

State Board of Education Strategic Planning Meeting #2: April 29, 2010

Current State of Washington K-12 Education

The purpose of this document is to provide data and information to the SBE in order to understand the current state of education and answer the question, “what is our baseline?” Multiple sources are cited, both within and outside of Washington.

Major Conclusions

- Washington performs above average on national measures of K-12 academic achievement.
- Our incoming kindergarteners are often underprepared for success in five major domains: physical well being, health, and motor development, social and emotional development, approaches toward learning, cognition and general knowledge, and language and literacy.
- Despite some success on national measures, our students struggle to meet the Washington math and science standards.
- There is a significant and persistent academic achievement gap.
- Graduation rates and dropout rates remain relatively constant over the past six years. Ethnic and racial minority students and low-income students are much more likely to drop out than their white and Asian peers.
- Compared to other states, lower percentages of high school graduates go immediately to college; Washington ranks 45th in the nation.
- Funding for K-12 education has grown steadily, but Washington is ranked 45th in the nation for per pupil expenditures.

Overall Conditions

Washington lags in preschool and kindergarten enrollment, postsecondary participation, and steady employment. However, Washington ranks higher than average in family income, elementary reading, middle school mathematics, and adult educational attainment.

State Success Indicators			
From <i>Quality Counts 2010</i>	Washington State Average	Rank	National Average
Early Foundations			
Family income Children from families with incomes at least 200% of poverty level (2008)	66.3%	15	60.4%
Parent education Children with at least one parent with a postsecondary degree (2008)	48.7	20	44.4
Parental employment Children with at least one parent working full time and year-round (2008)	78.0	19	76.9
Linguistic integration Children whose parents are fluent English-speakers (2008)	84.7	39	83.9
School Years			
Preschool enrollment Three- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool (2008)	40.0	37	46.8
Kindergarten enrollment Eligible children enrolled in kindergarten programs (2008)	73.7	44	76.9
Elementary reading Fourth grade public school students proficient on NAEP (2007)	36.3	11	31.7
Middle school mathematics Eighth grade public school students proficient on NAEP (2009)	39.4	14	32.6
Postsecondary participation Young adults enrolled in postsecondary or with a degree (2008)	48.3	34	53.0
Adult Outcomes			
Adult educational attainment Adults with a two- or four-year postsecondary degree (2008)	42.3	14	37.9
Annual income Adults with incomes at or above national median (2008)	56.4	9	50.6
Steady employment Adults in labor force working full time and year-round (2008)	70.6	45	73.0
	GRADE	B-	22
			C+

Source: Special Supplement to Education Week's Quality Counts 2010.

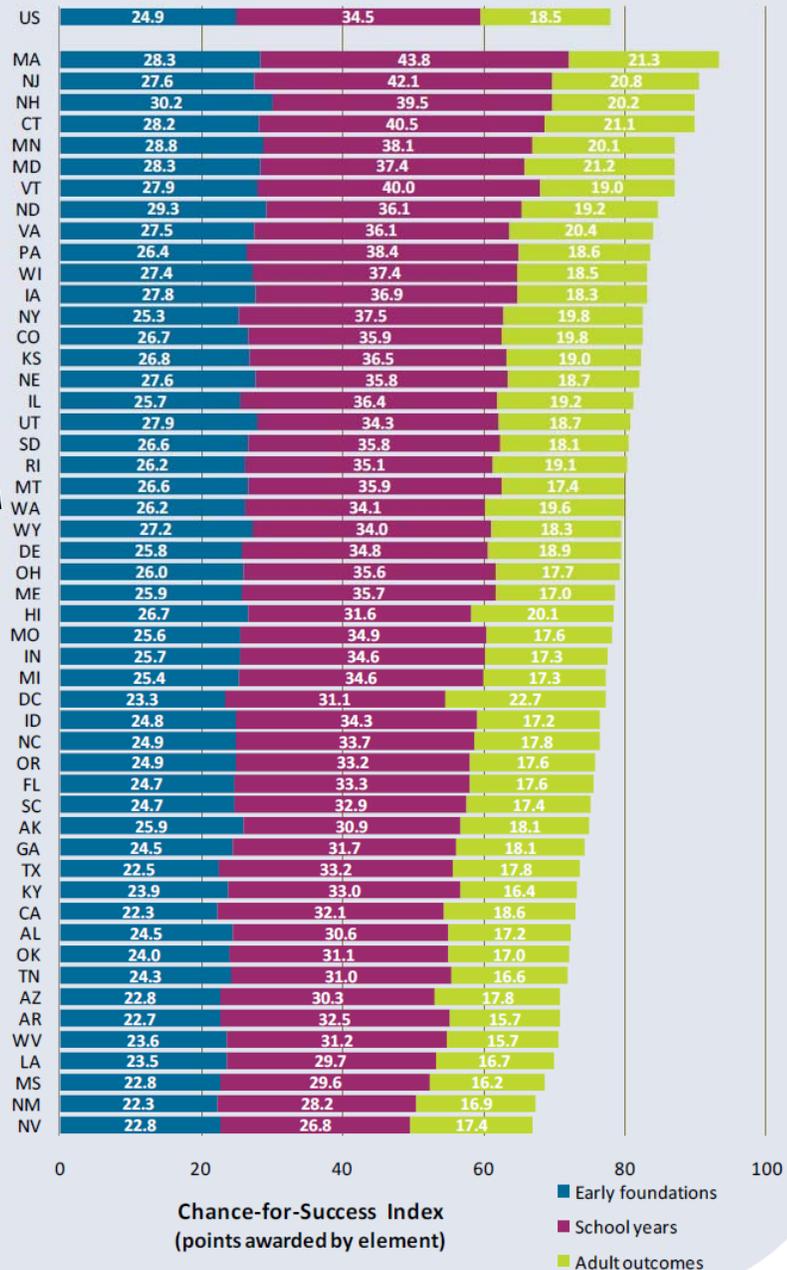
Washington ranks 22nd in the nation on the Education Week Chance-for-Success Index. The Success Index, created by Education Week, is designed to assess the role of education at key stages of a person’s life, from early childhood to adulthood.

Providing Opportunities for Success

The **Chance-for-Success Index** captures the importance of education in a person’s lifetime from cradle to career. Its 13 individual indicators span a variety of factors, including preparation in early childhood, the performance of the public schools, and educational and economic outcomes in adulthood.

The states are graded using a “best in class” rubric, where a score of 100 points on the index would mean that a state ranked first in the nation on each and every indicator.

State scores range from 93.3 (Massachusetts, earning the only A) to 67.0 (Nevada, with a D-plus). A closer examination of results shows that while early foundations and adult outcomes do contribute to the index, indicators related to formal education (the schooling years) are the driving force behind the state rankings.



Source: Special Supplement to Education Week’s Quality Counts 2010.

Overall Academic Performance

Strengths: Washington ranks well above average on 4th and 8th grade reading and math performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Washington ranks 7th in the nation on the percent of students who scored ‘advanced’ on the 8th grade math NAEP.

Room to Improve: Achievement gains since 2003 are relatively small, especially in math. Poverty gaps are significant.

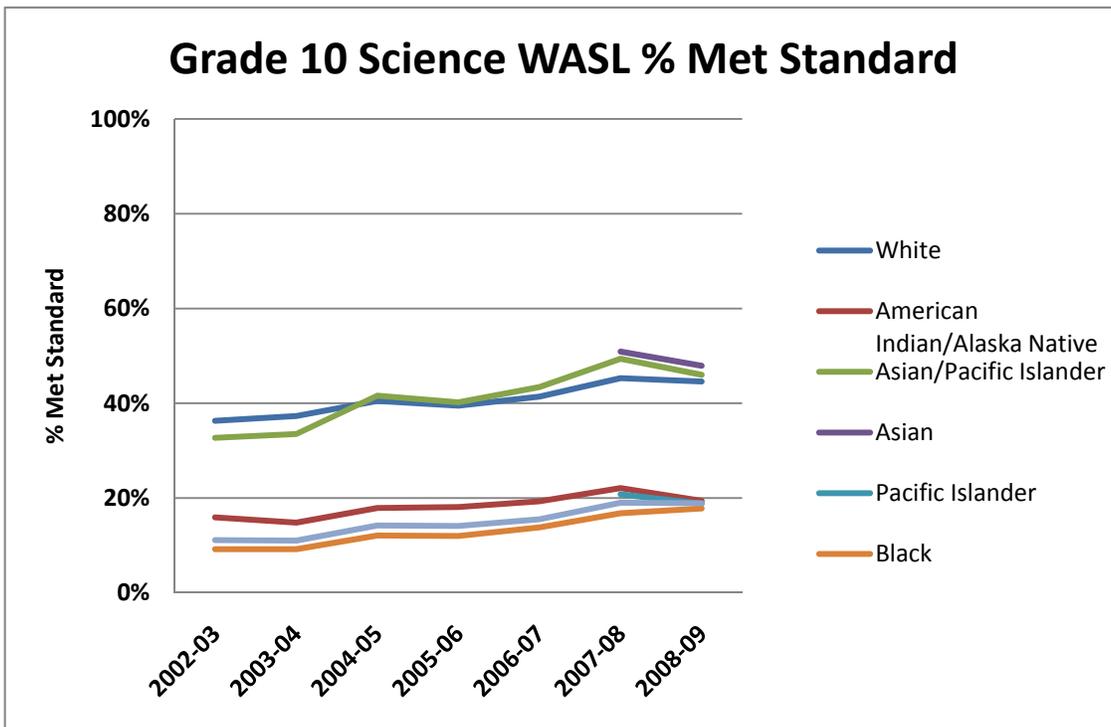
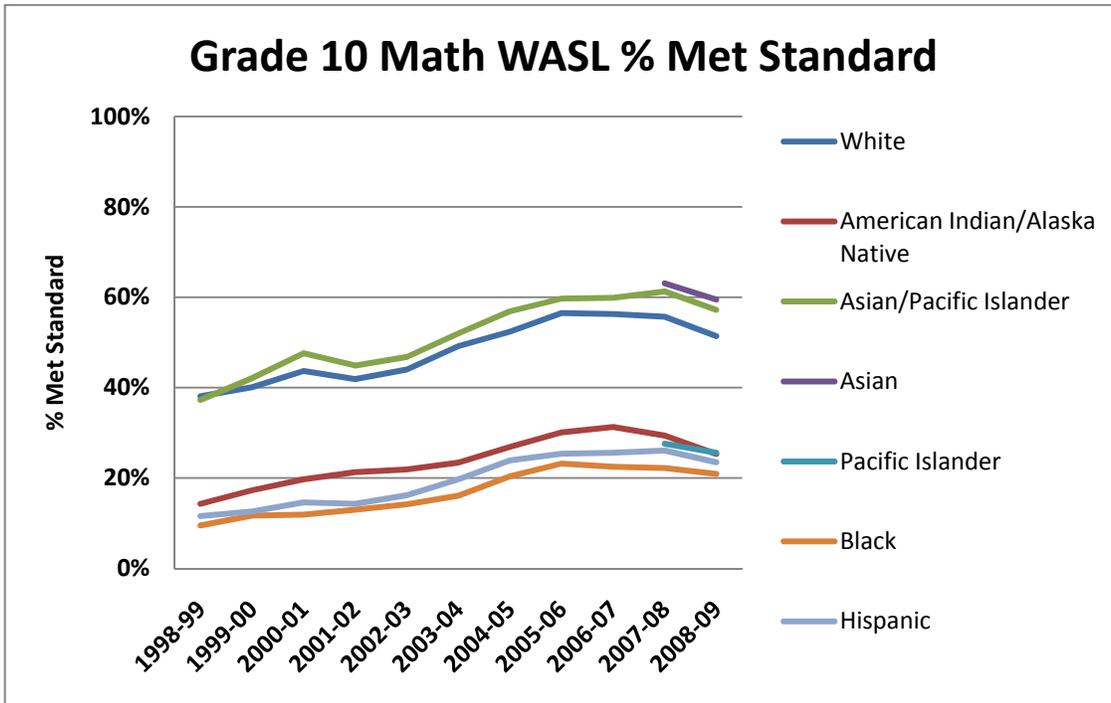
State Achievement Indicators			
From Quality Counts 2008	Washington		National
	State Average	State Rank	Average
Achievement Levels			
4th grade math – Percent proficient on NAEP (2007)	43.8%	15	38.6%
8th grade math – Percent proficient on NAEP (2007)	35.9%	16	31.0%
4th grade reading – Percent proficient on NAEP (2007)	36.3%	11	31.7%
8th grade reading – Percent proficient on NAEP (2007)	34.1%	16	29.2%
Achievement Gains			
4th grade math – Scale-score change on NAEP (2003-2007)	+4.2	40	+5.1
8th grade math – Scale-score change on NAEP (2003-2007)	+3.7	25	+4.1
4th grade reading – Scale-score change on NAEP (2003-2007)	+2.9	26	+3.2
8th grade reading – Scale-score change on NAEP (2003-2007)	+0.5	18	-0.3
Poverty Gap (National School Lunch Program, noneligible vs. eligible)			
Reading gap – 4th grade NAEP scale score (2007)	24.2	24	26.8
Math gap – 8th grade NAEP scale score (2007)	25.9	36	26.0
Reading-gap change – 4th grade NAEP (2003-2007), negative value = closing gap	+2.5	42	-1.1
Math-gap change – 8th grade NAEP (2003-2007), negative value = closing gap	+3.3	48	-2.4
Achieving Excellence			
Math excellence – Percent advanced on 8th grade NAEP (2007)	9.1%	7	6.6%
Change in math excellence – Percent advanced on NAEP (2003-2007)	+3.1%	5	+1.6%
Advanced Placement			
High AP test scores – Scores of 3 or higher per 100 students (2006)	13.8	19	16.9
Change in AP Scores – Change in high scores per 100 students (2000-2006)	+7.0	10	+6.0
	GRADE	C-	22
			D+

Source: Special Supplement to Education Week’s Quality Counts 2010.

Kindergarten: Our incoming kindergarteners are often underprepared for success. Kindergarten transitions need strengthening. Little data are currently available beyond the building level for kindergarten readiness.

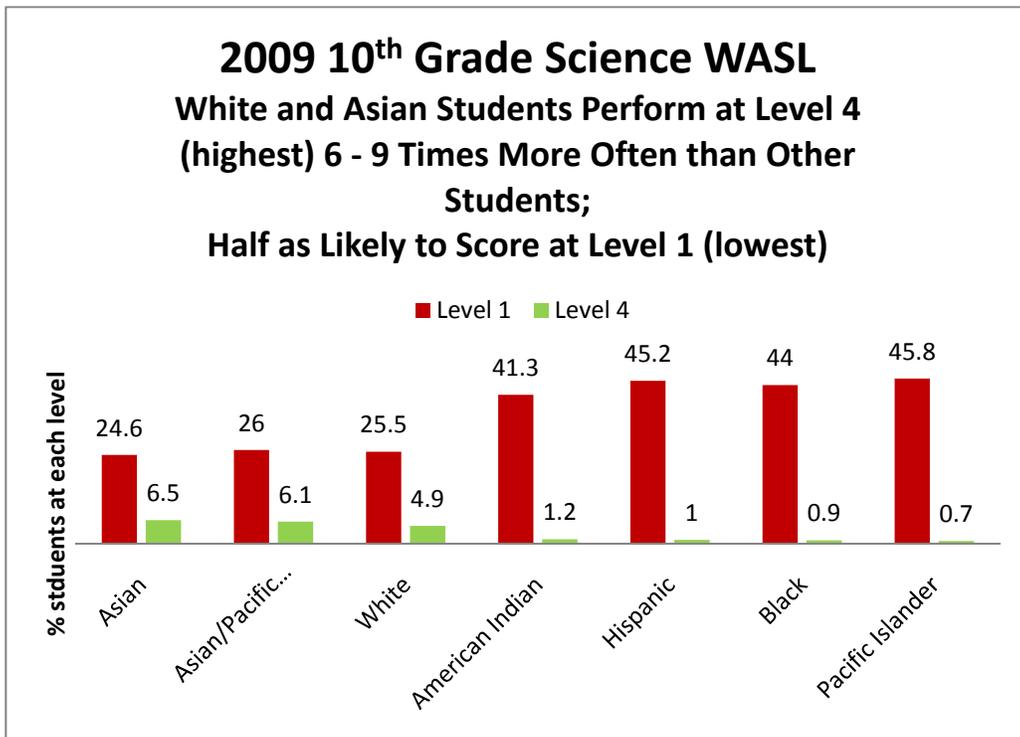
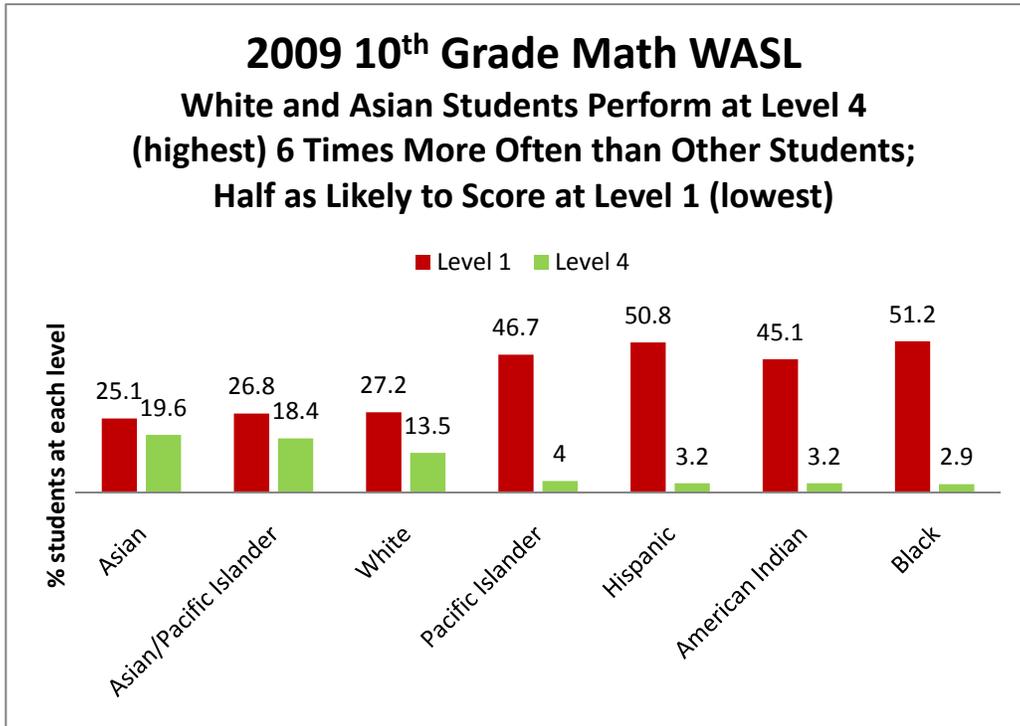
- Teachers reported that only 56% of incoming kindergarteners were adequately prepared for success in five major domains: physical well being, health, and motor development, social and emotional development, approaches toward learning, cognition and general knowledge, and language and literacy..
- Teachers received communication from prior childcare or preschool for only 1/3 of the children who had previous providers of care.
- Teachers had communication with only ½ of parents before the child arrives in the classroom.

Source: Student Readiness for Kindergarten: A Survey of Kindergarten Teachers in Washington State. OSPI, 2005.



Source: OSPI Washington State Report Card, 2010.

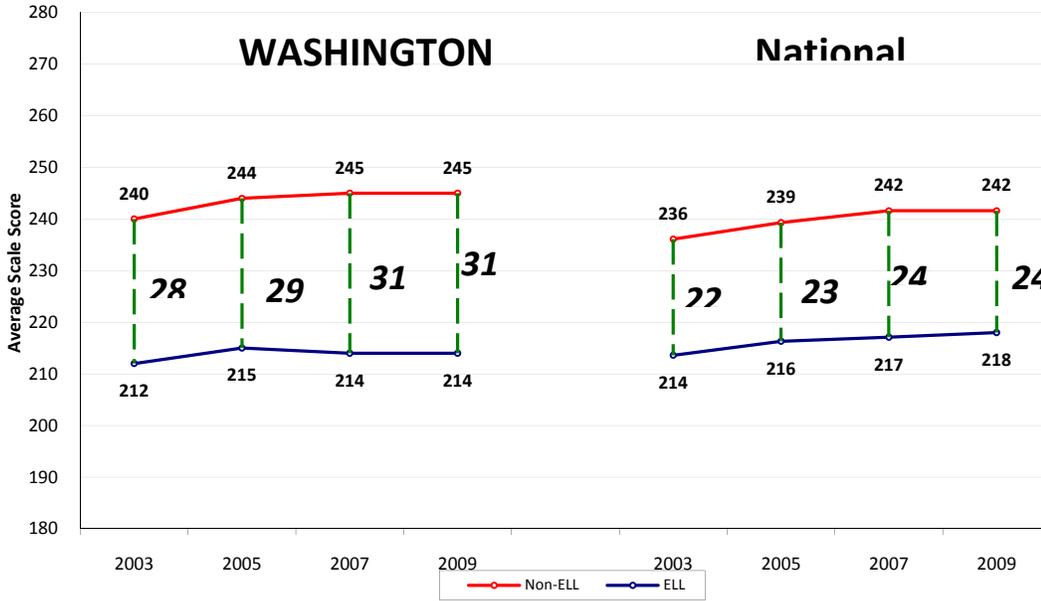
Pacific Islander, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Black students perform at level 1 – the lowest level – in much higher proportions than White, Asian, and Asian/Pacific Islander students.



Source: OSPI Washington State Report Card, 2010.

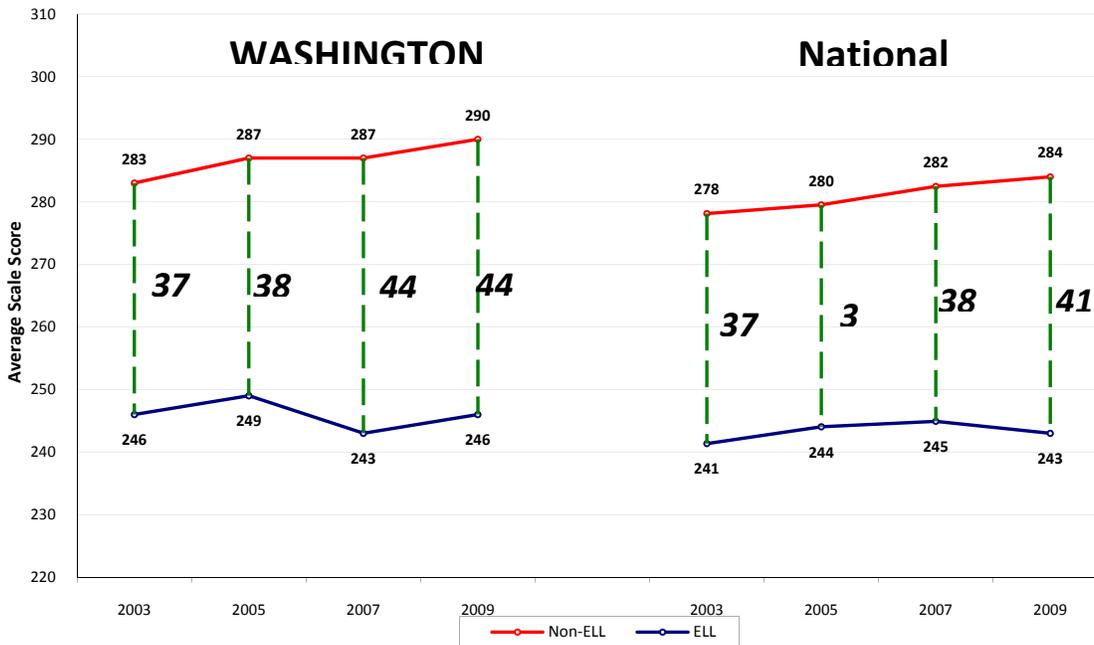
The English Language Learner math achievement gap in Washington in 4th grade is larger than the nation. The gap in 8th grade is even larger and appears to be growing.

NAEP Mathematics Grade 4 — English Language Learners
 Gap - Average Scale Score: 2003-2009



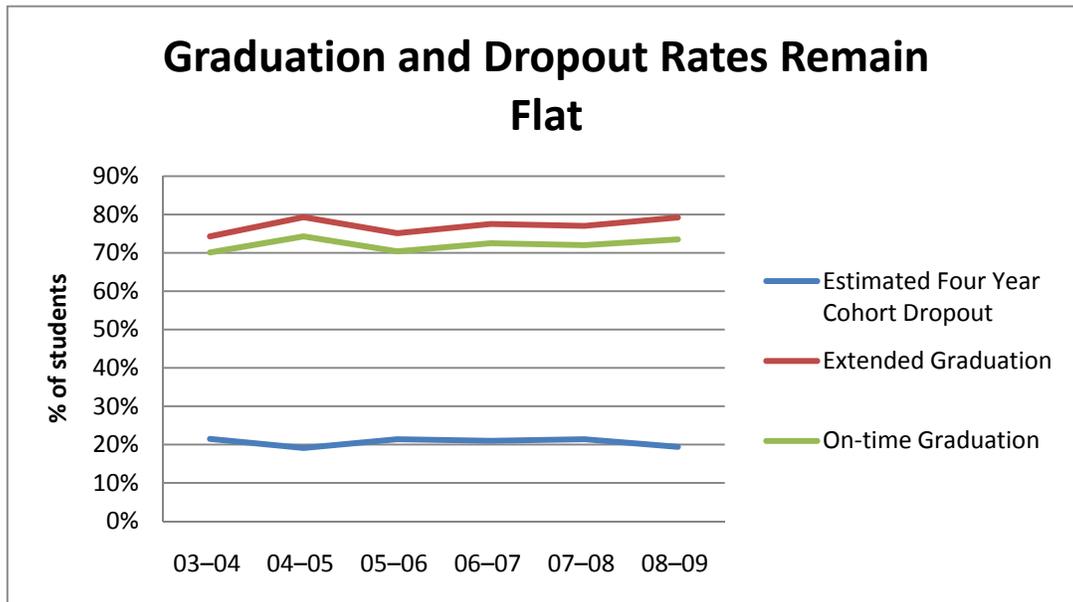
NOTE: The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.

NAEP Mathematics Grade 8 — English Language Learners
 Gap - Average Scale Score: 2003-2009



NOTE: The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.

Graduation and Dropout Rates



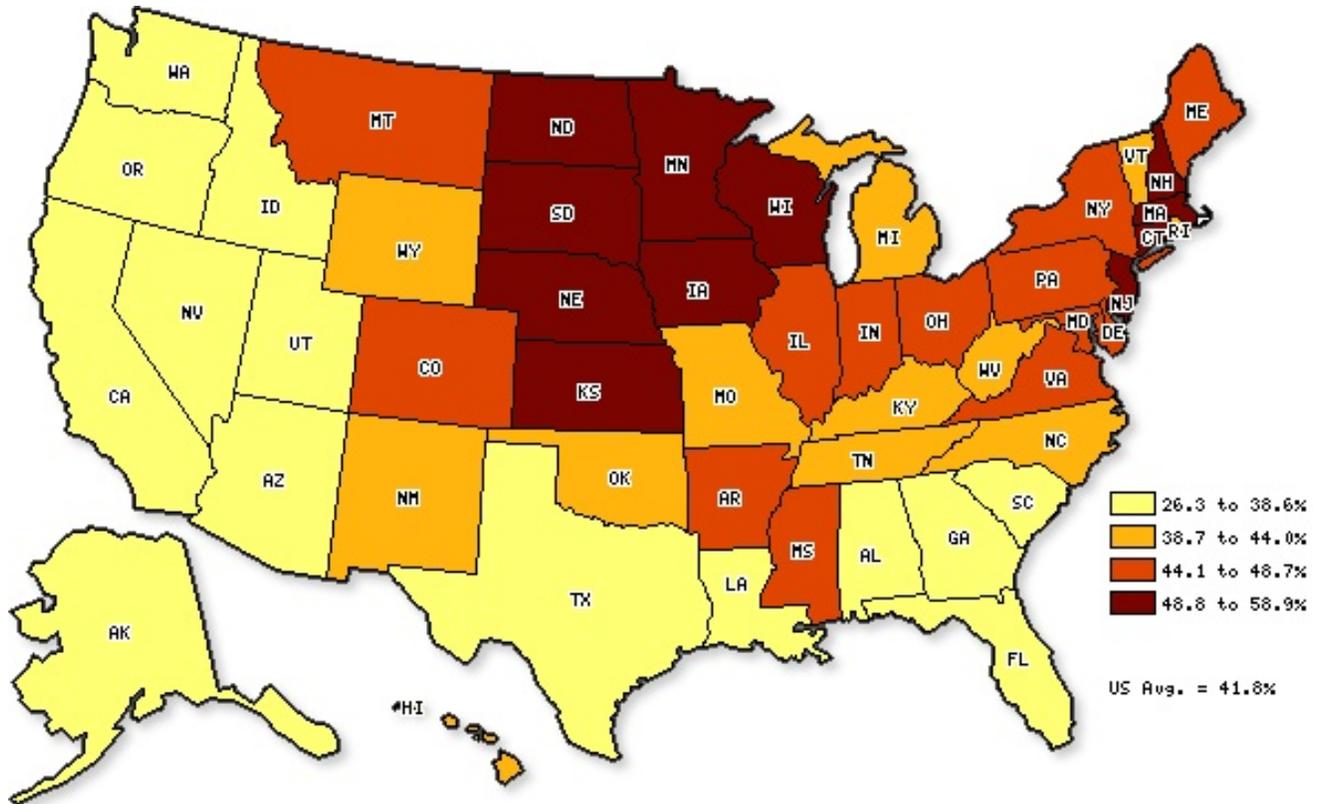
Source: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington in 2008-09, OSPI.

The same student groups who achieve lower than White and Asian student also struggle to stay in school:

Student Group	Grade 9 dropout rate	Grade 10 dropout rate	Grade 11 dropout rate	Grade 12 dropout rate	Annual dropout rate, all grades
All students	3.6%	3.9%	5.4%	8.1%	5.1%
Amer. Indian	6.7%	8.0%	10.3%	17.5%	10.1%
Asian/Pac Islander (combined)	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	4.8%	3.3%
Asian	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	4.4%	3.0%
Pacific Islander	4.9%	4.7%	7.7%	12.8%	6.8%
Black	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	10.9%	7.8%
Hispanic	5.8%	6.1%	7.8%	10.8%	7.2%
White	2.6%	3.2%	4.9%	7.4%	4.5%
Special education	3.6%	5.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.3%
Limited English	6.7%	7.8%	8.1%	13.9%	8.3%
Low income	4.5%	5.3%	7.3%	11.4%	6.6%
Migrant	5.7%	5.5%	7.1%	7.8%	6.4%
Female	3.3%	3.5%	4.8%	6.8%	4.5%
Male	3.8%	4.3%	6.0%	9.3%	5.6%

Source: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington in 2008-09, OSPI.

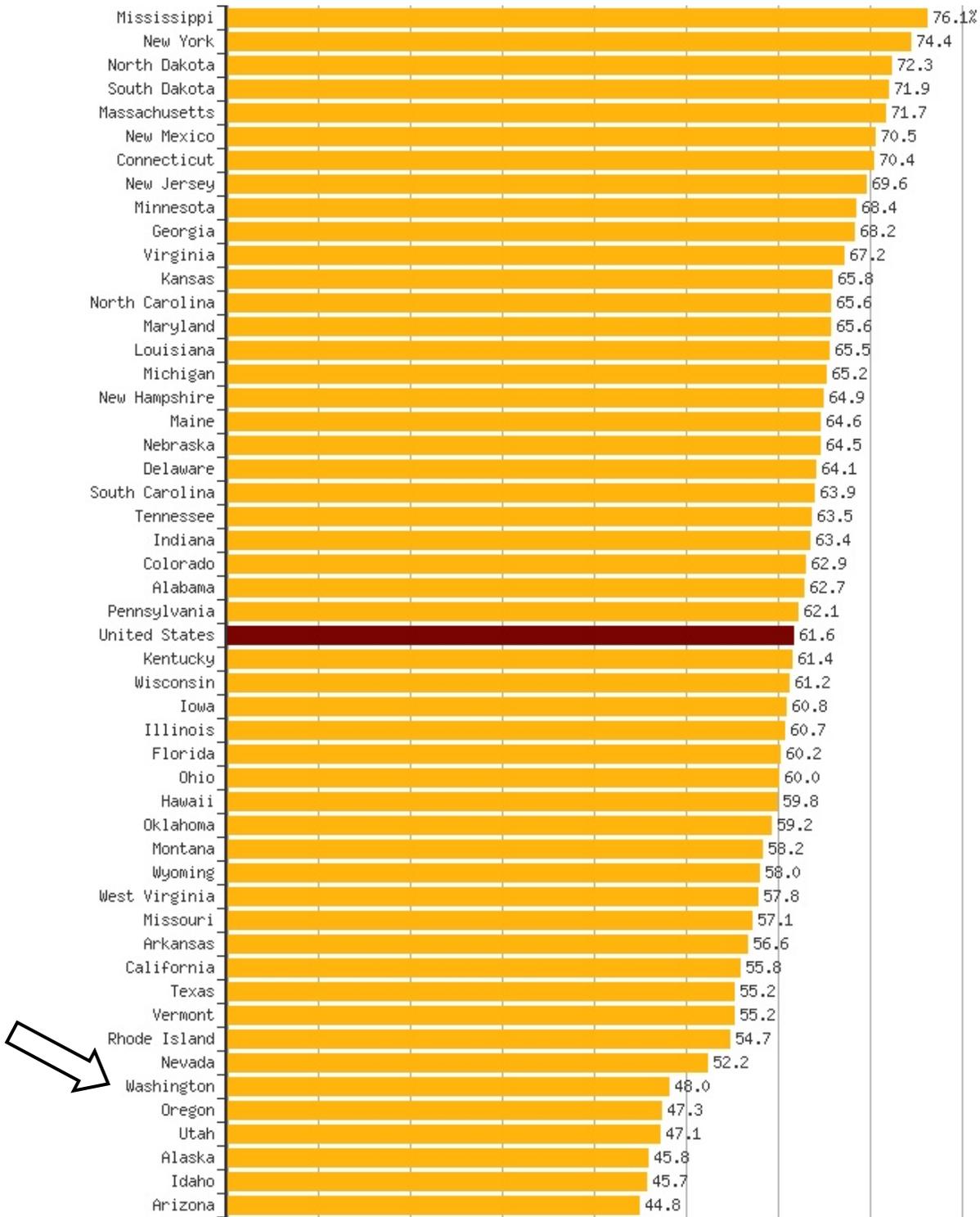
Ninth graders' chance for college by age 19: Washington ranks 46th in the nation.



Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity

Source: NCHEMS Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis

Washington ranks 45th in the nation for the number of high school graduates who enroll in college directly after high school.



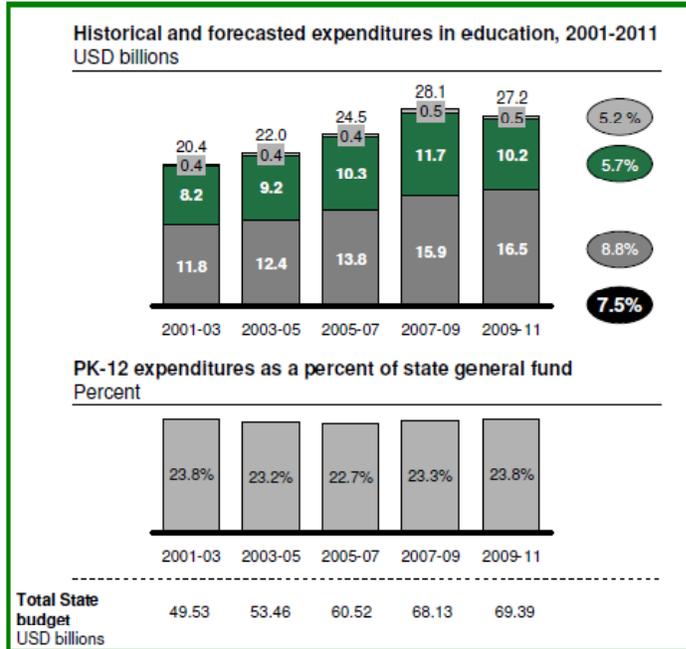
Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity

Source: NCHEMS Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis

Funding Inadequacies

Race to the Top Diagnostic: General

Washington has grown its K-12 education budget at a bi-annual rate of 8.8% since 2001



ⓧ CAGR
 ■ Other Education
 ■ Higher Education
 ■ Public Schools

Key takeaways

- The Washington state budget for education has been **growing by 7.5% every 2-year period** between 2001 and 2011
- Growth has been driven primarily by **spending on public K-12 schools**, which has increased at a compound bi-annual growth rate of 8.8%
- Spending on education has **remained approximately 23% of the state's general fund** between 2001 and 2011

Source: Washington's Race to the Top Proposal Detailed Diagnostic, McKinsey Group, 2010

In per-pupil expenditures, Washington ranks 45th in the nation. Washington is 45th in spending on K12 education as a proportion of state taxable resources.

Equity and Spending Indicators			
	Washington		National Average
From Quality Counts 2010	State Average	Rank	
Equity (2007)			
Wealth-Neutrality Score – Relationship between district funding and local property wealth	0.083	23	0.091
McLoone Index – Actual spending as percent of amount needed to bring all students to median level	91.7%	18	90.8%
Coefficient of Variation – Amount of disparity in spending across districts within a state	0.146	21	0.162
Restricted Range – Difference in per-pupil spending levels at the 95th and 5th percentiles	\$2,332	4	\$3,924
Spending (2007)			
Adjusted per-pupil expenditures (PPE) – Analysis accounts for regional cost differences	\$8,208	45	\$10,557
Students funded at or above national average – Percent of students in districts with PPF at or above U.S. average	16.0%	32	40.5%
Spending Index – Per-pupil spending levels weighted by the degree to which districts meet or approach the national average for expenditures	89.4	26	89.6
Spending on education – State expenditures on K-12 schooling as a percent of state taxable resources	3.1%	42	3.8%
GRADE	C-	34	C

Source: Education Week's Quality Counts, 2010

Fractured Governance System

