

CIVIC MARSHALL PLAN TO BUILD A GRAD NATION

2015 INDEX

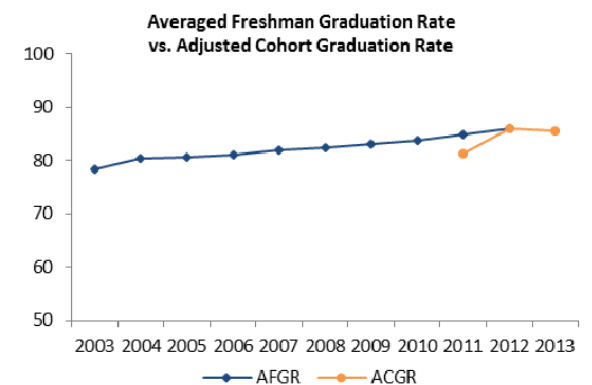
WHERE DOES MISSOURI STAND?

CONTEXT

Poverty: 30 states have lower childhood poverty rates than Missouri, at 19.8 percent.

College Education: Missouri has a higher proportion of college completion than 21 states at 24.8 percent.

Sources: Poverty: 2013 Current Population Survey (joint effort of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau)
College Education: 2013 American Community Survey (Census Bureau)



PROGRESS

CHALLENGES

I Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR): Missouri increased 4.7 points from 81 percent in 2011 to 85.7 percent in 2013.

The ACGR for Missouri needs to increase 0.61 points per year starting in 2013-2014 to reach 90 percent by 2020.

II The Class of 2012-2013 had 56,671 graduates and the Class of 2010-2011 had 61,339 graduates.

The Class of 2020 needs 2,843 more graduates than the Class of 2012-2013 to reach 90 percent in this state.

III 11 fewer dropout factories in 2013 than 2002.

In 2013, there were 14 dropout factories in Missouri. To reach 0 by 2020, 2 schools need to improve per year.*

*If the state has 7 or fewer dropout factories, 1 is assigned for 2013-2014.

IV 10,379 fewer students attended dropout factories in 2013 than in 2002.

10,413 students still attend dropout factories in 2013.

V 78.0 percent of low-income* students graduated high school on time in 2013.

90.7 percent of medium and high income students graduated high school on time in 2013, leaving an "opportunity" gap of 12.7 percentage points.

*In this context, low-income is defined as the percentage of students eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch.

VI Percent of 4th-graders testing at or above proficient in reading (NAEP) increased from 34 percent to 35 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

43,728 4th-graders still not proficient in reading.

VII Percent of 8th-graders testing at or above proficient in math (NAEP) increased from 28 percent to 33 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

45,837 8th-graders still not proficient in math.

VIII The number of students who took at least one AP exam during high school increased 8.3 percentage points, from 7.5 percent to 15.8 percent, from 2003 to 2013.

Only 13.1 percent of test-takers scored at least one "3" or higher.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

With a 90 percent graduation rate, the additional graduates could deliver an estimated **\$22 million** in increased annual earnings, **\$2.7 million** in increased annual state and local tax revenues, and an increase in the Gross State Product of **\$38 million**.

Source: Previously unpublished Alliance for Excellent Education analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.