

Test Results and Other Indicators
In

## Tabular and Graphical Forms

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## FORWARD

The information in this booklet has been selected to allow an analysis of the K entucky Education Reform Act's actual impact on the state's public school education system using national-level test products and other widely accepted measures of education effectiveness.

In reviewing this data, keep the following in mind:
(1) Public education is a complex process and no single indicator can adequately measure the results. That is why six different academic indicators and a number of nonacademic indicators are included in this booklet. This data is best considered as a whole.
(2) Testing with K entucky's first reform-oriented school accountability test, the K entucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS), began during the 1991-92 school year. Because this assessment was designed to be the central driving force for education reform, it is reasonable to argue that the effects of the reform began to take hold in the classroom during this school year.
(3) Both the Kentucky Education Reform Act and the court case that led to this act require K entucky students to compare favorably to those in other states. Therefore, where possible, the comparison shown is the difference between K entucky's performance and the average for either the nation or for Kentucky's seven neighboring states.

## NOTE ON DROPOUT DATA

Due to questionable accuracy, all dropout data has been dropped from this issue of the KERA Data Book. In A ugust 2003 the K entucky Program Review and Investigations Committee voted to audit this data, and the audit will not be completed until sometime in 2005. Pending that audit, K entucky dropout data must be considered of doubtful accuracy.

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# ACT <br> (A merican C ollege Testing) <br> All Students 

## Kentucky and National Average Composite Scores, All Students

Sources: 1982 to 1995 "A cademic Progress In Kentucky", by Dr. Faurest Coogle, K entucky School Advocate, $\qquad$ October 1995, K entucky School Boards A ssociation, Frankfort, KY. 1996 and later:

ACT Assessment, (year) Results, Kentucky, American College Testing, Iowa City, IA
Note: ACT is scored on a range of 0 to 36 .

| Y ear | K Y Score | U.S. A ver. | Difference |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1982 | 17.5 | 18.4 | -0.9 |
| 1986 | 18.1 | 18.8 | -0.7 |
| 1990 | 19.9 | 20.6 | -0.7 |
| 1991 | 20.0 | 20.6 | -0.6 |
| 1992 | 20.0 | 20.6 | -0.6 |
| 1993 | 20.1 | 20.7 | -0.6 |
| 1994 | 20.1 | 20.8 | -0.7 |
| 1995 | 20.1 | 20.8 | -0.7 |
| 1996 | 20.1 | 20.9 | -0.8 |
| 1997 | 20.1 | 21.0 | -0.9 |
| 1998 | 20.2 | 21.0 | -0.8 |
| 1999 | 20.1 | 21.0 | -0.9 |
| 2000 | 20.1 | 21.0 | -0.9 |
| 2001 | 20.1 | 21.0 | -0.9 |
| 2002 | 20.0 | 20.8 | -0.8 |
| 2003 | 20.2 | 20.8 | -0.6 |

Important Note: ACT allowed calculators on the math portion of the test for the first time in 1997. An estimated inflation factor due to this change is 0.4 points for math and 0.1 points for composite (based on jumps from 1996 to 1997 in US ACT scores and subsequent trends). Subsequent math and composite scores are influenced to some degree by this change.


# ACT <br> (A merican C ollege Testing) <br> Public School Students Only 

## Kentucky and National Average Composite Scores, Public School Students

Sources: Kentucky Scores: A nalysis of ACT Kentucky Public High School Electronic Data File
US Scores: ACT A nalysis, American College Testing, Iowa City, IA

Notes: ACT is scored on a range of 0 to 36. When evaluating the impact of the Kentucky Education Reform Act, it is more accurate to examine only performance of public school students whenever possible.

| Y ear | KY Score | U.S. A ver. | Difference |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1993 | 19.9 | 20.7 | -0.8 |
| 1994 | 19.9 | 20.7 | -0.8 |
| 1995 | 19.9 | 20.7 | -0.8 |
| 1996 | 20.0 | 20.8 | -0.8 |
| 1997 | 20.0 | 21.0 | -1.0 |
| 1998 | 20.2 | 21.1 | -0.9 |
| 1999 | 20.0 | 21.0 | -1.0 |
| 2000 | 20.0 | 21.0 | -1.0 |
| 2001 | 20.0 | 20.9 | -0.9 |
| 2002 | 19.9 | N ot A vail. |  |
| 2003 | 20.1 | N ot A vail. |  |

Important Note: ACT allowed calculators on the math portion of the test for the first time in 1997. An estimated inflation factor due to this change is 0.4 points for math and 0.1 points for composite (based on jumps from 1996 to 1997 in US ACT scores and subsequent trends). Subsequent math and composite scores are influenced to some degree by this change.


## AFQT (Armed Forces Qualification Test)

## Mean Scores, Enlisted Applicants

Source: Office of the Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy), Washington, D.C. (from OSD Database for Population Representation in the Military Services)
Note: The DOD advises caution in using these scores to judge communities or school systems because AFQT takers do not represent a truly random sample. Never-the-less, these scores do indicate how Kentucky applicants for military service compared to applicants from other states. Also, when considered along with other data in this booklet, the relevance of these scores becomes more significant. Scores range from 0 to 100 .

| State | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kentucky | 57.92 | 56.5 | 58.6 | 60.4 | 61.4 | 60.0 | 60.23 | 60.14 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 58.4 | 57.7 | 56.9 | 58.0 | 58.9 |
| W. Virginia | 58.3 | 56.7 | 58.1 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 58.5 | 59.22 | 58.45 | 59.9 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 57.1 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 57.9 |
| Ohio | 59.19 | 57.7 | 59.3 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 60.9 | 61.54 | 61.61 | 61.7 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 60.4 | 61.8 |
| Indiana | 60.28 | 58.8 | 60.4 | 62.6 | 63.3 | 62.4 | 62.35 | 63.79 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 61.4 | 63.5 |
| Illinois | 58.75 | 56.7 | 59.1 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 60.8 | 61.06 | 61.45 | 60.9 | 60.5 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 60.8 |
| Missouri | 60.47 | 57.9 | 60.3 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 61.6 | 61.89 | 61.91 | 61.6 | 60.7 | 60.0 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 61.0 |
| Tennessee | 57.14 | 56.3 | 59.0 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 60.1 | 60.24 | 60.62 | 60.0 | 60.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 61.4 |
| Virginia | 59.37 | 58.0 | 60.0 | 61.9 | 63.0 | 61.4 | 61.71 | 60.56 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 58.6 | 61.1 |
| Average <br> w/o KY | 59.07 | 57.44 | 59.46 | 61.60 | 61.99 | 60.81 | 61.14 | 61.20 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 61.1 |



# CTBS/4 and CTBS/5 <br> (Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills) GRADE 3 <br> Percentile Rank 

Sources: 1989 \& 1990, Converted from NCE Scores Provided by K entucky School Boards Association, Frankfort, KY using CTB/McGraw Hill curves in "How is the Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) Intended to Be Used?" and Adjusted per discussion below

## 1997 and Later: K entucky Department of Education, Frankfort, K Y

In October, 1997, CTB/M cGraw Hill published a CTBS/4 to CTBS/5 expected score equivalence table in Terra Nova Technical Bulletin 1, Table 42. Per Table 42, for a child to score at the 50th percentile on CTBS/4, he would have to score at the 54th percentile for reading, the 51st percentile for language, and the 53rd. percentile for math on $C T B S / 5$. Using the resulting correction factors of 4,1 , and 3 , respectively, the CTBS/4 scores in the table below were increased to allow fair comparison to the CTBS/5 scores.

It should also be noted that K entucky used exactly the same CTBS/5 test from 1997 to 2002. Also, Kentucky allows testing accommodations for students with learning disabilities, such as reading the reading CTBS/5 to the student, which were not allowed when the assessment was normed in 1996. Thus, K entucky scores must be considered inflated when compared to true national average CTBS/5 scores.

\section*{Percentile Ranks, CTBS/4 Adjusted to Approximately Equal Scale Using F actors From CTB\McG raw Hill, Terra Nova Technical Bulletin 1, Table 42 <br> | Y ear | Type | Reading | L anguage <br> Arts | M ath |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1989 | CTBS/4 | 55 | 51 | 50 |
| 1990 | CTBS/4 | 59 | 57 | 56 |
| 1997 | CTBS/5 | 49 | 48 | 49 |
| 1998 | CTBS/5 | 50 | 49 | 48 |
| 1999 | CTBS/5 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 2000 | CTBS/5 | 55 | 53 | 55 |
| 2001 | CTBS/5 | 58 | 55 | 58 |
| 2002 | CTBS/5 | 59 | 57 | 60 |
| 2003 | CTBS/5 | 62 | 59 | 63 |}



# NAEP <br> (National Assessment of E ducation Progress) Results with Trends for States 

Sources: NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card For the Nation and the States, M arch 1998, U.S. Dept of Education, W ashington, DC. (F or Reading Scores)<br>NAEP 1996 M athematics, Cross-State Compendium for the Grade 4 and Grade 8 A ssessment,<br>December, 1997, U.S. Dept of Education, W ashington, D.C. (F or M ath Scores)<br>NAEP 2000 M ath Report Cards, A ugust 2001, U.S. Dept of Education, W ashington, D.C.

Notes: NAEP Reading and Math are scored on a range of 0 to 500 .
A frequently heard myth is that Kentucky used to score at the bottom of the NAEP state rankings and has improved recently. As shown, this is completely incorrect.

## Important Cautions About Kentucky's NAEP Scores

Beginning in 1996, Kentucky's NAEP scores began to be corrupted by increasing exclusion of students with learning disabilities. This first became apparent on the $4^{\text {th }}$ grade math assessment of 1996. This problem has become more significant on every NAEP state assessment since. Exclusions on the order of 10 percent of Kentucky's raw sample have been the norm on recent NAEP assessments, while exclusions used to run about 4 percent in the early 1990s. Kentucky's recent exclusion rates are notably higher than the national average rates (even though the national average exclusion rates have also increased). In NAEP assessments in the early 1990s, Kentucky's exclusion was below the national average.

Kentucky is not the only state demonstrating this phenomenon. North Carolina has experienced even larger increases than Kentucky on the most recent NAEP math assessments, for example.

There is no widely accepted research on the impacts of increased exclusion on NAEP, but work by this author suggests there may be at least one point of inflation in scores for every one percent of increased exclusion. Thus, in the case of Kentucky, the 6 percent larger portion of the raw sample that was excluded from $4^{\text {th }}$ grade NAEP reading in 1998 versus 1994 may account for all of the 6 point score rise for those years, leaving the state with no true score increase what so ever. Similar situations impact Kentucky's math results. It is noteworthy that when Kentucky's exclusion rate increased only slightly on $4^{\text {th }}$ grade NAEP math between 1996 and 2000, the state's NAEP score change was statistically insignificant. By comparison, the state's $8^{\text {th }}$ grade NAEP math score increase for those years is offset by a near doubling of exclusion. That increase reduces the $8^{\text {th }}$ grade results to the level of insignificant change, as well.

> Caution: KY NAEP Scores May
> Be Invalid After 1994 Due to
> Increasing Exclusion of Students with Learning Disabilities

## NAEP Tests With Trend Information About State Rankings

Sources: NAEP Math and Reading Report Cards for reported years, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC. Reports generally issued one year after the testing year listed below.

Caution: Scores For 1996 And Later May Be Invalid For Kentucky And Other States Due To Increased Exclusion of Students with Learning Disabilities

|  | NAEP $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math |  |  |  |  |  | NAEP ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1992 |  | 1996 |  | 2000 |  | 1990 |  | 1992 |  | 1996 |  | 2000 |  |  |
| \# | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | \# |
| 1 | MF | 727 | MF | 727 | MN | 725 | Nn | 781 | Nn | 982 | Nn | 784 | MN | 788 | 1 |
| 2 | IA | 230 | MN | 232 | MA | 235 | MT | 280 | IA | 283 | ME | 284 | MT | 287 | 2 |
| 3 | ND | 229 | CT | 232 | IN | 234 | IA | 278 | MN | 282 | MN | 284 | ME | 284 | 3 |
| 4 | WI | 229 | WI | 231 | CT | 234 | NE | 276 | ME | 279 | IA | 284 | KA | 284 | 4 |
| 5 | MN | 228 | ND | 231 | TX | 233 | MN | 275 | WI | 278 | MT | 283 | VT | 283 | 5 |
| 6 | CT | 227 | IN | 229 | IA | 233 | WI | 274 | NE | 278 | WI | 283 | OH | 283 | 6 |
| 7 | MA | 227 | IA | 229 | VT | 232 | WY | 272 | WY | 275 | NE | 283 | ND | 283 | 7 |
| 8 | NJ | 227 | MA | 229 | NC | 232 | OR | 271 | UT | 274 | CT | 280 | MA | 283 | 8 |
| 9 | NE | 225 | TX | 229 | KS | 232 | CT | 270 | CT | 274 | VT | 279 | IN | 283 | 9 |
| 10 | WY | 225 | NE | 228 | OH | 231 | CO | 267 | MA | 273 | AK | 278 | CT | 282 | 10 |
| 11 | UT | 224 | MT | 228 | ND | 231 | IN | 267 | CO | 272 | MA | 278 | OR | 281 | 11 |
| 12 | PA | 224 | NJ | 227 | MI | 231 | MI | 264 | IN | 270 | MI | 277 | NE | 281 | 12 |
| 13 | MO | 222 | UT | 227 | ME | 231 | VA | 264 | MO | 271 | UT | 277 | NC | 280 | 13 |
| 14 | IN | 221 | MI | 226 | VA | 230 | NY | 261 | VA | 268 | OR | 276 | MI | 278 | 14 |
| 15 | CO | 221 | PA | 226 | MT | 230 | MD | 261 | MI | 267 | WA | 276 | ID | 278 | 15 |
| 16 | VA | 221 | CO | 226 | WY | 229 | DE | 261 | NY | 266 | CO | 276 | WY | 277 | 16 |
| 17 | MI | 220 | WA | 225 | MO | 229 | RI | 260 | RI | 266 | IN | 276 | VA | 277 | 17 |
| 18 | NY | 218 | VT | 225 | UT | 227 | AZ | 260 | MD | 265 | WY | 275 | IL | 277 | 18 |
| 19 | TX | 218 | MO | 225 | OR | 227 | GA | 259 | AZ | 265 | MO | 273 | NY | 276 | 19 |
| 20 | DE | 218 | NC | 224 | NY | 227 | TX | 258 | TX | 265 | NY | 270 | MD | 276 | 20 |
| 21 | MD | 217 | AK | 224 | ID | 227 | KY | 2.57 | DE | 263 | TX | 270 | UT | 275 | 21 |
| 22 | GA | 216 | OR | 223 | NE | 226 | CA | 256 | KY | 262 | VA | 270 | TX | 275 | 22 |
| 23 | KY | 215 | WV | 223 | WV | 225 | AR | 256 | CA | 261 | MD | 270 | MO | 274 | 23 |
| 24 | RI | 215 | WY | 223 | RI | 225 | WV | 256 | SC | 261 | RI | 269 | RI | 273 | 24 |
| 25 | WV | 215 | VA | 223 | OK | 225 | NM | 256 | FL | 260 | AZ | 268 | KY | 272 | 25 |
| 26 | AZ | 215 | NY | 223 | IL | 225 | FL | 255 | NM | 260 | NC | 268 | OK | 272 | 26 |
| 27 | FL | 214 | MD | 221 | MD | 222 | AL | 253 | WV | 259 | KY | 267 | WV | 271 | 27 |
| 28 | HI | 214 | KY | 220 | KY | 221 | NC | 250 | TN | 259 | DE | 267 | AZ | 271 | 28 |
| 29 | NC | 213 | RI | 220 | TN | 220 | HI | 251 | GA | 259 | WV | 265 | NV | 268 | 29 |
| 30 | NM | 213 | TN | 219 | SC | 220 | LA | 246 | NC | 258 | FL | 264 | SC | 266 | 30 |
| 31 | SC | 212 | NV | 218 | NV | 220 |  |  | HI | 257 | TN | 263 | GA | 266 | 31 |
| 32 | TN | 211 | AZ | 218 | GA | 220 |  |  | AR | 256 | CA | 263 | TN | 263 | 32 |
| 33 | AR | 210 | AR | 216 | AZ | 219 |  |  | AL | 252 | GA | 262 | HI | 263 | 33 |
| 34 | AL | 208 | FL | 216 | LA | 218 |  |  | LA | 250 | HI | 262 | CA | 262 | 34 |
| 35 | CA | 208 | GA | 215 | AL | 218 |  |  | MS | 246 | NM | 262 | AL | 262 | 35 |
| 36 | LA | 204 | DE | 215 | AR | 217 |  |  |  |  | AR | 262 | AR | 261 | 36 |
| 37 | MS | 202 | HI | 215 | HI | 216 |  |  |  |  | SC | 261 | NM | 260 | 37 |
| 38 |  |  | NM | 214 | NM | 214 |  |  |  |  | AL | 257 | LA | 259 | 38 |
| 39 |  |  | SC | 213 | CA | 214 |  |  |  |  | LA | 252 | MS | 254 | 39 |
| 40 |  |  | AL | 212 | MS | 211 |  |  |  |  | MS | 250 |  |  | 40 |
| 41 |  |  | CA | 209 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 |
| 42 |  |  | LA | 209 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 |
| 43 |  |  | MS | 208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |

Caution: 1998 and Later 4th Grade Reading Scores May Be Invalid Due to Increased Exclusion of Students with Learning Disabilities

|  | NAEP $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Reading |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1992 |  | 1994 |  | 1998 |  | 2002 |  |  |
| \# | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | State | Score | \# |
| 1 | NH | 728 | MF | 738 | rT | 737 | MA | 734 | 1 |
| 2 | ME | 227 | ND | 225 | MT | 226 | CT | 229 | 2 |
| 3 | MA | 226 | WI | 224 | NH | 226 | VT | 227 | 3 |
| 4 | ND | 226 | IA | 223 | MA | 225 | ME | 225 | 4 |
| 5 | IA | 225 | MA | 223 | ME | 225 | MN | 225 | 5 |
| 6 | WI | 224 | NH | 223 | WI | 224 | VA | 225 | 6 |
| 7 | NJ | 223 | CT | 222 | IA | 223 | DE | 224 | 7 |
| 8 | WY | 223 | MT | 222 | CO | 222 | MT | 224 | 8 |
| 9 | CT | 222 | WY | 221 | KS | 222 | ND | 224 | 9 |
| 10 | IN | 221 | IN | 220 | MN | 222 | WA | 224 | 10 |
| 11 | MN | 221 | NE | 220 | OK | 220 | IA | 223 | 11 |
| 12 | NE | 221 | RI | 220 | WY | 219 | IN | 222 | 12 |
| 13 | PA | 221 | NJ | 219 | KY | 218 | KS | 222 | 13 |
| 14 | VA | 221 | MN | 218 | RI | 218 | NE | 222 | 14 |
| 15 | MO | 220 | MO | 217 | VA | 218 | NY | 222 | 15 |
| 16 | UT | 220 | UT | 217 | MI | 217 | NC | 222 | 16 |
| 17 | CO | 217 | PA | 215 | NC | 217 | OH | 222 | 17 |
| 18 | RI | 217 | NC | 214 | TX | 217 | UT | 222 | 18 |
| 19 | WV | 216 | CO | 213 | WA | 217 | PA | 221 | 19 |
| 20 | NY | 215 | TN | 213 | MO | 216 | WY | 221 | 20 |
| 21 | KY | 21.3 | VA | 213 | NY | 216 | ID | 220 | 21 |
| 22 | DE | 213 | WA | 213 | WV | 216 | MO | 220 | 22 |
| 23 | TX | 213 | WV | 213 | MD | 215 | OR | 220 | 23 |
| 24 | GA | 212 | KY | 212 | UT | 215 | RI | 220 | 24 |
| 25 | NC | 212 | NY | 212 | OR | 214 | KY | 219 | 25 |
| 26 | TN | 212 | TX | 212 | DE | 212 | MI | 219 | 26 |
| 27 | AR | 211 | MD | 210 | TN | 212 | WV | 219 | 27 |
| 28 | MD | 211 | AR | 209 | AL | 211 | MD | 217 | 28 |
| 29 | NM | 211 | AL | 208 | GA | 210 | TX | 217 | 29 |
| 30 | SC | 210 | GA | 207 | SC | 210 | GA | 215 | 30 |
| 31 | AZ | 209 | AZ | 206 | AR | 209 | FL | 214 | 31 |
| 32 | FL | 208 | DE | 206 | NV | 208 | SC | 214 | 32 |
| 33 | AL | 207 | FL | 205 | AZ | 207 | TN | 214 | 33 |
| 34 | LA | 204 | NM | 205 | FL | 207 | AR | 213 | 34 |
| 35 | HI | 203 | SC | 203 | NM | 206 | OK | 213 | 35 |
| 36 | CA | 202 | MS | 202 | LA | 204 | NV | 209 | 36 |
| 37 | MS | 199 | HI | 201 | MS | 204 | HI | 208 | 37 |
| 38 |  |  | CA | 197 | CA | 202 | NM | 208 | 38 |
| 39 |  |  | LA | 197 | HI | 200 | AL | 207 | 39 |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  | LA | 207 | 40 |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  | CA | 206 | 41 |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  | AZ | 205 | 42 |
| 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  | MS | 203 | 43 |

## PSAT

## (Pre-Scholastic Assessment Test)

Source: 1997-98 and earlier Scores: Kentucky Education, by Dr. Faurest Coogle, Kentucky School Boards Association, Frankfort, KY. 1998

1998-99 and Later Scores: The College Board, PSAT/NMSQT Summary Report for College Bound Juniors for the respective year, The College Board, New York, NY (Dated By Year)

Note: Scores range from 20 to 80.

|  | Kentucky | U.S. <br> Ave. | Verbal | Kentucky | U.S. <br> Ave. | Math |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Verbal | Verbal | Difference | Math | Math | Difference |
| $1989-90$ | 39.8 | 40.2 | -0.4 | 43.6 | 44.4 | -0.8 |
| $1990-91$ | 40.3 | 40.4 | -0.1 | 43.7 | 45.0 | -1.3 |
| $1991-92$ | 40.7 | 40.6 | 0.1 | 44.7 | 45.5 | -0.8 |
| $1992-93$ | 40.3 | 40.4 | -0.1 | 44.9 | 45.6 | -0.7 |
| $1993-94$ | 40.6 | 41.1 | -0.5 | 44.7 | 45.8 | -1.1 |
| $1994-95$ | 48.0 | 48.8 | -0.8 | 46.7 | 47.9 | -1.2 |
| $1995-96$ | 48.1 | 48.7 | -0.6 | 47.8 | 48.9 | -1.1 |
| $1996-97$ | 47.8 | 48.2 | -0.4 | 48.2 | 49.2 | -1.0 |
| $1997-98$ | 48.0 | 48.7 | -0.7 | 48.0 | 49.0 | -1.0 |
| $1998-99$ | 47.6 | 47.8 | -0.2 | 47.6 | 48.6 | -1.0 |
| $1999-00$ | 48.3 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 49.2 | -0.2 |
| $2000-01$ | 48.2 | 48.3 | -0.1 | 48.5 | 49.4 | -0.9 |
| $2001-02$ | 48.8 | 48.3 | 0.5 | 48.6 | 49.0 | -0.4 |
| $2002-03$ | 48.7 | 48.0 | 0.7 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 0.0 |
| $2003-04$ | 47.4 | 47.2 | 0.2 | 47.8 | 48.1 | -0.3 |



## SAT <br> (Scholastic A ssessment Test)

## Difference Between K entucky Scores and National A verages

Sources: Press Releases, "College Board Reports Continuing Upward Trend in Average Scores on SAT I," August 22, 1996 and "College Bound Seniors" 1997 (On the World Wide Web at http://www.collegeboard.org/), Telecon to College Board Southern Region. Later years from SAT on-line database (www.collegeboard.org/)

Note: Scores range from 200 to 800. All scores below are converted to SAT 1994 Recentered Scale.

| Y ear | KY Verbal | U.S. A verage <br> Verbal | Verbal <br> Difference | KY Math | U.S. Average <br> Math | Matth <br> Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1987 | 554 | 507 | 47 | 538 | 501 | 37 |
| 1988 | 551 | 505 | 46 | 535 | 501 | 34 |
| 1989 | 552 | 504 | 48 | 539 | 502 | 37 |
| 1990 | 548 | 500 | 48 | 541 | 501 | 40 |
| 1991 | 548 | 499 | 49 | 540 | 500 | 40 |
| 1992 | 545 | 500 | 45 | 538 | 501 | 37 |
| 1993 | 551 | 500 | 51 | 542 | 503 | 39 |
| 1994 | 549 | 499 | 50 | 543 | 504 | 39 |
| 1995 | 552 | 504 | 48 | 542 | 506 | 36 |
| 1996 | 549 | 505 | 44 | 544 | 508 | 36 |
| 1997 | 548 | 505 | 43 | 546 | 511 | 35 |
| 1998 | 547 | 505 | 42 | 550 | 512 | 38 |
| 1999 | 547 | 505 | 42 | 547 | 511 | 36 |
| 2000 | 548 | 505 | 43 | 550 | 514 | 36 |
| 2001 | 550 | 506 | 44 | 550 | 514 | 36 |
| 2002 | 550 | 504 | 46 | 552 | 516 | 36 |
| 2003 | 554 | 507 | 47 | 552 | 519 | 33 |



## Kentucky Public School Graduation Statistics

Source: Kentucky Department of Education (note: KDE delays release of these figures by one school year)

| Year | Graduates | Year | Graduates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1986-87$ | 37189 | $1994-95$ | 37588 |
| $1987-88$ | 39849 | $1995-96$ | 36641 |
| $1988-89$ | 40435 | $1996-97$ | 36993 |
| $1989-90$ | 38693 | $1997-98$ | 37270 |
| $1990-91$ | 36205 | $1998-99$ | 37179 |
| $1991-92$ | 34498 | $1999-00$ | 36831 |
| $1992-93$ | 36360 | $2000-01$ | 36957 |
| $1993-94$ | 35777 | $2001-02$ | 36366 |



## High School Graduation Rates, Public Schools

(Percentage of 9th graders who graduate four years later)

| Senior <br> Class <br> Year | Kentucky <br> Fall <br> Membership <br> in Grade <br> Nine | Kentucky <br> Graduations | Kentucky <br> Graduation <br> Rate | US Fall <br> Membership <br> in Grade <br> Nine | US <br> Graduations | US <br> Graduation <br> Rate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1986-87$ | 54,428 | 37,198 | 68.3 |  |  |  |
| $1987-88$ | 57,180 | 39,849 | 69.7 |  |  | 72.9 |
| $1988-89$ | 57,749 | 40,435 | 70.0 |  |  | 72.7 |
| $1989-90$ | 55,038 | 38,693 | 70.3 | $3,256,000$ | $2,320,337$ | 71.4 |
| $1990-91$ | 51,188 | 36,205 | 70.7 | $3,143,000$ | $2,234,893$ | 71.3 |
| $1991-92$ | 48,563 | 34,498 | 71.0 | $3,106,000$ |  | 71.7 |
| $1992-93$ | 50,010 | 36,360 | 72.7 | $3,141,000$ | $2,233,241$ | 71.1 |
| $1993-94$ | 50,958 | 35,777 | 70.2 | $3,169,000$ | $2,220,849$ | 70.1 |
| $1994-95$ | 53,502 | 37,588 | 70.3 | $3,313,000$ | $2,273,541$ | 68.6 |
| $1995-96$ | 53,819 | 36,641 | 68.1 | $3,352,000$ | $2,273,109$ | 67.8 |
| $1996-97$ | 54,502 | 36,993 | 67.9 | $3,487,000$ | $2,341,000$ | 67.1 |
| $1997-98$ | 55,675 | 37,270 | 66.9 | $3,604,000$ | $2,439,050$ | 67.7 |
| $1998-99$ | 56,411 | 37,179 | 65.9 | $3,704,000$ | $2,488,605$ | 67.2 |
| $1999-00$ | 56,717 | 36,831 | 64.9 | $3,801,000$ | $2,531,524 *$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 6 ^ { * }}$ |
| $2000-01$ | 56,296 | 36,957 | 65.6 | $3,819,000$ | $2,542,398^{*}$ | $66.6^{*}$ |
| $2001-02$ | 54,743 | 36,366 | 66.4 |  |  |  |

* Estimates. All other figures are actual data.

Data Sources: Kentucky 9th Grade memberships: 1998 and earlier: KY SD-125R report, KDE
1999 and later: Fall Growth F actor Ethnic Reports, K DE
Kentucky Graduations: Prior to 1992, KDE Paper Data Files 1991-92 and later: KDE Transition to A dult Life Report
US Fall M embership and US Public School Graduations: Digest of Education Statistics, for years from 1996 to 2001, US Department of Education NCES, Tables 39, 43, 105.

US Grad Rates 1986-87 to 1988-89 and 1991-92: Thomas G. M ortenson, "M aking it to Graduation," Gaining Ground, The Prichard Committee for A cademic Excellence, Lexington, KY N ov 1999. (Per C onversations with M r. M ortenson, based on data files from: W estern Interstate C ommission for Higher Education, Boulder, CO, 80301-9752).

Other US grad rates calculated from US M embership and Graduation data, Digest of Education Statistics, $N$ ational Center for Education Statistics, various years.


# Unemployment Rates for 16 to 19 Year Olds in K entucky and Neighboring States, Both Sexes 

## Rate per 1000

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (for the appropriate year), Table 12, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Data Source: US Dept of Labor, Table 12, Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, (Year) annual averages (For 2001 Year at http://www.bls.gov/lau/table12fullo1.pdf)

| Year | KY | WV | OH | IN | IL | MO | TN | VA | Aver. w/o | Difference |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | KY | KY - Aver. |
| 1988 | 20.6 | 26.8 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 16.9 | 3.7 |
| 1989 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 15.0 | 19.2 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 4.0 |
| 1990 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 20.1 | 16.1 | 0.9 |
| 1991 | 20.9 | 28.4 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 0.5 |
| 1992 | 15.6 | 29.5 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 21.8 | 20.1 | -4.5 |
| 1993 | 15.7 | 35.0 | 18.1 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 15.5 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 20.2 | -4.5 |
| 1994 | 17.5 | 31.2 | 16.1 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 13.1 | 18.5 | 17.6 | -0.1 |
| 1995 | 17.5 | 24.6 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 0.2 |
| 1996 | 18.8 | 25.2 | 15.9 | 14.2 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 16.8 | 2.0 |
| 1997 | 18.4 | 27.3 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 2.2 |
| 1998 | 16.7 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 8.2 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 3.3 |
| 1999 | 16.4 | 23.0 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 2.8 |
| 2000 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 7.7 | 12.4 | 3.4 |
| 2001 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 5.6 |
| 2002 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 1.8 |



Civilian noninstitutional population. Included are persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities and homes for the aged) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
Employed persons. These are all persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent
because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

# Extended School Services E nrollment Implications for K entucky's Ungraded Primary 

Source: Kentucky Office of Education Accountability, Kentucky Legislature, Frankfort, KY.
Comments: Extended School Services encompass the tutorial/remedial programs for Kentucky public schools. Enrollment in ESS is generally based on teacher recommendations. Very high enrollment of $4{ }^{\text {th }}$ graders in ESS raises strong questions about why these "graduates" of Ungraded Primary require such high levels of remediation. The rapid rise in $5^{\text {th }}$ Grade ESS that began around 1996-97 as more Primary graduates proceeded through the rest of primary school is also worthy of note.

- Between 1993-94 and 1998-99, by-grade ESS was not reported for "Grades" 1 through 3. Instead, one total figure was reported for all of Primary. The figures shown for "Grades 1 to 3" for 1993-94 to 1998-99 are the total "Primary" enrollment divided by 3. In 1999-00, a by-age breakdown generally corresponding to former grades K to 3 was implemented and figures for this school year are those reported for P1 to P4 Primary levels.


## Enrollment in Extended School Services, Regular Session

| School <br> Year | Primar <br> y | K | Grade <br> $1^{*}$ | Grade <br> $2^{*}$ | Grade <br> $3^{*}$ | Grade <br> 4 | Grade <br> 5 | Grade <br> 6 | Grade <br> 7 | Grade <br> 8 | Grade <br> 9 | Grade <br> 10 | Grade <br> 11 | Grade <br> 12 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1991-$ <br> 92 |  | 3,225 | 6743 | 6980 | 7537 | 9115 | 9153 | 9311 | 8782 | 7583 | 9246 | 8112 | 6354 | 3987 |
| $1992-$ <br> 93 |  | 508 | 3559 | 3886 | 4025 | 9655 | 8358 | 8963 | 8610 | 7614 | 8380 | 8202 | 6355 | 4373 |
| $1993-$ <br> 94 | 24,150 |  | 8,050 | 8,050 | 8,050 | 12,683 | 8,259 | 9,267 | 9,487 | 9,283 | 9,630 | 9,016 | 7,768 | 5,635 |
| $1994-$ <br> 95 | 26,105 |  | 8,701 | 8,702 | 8,702 | 14,983 | 10,057 | 9,323 | 9,385 | 10,094 | 9,098 | 8,768 | 6,958 | 5,616 |
| $1995-$ <br> 96 | 26,834 |  | 8,945 | 8,945 | 8,944 | 15,295 | 10,805 | 9,792 | 10,108 | 11,299 | 11,135 | 10,788 | 9,326 | 7,325 |
| $1996-$ <br> 97 | 31,801 |  | 10,600 | 10,600 | 10,601 | 19,432 | 13,957 | 11,608 | 13,277 | 10,987 | 12,727 | 12,148 | 10,835 | 8,039 |
| $1997-$ <br> 98 | 31,726 |  | 10,575 | 10,575 | 10,576 | 19,309 | 15,442 | 11,607 | 14,270 | 11,857 | 14,643 | 13,611 | 12,314 | 9,533 |
| $1998-$ <br> 99 | 35,234 |  | 11,744 | 11,745 | 11,745 | 18,455 | 14,536 | 12,526 | 14,137 | 11,596 | 16,782 | 15,506 | 13,644 | 9,677 |
| $1999-$ <br> 00 |  | 3,962 | 8,365 | 10,988 | 12,151 | 17,693 | 14,458 | 12,739 | 14,084 | 12,023 | 17,039 | 15,851 | 13,224 | 9,579 |



## Real Transition to Adult Life Success Rates and Graduation Rates Calculated by Using the 9th Grade Fall Membership for Each Graduating Class

| Grad <br> Year | Number of <br> Graduates | Number of <br> Unsuccessful <br> Transitions | Number of <br> Successful <br> Transitions | 9th Grade <br> Fall <br> Membership <br> 3 Years <br> Earlier | Graduation <br> Rate | Real <br> Success <br> Rate | KDE's <br> Officially <br> Reported <br> Success <br> Rate |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1993 | 36,360 | 2,693 | $\mathbf{3 3 , 6 6 7}$ | 50,010 | $\mathbf{7 2 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 3}$ | 92.59 |
| 1994 | 35,777 | 2,150 | $\mathbf{3 3 , 6 2 7}$ | 50,958 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 0}$ | 93.99 |
| 1995 | 37,588 | 2,356 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 2 3 2}$ | 53,502 | $\mathbf{7 0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 9}$ | 93.73 |
| 1996 | 36,641 | 1,740 | $\mathbf{3 4 , 9 0 1}$ | 53,819 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 9}$ | 95.25 |
| 1997 | 36,993 | 1,794 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 1 9 9}$ | 54,502 | $\mathbf{6 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 6}$ | 95.15 |
| 1998 | 37,270 | 1,848 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 4 2 2}$ | 55,675 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 6}$ | 95.04 |
| 1999 | 37,179 | 1,767 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 4 1 2}$ | 56,411 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 8}$ | 95.25 |
| 2000 | 36,831 | 1,701 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 1 3 0}$ | 55,612 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 2}$ | 95.38 |
| 2001 | 36,957 | 1,809 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 0 2 2}$ | 57,272 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 2}$ | 95.11 |
| 2002 | 36,366 | 1,573 | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 9 3}$ | 54,743 | $\mathbf{6 6 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 6}$ | 95.67 |

Notes:

1. The class of 1993 was in 9th grade in the 1989-90 School Year, etc.
2. Columns in bold italics are calculated figures

Number of Successful Transitions = Number of Graduates - Number of Unsuccessful Transitions Real Success Rate $=100$ * (Number of Successful Transitions / 9th Grade Fall Membership)

Data Sources:
Number of Graduates, Number of Unsuccessful Transitions (No Success), and KDE's Successful Transition to Adult Life Rates:

Briefing Packet, Nonacademic Data, 1993 to 2000, Region and State Totals, KDE, Sept. 19, 2001
Briefing Packet, Nonacademic Data, 1993 to 2001, Region and State Totals, KDE, July 8, 2002
Briefing Packet, Nonacademic Data, 1993 to 2002, Region and State Totals, KDE, July 30, 2003
9th Grade Fall Membership: KDE SD-125R Fall Membership Reports prior to 1998-99
Fall Growth Factor Ethnicity Reports for later years


