

2007 K-12 EDUCATION COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

Prepared for:
Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee
Southern Legislative Conference
Council of State Governments

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ABOUT THE REPORT

This report consists of two parts. The first part of the report consists of a compilation of education-related data derived from other sources.

The second part of the report consists of a compilation of data derived from a survey of the Southern Legislative Conference states. There are three sections of data presented in the second part: (1) salaries and benefits; (2) appropriations and expenditures; and (3) education statistics. The data that are presented in the tables are responses of the States to the questions presented in the Survey Indexed to Tables part of this report. In order to make the data more comparable, the states were requested to use data from the 2005-2006 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2005-2006 school/fiscal year was not possible, states were requested to use the most up-to-date data available. The year from which the data were derived is presented in the table beside the data. Additionally, the states also were given the opportunity to explain their answers in a comments section. A comments section is presented at the end of each of the three sections in the second part of this report. In addition to being viewed in this report, the data compiled in the second part of this report also may be viewed online at the following address:

<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Surveys/educsurv/edsurv-menu.cfm>

Hank Hager, West Virginia Senate Education Committee, compiled this report. David Martin and Randy Cain, West Virginia Public Information, developed and maintained the Internet site set up for data collection. Staff from the departments of education of the sixteen Southern Legislative Conference states provided the information for the second part of the report. Additionally, several organizations were important sources of information. These organizations included the National Center for Education Statistics, the American Federation of Teachers, and Market Data Retrieval.

PART I

DATA DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS
AVERAGE SCALE SCORES**

State	Math 4th Grade 2007	Math 8th Grade 2007	Reading 4th Grade 2007	Reading 8th Grade 2007	Science 4th Grade 2005	Science 8th Grade 2005	Writing 4th Grade 2002	Writing 8th Grade 2002
Alabama	229	266	216	252	142	138	140	152
Arkansas	238	274	217	258	147	144	145	142
Florida	242	277	224	260	150	141	158	154
Georgia	235	275	219	259	148	144	149	147
Kentucky	235	279	222	262	158	153	154	149
Louisiana	230	272	207	253	143	138	142	142
Maryland	240	286	225	265	149	145	157	157
Mississippi	228	265	208	250	133	132	141	141
Missouri	239	281	221	263	158	154	151	151
North Carolina	242	284	218	259	149	144	159	157
Oklahoma	237	275	217	260	150	147	142	150
South Carolina	237	282	214	257	148	145	145	146
Tennessee	233	274	216	259	150	145	149	148
Texas	242	286	220	261	150	143	154	152
Virginia	244	288	227	267	161	155	157	157
West Virginia	236	270	215	255	151	147	147	144
SLC	239	279	219	260	150	144	152	151
Nation	239	280	220	261	149	147	153	152

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL DATA

State	# Of Local School Districts 2005-06	# Of Schools 2005-06	# Of Charter Schools 2005-06	Per-Pupil Expenditures 2004-05	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2005-06	# Of FTE Teachers 2005-06
Alabama	165	1,596	Not Applicable	\$7,062	12.8	57,757
Arkansas	253	1,138	19	\$7,803	14.4	32,997
Florida	67	3,766	342	\$7,359	16.8	158,962
Georgia	180	2,489	58	\$8,228	14.7	108,535
Kentucky	176	1,426	Not Applicable	\$7,254	16.0	42,413
Louisiana	68	1,527	26	\$7,633	14.7	44,660
Maryland	24	1,430	15	\$9,990	15.2	56,685
Mississippi	152	1,051	1	\$6,572	15.7	31,433
Missouri	524	2,361	23	\$7,853	13.7	67,076
North Carolina	115	2,348	99	\$7,033	14.8	95,664
Oklahoma	540	1,789	14	\$6,645	15.2	41,833
South Carolina	85	1,175	27	\$7,598	14.6	48,212
Tennessee	136	1,710	12	\$6,882	16.0	59,596
Texas	1,035	8,841	319	\$7,368	15.0	302,425
Virginia	134	2,094	3	\$8,980	12.6	96,158
West Virginia	55	797	Not Applicable	\$8,988	14.1	19,940
SLC State Average	232	2,221	60	--	--	79,022

-- Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) State Profiles.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES
2004-05**

State	Total Revenue	% Of Revenue From Local Sources	% Of Revenue From State Sources	% Of Revenue From Federal Sources
Alabama	\$5,861,380,000	32.5%	55.5%	12.0%
Arkansas	\$4,034,796,000	30.6%	58.2%	11.1%
Florida	\$22,633,476,000	47.4%	42.1%	10.5%
Georgia	\$14,726,455,000	46.5%	43.9%	9.6%
Kentucky	\$5,379,257,000	31.1%	56.7%	12.2%
Louisiana	\$6,057,201,000	38.6%	47.5%	13.9%
Maryland	\$9,886,032,000	55.6%	37.7%	6.7%
Mississippi	\$3,642,050,000	30.2%	54.0%	15.8%
Missouri	\$8,373,954,000	56.9%	34.1%	8.9%
North Carolina	\$10,446,941,000	26.4%	62.7%	10.8%
Oklahoma	\$4,621,537,000	32.9%	53.4%	13.7%
South Carolina	\$6,267,520,000	44.2%	45.3%	10.6%
Tennessee	\$6,942,997,000	45.4%	43.2%	11.4%
Texas	\$36,798,422,000	52.9%	35.9%	11.2%
Virginia	\$11,990,159,000	52.5%	40.6%	6.9%
West Virginia	\$2,779,795,000	27.6%	60.6%	11.8%
SLC	\$160,441,972,000	45.4%	44.1%	10.5%
United States	\$487,761,164,000	44.0%	46.9%	9.2%

Note: Local revenues include intermediate revenues. The total revenue value for the United States is affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

Source: Zhou, L., Honegger, S., and Gaviola, N. (2007). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2004-05 (Fiscal Year 2005)* (NCES 2007-356). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. SLC data was calculated using data from this source.

STUDENT DATA BY STATE

State	Number Enrolled 2005-06	% In Title I Schools 2005-06	% With IEPs 2005-06	% in LEP Programs 2005-06	% Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2005-06
Alabama	741,758	55.5%	16.8%	2.2%	51.7%
Arkansas	474,206	67.1%	12.3%	4.4%	52.9%
Florida	2,675,024	34.9%	14.9%	8.3%	45.8%
Georgia	1,598,461	45.9%	12.4%	5.4%	49.8%
Kentucky	679,878	60.6%	16.0%	1.5%	52.4%
Louisiana	654,526	57.7%	13.0%	1.8%	61.2%
Maryland	860,020	20.1%	12.8%	3.7%	31.6%
Mississippi	494,954	65.6%	13.7%	0.6%	69.5%
Missouri	917,705	42.7%	--	2.0%	39.1%
North Carolina	1,416,436	37.3%	13.6%	5.2%	42.6%
Oklahoma	634,739	65.8%	15.2%	7.5%	54.5%
South Carolina	701,544	36.9%	15.6%	2.1%	51.5%
Tennessee	953,928	45.3%	13.3%	--	47.1%
Texas	4,525,394	64.7%	11.3%	15.7%	48.2%
Virginia	1,214,472	27.4%	14.4%	6.0%	31.1%
West Virginia	280,866	36.7%	17.6%	0.7%	49.1%
SLC*	18,823,911	--	13.5%	7.5%	46.9%
United States*	49,113,474	--	13.9%	9.6%	41.4%

-- Not available.

*The percentages in these rows were calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD). For any state in which necessary data is not available to calculate the applicable percentage, none of the state's data is included in the calculation of the percentages for the SLC and the United states.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) State Profiles.

**AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
2004-05**

State	Average Salary	Comments
Alabama	\$38,186	
Arkansas	\$41,489	
Florida	\$43,095	Includes extra-duty pay
Georgia	\$46,437	Includes employer pick-up of employee pension contributions where applicable and includes fringe benefits such as healthcare where applicable
Kentucky	\$41,075	
Louisiana	\$39,022	Includes extra-duty pay
Maryland	\$52,330	
Mississippi	\$38,212	Includes fringe benefits such as healthcare where applicable
Missouri	\$39,064	
North Carolina	\$43,343	
Oklahoma	\$37,879	Includes employer pick-up of employee pension contributions where applicable and includes fringe benefits such as healthcare where applicable
South Carolina	\$42,189	
Tennessee	\$42,076	Includes extra-duty pay
Texas	\$41,009	
Virginia	\$45,377	Includes extra-duty pay
West Virginia	\$38,404	
U.S.	\$47,602	

Source: Gould, Jewell; Muir, Ed; Drown, Rachel; Cochran, Pat; StormoGipson, Kate; and Rauch, Jesse (2007). *Survey and Analysis of Teacher Salary Trends 2005*. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. Copyright © AFT 2007.

AVERAGED FRESHMAN GRADUATION RATE OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, BY STATE

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Alabama	62.1%	64.7%	65.0%	65.9%
Arkansas	75.2%	76.9%	77.0%	75.9%
Florida	63.4%	66.7%	66.4%	64.6%
Georgia	61.1%	60.8%	61.2%	61.7%
Kentucky	70.8%	72.7%	73.9%	76.7%
Louisiana	65.8%	65.1%	70.1%	64.3%
Maryland	80.6%	79.8%	80.1%	79.8%
Mississippi	63.2%	64.7%	64.7%	65.2%
Missouri	77.6%	79.2%	81.0%	81.1%
North Carolina	68.2%	70.1%	71.4%	72.6%
Oklahoma	76.4%	76.4%	77.4%	77.4%
South Carolina	57.9%	59.7%	60.6%	60.0%
Tennessee	60.6%	64.4%	67.2%	69.6%
Texas	73.5%	75.5%	76.7%	74.0%
Virginia	78.7%	82.0%	80.0%	79.8%
West Virginia	74.3%	75.9%	77.0%	77.4%
SLC	69.3%	72.2%	72.0%	71.2%
United States	73.6%	74.8%	69.6%	75.4%

Note: The averaged freshman graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of regular diplomas issued by the number of estimated first-time 9th graders three school years prior to the school year in which those diplomas were issued. The estimated first-time 9th graders is calculated by averaging the enrollment in the eighth grade four school years earlier, the enrollment in the ninth grade three school years earlier and the enrollment in the 10th grade two school years earlier. This averaging is done to account for a higher retention rate in the 9th grade. This methodology is very similar to a method used in a publication of the National Center for Education Statistics entitled *The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate for Public High Schools From the Common Core of Data: School Years 2002-03 and 2003-04*. However, the method for calculating the percentages in this table is simplified in that students classified as ungraded in Common Core of Data (CCD) data files are not accounted for.

Source: Percentages calculated from data derived from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

Students Per Instructional Computer

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alabama	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Arkansas	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7
Florida	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3
Georgia	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8
Kentucky	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9
Louisiana	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.1
Maryland	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5
Mississippi	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Missouri	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5
North Carolina	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.9
Oklahoma	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.5
South Carolina	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Tennessee	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
Texas	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5
Virginia	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
West Virginia	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
SLC States	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7
U.S.	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8

Source: MDR unpublished data. Copyright © 2006 Market Data Retrieval, a Company of D&B. All rights reserved.

PART II

DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

Survey Indexed to Tables

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

1.1 Average annual gross salary for principals excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds. Please include head principals only and not vice principals or assistant principals.

1.2 Average annual gross salary for service personnel excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds. Service Personnel means those who serve the school or schools as a whole, in a nonprofessional capacity, including such areas as secretarial, custodial, maintenance, transportation, school lunch, and as aides.

1.3 Average annual gross salary for bus drivers excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

1.4 Average annual gross salary for custodians excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

1.5 Average annual gross salary for cooks excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

1.6 Average annual gross salary for secretaries excluding benefits that are in addition to gross salary. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

1.7 Does the state set minimum sick leave benefits for teachers? If yes, please specify the minimum number of days per year that are required by the State.

1.8 Does the state set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers? If yes, please specify the minimum number of days per year that are required by the State.

1.9 Retirement.

- (a) Age and/or years of service at which teachers may retire with full benefits. If your state currently has an old and a new retirement system for teachers, please use the age that a teacher may retire with full benefits under the most recent retirement system. If your answer is longer than just listing the age or years of service, please answer "See comments" and place your answer in the comments section.
- (b) Average teacher retirement age.

1.10 Are social security benefits used in calculating retirement benefits for school employees?

1.11 Annual turnover rate for teachers. For the purpose of responding to this question, the annual turnover rate for teachers is the percentage of teachers who left positions in their school and did not return to the same or another position at the same school from the beginning of one school year to

the beginning of the next school year. Also, for the purpose of responding to this question, "teachers" includes all personnel employed as professionals at a school such as classroom teachers, principals, librarians, guidance counselors, etc. Lastly, please round your answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

1.12 Expenditures for medical benefits. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

Section 2. Appropriations and Expenditures.

2.1 Total expenditures for K-12 education. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.2 Percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education. General Revenue means moneys placed in the major revenue fund of the state and expended pursuant to specific appropriations by the legislature. Please round answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

2.3 Total expenditures for:

- (a) Special education;
- (b) LEPS (limited English proficiency students);
- (c) Vocational education;
- (d) Gifted programs.

Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.4 Total expenditures for:

- (a) Instruction plus administration (added together);
- (b) Construction plus maintenance (added together).

Please answer this question with a single answer for (a) and a single answer for (b). Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.5 Annual expenditures for textbooks. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.6 Annual expenditures for computer hardware. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.7 Annual expenditures for computer software. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.8 Annual expenditures for computer-related staff development. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.9 Annual expenditures for any other computer-related purposes. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.

2.10 School lunch programs.

- (a) Total expenditures for school lunch programs including amounts from state and federal funds.
- (b) Average daily participation.

2.11 Schooling for children under the age of five.

- (a) Expenditures for schooling of children under the age of 5. Please include the amounts from all sources including federal, state, and local funds.
- (b) Number of students served.

2.12 List all funding instruments for K-12 education and the percent of these funds dedicated to K-12 education. If there is insufficient space for your answer, please answer "See comments" and place your answer in the comments section. Also, please round percentages to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Section 3. Education Statistics.

3.1 Total enrollment for K-12/Total state population of persons five to 18 years of age. Please round answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

3.2 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.
- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

3.3 Average number of students enrolled in middle schools and junior high schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.
- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in high schools.

- (a) Number of schools with 0-99 students enrolled.
- (b) Number of schools with 100-249 students enrolled.

- (c) Number of schools with 250-499 students enrolled.
- (d) Number of schools with 500-999 students enrolled.
- (e) Number of schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled.
- (f) Number of schools with 1500 or more students enrolled.

3.5 Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

3.6 Ratio of students to each cook.

3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver.

3.8 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state-mandated yearly employment term for teachers in your state.

3.9 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for principals, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state-mandated yearly employment term for principals in your state.

3.10 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of service personnel, if any. See question 1.2 for definition of "service personnel". Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel in your state.

3.11 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of central office employees, if any. Please answer "Not applicable" if there is no state-mandated yearly employment term for central office employees in your state.

3.12 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

3.13 Total state K-12 student population:

- (a) Enrolled in special education;
- (b) Determined to have LEP (Limited English Proficiency);
- (c) Enrolled in a gifted program;
- (d) Enrolled in vocational education.

3.14 State student retention rates for each of the following. (Please round each answer to the nearest tenth of a percent):

- (a) Grades K-3;
- (b) Grades 4-6;
- (c) Grades 7-8;
- (d) Grades 9-12.

3.15 Instructional time.

- (a) Number of annual instructional days required by the state.
- (b) Number of instructional hours per day required by the state. If the required instructional hours per day is different for different grade levels, please include the range of the required

instructional hours per day in the answer (i.e. 4.5 - 6.5) and then include the required instructional hours per day for each education level in the comments section.

SECTION 1. SALARIES AND BENEFITS.

Salaries

State	Principals 1.1	Yr 1.1	Service Personnel 1.2	Yr 1.2
Alabama	\$70,901	05-06	\$16,055	05-06
Arkansas	\$70,356	05-06	\$16,856	05-06
Florida	\$78,845	05-06	\$24,441	05-06
Georgia	\$88,345	05-06	\$19,532	05-06
Kentucky	\$61,498	05-06	\$17,994	05-06
Louisiana	\$62,452 (Budgeted)	05-06	\$16,030 (Budgeted)	05-06
Maryland	\$97,998	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	\$69,870	05-06	Not available	05-06
Missouri	\$71,922	05-06	Not available	05-06
North Carolina	\$75,464	05-06	Not available	05-06
Oklahoma	\$57,629	05-06	\$15,679	05-06
South Carolina	\$75,859	05-06	Not available	05-06
Tennessee	\$69,868	05-06	Not available	05-06
Texas	\$71,007	05-06	\$20,126	05-06
Virginia	\$82,903	05-06	\$26,745	05-06
West Virginia	\$62,221	05-06	\$23,718	05-06

Support Staff Salaries

State	Bus Drivers 1.3	Yr 1.3	Custodians 1.4	Yr 1.4	Cooks 1.5	Yr 1.5	Secretaries 1.6	Yr 1.6
Alabama	\$12,058	05-06	\$17,889	05-06	\$13,640	05-06	\$25,445	05-06
Arkansas	\$10,640	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$12,590	05-06	\$24,545	05-06
Florida	\$15,895	05-06	\$19,974	05-06	\$12,764	05-06	\$29,046	05-06
Georgia	\$13,695	05-06	\$21,140	05-06	\$12,107	05-06	\$25,190	05-06
Kentucky	\$12,166	05-06	\$20,766	05-06	\$11,130	05-06	\$22,612	05-06
Louisiana	\$15,149 (Budgeted)	05-06	\$16,861(Budgeted)	05-06	\$13,011 (Lunchroom worker)	05-06	\$20,699 (Budgeted)	05-06
Maryland	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	\$10,533	05-06	\$15,281	05-06	\$9,779	05-06	\$20,720	05-06
Missouri	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
North Carolina	\$17,935	05-06	\$17,935	05-06	\$17,935	05-06	\$26,558	05-06
Oklahoma	\$13,634	05-06	\$16,935	05-06	\$11,099	05-06	\$18,423	05-06
South Carolina	See comments	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Tennessee	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Texas	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Virginia	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$30,470	05-06
West Virginia	\$21,572	05-06	\$23,941	05-06	\$19,794	05-06	\$27,346	05-06

Employment Benefits

State	Sick Benefits? 1.7	Minimum Sick Benefits 1.7a	Yr 1.7a	Sabbatical Benefits? 1.8	Minimum Sabbatical Benefits 1.8a	Yr 1.8a	Age/Years to Retire 1.9a	Average Teacher Retirement Age 1.9b	Yr 1.9b	Social Security Considered 1.10	Yr 1.10
Alabama	Yes	5	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	25 yrs. of service	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Arkansas	Yes	1/month	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Florida	Yes	See comments	05-06	No	See comments	05-06	See comments	61	05-06	No	05-06
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	30 yrs. of service	56	05-06	No	05-06
Kentucky	Yes	10	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	05-06	Yes	See comments	05-06	40 yrs. of service	56.8	05-06	No	05-06
Maryland	Yes	See comments	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Mississippi	Yes	7	05-06	Yes	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	Not applicable	05-06	No	05-06
Missouri	No	Not applicable	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	57	05-06	No	05-06
North Carolina	Yes	1/month (10)	05-06	No	See comments	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Oklahoma	Yes	10	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	See comments	05-06	No	05-06
South Carolina	Yes	12	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Tennessee	Yes	See comments	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	No	05-06
Texas	Yes	See comments	05-06	See comments	See comments	05-06	See comments	59.6	05-06	No	05-06
Virginia	Yes	10	05-06	No	Not available	05-06	See comments	Not available	05-06	See comments	05-06
West Virginia	Yes	15	05-06	No	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	59.9	05-06	No	05-06

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.11	Yr 1.11	Medical Expenses 1.12	Yr 1.12
Alabama	Not available	05-06	\$748,851,441	05-06
Arkansas	17.9%	05-06	\$95,988,665	05-06
Florida	7.9%	05-06	See comments	05-06
Georgia	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Kentucky	Not available	05-06	\$363,429,505	05-06
Louisiana	28.19 (Increased due to Hurricanes)	05-06	\$618,743,133	05-06
Maryland	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	10.7%	05-06	\$231,821,797	05-06
Missouri	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
North Carolina	12.6%	05-06	See comments	05-06
Oklahoma	12.3%	05-06	See comments	05-06
South Carolina	10.0%	05-06	Not available	05-06
Tennessee	Not available	05-06	\$505,828,394	05-06
Texas	14.6%	05-06	\$1,571,450,472	05-06
Virginia	Not available	05-06	\$616,876,027	05-06
West Virginia	Not available	05-06	\$244,387,358	05-06

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 1. SALARIES AND BENEFITS.

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>1.7(a) Teachers earn a minimum of 5 days each contract year (182 day contract). Unused days may be carried over each year and accumulated.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers are eligible for retirement benefits after 25 years of service credit. There is no minimum age requirement.</p>
Arkansas	<p>1.7 Each teacher earns sick leave at a minimum rate of one day per month for which the teacher is contracted at full pay. Unused sick leave is accumulated at the rate of one day per month or major portion thereof employed until ninety (90) days have been accumulated. Sick leave may be taken for personal illness or illness of the immediate family. Teachers can transfer up to ninety (90) days of any unused sick leave credit when transferring to another Arkansas School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age and five or more years of actual service or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.12 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month for each eligible employee electing to participate in the public school employee's health insurance program.</p>
Florida	<p>1.7 Instructional staff are entitled to four (4) days of sick leave on the first day of employment, and earn one (1) day each month thereafter.</p> <p>1.8 The state does not set a minimum for sabbatical leave. However, a maximum is set; that is, a teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.9 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 60 or 62 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system.</p> <p>1.12 School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	No comments.
Kentucky	<p>1.1 Average annual gross salary for principals excluding benefits. Average salary for 04-05 should have been \$58,789</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.</p>
Louisiana	1.1 - 1.6 The responses are the amount budgeted by the district. It includes the local supplement, but some districts have additional supplements that are tied to a certain tax, and the actual amount is not known at the time the budgets are developed. The actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

State	Comments
	<p>1.7 10 days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.</p> <p>1.8 Eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.9(b) The average age of retirement between 7/1/1930 and 6/30/2006.</p> <p>1.11 Year that turnover occurred is the second year used in the calculation. (Percentage turnover increased due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita)</p> <p>1.12 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Maryland	<p>1.2 -1.6 Although Maryland collects overall salaries of non-teaching staff, it does not break it down by category.</p> <p>1.7 Minimum of one sick day per month.</p> <p>1.9(a) For full retirement benefits in the current system: 62 years of age and 30 years of service. Maryland has both a "new" and "old" retirement system with many options, including a bifurcated system allowing teachers in the pre-1981 system to be involved with both. The new system allows such options as retiring at 55 with 15 years of service with a lower pension.</p>
Mississippi	<p>1.7 Teachers may accumulate sick days.</p> <p>1.8 Up to 3 years is provided under the administrator sabbatical program.</p> <p>1.9(a) Age is not a factor when qualifying for retirement. A teacher may retire with full benefits after 25 years of service.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.10 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.6 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.6 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local</p>

State	Comments
	<p>requests.</p> <p>1.1-1.6 More information relevant to average salaries can be found at www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2006highlights.pdf</p> <p>1.8(a) The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.9(a) Full benefits are received after 30 years of service. After 20 years of service, a person can receive their health benefits for the rest of their life with a small amount of retirement. The employee is "vested" in the retirement system after five years. North Carolina has the 85 rule, in which a combination of year of service and age equal to 85 will give an employee full benefits. (2005-06 Information)</p> <p>1.10 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that 1/2 as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives 1/2 of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2005-06 Information)</p> <p>1.11 For a full report of Teacher Turnover, please see: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/recruitment/surveys/turnover/2005-06turnoverreport.pdf</p> <p>1.12 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$3,748.</p> <p>1.1-1.12 Some answers were not given because there was no evidence of data available. The absence of answers does not mean our state does not collect this information.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>1.1 through 1.6 In 2005-2006 our School Personnel Records system underwent a complete redesign. All job codes changed. The new system provides much more detailed and accurate data. Therefore, the numbers between 2004-2005 and 2005- 2006 are not comparable.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers that entered the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System on or before 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 80. Teachers that entered the system after 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 90.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.9(b) The average teacher retirement age is about 59 years of age. The retired teacher receiving a monthly benefit is 69 years of age.</p> <p>1.12 The State Legislature provides 100 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for the teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$292.54 for 2004 and was raised to \$313.86 in January 2005. Teachers could choose to receive this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.1 Figure reflects head principals only. It does not include assistant principals. Assistant principals' average salary is \$59,248.</p> <p>1.2 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.3 \$6.55(0 years of service) to \$10.13 (22+ years of service). Districts supplement an average of \$2.00/hr.</p> <p>1.4 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits either: (1) after 28 years of service; or (2) at 60 years of age with 10 years of service in system to get benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.7 One day per month plus any personal and professional leave transferred.</p> <p>1.9(a) If participating in the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, teachers may retire at age 60 with at least five years of service, OR after 30 years of service at any age.</p>
Texas	<p>1.2 This is average pay for "auxiliary staff". It does not include Educational Aides. Employees of functions that are contracted would not be included. For example, cafeteria workers in a district that has contracted food service operations.</p> <p>1.3 - 1.6 Data is not collected by the state for these roles specifically - only for "auxiliary staff".</p> <p>1.7 State law (Texas Education Code 22.003) provides for a minimum personal leave program of five days per year personal leave that can be accumulated without limit and is transferable among districts. Use of the leave is not limited to illness. The same statute provides for assault leave with an unspecified number of days leave (days necessary to recover) for employees who are physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties. (The Texas Education Code is online at www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</p> <p>1.8 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.9 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service</p>

State	Comments
	<p>credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. This applies to all TRS members. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 This percent shows the total FTE count of teachers from fall of 04-05 who were subsequently not employed in the district in fall of 05-06 divided by total teacher FTE count for fall of 04-05.</p> <p>1.12 These data include expenditures/expenses made to provide school district personnel with group health and also life insurance benefits for districts that pay life insurance premiums for personnel. It is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount is for health benefits. The amount does not include employee contributions.</p>
Virginia	<p>1.1 - Data from the 2005-2006 teacher salary report to the General Assembly. The average is based on actual expenditures for salaries divided by the actual FTE positions. Figure represents the 2005-2006 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.3 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.4 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.6 - Data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for clerical support positions.</p> <p>1.7 - The Virginia Board of Education regulations state that each full-time teacher in public free schools shall earn a minimum of ten sick days each year (8 VAC 20-460-10).</p> <p>1.8 - Virginia does not set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers.</p> <p>1.9(a) - The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) provides that state employees and teachers can retire with full benefits at age 65 if they have at least five years of service. If a state employee or teacher is 50 and has at least 30 years of service, then they also may retire with full benefits.</p> <p>1.9(b) - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the average teacher retirement age.</p> <p>1.10 - The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) determines state employee and teacher benefits by a formula that examines age at</p>

State	Comments
	<p>retirement, average final compensation, and years of service.</p> <p>1.11 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect annual turnover rate for teachers.</p> <p>1.12 - Data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report as reported for medical expenditures.</p>
West Virginia	<p>1.7 West Virginia Code §18A-4-10 requires 1.5 days per month minimum of personal leave for teachers. West Virginia Code §18-5-45 provides a minimum employment term for teachers of 200 days (10 months). Three of these days may be taken "without cause". The rest may be taken only for accident, sickness, etc.</p> <p>1.8 West Virginia Code §18-2-11 requires the State Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.</p> <p>1.9(a) House Bill No. 2984, passed during the 2005 regular session of the Legislature, closes the Teacher's Defined Contribution Retirement System to all employees whose initial employment begins after June 30, 2005. Therefore, the State Teachers Retirement System has become the most recent retirement system. Under this system, a teacher may retire with full benefits if he or she meets one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62 or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p>1.9(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teacher's Retirement System including service personnel retiring between 7-1-05 and 7-1-06. Only those members with unreduced benefits are included in the average. Disability retirements are not included in the average. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers.</p>

SECTION 2. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

K-12 Expenditures

State	K-12 Total Expenditure 2.1	Yr 2.1	K-12 % General Revenue Appropriated 2.2	Yr 2.2	Special Education 2.3a	Yr 2.3a	LEPS 2.3b	Yr 2.3b	VOC ED 2.3c	Yr 2.3c	Gifted 2.3d	Yr 2.3d	Instruction / Administration 2.4a	Yr 2.4a	Construction / Maintenance 2.4b	Yr 2.4b
Alabama	\$7,486,052,823	05-06	65.2%	05-06	\$598,404,785	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$192,011,735	05-06	\$29,035,592	05-06	\$4,453,831,828	05-06	\$916,505,022	05-06
Arkansas	\$4,328,871,351	05-06	51.1%	05-06	\$332,309,277	05-06	\$13,694,982	05-06	\$119,792,445	05-06	\$32,801,050	05-06	\$2,537,414,022	05-06	\$508,032,501	05-06
Florida	\$26,837,597,597	05-06	37.0%	05-06	\$5,257,425,441	05-06	\$1,014,303,307	05-06	\$465,867,343	05-06	See comments	05-06	\$20,003,729,126	05-06	\$5,585,949,119	05-06
Georgia	\$16,665,077,293	05-06	41.0%	05-06	\$1,371,077,051	05-06	\$126,096,960	05-06	\$317,798,923	05-06	\$237,861,371	05-06	\$10,245,240,394	05-06	\$2,757,164,153	05-06
Kentucky	\$4,737,867,571	05-06	44.1%	05-06	\$483,667,392	05-06	\$14,682,753	05-06	\$38,042,371	05-06	\$13,692,655	05-06	\$3,025,063,276	05-06	\$1,044,740,269	05-06
Louisiana	\$6,283,844,883	05-06	39.3%	05-06	\$784,870,365	05-06	See comments	05-06	\$105,750,214	05-06	\$63,984,275	05-06	\$4,292,993,481	05-06	\$980,461,266	05-06
Maryland	\$10,433,530,684	05-06	39.1%	05-06	\$1,138,667,594	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$4,062,852,274	05-06	\$1,140,752,872	05-06
Mississippi	\$4,248,739,662	05-06	47.5%	05-06	\$206,712,378	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	\$46,214,267	05-06	\$35,720,378	05-06	\$2,629,227,250	05-06	\$392,762,194	05-06
Missouri	\$9,257,996,017	05-06	36.1%	05-06	\$807,219,453	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$142,416,279	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$5,520,146,488	05-06	\$560,596,079	05-06
North Carolina	\$10,358,838,665	05-06	39.9%	05-06	\$906,486,009	05-06	\$59,113,478	05-06	\$363,183,464	05-06	\$60,121,632	05-06	\$9,805,379,624	05-06	\$1,922,459,597	05-06
Oklahoma	\$4,809,415,350	05-06	35.5%	05-06	\$405,461,583	05-06	\$15,459,336	05-06	\$196,999,893	05-06	\$81,488,803	05-06	\$2,624,175,129	05-06	\$832,523,058	05-06
South Carolina	\$7,377,499,164	05-06	35.7%	05-06	\$456,658,009	05-06	\$1,310,328	05-06	\$142,981,210	05-06	\$49,640,357	05-06	\$3,793,088,959	05-06	\$1,423,204,189	05-06
Tennessee	\$7,233,614,012	05-06	17.7%	05-06	\$706,657,222	05-06	Inc. in 2.3a	05-06	\$208,194,967	05-06	Inc. in 2.3a	05-06	\$5,168,800,905	05-06	\$1,995,241,152	05-06
Texas	\$43,375,742,026	05-06	39.1%	05-06	\$4,101,302,406	05-06	\$1,081,932,467	05-06	\$863,831,187	05-06	\$373,220,231	05-06	\$34,082,711,248	05-06	\$9,293,030,778	05-06
Virginia	\$13,818,639,857	05-06	33.1%	05-06	\$1,562,378,704	05-06	\$63,497,620	05-06	\$375,389,162	05-06	\$240,643,218	05-06	\$9,340,818,293	05-06	\$2,084,845,993	05-06
West Virginia	\$2,736,667,545	05-06	51.2%	05-06	\$324,165,435	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$84,568,451	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$2,019,945,256	05-06	\$426,150,928	05-06

Educational Materials

State	Textbooks 2.5	Yr 2.5	Computer Hardware 2.6	Yr 2.6	Software 2.7	Yr 2.7	Computer Staff Development 2.8	Yr 2.8	Other Computer Related Expenses 2.9	Yr 2.9
Alabama	\$55,322,274	05-06	\$53,244,721	05-06	\$13,221,220	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Arkansas	\$41,468,454	05-06	\$23,736,189	05-06	\$11,273,569	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$56,189,621	05-06
Florida	\$233,731,718	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Georgia	\$111,666,270	05-06	\$191,344,474	05-06	\$59,234,197	05-06	\$11,402,855	05-06	\$7,953,453	05-06
Kentucky	\$28,612,921	05-06	\$60,706,888	05-06	\$13,401,361	05-06	\$2,771,989	05-06	\$3,156,409	05-06
Louisiana	\$50,470,805	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Maryland	\$59,926,153	05-06	See comments	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	\$39,504,765	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Missouri	\$105,683,404	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
North Carolina	\$106,662,603	05-06	\$91,393,284	05-06	\$29,849,761	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Oklahoma	\$42,898,720	05-06	\$14,370,223	05-06	\$79,562,377	05-06	\$53,693	05-06	\$11,577,404	05-06
South Carolina	\$51,320,587	05-06	\$71,658,596	05-06	\$43,230,880	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Tennessee	\$64,196,301	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Texas	\$435,181,664	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Virginia	\$513,764,248	05-06	\$95,895,844	05-06	\$22,680,457	05-06	Not available	05-06	\$417,776,639	05-06
West Virginia	\$24,164,387	05-06	\$10,754,075	05-06	\$3,993,598	05-06	\$646,124	05-06	Not available	05-06

Lunch Program

State	Total Expenditures 2.10a	Yr 2.10a	Average Daily Participation 2.10b	Yr 2.10b
Alabama	Not available	05-06	530,321	05-06
Arkansas	\$182,756,289	05-06	250,685	05-06
Florida	\$978,806,312	05-06	See comments	05-06
Georgia	\$670,672,587	05-06	1,162,653	05-06
Kentucky	\$291,202,240	05-06	519,402	05-06
Louisiana	\$295,641,609	05-06	449,523	05-06
Maryland	\$272,945,194	05-06	See comments	05-06
Mississippi	\$127,370,087	05-06	374,974	05-06
Missouri	\$328,717,335	05-06	588,134	05-06
North Carolina	\$657,607,803	05-06	783,905	05-06
Oklahoma	\$247,730,773	05-06	See comments	05-06
South Carolina	\$290,618,009	05-06	458,186 (lunch)	05-06
Tennessee	\$358,841,918	05-06	629,043	05-06
Texas	\$1,120,128,471	05-06	2,742,164	05-06
Virginia	\$145,801,932	05-06	698,514	05-06
West Virginia	\$141,293,858	05-06	186,495	05-06

Student Expenditures

State	Expenditure for Children Under Five 2.11a	Yr 2.11a	Number of Children Under Five 2.11b	Yr 2.11b	Funding Instruments 2.12	Yr 2.12
Alabama	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Education Trust Fund	05-06
Arkansas	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Total expenditures are broken down as 57% state, 32% local, and 11% federal	05-06
Florida	See comments	05-06	153,082	05-06	See comments	05-06
Georgia	\$193,731,455	05-06	72,902	05-06	See comments	05-06
Kentucky	\$129,835,824	05-06	39,318	05-06	See comments	05-06
Louisiana	\$79,490,730	05-06	23,328	05-06	See comments	05-06
Maryland	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	See comments	05-06
Mississippi	Not available	05-06	4,871	05-06	See comments	05-06
Missouri	Not available	05-06	17,909	05-06	See comments	05-06
North Carolina	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	State: 63.5%; Federal: 10.9%; and Local: 25.6%	05-06
Oklahoma	\$61,547,821	05-06	33,086	05-06	See comments	05-06
South Carolina	\$63,109,399	05-06	22,176	05-06	See comments	05-06
Tennessee	\$38,878,757	05-06	Not available	05-06	See comments	05-06
Texas	\$480,000,000	05-06	207,943	05-06	See comments	05-06
Virginia	\$38,518,874	05-06	11,237	05-06	See comments	05-06
West Virginia	Not available	05-06	8,938	05-06	General revenue through state budget, federal money, certain lottery money	05-06

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 2. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>2.2 Percentage of Education Trust Fund appropriated to K-12. Does not include General Fund.</p> <p>2.3 Special education expenditure amount includes gifted.</p> <p>2.10(a) Total expenditures solely for the school lunch program are not available. Expenditures for the child nutrition program as a whole are \$435,333,045.</p> <p>2.10(b) Average daily meals for school lunch only, including seamless summer (not including atypical summer month of June and July months).</p>
Arkansas	<p>2.2 This is percentage of general revenue actually funded in the final forecast in FY06. Includes Educational Excellence Trust Funds and K-12 Workforce general revenues.</p> <p>2.10(b) Average daily participation for school lunch.</p> <p>2.12 The state funding is General Revenues and the local is property tax.</p>
Florida	<p>2.1 Total expenditures of \$26,837,597,597 is for PreK-Adult for all governmental funds.</p> <p>2.3(d) Gifted education is included within the matrix of services for ESE students (special education) and expenditures are not captured separately for this program.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 Annual expenditures for computer hardware, software, staff development and other computer related purposes are not captured at the state level.</p> <p>2.10(b) Total Average Daily Participation in School Lunch Program for 2005-06 is 1,273,139.</p> <p>2.11(a) The state does not capture PreK expenditures from all sources. Total expenditures in the State Categorical Grant for Preschool Projects in 2005-06 was \$56,785,706.</p> <p>2.12 Federal \$2,483,568,852 (10.10%) State \$9,795,679,424 (39.83%)</p>

State	Comments
	<p>Local \$12,315,365,815 (50.07%)</p> <p>(2004-05 data does not include Adult revenues)</p>
Georgia	<p>2.10(b) Average daily participation in school lunch program is taken from the monthly figures for October 2005 (concurrent with FTE-1 count for the 05-06 school year).</p> <p>2.12 Local funds 46.3%; state funds 40.6%; federal funds 8.8%. More specific funding instruments include general revenue, local property taxes, sales tax and lottery.</p>
Kentucky	<p>2.2 This includes all appropriations to the Kentucky Department of Education as well as to the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Facilities Construction Commission, and the Education Professional Standards Board.</p> <p>2.2 The percentage for 04-05 should have been 43.5%</p> <p>2.5 - 2.9 Per student amount is available from multiple state resources for districts to pay for software, hardware, networks, technology services, and professional development.</p> <p>2.10(a)(b) Includes lunch, breakfast, and snack monies paid through USDA and state matching funds. Data for the federal fiscal year; public schools only.</p> <p>2.11(a) 2004-05 expenditures should have been \$122,726,443.</p> <p>2.12 State funds for elementary and secondary education come from the general fund. Local funds are generated by property taxes, utility gross receipts tax, and occupational license tax.</p>
Louisiana	<p>2.1 Includes Pre-K and Adult Education expenditures.</p> <p>2.3(b) Federal grant expenditures for Limited English Proficient children of \$1,851,386 during FY05/06. Program title: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement and Academic Achievement Program for Limited English Proficient children.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 We do not break expenditures out to this detail; these items will fall under the category of either materials and supplies or equipment, depending on the cost of the item.</p> <p>2.12 Local = 38.68% (91% of local revenues are sales and property tax revenues); State = 42.33% (97% of state funds are general fund); Federal = 18.99%.</p>
Maryland	<p>2.1 Excludes Debt Principal repayment and Student Activity Fund Expenditures.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.3(b), (c) and (d) Not yet available for 05-06.</p> <p>2.6 Expenditures for all instructional equipment was \$40,088,821.</p> <p>2.10(b) Participation - Lunch: 400,502 ; breakfast: 113,456.</p> <p>2.12 State, federal, local, and non-revenue (Ex: sale of property, donations). State revenue includes general funds and special revenue funds as approved by the General Assembly. Federal revenue comes from federal grants and entitlements. Local revenue includes property tax revenues, income tax revenues, bond money, and other estimated revenue and funds from all sources.</p>
Mississippi	<p>2.3(a)-(d) FY2006 MAEP funds reflect specific allocations for add-on programs rather than the lump sum that was allocated for FY 2005.</p> <p>2.6-2.9 School Districts are not required to submit specific spending in these categories.</p> <p>2.11 Since Pre-Kindergarten attendance is not mandatory in MS, school districts that have pre-school programs do not separate this cost when reporting expenditures to the State.</p> <p>2.12 State funds 51.6%; local funds 27.5%; federal funds 20.9%. A detailed list of funding sources is too numerous to set forth here, but a list is available at the following site: http://www.mde.k12.ms.us/Account/2007Report/Recpt07.pdf</p>
Missouri	<p>2.1 Total expenditures include all sources of revenue and are all expenditures including capital and long-term debt.</p> <p>2.2 35.3% is percentage of state K-12 general revenue to total general revenue.</p> <p>2.4(b) Construction plus maintenance does not include operation of plant costs.</p> <p>2.6, 2.7, 2.8 & 2.9 The total of these categories is \$110,929,735.</p> <p>2.12 State general revenue 36.1%; one cent sales tax 100.0%; cigarette tax 76.4%; lottery 67.0%; gaming 90% of 20% tax; school district property tax 100.0%.</p>
North Carolina	<p>2.11 Unable to get the information.</p> <p>2.12 This percentage information includes child nutrition. For full report, see: http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2007highlights.pdf</p>

State	Comments
Oklahoma	<p>2.2 The percentage of general revenue appropriated for public education was incorrect last year. Papers reflect 35.5% for 2005 and the same for 2006.</p> <p>2.8 Computer staff development dropped from \$2.3 million to \$53,693. The technology codes are very confusing. Schools have a lot of difficulty in using the technology codes and the regular staff development codes when coding.</p> <p>2.10 (b) Average daily participation: 385,197 is the average for the month of October in 2005. Fiscal year average is not possible because of too many variables. (Examples: Some schools operate Aug. to April; some operate Sept. to May; others operate year round such as Residential Child Care Institutions.) October gives the best picture of Average Daily Participation.</p> <p>2.12 Property tax - 21%, local collections - 8% (interest earned, rental, collections, city sales tax), sale of bonds - 7%, county - 2%, state 50%, federal - 12%.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.3(b) LEPs figure only represents English as a Second Language for adult education. Non-adult education LEPs are included in general education programs.</p> <p>2.5 Figure is state appropriation.</p> <p>2.8 Computer-related staff development is included in total staff development.</p> <p>2.9 Expenditures are included in 2.6 and 2.7.</p> <p>2.10(a) Includes school lunch, after school snack, and school breakfast. Includes state, federal, and local expenditures for food service.</p> <p>2.10(b) 177,242 (Breakfast).</p> <p>2.11 Reflects all expenditures except debt service and capital projects.</p> <p>2.12 State - 44.51%, local - 45.16%, federal - 10.32%.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.2 This is a significantly lower percentage than for 2003-2004 because the figure for that year mistakenly included higher education.</p> <p>2.12 The Basic Education Program funding formula is the mechanism that calculates funding for K-12 schools in TN. This formula was adopted in 1992 as part of the Education Improvement Act passed by the General Assembly. Because the specifics of the formula are not written into law, it can be changed without legislation. However, the change process has many built-in safeguards. Proposals for change must go through several steps before they are incorporated into the formula.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2005- 2006.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.2 Excludes amounts appropriated for higher education. Source: Texas Legislative Budget Board Texas Fact Book 2006 -- This data is for the 2005-2006 biennium (state fiscal years 2005 and 2006 which encompass school years 2004-05 and 2005-06).</p> <p>2.3 - 2.4 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2005-2006.</p> <p>2.5 Note: This figure is subject to variation from year to year depending on the textbook adoption schedule. Source: Appropriations Act.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.10(a)-(b) Source: Appropriations Act.</p> <p>2.11(a) With the exception of approximately \$90 million in grant funding, these programs are not funded separately from other average daily attendance. This figure represents the estimated earnings of attendance reported for students served in grade "PK" (\$364 million) plus the grant funds referenced above (\$90 million).</p> <p>2.11(b) Students under age five served in PreKindergarten program. Excludes preschool programs for students with disabilities (PPCD). PPCD enrollment for 2003-2004 was 40,607.</p> <p>2.12 Public education spending for 05-06 is broken down as follows: Local-- property tax and other local revenue (54.6%), state funds (33.9%), federal (11.5%).</p>
Virginia	<p>2.1 – Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.2 - Total general fund revenues available for K-12 direct aid from Chpt. 951 divided by total general fund revenues from Chpt. 951</p> <p>2.3(a) – Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(b) – LEPS figure is the fiscal year 2006 state funding to school divisions only, plus estimated local share of cost because ESL is part of the required Standards of Quality.</p> <p>2.3(c) – Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(d) – Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.4(a) - Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.4(b) - Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.5 – Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs. Data includes expenditures for textbooks, workbooks, and instructional materials including software.</p> <p>2.6 - Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.7 - Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.8 – Data not available. Virginia does not collect expenditure data in this category.</p> <p>2.9 - Expenditure data from the 2005-2006 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.10 – State and federal school lunch expenditures.</p> <p>2.11(a) – Expenditure data only represents the state and local shares of cost for the Virginia At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program. Figure does not include any federal or local-only programs for children under the age of five.</p> <p>2.11(b) – Number of students served only represents the Virginia At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program data. Figure does not include any federal or local only programs for children under the age of five.</p> <p>2.12 – There are five state-level funding instruments: general, special, transportation, trust & agency, and federal funds. General - 86.295 ; Special - 0.01%; Transportation - 0.04%; Trust and Agency - 3.25%; Federal Trust - 10.3%</p>
West Virginia	2.8 - Not all school districts reported these expenditures so total is incomplete.

SECTION 3. EDUCATION STATISTICS.

Elementary Enrollment

State	K-12 Total enrollment /Total state population 3.1	Yr 3.1	Average Elementary Enrollment 3.2	Yr 3.2	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.2a	Yr 3.2a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.2b	Yr 3.2b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.2c	Yr 3.2c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.2d	Yr 3.2d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.2e	Yr 3.2e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.2f	Yr 3.2f
Alabama	94.0%	05-06	471	05-06	30	05-06	105	05-06	371	05-06	341	05-06	18	05-06	1	05-06
Arkansas	87.2%	05-06	374	05-06	28	05-06	124	05-06	301	05-06	138	05-06	4	05-06	0	05-06
Florida	87.9%	05-06	654	05-06	108	05-06	79	05-06	299	05-06	1,182	05-06	186	05-06	9	05-06
Georgia	See comments	05-06	584	05-06	8	05-06	41	05-06	483	05-06	659	05-06	69	05-06	7	05-06
Kentucky	65.0%	05-06	380	05-06	48	05-06	152	05-06	392	05-06	207	05-06	2	05-06	0	05-06
Louisiana	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	12	05-06	113	05-06	392	05-06	212	05-06	7	05-06	1	05-06
Maryland	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	24	05-06	78	05-06	455	05-06	337	05-06	6	05-06	0	05-06
Mississippi	74.4%	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Missouri	Not available	05-06	342	05-06	99	05-06	301	05-06	637	05-06	219	05-06	5	05-06	0	05-06
North Carolina	See comments	05-06	499	05-06	18	05-06	117	05-06	520	05-06	567	05-06	26	05-06	2	05-06
Oklahoma	87.0%	05-06	344	05-06	55	05-06	292	05-06	470	05-06	187	05-06	4	05-06	1	05-06
South Carolina	98.5%	05-06	532	05-06	15	05-06	74	05-06	333	05-06	412	05-06	40	05-06	1	05-06
Tennessee	91.2%	05-06	485	05-06	14	05-06	114	05-06	441	05-06	396	05-06	26	05-06	1	05-06
Texas	See comments	05-06	530	05-06	117	05-06	366	05-06	1,427	05-06	2,221	05-06	104	05-06	1	05-06
Virginia	90.4%	05-06	483	05-06	17	05-06	140	05-06	492	05-06	535	05-06	12	05-06	0	05-06
West Virginia	94.8%	05-06	280	05-06	23	05-06	188	05-06	184	05-06	40	05-06	0	05-06	0	05-06

Middle School Enrollment

State	Average Middle School Enrollment 3.3	Yr 3.3	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.3a	Yr 3.3a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.3b	Yr 3.3b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.3c	Yr 3.3c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.3d	Yr 3.3d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.3e	Yr 3.3e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.3f	Yr 3.3f
Alabama	531	05-06	30	05-06	45	05-06	187	05-06	231	05-06	33	05-06	4	05-06
Arkansas	506	05-06	3	05-06	28	05-06	78	05-06	86	05-06	5	05-06	1	05-06
Florida	952	05-06	33	05-06	28	05-06	32	05-06	196	05-06	228	05-06	54	05-06
Georgia	826	05-06	3	05-06	10	05-06	67	05-06	248	05-06	90	05-06	19	05-06
Kentucky	333	05-06	135	05-06	78	05-06	75	05-06	118	05-06	12	05-06	0	05-06
Louisiana	See comments	05-06	3	05-06	32	05-06	71	05-06	105	05-06	6	05-06	0	05-06
Maryland	See comments	05-06	4	05-06	3	05-06	19	05-06	174	05-06	32	05-06	3	05-06
Mississippi	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Missouri	506	05-06	9	05-06	59	05-06	123	05-06	136	05-06	16	05-06	0	05-06
North Carolina	608	05-06	18	05-06	55	05-06	139	05-06	325	05-06	51	05-06	3	05-06
Oklahoma	397	05-06	26	05-06	91	05-06	84	05-06	85	05-06	6	05-06	1	05-06
South Carolina	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Tennessee	653	05-06	4	05-06	12	05-06	93	05-06	144	05-06	41	05-06	1	05-06
Texas	608	05-06	96	05-06	165	05-06	282	05-06	673	05-06	232	05-06	25	05-06
Virginia	788	05-06	2	05-06	11	05-06	46	05-06	170	05-06	73	05-06	8	05-06
West Virginia	455	05-06	2	05-06	23	05-06	64	05-06	67	05-06	2	05-06	0	05-06

High School Enrollment

State	Average High School Enrollment 3.4	Yr 3.4	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.4a	Yr 3.4a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.4b	Yr 3.4b	Schools with 250- 499 Students 3.4c	Yr 3.4c	Schools with 500- 999 Students 3.4d	Yr 3.4d	Schools with 1000- 1499 Students 3.4e	Yr 3.4e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.4f	Yr 3.4f
Alabama	643	05-06	33	05-06	25	05-06	115	05-06	164	05-06	57	05-06	17	05-06
Arkansas	444	05-06	27	05-06	77	05-06	120	05-06	59	05-06	18	05-06	9	05-06
Florida	968	05-06	280	05-06	96	05-06	50	05-06	59	05-06	60	05-06	268	05-06
Georgia	1,183	05-06	18	05-06	18	05-06	38	05-06	89	05-06	100	05-06	122	05-06
Kentucky	536	05-06	117	05-06	30	05-06	49	05-06	94	05-06	49	05-06	22	05-06
Louisiana	See comments	05-06	33	05-06	18	05-06	73	05-06	72	05-06	43	05-06	19	05-06
Maryland	See comments	05-06	27	05-06	20	05-06	19	05-06	34	05-06	73	05-06	72	05-06
Mississippi	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Missouri	558	05-06	45	05-06	152	05-06	143	05-06	78	05-06	55	05-06	48	05-06
North Carolina	824	05-06	89	05-06	49	05-06	31	05-06	131	05-06	120	05-06	74	05-06
Oklahoma	356	05-06	128	05-06	154	05-06	83	05-06	57	05-06	26	05-06	19	05-06
South Carolina	995	05-06	5	05-06	5	05-06	40	05-06	69	05-06	49	05-06	42	05-06
Tennessee	903	05-06	34	05-06	15	05-06	55	05-06	110	05-06	83	05-06	62	05-06
Texas	725	05-06	255	05-06	304	05-06	258	05-06	195	05-06	110	05-06	349	05-06
Virginia	1,162	05-06	5	05-06	16	05-06	48	05-06	73	05-06	68	05-06	103	05-06
West Virginia	673	05-06	3	05-06	9	05-06	35	05-06	51	05-06	20	05-06	6	05-06

Student Statistics

State	Average District Enrollment 3.5	Yr 3.5	Ratio of Students to Cooks 3.6	Yr 3.6	Ratio of Students to Bus Drivers 3.7	Yr 3.7
Alabama	5,633	05-06	151:1	05-06	100:1	05-06
Arkansas	1,770	05-06	87:1	05-06	101:1	05-06
Florida	39,192	05-06	2,652:1	05-06	179:1	05-06
Georgia	8,477	05-06	112:1	05-06	109:1	05-06
Kentucky	3,577	05-06	173:1	05-06	69:1	05-06
Louisiana	9,192	05-06	See comments	05-06	72:1	05-06
Maryland	See comments	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	3,316	05-06	102:1	05-06	87:1	05-06
Missouri	1,709	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
North Carolina	11,858	05-06	Not available	05-06	101:1	05-06
Oklahoma	1,175	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
South Carolina	7,944	05-06	Not available	05-06	See comments	05-06
Tennessee	7,181	05-06	Not available	05-06	118:1	05-06
Texas	3,672	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Virginia	9,195	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
West Virginia	5,087	05-06	163:1	05-06	99:1	05-06

State Mandated Employment Terms

State	Teacher Employment Terms 3.8	Yr 3.8	Principal Employment Terms 3.9	Yr 3.9	Service Personnel Employment Terms 3.10	Yr 3.10	Central Office Employment Terms 3.11	Yr 3.11
Alabama	182 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Arkansas	190 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Florida	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Georgia	190 days	05-06	190 days	05-06	190 days	05-06	190 days	05-06
Kentucky	185 days	05-06	240 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Louisiana	See comments	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Maryland	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Mississippi	187 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Missouri	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
North Carolina	215 days	05-06	12 months	05-06	See comments	05-06	See comments	05-06
Oklahoma	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
South Carolina	190 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Tennessee	200 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Texas	187 days	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	Not applicable	05-06
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	05-06	See comments	05-06	Not applicable	05-06	See comments	05-06
West Virginia	200 days	05-06	200 days	05-06	200 days	05-06	200 days	05-06

Enrollment Details

State	Ratio of Instructional Staff to Administrative Staff 3.12	Yr 3.12	Total Enrollment K-12 3.13	Yr 3.13	Special Education Enrollment 3.13a	Yr 3.13a	LEP Enrollment 3.13b	Yr 3.13b	Gifted Enrollment 3.13c	Yr 3.13c	Vocational Education Enrollment 3.13d	Yr 3.13d
Alabama	24:1	05-06	743,604	05-06	92,635	05-06	17,400	05-06	33,374	05-06	249,629	05-06
Arkansas	14:1	05-06	463,922	05-06	56,608	05-06	21,208	05-06	43,338	05-06	160,062	05-06
Florida	17:1	05-06	2,625,927	05-06	380,453	05-06	401,981	05-06	119,413	05-06	492,570	05-06
Georgia	14:1	05-06	1,559,828	05-06	203,777	05-06	84,513	05-06	134,520	05-06	293,053	05-06
Kentucky	5.5:1	05-06	641,753	05-06	See comments	05-06	10,171	05-06	110,219	05-06	207,738	05-06
Louisiana	7.5:1	05-06	630,458	05-06	81,943	05-06	6,815	05-06	21,674	05-06	See comments	05-06
Maryland	Not available	05-06	835,802	05-06	112,455	05-06	31,905	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06
Mississippi	9:1	05-06	494,038	05-06	63,812	05-06	Not available	05-06	30,721	05-06	147,217	05-06
Missouri	15:1	05-06	899,997	05-06	132,380	05-06	18,511	05-06	32,641	05-06	161,070	05-06
North Carolina	17:1	05-06	1,363,695	05-06	188,605	05-06	83,616	05-06	148,989	05-06	552,307	05-06
Oklahoma	Not available	05-06	597,275	05-06	96,601	05-06	47,380	05-06	101,563	05-06	154,857	05-06
South Carolina	Not available	05-06	694,155	05-06	110,219	05-06	24,685	05-06	71,822	05-06	199,697	05-06
Tennessee	Not available	05-06	See comments	05-06	139,409	05-06	20,886	05-06	30,580	05-06	41,810	05-06
Texas	See comments	05-06	4,383,831	05-06	500,037	05-06	711,396	05-06	342,353	05-06	914,268	05-06
Virginia	1.9:1	05-06	1,213,767	05-06	175,730	05-06	72,380	05-06	172,978	05-06	582,338	05-06
West Virginia	12.5:1	05-06	279,807	05-06	47,699	05-06	1,236	05-06	5,528	05-06	214,411	05-06

Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 3.14a	Yr 3.14a	Retention Rates 4-6 3.14b	Yr 3.14b	Retention Rates 7-8 3.14c	Yr 3.14c	Retention Rates 9-12 3.14d	Yr 3.14d	Instructional Days 3.15a	Yr 3.15a	Instructional Hours Per Day 3.15b	Yr 3.15b
Alabama	3.3%	05-06	1.6%	05-06	4.1%	05-06	7.7%	05-06	175	05-06	6	05-06
Arkansas	3.8%	05-06	1.0%	05-06	2.5%	05-06	Not available	05-06	178	05-06	6	05-06
Florida	6.8%	05-06	2.8%	05-06	4.7%	05-06	13.0%	05-06	180	05-06	See comments	05-06
Georgia	3.0%	05-06	1.9%	05-06	2.2%	05-06	8.6%	05-06	180	05-06	4.5-5.5	05-06
Kentucky	Not applicable	05-06	0.7%	05-06	0.9%	05-06	5.8%	05-06	175	05-06	6	05-06
Louisiana	7.5%	05-06	8.3%	05-06	11.5%	05-06	10.3%	05-06	177	05-06	6	05-06
Maryland	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	180	05-06	6.0-6.5	05-06
Mississippi	6.1%	05-06	3.4%	05-06	6.5%	05-06	8.7%	05-06	180	05-06	See comments	05-06
Missouri	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	0.8%	05-06	2.3%	05-06	174	05-06	See comments	05-06
North Carolina	4.4%	04-05	1.7%	04-05	2.4%	04-05	7.9%	04-05	180	05-06	See comments	05-06
Oklahoma	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	Not available	05-06	180	05-06	6	05-06
South Carolina	3.4%	05-06	2.0%	05-06	2.5%	05-06	7.2%	05-06	180	05-06	See comments	05-06
Tennessee	3.2%	05-06	1.4%	05-06	3.0%	05-06	4.2%	05-06	180	05-06	4 - 6.5	05-06
Texas	4.2%	04-05	2.3%	04-05	2.1%	04-05	9.4%	04-05	180	05-06	See comments	05-06
Virginia	2.5%	05-06	1.5%	05-06	4.4%	05-06	7.7%	05-06	180	05-06	5.5	05-06
West Virginia	3.1%	05-06	1.3%	05-06	2.8%	05-06	4.8%	05-06	180	05-06	5.25-5.75	05-06

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 3. EDUCATION STATISTICS.

State	Comments
Alabama	3.1 State population is ages 5-17, as provided with Title I allocation documents.
Arkansas	<p>3.1 K-12 10/1/05 enrollment is 463,922. U.S. Census 2005 estimated state population report of persons 5-18 years of age is 532,222.</p> <p>3.5 Average Oct. 1 enrollment.</p> <p>3.8 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.</p>
Florida	<p>3.2 - 3.4 Number of schools does not include combination schools.</p> <p>3.8 - 3.11 The state mandate is not specific to employment category, it refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer.</p> <p>3.15(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. However it is implied that five hours is the minimum because we set our annual expectations of 900 hours per 180-day school year.</p>
Georgia	<p>3.1 The total enrollment for K-12 for 05-06 is 1,559,828. The total state population of persons 5 to 18 years of age is not available.</p> <p>3.13 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only.</p> <p>3.15(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.</p>
Kentucky	<p>3.1 Numerator is public schools only; denominator is 2000 Census information.</p> <p>3.13(a) The number of students ages 3-21 enrolled in special education is 106,703.</p> <p>3.13(c) The number of students in grades 4-12 enrolled in a gifted program is 83,900. The number of students in grades K-3 enrolled in primary talent pool is 26,319.</p> <p>3.13(d) This data came from TEDS (Technical Education Database System). The total enrollment data includes 7-12th graders only. KDE-182,309; KY Tech-24,455 and KCTCS-974.</p> <p>3.14(a) Students in K-3 are not considered retained.</p>

State	Comments
	3.15(a)(b) Statute requires the equivalent of 175, six hour instructional days.
Louisiana	<p>3.1 66.8% - Based on 5-19 year population per census.</p> <p>3.2 422 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.3 517 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.4 653 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.5 Does not include charter schools and other special school districts.</p> <p>3.6 Not available. PEP counts lunchroom worker rather than only the cook.</p> <p>3.7 This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver.</p> <p>3.8 182 days (Not effective for school year 2005-06 due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita)</p> <p>3.12 Instructional staff includes classroom teachers, instructional aides, instructional coordinators and supervisors, guidance counselors, librarians and library/media staff. Administrative includes LEA administrators, LEA administrative support staff, school administrators and school administrative support staff.</p> <p>3.13(d) Students are enrolled for 193,269 units. One student may take multiple units.</p>
Maryland	<p>3.1 K-12 enrollment for 2005-2006 was 860,021. U.S. Census population estimate for Maryland ages 5-18 July 2005 was 1,015,890. Percent = 23%.</p> <p>3.2 Grades K-5 enrollment is 363,256.</p> <p>3.3 Grades 6-8 enrollment is 201,097.</p> <p>3.4 Grades 9-12 enrollment is 271,449.</p>

State	Comments																																								
	<p>3.5 Maryland has 24 school districts with enrollment for 2005-2006 ranging from 2,440 for the smallest to 139,393 for the largest.</p> <p>3.15 Length of school day state policies (min.-max.): Pre-Kindergarten: 2.5-6.5; Partial-day Kindergarten: 2.5-2.5; Full-day Kindergarten: 6.5-6.5; Grades 1-6: 6 (min); Grades 7-8: 6 (min); and Grades 9-12: 6.5 (min).</p>																																								
Mississippi	<p>3.2, 3.3 & 3.4: MS's districts report enrollment in the following categories: Elementary school (K-6), secondary schools (7-12), and Elementary & Secondary Combined (K-12). Our reporting data do not reflect the number of students by category (elementary or secondary) in our K-12 schools. Therefore, the following breakdown is submitted:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="281 461 2009 1013"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="281 461 961 493">Elementary Secondary Combined Description</th> <th data-bbox="961 461 1066 493">(K-6)</th> <th data-bbox="1066 461 1171 493">(7-12)</th> <th data-bbox="1171 461 1276 493">(K-12)</th> <th data-bbox="1276 461 1461 493">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 526 961 558"># schools with 0-99 students</td> <td data-bbox="961 526 1066 558">1</td> <td data-bbox="1066 526 1171 558">0</td> <td data-bbox="1171 526 1276 558">3</td> <td data-bbox="1276 526 1461 558">4;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 607 961 639"># schools with 100-299 students</td> <td data-bbox="961 607 1066 639">78</td> <td data-bbox="1066 607 1171 639">13</td> <td data-bbox="1171 607 1276 639">50</td> <td data-bbox="1276 607 1461 639">141;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 688 961 721"># schools with 300-499 students</td> <td data-bbox="961 688 1066 721">170</td> <td data-bbox="1066 688 1171 721">28</td> <td data-bbox="1171 688 1276 721">91</td> <td data-bbox="1276 688 1461 721">289;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 753 961 786"># school with 500-999 students</td> <td data-bbox="961 753 1066 786">169</td> <td data-bbox="1066 753 1171 786">52</td> <td data-bbox="1171 753 1276 786">147</td> <td data-bbox="1276 753 1461 786">368;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 834 961 867"># schools with 1000-1499 students</td> <td data-bbox="961 834 1066 867">17</td> <td data-bbox="1066 834 1171 867">24</td> <td data-bbox="1171 834 1276 867">33</td> <td data-bbox="1276 834 1461 867">74;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 899 961 932"># school with 1500 or more students</td> <td data-bbox="961 899 1066 932">1</td> <td data-bbox="1066 899 1171 932">5</td> <td data-bbox="1171 899 1276 932">2</td> <td data-bbox="1276 899 1461 932">8;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="281 980 961 1013">Total</td> <td data-bbox="961 980 1066 1013">436</td> <td data-bbox="1066 980 1171 1013">122</td> <td data-bbox="1171 980 1276 1013">326</td> <td data-bbox="1276 980 1461 1013">884.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.15 The number of instructional hours per day required by the state is at least five hours, but may not exceed eight hours. The number of instructional hours per day is set by each district.</p>	Elementary Secondary Combined Description	(K-6)	(7-12)	(K-12)	Total	# schools with 0-99 students	1	0	3	4;	# schools with 100-299 students	78	13	50	141;	# schools with 300-499 students	170	28	91	289;	# school with 500-999 students	169	52	147	368;	# schools with 1000-1499 students	17	24	33	74;	# school with 1500 or more students	1	5	2	8;	Total	436	122	326	884.
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Total	436	122	326	884.																																					
Missouri	3.15 The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.																																								
North Carolina	<p>3.1 The total K-12 enrollment for public and charter schools is 1,405,240 . This number is based on the first month membership last day 05-06.</p> <p>3.2 Elementary Schools defined as having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 624,011. This number is based on final average daily membership, 05-06.</p> <p>3.3 Middle Schools and Jr High are defined as having an 8th grade, but no 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public</p>																																								

State	Comments
	<p>and charter schools in middle and Jr. high schools is 359,049. This number is based on final average daily membership, 05-06.</p> <p>3.4 High Schools are defined as having a 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in high schools is 407,108. This number is based on final average daily membership, 05-06.</p> <p>3.5 This number does not include charter schools as they are considered individual school districts.</p> <p>3.10 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>3.11 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>3.12 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>3.13(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p> <p>3.15(b) There is no daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,000 instructional hours per school year.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>3.1 - 3.15 School counts and enrollments reported for 2005-2006 school year are for public schools only.</p> <p>3.8 Oklahoma has a minimum of 175 instructional days; however, no law exists which mandates the yearly employment term for teachers.</p>
South Carolina	<p>3.1 Data reflects census data for age range 5-17.</p> <p>3.2,3.3,3.4 School accreditation is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high accreditation. Therefore, response 3.2 reflects elementary and middle schools and 3.4 reflects junior high and high school</p> <p>3.6 Number of cooks not collected at state level.</p> <p>3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver: Regular Routes 71.43</p> <p>3.12 Information not collected at state level.</p> <p>3.13 Public school only. (a) Dec 1, 2005 count</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.14(a) Grades 1-3. Does not include Kindergarten.</p> <p>3.15(b) High school is six hours not including lunch and elementary is six hours including lunch.</p>
Tennessee	<p>3.1 91.2% = Total Tennessee K-12 average daily membership divided by the Census-estimated total number of children ages 5-17 (Census source: Census Summary File).</p> <p>3.2 All schools that include grades K-4 are considered elementary schools, unless they also include grade 9-12. For example, a K-8 school is considered elementary while a K-9 school is considered a high school.</p> <p>3.3 All schools that do not fit the criteria for elementary school or high school (see 3.2 and 3.4) are considered middle or junior high schools.</p> <p>3.4 All schools that include grades 9-12 are considered high schools. For example, K-12 and 5-12 schools are considered high schools as are schools with only a 9th grade.</p> <p>3.13 The total average daily membership (ADM) for K-12 in 2005-2006 was 933,688. This number only includes students enrolled in public schools.</p> <p>3.13(d) The 2004-2005 year's amount should have been 39,898.</p> <p>3.15(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>3.1 Total K-12 enrollment for 2005-2006 was 4,383,831. The Texas Education Agency does not maintain the total state population data identified in the denominator of the calculation.</p> <p>3.2 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>3.3 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>3.4 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>3.5 Includes charter schools.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.6 - 3.7 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>3.8 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>3.12 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>3.13 Source: TEA Standard Reports 2005-2006 Student Enrollment by Grades for grades K-12. The total does include charter schools enrollment. No data are available concerning private school or home school enrollment. Numbers given last year were actually 05-06 numbers.</p> <p>3.13(a)-(c) Source: P.Participation06F for 05-06 have excluded grade levels PK and EE assuming K-12 figure is requested.</p> <p>3.13(d) Source: Standard Reports.</p> <p>3.14 Retention rates for 05-06 will not be available until November/December.</p> <p>3.15(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."</p>
Virginia	<p>3.1 - Data shown is Fall 2005 enrollment divided by 2005 University of Virginia - Weldon Cooper Center of Students Age 5-17.</p> <p>3.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each cook.</p> <p>3.7 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each bus driver.</p> <p>3.8 - Virginia Board of Education regulations (8VAC20-440-20) specify that the local school board shall define the length of the contract period for each employee. A ten month contractual period is defined in the regulations.</p> <p>3.9 - Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>3.10 - Data not available.</p> <p>3.11 - Ten months or 200 days for instructional-related personnel required to hold a license. Per BOE regulation 8VAC20-440-10 and 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>3.12 - Administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, other professional</p>

State	Comments
	support, trades/services.
West Virginia	<p>3.8 - 3.11 West Virginia Code §18-5-45 establishes the minimum employment term for teachers. The term "teachers" is defined in §18-1-1 to include principals. §18A-4-8 establishes the minimum employment term for service personnel.</p> <p>3.15(b) State Board of Education Policy 2510 requires an instructional day of 315 minutes for grades K-4, 330 minutes for grades 5-8 and 345 minutes for grades 9-12.</p>

Analysis of Survey Questions and Responses

When comparing the responses, it should be noted that although almost all responses in the survey apply to the 05-06 school or fiscal year, some responses apply to different years. The year to which the responses apply is indicated in the response tables.

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

1.1 Average annual salary of principals – Maryland reported the highest average annual salary for principals at \$97,998 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$57,629. Louisiana only was able to provide the amount budgeted.

1.2 Average annual salary of service personnel – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for service personnel at \$26,745 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$15,679. Six states were unable to provide a response and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for service personnel.

1.3 Average annual salary of bus drivers – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for bus drivers at \$21,572 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$10,533. Six states were unable to provide a response and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for bus drivers.

1.4 Average annual salary of custodians – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for custodians at \$23,941 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$15,281. Seven states were unable to provide a response and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for custodians.

1.5 Average annual salary of cooks – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for cooks at \$19,794 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$9,779. Six states were unable to provide a response and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for lunchroom workers.

1.6 Average annual salary of secretaries – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for secretaries at \$30,470 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$18,423. Five states were unable to provide a response and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for secretaries.

1.7 Sick leave benefits for teachers – Only one state, Missouri, reported that their state does not set minimum sick leave benefits for teachers. Of those states setting sick leave benefits for teachers, West Virginia requires the highest number of days per year at 15 (1.5 days per month), and Alabama and Texas require the least at five days. Louisiana, in addition to the 10 days per year of sick leave required by the state, provides 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.

1.8 Sabbatical leave benefits for teachers – Only two states, Louisiana and Mississippi, reported that their states set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers. In Louisiana, teachers are eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment and one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment. In Mississippi, up to three years is provided under the administrator sabbatical program. The North Carolina Board of Education does require that each local school system develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees. Texas Education Code authorizes, but does not require, local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary. West Virginia Code requires the State

Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.

1.9 Teacher retirement – States reported various requirements for retirement with full benefits. These requirements included a years-of-service requirement; an age requirement; a rule of 80 requirement (age plus years of service must equal 80); an 85 rule (age plus years of service must equal 85); and various combinations of the four types of requirements. Of the six states that reported an average teacher retirement age, Florida reported the highest at 61 years of age and Georgia reported the lowest at 56 years of age.

1.10 Social security effect on retirement benefits – No state reported that social security benefits are used in calculating retirement benefits for school employees.

1.11 Annual turnover rate for teachers – Of the eight states that were able to provide a response, Arkansas reported the highest annual turnover rate for teachers at 17.9% and Florida reported the lowest at 7.9%.

1.12 Expenditures for medical benefits – Texas reported the highest expenditure for medical benefits at \$1,571,450,472 and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$95,988,665. Six states were unable to provide a response. Although it is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount reported by Texas is for health benefits, part of the amount is to pay the life insurance premiums for personnel. The amount reported by Louisiana includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.

Section 2. Appropriations and Expenditures.

2.1 Total expenditures for K-12 education – Texas reported the highest total expenditure for K-12 education at \$43,375,742,026 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,736,667,545.

2.2 Percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education – Alabama reported the highest percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education at 65.2% and Tennessee reported the lowest at 17.7%.

2.3 Expenditures for special education, LEPS, vocational education, and gifted programs – Florida reported the highest expenditure for special education at \$5,257,425,441 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$206,712,378. Alabama and Florida included expenditures for gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Tennessee included their expenditures for LEPS and Gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Texas reported the highest expenditure for LEPS at \$1,081,932,467 and South Carolina reported the lowest at \$1,310,328. Seven states were unable to provide the total expenditures for LEPS. The amount reported by South Carolina for LEPS expenditures only includes expenditures for adult education because non-adult education LEPS are included in general education programs. Texas reported the highest expenditure for vocational education at \$863,831,187 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$38,042,371. Only Maryland failed to provide the total expenditures for vocational education. Texas reported the highest expenditure for gifted programs at \$373,220,231 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$13,692,655. Five states were unable to provide the total expenditures for gifted education.

2.4 Expenditures for instruction plus administration and construction plus maintenance – Texas reported the highest expenditure for instruction plus administration at \$34,082,711,248 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,019,945,256. Texas reported the highest expenditure for construction plus maintenance at \$9,293,030,778 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$392,762,194.

2.5 Annual expenditure for textbooks – Virginia reported the highest expenditure for textbooks at \$513,764,664 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$24,164,387. The amount reported by South Carolina was the amount appropriated.

2.6 Annual expenditures for computer hardware – Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer hardware at \$191,344,474 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$10,754,075. Seven states were unable to provide a response.

2.7 Annual expenditures for computer software – Oklahoma reported the highest expenditure for computer software at \$79,562,377 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$3,993,598. Seven states were unable to provide a response.

2.8 Annual expenditures for computer-related staff development – Of the four states that were able to provide a response, Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer-related staff development at \$11,402,855 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$53,693. West Virginia reported that their total is incomplete due to some districts not reporting these expenditures.

2.9 Annual expenditures for other computer-related purposes – Of the five states that were able to provide a response, Virginia reported the highest expenditure for other computer-related purposes at \$417,776,639 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$3,156,409.

2.10 School lunch programs – Texas reported the highest expenditure for school lunch programs at \$1,120,128,471 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$127,370,087. Alabama was unable to provide the expenditure for school lunch programs. Texas also reported the highest average daily participation at 2,742,164 and West Virginia reported the lowest at 186,495. From the comments, it appears that some states may have provided data based on the school lunch program only and others on the child nutrition program as a whole.

2.11 Schooling for children under the age of five – Of the eight states that were able to respond, Texas reported the highest expenditure for schooling of children under the age of five at \$480,000,000 and Virginia reported the lowest at \$38,518,874. The amount reported by South Carolina does not include debt service and capital projects. Part of the expenditure reported by Texas is estimated. The amount reported by Virginia does not include any expenditures for federal programs for children under the age of five. Texas reported the highest number of children under the age of five served at 207,943 and Mississippi reported the lowest number served at 4,871. The number served reported by Texas excludes programs for students with disabilities. Additionally, the number served reported by Virginia does not include children under the age of five enrolled in federal or local only programs.

2.12 Funding instruments for K-12 education – Some of the funding instruments reported by the various SLC states included an education trust fund, general revenues, local property taxes, utility gross receipts tax, occupational license tax, sales tax, cigarette tax, lottery, and gaming.

Section 3. Education Statistics.

3.1 Total enrollment for K-12/total state population of persons 5-18 years of age – Tennessee reported the highest percentage of persons 5-18 years of age enrolled in a K-12 program at 91.2% and Kentucky reported the lowest at 65%. Several states could not provide the total state population of persons 5-18 years of age. Several states based their total state population of persons 5-18 years of age on the population of persons 5-17 or 5-19 years of age as provided in the census.

3.2 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in elementary schools with 654 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 280. Three states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected even though they may serve students in elementary grade levels. South Carolina's response reflects elementary and middle schools. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 117 and Georgia reported the lowest number with eight. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 366 and Florida reported the lowest number with 41. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 1,427 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 184. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 2,221 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with 40. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 186 and West Virginia had the lowest number with zero. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with nine and Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia shared the lowest reported number with zero.

3.3 Average number of students enrolled in middle schools and junior high schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in middle or junior high schools with 952 and Kentucky reported the lowest number with 333. Three states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected even though they may serve students in the middle or junior high school grade levels. South Carolina does not include any enrollment in the middle or junior high school categories. The students in middle school are included in the elementary category and the students in the junior high school grade levels are included in the secondary category. Kentucky reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 135 and Virginia and West Virginia reported the lowest number with two each. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 165 and Maryland reported the lowest number with three. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 282 and Maryland reported the lowest number with 19. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 673 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 67. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 232 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with two. Florida reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 54 and Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and West Virginia shared the lowest number reported with zero.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in high schools – Georgia reported the highest average number of students enrolled in high schools with 1,183 and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 356. Three states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected

even though they may serve students in high school grade levels. South Carolina does not separate middle and junior high school enrollments, and therefore, their high school enrollments include enrollments for junior high schools. Florida reported the highest number of high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 280 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with three. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 304 and South Carolina reported the fewest with five. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 258 and Maryland reported the fewest with 19. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 195 and Maryland reported the fewest with 34. North Carolina had the highest reported number of high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 120 and Arkansas reported the fewest with 18 each. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 349 and West Virginia reported the fewest with six.

3.5 Average number of students enrolled in each school district – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in each school district with 39,192 and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 1,175. Texas reported including charter school enrollment in their calculation. Maryland was unable to respond.

3.6 Ratio of students to each cook – Of the seven states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each cook at 2,652 to one and Arkansas reported the lowest ratio at 87 to one.

3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver – Of the states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each bus driver at 179 to one and Kentucky had the lowest reported ratio at 69 to one. Louisiana's response was the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver.

3.8 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers – Of the states that reported a state-mandated yearly employment term for teachers, North Carolina reported the longest state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers at 215 days. Alabama and Louisiana reported the shortest mandated terms at 182 days each. Three states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for teachers.

3.9 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for principals – Of the states that reported a state-mandated yearly employment term for principals, Kentucky and North Carolina reported the longest mandated terms of 240 days and/or 12 months. Georgia reported the shortest mandated term of 190 days. Virginia's mandated yearly employment term for principals was 12 months for middle and high school principals, but was only 10 months for elementary school principals. Ten states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for principals.

3.10 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of service personnel – Of the states that reported having a state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel, West Virginia reported the longest mandated employment term of 200 days and Georgia reported the shortest of 190 days. North Carolina's state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel varies according to purpose of position and need. Thirteen states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel.

3.11 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of central office employees – Of the states that reported having a state-mandated yearly employment term for central office employees, West Virginia had the longest mandated employment term of 200 days and Georgia had the shortest of 190 days. North Carolina reported that its mandated employment term was usually 12 months, but that it could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions. Virginia requires a 10 month or 200 day employment term for instructional-related central office employees required to hold a license. Eleven states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for central office employees.

3.12 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff – Alabama reported the highest ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff at 24 to one and Virginia reported the lowest ratio at 1.9 to one. Five states were unable to provide a response.

3.13 Total state K-12 student population enrolled in special education, determined to have LEP, enrolled in a gifted program and enrolled in vocational education – Texas reported the highest total K-12 enrollment with 4,383,831 students enrolled and West Virginia reported the lowest with 279,807. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in special education with 500,037 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 47,699. Texas reported the highest number of students determined to have LEP with 711,396 and West Virginia reported the fewest number with 1,236. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in a gifted program with 342,353 and West Virginia reported the fewest with 5,528. Texas reported the most students enrolled in vocational education with 914,268 enrolled and Tennessee reported the fewest with 41,810 enrolled.

3.14 Student retention rates – Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades K-3 at 7.5% and Virginia reported the lowest at 2.5%. South Carolina did not include Kindergarten in its calculation. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 4-6 at 8.3% and Kentucky reported the lowest at 0.7%. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 7-8 at 11.5% and Missouri reported the lowest with .8%. Florida reported the highest student retention rate in grades 9-12 at 13% and Missouri reported the lowest at 2.3%.

3.15 Instructional time – Eleven states required the most instructional days at 180 days. Those eleven states were Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Missouri reported requiring the fewest annual instructional days at 174. It is difficult to compare instructional hours per day required by each state because some states have an annual requirement instead of a daily requirement and some states have different requirements depending on grade level. For those states having an instructional-hours-per-year requirement, it is possible to compute a daily average instructional-hour requirement by dividing the required instructional hours per year by the required instructional days per year. After making that computation, about half of the states require six instructional hours per day and most of the others require at least five instructional hours per day.