

Required Elements of the Compulsory School Attendance Disclaimer Form

K.S.A. 72-1111 requires that the compulsory school attendance disclaimer include information on:

- the academic skills that the child has not yet achieved
- the difference in future earning power between a high school graduate and a high school dropout, and
- a listing of educational alternatives that are available for the child

The following information was compiled by KSDE and may be used in the final counseling session.

Academic skills that the child has not yet achieved. Please feel free to create your own list of academic skills the child has not yet achieved.

Academic Preparation
Cognitive Preparation
Technical Skills
Employability Skills
Civic Engagement

Difference in future earning power between a high school graduate and a high school dropout

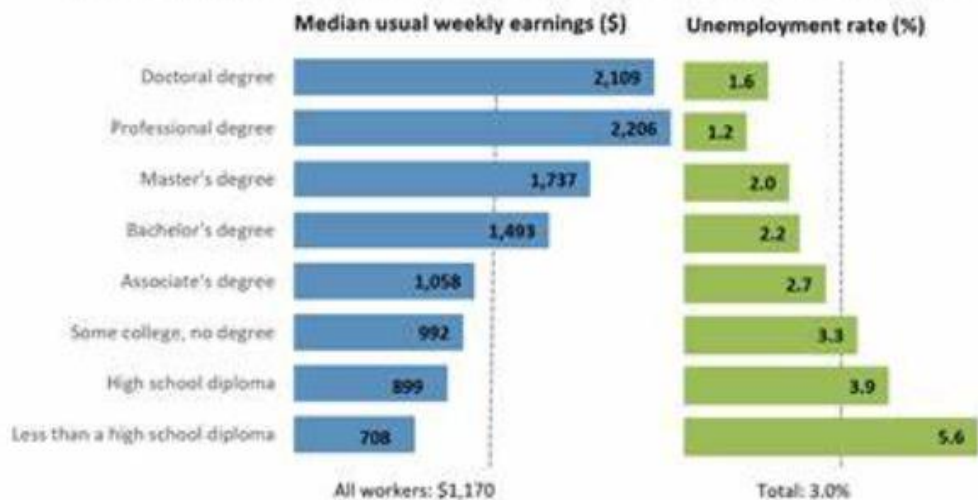
Please feel free to do your own research to attain lifetime earnings figures. The following analysis was based on data from the 2020 Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data below are annual averages for persons 25 and over, and are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Table 1. Unemployment Rate (%) and Median Weekly Earnings (USD) by Educational Attainment.

Educational Attainment	Unemployment Rate (%)	Median Weekly Earnings (USD)
Doctoral	1.1	1883
Professional	1.6	1861
Master's	2.0	1497
Bachelor's	2.2	1248
Associate's	2.7	887
Some college, no degree	3.3	833
HS diploma	3.7	746
Less than a HS	5.4	592
Total	3.0	969

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Estimates updated in September 2020. Data for persons aged 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers. HS = High school.

Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment, 2023



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Facts about Education, Earnings and Occupations

- College graduates age 25 and over earn nearly twice as much as workers who stopped with a high school diploma.
- College graduates have experienced growth in real (inflation-adjusted) earnings since 1979. In contrast, high school dropouts have seen their real earnings decline.
- From 1979 to 2000, the earnings of college-educated women grew nearly twice as fast as the earnings of men, but these women still earn less than men.
- The unemployment rate for workers who dropped out of high school is nearly four times the rate for college graduates.

Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.