

2014 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 2012-2013 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2012-2013 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

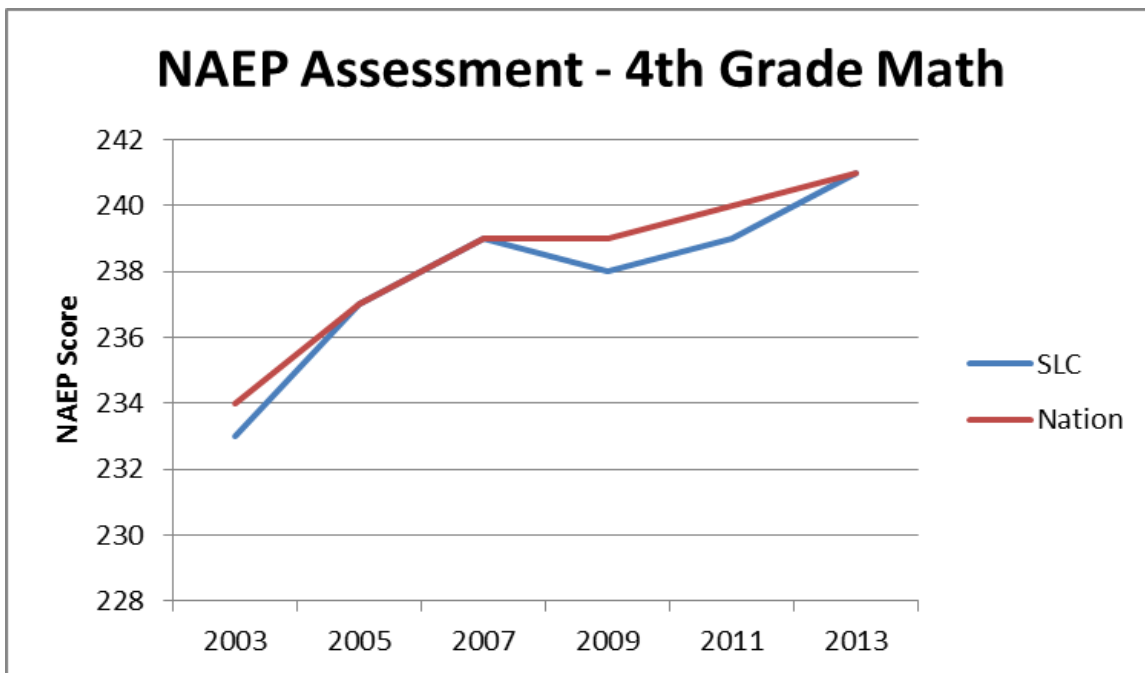
- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments have equaled or slightly trailed the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 6-13.
- Nine of the 15 SLC states ranked 39th or lower in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2013. See page 15.
- Thirteen of the 15 SLC states ranked 15th or higher in the percentage of children under 18 years of age below the poverty level. See page 16.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was substantially higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2012-13 school year. See page 17.
- The increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was almost triple that of the increase for the U.S. between the 2002-03 school year and the 2012-13 school year. A very significant portion of this increase is attributable to the 19.2% increase in the state of Texas over that 10-year period. See page 18.
- There has been very little, if any, change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2002-03 school year and the 2012-13 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 2.4 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 2012-13 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 20.
- During the 2012 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$1,800 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2002 fiscal year and the 2012 fiscal year also was more than five percentage points higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 23.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2012 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator. Surprisingly, U.S. and SLC salary expenditures per student have actually declined slightly in recent years. See pages 25 and 26.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2012-13	Number Of Operational Schools 2012-13	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2012-13	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2011-12	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2012-13	Number Of FTE Teachers 2012-13
Alabama	744,637	1,637	0	\$8,577	14.4	51,877
Arkansas	486,157	1,102	45	\$9,536	14.2	34,131
Florida	2,692,162	4,269	581	\$8,520	15.2	176,537
Georgia	1,703,332	2,387	93	\$9,272	15.6	109,365
Kentucky	685,167	1,568	0	\$9,327	16.0	42,769
Louisiana	710,903	1,407	104	\$10,726	15.3	46,493
Mississippi	493,650	1,063	0	\$8,097	15.1	32,613
Missouri	917,900	2,406	57	\$9,514	13.9	66,248
North Carolina	1,518,465	2,557	108	\$8,160	15.4	98,590
Oklahoma	673,483	1,784	23	\$7,763	16.1	41,775
South Carolina	735,998	1,239	55	\$9,077	15.3	48,072
Tennessee	993,496	1,817	51	\$8,354	15.0	66,406
Texas	5,077,659	8,731	628	\$8,213	15.5	327,357
Virginia	1,265,419	2,182	4	\$10,656	14.2	89,389
West Virginia	283,044	755	0	\$11,579	14.1	20,101
SLC	18,981,472	34,904	1,749	\$10,667	15.2	1,251,725
United States	49,771,118	98,453	6,079	\$8,829	16.0	3,109,101

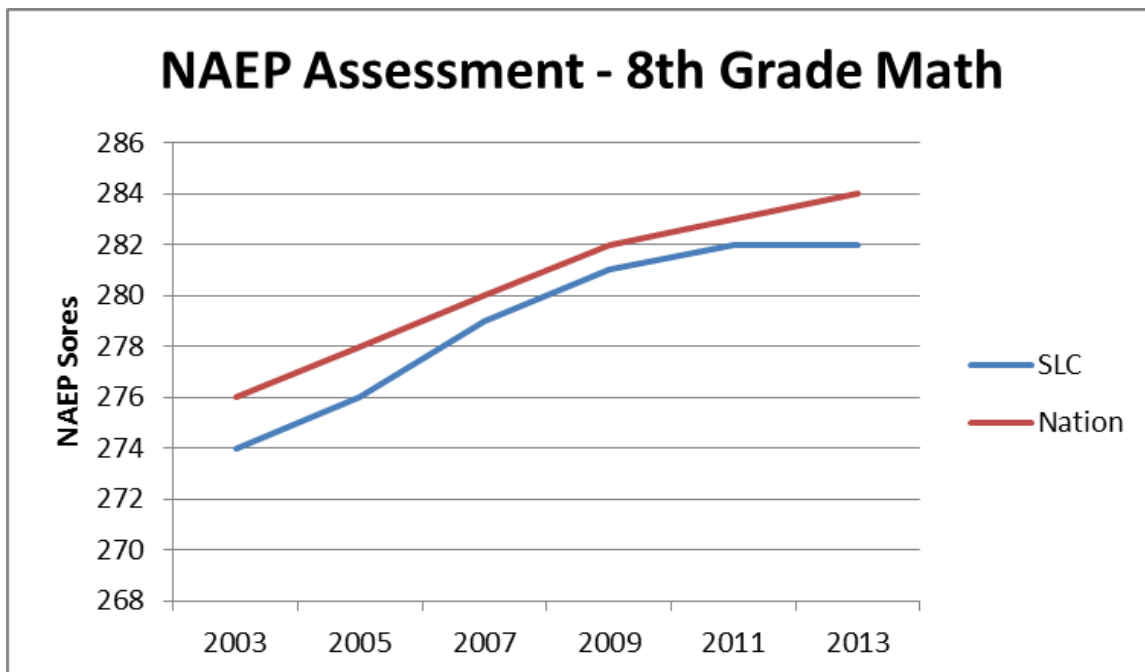
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Math						
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
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
SLC	233	237	239	238	239	241
Nation	234	237	239	239	240	241



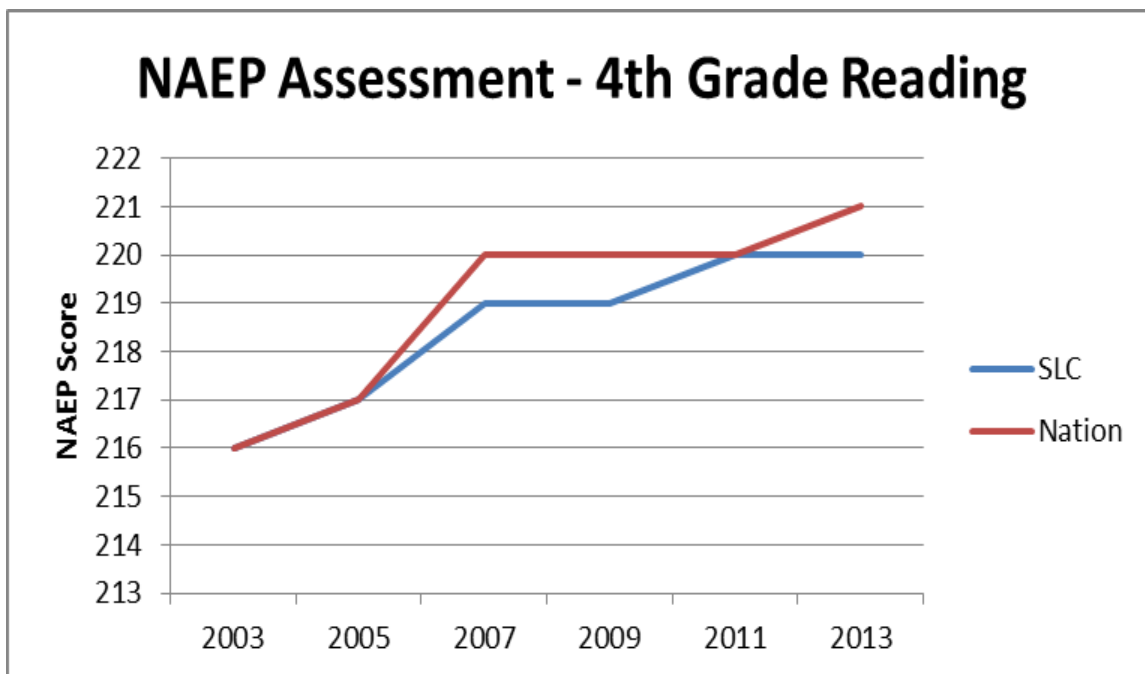
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Math						
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
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
SLC	274	276	279	281	282	282
Nation	276	278	280	282	283	284



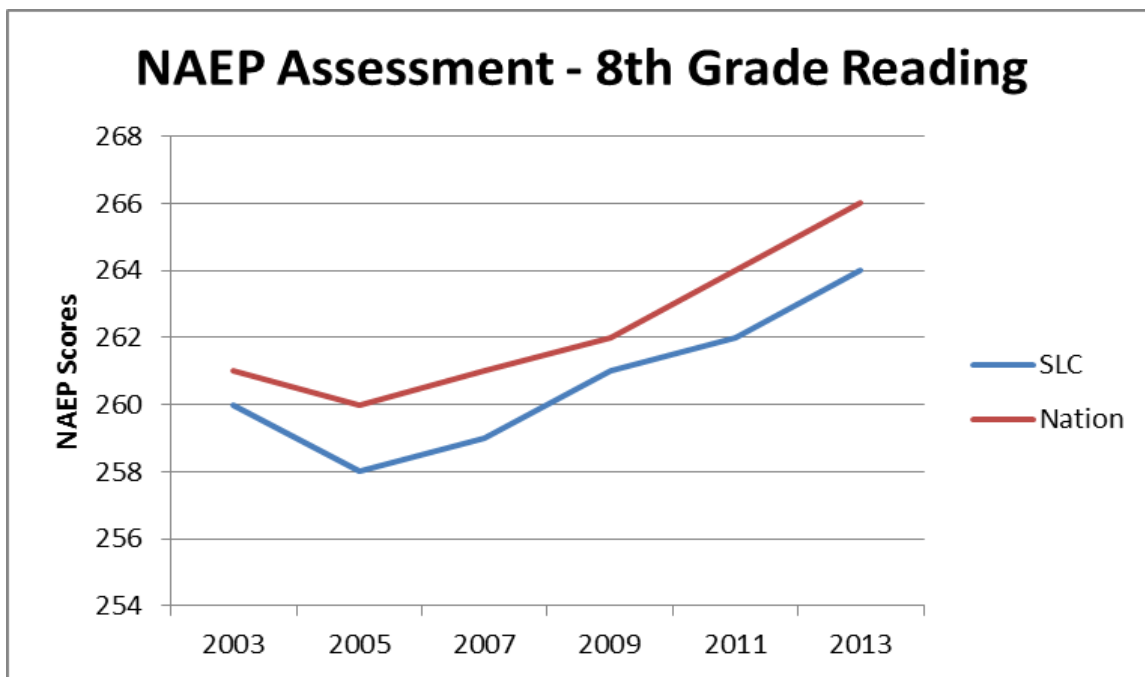
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Reading						
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
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
SLC	216	217	219	219	220	220
Nation	216	217	220	220	220	221



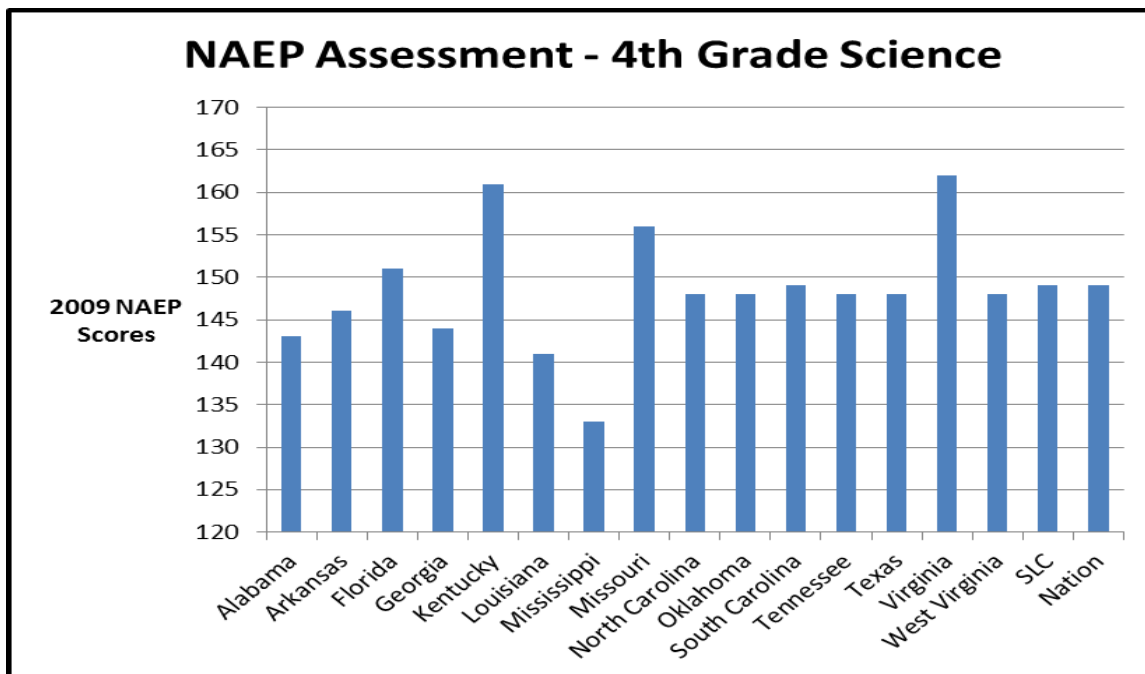
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Reading						
State	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
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
SLC	260	258	259	261	262	264
Nation	261	260	261	262	264	266



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

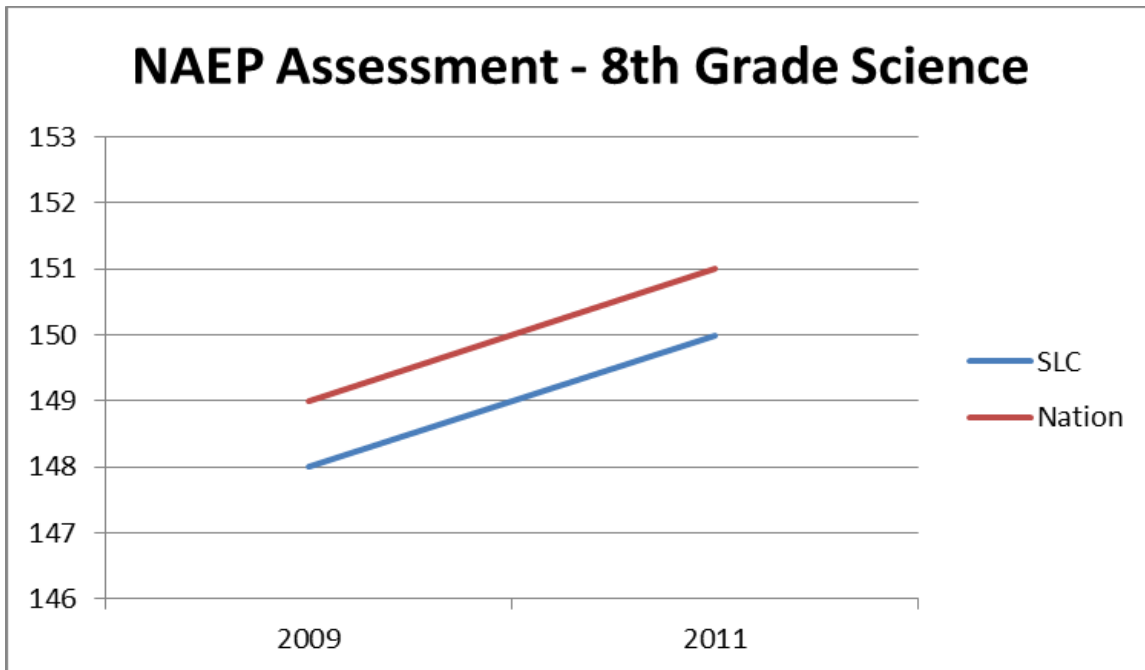
NAEP Assessment - 4th Grade Science	
State	2009
Alabama	143
Arkansas	146
Florida	151
Georgia	144
Kentucky	161
Louisiana	141
Mississippi	133
Missouri	156
North Carolina	148
Oklahoma	148
South Carolina	149
Tennessee	148
Texas	148
Virginia	162
West Virginia	148
SLC	149
Nation	149



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

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

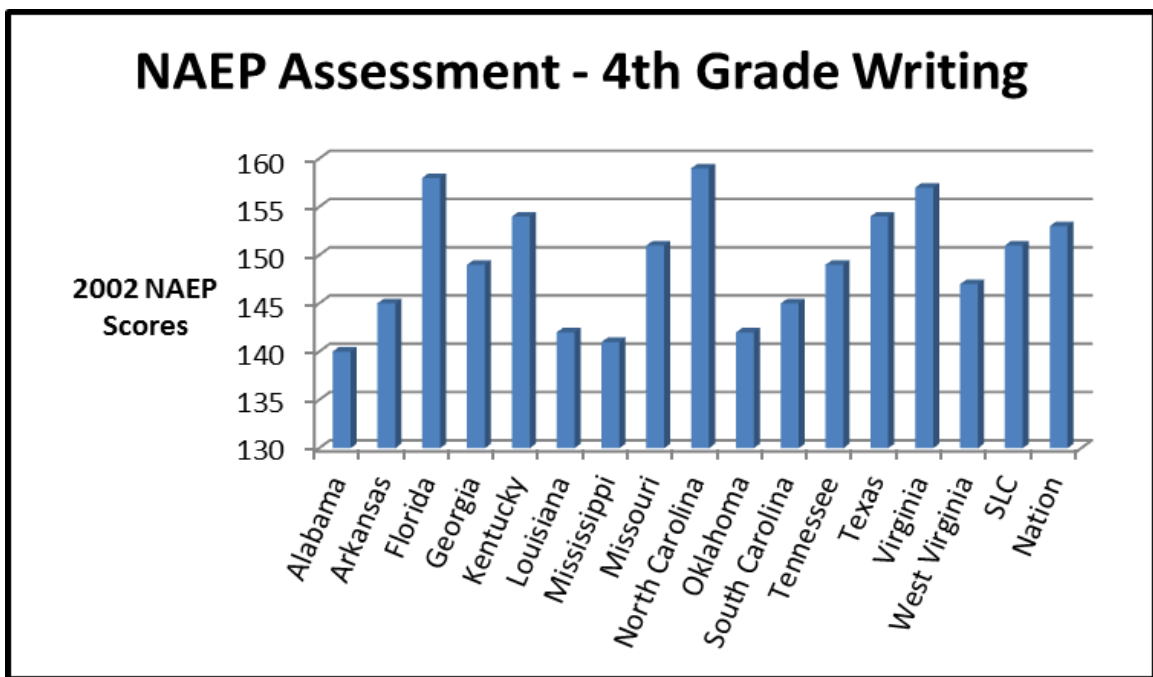
NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science		
State	2009	2011
Alabama	139	140
Arkansas	144	148
Florida	146	148
Georgia	147	151
Kentucky	156	157
Louisiana	139	143
Mississippi	132	137
Missouri	156	156
North Carolina	144	148
Oklahoma	146	148
South Carolina	143	149
Tennessee	148	150
Texas	150	153
Virginia	156	160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



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

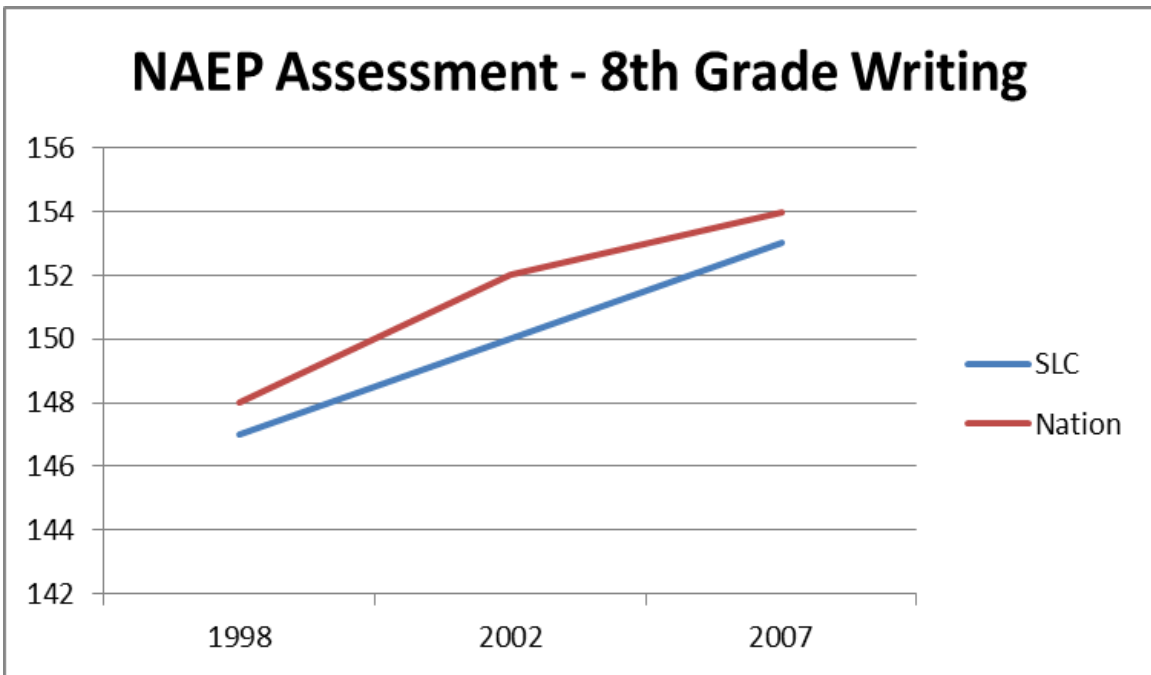
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8th grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

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



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

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



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

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.

Educational Attainment - SLC States:		
Percentage of Population 25 or older with a Bachelor's Degree		
STATE	2013	2013 National Rank
Alabama	23.5	44
Arkansas	20.6	48
Florida	27.2	30
Georgia	28.3	24
Kentucky	22.6	45
Louisiana	22.5	46
Mississippi	20.4	49
Missouri	27.0	32
North Carolina	28.4	23
Oklahoma	23.8	42
South Carolina	26.1	39
Tennessee	24.8	41
Texas	27.5	28
Virginia	36.1	6
West Virginia	18.9	50
SLC	26.8	N/A
United States	29.6	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey.

Child Poverty - SLC States: Percent of Children Under 18 Years Below Poverty Level		
STATE	2013	2013 National Rank
Alabama	27.2	6
Arkansas	29.0	3
Florida	24.5	14
Georgia	26.5	8
Kentucky	25.3	11
Louisiana	27.7	4
Mississippi	34.0	1
Missouri	22.2	21
North Carolina	25.2	12
Oklahoma	24.0	15
South Carolina	27.5	5
Tennessee	26.5	8
Texas	25.0	13
Virginia	15.7	40
West Virginia	27.0	7
SLC	25.0	N/A
United States	22.2	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey.

STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 2012-13	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2012-13	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13
Alabama	10.6%	--	57.7%
Arkansas	13.3%	7.0%	61.4%
Florida	13.1%	9.0%	58.6%
Georgia	10.9%	5.1%	59.7%
Kentucky	14.2%	2.7%	54.6%
Louisiana	11.4%	1.9%	64.7%
Mississippi	13.1%	1.7%	71.3%
Missouri	13.5%	2.8%	44.5%
North Carolina	12.5%	6.5%	53.3%
Oklahoma	14.9%	6.9%	60.9%
South Carolina	13.5%	5.6%	58.1%
Tennessee	12.8%	3.3%	57.9%
Texas	8.7%	15.2%	60.3%
Virginia	12.8%	7.4%	38.5%
West Virginia	15.7%	0.7%	52.5%
SLC	11.7%	8.3%	57.1%
United States	12.9%	8.8%	51.0%

Source: The percentages were calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD). In instances where data did not meet NCES quality standards, the data for the state was omitted from the calculation of the SLC and U.S. percentages.

--Data does not meet NCES quality standards.

TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED

State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Ten-Year Increase
Alabama	739,366	731,220	730,140	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	744,637	0.7%
Arkansas	450,985	454,523	463,115	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	486,157	7.8%
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	2,692,162	6.0%
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	1,703,332	13.9%
Kentucky	660,782	663,369	674,796	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	685,167	3.7%
Louisiana	730,464	727,709	724,281	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	710,903	-2.7%
Mississippi	492,645	493,540	495,376	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	493,650	0.2%
Missouri	906,499	905,941	905,449	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	917,900	1.3%
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	1,518,465	13.7%
Oklahoma	624,548	626,160	629,476	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	673,483	7.8%
South Carolina	694,389	699,198	703,736	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	735,998	6.0%
Tennessee	927,608	936,682	941,091	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	993,496	7.1%
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	5,077,659	19.2%
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	1,265,419	7.5%
West Virginia	282,455	281,215	280,129	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	283,044	0.2%
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	18,981,472	9.6%
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	49,771,118	3.3%

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	2012-13	Ten-Year Increase ¹
Alabama	15.7	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	-1.3
Arkansas	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	-0.6
Florida	18.4	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	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	15.6	0.0
Kentucky	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	-0.2
Louisiana	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.3	0.7
Mississippi	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	-0.5
Missouri	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	0.3
North Carolina	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	0.2
Oklahoma	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	0.8
South Carolina	14.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	0.4
Tennessee	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	-0.9
Texas	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	0.8
Virginia	11.8	13.2	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	2.4
West Virginia	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.0
SLC	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	0.0
United States	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.1

¹Ten-year increase may not be exact due to rounding.

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

**OTHER STUDENT-EMPLOYEE RATIOS
2012-13**

State	Student-Instructional Aide Ratio	Student-Instructional Coordinator Ratio	Student-Guidance Counselor Ratio	Student-Librarian Ratio	Student-LEA Administrator Ratio	Student-School Administrator Ratio	Student-Student Support Services Staff Ratio
Alabama	120.3	747.6	421.4	553.6	935.5	289.9	316.3
Arkansas	64.7	501.8	384.7	504.2	793.9	294.5	59.3
Florida	90.0	3,874.1	487.9	1,188.3	1,398.2	326.8	254.7
Georgia	70.7	675.0	485.8	782.7	721.8	280.0	214.7
Kentucky	50.3	653.3	453.4	630.4	767.8	208.2	240.5
Louisiana	66.7	354.9	416.1	666.7	2,090.2	247.4	150.7
Mississippi	60.1	755.4	446.4	583.2	496.1	252.8	161.0
Missouri	68.3	826.6	357.3	658.5	677.7	294.8	210.1
North Carolina	62.0	1,479.4	380.7	690.8	944.9	282.8	144.7
Oklahoma	74.8	2,120.5	415.9	639.3	1,238.5	294.7	142.6
South Carolina	79.5	391.7	381.3	663.1	962.6	273.8	220.9
Tennessee	61.7	1,176.6	341.1	519.9	5,762.7	284.3	716.4
Texas	84.1	1,538.6	468.9	1,093.4	840.5	230.5	212.0
Virginia	65	755.5	382.8	732.8	722.8	311.8	268.5
West Virginia	76.5	767.7	384.7	873.4	374.0	247.2	169.3
SLC	74.1	977.9	428.8	787.2	907.7	268.0	201.2
U.S.	68.2	701.3	482.2	1,066.1	760.8	294.1	177.5

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
2011-12**

State	Total Revenue	Percentage Of Revenue From Local Sources	Percentage Of Revenue From State Sources	Percentage Of Revenue From Federal Sources
Alabama	\$7,386,470,736	32.8%	55.4%	11.8%
Arkansas	\$5,273,728,069	35.2%	51.5%	13.2%
Florida	\$26,358,354,606	50.7%	36.3%	13.0%
Georgia	\$18,047,879,489	46.3%	42.8%	10.9%
Kentucky	\$6,993,348,785	32.1%	54.2%	13.7%
Louisiana	\$8,246,483,711	39.8%	42.8%	17.3%
Mississippi	\$4,483,191,303	32.7%	49.4%	17.9%
Missouri	\$10,169,473,361	57.8%	32.0%	10.1%
North Carolina	\$13,228,998,797	25.6%	60.1%	14.3%
Oklahoma	\$5,874,000,884	37.3%	49.2%	13.5%
South Carolina	\$7,873,340,190	43.5%	45.6%	10.8%
Tennessee	\$8,915,680,393	40.7%	45.2%	14.1%
Texas	\$50,874,695,171	46.2%	41.1%	12.7%
Virginia	\$14,444,511,356	52.8%	38.0%	9.3%
West Virginia	\$3,499,055,402	29.6%	58.2%	12.2%
SLC	\$191,669,212,253	43.6%	43.8%	12.6%
United States	\$602,367,384,967	44.6%	45.2%	10.2%

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	2011-12	10-Year Increase
Alabama	6,995	7,175	7,497	8,076	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	9,709	38.8%
Arkansas	7,053	7,328	7,956	8,852	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	11,164	58.3%
Florida	7,776	7,938	8,455	9,028	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	9,680	24.5%
Georgia	8,662	9,082	9,082	9,356	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	10,365	19.7%
Kentucky	6,979	7,093	7,861	8,505	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	10,843	55.4%
Louisiana	7,384	7,708	7,997	8,375	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	12,024	62.8%
Mississippi	5,934	6,407	6,780	7,143	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	8,848	49.1%
Missouri	8,452	8,774	8,788	9,102	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	11,099	31.3%
North Carolina	7,647	7,563	7,614	8,090	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	8,661	13.3%
Oklahoma	6,806	6,636	6,677	7,237	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	8,631	26.8%
South Carolina	8,725	8,681	8,748	9,273	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	10,941	25.4%
Tennessee	7,011	7,007	7,292	7,576	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	9,298	32.6%
Texas	8,464	8,663	8,683	8,959	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	9,997	18.1%
Virginia	8,662	8,908	9,382	10,087	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	11,711	35.2%
West Virginia	8,705	9,053	9,430	9,397	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	12,052	38.5%
United States	9,132	9,441	9,770	10,238	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	12,178	33.4%
SLC	7,929	8,113	8,341	8,774	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	10,123	27.7%

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

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	10-Year Increase
Alabama	6,029	6,300	6,581	7,073	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	8,577	42.3%
Arkansas	6,276	6,482	6,842	7,659	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	9,536	51.9%
Florida	6,213	6,439	6,793	7,215	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	8,520	37.1%
Georgia	7,380	7,774	7,742	8,065	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	9,272	25.6%
Kentucky	6,523	6,661	6,864	7,132	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	9,327	43.0%
Louisiana	6,567	6,922	7,271	7,669	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	10,726	63.3%
Mississippi	5,354	5,792	6,199	6,548	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	8,097	51.2%
Missouri	7,136	7,495	7,542	7,858	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	9,514	33.3%
North Carolina	6,495	6,562	6,613	7,098	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	8,160	25.6%
Oklahoma	6,229	6,092	6,154	6,610	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	7,763	24.6%
South Carolina	7,017	7,040	7,177	7,549	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	9,077	29.4%
Tennessee	5,948	6,118	6,466	6,850	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	8,354	40.5%
Texas	6,771	7,136	7,151	7,246	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	8,213	21.3%
Virginia	7,496	7,822	8,219	8,886	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	10,656	42.2%
West Virginia	7,844	8,319	8,588	9,024	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	11,579	47.6%
United States	7,727	8,044	8,310	8,711	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	10,667	38.0%
SLC	6,648	6,915	7,088	7,438	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	8,829	32.8%

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

INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	10-Year Increase
Alabama	3,692	3,812	3,954	4,189	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	4,966	34.5%
Arkansas	3,867	3,961	4,152	4,660	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	5,396	39.5%
Florida	3,664	3,786	4,019	4,268	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	5,196	41.8%
Georgia	4,714	4,925	4,924	5,085	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	5,734	21.6%
Kentucky	4,003	4,066	4,158	4,284	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	5,401	34.9%
Louisiana	4,014	4,203	4,392	4,597	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	6,108	52.2%
Mississippi	3,224	3,466	3,717	3,913	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	4,620	43.3%
Missouri	4,346	4,570	4,577	4,774	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	5,670	30.5%
North Carolina	4,115	4,173	4,191	4,419	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	5,087	23.6%
Oklahoma	3,600	3,528	3,492	3,755	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	4,318	19.9%
South Carolina	4,225	4,199	4,271	4,465	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	5,148	21.9%
Tennessee	3,878	3,933	4,143	4,422	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	5,194	33.9%
Texas	4,089	4,307	4,314	4,324	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	4,850	18.6%
Virginia	4,620	4,809	5,039	5,449	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	6,458	39.8%
West Virginia	4,838	5,115	5,279	5,461	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	6,786	40.3%
United States	4,755	4,934	5,098	5,329	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	6,495	36.6%
SLC	4,067	4,215	4,313	4,499	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	5,264	29.4%

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

TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	10-Year Increase
Alabama	3,760	3,925	3,995	4,111	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	4,950	31.7%
Arkansas	4,093	4,221	4,403	4,884	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	5,731	40.0%
Florida	3,870	3,985	4,119	4,335	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	4,949	27.9%
Georgia	4,874	5,154	5,167	5,276	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	5,772	18.4%
Kentucky	4,388	4,504	4,600	4,672	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	5,807	32.3%
Louisiana	4,267	4,435	4,565	4,702	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	5,979	40.1%
Mississippi	3,406	3,624	3,884	4,124	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	4,797	40.8%
Missouri	4,638	4,849	4,828	4,965	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	5,800	25.1%
North Carolina	4,574	4,615	4,596	4,796	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	5,090	11.3%
Oklahoma	3,910	3,778	3,769	3,999	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	4,567	16.8%
South Carolina	4,516	4,464	4,498	4,725	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	5,410	19.8%
Tennessee	3,864	3,958	4,110	4,300	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	4,984	29.0%
Texas	4,636	4,881	4,858	4,931	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	5,546	19.6%
Virginia	5,139	5,332	5,550	5,866	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	6,724	30.8%
West Virginia	4,712	4,959	4,980	5,019	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	6,196	31.5%
United States	4,967	5,113	5,195	5,361	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	6,242	25.7%
SLC	4,389	4,550	4,612	4,777	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	5,463	24.5%

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

TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	10-Year Increase
Alabama	1,097	1,118	1,268	1,473	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	1,872	70.6%
Arkansas	921	941	1,008	1,178	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	1,582	71.7%
Florida	1,026	1,052	1,182	1,250	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	1,399	36.4%
Georgia	1,424	1,442	1,419	1,424	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	1,811	27.2%
Kentucky	1,111	1,135	1,227	1,359	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	2,128	91.5%
Louisiana	1,135	1,243	1,392	1,583	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	2,719	139.6%
Mississippi	906	975	1,052	1,165	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	1,514	67.1%
Missouri	1,001	1,097	1,125	1,194	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	1,698	69.6%
North Carolina	895	840	896	1,055	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	1,607	79.6%
Oklahoma	892	966	937	1,037	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	1,417	58.8%
South Carolina	1,263	1,265	1,279	1,323	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	1,763	39.6%
Tennessee	842	922	1,007	1,166	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	1,634	94.1%
Texas	719	796	815	813	841	884	914	930	963	965	884	22.9%
Virginia	1,285	1,365	1,461	1,722	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	2,316	80.2%
West Virginia	2,032	2,240	2,450	2,617	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	3,386	66.6%
United States	1,301	1,414	1,534	1,679	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	2,313	77.9%
SLC	1,008	1,057	1,117	1,206	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	1,551	53.9%

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

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2011-12

State	Total Current Expenditures	Instruction Expenditures	Support Service Expenditures	Non-instruction Expenditures
Alabama	6,386,517,346	57.9%	35.2%	6.9%
Arkansas	4,606,994,619	56.6%	37.6%	5.8%
Florida	22,732,752,476	61.0%	34.2%	4.8%
Georgia	15,623,632,533	61.8%	32.4%	5.7%
Kentucky	6,360,798,550	57.9%	35.9%	6.2%
Louisiana	7,544,781,722	56.9%	37.6%	5.5%
Mississippi	3,972,787,030	57.1%	36.7%	6.2%
Missouri	8,719,925,484	59.6%	35.6%	4.8%
North Carolina	12,303,426,226	62.3%	32.1%	5.6%
Oklahoma	5,170,977,526	55.6%	37.1%	7.3%
South Carolina	6,600,733,292	56.7%	37.6%	5.6%
Tennessee	8,351,055,502	62.2%	32.5%	5.3%
Texas	41,067,619,014	59.1%	35.2%	5.8%
Virginia	13,403,575,687	60.6%	35.4%	4.0%
West Virginia	3,275,246,296	58.6%	35.8%	5.6%
United States	\$527,096,473,147	60.9%	34.9%	4.2%
SLC	\$166,120,823,303	59.6%	34.9%	5.5%

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

PART II

DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

Survey Indexed to Tables

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Retirement:

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

(b) Average teacher retirement age.

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

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

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

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

Section 2. Education Statistics.

2.1 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools.

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

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

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

2.3 Average number of students enrolled in high schools.

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

2.4 Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

2.5 Ratio of students to each cook.

2.6 Ratio of students to each bus driver.

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

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

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

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

2.11 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

2.12 Total state K-12 student population:

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

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

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

2.14 Instructional time.

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

Section 3. Recent Major Education Legislation.

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

SECTION 1 - SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries

State	Teachers 1.1	Yr 1.1	Principals 1.2	Yr 1.2	Service Personnel 1.3	Yr 1.3
Alabama	\$47,617	12-13	\$81,931	12-13	\$19,220	12-13
Arkansas	\$47,255	12-13	\$78,469	12-13	\$18,641	12-13
Florida	\$46,459	12-13	\$87,419	12-13	\$30,088	12-13
Georgia	\$52,956	12-13	\$94,016	12-13	\$21,758	12-13
Kentucky	\$50,938	12-13	\$85,444	12-13	\$17,465	12-13
Louisiana	\$48,369	12-13	\$77,735 (Budgeted)	12-13	\$20,766 (Budgeted)	12-13
Mississippi	\$41,814	12-13	\$75,730	12-13	Not available	12-13
Missouri	\$46,225	12-13	\$82,027	12-13	Not available	12-13
North Carolina	\$45,367	12-13	\$76,488	12-13	Not available	12-13
Oklahoma	\$38,508	12-13	\$66,025	12-13	\$18,515	12-13
South Carolina	\$48,375	12-13	\$88,082	12-13	Not available	12-13
Tennessee	\$47,563	12-13	\$80,048	12-13	Not available	12-13
Texas	\$48,821	12-13	\$81,729	12-13	\$23,056	12-13
Virginia	\$52,923	12-13	\$93,370	12-13	\$22,659	12-13
West Virginia	\$45,453	12-13	\$73,590	12-13	\$26,813	12-13

Support Staff Salaries

State	Bus Drivers 1.4	Yr 1.4	Custodians 1.5	Yr 1.5	Cooks 1.6	Yr 1.6	Secretaries 1.7	Yr 1.7
Alabama	\$13,818	12-13	\$21,328	12-13	\$16,503	12-13	\$30,011	12-13
Arkansas	\$11,932	12-13	\$23,827	12-13	\$13,706	12-13	\$25,888	12-13
Florida	\$17,890	12-13	\$24,565	12-13	\$16,084	12-13	\$31,786	12-13
Georgia	\$14,827	12-13	\$23,732	12-13	\$13,824	12-13	\$27,361	12-13
Kentucky	\$12,041	12-13	\$21,045	12-13	\$12,416	12-13	\$23,240	12-13
Louisiana	\$20,006 (Budgeted)	12-13	\$21,305 (Budgeted)	12-13	\$16,707 (Lunchroom workers)	12-13	\$26,489 (Budgeted)	12-13
Mississippi	\$12,332	12-13	\$18,186	12-13	\$11,580	12-13	\$24,078	12-13
Missouri	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
North Carolina	\$20,984	12-13	\$20,984	12-13	\$20,984	12-13	\$31,791	12-13
Oklahoma	\$15,411	12-13	\$20,341	12-13	\$13,181	12-13	\$23,992	12-13
South Carolina	See comments	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	\$24,790	12-13
Tennessee	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
Texas	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Virginia	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	\$34,281	12-13
West Virginia	\$24,296	12-13	\$27,343	12-13	\$23,418	12-13	\$30,643	12-13

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	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	25 yrs. of service	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Florida	Yes	See comments	12-13	No	See comments	12-13	See comments	63	12-13	No	12-13
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	30 yrs. of service	55	12-13	No	12-13
Kentucky	Yes	10	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	12-13	Yes	See comments	12-13	40 yrs. of service	59.9	12-13	No	12-13
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Missouri	No	Not applicable	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	58.9	12-13	No	12-13
North Carolina	Yes	1day/month (10/year)	12-13	No	See comments	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Oklahoma	Yes	10	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	See comments	12-13	No	12-13
South Carolina	Yes	12	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Tennessee	No	See comments	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	No	12-13
Texas	Yes	See comments	12-13	See comments	See comments	12-13	See comments	59.9	12-13	No	12-13
Virginia	Yes	10	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	Not available	12-13	See comments	12-13
West Virginia	Yes	15	12-13	No	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	61.1	12-13	No	12-13

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	12-13	\$761,909,064	12-13
Arkansas	16.5%	12-13	\$91,865,911	12-13
Florida	7.4%	12-13	See comments	12-13
Georgia	8.0%	12-13	Not available	12-13
Kentucky	Not available	12-13	\$51,019,000	12-13
Louisiana	21.5%	12-13	\$819,004,614	12-13
Mississippi	9.0%	12-13	\$255,154,176	12-13
Missouri	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
North Carolina	14.1%	12-13	See comments	12-13
Oklahoma	10.0%	12-13	See comments	12-13
South Carolina	9.6%	12-13	Not available	12-13
Tennessee	Not available	12-13	\$783,039,776	12-13
Texas	15.3%	12-13	\$1,835,884,675	12-13
Virginia	Not available	12-13	\$972,058,152	12-13
West Virginia	Not available	12-13	\$283,920,334	12-13

Salaries and Benefits

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

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 7/1/2012 and 6/30/2013. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.13 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Maryland	<p>1.2 -1.6 Although Maryland collects overall salaries of non-teaching staff, it does not break it down by category.</p> <p>1.9(a) For full retirement benefits in the current system: 62 years of age and 30 years of service. Maryland has both a "new" and "old" retirement system with many options, including a bifurcated system allowing teachers in the pre-1981 system to be involved with both. The new system allows such options as retiring at 55 with 15 years of service with a lower pension.</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	1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).

State	Comments
	<p>1.11 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.7 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2013highlights.pdf</p> <p>1.9 The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers qualify for full (or unreduced) retirement benefits with: 30 years of service, or 25 years of service and age 60, or 5 years of service and age 65 Teachers qualify for a reduced retirement benefit with: 20 years of service and age 50, or 5 years of service and age 60 The employee is "vested" in the retirement system at 5 years.</p> <p>1.11 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2012-13 Information)</p> <p>1.12 Full report with detail information available at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/src/</p> <p>1.13 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$5,192 (FY2012-13 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>

State	Comments
Oklahoma	<p>1.10(a) Teachers that entered the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System on or before 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 80. Teachers that entered the system after 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 90.</p> <p>1.10(b) The average teacher retirement age is about 59 years of age. The retired teacher receiving a monthly benefit is 69 years of age.</p> <p>1.13 The State Legislature provides 100 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for the teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$449.48 for July-Dec. 2012 and was raised to \$463.99 in January 2013. Teachers could choose to receive this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.3 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.4 Agency provides a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary.</p> <p>1.5 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.10(b) Unable to provide this information because retirement information is captured and tracked by the employer, not by the occupation.</p> <p>1.12 Agency calculates a teacher return rate over three years rather than a turnover rate over one year.</p> <p>1.13 We are unable to provide an amount for expenditures for medical benefits. Medical benefit expenditures are captured in a category that includes all employee benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.7 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>

State	Comments
	<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 www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</p> <p>1.9 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.10 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. 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 2011-12 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2012-13, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2011-12.</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 2012-2013 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 2012-2013 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 Data from the 2012-2013 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 2012-2013 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 Data from the 2012-2013 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p>

State	Comments
	<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 2012-2013 Annual School Report for clerical support positions.</p> <p>1.8 The Virginia Board of Education regulations state that each full-time teacher in public free schools shall earn a minimum of ten sick days each year (8 VAC 20-460-10).</p> <p>1.9 Virginia does not set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers.</p> <p>1.10(a) The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) provides that state employees and teachers can retire with full benefits at age 65 if they have at least five years of service. If a state employee or teacher is 50 and has at least 30 years of service, then they may also retire with full benefits.</p> <p>1.10(b) Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the average teacher retirement age.</p> <p>1.11 The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) determines state employee and teacher benefits by a formula that examines age at retirement, average final compensation, and years of service.</p> <p>1.12 Data not available. Virginia does not collect annual turnover rate for teachers.</p> <p>1.13 Data from the 2012-2013 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>that participation by each county board of education is optional.</p> <p>1.10(a) Under the State Teachers Retirement System, a teacher may retire with full benefits if they meet one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p>1.10(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teacher's Retirement System including service personnel. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers. The average age reflects both members with reduced and non-reduced benefits. The average also includes disability retirees .</p>

SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS

Elementary Enrollment

State	Average Elementary Enrollment 2.1	Yr 2.1	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.1a	Yr 2.1a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.1b	Yr 2.1b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.1c	Yr 2.1c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.1d	Yr 2.1d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.1e	Yr 2.1e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.1f	Yr 2.1f
Alabama	501	12-13	24	12-13	107	12-13	426	12-13	440	12-13	34	12-13	1	12-13
Arkansas	399	12-13	20	12-13	92	12-13	303	12-13	142	12-13	2	12-13	0	12-13
Florida	597	12-13	102	12-13	112	12-13	394	12-13	1,265	12-13	93	12-13	2	12-13
Georgia	603	12-13	4	12-13	30	12-13	482	12-13	738	12-13	64	12-13	7	12-13
Kentucky	324	12-13	63	12-13	192	12-13	439	12-13	99	12-13	0	12-13	0	12-13
Louisiana	See comments	12-13	10	12-13	105	12-13	404	12-13	249	12-13	5	12-13	1	12-13
Mississippi	308,650	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Missouri	348	12-13	107	12-13	276	12-13	639	12-13	225	12-13	1	12-13	0	12-13
North Carolina	500	12-13	10	12-13	105	12-13	541	12-13	566	12-13	15	12-13	0	12-13
Oklahoma	375	12-13	47	12-13	253	12-13	454	12-13	240	12-13	6	12-13	2	12-13
South Carolina	535	12-13	12	12-13	79	12-13	338	12-13	436	12-13	40	12-13	0	12-13
Tennessee	604	12-13	3	12-13	69	12-13	324	12-13	565	12-13	73	11-12	5	12-13
Texas	550	12-13	103	12-13	327	12-13	1,334	12-13	2,683	12-13	105	12-13	4	12-13
Virginia	506	12-13	13	12-13	110	12-13	461	12-13	568	12-13	17	12-13	0	12-13
West Virginia	308	12-13	19	12-13	147	12-13	196	12-13	56	12-13	0	12-13	0	12-13

Middle School Enrollment

State	Average Middle School Enrollment 2.2	Yr 2.2	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.2a	Yr 2.2a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.2b	Yr 2.2b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.2c	Yr 2.2c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.2d	Yr 2.2d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.2e	Yr 2.2e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.2f	Yr 2.2f
Alabama	515	12-13	34	12-13	71	12-13	224	12-13	273	12-13	38	12-13	1	12-13
Arkansas	494	12-13	9	12-13	44	12-13	108	12-13	97	12-13	11	12-13	2	12-13
Florida	865	12-13	24	12-13	38	12-13	44	12-13	271	12-13	215	12-13	18	12-13
Georgia	769	12-13	9	12-13	17	12-13	79	12-13	280	12-13	85	12-13	18	12-13
Kentucky	263	12-13	272	12-13	100	12-13	78	12-13	112	12-13	17	12-13	0	12-13
Louisiana	See comments	12-13	3	12-13	27	12-13	82	12-13	94	12-13	12	12-13	0	12-13
Mississippi	Not available	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Missouri	491	12-13	14	12-13	72	12-13	104	12-13	153	12-13	9	12-13	0	12-13
North Carolina	604	12-13	8	12-13	66	12-13	179	12-13	352	12-13	58	12-13	2	12-13
Oklahoma	387	12-13	35	12-13	91	12-13	82	12-13	74	12-13	10	12-13	3	12-13
South Carolina	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Tennessee	699	12-13	3	12-13	17	12-13	88	12-13	172	12-13	56	12-13	4	12-13
Texas	654	12-13	57	12-13	243	12-13	303	12-13	775	12-13	245	12-13	24	12-13
Virginia	773	12-13	4	12-13	15	12-13	69	12-13	177	12-13	84	12-13	9	12-13
West Virginia	448	12-13	2	12-13	26	12-13	67	12-13	58	12-13	2	12-13	0	12-13

High School Enrollment

State	Average High School Enrollment 2.3	Yr 2.3	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.3a	Yr 2.3a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.3b	Yr 2.3b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.3c	Yr 2.3c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.3d	Yr 2.3d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.3e	Yr 2.3e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.3f	Yr 2.3f
Alabama	679	12-13	18	12-13	21	12-13	121	12-13	154	12-13	49	12-13	23	12-13
Arkansas	488	12-13	11	12-13	61	12-13	94	12-13	44	12-13	15	12-13	11	12-13
Florida	946	12-13	277	12-13	101	12-13	86	12-13	67	12-13	80	12-13	290	12-13
Georgia	1,064	12-13	24	12-13	29	12-13	66	12-13	106	12-13	108	12-13	117	12-13
Kentucky	490	12-13	136	12-13	45	12-13	41	12-13	97	12-13	46	12-13	20	12-13
Louisiana	See comments	12-13	18	12-13	30	12-13	72	12-13	83	12-13	47	12-13	20	12-13
Mississippi	184,197	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Missouri	488	12-13	99	12-13	170	12-13	133	12-13	78	12-13	51	12-13	41	12-13
North Carolina	729	12-13	73	12-13	128	12-13	71	12-13	163	12-13	117	12-13	73	12-13
Oklahoma	370	12-13	135	12-13	141	12-13	84	12-13	51	12-13	25	12-13	22	12-13
South Carolina	876	12-13	10	12-13	19	12-13	55	12-13	75	12-13	51	12-13	39	12-13
Tennessee	888	12-13	29	12-13	39	12-13	71	12-13	119	12-13	68	12-13	75	12-13
Texas	880	12-13	218	12-13	307	12-13	279	12-13	209	12-13	124	12-13	373	12-13
Virginia	1,177	12-13	2	12-13	11	12-13	42	12-13	82	12-13	73	12-13	99	12-13
West Virginia	728	12-13	2	12-13	8	12-13	30	12-13	48	12-13	18	12-13	9	12-13

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	5,557	12-13	167:1	12-13	88:1	12-13
Arkansas	1,829	12-13	90:1	12-13	102:1	12-13
Florida	40,842	12-13	227:1	12-13	215:1	12-13
Georgia	8,208	12-13	119:1	12-13	111:1	12-13
Kentucky	3,437	12-13	157:1	12-13	60:1	12-13
Louisiana	9,168	12-13	See comments	12-13	85:1	11-12
Mississippi	3,264	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
Missouri	1,579	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
North Carolina	12,411	12-13	Not available	12-13	107:1	12-13
Oklahoma	1,268	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
South Carolina	8,561	12-13	Not available	12-13	69:1	12-13
Tennessee	8,848	12-13	Not available	12-13	74:1	12-13
Texas	4,133	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
Virginia	9,334	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13
West Virginia	5,132	12-13	129:1	12-13	97:1	12-13

State Mandated Employment Terms

State	Teacher Employment Terms 2.7	Yr 2.7	Principal Employment Terms 2.8	Yr 2.8	Service Personnel Employment Terms 2.9	Yr 2.9	Central Office Employment Terms 2.10	Yr 2.10	Ratio of Instructional to Administrative Staff 2.11	Year 2.11
Alabama	187 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	24:1	12-13
Arkansas	190 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	12:1	12-13
Florida	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	17:1	12-13
Georgia	190 days	12-13	190 days	12-13	190 days	12-13	190 days	12-13	13:1	12-13
Kentucky	185 days	12-13	185 days	12-13	Varies per district	12-13	Depends on certification	12-13	1.2:1	12-13
Louisiana	182 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	6.6:1	12-13
Mississippi	187	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not available	12-13
Missouri	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	14.7:1	12-13
North Carolina	215 days	12-13	12 months	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13	15.8:1	12-13
Oklahoma	See comments	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not available	12-13
South Carolina	190 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	14:1	12-13
Tennessee	200 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not available	12-13
Texas	187 days	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	12-13
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	12-13	See comments	12-13	Not applicable	12-13	See comments	12-13	2:1	12-13
West Virginia	200 days	12-13	200 days	12-13	200 days	12-13	200 days	12-13	12.6:1	12-13

Enrollment Details

State	Total Enrollment K-12 2.12	Yr 2.12	Special Education Enrollment 2.12a	Yr 2.12a	LEP Enrollment 2.12b	Yr 2.12b	Gifted Enrollment 2.12c	Yr 2.12c	Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d	Yr 2.12d
Alabama	744,637	12-13	79,705	12-13	17,847	12-13	58,078	12-13	190,983	12-13
Arkansas	471,867	12-13	51,589	12-13	33,900	12-13	45,729	12-13	211,564	12-13
Florida	2,736,476	12-13	328,573	12-13	457,572	12-13	150,389	12-13	492,460	12-13
Georgia	1,658,080	12-13	184,475	12-13	94,046	12-13	187,385	12-13	291,331	12-13
Kentucky	741,004	12-13	86,411	12-13	20,231	12-13	103,631	12-13	129,084	12-13
Louisiana	678,057	12-13	82,050	12-13	13,934	12-13	29,159	12-13	See comments	12-13
Mississippi	492,847	12-13	64,860	12-13	8,483	12-13	32,699	12-13	126,759	12-13
Missouri	887,540	12-13	111,851	12-13	26,131	12-13	40,986	12-13	181,739	12-13
North Carolina	1,476,257	12-13	184,424	12-13	100,385	12-13	182,416	12-13	510,740	12-13
Oklahoma	673,190	12-13	84,481	12-13	46,623	12-13	99,556	12-13	149,501 (See comments)	12-13
South Carolina	702,673	12-13	88,904	12-13	38,042	12-13	139,112	12-13	177,578 (See comments)	12-13
Tennessee	1,221,049	12-13	148,158	12-13	42,902	12-13	43,007	12-13	42,365	12-13
Texas	5,075,840	12-13	440,570	12-13	864,682	12-13	387,623	12-13	1,111,610	12-13
Virginia	1,232,103	12-13	162,475	12-13	92,420	12-13	208,153	12-13	576,164	12-13
West Virginia	266,515	12-13	44,903	12-13	2,021	12-13	5,357	12-13	55,715	12-13

Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 2.13a	Yr 2.13a	Retention Rates 4-6 2.13b	Yr 2.13b	Retention Rates 7-8 2.13c	Yr 2.13c	Retention Rates 9-12 2.13d	Yr 2.13d	Instructional Days 2.14a	Yr 2.14a	Instructional Hours Per Day 2.14b	Yr 2.14b
Alabama	2.6%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	1.3%	12-13	3.9%	12-13	180	12-13	6	12-13
Arkansas	3.0%	12-13	0.3%	12-13	0.7%	12-13	Not available	12-13	178	12-13	6	12-13
Florida	5.5%	12-13	1.8%	12-13	3.0%	12-13	7.0%	12-13	180	12-13	See comments	12-13
Georgia	2.4%	12-13	1.0%	12-13	1.1%	12-13	7.2%	12-13	180	12-13	4.5-5.5	12-13
Kentucky	See comments	12-13	0.6%	12-13	0.8%	12-13	3.9%	12-13	177	12-13	6	12-13
Louisiana	3.9%	12-13	4.3%	12-13	4.6%	12-13	6.1%	12-13	177	12-13	6	12-13
Mississippi	5.8%	12-13	2.5%	12-13	3.7%	12-13	6.0%	12-13	180	12-13	330	12-13
Missouri	1.1%	12-13	0.2%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	2.4%	12-13	174	12-13	See comments	12-13
North Carolina	2.7%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	1.0%	12-13	5.4%	12-13	185 (180 w/SBE Waiver)	12-13	See comments	12-13
Oklahoma	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	Not available	12-13	See comments	12-13	See comments	12-13
South Carolina	1.7%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	0.8%	12-13	3.6%	12-13	180	12-13	See comments	12-13
Tennessee	2.5%	12-13	1.0%	12-13	1.5%	12-13	3.7%	12-13	180	12-13	4 - 6.5	12-13
Texas	3.1%	12-13	1.2%	12-13	1.1%	12-13	6.4%	12-13	180	12-13	See comments	12-13
Virginia	1.8%	12-13	0.4%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	3.8%	12-13	180	12-13	5.5	12-13
West Virginia	3.2%	12-13	0.6%	12-13	1.4%	12-13	4.8%	12-13	180	12-13	5.25-5.75	12-13

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	2.1 440 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected. 2.2 520- Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected. 2.3 685 - 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. FY2011-12 was the last year this data was collected.</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 223,235 units. One student may take multiple units. Reflects data for all 69 City/Parish School Districts, LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, and the Recovery School District.</p>															
Maryland	<p>3.1 Grades K-5 enrollment is 358,597.</p> <p>3.2 Grades 6-8 enrollment is 190,703.</p> <p>3.3 Grades 9-12 enrollment is 269,221.</p> <p>3.4 Maryland has 24 school districts with enrollment for 2006-2007 ranging from 2,274 for the smallest to 137,717 for the largest.</p> <p>3.14 Length of school day state policies (min.-max.): Pre-Kindergarten: 2.5-6.5; Partial-day Kindergarten: 2.5-2.5; Full-day Kindergarten: 6.5-6.5; Grades 1-6: 6 (min); Grades 7-8: 6 (min); and Grades 9-12: 6.5 (min).</p>															
Mississippi	<p>2.1-3</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="262 1300 1392 1409"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="262 1300 709 1336">SIZE BY ENROLLMENT</th> <th data-bbox="709 1300 898 1336">ELEM.</th> <th data-bbox="898 1300 1041 1336">SEC.</th> <th data-bbox="1041 1300 1276 1336">ELEM.& SEC</th> <th data-bbox="1276 1300 1392 1336">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1336 709 1372">1 - 24</td> <td data-bbox="709 1336 898 1372">0</td> <td data-bbox="898 1336 1041 1372">0</td> <td data-bbox="1041 1336 1276 1372">0</td> <td data-bbox="1276 1336 1392 1372">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1372 709 1409">25 – 49</td> <td data-bbox="709 1372 898 1409">1</td> <td data-bbox="898 1372 1041 1409">0</td> <td data-bbox="1041 1372 1276 1409">1</td> <td data-bbox="1276 1372 1392 1409">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM.	SEC.	ELEM.& SEC	TOTAL	1 - 24	0	0	0	0	25 – 49	1	0	1	2
SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM.	SEC.	ELEM.& SEC	TOTAL												
1 - 24	0	0	0	0												
25 – 49	1	0	1	2												

State	Comments				
	50 – 99	3	0	3	6
	100 – 299	61	14	70	145
	300 - 499	159	22	132	313
	500 - 999	172	39	143	354
	1,000 - 1,499	14	22	26	62
	1,500 - 1,999	2	6	5	13
	2,000 - 2,999	0	1	0	1
	3,000 - 3,999	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	412	104	380	896
Missouri	2.14(b) The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.				
North Carolina	<p>2.1 Elementary Schools defined as: having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 619,006. This number is based on final average daily membership (12-13 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 401,520. This number is based on final average daily membership (12-13 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 455,731. This number is based on final average daily membership (12-13 Data).</p> <p>2.4 This number does not include School of the Deaf and Blind and Charter Schools - they are considered individual school districts but including them would greatly distort the numbers since these units have very small student population.</p> <p>2.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>2.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>2.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>2.12(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p>				

State	Comments
	2.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,025 instructional hours per school year (12-13 Data - no change from prior year).
Oklahoma	<p>2.7, 2.14a & 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 132,478 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 17,0239 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.2 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 students and correctional school districts.</p> <p>2.5 Information on cooks not collected by agency.</p> <p>2.8 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.9 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.10 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.12(d) Unduplicated Career & Technology Education enrollment in grades 7-12.</p> <p>2.14 Grades K-5 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 6-8 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 9-12 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.1 All schools that include grades K-4 are considered elementary schools, unless they also include grade 9-12. For example, a K-8 school is considered elementary while a K-9 school is considered a high school.</p> <p>2.2 All schools that do not fit the criteria for elementary school or high school (see 3.2 and 3.4) are considered middle or junior high schools.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.3 All schools that include grades 9-12 are considered high schools. For example, K-12 and 5-12 schools are considered high schools as are schools with only a 9th grade.</p> <p>2.12 First Membership data is used for this data, instead of net enrollment.</p> <p>2.12(f) Data for last year was total all schools, not schools with 1500 or more students.</p> <p>2.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>2.2 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>2.3 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>2.4 Includes charter schools.</p> <p>2.5 - 2.6 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.7 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>2.11 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.12 State Level AEIS Report.</p> <p>2.13 Grade Level Retention for Texas Public Schools 2012-13 Report.</p> <p>2.14(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."</p>
Virginia	<p>2.5 Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each cook.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.6 Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each bus driver.</p> <p>2.7 Virginia Board of Education regulations (8VAC20-440-20) specify that the local school board shall define the length of the contract period for each employee. A ten month contractual period is defined in the regulations.</p> <p>2.8 Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.9 Data not available.</p> <p>2.10 Ten months or 200 days for instructional-related personnel required to hold a license. Per BOE regulation 8VAC20-440-10 and 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.11 Administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, other professional support, 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>2.12(a) The total number of special education students includes the students enrolled in a gifted program.</p> <p>2.14(b) State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-5, 330 minutes for grades 6-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12.</p>

SECTION 3 – RECENT MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION

State	Legislation
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide for the creation of charter schools.
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act 44 of 2015-Changes the number of professional development days required for teachers from 10 days to "at least six days." This act aligns the professional development days to available funding. School districts can exceed the days. •Act 160 requires cursive writing to be taught in every public elementary school as component of English language arts by the end of grade three (3). •Act 187 requires high schools and public charter schools to offer at least one computer science course beginning in the 2015-16 school year. The law authorizes a governor's task force to develop ways school can meet the requirement. •Act 377 provides waiver for a school district from administrative consolidation or reorganization under certain conditions. •Act 560 requires school districts to supply proof of an active desegregation order or court-approved desegregation plan to the Department of Education by January 1, 2015. The Act also amended the state's school choice laws. •Act 739 establishes the building better futures high school program, a facilities aid program for open-enrollment public charter schools. •Act 1074 eliminates the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) test (beginning 2015-2016) and prohibits the state board from contracting with an assessment complany for more that one year at a time. •Act 1087 amends the minimum teacher compensation schedule school districts may pay teachers from \$29,244 to \$31,222. •Act 1240 allows a school district to petition the State Board of Education for all or some of the waivers granted to an open-enrollment public charter that draws students from the school districts. •Act 952 includes dating violence awareness in the curriculum for health. A unit on dating violence awareness shall be taught as a component of a health course offered in grades seven through twelve (7-12).

State	Legislation
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="338 253 2001 467">•HB 153, Literacy Jump Start Pilot Project, requires the Office of Early Learning (OEL) to establish a 5-year Literacy Jump Start Pilot Project in St. Lucie County to provide emergent literacy instruction to low-income, at-risk children. OEL must select a local nonprofit organization to administer the pilot project and one or more municipalities to participate in the project. Emergent literacy instruction must be delivered in a subsidized housing unit located within an eligible municipality to facilitate parent and child access to services. The organization may coordinate with the St. Lucie County Health Department to provide basic health screening and immunization in conjunction with emergent literacy instruction. Effective Date: July 1, 2015 <li data-bbox="338 509 2001 724">•SB 954, Involuntary Examinations of Minors, requires school health services plans to include notification requirements when a student is removed from school, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity for involuntary examination; provides that health care surrogates and proxies are individuals who may act on behalf of an individual involuntarily admitted to a facility; requires a receiving facility to immediately notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate of the whereabouts of a minor who is being held for involuntary examination; provides circumstances when notification may be delayed. Effective Date: July 1, 2015 <li data-bbox="338 766 2001 1278">•HB 7069, Education Accountability, allows school districts to set a school start date as early as August 10th each year; limits the number of hours school districts may schedule for testing students to five percent of a student’s total school hours; prohibits administration of final exams in addition to statewide, standardized End-of-Course (EOC) assessments; provides flexibility to districts to monitor the reading proficiency of Kindergarten through grade 3 students; addresses provisions relating to promotion to grade 4; allows district employees, such as teacher assistants, to administer state assessments; requires the development and use of a uniform assessment calendar; grants districts flexibility in measuring student performance in grades and subjects not associated with the state assessment program; reduces student performance component to at least one-third of educator evaluations; requires that student performance on the grade 3 English Language Arts (ELA) assessment and assessments for high school graduation shall be linked to 2013-2014 expectations until such time as an independent verification of the psychometric validity of the statewide, standardized assessments occurs; provides that grade 3 students scoring in the lowest quintile on the ELA assessment will be identified as at risk for retention; provides for the allocation of any liquidated damages to entities that incurred damages, if they are collected as a result of the spring 2015 computer-based test administration; and provides that school grades and student growth calculations for teacher evaluation may not be published until after the independent verification. Effective Date: April 14, 2015
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="338 1292 2001 1362">•HB 91 - Eliminates the Georgia High School Graduation Tests and the Basic Skills Tests requirements for student graduation regardless of when a student entered the ninth grade.

State	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 131 - Provides for the establishment of policies in public schools prohibiting bullying, and includes provisions as to when, where and how the statute is effective. •HB 198 - Requires annual suicide prevention education training for certificated school system personnel. •HB 502 - Provides general updates to existing K-12 education laws. •SB 89 - Creates the "Student Data Privacy, Accessibility, and Transparency Act." In addition, local boards of education are strongly encouraged by July 1, 2020 to: purchase all instructional materials and content in digital or electronic format; and provide a laptop, tablet, or other wireless electronic device to each of its students in grades three and higher or allow students to provide their own. •SB 2 - Students completing specific high school coursework and postsecondary coursework may be awarded a diploma. •SB 132 - Amends the "Move on When Ready" act and provides that students completing specific high school coursework and postsecondary coursework may be awarded a diploma. •SB 133 - Provides for the establishment of the Opportunity School District. •SR 287 - Proposed amendment to the Constitution of Georgia to allow the General Assembly to authorize the establishment of an Opportunity School District to provide for state intervention for failing schools. •SB 164 - Encourages local school systems to implement Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) and Response to Interventions (RTI) in “high needs” schools, defined as schools that receive a School Climate Star Rating of 1 or 2 on the State's accountability system known as the College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI).
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •For 2014-16, allow districts to spend Instructional Resources Funds on basal materials for any subject area they deem necessary to meet the needs of their district instructional plans. •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

State	Legislation
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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. •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. •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. •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. •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 affidavit for caregivers to authorize health care treatment and school-related decisions for children in their care.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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.) •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.
Louisiana	No response.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 74 – Student attendance; allow excused absence for those participating in 4-H and FFA sponsored events not to exceed five per academic year - Allows for an excused absence for students participating in official organized events sponsored by the 4-H or Future Farmers of America (FFA); requires excuse to be in writing by the superintendent or the Extension Agent or High School Agricultural Instructor/FFA Advisor; allows for an excused absence for students officially being employed to serve as a page at the State Capitol for the Mississippi House of Representatives or Senate; and extends the use of public school buses to transport citizens attending a military historic commemorative event held on a military base or military park. •HB 369 – The Mississippi Charter Schools Act of 2013 - Creates the Mississippi Charter School Authorizer Board as a state agency with exclusive chartering jurisdiction; authorizes the Board to approve charter schools in certain school districts; prescribes the Boards membership and provide for the employment of an executive director and general counsel; prescribes the Boards powers and duties and provides funding; requires the State Department of Education to provide technical information and assistance to the Authorizer; requires the Authorizer to annually publish a pamphlet on the laws and regulation applicable to charter schools; requires the Authorizer to annually disseminate a request for proposals for charter school applications and require components of charter applications; establishes standards for authorizing charter schools which must be equal to nationally established best practices; establishes an initial term of five (5) years for charter contracts and prescribe certain requirements for executing charter contracts; establishes requirements relating to the enrollment of students in charter schools; open enrollment includes all students residing in the geographical boundaries of the school district in which the charter school is located and a lottery process for selecting students when capacity is insufficient to enroll all students desiring to attend a charter school; requires all public schools in the state to accept transfer credits from charter schools; requires school districts to publicize information about charter schools to the same extent as non-charter public schools; requires each charter contract to include a performance framework setting forth the academic and operational performance standards that the Authorizer will use to guide its evaluation of the charter school; requires the Authorizer to annually monitor the performance of charter schools and to assist the charter school

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	<p>in taking corrective action when necessary; establishes a process for reviewing and revoking charter school contracts and requires the Authorizer to develop a charter school closure protocol for a charter school that is to be closed and provide for the disbursement of unspent funds and assets; requires the Authorizer Board to annually report to the Governor and Legislature on the status of charter schools operating in the state; requires a charter school to be a nonprofit education organization that functions as a local educational agency; prescribes certain powers relating to the fiscal and operational management of a charter school which may be exercised by the school; prohibits charter schools from engaging in discrimination and from charging tuition; provides that charter school are not subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education or the School Board of the school district in which the charter school is located; enumerates certain statutes from which charter schools are not exempt; prescribes certain qualifications of employees of charter schools; requires at least 75 percent of teachers in a charter school to be licensed by the state when the initial charter application is approved; exempts administrators from state licensure requirements; prohibits charter school employees from participating in the public employees' retirement system; requires criminal background checks for charter school employees; authorizes charter schools to participate in state and district sponsored athletic and academic interscholastic leagues and competitions; requires charter schools to certify average daily attendance and qualify for state adequate education program allocations on a per-pupil basis; authorizes local funding for charter schools; requires State Department of Education to make adequate education program payments to charter schools based on the school's average daily attendance; authorizes equal transportation funding under the adequate education program for charter schools; requires charter schools to undergo an annual financial audit; grants the charter schools the right of first refusal to vacant school facilities and property and to authorize the use of public space for charter school operations under preexisting zoning regulations; and provides exemptions from Title 37 of the Mississippi Code, the code that governs public education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 425 – Student Tuition; revise high school course work requirement for state institutions of higher learning - Revises the high school course work requirements for the student tuition assistance grants for State Institutions of Higher Learning. •HB 461 – Compact for education; repeal - Repeals code sections, which make up the compact for education; requires the filing of copies of bylaws and amendments; and establishes the Mississippi Education Council. •HB 672 – Dyslexia Education Scholarship Program; increase maximum number of students eligible to 20 - Increases the number of students eligible for scholarships under the Mississippi Dyslexia Education scholarship program from 10 to 20. •HB 716 – School district consolidation; require in certain county - Provides that in Oktibbeha County there shall be an administrative consolidation into one school district to be designated as Starkville Countywide Municipal Separate School District, effective July 1, 2015; provides that until such time consolidation becomes effective, the Oktibbeha County District shall

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	<p>remain under conservatorship of the Mississippi Recovery School District; provides for the composition of the Board of Trustees of the new countywide municipal separate school district; directs the State Board of Education to administratively consolidate any school district which does not voluntarily follow the consolidation order; abolishes the former school district following the administrative consolidation and provide for the transfer of school district assets and liabilities; provides for execution of teacher and school district employee contracts and the preparation of a school district employee contracts and the preparation of a school district budget in the new school district; directs the State Board of Education to promulgate regulations to implement such administrative consolidation; and provides a two-year waiver from accountability and state assessment requirements for the new student population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 879 – Students of military personnel residing on base; allow parent or legal guardian to choose school or school district of enrollment - Allows parents or legal guardians who are active members of the United States Armed Forces or Civilian military personnel and who reside on a military base to enroll their children in any school of the parent’s or legal guardian’s choosing, subject to certain conditions.
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1189 - Requires the Department to adopt a policy on high school graduation that allows certain agriculture or career and technical education courses to satisfy certain subject-specific graduation requirements. •HB 1303 - Establishes the Missouri Student Religious Liberties Act, which prohibits a school district from discriminating against a student or parent on the basis of a religious viewpoint or expression. •HB 1490 - Mandates work groups on English language arts, mathematics, science, and history and governments whenever it develops, evaluates, modifies, or revises either academic performance or learning standards. Requires the State Board of Education to adopt and implement academic performance standards beginning in the 2016-2017 school year and align the statewide assessment system to the new standards as needed. Authorizes the Department to pilot assessments from the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium during the 2014-2015 school year. The results of a statewide pilot will not be used for teacher evaluations or to lower any school district’s accreditation. •HB 1689 - Allows a school district to receive state aid for children ages three to four participating in certain early childhood education programs. •SB 492 - Implements a new model for allocating core funding to higher education institutions and establishes the Missouri

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	<p>Advisory Board for Educator Preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 532 - Allows relative caregivers, acting under an affidavit, to consent to medical treatment and educational services for a minor child with whom such caregiver lives if consent of the legal parent or guardian cannot be obtained through reasonable efforts. A parent may also delegate such consent authority to the relative caregiver in writing. Educational Services includes enrollment of a child in a school to which the child has been or will be. •SB 701 - Allows school districts to share a superintendent who possesses a valid Missouri superintendent license. •SB 719 - Prohibits any elected official, appointed official, or employee of any school district from performing a service, or selling, renting, or leasing any property to the school district for more than \$500 per transaction or for \$5000 of value annually to him or her, to his or her spouse, or to a dependent child in his or her custody, or to any business with which he or she is associated, unless the transaction is made after public notice, competitive bidding, and the lowest bid or offer is accepted. •SB 782 - Allows an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence to obtain teacher certification in elementary education. •SB 907 - Allows the Carthage School District to transfer funds from the incidental to the capital projects funds to complete student safety-related projects.
North Carolina	<p>Information on 2014 Session GA Senate Bill 744 (Appropriations Act of 2014), which includes NC education can be found in links listed below:</p> <p>http://ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2013&BillID=s744</p> <p>http://www.ncleg.net/fiscalresearch/budget_summaries/budget_summaries_PDFs/2014_Annotated_Committee_Report_2014-10-23_final.pdf</p> <p>Further comparison and highlights of state budget for each year can be found at http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/budget/</p>
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Senate Bill 136 - Further defines duties of the Statewide Virtual Charter School Board.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Senate Bill 505 - Created Statewide Virtual Charter School Board Revolving Fund and specified sources of funding. •Senate Bill 782 and House Bill 1034 - Modifying criteria for Charter School Sponsors.
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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. •H. 4840 passed giving residents an alternative to the General Educational Development (GED) exam for earning a high school equivalency diploma. •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. •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. •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 make up 50 percent. •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. •H. 3853 requires the closing of failing schools and streamlines the public charter school application process. •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. •H. 4061 requires the State Board of Education to pass an age appropriate instructional unit for students in K-12 regarding sexual

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	assault and awareness by September 1, 2014. The unit is required to be taught in the 2015-16 school year.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public Chapter 158 - Enacts the "Tennessee Teaching Evaluation Enhancement Act" which adjusts the weighting relative to the Individual Growth Score component of teacher evaluations during transition to new state assessments. The legislation also provides that during the school years 2015-16 thru 2017-18, a teacher's most recent student growth data will account for the entire individual growth score if such use results in a higher evaluation rating for the teacher. Additionally, the bill lowers the weight of student growth data for teachers in non-tested grades and subjects and provides local school districts discretion in the evaluation process and personnel decisions related to the process. •Public Chapter 423 - Establishes a standards review process that includes teams of educators established by the State Board of Education that will review the existing standards and a 10-member standards recommendation committee appointed by the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the House that will make the final recommendation to the SBE. At the conclusion of the review process, Tennessee's new academic standards will replace the existing set of standards in English language arts and math. These standards will be fully implemented during the 2017-18 school year. •Public Chapter 431 - Establishes the "Individualized Education Act" which permits students identified with certain disabilities to use state and local BEP funds (approximately \$6600) to acquire educational services such as enrollment in a private school, tutoring, curriculum materials, transportation; educational therapies, services provided under contract with a public school; assessments; computer hardware or technology if used for the student's educational needs, etc. Effective 2016-17 school year.
Texas	<p>The Texas Legislature passed 96 education related bills during the 84th Texas Legislative Session. Below are summaries of just a few of the bills that passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 149 has revised the state's assessment graduation requirements for students enrolled in the 11th or 12th grade for the 2014-2015, 2015-2016, or 2016-2017 school years. A student who has failed the EOC assessment graduation requirements for no more than two courses may receive a Texas high school diploma if the student has qualified to graduate by means of an individual graduation committee (IGC). The five exams taken for graduation include Algebra I, English I and II, US History, and Biology. To be eligible to graduate and receive a high school diploma, a student must successfully complete the course requirements required by the State Board of Education for the foundation high school program or the minimum high school program (MHSP), recommended high school program (RHSP), or distinguished achievement program (DAP) as allowed by the transition plan adopted by the commissioner of education. A student's individual graduation committee must recommend additional requirements by which the student may qualify to graduate, including additional remediation. The committee must also recommend for each EOC assessment instrument on which the student failed to perform satisfactorily the completion of a project related to the subject

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	<p>area of the course that demonstrates proficiency in the subject area or the preparation of a portfolio of work samples in the subject area of the course, including work samples from the course that demonstrate proficiency in the subject area. These committees will include principals, teachers, guidance counselors, and parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 4 creates a grant funding program under which funds are awarded to school districts and open-enrollment charter schools to implement a high-quality prekindergarten grant program. A district or charter school may participate in and receive funding under this program if the district or charter meets all required program standards. The grant amount may not exceed \$1,500 per qualified student. A student qualifies for the additional grant funding if the student meets the state prekindergarten eligibility requirements and is four years of age on September 1 of the year the student begins the program. A school district that receives this grant funding may use the funding only to improve the quality of the district’s prekindergarten programs. A district must select and implement a curriculum for a high-quality prekindergarten grant program that includes the Prekindergarten Guidelines established by TEA, measures the progress of students in meeting the recommended learning outcomes, and does not use national curriculum standards developed by the Common Core State Standards Initiative. The high-quality prekindergarten program creates additional requirements for the teachers. Schools participating in this program must attempt to maintain an average ratio in any prekindergarten program class of not less than one certified teacher or teacher’s aide for each 11 students, develop and implement a family engagement plan, and select and implement methods for evaluating the district’s high-quality prekindergarten program classes by measuring student progress. The district or school must make data from the results of the evaluation available to parents. The commissioner is required to evaluate the use and effectiveness of funding provided under this grant program in improving student learning and must identify effective instructional strategies implemented by districts and schools under this program. •HB 2398 repeals the offense of failure to attend school in Section 25.094 of the Education Code and removes truancy from the definition of conduct indicating need for supervision currently under the Family Code Section 51.03(b)(2). It would create a new civil offense called "truant conduct," which would apply to a child age 12 or older and younger than 19. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) is required to create minimum standards and establish best practices for truancy prevention measures, and adopt rules for sanctioning school districts found to be noncompliant with those minimum standards. The bill requires school districts to employ a truancy prevention facilitator or designate an existing employee as such. The bill would require school districts to take one or more of specified actions as truancy prevention measures if a student has unexcused absences for three days or parts of days in a four week period. The bill would prohibit a school district from referring a student to truancy court if the school determines that the student's truancy is due to pregnancy, being in foster care, homelessness, or being the principal earner for the student's family. The bill would create a new type of truancy court. The bill also establishes procedures for the new truancy courts. School districts are also allowed to delay or forego referring a student to truancy court if the school district applies truancy

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	<p>prevention measures, determines that those are succeeding, and decides it is in the best interest of the student to delay or forego court referral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1842 requires the commissioner to order a campus identified as unacceptable for two consecutive years to prepare and submit a campus turnaround plan. The bill specifies the required elements of campus turnaround plans and allows a district to request assistance from a regional education service center (RESC) or partner with an Institute of Higher Education (IHE) to develop and implement the plan. The bill would require the commissioner to adopt a transition plan allowing a public school campus with an unacceptable academic performance rating for three or more consecutive school years before the effective date of the bill to continue with interventions and sanctions already applied, to be closed, or for a board of managers to be appointed if the campus receives an academically unacceptable performance rating for the two school years following the effective date of this Act. The bill would allow the creation of Districts of Innovation. •HB 2804 requires the Commissioner of Education to adopt a set of performance indicators of the quality of learning and achievement. The bill would amend the accountability indicators in Education Code §39.053 and would require the Commissioner to assign a separate rating for the five domains. Beginning September 1, 2016, the bill would require the Commissioner to assign performance ratings of A, B, C, D, or F to districts, campuses, and each domain.
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Performance Report Card; A-F school grading system (HB 1672 / SB727): Requires the Board of Education, in consultation with the Standards of Learning Innovation Committee and no later than July 1, 2016, to redesign the School Performance Report Card so that it is more effective in communicating to parents and the public the status and achievements of the public schools and local school divisions in the Commonwealth. The bill requires the Board to provide notice and solicit public comment and summarize the redesigned Report Card in advance of July 1, 2016. The bill also repeals the A-F school grading system created in the 2013 Session and amended in the 2014 Session. • Public schools; accreditation ratings (SB 1320): Directs the Board of Education to promulgate regulations establishing additional accreditation ratings that recognize the progress of schools that do not meet accreditation benchmarks but have significantly improved their pass rates, are within specified ranges of benchmarks, or have demonstrated significant growth for the majority of their students. The Board shall implement such regulations no later than the 2016-2017 school year. • Education; agency coordination (HB 1335): Requires the Secretary of Education to consult with the agencies for which he is responsible pursuant to statute and biennially report to the General Assembly on the coordination efforts among such agencies. The bill also requires (i) the Superintendent of Public Instruction to designate an employee of the Department of Education to

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	<p>serve as its liaison to the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the State Board for Community Colleges and (ii) the Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System to designate an employee of the State Board for Community Colleges to serve as its liaison to the Board of Education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career and technical education; alignment with national certification requirements (HB 1616): Requires each sequence of courses constituting a career and technical education program to be aligned with national certification requirements, if any, unless such program is offered by industry in cooperation with a local school board. • Diploma seals; biliteracy (HB 1351 / SB 916): Requires the Board of Education to establish, in time to apply to high school seniors graduating in 2016, criteria for awarding a diploma seal of biliteracy to any student who demonstrates proficiency in English and at least one other language. The bill requires the Board to consider criteria including the student's (i) score on a College Board Advanced Placement foreign language examination, (ii) score on an SAT II Subject Test in a foreign language, (iii) proficiency level on an ACTFL Assessment of Performance toward Proficiency in Languages (AAPPL) measure or another nationally or internationally recognized language proficiency test, or (iv) cumulative grade point average in a sequence of foreign language courses approved by the Board. • Graduation requirements; local alternative paths to standard units of credit (HB 1675 / SB 982): Requires the Board of Education, in establishing course and credit requirements for a high school diploma, to permit local school divisions to waive the requirement for students to receive 140 clock hours of instruction to earn a standard unit of credit upon providing the Board with satisfactory proof, based on Board guidelines, that the students for whom such requirements are waived have learned the content and skills included in the relevant Standards of Learning. • Public schools; annual budget publication (SB 1286): Requires each local school division to publish the annual school budget in line item form on its website. Current law requires publication of the budget but does not specify line item form. • Standards of Learning (HB 1419): Requires the Department of Education to develop processes for informing school divisions of changes in the Standards of Learning. • Virginia Virtual School established (HB 324): Establishes the Board of the Virginia Virtual School as a policy agency in the executive branch of state government for the purpose of governing the full-time virtual school programs offered to students enrolled in the Virginia Virtual School. The Secretary of Education is responsible for such agency. The 13-member Board is given operational control of the School and assigned powers and duties. The bill requires the School to be open to any school-age person

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	<p>in the Commonwealth and provide an educational program meeting the Standards of Quality for grades kindergarten through 12. The bill requires the average state share of Standards of Quality per pupil funding for each enrolled student to be transferred to the School. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2016, and will only become effective if reenacted by the 2016 Session of the General Assembly.</p>
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB2005 revises the processes by which schools and school districts can create and operate alternative certification programs; authorizes a school district or one or more schools to partner with certain other entities to provide an alternative program; and requires State Board approval of an application to provide the alternative program. •HB2140 requires a county board under State Board intervention to establish a plan, subject to State Board approval, to improve performance sufficiently to end the intervention within five years; and requires the State Board to hold a public hearing if the intervention is not ended within the five years. •HB2370 gives the county boards that regional education service agencies (RESA) serve more influence over the RESA through amendments such as only allowing the selection of a RESA executive director from a list of candidates provided by the regional council of the RESA, and requiring that one-half of the executive director’s evaluation rating be determined by the regional council. •HB2377 allows a county board to submit to the State Board a comprehensive plan for optimizing student learning that includes several elements one of which is allowing a school level determination of alternatives affecting time within the school day that provides teachers with sufficient planning time and collaborative time. •HB2381 provides an additional \$2,000 per year to classroom teachers with National Board for Professional Teaching Standards certification who teach in a “persistently low performing school” and mentor other teachers at the school.