Teacher salary includes average base pay and pay for extended-duty contracts or extra duties. It does not include fringe benefits. Salaries are adjusted for inflation to 2023 dollars.

Sources: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System; FRED. St. Louis Fed, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Section Two

Public School Performance

David Prah / 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 (NAEP) is used to compare performance across different states, and students take it in 4th and 8th grades. 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 fully accredited. In the 2022–23 school year, almost 99 percent of districts received full accreditation.

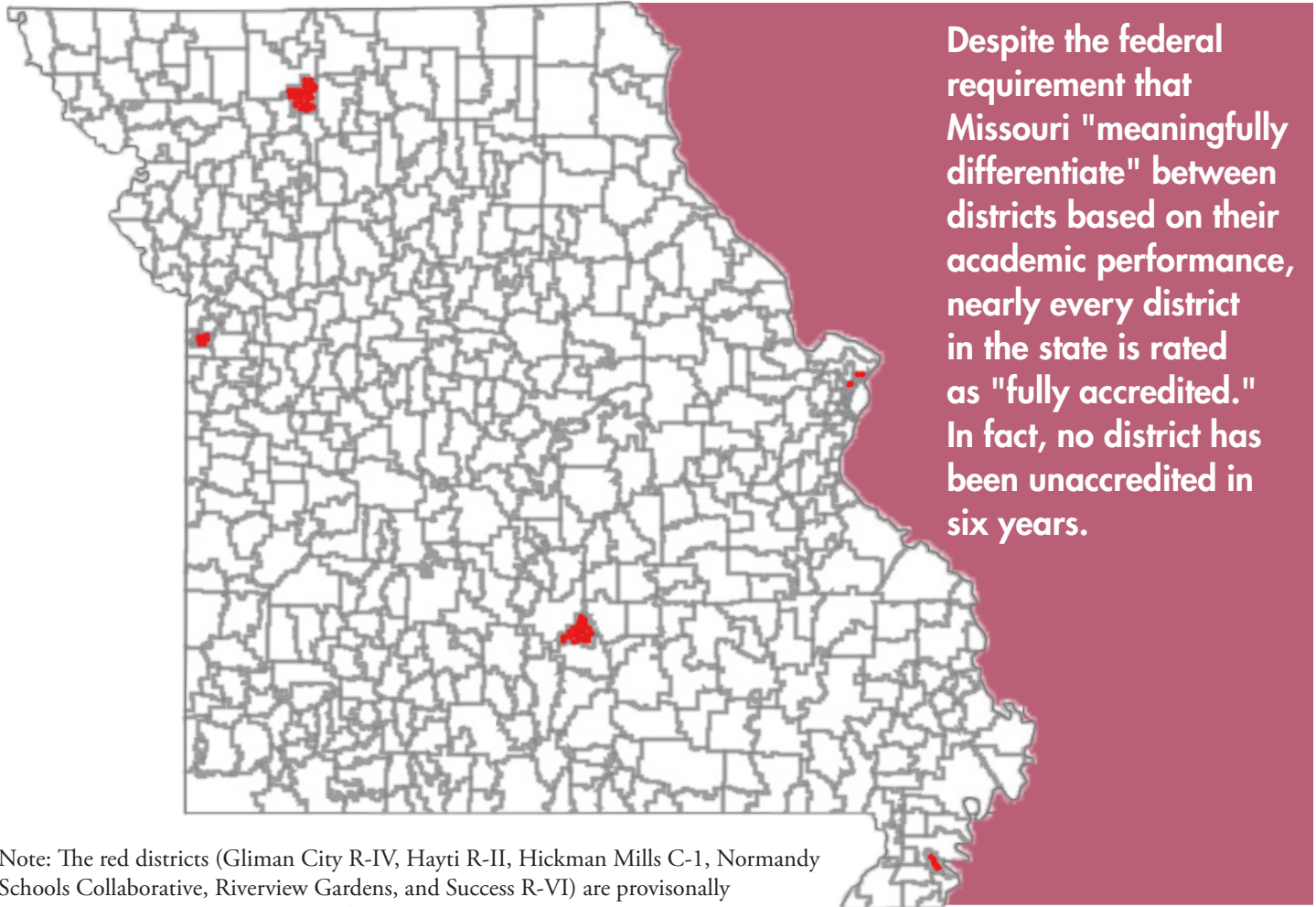
Number of Missouri public school districts at each accreditation level: 2012–13 to 2022–23

Year	Fully accredited districts	Provisionally accredited districts	Unaccredited districts	Percentage of Districts Fully Accredited
2012–13	505	11	3	97.30%
2013–14	505	11	3	97.30%
2014–15	506	11	2	97.50%
2015–16	510	5	2	98.65%
2016–17	511	5	1	98.84%
2017–18	511	6	0	98.80%
2018–19	508	9	0	98.26%
2019–20	508	9	0	98.26%
2020–21	510	7	0	98.65%
2021–22	512	5	0	99.03%
2022–23	511	6	0	98.84%

Note: Public school districts and charter schools receive an accreditation level based on their performance in the 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), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed May 16, 2024.

State map of the accredited and provisionally accredited districts in 2022–23.



Note: The red districts (Gliman City R-IV, Hayti R-II, Hickman Mills C-1, Normandy Schools Collaborative, Riverview Gardens, and Success R-VI) are provisionally accredited, and all other districts are fully accredited.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Comprehensive Data System, Public School Directory Interactive Map*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 12: Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) proficiency results

In 2022–23, fewer than half of Missouri students were proficient or above in 4th-grade and 8th-grade English language arts.

The percentage of students scoring proficient or advanced on MAP in 4th-grade and 8th-grade math and English language arts: 2012–13 to 2022–23

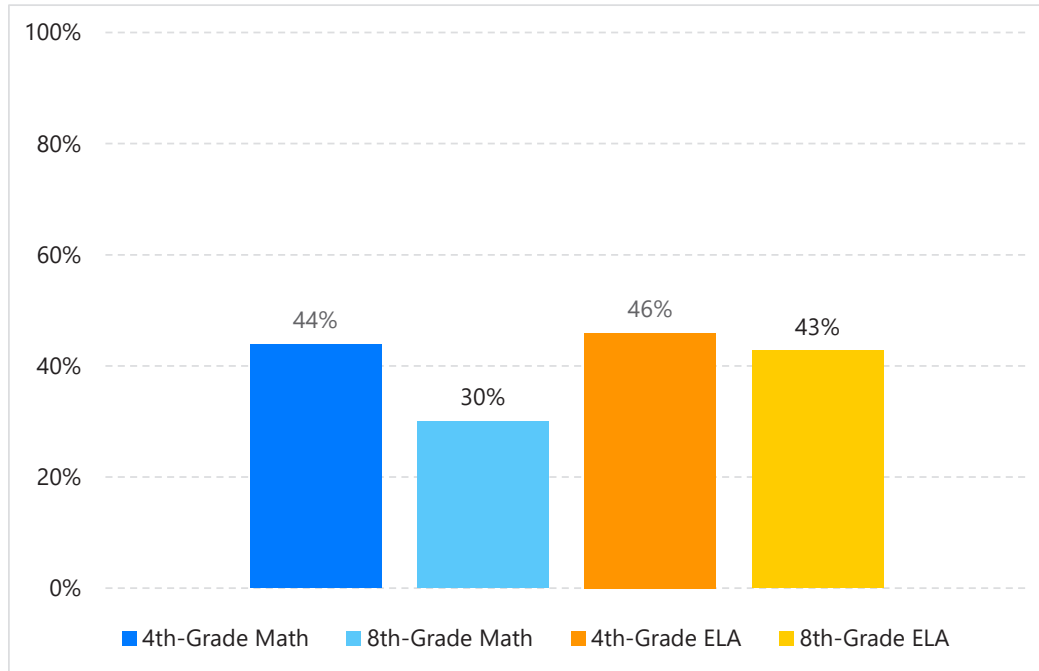
Year	4th-Grade Math	8th-Grade Math	4th-Grade ELA	8th-Grade ELA
2012–13	51%	42%	54%	55%
2013–14	43%	44%	46%	51%
2014–15	50%*	41%*	59%*	58%*
2015–16	53%*	40%*	63%*	59%*
2016–17	54%	31%	64%	60%
2017–18	46%	30%	50%	49%
2018–19	47%	29%	49%	47%
2019–20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020–21	40%	27%	49%	46%
2021–22	43%	32%	44%	43%
2022–23	44%	30%	46%	43%

Notes: 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 numerous times, making year-to-year comparison difficult. For example, starting in 2017–2018, students who took Algebra 1, Algebra 2, and Geometry EOC assessments did not take the 8th-grade MAP. Additionally, DESE has removed scores from their historical state report cards for 2014–15 and 2015–16 for reasons unknown, so the listed statistics (marked with asterisks in the table) come from archived DESE press releases. The MAP test was not administered during the 2019–20 school year due to the COVID pandemic.

Sources: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card*; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Comprehensive Data System, MAP Achievement Level 4 Report: Historical (2013–2019)*. Accessed May 16, 2024. For 2014–15: Press Release, “Missouri Students Exceed Expectations on 2015,” August 11, 2015. For 2015–16, Press Release, “Statewide 2016 Results Released,” September 7, 2016. Accessed September 4, 2024.

In 2022–23, fewer than half of Missouri students were proficient or above in 4th-grade and 8th-grade English language arts and math.

Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) percentage of students scoring proficient or above: 2022–23



Note: The 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), *Comprehensive Data System, State Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

In 2011, Missouri 4th-graders scored above the national average in math and reading. In 2022, Missouri scored below the national average in both categories.

The percentage of Missouri and national 4th-grade students scoring proficient or advanced on NAEP: 2011–2022

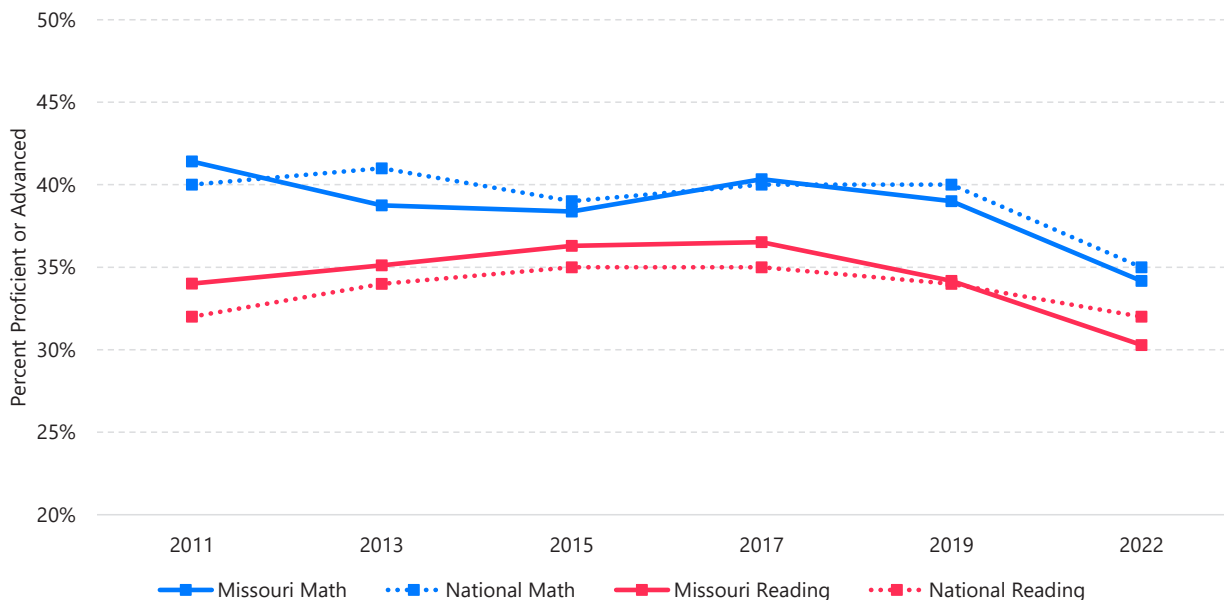
Year	Missouri 4th-Grade Math	National 4th-Grade Math	Missouri 4th-Grade Reading	National 4th-Grade Reading
2011	41%	40%	34%	32%
2012				
2013	39%	41%	35%	34%
2014				
2015	38%	39%	36%	35%
2016				
2017	40%	40%	37%	35%
2018				
2019	39%	40%	34%	34%
2020				
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	34%	35%	30%	32%
2023				

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. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Missouri 4th-grade students have seen decreases in scores since 2017, and scores have dropped below the national average in both reading and math.

Missouri vs U.S. 4th-grade proficient/advanced rates on the National Assessment of Educational Progress: 2011–2022



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. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

In 2022, Missouri was below the national average in both math and reading. Fewer than one out of four students were proficient or advanced in math.

The percentage of Missouri and national 8th-grade students scoring proficient or advanced on NAEP: 2011–2022

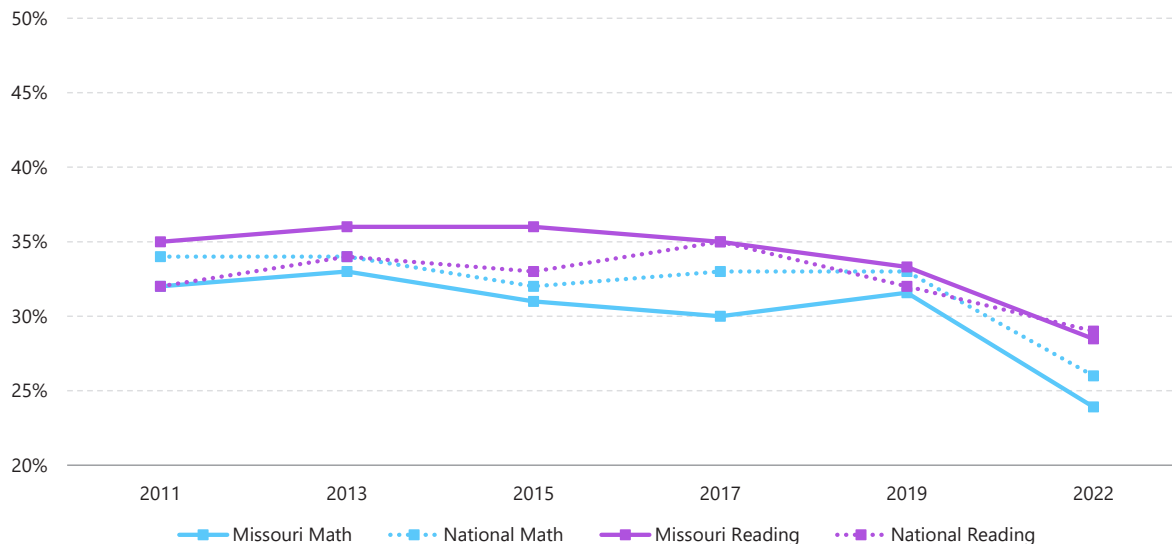
Year	Missouri 8th-Grade Math	National 8th-Grade Math	Missouri 8th-Grade Reading	National 8th-Grade Reading
2011	32%	34%	35%	32%
2012				
2013	33%	34%	36%	34%
2014				
2015	31%	32%	36%	33%
2016				
2017	30%	33%	35%	35%
2018				
2019	32%	33%	33%	32%
2020				
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	24%	26%	28%	29%
2023				

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*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

In 2011, Missouri 8th-graders were well above the national average in reading. In 2022, Missouri had fallen below the national average.

Missouri vs. U.S. 8th-grade proficient/advanced rates on the National Assessment of Educational Progress: 2011–2022



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. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

The Black/White achievement gap and the low-income/non-low-income achievement gap in NAEP 4th-grade reading and math in Missouri have held steady at around 25 to 35 percentage points since 2011.

Missouri 4th-grade reading proficiency NAEP achievement gaps

Year	Missouri	White	Black	Hispanic	FRL Eligible	Not FRL Eligible
2011	34%	39%	14%	23%	20%	49%
2012						
2013	35%	41%	13%	30%	23%	49%
2014						
2015	37%	42%	15%	25%	25%	50%
2016						
2017	36%	42%	12%	27%	23%	52%
2018						
2019	34%	38%	18%	28%	23%	51%
2020						
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	30%	35%	10%	24%	17%	41%
2023						

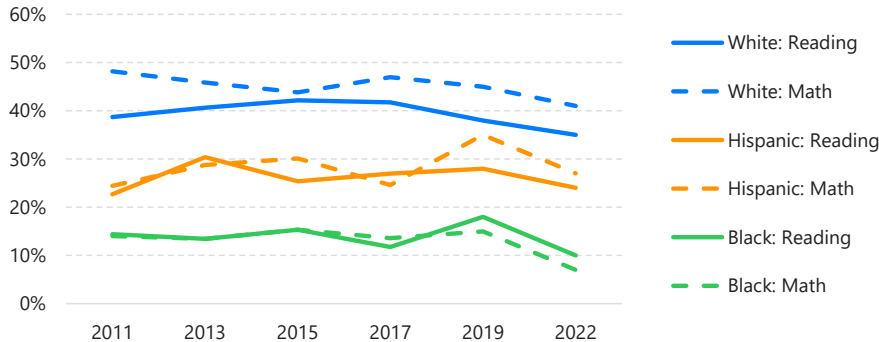
Missouri 4th-grade math proficiency NAEP achievement gaps

Year	Missouri	White	Black	Hispanic	FRL Eligible	Not FRL Eligible
2011	42%	48%	14%	24%	27%	57%
2012						
2013	38%	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%
2020						
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	34%	41%	7%	27%	18%	48%
2023						

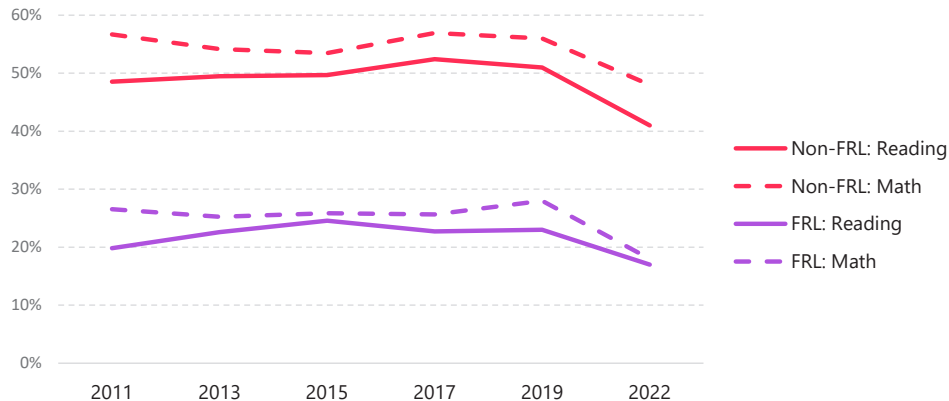
Note: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

In 2022, the mathematics gap between White and Black 4th-graders was astonishing: a 34 point difference with only seven percent of Black students scoring proficient or advanced. Similarly, low-income students struggled in comparison with their peers.

Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency by student group: 2011–2022



Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency by student group: 2011–2022



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 (FRL) in the National School Lunch Program. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

The Black/White achievement gap in NAEP 8th-grade reading and math narrowed slightly between 2011 and 2022, as did the gap between low-income students and non-low-income students.

Missouri 8th-Grade Reading Proficiency NAEP Achievement Gaps

Year	Missouri	White	Black	Hispanic	FRL Eligible	Not FRL Eligible
2011	35%	40%	12%	26%	21%	46%
2012						
2013	36%	41%	13%	32%	23%	47%
2014						
2015	36%	41%	14%	29%	22%	49%
2016						
2017	35%	40%	19%	26%	22%	47%
2018						
2019	33%	37%	12%	28%	21%	45%
2020						
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	29%	32%	10%	22%	17%	37%
2023						

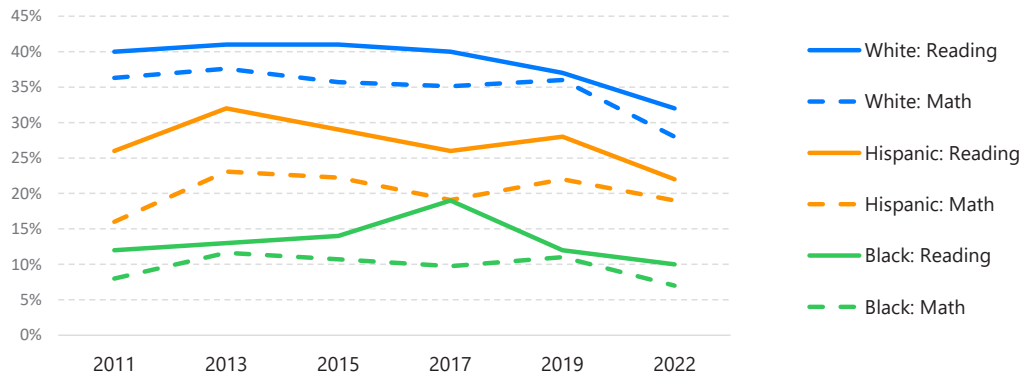
Missouri 8th-Grade Math Proficiency NAEP Achievement Gaps

Year	Missouri	White	Black	Hispanic	FRL Eligible	Not FRL Eligible
2011	32%	36%	8%	16%	18%	42%
2012						
2013	33%	38%	12%	23%	18%	45%
2014						
2015	32%	36%	11%	22%	16%	45%
2016						
2017	31%	35%	10%	19%	16%	42%
2018						
2019	31%	36%	11%	22%	18%	45%
2020						
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	24%	28%	7%	19%	12%	33%
2023						

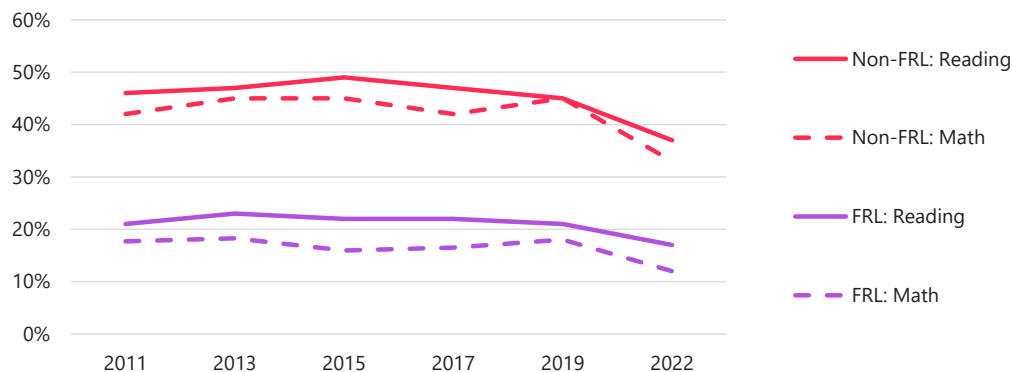
Notes: The main NAEP assessment (as opposed to the long-term trend NAEP) is given every two years to national and state-representative samples of 4th- and 8th-grade students in every state. Low-income students are identified by their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch (FRL) in the National School Lunch Program. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

In 2022, only seven percent of Missouri's Black 8th-grade students were proficient or advanced in math. The rest of the state did not fare much better.

Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency by student group: 2011–2022



Missouri 4th-grade NAEP rates of proficiency by student group: 2011–2022



Notes: 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 (FRL) in the National School Lunch Program. The NAEP test was not administered in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *The Nation's Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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

Participation on AP tests has increased in Missouri as 11th- and 12th-grade enrollment has remained relatively stable.

Missouri high school students AP test participation: 2012–2013 to 2022–2023

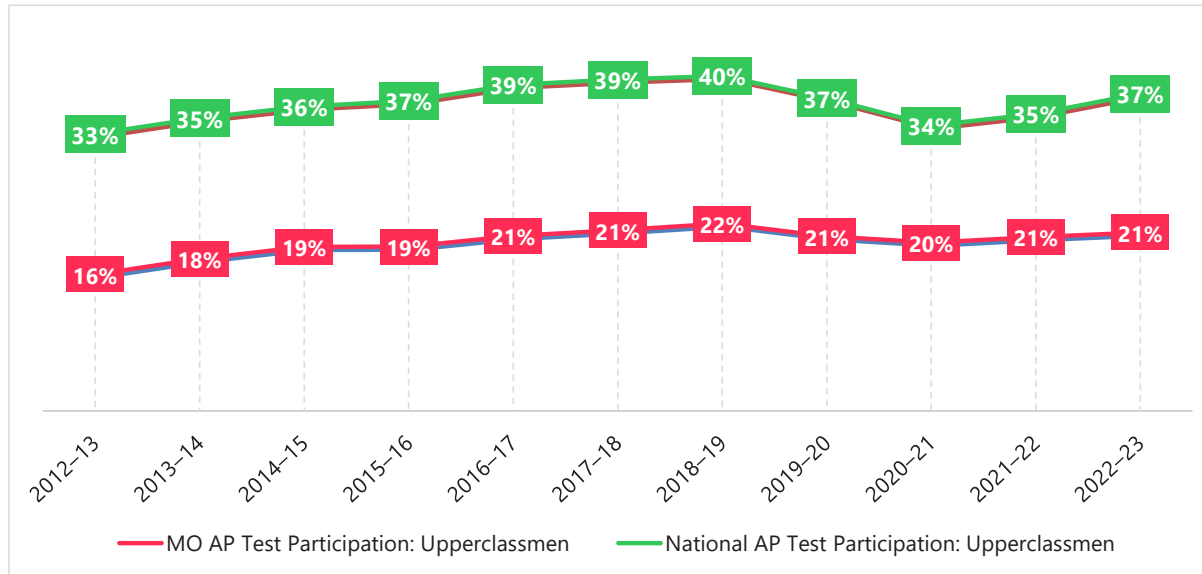
Year	AP Exams Administered	AP Test Participation	Average Exams per Student	11th- & 12th-Grade Enrollment	Percentage of Exams Where Students Earned a Score of 3 or Higher
2012–13	34,248	20,802	1.6	129,225	65%
2013–14	36,458	22,392	1.6	124,747	66%
2014–15	39,510	24,164	1.6	124,907	64%
2015–16	42,080	25,610	1.6	132,084	64%
2016–17	44,429	26,701	1.7	129,262	64%
2017–18	45,896	27,630	1.7	129,577	63%
2018–19	47,277	28,380	1.7	128,353	63%
2019–20	43,903	26,345	1.7	127,880	65%
2020–21	42,093	25,815	1.6	129,999	60%
2021–22	44,183	26,721	1.7	130,219	63%
2022–23	45,563	27,468	1.7	130,439	65%

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.” 11th & 12th grade enrollment for 2021–22 is estimated by taking an average of 2021 and 2023 enrollment data.

Sources: AP College Board School Report of AP Exams (By State): 2023, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013. College Board enrollment data for Missouri are used in order to best compare with national trends.

The AP test participation rate among Missouri upperclassmen is much lower than the national average.

Missouri high school students' AP test participation: 2012–13 to 2022–23



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

Sources: AP College Board School Report of AP Exams (By State): 2023, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013. Missouri College Board enrollment data is used in order to best compare with national trends.

Indicator 18: Proportional attendance rates

For all groups, proportional attendance rates have fallen following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri proportional attendance rates: 2012–2013 to 2022–2023

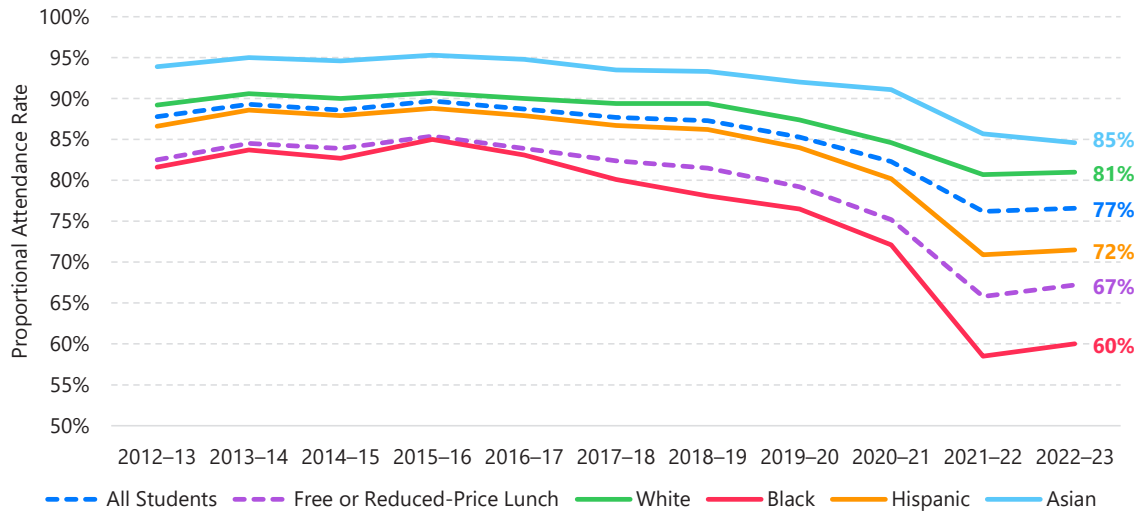
Year	All Students	Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2012–13	88%	83%	89%	82%	87%	94%
2013–14	89%	85%	91%	84%	89%	95%
2014–15	89%	84%	90%	83%	88%	95%
2015–16	90%	85%	91%	85%	89%	95%
2016–17	89%	84%	90%	83%	88%	95%
2017–18	88%	82%	89%	80%	87%	94%
2018–19	87%	82%	89%	78%	86%	93%
2019–20	85%	79%	87%	77%	84%	92%
2020–21	82%	75%	85%	72%	80%	91%
2021–22	76%	66%	81%	59%	71%	86%
2022–23	77%	67%	81%	60%	72%	85%

Note: Proportional attendance rates are defined as the percentage of students who are in attendance at least 90% of the time per federal guidelines.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Current and Historical Missouri State Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Proportional attendance rates have declined for all subgroups, especially low-income, Black, and Hispanic students.

Missouri proportional attendance rates: 2012–13 to 2022–23



Note: Proportional attendance rates are defined as the percentage of students who are in attendance at least 90% of the time per federal guidelines.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Current and Historical Missouri State Report Card*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 19: ACT and college readiness

Participation in ACT testing is no longer mandatory, and participation rates are 10 points below 2014 levels. Additionally, the state average composite score is two points lower than it was in 2014.

Missouri high school students' ACT results: 2014–2023

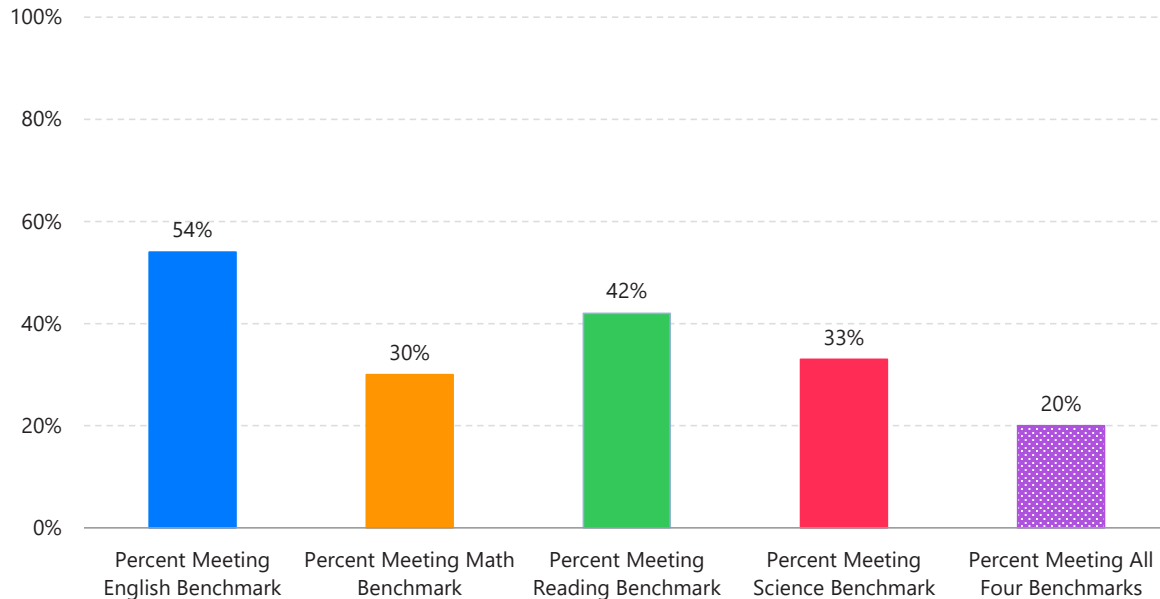
Year	ACT Composite Score	ACT Participation Rate	Percent Meeting English Benchmark	Percent Meeting Math Benchmark	Percent Meeting Reading Benchmark	Percent Meeting Science Benchmark	Percent Meeting All Four Benchmarks
2014	22	76%	72%	45%	51%	42%	29%
2015	22	77%	71%	44%	51%	42%	30%
2016	20	100%	59%	35%	40%	32%	22%
2017	20	100%	59%	34%	43%	34%	23%
2018	20	100%	56%	33%	41%	32%	22%
2019	21	82%	62%	37%	45%	36%	25%
2020	21	78%	60%	36%	45%	36%	24%
2021	21	63%	59%	35%	46%	36%	24%
2022	20	66%	57%	32%	44%	35%	22%
2023	20	66%	54%	30%	42%	33%	20%

Notes: The ACT is a college entrance exam. From 2016 through 2018, the ACT was mandatory for all Missouri high school junior students. The national composite score in 2023 was 19.5. The college readiness benchmark scores are the minimum scores needed to indicate a 50 percent chance that a student will earn a B or higher or a 75 percent chance a student will earn a C or higher in the corresponding college course.

Source: ACT, *The College Readiness of ACT-tested High School Graduates*, Data Visualization Tool. Accessed June 12, 2024.

Just one in five Missouri high school students who took the ACT in 2023 were considered college-ready in all subjects.

Percentage of Missouri high school seniors meeting the ACT college readiness benchmarks: 2023



Notes: The ACT is a college entrance exam. From 2016 through 2018, the ACT was mandatory for all Missouri high school juniors. The national composite score in 2023 was 19.5. The college readiness benchmark scores are the minimum scores needed to indicate a 50 percent chance that a student will earn a B or higher or a 75 percent chance a student will earn a C or higher in the corresponding college course.

Source: ACT, *The College Readiness of ACT-tested High School Graduates*, Data Visualization Tool. Accessed June 12, 2024.

Indicator 20: Discipline incidents

While disciplinary incidents fell dramatically during the COVID-19 pandemic, they have risen sharply since, despite declining student enrollment.

Number of disciplinary incidents in Missouri public schools: 2012–13 to 2022–23

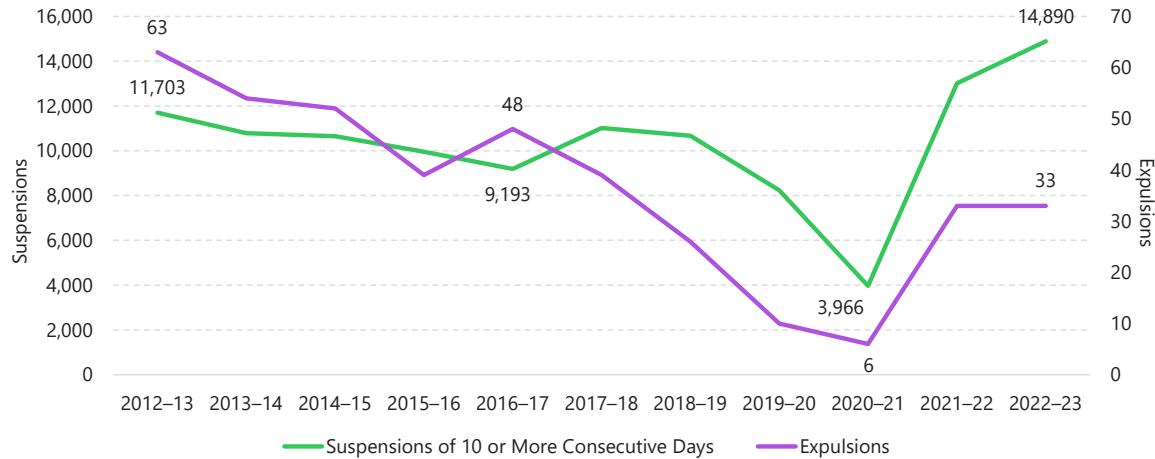
Year	Suspensions of 10 or More Consecutive Days	Suspension Rate	Expulsions
2012–13	11,703	1.3	63
2013–14	10,783	1.2	54
2014–15	10,650	1.2	52
2015–16	9,962	1.1	39
2016–17	9,193	1	48
2017–18	11,023	1.2	39
2018–19	10,675	1.2	26
2019–20	8,236	0.9	10
2020–21	3,966	0.5	6
2021–22	13,013	1.5	33
2022–23	14,890	1.7	33

Note: The Suspension Rate is the number of suspensions in a given year divided by that year's total enrollment.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Current and Historical Missouri State Report Cards. Accessed May 16, 2024.

While suspensions reached their highest point in a decade, the number of expulsions remained barely over half of the 2012–2013 value.

Number of disciplinary incidents in Missouri public schools: 2012–13 to 2022–23




Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *Current and Historical Missouri State Report Cards*. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Section Three

Elementary and Secondary Finance

```
1 struct group_info init_groups = { .usage = ATOMIC_INIT(2);  
2 struct group_info *groups_alloc(int gidsetsize){  
3     struct group_info *group_info;  
4     int nblocks;  
5     int i;  
6  
7     nblocks = (gidsetsize + NGROUPS_PER_BLOCK - 1) / NGROUPS_PER_BLOCK;  
8     /* Make sure we always allocate at least one indirect block pointer */  
9     nblocks = nblocks ? : 1;  
10    group_info = kmalloc(sizeof(*group_info) + nblocks*sizeof(gid_t *), GFP_USER);  
11    if (!group_info)  
12        return NULL;  
13    group_info->ngroups = gidsetsize;  
14    group_info->nblocks = nblo
```

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 in a variety of ways, such as through special programs or grants given to states.

Indicator 21: 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 sources of revenue: 2012–2013 to 2022–2023

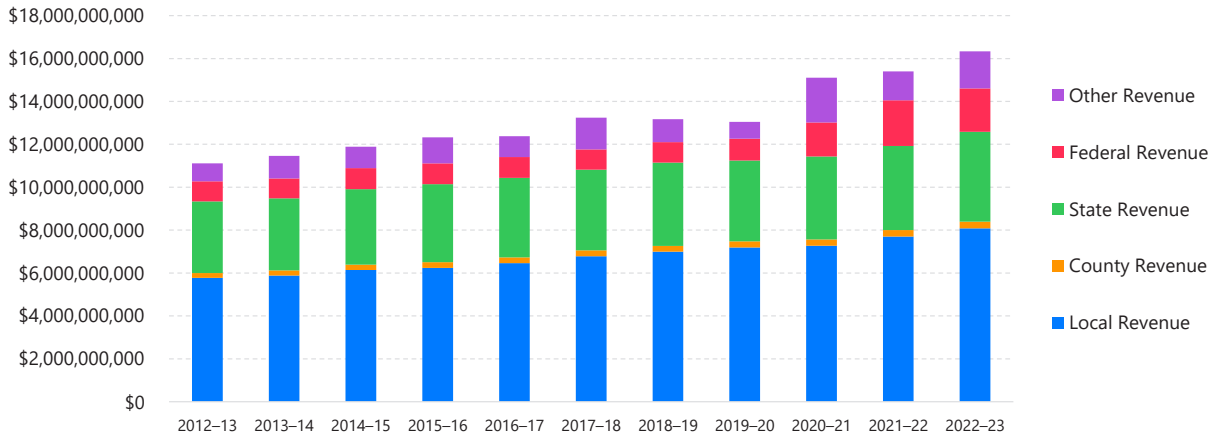
Year	Local Revenue	County Revenue	State Revenue	Federal Revenue	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
2012–13	\$5,771,692,701.94	\$229,904,452.18	\$3,341,595,813.42	\$932,373,063.06	\$838,374,036.26	\$11,113,940,066.86
2013–14	\$5,881,711,218.51	\$239,933,754.04	\$3,363,864,458.20	\$926,858,730.10	\$1,046,583,010.56	\$11,458,951,171.41
2014–15	\$6,144,584,166.19	\$246,770,046.62	\$3,514,236,830.42	\$984,263,365.09	\$994,292,779.82	\$11,884,147,188.14
2015–16	\$6,243,207,644.87	\$266,800,340.67	\$3,633,403,358.54	\$966,228,692.41	\$1,218,332,227.20	\$12,327,972,263.69
2016–17	\$6,466,078,071.53	\$266,905,735.09	\$3,705,863,361.33	\$966,167,705.80	\$975,895,307.74	\$12,380,910,181.49
2017–18	\$6,781,362,252.29	\$273,424,703.32	\$3,765,833,843.64	\$946,005,028.13	\$1,473,168,499.30	\$13,239,794,326.68
2018–19	\$6,994,879,287.14	\$269,086,842.98	\$3,885,321,333.85	\$953,826,597.86	\$1,070,859,463.40	\$13,173,973,525.23
2019–20	\$7,191,191,741.85	\$289,287,913.93	\$3,764,620,945.81	\$1,016,599,969.20	\$780,923,202.21	\$13,042,623,773.00
2020–21	\$7,270,661,450.45	\$295,331,200.53	\$3,865,391,743.75	\$1,584,026,489.17	\$2,088,676,974.49	\$15,104,087,858.39
2021–22	\$7,698,385,058.86	\$303,429,590.94	\$3,925,460,598.27	\$2,122,167,560.14	\$1,346,898,429.06	\$15,396,341,237.27
2022–23	\$8,081,396,123.95	\$315,346,218.68	\$4,186,494,495.66	\$2,026,168,095.37	\$1,724,192,326.31	\$16,333,597,259.97

Note: Missouri received around \$3 billion from the federal government in COVID relief funds. All of this relief money must be either spent or earmarked by September 2024, after which time the state education budget will level out and decrease by approximately \$1 billion.

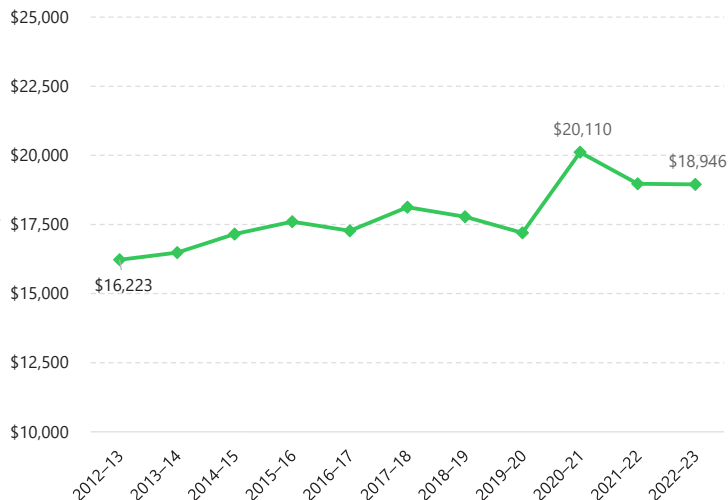
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

All types of revenue have increased since 2012–2013, with federal revenue more than doubling.

Missouri public education sources of revenue: 2012–2023



Total Revenue per pupil in 2023 dollars



Note: Missouri received around \$3 billion from the federal government in COVID relief funds. All of this relief money was required to be either spent or earmarked by September 2024. Going forward, the state education budget is expected to level out and decrease by approximately \$1 billion.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

Indicator 22: Total expenditures by purpose

The percentage of expenditures going to instructional costs has fallen from 49 percent to 42 percent since 2012–13.

Public education expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2022–23

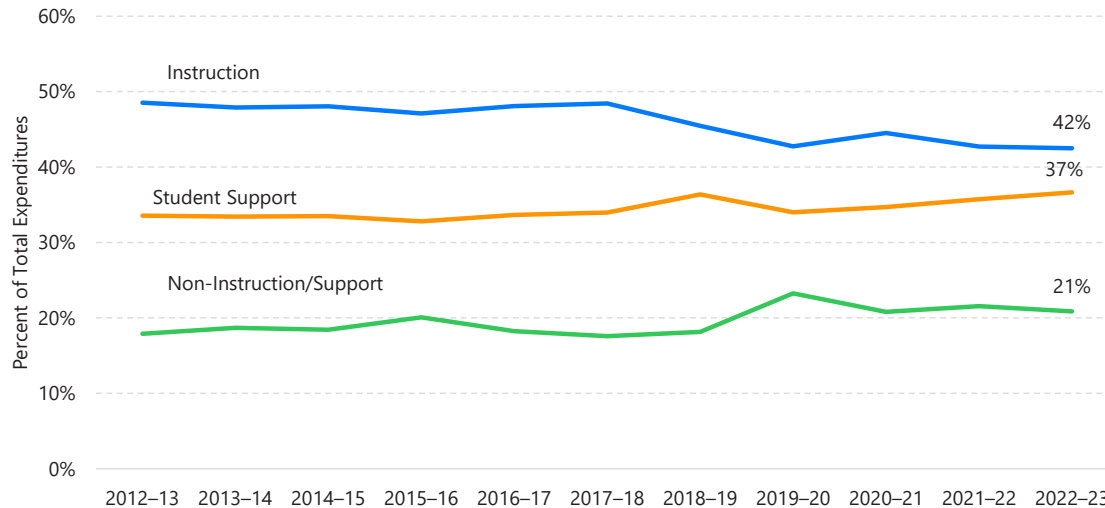
Year	Total	Instruction	Student Support Services	Non-Instruction/Support
2012–13	\$11,099,193,230	\$5,386,763,624	\$3,726,176,482	\$1,986,253,124
2013–14	\$11,523,871,004	\$5,519,068,213	\$3,851,076,730	\$2,153,726,061
2014–15	\$11,804,724,617	\$5,673,721,258	\$3,953,641,881	\$2,177,361,478
2015–16	\$12,276,177,283	\$5,783,503,457	\$4,026,798,319	\$2,465,875,507
2016–17	\$12,245,729,253	\$5,888,264,880	\$4,122,479,497	\$2,234,984,876
2017–18	\$12,445,337,738	\$6,028,637,225	\$4,228,563,883	\$2,188,136,630
2018–19	\$12,863,913,731	\$5,847,678,371	\$4,680,349,809	\$2,335,885,551
2019–20	\$13,782,939,085	\$5,890,068,946	\$4,687,343,906	\$3,205,526,232
2020–21	\$13,639,321,554	\$6,072,213,514	\$4,730,890,583	\$2,836,217,457
2021–22	\$14,970,453,079	\$6,393,942,462	\$5,348,087,362	\$3,228,423,256
2022–23	\$15,246,468,837	\$6,479,020,924	\$5,587,640,164	\$3,179,807,749

Note: Expenditures for instruction include teacher salaries and benefits, textbooks, classroom supplies, and extracurriculars. Student support services include funds for administration, transportation, and food services. The non-instruction/support category covers a wide variety of services such as early childhood instruction, after-school programs, adult education, and purchases with bonds. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to January 2023 dollars.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

The percentage of expenditures that go toward student support services is approaching the percentage spent on instruction.

Public education expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2022–23



Notes: Expenditures for instruction include teacher salaries and benefits, textbooks, classroom supplies, and extracurriculars. Student support services include funds for administration, transportation, and food services. The non-instruction/support category covers a wide variety of services such as early childhood instruction, after-school programs, adult education, and purchases with bonds. Expenditure amounts have been adjusted for inflation to January 2023 dollars. * = data not available.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

Indicator 23: Instructional expenditures by purpose

In January 2023 dollars, total instructional costs increased between 2012–2013 and 2017–2018, but they have decreased in the years since. In terms of percentage increase, purchased services and supplies had the biggest increase.

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2022–23: Nominal

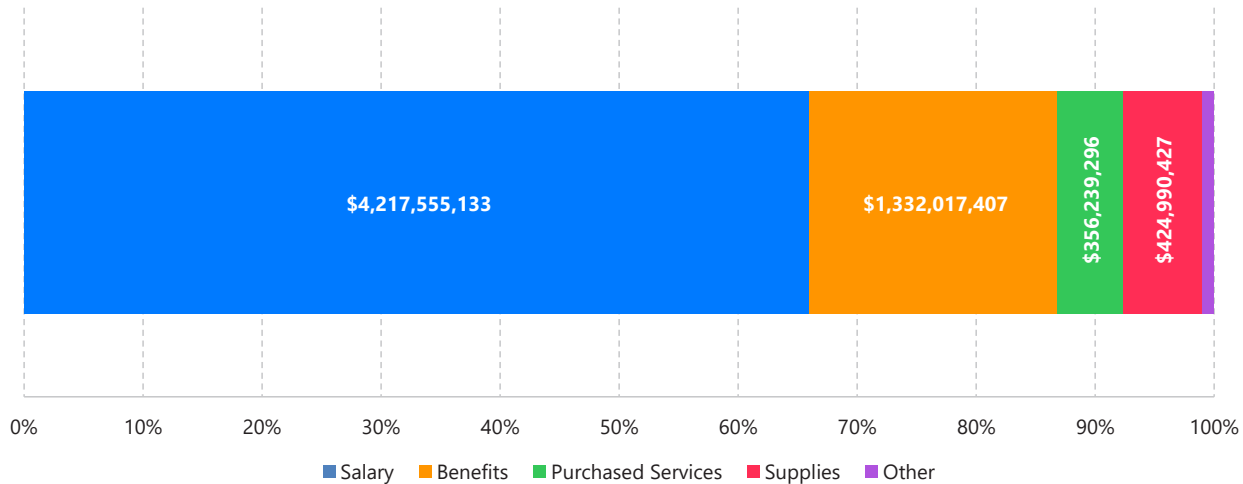
Year	Total	Salary	Benefits	Purchased Services	Supplies	Other
2012–13	\$5,386,763,624	\$3,662,716,404	\$1,075,315,518	\$260,664,064	\$338,089,552	\$49,978,087
2013–14	\$5,519,068,213	\$3,728,827,925	\$1,108,451,197	\$294,925,210	\$340,847,561	\$46,016,320
2014–15	\$5,673,721,258	\$3,809,584,078	\$1,146,421,906	\$301,233,755	\$362,018,967	\$54,462,551
2015–16	\$5,783,503,457	\$3,874,418,789	\$1,178,623,833	\$325,043,731	\$354,577,333	\$50,839,771
2016–17	\$5,888,264,880	\$3,956,821,565	\$1,213,296,436	\$317,734,999	\$360,483,457	\$39,928,424
2017–18	\$6,028,637,225	\$4,039,657,938	\$1,254,087,659	\$331,051,482	\$365,919,722	\$37,920,424
2018–19	\$5,847,678,371	\$3,908,431,826	\$1,224,666,043	\$304,323,057	\$369,627,488	\$40,629,957
2019–20	\$5,890,068,946	\$3,954,854,170	\$1,263,042,362	\$290,835,971	\$332,928,774	\$48,407,669
2020–21	\$6,072,213,514	\$4,061,102,350	\$1,292,360,449	\$299,694,660	\$369,390,953	\$49,665,102
2021–22	\$6,393,942,462	\$4,217,555,133	\$1,332,017,407	\$356,239,296	\$424,990,427	\$63,140,199
2022–23	\$6,479,020,924	*	*	*	*	*

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

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

Teacher salaries and benefits comprised over 85 percent of instructional expenditures in Missouri public education in 2021–22.

Total instructional expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2021–22



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

Indicator 24: Per-pupil expenditures

Total expenditures per pupil have been increasing almost every year since 2012–13, reaching almost \$18,000 in 2022–23.

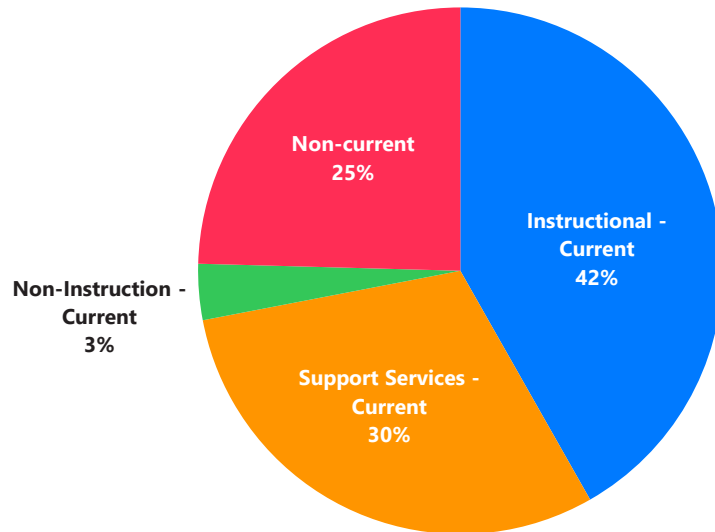
Per-pupil expenditure in Missouri by purpose: 2012–13 to 2022–23

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 (DESE)	Instruction Current Expenditures per Pupil (NCES)	Support Services Current Expenditures per Pupil (NCES)	Non-instruction Current Expenditures per Pupil (NCES)	Non-current Expenditures per Pupil (DESE)
2012–13	\$12,513	\$1,050	\$3,762	\$6,498	\$12,497	\$9,840	\$5,753	\$3,483	\$466	\$2,657
2013–14	\$12,914	\$1,045	\$3,791	\$6,628	\$12,987	\$10,127	\$5,873	\$3,607	\$467	\$2,860
2014–15	\$13,406	\$1,110	\$3,964	\$6,932	\$13,317	\$10,470	\$6,036	\$3,714	\$481	\$2,847
2015–16	\$13,928	\$1,092	\$4,105	\$7,053	\$13,869	\$10,570	\$6,148	\$3,749	\$488	\$3,299
2016–17	\$14,007	\$1,093	\$4,193	\$7,315	\$13,854	\$10,899	\$6,304	\$3,878	\$502	\$2,955
2017–18	\$15,015	\$1,073	\$4,271	\$7,691	\$14,114	\$11,342	\$6,543	\$3,994	\$508	\$2,772
2018–19	\$14,949	\$1,082	\$4,409	\$7,937	\$14,597	\$11,249	\$6,378	\$4,460	\$511	\$3,348
2019–20	\$14,827	\$1,156	\$4,280	\$8,175	\$15,668	\$11,436	\$6,428	\$4,490	\$479	\$4,232
2020–21	\$17,577	\$1,843	\$4,498	\$8,461	\$15,872	\$12,142	\$6,827	\$4,788	\$384	\$3,730
2021–22	\$17,835	\$2,458	\$4,547	\$8,918	\$17,342	\$13,154	\$7,116	\$5,151	\$586	\$4,187
2022–23	\$18,946	\$2,350	\$4,856	\$9,374	\$17,685	\$14,003	*	*	*	\$3,682

Notes: 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 expenditures, which include 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.

Instructional and support expenditures made up almost 75 percent of Missouri's per-pupil expenditures in 2020–21.

Per-pupil expenditures in Missouri by purpose: 2020–2021 school year



Notes: 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 expenditures, which include 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.

Sources: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Missouri Annual Secretary of the Board Report 2012–2023; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Accessed on May 16, 2024.

Section Four

Outcomes of Education

Education StockPhoto / Shutterstock





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, bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree.

Indicator 25: Pathways after high school

The share of Missouri high school graduates enrolling in college has been decreasing over the last decade, going from 68 percent of graduates in 2012–13 to 57 percent of graduates in 2022–23.

Pathways after high school for Missouri high school graduates: 2012–13 to 2022–23

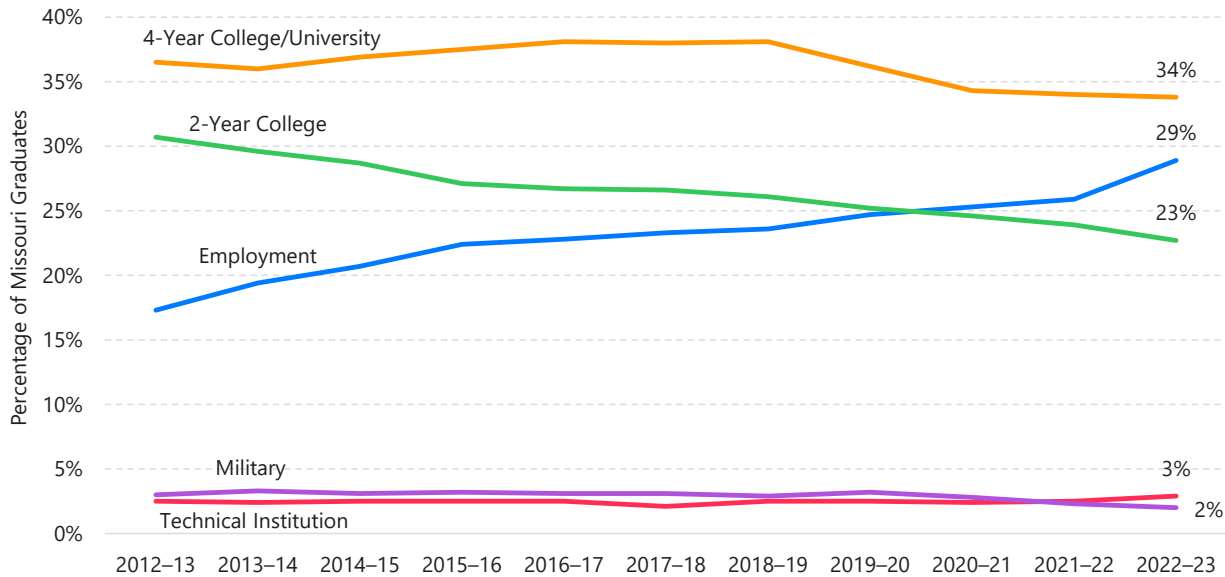
Year	Employment	4-year College/University	2-Year College	Technical Institution	Military
2012–13	17%	37%	31%	3%	3%
2013–14	19%	36%	30%	2%	3%
2014–15	21%	37%	29%	3%	3%
2015–16	22%	38%	27%	3%	3%
2016–17	23%	38%	27%	3%	3%
2017–18	23%	38%	27%	2%	3%
2018–19	24%	38%	26%	3%	3%
2019–20	25%	36%	25%	3%	3%
2020–21	25%	34%	25%	2%	3%
2021–22	26%	34%	24%	3%	2%
2022–23	29%	34%	23%	3%	2%

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

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Comprehensive Data System. Current and Historical State Report Cards. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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 2022–23



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), Comprehensive Data System. Current and Historical State Report Cards. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 26: 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, completion rates for higher education degrees have improved over the past nine years.

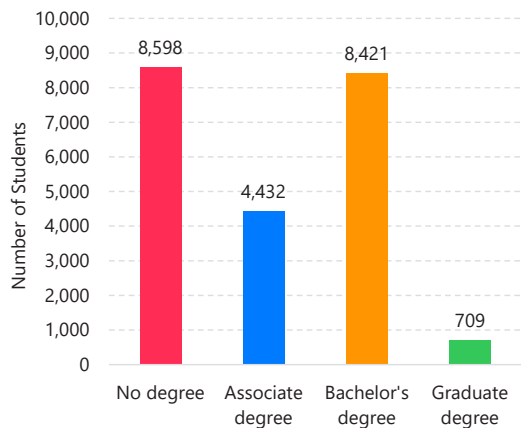
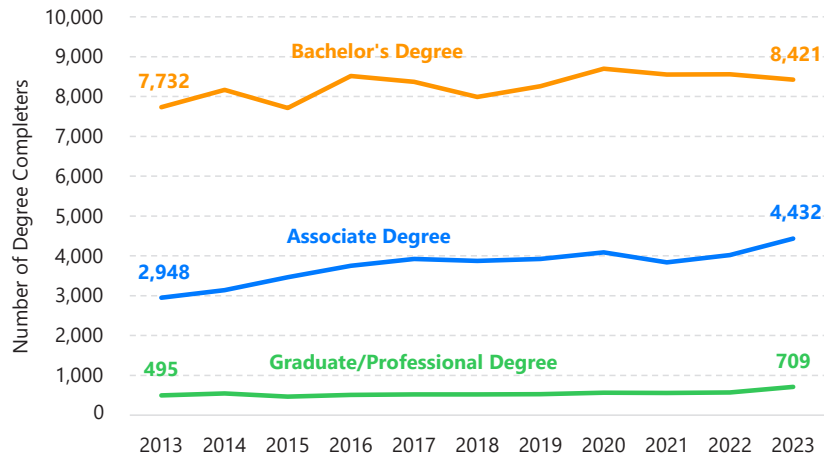
Degree completion rates for Missouri high school graduates by degree type: 2012–2013 to 2022–2023

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 Associate Degrees	Percent Completing an Associate Degree	Number of Completed Bachelor's Degrees	Percent Completing at Least a Bachelor's Degree	Number of Completed Grad./Professional Degrees	Percent Completing a Grad./Professional Degree
2013	2007	23,078	10,033	43%	2,948	13%	7,732	34%	495	2%
2014	2008	24,047	10,616	44%	3,141	13%	8,168	34%	544	2%
2015	2009	24,593	10,460	43%	3,463	14%	7,711	31%	465	2%
2016	2010	23,861	11,439	48%	3,749	16%	8,516	36%	507	2%
2017	2011	23,429	11,480	49%	3,918	17%	8,365	36%	523	2%
2018	2012	22,310	10,942	49%	3,869	17%	7,988	36%	523	2%
2019	2013	22,019	11,089	50%	3,919	18%	8,257	38%	528	2%
2020	2014	22,590	12,015	53%	4,089	18%	8,697	39%	565	3%
2021	2015	21,426	11,710	55%	3,835	18%	8,549	40%	557	3%
2022	2016	21,836	11,901	55%	4,018	18%	8,560	39%	568	3%
2023	2017	22,160	12,077	55%	4,432	20%	8,421	38%	709	3%

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

Between 2012 and 2023, even with declining enrollment, bachelor's degree completers rose by 8 percent, associate degree completers rose by 50 percent, and graduate/professional degree completers rose by 43 percent.

Number of degrees earned between 2013 and 2023 by 2017 Missouri high school graduates



Note: Data for first-time, full-time students who enrolled in 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 & Workforce Development, *High School Graduates Report*. (see Table 3: "Tracks degree completion within a six-year period"). Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 27: Highest level of educational attainment for Missourians age 25 years and older

The percentage of Missouri adults age 25 years and older who obtain a higher education degree has increased slowly since 2012–13.

The percentage of Missourians at different levels of educational attainment: 2013–2022

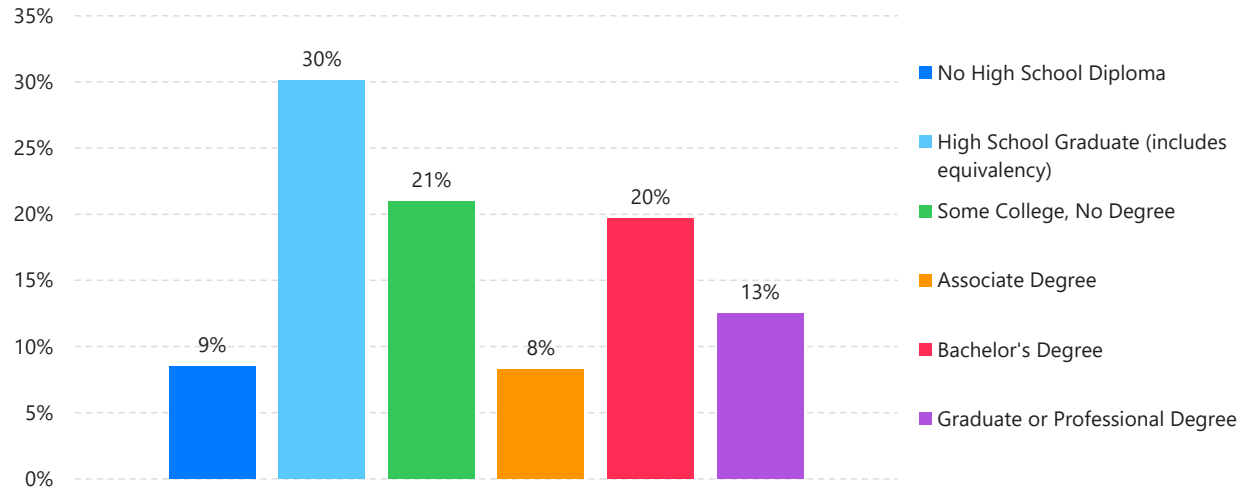
Year	No High School Diploma	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
2013	11%	32%	23%	8%	17%	10%
2014	11%	31%	23%	8%	17%	10%
2015	11%	31%	22%	8%	17%	11%
2016	10%	31%	23%	8%	18%	11%
2017	10%	31%	22%	8%	18%	11%
2018	10%	30%	22%	8%	18%	12%
2019	9%	31%	21%	8%	18%	12%
2020	9%	31%	21%	8%	20%	12%
2021	9%	31%	21%	8%	20%	12%
2022	9%	30%	21%	8%	20%	13%

Note: Data for 2023 are not available at the time of printing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Accessed May 16, 2024.

In 2022, around 33 percent of Missouri adults had attained a bachelor's degree or higher. At the same time, about 39 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: 2022



Note: Data for 2023 are not available at the time of printing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013–2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 28: Labor force participation by educational attainment

Labor force participation has remained relatively stable for all groups.

Percentage of Missourians participating in the labor force by educational attainment: 2013–2022

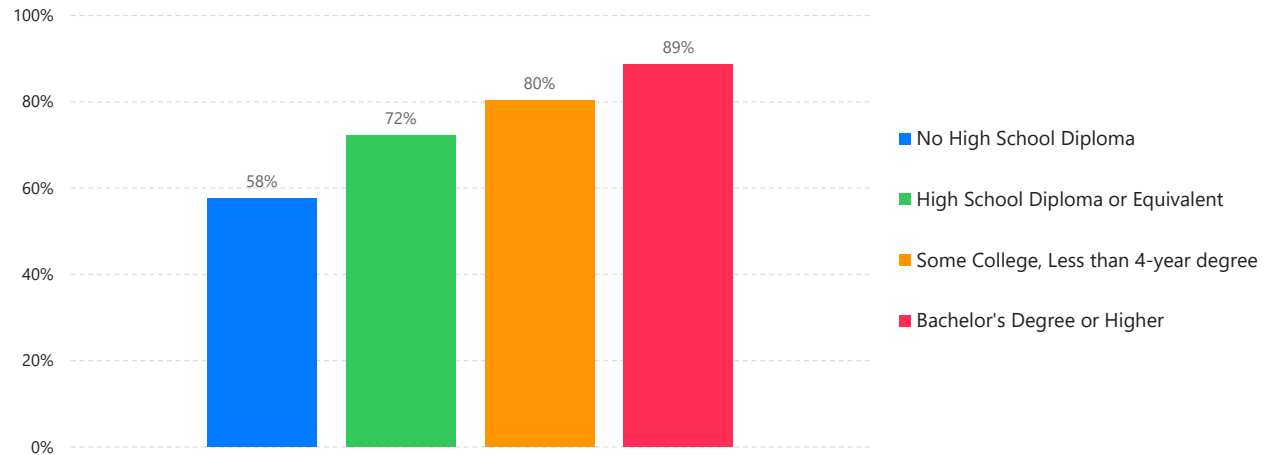
Year	No High School Diploma	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Some College, Less than 4-year degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
2011	57%	74%	80%	87%
2012	55%	73%	80%	87%
2013	54%	73%	79%	87%
2014	53%	72%	78%	87%
2015	55%	72%	79%	87%
2016	55%	72%	79%	87%
2017	55%	72%	79%	88%
2018	55%	71%	80%	87%
2019	53%	71%	80%	88%
2020				
2021	54%	72%	80%	88%
2022	58%	72%	80%	89%

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. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 data are not available. Similarly, 2023 data are not available as of May 16, 2024.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey: 1-Year Estimates: 2012–2022. Accessed May 16, 2024.

By 2022, the labor force participation of Missouri adults who had no high school diploma had increased to almost 60 percent.

Missouri labor force participation rate by educational attainment: 2022



Note: Survey respondents were asked if they had worked or had actively looked for work in the past two weeks. Those categorized as 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. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 data are not available. Similarly, 2023 data are not available as of May 16, 2024.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey: 1-Year Estimates: 2012–2022. Accessed May 16, 2024.

Indicator 29: Median earnings by educational attainment

After adjusting for inflation to January 2023 dollars, median earnings of Missourians with college degrees have slowly risen since 2011.

Median earnings by educational attainment for Missourians age 25 years and older: 2011–2022

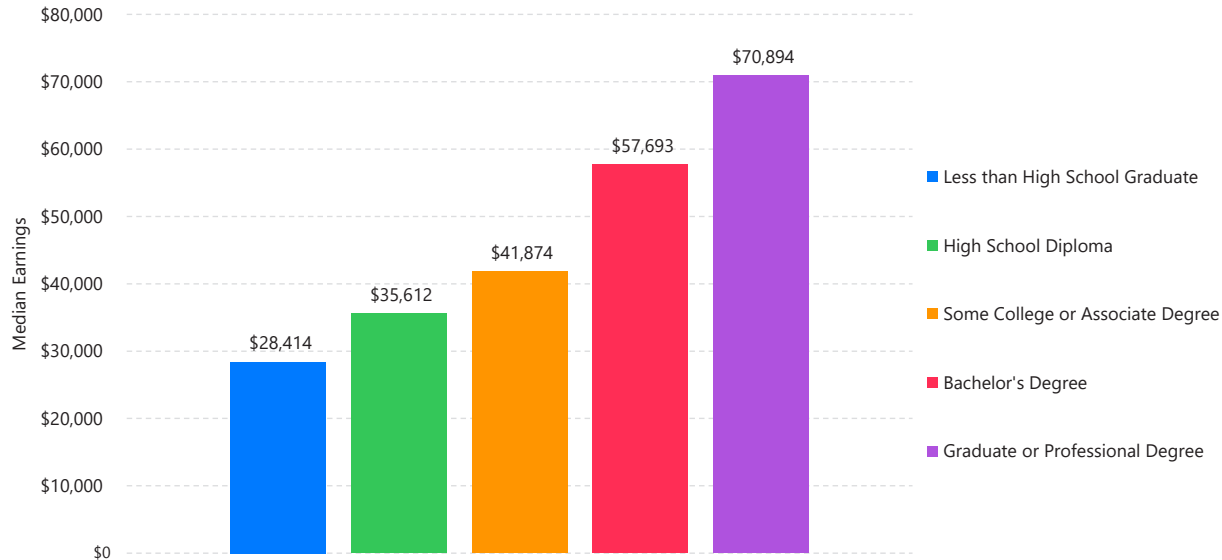
Year	Less than High School Graduate	Less than High School Graduate, Inflation Adj.	High School Diploma	High School Diploma, Inflation Adj.	Some College or Associate Degree	Some College or Associate Degree, Inflation Adj.	Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree, Inflation Adj.	Graduate or Professional Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree, Inflation Adj.
2011	\$18,165	\$24,667	\$25,921	\$35,199	\$30,564	\$41,504	\$42,271	\$57,401	\$54,139	\$73,517
2012	\$17,590	\$23,188	\$26,157	\$34,482	\$30,532	\$40,249	\$42,019	\$55,392	\$53,564	\$70,612
2013	\$18,937	\$24,551	\$26,808	\$34,755	\$30,858	\$40,005	\$43,178	\$55,977	\$55,820	\$72,367
2014	\$20,342	\$25,968	\$27,080	\$34,569	\$31,398	\$40,081	\$44,221	\$56,450	\$55,536	\$70,894
2015	\$21,161	\$27,075	\$27,375	\$35,026	\$32,114	\$41,089	\$45,607	\$58,354	\$57,209	\$73,198
2016	\$21,505	\$27,179	\$29,902	\$37,792	\$32,334	\$40,865	\$45,701	\$57,759	\$57,229	\$72,329
2017	\$21,779	\$26,851	\$30,097	\$37,107	\$33,653	\$41,491	\$48,238	\$59,473	\$60,056	\$74,043
2018	\$24,461	\$29,523	\$30,417	\$36,711	\$34,718	\$41,902	\$50,659	\$61,142	\$61,244	\$73,917
2019	\$24,831	\$29,530	\$31,297	\$37,220	\$36,127	\$42,964	\$51,217	\$60,909	\$63,368	\$75,360
2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	\$26,315	\$30,108	\$33,899	\$38,785	\$39,481	\$45,172	\$53,855	\$61,617	\$65,480	\$74,918
2022	\$28,414	\$30,222	\$35,612	\$37,878	\$41,874	\$44,538	\$57,693	\$61,363	\$70,894	\$75,404

Note: Dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation to January 2023 dollars.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Universe Population 25 years and over with earnings: 2011–2022. FRED. St. Louis Fed, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Accessed May 16, 2024.

In 2022, Missourians with at least a bachelor's degree had median earnings that were 62 percent higher than those with only a high school diploma.

Missouri median earnings by highest level of educational attainment: 2022



Notes: Dollar values are not adjusted to inflation; 2022 is the latest year for which data are available, and no data for 2020 are available due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Universe Population 25 years and over with earnings: 2011–2022. FRED. St. Louis Fed, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Accessed May 16, 2024.

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