

Tenth Annual Superintendent's Report

School Performance & Improvement in Hawai'i
1999

Report Highlights

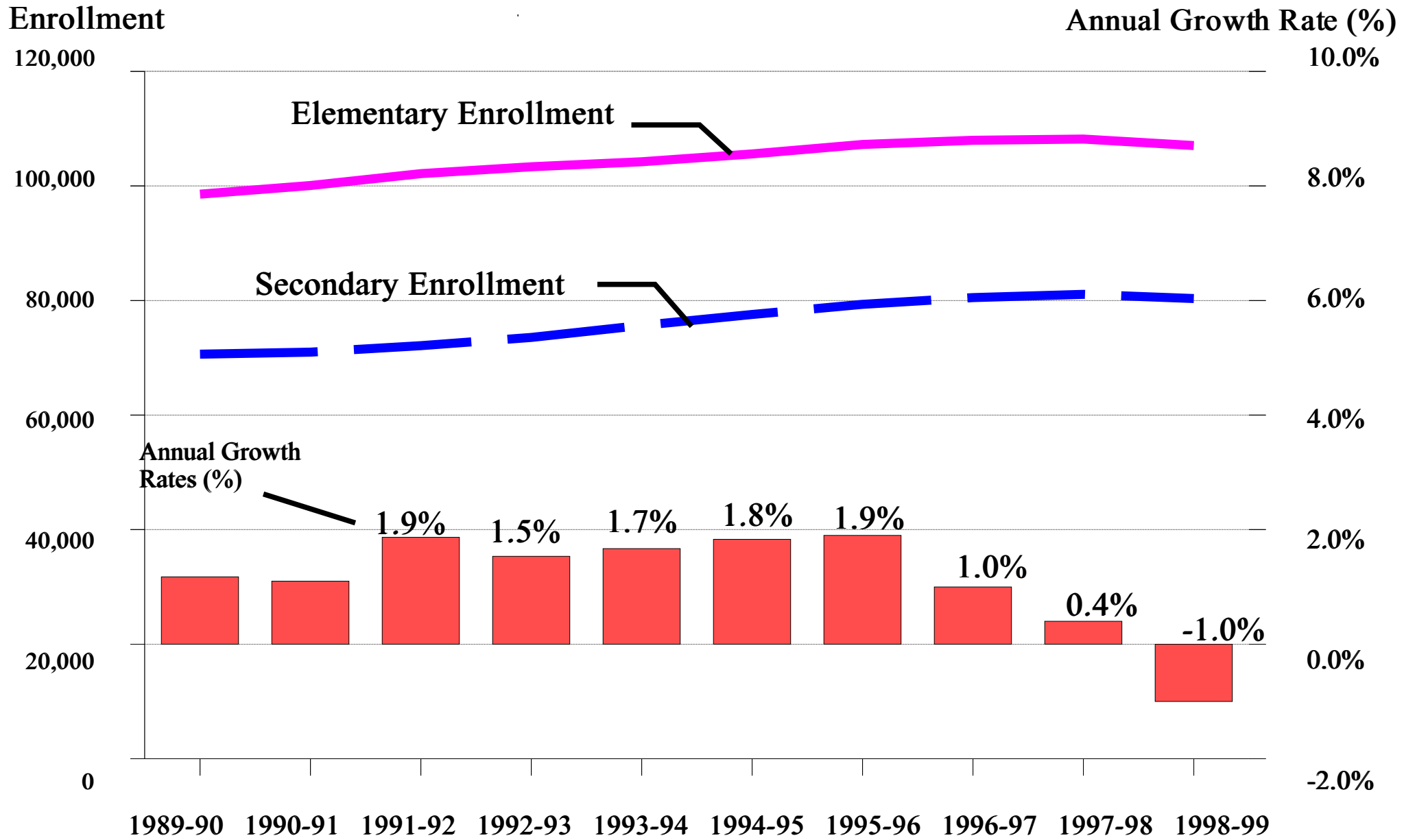
- Student Profile
- Finance
- Facilities
- Outcomes

Enrollment Trends

1990-98: Enrollment increase at 1% -- 2% annually

1998-99: Enrollment decline at 1%.

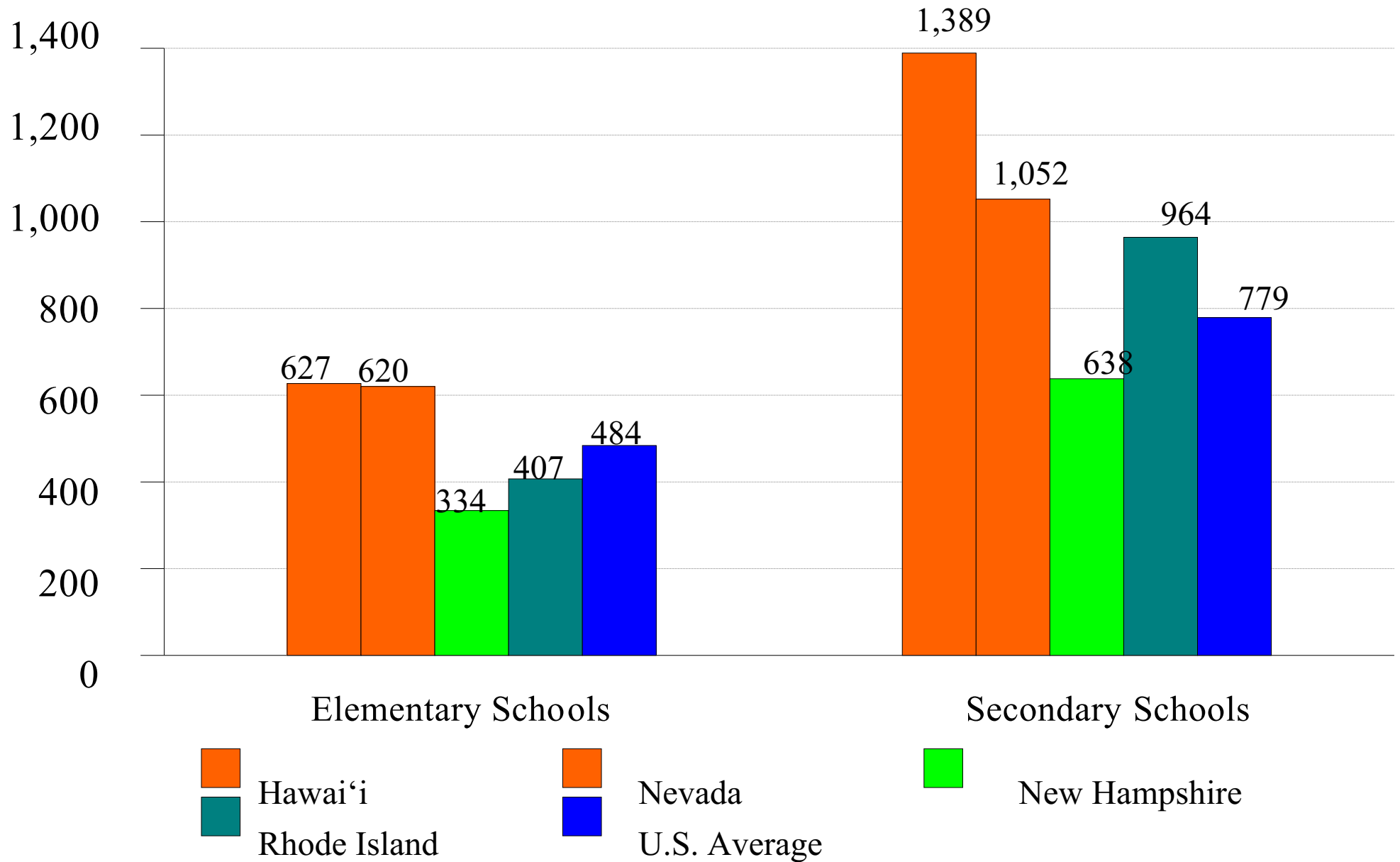
Enrollments in Hawai'i Public Schools, 1989-90 to 1998-99



School Size

- Hawai'i's secondary schools are 78% larger than the national average in enrollment.
- Elementary schools are 30% larger than the national average.
- Ranking: Only Florida has secondary schools larger than Hawai'i's. Only Florida, Georgia, and California have elementary schools larger than Hawai'i's.

Average School Size in Hawai'i and Comparable States

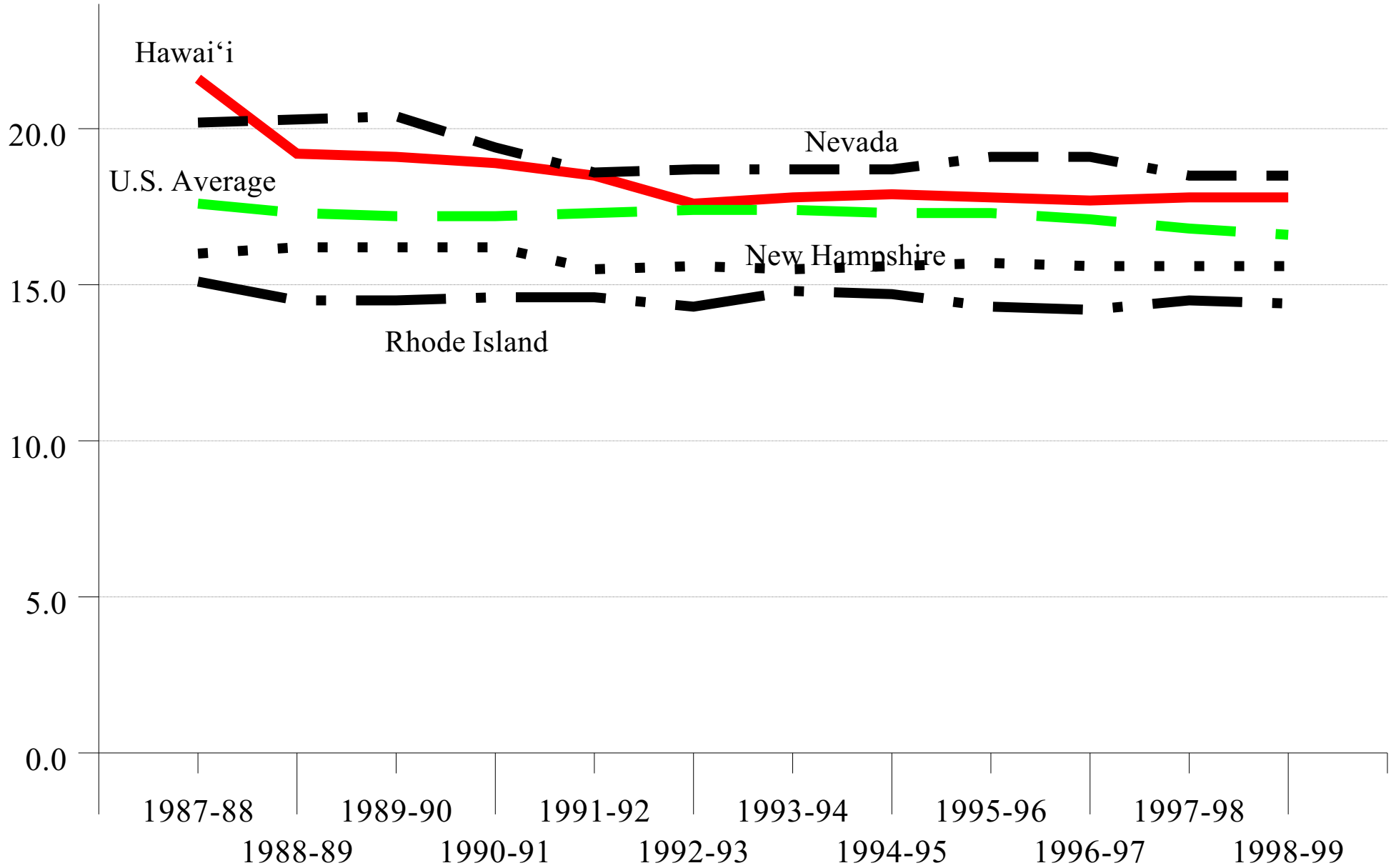


Pupil to Teacher Ratio

State Ranking

- In 1987-88, Hawai'i ranked 48th among the states in pupil-to-teacher ratio.
- By 1992-93, the state had lowered its pupil-to-teacher ratio enough to tie for 35th.
- In 1998-99 Hawai'i ranked 42nd among the states.

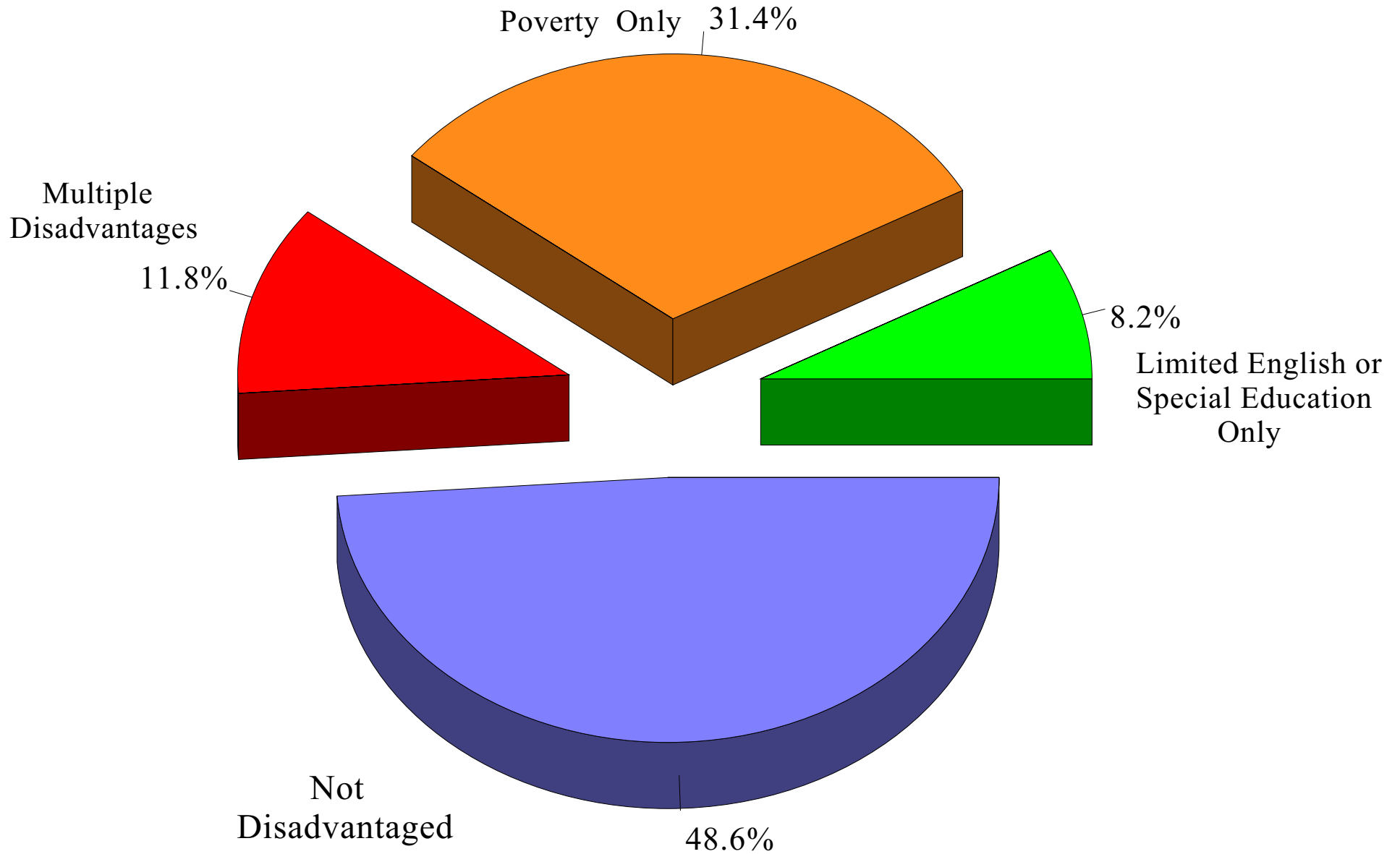
Pupil/Teacher Ratios in Hawai'i and Comparable States



Pupils with Special Needs

- Special needs children:
 - ▶ poor economic circumstances
 - ▶ limited English proficiency
 - ▶ special education needs
- Need for special services has increased while overall enrollment declined.
- Students with special needs represent over 50% of all public school students.

Students with Special Needs are in the Majority

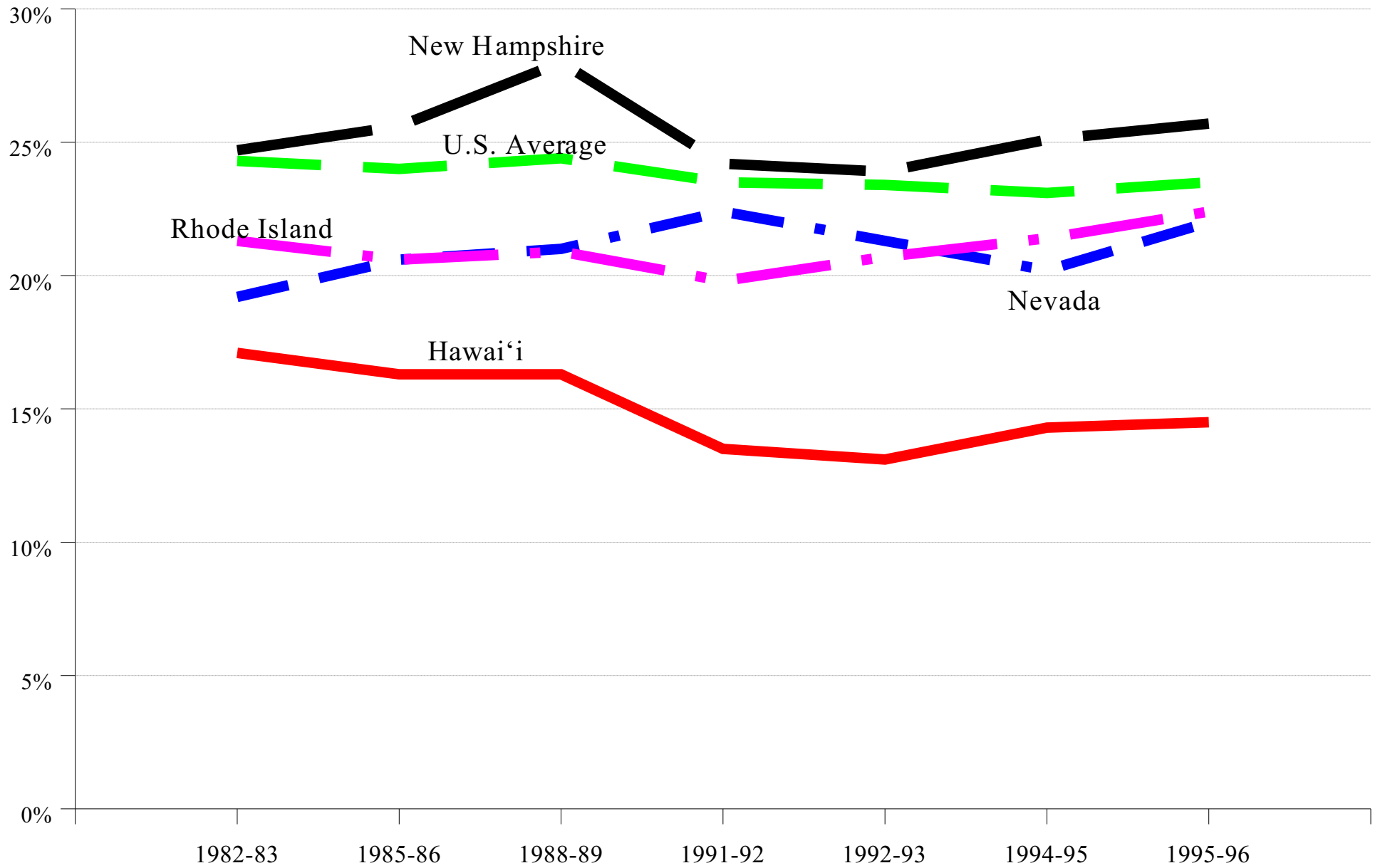


Level of Effort

State and Local Spending for Public Education

- Hawai'i ranks last among the 50 states in its allocation of state and local revenues to public K-12 education.
- Hawai'i spends less than two-thirds of the national average of its state and local revenues on public K-12 education.

Percentage of State & Local Revenues Spent on K-12 Education



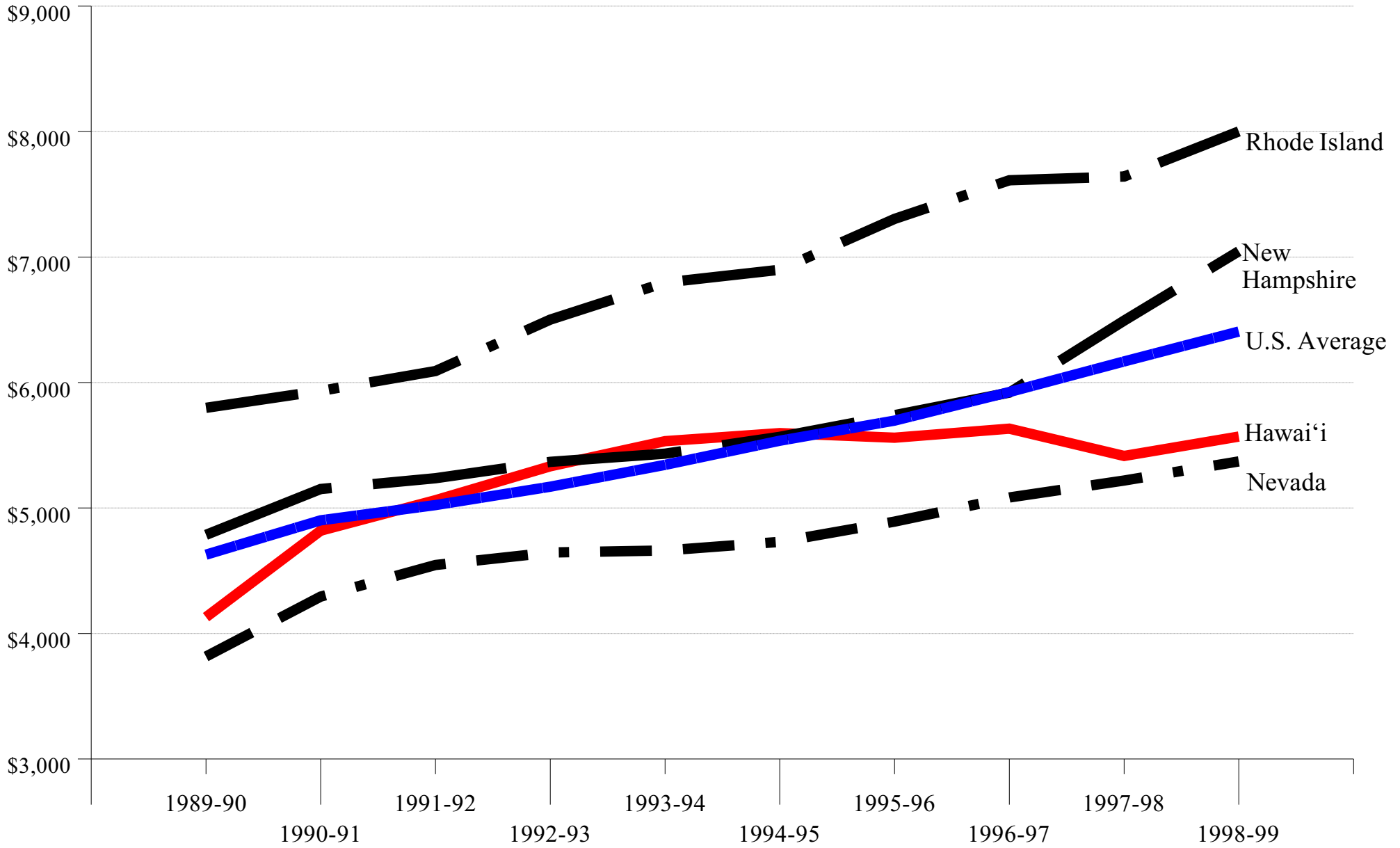
Why count both state and local funds?

- Hawai'i funds K-12 education almost entirely from state funds, except for federal programs.
- All states except Hawai'i have joint funding of schools by state and local governments.
- Local governments (usually school districts) in other states contribute from 25% to 87% of public K-12 funding. The average is 45%.

Per Pupil Expenditures

- Hawai'i spending per pupil relative to other states peaked in 1993-94, when Hawai'i spent \$188 per pupil more than the national average, ranking 19th among the states.
- In 1998-99 Hawai'i spent \$838 LESS per pupil than the national average, ranking 37th.

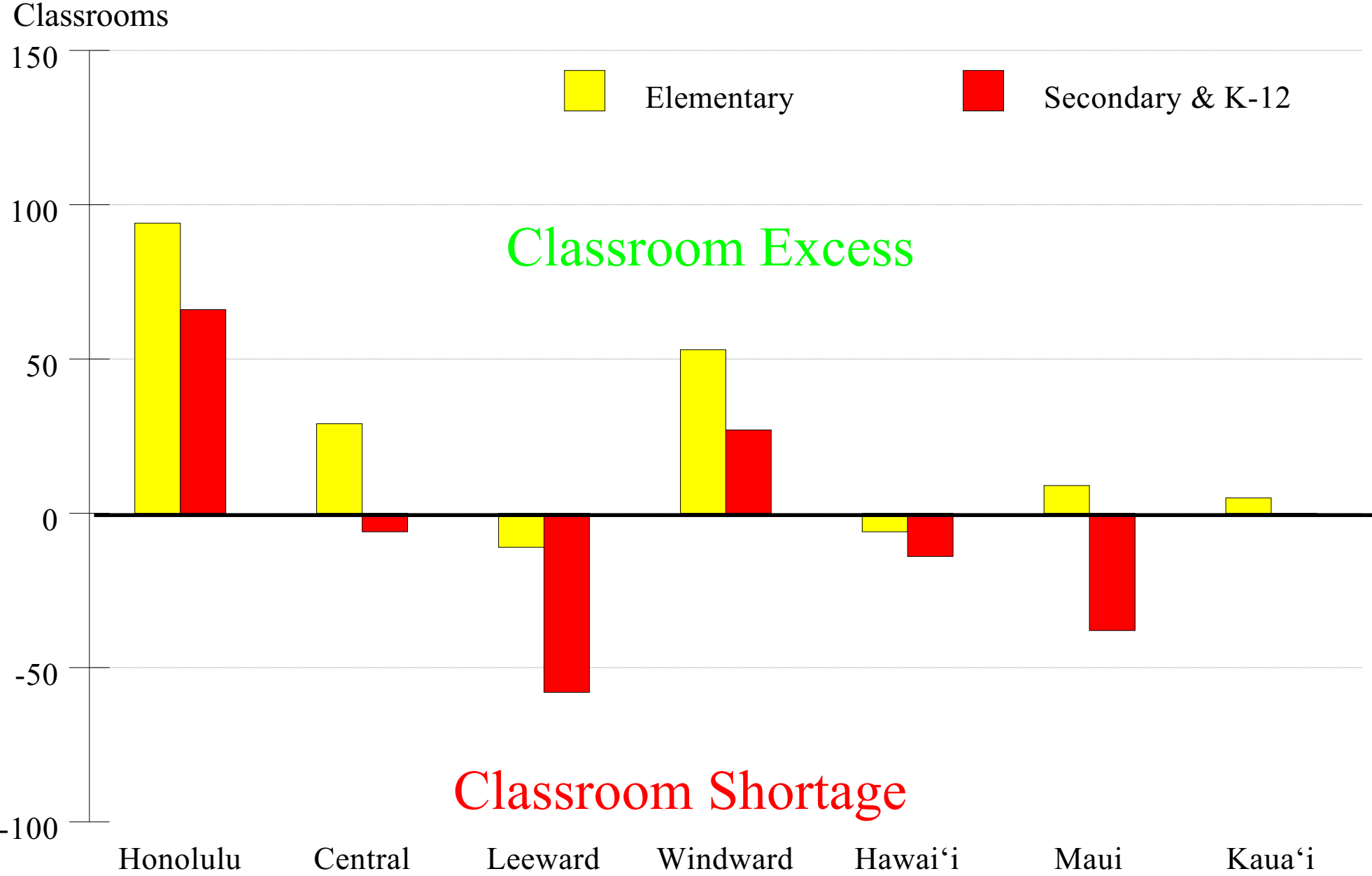
Per Pupil Expenditures in Hawai'i and Comparable States



Classroom Shortages or Excess

- Many schools need additional classrooms.
- Why?
 - ▶ Backlogged expansion projects
 - ▶ New demand created by population shifts
- Net shortages in Leeward O‘ahu, Hawai‘i, and Maui Districts.

Classroom Shortages or Excess by District, 1998-99

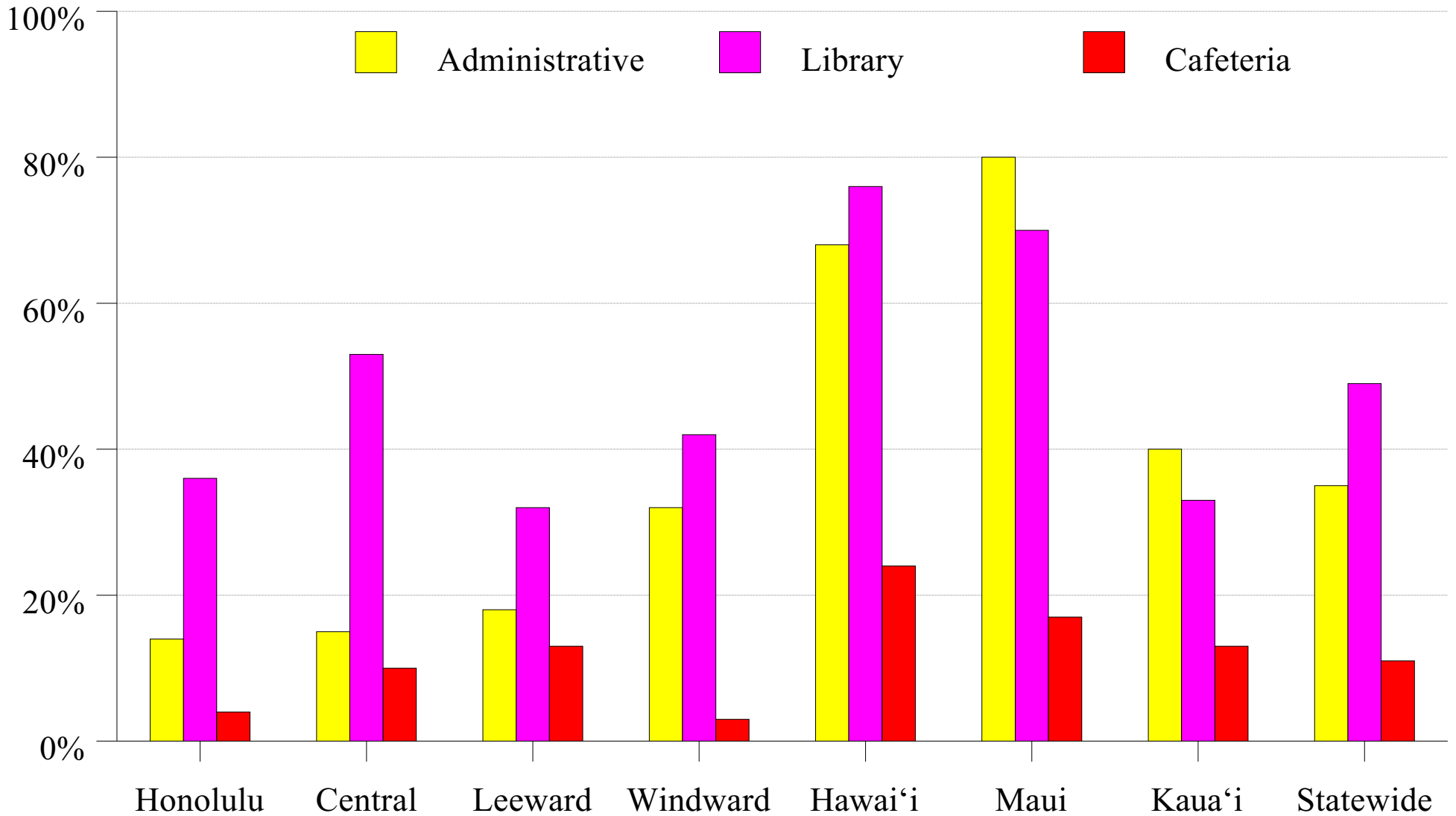


Support Facilities

- Schools' support facilities, such as libraries and cafeterias, are chronically underdeveloped.
- Just under half the schools in Hawai'i have inadequate library facilities, with less than 70% of the space required by state standards.

Percentages of Schools with Inadequate Support Facilities, 1998-99 by District

Percentage of Schools



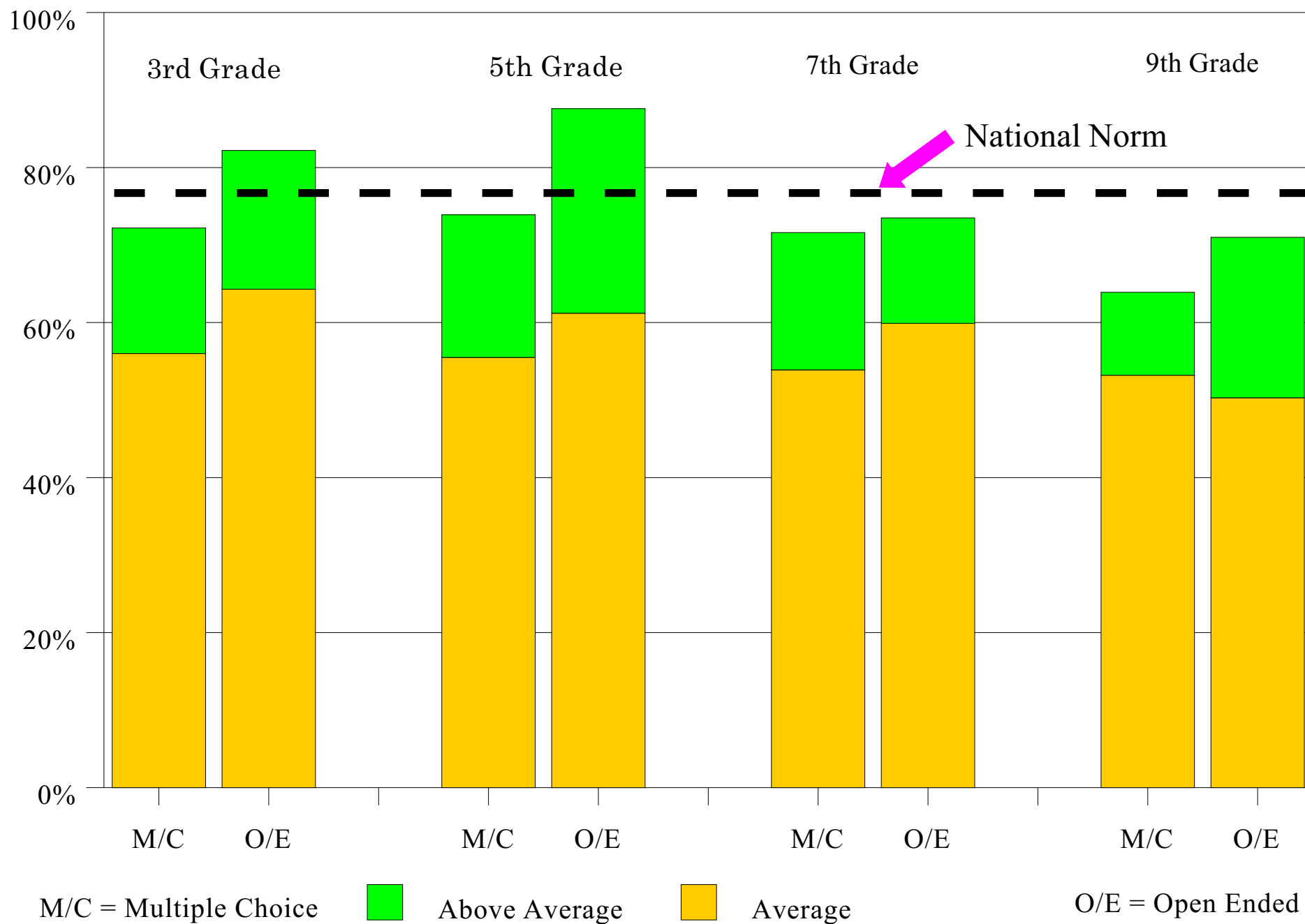
Stanford Achievement Test 1998-99 Reading

SAT 9th Edition

- As with the 8th ed. in the past, Hawai'i's students performed below the national norms on the multiple choice reading test.
- Hawai'i's students performed better on the open-ended assessment of reading proficiency than on the multiple-choice test, with the 3rd and 5th grade scores at or above the national norms.

Outcomes

Stanford Achievement Test – Reading

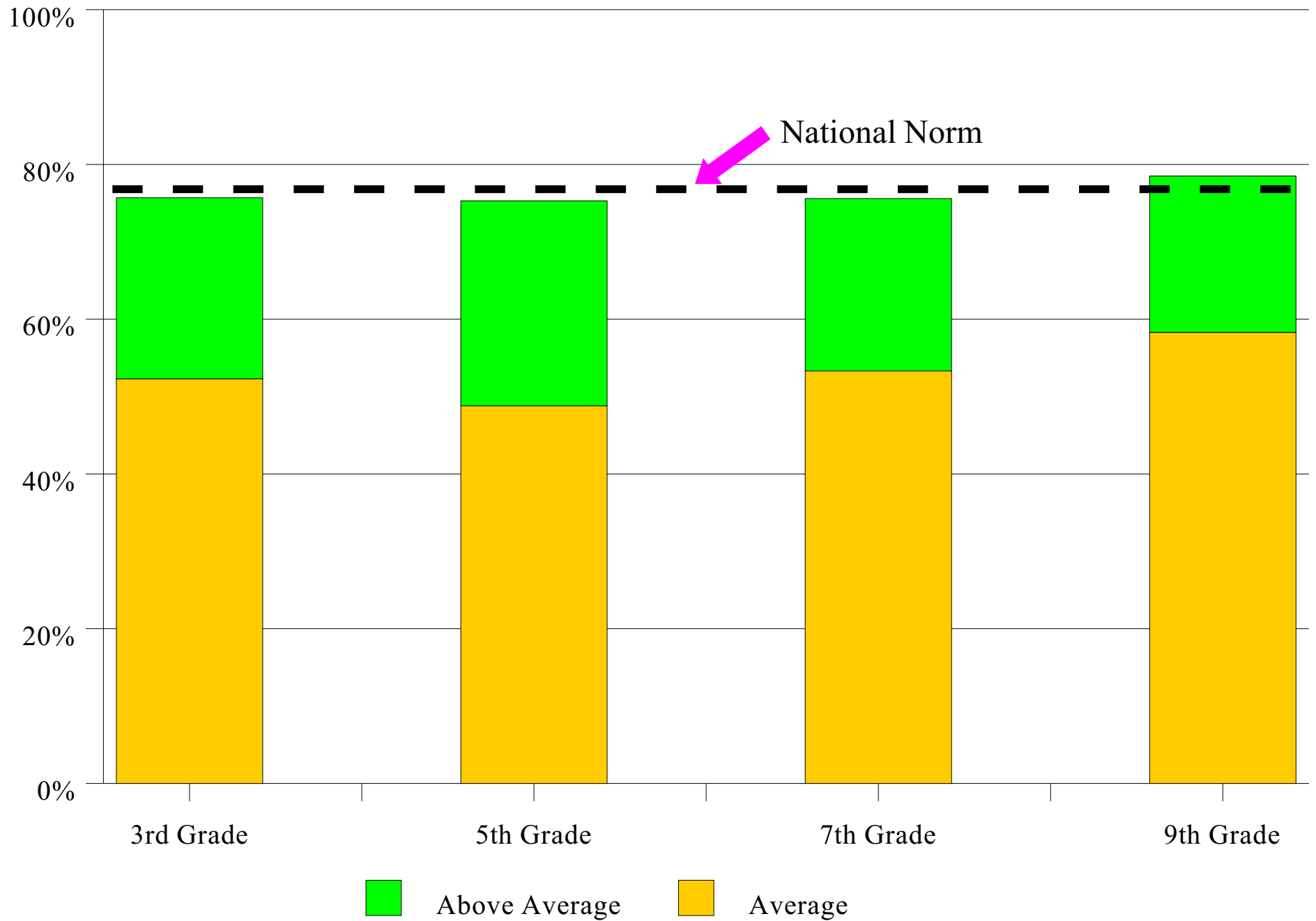


Stanford Achievement Test 1998-99 Mathematics

SAT 9th Edition

- As in the past, Hawai'i's students performed better on the SAT math test than on reading.
- In 1999, all grades scored close to or above national norms:
 - ▶ 9th grade students surpassed the national norm
 - ▶ 3rd, 5th, and 7th grades were very close to the norm.

Stanford Achievement Test – Mathematics

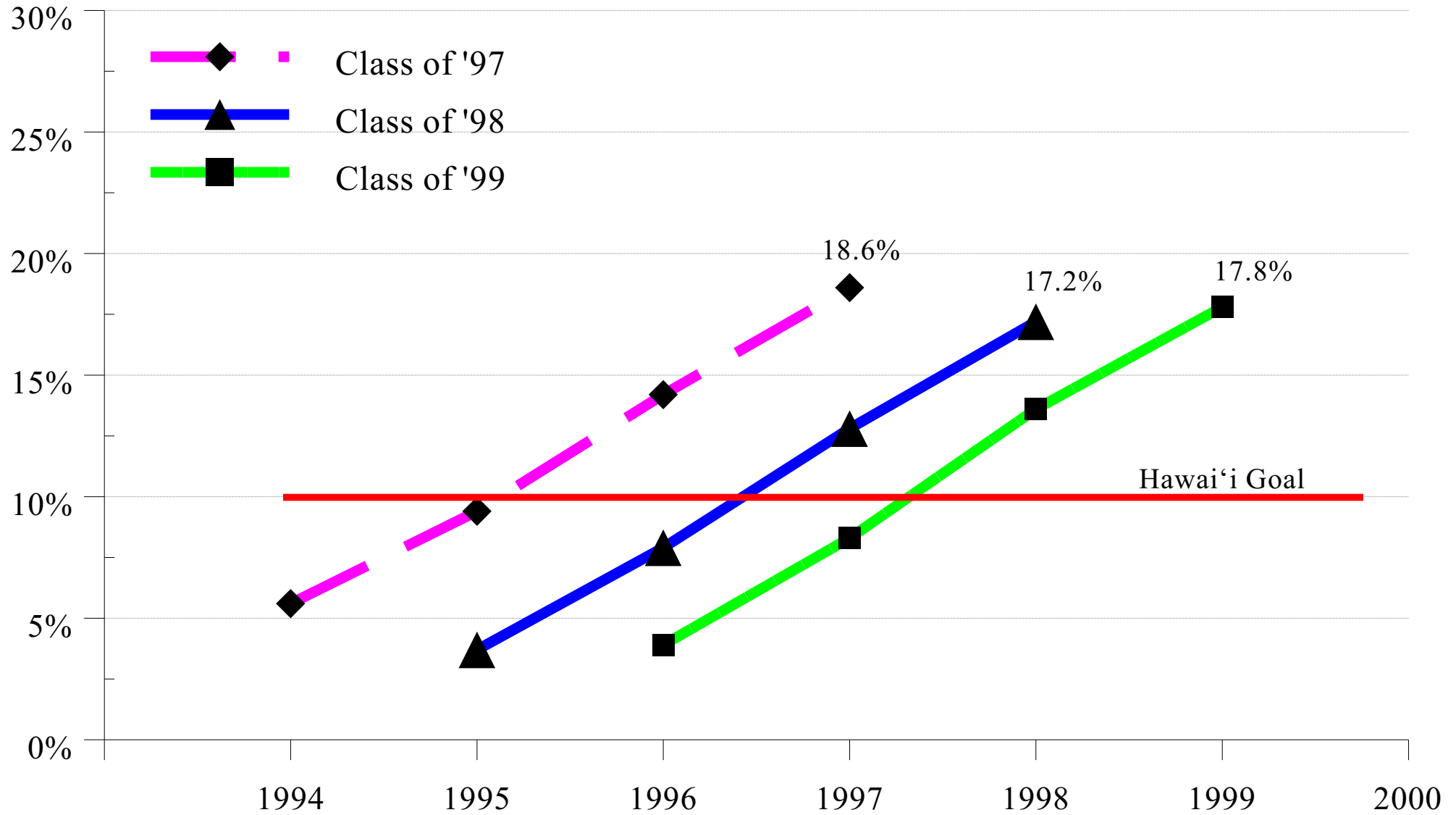


High School Dropouts

- Annual dropout rates for students in grades 9-12 average about 4.7% per year.
- Estimated cumulative dropout rates over the four years of high school for the 1997 through 1999 senior classes are between 17% and 19%.
- The Hawai'i Educational Goal is to reduce cumulative dropout rates to no more than 10%

Dropout Rates for Hawai'i High School Students

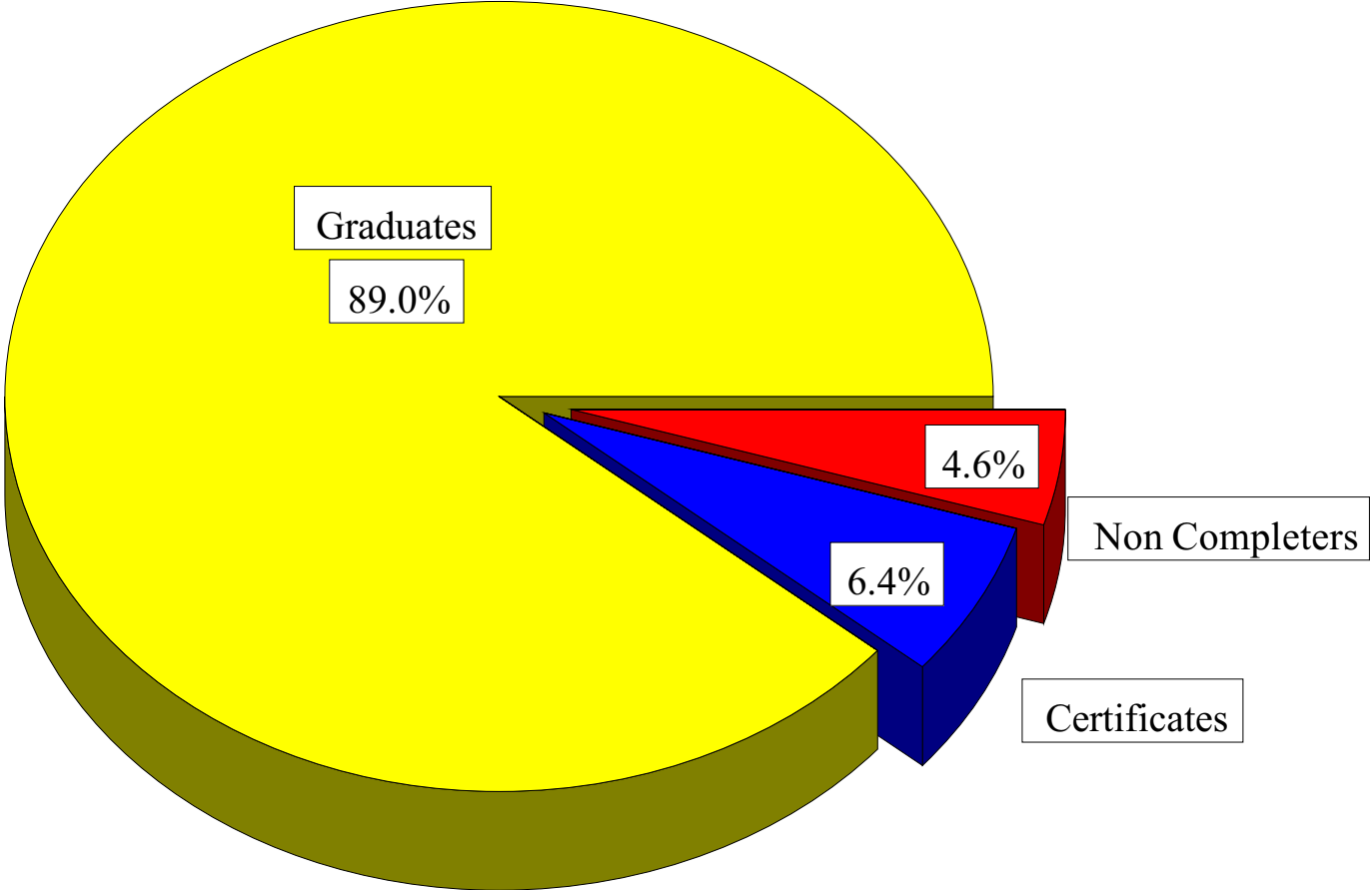
Cumulative Percentage



School Completion

- Percentage of diploma graduates declined slightly
- Percentage not completing school at all decreased
- 1999 was the last year for course completion certificates. Certificates were received by those who failed to pass the Hawai'i State Test of Essential Competencies.

1999 Senior Class Completion



Summary

- Enrollment growth has ended for now.
- Our schools are larger than we would like.
- We have a growing population of children at need.

Summary (continued)

- We are behind our sister states in supporting public education.
- We still have serious shortfalls in facilities.
- Our students' achievement is encouraging, but the real challenge comes when we test against the standards.
- We need to do a better job of preventing dropouts.