

2008 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 2006-2007 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2006-2007 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, two organizations were important sources of information. These organizations are the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Federation of Teachers.

PART I

DATA DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

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

State	Math 4th Grade 2007	Math 8th Grade 2007	Reading 4th Grade 2007	Reading 8th Grade 2007	Science 4th Grade 2005	Science 8th Grade 2005	Writing 4th Grade 2002	Writing 8th Grade 2007
Alabama	229	266	216	252	142	138	140	148
Arkansas	238	274	217	258	147	144	145	151
Florida	242	277	224	260	150	141	158	158
Georgia	235	275	219	259	148	144	149	153
Kentucky	235	279	222	262	158	153	154	151
Louisiana	230	272	207	253	143	138	142	147
Maryland	240	286	225	265	149	145	157	---
Mississippi	228	265	208	250	133	132	141	142
Missouri	239	281	221	263	158	154	151	153
North Carolina	242	284	218	259	149	144	159	153
Oklahoma	237	275	217	260	150	147	142	153
South Carolina	237	282	214	257	148	145	145	148
Tennessee	233	274	216	259	150	145	149	156
Texas	242	286	220	261	150	143	154	151
Virginia	244	288	227	267	161	155	157	157
West Virginia	236	270	215	255	151	147	147	146
SLC	239	279	219	260	150	144	152	153
Nation	239	280	220	261	149	147	153	154

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 2006-07	# Of Schools 2006-07	# Of Charter Schools 2006-07	Per-Pupil Expenditures 2005-06	Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2006-07	# Of FTE Teachers 2006-07
Alabama	133	1,587	Not Applicable	\$7,805	13.2	56,134
Arkansas	254	1,114	19	\$8,222	13.6	35,089
Florida	67	4,009	375	\$7,917	16.4	162,851
Georgia	182	2,506	55	\$8,844	14.3	113,597
Kentucky	175	1,538	Not Applicable	\$7,726	15.8	43,371
Louisiana	68	1,527	43	\$7,668	14.7	45,951
Maryland	24	1,446	23	\$10,838	14.6	58,443
Mississippi	152	1,062	1	\$7,166	15.3	32,351
Missouri	524	2,384	18	\$8,385	13.7	67,398
North Carolina	125	2,513	100	\$7,559	13.8	104,412
Oklahoma	540	1,796	16	\$6,999	15.1	42,206
South Carolina	101	1,195	30	\$8,094	14.1	49,733
Tennessee	136	1,710	12	\$7,099	15.7	62,176
Texas	1,033	8,856	438	\$7,684	14.8	311,649
Virginia	134	2,203	3	\$9,521	11.6	105,039
West Virginia	57	771	Not Applicable	\$9,465	14.5	19,414
SLC State Average	232	2,264	71	--	--	81,863

-- 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
2005-06**

State	Total Revenue	% Of Revenue From Local Sources	% Of Revenue From State Sources	% Of Revenue From Federal Sources
Alabama	\$6,346,033,000	32.1%	55.9%	12.0%
Arkansas	\$4,282,506,000	31.9%	56.8%	11.3%
Florida	\$24,816,807,000	50.4%	39.5%	10.1%
Georgia	\$16,117,459,000	46.4%	44.4%	9.2%
Kentucky	\$5,909,930,000	31.1%	57.3%	11.7%
Louisiana	\$6,760,714,000	38.1%	43.4%	18.5%
Maryland	\$10,680,716,000	54.6%	39.2%	6.2%
Mississippi	4,132,345,000	28.2%	51.0%	20.7%
Missouri	\$8,908,447,000	57.6%	33.5%	8.9%
North Carolina	\$11,137,110,000	26.7%	62.5%	10.8%
Oklahoma	\$4,859,546,000	33.3%	53.3%	13.4%
South Carolina	\$6,706,259,000	44.6%	45.2%	10.2%
Tennessee	\$7,307,380,000	46.3%	42.5%	11.2%
Texas	\$39,691,436,000	54.2%	33.8%	12.0%
Virginia	\$12,922,017,000	53.7%	39.6%	6.7%
West Virginia	\$2,910,905,000	28.2%	59.8%	12.0%
SLC	\$173,489,610,000	46.2%	42.9%	10.9%
United States	\$520,643,954,000	44.4%	46.5%	9.1%

Note: Local revenues include intermediate revenues. United States totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Since the District of Columbia and Hawaii each have only one school district, neither is comparable to the other states.

Source: Zhou, L. (2008). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2005-06 (Fiscal Year 2006)* (NCES 2008-328). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC. SLC data was calculated using data from this source.

STUDENT DATA BY STATE

State	Number Enrolled 2006-07	% In Title I Schools 2006-07	% With IEPs 2006-07	% in LEP Programs 2006-07	% Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2006-07
Alabama	743,632	55.2%	11.9%	2.5%	51.0%
Arkansas	476,409	68.4%	13.7%	--	58.7%
Florida	2,671,513	64.1%	14.9%	8.8%	45.2%
Georgia	1,629,157	46.1%	12.1%	5.5%	50.3%
Kentucky	683,173	81.2%	16.9%	1.7%	51.2%
Louisiana	675,851	87.4%	13.2%	1.3%	61.6%
Maryland	851,640	18.7%	12.4%	--	32.2%
Mississippi	495,026	68.4%	13.5%	1.0%	67.5%
Missouri	920,353	41.2%	15.4%	--	39.0%
North Carolina	1,444,481	37.9%	13.3%	6.1%	43.2%
Oklahoma	639,391	61.3%	15.0%	6.0%	55.2%
South Carolina	703,119	34.5%	8.8%	4.3%	51.3%
Tennessee	978,368	68.4%	10.1%	3.0%	47.7%
Texas	4,599,509	64.6%	10.7%	10.9%	47.3%
Virginia	1,220,440	26.4%	14.1%	7.1%	31.4%
West Virginia	281,939	37.3%	17.2%	0.8%	49.7%
SLC*	19,014,001	55.7%	12.4%	6.8%	45.1%
United States*	49,065,594	56.4%	13.4%	6.5%	41.8%

-- Not available.

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

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

**AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
2006-07**

State	Average Salary	Comments
Alabama	\$43,389	
Arkansas	\$44,493	
Florida	\$47,219	Includes extra-duty pay
Georgia	\$49,836	
Kentucky	\$43,787	
Louisiana	\$42,816	Includes extra-duty pay
Maryland	\$56,927	
Mississippi	\$40,182	
Missouri	\$40,384	
North Carolina	\$46,137	
Oklahoma	\$42,379	Includes employer pick-up of employee pension contributions where applicable and includes fringe benefits such as healthcare where applicable
South Carolina	\$44,335	
Tennessee	\$43,815	Includes extra-duty pay
Texas	\$45,392	
Virginia	\$49,130	Includes extra-duty pay
West Virginia	\$40,534	Includes extra-duty pay
U.S.	\$51,009	

Source: Di Carlo, Matthew; Johnson, Nate; Cochran, Pat (2007). *Survey and Analysis of Teacher Salary Trends 2007*. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. Copyright © AFT 2008.

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

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

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

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

PART II

DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

Survey Indexed to Tables

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2. Appropriations and Expenditures.

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

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

2.3 Total expenditures for:

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

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

2.4 Total expenditures for:

- (a) Instruction
- (b) Administration
- (c) Construction and acquisition of facilities
- (d) Facility maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 School lunch programs.

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

2.11 Schooling for children under the age of five.

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

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

Section 3. Education Statistics.

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

3.5 Ratio of students to each cook.

3.6 Ratio of students to each bus driver.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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 are different for different grade levels, please include the range of the required instructional hours per day in the answer (i.e. 4.5 - 6.5), and then include the required instructional hours per day for each education level in the comments section.

SECTION 1. SALARIES AND BENEFITS.

Salaries

State	Principals 1.1	Yr 1.1	Service Personnel 1.2	Yr 1.2
Alabama	\$75,123	06-07	\$17,433	06-07
Arkansas	\$71,951	06-07	\$20,192	06-07
Florida	\$85,935	06-07	\$25,967	06-07
Georgia	\$91,710	06-07	\$20,425	06-07
Kentucky	\$72,945	06-07	\$21,504	06-07
Louisiana	\$66,129 (Budgeted)	06-07	\$17,740 (Budgeted)	06-07
Maryland	\$102,998	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	\$70,758	06-07	Not available	06-07
Missouri	\$74,296	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	\$79,056	06-07	Not available	06-07
Oklahoma	\$61,568	06-07	\$17,486	06-07
South Carolina	\$78,617	06-07	Not available	06-07
Tennessee	\$70,835	06-07	Not available	06-07
Texas	74,099	06-07	21,011	06-07
Virginia	86,462	06-07	21,094	06-07
West Virginia	\$64,516	06-07	\$23,909	06-07

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	\$13,422	06-07	\$19,268	06-07	\$14,972	06-07	\$27,183	06-07
Arkansas	\$10,887	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$12,752	06-07	\$24,437	06-07
Florida	\$16,825	06-07	\$20,822	06-07	\$13,543	06-07	\$30,703	06-07
Georgia	\$14,613	06-07	\$22,205	06-07	\$12,679	06-07	\$25,849	06-07
Kentucky	\$12,530	06-07	\$21,294	06-07	\$11,269	06-07	\$23,080	06-07
Louisiana	\$16,338 (Budgeted)	06-07	\$18,140 (Budgeted)	06-07	\$14,180 (Lunchroom worker)	06-07	\$22,316 (Budgeted)	06-07
Maryland	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	\$11,113	06-07	\$15,821	06-07	\$10,167	06-07	\$21,549	06-07
Missouri	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	\$18,921	06-07	\$18,921	06-07	\$18,921	06-07	\$28,019	06-07
Oklahoma	\$15,129	06-07	\$19,224	06-07	\$12,197	06-07	\$19,957	06-07
South Carolina	See comments	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Tennessee	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Texas	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$30,682	06-07
West Virginia	\$21,688	06-07	\$24,123	06-07	\$20,022	06-07	\$27,614	06-07

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	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	25 yrs. of service	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Arkansas	Yes	1/month	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Florida	Yes	See comments	06-07	No	See comments	06-07	See comments	62	06-07	No	06-07
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	30 yrs. of service	55	06-07	No	06-07
Kentucky	Yes	10	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	06-07	Yes	See comments	06-07	40 yrs. of service	58.9	06-07	No	06-07
Maryland	Yes	1/month	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Mississippi	Yes	7	06-07	Yes	Not applicable	06-07	Not available	See comments	06-07	No	06-07
Missouri	No	Not applicable	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	57	06-07	No	06-07
North Carolina	Yes	1/month (10)	06-07	No	See comments	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Oklahoma	Yes	10	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	See comments	06-07	No	06-07
South Carolina	Yes	12	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Tennessee	Yes	See comments	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	No	06-07
Texas	Yes	See comments	06-07	See comments	See comments	06-07	See comments	59.8	06-07	No	06-07
Virginia	Yes	10	06-07	No	Not available	06-07	See comments	Not available	06-07	See comments	06-07
West Virginia	Yes	15	06-07	No	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	59.9	06-07	No	06-07

Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.11	Yr 1.11	Medical Expenses 1.12	Yr 1.12
Alabama	Not available	06-07	\$822,214,081	06-07
Arkansas	19.4%	06-07	\$94,607,918	06-07
Florida	8.7%	06-07	See comments	06-07
Georgia	9.1%	06-07	Not available	06-07
Kentucky	Not available	06-07	\$493,093,890	06-07
Louisiana	19.5% (See Comments)	06-07	\$634,973,078	06-07
Maryland	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	10.4%	06-07	\$258,938,529	06-07
Missouri	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	12.3%	06-07	See comments	06-07
Oklahoma	10.9%	06-07	See comments	06-07
South Carolina	11.3%	06-07	Not available	06-07
Tennessee	Not available	06-07	\$583,366,373	06-07
Texas	15.6%	06-07	\$1,631,471,379	06-07
Virginia	Not available	06-07	668,560,578	06-07
West Virginia	Not available	06-07	\$245,563,694	06-07

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 1. SALARIES AND BENEFITS.

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>1.7(a) Teachers earn a minimum of 5 days each contract year (187 day contract). Unused days may be carried over each year and accumulated.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers are eligible for retirement benefits after 25 years of service credit. There is no minimum age requirement.</p>
Arkansas	<p>1.7 Each teacher earns sick leave at a minimum rate of one day per month for which the teacher is contracted at full pay. Unused sick leave is accumulated at the rate of one day per month or major portion thereof employed until ninety (90) days have been accumulated. Sick leave may be taken for personal illness or illness of the immediate family. Teachers can transfer up to ninety (90) days of any unused sick leave credit when transferring to another Arkansas School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age and five or more years of actual service or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.12 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month for each eligible employee electing to participate in the public school employee's health insurance program.</p>
Florida	<p>1.7 Instructional staff are entitled to four (4) days of sick leave on the first day of employment, and earn one (1) day each month thereafter.</p> <p>1.8 The state does not set a minimum for sabbatical leave. However, a maximum is set; that is, a teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.9 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 60 or 62 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system.</p> <p>1.12 School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	No comments.
Kentucky	<p>1.1 Data prior to 2007 did not include Local Voc Principals</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.</p>
Louisiana	<p>1.1 - 1.6 The responses are the amount budgeted by the district. It includes the local supplement, but some districts have additional supplements that are tied to a certain tax, and the actual amount is not known at the time the budgets are developed. The actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.</p> <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>

State	Comments
	<p>1.8 Eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.9(b) The average age of retirees who retired between 7/1/2006 and 6/30/2007. This includes those who retired on disability.</p> <p>1.11 Year that turnover occurred is the second year used in the calculation. Decrease in percentage turnover in 06/07 is a return to normal turnover Rates following the increased turnover rate in 05/06 due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.</p> <p>1.12 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Maryland	<p>1.2 -1.6 Although Maryland collects overall salaries of non-teaching staff, it does not break it down by category.</p> <p>1.9(a) For full retirement benefits in the current system: 62 years of age and 30 years of service. Maryland has both a "new" and "old" retirement system with many options, including a bifurcated system allowing teachers in the pre-1981 system to be involved with both. The new system allows such options as retiring at 55 with 15 years of service with a lower pension.</p>
Mississippi	<p>1.7 Teachers may accumulate sick days.</p> <p>1.8 Up to 3 years is provided under the administrator sabbatical program.</p> <p>1.9(a) Age is not a factor when qualifying for retirement. A teacher may retire with full benefits after 25 years of service.</p>
Missouri	<p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits after 30 years of service at any age, at age 60 with 5 years of service, or when the sum of age plus years of service equals 80 or more (Rule of 80).</p> <p>1.10 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.6 The average salary includes federal or local supplements, if applicable. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal dollars and local vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.6 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual schools average daily membership and not by local 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/2007highlights.pdf</p> <p>1.8(a) The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for</p>

State	Comments
	<p>professional employees.</p> <p>1.9(a) Full benefits are received after 30 years of service. After 20 years of service, a person can receive their health benefits for the rest of their life with a small amount of retirement. The employee is "vested" in the retirement system after five years. North Carolina has the 85 rule, in which a combination of year of service and age equal to 85 will give an employee full benefits. (2006-07 Information)</p> <p>1.10 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that one-half as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life. (2006-07 Information)</p> <p>1.11 For a full report of Teacher Turnover, please see: http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/recruitment/surveys/turnover/2006-07turnoverreport.pdf</p> <p>1.12 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$3,854.</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>1.9(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 that 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 insurance. This amount was \$310.46 for July-Dec. 2006 and was raised to \$364.24 in January 2007. Teachers could choose to receive this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in lieu of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.2 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.3 \$6.55(0 years of service) to \$10.13 (22+ years of service). Districts supplement an average of \$2.00/hr.</p> <p>1.4 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits either: (1) after 28 years of service; or (2) at 60 years of age with 10 years of service in system to get benefits.</p>

State	Comments
Tennessee	<p>1.7 One day per month plus any personal and professional leave transferred.</p> <p>1.9(a) If participating in the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, teachers may retire at age 60 with at least five years of service, OR after 30 years of service at any age.</p>
Texas	<p>1.2 This is average pay for "auxiliary staff". It does not include Educational Aides. Employees of functions that are contracted would not be included. For example, cafeteria workers in a district that has contracted food service operations.</p> <p>1.3 - 1.6 Data is not collected by the state for these roles specifically - only for "auxiliary staff".</p> <p>1.7 State law (Texas Education Code 22.003) provides for a minimum personal leave program of five days per year personal leave that can be accumulated without limit and is transferable among districts. Use of the leave is not limited to illness. The same statute provides for assault leave with an unspecified number of days leave (days necessary to recover) for employees who are physically assaulted during the performance of regular duties. (The Texas Education Code is online at www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html)</p> <p>1.8 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.9 In general, teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or meet the rule of 80. However, new teachers who start on or after September 1, 2007 must meet age 65 with five years of service credit, or age 60 with at least five years of service credit and meet the rule of 80 to retire with full benefits. This applies to all TRS members. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 This percent shows the total FTE count of teachers from fall of 05-06 who were subsequently not employed in the district in fall of 06-07 divided by total teacher FTE count for fall of 05-06.</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 2006-2007 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 2006-2007 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.2 - Data from the 2006-2007 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>

State	Comments
	<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 2006-2007 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> <p>1.11 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect annual turnover rate for teachers.</p> <p>1.12 - Data from the 2006-2007 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 they meet 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p>1.9(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of all members of the Teacher's Retirement System including service personnel retiring between 7-1-07 and 7-1-08. Only those members with unreduced benefits are included in the average. Disability retirements are not included in the average. The members of the Teacher's Retirement includes all members and not just teachers.</p>

SECTION 2. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

K-12 Expenditures

State	K-12 Total Expenditure 2.1	Yr 2.1	K-12 % General Revenue Appropriated 2.2	Yr 2.2	Special Education 2.3a	Yr 2.3a	LEPS 2.3b	Yr 2.3b	VOC ED 2.3c	Yr 2.3c	Gifted 2.3d	Yr 2.3d
Alabama	\$8,053,169,033	06-07	66.7%	06-07	\$647,405,819	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$204,644,867	06-07	\$33,523,849	06-07
Arkansas	\$4,532,342,380	06-07	49.7%	06-07	\$374,542,267	06-07	\$14,010,132	06-07	\$122,127,981	06-07	\$33,237,098	06-07
Florida	\$30,271,825,475	06-07	36.2%	06-07	\$5,656,535,805	06-07	\$1,070,529,970	06-07	\$491,349,962	06-07	See comments	06-07
Georgia	\$17,772,988,384	06-07	41.6%	06-07	\$1,496,840,536	06-07	\$138,750,354	06-07	\$338,353,538	06-07	\$270,578,915	06-07
Kentucky	\$6,221,617,610	06-07	45.2%	06-07	\$536,454,607	06-07	\$15,373,514	06-07	\$38,912,550	06-07	\$14,083,086	06-07
Louisiana	\$6,924,908,722	06-07	39.4%	06-07	\$855,059,718	06-07	See comments	06-07	\$111,566,713	06-07	\$67,933,362	06-07
Maryland	\$11,130,529,824	06-07	40.1%	06-07	\$1,241,478,105	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	\$4,402,327,077	06-07	48.3%	06-07	\$210,928,195	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	\$45,809,128	06-07	\$37,877,604	06-07
Missouri	\$9,995,759,549	06-07	36.1%	06-07	\$804,447,428	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$144,584,449	06-07	\$52,436,504	06-07
North Carolina	\$11,138,658,676	06-07	39.7%	06-07	\$961,947,725	06-07	\$67,604,070	06-07	\$397,687,102	06-07	\$64,095,480	06-07
Oklahoma	\$5,233,050,109	06-07	35.4%	06-07	\$447,918,021	06-07	\$16,751,951	06-07	\$193,662,454	06-07	\$79,674,300	06-07
South Carolina	\$8,033,690,697	06-07	34.9%	06-07	\$476,116,137	06-07	\$1,281,821	06-07	\$149,469,638	06-07	\$54,253,656	06-07
Tennessee	\$7,688,216,310	06-07	18.0%	08-09	\$741,446,342	06-07	Inc. in 2.3a	06-07	\$216,032,079	06-07	Inc. in 2.3a	06-07
Texas	\$46,508,533,420	06-07	42.2%	06-07	\$4,327,462,222	06-07	\$1,147,584,336	06-07	\$904,463,540	06-07	\$396,113,945	06-07
Virginia	\$15,014,144,108	06-07	31.58%	06-07	\$1,689,037,617	06-07	\$74,828,392	06-07	\$403,972,345	06-07	\$246,348,041	06-07
West Virginia	\$2,917,774,462	06-07	56.3%	06-07	\$333,821,916	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$84,733,631	06-07	Not available	06-07

Additional K-12 Expenditures

State	Instruction 2.4a	Yr 2.4a	Administration 2.4b	Yr 2.4b	Construction and Acquisition of Facilities 2.4c	Yr 2.4c	Facility Maintenance 2.4d	Yr 2.4d
Alabama	\$4,635,836,582	06-07	\$252,599,970	06-07	\$581,613,938	06-07	\$590,525,319	06-07
Arkansas	\$2,281,360,727	06-07	\$295,090,890	06-07	\$226,162,173	06-07	\$370,781,571	06-07
Florida	\$15,766,188,541	06-07	\$5,115,068,448	06-07	\$6,120,428,967	06-07	\$628,673,681	06-07
Georgia	\$9,659,042,489	06-07	\$1,506,754,775	06-07	\$2,043,870,087	06-07	\$1,073,863,306	06-07
Kentucky	\$2,794,424,632	06-07	\$375,492,976	06-07	\$603,411,830	06-07	\$513,421,991	06-07
Louisiana	\$4,101,250,523 (See Comment)	06-07	\$646,270,825 (See Comment)	06-07	\$507,353,880	06-07	\$644,433,497	06-07
Maryland	\$4,116,776,615	06-07	\$280,548,686	06-07	See comments	06-07	\$204,103,038	06-07
Mississippi	\$2,574,944,055	06-07	See Comments	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$395,886,277	06-07
Missouri	\$4,928,644,659	06-07	\$856,454,317	06-07	\$634,609,807	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	\$9,072,490,227	06-07	\$1,489,477,751	06-07	\$1,378,907,770	06-07	\$798,368,133	06-07
Oklahoma	\$2,754,019,648	06-07	\$387,876,891	06-07	\$4,719,219	06-07	\$533,008,298	06-07
South Carolina	\$3,507,546,431	06-07	\$509,064,254	06-07	\$1,182,972,042	06-07	\$546,832,742	06-07
Tennessee	\$4,854,765,322	06-07	\$585,788,106	06-07	\$669,705,277	06-07	\$638,777,644	06-07
Texas	28,106,366,620	06-07	3,808,368,974	06-07	10,168,428,068	06-07	3,903,183,060	06-07
Virginia	\$9,616,500,836	06-07	\$535,214,716	06-07	\$1,222,918,166	06-07	\$1,145,390,051	06-07
West Virginia	\$1,498,449,273	06-07	\$626,040,400	06-07	\$202,252,420	06-07	\$276,747,493	06-07

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	\$50,524,275	06-07	\$59,940,282	06-07	\$15,066,077	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Arkansas	\$37,366,930	06-07	\$27,087,036	06-07	\$12,191,165	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$78,217,711	06-07
Florida	\$260,164,757	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Georgia	\$102,014,406	06-07	\$166,168,747	06-07	\$66,046,257	06-07	\$11,863,476	06-07	\$9,007,094	06-07
Kentucky	\$42,969,283	06-07	\$74,238,920	06-07	\$17,398,034	06-07	\$2,771,989	06-07	\$4,607,743	06-07
Louisiana	\$46,505,082	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Maryland	\$55,217,222	06-07	See comments	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	\$31,433,871	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Missouri	\$91,883,414	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
North Carolina	\$72,175,655	06-07	\$103,366,850	06-07	\$35,119,887	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Oklahoma	\$46,716,672	06-07	\$16,057,669	06-07	See comments	06-07	\$682,968	06-07	\$13,649,618	06-07
South Carolina	\$56,606,226	06-07	\$73,091,768	06-07	\$44,095,498	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Tennessee	\$1,050,376	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Texas	\$130,084,918	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	\$515,540,004	06-07	\$100,376,534	06-07	\$29,555,213	06-07	Not available	06-07	\$461,038,189	06-07
West Virginia	\$35,909,260	06-07	\$12,709,559	06-07	\$4,052,778	06-07	\$488,747	06-07	Not available	06-07

Lunch Program

State	Total Expenditures 2.10a	Yr 2.10a	Average Daily Participation 2.10b	Yr 2.10b
Alabama	Not available	06-07	561,323	06-07
Arkansas	\$193,475,153	06-07	254,572	06-07
Florida	\$1,001,420,142	06-07	See comments	06-07
Georgia	\$722,373,084	06-07	1,190,428	06-07
Kentucky	\$315,496,651	06-07	520,618	06-07
Louisiana	\$313,702,151	06-07	453,690	06-07
Maryland	\$288,350,501	06-07	See comments	06-07
Mississippi	\$125,645,106	06-07	389,716	06-07
Missouri	\$346,178,759	06-07	596,640	06-07
North Carolina	\$689,785,215	06-07	807,728	06-07
Oklahoma	\$268,530,383	06-07	369,310	06-07
South Carolina	\$311,763,519	06-07	463,518 (lunch)	06-07
Tennessee	\$385,189,857	06-07	642,144	06-07
Texas	\$1,137,765,882	06-07	2,818,058	06-07
Virginia	\$145,801,932	06-07	702,044	06-07
West Virginia	\$146,644,953	06-07	188,832	06-07

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	06-07	Not available	06-07	Education Trust Fund	06-07
Arkansas	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Total expenditures are broken down as 59% state, 31% local and 10% federal	06-07
Florida	See comments	06-07	170,815	06-07	See comments	06-07
Georgia	\$208,171,838	06-07	75,299	06-07	See comments	06-07
Kentucky	\$139,660,998	06-07	37,726	06-07	See comments	06-07
Louisiana	\$84,494,266	06-07	24,022	06-07	See comments	06-07
Maryland	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	See comments	06-07
Mississippi	Not available	06-07	4,184	06-07	See comments	06-07
Missouri	\$108,625,872	06-07	21,055	06-07	See comments	06-07
North Carolina	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	State: 64.8%; Federal: 10.2%; and Local: 25.0%	06-07
Oklahoma	See comments	06-07	34,375	06-07	See comments	06-07
South Carolina	\$63,476,796	06-07	23,463	06-07	See comments	06-07
Tennessee	\$60,852,494	06-07	18,000	06-07	See comments	06-07
Texas	\$542,067,761	06-07	212,111	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	\$46,213,471	06-07	12,224	06-07	See comments	06-07
West Virginia	Not available	06-07	10,673	06-07	General revenue through state budget, federal money, certain lottery money	06-07

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 2. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>2.2 Percentage of Education Trust Fund appropriated to K-12. Does not include General Fund.</p> <p>2.3 Special education expenditure amount includes gifted.</p> <p>2.10(a) Total expenditures solely for the school lunch program are not available. Expenditures for the child nutrition program as a whole are \$472,058,998</p> <p>2.10(b) Average daily meals for school lunch only, including seamless summer (not including atypical summer month of June and July months).</p>
Arkansas	<p>2.2 This is percentage of general revenue actually funded in the final forecast in FY06. Includes Educational Excellence Trust Funds and K-12 Workforce general revenues.</p> <p>2.10(b) Average daily participation for school lunch.</p> <p>2.12 The state funding is General Revenues, and the local is property tax.</p>
Florida	<p>2.1 Total expenditures of \$30,271,825,475 is for PreK-Adult for all governmental funds.</p> <p>2.3(d) Gifted education is included within the matrix of services for ESE students (special education) and expenditures are not captured separately for this program.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 Annual expenditures for computer hardware, software, staff development and other computer-related purposes are not captured at the state level.</p> <p>2.10(b) Total Average Daily Participation in School Lunch Program for 2006-07 is 1,271,538.</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 2006-07 was \$77,614,303.</p> <p>2.12 Federal \$2,513,087,594 (8.99%)</p> <p>State \$11,133,825,727 (39.82%)</p>

State	Comments
	<p>Local \$14,311,241,048 (51.19%)</p> <p>(2006-07 data does not include Adult revenues)</p>
Georgia	<p>2.10(b) Average daily participation in school lunch program is taken from the monthly figures for October 2006(concurrent with FTE-1 count for the 06-07 school year).</p> <p>2.12 Local funds 41.6%; state funds 39.1%; federal funds 7.6%; other funds 11.7%. More specific funding instruments include general revenue, local property taxes, sales tax, lottery and insurance of bonds.</p>
Kentucky	<p>2.2 This includes all appropriations to the Kentucky Department of Education as well as to the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Facilities Construction Commission, and the Education Professional Standards Board.</p> <p>2.5 - 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>2.8 Kentucky is not able to separate out the dollars for computer-related staff development so we report the same dollars originally reported.</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 Includes Pre-K and Adult Education expenditures.</p> <p>2.3(b) Federal grant expenditures for Limited English Proficient children of \$2,364,086 during FY06/07. Program title: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement and Academic Achievement Program for Limited English Proficient children.</p> <p>2.4(a) Instruction includes Instruction, Pupil Support Services, and Instructional Staff Services.</p> <p>2.4(b) Administration includes General Administration, School Administration, Business Services, and Central Services.</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>2.10 School Lunch Program expenditures and the average daily participation reflects data for only the 68 City/Parish School Districts and</p>

State	Comments
	<p>does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>2.12 Local = 40.52% (88% of local revenues are sales and property tax revenues); State = 42.05% (92% of state funds are general fund); Federal = 17.43%.</p>
Maryland	<p>2.1 Excludes Debt Principal repayment and Student Activity Fund Expenditures.</p> <p>2.3(b), (c) and (d) Not available for 06-07.</p> <p>2.4(c) \$\$782,879,848 in school construction fund.</p> <p>2.6 Expenditures for all instructional equipment was \$48,679,715.</p> <p>2.10(b) Participation - Lunch: 398,529; breakfast: 127,503.</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>2.4 Administration is broken out into two (2) categories: 1) General Administration (\$159,903,138) which includes the board of education, executive administration services and business services; and 2) School Administration (\$210,460,245) which includes Principals, Asst. Principal and related office operations.</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 53.8%; local funds 28.9%; federal funds 17.3%. 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/2008Report/Recpt08.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 36.1% is percentage of state K-12 general revenue to total general revenue.</p> <p>2.3(b) The data cannot be disaggregated by characteristic of students.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.4(d) Facility maintenance cannot be disaggregated from operation of plant costs.</p> <p>2.6, 2.7, 2.8 & 2.9 The total of these categories is \$135,763,395.</p> <p>2.11(a) The expenditure amount provided is for early childhood special education. Other early childhood expenditures cannot be disaggregated from the community services function.</p> <p>2.12 State general revenue 36.1%; one cent sales tax 100.0%; cigarette tax 76.4%; lottery 67.3%; gaming 90% of 20% tax; school district property tax 100.0%.</p>
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>2.11 Unable to get the information.</p> <p>2.12 This percentage information includes child nutrition. For full report, see: http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/docs/fbs/resources/data/highlights/2008highlights.pdf</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<p>2.1 Because Pre-Kindergarten education is simply another grade level in Oklahoma and part of our State Aid Funding Formula, we cannot accurately separate Pre-K from K-12. All data provided in this part is for Pre-K through 12th grade public schools.</p> <p>2.6 and 2.7 The Oklahoma Cost Accounting System does not separate expenditures for hardware and software. The \$16,057,669 is for both hardware and software.</p> <p>2.10 (b) Average daily participation: 369,310 is the average for the month of October in 2007. 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 and is the month we use for all such Child Nutrition calculations.</p> <p>2.11 The total revenue generated for Oklahoma's Pre-Kindergarten education program for 06-07 was \$232,467,338, 33% local, 54% state, and 13% federal; this amount is based on an average per-pupil expenditure amount of \$7,380.52 for all students. See note 2.1 for additional information.</p> <p>2.12 Property tax - 21%, local collections - 8% (interest earned, rental, collections, city sales tax), sale of bonds - 7%, county - 2%, state 50%, federal - 12%. These percentages did not change from 05-06.</p>
<p>South Carolina</p>	<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>

State	Comments
	<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>2.12 State - 43.39%, local - 46.66%, federal - 9.95%.</p>
Tennessee	<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 2006- 2007.</p> <p>2.2 Excludes amounts appropriated for higher education. Source: Texas Legislative Budget Board Texas Fact Book 2006 -- This data is for the 2007-2008 biennium (state fiscal years 2007 and 2008 which encompass school years 2006-07 and 2007-08).</p> <p>2.3 - 2.4 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2006-2007. 2.4(d) Plant Maintenance had incorrectly been included in Instruction and Administration cost last year.</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" (\$457 million) plus the grant funds referenced above (\$84 million).</p> <p>2.11(b) Students under age five served in PreKindergarten program.</p> <p>2.12 Public education spending for 06-07 is broken down as follows: Local-- property tax and other local revenue (52.4%), state funds (37.8%), federal (98.8%).</p>
Virginia	<p>2.1 – Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.2 - Total general fund revenues available for K-12 direct aid from Chpt. 847 (April 11, 2008 version) divided by total general fund revenues from Chpt. 847 (April 11,2008 version)</p> <p>2.3(a) – Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(b) – LEPS figure is the fiscal year 2007 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 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(d) – Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.4(a) - Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.4(b) - Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.5 – Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs. Data includes expenditures for textbooks, workbooks, and instructional materials including software.</p> <p>2.6 - Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.7 - Expenditure data from the 2006-2007 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 2006-2007 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.10 – State and federal school lunch expenditures.</p> <p>2.11(a) – Expenditure data only represents the state and local shares of cost for the Virginia At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program. Figure does not include any federal or local-only programs for children under the age of five.</p> <p>2.11(b) – Number of students served only represents the Virginia At-Risk Four- Year-Old Program data. Figure does not include any federal or local only programs for children under the age of five.</p>

State	Comments
	2.12 – There are five state-level funding instruments: general, special, transportation, trust & agency, and federal funds. General - 86.05 ; Special - 0.01%; Transportation - 0.03%; Trust and Agency - 2.72%; Federal Trust - 11.8%
West Virginia	2.8 - Not all school districts reported these expenditures so total is incomplete.

SECTION 3. EDUCATION STATISTICS.

Elementary Enrollment

State	Average Elementary Enrollment 3.1	Yr 3.1	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.1a	Yr 3.1a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.1b	Yr 3.1b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.1c	Yr 3.1c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.1d	Yr 3.1d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.1e	Yr 3.1e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.1f	Yr 3.1f
Alabama	478	06-07	22	06-07	115	06-07	366	06-07	335	06-07	24	06-07	1	06-07
Arkansas	387	06-07	23	06-07	108	06-07	309	06-07	135	06-07	3	06-07	0	06-07
Florida	675	06-07	44	06-07	37	06-07	313	06-07	1,170	06-07	157	06-07	7	06-07
Georgia	591	06-07	9	06-07	39	06-07	481	06-07	670	06-07	74	06-07	11	06-07
Kentucky	370	06-07	54	06-07	147	06-07	384	06-07	221	06-07	2	06-07	0	06-07
Louisiana	See comments	06-07	10	06-07	128	06-07	392	06-07	225	06-07	7	06-07	0	06-07
Maryland	See comments	06-07	24	05-06	78	05-06	455	05-06	337	05-06	6	05-06	0	05-06
Mississippi	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Missouri	344	06-07	107	06-07	300	06-07	626	06-07	223	06-07	4	06-07	1	06-07
North Carolina	511	06-07	9	06-07	112	06-07	506	06-07	605	06-07	26	06-07	0	06-07
Oklahoma	346	06-07	64	06-07	285	06-07	468	06-07	189	06-07	5	06-07	1	06-07
South Carolina	530	06-07	14	06-07	78	06-07	338	06-07	408	06-07	43	06-07	1	06-07
Tennessee	487	06-07	12	06-07	118	06-07	436	06-07	392	06-07	30	06-07	1	06-07
Texas	534	06-07	122	06-07	361	06-07	1,402	06-07	2,313	06-07	96	06-07	2	06-07
Virginia	485	06-07	12	06-07	143	06-07	492	06-07	537	06-07	13	06-07	0	06-07
West Virginia	272	06-07	27	06-07	173	06-07	171	06-07	32	06-07	0	06-07	0	06-07

Middle School Enrollment

State	Average Middle School 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	536	06-07	23	06-07	51	06-07	193	06-07	223	06-07	36	06-07	6	06-07
Arkansas	499	06-07	2	06-07	27	06-07	78	06-07	92	06-07	3	06-07	0	06-07
Florida	999	06-07	12	06-07	4	06-07	27	06-07	210	06-07	230	06-07	40	06-07
Georgia	804	06-07	8	06-07	6	06-07	80	06-07	253	06-07	86	06-07	17	06-07
Kentucky	249	06-07	285	06-07	102	06-07	73	06-07	123	06-07	12	06-07	0	06-07
Louisiana	See comments	06-07	4	06-07	32	06-07	72	06-07	106	06-07	5	06-07	0	06-07
Maryland	See comments	06-07	4	05-06	3	05-06	19	05-06	174	05-06	32	05-06	3	05-06
Mississippi	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Missouri	494	06-07	8	06-07	70	06-07	113	06-07	142	06-07	11	06-07	0	06-07
North Carolina	598	06-07	20	06-07	67	06-07	137	06-07	310	06-07	61	06-07	1	06-07
Oklahoma	394	06-07	25	06-07	89	06-07	88	06-07	82	06-07	6	06-07	1	06-07
South Carolina	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Tennessee	650	06-07	4	06-07	12	06-07	85	06-07	153	06-07	37	06-07	0	06-07
Texas	627	06-07	73	06-07	239	06-07	305	06-07	679	06-07	222	06-07	25	06-07
Virginia	771	06-07	2	06-07	9	06-07	52	06-07	173	06-07	66	06-07	8	06-07
West Virginia	441	06-07	3	06-07	29	06-07	70	06-07	56	06-07	2	06-07	0	06-07

High School Enrollment

State	Average High 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	658	06-07	26	06-07	28	06-07	113	06-07	155	06-07	60	06-07	21	06-07
Arkansas	467	06-07	22	06-07	72	06-07	120	06-07	57	06-07	22	06-07	9	06-07
Florida	1,304	06-07	113	06-07	45	06-07	41	06-07	53	06-07	57	06-07	266	06-07
Georgia	1,122	06-07	37	06-07	22	06-07	43	06-07	89	06-07	103	06-07	121	06-07
Kentucky	517	06-07	120	06-07	40	06-07	40	06-07	93	06-07	50	06-07	27	06-07
Louisiana	See comments	06-07	31	06-07	24	06-07	71	06-07	86	06-07	40	06-07	21	06-07
Maryland	See comments	06-07	27	05-06	20	05-06	19	05-06	34	05-06	73	05-06	72	05-06
Mississippi	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Missouri	555	06-07	50	06-07	153	06-07	141	06-07	82	06-07	50	06-07	49	06-07
North Carolina	778	06-07	106	06-07	60	06-07	44	06-07	136	06-07	121	06-07	70	06-07
Oklahoma	359	06-07	130	06-07	154	06-07	81	06-07	58	06-07	26	06-07	20	06-07
South Carolina	658	06-07	15	06-07	8	06-07	33	06-07	73	06-07	42	06-07	43	06-07
Tennessee	935	06-07	26	06-07	18	06-07	53	06-07	103	06-07	77	06-07	344	06-07
Texas	852	06-07	229	06-07	314	06-07	250	06-07	196	06-07	120	06-07	344	06-07
Virginia	1,180	06-07	5	06-07	16	06-07	43	06-07	77	06-07	66	06-07	106	06-07
West Virginia	729	06-07	2	06-07	9	06-07	28	06-07	55	06-07	18	06-07	7	06-07

Student Statistics

State	Average District Enrollment 3.4	Yr 3.4	Ratio of Students to Cooks 3.5	Yr 3.5	Ratio of Students to Bus Drivers 3.6	Yr 3.6
Alabama	5,632	06-07	154:1	06-07	107:1	06-07
Arkansas	1,725	06-07	84:1	06-07	104:1	06-07
Florida	39,108	06-07	2,911:1	06-07	175:1	06-07
Georgia	8,640	06-07	110:1	06-07	107:1	06-07
Kentucky	3,650	06-07	162:1	06-07	79:1	06-07
Louisiana	9,270	06-07	See comments	06-07	73:1	06-07
Maryland	35,238	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	3,316	06-07	107:1	06-07	91:1	06-07
Missouri	1,657	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
North Carolina	12,081	06-07	Not available	06-07	101:1	06-07
Oklahoma	1,183	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
South Carolina	7,992	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
Tennessee	7,412	06-07	Not available	06-07	118:1	06-07
Texas	3,670	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	9,254	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07
West Virginia	4,856	06-07	140:1	06-07	94:1	06-07

State Mandated Employment Terms

State	Teacher Employment Terms 3.7	Yr 3.7	Principal Employment Terms 3.8	Yr 3.8	Service Personnel Employment Terms 3.9	Yr 3.9	Central Office Employment Terms 3.10	Yr 3.10	Ratio of Instructional to Administrative Staff 3.11	Year 3.11
Alabama	187 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	27:1	06-07
Arkansas	190 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	15:1	06-07
Florida	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	16:1	06-07
Georgia	190 days	06-07	190 days	06-07	190 days	06-07	190 days	06-07	14:1	06-07
Kentucky	185 days	06-07	260 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	8:1	06-07
Louisiana	182 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	7.2:1	06-07
Maryland	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not available	06-07
Mississippi	187 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	10:1	06-07
Missouri	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	14.8:1	06-07
North Carolina	215 days	06-07	12 months	06-07	See comments	06-07	See comments	06-07	17:1	06-07
Oklahoma	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not available	06-07
South Carolina	190 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not available	06-07
Tennessee	200 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not available	06-07
Texas	187 days	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	06-07	See comments	06-07	Not applicable	06-07	See comments	06-07	1.9:1	06-07
West Virginia	200 days	06-07	200 days	06-07	200 days	06-07	200 days	06-07	12.5:1	06-07

Enrollment Details

State	Total Enrollment K-12 3.12	Yr 3.12	Special Education Enrollment 3.12a	Yr 3.12a	LEP Enrollment 3.12b	Yr 3.12b	Gifted Enrollment 3.12c	Yr 3.12c	Vocational Education Enrollment 3.12d	Yr 3.12d
Alabama	743,364	06-07	123,119	06-07	14,964	06-07	33,517	06-07	164,060	06-07
Arkansas	465,615	06-07	58,971	06-07	23,651	06-07	42,674	06-07	161,476	06-07
Florida	2,611,878	06-07	373,790	06-07	413,279	06-07	126,701	06-07	476,145	06-07
Georgia	1,589,839	06-07	204,957	06-07	74,132	06-07	138,206	06-07	293,306	06-07
Kentucky	663,723	06-07	109,354	06-07	10,816	06-07	112,386	06-07	227,766	06-07
Louisiana	651,829	06-07	90,451	06-07	8,765	06-07	22,628	06-07	See comments	06-07
Maryland	835,802	05-06	104,585	06-07	40,358	06-07	Not available	06-07	128,582	06-07
Mississippi	494,135	06-07	67,509	06-07	Not available	06-07	29,462	06-07	145,397	06-07
Missouri	899,523	06-07	130,619	06-07	18,971	06-07	32,324	06-07	172,469	06-07
North Carolina	1,389,305	06-07	188,338	06-07	96,725	06-07	154,767	06-07	579,067	06-07
Oklahoma	634,468	06-07	96,600	06-07	37,728	06-07	103,546	06-07	159,551	06-07
South Carolina	681,828	06-07	112,000	06-07	25,000 (estimated)	06-07	70,809	06-07	200,000 (estimated)	06-07
Tennessee	See comments	06-07	142,615	06-07	28,983	06-07	33,557	06-07	42,119	06-07
Texas	4,576,933	06-07	486,887	06-07	679,352	06-07	343,132	06-07	941,045	06-07
Virginia	1,221,544	06-07	172,704	06-07	78,216	06-07	182,062	06-07	591,297	06-07
West Virginia	267,128	06-07	44,416	06-07	2,094	06-07	5,307	06-07	214,411	05-06

Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 3.13a	Yr 3.13a	Retention Rates 4-6 3.13b	Yr 3.13b	Retention Rates 7-8 3.13c	Yr 3.13c	Retention Rates 9-12 3.13d	Yr 3.13d	Instructional Days 3.14a	Yr 3.14a	Instructional Hours Per Day 3.14b	Yr 3.14b
Alabama	1.0%	06-07	1.7%	06-07	5.3%	06-07	8.4%	06-07	180	06-07	6	06-07
Arkansas	3.8%	06-07	0.8%	06-07	1.9%	06-07	Not available	06-07	178	06-07	6	06-07
Florida	6.8%	06-07	2.6%	06-07	4.2%	06-07	11.2%	06-07	180	06-07	See comments	06-07
Georgia	3.0%	06-07	1.8%	06-07	2.3%	06-07	8.8%	06-07	180	06-07	4.5-5.5	06-07
Kentucky	See comments	06-07	0.63%	06-07	0.9%	06-07	5.8%	06-07	175	06-07	6	06-07
Louisiana	8.0%	06-07	6.1%	06-07	9.1%	06-07	10.7%	06-07	177	06-07	6	06-07
Maryland	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	180	06-07	6.0-6.5	06-07
Mississippi	5.7%	06-07	3.1%	06-07	6.7%	06-07	9.2%	06-07	180	06-07	See comments	06-07
Missouri	0.1%	06-07	0.0%	06-07	0.7%	06-07	2.2%	06-07	174	06-07	See comments	06-07
North Carolina	4.0%	05-06	1.8%	05-06	2.5%	05-06	8.6%	05-06	180	06-07	See comments	06-07
Oklahoma	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	Not available	06-07	175	06-07	6	06-07
South Carolina	3.2%	06-07	2.1%	06-07	2.4%	06-07	7.6%	06-07	180	06-07	See comments	06-07
Tennessee	3.1%	06-07	1.3%	06-07	3.3%	06-07	7.3%	06-07	180	06-07	4 - 6.5	06-07
Texas	4.1%	06-07	1.6%	06-07	1.6%	06-07	9.3%	06-07	180	06-07	See comments	06-07
Virginia	2.5%	06-07	1.3%	06-07	4.3%	06-07	7.9%	06-07	180	06-07	5.5	06-07
West Virginia	3.1%	06-07	1.5%	06-07	2.9%	06-07	3.8%	06-07	180	06-07	5.25-5.75	06-07

COMMENTS FOR SECTION 3. EDUCATION STATISTICS.

State	Comments
Alabama	No comments.
Arkansas	<p>3.4 Average Oct. 1 enrollment.</p> <p>3.7 The state requires a 190 day minimum for teachers.</p>
Florida	<p>3.1 - 3.3 Number of schools does not include combination schools.</p> <p>3.7 - 3.10 The state mandate is not specific to employment category, it refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer.</p> <p>3.14(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. However it is implied that five hours is the minimum because we set our annual expectations of 900 hours per 180-day school year.</p>
Georgia	<p>3.1 The total enrollment for K-12 for 06-07 is 1,589,839. The total state population of persons 5 to 18 years of age is not available.</p> <p>3.12 For this section, total state K-12 student population included the enrollment in grades K-12 only.</p> <p>3.14(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.</p>
Kentucky	<p>3.12(a) The special education count is for ages 3-21 yrs old.</p> <p>3.12(d) This data came from TEDS (Technical Education Database System). The total enrollment data includes a duplicate count for 7-12th graders.</p> <p>3.13(a) Students in K-3 are not considered retained.</p> <p>3.14(a)(b) Statute requires the equivalent of 175, six hour instructional days.</p>
Louisiana	<p>3.1 425 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.2 512 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.3 654 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not</p>

State	Comments
	<p>reflected.</p> <p>3.4 Reflects data for only the 68 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>3.5 Not available. PEP counts lunchroom worker rather than only the cook.</p> <p>3.6 This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver. Reflects data for only the 68 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p> <p>3.11 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>3.12(d) Students are enrolled for 205,641 units. One student may take multiple units. Reflects data for only the 68 City/Parish School Districts and does not include data from LSU and Southern Lab, BESE or other Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.</p>
Maryland	<p>3.1 Grades K-5 enrollment is 357,974.</p> <p>3.2 Grades 6-8 enrollment is 195,417.</p> <p>3.3 Grades 9-12 enrollment is 272,575.</p> <p>3.4 Maryland has 24 school districts with enrollment for 2006-2007 ranging from 2,356 for the smallest to 137,814 for the largest.</p> <p>3.14 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>3.1, 3.2, & 3.3: 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>

State	Comments				
	<p style="text-align: center;">Description</p>	<p>Elementary (K-6)</p>	<p>Secondary (7-12)</p>	<p>Combined (K-12)</p>	<p>Total</p>
	# schools with 0-99 students	0	0	2	2;
	# schools with 100-299 students	75	19	48	142;
	# schools with 300-499 students	174	24	114	312;
	# school with 500-999 students	168	48	141	357;
	# schools with 1000-1499 students	14	24	32	70;
	# school with 1500 or more students	2	6	1	9;
	Total	433	121	338	892.
	<p>3.14 The number of instructional hours per day required by the State is five (5) hours, but may not exceed eight (8) hours. The number of instructional hours per day is set by each school district.</p>				
Missouri	<p>3.14 The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.</p>				
North Carolina	<p>3.1 Elementary Schools defined as: having less than a 6th grade but no 8th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in elementary schools is 643,157. This number is based on final average daily membership, 06-07.</p> <p>3.2 Middle Schools and Jr High are defined as: having an 8th grade, but no 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in middle and Jr. high schools is 356,558. This number is based on final average daily membership, 06-07.</p> <p>3.3 High Schools are defined as: having a 12th grade. The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in high schools is 417,711. This number is based on final average daily membership, 06-07.</p> <p>3.4 This number does not include charter schools as they are considered individual school districts.</p>				

State	Comments
	<p>3.9 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>3.10 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>3.11 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>3.12(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>3.14(b) There is not daily hour requirement. The state requires 1,000 instructional hours per school year.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>3.1 - 3.15 School counts and enrollments reported for 2005-2006 school year are for public schools only.</p> <p>3.7 Oklahoma has a minimum of 175 instructional days; however, no law exists which mandates the yearly employment term for teachers.</p> <p>3.12 Unable to confirm 05-06 data. The 634,468 is enrollment for 06-07; the 05-06 number may have been average daily attendance or didn't include Pre-K but not able to confirm. Okla. didn't gain 35,000 students in one year. (b) Not certain if 05-06 # of LEP was accurate; no other numbers have decreased.</p> <p>3.14 Previous report said 180 days because schools are in session for 180 days but up to five may be used for professional development and up to 2 may be used for parent-teacher conferences. 175 is the required number of days students must be in class.</p>
South Carolina	<p>3.2 School accreditation is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high accreditation. Therefore, response 3.2 reflects elementary and middle schools and 3.4 reflects junior high and high school</p> <p>3.14 Grades K-5 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 6-8 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day; Grades 9-12 - 30 hours or 6.00 of instructional time each day.</p>
Tennessee	<p>3.1 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>3.2 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>3.3 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>3.12 The total average daily membership (ADM) for K-12 in 2006-07 was 943,149. This number only includes students enrolled in public</p>

State	Comments
	<p>schools.</p> <p>3.14(b) 4 hours/day for kindergarten, 6.5 hours/day for grades 1-12.</p>
Texas	<p>3.1 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>3.2 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>3.3 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>3.4 Includes charter schools.</p> <p>3.5 - 3.6 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>3.7 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>3.11 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>3.12 State Level AEIS Report</p> <p>3.13 Grade Level Retention for Texas Public Schools 2006-07 Report</p> <p>3.14(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."</p>
Virginia	<p>3.5 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each cook.</p> <p>3.6 - Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on the ratio of students to each bus driver.</p> <p>3.7 - 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>3.8 - Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.9 - Data not available.</p> <p>3.10 - 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>3.11 - Administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, other professional support, 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 almost all responses in the survey apply to the 06-07 school or fiscal year, some responses apply to different years. The year to which the responses apply is indicated in the response tables.

Section 1. Salaries and Benefits.

1.1 Average annual salary of principals – Maryland reported the highest average annual salary for principals at \$102,998 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$61,568. Louisiana was able to provide only the amount budgeted, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

1.2 Average annual salary of service personnel – Florida reported the highest average annual salary for service personnel at \$25,967 and Alabama reported the lowest at \$17,433. Six states were unable to provide a response. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for service personnel, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted. The average reported by Texas does not include aides.

1.3 Average annual salary of bus drivers – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for bus drivers at \$21,688 and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$10,887. Six states were unable to provide a response. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for bus drivers, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

1.4 Average annual salary of custodians – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for custodians at \$24,123 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$15,821. Seven states were unable to provide a response. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for custodians, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

1.5 Average annual salary of cooks – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for cooks at \$20,022 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$10,167. Six states were unable to provide a response. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for lunchroom workers, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

1.6 Average annual salary of secretaries – Florida reported the highest average annual salary for secretaries at \$30,703 and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$19,957. Five states were unable to provide a response. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for secretaries, and reported that actual salaries are usually higher than the amount budgeted.

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. In Florida, in addition to the one day per month of sick leave required by the state, instructional staff are entitled to four days of sick leave on the first day of employment. 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. Although Florida does not set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers, the state does set maximum benefits by limiting sabbatical leave to a period not to exceed one year. The North Carolina Board of Education does require that each local school system develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees. Texas Education Code authorizes, but does not require, local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary. West Virginia Code requires the State Board of Education to establish a sabbatical leave program by policy, but provides that participation by each county board of education is optional.

1.9 Teacher retirement – States reported various requirements for retirement with full benefits. These requirements included a years-of-service requirement; an age requirement; a rule of 80 requirement (age plus years of service must equal 80); an 85 rule (age plus years of service must equal 85); and various combinations of the four types of requirements. Of the six states that reported an average teacher retirement age, Florida reported the highest at 62 years of age and Georgia reported the lowest at 55 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. Missouri reports that when a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. North Carolina reports that a retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of their estimated social security pay out at 62. When the retiree reaches 62, he or she only receives one-half of their social security and the other half is paid back to the North Carolina Retirement System for life.

1.11 Annual turnover rate for teachers – Of the nine states that were able to provide a response, Louisiana reported the highest annual turnover rate for teachers at 19.5% and Florida reported the lowest at 8.7%. Texas reported a district teacher turnover rate rather than a school teacher turnover rate.

1.12 Expenditures for medical benefits – Texas reported the highest expenditure for medical benefits at \$1,631,471,379 and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$94,607,918. Six states were unable to provide a response. Although it is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount reported by Texas is for health benefits, part of the amount is to pay the life insurance premiums for personnel. The amount reported by Louisiana includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.

Section 2. Appropriations and Expenditures.

2.1 Total expenditures for K-12 education – Texas reported the highest total expenditure for K-12 education at \$46,508,533,420 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,917,774,462.

2.2 Percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education – Alabama reported the highest percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education at 66.7% and Tennessee reported the

lowest at 18%. However, Alabama is reporting the percentage of Education Trust Fund appropriated to K-12, and does not include the General Fund.

2.3 Expenditures for special education, LEPS, vocational education, and gifted programs – Florida reported the highest expenditure for special education at \$5,656,535,805 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$210,928,195. Alabama and Florida included expenditures for gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Tennessee included their expenditures for LEPS and gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Texas reported the highest expenditure for LEPS at \$1,147,584,336 and South Carolina reported the lowest at \$1,281,821. Six 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 \$904,463,540 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$38,912,550. Only Maryland failed to provide the total expenditures for vocational education. Texas reported the highest expenditure for gifted programs at \$396,113,945 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$14,083,086. Four states were unable to provide the total expenditures for gifted education.

2.4 Expenditures for instruction, administration, construction and acquisition of facilities, and facility maintenance – Texas reported the highest expenditure for instruction at \$28,106,366,620, and West Virginia reported the lowest expenditure for instruction at \$1,498,449,273. Florida reported the highest expenditure for administration at \$5,115,068,448, and Alabama reported the lowest expenditure for administration at \$252,599,970. Texas reported the highest expenditure for construction and acquisition of facilities at \$10,168,428,068, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$4,719,219. Texas reported the highest expenditure for facility maintenance at \$3,903,183,060, and Maryland reported the lowest at \$204,103,038.

2.5 Annual expenditure for textbooks – Virginia reported the highest expenditure for textbooks at \$515,540,004 and Tennessee reported the lowest at \$1,050,376. 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 \$166,168,747 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$12,709,559. Seven states were unable to provide a response.

2.7 Annual expenditures for computer software – Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer software at \$66,046,257 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$4,052,778. Eight states were unable to provide a response.

2.8 Annual expenditures for computer-related staff development – Of the four states that were able to provide a response, Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer-related staff development at \$11,863,476 and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$488,747. However, West Virginia reported that their total is incomplete due to some districts not reporting these expenditures. Although Kentucky reported an amount, they reported the same dollars originally reported because they are not able to separate out the dollars for computer-related staff development.

2.9 Annual expenditures for other computer-related purposes – Of the five states that were able to provide a response, Virginia reported the highest expenditure for other computer-related purposes at \$461,038,189 and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$4,607,743.

2.10 School lunch programs – Texas reported the highest expenditure for school lunch programs at \$1,137,765,882 and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$125,645,106. Alabama was unable to provide the expenditure for school lunch programs. Texas also reported the highest average daily participation at 2,818,058 and West Virginia reported the lowest at 188,832. From the comments, it appears that some states may have provided data based on the school lunch program only and others on the child nutrition program as a whole.

2.11 Schooling for children under the age of five – Of the eight states that were able to respond, Texas reported the highest expenditure for schooling of children under the age of five at \$542,067,761 and Virginia reported the lowest at \$46,213,471. Part of the expenditure reported by Texas is estimated. The amount reported by Virginia does not include any expenditures for federal or local-only programs for children under the age of five. Texas reported the highest number of children under the age of five served at 212,111 and Mississippi reported the lowest number served at 4,184. Additionally, the number served reported by Virginia does not include children under the age of five enrolled in federal or local only programs.

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

Section 3. Education Statistics.

3.1 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in elementary schools with 675 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 272. 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 122 and Georgia and North Carolina reported the lowest numbers both with nine. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 361 and Florida reported the lowest number with 37. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 1,402 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 171. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 2,313 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with 32. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 157 and West Virginia had the lowest number with zero. Georgia reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 11 and Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia shared the lowest reported number with zero.

3.2 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 999 and Kentucky reported the lowest number with 249. Three states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected even though they may serve students in the middle or junior high school grade levels. South Carolina does not include any enrollment in the middle or

junior high school categories. The students in middle school are included in the elementary category and the students in the junior high school grade levels are included in the secondary category. Kentucky reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 285 and Arkansas and West Virginia reported the lowest number with two each. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 239 and Maryland reported the lowest number with three. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 305 and Maryland reported the lowest number with 19. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 679 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 230 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with two. Florida reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 40 and Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia shared the lowest number reported with zero.

3.3 Average number of students enrolled in high schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in high schools with 1,304 and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 359. Three states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected even though they may serve students in high school grade levels. South Carolina does not separate middle and junior high school enrollments, and therefore, their high school enrollments include enrollments for junior high schools. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 229 and West Virginia reported the lowest number with two. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 314 and South Carolina reported the fewest with eight. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 250 and Maryland reported the fewest with 19. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 196 and Maryland reported the fewest with 34. North Carolina had the highest reported number of high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 121 and West Virginia reported the fewest with 18. Texas and Tennessee reported the highest number of high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 344 and West Virginia reported the fewest with seven.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in each school district – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in each school district with 39,108 and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 1,183. North Carolina reported that their number does not include charter schools. Louisiana reported that their average does not reflect data from Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.

3.5 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 2,911 to one and Arkansas reported the lowest ratio at 84 to one.

3.6 Ratio of students to each bus driver – Of the states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each bus driver at 175 to one and Louisiana had the lowest reported ratio at 73 to one. Louisiana's response was the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver, and does not include data from Special Schools, Type 2 Charter Schools, or the Recovery School District.

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

3.8 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 260 days and 12 months respectively. Georgia reported the shortest mandated term of 190 days. Virginia’s mandated yearly employment term for principals was 12 months for middle and high school principals, but was only 10 months for elementary school principals. Ten states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for principals.

3.9 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff – Alabama reported the highest ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff at 27 to one and Virginia reported the lowest ratio at 1.9 to one. Virginia may have included a much broader range of staff under the administrative staff category. Virginia reported that administrative staff includes administrative support, technical/clerical support, instructional support, and other professional support. Five states were unable to provide a response.

3.12 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 4,567,933 students enrolled and West Virginia reported the lowest with 267,128. Kentucky reported that their total enrollment data includes a duplicate count for 7-12th graders. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in special education with 486,887 and West Virginia reported the lowest with 44,416. Texas reported the highest number of students determined to have LEP with 679,352 and West Virginia reported the fewest number with 2,094. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in a gifted program with 343,132 and West Virginia reported the fewest with 5,307. Texas reported the most students enrolled in vocational education with 941,045 enrolled and Tennessee reported the fewest with 42,119 enrolled.

3.13 Student retention rates – Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades K-3 at 8% and Missouri reported the lowest at .1%. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 4-6 at 6.1% and Missouri reported the lowest at zero percent. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 7-8 at 9.1% and Missouri reported the lowest with .7%. Florida reported the highest student retention rate in grades 9-12 at 11.2% and Missouri reported the lowest at 2.2%.

3.14 Instructional time – Eleven states required the most instructional days at 180 days. Those eleven states were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, 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.