

BETTIS PREPARATORY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

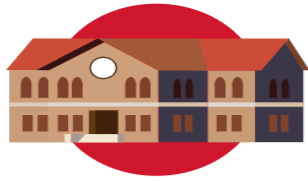


Pillars of Success

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January 24-28, 2022



CHARTER SCHOOLS

- 45 states have passed laws allowing for the creation of public charter schools.
- Public charter schools are required to follow state education laws and policies.
- Students are not required to take special entrance tests for enrollment in a public charter school.

HOW MANY

7,600

There are more than **7,600 public charter schools** across the U.S.

3.5 MILLION

About **3.5 million** students attend public charter schools.

Public charter schools **do not charge tuition** or entrance fees. Most costs for charter schools are paid by taxpayers in the form of local, state, and federal taxes.



ENROLLMENT

Public charter schools **must accept any child who applies to attend**. If there are more applicants to a charter school than available seats, the school may hold a **random lottery** to decide who gets to attend.



TEACHER CERTIFICATION



For the most part, all or most **teachers in public charter schools must be certified or licensed** by the state to teach.

TESTING

Public charter students are typically required to take **occasional state tests**. These vary by state. Some districts and schools also have their own tests.



TRANSPORTATION



In about half of states with public charter schools, charter schools are required to provide free and reasonable to and from school. Some states do not have transportation requirements.

SPECIAL NEEDS



Public charter schools are required to enroll and **provide specific services for children with special needs**.



CHARTER INNOVATION

What makes public charter schools different from traditional public schools? Each charter school focuses on a unique instructional strategy. This gives educators the flexibility to try or replicate innovative approaches to education. Charter schools also have more freedom to develop their own curricula and practices.

Every charter school starts with an idea. Someone—often a teacher or former teacher—has the idea to create a new school focused on a specific instructional method or strategy. With that idea, the teacher—or a group of teachers, individuals, and community leaders—starts an organization. The goal of that organization is to open a new, tuition-free public school that is open to all