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)
   - 36% 37%
   - 37% 33%
   - 25-48% 24-45%
2. Has the percentage of fully immunized 2-year-olds increased? (1994 vs. 1997)
   - 87% 83%
   - 75% 79%
   - 81-85% 71-87%
3. Has the percentage of infants born at low birthweight decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 5% 6%
   - 7% 8%
   - 5-15% 3-13%
4. Has the percentage of mothers receiving early prenatal care increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 82% 85%
   - 76% 83%
   - 47-87% 57-90%
5. Has the number of children with disabilities in preschool (per 1,000 3- to 5-year-olds) increased? (1991 vs. 1998)
   - 39 47
   - 39 47
   - 16-68 14-96

GOAL 2 School Completion
6. Has the high school completion rate increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 96% 95%
   - 86% 85%
   - 77-96% 75-95%
7. Has the high school dropout rate decreased? (1993 vs. 1997)
   - 2% 3%
   - 2% 3%
   - 2-10% 3-12%

GOAL 3 Student Achievement and Citizenship
8. Reading: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   - in Grade 4 (1992 vs. 1994)
   - 35% 38%
   - 29% 30%
   - 3-38% 8-41%
9. Writing: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased
   - in Grade 8 (1996)
   - 27% —
   - 9-44% —

KEY

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.
2. Includes traditional high school diplomas and alternative credential.
## NORTH DAKOTA

### 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)?
     - 22% vs. 24%
   - in Grade 8 (1990 vs. 1996)?
     - 27% vs. 33%

11. Science: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased:
   - in Grade 8 (1996)?
     - 41% vs. 55%

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)
   - 14 vs. 24

### 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)
     - 73% vs. 66%
   - a teaching certificate in their main teaching assignment increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
     - 99% vs. 94%

14. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in professional development programs on 1 or more selected topics increased? (1994)
   - 84% vs. 85%

15. Has the percentage of public school teachers with training to teach limited English proficient students increased? (1994)
   - 13% vs. 6%

16. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in formal teacher induction programs during their first year of teaching increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
   - 6% vs. 22%

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### Notes:
- 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 pages 16-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages. See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.

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**KEY**

- † Significantly better
- # Significantly worse
- ‡ Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

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**Student Achievement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of public school students scoring at or above Proficient in reading and mathematics (Indicators 8 &amp; 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Professional Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of public school teachers participating in professional development on the following topics, 1994 (Indicator 14)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One or more topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses of educational technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of teaching subject field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-depth study in subject field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Since the end of the previous school year.*
## NORTH DAKOTA

### GOAL 5  Mathematics and Science

17. Has the state’s international standing improved in
   - Grade 8 mathematics achievement? (1996)
   - Grade 8 science achievement? (1996)

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)
   - address algebra and functions increased? (1996)
   - address reasoning and analytical ability increased? (1996)

19. Has the percentage of public school 8th graders who have computers available in their mathematics classroom increased? (1996)

20. Has the percentage of mathematics and science degrees awarded to
   - all students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
   - minority (Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native) students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
   - female students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)

### 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)
   - voted increased? (1988 vs. 1996)

## KEY

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

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### Mathematics Instruction Percentage of public school 8th graders whose mathematics teachers report that they do the following, 1996 (Indicator 18)

- Address reasoning & analytical ability
- Address algebra and functions
- Have students work in small groups or with a partner

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### Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning Percentage

- At least once a week
- On a 4-point scale from "none" to "a lot," defined as a response to the top point

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* 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 page 16-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages. See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.
### NORTH DAKOTA

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

23. Has postsecondary enrollment increased? (1992 vs. 1996) 68% 71% ▲

24. Has student marijuana use decreased? (1995) 15% — ▲
25. Has student alcohol use (5 or more drinks in a row) decreased? (1991 vs. 1997) — — ▲
27. Has the percentage of students threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property decreased? (1995) 6% — ▲
28. Has the percentage of students involved in physical fights on school property decreased? (1995) 12% — ▲
29. Has the percentage of students carrying weapons on school property decreased? (1995) 10% — ▲
30. Has the percentage of students who do not feel safe at school decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — — ▲
31. Has teacher victimization decreased? (1994) 8% — ▲
32. Has student disruptions that interfere with teaching decreased? (1991 vs. 1994) 30% 33% ▲
33. Has the percentage of schools with minimal parental involvement decreased, according to ▲
- public school teachers? (1991 vs. 1994) 9% 13% ▲
- public school principals? (1991 vs. 1994) 4% 3% ▲
34. Has the influence of parent associations on school policy increased? (1991 vs. 1994) 16% 17% ▲

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

24. Has student marijuana use decreased? (1995) 15% — ▲
25. Has student alcohol use (5 or more drinks in a row) decreased? (1991 vs. 1997) — — ▲
27. Has the percentage of students threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property decreased? (1995) 6% — ▲
28. Has the percentage of students involved in physical fights on school property decreased? (1995) 12% — ▲
29. Has the percentage of students carrying weapons on school property decreased? (1995) 10% — ▲
30. Has the percentage of students who do not feel safe at school decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — — ▲
31. Has teacher victimization decreased? (1994) 8% — ▲
32. Has student disruptions that interfere with teaching decreased? (1991 vs. 1994) 30% 33% ▲
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34. Has the influence of parent associations on school policy increased? (1991 vs. 1994) 16% 17% ▲

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- **●** Significantly worse
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