

Rankings & Estimates

Rankings of the States 2004 and
Estimates of School Statistics 2005

NEA RESEARCH
JUNE 2005



Great Public Schools for Every Child

A limited supply of complimentary copies of this publication are available from NEA Research for state and local associations and UniServ staff by calling 202-822-7400. Additional copies may be purchased from the NEA Professional Library, Distribution Center, P.O. Box 404846, Atlanta, GA 30384-4846. Telephone 800-229-4200 for price information. This publication may also be downloaded from www.nea.org.

Reproduction: No part of this report may be reproduced in any form without permission from NEA Research, except by NEA-affiliated associations. Any reproduction of the report materials must include the usual credit line and the copyright notice. Address communications to Editor, NEA Research.

Copyright © 2005 by the
National Education Association
All Rights Reserved

Contents

Foreword	vii
Executive Summary	ix
Part I. <i>Rankings of the States 2004</i> Highlights	ix
Part II. <i>Estimates of School Statistics 2005</i> Highlights	xi
Glossary	xiii
RANKINGS 2004	1
Technical Notes	2
Series A—Population.....	3
Series B—Enrollment and Attendance	9
Series C—Faculty	14
Series D—General Financial Resources	24
Series E—Governmental Revenue.....	30
Series F—School Revenue	37
Series G—Government Expenditures.....	44
Series H—School Expenditures.....	50
Index to Rankings Tables.....	59
ESTIMATES 2005.....	63
Technical Notes	64
Highlights of Significant Developments in Public School Statistics	65
1. General Administration.....	69
School Districts.....	69
2. Students.....	71
Fall Enrollment in Public Schools	71
Average Daily Attendance.....	72
High School Graduates.....	72
3. Instructional Staff.....	74
Total Instructional Staff.....	74
Classroom Teachers.....	74
Instructional Staff Salaries.....	75

Classroom Teacher Salaries	76
4. Revenues	80
Total Receipts.....	80
Revenue Receipts.....	80
Increases in School Revenue.....	81
5. Expenditures.....	83
Total Expenditures	83
Current Expenditures	83
Current Expenditure per Student in ENR.....	84
Capital Outlay	84
Interest on School Debt.....	84
State Notes for Rankings and Estimates.....	97
References*	101
Framework for Developing State Profiles and Comparisons	103
Framework for Developing State Statistical Highlights of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	107
User Feedback Form	111

Tables and Figures for Rankings

Note: Listings of the numerous figure and table titles for *Rankings* are provided in the introductory matter for each series (e.g., in the section Series A—Population, the titles for Figure A and Tables A-1 to A-11 are shown on page 3). A comprehensive subject index to the *Rankings* tables begins on page 59.

Tables and Figures for Estimates

Highlights Table 1. 2004–05 versus 2003–04 Estimates for 50 States and D.C. Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts	66
Highlights Table 2. Summary of Selected Estimates Data for 2004–05	67
Table 1.1 Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of School Districts, 1995–2005.....	69
Table 1.2 Regional Totals for Operating School Districts, 2004–05	70
Table 2.1 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public School Enrollment, 1995–2005	71
Table 2.2 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment, 1995–2005	71
Table 2.3 Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Secondary School Enrollment, 1995–2005.....	72
Table 2.4 Ten-Year Trend in Average Daily Attendance, 1995–2005	73
Table 3.1 Total Instructional Staff, 2003–04 and 2004–05	74
Table 3.2 Ten-Year Trend in Total Instructional Staff, 1995–2005.....	75

Table 3.3	Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005	75
Table 3.4	Ten-Year Trend in Average Instructional Staff Salary, 1995–2005	76
Table 3.5	Ten-Year Trend in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005	78
Table 3.6	Ten-Year Trend in Percentage Change in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005	79
Table 4.1	Total Revenue Receipts, 1995–2005	80
Table 4.2	Total Revenue Receipts, 1995–2005, by Source of Government Contribution.....	81
Table 5.1	Ten-Year Trend in Total Expenditures for Public Schools, 1995–2005.....	83
Table 5.2	Ten-Year Trend in Total Current Expenditures for Public Schools, 1995–2005	84
Table 5.3	Ten-Year Trend in Expenditures per Student, 1995–2005	85
Summary Table A.	Estimated Number of Public Elementary and Secondary Districts, 2003–04 (Revised) and 2004–05	86
Summary Table B.	Estimated Fall Enrollment, Elementary and Secondary Public Schools, 2003– 04 (Revised) and 2004–05	87
Summary Table C.	Estimated ADM and ADA in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Number of Public High School Graduates, 2003–04 (Revised)	88
Summary Table D.	Estimated ADM and ADA in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Number of Public High School Graduates, 2004–05.....	89
Summary Table E.	Estimated Number of Instructional Staff Members in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by Type of Position, 2003–04 (Revised).....	90
Summary Table F.	Estimated Number of Instructional Staff Members in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by Type of Position, 2004–05	91
Summary Table G.	Estimated Average Annual Salaries of Total Instructional Staff and of Class- room Teachers, 2003–04 (Revised) and 2004–05	92
Summary Table H.	Estimated Revenue and Nonrevenue Receipts, 2003–04 (Revised).....	93
Summary Table I.	Estimated Revenue and Nonrevenue Receipts, 2004–05	94
Summary Table J.	Estimated Expenditures for Public Schools, 2003–04 (Revised)	95
Summary Table K.	Estimated Expenditures for Public Schools, 2004–05.....	96
Highlights Figure 1.	Ten-Year Trends in Public Education Data, 1995–2005	68
Figure 2.1	Annual Enrollment Changes, 1995–2005	72
Figure 2.2	High School Graduates, 1995–2005	73
Figure 3.1	Average Classroom Teacher Salary, 1985–2005.....	77

Figure 3.2	Distribution of Average Classroom Teacher Salaries, 2005	78
Figure 4.1	Percentage of Revenue Change over Prior Year by Source, 1995–2005	82
Figure 5.1	Distribution of 2004–05 Current Expenditures per Student in Fall Enrollment.....	85
Figure 5.2	Capital Outlay and Interest on Debt, 1995–2005	85

Foreword

The data presented in this combined report—*Rankings & Estimates*—provide facts about the extent to which local, state, and national governments commit resources to public education. As one might expect in a nation as diverse as the United States—with respect to economics, geography, and politics—the level of commitment to education varies on a state-by-state basis. Regardless of these variations, improvements in public education can be measured by summary statistics. Thus, NEA Research offers this report to its state and local affiliates as well as to researchers, policymakers, and the public as a tool to examine public education programs and services.

Part I of this combined report—*Rankings 2004*—provides state-level data on an array of topics relevant to the complex enterprise of public education. Since the 1960s, *Rankings* has presented facts and figures useful in determining how states differ from one another—or from national averages—on selected statistics. In addition to identifying emerging trends in key economic, political, and social areas, the state-by-state figures on government financing, state demographics, and public schools permit a statistical assessment of the scope of public education. Of course, no set of tables tells the entire story of a state's education offerings. Consideration of factors such as a state's tax system, provisions for other public services, and population characteristics also are needed. Therefore, it is unwise to draw conclusions based solely on individual statistics in this report. Readers are urged to supplement the ranked data with specific information about state and local service activities related to public education.

Part II of this combined report—*Estimates 2005*—is in its 62nd year of production. This report provides projections of public school enrollment, employment and compensation of personnel, and finances, as reported by individual state departments of education. Not surprisingly, interest in the improvement and renewal of public education continues to capture the attention of the nation. The state-level data featured in *Estimates* permit broad assessments of trends in staff salaries, sources of school funding, and levels of educational expenditures. The data should be used with the understanding that the reported statewide totals and averages may not reflect the varying conditions that exist among school districts and schools within the state.

Public education in the United States is a joint enterprise between local, state, and federal governments. Yet, progress in improving public education stems primarily from the efforts of state education agencies, local districts, and individual schools. These public organizations deserve credit for recognizing that spending for education needs to be acknowledged as an investment in our nation's most valuable resource—children. Similarly, this publication represents a collective effort that goes well beyond the staff of the National Education Association. Individual state departments of education and the NEA's state affiliates participate in collecting and assembling the data shown here. As a result, the NEA appreciates and acknowledges the cooperation it receives from all those whose efforts make this publication possible.

NEA Research
June 2005

Executive Summary

NEA Research collects, maintains, and analyzes data on issues and trends affecting the nation's public education systems and their employees. This report, *Rankings of the States 2004* and *Estimates of School Statistics 2005*, contains data based on information from state departments of education and other, largely governmental, sources. Complete citations for sources in this report are provided in the References section. Significant highlights of these two reports are as follows:

Part I. *Rankings of the States 2004* Highlights

Population: State population data provide indicators of the relative demand for public education services and other public programs. From 2001 to 2002, the total U.S. resident population increased by one percent (1.0%). States that experienced the greatest percentage gains in population were Nevada (3.4%), Arizona (2.7%), Florida (2.1%), Texas (1.9%), and Georgia (1.8%). The District of Columbia (-0.7%) and North Dakota (-0.3%) experienced population declines (Table A-3). (All further references A-H refer to tables in the *Rankings* section.)

The total U.S. resident population increased by 12.9 percent during the decade from 1992 to 2002. Nevada (62.6%) and Arizona (41.9%) experienced the greatest percentage gains in population over that 10-year period. Other states that had large 10-year gains include Colorado (29.9%), Utah (28.1%), Georgia (26.3%), and Idaho (26.0%). The District of Columbia (-2.9%), North Dakota (-0.2%), and West Virginia (-0.1%) experienced a population decline (A-4).

The most densely populated state in 2002 was New Jersey, with 1,158 persons per square mile of land area, up from 1,144 in 2001. The District of Columbia had a population density of 9,298 persons per square mile. The average population density for the United States and D.C. in 2002 was 82 persons per square mile. The least densely populated states in 2002: Alaska (1), Wyoming (5), Montana (6), North Dakota (9), and South Dakota (10) (A-11).

Enrollment: In fall 2003, U.S. public school enrollment was 48,132,518, up 0.7 percent over fall 2002. The largest percentage enrollment increases from fall 2002 to fall 2003 were in Nevada (4.3%), Arizona (2.5%), Florida (2.3%), and North Carolina (1.9%). Eighteen states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in student enrollment in fall 2003. The greatest declines were in the District of Columbia (-3.6%), North Dakota (-1.8%), Vermont (-1.6%), Wyoming (-1.6%), Montana (-1.1%), Maine (-1.0%), and Illinois (-1.0%) (B-2, B-3).

Classroom Teachers: Changes in the number of staff employed in education institutions as well as their levels of compensation reflect trends in enrollment; changes in the economy; and specific state, local, and national program priorities. There were 3,044,012 teachers in 2003–04 (C-5). The average number of students per teacher increased from 15.78 in 2002–03 to 15.81 in 2003–04. This ratio of students to teachers must not be confused with “Average Class Size,” which is the number of students assigned to a classroom for instructional purposes. Class size and student-teacher ratio are very different concepts and cannot be used interchangeably. According to recent studies, the difference between pupil-teacher ratio and average class size in K-3 is 9 or 10 students (Sharp 2002). Therefore, an elementary school with a school wide pupil-teacher ratio of 16:1 in kindergarten through third grade would typically have an average class size of 25 or 26 students in those same grades. The highest number of students enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools in fall 2003:

Utah (22.5), Arizona (21.2), California (20.6), Oregon (20.1), and Washington (19.3). States with the lowest student–teacher ratios were Vermont (10.9), Rhode Island (11.7), Virginia (12.1), and New York (12.6). Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia had average student–teacher ratios below the U.S. average (15.8) (C-6).

Males comprised 24.9 percent of U.S. public school teachers in 2004. Many of them taught in Massachusetts (37.9%), Kansas (33.4%), or Oregon (33.2%). Thirty percent or more of the 2004 teaching force was male in Alaska (31.2%), Indiana (30.5%), Pennsylvania (30.3%), Wyoming (30.3%), and Washington (30.0%). States with the lowest percentage of male faculty: Mississippi (17.4%), South Carolina (17.4%), Louisiana (18.3%), Georgia (18.7%), Arkansas (19.0%), Virginia (19.2%), and North Carolina (19.8%). The median was 25.0 percent (C-8).

Classroom Teacher Salaries: The U.S. average public school teacher salary for 2003–04 was \$46,752. State average public school teacher salaries ranged from those in Connecticut (\$57,337), District of Columbia (\$57,009), and California (\$56,444) at the high end to South Dakota (\$33,236), Oklahoma (\$35,061), and North Dakota (\$35,441) at the low end (C-11).

Over the decade from 1993–94 to 2003–04, in constant dollars, average salaries for public school teachers increased 2.9 percent. Georgia (17.8%), Idaho (16.4%), North Carolina (14.4%), Louisiana (14.3%), and Mississippi (11.6%) had the largest real increases in salaries during that 10-year period. Fifteen states saw real declines in average teacher salaries over those years, adjusting for inflation. Those with average salaries declining 5 percent more: Alaska (-14.3%), Kansas (-10.4%), Connecticut (-9.4%), Wisconsin (-6.3%), and New York (-5.2%) (C-14).

The U.S. average one-year increase in public school teacher salaries from 2002–03 to 2003–04 was 2.1%. The largest one-year increases—5 percent or more—were in the District of Columbia (12.3%) and Illinois (5.4%). Average salaries in current dollars declined in West Virginia (-0.1%) (C-15).

Expenditures per Student: The U.S. average per student expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 2003–04 fall enrollment was \$8,248. States with the highest per student expenditures: New York (\$12,325), Connecticut (\$11,774), New Jersey (\$11,390), Massachusetts (\$10,772), and Vermont (\$10,763). Utah (\$5,091), Arizona (\$5,347), Oklahoma (\$5,976), Arkansas (\$6,005), and Mississippi (\$6,137) had the lowest per student expenditures (H-11).

General Financial Resources. Total personal income data indicate the overall economic activity within a specific geographic area. It is the aggregate income from all sources received by persons residing in a state, and it has a significant effect on the total revenue or financial resources available to government jurisdictions through taxation. Personal income largely drives state tax systems; sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes. Between 2001 and 2002, U.S. total personal income increased 1.8 percent to yield \$187,219 per student enrolled (D-2, D-7), whereas revenue per K–12 student increased by 3.8 percent that year. For 2003–04, revenue per K–12 student increased only 3.6 percent (F-1, F-2). Comparable personal income figures are not yet available.

Government Revenues: State and local government revenue shares show little annual variation; given this well-established reality, it is easy to see why economic growth is the key to substantive improvement in education finance. State and local tax revenues per \$1,000 of personal income for 2001–02 were \$102 versus \$103 the prior year. This number has been level over the past decade (E-4).

School Revenues: School funding continues to be state-oriented, although the federal share increased somewhat. Between school years 2002–03 and 2003–04, the local share of K–12 public education funding increased from 42.7 to 43.4 percent (F-7, F-8), and the state share decreased from 49.1 to 48.0 percent, still roughly 49 percent (F-9, F-10). The federal share increased from 8.2 percent to 8.6 percent (F-11, F-12). Throughout the past 10 years, state and local governments have each provided between 43 and 50 percent of the total revenues.

Government Expenditures: Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education can serve as indicators of state and local government “effort” to fund these services. Between 1991 and 2001, expenditures for elementary and sec-

ondary (K–12) education increased 24.2 percent, whereas higher education spending increased 28.5 percent. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures was 2.7 to 1 in 2001, same as the 2000 ratio of 2.7 to 1.

Part II. *Estimates of School Statistics 2005 Highlights*

Enrollment: Public school enrollment was expected to increase by 326,000 students from 2003–04 to 2004–05, from 48,132,518 to 48,458,742, respectively. Increases in the elementary grades were estimated to be 97,030, and secondary classes were expected to enroll about 229,194 more students. Of course, changes in enrollment vary across the country, with considerable differences predicted from state to state and district to district.

Classroom Teachers: To meet the increasing and changing enrollment demands of local school districts, state education departments expected the number of public school classroom teachers to increase by nearly 62,000, from 2003–04 to 2004–05. There were an estimated 3,044,012 teachers for 2003–04 compared to 3,105,783 in 2004–05. Implications for local school district finances vary. Nevertheless, clearly the shifting enrollments may present serious challenges to existing school finance relationships at the state and local levels as districts prepare to meet needs generated by increased enrollment and additional school personnel.

Classroom Teacher Salaries: Based on trends, the NEA estimated that the average classroom teacher salary for 2004–05 would increase by 2.1 percent over 2003–04, from \$46,752 to \$47,750. The national average salary, although useful as a benchmark statistic,

hides vast differences among states, with statewide averages likewise clouding significant local variations.

Expenditures per Student: Expenditures per student in fall enrollment were expected to increase by 3.7 percent to \$8,554 in 2004–05, up from \$8,248 in 2003–04. This compares with a 4.4 percent increase in total current expenditures.

General Resources: State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—estimated at 48.6 percent for 2004–05—up 0.6 percent from the revised figure of 48.0 percent in 2003–04. Once again, differences among states are considerable, reflecting differences in state and local revenue systems, demographic characteristics, and program priorities, to name but a few factors.

For 2004–05, the federal government’s contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues was expected to increase to 8.8 percent from the 2003–04 revised figure of 8.6 percent. The federal, state, and local revenue contributions for public education for 2004–05 are estimated at \$41.4 billion, \$229.2 billion, and \$201.4 billion, respectively, totaling \$472.0 billion.

See *Estimates* pages 66 and 67 for additional summary information.

Glossary

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): The aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which the students are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily attendance for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily attendances obtained for the individual schools.

Average Daily Membership (ADM): The aggregate membership of a school during a reporting period divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which students are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session. The average daily membership for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the sum of the average daily memberships obtained for the individual schools.

Average Salary: The arithmetic mean of the salaries of the group described. This figure is the average gross salary before deductions for Social Security, retirement, health insurance, and so on.

Basic Administrative Unit: See School District.

Capital Outlay: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Classroom Teacher: A staff member assigned the professional activities of instructing students in self-contained classes or courses, or in classroom situations. The number of classroom teachers is usually expressed in full-time equivalents.

Coefficient of Variation (CV): The standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean. Used to compare standard deviations of varying groups of data.

Current Expenditures: The expenditures for operating local public schools, excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs.

Current Expenditures for Elementary and Secondary Day Schools: Included are the following:

- a. Expenditures for administration by the state board of education and the state department of education excluding expenditures for vocational rehabilitation and salaries for personnel who provide supplementary services, such as state library, state museum, teacher retirement, teacher placement, and so on.
- b. Expenditures for administration by county or other intermediate administrative units.
- c. Total current expenditures by local school districts, such as expenditures for administration, instruction, attendance, health, transportation, net food service, maintenance and operation, and other net expenditures to cover deficits for extracurricular activities for students. (Net food service also includes the value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as those provided through the school lunch and milk programs.)
- d. Direct state expenditures for current operations, such as state (employer) contributions to retirement systems, pension funds, or Social Security on behalf of public school employees;

state expenditures for textbooks distributed to local school districts; and all other expenditures made by the state on behalf of free public elementary and secondary schools. Includes current expenditures made for vocational/technical elementary and secondary education.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs: Current expenses for summer schools, adult education, post-high-school vocational education, personnel retraining, and community services; services to private school students, community centers, recreational activities, and public libraries, and so on, when operated by local school districts and not part of regular public elementary and secondary day-school programs.

Debt: The major portion of all state and local government debt constitutes long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt (i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes).

Education: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

Effective Buying Income: Same as disposable personal income. It is obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other nontax payments to government. The personal taxes deducted include federal, state, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Property taxes are not deducted.

Effort: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or defray school expenditures in that school year.

Elementary School: A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade 8. A preschool or kindergarten school is included under this heading only if it is an in-

tegral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Enrollment: A cumulative count of the number of students registered during the entire school year. New entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

Expenditures: All amounts of money paid out by a government—net of recoveries and other correcting transactions—other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

Fall Enrollment: The count of the students registered in the fall of the school year, usually in October.

Fire Protection: Comprises fire-fighting and fire-protection activities of local governments.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the “part-time hours paid” by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Functions: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

General Expenditures: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

General Revenue: All revenue of a government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

General Sales Taxes: Sales or gross receipts taxes that are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single rate or at classified rates.

Health: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

High School Graduate: A person who receives formal recognition from school authorities for having completed the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

Hospitals: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

Household: A unit that includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or room regarded as a dwelling unit, excluding group quarters such as dormitories.

Individual Income Tax: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

Instructional Staff: Full-time equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools, instructional staff includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching–learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education, includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Interest on Debt: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

K–12: Kindergarten through 12th grade. Used for convenience of abbreviation in the *Rankings* tables; comprises “Elementary School” and “Secondary School” as defined in this glossary. Thus, as is the case for “Elementary School,” K–12 here may include preschool and/or kindergarten but only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Live Births: Number of births in the United States.

Mean: The arithmetic average of the data.

Median: The middle number in a group when data are arranged in numeric sequence.

Membership: A count of the number of students “belonging” to a school, whether present or absent, on a day when school is in session.

Noninstructional Staff: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees, bus drivers, and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria, clerical, and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Nonoperating School District: A school district that does not provide direct instruction for students but contracts with or pays tuition to other districts.

Nonrevenue Receipts: The amount received by local education agencies from the sale of bonds and real property and equipment, loans, and proceeds from insurance adjustments.

Operating School District: A school district that directly provides instruction for students by hiring its own staff.

Personal Income: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the state from all sources, including transfers from government and business but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received

in kind. It also includes the investment income of non-profit institutions serving individuals as well as the investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

Police Protection: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and so on.

Property Taxes: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying to general property taxation).

Public Welfare: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

Range: The difference between the highest and lowest values in a group of data.

Resident Population: In addition to those who are residents of an area, includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

Revenue: Revenue receipts for public school purposes derive from three main sources:

Local. Local, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social

Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution of local school districts, and so on. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

State. Revenue receipts from state sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Federal. Revenue receipts from federal sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties.

Revenue from Own Sources: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

School District: An education agency at the local level that exists primarily to operate public schools or to contract for public school services. Synonyms are “local basic administrative unit” and “local education agency.”

School-Age Population: Population age 5 through 17, inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

Secondary School: A school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school (usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. Both junior high schools and senior high schools are included.

Standard Deviation, SDEV: A statistical technique measuring the extent to which data vary from their

mean. Used to indicate the relative dispersion of individual items.

Student–Teacher Ratio: The number of students in the fall enrollment divided by the number of classroom teachers. This ratio of students to teachers must not be confused with “average class size,” which is the number of students assigned to a classroom for instructional purposes. Class size and student-teacher ratio are very different concepts and cannot be used interchangeably. According to recent studies, the difference between pupil-teacher ratio and average class size in K–3 is 9 or 10 students (Sharp 2002). Therefore, an elementary school with a school wide pupil-teacher ratio of 16:1 in kindergarten through third grade would typically have an average class size of 25 or 26 students in those same grades.

Taxes: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts the collecting government retains are treated as its tax revenue. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

Total Expenditures: Includes all current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on the school debt.

Total Revenue Receipts: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; and so on. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.

Rankings 2004

Technical Notes

This publication, *Rankings of the States 2004*, contains rank-ordered statistics for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. All state data are ranked beginning with the largest figure. When the values of two or more states are the same, they are assigned the same rank, with the appropriate number resumed with the next state in rank. In this case, they appear in rank order before rounding. Note, also, that some totals in certain tables may not sum exactly because of rounding. Dollar values are expressed in “current dollars” unless otherwise noted. The notation “(Revised)” indicates tables that have been updated from the previous edition of *Rankings of the States*.

The education data in *Rankings* are the most recent actual or estimated data available from state departments of education. Complete citations for data sources are presented in the References section (page 101). Where no data are available from a state education department, NEA Research has provided an estimate, identified by an asterisk in Series B, C, F, and H tables. The State Notes (page 97) contain additional information provided by state education departments to help explain data reported for their states.

The availability of data from federal government and other sources dictates the presence or absence of certain tables in this report.

Because average daily membership (ADM) is no longer widely used as a state and national statistic, it has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of expenditure per student featured in Series H. Moreover, the per student count in ENR, rather than in average daily attendance (ADA), has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school expenditures and revenues as well as personal income per student in this report. However, for the reader’s convenience, tables with variables in ADA have been maintained, and new tables have been added for the ENR count in Series D, F, and H.

Note, also, that in Series C, F, and H, the term “K–12 Schools” has replaced the term “Elementary and Secondary Schools.” *No change in the meaning is implied* (see the glossary entries for these terms). The abbreviation is used because of limited space in the title fields in the database from which the *Rankings* tables are generated for this volume.

Figures A through H illustrate historical trends in selected *Rankings* data, and a detachable worksheet is provided at the back of this book to help state affiliates and general users develop a school funding profile. Comparisons with neighboring states can be developed for any *Rankings* table by using the last page of the detachable section.

Series A—Population

Tables in Series A provide information about the population of states and can serve as indicators of the relative demand for public education services or other public programs.

The level and change in total state population are featured in Tables A-1 through A-4. These tables help to identify patterns of growth or decline for each state and the resulting implications for the staffing and financing of public education institutions. Population density appears in Table A-11.

School-age population data in Tables A-5 through A-7 focus directly on the consumers of public elementary and secondary education. Combining these figures with public school enrollment tables in Series B can indicate demand for and participation in public school services.

Tables A-8 through A-10 define the adult population within states. Changes in the size of adult and elderly age groups affect demand for public school programs and the degree to which funding for education faces competition from other public sector programs. These tables also can indicate the propensity of citizens within a state to support public education.

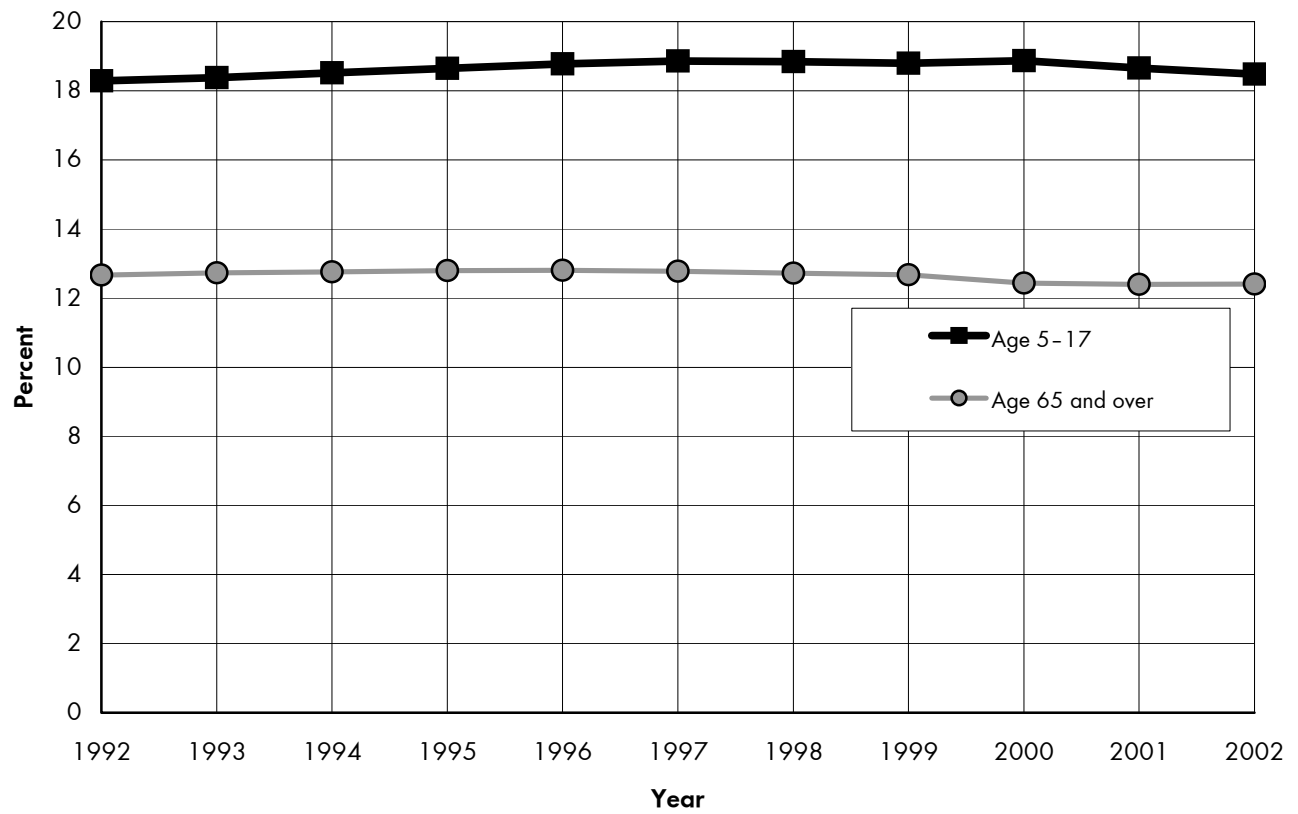
Figure A displays historical trends for two key groups: school-age and retirement-age populations. The school-age trend indicates a potential demand for education; the adult and retirement-age populations indicate a potential demand for health care services. Since the early 1990s, both the school-age and the 65-and-over populations have been increasing in number. As both education and health care are heavily dependent on public financing, competition between the two groups for available tax dollars may increase (Tables A-6, A-9).

Figure A. Annual Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, 1992–2002

Tables A-1 to A-11

- A-1. Total Resident Population, 2002
- A-2. Total Resident Population, 2001
- A-3. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 2001–02
- A-4. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 1992–2002
- A-5. Population Ages 5–17, 2002
- A-6. Population Ages 5–17 as Percentage of Total Population, 2002
- A-7. Percentage of Resident Population Under Age 18, 2002
- A-8. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 18–64, 2002
- A-9. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 65 and Older, 2002
- A-10. Percentage Change in Population 65 Years of Age and Older, 1992–2002
- A-11. Population per Square Mile of Land Area, 2002

Figure A. Annual Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, 1992-2002



**A-1. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 2002
(THOUSANDS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	35,002
2.	TEXAS	21,737
3.	NEW YORK	19,134
4.	FLORIDA	16,692
5.	ILLINOIS	12,586
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,329
7.	OHIO	11,409
8.	MICHIGAN	10,043
9.	NEW JERSEY	8,575
10.	GEORGIA	8,544
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,306
12.	VIRGINIA	7,288
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,422
14.	INDIANA	6,157
15.	WASHINGTON	6,067
16.	TENNESSEE	5,790
17.	MISSOURI	5,670
18.	MARYLAND	5,451
19.	ARIZONA	5,441
20.	WISCONSIN	5,440
21.	MINNESOTA	5,025
22.	COLORADO	4,501
23.	ALABAMA	4,479
24.	LOUISIANA	4,476
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,104
26.	KENTUCKY	4,090
27.	OREGON	3,520
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,490
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,459
30.	IOWA	2,936
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,867
32.	KANSAS	2,712
33.	ARKANSAS	2,706
34.	UTAH	2,319
35.	NEVADA	2,167
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,852
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,805
38.	NEBRASKA	1,728
39.	IDAHO	1,343
40.	MAINE	1,295
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,274
42.	HAWAII	1,241
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,068
44.	MONTANA	910
45.	DELAWARE	806
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	760
47.	ALASKA	641
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	634
49.	VERMONT	616
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	569
51.	WYOMING	499
UNITED STATES		287,974

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

**A-2. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 2001
(THOUSANDS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	34,533
2.	TEXAS	21,341
3.	NEW YORK	19,075
4.	FLORIDA	16,355
5.	ILLINOIS	12,517
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,298
7.	OHIO	11,386
8.	MICHIGAN	10,005
9.	NEW JERSEY	8,504
10.	GEORGIA	8,395
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,195
12.	VIRGINIA	7,193
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,400
14.	INDIANA	6,126
15.	WASHINGTON	5,993
16.	TENNESSEE	5,746
17.	MISSOURI	5,636
18.	WISCONSIN	5,405
19.	MARYLAND	5,383
20.	ARIZONA	5,298
21.	MINNESOTA	4,985
22.	ALABAMA	4,466
	LOUISIANA	4,466
24.	COLORADO	4,429
25.	KENTUCKY	4,067
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,060
27.	OREGON	3,473
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,467
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,433
30.	IOWA	2,932
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,858
32.	KANSAS	2,700
33.	ARKANSAS	2,692
34.	UTAH	2,280
35.	NEVADA	2,095
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,829
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,802
38.	NEBRASKA	1,719
39.	IDAHO	1,321
40.	MAINE	1,285
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,259
42.	HAWAII	1,225
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,059
44.	MONTANA	906
45.	DELAWARE	796
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	758
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	636
48.	ALASKA	633
49.	VERMONT	613
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	573
51.	WYOMING	494
UNITED STATES		285,094

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

**A-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL
RESIDENT POPULATION, 2001–02**

1.	NEVADA	3.4
2.	ARIZONA	2.7
3.	FLORIDA	2.1
4.	TEXAS	1.9
5.	GEORGIA	1.8
6.	IDAHO	1.7
	UTAH	1.7
8.	COLORADO	1.6
9.	CALIFORNIA	1.4
	NORTH CAROLINA	1.4
	OREGON	1.4
12.	ALASKA	1.3
	DELAWARE	1.3
	HAWAII	1.3
	MARYLAND	1.3
	NEW MEXICO	1.3
	VIRGINIA	1.3
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.2
	WASHINGTON	1.2
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.1
	UNITED STATES	1.0
21.	WYOMING	1.0
22.	CONNECTICUT	0.8
	MAINE	0.8
	MINNESOTA	0.8
	NEW JERSEY	0.8
	RHODE ISLAND	0.8
	TENNESSEE	0.8
28.	OKLAHOMA	0.7
29.	ILLINOIS	0.6
	KENTUCKY	0.6
	MISSOURI	0.6
	WISCONSIN	0.6
33.	ARKANSAS	0.5
	INDIANA	0.5
	NEBRASKA	0.5
	VERMONT	0.5
37.	KANSAS	0.4
	MICHIGAN	0.4
	MONTANA	0.4
40.	ALABAMA	0.3
	MASSACHUSETTS	0.3
	MISSISSIPPI	0.3
	NEW YORK	0.3
	PENNSYLVANIA	0.3
	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.3
46.	LOUISIANA	0.2
	OHIO	0.2
	WEST VIRGINIA	0.2
49.	IOWA	0.1
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	-0.3
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-0.7

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-2.

**A-4. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT
POPULATION, 1992–2002**

1.	NEVADA	62.6
2.	ARIZONA	41.9
3.	COLORADO	29.9
4.	UTAH	28.1
5.	GEORGIA	26.3
6.	IDAHO	26.0
7.	FLORIDA	23.5
8.	TEXAS	22.9
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	21.5
10.	OREGON	18.4
11.	WASHINGTON	17.9
12.	NEW MEXICO	17.1
13.	DELAWARE	16.8
14.	TENNESSEE	15.3
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.4
16.	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.2
17.	VIRGINIA	14.1
18.	CALIFORNIA	13.2
19.	ARKANSAS	13.0
	UNITED STATES	12.9
20.	MINNESOTA	12.3
21.	MARYLAND	11.0
22.	MONTANA	10.6
23.	MISSISSIPPI	9.8
	NEW JERSEY	9.8
25.	ALASKA	9.2
	MISSOURI	9.2
27.	KENTUCKY	9.0
28.	INDIANA	8.9
	WISCONSIN	8.9
30.	OKLAHOMA	8.8
31.	ALABAMA	8.4
	ILLINOIS	8.4
33.	KANSAS	7.8
34.	NEBRASKA	7.7
	VERMONT	7.7
36.	HAWAII	7.6
37.	WYOMING	7.5
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.2
39.	MASSACHUSETTS	7.1
40.	RHODE ISLAND	6.7
41.	MICHIGAN	6.6
42.	NEW YORK	5.7
43.	CONNECTICUT	5.5
44.	LOUISIANA	4.8
	MAINE	4.8
46.	IOWA	4.6
47.	OHIO	3.7
48.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.8
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.1
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	-0.2
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-2.9

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

**A-5. POPULATION AGES 5–17, 2002
(THOUSANDS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,907
2.	TEXAS	4,384
3.	NEW YORK	3,385
4.	FLORIDA	2,847
5.	ILLINOIS	2,365
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,151
7.	OHIO	2,115
8.	MICHIGAN	1,907
9.	GEORGIA	1,620
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,560
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,484
12.	VIRGINIA	1,294
13.	INDIANA	1,166
14.	WASHINGTON	1,117
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,076
16.	ARIZONA	1,057
17.	MISSISSIPPI	1,030
18.	TENNESSEE	1,021
19.	MARYLAND	1,014
20.	WISCONSIN	1,000
21.	MINNESOTA	933
22.	LOUISIANA	863
23.	COLORADO	830
24.	ALABAMA	808
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	713
26.	KENTUCKY	678
27.	CONNECTICUT	649
28.	OKLAHOMA	635
29.	OREGON	629
30.	MISSOURI	551
31.	IOWA	517
32.	KANSAS	509
33.	ARKANSAS	494
	UTAH	494
35.	NEVADA	412
36.	NEW MEXICO	368
37.	NEBRASKA	322
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	292
39.	IDAHO	270
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	235
41.	MAINE	214
42.	HAWAII	212
43.	RHODE ISLAND	179
44.	MONTANA	164
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	145
46.	ALASKA	143
47.	DELAWARE	138
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	110
49.	VERMONT	108
50.	WYOMING	92
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	78
	UNITED STATES	53,285

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

**A-6. POPULATION AGES 5–17 AS PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL POPULATION, 2002**

1.	MISSISSIPPI	35.9
2.	ALASKA	22.3
3.	UTAH	21.3
4.	TEXAS	20.2
5.	IDAHO	20.1
6.	NEW MEXICO	19.9
7.	CALIFORNIA	19.7
8.	ARIZONA	19.4
9.	LOUISIANA	19.3
10.	SOUTH DAKOTA	19.1
11.	GEORGIA	19.0
	MICHIGAN	19.0
	NEVADA	19.0
14.	INDIANA	18.9
15.	CONNECTICUT	18.8
	ILLINOIS	18.8
	KANSAS	18.8
18.	MARYLAND	18.6
	MINNESOTA	18.6
	NEBRASKA	18.6
	UNITED STATES	18.5
21.	OHIO	18.5
22.	COLORADO	18.4
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18.4
	WASHINGTON	18.4
	WISCONSIN	18.4
	WYOMING	18.4
27.	ARKANSAS	18.3
28.	NEW JERSEY	18.2
	OKLAHOMA	18.2
30.	ALABAMA	18.0
	MONTANA	18.0
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	17.9
	OREGON	17.9
34.	VIRGINIA	17.8
35.	NEW YORK	17.7
36.	IOWA	17.6
	TENNESSEE	17.6
38.	VERMONT	17.5
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	17.4
	PENNSYLVANIA	17.4
	SOUTH CAROLINA	17.4
42.	DELAWARE	17.1
	FLORIDA	17.1
	HAWAII	17.1
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	16.8
	RHODE ISLAND	16.8
47.	KENTUCKY	16.6
48.	MAINE	16.5
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	16.2
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13.7
51.	MISSOURI	9.7

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-5.

**A-7. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT
POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, 2002**

1.	UTAH	30.7
2.	ALASKA	30.0
3.	TEXAS	28.1
4.	IDAHO	27.6
5.	ARIZONA	27.1
6.	CALIFORNIA	27.0
8.	NEW MEXICO	27.0
8.	GEORGIA	26.6
9.	LOUISIANA	26.5
	MISSISSIPPI	26.5
11.	NEVADA	26.4
12.	ILLINOIS	25.9
	INDIANA	25.9
14.	SOUTH DAKOTA	25.8
15.	KANSAS	25.7
16.	COLORADO	25.6
	MICHIGAN	25.6
18.	NEBRASKA	25.5
	UNITED STATES	25.3
19.	MARYLAND	25.3
20.	CONNECTICUT	25.2
	OHIO	25.2
22.	ARKANSAS	25.1
23.	OKLAHOMA	25.0
	WASHINGTON	25.0
25.	MINNESOTA	24.9
	NORTH CAROLINA	24.9
27.	NEW JERSEY	24.8
28.	ALABAMA	24.7
29.	MISSOURI	24.6
	WISCONSIN	24.6
31.	VIRGINIA	24.4
	WYOMING	24.4
33.	OREGON	24.3
	TENNESSEE	24.3
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.2
36.	NEW YORK	24.1
37.	HAWAII	23.9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	23.9
39.	IOWA	23.8
	MONTANA	23.8
41.	DELAWARE	23.4
42.	FLORIDA	23.3
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	23.2
	PENNSYLVANIA	23.2
45.	KENTUCKY	22.8
	MASSACHUSETTS	22.8
47.	VERMONT	22.7
48.	RHODE ISLAND	22.4
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	21.6
50.	MAINE	21.5
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19.7

U.S. Census Bureau (2005b).

**A-8. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION
AGES 18–64, 2002**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	68.2
2.	COLORADO	64.8
	KENTUCKY	64.8
4.	VIRGINIA	64.4
5.	VERMONT	64.3
6.	ALASKA	64.0
	MAINE	64.0
8.	GEORGIA	63.9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	63.9
	WASHINGTON	63.9
11.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	63.8
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	63.7
	WYOMING	63.7
14.	DELAWARE	63.4
	MARYLAND	63.4
16.	RHODE ISLAND	63.3
	TENNESSEE	63.3
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	63.2
19.	MINNESOTA	63.1
	NORTH CAROLINA	63.1
	OREGON	63.1
22.	NEW YORK	63.0
23.	HAWAII	62.7
24.	MONTANA	62.6
25.	NEVADA	62.5
26.	CALIFORNIA	62.4
	WISCONSIN	62.4
	UNITED STATES	62.3
28.	ILLINOIS	62.2
29.	ALABAMA	62.1
	MICHIGAN	62.1
	NEW JERSEY	62.1
32.	MISSOURI	62.0
	TEXAS	62.0
34.	LOUISIANA	61.9
35.	INDIANA	61.8
	NORTH DAKOTA	61.8
	OKLAHOMA	61.8
38.	OHIO	61.5
39.	IOWA	61.4
	MISSISSIPPI	61.4
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	61.3
42.	KANSAS	61.2
43.	CONNECTICUT	61.1
	IDAHO	61.1
	NEBRASKA	61.1
46.	ARKANSAS	61.0
	NEW MEXICO	61.0
48.	UTAH	60.7
49.	ARIZONA	60.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA	60.0
51.	FLORIDA	59.6

U.S. Census Bureau (2005b).

**A-9. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION
AGES 65 AND OLDER, 2002**

1.	FLORIDA	17.1
2.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.5
3.	WEST VIRGINIA	15.3
4.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.0
5.	IOWA	14.8
6.	MAINE	14.4
7.	RHODE ISLAND	14.3
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.2
9.	ARKANSAS	13.9
10.	CONNECTICUT	13.6
11.	HAWAII	13.5
	MASSACHUSETTS	13.5
	MONTANA	13.5
14.	MISSOURI	13.4
	NEBRASKA	13.4
16.	OHIO	13.3
17.	ALABAMA	13.2
	DELAWARE	13.2
	OKLAHOMA	13.2
20.	KANSAS	13.1
	NEW JERSEY	13.1
22.	VERMONT	13.0
	WISCONSIN	13.0
24.	ARIZONA	12.9
	NEW YORK	12.9
26.	OREGON	12.6
27.	KENTUCKY	12.5
	UNITED STATES	12.4
28.	TENNESSEE	12.4
29.	INDIANA	12.3
	MICHIGAN	12.3
	SOUTH CAROLINA	12.3
32.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.1
	MISSISSIPPI	12.1
34.	MINNESOTA	12.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.0
	NEW MEXICO	12.0
	NORTH CAROLINA	12.0
38.	ILLINOIS	11.9
39.	WYOMING	11.8
40.	LOUISIANA	11.6
41.	IDAHO	11.3
	MARYLAND	11.3
43.	VIRGINIA	11.2
	WASHINGTON	11.2
45.	NEVADA	11.1
46.	CALIFORNIA	10.6
47.	TEXAS	9.9
48.	COLORADO	9.7
49.	GEORGIA	9.5
50.	UTAH	8.6
51.	ALASKA	6.1

U.S. Census Bureau (2005b).

**A-10. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION 65
YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, 1992–2002**

1.	NEVADA	64.4
2.	ALASKA	62.5
3.	ARIZONA	36.8
4.	NEW MEXICO	27.6
5.	HAWAII	25.6
6.	COLORADO	25.0
7.	DELAWARE	24.7
8.	UTAH	24.4
9.	SOUTH CAROLINA	20.6
10.	TEXAS	19.9
11.	GEORGIA	19.5
12.	IDAHO	18.8
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	18.2
14.	WYOMING	18.0
15.	VERMONT	17.6
16.	VIRGINIA	17.5
17.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16.8
18.	FLORIDA	14.9
19.	CALIFORNIA	14.5
20.	MARYLAND	14.3
21.	WASHINGTON	13.0
22.	TENNESSEE	12.2
23.	MONTANA	11.8
24.	MAINE	10.7
	UNITED STATES	10.2
25.	ALABAMA	9.7
26.	LOUISIANA	8.3
	OREGON	8.3
28.	MINNESOTA	7.3
29.	MICHIGAN	7.0
30.	KENTUCKY	6.9
31.	MISSISSIPPI	6.4
32.	NEW JERSEY	6.1
33.	OKLAHOMA	6.0
34.	WISCONSIN	5.5
35.	INDIANA	5.4
36.	ARKANSAS	5.0
37.	NEW YORK	4.2
38.	OHIO	3.8
39.	CONNECTICUT	3.5
	MASSACHUSETTS	3.5
41.	MISSOURI	3.1
42.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.9
43.	NEBRASKA	2.7
44.	ILLINOIS	2.5
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	2.2
46.	KANSAS	1.7
47.	PENNSYLVANIA	1.4
48.	IOWA	0.0
	RHODE ISLAND	0.0
	WEST VIRGINIA	0.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-10.4

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

**A-11. POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF
LAND AREA, 2002**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,298
2.	NEW JERSEY	1,158
3.	RHODE ISLAND	1,024
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	820
5.	CONNECTICUT	714
6.	MARYLAND	558
7.	DELAWARE	413
8.	NEW YORK	406
9.	FLORIDA	310
10.	OHIO	279
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	275
12.	ILLINOIS	227
13.	CALIFORNIA	225
14.	HAWAII	194
15.	VIRGINIA	184
16.	MICHIGAN	177
17.	INDIANA	172
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	171
19.	GEORGIA	148
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	142
21.	TENNESSEE	141
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	136
23.	KENTUCKY	103
	LOUISIANA	103
25.	WISCONSIN	100
26.	WASHINGTON	91
27.	ALABAMA	88
28.	TEXAS	83
	UNITED STATES	82
29.	MISSOURI	82
30.	WEST VIRGINIA	75
31.	VERMONT	67
32.	MINNESOTA	63
33.	MISSISSIPPI	61
34.	IOWA	53
35.	ARKANSAS	52
36.	OKLAHOMA	51
37.	ARIZONA	48
38.	COLORADO	44
39.	MAINE	42
40.	OREGON	37
41.	KANSAS	33
42.	UTAH	28
43.	NEBRASKA	23
44.	NEVADA	20
45.	IDAHO	16
46.	NEW MEXICO	15
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	9
49.	MONTANA	6
50.	WYOMING	5
51.	ALASKA	1

U.S. Census Bureau (2003a).

Series B—Enrollment and Attendance

Tables in Series B feature data on student participation in public elementary and secondary schools. The tables include current statistics on students enrolled and the change in enrollment over the previous year. These tables indicate change in relative demand for public school services and staff.

Public school enrollment (ENR) and average daily attendance (ADA) appear in Tables B-2 through B-5.

Table B-7 shows the percentage change in the number of high school graduates over a 10-year period, which is useful in predicting demand for higher education ser-

vices in future years. Please see page 97 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series B tables.

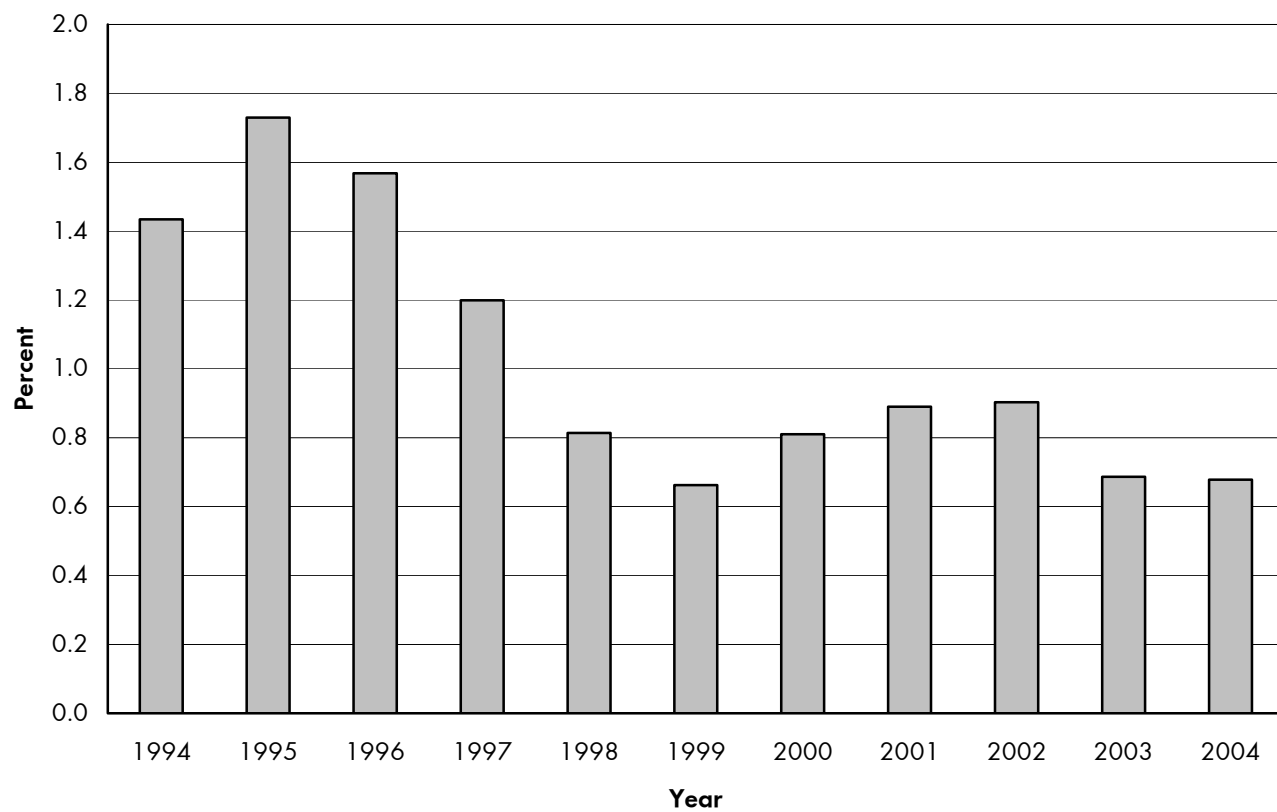
Percentage change in total K–12 public school enrollment is displayed in Figure B. Declines that characterized much of the 1990s appear to be reversing beginning in 2000. Accommodating the increase has required and will continue to require increased physical and financial resources just to maintain a level measure of educational services (Table B-3).

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 1994–2004

Tables B-1 to B-7

- B-1. Number of Operating Public School Districts, 2003–04
- B-2. Public School Enrollment, Fall 2003
- B-3. Percentage Change in Public School Enrollment, Fall 2002 to Fall 2003
- B-4. Average Daily Attendance in Public Schools, 2003–04
- B-5. Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of Fall Enrollment, 2003–04
- B-6. Number of Public High School Graduates, 2003–04
- B-7. Percentage Change in Number of High School Graduates, 1993–94 versus 2003–04

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 1994–2004



B-1. NUMBER OF OPERATING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2003-04

1.	TEXAS	1,227
2.	CALIFORNIA	1,059
3.	OHIO	891
4.	ILLINOIS	886
5.	MICHIGAN	752
6.	NEW YORK	701 *
7.	ARIZONA	628 *
8.	NEW JERSEY	593
9.	OKLAHOMA	541
10.	MISSOURI	524
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	500 *
12.	NEBRASKA	495
13.	MONTANA	441
14.	WISCONSIN	426 *
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	380
16.	IOWA	370
17.	MINNESOTA	339
18.	ARKANSAS	308
20.	INDIANA	308
21.	KANSAS	302
22.	WASHINGTON	296 *
23.	VERMONT	284
24.	MAINE	232
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	211
26.	OREGON	198
27.	CONNECTICUT	189
28.	GEORGIA	181
29.	COLORADO	178 *
30.	KENTUCKY	176 *
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	169
32.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	162
33.	MISSISSIPPI	152 *
34.	TENNESSEE	135
35.	VIRGINIA	132 *
36.	ALABAMA	130
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	117 *
38.	IDAHO	114
39.	NEW MEXICO	89
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87
41.	LOUISIANA	85
42.	FLORIDA	67 *
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
44.	ALASKA	53 *
45.	WYOMING	48 *
46.	UTAH	40 *
47.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	36
48.	RHODE ISLAND	36
49.	DELAWARE	32
50.	MARYLAND	24 *
51.	NEVADA	17
52.	HAWAII	1 *
UNITED STATES		15,397 *

B-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2003

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,298,769
2.	TEXAS	4,311,502
3.	NEW YORK	2,826,116
4.	FLORIDA	2,591,033
5.	ILLINOIS	2,060,048
6.	OHIO	1,845,428
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,821,146
8.	MICHIGAN	1,713,497 *
9.	GEORGIA	1,522,611
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,380,882
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,377,014
12.	VIRGINIA	1,192,539
13.	WASHINGTON	1,021,497
14.	INDIANA	1,010,492
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	980,459
16.	ARIZONA	964,003 *
17.	TENNESSEE	919,896
18.	MISSOURI	892,872
19.	WISCONSIN	880,031
20.	MARYLAND	869,113
21.	MINNESOTA	846,662
22.	COLORADO	757,668
23.	ALABAMA	729,339
24.	LOUISIANA	727,316
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	676,817
26.	KENTUCKY	631,852
27.	OKLAHOMA	625,826
28.	CONNECTICUT	576,205
29.	OREGON	555,880
30.	MISSISSIPPI	487,812 *
31.	UTAH	486,938
32.	IOWA	481,226
33.	KANSAS	469,825
34.	ARKANSAS	452,036
35.	NEVADA	385,414
36.	NEW MEXICO	322,657
37.	NEBRASKA	284,169
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	280,561
39.	IDAHO	248,743 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	207,417
41.	MAINE	202,210
42.	HAWAII	183,609
43.	RHODE ISLAND	159,825 *
44.	MONTANA	148,356
45.	ALASKA	133,933
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	124,469
47.	DELAWARE	117,777
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	101,137
49.	VERMONT	98,051
50.	WYOMING	84,741
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	65,099
UNITED STATES		48,132,518 *

B-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2002 TO FALL 2003

1.	NEVADA	4.3
2.	ARIZONA	2.5 *
3.	FLORIDA	2.3
4.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.9
5.	GEORGIA	1.8
6.	TEXAS	1.7
7.	VIRGINIA	1.4
8.	RHODE ISLAND	1.2 *
9.	UTAH	1.2
10.	DELAWARE	1.1
11.	NEW JERSEY	1.0
12.	TENNESSEE	1.0
13.	CALIFORNIA	0.9
14.	INDIANA	0.9
15.	COLORADO	0.8
16.	CONNECTICUT	0.8
17.	NEW MEXICO	0.8
18.	UNITED STATES	0.7 *
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.7
20.	ARKANSAS	0.6
21.	OREGON	0.5
22.	WASHINGTON	0.5
23.	KENTUCKY	0.4
24.	OHIO	0.4
25.	MARYLAND	0.3
26.	OKLAHOMA	0.3
27.	ALABAMA	0.2
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	0.2
29.	IDAHO	0.1 *
30.	NEBRASKA	0.1
31.	KANSAS	0.0
32.	MICHIGAN	0.0 *
33.	MINNESOTA	0.0
34.	HAWAII	-0.1
35.	MISSOURI	-0.1
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-0.1
37.	WISCONSIN	-0.1
38.	IOWA	-0.2
39.	NEW YORK	-0.2
40.	ALASKA	-0.3
41.	LOUISIANA	-0.3
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	-0.3
43.	SOUTH DAKOTA	-0.4
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.4
45.	MISSISSIPPI	-0.8 *
46.	ILLINOIS	-1.0
47.	MAINE	-1.0
48.	MONTANA	-1.1
49.	VERMONT	-1.6
50.	WYOMING	-1.6
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	-1.8
52.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-3.6

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

B-4. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2003–04

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,077,861
2.	TEXAS	4,014,926
3.	NEW YORK	2,807,149 *
4.	FLORIDA	2,420,406
5.	ILLINOIS	1,868,084
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,695,342
7.	OHIO	1,650,494 *
8.	MICHIGAN	1,577,917 *
9.	GEORGIA	1,424,004
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,327,602 *
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,244,096
12.	VIRGINIA	1,104,240
13.	WASHINGTON	950,298
14.	INDIANA	930,435
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	922,793
16.	ARIZONA	921,126 *
17.	TENNESSEE	856,382
18.	MISSOURI	821,829
19.	MARYLAND	812,621
20.	WISCONSIN	810,770 *
21.	MINNESOTA	785,135
22.	ALABAMA	702,915
23.	COLORADO	702,661
24.	LOUISIANA	673,742
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	644,564
26.	OKLAHOMA	583,932
27.	KENTUCKY	570,738
28.	CONNECTICUT	547,400
29.	OREGON	491,817
30.	MISSISSIPPI	456,678 *
31.	IOWA	455,176
32.	UTAH	446,203 *
33.	KANSAS	419,413
34.	NEVADA	413,179
35.	ARKANSAS	407,438 *
36.	NEW MEXICO	290,391
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	266,079
38.	NEBRASKA	262,911
39.	IDAHO	233,823 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	189,633
41.	MAINE	187,157
42.	HAWAII	167,376
43.	RHODE ISLAND	149,382 *
44.	MONTANA	132,150
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	116,585
46.	ALASKA	114,917 *
47.	DELAWARE	112,233
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	95,032
49.	VERMONT	86,809
50.	WYOMING	78,721
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	59,292
UNITED STATES		45,081,855 *

B-5. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENTAGE OF FALL ENROLLMENT, 2003–04

1.	NEVADA	107.2
2.	NEW YORK	99.3 *
3.	CALIFORNIA	96.5
4.	ALABAMA	96.4
5.	NEW JERSEY	96.1 *
6.	ARIZONA	95.6 *
7.	DELAWARE	95.3
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	95.2
9.	CONNECTICUT	95.0
10.	WEST VIRGINIA	94.8
11.	IOWA	94.6
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	94.1
13.	IDAHO	94.0 *
	NORTH DAKOTA	94.0
	UNITED STATES	93.7 *
15.	SOUTH DAKOTA	93.7
16.	MISSISSIPPI	93.6 *
17.	GEORGIA	93.5
	MARYLAND	93.5
	RHODE ISLAND	93.5 *
20.	FLORIDA	93.4
21.	OKLAHOMA	93.3
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	93.1
	TENNESSEE	93.1
	TEXAS	93.1
25.	WASHINGTON	93.0
26.	WYOMING	92.9
27.	COLORADO	92.7
	MINNESOTA	92.7
29.	LOUISIANA	92.6
	MAINE	92.6
	VIRGINIA	92.6
32.	NEBRASKA	92.5
33.	INDIANA	92.1
	MICHIGAN	92.1 *
	WISCONSIN	92.1 *
36.	MISSOURI	92.0
37.	UTAH	91.6 *
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	91.4
39.	HAWAII	91.2
40.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	91.1
41.	ILLINOIS	90.7
42.	KENTUCKY	90.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	90.3
44.	ARKANSAS	90.1 *
45.	NEW MEXICO	90.0
46.	OHIO	89.4 *
47.	KANSAS	89.3
48.	MONTANA	89.1
49.	OREGON	88.5
	VERMONT	88.5
51.	ALASKA	85.8 *

B-6. NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2003–04

1.	CALIFORNIA	348,609 *
2.	TEXAS	244,165
3.	NEW YORK	152,000
4.	FLORIDA	124,716
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	123,473
6.	ILLINOIS	121,598
7.	OHIO	115,762
8.	MICHIGAN	100,750 *
9.	NEW JERSEY	83,049 *
10.	VIRGINIA	72,042
11.	GEORGIA	71,811
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	70,845 *
13.	WISCONSIN	62,518 *
14.	WASHINGTON	61,904
15.	MINNESOTA	59,942 *
16.	MISSOURI	57,421
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	57,050
18.	INDIANA	55,894
19.	ARIZONA	54,567 *
20.	MARYLAND	52,491
21.	TENNESSEE	47,844
22.	COLORADO	43,461 *
23.	KENTUCKY	37,654
24.	LOUISIANA	37,385 *
25.	OKLAHOMA	36,995
26.	ALABAMA	36,627
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	35,700
28.	CONNECTICUT	34,440
29.	IOWA	34,339
30.	OREGON	32,456 *
31.	KANSAS	30,123
32.	UTAH	29,709
33.	ARKANSAS	28,238 *
34.	MISSISSIPPI	24,759 *
35.	NEBRASKA	19,460
36.	NEW MEXICO	17,871
37.	NEVADA	17,522
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	17,327
39.	IDAHO	16,027 *
40.	MAINE	13,443
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,428
42.	MONTANA	10,554
43.	HAWAII	10,501
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,958
45.	RHODE ISLAND	8,787 *
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,149
47.	ALASKA	7,270
48.	VERMONT	7,057
49.	DELAWARE	6,951
50.	WYOMING	5,903
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,236
UNITED STATES		2,771,781 *

**B-7. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1993–94 TO 2003–04**

1.	NEVADA	84.7
2.	ARIZONA	70.8 *
3.	TEXAS	49.6
4.	FLORIDA	41.7
5.	CALIFORNIA	37.7 *
6.	VERMONT	37.6
7.	COLORADO	36.4 *
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	34.4
9.	DELAWARE	32.9
10.	MARYLAND	32.3
11.	WASHINGTON	31.8
12.	CONNECTICUT	30.8
13.	WISCONSIN	29.2 *
14.	MINNESOTA	26.6 *
15.	ALASKA	26.2
16.	NEW JERSEY	25.6 *
17.	VIRGINIA	25.4
	UNITED STATES	24.4 *
18.	MISSOURI	23.3
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	23.2 *
20.	GEORGIA	23.1
21.	OREGON	22.3 *
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	21.1
23.	MICHIGAN	20.8 *
24.	MASSACHUSETTS	20.2
25.	NEW MEXICO	20.0
26.	IDAHO	19.5 *
27.	ILLINOIS	19.1
28.	KANSAS	19.0
29.	RHODE ISLAND	17.8 *
30.	OKLAHOMA	15.6
31.	NEW YORK	14.5
32.	NEBRASKA	13.4
33.	ARKANSAS	13.0 *
34.	IOWA	12.8
35.	OHIO	12.4
36.	MONTANA	9.9
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9.4
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.6
39.	LOUISIANA	8.3 *
	NORTH DAKOTA	8.3
	TENNESSEE	8.3
42.	UTAH	7.2
43.	MISSISSIPPI	6.7 *
44.	HAWAII	6.4
45.	MAINE	6.3
46.	KENTUCKY	5.2
47.	ALABAMA	4.9
48.	INDIANA	-0.2
49.	WYOMING	-1.6
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	-14.8
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-30.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

Series C—Faculty

Personnel in local public schools and in public institutions of higher education are the focus of tables in Series C. Changes in the number of staff employed in education institutions as well as their levels of compensation reflect trends in enrollment, changes in the economy, and specific program priorities expressed by state residents.

The number of staff employed in public schools is featured in Table C-1. The statistics for full-time employment in higher education presented in Tables C-2 through C-4 have been computed by the U.S. Census Bureau with a formula using hours worked by part-time employees. Two tables of student load—number of students enrolled per teacher and number of students in ADA per teacher—are presented in Tables C-6 through C-7.

Average salaries for public elementary and secondary classroom teachers and instructional staff are featured in Tables C-9 through C-22. These average salary data are presented in “current” (unadjusted) dollars and also in “constant” (inflation-adjusted) dollars. These computations employ the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), converted to a school-year basis,

using the 1993–94 school year as the base (1993–94 = 100.0).

The presentation of salary changes in constant-dollar terms enables identification of salary increases attributable to inflation. The resulting picture for most states is of a salary gain over the past decade far below what the public may intend or know of. Used as an advocacy tool, these salary data can do much to dispel myths of huge jumps in the purchasing power of teacher salaries.

Please see page 97 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series C tables.

Figure C traces the percentage change in average salaries paid teachers from 1994 to 2004. Although the increase was between 5 and 6 percentage points in 1992 (not shown), the increases from 1993 to 2001 were in the 2 to 3 percent range. The 2002 value approaches 4 percent. All of the past nine years were below that benchmark. When adjusted for inflation, the average salary has increased by only 2.9 percent over the decade (Tables C-15, C-14).

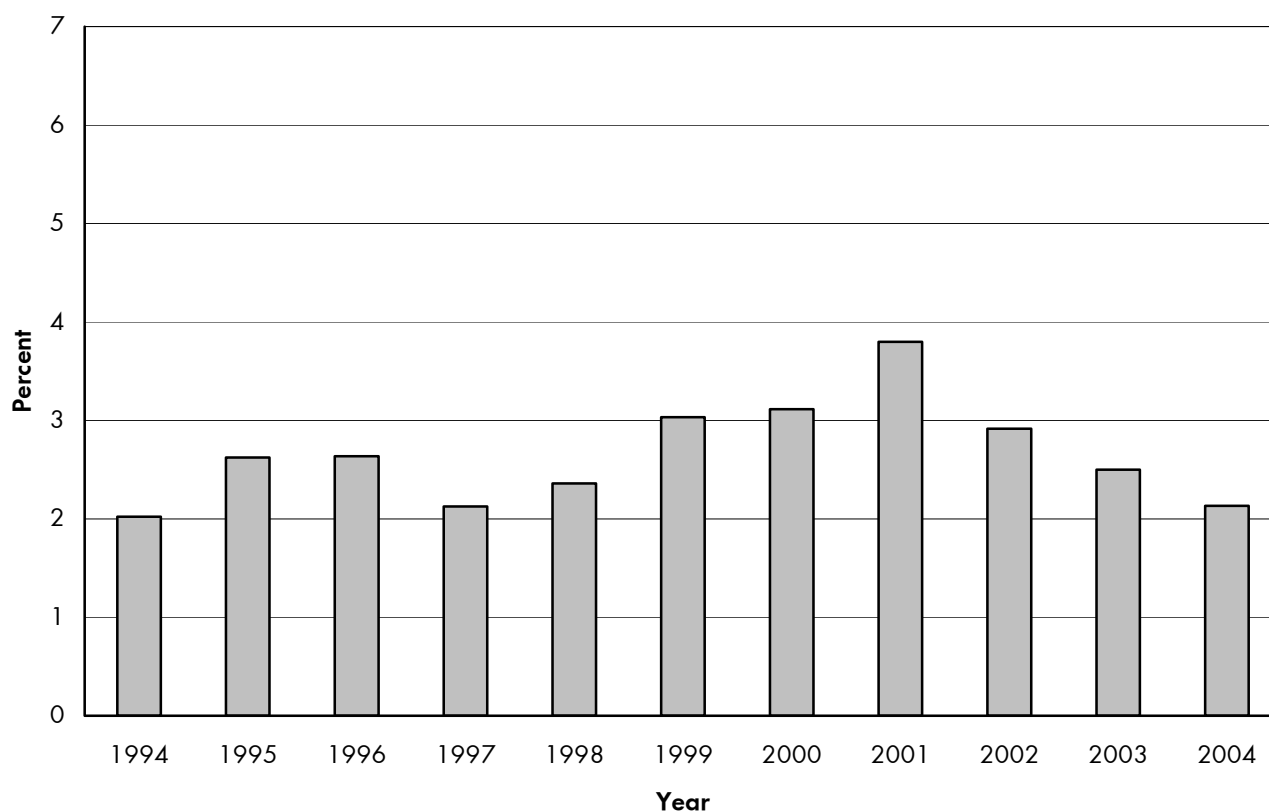
Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 1994–2004 (Current \$)

Tables C-1 to C-22

- C-1. Total Instructional Staff in Public K–12 Schools, 2003–04
- C-2. Total Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Public Institutions of Higher Education, 2002
- C-3. Total Instructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2002
- C-4. Total Noninstructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2002
- C-5. Number of Teachers in Public K–12 Schools, 2003–04
- C-6. Students Enrolled per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, Fall 2003

- C-7. Students in ADA per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, 2003–04
- C-8. Percentage of Public School Teachers Who Are Men, 2003–04
- C-9. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- C-10. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2002–03 (Revised)
- C-11. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2003–04 (\$)
- C-12. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2003–04
- C-13. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 1993–94 to 2003–04 (Current \$)
- C-14. Percentage Change in Avg. Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1993–94 to 2003–04 (Constant \$)
- C-15. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 2002–03 to 2003–04 (Current \$)
- C-16. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- C-17. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff as Percentage of National Average, 2002–03 (Revised)
- C-18. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2003–04 (\$)
- C-19. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff, as Percentage of National Average, 2003–04
- C-20. Percentage Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1993–94 to 2003–04 (Current \$)
- C-21. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1993–94 to 2003–04 (Constant \$)
- C-22. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 2002–03 to 2003–04 (Current \$)

Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 1994–2004 (Current \$)



C-1. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2003-04

1.	CALIFORNIA	345,450
2.	TEXAS	325,504
3.	NEW YORK	245,755
4.	FLORIDA	164,443 *
5.	ILLINOIS	143,549
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	136,861
7.	OHIO	134,206
8.	NEW JERSEY	131,045
9.	GEORGIA	119,159
10.	VIRGINIA	113,337 *
11.	MICHIGAN	110,085 *
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	101,387
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	78,565
14.	MISSOURI	73,615
15.	INDIANA	67,397
16.	TENNESSEE	67,050
17.	WISCONSIN	66,256
18.	MARYLAND	64,261
19.	WASHINGTON	59,709
20.	LOUISIANA	59,051
21.	MINNESOTA	57,035
22.	ALABAMA	55,142
23.	ARIZONA	52,817 *
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	52,657
25.	COLORADO	51,047
26.	CONNECTICUT	50,152
27.	KENTUCKY	45,829
28.	OKLAHOMA	44,497
29.	IOWA	38,533
30.	KANSAS	37,343
31.	ARKANSAS	36,240 *
32.	MISSISSIPPI	34,723 *
33.	OREGON	31,720 *
34.	NEW MEXICO	25,364
35.	UTAH	24,904 *
36.	NEBRASKA	23,687
37.	NEVADA	23,296
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	22,597
39.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18,379
40.	MAINE	18,100
41.	RHODE ISLAND	16,023 *
42.	IDAHO	15,882 *
43.	HAWAII	13,767
44.	MONTANA	11,751
45.	VERMONT	10,360
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,942
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,856
48.	ALASKA	8,761
49.	DELAWARE	8,730
50.	WYOMING	7,363
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,973
UNITED STATES		3,469,154 *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Technical Note and Glossary).

C-2. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 2002

1.	CALIFORNIA	68,312
2.	TEXAS	43,290
3.	FLORIDA	28,617
4.	NEW YORK	28,514
5.	MICHIGAN	26,396
6.	ILLINOIS	25,585
7.	OHIO	25,348
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	23,444
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	22,376
10.	INDIANA	21,249
11.	VIRGINIA	18,441
12.	GEORGIA	16,249
13.	WISCONSIN	15,743
14.	MARYLAND	14,780
15.	COLORADO	14,381
16.	WASHINGTON	14,318
17.	MISSOURI	13,133
18.	MINNESOTA	13,053
19.	NEW JERSEY	12,970
20.	TENNESSEE	12,026
21.	ALABAMA	11,879
22.	ARIZONA	11,841
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,453
24.	IOWA	10,983
25.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,035
26.	LOUISIANA	9,820
27.	OREGON	9,575
28.	KENTUCKY	9,325
29.	MISSISSIPPI	9,068
30.	KANSAS	8,464
31.	OKLAHOMA	8,047
32.	CONNECTICUT	6,546
33.	ARKANSAS	6,410
34.	NEW MEXICO	5,664
35.	UTAH	5,126
36.	NEBRASKA	4,407
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	4,144
38.	IDAHO	3,130
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,838
40.	NEVADA	2,743
41.	DELAWARE	2,580
42.	RHODE ISLAND	2,564
43.	HAWAII	2,541
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,094
45.	MONTANA	2,085
46.	WYOMING	1,728
47.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,698
48.	MAINE	1,581
49.	ALASKA	1,498
50.	VERMONT	1,364
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	376
UNITED STATES		629,832

U.S. Census Bureau (2005c).

C-3. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2002

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	44.8
2.	IOWA	37.4
3.	WYOMING	34.6
4.	INDIANA	34.5
5.	COLORADO	32.0
	DELAWARE	32.0
7.	MISSISSIPPI	31.6
8.	KANSAS	31.2
9.	NEW MEXICO	30.6
10.	WISCONSIN	28.9
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	28.2
12.	SOUTH CAROLINA	27.9
13.	SOUTH DAKOTA	27.6
14.	OREGON	27.2
15.	MARYLAND	27.1
16.	ALABAMA	26.5
17.	MICHIGAN	26.3
18.	MINNESOTA	26.0
19.	NEBRASKA	25.5
20.	VIRGINIA	25.3
21.	RHODE ISLAND	24.0
22.	ARKANSAS	23.7
23.	WASHINGTON	23.6
24.	ALASKA	23.4
25.	IDAHO	23.3
26.	MISSOURI	23.2
27.	OKLAHOMA	23.1
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	23.0
29.	MONTANA	22.9
30.	KENTUCKY	22.8
31.	OHIO	22.2
32.	UTAH	22.1
	VERMONT	22.1
	UNITED STATES	21.9
34.	LOUISIANA	21.9
35.	ARIZONA	21.8
36.	TENNESSEE	20.8
37.	HAWAII	20.5
38.	ILLINOIS	20.3
39.	TEXAS	19.9
40.	CALIFORNIA	19.5
41.	GEORGIA	19.0
42.	CONNECTICUT	18.9
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	18.1
44.	FLORIDA	17.1
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	15.6
46.	NEW JERSEY	15.1
47.	NEW YORK	14.9
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13.3
49.	NEVADA	12.7
50.	MAINE	12.2
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6.6
	MEDIAN	23.2
	RANGE	38.2
	SDEV.	6.9
	CV	29.0

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a).

C-4. TOTAL NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER ED. PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2002

1.	NEW MEXICO	78.9
2.	UTAH	77.0
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	68.8
4.	KANSAS	68.1
5.	IOWA	65.2
6.	WYOMING	64.8
7.	NEBRASKA	60.3
8.	DELAWARE	58.4
9.	VERMONT	57.9
10.	ALABAMA	56.3
11.	ALASKA	55.5
12.	MISSISSIPPI	55.3
13.	WASHINGTON	54.5
14.	IDAHO	54.4
	MICHIGAN	54.4
16.	OKLAHOMA	52.6
17.	WISCONSIN	52.5
18.	COLORADO	52.2
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	51.0
20.	INDIANA	49.8
21.	MONTANA	48.8
22.	ARIZONA	46.5
23.	HAWAII	46.1
24.	ARKANSAS	44.6
25.	KENTUCKY	43.9
26.	VIRGINIA	43.3
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	43.2
28.	LOUISIANA	42.7
29.	ILLINOIS	42.6
	MAINE	42.6
31.	TENNESSEE	42.4
32.	OHIO	41.9
	UNITED STATES	41.6
33.	CALIFORNIA	41.5
34.	MINNESOTA	41.0
35.	MARYLAND	40.3
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	39.9
37.	TEXAS	39.8
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	39.5
39.	GEORGIA	39.0
40.	WEST VIRGINIA	38.8
41.	OREGON	38.7
42.	MISSOURI	36.7
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	33.5
44.	NEW JERSEY	32.8
45.	FLORIDA	29.0
46.	CONNECTICUT	28.6
	RHODE ISLAND	28.6
48.	NEVADA	28.0
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	26.6
50.	NEW YORK	22.4
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.6
	MEDIAN	43.3
	RANGE	68.3
	SDEV.	13.6
	CV	29.4

U.S. Census Bureau (2005a)

C-5. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2003-04

1.	CALIFORNIA	305,855
2.	TEXAS	289,481
3.	NEW YORK	224,005
4.	FLORIDA	148,191
5.	ILLINOIS	129,965
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	118,314
7.	OHIO	117,766
8.	NEW JERSEY	107,503
9.	GEORGIA	103,621
10.	VIRGINIA	98,656 *
11.	MICHIGAN	95,175 *
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	87,947
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	65,196
14.	MISSOURI	65,041
15.	WISCONSIN	60,033
16.	INDIANA	59,830
17.	TENNESSEE	58,577
18.	MARYLAND	55,182
19.	WASHINGTON	52,911
20.	MINNESOTA	52,239
21.	LOUISIANA	50,440
22.	ALABAMA	45,920
23.	ARIZONA	45,532 *
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,160
25.	COLORADO	44,926
26.	CONNECTICUT	43,032
27.	KENTUCKY	39,286
28.	OKLAHOMA	39,218
29.	IOWA	34,784
30.	KANSAS	32,588
31.	ARKANSAS	31,976 *
32.	MISSISSIPPI	30,692 *
33.	OREGON	27,668
34.	UTAH	21,659
35.	NEW MEXICO	21,532
36.	NEBRASKA	20,673
37.	NEVADA	20,045
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	19,869
39.	MAINE	15,710
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,111
41.	IDAHO	14,071 *
42.	RHODE ISLAND	13,664 *
43.	HAWAII	11,262
44.	MONTANA	10,300
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,031
46.	VERMONT	8,966
47.	ALASKA	7,801
48.	DELAWARE	7,757
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,662
50.	WYOMING	6,513
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,676
	UNITED STATES	3,044,012 *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-6. STUDENTS ENROLLED PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, FALL 2003

1.	UTAH	22.5
2.	ARIZONA	21.2 *
3.	CALIFORNIA	20.6
4.	OREGON	20.1
5.	WASHINGTON	19.3
6.	NEVADA	19.2
7.	MICHIGAN	18.0 *
8.	IDAHO	17.7 *
9.	FLORIDA	17.5
10.	ALASKA	17.2
11.	COLORADO	16.9
	INDIANA	16.9
13.	HAWAII	16.3
14.	MINNESOTA	16.2
15.	KENTUCKY	16.1
16.	OKLAHOMA	16.0
17.	ALABAMA	15.9
	ILLINOIS	15.9
	MISSISSIPPI	15.9 *
20.	UNITED STATES	15.8 *
	MARYLAND	15.7
	NORTH CAROLINA	15.7
	OHIO	15.7
	TENNESSEE	15.7
24.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.4
25.	DELAWARE	15.2
26.	MASSACHUSETTS	15.0
	NEW MEXICO	15.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	15.0
29.	TEXAS	14.9
30.	GEORGIA	14.7
	WISCONSIN	14.7
32.	KANSAS	14.4
	LOUISIANA	14.4
	MONTANA	14.4
35.	ARKANSAS	14.1 *
	WEST VIRGINIA	14.1
37.	IOWA	13.8
	SOUTH DAKOTA	13.8
39.	MISSOURI	13.7
	NEBRASKA	13.7
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13.7
42.	CONNECTICUT	13.4
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	13.2
44.	WYOMING	13.0
45.	MAINE	12.9
46.	NEW JERSEY	12.8
47.	NEW YORK	12.6
48.	VIRGINIA	12.1 *
49.	RHODE ISLAND	11.7 *
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11.5
51.	VERMONT	10.9
	MEDIAN	15.0
	RANGE	11.5
	SDEV.	2.5
	CV	16.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-7. STUDENTS IN ADA PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2003-04

1.	NEVADA	20.6
	UTAH	20.6 *
3.	ARIZONA	20.2 *
4.	CALIFORNIA	19.9
5.	WASHINGTON	18.0
6.	OREGON	17.8
7.	IDAHO	16.6 *
	MICHIGAN	16.6 *
9.	FLORIDA	16.3
10.	COLORADO	15.6
	INDIANA	15.6
12.	ALABAMA	15.3
13.	MINNESOTA	15.0
14.	HAWAII	14.9
	MISSISSIPPI	14.9 *
	OKLAHOMA	14.9
	UNITED STATES	14.8 *
17.	ALASKA	14.7 *
	MARYLAND	14.7
19.	TENNESSEE	14.6
20.	DELAWARE	14.5
	KENTUCKY	14.5
22.	ILLINOIS	14.4
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	14.3
	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.3
25.	MASSACHUSETTS	14.2
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	14.1
27.	OHIO	14.0 *
28.	TEXAS	13.9
29.	GEORGIA	13.7
30.	NEW MEXICO	13.5
	WISCONSIN	13.5 *
32.	LOUISIANA	13.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	13.4
34.	IOWA	13.1
35.	KANSAS	12.9
	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.9
37.	MONTANA	12.8
38.	ARKANSAS	12.7 *
	CONNECTICUT	12.7
	NEBRASKA	12.7
41.	MISSOURI	12.6
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.5
	NEW YORK	12.5 *
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.4
45.	NEW JERSEY	12.3 *
46.	WYOMING	12.1
47.	MAINE	11.9
48.	VIRGINIA	11.2 *
49.	RHODE ISLAND	10.9 *
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.4
51.	VERMONT	9.7
	MEDIAN	14.1
	RANGE	10.9
	SDEV.	2.4
	CV	16.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-8. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO ARE MEN, 2003-04

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	37.9 *
2.	KANSAS	33.4
3.	OREGON	33.2
4.	ALASKA	31.2
5.	INDIANA	30.5
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	30.3
	WYOMING	30.3
8.	WASHINGTON	30.0
9.	MINNESOTA	29.5
10.	CALIFORNIA	29.3 *
11.	MONTANA	29.1
12.	WISCONSIN	28.2
13.	IDAHO	28.0 *
	VERMONT	28.0
15.	IOWA	27.5
16.	NORTH DAKOTA	27.3
17.	MAINE	27.0
18.	OHIO	26.4 *
19.	NEBRASKA	26.2
20.	COLORADO	26.1
21.	MICHIGAN	26.0 *
22.	ARIZONA	25.9 *
	CONNECTICUT	25.9
24.	UTAH	25.8 *
25.	HAWAII	25.6
26.	NEW MEXICO	25.1
	UNITED STATES	24.9 *
27.	SOUTH DAKOTA	24.8
28.	NEVADA	24.7
29.	DELAWARE	24.6
	NEW YORK	24.6
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	24.5
32.	NEW JERSEY	24.3
33.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.0
34.	MARYLAND	23.2
35.	ILLINOIS	23.1
36.	OKLAHOMA	22.8
37.	TEXAS	22.7
38.	RHODE ISLAND	22.6 *
39.	FLORIDA	22.3
40.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22.1 *
	TENNESSEE	22.1
42.	MISSOURI	21.5
43.	ALABAMA	21.3
44.	KENTUCKY	21.2
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	19.8
46.	VIRGINIA	19.2 *
47.	ARKANSAS	19.0 *
48.	GEORGIA	18.7
49.	LOUISIANA	18.3
50.	MISSISSIPPI	17.4 *
	SOUTH CAROLINA	17.4
	MEDIAN	25.1
	RANGE	20.5
	SDEV.	4.3
	CV	17.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-9. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2002-03 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	CALIFORNIA	55,693
2.	CONNECTICUT	55,367
3.	NEW JERSEY	54,166
4.	MICHIGAN	53,178
5.	NEW YORK	53,017
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	51,803
7.	ILLINOIS	51,475
8.	RHODE ISLAND	51,076 *
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	50,992
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50,763
11.	ALASKA	49,685
12.	MARYLAND	49,677
13.	DELAWARE	48,791
14.	OREGON	47,600
	UNITED STATES	45,776 *
15.	GEORGIA	45,533
16.	OHIO	45,490
17.	INDIANA	44,966
18.	WASHINGTON	44,958
19.	MINNESOTA	44,745
20.	HAWAII	44,464
21.	WISCONSIN	42,775
22.	COLORADO	42,680
23.	VIRGINIA	42,665
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	42,411
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	41,909
26.	NEVADA	41,795 *
27.	VERMONT	41,491
28.	ARIZONA	40,894 *
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	40,362
30.	FLORIDA	40,281
31.	IDAHO	40,148
32.	TEXAS	39,974
33.	TENNESSEE	39,186
34.	IOWA	39,059
35.	KENTUCKY	38,981
36.	WYOMING	38,840
37.	MAINE	38,518
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	38,481
39.	ALABAMA	38,282
40.	UTAH	38,268
41.	ARKANSAS	38,167
42.	NEBRASKA	37,896
43.	KANSAS	37,795
44.	MISSOURI	37,655
45.	LOUISIANA	37,166
46.	NEW MEXICO	36,965
47.	MONTANA	35,754
48.	OKLAHOMA	34,877
49.	MISSISSIPPI	34,555 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	33,869
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	32,416
	MEDIAN	41,795
	RANGE	23,277
	SDEV.	6,167
	CV	14

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-10. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS
AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2002-03 (REVISED)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	121.7
2.	CONNECTICUT	121.0
3.	NEW JERSEY	118.3
4.	MICHIGAN	116.2
5.	NEW YORK	115.8
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	113.2
7.	ILLINOIS	112.4
8.	RHODE ISLAND	111.6 *
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	111.4
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	110.9
11.	ALASKA	108.5
	MARYLAND	108.5
13.	DELAWARE	106.6
14.	OREGON	104.0
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
15.	GEORGIA	99.5
16.	OHIO	99.4
17.	INDIANA	98.2
	WASHINGTON	98.2
19.	MINNESOTA	97.7
20.	HAWAII	97.1
21.	WISCONSIN	93.4
22.	COLORADO	93.2
	VIRGINIA	93.2
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	92.6
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	91.6
26.	NEVADA	91.3 *
27.	VERMONT	90.6
28.	ARIZONA	89.3 *
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	88.2
30.	FLORIDA	88.0
31.	IDAHO	87.7
32.	TEXAS	87.3
33.	TENNESSEE	85.6
34.	IOWA	85.3
35.	KENTUCKY	85.2
36.	WYOMING	84.8
37.	MAINE	84.1
	WEST VIRGINIA	84.1
39.	ALABAMA	83.6
	UTAH	83.6
41.	ARKANSAS	83.4
42.	NEBRASKA	82.8
43.	KANSAS	82.6
44.	MISSOURI	82.3
45.	LOUISIANA	81.2
46.	NEW MEXICO	80.8
47.	MONTANA	78.1
48.	OKLAHOMA	76.2
49.	MISSISSIPPI	75.5 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	74.0
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.8
	MEDIAN	91.3
	RANGE	50.8
	SDEV.	13.5
	CV	14.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-11. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
TEACHERS, 2003-04 (\$)**

1.	CONNECTICUT	57,337
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	57,009
3.	CALIFORNIA	56,444
4.	NEW JERSEY	55,592
5.	NEW YORK	55,181
6.	MICHIGAN	54,412 *
7.	ILLINOIS	54,230
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	53,181
9.	RHODE ISLAND	52,261 *
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	51,835
11.	ALASKA	51,736
12.	MARYLAND	50,261
13.	DELAWARE	49,366
14.	OREGON	49,169 *
15.	OHIO	47,482
	UNITED STATES	46,752 *
16.	GEORGIA	45,988
17.	INDIANA	45,791
18.	HAWAII	45,479
19.	WASHINGTON	45,434
20.	MINNESOTA	45,375
21.	VIRGINIA	43,655 *
22.	COLORADO	43,319
23.	NORTH CAROLINA	43,211
24.	WISCONSIN	42,882
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42,689
26.	NEVADA	42,254
27.	VERMONT	42,007
28.	ARIZONA	41,843 *
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	41,162
30.	IDAHO	41,080 *
31.	FLORIDA	40,604
32.	TEXAS	40,476
33.	TENNESSEE	40,318
34.	KENTUCKY	40,240
35.	MAINE	39,864
36.	WYOMING	39,532
37.	IOWA	39,432
38.	ARKANSAS	39,314 *
39.	UTAH	38,976
40.	KANSAS	38,623
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	38,461
42.	NEBRASKA	38,352
43.	ALABAMA	38,325
44.	NEW MEXICO	38,067
45.	MISSOURI	38,006
46.	LOUISIANA	37,918
47.	MONTANA	37,184 *
48.	MISSISSIPPI	35,684 *
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	35,441
50.	OKLAHOMA	35,061
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33,236
	MEDIAN	42,254
	RANGE	24,101
	SDEV.	6,593
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-12. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
TEACHERS AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2003-04**

1.	CONNECTICUT	122.6
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	121.9
3.	CALIFORNIA	120.7
4.	NEW JERSEY	118.9
5.	NEW YORK	118.0
6.	MICHIGAN	116.4 *
7.	ILLINOIS	116.0
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	113.8
9.	RHODE ISLAND	111.8 *
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	110.9
11.	ALASKA	110.7
12.	MARYLAND	107.5
13.	DELAWARE	105.6
14.	OREGON	105.2 *
15.	OHIO	101.6
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
16.	GEORGIA	98.4
17.	INDIANA	97.9
18.	HAWAII	97.3
19.	WASHINGTON	97.2
20.	MINNESOTA	97.1
21.	VIRGINIA	93.4 *
22.	COLORADO	92.7
23.	NORTH CAROLINA	92.4
24.	WISCONSIN	91.7
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	91.3
26.	NEVADA	90.4
27.	VERMONT	89.9
28.	ARIZONA	89.5 *
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	88.0
30.	IDAHO	87.9 *
31.	FLORIDA	86.8
32.	TEXAS	86.6
33.	TENNESSEE	86.2
34.	KENTUCKY	86.1
35.	MAINE	85.3
36.	WYOMING	84.6
37.	IOWA	84.3
38.	ARKANSAS	84.1 *
39.	UTAH	83.4
40.	KANSAS	82.6
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	82.3
42.	ALABAMA	82.0
	NEBRASKA	82.0
44.	NEW MEXICO	81.4
45.	MISSOURI	81.3
46.	LOUISIANA	81.1
47.	MONTANA	79.5 *
48.	MISSISSIPPI	76.3 *
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	75.8
50.	OKLAHOMA	75.0
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	71.1
	MEDIAN	90.4
	RANGE	51.6
	SDEV.	14.1
	CV	14.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-13. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1993-94 TO 2003-04 (CURRENT \$)

1.	GEORGIA	49.7
2.	IDAHO	48.0 *
3.	NORTH CAROLINA	45.4
4.	LOUISIANA	45.3
5.	MISSISSIPPI	41.9 *
6.	UTAH	40.7
7.	CALIFORNIA	40.2
8.	ARKANSAS	39.9 *
	NEW MEXICO	39.9
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	39.2
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	39.0
12.	ILLINOIS	37.7
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	36.3
14.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34.0
15.	ALABAMA	33.5
16.	OHIO	33.1
	RHODE ISLAND	33.1 *
18.	TEXAS	32.6
19.	VIRGINIA	32.3 *
20.	TENNESSEE	32.1
21.	MONTANA	31.9 *
22.	DELAWARE	31.8
23.	ARIZONA	31.6 *
	SOUTH DAKOTA	31.6
	UNITED STATES	30.8 *
25.	OREGON	30.4 *
26.	OKLAHOMA	29.8
27.	NEBRASKA	29.7
28.	MAINE	28.6
29.	INDIANA	28.2
	IOWA	28.2
31.	COLORADO	28.1
32.	MINNESOTA	28.0 *
33.	WYOMING	27.7
34.	MARYLAND	27.4
35.	KENTUCKY	27.2
36.	FLORIDA	27.1
37.	WASHINGTON	26.7
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	25.9
39.	MISSOURI	25.4
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	25.1
41.	HAWAII	24.4
	NEVADA	24.4
	NEW JERSEY	24.4
44.	PENNSYLVANIA	22.2
45.	VERMONT	21.7
46.	MICHIGAN	21.3 *
47.	NEW YORK	20.6
48.	WISCONSIN	19.1
49.	CONNECTICUT	15.2
50.	KANSAS	13.9
51.	ALASKA	8.9
	MEDIAN	29.8
	RANGE	40.8
	SDEV.	8.5
	CV	27.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-14. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS 1993-94 TO 2003-04 (CONSTANT \$)

1.	GEORGIA	17.8
2.	IDAHO	16.4 *
3.	NORTH CAROLINA	14.4
4.	LOUISIANA	14.3
5.	MISSISSIPPI	11.6 *
6.	UTAH	10.7
7.	CALIFORNIA	10.3
8.	ARKANSAS	10.1 *
	NEW MEXICO	10.1
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9.5
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	9.3
12.	ILLINOIS	8.3
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	7.2
14.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.4
15.	ALABAMA	5.0
16.	OHIO	4.7
	RHODE ISLAND	4.7 *
18.	TEXAS	4.3
19.	VIRGINIA	4.0 *
20.	TENNESSEE	3.9
21.	MONTANA	3.7 *
22.	DELAWARE	3.6
23.	ARIZONA	3.5 *
	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.5
	UNITED STATES	2.9 *
25.	OREGON	2.6 *
26.	NEBRASKA	2.1
	OKLAHOMA	2.1
28.	MAINE	1.2
29.	INDIANA	0.9
30.	IOWA	0.8
31.	COLORADO	0.7
	MINNESOTA	0.7 *
33.	WYOMING	0.5
34.	MARYLAND	0.2
35.	KENTUCKY	0.1
36.	FLORIDA	0.0
37.	WASHINGTON	-0.3
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	-1.0
39.	MISSOURI	-1.4
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-1.6
41.	HAWAII	-2.1
	NEVADA	-2.1
	NEW JERSEY	-2.1
44.	PENNSYLVANIA	-3.8
45.	VERMONT	-4.3
46.	MICHIGAN	-4.6 *
47.	NEW YORK	-5.2
48.	WISCONSIN	-6.3
49.	CONNECTICUT	-9.4
50.	KANSAS	-10.4
51.	ALASKA	-14.3
	MEDIAN	2.1
	RANGE	32.1
	SDEV.	6.7
	CV	244.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-15. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2002-03 TO 2003-04 (CURRENT \$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.3
2.	ILLINOIS	5.4
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	4.6
4.	OHIO	4.4
5.	ALASKA	4.1
	NEW YORK	4.1
7.	MONTANA	4.0 *
8.	CONNECTICUT	3.6
9.	MAINE	3.5
10.	MISSISSIPPI	3.3 *
	OREGON	3.3 *
12.	KENTUCKY	3.2
13.	ARKANSAS	3.0 *
	NEW MEXICO	3.0
15.	TENNESSEE	2.9
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.7
17.	NEW JERSEY	2.6
18.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.5
19.	ARIZONA	2.3 *
	HAWAII	2.3
	IDAHO	2.3 *
	MICHIGAN	2.3 *
	RHODE ISLAND	2.3 *
	VIRGINIA	2.3 *
25.	KANSAS	2.2
	UNITED STATES	2.1 *
26.	LOUISIANA	2.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.0
28.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.9
	NORTH CAROLINA	1.9
	UTAH	1.9
31.	INDIANA	1.8
	WYOMING	1.8
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	1.7
34.	COLORADO	1.5
35.	MINNESOTA	1.4
36.	CALIFORNIA	1.3
	TEXAS	1.3
38.	DELAWARE	1.2
	MARYLAND	1.2
	NEBRASKA	1.2
	VERMONT	1.2
42.	NEVADA	1.1 *
	WASHINGTON	1.1
44.	GEORGIA	1.0
	IOWA	1.0
46.	MISSOURI	0.9
47.	FLORIDA	0.8
48.	OKLAHOMA	0.5
49.	WISCONSIN	0.3
50.	ALABAMA	0.1
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.1
	MEDIAN	2.0
	RANGE	12.4
	SDEV.	1.9
	CV	79.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-16. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2002-03 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	CONNECTICUT	57,788
2.	NEW JERSEY	57,233
3.	CALIFORNIA	55,693 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	55,643 *
5.	NEW YORK	55,000
6.	ILLINOIS	53,759
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	53,376 *
8.	MICHIGAN	53,178
9.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	52,424
10.	ARIZONA	52,266 *
11.	MARYLAND	52,248
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	51,898
13.	DELAWARE	51,641
14.	ALASKA	51,142
15.	GEORGIA	47,897
16.	OREGON	47,796
	UNITED STATES	47,462 *
17.	WASHINGTON	47,316
18.	OHIO	46,996
19.	INDIANA	46,322
20.	MINNESOTA	46,280
21.	WISCONSIN	46,046
22.	HAWAII	45,944
23.	COLORADO	44,598
24.	NEVADA	44,042 *
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	43,863 *
26.	VIRGINIA	43,612 *
27.	VERMONT	42,831
28.	MAINE	42,496
29.	TEXAS	42,463
30.	NORTH CAROLINA	42,411
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42,295
32.	FLORIDA	41,555
33.	NEBRASKA	40,893 *
34.	TENNESSEE	40,800
35.	IOWA	40,424
36.	KENTUCKY	40,371
37.	WYOMING	40,248
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	39,972
39.	ARKANSAS	39,936
40.	IDAHO	39,715
41.	MISSOURI	39,707
42.	UTAH	39,578 *
43.	LOUISIANA	38,909
44.	KANSAS	38,872
45.	NEW MEXICO	38,653
46.	ALABAMA	38,251
47.	OKLAHOMA	36,312
48.	MISSISSIPPI	35,890 *
49.	MONTANA	35,754
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	34,281
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33,603
	MEDIAN	43,612
	RANGE	24,185
	SDEV.	6,492
	CV	14

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-17. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS
PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 2002-03 (REVISED)**

1.	CONNECTICUT	121.8
2.	NEW JERSEY	120.6
3.	CALIFORNIA	117.3 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	117.2 *
5.	NEW YORK	115.9
6.	ILLINOIS	113.3
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	112.5 *
8.	MICHIGAN	112.0
9.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	110.5
10.	ARIZONA	110.1 *
	MARYLAND	110.1
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	109.3
13.	DELAWARE	108.8
14.	ALASKA	107.8
15.	GEORGIA	100.9
16.	OREGON	100.7
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
17.	WASHINGTON	99.7
18.	OHIO	99.0
19.	INDIANA	97.6
20.	MINNESOTA	97.5
21.	WISCONSIN	97.0
22.	HAWAII	96.8
23.	COLORADO	94.0
24.	NEVADA	92.8 *
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	92.4 *
26.	VIRGINIA	91.9 *
27.	VERMONT	90.2
28.	MAINE	89.5
	TEXAS	89.5
30.	NORTH CAROLINA	89.4
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	89.1
32.	FLORIDA	87.6
33.	NEBRASKA	86.2 *
34.	TENNESSEE	86.0
35.	IOWA	85.2
36.	KENTUCKY	85.1
37.	WYOMING	84.8
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	84.2
39.	ARKANSAS	84.1
40.	IDAHO	83.7
	MISSOURI	83.7
42.	UTAH	83.4 *
43.	LOUISIANA	82.0
44.	KANSAS	81.9
45.	NEW MEXICO	81.4
46.	ALABAMA	80.6
47.	OKLAHOMA	76.5
48.	MISSISSIPPI	75.6 *
49.	MONTANA	75.3
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	72.2
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.8
	MEDIAN	91.9
	RANGE	51.0
	SDEV.	13.7
	CV	14.5

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**C-18. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2003-04 (\$)**

1.	CONNECTICUT	59,846
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	58,817 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	58,794
4.	ILLINOIS	56,707
5.	CALIFORNIA	56,444 *
6.	NEW YORK	56,000
7.	RHODE ISLAND	54,922 *
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	54,687 *
9.	MICHIGAN	54,412 *
10.	ALASKA	53,513
11.	ARIZONA	53,479 *
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	52,796
13.	MARYLAND	52,708
14.	DELAWARE	51,678
15.	OREGON	49,500 *
16.	OHIO	48,977
	UNITED STATES	48,402 *
17.	GEORGIA	48,203
18.	WASHINGTON	47,786
19.	INDIANA	47,186
20.	HAWAII	46,867
21.	MINNESOTA	46,541
22.	WISCONSIN	46,093
23.	COLORADO	45,305
24.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	44,680 *
25.	VIRGINIA	44,624 *
26.	NEVADA	44,397
27.	MAINE	44,053
28.	VERMONT	43,457
29.	NORTH CAROLINA	43,211
30.	TEXAS	43,157
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42,501
32.	TENNESSEE	41,997
33.	FLORIDA	41,865
34.	KENTUCKY	41,619
35.	NEBRASKA	41,384 *
36.	ARKANSAS	41,186 *
37.	IDAHO	41,080 *
38.	WYOMING	40,903
39.	IOWA	40,866
40.	UTAH	40,732 *
41.	MISSOURI	40,036
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	39,961
43.	NEW MEXICO	39,823
44.	KANSAS	39,736
45.	LOUISIANA	39,723
46.	ALABAMA	38,291
47.	MONTANA	37,184 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	37,113
49.	MISSISSIPPI	37,064 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	35,889
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	34,460
	MEDIAN	44,397
	RANGE	25,386
	SDEV.	6,786
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-19. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2003-04

1.	CONNECTICUT	123.6
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	121.5 *
	NEW JERSEY	121.5
4.	ILLINOIS	117.2
5.	CALIFORNIA	116.6 *
6.	NEW YORK	115.7
7.	RHODE ISLAND	113.5 *
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	113.0 *
9.	MICHIGAN	112.4 *
10.	ALASKA	110.6
11.	ARIZONA	110.5 *
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	109.1
13.	MARYLAND	108.9
14.	DELAWARE	106.8
15.	OREGON	102.3 *
16.	OHIO	101.2
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
17.	GEORGIA	99.6
18.	WASHINGTON	98.7
19.	INDIANA	97.5
20.	HAWAII	96.8
21.	MINNESOTA	96.2
22.	WISCONSIN	95.2
23.	COLORADO	93.6
24.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	92.3 *
25.	VIRGINIA	92.2 *
26.	NEVADA	91.7
27.	MAINE	91.0
28.	VERMONT	89.8
29.	NORTH CAROLINA	89.3
30.	TEXAS	89.2
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87.8
32.	TENNESSEE	86.8
33.	FLORIDA	86.5
34.	KENTUCKY	86.0
35.	NEBRASKA	85.5 *
36.	ARKANSAS	85.1 *
37.	IDAHO	84.9 *
38.	WYOMING	84.5
39.	IOWA	84.4
40.	UTAH	84.2 *
41.	MISSOURI	82.7
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	82.6
43.	NEW MEXICO	82.3
44.	KANSAS	82.1
	LOUISIANA	82.1
46.	ALABAMA	79.1
47.	MONTANA	76.8 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	76.7
49.	MISSISSIPPI	76.6 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	74.1
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	71.2
	MEDIAN	91.7
	RANGE	52.4
	SDEV.	14.0
	CV	14.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-20. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1993-94 TO 2003-04 (CURRENT \$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49.8 *
2.	GEORGIA	48.0
3.	MISSISSIPPI	42.2 *
4.	UTAH	42.1 *
5.	IDAHO	42.0 *
6.	ARKANSAS	41.1 *
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	39.7
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	39.5
9.	ILLINOIS	39.2
	NEW MEXICO	39.2
11.	SOUTH DAKOTA	38.0
12.	MAINE	37.5
13.	RHODE ISLAND	37.3 *
14.	SOUTH CAROLINA	37.2
15.	TEXAS	36.0
16.	ARIZONA	34.4 *
17.	CALIFORNIA	34.0 *
18.	OHIO	32.9
19.	OKLAHOMA	32.6
20.	TENNESSEE	32.5
21.	DELAWARE	32.4
22.	VIRGINIA	31.9 *
23.	NEBRASKA	31.0 *
24.	LOUISIANA	30.0
25.	COLORADO	29.5
	UNITED STATES	29.3 *
26.	MARYLAND	28.9
27.	WYOMING	28.5
28.	INDIANA	28.4
	IOWA	28.4
30.	MONTANA	28.0 *
31.	WISCONSIN	27.9
32.	ALABAMA	27.6
33.	WASHINGTON	27.5
34.	OREGON	27.2 *
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	26.2
36.	MISSOURI	25.9
37.	FLORIDA	25.5
38.	NEW JERSEY	25.1
39.	MINNESOTA	24.7
	NEVADA	24.7
41.	HAWAII	24.4
42.	KENTUCKY	24.0
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	21.9
44.	VERMONT	21.8
45.	NEW YORK	19.4
46.	MICHIGAN	17.3 *
47.	CONNECTICUT	16.4
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.8 *
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	14.5 *
50.	ALASKA	12.2 *
51.	KANSAS	11.5
	MEDIAN	28.9
	RANGE	38.3
	SDEV.	8.8
	CV	29.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-21. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1993-94 TO 2003-04 (CONSTANT \$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17.9 *
2.	GEORGIA	16.4
3.	MISSISSIPPI	11.8 *
	UTAH	11.8 *
5.	IDAHO	11.7 *
6.	ARKANSAS	11.0 *
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	9.9
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	9.8
9.	ILLINOIS	9.5
	NEW MEXICO	9.5
11.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8.5
12.	MAINE	8.1
13.	RHODE ISLAND	8.0 *
	SOUTH CAROLINA	8.0
15.	TEXAS	7.0
16.	ARIZONA	5.7 *
17.	CALIFORNIA	5.4 *
18.	OHIO	4.6
19.	OKLAHOMA	4.3
	TENNESSEE	4.3
21.	DELAWARE	4.2
22.	VIRGINIA	3.8 *
23.	NEBRASKA	3.0 *
24.	LOUISIANA	2.3
25.	COLORADO	1.9
	UNITED STATES	1.7 *
26.	MARYLAND	1.4
27.	WYOMING	1.1
28.	INDIANA	1.0
	IOWA	1.0
30.	MONTANA	0.7 *
31.	WISCONSIN	0.6
32.	ALABAMA	0.4
33.	WASHINGTON	0.3
34.	OREGON	0.1 *
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.7
36.	MISSOURI	-1.0
37.	FLORIDA	-1.2
38.	NEW JERSEY	-1.5
39.	MINNESOTA	-1.9
	NEVADA	-1.9
41.	HAWAII	-2.1
42.	KENTUCKY	-2.4
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	-4.1
44.	VERMONT	-4.2
45.	NEW YORK	-6.1
46.	MICHIGAN	-7.7 *
47.	CONNECTICUT	-8.4
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-8.9 *
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	-9.9 *
50.	ALASKA	-11.7 *
51.	KANSAS	-12.3
	MEDIAN	1.4
	RANGE	30.2
	SDEV.	6.9
	CV	297.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

C-22. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 2002–03 TO 2003–04 (CURRENT \$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.2 *
2.	ILLINOIS	5.5
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	4.7
4.	ALASKA	4.6
5.	OHIO	4.2
6.	MONTANA	4.0 *
7.	MAINE	3.7
8.	CONNECTICUT	3.6
	OREGON	3.6 *
10.	IDAHO	3.4 *
11.	MISSISSIPPI	3.3 *
12.	ARKANSAS	3.1 *
	KENTUCKY	3.1
14.	NEW MEXICO	3.0
15.	TENNESSEE	2.9
	UTAH	2.9 *
17.	NEW JERSEY	2.7
18.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.6
19.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.5 *
20.	ARIZONA	2.3 *
	MICHIGAN	2.3 *
	VIRGINIA	2.3 *
23.	KANSAS	2.2
	OKLAHOMA	2.2
25.	LOUISIANA	2.1
	UNITED STATES	2.0 *
26.	HAWAII	2.0
27.	INDIANA	1.9
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.9 *
	NORTH CAROLINA	1.9
30.	NEW YORK	1.8
31.	PENNSYLVANIA	1.7
32.	COLORADO	1.6
	TEXAS	1.6
	WYOMING	1.6
35.	VERMONT	1.5
36.	CALIFORNIA	1.3 *
37.	NEBRASKA	1.2 *
38.	IOWA	1.1
39.	WASHINGTON	1.0
40.	MARYLAND	0.9
41.	MISSOURI	0.8
	NEVADA	0.8 *
43.	FLORIDA	0.7
44.	GEORGIA	0.6
	MINNESOTA	0.6
46.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.5
47.	ALABAMA	0.1
	DELAWARE	0.1
	WISCONSIN	0.1
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.0
51.	RHODE ISLAND	-1.3 *
	MEDIAN	2.0
	RANGE	13.5
	SDEV.	2.0
	CV	87.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

Series D—General Financial Resources

The term *total personal income* measures the overall economic activity within a specific geographic area. It is the aggregate income from *all* sources received by persons residing in a state, and it has a significant effect on the total income or financial resources available to governmental jurisdictions through taxation. In turn, the amount of total personal income available affects the prospects for financing public education and other government services. A state's personal income is used throughout the tables in this report to gauge the ability and effort of states to generate funds for public programs, and it is considered by some to present a better method of comparison than the use of per capita computations.

Tables D-1 and D-2 compare states on their total personal income and the percentage gain in each state. *Per capita personal income* provides more detail about the relative financial well-being of individuals within each state through the use of statewide population as a common denominator and is featured in Tables D-3 through D-6.

Tables D-7 and D-8 compare the states on a measure of personal income geared more closely to the consumers of public education services—the number of students as measured in fall enrollment and average daily attendance, respectively. Table D-9 shows the relative significance of government activity as it contributes to total personal income by measuring personal income from government and government enterprises as a percentage of the total. Income from farming activities is compared by state in Table D-10, and Tables D-11 and D-12 contain average household buying incomes and retail sales per household, measures similar to disposable personal income in their approximation of consumer spending power in each state.

Figure D shows the percentage change in per capita personal income for the years 1992 through 2002. To a large extent, personal income drives state tax systems. Sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes. It is therefore a key indicator to watch in education finance planning (Table D-5).

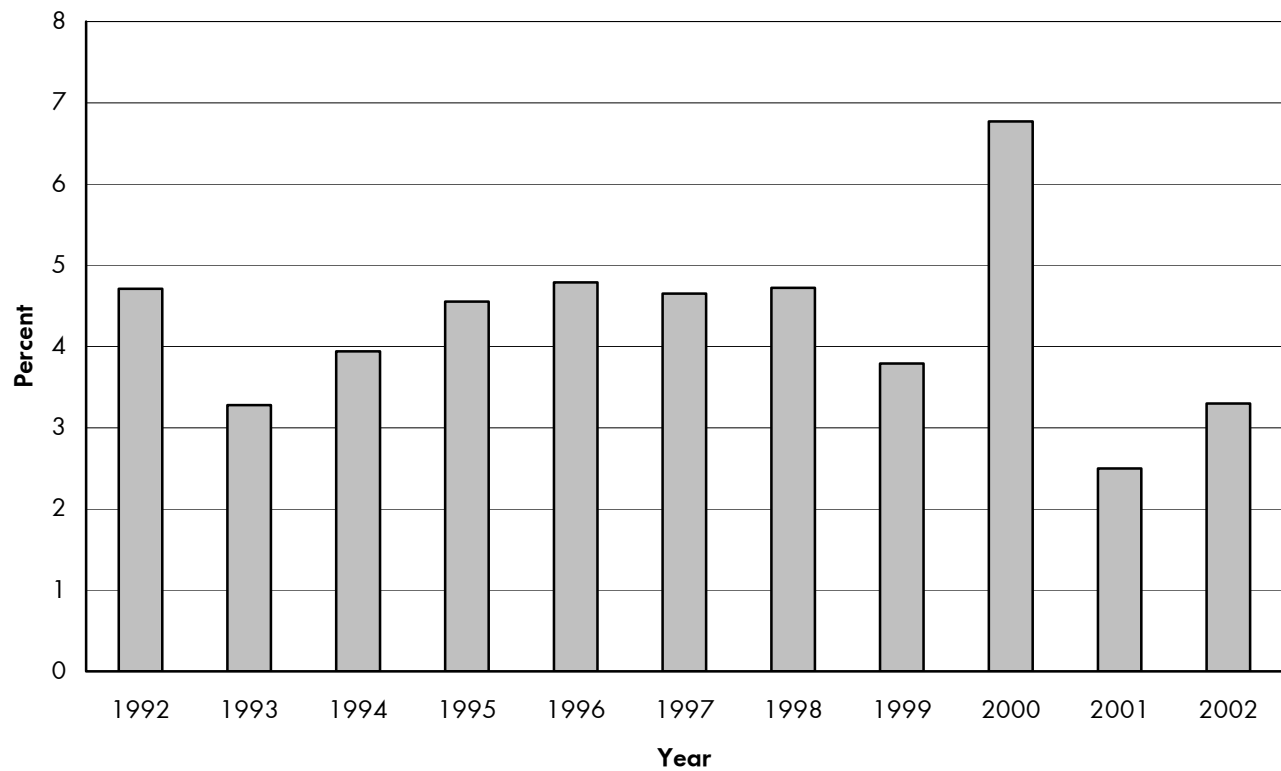
Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1992–2002

Tables D-1 to D-12

- D-1. Total Personal Income, 2002 (\$ millions)
- D-2. Percentage Change in Total Personal Income, 2001 to 2002
- D-3. Per Capita Personal Income, 2002 (\$)
- D-4. Per Capita Personal Income as Percentage of National Average, 2002
- D-5. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 2001 to 2002
- D-6. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1992 to 2002
- D-7. Personal Income per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2002 (\$)
- D-8. Personal Income per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2002 (\$)
- D-9. Personal Income from Government and Government Enterprises (Federal, State, and Local) as Percentage of Total Personal Income, 2002
- D-10. Gross Farm Income per Capita, 2002 (\$)

- D-11. Average Effective Buying Income per Household, 2002 (\$)
D-12. Total Dollar Value of Retail Sales per Household, 2002 (\$)

Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1992–2002



**D-1. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME,
2002 (\$ MILLIONS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	1,149,183
2.	NEW YORK	676,598
3.	TEXAS	623,914
4.	FLORIDA	492,911
5.	ILLINOIS	409,140
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	382,602
7.	NEW JERSEY	334,330
8.	OHIO	333,529
9.	MICHIGAN	301,759
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	249,918
11.	GEORGIA	244,999
12.	VIRGINIA	239,766
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	229,737
14.	MARYLAND	198,925
15.	WASHINGTON	198,371
16.	INDIANA	172,184
17.	MINNESOTA	166,729
18.	MISSOURI	163,118
19.	WISCONSIN	162,866
20.	TENNESSEE	160,316
21.	COLORADO	153,961
22.	CONNECTICUT	147,082
23.	ARIZONA	145,114
24.	ALABAMA	114,692
25.	LOUISIANA	114,457
26.	KENTUCKY	105,428
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	104,636
28.	OREGON	100,285
29.	OKLAHOMA	90,546
30.	IOWA	81,745
31.	KANSAS	78,267
32.	NEVADA	66,903
33.	MISSISSIPPI	64,552
34.	ARKANSAS	63,544
35.	UTAH	58,089
36.	NEBRASKA	49,500
37.	NEW MEXICO	44,945
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	44,062
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	43,038
40.	MAINE	36,566
41.	HAWAII	36,482
42.	IDAHO	34,381
43.	RHODE ISLAND	33,180
44.	DELAWARE	26,669
45.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26,203
46.	MONTANA	22,362
47.	ALASKA	20,879
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	20,429
49.	VERMONT	18,405
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	16,949
51.	WYOMING	15,535
UNITED STATES		8,869,809

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**D-2. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME,
2001-02**

1.	ARIZONA	4.5
2.	DELAWARE	4.4
3.	MAINE	4.2
4.	ALASKA	4.1
5.	IDAHO	4.0
	KENTUCKY	4.0
7.	ALABAMA	3.9
	HAWAII	3.9
	MISSOURI	3.9
	NEVADA	3.9
11.	LOUISIANA	3.8
	MARYLAND	3.8
	TENNESSEE	3.8
	WYOMING	3.8
15.	VERMONT	3.7
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.4
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3.1
18.	FLORIDA	3.0
19.	IOWA	2.9
	MISSISSIPPI	2.9
	NORTH DAKOTA	2.9
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.8
23.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	2.7
25.	INDIANA	2.6
	MINNESOTA	2.6
	UTAH	2.6
	VIRGINIA	2.6
29.	ARKANSAS	2.5
	WASHINGTON	2.5
	WISCONSIN	2.5
32.	OHIO	2.4
33.	RHODE ISLAND	2.2
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.9
	UNITED STATES	1.8
35.	GEORGIA	1.8
	NEW MEXICO	1.8
37.	OREGON	1.3
38.	CALIFORNIA	1.2
39.	KANSAS	0.9
40.	COLORADO	0.8
41.	MICHIGAN	0.7
	TEXAS	0.7
43.	ILLINOIS	0.5
44.	NEBRASKA	0.4
	NEW JERSEY	0.4
	OKLAHOMA	0.4
47.	MASSACHUSETTS	0.3
48.	MONTANA	0.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.0
50.	CONNECTICUT	-0.2
51.	NEW YORK	-0.5
	MEDIAN	2.6
	RANGE	5.0
	SDEV.	1.4
	CV	60.1

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**D-3. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME,
2002 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	46,407
2.	CONNECTICUT	42,521
3.	NEW JERSEY	38,979
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	38,973
5.	MARYLAND	36,557
6.	NEW YORK	35,330
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	34,543
8.	COLORADO	34,228
9.	MINNESOTA	33,180
10.	DELAWARE	33,085
11.	VIRGINIA	32,964
12.	CALIFORNIA	32,845
13.	WASHINGTON	32,696
14.	ALASKA	32,582
15.	ILLINOIS	32,510
16.	WYOMING	31,122
17.	RHODE ISLAND	31,042
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	31,034
19.	NEVADA	30,855
	UNITED STATES	30,804
20.	MICHIGAN	30,048
21.	WISCONSIN	29,937
22.	VERMONT	29,855
23.	HAWAII	29,552
24.	FLORIDA	29,549
25.	OHIO	29,230
26.	KANSAS	28,850
27.	TEXAS	28,721
28.	MISSOURI	28,719
29.	GEORGIA	28,689
30.	NEBRASKA	28,672
31.	OREGON	28,464
32.	MAINE	28,177
33.	INDIANA	27,960
34.	IOWA	27,854
35.	TENNESSEE	27,678
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	27,640
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26,865
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	26,742
39.	ARIZONA	26,680
40.	OKLAHOMA	25,958
41.	KENTUCKY	25,777
42.	IDAHO	25,597
43.	ALABAMA	25,595
44.	LOUISIANA	25,565
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	25,485
46.	UTAH	25,041
47.	MONTANA	24,557
48.	NEW MEXICO	24,228
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	23,841
50.	ARKANSAS	23,470
51.	MISSISSIPPI	22,511
	MEDIAN	28,850
	RANGE	23,896
	SDEV.	4,819
	CV	16

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

D-4. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2002

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	150.7
2.	CONNECTICUT	138.0
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	126.5
	NEW JERSEY	126.5
5.	MARYLAND	118.7
6.	NEW YORK	114.7
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	112.1
8.	COLORADO	111.1
9.	MINNESOTA	107.7
10.	DELAWARE	107.4
11.	VIRGINIA	107.0
12.	CALIFORNIA	106.6
13.	WASHINGTON	106.1
14.	ALASKA	105.8
15.	ILLINOIS	105.5
16.	WYOMING	101.0
17.	RHODE ISLAND	100.8
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	100.7
19.	NEVADA	100.2
	UNITED STATES	100.0
20.	MICHIGAN	97.5
21.	WISCONSIN	97.2
22.	VERMONT	96.9
23.	FLORIDA	95.9
	HAWAII	95.9
25.	OHIO	94.9
26.	KANSAS	93.7
27.	MISSOURI	93.2
	TEXAS	93.2
29.	GEORGIA	93.1
	NEBRASKA	93.1
31.	OREGON	92.4
32.	MAINE	91.5
33.	INDIANA	90.8
34.	IOWA	90.4
35.	TENNESSEE	89.9
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	89.7
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	87.2
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	86.8
39.	ARIZONA	86.6
40.	OKLAHOMA	84.3
41.	KENTUCKY	83.7
42.	ALABAMA	83.1
	IDAHO	83.1
44.	LOUISIANA	83.0
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	82.7
46.	UTAH	81.3
47.	MONTANA	79.7
48.	NEW MEXICO	78.7
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	77.4
50.	ARKANSAS	76.2
51.	MISSISSIPPI	73.1
	MEDIAN	93.7
	RANGE	77.6
	SDEV.	15.6
	CV	16.1

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

D-5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 2001-02

1.	ALABAMA	3.6
	LOUISIANA	3.6
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3.5
	KENTUCKY	3.5
5.	MAINE	3.3
	MISSOURI	3.3
	NORTH DAKOTA	3.3
8.	DELAWARE	3.1
	VERMONT	3.1
10.	TENNESSEE	3.0
11.	ALASKA	2.8
	HAWAII	2.8
	IOWA	2.8
14.	WYOMING	2.7
15.	MARYLAND	2.6
	MISSISSIPPI	2.6
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.5
	WEST VIRGINIA	2.5
19.	IDAHO	2.3
20.	OHIO	2.2
21.	INDIANA	2.1
22.	ARKANSAS	2.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.0
25.	WISCONSIN	1.9
26.	ARIZONA	1.8
	MINNESOTA	1.8
28.	VIRGINIA	1.3
	WASHINGTON	1.3
30.	RHODE ISLAND	1.2
31.	FLORIDA	1.0
32.	UTAH	0.9
	UNITED STATES	0.7
33.	NEW MEXICO	0.6
34.	KANSAS	0.5
	NORTH CAROLINA	0.5
36.	MICHIGAN	0.4
	NEVADA	0.4
38.	MASSACHUSETTS	0.1
39.	GEORGIA	0.0
	NEBRASKA	0.0
41.	CALIFORNIA	-0.1
	ILLINOIS	-0.1
	OREGON	-0.1
44.	OKLAHOMA	-0.2
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	-0.3
46.	NEW JERSEY	-0.4
47.	MONTANA	-0.5
48.	COLORADO	-0.8
	NEW YORK	-0.8
50.	CONNECTICUT	-0.9
51.	TEXAS	-1.1
	MEDIAN	1.8
	RANGE	4.7
	SDEV.	1.4
	CV	97.7

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

D-6. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1992-2002

1.	COLORADO	62.1
2.	WYOMING	60.9
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	60.5
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	58.8
5.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	57.0
6.	VERMONT	56.6
7.	UTAH	55.4
8.	MINNESOTA	54.7
9.	MISSISSIPPI	54.6
10.	MAINE	54.4
11.	LOUISIANA	52.4
12.	WISCONSIN	52.1
13.	TEXAS	51.8
14.	MARYLAND	51.4
15.	NORTH DAKOTA	51.3
16.	VIRGINIA	51.1
17.	SOUTH DAKOTA	50.9
18.	WASHINGTON	50.6
19.	GEORGIA	50.4
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	50.3
21.	ARIZONA	50.1
	KENTUCKY	50.1
23.	CONNECTICUT	49.9
24.	IDAHO	49.8
25.	OKLAHOMA	49.4
26.	TENNESSEE	49.0
27.	NEW MEXICO	48.9
28.	RHODE ISLAND	48.8
29.	MISSOURI	48.4
30.	NEBRASKA	48.2
31.	OREGON	48.0
	WEST VIRGINIA	48.0
33.	IOWA	47.9
	UNITED STATES	47.7
34.	ALABAMA	47.7
	MICHIGAN	47.7
	NEW JERSEY	47.7
37.	INDIANA	46.9
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	46.7
39.	KANSAS	46.5
40.	PENNSYLVANIA	46.1
41.	CALIFORNIA	46.0
42.	DELAWARE	45.9
43.	OHIO	45.7
44.	MONTANA	45.6
45.	ARKANSAS	44.8
46.	FLORIDA	44.7
47.	ILLINOIS	44.2
48.	NEW YORK	42.1
49.	NEVADA	39.7
50.	ALASKA	37.0
51.	HAWAII	22.7
	MEDIAN	49.0
	RANGE	39.5
	SDEV.	6.3
	CV	12.7

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**D-7. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN
FALL ENROLLMENT, 2002 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	382,811
2.	CONNECTICUT	259,591
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	256,671
4.	NEW JERSEY	249,220
5.	NEW YORK	238,278
6.	MARYLAND	231,136
7.	DELAWARE	230,876
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	213,017
9.	RHODE ISLAND	210,058
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	210,033
11.	COLORADO	207,454
12.	VIRGINIA	206,145
13.	ILLINOIS	197,961
14.	HAWAII	197,685
15.	FLORIDA	197,483
16.	WASHINGTON	196,325
17.	MINNESOTA	195,837
18.	NEVADA	187,501
	UNITED STATES	187,219
19.	CALIFORNIA	187,122
20.	WISCONSIN	185,209
21.	MISSOURI	183,239
22.	VERMONT	182,468
23.	OHIO	182,158
24.	OREGON	181,847
25.	MICHIGAN	179,805
26.	MAINE	177,862
27.	WYOMING	176,741
28.	TENNESSEE	176,603
29.	NEBRASKA	174,424
30.	INDIANA	172,985
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	169,815
32.	KENTUCKY	168,501
33.	IOWA	168,223
34.	GEORGIA	166,594
35.	KANSAS	166,453
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	162,636
37.	NORTH DAKOTA	161,086
38.	ARIZONA	158,481
39.	ALABAMA	157,898
40.	LOUISIANA	156,736
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	156,243
42.	ALASKA	155,398
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	152,492
44.	TEXAS	150,462
45.	MONTANA	147,170
46.	OKLAHOMA	145,536
47.	ARKANSAS	141,761
48.	NEW MEXICO	140,434
49.	IDAHO	139,525
50.	MISSISSIPPI	131,150
51.	UTAH	121,576
	MEDIAN	177,862
	RANGE	261,235
	SDEV.	42,384
	CV	23

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**D-8. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2002 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	418,037
2.	CONNECTICUT	274,120
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	272,260
4.	NEW JERSEY	257,729
5.	DELAWARE	249,502
6.	NEW YORK	247,988 *
7.	MARYLAND	246,398
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	228,810
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	226,955
10.	RHODE ISLAND	226,248
11.	COLORADO	223,694
12.	ILLINOIS	222,589
13.	VIRGINIA	221,011
14.	HAWAII	214,262
15.	FLORIDA	211,901
16.	MINNESOTA	210,626
17.	WASHINGTON	210,388
18.	NEVADA	209,908
19.	OREGON	207,590
20.	VERMONT	205,466
21.	WISCONSIN	205,347
22.	OHIO	201,485
	UNITED STATES	200,600 *
23.	MISSOURI	198,723
24.	MICHIGAN	195,062 *
25.	CALIFORNIA	193,859
26.	MAINE	191,914
27.	WYOMING	190,068
28.	TENNESSEE	189,093
29.	NEBRASKA	187,865
30.	NORTH CAROLINA	187,436
31.	INDIANA	187,359
32.	KANSAS	187,026
33.	KENTUCKY	186,120
34.	ALASKA	182,638
35.	GEORGIA	178,749
36.	IOWA	177,934
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	171,876
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	169,443
39.	LOUISIANA	168,562
40.	ARIZONA	166,358
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	164,476
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	163,904
43.	ALABAMA	163,364
44.	MONTANA	163,081
45.	TEXAS	161,610
46.	NEW MEXICO	156,037
47.	OKLAHOMA	155,900
48.	ARKANSAS	151,160
49.	IDAHO	148,481
50.	MISSISSIPPI	139,738
51.	UTAH	129,774
	MEDIAN	191,914
	RANGE	288,263
	SDEV.	45,501
	CV	23

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**D-9. PERSONAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT
ENTERPRISES AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2002**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	74.2
2.	ALASKA	22.8
3.	HAWAII	21.3
4.	NEW MEXICO	19.0
5.	VIRGINIA	16.5
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.4
7.	WYOMING	15.0
8.	MONTANA	14.3
9.	MARYLAND	14.2
	MISSISSIPPI	14.2
	OKLAHOMA	14.2
	UTAH	14.0
12.	SOUTH CAROLINA	13.6
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	13.4
14.	LOUISIANA	13.1
15.	SOUTH DAKOTA	13.1
17.	ALABAMA	13.0
	NORTH CAROLINA	13.0
	WASHINGTON	13.0
20.	KENTUCKY	12.7
21.	NEBRASKA	12.5
22.	KANSAS	12.4
23.	GEORGIA	12.1
	IDAHO	12.1
25.	MAINE	11.7
	OREGON	11.7
27.	ARKANSAS	11.6
	UNITED STATES	11.4
28.	ARIZONA	11.4
	CALIFORNIA	11.4
	IOWA	11.4
31.	COLORADO	11.3
	RHODE ISLAND	11.3
33.	TEXAS	11.2
34.	MISSOURI	10.9
35.	OHIO	10.8
	VERMONT	10.8
37.	NEW YORK	10.5
38.	DELAWARE	10.3
	NEVADA	10.3
40.	WISCONSIN	10.2
41.	ILLINOIS	10.0
42.	MINNESOTA	9.9
	TENNESSEE	9.9
44.	FLORIDA	9.8
	MICHIGAN	9.8
46.	INDIANA	9.7
47.	NEW JERSEY	9.4
48.	CONNECTICUT	8.9
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA	8.8
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.4
	MEDIAN	11.7
	RANGE	66.7
	SDEV.	9.1
	CV	67.8

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**D-10. GROSS FARM INCOME PER CAPITA,
2002 (\$)**

1.	IDAHO	728
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	590
3.	IOWA	557
4.	NEBRASKA	486
5.	SOUTH DAKOTA	402
6.	NEW MEXICO	283
7.	ARKANSAS	253
8.	WASHINGTON	226
9.	OKLAHOMA	211
10.	CALIFORNIA	210
11.	WYOMING	204
12.	OREGON	199
13.	ARIZONA	190
14.	ALABAMA	179
15.	VERMONT	176
16.	HAWAII	162
17.	GEORGIA	159
18.	WISCONSIN	151
19.	TEXAS	149
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	144
21.	MINNESOTA	130
22.	COLORADO	114
	UNITED STATES	112
23.	FLORIDA	109
24.	MISSISSIPPI	95
25.	UTAH	82
26.	KENTUCKY	81
27.	KANSAS	77
28.	DELAWARE	71
29.	MAINE	66
30.	ILLINOIS	56
31.	LOUISIANA	52
32.	MICHIGAN	43
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	42
34.	CONNECTICUT	40
35.	NEVADA	37
	SOUTH CAROLINA	37
37.	NEW YORK	32
38.	MISSOURI	30
39.	NEW JERSEY	28
40.	MARYLAND	27
41.	ALASKA	23
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	21
	VIRGINIA	21
44.	MONTANA	19
45.	INDIANA	18
46.	OHIO	17
47.	MASSACHUSETTS	14
48.	RHODE ISLAND	12
49.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0
50.	TENNESSEE	-17
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	-42

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**D-11. AVERAGE EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME PER
HOUSEHOLD, 2002 (\$)**

1.	CONNECTICUT	68,839
2.	NEW JERSEY	62,148
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	58,143
4.	ALASKA	57,553
5.	MARYLAND	56,244
6.	CALIFORNIA	55,662
7.	ILLINOIS	55,371
8.	HAWAII	55,234
9.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	55,150
10.	WASHINGTON	54,921
11.	NEW YORK	52,525
12.	VIRGINIA	51,377
13.	DELAWARE	51,189
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	50,677
15.	NEVADA	49,664
16.	NEBRASKA	49,183
17.	TEXAS	49,019
18.	COLORADO	49,012
19.	MICHIGAN	48,185
20.	SOUTH DAKOTA	48,095
21.	RHODE ISLAND	47,400
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	47,071
23.	OHIO	46,984
24.	WYOMING	46,693
25.	INDIANA	46,630
26.	KANSAS	46,080
27.	FLORIDA	45,919
28.	UTAH	45,503
29.	MISSOURI	44,756
30.	GEORGIA	44,648
31.	TENNESSEE	44,610
32.	OREGON	44,416
33.	IOWA	44,411
34.	VERMONT	44,288
35.	IDAHO	43,749
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	42,558
37.	MAINE	42,028
38.	ARIZONA	41,887
39.	LOUISIANA	40,682
40.	ALABAMA	40,653
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	40,613
42.	KENTUCKY	40,381
43.	NEW MEXICO	39,199
44.	MINNESOTA	38,719
45.	OKLAHOMA	38,540
46.	MONTANA	38,479
47.	ARKANSAS	37,926
48.	MISSISSIPPI	37,643
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	36,992
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,266
51.	WISCONSIN	4,593
	UNITED STATES	n.a.
	MEDIAN	46,080
	RANGE	64,247
	SDEV.	10,575
	CV	23

Computed from Sales and Marketing Management (2002).

**D-12. TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES PER
HOUSEHOLD, 2002 (\$)**

1.	SOUTH DAKOTA	53,144
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	51,272
3.	MINNESOTA	42,185
4.	DELAWARE	40,539
5.	UTAH	39,715
6.	CONNECTICUT	39,190
7.	MAINE	38,048
8.	TEXAS	37,847
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	37,590
10.	CALIFORNIA	37,257
11.	NEW JERSEY	37,087
12.	COLORADO	37,037
13.	OREGON	37,014
14.	NEVADA	36,638
15.	MICHIGAN	36,377
16.	WYOMING	36,141
17.	WISCONSIN	36,064
18.	KANSAS	35,814
19.	GEORGIA	35,586
20.	HAWAII	35,302
21.	ARIZONA	35,162
22.	WASHINGTON	34,984
23.	IDAHO	34,702
	UNITED STATES	34,450
24.	INDIANA	34,434
25.	TENNESSEE	34,352
26.	VERMONT	33,997
27.	OHIO	33,950
28.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33,912
29.	MISSOURI	33,844
30.	MARYLAND	33,563
31.	ILLINOIS	33,500
32.	NORTH DAKOTA	33,386
33.	VIRGINIA	33,175
34.	NEBRASKA	33,174
35.	FLORIDA	33,137
36.	SOUTH CAROLINA	33,041
37.	IOWA	32,709
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	32,677
39.	NEW MEXICO	32,626
40.	PENNSYLVANIA	31,005
41.	LOUISIANA	30,393
42.	KENTUCKY	29,486
43.	MISSISSIPPI	29,303
44.	NEW YORK	29,300
45.	OKLAHOMA	29,126
46.	RHODE ISLAND	28,780
47.	ALABAMA	28,662
48.	MONTANA	28,453
49.	ARKANSAS	28,427
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	26,319
51.	ALASKA	3,791
	MEDIAN	33,997
	RANGE	49,353
	SDEV.	6,566
	CV	19

Computed from Sales and Marketing Management (2002).

Series E—Governmental Revenue

Revenue of state and local governments, principally revenue generated through taxation, is the subject of the tables in Series E. These tables contain comparative information about the amounts and significance of selected tax sources by state, providing insight into the financial resources of government that are available for financing public education.

General revenue, own-source revenue, and tax collections are presented for state and local governments in this series. Revenue data are expressed on a per capita basis or as a proportion of state personal income. The latter expression, found in Tables E-2, E-4, E-8, E-11, E-14, and E-15, indicates that for every \$1,000 of personal income in a state, a certain amount of revenue (e.g., sales tax revenue) is generated. This is referred to as the *tax effort* of government units and also can be

computed for expenditure categories, as shown in Series G and H.

Tables E-12 through E-15 feature state revenue from general sales and from individual income taxes, expressed on a per capita basis and per \$1,000 of state personal income. Please note that low amounts appear for several states, indicating that those taxes are restricted in some fashion. Please consult references on state tax characteristics for clarifying information.

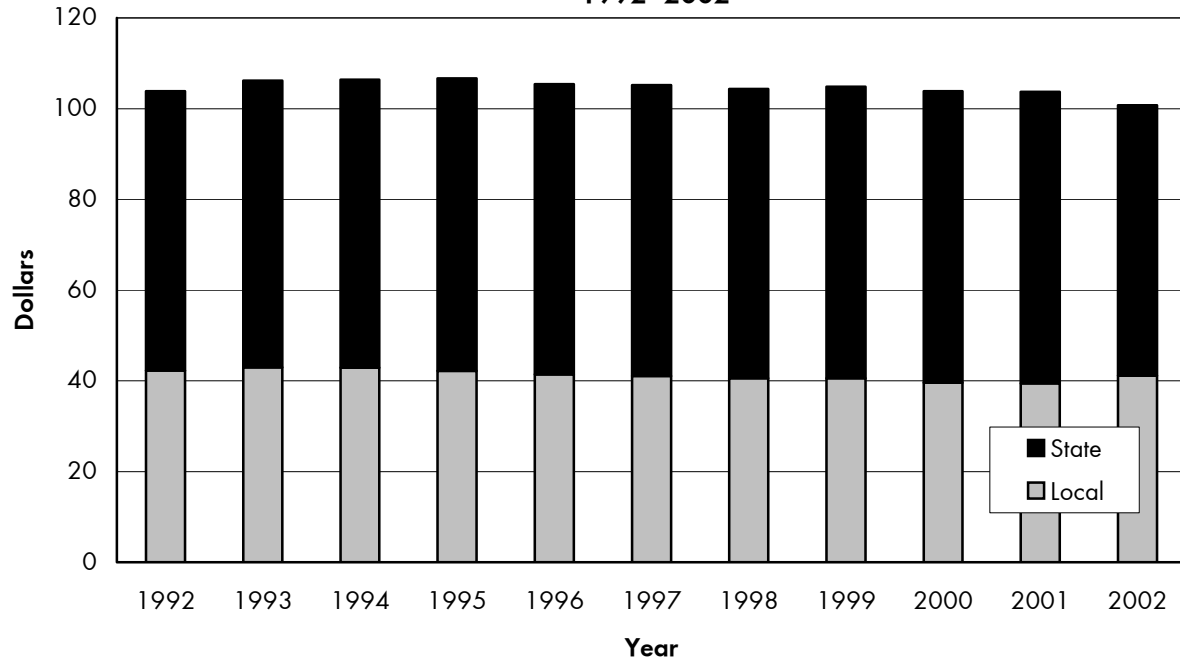
The historical trend of state and local tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income is shown in Figure E for 1992–2002. State and local shares show little annual variation; given these constant relationships, it is easy to see why economic growth is the key to substantive improvement in education finance (Tables E-4, E-11).

Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1992–2002

Tables E-1 to E-15

- E-1. Per Capita General Revenue of all State and Local Governments, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-2. General Revenue of State and Local Govts from Own Sources, 2001–02, per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 2002 (\$)
- E-3. Per Capita Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-4. State and Local Tax Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 2002 (\$)
- E-5. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-6. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of Local Governments, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-7. Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments as Percentage of Total Tax Revenue, 2001–02
- E-8. State and Local Property Tax Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 in Personal Income, 2002 (\$)
- E-9. Per Capita State Tax Revenue, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-10. Per Capita Local Tax Revenue, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-11. State Tax Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- E-12. Per Capita State Individual Income Tax Revenue, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-13. Per Capita State General Sales Tax Revenue, 2001–02 (\$)
- E-14. State Individual Income Tax Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- E-15. State General Sales Tax Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)

**Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per \$1,000 of Personal Income,
1992–2002**



**E-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001–02 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	8,455
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,174
3.	NEW YORK	6,238
4.	WYOMING	6,112
5.	DELAWARE	5,758
6.	CONNECTICUT	5,425
7.	NEW JERSEY	5,400
8.	MINNESOTA	5,394
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	5,111
10.	CALIFORNIA	5,097
11.	MARYLAND	4,842
12.	COLORADO	4,837
13.	WASHINGTON	4,830
14.	WISCONSIN	4,798
15.	MAINE	4,769
16.	HAWAII	4,739
	UNITED STATES	4,598
17.	RHODE ISLAND	4,560
18.	NEBRASKA	4,542
19.	PENNSYLVANIA	4,537
20.	OHIO	4,532
21.	MICHIGAN	4,520
22.	NEVADA	4,515
23.	IOWA	4,511
24.	VIRGINIA	4,499
25.	VERMONT	4,497
26.	ILLINOIS	4,480
27.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,476
28.	LOUISIANA	4,371
29.	OREGON	4,315
30.	FLORIDA	4,296
31.	UTAH	4,263
32.	KANSAS	4,254
33.	INDIANA	4,236
34.	NEW MEXICO	4,182
35.	GEORGIA	4,097
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,084
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,011
38.	TEXAS	3,966
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	3,940
40.	OKLAHOMA	3,911
41.	ALABAMA	3,902
42.	MONTANA	3,881
43.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,876
44.	IDAHO	3,875
45.	KENTUCKY	3,867
46.	MISSOURI	3,833
47.	MISSISSIPPI	3,721
48.	ARIZONA	3,640
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,621
50.	ARKANSAS	3,553
51.	TENNESSEE	3,433
	MEDIAN	4,480
	RANGE	5,022
	SDEV.	915
	CV	20

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-2. GENERAL REVENUE, STATE & LOCAL GOVTS, FROM OWN
SOURCES, 2001–02, PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, 2002 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	260
2.	WYOMING	196
3.	NEW YORK	176
4.	DELAWARE	174
5.	NEW MEXICO	172
6.	LOUISIANA	171
7.	UTAH	170
8.	MAINE	169
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	167
10.	MISSISSIPPI	165
	WEST VIRGINIA	165
12.	MINNESOTA	163
13.	IOWA	162
14.	HAWAII	161
15.	WISCONSIN	160
16.	NEBRASKA	159
17.	MONTANA	158
18.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	156
19.	CALIFORNIA	155
	OHIO	155
21.	ALABAMA	152
	SOUTH CAROLINA	152
23.	ARKANSAS	151
	IDAHO	151
	INDIANA	151
	OKLAHOMA	151
	OREGON	151
	VERMONT	151
29.	KENTUCKY	150
	MICHIGAN	150
	UNITED STATES	149
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	148
	WASHINGTON	148
33.	KANSAS	147
	RHODE ISLAND	147
35.	NEVADA	146
	PENNSYLVANIA	146
37.	FLORIDA	145
38.	GEORGIA	143
39.	COLORADO	141
40.	NEW JERSEY	139
41.	ILLINOIS	138
	TEXAS	138
43.	VIRGINIA	137
44.	ARIZONA	136
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	135
46.	MARYLAND	133
	MISSOURI	133
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	131
49.	CONNECTICUT	128
50.	TENNESSEE	124
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	116
	MEDIAN	151
	RANGE	144
	SDEV.	21
	CV	14

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**E-3. PER CAPITA TAX REVENUE OF
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001–02 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,673
2.	NEW YORK	4,645
3.	CONNECTICUT	4,373
4.	NEW JERSEY	4,038
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	3,721
6.	MINNESOTA	3,673
7.	MARYLAND	3,646
8.	WYOMING	3,644
9.	MAINE	3,507
10.	CALIFORNIA	3,440
11.	WISCONSIN	3,421
12.	HAWAII	3,416
13.	RHODE ISLAND	3,392
14.	DELAWARE	3,334
15.	ILLINOIS	3,303
16.	ALASKA	3,229
17.	WASHINGTON	3,216
18.	VERMONT	3,190
19.	OHIO	3,170
	UNITED STATES	3,143
20.	COLORADO	3,088
21.	NEBRASKA	3,077
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	3,052
23.	MICHIGAN	3,051
24.	VIRGINIA	3,037
25.	NEVADA	2,968
26.	KANSAS	2,941
27.	IOWA	2,837
28.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,825
29.	GEORGIA	2,816
30.	INDIANA	2,759
31.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,727
32.	LOUISIANA	2,722
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	2,718
34.	TEXAS	2,713
35.	FLORIDA	2,686
36.	MISSOURI	2,667
37.	ARIZONA	2,650
38.	KENTUCKY	2,636
39.	NEW MEXICO	2,634
40.	UTAH	2,599
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	2,571
42.	OREGON	2,558
43.	OKLAHOMA	2,516
44.	IDAHO	2,451
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,423
46.	ARKANSAS	2,388
47.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,376
48.	MONTANA	2,346
49.	MISSISSIPPI	2,275
50.	TENNESSEE	2,241
51.	ALABAMA	2,170
	MEDIAN	2,941
	RANGE	3,503
	SDEV.	653
	CV	21

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-4. STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE IN 2000-01 PER
\$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2002 (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	131
2.	MAINE	124
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	123
4.	WYOMING	117
5.	HAWAII	116
6.	WISCONSIN	114
7.	MINNESOTA	111
8.	NEW MEXICO	109
	RHODE ISLAND	109
10.	OHIO	108
	WEST VIRGINIA	108
12.	NEBRASKA	107
	VERMONT	107
14.	LOUISIANA	106
15.	CALIFORNIA	105
16.	NEW JERSEY	104
	UTAH	104
18.	CONNECTICUT	103
19.	UNITED STATES	102
	ARKANSAS	102
	ILLINOIS	102
	IOWA	102
	KANSAS	102
	KENTUCKY	102
	MICHIGAN	102
	NORTH DAKOTA	102
26.	DELAWARE	101
	MISSISSIPPI	101
28.	MARYLAND	100
29.	ALASKA	99
	ARIZONA	99
	INDIANA	99
32.	GEORGIA	98
	NORTH CAROLINA	98
	PENNSYLVANIA	98
	WASHINGTON	98
36.	OKLAHOMA	97
37.	IDAHO	96
	MASSACHUSETTS	96
	NEVADA	96
40.	MONTANA	95
	TEXAS	95
42.	MISSOURI	93
	SOUTH CAROLINA	93
44.	VIRGINIA	92
45.	FLORIDA	91
46.	COLORADO	90
	OREGON	90
	SOUTH DAKOTA	90
49.	ALABAMA	85
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	82
51.	TENNESSEE	81
	MEDIAN	101
	RANGE	50
	SDEV.	10
	CV	10

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-5. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001-02 (\$)**

1.	NEW JERSEY	1,872
2.	CONNECTICUT	1,733
3.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,703
4.	MAINE	1,477
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,412
6.	NEW YORK	1,402
7.	WYOMING	1,387
8.	RHODE ISLAND	1,369
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,358
10.	VERMONT	1,337
11.	ALASKA	1,295
12.	ILLINOIS	1,261
13.	WISCONSIN	1,189
14.	TEXAS	1,128
15.	MINNESOTA	1,038
16.	NEBRASKA	1,012
17.	MARYLAND	993
18.	IOWA	980
19.	MICHIGAN	975
20.	INDIANA	971
	UNITED STATES	969
21.	WASHINGTON	954
22.	FLORIDA	944
23.	MONTANA	937
24.	OHIO	933
25.	KANSAS	931
26.	COLORADO	925
27.	VIRGINIA	921
28.	OREGON	892
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	885
30.	SOUTH DAKOTA	879
31.	CALIFORNIA	864
32.	NORTH DAKOTA	840
33.	NEVADA	786
34.	ARIZONA	782
35.	GEORGIA	777
36.	SOUTH CAROLINA	754
37.	IDAHO	714
38.	MISSOURI	684
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	653
40.	UTAH	612
41.	TENNESSEE	596
42.	MISSISSIPPI	574
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	499
44.	DELAWARE	496
	HAWAII	496
46.	KENTUCKY	483
47.	LOUISIANA	434
48.	OKLAHOMA	425
49.	NEW MEXICO	408
50.	ARKANSAS	371
51.	ALABAMA	329
	MEDIAN	925
	RANGE	1,543
	SDEV.	370
	CV	40

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-6. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001-02 (\$)**

1.	NEW JERSEY	1,871
2.	CONNECTICUT	1,733
3.	MAINE	1,439
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,412
5.	NEW YORK	1,402
6.	RHODE ISLAND	1,368
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,358
8.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,309
9.	ILLINOIS	1,257
10.	ALASKA	1,217
11.	WISCONSIN	1,172
12.	TEXAS	1,128
13.	WYOMING	1,099
14.	NEBRASKA	1,008
15.	IOWA	980
16.	MINNESOTA	977
17.	INDIANA	970
18.	MARYLAND	943
	UNITED STATES	936
19.	OHIO	931
20.	COLORADO	925
21.	FLORIDA	918
22.	VIRGINIA	918
23.	KANSAS	911
24.	OREGON	885
25.	PENNSYLVANIA	881
26.	SOUTH DAKOTA	879
27.	NORTH DAKOTA	838
28.	CALIFORNIA	808
29.	MICHIGAN	787
30.	GEORGIA	771
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	751
32.	MONTANA	737
33.	NEVADA	734
34.	ARIZONA	721
35.	WASHINGTON	714
36.	IDAHO	714
37.	VERMONT	703
38.	MISSOURI	681
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	653
40.	UTAH	612
41.	TENNESSEE	596
42.	MISSISSIPPI	574
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	497
44.	DELAWARE	496
45.	HAWAII	496
46.	LOUISIANA	426
47.	OKLAHOMA	425
48.	NEW MEXICO	380
49.	KENTUCKY	376
50.	ALABAMA	285
51.	ARKANSAS	191
	MEDIAN	879
	RANGE	1,680
	SDEV.	359
	CV	41

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-7. PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE, 2001–02**

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	60.3
2.	NEW JERSEY	46.3
3.	MAINE	42.1
4.	VERMONT	41.9
5.	TEXAS	41.6
6.	RHODE ISLAND	40.4
7.	ALASKA	40.1
8.	MONTANA	39.9
9.	CONNECTICUT	39.6
10.	ILLINOIS	38.2
11.	WYOMING	38.1
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	36.5
13.	SOUTH DAKOTA	36.3
14.	INDIANA	35.2
15.	FLORIDA	35.1
16.	OREGON	34.9
17.	WISCONSIN	34.7
18.	IOWA	34.5
19.	NEBRASKA	32.9
20.	MICHIGAN	32.0
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31.8
22.	KANSAS	31.7
	UNITED STATES	30.8
23.	NORTH DAKOTA	30.8
24.	VIRGINIA	30.3
25.	NEW YORK	30.2
26.	COLORADO	29.9
27.	WASHINGTON	29.7
28.	ARIZONA	29.5
29.	OHIO	29.4
30.	IDAHO	29.1
31.	PENNSYLVANIA	29.0
32.	MINNESOTA	28.3
33.	GEORGIA	27.6
34.	MARYLAND	27.2
35.	TENNESSEE	26.6
36.	NEVADA	26.5
37.	MISSOURI	25.7
38.	MISSISSIPPI	25.2
39.	CALIFORNIA	25.1
40.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24.9
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	24.0
42.	UTAH	23.6
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	19.4
44.	KENTUCKY	18.3
45.	OKLAHOMA	16.9
46.	LOUISIANA	15.9
47.	ARKANSAS	15.5
	NEW MEXICO	15.5
49.	ALABAMA	15.2
50.	DELAWARE	14.9
51.	HAWAII	14.5
	MEDIAN	29.9
	RANGE	45.8
	SDEV.	9.3
	CV	30.6

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-8. STATE & LOCAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE IN
2001–02 PER \$1,000 IN PERSONAL INCOME, 2002 (\$)**

1.	MAINE	52
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	49
3.	NEW JERSEY	48
4.	VERMONT	45
5.	WYOMING	45
6.	RHODE ISLAND	44
7.	CONNECTICUT	41
8.	ALASKA	40
9.	WISCONSIN	40
10.	NEW YORK	40
11.	TEXAS	39
12.	ILLINOIS	39
13.	MONTANA	38
14.	NEBRASKA	35
15.	IOWA	35
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	35
17.	INDIANA	35
18.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33
19.	MICHIGAN	32
20.	KANSAS	32
21.	FLORIDA	32
22.	OHIO	32
	UNITED STATES	31
23.	NORTH DAKOTA	31
24.	OREGON	31
25.	MINNESOTA	31
26.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	30
28.	ARIZONA	29
29.	WASHINGTON	29
30.	PENNSYLVANIA	29
31.	VIRGINIA	28
32.	IDAHO	28
33.	MARYLAND	27
34.	GEORGIA	27
35.	COLORADO	27
36.	CALIFORNIA	26
37.	MISSISSIPPI	26
38.	NEVADA	25
39.	UTAH	24
40.	MISSOURI	24
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	24
42.	TENNESSEE	22
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	21
44.	KENTUCKY	19
45.	LOUISIANA	17
46.	HAWAII	17
47.	NEW MEXICO	17
48.	OKLAHOMA	16
49.	ARKANSAS	16
50.	DELAWARE	15
51.	ALABAMA	13
	MEDIAN	31
	RANGE	39
	SDEV.	9
	CV	31

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-9. PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE,
2001–02 (\$)**

1.	HAWAII	2,756
2.	DELAWARE	2,697
3.	MINNESOTA	2,632
4.	CONNECTICUT	2,611
5.	VERMONT	2,465
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	2,308
7.	NEW YORK	2,261
8.	CALIFORNIA	2,221
9.	WYOMING	2,193
10.	MICHIGAN	2,177
11.	WISCONSIN	2,172
12.	NEW JERSEY	2,137
13.	WASHINGTON	2,082
14.	MAINE	2,028
15.	RHODE ISLAND	1,992
16.	MARYLAND	1,985
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,968
18.	NEW MEXICO	1,959
19.	KENTUCKY	1,950
20.	ARKANSAS	1,931
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,871
	UNITED STATES	1,859
22.	NEVADA	1,821
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,795
24.	ILLINOIS	1,786
25.	KANSAS	1,773
26.	OHIO	1,764
27.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,762
28.	VIRGINIA	1,754
29.	OKLAHOMA	1,734
30.	NEBRASKA	1,732
31.	IOWA	1,705
32.	ALASKA	1,700
33.	UTAH	1,693
34.	IDAHO	1,691
35.	INDIANA	1,657
36.	MISSISSIPPI	1,649
37.	LOUISIANA	1,644
38.	GEORGIA	1,612
39.	MONTANA	1,585
40.	ARIZONA	1,558
41.	MISSOURI	1,539
42.	COLORADO	1,538
43.	FLORIDA	1,519
44.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,489
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,483
46.	OREGON	1,467
47.	ALABAMA	1,453
48.	TENNESSEE	1,347
49.	TEXAS	1,319
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,285
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	1,769
	RANGE	1,471
	SDEV.	362
	CV	19

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-10. PER CAPITA LOCAL TAX REVENUE,
2001–02 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,673
2.	NEW YORK	2,384
3.	NEW JERSEY	1,901
4.	CONNECTICUT	1,761
5.	MARYLAND	1,661
6.	COLORADO	1,550
7.	ALASKA	1,529
8.	ILLINOIS	1,517
9.	MAINE	1,478
10.	WYOMING	1,451
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,413
12.	OHIO	1,405
13.	RHODE ISLAND	1,399
14.	TEXAS	1,395
15.	NEBRASKA	1,345
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,336
	UNITED STATES	1,284
17.	VIRGINIA	1,283
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,256
19.	WISCONSIN	1,249
20.	CALIFORNIA	1,219
21.	GEORGIA	1,204
22.	FLORIDA	1,168
	KANSAS	1,168
24.	NEVADA	1,148
25.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,138
26.	WASHINGTON	1,135
27.	IOWA	1,132
28.	MISSOURI	1,128
29.	INDIANA	1,102
30.	ARIZONA	1,092
31.	OREGON	1,091
32.	LOUISIANA	1,078
33.	MINNESOTA	1,041
34.	NORTH DAKOTA	964
35.	UTAH	906
36.	TENNESSEE	894
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	893
38.	MICHIGAN	874
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	847
40.	OKLAHOMA	782
41.	MONTANA	761
42.	IDAHO	760
43.	VERMONT	725
44.	ALABAMA	716
45.	KENTUCKY	686
46.	NEW MEXICO	675
47.	HAWAII	660
48.	DELAWARE	637
49.	MISSISSIPPI	626
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	604
51.	ARKANSAS	456
	MEDIAN	1,135
	RANGE	5,217
	SDEV.	737
	CV	60

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**E-11. STATE TAX REVENUE IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF
PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)**

1.	HAWAII	94
2.	VERMONT	83
	WEST VIRGINIA	83
4.	ARKANSAS	82
	DELAWARE	82
6.	NEW MEXICO	81
7.	MINNESOTA	79
8.	KENTUCKY	76
9.	MISSISSIPPI	73
	WISCONSIN	73
11.	MAINE	72
	MICHIGAN	72
13.	WYOMING	70
14.	CALIFORNIA	68
	NORTH CAROLINA	68
	UTAH	68
17.	OKLAHOMA	67
18.	IDAHO	66
	NORTH DAKOTA	66
20.	MONTANA	65
21.	LOUISIANA	64
	NEW YORK	64
	RHODE ISLAND	64
	WASHINGTON	64
25.	CONNECTICUT	61
	IOWA	61
	KANSAS	61
	UNITED STATES	60
28.	NEBRASKA	60
	OHIO	60
30.	INDIANA	59
	MASSACHUSETTS	59
	NEVADA	59
33.	ARIZONA	58
	PENNSYLVANIA	58
	SOUTH CAROLINA	58
36.	ALABAMA	57
37.	GEORGIA	56
38.	ILLINOIS	55
	NEW JERSEY	55
40.	MARYLAND	54
	MISSOURI	54
42.	VIRGINIA	53
43.	ALASKA	52
44.	FLORIDA	51
	OREGON	51
46.	TENNESSEE	49
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	48
48.	TEXAS	46
49.	COLORADO	45
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	43
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	61
	RANGE	51
	SDEV.	11
	CV	18

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**E-12. PER CAPITA STATE INDIVIDUAL
INCOME TAX REVENUE, 2001–02 (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	1,337
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,232
3.	MINNESOTA	1,083
4.	CONNECTICUT	1,065
5.	OREGON	1,044
6.	CALIFORNIA	944
7.	VIRGINIA	921
8.	WISCONSIN	914
9.	HAWAII	896
10.	DELAWARE	889
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	875
12.	MARYLAND	863
13.	MAINE	828
14.	NEW JERSEY	797
15.	COLORADO	772
16.	RHODE ISLAND	771
17.	GEORGIA	759
18.	OHIO	731
19.	UTAH	692
20.	KANSAS	684
21.	NEBRASKA	668
22.	VERMONT	662
23.	KENTUCKY	655
	OKLAHOMA	655
	UNITED STATES	645
25.	MISSOURI	638
26.	IDAHO	627
27.	MICHIGAN	610
28.	IOWA	603
29.	ILLINOIS	594
30.	ARKANSAS	578
31.	INDIANA	575
32.	WEST VIRGINIA	573
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	572
34.	MONTANA	569
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	546
36.	NEW MEXICO	531
37.	ALABAMA	453
38.	LOUISIANA	400
39.	ARIZONA	384
40.	MISSISSIPPI	344
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	315
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	56
43.	TENNESSEE	25
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	FLORIDA	n.a.
	NEVADA	n.a.
	SOUTH DAKOTA	n.a.
	TEXAS	n.a.
	WASHINGTON	n.a.
	WYOMING	n.a.

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

E-13. PER CAPITA STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	HAWAII	1,299
2.	LOUISIANA	1,081
3.	ARIZONA	1,063
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	982
5.	ARKANSAS	939
6.	COLORADO	917
7.	FLORIDA	901
8.	CALIFORNIA	894
9.	CONNECTICUT	880
10.	GEORGIA	877
11.	KANSAS	846
12.	MISSISSIPPI	817
13.	MICHIGAN	775
	UNITED STATES	774
14.	MINNESOTA	753
15.	NEVADA	749
16.	IOWA	687
17.	ALABAMA	663
18.	MAINE	646
19.	INDIANA	617
20.	ILLINOIS	598
21.	IDAHO	593
22.	VERMONT	581
23.	MASSACHUSETTS	576
24.	KENTUCKY	565
25.	WEST VIRGINIA	563
26.	MARYLAND	494
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	475
	TEXAS	475
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	464
30.	WASHINGTON	452
31.	MONTANA	411
32.	RHODE ISLAND	405
	VIRGINIA	405
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	354
35.	SOUTH DAKOTA	339
36.	WISCONSIN	328
37.	NEW JERSEY	327
38.	MISSOURI	317
39.	NEBRASKA	308
40.	PENNSYLVANIA	307
41.	NEW YORK	306
42.	NEW MEXICO	299
43.	TENNESSEE	280
	UTAH	280
45.	OHIO	270
46.	OREGON	253
47.	OKLAHOMA	242
48.	SOUTH CAROLINA	241
49.	WYOMING	224
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DELAWARE	n.a.

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

E-14. STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)

1.	NEW YORK	38
2.	OREGON	37
3.	MINNESOTA	33
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	32
	NORTH CAROLINA	32
6.	WISCONSIN	31
7.	HAWAII	30
8.	CALIFORNIA	29
	MAINE	29
10.	UTAH	28
	VIRGINIA	28
12.	DELAWARE	27
13.	GEORGIA	26
14.	ARKANSAS	25
	CONNECTICUT	25
	IDAHO	25
	KENTUCKY	25
	OHIO	25
	OKLAHOMA	25
	RHODE ISLAND	25
21.	KANSAS	24
	MARYLAND	24
	WEST VIRGINIA	24
24.	COLORADO	23
	MONTANA	23
	NEBRASKA	23
27.	IOWA	22
	MISSOURI	22
	NEW MEXICO	22
	SOUTH CAROLINA	22
	VERMONT	22
	UNITED STATES	21
32.	INDIANA	21
33.	MICHIGAN	20
	NEW JERSEY	20
35.	ALABAMA	18
	ILLINOIS	18
	PENNSYLVANIA	18
38.	LOUISIANA	16
39.	MISSISSIPPI	15
40.	ARIZONA	14
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	12
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
43.	TENNESSEE	1
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	FLORIDA	n.a.
	NEVADA	n.a.
	SOUTH DAKOTA	n.a.
	TEXAS	n.a.
	WASHINGTON	n.a.
	WYOMING	n.a.

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

E-15. STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)

1.	HAWAII	44
2.	LOUISIANA	42
3.	ARIZONA	40
	ARKANSAS	40
5.	MISSISSIPPI	36
6.	FLORIDA	31
	GEORGIA	31
8.	KANSAS	29
9.	CALIFORNIA	27
	COLORADO	27
11.	ALABAMA	26
	MICHIGAN	26
	UNITED STATES	25
13.	IOWA	25
14.	NEVADA	24
	WEST VIRGINIA	24
16.	IDAHO	23
	MAINE	23
	MINNESOTA	23
19.	INDIANA	22
	KENTUCKY	22
21.	CONNECTICUT	21
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21
23.	VERMONT	19
24.	ILLINOIS	18
25.	MONTANA	17
	NORTH DAKOTA	17
	TEXAS	17
28.	MASSACHUSETTS	15
29.	MARYLAND	14
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14
	WASHINGTON	14
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	13
	RHODE ISLAND	13
	SOUTH DAKOTA	13
35.	NEW MEXICO	12
	VIRGINIA	12
37.	MISSOURI	11
	NEBRASKA	11
	UTAH	11
	WISCONSIN	11
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	10
	TENNESSEE	10
43.	NEW YORK	9
	OHIO	9
	OKLAHOMA	9
	OREGON	9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	9
48.	NEW JERSEY	8
49.	WYOMING	7
50.	ALASKA	6
	DELAWARE	n.a.

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

Series F—School Revenue

Series F tables compare states on their sources of public school revenue. Funds received by public school districts from federal, state, and local sources are listed for each state and are expressed in relation to the number of students in each state, to the state's personal income, and according to the percentage distribution across the three government sources.

Tables F-5 and F-6 examine each state's relative position with regard to school revenues per \$1,000 of state personal income. These measures, as with the examples in Series E, make it easier to compare the effort of government units to provide financial support for public

school programs through measurement of that support with the common denominator of personal income.

Please see page 97 for additional information provided by the state education departments to help explain data reported for their states in Series F tables.

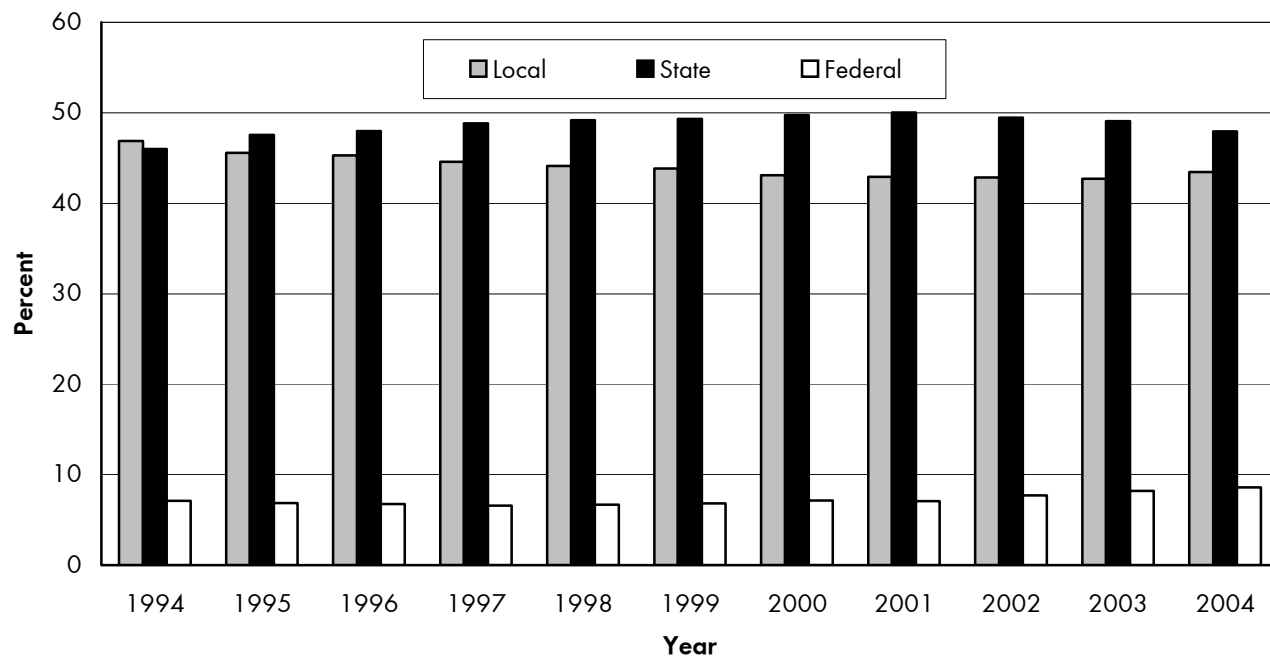
Figure F displays school revenues by source—state, local, and federal. Throughout the past 10 years, state and local governments have each provided between 43 and 50 percent of the total. The federal contribution has ranged from 6.6 to 8.6 percent over that same period of time (Tables F-8, F-10, and F-12).

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 1994–2004

Tables F-1 to F-13

- F-1. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- F-2. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2003–04 (\$)
- F-3. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- F-4. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2003–04 (\$)
- F-5. Public School Revenue in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- F-6. State and Local Revenue for Public Schools in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- F-7. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2002–03 (Revised)
- F-8. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2003–04
- F-9. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2002–03 (Revised)
- F-10. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2003–04
- F-11. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2002–03 (Revised)
- F-12. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2003–04
- F-13. Local Public School Revenue as a Percentage of Combined State and Local School Revenue, 2003–04

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 1994–2004



**F-1. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN
FALL ENROLLMENT, 2002–03 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	13,230
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,756
3.	NEW JERSEY	12,584
4.	CONNECTICUT	12,549
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	12,050
6.	VERMONT	11,305
7.	HAWAII	11,286
8.	WYOMING	11,134
9.	DELAWARE	10,603
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	10,321
11.	WISCONSIN	10,052
12.	MAINE	9,957
13.	MINNESOTA	9,868
14.	OHIO	9,824
15.	MARYLAND	9,749 *
16.	ALASKA	9,381
17.	MICHIGAN	9,357 *
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,346
19.	CALIFORNIA	9,265
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,210
21.	RHODE ISLAND	9,201 *
	UNITED STATES	9,077 *
22.	GEORGIA	8,960
23.	VIRGINIA	8,946
24.	ILLINOIS	8,611
25.	IOWA	8,571
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,552
27.	MISSOURI	8,507
28.	KANSAS	8,442
29.	COLORADO	8,388
30.	WASHINGTON	8,385
31.	NEW MEXICO	8,281
32.	TEXAS	8,218
33.	MONTANA	8,064
34.	KENTUCKY	8,034
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,984
36.	INDIANA	7,913
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,713
38.	LOUISIANA	7,585
39.	ARKANSAS	7,557
40.	OREGON	7,539
41.	FLORIDA	7,536
42.	NEVADA	7,529
43.	NEBRASKA	7,499
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,432 *
45.	ARIZONA	7,077 *
46.	ALABAMA	7,053
47.	MISSISSIPPI	6,676 *
48.	IDAHO	6,639
49.	OKLAHOMA	6,563
50.	TENNESSEE	6,392
51.	UTAH	6,054
	MEDIAN	8,552
	RANGE	7,176
	SDEV.	1,757
	CV	20

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**F-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN
FALL ENROLLMENT, 2003–04 (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	13,623
2.	NEW JERSEY	13,139
3.	CONNECTICUT	12,942
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,703
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	12,471
6.	VERMONT	12,056
7.	HAWAII	11,469
8.	WYOMING	11,449
9.	WISCONSIN	10,696
10.	DELAWARE	10,649
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	10,639 *
12.	MAINE	10,543
13.	MARYLAND	10,440 *
14.	MINNESOTA	10,171
15.	OHIO	10,050
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,004
17.	MICHIGAN	9,754 *
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,723
19.	INDIANA	9,661 *
20.	CALIFORNIA	9,620 *
21.	ALASKA	9,598 *
22.	VIRGINIA	9,484 *
	UNITED STATES	9,407 *
23.	RHODE ISLAND	9,358 *
24.	GEORGIA	9,118
25.	KANSAS	9,097
26.	NEW MEXICO	8,992
27.	MISSOURI	8,929
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,872
29.	ILLINOIS	8,854
30.	IOWA	8,833
31.	WASHINGTON	8,574
32.	COLORADO	8,565
33.	MONTANA	8,433 *
34.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,379
35.	KENTUCKY	8,223
36.	TEXAS	8,208
37.	FLORIDA	8,167
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,081
39.	LOUISIANA	7,945
40.	OREGON	7,918 *
41.	NEVADA	7,848
42.	ARKANSAS	7,821 *
43.	NEBRASKA	7,773
44.	ARIZONA	7,313 *
45.	ALABAMA	7,305
46.	MISSISSIPPI	7,044 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	6,940
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,842
49.	TENNESSEE	6,731
50.	IDAHO	6,633 *
51.	UTAH	6,206
	MEDIAN	8,992
	RANGE	7,417
	SDEV.	1,807
	CV	19

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**F-3. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2002–03 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14,391 *
2.	NEW YORK	13,537 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	13,246
4.	NEW JERSEY	13,108
5.	VERMONT	13,107
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	12,857
7.	HAWAII	12,219
8.	WYOMING	11,997
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	11,104
10.	ALASKA	11,012 *
11.	DELAWARE	11,001
12.	WISCONSIN	10,921
13.	OHIO	10,884
14.	MAINE	10,778
15.	MINNESOTA	10,598
16.	MARYLAND	10,427 *
17.	MICHIGAN	10,171 *
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	10,108
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,910
20.	RHODE ISLAND	9,827 *
	UNITED STATES	9,713 *
21.	GEORGIA	9,634
22.	VIRGINIA	9,624
23.	CALIFORNIA	9,607
24.	KANSAS	9,456
25.	ILLINOIS	9,432
26.	MISSOURI	9,260
27.	NEW MEXICO	9,234
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,125
29.	COLORADO	9,044
30.	IOWA	9,042
31.	MONTANA	9,040
32.	WASHINGTON	9,008
33.	KENTUCKY	8,876
34.	TEXAS	8,874
35.	INDIANA	8,534
36.	OREGON	8,521
37.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,443
38.	NEVADA	8,251
39.	LOUISIANA	8,210
40.	ARKANSAS	8,158
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,123
42.	NEBRASKA	8,110
43.	FLORIDA	8,109
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,085 *
45.	ARIZONA	7,434 *
46.	ALABAMA	7,312
47.	MISSISSIPPI	7,139 *
48.	IDAHO	7,056
49.	OKLAHOMA	7,042
50.	TENNESSEE	6,857
51.	UTAH	6,523 *
	MEDIAN	9,260
	RANGE	7,868
	SDEV.	1,898
	CV	20

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**F-4. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2003–04 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,947
2.	NEW YORK	13,715 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	13,666 *
4.	CONNECTICUT	13,623
5.	VERMONT	13,617
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	13,250
7.	HAWAII	12,582
8.	WYOMING	12,325
9.	WISCONSIN	11,610 *
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	11,428 *
11.	MAINE	11,391
12.	OHIO	11,237 *
13.	ALASKA	11,186 *
14.	DELAWARE	11,175
15.	MARYLAND	11,166 *
16.	MINNESOTA	10,968
17.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,942
18.	MICHIGAN	10,592 *
19.	INDIANA	10,492 *
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	10,252
21.	VIRGINIA	10,242 *
22.	KANSAS	10,190
	UNITED STATES	10,044 *
23.	RHODE ISLAND	10,012 *
24.	NEW MEXICO	9,991
25.	CALIFORNIA	9,970 *
26.	ILLINOIS	9,764
27.	GEORGIA	9,749
28.	MISSOURI	9,701
29.	MONTANA	9,467 *
30.	IOWA	9,338
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,315
32.	COLORADO	9,235
33.	WASHINGTON	9,216
34.	KENTUCKY	9,104
35.	OREGON	8,950 *
36.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,917
37.	TEXAS	8,814
38.	FLORIDA	8,743
39.	ARKANSAS	8,677 *
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,628
41.	LOUISIANA	8,577
42.	NEBRASKA	8,401
43.	ARIZONA	7,653 *
44.	ALABAMA	7,580
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,573
46.	MISSISSIPPI	7,524 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	7,438
48.	NEVADA	7,321
49.	TENNESSEE	7,230
50.	IDAHO	7,057 *
51.	UTAH	6,773 *
	MEDIAN	9,764
	RANGE	7,174
	SDEV.	1,935
	CV	19

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

**F-5. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF
PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	60
2.	WEST VIRGINIA	59
	WYOMING	59
4.	MICHIGAN	58
	NEW MEXICO	58
	VERMONT	58
7.	SOUTH CAROLINA	54
8.	GEORGIA	53
	MONTANA	53
	OHIO	53
11.	HAWAII	52
	INDIANA	52
	MAINE	52
	NEW YORK	52
	TEXAS	52
	WISCONSIN	52
17.	ARKANSAS	50
	NEW JERSEY	50
20.	UTAH	50
	IOWA	48
	KANSAS	48
	MISSISSIPPI	48
	PENNSYLVANIA	48
	UNITED STATES	47 *
24.	CONNECTICUT	47
	IDAHO	47
	MINNESOTA	47
	NORTH DAKOTA	47
28.	CALIFORNIA	46
	LOUISIANA	46
	MISSOURI	46
	OREGON	46
32.	ALABAMA	45
	KENTUCKY	45
	OKLAHOMA	45
	SOUTH DAKOTA	45
	VIRGINIA	45 *
37.	ARIZONA	44
38.	DELAWARE	43
	ILLINOIS	43
	MASSACHUSETTS	43
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42
	NORTH CAROLINA	42 *
	RHODE ISLAND	42 *
44.	NEBRASKA	41
	WASHINGTON	41
46.	MARYLAND	40
47.	NEVADA	39
48.	COLORADO	38
49.	FLORIDA	37
50.	TENNESSEE	35
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30
	MEDIAN	47
	RANGE	30
	SDEV.	7
	CV	14

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**F-6. STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)**

1.	VERMONT	55
2.	MICHIGAN	54
	WYOMING	54
4.	WEST VIRGINIA	53
5.	ALASKA	52
6.	GEORGIA	50
	OHIO	50
	WISCONSIN	50
9.	INDIANA	49
	NEW MEXICO	49
	NEW YORK	49
	SOUTH CAROLINA	49
13.	MAINE	48
	NEW JERSEY	48
15.	HAWAII	47
	MONTANA	47
	TEXAS	47
18.	IOWA	46
19.	ARKANSAS	45
	KANSAS	45
	MINNESOTA	45
	UTAH	45
23.	CONNECTICUT	44
	UNITED STATES	43 *
24.	IDAHO	43
	PENNSYLVANIA	43
26.	CALIFORNIA	42
	MISSOURI	42
	OREGON	42
	VIRGINIA	42 *
30.	MASSACHUSETTS	41
	MISSISSIPPI	41
	NORTH DAKOTA	41
33.	ALABAMA	40
	ARIZONA	40
	DELAWARE	40
	ILLINOIS	40
	KENTUCKY	40
	LOUISIANA	40
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	40
	RHODE ISLAND	40 *
41.	NEBRASKA	39
	OKLAHOMA	39
	SOUTH DAKOTA	39
44.	MARYLAND	38
	NORTH CAROLINA	38 *
	WASHINGTON	38
47.	NEVADA	37
48.	COLORADO	36
49.	FLORIDA	33
50.	TENNESSEE	32
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	25
	MEDIAN	42
	RANGE	29
	SDEV.	6
	CV	14

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

**F-7. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS
FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2002–03 (REVISED)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	82.8
2.	NEVADA	62.8
3.	ILLINOIS	62.0
4.	RHODE ISLAND	58.6 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	58.1
6.	MISSOURI	56.3
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	55.6
8.	CONNECTICUT	54.4
9.	VIRGINIA	53.8
10.	MARYLAND	53.2 *
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	53.0
12.	NEBRASKA	52.5
13.	SOUTH DAKOTA	50.6
14.	COLORADO	50.3
	NORTH DAKOTA	50.3
16.	TEXAS	48.9
17.	OHIO	48.6
18.	NEW YORK	48.4
19.	MAINE	47.2
20.	FLORIDA	46.1
21.	IOWA	45.6
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	45.0
23.	GEORGIA	44.5
24.	TENNESSEE	43.1
	UNITED STATES	42.7 *
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42.1
26.	ARIZONA	41.9 *
27.	MONTANA	40.9
28.	WISCONSIN	40.6
29.	WYOMING	40.5
30.	LOUISIANA	37.8
31.	OREGON	37.2
32.	ARKANSAS	36.3
33.	KANSAS	34.4
34.	UTAH	34.3
35.	INDIANA	33.5
36.	OKLAHOMA	31.6
37.	ALABAMA	30.8
	CALIFORNIA	30.8
39.	MISSISSIPPI	30.5 *
40.	IDAHO	30.3
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	29.2
42.	KENTUCKY	28.8
43.	WASHINGTON	27.8
44.	MICHIGAN	27.3 *
45.	DELAWARE	25.7
46.	ALASKA	23.9
47.	VERMONT	23.7
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.3 *
49.	MINNESOTA	20.2
50.	NEW MEXICO	12.5
51.	HAWAII	1.5
	MEDIAN	41.9
	RANGE	81.3
	SDEV.	14.5
	CV	35.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-8. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12
SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2003–04**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	86.1
2.	ILLINOIS	61.9
3.	NEVADA	61.0
4.	RHODE ISLAND	59.4 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	59.1
6.	MISSOURI	58.9 *
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	55.9 *
8.	MARYLAND	54.6 *
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	54.5
10.	CONNECTICUT	54.4
11.	VIRGINIA	52.6 *
12.	NEBRASKA	52.5
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	50.7
14.	TEXAS	50.5
15.	SOUTH DAKOTA	50.4
16.	COLORADO	50.3
17.	MAINE	48.7
18.	NEW YORK	48.3
19.	OHIO	48.0
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	47.9
21.	IOWA	46.4
22.	FLORIDA	46.1
23.	GEORGIA	45.5
	UNITED STATES	43.5 *
24.	TENNESSEE	43.3
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	43.2
26.	INDIANA	43.1 *
27.	KANSAS	41.9
28.	ARIZONA	41.2 *
29.	MONTANA	41.0 *
30.	WISCONSIN	40.8
31.	WYOMING	38.1
32.	LOUISIANA	37.8
33.	ARKANSAS	36.6 *
34.	OREGON	35.9 *
35.	OKLAHOMA	33.0
36.	UTAH	32.7
37.	ALABAMA	32.1
38.	CALIFORNIA	30.8 *
39.	MISSISSIPPI	30.7 *
40.	IDAHO	30.3
41.	KENTUCKY	29.7
42.	DELAWARE	29.4
43.	WASHINGTON	28.2
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	28.0
45.	MICHIGAN	27.3 *
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	25.2
47.	VERMONT	24.2
48.	ALASKA	23.9 *
49.	MINNESOTA	22.4
50.	NEW MEXICO	13.3
51.	HAWAII	1.5
	MEDIAN	43.1
	RANGE	84.6
	SDEV.	14.4
	CV	34.5

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-9. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS
FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2002–03 (REVISED)**

1.	HAWAII	90.3
2.	MINNESOTA	73.8
3.	NEW MEXICO	72.3
4.	NORTH CAROLINA	72.0 *
5.	VERMONT	69.2
6.	MICHIGAN	67.2 *
7.	DELAWARE	65.2
8.	ALASKA	63.5
9.	WASHINGTON	63.1
10.	IDAHO	60.6
11.	KENTUCKY	60.4
12.	WEST VIRGINIA	60.0
13.	CALIFORNIA	59.1
14.	INDIANA	58.8
15.	ALABAMA	57.8
	KANSAS	57.8
17.	UTAH	56.4
18.	OKLAHOMA	55.6
19.	MISSISSIPPI	54.6 *
20.	WISCONSIN	53.4
21.	ARKANSAS	52.4
22.	OREGON	52.2
23.	WYOMING	50.7
24.	ARIZONA	50.3 *
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	49.7
	UNITED STATES	49.1 *
26.	LOUISIANA	49.0
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	48.2
28.	IOWA	48.1
29.	MONTANA	47.6
30.	GEORGIA	47.4
31.	TENNESSEE	46.4
32.	NEW YORK	45.8
33.	OHIO	44.9
34.	MAINE	44.0
35.	FLORIDA	43.4
36.	COLORADO	43.1
37.	MASSACHUSETTS	41.1
	TEXAS	41.1
39.	CONNECTICUT	40.5
40.	NEBRASKA	40.4
41.	VIRGINIA	39.4
42.	MARYLAND	39.1 *
	NEW JERSEY	39.1
44.	RHODE ISLAND	37.5 *
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	36.8
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	36.6
47.	MISSOURI	35.5
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.7
49.	NEVADA	30.1
50.	ILLINOIS	30.0
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a. *
	MEDIAN	49.3
	RANGE	60.3
	SDEV.	12.6
	CV	24.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-10. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS
FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2003-04**

1.	HAWAII	90.3
2.	MINNESOTA	71.3
3.	NEW MEXICO	69.0
4.	VERMONT	67.8
5.	MICHIGAN	67.0 *
6.	DELAWARE	64.1
	NORTH CAROLINA	64.1
8.	ALASKA	63.5 *
9.	WASHINGTON	62.3
10.	IDAHO	60.6
11.	WEST VIRGINIA	60.2
12.	CALIFORNIA	58.4 *
13.	KENTUCKY	58.3
14.	UTAH	58.1
15.	ALABAMA	55.9
16.	MISSISSIPPI	54.4 *
17.	OKLAHOMA	54.3
18.	WISCONSIN	53.7
19.	OREGON	53.5 *
20.	ARKANSAS	52.4 *
21.	WYOMING	52.2
22.	ARIZONA	50.9 *
23.	INDIANA	50.3 *
24.	KANSAS	50.0
25.	LOUISIANA	48.6
	UNITED STATES	48.0 *
26.	MONTANA	47.2 *
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	46.3
28.	IOWA	46.2
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.1
30.	OHIO	45.7
31.	GEORGIA	45.6
32.	NEW YORK	45.5
33.	TENNESSEE	45.3
34.	FLORIDA	43.5
35.	COLORADO	43.1
36.	MAINE	41.8
37.	VIRGINIA	40.6 *
38.	NEBRASKA	40.4
39.	CONNECTICUT	39.8
40.	MASSACHUSETTS	38.6
	TEXAS	38.6
42.	MARYLAND	38.1 *
43.	NEW JERSEY	38.0
44.	RHODE ISLAND	37.0 *
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	36.3
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	36.2 *
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.7
48.	MISSOURI	32.3
49.	NEVADA	31.9
50.	ILLINOIS	30.4
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	47.9
	RANGE	59.9
	SDEV.	12.2
	CV	24.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-11. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12
SCHOOLS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002-03 (REVISED)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17.2
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	15.7
3.	NEW MEXICO	15.1
4.	MISSISSIPPI	14.9 *
5.	LOUISIANA	13.2
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.9
7.	OKLAHOMA	12.8
8.	ALASKA	12.5
9.	MONTANA	11.5
10.	ALABAMA	11.4
11.	ARKANSAS	11.2
12.	KENTUCKY	10.8
	WEST VIRGINIA	10.8
14.	OREGON	10.6
15.	FLORIDA	10.5
	TENNESSEE	10.5
17.	CALIFORNIA	10.1
	TEXAS	10.1
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9.7
20.	UTAH	9.3
21.	IDAHO	9.1
	WASHINGTON	9.1
23.	DELAWARE	9.0
24.	MAINE	8.8
	WYOMING	8.8
	UNITED STATES	8.2 *
26.	HAWAII	8.2
	MISSOURI	8.2
28.	GEORGIA	8.1
29.	ILLINOIS	8.0
30.	ARIZONA	7.8 *
	KANSAS	7.8
32.	MARYLAND	7.7 *
	NORTH CAROLINA	7.7 *
	PENNSYLVANIA	7.7
35.	INDIANA	7.6
36.	NEBRASKA	7.1
	VERMONT	7.1
38.	NEVADA	7.0
39.	VIRGINIA	6.8
40.	COLORADO	6.6
41.	OHIO	6.5
42.	IOWA	6.4
43.	WISCONSIN	6.1
44.	MASSACHUSETTS	6.0
	MINNESOTA	6.0
46.	NEW YORK	5.7
47.	MICHIGAN	5.6 *
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.3
49.	CONNECTICUT	5.1
50.	RHODE ISLAND	3.9 *
51.	NEW JERSEY	2.9
	MEDIAN	8.2
	RANGE	14.3
	SDEV.	3.1
	CV	34.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-12. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS
FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003-04**

1.	NEW MEXICO	17.7
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	15.8
3.	MISSISSIPPI	14.9 *
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13.9
5.	LOUISIANA	13.5
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	13.1
7.	OKLAHOMA	12.7
8.	ALASKA	12.5 *
9.	ALABAMA	12.0
10.	KENTUCKY	11.9
	MONTANA	11.9 *
12.	WEST VIRGINIA	11.8
13.	TENNESSEE	11.5
14.	ARKANSAS	11.1 *
15.	TEXAS	11.0
16.	NORTH CAROLINA	10.8
17.	CALIFORNIA	10.7 *
	SOUTH CAROLINA	10.7
19.	OREGON	10.6 *
20.	FLORIDA	10.5
21.	WYOMING	9.7
22.	MAINE	9.5
	WASHINGTON	9.5
24.	UTAH	9.2
25.	IDAHO	9.1
26.	GEORGIA	8.8
27.	MISSOURI	8.7 *
	UNITED STATES	8.6 *
28.	HAWAII	8.2
29.	KANSAS	8.1
30.	VERMONT	8.0
31.	PENNSYLVANIA	7.9 *
32.	ARIZONA	7.8 *
33.	ILLINOIS	7.7
34.	IOWA	7.3
	MARYLAND	7.3 *
36.	NEBRASKA	7.1
	NEVADA	7.1
38.	MASSACHUSETTS	6.9
39.	VIRGINIA	6.8 *
40.	COLORADO	6.6
	INDIANA	6.6 *
42.	DELAWARE	6.5
43.	MINNESOTA	6.3
	OHIO	6.3
45.	NEW YORK	6.2
46.	CONNECTICUT	5.8
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.8
48.	MICHIGAN	5.6 *
	WISCONSIN	5.6
50.	RHODE ISLAND	3.7 *
51.	NEW JERSEY	2.9
	MEDIAN	8.8
	RANGE	14.8
	SDEV.	3.1
	CV	33.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**F-13. LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF
COMBINED STATE & LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE, 2003–04**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0
2.	ILLINOIS	67.1
3.	NEVADA	65.7
4.	MISSOURI	64.6 *
5.	RHODE ISLAND	61.6 *
6.	NEW JERSEY	60.9
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	60.7 *
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	59.9
9.	MARYLAND	58.9
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	58.5
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	58.3
12.	CONNECTICUT	57.7
13.	TEXAS	56.7
14.	NEBRASKA	56.5
	VIRGINIA	56.5 *
16.	COLORADO	53.9
17.	MAINE	53.8
18.	FLORIDA	51.5
	NEW YORK	51.5
20.	OHIO	51.3
21.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50.8
22.	IOWA	50.1
23.	GEORGIA	49.9
24.	TENNESSEE	48.9
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	48.4
	UNITED STATES	47.5 *
26.	MONTANA	46.5 *
27.	INDIANA	46.2 *
28.	KANSAS	45.6
29.	ARIZONA	44.8 *
30.	LOUISIANA	43.7
31.	WISCONSIN	43.2
32.	WYOMING	42.2
33.	ARKANSAS	41.1 *
34.	OREGON	40.2 *
35.	OKLAHOMA	37.8
36.	ALABAMA	36.5
37.	MISSISSIPPI	36.0 *
	UTAH	36.0
39.	CALIFORNIA	34.6
40.	KENTUCKY	33.8
41.	IDAHO	33.3
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	31.8
43.	DELAWARE	31.4
44.	WASHINGTON	31.2
45.	MICHIGAN	29.0 *
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	28.2
47.	ALASKA	27.4 *
48.	VERMONT	26.3
49.	MINNESOTA	23.9
50.	NEW MEXICO	16.2
51.	HAWAII	1.6
	MEDIAN	46.5
	RANGE	98.4
	SDEV.	15.7
	CV	34.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005).

Series G—Government Expenditures

State and local government spending characteristics provide useful comparative information about the resources, needs, and priorities for public services. Expenditures for government programs vary across states for many reasons, and state-by-state comparisons should be made while keeping the particular factors for each state in mind—demographic, economic, and political factors are but a few.

Tables in Series G describe spending by state governments and by state and local governments combined. Expenditure data are expressed on a per capita basis, allowing closer comparison of the differences in levels and objects of state government spending, as well as their positions relative to the U.S. average. Use of state

personal income in selected tables provides an opportunity to compare the relative “effort” of government units to fund various types of programs, including public education.

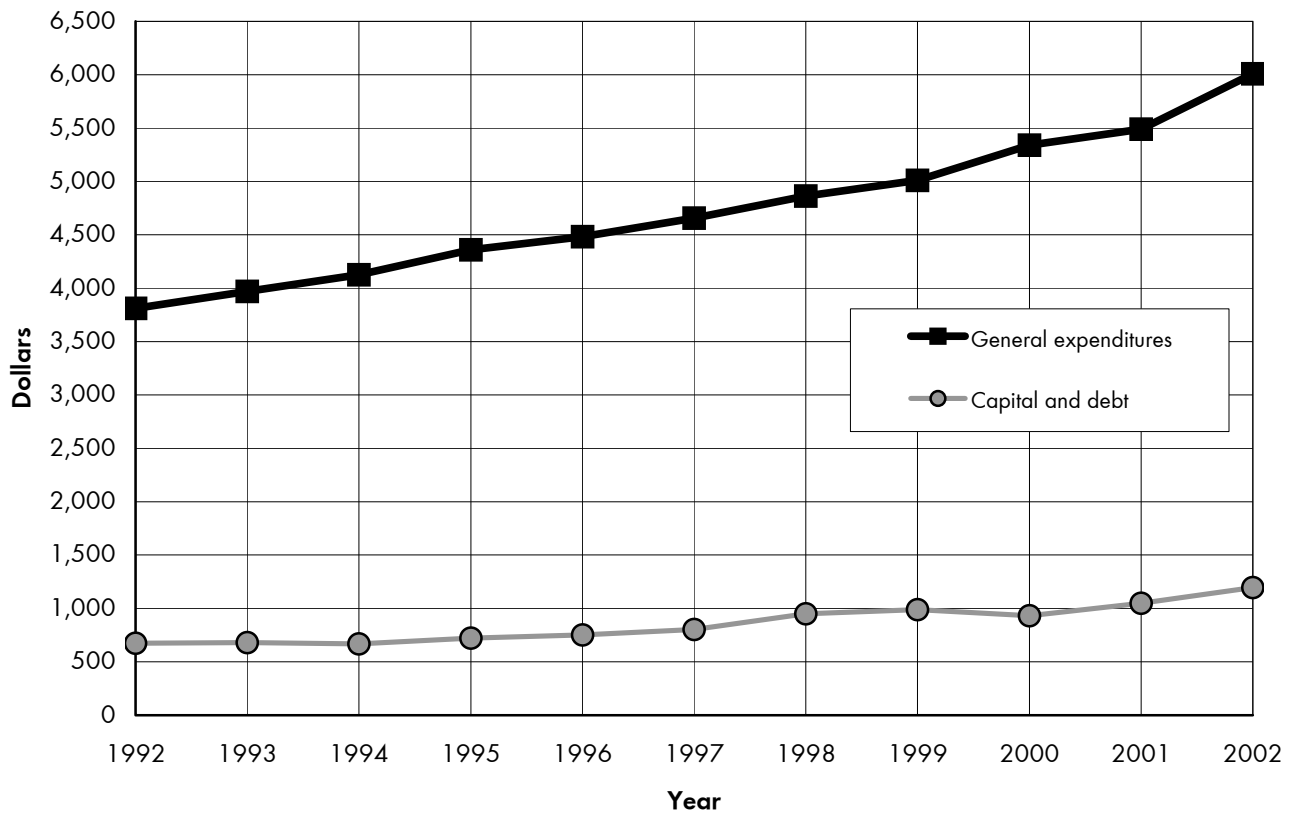
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments are shown in Figure G. General expenditures increased by 57.7 percent from 1992 to 2002, whereas capital outlay and interest on debt increased 77.0 percent. Adjusted for inflation, they increased 23.1 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively. Over this same period, the ratio of general expenditures to capital outlay and debt has increased from 5.6 to 1 to 5.0 to 1. Education expenditures are included in these totals (Tables G-3, G-10, G-11).

Figure G. Annual Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures, 1992–2002

Tables G-1 to G-12

- G-1. Per Capita Total General Expenditures of State Governments for all Functions, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-2. State Government General Expenditures in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- G-3. Per Capita Direct General Expenditures of State and Local Governments, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-4. State and Local Government Direct General Expenditures in 2001–02, per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- G-5. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public Welfare, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-6. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Health and Hospitals, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-7. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Police and Fire Protection, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Corrections, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-9. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Highways, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-10. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Capital Outlay, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-11. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Interest on Debt, 2001–02 (\$)
- G-12. Ratio of State and Local General Revenue to Total General Government Expenditures, 2001–02

**Figure G. Annual Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures,
1992–2002**



G-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 2001-02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	10,456
2.	HAWAII	5,386
3.	VERMONT	5,343
4.	DELAWARE	5,249
5.	WYOMING	5,228
6.	CONNECTICUT	5,070
7.	NEW YORK	5,045
8.	NEW MEXICO	4,975
9.	MINNESOTA	4,672
10.	RHODE ISLAND	4,534
11.	CALIFORNIA	4,521
12.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,436
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	4,433
14.	MAINE	4,378
15.	MICHIGAN	4,364
16.	WISCONSIN	4,250
17.	OREGON	4,228
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	4,189
19.	MONTANA	4,159
20.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,154
21.	WASHINGTON	4,147
22.	KENTUCKY	4,008
23.	MISSISSIPPI	3,998
24.	UTAH	3,942
25.	ARKANSAS	3,930
26.	IOWA	3,895
	UNITED STATES	3,857
27.	NEW JERSEY	3,841
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	3,824
29.	MARYLAND	3,798
30.	OHIO	3,713
31.	OKLAHOMA	3,697
32.	ALABAMA	3,608
33.	NEBRASKA	3,599
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	3,556
35.	KANSAS	3,546
36.	LOUISIANA	3,538
37.	VIRGINIA	3,505
38.	IDAHO	3,444
39.	ILLINOIS	3,391
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,361
41.	INDIANA	3,343
42.	GEORGIA	3,332
43.	MISSOURI	3,299
44.	COLORADO	3,287
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,278
46.	TENNESSEE	3,193
47.	ARIZONA	3,076
48.	NEVADA	2,909
49.	FLORIDA	2,833
50.	TEXAS	2,831
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	3,912
	RANGE	7,625
	SDEV.	1,138
	CV	28

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-2. STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 2001-02 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	321
2.	NEW MEXICO	205
3.	HAWAII	183
4.	VERMONT	179
5.	MISSISSIPPI	178
6.	WEST VIRGINIA	176
7.	MONTANA	169
8.	WYOMING	168
9.	ARKANSAS	167
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	166
11.	SOUTH CAROLINA	163
12.	DELAWARE	159
13.	UTAH	157
14.	KENTUCKY	156
15.	MAINE	155
16.	OREGON	148
17.	RHODE ISLAND	146
18.	MICHIGAN	145
19.	NEW YORK	143
	OKLAHOMA	143
21.	WISCONSIN	142
22.	ALABAMA	141
	MINNESOTA	141
24.	IOWA	140
25.	CALIFORNIA	138
	LOUISIANA	138
27.	IDAHO	135
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	129
29.	OHIO	127
	WASHINGTON	127
31.	NEBRASKA	126
	UNITED STATES	125
32.	SOUTH DAKOTA	125
33.	KANSAS	123
	PENNSYLVANIA	123
35.	INDIANA	120
36.	CONNECTICUT	119
37.	GEORGIA	116
38.	ARIZONA	115
	MISSOURI	115
	TENNESSEE	115
41.	MASSACHUSETTS	114
42.	VIRGINIA	107
43.	ILLINOIS	104
	MARYLAND	104
45.	NEW JERSEY	99
	TEXAS	99
47.	COLORADO	96
	FLORIDA	96
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	95
50.	NEVADA	94
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	138
	RANGE	227
	SDEV.	37
	CV	27

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

G-3. PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2001-02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	13,172
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10,860
3.	NEW YORK	8,421
4.	WYOMING	7,722
5.	CONNECTICUT	6,996
6.	MINNESOTA	6,952
7.	CALIFORNIA	6,732
8.	HAWAII	6,680
9.	DELAWARE	6,646
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,594
11.	OREGON	6,531
12.	WASHINGTON	6,370
13.	NEW JERSEY	6,343
14.	RHODE ISLAND	6,326
15.	WISCONSIN	6,251
16.	VERMONT	6,177
17.	NEW MEXICO	6,175
18.	MAINE	6,137
19.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,130
20.	MICHIGAN	6,046
21.	COLORADO	6,021
	UNITED STATES	6,010
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	5,946
23.	OHIO	5,877
24.	ILLINOIS	5,865
25.	IOWA	5,854
26.	MARYLAND	5,833
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,804
28.	NEBRASKA	5,640
29.	MONTANA	5,550
30.	UTAH	5,546
31.	ALABAMA	5,493
32.	KANSAS	5,485
33.	WEST VIRGINIA	5,456
34.	LOUISIANA	5,434
35.	NEVADA	5,430
36.	VIRGINIA	5,388
37.	MISSISSIPPI	5,366
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,362
39.	INDIANA	5,327
40.	KENTUCKY	5,279
41.	GEORGIA	5,261
42.	FLORIDA	5,217
43.	OKLAHOMA	5,202
44.	TEXAS	5,134
45.	MISSOURI	5,123
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,111
47.	IDAHO	5,066
48.	TENNESSEE	5,000
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,979
50.	ARKANSAS	4,829
51.	ARIZONA	4,641
	MEDIAN	5,833
	RANGE	8,531
	SDEV.	1,431
	CV	23

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 2001–02, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	404
2.	NEW MEXICO	254
3.	WYOMING	248
4.	MISSISSIPPI	238
	NEW YORK	238
6.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	236
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	229
	OREGON	229
	WEST VIRGINIA	229
10.	SOUTH CAROLINA	228
11.	HAWAII	227
12.	MONTANA	226
13.	UTAH	221
14.	MAINE	217
15.	ALABAMA	215
16.	LOUISIANA	212
17.	IOWA	210
	MINNESOTA	210
19.	WISCONSIN	209
20.	VERMONT	207
21.	ARKANSAS	206
22.	CALIFORNIA	205
	KENTUCKY	205
24.	RHODE ISLAND	204
25.	DELAWARE	201
	MICHIGAN	201
	OHIO	201
28.	OKLAHOMA	200
29.	IDAHO	198
30.	NEBRASKA	197
	UNITED STATES	195
31.	WASHINGTON	195
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	194
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	192
34.	INDIANA	190
	KANSAS	190
	SOUTH DAKOTA	190
37.	GEORGIA	183
38.	TENNESSEE	181
39.	ILLINOIS	180
40.	TEXAS	179
41.	MISSOURI	178
42.	FLORIDA	177
43.	COLORADO	176
	NEVADA	176
45.	ARIZONA	174
46.	MASSACHUSETTS	169
47.	CONNECTICUT	165
48.	VIRGINIA	164
49.	NEW JERSEY	163
50.	MARYLAND	160
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	144
	MEDIAN	201
	RANGE	260
	SDEV.	38
	CV	18

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-5. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,570
2.	NEW YORK	1,699
3.	ALASKA	1,615
4.	RHODE ISLAND	1,561
5.	MINNESOTA	1,487
6.	MAINE	1,384
7.	VERMONT	1,229
8.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,185
9.	KENTUCKY	1,178
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,175
11.	OREGON	1,149
12.	MISSISSIPPI	1,129
13.	NEW MEXICO	1,121
14.	TENNESSEE	1,115
15.	OHIO	1,076
16.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,066
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,047
18.	WASHINGTON	1,022
	WISCONSIN	1,022
20.	CALIFORNIA	1,016
21.	CONNECTICUT	1,004
22.	NEBRASKA	985
23.	MICHIGAN	980
24.	MISSOURI	973
	UNITED STATES	971
25.	ARKANSAS	958
26.	ALABAMA	929
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	922
28.	HAWAII	920
29.	OKLAHOMA	915
30.	IOWA	914
31.	MASSACHUSETTS	892
32.	MARYLAND	869
33.	INDIANA	863
34.	DELAWARE	818
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	808
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	796
37.	ILLINOIS	783
38.	IDAHO	771
	NEW JERSEY	771
40.	WYOMING	764
41.	LOUISIANA	751
42.	FLORIDA	749
43.	KANSAS	739
44.	MONTANA	737
45.	GEORGIA	721
46.	UTAH	688
47.	TEXAS	686
48.	VIRGINIA	641
49.	COLORADO	627
50.	ARIZONA	604
51.	NEVADA	517
	MEDIAN	929
	RANGE	2,053
	SDEV.	342
	CV	34

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-6. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HEALTH & HOSPITALS, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	WYOMING	1,035
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	975
3.	ALABAMA	911
4.	LOUISIANA	809
5.	SOUTH CAROLINA	766
6.	MISSISSIPPI	747
7.	NORTH CAROLINA	733
8.	NEW YORK	680
9.	WASHINGTON	661
10.	IOWA	642
11.	OREGON	623
12.	CALIFORNIA	599
13.	TENNESSEE	570
14.	GEORGIA	566
15.	CONNECTICUT	550
16.	MICHIGAN	532
17.	HAWAII	525
	UNITED STATES	508
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	494
19.	OHIO	478
20.	INDIANA	467
21.	TEXAS	465
22.	KANSAS	454
23.	COLORADO	453
24.	IDAHO	451
25.	FLORIDA	449
26.	NEW MEXICO	448
27.	VIRGINIA	437
28.	MISSOURI	429
29.	NEVADA	426
30.	PENNSYLVANIA	418
31.	MONTANA	415
32.	ILLINOIS	413
33.	ALASKA	410
34.	DELAWARE	405
35.	MINNESOTA	391
36.	MAINE	386
37.	WISCONSIN	383
38.	OKLAHOMA	374
39.	UTAH	370
40.	KENTUCKY	353
41.	NEBRASKA	351
42.	ARKANSAS	338
43.	NEW JERSEY	319
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	286
45.	RHODE ISLAND	280
46.	MARYLAND	273
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	225
48.	ARIZONA	222
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	164
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	144
51.	VERMONT	142
	MEDIAN	448
	RANGE	893
	SDEV.	198
	CV	41

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-7. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR POLICE & FIRE PROTECTION, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	916
2.	ALASKA	546
3.	NEW YORK	479
4.	NEVADA	432
5.	CALIFORNIA	409
6.	RHODE ISLAND	401
7.	FLORIDA	374
8.	ILLINOIS	364
	NEW JERSEY	364
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	357
11.	MARYLAND	341
12.	CONNECTICUT	339
13.	COLORADO	332
14.	WYOMING	328
15.	OREGON	326
16.	WISCONSIN	324
17.	ARIZONA	321
18.	OHIO	317
	UNITED STATES	314
19.	NEW MEXICO	300
20.	HAWAII	289
	WASHINGTON	289
22.	LOUISIANA	279
23.	DELAWARE	266
24.	MICHIGAN	265
	VIRGINIA	265
26.	MISSOURI	264
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	260
28.	GEORGIA	256
	MINNESOTA	256
30.	UTAH	253
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	250
32.	OKLAHOMA	248
33.	KANSAS	246
34.	TENNESSEE	242
35.	IDAHO	240
	TEXAS	240
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	238
38.	MONTANA	233
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	232
40.	NEBRASKA	228
41.	INDIANA	227
42.	ALABAMA	221
	MISSISSIPPI	221
44.	IOWA	211
45.	VERMONT	207
46.	MAINE	205
47.	ARKANSAS	204
48.	KENTUCKY	198
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	187
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	163
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	140
	MEDIAN	264
	RANGE	776
	SDEV.	119
	CV	40

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CORRECTIONS, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	305
2.	DELAWARE	304
3.	ALASKA	273
4.	CALIFORNIA	257
5.	NEW YORK	244
6.	OREGON	235
7.	NEVADA	232
8.	MARYLAND	231
9.	WYOMING	220
10.	WISCONSIN	216
11.	MICHIGAN	210
12.	GEORGIA	207
13.	ARIZONA	206
14.	FLORIDA	202
	TEXAS	202
16.	NEW MEXICO	201
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	199
18.	VIRGINIA	191
	UNITED STATES	190
19.	COLORADO	190
20.	WASHINGTON	189
21.	NEW JERSEY	187
22.	CONNECTICUT	184
23.	MASSACHUSETTS	175
24.	LOUISIANA	173
25.	IDAHO	171
26.	UTAH	162
27.	OKLAHOMA	161
28.	OHIO	159
29.	ILLINOIS	149
	NEBRASKA	149
31.	RHODE ISLAND	148
32.	KENTUCKY	147
33.	MISSOURI	144
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	141
35.	SOUTH CAROLINA	139
36.	ARKANSAS	137
	INDIANA	137
38.	MONTANA	134
39.	KANSAS	133
40.	MINNESOTA	129
	VERMONT	129
42.	HAWAII	127
43.	SOUTH DAKOTA	123
44.	TENNESSEE	119
45.	MISSISSIPPI	113
46.	IOWA	112
	MAINE	112
	WEST VIRGINIA	112
49.	ALABAMA	103
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	94
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	90
	MEDIAN	162
	RANGE	215
	SDEV.	52
	CV	30

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-9. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	1,428
2.	WYOMING	956
3.	SOUTH DAKOTA	763
4.	NORTH DAKOTA	726
5.	COLORADO	630
6.	NEW MEXICO	617
7.	IOWA	600
8.	MONTANA	596
9.	VERMONT	588
10.	NEVADA	587
11.	DELAWARE	576
	WEST VIRGINIA	576
13.	KANSAS	563
14.	WISCONSIN	549
15.	NEBRASKA	535
16.	MINNESOTA	533
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	507
18.	ARKANSAS	483
19.	KENTUCKY	477
	MAINE	477
21.	IDAHO	460
22.	ILLINOIS	451
23.	OKLAHOMA	442
24.	UTAH	439
25.	MISSOURI	436
26.	MISSISSIPPI	431
27.	PENNSYLVANIA	429
28.	VIRGINIA	426
29.	FLORIDA	403
	UNITED STATES	401
30.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	396
31.	WASHINGTON	392
32.	ALABAMA	372
33.	NEW YORK	370
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	363
	SOUTH CAROLINA	363
36.	OHIO	359
37.	CONNECTICUT	354
38.	ARIZONA	352
39.	NEW JERSEY	346
	TEXAS	346
41.	GEORGIA	344
42.	LOUISIANA	342
43.	MARYLAND	340
	OREGON	340
45.	HAWAII	337
46.	INDIANA	330
47.	CALIFORNIA	328
48.	MICHIGAN	321
49.	RHODE ISLAND	310
50.	TENNESSEE	306
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	122
	MEDIAN	431
	RANGE	1,306
	SDEV.	196
	CV	41

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-10. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,039
2.	ALASKA	2,272
3.	WYOMING	1,370
4.	NEW YORK	1,328
5.	WASHINGTON	1,216
6.	NEBRASKA	1,168
7.	COLORADO	1,149
8.	NEVADA	1,130
9.	MINNESOTA	1,102
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,036
11.	GEORGIA	1,012
12.	UTAH	1,007
13.	ILLINOIS	1,005
14.	ARIZONA	960
15.	FLORIDA	955
16.	NORTH DAKOTA	946
17.	DELAWARE	929
18.	IOWA	920
19.	TEXAS	919
20.	HAWAII	905
	UNITED STATES	893
21.	WISCONSIN	877
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	876
23.	CONNECTICUT	860
	SOUTH CAROLINA	860
25.	CALIFORNIA	830
26.	OREGON	821
27.	OHIO	799
28.	MICHIGAN	786
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	784
30.	MARYLAND	783
31.	NEW JERSEY	779
32.	NEW MEXICO	778
33.	ALABAMA	776
34.	VIRGINIA	765
35.	MISSOURI	762
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	735
37.	OKLAHOMA	702
38.	KENTUCKY	693
39.	KANSAS	689
40.	MONTANA	683
41.	IDAHO	666
	INDIANA	666
43.	LOUISIANA	654
44.	TENNESSEE	652
45.	MISSISSIPPI	623
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	608
47.	ARKANSAS	607
48.	VERMONT	584
49.	MAINE	556
50.	RHODE ISLAND	552
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	538
	MEDIAN	821
	RANGE	2,501
	SDEV.	413
	CV	45

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-11. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR INTEREST ON DEBT, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	720
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	561
3.	NEW YORK	531
4.	HAWAII	465
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	437
6.	CONNECTICUT	422
7.	DELAWARE	412
8.	KENTUCKY	383
9.	NEVADA	378
10.	WASHINGTON	362
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	353
12.	SOUTH CAROLINA	349
13.	ILLINOIS	330
14.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	327
15.	COLORADO	317
16.	MINNESOTA	316
17.	CALIFORNIA	311
18.	RHODE ISLAND	309
	UNITED STATES	302
19.	FLORIDA	298
20.	VERMONT	288
21.	NEW JERSEY	285
22.	UTAH	284
23.	TEXAS	281
24.	WISCONSIN	280
	WYOMING	280
26.	MAINE	263
27.	MARYLAND	261
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	259
29.	ARIZONA	255
30.	VIRGINIA	252
31.	MICHIGAN	251
32.	OHIO	250
33.	KANSAS	249
34.	LOUISIANA	247
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	246
36.	MONTANA	239
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	237
38.	OREGON	233
39.	NEBRASKA	231
40.	NEW MEXICO	219
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	212
42.	ALABAMA	204
43.	INDIANA	202
44.	GEORGIA	200
45.	MISSOURI	196
46.	TENNESSEE	189
47.	OKLAHOMA	188
48.	MISSISSIPPI	186
49.	ARKANSAS	170
50.	IDAHO	162
51.	IOWA	141
	MEDIAN	263
	RANGE	579
	SDEV.	108
	CV	37

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

G-12. RATIO OF STATE & LOCAL GENERAL REVENUE TO TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 2001–02

1.	ALASKA	1.070
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	1.010
3.	DELAWARE	0.970
4.	MONTANA	0.960
5.	CONNECTICUT	0.950
	NEW JERSEY	0.950
7.	MAINE	0.940
8.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.930
	MICHIGAN	0.930
	NEBRASKA	0.930
11.	LOUISIANA	0.920
	NORTH CAROLINA	0.920
	VERMONT	0.920
	WEST VIRGINIA	0.920
	WYOMING	0.920
16.	ARIZONA	0.910
	INDIANA	0.910
	MARYLAND	0.910
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.910
	OREGON	0.910
21.	KANSAS	0.900
	KENTUCKY	0.900
	MASSACHUSETTS	0.900
	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.900
	VIRGINIA	0.900
	WISCONSIN	0.900
	UNITED STATES	0.890
27.	ARKANSAS	0.890
	IDAHO	0.890
	MINNESOTA	0.890
	MISSOURI	0.890
	NEW YORK	0.890
32.	CALIFORNIA	0.880
	GEORGIA	0.880
	IOWA	0.880
	MISSISSIPPI	0.880
	NEW MEXICO	0.880
	OHIO	0.880
	PENNSYLVANIA	0.880
39.	FLORIDA	0.870
	ILLINOIS	0.870
	UTAH	0.870
42.	COLORADO	0.860
	HAWAII	0.860
	OKLAHOMA	0.860
	TENNESSEE	0.860
	TEXAS	0.860
	WASHINGTON	0.860
48.	ALABAMA	0.850
	RHODE ISLAND	0.850
50.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.830
51.	NEVADA	0.820
	MEDIAN	0.900
	RANGE	0.250
	SDEV.	0.043
	CV	4.795

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

Series H—School Expenditures

Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education can serve as indicators of state and local government “effort” to fund these services. Measures used to compare states on spending for education include current expenditures per student in Fall Enrollment (ENR) or Average Daily Attendance (ADA). In Section H, school expenditure data are displayed in relation to state population and state personal income and as percentages of total state expenditures or as proportions of national averages.

Expenditure data are shown for elementary and secondary (K–12) schools. Knowledge about public educa-

tion systems and their funding characteristics is required to make fair comparisons of state and local government financial support of education relative to that found in other states. See page 97 for additional information provided by the state education departments.

Combined per capita education expenditures of state and local governments are shown in Figure H. Between 1992 and 2002 expenditures for elementary and secondary education increased 24.2 percent and higher education expenses increased 28.5 percent. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures is 2.6 to 1 (Tables H-7, H-8).

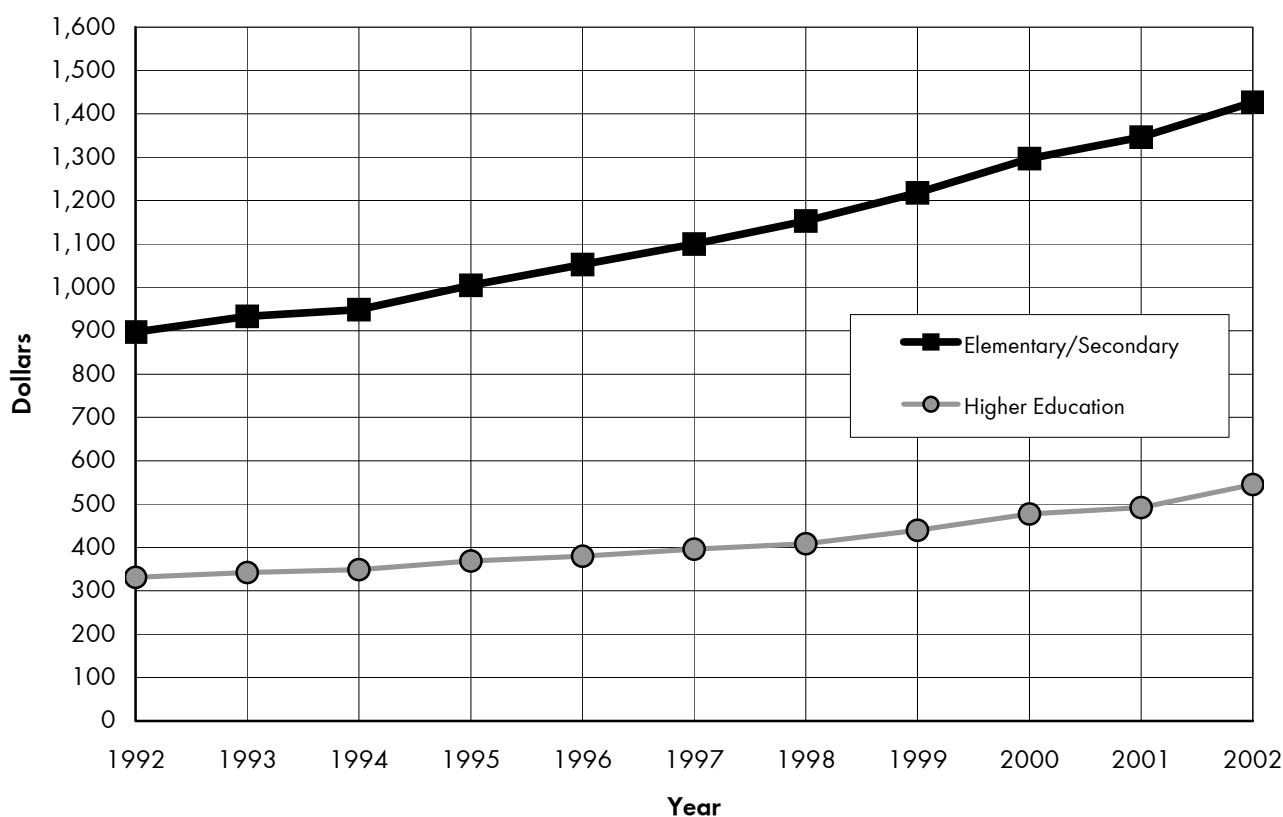
Figure H. Annual per Capita State and Local Expenditures, 1992–2002

Tables H-1 to H-19

- H-1. Per Capita State Government Expenditures for all Education, 2001–02 (\$)
- H-2. State Government Expenditures for all Education in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002 (\$)
- H-3. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for all Education, 2001–02 (\$)
- H-4. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002
- H-5. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education as a Percentage of Direct General Expenditures for All Functions, 2001–02
- H-6. Local Expenditures as Percentage of State and Local Expenditures for Public Higher Education Institutions, 2001–02
- H-7. Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures for Higher Education, 2001–02 (\$)
- H-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public K–12 Schools, 2001–02 (\$)
- H-9. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- H-10. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2002–03 (Revised)
- H-11. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2003–04 (\$)

- H-12. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2003–04
- H-13. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools in 2001–02 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2002
- H-14. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2002–03 (Revised) (\$)
- H-15. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of National Average, 2002–03 (Revised)
- H-16. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2003–04 (\$)
- H-17. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of National Average, 2003–04
- H-18. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Higher Education Institutions, 2001–02 (\$)
- H-19. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Public K–12 Schools, 2001–02 (\$)

Figure H. Annual Per Capita State and Local Education Expenditures, 1992–2002



H-1. PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	2,444
2.	VERMONT	2,172
3.	MICHIGAN	1,905
4.	NEW MEXICO	1,894
5.	UTAH	1,865
6.	HAWAII	1,828
7.	DELAWARE	1,779
8.	MINNESOTA	1,755
9.	WYOMING	1,735
10.	WASHINGTON	1,697
11.	ARKANSAS	1,616
12.	IOWA	1,559
13.	CALIFORNIA	1,532
14.	WISCONSIN	1,526
15.	ALABAMA	1,520
16.	OKLAHOMA	1,511
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,487
18.	OREGON	1,478
19.	KANSAS	1,470
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,438
21.	KENTUCKY	1,435
22.	GEORGIA	1,423
23.	MONTANA	1,417
24.	CONNECTICUT	1,384
25.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,382
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,378
27.	OHIO	1,369
28.	MISSISSIPPI	1,368
29.	IDAHO	1,362
	UNITED STATES	1,355
30.	VIRGINIA	1,354
31.	LOUISIANA	1,351
32.	NEW YORK	1,335
33.	COLORADO	1,289
34.	INDIANA	1,288
35.	NEBRASKA	1,270
36.	MARYLAND	1,266
37.	RHODE ISLAND	1,257
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,199
39.	NEW JERSEY	1,194
40.	TEXAS	1,186
41.	MISSOURI	1,183
42.	NEVADA	1,164
43.	ARIZONA	1,163
44.	MAINE	1,160
45.	ILLINOIS	1,120
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,117
47.	TENNESSEE	1,052
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,051
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,022
50.	FLORIDA	938
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	1,380
	RANGE	1,506
	SDEV.	298
	CV	21

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

H-2. STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION IN 2001–02 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)

1.	HAWAII	62
2.	ALASKA	42
3.	UTAH	40
4.	NEW MEXICO	33
	NORTH DAKOTA	33
6.	ARKANSAS	29
	MONTANA	29
8.	ALABAMA	28
	KENTUCKY	28
	OKLAHOMA	28
	VERMONT	28
12.	DELAWARE	27
	WEST VIRGINIA	27
14.	IOWA	26
	MISSISSIPPI	26
	SOUTH CAROLINA	26
17.	INDIANA	24
	LOUISIANA	24
	WASHINGTON	24
20.	NEBRASKA	23
21.	MICHIGAN	22
22.	MINNESOTA	21
	TENNESSEE	21
24.	COLORADO	20
	GEORGIA	20
	IDAHO	20
	KANSAS	20
	NORTH CAROLINA	20
	OHIO	20
	OREGON	20
	RHODE ISLAND	20
	WISCONSIN	20
33.	MAINE	19
	PENNSYLVANIA	19
	TEXAS	19
	VIRGINIA	19
	UNITED STATES	18
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	18
	WYOMING	18
39.	MARYLAND	17
40.	MISSOURI	16
41.	ARIZONA	15
	CALIFORNIA	15
	CONNECTICUT	15
	ILLINOIS	15
45.	NEVADA	14
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14
	NEW JERSEY	14
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	13
49.	NEW YORK	11
50.	FLORIDA	10
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	20
	RANGE	52
	SDEV.	9
	CV	39

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005).

H-3. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	3,287
2.	WYOMING	2,560
3.	NEW YORK	2,494
4.	DELAWARE	2,403
5.	NEW JERSEY	2,396
6.	VERMONT	2,371
7.	MICHIGAN	2,364
8.	WISCONSIN	2,310
9.	CONNECTICUT	2,270
10.	NEW MEXICO	2,255
11.	MINNESOTA	2,242
12.	UTAH	2,241
13.	MARYLAND	2,227
14.	IOWA	2,203
15.	NEBRASKA	2,197
16.	CALIFORNIA	2,195
17.	OREGON	2,143
18.	WASHINGTON	2,121
19.	TEXAS	2,103
20.	MASSACHUSETTS	2,093
21.	VIRGINIA	2,079
22.	OHIO	2,071
23.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,068
	UNITED STATES	2,065
24.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,065
25.	ILLINOIS	2,062
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,042
27.	RHODE ISLAND	2,041
28.	GEORGIA	2,032
29.	KANSAS	2,028
30.	COLORADO	2,002
31.	INDIANA	1,980
32.	OKLAHOMA	1,978
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,971
34.	MONTANA	1,969
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,949
36.	MAINE	1,924
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,915
38.	MISSOURI	1,862
39.	ALABAMA	1,858
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,837
41.	HAWAII	1,819
42.	IDAHO	1,804
43.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,790
44.	LOUISIANA	1,786
45.	MISSISSIPPI	1,779
46.	ARKANSAS	1,768
47.	NEVADA	1,698
48.	KENTUCKY	1,682
49.	TENNESSEE	1,635
50.	ARIZONA	1,617
51.	FLORIDA	1,545
	MEDIAN	2,042
	RANGE	1,741
	SDEV.	291
	CV	14

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION,
2001–02, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2002 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	101
2.	NEW MEXICO	93
3.	UTAH	89
4.	WEST VIRGINIA	82
	WYOMING	82
6.	MONTANA	80
	SOUTH CAROLINA	80
8.	IOWA	79
	MICHIGAN	79
	MISSISSIPPI	79
	VERMONT	79
12.	NEBRASKA	77
	NORTH DAKOTA	77
	WISCONSIN	77
15.	OKLAHOMA	76
16.	ARKANSAS	75
	OREGON	75
18.	ALABAMA	73
	DELAWARE	73
	TEXAS	73
21.	GEORGIA	71
	INDIANA	71
	NEW YORK	71
	OHIO	71
25.	IDAHO	70
	KANSAS	70
	LOUISIANA	70
28.	MAINE	68
	MINNESOTA	68
	UNITED STATES	67
30.	CALIFORNIA	67
	SOUTH DAKOTA	67
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	66
	RHODE ISLAND	66
34.	KENTUCKY	65
	MISSOURI	65
	WASHINGTON	65
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	64
38.	ILLINOIS	63
	VIRGINIA	63
40.	HAWAII	62
41.	ARIZONA	61
	MARYLAND	61
	NEW JERSEY	61
44.	COLORADO	59
	TENNESSEE	59
46.	NEVADA	55
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	55
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	54
49.	CONNECTICUT	53
50.	FLORIDA	52
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45
	MEDIAN	70
	RANGE	56
	SDEV.	11
	CV	15

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-5. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION AS
% OF DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNCTIONS, 2001–02**

1.	TEXAS	41.0
2.	UTAH	40.4
3.	MICHIGAN	39.1
4.	NEBRASKA	39.0
5.	GEORGIA	38.6
	VIRGINIA	38.6
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	38.5
8.	VERMONT	38.4
9.	MARYLAND	38.2
10.	OKLAHOMA	38.0
11.	NEW JERSEY	37.8
12.	IOWA	37.6
13.	INDIANA	37.2
14.	KANSAS	37.0
	WISCONSIN	37.0
16.	ARKANSAS	36.6
17.	NEW MEXICO	36.5
18.	MISSOURI	36.3
19.	DELAWARE	36.2
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	35.7
21.	IDAHO	35.6
22.	MONTANA	35.5
23.	ILLINOIS	35.2
	OHIO	35.2
	SOUTH CAROLINA	35.2
26.	SOUTH DAKOTA	35.0
27.	ARIZONA	34.8
	UNITED STATES	34.4
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	34.3
29.	ALABAMA	33.8
30.	NORTH DAKOTA	33.7
31.	COLORADO	33.3
	WASHINGTON	33.3
33.	MISSISSIPPI	33.2
	WYOMING	33.2
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	33.1
36.	LOUISIANA	32.9
37.	OREGON	32.8
38.	TENNESSEE	32.7
39.	CALIFORNIA	32.6
40.	CONNECTICUT	32.4
41.	MINNESOTA	32.3
	RHODE ISLAND	32.3
43.	KENTUCKY	31.9
44.	MASSACHUSETTS	31.7
45.	MAINE	31.3
	NEVADA	31.3
47.	FLORIDA	29.6
	NEW YORK	29.6
49.	HAWAII	27.2
50.	ALASKA	25.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19.0
	MEDIAN	35.0
	RANGE	21.9
	SDEV.	3.9
	CV	11.4

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-6. LOCAL EXPENDITURES AS % OF STATE & LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 2001–02**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0
2.	WYOMING	37.2
3.	FLORIDA	35.8
4.	CALIFORNIA	31.9
5.	ARIZONA	30.1
6.	ILLINOIS	29.0
7.	OREGON	27.4
8.	KANSAS	26.5
9.	MISSISSIPPI	24.5
10.	WISCONSIN	24.3
11.	MISSOURI	23.1
12.	NEW YORK	22.8
13.	IOWA	22.5
14.	NORTH CAROLINA	21.2
15.	MARYLAND	20.8
16.	NEW JERSEY	20.6
17.	TEXAS	20.2
18.	NEBRASKA	16.9
	UNITED STATES	16.3
19.	MICHIGAN	16.0
20.	NEW MEXICO	13.8
21.	IDAHO	12.7
22.	SOUTH DAKOTA	11.5
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	10.7
24.	OHIO	10.5
25.	WEST VIRGINIA	5.9
26.	COLORADO	4.4
	MONTANA	4.4
28.	VIRGINIA	3.3
29.	ALASKA	2.6
30.	INDIANA	1.6
31.	GEORGIA	0.8
32.	MASSACHUSETTS	0.1
33.	ALABAMA	0.0
	ARKANSAS	0.0
	CONNECTICUT	0.0
	DELAWARE	0.0
	HAWAII	0.0
	KENTUCKY	0.0
	LOUISIANA	0.0
	MAINE	0.0
	MINNESOTA	0.0
	NEVADA	0.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	0.0
	OKLAHOMA	0.0
	RHODE ISLAND	0.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.0
	TENNESSEE	0.0
	UTAH	0.0
	VERMONT	0.0
	WASHINGTON	0.0
	MEDIAN	4.4
	RANGE	100.0
	SDEV.	17.2
	CV	138.7

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-7. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 2001–02 (\$)**

1.	UTAH	919
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	805
3.	IOWA	793
4.	NEW MEXICO	789
5.	DELAWARE	781
6.	ALASKA	760
7.	MICHIGAN	726
8.	WYOMING	722
9.	OREGON	721
10.	VERMONT	696
11.	NEBRASKA	690
12.	WISCONSIN	682
13.	WASHINGTON	656
14.	KANSAS	653
15.	MARYLAND	648
16.	MISSISSIPPI	642
17.	HAWAII	638
	OKLAHOMA	638
19.	COLORADO	635
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	620
21.	ALABAMA	607
22.	INDIANA	587
	KENTUCKY	587
24.	MINNESOTA	586
25.	CALIFORNIA	582
26.	TEXAS	574
27.	VIRGINIA	570
28.	MONTANA	556
29.	WEST VIRGINIA	554
	UNITED STATES	545
30.	ARKANSAS	531
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	519
32.	ILLINOIS	517
33.	IDAHO	515
34.	OHIO	511
	TENNESSEE	511
36.	ARIZONA	497
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	476
38.	NEW JERSEY	470
39.	PENNSYLVANIA	468
40.	LOUISIANA	467
	MISSOURI	467
42.	GEORGIA	455
43.	CONNECTICUT	450
44.	RHODE ISLAND	449
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	440
46.	MAINE	432
47.	NEW YORK	417
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	392
49.	NEVADA	374
50.	FLORIDA	347
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	139
	MEDIAN	574
	RANGE	780
	SDEV.	141
	CV	25

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS, 2001–02 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	2,338
2.	NEW YORK	2,001
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,925
4.	NEW JERSEY	1,867
5.	CONNECTICUT	1,723
6.	WYOMING	1,717
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,598
8.	MICHIGAN	1,592
9.	WISCONSIN	1,556
10.	MINNESOTA	1,546
11.	VERMONT	1,521
12.	CALIFORNIA	1,520
13.	DELAWARE	1,493
14.	RHODE ISLAND	1,475
	TEXAS	1,475
16.	MARYLAND	1,467
17.	OHIO	1,446
18.	GEORGIA	1,442
19.	NEBRASKA	1,435
	UNITED STATES	1,427
20.	VIRGINIA	1,427
21.	ILLINOIS	1,425
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,420
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,403
24.	MAINE	1,392
25.	OREGON	1,366
26.	NEW MEXICO	1,354
27.	WASHINGTON	1,350
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,334
29.	COLORADO	1,306
30.	MISSOURI	1,303
31.	INDIANA	1,297
32.	IOWA	1,296
33.	NEVADA	1,281
34.	KANSAS	1,274
35.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,263
36.	OKLAHOMA	1,256
37.	MONTANA	1,244
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,239
39.	UTAH	1,227
40.	IDAHO	1,214
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,181
42.	LOUISIANA	1,167
43.	HAWAII	1,162
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,156
45.	ALABAMA	1,136
46.	FLORIDA	1,115
47.	ARKANSAS	1,091
48.	TENNESSEE	1,063
49.	ARIZONA	1,060
50.	MISSISSIPPI	1,030
51.	KENTUCKY	953
	MEDIAN	1,354
	RANGE	1,386
	SDEV.	260
	CV	19

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**H-9. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS
PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2002–03 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,355
2.	NEW YORK	11,841 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	11,382
4.	NEW JERSEY	11,103
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,482
6.	DELAWARE	9,995
7.	VERMONT	9,961
8.	RHODE ISLAND	9,889 *
9.	ILLINOIS	9,718
10.	ALASKA	9,569
11.	MAINE	9,561
12.	WYOMING	9,246
13.	WISCONSIN	9,022
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	8,987 *
15.	WEST VIRGINIA	8,861
16.	MARYLAND	8,711 *
17.	VIRGINIA	8,666 *
18.	OHIO	8,632
19.	MINNESOTA	8,500
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,486
21.	GEORGIA	8,336
22.	MICHIGAN	8,315 *
23.	HAWAII	8,090
24.	INDIANA	8,075
	UNITED STATES	8,065 *
25.	COLORADO	7,857
26.	CALIFORNIA	7,580
27.	KANSAS	7,415
28.	KENTUCKY	7,396
29.	MONTANA	7,368
30.	NEW MEXICO	7,347
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,248
32.	OREGON	7,242
33.	WASHINGTON	7,212
34.	TEXAS	7,210
35.	NEBRASKA	7,093
36.	MISSOURI	7,050
37.	IOWA	7,043
38.	LOUISIANA	6,915
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,812 *
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,529 *
41.	ALABAMA	6,510
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,506
43.	IDAHO	6,378
44.	FLORIDA	6,377
45.	TENNESSEE	6,181
46.	OKLAHOMA	6,130
47.	NEVADA	6,087
48.	MISSISSIPPI	5,822 *
49.	ARKANSAS	5,738 *
50.	ARIZONA	5,222 *
51.	UTAH	4,695
	MEDIAN	7,580
	RANGE	8,660
	SDEV.	1,769
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-10. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENR AS % OF NAT. AVG., 2002–03 (REV.)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	165.6
2.	NEW YORK	146.8
3.	CONNECTICUT	141.1
4.	NEW JERSEY	137.7 *
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	130.0
6.	DELAWARE	123.9
7.	VERMONT	123.5
8.	RHODE ISLAND	122.6 *
9.	ILLINOIS	120.5
10.	ALASKA	118.6
11.	MAINE	118.5
12.	WYOMING	114.6
13.	WISCONSIN	111.9
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	111.4
15.	WEST VIRGINIA	109.9
16.	MARYLAND	108.0 *
17.	VIRGINIA	107.4
18.	OHIO	107.0
19.	MINNESOTA	105.4
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	105.2
21.	GEORGIA	103.4
22.	MICHIGAN	103.1 *
23.	HAWAII	100.3
24.	INDIANA	100.1
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
25.	COLORADO	97.4
26.	CALIFORNIA	94.0
27.	KANSAS	91.9
28.	KENTUCKY	91.7
29.	MONTANA	91.3
30.	NEW MEXICO	91.1
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	89.9
32.	OREGON	89.8
33.	TEXAS	89.4
	WASHINGTON	89.4
35.	NEBRASKA	87.9
36.	MISSOURI	87.4
37.	IOWA	87.3
38.	LOUISIANA	85.7
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	84.5
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	81.0
41.	ALABAMA	80.7
	NORTH DAKOTA	80.7
43.	FLORIDA	79.1
	IDAHO	79.1
45.	TENNESSEE	76.6
46.	OKLAHOMA	76.0
47.	NEVADA	75.5
48.	MISSISSIPPI	72.2 *
49.	ARKANSAS	71.1 *
50.	ARIZONA	64.7 *
51.	UTAH	58.2
	MEDIAN	94.0
	RANGE	107.4
	SDEV.	21.9
	CV	22.0

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-11. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2003–04 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,317
2.	NEW YORK	12,325 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	11,774
4.	NEW JERSEY	11,390 *
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	10,772
6.	VERMONT	10,763
7.	RHODE ISLAND	10,258 *
8.	MAINE	10,145
9.	DELAWARE	9,860
10.	ILLINOIS	9,854
11.	ALASKA	9,808 *
12.	WYOMING	9,673
13.	WISCONSIN	9,483
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	9,261 *
15.	MARYLAND	9,186 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,053
17.	OHIO	9,035
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,018
19.	MINNESOTA	8,821
20.	VIRGINIA	8,705 *
21.	MICHIGAN	8,671 *
22.	INDIANA	8,414 *
	UNITED STATES	8,248 *
23.	HAWAII	8,221
24.	GEORGIA	8,109
25.	COLORADO	8,023
26.	NEW MEXICO	7,895
27.	MONTANA	7,688 *
28.	OREGON	7,587 *
29.	CALIFORNIA	7,584
30.	KENTUCKY	7,496
31.	WASHINGTON	7,353
32.	NEBRASKA	7,352
33.	KANSAS	7,311
34.	IOWA	7,279
35.	LOUISIANA	7,263
36.	TEXAS	7,168
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,129
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,043
39.	MISSOURI	6,947
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,786
41.	FLORIDA	6,708
42.	ALABAMA	6,701
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,683
44.	NEVADA	6,622
45.	TENNESSEE	6,501
46.	IDAHO	6,372 *
47.	MISSISSIPPI	6,137 *
48.	ARKANSAS	6,005 *
49.	OKLAHOMA	5,976
50.	ARIZONA	5,347 *
51.	UTAH	5,091
	MEDIAN	7,895
	RANGE	8,226
	SDEV.	1,812
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-12. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENR AS % OF NATIONAL AVG., 2003–04

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	161.5
2.	NEW YORK	149.4 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	142.7
4.	NEW JERSEY	138.1 *
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	130.6
6.	VERMONT	130.5
7.	RHODE ISLAND	124.4 *
8.	MAINE	123.0
9.	DELAWARE	119.5
	ILLINOIS	119.5
11.	ALASKA	118.9 *
12.	WYOMING	117.3
13.	WISCONSIN	115.0
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	112.3 *
15.	MARYLAND	111.4 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	109.8
17.	OHIO	109.5
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	109.3
19.	MINNESOTA	106.9
20.	VIRGINIA	105.5 *
21.	MICHIGAN	105.1 *
22.	INDIANA	102.0 *
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
23.	HAWAII	99.7
24.	GEORGIA	98.3
25.	COLORADO	97.3
26.	NEW MEXICO	95.7
27.	MONTANA	93.2 *
28.	OREGON	92.0 *
29.	CALIFORNIA	91.9
30.	KENTUCKY	90.9
31.	NEBRASKA	89.1
	WASHINGTON	89.1
33.	KANSAS	88.6
34.	IOWA	88.3
35.	LOUISIANA	88.1
36.	TEXAS	86.9
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	86.4
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	85.4
39.	MISSOURI	84.2
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	82.3
41.	FLORIDA	81.3
42.	ALABAMA	81.2
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	81.0
44.	NEVADA	80.3
45.	TENNESSEE	78.8
46.	IDAHO	77.3 *
47.	MISSISSIPPI	74.4 *
48.	ARKANSAS	72.8 *
49.	OKLAHOMA	72.5
50.	ARIZONA	64.8 *
51.	UTAH	61.7
	MEDIAN	95.7
	RANGE	99.7
	SDEV.	22.0
	CV	21.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

**H-13. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS
2001-02, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2002 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	61
2.	WEST VIRGINIA	55
3.	VERMONT	51
4.	NEW MEXICO	51
5.	MAINE	50
6.	MICHIGAN	50
7.	WYOMING	49
8.	MONTANA	49
9.	GEORGIA	47
10.	WISCONSIN	47
11.	IDAHO	46
12.	NEW YORK	46
13.	TEXAS	46
14.	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
15.	INDIANA	45
	RHODE ISLAND	45 *
17.	OHIO	44
18.	NEW JERSEY	44
19.	OKLAHOMA	43
20.	KANSAS	43
21.	CONNECTICUT	43
22.	DELAWARE	42
	KENTUCKY	42
	OREGON	42
25.	LOUISIANA	42
26.	MISSISSIPPI	42
27.	MINNESOTA	41
	UNITED STATES	41 *
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	41
29.	IOWA	41
30.	SOUTH DAKOTA	40
31.	ARKANSAS	40 *
32.	CALIFORNIA	40
33.	ALABAMA	39
34.	NEBRASKA	39
35.	UTAH	39
36.	ILLINOIS	38
37.	NORTH DAKOTA	38
38.	MASSACHUSETTS	38
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	38
40.	HAWAII	37
	MISSOURI	37
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37
43.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37
44.	WASHINGTON	36
45.	COLORADO	35
46.	TENNESSEE	34
47.	MARYLAND	33
48.	NEVADA	32
49.	ARIZONA	32 *
50.	FLORIDA	31
51.	VIRGINIA	31 *
	MEDIAN	42
	RANGE	30
	SDEV.	6
	CV	15

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2005) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

**H-14. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER
STUDENT IN ADA, 2002-03 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15,067 *
2.	NEW YORK	12,116 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	12,014
4.	NEW JERSEY	11,565 *
5.	VERMONT	11,548
6.	ALASKA	11,233 *
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	11,184
8.	ILLINOIS	10,645
9.	RHODE ISLAND	10,562 *
10.	DELAWARE	10,370
11.	MAINE	10,349
12.	WYOMING	9,963
13.	WISCONSIN	9,802
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	9,669
15.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,584
16.	OHIO	9,563
17.	VIRGINIA	9,322
18.	MARYLAND	9,316 *
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,131
20.	MINNESOTA	9,129
21.	MICHIGAN	9,038 *
22.	GEORGIA	8,964
23.	HAWAII	8,759
24.	INDIANA	8,709
	UNITED STATES	8,630 *
25.	COLORADO	8,472
26.	KANSAS	8,305
27.	MONTANA	8,259
28.	NEW MEXICO	8,193
29.	OREGON	8,185
30.	KENTUCKY	8,171
31.	CALIFORNIA	7,860
32.	TEXAS	7,786
33.	WASHINGTON	7,747
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,733
35.	MISSOURI	7,674
36.	NEBRASKA	7,671
37.	LOUISIANA	7,485
38.	IOWA	7,430
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,174
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,103
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,879
42.	FLORIDA	6,862
43.	IDAHO	6,778
44.	ALABAMA	6,749
45.	NEVADA	6,671
46.	TENNESSEE	6,631
47.	OKLAHOMA	6,577
48.	MISSISSIPPI	6,226 *
49.	ARKANSAS	6,195 *
50.	ARIZONA	5,486 *
51.	UTAH	5,058 *
	MEDIAN	8,305
	RANGE	10,009
	SDEV.	1,945
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**H-15. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER
STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NAT. AVG., 2002-03 (REVISED)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	174.6 *
2.	NEW YORK	140.4 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	139.2
4.	NEW JERSEY	134.0 *
5.	VERMONT	133.8
6.	ALASKA	130.2 *
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	129.6
8.	ILLINOIS	123.3
9.	RHODE ISLAND	122.4 *
10.	DELAWARE	120.2
11.	MAINE	119.9
12.	WYOMING	115.4
13.	WISCONSIN	113.6
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	112.0
15.	WEST VIRGINIA	111.0
16.	OHIO	110.8
17.	VIRGINIA	108.0
18.	MARYLAND	107.9 *
19.	MINNESOTA	105.8
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	105.8
21.	MICHIGAN	104.7 *
22.	GEORGIA	103.9
23.	HAWAII	101.5
24.	INDIANA	100.9
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
25.	COLORADO	98.2
26.	KANSAS	96.2
27.	MONTANA	95.7
28.	NEW MEXICO	94.9
29.	OREGON	94.8
30.	KENTUCKY	94.7
31.	CALIFORNIA	91.1
32.	TEXAS	90.2
33.	WASHINGTON	89.8
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	89.6
35.	MISSOURI	88.9
	NEBRASKA	88.9
37.	LOUISIANA	86.7
38.	IOWA	86.1
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	83.1
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	82.3
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	79.7
42.	FLORIDA	79.5
43.	IDAHO	78.5
44.	ALABAMA	78.2
45.	NEVADA	77.3
46.	TENNESSEE	76.8
47.	OKLAHOMA	76.2
48.	MISSISSIPPI	72.1 *
49.	ARKANSAS	71.8 *
50.	ARIZONA	63.6 *
51.	UTAH	58.6 *
	MEDIAN	96.2
	RANGE	116.0
	SDEV.	22.5
	CV	22.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-16. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA, 2003–04 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14,621
2.	NEW YORK	12,408 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	12,394
4.	VERMONT	12,157
5.	NEW JERSEY	11,847 *
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	11,445
7.	ALASKA	11,432 *
8.	RHODE ISLAND	10,976 *
9.	MAINE	10,961
10.	ILLINOIS	10,866
11.	WYOMING	10,413
12.	DELAWARE	10,347
13.	WISCONSIN	10,293 *
14.	OHIO	10,102 *
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	9,949 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,902
17.	MARYLAND	9,824 *
18.	MINNESOTA	9,513
19.	WEST VIRGINIA	9,509
20.	MICHIGAN	9,416 *
21.	VIRGINIA	9,401 *
22.	INDIANA	9,138 *
23.	HAWAII	9,019
	UNITED STATES	8,807 *
24.	NEW MEXICO	8,772
25.	GEORGIA	8,671
26.	COLORADO	8,651
27.	MONTANA	8,631 *
28.	OREGON	8,575 *
29.	KENTUCKY	8,298
30.	KANSAS	8,189
31.	NEBRASKA	7,947
32.	WASHINGTON	7,904
33.	CALIFORNIA	7,860
34.	LOUISIANA	7,840
35.	TEXAS	7,698
36.	IOWA	7,696
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,611
38.	MISSOURI	7,548
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	7,511
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,395
41.	FLORIDA	7,181
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,112
43.	TENNESSEE	6,983
44.	ALABAMA	6,953
45.	IDAHO	6,779 *
46.	ARKANSAS	6,663 *
47.	MISSISSIPPI	6,556 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	6,405
49.	NEVADA	6,177
50.	ARIZONA	5,595 *
51.	UTAH	5,556 *
	MEDIAN	8,651
	RANGE	9,066
	SDEV.	1,970
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-17. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K–12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2003–04

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	166.0
2.	NEW YORK	140.9 *
3.	CONNECTICUT	140.7
4.	VERMONT	138.0
5.	NEW JERSEY	134.5 *
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	130.0
7.	ALASKA	129.8 *
8.	RHODE ISLAND	124.6 *
9.	MAINE	124.5
10.	ILLINOIS	123.4
11.	WYOMING	118.2
12.	DELAWARE	117.5
13.	WISCONSIN	116.9 *
14.	OHIO	114.7 *
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	113.0 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	112.4
17.	MARYLAND	111.6 *
18.	MINNESOTA	108.0
	WEST VIRGINIA	108.0
20.	MICHIGAN	106.9 *
21.	VIRGINIA	106.7 *
22.	INDIANA	103.8 *
23.	HAWAII	102.4
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
24.	NEW MEXICO	99.6
25.	GEORGIA	98.5
26.	COLORADO	98.2
27.	MONTANA	98.0 *
28.	OREGON	97.4 *
29.	KENTUCKY	94.2
30.	KANSAS	93.0
31.	NEBRASKA	90.2
32.	WASHINGTON	89.8
33.	CALIFORNIA	89.3
34.	LOUISIANA	89.0
35.	IOWA	87.4
	TEXAS	87.4
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	86.4
38.	MISSOURI	85.7
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	85.3
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	84.0
41.	FLORIDA	81.5
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	80.8
43.	TENNESSEE	79.3
44.	ALABAMA	79.0
45.	IDAHO	77.0 *
46.	ARKANSAS	75.7 *
47.	MISSISSIPPI	74.4 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	72.7
49.	NEVADA	70.1
50.	ARIZONA	63.5 *
51.	UTAH	63.1 *
	MEDIAN	98.2
	RANGE	102.9
	SDEV.	22.4
	CV	22.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2005). K–12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-18. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SPENDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 2001–02 (\$)

1.	OREGON	110
2.	UTAH	108
3.	MICHIGAN	100
4.	ALASKA	93
5.	IOWA	90
6.	KENTUCKY	87
	MISSISSIPPI	87
8.	WASHINGTON	83
9.	ALABAMA	80
10.	TEXAS	77
	VIRGINIA	77
12.	CONNECTICUT	69
	ILLINOIS	69
	MARYLAND	69
15.	COLORADO	68
	HAWAII	68
17.	MINNESOTA	67
	OKLAHOMA	67
	RHODE ISLAND	67
20.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	66
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	65
22.	NEW JERSEY	63
23.	IDAHO	62
	KANSAS	62
	NEW MEXICO	62
	WISCONSIN	62
	WYOMING	62
	UNITED STATES	61
28.	ARKANSAS	61
	NORTH CAROLINA	61
30.	GEORGIA	60
	OHIO	60
32.	NEW YORK	59
	PENNSYLVANIA	59
34.	VERMONT	58
35.	MISSOURI	56
	TENNESSEE	56
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	53
	SOUTH DAKOTA	53
39.	INDIANA	52
	NEBRASKA	52
	NORTH DAKOTA	52
42.	ARIZONA	51
43.	MAINE	47
	MASSACHUSETTS	47
45.	MONTANA	45
46.	FLORIDA	42
47.	LOUISIANA	41
	NEVADA	41
49.	CALIFORNIA	35
50.	DELAWARE	29
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0
	MEDIAN	62
	RANGE	110
	SDEV.	19
	CV	31

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d).

**H-19. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL
SPENDING FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2001-02 (\$)**

1.	ALASKA	337
2.	NEVADA	279
3.	MINNESOTA	252
	NEW YORK	252
5.	TEXAS	247
6.	SOUTH CAROLINA	235
7.	MICHIGAN	233
8.	ILLINOIS	229
9.	NEBRASKA	211
10.	NEW MEXICO	202
11.	CALIFORNIA	201
12.	WASHINGTON	196
13.	GEORGIA	194
14.	DELAWARE	191
	PENNSYLVANIA	191
16.	SOUTH DAKOTA	186
	UNITED STATES	185
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	185
	OHIO	185
	WYOMING	185
20.	UTAH	184
21.	FLORIDA	180
22.	MARYLAND	179
23.	ARIZONA	178
24.	COLORADO	172
25.	NEW JERSEY	164
26.	WISCONSIN	160
27.	OREGON	158
	VIRGINIA	158
29.	INDIANA	156
30.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	154
	IOWA	154
32.	CONNECTICUT	150
33.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	147
34.	MISSOURI	146
35.	NORTH CAROLINA	135
36.	IDAHO	125
37.	TENNESSEE	122
38.	ALABAMA	118
39.	MISSISSIPPI	105
40.	VERMONT	104
41.	MAINE	103
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	100
43.	LOUISIANA	99
44.	OKLAHOMA	98
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	89
46.	ARKANSAS	87
47.	KANSAS	85
48.	HAWAII	84
49.	MONTANA	77
50.	RHODE ISLAND	41
51.	KENTUCKY	36
	MEDIAN	160
	RANGE	301
	SDEV.	61
	CV	38

U.S. Census Bureau (2005d). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

Index to Rankings Tables

Numbers refer to tables

Average daily attendance

expenditures per student, H-14, H-15, H-16, H-17
expenditures per student as percentage of national average, H-15, H-17
number, B-4
percentage of fall enrollment, B-5
personal income per student, D-8
students per teacher, C-7
school revenue per student, F-3, F-4

Buying income

households, D-11

Capital outlay

per capita state and local government capital spending for higher education institutions, H-18
per capita state and local government capital spending for public elementary and secondary schools, H-19
state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-10

Corrections

state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-8

Enrollment

average daily attendance as percentage of, B-5
fall, B-2
percentage change, B-3

Expenditures

capital outlay, per capita, G-10
corrections, per capita, G-8
education, as percentage of total general expenditures, H-5
education, per capita, H-1, H-3, H-7, H-8, H-18, H-19
education, per \$1,000 of personal income, H-2, H-4
general state government, per capita, G-1
general state government, per \$1,000 of personal income, G-2
general state-local government, per capita, G-3
general state-local government/\$1,000 of personal income, G-4
health and hospitals, per capita, G-6
higher education, per capita, H-7
highways, per capita, G-9
police and fire protection, per capita, G-7
ratio of state and local general revenue to total general government expenditures, G-12
school, per student in average daily attendance, H-14 through H-17
school, per \$1,000 of personal income, H-13
school, per student in fall enrollment, H-6 through H-12
welfare, per capita, G-5

Farm income per capita

gross, D-10

Federal government

percentage of school revenue from, F-11, F-12

Fire protection

See Police and fire protection

Health and hospitals

state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-6

Higher education

capital spending, state and local government, per capita, H-18
instructional staff, C-2, C-3
instructional staff, density, C-3
local expenditures for, percentage of state and local expenditures, H-6
noninstructional staff, density, C-4
state and local expenditures for, per capita, H-7

High school graduates

number of, B-6
percentage change in, B-7

Highways

state and local government expenditures for, per capita, G-9

Households

buying income, D-11
retail sales, D-12

Income

See Farm income per capita; Personal income

Instructional staff

number in higher education, C-2
number in public schools, C-1
salaries, C-16 through C-22
salaries, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
salaries, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19

Interest on debt

state and local government expenditures for, per capita, G-11

Local and state governments combined

See State and local governments combined

Local governments

percentage of school revenue from, F-7, F-8
percentage of combined state and local expenditures for public higher education, H-6
property tax revenue, per capita, E-6
school revenue, as percentage of state-local, F-13
tax revenue, per capita, E-10

Male teachers

percentage of all teachers, C-8

Noninstructional staff

numbers in higher education per 10,000 population, C-4

Personal income

buying income per household, D-11
general own-source revenue of state and local governments per \$1,000 of, E-2
per capita, D-3
per capita change, D-5, D-6
per capita, percentage of national average, D-4
per student in average daily attendance, D-8
percentage from government enterprises, D-9
school expenditures per \$1,000 of, H-13
school revenue per \$1,000 of, F-5
state and local expenditures for education per \$1,000 of, H-4
state and local government general expenditures per \$1,000 of, G-4

state and local property tax revenue per \$1,000 of, E-8
 state and local school revenue per \$1,000 of, F-6
 state and local tax revenue per \$1,000 of, E-4
 state general expenditures per \$1,000 of, G-2
 percent change, total, D-2
 per student, fall enrollment, D-7
 state general sales tax revenue per \$1,000 of, E-15
 state income tax revenue per \$1,000 of, E-14
 state tax revenue per \$1,000 of, E-11
 total, D-1

Police and fire protection

state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-7

Police protection

See Police and fire protection

Population

age 18 to 64 as percentage of total, A-8
 age 65 and older as percentage of total, A-9
 age 65 and older, percentage increase, A-10
 density, A-11
 school age, A-5
 school age, percentage of total, A-6
 total, A-1, A-2
 total, percentage change in, A-3, A-4
 under age 18 as percentage of total, A-7

Public welfare

state and local government expenditures, per capita, G-5

Students per teacher

C-6, C-7

Revenue

ratio of state and local general revenue to total general government expenditures, G-12
 school, per \$1,000 of personal income, F-5
 school, per student in average daily attendance, F-3, F-4
 state and local governments combined, per capita, E-1
 of state and local governments from own sources, per \$1,000 of personal income, E-2
See also School revenue; Tax revenue, state, local, and state and local combined

Salaries

instructional staff, C-16 through C-22
 instructional staff, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
 instructional staff, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19
 teachers, C-9 through C-15
 teachers, increase in, C-13, C-14, C-15
 teachers, percentage of national average, C-10, C-12

School age population

number, A-5
 percentage of total population, A-6
 personal income per student, D-7, D-8

School districts

number of, B-1

School expenditures

per student in average daily attendance, H-14, H-16
 per student in average daily attendance as percentage of national average, H-15, H-17
 per student in fall enrollment, H-9 through H-12

School revenue

local as percentage of state-local, F-13
 percentage from federal government, F-11, F-12
 percentage from local governments, F-7, F-8
 percentage from state governments, F-9, F-10
 per student in average daily attendance, F-3, F-4
 per student in fall enrollment, F-1, F-2
 per \$1,000 of personal income, F-5

state and local, per \$1,000 of personal income, F-6

Staff, instructional

number in higher education, C-2
 number in public schools, C-1
 salaries, C-16 through C-22
 salaries, increase in, C-20, C-21, C-22
 salaries, percentage of national average, C-17, C-19

Staff, noninstructional

number in higher education, C-4

State and local governments combined

capital outlay expenditures per capita, G-10
 capital spending for higher education institutions, per capita, H-18
 capital spending for public elementary and secondary schools, per capita, H-19
 corrections expenditures per capita, G-8
 expenditures for all education as percentage of general expenditures, H-5
 expenditures for all education per capita, H-3
 expenditures for all education per \$1,000 of personal income, H-4
 expenditures for higher education per capita, H-7
 expenditures for K-12 public schools per capita, H-8
 general expenditures per capita, G-3
 general expenditures per \$1,000 of personal income, G-4
 general revenue per capita, E-1
 health and hospital expenditures per capita, G-6
 highway expenditures per capita, G-9
 interest on debt expenditures per capita, G-11
 police and fire protection expenditures per capita, G-7
 property tax revenue as percentage of total tax revenue, E-7
 property tax revenue per capita, E-5
 property tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-8
 revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-2 (revenues from own sources, per \$1,000 of personal income
 school revenue, local as percentage of state-local, F-13
 school revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, F-6
 tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-4
 total tax revenue per capita, E-3
 welfare expenditures per capita, G-5

State government

expenditures for all education per capita, H-1
 expenditures for all education per \$1,000 of personal income, H-2
 general expenditures per capita, G-1
 general expenditures per \$1,000 of personal income, G-2
 general sales tax revenue per capita, E-13
 general sales tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-15
 income tax revenue per capita, E-12
 income tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-14
 percentage of school revenue from, F-9, F-10
 tax revenue per capita, E-9
 tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-11

Tax revenue

local, per capita, E-10
 local, property tax revenue per capita, E-6
 property tax revenue, state and local, as percentage of total tax revenue, E-7
 property tax revenue, state and local per capita, E-5
 property tax revenue, state and local per \$1,000 of personal income, E-8
 state, general sales tax revenue per capita, E-13
 state, general sales tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-15
 state, income tax revenue per capita, E-12
 state, income tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income, E-14
 state, per capita, E-9
 state, per \$1,000 of personal income, E-11

total state and local, per capita, E-3
total state and local, per \$1,000 of personal income, E-4

Teachers

number of, C-5
percentage male, C-8

students per teacher, C-6, C-7
salaries, C-9 through C-15
students ADA per teacher, C-7

Estimates 2005

Technical Notes

Estimates of School Statistics presents public school data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on survey responses of state education agencies. State department of education contacts are asked to provide estimated data for the current year (2004–05) and revisions to four years of historical data, as necessary. Therefore, data for school years 2000–01 through 2003–04 were subject to revision as a result of the 2004–05 survey. The estimated data featured in this report are for the current school year (2004–05) and the previous school year (2003–04). These data are provided on a state-by-state basis along with summary statistics for the United States over the last decade. All figures represent projections by state education agencies—or NEA Research—as of February 2005.

Twice a year, NEA Research submits current-year estimates of more than 35 educational statistics to each state’s Department of Education for verification or revision. The figures submitted by NEA Research are generated using regression analyses, which are standard statistical techniques designed to make predictions for the current year using numerical data from prior years. Only if an education department does not replace these projections with its own estimated data does the NEA use regression-generated figures in this report. Such NEA estimates are identified with an asterisk in the summary of state data and state-by-state tables.

National totals for average daily membership (ADM) as well as ADM-related statistics are no longer included in this report because six states, comprising nearly 30 percent of total school enrollment, no longer provide these data. Individual state ADM data and regional totals are included as available. Because of the shortcomings of ADM as a state and nationwide count, ADM has been replaced by fall enrollment (ENR) in the computation of the expenditure per pupil featured in Summary Tables J and K. Moreover, expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment, rather than in Average Daily Attendance (ADA), has become the recommended indicator for measuring public school spending. We therefore use it in this report.

Please note that throughout this publication, school years may be indicated in several equivalent ways. More specifically, the school year from September 2004 through June 2005 may be shown as “2004–05,” or it may be indicated by shorthand as “2005,” or “05.” Also, several state education agencies have provided additional information about the education data submitted for this report (see page 97). Finally, please note that school year 1994–95 is used as the base year for computation of most constant-dollar salary, revenue, and expenditure data.

Highlights of Significant Developments in Public School Statistics

- Public school enrollment is expected to increase by 326,000 students from 2003–04 to 2004–05. Increases in the elementary grades are estimated to be 97,030, whereas secondary classes are expected to enroll about 229,194 more students. Levels of public school enrollment anticipated during the 2004–05 school year represent the 20th consecutive increase since 1985–86. Of course, changes in enrollment vary across the country, with considerable differences predicted from state to state and district to district.
- To meet the increasing and changing enrollment demands of local school districts, state education departments expect the number of public school classroom teachers to increase by 62,000, from 2003–04 to 2004–05, with secondary-grade teachers representing all of this increased demand. Implications for local school district finances are varied. But clearly they may present serious challenges to existing school finance relationships at the state and local levels as districts prepare to meet needs generated by increased enrollment and additional school personnel.
- Based on trends, the NEA estimates that the average classroom teacher salary for 2004–05 will increase by 2.1 percent over 2003–04, from \$46,752 to \$47,750. The national average salary, although useful as a benchmark statistic, hides vast differences among states, with statewide averages likewise clouding significant local variations.
- Expenditures per student in fall enrollment should increase by 3.7 percent to \$8,554 in 2004–05, up from \$8,248 in 2003–04. This compares with a 4.4 percent increase in total current expenditures.
- State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—48.6 percent estimated for 2004–05—up 0.6 percent from the revised figure of 48.0 percent in 2003–04. Once again, differences between states are considerable, reflecting differences in state and local revenue systems, demographic characteristics, and program priorities, to name but a few factors.
- For 2004–05, the federal government’s contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues is expected to increase slightly to 8.8 percent from the revised figure of 8.6 percent in 2003–04.

Highlights Table 1. 2004–05 versus 2003–04: Estimates for 50 States and D.C.
Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts

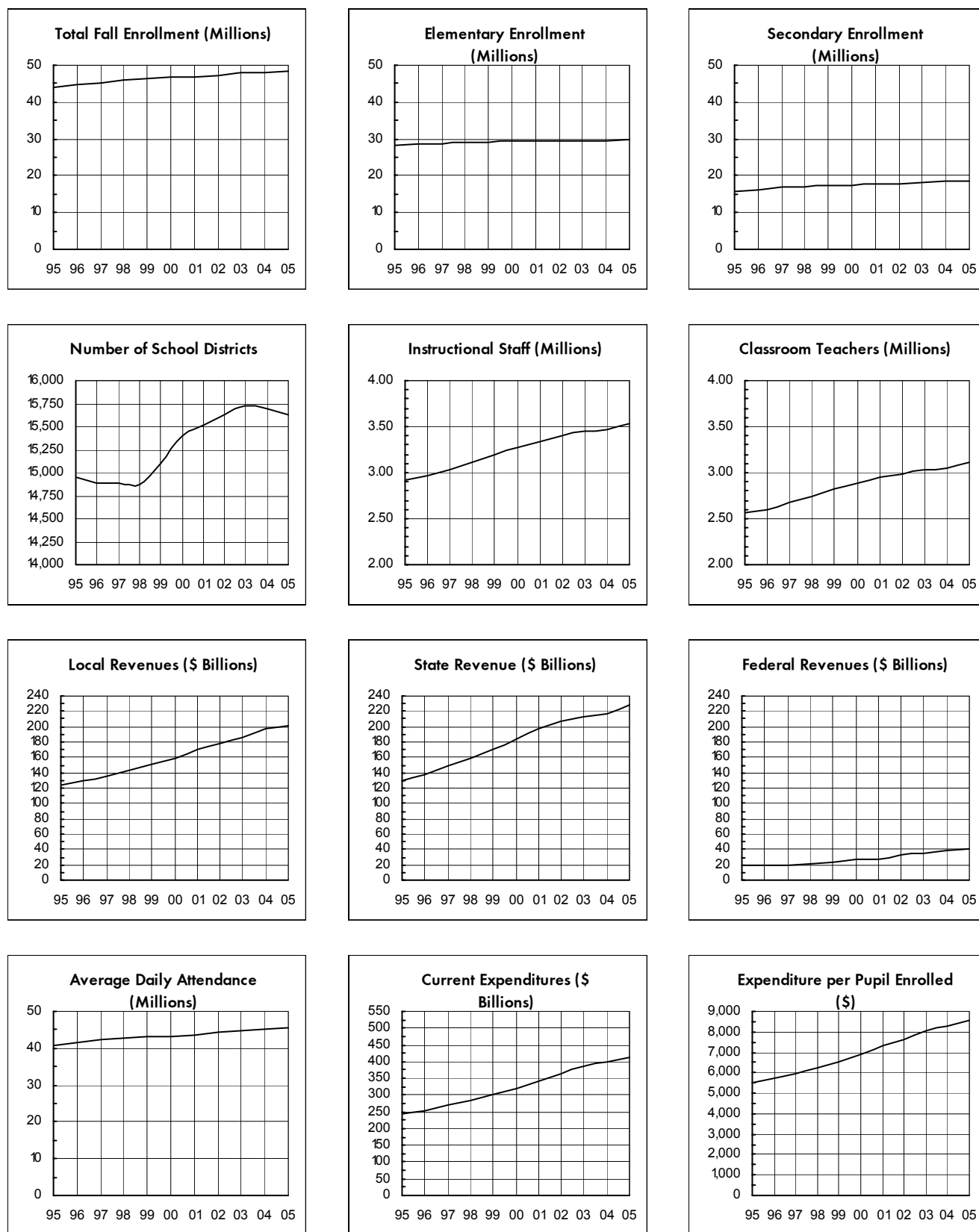
Highlight item	School year		Change	
	2004–05	2003–04	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Basic administrative units				
Total districts	15,631	15,695	-64	-0.4
Operating districts	15,325	15,397	-72	-0.5
Nonoperating districts	306	298	8	2.7
Student enrollment				
Fall total	48,458,742	48,132,518	326,224	0.7
Elementary	29,724,663	29,627,634	97,030	0.3
Secondary	18,734,078	18,504,884	229,194	1.2
Average daily attendance	45,539,755	45,081,855	457,900	1.0
Number of high school graduates	2,814,996	2,771,781	43,215	1.6
Instructional staff				
Total instructional staff (classroom teachers and others)	3,537,415	3,469,154	68,260	2.0
All classroom teachers	3,105,783	3,046,623	59,161	1.9
{ Elementary school	1,817,638	1,781,900	35,738	2.0
{ Secondary school	1,288,146	1,264,723	23,423	1.9
{ Men teachers	768,412	759,298	9,114	1.2
{ Women teachers	2,337,371	2,287,325	50,047	2.2
All other instructional staff	431,631	422,532	9,100	2.2
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	245,357	238,600	6,758	2.8
Principals and supervisors	186,274	183,932	2,342	1.3
Average annual salaries (\$)				
Instructional staff	49,429	48,402	1,027	2.1
All classroom teachers	47,750	46,752	998	2.1
Elementary school	47,487	46,408	1,079	2.3
Secondary school	48,100	47,120	980	2.1
Receipts (\$ thousands)				
Total receipts	508,067,066	488,447,366	19,619,700	4.0
Total revenue receipts	472,015,505	452,794,703	19,220,802	4.2
Federal	41,415,719	38,856,224	2,559,494	6.6
State	229,227,924	217,139,989	12,087,936	5.6
Local, intermediate, and other	201,371,862	196,798,490	4,573,372	2.3
Total nonrevenue receipts	36,051,561	35,652,663	398,898	1.1
Expenditures (\$ thousands)				
Total expenditures	495,235,283	471,964,938	23,270,345	4.9
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools	414,494,836	397,014,521	17,480,315	4.4
Current expenditures for other programs operated by local school districts (e.g., community services, adult education)	8,580,877	8,309,326	271,551	3.3
Capital outlay	51,493,912	47,706,770	3,787,142	7.9
Interest on school debt	20,665,657	18,934,321	1,731,336	9.1
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools per pupil				
In average daily attendance	9,102	8,807	295	3.3
In fall enrollment	8,554	8,248	306	3.7

Highlights Table 2. Summary of Selected Estimates Data for 2004–05

Region and state	Revenue receipts				Current expenditures		Average salaries	
	Total	State and	State as % of	Local as %	Amount	Per pupil	Instructional	Classroom
	(\$'000)	local (\$'000)	state + local	of total	(\$'000)	in ENR	staff	teachers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. and D.C.	472,015,505 *	430,599,786 *	53.2 *	42.7 *	414,494,836 *	8,554 *	49,429 *	47,750 *
Alabama	5,550,659	4,919,232	64.4	31.5	5,089,488	6,993 *	39,176 *	38,863 *
Alaska	1,305,183 *	1,141,658 *	72.6 *	23.9 *	1,335,243 *	10,042 *	57,673 *	52,424 *
Arizona	7,521,813 *	6,939,469 *	55.5 *	41.0 *	5,398,853 *	5,474 *	54,836 *	42,905 *
Arkansas	3,703,559 *	3,285,104 *	58.5 *	36.9 *	2,803,750 *	6,202 *	42,412 *	40,495 *
California	63,853,237	56,961,437	71.5	25.5	49,409,615	7,815 *	57,876 *	57,876 *
Colorado	6,625,435	6,190,992	46.1	50.3	6,206,280	8,095 *	46,272	44,161
Connecticut	7,664,500	7,204,500	41.8	54.8	6,856,175	11,893 *	61,322	58,688
Delaware	1,313,545 *	1,225,866 *	68.7 *	29.2 *	1,230,234 *	10,329 *	53,303	50,869
D.C.	875,869 *	746,422 *	0.0 *	85.2 *	939,166 *	15,073 *	60,310 *	58,456 *
Florida	22,927,896	20,461,901	47.8	46.6	18,504,271	7,040 *	42,352	41,081
Georgia	14,958,471 *	13,643,773 *	49.5 *	46.1 *	13,204,023 *	8,500 *	48,889	46,526
Hawaii	2,137,479	1,961,953	98.4	1.5	1,532,149	8,356 *	45,813	44,273
Idaho	1,671,550 *	1,511,500 *	66.4 *	30.4 *	1,685,569 *	6,743 *	42,168 *	42,122 *
Illinois	18,588,349	17,147,499	32.9	61.9	21,776,522	10,439 *	58,226	55,629
Indiana	10,184,727 *	9,497,019 *	54.0 *	42.9 *	8,904,028 *	8,734 *	48,273 *	46,851 *
Iowa	4,339,853	4,021,042	49.9	46.4	3,576,501	7,477 *	41,945	40,347
Kansas	4,358,900	4,007,308	57.4	39.2	3,540,781	7,558 *	40,319	39,190
Kentucky	5,356,238	4,717,768	66.3	29.7	4,878,143	7,719 *	42,402	41,002
Louisiana	5,980,918	5,171,398	56.3	37.8	5,467,309	7,552 *	40,731 *	38,880 *
Maine	2,225,908	2,015,557	46.2	48.7	2,154,130 *	10,736 *	45,486	40,940
Maryland	9,487,269 *	8,800,669 *	40.2 *	55.5 *	8,452,000 *	9,762 *	53,133	52,331
Massachusetts	12,804,417	11,958,066	41.2	54.9	11,058,090	11,322 *	56,254 *	54,596 *
Michigan	17,371,493 *	16,386,150 *	70.9 *	27.4 *	15,419,966 *	8,909 *	55,693 *	55,693 *
Minnesota	8,724,560	8,132,541	74.6	23.7	7,748,711	9,239 *	48,518	46,906
Mississippi	3,599,875 *	3,058,018 *	63.8 *	30.7 *	3,129,764 *	6,452 *	38,005 *	36,590 *
Missouri	8,312,309 *	7,551,908 *	35.6 *	58.5 *	6,648,451 *	7,452 *	41,052 *	38,971 *
Montana	1,291,163 *	1,134,122 *	53.6 *	40.7 *	1,177,310 *	8,025 *	38,485 *	38,485 *
Nebraska	2,291,379	2,128,327	43.5	52.5	2,167,424	7,617 *	42,575 *	39,456
Nevada	3,309,193	3,059,032	34.2	60.8	2,844,014	7,098 *	45,797	43,394
New Hampshire	2,163,230 *	2,032,589 *	55.7 *	41.6 *	1,978,728 *	9,566 *	45,990 *	43,941
New Jersey	18,972,353 *	18,446,285 *	39.4 *	58.9 *	16,336,678 *	11,502 *	59,800 *	56,600 *
New Mexico	2,852,262	2,412,137	85.8	12.0	2,332,777	7,227 *	40,713	39,328
New York	39,500,000	36,900,000	48.5	48.1	36,344,791 *	12,879 *	57,300	56,200
North Carolina	9,892,919	8,695,200	72.2	24.4	9,886,070	6,958 *	43,313	43,313
North Dakota	854,434	732,733	41.7	50.0	698,536	7,033 *	36,951	36,449
Ohio	19,712,163 *	18,476,274 *	49.1 *	47.8 *	17,648,889 *	9,573 *	50,225 *	48,692 *
Oklahoma	4,548,154 *	3,950,590 *	61.7 *	33.2 *	3,944,107 *	6,269 *	38,372	37,141
Oregon	4,607,424 *	4,101,265 *	60.5 *	35.1 *	4,423,015 *	7,913 *	51,132 *	50,790 *
Pennsylvania	20,024,552 *	18,364,694 *	38.8 *	56.1 *	17,495,394 *	9,638 *	53,700	52,700
Rhode Island	1,535,220 *	1,482,316 *	38.0 *	59.9 *	1,708,667 *	10,641 *	56,196 *	53,473 *
South Carolina	6,367,184	5,633,976	50.6	43.7	5,468,808	8,161 *	43,123	42,207 *
South Dakota	1,043,458 *	872,062 *	41.2 *	49.2 *	926,510 *	7,636 *	35,313	34,040
Tennessee	6,442,030	5,674,058	51.4	42.8	6,250,365	6,725 *	43,229	41,527
Texas	35,841,377	31,682,204	42.2	51.1	31,301,422	7,140 *	43,725	41,009
Utah	3,168,699 *	2,868,790 *	63.7 *	32.9 *	2,591,586 *	5,245 *	41,233 *	39,965 *
Vermont	1,241,188	1,141,919	93.4	6.1	1,108,098	11,641 *	45,994	44,535
Virginia	12,169,967 *	11,340,559 *	44.5 *	51.7 *	10,658,965 *	8,847 *	45,756 *	44,763 *
Washington	9,097,103	8,159,491	68.7	28.1	8,050,495	7,858 *	48,100	45,712
West Virginia	2,815,286	2,479,814	67.3	28.8	2,640,225	9,448 *	39,897	38,360
Wisconsin	9,822,445 *	9,260,390 *	57.6 *	40.0 *	8,709,870 *	9,881 *	46,708 *	43,466 *
Wyoming	1,008,310	912,210	56.9	39.0	852,880 *	10,198 *	41,852	40,392

Source: Current NEA Estimates database.

Highlights Figure 1. Ten-Year Trends in Public Education Data, 1995–2005



1. General Administration

Each state has a state department of education (headed by a chief state school officer) that exercises general control over public elementary and secondary schools. Many states, particularly those with a large number of small school districts, have intermediate administrative units operating between the state and the local levels. These intermediate units provide various types of consulting and statistical services. They also perform regulatory and inspection functions for the state. In addition, some intermediate units also operate specialized schools for vocational or special education.

The local school district is the basic administrative unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services. The governing body of the district is the school board, and the chief administrative officer is the superintendent of schools.

School Districts

The administration and operation of public schools across the country are organized in diverse ways. The diversity comes from the fact that each state legislature governs individually based on local history, economics, and politics. A school district may operate a school system for all or for some of its children (operating school district), or it may pay other districts for these services (nonoperating school district). School districts range from large metropolitan systems that serve thousands of students to one-school rural districts that serve fewer than 30 students (Table 1.1).

The number of school districts has declined steadily, from 127,531 in 1931–32 to an estimated 15,631 in 2004–05. Primarily, this trend reflects consolidation and reorganization of school districts to achieve greater efficiency in delivery of public school services. The increase in the number of districts since 1998 is largely attributable to new charter schools that are designated by states as separate districts. Figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia appear in Summary Table A.

By region (Table 1.2), the Great Lakes states have the highest number of operating school districts (3,265) in the nation. States leading the nation with respect to the number of operating school districts for 2004–05 are Texas (1,230), California (1,059), and Ohio (891).

Table 1.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of
School Districts, 1995–2005

School year	School districts
1994–95	14,947
1995–96	14,881
1996–97	14,891
1997–98	14,863
1998–99	15,092
1999–2000	15,403
2000–01	15,509
2001–02	15,628
2002–03	15,732
2003–04	15,695
2004–05	15,631

Of the 15,631 school districts estimated for 2004–05, 15,325 (98.0%) are operating school districts; 306 do not operate their own school facilities but transfer students to other districts on a tuition basis. The comparison by region for fall 2004 demonstrates the variation in the organization of school districts and the distribution of enrollment by region. For example, the Plains region features 15.5 percent of the nation's operating districts and educates 6.6 percent of the nation's students. By contrast, the Southeast states contain 24.2 percent of total enrollment but educate them in 10.3 percent of the nation's districts.

Table 1.2
Regional Totals for Operating School Districts, 2004–05

Region	Operating school districts		Estimated fall 2004 enrollment	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New England	1,291	8.4	2,216,410	4.6
Mid East	1,889	12.3	7,104,795	14.7
Southeast	1,573	10.3	11,707,484	24.2
Great Lakes	3,265	21.3	7,561,395	15.6
Plains	2,379	15.5	3,182,908	6.6
Southwest	2,487	16.2	6,322,026	13.0
Rocky Mountains	817	5.3	1,741,129	3.6
Far West *	1,624	10.6	8,622,595	17.8
Total, 50 States and D.C.	15,325	100.0	48,458,742	100.0

* Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2. Students

Fall enrollments, average daily attendance, and—to a lesser extent—average daily membership are basic measurements of student participation in public schools. Estimates of fall enrollments by state are shown in Summary Table B for 2003–04 and 2004–05. The figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia on average daily attendance, average daily membership, and the number of high school graduates are shown in Summary Table C for 2003–04 and in Summary Table D for 2004–05.

Fall Enrollment in Public Schools

Of all the variables featured in this report, enrollment is being monitored most closely. Media accounts and research literature have been alerting educators, policymakers, and the public that enrollment increases will continue in this century. Moreover, state education agency figures for 1985–86 signaled the end of an era of enrollment de-

cline and the beginning of an upward trend in public school enrollment for most states. Implications for the demand for public school teachers and other education personnel are obvious: Education expenditure decisions by state and local governments will need to satisfy expanding resource demands associated with this enrollment growth (Table 2.1). Yearly changes in enrollment are depicted in Figure 2.1.

Increases in enrollment at the elementary level account for 29.7 percent of the overall rise in student participation this year. The 10-year trend in elementary enrollment illustrates increases in public school elementary enrollment since 1994–95 (Table 2.2).

Public school enrollment at the secondary level for the years 1994–95 through 2004–05 is featured in Table 2.3. Enrollment in secondary schools registered a 1.2 percent increase in 2004–05 from the previous year (Table 2.3).

Table 2.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public School Enrollment, 1995–2005

Year	Total fall enrollment
1994–95	43,897,841
1995–96	44,657,227
1996–97	45,357,603
1997–98	45,901,367
1998–99	46,274,699
1999–2000	46,581,315
2000–01	46,958,832
2001–02	47,376,590
2002–03	47,804,419
2003–04	48,132,518
2004–05	48,458,742

Table 2.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment, 1995–2005

Year	Elementary enrollment
1994–95	28,147,578
1995–96	28,497,532
1996–97	28,581,571
1997–98	28,966,425
1998–99	29,091,436
1999–2000	29,245,344
2000–01	29,351,063
2001–02	29,558,662
2002–03	29,589,592
2003–04	29,627,634
2004–05	29,724,663

Table 2.3
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Secondary
School Enrollment, 1995–2005

Year	Secondary enrollment
1994–95	15,750,263
1995–96	16,159,695
1996–97	16,776,032
1997–98	16,934,942
1998–99	17,183,263
1999–2000	17,335,972
2000–01	17,607,769
2001–02	17,817,928
2002–03	18,214,827
2003–04	18,504,884
2004–05	18,734,078

Average Daily Attendance

The *average daily attendance* (ADA) for the school year is the total number of students that actually were present in school divided by the number of days school was in session. Table 2.4 shows the trend in ADA for the years 1994–95 through 2004–05.

Column 5 of Summary Tables C and D shows ADA as a percentage of ADM in states reporting both daily attendance and membership counts. The difference between 100 percent and the percentage shown in this column is an indication of average daily absence.

High School Graduates

An estimated 2,814,996 high school students will graduate in 2004–05, an increase of 1.6 percent over the revised estimate for graduates in 2003–04. After an overall decline in the number of graduates during the early 1990s, the number of graduates is beginning to increase as a consequence of the baby boom echo. The numbers of public high school graduates since 1994–95 are shown in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.1
Annual Enrollment Changes, 1995–2005 (thousands)

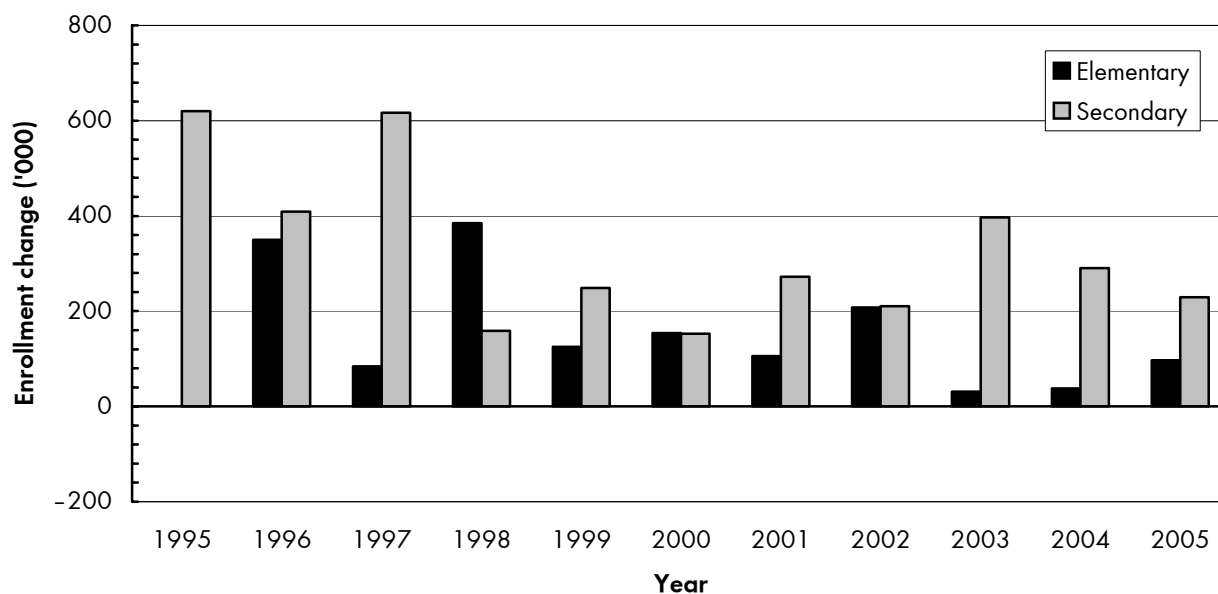
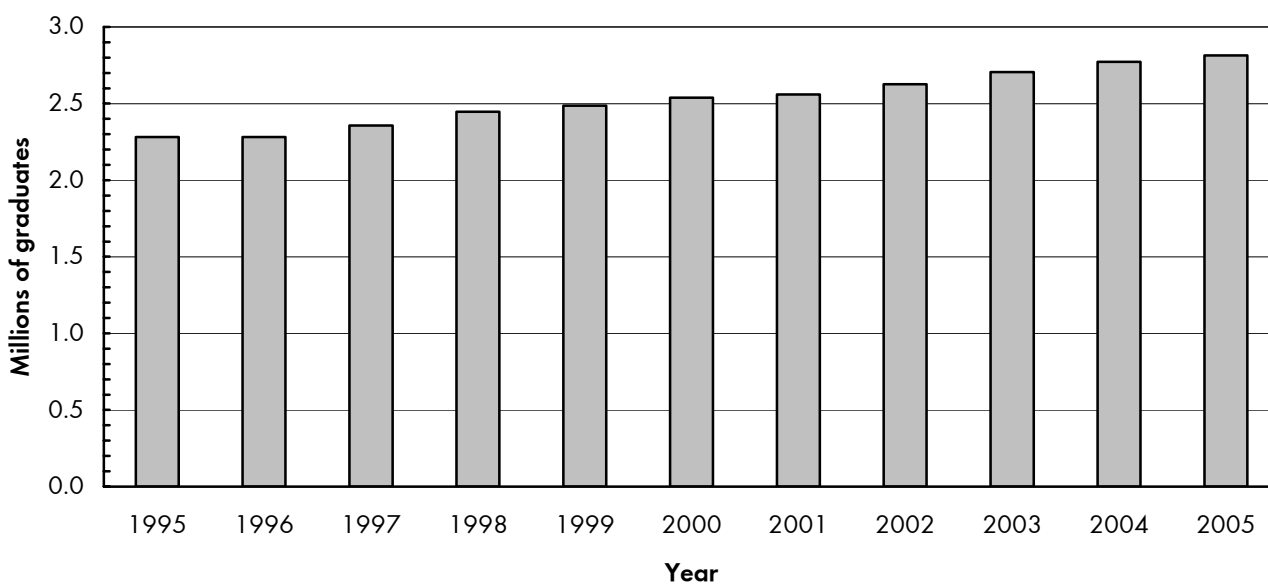


Table 2.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Daily Attendance, 1995–2005

School year	Average daily attendance	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	40,791,509	—	1.6
1995–96	41,468,479	1.7	1.7
1996–97	42,152,375	3.3	1.6
1997–98	42,787,133	4.9	1.5
1998–99	42,988,163	5.4	0.5
1999–2000	43,269,179	6.1	0.7
2000–01	43,735,435	7.2	1.1
2001–02	44,216,390	8.4	1.1
2002–03	44,674,334	9.5	1.0
2003–04	45,081,855	10.5	0.9
2004–05	45,539,755	11.6	1.0

Figure 2.2
High School Graduates, 1995–2005 (millions)



3. Instructional Staff

The instructional staff of a district or school comprises classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, and related instructional workers. This category often is used to describe the total public school staff involved most directly with students and their education. Instructional staff figures for 2003–04 are shown in Summary Table E. Figures for 2004–05 are shown in Table F.

Total Instructional Staff

The total instructional staff in 2004–05 is estimated at 3,537,415. This is an increase of 68,260, or 2.0 percent, over the revised estimate of 3,469,154 staff members in 2003–04. Estimates of the number of classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff are shown in Table 3.1. According to estimates for 2004–05, the 2.0 percent increase in instructional staff over the previous year represents an increase in elementary teachers (2.0) and an increase secondary teachers

(1.9). The trend in total instructional staff over the period is shown in Table 3.2.

Classroom Teachers

The 10-year trend in the number of elementary and secondary school classroom teachers—indicating changes over time as local districts respond to supply and demand factors—is featured in Table 3.3.

The number of elementary school classroom teachers is estimated to be 1,817,638 in 2004–05, a one-year decline of 2.0 percent over the revised estimate of 1,781,900 for 2003–04. The elementary school classroom teaching staff experienced a net increase of 19.8 percent since 1994–95. The number of classroom teachers at the secondary level is estimated to be 1,288,146 for 2004–05. This is an increase of 1.9 percent over the revised estimate of 1,264,723 for 2003–04. Since 1994–95, the number of secondary school teachers increased 22.9 percent.

Table 3.1
Total Instructional Staff, 2003–04 and 2004–05

Instructional Staff	2003–04	2004–05
Elementary school classroom teachers	1,781,900	1,817,638
Secondary school classroom teachers	1,264,723	1,288,146
Total classroom teachers	3,046,623	3,105,783
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	238,600	245,357
Principals and supervisors	183,932	186,274
Total staff	3,469,154	3,537,415

Table 3.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Instructional Staff, 1995–2005

School year	Instructional staff	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	2,919,258	—	1.9
1995–96	2,960,203	1.4	1.4
1996–97	3,030,715	3.8	2.4
1997–98	3,110,044	6.5	2.6
1998–99	3,188,458	9.2	2.5
1999–2000	3,272,539	12.1	2.6
2000–01	3,341,525	14.5	2.1
2001–02	3,396,478	16.3	1.6
2002–03	3,447,676	18.1	1.5
2003–04	3,469,154	18.8	0.6
2004–05	3,537,415	21.2	2.0

The total number of classroom teachers is estimated to increased by 61,772 for 2004–05 over the revised total of 3,044,012 for 2003–04. This total brings the number of teaching staff to its highest level ever.

Instructional Staff Salaries

Increasingly, salary and benefit levels are becoming prominent in discussions of education reform. Complex

Table 3.3
Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005

School year	Classroom teachers		
	Elementary school	Secondary school	Total
1994–95	1,517,239	1,048,157	2,565,396
1995–96	1,542,899	1,061,803	2,604,702
1996–97	1,585,672	1,085,651	2,671,323
1997–98	1,630,026	1,115,733	2,745,760
1998–99	1,669,132	1,149,181	2,818,313
1999–2000	1,696,359	1,194,712	2,891,071
2000–01	1,738,614	1,211,139	2,947,015
2001–02	1,758,522	1,235,955	2,991,813
2002–03	1,778,944	1,253,754	3,030,103
2003–04	1,781,900	1,264,723	3,044,012
2004–05	1,817,638	1,288,146	3,105,783

issues involving the recruitment and retention of qualified education personnel have focused on the competitiveness and career earnings potential of salaries in education compared with salaries in the private sector. Undoubtedly, statistics on salaries for classroom teachers and other instructional staff will be evaluated continuously, particularly in states and school districts where instructional staff members are difficult to retain for long periods. It is important to note that vast differences in staff salaries are not apparent in statewide averages, which can hide as much as they reveal; therefore, users of these data must recognize their limitations.

In addition, compensation systems at the district level include more than salaries alone. Unfortunately, it is difficult to quantify and categorize the employee benefits—both monetary and nonmonetary—associated with public school employment. Add the fact that each state is made up of individual school-district employers and it becomes apparent that salary statistics alone should not be the basis for evaluating state or district compensation. Further, any discussion of average salary figures in the absence of other data about the specific state or district provides limited insights into the actual “value” of those salaries. For example, variations in the cost of living may go a long way toward explaining (and, in practice, offsetting) differences in salary levels from one area of the country to another.

The national average instructional staff salary for 2004–05 is estimated to be \$49,429, and the revised estimate for the prior year is \$48,402 (Table 3.4). The gain of \$1,027 between 2003–04 and 2004–05 represents an increase of 2.1 percent. These average salary figures are for the entire instructional staff—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and other instructional personnel. In the computation of the national average, each state average is weighted by its number of instructional staff members. Average salary figures are listed by state and region in Summary Table G.

The average salary per member of the instructional staff in 2004–05, estimated at \$49,429, is an increase of \$11,080 in current dollars over the average salary of \$38,349 reported for 1994–95. Taking inflation into account, however, shows that over the period from 1994–95 to 2004–05 (based on Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers; 1995 = 100.0), the instructional staff salary rose by only \$129, or 0.3 percent.

Classroom Teacher Salaries

The U.S. average classroom teacher salary is estimated to be \$47,750 for the 2004–05 school year. This amount represents an increase of 2.1 percent in current dollars over the revised figure of \$46,752 in 2003–04. As with the average instructional staff salary, salary gains in “real” or constant-dollar terms for classroom teachers appear more moderate.

Table 3.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Instructional Staff Salary, 1995–2005

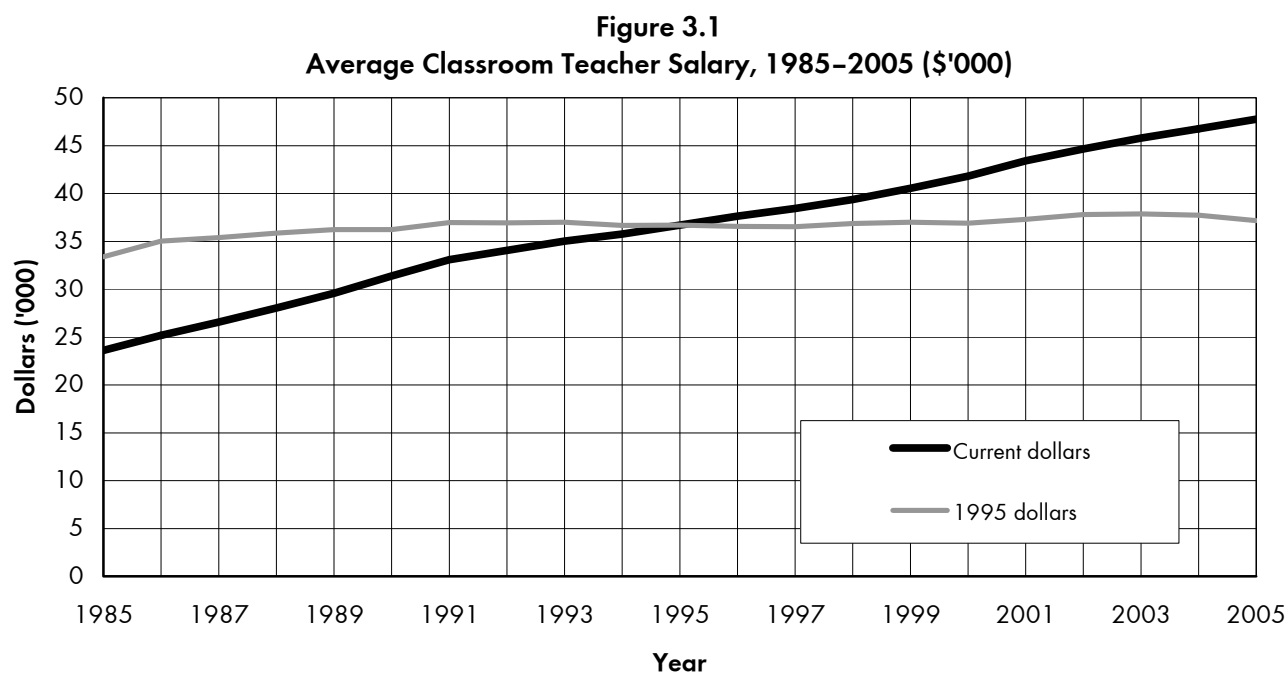
School year	Average annual instructional staff salary	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	38,349	—	2.4
1995–96	39,440	2.8	2.8
1996–97	40,392	5.3	2.4
1997–98	41,115	7.2	1.8
1998–99	42,318	10.3	2.9
1999–2000	43,837	14.3	3.6
2000–01	45,057	17.5	2.8
2001–02	46,403	21.0	3.0
2002–03	47,462	23.8	2.3
2003–04	48,402	26.2	2.0
2004–05	49,429	28.9	2.1

Figure 3.1 highlights the differences between the average classroom teacher salary in current versus constant dollars. The current-dollar increases over the years since 1984–85 appear substantial—from \$23,600 in 1984–85 to \$47,750 in 2004–05—an increase of \$24,150 in unadjusted terms. But when the effects of price inflation are taken into account, the average teacher salary grows by only \$2,677 or 11.3 percent, over the 20-year period from 1984–85 to 2004–05.

Estimated average salaries paid to classroom teachers in 2004–05 vary from a low of \$34,040 to an estimated high of \$58,688. Average salaries of classroom teachers for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are distributed as shown in Figure 3.2.

Differences in salary levels between elementary and secondary teachers are usually the result of factors (such as average teacher experience and educational attainment) that vary from state to state and district to district. It should not be assumed that elementary classroom teachers are paid more or less than secondary classroom teachers strictly on the basis of what grade level they teach (Table 3.5).

Elementary school teachers are expected to earn an average salary of \$47,487 in 2004–05, an increase of 2.3 percent over the revised estimate of \$46,408 for 2003–04. The average salary for secondary teachers is estimated to be \$48,100, a 2.1 percent increase over the previous year's value of \$47,120.



In 2004–05, the salary in the state with the highest average annual salary of classroom teachers is expected to be 72.4 percent higher than that in the state with the lowest salary. The dollar gap has grown from \$24,051 in 1994–95 to \$24,648 in 2004–05.

Table 3.6 shows the percentage increase in classroom teacher salaries for this year compared with 1994–95 and for each year in the range compared with the previous year.

Figure 3.2
Distribution of Average Classroom Teacher Salaries, 2005

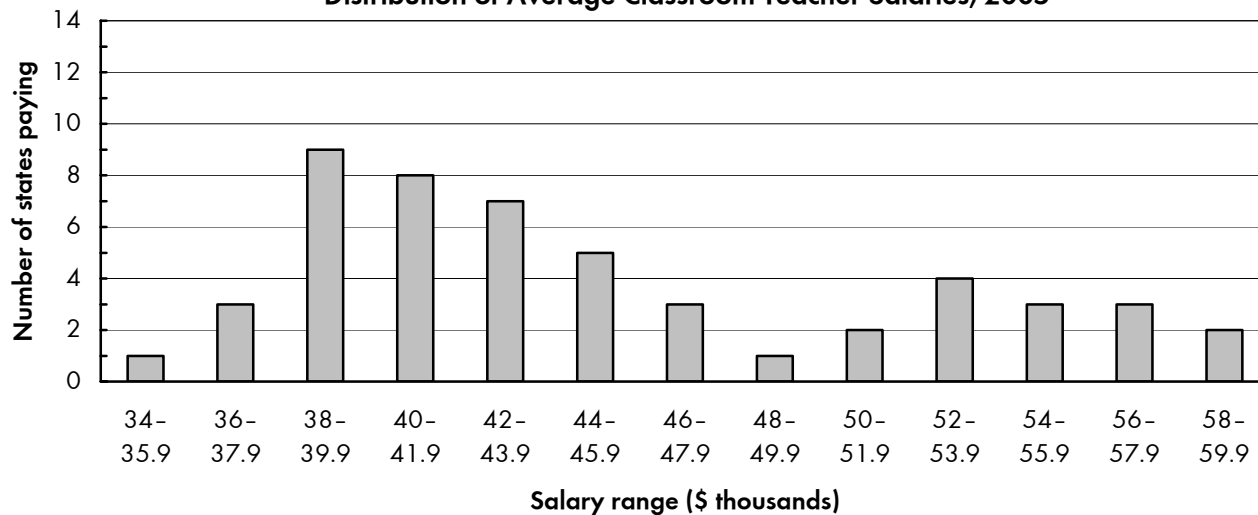


Table 3.5
Ten-Year Trend in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005

School year	Average annual classroom teacher salaries		
	Elementary	Secondary	All
1994–95	36,088	37,523	36,675
1995–96	37,138	38,397	37,642
1996–97	38,039	39,184	38,443
1997–98	39,002	39,944	39,350
1998–99	40,165	41,203	40,544
1999–2000	41,306	42,546	41,807
2000–01	42,929	44,013	43,395
2001–02	44,192	45,252	44,660
2002–03	45,480	46,095	45,776
2003–04	46,408	47,120	46,752
2004–05	47,487	48,100	47,750

Table 3.6
Ten-Year Trend in Percentage Change in Average Annual Salaries for
Public School Classroom Teachers, 1995–2005

School year	Percentage change					
	From 1994–95			From previous year		
	Elementary	Secondary	All	Elementary	Secondary	All
1994–95	—	—	—	2.4	2.6	2.6
1995–96	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6
1996–97	5.4	4.4	4.8	2.4	2.0	2.1
1997–98	8.1	6.5	7.3	2.5	1.9	2.4
1998–99	11.3	9.8	10.5	3.0	3.2	3.0
1999–2000	14.5	13.4	14.0	2.8	3.3	3.1
2000–01	19.0	17.3	18.3	3.9	3.4	3.8
2001–02	22.5	20.6	21.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
2002–03	26.0	22.8	24.8	2.9	1.9	2.5
2003–04	28.6	25.6	27.5	2.0	2.2	2.1
2004–05	31.6	28.2	30.2	2.3	2.1	2.1

4. Revenues

Revenue receipts provided by state education agencies include all funds that become available during the school year. Receipts used for payment of principal and interest on long-term debt and nonrevenue receipts used largely for capital outlay expenditures are included. The figures on expenditures, however, include capital outlay but exclude payments to amortize debt. For this reason, total receipts generally will exceed total expenditures.

Total Receipts

Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts for 2004–05 are estimated to be \$508,067,066,290, an increase of 4.0 percent compared with 2003–04 and a 76.1 percent increase compared with 1994–95. When adjusted for infla-

tion, total receipts increased an estimated 37.1 percent over the decade.

Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts available for current expenses, other non-day-school programs operated by the public schools, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools are shown in Table 4.1. Included among revenue receipts are all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; and income from leases of school lands and miscellaneous sources (interest on bank deposits, tuition, gifts, school lunch charges, and so on).

Table 4.1
Total Revenue Receipts, 1995–2005

School year	Revenue receipts (in \$ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	273,255,337	—	5.3
1995–96	286,600,117	4.9	4.9
1996–97	303,400,487	11.0	5.9
1997–98	324,428,502	18.7	6.9
1998–99	345,900,618	26.6	6.6
1999–2000	369,754,327	35.3	6.9
2000–01	396,394,851	45.1	7.2
2001–02	416,754,028	52.5	5.1
2002–03	433,903,702	58.8	4.1
2003–04	452,794,703	65.7	4.4
2004–05	472,015,505	72.7	4.2

For 2004–05, revenue receipts are estimated at \$472,015,504,919, an increase of 4.2 percent over the revised figure of \$452,794,703,234 reported for 2003–04. From 1994–95 through 2004–05, school revenue receipts increased 72.7 percent in current or unadjusted dollars. Adjusting for inflation in 1994–95 dollars, public school revenues increased 34.5 percent over the decade.

State-by-state figures on the sources of school revenue are given in Summary Tables H and I, columns 2–4 and 6–8, for the years 2003–04 and 2004–05, respectively. Comparing these estimates shows an expected \$2,559,494,392 increase in federal revenues, an expected increase of \$12,087,935,533 in state revenues, and an increase of \$4,573,371,758 in local revenues, for a total increase of approximately \$19.2 billion in revenue receipts for the year. In percentage terms, contributions by the three levels of government rose by 6.6, 5.6, and 2.3 percent, respectively.

Amounts and percentages of revenue receipts from federal, state, and local sources for the years 1994–95 through 2004–05 are shown in Table 4.2. During this period, the percentage of state receipts has ranged between 47.6 and 50.0 percent of total revenue receipts, constituting the largest source of public school funds with the exception of school funding for 1993–94. State

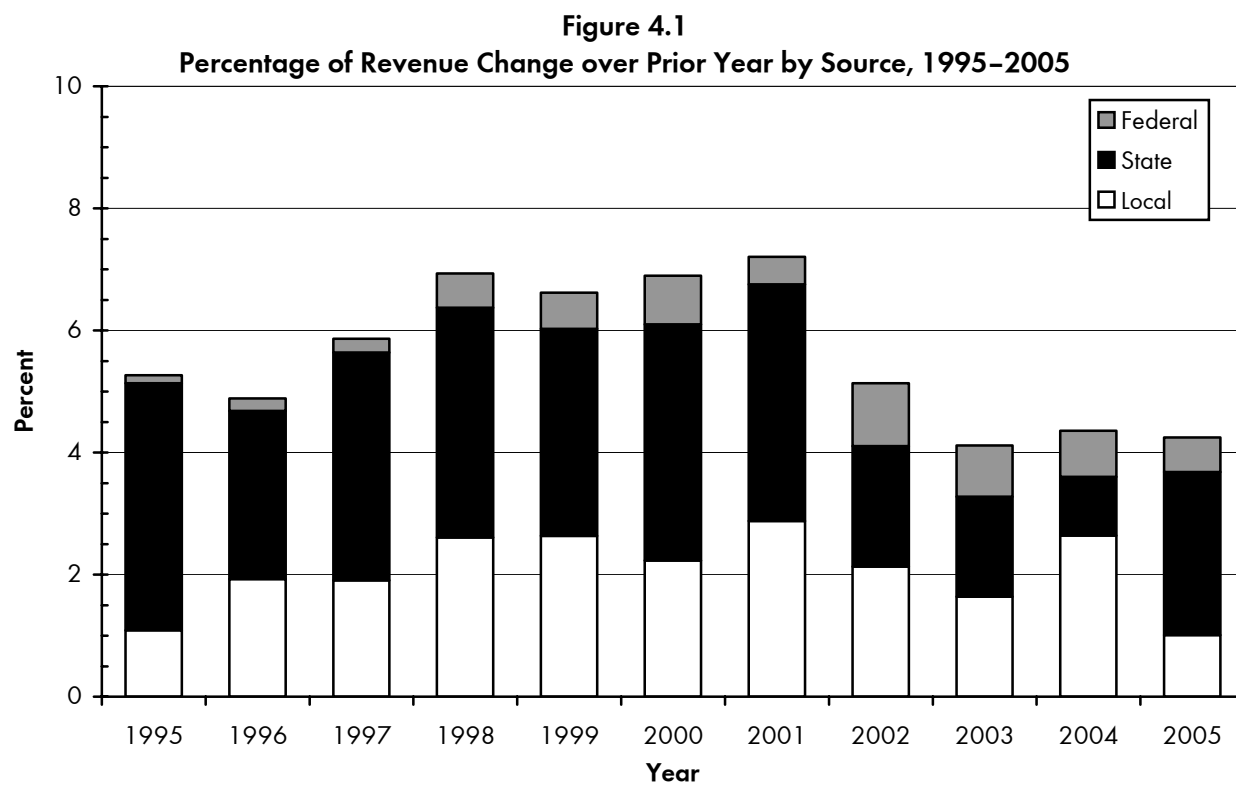
education resources, derived primarily from income and sales taxes, have increased by 76.4 percent from 1995 to 2005—37.3 percent when adjusted for inflation. Local and intermediate sources of school revenues, coming mostly from property taxation, grew by 61.7 percent (25.9 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars).

Increases in School Revenue

One measure of support for the improvement of education is the amount of new funds made available each year. Figure 4.1 shows annual variations reflecting changing priorities and the fluid nature of the state-local fiscal partnership in school finance during the period 1994–95 to 2004–05. Please note that in the school year 1994–95, state funds appear as providing an unusually high share (77.8%) of the new money by level of government, whereas federal and local shares of the new money account for only 2.8 and 19.4 percent, respectively. In this regard, it is important to remember that these values in any year include the substitution of, for example, state-source revenue for local-source revenue, as occurred in Michigan in 1994. Michigan substituted state-source revenue for local funds and added funds to reduce per student expenditure disparities. In other words, Michigan's higher state share does not necessarily translate entirely into new funds provided to public education.

Table 4.2
Total Revenue Receipts, 1995–2005, by Source of Government Contribution

School year	Revenue receipts					
	Federal		State		Local and other	
	Amount (\$'000)	%	Amount (\$'000)	%	Amount (\$'000)	%
1994–95	18,764,273	6.9	129,958,464	47.6	124,532,600	45.6
1995–96	19,319,269	6.7	137,488,016	48.0	129,792,832	45.3
1996–97	19,964,897	6.6	148,184,339	48.8	135,251,251	44.6
1997–98	21,668,018	6.7	159,596,486	49.2	143,163,998	44.1
1998–99	23,583,487	6.8	170,606,293	49.3	151,710,838	43.9
1999–2000	26,346,491	7.1	183,986,438	49.8	159,421,398	43.1
2000–01	28,008,828	7.1	198,309,586	50.0	170,076,437	42.9
2001–02	32,100,922	7.7	206,138,670	49.5	178,514,436	42.8
2002–03	35,598,446	8.2	212,965,080	49.1	185,340,176	42.7
2003–04	38,856,224	8.6	217,139,989	48.0	196,798,490	43.5
2004–05	41,415,719	8.8	229,227,924	48.6	201,371,862	42.7



5. Expenditures

Total expenditures for public schools—current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, capital outlays, and interest payments—are expected to increase from \$471,964,937,819 in 2003–04 to an estimated \$495,235,282,832 in 2004–05. This increase of \$23.3 billion includes expected expenditures from federal appropriations, rising state appropriations, and increasing local tax revenues. Increased expenditures are estimated across all major categories of expenditure. These include current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools; for other programs (summer schools, adult education programs, community centers, and other community services when operated by local school districts and not part of the regular public elementary and secondary day-school program); capital outlays; and interest payments on school debt. Repayment of principal on bonded indebtedness is not included.

Total Expenditures

The total amount to be spent during 2004–05 for current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt

represents a 4.9 percent increase over comparable expenditures estimated for 2003–04 and a 79.1 percent increase over 1994–95. Adjusting for the effects of price inflation, the change in total public school expenditures is estimated at 39.4 percent over the decade (Table 5.1).

Current Expenditures

Current expenditures of elementary and secondary day schools include amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services excluding expenditures for state administration. Current expenditures comprise all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditures for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, and other school services. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or amounts spent for community colleges, community services, summer school, community centers, and services to nonpublic school students (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Expenditures for Public Schools, 1995–2005

School year	Total expenditures (in \$ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	276,584,464	—	5.4
1995–96	292,378,396	5.7	5.7
1996–97	310,718,960	12.3	6.3
1997–98	330,952,334	19.7	6.5
1998–99	350,539,320	26.7	5.9
1999–2000	374,782,023	35.5	6.9
2000–01	402,808,535	45.6	7.5
2001–02	426,340,451	54.1	5.8
2002–03	451,705,870	63.3	5.9
2003–04	471,964,938	70.6	4.5
2004–05	495,235,283	79.1	4.9

Table 5.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Current Expenditures for Public Schools, 1995–2005

School year	Current expenditures	Percentage change	
	(\$ thousands)	From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	242,995,010	—	5.3
1995–96	254,483,291	4.7	4.7
1996–97	269,824,149	11.0	6.0
1997–98	285,212,755	17.4	5.7
1998–99	301,379,587	24.0	5.7
1999–2000	320,953,702	32.1	6.5
2000–01	342,911,354	41.1	6.8
2001–02	361,814,367	48.9	5.5
2002–03	385,557,258	58.7	6.6
2003–04	397,014,521	63.4	3.0
2004–05	414,494,836	70.6	4.4

Current expenditures are expected to increase from \$397,014,520,656 in 2003–04 to \$414,494,836,018 in 2004–05, a 4.4 percent increase in current-dollar terms. Current expenditures of public schools grew by 32.8 percent from 1994–95 to 2004–05 in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Current Expenditure per Student in ENR

Fall enrollment (ENR) has replaced average daily attendance (ADA) and average daily membership (ADM) as the preferred measure of student participation in the educational process. ENR is recommended as the best divisor because of its standardized definition; therefore, it is most useful when making interstate comparisons. State-by-state calculations based on both ENR and ADA counts may be found in Summary Tables J and K. Use of these statewide figures should be supplemented by the reader's knowledge of factors particular to a state or locality that would affect spending levels.

Table 5.3 shows the average cost per student in ENR (in current dollars) for each year since 1994–95 as well as the percentage increases in cost per student in ENR. Over the last decade, the average per student expenditure rose by \$1,124, or 20.3 percent, after inflation. The

estimated average expenditure per student in ENR for 2004–05 is \$8,554, an increase of \$306 over the revised figure of \$8,248 for 2003–04.

Variations among the states in average expenditures per student in ENR are wide. The statewide estimates for 2004–05 vary from a low of \$5,245 to a high of \$15,073, a difference of \$9,828. Estimated expenditures per student in ENR for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are distributed as shown in Figure 5.1.

Capital Outlay

Total expenditures for capital outlay are estimated at \$51,493,912,200 for 2004–05, an increase of \$3.8 billion over the 2003–04 level, which was \$47,706,769,900. Figure 5.2 shows the variability in spending for this function resulting from changes in school district needs for capital outlay over the last 10 years.

Interest on School Debt

For the school year 2003–04, total expenditures for interest on debt were estimated at \$18,934,321,110. For the school year 2004–05, these expenditures grew to \$20,665,657,213—an increase of 9.1 percent.

Table 5.3
Ten-Year Trend in Expenditures per Student, 1995–2005

School year	Expenditures (\$) per student in ENR	Percentage change	
		From 1994–95	From previous year
1994–95	5,535	—	3.8
1995–96	5,699	3.0	3.0
1996–97	5,949	7.5	4.4
1997–98	6,214	12.3	4.5
1998–99	6,513	17.7	4.8
1999–2000	6,890	24.5	5.8
2000–01	7,302	31.9	6.0
2001–02	7,637	38.0	4.6
2002–03	8,065	45.7	5.6
2003–04	8,248	49.0	2.3
2004–05	8,554	54.5	3.7

Figure 5.1
Distribution of 2004–05 Current Expenditures per Student in Fall Enrollment

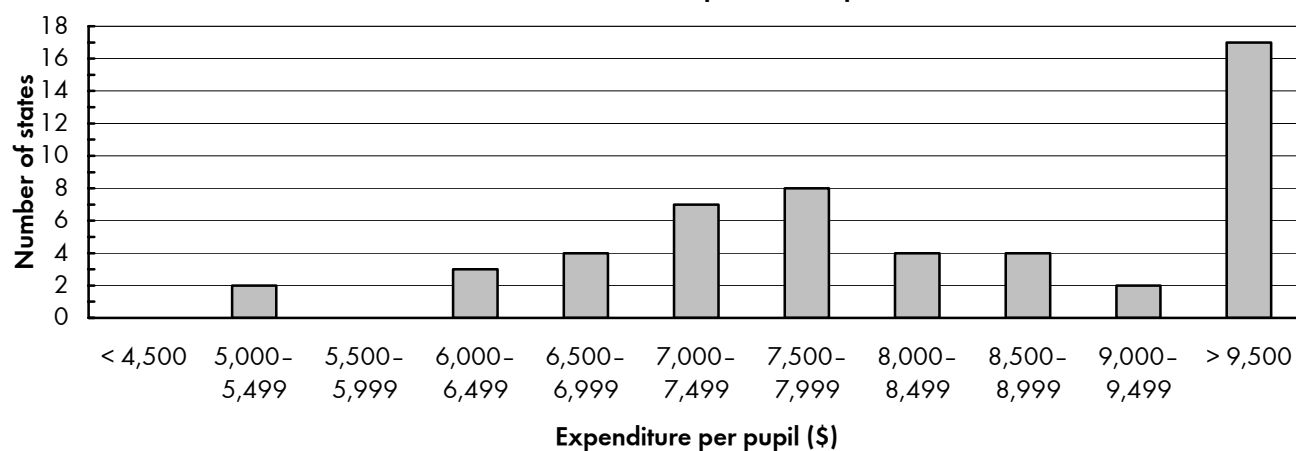
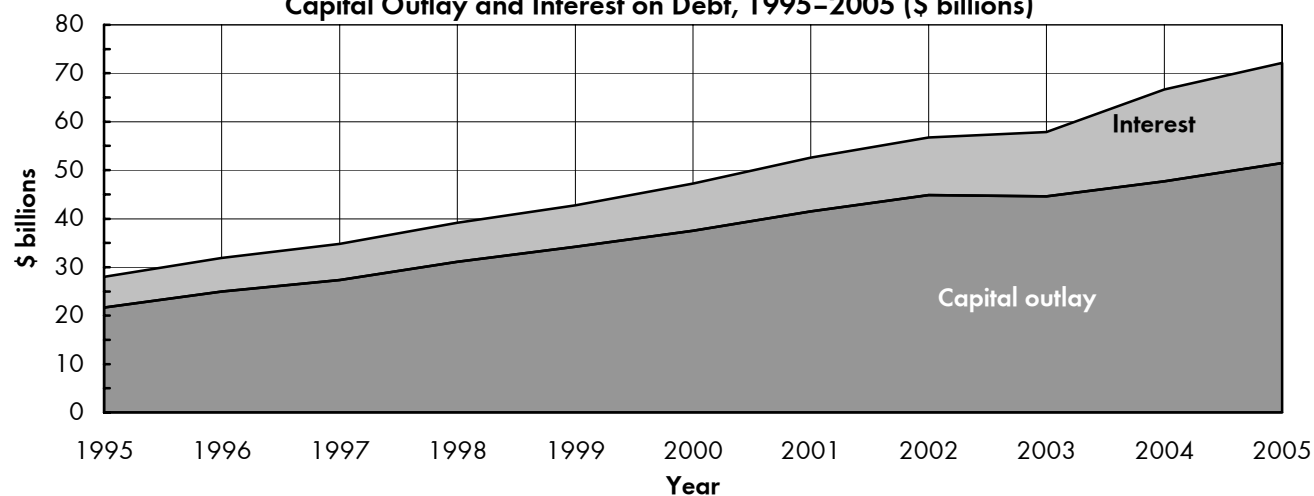


Figure 5.2
Capital Outlay and Interest on Debt, 1995–2005 (\$ billions)



Tables for the 50 States and the District of Columbia

**SUMMARY TABLE A. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY DISTRICTS, 2003–04 (REVISED) AND 2004–05**

REGION AND STATE	2003–04 (REVISED)			2004–05		
	BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)			BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)		
	TOTAL	OPERATING	NONOPERATING	TOTAL	OPERATING	NONOPERATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	15,695	15,397	298	15,631	15,325	306
NEW ENGLAND	1,525	1,283	242	1,533	1,291	242
CONNECTICUT	189 *	189 *	0 *	189 *	189 *	0 *
MAINE	286	232	54	286	231	55
MASSACHUSETTS	489	380	109	495	387	108
NEW HAMPSHIRE	176	162	14	176	162	14
RHODE ISLAND	36 *	36 *	0 *	36 *	36 *	0 *
VERMONT	349	284	65	351	286	65
MID EAST	1,911	1,886	25	1,914	1,889	25
DELAWARE	32	32	0	33	33	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	36	36	0 *	41	41	0 *
MARYLAND	24 *	24 *	0 *	24 *	24 *	0 *
NEW JERSEY	616 *	593 *	23 *	616 *	593 *	23 *
NEW YORK	702	701	1	699	698	1
PENNSYLVANIA	501 *	500 *	1 *	501 *	500 *	1 *
SOUTHEAST	1,630	1,625	5	1,578	1,573	5
ALABAMA	130	130	0	131	131	0
ARKANSAS	308	308	0	254	254	0
FLORIDA	67 *	67 *	0 *	67 *	67 *	0 *
GEORGIA	181	181	0 *	184	184	0 *
KENTUCKY	176 *	176 *	0 *	176 *	176 *	0 *
LOUISIANA	85	85	0	85	85	0
MISSISSIPPI	152 *	152 *	0 *	152 *	152 *	0 *
NORTH CAROLINA	117	117	0 *	115	115	0 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	87	87	0	87	87	0
TENNESSEE	136	135	1	136	135	1
VIRGINIA	136 *	132 *	4 *	136 *	132 *	4 *
WEST VIRGINIA	55 *	55 *	0 *	55 *	55 *	0 *
GREAT LAKES	3,266	3,263	3	3,268	3,265	3
ILLINOIS	888	886	2	881	879	2
INDIANA	309	308	1	318	317	1
MICHIGAN	752 *	752 *	0 *	752 *	752 *	0 *
OHIO	891 *	891 *	0 *	891 *	891 *	0 *
WISCONSIN	426 *	426 *	0 *	426 *	426 *	0 *
PLAINS	2,423	2,410	13	2,399	2,379	20
IOWA	370	370	0 *	367	367	0 *
KANSAS	302	302	0 *	301	301	0 *
MINNESOTA	341	339	2	341	339	2
MISSOURI	524 *	524 *	0 *	524 *	524 *	0 *
NEBRASKA	501	495	6	488	477	11
NORTH DAKOTA	213	211	2	210	206	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	172	169	3	168	165	3
SOUTHWEST	2,485	2,485	0	2,487	2,487	0
ARIZONA	628 *	628 *	0 *	628 *	628 *	0 *
NEW MEXICO	89	89	0 *	89	89	0 *
OKLAHOMA	541	541	0 *	540	540	0 *
TEXAS	1,227	1,227	0 *	1,230	1,230	0 *
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	830	821	9	827	817	10
COLORADO	178 *	178 *	0 *	178 *	178 *	0 *
IDAHO	114	114	0 *	114	114	0 *
MONTANA	450	441	9	447	437	10
UTAH	40 *	40 *	0 *	40 *	40 *	0 *
WYOMING	48 *	48 *	0 *	48 *	48 *	0 *
FAR WEST	1,625	1,624	1	1,625	1,624	1
ALASKA	53 *	53 *	0 *	53 *	53 *	0 *
CALIFORNIA	1,059 *	1,059 *	0 *	1,059 *	1,059 *	0 *
HAWAII	1	1	0 *	1	1	0 *
NEVADA	17	17	0	17	17	0
OREGON	199 *	198 *	1 *	199 *	198 *	1 *
WASHINGTON	296 *	296 *	0 *	296 *	296 *	0 *

SUMMARY TABLE B. ESTIMATED FALL ENROLLMENT, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2003–04 (REVISED) AND 2004–05

REGION AND STATE	2003–04 (REVISED) FALL ENROLLMENT			2004–05 FALL ENROLLMENT		
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	29,627,634	18,504,884	48,132,518	29,724,663	18,734,078	48,458,742
NEW ENGLAND	1,518,506	705,662	2,224,167	1,496,614	719,796	2,216,410
CONNECTICUT	407,807	168,398	576,205	404,174	172,300	576,474
MAINE	139,026 *	63,184 *	202,210 *	136,736 *	63,913 *	200,649 *
MASSACHUSETTS	692,130	288,329	980,459	683,877	292,797	976,674
NEW HAMPSHIRE	142,959	64,458	207,417	140,024	66,828	206,852
RHODE ISLAND	85,997 *	73,829 *	159,825 *	83,984 *	76,590 *	160,574 *
VERMONT	50,587	47,464	98,051	47,819	47,368	95,187
MID EAST	3,957,159	3,122,974	7,080,133	3,950,967	3,153,828	7,104,795
DELAWARE	63,040	54,737	117,777	63,248	55,861	119,109
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40,887	24,212	65,099	38,040	24,266	62,306
MARYLAND	466,648	402,465	869,113	458,769	407,067	865,836
NEW JERSEY	960,143 *	420,739 *	1,380,882 *	990,540 *	429,834 *	1,420,374 *
NEW YORK	1,492,996	1,333,120	2,826,116	1,482,000	1,340,000	2,822,000
PENNSYLVANIA	933,445	887,701	1,821,146	918,370	896,800	1,815,170
SOUTHEAST	7,121,977	4,466,850	11,588,826	7,138,355	4,569,129	11,707,484
ALABAMA	401,981 *	327,358 *	729,339 *	399,260 *	328,569 *	727,829 *
ARKANSAS	244,056 *	207,980 *	452,036 *	242,436 *	209,621 *	452,057 *
FLORIDA	1,420,646	1,170,387	2,591,033	1,434,776	1,193,653	2,628,429
GEORGIA	738,150	784,461	1,522,611	750,459	802,978	1,553,437
KENTUCKY	442,410	189,442	631,852	442,431	189,558	631,989
LOUISIANA	536,233	191,083	727,316	533,616	190,386	724,002
MISSISSIPPI	286,687 *	201,126 *	487,812 *	271,175 *	213,919 *	485,094 *
NORTH CAROLINA	982,351	394,663	1,377,014	994,612	426,263	1,420,875
SOUTH CAROLINA	480,299 *	196,518 *	676,817 *	471,374 *	198,706 *	670,080 *
TENNESSEE	658,491	261,405	919,896	665,285	264,143	929,428
VIRGINIA	741,554	450,985	1,192,539	743,072	461,736	1,204,808
WEST VIRGINIA	189,119	91,442	280,561	189,860	89,597	279,457
GREAT LAKES	4,693,340	2,816,156	7,509,496	4,725,464	2,835,931	7,561,395
ILLINOIS	1,471,691	588,357	2,060,048	1,485,426	600,627	2,086,053
INDIANA	551,398	459,094	1,010,492	553,569	465,841	1,019,410
MICHIGAN	867,718 *	845,779 *	1,713,497 *	887,002 *	843,895 *	1,730,897 *
OHIO	1,212,721 *	632,707 *	1,845,428 *	1,211,491 *	632,064 *	1,843,555 *
WISCONSIN	589,812 *	290,219 *	880,031 *	587,976 *	293,504 *	881,480 *
PLAINS	1,916,777	1,283,583	3,200,360	1,904,006	1,278,902	3,182,908
IOWA	250,644	230,582	481,226	248,551	229,768	478,319
KANSAS	313,250	156,575	469,825	312,390	156,122	468,512
MINNESOTA	430,870	415,792	846,662	427,426	411,247	838,673
MISSOURI	619,995 *	272,877 *	892,872 *	616,855 *	275,339 *	892,194 *
NEBRASKA	149,746	134,423	284,169	150,069	134,490	284,559
NORTH DAKOTA	67,051	34,086	101,137	66,013	33,311	99,324
SOUTH DAKOTA	85,221	39,248	124,469	82,702	38,625	121,327
SOUTHWEST	3,680,428	2,543,559	6,223,988	3,737,973	2,584,052	6,322,026
ARIZONA	691,092 *	272,910 *	964,003 *	704,992 *	281,228 *	986,221 *
NEW MEXICO	173,703	148,954	322,657	172,701	150,099	322,800
OKLAHOMA	352,488	273,338	625,826	354,291	274,843	629,134
TEXAS	2,463,145	1,848,357	4,311,502	2,505,989	1,877,882	4,383,871
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	987,407	739,039	1,726,446	995,680	745,450	1,741,129
COLORADO	372,706	384,962	757,668	376,984	389,723	766,707
IDAHO	133,764 *	114,979 *	248,743 *	134,553 *	115,432 *	249,984 *
MONTANA	100,018	48,338	148,356	98,492	48,213	146,705
UTAH	337,563 *	149,375 *	486,938	342,528 *	151,572 *	494,100
WYOMING	43,356	41,385	84,741	43,123	40,510	83,633
FAR WEST	5,752,040	2,827,062	8,579,102	5,775,604	2,846,991	8,622,595
ALASKA	93,695	40,238	133,933	91,981	40,989	132,970
CALIFORNIA	4,421,842 *	1,876,927 *	6,298,769	4,438,250 *	1,883,892 *	6,322,142
HAWAII	101,004 *	82,605	183,609	100,220 *	83,141	183,361
NEVADA	217,211	168,203	385,414	223,967	176,704	400,671
OREGON	382,000 *	173,880 *	555,880 *	383,324 *	175,632 *	558,956 *
WASHINGTON	536,288	485,209	1,021,497	537,862	486,633	1,024,495

SUMMARY TABLE C. ESTIMATED ADM AND ADA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2003–04 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	2003–04 (REVISED) ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		PUBLIC HS GRADS
	ADM	ADA	FALL ENR	ADM	
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	n.a.	45,081,855	93.7	n.a.	2,771,781
NEW ENGLAND	2,209,245	2,083,174	93.7	94.3	134,205
CONNECTICUT	576,205	547,400	95.0	95.0	34,440
MAINE	199,252	187,157	92.6	93.9	13,443
MASSACHUSETTS	981,695	922,793	94.1	94.0	57,050
NEW HAMPSHIRE	200,669	189,633	91.4	94.5	13,428
RHODE ISLAND	160,213 *	149,382 *	93.5 *	93.2 *	8,787 *
VERMONT	91,211	86,809	88.5	95.2	7,057
MID EAST	7,406,565	6,814,239	96.2	92.0	420,200
DELAWARE	119,863	112,233	95.3	93.6	6,951
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	64,448	59,292	91.1	92.0	2,236
MARYLAND	865,636	812,621	93.5	93.9	52,491
NEW JERSEY	1,418,401 *	1,327,602 *	96.1	93.6 *	83,049 *
NEW YORK	3,125,018 *	2,807,149 *	99.3 *	89.8 *	152,000
PENNSYLVANIA	1,813,200	1,695,342	93.1	93.5	123,473
SOUTHEAST	11,438,299	10,771,282	92.9	94.2	604,948
ALABAMA	732,459	702,915	96.4	96.0	36,627
ARKANSAS	438,643 *	407,438 *	90.1 *	92.9 *	28,238 *
FLORIDA	2,568,215	2,420,406	93.4	94.2	124,716
GEORGIA	1,522,611	1,424,004	93.5	93.5	71,811
KENTUCKY	627,921	570,738	90.3	90.9	37,654
LOUISIANA	717,936	673,742	92.6	93.8	37,385 *
MISSISSIPPI	480,913 *	456,678 *	93.6 *	95.0 *	24,759 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,332,422	1,244,096	90.3	93.4	70,845 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	666,864	644,564	95.2	96.7	35,700
TENNESSEE	911,006	856,382	93.1	94.0	47,844
VIRGINIA	1,163,262	1,104,240	92.6	94.9	72,042
WEST VIRGINIA	276,047	266,079	94.8	96.4	17,327
GREAT LAKES	n.a.	6,837,700	91.1	n.a.	456,522
ILLINOIS	1,983,333	1,868,084	90.7	94.2	121,598
INDIANA	970,534	930,435	92.1	95.9	55,894
MICHIGAN	n.a. *	1,577,917 *	92.1	n.a. *	100,750 *
OHIO	1,765,887	1,650,494 *	89.4 *	93.5	115,762
WISCONSIN	845,412 *	810,770 *	92.1	95.9	62,518 *
PLAINS	n.a.	2,956,081	92.4	n.a.	218,392
IOWA	477,607	455,176	94.6	95.3	34,339
KANSAS	442,652	419,413	89.3	94.8	30,123
MINNESOTA	834,646	785,135	92.7	94.1	59,942 *
MISSOURI	n.a. *	821,829	92.0	n.a. *	57,421
NEBRASKA	277,637	262,911	92.5	94.7	19,460
NORTH DAKOTA	102,365	95,032	94.0	92.8	8,149
SOUTH DAKOTA	122,361	116,585	93.7	95.3	8,958
SOUTHWEST	n.a.	5,810,375	93.4	n.a.	353,598
ARIZONA	971,501 *	921,126 *	95.6 *	94.8 *	54,567 *
NEW MEXICO	322,657	290,391	90.0	90.0	17,871
OKLAHOMA	619,207	583,932	93.3	94.3	36,995
TEXAS	n.a.	4,014,926	93.1	n.a.	244,165
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	n.a.	1,593,558	92.3	n.a.	105,655
COLORADO	n.a.	702,661	92.7	n.a.	43,461 *
IDAHO	n.a. *	233,823 *	94.0 *	n.a. *	16,027 *
MONTANA	146,564 *	132,150	89.1	90.2 *	10,554
UTAH	475,661 *	446,203 *	91.6 *	93.8	29,709
WYOMING	83,841	78,721	92.9	93.9	5,903
FAR WEST	n.a.	8,215,448	95.8	n.a.	478,262
ALASKA	131,622	114,917 *	85.8 *	87.3	7,270
CALIFORNIA	n.a. *	6,077,861	96.5	n.a. *	348,609 *
HAWAII	178,982	167,376	91.2	93.5	10,501
NEVADA	363,208	413,179	107.2	113.8	17,522
OREGON	528,500	491,817	88.5	93.1	32,456 *
WASHINGTON	1,014,192	950,298	93.0	93.7	61,904

NOTE: ADM = AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP; ADA = AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE; ENR = ENROLLMENT; n.a. = NOT AVAILABLE.

SUMMARY TABLE D. ESTIMATED ADM AND ADA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2004–05

REGION AND STATE	2004–05 ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		PUBLIC HS GRADS
	ADM	ADA	FALL ENR	ADM	
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	n.a.	45,539,755	94.0	n.a.	2,814,996
NEW ENGLAND	2,203,742	2,077,542	93.7	94.3	137,095
CONNECTICUT	576,474	547,650	95.0	95.0	35,430
MAINE	197,203 *	185,384 *	92.4	94.0	13,657 *
MASSACHUSETTS	977,905	919,231	94.1	94.0	57,894
NEW HAMPSHIRE	202,990 *	191,810 *	92.7 *	94.5 *	13,876 *
RHODE ISLAND	161,723 *	151,132 *	94.1 *	93.5 *	8,860 *
VERMONT	87,447	82,335	86.5	94.2	7,378
MID EAST	7,492,144	6,882,179	96.9	91.9	428,058
DELAWARE	121,861 *	113,710 *	95.5 *	93.3 *	7,066 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	61,682	56,747	91.1	92.0	2,449 *
MARYLAND	873,195	821,616	94.9	94.1	53,956
NEW JERSEY	1,455,383 *	1,354,758 *	95.4	93.1 *	84,287 *
NEW YORK	3,172,823 *	2,847,423 *	100.9 *	89.7 *	156,000
PENNSYLVANIA	1,807,200	1,687,925	93.0	93.4	124,300
SOUTHEAST	11,555,456	10,899,896	93.1	94.3	615,659
ALABAMA	731,436 *	701,205 *	96.3 *	95.9 *	36,743 *
ARKANSAS	433,089 *	399,913 *	88.5 *	92.3 *	28,144 *
FLORIDA	2,616,033	2,469,034	93.9	94.4	127,012
GEORGIA	1,553,437	1,443,777 *	92.9 *	92.9	73,724 *
KENTUCKY	627,943	570,465	90.3	90.8	37,282
LOUISIANA	710,800 *	665,311 *	91.9 *	93.6 *	37,022 *
MISSISSIPPI	477,816 *	453,542 *	93.5 *	94.9 *	24,986 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,369,151	1,311,374	92.3	95.8	74,221 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	668,153 *	641,649 *	95.8	96.0	36,462 *
TENNESSEE	919,548	864,412	93.0	94.0	48,838
VIRGINIA	1,173,694 *	1,114,757 *	92.5	95.0	74,276 *
WEST VIRGINIA	274,356	264,457	94.6	96.4	16,949
GREAT LAKES	n.a.	6,873,824	90.9	n.a.	457,386
ILLINOIS	2,011,604	1,890,644	90.6	94.0	122,922
INDIANA	975,152 *	934,162 *	91.6	95.8	54,277 *
MICHIGAN	n.a. *	1,580,632 *	91.3 *	n.a. *	101,888 *
OHIO	1,748,312 *	1,651,840 *	89.6 *	94.5 *	114,558 *
WISCONSIN	846,693 *	816,546 *	92.6	96.4	63,741 *
PLAINS	n.a.	2,950,780	92.7	n.a.	219,500
IOWA	475,956	453,603	94.8	95.3	34,403
KANSAS	441,338	417,913	89.2	94.7	30,000
MINNESOTA	833,749 *	783,668 *	93.4 *	94.0 *	60,886 *
MISSOURI	n.a. *	823,144 *	92.3 *	n.a. *	58,473 *
NEBRASKA	276,306 *	261,157 *	91.8 *	94.5 *	19,419 *
NORTH DAKOTA	100,314	94,947	95.6	94.6	7,850
SOUTH DAKOTA	121,639 *	116,347 *	95.9 *	95.6 *	8,470 *
SOUTHWEST	n.a.	5,928,658	93.8	n.a.	361,061
ARIZONA	997,975 *	947,262 *	96.0 *	94.9 *	60,138 *
NEW MEXICO	322,800	292,431	90.6	90.6	17,996
OKLAHOMA	626,821	599,257	95.3	95.6	36,582 *
TEXAS	n.a. *	4,089,708	93.3	n.a.	246,344
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	n.a.	1,599,406	91.9	n.a.	105,187
COLORADO	n.a. *	711,044	92.7	n.a. *	44,617 *
IDAHO	n.a. *	234,996 *	94.0 *	n.a. *	15,937 *
MONTANA	144,257 *	129,207 *	88.1 *	89.6 *	10,459 *
UTAH	477,103 *	446,013 *	90.3 *	93.5 *	28,721 *
WYOMING	82,688	78,147	93.4	94.5	5,453
FAR WEST	n.a.	8,278,989	96.0	n.a.	491,052
ALASKA	130,928	115,225 *	86.7 *	88.0	7,540 *
CALIFORNIA	n.a. *	6,136,816	97.1	n.a. *	359,414 *
HAWAII	179,661	169,361	92.4	94.3	10,133
NEVADA	373,839 *	409,037 *	102.1 *	109.4 *	17,932 *
OREGON	532,690 *	495,463 *	88.6 *	93.0 *	32,901 *
WASHINGTON	1,017,168	953,086	93.0	93.7	63,133 *

NOTE: ADM = AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP; ADA = AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE; ENR = ENROLLMENT; n.a. = NOT AVAILABLE.

SUMMARY TABLE E. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF POSITION, 2003–04 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	CLASSROOM TEACHERS						TOTAL TEACHERS	OTHER NON- SUPERVISORY INSTRUC- TIONAL	PRINCIPALS & SUPERVISORS	TOTAL INSTRUC- TIONAL STAFF
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL						
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	255,064	1,526,836	1,781,900	504,234	760,489	1,264,723	3,044,012	238,600	183,932	3,469,154
NEW ENGLAND	14,973	77,540	92,512	34,347	34,820	69,167	161,679	21,614	8,286	191,579
CONNECTICUT	5,365	24,925	30,290	5,785	6,957	12,742	43,032	4,471	2,649	50,152
MAINE	1,880	8,851	10,731	2,369	2,610	4,979	15,710	1,330	1,060	18,100
MASSACHUSETTS	4,388 *	23,641 *	28,029 *	20,299 *	16,868 *	37,167 *	65,196	10,337	3,032	78,565
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,596	8,869	10,465	2,035	2,611	4,646	15,111	2,521	747	18,379
RHODE ISLAND	1,099 *	7,235 *	8,333 *	1,995 *	3,336 *	5,331 *	13,664 *	1,993 *	366 *	16,023 *
VERMONT	645	4,019	4,664	1,864	2,438	4,302	8,966	962	432	10,360
MID EAST	32,264	220,866	253,130	100,769	164,538	265,307	518,437	47,465	27,723	593,625
DELAWARE	434	3,409	3,843	1,477	2,437	3,914	7,757	441	532	8,730
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	707 *	3,358 *	4,065 *	547 *	1,064 *	1,611 *	5,676	971	326	6,973
MARYLAND	4,641	28,047	32,688	8,165	14,329	22,494	55,182	5,193	3,886	64,261
NEW JERSEY	4,216	35,458	39,674	21,952	45,877	67,829	107,503	16,536	7,006	131,045
NEW YORK	10,800	100,200	111,000	44,220	68,785	113,005	224,005	11,750	10,000	245,755
PENNSYLVANIA	11,466	50,394	61,860	24,408	32,046	56,454	118,314	12,574	5,973	136,861
SOUTHEAST	50,225	418,277	468,502	102,990	191,454	294,444	760,335	61,524	47,145	871,615
ALABAMA	2,490	25,507	27,997	7,269	13,265	20,534	45,920	3,898	2,713	55,142
ARKANSAS	829 *	14,789 *	15,618 *	5,231 *	11,127 *	16,358 *	31,976 *	2,393 *	1,871 *	36,240 *
FLORIDA	8,115	66,466	74,581	24,863	48,747	73,610	148,191	9,136 *	7,116	164,443 *
GEORGIA	5,980	56,502	62,482	13,439	27,700	41,139	103,621	8,599	6,939	119,159
KENTUCKY	3,612	24,049	27,661	4,726	6,899	11,625	39,286	4,102	2,441	45,829
LOUISIANA	3,515	31,782	35,297	5,732	9,411	15,143	50,440	4,771	3,840	59,051
MISSISSIPPI	1,252 *	17,033 *	18,285 *	4,088 *	8,319 *	12,407 *	30,692 *	1,940 *	2,091 *	34,723 *
NORTH CAROLINA	8,082	53,581	61,663	9,308	16,976	26,284	87,947	7,232	6,208	101,387
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,047	28,795	31,842	4,819	8,499	13,318	45,160	3,809	3,688	52,657
TENNESSEE	5,957	36,452	42,409	7,006	9,162	16,168	58,577	4,598	3,875	67,050
VIRGINIA	5,130 *	51,810 *	56,940 *	13,849 *	27,867 *	41,716 *	98,656 *	9,807 *	4,874 *	113,337 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,216	11,511	13,727	2,660	3,482	6,142	19,869	1,239	1,489	22,597
GREAT LAKES	52,781	240,249	293,030	68,257	101,482	169,739	462,769	31,292	27,432	521,493
ILLINOIS	13,137	76,714	89,851	16,861	23,253	40,114	129,965	5,800	7,784	143,549
INDIANA	4,259	27,834	32,093	13,996	13,741	27,737	59,830	2,893	4,674	67,397
MICHIGAN	12,800 *	36,433 *	49,233 *	11,945 *	33,997 *	45,942 *	95,175 *	8,945 *	5,965 *	110,085 *
OHIO	14,697 *	65,886 *	80,583	16,397 *	20,786 *	37,183	117,766	9,942	6,498	134,206
WISCONSIN	7,888	33,382	41,270	9,058	9,705	18,763	60,033	3,712	2,511	66,256
PLAINS	15,320	101,980	117,300	44,250	60,468	104,718	222,018	14,247	12,746	249,011
IOWA	1,751	14,735	16,486	7,822	10,476	18,298	34,784	2,377	1,372	38,533
KANSAS	1,925	14,100	16,025	8,944	7,619	16,563	32,588	2,581	2,174	37,343
MINNESOTA	4,832	21,721	26,553	10,583	15,103	25,686	52,239	2,023	2,773	57,035
MISSOURI	2,734	30,477	33,211	11,225	20,605	31,830	65,041	4,177	4,397	73,615
NEBRASKA	2,066	11,459	13,525	3,356	3,792	7,148	20,673	1,764	1,250	23,687
NORTH DAKOTA	953	4,225	5,178	1,136	1,348	2,484	7,662	810	384	8,856
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,059	5,263	6,322	1,184	1,525	2,709	9,031	515	396	9,942
SOUTHWEST	24,211	191,193	215,404	67,690	112,669	180,359	395,763	27,026	25,392	448,182
ARIZONA	5,071 *	25,750 *	30,821 *	6,739 *	7,972 *	14,711 *	45,532 *	4,176 *	3,108 *	52,817 *
NEW MEXICO	2,626	12,662	15,288	2,789	3,455	6,244	21,532	2,867	965	25,364
OKLAHOMA	1,714	18,725	20,439	7,246	11,533	18,779	39,218	2,823	2,456	44,497
TEXAS	14,800	134,056	148,856	50,916	89,709	140,625	289,481	17,160	18,863	325,504
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	6,620	44,719	51,339	19,595	26,535	46,130	97,469	7,356	6,122	110,947
COLORADO	2,829	19,604	22,433	8,894	13,599	22,493	44,926	3,377	2,744	51,047
IDAHO	806 *	6,363 *	7,169 *	3,139 *	3,763 *	6,902 *	14,071 *	782 *	1,030 *	15,882 *
MONTANA	1,272	5,586	6,858	1,721	1,721	3,442	10,300	947	504	11,751
UTAH	1,283 *	10,443 *	11,726 *	4,297 *	5,636 *	9,933 *	21,659	1,729 *	1,516 *	24,904 *
WYOMING	430	2,723	3,153	1,544	1,816	3,360	6,513	521	329	7,363
FAR WEST	58,670	232,012	290,682	66,336	68,524	134,860	425,542	28,076	29,085	482,703
ALASKA	1,214	3,903	5,117	1,219	1,465	2,684	7,801	495	465	8,761
CALIFORNIA	46,111 *	174,542 *	220,653 *	43,554 *	41,648 *	85,202 *	305,855	18,721	20,874	345,450
HAWAII	857	5,150	6,007	2,029	3,226	5,255	11,262	1,989	516	13,767
NEVADA	1,681	10,168	11,849	3,279	4,917	8,196	20,045	2,204	1,047	23,296
OREGON	3,936	13,844	17,780	5,243	4,645	9,888	27,668	1,378 *	2,674 *	31,720 *
WASHINGTON	4,871	24,405	29,276	11,012	12,623	23,635	52,911	3,289	3,509	59,709

SUMMARY TABLE F. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF POSITION, 2004–05

REGION AND STATE	CLASSROOM TEACHERS						TOTAL TEACHERS	OTHER NON- SUPERVISORY INSTRUC- TIONAL	PRINCIPALS & SUPERVISORS	TOTAL INSTRUC- TIONAL STAFF
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL						
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	259,263	1,558,375	1,817,638	509,149	778,997	1,288,146	3,105,783	245,357	186,274	3,537,415
NEW ENGLAND	14,948	77,883	92,831	34,473	35,281	69,754	162,585	22,678	8,662	193,925
CONNECTICUT	5,326	25,066	30,392	5,836	7,198	13,034	43,426	4,471	2,649	50,546
MAINE	1,845	8,888	10,733	2,370	2,671	5,041	15,774	1,371	1,083	18,228
MASSACHUSETTS	4,389 *	23,642 *	28,031 *	20,300 *	16,869 *	37,169 *	65,200 *	10,966 *	3,391 *	79,558 *
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,625	8,869	10,494	2,089	2,714	4,803	15,297	2,742	744	18,783
RHODE ISLAND	1,158 *	7,557 *	8,715 *	2,004 *	3,452 *	5,456 *	14,171 *	2,138 *	365 *	16,674
VERMONT	605	3,861	4,466	1,874	2,377	4,251	8,717	989	430	10,136
MID EAST	32,244	222,102	254,346	99,773	167,995	267,768	522,114	47,742	27,247	597,103
DELAWARE	424	3,491	3,915	1,469	2,590	4,059	7,974	457	535	8,966
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	617 *	2,933 *	3,550 *	496 *	965 *	1,461 *	5,011 *	909 *	346 *	6,266 *
MARYLAND	4,543	28,322	32,865	8,312	14,973	23,285	56,150	5,400	3,530	65,080
NEW JERSEY	4,560 *	37,556 *	42,116 *	22,311 *	47,252 *	69,563 *	111,679 *	16,776 *	6,636 *	135,091 *
NEW YORK	10,600	99,400	110,000	42,785	70,215	113,000	223,000	11,600	10,200	244,800
PENNSYLVANIA	11,500	50,400	61,900	24,400	32,000	56,400	118,300	12,600	6,000	136,900
SOUTHEAST	52,247	431,666	483,913	104,409	194,081	298,491	782,404	63,206	47,131	892,740
ALABAMA	2,552 *	26,714 *	29,266 *	6,022 *	10,924 *	16,946 *	46,212 *	3,817 *	1,127 *	51,156 *
ARKANSAS	848 *	15,128 *	15,976 *	5,358 *	11,398 *	16,756 *	32,732 *	2,377 *	1,855 *	36,964 *
FLORIDA	8,712	71,193	79,905	26,402	52,317	78,719	158,624	9,209	7,597	175,430
GEORGIA	6,349	57,188	63,537	13,516	27,794	41,310	104,847	8,978	7,137	120,962
KENTUCKY	3,615	24,420	28,035	4,839	7,066	11,905	39,940	4,070	2,489	46,499
LOUISIANA	3,543 *	32,034 *	35,577 *	5,821 *	9,557 *	15,378 *	50,955 *	4,948 *	3,899 *	59,802 *
MISSISSIPPI	1,342 *	17,346 *	18,688 *	3,995 *	8,023 *	12,019 *	30,707 *	1,958 *	2,121 *	34,786 *
NORTH CAROLINA	8,490	55,577	64,067	9,615	16,975	26,590	90,657	7,435	6,443	104,535
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,153 *	29,797 *	32,950 *	4,731 *	8,343 *	13,074 *	46,024 *	3,817 *	4,343 *	54,184 *
TENNESSEE	6,012	36,999	43,011	7,175	9,320	16,495	59,506	4,624	3,902	68,032
VIRGINIA	5,298 *	53,504 *	58,802 *	14,471 *	29,118 *	43,589 *	102,391 *	10,711 *	4,714 *	117,816 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,333	11,766	14,099	2,464	3,246	5,710	19,809	1,262	1,504	22,575
GREAT LAKES	52,774	246,611	299,385	69,733	106,916	176,649	476,034	31,532	27,910	535,476
ILLINOIS	12,033	78,360	90,393	16,591	26,271	42,862	133,255	5,688	7,835	146,778
INDIANA	4,354 *	28,457 *	32,811 *	14,309 *	14,049 *	28,358 *	61,169 *	2,942 *	4,731 *	68,842 *
MICHIGAN	13,009 *	37,026 *	50,035 *	12,140 *	34,551 *	46,691 *	96,726 *	9,150 *	6,037 *	111,913 *
OHIO	15,275 *	68,478 *	83,753 *	17,555 *	22,254 *	39,809 *	123,562 *	9,835 *	6,699 *	140,096 *
WISCONSIN	8,103 *	34,290 *	42,393 *	9,138 *	9,791 *	18,929 *	61,322 *	3,917 *	2,608 *	67,847 *
PLAINS	15,211	102,843	118,055	44,466	61,782	106,248	224,303	14,480	13,119	251,901
IOWA	1,719	14,764	16,483	7,635	10,575	18,210	34,693	2,340	1,528	38,561
KANSAS	1,935 *	14,176 *	16,111	9,029 *	7,691 *	16,720	32,831	2,668	2,168	37,667
MINNESOTA	4,760	21,648	26,408	10,562	15,248	25,810	52,218	1,973	2,716	56,907
MISSOURI	2,886 *	31,466 *	34,353 *	11,521 *	21,381 *	32,902 *	67,255 *	4,389 *	4,675 *	76,318
NEBRASKA	1,927	11,309	13,236	3,436	4,013	7,449	20,685	1,762	1,260	23,707
NORTH DAKOTA	948	4,253	5,201	1,121	1,373	2,494	7,695	839	382	8,916
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,036	5,227	6,263	1,162	1,501	2,663	8,926	509	390	9,825
SOUTHWEST	24,677	191,975	216,652	68,748	115,614	184,362	401,014	29,266	25,954	456,234
ARIZONA	4,907 *	24,918 *	29,825 *	7,361 *	8,708 *	16,069 *	45,894 *	4,516 *	3,208 *	53,618 *
NEW MEXICO	2,579	12,548	15,127	2,826	3,542	6,368	21,495	2,893	996	25,384
OKLAHOMA	2,132	18,107	20,239	6,754	12,085	18,839	39,078	4,397	2,557	46,032
TEXAS	15,059	136,402	151,461	51,807	91,279	143,086	294,547	17,460	19,193	331,200
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	6,517	44,876	51,393	19,542	26,918	46,460	97,853	8,013	6,350	112,217
COLORADO	2,708	19,563	22,271	8,866	13,822	22,688	44,959	3,805	2,792	51,556
IDAHO	807 *	6,414 *	7,221 *	3,121 *	3,848 *	6,969 *	14,190 *	783 *	1,044 *	16,017 *
MONTANA	1,265 *	5,557 *	6,822 *	1,701 *	1,701 *	3,402 *	10,224	964	503	11,691
UTAH	1,293 *	10,527 *	11,820 *	4,326 *	5,674 *	10,000 *	21,820 *	1,944 *	1,681 *	25,445 *
WYOMING	444	2,815	3,259	1,528	1,873	3,401	6,660	517	331	7,508
FAR WEST	60,645	240,418	301,063	68,005	70,409	138,414	439,477	28,441	29,900	497,818
ALASKA	1,268	4,077	5,345	1,226	1,346	2,572	7,917	559	468	8,944
CALIFORNIA	48,042 *	181,852 *	229,894 *	45,236 *	43,256 *	88,492 *	318,386 *	18,710 *	21,497 *	358,593 *
HAWAII	860	5,184	6,044	2,064	3,257	5,321	11,365	2,032	524	13,921
NEVADA	1,738	10,607	12,345	3,309	4,955	8,264	20,609	2,450	1,137	24,196
OREGON	4,002 *	14,350 *	18,352 *	5,150 *	4,616 *	9,766 *	28,118 *	1,392 *	2,738 *	32,248 *
WASHINGTON	4,735	24,348	29,083	11,020	12,979	23,999	53,082	3,298	3,536	59,916

**SUMMARY TABLE G. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS, 2003–04 (REVISED) AND 2004–05**

REGION AND STATE	2003-04 (REVISED) AVERAGE				2004-05 AVERAGE				ALL TEACHERS	
	INSTR. STAFF	SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS			INSTR. STAFF	SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS			% CHANGE VERSUS	
		ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS		ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS	2003-04 (CURRENT \$)	1994-95 (CURRENT \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	48,402	46,408	47,120	46,752	49,429	47,487	48,100	47,750	2.13	30.2
NEW ENGLAND	53,485	50,993	51,694	51,315	55,027	52,452	53,040	52,724	2.75	27.5
CONNECTICUT	59,846	56,886	58,131	57,337	61,322	58,349	59,230	58,688	2.36	17.3
MAINE	44,053	39,784	40,038	39,864	45,486	40,904	41,011	40,940	2.70	28.0
MASSACHUSETTS	54,687 *	53,181	53,181	53,181	56,254 *	54,596 *	54,596 *	54,596 *	2.66	34.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	44,680 *	42,689	42,689	42,689	45,990 *	43,941	43,941	43,941	2.93	26.6
RHODE ISLAND	54,922 *	52,261 *	52,261 *	52,261 *	56,196 *	53,473 *	53,473 *	53,473 *	2.32 *	31.3
VERMONT	43,457	41,725	42,296	42,007	45,994	44,633	44,437	44,535	6.02	25.8
MID EAST	55,491	53,324	54,379	53,912	56,558	54,567	55,440	55,017	2.05	20.0
DELAWARE	51,678	48,989	49,737	49,366	53,303	50,684	51,052	50,869	3.04	30.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	58,817 *	57,009	57,009	57,009	60,310 *	58,456 *	58,456 *	58,456 *	2.54 *	39.7 *
MARYLAND	52,708	50,209	48,504	50,261	53,133	52,010	52,694	52,331	4.12	28.7
NEW JERSEY	58,794	54,355	56,316	55,592	59,800 *	56,900 *	56,400 *	56,600 *	1.81	20.3
NEW YORK	56,000	54,700	55,800	55,181	57,300	55,500	56,900	56,200	1.85	18.0
PENNSYLVANIA	52,796	51,868	51,797	51,835	53,700	52,700	52,700	52,700	1.67	18.4
SOUTHEAST	42,642	40,945	41,845	41,403	43,396	41,843	42,508	42,103	1.69	34.3
ALABAMA	38,291	37,923	38,727	38,325	39,176 *	38,863 *	38,863 *	38,863 *	1.40	24.8
ARKANSAS	41,186 *	37,393 *	41,146 *	39,314 *	42,412 *	40,495 *	40,495 *	40,495 *	3.00 *	40.0 *
FLORIDA	41,865	40,604	40,604	40,604	42,352	41,081	41,081	41,081	1.17	26.1
GEORGIA	48,203	45,407	46,871	45,988	48,889	45,950	47,411	46,526	1.17	44.1
KENTUCKY	41,619	39,970	40,835	40,240	42,402	40,724	41,578	41,002	1.89	27.1
LOUISIANA	39,723	37,918	37,918	37,918	40,731 *	38,880 *	38,880 *	38,880 *	2.54 *	46.9
MISSISSIPPI	37,064 *	35,684 *	35,684 *	35,684 *	38,005 *	36,590 *	36,590 *	36,590 *	2.54 *	36.4
NORTH CAROLINA	43,211	43,211	43,211	43,211	43,313	43,313	43,313	43,313	0.24	40.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	42,501	39,287	40,000	41,162	43,123	42,207 *	42,207 *	42,207 *	2.54	39.4
TENNESSEE	41,997	40,031	41,071	40,318	43,229	41,116	42,161	41,527	3.00	27.9
VIRGINIA	44,624 *	42,810 *	44,868 *	43,655 *	45,756 *	43,896 *	46,006 *	44,763 *	2.54	31.7
WEST VIRGINIA	39,961	38,207	39,034	38,461	39,897	38,161	38,852	38,360	-0.26	20.1
GREAT LAKES	51,654	48,831	51,987	49,987	52,864	49,947	53,091	51,147	2.32	32.3
ILLINOIS	56,707	50,859	61,779	54,230	58,226	52,119	62,597	55,629	2.58	41.1
INDIANA	47,186	45,829	45,782	45,791	48,273 *	46,851 *	46,851 *	46,851 *	2.31	27.4
MICHIGAN	54,412 *	54,412 *	54,412 *	54,412 *	55,693 *	55,693 *	55,693 *	55,693 *	2.35 *	32.9
OHIO	48,977	47,503	47,436	47,482	50,225 *	48,753 *	48,640 *	48,692 *	2.55 *	32.3
WISCONSIN	46,093	42,687	43,310	42,882	46,708 *	43,293 *	43,853 *	43,466 *	1.36 *	15.2
PLAINS	41,368	39,658	39,799	39,804	42,540	40,761	40,893	40,825	2.57	25.9
IOWA	40,866	38,608	40,154	39,432	41,945	39,553	41,046	40,347	2.32	28.0
KANSAS	39,736	38,623	38,623	38,623	40,319	39,190	39,190	39,190	1.47	13.1
MINNESOTA	46,541	45,781	44,276	45,375	48,518	47,585	46,211	46,906	3.37	30.5
MISSOURI	40,036	38,125	37,883	38,006	41,052 *	39,132 *	38,796 *	38,971 *	2.54	24.9
NEBRASKA	41,384 *	38,352	38,352	38,352	42,575 *	39,456 *	39,456 *	39,456 *	2.88	27.6
NORTH DAKOTA	35,889	35,793	34,794	35,441	36,951	36,871	35,667	36,449	2.84	38.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	34,460	33,310	33,063	33,236	35,313	34,136	33,813	34,040	2.42	31.0
SOUTHWEST	43,585	39,638	40,356	39,966	44,323	40,395	41,196	40,759	1.99	32.1
ARIZONA	53,479 *	41,843 *	41,843 *	41,843 *	54,836 *	42,905 *	42,905 *	42,905 *	2.54 *	31.7
NEW MEXICO	39,823	37,745	38,855	38,067	40,713	39,090	40,184	39,328	3.31	38.0
OKLAHOMA	37,113	34,838	35,303	35,061	38,372	36,424	37,911	37,141	5.93	31.8
TEXAS	43,157	40,035	40,942	40,476	43,725	40,562	41,481	41,009	1.32	31.3
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	42,521	40,967	41,239	41,129	43,437	41,966	42,167	42,080	2.31	33.2
COLORADO	45,305	43,319	43,175	43,319	46,272	44,260	43,983	44,161	1.94	27.7
IDAHO	41,080 *	41,080 *	41,080 *	41,080 *	42,168 *	42,122 *	42,122 *	42,122 *	2.54 *	41.4
MONTANA	37,184 *	37,184 *	37,184 *	37,184 *	38,485 *	38,485 *	38,485 *	38,485 *	3.50 *	33.7 *
UTAH	40,732 *	38,976 *	38,976 *	38,976 *	41,233 *	39,965 *	39,965 *	39,965 *	2.54	37.4
WYOMING	40,903	39,615	39,453	39,532	41,852	40,492	40,296	40,392	2.18	29.1
FAR WEST	54,009	53,991	52,622	53,557	55,334	55,285	53,820	54,825	2.37	37.1
ALASKA	53,513	51,487	52,211	51,736	57,673	52,121	53,053	52,424	1.33	9.3
CALIFORNIA	56,444 *	56,444 *	56,444 *	56,444 *	57,876 *	57,876 *	57,876 *	57,876 *	2.54	40.9
HAWAII	46,867	45,479	45,479	45,479	45,813	44,273	44,273	44,273	-2.65	14.9
NEVADA	44,397	41,926	42,728	42,254	45,797	42,877	44,135	43,394	2.70	24.6
OREGON	49,500 *	49,169 *	49,169 *	49,169 *	51,132 *	50,790 *	50,790 *	50,790 *	3.30 *	31.7
WASHINGTON	47,786	45,498	45,355	45,434	48,100	45,778	45,633	45,712	0.61	26.4

SUMMARY TABLE H. ESTIMATED REVENUE AND NONREVENUE RECEIPTS, 2003–04 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	REVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)				% OF REVENUE RECEIPTS			NONREVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)	TOTAL RECEIPTS (COLS. 5 & 9) ('000s)
	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50 STATES AND D.C.	38,856,224	217,139,989	196,798,490	452,794,703	8.6	48.0	43.5	35,652,663	488,447,366
NEW ENGLAND	1,744,941	10,895,813	13,928,444	26,569,198	6.6	45.2	48.2	411,291	26,980,489
CONNECTICUT	435,700	2,966,800	4,054,900	7,457,400	5.8	39.8	54.4	12,000	7,469,400
MAINE	201,463	891,455	1,038,934	2,131,852	9.5	41.8	48.7	114,813	2,246,665
MASSACHUSETTS	837,972	4,721,912	6,667,411	12,227,295	6.9	38.6	54.5	960	12,228,255
NEW HAMPSHIRE	120,502	961,428	992,976	2,074,906	5.8	46.3	47.9	233,964	2,308,870
RHODE ISLAND	54,762 *	553,057 *	887,841 *	1,495,660 *	3.7 *	37.0 *	59.4 *	0 *	1,495,660 *
VERMONT	94,542	801,161	286,382	1,182,085	8.0	67.8	24.2	49,554	1,231,639
MID EAST	5,308,750	35,660,599	46,202,641	87,171,990	7.5	37.0	55.6	1,453,533	88,625,523
DELAWARE	81,509	804,033	368,643	1,254,185	6.5	64.1	29.4	174,757	1,428,942
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	115,039	0	711,890	826,929	13.9	0.0	86.1	0	826,929
MARYLAND	662,958 *	3,457,898	4,952,904	9,073,760 *	7.3 *	38.1 *	54.6 *	204,725 *	9,278,485 *
NEW JERSEY	520,192	6,892,105	10,730,555	18,142,852	2.9	38.0	59.1	154,388	18,297,240
NEW YORK	2,400,000	17,500,000	18,600,000	38,500,000	6.2	45.5	48.3	742,083 *	39,242,083 *
PENNSYLVANIA	1,529,052 *	7,006,563 *	10,838,649 *	19,374,264 *	7.9 *	36.2 *	55.9 *	177,580 *	19,551,844 *
SOUTHEAST	9,849,940	45,908,043	38,215,024	93,973,007	11.2	51.2	37.6	6,066,647	100,039,654
ALABAMA	639,366	2,977,493	1,711,156	5,328,015	12.0	55.9	32.1	284,542	5,612,557
ARKANSAS	391,294 *	1,851,418 *	1,292,552 *	3,535,264 *	11.1 *	52.4 *	36.6 *	60,733 *	3,595,997 *
FLORIDA	2,220,116	9,195,242	9,745,988	21,161,346	10.5	43.5	46.1	1,590,552	22,751,898
GEORGIA	1,226,844	6,335,345	6,320,315	13,882,504	8.8	45.6	45.5	416,218	14,298,722
KENTUCKY	619,873	3,030,600	1,545,359	5,195,832	11.9	58.3	29.7	9,642	5,205,474
LOUISIANA	782,145	2,811,164	2,185,356	5,778,665	13.5	48.6	37.8	663,733	6,442,398
MISSISSIPPI	513,373 *	1,869,242 *	1,053,469 *	3,436,084 *	14.9 *	54.4 *	30.7 *	150,000 *	3,586,084 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,015,464	6,035,477	2,370,886	9,421,827	10.8	64.1	25.2	845,831 *	10,267,658 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	640,356	2,768,900	2,595,158	6,004,414	10.7	46.1	43.2	804,118	6,808,532
TENNESSEE	709,173	2,803,603	2,678,689	6,191,465	11.5	45.3	43.3	331,610	6,523,075
VIRGINIA	770,498 *	4,588,299 *	5,950,933 *	11,309,730 *	6.8 *	40.6 *	52.6 *	800,166	12,109,896 *
WEST VIRGINIA	321,438	1,641,260	765,163	2,727,861	11.8	60.2	28.0	109,502	2,837,363
GREAT LAKES	4,682,984	35,182,017	32,810,831	72,675,832	6.4	49.4	44.2	7,338,371	80,014,203
ILLINOIS	1,408,235	5,546,071	11,286,164	18,240,470	7.7	30.4	61.9	2,084,939	20,325,409
INDIANA	641,553 *	4,908,485 *	4,212,476 *	9,762,514 *	6.6 *	50.3 *	43.1 *	708,825 *	10,471,339 *
MICHIGAN	943,888 *	11,203,579 *	4,565,916 *	16,713,383 *	5.6 *	67.0 *	27.3 *	342,013 *	17,055,396 *
OHIO	1,166,816	8,471,503	8,908,006	18,546,325	6.3	45.7	48.0	2,940,944	21,487,269
WISCONSIN	522,492	5,052,379	3,838,269	9,413,140	5.6	53.7	40.8	1,261,650	10,674,790
PLAINS	2,324,737	14,356,373	12,489,255	29,170,365	9.5	44.3	46.2	2,710,697	31,881,062
IOWA	312,254	1,964,731	1,973,606	4,250,591	7.3	46.2	46.4	284,790	4,535,381
KANSAS	344,698	2,138,041	1,791,025	4,273,764	8.1	50.0	41.9	486,104	4,759,868
MINNESOTA	543,137	6,137,663	1,930,854	8,611,654	6.3	71.3	22.4	1,104,804	9,716,458
MISSOURI	697,498 *	2,577,150	4,697,687 *	7,972,335	8.7	32.3	58.9	636,853	8,609,188
NEBRASKA	157,174	892,277	1,159,320	2,208,771	7.1	40.4	52.5	21,158	2,229,929
NORTH DAKOTA	110,649	307,290	429,446	847,385	13.1	36.3	50.7	90,569	937,954
SOUTH DAKOTA	159,327	339,221	507,317	1,005,865	15.8	33.7	50.4	86,419	1,092,284
SOUTHWEST	5,499,514	21,593,384	22,588,366	49,681,264	12.3	53.2	34.5	4,741,754	54,423,018
ARIZONA	552,411 *	3,589,488 *	2,907,476 *	7,049,375 *	7.8 *	50.9 *	41.2 *	95,828 *	7,145,203 *
NEW MEXICO	512,213	2,002,300	386,913	2,901,426	17.7	69.0	13.3	96,507	2,997,933
OKLAHOMA	552,813	2,357,920	1,432,359	4,343,092	12.7	54.3	33.0	257,129	4,600,221
TEXAS	3,882,077	13,643,676	17,861,618	35,387,371	11.0	38.6	50.5	4,292,290	39,679,661
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	1,096,681	6,649,228	5,636,578	13,382,487	9.3	52.2	38.5	1,166,927	14,549,414
COLORADO	425,507	2,796,758	3,266,897	6,489,162	6.6	43.1	50.3	1,067,437	7,556,599
IDAHO	150,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,650,000	9.1	60.6	30.3	50,000	1,700,000
MONTANA	148,282 *	590,381 *	512,455 *	1,251,118 *	11.9 *	47.2 *	41.0 *	28,010 *	1,279,128 *
UTAH	278,734	1,756,043	987,199	3,021,976	9.2	58.1	32.7	1,195	3,023,171
WYOMING	94,158	506,046	370,027	970,231	9.7	52.2	38.1	20,285	990,516
FAR WEST	8,348,677	46,894,532	24,927,351	80,170,560	9.8	60.0	30.2	11,763,443	91,934,003
ALASKA	161,096 *	816,753 *	307,586 *	1,285,435 *	12.5 *	63.5 *	23.9 *	157,493	1,442,928 *
CALIFORNIA	6,501,453	35,401,396	18,691,747	60,594,596 *	10.7 *	58.4 *	30.8 *	9,812,968 *	70,407,564 *
HAWAII	172,932	1,901,415	31,544	2,105,891	8.2	90.3	1.5	32,248	2,138,139
NEVADA	216,150	964,548	1,844,115	3,024,813	7.1	31.9	61.0	591,809	3,616,622
OREGON	467,992 *	2,353,884 *	1,579,740 *	4,401,616 *	10.6 *	53.5 *	35.9 *	374,239 *	4,775,855 *
WASHINGTON	829,054	5,456,536	2,472,619	8,758,209	9.5	62.3	28.2	794,686	9,552,895

SUMMARY TABLE I. ESTIMATED REVENUE AND NONREVENUE RECEIPTS, 2004–05

REGION AND STATE	REVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)				% OF REVENUE RECEIPTS			NONREVENUE RECEIPTS ('000s)	TOTAL RECEIPTS (COLS. 5 & 9) ('000s)
	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL & OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50 STATES AND D.C.	41,415,719	229,227,924	201,371,862	472,015,505	8.8	48.6	42.7	36,051,561	508,067,066
NEW ENGLAND	1,799,517	11,624,801	14,210,146	27,634,463	6.6	49.1	44.3	429,039	28,063,502
CONNECTICUT	460,000	3,008,000	4,196,500	7,664,500	6.0	39.2	54.8	12,500	7,677,000
MAINE	210,351	930,786	1,084,771	2,225,908	9.5	41.8	48.7	119,879	2,345,787
MASSACHUSETTS	846,351	4,923,947	7,034,119	12,804,417	6.6	38.5	54.9	970	12,805,387
NEW HAMPSHIRE	130,641 *	1,132,650 *	899,939 *	2,163,230 *	6.0 *	52.4 *	41.6 *	243,658 *	2,406,888 *
RHODE ISLAND	52,905 *	563,222 *	919,094 *	1,535,220 *	3.4 *	36.7 *	59.9 *	0 *	1,535,220 *
VERMONT	99,269	1,066,196	75,723	1,241,188	8.0	85.9	6.1	52,032	1,293,220
MID EAST	5,689,652	36,671,797	47,812,139	90,173,588	7.7	36.8	55.5	1,355,411	91,528,999
DELAWARE	87,679 *	842,341 *	383,525 *	1,313,545 *	6.7 *	64.1 *	29.2 *	207,105 *	1,520,650 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	129,447 *	0 *	746,422 *	875,869 *	14.8 *	0.0 *	85.2 *	0 *	875,869 *
MARYLAND	686,600 *	3,537,308 *	5,263,361 *	9,487,269 *	7.2 *	37.3 *	55.5 *	203,954 *	9,691,223 *
NEW JERSEY	526,068 *	7,266,110 *	11,180,175 *	18,972,353 *	2.8 *	38.3 *	58.9 *	164,953	19,137,306 *
NEW YORK	2,600,000	17,900,000	19,000,000	39,500,000	6.6	45.3	48.1	549,500 *	40,049,500 *
PENNSYLVANIA	1,659,858 *	7,126,038 *	11,238,656 *	20,024,552 *	8.3 *	35.6 *	56.1 *	229,899 *	20,254,451 *
SOUTHEAST	10,684,201	48,376,054	40,704,747	99,765,002	11.4	51.0	37.6	5,977,015	105,742,017
ALABAMA	631,427	3,168,321	1,750,911	5,550,659	11.4	57.1	31.5	154,938	5,705,597
ARKANSAS	418,455 *	1,920,276 *	1,364,828 *	3,703,559 *	11.3 *	51.8 *	36.9 *	61,978 *	3,765,537 *
FLORIDA	2,465,995	9,784,197	10,677,704	22,927,896	10.8	42.7	46.6	1,623,953	24,551,849
GEORGIA	1,314,698 *	6,753,646 *	6,890,127 *	14,958,471 *	8.8 *	45.1 *	46.1 *	309,658 *	15,268,129 *
KENTUCKY	638,470	3,126,048	1,591,720	5,356,238	11.9	58.4	29.7	9,931	5,366,169
LOUISIANA	809,520	2,909,554	2,261,844	5,980,918	13.5	48.6	37.8	686,964	6,667,882
MISSISSIPPI	541,857 *	1,951,277 *	1,106,741 *	3,599,875 *	15.1 *	54.2 *	30.7 *	127,765 *	3,727,640 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,197,719	6,276,896	2,418,304	9,892,919	12.1	63.4	24.4	922,363 *	10,815,282 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	733,208	2,851,967	2,782,009	6,367,184	11.5	44.8	43.7	868,447	7,235,631
TENNESSEE	767,972	2,919,001	2,755,057	6,442,030	11.9	45.3	42.8	231,417	6,673,447
VIRGINIA	829,408 *	5,045,794 *	6,294,765 *	12,169,967 *	6.8 *	41.5 *	51.7 *	846,538	13,016,505 *
WEST VIRGINIA	335,472	1,669,077	810,737	2,815,286	11.9	59.3	28.8	133,063	2,948,349
GREAT LAKES	4,911,845	36,777,977	33,989,355	75,679,177	6.4	49.6	44.0	7,721,288	83,400,465
ILLINOIS	1,440,850	5,640,346	11,507,153	18,588,349	7.8	30.3	61.9	2,252,466	20,840,815
INDIANA	687,708 *	5,125,130 *	4,371,889 *	10,184,727 *	6.8 *	50.3 *	42.9 *	751,203 *	10,935,930 *
MICHIGAN	985,343 *	11,619,892 *	4,766,258 *	17,371,493 *	5.7 *	66.9 *	27.4 *	134,475 *	17,505,968 *
OHIO	1,235,889 *	9,063,054 *	9,413,220 *	19,712,163 *	6.3 *	46.0 *	47.8 *	3,257,395 *	22,969,558 *
WISCONSIN	562,055 *	5,329,555 *	3,930,835 *	9,822,445 *	5.7 *	54.3 *	40.0 *	1,325,749 *	11,148,194 *
PLAINS	2,478,972	14,652,673	12,793,248	29,924,893	9.9	44.5	45.6	2,951,475	32,876,368
IOWA	318,811	2,005,990	2,015,052	4,339,853	7.3	46.2	46.4	285,000	4,624,853
KANSAS	351,592	2,300,000	1,707,308	4,358,900	8.1	52.8	39.2	495,000	4,853,900
MINNESOTA	592,019	6,067,078	2,065,463	8,724,560	6.8	69.5	23.7	1,139,053	9,863,613
MISSOURI	760,401 *	2,689,718 *	4,862,190 *	8,312,309 *	9.1 *	32.4 *	58.5 *	864,544 *	9,176,853 *
NEBRASKA	163,052	925,648	1,202,679	2,291,379	7.1	40.4	52.5	21,949	2,313,328
NORTH DAKOTA	121,701	305,383	427,350	854,434	14.2	35.7	50.0	47,132	901,566
SOUTH DAKOTA	171,396 *	358,856 *	513,206 *	1,043,458 *	16.4 *	34.4 *	49.2 *	98,797 *	1,142,255 *
SOUTHWEST	5,779,206	21,716,967	23,267,433	50,763,606	12.0	53.7	34.4	4,748,819	55,512,425
ARIZONA	582,344 *	3,854,582 *	3,084,887 *	7,521,813 *	7.7 *	51.2 *	41.0 *	51,693 *	7,573,506 *
NEW MEXICO	440,125	2,068,787	343,350	2,852,262	15.4	72.5	12.0	126,724	2,978,986
OKLAHOMA	597,564 *	2,438,842 *	1,511,748 *	4,548,154 *	13.1 *	53.6 *	33.2 *	278,112 *	4,826,266 *
TEXAS	4,159,173	13,354,756	18,327,448	35,841,377	11.6	37.3	51.1	4,292,290	40,133,667
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	1,147,543	6,814,274	5,803,340	13,765,157	9.5	51.9	38.7	1,192,003	14,957,160
COLORADO	434,443	2,855,490	3,335,502	6,625,435	6.6	43.1	50.3	1,089,853	7,715,288
IDAHO	160,050 *	1,004,000 *	507,500 *	1,671,550 *	9.6 *	60.1 *	30.4 *	58,327 *	1,729,877 *
MONTANA	157,041 *	608,383 *	525,739 *	1,291,163 *	12.2 *	47.1 *	40.7 *	26,979 *	1,318,142 *
UTAH	299,909 *	1,827,701 *	1,041,089 *	3,168,699 *	9.5 *	57.7 *	32.9 *	1,544 *	3,170,243 *
WYOMING	96,100	518,700	393,510	1,008,310	9.5	51.4	39.0	15,300	1,023,610
FAR WEST	8,924,783	52,593,382	22,791,454	84,309,619	10.1	60.8	29.2	11,676,511	95,986,130
ALASKA	163,525 *	829,259 *	312,399 *	1,305,183 *	12.5 *	63.5 *	23.9 *	160,518	1,465,701 *
CALIFORNIA	6,891,800	40,702,047	16,259,390	63,853,237	10.8	63.7	25.5	9,812,968	73,666,205
HAWAII	175,526	1,929,936	32,017	2,137,479	8.2	90.3	1.5	32,570	2,170,049
NEVADA	250,161	1,045,996	2,013,036	3,309,193	7.6	31.6	60.8	1,017,763	4,326,956
OREGON	506,159 *	2,483,055 *	1,618,210 *	4,607,424 *	11.0 *	53.9 *	35.1 *	412,152 *	5,019,576 *
WASHINGTON	937,612	5,603,089	2,556,402	9,097,103	10.3	61.6	28.1	240,540	9,337,643

SUMMARY TABLE J. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2003–04 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS			CURRENT EXPENDITURES OTHER PROGRAMS	CAPITAL OUTLAY ('000s)	INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT ('000s)	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 2, 5, 6, & 7 ('000s)
	AMOUNT ('000s)	PER STUDENT					
		IN ADA	IN ENR				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50 STATES AND D.C.	397,014,521	8,807	8,248	8,309,326	47,706,770	18,934,321	471,964,938
NEW ENGLAND	23,970,109	11,306	10,461	404,425	1,388,052	580,217	26,342,803
CONNECTICUT	6,784,388	12,394 *	11,774	64,411	475,601	145,000	7,469,400
MAINE	2,051,403	10,961 *	10,145	16,025	141,864	37,373	2,246,665
MASSACHUSETTS	10,561,690	11,445 *	10,772	248,417	482,461	309,799	11,602,367
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,877,757	9,902 *	9,053 *	8,155	173,673	43,183	2,102,768
RHODE ISLAND	1,639,540 *	10,976 *	10,258 *	7,953 *	37,381 *	30,281 *	1,715,155
VERMONT	1,055,331	12,157 *	10,763	59,464	77,072	14,581	1,206,448
MID EAST	77,437,896	11,499	10,890	1,886,189	5,669,025	2,166,650	87,159,760
DELAWARE	1,161,258	10,347 *	9,860 *	11,135	155,280	52,693	1,380,366
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	866,933	14,621 *	13,317	6,602	168,577	0 *	1,042,112
MARYLAND	7,983,350 *	9,824 *	9,186	188,585 *	700,069 *	98,959 *	8,970,963 *
NEW JERSEY	15,727,674 *	11,847 *	11,390 *	133,204 *	310,428 *	278,113 *	16,449,419 *
NEW YORK	34,832,335 *	12,408 *	12,325 *	1,158,103 *	2,400,255 *	918,704 *	39,309,397 *
PENNSYLVANIA	16,866,346 *	9,949 *	9,261 *	388,560 *	1,934,416 *	818,181 *	20,007,503 *
SOUTHEAST	83,343,369	7,747	7,206	1,523,302	9,925,510	2,163,394	96,955,575
ALABAMA	4,887,354	6,953 *	6,701 *	88,686	417,094	105,634	5,498,768
ARKANSAS	2,714,653 *	6,663 *	6,005 *	23,518 *	353,416 *	68,110 *	3,159,697 *
FLORIDA	17,379,977	7,181 *	6,708	664,040	3,349,106	475,862	21,868,985
GEORGIA	12,347,473	8,671 *	8,109 *	58,201	1,718,315	175,060	14,299,049
KENTUCKY	4,736,060	8,298 *	7,496	59,559	290,850	116,494	5,202,963
LOUISIANA	5,282,424	7,840 *	7,263	35,202	720,798	105,425	6,143,849
MISSISSIPPI	2,993,762 *	6,556 *	6,137 *	8,881 *	311,778 *	80,063 *	3,394,484 *
NORTH CAROLINA	9,344,112	7,511 *	6,786 *	115,430 *	922,605	0 *	10,382,147
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,766,703	7,395 *	7,043	103,186	828,742	200,117	5,898,748
TENNESSEE	5,980,161	6,983 *	6,501 *	70,777	112,605	145,841	6,309,384
VIRGINIA	10,380,677 *	9,401 *	8,705 *	258,542 *	829,861 *	543,044 *	12,012,124
WEST VIRGINIA	2,530,013	9,509 *	9,018	37,280	70,340	147,744	2,785,377
GREAT LAKES	68,677,177	9,963	9,091	1,304,464	8,839,552	8,729,371	87,550,564
ILLINOIS	20,299,398	10,866 *	9,854 *	461,346	2,316,180	6,451,472	29,528,396
INDIANA	8,502,002 *	9,138 *	8,414 *	67,763 *	792,570 *	828,664 *	10,190,999 *
MICHIGAN	14,857,092 *	9,416 *	8,671 *	354,114 *	3,010,044 *	732,741 *	18,953,991 *
OHIO	16,673,369	10,102 *	9,035 *	250,393	1,766,508	374,309	19,064,579
WISCONSIN	8,345,316	10,293 *	9,483	170,848	954,250	342,185	9,812,599
PLAINS	24,261,782	7,945	7,360	667,578	3,224,039	867,375	29,020,774
IOWA	3,502,939	7,696 *	7,279	42,305	528,556	65,496	4,139,296
KANSAS	3,434,741	8,189 *	7,311	37,146	257,549	133,473	3,862,909
MINNESOTA	7,468,637	9,513 *	8,821	345,989	1,253,428	348,877	9,416,931
MISSOURI	6,203,000	7,548 *	6,947	163,270	764,800	235,100	7,366,170
NEBRASKA	2,089,285	7,947 *	7,352	7,920	232,683	55,325	2,385,213
NORTH DAKOTA	675,852	7,112 *	6,683	68,136	81,249	8,182	833,419
SOUTH DAKOTA	887,328	7,611 *	7,129 *	2,812	105,774	20,922	1,016,836
SOUTHWEST	42,346,427	7,118	6,597	313,394	6,262,298	2,022,095	50,944,214
ARIZONA	5,154,154 *	5,595 *	5,347 *	0 *	774,099 *	417,727 *	6,345,980 *
NEW MEXICO	2,547,403	8,772 *	7,895	4,870	433,185	36,191	3,021,649
OKLAHOMA	3,739,946	6,405 *	5,976 *	23,691	267,748	47,099	4,078,484
TEXAS	30,904,924	7,698 *	7,168	284,833	4,787,266	1,521,078	37,498,101
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	12,102,937	8,006	7,369	144,365	1,578,908	406,173	14,232,383
COLORADO	6,078,629	8,651 *	8,023	54,887	856,204	282,459	7,272,179
IDAHO	1,585,000	6,779 *	6,372 *	0	80,000	35,000	1,700,000
MONTANA	1,140,564 *	8,631 *	7,688 *	4,882 *	47,329 *	12,301 *	1,205,076 *
UTAH	2,479,046	5,556 *	5,091	82,288	469,687	72,273	3,103,294
WYOMING	819,698	10,413 *	9,673	2,308	125,688	4,140	951,834
FAR WEST	64,874,824	8,495	7,863	2,065,609	10,819,386	1,999,046	79,758,865
ALASKA	1,313,676 *	11,432 *	9,808	674 *	38,258 *	64,921 *	1,417,529 *
CALIFORNIA	47,771,067	7,860 *	7,584 *	1,897,627	7,887,746	1,195,500	58,751,940 *
HAWAII	1,509,506	9,019 *	8,221	52,800	65,123	55,226	1,682,655
NEVADA	2,552,058	6,177 *	6,622	17,701	659,333	169,743	3,398,835
OREGON	4,217,445 *	8,575 *	7,587 *	20,829 *	504,442 *	191,208 *	4,933,924
WASHINGTON	7,511,072	7,904 *	7,353	75,978	1,664,484	322,448	9,573,982

SUMMARY TABLE K. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2004–05

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS			CURRENT EXPENDITURE OTHER PROGRAMS	CAPITAL OUTLAY ('000s)	INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT ('000s)	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 2, 5, 6, & 7 ('000s)
	AMOUNT ('000s)	PER STUDENT					
		IN ADA	IN ENR				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50 STATES AND D.C.	414,494,836	9,102	8,554	8,580,877	51,493,912	20,665,657	495,235,283
NEW ENGLAND	24,863,888	11,875	10,967	420,340	1,561,997	591,765	27,437,990
CONNECTICUT	6,856,175	12,519 *	11,893 *	65,174	605,651	150,000	7,677,000
MAINE	2,154,130 *	11,620 *	10,736 *	15,925 *	141,952 *	33,780 *	2,345,787 *
MASSACHUSETTS	11,058,090	12,030 *	11,322 *	260,092	505,137	324,359	12,147,678
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,978,728 *	10,316 *	9,566 *	8,600 *	189,791 *	36,660 *	2,213,779
RHODE ISLAND	1,708,667 *	11,306 *	10,641 *	8,112 *	38,540 *	31,656 *	1,786,975 *
VERMONT	1,108,098	13,458 *	11,641 *	62,437	80,926	15,310	1,266,771
MID EAST	80,798,263	12,141	11,531	1,958,971	6,071,907	2,353,121	91,182,262
DELAWARE	1,230,234 *	10,819 *	10,329 *	11,720 *	175,002 *	58,369 *	1,475,325 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	939,166 *	16,550 *	15,073 *	6,057 *	200,043 *	0 *	1,145,266 *
MARYLAND	8,452,000 *	10,287 *	9,762 *	200,000 *	600,000 *	100,000 *	9,352,000 *
NEW JERSEY	16,336,678 *	12,059 *	11,502 *	146,265 *	307,159 *	294,793 *	17,084,895 *
NEW YORK	36,344,791 *	12,764 *	12,879 *	1,188,332 *	2,462,137 *	966,928 *	40,962,188 *
PENNSYLVANIA	17,495,394 *	10,365 *	9,638 *	406,597 *	2,327,566 *	933,031 *	21,162,588 *
SOUTHEAST	87,981,181	8,118	7,550	1,533,136	10,547,734	2,286,086	102,348,137
ALABAMA	5,089,488	7,258 *	6,993 *	79,611	654,696	104,683	5,928,478
ARKANSAS	2,803,750 *	7,011 *	6,202 *	24,949 *	379,959 *	70,076 *	3,278,734 *
FLORIDA	18,504,271	7,495 *	7,040 *	645,667	3,558,166	516,274	23,224,378
GEORGIA	13,204,023 *	9,145 *	8,500 *	52,520 *	1,764,687 *	183,990 *	15,205,220 *
KENTUCKY	4,878,143	8,551 *	7,719 *	61,346	299,575	119,989	5,359,053
LOUISIANA	5,467,309	8,218 *	7,552 *	36,435	746,026	109,115	6,358,885
MISSISSIPPI	3,129,764 *	6,901 *	6,452 *	9,381 *	321,789 *	86,654 *	3,547,588 *
NORTH CAROLINA	9,886,070	7,539 *	6,958 *	122,614 *	904,249	0 *	10,912,933
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,468,808	8,523 *	8,161 *	116,585	955,088	210,317	6,750,798
TENNESSEE	6,250,365	7,231 *	6,725 *	75,021	75,727	175,089	6,576,202
VIRGINIA	10,658,965 *	9,562 *	8,847 *	270,165 *	831,827 *	538,960 *	12,299,917 *
WEST VIRGINIA	2,640,225	9,984 *	9,448 *	38,842	55,945	170,939	2,905,951
GREAT LAKES	72,459,275	10,431	9,507	1,215,074	9,489,861	10,018,175	93,182,385
ILLINOIS	21,776,522	11,518 *	10,439 *	456,397	2,425,317	7,560,057	32,218,293
INDIANA	8,904,028 *	9,532 *	8,734 *	72,100 *	827,717 *	882,397 *	10,686,242 *
MICHIGAN	15,419,966 *	9,756 *	8,909 *	371,743 *	3,343,255 *	795,725 *	19,930,689 *
OHIO	17,648,889 *	10,684 *	9,573 *	134,126 *	1,925,974 *	392,316 *	20,101,305 *
WISCONSIN	8,709,870 *	10,667 *	9,881 *	180,708 *	967,598 *	387,680 *	10,245,856 *
PLAINS	25,306,914	8,277	7,716	684,706	3,320,638	898,400	30,210,658
IOWA	3,576,501	7,885 *	7,477 *	42,305	528,556	65,496	4,212,858
KANSAS	3,540,781	8,473 *	7,558 *	24,463	262,700	136,303	3,964,247
MINNESOTA	7,748,711	9,888 *	9,239 *	363,288	1,291,030	359,344	9,762,373
MISSOURI	6,648,451 *	8,077 *	7,452 *	173,307 *	785,664 *	248,528 *	7,855,950 *
NEBRASKA	2,167,424	8,299 *	7,617 *	8,216	241,385	57,394	2,474,419
NORTH DAKOTA	698,536	7,357 *	7,033 *	69,747	96,846	8,627	873,756
SOUTH DAKOTA	926,510 *	7,963 *	7,636 *	3,380 *	114,457 *	22,708 *	1,067,055 *
SOUTHWEST	42,977,159	6,978	6,528	361,868	6,055,224	2,051,428	51,445,679
ARIZONA	5,398,853 *	5,699 *	5,474 *	0 *	777,875 *	443,810 *	6,620,538 *
NEW MEXICO	2,332,777	7,977 *	7,227 *	6,235	225,869	34,890	2,599,771
OKLAHOMA	3,944,107 *	6,582 *	6,269 *	27,765 *	264,214 *	51,650 *	4,287,736 *
TEXAS	31,301,422	7,654 *	7,140 *	327,868	4,787,266	1,521,078	37,937,634
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	12,513,625	8,348	7,661	149,658	1,604,750	416,131	14,684,164
COLORADO	6,206,280	8,728 *	8,095 *	56,039	874,184	288,391	7,424,894
IDAHO	1,685,569 *	7,173 *	6,743 *	0 *	75,943 *	35,175 *	1,796,687 *
MONTANA	1,177,310 *	9,112 *	8,025 *	2,438 *	44,344 *	12,684 *	1,236,776 *
UTAH	2,591,586 *	5,811 *	5,245 *	88,739 *	483,555 *	76,135 *	3,240,015 *
WYOMING	852,880 *	10,914 *	10,198 *	2,442 *	126,724 *	3,746 *	985,792
FAR WEST	67,594,531	8,836	8,180	2,257,124	12,841,802	2,050,551	84,744,008
ALASKA	1,335,243 *	11,588 *	10,042 *	676 *	38,407 *	65,226 *	1,439,552 *
CALIFORNIA	49,409,615	8,051 *	7,815 *	2,063,916	8,902,347	1,195,500	61,571,378
HAWAII	1,532,149	9,047 *	8,356 *	53,592	66,100	56,054	1,707,895
NEVADA	2,844,014	6,953 *	7,098 *	19,726	734,760	189,162	3,787,662
OREGON	4,423,015 *	8,927 *	7,913 *	22,477 *	552,399 *	206,602 *	5,204,493 *
WASHINGTON	8,050,495	8,447 *	7,858 *	96,737	2,547,789	338,007	11,033,028

State Notes for Rankings and Estimates

The NEA recognizes that each state's department of education (DOE) has its own system of accounting and reporting for state executive and legislative branch purposes. As a result, it is not always possible to obtain completely comparable data for every state. For this reason, NEA Research encourages each state department of education to include any clarifying information that is necessary for a proper interpretation of the data supplied. In response, state education departments have provided the following clarifying and explanatory information.

ALABAMA: "Total Teachers" is the actual total full-time equivalent (FTE) number of teachers. However, "Total Teachers" is not the sum of elementary teachers and secondary teachers, because the FTEs for Alabama teachers that teach in both elementary and secondary grades can not be broken out.

ALASKA: All of Alaska's staffing information is based on survey data reflecting staffing on October 1 of each year. Alaska DOE does not have a dynamic staffing database that reflects changes throughout the year.

CALIFORNIA: California has more than 500 schools that cannot be categorized as either "Elementary" or "Secondary." Therefore, "Elementary" personnel include teachers from elementary, middle, junior high, and special education schools, and teachers from county and district offices not assigned to a school site. "Secondary" personnel are deemed to include teachers from senior high, continuation, alternative, community day, juvenile hall/court, and K-12 schools.

The California legislature determines the amount of property taxes used to fund schools. Local school boards do not have authority to raise any revenue for district instructional programs. The enrollment projections do not include ungraded enrollment.

DELAWARE: For fiscal and reporting purposes, the state treats charter schools as if they were public school districts without geographic boundaries.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: DOE-provided data excludes charter schools.

GEORGIA: State revenue includes "on behalf" revenues (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" revenues.

Total current expenditure includes "on behalf" payments (health insurance and retirement premiums) and "state schools" expenditures.

IOWA: In theory, grand totals, local revenue, and other current expenditures used the same growth as in the combined budgets, although certain items are left unchanged. The balance of revenue growth is applied to state revenues, and the balance of expenditure growth is applied to current expenditures.

ILLINOIS: Salary data may include extra-duty pay. School districts report total salary as the amount reported to the Teacher Retirement System.

KANSAS: The Kansas State Board of Education includes in its average teacher salary three separate forms of compensation: base teaching salary, supplemental salary, and fringe benefits.

Kansas does not keep data on teacher gender breakdown or on the differences in salaries among "elementary" and "secondary" schools. For this report, the NEA has estimated the teacher gender breakdown and the difference in salaries using a formula acceptable to the Kansas DOE.

LOUISIANA: 2001-02. With the exception of salary data, the scope of Louisiana's data reported for 2001-

02 and subsequent years is being expanded to encompass the public school agencies beyond our original 66 city/parish school districts. This revision will make NEA data more comparable with what we have historically reported to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Data for this transition year include twenty-one additional public agencies, most of which are single school entities, giving a total of 87 school districts and operating school districts in place of the previous 66.

The category splits for these 87 are as follows:

- 66 City/Parish schools
- 2 Special School Districts (SSD1 and SSD2)
- 3 Special Schools operated by the Louisiana Board of Elementary & Secondary Education (for Deaf, Visually Impaired, Special Ed)
- 2 Other State Special Schools (La School for Math/Science/Arts; N.O. Center for Creative Arts)
- 2 Independently reported University LAB schools
- 12 Type 2 charter schools

For these categories:

1. SSD1 consists of a number of separate schools.
2. Schools operated by the Louisiana Department of Corrections are not included in the above school district total, because they are not operated through the Louisiana DOE.

The Louisiana average salaries for instructional staff and classroom teachers are calculated using all regular salaries and bonuses relating to the assigned duty or duties performed by each applicable employee. Overtime payments, stipends, and benefits are excluded.

2002–03. Louisiana’s average salaries for instructional staff and classroom teachers are calculated using all regular salaries and bonuses relating to the assigned duty or duties performed by each applicable employee. Overtime payments, stipends, and benefits are excluded.

Fiscal data include all entities for which students were reported. Final data reported for FY 2001–02. State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education expenditures for FY 2001–02 totaled \$29,571,793. DOE expenditures for FY 2001–02 totaled \$72,611,036.

Fiscal data include all entities for which students were reported, ie., 66 school districts, charter schools, lab schools, and special schools. Preliminary Actual FY 2002–03 data reported for both revenues and expenditures.

Expenditures for the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for FY 2002–03 totaled \$31,932,569. Expenditures for the DOE for FY 2002–03 totaled \$84,115,878.

2002–03. Two new City Parish School Districts were created from parts of the existing East Baton Rouge Parish School District, increasing the total number of City Parish School Districts from 66 to 68.

Type 2 Charter School closures/mergers reduced the total number from 12 to 10.

The Louisiana average salaries for instructional staff and classroom teachers in school year are calculated using all regular salaries and bonuses relating to the assigned duty or duties performed by each applicable employee. Overtime payments, stipends, and benefits are excluded.

FY 2003–04 revenues and expenditures estimated by the using data reported for FY 02–03.

MAINE: Enrollment figures only include students attending public schools and does not include those students attending private schools at public expense.

MASSACHUSETTS: Massachusetts DOE classroom teacher totals include data on classroom teachers that are not broken out by grade level.

MICHIGAN: The data in this report can be found at <http://www.michigan.gov/cepi>

The average salary of teachers is not an FTE-weighted average. The average salary is determined by taking the total salaries for all full-time K–12 instructional professional staff and dividing that figure by the number of full-time K–12 staff.

The Michigan Department of Education (MDE) does not collect elementary and secondary salaries or teacher counts based on gender for full-time equivalents. Added costs for instructors are broken down in the same ratio as students. Special Education, Com-

pensatory Education, and other added needs are divided into proportions of 69.5 percent “elementary” and 30.5 percent “secondary.” Vocational education teachers are all considered “secondary.”

The MDE does not collect aggregate daily totals on attendance. A definition of “average daily attendance” (ADA) is written in Michigan state law as 92 percent of the total reported enrollment in Michigan’s school districts.

The MDE’s “elementary” enrollment was computed as K–6 and “secondary” enrollment as grades 7–12. Special education was divided into proportions of 69.5 percent “elementary” and 30.5 percent “secondary.”

During fiscal 1994–95, 40 public school academies were established. They began operation in fiscal 1996–97. “School academies” are charter schools that for certain purposes are counted as school districts.

Legislation passed in 1994 changed the major source of revenue from local to state funds.

MINNESOTA: Short-term debt is included in the total current expenditure figure.

Minnesota’s alternate-year teacher contract negotiations result in understated salaries for off years because, in the absence of accurate data, the school districts often report data from the prior year. Consequently, the Minnesota Department of Children, Families, and Learning no longer will supply salary estimates for off years. The NEA will submit its own estimates for these years.

The total school district data include 65 charter school districts.

NEBRASKA: The number of classroom teachers and the data on teacher salaries do not include substitute teachers. “Elementary” enrollment data are considered to comprise grades pre–K–6, and “secondary” enrollment data are for grades 7–12. Total number of classroom teachers consists of elementary (elementary and junior high/middle school and secondary (secondary).

NEVADA: Nevada’s average teacher salary reporting *does not* include the 10.125% employee portion of

retirement payments as required for Nevada legislative reporting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Fall enrollment data have been corrected in the NEA database to include the number of preschool children, which was excluded in the past.

NEW MEXICO: High School graduate data is estimated at this time. Average teacher salary data is provided from our data collection unit and we use a trend analysis for the projected 2004–05. The collection Unit changed to a more accurate way of capturing this data; therefore it is a substantial difference from the prior years, however they have confirmed that it is a more accurate figure.

Revenue data are estimated from district operating budgets. Budgeted cash balances are excluded. Expenditure data are estimated from district’s operating budgets. Expenditures supported by budgeted cash balances are excluded.

NEW YORK: New York’s teacher salary data are medians, not averages (arithmetic means).

NORTH CAROLINA: DOE updates the prior year’s data from December through February in preparing the annual report. Some data are not available at the time of NEA’s data collection.

NORTH DAKOTA: The number of teachers reported in this table does not include tutors and small group instructors and may differ from the teacher counts reported by other publications, such as CCD, released by NCES.

OHIO: Total number of teachers reported includes teachers whose gender was not reported.

OREGON: Where applicable, “average teacher salary” includes the contract amount plus 6 percent for the employer portion of retirement contributions.

The number of instructional staff includes Regional Service District staff.

PENNSYLVANIA: The number of elementary classroom teachers includes all elementary teachers plus half of the specialized or K–12 classroom teachers, half of the special education teachers, and one-half of the speech correctionists.

The number of secondary classroom teachers includes all secondary teachers plus half of the specialized or K–12 classroom teachers, half of the special education teachers, and half of the speech correctionists.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The number of school districts includes two special districts established by the General Assembly.

ADA and ADM figures include kindergarten students reported at half-count.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Student enrollment numbers are not consistent with Common Core Data (CCD) non-fiscal data collections of the National Center for Education Statistics. CCD requires submission of data for all public schools and also for state-operated schools (e.g., schools for the deaf, visually handicapped, and corrections).

TEXAS: The number of “elementary” students includes the number of students in early education through grade 6. The number of “secondary” students includes students in grades 7–12.

VERMONT: Expenditures for food services are included in current expenditures.

Students who attend independent schools at public expense are not included in the student enrollment count. The expenditures associated with those students are likewise not included in current expenditures summaries.

Revenue data do not include revenues to run the state’s board of education or department of education.

WASHINGTON: The amount of interest on school debt does not include interest derived from capital projects funds. Student enrollments include high school students who are enrolled in community colleges and technical colleges.

Associated Student Body Fund revenues and expenditures are excluded from this report. Federal food reimbursements are not deducted from food service expenditures.

References*

- Bureau of Economic Analysis 2005. Regional Economic Accounts, State Quarterly Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Major Industry. Retrieved March 17, 2005 from <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.html>
- National Education Association (NEA). 2005. Estimates of School Statistics Database (1970–2005). Washington, D.C.: Author.
- Sales and Marketing Management. 2002. *Survey of Buying Power*. New York: Author. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Sharp, Mark A. 2002. *An Analysis of Pupil-Teacher Ratio and Class Size*. Doctoral dissertation. Ypsilanti, MI: Eastern Michigan University.
- 2005a. *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2004*. Washington, D.C. Retrieved March 17, 2005, from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/statistical-abstract-04.html>
- . 2005b. Population Estimates: Annual Estimates of Resident Population Selected Groups of the United States and States. Retrieved, March 17, 2005, from <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/ST-EST2003-01.php>
- . 2005c. Federal, State, and Local Governments: State and Local Government Employment and Payroll Data. Retrieved March 17, 2005, from <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesstl.html>
- . 2005d. Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1999–2002: Retrieved March 17, 2005, from <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html>

*Links go to sites through which one may navigate to all individual and multiple year data and information sources cited in this report.

Rankings of the States 2004

**Framework for
Developing State Profiles and
Comparisons**

NEA Research

Ranking the States in Your Geographical Region/Area

(Use this sheet and the data in this publication to rank the states in your geographical region or area of interest.)

Table: _____

Rank	State	Abbreviation	I	Data
1	_____	I	_____	
2	_____	I	_____	
3	_____	I	_____	
4	_____	I	_____	
5	_____	I	_____	
6	_____	I	_____	
7	_____	I	_____	
8	_____	I	_____	
9	_____	I	_____	
10	_____	I	_____	
11	_____	I	_____	
12	_____	I	_____	

Table: _____

Rank	State	Abbreviation	I	Data
1	_____	I	_____	
2	_____	I	_____	
3	_____	I	_____	
4	_____	I	_____	
5	_____	I	_____	
6	_____	I	_____	
7	_____	I	_____	
8	_____	I	_____	
9	_____	I	_____	
10	_____	I	_____	
11	_____	I	_____	
12	_____	I	_____	

Framework for State School Finance Profile

(To obtain your state profile, fill in the blanks with the appropriate *Rankings* data.)

State: _____

	<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Table</i>
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Resident population in 2002 (in thousands)	--	--,---	287,974	(A-1)
Percent age 5 to 17	--	---%	18.5%	(A-6)
Percent age 18 to 64	--	---%	62.3%	(A-8)
Percent age 65 and over	--	---%	12.4%	(A-9)
ECONOMY				
Personal income in 2002				
Total (in millions)	--	\$ ---,---	\$8,869,809	(D-1)
Per capita	--	\$ ---	\$30,804	(D-3)
As % of national average	--	---%	100.0%	(D-4)
Per pupil in ENR	--	\$ ---,---	\$187,219	(D-7)
Per pupil in ADA	--	\$ ---,---	\$200,600	(D-8)
GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
State and local general revenue from own sources in 2001-02				
Per capita	--	\$ ---	\$4,598	(E-1)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2002	--	---	\$149	(E-2)
State and local tax revenue in 2001-02				
Per capita	--	\$ ---	\$3,143	(E-3)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2002	--	---	\$102	(E-4)
Tax revenue by major source				
	<i>Per capita</i>			
Local property tax in 2002	--	\$ ---	\$936	(E-6)
State individual income tax in 2001-02	--	---	\$645	(E-12)
State general sales tax in 2001-02	--	---	\$774	(E-13)
	<i>Per \$1,000 of personal income</i>			
State and local property tax in 2002	--	\$ --	\$31	(E-8)
State individual income tax in 2002	--	--	\$21	(E-14)
State general sales tax in 2002	--	--	\$25	(E-15)

Framework for State School Finance Profile (cont.)

	<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Table</i>
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
State and local general expenditures in 2001–02				
Per capita	--	\$ __,___	\$6,010	(G-3)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2002	--	___	\$195	(G-4)
State and local expenditures by major function in 2001–02, per capita				
Local public schools	--	\$ __,___	\$1,427	(H-8)
Public welfare	--	___	\$971	(G-5)
Health and hospitals	--	___	\$508	(G-6)
Police and fire protection	--	___	\$314	(G-7)
Corrections	--	___	\$190	(G-8)
Highways	--	__,___	\$401	(G-9)
SCHOOL FINANCE EFFORT				
School revenue in 2001–02				
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2002	--	\$ __	\$47	(F-5)
SCHOOL FINANCES FOR CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR				
School revenue in 2003–04				
Per student in ENR	--	\$ __,___	\$9,407	(F-2)
Per student in ADA	--	\$ __,___	\$10,044	(F-4)
Percent of total from				
Local	--	___ %	43.5	(F-8)
State	--	___ %	48.0	(F-10)
School expenditures in 2003–04				
Per student in ENR	--	\$ __,___	\$8,248	(H-11)
Per student in ADA	--	\$ __,___	\$8,807	(H-16)

Source: *Rankings of the States, 2004*

Estimates of School Statistics 2005

**Framework for
Developing State Statistical Highlights of
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools**

NEA Research

Framework for State Statistical Highlights of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 2003–04 and 2004–05 Estimates

(To obtain the state highlights, fill in the blanks with the appropriate *Estimates* data referred to by table numbers in parenthesis)

State: _____

	School Year 2004–05	2003–04	Change Amount	Percent
BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (<i>Summary Table A</i>)				
Total school districts	--'----	--'----	--	--'--
Operating school districts	--'----	--'----	--	--'--
Nonoperating school districts	----	----	--	--'--
STUDENT ENROLLMENT (<i>Summary Table B</i>)				
Fall — Total	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Elementary	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Secondary	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (<i>Summary Tables C & D</i>)				
	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (<i>Summary Tables C & D</i>)				
	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (<i>Summary Tables C & D</i>)				
	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (<i>Summary Tables E & F</i>)				
Classroom teachers	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Total	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Elementary School	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Secondary School	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Men teachers	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Women teachers	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Other instructional staff	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Principals and supervisors	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--

Framework for State Statistical Highlights (cont.)

	School Year 2004-05	2003-04	Change Amount	Percent
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES (<i>Summary Table G</i>)				
Instructional staff	--'----	--'----	--'----	--'--
All classroom teachers	--'----	--'----	--'----	--'--
Elementary school teachers	--'----	--'----	--'----	--'--
RECEIPTS (in thousands of dollars) (<i>Summary Tables H & I</i>)				
Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts				
Revenue receipts by source	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Total	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Federal	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
State	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Local & other	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Nonrevenue receipts	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
EXPENDITURES (in thousands of dollars) (<i>Summary Tables J & K</i>)				
Total expenditures	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Current expenditures for elem. and sec. schools	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Current expenditures for other programs (community services, community colleges, adult education, etc.) when operated by local school districts	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Capital outlay	--'-----'----	--'-----'----	-----'----	--'--
Interest on school debt	-----'----	-----'----	-----'----	--'--
CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER STUDENT (<i>Summary Tables J & K</i>)				
In average daily attendance	--'----	--'----	----	--'--
In fall enrollment	--'----	--'----	----	--'--



Clip and send

NEA *Rankings & Estimates* User Feedback Form

Spring 2005

As an NEA *Rankings & Estimates* report user, you can help us enhance *Rankings & Estimates* products and services by providing us with input on the following brief questions. Thanks!

1. How do you typically use the data presented in *Rankings*?

2. What sections, tables are most useful for you?

3. How often do you use data from the *Rankings* book?

Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
Once a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-3 times a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
4-6 times a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater than 6 times a year, or	<input type="checkbox"/>
All the time	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Please tell us your job title, position, or role that requires your use of *Rankings* data.

5. Please tell us approximately how many years you have been using *Rankings* data? _____

Name: _____ Email: _____

Organization: _____

Thanks again!

Please fax this form to NEA Research (202) 822-7697 or mail to:
NEA *Rankings & Estimates* Team-NEA Research
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290