



Legislative Research Commission

Compendium of State Education Rankings 2010

Research Report No. 380

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Foreword

In December 2009, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee approved the Office of Education Accountability's 2010 research agenda, which included this edition of the *Compendium of State Education Rankings*.

This publication is intended to offer legislators and the public a convenient source of information about how Kentucky compares to other states on key public elementary and secondary education indicators. Compendiums are updated and issued annually.

Robert Sherman
Director

Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
December 7, 2010

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Summary

This compendium of state education rankings is intended as a reference tool comparing Kentucky's education indicators to those of the nation and selected peer states. While rankings are based on all 50 states and the District of Columbia, the data presented focus on Southern Regional Education Board member states and other states adjacent to Kentucky.

Demographics

With more than one-fourth of students living in families whose incomes are below the poverty line, Kentucky's student poverty rate is the fourth highest in the nation; Mississippi is the only peer state with a significantly higher rate. Kentucky has the 10th highest proportion of students enrolled in rural schools, which have characteristic advantages and disadvantages. Although the number of Hispanic students has been increasing in Kentucky, the state still has a smaller minority student population than most states.

Student Services

Because of Kentucky's small Hispanic population, few students receive services for limited English proficiency. However, socioeconomic disadvantages are reflected in high rates of subsidized lunches and Title I services. In addition, a relatively high proportion of students have disabilities that require Individualized Education Programs.

Fiscal Matters

Even after adjusting for geographic cost differences, Kentucky ranks 37th in revenues per pupil and current spending per pupil; however, unlike most states, Kentucky does not include school activity funds when reporting revenues and expenditures. As the share of revenues from local sources gradually increases, Kentucky's share of revenues from state funds continues its gradual decline, from 60 percent 2002 to 57 percent in 2008. The state's proportion of spending dedicated to instruction mirrors that of the nation. As a result of mandated pay increases, Kentucky's average teacher salary rose from a rank of 36th in 2002 to a rank of 25th in 2008, and is on par with the national average.

Kentucky's student/teacher ratio remained steady at 15 students per teacher, close to the national rate. Relatively high numbers of instructional aides per student are likely due to Kentucky's high preschool enrollment and disability rates. High numbers of administrators likely reflect the state's small rural schools and districts.

Student Achievement

Kentucky students made gains in both reading and math on the 2009 National Education Assessment of Progress (NAEP). With grade 4 math scores increasing faster than in other states, Kentucky's rank jumped from 39th in 2003 to 29th in 2009. Kentucky's grade 8 scores increased at about the same rate as the national average, leaving Kentucky's rank 35th.

NAEP reading results were similarly encouraging; scores increased faster than the national average, causing Kentucky's rank for grade 4 to rise from 27th to 11th and the rank for grade 8 reading to rise from 18th to 15th.

Dramatic improvements were seen between 2002 and 2007 in Advanced Placement exam activity, an early gateway to college credits. Small improvements between 2007 and 2009 brought Kentucky to the 25th highest participation rate and the 30th highest percentage of students with passing scores.

Kentucky's average scores dropped between 2008 and 2009 when a new policy required all students to take the ACT exam. On the composite, which combines all subjects, Kentucky's overall rank plummeted from 35th in 2008 to 49th in 2009 and 50th in 2010. The highest rank was 47th for the English portion of the ACT.

After improving between 2002 and 2006, Kentucky's graduation rate fell in 2007 and again in 2008. The 2008 rate of 74 percent was the 32nd highest in the nation.

Chapter 1

Introduction

In December 2009, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee approved the 2010 study plan of the Office of Education Accountability (OEA), which included the fourth annual *Compendium of State Education Rankings*. This publication is intended to provide a reference tool for legislators and the general public regarding how Kentucky's education indicators compare to those of the nation and selected peer states. While rankings are based on all 50 states and the District of Columbia, only the peer states are shown.

Peer States

This compendium compares Kentucky to its fellow members of the Southern Regional Education Board and to other states adjacent to Kentucky. The Southern Regional Education Board member states are Alabama (AL), Arkansas (AR), Delaware (DE), Florida (FL), Georgia (GA), Louisiana (LA), Maryland (MD), Mississippi (MS), North Carolina (NC), Oklahoma (OK), South Carolina (SC), Tennessee (TN), Texas (TX), Virginia (VA), West Virginia (WV). Border states that are not members are Illinois (IL), Indiana (IN), Missouri (MO), and Ohio (OH).

Organization of the Compendium

Rankings are grouped into the four areas described below. While additional data are available and useful, the data chosen were deemed to be the most salient education indicators. OEA invites feedback for future editions. Comparisons among school districts within Kentucky are available in a separate report (Commonwealth. Legislative. Office. *Kentucky*).

- **Demographics.** Chapter 2 provides data on child poverty, family income, rural locale, students' racial composition, and states' age composition.
- **Student Services.** Chapter 3 presents information on English Language Learner services, Individualized Education Programs, Title I school enrollment, and National School Lunch Program eligibility.
- **Fiscal Matters.** Chapter 4 covers revenues, current spending, teacher salaries, student/teacher ratios, and other staffing rates.
- **Student Achievement.** Chapter 5 presents the results of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading and math exams, the ACT, and Advanced Placement exams, as well as graduation rates.

Use of the State Rankings

Rankings should be used with caution. A ranking on one measure is affected by state differences in other measures, such as student characteristics and costs of living. It is essential to examine

the measures on which a set of rankings is based because rankings do not indicate how far apart states are from each other. For example, Kentucky's average ACT composite score is only about half a point below the nation's (19.4 vs. 20.0), but Kentucky's rank is 50th because states are clustered closely together. Similarly, Kentucky's NAEP reading score is 226, not far above the national average of 220, but Kentucky is ranked 11th. When many states cluster closely together on a measure, small fluctuations can cause big changes in rankings.

Depending on the data being ranked, a high ranking can be good, bad, or neutral. For example, high rankings on family income and low rankings on poverty rates are preferable. On the other hand, high rankings on rural school enrollment are neither good nor bad, though they have policy implications.

Unless otherwise noted, rankings reported in this compendium are out of 51—the 50 states and the District of Columbia. When two or more states have the same value, they are assigned the same rank and are listed in alphabetical order. If data are not available for all states, the US entry summarizes all available data.

Year refers to the ending year of the school year; for example, 2009 refers to the 2008-2009 school year. In most states, school years correspond to fiscal years, which begin July 1 and end June 30.

The abbreviation “n.a.” indicates that data were not available because they were not collected, not reported, or not reliable. In contrast, a dash (—) indicates that a measure does not apply. For example, a dash appears in place of a state rank for the US. In tables that show the statistical significance of differences between other states and Kentucky, a dash appears in the significance column for Kentucky itself.

Data based on samples are subject to sampling error. Each difference between Kentucky and another state was tested for statistical significance with a 95 percent confidence level; > indicates states that were significantly higher than Kentucky, = indicates states not significantly different than Kentucky, and < indicates states that were significantly lower than Kentucky. Statistical tests used unrounded percentages and took into account each state's sample size and variance; therefore, states with the same percentages can have different levels of significance.

Chapter 2

Demographics

The impact of socioeconomic and other demographic factors on academic performance is well documented. Examining the demographics of Kentucky’s student population is crucial for understanding the state’s needs.

Child Poverty

Poverty rates, determined by income thresholds for specified numbers and ages of family members, have several limitations. They do not account for rising medical, transportation, and child care costs, nor do they reflect medical, food, and housing subsidies. Because one set of income thresholds is used for the entire nation, poverty is overstated where costs of living are lower and understated where costs are higher. In addition, the percentage below the poverty line provides no information about the full distribution of income (US Dept. of Commerce. Census. “Characteristics” 7, “Poverty—How,” and Poverty Measurement).

As Table 2.1 shows, child poverty rates are rising, and Kentucky’s rate continues to be among the highest. In 2009, Kentucky ranked fourth, with more than one-fourth of children in poverty.

Table 2.1
Children Living Below Federal Poverty Line, 1999, 2007, 2008, and 2009

1999			2007				2008				2009			
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Sig.	Rank	State	%	Sig.	Rank	State	%	Sig.
2	MS	19.9	1	MS	29.3	>	1	MS	30.4	>	1	MS	31.0	>
3	LA	19.6	2	LA	26.8	>	3	AR	24.9	=	3	AR	27.2	=
5	WV	17.9	3	AR	25.8	>	4	LA	24.7	=	4	KY	25.6	—
6	AL	16.1	5	AL	24.3	=	6	KY	23.5	=	6	AL	24.7	=
7	AR	15.8	6	KY	23.9	=	7	WV	23.0	=	7	SC	24.4	=
7	KY	15.8	7	TX	23.2	=	8	OK	22.6	=	7	TX	24.4	=
9	TX	15.4	8	TN	23.0	=	9	TX	22.5	=	9	LA	24.2	=
10	OK	14.7	9	WV	22.8	=	10	TN	21.8	<	10	TN	23.9	<
14	SC	14.1	11	OK	22.5	=	11	AL	21.7	<	11	WV	23.6	<
16	TN	13.5	12	SC	20.9	<	11	SC	21.7	<	14	NC	22.5	<
18	GA	13.0	14	GA	19.7	<	15	GA	20.1	<	15	GA	22.3	<
19	FL	12.5	15	NC	19.5	<	16	NC	19.9	<	16	OK	22.2	<
—	US	12.4	17	OH	18.5	<	19	MO	18.6	<	17	OH	21.9	<
19	NC	12.3	—	US	18.0	<	20	OH	18.5	<	19	FL	21.3	<
23	MO	11.7	20	MO	17.7	<	22	FL	18.3	<	20	MO	20.7	<
28	IL	10.7	22	IN	17.3	<	22	IN	18.3	<	21	IN	20.0	<
30	OH	10.6	24	FL	17.1	<	—	US	18.2	<	—	US	20.0	<
36	VA	9.6	27	IL	16.6	<	26	IL	17.0	<	25	IL	18.9	<
37	IN	9.5	35	DE	14.7	<	37	VA	13.8	<	35	DE	16.5	<
43	DE	9.2	40	VA	13.0	<	38	DE	13.6	<	40	VA	13.9	<
46	MD	8.5	49	MD	10.5	<	49	MD	10.2	<	50	MD	11.6	<

Notes: > indicates states significantly higher than Kentucky, = indicates states not significantly different from Kentucky, and < indicates states significantly lower than Kentucky. Data for 1999 are from the 2000 Census, and therefore are not subject to sampling error.

Sources: US Dept. of Commerce. Census. “Decennial” and American.

Family Income

Table 2.2 presents the median family income in each state. Dollar figures shown are not comparable across years because they are not adjusted for inflation. A family is two or more people residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Income includes money from all sources, including public assistance, child support, unemployment insurance, interest and dividends, and pensions.

From 1999 to 2009, Kentucky was consistently among the bottom 10 states with respect to median family income. In 2009, Kentucky's median family income was just under \$50,000, compared to the US median of approximately \$61,000.

Table 2.2
Median Family Income in Nominal Dollars, 1999, 2007, 2008, and 2009

1999			2007				2008				2009			
Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Sig.	Rank	State	\$	Sig.	Rank	State	\$	Sig.
3	MD	61,876	1	MD	82,404	>	3	MD	84,415	>	1	MD	84,254	>
10	IL	55,545	8	VA	70,894	>	8	VA	73,192	>	8	VA	71,270	>
11	DE	55,257	15	DE	66,198	>	14	IL	68,958	>	14	DE	67,582	>
12	VA	54,169	16	IL	65,761	>	15	DE	68,745	>	17	IL	66,806	>
21	IN	50,261	—	US	61,173	>	—	US	63,366	>	—	US	61,082	>
—	US	50,046	31	GA	58,403	>	31	GA	60,268	>	31	OH	57,360	>
21	OH	50,037	32	OH	58,374	>	33	OH	60,061	>	33	TX	56,607	>
23	GA	49,280	33	IN	57,734	>	34	IN	59,380	>	35	IN	56,432	>
30	NC	46,335	34	FL	56,966	>	35	TX	58,765	>	36	MO	56,318	>
32	MO	46,044	36	MO	55,947	>	36	MO	58,088	>	37	GA	56,176	>
33	TX	45,861	37	TX	55,742	>	38	FL	57,455	>	39	NC	54,288	>
35	FL	45,625	38	NC	55,028	>	40	NC	56,588	>	40	FL	53,509	>
37	SC	44,227	42	SC	52,913	>	41	SC	55,664	>	41	LA	53,427	>
39	TN	43,517	43	TN	51,945	>	43	AL	54,270	>	42	SC	52,406	>
42	AL	41,657	44	OK	51,787	>	44	LA	53,963	>	43	OK	52,403	>
43	KY	40,939	45	AL	50,770	=	45	OK	53,862	>	46	TN	51,344	>
44	OK	40,709	46	LA	50,727	=	46	TN	53,799	>	47	AL	50,779	>
46	LA	39,774	47	KY	50,291	—	48	KY	51,729	—	48	KY	49,801	—
48	AR	38,663	49	AR	47,021	<	49	WV	49,082	<	49	WV	47,659	<
49	MS	37,406	50	WV	46,338	<	50	AR	47,648	<	50	AR	46,868	<
50	WV	36,484	51	MS	44,769	<	51	MS	46,668	<	51	MS	45,601	<

Notes: > indicates states significantly higher than Kentucky, = indicates states not significantly different, and < indicates states significantly lower than Kentucky. The 1999 data are from the 2000 Census, and therefore are not subject to sampling error.

Sources: US Dept. of Commerce. Census. "Decennial" and American.

Rural Schools

The US Department of Education works with the US Census Bureau to classify school and district locations as rural, town, suburb, or city. Their approach to classification changes somewhat over time, so caution should be used when comparing trends over time. However, states are comparable within a given year.

As Table 2.3 shows, a high proportion of Kentucky students are enrolled in rural schools, which have characteristic advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, rural schools have more parental involvement, fewer behavioral problems, more satisfactory teacher working conditions, and lower student/teacher ratios. They also have higher achievement and lower poverty rates than schools in cities and towns, though not those in suburbs. On the other hand, they have lower preschool enrollment, lower college-going rates, fewer course offerings, more difficulty in hiring teachers of foreign languages and English as a second language, and lower teacher salaries, even after adjusting for lower costs of living (US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Status* iiv-vi).

In 2009, Kentucky ranked 10th, with about 43 percent of students enrolled in rural schools, compared to 24 percent for the nation. Kentucky's rural enrollments and state rankings have changed little since 2004.

Table 2.3
Students Enrolled in Rural Schools, 2004, 2007, 2008, and 2009

2004			2007			2008			2009		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
3	MS	46.8	4	NC	47.8	3	NC	47.2	3	MS	49.6
4	AL	45.6	5	MS	47.2	4	MS	46.7	4	AL	47.5
5	NC	45	6	AL	41.4	6	AL	40.7	5	NC	46.3
7	WV	44.4	7	KY	40.1	7	WV	40.2	7	WV	45.0
9	KY	42.6	9	WV	39.7	9	KY	38.7	9	SC	43.6
10	AR	40.6	10	AR	37.8	10	AR	37.6	10	KY	43.3
12	SC	39.5	14	TN	33.3	13	SC	35.5	11	AR	42.6
14	TN	35.8	15	GA	32.4	14	TN	34.6	12	TN	38.8
15	OK	34.1	16	VA	31.2	16	GA	31.2	16	OK	35.3
19	GA	31.9	17	OK	30.4	17	OK	30.9	17	GA	35.0
23	IN	30.3	18	SC	29.9	18	VA	30.6	21	MO	32.5
24	MO	30	23	IN	26.1	23	MO	25.8	23	LA	31.6
25	LA	28.7	24	MO	25.8	24	OH	25.5	24	IN	31.3
26	VA	27.9	25	OH	25.6	25	IN	24.5	26	VA	30.6
30	OH	24.4	31	LA	19.3	31	LA	19.3	29	OH	26.4
—	US	21.3	—	US	18.9	—	US	18.9	—	US	24.0
34	TX	17.5	35	TX	14.6	34	TX	14.8	32	DE	23.4
38	MD	17	39	IL	11.5	37	IL	11.8	34	TX	23.2
40	DE	15.9	42	MD	10	41	MD	10.1	37	FL	18.8
43	FL	13.5	44	FL	8.4	43	FL	8.4	39	MD	18.1
46	IL	11.7	46	DE	6.2	45	DE	6.3	43	IL	14.3

Sources: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Numbers* and *Status*.

Racial Diversity of Students

State education agencies, such as Kentucky's Department of Education, report student enrollments in categories defined by race and ethnicity. White indicates origins in Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Black indicates origins in a black racial group of Africa. Hispanic includes origins in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central or South America, or other culture with Spanish heritage. Other includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

While Kentucky's urban areas have some racial diversity, Table 2.4 shows that the minority student population for the Commonwealth as a whole is smaller than that of the US; in 2009, about 85 percent of Kentucky students were white, compared to just 55 percent of the nation's enrollment. Between 2000 and 2009, Kentucky's percentage of Hispanic students more than tripled, but it was still relatively small at 3 percent. The decade's decline in the percentage of white students and steady percentage of black students mirrored national trends.

Table 2.4
Racial Composition of Students, 2000, 2007, 2008, and 2009

Percentage of White, Non-Hispanic											
2000			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
4	WV	94.8	3	WV	93.3	3	WV	93.0	3	WV	92.8
8	KY	88.1	7	KY	85.8	6	KY	85.2	6	KY	84.7
14	IN	84.3	13	IN	79.5	12	IN	78.9	13	OH	78.4
18	OH	81.1	14	OH	78.8	14	OH	78.6	14	IN	78.3
20	MO	79.7	18	MO	76.3	17	MO	76.1	16	MO	76.0
26	TN	72.9	25	TN	69.1	25	TN	68.6	25	TN	68.3
27	AR	72.2	27	AR	67.6	27	AR	67.0	27	AR	66.6
30	OK	66.2	30	VA	59.3	30	AL	58.9	30	AL	58.8
31	VA	64.3	31	AL	59.1	31	VA	58.6	31	VA	58.2
—	US	62.1	32	OK	58.6	32	OK	58.1	32	OK	57.3
33	NC	61.8	33	NC	57.5	34	NC	56.8	—	US	55.2
34	DE	61.6	—	US	56.5	—	US	55.8	34	IL	54.3
35	AL	61.1	35	IL	55.9	35	IL	55.4	35	NC	54.3
37	IL	60.7	37	SC	53.9	37	DE	53.7	37	SC	53.8
39	GA	55.5	38	DE	53.9	37	SC	53.0	38	DE	52.1
41	SC	55.2	40	LA	50.1	40	LA	49.2	40	LA	48.8
42	FL	54.3	41	FL	48.4	41	FL	47.6	41	GA	47.2
43	MD	54.3	42	GA	48.2	42	GA	47.5	42	FL	47.0
45	LA	49.2	43	MD	47.8	43	MD	47.0	43	MS	46.3
46	MS	47.5	44	MS	46.5	44	MS	46.4	44	MD	46.2
47	TX	43.1	47	TX	35.7	47	TX	34.8	47	TX	34.0

Continues on next page.

Table 2.4 (cont.)

Percentage of Black, Non-Hispanic											
2000			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
2	MS	51.0	2	MS	50.8	2	MS	50.6	2	MS	50.5
3	LA	47.6	3	LA	45.4	3	LA	46.0	3	LA	46.1
4	SC	42.2	4	SC	39.8	4	SC	39.3	4	GA	39.0
5	GA	38.2	5	GA	39.2	5	GA	39.2	5	SC	38.8
6	MD	36.8	6	MD	38.1	6	MD	37.9	6	MD	38.0
7	AL	36.4	7	AL	35.9	7	AL	35.6	7	AL	35.3
8	NC	31.3	8	DE	33.0	8	DE	33.0	8	DE	33.2
9	DE	30.6	9	NC	29.2	9	NC	29.0	9	NC	31.2
10	VA	27.2	10	VA	26.7	10	VA	26.6	10	VA	26.4
11	FL	25.4	11	TN	24.8	11	TN	24.8	11	TN	24.6
12	TN	24.4	12	FL	23.9	12	FL	23.9	12	FL	24.0
13	AR	23.5	13	AR	22.7	13	AR	22.6	13	AR	22.4
14	IL	21.3	14	IL	20.3	15	IL	19.9	15	IL	20.0
18	MO	17.3	17	MO	18.1	17	MO	17.9	17	MO	17.8
—	US	17.2	—	US	17.1	19	OH	17.1	—	US	17.0
19	OH	16.1	19	OH	17.1	—	US	17.0	19	OH	16.9
21	TX	14.4	21	TX	14.4	21	TX	14.3	21	TX	14.2
23	IN	11.5	23	IN	12.6	23	IN	12.7	23	IN	12.8
24	OK	10.7	25	OK	10.8	25	KY	10.9	25	KY	11.0
25	KY	10.5	26	KY	10.8	26	OK	10.8	26	OK	10.9
38	WV	4.2	38	WV	5.1	38	WV	5.2	38	WV	5.4

Percentage of Hispanic											
2000			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
3	TX	39.6	3	TX	46.3	3	TX	47.2	3	TX	47.9
8	FL	18.2	7	FL	25.0	7	FL	25.7	7	FL	26.1
—	US	15.6	—	US	20.5	—	US	21.1	—	US	21.6
10	IL	14.6	9	IL	19.7	9	IL	20.4	9	IL	21.3
22	DE	5.4	21	DE	9.8	20	DE	10.4	20	DE	10.9
22	OK	5.4	22	NC	9.6	21	NC	10.3	22	NC	10.6
25	MD	4.4	23	GA	9.5	22	GA	10.0	23	OK	10.5
26	VA	4.3	23	OK	9.5	22	OK	10.0	25	GA	10.4
29	GA	4.0	26	MD	8.3	26	MD	9.0	26	MD	9.5
30	NC	3.7	26	VA	8.3	27	VA	8.8	27	VA	9.2
34	IN	3.1	28	AR	7.5	28	AR	8.1	28	AR	8.6
35	AR	3.0	31	IN	6.3	31	IN	6.8	31	IN	7.1
38	MO	1.6	34	SC	4.6	35	SC	5.1	35	SC	5.5
38	OH	1.6	38	TN	4.4	36	TN	4.9	36	TN	5.2
41	SC	1.5	39	MO	3.4	39	MO	3.7	39	AL	3.9
41	TN	1.5	40	AL	3.2	40	AL	3.5	39	MO	3.9
43	LA	1.3	42	OH	2.6	42	KY	2.7	42	KY	3.0
46	AL	1.1	44	KY	2.4	43	LA	2.7	43	LA	2.9
47	KY	0.8	44	LA	2.4	43	OH	2.7	44	OH	2.8
48	MS	0.6	48	MS	1.7	48	MS	1.9	48	MS	2.1
51	WV	0.4	51	WV	0.8	51	WV	0.9	51	WV	0.9

Continues on next page.

Table 2.4 (cont.)

Percentage of All Other Races											
2000			2007			2008			2009		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
3	OK	17.7	3	OK	21.1	3	OK	21.1	3	OK	21.4
—	US	5.2	—	US	5.9	—	US	6.1	16	MD	6.3
17	MD	4.5	16	MD	5.8	16	MD	6.0	—	US	6.2
20	VA	4.1	17	VA	5.7	17	VA	5.9	17	VA	6.2
24	IL	3.4	24	IL	4.1	25	IL	4.3	24	IL	4.4
26	NC	3.3	26	NC	3.8	26	NC	3.9	26	NC	3.9
28	TX	2.9	28	TX	3.6	28	TX	3.8	26	TX	3.9
32	DE	2.4	31	DE	3.3	30	DE	3.5	30	DE	3.7
33	GA	2.3	33	GA	3.1	33	GA	3.3	32	GA	3.4
35	FL	2.1	35	FL	2.7	35	FL	2.8	35	FL	2.9
37	LA	1.9	38	AR	2.2	38	AR	2.3	39	AR	2.3
41	AL	1.4	38	LA	2.2	40	LA	2.2	39	MO	2.3
41	MO	1.4	41	MO	2.1	40	MO	2.2	41	LA	2.2
44	AR	1.3	43	AL	1.9	43	AL	2.0	42	AL	2.0
44	TN	1.3	44	SC	1.7	44	SC	1.8	42	VT	2.0
46	OH	1.2	44	TN	1.7	44	TN	1.8	44	OH	1.9
47	IN	1.1	47	IN	1.6	46	IN	1.7	44	SC	1.9
47	SC	1.1	47	OH	1.6	46	OH	1.7	46	TN	1.9
49	MS	0.8	49	KY	1.1	49	KY	1.2	47	IN	1.8
50	KY	0.6	50	MS	1.0	50	MS	1.1	49	KY	1.3
50	WV	0.6	51	WV	0.8	51	WV	0.8	50	MS	1.1

Note: In AK, CA, MA, NJ, and VT, the all other races category includes those of mixed race.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

Chapter 3

Student Services

This chapter compares Kentucky to peer states and to the nation with respect to selected student services. Some services are based on financial need; others are based on educational needs, such as language barriers or disabilities. Because of the high proportion of disadvantaged students in Kentucky, many receive services.

English Language Learner Services

An English language learner (ELL), also called a student with Limited English Proficiency, comes from an environment in which a language other than English has had a significant impact on the ability to understand English. Federal funds provided by Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—reauthorized as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001—support screening, curricula, instruction, professional development, and community and parent outreach programs. In addition, since FY 2006, Kentucky’s state budget has provided funds for Limited English Proficiency in the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky (SEEK) funding formula, the mechanism for distributing state funds to districts.

Table 3.1 ranks states by the percentage of students receiving ELL services. ELL data were not reported by two states in 2002, seven states in 2007, five states in 2008, and five states in 2009. Missing data affect the rankings and the US average. In particular, California’s absence from the 2007 and 2008 data has considerable impact, given the state’s large population and high percentage of Hispanics.

In 2002, less than 1 percent of the Kentucky’s students received ELL services, compared to 8 percent for the US; Kentucky ranked 44th out of the 49 states that reported data. By 2009, the percentage of Kentucky students receiving ELL services had more than doubled but was still small, at 2.2 percent. In 2009, Kentucky ranked 39th out of the 46 states reporting.

Table 3.1
Students Receiving English Language Learner Services, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
5	TX	14.5	6	TX	10.9	7	TX	9.7	3	TX	15.1
11	FL	8.2	8	FL	8.8	9	FL	8.7	8	IL	9.7
—	US	8.1	11	IL	8.2	9	NC	8.7	—	US	9.3
16	IL	6.6	13	VA	7.1	14	IL	7.4	10	FL	8.6
18	OK	6.0	19	NC	6.1	16	VA	6.9	14	NC	7.6
23	GA	4.3	21	OK	6.0	—	US	6.5	17	VA	7.0
25	IN	4.0	23	GA	5.5	21	DE	5.9	21	AR	5.8
25	NC	4.0	24	DE	5.4	21	OK	5.9	22	DE	5.7
27	MD	3.8	—	US	5.1	24	AR	5.4	26	GA	5.0
29	VA	3.7	28	SC	4.3	27	GA	4.9	27	IN	4.4
33	AR	2.9	29	IN	4.1	30	IN	4.4	27	SC	4.4
37	DE	2.6	33	TN	3.0	33	AL	2.8	35	TN	2.8
39	LA	1.5	35	AL	2.5	36	TN	2.7	36	AL	2.6
42	AL	1.0	39	KY	1.6	39	KY	1.9	39	KY	2.2
42	SC	1.0	39	OH	1.6	39	OH	1.9	40	OH	2.0
44	KY	0.9	42	LA	1.3	39	SC	1.9	41	LA	1.8
44	MO	0.9	43	MS	1.0	44	LA	1.3	41	MO	1.8
46	MS	0.5	44	WV	0.8	45	MS	1.1	45	MS	1.3
47	WV	0.3	n.a.	MO	n.a.	46	WV	0.8	46	WV	0.6
48	OH	0.0	n.a.	MD	n.a.	n.a.	MO	n.a.	n.a.	OK	n.a.
48	TN	0.0	n.a.	AR	n.a.	n.a.	MD	n.a.	n.a.	MD	n.a.

Notes: Data are not available for ND and PA in 2002; AR, CA, CO, MD, MO, NJ, and SD in 2007; CA, NJ, SD, MO, and MD in 2008; and MD, ME, NM, OK, and RI in 2009.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

Students With Individualized Education Programs

An Individualized Education Program (IEP) is a written instructional plan that the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires for each student with an identified disability (US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Overview* 39). The severity and nature of disabilities vary widely and include speech difficulties, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and severe cognitive disabilities. The IEP creates an opportunity for teachers, parents, school administrators, related services personnel, and students to work together to improve educational results for students with disabilities.

As Table 3.2 shows, the percentage of students with IEPs in Kentucky is up slightly from 15 percent in 2002 to 16.1 percent in 2009, while the US percentage declined slightly from 13.3 to 12.7 percent. Kentucky's rank rose from 13th to 9th during that time.

Table 3.2
Students with Individualized Education Programs, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
3	WV	17.7	3	WV	17.2	3	IN	17.1	4	IN	16.8
6	IN	16.1	4	IN	17.1	4	WV	16.7	7	WV	16.5
7	TN	15.9	8	KY	16.0	6	KY	16.4	9	KY	16.1
11	MO	15.4	9	DE	15.8	9	DE	15.9	13	DE	15.1
12	FL	15.1	12	IL	15.4	11	IL	15.3	15	IL	15.0
13	KY	15.0	12	MO	15.4	12	MO	15.1	16	FL	14.6
16	SC	14.6	15	OK	15.0	13	OH	15.0	16	OH	14.6
17	IL	14.4	16	FL	14.9	14	OK	14.8	18	MO	14.5
19	NC	14.2	16	OH	14.9	15	FL	14.6	22	SC	14.1
20	OK	14.1	22	VA	14.1	17	SC	14.5	31	AR	13.5
20	VA	14.1	27	AR	13.7	26	AR	13.8	31	VA	13.5
22	DE	13.9	28	MS	13.5	28	VA	13.7	—	US	12.7
25	LA	13.4	30	NC	13.3	31	MS	13.2	33	LA	12.6
—	US	13.3	31	LA	13.2	32	NC	13.1	33	NC	12.6
29	AL	13.2	—	US	12.7	—	US	13.1	36	MD	12.2
33	MD	13.0	33	MD	12.4	33	LA	12.9	36	TN	12.2
39	MS	12.6	36	GA	12.1	35	MD	12.3	44	GA	10.9
40	AR	12.5	38	AL	11.9	39	GA	11.5	48	TX	9.5
42	OH	12.4	44	TX	10.8	40	AL	11.4	49	AL	0.9
44	TX	11.9	47	TN	10.1	42	TN	11.3	50	MS	0.0
46	GA	11.6	48	SC	8.7	48	TX	10.1	50	OK	0.0

Note: Data are not available for CO, ND, and NJ in 2007, and NH, NJ, and NY in 2008.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

A recent OEA study pointed out Kentucky’s relatively high disability identification rate and recommended measures for ensuring accurate identification of students and appropriate provision of services (Commonwealth. Legislative. Office. *Review*).

Title I School Enrollment

Federal funds to support programs for disadvantaged students are provided by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which was reauthorized as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Funds can be used for targeted assistance to specific students or for comprehensive schoolwide programs if at least 40 percent of students are below the poverty level.

Table 3.3 ranks states by the percentages of students enrolled in Title I schools. In 2002, Kentucky ranked fourth in the nation, with 74 percent of students enrolled in Title I-eligible schools, compared to the US rate of 37 percent. In 2007, the percentage of Kentucky students in Title I schools had risen to 81 percent; however, because Title I enrollment grew even more rapidly in other states, Kentucky’s ranking dropped one position to 5th. Approximately 81% of Kentucky’s students were enrolled in Title I schools each year from 2007 to 2009. Kentucky’s ranking has varied little in recent years, ranging from fourth in 2008 to 6th in 2009.

Table 3.3
Percentage of Students Enrolled in Title I Schools, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

2002			2007			2008			2009		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
4	KY	73.6	2	LA	87.4	4	KY	81.7	4	LA	82.0
5	MS	70.5	5	KY	81.2	7	IN	78.5	6	KY	80.9
8	AR	66.1	9	IL	69.5	8	LA	78.1	10	TX	75.2
12	OH	60.6	10	AR	68.4	11	SC	75.2	12	SC	74.7
14	OK	58.6	10	MS	68.4	12	TN	72.8	13	TN	73.1
15	TX	57.7	10	TN	68.4	15	MS	68.7	14	IL	71.5
17	IL	56.0	16	OH	64.7	16	AR	66.8	16	MS	69.8
19	AL	55.1	17	TX	64.6	17	IL	65.5	17	OH	68.6
21	LA	50.7	18	FL	64.1	17	OH	65.5	19	FL	67.5
24	MO	47.4	21	OK	61.3	21	TX	64.2	20	IN	66.5
25	DE	46.6	—	US	56.9	23	FL	61.4	21	AR	66.1
27	IN	46.2	26	AL	55.2	—	US	60.0	—	US	63.2
29	GA	43.8	32	GA	46.1	26	OK	59.5	25	OK	59.4
30	WV	43.5	36	MO	41.2	29	AL	53.9	30	AL	53.4
36	SC	38.8	40	NC	37.9	35	GA	49.4	35	GA	49.6
—	US	36.6	42	WV	37.3	39	MO	40.3	36	DE	47.7
41	NC	35.7	44	SC	34.5	44	WV	36.1	41	MO	40.6
45	FL	32.5	46	IN	32.1	46	NC	34.6	45	WV	36.1
46	VA	30.6	47	VA	26.4	48	VA	26.1	46	NC	35.4
47	MD	26.6	50	MD	18.7	51	MD	18.7	48	VA	25.6
n.a.	TN	n.a.	n.a.	DE	n.a.	n.a.	DE	n.a.	50	MD	18.2

Notes: Data are not available for TN in 2002, DE in 2007 and 2008, and ME in 2009.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Numbers*.

National School Lunch Program Participation

Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free lunches through the National School Lunch Program. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price lunches.

As Table 3.4 shows, a little more than half of Kentucky students are eligible for lunch subsidies. Between 2002 and 2007, the eligibility rate dropped slightly from 49.1 percent to 48.5 percent, but it was approximately 51% in 2008 and 2009. Kentucky's rate of those eligible for free or reduced-price lunch has remained above the national rate from 2002 to 2009.

Table 3.4
Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-price Lunch in the National School Lunch Program, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
1	MS	65.3	1	MS	67.5	1	MS	66.9	1	MS	68.3
2	LA	59.1	2	LA	61.6	2	LA	63.2	3	LA	64.9
5	WV	50.4	4	AR	58.7	4	AR	56.2	5	AR	57.1
6	KY	49.1	5	OK	55.2	5	OK	55.2	6	OK	56.1
7	AL	48.7	7	AL	51.0	6	SC	51.5	7	GA	53.0
7	OK	48.7	7	SC	51.0	7	KY	51.1	8	SC	52.5
7	SC	48.7	9	GA	50.3	9	GA	51.0	9	AL	52.4
11	AR	47.2	10	WV	49.6	10	AL	50.7	11	KY	51.6
12	TX	45.4	12	KY	48.5	11	TN	49.3	12	WV	50.0
13	FL	44.6	13	TN	47.7	12	WV	49.2	13	TN	50.0
14	GA	44.2	14	TX	47.2	14	TX	47.7	14	FL	49.6
17	NC	38.4	15	FL	45.2	15	FL	45.6	15	TX	48.8
20	IL	35.2	17	NC	43.2	—	US	42.3	—	US	43.8
21	MO	35.1	—	US	41.2	19	MO	39.5	21	IN	41.8
22	DE	34.6	21	MO	39.0	21	IN	39.2	25	DE	39.5
29	IN	31.1	23	IL	37.5	22	IL	38.4	26	IL	39.3
31	MD	29.7	23	IN	37.5	31	DE	36.0	28	MO	38.7
34	VA	29.3	26	DE	36.9	37	MD	33.4	33	OH	36.4
40	OH	27.4	34	OH	33.7	40	VA	31.4	36	MD	34.7
—	US	n.a.	36	MD	32.2	42	NC	31.3	39	NC	33.9
n.a.	TN	n.a.	38	VA	31.4	n.a.	OH	n.a.	42	VA	33.1

Notes: Data are not available for AZ, CT, TN and WY in 2002; NV in 2007; and OH in 2008.
Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

Chapter 4

Fiscal Matters

The US Department of Education, in collaboration with the Census Bureau, collects financial data on education revenues and spending from state education agencies. Despite federal and state improvement efforts, the coding of some data is inconsistent between states, and sometimes even within states. It is important to note that Kentucky does not follow federal guidelines stipulating the inclusion of school activity funds in revenues and expenditures reported to federal government. Consequently, Kentucky's revenues and expenditures are understated to some extent (Commonwealth. Legislative. Office. *Fees*).

Because costs vary from state to state, a dollar spent in one state does not buy the same amount as a dollar spent in another state. States with high costs of living usually offer the highest salaries, but without adjusting, there is no way to know whether the higher salaries are sufficient to offset the higher costs. In order to improve comparability, staff adjusted fiscal measures using the Comparable Wage Index produced by the National Center for Education Statistics. However, while this index is widely held to be the most appropriate method for adjusting education finance data, no method can achieve perfect comparability.

Revenues

Education revenues are funds received by a state's school system from external sources other than from issuance of debt, from liquidation of investments, or as agency and private trust transactions. Revenues exclude noncash transactions.

As Table 4.1 shows, Kentucky's revenues per pupil continue to be well below the national average, even after adjusting for geographic cost differences. However, Kentucky's rank rose slightly from 40th in 2007 to 37th in 2008 based on adjusted revenues.

Table 4.1
Revenues per Pupil in Nominal Dollars, 2002, 2007, and 2008

Unadjusted								
2002			2007			2008		
Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$
13	DE	9,841	11	MD	13,635	7	MD	15,443
15	MD	9,768	12	DE	13,345	12	DE	13,792
17	OH	9,636	16	OH	12,114	15	OH	12,476
19	IL	9,008	19	VA	11,440	18	IL	12,035
20	IN	8,972	21	IL	11,342	—	US	12,013
21	GA	8,820	—	US	11,261	20	VA	11,803
—	US	8,801	24	GA	10,874	21	IN	11,747
23	WV	8,736	26	WV	10,780	24	LA	11,543
28	VA	8,356	27	LA	10,568	25	GA	11,319
29	SC	8,315	29	MO	10,391	28	WV	11,207
31	MO	8,263	32	FL	10,246	31	MO	11,042
35	TX	7,754	35	SC	10,141	32	FL	10,995
39	LA	7,254	38	IN	9,621	34	SC	10,913
42	FL	7,178	39	AL	9,548	37	AL	10,356
43	AR	7,112	41	TX	9,410	41	KY	9,848
44	KY	7,106	43	AR	9,362	42	AR	9,758
45	NC	7,081	45	KY	8,989	43	TX	9,749
46	AL	6,956	46	MS	8,399	45	MS	8,880
48	OK	6,643	47	NC	8,398	46	OK	8,539
49	TN	6,394	48	OK	8,184	47	TN	8,535
50	MS	6,142	49	TN	7,897	48	NC	8,439

Adjusted for Geographic Cost Differences								
2002			2007			2008		
Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$
16	IN	10,049	16	DE	12,986	12	MD	14,281
18	OH	9,992	18	OH	12,669	18	DE	13,560
19	DE	9,888	20	MD	12,524	20	LA	13,312
29	MD	9,229	21	VA	12,492	21	WV	13,236
30	MO	9,188	24	LA	12,188	22	IN	13,226
31	WV	9,185	29	MO	11,393	24	OH	13,026
32	SC	9,157	30	WV	11,344	28	MO	12,207
33	VA	9,045	31	AR	11,323	29	SC	12,107
34	GA	8,866	—	US	11,261	—	US	12,013
35	IL	8,819	32	SC	11,240	30	FL	11,875
—	US	8,801	33	GA	11,141	32	AR	11,855
36	AR	8,564	36	IL	10,946	34	AL	11,819
37	LA	8,266	37	FL	10,927	35	IL	11,659
41	KY	7,922	38	AL	10,888	36	GA	11,528
42	FL	7,877	39	IN	10,801	37	KY	11,148
43	AL	7,862	40	KY	10,204	38	VA	10,903
44	OK	7,811	42	MS	10,089	39	MS	10,690
45	TX	7,717	45	OK	9,715	45	OK	10,155
47	NC	7,389	46	TX	9,583	47	TX	9,853
49	MS	7,308	49	NC	8,946	48	TN	9,285
50	TN	6,881	50	TN	8,609	49	NC	8,940

Note: Staff adjusted revenues using the National Center for Education Statistics Comparable Wage Index.
Sources: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common* and “NCES.”

Table 4.2 ranks states by the percentages of revenues from local, state, and federal sources. Local revenues are all funds that are not from federal or state sources. These include tax revenues, investment earnings, and fees from students for textbooks, transportation, and tuition.

State revenues include any funds that originate from the state; examples include funds for school construction, debt service, equalization, state payments on behalf of districts, and transportation. Most Kentucky revenues are distributed through SEEK.

Federal revenue sources include grants and other aid distributed directly by the federal government or indirectly by state governments. Examples include Head Start, the National School Lunch Program, and Title I funds.

In 2008, about one-third of funds came from local sources in Kentucky, compared to the national percentage of 40 percent; Kentucky ranked 37th. As Kentucky's share of revenues from local sources has gradually increased, the share from state sources continued its gradual decline, from 60 percent in 2002 to 57 percent in 2008, when Kentucky ranked 15th. Much federal funding is tied to poverty indicators, which are high for Kentucky; therefore, 11 percent came from federal sources, giving Kentucky a rank of 11th.

Table 4.2
Percentages of Revenues by Source, 2002, 2007, and 2008

2002			Local			2008		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
3	IL	58.4	3	IL	61.8	2	IL	60.9
5	MD	56.4	5	MO	58.3	3	MO	58.6
6	MO	56.2	9	MD	53.8	10	VA	52.9
9	VA	52.8	11	VA	52.0	11	FL	52.5
14	TX	49.8	12	TX	51.9	12	MD	52.4
16	OH	48.5	15	FL	50.1	18	OH	47.1
19	TN	46.9	19	OH	48.4	19	GA	46.6
22	FL	44.6	21	GA	46.7	22	TX	45.2
23	GA	43.7	23	SC	46.0	23	TN	43.9
25	IN	43.1	24	TN	45.9	—	US	40.4
—	US	42.9	—	US	43.9	26	SC	40.0
29	SC	39.9	28	LA	40.1	27	IN	39.4
31	LA	38.3	30	IN	38.8	29	LA	38.4
33	AR	33.7	35	OK	33.7	35	OK	34.0
37	OK	31.5	37	AL	32.5	36	AR	32.5
39	AL	30.9	38	KY	32.1	37	KY	31.9
39	MS	30.9	39	AR	31.5	38	DE	30.1
42	KY	29.8	41	MS	29.6	39	WV	29.9
44	WV	28.5	42	DE	29.4	40	AL	29.8
46	DE	27.1	44	WV	28.8	42	MS	29.4
46	NC	27.1	46	NC	26.5	45	NC	24.3

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Table 4.2 (cont.)

State								
2002			2007			2008		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
5	NC	64.5	6	NC	63.5	7	NC	65.6
6	DE	64.3	7	DE	63.1	9	DE	62.0
10	WV	60.9	11	WV	59.5	11	AL	60.6
11	KY	59.6	13	AL	57.3	12	WV	59.2
14	AL	58.7	13	AR	57.3	15	KY	57.3
16	OK	56.7	15	KY	56.7	16	AR	56.7
19	AR	55.5	18	OK	53.9	18	MS	54.5
20	MS	54.1	19	MS	53.3	19	OK	54.2
23	SC	51.0	20	IN	53.2	20	IN	53.5
24	IN	50.8	—	US	47.6	24	SC	50.8
—	US	49.2	29	GA	44.8	—	US	50.6
25	GA	49.2	30	OH	44.5	28	OH	45.6
25	LA	49.2	31	SC	44.1	28	TN	45.6
32	OH	45.6	33	TN	43.4	30	GA	45.4
33	FL	45.3	35	LA	42.6	32	LA	44.8
35	TN	43.7	37	VA	41.6	32	TX	44.8
41	VA	40.9	38	FL	40.7	36	MD	42.1
42	TX	40.8	39	MD	40.3	39	VA	41.0
45	MD	37.2	42	TX	37.8	42	FL	38.8
47	MO	36.3	46	MO	33.3	47	MO	33.3
49	IL	33.9	49	IL	30.5	49	IL	31.2

Federal								
2002			2007			2008		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
2	MS	15.0	1	LA	17.3	1	LA	16.8
8	LA	12.5	2	MS	17.1	2	MS	16.1
9	OK	11.9	8	OK	12.4	9	OK	11.8
10	AR	10.7	10	WV	11.7	10	WV	10.9
11	KY	10.5	11	AR	11.2	11	AR	10.8
11	WV	10.5	11	KY	11.2	12	KY	10.8
13	AL	10.4	14	TN	10.7	14	TN	10.5
14	FL	10.0	15	TX	10.3	15	NC	10.0
16	TN	9.5	17	AL	10.1	15	TX	10.0
17	TX	9.3	18	NC	10.0	18	AL	9.7
19	SC	9.1	19	SC	9.8	20	SC	9.2
22	DE	8.6	23	FL	9.3	—	US	9.0
24	NC	8.5	27	GA	8.5	24	FL	8.6
—	US	7.9	—	US	8.5	25	MO	8.1
31	IL	7.7	29	MO	8.4	27	GA	8.0
32	MO	7.6	34	IN	8.0	29	DE	7.9
34	GA	7.2	35	IL	7.8	29	IL	7.9
37	MD	6.4	37	DE	7.5	35	OH	7.3
39	VA	6.3	39	OH	7.1	37	IN	7.1
42	IN	6.1	44	VA	6.4	43	VA	6.2
45	OH	5.9	46	MD	5.8	46	MD	5.5

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common.*

Current Spending

Current spending refers to expenditures for day-to-day operation of public schools. It includes direct expenditures for salaries, employee benefits, purchased professional and technical services, purchased property and other services, and supplies; payments made by the state government on behalf of school systems; and transfers made by school systems into their own retirement funds. It excludes interest on debt, capital outlays, and programs outside the scope of preschool to grade 12, such as adult education, community colleges, private school programs, and community services. Expenditures for items lasting more than 1 year, such as school buses and computers, are also excluded from current expenditures (US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*).

Instruction expenditures include salaries, benefits, supplies, materials, and contractual services. They exclude capital outlay, debt service, and interfund transfers. Instruction covers regular, special, and vocational programs offered in both the regular school year and summer school.

Student support expenditures are for attendance record keeping, social work, student accounting, counseling, student appraisal, record maintenance, and placement services. This category also includes medical, dental, nursing, psychological, and speech services.

Table 4.3 ranks states by per-pupil current expenditures. Kentucky was ranked 40th in 2008, with per-pupil spending at \$8,740, compared to a national average of \$10,530. Adjusting for geographic cost differences improved Kentucky's rank slightly, to 37th.

Table 4.3
Current Expenditures per Pupil, Nominal Dollars, 2002, 2007, and 2008

Not Adjusted for Geographic Cost Differences

2002			2007			2008		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>
9	DE	9,284	10	MD	11,975	10	MD	13,235
11	MD	8,692	11	DE	11,760	11	DE	12,153
16	OH	8,069	17	VA	10,214	17	VA	10,664
17	IL	7,956	19	OH	9,940	—	US	10,530
19	WV	7,844	21	WV	9,727	19	IL	10,353
22	IN	7,734	—	US	9,669	20	OH	10,340
—	US	7,728	22	IL	9,596	22	WV	10,059
24	VA	7,496	26	GA	9,102	24	LA	10,006
26	GA	7,380	27	IN	9,080	27	GA	9,718
30	MO	7,136	30	LA	8,937	30	MO	9,532
33	SC	7,017	32	MO	8,848	34	AL	9,197
36	TX	6,771	35	FL	8,567	36	FL	9,084
38	LA	6,567	36	SC	8,566	37	SC	9,060
39	KY	6,523	38	AL	8,398	39	IN	8,867
40	NC	6,495	39	AR	8,391	40	KY	8,740
42	AR	6,276	42	KY	7,940	41	AR	8,677
43	OK	6,229	43	NC	7,878	43	TX	8,350
44	FL	6,213	44	TX	7,850	45	MS	7,890
46	AL	6,029	46	MS	7,459	46	TN	7,820
48	TN	5,948	47	OK	7,430	47	NC	7,798
50	MS	5,354	49	TN	7,129	49	OK	7,683

Adjusted for Geographic Cost Differences

2002			2007			2008		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>\$</u>
12	DE	9,328	15	DE	11,444	16	MD	12,239
17	IN	8,663	17	VA	11,153	17	DE	11,949
22	OH	8,367	18	MD	10,999	18	WV	11,880
26	WV	8,247	22	OH	10,396	21	LA	11,540
27	MD	8,212	24	LA	10,307	25	OH	10,796
28	VA	8,114	25	WV	10,236	27	AR	10,541
30	MO	7,935	26	IN	10,194	28	MO	10,538
32	IL	7,789	28	AR	10,149	—	US	10,530
—	US	7,728	34	MO	9,701	29	AL	10,497
33	SC	7,728	—	US	9,669	33	SC	10,051
35	AR	7,558	35	AL	9,577	34	IL	10,029
36	LA	7,483	36	SC	9,494	35	IN	9,983
37	GA	7,419	37	GA	9,326	36	GA	9,897
38	OK	7,324	38	IL	9,261	37	KY	9,894
40	KY	7,272	39	FL	9,136	38	VA	9,851
42	FL	6,818	40	KY	9,013	39	FL	9,811
43	AL	6,814	41	MS	8,960	41	MS	9,499
44	NC	6,778	42	OK	8,820	42	OK	9,137
45	TX	6,739	44	NC	8,392	46	TN	8,507
48	TN	6,401	47	TX	7,994	47	TX	8,439
49	MS	6,371	50	TN	7,771	49	NC	8,261

Note: Staff adjusted revenues using the National Center for Education Statistics Comparable Wage Index.

Sources: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common* and “NCES.”

Table 4.4 ranks states by spending on instruction, support, and other functions. Most states, including Kentucky, are similar in terms of the percentages of current spending going to instruction and student support. Kentucky ranked 31st in 2008, but was less than one percentage point below the US (59.3 percent versus 60.2 for the US).

Table 4.4
Percentages of Current Expenditures by Function, 2002, 2007, and 2008

Instruction								
2002			2007			2008		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
4	TN	65.2	6	TN	63.8	8	NC	63.6
9	GA	63.9	10	GA	63.1	9	GA	63.2
12	NC	63.4	12	NC	62.0	10	TN	63.1
16	MD	62.2	14	MD	61.4	13	MD	61.2
20	WV	61.7	15	VA	61.2	14	VA	61.0
21	AR	61.6	—	US	61.0	22	DE	60.2
21	DE	61.6	22	MO	60.5	22	FL	60.2
21	VA	61.6	26	IN	60.0	—	US	60.2
—	US	61.5	27	DE	59.9	26	MO	60.0
24	KY	61.4	28	FL	59.6	27	TX	59.8
26	AL	61.2	29	TX	59.5	31	KY	59.3
27	LA	61.1	31	KY	59.4	32	WV	59.2
29	IN	60.9	31	WV	59.4	34	LA	58.9
29	MO	60.9	34	AR	59.2	34	MS	58.9
33	TX	60.4	37	IL	58.9	36	IL	58.8
34	MS	60.2	38	MS	58.8	37	AL	58.7
34	SC	60.2	40	AL	58.5	39	AR	58.4
39	IL	59.5	42	LA	58.1	44	OK	57.7
42	FL	59.0	43	OK	58.0	46	OH	57.2
46	OH	58.0	46	SC	57.7	47	SC	57.1
47	OK	57.8	47	OH	57.4	50	IN	54.3

Continues on next page.

Table 4.4 (cont.)

Support								
2002			2007			2008		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
5	OH	38.5	4	OH	39.4	2	IN	41.6
9	IL	37.3	8	IL	37.9	4	OH	39.5
11	FL	36.1	12	SC	37.0	10	IL	38.1
13	OK	35.7	15	LA	36.3	13	SC	37.5
17	IN	35.0	17	FL	36.0	18	AR	36.0
19	MO	34.6	20	DE	35.7	20	LA	35.7
19	TX	34.6	20	IN	35.7	02	OK	35.7
23	VA	34.5	22	AR	35.6	23	DE	35.6
24	SC	34.4	23	OK	35.4	23	MO	35.6
—	US	34.3	26	MS	35.3	26	FL	35.4
29	DE	33.7	26	TX	35.3	—	US	35.4
30	AR	33.3	29	MO	35.1	26	VA	35.4
30	MS	33.3	30	WV	35.0	30	MS	35.2
34	KY	33.1	—	US	35.0	31	WV	35.1
35	MD	33.0	32	AL	34.9	33	TX	35.0
38	LA	32.5	34	VA	34.8	35	AL	34.8
38	WV	32.5	36	KY	34.7	35	KY	34.8
43	AL	31.9	37	MD	34.2	37	MD	34.6
44	GA	31.0	43	NC	32.6	45	TN	31.9
44	NC	31.0	45	GA	31.8	46	GA	31.7
48	TN	29.9	47	TN	31.2	48	NC	30.6

Other								
2002			2007			2008		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
4	AL	6.9	3	AL	6.6	3	OK	6.6
5	MS	6.5	3	OK	6.6	4	AL	6.5
5	OK	6.5	6	KY	5.9	5	KY	5.9
7	LA	6.4	6	MS	5.9	5	MS	5.9
8	WV	5.8	8	LA	5.7	7	NC	5.8
9	NC	5.7	10	WV	5.6	8	WV	5.7
11	KY	5.5	11	SC	5.4	10	AR	5.6
13	SC	5.4	12	AR	5.3	12	LA	5.4
15	GA	5.2	12	NC	5.3	12	SC	5.4
16	AR	5.1	14	TX	5.2	14	TX	5.2
17	FL	5.0	15	GA	5.1	15	GA	5.1
17	TX	5.0	16	TN	5.0	16	TN	5.0
19	TN	4.9	22	MO	4.5	25	MO	4.5
22	MD	4.8	25	DE	4.4	—	US	4.4
23	DE	4.7	25	FL	4.4	26	FL	4.3
27	MO	4.4	25	MD	4.4	28	DE	4.2
30	IN	4.1	28	IN	4.3	28	MD	4.2
—	US	4.1	—	US	4.0	31	IN	4.0
31	VA	3.9	31	VA	4.0	35	VA	3.6
36	OH	3.4	40	OH	3.3	40	OH	3.3
42	IL	3.3	42	IL	3.2	43	IL	3.2

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

Teacher Salaries

Table 4.5 ranks states by average annual classroom teacher salary. A salary is the total amount regularly paid before deductions; it excludes extra-duty pay. Teacher salary information is not collected by the federal government, but it is collected by the National Education Association.

Kentucky's rank of 35th in 2007 jumped to 27th in 2008 due to a legislative mandate to increase teacher salaries by \$3000. Following a smaller pay increase in 2009, Kentucky's ranking fell to 31st. After adjusting for geographic cost differences, Kentucky's average teacher salary was almost identical to the national average in 2009, and Kentucky ranked 25th.

Table 4.5
Average Teacher Salary, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

Unadjusted											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$
9	IL	49,435	7	IL	58,246	6	IL	60,474	6	MD	62,849
11	DE	48,363	8	MD	56,927	8	MD	60,069	8	IL	61,344
12	MD	48,251	12	DE	54,680	12	DE	55,994	13	DE	56,667
—	US	44,683	14	OH	51,937	14	OH	53,410	15	OH	54,656
15	IN	44,195	—	US	50,816	—	US	52,308	—	US	54,319
16	GA	44,073	18	GA	49,905	18	GA	51,560	18	GA	52,879
17	OH	44,029	23	IN	47,831	22	IN	48,508	24	IN	49,569
19	NC	42,680	25	NC	46,410	25	NC	47,354	25	NC	48,648
23	VA	41,731	29	FL	45,308	27	KY	47,207	27	LA	48,627
27	SC	39,923	30	TX	44,897	28	LA	46,964	29	VA	48,365
30	FL	39,275	31	VA	44,727	29	FL	46,930	31	KY	47,875
32	TX	39,232	32	AR	44,245	30	VA	46,796	32	AR	47,472
33	TN	38,515	33	SC	44,133	32	AL	46,604	33	SC	47,421
35	MO	37,996	34	TN	43,816	34	TX	46,179	34	TX	47,157
36	KY	37,951	35	KY	43,646	35	AR	45,773	35	FL	46,921
40	AL	37,194	36	AL	43,389	37	SC	45,758	36	AL	46,879
42	AR	36,962	39	LA	42,816	40	TN	45,030	40	TN	45,549
43	WV	36,751	42	OK	42,379	42	OK	43,551	44	WV	44,701
45	LA	36,328	44	MO	41,839	44	MO	43,206	45	MI	44,498
47	OK	34,744	48	WV	40,531	47	WV	42,529	47	MO	44,249
49	MS	33,295	49	MS	40,182	48	MI	42,403	48	OK	43,846

Adjusted for Geographic Cost Differences											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$	Rank	State	\$
6	IN	49,502	7	IL	56,210	5	IL	58,584	8	IL	59,427
9	DE	48,594	13	OH	54,317	12	OH	55,764	12	MD	58,121
10	IL	48,396	14	IN	53,698	15	AR	55,608	15	AR	57,672
19	OH	45,654	16	AR	53,515	17	MD	55,550	17	OH	57,065
20	MD	45,586	19	DE	53,209	19	DE	55,054	20	LA	56,080
—	US	44,683	21	MD	52,287	21	IN	54,614	22	IN	55,808
22	NC	44,539	24	GA	51,133	23	LA	54,163	23	DE	55,716
24	AR	44,509	—	US	50,816	24	KY	53,439	—	US	54,319
26	GA	44,303	27	OK	50,308	26	AL	53,190	25	KY	54,195
28	SC	43,967	29	KY	49,546	27	GA	52,511	27	GA	53,854
32	WV	43,241	31	AL	49,479	—	US	52,308	31	MS	53,570
34	FL	43,101	32	NC	49,437	30	OK	51,794	32	AL	53,503
36	KY	42,311	33	LA	49,378	34	MI	51,048	34	WV	52,795
37	MO	42,252	36	SC	48,915	35	SC	50,763	35	SC	52,608
39	AL	42,040	38	FL	48,319	37	FL	50,685	37	OK	52,145
41	TN	41,448	39	MS	48,266	39	WV	50,229	39	NC	51,537
42	LA	41,397	41	TN	47,765	40	NC	50,166	41	FL	50,675
43	OK	40,854	42	WV	47,578	44	TN	48,988	46	TN	49,553
49	VA	40,112	47	MO	45,874	48	MO	47,764	47	MO	48,917
50	MS	39,618	48	TX	45,723	49	TX	46,673	48	TX	47,662
51	TX	39,046	51	VA	40,680	51	VA	43,228	51	VA	44,677

Note: Staff adjusted salaries using the National Center for Education Statistics Comparable Wage Index.
Sources: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. "NCES;" and Natl. Data used with permission of the National Education Association © 2007. All rights reserved.

Student/Teacher Ratio

Student/teacher ratios in Table 4.6 were derived by dividing student membership by the number of full-time equivalent teachers. Student membership is the annual count of students enrolled in school on October 1 or the school day closest to that date. Full-time equivalent is the amount of time required to perform an assignment stated as a proportion of a full-time position; it is computed by dividing the amount of time employed by the time normally required for a full-time position.

The student/teacher ratio provides a rough gauge of students' opportunities to receive personal attention; states with smaller ratios may offer more opportunities. Across the nation, student/teacher ratios have been declining for years. As Table 4.6 shows, Kentucky was ranked 18th in 2009, with 15.4 students per teacher, slightly less than the US ratio of 15.7.

Table 4.6
Student/Teacher Ratio, 1999, 2008, and 2009

1999			2008			2009		
Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio
8	FL	18.4	10	VA	17.1	9	VA	17.3
12	IN	17.0	12	IN	16.8	11	IN	16.7
13	MD	16.9	13	OH	16.6	13	OH	16.1
—	US	16.7	—	US	15.9	—	US	15.7
15	IL	16.5	14	FL	15.8	16	AL	15.6
18	AR	16.2	17	IL	15.5	16	IL	15.6
18	OH	16.2	18	KY	15.3	18	KY	15.4
20	KY	16.1	19	DE	15.0	19	DE	15.1
20	MS	16.1	19	SC	15.0	20	TN	15.0
22	DE	16.0	21	TN	14.9	21	MS	14.7
23	GA	15.8	22	AL	14.8	24	TX	14.5
23	NC	15.8	25	MS	14.7	25	SC	14.4
25	AL	15.7	27	TX	14.5	26	MD	14.3
28	LA	15.6	28	MD	14.3	27	FL	14.1
30	OK	15.4	29	AR	14.1	28	WV	14.0
31	TN	15.3	29	GA	14.1	29	GA	13.9
33	SC	15.2	31	LA	14.0	29	LA	13.9
33	TX	15.2	31	NC	14.0	31	OK	13.9
36	MO	14.6	33	WV	13.9	36	MO	13.6
42	VA	14.2	34	OK	13.7	36	NC	13.6
42	WV	14.2	38	MO	13.4	41	AR	12.9

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Common*.

Other Staffing

Table 4.7 presents total staff and selected types of staff, relative to the number of students so that states of all sizes can be compared. The types of staff are defined below.

School administrators direct and manage the operation of a particular school. These include principals, assistant principals, department chairpersons, and others who supervise school operations, assign duties to staff, supervise and maintain school records, and coordinate school instructional activities.

District administrators include superintendents, deputy and assistant superintendents, and other persons with districtwide responsibilities such as business managers and administrative assistants.

Instructional aides are paid to assist teachers with routine activities such as monitoring, conducting rote exercises, operating equipment, and clerking.

The All Staff column includes staff in the above categories and other staff not listed above, such as librarians, guidance counselors, and support staff.

As Table 4.7 shows, Kentucky continues to have more staff than the national average. In 2009, the total number of staff members per 1,000 students was about 150 compared to a national rate of about 126. A break-out by staff type showed that Kentucky continues to rank among the top 10 with respect to the number of instructional aides; this reflects, in part, Kentucky's higher proportion of students with disabilities and higher preschool enrollment rates. Kentucky's rank of 6th for the number of school administrators reflects the state's large rural student population, which necessitates more and smaller schools.

Table 4.7
Full-time Equivalent Staff Members per 1,000 Students, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

All Staff											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio
6	AR	148.0	2	VA	194.8	4	VA	166.0	7	VA	164.7
9	KY	145.0	8	AR	149.5	9	KY	150.6	11	KY	149.6
13	VA	142.0	9	KY	148.3	12	AR	146.8	12	AR	148.8
17	TX	139.9	14	LA	139.8	13	LA	146.3	14	LA	147.3
18	LA	138.8	15	MS	139.3	14	MO	145.7	15	MS	146.4
20	MO	137.1	16	MO	138.1	15	MS	142.8	18	GA	144.4
21	WV	133.1	17	GA	138.0	16	GA	142.5	19	MO	144.0
22	MS	132.0	18	AL	137.2	19	AL	140.0	21	MD	138.4
23	IN	129.4	20	MD	134.2	21	MD	138.2	22	TX	136.6
24	GA	129.2	21	OH	132.6	22	TX	136.0	23	WV	136.5
28	NC	126.3	22	NC	132.0	23	WV	135.6	24	IN	135.7
30	OH	125.6	23	TX	131.8	25	NC	133.9	25	OH	134.7
—	US	124.0	24	IN	128.7	26	OH	133.3	26	NC	134.2
33	IL	123.4	25	TN	127.8	27	IN	133.2	27	AL	130.9
35	OK	122.8	26	OK	127.5	28	TN	131.3	29	TN	130.5
36	DE	122.6	30	DE	125.0	30	OK	128.1	31	FL	129.5
37	TN	120.9	32	WV	120.8	32	DE	126.4	33	OK	128.7
38	AL	119.5	33	FL	120.6	35	FL	123.6	—	US	126.1
41	MD	115.3	—	US	119.1	—	US	123.3	40	DE	117.4
42	FL	113.0	40	SC	98.1	47	SC	89.4	47	SC	93.9
46	SC	103.7	49	IL	75.0	50	IL	76.3	50	IL	77.0

Instructional Aides											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio
4	KY	21.8	7	KY	21.3	9	KY	21.4	8	IN	22.1
5	NC	21.0	10	NC	19.6	11	IN	20.1	10	KY	21.0
9	IN	18.4	11	IN	19.0	12	NC	19.7	13	NC	19.5
13	MS	17.3	16	MS	17.3	17	MS	18.3	20	MS	18.2
19	IL	15.9	18	GA	16.2	22	GA	17.0	22	GA	16.9
19	SC	15.9	19	AR	16.0	23	AR	16.7	24	LA	16.6
23	GA	15.3	21	VA	15.9	24	VA	16.5	25	AR	16.3
26	LA	15.1	22	TN	15.8	25	LA	16.4	25	VA	16.3
—	US	14.1	23	LA	15.3	26	TN	15.8	28	TN	16.2
24	TX	13.9	27	MO	13.7	—	US	14.3	32	MO	14.2
27	AR	13.7	27	SC	13.7	31	MO	13.8	—	US	14.1
29	TN	13.6	29	TX	13.2	32	TX	13.5	36	MD	13.3
29	VA	13.5	32	DE	12.5	35	MD	13.0	37	TX	13.2
30	FL	12.4	—	US	12.4	36	DE	12.6	39	OK	12.5
31	MO	12.2	33	WV	12.1	38	WV	12.4	40	DE	12.4
32	DE	11.5	33	OK	12.1	40	OK	12.0	40	WV	12.4
35	WV	10.9	36	MD	12.0	41	SC	11.6	43	SC	11.9
36	MD	10.8	38	FL	11.1	42	FL	11.2	45	FL	10.9
39	OK	10.5	41	OH	9.8	46	OH	10.2	47	OH	10.5
41	AL	8.3	n.a.	AL	n.a.	n.a.	AL	n.a.	49	AL	0.9
42	OH	8.1	n.a.	IL	n.a.	n.a.	IL	n.a.	n.a.	IL	n.a.

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Table 4.7 (cont.)
School Administrators

2002			2007			2008			2009		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1	TX	6.9	3	SC	4.7	8	KY	4.5	6	KY	4.5
3	TN	5.2	7	KY	4.5	9	MD	4.3	7	TX	4.4
5	AL	4.4	8	MD	4.3	9	TX	4.3	9	MD	4.3
5	SC	4.4	9	TX	4.1	12	AL	4.1	11	LA	4.2
9	AR	3.8	9	AL	4.1	13	LA	4.0	12	GA	4.0
11	KY	3.7	9	GA	4.1	16	GA	3.9	12	MS	4.0
11	WV	3.7	16	LA	3.9	16	MS	3.9	16	WV	3.9
17	LA	3.5	16	WV	3.9	16	WV	3.9	18	VA	3.8
17	MD	3.5	16	VA	3.9	21	VA	3.8	20	AL	3.6
17	NC	3.5	19	MS	3.8	22	AR	3.6	20	AR	3.6
21	MS	3.4	22	AR	3.6	24	MO	3.5	22	IL	3.5
21	VA	3.4	24	NC	3.4	26	OK	3.4	22	SC	3.5
—	US	3.3	24	MO	3.4	26	TN	3.4	26	NC	3.4
26	GA	3.2	24	OK	3.4	31	DE	3.3	26	OK	3.4
26	MO	3.2	28	TN	3.3	31	NC	3.3	26	TN	3.4
26	OK	3.2	30	DE	3.2	31	SC	3.3	—	US	3.4
30	DE	3.1	—	US	3.1	—	US	3.2	33	DE	3.2
32	IL	3.0	34	IN	3.0	36	FL	3.0	33	MO	3.2
35	IN	2.9	37	FL	2.9	36	IN	3.0	36	IN	3.1
38	OH	2.8	37	OH	2.9	41	OH	2.8	37	FL	3.0
43	FL	2.6	49	IL	1.8	50	IL	1.7	42	OH	2.8

District Administrators

2002			2007			2008			2009		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
4	OH	3.3	2	NC	4.4	3	WY	4.0	4	MD	4.0
8	VA	2.3	4	MD	3.7	5	MD	3.9	9	DE	2.7
11	DE	2.2	8	DE	2.6	9	DE	2.7	10	WV	2.6
16	IL	1.9	11	MS	2.0	15	MS	2.0	15	MS	2.0
16	MS	1.9	16	MO	1.6	18	MO	1.6	19	AR	1.5
16	TX	1.9	18	AR	1.5	20	VT	1.5	22	GA	1.4
19	KY	1.8	20	KY	1.4	22	AR	1.4	22	KY	1.4
20	AL	1.6	20	GA	1.4	22	GA	1.4	22	MO	1.4
21	AR	1.4	22	VA	1.3	22	KY	1.4	22	VA	1.4
—	US	1.3	25	TX	1.2	22	OH	1.4	26	TX	1.3
23	MO	1.3	—	US	1.2	29	TX	1.2	—	US	1.3
26	NC	1.2	25	OH	1.2	—	US	1.2	29	AL	1.2
26	TN	1.2	30	SC	1.1	32	IN	1.1	29	OH	1.2
31	OK	1.1	33	IN	1.0	32	NC	1.1	33	IL	1.1
31	WV	1.1	33	OK	1.0	38	OK	0.9	33	IN	1.1
31	GA	1.1	38	FL	0.8	39	FL	0.8	33	NC	1.1
35	MD	1.0	40	WV	0.6	39	SC	0.8	40	OK	0.9
38	IN	0.9	41	LA	0.5	42	UT	0.7	40	SC	0.9
43	FL	0.6	45	TN	0.4	44	IL	0.6	42	FL	0.8
46	LA	0.5	45	AL	0.4	45	LA	0.5	46	LA	0.5
50	SC	0.3	50	IL	0.0	49	AL	0.4	50	TN	0.2

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *Public*.

Chapter 5

Student Achievement

This chapter presents National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores, participation rates and test scores for the ACT and Advanced Placement, and graduation rates.

Given the pivotal role of achievement measures in states' efforts to hold educators accountable, it is important to bear in mind that differences in student characteristics have an impact on state rankings. Average test scores tend to be lower in states that have relatively more impoverished students, students with disabilities, English Language Learners, and students who are neither white nor Asian. Compared to the rest of the nation, Kentucky has more impoverished students and students with disabilities, but fewer English Language Learners and non-white students.

National Assessment of Educational Progress

NAEP reading and math tests are administered to random samples of students in grades 4 and 8 every other year (US Department of Education. Institute. National. *NAEP Overview*). Some students with disabilities and English language learners use accommodations, such as readers or extra time, or are exempt from taking the exam. Despite the issuance of federal guidelines on these practices, there is considerable variation among states and from year to year in the percentages of students excluded or given accommodations. Kentucky tends to have higher exclusion rates and lower accommodation rates; in other words, if a student is expected to have difficulties with the test, Kentucky is more likely to exempt that student than to find accommodations that will allow the student to take the test. Exclusion and accommodation percentages are relatively small, but policy makers are concerned, and researchers have been attempting for several years to determine the extent of any distortions in test results (US Department of Education. Institute. National. *A Closer*).

As Table 5.1 shows, Kentucky's average grade 4 math score improved, from being significantly below the nation's in 2003 to being on par with the nation's in 2009; as a result, the state's rank jumped from 39th to 29th. The average grade 8 math score remained on par with the national average in both 2003 and 2009.

Table 5.1
National Assessment of Educational Progress, Mathematics, 2003 and 2009

Grade 4								Grade 8							
2003				2009				2003				2009			
Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig
2	NC	242	>	9	MD	244	>	14	OH	282	>	12	MD	288	>
9	VA	239	>	9	NC	244	>	14	VA	282	>	15	IN	287	>
11	IN	238	>	9	OH	244	=	18	IN	281	>	15	TX	287	>
11	OH	238	>	16	IN	243	=	18	NC	281	>	19	MO	286	>
17	TX	237	>	16	VA	243	=	26	MO	279	=	19	OH	286	>
20	DE	236	>	20	FL	242	=	29	MD	278	=	19	VA	286	>
20	SC	236	>	24	MO	241	=	30	DE	277	=	25	DE	284	>
28	MO	235	>	27	TX	240	=	30	IL	277	=	25	NC	284	=
32	FL	234	>	29	DE	239	=	30	SC	277	=	32	IL	282	=
—	US	234	>	29	KY	239	—	30	TX	277	=	—	US	282	=
33	IL	233	=	—	US	239	=	—	US	276	=	33	SC	280	=
33	MD	233	=	33	AR	238	=	35	KY	274	—	34	FL	279	=
36	WV	231	=	33	IL	238	=	36	OK	272	=	34	KY	279	—
37	GA	230	=	36	OK	237	=	38	FL	271	=	36	GA	278	=
39	AR	229	=	38	GA	236	=	38	WV	271	=	40	AR	276	=
39	KY	229	—	38	SC	236	=	41	GA	270	=	40	OK	276	=
39	OK	229	=	43	WV	233	<	42	TN	268	=	42	TN	275	=
43	TN	228	=	44	TN	232	<	45	AR	266	<	45	LA	272	<
47	LA	226	=	48	LA	229	<	45	LA	266	<	46	WV	270	<
48	AL	223	=	49	AL	228	<	49	AL	262	<	49	AL	269	<
48	MS	223	<	50	MS	227	<	50	MS	261	<	50	MS	265	<

Note: > indicates states significantly higher than Kentucky, = indicates states not significantly different, and < indicates states significantly lower than Kentucky.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *NAEP Data*.

Kentucky’s average NAEP reading scores, shown in Table 5.2, are significantly above the national averages for both grades 4 and 8. Between 2003 and 2009, Kentucky’s rank for grade 4 improved from 27th to 11th and the rank for grade 8 improved from 18th to 15th.

Table 5.2
National Assessment of Educational Progress, Reading, 2003 and 2009

Grade 4								Grade 8							
2003				2009				2003				2009			
Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig	Rank	State	Score	Sig
6	DE	224	>	6	VA	227	=	7	VA	268	=	10	OH	269	=
9	VA	223	=	7	DE	226	=	13	MO	267	=	14	KY	267	—
13	MO	222	=	7	FL	226	=	13	OH	267	=	14	MD	267	=
13	OH	222	=	7	KY	226	—	17	IL	266	=	14	MO	267	=
19	NC	221	=	7	MD	226	=	17	KY	266	—	20	IN	266	=
23	IN	220	=	13	OH	225	=	22	DE	265	=	20	VA	266	=
25	KY	219	—	15	MO	224	=	22	IN	265	=	25	DE	265	=
25	MD	219	=	20	IN	223	=	31	MD	262	=	25	IL	265	=
25	WV	219	=	—	US	220	<	31	NC	262	=	30	FL	264	=
31	FL	218	=	30	IL	219	<	31	OK	262	=	—	US	262	<
34	IL	216	=	30	NC	219	<	—	US	261	<	33	TN	261	<
—	US	216	=	30	TX	219	<	35	WV	260	<	34	GA	260	<
36	SC	215	=	34	GA	218	<	36	TX	259	<	34	NC	260	<
36	TX	215	=	37	OK	217	<	37	AR	258	<	34	TX	260	<
38	AR	214	=	37	TN	217	<	37	GA	258	<	38	OK	259	<
38	GA	214	=	39	AL	216	<	37	SC	258	<	40	AR	258	<
38	OK	214	=	39	AR	216	<	37	TN	258	<	42	SC	257	<
41	TN	212	<	39	SC	216	<	41	FL	257	<	43	AL	255	<
45	AL	207	<	42	WV	215	<	43	MS	255	<	43	WV	255	<
48	LA	205	<	43	MS	211	<	45	AL	253	<	48	LA	253	<
48	MS	205	<	50	LA	207	<	45	LA	253	<	50	MS	251	<

Note: > indicates states significantly higher than Kentucky, = indicates states not significantly different, and < indicates states significantly lower than Kentucky.

Source: US Dept. of Ed. Inst. Natl. *NAEP Data*.

ACT Participation Rates and Scores

The ACT exam measures readiness to pursue college-level course work. Table 5.3 ranks states by the percentages of high school graduates who took the ACT at any time during high school, average scores for each part of the test, and averages on the composite of all parts combined.

ACT scores should not be compared for states that have very different participation rates because scores are lower where participation is higher. This explains why Kentucky’s rank on the ACT composite has dropped from 35th in 2008, when 72 percent of graduates had taken the test, to 50th in 2010, when 100 percent had taken the test. Other states have seen similar drops in scores when they began requiring that the test be administered to all students..

Kentucky’s 2010 scores were similar to those in 2009, and rankings remained low, ranging from 47th for English to 50th for the composite. However, it is important to note that Kentucky’s ranking of 50th on the composite is based on only about a half-point difference (19.4 vs. 20.0). Many state averages cluster closely together.

Table 5.3
ACT Participation Rates and Average Scores, 2008, 2009, and 2010

Participation Rate								
2008			2009			2010		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Rate</u>
3	IL	98	1	KY	100	1	IL	100
4	MS	92	5	IL	97	1	KY	100
5	LA	88	6	MS	93	1	TN	100
5	TN	88	7	TN	92	7	LA	98
9	AL	77	8	LA	89	8	MS	96
11	AR	74	10	AL	76	9	AR	81
13	KY	72	13	AR	73	12	AL	78
15	OK	70	15	OK	71	15	OK	73
16	MO	69	18	MO	67	18	MO	69
20	OH	65	21	OH	64	21	OH	66
21	WV	64	22	FL	62	22	FL	65
26	FL	52	22	WV	62	23	WV	64
27	SC	44	27	SC	50	27	SC	52
—	US	43	—	US	45	—	US	47
28	GA	38	28	GA	40	28	GA	44
32	TX	29	30	TX	30	30	TX	33
37	IN	22	35	IN	24	36	IN	26
38	VA	19	39	VA	20	41	VA	22
43	MD	16	43	MD	17	44	MD	18
46	NC	14	45	NC	15	48	NC	16
49	DE	11	49	DE	11	49	DE	13

Composite Average								
2008			2009			2010		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Score</u>
9	DE	22.6	11	DE	22.6	8	DE	23.0
16	IN	22.0	14	IN	22.2	12	IN	22.3
16	MD	22.0	16	MD	22.1	12	MD	22.3
23	VA	21.8	21	VA	21.9	12	VA	22.3
25	OH	21.7	25	OH	21.7	21	NC	21.9
26	MO	21.6	26	MO	21.6	23	OH	21.8
30	NC	21.3	26	NC	21.6	27	MO	21.6
—	US	21.1	—	US	21.1	—	US	21.0
35	KY	20.9	34	IL	20.8	33	TX	20.8
36	IL	20.7	34	TX	20.8	34	GA	20.7
36	OK	20.7	37	OK	20.7	34	IL	20.7
36	TN	20.7	37	WV	20.7	34	OK	20.7
36	TX	20.7	39	AR	20.6	34	WV	20.7
36	WV	20.7	39	GA	20.6	39	AL	20.3
41	AR	20.6	39	TN	20.6	39	AR	20.3
41	GA	20.6	42	AL	20.3	41	LA	20.1
44	AL	20.4	43	LA	20.1	43	SC	20.0
45	LA	20.3	46	SC	19.8	48	TN	19.6
47	SC	19.9	48	FL	19.5	49	FL	19.5
48	FL	19.8	49	KY	19.4	50	KY	19.4
51	MS	18.9	51	MS	18.9	51	MS	18.8

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Table 5.3 (cont.)

English Average								
2008			2009			2010		
Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score
9	DE	22.2	10	DE	22.2	6	DE	22.8
17	MD	21.6	12	MD	21.9	12	MD	22.0
18	VA	21.5	16	VA	21.7	12	VA	22.0
20	IN	21.4	19	IN	21.6	16	IN	21.7
20	MO	21.4	20	MO	21.5	18	MO	21.5
26	OH	21.1	26	OH	21.1	24	OH	21.2
27	TN	20.8	27	NC	20.9	26	NC	21.1
27	WV	20.8	31	WV	20.8	30	WV	20.7
30	AR	20.7	32	TN	20.7	—	US	20.5
34	AL	20.6	34	AR	20.6	33	AL	20.4
—	US	20.6	—	US	20.6	33	OK	20.4
35	KY	20.5	35	AL	20.5	35	IL	20.3
35	LA	20.5	35	IL	20.5	37	AR	20.1
35	NC	20.5	35	OK	20.5	37	GA	20.1
35	OK	20.5	39	LA	20.3	37	LA	20.1
39	IL	20.4	40	GA	20.1	41	TX	19.7
42	GA	20.1	43	TX	19.9	43	TN	19.4
44	TX	19.8	45	SC	19.2	45	SC	19.2
47	MS	19.3	46	MS	19.1	47	KY	18.9
48	SC	19.2	49	KY	18.8	50	FL	18.6
49	FL	19.0	50	FL	18.7	50	MS	18.6

Math Average								
2008			2009			2010		
Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score
9	DE	22.5	11	DE	22.5	11	DE	22.7
15	IN	22.2	13	IN	22.4	12	IN	22.4
17	MD	22.0	16	MD	22.1	14	MD	22.3
21	NC	21.8	19	NC	22.0	14	NC	22.3
21	VA	21.8	21	VA	21.8	17	VA	22.1
27	OH	21.5	28	OH	21.4	25	OH	21.5
31	TX	21.2	31	TX	21.3	28	TX	21.4
—	US	21.0	—	US	21.0	—	US	21.0
34	MO	21.0	34	MO	20.9	33	MO	21.0
36	IL	20.7	35	IL	20.7	34	GA	20.7
37	GA	20.6	36	GA	20.6	34	IL	20.7
39	KY	20.2	38	AR	20.1	38	SC	20.1
40	AR	20.1	39	SC	20.0	39	AR	19.9
40	SC	20.1	40	OK	19.9	39	OK	19.9
42	FL	20.0	41	TN	19.8	43	FL	19.7
43	TN	19.9	43	FL	19.7	46	LA	19.6
44	OK	19.8	44	LA	19.6	46	WV	19.6
46	LA	19.7	44	WV	19.6	48	AL	19.5
47	WV	19.6	48	AL	19.5	49	KY	19.1
48	AL	19.5	50	KY	19.0	50	TN	19.0
51	MS	18.2	51	MS	18.3	51	MS	18.3

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Table 5.3 (cont.)

Reading Average								
2008			2009			2010		
Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score
8	DE	23.1	10	DE	23.1	7	DE	23.4
15	IN	22.5	14	IN	22.6	13	IN	22.6
20	MD	22.3	17	MD	22.5	15	VA	22.5
24	VA	22.2	23	VA	22.3	17	MD	22.4
26	OH	22.1	26	OH	22.2	23	NC	22.2
27	MO	22.0	27	MO	22.1	24	OH	22.1
32	NC	21.7	29	NC	21.9	26	MO	22.0
35	KY	21.5	—	US	21.4	—	US	21.3
—	US	21.4	33	OK	21.4	33	WV	21.3
36	OK	21.4	33	WV	21.4	34	OK	21.2
36	WV	21.4	37	AR	21.0	36	GA	20.9
38	TN	21.1	37	TN	21.0	37	IL	20.8
39	AR	21.0	39	GA	20.9	37	TX	20.8
41	GA	20.9	39	TX	20.9	39	AL	20.7
41	TX	20.9	41	IL	20.8	40	AR	20.6
43	AL	20.8	42	AL	20.7	43	LA	20.2
45	IL	20.6	45	FL	20.2	46	FL	20.1
46	FL	20.3	45	LA	20.2	47	SC	20.0
46	LA	20.3	47	SC	19.9	48	TN	19.9
48	SC	20.0	48	KY	19.8	49	KY	19.7
51	MS	19.1	51	MS	19.0	51	MS	18.8

Science Average								
2008			2009			2010		
Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score
10	DE	22.0	12	DE	22.0	7	DE	22.5
16	OH	21.7	17	OH	21.7	15	IN	21.9
20	IN	21.5	19	IN	21.6	15	VA	21.9
22	MD	21.4	22	MD	21.5	20	MD	21.8
22	MO	21.4	22	MO	21.5	20	OH	21.8
24	VA	21.3	25	VA	21.4	22	MO	21.6
33	NC	20.8	29	NC	21.1	22	NC	21.6
—	US	20.8	—	US	20.9	—	US	20.9
35	KY	20.7	34	IL	20.7	32	TX	20.9
36	IL	20.5	36	TX	20.6	35	OK	20.6
36	TX	20.5	37	OK	20.5	35	WV	20.6
36	WV	20.5	37	WV	20.5	37	GA	20.5
39	OK	20.4	39	TN	20.4	37	IL	20.5
41	AR	20.3	40	GA	20.3	39	AL	20.2
41	GA	20.3	41	AR	20.2	39	AR	20.2
41	TN	20.3	43	AL	20.1	39	LA	20.2
45	AL	20.1	45	LA	20.0	44	SC	20.0
46	LA	20.0	47	SC	19.8	47	TN	19.6
48	SC	19.7	48	KY	19.7	48	KY	19.5
49	FL	19.3	49	FL	19.0	50	FL	19.1
50	MS	18.7	50	MS	18.7	51	MS	18.8

Source: ACT.

Table 5.4 compares Kentucky’s ACT scores to those of the five other states that had 100 percent participation in 2010, including three states that are not among the peer states shown throughout this compendium. Kentucky’s average scores are similar to those of Tennessee.

Table 5.4
Average ACT Scores for States With 100 Percent Participation, 2010

Composite		English		Math		Reading		Science	
State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score
IL	20.7	IL	20.3	IL	20.7	CO	21.1	CO	20.7
CO	20.6	CO	19.9	CO	20.4	IL	20.8	IL	20.5
Avg.	20.1	Avg.	19.5	Avg.	19.9	Avg.	20.4	Avg.	20.2
WY	20.0	TN	19.4	WY	19.8	WY	20.4	WY	20.1
MI	19.7	WY	19.0	MI	19.7	TN	19.9	MI	19.9
TN	19.6	MI	18.9	KY	19.1	MI	19.7	TN	19.6
KY	19.4	KY	18.9	TN	19.0	KY	19.7	KY	19.5

Source: ACT.

Advanced Placement Participation

Advanced Placement (AP) courses and exams provide high school students early access to college-level learning. Most colleges and universities use AP exam results in the admissions process to gauge a student’s ability and to award college credit or placement into higher-level college courses. Students in 10th grade or higher are eligible to take AP exams. Scores range from 1 to 5; and, scores of 3 or above are considered passing and eligible for college credit.

As Table 5.5 shows, between 2002 and 2009, Kentucky’s participation in Advanced Placement exams increased from 12.6 percent of students to 21.9 percent, raising Kentucky’s rank from 33rd to 25th. The percentage of students earning passing scores on the exams also improved dramatically, from 6.5 percent and a rank of 39th to 10.8 percent and a rank of 30th.

Table 5.5
Advanced Placement Exam Activity, 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009

Percentage of Students Attempting an Exam											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
2	VA	26.9	2	FL	38.0	1	MD	37.6	1	FL	40.1
4	FL	24.9	4	MD	35.3	3	VA	34.1	2	MD	40.0
6	MD	23.5	5	VA	34.4	4	FL	34.0	4	VA	36.4
7	NC	23.1	6	AR	32.2	5	AR	33.3	5	AR	33.9
11	SC	20.9	7	NC	31.9	8	GA	30.3	6	GA	33.6
14	GA	19.8	13	GA	28.6	13	NC	28.4	12	NC	28.9
15	TX	19.3	16	DE	27.4	15	TX	27.5	13	TX	28.7
—	US	18.1	17	TX	27.3	17	DE	26.8	16	DE	27.0
19	IL	16.2	—	US	24.9	—	US	25.0	—	US	26.4
24	DE	15.3	22	SC	22.7	22	SC	23.1	19	SC	26.0
29	OK	13.6	23	IL	22.0	23	IL	22.8	23	IL	24.5
30	IN	13.5	27	OK	19.8	30	OK	20.1	25	KY	21.9
31	OH	13.3	29	KY	19.6	31	IN	19.8	31	IN	20.7
33	KY	12.6	32	IN	19.0	31	KY	19.8	32	OK	19.6
35	TN	11.9	33	TN	18.3	34	OH	17.6	35	OH	17.8
41	WV	10.7	34	OH	18.0	36	TN	16.5	36	TN	17.6
43	AR	9.8	42	WV	15.2	39	WV	15.3	38	WV	17.2
44	AL	8.8	46	MS	11.5	45	AL	13.5	40	AL	16.3
48	MO	7.2	47	AL	11.4	47	MS	12.6	47	MS	12.9
49	MS	7.1	48	MO	10.6	48	MO	10.8	49	MO	12.3
51	LA	3.7	51	LA	5.7	51	LA	8.4	51	LA	9.4

Percentage of Students with Passing Score											
2002			2007			2008			2009		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
3	VA	16.9	2	MD	22.4	1	MD	23.6	1	MD	24.8
5	MD	16.4	3	VA	21.5	3	VA	21.3	3	VA	22.9
8	FL	15.2	4	FL	20.3	10	FL	18.2	6	FL	21.3
10	NC	13.7	11	NC	18.5	12	NC	17.3	13	GA	17.8
12	SC	12.7	15	GA	15.3	15	GA	16.3	14	NC	17.4
16	IL	11.7	—	US	15.2	18	IL	15.2	17	IL	15.9
—	US	11.7	17	IL	14.9	—	US	15.2	—	US	15.9
17	GA	11.2	19	DE	14.5	19	TX	14.5	20	TX	14.9
18	TX	11.1	19	TX	14.5	21	DE	13.8	21	SC	14.8
26	DE	9.3	22	SC	13.3	21	SC	13.8	23	DE	14.3
28	OH	8.3	28	OH	11.0	28	OH	10.8	28	OH	11.0
32	IN	7.3	31	TN	10.0	29	AR	10.6	29	AR	10.9
34	TN	7.2	33	IN	9.7	31	IN	10.0	30	KY	10.8
35	OK	7.1	33	KY	9.7	31	KY	10.0	33	IN	10.4
39	KY	6.5	36	AR	9.6	34	OK	9.7	36	OK	9.5
44	WV	5.2	37	OK	9.3	38	TN	9.2	37	TN	9.3
46	AR	5.0	46	WV	7.0	44	WV	6.9	44	WV	7.6
47	AL	4.8	47	MO	6.7	47	AL	6.8	45	AL	7.5
48	MO	4.7	48	AL	6.4	48	MO	6.5	46	MO	7.1
50	MS	3.0	50	MS	3.7	50	MS	3.9	50	LA	4.1
51	LA	2.0	51	LA	2.7	51	LA	3.7	51	MS	4.0

Source: College.

Graduation Rates

The US Department of Education defines “graduation” as completing a standard diploma within 4 years. Thus, official graduation rates exclude those who earn a standard diploma in more than 4 years and those who pass the GED exam. Historically, states’ formulas for calculating graduation rates varied substantially, and all had data quality issues. Kentucky and many other states used dropout data to calculate a “Leaver Rate”; however, undercounts of dropouts greatly inflated those graduation rates (US Government; Commonwealth Auditor). The US Department of Education is pressing states to implement systems to accurately track each cohort of 9th graders for 4 years so that more accurate rates can be calculated. Kentucky will begin officially reporting cohort graduation rates in 2014.

Until cohorts can be tracked, states are now required to use the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR), which divides the number of diploma recipients in a given year by the average membership of the graduating class during grades 8, 9, and 10. The AFGR improves comparability but has its own limitations, such as not accounting for student transfers.

As Table 5.6 shows, Kentucky’s AFGR rank improved from 38th in 2002 to 23rd in 2006. However, it then dropped slightly in 2007 and again in 2008, the most recent year for which the AFGR is available. Despite the ranking of 32nd, Kentucky’s rate is just a half a percentage point below the national rate.

Table 5.6
Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate, 2002, 2006, 2007, and 2008

2002			2006			2007			2008		
Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%	Rank	State	%
11	MD	79.7	11	MO	81.0	10	MO	81.9	11	MO	82.4
17	OH	77.5	14	AR	80.4	16	MD	80.0	15	IL	80.4
18	IL	77.1	15	MD	79.9	17	IL	79.5	15	MD	80.4
20	MO	76.8	16	IL	79.7	19	OH	78.7	20	OH	79.0
21	VA	76.7	18	OH	79.2	22	WV	78.2	21	OK	78.0
22	OK	76.0	20	OK	77.8	23	OK	77.8	22	WV	77.3
25	AR	74.8	23	KY	77.2	27	KY	76.4	23	VA	77.0
29	WV	74.2	24	WV	76.9	29	VA	75.5	25	AR	76.4
30	TX	73.5	25	DE	76.3	32	AR	74.4	—	US	74.9
31	IN	73.1	30	VA	74.5	33	IN	73.9	31	TN	74.9
—	US	72.6	31	IN	73.3	—	US	73.9	32	KY	74.4
38	KY	69.8	—	US	73.2	35	TN	72.6	34	IN	74.1
39	DE	69.5	38	TX	72.5	36	DE	71.9	35	TX	73.1
41	NC	68.2	40	NC	71.8	36	TX	71.9	36	NC	72.8
44	LA	64.4	43	TN	70.6	42	NC	68.6	37	DE	72.1
45	FL	63.4	44	AL	66.2	43	AL	67.1	43	AL	69.0
46	AL	62.1	45	FL	63.6	44	FL	65.0	44	FL	66.9
47	MS	61.2	46	MS	63.5	45	GA	64.1	46	GA	65.4
48	GA	61.1	47	GA	62.4	46	MS	63.6	47	MS	63.9
50	TN	59.6	49	LA	59.5	47	LA	61.3	48	LA	63.5
51	SC	57.9	n.a.	SC	n.a.	49	SC	58.9	n.a.	SC	n.a.

Note: Data are not available for SC, PA, and DC in 2006 and SC in 2008.

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