

2017 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the comparative data report.....	2
Part I – Data derived from other sources.....	3
Key findings	4
Synopsis of state school systems.....	5
NAEP assessment – 4 th grade math.....	6
NAEP assessment – 8 th grade math.....	7
NAEP assessment – 4 th grade reading.....	8
NAEP assessment – 8 th grade reading.....	9
NAEP assessment – 4 th grade science	10
NAEP assessment – 8 th grade science	11
NAEP assessment – 4 th grade writing	12
NAEP assessment – 8 th grade writing	13
Adjusted cohort graduation rate	14
Educational attainment (associate’s degree or higher)	15
Educational attainment (bachelor’s degree or higher)	16
Child poverty	17
Student data	18
Total students enrolled.....	19
Pupil-teacher ratio.....	20
Other student-employee ratios	21
Public school revenues.....	22
Total expenditures per student	23
Current expenditures per student.....	24
Instructional expenditures per student.....	25
Total salary expenditures per student.....	26
Total employee benefit expenditures per student	27
Expenditures as a percentage of current expenditures	28
Part II – Data derived from survey of states.....	29
Survey indexed to tables	30
Salaries and benefits tables	33
Education statistics tables	44
Recent major elementary and secondary education legislation	57

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 2015-2016 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2015-2016 school/fiscal year was not possible, states were requested to use the most up-to-date data available. For the first two sections of the second part of the report, the year from which the data were derived is presented in the table beside the data. Additionally, a comments section is presented at the end of each of the first two sections in the second part of this report.

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

PART I

DATA DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

KEY FINDINGS

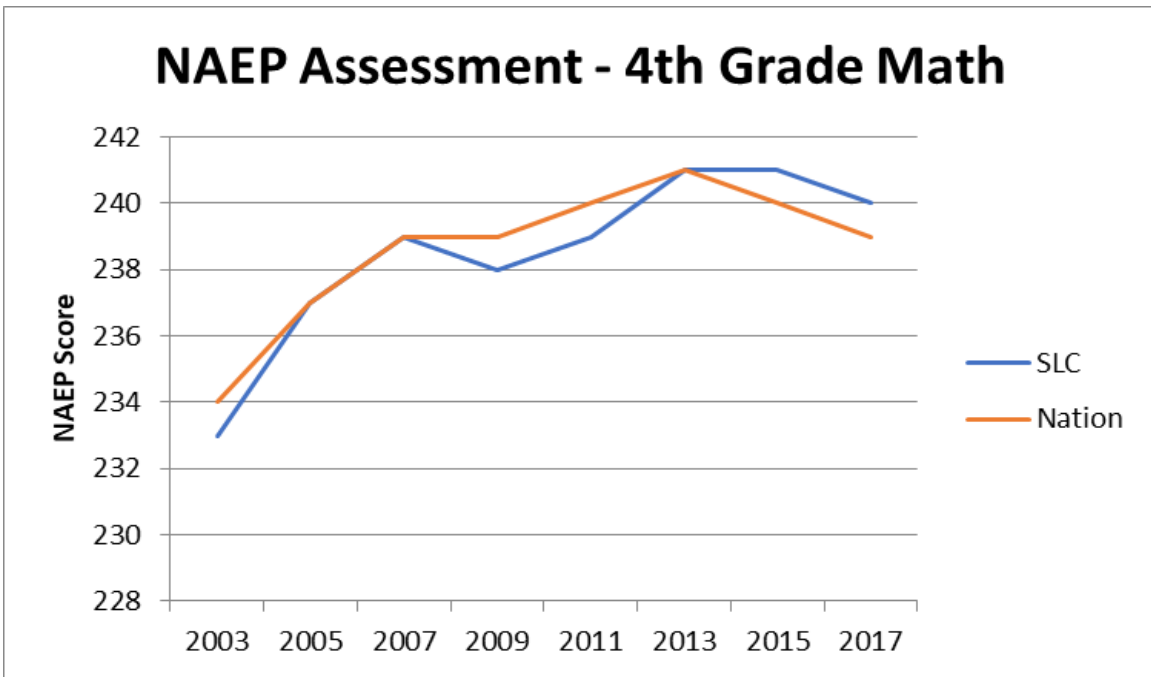
- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments do not vary more than a couple of points from the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 6-13.
- The Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate for the SLC of 85.1% was slightly higher than the national rate of 84.1% during the 2015-16 school year. See page 14.
- Nine of the 15 SLC states ranked 40th or lower nationally in the percentage of population 25 or older with an associate's degree in 2016; and eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 40th or lower nationally in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2016. See pages 15 and 16.
- Seven of the 15 SLC states ranked 10th or higher nationally in the percentage of children under 18 years of age below the poverty level in 2016. See page 17.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2015-16 school year. See page 18.
- The percentage increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was more than triple that of the percentage increase for the U.S. between the 2005-06 school year and the 2015-16 school year. A very significant portion of this increase is attributable to the 17.1% increase in the state of Texas over that 10-year period. See page 19.
- There has been very little, if any, change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2005-06 school year and the 2015-16 school year. An exception is Alabama where the pupil-teacher ratio increased by 5.4 over that period. See page 20.
- The SLC had a higher student-instructional aide ratio, student-instructional coordinator ratio, student-LEA administrator ratio, and student-student support services staff ratio than the U.S. during the 2015-16 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 21.
- The percentages of revenue derived from local sources, state sources and federal sources for the SLC varied little from the national percentages. See page 22.
- During the 2015 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were more than \$2,000 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2005 fiscal year and the 2015 fiscal year was more than five percentage points higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 24.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2015 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator. See pages 26 and 27.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2015-16	Number Of Operational Schools 2015-16	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2015-16	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2014-15	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2015-16	Number Of FTE Teachers 2015-16
Alabama	743,789	1,509	0	\$9,146	18.2	40,766
Arkansas	492,132	1,088	65	\$9,805	13.7	35,804
Florida	2,792,234	4,322	653	\$9,113	15.3	182,586
Georgia	1,757,237	2,297	82	\$9,476	15.5	113,031
Kentucky	686,598	1,541	0	\$9,560	16.4	41,902
Louisiana	718,711	1,390	138	\$11,106	12.3	58,469
Mississippi	487,200	1,076	2	\$8,445	15.1	32,175
Missouri	919,234	2,424	70	\$10,231	13.6	67,635
North Carolina	1,544,934	2,603	158	\$8,529	15.5	99,355
Oklahoma	692,878	1,800	45	\$8,075	16.3	42,452
South Carolina	763,533	1,248	68	\$9,831	15.2	50,237
Tennessee	1,001,235	1,859	100	\$8,759	15.1	66,488
Texas	5,301,477	8,826	702	\$9,081	15.3	347,329
Virginia	1,283,590	2,133	7	\$11,235	14.2	90,255
West Virginia	277,452	744	0	\$11,512	14.1	19,664
SLC	19,462,234	34,860	2,090	\$9,383	15.1	1,288,149
United States	50,327,015	98,466	6,859	\$11,454	16.0	3,151,496

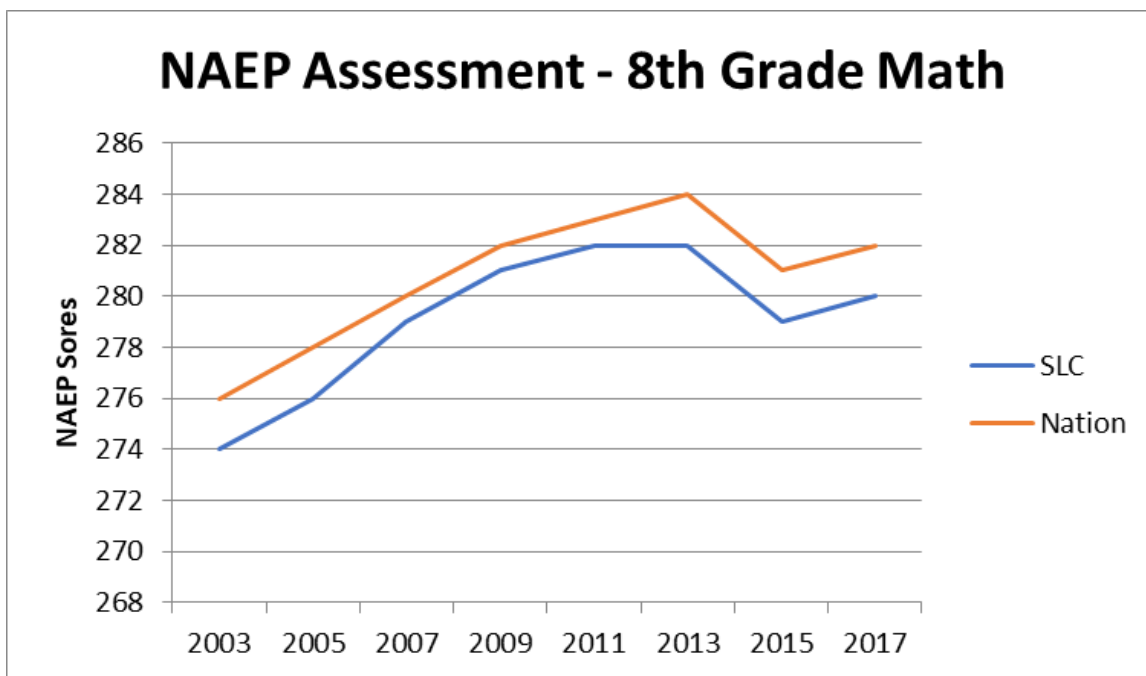
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

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



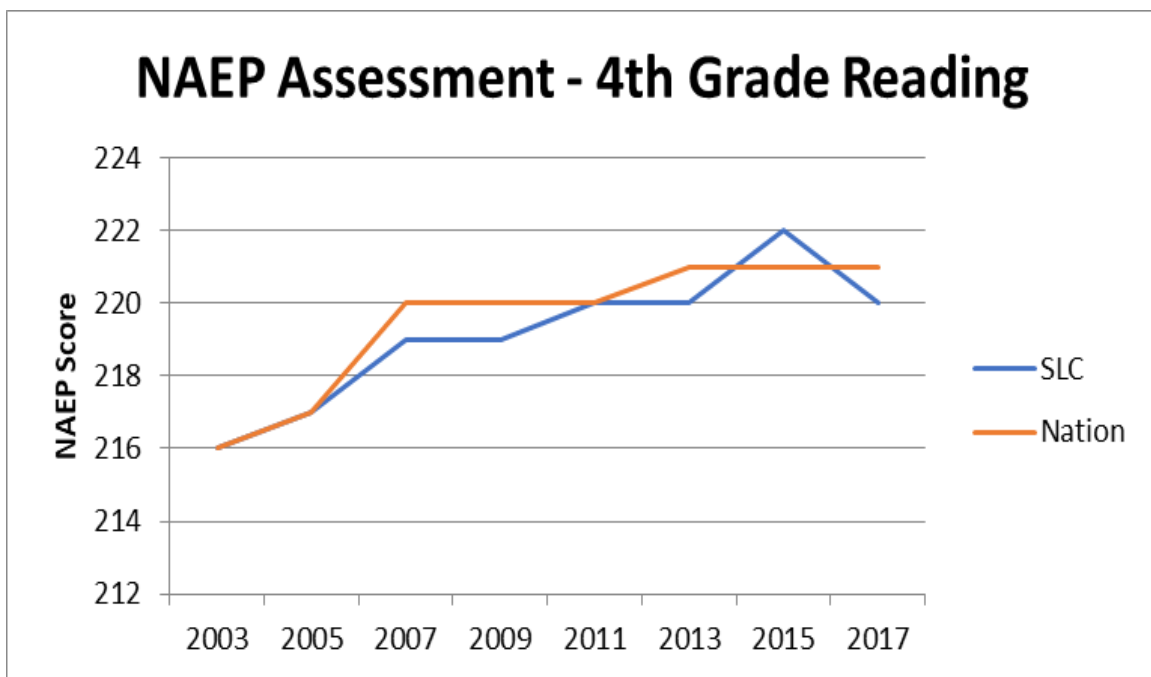
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



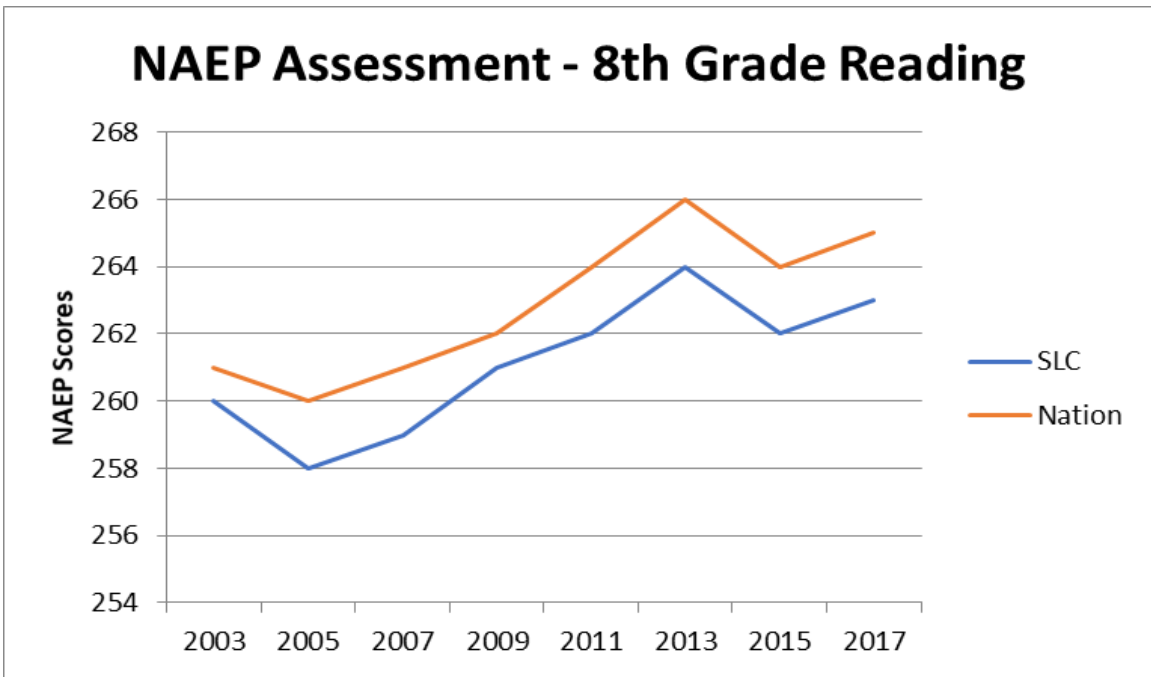
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



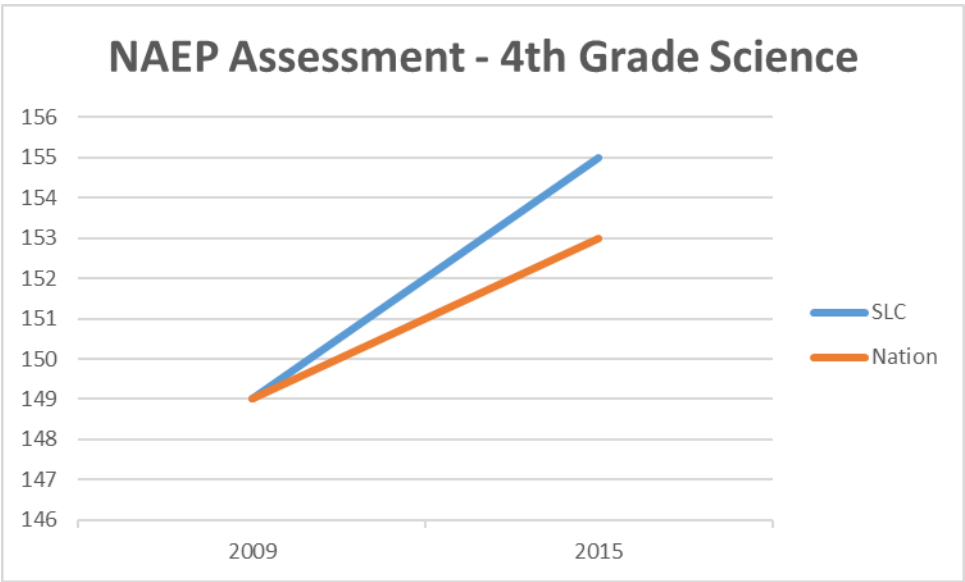
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



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

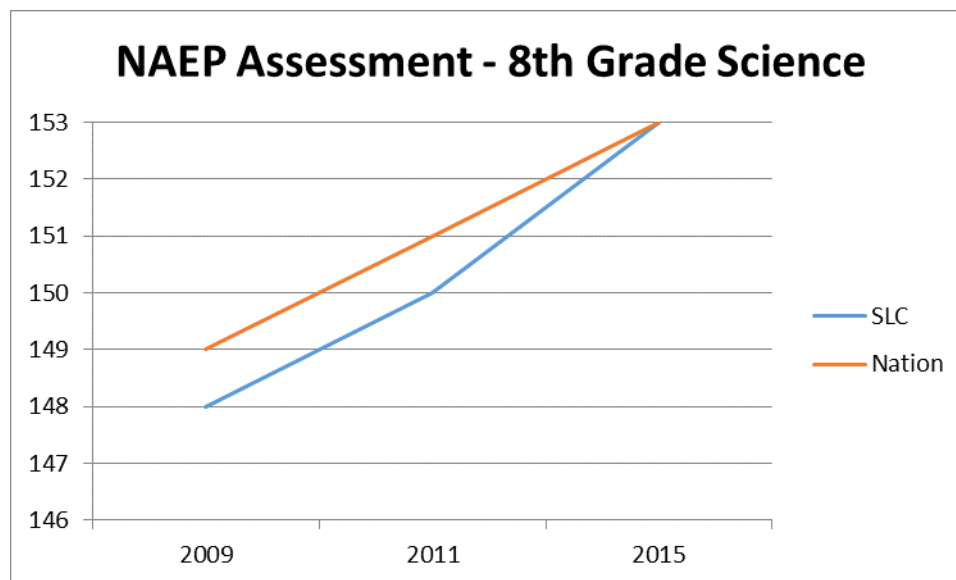
NAEP Assessment 4th Grade Science		
State	2009	2015
Alabama	143	145
Arkansas	146	150
Florida	151	158
Georgia	144	152
Kentucky	161	160
Louisiana	141	--
Mississippi	133	140
Missouri	156	155
North Carolina	148	154
Oklahoma	148	153
South Carolina	149	155
Tennessee	148	157
Texas	148	155
Virginia	162	165
West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



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

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

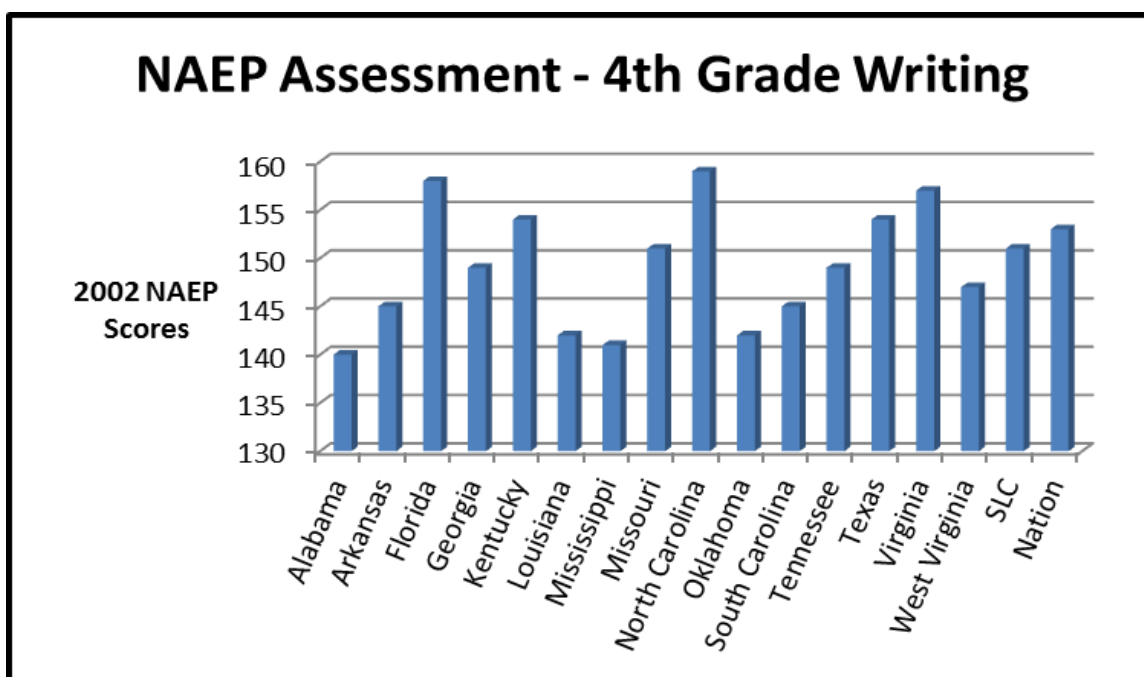
NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science			
State	2009	2011	2015
Alabama	139	140	141
Arkansas	144	148	148
Florida	146	148	153
Georgia	147	151	152
Kentucky	156	157	157
Louisiana	139	143	--
Mississippi	132	137	140
Missouri	156	156	159
North Carolina	144	148	150
Oklahoma	146	148	151
South Carolina	143	149	151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



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

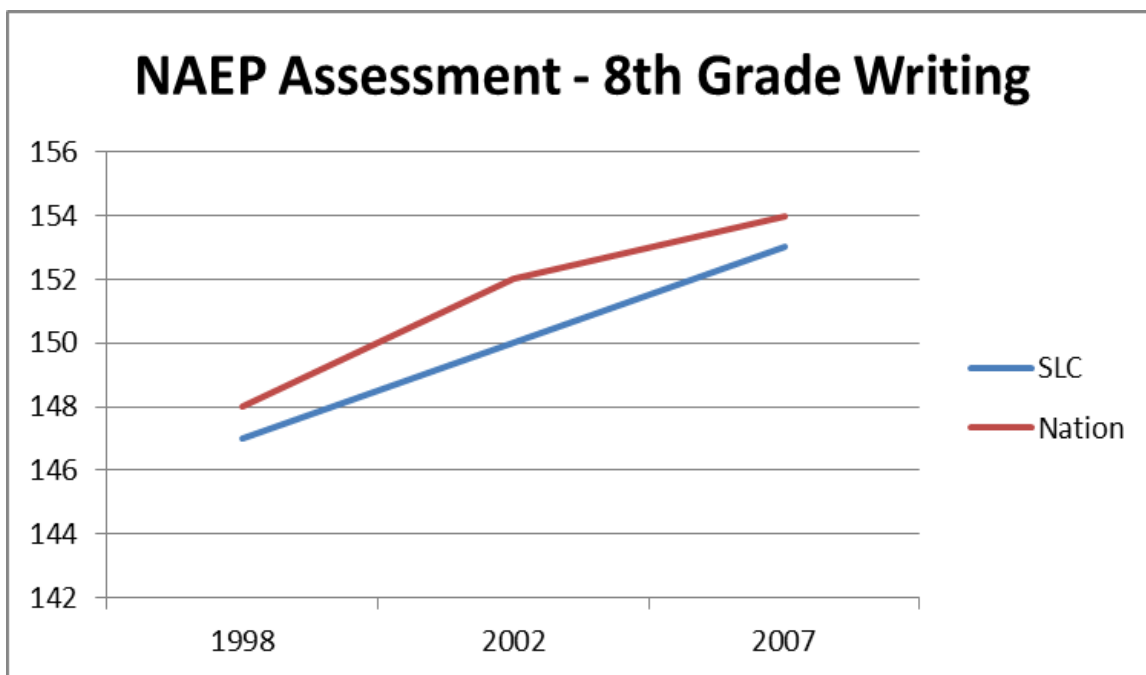
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8th grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

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



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

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



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

ADJUSTED COHORT GRADUATION RATE

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

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

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

Educational Attainment - SLC States:		
Percentage of Population 25 or Older with an Associate's Degree or Higher		
STATE	2016	2016 National Rank
Alabama	32.9	45
Arkansas	29.1	50
Florida	38.3	31
Georgia	38.1	32
Kentucky	32.0	46
Louisiana	29.4	49
Mississippi	30.9	48
Missouri	36.3	38
North Carolina	39.9	26
Oklahoma	33.1	44
South Carolina	36.6	37
Tennessee	33.4	43
Texas	36.0	40
Virginia	45.7	8
West Virginia	28.2	51*
SLC	36.5	N/A
United States	39.6	N/A

*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

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

Educational Attainment - SLC States:		
Percentage of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
STATE	2016	2016 National Rank
Alabama	24.7	45
Arkansas	22.4	49
Florida	28.6	33
Georgia	30.5	24
Kentucky	23.4	47
Louisiana	23.4	48
Mississippi	21.8	50
Missouri	28.5	34
North Carolina	30.4	25
Oklahoma	25.2	44
South Carolina	27.2	39
Tennessee	26.1	42
Texas	28.9	30
Virginia	38.1	7
West Virginia	20.8	51*
SLC	28.3	N/A
United States	31.3	N/A

*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 2015-16	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2015-16	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2015-16
Alabama	7.5%	2.7%	51.0%
Arkansas	13.9%	--	63.5%
Florida	13.3%	9.6%	58.8%
Georgia	11.5%	6.4%	62.4%
Kentucky	14.5%	3.2%	59.4%
Louisiana	13.4%	--	58.3%
Mississippi	13.5%	--	74.9%
Missouri	13.7%	--	50.0%
North Carolina	12.9%	6.6%	57.4%
Oklahoma	15.7%	--	61.3%
South Carolina	13.3%	5.6%	60.0%
Tennessee	12.9%	4.1%	57.3%
Texas	8.7%	16.8%	58.9%
Virginia	--	8.5%	40.8%
West Virginia	16.3%	1.0%	49.4%
SLC	11.7%	10.0%	57.6%
United States	13.0%	11.6%	52.0%

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

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

TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Ten-Year Increase
Alabama	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	744,637	746,204	744,164	743,789	0.3%
Arkansas	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	486,157	489,979	490,917	492,132	3.8%
Florida	2,675,024	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	2,668,156	2,692,162	2,720,744	2,756,944	2,792,234	4.4%
Georgia	1,598,461	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	1,685,016	1,703,332	1,723,909	1,744,437	1,757,237	9.9%
Kentucky	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	685,167	677,389	688,640	686,598	1.0%
Louisiana	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	710,903	711,491	716,800	718,711	9.8%
Mississippi	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	493,650	492,586	490,917	487,200	-1.6%
Missouri	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	917,900	918,288	917,785	919,234	0.2%
North Carolina	1,416,436	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	1,507,864	1,518,465	1,530,857	1,548,895	1,544,934	9.1%
Oklahoma	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	673,483	681,848	688,511	692,878	9.2%
South Carolina	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	735,998	745,657	756,523	763,533	8.8%
Tennessee	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	993,496	993,556	995,475	1,001,235	5.0%
Texas	4,525,394	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	5,000,470	5,077,659	5,153,702	5,233,765	5,301,477	17.1%
Virginia	1,213,616	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	1,257,883	1,265,419	1,273,825	1,280,381	1,283,590	5.8%
West Virginia	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	283,044	280,958	280,310	277,452	-1.2%
SLC	17,963,038	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	18,815,573	18,981,472	19,140,993	19,334,464	19,462,234	8.3%
United States	49,113,298	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	49,521,669	49,771,118	50,044,522	50,312,581	50,327,015	2.5%

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

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Ten-Year Increase ¹
Alabama	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	15.8	17.4	18.2	5.4
Arkansas	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.7	-0.6
Florida	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	-1.5
Georgia	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	0.8
Kentucky	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.4	0.4
Louisiana	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	12.3	-2.4
Mississippi	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.1	-0.6
Missouri	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	-0.1
North Carolina	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	0.7
Oklahoma	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	1.1
South Carolina	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.2	0.6
Tennessee	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	-0.9
Texas	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	0.3
Virginia	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.2	2.5
West Virginia	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	0.0
SLC	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.1	0.3
United States	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	0.3

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
2015-16**

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	138.3	43,319.1	490.5	777.6	57,214.5	224.6	385.7
Arkansas	54.9	494.1	377.6	519.0	801.0	273.8	64.0
Florida	87.0	4,094.3	483.9	1,355.1	1,301.3	321.4	246.6
Georgia	71.7	521.1	476.2	842.4	728.8	274.7	213.3
Kentucky	53.4	429.7	442.0	652.2	726.6	197.6	219.4
Louisiana	52.7	458.0	393.1	602.1	6,797.0	193.7	167.1
Mississippi	59.5	688.5	434.8	602.9	499.2	243.2	151.9
Missouri	66.6	632.5	348.6	660.8	1,053.9	279.6	173.0
North Carolina	70.5	1,260.1	374.6	716.0	928.2	266.0	142.7
Oklahoma	68.9	2,041.0	430.1	692.8	1,145.1	297.6	140.0
South Carolina	68.5	515.1	367.2	702.7	995.1	242.3	214.7
Tennessee	61.0	1,224.9	336.0	580.5	4,696.2	274.8	645.8
Texas	80.2	1,380.6	443.9	1,158.3	811.6	207.2	198.2
Virginia	67.1	697.5	385.0	758.4	701.2	303.1	274.3
West Virginia	75.7	692.5	379.6	989.5	307.4	242.3	240.5
SLC	72.7	956.8	421.1	845.6	944.8	247.7	197.4
United States	65.2	568.3	464.4	1,160.5	742.5	276.5	148.5

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

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES
2014-15**

State	Total Revenue	Percentage of Revenue from Local Sources	Percentage of Revenue from State Sources	Percentage of Revenue from Federal Sources
Alabama	7,435,757,606	33.2%	55.5%	11.2%
Arkansas	5,283,243,823	37.0%	51.5%	11.5%
Florida	26,789,374,006	48.3%	39.8%	11.9%
Georgia	18,772,155,241	44.7%	45.2%	10.1%
Kentucky	7,453,976,111	33.6%	54.9%	11.5%
Louisiana	8,927,289,410	41.9%	43.4%	14.7%
Mississippi	4,550,410,225	34.1%	51.1%	14.8%
Missouri	10,927,026,102	58.5%	32.5%	9.0%
North Carolina	13,681,970,814	25.4%	62.4%	12.2%
Oklahoma	6,261,169,587	39.2%	49.4%	11.5%
South Carolina	8,891,519,357	43.2%	47.2%	9.6%
Tennessee	9,428,234,024	42.9%	45.2%	12.0%
Texas	56,127,790,907	48.6%	40.6%	10.8%
Virginia	15,624,012,846	53.6%	39.9%	6.5%
West Virginia	3,525,371,217	32.2%	57.5%	10.3%
SLC	203,679,301,276	44.4%	44.7%	10.9%
United States	648,631,181,274	45.0%	46.5%	8.5%

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

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

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	10-year Increase
Alabama	8,076	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	9,709	9,990	10,173	10,235	26.7%
Arkansas	8,852	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	11,164	10,968	10,946	11,169	26.2%
Florida	9,028	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	9,680	9,606	9,989	10,168	12.6%
Georgia	9,356	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	10,365	10,235	10,334	10,692	14.3%
Kentucky	8,505	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	10,843	10,728	10,694	10,781	26.8%
Louisiana	8,375	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	12,024	11,713	12,132	12,516	49.4%
Mississippi	7,143	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	8,848	8,691	8,897	8,994	25.9%
Missouri	9,102	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	11,099	11,208	11,523	11,799	29.6%
North Carolina	8,090	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	8,661	8,787	8,695	9,026	11.6%
Oklahoma	7,237	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	8,631	8,851	9,122	9,153	26.5%
South Carolina	9,273	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	10,941	11,185	11,331	11,552	24.6%
Tennessee	7,576	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	9,298	9,413	9,530	9,637	27.2%
Texas	8,959	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	9,997	9,988	10,384	11,036	23.2%
Virginia	10,087	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	11,711	12,020	11,952	12,258	21.5%
West Virginia	9,397	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	12,052	11,698	12,668	12,595	34.0%
SLC	8,774	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	10,123	10,139	10,372	10,708	22.0%
United States	10,238	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	12,178	12,186	12,496	12,975	26.7%

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

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	10-Year Increase
Alabama	7,073	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	8,577	8,773	9,036	9,146	29.3%
Arkansas	7,659	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	9,536	9,538	9,752	9,805	28.0%
Florida	7,215	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	8,520	8,623	8,955	9,113	26.3%
Georgia	8,065	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	9,272	9,121	9,236	9,476	17.5%
Kentucky	7,132	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	9,327	9,274	9,411	9,560	34.0%
Louisiana	7,669	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	10,726	10,539	10,853	11,106	44.8%
Mississippi	6,548	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	8,097	8,117	8,265	8,445	29.0%
Missouri	7,858	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	9,514	9,702	9,938	10,231	30.2%
North Carolina	7,098	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	8,160	8,342	8,287	8,529	20.2%
Oklahoma	6,610	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	7,763	7,914	7,995	8,075	22.2%
South Carolina	7,549	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	9,077	9,444	9,608	9,831	30.2%
Tennessee	6,850	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	8,354	8,588	8,662	8,759	27.9%
Texas	7,246	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	8,213	8,261	8,602	9,081	25.3%
Virginia	8,886	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	10,656	10,960	10,955	11,235	26.4%
West Virginia	9,024	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	11,579	11,257	11,371	11,512	27.6%
SLC	7,438	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	8,829	8,912	9,116	9,383	26.2%
United States	8,711	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	10,667	10,763	11,066	11,454	31.5%

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

INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	10-year Increase
Alabama	4,189	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	4,966	5,039	5,170	5,203	24.2%
Arkansas	4,660	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	5,396	5,361	5,476	5,503	18.1%
Florida	4,268	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	5,196	5,286	5,500	5,593	31.1%
Georgia	5,085	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	5,734	5,656	5,659	5,855	15.1%
Kentucky	4,284	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	5,401	5,323	5,389	5,501	28.4%
Louisiana	4,597	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	6,108	5,960	6,116	6,261	36.2%
Mississippi	3,913	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	4,620	4,620	4,642	4,801	22.7%
Missouri	4,774	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	5,670	5,753	5,870	6,039	26.5%
North Carolina	4,419	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	5,087	5,174	5,086	5,306	20.1%
Oklahoma	3,755	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	4,318	4,378	4,410	4,449	18.5%
South Carolina	4,465	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	5,148	5,333	5,403	5,424	21.5%
Tennessee	4,422	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	5,194	5,291	5,340	5,376	21.6%
Texas	4,324	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	4,850	4,873	5,068	5,253	21.5%
Virginia	5,449	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	6,458	6,674	6,636	6,839	25.5%
West Virginia	5,461	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	6,786	6,539	6,569	6,584	20.6%
SLC	4,499	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	5,264	5,305	5,406	5,545	23.2%
United States	5,329	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	6,495	6,543	6,726	6,953	30.5%

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

TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	10-year Increase
Alabama	4,111	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	4,950	4,987	5,070	5,086	23.7%
Arkansas	4,884	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	5,731	5,750	5,781	5,813	19.0%
Florida	4,335	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	4,949	4,948	5,045	5,085	17.3%
Georgia	5,276	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	5,772	5,592	5,523	5,640	6.9%
Kentucky	4,672	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	5,807	5,769	5,809	5,788	23.9%
Louisiana	4,702	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	5,979	5,801	5,866	5,902	25.5%
Mississippi	4,124	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	4,797	4,790	4,794	4,974	20.6%
Missouri	4,965	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	5,800	5,902	6,022	6,150	23.9%
North Carolina	4,796	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	5,090	5,151	5,074	5,274	10.0%
Oklahoma	3,999	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	4,567	4,615	4,630	4,666	16.7%
South Carolina	4,725	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	5,410	5,603	5,630	5,701	20.7%
Tennessee	4,300	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	4,984	5,123	5,136	5,155	19.9%
Texas	4,931	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	5,546	5,609	5,776	5,963	20.9%
Virginia	5,866	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	6,724	6,801	6,867	6,928	18.1%
West Virginia	5,019	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	6,196	6,147	6,120	6,277	25.1%
SLC	4,777	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	5,463	5,489	5,555	5,661	18.5%
United States	5,361	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	6,242	6,261	6,372	6,530	21.8%

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

TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State Name	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	10-year Increase
Alabama	1,473	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	1,872	1,887	1,984	2,076	41.0%
Arkansas	1,178	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	1,582	1,583	1,685	1,653	40.4%
Florida	1,250	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	1,399	1,425	1,563	1,579	26.4%
Georgia	1,424	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	1,811	1,851	1,942	2,009	41.1%
Kentucky	1,359	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	2,128	2,144	2,195	2,328	71.3%
Louisiana	1,583	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	2,719	2,670	2,814	2,923	84.6%
Mississippi	1,165	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	1,514	1,591	1,660	1,704	46.4%
Missouri	1,194	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	1,698	1,750	1,807	1,871	56.7%
North Carolina	1,055	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	1,607	1,696	1,731	1,767	67.5%
Oklahoma	1,037	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	1,417	1,447	1,476	1,496	44.3%
South Carolina	1,323	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	1,763	1,903	1,961	2,046	54.6%
Tennessee	1,166	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	1,634	1,680	1,704	1,730	48.4%
Texas	813	841	884	914	930	963	965	884	881	961	1,050	29.2%
Virginia	1,722	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	2,316	2,589	2,567	2,734	58.8%
West Virginia	2,617	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	3,386	3,148	3,195	3,159	20.7%
SLC	1,206	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	1,551	1,590	1,662	1,727	43.2%
United States	1,679	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	2,313	2,368	2,472	2,606	55.2%

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

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2014-15

State	Total Current Expenditures	Instruction Expenditures	Support Service Expenditures	Non-Instruction Expenditures
Alabama	6,806,466,807	56.9%	36.0%	7.1%
Arkansas	4,813,320,614	56.1%	38.3%	5.6%
Florida	25,123,548,439	61.4%	33.7%	5.0%
Georgia	16,530,505,811	61.8%	32.4%	5.8%
Kentucky	6,583,286,888	57.5%	36.1%	6.4%
Louisiana	7,960,447,956	56.4%	38.2%	5.4%
Mississippi	4,145,631,888	56.9%	37.0%	6.1%
Missouri	9,390,060,831	59.0%	36.3%	4.7%
North Carolina	13,210,839,362	62.2%	32.3%	5.5%
Oklahoma	5,560,047,046	55.1%	37.6%	7.3%
South Carolina	7,437,181,572	55.2%	39.2%	5.6%
Tennessee	8,718,897,615	61.4%	33.1%	5.5%
Texas	47,527,970,711	57.8%	36.4%	5.8%
Virginia	14,384,705,294	60.9%	35.3%	3.9%
West Virginia	3,226,917,852	57.2%	36.5%	6.3%
SLC	181,419,828,686	59.1%	35.4%	5.5%
United States	575,809,870,221	60.7%	35.1%	4.2%

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

PART II

DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

Survey Indexed to Tables

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Retirement:

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

(b) Average teacher retirement age.

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

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

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

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

Section 2. Education Statistics.

2.1 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools.

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

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

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

2.3 Average number of students enrolled in high schools.

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

2.4 Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

2.5 Ratio of students to each cook.

2.6 Ratio of students to each bus driver.

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

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

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

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

2.11 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

2.12 Total state K-12 student population:

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

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

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

2.14 Instructional time.

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

Section 3. Recent Major Education Legislation.

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

SECTION 1 - SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries

State	Teachers 1.1	Yr 1.1	Principals 1.2	Yr 1.2	Service Personnel 1.3	Yr 1.3
Alabama	\$48,073	15-16	\$85,006	15-16	\$19,852	15-16
Arkansas	\$48,816	15-16	\$80,434	15-16	\$20,327	15-16
Florida	\$45,645	15-16	\$91,262	15-16	\$25,160	15-16
Georgia	\$54,215	15-16	\$96,790	15-16	\$23,030	15-16
Kentucky	\$52,618	15-16	\$83,141	15-16	\$18,181	15-16
Louisiana	\$49,484	15-16	\$78,783 (Budgeted)	15-16	\$21,262 (Budgeted)	15-16
Mississippi	\$44,416	15-16	\$77,985	15-16	Not Available	15-16
Missouri	\$47,964	15-16	\$86,562	15-16	Not available	15-16
North Carolina	\$47,478	15-16	\$75,369	15-16	Not available	15-16
Oklahoma	\$38,834	14-15	\$67,046	14-15	\$20,788	14-15
South Carolina	\$48,769	15-16	\$91,607	15-16	Not available	15-16
Tennessee	\$50,459	14-15	\$82,439	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	\$51,892	15-16	\$87,352	15-16	\$24,808	15-16
Virginia	\$54,891	15-16	\$97,351	15-16	\$23,766	15-16
West Virginia	\$45,622	15-16	\$74,594	15-16	\$27,446	15-16

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	\$13,961	15-16	\$21,891	15-16	\$16,981	15-16	\$30,394	15-16
Arkansas	\$13,094	15-16	\$25,737	15-16	\$14,979	15-16	\$27,389	15-16
Florida	\$18,256	15-16	\$24,802	15-16	\$16,699	15-16	\$32,247	15-16
Georgia	\$15,284	15-16	\$24,858	15-16	\$13,580	15-16	\$28,506	15-16
Kentucky	\$12,394	15-16	\$21,304	15-16	\$12,929	15-16	\$23,797	15-16
Louisiana	\$19,433 (Budgeted)	15-16	\$21,987(Budgeted)	15-16	\$17,117(Lunchroom workers)	15-16	\$27,267 (Budgeted)	15-16
Mississippi	\$13,378	15-16	\$19,214	15-16	\$12,366	15-16	\$25,062	15-16
Missouri	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
North Carolina	\$21,484	15-16	\$21,484	15-16	\$21,484	15-16	\$32,291	15-16
Oklahoma	\$17,388	14-15	\$20,478	14-15	\$17,455	14-15	\$24,189	14-15
South Carolina	See comments	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
Tennessee	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	\$36,114	15-16
West Virginia	\$24,837	15-16	\$27,967	15-16	\$24,017	15-16	\$31,208	15-16

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	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	25 yrs. of service	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Florida	Yes	See comments	15-16	No	See comments	15-16	See comments	62	15-16	No	15-16
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	30 yrs. of service	58	15-16	No	15-16
Kentucky	Yes	10	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	15-16	Yes	See comments	15-16	After 30 years of service	60	15-16	No	15-16
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Missouri	No	Not applicable	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	59.1	15-16	No	15-16
North Carolina	Yes	1 day/month (10/year)	15-16	No	See comments	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Oklahoma	Yes	10	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	See comments	14-15	No	14-15
South Carolina	Yes	1.25 days per month may be earned	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	No	15-16
Tennessee	Yes	10 days by law	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	59.5 years	14-15	No	14-15
Texas	Yes	See comments	15-16	See comments	See comments	15-16	See comments	60.0	15-16	No	15-16
Virginia	Yes	10	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	Not available	15-16	See comments	15-16
West Virginia	Yes	15	15-16	No	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	61.8	15-16	No	15-16

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	15-16	\$838,548,096	15-16
Arkansas	15.9%	15-16	\$101,951,589	15-16
Florida	7.7%	15-16	See comments	15-16
Georgia	7.7%	15-16	Not available	15-16
Kentucky	Not available	15-16	\$49,484,204	15-16
Louisiana	19.2%	15-16	\$874,114,666	15-16
Mississippi	26.5%	15-16	Not available	15-16
Missouri	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
North Carolina	13.4%	15-16	See comments	15-16
Oklahoma	21.8%	14-15	See comments	14-15
South Carolina	7.4%	15-16	Not available	15-16
Tennessee	9.0%	14-15	\$796,922,902	14-15
Texas	16.5%	15-16	\$2,117,816,392	15-16
Virginia	Not available	15-16	\$1,142,590,467	15-16
West Virginia	Not available	15-16	\$286,075,012	15-16

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 School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age and five or more years of actual service or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.13 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month for each eligible employee electing to participate in the public school employee's health insurance program.</p>
Florida	<p>1.8 Instructional staff are entitled to four (4) days of sick leave on the first day of employment, and earn one (1) day each month thereafter.</p> <p>1.9 The state does not set a minimum for sabbatical leave. However, a maximum is set; that is, a teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.10 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 62 or 65 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system. * Normal retirement age for all employees first enrolled in the Pension Plan prior to July 1, 2011 is the earlier of age 62 or attainment of 30 years of service. • If you enrolled in the Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011 normal retirement age for all employees is the earlier of age 65 or attainment of 33 years of service.</p> <p>1.13 School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	<p>1.4 and 1.6 Responses do not include figures from Gwinnett County Schools. Gwinnett County Schools reports the salary data for these job categories on an hourly basis rather than a yearly basis.</p>

State	Comments
	1.12 Retention figure reflects the percentage of the workforce (all certified public educators) from the previous year who did not show up anywhere in the state public education system during the indicated school year (i.e. not a 'by-building' turnover rate, but a statewide turnover rate).
Kentucky	1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.
Louisiana	<p>1.1-1.7 – The responses are the amount budgeted by the district. It includes the local supplement, but some districts have additional supplements that are tied to a certain tax, and the actual amount is not known at the time the budgets are developed. The actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.</p> <p>1.8 – Ten days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.</p> <p>1.9 – Eligible for two semesters after twelve or more consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six or more consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.10(b) – The average age of retirees who retired between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.13 – The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Mississippi	1.10 Retirement: An educator may retire with 30 years of "creditable" service at any age or age 60 and vested. An educator must have at least 8 years of membership service to be vested. This is effective on after July 1, 2011.
Missouri	<p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.11 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.7 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at</p>

State	Comments
	<p data-bbox="262 235 1291 267">www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2016highlights.pdf</p> <p data-bbox="262 308 1858 381">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 data-bbox="262 414 1984 527">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 data-bbox="262 560 1995 706">1.11 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2014-15 Information)</p> <p data-bbox="262 738 1396 779">1.12 Full report with detail information available at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/src/</p> <p data-bbox="262 812 1932 893">1.13 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$5,471 (FY2015-16 information).</p> <p data-bbox="262 925 2005 998">1.1-1.13 Some answers were not given because there was no evidence of data available. The absence of answers does not mean our state does not collect this information.</p>
Oklahoma	<p data-bbox="262 1015 1995 1128">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 data-bbox="262 1161 1974 1201">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 data-bbox="262 1234 1974 1347">1.13 The State Legislature provides 100 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$484.87 for July-Dec. 2014 and was raised to \$499.42 in January 2015. Teachers could choose to receive 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 data-bbox="262 1372 714 1412">1.3 Data not collected at state level.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.4 Agency provides a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary. In FY 17 the General Assembly provided additional state funding to increase the schedule by 3.25%.</p> <p>1.5 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.6 Data not collected at the state level.</p> <p>1.10(a) Class Two members: • 28 years of service credit on the date of retirement, five years of which must be earned service credit; or • Age 65 or older on the date of retirement with five years of earned service credit.</p> <p>Class Three members: • Meet the Rule of 90 requirement with at least eight years of earned service credit. This means that your age and years of service credit must add up to 90. For example, a member who is 56 years old and has at least 34 years of service credit, eight years of which must be earned service credit, would be eligible for normal retirement (56 + 34 = 90). • Age 65 or older on the date of retirement with eight years of earned service credit.</p> <p>1.10(b) Unable to provide this information because retirement information is captured and tracked by the employer, not by the occupation.</p> <p>1.13 We are unable to provide an amount for expenditures for medical benefits. Medical benefit expenditures are captured in a category that includes all employee benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.8 Teachers receive 10 sick leave days per year that may accumulate. Unused personal and professional leave may be added to the accumulation.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire at age 65 if vested; or under the Rule of 90 (years of service plus age equals 90).</p>
Texas	<p>1.3 This is average pay for "auxiliary staff". It does not include Educational Aides. Employees of functions that are contracted would not be included. For example, cafeteria workers in a district that has contracted food service operations.</p> <p>1.4 - 1.7 Data is not collected by the state for these roles specifically - only for "auxiliary staff".</p> <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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>for assault leave with an unspecified number of days leave (days necessary to recover) for employees who are physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties. (The Texas Education Code is online at www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</p> <p>1.9 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.10 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. Certain members must meet rule of 80 plus be age 62. This applies to all TRS members. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 Source: State AEIS Report. This percent shows the total FTE count of teachers from the fall of 2014-15 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2015-16, divided by the total teacher FTE count for the fall of 2013-14.</p> <p>1.12 These data include expenditures/expenses made to provide school district personnel with group health and also life insurance benefits for districts that pay life insurance premiums for personnel. It is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount is for health benefits. The amount does not include employee contributions.</p>
Virginia	<p>1.1 - Data from the 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 - Data from the 2015-2016 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.4 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.7 - Data from the 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 Annual School Report as reported for medical expenditures.</p>
West Virginia	<p>1.8 West Virginia Code §18A-4-10 requires 1.5 days per month minimum of personal leave for teachers. West Virginia Code §18-5-45 provides a minimum employment term for teachers of 200 days (10 months). Three of these days may be taken "without cause". The rest may be taken only for accident, sickness, etc.</p> <p>1.9 West Virginia Code §18-2-11 requires the State Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.</p> <p>1.10(a) Under the State Teachers' Retirement System, a teacher may retire with full benefits if they meet one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be</p>

State	Comments
	<p>eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p>1.10(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teachers' Retirement System (both teachers and service personnel). All members with an active annuity and retirement date during the fiscal year were considered in determining the average retirement age.</p>

SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS

Elementary Enrollment

State	Average Elementary Enrollment 2.1	Yr 2.1	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.1a	Yr 2.1a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.1b	Yr 2.1b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.1c	Yr 2.1c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.1d	Yr 2.1d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.1e	Yr 2.1e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.1f	Yr 2.1f
Alabama	504	15-16	21	15-16	102	15-16	417	15-16	439	15-16	38	15-16	1	15-16
Arkansas	410	15-16	10	15-16	87	15-16	281	15-16	157	15-16	1	15-16	0	15-16
Florida	607	15-16	100	15-16	106	15-16	389	15-16	1,257	15-16	108	15-16	4	15-16
Georgia	611	15-16	5	15-16	29	15-16	432	15-16	760	15-16	94	15-16	2	15-16
Kentucky	391	15-16	57	15-16	126	15-16	385	15-16	224	15-16	1	15-16	0	15-16
Louisiana	See comments	15-16	8	15-16	93	15-16	374	15-16	305	15-16	12	15-16	1	15-16
Mississippi	301,515	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Missouri	344	15-16	105	15-16	288	15-16	635	15-16	232	15-16	0	15-16	0	15-16
North Carolina	492	15-16	13	15-16	139	15-16	573	15-16	602	15-16	22	15-16	0	15-16
Oklahoma	382	14-15	47	14-15	237	14-15	457	14-15	255	14-15	5	14-15	2	14-15
South Carolina	510	15-16	3	15-16	29	15-16	174	15-16	287	15-16	17	15-16	0	15-16
Tennessee	473	14-15	11	14-15	77	14-15	380	14-15	294	14-15	10	14-15	0	14-15
Texas	549	15-16	101	15-16	328	15-16	1,447	15-16	2,697	15-16	124	15-16	3	15-16
Virginia	513	15-16	14	15-16	109	15-16	431	15-16	586	15-16	16	15-16	0	15-16
West Virginia	307	15-16	23	15-16	144	15-16	193	15-16	46	15-16	0	15-16	0	15-16

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	513	15-16	34	15-16	59	15-16	236	15-16	250	15-16	38	15-16	1	15-16
Arkansas	498	15-16	7	15-16	23	15-16	93	15-16	92	15-16	5	15-16	1	15-16
Florida	845	15-16	19	15-16	34	15-16	53	15-16	282	15-16	195	15-16	19	15-16
Georgia	776	15-16	4	15-16	20	15-16	73	15-16	278	15-16	86	15-16	19	15-16
Kentucky	255	15-16	281	15-16	102	15-16	81	15-16	107	15-16	17	15-16	0	15-16
Louisiana	See comments	15-16	3	15-16	27	15-16	86	15-16	85	15-16	7	15-16	0	15-16
Mississippi	Not available	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Missouri	480	15-16	14	15-16	73	15-16	108	15-16	145	15-16	11	15-16	0	15-16
North Carolina	602	15-16	10	15-16	61	15-16	172	15-16	306	15-16	62	15-16	3	15-16
Oklahoma	381	14-15	39	14-15	89	14-15	83	14-15	76	14-15	7	14-15	3	14-15
South Carolina	632	15-16	3	15-16	17	15-16	50	15-16	115	15-16	23	15-16	0	15-16
Tennessee	512	14-15	15	14-15	64	14-15	237	14-15	232	14-15	34	14-15	1	14-15
Texas	655	15-16	85	15-16	234	15-16	312	15-16	760	15-16	277	15-16	26	15-16
Virginia	797	15-16	4	15-16	14	15-16	68	15-16	173	15-16	87	15-16	11	15-16
West Virginia	454	15-16	1	15-16	20	15-16	70	15-16	61	15-16	0	15-16	0	15-16

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	694	15-16	19	15-16	16	15-16	121	15-16	151	15-16	51	15-16	24	15-16
Arkansas	495	15-16	23	15-16	70	15-16	116	15-16	56	15-16	17	15-16	14	15-16
Florida	959	15-16	257	15-16	102	15-16	91	15-16	77	15-16	77	15-16	297	15-16
Georgia	1,128	15-16	29	15-16	25	15-16	59	15-16	100	15-16	106	15-16	130	15-16
Kentucky	476	15-16	166	15-16	38	15-16	40	15-16	88	15-16	52	15-16	24	15-16
Louisiana	See comments	15-16	14	15-16	23	15-16	65	15-16	70	15-16	43	15-16	20	15-16
Mississippi	184,956	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Missouri	490	15-16	99	15-16	172	15-16	129	15-16	74	15-16	46	15-16	47	15-16
North Carolina	770	15-16	65	15-16	116	15-16	77	15-16	162	15-16	116	15-16	88	15-16
Oklahoma	384	14-15	133	14-15	142	14-15	87	14-15	48	14-15	22	14-15	24	14-15
South Carolina	989	15-16	6	15-16	11	15-16	30	15-16	64	15-16	43	15-16	44	15-16
Tennessee	760	14-15	47	14-15	28	14-15	78	14-15	132	14-15	67	14-15	49	14-15
Texas	806	15-16	427	15-16	329	15-16	294	15-16	204	15-16	127	15-16	403	15-16
Virginia	1,205	15-16	3	15-16	10	15-16	44	15-16	74	15-16	71	15-16	107	15-16
West Virginia	716	15-16	2	15-16	8	15-16	30	15-16	48	15-16	20	15-16	8	15-16

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	5,430	15-16	169:1	15-16	96:1	15-16
Arkansas	1,838	15-16	98:1	15-16	113:1	15-16
Florida	41,951	15-16	223:1	15-16	236:1	15-16
Georgia	8,304	15-16	134:1	15-16	115:1	15-16
Kentucky	3,487	15-16	187:1	15-16	70:1	15-16
Louisiana	9,082	15-16	See comments	15-16	85:1	15-16
Mississippi	3,332	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
Missouri	1,569	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
North Carolina	12,457	15-16	Not available	15-16	108.8:1	15-16
Oklahoma	1,299	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
South Carolina	8,545	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
Tennessee	6,818	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	4,390	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	9,470	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16
West Virginia	5,038	15-16	124:1	15-16	95:1	15-16

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	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	23:1	15-16
Arkansas	190 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	11:1	15-16
Florida	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	21:1	15-16
Georgia	190 days	15-16	190 days	15-16	190 days	15-16	190 days	15-16	13:1	15-16
Kentucky	185 days	15-16	185 days	15-16	Varies per district	15-16	Depends on certification	15-16	Not available	15-16
Louisiana	182 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	6.6:1	15-16
Mississippi	187 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not available	15-16
Missouri	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	14.5:1	15-16
North Carolina	215 days	15-16	12 months	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16	15.2:1	15-16
Oklahoma	See comments	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not available	14-15
South Carolina	190 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	18.3:1	15-16
Tennessee	200 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	187 days	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	15-16	See comments	15-16	Not applicable	15-16	See comments	15-16	19.9:1	15-16
West Virginia	200 days	15-16	200 days	15-16	200 days	15-16	200 days	15-16	12.1:1	15-16

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	743,893	15-16	84,280	15-16	23,098	15-16	61,415	15-16	177,473	15-16
Arkansas	476,069	15-16	54,867	15-16	38,345	15-16	44,787	15-16	225,606	15-16
Florida	2,810,740	15-16	345,874	15-16	477,579	15-16	165,454	15-16	543,732	15-16
Georgia	1,710,552	15-16	201,501	15-16	109,833	15-16	196,834	15-16	335,956	15-16
Kentucky	654,911	15-16	87,657	15-16	24,707	15-16	104,516	15-16	130,028	15-16
Louisiana	672,197	15-16	83,675	15-16	21,337	15-16	29,666	15-16	See comments	15-16
Mississippi	486,471	15-16	66,897	15-16	11,469	15-16	31,792	15-16	128,528	15-16
Missouri	885,142	15-16	113,890	15-16	29,635	15-16	38,704	15-16	187,440	15-16
North Carolina	1,513,053	15-16	198,609	15-16	97,913	15-16	179,343	15-16	525,879	14-15
Oklahoma	671,715	14-15	105,556	14-15	45,654	14-15	96,616	14-15	150,958	14-15
South Carolina	716,361	15-16	101,776	15-16	45,738	15-16	124,635	15-16	102,614	15-16
Tennessee	1,095,428	14-15	129,905	14-15	47,174	14-15	21,218	14-15	30,215	14-15
Texas	5,299,728	15-16	463,185	15-16	980,487	15-16	404,646	15-16	1,285,605	15-16
Virginia	1,250,093	15-16	162,960	15-16	97,169	15-16	169,310	15-16	586,834	15-16
West Virginia	262,031	15-16	46,509	15-16	2,523	15-16	5,349	15-16	65,808	15-16

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	2.7%	15-16	0.9%	15-16	2.5%	15-16	4.1%	15-16	180	15-16	6	15-16
Arkansas	2.4%	15-16	0.3%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	Not available	15-16	178	15-16	6	15-16
Florida	5.3%	15-16	1.3%	15-16	3.0%	15-16	5.5%	15-16	180	15-16	See comments	15-16
Georgia	2.4%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	0.9%	15-16	6.1%	15-16	180	15-16	4.5-5.5	15-16
Kentucky	See comments	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	Not available	15-16	177	15-16	6	15-16
Louisiana	4.6%	15-16	2.7%	15-16	3.1%	15-16	5.9%	15-16	177	15-16	6	15-16
Mississippi	7.1%	15-16	2.3%	15-16	3.6%	15-16	4.5%	15-16	180	15-16	330	15-16
Missouri	1.0%	15-16	0.2%	15-16	0.3%	15-16	1.7%	15-16	174	15-16	See comments	15-16
North Carolina	2.6%	15-16	0.6%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	6.2%	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Oklahoma	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
South Carolina	1.7%	15-16	0.5%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	3.3%	15-16	180	15-16	See comments	15-16
Tennessee	2.0%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	3.0%	14-15	180	14-15	4 - 6.5	14-15
Texas	2.6%	15-16	0.6%	15-16	0.7%	15-16	5.9%	15-16	See comments	15-16	See comments	15-16
Virginia	1.7%	15-16	0.4%	15-16	0.6%	15-16	3.7%	15-16	180	15-16	5.5	15-16
West Virginia	4.4%	15-16	2.9%	15-16	2.6%	15-16	3.6%	15-16	180	15-16	5.25-5.75	15-16

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 reported in the survey does not include combination schools. 2.7 - 2.10 The state mandated yearly employment terms are not specific to an employment category. The state mandated yearly employment terms refer to a "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer. 2.14(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. Each school district must operate all schools for a term of 180 actual teaching days as prescribed by Section 1011.60(2), F.S., or the hourly equivalent of 180 actual teaching days, as prescribed in Rule 6A-1.045111, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). The hourly equivalent for kindergarten through grade 3 is 720 instructional hours and 900 instructional hours for students in grades 4 through grade 12.
Georgia	2.12 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only. 2.14(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.
Kentucky	2.12(a) The special education count is for ages 3-21 yrs old. 2.13(a) We don't collect for under 4th grade.
Louisiana	2.1 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 478. Students in combination schools are not reflected. 2.2 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 508. Students in combination schools are not reflected.

State	Comments																																																							
	<p>2.3 – Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported = 721. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>2.4 – Only reflects data for 69 City/Parish School Districts, and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.5 – Not available; PEP counts lunchroom workers rather than only the cook.</p> <p>2.6 – This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver. Only reflects data for the 69 City/Parish School Districts, and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District. FY2011-12 was the last year this data was recorded.</p> <p>2.11 – 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 233,787 units. One student may take multiple units. Only reflects data for the 69 City/Parish School Districts, Type 2 Charter Schools, and the Recovery School District. Does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, Type 2 Charter Schools approved prior to July 2008, BESE or other Special Schools.</p>																																																							
Mississippi	<p>2.1-2.3</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="262 997 682 1029">SIZE BY ENROLLMENT</th> <th data-bbox="682 997 1060 1029">ELEMENTARY</th> <th data-bbox="1060 997 1396 1029">SECONDARY</th> <th data-bbox="1396 997 1837 1029">ELEM & SECONDARY</th> <th data-bbox="1837 997 2009 1029">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1029 682 1062">1-24</td> <td data-bbox="682 1029 1060 1062">0</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1029 1396 1062">0</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1029 1837 1062">1</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1029 2009 1062">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1062 682 1094">25-49</td> <td data-bbox="682 1062 1060 1094">0</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1062 1396 1094">0</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1062 1837 1094">1</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1062 2009 1094">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1094 682 1127">50-99</td> <td data-bbox="682 1094 1060 1127">1</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1094 1396 1127">1</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1094 1837 1127">4</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1094 2009 1127">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1127 682 1159">100-299</td> <td data-bbox="682 1127 1060 1159">68</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1127 1396 1159">17</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1127 1837 1159">79</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1127 2009 1159">164</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1159 682 1192">300-499</td> <td data-bbox="682 1159 1060 1192">158</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1159 1396 1192">23</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1159 1837 1192">137</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1159 2009 1192">318</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1192 682 1224">500-999</td> <td data-bbox="682 1192 1060 1224">161</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1192 1396 1224">39</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1192 1837 1224">139</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1192 2009 1224">339</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1224 682 1256">1,000-1,499</td> <td data-bbox="682 1224 1060 1256">13</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1224 1396 1256">24</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1224 1837 1256">25</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1224 2009 1256">62</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1256 682 1289">1,500-1,999</td> <td data-bbox="682 1256 1060 1289">1</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1256 1396 1289">4</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1256 1837 1289">6</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1256 2009 1289">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1289 682 1321">2,000-2,999</td> <td data-bbox="682 1289 1060 1321">0</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1289 1396 1321">1</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1289 1837 1321">0</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1289 2009 1321">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="262 1321 682 1354">3,000-3,999</td> <td data-bbox="682 1321 1060 1354">0</td> <td data-bbox="1060 1321 1396 1354">0</td> <td data-bbox="1396 1321 1837 1354">0</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1321 2009 1354">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	ELEM & SECONDARY	TOTAL	1-24	0	0	1	1	25-49	0	0	1	1	50-99	1	1	4	6	100-299	68	17	79	164	300-499	158	23	137	318	500-999	161	39	139	339	1,000-1,499	13	24	25	62	1,500-1,999	1	4	6	11	2,000-2,999	0	1	0	1	3,000-3,999	0	0	0	0
SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	ELEM & SECONDARY	TOTAL																																																				
1-24	0	0	1	1																																																				
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2,000-2,999	0	1	0	1																																																				
3,000-3,999	0	0	0	0																																																				

State	Comments				
	TOTAL	402	109	392	903
Missouri	2.14(b) The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.				
North Carolina	2.1 Elementary Schools defined as: having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 664,180. This number is based on final average daily membership (15-16 Data).				
	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 371,439. This number is based on final average daily membership (15-16 Data).				
	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 480,448. This number is based on final average daily membership (15-16 Data).				
	2.4 This number does not include Charter schools and School of the Deaf and Blind and Charter Schools - they are considered individual school districts but including them would greatly distort the numbers since these units have very small student population.				
	2.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.				
	2.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.				
	2.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.				
	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.				
	2.14(a) 185 (180 w/SBE Waiver).				
	2.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,025 instructional hours per school year (14-15 Data - no change from prior year).				
Oklahoma	2.7, 2.14a & 2.14b The State of Oklahoma requires teachers to be employed for a minimum of 175 days or 1,050 hours of Instruction and five days or 30 hours of Professional Development.				

State	Comments
	<p>2.12d The total consists of 132,052 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 18,906 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs. The state did not have this data available for the 2014-2015 school year but will have for future survey years.</p> <p>2.13a-d This information was not available for 2014-2015 but will be available for future survey years.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.5 Information on cooks not collected by agency.</p> <p>2.8 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.9 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.10 No state mandated yearly employment term.</p> <p>2.14 Grades K-5 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 6-8 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 9-12 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.1 All schools in which the highest grade offered is less than or equal to 5 are considered elementary schools.</p> <p>2.2 All schools that do not fit the criteria for elementary school or high school (see 3.2 and 3.4) are considered middle or junior high schools.</p> <p>2.3 All schools that include grades 9-12 are considered high schools. For example, K-12 and 5-12 schools are considered high schools as are schools with only a 9th grade.</p> <p>2.12 First Membership data is used for this data, instead of net enrollment.</p> <p>2.12(f) Data for last year was total all schools, not schools with 1500 or more students.</p> <p>2.12(d) Data represents students with a concentration in CTE for FY14-15.</p> <p>2.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>

State	Comments
Texas	<p>2.1 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>2.2 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>2.3 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>2.4 Includes charter schools.</p> <p>2.5 - 2.6 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.7 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>2.11 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.12 State Level AEIS Report.</p> <p>2.13 Grade Level Retention for Texas Public Schools 2014-15 Report.</p> <p>2.14(a) Education Code 25.081 "for each school year each school district must operate so that the district provides for at least 75,600 minutes of instruction, including intermissions and recesses, for students." (b) The number of instructional hours per day was removed from statute. There are requirements to receive funding. To receive full day funding a district must provide 4 hours of instructional and 2 hours will receive half day funding.</p>
Virginia	<p>2.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each cook.</p> <p>2.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each bus driver.</p> <p>2.7 - Virginia Board of Education regulations (8VAC20-440-20) specify that the local school board shall define the length of the</p>

State	Comments
	<p>contract period for each employee. A ten month contractual period is defined in the regulations.</p> <p>2.8 - Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.9 - Data not available</p> <p>2.10 - Ten months or 200 days for instructional-related personnel required to hold a license. Per BOE regulation 8VAC20-440-10 and 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>2.11 - Administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, other professional support, trades/services.</p>
West Virginia	<p>2.1 Enrollments and calculations include the pre-k students.</p> <p>2.7 - 2.10 West Virginia Code §18-5-45 establishes the minimum employment term. §18A-4-8 also establishes the minimum employment term specifically for service personnel.</p> <p>2.12 The total student population excludes students enrolled in a Pre-K program.</p> <p>2.12(a) The total number of special education students includes the students enrolled in a gifted program.</p> <p>2.14(b) During the 2015-16 school year, State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-5, 330 minutes for grades 6-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12. During the 2017 Legislative Session, HB 2711 added statutorily required instructional minutes to WVC 18-5-45 at the same levels that were required by Policy 2510.</p>

SECTION 3 – RECENT MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION

State	Legislation
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act 2018-528: State Board of Education required to develop and local boards of education adopt a model policy for monitoring juvenile sex offenders in school. •Act 2018-472: Expand current law to include student-against-student bullying, intimidation, violence, and threats of violence off school property - It would specifically include cyberbullying. •Act 2018-480: Create an independent residential institution for the academically motivated and gifted students for cyber and engineering studies.
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act 744 changes requirements for the “A”-“F” school rating system to a multiple measures review of schools. •Act 930 establishes a new accountability system, Arkansas Educational Support and Accountability Act (AESAA) that replaces ACTAAP. The new accountability system focuses on providing support to school districts based on a review of multiple factors including student-focused learning systems, student success plans, and district support plans instead of a sole assessment. •Act 1039 requires school districts to report information regarding dyslexia intervention programs on it’s website or in writing to parents of each student, and requires the Arkansas Department of Education to enforce the requirements of the dyslexia law. •Act 327 expands the number of private schools eligible to participate in the Succeed Scholarship Program. Act 894 makes foster children inside group homes eligible for a scholarship under this program. •Act 246 amends the minimum teacher compensation schedule that school districts may pay teachers from \$31,000 to \$31,400. •Act 294 allows development of a tiered licensure system to support efforts for recruiting and retaining effective teachers and allows school districts to incorporate different pay levels for license types, which still cannot go below the minimum. •Act 863 requires public schools to afford home-schooled students attempting to enroll or re-enroll in a public school the same rights and privileges as other public school students; establishes information a re-enrolling student is required to provide.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act 939 changes the composition of the Quality Digital Learning Task Force and requires a comprehensive review of availability, efficiency, quality, and educational benefit of digital learning content from both public and private providers and develop in-depth recommendations in time to be considered by the 92nd General Assembly in 2019. •Act 427 requires Arkansas Department of Education to use any additional funding that is over the required amount for teacher professional development for the development and administration of professional learning communities. •Act 1062 requires the Arkansas Department of Education to identify schools to participate in a one-year pilot program to modify the amount of instructional time and increase recess time afforded to elementary students.
<p style="text-align: center;">Florida</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 29 – The bill directs the Department of Education (FDOE) to lead and coordinate outreach efforts to educate veterans about apprenticeship and career opportunities; Requires the Florida Virtual School to give priority for attendance to students who are children of an active duty member who is not stationed in Florida, but whose legal residence is Florida. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2018 •HB 495 – The bill amends s. 1007.2616, F.S., relating to computer science (the study of computers and algorithmic processes,including their principles, hardware and software designs, applications, and their impact on society, and includes computer coding and computer programming) instruction, Requires middle schools, high schools, and combination schools to offer computer science courses.; Provides that, subject to legislative appropriation, a school district or a consortium of school districts may apply to the FDOE for funding to deliver or facilitate training for classroom teachers to earn an educator certificate in computer science or an industry certification. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2018 •HB 731 – The bill amends s. 1002.41, F.S.: Authorizes a school district to provide access to career and technical courses and programs for a home education program student who enrolls in a public school solely for the career and technical courses or programs.; Requires that industry certifications, national assessments, and statewide assessments offered by a school district to be available to home education program students. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2018 •SB 7026: The bill, cited as the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act, seeks to comprehensively address the crisis of gun violence, particularly gun violence on school campuses. Components of the bill include, among others, provisions to enhance school safety policies, procedures, and personnel on the state and local level, to improve and expand mental health services, and to revise laws and empower law enforcement and the courts to limit access to firearms by young adults or by individuals exhibiting a risk of harming themselves or others. The bill also creates and/or revises operating and capital funding policies and provides appropriations to implement the provisions of the bill. EFFECTIVE DATE: March 9, 2018 •HB 7055 – The bill creates s. 1002.40, F.S., to establish the Hope Scholarship Program to provide the parent of a public school student

	<p>who was subjected to an incident of battery, harassment, hazing, bullying, kidnapping, physical attack, robbery, sexual offenses, harassment, assault, battery, threat or intimidation, or fighting at school an opportunity to transfer the student to another public school or to request a scholarship for the student to enroll in and attend an eligible private school. EFFECTIVE: July 1, 2018</p>
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 217 - Raises Student Scholarship cap from \$58 to \$100 million for 10 years, after which it reverts to \$58 million. •HB 740 - Students in preschool through 3rd grade may not be suspended more than five days without first being referred to Response to Intervention. Certain other conditions apply. •HB 763 - School climate is added to the Student Attendance Protocol Committee statute to enable the Committee to discuss student discipline, safety, and attendance; to require Safe School Plans and mandatory training. Also, requires schools to practice Safe School Plans. •HB 787 - Increases funding for state charter schools and allows state charter schools to join RESAs. Hardship qualifications for HOPE Scholarship eligibility were also added to this bill. •HB 978 - Allows automated traffic cameras and devices in school zones and provides for fines for traffic violations in school zones. It also changes the requirement for drivers of a vehicle to stop for a bus when on a highway divided by a turn lane. •SB 362 - State Board of Education shall establish an innovative assessment pilot program to examine one or more alternate assessment and accountability systems aligned with academic content standards. •SB 401 - Eighth grade students shall develop an individual graduation plan based on their academic skills, career oriented aptitudes, and career interests and other requirements; GaDOE shall review each school counselor's role, workload, and program service delivery (6-12). Sexual assault awareness education for grades K-9 was also added.
Kentucky	<p>HB 366 require a school district that receives an allotment for an urgent needs school and subsequently receives funds resulting from litigation or insurance to reimburse the Commonwealth;</p> <p>KRS Chapter 18 require that funds received by the Commonwealth from the disposal of any surplus property at the Kentucky School for the Blind, the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and the FFA Leadership Training Center be deposited in a separate restricted account for each facility and require the funds not be expended without appropriation authority granted by the General Assembly;</p> <p>HB 142 KRS 157.410 to require the chief state school officer to prepare estimates for school district fund allotment and establish an</p>

	<p>incremental schedule for fund disbursement, allotment revisions, and equalization.</p> <p>KRS 157.360(2)(c), the above General Fund appropriation to the base SEEK Program is intended to provide a base guarantee of \$4,000 per student in average daily attendance in each fiscal year, as well as to meet the other requirements of KRS 157.360.</p> <p>RS 157.420(2), included in the above General Fund appropriation is \$2,079,778,600 in fiscal year 2018-2019 and \$2,068,339,200 in fiscal year 2019-2020 for the base SEEK Program as defined by KRS</p> <p>157.360. Funds appropriated to the SEEK Program shall be allotted to school districts in accordance with KRS 157.310 to 157.440, except that the total of the funds allotted shall not exceed the appropriation for this purpose, except as provided in this Act.</p> <p>Notwithstanding KRS 157.360(2)(c), included in the appropriation for the base SEEK Program is \$214,752,800 in each fiscal year for pupil transportation.</p> <p>(5) Tier I Component: Included in the above General Fund appropriation is \$179,961,700 in fiscal year 2018-2019 and \$176,702,400 in fiscal year 2019-2020 for the Tier I component as established by KRS 157.440.</p> <p>(6) Vocational Transportation: Included in the above General Fund appropriation is \$2,416,900 in each fiscal year for vocational transportation.</p> <p>(7) Secondary Vocational Education: Included in the above General Fund appropriation is \$22,881,900 in each fiscal year to provide secondary vocational education in state operated vocational schools.</p>
Louisiana	Not updated.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB2763 - Mississippi Virtual Public School Program to provide that the provider of services under the Mississippi Virtual Public School Program shall be chosen by the district using a list of vendors approved through the Mississippi Online Course Application Process
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 93 - Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to grant a license to a Missouri-based nonprofit organization before January 1, 2018, to establish and operate four adult high schools. The high schools would serve individuals without a high school diploma who are at least 21 years old. The high schools have to offer industry certification programs that include a high school diploma. The schools are to be located in St. Louis City, Butler County or contiguous counties, Greene County or contiguous counties, and Boone County or contiguous counties. DESE is required to establish specific requirements for a student to obtain a high school diploma.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 283 - Modifies the initial terms of directors elected to the Kansas City Public Schools school board in 2019, such that the terms of office of directors are staggered.
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •S.L. 2014-100 Significantly raises teacher salaries. Creates competitive grants to improve after-school programs for at-risk students. Establishes educator credit for military service. Creates virtual charter school pilot program. •S.L. 2014-101. Loosens restrictions on charter school renewal and growth. •S.L. 2014-104. Establishes dropout prevention and recovery charter school pilots. •S.L. 2015-126. Redefines the information contained in annual report by the State Board of Education on the state of the teaching profession in NC. •S.L. 2015-241. Significantly raises teacher salaries. Establishes Connectivity funds to leverage new FCC rules for Category 2 ERate filings and expand WiFi to public schools across the State. •S.L. 2017-257. Significantly raised salaries of school assistant principals and principals. The Principal salary schedule has been totally revised. •S.L. 2017-257. School Business System Modernization project was funded. •S.L. 2018-3. Permit Municipal Charter School/Certain Towns. •S.L. 2018-97 Significantly raised teachers salaries.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1576 - Requires pre-service teachers to receive training in digital and instructional technologies. •HB 1578 - Creates a task force to study the state aid funding formula. •HB 1693 - Repeals existing A-F accountability system and replaces it with a new framework that is ESSA compliant. •HB 1760/SB 84 - Makes parent team a permanent fixture when making decisions to retain third grade students who have not

	<p>demonstrated appropriate reading skills to be promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 2008 - Creates a task force to study identification of and support services for students with reading difficulties such as dyslexia. •HB 2155 - Requires development and implementation of a statewide system of Individual Career Academic Plans (ICAPs) as a graduation requirement for ninth graders in the 2019-20 school year. •SB 14/SSB 15 - Creates the "License to Educate" license plate, proceeds of which will support teacher recruitment efforts. •SB 301 - Expands the Lindsey Nicole Henry Scholarship for students with disabilities to students in state care, exempting them from the requirement that they spend the prior year in public school. •SB 428 - Creates a pathway for certain retired teachers to return to the classroom without an earnings limitation, thereby helping to alleviate the strain of the teacher shortage. •SB 529 - Increases the income limit allowed for students to be able to qualify for Oklahoma's Promise college scholarship.
<p>South Carolina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •H. 3513 - Retired Educator Teaching Certificates - Will permit retirees to hold a special certificate for the purposes of substitute teaching •S. 28 - High School Students - Ensures that students may receive credit for religious classes taken during specified release time at accredited private schools. •S. 131 - Disturbing Schools - Clarifies that the statute applies to people who are not current students. •S. 302 - PE/Band - Will permit school districts to award Physical Education credit to students who take the Marching Band course provided the district submits a plan to offer this credit and the plan is approved by the Department. •S. 888 - Educator Leave Payout- Local districts may adopt policies to provide educators with pay for annual and sick leave accrued in excess of 90 days. Educators shall be paid at the substitute rate or another amount approved by the local school board. This provision applies only to sick leave and annual leave in excess of ninety days that is accrued after July 1, 2018. •S. 27 & H. 3146 - Appointment of the Superintendent of Education S. 27 - Establishes the minimum qualifications for the State

	<p>Superintendent: Minimum of a master's degree and substantive experience in public education or a master's degree and substantive experience in operational and financial management. H. 3146 - Joint Resolution containing the ballot referendum question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •H. 4077 - Exceptional Needs Tax Credit - Codifies the tax credit offered for donations to the Exceptional Needs Scholarship fund. Caps the total annual, cumulative tax credit at \$12,000,000 unless increased by the General Assembly. Grants offered to students may not exceed \$11,000 annually or the cost of tuition. •H. 4434 - Dyslexia, Other Reading Disorders - Codifies procedures including screening, Response to Intervention and Multi Tiered Systems of Support districts must provide to students displaying learning difficulties that include dyslexia. Specifies the support and professional development that will be provided by the State Department of Education. This takes effect in School Year 2019-20. •H. 5042 - Fiscal Practices and Budgetary Concerns - Establishes three escalating levels of warning that a district may be placed on when the State Department of Education finds that the district and it's board are not in compliance with Federal and State finance laws, generally accepted accounting practices or are part of an ongoing investigation.
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennessee Promise – provide all TN high school graduates with opportunity to attend a community college or TCAT free of charge. • BEP Enhancement Act – made enhancements to the state’s funding formula – provided nearly \$100 million increase for teacher salaries – the largest investment without a tax increase in the history of the BEP. • First to the Top – which established school and district accountability and established the Achievement School District – which is tasked with turning around the state’s lowest performing schools. • ACT Retake – every student is provided the opportunity to take the ACT free of charge in 11th grade as well as one re-take opportunity paid for by the state. • Teacher Evaluations – requires annual teacher evaluation that are composed of qualitative and quantitative data. • Local flexibility for salary schedules - Elimination of required state salary schedule for teachers. The state now sets a minimum salary schedule and districts may implement salary schedules that reflect local need. • High Quality Charter Schools – requires charter authorizers to adopt high quality authorizing practices; establishes an authorizer fee to be paid by charter schools to the LEA for costs associated with charter authorizing, clarifies funding procedures for charter schools; and establishes a charter schools facility grant and loan fund that can be used by charter schools to purchase school facilities or for

	<p>renovation and maintenance costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards Review – establishes a comprehensive review process for the state’s academic standards that includes teams of educators appointed by the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the House. • Individualized Education Act - Establishes the Individualized Education Account (IEA) Program which permits students identified with certain disabilities to use state and local BEP funds to acquire educational services such as enrollment in a private school, tutoring, curriculum materials, transportation; educational therapies; computer hardware or technology if used for the student’s educational needs, etc.
Texas	The Texas Legislature meets every other year in odd-numbered years. The 86th Texas Legislative Session will begin in January 2019.
Virginia	Due to budget issues, Virginia hasn't enacted any major education legislation in the past year.
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB319 allows individuals who complete homeschool to be eligible for the PROMISE scholarship without having to acquire a GED or its equivalent. •SB465 simplified mandatory reporting requirements in cases of suspected child abuse or neglect, including sexual abuse, which was one of the recommendations of the Task Force on Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children. •HB4006 removes the Department of Education and the Arts as one of the nine departments within the executive branch headed by a Secretary and appointed by the Governor; revises framework for requiring the State Board to deliver professional development; and designates the principal as instructional leader of the school. •HB4183 amends testing requirements for nonpublic schools to make them more similar to the requirements for public schools. •HB4402 makes changes recommended by the Task Force on Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children including requiring that children in grades K-12 receive body age-appropriate safety information at least once per academic year, and requiring that the State Board of Education promulgate legislative rules relating to the training of school employees. •HB4478 requires the State Board of Education to promulgate a rule that provides policy guidance to county boards on the management and distribution of excess school food consistent with state and county health department and United States Food and Drug Administration requirements and guidelines for the distribution of excess foods. •HB4619 creates a new statutory funding allowance within the school aid funding formula for the purpose of supporting county-level

implementation of the comprehensive systems for teacher and leader induction and professional growth.