

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2011 INDEX

WHERE DOES IDAHO STAND?

PROGRESS

CHALLENGES

I Average Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR):
Increased from **79.3** to **80.1** percent from 2002 to 2008
Average of **0.1** points per year

Needs to increase **0.8** points per year starting in 2008 to reach 90 percent by 2020

II Class of 2008 had **165** more graduates than Class of 2002*

Class of 2020 needs **2,047** more graduates than Class of 2008* to reach 90 percent

III **3** more dropout factories in 2009 than 2002

In 2009, there were **4** dropout factories. To reach 0 by 2016, **1** school needs to improve per year.

IV **3,820** more students attended dropout factories in 2009 than 2002

4,158 students still attend dropout factories in 2009

V Percent of 4th graders testing at or above proficient in Reading (NAEP) increased from **30** percent to **32** percent, from 2003 to 2009

14,606 4th graders still not proficient in Reading

VI Percent of 8th graders testing at or above proficient in Math (NAEP) increased from **28** percent to **38** percent, from 2003 to 2009

12,807 8th graders still not proficient in Math

VII Students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased **6.1** percentage points from **10.2** percent to **16.3** percent, from 2001 to 2010

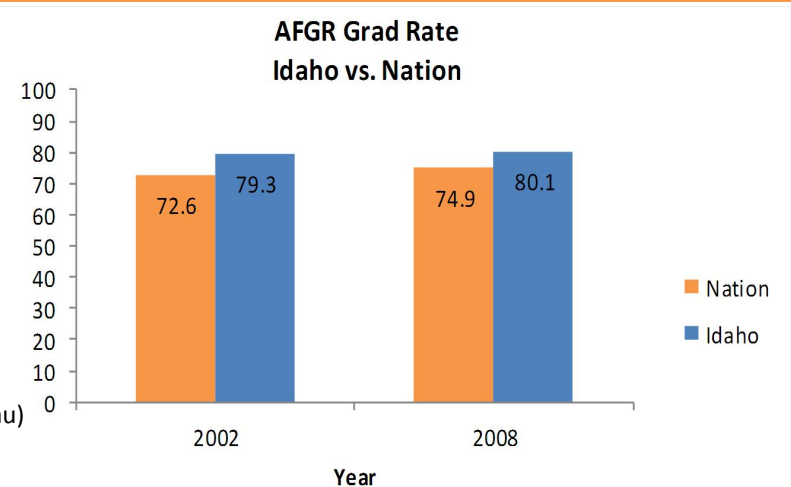
Only **67.5** percent of test-takers scored at least one "3" or higher

CONTEXT

Poverty: Idaho ranks **22nd** in childhood poverty at **19.7** percent.

College Education: Idaho ranks **46th** in college completion at **22.3** percent.

Sources: Poverty: Current Population Survey (joint effort of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau)
College Education: 2009 American Community Survey (Census Bureau)



DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

I Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR): Provides an estimate of the overall graduation rate by averaging 8th, 9th, and 10th grade enrollments for each cohort, then dividing into the number of diplomas awarded. In 2011-2012 all reporting will shift to the US Department of Education rate using longitudinal databases.

II Numbers are calculated according to the definition and data provided by the US Department of Education.
*Holding the population constant: In 2008, if the graduation rate was the same as it had been in 2002, this is the difference in number of graduates.

III, IV Numbers are calculated based on enrollment data from the Common Core of Data (CCD) at the US Department of Education.
Dropout Factory: A school with 60 percent or fewer seniors than freshmen enrolled three years earlier. (Regular or Vocational enrollment high school with 300 or more students enrolled.)

V, VI Scores were gathered from state profiles on the NAEP website.

VII Numbers are from "The 7th Annual AP® Report to the Nation" from the College Board website.