ASCD® | **THE WHOLE CHILD**

Montana

2015 WHOLE CHILD SNAPSHOT

To be prepared for well-paying jobs and lifelong learning, Montana's children need personalized support, safe environments, good health, and challenging learning opportunities. The following data highlight how well the comprehensive needs of Montana's children are being met and show how the state compares with all other states. The action steps present initial ideas for how Montana citizens can make targeted and innovative improvements that equip the state's students with the knowledge and skills they need to become productive, self-sufficient adults who help Montana create a robust economy.
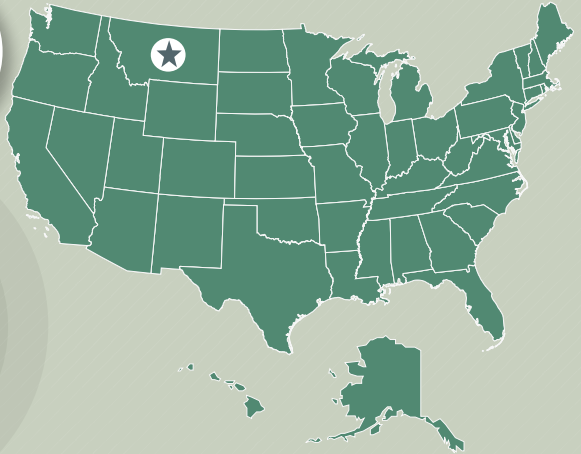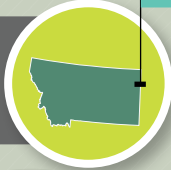
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21%
OF CHILDREN
ARE IN POVERTY[1]

vs

22%
U.S. AVERAGE

WHITE
CHILDREN
17%
IN POVERTY[1]
U.S. Average: 14%

HEALTHY

13%
of high school students
are overweight.[2]
U.S. Average: 17%

9%
of high school students
are obese.[2]
U.S. Average: 14%

61%
of children had both medical
and dental preventive care
visits in the past year.[3]
U.S. Average: 68%

SEE ALL 50 STATE SNAPSHOTS AT **WWW.ASCD.ORG/WHOLECHILDSNAPSHOTS**.

SAFE

High school
students who were
victims of cyberbullying.[2]
U.S. Average: 15%

High school students who were
bullied at school in the past year.[2]
U.S. Average: 20%

18%

26%

52%
of children live in a neighborhood with sidewalks,
a library, a recreation center, and a park.[3]
U.S. Average: 54%

ENGAGED

39%
of children always cared about
doing well in school and did all
required homework during the
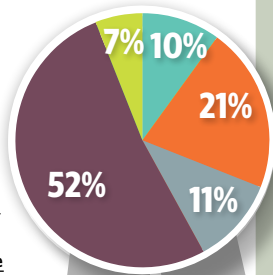previous month.[3]
U.S. Average: 52%

67%
of 18- to 24-year-old citizens
were registered to vote in the
November 2012 elections.[4]
U.S. Average: 54%

42%
of 18- to 24-year-old citizens
voted in those elections.[4]
U.S. Average: 41%

SUPPORTED

Percentage of children
BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVEL[1]

- **Graduate Degree**
  U.S. Average: 12%
- **Bachelor's Degree**
  U.S. Average: 19%
- **Associate's Degree**
  U.S. Average: 9%
- **High School Diploma/GED**
  U.S. Average: 46%
- **Not a high school graduate**
  U.S. Average: 14%

Pie chart values: 7%, 10%, 21%, 11%, 52%

STUDENT-TO-COUNSELOR RATIO

315:1

MONTANA **RANKS 5** among the 50 states.[5]

The American School Counselor Association recommends a ratio no greater than 250 to 1.[5]

CHALLENGED

High school graduation rates for the class of 2013[7]

All: 84%
U.S. Average: 81%

Asian: 94%
U.S. Average: 89%

White: 87%
U.S. Average: 87%

Hispanic: 79%
U.S. Average: 75%

Black: 77%
U.S. Average: 71%

American Indian: 65%
U.S. Average: 70%

Percentage of public school students scoring proficient or higher on the 2013 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)[6]

	4TH GRADE READING	8TH GRADE MATH
MONTANA	35%	40%
UNITED STATES	34%	34%

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What You Can Do

HEALTHY
- ☐ Adopt the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) model (**www.ascd.org/wscc**) as a framework for improving students' learning and health.
- ☐ Connect free and low-cost physical and mental health services with the students and families who need them.

SAFE
- ☐ Regularly assess and report on school climate—including staff, family, and student perceptions—and use the data to establish positive learning environments.
- ☐ Support social-emotional learning and character development.

ENGAGED
- ☐ Offer students an array of extracurricular activities and extended-day learning opportunities, and provide students with academic credit for experiential learning, such as internships, service learning, and apprenticeships with local businesses.
- ☐ Measure and report student and family engagement activities and outcomes (e.g., volunteer rates, community-based learning participation, and parent involvement data).

SUPPORTED
- ☐ Support parent education and family literacy programs in addition to individualized, ongoing, and job-embedded professional development for educators.
- ☐ Develop individualized learning plans for all students that connect to their academic and career goals and interests.

CHALLENGED
- ☐ Provide relevant and challenging coursework through multiple pathways (e.g., advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, dual-enrollment programs) to all interested students.
- ☐ Use accountability systems with multiple metrics that take into account student performance and growth across all core academic subjects, efforts to increase student engagement and build their social and emotional skills, and access to varied learning opportunities.

Visit www.ascd.org/wholechild.

SOURCES

[1]Annie E. Casey Foundation. (n.d.). KIDS COUNT Data Center, 2013. Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/

[2]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Online. (CDC). (2014). *High school youth risk behavior survey*, 2013. Retrieved from http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline

[3]Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. (2012). *2011-12 National survey of children's health*. Retrieved from http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey?s=2

[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (May 2013). *Reported voting and registration by age, for states: November 2012*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2012/tables.html

[5]American School Counselor Association. (n.d.) *Student-to-school-counselor ratio 2012-2013*. Retrieved from http://www.schoolcounselor.org/asca/media/asca/home/Ratios12-13.pdf

[6]National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). *NAEP reading 2013 state snapshot reports*. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014464; National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). *NAEP mathematics 2013 state snapshot reports*. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014465

[7]National Center for Education Statistics. (2015). *Public high school 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, by race/ethnicity and selected demographics for the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: School year 2012-13*. Retrieved from http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/achievement-gap-narrows-high-school-graduation-rates-minority-students-improve-faster-rest-nation

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