



2021 Michigan Achieves! Indicators

4th Grade Reading

CURRENT
PERFORMANCE

32nd

2030
PROJECTION

39th

WHAT IT IS

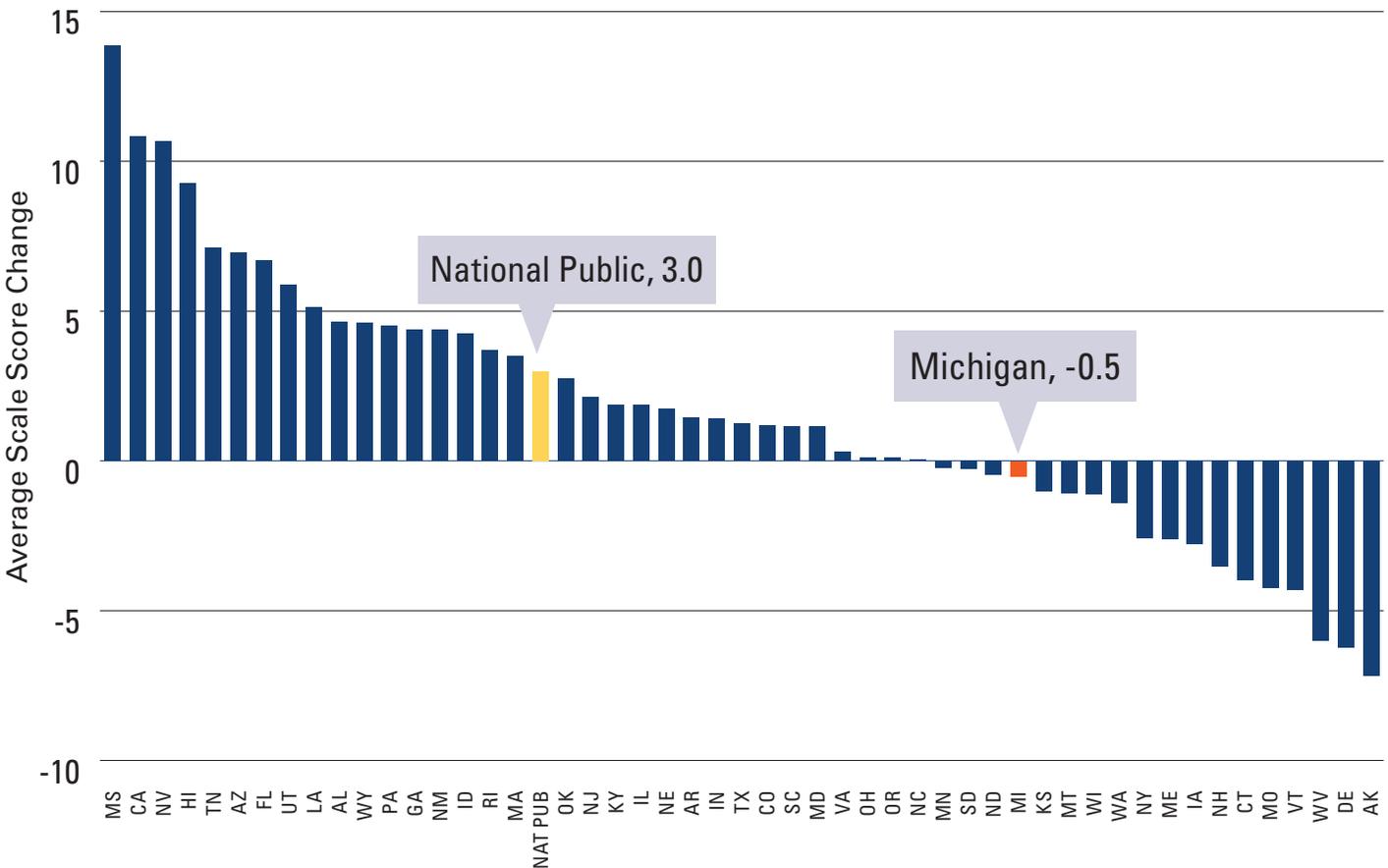
Early learners' reading proficiency is a telling indicator of whether Michigan's students are being prepared for success. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the largest nationally representative assessment that provides for long-term comparisons of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. The assessment is given every two years and provides necessary information about student performance and growth for several indicators, including fourth-grade reading.

WHY IT MATTERS

Reading proficiency is tied to all kinds of academic and life outcomes, and is an important foundation for learning in the upper grades. Michigan must drastically improve its early literacy achievement for all students and close the opportunity gaps that keep far too many low-income children and students of color from fulfilling their potential.

Michigan One of Eighteen States Declining in Early Literacy

Average Scale Score Change, NAEP Grade 4 – Reading – All Students (2003-19)

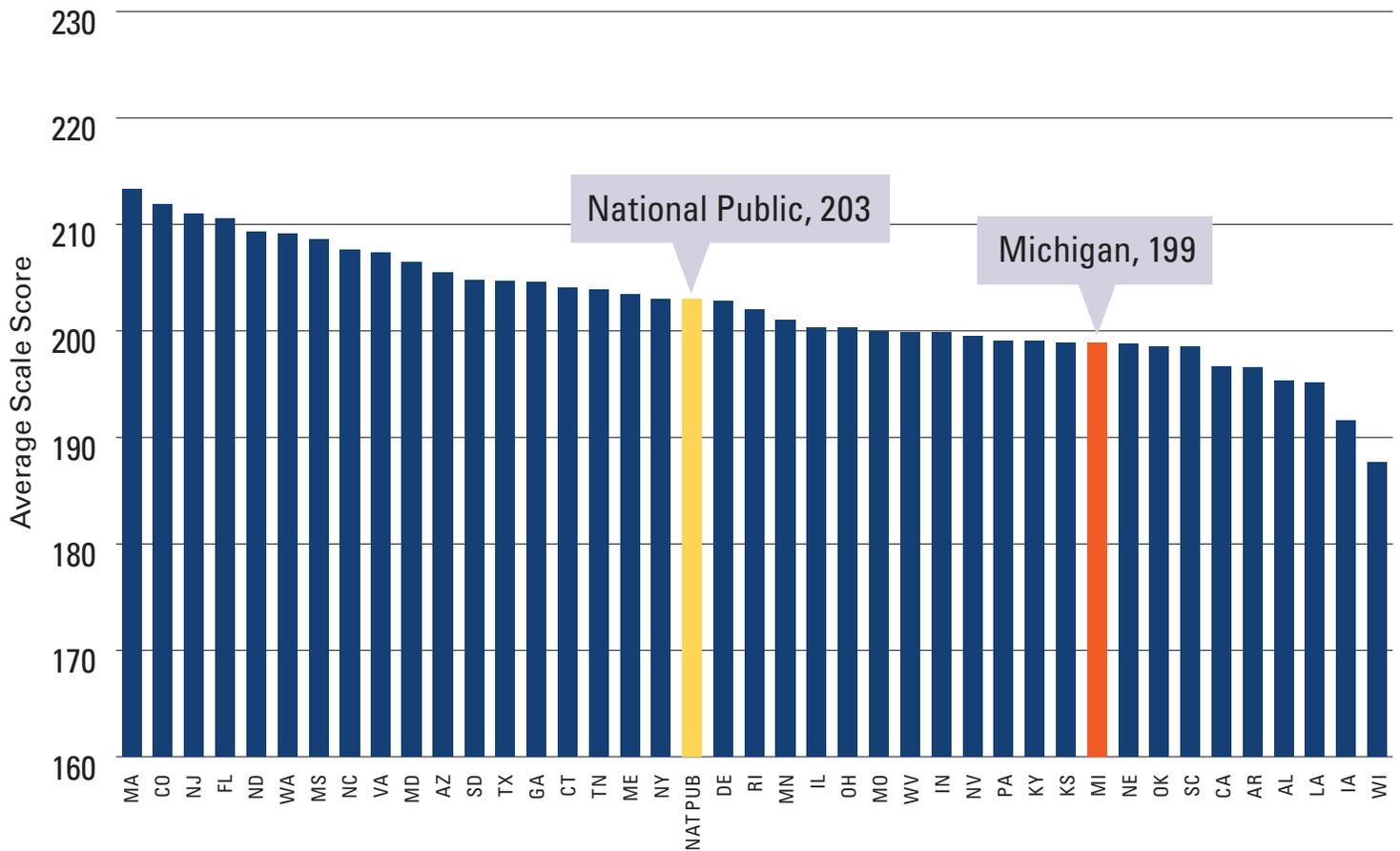


SOURCE: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Basic Scale Score = 208; Proficient Scale Score = 238) 2003-2019

4th Grade Reading (cont.)

Michigan in Bottom Ten for African American Students in Early Literacy

Average Scale Score, NAEP Grade 4 – Reading – African American Students (2019)



SOURCE: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Basic Scale Score = 208; Proficient Scale Score = 238) 2019

NOTE: All states with available data are included in this analysis.



WHAT IT IS

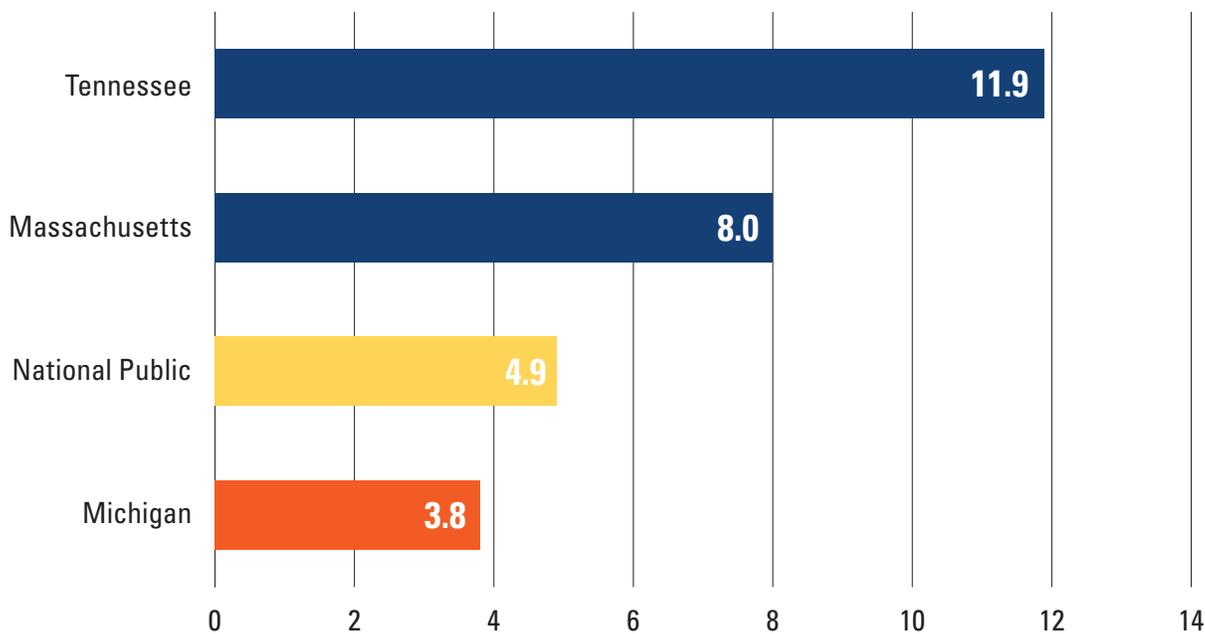
The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the largest nationally representative assessment that provides for long-term comparisons of what America’s students know and can do in various subject areas. The assessment is given every two years and provides necessary information about student performance and growth for several indicators, including eighth-grade math.

WHY IT MATTERS

In addition to basic reading skills, math skills are essential for all students. Basic algebra is the foundation for high-level math courses. When students have not mastered this foundation, they are required to enroll in remedial courses when they begin college. But eighth-grade math skills are not just for students attending college. A study conducted by ACT found that along with reading skills, math skills are essential for careers including those as a plumber, electrician or an upholsterer.¹

Michigan Eighth-Grade Students Show Little Improvement in Math Compared with Peers in Leading States

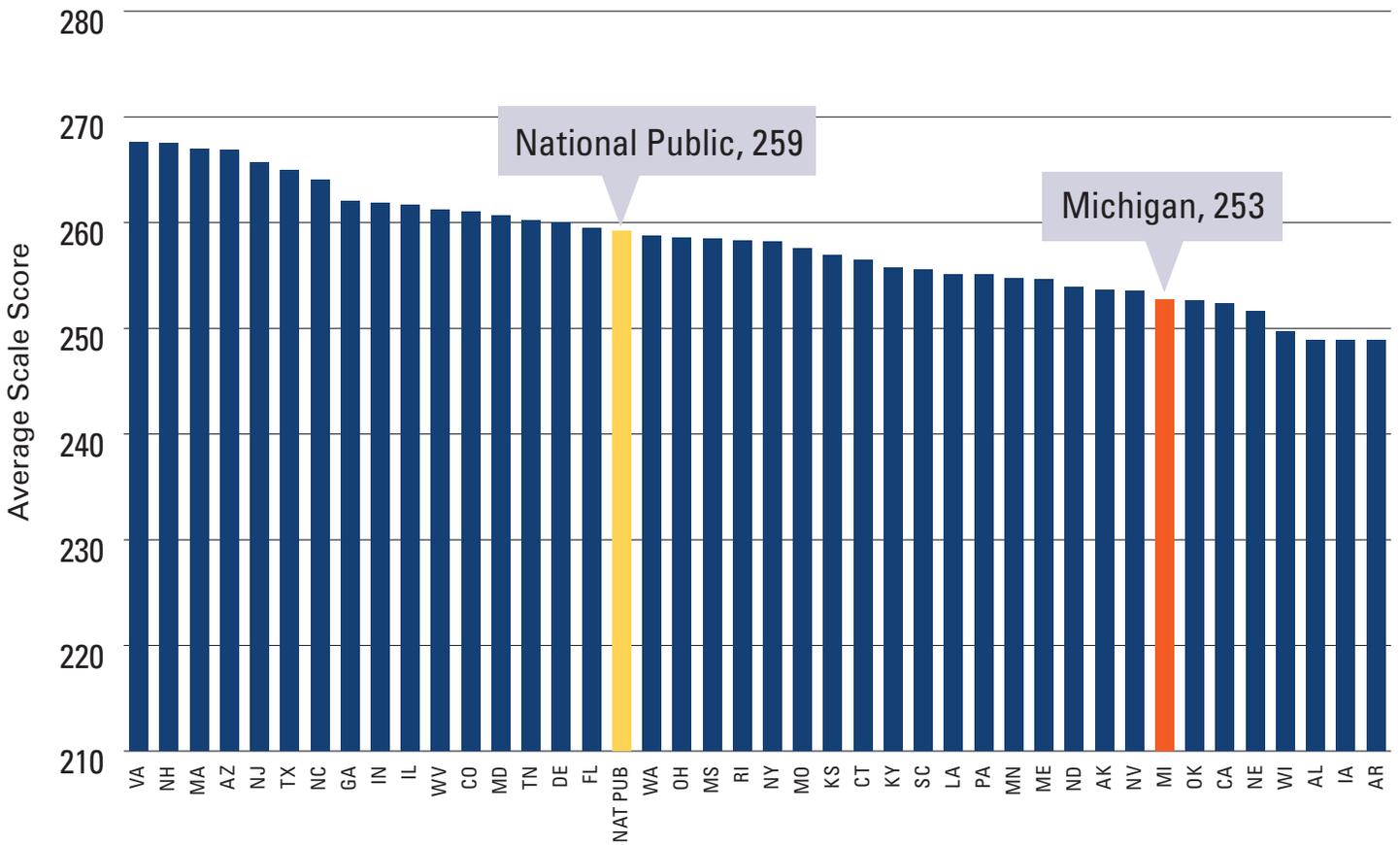
Average Scale Score Change, NAEP Grade 8 – Math – All Students (2003-19)



SOURCE: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Basic Scale Score = 262; Proficient Scale Score = 299) 2003-19

8th Grade Math (cont.)

Michigan Among Bottom Ten States for African American Students in Eighth-Grade Math
Average Scale Score, NAEP Grade 8 – Math – African American Students (2019)



SOURCE: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Basic Scale Score = 262; Proficient Scale Score = 299) 2019

Kindergarten Readiness

Michigan has recently made a smart investment in early childhood programs intended to increase the number of its students who enter kindergarten ready to learn at high levels. From 2012 to 2019, the portion of Michigan four-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten increased from 19.4 percent to 32.0 percent.ⁱⁱ While access to prekindergarten is improving for Michigan’s four-year-olds, it is still unclear whether these prekindergarten programs are high-quality and aligned with the K-12 system.

Data are not currently available because Michigan has not yet implemented a common assessment of kindergarten readiness, nor does the state participate in a national effort to collect these data. Consistent and comparable data from a common assessment of kindergarten readiness would provide vital information on the impact of early-childhood programs and their effectiveness by evaluating their impact on student development and alignment with K-12 learning standards.

We will track any state or national data on Michigan’s kindergarten readiness when they become available.

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From 2012 to 2019, the portion of Michigan four-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten increased from 19.4 percent to 32.0 percent.

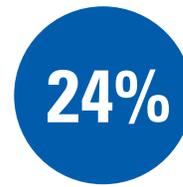
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Photo by Allison Shelley for American Education: Images of Teachers and Students in Action.

College Readiness

CURRENT
PERFORMANCE



2030
PROJECTION



Enrolled in at least one remedial course

WHAT IT IS

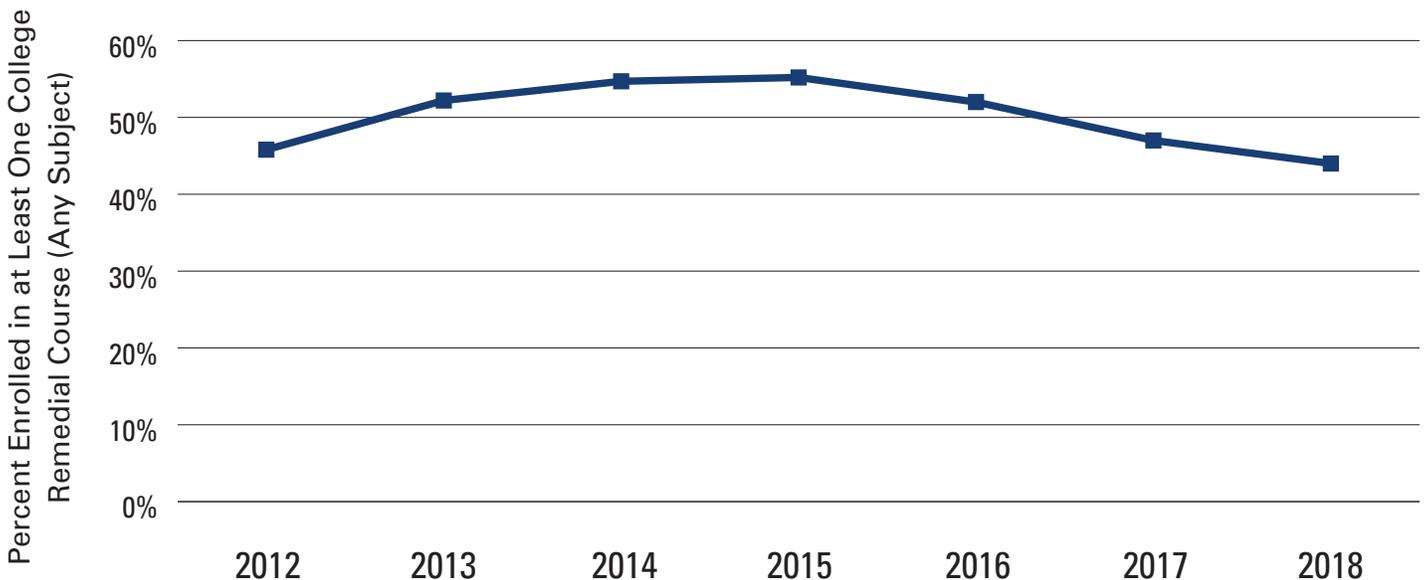
Remedial coursework is necessary for students who lack fundamental skills in a subject area—skills that should have been developed in K-12. These courses also are not credit bearing, meaning they don't count toward a degree.

WHY IT MATTERS

About 24 percent of all Michigan high school students were required to take at least one remedial course upon enrolling in one of Michigan's two- and four-year college or university programs. That's almost a quarter of students who must pay for additional instruction in college before moving on to credit-bearing courses. The percentage is even more startling for historically underserved subgroups—43.9 percent of Michigan's African American students who enrolled in Michigan postsecondary programs are required to enroll in college remedial courses. Having to enroll in remedial courses can mean additional costs for students and more time to complete their degrees.

Remediation Rates Remain High for Michigan's African American Students

Michigan African American College Remediation Rates (Community Colleges & Four-Year Universities, 2012-18)



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Education Remedial Coursework 2012-18

NOTE: Remedial coursework includes math, reading, writing or science courses. Data is limited to Michigan high school graduates enrolled in college the following fall in a Michigan college or university only.

College and Postsecondary Enrollment

CURRENT PERFORMANCE

21th

2030 PROJECTION

Not Yet Available

WHAT IT IS

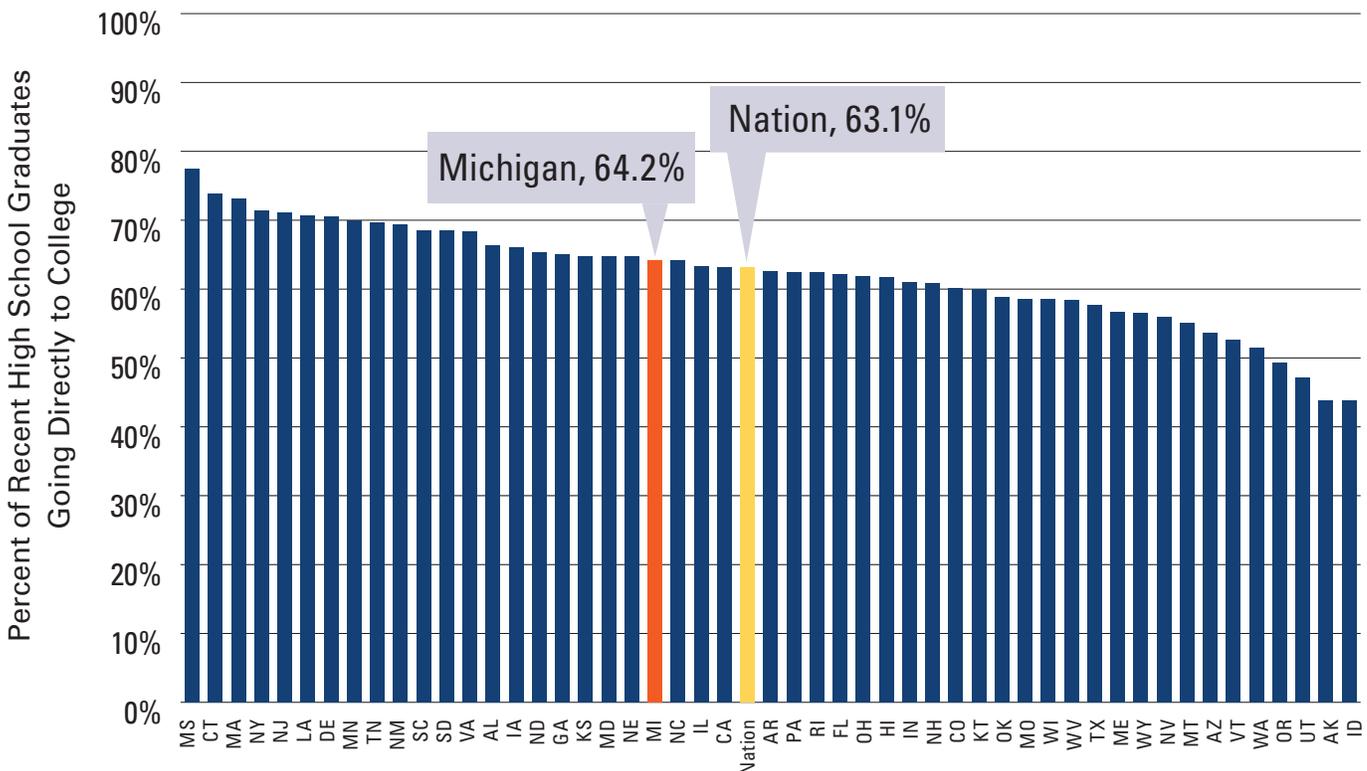
This measure represents the percentage of high school graduates in each state who attend college anywhere in the U.S. directly from high school.

WHY IT MATTERS

In order for Michigan's students to fulfill their true potential and be the leaders of tomorrow, more must enroll in postsecondary training, whether that be at a trade school, community college or a four-year university. On this measure, Michigan is slightly above the national average, ranking 21st, with about 64.2 percent of high school graduates going directly to college in the fall of 2016.ⁱⁱⁱ

The state department of education reports that 65.6 percent of Michigan's 2018 high school graduates enrolled in a postsecondary program within 12 months of graduation.^{iv}

Michigan Slightly Above National Average with 64.2% of High School Graduates Enrolling in College
Higher Education Enrollment Rate for Recent High School Graduates (2016)



SOURCE: NCHEMS Information Center 2016

College Attainment

CURRENT PERFORMANCE

33rd

2030 PROJECTION

31st

WHAT IT IS

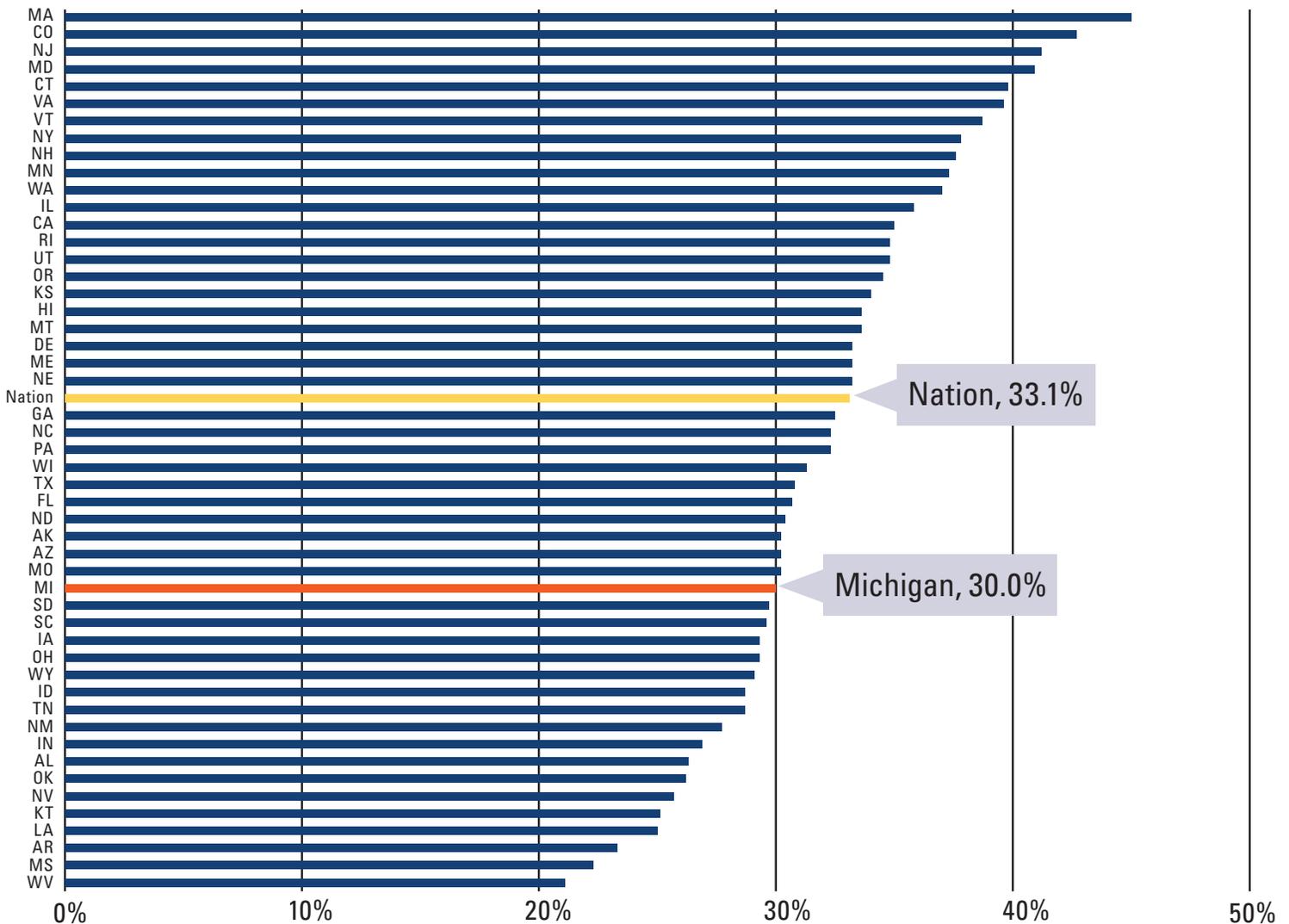
This indicator represents the percentage of people 25 years or older in each state and nationally who have completed a bachelor's degree or greater.

WHY IT MATTERS

Michigan's future economy depends on more adults earning college degrees. In 2019, Michigan ranked 33rd in the percentage of adults 25 or older who have completed a bachelor's degree or greater, at 30 percent. Roughly 18 percent of African-American and 21.6 percent of Hispanic Michiganders have completed a bachelor's degree or greater.

Michigan's Future Economy Depends on More Adults Earning College Degrees

Percent of People 25 Years and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Greater in 2019

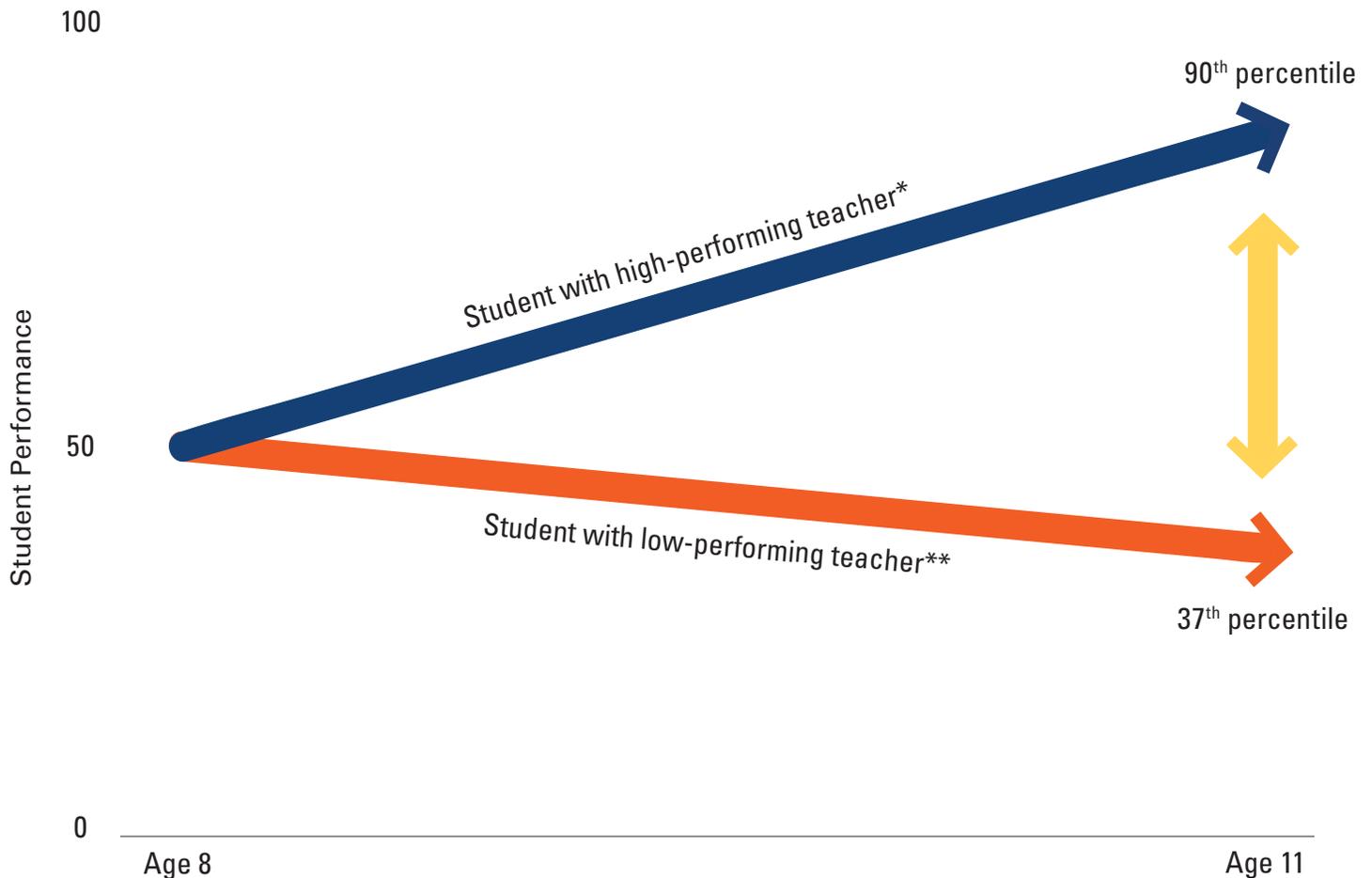


SOURCE: United States Census – American Community Survey – 1 Year Estimates 2019

Teacher Effectiveness

Without a doubt, student learning is dependent on many factors. But, the research is clear—the number one in-school predictor of student success is the teaching quality in a child’s classroom.^v In leading states, sophisticated data systems provide teaching effectiveness data that are used for many purposes, such as professional development and early student interventions. In Michigan, those data are unavailable at this time.

The Effect of Teacher Quality on Student Learning



SOURCE: Sanders and Rivers (1996): Cumulative and Residual Effects of Teachers on Future Student Achievement

NOTE: *Among the top 20% of teachers; **Among the bottom 20% of teachers

Analysis of test data from Tennessee showed that teacher quality effected student performance more than any other variable; on average, two students with average performance (50th percentile) would diverge by more than 50 percentile points over a three year period depending on the teacher they were assigned.

Access to Rigorous Coursework

CURRENT PERFORMANCE



2030 PROJECTION



WHAT IT IS

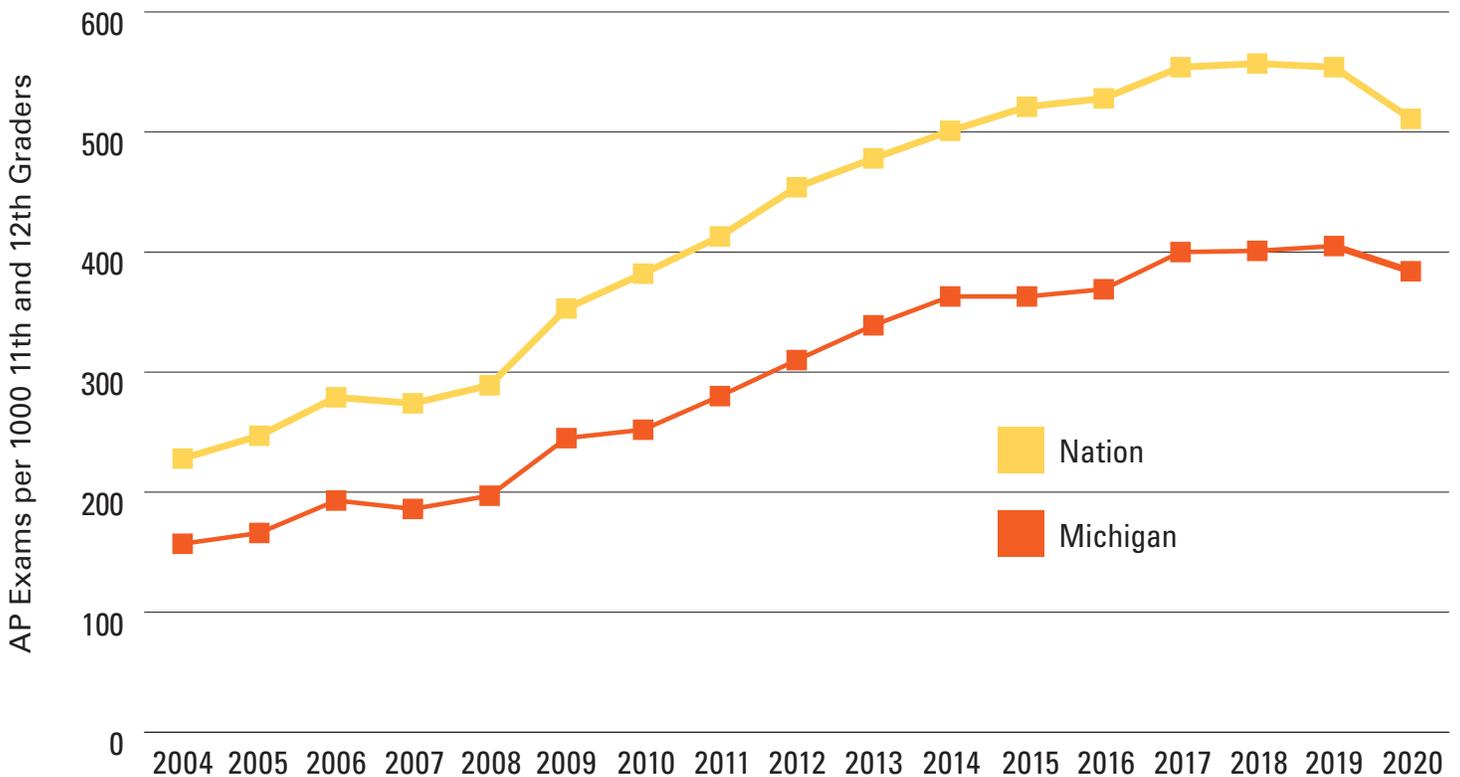
Access to rigorous coursework is measured by the College Board Advanced Placement (AP) Program Participation and Performance data. The data represent the total number of AP exams administered per 1,000 11th and 12th grade students.

WHY IT MATTERS

One of the best ways to ensure more students are college- and career-ready is to increase access to rigorous coursework in high school, such as Advanced Placement courses. Research shows that having access to rigorous coursework and high quality instruction in high school is one of the best predictors of postsecondary success.^{vi} Michigan is currently ranked 27th for the total number of AP exams administered per 1,000 11th and 12th graders. Similar to the nation, Michigan saw a drop in AP Exam participation in the 2019-20 school year.

Michigan Still Lags Nation in AP Exam Participation

AP Exam Participation (2004-2020)



SOURCE: College Board AP Program Participation and Performance Data 2004-20

Teacher Salary Equity

CURRENT
PERFORMANCE

\$10,056

2030
PROJECTION

**Not Yet
Available**

**Avg. Salary Gap for highest and
lowest poverty districts**

WHAT IT IS

This measure represents the gap in average teacher salaries between Michigan's highest income and lowest income districts.

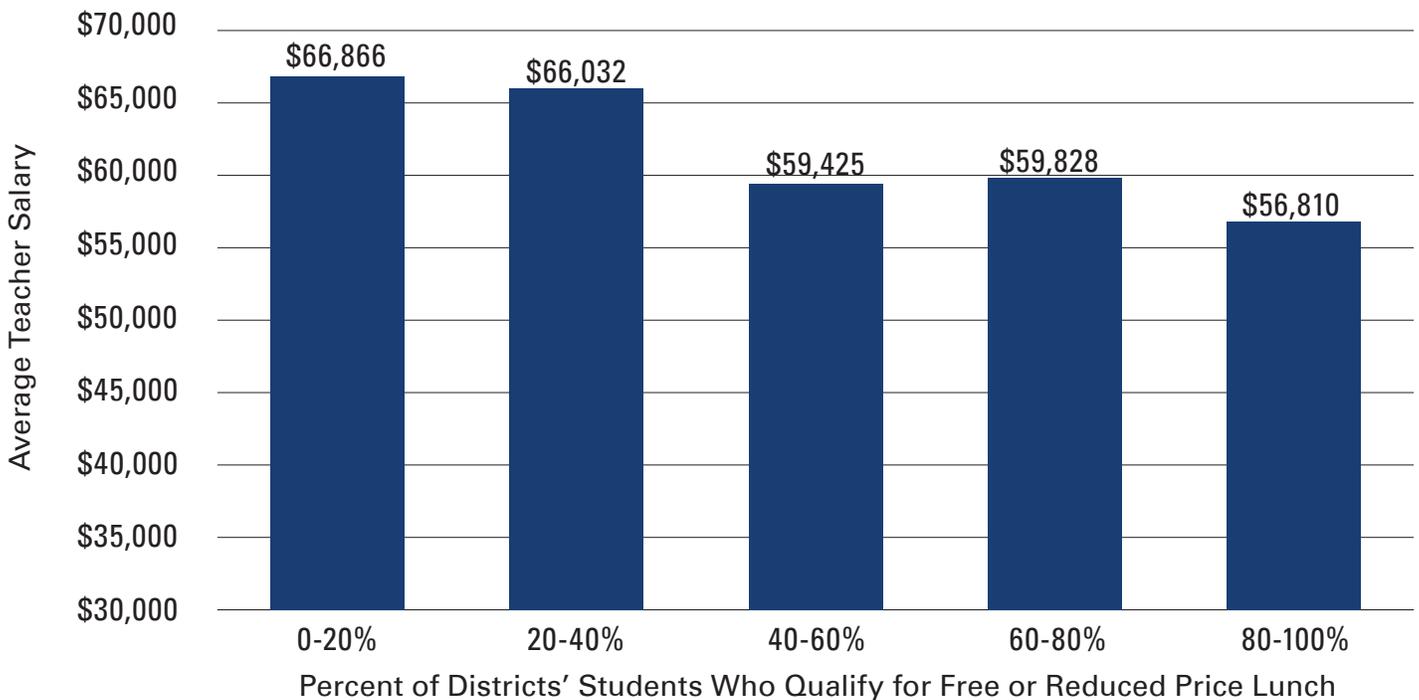
WHY IT MATTERS

Teachers in Michigan's wealthiest districts are paid about \$10,000 more, on average, than teachers in Michigan's poorest districts. That's alarming, considering what we know about the importance of high-quality teachers in closing the achievement gap that persists between low-income and higher-income students.

To recruit and retain highly effective teachers in the schools that need them most, Michigan must close the gap in teacher pay.

\$10,000 Gap in Average Teacher Salaries Between Michigan's Highest Income and Lowest Income Districts

Average Michigan Teacher Salary based on Percent of Free and Reduced Price Lunch (2018-19)



SOURCE: MDE Bulletin 1011, 2018-19; MDE Free and Reduced Priced Lunch, Fall 2018-19 (District)

Teacher Attendance

CURRENT PERFORMANCE

26%

2030 PROJECTION

Not Yet Available

Teachers Absent More than 10 Days

WHAT IT IS

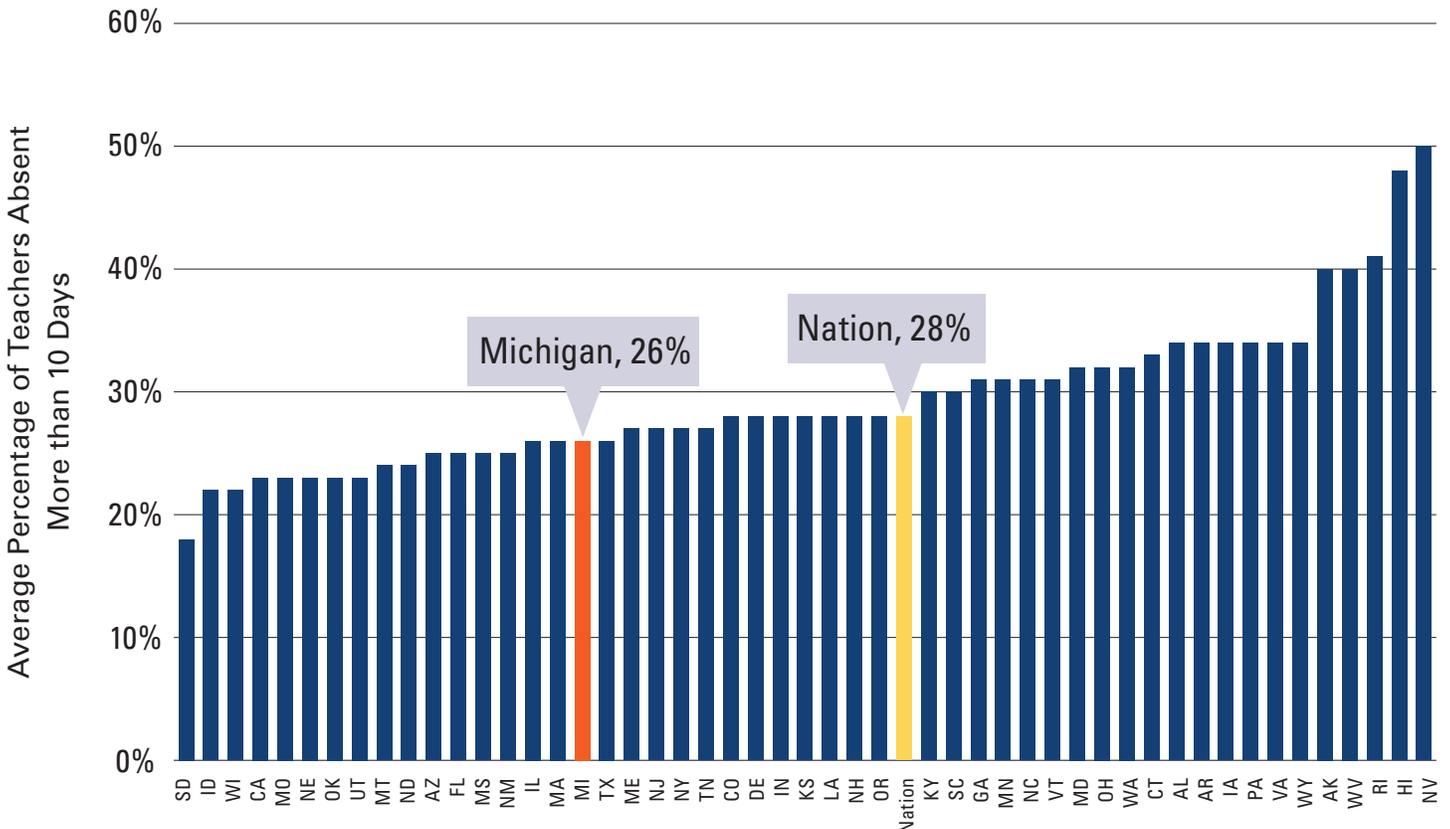
This measure represents the percent of teachers absent from work for more than 10 days over the course of one school year at the state level.

WHY IT MATTERS

According to a recent report from *Education Week*, about 26 percent of teachers in Michigan were absent from their job more than 10 days, on average.^{vii} That's about six percent of the school year, which is equivalent to a typical 9-to-5 year-round employee missing more than three weeks of work on top of vacation time.

About 26% of Teachers in Michigan Were Absent from Their Job More than 10 Days

Average Percentage of Teachers Absent More than 10 days (2015-16)



SOURCE: Education Week, "How Many Teachers Are Chronically Absent From Class in Your State?," 2018, Civil Rights Data Collection 2015-16

Student Attendance

CURRENT PERFORMANCE

2030 PROJECTION



8th Graders Absent Three or More Days in Surveyed Month

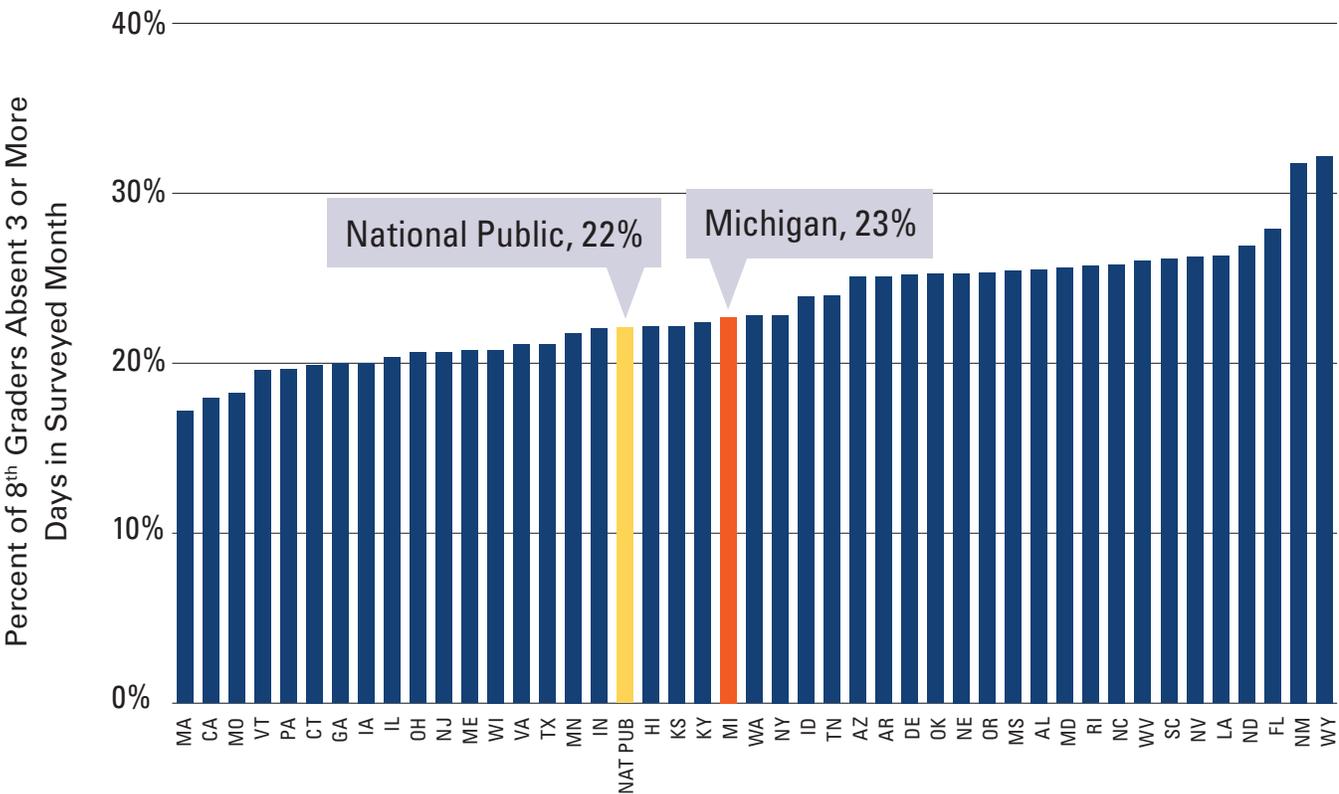
WHAT IT IS

This measure represents the percentage of eighth-graders absent three or more days in the last month before the administration of the National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP).

WHY IT MATTERS

Not only are Michigan’s teachers missing too much school, but Michigan’s students—especially African American students—are missing far too many days of school, often against their will due to disproportionate rates for out-of-school suspensions. According to the 2019 national assessment, 23 percent of Michigan’s eighth-grade students said they had been absent from school three or more days in the last month. Moreover, Detroit leads the nation for absences among urban districts, with 41 percent of students absent three or more days in the last month.

Nearly One Quarter of Michigan Eighth Graders were Absent 3 or More Days in Last Month in 2019
Percent of Eighth Graders Absent Three or More Days in Last Month, NAEP Grade 8 – Math – All Students (2019)



SOURCE: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Reported for 8th Grade Math) 2019
NOTE: AK, CO, MT, NH, SD and UT are not included in the analysis because data was not available.

Out-of-School Suspensions

CURRENT PERFORMANCE

43rd

2030 PROJECTION

Not Yet Available

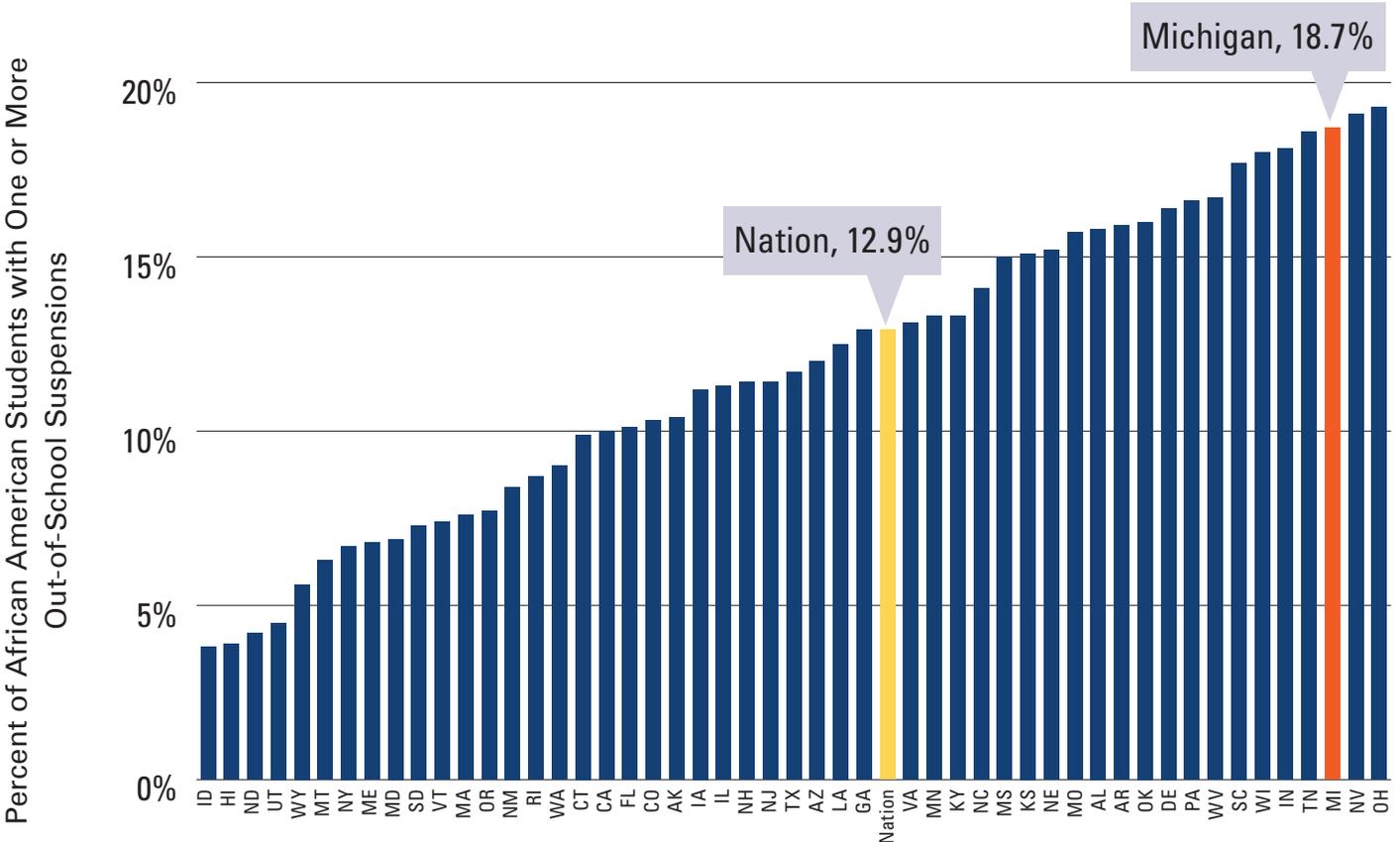
WHAT IT IS

This data measures the percentage of students in each state who have one or more suspensions within a school year.

WHY IT MATTERS

One of the most troubling practices in Michigan—and around the country—is the overuse of suspension and expulsion, particularly for students of color. For all students, Michigan ranks 43rd when comparing out-of-school suspension rates. For African American students, Michigan ranks 48th, meaning Michigan has the third highest out-of-school suspension rate in the country. 18.7 percent of African American students in Michigan schools were suspended at least once in the 2015-16 school year.

Michigan Has 3rd Highest Out-of-School Suspension Rate Nationally for African American Students
African American Out-of-School Suspension Rates (2015-16)



SOURCE: Civil Rights Data Collection 2015-16

College Affordability

CURRENT
PERFORMANCE

29th

2030
PROJECTION

Not Yet
Available

WHAT IT IS

This indicator measures the affordability of four-year public institutions by state for an average Pell Grant recipient who lives on campus, receives the average amount of grant aid, takes out the average amount of federal loans and works over the summer. Data represent the additional dollars needed to cover the cost of attendance.

WHY IT MATTERS

It's not enough to get into college. Young Michiganders have to be able to afford to stay in school and graduate. On average, a low-income Michigan student paying in-state tuition at a four-year public institution, who lives on campus and works over the summer, faces a \$1,659 affordability gap. This means that despite financial aid and summer wages a low-income student still falls \$1,659 short, on average, of being able to afford Michigan's four-year public institutions. Michigan is currently ranked 29th for college affordability. Additionally, a recent report by The Education Trust found that low-income students would need to work 20 hours per week at minimum wage to afford Michigan's public four-year institutions. Low-income students at Michigan's community and technical colleges would need to work 11 hours per week at minimum wage. Both figures exceed the recommended 10 hours per week of work—and if students worked only 10 hours at minimum wage they would face a \$4,595 and \$425 affordability gap at public four-year institutions and public community and technical colleges, respectively.^{viii}

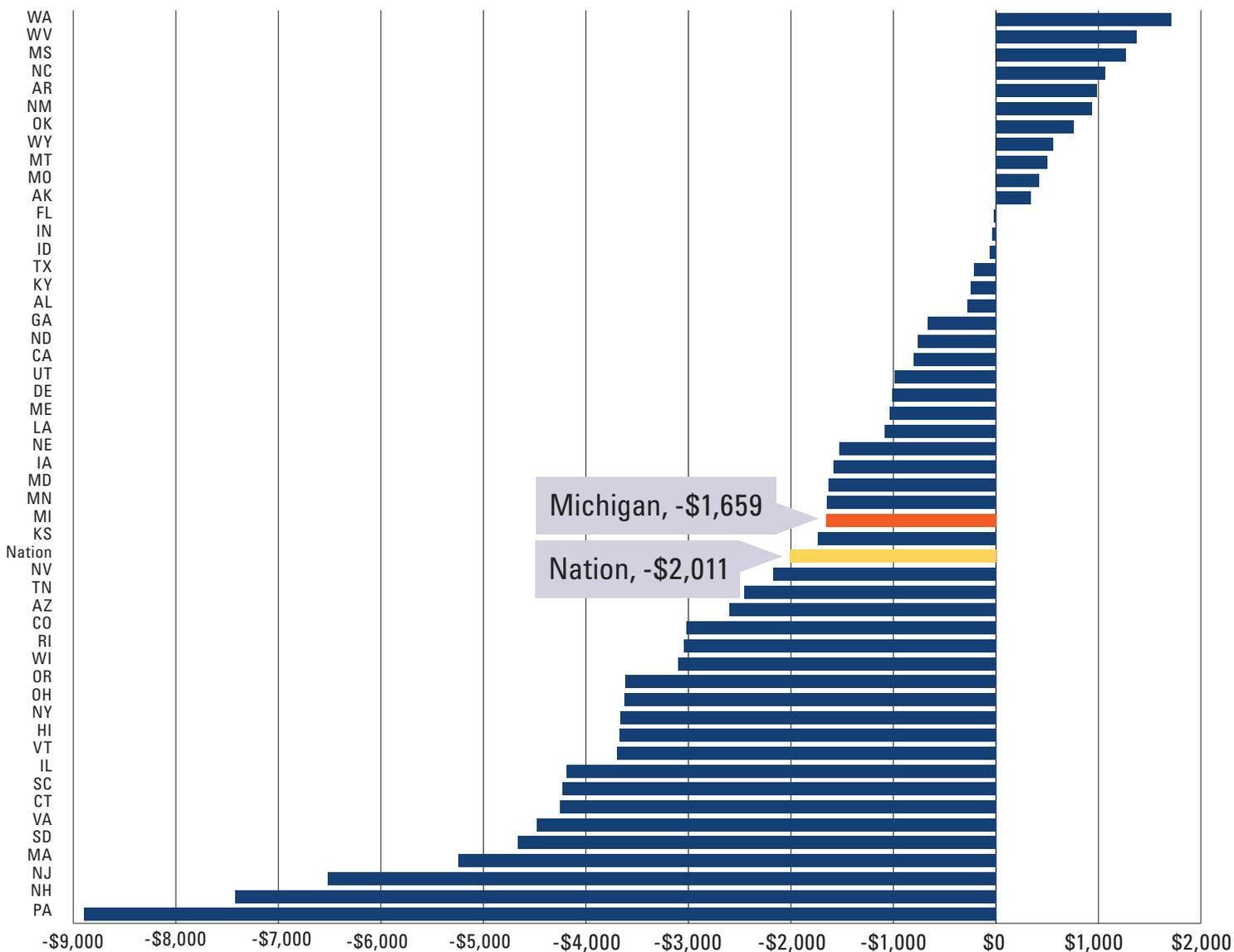


Photo by Allison Shelley for American Education: Images of Teachers and Students in Action.

College Affordability (cont.)

Low-Income Students Fall Short \$1,659, On Average, of Affording the Cost of Attending Michigan Four-Year Public Institutions

Four-Year Public Institution Affordability Gaps for In-State Students Living on Campus with Summer Work (2018)



SOURCE: National College Access Network, Shutting Low-Income Students Out of Public Four-Year Higher Education 2018

Endnotes

To ensure the highest quality data available and up-to-date resources are used, the data sources used to track some Michigan Achieves! Indicators have been updated over time.

ⁱ ACT, Inc., “Ready for College and Ready for Work: Same or Different,” (Iowa City, IA: ACT, Inc., 2015). <https://www.act.org/content/act/en/research/pdfs/ready-for-collegeandreadyforworksameordifferent.html>

ⁱⁱ W. Steven Barnett, Megan E. Carolan, Jen Fitzgerald and James Squires, “The State of Preschool 2012,” (New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research, April 2013). <http://nieer.org/state-preschool-yearbooks/the-state-of-preschool-2012>; Allison H. Friedman-Krauss, W. Steven Barnett, Karin A. Garver, Katherine S. Hodges, G.G. Weisenfeld and Beth Ann Gardiner, “The State of Preschool 2019,” (New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research, April 2020). <http://nieer.org/state-preschool-yearbooks/2019-2>

ⁱⁱⁱ National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, College-Going Rates of High School Graduates, 2015-2016

^{iv} Michigan Department of Education, College Enrollment by High School 2018

Note: According to mischooldata.org, this metric is subject to change in the “within 12 months” timeframe as more data become available and is incorporated. The data published in this report reflect what was available on 12/23/2020.

^v Steven G. Rivkin, Eric A. Hanushek and John F. Kain, “Teachers, Schools, and Academic Achievement,” *Econometrica*, vol. 73 no. 2, March 2005, pp. 417-58. <https://econ.ucsb.edu/~jon/Econ230C/HanushekRivkin.pdf>

^{vi} Clifford Adelman, “The Toolbox Revisited: Paths to Degree Completion from High School Through College,” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, February 2006). <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/research/pubs/toolboxrevisit/toolbox.pdf>

^{vii} Debra Viadero, “How Many Teachers Are Chronically Absent From Class in Your State?” *Education Week*, June 2018. http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/inside-school-research/2018/06/chronic_absenteeism_teachers.html

^{viii} Andrew Howard Nichols, Marshall Anthony Jr. and Oliver Schak, “How Affordable Are Public Colleges in Your State?” (Washington, D.C.: The Education Trust, December 2019). <https://edtrust.org/resource/affordability-gap/>