ARIZONA

GOAL 1  Ready to Learn

1. Has the percentage of infants born in the state with 1 or more of 4 health risks decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 37% vs. 31%
   - U.S.: 37% vs. 33%
   - Data not available.

2. Has the percentage of fully immunized 2-year-olds increased? (1994 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 77% vs. 75%
   - U.S.: 75% vs. 79%
   - Data not available.

3. Has the percentage of infants born at low birthweight decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 6% vs. 7%
   - U.S.: 7% vs. 8%
   - Data not available.

4. Has the percentage of mothers receiving early prenatal care increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 60% vs. 75%
   - U.S.: 76% vs. 83%
   - Data not available.

5. Has the number of children with disabilities in preschool (per 1,000 3- to 5-year-olds) increased? (1991 vs. 1998)
   - Arizona: 25 vs. 38
   - U.S.: Data not available.

GOAL 2  School Completion

6. Has the high school completion rate increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 83% vs. 77%
   - U.S.: 86% vs. 85%
   - Data not available.

7. Has the high school dropout rate decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - Arizona: 11% vs. 
   - U.S.: Data not available.

GOAL 3  Student Achievement and Citizenship

8. Reading: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   - in Grade 4 (1992 vs. 1998)
   - Arizona: 21% vs. 22%
   - U.S.: 29% vs. 31%
   - Data not available.

9. Writing: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   - in Grade 8 (1998)
   - Arizona: 21% vs. 
   - U.S.: Data not available.

KEY

| Significantly better | Significantly worse | Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant. |

1. Comparable national data are not available.
2. Data not available.
3. Baseline years and most recent update years may differ by state for this indicator. See Appendix B for more information.
4. See pages 245-246 for an explanation of statistical significance.
5. See pages 16-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages.
6. See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.

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Children's Health Index
Percentage of infants born with 1 or more of 4 health risks
1. Risks are: late (in third trimester) or no prenatal care, low maternal weight gain (less than 21 pounds), mother smoked during pregnancy, or mother drank alcohol during pregnancy.

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High School Completion
Percentage of all 18- to 24-year-olds
1. Does not include those still in high school.
2. Includes traditional high school diplomas and alternatives credential.
ARIZONA

GOAL 3  Student Achievement and Citizenship (continued)

10. Mathematics: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   • in Grade 4 (1992 vs. 1996)?
     13% — 15%  
     13% — 18%  
   • in Grade 8 (1990 vs. 1996)?
     23% — 29%  
     23% — 31%  

11. Science: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   • in Grade 8 (1996)?
     23% — 29%  
     23% — 31%  

12. Has the number of Advanced Placement examinations receiving a grade
    of 3 or higher per 1,000 11th and 12th graders increased? (1991 vs. 1999)
     43 — 65  
     55 — 97  

GOAL 4  Teacher Education and Professional Development

13. Has the percentage of public secondary school teachers who hold
    • a degree in their main teaching assignment increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
      63% — 58%  
      66% — 63%  
    • a teaching certificate in their main teaching assignment increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
      96% — 95%  
      94% — 93%  

14. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in professional
    development programs on 1 or more selected topics increased? (1994)
     85% — —  
     85% — —  

15. Has the percentage of public school teachers with training to teach limited
    English proficient students increased? (1994)
     40% — —  
     40% — —  

16. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in formal
    teacher induction programs during their first year of teaching increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
     25% — 30%  
     22% — 27%  

Student Achievement
Percentage of public school students scoring at or above Proficient in reading and mathematics
(indicators 8 & 10)

Professional Development
Percentage of public school teachers participating in professional development on the following topics, 1994
(Indicator 14)

USES OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Methods of Teaching
Subject Field

Student Assessment

— Data not available.
❖ Baseline years and most recent update years may differ by state for
   this indicator. See Appendix B for more information.
❖ See pages 245-246 for an explanation of statistical significance.
See page 16-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages.
See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.

KEY

Significantly better
Significantly worse
Interpret with caution. Change was not
statistically significant.
ARIZONA

GOAL 5  Mathematics and Science

17. Has the state’s international standing improved in
   • Grade 8 mathematics achievement? (1996)
     21 out of 41 countries would be expected to score above Arizona
     20 out of 40 countries scored above the U.S.
   • Grade 8 science achievement? (1996)
     10 out of 41 countries would be expected to score above Arizona
     9 out of 40 countries scored above the U.S.

18. Has the percentage of public school 8th graders whose mathematics teachers report that they
   • have students work in small groups or with a partner increased? (1996)
     75% — 66% — 45-82% —
   • address algebra and functions increased? (1996)
     56% — 57% — 45-82% —
   • address reasoning and analytical ability increased? (1996)
     48% — 52% — 39-64% —

19. Has the percentage of public school 8th graders who have computers available
   in their mathematics classroom increased? (1996)
     33% — 30% — 7-54% —

20. Has the percentage of mathematics and science degrees awarded to
   • all students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     26% 35% ↑ 39% 43% ↑ 25-49% 16-54%
   • minority (Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native) students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     22% 29% ↑ 39% 40% ↑ 22-64% 24-57%
   • female students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     24% 31% ↑ 35% 41% ↑ 23-46% 15-52%

GOAL 6  Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning

21. Has the percentage of adults scoring at the 3 highest levels in prose literacy increased? (1992)
   — —

22. Has the percentage of U.S. citizens who report that they
   • registered to vote increased? (1988 vs. 1996)
     66% 67% ❖ 70% 71% ❖ 58-95% 61-91%
   • voted increased? (1988 vs. 1996)
     57% 54% ❖ 61% 58% ❖ 50-74% 47-69%

KEY

Significantly better
Significantly worse
Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

* Indicators are not the same at the national and state levels.
Data not available.
See pages 245-246 for an explanation of statistical significance.
See pages 16-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages.
See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.
## ARIZONA

### GOAL 6  Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning (continued)

   - Baseline: 45%
   - Update: 48%

### GOAL 7  Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol- and Drug-free Schools

   - Baseline: 4-18%
   - Update: 12-35%

25. Has student alcohol use (5 or more drinks in a row) decreased? (1991 vs. 1997)
   - Baseline: 17-43%
   - Update: 11-31%

   - Baseline: 11-31%
   - Update: 6-15%

27. Has the percentage of students threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property decreased? (1993 vs. 1997)
   - Baseline: 11-31%
   - Update: 6-15%

28. Has the percentage of students involved in physical fights on school property decreased? (1993 vs. 1997)
   - Baseline: 11-31%
   - Update: 6-15%

### GOAL 8  Parental Participation

33. Has the percentage of schools with minimal parental involvement decreased, according to
     - Baseline: 36%
     - Update: 37%
     - Baseline: 21%
     - Update: 16%

34. Has the influence of parent associations on school policy increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
   - Baseline: 20%
   - Update: 32%

### KEY

- **↑**: Significantly better
- **↓**: Significantly worse
- ** ↔**: Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Update</th>
<th>Progress?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student marijuana use</td>
<td>4-18%</td>
<td>12-35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student alcohol use</td>
<td>17-43%</td>
<td>11-31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of drugs on school property</td>
<td>11-31%</td>
<td>6-15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened or injured with a weapon</td>
<td>11-31%</td>
<td>6-15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical fights on school property</td>
<td>11-31%</td>
<td>6-15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal parental involvement</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent associations on school policy</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. On a 6-point scale from "no influence" to a "great deal of influence," defined as a response to the top two points.
2. Intercepts with caution. Changes were not statistically significant.