

# 2012 K-12 EDUCATION COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

Prepared for:  
Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee  
Southern Legislative Conference  
Council of State Governments

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## ABOUT THE REPORT

This report consists of three parts. The first part is a compilation of education-related data derived from other sources.

The second part consists of a compilation of data derived from a survey of the Southern Legislative Conference states. There are two sections of data presented in the second part: (1) Salaries and benefits; and (2) education statistics. The data that are presented in the tables are responses of the States to the questions presented in the *Survey Indexed to Tables* part of this report. In order to make the data more comparable, the states were requested to use data from the 2010-2011 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2010-2011 school/fiscal year was not possible, states were requested to use the most up-to-date data available. The year from which the data were derived is presented in the table beside the data. Additionally, the states also were given the opportunity to explain their answers in a comments section. A comments section is presented at the end of each of the three sections in the second part of this report. In addition to being viewed in this report, the data compiled in the second part of this report also may be viewed online at the following address:

<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Surveys/edcsurv/edsurv-menu.cfm>

The third part of the report consists of brief bullet points about recent major elementary and secondary education legislation in each of the SLC states.

Hank Hager, West Virginia Senate Education Committee, compiled this report. David Martin, West Virginia Public Information, developed and maintained the Internet site set up for data collection. Staff from the departments of education of the fifteen Southern Legislative Conference states provided the information for the second part of the report. Additionally, the National Center for Education Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau were important sources of information for the first part of the report.

PART I

DATA DERIVED FROM  
OTHER SOURCES

## KEY FINDINGS

- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments have equaled or slightly trailed the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 7-14.
- The SLC's averaged freshman graduation rate lags slightly behind the averaged freshman graduation rate of the U.S., but the gap narrowed some between the 2006-07 school year and the 2008-09 school year. Unfortunately however, the gap increased slightly between the 2008-09 school year and the 2009-10 school year. See page 15.
- Eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 41<sup>st</sup> or lower in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2009. See page 16.
- The increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was significantly higher than the increase for the U.S. between the 2001-02 school year and the 2010-11 school year. See page 18.
- Neither the SLC pupil-teacher ratio nor the U.S. pupil-teacher ratio changed significantly between the 2001-02 school year and 2010-11 school year. However, there were significant changes in the pupil-teacher ratios of Florida and Virginia. See page 19.
- The percentages of total staff who were teachers, instructional aides, instructional coordinators and supervisors, guidance counselors/directors, librarians, student/other support staff, school administrators, school district administrators and administrative support staff during the 2010-11 school year did not vary significantly between the SLC and the U.S. See page 20.
- The percentages of total revenues derived from local sources did not vary significantly between the SLC and the U.S. during the 2010 fiscal year. The SLC percentage of revenue from state sources was slightly lower than the U.S. percentage, and the SLC percentage of revenue from federal sources was slightly higher than the U.S. percentage. There were some significant variations among the SLC states however. See page 21.
- The percentages of total expenditures that were current expenditures, used for facilities acquisition and construction, used for land and existing structures, used for replacement of equipment, used for other programs and used for interest on debt during the 2010 fiscal year did not vary significantly between the SLC and the U.S. See page 22.
- During the 2010 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$1,600 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The increase in current expenditures per student between the 2007 fiscal year and the 2010 fiscal year also was slightly higher for the U.S. See page 23.
- The SLC and U.S. percentages of current expenditures for instruction, student support services, instructional staff support, general administration, school administration,

operations and maintenance, student transportation, other support services, food services and enterprise operations during the 2010 fiscal year did not vary significantly. See page 24.

- The percentage of current instruction expenditures used for salaries was slightly higher for the SLC than for the U.S. during the 2010 fiscal year, but the percentage for employee benefits was slightly lower for the SLC than for the U.S. See page 25.

## SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Number Of Regular School Districts 2010-11 <sup>2</sup>	Number Of Operational Schools 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2009-10 <sup>3</sup>	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Number Of FTE Teachers 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	755,552	133	1,600	0	\$8,907	15.3	49,363
Arkansas	482,114	239	1,110	40	\$9,281	14.1	34,273
Florida	2,643,347	67	4,131	458	\$8,863	15.1	175,609
Georgia	1,677,067	180	2,449	67	\$9,432	14.9	112,460
Kentucky	673,128	174	1,554	0	\$8,957	16.0	42,042
Louisiana	696,558	70	1,471	78	\$10,701	14.3	48,655
Mississippi	490,526	152	1,083	0	\$8,104	15.2	32,255
Missouri	918,710	522	2,410	53	\$9,721	13.8	66,735
North Carolina	1,490,605	115	2,567	99	\$8,225	15.2	98,357
Oklahoma	659,911	526	1,785	18	\$7,929	16.0	41,278
South Carolina	725,838	86	1,214	44	\$9,080	16.1	45,210
Tennessee	987,422	137	1,784	29	\$8,117	14.8	66,558
Texas	4,935,715	1,031	8,732	561	\$8,788	14.7	334,997
Virginia	1,251,440	134	2,175	4	\$10,594	17.6	70,947
West Virginia	282,879	55	757	0	\$11,730	13.9	20,338
SLC	18,670,812	3,621	34,822	1,451	\$9,047	15.1	1,239,078
United States	49,484,181	13,592	98,817	5,274	\$10,662	16.0	3,099,095

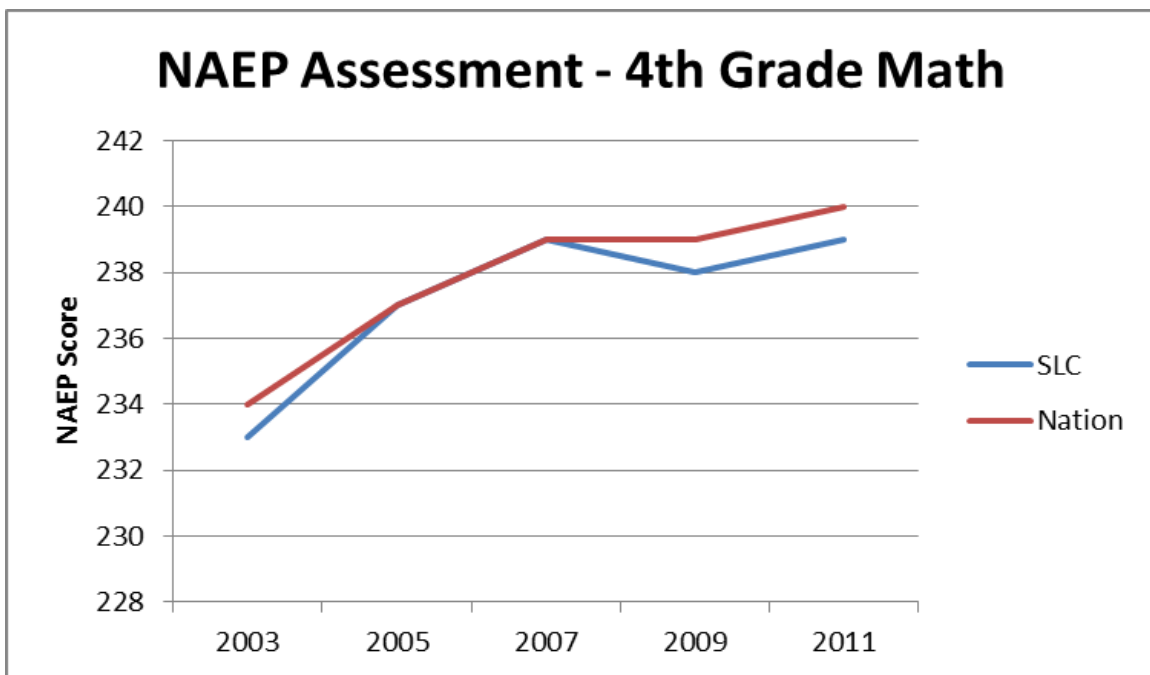
<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

<sup>2</sup>Source: Keaton, P. (2012). *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Local Education Agencies From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2010-11* (NCES 2012-326rev.). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<sup>4</sup>Source: Keaton, P. (2012). *Public Elementary and Secondary School Student Enrollment and Staff Counts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2010-11* (NCES 2012-327). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

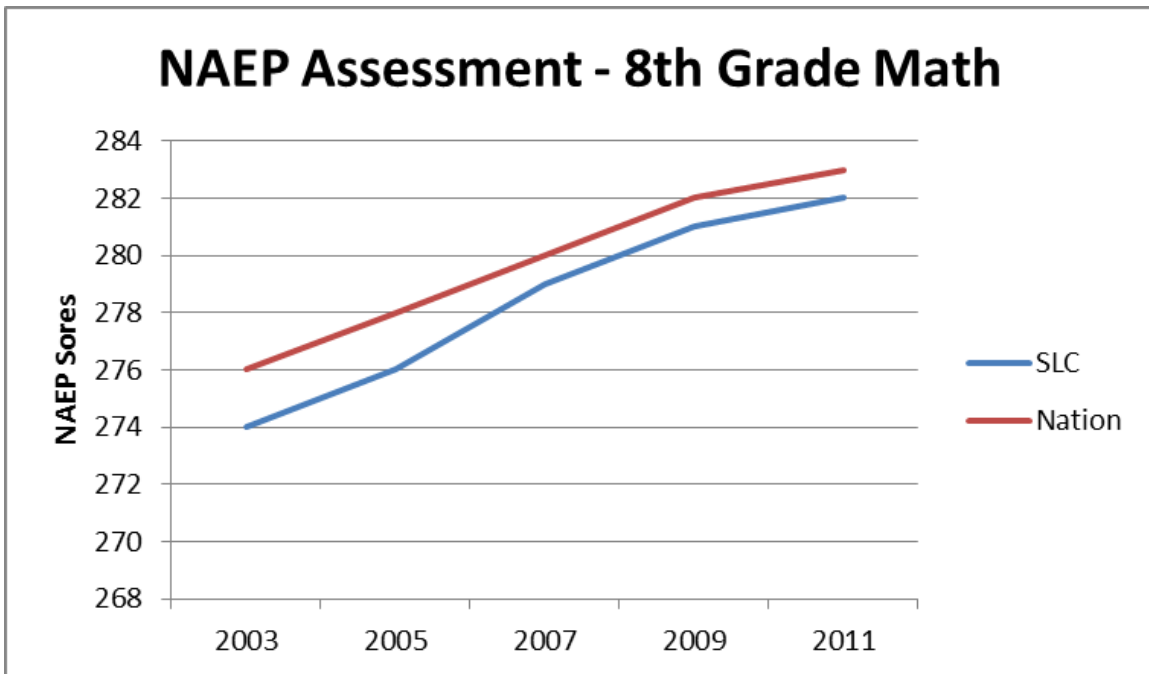
<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Math</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	223	225	229	228	231
Arkansas	229	236	238	238	238
Florida	234	239	242	242	240
Georgia	230	234	235	236	238
Kentucky	229	231	235	239	241
Louisiana	226	230	230	229	231
Mississippi	223	227	228	227	230
Missouri	235	235	239	241	240
North Carolina	242	241	242	244	245
Oklahoma	229	234	237	237	237
South Carolina	236	238	237	236	237
Tennessee	228	232	233	232	233
Texas	237	242	242	240	241
Virginia	239	240	244	243	245
West Virginia	231	231	236	233	235
<b>SLC</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>240</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

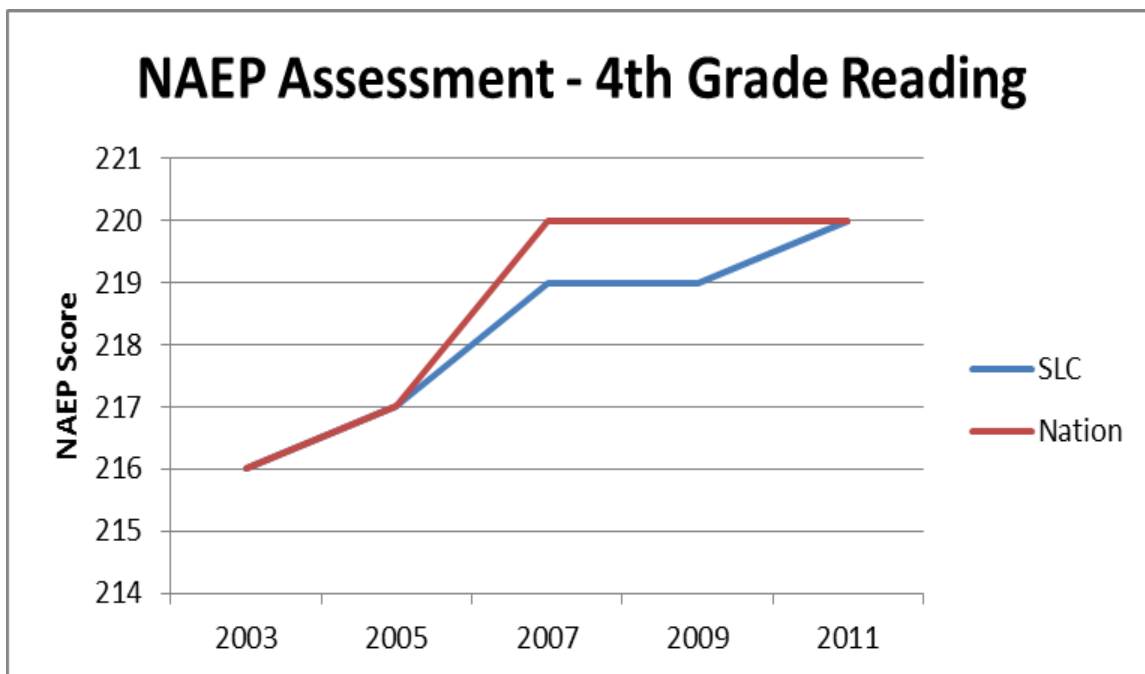


<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Math</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	262	262	266	269	269
Arkansas	266	272	274	276	279
Florida	271	274	277	279	278
Georgia	270	272	275	278	278
Kentucky	274	274	279	279	282
Louisiana	266	268	272	272	273
Mississippi	261	262	265	265	269
Missouri	279	276	281	286	282
North Carolina	281	282	284	284	286
Oklahoma	272	271	275	276	279
South Carolina	277	281	282	280	281
Tennessee	268	271	274	275	274
Texas	277	281	286	287	290
Virginia	282	284	288	286	289
West Virginia	271	269	270	270	273
<b>SLC</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>283</b>



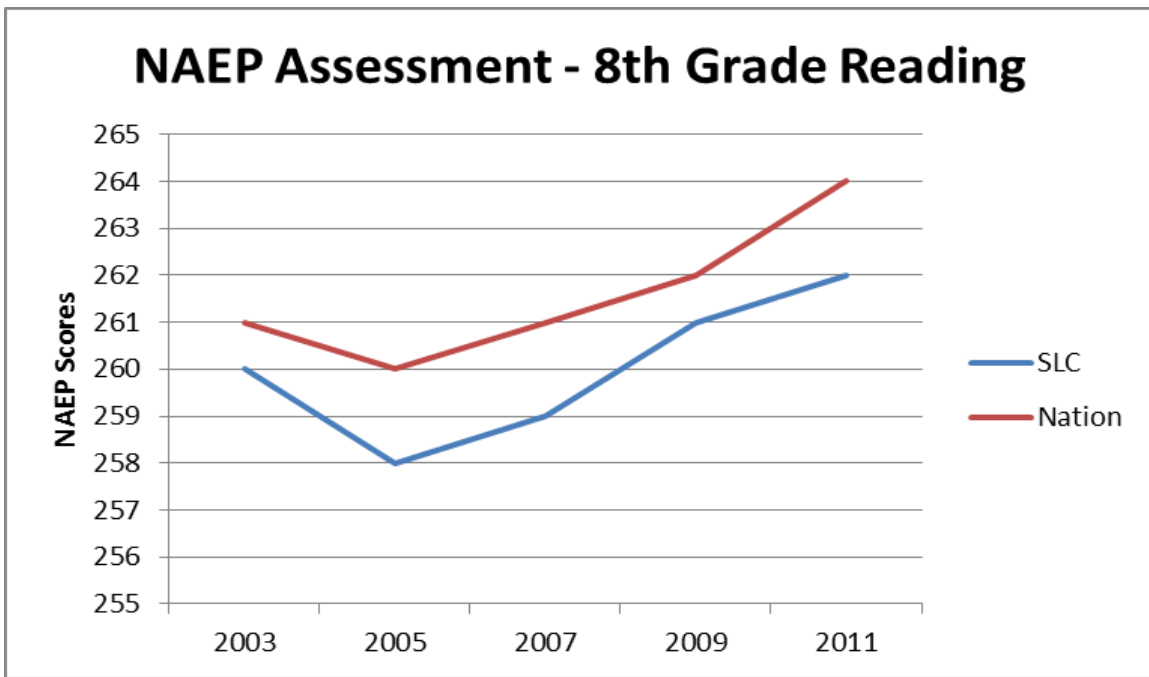
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Reading</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	207	208	216	216	220
Arkansas	214	217	217	216	217
Florida	218	219	224	226	225
Georgia	214	214	219	218	221
Kentucky	219	220	222	226	225
Louisiana	205	209	207	207	210
Mississippi	205	204	208	211	209
Missouri	222	221	221	224	220
North Carolina	221	217	218	219	221
Oklahoma	214	214	217	217	215
South Carolina	215	213	214	216	215
Tennessee	212	214	216	217	215
Texas	215	219	220	219	218
Virginia	223	226	227	227	226
West Virginia	219	215	215	215	214
<b>SLC</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>



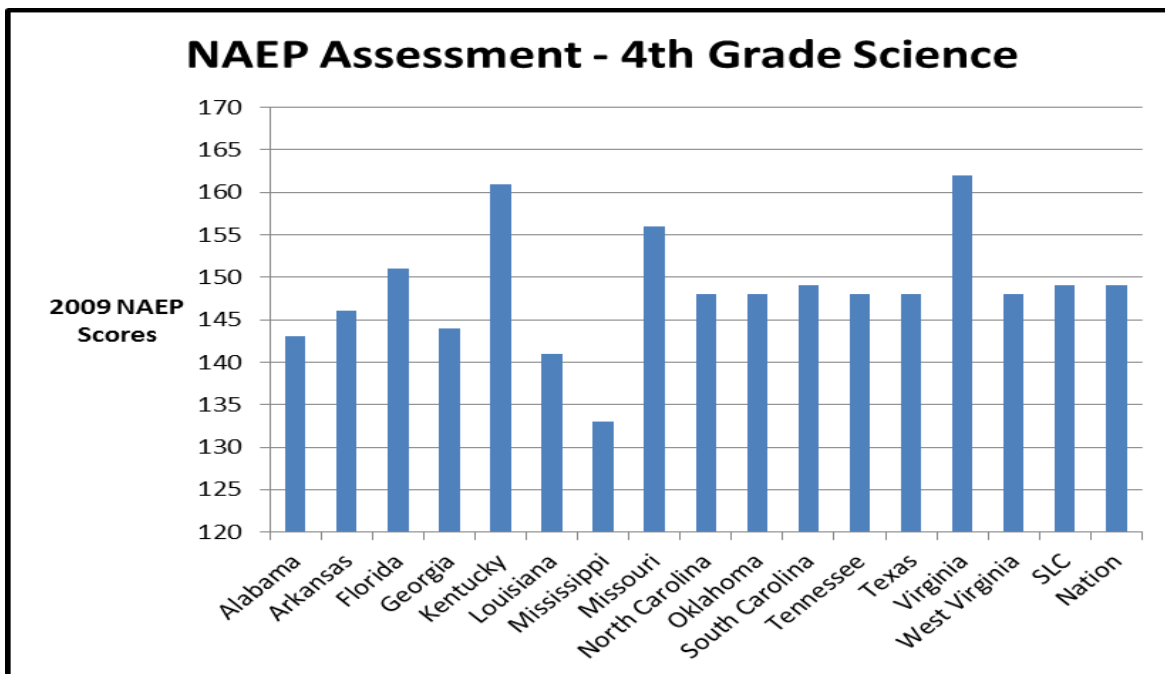
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Reading</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	253	252	252	255	258
Arkansas	258	258	258	258	259
Florida	257	256	260	264	262
Georgia	214	214	219	260	221
Kentucky	266	264	262	267	269
Louisiana	253	253	253	253	255
Mississippi	255	251	250	251	254
Missouri	267	265	263	267	267
North Carolina	262	258	259	260	263
Oklahoma	262	260	259	259	260
South Carolina	258	257	257	257	260
Tennessee	258	259	259	261	259
Texas	259	258	261	260	261
Virginia	268	268	267	266	267
West Virginia	260	255	255	255	256
<b>SLC</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>264</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

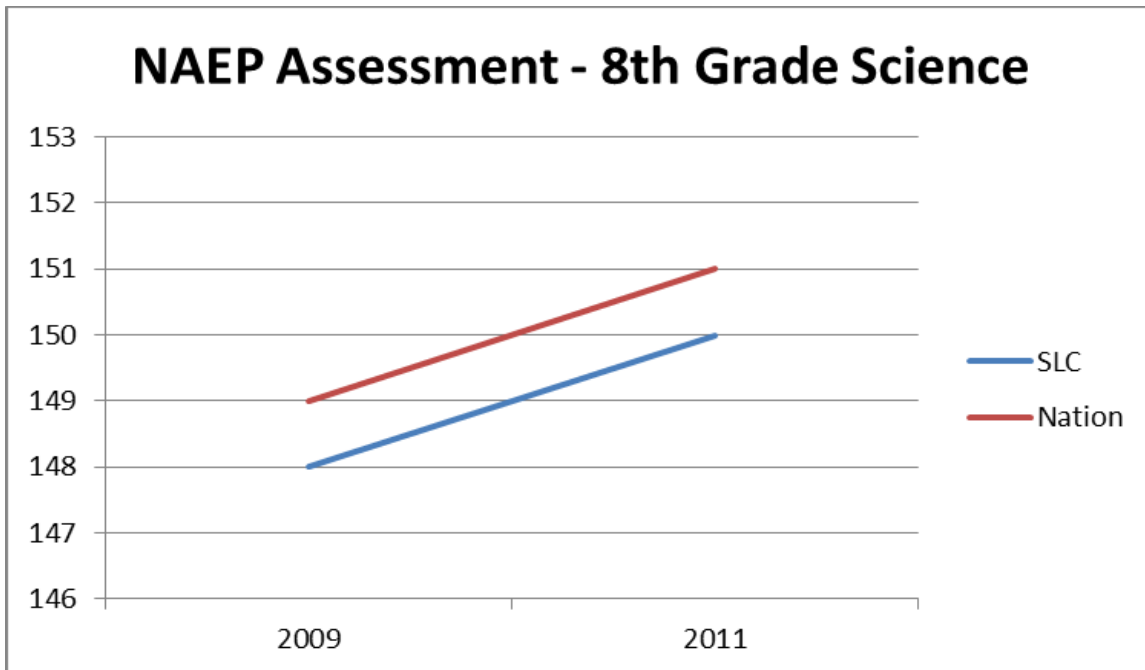
<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Science</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>
Alabama	143
Arkansas	146
Florida	151
Georgia	144
Kentucky	161
Louisiana	141
Mississippi	133
Missouri	156
North Carolina	148
Oklahoma	148
South Carolina	149
Tennessee	148
Texas	148
Virginia	162
West Virginia	148
<b>SLC</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>149</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 4<sup>th</sup> grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

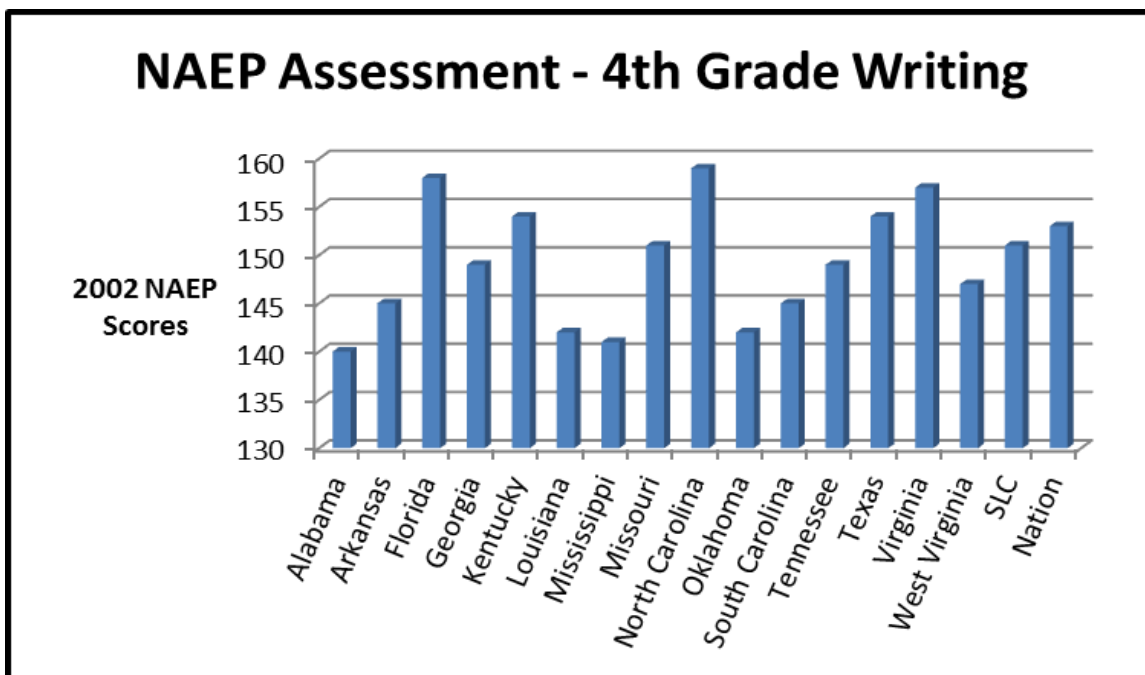
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	139	140
Arkansas	144	148
Florida	146	148
Georgia	147	151
Kentucky	156	157
Louisiana	139	143
Mississippi	132	137
Missouri	156	156
North Carolina	144	148
Oklahoma	146	148
South Carolina	143	149
Tennessee	148	150
Texas	150	153
Virginia	156	160
West Virginia	145	149
<b>SLC</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>151</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

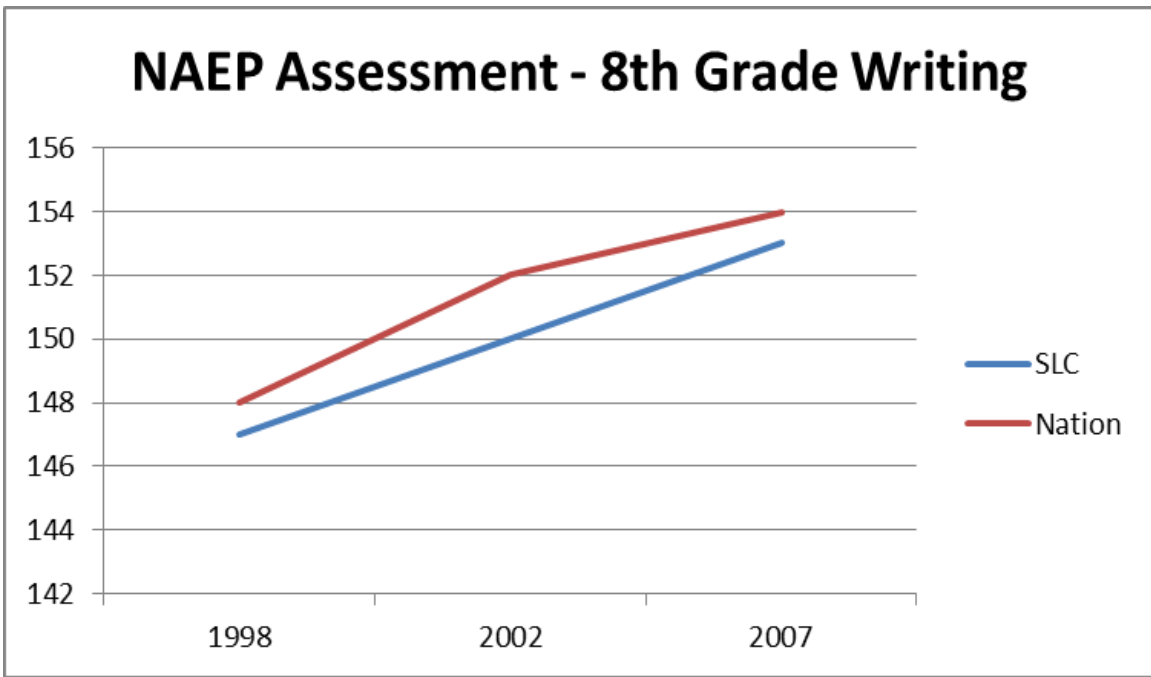
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8<sup>th</sup> grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Writing</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>2002</b>
Alabama	140
Arkansas	145
Florida	158
Georgia	149
Kentucky	154
Louisiana	142
Mississippi	141
Missouri	151
North Carolina	159
Oklahoma	142
South Carolina	145
Tennessee	149
Texas	154
Virginia	157
West Virginia	147
<b>SLC</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>153</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

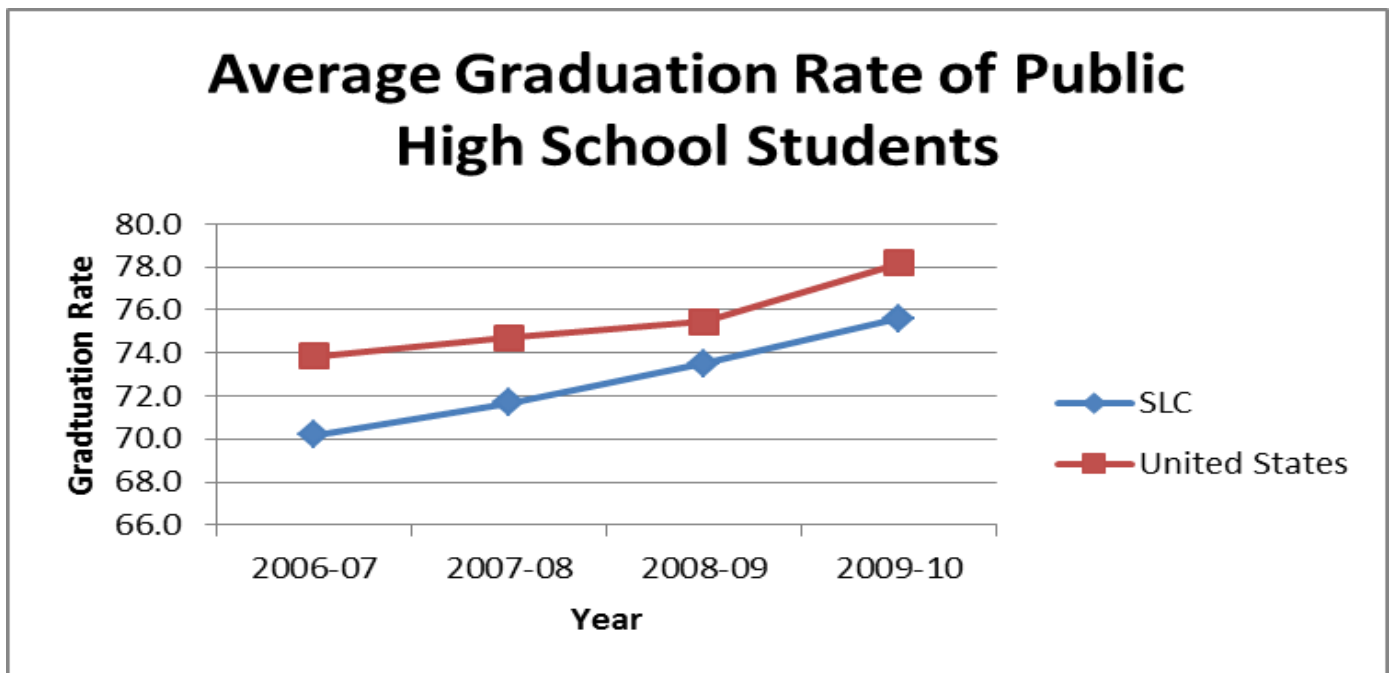
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Writing</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2007</b>
Alabama	144	142	148
Arkansas	137	142	151
Florida	142	154	158
Georgia	146	147	153
Kentucky	146	149	151
Louisiana	136	142	147
Mississippi	134	141	142
Missouri	142	151	153
North Carolina	150	157	153
Oklahoma	152	150	153
South Carolina	140	146	148
Tennessee	148	148	156
Texas	154	152	151
Virginia	153	157	157
West Virginia	144	144	146
<b>SLC</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>154</b>



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

**AVERAGED FRESHMAN GRADUATION RATE  
OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, BY STATE**

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Alabama	67.1	69.0	69.9	71.8
Arkansas	74.4	76.4	74.0	75.0
Florida	65.0	66.9	68.9	70.8
Georgia	64.1	65.4	67.8	69.9
Kentucky	76.4	74.4	77.6	79.9
Louisiana	61.3	63.5	67.3	68.8
Mississippi	63.6	63.9	62.0	63.8
Missouri	81.9	82.4	83.1	83.7
North Carolina	68.6	72.8	75.1	76.9
Oklahoma	77.8	78.0	77.3	78.5
South Carolina	58.9	62.2	66.0	68.2
Tennessee	72.6	74.9	77.4	80.4
Texas	71.9	73.1	75.4	78.9
Virginia	75.5	77.0	78.4	81.2
West Virginia	78.2	77.3	77.0	78.3
<b>SLC</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>



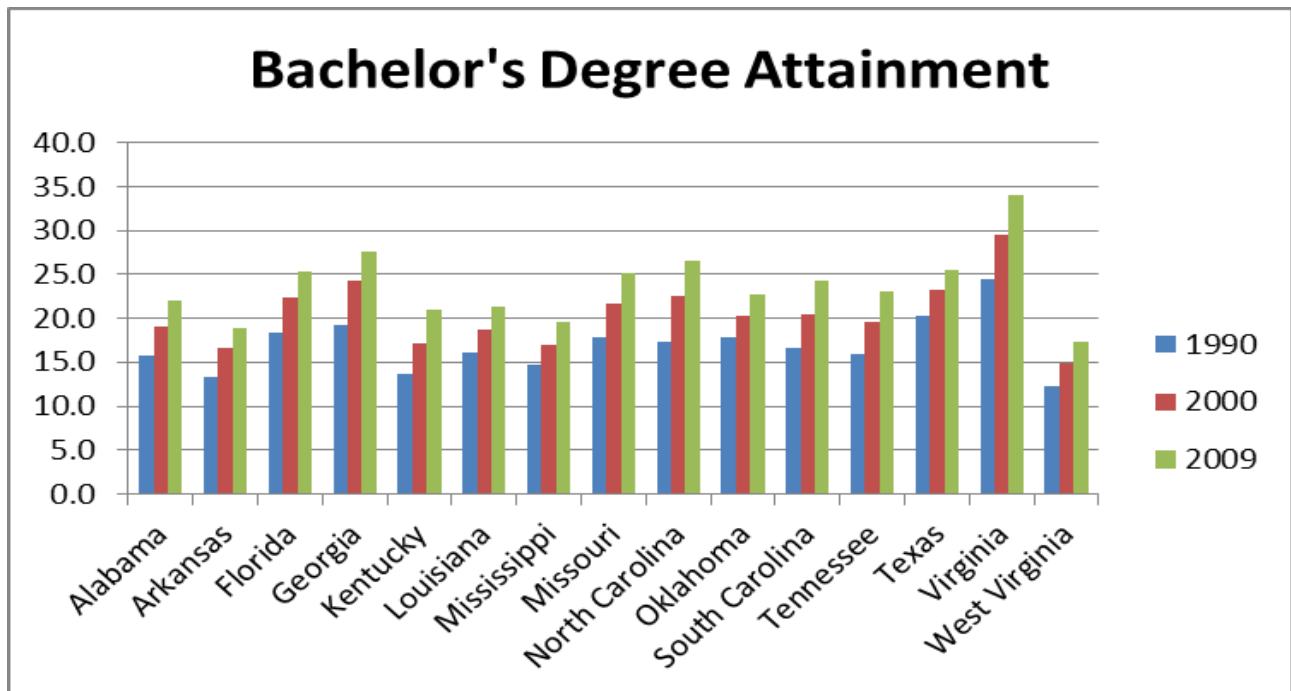
Source: Stillwell, R., and Sable, J. (2013). *Public School Graduates and Dropouts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2009-10: First Look (Provisional Data)* (NCES 2013-309). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The averaged freshman graduation rate for the SLC was calculated from data in the above referenced document and prior versions of the above referenced document.



## Educational Attainment - SLC States:

Percentage of Population 25 or older with a Bachelor's Degree

STATE	1990	2000	2009	2009 National Rank
Alabama	15.7	19.0	22.0	44
Arkansas	13.3	16.7	18.9	49
Florida	18.3	22.3	25.3	31
Georgia	19.3	24.3	27.5	20
Kentucky	13.6	17.1	21.0	47
Louisiana	16.1	18.7	21.4	46
Mississippi	14.7	16.9	19.6	48
Missouri	17.8	21.6	25.2	33
North Carolina	17.4	22.5	26.5	25
Oklahoma	17.8	20.3	22.7	42
South Carolina	16.6	20.4	24.3	37
Tennessee	16.0	19.6	23.0	41
Texas	20.3	23.2	25.5	30
Virginia	24.5	29.5	34.0	6
West Virginia	12.3	14.8	17.3	50
United States	<b>20.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	N/A



Source: "Educational Attainment by State: 1990 to 2009". U.S. Census Bureau.

## STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage In Title I Schools 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 20010-11 <sup>2</sup>	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2010-11 <sup>2</sup>	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2010-11 <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	61.0%	11.0%	2.4%	54.9%
Arkansas	66.9%	13.5%	6.5%	60.5%
Florida	81.7%	13.9%	8.7%	56.0%
Georgia	60.8%	10.6%	4.9%	57.4%
Kentucky	84.1%	15.2%	2.4%	56.6%
Louisiana	85.4%	11.9%	1.7%	66.2%
Mississippi	97.4%	13.0%	1.1%	70.6%
Missouri	43.5%	13.8%	2.4%	44.3%
North Carolina	74.1%	12.4%	6.9%	50.3%
Oklahoma	65.4%	14.7%	6.3%	60.5%
South Carolina	82.7%	13.8%	5.0%	54.5%
Tennessee	81.2%	12.1%	3.0%	55.0%
Texas	79.0%	9.0%	15.0%	50.1%
Virginia	26.8%	13.0%	7.0%	36.7%
West Virginia	37.9%	15.9%	0.6%	51.5%
SLC	71.1%	11.9%	7.8%	53.1%
United States	68.0%	12.8%	6.0%	47.9%

<sup>1</sup>The percentages were calculated from data derived from the following source: Keaton, P. (2012). *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2010-11* (NCES 2012-325rev). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<sup>2</sup>Source: The percentages were calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

**TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED**

<b>State</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	737,190	739,366	731,220	730,140	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	2.5%
Arkansas	449,805	450,985	454,523	463,115	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	7.2%
Florida	2,500,478	2,539,929	2,587,628	2,639,336	2,675,024	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	5.7%
Georgia	1,470,634	1,496,012	1,522,611	1,553,437	1,598,461	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	14.0%
Kentucky	654,363	660,782	663,369	674,796	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	2.9%
Louisiana	731,328	730,464	727,709	724,281	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	-4.8%
Mississippi	493,507	492,645	493,540	495,376	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	-0.6%
Missouri	909,792	906,499	905,941	905,449	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	1.0%
North Carolina	1,315,363	1,335,954	1,360,209	1,385,754	1,416,436	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	13.3%
Oklahoma	622,139	624,548	626,160	629,476	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	6.1%
South Carolina	676,198	694,389	699,198	703,736	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	7.3%
Tennessee	924,899	927,608	936,682	941,091	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	6.8%
Texas	4,163,447	4,259,823	4,331,751	4,405,215	4,525,394	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	18.5%
Virginia	1,163,091	1,177,229	1,192,092	1,204,739	1,213,616	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	7.6%
West Virginia	282,885	282,455	281,215	280,129	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	0.0%
SLC	17,095,119	17,318,688	17,513,848	17,736,070	17,963,038	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	9.2%
United States	47,664,934	48,183,086	48,540,215	48,795,465	49,113,298	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	3.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

### PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

STATE	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Ten-Year Decrease
Alabama	15.8	15.7	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	0.5
Arkansas	13.6	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	-0.5
Florida	18.6	18.4	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	3.5
Georgia	15.9	15.6	15.7	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	1.0
Kentucky	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	0.2
Louisiana	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	0.3
Mississippi	15.8	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	0.6
Missouri	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	0.1
North Carolina	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	0.2
Oklahoma	14.9	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	-1.1
South Carolina	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	-1.6
Tennessee	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	1.0
Texas	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	0.0
Virginia	13.0	11.8	13.2	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	-4.6
West Virginia	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	-0.1
SLC	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	0.2
United States	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	-0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

**PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL STAFF IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT  
2010-11**

State	Total Staff	Teachers	Instructional Aides	Instructional Coordinators and Supervisors	Guidance Counselors/Directors	Librarians	Student/Other Support Staff	School Administrators	School District Administrators	Administrative Support Staff
Alabama	95,144	51.9%	6.9%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	28.0%	2.7%	0.8%	5.2%
Arkansas	72,185	47.5%	11.2%	1.2%	2.1%	1.5%	25.3%	2.4%	0.9%	7.9%
Florida	333,183	52.7%	9.0%	0.2%	1.8%	0.8%	23.2%	2.4%	0.6%	9.4%
Georgia	227,188	49.5%	11.3%	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	26.8%	2.7%	1.0%	5.1%
Kentucky	99,225	42.4%	14.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	27.4%	3.2%	0.9%	8.1%
Louisiana	100,881	48.2%	11.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	25.8%	2.9%	0.4%	6.3%
Mississippi	67,866	47.5%	12.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.3%	25.9%	2.8%	1.5%	6.4%
Missouri	128,289	52.0%	10.4%	0.8%	2.0%	1.2%	23.5%	2.4%	1.1%	6.6%
North Carolina	193,039	51.0%	13.6%	0.5%	2.1%	1.2%	21.8%	2.6%	0.8%	6.5%
Oklahoma	82,262	50.2%	10.2%	0.4%	2.0%	1.3%	24.7%	2.6%	0.7%	8.0%
South Carolina	65,508	69.0%	12.9%	0.7%	2.8%	1.7%	5.6%	3.9%	1.1%	2.4%
Tennessee	128,197	51.9%	12.7%	0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	23.9%	2.6%	0.1%	4.3%
Texas	665,419	50.3%	9.5%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	25.8%	3.4%	1.0%	7.1%
Virginia	201,047	35.3%	9.6%	6.7%	2.0%	1.0%	36.6%	2.3%	0.8%	5.8%
West Virginia	39,270	51.8%	9.2%	0.9%	1.9%	0.9%	26.4%	2.8%	2.0%	4.0%
SLC	2,498,703	49.6%	10.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.0%	25.4%	2.8%	0.9%	6.7%
United States	6,195,207	50.0%	11.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	23.9%	2.7%	1.0%	6.9%

Source: Keaton, P. (2012). *Public Elementary and Secondary School Student Enrollment and Staff Counts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2010-11* (NCES 2012-327). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The percentages for the states and the SLC were calculated from data obtained from this source.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES  
2009-10**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From Local Sources</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From State Sources</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From Federal Sources</b>
Alabama	\$7,239,691	31.4%	52.5%	16.1%
Arkansas	\$5,160,401	32.1%	52.1%	15.9%
Florida	\$26,056,857	52.3%	31.5%	16.1%
Georgia	\$17,835,791	47.2%	37.9%	14.8%
Kentucky	\$6,873,286	31.3%	52.1%	16.6%
Louisiana	\$8,215,973	37.9%	43.0%	19.1%
Mississippi	\$4,443,683	31.2%	47.5%	21.3%
Missouri	\$10,157,112	55.8%	29.3%	14.9%
North Carolina	\$13,056,767	26.5%	58.2%	15.3%
Oklahoma	\$5,699,758	35.0%	47.8%	17.2%
South Carolina	\$7,837,314	42.3%	43.8%	13.9%
Tennessee	\$8,528,047	41.4%	45.1%	13.6%
Texas	\$50,045,607	45.0%	39.4%	15.6%
Virginia	\$14,692,849	52.3%	37.3%	10.4%
West Virginia	\$3,432,220	29.0%	55.4%	15.6%
SLC	\$189,275,357	43.2%	41.4%	15.4%
United States	\$597,485,869	43.8%	43.5%	12.7%

Note: Local revenues include intermediate revenues from education agencies with fundraising capabilities that operate between the state and local government levels.

Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics. SLC data was calculated using data from this source.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES  
2009-10**

State	Total Expenditures	Current Expenditures For Public Elementary & Secondary Education	Facilities Acquisition And Construction	Land And Existing Structures	Equipment	Other Programs	Interest On Debt
Alabama	\$7,646,087	87.2%	8.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Arkansas	\$5,275,687	84.5%	7.6%	2.5%	2.5%	0.6%	2.3%
Florida	\$27,637,538	84.5%	9.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	2.9%
Georgia	\$17,851,273	88.1%	9.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%
Kentucky	\$7,097,739	85.8%	8.2%	0.2%	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%
Louisiana	\$8,358,506	88.5%	7.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%
Mississippi	\$4,384,125	91.0%	3.7%	0.4%	2.6%	0.7%	1.7%
Missouri	\$10,402,883	85.8%	6.9%	0.1%	2.1%	2.0%	3.1%
North Carolina	\$13,297,984	91.7%	6.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Oklahoma	\$5,664,915	91.7%	4.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.2%	1.2%
South Carolina	\$8,215,180	79.9%	12.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	4.6%
Tennessee	\$8,759,495	90.1%	4.5%	0.4%	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Texas	\$53,838,221	79.2%	13.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	5.3%
Virginia	\$14,548,960	90.7%	4.5%	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%
West Virginia	\$3,435,241	96.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%
SLC	\$196,413,835	85.3%	9.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%
United States	\$607,235,611	86.5%	7.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	2.9%

Note: *Current expenditures* include instruction, instruction-related, support services and other elementary/secondary current expenditures, but exclude expenditures on capital outlay, other programs and interest on long-term debt. *Other program* expenditures include expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools and other programs that are not part of public elementary and secondary education.

Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The percentages were calculated using data from this source.

## CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2006-07 <sup>1</sup>	2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	2008-09 <sup>3</sup>	2009-10 <sup>4</sup>	4-Year Increase
Alabama	\$8,398	\$9,197	\$9,042	\$8,907	6.1%
Arkansas	\$8,391	\$8,677	\$8,854	\$9,281	10.6%
Florida	\$8,567	\$9,084	\$8,867	\$8,863	3.5%
Georgia	\$9,102	\$9,718	\$9,649	\$9,432	3.6%
Kentucky	\$7,940	\$8,740	\$9,038	\$8,957	12.8%
Louisiana	\$8,937	\$10,006	\$10,625	\$10,701	19.7%
Mississippi	\$7,459	\$7,890	\$8,064	\$8,104	8.6%
Missouri	\$8,848	\$9,532	\$9,891	\$9,721	9.9%
North Carolina	\$7,878	\$7,798	\$8,518	\$8,225	4.4%
Oklahoma	\$7,430	\$7,683	\$7,878	\$7,929	6.7%
South Carolina	\$8,566	\$9,060	\$9,228	\$9,080	6.0%
Tennessee	\$7,129	\$7,820	\$7,992	\$8,117	13.9%
Texas	\$7,850	\$8,350	\$8,562	\$8,788	11.9%
Virginia	\$10,214	\$10,664	\$10,928	\$10,594	3.7%
West Virginia	\$9,727	\$10,059	\$10,821	\$11,730	20.6%
SLC	\$8,352	\$8,859	\$9,040	\$9,047	8.3%
United States	\$9,683	\$10,297	\$10,591	\$10,652	10.0%

<sup>1</sup>Source: Zhou, L. (2009). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2006-07 (Fiscal Year 2007)* (NCES 2009-337). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

<sup>2</sup>Source: Zhou, L. (2010). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2007-08 (Fiscal Year 2008)* (NCES 2010-326). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Johnson, F., Zhou, L., and Nakamoto, N. (2011). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2008-09 (Fiscal Year 2009)* (NCES 2011-329). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<sup>4</sup>Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics.



**EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES  
2009-10**

State	Current Expenditures	Instruction	Student Support Services	Instructional Staff Support	General Administration	School Administration	Operations and Maintenance	Student Transportation	Other Support Services	Food Services	Enterprise Operations
Alabama	6,670,516,709	58.5%	5.7%	4.6%	2.4%	6.2%	9.0%	4.8%	2.1%	6.7%	0.0%
Arkansas	4,459,909,739	57.7%	5.0%	8.7%	2.4%	5.1%	9.4%	3.6%	2.6%	5.4%	0.1%
Florida	23,349,314,005	60.4%	4.6%	6.7%	1.1%	5.6%	10.6%	4.0%	2.6%	4.4%	0.0%
Georgia	15,730,409,051	62.5%	4.9%	5.2%	1.4%	5.9%	7.4%	4.1%	3.3%	5.0%	0.3%
Kentucky	6,091,814,487	59.3%	4.4%	5.3%	2.2%	5.6%	9.0%	5.8%	2.4%	5.7%	0.2%
Louisiana	7,393,451,774	58.5%	4.8%	5.6%	2.3%	5.6%	9.4%	5.5%	2.9%	5.3%	0.0%
Mississippi	3,990,876,411	58.8%	4.8%	4.9%	2.9%	5.9%	10.0%	4.5%	2.2%	6.0%	0.0%
Missouri	8,923,447,598	60.3%	4.7%	4.6%	3.1%	5.7%	10.0%	5.1%	2.3%	4.4%	0.0%
North Carolina	12,200,362,233	62.6%	4.6%	3.9%	1.6%	6.2%	8.5%	4.1%	3.0%	5.4%	0.0%
Oklahoma	5,192,123,907	57.6%	6.8%	3.8%	3.1%	5.3%	10.8%	3.1%	2.8%	5.9%	0.9%
South Carolina	6,566,165,284	57.6%	7.3%	6.4%	1.1%	5.9%	9.4%	3.8%	3.1%	5.1%	0.3%
Tennessee	7,894,660,528	63.0%	4.1%	6.2%	2.0%	5.7%	8.8%	3.5%	1.8%	5.0%	0.0%
Texas	42,621,885,838	60.4%	4.8%	5.3%	1.4%	5.4%	10.9%	2.7%	3.6%	5.3%	0.0%
Virginia	13,193,632,546	61.0%	4.9%	6.7%	1.6%	5.9%	9.6%	5.1%	1.6%	3.7%	0.0%
West Virginia	3,315,648,030	60.6%	4.4%	3.9%	2.2%	4.8%	10.0%	7.1%	1.7%	5.2%	0.0%
SLC	167,594,218,140	60.4%	4.9%	5.5%	1.7%	5.7%	9.8%	4.0%	2.8%	5.1%	0.1%
United States	\$525,497,897,526	61.3%	5.6%	4.8%	2.0%	5.4%	9.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.8%	0.2%

Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics. The percentages were calculated using data from this source.

**EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES  
2009-10**

State	Total Current Instruction Expenditures	Salaries	Employee Benefits	Purchased Services	Tuition To Out-Of-State And Private Schools	Instructional Supplies	Other
Alabama	\$3,902,381,169	64.8%	25.6%	2.7%	0.0%	6.6%	0.3%
Arkansas	\$2,572,811,122	68.3%	18.6%	3.5%	0.5%	8.3%	0.7%
Florida	\$14,111,696,589	61.6%	19.0%	15.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.7%
Georgia	\$9,838,312,267	69.8%	22.8%	2.0%	0.1%	5.1%	0.3%
Kentucky	\$3,614,078,023	70.8%	23.4%	1.9%	0.1%	3.6%	0.2%
Louisiana	\$4,328,353,726	67.3%	23.3%	2.5%	0.1%	6.6%	0.2%
Mississippi	\$2,346,593,707	70.4%	21.2%	2.4%	0.3%	5.3%	0.4%
Missouri	\$5,378,592,361	70.2%	19.2%	3.2%	0.2%	6.9%	0.4%
North Carolina	\$7,641,088,675	71.9%	18.9%	3.6%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Oklahoma	\$2,989,501,696	70.0%	20.9%	1.5%	0.0%	7.4%	0.3%
South Carolina	\$3,784,449,600	70.1%	20.7%	3.4%	0.1%	5.1%	0.6%
Tennessee	\$4,970,275,249	68.4%	20.3%	2.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.3%
Texas	\$25,747,871,122	76.5%	11.7%	3.3%	0.2%	7.4%	0.9%
Virginia	\$8,049,181,634	70.5%	23.0%	2.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.1%
West Virginia	\$2,008,007,426	55.5%	35.9%	1.8%	0.1%	6.7%	0.0%
SLC	\$101,283,194,366	70.0%	19.0%	4.5%	0.1%	6.0%	0.5%
United States	\$321,929,831,392	66.6%	22.9%	4.3%	1.5%	4.3%	0.4%

Source: Cornman, S.Q., Young, J., Herrell, K.C. (2012). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2009-10 (Fiscal Year 2010)* (NCES 2013-305). U.S. Department of Education. Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

## PART II

# DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

# Survey Indexed to Tables

## **Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.**

**1.1** Average annual gross salary for teachers excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

**1.2** Average annual gross salary for principals excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds. Please include head principals only, and not vice principals or assistant principals.

**1.3** Average annual gross salary for service personnel excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds. Service Personnel means those who serve the school or schools as a whole, in a nonprofessional capacity, including such areas as secretarial, custodial, maintenance, transportation, school lunch and as aides.

**1.4** Average annual gross salary for bus drivers excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

**1.5** Average annual gross salary for custodians excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

**1.6** Average annual gross salary for cooks excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

**1.7** Average annual gross salary for secretaries excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

**1.8** Does the state set minimum sick leave benefits for teachers? If yes, please specify the minimum number of days per year that are required by the State.

**1.9** Does the state set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers? If yes, please specify the number of days per year that are required by the State.

**1.10** Retirement:

**(a)** Age and/or years of service at which teachers may retire with full benefits. If your state currently has an old and a new retirement system for teachers, please use the age that a teacher may retire with full benefits under the most recent retirement system. If your answer is longer than just listing the age or years of service, please answer "See comments" and place your answer in the comments section.

**(b)** Average teacher retirement age.

**1.11** Are social security benefits used in calculating retirement benefits for school employees?

**1.12** Annual turnover rate for teachers. For the purpose of responding to this question, the annual turnover rate for teachers is the percentage of teachers who left positions in their school and did not return to the same or another position at the same school from the beginning of one school year to the beginning of the

next school year. Also, for the purpose of responding to this question, "teachers" includes all personnel employed as professionals at a school such as classroom teachers, principals, librarians, guidance counselors, etc. Lastly, please round your answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

**1.13** Expenditures for medical benefits. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state and local funds.

## **Section 2. Education Statistics.**

**2.1** Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.
- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

**2.2** Average number of students enrolled in middle schools and junior high schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.
- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

**2.3** Average number of students enrolled in high schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.
- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

**2.4** Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

**2.5** Ratio of students to each cook.

**2.6** Ratio of students to each bus driver.

**2.7** Length of state mandated yearly employment terms for teachers, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state mandated yearly employment term for teachers in your state.

**2.8** Length of state mandated yearly employment terms for principals, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state mandated yearly employment term for principals in your state.

**2.9** Length of state mandated yearly employment terms of service personnel, if any. See question 1.2 for definition of "service personnel". Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state mandated yearly employment term for service personnel in your state.

**2.10** Length of state mandated yearly employment terms of central office employees, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state mandated yearly employment term for central office employees in your state.

**2.11** State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

**2.12** Total state K-12 student population:

- (a) Enrolled in special education:
- (b) Determined to have LEP (Limited English Proficiency):
- (c) Enrolled in a gifted program:
- (d) Enrolled in vocational education:

**2.13** State student retention rates for each of the following: (Please round each answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.)

- (a) Grades K-3:
- (b) Grades 4-6:
- (c) Grades 7-8:
- (d) Grades 9-12:

**2.14** Instructional time.

- (a) Number of annual instructional days required by the state:
- (b) Number of instructional hours per day required by the state. If the required instructional hours per day is different for different grade levels, please include the range of the required instructional hours per day in the answer (i.e. 4.5 - 6.5), and then include the required instructional hours per day for each education level in the comments section.

## **SECTION 1 - SALARIES AND BENEFITS**

### Salaries

State	Teachers 1.1	Yr 1.1	Principals 1.2	Yr 1.2	Service Personnel 1.3	Yr 1.3
Alabama	\$47,481	10-11	\$81,677	10-11	\$19,210	10-11
Arkansas	\$46,663	10-11	\$76,851	10-11	\$18,118	10-11
Florida	\$45,732	10-11	\$88,459	10-11	\$23,939	10-11
Georgia	\$52,830	10-11	\$94,804	10-11	\$21,721	10-11
Kentucky	\$49,614	10-11	\$84,145	10-11	\$18,955	10-11
Louisiana	\$49,006	10-11	\$78,387 (Budgeted)	10-11	\$20,700 (Budgeted)	10-11
Mississippi	\$41,976	10-11	\$73,775	10-11	Not available	10-11
Missouri			\$74,296	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	\$45,894	10-11	\$78,306	10-11	Not available	10-11
Oklahoma	\$38,056	10-11	\$64,717	10-11	\$18,217	10-11
South Carolina	\$ 46,529	11-12	\$86,411	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	\$45,891	10-11	\$76,476	10-11	Not available	10-11
Texas	\$48,639	10-11	\$80,961	10-11	\$22,945	10-11
Virginia	\$51,524	10-11	\$91,034	10-11	\$21,739	10-11
West Virginia	\$44,262	10-11	\$71,132	10-11	\$25,808	10-11

### Support Staff Salaries

<b>State</b>	<b>Bus Drivers 1.4</b>	<b>Yr 1.4</b>	<b>Custodians 1.5</b>	<b>Yr 1.5</b>	<b>Cooks 1.6</b>	<b>Yr 1.6</b>	<b>Secretaries 1.7</b>	<b>Yr 1.7</b>
Alabama	\$14,182	10-11	\$21,213	10-11	\$16,464	10-11	\$29,570	10-11
Arkansas	\$11,922	10-11	\$12,758	10-11	\$14,494	10-11	\$25,567	10-11
Florida	\$17,643	10-11	\$21,469	10-11	\$14,034	10-11	\$31,720	10-11
Georgia	\$14,853	10-11	\$23,630	10-11	\$13,369	10-11	\$27,756	10-11
Kentucky	\$13,873	10-11	\$23,434	10-11	\$12,293	10-11	\$24,439	10-11
Louisiana	\$19,884 (Budgeted)	10-11	\$21,217 (Budgeted)	10-11	\$16,634 (Lunchroom workers)	10-11	\$26,219 (Budgeted)	10-11
Mississippi	\$12,124	10-11	\$17,258	10-11	\$11,174	10-11	\$23,168	10-11
Missouri	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	\$20,735	10-11	\$20,735	10-11	\$20,735	10-11	\$31,414	10-11
Oklahoma	\$15,196	10-11	\$20,091	10-11	\$12,904	10-11	\$21,039	10-11
South Carolina	See comments	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	\$25,682 (See comments)	11-12
Tennessee	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11
Texas	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
Virginia	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	\$32,891	10-11
West Virginia	\$23,377	10-11	\$26,156	10-11	\$22,440	10-11	\$29,599	10-11



### Employment Benefits

State	Sick Benefits? 1.8	Minimum Sick Benefits 1.8a	Yr 1.8a	Sabbatical Benefits? 1.9	Minimum Sabbatical Benefits 1.9a	Yr 1.9a	Age/Years to Retire 1.10a	Average Teacher Retirement Age 1.10b	Yr 1.10b	Social Security Considered 1.11	Yr 1.11
Alabama	Yes	5	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	25 yrs. of service	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Florida	Yes	See comments	10-11	No	See comments	10-11	See comments	63	10-11	No	10-11
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	30 yrs. of service	57	10-11	No	10-11
Kentucky	Yes	10	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	10-11	Yes	See comments	10-11	40 yrs. of service	60.1	10-11	No	10-11
Mississippi	Yes	7	10-11	Yes	See comments	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Missouri	No	Not applicable	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	57.0	06-07	No	06-07
North Carolina	Yes	1day/month (10/year)	10-11	No	See comments	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Oklahoma	Yes	10	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	See comments	10-11	No	10-11
South Carolina	Yes	12	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Tennessee	No	See comments	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	No	10-11
Texas	Yes	See comments	10-11	See comments	See comments	10-11	See comments	59	10-11	No	10-11
Virginia	Yes	10	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	Not available	10-11	See comments	10-11
West Virginia	Yes	15	10-11	No	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	60.6	10-11	No	10-11

### Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	10-11	\$820,153,685	10-11
Arkansas	13.5%	10-11	\$89,675,562	10-11
Florida	6.4%	10-11	See comments	10-11
Georgia	8.3%	10-11	Not available	10-11
Kentucky	Not available	10-11	\$639,448,014	10-11
Louisiana	17.6%	10-11	\$810,459,772	10-11
Mississippi	11.6%	10-11	\$264,148,512	10-11
Missouri	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	11.2%	10-11	See comments	10-11
Oklahoma	10.0%	10-11	See comments	10-11
South Carolina	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	Not available	10-11	\$743,091,786	10-11
Texas	11.9%	10-11	\$1,896,036,154	10-11
Virginia	Not available	10-11	\$857,933,434	10-11
West Virginia	Not available	10-11	\$235,232,643	10-11

### Salaries and Benefits

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>1.8 Teachers earn a minimum of 5 days each contract year (187 day contract). Unused days may be carried over each year and accumulated.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers are eligible for retirement benefits after 25 years of service credit. There is no minimum age requirement.</p>
Arkansas	<p>1.7 Each teacher earns sick leave at a minimum rate of one day per month for which the teacher is contracted at full pay. Unused sick leave is accumulated at the rate of one day per month or major portion thereof employed until ninety (90) days have been accumulated. Sick leave may be taken for personal illness or illness of the immediate family. Teachers can transfer up to ninety (90) days of any unused sick leave credit when transferring to another Arkansas School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age and five or more years of actual service or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.12 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month for each eligible employee electing to participate in the public school employee's health insurance program.</p>
Florida	<p>1.8 Instructional staff are entitled to four (4) days of sick leave on the first day of employment, and earn one (1) day each month thereafter.</p> <p>1.9 The state does not set a minimum for sabbatical leave. However, a maximum is set; that is, a teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.10 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 60 or 62 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system.</p> <p>1.13 School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	<p>1.4 and 1.6 Responses do not include figures from Gwinnett County Schools. Gwinnett County Schools reports the salary data for these job categories on an hourly basis rather than a yearly basis.</p>

State	Comments
	1.12 Retention figure reflects the percentage of the workforce (all certified public educators) from the previous year who did not show up anywhere in the state public education system during the indicated school year (i.e. not a 'by-building' turnover rate, but a statewide turnover rate).
Kentucky	1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.
Louisiana	<p>1.1 - 1.7 The responses are the amount budgeted by the district. It includes the local supplement, but some districts have additional supplements that are tied to a certain tax, and the actual amount is not known at the time the budgets are developed. The actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.</p> <p>1.8 10 days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.</p> <p>1.9 Eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.10(b) The average age of retirees who retired between 7/1/2010 and 6/30/2011. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.13 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Mississippi	<p>1.3 This information is now reported differently in the Superintendent's Annual Report...Salaries are lumped by groups i.e. total administrative cost.</p> <p>1.7 Teachers may accumulate sick days.</p> <p>1.8 Up to 3 years is provided under the administrator sabbatical program.</p> <p>1.9(a) Age is not a factor when qualifying for retirement. A teacher may retire with full benefits after 25 years of service.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.10 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>

State	Comments
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.7 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2011highlights.pdf">www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2011highlights.pdf</a></p> <p>1.9 The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.10(a) Full benefits are received after 30 years of service. After 20 years of service, a person can receive their health benefits for the rest of their life with a small amount of retirement. The employee is "vested" in the retirement system after five years (2010-11 Information).</p> <p>1.11 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life (2010-11 Information).</p> <p>1.12 Full Report <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/educatoreffectiveness/surveys/turnover/2010-11turnoverreport.pdf">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/educatoreffectiveness/surveys/turnover/2010-11turnoverreport.pdf</a></p> <p>1.13 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$4,929.</p> <p>1.1-1.13 Some answers were not given because there was no evidence of data available. The absence of answers does not mean our state does not collect this information.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>1.10(a) Teachers that entered the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System on or before 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 80. Teachers that entered the system after 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 90.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.10(b) The average teacher retirement age is about 59 years of age. The retired teacher receiving a monthly benefit is 69 years of age. NOTE: We have not received an update from Teacher Retirement System.</p> <p>1.13 The State Legislature provides 100 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for the teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$442.80 for July-Dec. 2010 and was raised to \$449.48 in January 2011. Teachers could choose to receive this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.3 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.4 We have a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary.</p> <p>1.5 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.7 - This position is entitled support staff and may include more than secretaries. We have no way of knowing the difference.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 28 years of service .</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.7 One day per month plus any personal and professional leave transferred.</p> <p>1.9(a) If participating in the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, teachers may retire at age 60 with at least five years of service, OR after 30 years of service at any age.</p>
Texas	<p>1.3 This is average pay for "auxiliary staff". It does not include Educational Aides. Employees of functions that are contracted would not be included. For example, cafeteria workers in a district that has contracted food service operations.</p> <p>1.4 - 1.7 Data is not collected by the state for these roles specifically - only for "auxiliary staff".</p> <p>1.8 State law (Texas Education Code 22.003) provides for a minimum personal leave program of five days per year personal leave that can be accumulated without limit and is transferable among districts. Use of the leave is not limited to illness. The same statute provides for assault leave with an unspecified number of days leave (days necessary to recover) for employees who are physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties. (The Texas Education Code is online at <a href="http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html">www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html</a>)</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.9 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.10 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. This applies to all TRS members. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 Source: State AEIS Report. This percent shows the total FTE count of teachers from the fall of 2009-10 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2010-11, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2009-10.</p> <p>1.12 These data include expenditures/expenses made to provide school district personnel with group health and also life insurance benefits for districts that pay life insurance premiums for personnel. It is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount is for health benefits. The amount does not include employee contributions.</p>
Virginia	<p>1.1 - Data from the 2010-2011 teacher salary report to the General Assembly. The average is based on actual expenditures for salaries divided by the actual FTE positions. Figure represents the 2010-2011 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2010-2011 teacher salary report to the General Assembly. The average is based on actual expenditures for salaries divided by the actual FTE positions. Figure represents the 2010-2011 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 - Data from the 2010-2011 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.4 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.7 - Data from the 2010-2011 Annual School Report for clerical support positions.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.8 - The Virginia Board of Education regulations state that each full-time teacher in public free schools shall earn a minimum of ten sick days each year (8 VAC 20-460-10).</p> <p>1.9 - Virginia does not set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers.</p> <p>1.10(a) - The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) provides that state employees and teachers can retire with full benefits at age 65 if they have at least five years of service. If a state employee or teacher is 50 and has at least 30 years of service, then they may also retire with full benefits.</p> <p>1.10(b) - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the average teacher retirement age.</p> <p>1.11 - The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) determines state employee and teacher benefits by a formula that examines age at retirement, average final compensation, and years of service.</p> <p>1.12 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect annual turnover rate for teachers.</p> <p>1.13 - Data from the 2010-2011 Annual School Report as reported for medical expenditures.</p>
West Virginia	<p>1.6 The average salary for cooks includes cafeteria managers for the 2010-11 data. Cafeteria managers were not included in the average in prior years.</p> <p>1.8 West Virginia Code §18A-4-10 requires 1.5 days per month minimum of personal leave for teachers. West Virginia Code §18-5-45 provides a minimum employment term for teachers of 200 days (10 months). Three of these days may be taken "without cause". The rest may be taken only for accident, sickness, etc.</p> <p>1.9 West Virginia Code §18-2-11 requires the State Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.</p> <p>1.10(a) Under the State Teachers Retirement System, a teacher may retire with full benefits if they meet one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of</p>



State	Comments
	<p data-bbox="256 253 1969 326">contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p data-bbox="256 363 1934 467">1.10(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teacher's Retirement System including service personnel. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers. The average age reflects both members with reduced and non-reduced benefits. The average also includes disability retirees .</p>

## **SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS**

### **Elementary Enrollment**

<b>State</b>	<b>Average Elementary Enrollment 2.1</b>	<b>Yr 2.1</b>	<b>Schools with 0-99 Students 2.1a</b>	<b>Yr 2.1a</b>	<b>Schools with 100-249 Students 2.1b</b>	<b>Yr 2.1b</b>	<b>Schools with 250-499 Students 2.1c</b>	<b>Yr 2.1c</b>	<b>Schools with 500-999 Students 2.1d</b>	<b>Yr 2.1d</b>	<b>Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.1e</b>	<b>Yr 2.1e</b>	<b>Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.1f</b>	<b>Yr 2.1f</b>
Alabama	491	10-11	24	10-11	120	10-11	457	10-11	420	10-11	30	10-11	2	10-11
Arkansas	396	10-11	16	10-11	93	10-11	317	10-11	140	10-11	3	10-11	0	10-11
Florida	605	10-11	90	10-11	103	10-11	398	10-11	1,266	10-11	87	10-11	3	10-11
Georgia	585	10-11	12	10-11	43	10-11	487	10-11	737	10-11	62	10-11	6	10-11
Kentucky	432	10-11	59	10-11	115	10-11	340	10-11	305	10-11	4	10-11	2	10-11
Louisiana	See comments	10-11	15	10-11	108	10-11	423	10-11	231	10-11	8	10-11	1	10-11
Mississippi	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
Missouri	344	06-07	107	06-07	300	06-07	626	06-07	223	06-07	4	06-07	1	06-07
North Carolina	500	10-11	10	10-11	113	10-11	533	10-11	572	10-11	13	10-11	0	10-11
Oklahoma	365	10-11	48	10-11	259	10-11	473	10-11	218	10-11	5	10-11	2	10-11
South Carolina	548	11-12	13	11-12	78	11-12	326	11-12	455	11-12	44	11-12	0	11-12
Tennessee	596	10-11	4	10-11	69	10-11	319	10-11	566	10-11	71	10-11	3	10-11
Texas	540	10-11	102	10-11	350	10-11	1,412	10-11	2,550	10-11	115	10-11	2	10-11
Virginia	493	10-11	12	10-11	127	10-11	475	10-11	552	10-11	14	10-11	0	10-11
West Virginia	289	10-11	20	10-11	159	10-11	175	10-11	37	10-11	0	10-11	0	10-11

### Middle School Enrollment

State	Average Middle School Enrollment 2.2	Yr 2.2	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.2a	Yr 2.2a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.2b	Yr 2.2b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.2c	Yr 2.2c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.2d	Yr 2.2d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.2e	Yr 2.2e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.2f	Yr 2.2f
Alabama	506	10-11	35	10-11	85	10-11	237	10-11	269	10-11	39	10-11	2	10-11
Arkansas	492	10-11	4	10-11	29	10-11	86	10-11	88	10-11	6	10-11	0	10-11
Florida	872	10-11	27	10-11	33	10-11	36	10-11	274	10-11	205	10-11	25	10-11
Georgia	762	10-11	6	10-11	12	10-11	82	10-11	287	10-11	82	10-11	14	10-11
Kentucky	277	10-11	288	10-11	117	10-11	71	10-11	124	10-11	20	10-11	2	10-11
Louisiana	See comments	10-11	6	10-11	26	10-11	97	10-11	91	10-11	7	10-11	0	10-11
Mississippi	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
Missouri	494	06-07	8	06-07	70	06-07	113	06-07	142	06-07	11	06-07	0	06-07
North Carolina	587	10-11	11	10-11	67	10-11	189	10-11	326	10-11	56	10-11	1	10-11
Oklahoma	393	10-11	28	10-11	89	10-11	85	10-11	78	10-11	10	10-11	2	10-11
South Carolina	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Tennessee	716	10-11	2	10-11	8	10-11	80	10-11	174	10-11	57	10-11	2	10-11
Texas	633	10-11	63	10-11	256	10-11	303	10-11	780	10-11	217	10-11	24	10-11
Virginia	763	10-11	4	10-11	15	10-11	79	10-11	174	10-11	76	10-11	8	10-11
West Virginia	444	10-11	2	10-11	26	10-11	67	10-11	59	10-11	2	10-11	0	10-11

### High School Enrollment

State	Average High School Enrollment 2.3	Yr 2.3	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.3a	Yr 2.3a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.3b	Yr 2.3b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.3c	Yr 2.3c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.3d	Yr 2.3d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.3e	Yr 2.3e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.3f	Yr 2.3f
Alabama	679	10-11	20	10-11	24	10-11	114	10-11	158	10-11	49	10-11	23	10-11
Arkansas	470	10-11	20	10-11	69	10-11	123	10-11	51	10-11	20	10-11	10	10-11
Florida	903	10-11	279	10-11	104	10-11	80	10-11	61	10-11	96	10-11	268	10-11
Georgia	1,050	10-11	39	10-11	34	10-11	62	10-11	102	10-11	110	10-11	116	10-11
Kentucky	566	10-11	109	10-11	73	10-11	53	10-11	90	10-11	58	10-11	30	10-11
Louisiana	See comments	10-11	31	10-11	35	10-11	80	10-11	75	10-11	42	10-11	23	10-11
Mississippi	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
Missouri	555	06-07	50	06-07	153	06-07	141	06-07	82	06-07	50	06-07	49	06-07
North Carolina	717	10-11	87	10-11	112	10-11	77	10-11	165	10-11	119	10-11	66	10-11
Oklahoma	368	10-11	136	10-11	142	10-11	86	10-11	52	10-11	25	10-11	23	10-11
South Carolina	887	11-12	8	11-12	14	11-12	52	11-12	80	11-12	47	11-12	39	11-12
Tennessee	945	10-11	19	10-11	27	10-11	69	10-11	105	10-11	76	10-11	76	10-11
Texas	844	10-11	242	10-11	337	10-11	271	10-11	214	10-11	118	10-11	363	10-11
Virginia	1,180	10-11	1	10-11	11	10-11	45	10-11	82	10-11	70	10-11	102	10-11
West Virginia	713	10-11	2	10-11	10	10-11	32	10-11	47	10-11	19	10-11	9	10-11

### Student Statistics

State	Average District Enrollment 2.4	Yr 2.4	Ratio of Students to Cooks 2.5	Yr 2.5	Ratio of Students to Bus Drivers 2.6	Yr 2.6
Alabama	5,674	10-11	164:1	10-11	92:1	10-11
Arkansas	1,814	10-11	88:1	10-11	107:1	10-11
Florida	39,287	10-11	3,643:1	10-11	190:1	10-11
Georgia	8,254	10-11	112:1	10-11	108:1	10-11
Kentucky	4,339	10-11	190:1	10-11	88:1	10-11
Louisiana	9,019	10-11	See comments	10-11	78:1	10-11
Mississippi	3,292	10-11	121:1	10-11	131:1	10-11
Missouri	1,657	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	12,260	10-11	Not available	10-11	102:1	10-11
Oklahoma	1,252	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11
South Carolina	8,298	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	8,813	10-11	Not available	10-11	72	10-11
Texas	4,043	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
Virginia	9,243	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11
West Virginia	4,996	10-11	129:1	10-11	98:1	10-11

### State Mandated Employment Terms

<b>State</b>	<b>Teacher Employment Terms 2.7</b>	<b>Yr 2.7</b>	<b>Principal Employment Terms 2.8</b>	<b>Yr 2.8</b>	<b>Service Personnel Employment Terms 2.9</b>	<b>Yr 2.9</b>	<b>Central Office Employment Terms 2.10</b>	<b>Yr 2.10</b>	<b>Ratio of Instructional to Administrative Staff 2.11</b>	<b>Year 2.11</b>
Alabama	187 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	23:1	10-11
Arkansas	190 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	12:1	10-11
Florida	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	17:1	10-11
Georgia	190 days	10-11	190 days	10-11	190 days	10-11	190 days	10-11	13:1	10-11
Kentucky	185 days	10-11	260 days	10-11	185 days	10-11	260 days	10-11	1.2:1	10-11
Louisiana	182 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	6.8:1	10-11
Mississippi	187 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not available	10-11
Missouri	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	14.8:1	06-07
North Carolina	215 days	10-11	12 months	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11	16:1	10-11
Oklahoma	See comments	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not available	10-11
South Carolina	190 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	200 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not available	10-11
Texas	187 days	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	Not applicable	09-10	See comments	10-11
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	10-11	See comments	10-11	Not applicable	10-11	See comments	10-11	1.9:1	10-11
West Virginia	200 days	10-11	200 days	10-11	200 days	10-11	200 days	10-11	12.8:1	10-11

### Enrollment Details

State	Total Enrollment K-12 2.12	Yr 2.12	Special Education Enrollment 2.12a	Yr 2.12a	LEP Enrollment 2.12b	Yr 2.12b	Gifted Enrollment 2.12c	Yr 2.12c	Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d	Yr 2.12d
Alabama	749,084	10-11	82,309	10-11	17,503	10-11	49,536	10-11	179,774	10-11
Arkansas	468,066	10-11	51,605	10-11	31,537	10-11	43,605	10-11	204,673	10-11
Florida	2,632,290	10-11	342,055	10-11	446,445	10-11	140,549	10-11	487,137	10-11
Georgia	1,634,251	10-11	177,876	10-11	88,170	10-11	169,089	10-11	289,691	10-11
Kentucky	734,750	10-11	102,370	10-11	16,600	10-11	109,496	10-11	151,689	10-11
Louisiana	666,901	10-11	83,084	10-11	11,992	10-11	27,236	10-11	See comments	10-11
Mississippi	490,526	10-11	5,918	10-11	Not available	10-11	33,009	10-11	24,158	10-11
Missouri	899,523	06-07	130,619	06-07	18,971	06-07	32,324	06-07	172,469	06-07
North Carolina	1,451,139	10-11	181,215	10-11	107,303	10-11	173,215	10-11	513,397	10-11
Oklahoma	659,622	10-11	92,558	10-11	42,063 (See comments)	10-11	82,837	10-11	See comments	10-11
South Carolina	695,282	11-12	88,671	10-11	43,026	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	1,198,651	10-11	139,947	10-11	38,401	10-11	36,682	10-11	44,089	10-11
Texas	4,912,385	10-11	432,763	10-11	831,812	10-11	379,789	10-11	1,032,602	10-11
Virginia	1,220,118	10-11	163,500	10-11	90,341	10-11	209,264	10-11	578,126	10-11
West Virginia	268,219	10-11	46,686	10-11	1,755	10-11	5,286	10-11	66,128	10-11

### Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 2.13a	Yr 2.13a	Retention Rates 4-6 2.13b	Yr 2.13b	Retention Rates 7-8 2.13c	Yr 2.13c	Retention Rates 9-12 2.13d	Yr 2.13d	Instructional Days 2.14a	Yr 2.14a	Instructional Hours Per Day 2.14b	Yr 2.14b
Alabama	2.4%	10-11	0.9%	10-11	3.4%	10-11	6.0%	10-11	180	10-11	6	10-11
Arkansas	3.2%	10-11	0.4%	10-11	1.0%	10-11	Not available	10-11	178	10-11	6	10-11
Florida	5.1%	10-11	1.6%	10-11	3.0%	10-11	7.0%	10-11	180	10-11	See comments	10-11
Georgia	2.3%	10-11	1.3%	10-11	1.3%	10-11	8.3%	10-11	180	10-11	4.5-5.5	10-11
Kentucky	See comments	10-11	0.5%	10-11	0.7%	10-11	0.5%	10-11	177	10-11	6	10-11
Louisiana	4.6%	10-11	4.8%	10-11	5.5%	10-11	7.5%	10-11	177	10-11	6	10-11
Mississippi	5.6%	10-11	2.5%	10-11	3.8%	10-11	7.0%	10-11	180	10-11	See comments	10-11
Missouri	0.1%	06-07	0.0%	06-07	0.7%	06-07	2.2%	06-07	174	06-07	See comments	06-07
North Carolina	3.0%	10-11	1.0%	10-11	1.4%	10-11	7.9%	10-11	180	10-11	See comments	10-11
Oklahoma	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	Not available	10-11	See comments	10-11	See comments	10-11
South Carolina	1.9%	11-12	0.6%	11-12	0.9%	11-12	4.1%	11-12	180	11-12	See comments	11-12
Tennessee	2.3%	10-11	0.8%	10-11	1.6%	10-11	4.2%	10-11	180	10-11	4 - 6.5	10-11
Texas	3.0%	10-11	1.0%	10-11	1.1%	10-11	6.8%	10-11	180	10-11	See comments	10-11
Virginia	1.8%	10-11	0.7%	10-11	2.1%	10-11	5.2%	10-11	180	10-11	5.5	10-11
West Virginia	3.0%	10-11	0.8%	10-11	1.3%	10-11	5.7%	10-11	180	10-11	5.25-5.75	10-11



## Education Statistics

State	Comments
Alabama	2.12(a) Special Education count does not include gifted.
Arkansas	3.4 Average Oct. 1 enrollment. 3.7 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.
Florida	2.1 - 2.3 Number of schools does not include combination schools.  2.7 - 2.10 The state mandate is not specific to employment category. It refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer.  2.14(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. However, 720 instructional hours must be provided for students in kindergarten through grade 3, and 900 instructional hours must be provided for students in grades 4 through 12 each school year.
Georgia	2.12 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only.  2.14(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.
Kentucky	2.12(a) The special education count is for ages 3-21 yrs old.  2.13(a) We don't collect for under 4th grade.
Louisiana	2.1 430 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.2 490- Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.3 628 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not

State	Comments
	<p>reflected.</p> <p>2.4 Reflects data for only the 69 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.5 Not available. PEP counts lunchroom worker rather than only the cook.</p> <p>2.6 This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver. Reflects data for only the 69 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.11 Instructional staff includes classroom teachers, instructional aides, instructional coordinators and supervisors, guidance counselors, librarians and library/media staff. Administrative includes LEA administrators, LEA administrative support staff, school administrators and school administrative support staff.</p> <p>2.12(d) Students are enrolled for 206,116.5 units. One student may take multiple units. Reflects data for all 69 City/Parish School Districts, LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, and the Recovery School District.</p>
Maryland	<p>3.1 Grades K-5 enrollment is 358,597.</p> <p>3.2 Grades 6-8 enrollment is 190,703.</p> <p>3.3 Grades 9-12 enrollment is 269,221.</p> <p>3.4 Maryland has 24 school districts with enrollment for 2006-2007 ranging from 2,274 for the smallest to 137,717 for the largest.</p> <p>3.14 Length of school day state policies (min.-max.): Pre-Kindergarten: 2.5-6.5; Partial-day Kindergarten: 2.5-2.5; Full-day Kindergarten: 6.5-6.5; Grades 1-6: 6 (min); Grades 7-8: 6 (min); and Grades 9-12: 6.5 (min).</p>
Mississippi	<p>2.1, 2.2, &amp; 2.3: MS's districts report enrollment in the following categories: Elementary school (K-6), secondary schools (7-12), and Elementary &amp; Secondary Combined (K-12). Our reporting data do not reflect the number of students by category (elementary or secondary) in our K-12 schools. Therefore, the following breakdown is submitted:</p>

State	Comments				
	Elementary Secondary Combined Description	(K-6)	(7-12)	(K-12)	Total
	# schools with 0-99 students	2	0	3	5;
	# schools with 100-299 students	65	14	70	149;
	# schools with 300-499 students	170	22	128	320;
	# school with 500-999 students	170	39	149	358;
	# schools with 1000-1499 students	10	23	27	60;
	# school with 1500 or more students	1	7	2	10;
	Total	418	105	379	902
	2.14(b) The number of instructional hours per day required by the State is five (5) hours, but may not exceed eight (8) hours. The number of instructional hours per day is set by each school district.				
Missouri	3.14 The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.				
North Carolina	2.1 Elementary Schools defined as: having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 620,287. This number is based on final average daily membership, 10-11.				
	2.2 Middle Schools and Jr High are defined as: having an 8th grade, but no 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in middle and Jr. high schools is 386,526. This number is based on final average daily membership, 10-11.				
	2.3 High Schools are defined as: having a 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in high schools is 448,701. This number is based on final average daily membership, 10-11.				
	2.4 This number does not include charter schools as they are considered individual school districts.				

State	Comments
	<p>2.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>2.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>2.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>2.12(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p> <p>2.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,000 instructional hours per school year.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>2.7, 2.14a &amp; 2.14b The State of Oklahoma requires teachers to be employed for a minimum of 175 days or 1050 hours of Instruction and five days or 30 hours of Professional Development.</p> <p>2.12b This number includes only LEP students. In previous years, the number reported included all bilingual students.</p> <p>2.12d 100,865 K-12 students enrolled in High School Programs and 15,678 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.1 School accreditation is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high accreditation. Therefore, response 2.1 reflects elementary and middle schools and 2.3 reflects junior high and high school.</p> <p>2.4 Excludes pre-kindergarten.</p> <p>2.14 Grades K-5 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 6-8 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 9-12 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.1 All schools that include grades K-4 are considered elementary schools, unless they also include grade 9-12. For example, a K-8 school is considered elementary while a K-9 school is considered a high school.</p> <p>2.2 All schools that do not fit the criteria for elementary school or high school (see 3.2 and 3.4) are considered middle or junior high schools.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.3 All schools that include grades 9-12 are considered high schools. For example, K-12 and 5-12 schools are considered high schools as are schools with only a 9th grade.</p> <p>2.12 First Membership data is used for this data, instead of net enrollment.</p> <p>2.12(f) Data for last year was total all schools, not schools with 1500 or more students.</p> <p>2.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>2.2 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>2.3 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>2.4 Includes charter schools.</p> <p>2.5 - 2.6 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.7 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>2.11 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.12 State Level AEIS Report.</p> <p>2.13 Grade Level Retention for Texas Public Schools 2010-11 Report.</p> <p>2.14(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."</p>
Virginia	<p>2.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each cook.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each bus driver.</p> <p>2.7 - Virginia Board of Education regulations (8VAC20-440-20) specify that the local school board shall define the length of the contract period for each employee. A ten month contractual period is defined in the regulations.</p> <p>2.8 - Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.9 - Data not available</p> <p>2.10 - Ten months or 200 days for instructional-related personnel required to hold a license. Per BOE regulation 8VAC20-440-10 and 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.11 - Administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, other professional support, trades/services.</p>
West Virginia	<p>2.1 Enrollments and calculations include the pre-k students.</p> <p>2.7 - 2.10 West Virginia Code §18-5-45 establishes the minimum employment term for teachers. The term "teachers" is defined in §18-1-1 to include principals. §18A-4-8 establishes the minimum employment term for service personnel.</p> <p>2.14(b) State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-4, 330 minutes for grades 5-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12.</p>

# PART III

## RECENT MAJOR ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION LEGISLATION

## **Alabama**

- Allow for programmatic flexibility or budgetary flexibility, or both, from state laws, including State Board of Education rules, regulations, and policies in exchange for academic and associated goals for students that focus on college and career readiness.
- Provide for a refundable income tax credit to reimburse Alabama taxpayers to offset the cost of transferring their child from a failing public K-12 school in the state to a non-failing public school or nonpublic school of the parent's choice.
- Require a specific code red safety plan for events involving acts of violence or the threat of violence.
- Allow persons employed by local school board as security personnel or school resource officers with certain qualifications to carry firearms while on duty.

## **Arkansas**

- Amended teacher licensure laws for issuing an Arkansas teaching license to a teacher from another state and for issuing a nontraditional teacher license.
- Established that the Department of Education is the primary public charter school authorizer.
- Repealed high stakes testing by replacing high-stakes end-of-course assessments for Algebra I and English II with the next-generation assessments; and sets the stage for implementing common core state standards assessments.
- Provided that if a public school choice request is approved by a nonresident district under a provision of law that is later declared unconstitutional by a court or is repealed, the student may continue to attend school in the nonresident district until the student completes his or her secondary education; and further gave priority for siblings.
- Provided for digital learning opportunities for public school students and allows digital learning to be a primary method of instruction; required the entering 9<sup>th</sup> grade class of the 2014-15 school year to complete at least one digital learning course before graduation and established a pilot for the 2013-14 school year; and required a study of the current and necessary infrastructure and bandwidth required to sufficiently facilitate and deliver a quality digital learning environment.

## **Florida**

- Transition to common core and graduation standards - Provided a transition to the common core state standard; made changes to the high school graduation requirements; and made changes to student assessments to align with common core standards.
- Students with disabilities - Included provisions to enable parents to take a more informed and active role in their student's placement and clarified Exceptional Student Education center's ability to choose a school improvement rating or a school grade.
- Education funding - Required that students cannot be reported for more than one FTE among all districts and schools they attend.
- School grades, improvement rating, MSID - Made changes to school grades and school improvement rating systems to ensure that more schools are graded or receive school improvement ratings; and directed the Department to develop criteria for issuing and revoking master school identification numbers.



- Digital learning, blended courses - Required the Department to develop an online catalog of digital learning courses; required the Department to provide identifiers to designate courses that are used for blended learning; and established Florida Approved Courses and tests to make multiple options available to suit students' unique interest and acceleration goals.
- Educator certification - Required that student learning growth or achievement be based on the teacher's students; allowed the use of learning targets or district assessments for teachers who teach courses not assessed by statewide assessments; and required new core uniform curriculum and completion requirements for teacher preparation programs.

### **Georgia**

- Made changes to time deadlines for due process actions as they relate to suspension and/or removal of local board members upon loss of accreditation in their respective school districts.
- Exempted school systems from paying motor fuel excise taxes for fuel which is used exclusively for the operation of school buses.
- Made revisions related to the annual performance evaluations of teachers and school administrators.
- Allowed certain state remedial education funds which were previously used exclusively "outside the regular school day" to be used during the regular school day
- Removed the requirement for local school districts to notify the Georgia Department of Education of local job openings; and required local school districts to submit job openings to a state-wide online job data base maintained by a state agency.
- Required that each local board, governing body of a nonpublic school, and governing board of a charter school adopt and implement a concussion management and return to play policy.
- Changed the grade point average requirement for certain students to be eligible to receive HOPE (state lottery funded) scholarships.
- Required that each local board of education offer instruction in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and in the use of automated external defibrillators to students in grades 7-12 as a requirement for graduation.

### **Kentucky**

- Requires the adoption of an emergency plan by schools and to provide those plans and a diagram of each public school building to local first responders.
- Requires that students who complete the requirements of the early high school graduation program be awarded a regular high school diploma and an Early Graduation Scholarship Certificate which makes the student eligible for a scholarship award.
- Allows local school districts to adopt a policy to raise the compulsory school age attendance from 16 to 18. The local boards must certify to the KY Department of Education that the district has programs and supports in place to meet the needs of the targeted student population. When 55% of all districts adopt the policy, a statewide mandate is required four years after the threshold is met.

- Encourages schools to have epinephrine injectors to the extent the injectors are donated or funding is available.
- Requires the KY Board of Education to establish a statewide system of evaluation for all certified personnel.
- Requires two student counts to be averaged for funding purposes: One on December 1 and another on March 1.
- Requires emergency response drills to be conducted within the first 30 days of school including one severe weather drill, one earthquake drill and one lockdown drill. Additionally, a drop procedure, a safe area evacuation and a lockdown are to be repeated in January.

### **Louisiana**

- Required school crisis plans to be developed jointly with law enforcement and emergency preparedness officials.
- Prohibited high school students with exceptionalities other than gifted and talented who are not pursuing a high school diploma from being administered any test pursuant to Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (LEAP) or the school accountability program, including the ACT, unless their parents opt in or it's included in the student's IEP.
- Increased teacher pay by an average of \$577 annually.
- Required school districts to offer a foreign language immersion program upon petition of 25 parents if teachers are available.
- Provided for the submission of petitions by parents requesting that a school be removed from the Recovery School District and returned to the local schools system under certain conditions.

### **Mississippi**

- Created a comprehensive charter school law that would allow up to 15 charters to be authorized each year in school districts that are labeled "D" and "F".
- Consolidated four school districts.
- Allowed parents that reside on a military base to enroll their children in the school district of their choice.
- Established the Mississippi Speech-Language Therapy Scholarship for students with speech language impairments, which would provide students with school choice.
- Created a standardize school attendance definition for funding the Mississippi Adequate Education Program (MAEP), the state's K-12 funding formula.
- Created higher standards for students to enroll in a Mississippi college of education.
- Created a full scholarship for students who score a 28 or higher on the ACT to attend a Mississippi college of education.
- Created the "Literacy-Based Promotion Act" to improve grade-level reading by the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade.
- Created the "Early Learning Collaborative Act of 2013", which is the first time Mississippi has supported through state funding an early childhood or "Pre-K" initiative.

- Established the Mississippi Community Oriented Policing Services in schools (MCOPS) grant program, which will provide school districts up to \$10,000 in matching grants to hire additional trained law enforcement officers to enhance school safety.

### **North Carolina**

- Required the school calendar to include either 185 instructional days or 1,025 instructional hours instead of the previously required 180 instructional days and 1,000 hours.
- Created the Excellent Public Schools Act to improve K-3 literacy which included:
  - Kindergarten assessments.
  - Requirements for promotion from 3rd grade to 4th grade.
  - Mandatory retentions.
  - Exemptions from these requirements.
  - Requirements for students not demonstrating reading proficiency, including summer reading camp.
  - Notification to parents of retained students.
  - Public reporting requirements of students not proficient in reading.
- Required each school and LEA to be assessed a numerical grade from 0 to 100 and a grade of A to F based on performance.

### **South Carolina**

- Provided districts flexibility to sell or lease property for FY2012-2013.
- Codified the South Carolina Fresh on the Campus program, commonly called the “Farm-to-School” bill.
- Exempted districts and schools from filing charitable fundraising registration paperwork with the Secretary of State.
- Approved amendments to the ADEPT regulation regarding induction contracts.
- Amended the FY 2012-2013 budget to grant SCDE flexibility to meet IDEA MOE.
- Required districts to adopt procedures and guidelines related to student-athlete concussions.
- Permitted public charter schools located on military installations to give enrollment preferences to children of military personnel.
- Allowed districts to negotiate contracts for retired, non-TERI teachers.
- Permitted private schools and special schools (such as Felton Laboratory School) to convert to public charter schools after meeting certain conditions.
- Permitted districts and schools to maintain stock supplies of epinephrine auto-injectors.
- Removed the cap on the number of credits a student may earn in a school year or towards a high school diploma through the SCDE’s virtual education program.

### **Tennessee**

- Established the “Tennessee First to the Top Act of 2010”.
- Allowed LEAs greater flexibility in extending the school day in order to offset days used for professional development or weather-related closings.

- Prohibited schools and boards of education from separating multiple birth siblings into different classrooms solely due to those children being multiple birth siblings.
- Allowed LEAs to use reasonably obtainable information in determining whether a student who dropped out of school enrolled elsewhere; and allowed LEAs to include GEDs in calculating graduation rates for all purposes other than those in which such inclusion is prohibited by federal law.
- Required the peace officers standards and training commission to report to the select committee on education oversight on current law enforcement training and procedures for responding to violent school incidents in elementary and secondary schools and in postsecondary institutions.
- Allowed LEAs to donate computers removed from school inventories to low-income families in the school district.

## **Texas**

- Added \$3.4 billion to formula funding in addition to the amount included for enrollment growth.
- Made changes to public school curriculum, assessment and accountability including the following:
  - Modified the state's assessment graduation requirements so that a student needs to take and pass only the English I, English II, Algebra I, U.S. history, and biology end-of-course assessments; repealed the cumulative score requirement and eliminated the 15 percent requirement; and provided that Algebra II and English III assessments will continue to be developed by the agency but will be district-optional assessments beginning in the 2015-16 school year.
  - Creates a foundation graduation plan of 22 credits that include 4 English Language Arts, 3 math, 3 science, 3 social studies, 2 foreign language, 1 fine arts, 1 physical education and 5 electives; required to choose an endorsement in one of five areas which include STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), business and industry, public services, arts and humanities and multidisciplinary studies; and allowed students to opt out of endorsement to foundation graduation plan after the student's sophomore year.
  - Required students to take four science credits and algebra II must be among their four math credits to qualify for automatic college admission under the top 10 percent rule and state financial aid.
  - Changed the accountability system to require school district performance ratings of A through F beginning in 2016-17 while campuses will still be assigned a rating of exemplary, recognized, acceptable or unacceptable.
- Modified the charter school program by:
  - Increasing the number of charter schools granted incrementally to 305 by 2019; providing that dropout recovery and charters created by a school district would not count toward the cap; and providing that up to five charters focused on special needs students would not count toward the cap.
  - Giving school boards the authority to vote in favor of converting low-performing campuses in their districts into charters.

- Changing the authority to oversee the charter approval process to the Texas Education Agency from the State Board of Education.
- Requiring principals and teachers of an open-enrollment charter school to hold a baccalaureate degree.

### **Virginia**

- Requires school boards to include in their codes of student conduct policies and procedures that include a prohibition against bullying.
- Requires the Board of Education to approve student growth indicators for use in the accreditation of schools and the evaluation of teachers, and requires school performance to be reported using an A-to-F grading system.
- Imposes new requirements for staff and students for training in emergency first aid, CPR and the use of automated external defibrillators.
- Permits local school divisions that employ a sufficient number of librarians, guidance counselors and school-based clerical personnel to meet certain prescribed staffing requirements to assign personnel in those positions to schools according to the area of greatest need.
- Adds grades K-2 to the requirement that local school divisions provide early intervention services to students in 3 who demonstrate deficiencies based on their individual performance on diagnostic reading tests; and requires local school divisions to provide algebra readiness intervention services to students in grades 6-9 who are at risk of failing the Algebra I end-of-course test as demonstrated by their individual performance on diagnostic tests.
- Establishes the Strategic Compensation Grant Initiative Fund which allows local school divisions to submit proposals to the Board of Education to receive grants that can be used as incentive to improve teacher and school performance. The proposals must include a compensation model and designate groups or types of teachers to receive awarded funds.
- Creates a two-year provisional license for participants in Teach For America who meet certain criteria. Teach For America is a nationwide nonprofit organization focused on closing the achievement gaps among students in low-income areas.
- Permits the Board of Education to grant and renew five-year releases from certain state regulations under certain conditions.
- Makes changes to the processes by which teachers and certain administrators are evaluated including requiring a formal or informal evaluation annually and requiring the evaluations to include student academic progress as a significant component.
- Authorizes the Virginia Public School Authority to issue bonds for the funding of matching grants to local public school divisions for the purchase and installation security equipment in public schools; requires local school boards to establish policies and procedures for the establishment of threat assessment teams; requires the Virginia Center for School Safety, in conjunction with certain other state agencies, to develop a model critical incident response training program for public school personnel and those providing services to schools; and requires each school, in its annual school safety audit, to complete a school inspection walk-through using a

standardized checklist provided by the Virginia Center for School Safety, which incorporates crime prevention through environmental design principles.

### **West Virginia**

- Prohibited an interscholastic athlete who has been removed from play or practice from returning until the athlete receives written clearance to return from a licensed health care professional.
- Required transitional courses in English/language arts and math during the senior year for students who do not meet established college and career readiness standards.
- Expanded flexibility relating to the State Board of Education's authority to establish an accreditation system for schools.
- Created Early Childhood Classroom Assistant Teacher positions for early childhood education and Kindergarten programs.
- Modified hiring criteria for professional school personnel.
- Established preference for the assignment of a sign language interpreter to a deaf or hard of hearing student over a sign support specialist.
- Required county superintendents and county board of education members within each Regional Education Service Agency area to meet every two years to identify county-level services and functions that can be shared.