

# 2013 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 2011-2012 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2011-2012 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. In addition to being viewed in this report, the data compiled in the second part of this report also may be viewed online at the following address:

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

Hank Hager, West Virginia Senate Education Committee, compiled this report. David Martin, West Virginia Public Information, developed and maintained the Internet site set up for data collection. Staff from the departments of education of the fifteen Southern Legislative Conference states provided the information for the second part of the report.

# PART I

## DATA DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

## KEY FINDINGS

- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments have equaled or slightly trailed the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 7-14.
- Nine of the 15 SLC states ranked 39<sup>th</sup> or lower in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2012. See page 16.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2011-12 school year. See page 17.
- The increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was significantly higher than the increase for the U.S. between the 2002-03 school year and the 2011-12 school year. See page 18.
- There has been very little, if any, change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2002-03 school year and the 2011-12 school year. Exceptions include Florida where the pupil-teacher ratio decreased by 3.1 over that period and Virginia where the pupil-teacher ratio increased by 2.1 over that period. See page 19.
- The SLC had a higher student-instructional aide ratio, student-instructional coordinator ratio, student-LEA administrator ratio, and student-student support services staff ratio than the U.S. during the 2011-12 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 20.
- The SLC percentage of total revenues derived from local sources and the SLC percentage of total revenues derived from state sources were slightly lower than the U.S. percentages during the 2011 fiscal year. However, the SLC percentage of revenue from federal sources was slightly higher than the U.S. percentage. Also, there were some significant variations in the percentages among the SLC states. See page 21.
- During the 2011 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$1,600 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2002 fiscal year and the 2011 fiscal year also was slightly higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 22.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2011 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator. See pages 24 and 25.

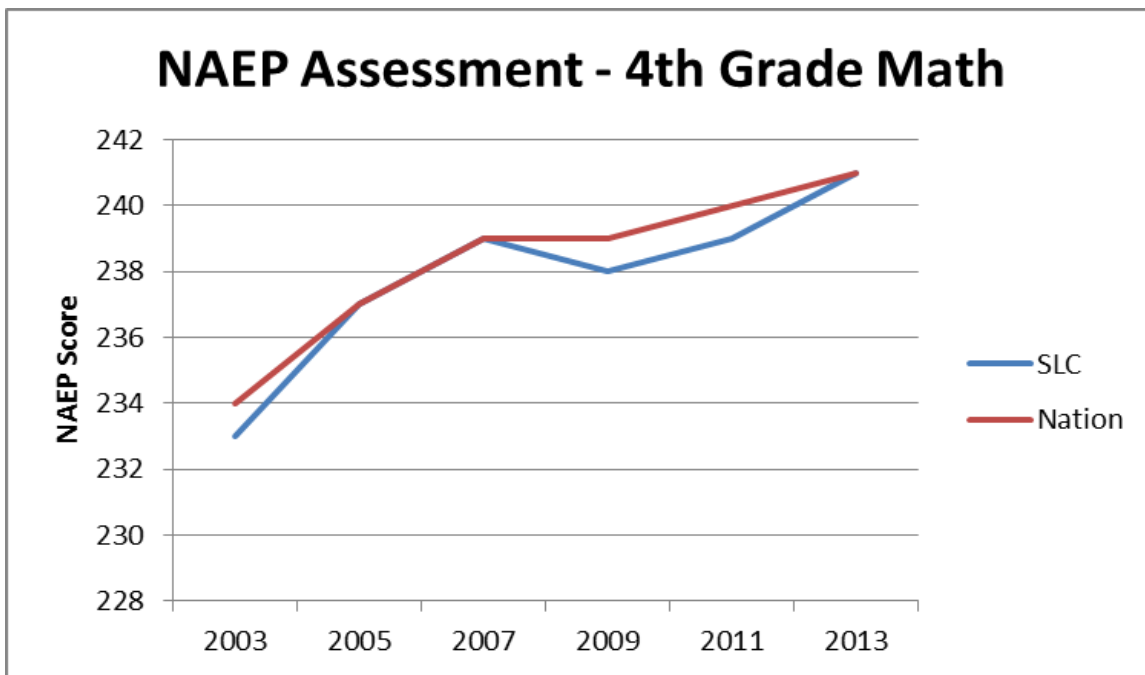
## SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	Number Of Regular School Districts 2010-11 <sup>2</sup>	Number Of Operational Schools 2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	Number Of FTE Teachers 2011-12 <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	744,621	133	1,618	0	\$8,726	15.6	47,723
Arkansas	483,114	239	1,108	41	\$9,496	14.2	33,983
Florida	2,668,156	67	4,212	519	\$9,030	15.2	175,006
Georgia	1,685,016	180	2,388	128	\$9,259	15.2	111,133
Kentucky	681,987	174	1,565	0	\$9,228	16.3	41,860
Louisiana	703,390	70	1,437	99	\$10,799	14.5	48,657
Mississippi	490,619	152	1,069	0	\$7,926	15.3	32,007
Missouri	916,584	522	2,408	61	\$9,461	13.8	66,252
North Carolina	1,507,864	115	2,577	100	\$8,267	15.5	97,308
Oklahoma	666,120	526	1,774	21	\$7,631	16.1	41,349
South Carolina	727,186	86	1,223	47	\$8,903	15.5	46,782
Tennessee	999,693	137	1,802	40	\$8,484	15.1	66,382
Texas	5,000,470	1,031	8,697	581	\$8,685	15.4	324,282
Virginia	1,257,883	134	2,170	4	\$10,363	13.8	90,832
West Virginia	282,870	55	759	0	\$11,978	14.0	20,247
SLC	18,815,573	3,621	34,807	1,641	\$9,014	15.1	1,243,803
United States	49,521,669	13,592	98,327	5,696	\$10,658	16.0	3,103,263

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

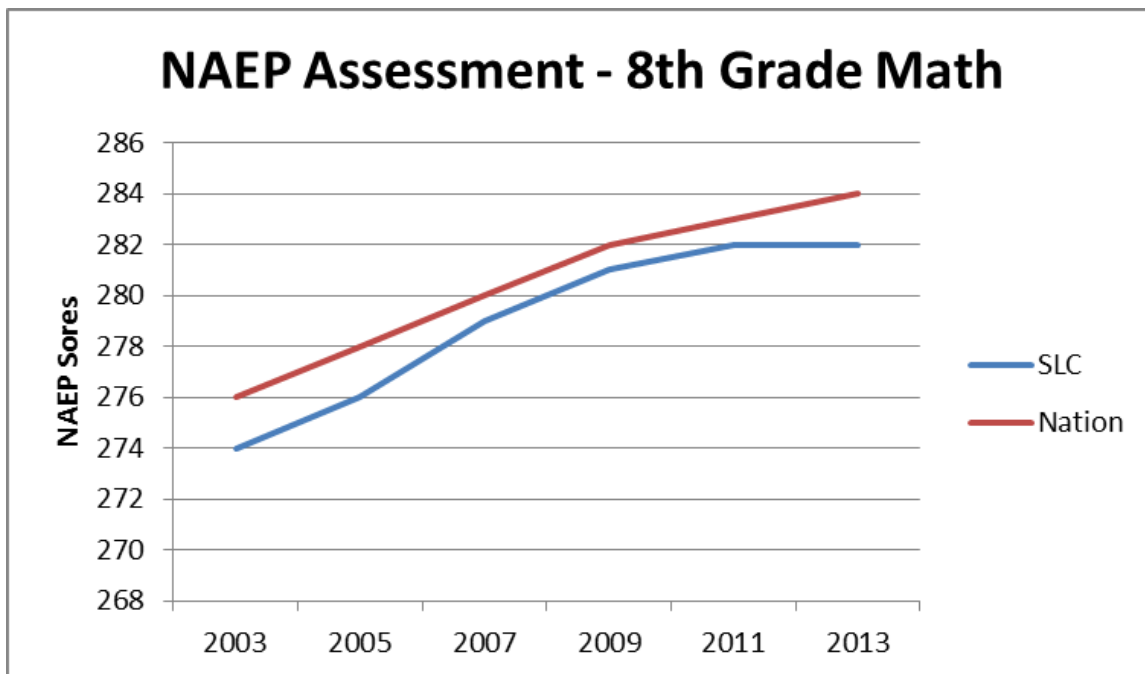
<sup>2</sup>Source: Keaton, P. (2012). *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Local Education Agencies From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2010-11* (NCES 2012-326rev.). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

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



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

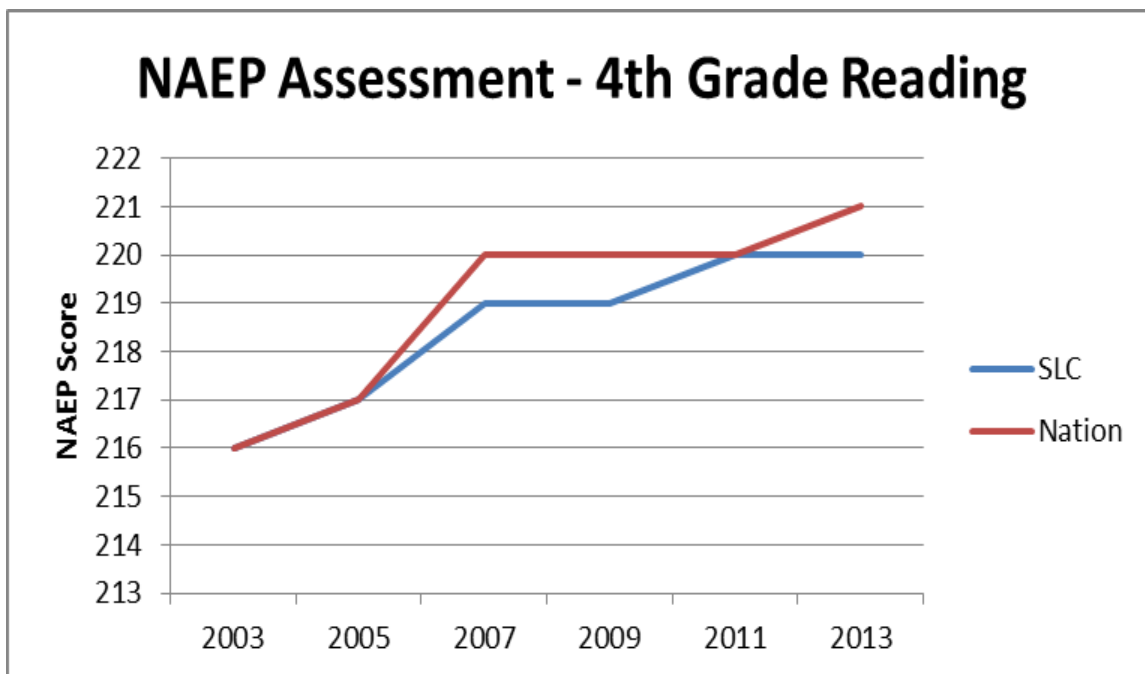
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Math</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>
Alabama	262	262	266	269	269	269
Arkansas	266	272	274	276	279	278
Florida	271	274	277	279	278	281
Georgia	270	272	275	278	278	279
Kentucky	274	274	279	279	282	281
Louisiana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



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

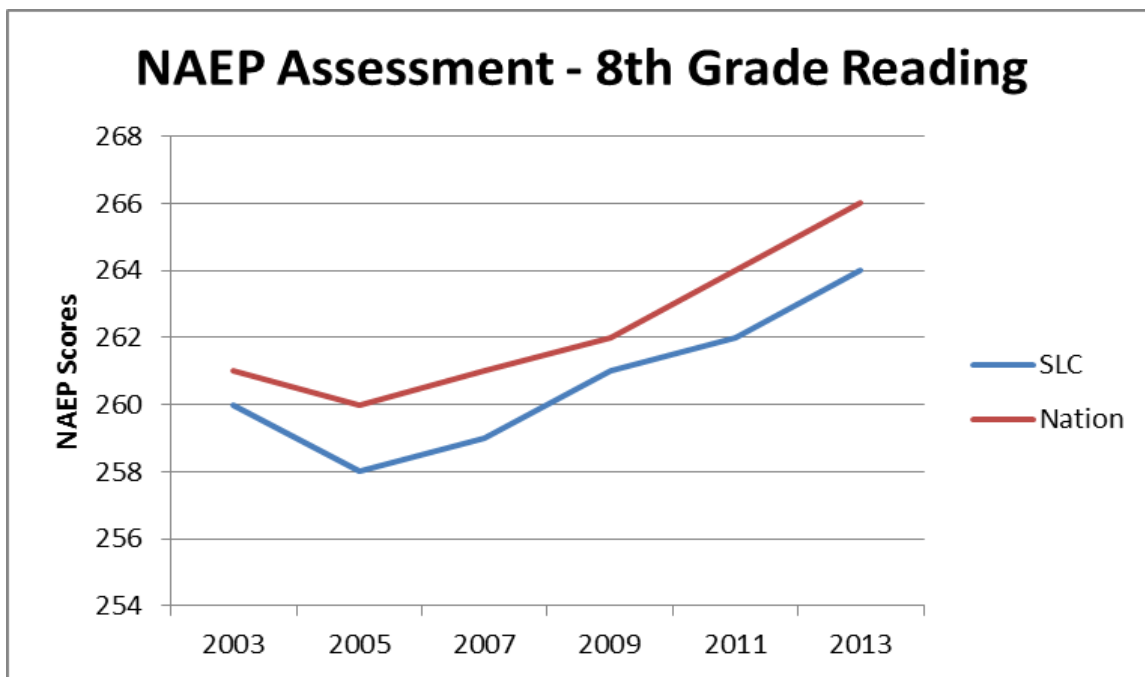


<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Reading</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2013</b>
Alabama	207	208	216	216	220	219
Arkansas	214	217	217	216	217	219
Florida	218	219	224	226	225	227
Georgia	214	214	219	218	221	222
Kentucky	219	220	222	226	225	224
Louisiana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



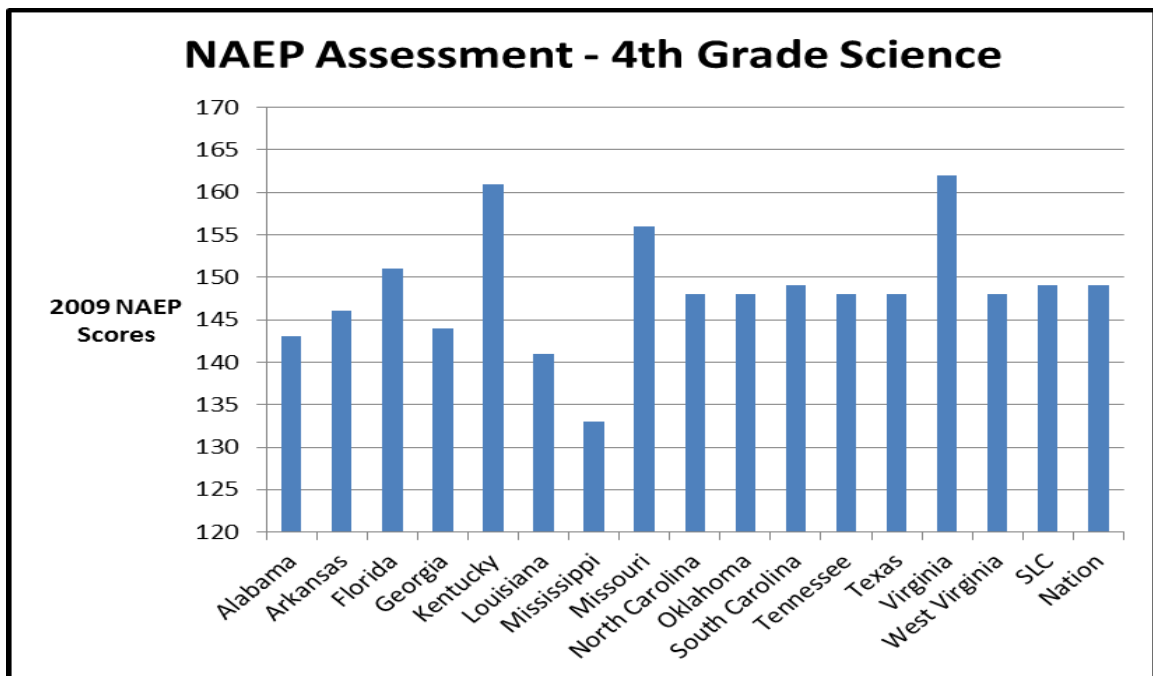
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



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

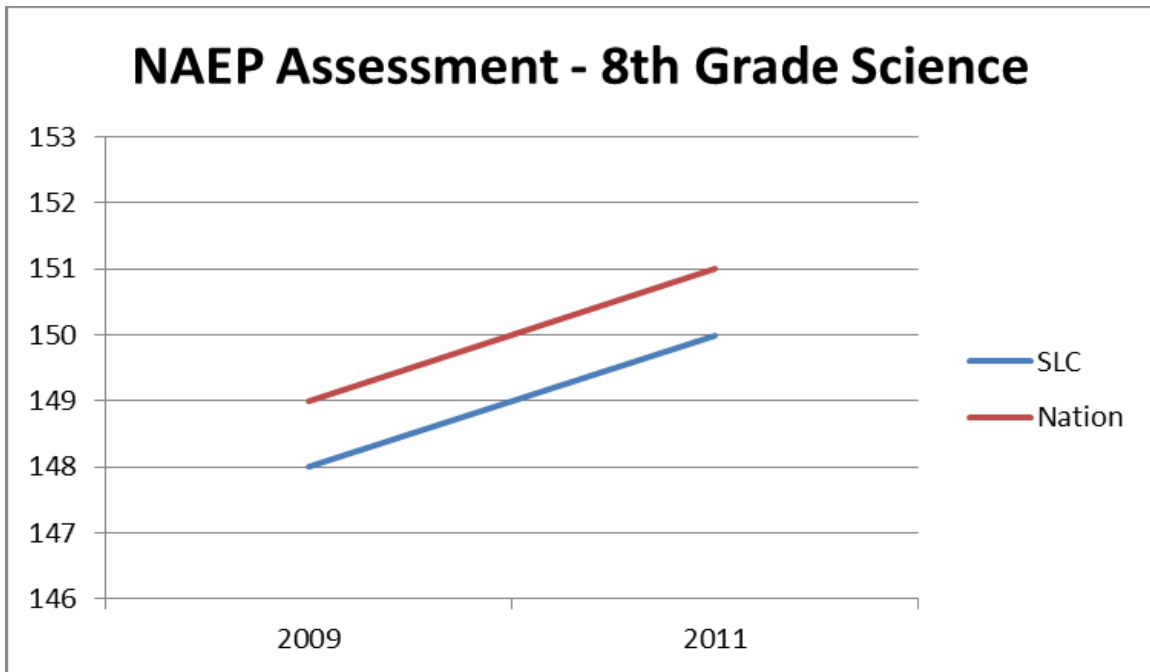
<b>NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Science</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>
Alabama	143
Arkansas	146
Florida	151
Georgia	144
Kentucky	161
Louisiana	141
Mississippi	133
Missouri	156
North Carolina	148
Oklahoma	148
South Carolina	149
Tennessee	148
Texas	148
Virginia	162
West Virginia	148
<b>SLC</b>	<b>149</b>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



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

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

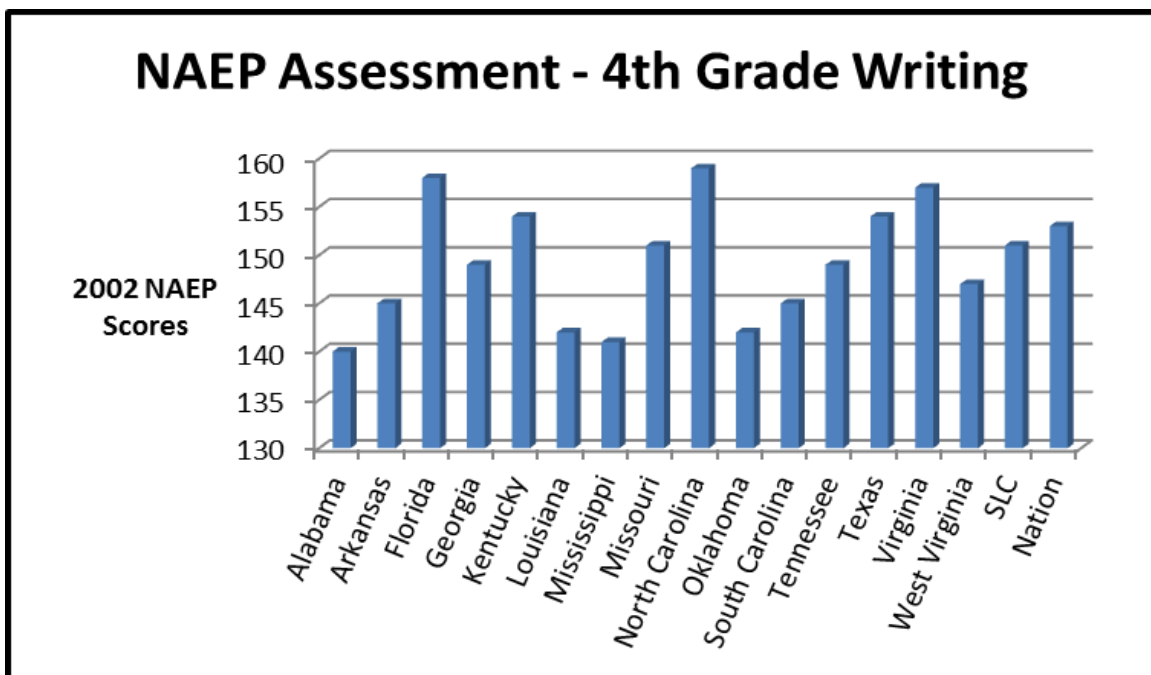
<b>NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>
Alabama	139	140
Arkansas	144	148
Florida	146	148
Georgia	147	151
Kentucky	156	157
Louisiana	139	143
Mississippi	132	137
Missouri	156	156
North Carolina	144	148
Oklahoma	146	148
South Carolina	143	149
Tennessee	148	150
Texas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



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

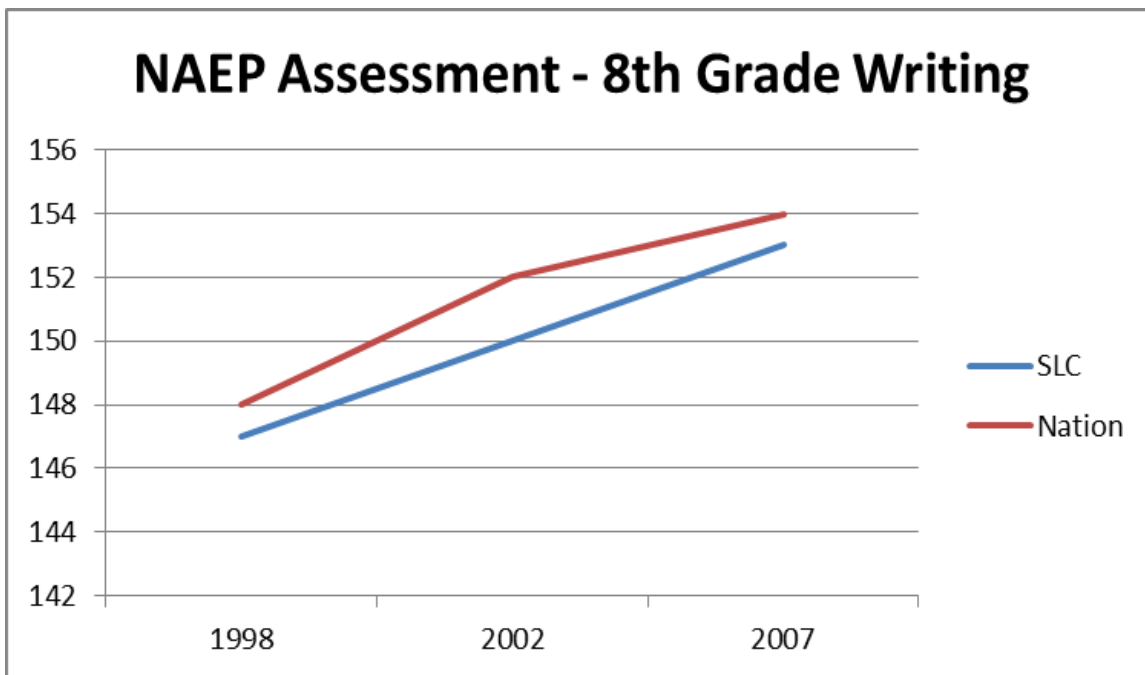
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8<sup>th</sup> grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

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



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

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



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

## AVERAGED FRESHMAN GRADUATION RATE

State	2010-11	2011-12
Alabama	76	75
Arkansas	77	78
Florida	72	75
Georgia	70	70
Kentucky	81	82
Louisiana	71	72
Mississippi	69	68
Missouri	85	86
North Carolina	77	79
Oklahoma	80	79
South Carolina	69	72
Tennessee	81	83
Texas	81	82
Virginia	83	84
West Virginia	78	80
U.S.	81	81

Source: Stetser, M., and Stillwell, R. (2014). *Public High School Four-Year On-Time Graduation Rates and Event Dropout Rates: School Years 2010-11 and 2011-12*. First Look (NCES 2014-391). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

<b>Educational Attainment - SLC States:</b>		
<b>Percentage of Population 25 or older with a Bachelor's Degree</b>		
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012 National Rank</b>
Alabama	23.3	44
Arkansas	21.0	48
Florida	26.8	30
Georgia	28.2	22
Kentucky	21.8	47
Louisiana	22.0	46
Mississippi	20.7	49
Missouri	26.4	32
North Carolina	27.4	27
Oklahoma	23.8	42
South Carolina	25.1	39
Tennessee	24.3	41
Texas	26.7	31
Virginia	35.5	7
West Virginia	18.6	50
SLC	26.3	N/A
United States	27.9	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey.



## STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage In Title I Schools 2010-11 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 20011-12 <sup>2</sup>	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2011-12 <sup>2</sup>	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2011-12 <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	61.0%	10.8%	2.4%	56.5%
Arkansas	66.9%	13.4%	6.8%	60.9%
Florida	81.7%	13.4%	8.8%	57.6%
Georgia	60.8%	10.6%	5.0%	58.6%
Kentucky	84.1%	14.5%	2.5%	54.0%
Louisiana	85.4%	11.7%	1.8%	67.1%
Mississippi	97.4%	13.1%	1.3%	71.1%
Missouri	43.5%	13.6%	2.7%	44.9%
North Carolina	74.1%	12.5%	6.6%	52.0%
Oklahoma	65.4%	14.9%	6.8%	61.1%
South Carolina	82.7%	13.7%	5.4%	56.7%
Tennessee	81.2%	12.4%	3.1%	55.5%
Texas	79.0%	8.8%	14.9%	51.1%
Virginia	26.8%	12.8%	7.3%	38.2%
West Virginia	37.9%	15.6%	0.7%	52.8%
SLC	71.1%	11.7%	7.9%	54.1%
United States	68.0%	12.9%	9.0%	48.5%

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

<sup>2</sup>Source: The percentages were calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD). The calculation of the United States percentage eligible for free/reduced lunch excluded California and Maine since their free/reduced lunch data did not meet NCES quality standards.

**TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED**

<b>State</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Ten-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	739,366	731,220	730,140	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	0.7%
Arkansas	450,985	454,523	463,115	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	7.1%
Florida	2,539,929	2,587,628	2,639,336	2,675,024	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	2,668,156	5.0%
Georgia	1,496,012	1,522,611	1,553,437	1,598,461	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	1,685,016	12.6%
Kentucky	660,782	663,369	674,796	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	3.2%
Louisiana	730,464	727,709	724,281	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	-3.7%
Mississippi	492,645	493,540	495,376	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	-0.4%
Missouri	906,499	905,941	905,449	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	1.1%
North Carolina	1,335,954	1,360,209	1,385,754	1,416,436	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	1,507,864	12.9%
Oklahoma	624,548	626,160	629,476	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	6.7%
South Carolina	694,389	699,198	703,736	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	4.7%
Tennessee	927,608	936,682	941,091	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	7.8%
Texas	4,259,823	4,331,751	4,405,215	4,525,394	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	5,000,470	17.4%
Virginia	1,177,229	1,192,092	1,204,739	1,213,616	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	1,257,883	6.9%
West Virginia	282,455	281,215	280,129	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	0.1%
SLC	17,318,688	17,513,848	17,736,070	17,963,038	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	18,815,573	8.6%
United States	48,183,086	48,540,215	48,795,465	49,113,298	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	49,521,669	2.8%

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

### PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

STATE	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Ten-Year Decrease <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	15.7	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	0.1
Arkansas	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	0.7
Florida	18.4	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	3.1
Georgia	15.6	15.7	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	0.4
Kentucky	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	0.0
Louisiana	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	0.1
Mississippi	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	0.3
Missouri	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	-0.2
North Carolina	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	-0.3
Oklahoma	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	-0.7
South Carolina	14.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	-0.6
Tennessee	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	0.8
Texas	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	-0.7
Virginia	11.8	13.2	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	-2.1
West Virginia	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	0.1
SLC	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	0.0
United States	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	-0.1

<sup>1</sup>Ten-year decrease 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  
2011-12**

<b>State</b>	<b>Student-Instructional Aide Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Instructional Coordinator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Guidance Counselor Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Librarian Ratio</b>	<b>Student-LEA Administrator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-School Administrator Ratio</b>	<b>Student-Student Support Services Staff Ratio</b>
Alabama	121.1	779.2	419.9	539.9	939.9	293.5	321.6
Arkansas	60.0	599.4	315.8	441.2	715.7	271.3	63.2
Florida	90.0	3,935.3	480.3	1,122.6	1,387.7	325.8	257.1
Georgia	67.1	697.2	471.1	756.9	746.5	274.9	228.5
Kentucky	56.1	685.3	455.9	617.2	756.0	215.9	271.5
Louisiana	61.4	338.4	366.7	608.2	1,849.1	244.3	144.9
Mississippi	59.2	775.8	443.8	574.4	495.2	251.0	162.7
Missouri	70.5	888.7	356.2	644.6	653.4	294.1	218.4
North Carolina	62.7	1,520.6	384.2	687.5	969.8	287.8	154.6
Oklahoma	78.7	2,227.8	408.9	636.2	1,217.5	303.6	148.2
South Carolina	85.8	416.9	397.7	661.2	990.6	281.1	228.7
Tennessee	61.2	1,192.4	346.3	522.9	5,680.1	293.1	754.5
Texas	85.5	1,498.0	462.1	1,052.9	865.0	232.4	210.9
Virginia	63.7	718.5	376.8	703.3	791.3	313.2	301.0
West Virginia	77.4	755.1	382.1	822.7	367.8	250.5	168.1
<b>U.S.</b>	69.7	731.4	470.1	1,023.1	787.5	297.6	179.6
<b>SLC</b>	74.4	993.9	421.0	760.3	919.0	269.4	207.7

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

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES  
2010-11**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From Local Sources</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From State Sources</b>	<b>Percentage Of Revenue From Federal Sources</b>
Alabama	\$7,386,470,736	31.2%	51.8%	16.9%
Arkansas	\$5,273,728,069	32.5%	51.3%	16.3%
Florida	\$26,358,354,606	47.4%	34.4%	18.2%
Georgia	\$18,047,879,489	45.5%	41.7%	12.8%
Kentucky	\$6,993,348,785	31.8%	51.8%	16.4%
Louisiana	\$8,246,483,711	39.2%	42.2%	18.6%
Mississippi	\$4,483,191,303	31.3%	46.2%	22.4%
Missouri	\$10,169,473,361	56.8%	29.6%	13.6%
North Carolina	\$13,228,998,797	25.7%	58.1%	16.2%
Oklahoma	\$5,874,000,884	36.2%	46.9%	16.9%
South Carolina	\$7,873,340,190	42.8%	43.4%	13.8%
Tennessee	\$8,915,680,393	40.5%	44.8%	14.7%
Texas	\$50,874,695,171	44.2%	40.2%	15.7%
Virginia	\$14,444,511,356	53.1%	37.0%	9.9%
West Virginia	\$3,499,055,402	29.5%	55.8%	14.7%
SLC	\$191,669,212,253	42.3%	42.2%	15.5%
United States	\$602,367,384,967	43.2%	44.3%	12.5%

Note: Calculations for United States 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	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	10-Year Increase
Alabama	6,995	7,175	7,497	8,076	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	40.2%
Arkansas	7,053	7,328	7,956	8,852	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	58.6%
Florida	7,776	7,938	8,455	9,028	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	33.5%
Georgia	8,662	9,082	9,082	9,356	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	18.2%
Kentucky	6,979	7,093	7,861	8,505	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	53.3%
Louisiana	7,384	7,708	7,997	8,375	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	65.3%
Mississippi	5,934	6,407	6,780	7,143	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	46.6%
Missouri	8,452	8,774	8,788	9,102	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	29.7%
North Carolina	7,647	7,563	7,614	8,090	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	16.5%
Oklahoma	6,806	6,636	6,677	7,237	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	25.1%
South Carolina	8,725	8,681	8,748	9,273	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	25.1%
Tennessee	7,011	7,007	7,292	7,576	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	34.2%
Texas	8,464	8,663	8,683	8,959	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	26.2%
Virginia	8,662	8,908	9,382	10,087	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	31.8%
West Virginia	8,705	9,053	9,430	9,397	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	42.8%
<b>United States</b>	9,132	9,441	9,770	10,238	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	33.8%
<b>SLC</b>	7,929	8,113	8,341	8,774	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	31.1%

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

**CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>10-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	6,029	6,300	6,581	7,073	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	44.7%
Arkansas	6,276	6,482	6,842	7,659	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	51.3%
Florida	6,213	6,439	6,793	7,215	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	45.3%
Georgia	7,380	7,774	7,742	8,065	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	25.5%
Kentucky	6,523	6,661	6,864	7,132	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	41.5%
Louisiana	6,567	6,922	7,271	7,669	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	64.4%
Mississippi	5,354	5,792	6,199	6,548	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	48.0%
Missouri	7,136	7,495	7,542	7,858	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	32.6%
North Carolina	6,495	6,562	6,613	7,098	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	27.3%
Oklahoma	6,229	6,092	6,154	6,610	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	22.5%
South Carolina	7,017	7,040	7,177	7,549	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	26.9%
Tennessee	5,948	6,118	6,466	6,850	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	42.6%
Texas	6,771	7,136	7,151	7,246	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	28.3%
Virginia	7,496	7,822	8,219	8,886	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	38.2%
West Virginia	7,844	8,319	8,588	9,024	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	52.7%
<b>United States</b>	7,727	8,044	8,310	8,711	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	37.9%
<b>SLC</b>	6,648	6,915	7,088	7,438	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	35.6%

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

**INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>10-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	3,692	3,812	3,954	4,189	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	37.9%
Arkansas	3,867	3,961	4,152	4,660	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	40.3%
Florida	3,664	3,786	4,019	4,268	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	50.4%
Georgia	4,714	4,925	4,924	5,085	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	22.3%
Kentucky	4,003	4,066	4,158	4,284	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	35.1%
Louisiana	4,014	4,203	4,392	4,597	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	56.7%
Mississippi	3,224	3,466	3,717	3,913	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	42.1%
Missouri	4,346	4,570	4,577	4,774	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	30.4%
North Carolina	4,115	4,173	4,191	4,419	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	25.6%
Oklahoma	3,600	3,528	3,492	3,755	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	20.5%
South Carolina	4,225	4,199	4,271	4,465	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	20.3%
Tennessee	3,878	3,933	4,143	4,422	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	39.1%
Texas	4,089	4,307	4,314	4,324	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	27.4%
Virginia	4,620	4,809	5,039	5,449	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	36.0%
West Virginia	4,838	5,115	5,279	5,461	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	48.3%
<b>United States</b>	4,755	4,934	5,098	5,329	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	37.1%
<b>SLC</b>	4,067	4,215	4,313	4,499	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	33.5%

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



**TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>10-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	3,760	3,925	3,995	4,111	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	32.5%
Arkansas	4,093	4,221	4,403	4,884	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	40.7%
Florida	3,870	3,985	4,119	4,335	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	32.2%
Georgia	4,874	5,154	5,167	5,276	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	19.5%
Kentucky	4,388	4,504	4,600	4,672	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	32.2%
Louisiana	4,267	4,435	4,565	4,702	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	44.9%
Mississippi	3,406	3,624	3,884	4,124	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	38.9%
Missouri	4,638	4,849	4,828	4,965	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	24.7%
North Carolina	4,574	4,615	4,596	4,796	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	15.3%
Oklahoma	3,910	3,778	3,769	3,999	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	16.4%
South Carolina	4,516	4,464	4,498	4,725	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	20.4%
Tennessee	3,864	3,958	4,110	4,300	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	29.5%
Texas	4,636	4,881	4,858	4,931	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	27.2%
Virginia	5,139	5,332	5,550	5,866	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	29.7%
West Virginia	4,712	4,959	4,980	5,019	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	27.4%
<b>United States</b>	4,967	5,113	5,195	5,361	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	26.7%
<b>SLC</b>	4,389	4,550	4,612	4,777	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	27.6%

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

**TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT**

<b>State</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>10-Year Increase</b>
Alabama	1,097	1,118	1,268	1,473	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	89%
Arkansas	921	941	1,008	1,178	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	72%
Florida	1,026	1,052	1,182	1,250	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	68%
Georgia	1,424	1,442	1,419	1,424	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	26%
Kentucky	1,111	1,135	1,227	1,359	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	86%
Louisiana	1,135	1,243	1,392	1,583	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	123%
Mississippi	906	975	1,052	1,165	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	64%
Missouri	1,001	1,097	1,125	1,194	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	67%
North Carolina	895	840	896	1,055	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	72%
Oklahoma	892	966	937	1,037	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	57%
South Carolina	1,263	1,265	1,279	1,323	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	36%
Tennessee	842	922	1,007	1,166	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	94%
Texas	719	796	815	813	841	884	914	930	963	965	34%
Virginia	1,285	1,365	1,461	1,722	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	66%
West Virginia	2,032	2,240	2,450	2,617	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	99%
<b>United States</b>	1,301	1,414	1,534	1,679	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	73%
<b>SLC</b>	1,008	1,057	1,117	1,206	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	59%

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

**EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2010-11**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>Instruction Expenditures</b>	<b>Support Service Expenditures</b>	<b>Non-instruction Expenditures</b>
Alabama	6,592,924,850	58.3%	34.9%	6.7%
Arkansas	4,578,136,382	57.1%	37.2%	5.7%
Florida	23,870,090,268	61.0%	34.5%	4.5%
Georgia	15,527,906,770	62.3%	32.3%	5.5%
Kentucky	6,211,453,424	58.6%	35.4%	6.0%
Louisiana	7,522,098,375	58.2%	36.5%	5.3%
Mississippi	3,887,981,214	57.8%	36.0%	6.2%
Missouri	8,691,886,839	59.9%	35.6%	4.5%
North Carolina	12,322,554,692	62.5%	32.1%	5.4%
Oklahoma	5,036,031,109	56.8%	36.3%	6.8%
South Carolina	6,461,884,126	57.1%	37.4%	5.5%
Tennessee	8,377,599,091	63.6%	31.6%	4.8%
Texas	42,864,291,403	60.0%	34.6%	5.4%
Virginia	12,968,457,149	60.6%	35.5%	3.9%
West Virginia	3,388,294,227	59.9%	34.8%	5.3%
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$527,166,105,598</b>	61.2%	34.7%	4.1%
<b>SLC</b>	<b>\$168,301,589,919</b>	60.2%	34.5%	5.2%

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**

<b>State</b>	<b>Teachers 1.1</b>	<b>Yr 1.1</b>	<b>Principals 1.2</b>	<b>Yr 1.2</b>	<b>Service Personnel 1.3</b>	<b>Yr 1.3</b>
Alabama	\$47,803	11-12	\$81,691	11-12	\$19,280	11-12
Arkansas	\$46,930	11-12	\$77,322	11-12	\$18,120	11-12
Florida	\$46,504	11-12	\$87,071	11-12	\$24,106	11-12
Georgia	\$53,001	11-12	\$94,921	11-12	\$21,823	11-12
Kentucky	\$47,284	11-12	\$66,226	11-12	\$19,765	11-12
Louisiana	\$48,966	11-12	\$77,689 (Budgeted)	11-12	\$20,725 (Budgeted)	11-12
Mississippi	\$41,976	11-12	\$75,538	11-12	Not available	11-12
Missouri	\$45,714	11-12	\$81,599	11-12	Not available	11-12
North Carolina	\$45,696	11-12	\$78,266	11-12	Not available	11-12
Oklahoma	\$37,369	11-12	\$65,628	11-12	\$18,682	11-12
South Carolina	\$46,529	11-12	\$86,411	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	\$47,082	11-12	\$78,514	11-12	Not available	11-12
Texas	\$48,375	11-12	\$80,616	11-12	\$22,652	11-12
Virginia	\$52,096	11-12	\$91,002	11-12	\$22,087	11-12
West Virginia	\$45,400	11-12	\$73,237	11-12	\$26,802	11-12



### Support Staff Salaries

<b>State</b>	<b>Bus Drivers 1.4</b>	<b>Yr 1.4</b>	<b>Custodians 1.5</b>	<b>Yr 1.5</b>	<b>Cooks 1.6</b>	<b>Yr 1.6</b>	<b>Secretaries 1.7</b>	<b>Yr 1.7</b>
Alabama	\$14,126	11-12	\$21,326	11-12	\$16,516	11-12	\$29,720	11-12
Arkansas	\$11,429	11-12	\$23,643	11-12	\$13,336	11-12	\$25,567	11-12
Florida	\$17,371	11-12	\$21,506	11-12	\$13,985	11-12	\$31,487	11-12
Georgia	\$14,931	11-12	\$23,850	11-12	\$13,345	11-12	\$27,881	11-12
Kentucky	\$13,425	11-12	\$23,850	11-12	\$14,156	11-12	\$26,418	11-12
Louisiana	\$19,873 (Budgeted)	11-12	\$21,345 (Budgeted)	11-12	\$16,644 (Lunchroom workers)	11-12	\$26,296 (Budgeted)	11-12
Mississippi	\$12,096	11-12	\$17,792	11-12	\$11,323	11-12	\$23,522	11-12
Missouri	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
North Carolina	\$20,735	11-12	\$20,735	11-12	\$20,735	11-12	\$31,414	11-12
Oklahoma	\$15,360	11-12	\$20,019	11-12	\$14,302	11-12	\$23,755	11-12
South Carolina	See comments	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	\$25,682 (See comments)	11-12
Tennessee	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Texas	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Virginia	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	\$33,174	11-12
West Virginia	\$24,247	11-12	\$27,296	11-12	\$23,277	11-12	\$30,626	11-12

### 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	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	25 yrs. of service	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Florida	Yes	See comments	11-12	No	See comments	11-12	See comments	63	11-12	No	11-12
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	30 yrs. of service	47	11-12	No	11-12
Kentucky	Yes	10	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	11-12	Yes	See comments	11-12	40 yrs. of service	60	11-12	No	11-12
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Missouri	No	Not applicable	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	59.3	11-12	No	11-12
North Carolina	Yes	1day/month (10/year)	11-12	No	See comments	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Oklahoma	Yes	10	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	See comments	11-12	No	11-12
South Carolina	Yes	12	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Tennessee	No	See comments	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	No	11-12
Texas	Yes	See comments	11-12	See comments	See comments	11-12	See comments	59.9	11-12	No	11-12
Virginia	Yes	10	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	Not available	11-12	See comments	11-12
West Virginia	Yes	15	11-12	No	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	61.2	11-12	No	11-12

### Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	11-12	\$757,664,808	11-12
Arkansas	15.1%	11-12	\$91,064,993	11-12
Florida	6.8%	11-12	See comments	11-12
Georgia	7.6%	11-12	Not available	11-12
Kentucky	Not available	11-12	\$61,693,603	11-12
Louisiana	19.8%	11-12	\$841,901,003	11-12
Mississippi	64.0%	11-12	\$261,589,797	11-12
Missouri	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
North Carolina	12.1%	11-12	See comments	11-12
Oklahoma	10.0%	11-12	See comments	11-12
South Carolina	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	Not available	11-12	\$776,400,922	11-12
Texas	11.9%	11-12	\$1,831,476,219	11-12
Virginia	Not available	11-12	\$910,966,844	11-12
West Virginia	Not available	11-12	\$211,529,973	11-12

### Salaries and Benefits

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

State	Comments
	1.12 Retention figure reflects the percentage of the workforce (all certified public educators) from the previous year who did not show up anywhere in the state public education system during the indicated school year (i.e. not a 'by-building' turnover rate, but a statewide turnover rate).
Kentucky	1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.
Louisiana	<p>1.1 - 1.7 The responses are the amount budgeted by the district. It includes the local supplement, but some districts have additional supplements that are tied to a certain tax, and the actual amount is not known at the time the budgets are developed. The actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.</p> <p>1.8 10 days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.</p> <p>1.9 Eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.10(b) The average age of retirees who retired between 7/1/2011 and 6/30/2012. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.13 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Mississippi	<p>1.10 Retirement: (July 2007 - June 2011) A teacher may retire with full benefits with 25 years of service at any age or 60 years of age, with 8 years vested.</p> <p>1.10 Retirement: (July 1, 2011) A teacher may retire with full benefits with 30 years of service at any age or 60 years of age, with 8 years vested.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.10 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
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.

State	Comments
	<p>1.1-1.7 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2012highlights.pdf">www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2012highlights.pdf</a></p> <p>1.9 The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.10(a) Full benefits are received after 30 years of service. After 20 years of service, a person can receive their health benefits for the rest of their life with a small amount of retirement. The employee is "vested" in the retirement system after 10 years. (2011-12 Information)</p> <p>1.11 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2011-12 Information)</p> <p>1.12 Full report with detail information available at: <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/educatoreffectiveness/surveys/turnover/2011-12turnoverreport.pdf">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/educatoreffectiveness/surveys/turnover/2011-12turnoverreport.pdf</a></p> <p>1.13 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$4,931 (FY2011-12 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>

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

State	Comments
	<p>1.9 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.10 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. This applies to all TRS members. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 Source: State AEIS Report. This percent shows the total FTE count of teachers from the fall of 2010-11 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2011-12, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2010-11.</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 2011-2012 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 2011-2012 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 Data from the 2011-2012 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 2011-2012 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 Data from the 2011-2012 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.4 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.5 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.6 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.7 Data from the 2011-2012 Annual School Report for clerical support positions.</p>



State	Comments
	<p>1.8 The Virginia Board of Education regulations state that each full-time teacher in public free schools shall earn a minimum of ten sick days each year (8 VAC 20-460-10).</p> <p>1.9 Virginia does not set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers.</p> <p>1.10(a) The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) provides that state employees and teachers can retire with full benefits at age 65 if they have at least five years of service. If a state employee or teacher is 50 and has at least 30 years of service, then they may also retire with full benefits.</p> <p>1.10(b) Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the average teacher retirement age.</p> <p>1.11 The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) determines state employee and teacher benefits by a formula that examines age at retirement, average final compensation, and years of service.</p> <p>1.12 Data not available. Virginia does not collect annual turnover rate for teachers.</p> <p>1.13 Data from the 2011-2012 Annual School Report as reported for medical expenditures.</p>
West Virginia	<p>1.8 West Virginia Code §18A-4-10 requires 1.5 days per month minimum of personal leave for teachers. West Virginia Code §18-5-45 provides a minimum employment term for teachers of 200 days (10 months). Three of these days may be taken "without cause". The rest may be taken only for accident, sickness, etc.</p> <p>1.9 West Virginia Code §18-2-11 requires the State Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.</p> <p>1.10(a) Under the State Teachers Retirement System, a teacher may retire with full benefits if they meet one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p>

<b>State</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	1.10(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teacher's Retirement System including service personnel. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers. The average age reflects both members with reduced and non-reduced benefits. The average also includes disability retirees .

## SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS

### Elementary Enrollment

State	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	11-12	26	11-12	102	11-12	453	11-12	429	11-12	30	11-12	1	11-12
Arkansas	11-12	19	11-12	96	11-12	310	11-12	137	11-12	3	11-12	0	11-12
Florida	11-12	86	11-12	113	11-12	391	11-12	1,266	11-12	88	11-12	3	11-12
Georgia	11-12	6	11-12	39	11-12	485	11-12	744	11-12	57	11-12	7	11-12
Kentucky	11-12	18	11-12	117	11-12	389	11-12	220	11-12	3	11-12	0	11-12
Louisiana	11-12	11	11-12	111	11-12	401	11-12	249	11-12	9	11-12	1	11-12
Mississippi	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Missouri	11-12	102	11-12	289	11-12	621	11-12	234	11-12	3	11-12	0	11-12
North Carolina	11-12	10	11-12	106	11-12	528	11-12	571	11-12	14	11-12	0	11-12
Oklahoma	11-12	44	11-12	253	11-12	449	11-12	240	11-12	6	11-12	2	11-12
South Carolina	11-12	13	11-12	78	11-12	326	11-12	455	11-12	44	11-12	0	11-12
Tennessee	11-12	2	11-12	68	11-12	325	11-12	560	11-12	73	11-12	5	11-12
Texas	11-12	103	11-12	337	11-12	1,370	11-12	2,612	11-12	112	11-12	3	11-12
Virginia	11-12	13	11-12	123	11-12	470	11-12	554	11-12	13	11-12	0	11-12
West Virginia	11-12	17	11-12	137	11-12	193	11-12	46	11-12	0	11-12	0	11-12

### 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	516	11-12	33	11-12	72	11-12	236	11-12	269	11-12	37	11-12	1	11-12
Arkansas	497	11-12	7	11-12	31	11-12	88	11-12	90	11-12	8	11-12	0	11-12
Florida	874	11-12	21	11-12	36	11-12	41	11-12	267	11-12	211	11-12	25	11-12
Georgia	765	11-12	6	11-12	16	11-12	76	11-12	287	11-12	85	11-12	15	11-12
Kentucky	533	11-12	14	11-12	28	11-12	74	11-12	112	11-12	15	11-12	0	11-12
Louisiana	See comments	11-12	4	11-12	24	11-12	88	11-12	94	11-12	10	11-12	0	11-12
Mississippi	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Missouri	485	11-12	15	11-12	77	11-12	105	11-12	147	11-12	12	11-12	0	11-12
North Carolina	600	11-12	4	11-12	71	11-12	183	11-12	345	11-12	62	11-12	0	11-12
Oklahoma	392	11-12	31	11-12	93	11-12	81	11-12	74	11-12	11	11-12	3	11-12
South Carolina	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Tennessee	716	11-12	1	11-12	14	11-12	77	11-12	177	11-12	61	11-12	2	11-12
Texas	646	11-12	58	11-12	245	11-12	303	11-12	775	11-12	230	11-12	22	11-12
Virginia	771	11-12	5	11-12	15	11-12	72	11-12	182	11-12	75	11-12	10	11-12
West Virginia	448	11-12	2	11-12	25	11-12	66	11-12	59	11-12	2	11-12	0	11-12

### 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	678	11-12	18	11-12	22	11-12	120	11-12	154	11-12	48	11-12	22	11-12
Arkansas	472	11-12	17	11-12	67	11-12	124	11-12	46	11-12	20	11-12	10	11-12
Florida	919	11-12	288	11-12	102	11-12	80	11-12	67	11-12	86	11-12	281	11-12
Georgia	1,027	11-12	32	11-12	33	11-12	65	11-12	107	11-12	108	11-12	116	11-12
Kentucky	761	11-12	14	11-12	28	11-12	39	11-12	94	11-12	49	11-12	20	11-12
Louisiana	See comments	11-12	27	11-12	40	11-12	86	11-12	74	11-12	46	11-12	20	11-12
Mississippi	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Missouri	490	11-12	98	11-12	168	11-12	132	11-12	80	11-12	50	11-12	42	11-12
North Carolina	720	11-12	82	11-12	117	11-12	74	11-12	162	11-12	115	11-12	71	11-12
Oklahoma	368	11-12	139	11-12	138	11-12	81	11-12	56	11-12	25	11-12	12	11-12
South Carolina	887	11-12	8	11-12	14	11-12	52	11-12	80	11-12	47	11-12	39	11-12
Tennessee	950	11-12	25	11-12	27	11-12	69	11-12	111	11-12	70	11-12	79	11-12
Texas	865	11-12	221	11-12	319	11-12	271	11-12	222	11-12	113	11-12	368	11-12
Virginia	1,177	11-12	1	11-12	13	11-12	40	11-12	82	11-12	73	11-12	99	11-12
West Virginia	729	11-12	1	11-12	7	11-12	31	11-12	48	11-12	19	11-12	9	11-12

### 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	5,630	11-12	165:1	11-12	89:1	11-12
Arkansas	1,817	11-12	88:1	11-12	117:1	11-12
Florida	40,245	11-12	3,881:1	11-12	203:1	11-12
Georgia	8,198	11-12	114:1	11-12	108:1	11-12
Kentucky	3,892	11-12	182:1	11-12	67:1	11-12
Louisiana	9,148	11-12	See comments	11-12	85:1	11-12
Mississippi	3,249	11-12	24:1	11-12	25:1	11-12
Missouri	1,564	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
North Carolina	12,326	11-12	Not available	11-12	106:1	11-12
Oklahoma	1,156	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
South Carolina	8,298	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	9,018	11-12	Not available	11-12	73:1	11-12
Texas	4,057	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
Virginia	9,285	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
West Virginia	5,129	11-12	129:1	11-12	98:1	11-12

**State Mandated Employment Terms**

<b>State</b>	<b>Teacher Employment Terms 2.7</b>	<b>Yr 2.7</b>	<b>Principal Employment Terms 2.8</b>	<b>Yr 2.8</b>	<b>Service Personnel Employment Terms 2.9</b>	<b>Yr 2.9</b>	<b>Central Office Employment Terms 2.10</b>	<b>Yr 2.10</b>	<b>Ratio of Instructional to Administrative Staff 2.11</b>	<b>Year 2.11</b>
Alabama	187 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	24:1	11-12
Arkansas	190 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	12:1	11-12
Florida	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	17:1	11-12
Georgia	190 days	11-12	190 days	11-12	190 days	11-12	190 days	11-12	13:1	11-12
Kentucky	185 days	11-12	185 days	11-12	Varies per district	11-12	Depends on certification	11-12	1.2:1	11-12
Louisiana	182 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	6.8:1	11-12
Mississippi	187 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not available	11-12
Missouri	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	14.7:1	11-12
North Carolina	215 days	11-12	12 months	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12	16:1	11-12
Oklahoma	See comments	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not available	11-12
South Carolina	190 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	200 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not available	11-12
Texas	187 days	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	11-12
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	11-12	See comments	11-12	Not applicable	11-12	See comments	11-12	1.9:1	11-12
West Virginia	200 days	11-12	200 days	11-12	200 days	11-12	200 days	11-12	12.8:1	11-12

**Enrollment Details**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Enrollment K-12 2.12</b>	<b>Yr 2.12</b>	<b>Special Education Enrollment 2.12a</b>	<b>Yr 2.12a</b>	<b>LEP Enrollment 2.12b</b>	<b>Yr 2.12b</b>	<b>Gifted Enrollment 2.12c</b>	<b>Yr 2.12c</b>	<b>Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d</b>	<b>Yr 2.12d</b>
Alabama	743,130	11-12	80,149	11-12	18,710	11-12	52,857	11-12	177,848	11-12
Arkansas	468,656	11-12	51,156	11-12	32,744	11-12	43,605	11-12	207,238	11-12
Florida	2,696,464	11-12	331,688	11-12	449,805	11-12	145,272	11-12	487,684	11-12
Georgia	1,639,663	11-12	178,984	11-12	90,633	11-12	179,453	11-12	282,938	11-12
Kentucky	685,020	11-12	98,785	11-12	17,079	11-12	156,240	11-12	128,105	11-12
Louisiana	673,968	11-12	82,375	11-12	12,839	11-12	28,415	11-12	See comments	11-12
Mississippi	490,619	11-12	6,112	11-12	Not available	11-12	34,739	11-12	25,628	11-12
Missouri	885,493	11-12	126,292	11-12	23,651	11-12	40,770	11-12	182,787	11-12
North Carolina	1,462,134	11-12	182,375	11-12	104,524	11-12	180,794	11-12	506,705	11-12
Oklahoma	656,892	11-12	92,558	11-12	45,190	11-12	102,659	11-12	120,563 (See comments)	11-12
South Carolina	695,282	11-12	88,671	10-11	43,026	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12
Tennessee	1,226,478	11-12	142,252	11-12	40,113	11-12	37,827	11-12	40,189	11-12
Texas	4,998,579	11-12	440,744	11-12	838,418	11-12	381,744	11-12	1,072,893	11-12
Virginia	1,225,620	11-12	162,648	11-12	90,983	11-12	211,436	11-12	584,172	11-12
West Virginia	266,820	11-12	44,459	11-12	1,876	11-12	5,746	11-12	62,906	11-12



**Retention Rates**

<b>State</b>	<b>Retention Rates K-3 2.13a</b>	<b>Yr 2.13a</b>	<b>Retention Rates 4-6 2.13b</b>	<b>Yr 2.13b</b>	<b>Retention Rates 7-8 2.13c</b>	<b>Yr 2.13c</b>	<b>Retention Rates 9-12 2.13d</b>	<b>Yr 2.13d</b>	<b>Instructional Days 2.14a</b>	<b>Yr 2.14a</b>	<b>Instructional Hours Per Day 2.14b</b>	<b>Yr 2.14b</b>
Alabama	2.7%	11-12	0.7%	11-12	2.0%	11-12	4.7%	11-12	180	11-12	6	11-12
Arkansas	3.1%	11-12	0.3%	11-12	0.8%	11-12	Not available	11-12	178	11-12	6	11-12
Florida	5.4%	11-12	1.7%	11-12	3.0%	11-12	6.8%	11-12	180	11-12	See comments	11-12
Georgia	2.3%	11-12	1.0%	11-12	1.2%	11-12	7.8%	11-12	180	11-12	4.5-5.5	11-12
Kentucky	See comments	11-12	0.5%	11-12	0.8%	11-12	4.5%	11-12	177	11-12	6	11-12
Louisiana	3.9%	11-12	4.4%	11-12	4.8%	11-12	6.9%	11-12	177	11-12	6	11-12
Mississippi	5.2%	11-12	2.2%	11-12	3.9%	11-12	6.0%	11-12	180	11-12	See comments	11-12
Missouri	1.1%	11-12	0.2%	11-12	0.5%	11-12	2.6%	11-12	174	11-12	See comments	11-12
North Carolina	2.7%	11-12	0.9%	11-12	1.2%	11-12	5.6%	11-12	185 (180 w/SBE Waiver)	11-12	See comments	11-12
Oklahoma	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	Not available	11-12	See comments	11-12	See comments	11-12
South Carolina	1.9%	11-12	0.6%	11-12	0.9%	11-12	4.1%	11-12	180	11-12	See comments	11-12
Tennessee	2.2%	11-12	0.8%	11-12	1.6%	11-12	4.3%	11-12	180	11-12	4 - 6.5	11-12
Texas	3.1%	11-12	0.7%	11-12	0.9%	11-12	6.7%	11-12	180	11-12	See comments	11-12
Virginia	1.8%	11-12	0.8%	11-12	2.3%	11-12	5.0%	11-12	180	11-12	5.5	11-12
West Virginia	3.5%	11-12	0.8%	11-12	1.6%	11-12	5.6%	11-12	180	11-12	5.25-5.75	11-12

## Education Statistics

State	Comments
Alabama	2.12(a) Special Education count does not include gifted.
Arkansas	3.4 Average Oct. 1 enrollment. 3.7 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.
Florida	2.1 - 2.3 Number of schools does not include combination schools.  2.7 - 2.10 The state mandate is not specific to employment category. It refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer.  2.14(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. However, 720 instructional hours must be provided for students in kindergarten through grade 3, and 900 instructional hours must be provided for students in grades 4 through 12 each school year.
Georgia	2.12 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only.  2.14(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.
Kentucky	2.12(a) The special education count is for ages 3-21 yrs old.  2.13(a) We don't collect for under 4th grade.
Louisiana	2.1 436 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.2 509- Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.  2.3 658 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not

State	Comments
	<p>reflected.</p> <p>2.4 Reflects data for only the 69 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.5 Not available. PEP counts lunchroom workers rather than only the cook.</p> <p>2.6 This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver. Reflects data for only the 69 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.11 Instructional staff includes classroom teachers, instructional aides, instructional coordinators and supervisors, guidance counselors, librarians and library/media staff. Administrative includes LEA administrators, LEA administrative support staff, school administrators and school administrative support staff.</p> <p>2.12(d) Students are enrolled for 214,850 units. One student may take multiple units. Reflects data for all 69 City/Parish School Districts, LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, and the Recovery School District.</p>
Mississippi	<p>212.1-2.3</p> <p>Size of enrollment Elem. Sec. Elem.&amp;Sec. Total 300-499 172 23 128 323 100-299 57 13 76 146 500-999 167 40 146 353 50-99 4 0 1 5 1500-1999 1 5 5 11 2000-2999 0 1 0 1 1000-1499 11 22 25 58 25-49 1 0 1 2 3000-3999 0 0 0 0 1-24 0 0 0 0 Total 413 104 382 899</p>
Missouri	<p>2.14 The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.</p>
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 616,345. This number is based on final average daily membership (11-12 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 398,686. This number is based on final average daily membership (11-12 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 447,103. This number is based on final average daily membership (11-12 Data).</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.4 This number does not include School of the Deaf and Blind and Charter Schools - they are considered individual school districts but including them would greatly distort the numbers since these units have very small student population.</p> <p>2.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>2.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>2.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>2.12(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p> <p>2.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,025 instructional hours per school year. NC State Board of Education (SBE) may grant waiver to 1,000 hours (11-12 Data).</p>
Oklahoma	<p>2.7, 2.14a &amp; 2.14b The State of Oklahoma requires teachers to be employed for a minimum of 175 days or 1050 hours of Instruction and five days or 30 hours of Professional Development.</p> <p>2.12d The total consists of 104,584 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 15,979 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.1 School accreditation is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high accreditation. Therefore, response 2.1 reflects elementary and middle schools and 2.3 reflects junior high and high school.</p> <p>2.4 Excludes pre-kindergarten.</p> <p>2.14 Grades K-5 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 6-8 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 9-12 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.1 All schools that include grades K-4 are considered elementary schools, unless they also include grade 9-12. For example, a K-8 school is considered elementary while a K-9 school is considered a high school.</p> <p>2.2 All schools that do not fit the criteria for elementary school or high school (see 3.2 and 3.4) are considered middle or junior high</p>

State	Comments
	<p>schools.</p> <p>2.3 All schools that include grades 9-12 are considered high schools. For example, K-12 and 5-12 schools are considered high schools as are schools with only a 9th grade.</p> <p>2.12 First Membership data is used for this data, instead of net enrollment.</p> <p>2.12(f) Data for last year was total all schools, not schools with 1500 or more students.</p> <p>2.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>2.2 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>2.3 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not 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 2011-12 Report.</p>

State	Comments
	2.14(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."
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, and trades/services.</p>
West Virginia	<p>2.1 Enrollments and calculations include the pre-k students.</p> <p>2.7 - 2.10 West Virginia Code §18-5-45 establishes the minimum employment term for teachers. The term "teachers" is defined in §18-1-1 to include principals. §18A-4-8 establishes the minimum employment term for service personnel.</p> <p>2.14(b) State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-4, 330 minutes for grades 5-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12.</p>

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

<b>State</b>	<b>Legislation</b>
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provides income tax credit to individuals and businesses that make contributions to Department of Postsecondary Education for Career-Technical Dual Enrollment Program.</li> <li>•Clarifies that private, nonpublic, and church schools are not subject to licensure or regulation by State Department of Education.</li> <li>•Prohibits any public two-year or four-year school from denying admittance to a qualified student on the basis that the student was home schooled or attended a private, nonpublic, or church school.</li> </ul>
Arkansas	There has been no new education legislation passed since last year's report.
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 1642 refocuses the school grading formula on student success measures; maintains a focus on students who need the most support (achievement, learning gains, graduation, and early college credit and/or industry certification); requires ELLs to be included in achievement after two years; establishes a learning gain calculation; eliminates provisions that over-complicate the formula and muddle the meaning of a school grade; includes provisions that ensure that the level of performance associated with an A-F school grade is transparently evident; requires the State Board to periodically review the scale to determine whether the expectations should be raised to encourage increased student achievement; and includes provisions relating to alternative schools, a transition year, district report cards, and a medical exemption from assessments.</li> <li>•SB 188 requires that students and parents receive annual notice of their rights regarding education records; prohibits agencies and institutions from collecting certain information such as political affiliation; prohibits agencies and institutions from providing confidential education records to other entities unless required by law, subpoena, or court order; requires designations of directory information to occur at a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing board; and requires the Florida Department of Education to establish a process for assigning a Florida student identification number to each student.</li> <li>•HB 433 allows additional avenues for candidates to demonstrate mastery of general knowledge as established by the State Board; establishes requirements for instructional personnel who supervise students during field experience; allows for “banking” of credits for training regarding students with disabilities; allows a school district to assign an individual who is newly hired as instructional personnel to a school that has earned a failing grade in the previous year or any combination of three consecutive grades of D or F in the three previous years if the individual meets specified criteria; and allows the State Board to approve additional teacher preparation programs which can be used to meet mastery of professional preparation and education competence.</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HB 485 creates a new section of law specific to sexual battery offenses against students by authority figures; and provides for enhancement of the felony degree level and the criminal penalty when a person is convicted of a sexual battery and the victim was a student under the age of 18 enrolled at the same school.</li> <li>•HB 7031 gradually changes requirements for high school graduation so that for students who entered grade 9 in 2013-2014 and after the following is required or applies: Four credits in English/language arts, one online course, performance on the algebra I, Geometry, U.S. History, and Biology EOC exams constitute 30% of the course grades, pass the Algebra 1 EOC exam or earn a comparative score to earn a high school diploma, if enrolled in Algebra II the student must take the EOC exam and the performance on the exam constitutes 30% of the course grade; pass grade 10 ELA assessment or earn concordant scores, and allows for certain substitutions for math, science, physical education, performing arts, and practical arts; and includes other changes relating to common core standards, parents of students with disabilities, instructional materials, the supplemental educational services program, and the scholar diploma designation.</li> </ul>
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•House Bill 60, the Safe Carry Protection Act, includes a provision allowing a local board of education to adopt a policy to have personnel armed with a concealed weapon or with access to a weapon in a school safety zone.</li> <li>•House Bill 405, The Charter School Governance Training Bill, requires State Board and State Charter School Commission to provide training requirements for charter governing boards whose members must attend. Requirement applies to local and state charters. The bill also requires schools to provide freshmen, sophomores, and juniors their grade point average as calculated by the Georgia Student Finance Commission for HOPE eligibility.</li> <li>•House Bill 766, The Work Based Learning Act, amends the Youth Apprenticeship Act so students are no longer required to be paid to participate in such programs and they may receive academic credit for their work, and the program is open to all students 16 years of age or more.</li> <li>•House Bill 826 limits the definition of a weapon to a firearm. All other objects that have been considered weapons and a felony to possess in a school safety zone are now hazardous objects. A student's possession of any of them will be handled through the district's disciplinary process rather than law enforcement. Unless a person falls under one of the exemptions, it is still illegal for a person to have a firearm in a school safety zone.</li> <li>•Senate Bill 301 allows public school facilities to be built of wood.</li> </ul>
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•For 2014-16, allow districts to spend Instructional Resources Funds on basal materials for any subject area they deem necessary to</li> </ul>



State	Legislation
	<p>meet the needs of their district instructional plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Notwithstanding KRS 157.420(2), local school districts shall provide all certified and classified staff a salary or compensation increase of not less than one percent in fiscal year 2014-2015, and an additional salary or compensation increase of not less than two percent in fiscal year 2015-2016. The salary increase for certified staff shall be in addition to the normal rank and step increase attained by certified personnel employed by local school districts. Classified staff employed by a local board of education that work less than full-time shall receive a pro rata share of the salary increase based on terms of their employment.</li> <li>•Notwithstanding KRS 157.3175(3) and (4) and 160.345(8) with regard to the state allocation for Professional Development, Extended School Services, Instructional Resources, and Safe Schools, local school districts shall be provided additional flexibility in the utilization of these funds. Local school districts shall continue to address the governing statutes and serve the intended student population but may utilize funds from these programs for general operating expenses in each year of the biennium. Local school districts that utilize these funds for general operating expenses shall report to the Kentucky Department of Education and the Interim Joint Committee on Education on an annual basis the amount of each program funding utilized for general operating expenses.</li> <li>•Notwithstanding KRS 157.420(4) and (6), 157.440, and 157.621, a local board of education may submit a request to the Commissioner of Education to utilize any capital funds, regardless of the source, for general operating expenses in each fiscal year without forfeiting the district's eligibility to participate in the School Facilities Construction Commission Program. Prior to August 1, 2014, the Kentucky Board of Education shall approve guidelines to be followed in considering such requests from local boards of education.</li> <li>•Notwithstanding KRS 157.3175(1)(a) and (b) and 157.3175(4)(b), the Department of Education shall implement entrance age requirements for preschool beginning in the 2014-2015 school year to align with the new school entrance age requirements pursuant to KRS 158.030. •Notwithstanding KRS 160.345(6), for fiscal years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, a local board of education may reduce the allocations to individual schools within the district as outlined in 702 KAR 3:246, secs. 6, 7, and 8. The allocation under 702 KAR 3:246, sec. 6, shall not be less than \$100 per pupil in average daily attendance.</li> <li>•SB 159 permits primary care centers to provide Medicaid managed care reimbursed school-located and Head Start-based dental care programs. Local school districts can bill Medicaid for services listed in the student's IEP that address a medical or mental disability. Dental services are not approved services for schools to seek reimbursement from Medicaid.</li> <li>•SB 176 expands the definition of caregiver to include an adult person with whom a minor resides but isn't the biological parent, including a grandparent, step-grandparent, step-parent, aunt, uncle, or any other adult relative of the minor. This includes establishing an</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<p>affidavit for caregivers to authorize health care treatment and school-related decisions for children in their care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 192 includes special law enforcement officers employed by school districts in the definition of "police officer" and allows special law enforcement officers employed by school districts to be eligible for certain Kentucky Office of Homeland Security grants for the purchase of body armor; firearms or ammunition; and electronic control devices, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular disruption technology. (Same provisions as in HB 128.)</li> <li>•SB 200 makes significant changes to the juvenile justice system. Shortens commitment timeframes and reduces out of home placement for youth with misdemeanors and Class D felonies. The bill also emphasizes community-based programs for lower level offenders, and creates a new juvenile oversight committee.</li> </ul>
Louisiana	Legislative session recently ended. Summaries not available yet.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 2074 – Municipal separate school districts with added territory; trustee elections conducted by county election commissioners - Revises the qualifying deadline for candidates for the Board of Trustees of added territory in certain municipal separate school districts and provide that the election shall be conducted by the county election commissioners; and removes the prohibition that no person who is not present at the time and place of holding a certain election shall be eligible to vote.</li> <li>•SB 2176 – Education Employment Procedures Law; delete right of terminated or renewal school superintendents to request a hearing - Specifies that any school superintendent whose employment has been terminated by the local school board under section 37-9-59, or whose employment contract has not been renewed by the local school board shall not have the right to request a hearing before the local school board or a hearing officer.</li> <li>•SB 2330 – School district consolidation; require in certain counties - Provides that in any Mississippi County having three school districts, all of which are under conservatorship by the Mississippi Department of Education, there shall be an administrative consolidation into one countywide school district; provides for a new county board of education to be elected in such county in a November 2013 special election; provides that the new county board of education shall serve as the lead agency to consolidate the school districts in such county; and directs the State Board of Education to administratively consolidate any school district which does not voluntarily follow the consolidation order.</li> <li>•SB 2332 provides additional special funds to the Institutions of Higher Learning for support and maintenance of the critical needs teacher scholarship program.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="254 245 2011 358">•SB 2424 – Education Employment Procedures Law; clarify deadline for notification of non-reemployment - Clarifies the deadline for notification of non-reemployment of teachers and administrators under the education employment procedures law; and clarifies 10 “calendar” days.</li> <li data-bbox="254 391 2011 472">•SB 2450 – High school advanced placement courses; delete requirement for State Department of Education approval - Deletes the requirement that the State Department of Education must approve all high school pre-advanced placement courses.</li> <li data-bbox="254 505 2011 618">•SB 2452 – Employment of substitute teachers; clarify deduction of cost of substitutes from pay of absent licensee - For 10 days after a teacher has exhausted all sick leave, the school district must pay them for an additional 10 days, which can be full pay or full pay less a substitute teacher pay Local school districts must establish a board policy.</li> <li data-bbox="254 651 2011 732">•SB 2453 – Repeals section 37-13-10, which provides components of a reading sufficiency program of instruction to be implemented by the State Board of Education.</li> <li data-bbox="254 764 2011 911">•SB 2454 – Office of Dropout Prevention in the State Department of Education, clarify responsibility - Provides that each school district is responsible for student dropout prevention programs and that the Office of Dropout Prevention in the state department of education shall provide technical assistance to the local school districts upon request; and separates the Office of Compulsory School Attendance Enforcement and the Office of Dropout Prevention.</li> <li data-bbox="254 943 2011 1427">•SB 2737 – Low-performing schools and districts; authorize State Board of Education to consolidate in emergency situations-School districts; require appointment of superintendent by governing authority in those abolished by Governor - Provides that if a local school district violates accreditation standards determined to be the basis for immediate withdrawal of accreditation, there shall be a show cause hearing conducted by the Commission on School Accreditation; authorizes the parent or guardian of a child enrolled in a school district whose accreditation has been withdrawn to petition for a transfer into an accredited school district and to provide for the transfer of state adequate program funds to the transferee school district; authorizes the State Board of Education to abolish a school district and administratively consolidate with one or more existing school districts in emergency situations with the approval of the transferee school district; provides for loans to school districts under conservatorship from the School District Emergency Assistance Fund and to provide that fund is a special fund which shall not lapse into the state general fund; authorizes and directs the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education to change the performance level terminology for schools and school districts to “A”, “B”, “C”, “D” and “F” based on established benchmarks of student achievement and growth; provides that such new terminology for accreditation rating purposes shall be effective upon full implementation of Common Core State Standards and Assessments; provides that a board member or superintendent in office at the time the Governor declares a state of emergency in a school district shall not be eligible to serve in that</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	office in such school district and to provide that the new superintendent in such school district shall be appointed.
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•2012: SB 576 SECTION 160.400 – In addition to the St. Louis City and Kansas City School Districts, charter schools may be operated in unaccredited districts. Charter schools may be operated in districts accredited without provisions if sponsored by the local school board except that a local school board with an enrollment of 1550 students or greater cannot enroll more than thirty-five percent of its enrollment in charter schools it sponsors, as described in the act.</li>   <li>•2012: SB 599 GIFTED EDUCATION: School districts must include in their annual school accountability report card whether the school district currently has a state-approved gifted education program and the percentage and number of students being served by the program. (Section 160.522)</li>   <li>•2013: SB 17 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN: This act creates the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children. The Council will have seven members appointed by the Commissioner of Education. Members will serve for a term of four years, with the initial appointments of shorter lengths to stagger the council's membership. The Commissioner of Education must consider recommendations for membership from organizations of educators and parents of gifted and talented children. Members must be Missouri residents and selected based on their knowledge and experience with the education of gifted and talented children. (Section 161.249)</li>   <li>•2013: SB 17 CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: This act establishes the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council. The advisory council must make an annual written report to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education regarding the state budget for career and technical education. The advisory council must annually submit written recommendations to the State Board of Education and Commissioner of Education regarding the oversight and procedures for the handling of students career and technical education organization funds.(Section 178.550)</li>   <li>•2013: SB 125 This act removes the two-year waiting period that exists between the classification of a school district as unaccredited and the lapse of the district's corporate organization. Instead, when the State Board of Education initially classifies, or reclassifies, a district as unaccredited, it must review the governance of the district to establish the conditions under which the existing school board will continue to govern or determine the date on which the district will lapse and determine an alternative governing structure for the district. (Section 162.081)</li> </ul>
North Carolina	Information on 2013 Session GA Senate Bill 402 (Appropriations Act of 2013), which includes NC education can be found in links listed below:

State	Legislation
	<p><a href="http://www.ncleg.net/sessions/2013/budget/2013/S402-CCSLEx-4.pdf">http://www.ncleg.net/sessions/2013/budget/2013/S402-CCSLEx-4.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ncleg.net/sessions/2013/budget/2013/SB402_Committee_Report_2013-07-21.pdf">http://www.ncleg.net/sessions/2013/budget/2013/SB402_Committee_Report_2013-07-21.pdf</a></p> <p>Further comparison and highlights of state budget for each year can be found at <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/budget/">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/budget/</a></p>
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB 1653 - STEM courses added to list of course options available to meet math and science graduation competencies.</li> <li>•HB 2548 - Subject area competency exams for teacher candidates in their native language if the teacher has been offered employment in a foreign language immersion program offered by a school district.</li> <li>•HB 2682 - Amended current statutes providing additional investment flexibility to local bank working with school districts on cash management programs to invest in and purchase certain certificates of indebtedness.</li> <li>•SB 1655 - Amends the Oklahoma A-F report card system by removing the requirement for an aggregated, district-wide A-F letter grade.</li> </ul>
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Act 155 eliminated the SC high school exit exam starting with the graduating class of 2015 and provided a petition process for past students who failed to receive a diploma based solely on exit examination scores.</li> <li>•H. 4840 passed giving residents an alternative to the General Educational Development (GED) exam for earning a high school equivalency diploma.</li> <li>•Act 200 requires Common Core State Standards to be taught in schools only for the 2014-15 school year. The law requires a cyclical review of English and math standards to start before January 1, 2015. New South Carolina standards will be in place for the 2015-16 school year.</li> <li>•The Budget and Control Board will manage the procurement of a new college and career ready assessment along with the required assessments for grades 3–8. The procurement must be completed by September 30, 2014 under the new law.</li> <li>•The State Board of Education passed an improved teacher and principal evaluation system. Teachers will be evaluated on a three-year rolling basis using a number of metrics. Student growth will comprise 30 percent of the evaluation while classroom observation will</li> </ul>

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	<p>make up 50 percent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•A new law establishes a third grade reading gate. If by the end of third grade a student is not reading on grade level, that student can be retained and placed in a reading-intensive program. The bill also expands access to 4K for at-risk children.</li> <li>•H. 3853 requires the closing of failing schools and streamlines the public charter school application process.</li> <li>•Cursive writing and the memorization of multiplication tables will now be mandated in school curricula under H. 3905. Schools will be required to report that students are able to write in cursive and have memorized their multiplication tables by the end of fifth grade.</li> <li>•H. 4061 requires the State Board of Education to pass an age appropriate instructional unit for students in K-12 regarding sexual assault and awareness by September 1, 2014. The unit is required to be taught in the 2015-16 school year.</li> </ul>
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Public Chapter 850: Currently in Tennessee charter schools can only be approved by the LEA this law allows the state board of education to be the "chartering authority" for charter schools if the state board approves a charter school on appeal from a denial by an LEA and such LEA contains one or more priority schools.</li> <li>•Public Chapter 900: Enacts the Tennessee Promise Act of 2014. Provides all Tennessee high school graduates with the opportunity to attend a community college or Tennessee College of Applied Technology (TCAT) free of tuition and fees and provide them a mentor to ensure their success.</li> </ul>
Texas	<p>The Texas Legislature meets every other year. There has been no new legislation since the last report.</p>
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Career and Technical Education (HB 887): Requires the Board of Education to develop model criteria and procedures for establishing a jointly operated high school with a career and technical education focus to be recommended to the Governor and the General Assembly for funding as a Governor's Career and Technical Education School.</li> <li>• Standards of Quality (HB 930/SB 306): Provides that the number and type of Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments shall not exceed 17 specified assessments in grades three through eight.</li> <li>• Student Privacy/FERPA (HB 449): Prohibits a member or employee of a local school board or the Department of Education from transmitting personally identifiable information from a student's record to a federal government agency or an authorized representative of such agency, except as required by federal law or regulation.</li> <li>• Tax Credits (SB 563): Increases by \$500,000 in fiscal year 2015 and an additional \$500,000 in fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year</li> </ul>

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	<p>thereafter the amount of tax credits that may be issued under the tax credit program for donations supporting education programs and donations supporting other than education programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers and Administrators (HB 758): Requires every teacher seeking initial licensure with an endorsement in the area of career and technical education to have an industry certification credential in the area in which the teacher seeks endorsement.</li> <li>• Virtual Schools and Online Learning (HB 1086): Requires each local school board to provide free and appropriate special education for each student with a disability who attends a full-time virtual school program in the school division but resides in another school division in the Commonwealth. online courses to make such courses available to other school divisions through Virtual Virginia.</li> <li>• Virtual Schools and Online Learning (HB 1115): Permits the Department of Education to contract with one or more local school boards that have created online courses to make such courses available to other school divisions through Virtual Virginia.</li> <li>• Student Health (HB 134/SB 532): Requires each local school board to permit students who are diagnosed with diabetes to self-carry diabetes supplies and equipment and to self-check blood glucose levels (with parental consent and written approval from the prescriber). Requires the Department of Education to review and update its Manual for Training Public School Employees in the Administration of Insulin and Glucagon to address certain training requirements for school personnel.</li> <li>• Student Disciplinary Actions (HB 1115): Requires the Virginia Center for School Safety to use the definition of bullying found in § 22.1-276.01 of the Code of Virginia for purposes of training on evidence-based antibullying tactics and providing information to school divisions regarding school safety concerns.</li> <li>• Special Education (HB 1106): Requires the Virginia Commission on Youth, in consultation with the Department of Education and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, to review statewide policies and regulations related to seclusion and restraint in public and private elementary and secondary schools and to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly by November 30, 2014.</li> </ul>
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•SB391 increases salaries for teachers by \$1,000 across the board; and increased salaries for service personnel by 2%.</li> <li>•SB1009 replaces two penalties against school districts for under-assessing property with the requirement that if the assessor under-assesses for two or more consecutive years, the Tax Commissioner must appoint a special assessor; and modifies the calculation for</li> </ul>

State	Legislation
	<p>state aid to schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="256 326 2011 431">•HB4316 imposes additional duties on the State Department of Education relating to data privacy; requires the state superintendent to appoint a data governance manager who has primary responsibility for data privacy; and provides that parents have the right to inspect and review their child's education record.</li> <li data-bbox="256 472 2011 578">•HB4618 creates a Transformative System of Support for Early Literacy; and requires the State Board of Education to promulgate a rule that provides for the development of a systemic approach to closing the reading gap by third grade and includes other related requirements.</li> <li data-bbox="256 618 2011 797">•HB4619 creates a special category of innovation zones called "Innovation Zone Districts"; authorizes the State Board of Education to designate one district from each of the four district density categories beginning July 1, 2015, and an additional one from each of the four density categories the year after; requires the State Board to promulgate a rule to implement the new provisions; requires the development of a innovation school district plan and includes numerous requirements for district level approval prior to submission to the State Board; and allows an innovation school district to request certain exceptions to statutes, policies, rules and interpretations.</li> </ul>