

Montana High Schools

DROPOUTS AND POORLY PREPARED STUDENTS HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

More than 3,000 students did not graduate from Montana's high schools in 2009; the lost lifetime earnings in Montana for that class of dropouts alone total nearly **\$790 million**.¹

Montana would save more than **\$29.8 million** in health care costs over the lifetimes of each class of dropouts had they earned their diplomas.²

If Montana's high schools graduated all of their students ready for college, the state would save almost **\$4.7 million** a year in community college remediation costs and lost earnings.³

Montana's economy would see a combination of crime-related savings and additional revenue of about **\$19.6 million** each year if the male high school graduation rate increased by just 5%.⁴

THE BEST ECONOMIC STIMULUS IS A DIPLOMA

Montana High School Graduation Rates (Class of 2006)

State-Reported ⁵	U.S. Department of Education-Reported ⁶	Independently Reported ⁷
84%	82%	76%

Montana High School Graduation Rates by Race (Class of 2006)⁸

	Montana	Nation
All Students	76%	69%
White	80%	76%
Black	45%	51%
Hispanic	55%	55%
Native American	48%	50%

Insufficient or no data was reported for other subgroups.

Montana College Graduation Rates⁹

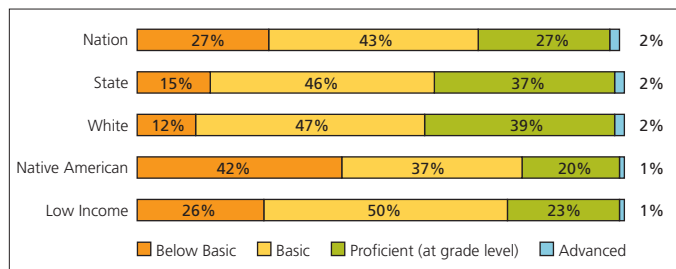
	Four-Year Institution*	National Average*	Two-Year Institution**	National Average**
All Students	43%	56%	35%	32%
White	45%	59%	39%	33%
Black	17%	41%	27%	27%
Hispanic	34%	48%	37%	34%
Asian	41%	66%	36%	34%
Native American	26%	39%	21%	29%

*Graduation within six years of entrance (Cohort from 2000–2006)

**Graduation within three years of entrance (Cohort from 2003–2006)

THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP REMAINS A CHALLENGE

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Reading Scores for Montana Eighth Graders¹⁰



Insufficient or no data was reported for other subgroups.

34% of Montana eighth graders report being eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.¹¹

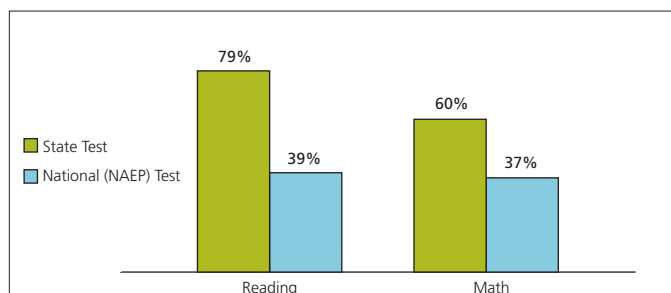
THE HIGH SCHOOL CRISIS IS CONCENTRATED IN THE NATION'S DROPOUT FACTORIES

Dropout factories are high schools in which the number of seniors is routinely 60% or fewer than the number of freshmen three years earlier. These dropout factories generally have high proportions of minority and/or low-income students.

	Number of Federally Reported Regular High Schools ¹²	Number of Dropout Factories ¹³ (three-year average)
Montana	167	6
Nation	15,813	1,907

STATE AND FEDERAL PROFICIENCY MEASURES DIFFER

Montana Eighth-Grade Proficiency as Measured by Montana State Tests and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)¹⁴



The average gap nationally between state- and NAEP-reported **reading** scores is **39** percentage points.

The average gap nationally between state- and NAEP-reported **math** scores is **30** percentage points.

COMPREHENSIVE DATA SYSTEMS ARE NEEDED

Montana has in place five of the ten elements recommended by the Data Quality Campaign as the start of a robust P–12 longitudinal data system.¹⁵

	Montana
1. The ability to track individual students over time	YES
2. Student-level demographic information	YES
3. The ability to track individual students' test records from year to year to measure academic growth	YES
4. The ability to know which students have not been tested	NO
5. The ability to match teachers to students by classroom and subject	NO
6. Student-level transcript information	NO
7. Information on student performance on college-readiness examinations like the SAT, ACT, and AP	NO
8. Student-level graduation and dropout data	YES
9. The ability to match student records between the K–12 and higher education systems	NO
10. System in place to evaluate data system quality	YES

To date, only six states have all ten elements in place.

- Alliance for Excellent Education 2009
- Alliance for Excellent Education 2006
- Alliance for Excellent Education 2006
- Alliance for Excellent Education 2006
- (For Federal Accountability Reporting) Montana Office of Public Instruction 2009
- U.S. Department of Education 2007
- Editorial Projects in Education Research Center 2009
- Editorial Projects in Education Research Center 2009
- National Center for Education Statistics 2007
- National Center for Education Statistics 2007
- National Center for Education Statistics 2007
- National Center for Education Statistics 2008
- Center for Social Organization of Schools, Johns Hopkins University 2009
- National Center for Education Statistics 2007; Montana Office of Public Instruction 2007
- National Center for Education Accountability 2008