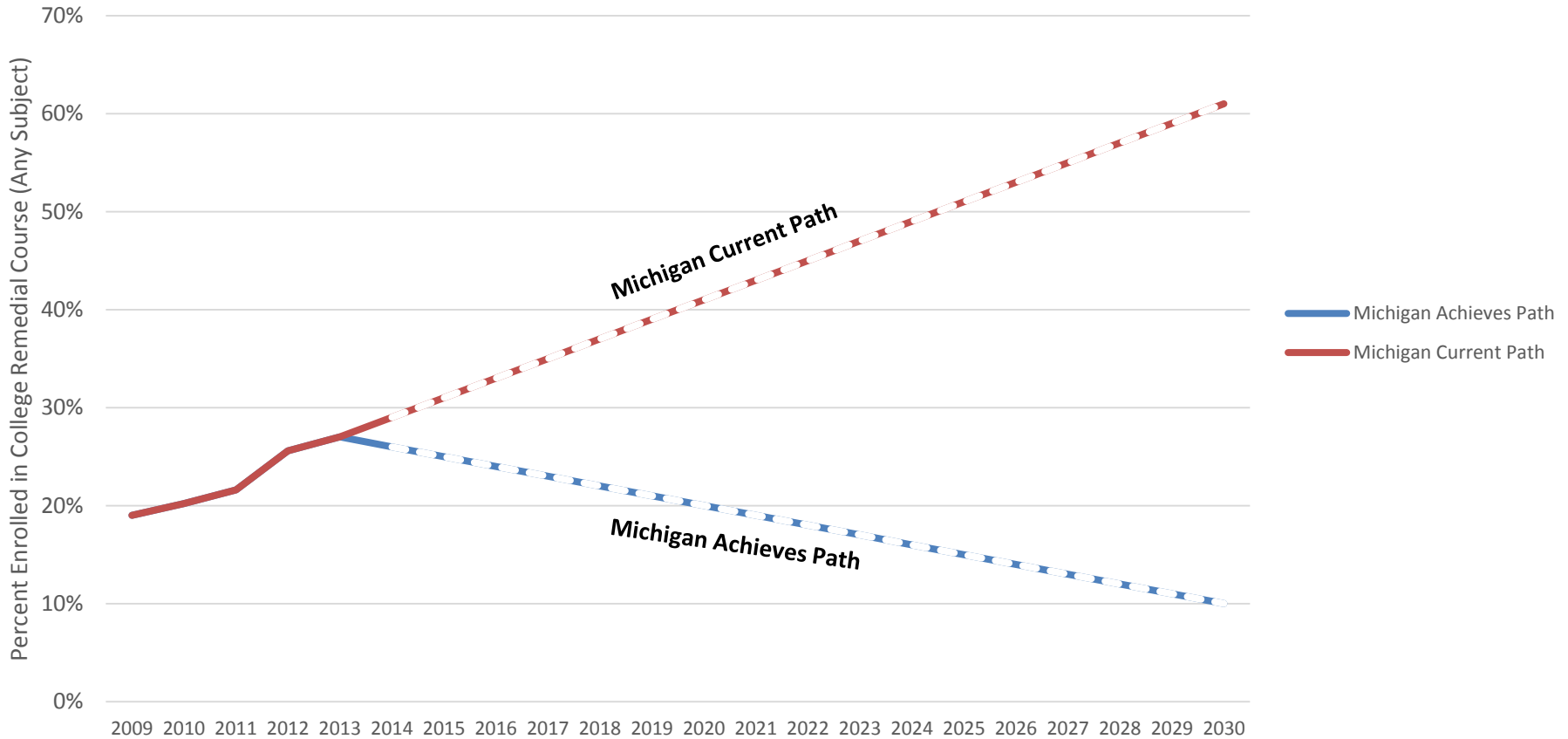


State of Michigan Education Report  
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# Michigan Headed Toward Steep Remediation Rates, if We Don't Choose the Top Ten Path

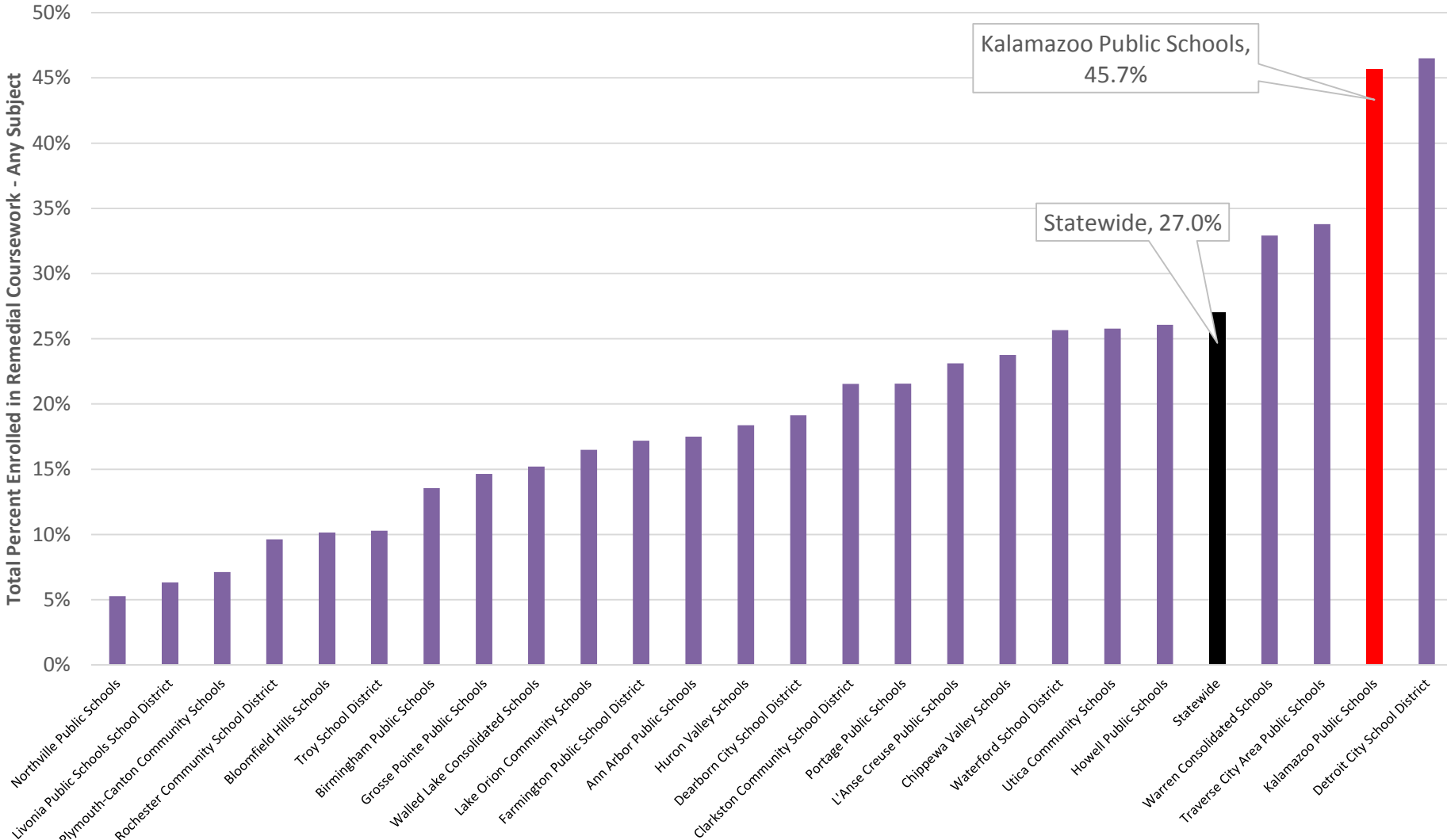
Michigan College Remediation Rates (Community Colleges & Four-Year Universities)



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

Source: [2009-13 CEPI College Remedial Coursework Enrollment Trend](#)

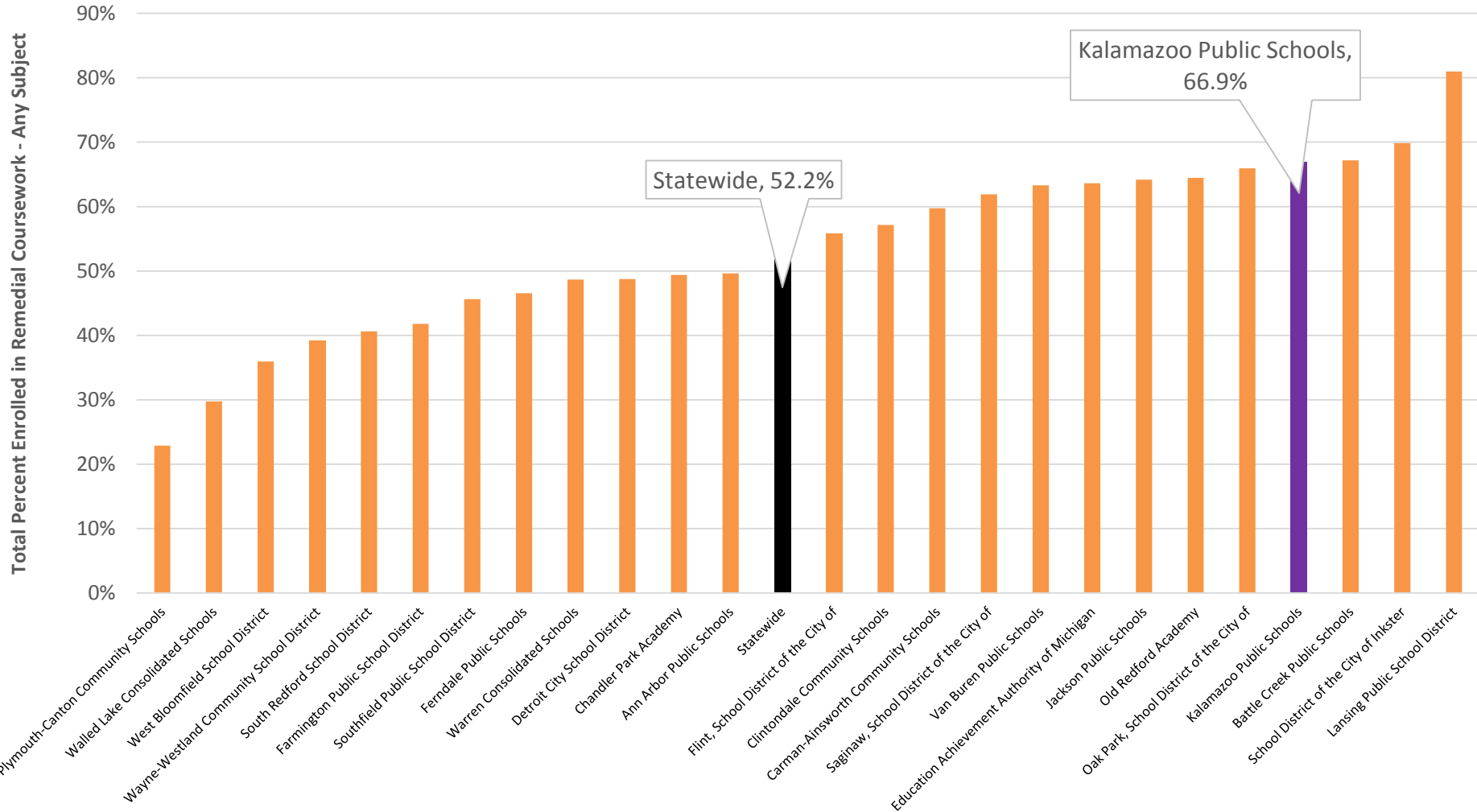
# Percent of All High School Graduates Enrolled in College Remedial Course



Source: [CEPI 2012-13 College Remedial Coursework](#)

Note: Data include remediation rates at Michigan’s 25 largest districts, whose graduates attend a Michigan two-year or four-year public college or university. Includes remedial courses in any subject.

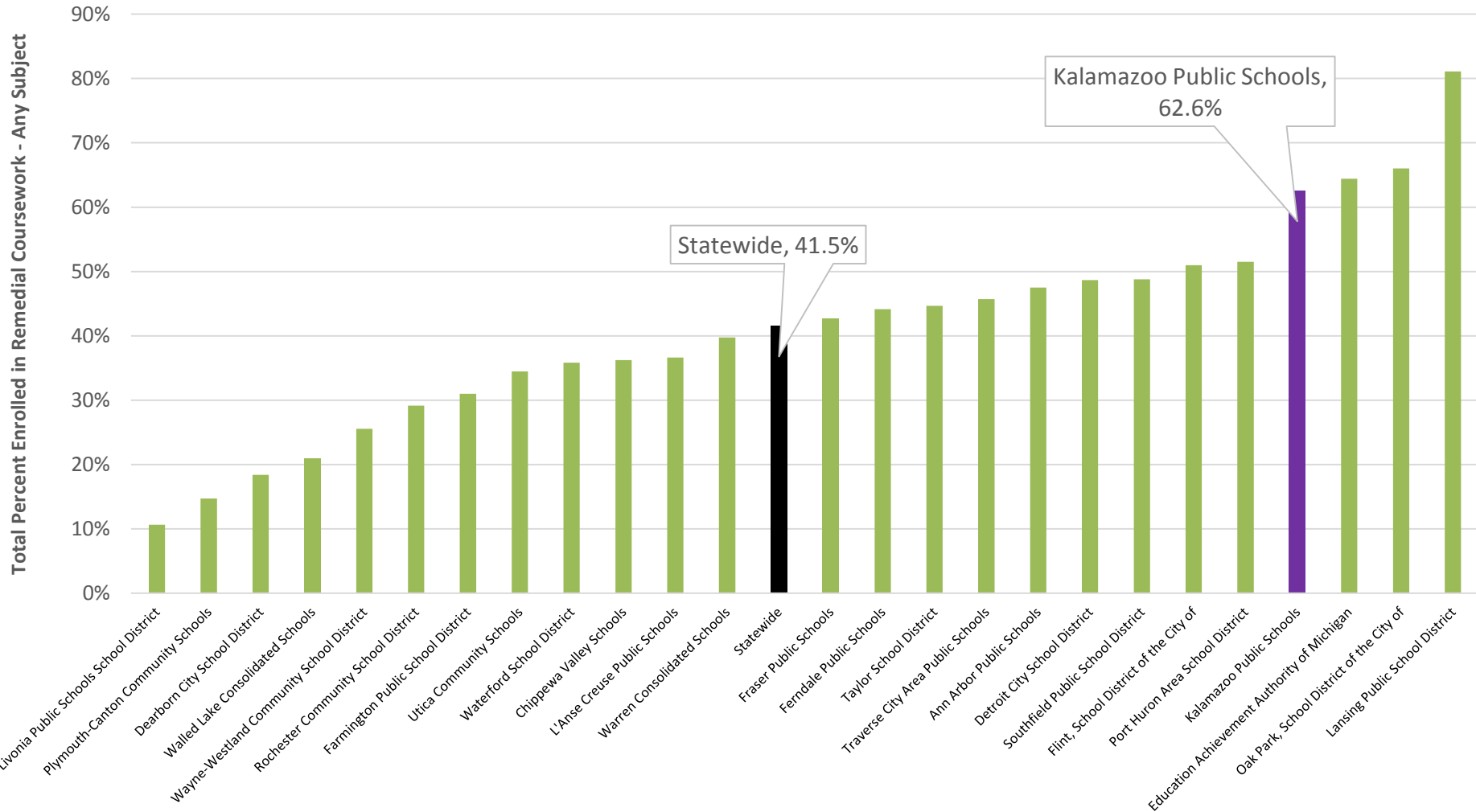
# Percent of African American High School Graduates Enrolled in College Remedial Course



Source: [CEPI 2012-13 College Remedial Coursework](#)

Note: Data include remediation rates at Michigan’s 25 largest African American districts, whose graduates attend a Michigan two-year or four-year public college or university. Includes remedial courses in any subject.

# Percent of Low Income High School Graduates Enrolled in College Remedial Course

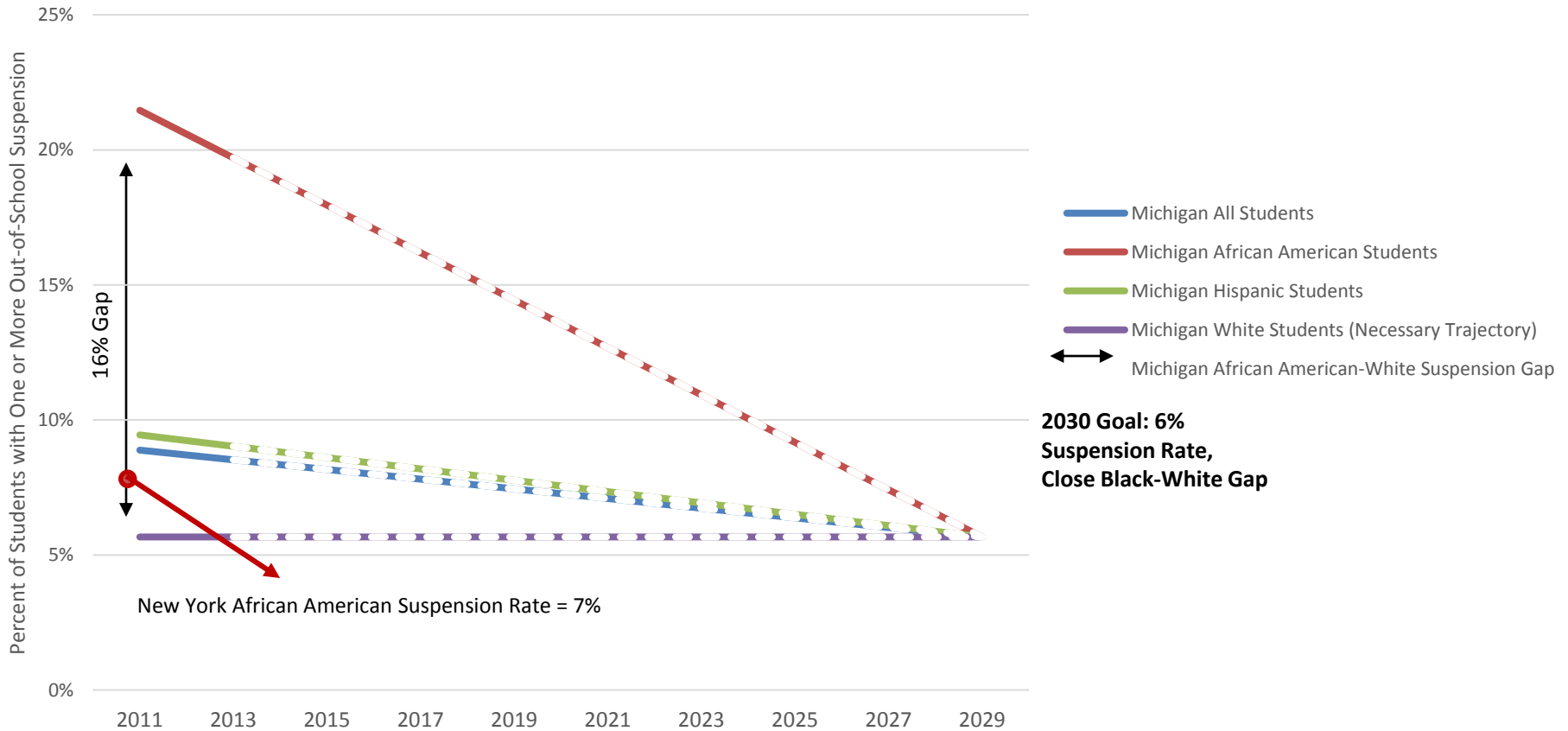


Source: [CEPI 2012-13 College Remedial Coursework](#)

Note: Data include remediation rates at Michigan's 25 largest low income districts, whose graduates attend a Michigan two-year or four-year public college or university. Includes remedial courses in any subject.

# Michigan Faces a Unique Challenge in Reducing Suspension Rates among African American Students, Closing Gap

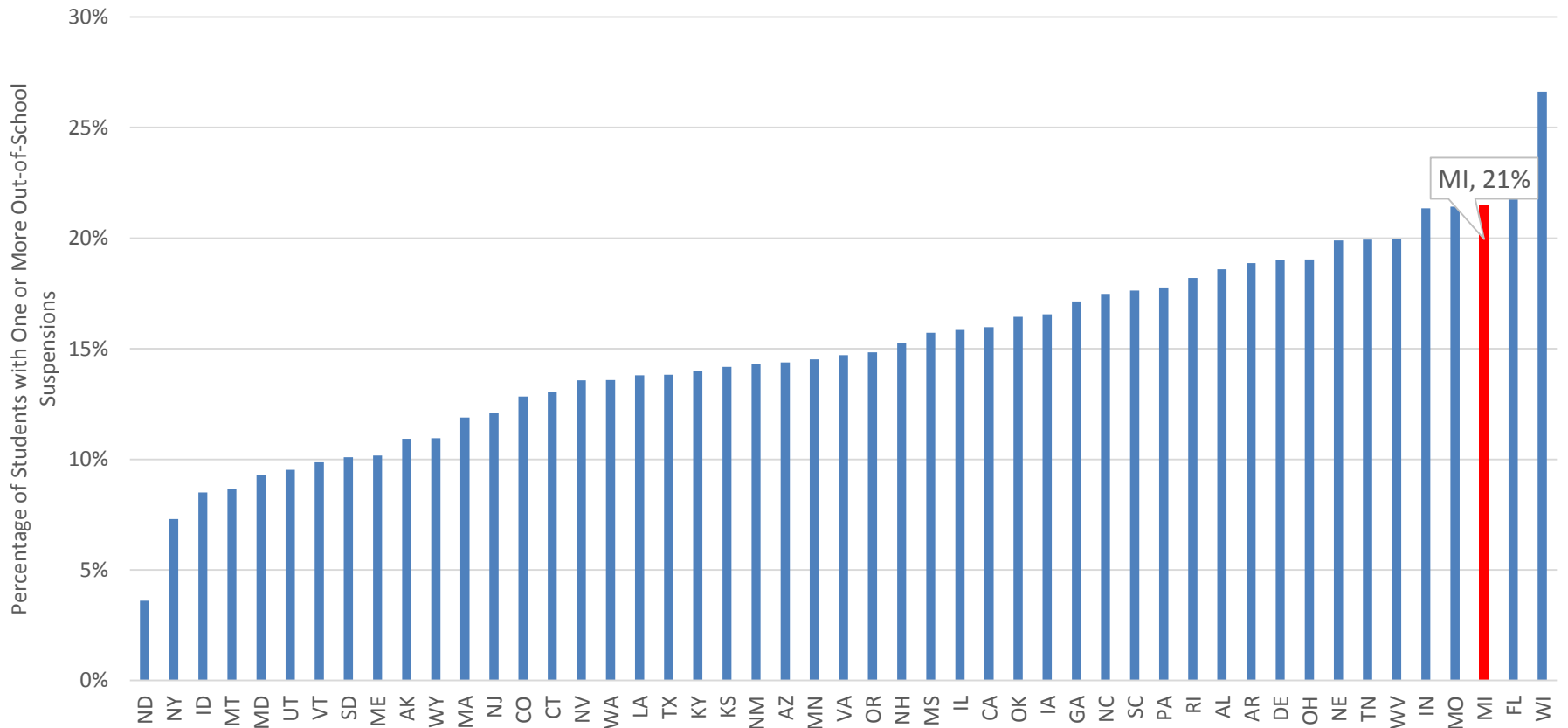
## Out-of-School Suspension Rates



Source: 2011 CRDC

# Michigan Has 3<sup>rd</sup> Highest Out-of-School Suspension Rate for African American Students at 21%

African American Out-of-School Suspension Rates



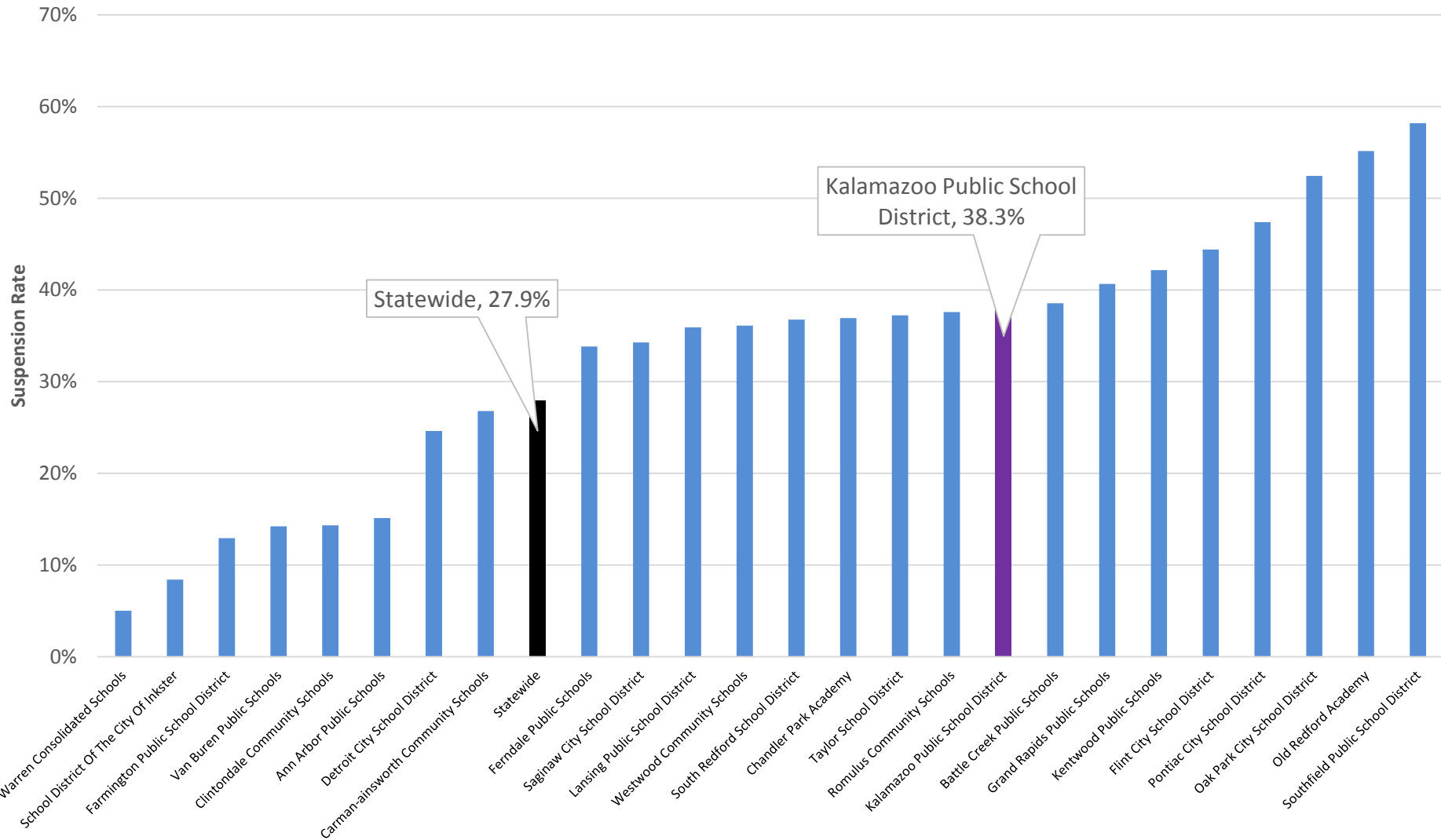
\*Note: Hawaii provided limited data and is excluded from the analysis.

Source: 2011-12 Civil Rights Data Collection





# Secondary School Districts Suspension Rates for African American Students

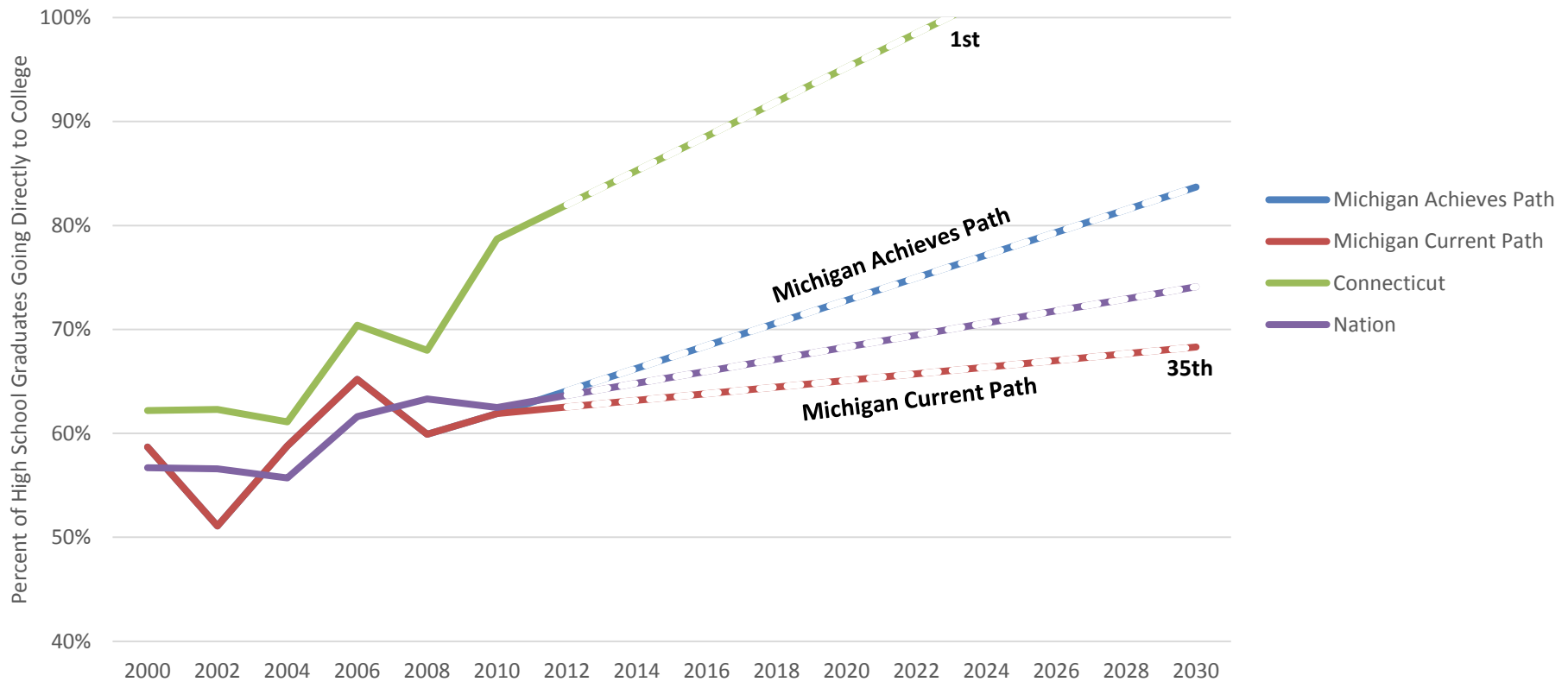


Source: [UCLA Civil Rights Project, 2011-12 Civil Rights Data Collection](#)

Note: Data include suspension rates at Michigan's 25 largest African American secondary school districts. This includes districts with grades 5-8, 6-8, 7-9, 6-12, 9-12, 10-12, or 9th-grade academies.

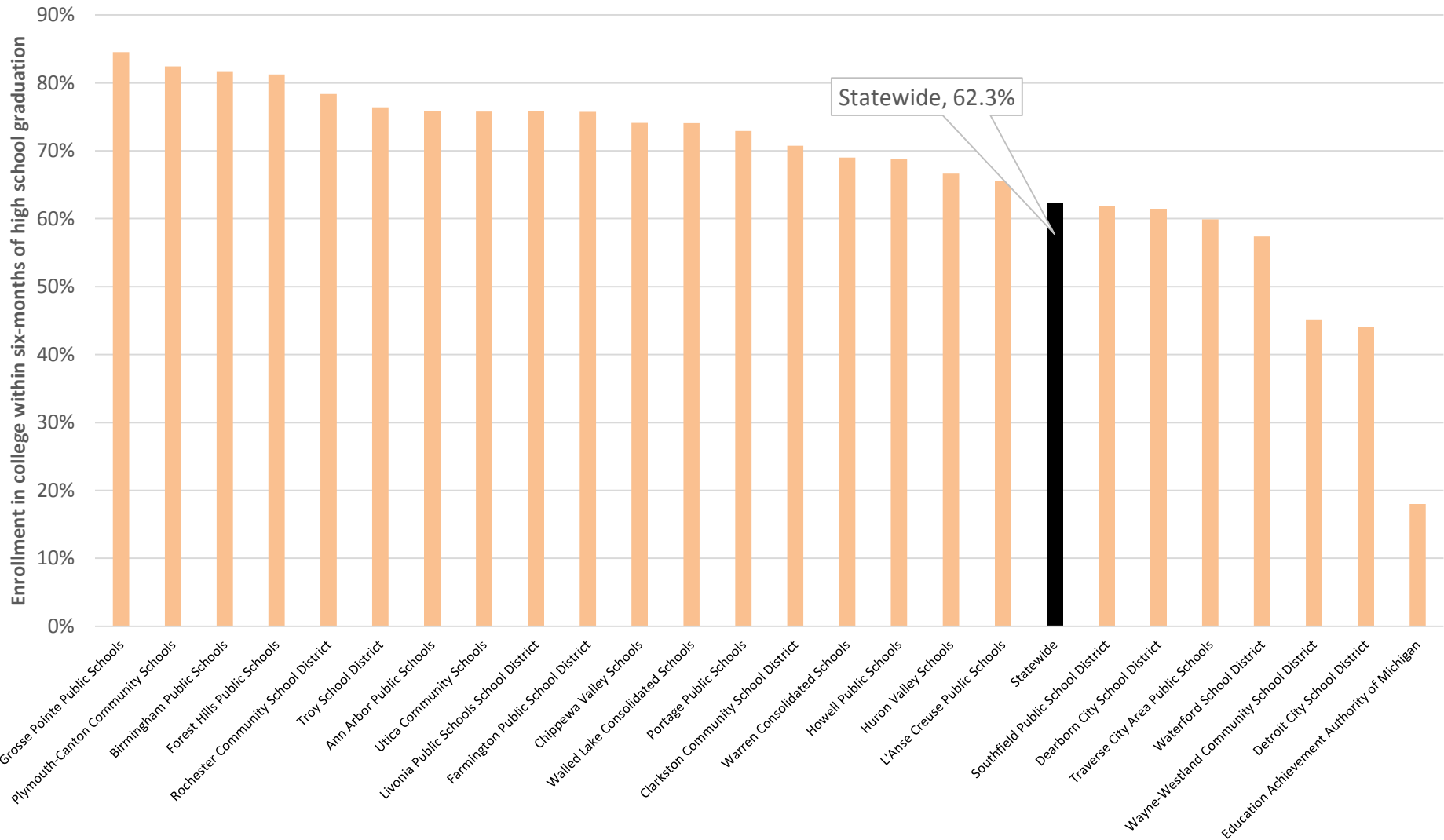
# Michigan Must Ensure 84% of HS Grads Enroll in College by 2030

College-Going Rates of High School Graduates - Directly from High School – All Students



Source: [NCHEMS Information Center](#)

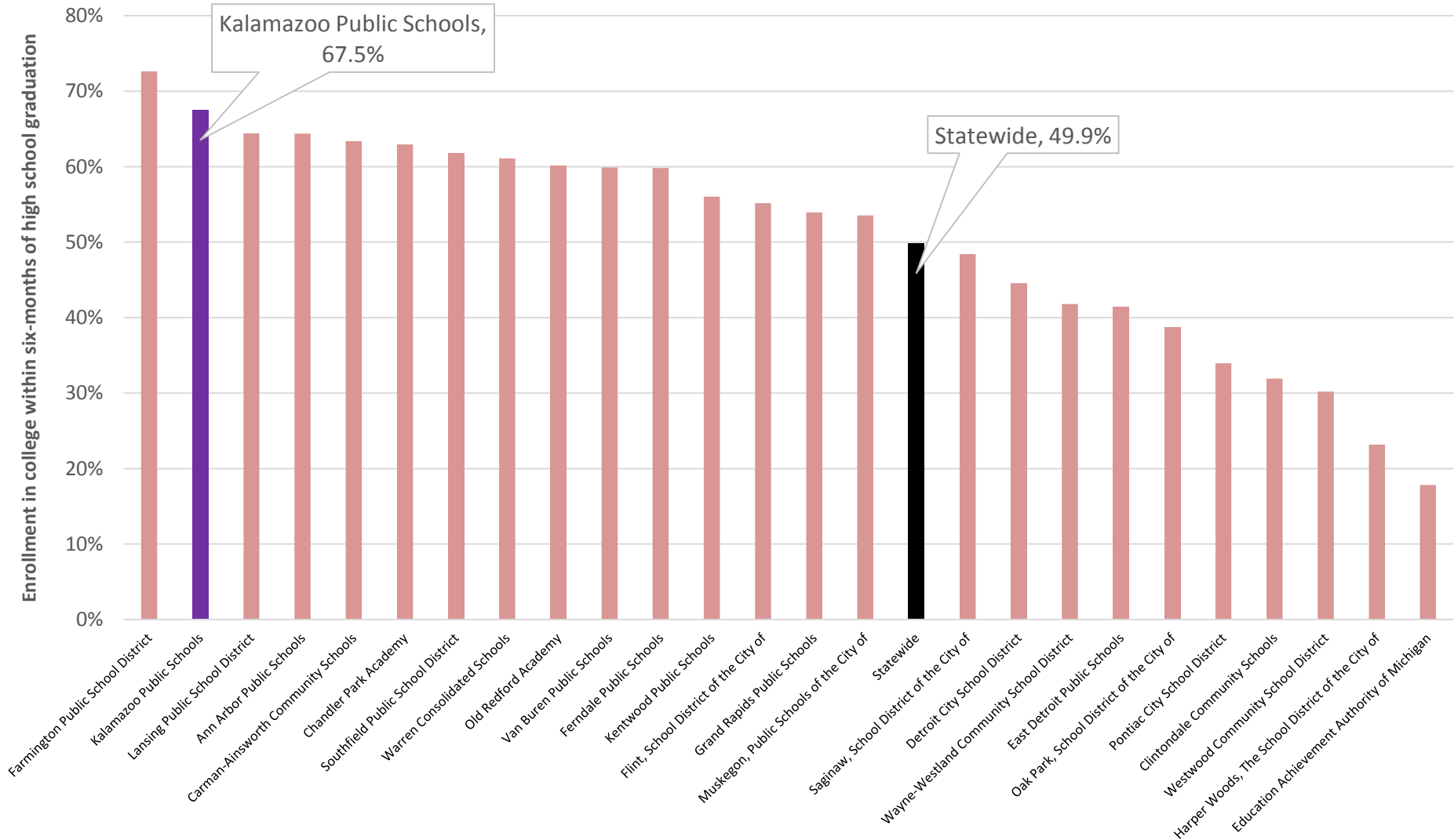
# College Enrollment Directly from High School – All Students



Source: [2013-14 CEPI College Enrollment by High School](#)

Note: Data include college enrollment rates at Michigan two-year or four-year public colleges or universities within six-months of high school graduation. Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts for high school graduates in 2013-14.

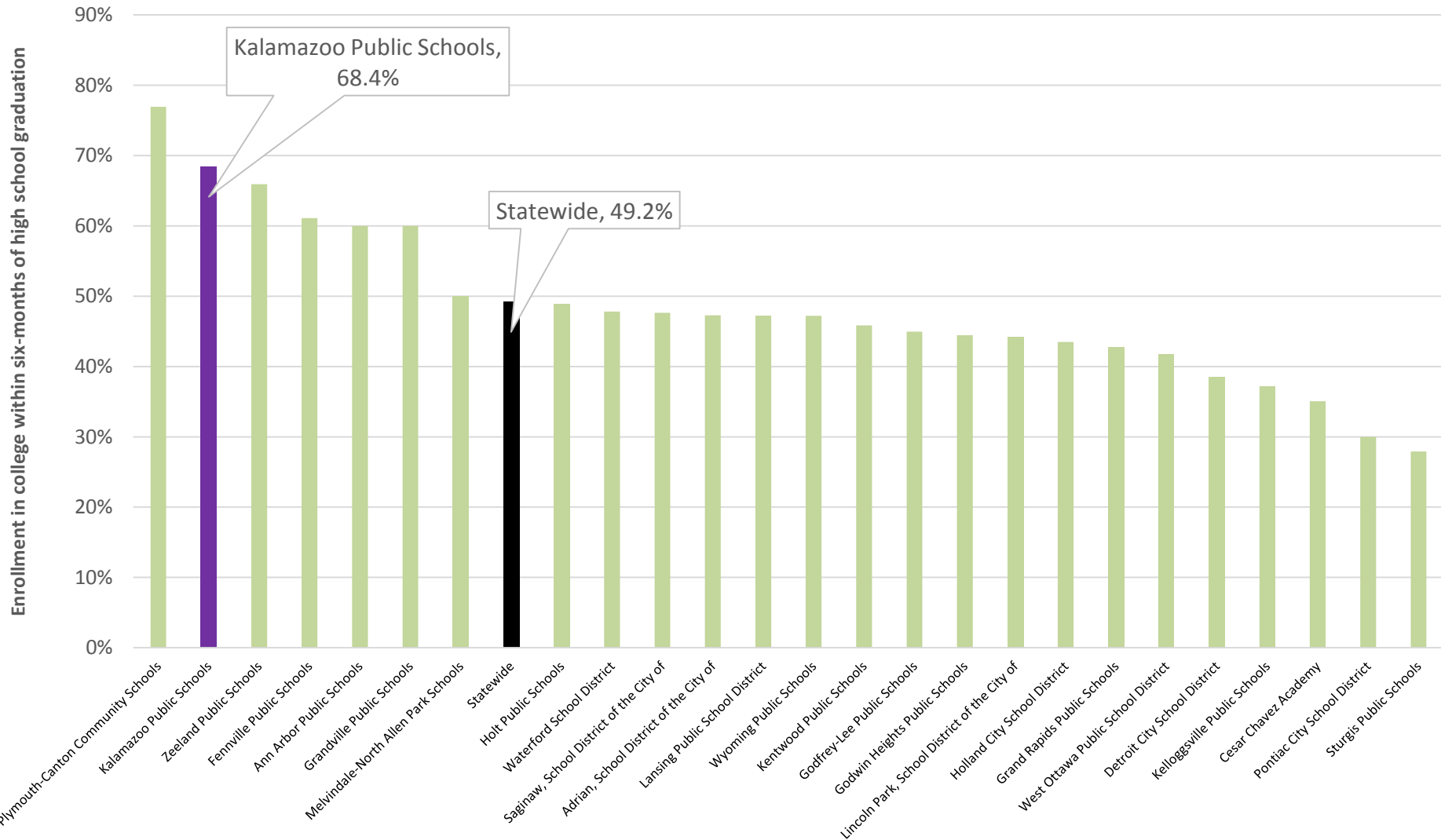
# College Enrollment Directly from High School – African American Students



Source: [2013-14 CEPI College Enrollment by High School](#)

Note: Data include college enrollment rates at Michigan two-year or four-year public colleges or universities within six-months of high school graduation. Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts for African American high school graduates in 2013-14.

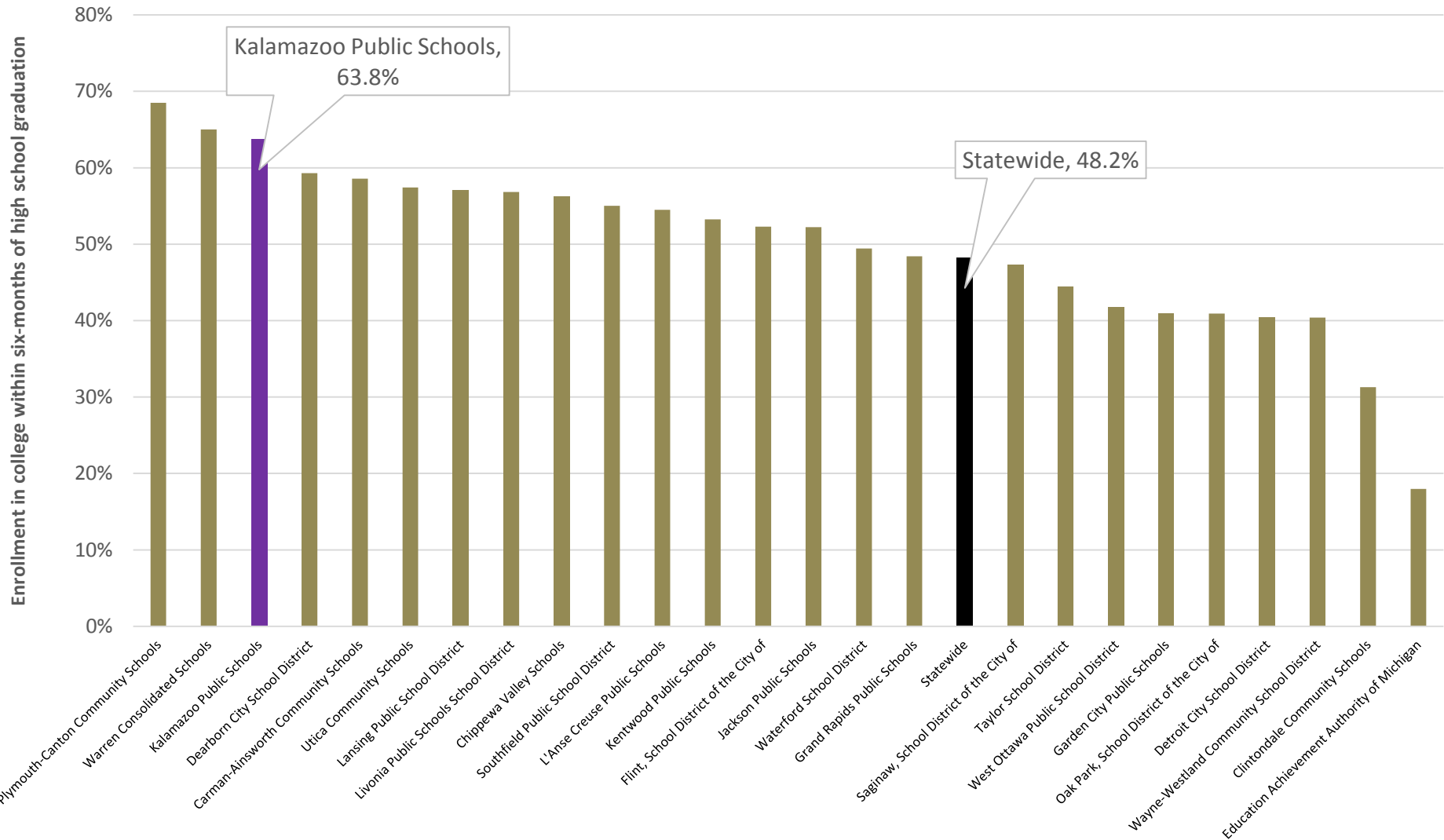
# College Enrollment Directly from High School – Hispanic Students



Source: [2013-14 CEPI College Enrollment by High School](#)

Note: Data include college enrollment rates at Michigan two-year or four-year public colleges or universities within six-months of high school. Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts for Hispanic high school graduates in 2013-14.

# College Enrollment Directly from High School – Low-Income Students

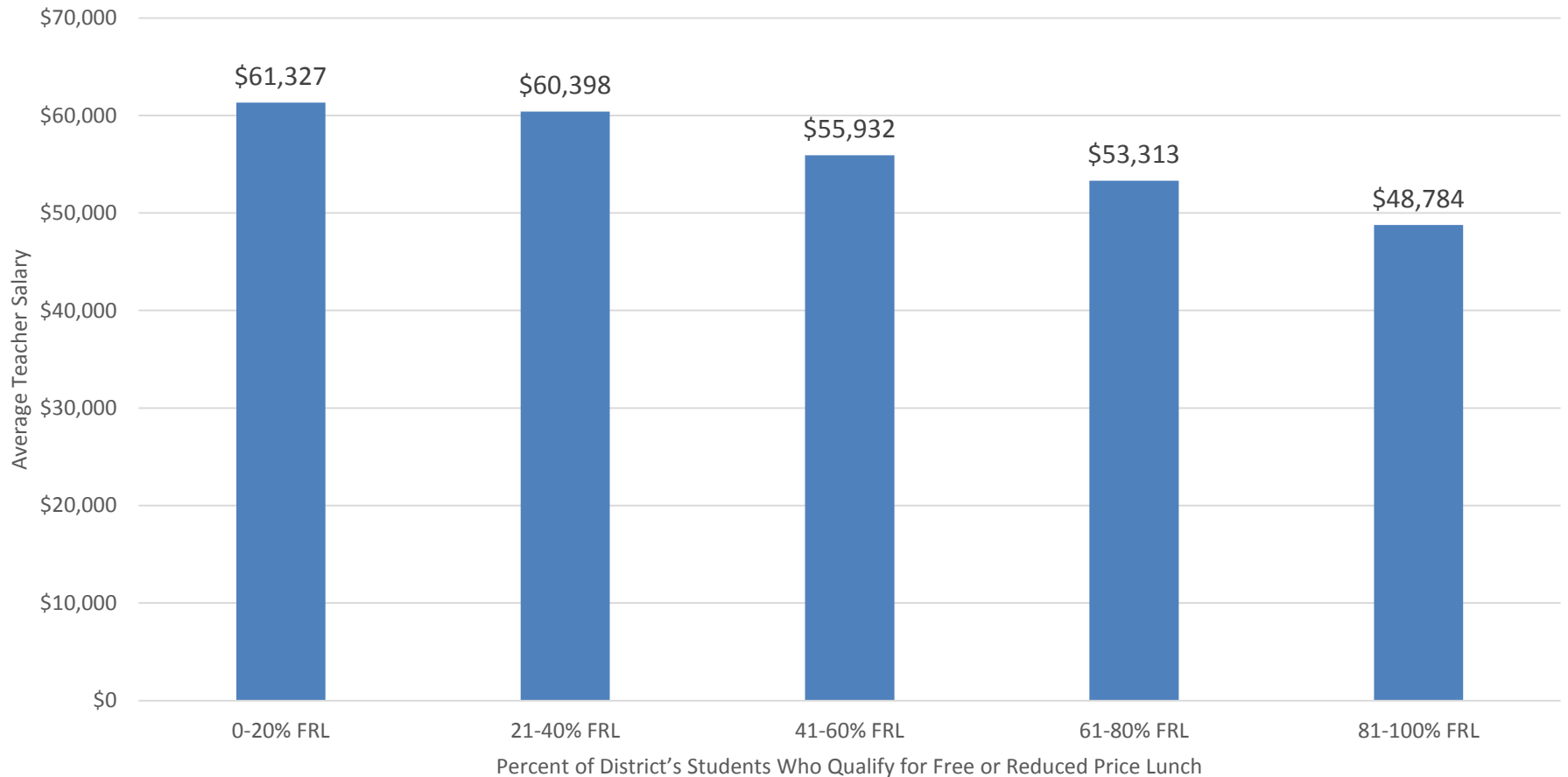


Source: [2013-14 CEPI College Enrollment by High School](#)

Note: Data include college enrollment rates at Michigan two-year or four-year public colleges or universities within six-months of high school graduation. Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts for low income high school graduates in 2013-14.

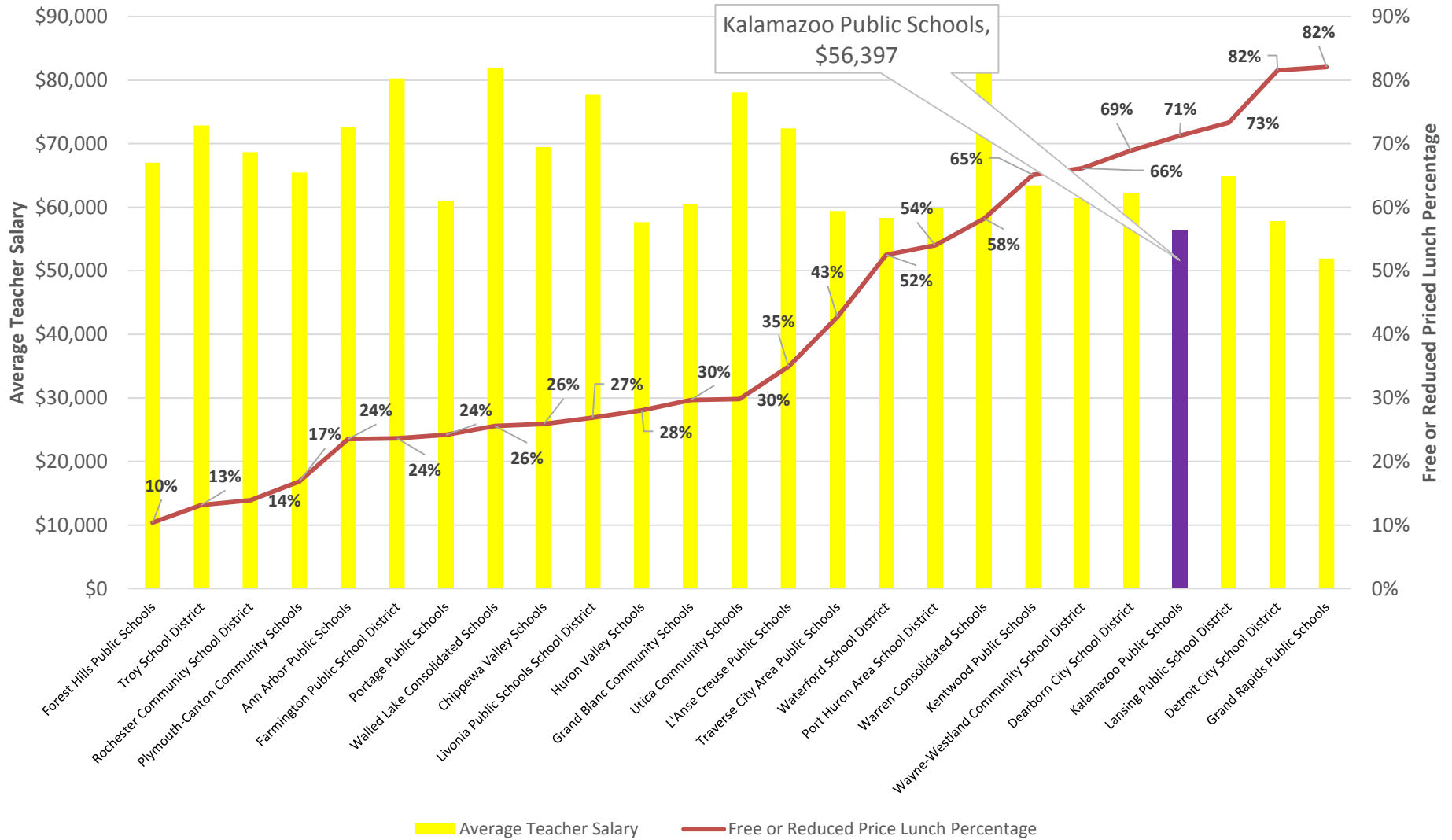
# More than \$12,500 gap in average teacher salaries between MI high income and low-income districts

Average Michigan Teacher Salary based on Percent of Free and Reduced Price Lunch



Source: 2013-14 MDE Bulletin 1011, 2013-14 CEPI Free and Reduced Priced Lunch

# Average Salaries vs. Free or Reduced Lunch Percentages

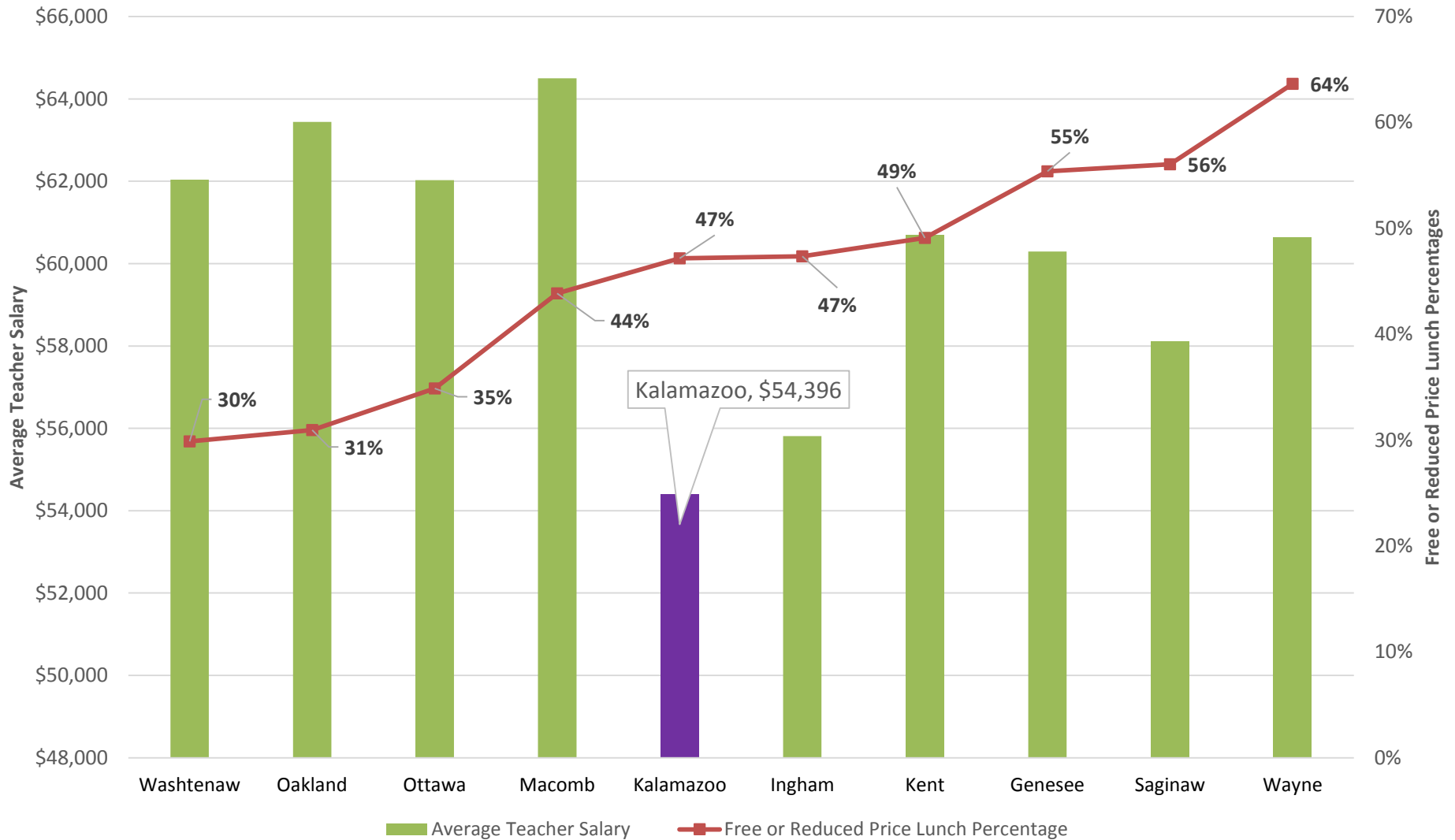


Source: [2013-14 MDE Bulletin 1011](#), [2013-14 CEPI Student Count](#), [2013-14 CEPI Free and Reduced Price Lunch Counts](#)

Note: Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts in 2013-14.



# Average District Salaries by County vs. Free or Reduced Lunch Percentages

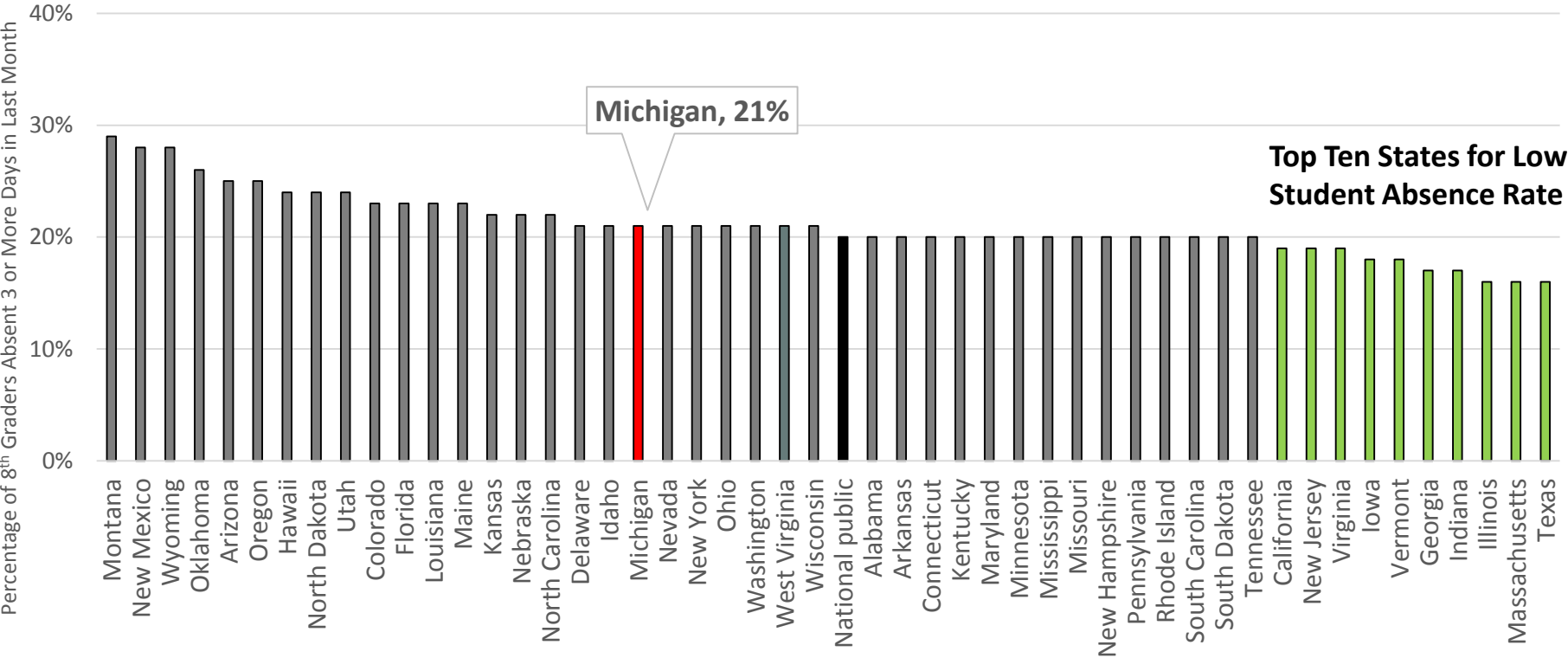


Source: [2013-14 MDE Bulletin 1011](#), [United States Census Bureau 2014 Population Estimates](#), [2013-14 CEPI Free and Reduced Price Lunch Counts](#)

Note: Data is limited to the top 10 most populous Michigan counties.

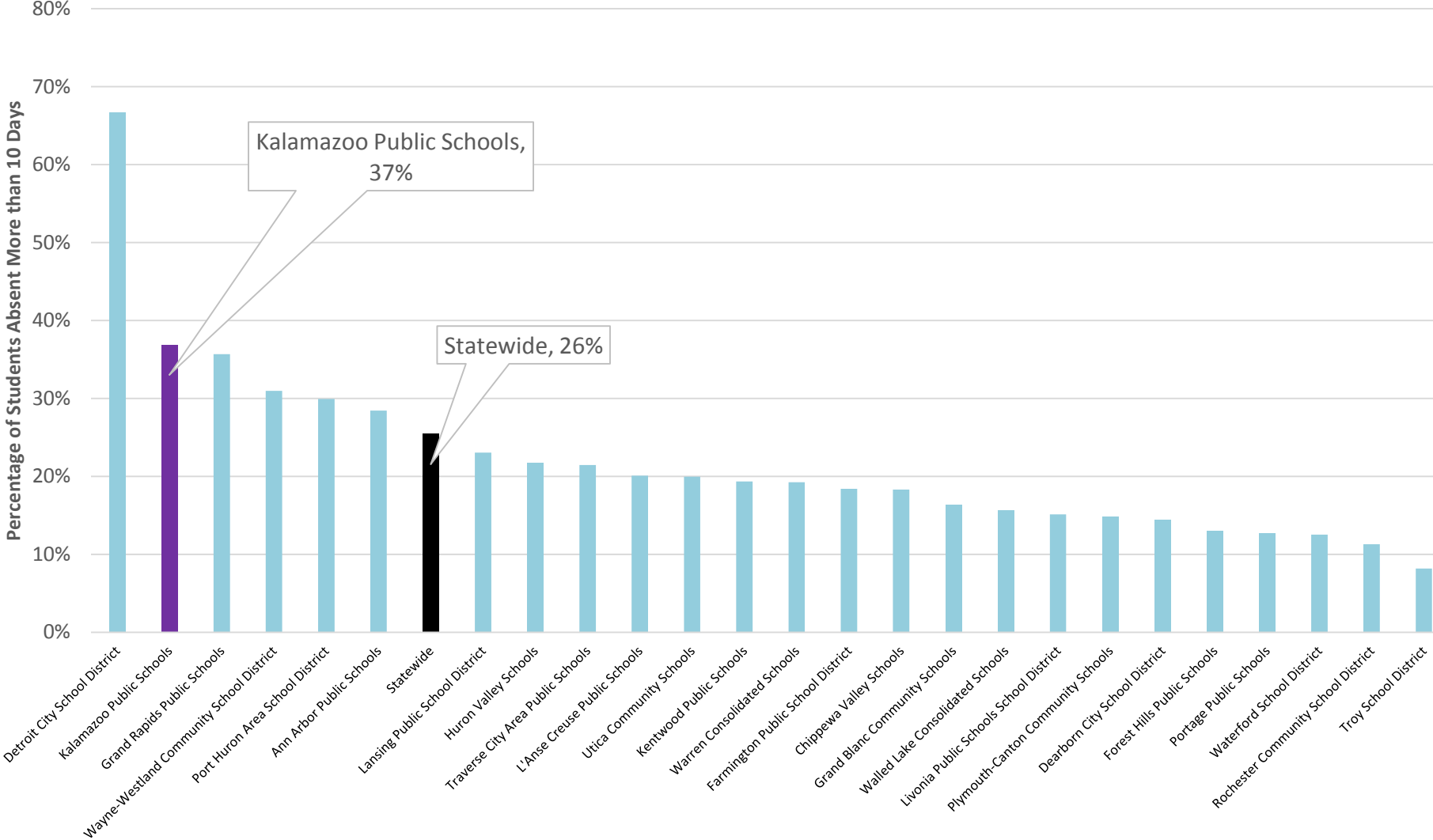
# More than 20% of Michigan 8<sup>th</sup> graders were Absent 3 or More Times in One Month in 2013

**Percent Absent Three or More Days in Last Month  
Grade 8 - All Students**



Source: NAEP Data Explorer, NCES (Reported for 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Math), 2013

# Percentage of Students Chronically Absent



Source: [2013-14 CEPI Student Attendance](#), [2013-14 CEPI Student Count](#)

Note: Data is limited to the top 25 largest districts in 2013-14. Chronically absent students are absent more than 10 days during the academic year.