

Are We Serving Our Military Children? A National Overview of K-12 Research and Policies

Jennifer Dounay Zinth

Education Commission of the States

For Virginia Council on the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

September 19, 2013

Equipping Education Leaders, Advancing Ideas

Overview



• About ECS

• What the Research Says

What States Are Doing

Additional Resources

About ECS



- 50-state compact established in 1965
- Nonpartisan, nonprofit
- Serves all state-level education leaders and their staffs:



- ✓ Legislators
- ✓ State superintendents
- ✓ State board members
- ✓ Higher education leaders

What ECS Does



• Provides P-20 perspective

✓ Across the spectrum and across agencies

Provides technical assistance

Convenes policymakers

Analyzes and tracks state policy

Virginia Commissioners



- ***Patricia Wright,** Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Governor Robert McDonnell
- Antione Green, Southside Community and Housing Development
- Joseph Guzman, Board Member, Loudoun County Public Schools
- Patricia A. Harvey, Richard Bland College
- Algie Howell, Delegate, Virginia House of Delegates
- Stephen H. Martin, Chair, Senate Education and Health Committee



Military Children in the U.S.

Data on Military-Connected Chil	dren
(Figures are approximate as of Novembe	er 2010)
Total military-connected, 0-18	1.9 million
 of which, school-aged 	1.2 million
 of which, children of active duty 	765,000
 of which, attend a DOD school 	85,000
Children of a currently-deployed parent	220,000
 of which, school-aged 	116,000
 of which, deployed multiple times 	75,000
Percent of service members with children	
(Active duty and Reserve Component)	43%
Active duty single parents	75,000
Active duty dual-military families	40,000

U.S. Department of Defense, Strengthening Our Military Families: Meeting America's Commitment, January 2011



GAO report, 2011

"EDUCATION OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS: Better Information Needed to Assess Student Performance"

Findings:

- No national data on military dependent students as a group
- Frequent moves and educating military dependents with special needs are primary challenges for school districts



Figure 6: School District-Reported Challenges in Educating Military Dependent Students

Challenge

							htly or not hallenging	••		erately enging			xtremely or challenging	
Increased academic need (due to dfferences in district and state curricula)						2	20			32			41	
Large percentage of students with special needs					34			1	22			36]	
Lack of connectedness with school (due to frequent moves)					33			1		34		24]	
Behavioral issues in classroom (due to frequent moves/parent deployment)			[38				1		31		24		
Transitioning of teachers and staff (who are in military families)			46					1		27	13			
Large percentage of low-income students		50)					1	23		15			
Lack of participation by parents	[56						1	17	17]			
Transportation (i.e., buses traveling on military bases)	65							1	10 13					
Other challenges ^a							14	1	5 19	9				
	60		40			20	Percentage	0 of r	20 respondents		40		60	
GAO, "EDUCATIO	ON of	MIL	ITAI	RY	DEPI	ΕN	DENT S	ST	UDENTS:	Bette	r Info	ormati	on	

Needed to Assess Student Performance," March 2011



RAND report, 2011

"Effects of Soldiers' Deployment on Children's Academic Performance and Behavioral Health"

Findings:

- Children whose parents were deployed ≥ 19 mos. since 2001 had modestly lower (and statistically significant) achievement scores.
- School staff had little consistent information on which students are military, when students may be experiencing deployment.

Where Are We Now?



No state has comprehensively addressed the research findings in policy...

BUT... States are making headway:

- ✓ Identifying military students
- ✓ Facilitating student transfer
- ✓ Allowing excused absences
- ✓ Staff training
- ✓ Funding for supplemental instruction



Identifying military students

NV: Requires (to the extent funds are available) unique identifier to be est'd in state accountability information system for each student w/parent member or reservist in U.S. Armed Forces or National Guard. (2013 A.B. 224)

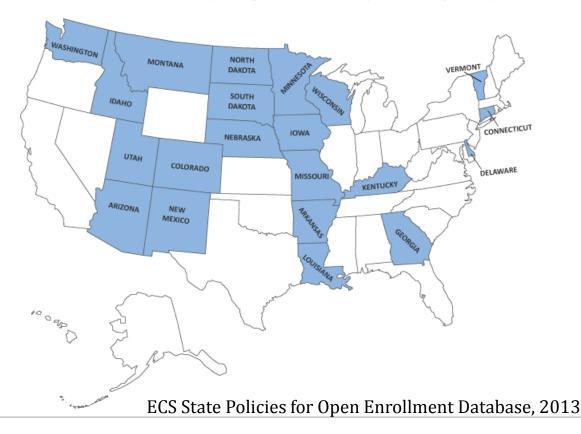
TX: Requires TEA to annually collect data from districts and charter schools through PEIMS on the enrollment of student dependents of active duty military, National Guard, and reservists at the beginning and end of each school year. (2013 H.B. 525)



Facilitating transfer

Where are districts required to allow students to cross boundaries to attend school? Interdistrict Mandatory Open Enrollment

(includes those states that limit transfer to low-performing schools and who have very limited statutorily outlined provisions)





Facilitating student transfer

OK: Requires district policies to approve cross-district transfer of dependents of full-time active duty military and active duty reservists if:

✓ OK is parent's home of record

✓ Parent provides evidence of temporary transfer to another location on active duty status or active duty orders for more than 30 consecutive days

✓ Student will be residing with a relative in receiving school district or living in receiving district w/in 6 mos. of filing transfer application. (2013 S.B. 759)



Facilitating student transfer

MS: Children of active duty and civilian military personnel residing on a military base may enroll in district of parent's choosing, provided school is less than 30 miles from residence. (2013 H.B. 879)



Facilitating charter school entry

IL: Charter school in a district containing all or part of a federal military base may set aside up to 33% of enrollment to students with parents assigned to base.

If a student with a parent assigned to the base withdraws from charter school during school year, other students with parents assigned to base must be given preference in filling the vacancy. (2013 H.B. 3112)



Excused absences

Multiple states: Student must be granted excused absence before, during leave from, or upon return of parent's deployment away from home.

TX and LA: Up to 5 days per school year

TX: Minimum deployment of 4 mos.

LA: Overseas deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, not upon parent return

CA: Deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting. Period of time at district superintendent's discretion.



Training staff

NC: Local boards must annually report to state board:

✓ # of students w/immediate family member who has served in active or reserved armed forces since Sept. 2011.

✓ Whether district employed at least 1 employee trained in unique needs of children w/immediate family members in military.

✓ Frequency w/which employee provided training to school administrators, nurses, nurse aides, counselors, social workers, and other district staff that year. (2011 S.B. 597)



NC Training Components

NC: Employee meets training req't if trained on:

✓ The # of children with active duty or reserve military immediate family members in the district.

✓ Available curricula on military families

✓ Impact of deployments on children and families' emotional and psychological well-being

✓ Potential warning signs of emotional and mental health disorders, substance use disorders, suicide risks, child maltreatment, or domestic violence.

✓ Appropriate resources to which students and families may be referred

 ✓ Scholarships for after-school and enrichment activities available through DoD, National Guard, or reserves for children of actively deployed parents.

<



Training: Far from statewide

Table Three: Number of Military-Connected Students, Total Number of Students, and Percentage of Student Population That Is Military Connected, Whether or Not Training Has Been Held that Meets General Assembly's Criteria, and Number of Trainings that Meet Criteria, North Carolina School Districts (Ordered Alphabetically by County)

District Name	Number of Military- Connected Students	Total Number of Students	Percentage of Student Population That Is Military Connected	District Provided Training That Meets Criteria	If Training Provided, Number of Trainings	
Alamance-Burlington Schools	1,609	22,133	7%			
Alexander County Schools	462	5,450	8%			
Alleghany County Schools	50	1,447	3%			
Anson County Schools	276	3,755	7%			
Ashe County Schools	222	3,145	7%			
Asheboro City Schools	338	4,565	7%			
Asheville City Schools	337	3,855	9%			
Avery County Schools	120	2,120	6%			
Beaufort County Schools	817	6,904	12%			
Bertie County Schools	261	2,730	10%			
Bladen County Schools	531	5,066	10%			
Brunswick County Schools	1,495	11,969	12%			
Buncombe County Schools	3,096	25,258	12%			
Burke County Schools	799	13,290	6%			
Cabarrus County Schools	3,229	28,465	11%			
Caldwell County Schools	952	12,555	8%			
Camden County Schools	504	1,906	26%			
Carteret County Public Schools	1,718	8,342	21%			
Caswell County Schools	280	2,880	10%			
Catawba Ocunity Schools	1,371	17,092	00/			
Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools	3,033	11,629	26%			
Charlotte-mecklenburg Scheele	7.455	124,500	6%			

North Carolina State Board of Education, *Report to the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee: Behavioral Health Services for the Military*, December 2012



Principal requirements

NC: Principals must develop a means for identifying and serving the unique needs of students who have immediate family members in the active or reserve components of the U.S. armed forces. (N.C.G.S.A. § 115C-288(m))



Supplemental appropriations

TX: Districts receive an additional \$650 allotment to provide supplemental services for:

✓ Each student w/parent/guardian serving active duty in a combat zone, and

✓ Each student:

✓ Who has active duty parent/guardian who has transferred to the district during the school year due to action taken under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

Additional Resources



ECS State Policy Database

http://www.ecs.org/ecs/ecscat.nsf/WebTopicView?OpenView&count=-1&RestrictToCategory=Special+Populations--Military

Responses to information requests

Review of bill drafts/draft regulations

Testimony/presentations



Education Commission of the States 700 Broadway, Suite 810 Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 299-3689 www.ecs.org jdounay@ecs.org