

# Overview of Military Student Identifier Policies



**Presented to the Virginia Council on the  
Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity  
for Military Children**

**September 15, 2014**



# Overview of Military Student Identifier Policies

- What is it?
- What states have it?
- Mechanics of collecting it
- Benefits
- Issues to consider

What is a military student identifier?



**A flag or notation in an education data system for military-connected students**

# What states have a military student identifier?



## Legislative Requirement

- Alaska
- Arkansas
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Minnesota
- Nevada
- North Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas

## Independent Policy

- Florida
- Maine
- Michigan
- South Carolina

# Mechanics of military student identifier



- **How is data collected?**
- **How is military-connected defined?**
- **How is data shared?**

# How is data collected?



- Illinois – time of annual enrollment or any time during the school year on a standard enrollment form or separate form
- Maine – first day of school “welcome packet”
- Minnesota – district enrollment forms have self-identify check box
- North Carolina/Tennessee – require Board of Education/Department to develop process to identify
- Most states include data in school information system, although some states (TN) require data to be maintained in separate database

# How is military-connected defined?



There is a great variety in the way in which “military-connected” is defined for purposes of identifying students. Some of the ways in which children are identified include:

- Parent or guardian is military-connected
- “Parent” is military-connected
- A family member other than a parent or guardian serves
- Child resides in the household of a person on active duty or reserve
- Parent, stepparent, sibling, or any other person residing in the same household as the student
- “Child of a military family”
- “Immediate family member, including parent or sibling”
- “Dependent”

# How is military-connected defined? Cont.



- All states include 4 branches of military (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force)

Some also mention:

- Reserves (10 states)
- National Guard (10 states)
- Coast Guard (5 states)

- All states include active duty

Some also mention:

- Medical discharge (for a period of one year)
- Retired (for a period of one year)
- Died on active duty (for a period of one year)

# How is military-connected defined? Cont.



DOD cites best practice definition as:

“...pupil whose parent or guardian is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard...”

*Nevada AB 224 (2013)*

# How is data shared?



- School accountability report card
- State longitudinal data system – most common
- Aggregated data reported to State Board of Education

# Examples of Legislation



**See Education Commission of  
the States Analysis of  
Military Student Identifier  
Policies August 2014 for  
examples of legislative  
language**

# Benefits



# Benefits



- To best serve this population, we have to accurately identify them
- Inform policy and program decisions at local, state and federal level
- Establishes a “report-only” requirement in the same manner as migrant and homeless children – not intended to create an “accountability subgroup”
- Ability to track attendance, academic progress, and graduation
- More awareness at school and classroom level
- Facilitate data-driven decisions to improve distribution of resources

# Benefits Cont.



- Minimal additional cost in adding a field to existing student information system
- Aside from local efforts, only the U.S. Department of Education Impact Aid Program collects data on the number of military students – often an undercount and some divisions receive less funds than they are eligible to receive

# Issues to Consider



# Issues to Consider



- Some may see this as adding another mandate/reporting requirement for schools when they are already overburdened with reporting requirements and paperwork
- May require schools who are not currently collecting this information to change their enrollment form
- Defining who you are actually trying to capture may be difficult especially on a school enrollment form
- Privacy issues – some individuals may oppose the mandatory reporting/sharing of this personal information
- Policy and resource implications of what you do when you have this data about military connected youth (achievement levels, graduation, etc.)