Native Education State Profiles Montana



Report Summary

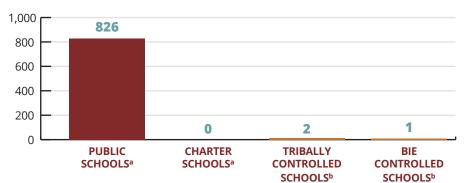
The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) provides tribes and states an important opportunity to advance tribal sovereignty and create positive and inclusive learning environments for Native students. Schools and Native communities must collaborate to ensure students are college, career, and community ready. As the only national organization advocating for improved educational opportunities for Native students, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) supports and builds partnerships between Native and allied stakeholders that provide opportunities for Native students to thrive in the classroom and beyond. This state profile is available to NIEA membership, tribal leadership, educators, and allies to provide important information and highlight available resources that may be of assistance in advocacy work.

State Leadership

Greg Gianforte Governor	Appoints members of the State Board of Education.
Elsie Arntzen Superintendent of Public Instruction	The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected.
Zach Hawkins Indian Education Division, Director	The Director of Indian Education is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Joe Arrowtop Montana Indian Education Association, Director	MIEA is the primary state organization for advocacy on Native education issues.

District Snapshot

Number of School Districts: 400^a



	Student Enrollment ^c	Student Enrollment ^c
Native	16,201	11.1%
Total	145,808	100%

Federally Recognized Tribes

- Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation
- Blackfeet Nation
- Chippewa Cree Tribe
- Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
- Crow Tribe of Indians
- Fort Belknap Indian Community (Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes)
- · Little Shell Tribe of **Chippewa Indians**
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe

Where Do Native Students Attend School?^c



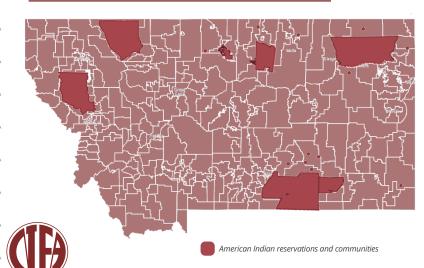


PUBLIC 15.850 students

BIE FUNDED CHARTER 244 students students

Montana School Districts

0



Montana Native Education Legislation

1972

1984

The Montana constitution includes a commitment to Native culture and heritage in public schools in the state education system. State courts rule that schools must fund programs that educate Native students in accordance with the

state's constitution.

Equal Opportunities

National Statistics (%)							
	AI/AN	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian		
Attend Rural Schools ^c	24	3	2	9	1		
Students with Disabilities ^d	15	15	13	12	7		
Children in Poverty ^e	31	32	26	11	11		
Full-Time Teachers ^f	0.5	7	9	79	2		
High School Graduation Rate ^s	74	80	82	89	93		

1984

The Montana Advisory

Education is created to

advise the Office of

Native education.

Public Instruction on

Council on Indian

Montana Statistics (%)							
	AI/AN	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian		
Attend Rural Schools ^c	76	21	25	30	19		
Students with Disabilities ^d	15	14	11	10	8		
Children in Poverty ^e	37	6	19	12	23		
Full-Time Teachers ^f	*	*	2	92	*		
High School Graduation Rate ^g	67	78	83	90	>95		

Engage

Language Immersion Programs

The Piegan Institute: Cuts Wood Academy Browning, MT www.pieganinstitute.org/ cutswoodacademy.html

Nkwusm Salish School Arlee, MT salishworld.com/

White Clay Language **Immersion School** Fort Belknap, MT www.facebook.com/ whiteclay.immersionschool/

ESSA Working Groups

Find out more about how Montana is fulfilling ESSA requirements through its work on accountability, assessment, teacher guality, and school improvement.

> Website: opi.mt.gov/ESSA/Index.html Contact: ESSAinput@mt.gov

1999

The state legislature establishes the Indian **Education Division** through legislation known as Indian Edu-cation For All.

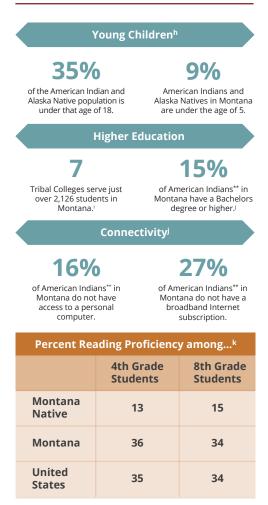
2005

State legislators provide funding for programs included under the state's Indian Education for All legislation.

2016

Montana begins to create a state plan to implement the Every Student Succeeds Act as required by federal law.

Montana Student Profile



Sources

a. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), "Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey", 2020-21 v.1a; "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey", 2020-21 v.1a.

- b. BIE 2022, https://www.bie.edu/schools/directory.
- b. Biz 2022, https://www.biz.edu/schools/bitectury.
 c. NCES, CCD, "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey", 2020-21 v.1a.
 d. US Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), Tables 2020/221 v.1a.
- B14007B, C, D, E, H, and I; US Department of Education, EDFacts Data Warehous: "IDEA Part B Child Count and Educational Environments Collection," 2020-21. From file specifications 002 and 089.
 e. US Census Bureau, 2020 ACS, Tables B17001B, C, D E, H, and I.
- f. NCES, National Teacher and Principal Survey, "Public School Teacher Data N.C.E.S., National Teacher and Principal Survey, "Public School Teacher Data File," 2017–18.
 N.C.E.S., EDFacts file 150, Data Group 695, and EDFacts file 151, Data Group 696, 2013-14 through 2018-19.
 N. US Census Bureau, 2020 ACS, Table B01001C.
 N.C.E.S., Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2019, Table 312.50.

- US Census Bureau, 2019 ACS, Table S0201
 - U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2019 Reading Assessment.

* Indicates too few respondents for statistical significance. **Indicates the measure includes multiracial Al/ANs.