

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/19/2015

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1425

- 1 A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium		2017-2019 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

- 1 B. **County, city, school district and township fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium	2017-2019 Biennium
Counties	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cities	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Districts	\$0	\$0	\$0
Townships	\$0	\$0	\$0

- 2 A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

No fiscal impact is noted. This bill changes the compulsory attendance to the ages of six and sixteen.. It also permits for a child of five, instead of six, to be enrolled in public schools. Currently law allows for a child of five to be admitted to kindergarten.

- B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

No fiscal impact noted.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

- A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

No fiscal impact noted.

- B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

No fiscal impact noted.

- C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation or a part of the appropriation is included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

No fiscal impact noted.

Name: Sherry Houdek

Agency: Dept of Public Instruction

Telephone: 328-2755

Date Prepared: 01/20/2015

2015 HOUSE EDUCATION

HB 1425

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1425
2/4/2015
23180

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to compulsory attendance.

Attachment # 1-3.

Minutes:

Chairman Nathe: opened the hearing on HB 1425.

Representative Kathy Hogan: District 21 : (1:00-2:30) introduced HB 1425 (See Attachment #1).

Rep. Mock: I remember this bill being introduced a couple of sessions ago, how many students were 6 years old are not enrolled in school?

Representative Hogan: I do not have a specific number and we agree this is not a huge problem. But the ones that are not enrolled it can be a significant problem for those individual children.

Rep. Kelsh: Some superintendents says kids are not ready for first grade when they haven't attended kindergarten, compared to ones that have gone to kindergarten. Are there schools that don't have kindergarten?

Representative Hogan: Moving to 6 would simply be a first grade requirement. I don't know the answer to how many kids go to kindergarten. This is a bill that came out of the discussion with the school people on mental health and behavioral issues. There was some discussion to expanding the age from 16 to 17 and we opted not to do that because there wasn't consensus, but on the educational side many people supported the idea of moving to age 6. Particularly the behavioral health and special needs children.

Rep. Hunsakor: There are a few parents that keep their child home until age 7 , it seems like they have a good reason why. I have a little trouble with us saying they have to send them at age 6.

Representative Hogan: There are many different reasons people don't put them in school. Many times children need the civility of school, but I think we need to structure and encourage education.

Rep. Koppleman: In my school district it has been said first grade is now what second grade used to be. Does this bill encourage education or mandate it?

Representative Hogan: It makes it compulsory the standard that you have to be involved in an education program. I think it is a mandate.

Rep. Koppleman: Wouldn't the next step be to start it at age 5 than?

Representative Hogan: I don't think there is any hidden agenda's in this bill, we are just saying the child should be in school by age 6, I am not looking to five. I strongly believe in early education, but I do think by age 6 they should be in school.

Rep. Rohr: Shouldn't the parents have the choice to make that decision?

Representative Hogan: Some parents can make that decision, but I can name 7 or 8 situations where the parents were unable to make the decision whether they were homeless or had mental health issues and because the law was the law there was nothing that could be done about it. I think there is situations where we are putting children in serious jeopardy.

Rep. Rohr: Wouldn't you have other resources to help these kids?

Representative Hogan: That is exactly why I introduced this bill because there are cases where there are no other resources.

Rep. Olson: It would seem to me the primary need of a child at that age is love, food and shelter. It isn't necessarily educational. These are exceptions to what is actually going on there, not all the reasons parents don't send their kids to school, why should we pass a law to make the choice for them?

Representative Hogan: This law reflects the current practice, 99% of six year olds are already in school. This law just reflects what is actually going on.

Rep. Schreiber Beck: Public law 94142 which is educationally handicapped, what is the age level of children are eligible to receive service in North Dakota? In Minnesota it was age 3 and maybe earlier.

Representative Hogan: Absolutely they are eligible at age 3, but if they choose not to participate in services, I think they can stay out until age 7.

Rep. Mock: Are there any ages where a parent felt a child wasn't ready, would this bill change that ability to home educate?

Representative Hogan: The can still continue to home school.

Rep. Olson: What about the problem of teacher shortages. Do you have any numbers of the children that already in school when you say 99% of the six year olds are already in school?

Representative Hogan: I don't have those numbers, perhaps DPI does.

Chairman Nathe: Any Support of HB 1425? None. Any opposition to HB 1425?

Betty Naaden: read by Sue Huntington: former Social Worker, In opposition to HB 1425. (15:45) - (20:18) I do not believe HB 1425 is in the best interest of children. (See Attachment # 2).

Rep. Mock: You are opposed to this bill are you opposed to compulsory education or do you agree there should be an age that should be required.

Betty Naaden: Yes. I just oppose the lowering the age to 6.

Mr. Tom Feier: Executive Director, North Dakota Family Alliance. I just want voice our opposition to HB 1425 and ask for a do not pass.

Chairman Nathe: Any other opposition to HB 1425. Closed the hearing on HB 1425. I am handing out some information from the Education Commission of the States. (See Attachment #3).

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1425
2/9/2015
23521

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Donna Whetham

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to compulsory attendance.

Minutes:

Chairman Nathe: reopened hearing on HB 1425. Has to do compulsory attendance to school by age 6.

Rep. Schreiber Beck: Moved Do Not Pass on HB 1425.

Rep. Meier: Seconded

Rep. Schreiber Beck: There is screening processes in place already for the younger children that are available. So many times the parents that don't bring the children in I don't think you would get them at a different age either. I think there are services available if the parents so choose.

A Roll Call Vote was taken. Yes: 12 No: 1 Absent: 0. Motion carried.

Vice Chairman Schatz: will carry the bill.

Date: 2-9-15
 Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
 ROLL CALL VOTES
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1425**

House Education Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: Adopt Amendment
 Do Pass Do Not Pass Without Committee Recommendation
 As Amended Rerefer to Appropriations
 Place on Consent Calendar
 Other Actions: Reconsider _____

Motion Made By Rep. Schreiber Beck Seconded By Rep. Meier

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Nathe	✓		Rep. Hunskor	✓	
Vice Chairman Schatz	✓		Rep. Kelsh	✓	
Rep. Dennis Johnson	✓		Rep. Mock		✓
Rep. B. Koppelman	✓				
Rep. Looyesen	✓				
Rep. Meier	✓				
Rep. Olson	✓				
Rep. Rohr	✓				
Rep. Schreiber Beck	✓				
Rep. Zubke	✓				

Total (Yes) 12 No 1

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Schatz

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1425: Education Committee (Rep. Nathe, Chairman) recommends **DO NOT PASS** (12 YEAS, 1 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1425 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2015 TESTIMONY

HB 1425

#1 HB 1425

2/4/15

**Testimony in support of
HB 1425
Feb 4, 2015
By Kathy Hogan, Rep. District 21**

Chairman Nathe and members of the Education Committee, for the record, my name is Kathy Hogan. I represent District 21 which is the heart of Fargo.

House Bill 1425 is a simple bill that lowers the age for compulsory attendance from 7 to 6. Almost all children start school by the age of 6 but, occasionally, a family will choose to delay enrollment. As the previous director of Cass County Social Services, I was involved in several situations that were referral to child protective services because a child with significant needs was not receiving services. Often these situations included the refusal of a parent to enroll a child in school. The delay of school enrollment can have significant impact on a child's education and development.

For your information, I have attached a copy of the compulsory attendance standards for all 50 states.

Thank you for consideration of HB 1425. I am more than willing to answer any questions.

State Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Here's a list of each U.S. state's minimum compulsory school age and attendance laws for 2013.

State	Compulsory ages	Compulsory attendance, days	Compulsory attendance, hours
Alabama	6–17	180	n.a.
Alaska	7–16	170	grades K–3: 740 hours; grades 4–12: 900 hours
Arizona	6–16 ¹	180	grade K: 356 hours; grades 1–3: 712 hours; grades 4–6: 890 hours; grades 7–8: 1,000 hours; grades 9–12: 720 hours
Arkansas	5–17	178	n.a.
California	6–18	175	grade K: 600 hours; grades 1–3: 840 hours; grades 4–8: 900 hours; grades 9–12: 1,080 hours
Colorado	6–17	160	grade K (half-day): 435 hours; grades K (full-day): 870 hours; grades 1–5: 968 hours; grades 6–12: 1,056 hours
Connecticut	5–18	180	grade K (half-day): 450 hours; grades K (full-day): 900 hours; grades 1–12: 900 hours
Delaware	5–16	n.a.	grade K: 1,060 hours; grades 1–11: 1,060 hours; grade 12: 1,032
District of Columbia	5–18	180	n.a.
Florida	6–16	180	grades K–3: 720 hours; grades 4–12 : 900 hours For schools on double-session or approved experimental calendar: grades K–3: 630 hours; grade 4–12: 810 hours
Georgia	6–16	180	grades K–3: 810 hours; grades 4–5: 900 hours; grades 6–12: 990 hours
Hawaii	6–18	180	grades K–6: 915 hours; grades 7–12: 990 hours
Idaho	7–16	n.a.	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1–3: 810 hours; grades 4–8: 900 hours; grades 9–12: 990 hours
Illinois	7–17	176	n.a.
Indiana	7–16	180	n.a.
Iowa	6–16	180	n.a.

		grades	
Kansas	7-18	K-11: 186 grade 12: 181 days	grade K: 465 hours; grades 1-11: 1116 hours; grade 12: 1,086 hours
Kentucky	6-16	175	1,062 hours
Louisiana	7-18	177	1,062 hours
Maine	7-17	175	n.a.
Maryland	5-16	180	1,080 hours
Massachusetts	6-16	180	grade K: 425 hours; grades 1-5: 900 hours; grade 6-12: 990 hours
Michigan	6-16	170	1,098 hours
Minnesota	7-16	n.a.	grade K: 425 hours; grades 1-6: 935 hours; grade 7-12: 1,020 hours
Mississippi	6-17	180	n.a.
Missouri	7-16	5-day week: 174 4-day week: 142	1,044 hours
Montana	7-16	n.a.	grade K (half-day): 360 hours; grades K-3: 720 hours; grades 4-12: 1,080 hours
Nebraska	6-18	n.a.	grade K: 400 hours; grades 1-8: 1,032 hours; grade 9-12: 1,080 hours
Nevada	7-18	189	n.a.
New Hampshire	6-18	180	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1-5: 945 hours; grade 6-12: 990 hours
New Jersey	6-16	180	n.a.
New Mexico	5-18	180	grade K (half-day): 450 hours; grades K (full-day): 990 hours; grades 1-6: 990 hours; grades 7-12: 1,080 hours
New York	6-16	190	n.a.
North Carolina	7-16	185	1,025 hours
North Dakota	7-16	175	grades K-8: 951.5 hours; grade 9-12: 1,038 hours
Ohio	6-18	182	910 hours
Oklahoma	5-18	180	grades 1-6: 900 hours; grade 7-12: 1,080 hours
Oregon	7-18	n.a.	grade K: 405 hours; grades 1-3: 810 hours; grades 4-8: 900 hours; grades 9-12: 990 hours
Pennsylvania	8-17	180	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1-8: 900 hours; grades 9-12: 990 hours
Rhode Island	6-16 ²	180	n.a.
South Carolina	5-17	180	n.a.

South Dakota	6-18 ³	n.a.	grade K: 437.5 hours; grades 1-3 875 hours; grades 4-12: 962.5 hours
Tennessee	6-17	180	n.a.
Texas	6-18	180	n.a.
Utah	6-18	180	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1: 810 hours; grades 2-12: 990 hours
Vermont	6-16 ¹	175	n.a.
Virginia	5-18	n.a.	1,080 hours
Washington	8-18	180	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1-6: 1,000 hours; grades 7-12: 1,080 hours
West Virginia	6-17	180	n.a.
Wisconsin	6-18	180	grade K: 437 hours; grades 1-6: 1,050 hours; grades 7-12: 1,137 hours
Wyoming	7-16	175	grade K: 450 hours; grades 1-5: 900 hours; grades 6-12: 1,050 hours

1. Ages 6-16 or 10th grade completion.
2. Age 16 if a student has an alternative learning plan for obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent
3. Age 16 if a child enrolls in a general education development test preparation program that is school based or for which a school contracts, and the child successfully completes the test or reaches the age of 18 years.

Source: Education Commission of the States (ECS), 2013.

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Elementary and High School Education

More on State Compulsory School Attendance Laws from Infoplease:

State Compulsory School Attendance Laws - State Compulsory School Attendance Laws Here's a list of each U.S. state's minimum ...

Education Facts At a Glance - Education Facts At a Glance School facts from the Census Bureau Related Links Percent of Population ...

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- Funbrain - K-8 Games for Kic
- Poptropica - Virtual World for
- FamilyEducation - Parenting
- TeacherVision - Teacher Res

House Education Committee Hearing
February 4, 2015

#2
HB 1425
2/4/15

Rep Nathe
Chairman and members of the House Education Committee. My name is Betty Naaden. I live in Bismarck. I am a former social worker, having graduated from UND, with a major in the social sciences, a minor in psychology. My professional experience was with Children's Village in Fargo, primarily writing case studies, and qualifying foster and adoptive home placements. My husband and I raised two sons and a daughter. I am opposed to HB 1425 in the matter of reducing the compulsory school attendance age from 7 years to 6. ~~Beside me is Sue Huntington who will speak for me because of my faulty voice.~~

I stood before House Education Committee in 2009, testifying in opposition to Senate Bill 2202 in the matter of compulsory kindergarten attendance. The bill was defeated. The kindergarten experience remains the option of parents, in deciding when and if their child is ready for a structured school experience.

I do not believe HB 1425 is in the best interest of young children. In both my professional and personal experience, I have witnessed the trauma of a young child separated from his/her family too early. In some cases, especially for boys who mature later than girls, it can have life long consequences. The teacher, not understanding, nor having had training in learning the differences between boys and girls in their readiness for school, is, oftentimes guilty of pressuring the parents to keep the child in school, insisting their child's distress will go away.

Dr. Brian D. Ray, known internationally as a classroom teacher in both public and private schools, provides expert testimony to legislators and in courts, that lowering compulsory school age is **not found to provide any real benefits**. (Is There Any Solid Evidence For Lowering the Compulsory Age?) Brian D. Ray, Ph.D, president of the nonprofit National Home Education Research Institute in Salem, Oregon, www.nheri.org

THIS IS QUOTED FROM HIS WEBSITE IS THIS

Again quoting Dr. Brian D. Ray, a legislative body would have to debate whether a state's constitution demands that the state compel younger children to attend school, against choices of their parents, and debate whether the school is philosophically correct, in a state that has a tradition of highly valuing the freedom of choice among its people. *would have to*

Since learning about HB 1425, I have been actively inquiring of friends, teachers and others, their response to lowering compulsory school attendance age from 7 years to 6. None are in agreement to lower the age.

There are two states that have eight as an entrance age; they are Washington and Pennsylvania. I have a cousin living in Washington whose daughter has four boys, who says she wouldn't have it any other way. A farm lady living near Mott ~~who~~ *TRIVING* experienced a sad experience with early entry into school of her oldest son, expressed this view: "the government is wanting our kids earlier and earlier all the time, so they can influence the child's thinking, and maybe do some brainwashing in the process. The earlier they can do that, the easier it is to accomplish their mission. (Working parents are willing to let the government take the kids off their hands most of the time anyway). I just couldn't do that. Good luck on your mission, Betty "

LIST

HERE is an email I received yesterday from a Teacher of 17 years. She says Good morning, Betty. I totally agree that many boys (and some girls) are being pushed into structured situations too early--before they are ready. Dr. Raymond and Dorothy Moore wrote a book called Better Late Than Early about this very subject. I hope your

3
HB 1425
2/4/15



50-State Analysis

School Attendance Age Requirements

Education Commission of the States www.ecs.org

700 Broadway, Suite 810 • Denver, CO 80203-3442 • 303.299.3600 • Fax: 303.296.8332

Compulsory School Age Requirements

Marga Mikulecky

April 2013

This 50-State Analysis will answer these questions:

- What is the minimum age that a student is required to attend school?
- What is the maximum age that a student can be required to attend school?
- How many years total are students required to attend school?

Introduction

Compulsory school attendance refers to the minimum and maximum age required by each state in which a student must be enrolled in and attending public school or some equivalent education program defined by the law. The vast majority of states include an added clause providing for pupils to be released from compulsory attendance requirements upon graduation of high school, regardless of age. Additionally, nearly half of all states allow children ranging from ages 14-18 to be exempt from the compulsory attendance requirement if they meet one or more of the following stipulations: are employed, have a physical or mental condition that makes the child's attendance infeasible, have passed the 8th-grade level, have their parents' permission, have the permission of the district court or the local school board, meet the requirements for an exit interview, or have attained alternative education such as vocational or technical school.

How many years are students required to be in school?



State/Territory (Citation)	Age Requirement
Alabama (ALA. CODE § 16-28-3)	6-17 years old
Alaska (ALASKA STAT. 14.30.010)	7-16
Arizona (ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 15-802, §15-802-D-2)	6-16 (or completion of 10th grade)
Arkansas (ARK. STAT. ANN. § 6-18-201)	5-17
California (CAL. EDUC. CODE § 48200)	6-18
Colorado (COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-33-104)	6-17
Connecticut (CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-184)	5-18
Delaware (14 DEL. CODE ANN. §2702)	5-16
District of Columbia (D.C. CODE ANN. § 38-202)	5-18
Florida (FLA. STAT. § 1003.21)	6-16
Georgia (GA. CODE ANN. § 20-2-690.1)	6-16
Hawaii (HAW. REV. STAT. § 302A-1132)	6-18
Idaho (IDAHO CODE § 33-202)	7-16
Illinois (105 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/26-1)	7-17
Indiana (IND. CODE ANN. § 20-33-2-6; § 22-33-2-9(b))	7-16
Iowa (IOWA CODE §299.1A)	6-16
Kansas (KAN. STAT. ANN. § 72-1111)	7-18
Kentucky (KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 159.010)	6-16 [effective 2015-16, local boards may raise upper age from 16 to 18. Once (and if) 55% of all districts have done so, all districts would be required to raise the age to 18.]
Louisiana (LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 17:221)	7-18
Maine (ME. REV. STAT. ANN. § TIT. 20A, § 3271)	7-17

State/Territory (Citation)	Age Requirement
Maryland (MD. CODE ANN., EDUC. § 7-301)	5-16 [effective 2015-16, age 17; effective 2017-18, age 18]
Massachusetts (MASS. REGS. CODE TIT. 603. § 8.02 MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. CH. 76 § 1)	6-16
Michigan (MICH. STAT. ANN. § 380.1561)	6-16
Minnesota (MINN. STAT. § 120A.22)	7-16
Mississippi (MISS. CODE ANN. § 37-13-91)	6-17
Missouri (MO. REV. STAT. § 167.031)	7-16
Montana (MONT. CODE ANN. § 20-5-102)	7-16
Nebraska (NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 79-201)	6-18
Nevada (NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 392.040)	7-18
New Hampshire (N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 193.1)	6-18
New Jersey (N.J. REV. STAT. §18A:38-25)	6-16
New Mexico (N.M. STAT. ANN. § 22-8-2; § 22-12-2; § 22-8-2 m(3))	5-18
New York (N.Y. EDUC. LAW § 3205)	6-16
North Carolina (N.C. GEN. STAT. § 115C-378)	7-16
North Dakota (N.D. CENT. CODE § 15.1-20-01)	7-16
Ohio (OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3321.01)	6-18
Oklahoma (70 OKLA. STAT. TIT, 70, § 10-105)	5-18
Oregon (OR. REV. STAT. § 339.010)	7-18
Pennsylvania (PA. STAT. ANN. § 13-1326)	8-17
Rhode Island (R.I. GEN. LAWS § 16-19-1)	6-16 ¹
South Carolina	5-17

State/Territory (Citation)	Age Requirement
(S.C. CODE ANN. § 59-65-10)	
South Dakota (S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 13-27-1)	6-18 ²
Tennessee (TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-3001 (C)(1))	6-17
Texas (TEX. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 25.085)	6-18
Utah (UTAH CODE ANN. § 53A-11-101)	6-18
Vermont (VT. STAT. ANN. TIT. 16 § 1121)	6-16 (or completion of 10 th grade)
Virginia (VA. CODE ANN. § 22.1-254)	5-18
Washington (WASH. REV. CODE § 28A.225.010)	8-18
West Virginia (W. VA. CODE § 18-8-1A)	6-17 (eff. Class of 2015)
Wisconsin (WIS. STAT. § 118.15)	6-18
Wyoming (WYO. STAT. ANN. § 21-4-102)	7-16

¹ Age 16 if a student has an alternative learning plan for obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent.

² Age 16 if a child enrolls in a general education development test preparation program that is school based or for which a school contracts, and the child successfully completes the test or reaches the age of 18 years.

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Equipping Education Leaders, Advancing Ideas

ECS Data Compiled March 2014:

Compulsory School Age

Compulsory school age is the age at which a child is required to attend school.

- In eight states plus DC the compulsory school age is 5
- In 26 states the compulsory school age is 6
- In 14 states the compulsory school age is 7
- In two states the compulsory school age is 8

Note: Specific date at which compulsory age is reached is included only if specified in statute.

	Compulsory School Age
Alabama	Age 6
Alaska	Age 7
Arizona	Age 6
Arkansas	Age 5
California	Age 6
Colorado	Age 6 on or before August 1
Connecticut	Age 5
Delaware	Age 5
District of Columbia	Age 5 (Dec 31 st of Current Year)
Florida	Age 6 (by Feb 1 st of Current School Year)
Georgia	Age 6
Hawaii	Age 6 by January 1
Idaho	Age 7 by first day of school
Illinois	Age 6 on or before September 1 (eff. 2014-2015)
Indiana	Age 7
Iowa	Age 6 by September 15 *Children enrolled in preschool programs (4 years old on or before September 15) are considered to be of compulsory school attendance age.
Kansas	Age 7
Kentucky	Age 6 by October 1 (current) Age 6 by August 1 (eff. 2017-18)
Louisiana	Age 7

Maine	Age 7
Maryland	Age 5
Massachusetts	Age 6 (anytime during school year)
Michigan	Age 6 by December 1
Minnesota	Age 7
Mississippi	Age 6 by September 1
Missouri	Age 7
Montana	Age 7 (Fiscal Year – July 1 st)
Nebraska	Age 6 by January 1 of current school year
Nevada	Age 7
New Hampshire	Age 6
New Jersey	Age 6
New Mexico	Age 5 by September 1(12:01am on that day)
New York	Age 6
North Carolina	Age 7
North Dakota	Age 7
Ohio	Age 6
Oklahoma	Age 5
Oregon	Age 7 Ages 5-6 if the child has been enrolled in public school
Pennsylvania	Age 8
Rhode Island	Age 6 by September 1 st
South Carolina	Age 5 by September 1 st
South Dakota	Age 6 by September 1 st
Tennessee	Age 6
Texas	Age 6
Utah	Age 6
Vermont	Age 6
Virginia	Age 5 on or before September 30 th
Washington	Age 8
West Virginia	Age 6 by September 1 st
Wisconsin	Age 6
Wyoming	Age 7 by September 15 th