

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672

6294 SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

698

● State law requires that enough of the income from the Permanent Fund be put back into the Fund to counteract inflation. Do you support continuing "inflation-proofing"?

Yes  No  Not Sure

● Do you believe that earnings from the Permanent Fund should be used to help the economy during times of economic recession?

Yes  No  Not Sure

● Would you consider using the Fund's earnings for one or more of the following?:

Budget Stabilization Fund  Yes  No

Educational Endowment  Yes  No

Capital Projects  Yes  No

● The Permanent Fund was established in 1976. One of its goals was to help fund state government as petroleum revenues dropped in the 1990s. Do you agree with this goal?

Yes  No  Not Sure

II

● How do you use your dividend check?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

No Comment

● Although there are many variations possible for matching long-term expenditures with long-term revenues, they really boil down to some basic choices. All will require reducing the level of public services and all will require sacrifices. **Check the one you prefer.**

Cut spending dramatically, don't raise taxes, don't change the current uses of Fund income.

Maintain current spending, raise taxes, use all of the Fund's income to support governmental services.

Cut the budget gradually, don't raise taxes, use all of the fund's income and some of its principal to support government services.

Cut the budget gradually, raise taxes, use a portion of Fund income to support government

Other \_\_\_\_\_

III

● On a scale of 1 to 5 how important to you is each of the following uses of the Permanent Fund earnings. For each use circle 1 to indicate very important, 5 for not important.

Deposit in Principal	1	2	3	4	5
Governmental Services	1	2	3	4	5
Inflation-Proofing	1	2	3	4	5
Dividend Program	1	2	3	4	5
Educational Endowment	1	2	3	4	5
Other _____	1	2	3	4	5



● What other issues, concerning the Permanent Fund, would you like the Commission to consider?

\_\_\_\_\_

*Please provide us with the following information so we can send you our final report.*

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

(H) Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (W) Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

IV



# Appendix C

## Protecting the Integrity of the Fund

AS 37.13.020 provides for the following goals for the Fund's investments: benefits for all generations of Alaskans, maintaining safety of the principal, maximizing total return, and providing for maximum use of disposable income. The statutes do not rank these goals in any order of priority and they tend, at times, to operate at cross purposes.

This leads to the following problems:

- 1) Existing state statutes provide that net income "Must be computed...in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, excluding any unrealized gains or losses." This computation does not measure the total return on the Fund.
- 2) Subjecting each year's income to appropriation destroys the averaging concept that is called for in the statute.
- 3) Putting "income available for distribution" at a higher level than the average net income itself is fundamentally inconsistent.

These problems are combined with the difficulties in protecting the principal of the Fund from inflation under the present law.

This situation creates confusion over what the potential of the Fund to produce earnings really is. It increases the chance that Fund principal will not be preserved over time. It puts the Fund managers at a serious disadvantage in optimizing investments.

The problem to be solved is how to (1) preserve the real value of assets placed in the Permanent Fund, (2) pay out good, consistent earnings, and (3) not disrupt or distort investment decisions in order to achieve (1) and (2).

One solution is a payout rule, developed at Harvard in the 1960s and since adopted in one form or another by various endowments and trusts. In its simplest form, a payout rule involves spending or "paying out" each year a percentage of the market value of the assets. Market value is averaged over a number of years to provide stability in the "payout".

The percentage paid out should be no more than the long-term real earnings of the Fund on a total return basis; that is, the increase in the value of all funds under management, including interest, stock dividends, other cash receipts and net capital gains and losses, both realized and unrealized.

Determining the specific percentage for a "payout rule" would involve a decision on the risk-versus-return by the Legislature.

Advantages of the payout rule approach are that it is clear, simple and consistent with a long-term investment strategy.

# Appendix D

## Stabilizing a resource-based economy

The Constitution states that at least 25% of certain non-renewable resource revenues will be placed directly into the principal of the Permanent Fund. By statute, the Legislature increased this to 50% after December 1, 1979, for lease income and after February 15, 1980, for bonuses. The balance of all resource revenues flows directly into the general fund for appropriation by the Legislature.

The Commission heard substantive testimony regarding a proposal that would result in all revenues generated by non-renewable resources being deposited directly into the Permanent Fund. All earnings of the Fund would continue to be appropriable by the Legislature as under current statutes.

This would have the effect of stabilizing the flow of revenue into the general fund over time and thus would indirectly protect Alaska's economy from the wild boom and bust cycles historically tied to our non-renewable resources such as gold and oil. Given another "oil boom", such as we may see from the proposed gas pipeline, the Fund could conceivably grow to a size capable of producing earnings that could support a substantial portion or even all of state spending.

Until such time, the Fund earnings, renewable resource revenues, and taxes would continue to fund the state.

While this proposal would have been completely painless to implement prior to the current oil boom and the concurrent increases in state spending levels, it would be very difficult to implement now without a carefully considered and implemented transition plan. Such a plan would undoubtedly have to rely upon a combination of reducing spending and anticipating (waiting upon) a future "boom".

Alaskans would have to weigh their commitment to the long-term goal of stabilizing the economy of Alaska against the short-term difficulties in implementing this concept. This proposal also assumes non-renewable resources should benefit both current residents and future generations.

A successful transition to this concept would remove substantial elements of doubt and uncertainty regarding future state revenues and the health of Alaska's economy.

■ Education helps individuals to win, too. With a good education, a person has increased opportunity for self-sufficiency and productivity. Those who can't compete require more public assistance and become a drag on the economy.

■ A stable economic environment in Alaska requires state fiscal stability. This connection -- in the reverse -- was amply illustrated in 1986 and 1987. The Education Fund offers stability for a priority program. It is a long-term solution, not another short-term, stop-gap measure.

## The Choice

Alaskans can either pay for the education system every year, year after year, or make a 15-20 year investment which will provide school funding well into the 21st century. The Education Fund is an investment with high rates of return for our children and grandchildren, our communities, our economy, and Alaska.

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OUR CHILDREN'S DIVIDEND

and Alaska's  
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**Community**

# The Education Fund

House Joint Resolution 13 (HJR 13) proposes a constitutional amendment to establish an Education Fund within the Permanent Fund. The Education Fund would be built up by depositing 40 percent of Permanent Fund earnings back into the principal for fifteen years. Future interest earnings on these deposits will fund Alaska's public elementary and secondary education.

## Education: A constitutional mandate

Alaska's public school system is mandated by our Constitution, but funding is not constitutionally guaranteed. As oil production declines and oil prices remain volatile, the Education Fund will replace lost oil dollars necessary for the state to meet its constitutional obligation.

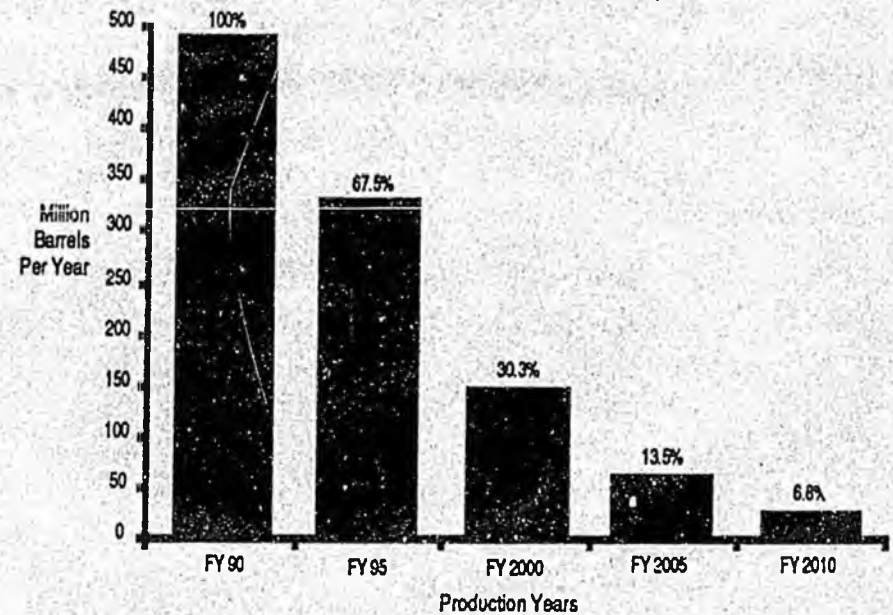
## Alternatives

Because of the young population in Alaska, total education costs are increasing, even though Alaska's state expenditures per pupil have declined since 1984. Today, over one-fourth of the general fund budget -- about \$600 million annually -- goes to Alaska's public elementary and secondary schools. In the organized boroughs, the state pays about 80 percent of the cost. If the state cannot continue its current share of funding, the alternatives are increased reliance on local property taxes and business taxes.

## Education dollars and the economy

Education dollars work in local economies as teachers, administrators, and local support staff buy groceries, drive cars, and pay mortgages. The 17,000 public school employees number more than twice the workforce of the oil industry. In rural Alaska, schools provide as much as half of the village payroll. The monthly statewide payroll for school district employees is about \$3.5 million. Unlike some appropriations, education dollars are distributed statewide rather than going to a single region or town. Thus, education reductions as a result of declining revenues have serious implications for local economies and affect the entire state's economic health.

Decline of Oil Production at Prudhoe Bay  
(FY 90 Production = 100 Percent)



## The education fund and economic development

- Good schools attract new industry and expanded employment. Educational quality and community support for schools are factors firms use in making business location and expansion decisions. Other states realize this and spend, on average, a larger share of their total state budget on public education than Alaska does.
- A stable tax environment is another key factor in encouraging new business and industry. The Education Fund, by providing a long-term, consistent revenue base for the state's largest single expenditure, can reduce the likelihood of sudden changes in the tax structure.
- Educated, literate employees help firms maintain a competitive edge. Without stable funding, our schools may not be able to produce the quality workforce required to win in a sophisticated and increasingly technological world.

1090

14 Notes AB-37

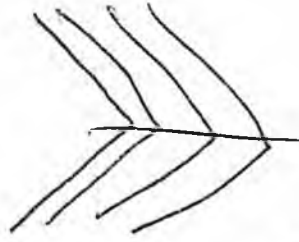
Rep. Cheri Davis

Long Bonus

May Halloran  
Veronica Stajer

Ralph  
Gregory  
②

Constitutional  
Yearly up -  
Guaranteed Level -  
Stability



① What level - -

~~Now Oral Freedom over a Senator~~

Adj's Mill rate →

Head Start / Cradle School  
To Voters - How to spend \$'s

This way or some other way -  
Penna - coal mine  
Not need basis -

dist - cuts -  
increase -

- Shirley -  
Staff Democrat

- John

Hughes

Wages

Alabama

Projections - Guesses - 1 Billion

Adequate Funding

- School debt retirement.

- K-12 (Pre school)

Anna Bell Stevens

Academic Decathlon.

Earnings of the Fund -

Basic Ed.

→  
Top priority is now ed.

People aren't selfish - no reluctance  
me first

give away programs -

1% salary increase  
replant in spec ed.

Perf. Arts Bldg

Long. Bonds

Social Stud Trade -

John Dent -

Rat Net - Public Budget  
AC ~~Sheet~~ XI

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Abbe Hurley (Mr McCoy)

Misconceptions → Refund to Gov's Plan

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Competitive area

Line item veto  
Sch DNT - Ability to Tax

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Dale Teacher dips into pocket =

file

note

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS  
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS  
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL  
FILE

# Alaska Public Affairs Journal

with Alaska Industry Quarterly Review

Winter 1990 • Price \$4.50

## Governor's Race 1990

Hang on to your checkbooks - they're at it again! Who's who -- so far -- in the 1990 campaign for governor. By Cathy Allen

## The Education Endowment: Why we need it.

Reserving Permanent Fund income for schools makes sense. By Gov. Steve Cowper

## Why the Endowment is a bad idea

Setting off schools into a separate fund is poor public policy. By Rep. Steve Reiger

## Mining: New technology stimulates new development

Technological innovation and better markets are behind the renaissance of Alaska mining. By Tim Bradner

## Timber vs. tourism in the Susitna Valley: Are they incompatible?

Hopes for a new timber industry collide with a growing recreation and tourism industry. By Loisann Reeder

## The Mat-Su Forest: Use it or lose it.

Timber and tourism can co-exist; we can do it right. By Budd Goodyear



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THE SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (EDT)  
Wednesday, May 3, 1989

Contact: John Bertak  
(202) 732-4576

LAURO F. CAVAZOS  
U.S. SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT PRESS CONFERENCE  
ON  
1989 STATE EDUCATION PERFORMANCE CHART

Horace Mann Learning Center  
Washington, D.C.

May 3, 1989

I am here today to present to you the Department of Education's sixth annual State Education Performance Chart.

I regret to have to report that this year our students' performance has been stagnant. The good news is that the schools are not worse; the bad news is that we also are not making progress. We are standing still, and the problem is that it's been this way for three years in a row. And, frankly, this situation scares me, and I hope it scares you, too.

Although this nation will invest more than \$199 billion in elementary and secondary education this school year, increases in spending for our children's education are not matched by improved performance. For example, we are already spending more money per student than our major foreign competitors, Japan and Germany. And yet our students consistently fall behind the competition in comparative testing. Looking at virtually every qualitative measure -- college entrance exams, graduation rates, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and international assessments -- we see our students performing minimally, lacking the advanced skills needed to

succeed. This deplorable fact further underscores my belief that money alone is not the answer to our education deficit. Since 1982, we've seen per pupil spending rise from \$3,165 to \$3,977, a 26 percent increase. And that is in real terms, adjusted for inflation. So what I want to do this morning is share with you the Chart's general findings and then discuss with you the goals we must set and the actions I believe we must all take -- right now -- to get this country moving ahead in educational achievement.

Scores on college entrance exams are still substantially lower than they were in the 1960's. The 1988 SAT scores are down two points, to 904, while in 1972 they were 937. The ACT scores are up by only one-tenth of one point, to 18.8, while in 1972 they were 19.1. And over the 1982-88 period, our national gains have been small -- 11 points on the SAT and four-tenths of a point on the ACT.

In another critical area, graduation rates, this year's figures indicate that only 71 percent of current ninth graders will complete high school with their class. Although certain States have improved their graduation rates significantly since 1982, the national average has improved by less than 2 percentage points. As with test scores, our gains are minimal.

But the educational picture is not totally one of gloom and doom. This year's testing results do include some encouraging news. Greater numbers of students are taking the college entrance exams and the SAT's Achievement Tests. And rises in minority test scores continue to shrink the distance between their scores and those of non-minority students, slowly but steadily.

Although blacks are lifting their test scores and closing the "graduation gap" -- and recent Census Bureau figures indicate that Hispanics are also starting to narrow these gaps -- the doors to opportunity still remain shut for too many youths. It is up to us to throw open those doors.

As a nation our educational performance is merely average. While the tide of mediocrity observed in A Nation at Risk in 1983 may no longer be rising, neither is it receding. We have never, as a nation, been satisfied with being only mediocre; there is no reason for us to begin now. The President and I have called repeatedly for greater accountability in education -- not just accountability for the dollars spent, but also for educational outcome, for results.

We must do better or perish as the nation we know today. I issue a call to every American -- everyone with a stake in our

country's future -- to join President Bush and me in making a commitment to educate our people, truly educate them, once again. The challenge goes to parents, teachers, administrators, public officials at all levels and students. We must reverse the stagnation and demand an excellent education for all our children. We must stir up the education waters in America.

First of all, I urge the States, school districts, and, yes, individual schools and parents to increase graduation rates to a level equal to or even greater than that attained by Minnesota, the State that currently leads the nation with a graduation rate of 90 percent. Students need to know that we demand that they graduate and that we, in turn, will provide each and every one of them with a quality education. We will do better; we cannot afford to let any youngster face a lifetime of low-paying and low-status jobs. It is not acceptable to lose the 600,000 to 700,000 students who drop out each year. Today -- an average school day -- some 3,600 youngsters across this nation will drop out of school. This is a national tragedy.

Intervention must start early. Instead of progressing, too many youngsters fall further and further behind as they go through school. And so I offer the following challenge:

- We must cut in half the number of children who have not been promoted a grade level. It's no wonder that one-fourth of our high schoolers drop out when one-fourth of our sixth graders have already failed once in their brief academic careers. We must prevent this, not just remedy it after it occurs.
  
- We must clearly define what every student must know and be able to do before leaving the elementary, junior high, and high school levels. Not only must students graduate, they must graduate with the advanced skills needed to succeed when competing against the best of other countries.
  
- Our children must attend classes. Many districts are falling woefully short of tracking student attendance or truancy. Having as many as a third of a classroom's desks unoccupied is unacceptable. Parents and schools must work together to ensure that every child is in school ready to learn.
  
- Parents must be responsible for ensuring that their children complete their homework assignments, just as it is up to teachers to ensure that homework is meaningful

and helpful to children in building on their classroom learning.

- Schools must make the best use of the time our children now spend in the classroom; teachers should be freed from paperwork in order to teach.

A recent survey of 13-year-old math and science students found that Americans scored well below average, even though two-thirds of them said they were "good at mathematics." In contrast, only 23 percent of the number-one-ranked Korean students said they were happy with their achievement. We cannot be satisfied with mediocrity, and so it's time to turn things around:

- We must increase by half the number of children who perform at proficient levels in reading, mathematics, and science. We must also increase by half the number of students scoring at the highest levels.
- We must raise our ranking among nations in general science from eighth to first. Moreover, as the recent report, To Secure Our Future, asserts, our high school students must overtake Japan by mastering more mathematical skills than today's U.S. college graduates.

- ° We must provide those not heading for college with apprenticeship skills at least as good as those held by students in West Germany. Vocational education students must receive a quality, well-rounded education, and also benefit from meaningful, high-quality programs that provide solid opportunities and advancement in today's job market.

Today I am also calling upon all States and school districts to establish their own "Education Improvement Targets."

Governors, Chief State School Officers, local school boards, district superintendents, educators, parents, and other concerned individuals can begin right now to work together to identify and announce specific goals for improving each school district and State to select the benchmarks for measuring progress toward their goals, and to discuss incentives for student, teacher, and school improvement.

At the Federal level we intend to assist in this development. The goals I've just discussed are mirrored in the initiatives that President Bush has laid out in his "Education Excellence Act of 1989" which calls for seven innovative initiatives to reward schools, teachers, and students for success: Merit Schools, Magnet Schools, alternative certification, awards to teachers for excellence, drug free schools urban emergency

grants, a National Science Scholars Program, and additional endowment funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. By focusing on performance, these initiatives will establish incentives for success and reward quality performance by students and teachers. They hold solid promise of strengthening our educational system and encouraging many of the state-level reforms that are making a difference today. By encouraging educational choice and flexibility, and by rewarding excellence and success, the President's program offers us the prospect that in future years, the State Education Performance Chart will indeed show substantial progress.

At the same time, at the Federal level we will be doing four things. First, we will help bring these issues to national attention. Second, we will continue to highlight exemplary programs and share their results. Third, we will seek ways to reward successful schools, teachers, and students. . And fourth, we will find ways to release the States from unnecessary statutory and regulatory burdens in exchange for higher performance.

Let us set our standards high and stick with them. I further call on States and school districts to issue annual reports on

their progress and the efforts they are making to reach these targets.

As David Kearns and Dennis Doyle have written in their excellent book, Winning the Brain Race, "the two most important lessons the corporate world can offer educators are accountability and measurement." We have come together today, as we have five times before, to focus on measurement. We do so because we are concerned about the future of American education. We all want to see improvements. But it will be hard for us to argue that our schools and students have improved unless our communities can agree on what our students should know and be able to do, unless our school systems can provide objective indicators of student performance and progress, and unless we hold ourselves accountable for results. That is why I issue this call to action, and set forth these goals -- so that we can have not just a general desire for change but a concrete set of goals to strive for.

What some have done, all can do. In every instance these standards have been met or exceeded by some sectors, districts, or States. We must focus not on the minimum, but on the best -- because in the end, only the best is good enough for all our children. And so let us commit ourselves to the work, the hard work, that is needed to reach our goals. To this end I will be

writing to every governor, every Chief State School Officer, and each local school board president in the country to enlist their support. Let us join together to improve education for the future of our children and our nation.

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 Extract from "State Education Statistics: Student Performance, Resource Inputs, State Reforms, and Population Characteristics, 1982 and 1987, U. S. Department of Education, February 1988, wall chart.  
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	<u>U. S. average</u>	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Alaska rank</u>
<b>STUDENT PERFORMANCE</b>			
ACT score (28 states)	18.7	18.7	19th
percent of graduates taking	--	37.1	--
percent scoring over 26	13.5	17.0	5th
to recover from scores of 60's			.9
SAT score (22 states)	906	924*	4th
percent of graduates taking		43.0*	
percent scoring over 600	8.1/18.3	10/17*	
Advanced placement candidates as			
percentage of graduates	9.7	13.3	9th
Adjusted graduation rate	71.5	68.3	36th
to meet 90 percent by 1990		21.7	
<b>RESOURCE INPUTS</b>			
Average teacher salary (est.1987)	\$26,551	\$43,970	1st
Pupil/teacher ratio (1987)	17.8	16.7	22nd
Pupil/staff ratio (1987)	9.4	11.0	43rd
Federal \$ as percent of revenues(1986)	6.7	10.2	11th
Expenditures: per pupil (1986)	\$3,752	\$8,253	1st
:as percent of income per capita	25.6	46.4	1st
:for teachers as percent of total	40.6	34.8	50th
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Per capita income (1986)	\$14,641	\$17,796	4th
Percent poverty, ages 5-17 (1980)	15.3	11.4	38th
Minority percent of enrollment (1987)	30.0	34.0	14th
Handicapped percent of enrollment (1987)	11.0	11.3	19th

**STATE REFORMS (summary)**

Minimum competency testing for grade promotion and for graduation and first graduating class assessed: Sixteen states require competency testing for graduation, four states require competency testing for promotion, and six states require it for both. One state will require it for graduation beginning in 1990.

State intervention in academically bankrupt districts and year implemented: Seven states have adopted policies to intervene in school districts where students are performing below specified state levels.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATE EDUCATION PERFORMANCE CHART  
STUDENT PERFORMANCE, RESOURCE INPUTS, STATE REFORMS, AND  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: A SUMMARY OF THE 1989 INDICATORS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

American College Testing Program (ACT) and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) Scores

Between 1982 and 1988, nationally, ACT scores rose by 0.4 of a point to 18.8. Of the 28 ACT States, 23 had scores which increased, four had lower scores, and one State's score remained the same. SAT scores rose 11 points to 904, with 21 SAT States registering gains and one State experiencing a test score decline.

Between 1987 and 1988, nationally, ACT scores increased by 0.1 of a point. Six of the 28 ACT States had gains in test scores from last year, 11 States' scores did not change, and 11 States had scores which declined. Among the 22 SAT States, 8 showed improved scores, while 14 States exhibited declines. Nationally, SAT scores declined by 2 points from the 1987 level of 906.

Contrary to concerns initially voiced by some educators, the record shows that States with large proportions of disadvantaged students are capable of making great progress in improving their performance. For example:

- o Since 1982, Alabama and Mississippi, two States with relatively high poverty rates, have been among the top five States showing the largest gains on the ACT exam. South Carolina and the District of Columbia, other States with relatively high poverty rates, have been among those States showing the largest gains on the SAT.
- o While the gap between minority and non-minority test scores remains, the performance of minority students on the college entrance exams continues to improve. For example, between 1978 and 1988, black students gained 21 points on the verbal portion of the SAT and 30 points on the math portion. Similar score increases

were registered for American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic test takers.<sup>1</sup>

- o California and Maryland, among the top ten States in terms of percent minority enrollment, are among the top scoring SAT States.

### High School Graduation Rate

Between 1982 and 1987, the national graduation rate (adjusted for unclassified students and for migration) rose from 69.5 percent to 71.1 percent between the 1982 base year and the current year (1987). Thirty-eight States increased their graduation rates in the period, 12 States' graduation rates declined and 1 rate did not change.

Between 1986 and 1987, the national graduation rate declined, from 71.6 percent to 71.1 percent. Nineteen States improved their graduation rate since last year, while 31 declined and 1 did not change.

### Advanced Placement Candidates

Since 1982, the percentage of high school graduates taking the College Board's Advanced Placement test more than doubled--from 4.7 percent to 10.6 percent nationally. Utah continues to have the highest percentage of graduates who are advanced placement candidates (27.2 percent in 1988), followed by the District of Columbia (22.5 percent), and Florida (21.1 percent). North Dakota (1.6 percent), South Dakota (1.9 percent), and Arkansas (2.7 percent) have the lowest percentages of advanced placement candidates.

### Correlations Among Key Indicators

The relationships among student performance, resource inputs, and population characteristics in the 1988 State Performance Chart are similar to previous years' relationships.

Among the factors with a strong inverse relationship to ACT test scores are the poverty rate of the school-age population (-.80), and the percentage of minority enrollment (-.64). The share of total school revenues contributed by the Federal government is

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<sup>1</sup> SAT press release dated September 20, 1988.

moderately inversely related to ACT scores (-.56). The poverty rate is the only factor with a strong inverse relationship to SAT test scores (-.79). Among those factors with a strong to moderate inverse relationship to graduation rates are the poverty rate of the school-age population (-.59) and the percentage of minority enrollment (-.67).

There is a strong positive correlation (.95) between the 1988 ACT scores in the States and the percent of total 1988 ACT test-takers scoring above 26 as well as between the 1988 SAT scores and the 1988 SAT test-takers scoring 600 or above on the math component of the test (.76). However, the correlation between SAT scores and test takers scoring 600 or above on the verbal component is weak (.37).

Per capita income is moderately related (.51) to ACT test scores. Other factors with moderate relationships to SAT test scores include Federal funds as a share of total school expenditures (-.55) and percentage of minority enrollment (-.54).

Factors with little correlation to student test score performance or graduation rates include: pupil-staff ratio, percent handicapped enrollment, and the percent of students taking a particular test.

Detailed analyses show:

- o Test scores and graduation rates are strongly and positively associated with each other. States with high test scores also tend to have high graduation rates. Graduation rates correlate +.66 with ACT scores and +.54 with SAT scores.
- o The poverty rate among school-age children is more highly related to test score achievement than is the minority share of enrollment. For example, the poverty rate correlates -.80 with ACT test scores, while the ACT test scores and the percent minority enrollment correlation is -.64.
- o Percent minority enrollment has a slightly stronger association with the graduation rate (-.67) than does the poverty rate (-.58).
- o States with relatively high proportions of Federal funding tend to have poorer test results and lower graduation rates.

## RESOURCE INPUTS

### Average Teacher Salaries

Average teacher salaries rose over \$6,700 between 1982 and 1988. In 1982 the average teacher salary was \$19,274; in 1988 the national average was \$28,008. In constant 1988 dollars, the average 1982 teacher salary was \$23,283, indicating a real increase over the period (after inflation is accounted for) of \$4,725. In 1988, Alaska had the highest mean teacher salary (\$40,424) and South Dakota the lowest (\$19,758).

### Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The national average pupil-teacher ratio has declined steadily from 18.9 pupils per teacher in the Fall of 1982 to 17.6 pupils per teacher in the Fall of 1987.<sup>2</sup> Connecticut had the smallest pupil-teacher ratio (13.3) and Utah the largest (24.7).

### Pupil-Staff Ratio

The national average pupil-staff ratio has also declined steadily, from 10.0 to 1 in the Fall of 1982 to 9.4 to 1 in the Fall of 1987.

### Federal Funds as Percent of School Revenues

The proportion of total school revenues that are derived from Federal funds has decreased by one percentage point since 1982. In 1987, federal funds comprised 6.4 percent of total school revenues; in 1982 they represented 7.4 percent.

### Current Expenditures Per Pupil

In 1987, the average per pupil expenditure was \$3,977, up from \$2,726 in 1982 (\$3,165 in constant 1987 dollars).

### Expenditures as Percent of Income

As a percentage of per capita income, per pupil expenditures for elementary and secondary public schools have risen from 23.7 percent in 1982 to 25.7 percent in 1987.

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<sup>2</sup> The most recent year for which data are available for the resource input indicators (pupil-teacher ratio, pupil-staff ratio, school revenue and expenditures) is the school year beginning in the Fall of 1987.

## Teacher Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Current Expenditures

From 1982 to 1987, the national average of expenditures for classroom teachers as a percentage of total current expenditures for elementary and secondary public schools has remained virtually constant--40.7 percent in 1987 and 40.5 percent in 1982.

## STATE REFORMS

### Minimum Competency Testing for Grade Level Promotion

As of 1988, 12 States require minimum competency testing for grade level promotion.

### Minimum Competency Testing for Graduation

Twenty-three States have planned or implemented minimum competency testing for graduation. In 20 of these States, students are already required to pass a minimum competency test in order to graduate; in 3 additional States, these requirements will be phased in between 1988 and 1994.

### Academic Bankruptcy

Eight States report that they have adopted policies or passed legislation enabling the State to intervene in the management of academically bankrupt schools or school districts.

### Performance-Based Teacher Incentives

Seven States report that they offer teacher incentive programs based on student performance; two of these States currently have pilot programs.

### Alternative Teacher Certification

Thirty-eight States report alternative teacher certification programs; 34 of these programs offer provisional teaching opportunities, while eight include apprenticeship/internship programs.

### Teacher Certification and Recertification Examinations

As of 1988, 44 States require new teachers to take certification exams; three States require current teachers to take a certification exam.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### Per Capita Income

Nationally, the average per capita income in 1987 was \$15,481. Per capita income in individual States ranged from a high of \$21,266 in Connecticut to a low of \$10,292 in Mississippi.

### Percent of Children in Poverty

Nationally, the percent of children living in poverty in 1980 (the most recent year for which State-by-State data are available) was 15.3 percent. These figures ranged from a high of 30.4 percent in Mississippi to a low of 7.5 percent in Wyoming.

### Minority Percent of Enrollment

In 1987 (the latest year for which data are available), the average minority enrollment in the nation was 30.0 percent. Minority enrollment percentages in public schools ranged from a high of 96 percent in the District of Columbia to a low of two percent in Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire.

### Handicapped Percent of Enrollment

In 1988, the average percent of handicapped students in the public schools was 11.1 percent. Massachusetts public schools enrolled the highest percentage of handicapped students (17.7 percent); Hawaii public schools enrolled the lowest percentage of handicapped students (7.1 percent).

SIXTH ANNUAL STATE EDUCATION PERFORMANCE CHART  
STUDENT PERFORMANCE, RESOURCE INPUTS, STATE REFORMS, AND  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: AN EXPLANATION OF THE DATA

The sixth annual "State Education Performance Chart" presents State-by-State and national information for 1982 and 1988 on selected student performance outcomes (columns 1-16), State resource inputs (columns 17-30), reforms (columns 31-35), and population characteristics (columns 36-39). Citations identifying the sources of these data are included on the back of the Chart. A detailed explanation of the data included in each column follows below.

DISCUSSION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

1. Test Score Performance (columns 1 through 14)

The first 12 columns display State-by-State data on average student scores for the years 1982 and 1988 on the two most widely used college entrance examinations -- the American College Testing (ACT) program examination and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). The test score reported for a State is the mean test score for all students in the State who took that particular exam during the 1987 - 88 academic year. Whether an ACT or SAT score is reported for a State is determined by the specific test, ACT or SAT, taken by most college-bound high school students in each State.

Columns 1 through 6 display test score data for the 28 States in which the greater number of students take the American College Testing (ACT) program examination. Columns 7 through 12 display test score data for the 22 States (including the District of Columbia) in which the greater number of students take the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).<sup>1</sup> For ACT States, the average test scores are displayed in column 1 for 1988 and column 4 for 1982; for SAT States, the mean test scores are shown in column 7 for 1988 and column 10 for 1982.

States are given rank orders based upon their mean score in comparison with other States in their test category. Each State's ranking is displayed in parentheses under its mean test score. When two or more States tie for the same ranking, their ranks are reported with a "T." For example, Arizona, Idaho, and

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<sup>1</sup> No test score is shown for Washington State because it administers its own test, and the percentage of ACT or SAT test takers is too low to include it in either testing category.

Ohio all had mean test scores of 19.3 for the 1988 ACT and, thus, they tied for 9th place, and each received a ranking of "(9)T."

Columns 2 and 5 indicate the percent of each State's private and public graduates that took the ACT test in 1988 and 1982, respectively.<sup>2</sup> Columns 8 and 11 present the percent of test takers for SAT States for 1988 and 1982, respectively. Many consider these data on the percentage of test takers to be a significant factor in interpreting and comparing State test scores.

Columns 6 and 12 show each State's score change from 1982 to 1988. These columns also include rank orders for the States based upon their change in score over the 1982-88 period.

- o Between 1982 and 1988, among the 28 ACT States, 23 had test score increases, one had no change in its test score, and four had test score declines.
- o Among the SAT States, 21 had test score increases; the remaining SAT State showed a decline in its test score between 1982 and 1988.

Four additional columns were added to the student performance section in 1988. These indicators demonstrate the performance of States in the area of academic excellence. Two indicators report the proportion of each State's test takers scoring in the range in which the top 10 to 20 percent of the nation's test takers score, with column 3 reporting the percent of test takers scoring 26 and above on the ACT in 1988 and column 9 indicating the percent of SAT test takers scoring 600 or above on the verbal and/or math components of the SAT in 1988.

Columns 13 and 14, the other two student performance columns added in 1988, report States' advanced placement candidates as a percentage of public and private high school graduates in 1988 and 1982, respectively.

## 2. High School Graduation Rates (columns 15 and 16)

Columns 15 and 16 show State-by-State high school graduation rates. These rates are calculated as the percentage of ninth graders who receive a regular high school diploma four years

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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted, however, that ACT changed its reporting procedures in 1985 and, as a result, the percentages of students reported in column 2 may not be strictly comparable to those provided in column 5.

later.<sup>3</sup> Column 15 shows the graduation rate in 1987 for students who were in the ninth grade in Fall 1983; column 16 shows the graduation rate in 1982 for students who were in the ninth grade in Fall 1978.

DISCUSSION OF RESOURCE INPUTS, STATE REFORMS  
AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Columns 17 through 39

The remaining columns of the Chart display comparative data that describe State resources devoted to education (columns 17-30), State reform activities (columns 31-35), and State population characteristics (columns 36-39).

Resources devoted to education personnel are shown in two ways. Average teacher salaries are reported in column 17 for 1988 and column 18 for 1982. Columns 29 and 30 indicate the proportion of current expenditures for classroom teachers for 1987 and 1982, respectively. These data report total salaries for classroom teachers as a percentage of total current expenditures.

Columns 19 and 20 report the pupil-to-teacher ratios for 1988 and 1982, respectively, while columns 21 and 22 report the pupil-to-all-staff ratios for 1988 and 1982. All professional and nonprofessional employees are included in columns 21 and 22, except personnel providing contracted services and State-level education employees.<sup>4</sup>

Columns 23 and 24 display the percent of school revenues that comes from the Federal government. Most of the Federal money goes to assist in the education of disadvantaged and handicapped children. The largest Federal elementary/secondary grant program is Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (formerly Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act). School districts receive this money primarily on the basis of the number of school-age students identified by Census data as living in poverty. States with

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<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that graduation rates have been adjusted for interstate migration and unclassified secondary school enrollment.

<sup>4</sup> Both building-level and district-level professional and nonprofessional employees are included. Information is not available for contracted services.

Small numbers of children from low-income families generally receive a relatively small amount of Federal financial assistance. A number of other Federal aid programs (such as Impact Aid) are not based on the poverty factor.

Columns 25 through 28 show data on school expenditures. Columns 25 and 26 show current expenditures per pupil for 1987 and 1982, respectively. Expenditures as a percent of income per capita are displayed for 1987 in column 27 and for 1982 in column 28, while expenditures for classroom teachers as a percentage of total current expenditures are shown in columns 29 and 30 for 1987 and 1982, respectively.

State reform activities are displayed in columns 31 through 35. Column 31 indicates the States with minimum competency testing for grade promotion and/or graduation, as well as the first graduating class assessed. Column 32 shows the States having policies to intervene in school districts where students are performing below specified State levels. Column 33 indicates the States which have, as of December 1988, implemented teacher incentive programs, or have funded pilot or local programs based on student performance. Columns 34 and 35, respectively, show States having alternative teacher certification programs to attract qualified candidates, and States that require entering and current teachers to take certification exams.

Population characteristics are displayed in columns 36-39. Per capita income (column 36) and percent of enrollment represented by handicapped students (column 39) are based on data which are normally updated annually. The percent of enrollment represented by minority students (column 38) is updated biennially, and the percent of 5-17 year old children in poverty (column 37) is based on decennial data.

As a final note, the data included in the State Education Performance Chart should not be considered in isolation. As the wide variations in the data in the table demonstrate, each State is unique, with widely differing demographic, social and economic conditions. Variations in student performance outcomes among the States should be evaluated without losing sight of their differing resource inputs and population characteristics.

**STATE BY STATE SUMMARIES  
OF SELECTED STATE EDUCATION  
PERFORMANCE CHART INDICATORS**

**Sixth Annual State Education Performance Chart**

**U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation**

**1989**

UNITED STATES

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
ACT SCORE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
SAT SCORE	937	890	893	906	906	904
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE (ADJUSTED)	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
FEDERAL FUNDS (%)	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
STATE FUNDS (%)	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
LOCAL FUNDS (%)	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
TEACHER SALARIES	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008

ALABAMA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
ALABAMA	18.0	17.0	17.2	18.2	18.0	18.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	26	26	26	19	21	21
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
ALABAMA	-	-	63.4	67.3	70.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	44	40	34	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
ALABAMA	\$ 671	\$ 1,612	\$ 2,063	\$ 2,565	\$ 2,573	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	49	50	43	47	49	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
ALABAMA	24.3	23.6	20.7	20.2	19.8	19.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	43	49	43	44	43	43
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALABAMA	21.5	12.2	14.9	11.8	11.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	4	15	2	6	4	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALABAMA	56.1	63.8	59.0	66.5	66.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	7	7	13	8	7	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALABAMA	22.4	24.1	26.1	21.6	22.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	47	43	40	47	47	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
ALABAMA	\$ 7,737	\$13,060	\$15,612	\$23,040	\$23,200	\$23,320
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	43	46	45	28	35	41

Alabama

Alabama's nine-tenths of a point score gain since 1982 leads all ACT States. Since 1982, the State's ranking among the 28 ACT States has risen from 26th to 21st. Since 1986 Alabama has also improved its graduation rate by about 3 percentage points and its ranking by 6 places--from 40th to 34th. Alabama ranks 2nd among all States and the District of Columbia in the proportion of total current spending allocated to teacher salaries (over 48 percent). These dollars are targeted to the right place--the classroom.

## ALASKA

## SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
ALASKA	19.6	18.4	18.7	18.1	18.7	18.4
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.6
RANK(OUT OF 28)	15	10	12	20	19	19
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
ALASKA	-	-	64.3	68.3	66.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	41	37	41	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
ALASKA	\$ 1,662	\$ 4,728	\$ 6,312	\$ 8,304	\$ 8,010	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	1	1	1	1	1	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
ALASKA	20.6	17.3	16.0	15.8	16.7	17.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	12	12	9	15	22	29
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALASKA	25.0	9.3	7.5	10.2	11.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	3	30	26	12	4	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALASKA	64.8	72.1	76.2	68.9	63.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	3	2	2	4	11	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ALASKA	10.2	18.6	16.3	20.9	24.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	50	50	50	48	41	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
ALASKA	\$14,124	\$27,210	\$31,924	\$41,480	\$39,769	\$40,424
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	1	1	1	1	1	1

Alaska

This year Alaska's average ACT score, 18.4, and graduation rate, 66.7 percent, dipped slightly. Since 1982, its scores in the ACT have dipped from slightly above to slightly below the national average, while its graduation rate ranking (41st) has not changed.

ARIZONA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
ARIZONA	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	18	10	12	9	9	9
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
ARIZONA	-	-	63.4	63.0	64.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	44	47	45	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
ARIZONA	\$ 868	\$ 1,971	\$ 2,462	\$ 3,336	\$ 3,544	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	30	29	33	34	35	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
ARIZONA	24.4	19.4	19.8	19.6	18.4	18.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	44	32	37	42	36	39
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARIZONA	11.8	12.2	9.3	10.7	9.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	21	15	16	9	13	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARIZONA	40.3	38.5	53.7	50.5	48.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	25	36	19	23	25	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARIZONA	47.9	49.2	38.0	38.7	42.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.0	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	29	22	33	30	28	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
ARIZONA	\$ 9,915	\$15,054	\$19,211	\$24,680	\$25,972	\$27,388
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	17	25	21	21	23	22

Arizona

Arizona's ACT test score (19.3) and its graduation rate (64.4 percent) have not changed substantially over the past 3 years. Its test score rank (9th) is relatively high, but its graduation rate ranking, 45th, is relatively low. The State has initiated reforms such as its pilot program of teacher incentives based on student performance, teacher internship/apprenticeship program, and student minimum competency testing for promotion and graduation to spur future improvements.

ARKANSAS  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
ARKANSAS	18.6	17.8	17.7	18.1	17.8	17.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	22	20	20	20	24	25
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
ARKANSAS	-	-	73.4	78.0	77.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	23	15	18	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
ARKANSAS	\$ 662	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,841	\$ 2,658	\$ 2,733	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	50	51	50	45	46	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
ARKANSAS	22.7	19.0	18.6	17.5	17.5	17.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	27	30	29	27	30	24
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARKANSAS	21.2	16.6	14.9	11.4	11.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	5	4	2	7	7	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARKANSAS	43.0	48.8	49.0	56.6	54.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	22	22	24	17	19	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ARKANSAS	35.7	34.6	36.1	32.0	33.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	38	35	35	39	35	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
ARKANSAS	\$ 6,843	\$12,299	\$14,506	\$19,519	\$19,904	\$20,340
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	50	50	50	49	49	50

Arkansas

The slight increase (+.1) in Arkansas' average 1988 ACT score of 17.9, and decrease (-.5 percentage points) in its graduation rate, 77.5 percent, mirror national trends. Since 1982, the State's ACT score gain is lower than average, while its graduation rate gain exceeds the national average. Arkansas has put in place reforms--from minimum competency testing for grade promotion to State intervention in instances of academic bankruptcy--to contribute to future improvements.

**CALIFORNIA**  
**SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS**

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
CALIFORNIA	957	896	899	904	906	908
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	2	5	4	9	9	4
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
CALIFORNIA	-	-	60.1	66.7	66.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	49	42	42	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
CALIFORNIA	\$ 998	\$ 2,268	\$ 2,671	\$ 3,543	\$ 3,728	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	20	22	27	25	30	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
CALIFORNIA	23.1	20.8	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	30	40	50	50	50	50
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
CALIFORNIA	7.9	10.7	9.5	7.3	7.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	35	22	15	22	21	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
CALIFORNIA	33.5	66.3	66.2	68.9	69.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	33	4	6	4	5	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
CALIFORNIA	58.7	23.0	24.2	23.8	23.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	16	44	44	42	44	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
CALIFORNIA	\$11,417	\$18,020	\$22,755	\$29,130	\$31,219	\$33,159
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	4	7	6	6	5	5

California

California continues to add small annual increases to its SAT scores. Its 1988 SAT average of 908 moves it back up among the top 5 SAT States. The State is also ranked 2nd in the percentage of graduates scoring 600 or more in the math section of the SAT, and 5th in the percentage of graduates participating in Advanced Placement testing. However, its graduation rate (66.1 percent) remains about 5 points below average (71.1 percent). California has instituted several reforms such as requiring minimum competency testing for promotion and graduation and offering new routes into teaching.

COLORADO  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
COLORADO	19.9	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	11	5	5	5	4	7
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
COLORADO	-	-	70.9	73.1	73.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	29	29	26	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
COLORADO	\$ 916	\$ 2,421	\$ 2,914	\$ 3,975	\$ 4,147	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	23	17	17	17	18	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
COLORADO	23.6	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	39	24	30	35	33	33
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
COLORADO	8.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	33	46	30	41	38	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
COLORADO	27.6	40.6	40.4	38.9	39.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	42	31	32	39	41	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
COLORADO	64.0	52.9	54.4	56.3	56.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	12	18	18	12	11	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
COLORADO	\$ 9,264	\$16,205	\$19,577	\$25,892	\$27,387	\$28,651
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	22	17	17	16	17	17

Colorado

Colorado's 1988 ACT score (19.7) ranks it 7th among the 28 ACT States, although its students are still performing at about the level achieved in 1982. Colorado's graduation rate has risen from 70.9 percent in 1982 to 73.7 percent in 1987. This increase is about twice the average national gain (1.6 percentage points).

CONNECTICUT

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
CONNECTICUT	945	897	896	914	912	908
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	4	4	6	5	5	4
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
CONNECTICUT	-	-	70.6	89.8	80.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	31	2	11	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
CONNECTICUT	\$ 1,155	\$ 2,420	\$ 3,188	\$ 4,743	\$ 5,435	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	5	18	9	6	5	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
CONNECTICUT	19.7	16.1	15.0	14.0	13.7	13.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	6	5	1	1	1	1
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
CONNECTICUT	4.1	7.0	4.9	3.5	4.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	50	41	45	51	45	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
CONNECTICUT	37.9	26.8	36.5	40.2	40.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	29	47	42	38	38	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
CONNECTICUT	58.0	66.1	58.7	56.3	55.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	17	4	10	12	13	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
CONNECTICUT	\$10,295	\$16,229	\$18,858	\$26,610	\$28,902	\$33,487
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	11	16	22	13	7	4

Connecticut

This year Connecticut's SAT average of 908 is 4 points above the national average and ranks the State as 4th among the 22 SAT States. Its SAT ranking has been slowly and steadily climbing since 1982. Despite 1987's decline in the graduation rate to 80.5 percent, Connecticut ranks 11th among all States and the District of Columbia. More importantly, its graduation rate ranking has risen to 11th from 31st in 1982.

DELAWARE  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
DELAWARE	943	900	897	917	910	899
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	5	2	5	3	6	10
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
DELAWARE	-	-	68.2	70.7	70.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	34	34	35	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
DELAWARE	\$ 1,093	\$ 2,861	\$ 3,198	\$ 4,610	\$ 4,825	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	8	5	8	8	9	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
DELAWARE	21.7	17.3	17.8	16.2	16.0	16.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	18	12	22	19	18	18
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
DELAWARE	8.4	12.5	10.4	8.1	7.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	33	14	12	18	18	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
DELAWARE	69.5	64.5	65.1	68.8	69.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	2	5	9	6	6	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
DELAWARE	22.1	22.9	24.5	23.1	23.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	48	45	43	46	45	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
DELAWARE	\$10,420	\$16,148	\$19,290	\$24,624	\$27,467	\$29,573
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	9	18	20	22	15	13

Delaware

Delaware's SAT score dropped from 910 in 1987 to 899 in 1988; its ranking, from 6th in 1987 to its current 10th among the 22 SAT States. Its score is now below the U.S. average (904). The State has instituted reforms requiring minimum competency testing for graduation and a pilot program linking teacher incentives to student performance to strengthen achievement in the future.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	803	780	821	852	842	839
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	22	22	21	19	19	21
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	-	-	56.9	56.8	55.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	50	51	51	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	\$ 1,258	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,792	\$ 5,337	\$ 5,742	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	4	3	3	4	4	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	21.8	17.9	18.5	14.2	14.3	13.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	19.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	19	18	26	4	4	3
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	27.1	22.0	13.1	11.1	10.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	2	2	6	8	11	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	.	.	.	0.3	0.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	.	.	.	51	51	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	72.9	78.0	86.9	88.6	89.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	3	2	2	2	2	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	\$11,022	\$22,190	\$24,265	\$33,211	\$33,797	\$34,705
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	5	2	3	2	2	2

District of Columbia

The 3-point drop in the District's 1988 SAT score (839) was about the same as the national change since 1987. Despite its low ranking among the SAT States (21 out of 22), D.C. is among the nation's leaders in the percentage of graduates scoring 600 or above in the verbal section of the SAT and in the percentage of graduates participating in Advanced Placement testing. The District's graduation rate (55.5 percent) is well below the national average (71.1 percent) and has not improved since 1982.

FLORIDA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
FLORIDA	941	888	889	895	893	890
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	6	9	9	13	13	13
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
FLORIDA	-	-	60.2	62.0	58.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	48	49	50	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
FLORIDA	\$ 868	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,443	\$ 3,529	\$ 3,794	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	30	38	34	27	25	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
FLORIDA	23.4	21.0	19.9	17.6	17.5	17.4
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	36	42	38	30	30	31
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
FLORIDA	11.9	11.3	8.4	7.6	7.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	20	18	20	20	20	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
FLORIDA	52.9	56.2	52.7	54.0	54.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	11	13	19	21	21	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
FLORIDA	35.2	32.5	38.9	38.4	38.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	39	37	32	32	32	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
FLORIDA	\$ 8,935	\$14,149	\$16,780	\$22,250	\$23,833	\$25,198
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	26	30	36	33	30	28

Florida

Florida's SAT average declined from 895 in 1986 to 890 in 1988. In 1982, Florida was ranked 9th among the 22 SAT States; today it is ranked 13th. In terms of 1988 Advanced Placement test participation, however, the State is ranked 3rd. Florida's graduation rate (58.6 percent) is among the nation's lowest and has not improved. Reforms requiring minimum competency tests for promotion and graduation, and linking teacher incentives to student performance have been

GEORGIA

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
GEORGIA	834	814	823	842	840	848
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	20	20	20	20	20	19
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
GEORGIA	-	-	65.0	62.7	62.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	39	48	47	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
GEORGIA	\$ 709	\$ 1,625	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,966	\$ 3,374	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	45	49	44	43	39	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
GEORGIA	24.4	20.6	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	44	39	31	38	40	40
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
GEORGIA	15.7	14.1	10.7	8.2	7.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	11	11	11	17	21	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
GEORGIA	49.3	54.0	56.7	57.1	59.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	14	17	15	16	14	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
GEORGIA	35.0	31.9	32.6	34.7	33.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	40	38	37	35	37	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
GEORGIA	\$ 7,926	\$13,853	\$16,363	\$23,046	\$24,200	\$26,190
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	42	35	41	27	27	26

Georgia

In 1988, Georgia's SAT average climbed 8 points--to 848--while the national average declined 2 points--to 904. Since 1982, the State has experienced the 3rd greatest score gain among the 22 SAT States. However, Georgia's graduation rate (62.5 percent) has not been improving and it remains below the national average (71.1 percent). The State has put in place reforms such as intervention in cases of academic bankruptcy, minimum competency testing, and teacher

HAWAII

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
HAWAII	921	868	857	880	881	888
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	14	16	18	16	16	15
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
HAWAII	-	-	74.9	70.8	70.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	18	33	33	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
HAWAII	\$ 1,041	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,862	\$ 3,807	\$ 3,787	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	17	21	20	21	26	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
HAWAII	22.3	23.4	22.7	22.6	22.6	21.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	24	48	48	49	49	49
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
HAWAII	11.8	15.3	11.7	10.5	11.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	21	9	9	11	2	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
HAWAII	86.7	84.7	88.2	89.4	88.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	1	1	1	1	1	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
HAWAII	1.5	.	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	51	.	51	51	50	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
HAWAII	\$10,320	\$19,920	\$22,542	\$25,845	\$26,815	\$28,785
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	10	3	7	18	20	16

Hawaii

This year Hawaii's average on the SAT test, 888, rose by 7 points from 1987, compared to a national decline of 2 points. The State is ranked 2nd among the 22 SAT States in test score gains from 1982. In 1982, Hawaii was 36 points below average; today, only 16 points. The State's 1987 graduation rate (70.8 percent) is at about the national average (71.1 percent), but it has not improved much since 1982. Hawaii is ranked 33rd in graduation rates among the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

IDAHO  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
IDAHO	19.9	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.0	19.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	11	14	10	11	14	9
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
IDAHO	-	-	74.4	79.0	78.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	20	13	14	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
IDAHO	\$ 698	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,484	\$ 2,585	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	46	46	45	49	48	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
IDAHO	23.1	20.9	20.9	20.3	20.4	20.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	30	41	45	45	46	48
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
IDAHO	12.2	9.6	8.2	9.5	8.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	19	27	24	13	14	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
IDAHO	40.1	57.8	60.9	57.4	62.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	26	11	12	15	13	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
IDAHO	47.7	32.6	30.9	33.1	28.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	30	36	39	37	39	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
IDAHO	\$ 7,392	\$13,611	\$16,401	\$20,969	\$21,480	\$22,242
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	47	40	40	40	43	44

**Idaho**

This year Idaho's ACT score, 19.3, rose by three-tenths of a point compared to a national gain of only one-tenth of a point. Since 1982, the State has ranked near the top third of the 28 ACT States. Idaho's 1987 graduation rate, 78.8 percent, is above the national average of 71.1 percent. Since 1982, Idaho has improved its graduation rate by about 4 percentage points and lifted its ranking from 20th to 14th.

ILLINOIS  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
ILLINOIS	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.1	18.9	18.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	13	18	16	14	15	15
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
ILLINOIS	-	-	76.1	75.8	75.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	14	21	22	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
ILLINOIS	\$ 1,090	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,936	\$ 3,781	\$ 4,106	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	9	11	15	22	19	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
ILLINOIS	21.6	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	16	31	26	31	28	27
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ILLINOIS	5.9	8.3	4.5	4.6	4.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	45	35	48	47	48	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
ILLINOIS	33.1	38.1	38.8	38.5	39.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	35	37	35	41	40	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
ILLINOIS	61.0	53.6	56.8	56.9	56.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	15	15	14	11	9	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
ILLINOIS	\$10,624	\$17,601	\$21,020	\$26,897	\$28,238	\$29,663
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	7	9	11	10	12	12

### Illinois

This year Illinois' ACT score, 18.9 and ranking, 15th, are unchanged from last year, while the U.S. average rose by one-tenth of a point. Illinois' 1987 graduation rate, 75.7 percent, fell by one-tenth of a percentage point, compared to a national decline of one-half of a percentage point. Overall, Illinois' rankings in the ACT, 15 out of 28, and in graduation rates, 22 out of 51, are about average. The State offers new routes into teaching and requires entering teachers to take a certification examination. It also requires all districts to issue annual "report cards" that provide detailed school performance profiles to parents and the public.

INDIANA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
INDIANA	906	857	860	874	874	870
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	18	18	17	18	18	18
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
INDIANA	-	-	71.7	75.2	73.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	27	23	26	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
INDIANA	\$ 883	\$ 1,882	\$ 2,306	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,556	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	26	39	38	36	34	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
INDIANA	23.5	20.3	20.0	18.6	18.3	17.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	38	36	40	37	34	32
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
INDIANA	5.7	8.3	4.1	4.8	4.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	46	35	50	43	38	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
INDIANA	32.0	53.0	56.2	57.6	58.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	37	18	16	14	15	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
INDIANA	62.3	38.7	39.7	37.5	37.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	14	32	30	34	33	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
INDIANA	\$ 9,755	\$15,599	\$18,636	\$24,325	\$25,581	\$26,881
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	20	22	24	25	24	25

Indiana

In 1988, Indiana's SAT average (870) fell by 4 points from last year (874), compared to a nationwide drop of only 2 points. However, its ranking, 18th out of the 22 SAT States, did not change. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 73.7 percent, fell by one and one-half percentage points, although it remains above the national average of 71.1 percent.

IOWA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
IOWA	22.0	20.5	20.3	20.6	20.3	20.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	1	1	2	1	2	1
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
IOWA	-	-	84.1	87.5	86.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	2	5	5	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
IOWA	\$ 1,001	\$ 2,326	\$ 2,874	\$ 3,619	\$ 3,808	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	19	20	19	24	24	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
IOWA	20.1	16.7	16.5	15.3	15.5	15.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	9	10	11	12	15	14
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
IOWA	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	43	48	41	37	34	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
IOWA	28.3	39.0	42.6	43.1	44.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	39	34	30	31	30	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
IOWA	65.2	54.6	52.2	51.7	50.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	10	13	19	20	20	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
IOWA	\$ 9,207	\$15,203	\$18,270	\$21,690	\$22,615	\$24,847
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,550	\$28,008
RANK	24	24	26	36	38	30

Iowa

This year Iowa, the State with the highest ACT average, did not improve its score, although it regained the #1 position it lost last year. Iowa also leads the ACT States in the percentage of graduates scoring 26 or above in these tests. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 86.4 percent, is considerably higher than the national average of 71.1 percent, ranking it among the top 5 States.

KANSAS  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
KANSAS	20.0	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	9	15	10	11	9	12
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
KANSAS	-	-	80.7	81.5	82.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	7	8	9	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
KANSAS	\$ 881	\$ 2,173	\$ 2,815	\$ 3,829	\$ 3,933	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	27	23	21	20	21	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
KANSAS	20.3	16.2	15.7	15.4	15.4	15.4
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	10	6	5	13	11	12
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
KANSAS	8.9	6.9	5.3	4.8	4.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	31	42	38	43	41	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
KANSAS	28.3	42.6	43.1	44.1	42.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	39	28	29	30	35	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
KANSAS	62.8	50.5	51.6	51.0	52.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	13	20	20	21	16	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
KANSAS	\$ 8,251	\$13,690	\$16,712	\$22,644	\$23,459	\$24,647
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	38	38	37	29	31	32

Kansas

Kansas' 1988 ACT score, 19.1, dropped slightly from last year, while the nation posted a slight gain. Consequently, the State's ACT score ranking dropped from 9th to 12th. Kansas' graduation rate, however, rose from 81.5 percent in 1986 to 82.1 in 1987, while the national average (71.1 percent) declined slightly. Since 1982, its graduation rate has hovered at about 10 percentage points above the national average.

KENTUCKY

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
KENTUCKY	18.4	17.7	17.5	18.1	18.3	18.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	23	23	23	20	20	20
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
KENTUCKY	-	-	65.9	68.6	67.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	38	36	39	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
KENTUCKY	\$ 682	\$ 1,701	\$ 1,906	\$ 2,486	\$ 2,733	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	47	44	47	48	46	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
KENTUCKY	23.2	20.5	20.8	19.2	18.6	18.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	32	38	44	41	38	35
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
KENTUCKY	17.7	16.0	14.3	13.3	11.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	9	6	4	1	6	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
KENTUCKY	53.4	64.2	64.1	63.0	64.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	10	6	11	12	10	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
KENTUCKY	28.9	19.8	21.5	23.6	23.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	43	48	47	44	43	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
KENTUCKY	\$ 7,362	\$14,520	\$17,290	\$20,948	\$22,476	\$24,253
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	48	29	32	41	39	35

Kentucky

While Kentucky's 1988 ACT score, 18.2, dropped a bit from last year, the State has the 3rd highest ACT test score gain since 1982. Kentucky's 1987 graduation rate of 67.4 percent is lower than the national average of 71.1 percent, ranking it 39th in the country. Kentucky devotes more of its current elementary and secondary school spending to the classroom (49 percent) than any other State. It has also initiated reforms such as minimum competency exams for grade promotion, an academic bankruptcy plan, and new routes into teaching to encourage future gains in education performance

LOUISIANA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
LOUISIANA	18.0	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	26	27	27	27	27	27
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
LOUISIANA	-	-	52.9	61.8	60.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	51	50	49	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
LOUISIANA	\$ 875	\$ 1,792	\$ 2,590	\$ 3,187	\$ 3,069	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	29	41	30	39	44	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
LOUISIANA	22.9	17.9	19.6	18.5	18.5	18.5
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	29	18	35	36	37	38
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
LOUISIANA	14.6	14.6	9.6	10.6	11.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	14	10	14	10	7	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
LOUISIANA	55.2	54.8	55.0	54.7	55.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	8	16	17	20	18	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
LOUISIANA	30.2	30.6	35.4	34.7	33.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	41	39	36	35	36	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
LOUISIANA	\$ 8,767	\$13,760	\$17,930	\$20,303	\$21,196	\$21,209
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	28	36	28	46	48	48

### Louisiana

In 1988 Louisiana's ACT average rose by two-tenths of a point--from 16.9 to 17.1--compared to a national rise of one-tenth of a point. Despite this gain, its score is below the U.S. average (18.8). Louisiana's ranking, 27th among 28 States, has not changed since 1980. The State's 1987 graduation rate fell by about 2 percentage points, from 61.8 to 60.1 percent, while the national rate slipped by one-half of a percentage point. Louisiana has initiated reforms such as minimum competency testing for promotion and graduation.

MAINE  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
MAINE	931	894	890	900	899	896
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	11	6	8	10	10	11
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MAINE	-	-	70.1	76.5	79.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	32	20	13	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MAINE	\$ 832	\$ 1,824	\$ 2,221	\$ 3,472	\$ 3,850	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	35	40	41	32	23	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MAINE	21.6	21.2	18.0	14.5	15.5	14.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	16	45	24	5	13	7
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MAINE	9.6	9.9	7.9	6.2	6.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	27	25	25	20	26	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MAINE	35.4	44.9	49.5	50.1	50.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	31	26	23	24	23	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MAINE	55.0	45.2	42.6	43.7	43.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	22	25	28	28	27	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MAINE	\$ 8,545	\$ 13,071	\$ 15,105	\$ 19,583	\$ 21,257	\$ 23,425
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$ 15,970	\$ 19,274	\$ 25,201	\$ 26,556	\$ 28,008
RANK	31	44	46	48	47	40

Maine

In 1988 Maine's SAT score, 896, declined by 3 points from 1987. While it remains in the top half of the 22 SAT States, its ranking (11th) has fallen three places since 1982. Maine's graduation rate ranking however, continues to rise. Since 1982 the State's graduation rate has climbed by over 9 percentage points and its ranking has improved from 32nd to 13th.

MARYLAND  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
MARYLAND	936	885	889	911	914	908
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	8	12	9	6	3	4
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MARYLAND	-	-	74.8	76.6	74.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	19	19	23	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MARYLAND	\$ 1,084	\$ 2,598	\$ 3,234	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,777	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	10	10	7	10	10	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MARYLAND	22.0	18.6	18.5	17.5	17.1	17.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	21	24	26	27	25	24
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	7.8	8.5	6.6	5.4	5.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	36	33	30	36	34	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	39.3	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	27	35	38	39	42	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	53.0	52.8	55.1	55.7	56.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	24	19	17	14	10	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MARYLAND	\$10,463	\$17,558	\$21,120	\$26,800	\$28,893	\$30,933
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	8	10	10	11	8	8

Maryland

Despite a 6-point drop in this year's SAT average--from last year's 914 to 908--Maryland remains among the top five SAT performers. Since 1980, its rank among the 22 SAT States has risen from 12th to 4th. The State is also ranked 3rd in the percent of graduates scoring 600 or above in the verbal section of the SAT and 4th in the math section. However, Maryland's 1987 graduation rate fell by more than 2 points--from 76.6 to 74.5 percent, and its ranking

MARYLAND  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
MARYLAND	936	885	889	911	914	908
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	8	12	9	6	3	4
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MARYLAND	-	-	74.8	76.6	74.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	19	19	23	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MARYLAND	\$ 1,084	\$ 2,598	\$ 3,234	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,777	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	10	10	7	10	10	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MARYLAND	22.0	18.6	18.5	17.5	17.1	17.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	21	24	26	27	25	24
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	7.8	8.5	6.6	5.4	5.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	36	33	30	36	34	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	39.3	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	27	35	38	39	42	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MARYLAND	53.0	52.8	55.1	55.7	56.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	24	19	17	14	10	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MARYLAND	\$10,463	\$17,558	\$21,120	\$26,800	\$28,893	\$30,933
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	8	10	10	11	8	8

Maryland

Despite a 6-point drop in this year's SAT average--from last year's 914 to 908--Maryland remains among the top five SAT performers. Since 1980, its rank among the 22 SAT States has risen from 12th to 4th. The State is also ranked 3rd in the percent of graduates scoring 600 or above in the verbal section of the SAT and 4th in the math section. However, Maryland's 1987 graduation rate fell by more than 2 points--from 76.6 to 74.5 percent, and its ranking

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS**

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	933	887	888	909	909	906
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	10	10	11	7	7	7
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	76.4	76.7	76.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	13	18	20	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	\$ 1,052	\$ 2,819	\$ 3,137	\$ 4,562	\$ 5,145	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	15	6	11	9	7	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	21.8	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	19	2	3	6	5	3
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	4.9	6.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	48	46	41	39	38	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	26.4	33.7	36.8	41.7	45.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	43	43	41	34	29	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	68.7	59.8	58.0	53.2	50.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	8	8	11	16	21	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MASSACHUSETTS	\$10,176	\$17,253	\$20,249	\$26,800	\$28,410	\$30,295
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	14	11	13	11	10	10

Massachusetts

Massachusetts' 1988 SAT average of 906 is 3 points lower than in 1987, but 2 points higher than the national average of 904. The State continues to rank 7th among the 22 SAT States. It is ranked 5th in terms of the percent of graduates scoring 600 or above in both the verbal and math sections of the SAT test. The graduation rate has hovered around 76 percent since 1982, while the national graduation rate (71.1 percent) has increased slightly. The State's ranking has slipped from 13th to 20th. The State has initiated reforms such as new routes into teaching to help raise

**MICHIGAN**  
**SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS**

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
MICHIGAN	19.4	18.9	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	17	10	12	17	17	17
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MICHIGAN	-	-	71.6	67.8	62.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	28	38	48	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MICHIGAN	\$ 1,113	\$ 2,640	\$ 3,140	\$ 4,176	\$ 4,353	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	7	8	10	12	14	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MICHIGAN	24.8	21.5	22.9	20.6	20.2	20.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	47	46	49	47	45	45
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MICHIGAN	7.3	7.2	5.5	5.9	5.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	39	40	37	30	31	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MICHIGAN	43.4	39.6	33.1	34.9	34.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	21	32	44	44	43	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MICHIGAN	49.4	53.3	61.5	59.3	59.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	28	16	7	8	8	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MICHIGAN	\$11,620	\$19,663	\$24,304	\$30,067	\$31,500	\$32,926
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$11,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	3	5	2	4	4	6

Michigan

Michigan's 1988 ACT score, 18.8, and its ranking among the 28 ACT States, 17th, are unchanged from the previous year, while the ACT's overall average went up by one-tenth of a point--from 18.7 to 18.8. The State's graduation rate dropped by about 5 percentage points--from 67.8 in 1986 to 62.4 percent in 1987--while the U.S. average dropped by less than a point. In 1982, Michigan stood 2 percentage points above the national graduation rate; today, it is about 8 points below the average.

MINNESOTA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
MINNESOTA	21.4	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MINNESOTA	-	-	88.2	91.4	90.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	1	1	1	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MINNESOTA	\$ 1,084	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,905	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,180	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	10	19	18	18	17	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MINNESOTA	20.5	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	11	14	16	25	28	24
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MINNESOTA	6.6	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	42	49	47	48	49	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MINNESOTA	47.7	57.3	64.2	55.7	56.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	16	12	10	18	16	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MINNESOTA	45.7	36.8	31.1	40.1	38.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	32	34	38	29	31	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MINNESOTA	\$10,219	\$15,912	\$19,907	\$27,360	\$28,340	\$29,900
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	12	21	16	7	11	11

Minnesota

Minnesota does an outstanding job in graduating its students. The State's 1987 graduation rate of over 90 percent leads the nation, and it has been #1 since 1982. Although Minnesota's ACT score for this year, 19.9, slipped somewhat from last year, the State's students consistently score above average in these tests. It has held its 3rd place ranking among the 28 SAT States since 1982. Minnesota's education reform program promises continuing high performance for its students.

MISSISSIPPI

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	16.3	15.6	15.5	16.3	16.3	16.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	28	28	28	28	28	28
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	61.3	63.3	64.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	47	46	44	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	\$ 657	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,350	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	51	45	51	51	51	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	23.2	18.7	19.3	18.1	19.0	18.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	32	26	34	32	41	41
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	27.8	25.1	18.3	12.0	10.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	1	1	1	5	10	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	48.5	56.0	58.9	64.7	65.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	15	14	14	10	9	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	23.6	18.9	22.8	23.3	24.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	46	49	46	45	42	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MISSISSIPPI	\$ 6,530	\$11,850	\$14,135	\$18,472	\$19,447	\$20,562
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	51	51	51	50	50	49

Mississippi

In terms of graduation rates, Mississippi is improving. The 1987 graduation rate, 64.8 percent, is more than a percentage point higher than 1986's and its ranking is up from 46th to 44th. Over the 1982-88 period Mississippi's ACT average has improved from 15.5 to 16.2. While this seven-tenths of a point gain exceeds the average four-tenths of a point gain for all 28 ACT States, Mississippi's test performance remains below the national average of 18.8.

MISSOURI  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
MISSOURI	20.1	18.9	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	8	10	12	11	12	12
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MISSOURI	-	-	74.2	75.6	74.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	21	22	24	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MISSOURI	\$ 846	\$ 1,936	\$ 2,342	\$ 3,189	\$ 3,472	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	34	31	37	38	36	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MISSOURI	23.3	17.9	17.0	16.5	16.4	16.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	35	18	15	20	21	19
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSOURI	9.3	10.6	8.4	6.5	6.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	29	23	20	26	27	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSOURI	33.5	36.4	41.1	40.6	41.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	33	40	31	37	37	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MISSOURI	57.2	53.0	50.5	52.9	52.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	19	17	22	18	18	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MISSOURI	\$ 8,688	\$13,682	\$16,413	\$21,945	\$23,435	\$24,709
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	29	35	39	34	32	31

Missouri

Missouri's 1988 ACT average, 19.1, slipped by one-tenth of a point since last year, but it remains 12th among the 28 ACT States. Since 1982, the State's ACT gain of four-tenths of a point matches the average for these States. The 1987 graduation rate, 74.4 percent, exceeds the U.S. average of 71.1 percent. However, over the 1982-87 period Missouri's graduation rate has not improved as fast as the nation as a whole and its ranking has declined from 21st to 24th.

## MONTANA

## SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
MONTANA	21.1	19.6	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	3	5	6	7	4	3
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
MONTANA	-	-	78.7	87.2	86.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	9	6	6	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
MONTANA	\$ 900	\$ 2,476	\$ 2,958	\$ 4,091	\$ 4,194	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	25	16	14	15	16	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
MONTANA	.	16.6	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	.	8	11	17	15	16
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MONTANA	10.3	9.4	6.9	7.0	8.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	25	29	27	23	16	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
MONTANA	22.3	48.1	46.9	49.0	47.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	45	23	26	25	26	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
MONTANA	67.3	42.6	46.2	44.0	43.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	9	27	26	27	26	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
MONTANA	\$ 8,514	\$14,537	\$17,770	\$22,482	\$23,206	\$23,798
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	32	28	29	31	33	38

Montana

This year's ACT average for Montana is the same as last year's, 19.9, but a slight drop in scores among other ACT States pushed its ranking up from 4th to 3rd. Since 1982 Montana's scores have exceeded the national average by more than a point. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 86.2 percent, and its ranking, 6th are especially impressive. Since 1982, Montana's graduation rate has increased by more than 7 percentage points, compared to a national improvement of under 2 percentage points.

NEBRASKA

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
NEBRASKA	20.6	20.0	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	5	4	4	4	7	5
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEBRASKA	-	-	81.9	88.1	86.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	6	4	4	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEBRASKA	911	\$ 2,150	\$ 2,704	\$ 3,634	\$ 3,756	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	24	24	24	23	29	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEBRASKA	20.0	15.7	15.7	15.0	15.1	15.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	7	4	5	8	8	9
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEBRASKA	9.8	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	26	39	27	26	29	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEBRASKA	17.9	16.7	26.6	24.3	22.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	48	49	49	49	49	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEBRASKA	72.3	75.7	66.6	69.3	71.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	4	3	4	3	3	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEBRASKA	\$ 8,454	\$13,516	\$16,570	\$20,939	\$21,834	\$22,683
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	36	41	38	42	42	42

Nebraska

Nebraska's ACT average of 19.8 is the same as last year's but it is 1 point above the national average for the 28 ACT States. The State is ranked 5th in the percentage of its graduates scoring 26 or above on the ACT test. Nebraska's graduation rate fell slightly in 1987--from 88.1 to 86.7 percent. However, it retains its #4 ranking among the States and its graduation rate (86.7 percent) exceeds the U.S. average (71.1 percent) by more than 15 percentage points.

NEVADA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
NEVADA	19.3	18.6	18.3	19.0	19.1	19.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	18	16	18	16	13	14
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEVADA	-	-	64.8	73.1	72.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	40	29	31	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEVADA	\$ 920	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,424	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,573	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	22	25	35	33	32	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEVADA	24.4	21.1	21.1	20.0	20.4	20.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	44	43	45	43	46	46
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEVADA	9.0	6.7	5.0	5.0	4.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	30	43	44	39	45	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEVADA	38.9	51.5	47.9	46.9	39.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	28	20	25	27	39	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEVADA	52.1	41.9	47.0	48.2	56.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	25	29	25	24	12	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEVADA	\$10,200	\$16,295	\$19,940	\$25,610	\$26,960	\$27,600
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	13	14	14	20	19	21

Nevada

Nevada's ACT average for 1988, 19.0, dropped slightly, one-tenth of a point, while the average for all ACT States rose by one-tenth of a point. Since 1982, however, the State's scores have risen from slightly below to slightly above average and its ACT ranking climbed from 18th to 14th. Although Nevada's graduation rate dropped by a full percentage point in 1987, its graduation rate has risen by over 7 percentage points since 1982 and its ranking improved by 9 places. Nevada has instituted education reforms such as minimum competency testing for graduation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	972	926	925	935	938	933
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	77.0	73.3	72.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	11	28	29	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$ 847	\$ 1,916	\$ 2,509	\$ 3,542	\$ 3,933	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,877	-
RANK	33	35	31	26	21	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22.0	25.2	16.8	15.9	15.9	16.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	21	50	13	17	17	17
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.8	6.6	4.5	4.2	3.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	36	44	48	49	51	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.2	8.2	8.1	6.9	5.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	50	50	50	50	50	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	86.0	85.1	87.4	88.9	90.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	1	1	1	1	1	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$ 8,453	\$13,017	\$14,894	\$20,263	\$21,369	\$24,019
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	37	47	47	47	40	37

New Hampshire

Despite a 5-point drop in its SAT average--from 938 in 1987 to 933 in 1988, New Hampshire retained the number 1 ranking among the 22 SAT States. In addition, it is ranked 1st and 2nd, respectively, in the percent of graduates scoring 600 or above in the math and verbal sections of the SAT. In 1987, the State's graduation rate, 72.7 percent slightly exceeded the U.S. average of 71.1 percent. However, its graduation rates and rankings have fallen slightly since 1982. New Hampshire is working to sustain its leadership position by means of programs requiring minimum

NEW JERSEY  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
NEW JERSEY	916	867	869	889	892	893
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	17	17	15	15	14	12
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEW JERSEY	-	-	76.5	77.6	77.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	12	16	19	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEW JERSEY	\$ 1,281	\$ 3,191	\$ 3,674	\$ 5,570	\$ 5,953	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	3	4	4	3	3	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEW JERSEY	19.6	16.6	15.9	15.0	14.7	14.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	5	8	8	8	6	5
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW JERSEY	5.7	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	46	44	45	43	45	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW JERSEY	23.4	36.2	38.2	43.0	43.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	44	41	39	32	32	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW JERSEY	70.9	57.2	56.9	52.2	52.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	6	9	13	19	18	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEW JERSEY	\$10,725	\$17,161	\$19,910	\$27,170	\$28,718	\$30,720
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	6	12	15	9	9	9

New Jersey

New Jersey's 1988 SAT score, 893, rose by 1 point, while the average for all 22 SAT States fell by 2 points. Accordingly, its test score ranking improved--from 14th to 12th. Since 1982, its test score average has improved steadily, with a gain of 24 points for the period versus 11 points for all SAT States. The 1987 graduation rate is down by four-tenths of a point, about the same dropoff as the nation as a whole. Over the 1982-87 period, the State's graduation rate has held at about 7 percentage points above the national average. New Jersey has been a leader in

NEW MEXICO  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
NEW MEXICO	18.4	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.0	18.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	23	20	21	24	21	22
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEW MEXICO	-	-	69.4	72.3	71.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	33	31	32	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEW MEXICO	\$ 826	\$ 2,034	\$ 2,703	\$ 3,195	\$ 3,558	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	37	27	25	37	33	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEW MEXICO	23.2	19.5	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	32	33	31	38	41	42
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW MEXICO	20.5	16.6	11.3	12.4	12.2	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	6	4	10	2	1	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW MEXICO	59.6	63.6	68.1	75.4	75.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	4	8	4	2	2	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW MEXICO	19.9	19.9	20.6	12.2	12.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	49	47	48	50	49	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEW MEXICO	\$ 8,238	\$14,887	\$18,690	\$21,817	\$23,850	\$24,158
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	39	27	23	35	29	36

New Mexico

New Mexico's 1988 ACT score, 18.0, is unchanged from last year and remains just below the national average of 18.8. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 71.7 percent, while lower than the 72.3 percent reported in 1986, remains slightly above the national average of 71.1 percent. Since 1982, the graduation rate has increased by 2.3 percentage points, compared to a national increase of 1.6 percentage points.

NEW YORK  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
NEW YORK	955	889	896	898	894	889
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	3	8	6	11	12	14
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NEW YORK	-	-	63.4	64.2	62.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	44	45	46	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NEW YORK	\$ 1,655	\$ 3,462	\$ 4,280	\$ 6,011	\$ 6,497	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	2	2	2	2	2	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NEW YORK	19.5	18.7	17.6	15.8	15.4	15.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	4	26	21	15	11	10
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW YORK	6.8	8.2	5.9	5.7	4.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	40	37	34	33	41	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW YORK	42.6	38.0	38.8	41.1	42.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	23	38	35	35	35	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NEW YORK	50.6	53.8	55.4	53.2	52.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	27	14	15	16	17	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NEW YORK	\$11,830	\$19,812	\$23,437	\$30,490	\$32,000	\$34,500
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	2	4	4	3	3	3

New York

New York's 1988 SAT score, 889, and ranking, 14th, represent its second consecutive decline. In 1986, the State averaged 898 and was ranked 11th among the 22 SAT States. On the plus side, the State is ranked 5th in the percentage of graduates taking the Advanced Placement tests. The State's graduation rate has also dipped slightly--from 63.4 percent in 1982 to 62.9 percent in 1987. Nationally, the graduation rate rose 1.6 percentage points over the 1982-87 period. New York has initiated education reforms such as minimum competency testing for

NORTH CAROLINA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	849	822	827	835	838	841
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	19	19	19	21	21	20
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	67.1	70.0	67.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	36	35	37	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	\$ 741	\$ 1,754	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,948	\$ 3,129	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	42	42	42	44	41	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	23.8	20.4	19.9	18.8	18.7	18.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	40	37	38	38	39	35
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	18.0	13.8	11.9	8.8	7.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	8	13	7	16	17	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	56.7	60.5	65.2	66.2	66.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	5	9	8	9	8	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	25.3	25.7	22.9	25.0	26.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	45	42	45	41	40	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NORTH CAROLINA	\$ 8,593	\$14,117	\$16,947	\$22,340	\$23,879	\$24,900
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	30	32	35	32	29	29

North Carolina

North Carolina's 1988 SAT score, 841, is up by 3 points since 1987, compared to a national decline of 2 points. Since 1982, the State's ACT score increased 14 points; 3 points more than the nation-wide gain. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 67.8 percent, and its ranking, 37th, have improved only a little since 1982. North Carolina has introduced education reforms such as minimum competency testing for graduation.

NORTH DAKOTA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	19.6	18.0	17.8	18.5	18.8	18.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	15	19	19	18	17	18
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	83.9	89.7	88.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	3	3	3	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	\$ 831	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,727	\$ 3,483	\$ 3,437	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	36	33	23	31	37	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	19.3	15.6	16.8	15.2	15.3	15.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	3	3	13	11	9	14
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	16.2	11.2	8.4	9.0	9.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	10	19	20	15	12	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	28.0	44.1	53.8	53.1	50.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	41	27	18	22	22	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	55.8	44.7	37.7	37.9	39.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	20	26	34	33	29	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
NORTH DAKOTA	\$ 7,587	\$13,263	\$17,426	\$20,816	\$21,284	\$21,660
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	46	42	31	43	46	46

North Dakota

For 1988, North Dakota's ACT score (18.7) dropped slightly, while the average for all ACT States rose slightly--from 18.7 to 18.8. Since 1982, however, the State's average has increased by nine-tenths of a point compared to just four-tenths of a point for all ACT States. This increase is greater than that of any other ACT State. The State's 1987 graduation rate is down--from 89.7 to 88.4 percent, but it remains more than 17 percentage points above the national average of 71.1 percent. This exceptional figure places the State 3rd among the 50 States and the District

OHIO  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
OHIO	20.0	19.1	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	9	9	9	9	9	9
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
OHIO	-	-	77.5	80.4	82.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	10	11	8	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
OHIO	\$ 855	\$ 2,075	\$ 2,492	\$ 3,527	\$ 3,671	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	32	26	32	29	31	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
OHIO	24.2	20.0	19.7	18.3	18.1	18.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	42	35	36	34	32	33
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OHIO	4.0	7.7	6.3	5.7	5.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	51	38	31	33	33	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
OHIO	18.7	45.8	38.5	45.6	49.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	47	24	37	29	24	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OHIO	77.4	46.5	55.2	48.7	44.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	2	24	16	23	24	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
OHIO	\$ 8,772	\$15,269	\$18,550	\$24,518	\$26,208	\$27,606
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	27	23	25	23	22	20

Ohio

Ohio's 1988 average ACT score, 19.3, and its rank among the 28 ACT States, 9th, are the same as in 1986. The figures place it one-half point above the average ACT State and among the top third. Its 1987 graduation rate, 82.8 percent, is more than 11 percentage points above the national average of 71.1 percent. Since 1982, the graduation rate has climbed by 5 percentage points. Ohio has implemented education reforms such as academic bankruptcy provisions and minimum competency testing for graduation.

OKLAHOMA  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>ACT SCORE</b>						
OKLAHOMA	18.7	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.7	18.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.8
RANK(OUT OF 28)	21	20	21	25	25	22
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
OKLAHOMA	-	-	70.8	71.6	72.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	30	32	30	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
OKLAHOMA	\$ 731	\$ 1,926	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,146	\$ 3,099	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	43	32	26	40	42	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
OKLAHOMA	22.7	17.6	17.2	16.6	16.9	16.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	27	14	17	22	24	23
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OKLAHOMA	13.5	14.1	9.2	5.9	5.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	17	11	17	30	32	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
OKLAHOMA	45.2	55.7	65.4	63.3	63.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	20	15	7	11	12	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OKLAHOMA	41.3	30.3	25.4	30.9	30.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	33	40	41	40	38	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
OKLAHOMA	\$ 7,647	\$13,107	\$16,210	\$21,419	\$21,468	\$21,630
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	45	43	43	38	44	47

Oklahoma

This year, Oklahoma's ACT score rose by three-tenths of a point from 17.7 to 18.0 and its ranking among the 28 ACT States rose by 3 places. The State's 1987 graduation rate, 72.6 percent, also rose, in contrast to the slight dip in the national average. Since 1982, Oklahoma's graduation rate has increased more than the national average.

OREGON  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
OREGON	938	893	908	930	928	923
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	7	7	2	2	2	2
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
OREGON	-	-	72.4	74.1	72.8	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	25	26	28	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
OREGON	\$ 1,125	\$ 2,692	\$ 3,299	\$ 4,141	\$ 4,337	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	6	7	6	14	15	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
OREGON	21.0	18.9	20.3	18.2	18.3	18.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	14	29	41	33	34	37
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OREGON	3.6	9.6	6.9	6.6	6.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	32	27	27	25	25	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
OREGON	20.2	33.6	31.2	28.5	28.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	46	44	45	47	47	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
OREGON	71.2	56.8	61.9	64.9	65.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	5	12	6	4	4	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
OREGON	\$ 9,485	\$16,266	\$20,305	\$25,660	\$26,690	\$28,060
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$15,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	21	15	12	19	21	19

Oregon

In 1988, Oregon retained its 2nd place ranking among the 22 SAT States despite a 5 point drop in its average score--from 928 to 923. Since 1982, however, Oregon has increased the gap between its score and the national average from 15 to 19 points. However, Oregon's 1987 graduation rate, 72.8 percent, is down by over a point from 1986.

PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	926	886	885	894	891	986
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	13	11	13	14	15	16
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	76.0	78.5	78.7	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	16	14	15	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	\$ 1,083	\$ 2,535	\$ 3,050	\$ 4,325	\$ 4,616	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	12	33	12	11	11	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	21.5	17.6	17.3	16.6	16.3	16.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	15	14	19	22	19	19
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	6.8	9.9	5.3	5.1	5.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.0	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	40	25	38	38	34	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	47.0	41.1	45.0	46.0	46.3	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	19	30	28	28	28	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	46.2	49.0	49.7	48.9	48.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	31	23	23	22	22	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
PENNSYLVANIA	\$ 9,903	\$16,515	\$19,482	\$25,853	\$27,422	\$29,177
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	19	13	18	17	16	14

Pennsylvania

This year's SAT score of 886 is 5 points lower than last year's. Over the 1982-88 period, Pennsylvania's test scores rose by 1 point, compared to 11 points for the 22 SAT States, and its ranking has slipped from 13th to 16th. The graduation picture is brighter, however. The 1987 graduation rate, 78.7 percent, is up a bit while the national average is down. Since 1982, the State's graduation rate has improved by almost 3 percentage points compared to the U.S. average of less than 2 percentage points. Pennsylvania is also initiating education reforms such as new routes into teaching.

RHODE ISLAND

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	927	875	877	898	898	900
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	12	14	14	11	11	9
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	72.7	67.3	69.4	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	24	40	36	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	\$ 1,050	\$ 2,601	\$ 3,040	\$ 4,667	\$ 4,985	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	16	9	13	7	8	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	20.7	16.7	16.1	15.1	15.0	15.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	13	10	10	10	7	8
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	7.5	10.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	38	24	43	41	44	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	41.5	32.7	34.2	41.1	42.6	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	24	45	43	35	34	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	51.0	57.0	60.7	54.0	52.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	26	10	8	15	15	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
RHODE ISLAND	\$ 9,910	\$18,002	\$21,659	\$29,470	\$31,079	\$32,858
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	18	8	8	5	6	7

Rhode Island

This year Rhode Island's SAT average rose by 2 points while the U.S. average declined by the same amount. Since 1982, the state's average has climbed by 23 points and its ranking among the 22 SAT States has climbed 5 places--from 14th to 9th. The State's 1987 graduation rate is also up--from 67.3 percent to 69.4 percent and its ranking has risen from 40th to 36th. It is, however, slightly under the U.S. average (71.1 percent).

SOUTH CAROLINA

SUMMARY OF SELECTED WALL CHART KEY INDICATORS

	1972	1980	1982	1986	1987	1988
<b>SAT SCORE</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	823	784	790	826	832	838
NATIONAL AVERAGE	937	890	893	906	906	904
RANK(OUT OF 22)	21	21	22	22	22	22
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE(ADJUSTED)</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	63.8	64.5	66.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	-	69.5	71.6	71.1	-
RANK	-	-	42	43	40	-
<b>CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 729	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,907	\$ 3,058	\$ 3,237	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 990	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,726	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,977	-
RANK	44	43	46	41	40	-
<b>PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	25.2	19.7	19.0	17.5	17.3	17.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	22.3	19.1	18.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
RANK	49	34	33	27	27	27
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	18.7	17.8	10.1	9.3	8.9	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.9	9.8	7.4	6.7	6.4	-
RANK	7	3	13	14	14	-
<b>STATE FUNDS (%)</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.8	45.0	50.9	57.8	56.0	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	38.3	46.8	47.6	49.4	49.8	-
RANK	9	25	22	13	17	-
<b>LOCAL FUNDS (%)</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	27.5	37.1	39.0	32.9	35.1	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	52.8	43.4	45.0	43.9	43.9	-
RANK	44	33	31	38	34	-
<b>TEACHER SALARIES</b>						
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 7,355	\$13,063	\$15,615	\$21,595	\$23,201	\$24,403
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$ 9,705	\$15,970	\$19,274	\$25,201	\$26,556	\$28,008
RANK	49	45	44	37	34	34

South Carolina

South Carolina's 1988 SAT score is up again--from 832 to 838. Since 1982, the State's SAT average has jumped 48 points, a gain unmatched by any other State. Its 1987 graduation rate also improved from 1986's 64.5 percent to 66.9 percent. Over the 1982-87 period, its graduation rate increased by over 3 percentage points, about twice the national percentage point gain. State reforms such as its academic bankruptcy program, its minimum competency requirements for promotion and graduation, and its policy linking teacher compensation to student performance may have contributed to