

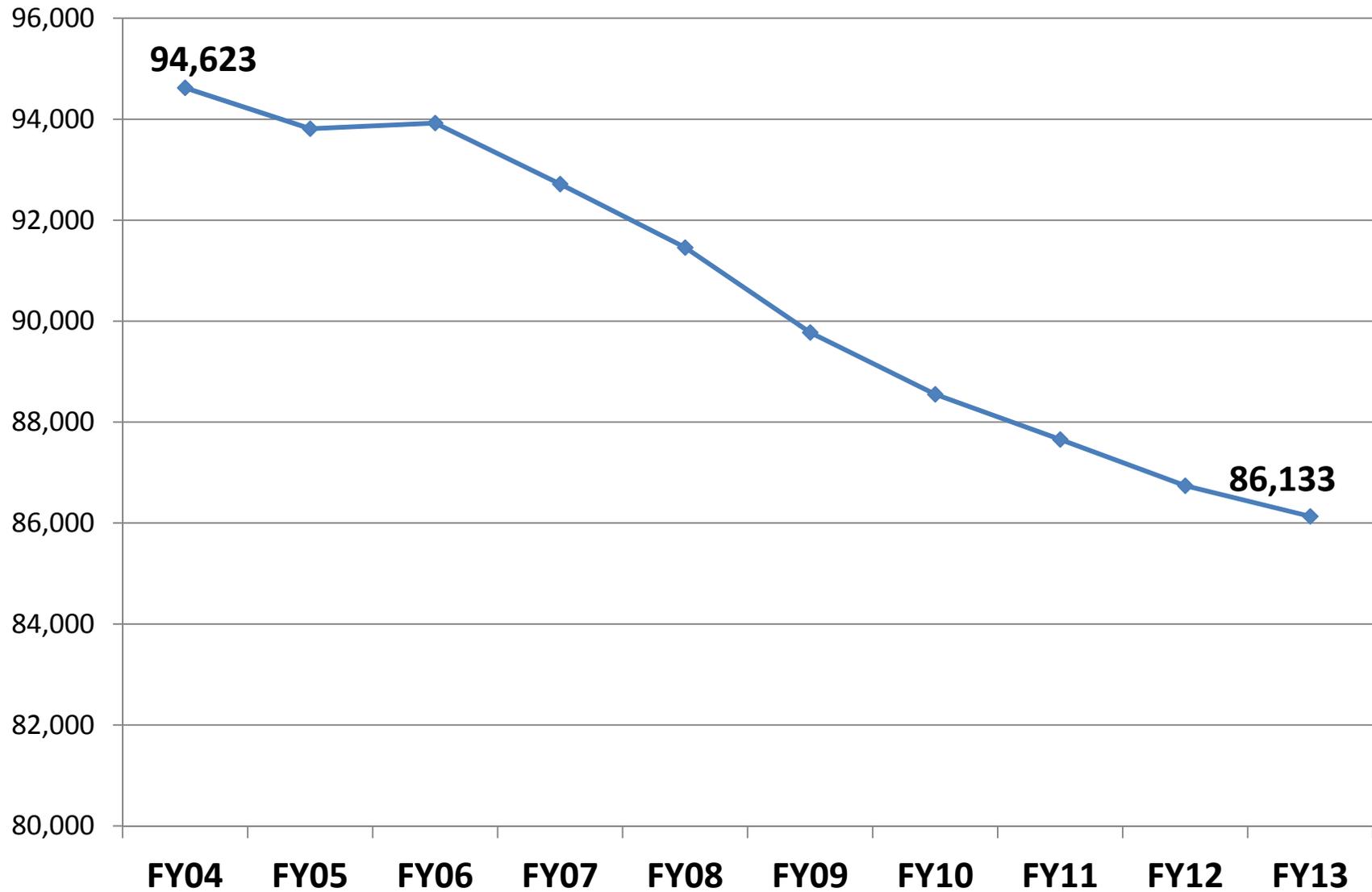
A Situational Analysis of Public Education in Vermont 2013

Presented by:



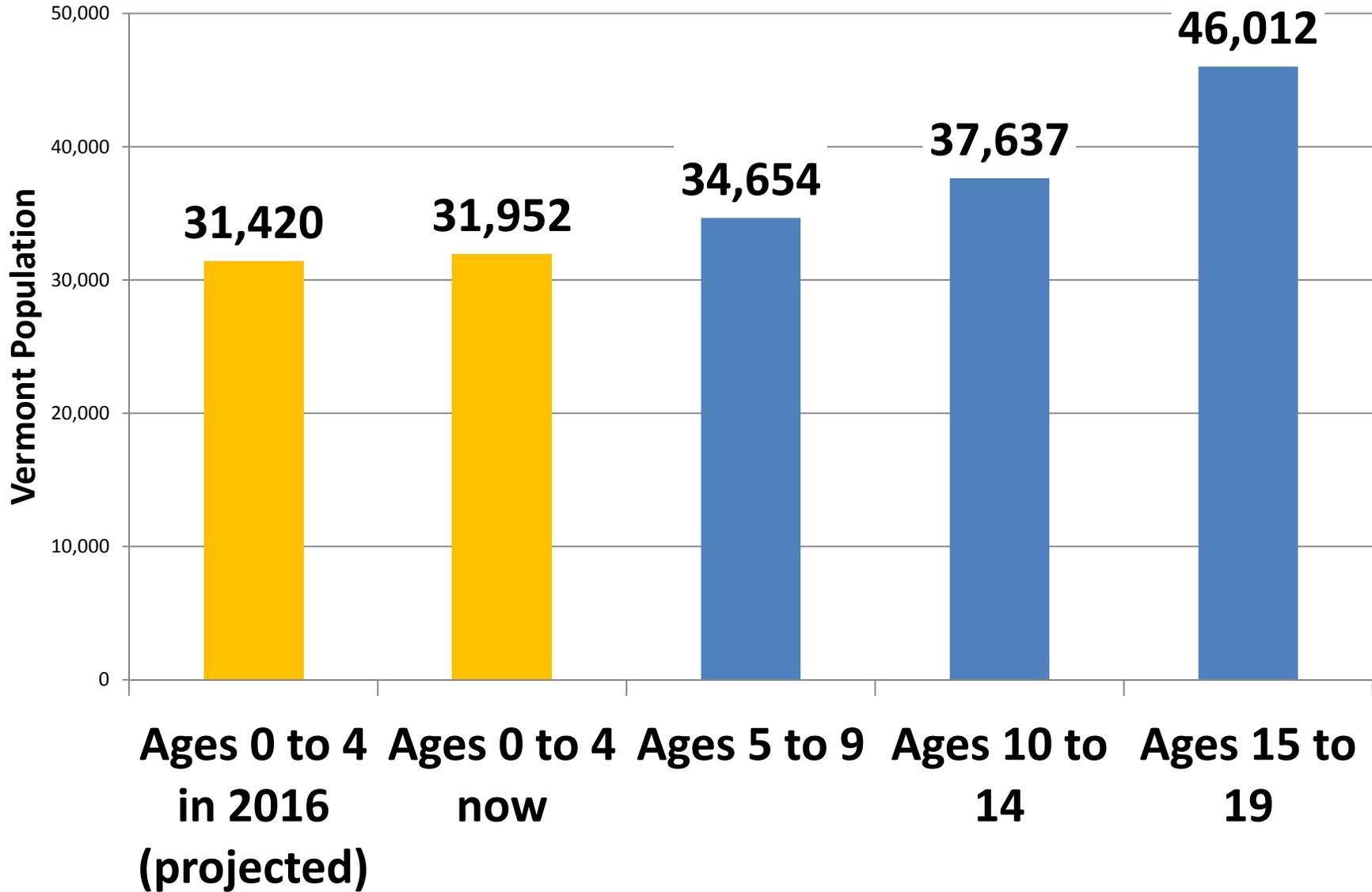
Demographic Analysis

Statewide Public School Enrollment Trend



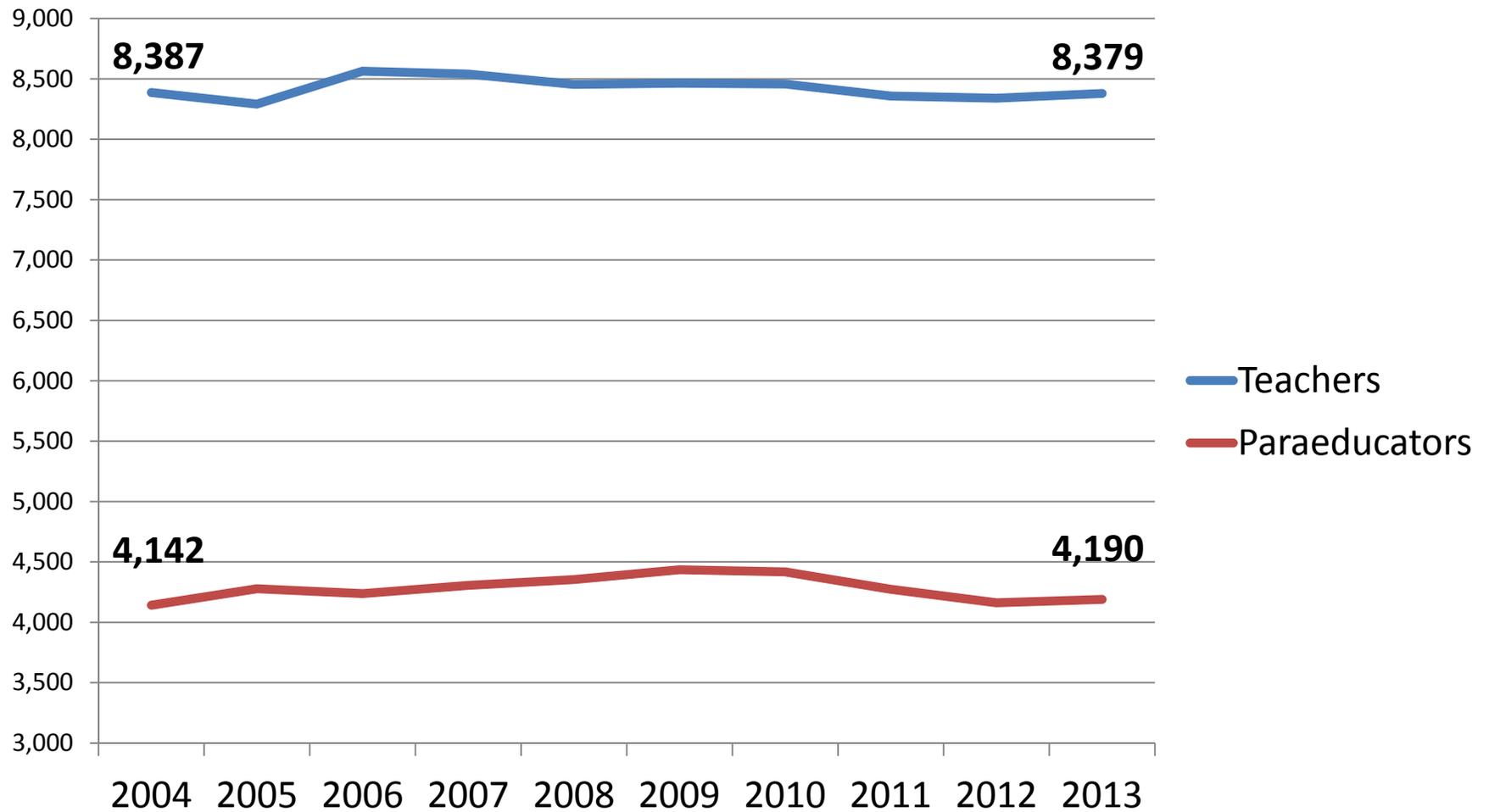
Source: VT A.O.E.³

VT School-Age Population will Decrease for a Few More Years



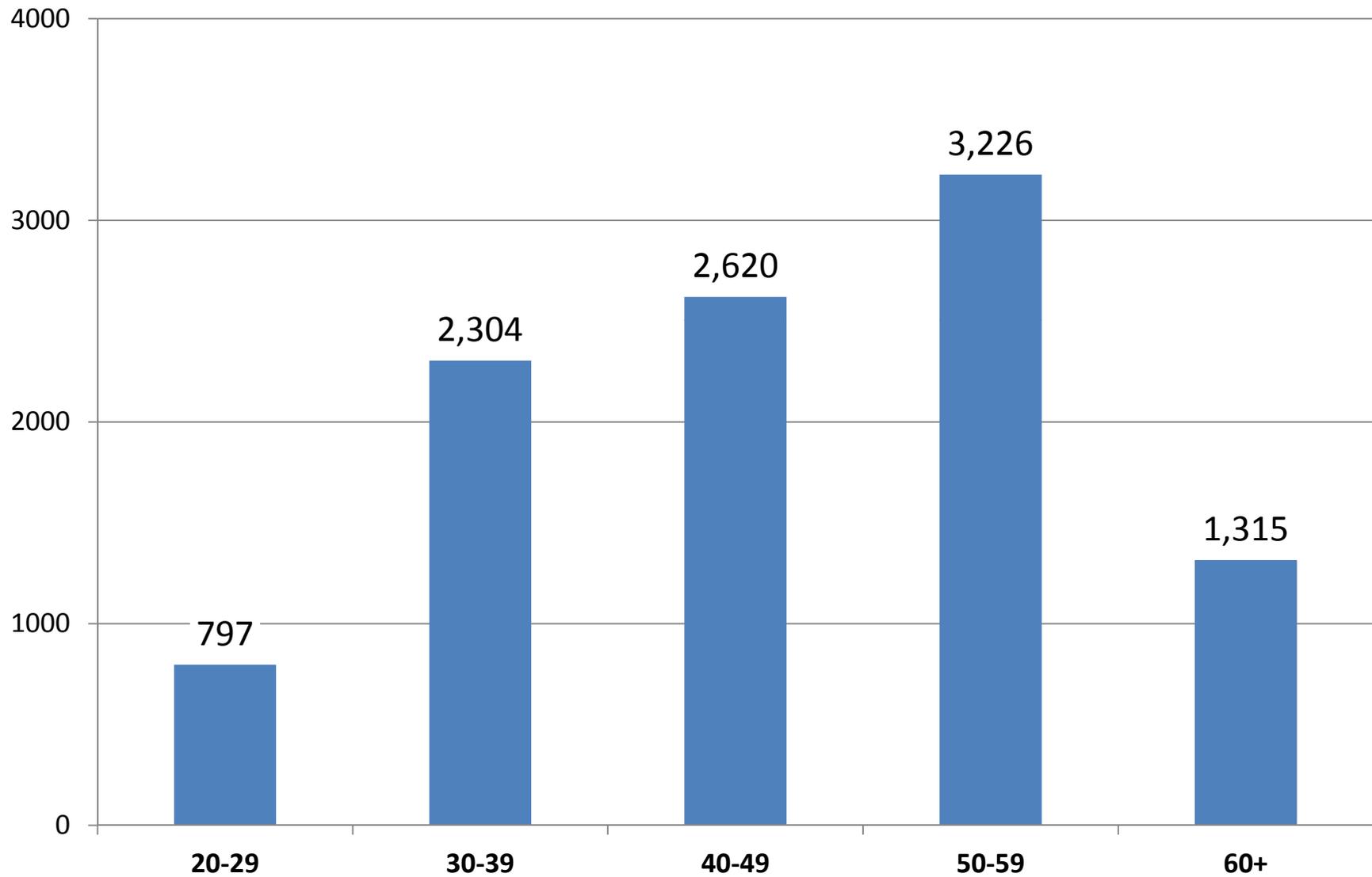
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2010, VT Joint Fiscal Office⁴

FTE Teachers and Paraeducators: FY 2004 – FY 2013



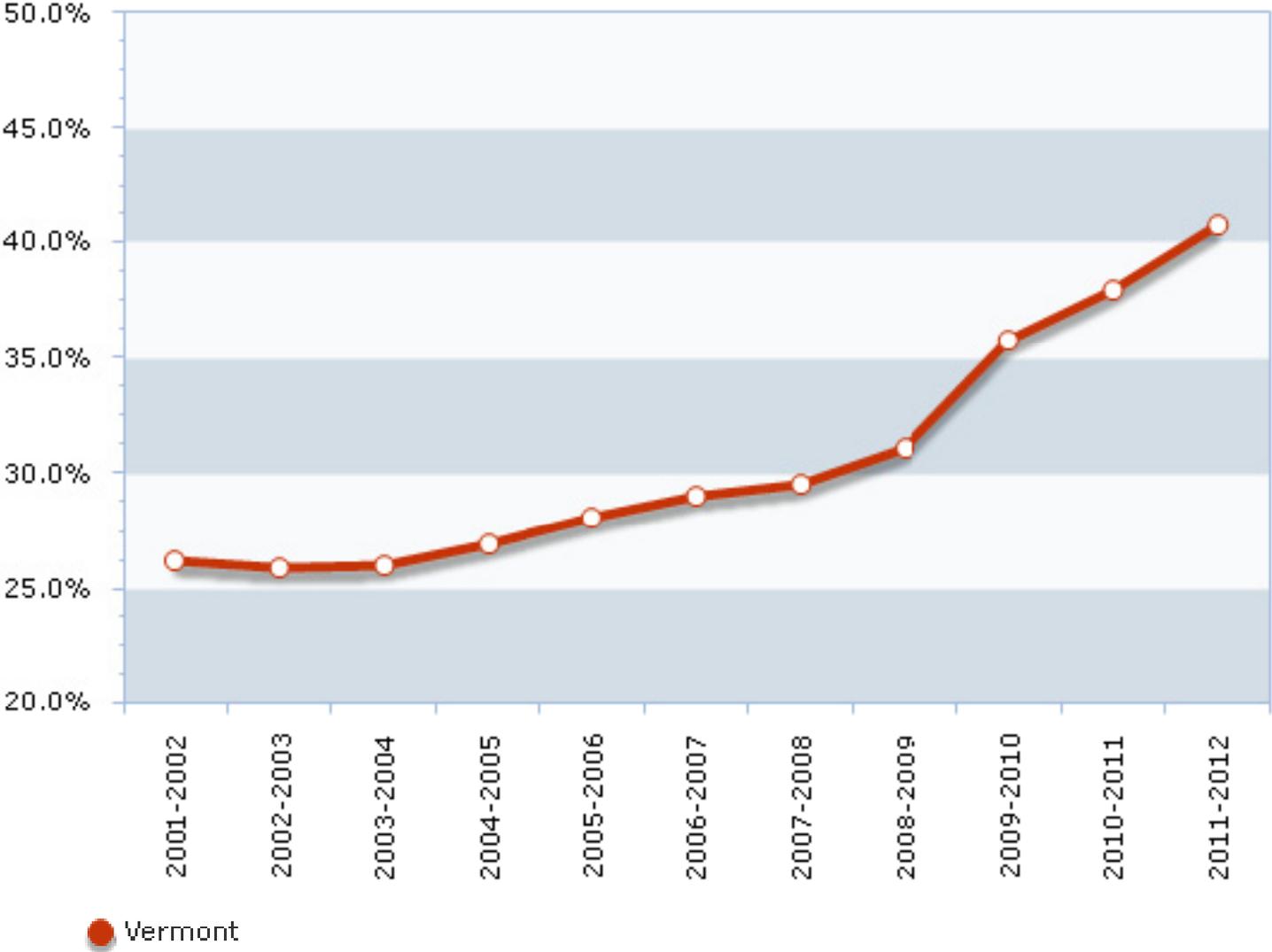
Source: VT A.O.E

VT Educators by Age: 2012



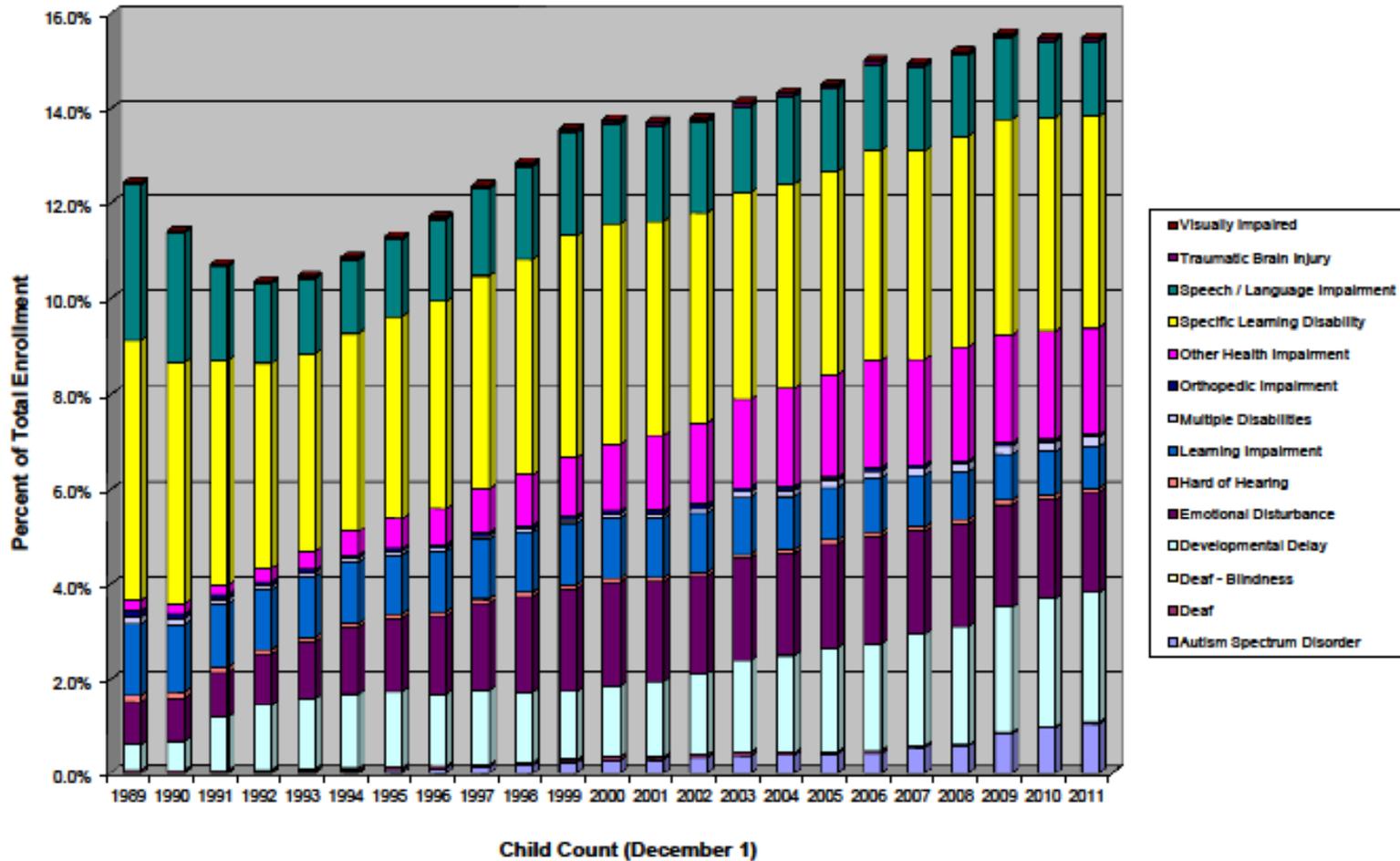
Source: VT Teachers' Retirement System

Percent of VT Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced-Price Lunch



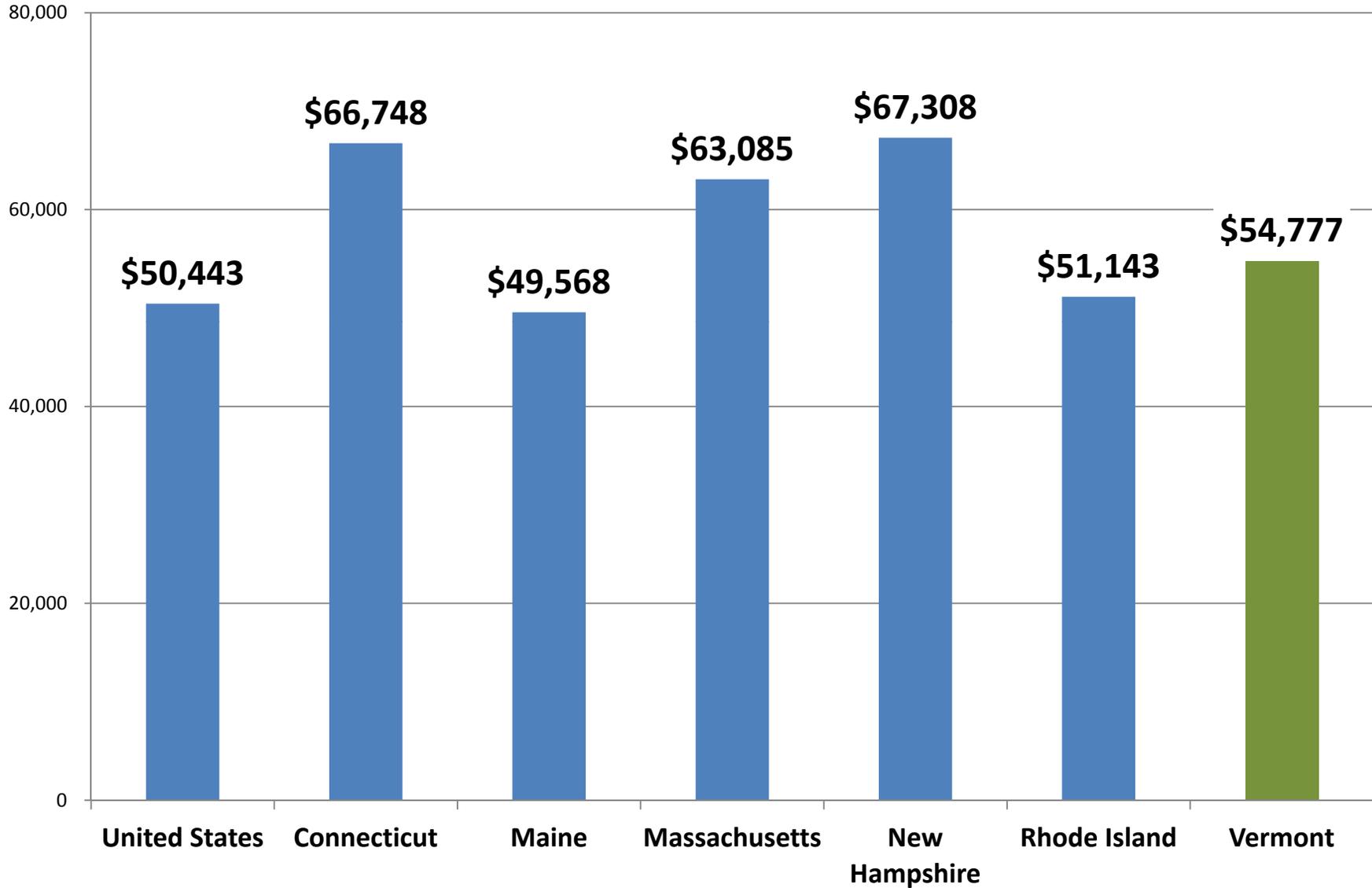
Source: Voices for Vermont's Children ⁷

Vermont Department of Education
Vermont Child Count Data 1989-1990 to 2011-2012
Student Percent of Total Enrollment by Disability



Includes only active students receiving services.

Median Household Income (FY2010-11)



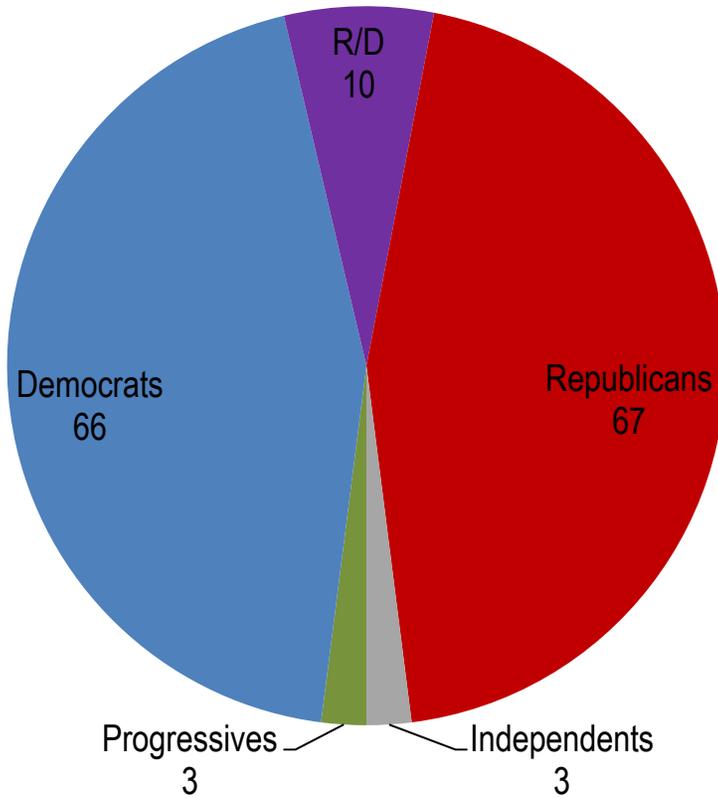
Source: Census Bureau, two-year average⁹

Political Analysis

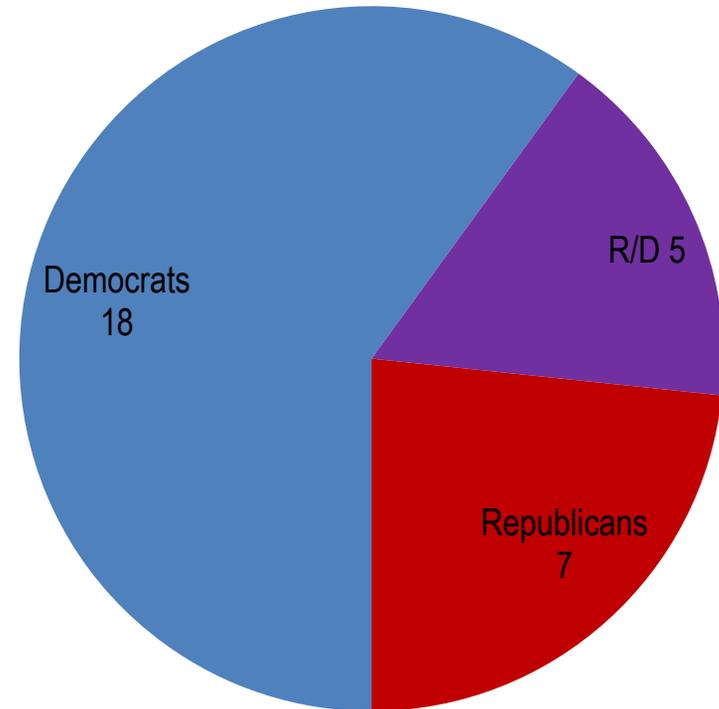
Vermont Politics in 2002: Split Control

Gov. Douglas (R)

VT House 2002



Vermont Senate 2002

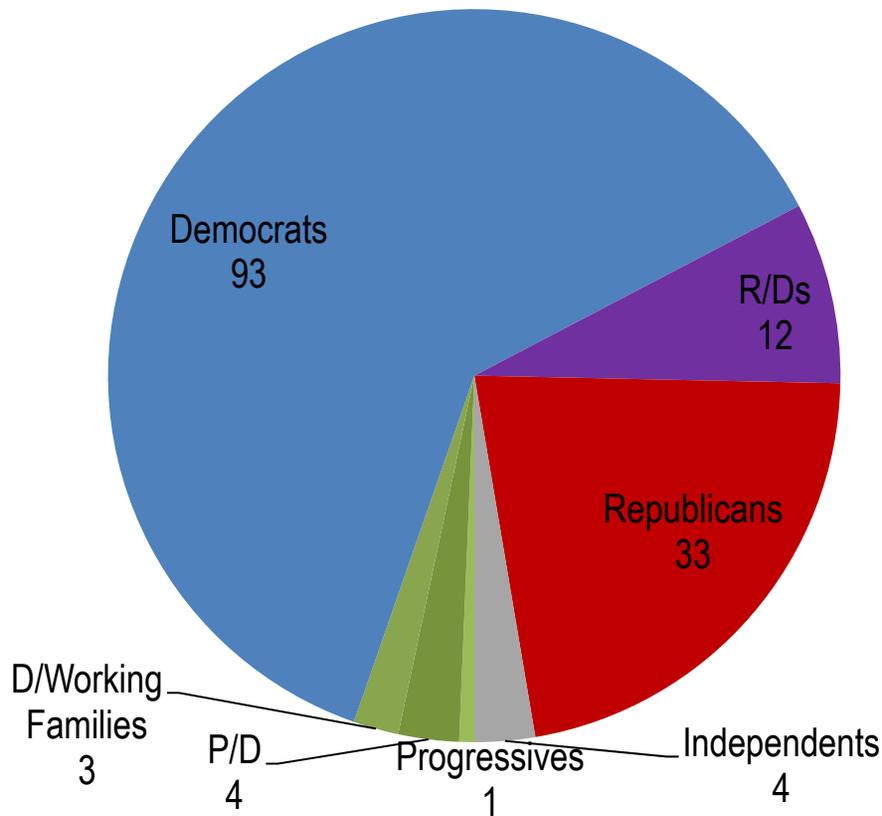


Source: Vermont Secretary of State ¹¹

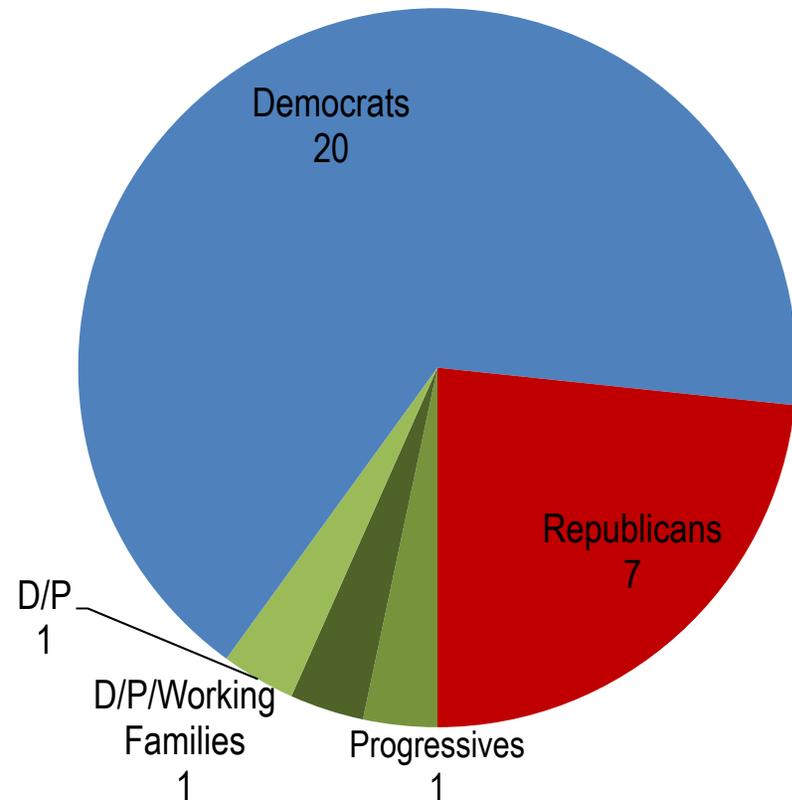
Democrats In Control in Montpelier

Gov. Shumlin (D)

VT House 2013



Vermont Senate 2013



Source: VT Legislature¹²

Governor and Legislature: Restrain School Spending Increases

**“The Governor recommends ...
School spending growth must be held down.”**

Tax Commissioner Peterson, 11/30/12

In 2013, the Legislature agreed to:

Lower the excess spending threshold from 125% to 121%.

The Legislature seriously considered the following measures:

Require supermajority approval of school budgets if the budget increase is greater than inflation + 1%;

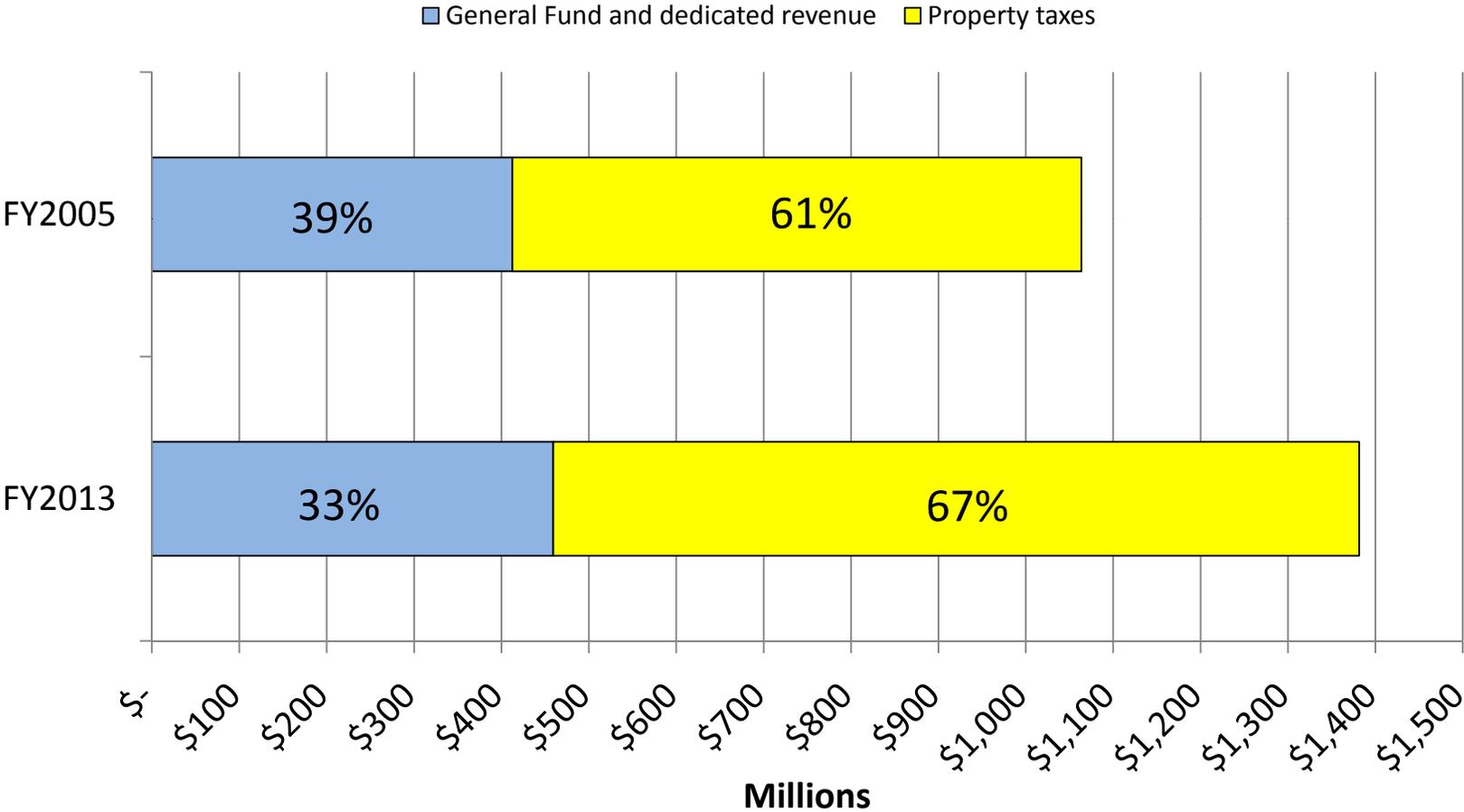
Extend the “two-vote” school budget provision indefinitely; is set to expire July 1, 2013.

Increasing Tax Rates

Base Homestead Tax Rates				
FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015 (proj.)
\$0.86	\$0.87	\$0.89	\$0.94	\$0.99

Picus Report (2012): Vermont's "tax effort" is the highest in the United States.

Education Fund Revenue by Source: General Fund and Dedicated Tax Revenue vs. Property Taxes



Source: Public Assets Institute

Legal Duties of Schools Increase Annually

2013

- Mandatory presence of health care provider at all collision sporting events;
- Personal learning plans for students grades 7-12.

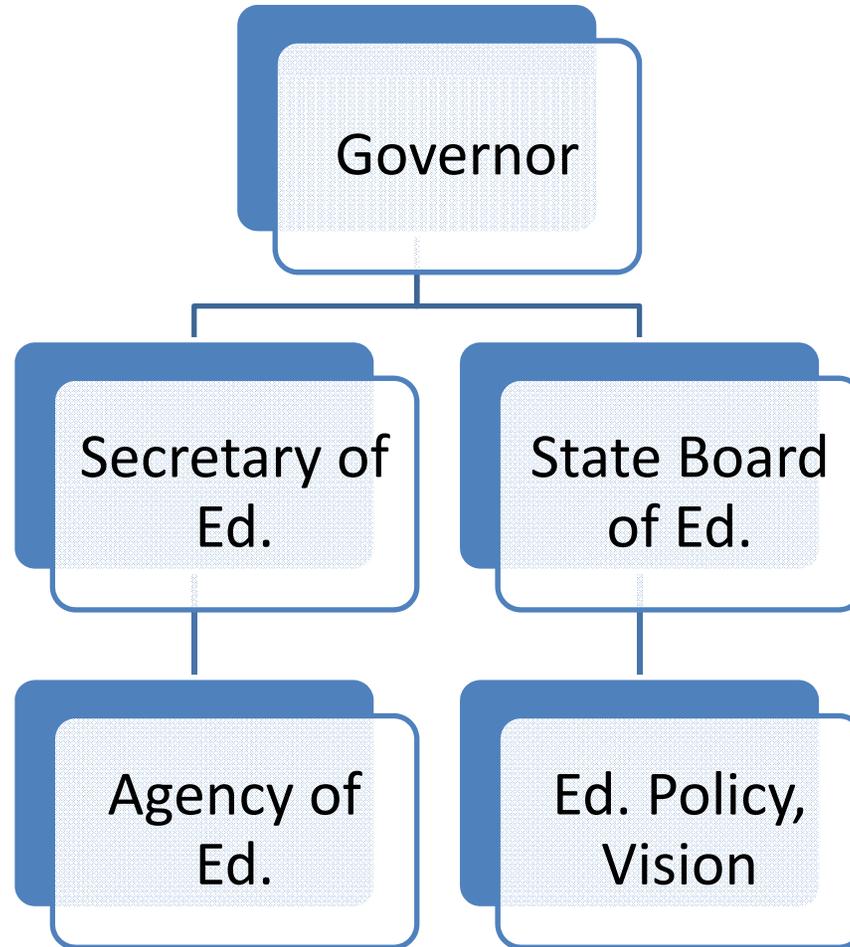
2012

- Increased vaccination recordkeeping;
- Lower standard for a civil suit to be brought against schools districts regarding allegations of harassment;
- Mandatory “green cleaning” requirements;
- Mandatory CPR education.

2011

- Expanded background check requirements;
- Mandatory principal mentoring;
- Expanded concussion-prevention requirements;
- Corrections Department school now funded with property taxes.

New State-level Education Structure



Petitions to Voluntarily Merge Districts

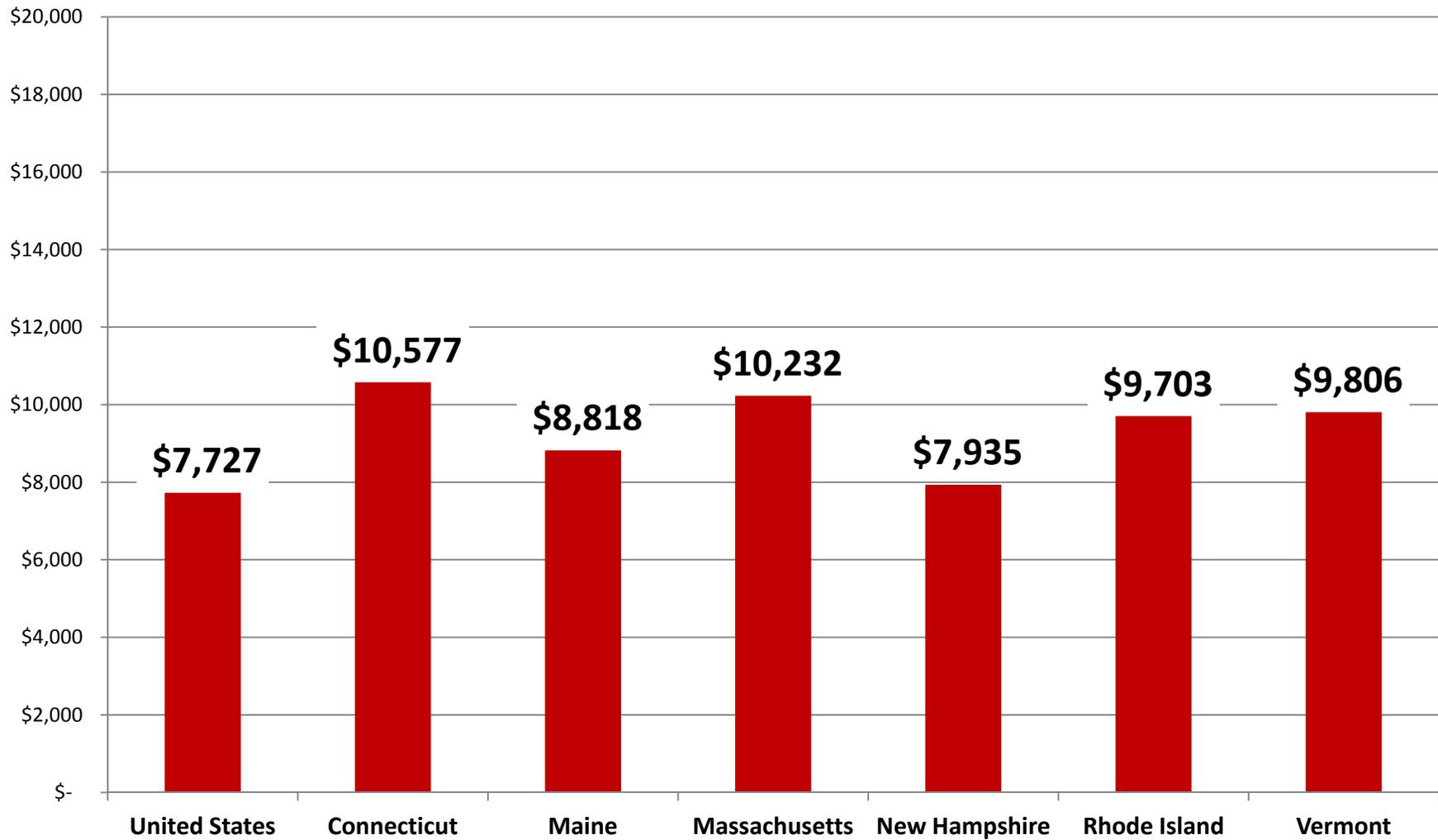
Location	Date of Vote	Result
Addison N.W. S.U. (5 towns)	3/2/2011	Rejected by one town upon a reconsideration vote
Chittenden East (5 towns)	6/7/2011	Rejected by two towns
Fletcher / Fairfax	11/8/2011	Rejected by both towns
Mountain Towns (4 towns)	3/6/2012	Overwhelmingly approved by all towns
Orange S.W. S.U. (3 towns)	11/6/2012	Rejected when one town narrowly defeated

Other Governance Activity

	Current Activity	Study Complete	Approved
RED	Windham Central Lamoille South Addison Central Concord/Lunenburg	Windsor SE Southwest VT Essex North (Interstate)	
Joint Contract Schools	Orange/Washington North Country		Twin Valley
SU Reconfiguration	Battenkill Washington South Windsor Northwest Tinmouth Windham SW Winooski Essex-Caledonia Orange East		Two Rivers (Windsor SW and Rutland-Windsor) Mountain Towns RED Winhall

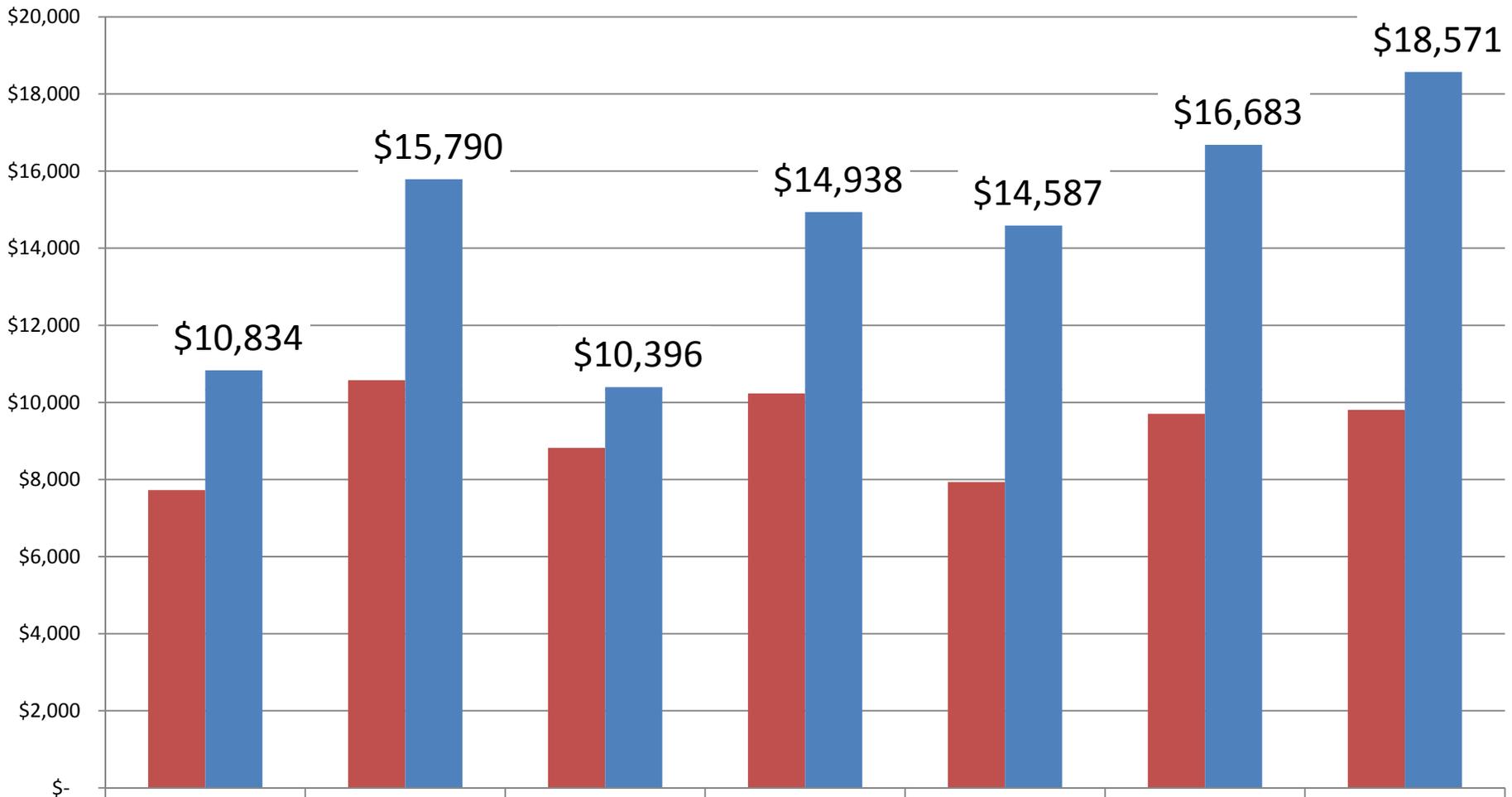
Fiscal Analysis

Current Expenditure per Enrolled Student FY02



Source: NCES²¹

Current Expenditure Per Enrolled Pupil FY02, FY12



**Annual Increase
02-12**

3.4%

4.1%

1.7%

3.9%

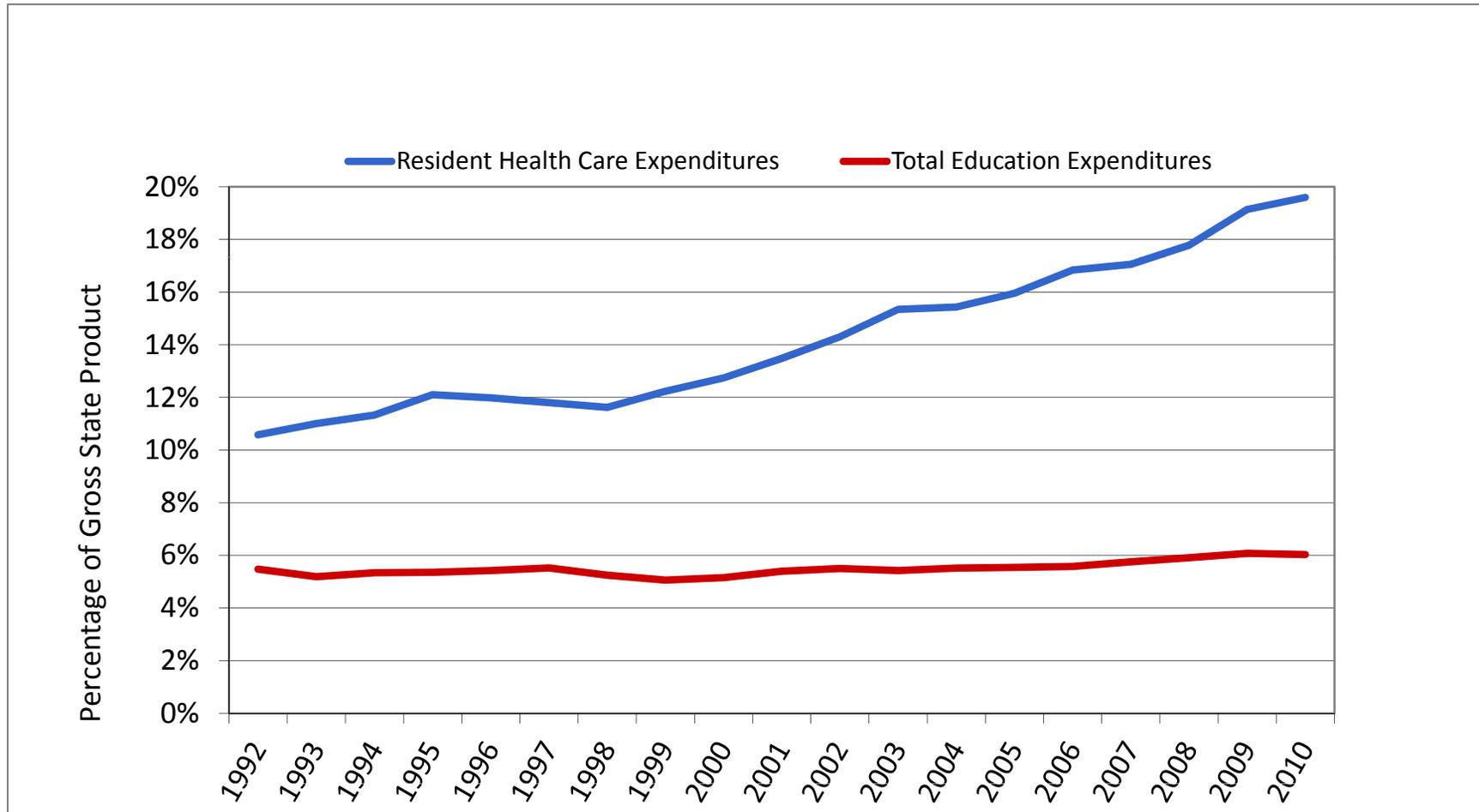
6.3%

5.6%

6.6%

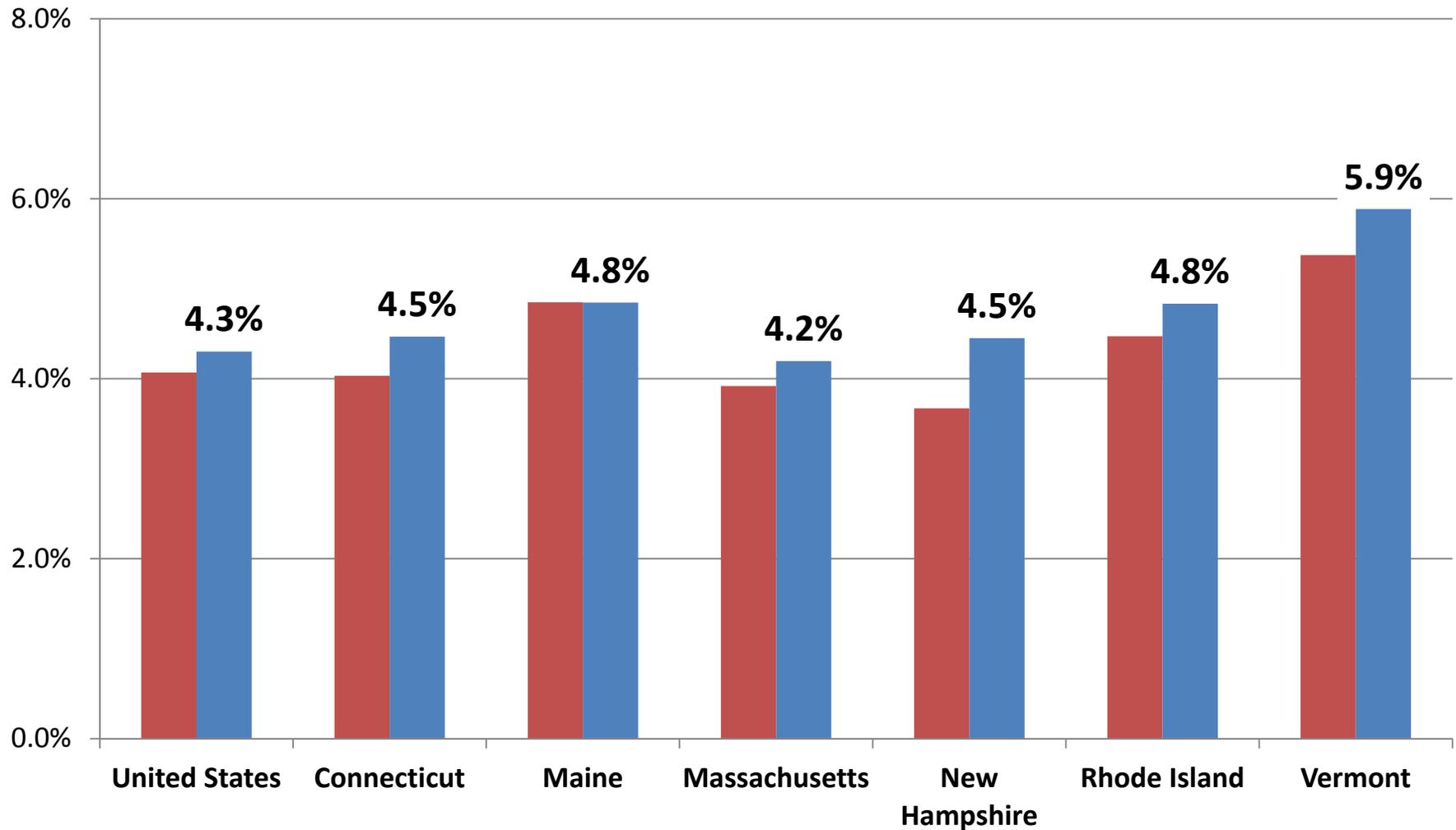
Source: NEA 2013 (Estimated), NCES²²

Health Care vs. Education Spending as a Percent of Gross State Product



Source: Public Assets Institute

Current Expenditure as a Percent of Personal Income FY02, FY12

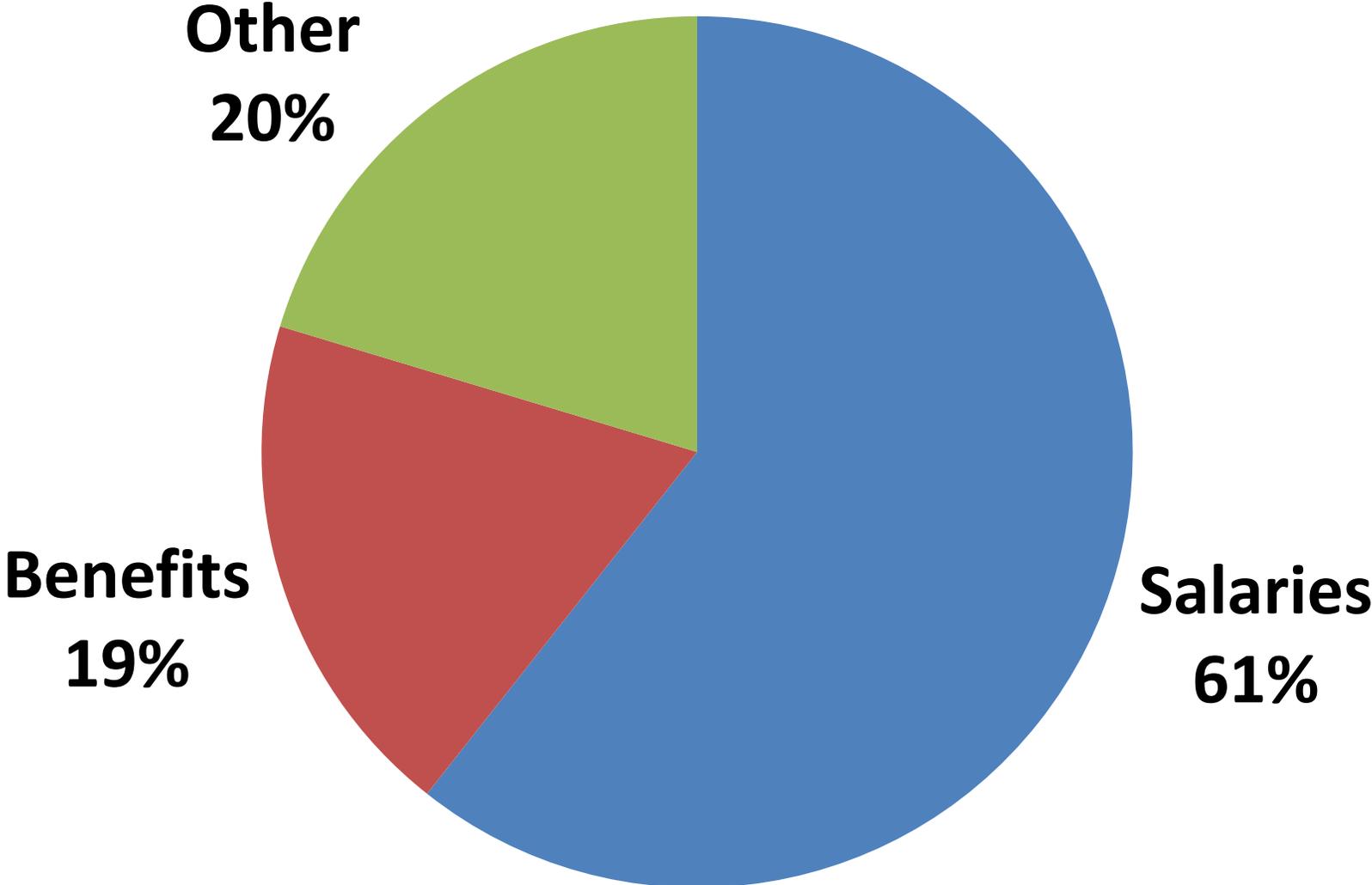


■ Current Expenditures as a Percent of Personal Income 2002

■ Current Expenditures as a Percent of Personal Income 2010

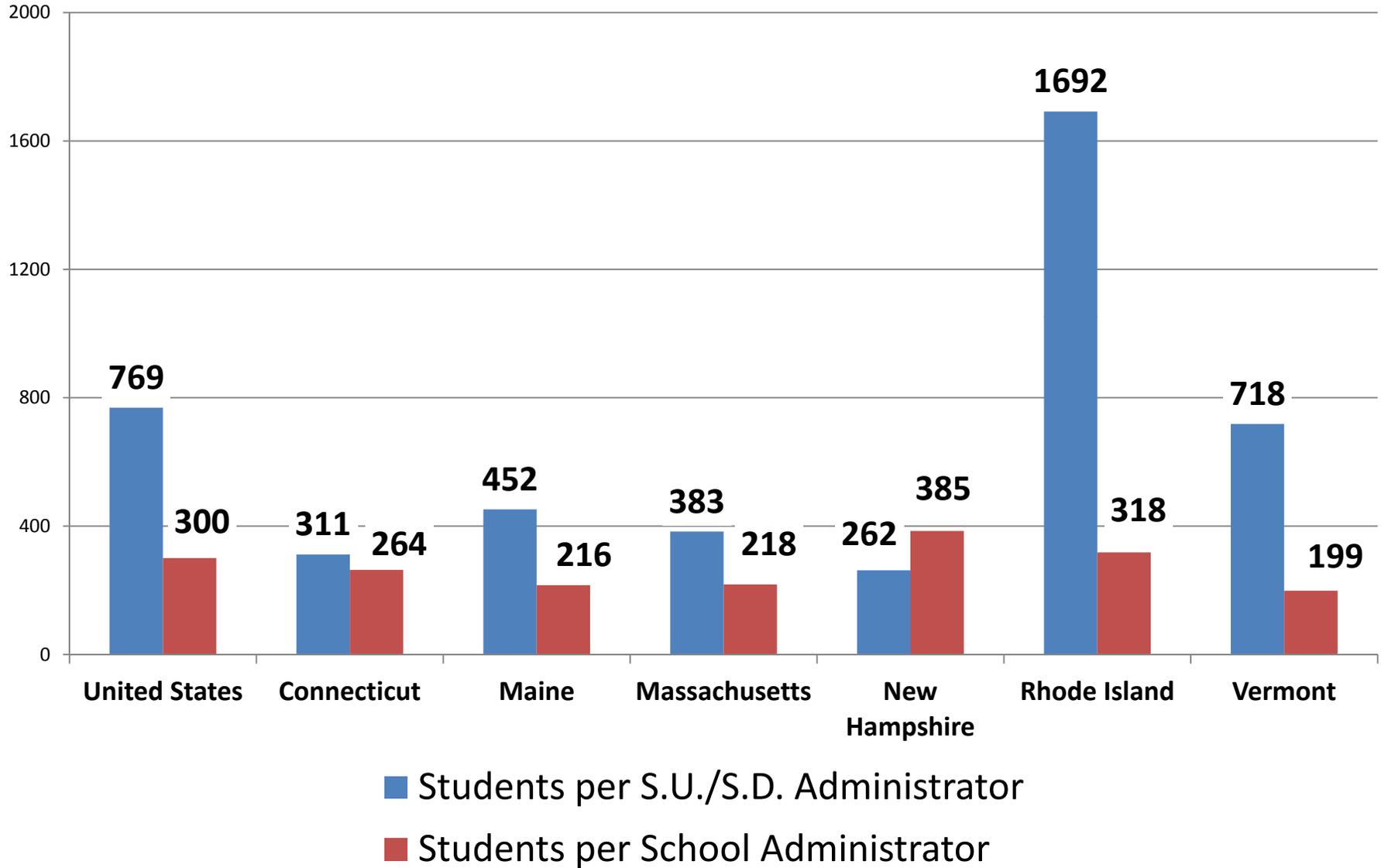
Source: BEA (2010), NCES (FY2010) ²⁴

Current School Expenditures in Vermont



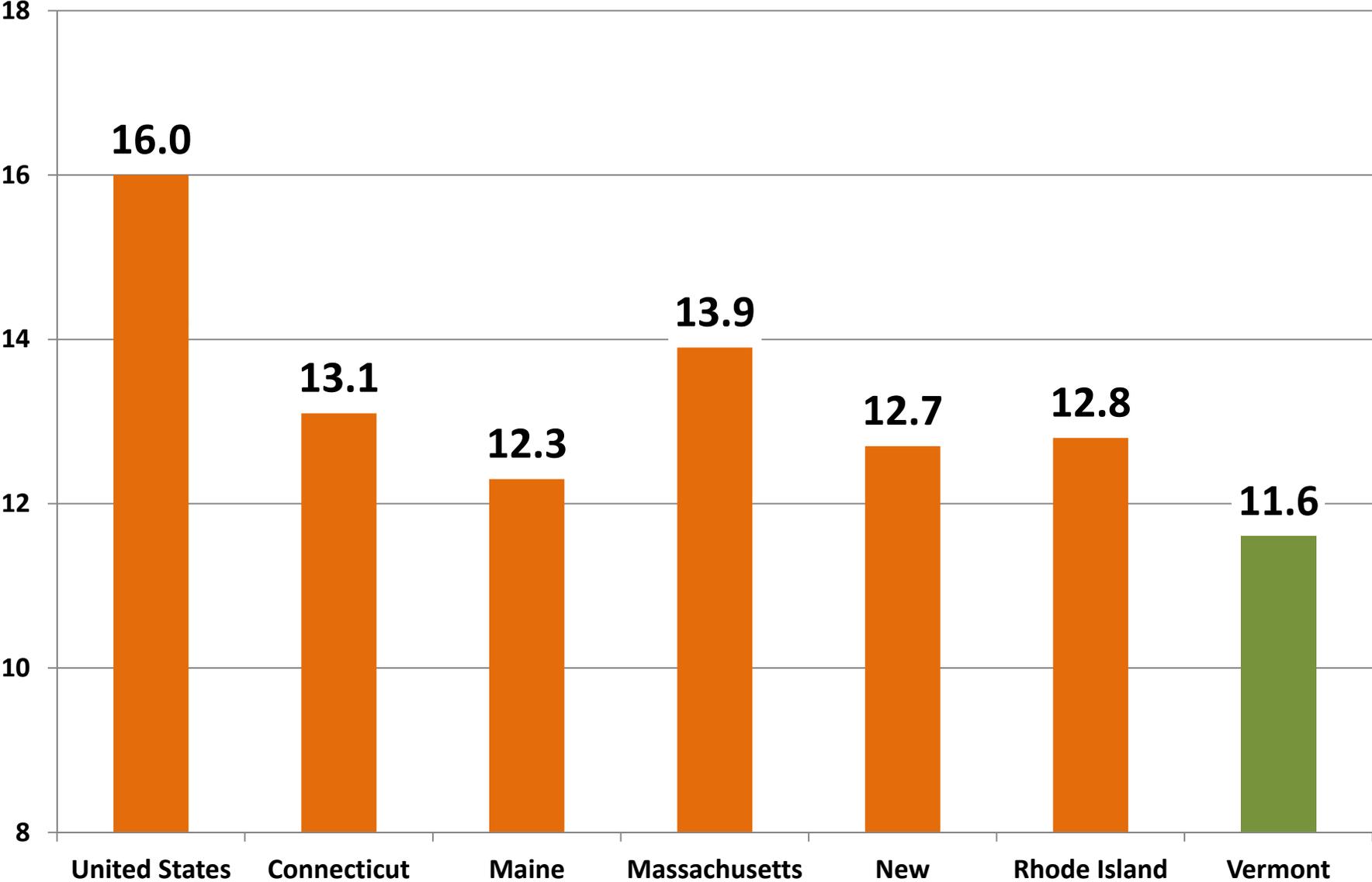
Source: VT A.O.E., FY2012 ²⁵

Student : Administrator Ratios



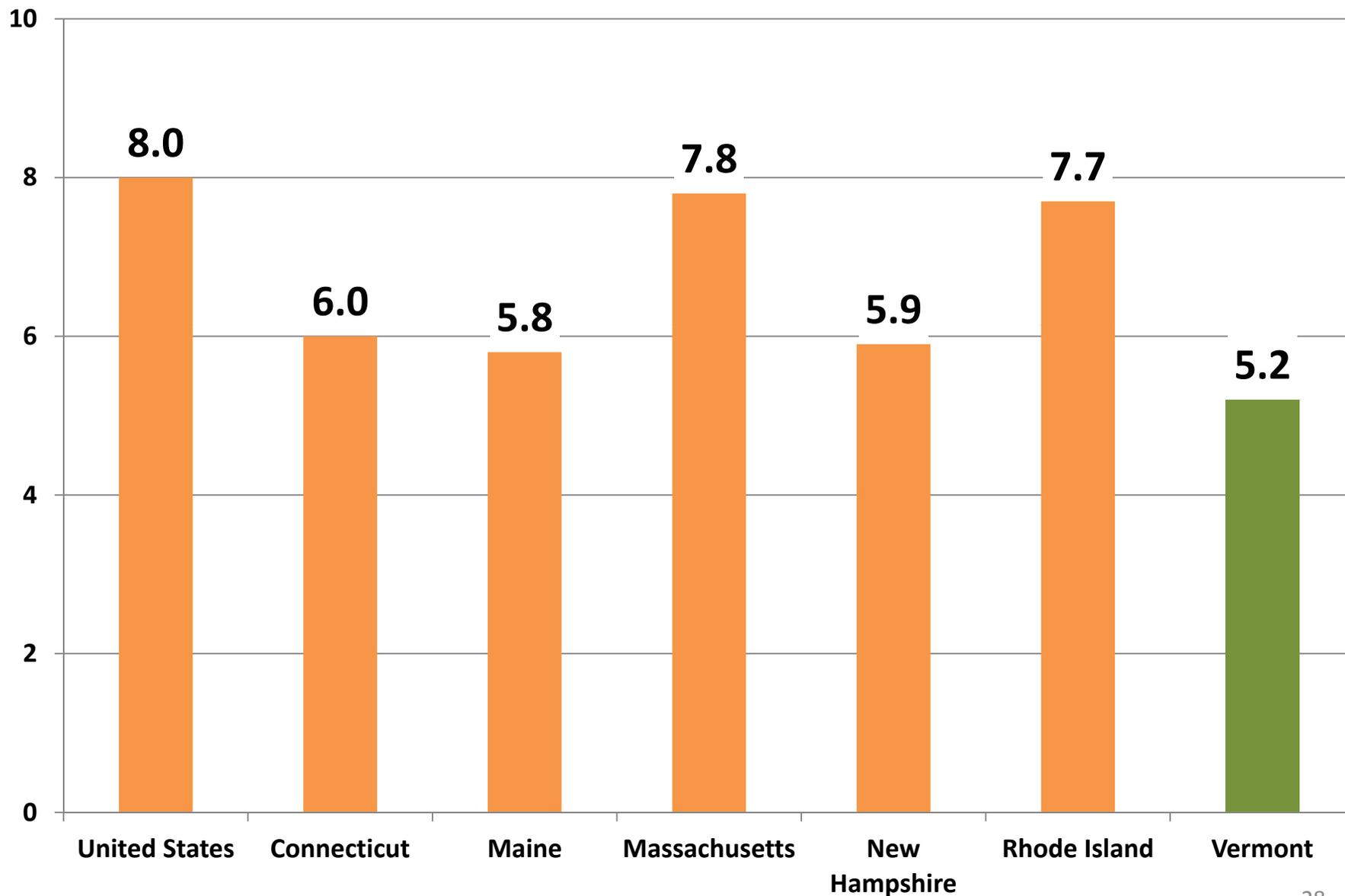
Source: NCES, FY2011

Student : Teacher Ratios 2010-11



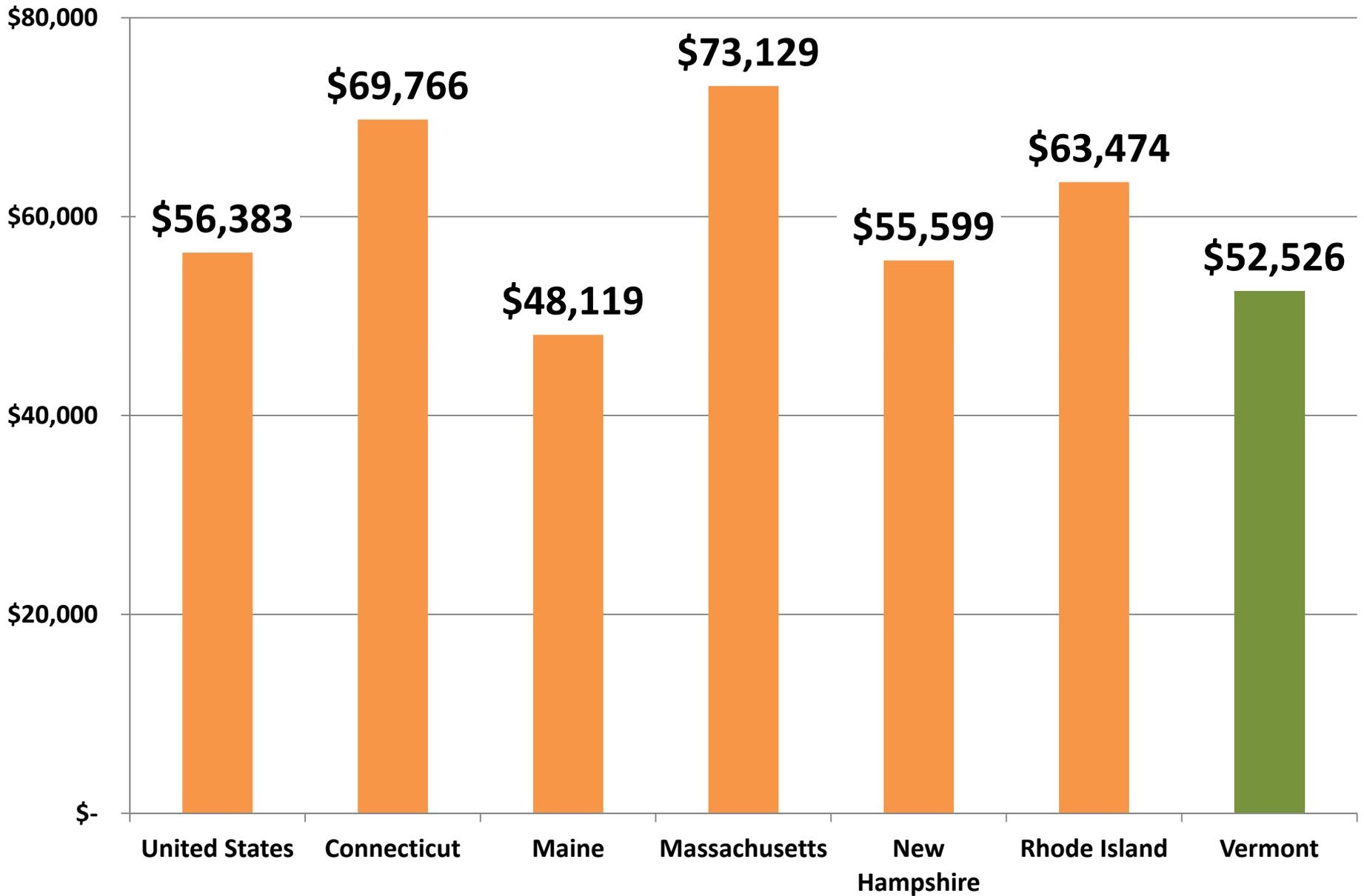
Source: NCES ²⁷

Student : Staff Ratios 2010-11



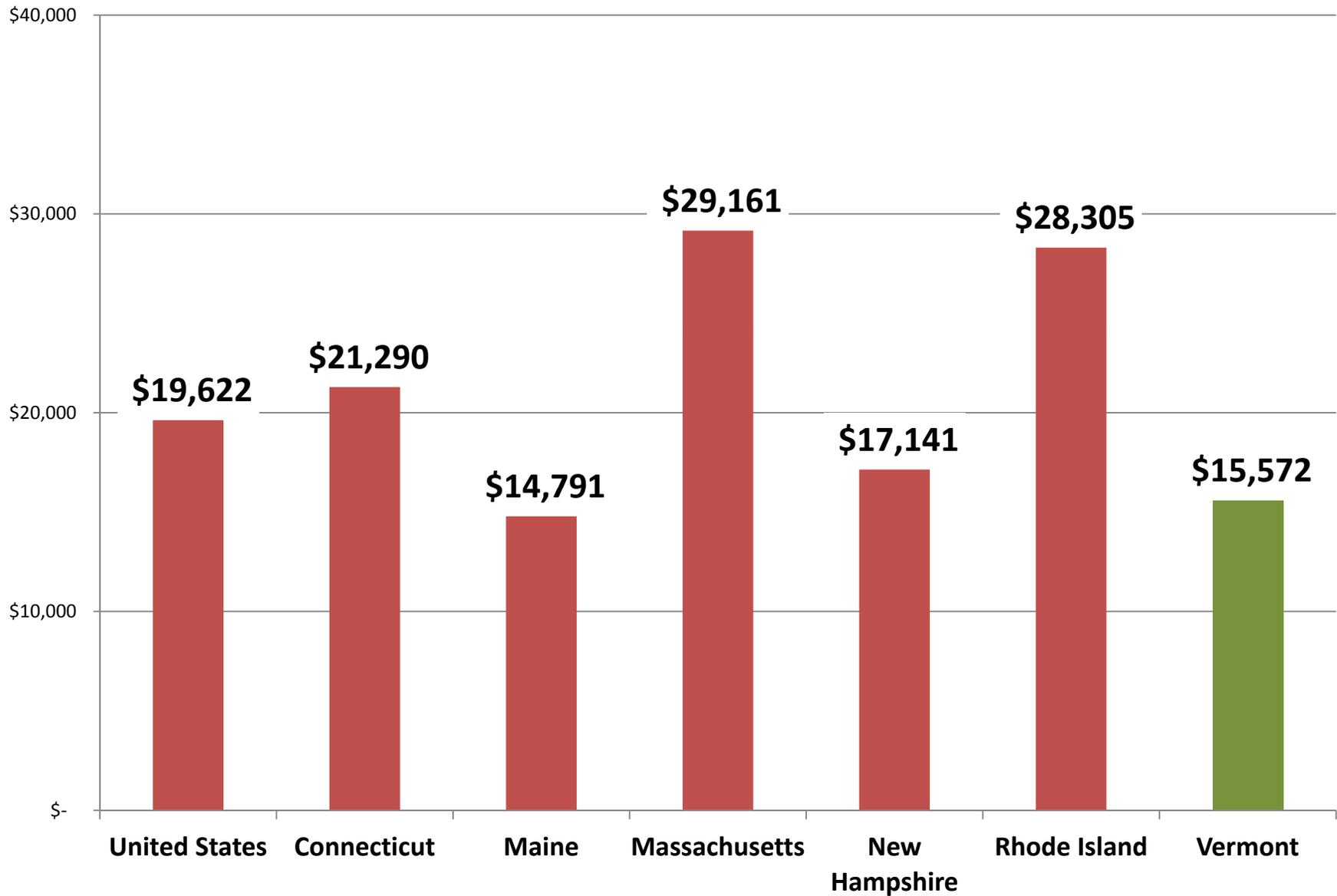
Source: NCES

Average Teacher Salaries 2012-13

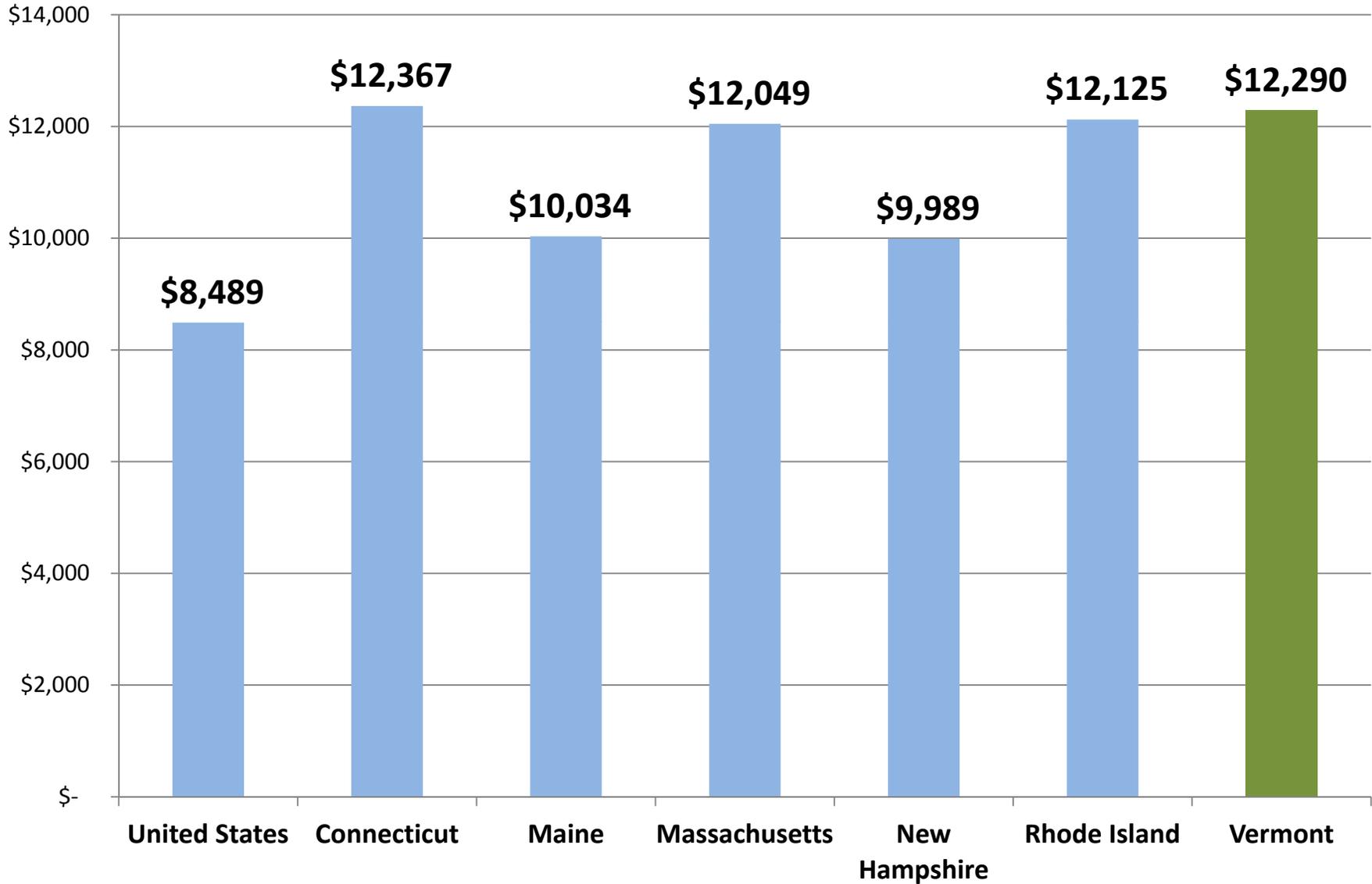


Source: NEA 2013 (Estimated)²⁹

Cost of School Employee Benefits: Per Employee



Labor Costs (Salaries + Benefits) Per Student FY10



Student / Educator Ratios: Proportional to School Enrollment

School Enrollment	Students per Teacher	Students per Administrator	Teachers per Administrators
301+ enrollment (98 schools)	11.5	227	20
201 – 300 enrollment (64 schools)	11.1	202	18
101 – 200 enrollment (80 schools)	10.3	149	14
0 - 100 enrollment (62 schools)	9.2	84	9

Distribution of Pupils by District Size

District Groupings with < 10 % of student population shaded gray
 District Groupings with > 20 % of student population shaded blue

School District Size	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT Districts	VT S.U.'s
1-99	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
100-299	0.5%	3.7%	0.6%	2.9%	0.3%	20.6%	0.6%
300-499	0.8%	3.2%	0.6%	4.2%	0.6%	15.7%	1.4%
500-999	3.0%	10.8%	2.3%	13.4%	0.5%	27.9%	13.5%
1,000-2,999	20.9%	52.6%	21.3%	39.9%	18.8%	27.1%	71.8%
3,000-5,000	23.1%	22.0%	27.3%	19.3%	21.5%	3.9%	12.8%
Over 5,000	51.7%	6.3%	47.9%	19.5%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%

District Size Has No Relation to Ed. Spending in VT

<i>District Student Population:</i>	Small < 100	Medium 100 – 500	Large 500 – 1000	X-Large > 1000
% of Total Pupils	4.5%	36%	28%	31%
% of Total Education Spending	4.6%	36%	28%	31%

Small schools grants included; if excluded, small district spending would be ~ 5.2% of total.

Educational Outcomes Analysis

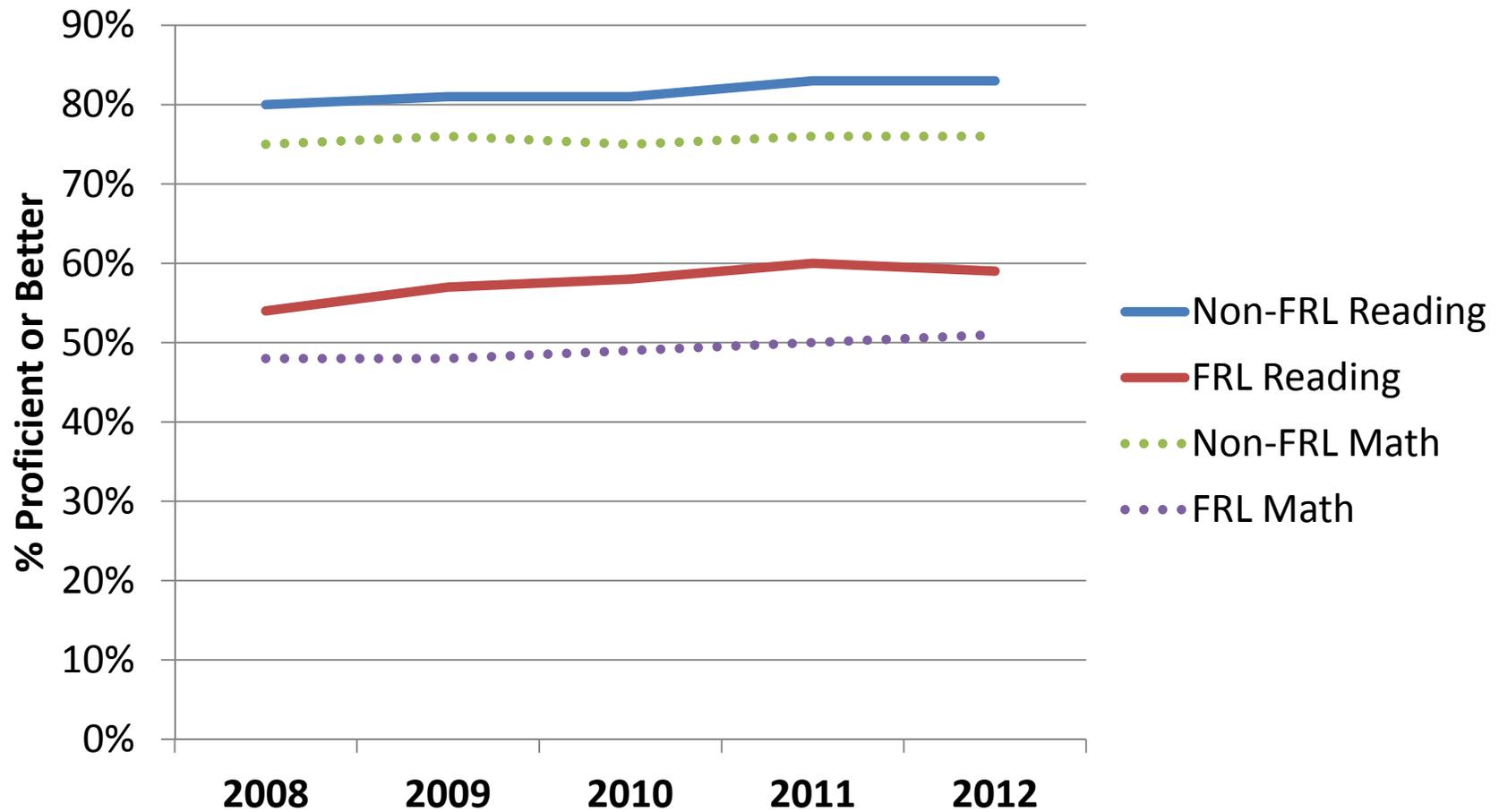
NAEP: 8th Grade Reading 2011

Percent of Students Proficient or Better on NAEP Assessment		
	Full Price Lunch	Free or Reduced Price Lunch
U.S.	45%	18%
Connecticut	55%	23%
Maine	49%	24%
Massachusetts	57%	25%
New Hampshire	44%	23%
Rhode Island	44%	18%
Vermont	52%	28%
<i>Vermont's National Ranking</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>2nd</i>

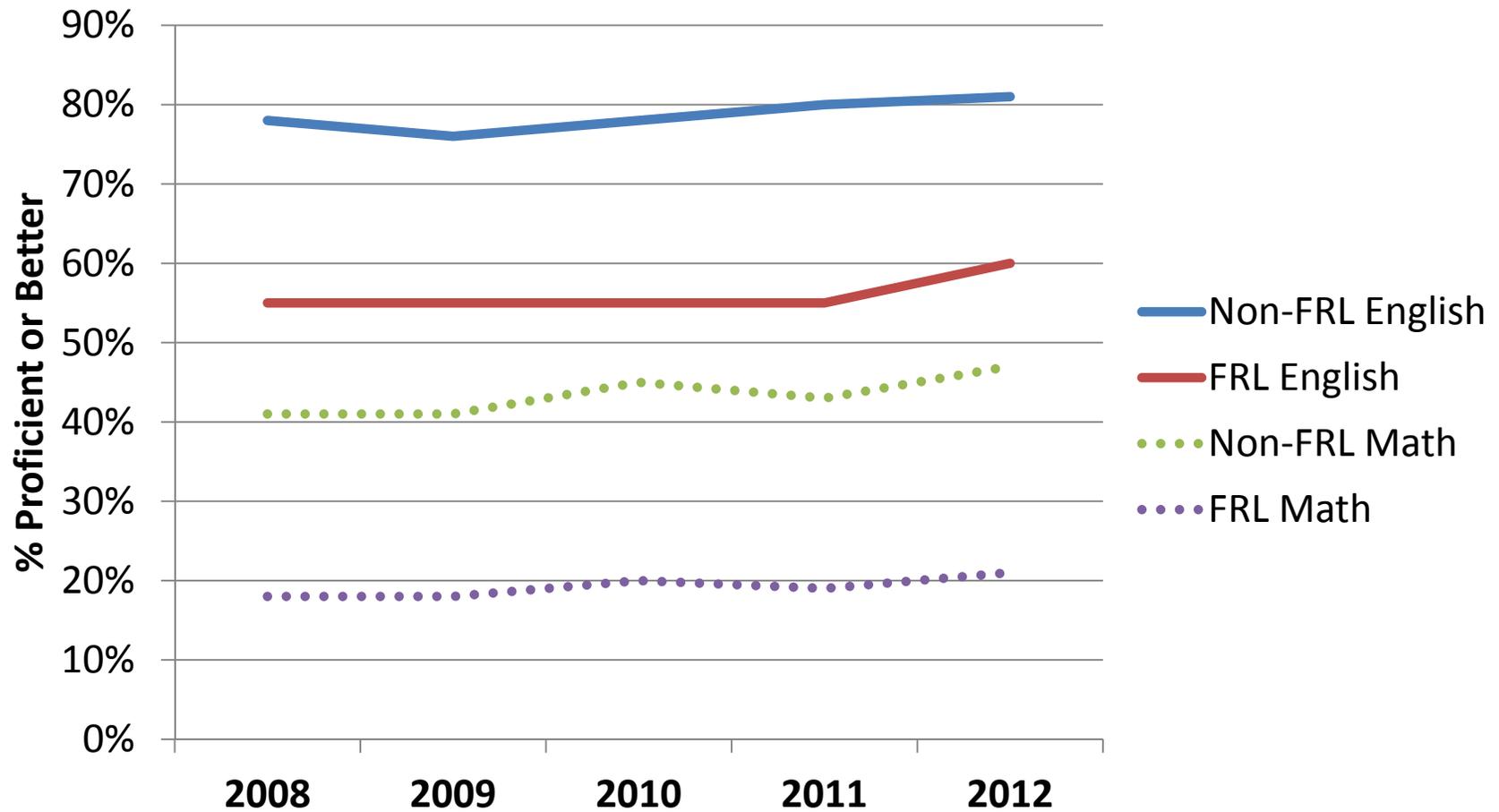
NAEP: 8th Grade Math 2011

Percent of Students Proficient or Better on NAEP Assessment		
	Full Price Lunch	Free or Reduced Price Lunch
U.S.	47%	19%
Connecticut	50%	14%
Maine	49%	25%
Massachusetts	62%	29%
New Hampshire	49%	27%
Rhode Island	46%	16%
Vermont	56%	26%
<i>Vermont's National Ranking</i>	<i>5th</i>	<i>7th</i>

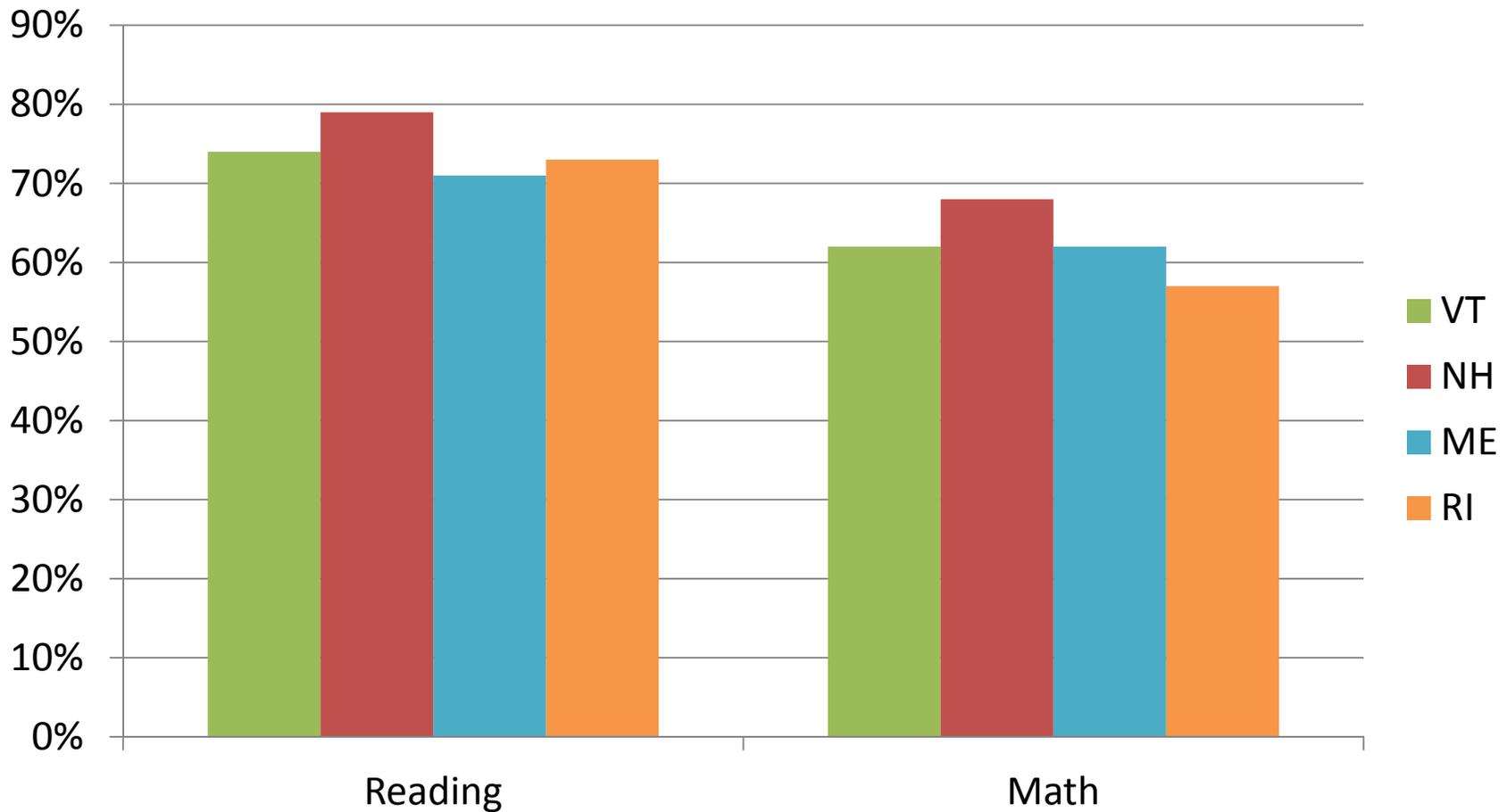
Vermont's Achievement Gap Persists: NECAP Results – Grades 3-8 (combined)



Vermont's Achievement Gap Persists: NECAP Results – Grade 11



VT's NECAP Scores Compare Favorably with New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island

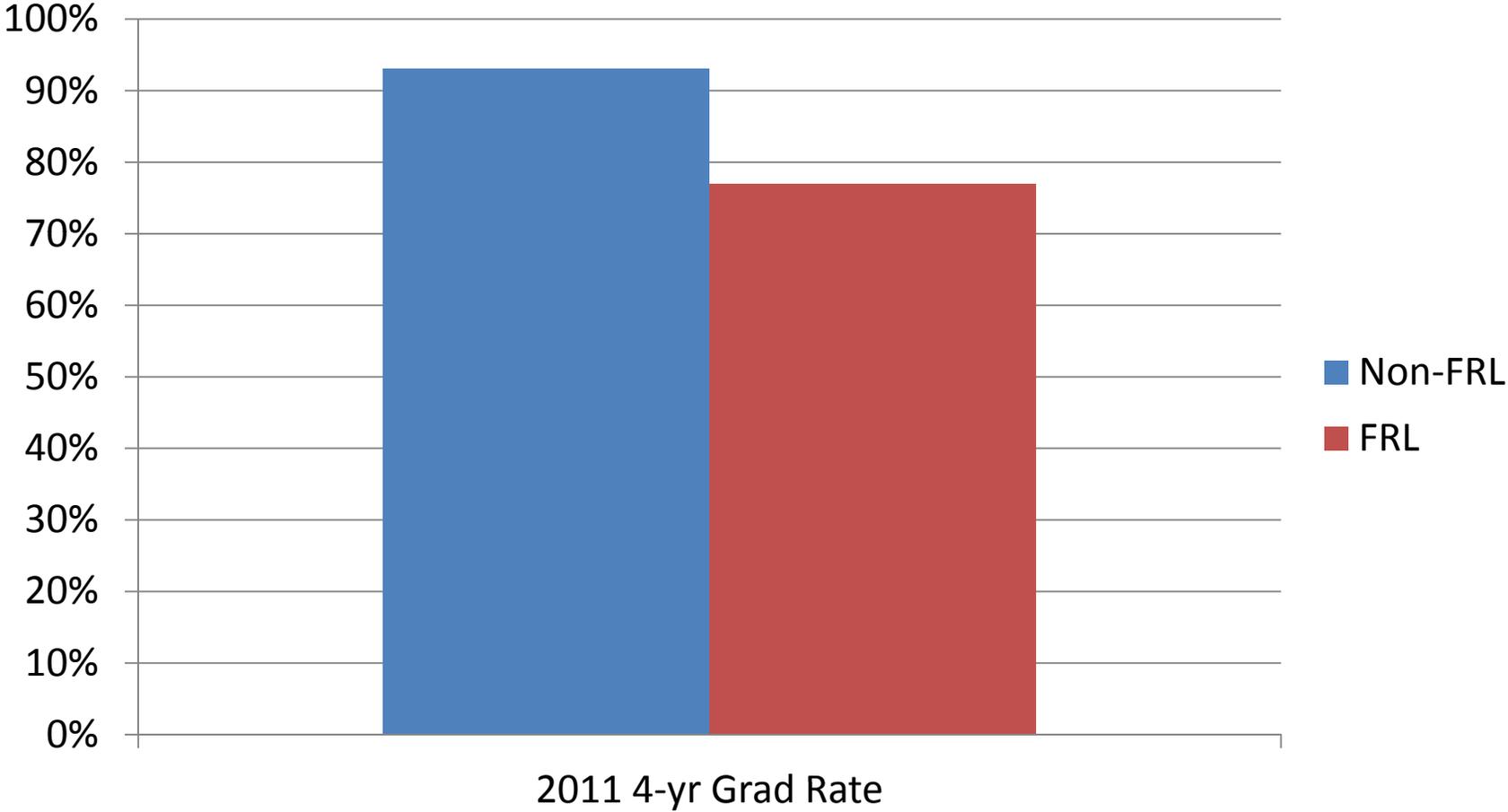


Source: 2012-2013 NECAP State Summary

Vermont Has the Best Four-Year Graduation Rate

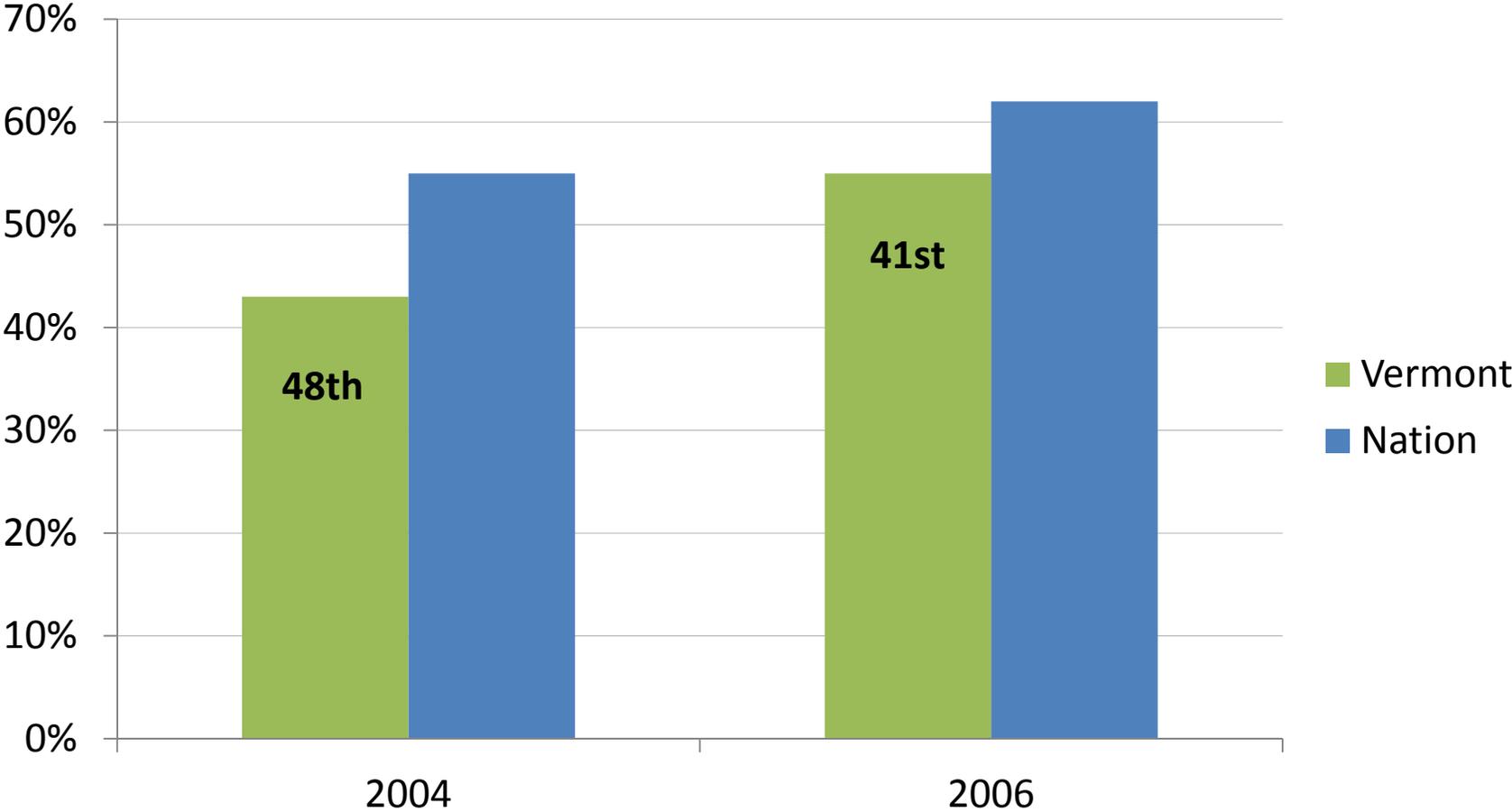
Percent of 9 th Graders Graduating in Four Years	
U.S.	78%
Connecticut	75%
Maine	83%
Massachusetts	83%
New Hampshire	86%
Rhode Island	76%
Vermont	91%
<i>Vermont's National Ranking</i>	1st

Vermont's Low Income Students Less Likely to Graduate with Peers



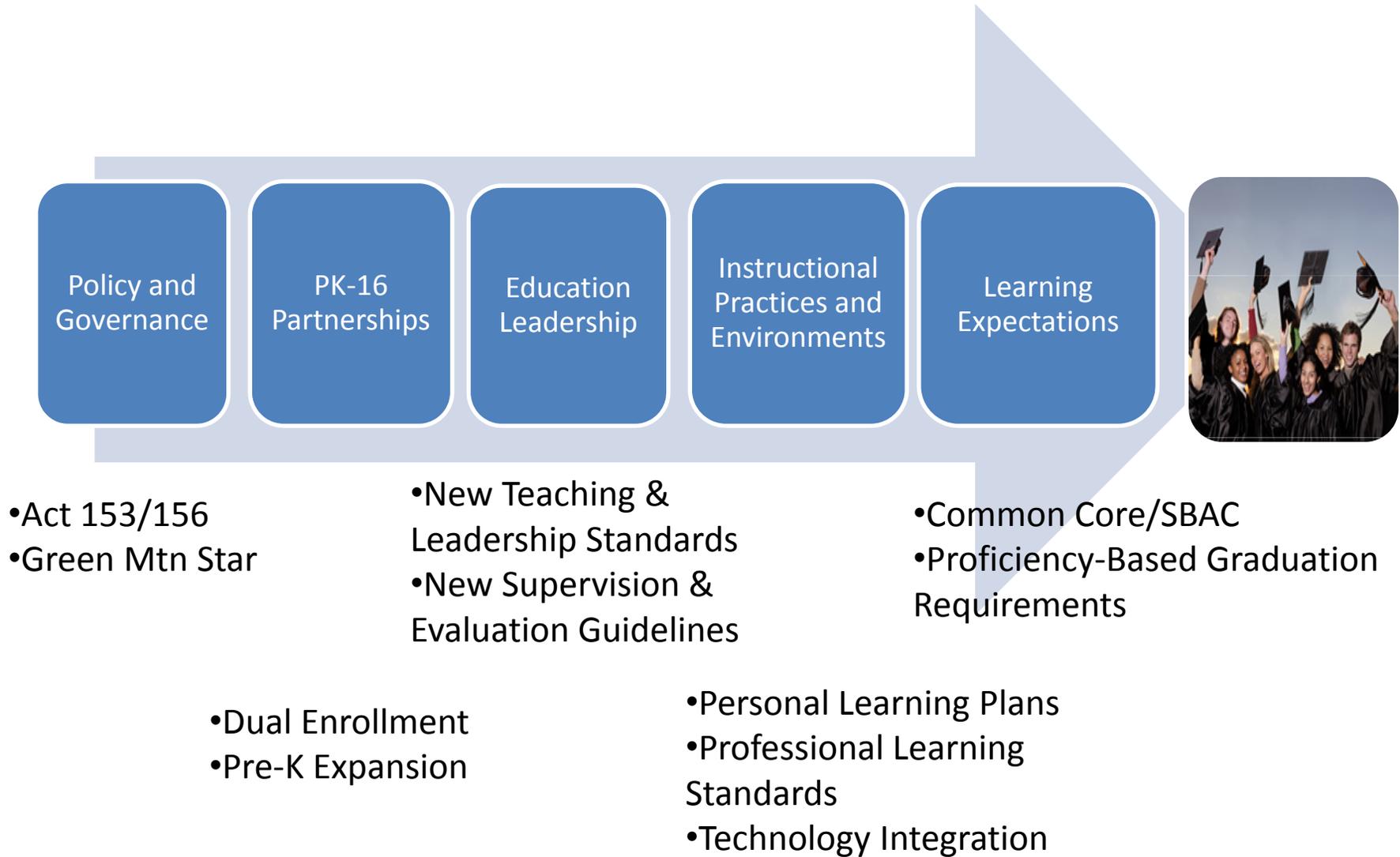
Source: VT A.O.E.

Historically College Enrollment Among the Lowest in the Nation



Source: Postsecondary College Opportunity

Vermont's Current Initiatives



The Leadership Challenge

In Vermont:

- We spend more per student than almost any other state in the nation,
- We have the lowest adult-student ratios in the country, and
- We have strong community support for our schools

The Leadership Challenge

Yet we have too many students who fall short of their potential or slip through the cracks because they are not fully engaged in their education or because they don't receive the supports they need from their schools, their families, or their community.

The Leadership Challenge

So how do we design and achieve systems change to meet the needs of every learner?



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