

2006 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 2004-2005 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2004-2005 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 2005	Math 8th Grade 2005	Reading 4th Grade 2005	Reading 8th Grade 2005	Science 4th Grade 2005	Science 8th Grade 2005	Writing 4th Grade 2002	Writing 8th Grade 2002
Alabama	225	262	208	252	142	138	140	152
Arkansas	236	272	217	258	147	144	145	142
Florida	239	274	219	256	150	141	158	154
Georgia	234	272	214	257	148	144	149	147
Kentucky	231	274	220	264	158	153	154	149
Louisiana	230	268	209	253	143	138	142	142
Maryland	238	278	220	261	149	145	157	157
Mississippi	227	262	204	251	133	132	141	141
Missouri	235	276	221	265	158	154	151	151
North Carolina	241	282	217	258	149	144	159	157
Oklahoma	234	271	214	260	150	147	142	150
South Carolina	238	281	213	257	148	145	145	146
Tennessee	232	271	214	259	150	145	149	148
Texas	242	281	219	258	150	143	154	152
Virginia	240	284	226	268	161	155	157	157
West Virginia	231	269	215	255	151	147	147	144
SLC	237	276	217	258	150	144	152	151
Nation	237	278	217	260	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 2004-05	# Of Schools 2004-05	# Of Charter Schools 2004-05	Per-Pupil Expenditures 2003-04	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2004-05	# Of FTE Teachers 2004-05
Alabama	132	1,554	Not Applicable	\$6,508	14.2	51,594
Arkansas	318	1,158	17	\$6,895	14.8	31,234
Florida	67	3,700	321	\$6,921	17.0	154,864
Georgia	180	2,491	54	\$7,880	14.8	104,987
Kentucky	176	1,457	Not Applicable	\$6,888	16.3	41,463
Louisiana	68	1,541	17	\$7,243	14.7	49,192
Maryland	24	1,421	1	\$9,458	15.7	55,101
Mississippi	152	1049	1	\$6,210	15.8	31,321
Missouri	524	2,363	Not Applicable	\$7,537	13.8	65,481
North Carolina	117	2,290	97	\$6,732	15.0	92,550
Oklahoma	541	1,787	12	\$6,169	15.6	40,416
South Carolina	85	1,172	25	\$7,226	15.0	46,914
Tennessee	136	1,710	11	\$6,529	15.7	60,022
Texas	1,039	8,746	321	\$7,271	15.0	294,547
Virginia	135	2,084	5	\$8,323	12.9	93,732
West Virginia	55	791	Not Applicable	\$8,550	14.0	19,958
SLC State Average	234	2,207	55	--	--	77,086

-- 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
2003-04**

State	Total Revenue	% Of Revenue From Local Sources	% Of Revenue From State Sources	% Of Revenue From Federal Sources
Alabama	\$5,373,546,000	32.2%	55.6%	12.2%
Arkansas	\$3,428,091,000	34.0%	53.3%	12.7%
Florida	\$21,042,496,000	45.8%	43.7%	10.6%
Georgia	\$13,828,817,000	45.2%	45.9%	8.9%
Kentucky	\$5,077,772,000	30.6%	57.3%	12.2%
Louisiana	\$5,786,338,000	37.7%	48.7%	13.5%
Maryland	\$9,004,475,000	55.4%	38.1%	6.5%
Mississippi	\$3,483,210,000	29.8%	54.8%	15.4%
Missouri	\$7,937,576,000	57.1%	34.3%	8.6%
North Carolina	\$9,877,454,000	26.7%	62.9%	10.5%
Oklahoma	\$4,363,285,000	32.7%	54.4%	12.9%
South Carolina	\$5,978,578,000	43.3%	46.1%	10.6%
Tennessee	\$6,478,661,000	46.4%	42.9%	10.7%
Texas	\$35,409,121,000	50.1%	38.6%	10.8%
Virginia	\$10,921,942,000	54.2%	38.8%	7.0%
West Virginia	\$2,687,459,000	27.9%	60.7%	11.5%
SLC	\$150,678,821,000	44.7%	45.0%	10.3%
United States	\$462,015,502,000	43.9%	47.1%	9.0%

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: Data reported by states to the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2003-04, version 1a.

STUDENT DATA BY STATE

State	Number Enrolled 2004-05	% In Title I Schools 2004-05	% With IEPs 2004-05	% in LEP Programs 2004-05	% Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2004-05
Alabama	730,140	43.4%	12.7%	2.0%	51.6%
Arkansas	463,115	67.4%	12.2%	4.0%	51.9%
Florida	2,639,336	35.9%	15.2%	8.1%	47.4%
Georgia	1,553,437	45.9%	12.3%	3.9%	47.9%
Kentucky	674,796	60.2%	15.8%	1.6%	--
Louisiana	724,281	56.1%	14.1%	1.8%	61.6%
Maryland	865,561	20.4%	12.9%	2.5%	32.1%
Mississippi	495,376	70.2%	13.8%	0.7%	64.3%
Missouri	905,449	44.3%	--	2.0%	39.2%
North Carolina	1,385,754	38.2%	13.9%	4.9%	45.1%
Oklahoma	629,476	64.3%	15.1%	7.1%	53.9%
South Carolina	703,736	40.7%	14.2%	1.8%	52.2%
Tennessee	941,091	45.5%	17.8%	--	--
Texas	4,405,215	64.8%	11.8%	15.5%	47.7%
Virginia	1,204,739	28.0%	14.5%	5.6%	31.1%
West Virginia	280,129	40.8%	17.9%	0.6%	50.4%
SLC State Average	1,162,602	--	--	--	--

-- 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.

**AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
2003-04**

State	Average Salary	Comments
Alabama	\$38,282	
Arkansas	\$39,226	Includes extra-duty pay
Florida	\$40,598	
Georgia	\$45,848	
Kentucky	\$39,831	
Louisiana	\$37,123	
Maryland	\$50,303	
Mississippi	\$36,217	
Missouri	\$38,247	
North Carolina	\$43,211	Includes extra-duty pay
Oklahoma	\$35,061	Includes employer pick-up of employee pension contributions where applicable; and includes fringe benefits such as healthcare where applicable
South Carolina	\$41,162	
Tennessee	\$40,318	Includes extra-duty pay
Texas	\$40,476	
Virginia	\$43,936	
West Virginia	\$38,496	
U.S.	\$46,597	

Source: Muir, Ed; Nelson, F. Howard; and Baldaro, Aaron (2005). *Survey and Analysis of Teacher Salary Trends 2004*. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. Copyright © AFT 2005.

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

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

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 earlier. The estimated first-time 9th graders is calculated by averaging the enrollment in the eighth grade four years earlier, the enrollment in the ninth grade three years earlier and the enrollment in the 10th grade two 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 Dropout Rates in the United States: 2002 and 2003. 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 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: *The K-12 Technology Review, 2005*. Copyright © 2005 Market Data Retrieval, a Company of D&B. All rights reserved.

PART II

DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

Survey Indexed to Tables

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.

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.

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.

Salaries

State	Principals 1.1	Yr 1.1	Service Personnel 1.2	Yr 1.2
Alabama	\$66,410	04-05	\$14,900	04-05
Arkansas	\$67,551	04-05	\$15,959	04-05
Florida	\$76,714	04-05	\$23,884	04-05
Georgia	\$86,020	04-05	\$19,029	04-05
Kentucky	\$61,498	04-05	\$17,885	04-05
Louisiana	\$60,123 (Budgeted)	04-05	\$15,730 (Budgeted)	04-05
Maryland	\$94,054	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	\$66,758	04-05	Not available	04-05
Missouri	\$69,017	04-05	Not available	04-05
North Carolina	\$66,696	04-05	Not available	04-05
Oklahoma	\$60,902	04-05	\$16,734	04-05
South Carolina	\$75,412	04-05	Not available	04-05
Tennessee	\$69,242	04-05	Not available	04-05
Texas	\$69,373	04-05	\$19,693	04-05
Virginia	\$80,563	04-05	\$25,200	04-05
West Virginia	\$60,332	04-05	\$23,023	04-05

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	\$11,049	04-05	\$16,741	04-05	\$12,735	04-05	\$23,832	04-05
Arkansas	\$9,935	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$12,092	04-05	\$23,489	04-05
Florida	\$15,433	04-05	\$19,218	04-05	\$12,421	04-05	\$27,862	04-05
Georgia	\$13,262	04-05	\$20,588	04-05	\$11,953	04-05	\$24,485	04-05
Kentucky	\$12,003	04-05	\$20,470	04-05	\$11,124	04-05	\$21,846	04-05
Louisiana	\$14,611 (Budgeted)	04-05	\$16,604 (Budgeted)	04-05	\$12,878 (Lunchroom worker)	04-05	\$20,464	04-05
Maryland	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	\$10,170	04-05	\$14,797	04-05	\$9,507	04-05	\$19,842	04-05
Missouri	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
North Carolina	\$17,473	04-05	\$17,085	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$25,708	04-05
Oklahoma	\$15,867	04-05	\$17,277	04-05	\$11,953	04-05	\$21,432	04-05
South Carolina	See comments	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Tennessee	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Texas	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Virginia	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$28,387	04-05
West Virginia	\$20,938	04-05	\$23,187	04-05	\$19,156	04-05	\$26,532	04-05

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	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	25 yrs. of service	Not available	04-05	No	04-05
Arkansas	Yes	1/month	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	60.0	04-05	No	04-05
Florida	Yes	See comments	04-05	No	See comments	04-05	See comments	62.0	04-05	No	04-05
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	30 yrs. of service	56.0	04-05	No	04-05
Kentucky	Yes	10	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	Not available	04-05	No	04-05
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	04-05	Yes	See comments	04-05	40 yrs. of service	56.8	04-05	No	04-05
Maryland	Yes	See comments	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	Not available	04-05	No	04-05
Mississippi	Yes	7	04-05	Yes	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	Not applicable	04-05	No	04-05
Missouri	No	Not applicable	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	Not available	04-05	No	04-05
North Carolina	Yes	1/month (10)	04-05	No	See comments	04-05	See comments	Not available	03-04	No	04-05
Oklahoma	Yes	10	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	See comments	04-05	No	04-05
South Carolina	Yes	12	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	Not available	04-05	No	04-05
Tennessee	Yes	See comments	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	58.6	04-05	No	04-05
Texas	Yes	See comments	04-05	See comments	See comments	04-05	See comments	59.7	04-05	No	04-05
Virginia	Yes	10	04-05	No	Not available	04-05	See comments	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05
West Virginia	Yes	15	04-05	No	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	59.8	04-05	No	04-05

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.11	Yr 1.11	Medical Expenses 1.12	Yr 1.12
Alabama	Not available	04-05	\$643,331,818	04-05
Arkansas	18.5%	04-05	\$91,510,923	04-05
Florida	7.9%	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Kentucky	Not available	04-05	\$351,256,202	04-05
Louisiana	20.3%	04-05	\$554,243,788	04-05
Maryland	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	11.0%	04-05	\$212,930,004	04-05
Missouri	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
North Carolina	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Oklahoma	10.0%	04-05	See comments	04-05
South Carolina	10.3%	04-05	Not available	04-05
Tennessee	Not available	04-05	\$505,637,234	04-05
Texas	See comments	04-05	\$1,495,174,410	04-05
Virginia	4.7%	01-02	\$559,307,301	04-05
West Virginia	Not available	04-05	\$227,161,298	04-05

Salaries

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>1.1 - 1.6 Includes state and local funds only.</p> <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 up to ninety (90) days. 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 or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.12 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month matching for health insurance.</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	1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.
Louisiana	<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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>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.</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. 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 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/2005highlights.pdf</p>

State	Comments
	<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 five years of service, a person can receive his or her 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. (2004-05 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 his or her 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. (2004-05 Information)</p> <p>1.11 An annual Teacher Turnover Survey is conducted in NC. The findings of this survey are usually available in September/October. The report for 04-05 can be found at: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/recruit/surveysandreports.html The report for the 05-06 year should be available in the near future.</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 \$2,500.</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>1.2 through 1.6 In 2004-2005 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 2003-2004 and 2004- 2005 are not comparable.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers who 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 who entered the system after 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 90.</p> <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</p>

State	Comments
	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.
South Carolina	<p>1.1 Figure reflects head principals only. It does not include assistant principals. Assistant principals' average salary is \$58,034.</p> <p>1.2 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.3 \$6.30 (0 years of service) to \$9.74 (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 are 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 Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or under the rule of 80. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.11 No statewide data available.</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 2004-2005 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 2004-2005 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.2 Data from the 2004-2005 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 2004-2005 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 may also 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 retirement, average final compensation, and years of service.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>1.11 Data are from the Report on the Supply and Demand of Instructional Personnel in Virginia 2001-2002. Data are gathered from Virginia school superintendents. The data reported is in response to an annual survey required to identify critical shortages of teachers and administrative personnel by subject area, geographic region, or school division.</p> <p>1.12 Data from the 2004-2005 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 members of the Teacher's Retirement System retiring between 7-1-04 through 7-1-05. Disability retirements are not included in the average. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers.</p>

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
Alabama	\$6,632,599,710	04-05	68.4%	04-05	\$541,779,464	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$181,012,850	04-05	\$26,302,912	04-05
Arkansas	\$4,009,384,632	04-05	51.7%	04-05	\$334,694,915	04-05	\$14,817,847	04-05	\$123,885,324	04-05	\$25,416,282	04-05
Florida	\$24,074,809,532	04-05	36.5%	04-05	\$4,902,708,098	04-05	\$931,809,220	04-05	\$443,221,812	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	\$15,517,617,586	04-05	40.9%	04-05	\$1,229,808,478	04-05	\$108,726,381	04-05	\$306,235,034	04-05	\$207,626,732	04-05
Kentucky	\$4,712,894,862	04-05	53.5%	04-05	\$479,309,370	04-05	\$11,341,050	04-05	\$53,517,870	04-05	\$13,714,329	04-05
Louisiana	\$6,149,631,773	04-05	39.7%	04-05	\$817,240,761	04-05	See comments	04-05	\$100,969,131	04-05	\$75,882,180	04-05
Maryland	\$8,427,289,515	04-05	38.0%	04-05	\$1,055,050,630	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	\$4,155,867,111	04-05	47.4%	04-05	\$106,836,825	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	\$83,363,503	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	\$8,806,184,353	04-05	35.3%	04-05	\$762,878,977	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$134,018,983	04-05	Not available	04-05
North Carolina	\$9,760,412,945	04-05	36.0%	04-05	\$796,292,390	04-05	\$37,774,839	04-05	\$331,211,061	04-05	\$49,013,233	04-05
Oklahoma	\$4,517,167,606	04-05	80.0%	04-05	\$375,975,937	04-05	\$14,512,330	04-05	\$162,909,947	04-05	\$81,224,537	04-05
South Carolina	\$6,819,371,421	04-05	35.2%	04-05	\$427,291,469	04-05	\$1,311,026	04-05	\$137,472,095	04-05	\$47,061,240	04-05
Tennessee	\$6,983,033,715	04-05	17.0%	04-05	\$682,176,060	04-05	Inc. in 2.3a	04-05	\$198,516,492	04-05	Inc. in 2.3a	04-05
Texas	\$40,600,000,000	04-05	28.5%	04-05	\$3,881,430,242	04-05	\$1,018,445,900	04-05	\$841,369,287	04-05	\$364,115,599	04-05
Virginia	\$12,981,863,233	04-05	33.8%	04-05	\$1,451,892,826	04-05	\$57,100,564	04-05	\$359,800,732	04-05	\$211,845,052	04-05
West Virginia	\$2,607,288,724	04-05	48.9%	04-05	\$313,296,847	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$83,873,873	04-05	Not available	04-05

Other K-12 Expenditures

State	Instruction / Administration 2.4a	Yr 2.4a	Construction / Maintenance 2.4b	Yr 2.4b
Alabama	\$4,031,150,424	04-05	\$749,548,682	04-05
Arkansas	\$2,424,131,157	04-05	\$434,627,958	04-05
Florida	\$18,416,752,151	04-05	\$4,499,119,483	04-05
Georgia	\$9,856,688,474	04-05	\$2,551,359,658	04-05
Kentucky	\$3,234,472,793	04-05	\$1,102,810,414	04-05
Louisiana	\$4,409,016,354	04-05	\$768,830,533	04-05
Maryland	\$3,801,862,059	04-05	\$944,528,340	04-05
Mississippi	\$2,612,842,279	04-05	\$309,484,868	04-05
Missouri	\$5,190,305,914	04-05	\$529,506,765	04-05
North Carolina	\$8,003,355,162	04-05	\$1,757,057,783	04-05
Oklahoma	\$2,608,027,431	04-05	\$705,384,073	04-05
South Carolina	\$3,601,220,333	04-05	\$1,323,994,183	04-05
Tennessee	\$5,008,291,691	04-05	\$1,292,504,348	04-05
Texas	\$32,138,456,000	04-05	\$8,489,000,000	04-05
Virginia	\$8,764,098,102	04-05	\$1,874,127,502	04-05
West Virginia	\$2,118,344,648	04-05	\$373,853,087	04-05

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	\$54,753,384	04-05	\$52,827,430	04-05	\$13,577,272	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Arkansas	\$22,304,021	04-05	\$22,691,453	04-05	\$9,496,484	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$51,699,126	04-05
Florida	See comments	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Georgia	\$91,239,851	04-05	\$159,354,934	04-05	\$52,506,393	04-05	\$13,460,453	04-05	Not available	04-05
Kentucky	\$31,953,004	04-05	\$39,628,532	04-05	\$10,861,281	04-05	\$2,771,989	04-05	\$3,156,409	04-05
Louisiana	\$34,191,107	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Maryland	\$56,658,825	04-05	See comments	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	\$18,448,167	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Missouri	\$99,268,872	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
North Carolina	\$88,842,329	04-05	\$90,924,275	04-05	\$27,392,447	04-05	\$9,807,131	04-05	Not available	04-05
Oklahoma	\$40,117,497	04-05	\$15,069,072	04-05	\$80,926,923	04-05	\$2,321,291	04-05	\$19,183,170	04-05
South Carolina	\$51,350,587	04-05	\$69,571,453	04-05	\$41,971,728	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Tennessee	\$53,775,323	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Texas	\$66,433,787	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Virginia	\$401,742,156	04-05	\$112,499,303	04-05	\$19,785,624	04-05	Not available	04-05	\$366,766,211	04-05
West Virginia	\$24,242,157	04-05	\$11,007,708	04-05	\$2,841,614	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05

Lunch Program

State	Total Expenditures 2.10a	Yr 2.10a	Average Daily Participation 2.10b	Yr 2.10b
Alabama	Not available	04-05	524,616	04-05
Arkansas	\$172,892,278	04-05	240,470	04-05
Florida	\$916,150,409	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	\$630,535,687	04-05	1,100,568	04-05
Kentucky	\$290,406,725	04-05	482,911	04-05
Louisiana	\$313,224,287	04-05	\$476,572	04-05
Maryland	\$261,493,337	04-05	See comments	04-05
Mississippi	\$112,775,984	04-05	369,827	04-05
Missouri	\$304,789,553	04-05	579,899	04-05
North Carolina	\$231,374,819	04-05	864,625	04-05
Oklahoma	\$237,968,422	04-05	374,685 See comments	04-05
South Carolina	\$271,489,509	04-05	449,322 (lunch)	04-05
Tennessee	\$337,458,618	04-05	615,622	04-05
Texas	\$1,041,567,200	04-05	2,635,963	04-05
Virginia	\$145,801,932	04-05	680,532	04-05
West Virginia	\$134,089,760	04-05	180,526	04-05

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	04-05	Not available	04-05	Education Trust Fund	04-05
Arkansas	\$40,935,457	04-05	44,952	04-05	Total expenditures are broken down as 56% state, 31% local and 13% federal	04-05
Florida	See comments	04-05	48,086	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	\$183,865,237	04-05	72,943	04-05	See comments	04-05
Kentucky	\$112,726,443	04-05	39,039	04-05	See comments	04-05
Louisiana	\$78,457,935	04-05	23,467	04-05	See comments	04-05
Maryland	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05
Mississippi	Not available	04-05	5,068	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	Not available	04-05	14,169	04-05	See comments	04-05
North Carolina	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	State, local, federal, non-profit, private funds	04-05
Oklahoma	\$56,190,312	04-05	32,093	04-05	See comments	04-05
South Carolina	\$55,434,158	04-05	20,033	04-05	See comments	04-05
Tennessee	\$8,240,098	04-05	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05
Texas	\$480,000,000	04-05	176,547	04-05	See comments	04-05
Virginia	\$34,922,968	04-05	10,318	04-05	See comments	04-05
West Virginia	Not available	04-05	7,980	04-05	General revenue through state budget, federal money, certain lottery money	04-05

APPROPRIATIONS

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 \$414,978,494.</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 FY05. 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 \$24,074,809,532 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>2.5 Annual expenditures for specific textbook objects are not captured at the state level. However, a Categorical Allocation for Instructional Materials is allocated to school districts for textbooks and other instructional materials. For 2004-05 expenditures were \$226,008,517.</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 2004-05 is 1,239,500.</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 2004-05 was \$24,440,877.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.12 Federal \$2,359,381,155 (10.49%)</p> <p>State \$9,533,208,524 (42.38%)</p> <p>Local \$10,601,265,410 (47.13%)</p> <p>(2004-05 data does not include Adult revenues)</p>
Georgia	2.12 Local funds 50.3%; state funds 40.6%; federal funds 9.1%. More specific funding instruments include general revenue, local property taxes, sales tax and lottery.
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>2.5 - 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>2.12 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 Pre-K expenditures have been deducted this year. Expenditures reported in prior years included pre-K.</p> <p>2.3(b) Cumulative award amount = \$2,153,221; Amount expended through 9/12/06 = \$1,360,684. This is a federal grant. 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 - 39.18%, State - 46.79%, Federal - 14.03%</p>
Maryland	2.1 Excludes Debt Principal repayment and Student Activity Fund Expenditures.

State	Comments
	<p>2.3(b), (c) and (d) Not yet available for 04-05.</p> <p>2.6 Expenditures for all instructional equipment was \$49,809,861.</p> <p>2.10(b) Participation - Lunch 392,584; breakfast 109,199.</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>2.3a-d FY2005 MAEP funds were allocated to public school districts in a lump sum allocation with no designation set for add-on programs. No specific amount was set aside for gifted.</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 55.4%; local funds 29.0%; federal funds 15.6%. 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/2006Report/Recpt06.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 \$105,861,000.</p> <p>2.12 State general revenue 35.3%; one cent sales tax 100.0%; cigarette tax 76.4%; lottery 60.2%; Gaming 18.0%; School district property tax 100.0%.</p>
North Carolina	<p>2.1 Source: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/resources/data http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/financialdata/2004-05data.pdf (p. 4 of 33) The amount includes child nutrition information.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.2 Source: http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/files/pdf_files/pls2004_05.pdf</p> <p>2.3 The amount excludes any local funds, it is only state and federal.</p> <p>2.4 Source: Table 1 of selected financial data, 04-05 http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/resources/data/financialdata/2004-05data.pdf</p> <p>2.11 Unable to get the information.</p> <p>2.12 A financial person who was contacted indicated they did not understand the question.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>2.10 (b) Average daily participation: 374,685 is the average for the month of October in 2004. 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 - 23%, local collections - 7% (interest earned, rental, collections), sale of bonds - 7%, county - 2%, state dedicated - 7%, state appropriate - 41%, federal - 13%.</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>

State	Comments
	2.12 State - 45.2%, local - 43.9%, federal - 10.9%.
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 2003- 2004.</p> <p>2.2 Excludes amounts appropriated for higher education. Source: Texas Legislative Budget Board Texas Fact Book 2004 -- This data is for the 2004-2005 biennium (state fiscal years 2004 and 2005 which encompass school years 2003-04 and 2004-05).</p> <p>2.3 - 2.4 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2003-2004.</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 04-05 is broken down as follows: General revenue (72.1%), general revenue dedicated (.7%), federal (20.6%) and other (6.6%).</p>
Virginia	2.1 Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.

State	Comments
	<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 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(b) LEPS figure is the fiscal year 2005 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 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(d) Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.4(a) Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.4(b) Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.5 Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs. Data include expenditures for textbooks, workbooks, and instructional materials including software.</p> <p>2.6 Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.7 Expenditure data from the 2004-2005 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 2004-2005 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 represent 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p data-bbox="289 215 1115 248">federal or local only programs for children under the age of five.</p> <p data-bbox="289 289 1919 362">2.12 There are five state-level funding instruments: general, special, transportation, trust & agency, and federal funds. General - 85.4%; Special - 0.01%; Transportation - 0.04%; Trust and Agency - 3.6%; Federal Trust - 10.9%.</p>
West Virginia	No comments.

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	90.2%	04-05	466	04-05	32	04-05	105	04-05	384	04-05	328	04-05	21	04-05	1	04-05
Arkansas	92.8%	04-05	358	04-05	34	04-05	137	04-05	306	04-05	128	04-05	1	04-05	0	04-05
Florida	87.1%	04-05	697	04-05	24	04-05	29	04-05	307	04-05	1,121	04-05	174	04-05	9	04-05
Georgia	See comments	04-05	601	04-05	5	04-05	32	04-05	419	04-05	727	04-05	68	04-05	6	04-05
Kentucky	75.0%	04-05	367	04-05	48	04-05	169	04-05	400	04-05	199	04-05	1	04-05	0	04-05
Louisiana	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	9	04-05	125	04-05	441	04-05	236	04-05	6	04-05	1	04-05
Maryland	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	21	04-05	70	04-05	434	04-05	363	04-05	6	04-05	0	04-05
Mississippi	85.4%	03-04	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	Not available	04-05	339	04-05	103	04-05	306	04-05	646	04-05	204	04-05	3	04-05	0	04-05
North Carolina	See comments	04-05	451	04-05	85	04-05	190	04-05	618	04-05	523	04-05	18	04-05	0	04-05
Oklahoma	86.0%	04-05	340	04-05	57	04-05	291	04-05	479	04-05	177	04-05	3	04-05	1	04-05
South Carolina	98.5%	04-05	534	04-05	12	04-05	66	04-05	333	04-05	413	04-05	33	04-05	2	04-05
Tennessee	92.6%	04-05	478	04-05	15	04-05	120	04-05	445	04-05	372	04-05	25	04-05	0	04-05
Texas	See comments	04-05	520	04-05	140	04-05	366	04-05	1,466	04-05	2,122	04-05	96	04-05	2	04-05
Virginia	81.7%	04-05	481	04-05	16	04-05	139	04-05	505	04-05	518	04-05	11	04-05	0	04-05
West Virginia	93.0%	04-05	277	04-05	25	04-05	192	04-05	179	04-05	43	04-05	0	04-05	0	04-05

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	835	04-05	30	04-05	46	04-05	183	04-05	229	04-05	33	04-05	4	04-05
Arkansas	518	04-05	2	04-05	22	04-05	77	04-05	85	04-05	8	04-05	1	04-05
Florida	1,123	04-05	0	04-05	1	04-05	16	04-05	173	04-05	221	04-05	72	04-05
Georgia	828	04-05	3	04-05	12	04-05	58	04-05	245	04-05	92	04-05	19	04-05
Kentucky	341	04-05	136	04-05	75	04-05	66	04-05	123	04-05	13	04-05	0	04-05
Louisiana	See comments	04-05	8	04-05	32	04-05	81	04-05	115	04-05	8	04-05	0	04-05
Maryland	See comments	04-05	3	04-05	3	04-05	14	04-05	168	04-05	37	04-05	3	04-05
Mississippi	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	521	04-05	9	04-05	54	04-05	114	04-05	145	04-05	20	04-05	0	04-05
North Carolina	446	04-05	196	04-05	104	04-05	118	04-05	268	04-05	51	04-05	3	04-05
Oklahoma	402	04-05	24	04-05	92	04-05	85	04-05	84	04-05	8	04-05	1	04-05
South Carolina	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Tennessee	649	04-05	5	04-05	8	04-05	98	04-05	152	04-05	44	04-05	1	04-05
Texas	692	04-05	110	04-05	238	04-05	275	04-05	674	04-05	217	04-05	22	04-05
Virginia	811	04-05	1	04-05	10	04-05	45	04-05	155	04-05	86	04-05	8	04-05
West Virginia	475	04-05	2	04-05	23	04-05	77	04-05	56	04-05	3	04-05	0	04-05

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	644	04-05	31	04-05	25	04-05	110	04-05	168	04-05	57	04-05	16	04-05
Arkansas	411	04-05	29	04-05	94	04-05	121	04-05	57	04-05	19	04-05	7	04-05
Florida	1,777	04-05	13	04-05	11	04-05	23	04-05	46	04-05	54	04-05	265	04-05
Georgia	1,176	04-05	12	04-05	12	04-05	40	04-05	97	04-05	101	04-05	111	04-05
Kentucky	526	04-05	111	04-05	36	04-05	45	04-05	103	04-05	44	04-05	20	04-05
Louisiana	See comments	04-05	27	04-05	25	04-05	72	04-05	87	04-05	46	04-05	21	04-05
Maryland	See comments	04-05	30	04-05	21	04-05	15	04-05	31	04-05	71	04-05	75	04-05
Mississippi	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	510	04-05	88	04-05	157	04-05	140	04-05	77	04-05	53	04-05	47	04-05
North Carolina	864	04-05	103	04-05	28	04-05	23	04-05	131	04-05	116	04-05	65	04-05
Oklahoma	350	04-05	130	04-05	153	04-05	87	04-05	53	04-05	27	04-05	18	04-05
South Carolina	973	04-05	6	04-05	6	04-05	37	04-05	79	04-05	46	04-05	41	04-05
Tennessee	877	04-05	38	04-05	14	04-05	55	04-05	122	04-05	74	04-05	59	04-05
Texas	610	04-05	480	04-05	308	04-05	254	04-05	194	04-05	112	04-05	326	04-05
Virginia	1,132	04-05	9	04-05	13	04-05	54	04-05	71	04-05	70	04-05	98	04-05
West Virginia	689	04-05	2	04-05	9	04-05	38	04-05	52	04-05	19	04-05	5	04-05

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	5,607	04-05	150:1	04-05	101:1	04-05
Arkansas	1,725	04-05	84:1	04-05	101:1	04-05
Florida	38,639	04-05	2,553:1	04-05	174:1	04-05
Georgia	8,443	04-05	112:1	04-05	120:1	04-05
Kentucky	3,540	04-05	170:1	04-05	69:1	04-05
Louisiana	10,209	04-05	See comments	04-05	74:1	04-05
Maryland	See comments	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	3,172	04-05	101:1	04-05	86:1	04-05
Missouri	1,708	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
North Carolina	6,410	04-05	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05
Oklahoma	1,165	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
South Carolina	7,860	04-05	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05
Tennessee	7,181	04-05	Not available	04-05	104:1	04-05
Texas	3,567	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Virginia	9,119	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
West Virginia	5,081	04-05	161:1	04-05	100:1	04-05

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	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Arkansas	190 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Florida	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	190 days	04-05	190 days	04-05	190 days	04-05	190 days	04-05
Kentucky	185 days	04-05	240 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Louisiana	182 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Maryland	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Mississippi	187 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Missouri	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
North Carolina	10 months	04-05	12 months	04-05	See comments	04-05	See comments	04-05
Oklahoma	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
South Carolina	190 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Tennessee	200 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Texas	187 days	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	Not applicable	04-05
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	04-05	See comments	04-05	Not applicable	04-05	See comments	04-05
West Virginia	200 days	04-05	200 days	04-05	200 days	04-05	200 days	04-05

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	21.7:1	04-05	814,222	04-05	93,399	04-05	15,232	04-05	32,391	04-05	165,409	04-05
Arkansas	14:1	04-05	455,515	04-05	57,465	04-05	17,896	04-05	42,359	04-05	154,235	04-05
Florida	17:1	04-05	2,588,841	04-05	413,638	04-05	381,983	04-05	116,828	04-05	506,131	04-05
Georgia	14:1	04-05	1,516,646	04-05	183,860	04-05	63,973	04-05	126,778	04-05	286,981	04-05
Kentucky	5.5:1	04-05	635,000	04-05	See comments	04-05	10,471	04-05	99,614	04-05	211,993	04-05
Louisiana	7.5:1	04-05	700,535	04-05	91,694	04-05	7,414	04-05	25,158	04-05	See comments	04-05
Maryland	Not available	04-05	842,181	04-05	103,475	04-05	29,425	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05
Mississippi	9:1	04-05	494,590	04-05	66,438	04-05	Not available	04-05	30,406	04-05	152,550	04-05
Missouri	15:1	04-05	894,855	04-05	135,178	04-05	17,652	04-05	32,673	04-05	155,389	04-05
North Carolina	16:1	04-05	1,380,200	04-05	189,405	04-05	78,395	04-05	146,341	03-04	537,355	04-05
Oklahoma	Not available	04-05	592,778	04-05	95,022	04-05	44,433	04-05	99,783	04-05	151,703	04-05
South Carolina	Not available	04-05	680,635	04-05	110,049	04-05	20,005	04-05	79,736	04-05	194,628	04-05
Tennessee	Not available	04-05	See comments	04-05	147,404	04-05	20,243	04-05	31,357	04-05	187,372	04-05
Texas	See comments	04-05	4,196,010	04-05	516,480	04-05	684,170	04-05	337,672	04-05	892,214	04-05
Virginia	1.9:1	04-05	1,203,697	04-05	175,577	04-05	66,969	04-05	155,879	04-05	597,254	04-05
West Virginia	14.3:1	04-05	279,457	04-05	49,234	04-05	2,256	04-05	5,956	04-05	233,018	04-05

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	3.8%	04-05	1.9%	04-05	4.8%	04-05	8.2%	04-05	175	04-05	6	04-05
Arkansas	3.7%	04-05	1.1%	04-05	2.5%	04-05	Not available	04-05	178	04-05	6	04-05
Florida	8.1%	04-05	3.5%	04-05	5.4%	04-05	13.0%	04-05	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Georgia	3.3%	04-05	1.8%	04-05	2.4%	04-05	8.7%	04-05	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Kentucky	Not applicable	04-05	0.8%	04-05	1.3%	04-05	6.5%	04-05	175	04-05	6	04-05
Louisiana	8.0%	04-05	9.7%	04-05	11.5%	04-05	10.0%	04-05	177	04-05	6	04-05
Maryland	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	180	04-05	6.0-6.5	04-05
Mississippi	6.5%	04-05	4.1%	04-05	8.9%	04-05	9.1%	04-05	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Missouri	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	174	04-05	See comments	04-05
North Carolina	4.5%	03-04	1.6%	03-04	2.7%	03-04	8%	03-04	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Oklahoma	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	Not available	04-05	180	04-05	6	04-05
South Carolina	4.1%	04-05	2.3%	04-05	3.2%	04-05	8.5%	04-05	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Tennessee	3.4%	04-05	1.5%	04-05	2.3%	04-05	7.1%	04-05	180	04-05	4 - 6.5	04-05
Texas	4.2%	03-04	1.4%	03-04	2.1%	03-04	8.8%	03-04	180	04-05	See comments	04-05
Virginia	2.8%	04-05	1.6%	04-05	4.3%	04-05	7.1%	04-05	180	04-05	5.5	04-05
West Virginia	3.2%	04-05	1.4%	04-05	2.7%	04-05	3.7%	04-05	180	04-05	5.25-5.75	04-05

Enrollment

State	Comments
Alabama	3.1 State population is ages 5-17, as provided with Title I allocation documents.
Arkansas	3.1 K-12 10/1/04 enrollment is 452,036. U.S. Census 2004 estimated state population report of persons 5-18 years of age is 497,253. 3.5 Average Oct. 1 enrollment. 3.8 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.
Florida	3.2 - 3.4 Number of schools does not include combination schools. 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. 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.
Georgia	3.1 The total enrollment for K-12 for 04-05 is 1,553,437. The total state population of persons 5 to 18 years of age is not available. 3.12 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only. 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.
Kentucky	3.1 Numerator is public schools only; denominator is 2000 Census information. 3.13(a) The number of students ages 3-21 enrolled in special education is 106,703. 3.13(c) The number of students in grades 4-12 enrolled in a gifted program is 75,864. The number of students in grades K-3 enrolled in primary talent pool is 23,750. 3.13(d) This data came from TEDS (Technical Education Database System). The total enrollment data include 7-12th graders only. KDE-185,475; KY Tech-25,454 and KCTCS-1,064.

State	Comments
	<p>3.14(a) Students in K-3 are not considered retained.</p> <p>3.15(a)(b) Statute requires the equivalent of 175, six hour instructional days.</p>
Louisiana	<p>3.1 72.5% - Based on 5-19 year population per census.</p> <p>3.2 424 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected. Data provided in prior years included Pre-K.</p> <p>3.3 514 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.4 683 - 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>3.12 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 199,474 units. One student may take multiple units.</p>
Maryland	<p>3.1 K-12 enrollment for 2004-2005 was 842,181. U.S. Census population for Maryland ages 5-18 July 2004 was 1,097,693. Percent = 77%.</p> <p>3.2 K-5 enrollment is 368,452.</p> <p>3.3 Grade 6-8 enrollment is 205,557.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.4 Grade 9-12 enrollment is 268,144.</p> <p>3.5 Maryland has 24 school districts with enrollment for 2004-2005 ranging from 2,514 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> <p>Elementary Secondary Combined Description (K-6) (7-12) (K-12) Total</p> <p># schools with 0-99 students 1 0 3 4;</p> <p># schools with 100-299 students 74 13 49 136;</p> <p># schools with 300-499 students 167 29 102 298;</p> <p># school with 500-999 students 179 52 135 366;</p> <p># schools with 1000-1499 students 15 23 32 70;</p> <p># school with 1500 or more students 1 6 3 10;</p> <p>Total 437 123 324 884.</p> <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>
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 1,371,869. This number is based on the first month of enrollment for 04-05.</p> <p>3.2 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades K-5 is 647,022. This number is based on</p>

State	Comments
	<p>membership enrollment after the first month of school, 04-05.</p> <p>3.3 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades 6-8 is 330,378. This number is based on membership enrollment after the first month of school, 04-05.</p> <p>3.4 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades 9-12 is 402,720. This number is based on membership enrollment after the first month of school, 04-05.</p> <p>3.5 This number includes public and charter schools.</p> <p>3.7 Varies according to purpose of bus and size.</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) 1,000 hours per year equals to approximately 5.5 hours per day.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>3.1 - 3.15 School counts and enrollments reported for 2004-2005 school year are for public schools only.</p> <p>3.8 Oklahoma has a minimum of 175 instructional days; however, no law exists which manadates 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 State certification is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high certification. Therefore, response 3.2 reflects elementary and middle schools and 3.4 reflects junior high and high schools.</p> <p>3.6 Number of cooks not collected at state level.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver: Regular Routes 81:1 - Special Needs Routes 11:1</p> <p>3.12 Information not collected at state level.</p> <p>3.13 Public school only.</p> <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 92.6% = Total Tennessee K-12 average daily membership divided by the Census-estimated total number of children ages 5-17 (Census source: 2005 American Community Survey Summary Tables).</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 2004-2005 was 921,520. This number only includes students enrolled in public schools.</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 2004-2005 was 4,196,010. 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>"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> <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 2004-2005 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 04-05 numbers.</p> <p>3.13(a)-(c) Source: P.Participation03F for 04-05 have excluded grade levels PK and EE assuming K-12 figure is requested.</p> <p>3.13(d) Source: P.Voc_Student04f distinct student.</p> <p>3.14 Retention rates for 04-05 will not be available until the fall.</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 are Fall 2004 enrollment divided by 2005 Triennial Census Data of Students Age 5-19.</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>

State	Comments
	<p>3.9 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>3.10 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 support and trades/services.</p>
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 most responses in the survey apply to the 04-05 school or fiscal year, some responses apply to different years. The year to which the responses apply is indicated in the response tables.

Salaries and Benefits

1.1 Average annual salary of principals – Maryland reported the highest average annual salary for principals at \$94,054, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$60,332. Louisiana reported an amount lower than West Virginia reported, but the \$60,123 reported by Louisiana was the amount budgeted for principal salaries.

1.2 Average annual salary of service personnel – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for service personnel at \$25,200, and Alabama reported the lowest at \$14,900. 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 \$20,938, and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$9,935. 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 \$23,187, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$14,797. 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 \$19,156, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$9,507. Seven states were unable to provide a response.

1.6 Average annual salary of secretaries – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for secretaries at \$28,387, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$19,842. Five states were unable to provide a response.

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.

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 seven states that reported an average teacher retirement age, Florida reported the highest at 62 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 seven states that were able to provide a response, Louisiana reported the highest annual turnover rate for teachers at 20.3%, and Virginia reported the lowest at 4.7%.

1.12 Expenditures for medical benefits – Texas reported the highest expenditure for medical benefits at \$1,495,174,410, and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$91,510,923. Seven 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.

Appropriations and Expenditures

2.1 Total expenditures for K-12 education – Texas reported the highest total expenditure for K-12 education at \$40,600,000,000, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,607,288,724.

2.2 Percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education – Oklahoma reported the highest percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education at 80%, and Tennessee reported the lowest at 17%.

2.3 Expenditures for special education, LEPS, vocational education and gifted programs – Florida reported the highest expenditure for special education at \$4,902,708,098, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$106,836,825. Alabama 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. Florida included their expenditures for gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Texas reported the highest expenditure for LEPS at \$1,018,445,900, and South Carolina reported the lowest at \$1,311,026. 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 \$841,369,287, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$53,517,870. Only Maryland failed to provide the total expenditures for vocational education. Texas reported the highest expenditure for gifted programs at \$364,115,599, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$13,714,329. Six 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 \$32,138,456,000, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,118,344,648. Texas reported the highest expenditure for construction plus maintenance at \$8,489,000,000, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$309,484,868.

2.5 Annual expenditure for textbooks – Virginia reported the highest expenditure for textbooks at \$401,742,156, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$18,448,167. Florida was unable to provide a response, and 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 \$159,354,934, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$11,007,708. Seven states were unable to provide a response.

2.7 Annual expenditures for computer software – Oklahoma reported the highest expenditure for computer software at \$80,926,923, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,841,614. 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 \$13,460,453, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$2,321,291.

2.9 Annual expenditures for other computer-related purposes – Of the four states that were able to provide a response, Virginia reported the highest expenditure for other computer-related purposes at \$366,766,211, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$3,156,409.

2.10 School lunch programs – Texas reported the highest expenditure for school lunch programs at \$1,041,567,200, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$112,775,984. Alabama was unable to provide the expenditure for school lunch programs. Texas also reported the highest average daily participation at 2,635,963, and West Virginia reported the lowest at 180,526. 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 nine 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 Tennessee reported the lowest at \$8,240,098. 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 176,547, and Mississippi reported the lowest number served at 5,068. 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.

Education Statistics

3.1 Total enrollment for K-12/total state population of persons 5-18 years of age – South Carolina reported the highest percentage of persons 5-18 years of age enrolled in a K-12 program at 98.5%, and Kentucky reported the lowest at 75%. 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 697, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 277. Three states were unable to provide responses. 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 140, and Georgia reported the lowest number with 5. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 366, and Florida reported the lowest number with 29. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 1,466, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 179. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 2,122, and West Virginia reported the lowest number with 43. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 174, 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, North Carolina, Tennessee, 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 1,123, and Kentucky reported the lowest number with 341. 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 are included in the elementary category and the students in the junior high school grade levels are included in the secondary category. North Carolina reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 196, and Florida reported the lowest number with zero. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 238, and Florida reported the lowest number with one. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 275, and Maryland reported the lowest number with 14. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 674, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 56. Florida reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 221, and West Virginia reported the lowest number with three. Florida reported the highest number of middle schools and junior

high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 72, and Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and West Virginia shared the lowest number reported with zero.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in high schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in high schools with 1,777, and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 350. 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 would include enrollments for junior high schools. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 480, and West Virginia reported the lowest number with 2. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 308, and South Carolina reported the fewest with six. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 254, and Maryland reported the fewest with 15. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 194, and Maryland reported the fewest with 31. North Carolina had the highest reported number of high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 116, and Arkansas and West Virginia shared the fewest number reported with 19 each. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 326, and West Virginia reported the fewest with five.

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 38,639, and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 1,165. North Carolina and 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 2,553 to one, and Arkansas reported the lowest ratio at 84:1.

3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver – Of the nine states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each bus driver at 174 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, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia reported the longest state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers at 200 days and/or 10 months each. 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. 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 21.7 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 4,196,010 students enrolled, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 279,457. Some states specified in the comments section details about which students were included in total enrollment and which ones were excluded. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in special education with 516,480, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 49,234. Texas reported the highest number of students determined to have LEP with 684,170, and West Virginia reported the fewest number with 2,256. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in a gifted program with 337,672, and West Virginia reported the fewest with 5,956. Texas reported the most students enrolled in vocational education with 892,214 enrolled, and Oklahoma reported the fewest with 151,703 enrolled.

3.14 Student retention rates – Florida reported the highest student retention rate in grades K-3 at 8.1%, and Virginia reported the lowest at 2.8%. South Carolina did not include Kindergarten in its calculation. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 4-6 at 9.7%, and Kentucky reported the lowest at 0.8%. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 7-8 at 11.5%, and Kentucky reported the lowest with 1.3%. Florida reported the highest student retention rate in grades 9-12 at 13%, and West Virginia reported the lowest at 3.7%.

3.15 Instructional time – Eleven states required the most instructional days at 180 days. Those ten 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.