

# 2005 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 is 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 2003-2004 school/fiscal year if possible. If use of data from the 2003-2004 school/fiscal year was not possible, states were requested to use the most up-to-date data available. The year from which the data was derived is presented in the table beside the data. Additionally, the states also were given the opportunity to explain their answers in a comments section. A comments section is presented at the end of each of the three sections in the second part of this report. In addition to being viewed in this report, the data compiled in the second part of this report also may be viewed online at the following address:

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

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

PART I

DATA DERIVED FROM  
OTHER SOURCES

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

<b>State</b>	<b>Math 4<sup>th</sup> Grade 2005</b>	<b>Math 8<sup>th</sup> Grade 2005</b>	<b>Reading 4<sup>th</sup> Grade 2005</b>	<b>Reading 8<sup>th</sup> Grade 2005</b>	<b>Science 4<sup>th</sup> Grade 2000*</b>	<b>Science 8<sup>th</sup> Grade 2000*</b>	<b>Writing 4<sup>th</sup> Grade 2002</b>	<b>Writing 8<sup>th</sup> Grade 2002</b>
Alabama	225	262	208	252	143	141	140	152
Arkansas	236	272	217	258	144	143	145	142
Florida	239	274	219	256	---	---	158	154
Georgia	234	272	214	257	143	144	149	147
Kentucky	231	274	220	264	152	152	154	149
Louisiana	230	268	209	253	139	136	142	142
Maryland	238	278	220	261	146	149	157	157
Mississippi	227	262	204	251	133	134	141	141
Missouri	235	276	221	265	156	156	151	151
North Carolina	241	282	217	258	148	147	159	157
Oklahoma	234	271	214	260	152	149	142	150
South Carolina	238	281	213	257	141	142	145	146
Tennessee	232	271	214	259	147	146	149	148
Texas	242	281	219	258	147	144	154	152
Virginia	240	284	226	268	156	152	157	157
West Virginia	231	269	215	255	150	147	147	144
SLC	237	276	217	258	147	145	152	151
Nation	237	278	217	260	148	149	153	152

\*No accommodations were permitted.

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**

<b>State</b>	<b># Of Local School Districts 2003-04</b>	<b># Of Schools 2003-04</b>	<b># Of Charter Schools 2003-04</b>	<b>Per-Pupil Expenditures 2002-03</b>	<b>Pupil/Teacher Ratios 2003-04</b>	<b># Of FTE Teachers 2003-04</b>
Alabama	130	1,526	Not Applicable	\$6,318	12.6	58,070
Arkansas	309	1,150	13	\$6,499	14.7	30,876
Florida	67	3,529	260	\$6,540	17.9	144,955
Georgia	180	2,458	51	\$7,908	15.7	97,150
Kentucky	176	1,438	Not Applicable	\$6,726	16.1	41,201
Louisiana	68	1,551	16	\$6,914	14.4	50,495
Maryland	24	1,408	1	\$9,217	15.8	55,140
Mississippi	152	1051	1	\$5,782	15.1	32,591
Missouri	524	2,372	26	\$7,467	13.9	65,169
North Carolina	117	2,268	93	\$6,665	15.1	89,988
Oklahoma	541	1,786	12	\$6,115	16.0	39,253
South Carolina	89	1,162	18	\$7,229	15.3	45,830
Tennessee	136	1,677	4	\$6,135	15.7	59,584
Texas	1,040	8,110	274	\$7,301	15.0	289,481
Virginia	134	2,074	7	\$7,917	13.2	90,573
West Virginia	55	799	Not Applicable	\$8,306	14	20,020
SLC State Average	234	2,147	49	--	--	75,649

-- 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  
2002-03**

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>% Of Revenue From Local Sources</b>	<b>% Of Revenue From State Sources</b>	<b>% Of Revenue From Federal Sources</b>
Alabama	\$5,153,795,000	30.9%	57.6%	11.6%
Arkansas	\$3,266,318,000	33.0%	55.2%	11.7%
Florida	\$18,984,106,000	45.8%	43.6%	10.5%
Georgia	\$13,448,966,000	43.7%	48.2%	8.1%
Kentucky	\$4,764,253,000	30.7%	58.8%	10.6%
Louisiana	\$5,549,582,000	37.7%	49.1%	13.2%
Maryland	\$8,668,097,000	55.0%	38.3%	6.7%
Mississippi	\$3,263,897,000	30.8%	53.8%	15.4%
Missouri	\$7,662,199,000	56.2%	35.8%	8.0%
North Carolina	\$9,379,577,000	26.7%	63.7%	9.6%
Oklahoma	\$4,161,621,000	32.6%	54.7%	12.7%
South Carolina	\$5,732,697,000	42.1%	48.1%	9.8%
Tennessee	\$6,114,870,000	46.1%	43.8%	10.0%
Texas	\$34,605,869,000	49.2%	40.9%	9.9%
Virginia	\$10,283,182,000	53.8%	39.6%	6.6%
West Virginia	\$2,552,446,000	27.9%	61.4%	10.6%
SLC	\$143,591,475,000	44.1%	46.2%	9.7%
United States	\$440,157,299,000	42.8%	48.7%	8.5%

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

Source: Hill, J.G., and Johnson, F. (2005). *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2002-03* (NCES 2005-353). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC.

**STUDENT DATA BY STATE**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number Enrolled 2003-04</b>	<b>% In Title I Schools 2003-04</b>	<b>% With IEPs 2003-04</b>	<b>% in LEP Programs 2003-04</b>	<b>% Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2003-04</b>
Alabama	731,220	53.5%	16.8%	1.5%	50.5%
Arkansas	454,523	66.3%	12.7%	3.8%	49.8%
Florida	2,587,628	37.7%	15.4%	7.5%	46.0%
Georgia	1,522,611	45.2%	12.2%	4.3%	46.4%
Kentucky	663,885	61.0%	15.6%	1.3%	--
Louisiana	727,709	56.6%	13.9%	1.7%	61.4%
Maryland	869,113	21.8%	12.4%	3.2%	31.4%
Mississippi	493,540	70.2%	13.5%	0.6%	64.3%
Missouri	905,941	48.7%	15.8%	1.6%	37.6%
North Carolina	1,360,209	39.1%	14.2%	4.5%	44.5%
Oklahoma	626,160	61.0%	14.9%	6.4%	53.0%
South Carolina	699,198	41.2%	15.7%	1.5%	51.0%
Tennessee	936,681	46.2%	18.8%	--	--
Texas	4,331,751	62.0%	11.8%	15.3%	46.8%
Virginia	1,192,092	29.4%	14.5%	5.1%	30.2%
West Virginia	281,215	43.2%	18.0%	0.5%	49.3%
SLC State Average	1,148,967	--	--	--	--

-- Not available.

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



**AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES  
2003-04**

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

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

**FOUR-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES, BY STATE**

<b>State</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1996-97</b>
Alabama	80.0%	79.8%	78.9%	78.3%	76.8%
Arkansas	79.1%	80.1%	81.0%	81.2%	80.0%
Florida	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	71.1%	70.7%	68.9%	68.3%	67.6%
Kentucky	79.9%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana	65.0%	62.6%	61.5%	60.4%	60.7%
Maryland	83.2%	81.9%	81.6%	80.6%	80.4%
Mississippi	77.3%	76.4%	76.4%	76.0%	75.5%
Missouri	81.0%	79.6%	77.8%	76.9%	74.8%
North Carolina	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	79.2%	78.8%	78.7%	78.3%	78.6%
South Carolina	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	79.5%	78.8%	78.5%	83.5%	78.3%
Texas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia	83.8%	81.8%	81.5%	81.1%	81.6%
West Virginia	83.4%	82.6%	83.2%	83.9%	83.3%

----- Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public High School Dropouts and Completers From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2000-01*, NCES 2004-310, by Beth Aronstamm Young. Washington, DC: 2003.

### Students Per Instructional Computer

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

Source: *The K-12 Technology Review, 2005*. Copyright © 2005 Market Data Retrieval, a Company of D&B. All rights reserved.

## PART II

# DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEY OF STATES

# Survey Indexed to Tables

## **Salaries and Benefits**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Retirement.

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

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

1.11 Annual turnover rate for teachers. For the purpose of responding to this question, the annual turnover rate for teachers is the percentage of teachers who left positions in their school and did

not return to the same or another position at the same school from the beginning of one school year to the beginning of the next school year. Also, for the purpose of responding to this question, "teachers" includes all personnel employed as professionals at a school such as classroom teachers, principals, librarians, guidance counselors, etc. Lastly, please round your answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.

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

### **Appropriations and Expenditures**

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

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

2.3 Total expenditures for:

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

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

2.4 Total expenditures for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 School lunch programs.

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

2.11 Schooling for children under the age of five.

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

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

### **Education Statistics**

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

3.2 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools.

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

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

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

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in high schools.

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

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

3.5 Average number of students enrolled in each school district.

3.6 Ratio of students to each cook.

3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver.

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

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

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

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

3.12 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff.

3.13 Total state K-12 student population:

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

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

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

3.15 Instructional time.

- (a) Number of annual instructional days required by the state.



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

### Salaries

State	Principals 1.1	Yr 1.1	Service Personnel 1.2	Yr 1.2
Alabama	\$66,162	03-04	\$14,804	03-04
Arkansas	\$62,126	03-04	\$14,708	03-04
Florida	\$74,428	03-04	\$23,296	03-04
Georgia	\$83,482	03-04	\$18,572	03-04
Kentucky	\$57,552	03-04	\$16,085	03-04
Louisiana	\$58,647 (Budgeted)	03-04	\$15,406 (Budgeted)	03-04
Maryland	\$91,045	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	\$63,220	03-04	Not available	03-04
Missouri	\$67,271	02-03	Not available	02-03
North Carolina	\$66,816	03-04	Not available	03-04
Oklahoma	\$57,864	03-04	\$17,283	03-04
South Carolina	\$73,261	03-04	Not available	03-04
Tennessee	\$69,235	03-04	Not available	03-04
Texas	\$67,977	03-04	\$19,459	03-04
Virginia	\$77,326	03-04	\$24,269	03-04
West Virginia	\$59,801	03-04	\$23,070	03-04

### Support Staff Salaries

<b>State</b>	<b>Bus Drivers 1.3</b>	<b>Yr 1.3</b>	<b>Custodians 1.4</b>	<b>Yr 1.4</b>	<b>Cooks 1.5</b>	<b>Yr 1.5</b>	<b>Secretaries 1.6</b>	<b>Yr 1.6</b>
Alabama	\$11,157	03-04	\$16,643	03-04	\$12,731	03-04	\$23,494	03-04
Arkansas	\$9,033	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$11,203	03-04	\$21,462	03-04
Florida	\$14,990	03-04	\$18,998	03-04	\$12,019	03-04	\$27,131	03-04
Georgia	\$13,045	03-04	\$19,864	03-04	\$11,909	03-04	\$23,974	03-04
Kentucky	\$10,954	03-04	\$18,458	03-04	\$9,775	03-04	\$18,991	03-04
Louisiana	\$14,163 (Budgeted)	03-04	\$16,559 (Budgeted)	03-04	\$12,386 (Lunchroom worker)	03-04	\$20,022	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	\$9,871	03-04	\$14,057	03-04	\$8,961	03-04	\$18,844	03-04
Missouri	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03
North Carolina	\$13,397 to \$20,684	03-04	\$16,085	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$24,708	03-04
Oklahoma	\$16,169	03-04	\$20,143	03-04	\$12,796	03-04	\$18,443	03-04
South Carolina	See comments	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Tennessee	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Texas	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Virginia	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$27,388	03-04
West Virginia	\$20,963	03-04	\$23,300	03-04	\$19,203	03-04	\$26,546	03-04

### 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	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	25 yrs. of service	Not available	03-04	No	03-04
Arkansas	Yes	1/month	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	60	03-04	No	03-04
Florida	Yes	4	03-04	No	See comments	03-04	See comments	63	03-04	No	03-04
Georgia	Yes	1.25/month	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	30 yrs. of service	56	03-04	No	03-04
Kentucky	Yes	10	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	54	03-04	No	03-04
Louisiana	Yes	See comments	03-04	Yes	See comments	03-04	40 yrs. of service	59	03-04	No	03-04
Maryland	Yes	See comments	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	Not available	03-04	Yes	03-04
Mississippi	Yes	7	03-04	Yes	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	Not applicable	03-04	No	03-04
Missouri	No	Not applicable	02-03	No	Not applicable	02-03	See comments	Not available	02-03	No	02-03
North Carolina	Yes	1/month (10)	03-04	No	See comments	03-04	See comments	Not available	03-04	No	03-04
Oklahoma	Yes	10	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	See comments	03-04	No	03-04
South Carolina	Yes	12	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	Not available	03-04	No	03-04
Tennessee	Yes	See comments	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	59.2	03-04	No	03-04
Texas	Yes	See comments	03-04	See comments	See comments	03-04	See comments	59.8	03-04	No	03-04
Virginia	Yes	10	03-04	Not available	Not available	03-04	Age 65	Not available	03-04	See comments	03-04
West Virginia	Yes	15	03-04	No	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	60.1	03-04	No	03-04

### Employment Statistics

State	Teacher Turnover 1.11	Yr 1.11	Medical Expenses 1.12	Yr 1.12
Alabama	Not available	03-04	\$517,615,369	03-04
Arkansas	Not available	03-04	\$92,838,966	03-04
Florida	9.2%	03-04	See comments	03-04
Georgia	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Kentucky	Not available	03-04	\$271,685,118	03-04
Louisiana	19.2%	03-04	\$511,158,753	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	11.0%	03-04	\$176,543,814	03-04
Missouri	Not available	03-04	Not available	02-03
North Carolina	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Oklahoma	12.0%	03-04	See comments	03-04
South Carolina	8.7%	03-04	Not available	03-04
Tennessee	Not available	03-04	\$456,478,750	03-04
Texas	See comments	03-04	\$1,460,759,287	03-04
Virginia	4.7%	01-02	\$490,049,686	03-04
West Virginia	Not available	03-04	\$220,150,109	03-04

## Salaries

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>1.7(a) Teachers earn a minimum of 5 days each contract year (182 day contract). Unused days may be carried over each year and accumulated.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers are eligible for retirement benefits after 25 years of service credit. There is no minimum age requirement.</p>
Arkansas	<p>1.1 - 1.6 Includes state and local funds only.</p> <p>1.7 Each teacher earns sick leave at a minimum rate of one day per month for which the teacher is contracted at full pay. Unused sick leave is accumulated at the rate of one day per month up to ninety (90) days. Sick leave may be taken for personal illness or illness of the immediate family. Teachers can transfer up to ninety (90) days of any unused sick leave credit when transferring to another Arkansas School District, educational cooperative, state education agency, or two year college.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at 60 years of age or after 28 years of service.</p> <p>1.12 School districts are required to pay a minimum of \$131 per month matching for health insurance.</p>
Florida	<p>1.8 A minimum for sabbatical leave is not set by the state. However, a maximum is set. A teacher may use sabbatical leave for a period not to exceed one year.</p> <p>1.9 For what is termed as normal retirement, the age is 60 or 62 depending on the teacher's membership date into the retirement system.</p> <p>1.12 School districts can report expenditures for medical benefits to the state as a separate category or as part of a flexible benefit plan which includes a group of benefits. Therefore, the state cannot accurately capture total expenditures for this benefit.</p>
Georgia	No comments.
Kentucky	1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 55 or after 27 years of experience.
Louisiana	<p>1.7 10 days sick leave per year with an additional 90 days of extended sick leave in a rotating six-year period.</p> <p>1.8 Eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment; and eligible for one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment.</p> <p>1.12 The response includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.</p>
Maryland	1.2 -1.6 Although Maryland collects overall salaries of non-teaching staff, it does not break it down by category.

State	Comments
	<p>1.7 Eight for certified teachers.</p> <p>1.9(a) 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 or at age 60 with 5 years of service.</p> <p>1.10 When a person is eligible for social security benefits, the Public School Retirement System benefits offset some of the social security benefits. The person's social security benefits are lower than they would have been if the person had no PSRS benefits.</p>
North Carolina	<p>1.1-1.6 The average salary includes federal or local supplements. In NC's 115 LEAs, the federal and local dollars vary greatly.</p> <p>1.1-1.6 The salaried positions are allotted by the state depending on the individual school's average daily membership and not by local requests.</p> <p>1.8(a) The NC State Board of Education requires each local school system to develop a policy governing sabbatical benefits for professional employees.</p> <p>1.9(a) Full benefits are received after 30 years of service. After five 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 years of service and age equal to 85 will give an employee full benefits.</p> <p>1.10 Included in the choices for retirement is an option referred to as leveling. The retiree can choose to receive an additional portion of funds based on one-half of his or her estimated social security pay out at 62. NC will advance that 1/2 as a benefit. When the retiree reaches 62, that person only receives 1/2 of his or her social security and the other half is paid back to the NC Retirement System for life.</p> <p>1.11 An annual Teacher Turnover Survey is conducted in NC. The findings of this survey are usually available in September/October. The report for 03-04 can be found at <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/recruit/surveysandreports.html">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/recruit/surveysandreports.html</a>. The report for the 04-05 year should be</p>

State	Comments
	<p>available in the near future.</p> <p>1.12 The total expenditure for medical expenses is not available. However, the average expenditure for medical benefits per school employee is approximately \$2,500.</p> <p>1.1-1.12 Some answers were not given because there was no evidence of data available. The absence of answers does not mean our state does not collect this information.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>1.9(a) Teachers who entered the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System on or before 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 80. Teachers who entered the system after 1992 may retire with full benefits when their age plus years of service equals 90.</p> <p>1.9(b) The average teacher retirement age is about 62 years of age.</p> <p>1.12 The State Legislature provided 58 percent of each teacher's monthly Flexible Benefit Allowance to pay for the teacher's health insurance. This amount was \$155.25 for 2003 and was raised to \$169.67 in January 2004. Teachers could choose to use this amount to buy into the school district's health plan or to take an in-lieu-of amount of \$69.71 monthly.</p>
South Carolina	<p>1.1 Figure reflects head principals only. It does not include assistant principals. Assistant principals' average salary is \$58,034.</p> <p>1.2 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.3 \$6.16 (0 years of service) to \$8.81 (18+ years of service). Districts supplement an average of \$2.00/hr.</p> <p>1.4 - 1.6 Data not collected at state level.</p> <p>1.9(a) Teachers may retire with full benefits either: (1) after 28 years of service; or (2) at 60 years of age with 10 years of service in system to get benefits.</p>
Tennessee	<p>1.7 1 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. For functions that are contracted, employees of the contractors are not included. For example, cafeteria workers in a district that has contracted food service operations.</p>



State	Comments
	<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 <a href="http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html">www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/statutes.html</a>)</p> <p>1.8 Texas Education Code 21.452 authorizes but does not require local school boards to grant developmental leaves of absence to certain qualifying employees. The leave may be for one school year at one-half salary or for one-half of a school year at full salary.</p> <p>1.9 Teachers may retire with full benefits at age 65 with 5 years of service or under the rule of 80. The average teacher retirement age includes all members.</p> <p>1.11 No statewide data available.</p> <p>1.12 These data include expenditures/expenses made to provide school district personnel with group health and also life insurance benefits for districts that pay life insurance premiums for personnel. It is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount is for health benefits. The amount does not include employee contributions.</p>
Virginia	<p>1.1 Data from the 2003-2004 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 2003-2004 average principal salary.</p> <p>1.2 Data from the 2003-2004 Annual School Report for technical positions for operations and maintenance, security guards, trades workers, laborers, service workers, and teacher aides.</p> <p>1.3 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for bus drivers.</p> <p>1.4 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for custodians.</p> <p>1.5 Data not available. Virginia does not collect average salary data for cooks.</p> <p>1.6 Data from the 2003-2004 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</p>

State	Comments
	<p>each year (8 VAC 20-460-10).</p> <p>1.8 Data not available. Virginia does not collect data on sabbatical leave benefits.</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 is from the Report on the Supply and Demand of Instructional Personnel in Virginia 2001-2002. Data is gathered from Virginia school superintendents. The data reported is in response to an annual survey required to identify critical shortages of teachers and administrative personnel by subject area, geographic region, or school division.</p> <p>1.12 Data from the 2003-2004 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 began after June 30, 2005. Therefore, the State Teachers Retirement System has become the most recent retirement system. Under this system, a teacher may retire with full benefits if he or she meets one of the following requirements: (1) While still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 60 and completion of 5 or more years of credited service; (2) while still in covered employment, attainment of at least age 55 and completion of 30 or more years of credited service; or (3) while still in covered employment, at any age and completion of 35 or more years of credited service. An individual with 5 or more years of contributing service who terminates employment prior to retirement, but does not withdraw his or her employee contributions, will be eligible for retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 60 with 20 years of contributing service.</p> <p>1.9(b) This average teacher retirement age reflects the average retirement age of members of the Teacher's Retirement System retiring under a</p>

<b>State</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	"regular, early or deferred retirement" between 7-1-03 and 7-1-04. Disability retirements are not included in the average.

## K-12 Expenditures

State	K-12 Total Expenditure 2.1	Yr 2.1	K-12 % General Revenue Appropriated 2.2	Yr 2.2	Special Education 2.3a	Yr 2.3a	LEPS 2.3b	Yr 2.3b	VOC ED 2.3c	Yr 2.3c	Gifted 2.3d	Yr 2.3d	Instruction / Administration 2.4a	Yr 2.4a	Construction / Maintenance 2.4b	Yr 2.4b
Alabama	\$5,986,388,732	03-04	67.7%	03-04	\$505,578,503	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$174,601,175	03-04	\$24,679,559	03-04	\$3,761,028,459	03-04	\$693,624,738	03-04
Arkansas	\$3,543,443,536	03-04	46.4%	03-04	\$277,293,670	03-04	\$9,710,431	03-04	\$112,346,382	03-04	\$23,847,837	03-04	\$2,151,656,354	03-04	\$395,321,562	03-04
Florida	See comments	03-04	37.5%	03-04	\$4,611,328,772	03-04	\$891,043,441	03-04	\$434,417,738	03-04	See comments	03-04	\$17,052,291,850	03-04	\$3,903,573,828	03-04
Georgia	\$14,183,209,056	03-04	40.0%	03-04	\$1,135,542,052	03-04	\$97,625,135	03-04	\$317,543,873	03-04	\$193,911,847	03-04	\$8,941,266,707	03-04	\$2,452,236,697	03-04
Kentucky	\$4,749,980,113	03-04	41.9%	03-04	\$261,528,310	03-04	\$9,681,748	03-04	\$51,710,038	03-04	\$4,385,710	03-04	\$3,102,034,542	03-04	\$423,187,936	03-04
Louisiana	\$5,950,392,420	03-04	38.9%	03-04	\$794,351,628	03-04	See comments	03-04	\$101,183,389	03-04	\$58,532,316	03-04	\$4,202,745,247	03-04	\$771,507,364	03-04
Maryland	\$8,824,223,579	03-04	36.4%	03-04	\$997,435,722	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$4,161,348,193	03-04	\$686,922,106	03-04
Mississippi	\$3,588,034,045	03-04	44.1%	03-04	\$263,952,487	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	\$126,571,993	03-04	\$30,183,346	03-04	\$2,458,860,042	03-04	\$306,847,411	03-04
Missouri	\$8,547,375,060	02-03	38.6%	02-03	\$758,061,455	02-03	Not available	02-03	\$138,550,406	02-03	Not available	02-03	\$4,956,824,151	02-03	\$547,937,880	02-03
North Carolina	\$9,186,191,211	03-04	41.0%	03-04	\$725,160,281	03-04	\$33,003,801	03-04	\$312,239,148	03-04	\$46,547,290	03-04	\$7,582,076,516	03-04	\$1,604,114,695	03-04
Oklahoma	\$4,134,559,388	03-04	75.9%	03-04	\$337,286,580	03-04	\$15,421,774	03-04	\$80,553,722	03-04	\$78,175,889	03-04	\$2,524,148,840	03-04	\$659,612,254	03-04
South Carolina	\$6,733,968,257	03-04	35.5%	03-04	\$402,685,120	03-04	\$1,318,167	03-04	\$131,972,153	03-04	\$48,325,397	03-04	\$3,418,532,885	03-04	\$1,203,584,089	03-04
Tennessee	\$6,509,302,942	03-04	35.0%	03-04	\$636,327,247	03-04	Inc. in 2.3a	03-04	\$187,689,456	03-04	Inc. in 2.3a	03-04	\$4,703,814,054	03-04	\$1,234,006,532	03-04
Texas	\$38,400,000,000	03-04	28.5%	03-04	\$3,700,000,000	03-04	\$965,300,000	03-04	\$842,800,000	03-04	\$367,700,000	03-04	\$31,014,000,000	03-04	\$7,421,000,000	03-04
Virginia	\$11,916,357,713	03-04	32.4%	03-04	\$1,296,763,080	03-04	\$10,262,432	03-04	\$339,555,605	03-04	\$191,161,263	03-04	\$8,012,867,902	03-04	\$1,796,807,894	03-04
West Virginia	\$2,559,676,925	03-04	47.3%	03-04	\$303,986,329	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$80,287,486	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$1,497,150,085	03-04	\$369,049,688	03-04

### 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	\$28,899,761	03-04	\$40,924,234	03-04	\$8,431,548	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Arkansas	\$20,944,632	03-04	\$21,313,948	03-04	\$7,269,329	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$37,578,483	03-04
Florida	See comments	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Georgia	\$122,796,081	03-04	\$145,569,384	03-04	\$45,637,979	03-04	\$10,034,030	03-04	Not available	03-04
Kentucky	\$12,879,315	03-04	\$39,868,241	03-04	\$29,561,580	03-04	\$2,771,989	02-03	\$23,148,334	02-03
Louisiana	\$44,143,250	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Maryland	\$61,259,590	03-04	See comments	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	\$26,709,325	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Missouri	\$95,998,278	02-03	\$37,188,339	02-03	\$11,685,984	02-03	\$7,438,076	02-03	\$34,255,398	02-03
North Carolina	See comments	03-04	\$11,514,521	03-04	\$10,715,019	03-04	\$9,300,077	03-04	Not available	03-04
Oklahoma	\$30,655,343	03-04	\$15,400,805	03-04	\$70,003,766	03-04	\$2,546,730	03-04	\$12,676,047	03-04
South Carolina	\$38,357,042	03-04	\$68,300,000	03-04	\$42,350,000	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Tennessee	\$63,496,207	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Texas	\$320,720,444	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Virginia	\$385,061,230	03-04	\$106,024,596	03-04	\$22,593,775	03-04	Not available	03-04	\$305,375,136	03-04
West Virginia	\$13,043,039	03-04	\$11,679,577	03-04	\$3,243,219	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04

### Lunch Program

State	Total Expenditures 2.10a	Yr 2.10a	Average Daily Participation 2.10b	Yr 2.10b
Alabama	Not available	03-04	518,699	03-04
Arkansas	\$156,484,530	03-04	226,478	03-04
Florida	\$861,421,268	03-04	1,278,769	03-04
Georgia	\$609,002,454	03-04	1,070,536	03-04
Kentucky	\$180,278,445	03-04	497,824	03-04
Louisiana	\$304,671,800	03-04	475,548	03-04
Maryland	\$243,449,601 (all food expenses)	03-04	395,000 lunch; 119,526 breakfast	01-02
Mississippi	\$114,386,998	03-04	370,299	03-04
Missouri	\$283,423,599	02-03	561,447	02-03
North Carolina	\$201,762,659	03-04	834,805	03-04
Oklahoma	\$222,151,135	03-04	583,932	03-04
South Carolina	\$258,989,093	03-04	446,391(lunch)	03-04
Tennessee	\$377,400,000	03-04	614,270	03-04
Texas	\$982,243,465	03-04	2,222,813	03-04
Virginia	\$145,801,932	03-04	648,679	03-04
West Virginia	\$129,718,751	03-04	183,228	03-04

### 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	03-04	Not available	03-04	Education Trust Fund	03-04
Arkansas	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Total expenditures are broken down as 56% state, 31% local and 13% federal	03-04
Florida	See comments	03-04	49,534	03-04	See comments	03-04
Georgia	\$171,648,365	03-04	68,119	03-04	See comments	03-04
Kentucky	\$110,999,475	03-04	37,417	03-04	See comments	03-04
Louisiana	\$71,028,935	03-04	23,187	03-04	See comments	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	State funds derived from the general fund; no dedicated	03-04
Mississippi	Not available	03-04	4,603	03-04	See comments	03-04
Missouri	Not available	02-03	10,668	02-03	See comments	02-03
North Carolina	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	State, local, federal, non- profit, private funds	03-04
Oklahoma	\$49,673,735	03-04	28,496	03-04	See comments	03-04
South Carolina	\$49,819,724	03-04	18,281	03-04	See comments	03-04
Tennessee	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Texas	\$454,000,000	03-04	166,574	03-04	See comments	03-04
Virginia	\$39,619,800	03-04	5,858	03-04	See comments	03-04
West Virginia	Not available	03-04	7,911	03-04	General revenue through state budget, federal money, certain lottery money	03-04

## APPROPRIATIONS

State	Comments
Alabama	<p>2.2 Percentage of Education Trust Fund appropriated to K-12. Does not include General Fund.</p> <p>2.3 Special education expenditure amount includes gifted.</p> <p>2.10(a) Total expenditures solely for the school lunch program are not available. Expenditures for the child nutrition program as a whole are \$382,496,373.</p> <p>2.10(b) Average daily meals for school lunch only, including seamless summer (not including atypical summer months of June and July months).</p>
Arkansas	<p>2.2 This is percentage of general revenue actually funded in the final forecast in FY02. 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 \$22,187,434,288 are for PreK-Adult rather than K-12.</p> <p>2.3(c) Vocational Education for 2003-04 changed from grades 6-12 to grades 9-12.</p> <p>2.3(d) Gifted education is included within the matrix of services for ESE students (special education) and expenditures are not captured separately for this program.</p> <p>2.5 Annual expenditures for specific textbook objects are not captured at the state level. However, a Categorical Allocation for Instructional Materials is allocated to school districts for textbooks and other instructional materials. For 2003-04 expenditures were \$210,652,942.</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>2.11(a) The state does not capture PreK expenditures from all sources. Total expenditures in the State Categorical Grant for Preschool Projects in 2003-04 was \$30,528,793.</p>



State	Comments
	2.12 Federal \$2,201,607,682 (10.57%) State \$9,195,242,077 (44.13%) Local \$9,439,482,542 (45.30%) (2003-04 data does not include Adult revenues)
Georgia	2.12 Local funds 45.9%; state funds 45.1%; federal funds 8.9%.
Kentucky	<p>2.2 This includes all appropriations to the Kentucky Department of Education as well as to the Teachers' Retirement System, the School Facilities Construction Commission, and the Education Professional Standards Board.</p> <p>2.5 - 2.9 Per student amount is available from multiple state resources for districts to pay for software, hardware, networks, technology services and professional development.</p> <p>2.10(a)(b) Includes lunch, breakfast and snack monies paid through USDA and state matching funds. Data for the federal fiscal year; public schools only.</p> <p>2.12 State funds for elementary and secondary education come from the general fund. Local funds are generated by property taxes, utility gross receipts tax, and occupational license tax.</p>
Louisiana	<p>2.3(b) Cumulative award amount = \$1,756,030; Amount expended through 9/2/05 = \$1,539,598. This is a federal grant. Program title: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement and Academic Achievement Program for Limited English Proficient children.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 We do not break expenditures out to this detail; these items will fall under the category of either materials and supplies or equipment, depending on the cost of the item.</p> <p>2.12 Local - 38.25%, State - 48.09%, Federal - 13.66%.</p>
Maryland	2.6 Expenditures for all instructional equipment was \$30,560,082 in FY 2004.
Mississippi	<p>2.6-2.9 School Districts are not required to submit specific spending in these categories.</p> <p>2.11 Since Pre-Kindergarten attendance is not mandatory in MS, school districts that have pre-school programs do not separate this cost when reporting expenditures to the State.</p> <p>2.12 State funds 55.4%; local funds 29.0%; federal funds 15.6%.</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 38.6% is percentage of state K-12 general revenue to total general revenue.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.4(b) Construction plus maintenance does not include operation of plant costs.</p> <p>2.12 State general revenue 38.6%; one cent sales tax 100.0%; cigarette tax 23.5%; lottery 60.2%; Gaming 100.0%; School district property tax 100.0%.</p>
North Carolina	<p>2.1 – 2.12 The main source of data utilized was Selected Financial Data. <a href="http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/SelectFinData/sfd03-04.pdf">http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/SelectFinData/sfd03-04.pdf</a></p> <p>2.5 The amount appropriated is \$77,023,045.00.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>2.12 Property tax - 23%, local collections - 6% (interest earned, rental, collections), sale of bonds - 6%, county - 2%, state dedicated - 8%, state appropriate - 43%, federal - 12%.</p>
South Carolina	<p>2.3(b) LEPs figure only represents English as a Second Language for adult education. Non-adult education LEPs are included in general education programs.</p> <p>2.5 Figure is state appropriation.</p> <p>2.8 Computer-related staff development is included in total staff development.</p> <p>2.9 Expenditures are included in 2.6 and 2.7.</p> <p>2.10(a) Includes school lunch, after school snack, and school breakfast. Includes state, federal, and local expenditures for food service.</p> <p>2.10(b) 177,242 (Breakfast).</p> <p>2.11 Reflects all expenditures except debt service and capital projects.</p> <p>2.12 State - 45.2%, local - 43.9%, federal - 10.9%.</p>
Tennessee	<p>2.2 The total revenue fund includes those from the General Fund, Education Fund, and Nonmajor Government Funds. It does not include the Highway Fund, which comes from dedicated sales and services taxes.</p> <p>2.11 For 2003-04, TN allocated \$10 million in state funds to serve 2,900 3-4 year olds through our state-funded preschool pilot project. During the most recent legislative session, \$25 million more dollars were allocated for the 05-06 school year.</p> <p>For fiscal year 2003-04, the Even Start Family Literacy grant program received a federal allocation of \$3,582,525 to serve 946 children birth - 8 yrs at 25 locations statewide. The One Room Drop In Schools program serves families in learning centers located in six public housing</p>

State	Comments
	<p>communities across the state. A TN licensed teacher provides tutoring, homework assistance and summer enrichment activities for 2,000 - 3,000 school age children and adult education services for adults and teen dropouts.</p> <p>In fiscal year 2003-04, Tennessee received \$7,005,401 for special education preschool programs. The total number of 3-5 year olds served on December 1, 2003 was 11,121.</p> <p>2.12 The Basic Education Program funding formula is the mechanism that calculates funding for K-12 schools in TN. This formula was adopted in 1992 as part of the Education Improvement Act passed by the General Assembly. Because the specifics of the formula are not written into law, it can be changed without legislation. However, the change process has many built-in safeguards. Proposals for change must go through several steps before they are incorporated into the formula.</p>
Texas	<p>2.1 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2003- 2004.</p> <p>2.2 Excludes amounts appropriated for higher education. Source: Texas Legislative Budget Board Texas Fact Book 2004 -- This data is for the 2004-2005 biennium (state fiscal years 2004 and 2005 which encompass school years 2003-04 and 2004-05).</p> <p>2.3 - 2.4 Source: TEA Standard Reports Actual Financial Data Statewide Totals 2003-2004.</p> <p>2.5 Note: This figure is subject to variation from year to year depending on the textbook adoption schedule. Source: Appropriations Act.</p> <p>2.6 - 2.9 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>2.10(a)-(b) Source: Appropriations Act.</p> <p>2.11(a) With the exception of approximately \$90 million in grant funding, these programs are not funded separately from other average daily attendance. This figure represents the estimated earnings of attendance reported for students served in grade "PK" (\$364 million) plus the grant funds referenced above (\$90 million).</p> <p>2.11(b) Students under age five served in PreKindergarten program. Excludes preschool programs for students with disabilities (PPCD). PPCD enrollment for 2003-2004 was 40,607.</p> <p>2.12 Public education spending for 03-04 is broken down as follows: General revenue (72.1%), general revenue dedicated (.7%), federal (20.6%) and other (6.6%).</p>
Virginia	<p>2.1 Expenditure data from the 2003-2004 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>2.3(a), (c) and (d) Expenditure data from the 2003-2004 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.3(b) LEPS figure is the fiscal year 2004 state funding to school divisions only.</p> <p>2.4(a) and (b) Expenditure data from the 2003-2004 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.5 Expenditure data from the 2003-2004 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 2003-2004 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.7 Expenditure data from the 2003-2004 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 2003-2004 Annual School Report for all school divisions and regional programs.</p> <p>2.10 State and federal school lunch expenditures.</p> <p>2.11 Expenditure and the number of students served only represent the Virginia At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program data. Figures do not include any federal programs for children under the age of five.</p> <p>2.12 There are five state-level funding instruments: general, special, transportation, trust &amp; agency, and federal funds. General fund = 84.5%; Special = .01%; Transportation = .04%; Trust &amp; Agency = 3.6%; Federal funds = 11.83%.</p>
West Virginia	No comments.

### Elementary Enrollment

State	K-12 Total enrollment /Total state population 3.1	Yr 3.1	Average Elementary Enrollment 3.2	Yr 3.2	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.2a	Yr 3.2a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.2b	Yr 3.2b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.2c	Yr 3.2c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.2d	Yr 3.2d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.2e	Yr 3.2e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.2f	Yr 3.2f
Alabama	88.6%	03-04	477	03-04	33	03-04	116	03-04	379	03-04	312	03-04	22	03-04	0	03-04
Arkansas	91.0%	03-04	359	03-04	27	03-04	148	03-04	310	03-04	122	03-04	1	03-04	0	03-04
Florida	87.8%	03-04	654	03-04	67	03-04	108	03-04	311	03-04	1,160	03-04	181	03-04	7	03-04
Georgia	See comments	03-04	596	03-04	7	03-04	39	03-04	416	03-04	716	03-04	62	03-04	6	03-04
Kentucky	74.1%	02-03	363	03-04	44	03-04	188	03-04	387	03-04	201	03-04	1	03-04	0	03-04
Louisiana	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	8	03-04	119	03-04	430	03-04	272	03-04	7	03-04	1	03-04
Maryland	See comments	00-01	See comments	01-02	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	85.4%	02-03	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Missouri	Not available	02-03	338	02-03	100	02-03	327	02-03	631	02-03	220	02-03	3	02-03	0	02-03
North Carolina	See comments	03-04	444	03-04	85	03-04	190	03-04	618	03-04	523	03-04	18	03-04	0	03-04
Oklahoma	86.0%	03-04	337	03-04	61	03-04	289	03-04	488	03-04	166	03-04	3	03-04	1	03-04
South Carolina	98.3%	03-04	535	03-04	11	03-04	64	03-04	325	03-04	422	03-04	25	03-04	3	03-04
Tennessee	90.5%	03-04	478	03-04	23	03-04	113	03-04	441	03-04	374	03-04	24	03-04	0	03-04
Texas	See comments	03-04	522	03-04	123	03-04	362	03-04	1,467	03-04	2,124	03-04	94	03-04	2	03-04
Virginia	91.0%	03-04	472	03-04	8	03-04	146	03-04	520	03-04	474	03-04	9	03-04	0	03-04
West Virginia	93.7%	03-04	285	03-04	20	03-04	193	03-04	190	03-04	46	03-04	1	03-04	0	03-04

### Middle School Enrollment

State	Average Middle School Enrollment 3.3	Yr 3.3	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.3a	Yr 3.3a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.3b	Yr 3.3b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.3c	Yr 3.3c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.3d	Yr 3.3d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.3e	Yr 3.3e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.3f	Yr 3.3f
Alabama	500	03-04	47	03-04	136	03-04	185	03-04	231	03-04	82	03-04	0	03-04
Arkansas	537	03-04	1	03-04	23	03-04	62	03-04	88	03-04	8	03-04	1	03-04
Florida	855	03-04	83	03-04	65	03-04	63	03-04	183	03-04	220	03-04	84	03-04
Georgia	859	03-04	3	03-04	5	03-04	51	03-04	235	03-04	100	03-04	16	03-04
Kentucky	341	03-04	141	03-04	71	03-04	67	03-04	123	03-04	12	03-04	0	03-04
Louisiana	See comments	03-04	9	03-04	27	03-04	90	03-04	118	03-04	10	03-04	0	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Missouri	518	02-03	7	02-03	63	02-03	110	02-03	143	02-03	18	02-03	0	02-03
North Carolina	446	03-04	196	03-04	104	03-04	118	03-04	268	03-04	51	03-04	3	03-04
Oklahoma	406	03-04	24	03-04	88	03-04	86	03-04	87	03-04	6	03-04	1	03-04
South Carolina	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Tennessee	629	03-04	23	03-04	10	03-04	83	03-04	153	03-04	45	03-04	0	03-04
Texas	631	03-04	63	03-04	240	03-04	277	03-04	683	03-04	219	03-04	24	03-04
Virginia	821	03-04	1	03-04	6	03-04	46	03-04	158	03-04	81	03-04	9	03-04
West Virginia	475	03-04	3	03-04	16	03-04	58	03-04	49	03-04	2	03-04	0	03-04

## High School Enrollment

State	Average High School Enrollment 3.4	Yr 3.4	Schools with 0-99 Students 3.4a	Yr 3.4a	Schools with 100-249 Students 3.4b	Yr 3.4b	Schools with 250-499 Students 3.4c	Yr 3.4c	Schools with 500-999 Students 3.4d	Yr 3.4d	Schools with 1000-1499 Students 3.4e	Yr 3.4e	Schools with 1500 or more Students 3.4f	Yr 3.4f
Alabama	594	03-04	38	03-04	22	03-04	116	03-04	169	03-04	54	03-04	17	03-04
Arkansas	400	03-04	32	03-04	106	03-04	120	03-04	55	03-04	19	03-04	7	03-04
Florida	1,381	03-04	67	03-04	61	03-04	47	03-04	41	03-04	51	03-04	259	03-04
Georgia	1,153	03-04	11	03-04	13	03-04	42	03-04	94	03-04	107	03-04	101	03-04
Kentucky	515	03-04	118	03-04	30	03-04	50	03-04	101	03-04	48	03-04	14	03-04
Louisiana	See comments	03-04	23	03-04	17	03-04	77	03-04	85	03-04	49	03-04	21	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Missouri	505	02-03	87	02-03	155	02-03	144	02-03	79	02-03	52	02-03	42	02-03
North Carolina	840	03-04	103	03-04	28	03-04	23	03-04	131	03-04	116	03-04	65	03-04
Oklahoma	348	03-04	135	03-04	154	03-04	79	03-04	56	03-04	27	03-04	18	03-04
South Carolina	982	03-04	3	03-04	7	03-04	39	03-04	79	03-04	45	03-04	40	03-04
Tennessee	804	03-04	67	03-04	8	03-04	52	03-04	105	03-04	71	03-04	50	03-04
Texas	806	03-04	256	03-04	311	03-04	253	03-04	197	03-04	116	03-04	334	03-04
Virginia	1,165	03-04	0	03-04	14	03-04	45	03-04	79	03-04	56	03-04	97	03-04
West Virginia	669	03-04	3	03-04	11	03-04	36	03-04	51	03-04	19	03-04	5	03-04

### Student Statistics

State	Average District Enrollment 3.5	Yr 3.5	Ratio of Students to Cooks 3.6	Yr 3.6	Ratio of Students to Bus Drivers 3.7	Yr 3.7
Alabama	5,634	03-04	153:1	03-04	110:1	03-04
Arkansas	1,435	03-04	85:1	03-04	99:1	03-04
Florida	38,812	03-04	2,615:1	03-04	175:1	03-04
Georgia	8,412	03-04	109:1	03-04	108:1	03-04
Kentucky	3,556	03-04	204:1	03-04	83:1	03-04
Louisiana	10,609	03-04	See comments	03-04	74:1	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	3,162	03-04	101:1	03-04	85:1	03-04
Missouri	1,705	02-03	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03
North Carolina	6,333	03-04	Not available	03-04	See comments	03-04
Oklahoma	1,156	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
South Carolina	7,737	03-04	Not available	03-04	73:1	03-04
Tennessee	7,159	03-04	Not available	03-04	73:1	00-01
Texas	3,513	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Virginia	8,912	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
West Virginia	5,101	03-04	160:1	03-04	101:1	03-04



### State Mandated Employment Terms

<b>State</b>	<b>Teacher Employment Terms 3.8</b>	<b>Yr 3.8</b>	<b>Principal Employment Terms 3.9</b>	<b>Yr 3.9</b>	<b>Service Personnel Employment Terms 3.10</b>	<b>Yr 3.10</b>	<b>Central Office Employment Terms 3.11</b>	<b>Yr 3.11</b>
Alabama	182 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Arkansas	185 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Florida	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Georgia	190 days	03-04	190 days	03-04	190 days	03-04	190 days	03-04
Kentucky	185 days	03-04	240 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Louisiana	182 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	187 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Missouri	Not applicable	02-03	Not applicable	02-03	Not applicable	02-03	Not applicable	02-03
North Carolina	10 months	03-04	12 months	03-04	See comments	03-04	See comments	03-04
Oklahoma	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
South Carolina	190 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Tennessee	200 days	03-04	Year-to-year basis	03-04	Year-to-year basis	03-04	Year-to-year basis	03-04
Texas	187 days	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	Not applicable	03-04
Virginia	10 months (200 days)	03-04	See comments	03-04	Not applicable	03-04	See comments	03-04
West Virginia	200 days	03-04	200 days	03-04	200 days	03-04	200 days	03-04

### Enrollment Details

State	Ratio of Instructional Staff to Administrative Staff 3.12	Yr 3.12	Total Enrollment K-12 3.13	Yr 3.13	Special Education Enrollment 3.13a	Yr 3.13a	LEP Enrollment 3.13b	Yr 3.13b	Gifted Enrollment 3.13c	Yr 3.13c	Vocational Education Enrollment 3.13d	Yr 3.13d
Alabama	24.1:1	03-04	827,430	03-04	93,050	03-04	11,243	03-04	31,182	03-04	162,979	03-04
Arkansas	13:1	03-04	452,036	03-04	57,796	03-04	17,156	03-04	44,447	03-04	150,038	03-04
Florida	17:1	03-04	2,549,238	03-04	See comments	03-04	197,059	03-04	115,002	03-04	657,515	03-04
Georgia	See comments	03-04	1,486,125	03-04	178,974	03-04	54,567	03-04	121,632	03-04	277,827	03-04
Kentucky	5.4:1	03-04	626,009	03-04	See comments	03-04	10,912	03-04	See comments	03-04	177,576	03-04
Louisiana	7.5:1	03-04	727,316	03-04	92,151	03-04	7,414	03-04	25,451	03-04	See comments	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	9:1	03-04	492,557	03-04	66,727	03-04	Not available	03-04	29,643	03-04	149,447	03-04
Missouri	15:1	02-03	893,575	02-03	134,113	02-03	13,121	02-03	30,487	02-03	169,578	02-03
North Carolina	16:1	03-04	1,347,247	03-04	192,087	03-04	77,973	03-04	146,341	03-04	534,233	03-04
Oklahoma	Not available	03-04	625,826	03-04	93,045	03-04	40,041	03-04	99,783	03-04	151,833	03-04
South Carolina	Not available	03-04	676,817	03-04	110,049	03-04	12,653	03-04	79,502	03-04	164,845	03-04
Tennessee	Not available	03-04	See comments	03-04	145,369	03-04	24,732	03-04	20,433	03-04	39,648	03-04
Texas	See comments	03-04	4,400,644	03-04	516,480	03-04	684,170	03-04	337,672	03-04	892,214	03-04
Virginia	1.9:1	03-04	1,177,097	03-04	173,545	03-04	61,780	03-04	140,547	03-04	597,254	03-04
West Virginia	12.5:1	03-04	280,561	03-04	47,699	03-04	1,719	03-04	6,113	03-04	209,623	03-04

### Retention Rates

State	Retention Rates K-3 3.14a	Yr 3.14a	Retention Rates 4-6 3.14b	Yr 3.14b	Retention Rates 7-8 3.14c	Yr 3.14c	Retention Rates 9-12 3.14d	Yr 3.14d	Instructional Days 3.15a	Yr 3.15a	Instructional Hours Per Day 3.15b	Yr 3.15b
Alabama	4.1%	03-04	5.0%	03-04	4.7%	03-04	7.8%	03-04	175	03-04	6	03-04
Arkansas	3.9%	03-04	1.1%	03-04	2.6%	03-04	Not available	03-04	178	03-04	6	03-04
Florida	8.0%	03-04	3.1%	03-04	4.5%	03-04	14.2%	03-04	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Georgia	2.8%	03-04	1.8%	03-04	2.6%	03-04	7.7%	03-04	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Kentucky	Not applicable	03-04	1.0%	03-04	1.4%	03-04	6.4%	03-04	175	03-04	6	03-04
Louisiana	8.0%	03-04	9.7%	03-04	11.5%	03-04	10.0%	03-04	177	03-04	6	03-04
Maryland	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04
Mississippi	6.9%	03-04	5.2%	03-04	9.3%	03-04	8.9%	03-04	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Missouri	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03	Not available	02-03	174	02-03	See comments	02-03
North Carolina	4.9%	02-03	2.0%	02-03	2.9%	02-03	7.8%	02-03	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Oklahoma	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	Not available	03-04	180	03-04	6	03-04
South Carolina	4.1%	03-04	2.5%	03-04	3.3%	03-04	9.1%	03-04	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Tennessee	4.4%	03-04	1.7%	03-04	3.3%	03-04	9.0%	03-04	180	03-04	6	03-04
Texas	4.0%	02-03	1.3%	02-03	2.1%	02-03	9.1%	02-03	180	03-04	See comments	03-04
Virginia	3.1%	03-04	1.9%	03-04	5.2%	03-04	8.1%	03-04	180	03-04	5.5	03-04
West Virginia	3.7%	03-04	1.3%	03-04	2.9%	03-04	4.0%	03-04	180	03-04	5.25-5.75	03-04

## Enrollment

State	Comments
Alabama	3.1 State population is ages 5-17, as provided with Title I allocation documents.
Arkansas	3.1 K-12 10/1/03 enrollment is 452,036. U.S. Census 2003 estimated state population report of persons 5-18 years of age is 497,253.  3.5 Average Oct. 1 enrollment.  3.8 The state requires a 185 day minimum for teachers.
Florida	3.8 - 3.11 The state mandate is not specific to employment category. It refers to "school employee". The statute sets the minimum time as a year of service by a school employee to be full-time actual service (including sick leave and compensated holidays) of 196 days or longer.  3.13(a) There are 513,733 students enrolled in special education. This number includes gifted students.  3.15(b) Florida does not set minimum instructional hours per day anymore. However it is implied that five hours is the minimum because we set our annual expectations of 900 hours per 180-day school year.
Georgia	3.1 The total enrollment for K-12 for 03-04 is 1,522,611. The total state population of persons 5 to 18 years of age is not available.  3.12 The only available statistic is the ratio of all K-12 students to all K-12 teachers. This ratio for the 03-04 school year is 14 to one.  3.15(b) The required number of instructional hours per day varies by the grade level. In grades K-3, a daily average of 4.5 hours is required. In grades 4-5, a daily average of five hours is required. In grades 6-12, a daily average of 5.5 hours is required.
Kentucky	3.1 Numerator is public schools only; denominator is 2000 Census information.  3.13(a) The number of students ages 3-21 enrolled in special education is 103,783.  3.13(c) The number of students in grades 4-12 enrolled in a gifted program is 79,695. The number of students in grades K-3 enrolled in primary talent pool is 29,238.  3.14(a) Students in K-3 are not considered retained.  3.15(a)(b) Statute requires the equivalent of 175, six hour instructional days.
Louisiana	3.1 75.4% - Based on 5-19 year population per census.

State	Comments																																			
	<p>3.2 440 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.3 517 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.4 693 - Average number per school based on students in the number of schools reported. Students in combination schools are not reflected.</p> <p>3.5 Does not include charter schools and other special school districts.</p> <p>3.6 Not available. PEP counts lunchroom worker rather than only the cook.</p> <p>3.7 This is the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver.</p> <p>3.12 Instructional staff includes classroom teachers, instructional aides, instructional coordinators and supervisors, guidance counselors, librarians and library/media staff. Administrative includes LEA administrators, LEA administrative support staff, school administrators and school administrative support staff.</p> <p>3.13(d) Students are enrolled for 174,002 units. One student may take multiple units.</p>																																			
Maryland	<p>3.1 The total enrollment for K-12 is 840,329. The total population of persons 5 to 18 years of age is not available.</p> <p>3.2 The total number of elementary students is 328,031. However, this number does not include kindergarten, pre-K, middle, high and ungraded special education.</p>																																			
Mississippi	<p>3.2, 3.3 &amp; 3.4: MS's districts report enrollment in the following categories: Elementary school (K-6), secondary schools (7-12), and Elementary &amp; Secondary Combined (K-12). Our reporting data do not reflect the number of students by category (elementary or secondary) in our K-12 schools. Therefore the following breakdown is submitted:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="226 1169 1312 1469"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="226 1169 682 1209">Description</th> <th data-bbox="682 1169 850 1209">Elementary (K-6)</th> <th data-bbox="850 1169 1018 1209">Secondary (7-12)</th> <th data-bbox="1018 1169 1228 1209">Combined (K-12)</th> <th data-bbox="1228 1169 1312 1209">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1209 682 1250"># schools with 0-99 students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1209 850 1250">2</td> <td data-bbox="850 1209 1018 1250">0</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1209 1228 1250">5</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1209 1312 1250">7;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1250 682 1291"># schools with 100-299 students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1250 850 1291">70</td> <td data-bbox="850 1250 1018 1291">14</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1250 1228 1291">46</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1250 1312 1291">130;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1291 682 1331"># schools with 300-499 students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1291 850 1331">172</td> <td data-bbox="850 1291 1018 1331">34</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1291 1228 1331">97</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1291 1312 1331">303;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1331 682 1372"># school with 500-999 students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1331 850 1372">178</td> <td data-bbox="850 1331 1018 1372">51</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1331 1228 1372">140</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1331 1312 1372">369;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1372 682 1412"># schools with 1000-1499 students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1372 850 1412">16</td> <td data-bbox="850 1372 1018 1412">22</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1372 1228 1412">30</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1372 1312 1412">68;</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="226 1412 682 1469"># school with 1500 or more students</td> <td data-bbox="682 1412 850 1469">0</td> <td data-bbox="850 1412 1018 1469">6</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1412 1228 1469">2</td> <td data-bbox="1228 1412 1312 1469">8;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Elementary (K-6)	Secondary (7-12)	Combined (K-12)	Total	# schools with 0-99 students	2	0	5	7;	# schools with 100-299 students	70	14	46	130;	# schools with 300-499 students	172	34	97	303;	# school with 500-999 students	178	51	140	369;	# schools with 1000-1499 students	16	22	30	68;	# school with 1500 or more students	0	6	2	8;
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State	Comments
	<p>Total 438 127 320 885.</p> <p>3.15 The number of instructional hours per day required by the state is at least five hours, but may not exceed eight hours. The number of instructional hours per day is set by each district.</p>
Missouri	3.15 The state requires 1,044 instructional hours per year.
North Carolina	<p>3.1 The total K-12 enrollment for public and charter schools is 1,358,419. This number is based on the first month of enrollment for 03-04.</p> <p>3.2 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades K-5 is 637,096. This number is based on membership enrollment after the first month of school, 03-04.</p> <p>3.3 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades 6-8 is 330,015. This number is based on membership enrollment after the first month of school, 03-04.</p> <p>3.4 The total number of students enrolled in public and charter schools in grades 9-12 is 391,308. This number is based on membership enrollment after the first month of school, 03-04.</p> <p>3.5 This number includes public and charter schools.</p> <p>3.7 Varies according to purpose of bus and size.</p> <p>3.10 Varies according to purpose of position and need.</p> <p>3.11 Usually 12 months, but could vary according to responsibilities and job descriptions.</p> <p>3.12 In calculating the ratio, all classifications of administrators and instructional staff were used.</p> <p>3.13(d) Vocational Education in NC is referred to as Career-Technical Education (CTE). This number includes all middle and high school students enrolled in CTE courses.</p> <p>3.15(b) 1,000 hours per year equals to approximately 5.5 hours per day.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>3.1 - 3.15 School counts and enrollments reported for 2003-2004 school year are for public schools only.</p> <p>3.13(d) 15,380 attend courses at Career Tech Centers and 136,453 take courses at local high school site.</p>

State	Comments
South Carolina	<p>3.1 Data reflects census data for age range 5-17.</p> <p>3.2, 3.3, 3.4 State certification is for elementary and secondary. There is no middle or junior high certification. Therefore, response 3.2 reflects elementary and middle schools and 3.4 reflects junior high and high schools.</p> <p>3.6 Number of cooks not collected at state level.</p> <p>3.12 Information not collected at state level.</p> <p>3.13 Public school only.</p> <p>3.14(a) Grades 1-3. Does not include Kindergarten.</p> <p>3.15(b) High school is six hours not including lunch and elementary is six hours including lunch.</p>
Tennessee	<p>3.1 <math>90.5\% = \text{Total Tennessee K-12 enrollment} / \text{Census-estimated number of children ages 5-18, inclusive}</math> (Census source: 2003 American Community Survey Summary Tables)</p> <p>3.13 The total enrollment for K-12 is 973,626. This number only includes students enrolled in public schools.</p>
Texas	<p>3.1 Total K-12 enrollment for 2003-2004 was 4,133,878. The Texas Education Agency does not maintain the total state population data identified in the denominator of the calculation.</p> <p>3.2 These data are for campuses designated as "elementary" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in elementary grade levels.</p> <p>3.3 These data are for campuses designated as "middle school" or "junior high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in middle school and junior high grade levels.</p> <p>3.4 These data are for campuses designated as "high school" only. Campuses designated as "elementary/secondary" or "other" are not included although they may serve students in high school grade levels.</p> <p>3.5 Includes charter schools.</p> <p>3.6 - 3.7 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p>

State	Comments
	<p>3.8 Source: Texas Education Code, Section 21.401.</p> <p>3.12 The state does not collect some of the data needed to calculate the requested information.</p> <p>3.13 Source: TEA Standard Reports 2003-2004 Student Enrollment by Grades for grades K-12. The total does include charter schools enrollment. No data are available concerning private school or home school enrollment.</p> <p>3.13(a)-(c) Source: P.Participation03F for 03-04 have excluded grade levels PK and EE assuming K-12 figure is requested.</p> <p>3.13(d) Source: P.Voc_Student04f distinct student.</p> <p>3.14 Retention rates for 03-04 will not be available until the fall.</p> <p>3.15(b) Texas Education Code 25.082 requires a school day to be "at least 7 hours daily including intermissions and recesses."</p>
Virginia	<p>3.1 State population 1,294,070.</p> <p>3.6 Data not collected at this level.</p> <p>3.7 Data not collected at this level.</p> <p>3.8 Virginia Board of Education regulations (8VAC20-440-20) specify that the local school board shall define the length of the contract period for each employee. A ten month contractual period is defined in the regulations.</p> <p>3.9 Twelve months for middle and high school principals; 10 months or 200 days for elementary principals. Per Standards of Accreditation (8VAC20-131-240B.) and per BOE Regulation 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>3.11 Ten months or 200 days for instructional-related personnel required to hold a license. Per BOE regulation 8VAC20-440-10 and 8VAC20-440-20.</p> <p>3.12 Data from the 2003-2004 Annual School Report. This ratio was calculated by dividing school and division instructional positions by administrative, technical, instructional support, other professionals and trades/services positions.</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>



<b>State</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	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.

## **Analysis of Survey Questions and Responses**

When comparing the responses, it should be noted that although most responses in the survey apply to the 03-04 school or fiscal year, some responses apply to different years. The year to which the responses apply is indicated in the response tables.

### **Salaries and Benefits**

1.1 Average annual salary of principals – Maryland reported the highest average annual salary for principals at \$91,045, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$57,552. Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for principal salaries.

1.2 Average annual salary of service personnel – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for service personnel at \$24,269, and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$14,708. Six states were unable to provide a response, and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for service personnel.

1.3 Average annual salary of bus drivers – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for bus drivers at \$20,963, and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$9,033. Four states were unable to provide a response, two states provided a salary range for bus drivers and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for bus drivers.

1.4 Average annual salary of custodians – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for custodians at \$23,300, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$14,057. Seven states were unable to provide a response, and Louisiana reported the amount budgeted for custodians.

1.5 Average annual salary of cooks – West Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for cooks at \$19,203, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$8,961. Seven states were unable to provide a response, and Louisiana reported the average salary for “lunchroom worker” which may be broader than the term “cooks”.

1.6 Average annual salary of secretaries – Virginia reported the highest average annual salary for secretaries at \$27,388, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$18,443. Five states were unable to provide a response.

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

1.8 Sabbatical leave benefits for teachers – Only two states, Louisiana and Mississippi, reported that their states set minimum sabbatical leave benefits for teachers. In Louisiana, teachers are eligible for two semesters after 12 consecutive semesters of employment, and one semester after six consecutive semesters of employment. In Mississippi, up to three years is provided under the administrator sabbatical program.

1.9 Teacher retirement – States reported various requirements for retirement with full benefits. These requirements included a years-of-service requirement; an age requirement; a rule of 80 requirement (age plus years of service must equal 80); an 85 rule (age plus years of service must equal 85); and various combinations of the four types of requirements. Of the eight states that reported an average teacher retirement age, Florida reported the highest at 63 years of age, and Kentucky reported the lowest at 54 years of age.

1.10 Social security effect on retirement benefits – Only one state, Maryland, reported that social security benefits are used in calculating retirement benefits for school employees.

1.11 Annual turnover rate for teachers – Of the six states that were able to provide a response, Louisiana reported the highest annual turnover rate for teachers at 12.4%, and Virginia reported the lowest at 4.7%.

1.12 Expenditures for medical benefits – Texas reported the highest expenditure for medical benefits at \$1,460,759,287, and Arkansas reported the lowest at \$92,976,452. Seven states were unable to provide a response. Although it is believed that the overwhelming majority of the amount reported by Texas is for health benefits, part of the amount is to pay the life insurance premiums for personnel. The amount reported by Louisiana includes expenditures for the medical benefits of retirees.

### **Appropriations and Expenditures**

2.1 Total expenditures for K-12 education – Texas reported the highest total expenditure for K-12 education at \$38,400,000,000, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,559,676,925.

2.2 Percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education – Oklahoma reported the highest percentage of general revenue appropriated for K-12 education at 75.9%, and Texas reported the lowest at 28.5%.

2.3 Expenditures for special education, LEPS, vocational education and gifted programs – Florida reported the highest expenditure for special education at \$4,611,328,772, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$261,528,310. Alabama included expenditures for gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Tennessee included their expenditures for LEPS and Gifted in their total for special education expenditures. Texas reported the highest expenditure for LEPS at \$965,300,000, and South Carolina reported the lowest at \$1,318,167. 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 \$842,800,000, Kentucky reported the lowest at \$51,710,038. Only Maryland failed to provide the total expenditures for vocational education. Texas reported the highest expenditure for gifted programs at \$367,700,000, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$4,385,710.

2.4 Expenditures for instruction plus administration and construction plus maintenance – Texas reported the highest expenditure for instruction plus administration at \$31,014,000,000, and

West Virginia reported the lowest at \$1,448,656,398. Texas reported the highest expenditure for construction plus maintenance at \$7,421,000,000, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$306,847,411.

2.5 Annual expenditure for textbooks – Virginia reported the highest expenditure for textbooks at \$385,061,230, and Kentucky reported the lowest at \$12,879,315. Two states were unable to provide a response.

2.6 Annual expenditures for computer hardware – Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer hardware at \$145,569,384, and North Carolina reported the lowest at \$11,514,521. Six states were unable to provide a response.

2.7 Annual expenditures for computer software – Oklahoma reported the highest expenditure for computer software at \$70,003,766, and West Virginia reported the lowest at \$2,699,256. Six states were unable to provide a response.

2.8 Annual expenditures for computer-related staff development – Of the five states that were able to provide a response, Georgia reported the highest expenditure for computer-related staff development at \$10,034,030, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$2,546,730.

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 \$305,375,136, and Oklahoma reported the lowest at \$12,676,047.

2.10 School lunch programs – Texas reported the highest expenditure for school lunch programs at \$982,243,465, and Mississippi reported the lowest at \$114,386,998. One state was unable to provide the expenditure for school lunch programs. Texas also reported the highest average daily participation at 2,222,813, and West Virginia reported the lowest at 183,228. 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 \$454,000,000, and Tennessee reported the lowest at \$20,587,926. Part of the expenditure reported by Texas is estimated. The amount reported by Virginia does not include any expenditures for federal programs for children under the age of five. Texas reported the highest number of children under the age of five served at 166,574, and Mississippi reported the lowest number served at 4,603. The number served reported by Texas excludes programs for students with disabilities. Additionally, the number served reported by Virginia does not include children under the age of five enrolled in federal programs.

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

## **Education Statistics**

3.1 Total enrollment for K-12/total state population of persons 5-18 years of age – South Carolina reported the highest percentage of persons 5-18 years of age enrolled in a K-12 program at 98.3%, and Kentucky reported the lowest at 74.1%. However, Kentucky's response was applicable to an earlier year than the responses of most other states. Several states could not provide the total state population of persons 5-18 years of age. Several states based their total state population of persons 5-18 years of age on the population of persons 5-17 or 5-19 years of age as provided in the census. At least one state based the total state population of persons 5-18 years of age on the population of 5-18 year olds as estimated by the census.

3.2 Average number of students enrolled in elementary schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in elementary schools with 654, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 285. Two states were unable to provide responses. A couple of 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 123, and Georgia reported the lowest number with 7. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 362, and Georgia reported the lowest number with 39. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 1,467, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 190. Texas reported the highest number of elementary schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 2,124, and West Virginia reported the lowest number with 46. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 181, and Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia shared the lowest number with one each. Florida reported the highest number of elementary schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with seven, and Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia shared the lowest reported number with zero.

3.3 Average number of students enrolled in middle schools and junior high schools – Georgia reported the highest average number of students enrolled in middle or junior high schools with 859, and Kentucky reported the lowest number with 341. A couple of 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. A couple of states do not include any enrollment in the middle or junior high school categories. The students in middle or junior high school grade levels are included in either the elementary or secondary categories. North Carolina reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 196, and Arkansas and Virginia shared the lowest number with one each. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 240, and Georgia reported the lowest number with five. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 277, and Virginia reported the lowest number with 46. Texas reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 683, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 49. Florida reported the highest number of middle schools and junior high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 220, 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 84, and Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia shared the lowest number reported with zero.

3.4 Average number of students enrolled in high schools – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in high schools with 1,381, and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 348. A couple of states indicated that the number of students in combination schools is not reflected even though they may serve students in middle or junior high school grade levels. A couple of states do not separate middle and junior high schools enrollments, and therefore, those states' high school enrollments would include enrollments for some middle and junior high schools. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 0-99 students enrolled with 256, and Virginia reported the lowest number with zero. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 100-249 students enrolled with 311, and South Carolina reported the fewest with seven. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 250-499 students enrolled with 253, and North Carolina reported the fewest with 23. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 500-999 students enrolled with 197, and Florida reported the fewest with 41. North Carolina and Texas shared the highest reported number of high schools with 1000-1499 students enrolled with 116 each, and Arkansas and West Virginia shared the fewest number reported with 19 each. Texas reported the highest number of high schools with 1500 or more students enrolled with 314, and West Virginia reported the fewest with five.

3.5 Average number of students enrolled in each school district – Florida reported the highest average number of students enrolled in each school district with 38,812, and Oklahoma reported the lowest average with 1,129. North Carolina and Texas reported including charter school enrollment in their calculation. Maryland was unable to respond.

3.6 Ratio of students to each cook – Of the seven states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each cook at 2,726 to one, and Arkansas reported the lowest ratio at 85:1.

3.7 Ratio of students to each bus driver – Of the 10 states that were able to provide a response, Florida reported the highest ratio of students to each bus driver at 175 to one, and South Carolina and Tennessee shared the lowest reported ratios at 73 to one for each state. Louisiana's response was the ratio of students who ride buses to each bus driver.

3.8 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers – Of the states that reported a state-mandated yearly employment term for teachers, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia reported the longest state-mandated yearly employment terms for teachers at 200 days and/or 10 months each. Alabama and Louisiana reported the shortest mandated terms at 182 days each. Three states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for teachers.

3.9 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms for principals – Of the states that reported a state-mandated yearly employment term for principals, Kentucky and North Carolina reported the longest mandated terms of 240 days and/or 12 months. Georgia reported the shortest mandated term of 190 days. Virginia's state-mandated yearly employment term for middle and high school principals is 12 months, and its mandated employment term for elementary principals is 10 months. Tennessee's mandated employment term for principals is

established on a year-to-year basis. Nine states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for principals.

3.10 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of service personnel – Of the three 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. Tennessee’s state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel is established on a year-to-year basis, and North Carolina’s mandated term varies according to purpose of position and need. Eleven states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for service personnel.

3.11 Length of state-mandated yearly employment terms of central office employees – Of the three 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. Tennessee’s state-mandated yearly employment term for central office employees is established on a year-to-year basis. Virginia requires a 10 month or 200 day employment term for instructional-related central office employees required to hold a license. Ten states did not report a state-mandated yearly employment term for central office employees.

3.12 State ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff – Alabama reported the highest ratio of instructional staff to administrative staff at 24.1 to one, and Virginia reported the lowest ratio at 1.9 to one. Six states were unable to provide a response.

3.13 Total state K-12 student population enrolled in special education, determined to have LEP, enrolled in a gifted program and enrolled in vocational education – Texas reported the highest total K-12 enrollment with 4,400,644 students enrolled, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 280,561. Some states specified in the comments section details about which students were included in total enrollment and which ones were excluded. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in special education with 516,480, and West Virginia reported the lowest with 47,699. Texas reported the highest number of students determined to have LEP with 684,170, and West Virginia reported the fewest number with 1,719. Texas reported the highest number of students enrolled in a gifted program with 337,672, and West Virginia reported the fewest with 6,113. Texas reported the most students enrolled in vocational education with 892,214 enrolled, and Tennessee reported the fewest with 39,648 enrolled.

3.14 Student retention rates – Florida and Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades K-3 at 8% each, and Georgia reported the lowest at 2.8%. South Carolina did not include Kindergarten in its calculation. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 4-6 at 9.7%, and Kentucky reported the lowest at 1%. Louisiana reported the highest student retention rate in grades 7-8 at 11.5%, and Kentucky reported the lowest with 1.4%. Florida reported the highest student retention rate in grades 9-12 at 14.2%, and West Virginia reported the lowest at 4%.

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