Locating the Dropout Crisis

What Can Promoting Power Tell Us About High Schools in the Pacific Northwest?

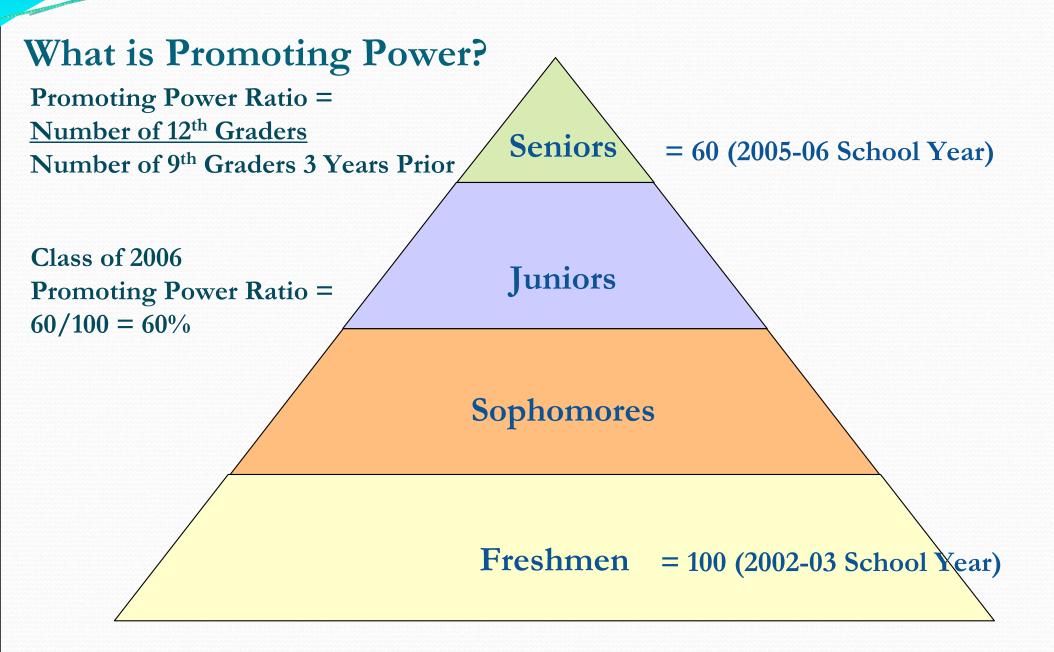
Nettie Legters, Ph.D.

Center for Social Organization of Schools

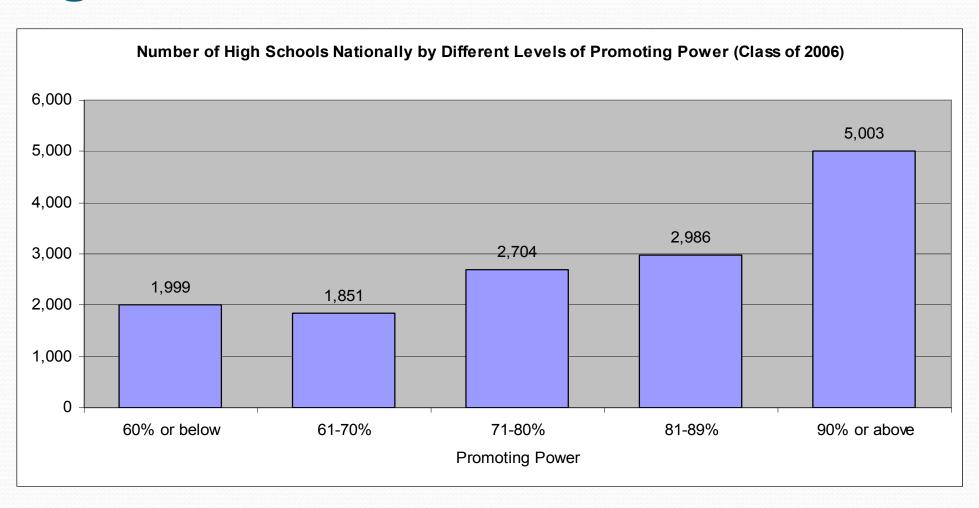
Johns Hopkins University

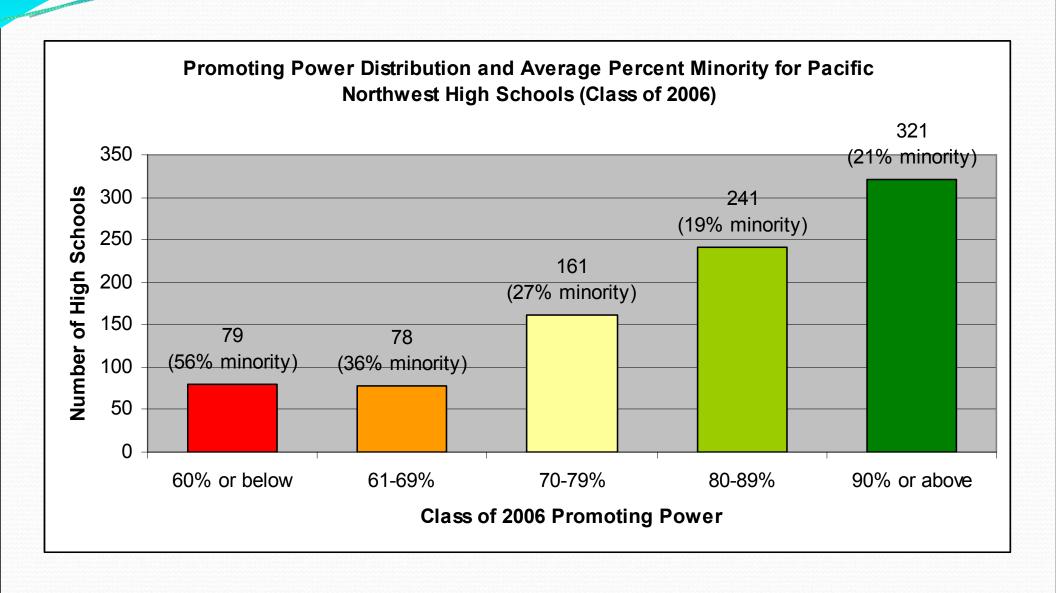
Consequences of Dropping Out

- ❖ A new high school dropout in 2000 had less than a 50% chance of getting a job
- ❖ That job earned less than ½ of what the same job earned 20 years ago
- Lack of education is ever more strongly correlated with welfare dependency, ill health, and incarceration

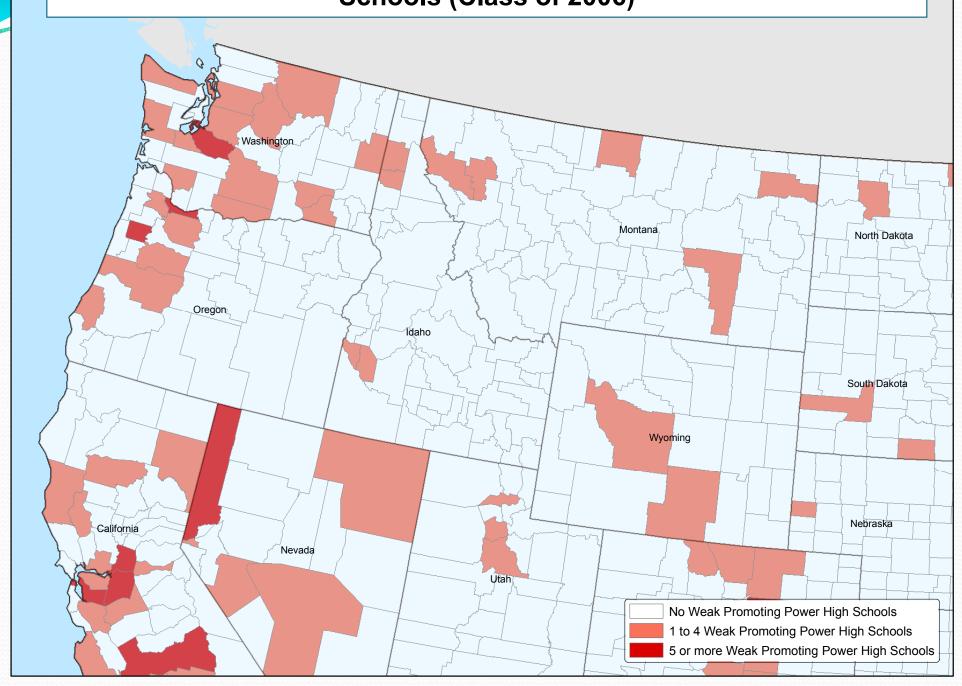


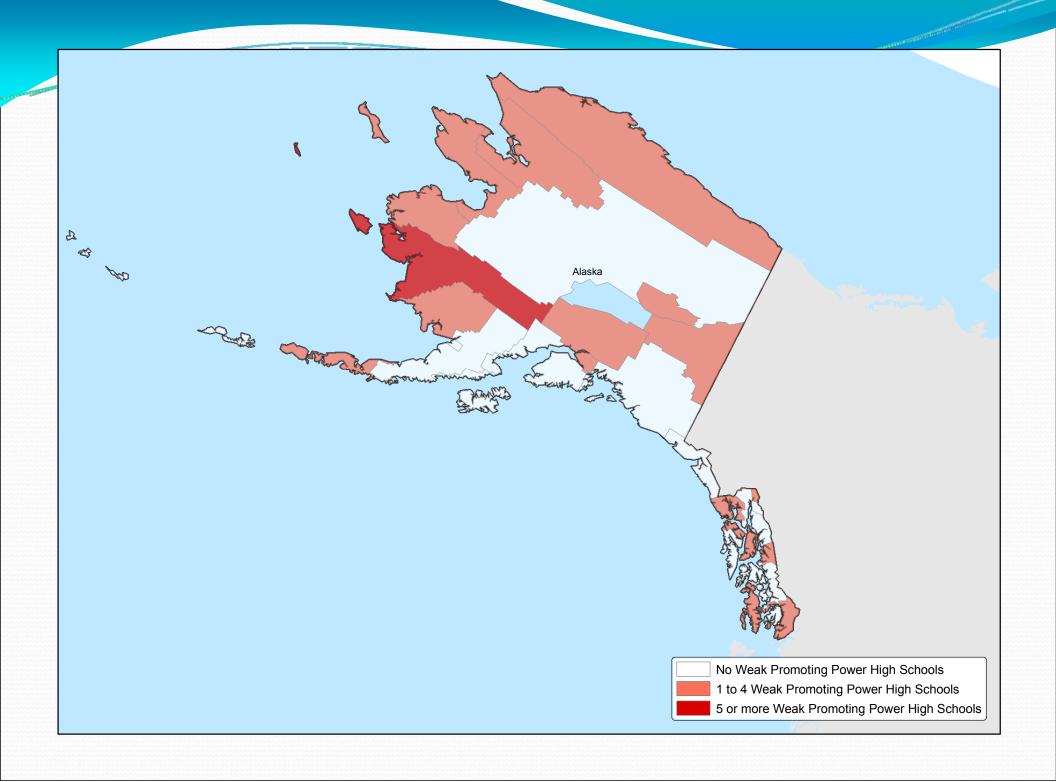
Promoting Power in the Nation's High Schools

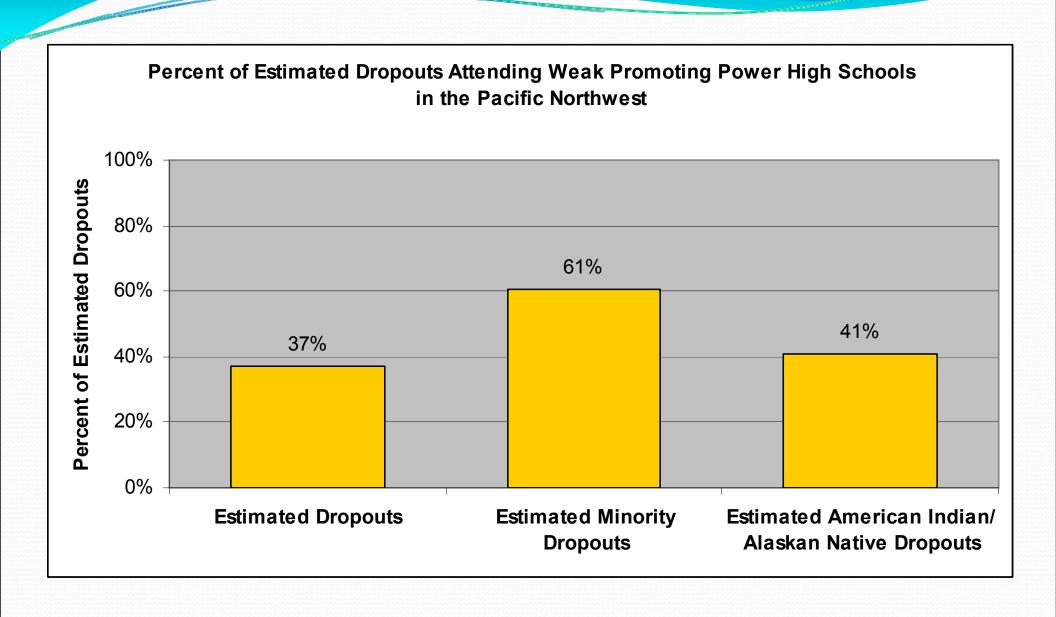




Pacific Northwest Counties with Weak Promoting Power High Schools (Class of 2006)

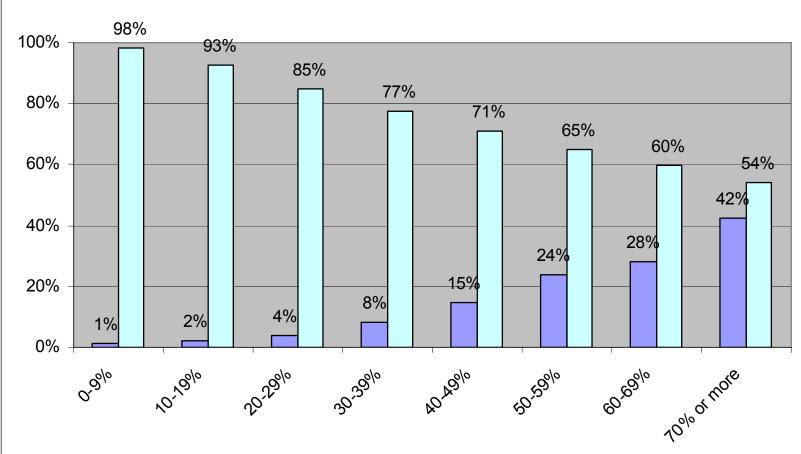






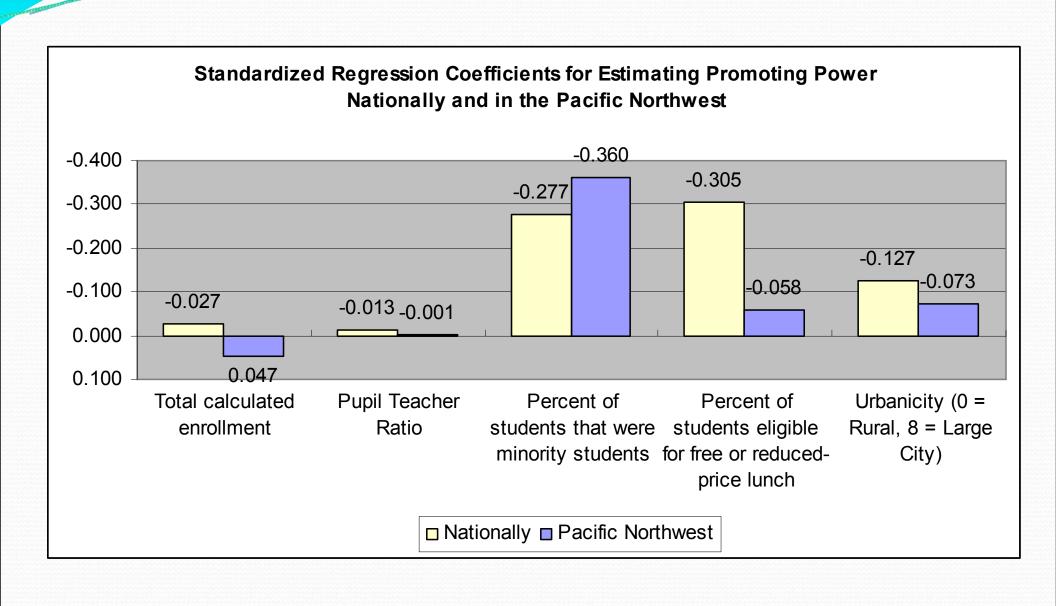
Poverty and Weak Promoting Power High Schools

Percentage of Schools that are Dropout Factories by Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch

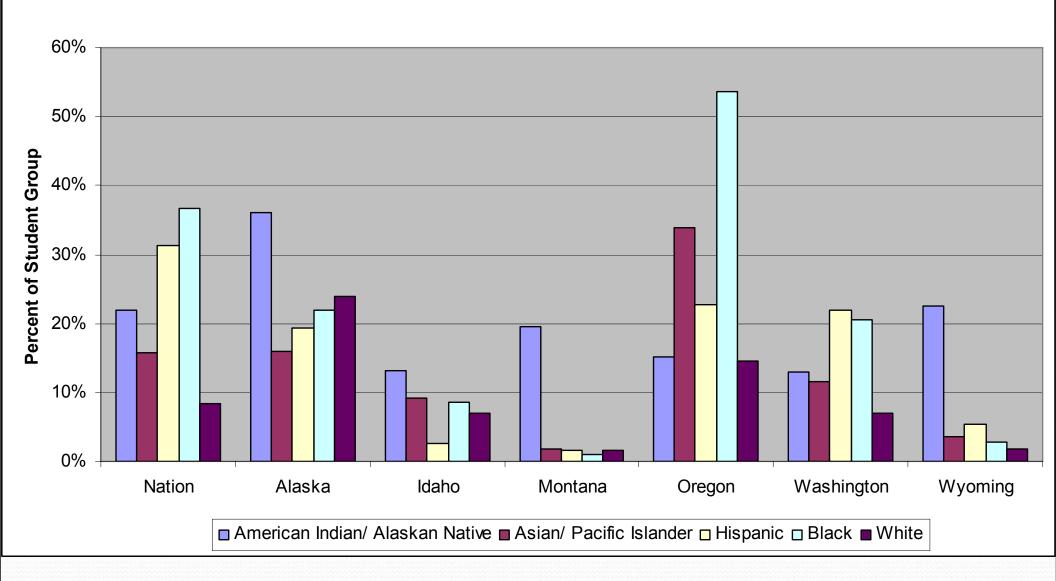


Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (2004-05)

□ Percent of Schools that are Dropout Factories
□ Class of 2005 Overall Promoting Power



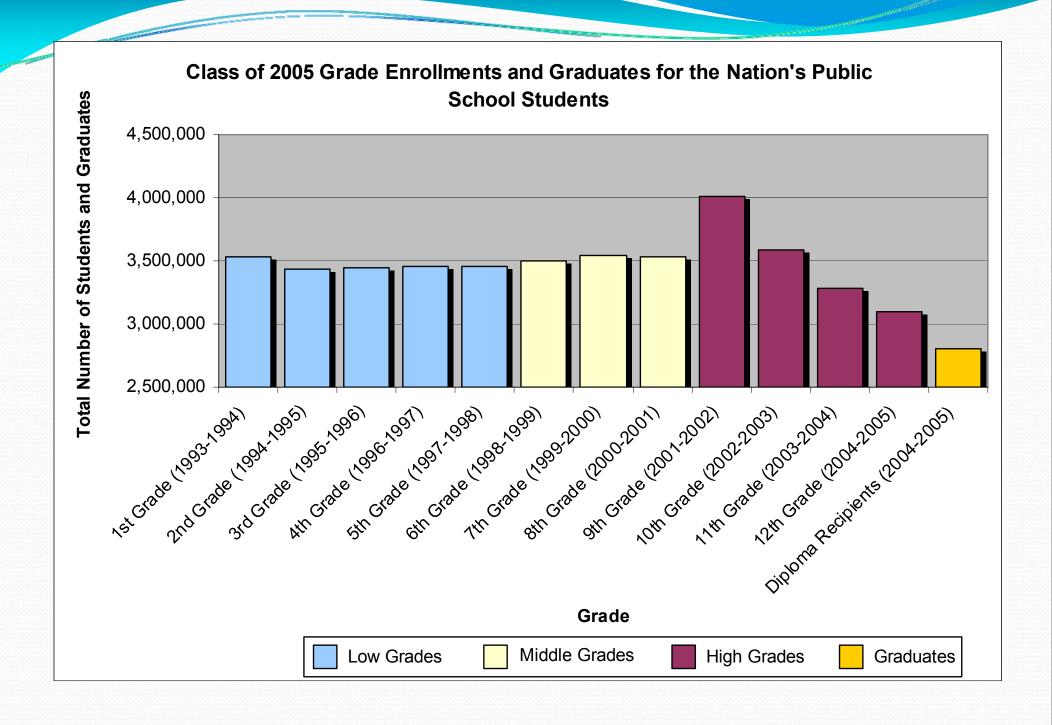
Percentage of Student Race/Ethnicity Group Who Attended Schools with a Weak Class of 2006 Promoting Power Ratio

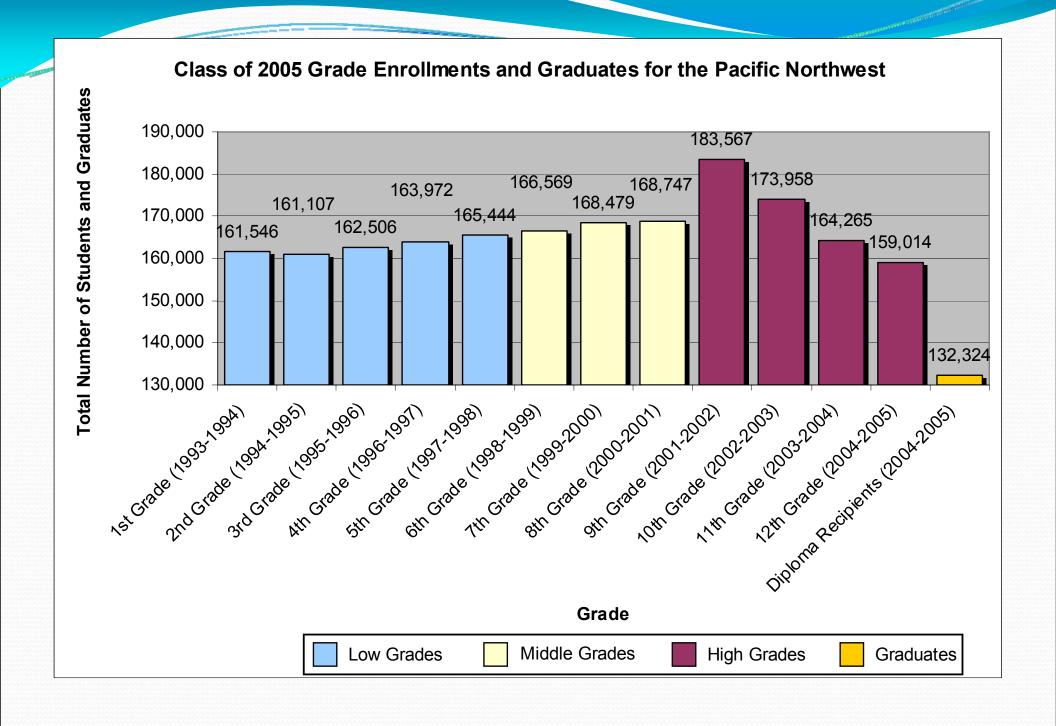


Break the Mold Schools

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Additional Slides





Counties with Weak Promoting Power High Schools (Class of 2006)

