

# 2015 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY 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 two parts. The first part is a compilation of education-related data derived from other sources. Data for this part of the report is primarily derived from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

The second part consists of a compilation of data derived from a survey of the Southern Legislative Conference states. There are three sections of data presented in the second part: (1) Salaries and benefits; (2) education statistics; and (3) recent major education legislation. 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 2013-2014 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2013-2014 school/fiscal year was not possible, states were requested to use the most up-to-date data available. For the first two sections of the second part of the report, the year from which the data were derived is presented in the table beside the data. Additionally, a comments section is presented at the end of each of the first two sections in the second part of this report.

Hank Hager, West Virginia Senate Education Committee, compiled this report. Staff from the departments of education of the fifteen Southern Legislative Conference states provided the information for the second part of the report.

# PART I

## DATA DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

## KEY FINDINGS

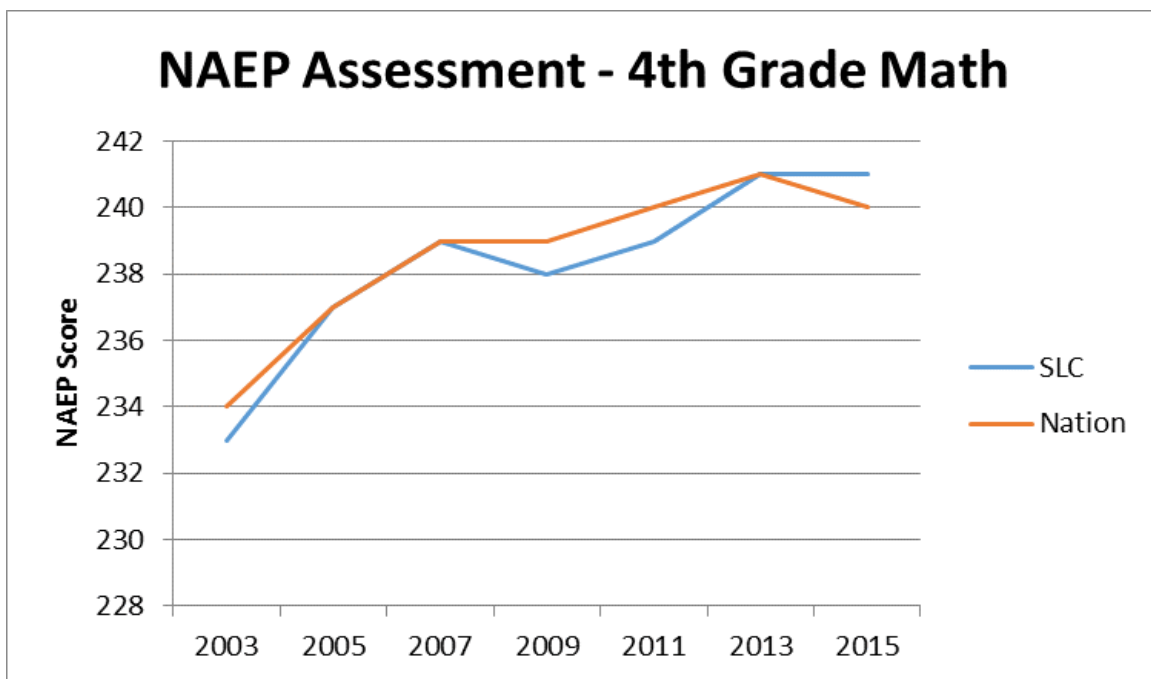
- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments do not vary more than a couple of points from the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 6-13.
- The Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate for the SLC and the nation both hovered slightly above 82% during the 2013-14 school year. See page 14.
- Nine of the 15 SLC states ranked 40<sup>th</sup> or lower in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2014. See page 15.
- Twelve of the 15 SLC states ranked 15<sup>th</sup> or higher in the percentage of children under 18 years of age below the poverty level in 2014. See page 16.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was substantially higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2013-14 school year. See page 17.
- The percentage increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was triple that of the percentage increase for the U.S. between the 2003-04 school year and the 2013-14 school year. A very significant portion of this increase is attributable to the 19% increase in the state of Texas over that 10-year period. See page 18.
- There has been very little, if any, change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2003-04 school year and the 2013-14 school year. Exceptions include Alabama where the pupil-teacher ratio increased by 3.2 over that period and Florida where the pupil-teacher ratio decreased by 2.6 over that period. See page 19.
- The SLC had a higher student-instructional aide ratio, student-instructional coordinator ratio, student-LEA administrator ratio, and student-student support services staff ratio than the U.S. during the 2013-14 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 20.
- During the 2013 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$1,800 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2003 fiscal year and the 2013 fiscal year was almost five percentage points higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 23.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2013 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator. U.S. and SLC salary expenditures per student slightly increased between the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years, but have actually declined since the 2011 fiscal year. See pages 25 and 26.

## SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

<b>State</b>	<b>Number Of Students Enrolled 2013-14</b>	<b>Number Of Operational Schools 2013-14</b>	<b>Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2013-14</b>	<b>Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2012-13</b>	<b>Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2013-14</b>	<b>Number Of FTE Teachers 2013-14</b>
Alabama	746,204	1,637	0	\$8,773	15.8	47,162
Arkansas	489,979	1,112	52	\$9,538	14.0	34,933
Florida	2,720,744	4,295	623	\$8,623	15.3	177,853
Georgia	1,723,909	2,379	94	\$9,121	15.8	109,441
Kentucky	677,389	1,565	0	\$9,274	16.2	41,820
Louisiana	711,491	1,412	118	\$10,539	15.3	46,437
Mississippi	492,586	1,066	0	\$8,117	15.3	32,292
Missouri	918,288	2,410	59	\$9,702	13.8	66,651
North Carolina	1,530,857	2,588	128	\$8,342	15.4	99,327
Oklahoma	681,848	1,789	25	\$7,914	16.2	41,983
South Carolina	745,657	1,243	60	\$9,444	15.5	48,151
Tennessee	993,556	1,855	72	\$8,588	15.1	65,847
Texas	5,153,702	8,748	658	\$8,261	15.4	334,580
Virginia	1,273,825	2,166	6	\$10,960	14.1	90,098
West Virginia	280,958	758	0	\$11,257	14.1	19,978
SLC	19,140,993	35,023	1,895	\$8,912	15.2	1,256,553
United States	50,044,522	98,271	6,465	\$10,763	16.1	3,113,764

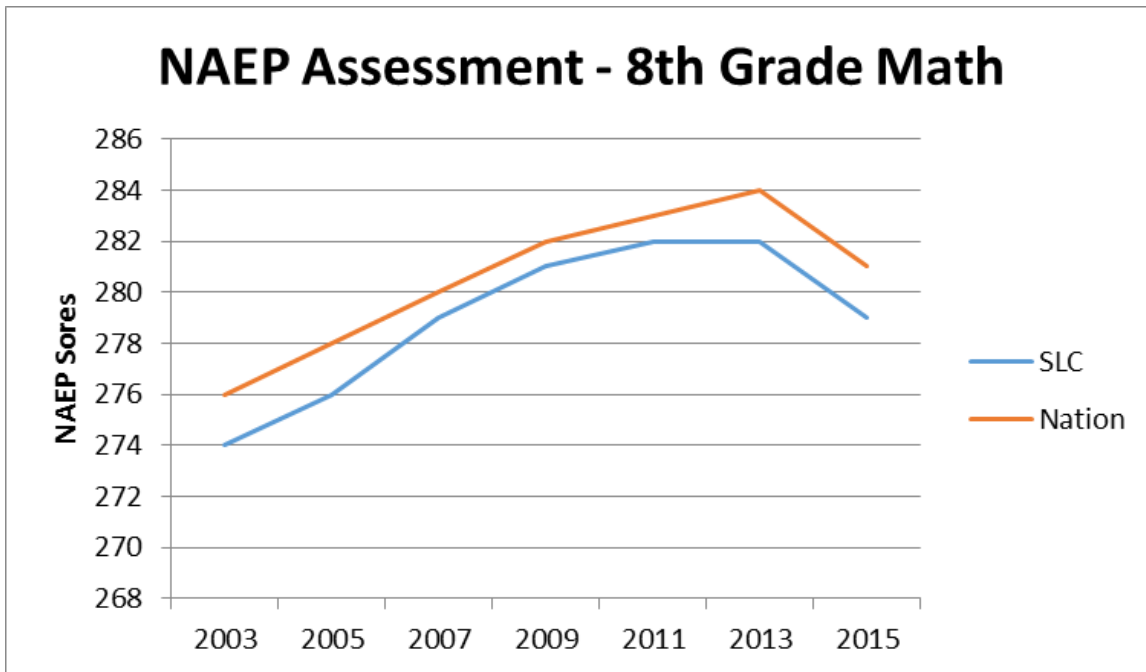
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

<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>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>
Alabama	223	225	229	228	231	233	231
Arkansas	229	236	238	238	238	240	235
Florida	234	239	242	242	240	242	243
Georgia	230	234	235	236	238	240	236
Kentucky	229	231	235	239	241	241	242
Louisiana	226	230	230	229	231	231	234
Mississippi	223	227	228	227	230	231	234
Missouri	235	235	239	241	240	240	239
North Carolina	242	241	242	244	245	245	244
Oklahoma	229	234	237	237	237	239	240
South Carolina	236	238	237	236	237	237	237
Tennessee	228	232	233	232	233	240	241
Texas	237	242	242	240	241	242	244
Virginia	239	240	244	243	245	246	247
West Virginia	231	231	236	233	235	237	235
<b>SLC</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>241</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).

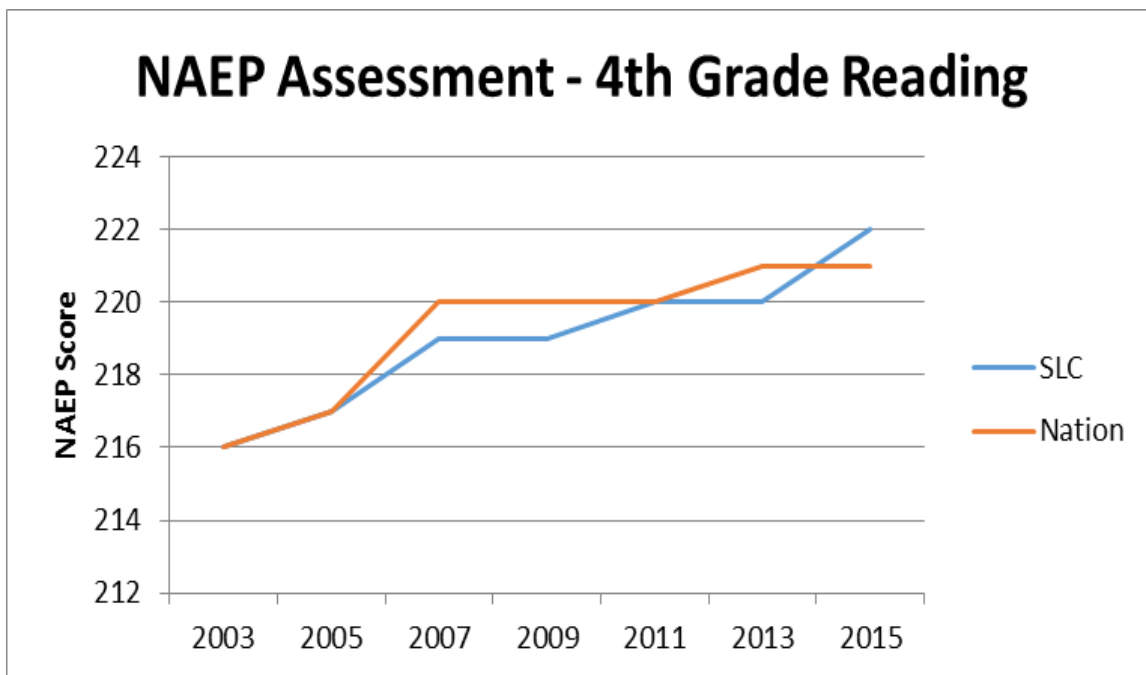
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Math</b>							
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>
Alabama	262	262	266	269	269	269	267
Arkansas	266	272	274	276	279	278	275
Florida	271	274	277	279	278	281	275
Georgia	270	272	275	278	278	279	279
Kentucky	274	274	279	279	282	281	278
Louisiana	266	268	272	272	273	273	268
Mississippi	261	262	265	265	269	271	271
Missouri	279	276	281	286	282	283	281
North Carolina	281	282	284	284	286	286	281
Oklahoma	272	271	275	276	279	276	275
South Carolina	277	281	282	280	281	280	276
Tennessee	268	271	274	275	274	278	278
Texas	277	281	286	287	290	288	284
Virginia	282	284	288	286	289	288	288
West Virginia	271	269	270	270	273	274	271
<b>SLC</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>281</b>



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

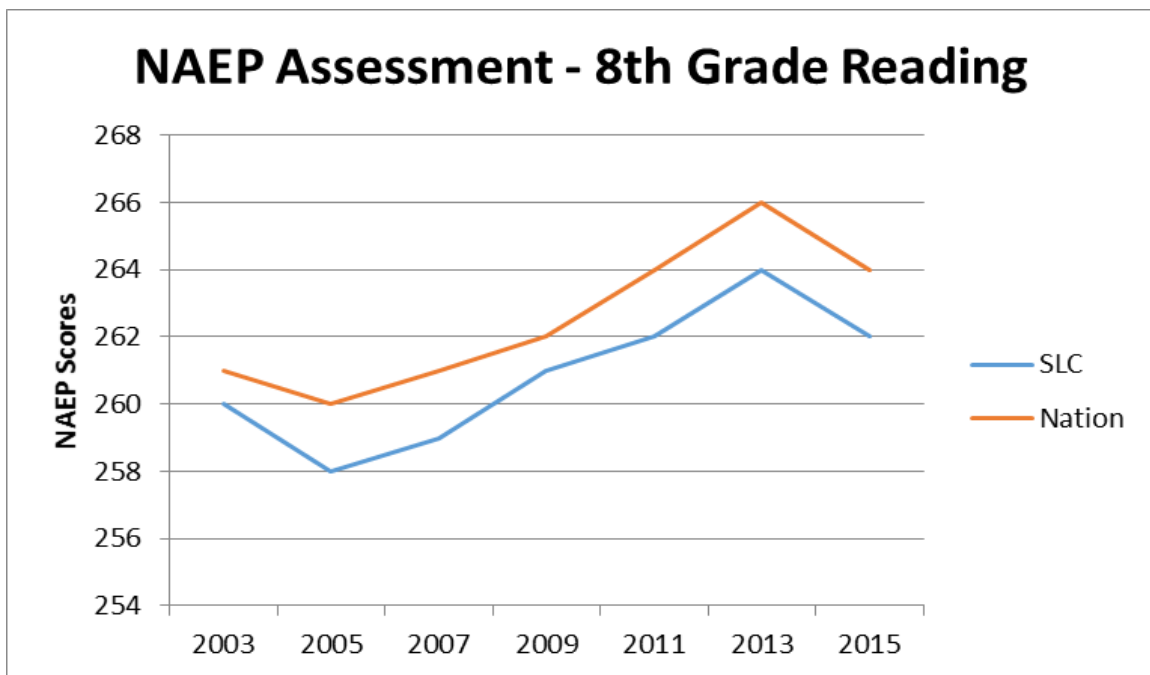


<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Reading</b>							
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>
Alabama	207	208	216	216	220	219	217
Arkansas	214	217	217	216	217	219	218
Florida	218	219	224	226	225	227	227
Georgia	214	214	219	218	221	222	222
Kentucky	219	220	222	226	225	224	228
Louisiana	205	209	207	207	210	210	216
Mississippi	205	204	208	211	209	209	214
Missouri	222	221	221	224	220	222	223
North Carolina	221	217	218	219	221	222	226
Oklahoma	214	214	217	217	215	217	222
South Carolina	215	213	214	216	215	214	218
Tennessee	212	214	216	217	215	220	219
Texas	215	219	220	219	218	217	218
Virginia	223	226	227	227	226	229	229
West Virginia	219	215	215	215	214	215	216
<b>SLC</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>



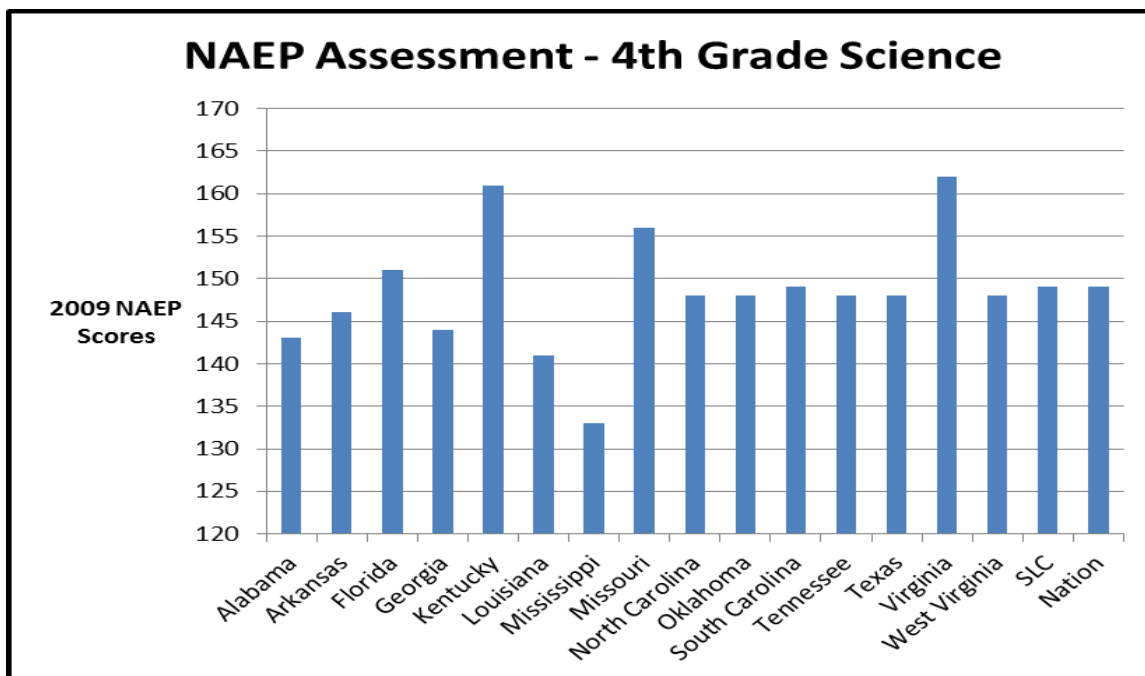
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

<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>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>
Alabama	253	252	252	255	258	257	259
Arkansas	258	258	258	258	259	262	259
Florida	257	256	260	264	262	266	263
Georgia	258	257	259	260	262	265	262
Kentucky	266	264	262	267	269	270	268
Louisiana	253	253	253	253	255	257	255
Mississippi	255	251	250	251	254	253	252
Missouri	267	265	263	267	267	267	267
North Carolina	262	258	259	260	263	265	261
Oklahoma	262	260	259	259	260	262	263
South Carolina	258	257	257	257	260	261	260
Tennessee	258	259	259	261	259	265	265
Texas	259	258	261	260	261	264	261
Virginia	268	268	267	266	267	268	267
West Virginia	260	255	255	255	256	257	260
<b>SLC</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Nation</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>266</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).

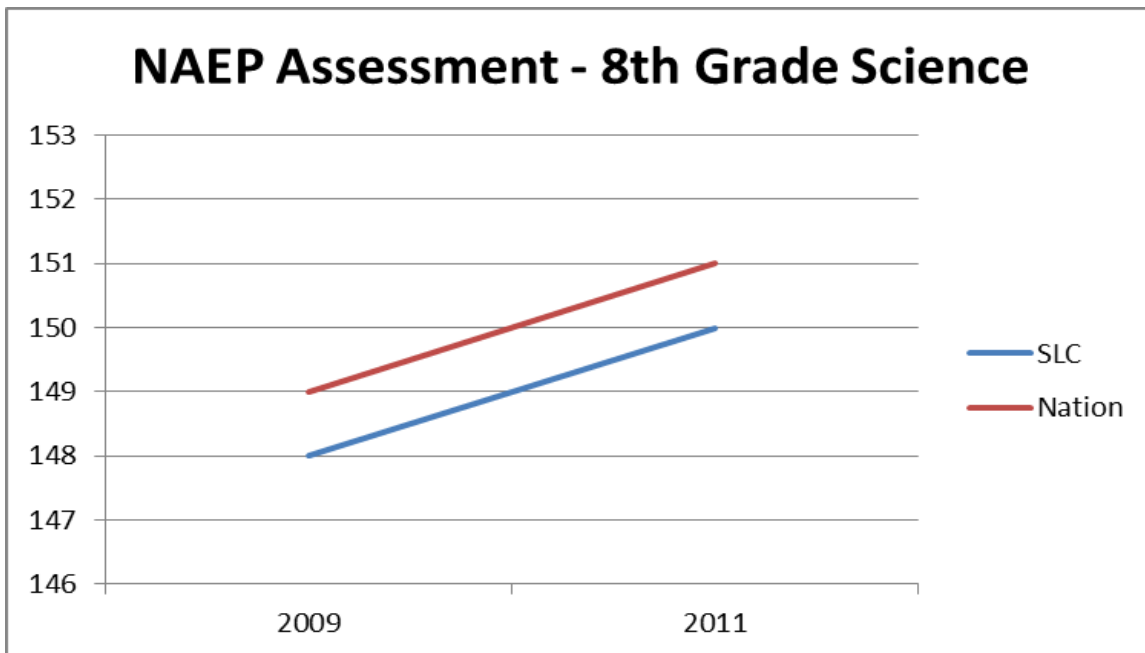
<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Science</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>
Alabama	143
Arkansas	146
Florida	151
Georgia	144
Kentucky	161
Louisiana	141
Mississippi	133
Missouri	156
North Carolina	148
Oklahoma	148
South Carolina	149
Tennessee	148
Texas	148
Virginia	162
West Virginia	148
<b>SLC</b>	<b>149</b>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

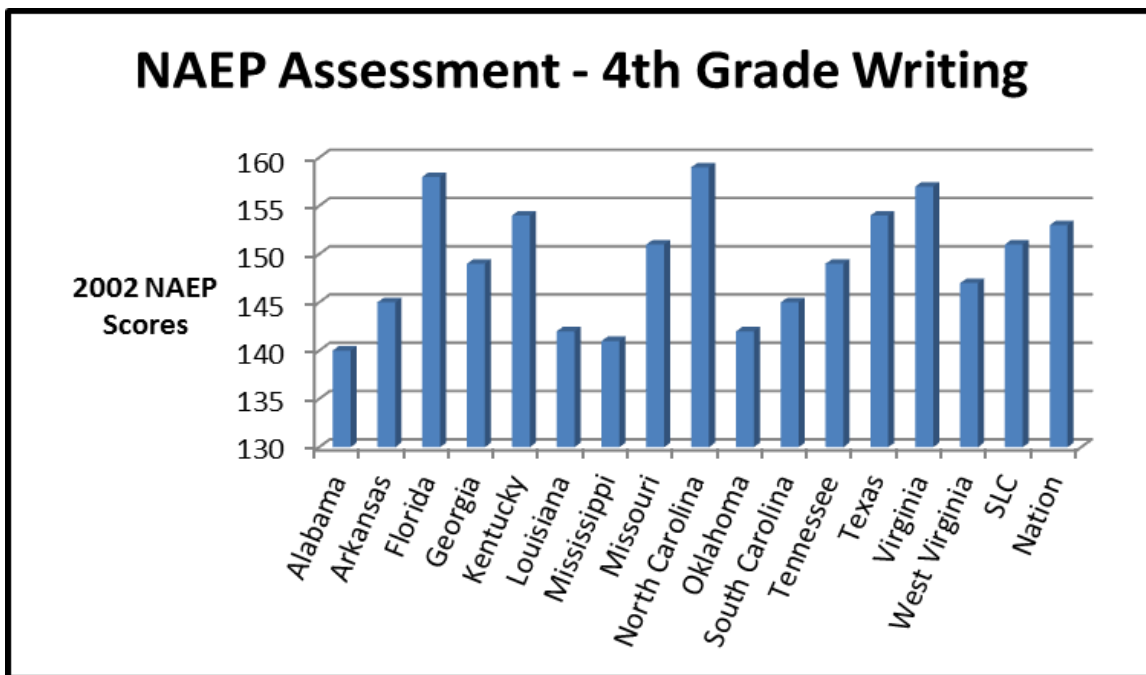
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	139	140
Arkansas	144	148
Florida	146	148
Georgia	147	151
Kentucky	156	157
Louisiana	139	143
Mississippi	132	137
Missouri	156	156
North Carolina	144	148
Oklahoma	146	148
South Carolina	143	149
Tennessee	148	150
Texas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

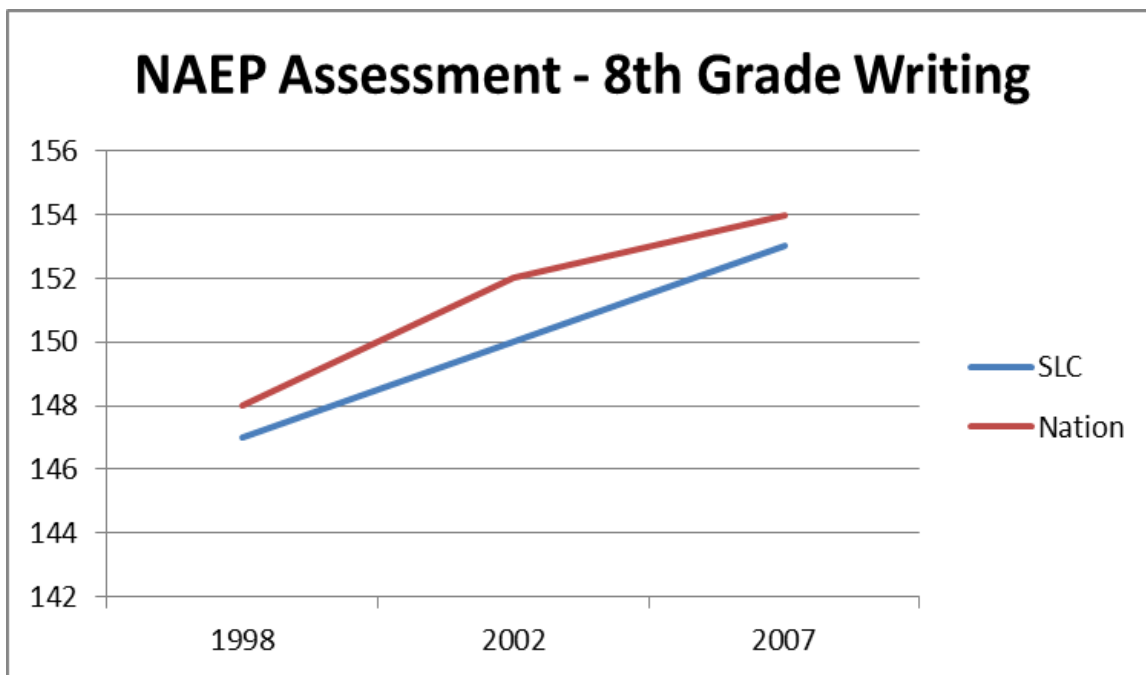
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8<sup>th</sup> grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

<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).

### ADJUSTED COHORT GRADUATION RATE

<b>State</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
Alabama	86.3
Arkansas	86.9
Florida	76.1
Georgia	72.5
Kentucky	87.5
Louisiana	74.6
Mississippi	77.6
Missouri	87.3
North Carolina	83.9
Oklahoma	82.7
South Carolina	80.1
Tennessee	87.2
Texas	88.3
Virginia	85.3
West Virginia	84.5
SLC	82.5
United States	82.3

Source: These graduation rates were retrieved from Ed Data Express except for the rate for the SLC which was partly based on imputed data.

<b>Educational Attainment - SLC States:</b>		
<b>Percentage of Population 25 or older with a Bachelor's Degree</b>		
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014 National Rank</b>
Alabama	23.5	45
Arkansas	21.4	49
Florida	27.3	36
Georgia	29.1	24
Kentucky	22.2	48
Louisiana	22.9	47
Mississippi	21.1	50
Missouri	27.5	33
North Carolina	28.7	26
Oklahoma	24.2	44
South Carolina	26.3	40
Tennessee	25.3	41
Texas	27.8	29
Virginia	36.7	7
West Virginia	19.2	51*
SLC	27.1	N/A
United States	30.1	N/A

\*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey.



<b>Child Poverty - SLC States:</b>		
<b>Percent of Children Under 18 Years Below Poverty Level</b>		
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014 National Rank</b>
Alabama	27.7	4
Arkansas	26.4	6
Florida	23.8	15
Georgia	26.3	7
Kentucky	26.2	8
Louisiana	27.9	3
Mississippi	29.4	2
Missouri	21.1	24
North Carolina	24.3	14
Oklahoma	22.4	20
South Carolina	27.1	5
Tennessee	26.2	9
Texas	24.6	13
Virginia	15.8	38
West Virginia	24.7	12
SLC	24.4	N/A
United States	21.7	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey.

## STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 2013-14	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2013-14	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2013-14
Alabama	10.8%	2.3%	58.2%
Arkansas	13.3%	7.3%	61.2%
Florida	13.1%	9.2%	58.4%
Georgia	11.1%	5.3%	62.1%
Kentucky	14.2%	2.9%	54.6%
Louisiana	11.1%	2.1%	65.2%
Mississippi	13.3%	1.3%	72.2%
Missouri	13.4%	3.0%	49.3%
North Carolina	12.9%	6.3%	53.4%
Oklahoma	15.1%	7.1%	61.2%
South Carolina	13.3%	5.4%	57.2%
Tennessee	13.1%	3.5%	58.2%
Texas	8.6%	15.5%	60.0%
Virginia	12.6%	7.4%	39.6%
West Virginia	15.8%	0.7%	--
SLC	11.7%	8.2%	57.7%
United States	12.9%	8.9%	51.5%

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). In instances where data did not meet NCES quality standards, the data for the state was omitted from the calculation of the SLC and U.S. percentages.

--Data do not meet NCES quality standards.

**TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED**

<b>State</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>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	731,220	730,140	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	744,637	746,204	2.0%
Arkansas	454,523	463,115	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	486,157	489,979	7.8%
Florida	2,587,628	2,639,336	2,675,024	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	2,668,156	2,692,162	2,720,744	5.1%
Georgia	1,522,611	1,553,437	1,598,461	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	1,685,016	1,703,332	1,723,909	13.2%
Kentucky	663,369	674,796	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	685,167	677,389	2.1%
Louisiana	727,709	724,281	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	710,903	711,491	-2.2%
Mississippi	493,540	495,376	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	493,650	492,586	-0.2%
Missouri	905,941	905,449	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	917,900	918,288	1.4%
North Carolina	1,360,209	1,385,754	1,416,436	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	1,507,864	1,518,465	1,530,857	12.5%
Oklahoma	626,160	629,476	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	673,483	681,848	8.9%
South Carolina	699,198	703,736	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	735,998	745,657	6.6%
Tennessee	936,682	941,091	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	993,496	993,556	6.1%
Texas	4,331,751	4,405,215	4,525,394	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	5,000,470	5,077,659	5,153,702	19.0%
Virginia	1,192,092	1,204,739	1,213,616	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	1,257,883	1,265,419	1,273,825	6.9%
West Virginia	281,215	280,129	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	283,044	280,958	-0.1%
SLC	17,513,848	17,736,070	17,963,038	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	18,815,573	18,981,472	19,140,993	9.3%
United States	48,540,215	48,795,465	49,113,298	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	49,521,669	49,771,118	50,044,522	3.1%

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

### PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Ten-Year Increase <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	15.8	3.2
Arkansas	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	-0.7
Florida	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	-2.6
Georgia	15.7	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.8	0.1
Kentucky	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.2	0.1
Louisiana	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.3	0.9
Mississippi	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.3	0.1
Missouri	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	-0.1
North Carolina	15.1	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	0.3
Oklahoma	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	0.3
South Carolina	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	0.2
Tennessee	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.1	-0.6
Texas	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	0.4
Virginia	13.2	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	14.1	1.0
West Virginia	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	0.0
SLC	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	0.1
United States	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Ten-year increase may not be exact due to rounding.

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

**OTHER STUDENT-EMPLOYEE RATIOS  
2013-14**

<b>State</b>	<b>Student-Instructional Aide Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Instructional Coordinator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Guidance Counselor Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Librarian Ratio</b>	<b>Student-LEA Administrator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-School Administrator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Student Support Services Staff Ratio</b>
Alabama	119.5	845.9	417.1	550.4	1,233.1	178.9	251.6
Arkansas	63.3	594.9	384.4	509.1	819.9	285.7	66.5
Florida	89.9	3,797.0	490.8	1,277.1	1,365.7	367.2	255.1
Georgia	73.0	691.9	489.6	814.5	712.4	282.8	220.9
Kentucky	52.2	444.0	444.8	629.4	757.0	208.1	235.9
Louisiana	66.6	370.6	441.7	699.2	2,001.9	241.7	150.1
Mississippi	60.3	743.8	440.2	592.1	506.0	245.8	155.9
Missouri	67.4	870.4	352.2	655.6	674.1	291.2	205.4
North Carolina	65.6	1,443.2	379.0	697.4	954.2	271.0	140.8
Oklahoma	72.2	2,042.7	422.2	650.3	1,262.7	291.8	141.9
South Carolina	82.0	397.7	381.4	695.4	966.8	275.4	227.3
Tennessee	62.9	1,331.0	341.1	519.6	5,806.9	281.2	739.1
Texas	82.7	1,452.7	465.2	1,119.1	820.8	225.8	208.3
Virginia	66.7	737.2	380.9	799.8	741.0	329.6	279.4
West Virginia	77.1	723.1	378.1	901.9	366.5	245.1	165.8
SLC	74.8	968.9	428.4	810.1	909.2	262.9	200.8
United States	67.8	686.2	491.0	1,109.5	749.9	297.7	176.8

Source: Ratios calculated from data obtained from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES  
2012-13**

<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	\$7,188,210,246	33.4%	54.8%	11.8%
Arkansas	\$5,051,803,822	35.9%	51.9%	12.1%
Florida	\$24,506,837,239	48.8%	38.6%	12.6%
Georgia	\$17,492,815,573	45.8%	43.6%	10.7%
Kentucky	\$7,120,960,049	33.2%	54.5%	12.3%
Louisiana	\$8,439,544,678	41.6%	43.3%	15.2%
Mississippi	\$4,394,942,198	33.5%	50.4%	16.1%
Missouri	\$10,311,472,846	58.2%	32.8%	9.0%
North Carolina	\$13,107,879,413	25.2%	62.2%	12.6%
Oklahoma	\$5,912,975,392	38.5%	49.2%	12.4%
South Carolina	\$8,414,913,359	43.6%	46.4%	10.0%
Tennessee	\$9,084,504,366	41.3%	45.7%	13.0%
Texas	\$50,053,708,818	48.0%	40.2%	11.7%
Virginia	\$15,106,626,631	53.7%	38.9%	7.3%
West Virginia	\$3,543,326,419	30.3%	59.0%	10.7%
SLC	\$189,730,521,049	44.2%	44.3%	11.6%
United States	\$603,686,986,996	45.5%	45.4%*	9.3%

\*Calculation for United States percentage of revenue derived from state sources does not include the District of Columbia since the District of Columbia does not receive state revenue.

Source: Percentages calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</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>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>10-year Increase</b>
Alabama	7,175	7,497	8,076	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	9,709	9,990	39.2%
Arkansas	7,328	7,956	8,852	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	11,164	10,968	49.7%
Florida	7,938	8,455	9,028	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	9,680	9,606	21.0%
Georgia	9,082	9,082	9,356	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	10,365	10,235	12.7%
Kentucky	7,093	7,861	8,505	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	10,843	10,728	51.2%
Louisiana	7,708	7,997	8,375	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	12,024	11,713	52.0%
Mississippi	6,407	6,780	7,143	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	8,848	8,691	35.7%
Missouri	8,774	8,788	9,102	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	11,099	11,208	27.7%
North Carolina	7,563	7,614	8,090	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	8,661	8,787	16.2%
Oklahoma	6,636	6,677	7,237	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	8,631	8,851	33.4%
South Carolina	8,681	8,748	9,273	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	10,941	11,185	28.8%
Tennessee	7,007	7,292	7,576	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	9,298	9,413	34.3%
Texas	8,663	8,683	8,959	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	9,997	9,988	15.3%
Virginia	8,908	9,382	10,087	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	11,711	12,020	34.9%
West Virginia	9,053	9,430	9,397	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	12,052	11,698	29.2%
SLC	8,113	8,341	8,774	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	10,123	10,139	25.0%
United States	9,441	9,770	10,238	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	12,178	12,186	29.1%

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

**CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</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>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>10-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	6,300	6,581	7,073	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	8,577	8,773	39.3%
Arkansas	6,482	6,842	7,659	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	9,536	9,538	47.1%
Florida	6,439	6,793	7,215	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	8,520	8,623	33.9%
Georgia	7,774	7,742	8,065	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	9,272	9,121	17.3%
Kentucky	6,661	6,864	7,132	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	9,327	9,274	39.2%
Louisiana	6,922	7,271	7,669	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	10,726	10,539	52.2%
Mississippi	5,792	6,199	6,548	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	8,097	8,117	40.1%
Missouri	7,495	7,542	7,858	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	9,514	9,702	29.5%
North Carolina	6,562	6,613	7,098	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	8,160	8,342	27.1%
Oklahoma	6,092	6,154	6,610	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	7,763	7,914	29.9%
South Carolina	7,040	7,177	7,549	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	9,077	9,444	34.1%
Tennessee	6,118	6,466	6,850	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	8,354	8,588	40.4%
Texas	7,136	7,151	7,246	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	8,213	8,261	15.8%
Virginia	7,822	8,219	8,886	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	10,656	10,960	40.1%
West Virginia	8,319	8,588	9,024	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	11,579	11,257	35.3%
SLC	6,915	7,088	7,438	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	8,829	8,912	28.9%
United States	8,044	8,310	8,711	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	10,667	10,763	33.8%

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



### INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	10-year Increase
Alabama	3,812	3,954	4,189	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	4,966	5,039	32.2%
Arkansas	3,961	4,152	4,660	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	5,396	5,361	35.4%
Florida	3,786	4,019	4,268	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	5,196	5,286	39.6%
Georgia	4,925	4,924	5,085	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	5,734	5,656	14.8%
Kentucky	4,066	4,158	4,284	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	5,401	5,323	30.9%
Louisiana	4,203	4,392	4,597	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	6,108	5,960	41.8%
Mississippi	3,466	3,717	3,913	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	4,620	4,620	33.3%
Missouri	4,570	4,577	4,774	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	5,670	5,753	25.9%
North Carolina	4,173	4,191	4,419	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	5,087	5,174	24.0%
Oklahoma	3,528	3,492	3,755	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	4,318	4,378	24.1%
South Carolina	4,199	4,271	4,465	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	5,148	5,333	27.0%
Tennessee	3,933	4,143	4,422	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	5,194	5,291	34.5%
Texas	4,307	4,314	4,324	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	4,850	4,873	13.1%
Virginia	4,809	5,039	5,449	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	6,458	6,674	38.8%
West Virginia	5,115	5,279	5,461	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	6,786	6,539	27.8%
SLC	4,215	4,313	4,499	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	5,264	5,305	25.9%
United States	4,934	5,098	5,329	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	6,495	6,543	32.6%

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

**TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</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>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>10-year Increase</b>
Alabama	3,925	3,995	4,111	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	4,950	4,987	27.1%
Arkansas	4,221	4,403	4,884	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	5,731	5,750	36.2%
Florida	3,985	4,119	4,335	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	4,949	4,948	24.2%
Georgia	5,154	5,167	5,276	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	5,772	5,592	8.5%
Kentucky	4,504	4,600	4,672	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	5,807	5,769	28.1%
Louisiana	4,435	4,565	4,702	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	5,979	5,801	30.8%
Mississippi	3,624	3,884	4,124	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	4,797	4,790	32.2%
Missouri	4,849	4,828	4,965	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	5,800	5,902	21.7%
North Carolina	4,615	4,596	4,796	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	5,090	5,151	11.6%
Oklahoma	3,778	3,769	3,999	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	4,567	4,615	22.2%
South Carolina	4,464	4,498	4,725	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	5,410	5,603	25.5%
Tennessee	3,958	4,110	4,300	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	4,984	5,123	29.4%
Texas	4,881	4,858	4,931	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	5,546	5,609	14.9%
Virginia	5,332	5,550	5,866	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	6,724	6,801	27.6%
West Virginia	4,959	4,980	5,019	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	6,196	6,147	23.9%
SLC	4,550	4,612	4,777	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	5,463	5,489	20.6%
United States	5,113	5,195	5,361	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	6,242	6,261	22.5%

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

**TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State Name</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>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>10-year Increase</b>
Alabama	1,118	1,268	1,473	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	1,872	1,887	68.7%
Arkansas	941	1,008	1,178	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	1,582	1,583	68.3%
Florida	1,052	1,182	1,250	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	1,399	1,425	35.5%
Georgia	1,442	1,419	1,424	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	1,811	1,851	28.4%
Kentucky	1,135	1,227	1,359	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	2,128	2,144	88.9%
Louisiana	1,243	1,392	1,583	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	2,719	2,670	114.9%
Mississippi	975	1,052	1,165	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	1,514	1,591	63.2%
Missouri	1,097	1,125	1,194	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	1,698	1,750	59.6%
North Carolina	840	896	1,055	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	1,607	1,696	101.8%
Oklahoma	966	937	1,037	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	1,417	1,447	49.8%
South Carolina	1,265	1,279	1,323	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	1,763	1,903	50.5%
Tennessee	922	1,007	1,166	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	1,634	1,680	82.2%
Texas	796	815	813	841	884	914	930	963	965	884	881	10.7%
Virginia	1,365	1,461	1,722	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	2,316	2,589	89.7%
West Virginia	2,240	2,450	2,617	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	3,386	3,148	40.5%
SLC	1,057	1,117	1,206	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	1,551	1,590	50.5%
United States	1,414	1,534	1,679	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	2,313	2,368	67.4%

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

**EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2012-13**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>Instruction Expenditures</b>	<b>Support Service Expenditures</b>	<b>Non-instruction Expenditures</b>
Alabama	6,532,358,451	57.4%	35.6%	7.0%
Arkansas	4,637,168,808	56.2%	37.8%	6.0%
Florida	23,214,633,617	61.3%	33.8%	4.9%
Georgia	15,536,733,145	62.0%	32.2%	5.8%
Kentucky	6,354,306,136	57.4%	36.2%	6.4%
Louisiana	7,492,133,677	56.6%	38.0%	5.5%
Mississippi	4,006,797,799	56.9%	36.8%	6.3%
Missouri	8,905,755,838	59.3%	35.9%	4.8%
North Carolina	12,666,607,169	62.0%	32.3%	5.7%
Oklahoma	5,329,897,044	55.3%	37.2%	7.5%
South Carolina	6,950,409,756	56.5%	37.9%	5.6%
Tennessee	8,531,674,871	61.6%	32.9%	5.5%
Texas	41,947,639,284	59.0%	35.1%	5.9%
Virginia	13,868,587,328	60.9%	35.1%	4.0%
West Virginia	3,186,121,082	58.1%	36.0%	6.0%
SLC	169,160,824,005	59.5%	34.9%	5.6%
United States	535,665,075,023	60.8%	34.9%	4.3%

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

## 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 3. Recent Major Education Legislation.**

List up to 10 of the main education related things your state has done in legislation recently. Please keep each individual item as brief as possible and preferably under 40 words.



## 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	\$48,361	13-14	\$83,663	13-14	\$19,583	13-14
Arkansas	\$47,929	13-14	\$79,254	13-14	\$19,331	13-14
Florida	\$47,791	13-14	\$90,402	13-14	\$24,623	13-14
Georgia	\$52,973	13-14	\$94,921	13-14	\$21,823	13-14
Kentucky	\$51,100	13-14	\$85,924	13-14	\$17,539	13-14
Louisiana	\$49,067	13-14	\$79,247 (Budgeted)	13-14	\$20,956 (Budgeted)	13-14
Mississippi	\$41,849	13-14	\$76,142	13-14	Not available	13-14
Missouri	\$46,752	13-14	\$83,162	13-14	Not available	13-14
North Carolina	\$44,636	13-14	\$75,706	13-14	Not available	13-14
Oklahoma	\$38,517	13-14	\$66,573	13-14	\$20,139	13-14
South Carolina	\$48,430	13-14	\$88,843	13-14	Not available	13-14
Tennessee	\$47,732	13-14	\$82,339	13-14	Not available	13-14
Texas	\$46,692	13-14	\$83,566	13-14	\$23,618	13-14
Virginia	\$54,486	13-14	\$96,845	13-14	\$22,927	13-14
West Virginia	\$45,086	13-14	\$72,981	13-14	\$26,803	13-14

### 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	\$14,019	13-14	\$21,717	13-14	\$16,858	13-14	\$30,475	13-14
Arkansas	\$12,432	13-14	\$25,202	13-14	\$14,097	13-14	\$26,536	13-14
Florida	\$18,030	13-14	\$21,890	13-14	\$14,541	13-14	\$32,161	13-14
Georgia	\$14,956	13-14	\$23,858	13-14	\$13,351	13-14	\$27,408	13-14
Kentucky	\$11,961	13-14	\$21,202	13-14	\$12,483	13-14	\$23,240	13-14
Louisiana	\$19,777 (Budgeted)	13-14	\$21,390 (Budgeted)	13-14	\$16,735 (Lunchroom workers)	13-14	\$27,016 (Budgeted)	13-14
Mississippi	\$12,540	13-14	\$18,195	13-14	\$11,593	13-14	\$24,260	13-14
Missouri	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
North Carolina	\$20,984	13-14	\$20,984	13-14	\$20,984	13-14	\$31,791	13-14
Oklahoma	\$15,800	13-14	\$21,939	13-14	\$14,348	13-14	\$20,978	13-14
South Carolina	See comments	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	\$25,730	13-14
Tennessee	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
Texas	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
Virginia	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	\$34,893	13-14
West Virginia	\$24,264	13-14	\$27,405	13-14	\$23,359	13-14	\$30,574	13-14

### 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	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	25 yrs. of service	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Florida	Yes	See comments	13-14	No	See comments	13-14	See comments	63	13-14	No	13-14
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	30 yrs. of service	53	13-14	No	13-14
Kentucky	Yes	10	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	13-14	Yes	See comments	13-14	40 yrs. of service	60	13-14	No	13-14
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Missouri	No	Not applicable	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	58.8	13-14	No	13-14
North Carolina	Yes	1 day/month (10/year)	13-14	No	See comments	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Oklahoma	Yes	10	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	See comments	13-14	No	13-14
South Carolina	Yes	12	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Tennessee	Yes	10 days by law	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	No	13-14
Texas	Yes	See comments	13-14	See comments	See comments	13-14	See comments	60.0	13-14	No	13-14
Virginia	Yes	10	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	Not available	13-14	See comments	13-14
West Virginia	Yes	15	13-14	No	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	61.4	13-14	No	13-14

### Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	13-14	\$769,205,067	13-14
Arkansas	16.5%	13-14	\$96,608,186	13-14
Florida	8.1%	13-14	See comments	13-14
Georgia	8.5%	13-14	Not available	13-14
Kentucky	Not available	13-14	\$52,174,477	13-14
Louisiana	22.0%	13-14	\$832,768,462	13-14
Mississippi	13.4%	13-14	\$253,132,261.84	13-14
Missouri	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
North Carolina	14.3%	13-14	See comments	13-14
Oklahoma	10.0%	13-14	See comments	13-14
South Carolina	See comments	13-14	Not available	13-14
Tennessee	17.9%	13-14	\$786,779,657	13-14
Texas	16.2%	13-14	\$1,923,237,264	13-14
Virginia	Not available	13-14	\$964,083,579	13-14
West Virginia	Not available	13-14	\$284,514,011	13-14

### 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>1.8 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>1.10(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>1.13 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> <p>1.12 Retention figure reflects the percentage of the workforce (all certified public educators) from the previous year who did not show</p>

State	Comments
	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 – Ten 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 twelve 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 7/1/2013 and 6/30/2014. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.13 – The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Mississippi	<p>1.10 Retirement: (July 2007 - June 2011) A teacher may retire with full benefits with 25 years of service at any age or 60 years of age, with 8 years vested.</p> <p>1.10 Retirement: (July 1, 2011) A teacher may retire with full benefits with 30 years of service at any age or 60 years of age, with 8 years vested.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.10(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>1.11 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>
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>

State	Comments
	<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/2013highlights.pdf">www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2013highlights.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) Teachers qualify for full (or unreduced) retirement benefits with: 30 years of service, or 25 years of service and age 60, or 5 years of service and age 65 Teachers qualify for a reduced retirement benefit with: 20 years of service and age 50, or 5 years of service and age 60 The employee is "vested" in the retirement system at 5 years.</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. (2013-14 Information)</p> <p>1.12 Full report with detail information available at: <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/src/">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/src/</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 \$5,285 (FY2013-14 information).</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> <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.</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 \$449.48 for July-Dec. 2012 and was raised to \$463.99 in January 2013. 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	1.3 Data not collected at state level.

State	Comments
Carolina	<p>1.4 Agency provides a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary.</p> <p>1.5 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.10(b) Unable to provide this information because retirement information is captured and tracked by the employer, not by the occupation.</p> <p>1.12 Agency calculates a teacher return rate over three years rather than a turnover rate over one year.</p> <p>1.13 We are unable to provide an amount for expenditures for medical benefits. Medical benefit expenditures are captured in a category that includes all employee benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.8 Teachers receive 10 sick leave days per year that may accumulate. Unused personal and professional leave may be added to the accumulation.</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> <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>



State	Comments
	<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. Certain members must meet rule of 80 plus be age 62. 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 2012-13 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2013-14, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2012-13.</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 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 Data from the 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 Data from the 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 Annual School Report for clerical support positions.</p> <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>

State	Comments
	<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 2013-2014 Annual School Report as reported for medical expenditures.</p>
West Virginia	<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 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>1.10(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teachers' Retirement System (both teachers and service personnel). All members with an active annuity and retirement date during the fiscal year were considered in determining the average retirement age.</p>

## SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS

### Elementary Enrollment

State	Average Elementary Enrollment 2.1	Yr 2.1	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.1a	Yr 2.1a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.1b	Yr 2.1b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.1c	Yr 2.1c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.1d	Yr 2.1d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.1e	Yr 2.1e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.1f	Yr 2.1f
Alabama	503	13-14	20	13-14	108	13-14	426	13-14	439	13-14	36	13-14	1	13-14
Arkansas	401	13-14	17	13-14	73	13-14	289	13-14	152	13-14	1	13-14	0	13-14
Florida	602	13-14	110	13-14	108	13-14	368	13-14	1,287	13-14	94	13-14	2	13-14
Georgia	602	13-14	6	13-14	31	13-14	447	13-14	757	13-14	74	13-14	6	13-14
Kentucky	329	13-14	57	13-14	337	13-14	452	13-14	95	13-14	0	13-14	0	13-14
Louisiana	See comments	13-14	21	13-14	106	13-14	395	13-14	250	13-14	9	13-14	1	13-14
Mississippi	306,913	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
Missouri	348	13-14	102	13-14	280	13-14	638	13-14	229	13-14	0	13-14	0	13-14
North Carolina	499	13-14	13	13-14	108	13-14	533	13-14	576	13-14	15	13-14	0	13-14
Oklahoma	380	13-14	43	13-14	246	13-14	462	13-14	246	13-14	6	13-14	2	13-14
South Carolina	552	13-14	4	13-14	35	13-14	214	13-14	329	13-14	12	13-14	1	13-14
Tennessee	604	12-13	3	12-13	69	12-13	324	12-13	565	12-13	73	11-12	5	12-13
Texas	555	13-14	86	13-14	329	13-14	1,325	13-14	2,705	13-14	113	13-14	3	13-14
Virginia	515	13-14	12	13-14	101	13-14	442	13-14	584	13-14	18	13-14	0	13-14
West Virginia	310	13-14	19	13-14	143	13-14	198	13-14	52	13-14	0	13-14	0	13-14

### 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	515	13-14	33	13-14	70	13-14	222	13-14	267	13-14	40	13-14	1	13-14
Arkansas	483	13-14	23	13-14	73	13-14	43	13-14	58	13-14	16	13-14	14	13-14
Florida	846	13-14	30	13-14	41	13-14	46	13-14	271	13-14	211	13-14	15	13-14
Georgia	781	13-14	5	13-14	15	13-14	77	13-14	283	13-14	81	13-14	21	13-14
Kentucky	258	13-14	283	13-14	96	13-14	78	13-14	113	13-14	19	13-14	0	13-14
Louisiana	See comments	13-14	2	13-14	28	13-14	80	13-14	94	13-14	10	13-14	0	13-14
Mississippi	Not available	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
Missouri	490	13-14	11	13-14	68	13-14	111	13-14	149	13-14	9	13-14	0	13-14
North Carolina	602	13-14	10	13-14	69	13-14	176	13-14	358	13-14	56	13-14	3	13-14
Oklahoma	382	13-14	37	13-14	92	13-14	80	13-14	78	13-14	7	13-14	3	13-14
South Carolina	641	13-14	1	13-14	13	13-14	48	13-14	114	13-14	25	13-14	0	13-14
Tennessee	699	12-13	3	12-13	17	12-13	88	12-13	172	12-13	56	12-13	4	12-13
Texas	663	13-14	52	13-14	249	13-14	294	13-14	776	13-14	258	13-14	22	13-14
Virginia	782	13-14	4	13-14	14	13-14	74	13-14	171	13-14	86	13-14	9	13-14
West Virginia	455	13-14	2	13-14	23	13-14	65	13-14	63	13-14	1	13-14	0	13-14

### 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	680	13-14	17	13-14	23	13-14	118	13-14	156	13-14	49	13-14	23	13-14
Arkansas	492	13-14	6	13-14	30	13-14	90	13-14	93	13-14	5	13-14	0	13-14
Florida	917	13-14	66	13-14	111	13-14	86	13-14	74	13-14	87	13-14	284	13-14
Georgia	1,085	13-14	26	13-14	26	13-14	66	13-14	101	13-14	105	13-14	124	13-14
Kentucky	459	13-14	168	13-14	43	13-14	44	13-14	88	13-14	49	13-14	22	13-14
Louisiana	See comments	13-14	17	13-14	28	13-14	76	13-14	77	13-14	48	13-14	21	13-14
Mississippi	185,673	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
Missouri	486	13-14	105	13-14	170	13-14	130	13-14	77	13-14	50	13-14	43	13-14
North Carolina	729	13-14	80	13-14	119	13-14	83	13-14	162	13-14	116	13-14	79	13-14
Oklahoma	376	13-14	134	13-14	139	13-14	85	13-14	51	13-14	25	13-14	23	13-14
South Carolina	945	13-14	12	13-14	11	13-14	29	13-14	64	13-14	43	13-14	39	13-14
Tennessee	888	12-13	29	12-13	39	12-13	71	12-13	119	12-13	68	12-13	75	12-13
Texas	892	13-14	208	13-14	301	13-14	283	13-14	209	13-14	114	13-14	384	13-14
Virginia	1,169	13-14	2	13-14	15	13-14	44	13-14	79	13-14	72	13-14	100	13-14
West Virginia	715	13-14	1	13-14	8	13-14	31	13-14	49	13-14	21	13-14	6	13-14

### 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	5,527	13-14	168:1	13-14	89:1	13-14
Arkansas	1,841	13-14	92:1	13-14	100:1	13-14
Florida	40,928	13-14	224:1	13-14	226:1	13-14
Georgia	8,351	13-14	124:1	13-14	113:1	13-14
Kentucky	3,473	13-14	158:1	13-14	60:1	13-14
Louisiana	9,205	13-14	See comments	13-14	85:1	11-12
Mississippi	3,262	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
Missouri	1,567	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
North Carolina	12,536	13-14	Not available	13-14	107:1	13-14
Oklahoma	1,318	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
South Carolina	8,310	13-14	Not available	13-14	69:1	12-13
Tennessee	8,848	12-13	Not available	12-13	74:1	12-13
Texas	4,199	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
Virginia	9,395	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14
West Virginia	5,109	13-14	128:1	13-14	97:1	13-14

**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	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	23:1	13-14
Arkansas	190 days	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	12:1	13-14
Florida	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	22:1	13-14
Georgia	190 days	13-14	190 days	13-14	190 days	13-14	190 days	13-14	13:1	13-14
Kentucky	185 days	13-14	185 days	13-14	Varies per district	13-14	Depends on certification	13-14	1.2:1	13-14
Louisiana	182 days	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	6.6:1	13-14
Mississippi	187	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not available	13-14
Missouri	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	14.8:1	13-14
North Carolina	215 days	13-14	12 months	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14	15.7:1	13-14
Oklahoma	See comments	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not available	13-14
South Carolina	190 days	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	17.7:1	13-14
Tennessee	200 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not available	12-13
Texas	187 days	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	13-14
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	13-14	See comments	13-14	Not applicable	13-14	See comments	13-14	22.2:1	13-14
West Virginia	200 days	13-14	200 days	13-14	200 days	13-14	200 days	13-14	12.4:1	13-14

**Enrollment Details**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Enrollment K-12 2.12</b>	<b>Yr 2.12</b>	<b>Special Education Enrollment 2.12a</b>	<b>Yr 2.12a</b>	<b>LEP Enrollment 2.12b</b>	<b>Yr 2.12b</b>	<b>Gifted Enrollment 2.12c</b>	<b>Yr 2.12c</b>	<b>Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d</b>	<b>Yr 2.12d</b>
Alabama	746,204	13-14	80,803	13-14	17,365	13-14	60,864	13-14	196,522	13-14
Arkansas	474,995	13-14	52,462	13-14	35,961	13-14	45,759	13-14	217,923	13-14
Florida	2,742,192	13-14	331,086	13-14	464,891	13-14	156,671	13-14	525,405	13-14
Georgia	1,678,482	13-14	190,150	13-14	98,226	13-14	190,245	13-14	293,561	13-14
Kentucky	654,289	13-14	86,423	13-14	22,517	13-14	109,329	13-14	128,212	13-14
Louisiana	683,791	13-14	82,963	13-14	15,471	13-14	29,607	13-14	See comments	13-14
Mississippi	492,586	13-14	65,812	13-14	9,397	13-14	33,068	13-14	128,315	13-14
Missouri	887,033	13-14	111,612	13-14	27,295	13-14	40,582	13-14	186,555	13-14
North Carolina	1,491,819	13-14	186,730	13-14	103,302	13-14	183,351	13-14	520,028	13-14
Oklahoma	681,578	13-14	103,013	13-14	48,318	13-14	96,219	13-14	152,227 (see comments below)	13-14
South Carolina	739,629	13-14	98,930	13-14	48,080	13-14	139,112	13-14	178,510	13-14
Tennessee	1,221,049	12-13	148,158	12-13	42,902	12-13	43,007	12-13	42,365	12-13
Texas	5,151,925	13-14	443,834	13-14	900,476	13-14	391,982	13-14	1,141,341	13-14
Virginia	1,240,109	13-14	161,819	13-14	93,476	13-14	170,654	13-14	575,426	13-14
West Virginia	265,556	13-14	45,511	13-14	1,873	13-14	5,490	13-14	62,399	13-14



### 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	2.6%	13-14	0.6%	13-14	1.2%	13-14	3.7%	13-14	180	13-14	6	13-14
Arkansas	3.1%	13-14	0.3%	13-14	0.8%	13-14	Not available	13-14	178	13-14	6	13-14
Florida	5.3%	13-14	1.7%	13-14	2.9%	13-14	6.3%	13-14	180	13-14	See comments	13-14
Georgia	2.3%	13-14	0.8%	13-14	1.1%	13-14	6.9%	13-14	180	13-14	4.5-5.5	13-14
Kentucky	See comments	13-14	0.4%	13-14	0.6%	13-14	3.5%	13-14	177	13-14	6	13-14
Louisiana	4.1	13-14	4.5	13-14	4.5	13-14	5.9	13-14	177	13-14	6	13-14
Mississippi	6.2%	13-14	2.4%	13-14	4.0%	13-14	5.3%	13-14	180	13-14	330	13-14
Missouri	1.1%	13-14	0.2%	13-14	0.6%	13-14	2.5%	13-14	174	13-14	See comments	13-14
North Carolina	3.1%	13-14	0.8%	13-14	1.0%	13-14	6.8%	13-14	185 (180 w/SBE Waiver)	13-14	See comments	13-14
Oklahoma	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	Not available	13-14	See comments	13-14	See comments	13-14
South Carolina	1.8%	13-14	0.5%	13-14	0.8%	13-14	3.6%	13-14	180	13-14	See comments	13-14
Tennessee	2.5%	12-13	1.0%	12-13	1.5%	12-13	3.7%	12-13	180	12-13	4 - 6.5	12-13
Texas	3.1%	13-14	1.0%	13-14	1.0%	13-14	6.2%	13-14	180	13-14	See comments	13-14
Virginia	1.7%	13-14	0.4%	13-14	0.7%	13-14	3.8%	13-14	180	13-14	5.5	13-14
West Virginia	3.2%	13-14	0.6%	13-14	1.1%	13-14	4.6%	13-14	180	13-14	5.25-5.75	13-14

### 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 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 439. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.2 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 519. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.3 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 701. Students in combination schools are not

State	Comments																																																												
	<p>reflected.</p> <p>2.4 – Only reflects data for 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 workers rather than only the cook.</p> <p>2.6 – This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver. Only reflects data for 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. FY2011-12 was the last year this data was recorded.</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 220,622 units. One student may take multiple units. Only reflects data for the 69 City/Parish School Districts, Type 2 Charter Schools, and the Recovery School District. Does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, Type 2 Charter Schools approved prior to July 2008, BESE or other Special Schools.</p>																																																												
Mississippi	<p>2.1-2.3</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="262 959 743 992">SIZE BY ENROLLMENT</th> <th data-bbox="743 959 995 992">ELEM</th> <th data-bbox="995 959 1163 992">SEC</th> <th data-bbox="1163 959 1436 992">ELEM &amp; SEC</th> <th data-bbox="1436 959 2009 992">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 992 743 1024">1-24</td> <td data-bbox="743 992 995 1024">0</td> <td data-bbox="995 992 1163 1024">0</td> <td data-bbox="1163 992 1436 1024">0</td> <td data-bbox="1436 992 2009 1024">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1024 743 1057">25-49</td> <td data-bbox="743 1024 995 1057">1</td> <td data-bbox="995 1024 1163 1057">0</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1024 1436 1057">1</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1024 2009 1057">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1057 743 1089">50-99</td> <td data-bbox="743 1057 995 1089">3</td> <td data-bbox="995 1057 1163 1089">0</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1057 1436 1089">4</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1057 2009 1089">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1089 743 1122">100-299</td> <td data-bbox="743 1089 995 1122">59</td> <td data-bbox="995 1089 1163 1122">17</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1089 1436 1122">71</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1089 2009 1122">147</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1122 743 1154">300-499</td> <td data-bbox="743 1122 995 1154">160</td> <td data-bbox="995 1122 1163 1154">22</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1122 1436 1154">129</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1122 2009 1154">311</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1154 743 1187">500-999</td> <td data-bbox="743 1154 995 1187">170</td> <td data-bbox="995 1154 1163 1187">41</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1154 1436 1187">153</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1154 2009 1187">364</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1187 743 1219">1,000-1,499</td> <td data-bbox="743 1187 995 1219">11</td> <td data-bbox="995 1187 1163 1219">20</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1187 1436 1219">25</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1187 2009 1219">56</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1219 743 1252">1,500-1,999</td> <td data-bbox="743 1219 995 1252">2</td> <td data-bbox="995 1219 1163 1252">7</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1219 1436 1252">5</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1219 2009 1252">14</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1252 743 1284">2,000-2,999</td> <td data-bbox="743 1252 995 1284">0</td> <td data-bbox="995 1252 1163 1284">0</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1252 1436 1284">0</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1252 2009 1284">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1284 743 1317">3,000-3,999</td> <td data-bbox="743 1284 995 1317">0</td> <td data-bbox="995 1284 1163 1317">0</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1284 1436 1317">0</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1284 2009 1317">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1317 743 1349">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="743 1317 995 1349">406</td> <td data-bbox="995 1317 1163 1349">107</td> <td data-bbox="1163 1317 1436 1349">388</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1317 2009 1349">901</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM	SEC	ELEM & SEC	TOTAL	1-24	0	0	0	0	25-49	1	0	1	2	50-99	3	0	4	7	100-299	59	17	71	147	300-499	160	22	129	311	500-999	170	41	153	364	1,000-1,499	11	20	25	56	1,500-1,999	2	7	5	14	2,000-2,999	0	0	0	0	3,000-3,999	0	0	0	0	TOTAL	406	107	388	901
SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM	SEC	ELEM & SEC	TOTAL																																																									
1-24	0	0	0	0																																																									
25-49	1	0	1	2																																																									
50-99	3	0	4	7																																																									
100-299	59	17	71	147																																																									
300-499	160	22	129	311																																																									
500-999	170	41	153	364																																																									
1,000-1,499	11	20	25	56																																																									
1,500-1,999	2	7	5	14																																																									
2,000-2,999	0	0	0	0																																																									
3,000-3,999	0	0	0	0																																																									
TOTAL	406	107	388	901																																																									

State	Comments
Missouri	2.14(b) The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.
North Carolina	<p>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 621,652. This number is based on final average daily membership (13-14 Data).</p> <p>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 404,602. This number is based on final average daily membership (13-14 Data).</p> <p>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 465,525. This number is based on final average daily membership (13-14 Data).</p> <p>2.4 This number does not include School of the Deaf and Blind and Charter Schools - they are considered individual school districts but including them would greatly distort the numbers since these units have very small student population.</p> <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 1,025 instructional hours per school year (13-14 Data - no change from prior 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 1,050 hours of Instruction and five days or 30 hours of Professional Development.</p> <p>2.12d The total consists of 134,168 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 18,062 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs.</p>
South	2.5 Information on cooks not collected by agency.

State	Comments
Carolina	<p>2.8 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.9 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.10 No state mandated yearly employment term.</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> <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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>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 2013-14 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> <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,</p>

State	Comments
	and trades/services.
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>2.12 The total student population excludes students enrolled in a Pre-K program.</p> <p>2.12(a) The total number of special education students includes the students enrolled in a gifted program.</p> <p>2.14(b) State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-5, 330 minutes for grades 6-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12.</p>

### **SECTION 3 – RECENT MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION**

<b>State</b>	<b>Legislation</b>
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Act 2016-310 Requires annual training for certified school personnel in suicide prevention and awareness.</li> <li>•Act 2016-166 Authorizes school boards to approve a process of civil enforcement of offenses related to overtaking a school bus by using automated detection devices, and allowing a civil notice of violation to be issued by mail.</li> </ul>
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Act 44 of 2015-Changes the number of professional development days required for teachers from 10 days to "at least six days." This act aligns the professional development days to available funding. School districts can exceed the days.</li> <li>•Act 160 requires cursive writing to be taught in every public elementary school as component of English language arts by the end of grade three (3).</li> <li>•Act 187 requires high schools and public charter schools to offer at least one computer science course beginning in the 2015-16 school year. The law authorizes a governor's task force to develop ways school can meet the requirement.</li> <li>•Act 377 provides waiver for a school district from administrative consolidation or reorganization under certain conditions.</li> <li>•Act 560 requires school districts to supply proof of an active desegregation order or court-approved desegregation plan to the Department of Education by January 1, 2015. The Act also amended the state's school choice laws.</li> <li>•Act 739 establishes the building better futures high school program, a facilities aid program for open-enrollment public charter schools.</li> <li>•Act 1074 eliminates the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) test (beginning 2015-2016) and prohibits the state board from contracting with an assessment company for more that one year at a time.</li> <li>•Act 1087 amends the minimum teacher compensation schedule school districts may pay teachers from \$29,244 to \$31,222.</li> <li>•Act 1240 allows a school district to petition the State Board of Education for all or some of the waivers granted to an open-enrollment public charter that draws students from the school districts.</li> </ul>



State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Act 952 includes dating violence awareness in the curriculum for health. A unit on dating violence awareness shall be taught as a component of a health course offered in grades seven through twelve (7-12).</li> </ul>
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 189, Teacher Certification, this bill provides an additional route to certification for certain science, technology, engineering, or mathematics teachers. Effective Date: July 1, 2016</li> <li>•HB 229, Bullying and Harassment Policies in Schools, this bill provides clarification to school districts for their bullying and harassment prohibition policies, and adds a review requirement of at least every three years. This bill allows Chapter 2010-217, Laws of Florida, to be cited as “Taylor’s Law for Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention.” Effective Date: July 1, 2016</li> <li>•HB 249, Culinary Education Programs, this bill defines a culinary education program as one that educates enrolled students in the culinary arts, including preparation, cooking, and presentation of food, or provides education and experience in culinary arts-related businesses. Effective Date: July 1, 2016</li> <li>•HB 585, Instruction for Homebound and Hospitalized Students, this bill adds requirements for districts regarding the provision of instructional services to K-12 homebound or hospitalized students. It requires the Department of Education (FDOE) to develop a standard agreement to be entered into by children’s specialty hospitals and the school districts in which they are located. Effective Date: July 1, 2016</li> <li>•SB 672, Educational Options, this bill establishes mechanisms for the approval of unique postsecondary education programs tailored to the needs of students with intellectual disabilities and the statewide coordination of information about programs for students with disabilities. In addition, the bill awards incentive payments to school districts and charter schools that implement district-wide or school-wide, standard student attire policies applicable to students in kindergarten through grade 8. Effective Date: July 1, 2016</li> </ul>
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 65 - Requires local boards of education and charter schools to hold at least two public meetings on the proposed annual operating budget.</li> <li>•HB 614 - Provides for a pilot program for local school systems to voluntarily install and utilize video monitoring cameras in self-contained special education classrooms.</li> <li>•HB 739 - State recommendation process for instructional materials and content is now optional. Local districts are required to create and implement a review and recommendation process for locally approved instructional materials and content.</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 777 - Allows school bus drivers to use cell phones in similar manner as a two-way radio.</li> <li>•HB 879 - Provides for the voluntary issuance of a seal of biliteracy for high school graduates who have achieved a high level of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing one or more languages in addition to English.</li> <li>•HB 895 - Requires charter school governing board members to participate in initial and annual financial governance training. Establishes financial management certification and prohibits chief financial officer from serving in any other executive position.</li> <li>•SB 309 - Prohibits high schools that receive state funding from participating in an athletic association which: (1) prohibits religious expression on the clothing of student athletes; and (2) prohibits member schools from organizing and playing scrimmage matches, games, or other athletic competitions with nonmember schools.</li> <li>•SB 364 - Reduces percentage of student growth in annual teacher, principal, and assistant principal evaluations. Reduces number of student assessments.</li> <li>•SB 367 - Allows the State Charter Schools Commissions to provide education services on behalf of the Department of Juvenile Justice. Requires State Board of Education to establish minimum qualifications for key individuals responsible for discipline tribunals or panels. Requires these individuals have initial and ongoing training and encourages the use of progressive discipline practices for students charged with disrupting public school.</li> </ul>
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Senate Bill 33 requires public high schools to provide CPR training while students are enrolled in a health or physical education course that is required for high school graduation or the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps course that meets the physical education requirement.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 169 addresses the issue of election of school board members where the district boundary extends beyond the boundary of a single county. This requires that candidates for election to the school board be elected from the district at large.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 228 defines "bullying"; requires a school board's code of acceptable behavior to prohibit bullying; and requires the code to include procedures for investigating and responding to reports of bullying and a method to protect a person reporting a bullying incident.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 296 establishes the Governor's School for Entrepreneurs Program to implement a statewide experiential summer education</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<p>program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•House Bill 111 requires every public school to post the Kentucky child abuse hotline number; allows school districts that want to complete 1,062 instructional hours by June 5, 2016, but are unable to under the current school calendar, to request assistance from the commissioner of education to determine a plan for completing the required hours; requires that, after determining a district cannot complete 1,062 hours by June 5, 2016, and after maximizing instructional time, the commissioner waive the remaining required hours; authorizes school districts to schedule graduation ceremonies before the final instructional day and to be open on the day of a primary election if no school in the district is used as a polling place; prohibits school districts from scheduling instructional time on Saturdays; and requires the Department of Education to report to the Interim Joint Committee on Education how school districts completed the 1,062 instructional hours.</li> </ul>
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Transition to new standards — implications for school accountability, student promotion, and educator evaluation</li> <li>•Child care licensing (health and safety) enforcement</li> <li>•Bills to expand/limit/maintain school choice, including choice of charter schools and the use of a voucher at non-public schools</li> <li>•Funding of the state's K-12 funding formula, early childhood, and school choice programs</li> <li>•Effective disciplinary practices</li> <li>•Return of schools currently under state oversight back to the direct supervision of local school boards</li> <li>•Expansion of dual enrollment and the need to address remedial education needs prior to high school graduation</li> </ul>
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 432 – CPR/AED; require to be taught as instructional component for physical education in grades 9-12.</li> <li>•HB 454 – State Department of Education; remove certain State Personnel Board procedures for two years.</li> <li>•HB 504 – Teachers; bring forward provision providing for salary schedule of Teacher Pay raise.</li> <li>•HB 1132 – State Department of Education; require to sanction certain districts for failure to timely submit mandatory annual reports.</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 2572 – Literacy based promotion program; State Department of Education conduct pilot program in one or more “C” level school districts.</li> <li>•SB 2575 – Teacher licensure; revise requirements for teacher candidates applying for licensure under alternative route.</li> <li>•SB 2818 – Starkville Consolidated School District; technical amendments to consolidation timetable.</li> </ul>
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 41 - Removes portions of the school funding formula, pertaining to previous school years that are no longer relevant due to the passage of time.</li> <li>•HB 63 - Prohibits any person previously employed as a school district’s superintendent from being a candidate for a member or director of the school board in that district. Requires elections for any school district that becomes an urban school district because of the 2000 federal census be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire.</li> <li>•HB 501 - Requires course materials relating to sexual education to contain information regarding sexual predators, online predators, and the consequences of inappropriate text messaging.</li> <li>•SB 104 - Modifies the election laws for school board members for the Springfield School District and the St. Joseph School District to allow for 3-year terms. Removes the petition requirement for school board candidates for the St. Joseph School District. Repeals the provisions in HB 63 that prohibited former superintendents from running for the school board in which she or he served.</li> <li>•SB 107 - Exempts individuals who hold a Speech-Language Pathologist certificate issued by DESE prior to January 1, 2016 from the Board of Healing Arts’ licensing requirements.</li> <li>•SB 116 - Creates an exemption from the proof of residency and domicile for purposes of school registration when the family of a student living in Missouri co-locates to live with other family members or in a military family support community because one or both of the student's parents is stationed out of state under certain military orders.</li> <li>•SB 341 - Requires each public school and charter school to post clearly visible signs in English and Spanish that contain the toll-free child abuse and neglect hotline number established by the children’s division under section 210.145. Requires all day care centers, preschools, and nursery schools to notify parents or guardians, upon request, of whether there are current enrollees for whom an</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	immunization exemption has been filed.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•S.L. 2014-78 Establishes Academic Standards Review Commission to review current standards (Common Core) and provide recommendations as to changes/alternatives.</li> <li>•S.L. 2014-100 Significantly raises teacher salaries. Creates competitive grants to improve after-school programs for at-risk students. Establishes educator credit for military service. Creates virtual charter school pilot program.</li> <li>•S.L. 2014-101. Loosens restrictions on charter school renewal and growth.</li> <li>•S.L. 2014-104. Establishes dropout prevention and recovery charter school pilots.</li> <li>•S.L. 2015-126. Redefines the information contained in annual report by the State Board of Education on the state of the teaching profession in NC.</li> <li>•S.L. 2015-241. Significantly raises teacher salaries. Establishes Connectivity funds to leverage new FCC rules for Category 2 ERate filings and expand WiFi to public schools across the State.</li> </ul>
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•House Bill 3025 - Expands list of those who qualify to pursue a standard certificate through Alternative Placement Program.</li> <li>•House Bill 3114 - Empowering Teachers to Lead Act.</li> <li>•House Bill 3102 - Increases the number of clock hours an adjunct teacher may teach from 90 hours to 270 hours per semester.</li> <li>•House Bill 2404 - Directs OSBE to promulgate rules that create exemptions for the maximum age at which a child may attend half-day or full-day kindergarten.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 1380 - Modifies science course requirements for graduation.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 933 and House Bill 2525 - Extends moratorium on restrictions for textbook funding and certain accreditation penalties including class sized restrictions.</li> <li>•House Bill 2525 - Makes changes to personal financial literacy programs, shifting instruction to grades 9-12 after three years, adding</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	instruction on FAFSA and directs additional professional development provided by OSDE for teachers.
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•H. 4632 - Joint Resolution to assess students with the ACT for the 2015-16 school year.</li> <li>•Act 152 - Students must receive hands only CPR instruction and AED awareness instruction once during high school beginning with the 2017-18 school year.</li> <li>•Act 192 - The founding principles that shaped the United States must be incorporated in the Social Studies standards during the next cyclical review.</li> <li>•Act 195 - Codification of the Profile of the South Carolina Graduate which stipulates the state's achievement goals for all high school students.</li> <li>•H. 5024 - The SC Department of Education shall provide training to all K-3 literacy educators on dyslexia and related reading disorders and the use of evidence based screening and interventions.</li> <li>•S. 933 - Extends the provisions permitting persons who did not receive a diploma solely for failing to meet the high school exit exam requirements may petition the local school board to receive a diploma.</li> <li>•S. 1262 - Charter schools designated as an Alternative Education Campus may offer mission aligned services to students who are educationally disadvantaged and demonstrate a need for specialized educational services. These schools may use a weighted lottery as permitted under ESSA.</li> <li>•H. 4939 - Establishes a committee to review the state education statutes, directs the SC Department of Education to develop a system for providing technical assistance to districts that shall include both academic and financial assistance and report the design to the General Assembly by December 31, 2016 and directs the department to monitor professional development of educators in districts.</li> <li>•H. 5021 - Establishes the Adult Students with Disabilities Educational Rights Consent Act to ensure that adult students have an advocate to assist in communicating after the student reaches the age of majority.</li> <li>•H. 5041 - Directs the SC Department of Education to procure and maintain a statewide summative and college and career readiness assessment system. Stipulates that districts must complete summative testing during the last 20 days of the school year and that no</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	student shall be tested for more than eight days. The deadline for the state to complete the redesign of the accountability system is extended until 2017.
Tennessee	No response.
Texas	<p>The Texas Legislature will next meet in January of 2017. The Texas Legislature passed 96 education related bills during the 84th Texas Legislative Session, 2015. Below are summaries of just a few of the bills that passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 149 has revised the state’s assessment graduation requirements for students enrolled in the 11th or 12th grade for the 2014-2015, 2015-2016, or 2016-2017 school years. A student who has failed the EOC assessment graduation requirements for no more than two courses may receive a Texas high school diploma if the student has qualified to graduate by means of an individual graduation committee (IGC). The five exams taken for graduation include Algebra I, English I and II, US History, and Biology. To be eligible to graduate and receive a high school diploma, a student must successfully complete the course requirements required by the State Board of Education for the foundation high school program or the minimum high school program (MHSP), recommended high school program (RHSP), or distinguished achievement program (DAP) as allowed by the transition plan adopted by the commissioner of education. A student’s individual graduation committee must recommend additional requirements by which the student may qualify to graduate, including additional remediation. The committee must also recommend for each EOC assessment instrument on which the student failed to perform satisfactorily the completion of a project related to the subject area of the course that demonstrates proficiency in the subject area or the preparation of a portfolio of work samples in the subject area of the course, including work samples from the course that demonstrate proficiency in the subject area. These committees will include principals, teachers, guidance counselors, and parents.</li> <li>•HB 4 creates a grant funding program under which funds are awarded to school districts and open-enrollment charter schools to implement a high-quality prekindergarten grant program. A district or charter school may participate in and receive funding under this program if the district or charter meets all required program standards. The grant amount may not exceed \$1,500 per qualified student. A student qualifies for the additional grant funding if the student meets the state prekindergarten eligibility requirements and is four years of age on September 1 of the year the student begins the program. A school district that receives this grant funding may use the funding only to improve the quality of the district’s prekindergarten programs. A district must select and implement a curriculum for a high-quality prekindergarten grant program that includes the Prekindergarten Guidelines established by TEA, measures the progress of students in meeting the recommended learning outcomes, and does not use national curriculum standards developed by the Common Core State Standards Initiative. The high-quality prekindergarten program creates additional requirements for the teachers. Schools participating in this program must attempt to maintain an average ratio in any prekindergarten program class of not less than one certified teacher or teacher’s aide for each 11 students, develop and implement a family engagement plan, and select and implement</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<p>methods for evaluating the district’s high-quality prekindergarten program classes by measuring student progress. The district or school must make data from the results of the evaluation available to parents. The commissioner is required to evaluate the use and effectiveness of funding provided under this grant program in improving student learning and must identify effective instructional strategies implemented by districts and schools under this program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 2398 repeals the offense of failure to attend school in Section 25.094 of the Education Code and removes truancy from the definition of conduct indicating need for supervision currently under the Family Code Section 51.03(b)(2). It would create a new civil offense called "truant conduct," which would apply to a child age 12 or older and younger than 19. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) is required to create minimum standards and establish best practices for truancy prevention measures, and adopt rules for sanctioning school districts found to be noncompliant with those minimum standards. The bill requires school districts to employ a truancy prevention facilitator or designate an existing employee as such. The bill would require school districts to take one or more of specified actions as truancy prevention measures if a student has unexcused absences for three days or parts of days in a four week period. The bill would prohibit a school district from referring a student to truancy court if the school determines that the student's truancy is due to pregnancy, being in foster care, homelessness, or being the principal earner for the student's family. The bill would create a new type of truancy court. The bill also establishes procedures for the new truancy courts. School districts are also allowed to delay or forego referring a student to truancy court if the school district applies truancy prevention measures, determines that those are succeeding, and decides it is in the best interest of the student to delay or forego court referral.</li> <li>•HB 1842 requires the commissioner to order a campus identified as unacceptable for two consecutive years to prepare and submit a campus turnaround plan. The bill specifies the required elements of campus turnaround plans and allows a district to request assistance from a regional education service center (RESC) or partner with an Institute of Higher Education (IHE) to develop and implement the plan. The bill would require the commissioner to adopt a transition plan allowing a public school campus with an unacceptable academic performance rating for three or more consecutive school years before the effective date of the bill to continue with interventions and sanctions already applied, to be closed, or for a board of managers to be appointed if the campus receives an academically unacceptable performance rating for the two school years following the effective date of this Act. The bill would allow the creation of Districts of Innovation.</li> <li>•HB 2804 requires the Commissioner of Education to adopt a set of performance indicators of the quality of learning and achievement. The bill would amend the accountability indicators in Education Code §39.053 and would require the Commissioner to assign a separate rating for the five domains. Beginning September 1, 2016, the bill would require the Commissioner to assign performance ratings of A, B, C, D, or F to districts, campuses, and each domain.</li> </ul>



State	Legislation
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="264 253 2009 467">•Mixed-Delivery Preschool Fund and Grant Program; established, report, sunset provision. (HB 47) Establishes the Mixed-Delivery Preschool Fund and Grant Program for the purpose of awarding grants on a competitive basis to urban, suburban, and rural community applicants to field-test innovative strategies and evidence-based practices that support a robust system of mixed-delivery preschool services in the Commonwealth. The bill requires the Virginia Early Childhood Foundation (the Foundation) to administer a request for proposal process to invite community applicants to respond with localized innovations and approaches to a mixed-delivery preschool services system.</li> <li data-bbox="264 509 2009 760">•Virginia Virtual School; Board established (HB 8) Establishes the Board of the Virginia Virtual School (the Board) as a policy agency in the executive branch of state government for the purpose of governing the full-time virtual school programs offered to students enrolled in the Virginia Virtual School (the School). The Secretary of Education is responsible for such agency. The 14-member Board is given operational control of the School and assigned powers and duties. Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, the bill requires the School to be open to any school-age person in the Commonwealth and provide an educational program meeting the Standards of Quality for grades kindergarten through 12, with a maximum enrollment of 5,000 students statewide. The bill requires the average state share of Standards of Quality per pupil funding for each enrolled student to be transferred to the School.</li> <li data-bbox="264 802 2009 980">•School efficiency reviews; scope and costs. (HB 557/SB 502) Eliminates the 25 percent match required of local school divisions that request an efficiency review from the Department of Planning and Budget. This provision was in conflict with the current appropriation act, which requires the school division to pay the entire cost of the review. The bill also revises the operational areas examined by the efficiency review and provides that an efficiency review does not constitute an academic review that may be required by the Standards of Quality.</li> <li data-bbox="264 1023 2009 1130">•Standards of Learning; curriculum shall include computer science and computational thinking.(HB 831) Requires the Standards of Learning established by the Board of Education and the program of instruction for grades kindergarten through 12 developed and implemented by each local school board to include computer science and computational thinking, including computer coding.</li> <li data-bbox="264 1172 2009 1416">•STEM Competition Team Grant Program and Fund; established, created. (SB 246) Establishes a grant program administered by the Board of Education beginning in 2017 to establish STEM competition teams at qualified schools. The bill defines qualified schools as those public secondary schools at which at least 40 percent of the students qualify for free or reduced lunch. Grants are capped at \$10,000 per school per year. The bill has an expiration date of July 1, 2018. •Electronic textbooks; use by students. (SB 740) Prohibits school boards requiring the use of any electronic textbook in any course in grades six through 12 unless the school board adopts a plan to ensure that by July 1, 2019, (i) each student enrolled in such course will have access to a personal computing device capable of supporting such textbooks and (ii) the relevant school has adequate connectivity, which the bill defines as bandwidth of at least one</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<p>megabit per second per student. The bill permits a local school board to establish a pilot program for the use of electronic textbooks at any secondary school in the local school division, provided that (a) each student at the secondary school has access to a personal computing device capable of supporting such textbooks, (b) each student at the secondary school has access to adequate connectivity, and (c) the secondary school is receiving federal funds pursuant to Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or no more than five percent of the students in the local school division or 300 students, whichever is greater, participate in the pilot program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Virginia Parental Choice Education Savings Accounts; established, report, effective clause. (HB 389) Permits the parents of certain students with disabilities to apply to their resident school division for a Parental Choice Education Savings Account, to consist of the student's Standards of Quality per pupil funds and to be used for certain expenses of the student, including (i) tuition, fees, or required textbooks at a private elementary or secondary school or preschool that is located in the Commonwealth and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin; (ii) educational therapies or services for the student from a practitioner or provider, including paraprofessionals or educational aides; (iii) tutoring services; (iv) curriculum; (v) tuition or fees for a private online learning program; (vi) fees for a nationally standardized norm-referenced achievement test, an Advanced Placement examination, or any examination taken to gain admission to an institution of higher education; or (vii) tuition fees or required textbooks at a public two-year or four-year institution of higher education in the Commonwealth or at an accredited private institution of higher education in the Commonwealth. The bill also contains provisions for the audit and revocation of such accounts. The bill contains a reenactment clause.</li> <li>•Virginia Initiative for Employment Not Welfare (VIEW); education and training programs. (HB 991) Allows local departments of social services to place VIEW participants who are in need of job skills and who would benefit from additional job skills training in an apprenticeship program developed by the local department in accordance with requirements established by the Department of Social Services.</li> <li>•Local school boards; transportation agreements with nonpublic schools. (SB 250) Authorizes local school boards to enter into agreements with nonpublic schools to provide student transportation to and from school field trips. Current law authorizes such agreements for transportation to and from school. This bill incorporates SB 275 and is identical to HB 353.</li> </ul>
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB4014 (vetoed) would have required that the Smarter Balanced Assessment be replaced with a new summative assessment system, a college readiness assessment, and a career readiness assessment; and established an Academic Standards Evaluation Panel to recommend revisions to math, ELA, and science standards.</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="264 289 1808 326">•HB4175 makes numerous revisions to the home schooling law that generally relax the requirements for homeschooling.</li> <li data-bbox="264 363 1969 435">•HB4295 replaces the current innovation zone programs with a new Innovation in Education Act that will provide schools with a less onerous mechanism to seek exemptions from rule or statute.</li> <li data-bbox="264 472 1976 581">•HB4301 establishes a framework for development of the statutory and policy changes needed for a comprehensive transformation of school leadership; and requires the State Board of Education to convene the relevant stakeholders to develop recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor.</li> <li data-bbox="264 618 1997 727">•HB4566 moves various employment related deadlines such as county board deadlines for notifying and taking final action on personnel transfers, releases and reductions; requires the WVDE to report disqualification to teach status to the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification database; and makes other changes to the school employment laws.</li> <li data-bbox="264 764 1997 836">•HB4730 requires the State Board of Education to submit a plan to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Education Accountability for the implementation of computer science instruction and learning standards.</li> </ul>