

# Last 10 States Booklet

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## Maine:

### 3. Legislative history: (<http://www.mainecharterschools.org/Maine's%20Legislation/History%20of%20Bills.htm>)

History of Charter School Legislation in Maine

#### Historic School Choice in Maine

Maine has had forms of school choice for decades, as has New Hampshire and Vermont. Towns that do not have their own schools, mostly at the high school level, allow parents to choose among public and private schools in the vicinity, with the tuition paid by the town.

Some districts provide choices among public elementary programs, for example, the Mast Landing School in Freeport hosts 3 different programs. These choice options have worked well for many Maine communities, and expanding public school choices for more Maine children would give a boost to the state's goal of "success for all children."

#### Charter Schools Proposed to Expand School Choice to All Maine Children.

Charter schools are a recent addition to public school choice programs that draws on the history of independently-managed public academies in New England.

Educators and citizens in Maine have been exploring the concept of public school choice for several years. After several different bills were submitted to the Legislature in 1997, at the request of the Legislature's Joint Standing Committee on Education, the State Board of Education conducted a study of Charter Schools in 1997-1998.

In 1998, a group of educators began meeting to discuss what an effective charter school law would look like for, and how to adapt the concept to meet the particular needs of Maine. This group invited Joe Nathan, of the Center for School Change in Minnesota, to a forum in Maine, to provide some national expertise to Maine's efforts. This group became Maine Association for Charter Schools or MACS.

In 1999, Rep. Judy Powers introduced LD 2027, "An Act to Enable the Formation of Public Charter Schools," and the Joint Legislative Committee on Education held a public hearing on January 5, 2000. Several committee "work sessions" followed. The amendments proposed by the Maine Department of Education so weakened the proposed charter school bill, that Rep. Powers requested that the original language be deleted. The Committee Chairman proposed new language that aimed to expand enrollment flexibility within the existing system of public education. LD 2027, newly titled "An Act to Encourage Educational Options," was passed and signed by the Governor. Part of this bill required the Maine Department of Education to convene a "Charter School Stakeholders' Group" in the fall of 2000 to address how a charter school bill in Maine could meet the federal criteria for participation in the federal Charter School Grant Program. This group met and sent its report to the Legislature in January 2001.

Chandler Woodcock. "We should not focus so much on funding," Woodcock said, but rather do what's best for the students. Judith Jones of the Maine Association for Charter Schools said she hoped the vote would go her way in the House, and, if not, "there's always next year."  
Source: Maine Today

Date: 03/28/2006

4. *School districts: 239*

*population:* (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=23>)

**Population data**

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>Maine</b>
Total Population	1,274,925
Total Population - Male	620,215
Total Population - Female	654,710
Number of Households	518,200
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	370,920
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	147,280
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	497
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	19,533
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	37,072
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	43,973
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	22,516
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	1,240,895
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	135,500
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	1,105,390
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	518,370
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	59,605
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	458,765
Race - Total	1,274,925

In February 2001, Rep. Elizabeth Watson re-introduced an improved version of the charter school enabling legislation; there was a public hearing on April 29 with strong support expressed by the members of the public. At its work session on May 1, the Education Committee opposed the bill 8-5. Rep. Watson then introduced substitute language which would have allowed existing public schools to convert to charter school status, and required the State Board of Education to draft rules by February 2002 allowing new groups to start public charter schools. LD 1531, as amended, was sent to the full Legislature with a 5-8 Committee report. On June 8th, the Senate passed the bill; it was defeated in the House, 89 to 49 with 13 absent.

In January 2003, improved charter school enabling legislation was introduced, with a bi-partisan group of sponsors. After a public hearing on April 7th, the Education Committee voted 4-9 against LD 1391, but supporters promised a floor fight. A compromise was worked out that the Education Committee would request the Maine State Board of Education to conduct a study of charter schools and report back to the Committee in January 2004. The Board's Charter School Study Committee met several times from July to November; it included 3 members of the Board, 2 representatives from the Maine Department of Education, and 3 professors to help with the research. Interested observers included MACS, the Maine School Superintendents Association, the Maine Principals Association and the Maine Education Association.

After research into the available literature on charter schools and experiences in other state, telephone and personal interviews with several charter school leaders, and many discussions, the Committee voted to recommend a pilot program of charter schools. The full Board ratified this recommendation on December 10, 2003. The Board's report and recommendations were presented to the Legislature's Education Committee on January 29, 2004. The Committee did not act on the Board's recommendations during the second half of the 2 year legislative session.

In January 2005, charter school enabling legislation, LD 1640, was introduced again by Sen. Carol Weston and Rep Karl Turner. The Education Committee responded to a request by the Department of Education to "carry" the bill over to the second session, to give the Department more time to consider the specifics of the bill.

In October 2005, MACS arranged a workshop with the Department of Education, bringing five national experts on charter schools to Augusta....

In January 2006, the Education Committee held a work session on LD 1640 and voted 8 to 3 that the bill "ought not to pass". Two weeks later, however, the bill was re-visited by the committee to consider amendments by Rep. Karl Turner and Sen. Connie Goldman. This time, the committee voted "ought not to pass" by a slim margin, 7-5 with one abstention. The member abstaining did so since she worked for MACS several years earlier, lobbying for charter school legislation. Because of the divided committee report, LD 1640 automatically goes to the full House and Senate for floor debate and vote.

In February 2006 the full House and Senate will vote on LD 1640.

#### **Charter School Legislation Suffers Narrow Defeat in Maine**

<http://morningsentinel.maintoday.com/news/local/2579417.shtml>

On March 27, the Maine Senate voted 18-16 to reject legislation to allow the creation of charter schools in the state. The bill would have allowed up to 20 charter schools to open in the state to serve children at risk of failing or dropping out. Eligible students would have had to be at least one year behind their peers, have a high record of absenteeism, or some special need. Opponents of the bill said charter schools would drain funding from local public schools, and that existing school systems can adequately provide alternative education. Supporters of the bill included two members of the Senate running for governor, Peter Mills and

Race - White Alone	1,236,420
Race - Black Or African American Alone	6,045
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	7,520
Race - Asian Alone	8,260
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	300
Race - Some Other Race Alone	2,635
Race - Two Or More Races	13,735
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.4
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.0

### Student Data

	Maine	U.S. (average)
Total Number of Schools	694	
Total Students	202,084	
Total, All Grades- male	104,074	
Total, All Grades- female	97,577	
Total, All Grades- unknown	0	
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	1,052	
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	2,464	
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	3,440	
Total Students- Hispanic	1,516	
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	193,258	
<u>Free Lunch Eligible</u>	46,346	
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	14,548	
LEP/ELL Students	2,852	
Individualized Education Program	33,514	
Total Teachers	17,621	
Total Staff	35,865	
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	11.5	

*Budget (2005-2006)* (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=23>)

Data From CCD: 2002-2003 (v.0c-preliminary)

	<b>Maine</b>	<b>U.S. (average)</b>
<u>Total Revenue from All Sources</u>	\$2,161,237,759	
Total Expenditures for Education	\$2,080,208,063	
Current Expenditures	\$1,909,268,142	

5. *Protagonist:* Maine Association for Charter Schools (MACS: <http://www.mainecharterschools.org/index.htm>)  
*Antagonist:* Sen. Elizabeth Mitchell, D- Vassalboro and Elizabeth Schneider, D- Orono, both of whom voted and spoke out against proposed Charter School Legislation in Maine.  
(<http://morningsentinel.maintoday.com/news/local/2579417.shtml> )
- 6.
7. *Per- Pupil Operating Cost (04-05):* \$7,760 ([www.maine.gov/education](http://www.maine.gov/education))

### *Achievements*

Maine Educational Achievement Scores" ([http://portalx.bisoex.state.me.us/pls/doe/eddev.state\\_profile.state\\_mea\\_dat](http://portalx.bisoex.state.me.us/pls/doe/eddev.state_profile.state_mea_dat) )

**MEA (Maine Educational Assessment) Test Scores.** The MEA tests are administered annually to students in grades 4, 8, and 11 in all public schools, and in some private schools. The MEA tests have been designed to measure status in performance against Maine's Learning Results content standards for Reading, Writing, Mathematics, Science and Technology, Social Studies, Visual and Performing Arts, and Health. By law, schools are not required to implement the Learning Results content standards until the 2002-2003 school year.

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Average Scale Score</b>	<b>Do Not Meet Standards (501-520)</b>	<b>Partially Meet Standards (521-540)</b>	<b>Meet Standards (541-560)</b>	<b>Exceed Standards (561-580)</b>
<b>Fourth Grade Reading</b>					
2004-2005	540	7%	41%	52%	1%
2003-2004	540	7%	42%	49%	1%
2002-2003	539	11%	40%	48%	1%

### **Writing**

2004-2005	530	16%	74%	10%	0%
<b>2003-2004</b>	530	16%	75%	9%	0%
<b>2002-2003</b>	530	15%	73%	12%	0%

**Math**

2004-2005	537	14%	47%	37%	2%
<b>2003-2004</b>	534	20%	48%	30%	2%
<b>2002-2003</b>	532	28%	43%	25%	3%

**Science/Tech**

2004-2005	527	25%	71%	4%	0%
<b>2003-2004</b>	527	27%	67%	6%	0%
<b>2002-2003</b>	526	31%	65%	5%	0%

**Social Studies**

2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	534	17%	23%	28%	2%

**Visual/Performing Arts**

2004-2005	%	%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	531	27%	47%	22%	5%

**Health**

2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	540	1%	65%	31%	2%

**Eighth Grade****Reading**

2004-2005	537	12%	45%	43%	1%
<b>2003-2004</b>	536	13%	50%	36%	1%
<b>2002-2003</b>	537	12%	43%	44%	1%

**Writing**

2004-2005	538	5%	54%	41%	0%
<b>2003-2004</b>	537	5%	57%	38%	0%

<b>2002-2003</b>	537	5%	54%	41%	0%
<b>Math</b>					
2004-2005	531	27%	44%	27%	2%
<b>2003-2004</b>	529	32%	46%	21%	1%
<b>2002-2003</b>	528	32%	50%	17%	0%
<b>Science/Tech</b>					
2004-2005	530	25%	60%	15%	0%
<b>2003-2004</b>	528	31%	54%	14%	1%
<b>2002-2003</b>	528	28%	58%	13%	1%
<b>Social Studies</b>					
2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	532	22%	54%	23%	1%
<b>Visual/Performing Arts</b>					
2004-2005	%	%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	531	33%	39%	24%	4%
<b>Health</b>					
2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	539	3%	61%	36%	0%
<b>Eleventh Grade</b>					
<b>Reading</b>					
2004-2005	538	10%	46%	43%	1%
<b>2003-2004</b>	539	9%	43%	46%	2%
<b>2002-2003</b>	539	10%	43%	45%	1%
<b>Writing</b>					
2004-2005	537	10%	55%	34%	1%
<b>2003-2004</b>	537	9%	56%	34%	2%
<b>2002-2003</b>	537	10%	57%	31%	2%

**Math**



2004-2005	529	33%	45%	21%	1%
<b>2003-2004</b>	529	34%	41%	23%	1%
<b>2002-2003</b>	527	41%	40%	19%	1%
<b>Science/Tech</b>					
2004-2005	527	31%	60%	9%	0%
<b>2003-2004</b>	527	30%	58%	11%	1%
<b>2002-2003</b>	527	32%	56%	11%	1%
<b>Social Studies</b>					
2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	530	33%	36%	28%	2%
<b>Visual/Performing Arts</b>					
2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>	525	43%	37%	20%	0%
<b>Health</b>					
2004-2005		%	%	%	%
<b>2003-2004</b>		%	%	%	%
<b>2002-2003</b>		538 4%	67%	29%	0%

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

### Maine

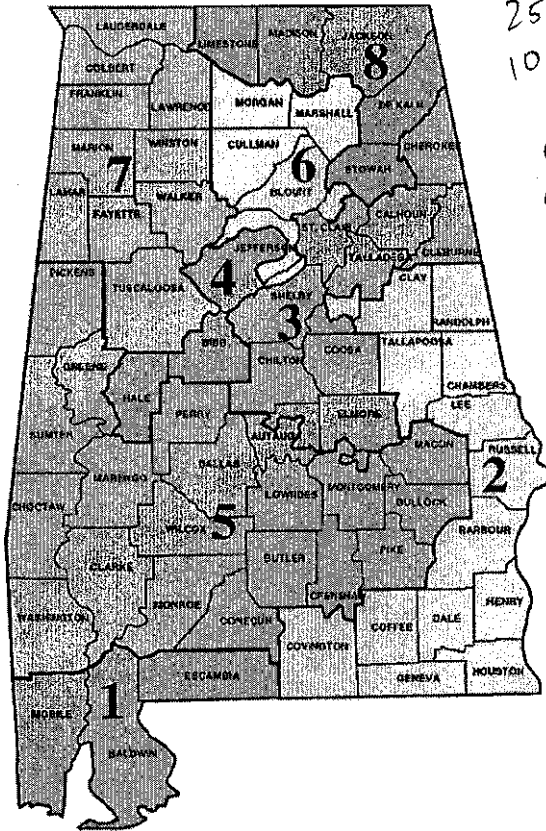
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	241
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	84
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	39
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	5
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	281
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math	74
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	30
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	5
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	225

% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	71
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading	35
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading	9
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	270
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	81
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	38
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	4
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	161
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	82
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science	38
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science	4
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science	160
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science	37
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science	3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing	158
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	87
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing	32
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing	3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing	157
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	86
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing	36
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing	3

*Graduation rate: 87%* (<http://pressherald.mainetoday.com/news/state/060621graduationra.shtml>)

# Alabama:

1.



250 → Senate  
10 R

63 D House  
42 R

2.

3. *Legislative History:*

(<http://www.pww.org/article/view/4798/1/203/>)

**MONTGOMERY, Ala.: No charter schools in Alabama**

Legislation that would have legalized “charter schools,” the third leg of the Republican education reform stool which includes privatization and vouchers, failed to get out of committee Feb. 11 in the Alabama Legislature.

There are 3,000 charter schools operating in 40 states. All Southern states have approved legislation to establish charters except Kentucky and, now, Alabama. Across those 40 states, there are 700,000 students attending charter schools, a student population just a little smaller than 730,000 children enrolled in Alabama public schools.

Susan Lockwood, a representative of Alabama school superintendents, said the track record for charter “experiments” is abysmal. Data shows, she testified, that charters do not deliver on their promises and take desperately needed funds from the rest of the school districts.

The Alabama teachers union, the Alabama Education Association, led the fight in the Legislature to keep public schools public. The union is also in a pitched battle to increase funding for the state’s schoolchildren

4. School Districts: 130 (CVD006STEMAlabama)

*Population:* (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=01>)

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

**Population Data**

	<b>Alabama</b>
Total Population	4,447,100
Total Population - Male	2,144,465
Total Population - Female	2,302,635

Number of Households	1,737,080
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	1,258,685
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	478,395
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	447
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	18,189
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	33,903
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	40,619
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	19,870
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	4,334,920
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	698,095
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	3,636,820
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	1,737,385
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	289,690
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	1,447,695
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.3

#### **Student Data**

<u>Total Students</u>	731,220
Total, All Grades- male	377,276
Total, All Grades- female	352,198
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
<u>Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan</u>	5,777
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	6,646
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	265,444
Total Students- Hispanic	15,148

Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	436,808
<u>Free Lunch Eligible</u>	309,370
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	59,919
LEP/ELL Students	10,825
Individualized Education Program	122,698

*Budget:*

**Alabama**

Total Revenue from All Sources	\$5,153,795,069
Total Expenditures for Education	\$5,198,828,134
Current Expenditures	\$4,657,642,806

5.

6.

7. Achievement scores: 2004 Reading and Math Test (<ftp://ftp.alsde.edu/documents/ReportCards/2003-2004/000.pdf>)

	<b>Reading</b>					<b>Math</b>				
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	
	Percent Tested	% not meeting	% Partially meeting	% meeting	% Exceeding	Percent Tested	% not meeting	% Partially meeting	% meeting	% Exceeding
rade 4	95.61	1.65	21.5	40.55	36.4	95.89	6.51	21.49	28.74	43.2
rade 6	94.36	0.71	16.86	27	55.43	94.45	1.08	42.87	30.9	25.1
rade 8	92.45	4.01	38.65	33.71	23.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

National Assessment of Educational Progress -Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

(<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=01>)

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

**Alabama**

Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	225
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	66

% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	21	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	2	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	262	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math		53
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	15	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	2	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading		208
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	53	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading		4
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading		252
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	63	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading		2
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science		143
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	59	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science		2
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science		141
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	51	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science		2
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing		140
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	77	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		15
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing		1
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing		142
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	79	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		20
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		1

Graduation Rate: 60.7% (<http://www.politicsinalabama.com/2006/06/22/alabama-graduation-rate-43rd-in-the-us>)

# Kentucky

1.

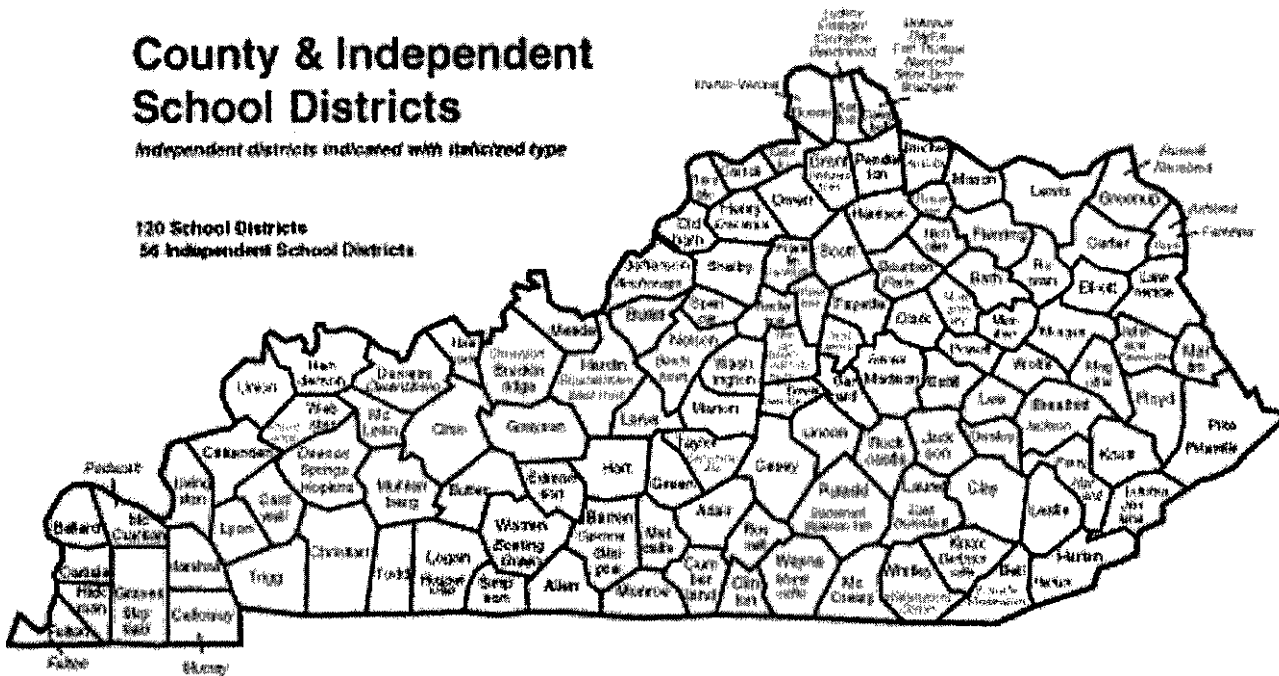
House  
56 D  
44 R

Senate  
21 R  
16 D  
1 Independent

## County & Independent School Districts

Independent districts indicated with hatched type

120 School Districts  
56 Independent School Districts



2.

3. Kentucky is the only state which has had no movement or legislation towards Charter schools.

4. Number of school districts: 176 w/ 1,249 schools. (<http://www.education.ky.gov/KDE/About+Schools+and+Districts/default.htm>)



Population: (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=21>)

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

(<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=21>)

**Population Data**

	<b>Kentucky</b>
Total Population	4,041,770
Total Population - Male	1,974,840
Total Population - Female	2,066,930
Number of Households	1,590,645
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	1,125,300
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	465,350
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	445
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	18,093
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	33,549
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	40,460
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	21,295
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	3,927,045
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	621,095
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	3,305,950
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	1,591,740
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	258,295
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	1,333,445
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.2

**Student Data**

	<b>Kentucky</b>
Total Students	663,885
Total, All Grades- male	327,904
Total, All Grades- female	303,430
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	1,498
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	5,256
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	65,849
Total Students- Hispanic	9,711
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	549,537
<u>Free Lunch Eligible</u>	N/A
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	N/A
LEP/ELL Students	8,446
Individualized Education Program	103,709

*Budget:* (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=short&s1=21>)

	<b>Kentucky</b>
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$4,764,253,274
Total Expenditures for Education	\$4,589,137,411
Current Expenditures	\$4,401,626,780

5. A group call the Kentucky Alliance for School Choice is making movements toward legislation to provide for the emergence of Charter schools. ([www.kentuckyalliance.org](http://www.kentuckyalliance.org))

6.

7.

*Achievement:*

([http://apps.kde.state.ky.us/secure\\_cats\\_reports\\_05/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.show\\_report&report=NCLB05\\_999.PDF](http://apps.kde.state.ky.us/secure_cats_reports_05/index.cfm?fuseaction=main.show_report&report=NCLB05_999.PDF))  
Met Annual Measurable Objective

	Reading	Math	Met participation rate
All Students	Yes	Yes	Yes
White	Yes	Yes	Yes
Africa American	No	No	Yes
Hispanic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Limited English Prof	No	No	Yes
Free/ Reduced lunch	No	No	Yes
With Disability	No	No	Yes

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002  
 (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles/sresult.asp?mode=full&displaycat=7&s1=21>)

	Kentucky
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	231
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	26
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	274
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math	64
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	23
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	220
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	65
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading	31
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading	7
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	264
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	31
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	152

% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	70	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		29
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science		3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science		152
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	62	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		29
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science		3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing		154
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	86	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		27
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing		2
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing		149
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	85	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		25
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		1

*State graduation rate*

(<http://www.education.ky.gov/KDE/HomePageRepository/News+Room/Kentucky+Education+Facts.htm>)

81.29% [2003-04]

## Montana

1. 2004 Map of High School Districts

<http://nris.mt.gov/gis/gisdata/lib/downloads/hischd2004.pdf>

2004 Map of Elementary Districts

<http://nris.mt.gov/gis/gisdata/lib/downloads/elschd2004.pdf>

### *3. History of legislation*

Legislation to establish refundable tuition tax credits was defeated in 1995, 1997, and 1999.[2] A tuition tax credit bill, House Bill 433, was introduced in 1997. Under this law, parents would have received a tax credit of up to \$1,000 for private school tuition for their first child, a \$700 credit for their second child, and a \$500 credit for their third child. The bill died in committee.[3] In 1999, then-State Representative Allen Walters (R-60) introduced H.B. 318, which would have provided a refundable tax credit of \$1,200 for tuition, fees, and textbooks. This bill also died in committee.[4]

In 1999, a charter school bill, S.B. 204, was introduced by then-State Senator Tom Keating (R-5) but was tabled. The legislation would have established a five-member Board of Charter Schools, appointed by the governor, to authorize charter schools. Charters would have been issued for 15 years and would have received a review every five years.[5]

In 2001, State Representative Joe Balyeat (R-32) introduced H.B. 555, which would have provided a tax credit of up to \$375 for tuition and other expenses for 2001, up to \$750 in 2002, and up to \$1,000 in 2003 and succeeding years. The bill died in committee.[6] Tax credit legislation was introduced in the fall of 2002 and referred to a committee in 2003. H.B. 398 would have created an endowment tax credit for contributions to scholarship organizations or tuition assistance programs.[7]

Legislation to create a charter school law for Montana was also introduced in the fall of 2002. H.B. 704, the Montana Charter Schools Act, would have established a process for the creation of both charter schools and charter school districts, and charters would have been granted for 15 years. Lawmakers adjourned for the session before acting on either H.B. 398 or H.B. 704, and both bills are now dead in committee.[8]

### **Developments in 2005**

In January 2005, Representative Roger Koopman (R-70) introduced H.B. 456, which would have created a charter school law for the state.[9] The House voted against the bill on a second reading on February 22 (64 Members opposed and 36 in favor). H.B. 456 would have allowed school districts, a local government or colleges and universities to authorize a charter.[10]

### Position of the Governor/Composition of the State Legislature

Governor Brian Schweitzer, a Democrat, has no stated position on school choice. Republicans control the House, and Democrats control the Senate.

<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/Montana.cfm#SchoolChoiceStatus>

Montana's Teacher Union is part of the NEA/AFL-CIO group.

4.

*# of School Districts:*            56

### Population Data

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>Montana</b>
Total Population	902,195
Total Population - Male	449,735
Total Population - Female	452,460
Number of Households	358,665
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	247,700
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	110,965
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	447
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	17,151
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	33,014
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	40,004
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	20,836
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	878,790
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	128,355

Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	750,435
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	359,070
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	50,475
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	308,595
Race - Total	902,195
Race - White Alone	817,605
Race - Black Or African American Alone	2,360
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	55,220
Race - Asian Alone	4,365
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	445
Race - Some Other Race Alone	5,100
Race - Two Or More Races	17,105
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.2

### Student Data

Data From CCD: 2003-2004 (v.0c-preliminary	<b>Montana</b>
Total Number of Schools	860
Total Students	148,356
Total, All Grades- male	76,741
Total, All Grades- female	71,615
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	16,340
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	1,548
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	1,080
Total Students- Hispanic	3,094
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	126,294
Free Lunch Eligible	38,084

Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	11,969
LEP/ELL Students	6,668
Individualized Education Program	19,267
Total Teachers	10,301
Total Staff	13,848
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	14.4

*Budget***Montana**

<u>Total Revenue from All Sources</u>	\$1,204,497,372
Total Expenditures for Education	\$1,209,093,518
Current Expenditures	\$1,124,291,117

*Achievement*

Data From CCD: 2002-2003 (v.0c-preliminary)

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

		<b>Montana</b>
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	241	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math		85
<u>% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math</u>		38
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math		4
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	286	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math		80
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math		36
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math		6
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading		225
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading		71
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading		36



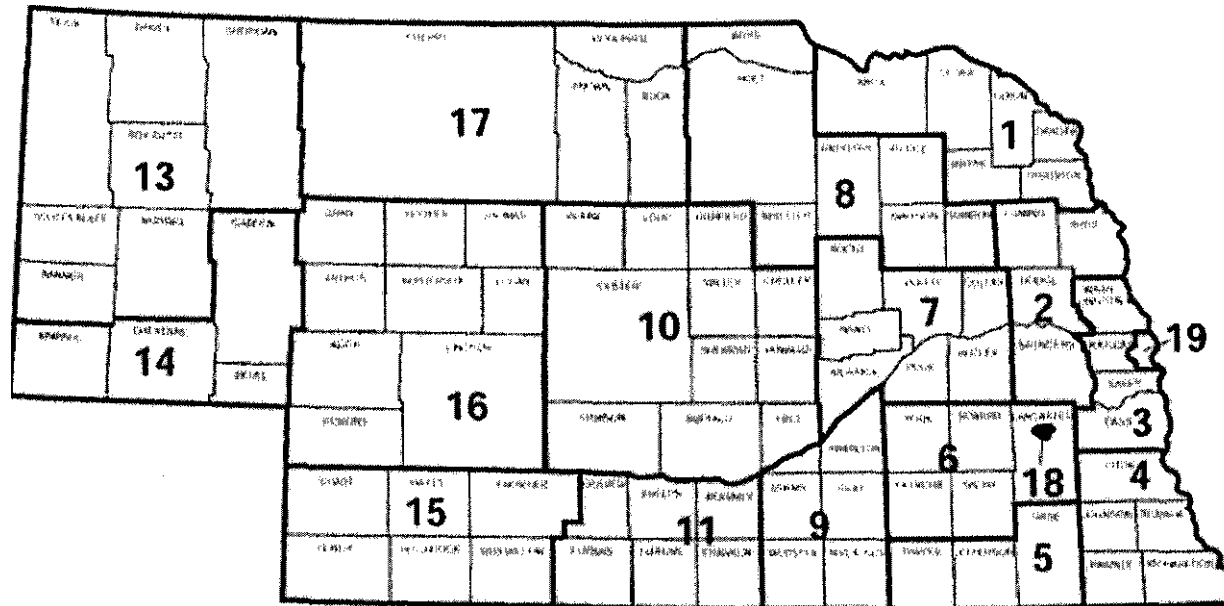
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	269	8
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	82	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading		37
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	160	3
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	81	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		37
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science Scale Score, Grade 8 Science	165	4
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	80	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		46
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing	149	5
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	84	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing	152	1
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	85	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		29
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		1

*Graduation Rate*      84.8% (<http://www.opi.mt.gov/PDF/measurement/rpHscompletegradrate2004.pdf>)

## Nebraska

1.  
(<http://www.unicam.state.ne.us/bluebook/localgov/esumap.htm>)

## Nebraska Educational Service Units



2.

3.

### *Legislative History:*

In 1989, Nebraska adopted an open enrollment law, Legislative Bill 183, which permits parents to choose a school outside their district, subject to restrictions of space and legal requirements for racial balance. In 1998, Omaha became one of 40 Children's Scholarship Fund (CSF) "partner cities." The CSF is a \$100 million foundation created to promote educational options. In Omaha, it matches the money raised by state residents to fund private scholarships for low-income K-8 students to attend a school of choice.

Several bills involving vouchers and state aid to students in non-public schools were introduced in 1999 and 2001, but died in committee.

(<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/Nebraska.cfm>)

### **Debate About Charters May Begin in Nebraska**

<http://www.siouxcityjournal.com/articles/2005/11/05/news/education/622e5d9cad47bfd2862570b000156c6b.txt>

The debate about charters in Nebraska, one of only 10 states without a charter school law, is being brought to the fore by a threat to merge the state's elementary-only districts (Class I schools) with K-12 districts. Small-school advocates are seeking to repeal the new merger law, but are looking ahead to what they will do if they lose. Pushing for charter schools is high on the list. "It's been discussed quite a bit," said Mike Nolles of Class I's United, a group representing the elementary-only districts. State senators working with small-school supporters are looking at options for giving parents as much choice as possible, including charter schools. To date, there has been little discussion about charter schools in Nebraska, in part because of the presence of Class I schools, but also because there is a law allowing parents to send their children to any school they choose, said John Bonaiuto of the Nebraska Association of School Boards.

Source: Sioux City Journal

Date: 11/07/2005

#### 4. Nebraska *Demographic Overview*

##### 19 Educational Service Units

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NEBRASKA 871 SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICE UNITS

Nebraska's elementary and secondary school districts are classified based on the population of the district and the grade levels offered by the district. All school districts are governed by elected boards. The district classifications are as follows:

- Class I: districts offering only elementary grades (K-6 or K-8)
- Class II: K-12 districts with a population of 1,000 or less
- Class III: K-12 districts with a population of 1,001 to 149,999
- Class IV: K-12 districts with a population of 100,000 or more and having a primary class city within the district (Lincoln Public Schools is the only Class IV district)
- Class V: K-12 districts with a population of 200,000 or more and having a metropolitan class city within the district (Omaha Public Schools is the only Class V district)

- Class VI: districts offering only secondary grades (7-12 or 9-12)

Nebraska statutes also provide for educational service units, which provide supplemental services to local school districts. Educational service units also are responsible to the State Board of Education. These units are governed by elected boards.

All public school districts and private schools in Nebraska are listed by county in the following pages. The schools labeled as public school districts in the following pages are locally funded; state-supported schools are listed separately. For more information about schools, see the Nebraska Education Directory, available in print from the Nebraska Department of Education or the World Wide Web site — <http://www.nde.state.ne.us.1>

	Nebraska
<b>Population Data</b>	1,711,265
Total Population - Male	843,110
Total Population - Female	868,150
Number of Households	666,185
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	449,305
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	216,880
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	491
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	19,613
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	39,179
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	47,466
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	25,857
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	1,660,525
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	161,270
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	1,499,260
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	666,995
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	64,585
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	602,410
Race - Total	1,711,265
Race - White Alone	1,533,785
Race - Black Or African American Alone	67,435
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	15,420

Race - Asian Alone	21,125
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	675
Race - Some Other Race Alone	47,790
Race - Two Or More Races	25,030
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.7
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.2

### Student Data

Total Number of Schools	1,248
Total Students	285,542
Total, All Grades- male	147,282
Total, All Grades- female	138,260
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	4,545
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	4,831
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	20,411
Total Students- Hispanic	28,712
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	227,043
Free Lunch Eligible	71,117
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	25,763
LEP/ELL Students	15,586
Individualized Education Program	45,825
Total Teachers	20,921
Total Staff	40,389
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	13.6

*Budget*

Local Revenue- Subtotal	\$1,427,710,349
Intermediate Revenues	\$19,388,659
State Revenues	\$877,656,721
Fed.Rev.- Subtotal	\$225,769,350
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$2,550,525,079
Instruct. Expend.- Subtotal	\$1,470,002,073
Supp. Serv. Expend.- Subtotal	\$673,440,698
Non-Instructional Expend.- Subtotal	\$160,780,034
Current Expenditures	\$2,304,222,805
Total Expenditures for Education	\$2,624,266,384

## 5.

## Protagonists:

Nebraska Charter School Coalition

230 68th Avenue

Omaha, Nebraska 68132

**Phone:** (402) 558-4644 **Fax:** (402) 933-3907

**Description:** NCSC's mission is to encourage the development of legislation that will allow new educational opportunities to exist in Nebraska.

Rhonda Stuberg

e-mail: [rstuberg1@cox.net](mailto:rstuberg1@cox.net)

web site: <http://spsware.com/necharterschools>

7.

*Achievement*

Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	238	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math		80
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	36	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	4	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	284	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math		75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	35	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	6	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading		221
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	68	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading		34
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading		7
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading		267
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	80	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading		35
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading		3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science		150
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	68	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		26
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science		2
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science		157
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	70	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		36
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science		4
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing		154

% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	87	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		27
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing		1
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing		156
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	88	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		32
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		1

*High School Graduation Rates*

<b>Years</b>	<b>State</b>
1999-2000	85.75%
2000-2001	84.85%
2001-2002	85.30%
2002-2003	85.80%
2003-2004	87.48%
2004-2005	87.97% ( <a href="http://reportcard.nde.state.ne.us/page/demograduationrate.asp?level=st">http://reportcard.nde.state.ne.us/page/demograduationrate.asp?level=st</a> )

## North Dakota

1. <http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/resource/map.pdf>

3. *Legislative history:*

2003, State Representative C. B. Haas (R-36) introduced H.B. 1361 to amend the state's open enrollment law. The bill would have allowed school districts to deny transfer applications if the applications would change the enrollment of the district by more than 20 percent. It also would have required districts to allow students from the same family to transfer in order to attend school in the same district. The bill was passed in the House but lost in the Senate.[4]

Governor John Hoeven signed H.B. 1086 into law in April 2003. Under this bill, parents may apply to transfer their child to a school in a neighboring district if the child has been the victim of a violent incident, if the superintendent has declared the



school unsafe, or if the superintendent has determined that the school requires "program improvement for six consecutive years." The sending district is responsible for transportation.[5]

(<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/NorthDakota.cfm>)

4. 212 School Districts (<http://oig.hhs.gov/oei/reports/oei-06-92-00500.pdf>)

### Population Data

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>North Dakota</b>
Total Population	642,200
Total Population - Male	320,695
Total Population - Female	321,505
Number of Households	257,150
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	171,310
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	85,840
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	412
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	17,769
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	34,483
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	42,209
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	22,062
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	619,195
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	73,455
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	545,740
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	257,235
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	32,245
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	224,985
Race - Total	642,200
Race - White Alone	593,785
Race - Black Or African American Alone	3,675

Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	31,310	
Race - Asian Alone	3,340	
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	185	
Race - Some Other Race Alone	2,360	
Race - Two Or More Races	7,545	
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.4	
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units		2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units		2.0

**Student Data**

	<b>North Dakota</b>	
Total Number of Schools	556	
Total Students	102,233	
Total, All Grades- male	52,839	
Total, All Grades- female	49,394	
Total, All Grades- unknown	0	
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	8,713	
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	862	
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	1,233	
Total Students- Hispanic	1,463	
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	89,962	

**Budget:**

Data From CCD: 2002-2003 (v.0c-preliminary)

	<b>North Dakota</b>
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$825,134,704
Total Expenditures for Education	\$802,126,355
Current Expenditures	\$716,006,715

7. *Achievement:*

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

	<b>North Dakota</b>
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	243
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	89
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	40
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	4
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	287
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math	81
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	35
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	5
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	225
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	72
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading	35
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading	7
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	270
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	83
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	37
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	160
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	80
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science	38
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science	3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science	161
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	74
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science	40
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science	4
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing	150
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	88

% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing	20
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing	N/A
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing	147
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	83
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing	24
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing	1

Graduation Rate: 86.4% ([http://wcpp.cp/education/local\\_story\\_315105836.html](http://wcpp.cp/education/local_story_315105836.html))

## South Dakota

- South Dakota state map

<http://doe.sd.gov/ofm/statdigest/05digest/index.asp>

Unable to display map on computer

3. Legislative History (<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/SouthDakota.cfm>)

On March 11, 1997, then-Governor William Janklow signed South Dakota's open enrollment law, House Bill 1075. Under this law, any student may attend any public school in the state. If neither the sending nor the receiving district provides transportation, it becomes the parents' responsibility.

During the 2000 legislative session, two school choice bills were introduced. H.B. 1241 would have established independent, nonsectarian public "voucher schools." Students in voucher schools would have received a "nonsectarian voucher" worth \$3,666 for tuition. The bill was approved in committee but was defeated on the House floor.[3]

The second bill, H.B. 1265, would have provided students with vouchers to attend accredited private schools. The vouchers would have been awarded for the amount of the private school's tuition or one-third of the state's expenditure per public school pupil, whichever was less. If test scores at participating schools failed to exceed national averages for two consecutive years, the South Dakota Department of Education and Cultural Affairs could have refused to grant vouchers for those schools. This bill likewise was approved in committee but was defeated by a House vote.

4. School Districts: 168 (<http://www.state.sd.us/factpage.htm>)

Demographic Overview

In 2004-2005, there were 168 public school districts and 80 non-public school districts in South Dakota.  
In 2004-2005, there were 710 public schools and 140 non-public schools in South Dakota.

**Population Data**

	S. Dakota
Total Population	754,845
Total Population - Male	374,555
Total Population - Female	380,290
Number of Households	290,245
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	197,905
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	92,340
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	426
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	17,562
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	35,271
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	42,834
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	21,935
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	727,425
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	95,900
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	631,525
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	290,335
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	36,330
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	254,005
Race - Total	754,845
Race - White Alone	669,475
Race - Black Or African American Alone	4,520
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	61,725

Race - Asian Alone	4,730
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	245
Race - Some Other Race Alone	3,440
Race - Two Or More Races	10,710
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.2

**Student Data**

Total Number of Schools	741
Total Students	125,537
Total, All Grades- male	64,874
Total, All Grades- female	60,663
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	13,418
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	1,310
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	1,903
Total Students- Hispanic	2,268
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	106,638
Free Lunch Eligible	28,678
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	10,803
LEP/ELL Students	4,477
Individualized Education Program	17,130
Total Teachers	9,245
Total Staff	18,026
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	13.6

*Budget*

South Dakota

Local Revenue- Subtotal	\$476,195,845
Intermediate Revenues	\$11,474,829
State Revenues	\$325,090,630
Current Expenditures	\$851,429,075
Total Expenditures for Education	\$976,689,921

7.

*Achievement*

	<b>South Dakota</b>
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	242
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	86
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	41
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	4
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	287
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math	80
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	36
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	6
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	222
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	70
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading	33
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading	6
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	269
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	82
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	35
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	2
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science	N/A

% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science	N/A
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science	N/A
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing	N/A
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing	N/A
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing	N/A

**Student Data (<http://doe.sd.gov/ofm/statdigest/05digest/index.asp>)**

*Graduation rates*

District Attendance Rate	95.7%	
Number of Graduates	8,577	
	2005	2004
All Students	89.05%	92.33%
White	91.7%	93.58%
Black or African American	74.38%	83.72%
Asian/Pacific Islander	81.08%	95.65%
Native American	66.32%	76.75%
Hispanic	58.82%	80.83%
Economically Disadvantaged	82.77%	87.85%
Students with Disabilities	81.69%	87.29%
Limited English Proficiency	63.64%	87.6%
Male	87.72%	91.64%
Female	90.37%	93.06%



Migrant Students                      73.68%              80%

## Washington

1. Map of Washington School Districts:

<http://www.k12.wa.us/maps/SDmainmap.aspx>

3. *Legislative History* (<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/Washington.cfm>)

Washington recently enacted a charter school law. The state has statewide public school open enrollment and offers postsecondary enrollment options for 11th and 12th grade students. Students may take courses, free of charge, for high school or college credit at a community college, technical college, or select four-year university.

### Background

In 1986, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of school choice in a case involving a disabled Washington resident. In *Witters v. Washington Department of Services for the Blind*, the plaintiff was a blind individual who wanted to use his state assistance to attend a religious college. The Court ruled that this did not violate the First Amendment's Establishment Clause since the money did not go directly from the state to the religious institution but to an individual who determined its use.[1]

Since 1990, 11th and 12th grade students have been able to take free college courses under the state's Running Start program. Private and home-schooled students may take advantage of this option but must enroll through their local public high school, although they do not have to attend school there.[2]

During the 1997-1998 session, a charter school bill, House Bill 2019, was passed by the House but then died in the Senate.[3] Even though charter schools are public entities, the state Parent Teacher Association declared, "We're very glad this went down. We've been opposed to use of public money for private schools, but we have to keep doing this every year." [4]

H.B. 1670 and Senate Bill 5949, introduced in 1999, would have established a pilot voucher program called the Academic Choice in Education Scholarship Program. Students in the state's five largest school districts would have received vouchers worth \$3,500. To be eligible, students would have had to qualify for the federal free and reduced-price lunch program. During the 1999-2000 school year, up to 7 percent of eligible students could have participated, and the number would have risen to 15 percent the following year and subsequent years. Both bills died in committee.[5]

In 2000, supporters of charter schools introduced H.B. 2415, which would have allowed for the creation of 40 charter schools in districts with public school enrollments above 2,000. The bill died in the House Rules committee.[6]

Charter proponents collected enough signatures to place the issue on the November 2000 ballot. Initiative 729 would have authorized up to 20 charters a year for four years. The initiative enjoyed the support of Governor Gary Locke, Seattle Mayor Paul Schell, the Urban League, and 10 state newspapers.[7] Nevertheless, Initiative 729 was narrowly defeated by a margin of 52 percent to 48 percent.

Three parental choice bills were introduced in 2001. S.B. 5337 would have authorized vouchers worth up to \$4,000 for students in low-performing schools to attend a private school or another public school in the same district. S.B. 5666 would have provided children with academic or behavioral difficulties with vouchers to attend private schools approved by the Washington State Board of Education. Both bills died in committee. The Senate also rejected efforts to attach a voucher amendment to another education bill during debate. The amendment would have provided a \$4,000 voucher to students who attend poorly performing schools.[8]

In June 2002, the Washington Supreme Court, overturning a previous trial court decision, ruled that the state's Educational Opportunity Grant (EOG) Program does not violate the state constitution when college students use grants for tuition at

religiously affiliated colleges. Washington's Blaine amendment prohibits public-sector funding of sectarian institutions. The state has interpreted this provision to prohibit students from using state aid to attend religious K-12 schools or colleges. The court ruled that the Blaine amendment did not apply to higher education. However, it did not consider whether the Blaine amendment itself violates the U.S. Constitution, which requires that government programs must be nondiscriminatory toward religion.[9]

On July 18, 2002, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional a Washington State policy that prohibits students who use state higher education scholarships to earn a degree in theology. The court declared in *Davey v. Locke* that "a state law may not offer a benefit to all...but exclude some on the basis of religion." [10] The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In September 2002, the Institute for Justice filed a lawsuit in Washington State arguing that the state's religious establishment clause, discriminates against students at religious schools. The Washington State attorney had interpreted the clause to prohibit student teaching at religious schools. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of Carolyn Harrison, who was not allowed to finish the internship required by the University of Washington at Tacoma at the Jesuit school where she teaches. Donnell Rene Penhallurick, an education student who wished to complete her internship at a Seventh-day Adventist school, was also represented. The Institute for Justice has launched a legal effort to ensure that state constitutions are interpreted as parallel to the U.S. Constitution--that is, that they are neutral with regard to religion.[11]

Prompted by a change in state policy, the Institute for Justice withdrew its lawsuit against Washington State for discriminating against student teachers that choose religious schools. In April 2003, the state decided to allow Carolyn Harrison to intern at her Jesuit school. The court, however, refused to grant an injunction to allow Donnell Rene Penhallurick to teach at a religious school in Moses Lake. The state now requires universities to allow students either to intern at any private school--religious or secular--or to intern at only public schools.[12]

In March 2003, a bill to authorize charter schools, S.B. 5012, passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23.[13] The bill authorized district school boards and university boards to grant up to 70 charters over six years. Both the formation of new schools and public school conversions were allowed.[14] However, the House failed to pass the bill before the end of the session.[15]

On February 25, 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Locke v. Davey* to uphold the State of Washington's policy to deny scholarship funds to students studying for religious ministry. The Court's narrow ruling applied only to this higher education policy and did not address K-12 voucher programs or the state's Blaine amendment.[16]

In early spring 2004, the legislature passed a charter school bill, H.B. 2295 by a 27-22 vote in the Senate and a 51-46 vote in the House of Representatives. H.B. 2295 enables school districts and the state Superintendent of Public Institution to authorize up to 45 schools over a six-year period. Schools will be exempt from most state school regulations except those concerning civil rights, health, safety, and testing. The governor signed the bill on May 18, 2004.[17]

In June 2004, the Washington Education Association, a teachers union opposed to charter schools[18], filed the requisite number of signatures with the Washington Secretary of State to put a charter school referendum on the November ballot. The charter school law was suspended until the vote.

The measure, Referendum Measure 55, gave state residents the option to vote for or against a charter law. The law was defeated, with 58.4 percent of residents voting against the measure and 48.5 percent voting in favor of the law.[19]

In February 2005, Seattle Public Schools Superintendent Raj Manhas proposed saving money by closing 20 schools in the system.[20] The proposal was modified in April, and the Seattle School Board planned to vote on a proposal to close 10 schools in the system in June and end the city's open-enrollment policy.[21] Under the proposal, parents would only be able to choose between neighborhood schools, though students in grades 3 and higher enrolled in schools outside their neighborhood could remain in their chosen schools. Students in K-2 attending schools outside their neighborhood will be assigned to a neighborhood school. The changes were to take effect in 2006.

### **Developments in 2006**

In 2006, more proposals were made to close Seattle schools. On April 5, the Seattle School Board decided to close 11 public schools in the district by the 2007-08 school year. However, the Board pledged to remain flexible as to whether and when

some of the schools on the list would be closed at all.[22]. The Board chose the schools based on an agreed-upon checklist for evaluating schools, including a school building's physical condition, enrollment numbers, and student achievement.[23].

**State Choice Laws** See Education Commission of the States

### **Position of the Governor/Composition of the State Legislature**

Governor Christine Gregoire is a Democrat. Democrats control both houses of the legislature.

4. # of school districts: 296 (<http://www.k12.wa.us/maps/sdmainmap.aspx>)

### **Population Data**

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>Washington</b>
Total Population	5,894,120
Total Population - Male	2,930,660
Total Population - Female	2,963,460
Number of Households	2,271,400
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	1,466,985
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	804,415
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	663
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	22,973
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	45,610
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	56,307
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	29,853
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	5,765,200
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	612,370
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	5,152,830
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	2,272,260

Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	223,220	
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	2,049,040	
Race - Total	5,894,120	
Race - White Alone	4,815,070	
Race - Black Or African American Alone	185,050	
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	91,300	
Race - Asian Alone	320,980	
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	21,740	
Race - Some Other Race Alone	229,130	
Race - Two Or More Races	230,850	
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.5	
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units		2.7
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units		2.3

### Student Data

Data From CCD: 2003-2004 (v.0c-preliminary)

#### Washington

Total Number of Schools	2,251
Total Students	1,021,349
Total, All Grades- male	526,955
Total, All Grades- female	494,394
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	27,306
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	80,253
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	58,182
Total Students- Hispanic	125,396
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	730,212
Free Lunch Eligible	273,300
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible	88,956
LEP/ELL Students	58,523

Individualized Education Program	110,659
Total Teachers	52,824
Total Staff	104,332
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	19.3

*Budget*

Data From CCD: 2002-2003 (v.0c-preliminary)

**Washington**

<u>Total Revenue from All Sources</u>	\$8,696,472,422
Total Expenditures for Education	\$8,603,650,969
Current Expenditures	\$7,359,565,561

*7. Achievement*

Source: NAEP - Math &amp; Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

	<b>Washington</b>	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	242	
<u>% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math</u>		84
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	42	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	6	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	285	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math		75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math		36
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	9	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	223	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	70	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading		8
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	265	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	75	

% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	34
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	3
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science	N/A
<u>Scale Score, Grade 8 Science</u>	N/A
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science	N/A
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science	N/A
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing	158
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	89
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing	30
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing	3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing	155
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	86
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing	34
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing	3

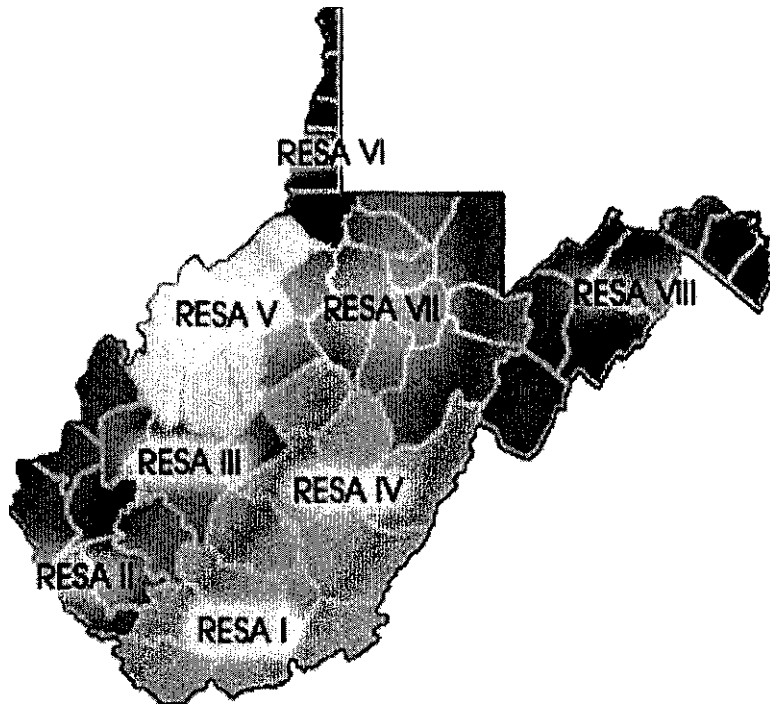
*Graduation Rates*

Graduation Rate: 67% (<http://kiroTV.com/education/2490959/detail.html>)

## West Virginia

1.





### 3. History of Legislation:

Senate 591, which would have established charter schools, was introduced but died in committee. The bill would have authorized county school boards to approve charters for new schools and conversions from traditional public schools. There would have been no appeals process for rejected charter applications.[8]  
(<http://www.heritage.org/research/education/schoolchoice/WestVirginia.cfm>)

### 4. *Number of Districts:* 8 ([http://wvde.state.wv.us/ed\\_directory/](http://wvde.state.wv.us/ed_directory/))

### **Population Data**

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>West Virginia</b>
Total Population	1,808,345
Total Population - Male	879,250
Total Population - Female	929,095
Number of Households	736,480
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	553,625
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	182,855
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	401
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	16,477
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	29,663
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	34,632
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	16,794
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	1,763,865
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	315,795
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	1,448,070
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	737,360
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	132,670
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	604,690
Race - Total	1,808,345
Race - White Alone	1,717,480
Race - Black Or African American Alone	56,000
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	3,770
Race - Asian Alone	9,445
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	405
Race - Some Other Race Alone	3,140
Race - Two Or More Races	18,105
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.4
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units	2.5
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units	2.2

**Student Data**

Data From CCD: 2003-2004 (v.0c-preliminary)

	<b>West Virginia U.S. (average)</b>
Total Number of Schools	799
Total Students	281,215
Total, All Grades- male	145,524
Total, All Grades- female	135,691
Total, All Grades- unknown	0
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan	328
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	1,675
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic	13,024
Total Students- Hispanic	1,536
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic	264,652
Free Lunch Eligible	108,989
LEP/ELL Students	1,477
Individualized Education Program	50,538
Total Teachers	20,020
Total Staff	34,634
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	14

*Budget:*

Data From CCD: 2002-2003 (v.0c-preliminary)

	<b>West Virginia</b>
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$2,552,445,505
Total Expenditures for Education	\$2,546,653,586
Current Expenditures	\$2,349,832,632

5.

6.

7. *Achievement:*

Source: NAEP - Math &amp; Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

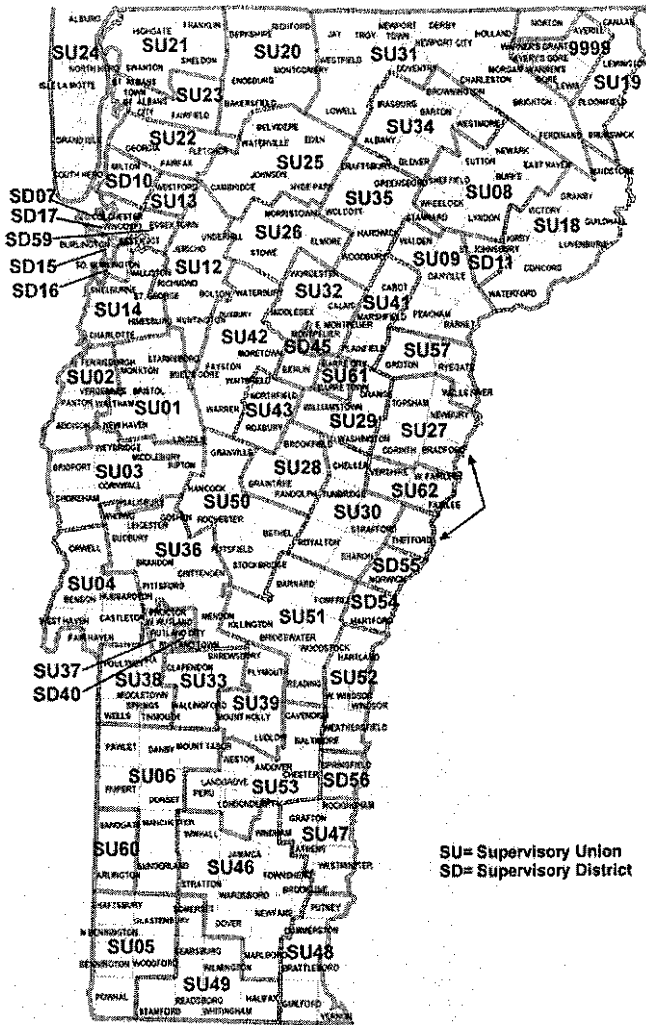
	<b>West Virginia</b>	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	231	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math		75
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	25	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	2	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	269	
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math		60
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	18	
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	1	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading		215
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	61	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading		26
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading		5
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading		255
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	67	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading		22
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading		1
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science		150
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	69	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		25
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science		2
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science		150
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	61	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		26
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science		2
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing		147
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	84	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		19

% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing		1
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing		144
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	81	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		21
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		1

*Graduation Rate: 84%* (<http://wvde.state.wv.us/news/664/>)

## Vermont

1.



([http://www.state.vt.us/educ/new/html/directories/su\\_sd\\_map.html](http://www.state.vt.us/educ/new/html/directories/su_sd_map.html))

### 3. Charter Schools in Vermont?

Vermont is one of just 14 states that have not yet passed some form of charter school legislation. Senate bills introduced in 1997 and 1999 (S.91 and S.59) would have authorized the state board of education to grant charter school status to just ten schools. But the bills were ignored by a Senate committee whose idea of education reform is a state-controlled, soviet-style bureaucracy under Act 60.

Last year, House bill H.368 proposed similar legislation with a ten school limit. But this bill too was ignored, this time by a House Education Committee that apparently chooses to ignore the plethora of research showing that charter schools deliver higher academic achievement at lower cost.

Then during consideration of the so-called school choice bill last week, legislators actually rejected an amendment that simply would have authorized a summer study group to evaluate the public charter school movement and report back to the legislature in January. Obviously, the majority in our current legislature has no interest in meaningful education reform.

And herein lies the danger. Will this same legislature soon be compelled to draft Vermont's first charter school law? And if so, will they draft a bogus charter school bill that serves only the entrenched education bureaucracy? Or will they act in the spirit of innovation and restore Vermont to the proud ranks of the national trendsetters?

Jeffrey Pascoe  
South Burlington

<http://www.boskydell.com/political/charters.htm>

4. # of School Districts: 284

(<http://www.burlingtonfreepress.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20060604/NEWS01/606040312/1009&theme=> )

### Population Data

Data From NCES - School District Demographics: 2000

	<b>Vermont</b>
Total Population	608,825
Total Population - Male	298,300
Total Population - Female	310,530
Number of Households	240,635
Number of Households - Owner Occupied	169,775
Number of Households - Renter Occupied	70,855
Median Gross Rent (Dollars)	553
Per Capita Income In 1999 (Dollars)	20,625
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - All Households	40,750
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Owner Occupied	48,440
Median Household Income In 1999 (Dollars) - Renter Occupied	25,163
Population For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	588,055
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	55,505
Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	532,545
Households For Whom Poverty Status Can Be Determined In 1999	240,745
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 Below Poverty Level	23,395
Household Poverty Status In 1999 - Income In 1999 At Or Above Poverty Level	217,350
Race - Total	608,825
Race - White Alone	588,835
Race - Black Or African American Alone	2,980
Race - American Indian And Alaska Native Alone	2,600



Race - Asian Alone	4,850	
Race - Native Hawaiian And Other Pacific Islander Alone	155	
Race - Some Other Race Alone	1,275	
Race - Two Or More Races	8,130	
Avg Household Size Of All Occupied Housing Units	2.4	
Avg Household Size Of Owner Occupied Housing Units		2.6
Avg Household Size Of Renter Occupied Housing Units		2.1

### Student Data

Data From CCD: 2003-2004 (v.0c-preliminary)

		Vermont
Total Number of Schools	393	
Total Students	99,103	
Total, All Grades- male	50,899	
Total, All Grades- female	47,782	
Total, All Grades- unknown	0	
Total Students- American Indian/Alaskan		564
Total Students- Asian/Pacific Islander	1,487	
Total Students- Black, non-Hispanic		1,221
Total Students- Hispanic	818	
Total Students- White, non-Hispanic		94,591
Free Lunch Eligible	19,784	
Reduced-price Lunch Eligible		7,325
LEP/ELL Students	1,992	
Individualized Education Program		14,737
Total Teachers	8,749	
Total Staff	16,940	
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	11.3	

*Budget***Vermont**

Total Revenue from All Sources	\$1,149,920,168
Total Expenditures for Education	\$1,095,521,375
<u>Current Expenditures</u>	\$1,045,213,366

## 7. Achievement

Source: NAEP - Math & Reading - 2005, Science - 2000, Writing - 2002

	<b>Vermont</b>
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	244
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Math	87
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Math	44
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Math	6
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	287
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Math	78
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Math	38
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Math	9
Scale Score, Grade 4 Reading	227
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Reading	72
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Reading	39
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Reading	10
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	269
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Reading	79
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Reading	37
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Reading	4
Scale Score, Grade 4 Science	159
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Science	78

% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Science		39
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Science	4	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Science		161
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Science	74	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Science		40
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Science		4
Scale Score, Grade 4 Writing		158
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 4 Writing	87	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 4 Writing		32
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 4 Writing		3
Scale Score, Grade 8 Writing		163
% of Students at or Above Basic - Grade 8 Writing	89	
% of Students at or Above Proficient - Grade 8 Writing		41
% of Students at or Above Advanced - Grade 8 Writing		5

*Graduation Rate: 82%* ([http://benningtonbanner.com/otheropinions/ci\\_3886550](http://benningtonbanner.com/otheropinions/ci_3886550))

## Ten State Comparison

	Alabama	Kentucky	Maine	Montana	Nebraska	North Dakota
Total Number of Schools		1,526	1,438	694	860	1,248
Total Students		731,220	663,885	202,084	148,356	285,542
Total Teachers		58,070	41,201	17,621	10,301	20,921
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$5,153,795,069	\$4,795,253,274	\$2,161,237,759	\$1,204,497,372	\$2,550,525,079	\$825,134,704
Total Expenditures for Education	\$5,198,828,134	\$4,589,137,411	\$2,080,208,063	\$1,209,093,518	\$2,624,266,384	\$802,126,355
Current Expenditures	\$4,657,642,806	\$4,401,626,780	\$1,909,268,142	\$1,124,291,117	\$2,304,222,805	\$716,006,715
Total Population - Male	2,144,465	1,974,840	620,215	449,735	843,110	320,695
Total Population - Female	2,302,635	2,066,930	654,710	452,460	868,150	321,505
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	225	231	241	241	238	243
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	262	274	281	241	284	287
Scale Score Grade 4 Reading	208	220	225	225	221	225
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	252	264	270	269	267	270
Graduation Rate	60.70%	81.30%	87%	84.80%	85.80%	86.40%
Number of Districts	130	176	239	56	871	212
	South Dakota	Washington	West Virginia	Vermont	U.S. (average)	
Total Number of Schools	741	2,251	393	799	1,885	
Total Students	125,537	1,021,349	99,103	281,215	951,778	
Total Teachers	9,245	52,824	8,749	20,020	59,775	
Total Revenue from All Sources	\$963,996,661	\$8,696,472,422	\$1,149,920,168	\$2,552,445,505	\$8,630,535,283	
Total Expenditures for Education	\$976,689,921	\$8,603,650,969	\$1,095,521,375	\$2,546,653,586	\$8,690,171,765	
Current Expenditures	\$851,429,075	\$7,359,565,561	\$1,045,213,366	\$2,349,832,632	\$7,599,852,828	
Total Population - Male	374,555	2,930,660	298,300	879,250	2,704,238	
Total Population - Female	380,290	2,963,460	310,530	929,095	2,813,837	
Scale Score, Grade 4 Math	242	242	244	231	237	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Math	287	285	287	269	278	
Scale Score Grade 4 Reading	222	223	227	215	217	
Scale Score, Grade 8 Reading	269	265	269	255	260	
Graduation Rate	89.05%	67%	84%	82%	70%*	
Number of Districts	168	296	8	284		

\* [http://www.wndu.com/news/focusone/062006/focusone\\_50790.php](http://www.wndu.com/news/focusone/062006/focusone_50790.php)

All state profiles are from [www.nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles](http://www.nces.ed.gov/programs/stateprofiles)