

2018 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 2016-2017 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2016-2017 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.

Cody Allen, Policy Analyst and Staff Liaison to the SLC Fiscal Affairs & Government Operations Committee, compiled this report with assistance from Hank Hager, West Virginia Senate Education Committee. 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

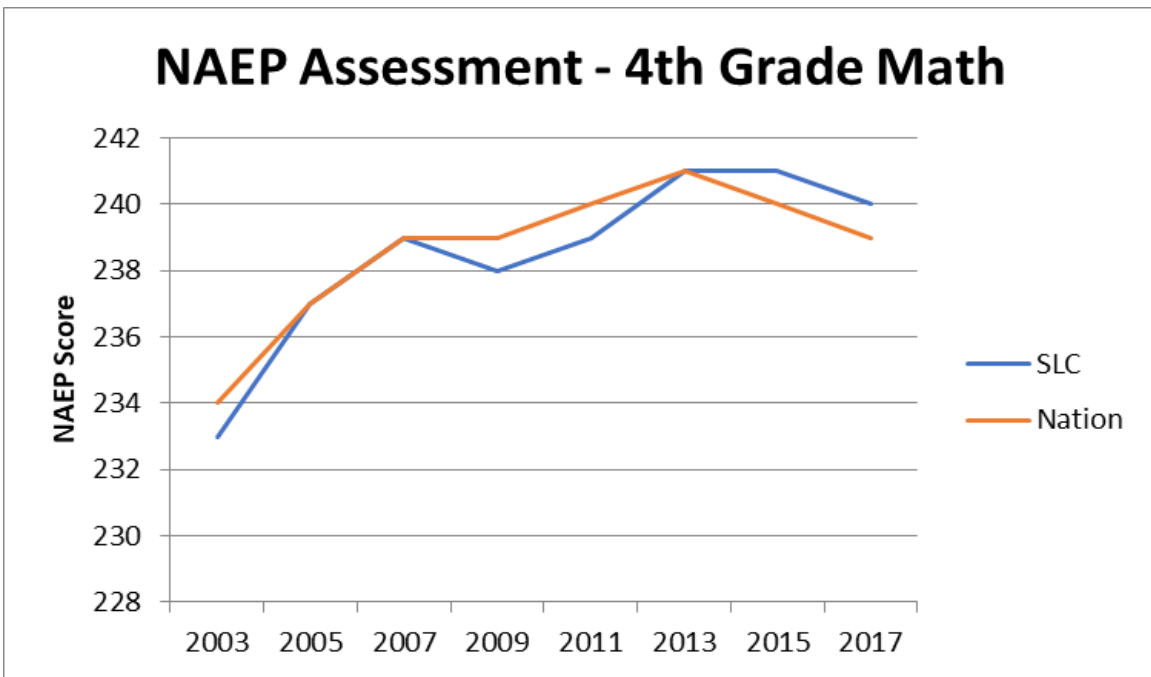
- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments do not vary more than a couple of points from the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 6-13.
- The Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate for the SLC of 85.9% was slightly higher than the national rate of 84.6% during the 2016-17 school year. See page 14.
- Eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 40th or lower nationally in the percentage of population 25 or older with an associate's degree in 2017; and eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 40th or lower nationally in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2017. See pages 15 and 16.
- Eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 10th or higher nationally in the percentage of children under 18 years of age below the poverty level in 2017. See page 17.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2016-17 school year. See page 18.
- The percentage increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was almost triple that of the percentage increase for the U.S. between the 2006-07 school year and the 2016-17 school year. A very significant portion of this increase is attributable to the 16.6% increase in the state of Texas over that 10-year period. See page 19.
- There has been very little change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2006-07 school year and the 2016-17 school year. An exception is Alabama where the pupil-teacher ratio increased by 4.3 over that period. See page 20.
- 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 2016-17 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 21.
- The percentages of revenue derived from local sources, state sources and federal sources for the SLC varied little from the national percentages. See page 22.
- During the 2016 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$2,500 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2006 fiscal year and the 2016 fiscal year was ten percentage points higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 24.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2016 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator. See pages 26 and 27.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2016-17	Number Of Operational Schools 2016-17	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2016-17	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2015-16	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2016-17	Number Of FTE Teachers 2016-17
Alabama	744,930	1,513	1	\$9,258	17.5	42,533
Arkansas	493,447	1,090	75	\$9,900	13.8	35,730
Florida	2,816,791	4,336	655	\$9,176	15.1	186,339
Georgia	1,764,346	2,300	84	\$9,835	15.4	114,763
Kentucky	684,017	1,539	0	\$9,831	16.3	42,029
Louisiana	716,293	1,404	151	\$11,169	14.8	48,408
Mississippi	483,150	1,066	3	\$8,692	15.1	31,924
Missouri	915,040	2,424	72	\$10,385	13.5	67,926
North Carolina	1,550,062	2,624	167	\$8,717	15.5	100,220
Oklahoma	693,903	1,792	48	\$8,091	16.9	41,090
South Carolina	771,250	1,252	70	\$10,045	15.2	50,789
Tennessee	1,001,562	1,774	104	\$8,876	15.6	64,270
Texas	5,360,849	8,912	753	\$9,352	15.2	352,809
Virginia	1,287,026	2,134	8	\$11,435	14.1	91,628
West Virginia	273,855	739	0	\$11,424	14.2	19,356
SLC	19,556,521	34,899	2,191	\$9,746	15.2	1,289,814
United States	50,587,859	98,330	7,011	\$12,248	15.4	3,169,499

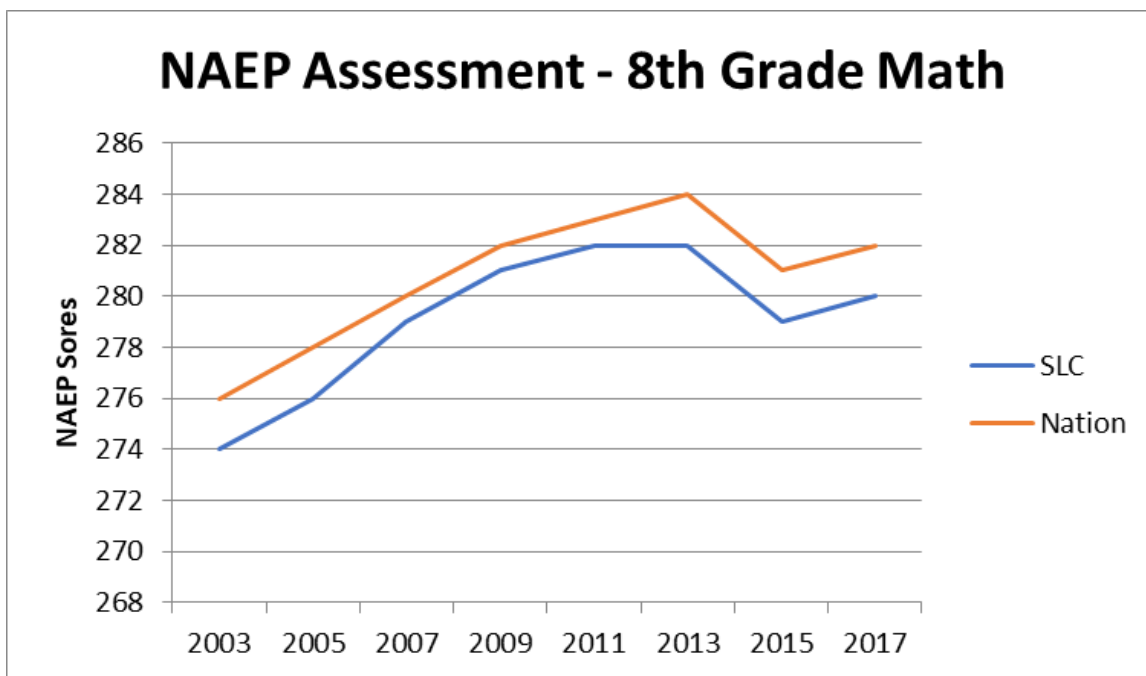
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Math								
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Alabama	223	225	229	228	231	233	231	232
Arkansas	229	236	238	238	238	240	235	234
Florida	234	239	242	242	240	242	243	246
Georgia	230	234	235	236	238	240	236	236
Kentucky	229	231	235	239	241	241	242	239
Louisiana	226	230	230	229	231	231	234	229
Mississippi	223	227	228	227	230	231	234	235
Missouri	235	235	239	241	240	240	239	240
North Carolina	242	241	242	244	245	245	244	241
Oklahoma	229	234	237	237	237	239	240	237
South Carolina	236	238	237	236	237	237	237	234
Tennessee	228	232	233	232	233	240	241	237
Texas	237	242	242	240	241	242	244	241
Virginia	239	240	244	243	245	246	247	248
West Virginia	231	231	236	233	235	237	235	236
SLC	233	237	239	238	239	241	241	240
Nation	234	237	239	239	240	241	240	239



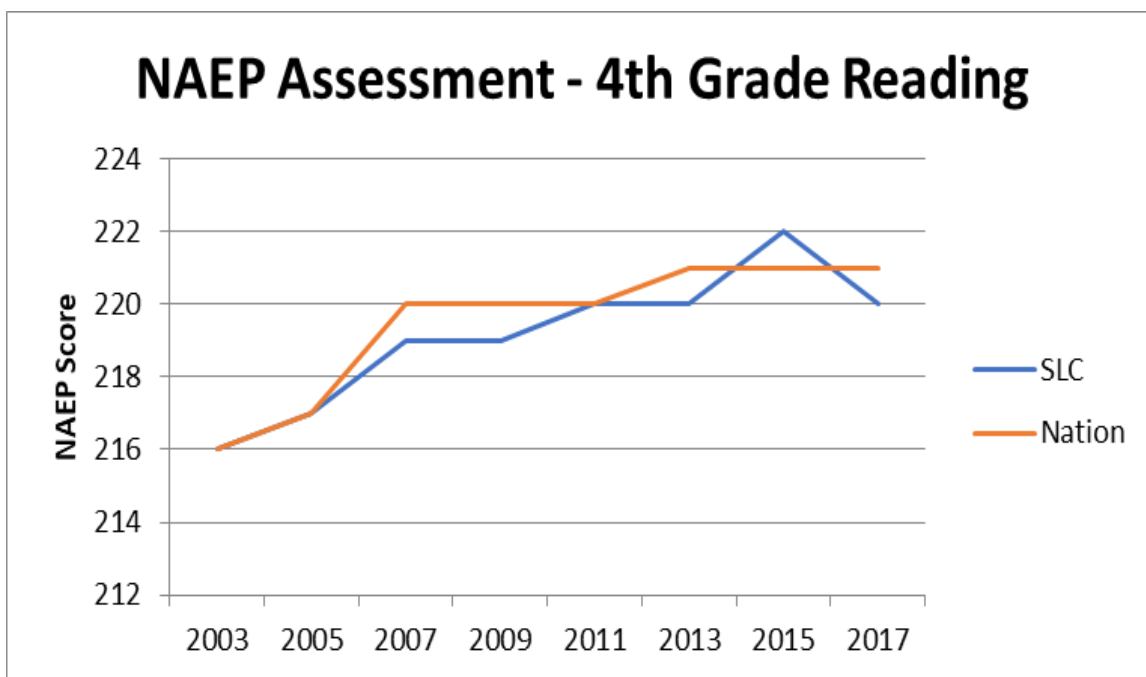
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Math								
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Alabama	262	262	266	269	269	269	267	268
Arkansas	266	272	274	276	279	278	275	274
Florida	271	274	277	279	278	281	275	279
Georgia	270	272	275	278	278	279	279	281
Kentucky	274	274	279	279	282	281	278	278
Louisiana	266	268	272	272	273	273	268	267
Mississippi	261	262	265	265	269	271	271	271
Missouri	279	276	281	286	282	283	281	281
North Carolina	281	282	284	284	286	286	281	282
Oklahoma	272	271	275	276	279	276	275	275
South Carolina	277	281	282	280	281	280	276	275
Tennessee	268	271	274	275	274	278	278	279
Texas	277	281	286	287	290	288	284	282
Virginia	282	284	288	286	289	288	288	290
West Virginia	271	269	270	270	273	274	271	273
SLC	274	276	279	281	282	282	279	280
Nation	276	278	280	282	283	284	281	282



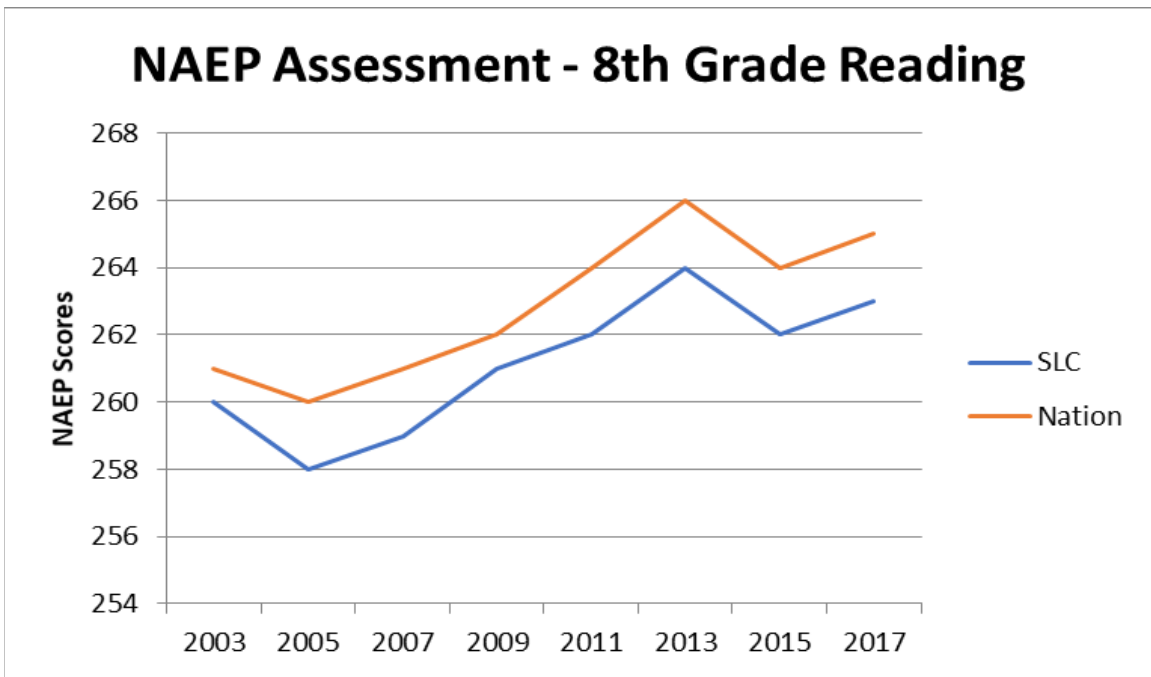
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Reading								
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Alabama	207	208	216	216	220	219	217	216
Arkansas	214	217	217	216	217	219	218	216
Florida	218	219	224	226	225	227	227	228
Georgia	214	214	219	218	221	222	222	220
Kentucky	219	220	222	226	225	224	228	224
Louisiana	205	209	207	207	210	210	216	212
Mississippi	205	204	208	211	209	209	214	215
Missouri	222	221	221	224	220	222	223	223
North Carolina	221	217	218	219	221	222	226	224
Oklahoma	214	214	217	217	215	217	222	217
South Carolina	215	213	214	216	215	214	218	213
Tennessee	212	214	216	217	215	220	219	219
Texas	215	219	220	219	218	217	218	215
Virginia	223	226	227	227	226	229	229	228
West Virginia	219	215	215	215	214	215	216	217
SLC	216	217	219	219	220	220	222	220
Nation	216	217	220	220	220	221	221	221



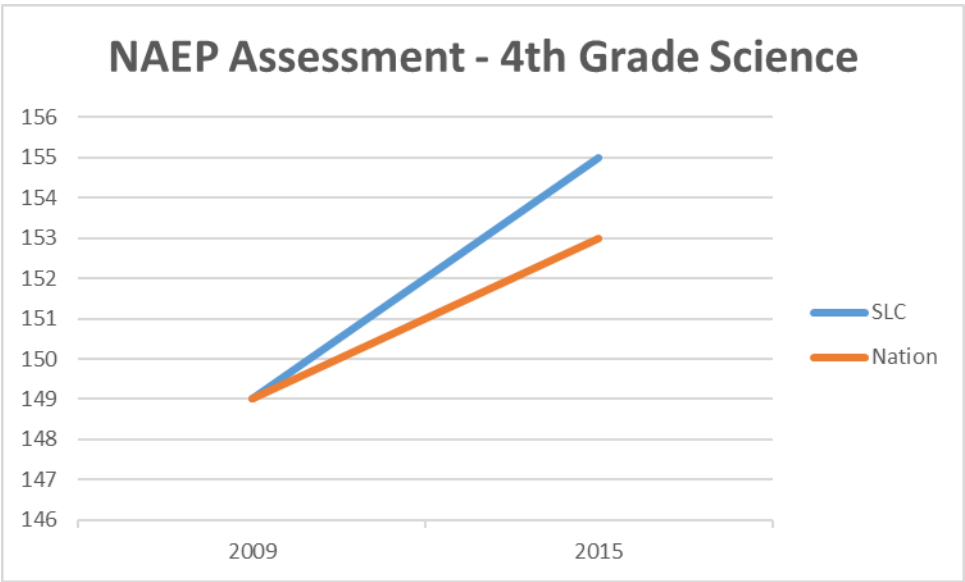
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Reading								
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Alabama	253	252	252	255	258	257	259	258
Arkansas	258	258	258	258	259	262	259	260
Florida	257	256	260	264	262	266	263	267
Georgia	258	257	259	260	262	265	262	266
Kentucky	266	264	262	267	269	270	268	265
Louisiana	253	253	253	253	255	257	255	257
Mississippi	255	251	250	251	254	253	252	256
Missouri	267	265	263	267	267	267	267	266
North Carolina	262	258	259	260	263	265	261	263
Oklahoma	262	260	259	259	260	262	263	261
South Carolina	258	257	257	257	260	261	260	260
Tennessee	258	259	259	261	259	265	265	262
Texas	259	258	261	260	261	264	261	260
Virginia	268	268	267	266	267	268	267	268
West Virginia	260	255	255	255	256	257	260	259
SLC	260	258	259	261	262	264	262	263
Nation	261	260	261	262	264	266	264	265



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

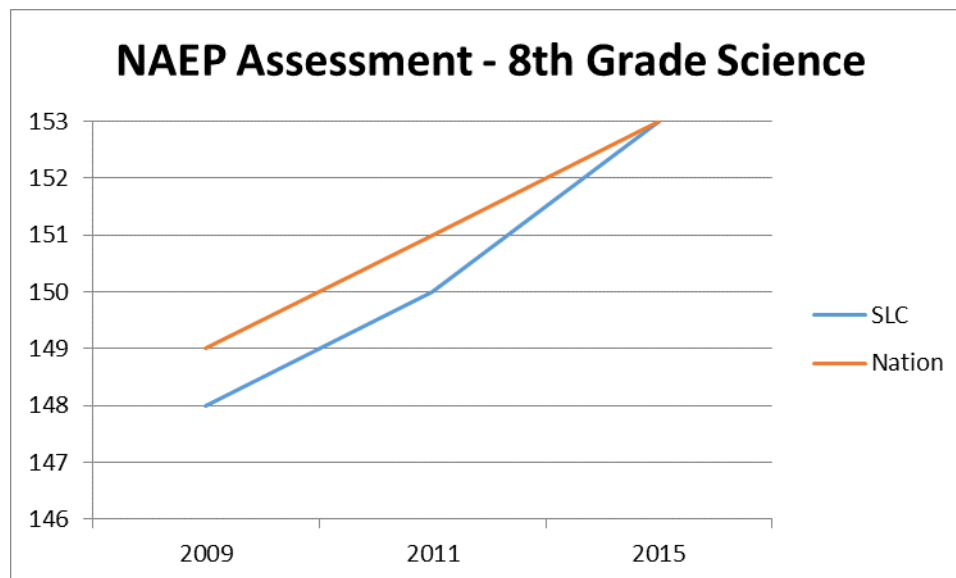
NAEP Assessment 4th Grade Science		
State	2009	2015
Alabama	143	145
Arkansas	146	150
Florida	151	158
Georgia	144	152
Kentucky	161	160
Louisiana	141	--
Mississippi	133	140
Missouri	156	155
North Carolina	148	154
Oklahoma	148	153
South Carolina	149	155
Tennessee	148	157
Texas	148	155
Virginia	162	165
West Virginia	148	151
SLC	149	155
Nation	149	153



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 4th grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

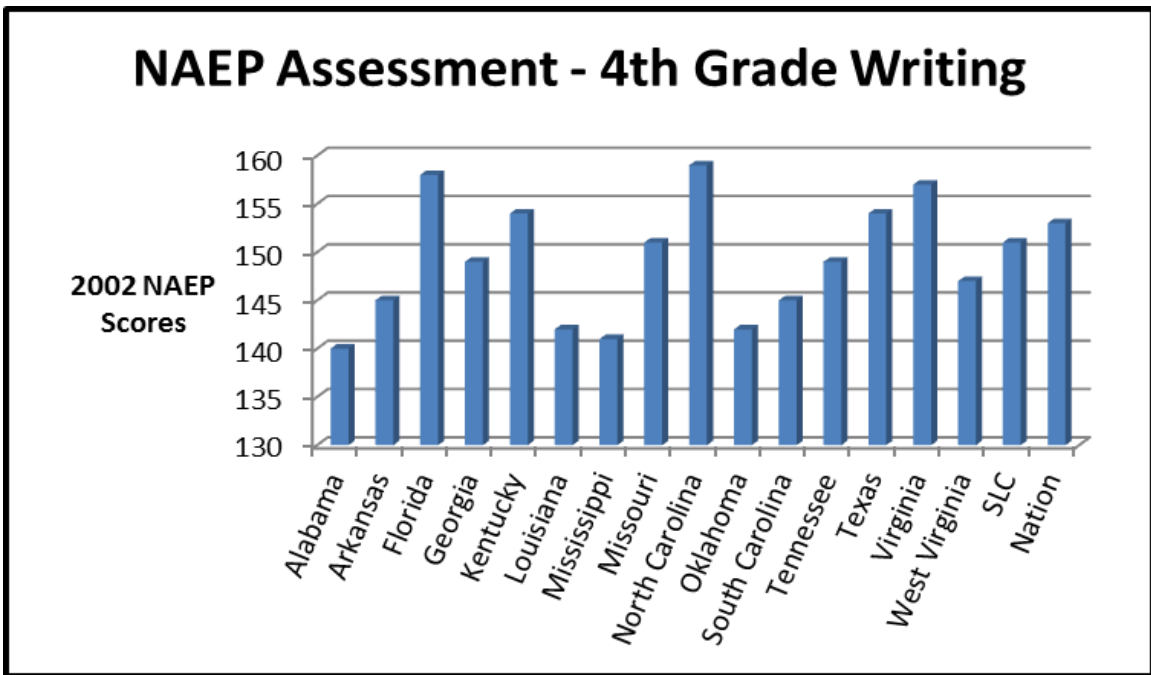
NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science			
State	2009	2011	2015
Alabama	139	140	141
Arkansas	144	148	148
Florida	146	148	153
Georgia	147	151	152
Kentucky	156	157	157
Louisiana	139	143	--
Mississippi	132	137	140
Missouri	156	156	159
North Carolina	144	148	150
Oklahoma	146	148	151
South Carolina	143	149	151
Tennessee	148	150	156
Texas	150	153	156
Virginia	156	160	160
West Virginia	145	149	150
SLC	148	150	153
Nation	149	151	153



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

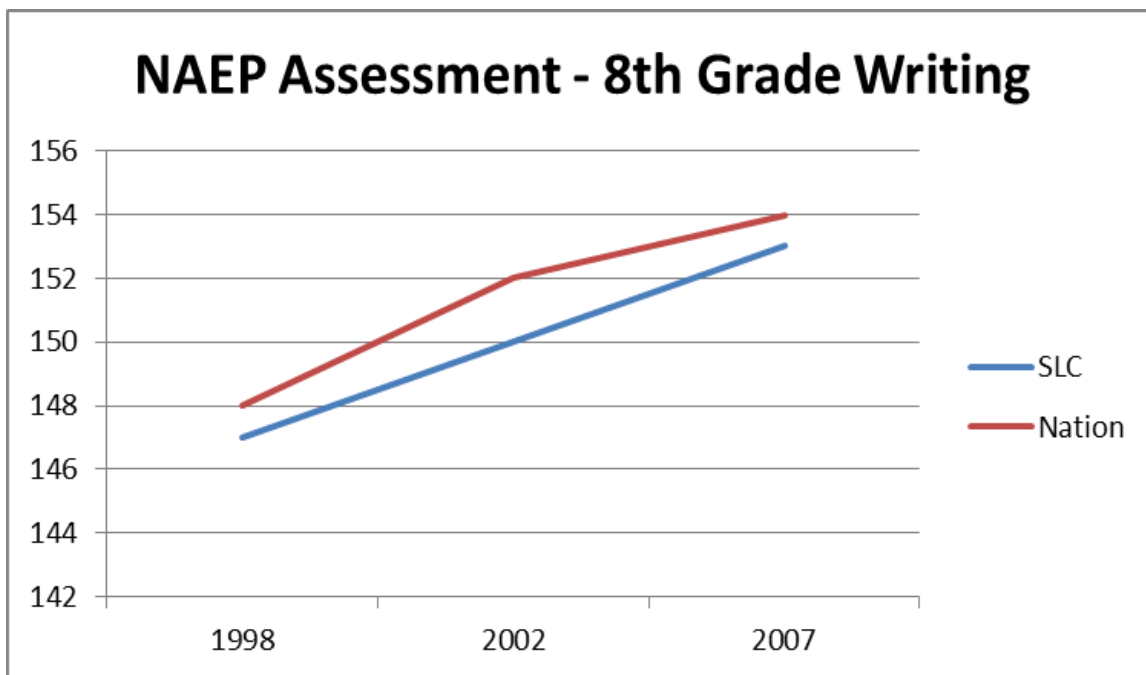
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8th grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Writing	
State	2002
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
SLC	151
Nation	153



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

NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Writing			
State	1998	2002	2007
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
SLC	147	150	153
Nation	148	152	154



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

State	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-16	2016-2017
Alabama	86.3	89.3	87.1	89.3
Arkansas	86.9	84.9	87.0	88.0
Florida	76.1	77.9	80.7	82.3
Georgia	72.5	78.8	79.4	80.6
Kentucky	87.5	88.0	88.6	89.7
Louisiana	74.6	77.5	78.6	78.1
Mississippi	77.6	75.4*	82.3	83.0
Missouri	87.3	87.8	89.0	88.3
North Carolina	83.9	85.6	85.9	86.6
Oklahoma	82.7	82.5	81.6	82.6
South Carolina	80.1	80.3	82.6	83.6
Tennessee	87.2	87.9	88.5	89.8
Texas	88.3	89.0	89.1	89.7
Virginia	85.3	85.7	86.7	86.9
West Virginia	84.5	86.5	89.8	89.4
SLC	82.5	84.0	85.1	85.9
United States	82.3	83.2	84.1	84.6

Source: The graduation rates for the 2013-14 through 2015-16 school years were retrieved from Ed Data Express, while the 2016-2017 graduation rates were retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education's Common Core of Data. The above rates for the SLC averages are partly based on imputed data.

*Mississippi's ACGR for 2014-15 is partly based on data that may not be final.

Educational Attainment - SLC States:

Percentage of Population 25 or Older with an Associate's Degree or Higher

STATE	2016	2016 National Rank	2017	2017 National Rank
Alabama	32.9	45	34.0	44
Arkansas	29.1	50	30.5	49
Florida	38.3	31	39.7	27
Georgia	38.1	32	38.7	31
Kentucky	32.0	46	31.9	47
Louisiana	29.4	49	29.7	50
Mississippi	30.9	48	31.9	48
Missouri	36.3	38	36.9	37
North Carolina	39.9	26	40.7	25
Oklahoma	33.1	44	33.6	45
South Carolina	36.6	37	37.6	36
Tennessee	33.4	43	34.5	43
Texas	36.0	40	36.9	38
Virginia	45.7	8	46.6	8
West Virginia	28.2	51*	27.3	51*
SLC	36.5	N/A	35.4	N/A
United States	39.6	N/A	40.4	N/A

*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Survey.

Educational Attainment - SLC States:

Percentage of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

STATE	2016	2016 National Rank	2017	2017 National Rank
Alabama	24.7	45	25.5	44
Arkansas	22.4	49	23.4	49
Florida	28.6	33	29.7	29
Georgia	30.5	24	30.9	26
Kentucky	23.4	47	24.0	47
Louisiana	23.4	48	23.8	48
Mississippi	21.8	50	21.9	50
Missouri	28.5	34	29.1	33
North Carolina	30.4	25	31.3	25
Oklahoma	25.2	44	25.5	45
South Carolina	27.2	39	28.0	38
Tennessee	26.1	42	27.3	40
Texas	28.9	30	29.6	30
Virginia	38.1	7	38.7	7
West Virginia	20.8	51*	20.2	51*
SLC	28.3	N/A	27.3	N/A
United States	31.3	N/A	31.6	N/A

*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Survey.

Child Poverty - SLC States:				
Percent of Children Under 18 Years Below Poverty Level				
STATE	2016	2016 National Rank	2017	2017 National Rank
Alabama	24.5	6	26.0	4
Arkansas	23.8	8	25.7	5
Florida	21.0	16	22.3	16
Georgia	22.9	11	24.0	12
Kentucky	25.0	5	24.7	7
Louisiana	28.6	3	27.7	3
Mississippi	29.7	2	30.2	1
Missouri	19.2	22	20.0	23
North Carolina	21.7	15	22.9	13
Oklahoma	22.9	11	22.4	15
South Carolina	23.0	10	24.5	9
Tennessee	22.6	13	24.3	10
Texas	22.4	14	22.9	14
Virginia	14.3	37	14.9	38
West Virginia	24.0	7	24.6	8
SLC	22.2	N/A	23.8	N/A
United States	19.5	N/A	19.2	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Survey.

STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 2016-17	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2016-17	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2016-17
Alabama	7.8%	2.8%	51.7%
Arkansas	13.6%	--	34.5%
Florida	13.6%	10.3%	58.0%
Georgia	11.9%	6.5%	62.0%
Kentucky	14.9%	3.2%	58.7%
Louisiana	11.6%	--	63.0%
Mississippi	13.9%	2.69%	75.0%
Missouri	14.1%	--	50.5%
North Carolina	12.9%	6.0%	57.4%
Oklahoma	15.8%	--	62.3%
South Carolina	13.4%	5.7%	66.8%
Tennessee	12.8%	4.3%	--
Texas	8.9%	17.2%	58.9%
Virginia	13.0%	7.8%	40.8%
West Virginia	16.9%	0.9%	44.6%
SLC	11.9%	9.9%	57.1%
United States	13.4%	11.8%	51.6%

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 for a state did not meet NCES quality standards, all of the applicable data for the state was omitted from the calculation of the SLC and U.S. percentages.

--At least some of the underlying data used to calculate percentage does not meet NCES quality standards.

TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Ten-Year Increase
Alabama	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	744,637	746,204	744,164	743,789	744,930	0.2%
Arkansas	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	486,157	489,979	490,917	492,132	493,447	3.6%
Florida	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	2,668,156	2,692,162	2,720,744	2,756,944	2,792,234	2,816,791	5.4%
Georgia	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	1,685,016	1,703,332	1,723,909	1,744,437	1,757,237	1,764,346	8.3%
Kentucky	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	685,167	677,389	688,640	686,598	684,017	0.1%
Louisiana	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	710,903	711,491	716,800	718,711	716,293	6.0%
Mississippi	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	493,650	492,586	490,917	487,200	483,150	-2.4%
Missouri	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	917,900	918,288	917,785	919,234	915,040	-0.6%
North Carolina	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	1,507,864	1,518,465	1,530,857	1,548,895	1,544,934	1,550,062	7.3%
Oklahoma	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	673,483	681,848	688,511	692,878	693,903	8.5%
South Carolina	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	735,998	745,657	756,523	763,533	771,250	8.9%
Tennessee	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	993,496	993,556	995,475	1,001,235	1,001,562	2.4%
Texas	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	5,000,470	5,077,659	5,153,702	5,233,765	5,301,477	5,360,849	16.6%
Virginia	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	1,257,883	1,265,419	1,273,825	1,280,381	1,283,590	1,287,026	5.5%
West Virginia	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	283,044	280,958	280,310	277,452	273,855	-2.9%
SLC	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	18,815,573	18,981,472	19,140,993	19,334,464	19,462,234	19,556,521	7.6%
United States	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	49,521,669	49,771,118	50,044,522	50,312,581	50,327,015	50,587,859	2.6%

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

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Ten-Year Change ¹
Alabama	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	15.8	17.4	18.2	17.5	4.3
Arkansas	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.8	0.2
Florida	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.1	-1.3
Georgia	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.4	1.1
Kentucky	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.4	16.3	0.5
Louisiana	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	12.3	14.8	0.1
Mississippi	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	-0.2
Missouri	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	-0.1
North Carolina	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5	2.6
Oklahoma	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.9	1.8
South Carolina	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.2	0.8
Tennessee	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.6	-0.1
Texas	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	0.4
Virginia	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	-1.2
West Virginia	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	-0.2
SLC	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.2	0.5
United States	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.4	-0.2

¹Ten-year change 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
2016-17**

State	Student-Instructional Aide Ratio	Student-Instructional Coordinator Ratio	Student-Guidance Counselor Ratio	Student-Librarian Ratio	Student-LEA Administrator Ratio	Student-School Administrator Ratio	Student-Student Support Services Staff Ratio
Alabama	108.4	5,844.0	417.1	624.4	629.4	168.7	244.7
Arkansas	54.7	490.2	380.7	520.7	790.6	269.4	65.1
Florida	85.3	4,253.0	483.6	1,417.1	1,253.6	318.6	237.8
Georgia	70.7	476.7	466.2	844.8	696.7	274.1	208.3
Kentucky	52.8	429.4	440.8	649.0	717.0	195.7	212.6
Louisiana	52.8	535.0	393.2	583.9	7,087.8	189.2	169.5
Mississippi	59.1	681.0	432.8	597.4	486.4	241.5	148.0
Missouri	67.4	643.1	345.9	660.3	1,030.1	277.9	169.1
North Carolina	69.2	1,299.7	368.0	728.4	919.7	262.6	139.9
Oklahoma	69.7	2,182.1	438.5	751.2	815.7	310.3	148.9
South Carolina	67.7	521.3	359.3	715.2	954.2	240.5	208.2
Tennessee	58.9	1,232.8	334.7	663.8	3,879.0	273.3	313.7
Texas	78.6	1,394.1	442.2	1,163.9	777.9	204.8	191.4
Virginia	69.1	674.9	361.2	712.3	689.5	301.4	259.1
West Virginia	76.2	668.8	375.8	1,009.1	298.5	246.5	236.2
SLC	71.6	952.8	414.6	849.7	857.7	245.7	188.3
United States	64.3	560.9	454.6	1,177.4	719.0	275.4	147.4

Source: Ratios calculated from data obtained from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD). In instances where data was missing, the data for the state was omitted from the calculation of the U.S. ratios.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES
2015-16**

State	Total Revenue	Percentage of Revenue from Local Sources	Percentage of Revenue from State Sources	Percentage of Revenue from Federal Sources
Alabama	7,586,635,642	34.2%	54.7%	11.2%
Arkansas	5,383,381,750	37.3%	51.1%	11.6%
Florida	27,929,249,856	49.2%	39.3%	11.6%
Georgia	19,617,068,231	44.6%	45.9%	9.5%
Kentucky	7,634,758,182	33.6%	54.7%	11.6%
Louisiana	8,930,135,953	43.8%	43.5%	12.7%
Mississippi	4,712,455,846	34.1%	51.2%	14.7%
Missouri	11,147,752,358	58.4%	33.0%	8.6%
North Carolina	14,072,129,263	26.3%	62.1%	11.6%
Oklahoma	6,270,083,914	40.2%	48.3%	11.5%
South Carolina	9,442,257,731	42.8%	47.7%	9.5%
Tennessee	9,596,866,520	42.3%	46.2%	11.5%
Texas	58,954,733,781	48.6%	40.9%	10.6%
Virginia	15,927,347,808	53.8%	39.5%	6.6%
West Virginia	3,433,438,187	34.1%	55.5%	10.4%
SLC	210,638,295,022	44.8%	44.6%	10.6%
United States	676,104,174,365	44.6%	47.1%	8.3%

*Calculation for United States percentages of revenue derived from the various 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

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	10-year Increase
Alabama	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	9,709	9,990	10,173	10,235	10,562	18.6%
Arkansas	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	11,164	10,968	10,946	11,169	11,322	21.3%
Florida	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	9,680	9,606	9,989	10,168	10,349	3.2%
Georgia	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	10,365	10,235	10,334	10,692	11,015	10.9%
Kentucky	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	10,843	10,728	10,694	10,781	11,251	25.5%
Louisiana	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	12,024	11,713	12,132	12,516	12,212	29.2%
Mississippi	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	8,848	8,691	8,897	8,994	9,371	19.1%
Missouri	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	11,099	11,208	11,523	11,799	12,011	25.5%
North Carolina	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	8,661	8,787	8,695	9,026	9,342	9.1%
Oklahoma	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	8,631	8,851	9,122	9,153	9,134	19.5%
South Carolina	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	10,941	11,185	11,331	11,552	11,979	20.2%
Tennessee	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	9,298	9,413	9,530	9,637	9,744	25.0%
Texas	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	9,997	9,988	10,384	11,036	11,591	24.4%
Virginia	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	11,711	12,020	11,952	12,258	12,487	14.9%
West Virginia	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	12,052	11,698	12,668	12,595	12,333	26.0%
SLC	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	10,123	10,139	10,372	10,708	10,980	17.3%
United States	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	12,178	12,186	12,496	12,975	13,975	29.9%

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

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	10-Year Increase
Alabama	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	8,577	8,773	9,036	9,146	9,258	20.5%
Arkansas	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	9,536	9,538	9,752	9,805	9,900	23.3%
Florida	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	8,520	8,623	8,955	9,113	9,176	17.5%
Georgia	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	9,272	9,121	9,236	9,476	9,835	14.4%
Kentucky	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	9,327	9,274	9,411	9,560	9,831	28.2%
Louisiana	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	10,726	10,539	10,853	11,106	11,169	31.6%
Mississippi	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	8,097	8,117	8,265	8,445	8,692	21.2%
Missouri	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	9,514	9,702	9,938	10,231	10,385	25.5%
North Carolina	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	8,160	8,342	8,287	8,529	8,717	17.9%
Oklahoma	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	7,763	7,914	7,995	8,075	8,091	16.6%
South Carolina	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	9,077	9,444	9,608	9,831	10,045	23.7%
Tennessee	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	8,354	8,588	8,662	8,759	8,876	26.7%
Texas	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	8,213	8,261	8,602	9,081	9,352	25.0%
Virginia	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	10,656	10,960	10,955	11,235	11,435	21.0%
West Virginia	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	11,579	11,257	11,371	11,512	11,424	21.0%
SLC	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	8,829	8,912	9,116	9,383	9,746	23.9%
United States	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	10,667	10,763	11,066	11,454	12,248	33.9%

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

INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	10-year Increase
Alabama	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	4,966	5,039	5,170	5,203	5,270	17.3%
Arkansas	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	5,396	5,361	5,476	5,503	5,556	14.9%
Florida	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	5,196	5,286	5,500	5,593	5,645	22.2%
Georgia	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	5,734	5,656	5,659	5,855	6,084	13.1%
Kentucky	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	5,401	5,323	5,389	5,501	5,694	24.8%
Louisiana	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	6,108	5,960	6,116	6,261	6,287	27.1%
Mississippi	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	4,620	4,620	4,642	4,801	4,956	16.9%
Missouri	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	5,670	5,753	5,870	6,039	6,148	22.4%
North Carolina	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	5,087	5,174	5,086	5,306	5,434	18.8%
Oklahoma	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	4,318	4,378	4,410	4,449	4,511	14.6%
South Carolina	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	5,148	5,333	5,403	5,424	5,549	17.4%
Tennessee	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	5,194	5,291	5,340	5,376	5,459	21.3%
Texas	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	4,850	4,873	5,068	5,253	5,465	22.9%
Virginia	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	6,458	6,674	6,636	6,839	6,968	20.4%
West Virginia	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	6,786	6,539	6,569	6,584	6,577	16.2%
SLC	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	5,264	5,305	5,406	5,545	5,707	20.7%
United States	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	6,495	6,543	6,726	6,953	7,355	32.0%

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

TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	10-year Increase
Alabama	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	4,950	4,987	5,070	5,086	5,100	15.9%
Arkansas	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	5,731	5,750	5,781	5,813	5,845	16.4%
Florida	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	4,949	4,948	5,045	5,085	5,117	9.8%
Georgia	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	5,772	5,592	5,523	5,640	5,817	5.2%
Kentucky	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	5,807	5,769	5,809	5,788	5,931	21.2%
Louisiana	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	5,979	5,801	5,866	5,902	5,955	21.4%
Mississippi	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	4,797	4,790	4,794	4,974	5,147	17.7%
Missouri	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	5,800	5,902	6,022	6,150	6,247	21.0%
North Carolina	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	5,090	5,151	5,074	5,274	5,417	9.9%
Oklahoma	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	4,567	4,615	4,630	4,666	4,682	11.7%
South Carolina	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	5,410	5,603	5,630	5,701	5,806	14.6%
Tennessee	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	4,984	5,123	5,136	5,155	5,263	21.0%
Texas	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	5,546	5,609	5,776	5,963	6,182	22.4%
Virginia	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	6,724	6,801	6,867	6,928	7,067	14.3%
West Virginia	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	6,196	6,147	6,120	6,277	6,296	21.1%
SLC	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	5,463	5,489	5,555	5,661	5,790	16.1%
United States	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	6,242	6,261	6,372	6,530	6,750	21.4%

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

TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State Name	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	10-year Increase
Alabama	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	1,872	1,887	1,984	2,076	2,087	23.6%
Arkansas	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	1,582	1,583	1,685	1,653	1,664	28.6%
Florida	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	1,399	1,425	1,563	1,579	1,611	19.5%
Georgia	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	1,811	1,851	1,942	2,009	2,151	33.2%
Kentucky	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	2,128	2,144	2,195	2,328	2,435	52.3%
Louisiana	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	2,719	2,670	2,814	2,923	2,918	58.2%
Mississippi	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	1,514	1,591	1,660	1,704	1,750	35.6%
Missouri	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	1,698	1,750	1,807	1,871	1,920	50.6%
North Carolina	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	1,607	1,696	1,731	1,767	1,794	55.2%
Oklahoma	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	1,417	1,447	1,476	1,496	1,521	39.0%
South Carolina	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	1,763	1,903	1,961	2,046	2,130	49.5%
Tennessee	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	1,634	1,680	1,704	1,730	1,724	43.3%
Texas	841	884	914	930	963	965	884	881	961	1,050	1,088	29.4%
Virginia	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	2,316	2,589	2,567	2,734	2,784	48.7%
West Virginia	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	3,386	3,148	3,195	3,159	3,041	10.9%
SLC	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	1,551	1,590	1,662	1,727	1,767	35.2%
United States	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	2,313	2,368	2,472	2,606	2,718	51.8%

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

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2015-16

State	Total Current Expenditures	Instruction Expenditures	Support Service Expenditures	Non-Instruction Expenditures
Alabama	6,885,677,013	56.9%	36.0%	7.1%
Arkansas	4,872,213,671	56.1%	38.4%	5.5%
Florida	25,621,239,030	61.5%	33.5%	5.0%
Georgia	17,283,294,520	61.9%	32.4%	5.7%
Kentucky	6,750,052,197	57.9%	35.5%	6.5%
Louisiana	8,027,058,076	56.3%	38.3%	5.4%
Mississippi	4,234,976,571	57.0%	36.9%	6.1%
Missouri	9,545,816,323	59.2%	36.1%	4.7%
North Carolina	13,466,942,267	62.3%	32.2%	5.5%
Oklahoma	5,606,044,117	55.8%	36.9%	7.4%
South Carolina	7,669,725,014	55.2%	39.1%	5.6%
Tennessee	8,886,994,163	61.5%	33.0%	5.5%
Texas	49,577,687,645	58.4%	35.9%	5.7%
Virginia	14,677,698,008	60.9%	35.2%	3.9%
West Virginia	3,169,684,145	57.6%	36.1%	6.4%
SLC	186,275,102,760	59.4%	35.1%	5.5%
United States	596,135,643,469	60.9%	34.9%	4.2%

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	\$48,873	16-17	\$88,242	16-17	\$20,701	16-17
Arkansas	\$48,929	16-17	\$81,700	16-17	\$20,401	16-17
Florida	\$47,861	16-17	\$93,723	16-17	\$22,614	16-17
Georgia	\$55,530	16-17	\$99,969	16-17	\$23,875	16-17
Kentucky	\$52,812	16-17	\$67,577	16-17	\$18,045	16-17
Louisiana	\$48,973	16-17	\$80,314 (Budgeted)	16-17	\$21,790 (Budgeted)	16-17
Mississippi	\$44,659	16-17	\$79,480	16-17	Not available	16-17
Missouri	\$48,618	16-17	\$88,138	16-17	Not available	16-17
North Carolina	\$49,385	16-17	\$78,011	16-17	Not available	16-17
Oklahoma	\$39,205	16-17	\$68,175	16-17	\$19,329	16-17
South Carolina	\$50,050	16-17	\$93,736	16-17	Not available	16-17
Tennessee	\$50,459	14-15	\$82,439	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	\$51,892	15-16	\$87,352	15-16	\$24,808	15-16
Virginia	\$56,351	16-17	\$99,727	16-17	\$24,191	16-17
West Virginia	\$45,555	16-17	\$74,626	16-17	\$27,462	16-17

Support Staff Salaries

State	Bus Drivers 1.4	Yr 1.4	Custodians 1.5	Yr 1.5	Cooks 1.6	Yr 1.6	Secretaries 1.7	Yr 1.7
Alabama	\$14,645	16-17	\$22,777	16-17	\$17,851	16-17	\$31,686	16-17
Arkansas	\$13,147	16-17	\$25,674	16-17	\$14,937	16-17	\$27,500	16-17
Florida	\$18,962	16-17	\$25,379	16-17	\$17,291	16-17	\$32,247	16-17
Georgia	\$15,992	16-17	\$25,641	16-17	\$13,838	16-17	\$29,317	16-17
Kentucky	\$11,351	16-17	\$29,857	16-17	\$14,236	16-17	\$23,788	16-17
Louisiana	\$21,066 (Budgeted)	16-17	\$22,522 (Budgeted)	16-17	\$17,304 (Lunchroom workers)	16-17	\$27,625 (Budgeted)	16-17
Mississippi	\$13,630	16-17	\$19,166	16-17	\$12,520	16-17	\$25,256	16-17
Missouri	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
North Carolina	\$21,806	16-17	\$21,806	16-17	\$21,806	16-17	\$32,775	16-17
Oklahoma	\$15,671	16-17	\$20,546	16-17	\$14,750	16-17	\$23,661.50	16-17
South Carolina	See comments	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
Tennessee	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	\$36,328	16-17
West Virginia	\$24,903	16-17	\$27,899	16-17	\$24,004	16-17	\$31,279	16-17

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	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	25 yrs. of service	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Florida	Yes	See comments	16-17	No	See comments	16-17	See comments	62	1617	No	16-17
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	30 yrs. of service	56	16-17	No	16-17
Kentucky	Yes	10	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	16-17	Yes	See comments	16-17	After 30 years of service	60.69	16-17	No	16-17
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Missouri	No	Not applicable	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	59.0	16-17	No	16-17
North Carolina	Yes	1 day/month (10/year)	16-17	No	See comments	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Oklahoma	Yes	10	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	See comments	16-17	No	16-17
South Carolina	Yes	1.25 days per month may be earned	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	No	16-17
Tennessee	Yes	10 days by law	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	59.5 years	14-15	No	14-15
Texas	Yes	See comments	15-16	See comments	See comments	15-16	See comments	60.0	15-16	No	15-16
Virginia	Yes	10	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	Not available	16-17	See comments	16-17
West Virginia	Yes	15	16-17	No	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	62	16-17	No	16-17

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	16-17	\$860,220,894	16-17
Arkansas	15.9%	16-17	\$101,228,883	16-17
Florida	7.4%	16-17	See comments	16-17
Georgia	7.5%	16-17	Not available	16-17
Kentucky	Not available	16-17	\$743,709,440	16-17
Louisiana	19.23%	16-17	\$956,242,806	16-17
Mississippi	25.9	16-17	Not available	16-17
Missouri	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
North Carolina	13.5%	16-17	See comments	16-17
Oklahoma	30.2%	16-17	See comments	16-17
South Carolina	7.7	16-17	Not available	16-17
Tennessee	9.0%	14-15	\$796,922,902	14-15
Texas	16.5%	15-16	\$2,117,816,392	15-16
Virginia	Not available	16-17	\$1,206,981,973	16-17
West Virginia	Not available	16-17	\$309,307,770	16-17

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 62 or 65 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system. *Normal retirement age for all employees first enrolled in the Pension Plan prior to July 1, 2011 is the earlier of age 62 or attainment of 30 years of service. • If you enrolled in the Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011 normal retirement age for all employees is the earlier of age 65 or attainment of 33 years of service.</p> <p>1.13 - School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	<p>1.4 and 1.6 - Responses do not include figures from Gwinnett County Schools. Gwinnett County Schools reports the salary data for these job categories on an hourly basis rather than a yearly basis.</p>

State	Comments
	1.12 - Retention figure reflects the percentage of the workforce (all certified public educators) from the previous year who did not show up anywhere in the state public education system during the indicated school year (i.e. not a 'by-building' turnover rate, but a statewide turnover rate)
Kentucky	1.10(a) - Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience. 1.13 - In 15-16 Error made for medical benefits. It should have been \$731,501,661.
Louisiana	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. 1.8 - Ten days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period. 1.9 - Eligible for two semesters after twelve or more consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six or more consecutive semesters of employment. 1.10(b) - The average age of retirees who retired between 7/1/2015 and 6/30/2016. This includes those who retired on disability. 1.13 - The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.
Mississippi	1.10 - Retirement: An educator may retire with 30 years of "creditable" service at any age or age 60 and vested. An educator must have at least 8 years of membership service to be vested. This is effective on after July 1, 2011.
Missouri	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). 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.
North Carolina	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. 1.1-1.7 - The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual school's average daily membership and not by local requests.

State	Comments
	<p>1.1-1.7 - More information relevant to average salaries can be found at www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2017highlights.pdf</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. (2014-15 Information still valid)</p> <p>1.12 - Full report with detail information available at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/district-humanresources/surveys/leaving/2016-17-state-teaching-profession.pdf</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 \$5,654 for July-Dec and \$5,754 for Jan-June (FY2016-17 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 teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$484.87 for July-Dec. 2014 and was raised to \$499.42 in January 2015. Teachers could choose to receive</p>

State	Comments
	this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.
South Carolina	<p>1.3 - Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.4 - Agency provides a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary. In FY 17 the General Assembly provided additional state funding to increase the schedule by 3.25%.</p> <p>1.5 - Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.6 - Data not collected at the state level.</p> <p>1.10(a) - Class Two members: • 28 years of service credit on the date of retirement, five years of which must be earned service credit; or • Age 65 or older on the date of retirement with five years of earned service credit.</p> <p>Class Three members: • Meet the Rule of 90 requirement with at least eight years of earned service credit. This means that your age and years of service credit must add up to 90. For example, a member who is 56 years old and has at least 34 years of service credit, eight years of which must be earned service credit, would be eligible for normal retirement (56 + 34 = 90). • Age 65 or older on the date of retirement with eight years of earned service credit.</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>1.13 - 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>1.10(a) - Teachers may retire at age 65 if vested; or under the Rule of 90 (years of service plus age equals 90).</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>

State	Comments
	<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 www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</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> <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 2014-15 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2015-16, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2013-14.</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 2016-2017 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 2016-20167 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2016-2017 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 2016-2017 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 - Data from the 2016-2017 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>

State	Comments
	<p>1.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.7 - Data from the 2016-2017 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> <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 2016-2017 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>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	509	16-17	18	16-17	103	16-17	415	16-17	433	16-17	45	16-17	1	16-17
Arkansas	412	16-17	11	16-17	84	16-17	279	16-17	164	16-17	0	16-17	0	16-17
Florida	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17
Georgia	610	16-17	5	16-17	27	16-17	428	16-17	774	16-17	86	16-17	1	16-17
Kentucky	391	16-17	57	16-17	126	16-17	385	16-17	224	16-17	1	16-17	0	16-17
Louisiana	See comments	16-17	6	16-17	56	16-17	261	16-17	181	16-17	3	16-17	0	16-17
Mississippi	298,040	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17
Missouri	343	16-17	110	16-17	295	16-17	631	16-17	221	16-17	3	16-17	0	16-17
North Carolina	489	16-17	11	16-17	139	16-17	589	16-17	585	16-17	25	16-17	0	16-17
Oklahoma	499	16-17	47	16-17	237	16-17	539	16-17	255	16-17	5	16-17	2	16-17
South Carolina	552	16-17	6	16-17	47	16-17	224	16-17	343	16-17	24	16-17	0	16-17
Tennessee	473	14-15	11	14-15	77	14-15	380	14-15	294	14-15	10	14-15	0	14-15
Texas	549	15-16	101	15-16	328	15-16	1,447	15-16	2,697	15-16	124	15-16	3	15-16
Virginia	512	16-17	6	16-17	116	16-17	442	16-17	575	16-17	15	16-17	0	16-17
West Virginia	308	16-17	22	16-17	136	16-17	192	16-17	45	16-17	0	16-17	0	16-17

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	523	16-17	27	16-17	66	16-17	230	16-17	254	16-17	41	16-17	1	16-17
Arkansas	492	16-17	3	16-17	33	16-17	84	16-17	95	16-17	3	16-17	1	16-17
Florida	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17
Georgia	779	16-17	6	16-17	21	16-17	77	16-17	276	16-17	81	16-17	21	16-17
Kentucky	255	16-17	281	16-17	102	16-17	81	16-17	107	16-17	17	16-17	0	16-17
Louisiana	See comments	16-17	3	16-17	30	16-17	87	16-17	87	16-17	5	16-17	0	16-17
Mississippi	Not available	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17
Missouri	483	16-17	10	16-17	72	16-17	114	16-17	143	16-17	13	16-17	0	16-17
North Carolina	598	16-17	11	16-17	65	16-17	177	16-17	305	16-17	59	16-17	7	16-17
Oklahoma	410	16-17	40	16-17	85	16-17	84	16-17	76	16-17	7	16-17	3	16-17
South Carolina	615	16-17	2	16-17	22	16-17	69	16-17	131	16-17	22	16-17	0	16-17
Tennessee	512	14-15	15	14-15	64	14-15	237	14-15	232	14-15	34	14-15	1	14-15
Texas	655	15-16	85	15-16	234	15-16	312	15-16	760	15-16	277	15-16	26	15-16
Virginia	808	16-17	5	16-17	12	16-17	68	16-17	172	16-17	89	16-17	14	16-17
West Virginia	450	16-17	2	16-17	20	16-17	69	16-17	62	16-17	0	16-17	0	16-17

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	703	16-17	16	16-17	18	16-17	117	16-17	149	16-17	53	16-17	26	16-17
Arkansas	497	16-17	19	16-17	73	16-17	117	16-17	58	16-17	18	16-17	13	16-17
Florida	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17	See Comments	16-17
Georgia	1,078	16-17	58	16-17	26	16-17	52	16-17	102	16-17	104	16-17	135	16-17
Kentucky	476	16-17	166	16-17	38	16-17	40	16-17	88	16-17	52	16-17	24	16-17
Louisiana	See comments	16-17	14	16-17	13	16-17	41	16-17	60	16-17	43	16-17	24	16-17
Mississippi	184,406	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17
Missouri	488	16-17	99	16-17	177	16-17	127	16-17	71	16-17	46	16-17	48	16-17
North Carolina	764	16-17	65	16-17	121	16-17	80	16-17	169	16-17	115	16-17	86	16-17
Oklahoma	447	16-17	125	16-17	142	16-17	95	16-17	48	16-17	22	16-17	24	16-17
South Carolina	895	16-17	16	16-17	20	16-17	51	16-17	70	16-17	46	16-17	50	16-17
Tennessee	760	14-15	47	14-15	28	14-15	78	14-15	132	14-15	67	14-15	49	14-15
Texas	806	15-16	427	15-16	329	15-16	294	15-16	204	15-16	127	15-16	403	15-16
Virginia	1,219	16-17	2	16-17	13	16-17	41	16-17	75	16-17	68	16-17	109	16-17
West Virginia	709	16-17	2	16-17	8	16-17	30	16-17	48	16-17	20	16-17	8	16-17

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	5,437	16-17	163:1	16-17	86:1	16-17
Arkansas	1,822	16-17	103:1	16-17	112:1	16-17
Florida	37,594	16-17	218:1	16-17	237:1	16-17
Georgia	8,215	16-17	138:1	16-17	112:1	16-17
Kentucky	3,487	16-17	187:1	16-17	70:1	16-17
Louisiana	9,530	16-17	See comments	16-17	85:1	16-17
Mississippi	3,332	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
Missouri	1,575	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
North Carolina	12,421	16-17	Not available	16-17	110.0:1	16-17
Oklahoma	1,349	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
South Carolina	8,008	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
Tennessee	6,818	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	4,390	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	9,528	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17
West Virginia	4,967	16-17	123:1	16-17	94:1	16-17

State Mandated Employment Terms

State	Teacher Employment Terms 2.7	Yr 2.7	Principal Employment Terms 2.8	Yr 2.8	Service Personnel Employment Terms 2.9	Yr 2.9	Central Office Employment Terms 2.10	Yr 2.10	Ratio of Instructional to Administrative Staff 2.11	Year 2.11
Alabama	187 days	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	24:1	16-17
Arkansas	190 days	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	11:1	16-17
Florida	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	20:1	16-17
Georgia	190 days	16-17	190 days	16-17	190 days	16-17	190 days	16-17	12:1	16-17
Kentucky	185 days	16-17	185 days	16-17	Varies per district	16-17	Depends on certification	16-17	Not available	16-17
Louisiana	182 days	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	N/A	16-17
Mississippi	187 days	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not available	16-17
Missouri	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	14.3:1	16-17
North Carolina	215 days	16-17	12 months	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	15.1:1	16-17
Oklahoma	See comments	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not available	16-17
South Carolina	190 days	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	17:1	16-17
Tennessee	200 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	187 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	16-17	See comments	16-17	Not applicable	16-17	See comments	16-17	19.9:1	16-17
West Virginia	200 days	16-17	200 days	16-17	200 days	16-17	200 days	16-17	12:1	16-17

Enrollment Details

State	Total Enrollment K-12 2.12	Yr 2.12	Special Education Enrollment 2.12a	Yr 2.12a	LEP Enrollment 2.12b	Yr 2.12b	Gifted Enrollment 2.12c	Yr 2.12c	Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d	Yr 2.12d
Alabama	744,930	16-17	86,928	16-17	20,183	16-17	61,646	16-17	215,142	16-17
Arkansas	477,268	16-17	56,926	16-17	41,456	16-17	44,681	16-17	215,663	16-17
Florida	2,819,583	16-17	387,996	16-17	303,346	16-17	178,269	16-17	529,595	16-17
Georgia	1,716,916	16-17	208,568	16-17	111,863	16-17	197,970	16-17	345,294	16-17
Kentucky	654,911	16-17	87,657	16-17	24,707	16-17	104,516	16-17	130,028	16-17
Louisiana	631,773	16-17	84,149	16-17	22,305	16-17	29,187	16-17	See comments	16-17
Mississippi	482,446	16-17	67,979	16-17	12,639	16-17	30,993	16-17	125,151	16-17
Missouri	883,908	16-17	115,769	16-17	30,917	16-17	35,303	16-17	183,527	16-17
North Carolina	1,518,444	16-17	190,211	16-17	95,730	16-17	178,154	16-17	526,381	16-17
Oklahoma	683,549	16-17	106,891	16-17	45,768	16-17	96,794	16-17	152,349	16-17
South Carolina	766,315	16-17	103,552	16-17	45,738	16-17	125,635	16-17	186,052	16-17
Tennessee	1,095,428	14-15	129,905	14-15	47,174	14-15	21,218	14-15	30,215	14-15
Texas	5,299,728	15-16	463,185	15-16	980,487	15-16	404,646	15-16	1,285,605	15-16
Virginia	1,257,677	16-17	168,943	16-17	106,462	16-17	165,939	16-17	631,373	16-17
West Virginia	258,230	16-17	46,862	16-17	2,656	16-17	5,214	16-17	46,886	16-17

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	3.0%	16-17	0.8%	16-17	2.3%	16-17	4.1%	16-17	180	16-17	6	16-17
Arkansas	2.3%	16-17	0.2%	16-17	0.7%	16-17	Not available	16-17	178	16-17	6	16-17
Florida	4.5%	16-17	1.3%	16-17	2.1%	16-17	4.1%	16-17	180	16-17	See comments	16-17
Georgia	2.2%	16-17	0.6%	16-17	0.9%	16-17	6.0%	16-17	180	16-17	4.5-5.5	16-17
Kentucky	See comments	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	Not available	16-17	177	16-17	6	16-17
Louisiana	4.5%	16-17	2.1%	16-17	2.4%	16-17	5.1%	16-17	177	16-17	6	16-17
Mississippi	6.5%	16-17	2.0%	16-17	3.4%	16-17	4.3%	16-17	180	16-17	330	16-17
Missouri	0.9%	16-17	0.2%	16-17	0.4%	16-17	1.6%	16-17	174	16-17	See comments	16-17
North Carolina	2.6%	16-17	0.5%	16-17	0.7%	16-17	5.1%	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17
Oklahoma	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17	See comments	16-17
South Carolina	1.5	16-17	0.4	16-17	0.7	16-17	3.2	16-17	180	16-17	See comments	16-17
Tennessee	2.0%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	3.0%	14-15	180	14-15	4 - 6.5	14-15
Texas	2.6%	15-16	0.6%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	5.9%	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	1.4%	16-17	0.2%	16-17	0.4%	16-17	3.5%	16-17	180	16-17	5.5	16-17
West Virginia	2.93%	16-17	1.75%	16-17	1.00%	16-17	3.11%	16-17	180	16-17	5.25-5.75	16-17

Education Statistics

State	Comments																																																
Alabama	2.12(a) - Special Education count does not include gifted.																																																
Arkansas	2.4 - Average Oct. 1 enrollment. 2.7 - The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.																																																
Florida	<p>2.1 - 2.3 - See table below.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Size by Enrollment</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Elementary</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Middle/Junior</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Senior High</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Combination Elementary & Secondary</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">97</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">241</td> <td style="text-align: center;">153</td> <td style="text-align: center;">510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100-249</td> <td style="text-align: center;">106</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33</td> <td style="text-align: center;">105</td> <td style="text-align: center;">96</td> <td style="text-align: center;">340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>250-499</td> <td style="text-align: center;">377</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53</td> <td style="text-align: center;">98</td> <td style="text-align: center;">96</td> <td style="text-align: center;">624</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500-999</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,259</td> <td style="text-align: center;">290</td> <td style="text-align: center;">76</td> <td style="text-align: center;">129</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,754</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000-1499</td> <td style="text-align: center;">107</td> <td style="text-align: center;">178</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">442</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1500+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">286</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Enrollment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,193,333</td> <td style="text-align: center;">501,748</td> <td style="text-align: center;">847,260</td> <td style="text-align: center;">277,242</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,819,583</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.7 - 2.10 - The state mandated yearly employment terms are not specific to an employment category. The state mandated yearly employment terms refer to a "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.</p> <p>2.14(b) - Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. Each school district must operate all schools for a term of 180 actual teaching days as prescribed by Section 1011.60(2), F.S., or the hourly equivalent of 180 actual teaching days, as prescribed in Rule 6A-1.045111, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). The hourly equivalent for kindergarten through grade 3 is 720 instructional hours and 900 instructional hours for students in grades 4 through grade 12.</p>	Size by Enrollment	Elementary	Middle/Junior	Senior High	Combination Elementary & Secondary	Total	0-99	97	19	241	153	510	100-249	106	33	105	96	340	250-499	377	53	98	96	624	500-999	1,259	290	76	129	1,754	1000-1499	107	178	87	70	442	1500+	5	20	286	24	335	Total Enrollment	1,193,333	501,748	847,260	277,242	2,819,583
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Georgia	<p>2.12 - For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only.</p> <p>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.</p>																																																

State	Comments																				
Kentucky	<p>2.12(a) - The special education count is for ages 3-21 yrs old.</p> <p>2.13(a) - We don't collect for under 4th grade.</p>																				
Louisiana	<p>2.1 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 451. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>2.2 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 491. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>2.3 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 810. Students in combination schools are not 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>2.12(d) - Students are enrolled for 259,169 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 - See table below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="289 1230 1816 1404"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="289 1230 667 1271">SIZE BY ENROLLMENT</th> <th data-bbox="667 1230 940 1271">ELEMENTARY</th> <th data-bbox="940 1230 1203 1271">SECONDARY</th> <th data-bbox="1203 1230 1696 1271">ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY</th> <th data-bbox="1696 1230 1816 1271">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 1271 667 1320">1-24</td> <td data-bbox="667 1271 940 1320">0</td> <td data-bbox="940 1271 1203 1320">0</td> <td data-bbox="1203 1271 1696 1320">1</td> <td data-bbox="1696 1271 1816 1320">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 1320 667 1369">25-49</td> <td data-bbox="667 1320 940 1369">0</td> <td data-bbox="940 1320 1203 1369">0</td> <td data-bbox="1203 1320 1696 1369">1</td> <td data-bbox="1696 1320 1816 1369">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 1369 667 1404">50-99</td> <td data-bbox="667 1369 940 1404">1</td> <td data-bbox="940 1369 1203 1404">0</td> <td data-bbox="1203 1369 1696 1404">6</td> <td data-bbox="1696 1369 1816 1404">7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY	TOTAL	1-24	0	0	1	1	25-49	0	0	1	1	50-99	1	0	6	7
SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY	TOTAL																	
1-24	0	0	1	1																	
25-49	0	0	1	1																	
50-99	1	0	6	7																	

State	Comments				
	100-299	65	19	78	162
	300-499	165	24	138	327
	500-999	149	32	142	323
	1,000-1,499	13	25	27	65
	1,500-1,999	1	4	5	10
	2,000-2,999	0	1	0	1
	3,000-3,999	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS	394	105	398	897
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 660,080. This number is based on final average daily membership (16-17 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 373,300. This number is based on final average daily membership (16-17 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 486,358. This number is based on final average daily membership (16-17 Data).</p> <p>2.4 - This number does not include Charter schools and 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>				

State	Comments
	<p>2.14(a) - 185 (180 w/SBE Waiver).</p> <p>2.14(b) - There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,025 instructional hours per school year (14-15 Data - no change from that year).</p>
Oklahoma	<p>2.7, 2.14a & 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 132,052 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 18,906 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs.</p> <p>2.13a-d - This information was not available for 2016-2017 but will be available for future survey years.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.5 Information on cooks not collected by agency.</p> <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 in which the highest grade offered is less than or equal to 5 are considered elementary schools.</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>

State	Comments
	<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>2.12(d) - Data represents students with a concentration in CTE for FY14-15.</p> <p>2.14(b) - 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 - These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>2.2 - These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>2.3 - These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>2.4 - Includes charter schools.</p> <p>2.5 - 2.6 - The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.7 - Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>2.11 - The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.12 - State Level AEIS Report.</p> <p>2.13 - Grade Level Retention for Texas Public Schools 2014-15 Report.</p> <p>2.14(a) - Education Code 25.081 "for each school year each school district must operate so that the district provides for at least 75,600 minutes of instruction, including intermissions and recesses, for students." (b) The number of instructional hours per day was removed from statute. There are requirements to receive funding. To receive full day funding a district must provide 4 hours of instructional and 2</p>

State	Comments
	hours will receive half day funding.
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, trades/services.</p>
West Virginia	<p>2.1 - Enrollments and calculations include the pre-k students.</p> <p>2.7 - 2.10 - West Virginia Code §18-5-45 establishes the minimum employment term. §18A-4-8 also establishes the minimum employment term specifically 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) - During the 2015-16 school year, 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. During the 2017 Legislative Session, HB 2711 added statutorily required instructional minutes to WVC 18-5-45 at the same levels that were required by Policy 2510.</p>

SECTION 3 – RECENT MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION

State	Legislation
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 389: Phase in requirement that each public K-12 school in the state offer courses in computer science. • Act 523: Implement steps to improve the reading proficiency of kindergarten to third grade students.
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 83: Right to Read Act addresses the science of reading by providing the necessary training for current educators and those in an undergraduate teaching program to implement the methods required by science of reading and structured literacy programs in their classrooms. • Act 170: Teacher salary enhancement provided for increase of teacher salaries beginning with the 2019-2020 school year. • Act 532: Expands the use of National School Lunch funds for purposes such as teacher recruitment and retainment of effective teachers, dyslexia programs, and differentiated compensation that increase classroom teacher salaries. • Act 557: Prohibits corporal punishment on child who is intellectually disabled, non-ambulatory, non-verbal, or autistic. • Act 929: Allows the Department of Education to establish a system to review financial management practices of public school districts' financial practices and provide early invention by detecting the early indicators of fiscal distress. • Act 1082: Requires the Department of Education to provide certain levels of support to certain public school districts based on reading scores and amended the purpose for which National School Lunch State Categorical Funds may be spent.
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB 620: Allows students whose parent(s) are transferring to a military installation within a school district to be considered a resident of that district and be provided preferential treatment in the controlled open enrollment process. • HB 807: Requires the creation of a state-approved civics education course. • SB 7030: Expands the school guardian program to allow teaching staff to undergo training and carry firearms on campus. Also expands mental health services for students and creates a school safety specialist position for every school district. • SB 7070: Family Empowerment Scholarship Program; allows families of four with annual incomes under \$77,000 to receive a

	<p>scholarship voucher to send their children to approved private schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 7071: Encourages school districts to establish College and Career Decision Days for high school seniors; creates a financial literacy requirement for high school students; requires high school students be allowed to earn technology-related industry certifications.
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 59: Allows the children of active duty members of the United States armed forces who have received orders to transfer into Georgia to be eligible for enrollment in a local school district before physically establishing residency. • SB 25: Clarifies when the driver of a vehicle needs to stop upon meeting or passing a school bus. • SB 48: Provides for identification of and support for students in kindergarten through third grade with dyslexia. The law creates a pilot program to implement screenings for all kindergarten students, and students in grades 1-3 in the RTI process. • SB 108: This law requires middle schools and high schools offer a Computer Science (CS) course. By 2022-23, at least 1 HS in each local school system shall offer a CS course and all middle schools shall offer an exploratory CS course, rising to 50% of all HS by 2023-24, and 100% by 2024-25.
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB 1: School safety measure; requires schools secure entryways electronically and include an intercom system, requires districts appoint safety coordinators, creates a new state School Safety Marshal. Also directs the Department of Education to establish and manage a tip-line for students to report threats, and work towards a student-school counselor ratio of 250-to-1 and place a school resource officer in every school. • SB 162: Allows schools to rehire retired state police officers as school resource officers. Also requires newly constructed schools have a minimum of two water-bottle filling stations on campus. • HB 11: Prohibits tobacco, vaping and electronic cigarette use on public school grounds and school-sanctioned trips; allows school districts a three year window to opt-out.
Louisiana	Not updated.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 1283: The "Mississippi School Safety Act of 2019"; enact. This act would require schools to conduct active shooter drills within the first 60 days of each school year. It will also require the Department of Education, Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Mental Health to work together to provide training, curriculum and mental health resources. • SB 2447: Career and technical grants to schools for qualified students; provide for. This bill will provide career and technical

	<p>education grants through the State Board of Education and the state Workforce Investment Board (SWIB) to schools for each student who earns a qualifying industry certification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 578: Teacher and administrator licenses; clarify grounds for disciplinary action and reinstatement. Clarifies procedures for appeal of educator licensure decisions by the Commission. To revise the grounds for denial of educator licensure application and to provide authority for licensures probation. Finally, it would clarify grounds for education licensure suspension or revocation and procedures for educator licensure reinstatement following suspension. • SB 2770: Teachers' salaries provide for \$1,500.00 increase and increase the minimum annual salary for Teacher Assistants. • SB 2050: School enrollment; allow for children with documentation of a parent's pending military relocation to the state. Require school districts to accept an application for enrollment and course registration by electronic means for any pupil whose parent is transferred to, or is pending transfer to, a military installation within this state while on active military duty pursuant to an official military order.
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB 603: This provision requires the State Board of Education to ensure that multiple learning management systems are provided for, provide an easily accessible link for course vendors on the program website, allow anyone to submit a course for approval, and require vendors to accept monthly payments for students enrolled in their courses, etc. • SB 687: Currently, school districts are required to allocate one percent of moneys received under the school foundation formula to the professional development committee of the district. Under this provision, school districts may, by majority vote of the board, allocate less than one percent but no less than one-half percent when such school district is appropriated less than 25 percent of the allowable costs of providing pupil transportation under the school foundation formula. A school district may appropriate money in such manner until the end of fiscal year 2024, etc. • SB 743: Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, this provision removes the requirement that public schools be in session for a minimum of 174 days. The provision would change the requirement to a minimum of 1,044 hours of actual pupil attendance with no minimum number of school days. Requires any school district with an approved gifted education program to have a policy, which shall be approved by the district's board of education, that outlines the procedures and conditions under which parents or guardians may request a review of the decision that determined their child did not qualify to receive services through the school district's gifted education program. Provides that when including early childhood education students in a school's calculation of average daily attendance for purposes of state funding, the school may fill an enrollment spot vacated by a student leaving the program during the

school year with another child who meets the same criteria without affecting the school's calculation of average daily attendance, etc.

- SB 892: Allows any teacher retired from the Public School Employee Retirement System of Missouri (PSRS) to be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System (PEERS) without stopping their retirement benefit. Such retired teacher may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in Missouri statute and shall not contribute to PEERS or earn creditable service. The employer's contribution rate shall be paid by the hiring employer. If a person is employed in excess of the salary limitation set forth in the act the person shall not be eligible to receive their retirement allowance for any month the person is employed and such person shall contribute to PEERS if he or she is employed in an eligible position, etc.

- HB 1415: Provides students the opportunity to choose between the ACT WorkKeys assessment and the ACT assessment in any school year in which the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education directs a state-funded census administration of the ACT assessment, or in which a school district directs the administration of the ACT assessment. Allows school districts to rely on technical coursework and skills assessments developed for industry-recognized certificates and credentials when entering into partnerships. This also requires the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council to annually review, update and approve, and recommend a list of industry certifications, state-issued professional licenses, and occupational competency assessments; and modifies the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council by adding the Director of the Department of Economic Development. Allows teachers to count hours spent in externships with local businesses as professional development hours, etc.

- HB 1606: Requires every school district and charter school to maintain an accountability portal for the public. By September 1, 2019, each public school district and charter school must develop, maintain, and make available all publicly available income, expenditure, and disbursement information for the current fiscal year. The data on the portal must be updated quarterly and remain available for at least 10 years. Provides a high school equivalency certificate applicant with the opportunity of voluntarily submitting his or her contact information for the purposes of evaluating college and career placement rates of certificate applicants. The provision, subject to appropriations, will also require the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to subsidize the examination fee for first-time exam takers, etc.

- HB 1665: Allows the State Board of Education to grant a visiting scholar certificate as a license to teach in public schools. The applicant must be employed in a content area in which the individual has an academic degree or professional experience. He or she may only teach classes for ninth grade or higher and the hiring school district must verify that the applicant will be employed as part of a business-education partnership initiative designed to build career pathways systems for students. The certificate will last for one year and the applicant can renew it a maximum of two times if certain requirements are met, etc.

- HB 1744: Modifies the A+ Schools Program by removing the requirement that the student's attendance of public high school occur in

	<p>the three years immediately prior to graduation. Allows a community college district, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, to propose a plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 2129: Requires public schools to allow any recognized organization that provides unbiased information on organ, eye, and tissue donation to make a 30-minute presentation to the schools' governing bodies. Schools must consider the presentation and decide whether to present the information to students and parents. No student may be required to participate in donation instruction if the student has a sincere belief contrary to such instruction, etc.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 2019-966: Change the formula for how schools are evaluated under the state's A-F school performance grading system to make it 50 percent growth and 50 percent achievement.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB441: Requires schools to be in session no fewer than 1,080 hours through the 2019-2020 school year. Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, schools are required to be in session no less than 1,080 hours, and no fewer than 165 days each year.
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 91: Raising starting teacher salaries from \$32,000 to \$35,000 and includes a 4 percent raise for all teachers.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennessee Promise – provide all TN high school graduates with opportunity to attend a community college or TCAT free of charge. • BEP Enhancement Act – made enhancements to the state's funding formula – provided nearly \$100 million increase for teacher salaries – the largest investment without a tax increase in the history of the BEP. • First to the Top – which established school and district accountability and established the Achievement School District – which is tasked with turning around the state's lowest performing schools. • ACT Retake – every student is provided the opportunity to take the ACT free of charge in 11th grade as well as one re-take opportunity paid for by the state. • Teacher Evaluations – requires annual teacher evaluation that are composed of qualitative and quantitative data. • Local flexibility for salary schedules - Elimination of required state salary schedule for teachers. The state now sets a minimum salary schedule and districts may implement salary schedules that reflect local need. • High Quality Charter Schools – requires charter authorizers to adopt high quality authorizing practices; establishes an authorizer fee to be paid by charter schools to the LEA for costs associated with charter authorizing, clarifies funding procedures for charter schools; and

	<p>establishes a charter schools facility grant and loan fund that can be used by charter schools to purchase school facilities or for renovation and maintenance costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards Review – establishes a comprehensive review process for the state’s academic standards that includes teams of educators appointed by the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the House. • Individualized Education Act - Establishes the Individualized Education Account (IEA) Program which permits students identified with certain disabilities to use state and local BEP funds to acquire educational services such as enrollment in a private school, tutoring, curriculum materials, transportation; educational therapies; computer hardware or technology if used for the student’s educational needs, etc.
Texas	Not updated.
Virginia	Not updated.
West Virginia	Results of 2019 Extraordinary Session still pending.