

2016 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

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

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ABOUT THE REPORT

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

The second part consists of a compilation of data derived from a survey of the Southern Legislative Conference states. There are three sections of data presented in the second part: (1) Salaries and benefits; (2) education statistics; and (3) recent major education legislation. The data that are presented in the tables are responses of the States to the questions presented in the *Survey Indexed to Tables* part of this report. In order to make the data more comparable, the states were requested to use data from the 2014-2015 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2014-2015 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

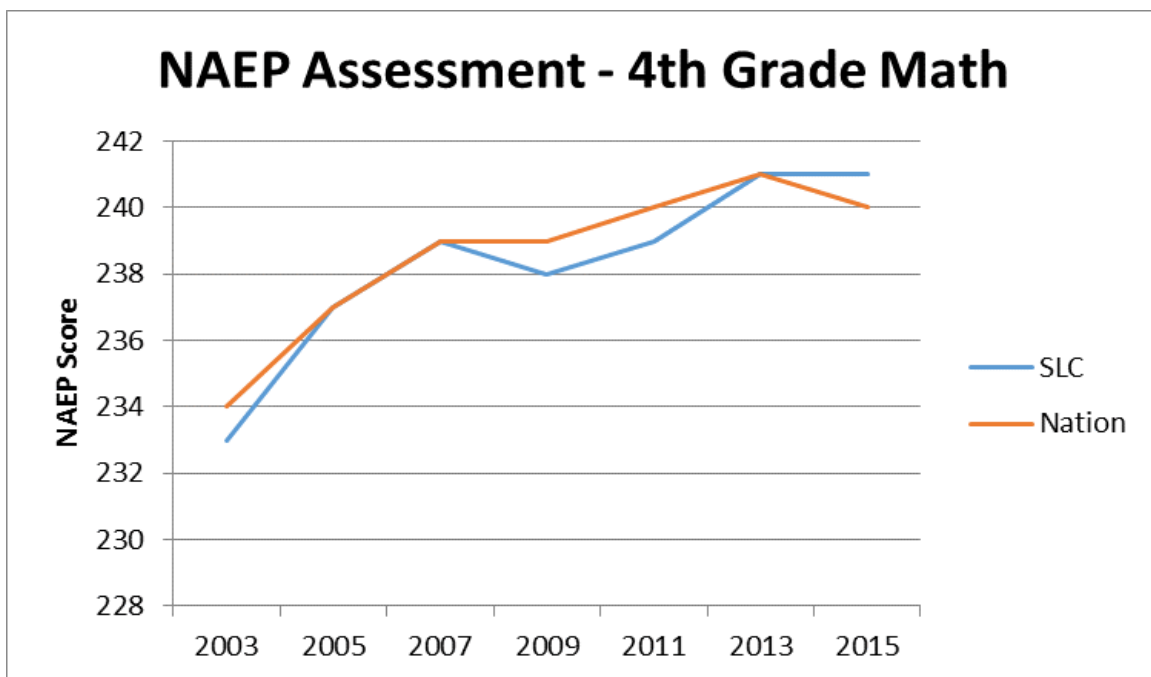
- The SLC average scale scores on all the latest National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) assessments do not vary more than a couple of points from the average scale scores for the nation. See pages 6-13.
- The Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate for the SLC of 84% was slightly higher than the national rate of 83.2% during the 2014-15 school year. See page 14.
- Eight of the 15 SLC states ranked 40th or lower nationally in the percentage of population 25 or older with a bachelor's degree in 2015. See page 15.
- 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 2015. See page 16.
- The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch was higher in the SLC states than nationally during the 2014-15 school year. See page 17.
- The percentage increase in the number of total students enrolled in the SLC was almost triple that of the percentage increase for the U.S. between the 2004-05 school year and the 2014-15 school year. A very significant portion of this increase is attributable to the 18.8% increase in the state of Texas over that 10-year period. See page 18.
- There has been very little, if any, change in pupil-teacher ratios over the 10-year period between the 2004-05 school year and the 2014-15 school year. An exception is Alabama where the pupil-teacher ratio increased by 3.3 over that period. See page 19.
- The SLC had a higher student-instructional aide ratio, student-instructional coordinator ratio, student-LEA administrator ratio, and student-student support services staff ratio than the U.S. during the 2014-15 school year, but the U.S. had a higher student-guidance counselor ratio, student-librarian ratio, and student-school administrator ratio. See page 20.
- The percentages of revenue derived from local sources, state sources and federal sources for the SLC was varied little from the national percentages. See page 21.
- During the 2014 fiscal year, the current expenditures per student were almost \$2,000 higher for the U.S. than for the SLC. The U.S. percentage increase in current expenditures per student between the 2004 fiscal year and the 2014 fiscal year was almost five percentage points higher than the SLC percentage increase. See page 23.
- The U.S. made more effort in salaries and benefits than the SLC during the 2014 fiscal year when using total salary expenditures per student and the total employee benefit expenditures per student as an indicator.

SYNOPSIS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

State	Number Of Students Enrolled 2014-15	Number Of Operational Schools 2014-15	Number Of Operational Charter Schools 2014-15	Current Expenditures Per-Pupil 2013-14	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2014-15	Number Of FTE Teachers 2014-15
Alabama	744,164	1,519	0	\$9,036	17.4	42,737
Arkansas	490,917	1,100	60	\$9,752	13.9	35,430
Florida	2,756,944	4,319	651	\$8,955	15.3	180,442
Georgia	1,744,437	2,329	89	\$9,236	15.6	111,470
Kentucky	688,640	1,548	0	\$9,411	16.6	41,586
Louisiana	716,800	1,383	135	\$10,853	15.5	46,340
Mississippi	490,917	1,071	0	\$8,265	15.2	32,311
Missouri	917,785	2,414	62	\$9,938	13.6	67,356
North Carolina	1,548,895	2,594	149	\$8,287	15.6	99,320
Oklahoma	688,511	1,796	35	\$7,995	16.4	42,073
South Carolina	756,523	1,244	66	\$9,608	15.3	49,475
Tennessee	995,475	1,851	80	\$8,662	15.2	65,341
Texas	5,233,765	8,798	681	\$8,602	15.3	342,257
Virginia	1,280,381	2,134	7	\$10,955	14.2	89,968
West Virginia	280,310	745	0	\$11,371	14.0	20,029
SLC	19,334,464	34,845	2,015	\$9,116	15.3	1,266,134
United States	50,312,581	98,383	6,754	\$11,066	16.1	3,132,351

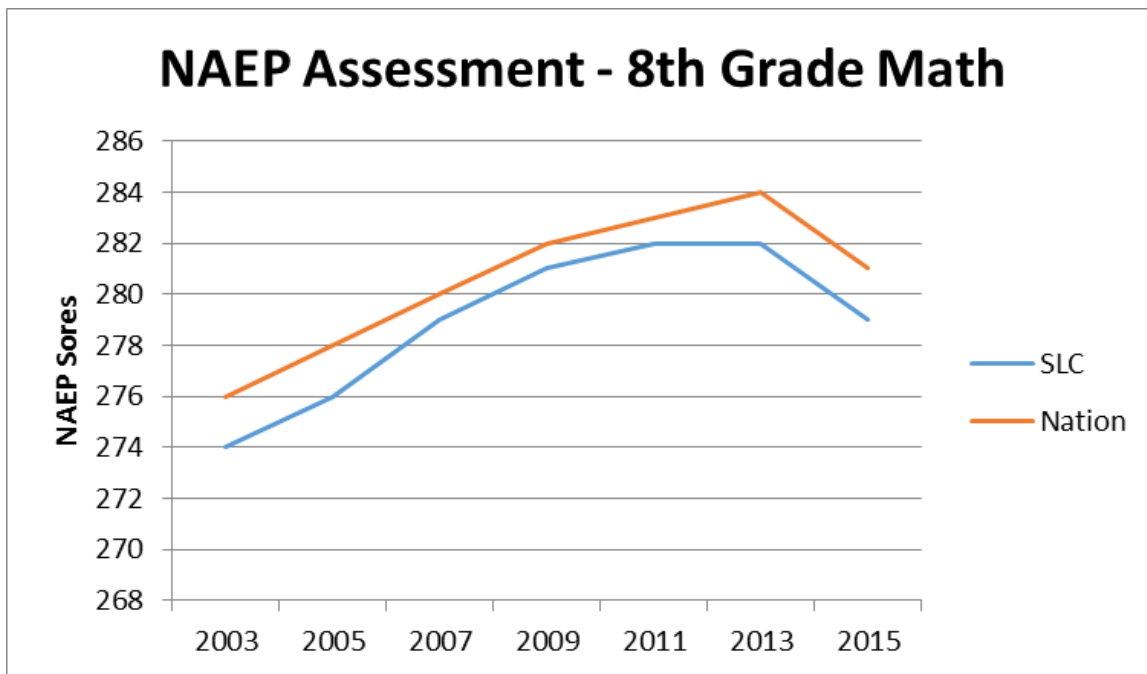
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

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



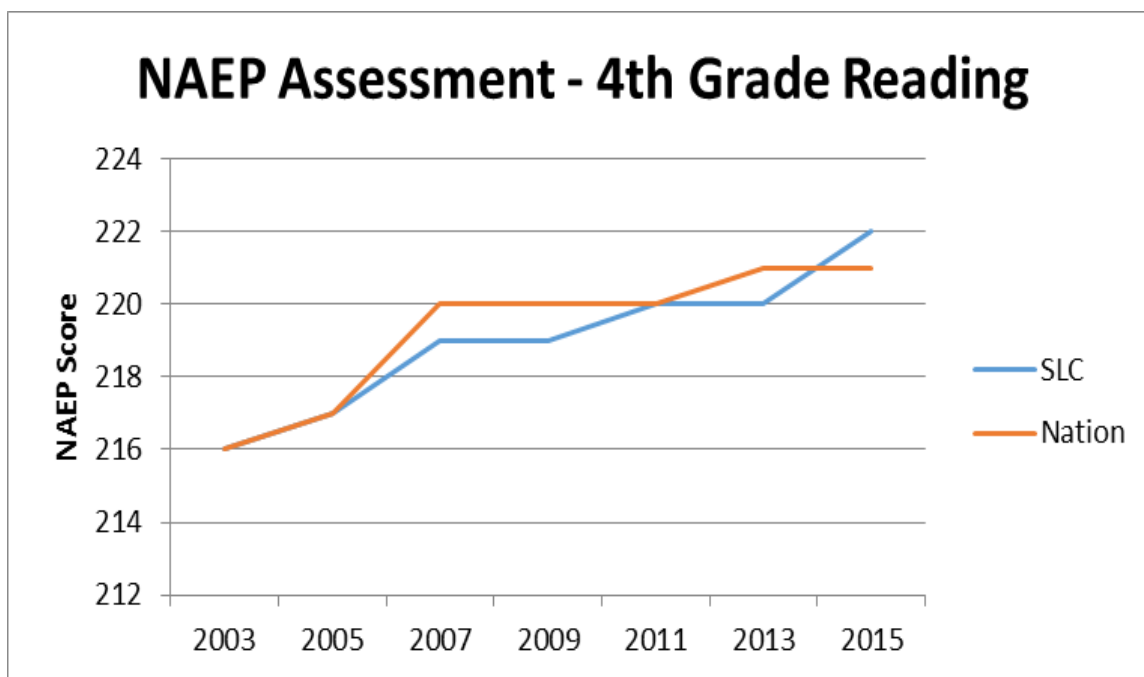
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



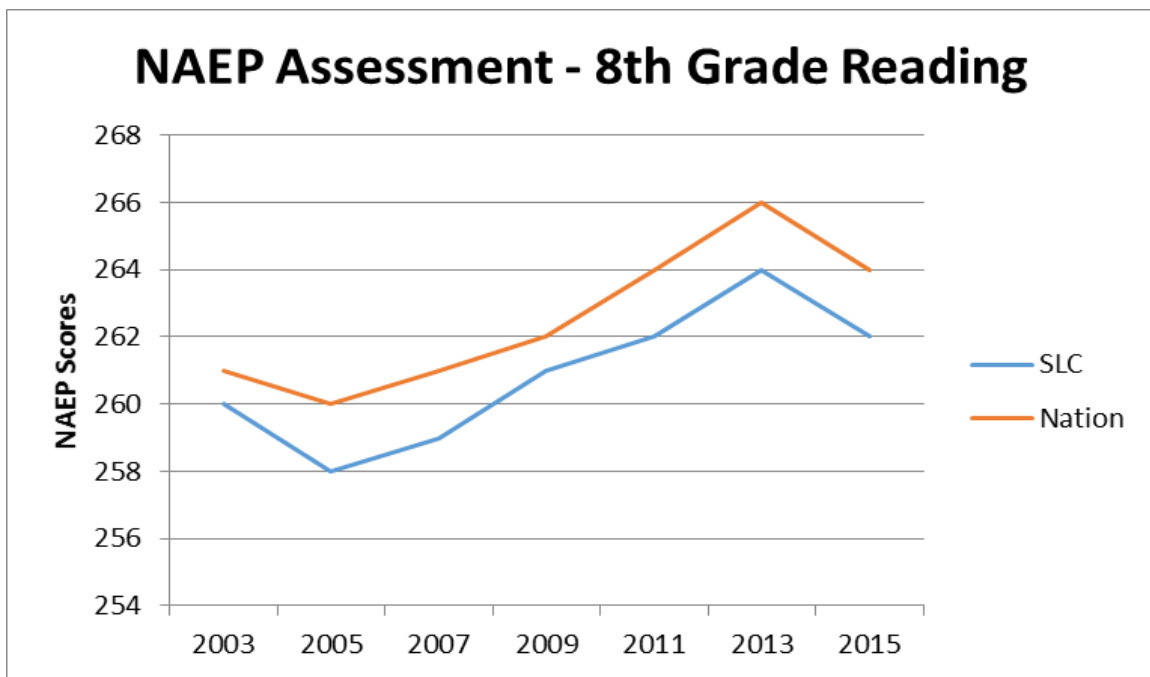
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



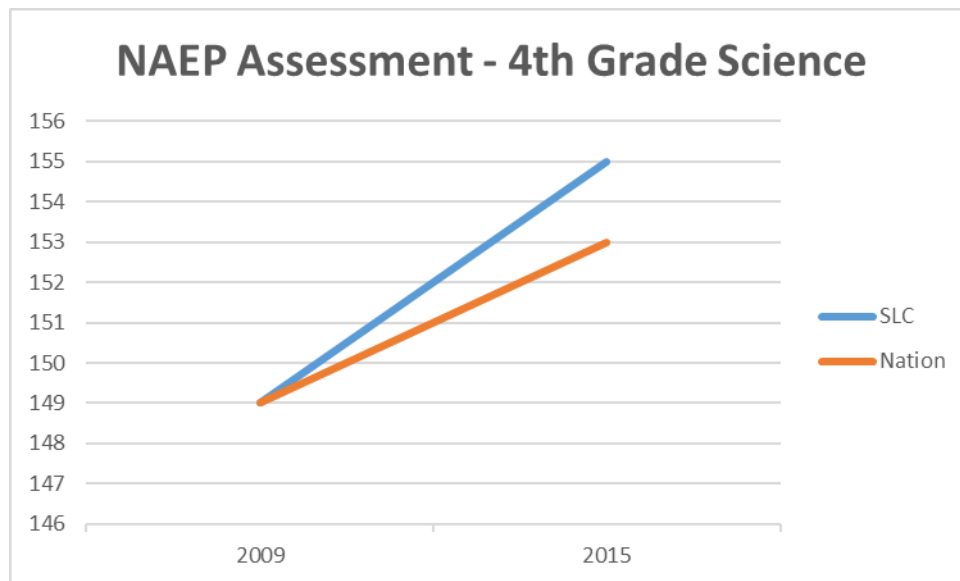
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

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



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

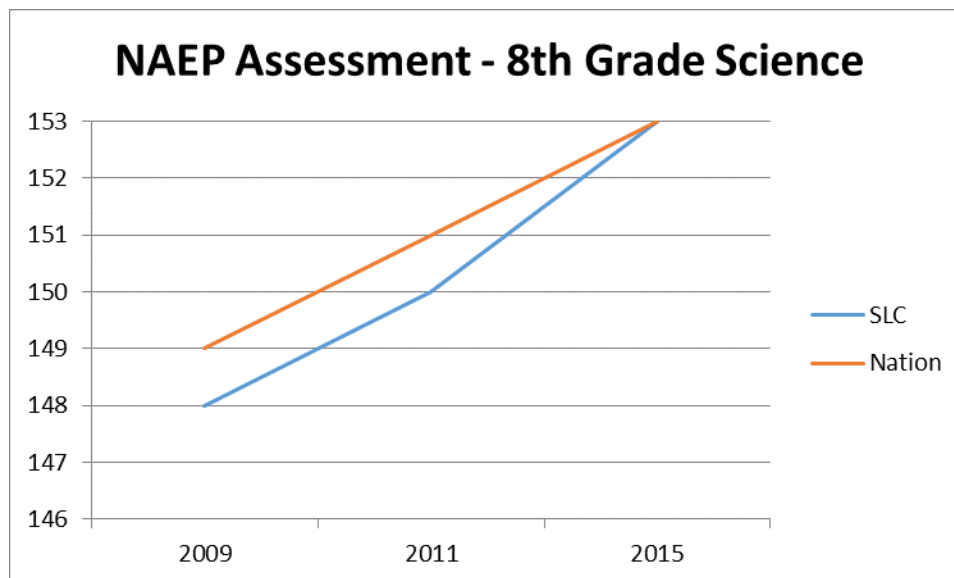
NAEP Assessment 4th Grade Science		
State	2009	2015
Alabama	143	145
Arkansas	146	150
Florida	151	158
Georgia	144	152
Kentucky	161	160
Louisiana	141	--
Mississippi	133	140
Missouri	156	155
North Carolina	148	154
Oklahoma	148	153
South Carolina	149	155
Tennessee	148	157
Texas	148	155
Virginia	162	165
West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

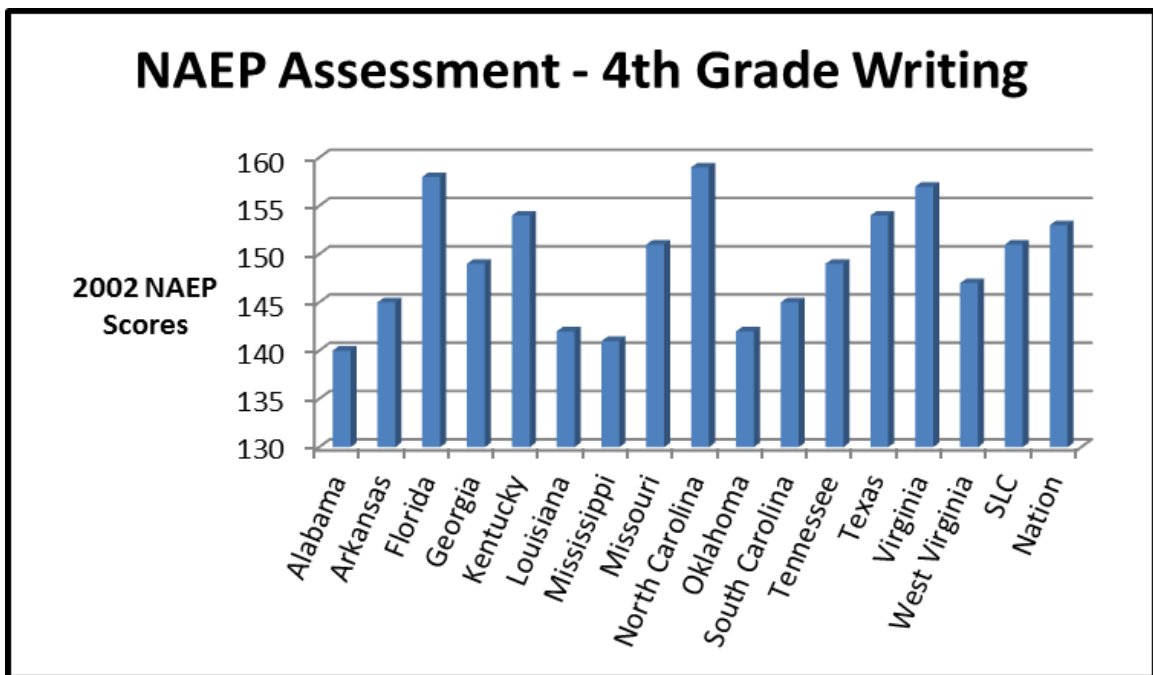
NAEP Assessment - 8th Grade Science			
State	2009	2011	2015
Alabama	139	140	141
Arkansas	144	148	148
Florida	146	148	153
Georgia	147	151	152
Kentucky	156	157	157
Louisiana	139	143	--
Mississippi	132	137	140
Missouri	156	156	159
North Carolina	144	148	150
Oklahoma	146	148	151
South Carolina	143	149	151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

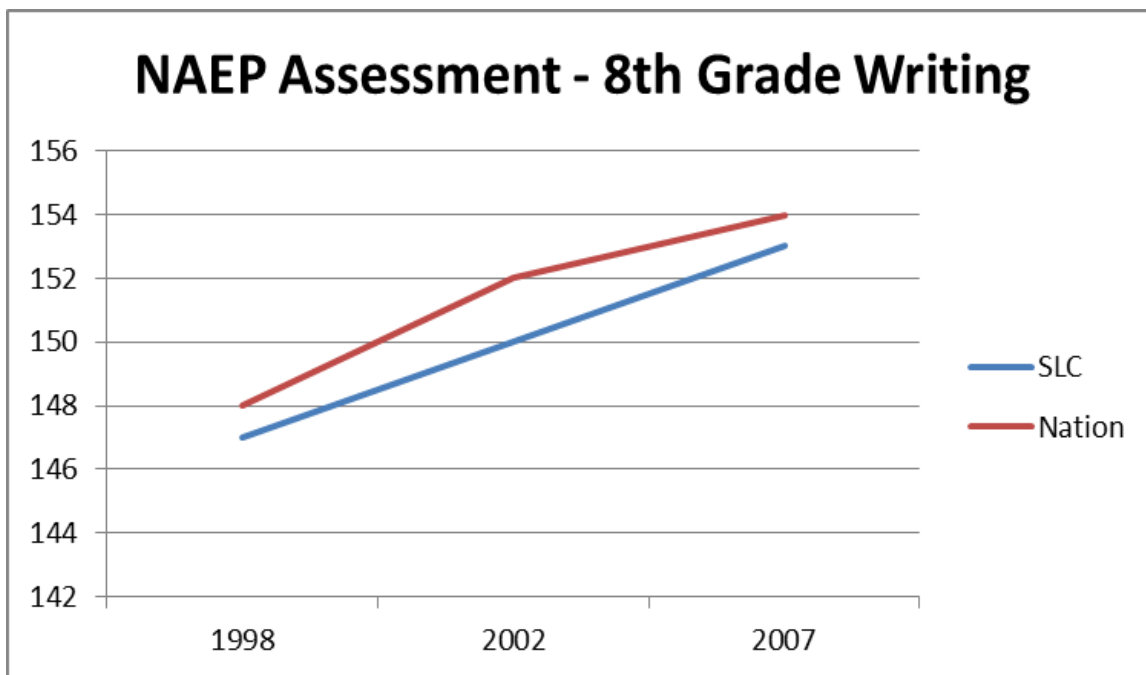
Note: Due to a change in assessment framework, NAEP 2009 8th grade Science scores cannot be compared to previous years.

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
Alabama	86.3	89.3
Arkansas	86.9	84.9
Florida	76.1	77.9
Georgia	72.5	78.8
Kentucky	87.5	88.0
Louisiana	74.6	77.5
Mississippi	77.6	75.4*
Missouri	87.3	87.8
North Carolina	83.9	85.6
Oklahoma	82.7	82.5
South Carolina	80.1	80.3
Tennessee	87.2	87.9
Texas	88.3	89.0
Virginia	85.3	85.7
West Virginia	84.5	86.5
SLC	82.5	84.0
United States	82.3	83.2

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 is partly based on data that may not be final.

Educational Attainment - SLC States:		
Percentage of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
STATE	2015	2015 National Rank
Alabama	24.2	45
Arkansas	21.8	49
Florida	28.4	29
Georgia	29.9	24
Kentucky	23.3	47
Louisiana	23.2	48
Mississippi	20.8	50
Missouri	27.8	32
North Carolina	29.4	27
Oklahoma	24.6	44
South Carolina	26.8	37
Tennessee	25.7	42
Texas	28.4	31
Virginia	37.0	7
West Virginia	19.6	51*
SLC	27.8	N/A
United States	30.6	N/A

*National rankings include the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey.

Child Poverty - SLC States:		
Percent of Children Under 18 Years Below Poverty Level		
STATE	2015	2015 National Rank
Alabama	26.6	5
Arkansas	27.2	4
Florida	23.1	14
Georgia	24.5	10
Kentucky	25.9	6
Louisiana	28.4	3
Mississippi	31.3	1
Missouri	20.2	24
North Carolina	23.5	13
Oklahoma	22.2	17
South Carolina	24.0	12
Tennessee	24.2	11
Texas	23.0	15
Virginia	14.8	40
West Virginia	25.2	8
SLC	23.6	N/A
United States	20.7	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey.

STUDENT DATA

State	Percentage With Individualized Education Programs (IEP) 2014-15	Percentage In Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Programs 2014-15	Percentage Eligible For Free/Reduced Lunch 2014-15
Alabama	--	--	--
Arkansas	13.6%	7.7%	62.3%
Florida	13.1%	9.2%	58.4%
Georgia	11.2%	5.6%	62.4%
Kentucky	14.2%	3.0%	56.9%
Louisiana	11.0%	2.6%	63.6%
Mississippi	13.5%	--	73.7%
Missouri	13.6%	3.2%	51.2%
North Carolina	12.8%	6.1%	57.2%
Oklahoma	15.3%	7.1%	60.1%
South Carolina	13.1%	5.6%	55.7%
Tennessee	13.1%	3.7%	55.9%
Texas	8.6%	15.6%	58.7%
Virginia	--	--	--
West Virginia	15.8%	1.0%	46.1
SLC	11.7%	8.9%	58.7%
United States	12.8%	9.5%	52.4%

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

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

TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Ten-Year Increase
Alabama	730,140	741,761	743,632	742,919	745,668	748,889	755,552	744,621	744,637	746,204	744,164	1.9%
Arkansas	463,115	474,206	476,409	479,016	478,965	480,559	482,114	483,114	486,157	489,979	490,917	6.0%
Florida	2,639,336	2,675,024	2,671,513	2,666,811	2,631,020	2,634,522	2,643,347	2,668,156	2,692,162	2,720,744	2,756,944	4.5%
Georgia	1,553,437	1,598,461	1,629,157	1,649,589	1,655,792	1,667,685	1,677,067	1,685,016	1,703,332	1,723,909	1,744,437	12.3%
Kentucky	674,796	679,878	683,152	666,225	670,030	680,089	673,128	681,987	685,167	677,389	688,640	2.1%
Louisiana	724,281	654,526	675,851	681,038	684,873	690,915	696,558	703,390	710,903	711,491	716,800	-1.0%
Mississippi	495,376	494,954	495,026	494,122	491,962	492,481	490,526	490,619	493,650	492,586	490,917	-0.9%
Missouri	905,449	917,705	920,353	917,188	917,871	917,982	918,710	916,584	917,900	918,288	917,785	1.4%
North Carolina	1,385,754	1,416,436	1,444,481	1,489,492	1,488,645	1,483,397	1,490,605	1,507,864	1,518,465	1,530,857	1,548,895	11.8%
Oklahoma	629,476	634,739	639,391	642,065	645,108	654,802	659,911	666,120	673,483	681,848	688,511	9.4%
South Carolina	703,736	701,544	708,021	712,317	718,113	723,143	725,838	727,186	735,998	745,657	756,523	7.5%
Tennessee	941,091	953,928	978,368	964,259	971,950	972,549	987,422	999,693	993,496	993,556	995,475	5.8%
Texas	4,405,215	4,525,394	4,599,509	4,674,832	4,752,148	4,850,210	4,935,715	5,000,470	5,077,659	5,153,702	5,233,765	18.8%
Virginia	1,204,739	1,213,616	1,220,440	1,230,857	1,235,795	1,245,340	1,251,440	1,257,883	1,265,419	1,273,825	1,280,381	6.3%
West Virginia	280,129	280,866	281,939	282,535	282,729	282,662	282,879	282,870	283,044	280,958	280,310	0.1%
SLC	17,736,070	17,963,038	18,167,242	18,293,265	18,370,669	18,525,225	18,670,812	18,815,573	18,981,472	19,140,993	19,334,464	9.0%
United States	48,795,465	49,113,298	49,315,842	49,290,559	49,265,572	49,360,982	49,484,181	49,521,669	49,771,118	50,044,522	50,312,581	3.1%

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

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Ten-Year Increase ¹
Alabama	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	15.8	17.4	3.3
Arkansas	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	-1.0
Florida	17.0	16.8	16.4	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	-1.8
Georgia	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.6	0.9
Kentucky	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.6	0.3
Louisiana	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	0.7
Mississippi	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.2	-0.6
Missouri	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	-0.1
North Carolina	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.6
Oklahoma	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4	0.8
South Carolina	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.3	0.3
Tennessee	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	-0.4
Texas	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	0.3
Virginia	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	1.4
West Virginia	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	0.0
SLC	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	0.2
United States	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	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
2014-15**

State	Student-Instructional Aide Ratio	Student-Instructional Coordinator Ratio	Student-Guidance Counselor Ratio	Student-Librarian Ratio	Student-LEA Administrator Ratio	Student-School Administrator Ratio	Student-Student Support Services Staff Ratio
Alabama	120.0	4,088.1	452.8	756.6	966.3	193.9	241.7
Arkansas	55.6	512.4	372.7	510.5	770.8	274.4	60.3
Florida	88.3	3,797.8	484.6	1,326.0	1,333.9	321.2	249.6
Georgia	73.0	609.6	484.0	829.1	716.3	278.6	216.1
Kentucky	53.1	434.6	452.8	647.8	767.6	201.1	233.3
Louisiana	65.4	800.6	467.9	712.2	8,148.2	238.2	226.5
Mississippi	59.7	722.5	438.4	603.8	498.8	246.3	154.8
Missouri	68.5	638.9	347.5	660.4	1,057.1	284.2	182.0
North Carolina	68.5	1,333.7	378.0	711.2	943.0	271.7	143.1
Oklahoma	70.7	1,993.7	426.7	670.6	1288.5	290.9	141.4
South Carolina	77.9	394.8	369.1	694.1	985.4	260.8	219.3
Tennessee	61.8	1,247.3	339.5	524.6	5,295.1	280.8	733.3
Texas	80.6	1,451.8	449.4	1,126.2	824.0	213.4	202.6
Virginia	67.4	713.1	369.9	749.4	735.3	308.5	268.3
West Virginia	75.8	712.8	372.9	935.2	304.3	244.5	235.9
SLC	73.9	999.8	423.8	831.7	925.4	252.9	199.4
United States	67.2	634.7	482.4	1,127.5	729.6	288.1	160.7

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

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES
2013-14**

State	Total Revenue	Percentage of Revenue from Local Sources	Percentage of Revenue from State Sources	Percentage of Revenue from Federal Sources
Alabama	\$7,396,933,084	33.7%	55.0%	11.3%
Arkansas	\$5,133,841,370	36.5%	51.9%	11.5%
Florida	\$25,897,089,628	47.3%	40.4%	12.3%
Georgia	\$17,888,407,428	45.3%	44.3%	10.4%
Kentucky	\$7,137,144,745	33.9%	54.4%	11.7%
Louisiana	\$8,733,819,244	41.3%	43.4%	15.3%
Mississippi	\$4,430,399,090	34.3%	50.7%	15.0%
Missouri	\$10,450,413,238	58.6%	32.6%	8.8%
North Carolina	\$13,123,422,910	25.7%	62.1%	12.2%
Oklahoma	\$6,080,561,270	38.9%	49.5%	11.7%
South Carolina	\$8,640,824,905	42.8%	47.4%	9.8%
Tennessee	\$9,323,600,570	41.9%	46.3%	11.8%
Texas	\$53,377,147,080	47.5%	41.5%	11.0%
Virginia	\$15,049,477,388	53.5%	39.8%	6.7%
West Virginia	\$3,562,152,005	31.7%	58.2%	10.1%
SLC	\$196,225,233,955	44.0%	44.9%	11.1%
United States	\$623,208,802,945	45.0%	46.4%*	8.7%

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

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

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	10-year Increase
Alabama	7,497	8,076	8,908	9,698	10,645	10,550	10,210	9,808	9,709	9,990	10,173	35.7%
Arkansas	7,956	8,852	9,331	9,749	10,021	10,152	10,978	11,184	11,164	10,968	10,946	37.6%
Florida	8,455	9,028	10,029	11,270	11,819	11,097	10,491	10,378	9,680	9,606	9,989	18.1%
Georgia	9,082	9,356	9,931	10,620	11,523	11,468	10,704	10,243	10,365	10,235	10,334	13.8%
Kentucky	7,861	8,505	8,966	9,349	10,212	10,208	10,436	10,696	10,843	10,728	10,694	36.0%
Louisiana	7,997	8,375	9,454	10,104	11,411	12,075	12,098	12,206	12,024	11,713	12,132	51.7%
Mississippi	6,780	7,143	7,867	8,256	8,649	8,948	8,902	8,702	8,848	8,691	8,897	31.2%
Missouri	8,788	9,102	9,572	10,391	11,284	11,403	11,332	10,963	11,099	11,208	11,523	31.1%
North Carolina	7,614	8,090	8,566	8,985	9,088	9,568	8,965	8,908	8,661	8,787	8,695	14.2%
Oklahoma	6,677	7,237	7,645	8,179	8,411	8,716	8,651	8,515	8,631	8,851	9,122	36.6%
South Carolina	8,748	9,273	9,964	10,842	11,235	11,667	11,360	10,911	10,941	11,185	11,331	29.5%
Tennessee	7,292	7,576	7,798	7,927	8,809	8,895	9,007	9,412	9,298	9,413	9,530	30.7%
Texas	8,683	8,959	9,315	9,825	10,662	11,149	11,100	10,680	9,997	9,988	10,384	19.6%
Virginia	9,382	10,087	10,865	11,663	12,094	12,264	11,683	11,420	11,711	12,020	11,952	27.4%
West Virginia	9,430	9,397	9,788	10,092	10,484	11,091	12,153	12,428	12,052	11,698	12,668	34.3%
SLC	8,341	8,774	9,364	10,021	10,691	10,835	10,603	10,395	10,123	10,139	10,372	24.4%
United States	9,770	10,238	10,756	11,412	12,135	12,396	12,309	12,215	12,178	12,186	12,496	27.9%

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

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	10-Year Increase
Alabama	6,581	7,073	7,683	8,398	9,197	8,964	8,907	8,726	8,577	8,773	9,036	37.3%
Arkansas	6,842	7,659	8,030	8,391	8,677	8,854	9,281	9,496	9,536	9,538	9,752	42.5%
Florida	6,793	7,215	7,812	8,567	9,084	8,867	8,863	9,030	8,520	8,623	8,955	31.8%
Georgia	7,742	8,065	8,595	9,102	9,718	9,649	9,432	9,259	9,272	9,121	9,236	19.3%
Kentucky	6,864	7,132	7,668	7,941	8,740	8,786	8,957	9,228	9,327	9,274	9,411	37.1%
Louisiana	7,271	7,669	8,486	8,937	10,006	10,625	10,701	10,799	10,726	10,539	10,853	49.3%
Mississippi	6,199	6,548	7,173	7,459	7,890	8,064	8,104	7,926	8,097	8,117	8,265	33.3%
Missouri	7,542	7,858	8,273	8,848	9,532	9,617	9,721	9,461	9,514	9,702	9,938	31.8%
North Carolina	6,613	7,098	7,396	7,878	7,798	8,463	8,225	8,267	8,160	8,342	8,287	25.3%
Oklahoma	6,154	6,610	6,941	7,430	7,683	7,878	7,929	7,631	7,763	7,914	7,995	29.9%
South Carolina	7,177	7,549	8,120	8,507	9,060	9,228	9,080	8,903	9,077	9,444	9,608	33.9%
Tennessee	6,466	6,850	7,004	7,129	7,820	7,992	8,117	8,484	8,354	8,588	8,662	34.0%
Texas	7,151	7,246	7,480	7,850	8,350	8,562	8,788	8,685	8,213	8,261	8,602	20.3%
Virginia	8,219	8,886	9,452	10,214	10,664	10,928	10,594	10,363	10,656	10,960	10,955	33.3%
West Virginia	8,588	9,024	9,440	9,727	10,059	10,606	11,730	11,978	11,579	11,257	11,371	32.4%
SLC	7,088	7,438	7,866	8,350	8,859	9,006	9,047	9,014	8,829	8,912	9,116	28.6%
United States	8,310	8,711	9,145	9,679	10,298	10,540	10,652	10,658	10,667	10,763	11,066	33.2%

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

INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	10-year Increase
Alabama	3,954	4,189	4,493	4,916	5,396	5,227	5,211	5,091	4,966	5,039	5,170	30.8%
Arkansas	4,152	4,660	4,834	4,966	5,065	5,140	5,354	5,425	5,396	5,361	5,476	31.9%
Florida	4,019	4,268	4,618	5,108	5,473	5,361	5,356	5,511	5,196	5,286	5,500	36.9%
Georgia	4,924	5,085	5,379	5,744	6,140	6,047	5,899	5,765	5,734	5,656	5,659	14.9%
Kentucky	4,158	4,284	4,563	4,719	5,181	5,204	5,314	5,410	5,401	5,323	5,389	29.6%
Louisiana	4,392	4,597	4,948	5,188	5,891	6,160	6,265	6,288	6,108	5,960	6,116	39.2%
Mississippi	3,717	3,913	4,239	4,385	4,647	4,731	4,765	4,582	4,620	4,620	4,642	24.9%
Missouri	4,577	4,774	5,021	5,349	5,718	5,779	5,859	5,669	5,670	5,753	5,870	28.3%
North Carolina	4,191	4,419	4,575	4,887	4,961	5,372	5,151	5,167	5,087	5,174	5,086	21.4%
Oklahoma	3,492	3,755	3,935	4,307	4,432	4,508	4,566	4,337	4,318	4,378	4,410	26.3%
South Carolina	4,271	4,465	4,728	4,905	5,169	5,329	5,233	5,082	5,148	5,333	5,403	26.5%
Tennessee	4,143	4,422	4,502	4,547	4,935	5,016	5,111	5,393	5,194	5,291	5,340	28.9%
Texas	4,314	4,324	4,448	4,673	4,993	5,138	5,309	5,211	4,850	4,873	5,068	17.5%
Virginia	5,039	5,449	5,789	6,253	6,502	6,631	6,463	6,282	6,458	6,674	6,636	31.7%
West Virginia	5,279	5,461	5,659	5,774	5,957	6,321	7,104	7,175	6,786	6,539	6,569	24.4%
SLC	4,313	4,499	4,730	5,027	5,350	5,434	5,467	5,429	5,264	5,305	5,406	25.3%
United States	5,098	5,329	5,574	5,901	6,262	6,420	6,526	6,520	6,495	6,543	6,726	31.9%

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

TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	10-year Increase
Alabama	3,995	4,111	4,400	4,807	5,185	5,142	5,084	4,981	4,950	4,987	5,070	26.9%
Arkansas	4,403	4,884	5,023	5,253	5,391	5,483	5,616	5,757	5,731	5,750	5,781	31.3%
Florida	4,119	4,335	4,661	5,041	5,328	5,229	5,102	5,117	4,949	4,948	5,045	22.5%
Georgia	5,167	5,276	5,528	5,795	6,077	6,288	6,034	5,823	5,772	5,592	5,523	6.9%
Kentucky	4,600	4,672	4,893	5,080	5,606	5,625	5,670	5,801	5,807	5,769	5,809	26.3%
Louisiana	4,565	4,702	4,905	5,207	5,897	6,291	6,308	6,181	5,979	5,801	5,866	28.5%
Mississippi	3,884	4,124	4,372	4,508	4,762	4,876	4,940	4,732	4,797	4,790	4,794	23.4%
Missouri	4,828	4,965	5,164	5,520	5,893	5,951	6,000	5,785	5,800	5,902	6,022	24.7%
North Carolina	4,596	4,796	4,927	5,309	5,330	5,627	5,356	5,276	5,090	5,151	5,074	10.4%
Oklahoma	3,769	3,999	4,190	4,527	4,668	4,720	4,745	4,552	4,567	4,615	4,630	22.8%
South Carolina	4,498	4,725	5,068	5,282	5,622	5,792	5,624	5,436	5,410	5,603	5,630	25.2%
Tennessee	4,110	4,300	4,348	4,457	4,805	4,928	4,975	5,003	4,984	5,123	5,136	25.0%
Texas	4,858	4,931	5,051	5,285	5,648	5,819	5,938	5,897	5,546	5,609	5,776	18.9%
Virginia	5,550	5,866	6,183	6,521	6,752	6,974	6,834	6,667	6,724	6,801	6,867	23.7%
West Virginia	4,980	5,019	5,198	5,350	5,617	5,923	5,974	6,004	6,196	6,147	6,120	22.9%
SLC	4,612	4,777	4,985	5,269	5,579	5,709	5,675	5,601	5,463	5,489	5,555	20.4%
United States	5,195	5,361	5,561	5,849	6,177	6,348	6,365	6,295	6,242	6,261	6,372	22.7%

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

TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

State Name	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	10-year Increase
Alabama	1,268	1,473	1,688	1,902	2,176	2,131	2,120	2,070	1,872	1,887	1,984	56.5%
Arkansas	1,008	1,178	1,294	1,362	1,417	1,435	1,547	1,587	1,582	1,583	1,685	67.1%
Florida	1,182	1,250	1,348	1,533	1,637	1,642	1,642	1,727	1,399	1,425	1,563	32.2%
Georgia	1,419	1,424	1,615	1,791	1,970	1,673	1,790	1,790	1,811	1,851	1,942	36.9%
Kentucky	1,227	1,359	1,599	1,623	1,806	1,857	1,976	2,072	2,128	2,144	2,195	78.8%
Louisiana	1,392	1,583	1,844	1,880	2,074	2,145	2,253	2,535	2,719	2,670	2,814	102.1%
Mississippi	1,052	1,165	1,291	1,401	1,507	1,539	1,547	1,484	1,514	1,591	1,660	57.8%
Missouri	1,125	1,194	1,275	1,402	1,545	1,614	1,668	1,668	1,698	1,750	1,807	60.6%
North Carolina	896	1,055	1,156	1,246	1,307	1,404	1,427	1,538	1,607	1,696	1,731	93.3%
Oklahoma	937	1,037	1,094	1,199	1,281	1,352	1,426	1,399	1,417	1,447	1,476	57.5%
South Carolina	1,279	1,323	1,425	1,515	1,672	1,721	1,708	1,722	1,763	1,903	1,961	53.3%
Tennessee	1,007	1,166	1,203	1,269	1,391	1,440	1,492	1,635	1,634	1,680	1,704	69.3%
Texas	815	813	841	884	914	930	963	965	884	881	961	18.0%
Virginia	1,461	1,722	1,872	2,233	2,410	2,434	2,276	2,130	2,316	2,589	2,567	75.7%
West Virginia	2,450	2,617	2,741	2,769	2,796	2,963	3,839	4,041	3,386	3,148	3,195	30.4%
SLC	1,117	1,206	1,307	1,425	1,532	1,534	1,574	1,605	1,551	1,590	1,662	48.7%
United States	1,534	1,679	1,790	1,935	2,093	2,146	2,215	2,256	2,313	2,368	2,472	61.1%

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

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES 2013-14

State	Total Current Expenditures	Instruction Expenditures	Support Service Expenditures	Non-instructive Expenditures
Alabama	6,742,829,333	57.2%	37.8%	7.0%
Arkansas	4,778,074,429	56.2%	38.0%	5.8%
Florida	24,363,817,459	61.4%	33.6%	5.0%
Georgia	15,921,672,893	61.3%	32.8%	5.9%
Kentucky	6,375,119,452	57.3%	36.4%	6.4%
Louisiana	7,721,469,230	56.4%	38.2%	5.4%
Mississippi	4,071,005,531	56.2%	37.6%	6.2%
Missouri	9,125,948,884	59.1%	36.3%	4.7%
North Carolina	12,685,461,079	61.4%	32.9%	5.7%
Oklahoma	5,451,047,732	55.2%	37.6%	7.3%
South Carolina	7,163,995,125	56.2%	38.2%	5.5%
Tennessee	8,606,623,638	61.6%	32.9%	5.5%
Texas	44,330,579,463	58.9%	35.2%	5.9%
Virginia	13,955,249,271	60.6%	35.5%	3.9%
West Virginia	3,194,770,075	57.8%	36.3%	5.9%
SLC	174,487,663,594	59.3%	35.1%	5.6%
United States	\$553,500,792,117	60.8%	35.0%	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	\$48,212	14-15	\$84,309	14-15	\$19,696	14-15
Arkansas	\$48,398	14-15	\$78,464	14-15	\$19,718	14-15
Florida	\$45,562	14-15	\$90,387	14-15	\$24,978	14-15
Georgia	\$53,424	14-15	\$95,183	14-15	\$22,353	14-15
Kentucky	\$51,635	14-15	\$86,491	14-15	\$19,146	14-15
Louisiana	\$49,289	14-15	\$79,127 (Budgeted)	14-15	\$21,002 (Budgeted)	14-15
Mississippi	\$43,303	14-15	\$77,608	14-15	Not available	14-15
Missouri	\$47,421	14-15	\$84,994	14-15	Not available	14-15
North Carolina	\$44,226	14-15	\$75,391	14-15	Not available	14-15
Oklahoma	\$38,834	14-15	\$67,046	14-15	\$20,788	14-15
South Carolina	\$48,561	14-15	\$90,130	14-15	Not available	14-15
Tennessee	\$50,459	14-15	\$82,439	14-15	Not available	13-14
Texas	\$50,715	14-15	\$85,262	14-15	\$24,237	14-15
Virginia	\$53,818	14-15	\$95,431	14-15	\$23,122	14-15
West Virginia	\$45,783	14-15	\$74,549	14-15	\$27,491	14-15

Support Staff Salaries

State	Bus Drivers 1.4	Yr 1.4	Custodians 1.5	Yr 1.5	Cooks 1.6	Yr 1.6	Secretaries 1.7	Yr 1.7
Alabama	\$14,081	14-15	\$21,860	14-15	\$16,992	14-15	\$30,606	14-15
Arkansas	\$12,803	14-15	\$25,306	14-15	\$14,416	14-15	\$26,586	14-15
Florida	\$18,221	14-15	\$24,514	14-15	\$16,543	14-15	\$32,257	14-15
Georgia	\$15,039	14-15	\$24,227	14-15	\$13,349	14-15	\$27,741	14-15
Kentucky	\$14,473	14-15	\$24,360	14-15	\$11,852	14-15	\$25,526	14-15
Louisiana	\$19,386 (Budgeted)	14-15	\$21,571 (Budgeted)	14-15	\$16,878 (Lunchroom workers)	14-15	\$27,071 (Budgeted)	14-15
Mississippi	\$12,749	14-15	\$18,480	14-15	\$11,840	14-15	\$24,930	14-15
Missouri	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
North Carolina	\$20,984	14-15	\$20,984	14-15	\$20,984	14-15	\$31,791	14-15
Oklahoma	\$17,388	14-15	\$20,478	14-15	\$17,455	14-15	\$24,189	14-15
South Carolina	See comments	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	\$26,234	14-15
Tennessee	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
Virginia	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	\$35,275	14-15
West Virginia	\$24,854	14-15	\$27,976	14-15	\$24,089	14-15	\$31,279	14-15

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	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	25 yrs. of service	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Arkansas	Yes	1 day/month	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Florida	Yes	See comments	14-15	No	See comments	14-15	See comments	62	14-15	No	14-15
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	30 yrs. of service	58	14-15	No	14-15
Kentucky	Yes	10	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	14-15	Yes	See comments	14-15	After 30 years of service	60	14-15	No	14-15
Mississippi	No	Not applicable	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Missouri	No	Not applicable	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	59.3	14-15	No	14-15
North Carolina	Yes	1 day/month (10/year)	14-15	No	See comments	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Oklahoma	Yes	10	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	See comments	14-15	No	14-15
South Carolina	Yes	12	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	No	14-15
Tennessee	Yes	10 days by law	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	59.5	14-15	No	14-15
Texas	Yes	See comments	14-15	See comments	See comments	14-15	See comments	60.0	14-15	No	14-15
Virginia	Yes	10	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	Not available	14-15	See comments	14-15
West Virginia	Yes	15	14-15	No	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	61.5	14-15	No	14-15

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.12	Yr 1.12	Medical Expenses 1.13	Yr 1.13
Alabama	Not available	14-15	\$835,429,224	14-15
Arkansas	15.9%	14-15	\$100,017,335	14-15
Florida	7.6%	14-15	See comments	14-15
Georgia	7.8%	14-15	Not available	14-15
Kentucky	Not available	14-15	\$50,357,460	14-15
Louisiana	21.2%	14-15	\$874,114,666	14-15
Mississippi	20%	14-15	Not available	14-15
Missouri	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
North Carolina	14.8%	14-15	See comments	14-15
Oklahoma	21.8%	14-15	See comments	14-15
South Carolina	See comments	14-15	Not available	14-15
Tennessee	9.0%	14-15	\$796,922,902	14-15
Texas	16.6%	14-15	\$2,029,108,642	14-15
Virginia	Not available	14-15	\$1,019,329,623	14-15
West Virginia	Not available	14-15	\$282,702,363	14-15

Salaries and Benefits

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>1.8 Teachers earn a minimum of 5 days each contract year (187 day contract). Unused days may be carried over each year and accumulated.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers are eligible for retirement benefits after 25 years of service credit. There is no minimum age requirement.</p>
Arkansas	<p>1.8 Each teacher earns sick leave at a minimum rate of one day per month for which the teacher is contracted at full pay. Unused sick leave is accumulated at the rate of one day per month or major portion thereof employed until ninety (90) days have been accumulated. Sick leave may be taken for personal illness or illness of the immediate family. Teachers can transfer up to ninety (90) days of any unused sick leave credit when transferring to another Arkansas School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age and five or more years of actual service or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.13 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month for each eligible employee electing to participate in the public school employee's health insurance program.</p>
Florida	<p>1.8 Instructional staff are entitled to four (4) days of sick leave on the first day of employment, and earn one (1) day each month thereafter.</p> <p>1.9 The state does not set a minimum for sabbatical leave. However, a maximum is set; that is, a teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.10 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 62 or 65 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system. * Normal retirement age for all employees first enrolled in the Pension Plan prior to July 1, 2011 is the earlier of age 62 or attainment of 30 years of service. • If you enrolled in the Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011 normal retirement age for all</p>

State	Comments
	<p>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> <p>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).</p>
Kentucky	<p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.</p>
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	<p>1.10 Retirement: (July 1, 2014) A teacher may retire with full benefits with 30 years of service at any age or 60 years of age, with 8 years vested.</p> <p>1.12: The turnover rate is only available for teachers from the data collected by the Mississippi Teacher Center.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.11 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the</p>

State	Comments
	social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.7 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.7 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2013highlights.pdf</p> <p>1.9 The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers qualify for full (or unreduced) retirement benefits with: 30 years of service, or 25 years of service and age 60, or 5 years of service and age 65 Teachers qualify for a reduced retirement benefit with: 20 years of service and age 50, or 5 years of service and age 60 The employee is "vested" in the retirement system at 5 years.</p> <p>1.11 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2014-15 Information)</p> <p>1.12 Full report with detail information available at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/src/</p> <p>1.13 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$5,378 (FY2014-15 information).</p> <p>1.1-1.13 Some answers were not given because there was no evidence of data available. The absence of answers does not mean our state does not collect this information.</p>
Oklahoma	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

State	Comments
	<p>plus years of service equals 90.</p> <p>1.10(b) The average teacher retirement age is about 59 years of age. The retired teacher receiving a monthly benefit is 69 years of age.</p> <p>1.13 The State Legislature provides 100 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$484.87 for July-Dec. 2014 and was raised to \$499.42 in January 2015. Teachers could choose to receive this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.3 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.4 Agency provides a suggested pay scale but the district sets the salary.</p> <p>1.5 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.10(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.10(b) Unable to provide this information because retirement information is captured and tracked by the employer, not by the occupation.</p> <p>1.12 Agency calculates a teacher return rate over three years rather than a turnover rate over one year.</p> <p>1.13 We are unable to provide an amount for expenditures for medical benefits. Medical benefit expenditures are captured in a category that includes all employee benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.8 Teachers receive 10 sick leave days per year that may accumulate. Unused personal and professional leave may be added to the accumulation.</p> <p>1.9(a) 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>

State	Comments
	<p>1.4 - 1.7 Data is not collected by the state for these roles specifically - only for "auxiliary staff".</p> <p>1.8 State law (Texas Education Code 22.003) provides for a minimum personal leave program of five days per year personal leave that can be accumulated without limit and is transferable among districts. Use of the leave is not limited to illness. The same statute provides for assault leave with an unspecified number of days leave (days necessary to recover) for employees who are physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties. (The Texas Education Code is online at www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</p> <p>1.9 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.10 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. 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 2013-14 who were subsequently not employed in the district in the fall of 2014-15, 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 2014-2015 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 2014-2015 average teacher salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2014-2015 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 2014-2015 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.3 - Data from the 2014-2015 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards,</p>

State	Comments
	<p>trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.4 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.7 - Data from the 2014-2015 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 2014-2015 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</p>

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

SECTION 2 – EDUCATION STATISTICS

Elementary Enrollment

State	Average Elementary Enrollment 2.1	Yr 2.1	Schools with 0-99 Students 2.1a	Yr 2.1a	Schools with 100-249 Students 2.1b	Yr 2.1b	Schools with 250-499 Students 2.1c	Yr 2.1c	Schools with 500-999 Students 2.1d	Yr 2.1d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 2.1e	Yr 2.1e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 2.1f	Yr 2.1f
Alabama	503	14-15	20	14-15	105	14-15	423	14-15	439	14-15	32	14-15	2	14-15
Arkansas	407	14-15	11	14-15	93	14-15	285	14-15	153	14-15	1	14-15	0	14-15
Florida	605	14-15	105	14-15	102	14-15	389	14-15	1,260	14-15	115	14-15	3	14-15
Georgia	609	14-15	5	14-15	39	14-15	425	14-15	764	14-15	81	14-15	7	14-15
Kentucky	329	14-15	50	14-15	125	14-15	381	14-15	233	14-15	1	14-15	0	14-15
Louisiana	See comments	14-15	18	14-15	103	14-15	394	14-15	260	14-15	7	14-15	1	14-15
Mississippi	304,391	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
Missouri	347	14-15	108	14-15	278	14-15	646	14-15	222	14-15	0	14-15	0	14-15
North Carolina	490	14-15	16	14-15	139	14-15	581	14-15	592	14-15	18	14-15	0	14-15
Oklahoma	382	14-15	47	14-15	237	14-15	457	14-15	255	14-15	5	14-15	2	14-15
South Carolina	540	14-15	6	14-15	54	14-15	224	14-15	329	14-15	14	14-15	0	14-15
Tennessee	473	14-15	11	14-15	77	14-15	380	14-15	294	14-15	10	14-15	0	14-15
Texas	551	14-15	94	14-15	341	14-15	1,401	14-15	2,699	14-15	116	14-15	3	14-15
Virginia	515	14-15	11	14-15	101	14-15	440	14-15	591	14-15	14	14-15	0	14-15
West Virginia	310	14-15	21	14-15	141	14-15	192	14-15	54	14-15	0	14-15	0	14-15

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	14-15	33	14-15	66	14-15	221	14-15	264	14-15	34	14-15	2	14-15
Arkansas	489	14-15	5	14-15	28	14-15	94	14-15	94	14-15	5	14-15	0	14-15
Florida	843	14-15	23	14-15	42	14-15	50	14-15	270	14-15	207	14-15	15	14-15
Georgia	782	14-15	5	14-15	14	14-15	75	14-15	282	14-15	83	14-15	21	14-15
Kentucky	257	14-15	287	14-15	95	14-15	79	14-15	112	14-15	16	14-15	0	14-15
Louisiana	See comments	14-15	3	14-15	28	14-15	83	14-15	92	14-15	6	14-15	0	14-15
Mississippi	Not available	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
Missouri	484	14-15	12	14-15	69	14-15	109	14-15	149	14-15	9	14-15	0	14-15
North Carolina	608	14-15	16	14-15	56	14-15	164	14-15	319	14-15	62	14-15	3	14-15
Oklahoma	381	14-15	39	14-15	89	14-15	83	14-15	76	14-15	7	14-15	3	14-15
South Carolina	627	14-15	2	14-15	19	14-15	60	14-15	121	14-15	29	14-15	0	14-15
Tennessee	512	14-15	15	14-15	64	14-15	237	14-15	232	14-15	34	14-15	1	14-15
Texas	646	14-15	95	14-15	244	14-15	310	14-15	766	14-15	279	14-15	19	14-15
Virginia	788	14-15	4	14-15	14	14-15	73	14-15	164	14-15	94	14-15	8	14-15
West Virginia	455	14-15	1	14-15	20	14-15	67	14-15	65	14-15	0	14-15	0	14-15

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	685	14-15	19	14-15	20	14-15	116	14-15	159	14-15	49	14-15	23	14-15
Arkansas	490	14-15	23	14-15	71	14-15	114	14-15	57	14-15	16	14-15	14	14-15
Florida	943	14-15	255	14-15	105	14-15	88	14-15	76	14-15	83	14-15	291	14-15
Georgia	1,094	14-15	30	14-15	23	14-15	67	14-15	97	14-15	109	14-15	127	14-15
Kentucky	469	14-15	168	14-15	40	14-15	42	14-15	86	14-15	49	14-15	22	14-15
Louisiana	See comments	14-15	14	14-15	24	14-15	77	14-15	81	14-15	44	14-15	23	14-15
Mississippi	185,834	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
Missouri	487	14-15	101	14-15	170	14-15	135	14-15	71	14-15	46	14-15	47	14-15
North Carolina	753	14-15	73	14-15	117	14-15	73	14-15	158	14-15	118	14-15	79	14-15
Oklahoma	384	14-15	133	14-15	142	14-15	87	14-15	48	14-15	22	14-15	24	14-15
South Carolina	894	14-15	24	14-15	16	14-15	45	14-15	75	14-15	44	14-15	49	14-15
Tennessee	760	14-15	47	14-15	28	14-15	78	14-15	132	14-15	67	14-15	49	14-15
Texas	781	14-15	437	14-15	326	14-15	293	14-15	206	14-15	124	14-15	395	14-15
Virginia	1,187	14-15	3	14-15	12	14-15	46	14-15	73	14-15	78	14-15	99	14-15
West Virginia	720	14-15	1	14-15	8	14-15	31	14-15	48	14-15	21	14-15	7	14-15

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	5,472	14-15	165:1	14-15	88:1	14-15
Arkansas	1,852	14-15	90:1	14-15	105:1	14-15
Florida	41,446	14-15	223:1	14-15	224:1	14-15
Georgia	8,449	14-15	129:1	14-15	114:1	14-15
Kentucky	3,487	14-15	158:1	14-15	60:1	14-15
Louisiana	9,607	14-15	See comments	14-15	85:1	11-12
Mississippi	3,358	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Missouri	1,565	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
North Carolina	12,466	14-15	Not available	14-15	107:5	14-15
Oklahoma	1,299	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
South Carolina	7,550	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Tennessee	6,818	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	603.2	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15
Virginia	9,447	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15
West Virginia	5,089	14-15	127:1	14-15	96:1	14-15

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	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	23:1	14-15
Arkansas	190 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	11:1	14-15
Florida	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	21:1	14-15
Georgia	190 days	14-15	190 days	14-15	190 days	14-15	190 days	14-15	13:1	14-15
Kentucky	185 days	14-15	185 days	14-15	Varies per district	14-15	Depends on certification	14-15	Not available	14-15
Louisiana	182 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	6.6:1	14-15
Mississippi	187 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not available	14-15
Missouri	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	14.7:1	14-15
North Carolina	215 days	14-15	12 months	14-15	See comments	14-15	See comments	14-15	15.3:1	14-15
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	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	18.3:1	14-15
Tennessee	200 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not available	14-15
Texas	187 days	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	14-15
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	14-15	See comments	14-15	Not applicable	14-15	See comments	14-15	19.7:1	14-15
West Virginia	200 days	14-15	200 days	14-15	200 days	14-15	200 days	14-15	12.3:1	14-15

Enrollment Details

State	Total Enrollment K-12 2.12	Yr 2.12	Special Education Enrollment 2.12a	Yr 2.12a	LEP Enrollment 2.12b	Yr 2.12b	Gifted Enrollment 2.12c	Yr 2.12c	Vocational Education Enrollment 2.12d	Yr 2.12d
Alabama	744,238	14-15	82,355	14-15	17,708	14-15	61,438	14-15	201,578	14-15
Arkansas	476,083	14-15	53,534	14-15	37,774	14-15	45,158	14-15	227,224	14-15
Florida	2,776,947	14-15	337,175	14-15	456,613	14-15	161,438	14-15	534,497	14-15
Georgia	1,698,287	14-15	195,593	14-15	104,588	14-15	195,248	14-15	321,905	14-15
Kentucky	741,004	14-15	86,423	14-15	23,394	14-15	102,509	14-15	132,918	14-15
Louisiana	688,701	14-15	83,675	14-15	19,056	14-15	29,666	14-15	See comments	14-15
Mississippi	490,225	14-15	66,563	14-15	10,108	14-15	31,826	14-15	126,820	14-15
Missouri	886,477	14-15	112,391	14-15	29,074	14-15	40,791	14-15	186,027	14-15
North Carolina	1,502,362	14-15	195,624	14-15	101,016	14-15	180,477	14-15	525,879	14-15
Oklahoma	671,715	14-15	105,556	14-15	45,654	14-15	96,616	14-15	150,958 (See comments)	14-15
South Carolina	749,396	14-15	98,930	14-15	46,466	14-15	143,751	14-15	184,226	14-15
Tennessee	1,095,428	14-15	129,905	14-15	47,174	14-15	21,218	14-15	30,215	14-15
Texas	5,215,282	14-15	442,476	14-15	930,737	14-15	397,159	14-15	1,209,784	14-15
Virginia	1,246,988	14-15	162,960	14-15	97,169	14-15	169,310	14-15	586,834	14-15
West Virginia	264,643	14-15	46,300	14-15	2,631	14-15	5,589	14-15	56,497	14-15

Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 2.13a	Yr 2.13a	Retention Rates 4-6 2.13b	Yr 2.13b	Retention Rates 7-8 2.13c	Yr 2.13c	Retention Rates 9-12 2.13d	Yr 2.13d	Instructional Days 2.14a	Yr 2.14a	Instructional Hours Per Day 2.14b	Yr 2.14b
Alabama	3.3%	14-15	0.8%	14-15	3.0%	14-15	4.6%	14-15	180	14-15	6	14-15
Arkansas	2.8%	14-15	0.4%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	Not available	14-15	178	14-15	6	14-15
Florida	4.0%	14-15	1.4%	14-15	3.0%	14-15	6.1%	14-15	180	14-15	See comments	14-15
Georgia	2.4%	14-15	0.8%	14-15	1.0%	14-15	6.8%	14-15	180	14-15	4.5-5.5	14-15
Kentucky	See comments	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	Not available	14-15	177	14-15	6	14-15
Louisiana	4.6%	14-15	2.7%	14-15	3.1%	14-15	5.9%	14-15	177	14-15	6	14-15
Mississippi	7.6%	14-15	2.6%	14-15	4.2%	14-15	5.0%	14-15	180	14-15	330	14-15
Missouri	1.1%	14-15	0.2%	14-15	0.5%	14-15	1.9%	14-15	174	14-15	See comments	14-15
North Carolina	2.9%	14-15	0.7%	14-15	0.9%	14-15	6.2%	14-15	185 (180 w/SBE Waiver)	14-15	See comments	14-15
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	1.8%	14-15	0.5%	14-15	0.9%	14-15	3.4%	14-15	180	14-15	See comments	14-15
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	2.9%	14-15	0.8%	14-15	0.8%	14-15	5.8%	14-15	180	14-15	See comments	14-15
Virginia	1.7%	14-15	0.4%	14-15	0.6%	14-15	3.7%	14-15	180	14-15	5.5	14-15
West Virginia	2.8%	14-15	0.5%	14-15	0.8%	14-15	3.5%	14-15	180	14-15	5.25-5.75	14-15

Education Statistics

State	Comments
Alabama	2.12(a) Special Education count does not include gifted.
Arkansas	3.4 Average Oct. 1 enrollment. 3.7 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.
Florida	2.1 - 2.3 Number of schools does not include combination schools. 2.7 - 2.10 The state mandate is not specific to employment category. It refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer. 2.14(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. 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

State	Comments																																													
	<p>schools are not reflected.</p> <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="436 1073 785 1101">SIZE BY ENROLLMENT</th> <th data-bbox="919 1073 1010 1101">ELEM</th> <th data-bbox="1163 1073 1226 1101">SEC</th> <th data-bbox="1352 1073 1535 1101">ELEM & SEC</th> <th data-bbox="1629 1073 1734 1101">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="583 1110 646 1138">1-24</td> <td data-bbox="953 1110 974 1138">0</td> <td data-bbox="1184 1110 1205 1138">0</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1110 1457 1138">1</td> <td data-bbox="1671 1110 1692 1138">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="575 1146 655 1174">25-49</td> <td data-bbox="953 1146 974 1174">0</td> <td data-bbox="1184 1146 1205 1174">0</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1146 1457 1174">1</td> <td data-bbox="1671 1146 1692 1174">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="575 1182 655 1209">50-99</td> <td data-bbox="953 1182 974 1209">4</td> <td data-bbox="1184 1182 1205 1209">1</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1182 1457 1209">3</td> <td data-bbox="1671 1182 1692 1209">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="562 1218 667 1245">100-299</td> <td data-bbox="945 1218 982 1245">56</td> <td data-bbox="1176 1218 1213 1245">19</td> <td data-bbox="1423 1218 1461 1245">75</td> <td data-bbox="1663 1218 1709 1245">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="562 1253 667 1281">300-499</td> <td data-bbox="936 1253 991 1281">158</td> <td data-bbox="1176 1253 1213 1281">22</td> <td data-bbox="1415 1253 1465 1281">132</td> <td data-bbox="1663 1253 1709 1281">312</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="562 1289 667 1317">500-999</td> <td data-bbox="936 1289 991 1317">167</td> <td data-bbox="1176 1289 1213 1317">39</td> <td data-bbox="1415 1289 1465 1317">148</td> <td data-bbox="1663 1289 1709 1317">354</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="546 1325 684 1352">1000-1499</td> <td data-bbox="953 1325 974 1352">14</td> <td data-bbox="1176 1325 1213 1352">22</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1325 1457 1352">27</td> <td data-bbox="1671 1325 1692 1352">63</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="546 1360 684 1388">1500-1999</td> <td data-bbox="953 1360 974 1388">1</td> <td data-bbox="1184 1360 1205 1388">6</td> <td data-bbox="1436 1360 1457 1388">5</td> <td data-bbox="1671 1360 1692 1388">12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM	SEC	ELEM & SEC	TOTAL	1-24	0	0	1	1	25-49	0	0	1	1	50-99	4	1	3	8	100-299	56	19	75	150	300-499	158	22	132	312	500-999	167	39	148	354	1000-1499	14	22	27	63	1500-1999	1	6	5	12
SIZE BY ENROLLMENT	ELEM	SEC	ELEM & SEC	TOTAL																																										
1-24	0	0	1	1																																										
25-49	0	0	1	1																																										
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1500-1999	1	6	5	12																																										

State	Comments				
	2000-2999	0	0	0	0
	3000-3999	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	400	109	392	901
Missouri	2.14(b) The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.				
North Carolina	<p>2.1 Elementary Schools defined as: having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 659,690. This number is based on final average daily membership (14-15 Data).</p> <p>2.2 Middle Schools and Jr High are defined as: having an 8th grade, but no 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in middle and Jr. high schools is 377,151. This number is based on final average daily membership (14-15 Data).</p> <p>2.3 High Schools are defined as: having a 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in high schools is 465,521. This number is based on final average daily membership (14-15 Data).</p> <p>2.4 This number does not include Charter schools and School of the Deaf and Blind and Charter Schools - they are considered individual school districts but including them would greatly distort the numbers since these units have very small student population.</p> <p>2.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>2.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>2.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>2.12(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p> <p>2.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,025 instructional hours per school year (14-15 Data - no change from prior year).</p>				
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				

State	Comments
	<p>Instruction and five days or 30 hours of Professional Development.</p> <p>2.12d The total consists of 132,052 K-12 students enrolled in Comprehensive High School Programs and 18,906 K-12 students enrolled in Career Technology Center Programs. 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(d) Data represents students with a concentration in CTE for FY 14-15.</p> <p>2.12(f) Data for last year was total all schools, not schools with 1500 or more students.</p>

State	Comments
	2.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.
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(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses." 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."</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</p>

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

SECTION 3 – RECENT MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION

State	Legislation
Alabama	No major legislation passed.
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. •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

State	Legislation
	<p>and develop in-depth recommendations in time to be considered by the 92nd General Assembly in 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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.
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 7069: Education - An act relating to education addressing areas relating to school improvement and accountability; charter schools; Title I funding; K-12 student assessment; student instruction; early learning; educator evaluation, teacher certification and bonuses; Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Scholarship; Gardinar Scholarship; student and parent rights; recess; school visitation; and funding. •HB 293: Middle Grades - An act relating to middle grades; requiring the Department of Education to solicit for a contract to conduct a comprehensive study of states with nationally recognized high-performing middle schools in reading and mathematics; requiring a report to the Governor, the State Board of Education, and the Legislature by a specified time; providing for expiration; amending s. 1003.4156, F.S.; deleting requirements related to the career and education planning course for middle grades promotion; providing an appropriation. Effective Date: July 1, 2017. •SB 436: Religious Expression in Public Schools - An act relating to religious expression in public schools; prohibiting a school district from discriminating against students, parents, or school personnel on the basis of religious viewpoints or expression; prohibiting penalty or reward for a student’s religious expression in coursework, artwork, or other specified assignments; authorizing a student to wear clothing, accessories, and jewelry displaying religious messages or symbols; authorizing a student to pray or engage in religious activities or expression; authorizing a student to organize prayer groups, religious clubs, and other religious gatherings; prohibiting a school district from preventing school personnel from participating in voluntary, student-initiated religious activities on school grounds under specified circumstances; requiring a school district to comply with the federal requirements in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; requiring that a school district provide religious groups with equal access to school facilities; authorizing religious groups to advertise or announce meetings in the same manner and to the same extent as secular groups; requiring that a school district adopt a limited public forum policy and deliver a disclaimer at school events; requiring that the Department of Education develop and publish a model policy regarding a limited public forum and religious expression; requiring that each district school board adopt and

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	<p>implement such model policy. Effective Date: July 1, 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 371: Assistive Technology Devices - An act relating to assistive technology devices; amending s. 1003.575, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the accessibility and use of assistive technology devices by persons with disabilities. Effective Date: July 1, 2017. •HB 15: Educational Options - An act relating to educational options; prohibiting a student who is enrolled in the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind from being eligible for the Gardiner Scholarship Program; revising the purposes for which program funds may be used; requiring that a student's account be closed and program funds revert to the state after the account is inactive for a specified number of years; specifying that certain actions of a private school are a basis for program ineligibility; revising parent and student responsibilities for program participation; revising obligations of scholarship-funding organizations; revising student eligibility criteria for the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program. Effective Date: July 1, 2017. •HB 781: Designation of School Grades - An act relating to designation of school grades; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; revising the requirements for certain schools to receive a school grade designation of a K-3 feeder pattern school; providing that a majority of students must be scheduled to be assigned to a certain school for a feeder pattern to exist. Effective Date: July 1, 2017.
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 338 - Creates the position of Chief Turnaround Officer (CTO). The CTO is appointed by, and reports directly to the State Board of Education working collaboratively with the State Superintendent of Schools and the agency staff. Establishes state takeover and the identification, interventions and consequences for long term failing schools, including but not limited to the removal of the local board of education based on lack of academic performance. •HB 237 - Establishes a Public Education Innovation Fund Foundation with a \$5,000,000 cap; to fund innovative grants in critical needs schools. Competitive grants with priority given to lowest 5% performing schools. The moneys provided for the fund are part of a tax credit program, with donations open to individual, joint, and S-corporations. •SB 186 - Clarifies HOPE scholarship eligibility for students who earn high school diplomas through dual enrollment coursework. Creates the Caregiver Educational Consent, an affidavit for one year, which gives the named caregiver authority to provide consent for student educational services and student participation in extra-curricular activities.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 211 - Requires the existing assessment workgroup to pursue maximum flexibility in HS assessments, and to apply for innovative assessment waiver from federal government. Requires the State Board of Education to conduct comparability study on the concordance of nationally recognized academic assessments for grades 9-12, as well as comparability of current end-of-course assessments. Requires local school systems to include students participating in Move on When Ready in Valedictorian / Salutatorian determinations in most circumstances. •HB 430 - Requires the establishment of principles and standards for charter school authorizing. Provides for an additional facilities grant program subject to appropriations. Defines ‘unused facilities’ for the potential use as charter schools. Requires the Department to implement procedures whereby each locally-approved charter school receives their earned federal funds from the local school system, either through funding or in-kind services. Requires locally-approved charter schools to verify financial information before their local school system submits financial information to the Georgia Department of Education. •HB 139 - Requires transparency and accuracy of financial information at the local school system and school levels for traditional and charter schools. DOE must make available on its website specified school system information and school site budget and expenditures. Provides for unique Military Student Identifier. •HB 224 - Allows school aged children of military personnel to attend any public school within the local school system in which the military personnel resides, or school system in which the military base the parent is stationed at is located, based on available space.
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB1 eliminates the state evaluation system; requires that beginning in 2017-2018 and every six years thereafter, an updated standards implementation process be in place for reviewing academic standards and the alignment of corresponding assessments; requires annual student summative test to measure individual student achievement in language, reading, English, mathematics, science, and social studies at designated grades; requires a college admissions exam to assess English, reading, math, and science in the spring of grade 10 and the spring of grade 11; requires a new accountability system that includes certain specified components; requires the Kentucky Department of Education to pay for any assessment taken by a high school student for attaining an industry recognized certification, credential, or licensure; and makes numerous other changes. •SB159 requires all public high school students to pass a civics test in order to receive a regular diploma.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB17 permits students to voluntarily express religious or political viewpoints in school assignments free from discrimination; requires local boards of education to ensure that the selection of student speakers is made in a viewpoint-neutral manner and that a student’s prepared remarks are not altered before delivery without student’s consent; and requires religious and political organizations be allowed equal access to public forums on the same basis as nonreligious and nonpolitical organizations. •HB241 prohibits a coach from returning a student to play who is diagnosed with a concussion; prohibits a student from returning to play if no physician or licensed provider is available to conduct the required concussion evaluation; and prohibits a student who does not receive the required evaluation from returning to play in a subsequent practice or competition without written clearance from a physician. •HB520 establishes a “public charter school project”; provides that authorizers include local boards of education and the mayors of Louisville and Lexington; requires the Kentucky Board of Education to promulgate administrative regulations to guide the student application, lottery, and enrollment processes for charter schools; provides that charter schools are exempt from all statutes and administrative regulations applicable to the state board, a local school district, or a school, except the charter school must adhere to the same health, safety, civil rights, and disability rights requirements as are applied to all public schools and all other requirements otherwise identified; and includes may other provisions relating to the authorization of charter schools.
Louisiana	Not updated.
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 32 - School superintendents; require appointment of in the event of vacancy in elected office of before January 1, 2019. A local school board may appoint a new superintendent if current superintendent leaves office prior to January 1, 2019. •HB 263 - Anti-bullying Law; revise provisions for required establishment of policies for by school districts. Clarifies conduct that is considered being bullying behavior; revises the provisions to be included in a school districts' anti-bullying policies; requires school districts to post the proper procedure for reporting bullying on their internet website; requires school districts to adopt a policy on student suicide prevention; and requires MDE and Department of Mental health to develop in-service training standards for suicide prevention education. •HB 347 - New Start School Program; repeal. •HB 537 - Years of teaching experience; include years taught at postsecondary level in definition of. Revises the definition

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	<p>of the term "year of teaching experience" to include person with nine months of actual teaching at postsecondary institutions accredited by SACS or equivalent regional accrediting body; and allows postsecondary teachers to teach in primary schools at their years of experience.</p> <p>HB 1046 - MS Dyslexia Therapy Scholarship for Students with Dyslexia; revise eligibility through Grade 12. Allows dyslexia therapy scholarships for students through grade 12; and requires the State Board of Education to develop a list of approved dyslexia screeners that districts shall choose from.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1413 - Suspension and expulsion; clarify terms of disciplinary action resulting in and provide due process. Clarifies the difference between disciplinary actions imposed upon students resulting in 10 or more days of suspension or expulsion from school; provides the right to such students to a due process hearing at which they may be represented by legal counsel, present evidence and cross-examine school district witnesses; provides for the right of appeal to the local school board; and stipulates that the burden of proof in all disciplinary proceedings shall be substantial evidence. •HB 1502 - Appropriation; Education, Department of. •SB 2273 - Cursive writing; direct State Board of Education to require in elementary education curriculum. Requires the State Board of Education to ensure instruction in cursive writing as a part of the basic elementary education curriculum; requires the standard course of study to include the requirement that public schools provide instruction in cursive reading and writing implemented across the curriculum; and exempts the Mississippi school for the Blind and the Mississippi School for the Deaf. •SB 2398 - Qualifications for school superintendents; revise. Requirements include no less than six years which shall include at least three years of administrative experience as a school building principal in a school with an A or B accountability rating or a school that increased its accountability rating by a letter grade; directs the State Board of Education to issue regulations by January 1, 2018 for alternative qualification that are in this bill which must include minimum credentials, educational prerequisites and relevant best practice experience requirements that will qualify a person to serve as a superintendent with having the qualifications that are mentioned above; and provides that new provisions are applicable to any superintendent of schools selected on or after July 1, 2017, who has not previously served as a superintendent or assistant within the last five years. •SB 2431 - Failing school districts; authorize the State Board of Education to place into "Districts Transformation Status".

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	<p>Changes the term “Conservator” to Interim Superintendent so that they can focus on Academic Instruction along with clearing an Accreditation violations; changes “Conservator Districts” to Districts of Transformation in an effort to remove negative connotation associated with a takeover of a school district; allows the interim superintendent to be in place until the district has achieved a district grade of “C” for five consecutive years before it can be returned to the locals for the purpose of raising the expectations for districts who have been placed in The Districts of Transformation status; follows the already existing Conservator laws that are on the books but puts more focus on instruction instead of clearing accreditation standards; sets a timeline to be returned when the Districts demonstrates five consecutive years of “C” or better or if SBE determines they are eligible to be returned sooner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 2432 - Mississippi Occupational Diploma for students with disabilities and career tact program; suspend for new students. Since the Mississippi Occupational Diploma (MOD) is no longer recognized as a diploma by the federal government, Institutions of Higher Learning, community and junior colleges or business as a standard diploma, provides that the MOD for students with disabilities will not be available to any student entering the 9th grade in the 2017-18 school year or thereafter; provides that students currently on the MOD track will have the option in 2017-18 to change course to meet the requirements for a standard diploma that will increase access to postsecondary education and gainful employment OR continue on MOD track provided their parents sign a document acknowledging they understand the MOD is not accepted by business, community college, IHL or the military; revises diploma options for all students as a part of the new ESSA law and will include opportunities for the majority of students with disabilities to earn a standard diploma; provides that new diploma options will be available to ALL entering 9th graders beginning the 2018-19 school year. •SB 2461 - School district consolidation; require in Perry County. Creates an advisory council to be known as the Commission on Perry-Richton Consolidated School District Structure; requires council to review current structure and make recommendations on the future actions of the provision and transition of services of the newly consolidated school district; requires Commission to be composed of seven members: The State Superintendent of Education, one member of Perry County Board of Education, one member of the Board of Trustees of the Richton Public School District, the Superintendents of Perry County and Richton Public School Districts, and one resident of the area which comprises the Perry County School District to be appointed by the Perry County School Board; requires the first meeting to be within 30 days of passage and upon the call of the State Board of Education; and requires the report to be delivered to the Legislature, Governor, and State Board of Education before January 1, 2018. •SB 2463 - School district consolidation; require in Chickasaw County. Provides for Chickasaw County and Houston Municipal Separate School District to administratively consolidate effective July 1, 2021.

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Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 586 & SB 651 - Modifies the definition of "current operating expenditures" by removing the 2010 expiration date on the 5 percent per calculation cap on the growth of current operating expenditures. Modifies the definition of "state adequacy target." Specifies that charter schools shall receive early childhood education funding at the same time as the district in which the charter school is located. •SB 620 & SB 582 - Modifies composition of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council and shifts the appointing authority. Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in consultation with the Council to establish minimum requirements for a career and technical education certificate. •SB 635 - Creates a task force on dyslexia to make recommendations for a statewide system for identification, intervention, and delivery of supports for students with dyslexia. Requires public schools and charter schools to screen students for dyslexia and provide reasonable classroom support consistent with the guidelines. Requires CPR instruction and training to be given in high school prior to graduation and to be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum. •SB 638 – Requires students attending a public, charter, or private school, to pass an examination on the provisions and principles of American civics prior to receiving a high school diploma. Requires development of a voluntary early learning quality assurance report. Requires development of a trauma-informed schools initiative and administer a pilot program. Requires school districts to develop a system for identifying students who are at risk of not being ready for college-level work or entry-level career positions •SB 665 - Contains a section which changes the "Farm-to-School Act" and program to the "Farm-to-Table Act." Requires the Commissioner of Education to appoint one person from a school within the state who directs a food service program to the Farm-to-Table task force. •HB 1583 – Modifies the definition of bullying. Modifies the components school districts must include in their anti-bullying policies. Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop training guidelines and school districts to adopt a policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention education. Requires each school district to adopt a policy, which may be the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's model policy, for youth suicide awareness and prevention. •HB 1646, HB 1621 and HB 2132 – Creates the "Missouri Civics Education Initiative." Requires students attending a

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	<p>public, charter, or private school, prior to receiving a high school diploma, to pass an examination on the provisions and principles of American civics. Allows school districts to recognize students for participation in the Constitution Project of the Missouri Supreme Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1696 - Authorizes the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to provide grants, subject to appropriations, to organizations that provide services to persons who are deaf or blind. •HB 2379 - Creates a task force on dyslexia to make recommendations for a statewide system for identification, intervention, and delivery of supports for students with dyslexia. Requires public schools and charter schools to screen students for dyslexia and provide reasonable classroom support consistent with the guidelines. Requires school districts to adopt a policy for youth suicide awareness and prevention education. •HB 2428 - Changes the term "guidance" counselor to "school "counselor in the laws relating to education.
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.
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 1576 - Requires pre-service teachers to receive training in digital and instructional technologies.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 demonstrated appropriate reading skills to be promoted. •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.
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Comprehensive literacy law, Read to Succeed, including 4K funding, readiness testing, and third grade retention. •Implementation of a tiered intervention model for underperforming schools including transformation coaches. •Development of a single state/federal accountability system with both achievement and growth components focused on Profile of the South Carolina Graduate. •New legislation intended to move state toward personalized and competency-based learning.

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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 renovation and maintenance costs. • 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	<p>The Texas Legislature passed over 100 education related bills during the regular session. The legislature will meet again in special session starting July 18th. Below are summaries of a couple of bills that passed the legislature during the regular</p>

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	<p>session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HB 22, which addresses the A-F accountability system, reduces the number of categories from five to three under which school districts and campuses are evaluated. Districts and campuses will be evaluated on student achievement, student progress and closing the gaps. It also allows districts to create Local Accountability Plans for use in rating their campuses, this Local Accountability Plan replaces the prior Community and Student Engagement (CASE) indicators. It also postpones implementing the system for schools until 2019, but school districts will still be evaluated under the A-F system by next year as was originally planned. <p>Schools and districts will be given an A-F in categories that will measure how well students perform on state standardized tests; how well students improve compared to similar school districts and campuses; and how well school districts and schools close the academic gap between different student populations, based on race, income, learning disability and whether the student has moved from school to school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SB 7 would require principals and superintendents to report teachers having inappropriate relationships with students or face a state fail felony or a fine of up to \$10,000. The bills applies to teachers whether or not they are in the same school district. The bill also requires teacher preparation programs to educate teachers on proper relationships and boundaries with students and requires to districts to adopt a policy regarding electronic communications between employees and students. •SB 22 creates a Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-Tech) Program. The commissioner must establish the P-Tech program for students who wish to participate in a work-based education program. The commissioner shall collaborate with the Texas Workforce Commission and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to develop and implement a plan for the P-TECH program that addresses: (1) regional workforce needs; (2) credit transfer policies between institutions of higher education; and (3) internships, apprenticeships, and other work-based education programs. Businesses can partner with schools to provide work-based training for students. The commissioner must establish a grant program to help schools that implement the P-Tech program. •SB 179 would require public schools to create cyberbullying policies and establish methods for students to anonymously report cyberbullying. School administrators would have up to three business days to tell an alleged victim’s parents about reports of bullying, and they also would be required to inform a bully’s parents if an investigation confirms a violation. •SB 463 will extend the expiration dates of the use of individual graduation committees for students who could not pass the

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	STAAR test. The bill also directs the Commissioner to establish a procedure to determine whether certain students who entered the ninth grade before school year 2011-12 may qualify to graduate and receive a diploma through the IGC review.
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"> •SB186 changes the date from September 1 to July 1 for which a child must attain four years of age to enter an early childhood education program, five years of age to enter kindergarten, and six years of age for compulsory school attendance to begin. •SB630 allows a county board or multicounty consortium to create a virtual instruction program for one or more schools serving any of grades K-12; allows the county board or multicounty consortium to contract with virtual school providers; and requires that a student enrolled in the program be counted in the net enrollment of the school district in which the student resides for the purposes of calculating and receiving state aid. •HB2195 requires county boards to implement comprehensive drug awareness and prevention programs for K-12 students to receive instruction regarding the dangers of substance abuse. •HB2561 provides county school districts with flexibility in the use of their basic foundation program (school aid formula) funds. •HB2711 eliminates regional education service agencies; allows county school districts to enter into cooperative agreements with one or more other districts to establish educational services cooperatives; imposes requirements for a new statewide summative assessment; eliminates the Office of Education Performance Audits; modifies school accreditation and school system approval requirements; establishes a County Superintendents' Advisory Council; and modifies school calendar, faculty senate meeting, and planning period requirements. •HB3080 recognizes the full week of classes during the week within which September 11 falls as "Celebrate Freedom Week"; and requires public school students to be administered a test the same as or substantially similar to the civics portion of the naturalization test used by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services between their 9th and 12th grade years.