

## Statements



1. In the Fall of 2014, nationwide enrollment in public schools just exceeded 50 million students, of which: \_\_\_\_% were American Indian, \_\_\_\_% Asian, \_\_\_\_% Hispanic, \_\_\_\_% Black, and \_\_\_\_% White.
2. In 2015-16, \_\_\_\_% of students ages 3 - 21 had a disability under IDEA.
3. In 2011, \_\_\_\_% of students enrolled in postsecondary institution had a disability.
4. By the end of 2014, 2.5 million students were enrolled in Advanced Placement courses, and \_\_\_\_% were students with disabilities.
5. In 2013-14, \_\_\_\_% of schools offered Calculus and \_\_\_\_% offered Physics.
6. In 2013-14, roughly half of students enrolled in Calculus in U.S. public schools were female, while \_\_\_\_% were Black and \_\_\_\_% were Hispanic.
7. In 2013-14, \_\_\_\_% of students in Gifted & Talented were Black or Hispanic, and \_\_\_\_% were White. In one large urban district where 15.2% of all students are White, \_\_\_\_% of students enrolled in Gifted & Talented were White.
8. At the end of the 2013-14 school year, 62.9% of retained Grade 9 students were male. Of those males \_\_\_\_% were Black and \_\_\_\_% Hispanic.
9. In the 2013-14 school year, \_\_\_\_% of preschool suspensions were Black or African American.
10. In 2013-14, \_\_\_\_% of student expelled under zero-tolerance policies were White.
11. During the 2012-13 school year, 24% of all students attended a high-poverty school - \_\_\_\_% of all White students and \_\_\_\_% of all Black students attended high-poverty schools.
12. In 2012, \_\_\_\_% of Black and \_\_\_\_% of Hispanic students attended schools where White students were a minority.
13. From 1987 to 2011, the percentage of public school teachers that were White decreased 5% points from \_\_\_\_% to \_\_\_\_%.
14. In 2016, 69.8% of recent high school graduates were enrolled in a 2-year or 4-year college. Of low-income students, \_\_\_\_% were enrolled, while \_\_\_\_% of high-income students were enrolled.
15. For postsecondary students enrolled in a CTE program in 2015, \_\_\_\_% of Health Science and \_\_\_\_% of STEM were women.
16. In 2011, 19.7% of first-year undergraduate students were enrolled in remedial coursework. In that year, \_\_\_\_% of Hispanic and \_\_\_\_% White students were enrolled in a remedial course.
17. Of first-generation postsecondary students starting at 2- and 4-year institutions in 2003, \_\_\_\_% of 2-year and \_\_\_\_% of 4-year had completed any degree within 6 years, respectively.
18. In 2010, \_\_\_\_% of superintendents were of color, and in 2017 \_\_\_\_% of 2- and 4-year college and university presidents were as well.
19. Of the jobs being created from 2010 - 2020, \_\_\_\_% will require at least a BA while \_\_\_\_% will require some postsecondary training, a certificate, or an Associate degree.
20. In 2015, \_\_\_\_% of good jobs that required less than a BA were filled by women.



1. 1.0%, 4.9%, 25.4%, 15.5%, 49.5%<sup>1</sup>
2. 13.2%<sup>2</sup>
3. 11.1%<sup>3</sup>
4. 1.4%<sup>4</sup>
5. 26.7%, 33.4%<sup>4</sup>
6. 7.0%, 13.5%<sup>4</sup>
7. 27.9%, 58.2%, 37.5%<sup>4</sup>
8. 34.4%, 31.9%<sup>4</sup>
9. 48.6%<sup>4</sup>
10. 53.0%<sup>4</sup>
11. 8%, 45% (45% Hispanic)<sup>5</sup>
12. 74%, 80%<sup>6</sup>
13. 87%, 82%<sup>4</sup>
14. 65.4%, 82.5%<sup>7</sup>
15. 81%, 24%<sup>8</sup>
16. 22.2% (22.4% Black), 17.7%<sup>9</sup>
17. 31%, 50%<sup>10</sup>
18. 4%<sup>11</sup>, 17.4%<sup>12</sup>
19. 35%, 40%<sup>13</sup>
20. 30%<sup>14</sup>

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