

Rankings & Estimates

Rankings of the States 2010 and
Estimates of School Statistics 2011

NEA RESEARCH
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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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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 2010*—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 2011*—is in its 67th 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
December 2010*

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 2010 and Estimates of School Statistics 2011*, 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 2010* Highlights

Population: State population data provide indicators of the relative demand for public education services and other public programs. From 2007 to 2008, the total U.S. resident population increased by eight-tenths percent (0.8%). States that experienced the greatest percentage gains in population were the Utah (3.4%), Louisiana (2.7%), Arizona (2.5%), Wyoming (1.9%), and North Carolina (1.8%). Michigan (-0.7%), Rhode Island (-0.7%), and Maine (-0.1%) 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 10.2 percent during the decade from 1998 to 2008. Nevada (40.3%) and Arizona (33.1%) experienced the greatest percentage gains in population over that 10-year period. Other states that had large 10-year gains include Utah (26.3%), North Dakota (-1.1%), Louisiana (-0.7%), and West Virginia (-0.1%) experienced a population decline (A-4).

The most densely populated state in 2008 was New Jersey, with 1,171 persons per square mile of land area, same as in 2007. The District of Columbia had a population density of 9,639 persons per square mile. The average population density for the United States and D.C. in 2008 was 86 persons per square mile. The least densely populated states in 2008: Alaska (1), Wyoming (6), Montana (7), and North Dakota (9) (A-11).

Enrollment: In fall 2009, U.S. public school enrollment was 49,141,467, up 0.2 percent over fall 2008. The largest percentage enrollment changes from fall 2008 to fall 2009 were in Nevada (2.8%), Utah (2.2%), Idaho (2.2%), and Texas (2.0%). Twenty-one states experienced declines in student enrollment in fall 2009. The greatest declines were in Vermont (-1.6%) (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 3,215,371 teachers in 2009–10 (C-5). The average number of students per teacher increased from 15.2 in 2008–09 to 15.3 in 2009–10. 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 student-teacher ratio and average class size in K–3 is 9 or 10 students (Sharp 2002). Therefore, an elementary school with a school wide student-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 2009: Utah (22.4), California (21.4), Washington (19.3), Arizona (18.9), and Oregon (18.7). States with the lowest student–teacher ratios

were Vermont (9.8), Maine (11.1), Virginia (11.7), and New York (11.8). Thirty-four states and the District of Columbia had average student–teacher ratios below the U.S. average (15.3) (C-6).

Males comprised 24.0 percent of U.S. public school teachers in 2010. Many of them taught in Kansas (33.1%), Alaska (31.5%), Oregon (30.8%), Indiana (30.5%), or Vermont (30.2%). States with the lowest percentage of male faculty: Arkansas (16.0%), Virginia (17.8%), Mississippi (17.9%), South Carolina (18.4%), Louisiana (18.4%), and Georgia (19.8%). The median was 24.1 percent (C-8).

Classroom Teacher Salaries: The U.S. average public school teacher salary for 2009–10 was \$55,202. State average public school teacher salaries ranged from those in New York (\$71,633), Massachusetts (\$69,273), and California (\$68,203) at the high end to South Dakota (\$38,837), North Dakota (\$42,964), and Missouri (\$45,317) at the low end (C-11).

Over the decade from 1999–2000 to 2009–10, in constant dollars, average salaries for public school teachers increased 3.5 percent. Wyoming (28.3%), Oklahoma (19.5%), Massachusetts (16.6%), Louisiana (15.8%), and Maryland (13.9%) had the largest real increases in salaries during that 10-year period. Eleven states saw real declines in average teacher salaries over those years, adjusting for inflation. Those with average salaries declining 5 percent or more: Michigan (-7.3%), North Carolina (-6.8%), and Indiana (-6.3%) (C-14).

The U.S. average one-year increase in public school teacher salaries from 2008–09 to 2009–10 was 1.7%. During this period, the CPI increased 1.5%. The largest one-year increases—5 percent or more—were in South Dakota (10.7%) and Oklahoma (8.8%). Average salaries in current dollars declined in North Carolina (-3.3%), Florida (-0.5%), and Utah (-0.1%) (C-15).

Expenditures per Student: The U.S. average per student expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 2009–10 fall enrollment was

\$10,586. States with the highest per student expenditures: New Jersey (\$16,967), New York (\$16,922), Vermont (\$16,308), Rhode Island (\$15,384), and Wyoming (\$15,345). Arizona (\$6,170), Utah (\$6,859), Mississippi (\$7,752), Nevada (\$7,813), and Idaho (\$7,875) 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 2007 and 2008, U.S. total personal income increased 6.4 percent to yield \$252,592 per student enrolled (D-2, D-7), whereas revenue per K–12 student increased by 4.3 percent that year. For 2009–10, revenue per K–12 student increased 2.8 percent (F-1, F-2).

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 2007–08 were \$107 versus \$110 the prior year. This number has been fairly level over the past decade (E-4).

School Revenues: School funding continues to be state oriented, although the federal share increased somewhat in recent years. Between school years 2008–09 and 2009–10, the local share of K–12 public education funding decreased from 43.6 to 43.5 percent (F-7, F-8) and the state share decreased from 46.3 to 45.3 (F-9, F-10). The federal share increased to 11.1 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 1998 and 2008, expenditures for elementary and secondary (K–12) education increased 22.5 percent,

whereas higher education spending increased 36.3 percent, in real dollars. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures was 2.6 to 1 in 2008, similar to the 2007 ratio of 2.6 to 1.

Part II. *Estimates of School Statistics 2011 Highlights*

Enrollment: Public school enrollment was expected to increase by 21,000 students from 2009–10 to 2010–11, from 49,141,467 to 49,162,463. Increases in the elementary grades were estimated to be 16,791, and secondary classes were expected to enroll about 4,205 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 programmatic and changing enrollment demands of local school districts, state education departments expected the number of public school classroom teachers to increase by more than 23,000, from 2009–10 to 2010–11 in spite of recent staff reductions. There were an estimated 3,215,371 teachers for 2009–10 compared to 3,238,795 in 2010–11. 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 2010–11 would increase by 1.6 percent over 2009–10, from \$55,202 to \$56,069. 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 2.3 percent to \$10,826 in 2010–11, up from \$10,586 in 2009–10. This compares with a 2.3 percent increase in total current expenditures.

General Resources: State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—estimated at 45.8 percent for 2010–11—up 0.4 percent from the revised figure of 45.3 percent in 2009–10. 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 2010–11, the federal government’s contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues is expected to be 10.5 percent, versus the revised figure of 11.1 percent in 2009–10. The federal, state, and local revenue contributions for public education for 2010–11 are estimated at \$62.6 billion, \$273.1 billion, and \$260.6 billion, respectively, totaling \$596.3 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 pupils 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 pupils 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 pupils 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 pupils. (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 pupils, 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.

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

Enrollment: A cumulative count of the number of pupils 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 pupils 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 pupils “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 pupils 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 pupils 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 stu-

dent-teacher ratio and average class size in K–3 is 9 or 10 students (Sharp 2002). Therefore, an elementary school with a school-wide student-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 2010

Technical Notes

This publication, *Rankings of the States 2010*, 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 100). 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.

The NEA skipped a publication year. Therefore, no *Rankings of the States 2007 and Estimates of School Statistics 2008* exists.

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.

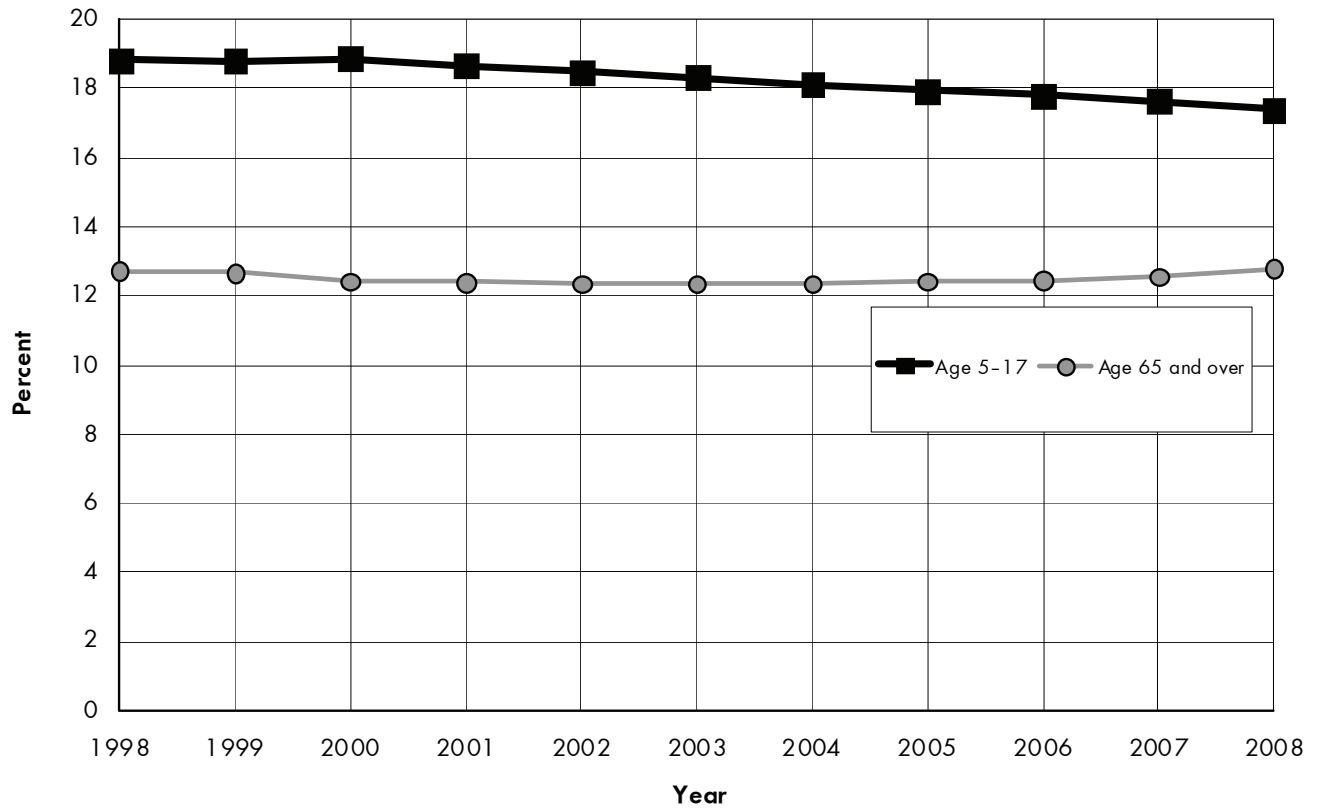
Figure A displays historical trends for two key groups: school-age and retirement-age populations. The school-age trend indicates a potential demand for education; the adult and retirement-age populations indicate a potential demand for health care services. As both education and health care are heavily 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, 1998–2008

Tables A-1 to A-11

- A-1. Total Resident Population, 2008
- A-2. Total Resident Population, 2007
- A-3. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 2007–08
- A-4. Percentage Change in Total Resident Population, 1998–2008
- A-5. Population Ages 5–17, 2008
- A-6. Population Ages 5–17 as Percentage of Total Population, 2008
- A-7. Percentage of Resident Population Under Age 18, 2008
- A-8. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 18–64, 2008
- A-9. Percentage of Resident Population Ages 65 and Older, 2008
- A-10. Percentage Change in Population 65 Years of Age and Older, 1998–2008
- A-11. Population per Square Mile of Land Area, 2008

Figure A. Annual Percentage of Population in Selected Age Groups, 1998–2008



**A-1. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 2008
(THOUSANDS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	36,757
2.	TEXAS	24,327
3.	NEW YORK	19,490
4.	FLORIDA	18,328
5.	ILLINOIS	12,902
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,448
7.	OHIO	11,486
8.	MICHIGAN	10,003
9.	GEORGIA	9,686
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,222
11.	NEW JERSEY	8,683
12.	VIRGINIA	7,769
13.	WASHINGTON	6,549
14.	ARIZONA	6,500
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,498
16.	INDIANA	6,377
17.	TENNESSEE	6,215
18.	MISSOURI	5,912
19.	MARYLAND	5,634
20.	WISCONSIN	5,628
21.	MINNESOTA	5,220
22.	COLORADO	4,939
23.	ALABAMA	4,662
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,480
25.	LOUISIANA	4,411
26.	KENTUCKY	4,269
27.	OREGON	3,790
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,642
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,501
30.	IOWA	3,003
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,939
32.	ARKANSAS	2,855
33.	KANSAS	2,802
34.	UTAH	2,736
35.	NEVADA	2,600
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,984
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,814
38.	NEBRASKA	1,783
39.	IDAHO	1,524
40.	MAINE	1,316
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,316
42.	HAWAII	1,288
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,051
44.	MONTANA	967
45.	DELAWARE	873
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	804
47.	ALASKA	686
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	641
49.	VERMONT	621
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	592
51.	WYOMING	533
	UNITED STATES	304,060

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

**A-2. TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 2007
(THOUSANDS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	36,553
2.	TEXAS	23,904
3.	NEW YORK	19,298
4.	FLORIDA	18,251
5.	ILLINOIS	12,853
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,433
7.	OHIO	11,467
8.	MICHIGAN	10,072
9.	GEORGIA	9,545
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,061
11.	NEW JERSEY	8,686
12.	VIRGINIA	7,712
13.	WASHINGTON	6,468
14.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,450
15.	INDIANA	6,345
16.	ARIZONA	6,339
17.	TENNESSEE	6,157
18.	MISSOURI	5,878
19.	MARYLAND	5,618
20.	WISCONSIN	5,602
21.	MINNESOTA	5,198
22.	COLORADO	4,862
23.	ALABAMA	4,628
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,408
25.	LOUISIANA	4,293
26.	KENTUCKY	4,241
27.	OREGON	3,747
28.	OKLAHOMA	3,617
29.	CONNECTICUT	3,502
30.	IOWA	2,988
31.	MISSISSIPPI	2,919
32.	ARKANSAS	2,835
33.	KANSAS	2,776
34.	UTAH	2,645
35.	NEVADA	2,565
36.	NEW MEXICO	1,970
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,812
38.	NEBRASKA	1,775
39.	IDAHO	1,499
40.	MAINE	1,317
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,316
42.	HAWAII	1,283
43.	RHODE ISLAND	1,058
44.	MONTANA	958
45.	DELAWARE	865
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	796
47.	ALASKA	683
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	640
49.	VERMONT	621
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	588
51.	WYOMING	523
	UNITED STATES	301,621

U.S. Census Bureau (2009).

**A-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL
RESIDENT POPULATION, 2007–08**

1.	UTAH	3.4
2.	LOUISIANA	2.7
3.	ARIZONA	2.5
4.	WYOMING	1.9
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.8
	TEXAS	1.8
7.	IDAHO	1.7
8.	COLORADO	1.6
	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.6
10.	GEORGIA	1.5
11.	NEVADA	1.4
12.	WASHINGTON	1.3
13.	OREGON	1.1
14.	NEW YORK	1.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA	1.0
16.	DELAWARE	0.9
	KANSAS	0.9
	MONTANA	0.9
	TENNESSEE	0.9
	UNITED STATES	0.8
20.	ALABAMA	0.7
	ARKANSAS	0.7
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.7
	KENTUCKY	0.7
	MASSACHUSETTS	0.7
	MISSISSIPPI	0.7
	NEW MEXICO	0.7
	OKLAHOMA	0.7
	VIRGINIA	0.7
29.	CALIFORNIA	0.6
	MISSOURI	0.6
31.	INDIANA	0.5
	IOWA	0.5
	NEBRASKA	0.5
	WISCONSIN	0.5
35.	ALASKA	0.4
	FLORIDA	0.4
	HAWAII	0.4
	ILLINOIS	0.4
40.	MARYLAND	0.4
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	0.2
	OHIO	0.2
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	0.1
	WEST VIRGINIA	0.1
45.	CONNECTICUT	0.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.0
	NEW JERSEY	0.0
	VERMONT	0.0
49.	MAINE	-0.1
50.	MICHIGAN	-0.7
	RHODE ISLAND	-0.7

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-2.

A-4. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, 1998-2008

1.	NEVADA	40.3
2.	ARIZONA	33.1
3.	UTAH	26.3
4.	GEORGIA	23.2
5.	IDAHO	21.7
6.	TEXAS	20.7
7.	COLORADO	20.0
8.	FLORIDA	18.3
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	18.1
10.	DELAWARE	14.4
11.	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.3
12.	WASHINGTON	13.5
13.	OREGON	13.1
14.	VIRGINIA	12.6
15.	TENNESSEE	11.6
16.	CALIFORNIA	11.4
17.	NEW MEXICO	10.7
18.	ALASKA	10.6
	UNITED STATES	10.2
19.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9.1
20.	ARKANSAS	8.7
21.	WYOMING	8.6
22.	MINNESOTA	8.5
23.	MONTANA	8.4
24.	MARYLAND	8.3
25.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.8
26.	KENTUCKY	7.1
	MISSOURI	7.1
28.	OKLAHOMA	7.0
29.	INDIANA	6.3
30.	WISCONSIN	6.2
31.	HAWAII	6.0
32.	ALABAMA	5.8
33.	KANSAS	5.3
34.	ILLINOIS	5.1
	NEBRASKA	5.1
36.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4.8
	MISSISSIPPI	4.8
	NEW JERSEY	4.8
39.	MAINE	4.5
40.	CONNECTICUT	4.0
41.	NEW YORK	3.9
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	3.6
43.	VERMONT	3.5
44.	IOWA	3.4
45.	RHODE ISLAND	1.9
46.	MICHIGAN	1.6
	PENNSYLVANIA	1.6
48.	OHIO	1.5
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.1
50.	LOUISIANA	-0.7
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	-1.1

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

A-5. POPULATION AGES 5-17, 2008 (THOUSANDS)

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,660
2.	TEXAS	4,698
3.	NEW YORK	3,200
4.	FLORIDA	2,864
5.	ILLINOIS	2,285
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,025
7.	OHIO	1,987
8.	GEORGIA	1,808
9.	MICHIGAN	1,765
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,591
11.	NEW JERSEY	1,490
12.	VIRGINIA	1,301
13.	ARIZONA	1,191
14.	INDIANA	1,142
15.	WASHINGTON	1,108
16.	TENNESSEE	1,062
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,043
18.	MISSOURI	1,022
19.	MARYLAND	969
20.	WISCONSIN	952
21.	MINNESOTA	896
22.	COLORADO	849
23.	ALABAMA	811
24.	LOUISIANA	797
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	763
26.	KENTUCKY	723
27.	OKLAHOMA	639
28.	OREGON	624
29.	CONNECTICUT	601
30.	UTAH	581
31.	MISSISSIPPI	546
32.	IOWA	511
33.	ARKANSAS	500
34.	KANSAS	498
35.	NEVADA	469
36.	NEW MEXICO	354
37.	NEBRASKA	315
38.	IDAHO	291
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	281
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	218
41.	MAINE	203
42.	HAWAII	198
43.	RHODE ISLAND	168
44.	MONTANA	159
45.	DELAWARE	147
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	140
47.	ALASKA	128
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	101
49.	VERMONT	96
50.	WYOMING	90
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	76
	UNITED STATES	52,936

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

A-6. POPULATION AGES 5-17 AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2008

1.	UTAH	21.2
2.	TEXAS	19.3
3.	IDAHO	19.1
4.	ALASKA	18.7
	GEORGIA	18.7
6.	MISSISSIPPI	18.6
7.	ARIZONA	18.3
8.	CALIFORNIA	18.1
	LOUISIANA	18.1
10.	NEVADA	18.0
11.	INDIANA	17.9
12.	KANSAS	17.8
	NEW MEXICO	17.8
14.	ILLINOIS	17.7
	NEBRASKA	17.7
16.	MICHIGAN	17.6
17.	ARKANSAS	17.5
	OKLAHOMA	17.5
	UNITED STATES	17.4
19.	ALABAMA	17.4
	SOUTH DAKOTA	17.4
21.	MISSOURI	17.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	17.3
	OHIO	17.3
24.	COLORADO	17.2
	CONNECTICUT	17.2
	MARYLAND	17.2
	MINNESOTA	17.2
	NEW JERSEY	17.2
29.	TENNESSEE	17.1
30.	IOWA	17.0
	SOUTH CAROLINA	17.0
32.	KENTUCKY	16.9
	WASHINGTON	16.9
	WISCONSIN	16.9
	WYOMING	16.9
36.	DELAWARE	16.8
37.	VIRGINIA	16.7
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16.6
39.	OREGON	16.5
40.	MONTANA	16.4
	NEW YORK	16.4
42.	PENNSYLVANIA	16.3
43.	MASSACHUSETTS	16.1
44.	RHODE ISLAND	16.0
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.8
46.	FLORIDA	15.6
47.	VERMONT	15.5
	WEST VIRGINIA	15.5
49.	HAWAII	15.4
	MAINE	15.4
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.8

Computed from Tables A-1 and A-5.

A-7. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, 2008

1.	UTAH	31.1
2.	TEXAS	27.6
3.	IDAHO	27.1
4.	ARIZONA	26.3
	GEORGIA	26.3
6.	ALASKA	26.2
7.	MISSISSIPPI	26.1
8.	NEVADA	25.7
9.	CALIFORNIA	25.5
10.	NEW MEXICO	25.3
11.	LOUISIANA	25.1
	NEBRASKA	25.1
13.	KANSAS	25.0
14.	INDIANA	24.9
	OKLAHOMA	24.9
16.	SOUTH DAKOTA	24.8
17.	ARKANSAS	24.6
	ILLINOIS	24.6
19.	COLORADO	24.4
	UNITED STATES	24.3
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	24.3
21.	ALABAMA	24.1
22.	MINNESOTA	24.0
	MISSOURI	24.0
25.	WYOMING	24.0
	MICHIGAN	23.9
26.	MARYLAND	23.8
	OHIO	23.8
	SOUTH CAROLINA	23.8
	TENNESSEE	23.8
30.	IOWA	23.7
31.	DELAWARE	23.6
	KENTUCKY	23.6
	NEW JERSEY	23.6
34.	VIRGINIA	23.5
	WASHINGTON	23.5
36.	WISCONSIN	23.3
37.	CONNECTICUT	23.2
38.	OREGON	22.9
39.	MONTANA	22.8
40.	NEW YORK	22.6
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	22.3
	NORTH DAKOTA	22.3
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	22.2
44.	HAWAII	22.1
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	22.0
46.	FLORIDA	21.9
47.	RHODE ISLAND	21.8
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	21.3
49.	MAINE	20.8
	VERMONT	20.8
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	18.9

U.S. Census Bureau (2010b).

A-8. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGES 18–64, 2008

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	69.1
2.	ALASKA	66.5
3.	VERMONT	65.4
4.	COLORADO	65.2
5.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	64.9
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	64.6
7.	WASHINGTON	64.5
8.	VIRGINIA	64.4
9.	MAINE	64.1
	MARYLAND	64.1
	RHODE ISLAND	64.1
12.	NEW YORK	64.0
13.	OREGON	63.8
	WYOMING	63.8
15.	GEORGIA	63.6
16.	MINNESOTA	63.5
17.	CALIFORNIA	63.3
	NORTH CAROLINA	63.3
	WISCONSIN	63.3
20.	ILLINOIS	63.2
	NEW JERSEY	63.2
22.	CONNECTICUT	63.1
	KENTUCKY	63.1
	MICHIGAN	63.1
26.	MONTANA	63.1
	HAWAII	63.0
	TENNESSEE	63.0
	WEST VIRGINIA	63.0
	UNITED STATES	62.9
29.	NEVADA	62.9
	NORTH DAKOTA	62.9
	SOUTH CAROLINA	62.9
32.	LOUISIANA	62.6
33.	DELAWARE	62.5
	OHIO	62.5
	PENNSYLVANIA	62.5
36.	INDIANA	62.4
37.	MISSOURI	62.3
38.	ALABAMA	62.2
	TEXAS	62.2
40.	KANSAS	61.9
41.	NEW MEXICO	61.6
	OKLAHOMA	61.6
43.	IOWA	61.5
44.	NEBRASKA	61.4
45.	MISSISSIPPI	61.2
46.	ARKANSAS	61.1
47.	IDAHO	60.9
48.	FLORIDA	60.8
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	60.7
50.	ARIZONA	60.5
51.	UTAH	59.9

U.S. Census Bureau (2010b).

A-9. PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGES 65 AND OLDER, 2008

1.	FLORIDA	17.4
2.	WEST VIRGINIA	15.8
3.	PENNSYLVANIA	15.4
4.	MAINE	15.1
5.	HAWAII	14.8
	IOWA	14.8
	NORTH DAKOTA	14.8
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	14.6
9.	ARKANSAS	14.3
10.	MONTANA	14.2
11.	RHODE ISLAND	14.1
12.	DELAWARE	13.9
13.	ALABAMA	13.8
	VERMONT	13.8
15.	CONNECTICUT	13.7
	OHIO	13.7
17.	MISSOURI	13.6
18.	NEBRASKA	13.5
	OKLAHOMA	13.5
20.	MASSACHUSETTS	13.4
	NEW YORK	13.4
22.	ARIZONA	13.3
	KENTUCKY	13.3
	OREGON	13.3
	SOUTH CAROLINA	13.3
	WISCONSIN	13.3
27.	NEW JERSEY	13.2
	TENNESSEE	13.2
29.	KANSAS	13.1
	NEW MEXICO	13.1
31.	MICHIGAN	13.0
	UNITED STATES	12.8
32.	INDIANA	12.8
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.8
34.	MISSISSIPPI	12.7
35.	MINNESOTA	12.5
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	12.4
37.	ILLINOIS	12.2
	LOUISIANA	12.2
40.	WYOMING	12.2
	MARYLAND	12.1
	VIRGINIA	12.1
42.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.0
	IDAHO	12.0
	WASHINGTON	12.0
45.	NEVADA	11.4
46.	CALIFORNIA	11.2
47.	COLORADO	10.3
48.	TEXAS	10.2
49.	GEORGIA	10.1
50.	UTAH	9.0
51.	ALASKA	7.3

U.S. Census Bureau (2010b).

**A-11. POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF
LAND AREA, 2008**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,639
2.	NEW JERSEY	1,171
3.	RHODE ISLAND	1,006
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	829
5.	CONNECTICUT	723
6.	MARYLAND	576
7.	DELAWARE	447
8.	NEW YORK	413
9.	FLORIDA	340
10.	OHIO	281
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	278
12.	CALIFORNIA	236
13.	ILLINOIS	232
14.	HAWAII	201
15.	VIRGINIA	196
16.	NORTH CAROLINA	189
17.	INDIANA	178
18.	MICHIGAN	176
19.	GEORGIA	167
20.	TENNESSEE	151
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	149
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	147
23.	KENTUCKY	108
24.	WISCONSIN	104
25.	LOUISIANA	101
26.	WASHINGTON	98
27.	TEXAS	93
28.	ALABAMA	92
	UNITED STATES	86
29.	MISSOURI	86
30.	WEST VIRGINIA	75
31.	VERMONT	67
32.	MINNESOTA	66
33.	MISSISSIPPI	63
34.	ARIZONA	57
35.	ARKANSAS	55
36.	IOWA	54
37.	OKLAHOMA	53
38.	COLORADO	48
39.	MAINE	43
40.	OREGON	40
41.	KANSAS	34
42.	UTAH	33
43.	NEVADA	24
44.	NEBRASKA	23
45.	IDAHO	18
46.	NEW MEXICO	16
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	11
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	9
49.	MONTANA	7
50.	WYOMING	6
51.	ALASKA	1

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

**A-10. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION 65
YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, 1998-2008**

1.	NEVADA	48.5
2.	ALASKA	47.1
3.	ARIZONA	39.6
4.	UTAH	33.5
5.	IDAHO	31.7
6.	NEW MEXICO	30.7
7.	GEORGIA	29.8
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	27.6
9.	COLORADO	27.1
10.	DELAWARE	26.0
11.	TEXAS	23.5
12.	VIRGINIA	22.5
13.	HAWAII	21.7
14.	TENNESSEE	20.8
15.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.4
16.	WASHINGTON	20.1
17.	VERMONT	19.4
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18.2
19.	WYOMING	18.2
20.	OREGON	16.7
21.	FLORIDA	16.6
22.	MONTANA	16.1
23.	KENTUCKY	15.0
24.	MARYLAND	14.9
25.	CALIFORNIA	13.8
26.	MAINE	13.7
	UNITED STATES	13.0
27.	ALABAMA	13.0
28.	ARKANSAS	12.7
29.	MINNESOTA	11.5
30.	MISSISSIPPI	10.7
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10.4
32.	INDIANA	10.0
33.	OKLAHOMA	9.4
34.	WISCONSIN	8.5
35.	MISSOURI	8.1
36.	NEW YORK	7.6
37.	LOUISIANA	7.1
38.	MICHIGAN	6.6
39.	ILLINOIS	5.3
40.	NEBRASKA	5.2
41.	OHIO	4.6
42.	NEW JERSEY	4.1
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	4.0
44.	KANSAS	3.4
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	3.3
46.	IOWA	3.0
47.	CONNECTICUT	1.9
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	1.2
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	0.4
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-2.7
51.	RHODE ISLAND	-3.9

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

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 services 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.

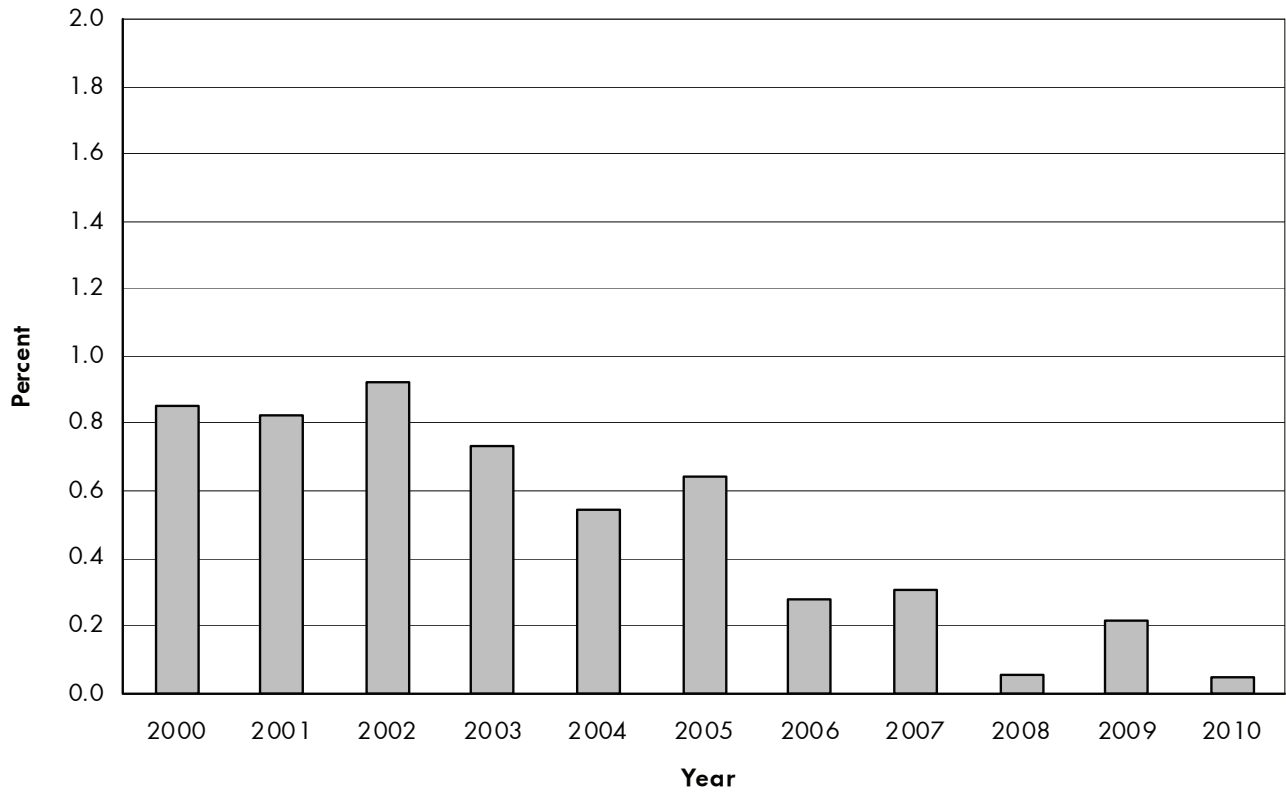
Percentage change in total K–12 public school enrollment is displayed in Figure B. Accommodating increases has required and will continue to require physical and financial resources just to maintain a level measure of educational services (Table B-3).

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 2000–10

Tables B-1 to B-7

- B-1. Number of Operating Public School Districts, 2009–10
- B-2. Public School Enrollment, Fall 2009
- B-3. Percentage Change in Public School Enrollment, Fall 2008 to Fall 2009
- B-4. Average Daily Attendance in Public Schools, 2009–10
- B-5. Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of Fall Enrollment, 2009–10
- B-6. Number of Public High School Graduates, 2009–10
- B-7. Percentage Change in Number of High School Graduates, 1999–2000 versus 2009–10

Figure B. Annual Percentage Change in Fall Enrollment, 2000–10



B-1. NUMBER OF OPERATING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2009-10

1.	TEXAS	1,237
2.	CALIFORNIA	1,042 *
3.	OHIO	986
4.	ILLINOIS	869 *
5.	MICHIGAN	773 *
6.	NEW YORK	695
7.	ARIZONA	627
8.	NEW JERSEY	591
9.	OKLAHOMA	527
10.	MISSOURI	524 *
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	499
12.	MINNESOTA	471 *
13.	WISCONSIN	425
14.	MONTANA	417
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	392
16.	IOWA	361
17.	INDIANA	349
18.	WASHINGTON	295
19.	KANSAS	293
20.	VERMONT	286 *
21.	NEBRASKA	253
22.	ARKANSAS	245 *
23.	MAINE	229 *
24.	OREGON	196
25.	CONNECTICUT	195 *
26.	GEORGIA	186
27.	NORTH DAKOTA	183
28.	COLORADO	178
29.	KENTUCKY	174
30.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	163
31.	SOUTH DAKOTA	154
32.	MISSISSIPPI	152 *
33.	IDAHO	137
34.	TENNESSEE	135 *
35.	ALABAMA	132
	VIRGINIA	132 *
37.	LOUISIANA	120
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	115
39.	NEW MEXICO	89
	SOUTH CAROLINA	89
41.	FLORIDA	67 *
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	55 *
43.	ALASKA	54
44.	RHODE ISLAND	49
45.	WYOMING	48
46.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	41 *
	UTAH	41
48.	DELAWARE	37
49.	MARYLAND	24
50.	NEVADA	17 *
51.	HAWAII	1
	UNITED STATES	15,350 *

B-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2009

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,238,244 *
2.	TEXAS	4,824,778
3.	NEW YORK	2,667,369 *
4.	FLORIDA	2,635,115
5.	ILLINOIS	2,105,779
6.	OHIO	1,892,137
7.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,780,413
8.	MICHIGAN	1,673,032 *
9.	GEORGIA	1,667,685
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,416,161
11.	NEW JERSEY	1,372,731 *
12.	VIRGINIA	1,245,165 *
13.	ARIZONA	1,077,800 *
14.	INDIANA	1,046,222
15.	WASHINGTON	1,035,887
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	956,231
17.	TENNESSEE	953,975 *
18.	MISSOURI	903,423 *
19.	WISCONSIN	872,436
20.	MARYLAND	848,412
21.	COLORADO	832,368
22.	MINNESOTA	814,641 *
23.	ALABAMA	741,115
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	712,244
25.	LOUISIANA	690,915
26.	OKLAHOMA	654,542
27.	KENTUCKY	651,810
28.	CONNECTICUT	568,279 *
29.	UTAH	563,273
30.	OREGON	561,698
31.	MISSISSIPPI	495,790 *
32.	IOWA	490,417
33.	KANSAS	480,498
34.	ARKANSAS	458,237 *
35.	NEVADA	449,607 *
36.	NEW MEXICO	326,558
37.	NEBRASKA	295,402
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	282,892 *
39.	IDAHO	281,003 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	196,344
41.	MAINE	189,643 *
42.	HAWAII	177,800
43.	RHODE ISLAND	145,118
44.	MONTANA	141,807
45.	ALASKA	131,662
46.	DELAWARE	126,801
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	123,370
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	93,715
49.	VERMONT	87,580 *
50.	WYOMING	87,420
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	75,923 *
	UNITED STATES	49,141,467 *

B-3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 2008 TO FALL 2009

1.	NEVADA	2.8 *
2.	IDAHO	2.2 *
	UTAH	2.2
4.	TEXAS	2.0
5.	COLORADO	1.7
6.	OKLAHOMA	1.5
7.	KANSAS	1.2
	NEBRASKA	1.2
9.	DELAWARE	1.1
	SOUTH DAKOTA	1.1
11.	WYOMING	1.0
12.	LOUISIANA	0.9
13.	VIRGINIA	0.8 *
14.	ALASKA	0.7
	GEORGIA	0.7
16.	IOWA	0.6
	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.6
18.	MARYLAND	0.5
19.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.4 *
20.	ALABAMA	0.3
	ARKANSAS	0.3 *
	KENTUCKY	0.3
	NORTH DAKOTA	0.3
	WEST VIRGINIA	0.3 *
25.	UNITED STATES	0.2 *
26.	MISSOURI	0.2
	FLORIDA	0.1
	INDIANA	0.1
28.	ARIZONA	0.0 *
	MISSISSIPPI	0.0 *
31.	TENNESSEE	0.0 *
	WISCONSIN	-0.1
32.	CALIFORNIA	-0.2 *
	MASSACHUSETTS	-0.2
	MONTANA	-0.2
	RHODE ISLAND	-0.2
36.	ILLINOIS	-0.3
	NEW MEXICO	-0.3
	WASHINGTON	-0.3
39.	NEW JERSEY	-0.4 *
	OHIO	-0.4
	OREGON	-0.4
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	-0.4
	CONNECTICUT	-0.5 *
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-0.5
45.	MICHIGAN	-0.6 *
	MINNESOTA	-0.6 *
47.	HAWAII	-0.7
	NORTH CAROLINA	-0.7
49.	MAINE	-1.0 *
	NEW YORK	-1.0 *
51.	VERMONT	-1.6 *

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

B-4. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2009-10

1.	CALIFORNIA	6,051,938
2.	TEXAS	4,485,884
3.	NEW YORK	3,045,771 *
4.	FLORIDA	2,485,864
5.	ILLINOIS	1,968,137 *
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,686,534 *
7.	OHIO	1,645,130 *
8.	GEORGIA	1,600,978
9.	MICHIGAN	1,540,026 *
10.	NEW JERSEY	1,417,648 *
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,329,894 *
12.	VIRGINIA	1,149,943 *
13.	ARIZONA	1,029,246 *
14.	INDIANA	986,885
15.	WASHINGTON	974,150
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	901,319
17.	TENNESSEE	894,764
18.	MARYLAND	846,971
19.	MISSOURI	835,780 *
20.	WISCONSIN	802,492
21.	COLORADO	771,938
22.	MINNESOTA	769,396 *
23.	ALABAMA	702,131
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	663,967
25.	LOUISIANA	643,328
26.	KENTUCKY	615,883
27.	OKLAHOMA	609,376
28.	CONNECTICUT	570,613 *
29.	OREGON	499,024
30.	MISSISSIPPI	474,839 *
31.	KANSAS	454,018
32.	NEVADA	452,846 *
33.	UTAH	443,840 *
34.	IOWA	438,637 *
35.	ARKANSAS	371,861 *
36.	NEW MEXICO	301,514
37.	NEBRASKA	267,177
38.	IDAHO	263,316 *
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	261,290 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	183,904 *
41.	MAINE	175,816 *
42.	HAWAII	163,695
43.	RHODE ISLAND	124,865 *
44.	ALASKA	117,224
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	116,070 *
46.	MONTANA	116,043 *
47.	DELAWARE	115,690 *
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	85,967
49.	WYOMING	80,676
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	75,923 *
51.	VERMONT	70,028 *
UNITED STATES		46,680,250

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

B-5. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENTAGE OF FALL ENROLLMENT, 2009-10

1.	NEW YORK	114.2 *
2.	NEW JERSEY	103.3 *
3.	NEVADA	100.7 *
4.	CONNECTICUT	100.4 *
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0 *
6.	MARYLAND	99.8
7.	CALIFORNIA	97.0 *
8.	GEORGIA	96.0
9.	MISSISSIPPI	95.8 *
10.	ARIZONA	95.5 *
11.	UNITED STATES	95.0 *
	ALABAMA	94.7
	PENNSYLVANIA	94.7 *
13.	KANSAS	94.5
	KENTUCKY	94.5
15.	MINNESOTA	94.4 *
16.	FLORIDA	94.3
	INDIANA	94.3
	MASSACHUSETTS	94.3
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	94.1 *
20.	WASHINGTON	94.0
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	93.9
22.	TENNESSEE	93.8 *
23.	IDAHO	93.7 *
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	93.7 *
25.	ILLINOIS	93.5 *
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	93.2
27.	LOUISIANA	93.1
	OKLAHOMA	93.1
29.	TEXAS	93.0
30.	COLORADO	92.7
	MAINE	92.7 *
32.	MISSOURI	92.5 *
33.	VIRGINIA	92.4 *
	WEST VIRGINIA	92.4 *
35.	NEW MEXICO	92.3
	WYOMING	92.3
37.	HAWAII	92.1
	MICHIGAN	92.1 *
39.	WISCONSIN	92.0
40.	NORTH DAKOTA	91.7
41.	DELAWARE	91.2 *
42.	NEBRASKA	90.4
43.	IOWA	89.4 *
44.	ALASKA	89.0
45.	OREGON	88.8
46.	OHIO	86.9 *
47.	RHODE ISLAND	86.0 *
48.	MONTANA	81.8 *
49.	ARKANSAS	81.2 *
50.	VERMONT	80.0 *
51.	UTAH	78.8 *

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

B-6. NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2009-10

1.	CALIFORNIA	383,566 *
2.	TEXAS	270,882
3.	NEW YORK	176,532 *
4.	FLORIDA	145,793
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	134,697 *
6.	ILLINOIS	131,443 *
7.	OHIO	124,264 *
8.	MICHIGAN	114,217 *
9.	GEORGIA	101,138 *
10.	NEW JERSEY	96,589 *
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	88,698
12.	VIRGINIA	87,101 *
13.	ARIZONA	82,206 *
14.	WISCONSIN	66,603
15.	MINNESOTA	66,215 *
16.	WASHINGTON	64,761
17.	MASSACHUSETTS	64,670
18.	INDIANA	63,071
19.	TENNESSEE	62,529 *
20.	MISSOURI	62,342 *
21.	MARYLAND	59,774
22.	COLORADO	46,811
23.	KENTUCKY	42,235
24.	ALABAMA	41,003 *
25.	CONNECTICUT	40,277 *
26.	OKLAHOMA	37,782 *
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	36,989
28.	LOUISIANA	36,408
29.	OREGON	35,815
30.	IOWA	34,462
31.	KANSAS	30,738
32.	UTAH	29,933 *
33.	ARKANSAS	29,834 *
34.	MISSISSIPPI	24,027 *
35.	NEVADA	23,582 *
36.	NEBRASKA	19,970 *
37.	NEW MEXICO	18,545
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	17,836 *
39.	IDAHO	17,212 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,468 *
41.	MAINE	15,039 *
42.	HAWAII	11,451
43.	MONTANA	10,029
44.	RHODE ISLAND	9,576 *
45.	VERMONT	8,201 *
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,170 *
47.	ALASKA	7,712
48.	DELAWARE	7,538 *
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	6,933
50.	WYOMING	5,480
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,745 *
UNITED STATES		3,117,890

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

**B-7. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1999-2000 TO 2009-10**

1.	ARIZONA	143.8 *
2.	NEVADA	72.6 *
3.	GEORGIA	56.1 *
4.	NORTH CAROLINA	47.4 *
5.	FLORIDA	42.1
6.	TENNESSEE	38.2 *
7.	CONNECTICUT	36.0 *
8.	VIRGINIA	32.8 *
9.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	30.7 *
10.	NEW JERSEY	29.8 *
11.	TEXAS	27.2
12.	VERMONT	26.8 *
13.	NEW YORK	24.6 *
14.	CALIFORNIA	24.1 *
15.	MARYLAND	23.7
16.	DELAWARE	23.4 *
17.	MAINE	22.8 *
	UNITED STATES	22.5 *
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	22.1
19.	COLORADO	20.3
20.	OREGON	18.8
21.	MISSOURI	18.6 *
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	18.2 *
23.	ILLINOIS	17.5 *
24.	MICHIGAN	16.9 *
25.	ALASKA	15.7
26.	MINNESOTA	15.4 *
27.	RHODE ISLAND	14.8 *
28.	KENTUCKY	14.7
29.	WISCONSIN	13.8
30.	ALABAMA	12.5 *
31.	OHIO	11.8 *
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.4
33.	INDIANA	10.7
34.	WASHINGTON	9.9
35.	ARKANSAS	9.7 *
36.	NEW MEXICO	8.9
37.	IDAHO	6.5 *
38.	HAWAII	6.4
39.	KANSAS	5.6
40.	IOWA	1.9
41.	NEBRASKA	1.7 *
42.	OKLAHOMA	1.1 *
43.	MISSISSIPPI	-0.8 *
44.	LOUISIANA	-5.0
45.	UTAH	-7.9 *
46.	MONTANA	-8.0
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	-8.3 *
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	-11.4 *
49.	WYOMING	-15.3
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	-19.3
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-35.3 *

Computed from NEA Research Estimates Database (2010).

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 1999–2000 school year as the base (1999–2000 = 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 2000 to 2010. When adjusted for inflation, the average salary has increased by 3.5 percent over the decade (Tables C-15, C-14).

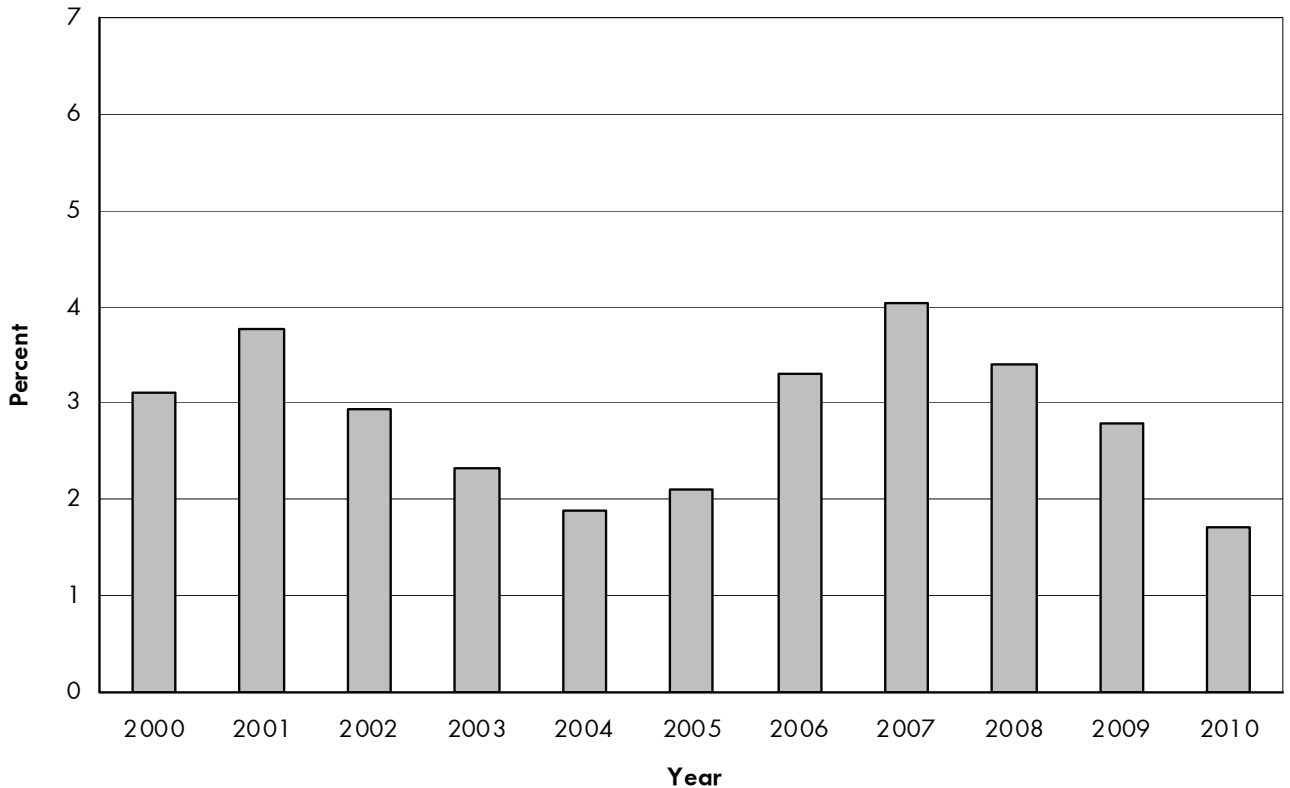
Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 2000–10 (Current \$)

Tables C-1 to C-22

- C-1. Total Instructional Staff in Public K–12 Schools, 2009–10
- C-2. Total Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Public Institutions of Higher Education, 2008
- C-3. Total Instructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2008
- C-4. Total Noninstructional Staff (FTE) in Public Institutions of Higher Education per 10,000 Population, October 2008
- C-5. Number of Teachers in Public K–12 Schools, 2009–10
- C-6. Students Enrolled per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, Fall 2009
- C-7. Students in ADA per Teacher in Public K–12 Schools, 2009–10
- C-8. Percentage of Public School Teachers Who Are Men, 2009–10

- C-9. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)
- C-10. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2008–09 (Revised)
- C-11. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers, 2009–10 (\$)
- C-12. Average Salaries of Public School Teachers as Percentage of National Average, 2009–10
- C-13. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 1999–2000 to 2009–10 (Current \$)
- C-14. Percentage Change in Avg. Salaries of Public School Teachers, 1999–2000 to 2009–10 (Constant \$)
- C-15. Percentage Change in Average Salaries of Public School Teachers 2008–09 to 2009–10 (Current \$)
- C-16. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)
- C-17. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff as Percentage of National Average, 2008–09 (Revised)
- C-18. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 2009–10 (\$)
- C-19. Average Salaries of Instructional Staff, as Percentage of National Average, 2009–10
- C-20. Percentage Change in Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1999–2000 to 2009–10 (Current \$)
- C-21. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 1999–2000 to 2009–10 (Constant \$)
- C-22. Percentage Change, Average Instructional Staff Salaries, 2008–09 to 2009–10 (Current \$)

Figure C. Annual Percentage Change in Teacher Salary, 2000–10 (Current \$)



C-1. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2009-10

1.	TEXAS	376,995
2.	CALIFORNIA	341,402 *
3.	NEW YORK	238,815
4.	FLORIDA	183,168
5.	ILLINOIS	156,347
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	146,774
7.	NEW JERSEY	140,905 *
8.	OHIO	137,806
9.	GEORGIA	134,523
10.	VIRGINIA	125,647 *
11.	MICHIGAN	120,392 *
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	111,004
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	79,287
14.	TENNESSEE	76,814 *
15.	MISSOURI	76,096 *
16.	INDIANA	70,693
17.	MARYLAND	69,251
18.	WISCONSIN	64,903
19.	ARIZONA	62,239 *
20.	WASHINGTON	60,386
21.	LOUISIANA	58,607
22.	MINNESOTA	57,417 *
23.	COLORADO	56,878
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	56,617
25.	ALABAMA	53,549
26.	CONNECTICUT	53,141 *
27.	OKLAHOMA	50,255
28.	KENTUCKY	47,307
29.	MISSISSIPPI	40,400 *
30.	ARKANSAS	40,287 *
31.	KANSAS	40,012
32.	IOWA	39,694
33.	OREGON	33,713
34.	UTAH	29,580
35.	NEVADA	28,758 *
36.	NEBRASKA	26,235
37.	NEW MEXICO	25,208
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	22,655 *
39.	MAINE	19,933 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,109
41.	IDAHO	17,188 *
42.	HAWAII	14,332
43.	MONTANA	12,025
44.	RHODE ISLAND	11,980
45.	VERMONT	10,503 *
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,140
47.	ALASKA	9,930
48.	DELAWARE	9,895
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	9,015
50.	WYOMING	8,033
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,763 *
	UNITED STATES	3,692,627 *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Technical Note and Glossary).

C-2. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 2008

1.	CALIFORNIA	66,245
2.	TEXAS	51,327
3.	NEW YORK	29,461
4.	FLORIDA	28,960
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	27,222
6.	MICHIGAN	26,908
7.	ILLINOIS	25,321
8.	OHIO	24,082
9.	INDIANA	22,491
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	22,397
11.	VIRGINIA	20,220
12.	GEORGIA	17,793
13.	WASHINGTON	17,184
14.	WISCONSIN	16,507
15.	COLORADO	14,874
16.	ARIZONA	14,770
17.	MINNESOTA	14,543
18.	MARYLAND	14,366
19.	NEW JERSEY	13,907
20.	MISSOURI	13,322
21.	KENTUCKY	12,158
22.	ALABAMA	12,129
23.	TENNESSEE	11,582
24.	IOWA	11,034
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,791
26.	LOUISIANA	10,106
27.	OREGON	9,448
28.	MISSISSIPPI	9,377
29.	MASSACHUSETTS	9,275
30.	KANSAS	9,215
31.	OKLAHOMA	8,621
32.	ARKANSAS	8,513
33.	UTAH	8,245
34.	CONNECTICUT	7,189
35.	NEW MEXICO	5,690
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	4,908
37.	NEBRASKA	4,505
38.	NEVADA	3,629
39.	HAWAII	3,590
40.	IDAHO	3,351
41.	DELAWARE	2,932
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,886
43.	RHODE ISLAND	2,597
44.	MAINE	2,424
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,276
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,213
47.	MONTANA	2,052
48.	WYOMING	1,949
49.	VERMONT	1,689
50.	ALASKA	1,330
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	313
	UNITED STATES	667,917

U.S. Census Bureau (2010c).

C-3. TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2008

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	45.0
2.	IOWA	36.7
3.	WYOMING	36.6
4.	INDIANA	35.3
5.	DELAWARE	33.6
6.	KANSAS	32.9
7.	MISSISSIPPI	31.9
8.	COLORADO	30.1
	UTAH	30.1
10.	ARKANSAS	29.8
11.	NORTH CAROLINA	29.5
12.	WISCONSIN	29.3
13.	NEW MEXICO	28.7
14.	KENTUCKY	28.5
15.	HAWAII	27.9
	MINNESOTA	27.9
17.	SOUTH DAKOTA	27.5
18.	VERMONT	27.2
19.	WEST VIRGINIA	27.1
20.	MICHIGAN	26.9
21.	WASHINGTON	26.2
22.	ALABAMA	26.0
	VIRGINIA	26.0
24.	MARYLAND	25.5
25.	NEBRASKA	25.3
26.	OREGON	24.9
27.	RHODE ISLAND	24.7
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	24.1
29.	OKLAHOMA	23.7
30.	LOUISIANA	22.9
31.	ARIZONA	22.7
32.	MISSOURI	22.5
	UNITED STATES	22.0
33.	IDAHO	22.0
34.	MONTANA	21.2
35.	TEXAS	21.1
36.	OHIO	21.0
37.	CONNECTICUT	20.5
38.	ILLINOIS	19.6
39.	ALASKA	19.4
40.	TENNESSEE	18.6
41.	GEORGIA	18.4
	MAINE	18.4
43.	CALIFORNIA	18.0
	PENNSYLVANIA	18.0
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	17.3
46.	NEW JERSEY	16.0
47.	FLORIDA	15.8
48.	NEW YORK	15.1
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	14.3
50.	NEVADA	14.0
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.3
	MEDIAN	24.9
	RANGE	39.7
	SDEV.	7.0
	CV	28.6

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

C-6. STUDENTS ENROLLED PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, FALL 2009

1.	UTAH	22.4
2.	CALIFORNIA	21.4 *
3.	WASHINGTON	19.3
4.	ARIZONA	18.9 *
5.	OREGON	18.7
6.	NEVADA	18.5 *
7.	IDAHO	18.2 *
8.	MICHIGAN	17.1 *
9.	OHIO	17.1
10.	COLORADO	17.0
11.	INDIANA	16.7
12.	ALABAMA	16.0
13.	FLORIDA	15.9
14.	KENTUCKY	15.8
15.	OKLAHOMA	15.5
16.	MINNESOTA	15.4 *
	UNITED STATES	15.3 *
17.	HAWAII	15.2
18.	ALASKA	14.9
	ILLINOIS	14.9
	NEW MEXICO	14.9
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	14.8
	SOUTH CAROLINA	14.8
	WISCONSIN	14.8
24.	TENNESSEE	14.7 *
25.	TEXAS	14.5
26.	DELAWARE	14.4
	GEORGIA	14.4
28.	MARYLAND	14.3
	WEST VIRGINIA	14.3 *
30.	LOUISIANA	14.0
	PENNSYLVANIA	14.0
32.	MISSISSIPPI	13.9 *
33.	IOWA	13.8
34.	KANSAS	13.7
35.	MASSACHUSETTS	13.6
36.	MONTANA	13.4
	NEBRASKA	13.4
	SOUTH DAKOTA	13.4
39.	MISSOURI	13.3 *
40.	CONNECTICUT	13.2 *
41.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13.1 *
42.	RHODE ISLAND	13.0
43.	ARKANSAS	12.7 *
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.7
45.	WYOMING	12.3
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.1
47.	NEW JERSEY	12.0 *
48.	NEW YORK	11.8 *
49.	VIRGINIA	11.7 *
50.	MAINE	11.1 *
51.	VERMONT	9.8 *
	MEDIAN	14.4
	RANGE	12.5
	SDEV.	2.5
	CV	16.9

Computed from IEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-5. NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2009-10

1.	TEXAS	333,103
2.	CALIFORNIA	291,011
3.	NEW YORK	226,123
4.	FLORIDA	166,055
5.	ILLINOIS	141,596
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	126,828
7.	GEORGIA	115,700
8.	NEW JERSEY	114,545 *
9.	OHIO	110,628
10.	VIRGINIA	106,674 *
11.	MICHIGAN	97,798 *
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	95,377
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	70,396
14.	MISSOURI	67,882 *
15.	TENNESSEE	65,049 *
16.	INDIANA	62,515
17.	MARYLAND	59,142
18.	WISCONSIN	58,849
19.	ARIZONA	56,944 *
20.	WASHINGTON	53,611
21.	MINNESOTA	52,734
22.	LOUISIANA	49,321
23.	COLORADO	48,960
24.	SOUTH CAROLINA	48,257
25.	ALABAMA	46,285
26.	CONNECTICUT	43,196 *
27.	OKLAHOMA	42,355
28.	KENTUCKY	41,288
29.	ARKANSAS	36,153 *
30.	MISSISSIPPI	35,568 *
31.	IOWA	35,481
32.	KANSAS	34,985
33.	OREGON	29,969
34.	UTAH	25,167
35.	NEVADA	24,314 *
36.	NEBRASKA	22,054
37.	NEW MEXICO	21,907
38.	WEST VIRGINIA	19,796 *
39.	MAINE	17,085 *
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,436
41.	IDAHO	15,424 *
42.	HAWAII	11,682
43.	RHODE ISLAND	11,132
44.	MONTANA	10,578
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,212
46.	VERMONT	8,905 *
47.	ALASKA	8,865
48.	DELAWARE	8,786
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,772
50.	WYOMING	7,085
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,791 *
	UNITED STATES	3,215,371 *

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-4. TOTAL NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (FTE) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER ED. PER 10,000 POPULATION, OCT. 2008

1.	NEW MEXICO	86.2
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	78.3
3.	WYOMING	70.6
4.	IOWA	70.2
5.	KANSAS	69.2
6.	OKLAHOMA	61.0
7.	NEBRASKA	60.6
8.	ALASKA	59.5
9.	MISSISSIPPI	58.1
10.	WASHINGTON	56.7
11.	MICHIGAN	56.5
12.	ARKANSAS	55.9
13.	ALABAMA	55.6
14.	DELAWARE	54.5
15.	VERMONT	54.4
16.	MONTANA	53.8
17.	UTAH	53.4
18.	KENTUCKY	53.2
19.	NORTH CAROLINA	52.6
20.	INDIANA	52.2
21.	OREGON	49.9
22.	WISCONSIN	48.0
23.	COLORADO	47.0
24.	VIRGINIA	46.0
25.	WEST VIRGINIA	45.4
26.	LOUISIANA	44.4
27.	OHIO	43.9
	UNITED STATES	42.6
28.	HAWAII	42.4
	TEXAS	42.4
30.	CALIFORNIA	42.2
31.	ILLINOIS	41.9
32.	MINNESOTA	41.6
	SOUTH CAROLINA	41.6
34.	MARYLAND	41.4
35.	IDAHO	40.5
36.	ARIZONA	40.4
37.	MAINE	38.6
38.	MISSOURI	36.9
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	36.8
40.	GEORGIA	36.6
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	36.3
42.	TENNESSEE	34.9
43.	NEW JERSEY	34.2
44.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	32.5
45.	CONNECTICUT	32.4
46.	MASSACHUSETTS	32.1
47.	RHODE ISLAND	30.6
48.	FLORIDA	30.4
49.	NEVADA	27.2
50.	NEW YORK	23.4
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8.9
	MEDIAN	44.4
	RANGE	77.3
	SDEV.	14.2
	CV	30.4

U.S. Census Bureau (2010a)

C-7. STUDENTS IN ADA PER TEACHER IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2009-10

1.	CALIFORNIA	208
2.	NEVADA	18.6 *
3.	WASHINGTON	18.2
4.	ARIZONA	18.1 *
5.	UTAH	17.6 *
6.	IDAHO	17.1 *
7.	OREGON	16.7
8.	COLORADO	15.8
9.	INDIANA	15.8
10.	MICHIGAN	15.7 *
11.	ALABAMA	15.2
12.	FLORIDA	15.0
13.	KENTUCKY	14.9
14.	OHIO	14.9 *
15.	MINNESOTA	14.6 *
	UNITED STATES	14.5 *
16.	OKLAHOMA	14.4
17.	MARYLAND	14.3
18.	HAWAII	14.0
19.	ILLINOIS	13.9 *
	NORTH CAROLINA	13.9
21.	GEORGIA	13.8
	NEW MEXICO	13.8
	SOUTH CAROLINA	13.8
25.	TENNESSEE	13.8 *
26.	WISCONSIN	13.6
	NEW YORK	13.5 *
	TEXAS	13.5
28.	MISSISSIPPI	13.4 *
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	13.3 *
30.	ALASKA	13.2
	CONNECTICUT	13.2 *
	DELAWARE	13.2 *
	WEST VIRGINIA	13.2 *
34.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13.1 *
35.	KANSAS	13.0
	LOUISIANA	13.0
37.	MASSACHUSETTS	12.8
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.6 *
39.	IOWA	12.4 *
	NEW JERSEY	12.4 *
41.	MISSOURI	12.3 *
42.	NEBRASKA	12.1
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.9 *
44.	WYOMING	11.4
45.	RHODE ISLAND	11.2 *
46.	NORTH DAKOTA	11.1
47.	MONTANA	11.0 *
48.	VIRGINIA	10.8 *
49.	ARKANSAS	10.3 *
	MAINE	10.3 *
51.	VERMONT	7.9 *
	MEDIAN	13.5
	RANGE	12.9
	SDEV.	2.4
	CV	17.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010): K-12 =

"Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

C-8. PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO ARE MBW, 2009-10

1.	KANSAS	33.1 *
2.	ALASKA	31.5
3.	OREGON	30.8
4.	INDIANA	30.5
5.	VERMONT	30.2 *
6.	WYOMING	29.7
7.	MINNESOTA	29.5 *
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	28.8 *
	WASHINGTON	28.8
10.	CALIFORNIA	28.0 *
11.	IDAHO	27.1 *
12.	MAINE	27.0 *
13.	MONTANA	26.9
14.	WISCONSIN	26.7 *
15.	CONNECTICUT	25.8 *
16.	HAWAII	25.6
17.	IOWA	25.4
	NEW MEXICO	25.4
	NORTH DAKOTA	25.4
20.	COLORADO	25.1
	OHIO	25.1
22.	NEBRASKA	24.8
23.	NEVADA	24.7 *
24.	NEW YORK	24.5
25.	MICHIGAN	24.3 *
26.	NEW JERSEY	24.1 *
	UNITED STATES	24.0 *
27.	DELAWARE	23.8
	MASSACHUSETTS	23.8
29.	ARIZONA	23.6 *
	UTAH	23.6
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	23.4 *
32.	SOUTH DAKOTA	23.3
33.	TEXAS	23.0 *
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23.0
	ILLINOIS	22.7
35.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	22.7
37.	MARYLAND	22.4
38.	OKLAHOMA	22.1
39.	ALABAMA	22.0
	RHODE ISLAND	22.0 *
41.	MISSOURI	21.5 *
42.	KENTUCKY	21.4
43.	TENNESSEE	21.3 *
44.	FLORIDA	21.2
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	20.1
46.	GEORGIA	19.8
47.	LOUISIANA	18.4
	SOUTH CAROLINA	18.4
49.	MISSISSIPPI	17.9 *
50.	VIRGINIA	17.8 *
51.	ARKANSAS	16.0 *
	MEDIAN	24.1
	RANGE	17.0
	SDEV.	3.8
	CV	15.5

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-9. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2008-09 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	NEW YORK	69,118
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	67,572
3.	CALIFORNIA	66,995
4.	CONNECTICUT	63,152 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	63,111 *
6.	MARYLAND	62,849
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62,557 *
8.	ILLINOIS	61,344
9.	RHODE ISLAND	58,440 *
10.	ALASKA	58,395
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	57,787
12.	MICHIGAN	57,327 *
13.	DELAWARE	56,667
14.	HAWAII	54,964
15.	OHIO	54,656
16.	WYOMING	54,602
	UNITED STATES	54,274 *
17.	OREGON	54,085
18.	GEORGIA	52,879
19.	WASHINGTON	52,567
20.	MINNESOTA	52,414
21.	WISCONSIN	51,121
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50,128
23.	NEVADA	50,067 *
24.	INDIANA	49,569
25.	IOWA	48,638
26.	LOUISIANA	48,627
27.	COLORADO	48,485
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	48,454
29.	VIRGINIA	48,385
30.	VERMONT	47,884 *
31.	KENTUCKY	47,875
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	47,421
33.	TEXAS	47,157
34.	FLORIDA	46,921
35.	ALABAMA	46,879
36.	ARIZONA	46,358
37.	KANSAS	46,237
38.	UTAH	45,923
39.	NEW MEXICO	45,752
40.	ARKANSAS	45,738
41.	TENNESSEE	45,549
42.	IDAHO	45,178
43.	NEBRASKA	44,968
44.	MAINE	44,731 *
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	44,701
46.	MISSISSIPPI	44,498 *
47.	MONTANA	44,426
48.	MISSOURI	44,249 *
49.	OKLAHOMA	43,846
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	41,654
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	35,070
	MEDIAN	48,627
	RANGE	34,048
	SDEV.	7,428
	CV	14

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-10. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2008-09 (REVISED)

1.	NEW YORK	127.4
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	124.5
3.	CALIFORNIA	123.4
4.	CONNECTICUT	116.4 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	116.3 *
6.	MARYLAND	115.8
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	115.3 *
8.	ILLINOIS	113.0
9.	RHODE ISLAND	107.7 *
10.	ALASKA	107.6
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	106.5
12.	MICHIGAN	105.6 *
13.	DELAWARE	104.4
14.	HAWAII	101.3
15.	OHIO	100.7
16.	WYOMING	100.6
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
17.	OREGON	99.7
18.	GEORGIA	97.4
19.	WASHINGTON	96.9
20.	MINNESOTA	96.6
21.	WISCONSIN	94.2
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	92.4
23.	NEVADA	92.2 *
24.	INDIANA	91.3
25.	IOWA	89.6
26.	LOUISIANA	89.6
27.	COLORADO	89.3
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	89.3
29.	VIRGINIA	89.1
30.	KENTUCKY	88.2
31.	VERMONT	88.2 *
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87.4
33.	TEXAS	86.9
34.	FLORIDA	86.5
35.	ALABAMA	86.4
36.	ARIZONA	85.4
37.	KANSAS	85.2
38.	UTAH	84.6
39.	ARKANSAS	84.3
40.	NEW MEXICO	84.3
41.	TENNESSEE	83.9
42.	IDAHO	83.2
43.	NEBRASKA	82.9
44.	MAINE	82.4 *
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	82.4
46.	MISSISSIPPI	82.0 *
47.	MONTANA	81.9
48.	MISSOURI	81.5 *
49.	OKLAHOMA	80.8
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	76.7
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	64.6
	MEDIAN	89.6
	RANGE	62.7
	SDEV.	13.7
	CV	14.5

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-11. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2009-10 (\$)

1.	NEW YORK	71,633
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	69,273
3.	CALIFORNIA	68,203 *
4.	NEW JERSEY	65,130 *
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	64,548 *
6.	CONNECTICUT	64,350 *
7.	MARYLAND	63,971
8.	ILLINOIS	62,077
9.	RHODE ISLAND	59,686 *
10.	ALASKA	59,672
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	59,156
12.	MICHIGAN	57,958 *
13.	DELAWARE	57,080
14.	OHIO	55,958
15.	WYOMING	55,861
16.	OREGON	55,224
	UNITED STATES	55,202 *
17.	HAWAII	55,063
18.	GEORGIA	53,112
19.	WASHINGTON	53,003
20.	MINNESOTA	52,431
21.	NEVADA	51,524 *
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	51,443
23.	WISCONSIN	51,264
24.	VIRGINIA	50,015 *
25.	INDIANA	49,986
26.	IOWA	49,626
27.	KENTUCKY	49,543
28.	COLORADO	49,202
29.	VERMONT	49,084 *
30.	LOUISIANA	48,903
31.	TEXAS	48,261
32.	OKLAHOMA	47,691
33.	ALABAMA	47,571
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	47,508
35.	ARIZONA	46,952 *
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	46,850
37.	FLORIDA	46,708
38.	ARKANSAS	46,700
39.	KANSAS	46,657
40.	TENNESSEE	46,290 *
41.	IDAHO	46,283 *
42.	NEW MEXICO	46,258
43.	NEBRASKA	46,227
44.	MAINE	46,106 *
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	45,959 *
46.	UTAH	45,885
47.	MONTANA	45,759
48.	MISSISSIPPI	45,644 *
49.	MISSOURI	45,317 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	42,964
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	38,837
	MEDIAN	49,626
	RANGE	32,796
	SDEV.	7,517
	CV	14

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-12. AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2009-10

1.	NEW YORK	129.8
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	125.5
3.	CALIFORNIA	123.6 *
4.	NEW JERSEY	118.0 *
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	116.9 *
6.	CONNECTICUT	116.6 *
7.	MARYLAND	115.9
8.	ILLINOIS	112.5
9.	ALASKA	108.1
10.	RHODE ISLAND	108.1 *
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	107.2
12.	MICHIGAN	105.0 *
13.	DELAWARE	103.4
14.	OHIO	101.4
15.	WYOMING	101.2
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
16.	OREGON	100.0
17.	HAWAII	99.7
18.	GEORGIA	96.2
19.	WASHINGTON	96.0
20.	MINNESOTA	95.0
21.	NEVADA	93.3 *
22.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	93.2
23.	WISCONSIN	92.9
24.	INDIANA	90.6
25.	VIRGINIA	90.6 *
26.	IOWA	89.9
27.	KENTUCKY	89.7
28.	COLORADO	89.1
29.	VERMONT	88.9 *
30.	LOUISIANA	88.6
31.	TEXAS	87.4
32.	OKLAHOMA	86.4
33.	ALABAMA	86.2
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	86.1
35.	ARIZONA	85.1 *
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.9
37.	ARKANSAS	84.6
38.	FLORIDA	84.6
39.	KANSAS	84.5
40.	TENNESSEE	83.9 *
41.	IDAHO	83.8 *
42.	NEW MEXICO	83.8
43.	NEBRASKA	83.7
44.	MAINE	83.5 *
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	83.3 *
46.	UTAH	83.1
47.	MONTANA	82.9
48.	MISSISSIPPI	82.7 *
49.	MISSOURI	82.1 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	77.8
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.4
	MEDIAN	89.9
	RANGE	59.4
	SDEV.	13.6
	CV	14.4

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-1.3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1999-2000 TO 2009-10 (CURRENT \$)

1.	WYOMING	63.7
2.	OKLAHOMA	52.4
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	48.7
4.	LOUISIANA	47.7
5.	MARYLAND	45.2
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	43.9
7.	MISSISSIPPI	43.3 *
8.	CALIFORNIA	43.0 *
9.	MONTANA	42.5
10.	NEW MEXICO	42.1
11.	NEW YORK	40.4
12.	ARKANSAS	39.9
13.	IOWA	39.1
14.	NEBRASKA	39.1
15.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37.1 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	36.3
17.	KENTUCKY	36.2
18.	HAWAII	35.7
19.	OHIO	35.1
20.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.6
21.	ILLINOIS	33.5
22.	KANSAS	33.4
23.	MISSOURI	32.5 *
24.	UNITED STATES	32.0 *
25.	MINNESOTA	31.7
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31.7
27.	UTAH	31.3
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	31.3 *
29.	NEVADA	30.8 *
30.	OREGON	30.4
31.	IDAHO	30.2 *
32.	VERMONT	30.0 *
33.	ALABAMA	29.7
34.	MAINE	29.7 *
35.	GEORGIA	29.5
36.	VIRGINIA	29.1 *
37.	WASHINGTON	29.1
38.	COLORADO	28.9
39.	DELAWARE	28.5
40.	TEXAS	28.5
41.	ALASKA	28.4
42.	TENNESSEE	27.4 *
43.	ARIZONA	27.2 *
44.	FLORIDA	27.2
45.	RHODE ISLAND	26.9 *
46.	NEW JERSEY	25.2 *
47.	WISCONSIN	24.6
48.	CONNECTICUT	24.3 *
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	22.4
50.	INDIANA	19.4
51.	NORTH CAROLINA	18.9
52.	MICHIGAN	18.2 *
53.	MEDIAN	31.3
54.	RANGE	45.5
55.	SDEV.	88
56.	CV	26.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-1.4. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS 1999-2000 TO 2009-10 (CONSTANT \$)

1.	WYOMING	28.3
2.	OKLAHOMA	19.5
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	16.6
4.	LOUISIANA	15.8
5.	MARYLAND	13.9
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	12.8
7.	MISSISSIPPI	12.3 *
8.	CALIFORNIA	12.2 *
9.	MONTANA	11.7
10.	NEW MEXICO	11.4
11.	NEW YORK	10.1
12.	ARKANSAS	9.7
13.	IOWA	9.1
14.	NEBRASKA	9.1
15.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7.5 *
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.9
17.	KENTUCKY	6.8
18.	HAWAII	6.4
19.	OHIO	5.9
20.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8
21.	ILLINOIS	4.7
22.	KANSAS	4.6
23.	MISSOURI	3.9 *
24.	UNITED STATES	3.5 *
25.	MINNESOTA	3.3
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3.2
27.	UTAH	3.0
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	2.9 *
29.	NEVADA	2.6 *
30.	OREGON	2.3
31.	IDAHO	2.1 *
32.	VERMONT	1.9 *
33.	ALABAMA	1.7 *
34.	MAINE	1.7 *
35.	GEORGIA	1.5
36.	WASHINGTON	1.3
37.	VIRGINIA	1.2 *
38.	COLORADO	1.1
39.	ALASKA	0.7
40.	DELAWARE	0.7
41.	TEXAS	0.7
42.	TENNESSEE	-0.1 *
43.	ARIZONA	-0.2 *
44.	FLORIDA	-0.3
45.	RHODE ISLAND	-0.5 *
46.	NEW JERSEY	-1.8 *
47.	WISCONSIN	-2.3
48.	CONNECTICUT	-2.6 *
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	-4.0
50.	INDIANA	-6.3
51.	NORTH CAROLINA	-6.8
52.	MICHIGAN	-7.3 *
53.	MEDIAN	3.0
54.	RANGE	35.7
55.	SDEV.	6.9
56.	CV	144.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-1.5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2008-09 TO 2009-10 (CURRENT \$)

1.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10.7
2.	OKLAHOMA	8.8
3.	NEW YORK	3.6
4.	KENTUCKY	3.5
5.	VIRGINIA	3.4 *
6.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3.4 *
7.	NEW JERSEY	3.2 *
8.	MAINE	3.1 *
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	3.1
10.	MONTANA	3.0
11.	NEVADA	2.9 *
12.	NEBRASKA	2.8
13.	WEST VIRGINIA	2.8 *
14.	MISSISSIPPI	2.6 *
15.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.6
16.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.5
17.	VERMONT	2.5 *
18.	IDAHO	2.4 *
19.	MISSOURI	2.4 *
20.	OHIO	2.4
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	2.4
22.	TEXAS	2.3
23.	WYOMING	2.3
24.	ALASKA	2.2
25.	ARKANSAS	2.1
26.	OREGON	2.1
27.	RHODE ISLAND	2.1 *
28.	IOWA	2.0
29.	CONNECTICUT	1.9 *
30.	CALIFORNIA	1.8 *
31.	MARYLAND	1.8
32.	UNITED STATES	1.7 *
33.	TENNESSEE	1.6 *
34.	ALABAMA	1.5
35.	COLORADO	1.5
36.	ARIZONA	1.3 *
37.	ILLINOIS	1.2
38.	MICHIGAN	1.1 *
39.	NEW MEXICO	1.1
40.	KANSAS	0.9
41.	INDIANA	0.8
42.	WASHINGTON	0.8
43.	DELAWARE	0.7
44.	LOUISIANA	0.6
45.	GEORGIA	0.4
46.	WISCONSIN	0.3
47.	HAWAII	0.2
48.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.2
49.	MINNESOTA	0.0
50.	UTAH	-0.1
51.	FLORIDA	-0.5
52.	NORTH CAROLINA	-3.3
53.	MEDIAN	2.1
54.	RANGE	14.1
55.	SDEV.	2.0
56.	CV	98.3

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

**C-1.8. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2009–10 (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	73,148
2.	ALASKA	69,864
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	69,273
4.	NEW JERSEY	68,908 *
5.	CONNECTICUT	68,412 *
6.	CALIFORNIA	68,203 *
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	65,645 *
8.	MICHIGAN	65,285 *
9.	MARYLAND	64,990
10.	RHODE ISLAND	64,121 *
11.	ILLINOIS	62,492
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	60,973
13.	DELAWARE	59,851
14.	OHIO	58,580
15.	WYOMING	58,050
16.	OREGON	57,705
	UNITED STATES	57,146 *
17.	MINNESOTA	56,474 *
18.	HAWAII	56,241
19.	WASHINGTON	55,913
20.	GEORGIA	55,741
21.	WISCONSIN	55,193
22.	VERMONT	55,053 *
23.	INDIANA	53,443
24.	NEVADA	52,538 *
25.	COLORADO	51,537
26.	VIRGINIA	51,504 *
27.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	51,443
28.	IOWA	51,402
29.	TEXAS	51,165
30.	LOUISIANA	51,143
31.	KENTUCKY	50,282
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	49,888
33.	ALABAMA	49,423
34.	OKLAHOMA	48,941
35.	NEW MEXICO	48,647
36.	ARKANSAS	48,400
37.	IDAHO	48,255 *
38.	TENNESSEE	48,126 *
39.	FLORIDA	48,070
40.	UTAH	47,884 *
41.	KANSAS	47,715
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	47,698 *
43.	MISSOURI	47,445 *
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	46,850
45.	MISSISSIPPI	46,694 *
46.	NEBRASKA	46,227
47.	MAINE	46,106 *
48.	ARIZONA	46,063 *
49.	MONTANA	45,759
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	44,478
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	40,315
	MEDIAN	51,504
	RANGE	32,833
	SDEV.	8,081
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

**C-1.7. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFFS
PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 2008–09 (REVISED)**

1.	NEW YORK	125.4
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	120.0
3.	ALASKA	119.3
4.	CALIFORNIA	119.0 *
5.	CONNECTICUT	118.8
6.	NEW JERSEY	118.7 *
7.	MARYLAND	113.5
8.	MICHIGAN	112.8 *
9.	RHODE ISLAND	111.0 *
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	110.9 *
11.	OHIO	109.8
12.	ILLINOIS	108.9
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	105.8
14.	DELAWARE	105.4
15.	WYOMING	100.7
16.	OREGON	100.4
17.	HAWAII	100.1
	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
18.	WISCONSIN	98.8
19.	GEORGIA	98.6
20.	WASHINGTON	98.5
21.	MINNESOTA	97.5 *
22.	VERMONT	94.4 *
23.	INDIANA	93.1
24.	KENTUCKY	91.6
25.	COLORADO	90.2
26.	LOUISIANA	90.2
27.	IOWA	89.4
28.	VIRGINIA	89.2
29.	NEVADA	89.1 *
30.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	89.0
31.	TEXAS	88.8
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	88.5
33.	ALABAMA	87.4
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	86.0
35.	FLORIDA	85.8
36.	NEW MEXICO	84.6
37.	ARKANSAS	84.2
38.	TENNESSEE	84.2
39.	KANSAS	84.0
40.	IDAHO	83.7
41.	UTAH	82.9 *
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	82.7
43.	MISSOURI	82.1 *
44.	ARIZONA	81.6
45.	OKLAHOMA	81.0
46.	NEBRASKA	79.9
47.	MAINE	79.4 *
48.	MISSISSIPPI	78.9 *
49.	MONTANA	78.9
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	76.5
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	69.9
	MEDIAN	90.2
	RANGE	55.5
	SDEV.	13.9
	CV	14.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

**C-1.6. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2008–09 (REVISED) (\$)**

1.	NEW YORK	70,638
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	67,572
3.	ALASKA	67,176
4.	CALIFORNIA	66,995 *
5.	CONNECTICUT	66,878
6.	NEW JERSEY	66,852 *
7.	MARYLAND	63,905
8.	MICHIGAN	63,543 *
9.	RHODE ISLAND	62,508 *
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62,451 *
11.	OHIO	61,858
12.	ILLINOIS	61,344
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	59,595
14.	DELAWARE	59,346
15.	WYOMING	56,715
16.	OREGON	56,515
17.	HAWAII	56,363
	UNITED STATES	56,314 *
18.	WISCONSIN	55,633
19.	GEORGIA	55,526
20.	WASHINGTON	55,474
21.	MINNESOTA	54,902 *
22.	VERMONT	53,171 *
23.	INDIANA	52,415
24.	KENTUCKY	51,561
25.	LOUISIANA	50,799
26.	COLORADO	50,776
27.	IOWA	50,343
28.	VIRGINIA	50,237
29.	NEVADA	50,201 *
30.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	50,128
31.	TEXAS	50,021
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	49,849
33.	ALABAMA	49,231
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	48,454
35.	FLORIDA	48,312
36.	NEW MEXICO	47,655
37.	ARKANSAS	47,428
38.	TENNESSEE	47,399
39.	KANSAS	47,299
40.	IDAHO	47,118
41.	UTAH	46,666 *
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	46,574
43.	MISSOURI	46,247 *
44.	ARIZONA	45,977
45.	OKLAHOMA	45,615
46.	NEBRASKA	44,968
47.	MAINE	44,731 *
48.	MONTANA	44,426
49.	MISSISSIPPI	44,415 *
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	43,103
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	39,364
	MEDIAN	50,776
	RANGE	31,274
	SDEV.	7,833
	CV	15

NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-19. AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2009-10

1.	NEW YORK	128.0
2.	ALASKA	122.3
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	121.2
4.	NEW JERSEY	120.6 *
5.	CONNECTICUT	119.7 *
6.	CALIFORNIA	119.3 *
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	114.9 *
8.	MICHIGAN	114.2 *
9.	MARYLAND	113.7 *
10.	RHODE ISLAND	112.2 *
11.	ILLINOIS	109.4
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	106.7
13.	DELAWARE	104.7
14.	OHIO	102.5
15.	WYOMING	101.6
16.	OREGON	101.0
17.	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
18.	MINNESOTA	98.8 *
19.	HAWAII	98.4
20.	WASHINGTON	97.8
21.	GEORGIA	97.5
22.	WISCONSIN	96.6
23.	VERMONT	96.3 *
24.	INDIANA	93.5
25.	NEVADA	91.9 *
26.	COLORADO	90.2
27.	VIRGINIA	90.1 *
28.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	90.0
29.	IOWA	89.9
30.	LOUISIANA	89.5
31.	TEXAS	89.5
32.	KENTUCKY	88.0
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	87.3
34.	ALABAMA	86.5
35.	OKLAHOMA	85.6
36.	NEW MEXICO	85.1
37.	ARKANSAS	84.7
38.	IDAHO	84.4 *
39.	TENNESSEE	84.2 *
40.	FLORIDA	84.1
41.	UTAH	83.8 *
42.	KANSAS	83.5
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	83.5 *
44.	MISSOURI	83.0 *
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	82.0
46.	MISSISSIPPI	81.7 *
47.	NEBRASKA	80.9
48.	MAINE	80.7 *
49.	ARIZONA	80.6 *
50.	MONTANA	80.1
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	77.8
	SOUTH DAKOTA	70.5
	MEDIAN	90.1
	RANGE	57.5
	SDEV.	14.1
	CV	14.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-20. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1999-2000 TO 2009-10 (CURRENT \$)

1.	WYOMING	64.3
2.	OKLAHOMA	50.2
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	47.7
4.	LOUISIANA	47.5
5.	ALASKA	46.3
6.	VERMONT	42.0 *
7.	MARYLAND	41.9
8.	NEW YORK	41.4
9.	MISSISSIPPI	40.9 *
10.	IOWA	39.0
11.	CALIFORNIA	38.5 *
12.	ARKANSAS	38.2
13.	MINNESOTA	37.6 *
14.	OHIO	37.0
15.	OREGON	35.4
16.	MONTANA	35.3
17.	HAWAII	34.2
18.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33.6 *
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.2
20.	MICHIGAN	33.1 *
21.	KANSAS	32.8
22.	RHODE ISLAND	32.7 *
23.	UTAH	32.3 *
24.	MISSOURI	31.8 *
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	31.8
26.	WEST VIRGINIA	31.6 *
27.	KENTUCKY	31.5
28.	IDAHO	31.0 *
29.	UNITED STATES	30.4 *
30.	WASHINGTON	29.8
31.	VIRGINIA	29.7 *
32.	COLORADO	29.6
33.	GEORGIA	29.5
34.	ILLINOIS	29.1
35.	ALABAMA	29.0
36.	TEXAS	28.5
37.	DELAWARE	28.3
38.	NEBRASKA	27.5 *
39.	TENNESSEE	27.4 *
40.	CONNECTICUT	27.3 *
41.	FLORIDA	26.8
42.	NEVADA	26.3 *
43.	NEW JERSEY	25.4 *
44.	WISCONSIN	25.1
45.	INDIANA	24.1
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	23.1
47.	MAINE	18.9 *
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	18.9
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	15.4
50.	NEW MEXICO	15.0 *
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.8 *
	ARIZONA	-2.3 *
	MEDIAN	31.6
	RANGE	66.7
	SDEV.	10.4
	CV	32.9

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-21. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 1999-2000 TO 2009-10 (CONSTANT \$)

1.	WYOMING	28.8
2.	OKLAHOMA	17.8
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.8
4.	LOUISIANA	15.7
5.	ALASKA	14.7
6.	VERMONT	11.3 *
7.	MARYLAND	11.2
8.	NEW YORK	10.9
9.	MISSISSIPPI	10.5 *
10.	IOWA	9.0
11.	CALIFORNIA	8.6 *
12.	ARKANSAS	8.4
13.	MINNESOTA	7.9 *
14.	OHIO	7.4
15.	OREGON	6.2
16.	MONTANA	6.1
17.	HAWAII	5.2
18.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4.7 *
19.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4.5
20.	MICHIGAN	4.4 *
21.	KANSAS	4.2
22.	RHODE ISLAND	4.1 *
23.	UTAH	3.8 *
24.	MISSOURI	3.4 *
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	3.3
26.	WEST VIRGINIA	3.2 *
27.	KENTUCKY	3.1
28.	IDAHO	2.8 *
29.	UNITED STATES	2.2 *
30.	WASHINGTON	1.8
31.	VIRGINIA	1.7 *
32.	COLORADO	1.6
33.	GEORGIA	1.5
34.	ILLINOIS	1.3
35.	ALABAMA	1.1
36.	TEXAS	0.8
37.	DELAWARE	0.6
38.	NEBRASKA	0.0 *
39.	TENNESSEE	-0.1 *
40.	CONNECTICUT	-0.2 *
41.	FLORIDA	-0.5
42.	NEVADA	-0.9 *
43.	NEW JERSEY	-1.7 *
44.	WISCONSIN	-1.9
45.	INDIANA	-2.7
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	-3.5
47.	MAINE	-6.7 *
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	-6.8
49.	MASSACHUSETTS	-9.5
50.	NEW MEXICO	-9.9 *
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-10.0 *
	ARIZONA	-23.4 *
	MEDIAN	3.2
	RANGE	52.3
	SDEV.	8.2
	CV	246.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

C-22 PER CENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES, 2008–09 TO 2009–10 (CURRENT \$)

1.	OKLAHOMA	7.3
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5.1 *
	MISSISSIPPI	5.1 *
4.	NEVADA	4.7 *
5.	ALASKA	4.0
6.	NEW YORK	3.6
7.	VERMONT	3.5 *
8.	NORTH DAKOTA	3.2
9.	MAINE	3.1 *
	NEW JERSEY	3.1 *
11.	MONTANA	3.0
12.	MINNESOTA	2.9 *
13.	NEBRASKA	2.8
14.	MICHIGAN	2.7 *
15.	MISSOURI	2.6 *
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.6
	RHODE ISLAND	2.6 *
	UTAH	2.6 *
19.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.5
	VIRGINIA	2.5 *
21.	IDAHO	2.4 *
	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.4
	WEST VIRGINIA	2.4 *
	WYOMING	2.4
25.	CONNECTICUT	2.3 *
	PENNSYLVANIA	2.3
	TEXAS	2.3
28.	IOWA	2.1
	NEW MEXICO	2.1
	OREGON	2.1
31.	ARKANSAS	2.0
	INDIANA	2.0
33.	ILLINOIS	1.9
34.	CALIFORNIA	1.8 *
35.	MARYLAND	1.7
	UNITED STATES	1.5 *
36.	COLORADO	1.5
	TENNESSEE	1.5 *
38.	DELAWARE	0.9
	KANSAS	0.9
40.	WASHINGTON	0.8
41.	LOUISIANA	0.7
42.	ALABAMA	0.4
	GEORGIA	0.4
44.	ARIZONA	0.2 *
45.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.1
46.	HAWAII	-0.2
47.	FLORIDA	-0.5
48.	WISCONSIN	-0.8
49.	KENTUCKY	-2.5
50.	NORTH CAROLINA	-3.3
51.	OHIO	-5.3
	MEDIAN	2.3
	RANGE	12.6
	SDEV.	2.1
	CV	108.9

Computed from NEA Research Estimates Database (2010).

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.

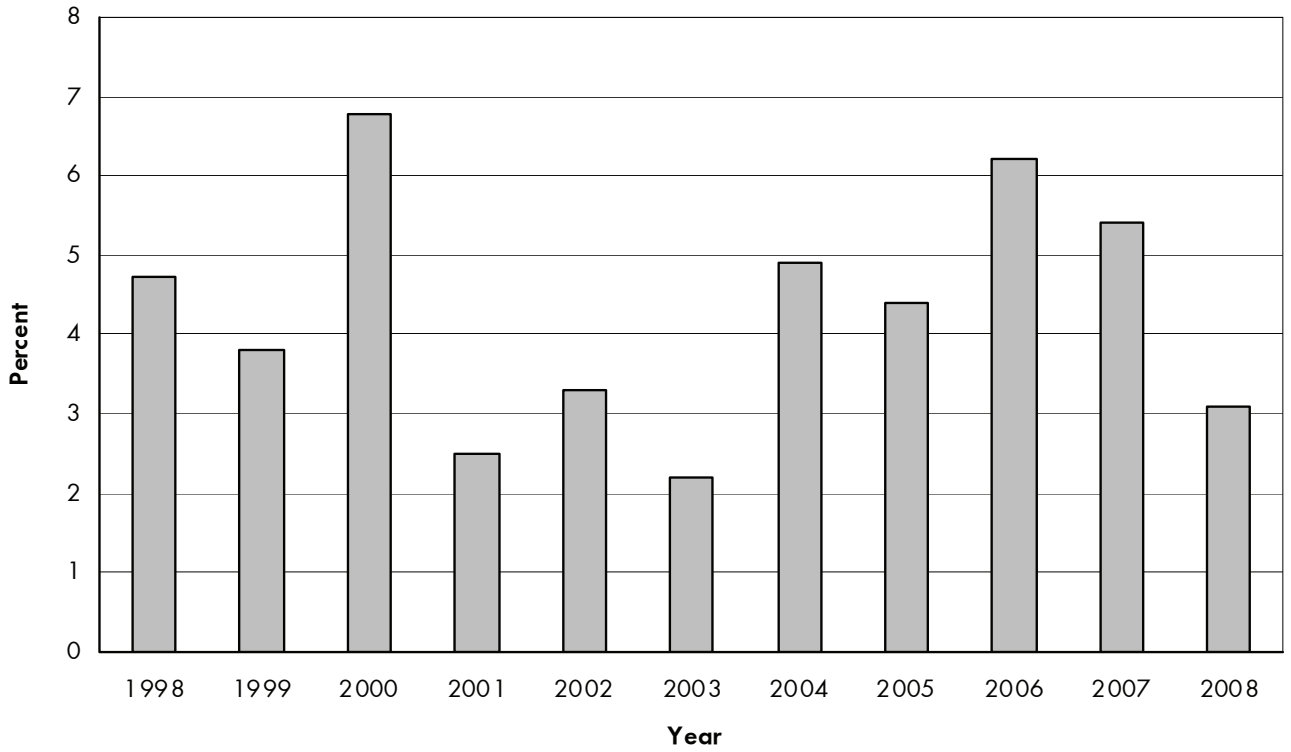
Figure D shows the percentage change in per capita personal income for the years 1998 through 2008. To a large extent, personal income drives state tax systems. Sales and income tax collections respond rapidly to its changes. It is therefore a key indicator to watch in education finance planning (Table D-5).

Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1998–2008

Tables D-1 to D-10

- D-1. Total Personal Income, 2008 (\$ millions)
- D-2. Percentage Change in Total Personal Income, 2007 to 2008
- D-3. Per Capita Personal Income, 2008 (\$)
- D-4. Per Capita Personal Income as Percentage of National Average, 2008
- D-5. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 2007 to 2008
- D-6. Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1998 to 2008
- D-7. Personal Income per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2008 (\$)
- D-8. Personal Income per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2008 (\$)
- D-9. Personal Income from Government and Government Enterprises (Federal, State, and Local) as Percentage of Total Personal Income, 2008
- D-10. Gross Farm Income per Capita, 2008 (\$)

Figure D. Annual Percentage Change in per Capita Personal Income, 1998–2008



**D-1. TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME,
2008 (\$ MILLIONS)**

1.	CALIFORNIA	1,610,932
2.	TEXAS	967,449
3.	NEW YORK	936,528
4.	FLORIDA	737,950
5.	ILLINOIS	554,223
6.	PENNSYLVANIA	507,908
7.	NEW JERSEY	446,884
8.	OHIO	416,311
9.	MICHIGAN	353,296
10.	VIRGINIA	348,894
11.	GEORGIA	341,530
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	333,906
13.	NORTH CAROLINA	328,578
14.	WASHINGTON	287,148
15.	MARYLAND	273,934
16.	MINNESOTA	226,159
17.	ARIZONA	224,230
18.	INDIANA	223,204
19.	TENNESSEE	219,025
20.	MISSOURI	218,993
21.	COLORADO	214,727
22.	WISCONSIN	213,379
23.	CONNECTICUT	200,536
24.	LOUISIANA	169,541
25.	ALABAMA	158,568
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	148,370
27.	OREGON	139,205
28.	KENTUCKY	138,791
29.	OKLAHOMA	134,528
30.	IOWA	114,436
31.	KANSAS	112,271
32.	NEVADA	104,829
33.	ARKANSAS	93,762
34.	MISSISSIPPI	90,354
35.	UTAH	88,901
36.	NEBRASKA	71,485
37.	NEW MEXICO	66,724
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	57,617
39.	WEST VIRGINIA	57,193
40.	HAWAII	54,612
41.	IDAHO	50,376
42.	MAINE	48,200
43.	RHODE ISLAND	43,971
44.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40,350
45.	DELAWARE	35,755
46.	MONTANA	34,111
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	31,576
48.	ALASKA	30,550
49.	WYOMING	26,963
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	26,615
51.	VERMONT	24,368
UNITED STATES		12,379,745

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

**D-2. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME,
2007-08**

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.6
2.	ALASKA	12.0
3.	UTAH	11.7
4.	NEBRASKA	11.1
5.	SOUTH DAKOTA	11.0
6.	KANSAS	10.7
7.	NEW MEXICO	10.6
8.	LOUISIANA	10.4
9.	IOWA	9.9
10.	ARKANSAS	9.8
11.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.8
12.	MISSOURI	9.7
13.	WYOMING	9.5
14.	TEXAS	9.4
15.	HAWAII	9.0
16.	VIRGINIA	8.6
17.	MISSISSIPPI	8.4
18.	SOUTH CAROLINA	8.3
19.	WASHINGTON	8.1
20.	MAINE	7.8
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	7.7
22.	COLORADO	7.6
23.	ARIZONA	7.5
24.	WEST VIRGINIA	7.5
25.	MONTANA	7.3
26.	GEORGIA	7.1
27.	TENNESSEE	6.7
28.	OKLAHOMA	6.5
29.	UNITED STATES	6.4
30.	KENTUCKY	6.3
31.	MINNESOTA	6.2
32.	INDIANA	6.1
33.	OREGON	6.0
34.	CALIFORNIA	5.9
35.	IDAHO	5.9
36.	ALABAMA	5.7
37.	FLORIDA	5.5
38.	ILLINOIS	5.4
39.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.4
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.4
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	5.4
42.	OHIO	5.2
43.	WISCONSIN	5.1
44.	MARYLAND	4.9
45.	RHODE ISLAND	4.8
46.	VERMONT	4.7
47.	CONNECTICUT	4.5
48.	NEW JERSEY	4.3
49.	NEW YORK	4.0
50.	DELAWARE	3.4
51.	NEVADA	3.0
52.	MICHIGAN	2.1
53.	MEDIA	7.1
54.	RANGE	13.5
55.	SDEV.	2.7
56.	CV	36.5

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

**D-3. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME,
2008 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	68,381
2.	CONNECTICUT	57,248
3.	NEW JERSEY	51,583
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	51,028
5.	WYOMING	50,588
6.	MARYLAND	48,410
7.	NEW YORK	48,107
8.	VIRGINIA	44,756
9.	ALASKA	44,395
10.	CALIFORNIA	44,038
11.	WASHINGTON	43,732
12.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	43,587
13.	COLORADO	43,509
14.	MINNESOTA	43,238
15.	ILLINOIS	43,154
16.	HAWAII	42,418
17.	RHODE ISLAND	41,738
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	41,493
19.	DELAWARE	40,806
20.	UNITED STATES	40,673
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	40,418
22.	KANSAS	40,134
23.	NEBRASKA	40,116
24.	NEVADA	40,076
25.	FLORIDA	40,054
26.	TEXAS	39,806
27.	SOUTH DAKOTA	39,248
28.	VERMONT	39,236
29.	IOWA	38,222
30.	LOUISIANA	38,086
31.	WISCONSIN	37,916
32.	OKLAHOMA	36,917
33.	OREGON	36,798
34.	MISSOURI	36,766
35.	MAINE	36,524
36.	OHIO	36,113
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	35,533
38.	MICHIGAN	35,321
39.	MONTANA	35,237
40.	GEORGIA	35,217
41.	TENNESSEE	35,098
42.	INDIANA	34,939
43.	ARIZONA	34,500
44.	ALABAMA	33,900
45.	NEW MEXICO	33,584
46.	IDAHO	32,979
47.	SOUTH CAROLINA	32,947
48.	ARKANSAS	32,695
49.	UTAH	32,596
50.	KENTUCKY	32,368
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	31,513
52.	MISSISSIPPI	30,730
53.	MEDIA	39,248
54.	RANGE	37,651
55.	SDEV.	7,035
56.	CV	18

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

D-4. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2008

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	168.1
2.	CONNECTICUT	140.8
3.	NEW JERSEY	126.8
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	125.5
5.	WYOMING	124.4
6.	MARYLAND	119.0
7.	NEW YORK	118.3
8.	VIRGINIA	110.0
9.	ALASKA	109.2
10.	CALIFORNIA	108.3
11.	WASHINGTON	107.5
12.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	107.2
13.	COLORADO	107.0
14.	MINNESOTA	106.3
15.	ILLINOIS	106.1
16.	HAWAII	104.3
17.	RHODE ISLAND	102.6
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	102.0
19.	DELAWARE	100.3
20.	UNITED STATES	100.0
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	99.4
22.	KANSAS	98.7
23.	NEBRASKA	98.6
24.	FLORIDA	98.5
25.	NEVADA	98.5
26.	TEXAS	97.9
27.	SOUTH DAKOTA	96.5
28.	VERMONT	96.5
29.	IOWA	94.0
30.	LOUISIANA	93.6
31.	WISCONSIN	93.2
32.	OKLAHOMA	90.8
33.	OREGON	90.5
34.	MISSOURI	90.4
35.	MAINE	89.8
36.	OHIO	88.8
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	87.4
38.	MICHIGAN	86.8
39.	GEORGIA	86.6
40.	MONTANA	86.6
41.	TENNESSEE	86.3
42.	INDIANA	85.9
43.	ARIZONA	84.8
44.	ALABAMA	83.3
45.	NEW MEXICO	82.6
46.	IDAHO	81.1
47.	SOUTH CAROLINA	81.0
48.	ARKANSAS	80.4
49.	UTAH	80.1
50.	KENTUCKY	79.6
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	77.5
	MISSISSIPPI	75.6
	MEDIAN	96.5
	RANGE	92.6
	SDEV.	17.3
	CV	17.5

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

D-5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 2007-08

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	13.1
2.	WYOMING	8.2
3.	TEXAS	8.1
4.	ALASKA	7.9
5.	LOUISIANA	7.7
6.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.6
7.	OKLAHOMA	7.5
8.	KANSAS	7.3
9.	IOWA	7.1
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7.0
11.	NEBRASKA	5.8
12.	WEST VIRGINIA	4.5
13.	NEW MEXICO	4.4
14.	MAINE	4.1
15.	MISSOURI	4.1
16.	WASHINGTON	4.1
17.	MISSISSIPPI	4.0
18.	VERMONT	4.0
19.	ILLINOIS	3.8
20.	MONTANA	3.8
21.	RHODE ISLAND	3.8
22.	HAWAII	3.7
23.	KENTUCKY	3.7
24.	INDIANA	3.5
25.	MINNESOTA	3.5
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	3.5
27.	VIRGINIA	3.4
28.	ARKANSAS	3.3
29.	MICHIGAN	3.3
30.	UNITED STATES	3.2
31.	ALABAMA	3.1
32.	OREGON	3.0
33.	CONNECTICUT	2.9
34.	MARYLAND	2.9
35.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.8
36.	UTAH	2.7
37.	NEW JERSEY	2.6
38.	COLORADO	2.5
39.	WISCONSIN	2.5
40.	TENNESSEE	2.4
41.	MASSACHUSETTS	2.3
42.	OHIO	2.3
43.	FLORIDA	2.2
44.	CALIFORNIA	1.9
45.	DELAWARE	1.8
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.8
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	1.7
48.	GEORGIA	1.6
49.	NEW YORK	1.0
50.	ARIZONA	0.3
51.	IDAHO	0.2
	NEVADA	-2.6
	MEDIAN	3.5
	RANGE	15.7
	SDEV.	2.6
	CV	67.0

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

D-6. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1998-2008

1.	WYOMING	98.4
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	87.3
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	79.0
4.	LOUISIANA	72.2
5.	OKLAHOMA	68.2
6.	SOUTH DAKOTA	65.4
7.	MONTANA	64.2
8.	HAWAII	59.8
9.	NEW MEXICO	59.5
10.	ALASKA	58.9
11.	VIRGINIA	58.7
12.	MARYLAND	57.5
13.	VERMONT	57.4
14.	ARKANSAS	57.2
15.	TEXAS	56.9
16.	NEBRASKA	55.1
17.	RHODE ISLAND	54.9
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	54.6
19.	KANSAS	54.2
20.	MISSISSIPPI	54.1
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	53.9
22.	CONNECTICUT	53.8
23.	IOWA	53.5
24.	NEW YORK	53.1
25.	ALABAMA	52.6
26.	WASHINGTON	51.7
27.	FLORIDA	51.4
28.	MAINE	51.1
29.	CALIFORNIA	50.8
30.	NEW JERSEY	50.8
31.	UNITED STATES	49.2
32.	COLORADO	49.1
33.	IDAHO	48.3
34.	MINNESOTA	47.7
35.	PENNSYLVANIA	47.7
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	46.9
37.	UTAH	46.9
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.0
39.	KENTUCKY	45.5
40.	ARIZONA	45.4
41.	ILLINOIS	45.1
42.	MISSOURI	44.6
43.	DELAWARE	43.7
44.	TENNESSEE	43.5
45.	WISCONSIN	42.4
46.	OREGON	41.4
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	40.4
48.	NEVADA	40.0
49.	INDIANA	38.8
50.	GEORGIA	37.1
51.	OHIO	36.7
	MICHIGAN	31.3
	MEDIAN	51.7
	RANGE	67.1
	SDEV.	12.2
	CV	23.0

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

D-9. PERSONAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2008

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	76.6
2.	ALASKA	25.1
3.	HAWAII	25.0
4.	VIRGINIA	18.9
5.	NEW MEXICO	18.7
6.	MARYLAND	16.8
7.	MISSISSIPPI	16.1
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	15.5
9.	KENTUCKY	15.2
	NORTH CAROLINA	15.2
	NORTH DAKOTA	15.2
12.	ALABAMA	15.1
	OKLAHOMA	15.1
14.	WYOMING	15.0
15.	MONTANA	14.8
	WEST VIRGINIA	14.8
17.	UTAH	14.3
18.	WASHINGTON	14.2
19.	GEORGIA	13.9
	KANSAS	13.9
21.	LOUISIANA	13.4
22.	MAINE	13.1
23.	NEBRASKA	12.9
24.	ARKANSAS	12.8
	IDAHO	12.8
	VERMONT	12.8
	UNITED STATES	12.6
27.	ARIZONA	12.6
	CALIFORNIA	12.6
29.	COLORADO	12.5
	RHODE ISLAND	12.5
	SOUTH DAKOTA	12.5
32.	DELAWARE	12.3
	OREGON	12.3
34.	MISSOURI	12.2
35.	IOWA	11.8
36.	NEW YORK	11.6
37.	NEVADA	11.5
	TEXAS	11.5
39.	OHIO	11.3
40.	MICHIGAN	11.2
41.	TENNESSEE	11.0
42.	NEW JERSEY	10.7
43.	INDIANA	10.6
	MINNESOTA	10.6
45.	FLORIDA	10.5
	WISCONSIN	10.5
47.	CONNECTICUT	10.3
	ILLINOIS	10.3
49.	PENNSYLVANIA	9.5
50.	MASSACHUSETTS	9.0
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9.0
	MEDIAN	12.8
	RANGE	67.7
	SDEV.	9.4
	CV	64.3

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

D-8. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2008 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	514,524 *
2.	MASSACHUSETTS	368,327
3.	NEW YORK	358,306 *
4.	CONNECTICUT	356,911
5.	MARYLAND	345,057
6.	WYOMING	337,927
7.	HAWAII	328,638
8.	RHODE ISLAND	326,017
9.	VERMONT	323,338 *
10.	NEW JERSEY	321,845 *
11.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	310,379 *
12.	DELAWARE	306,558 *
13.	VIRGINIA	306,477
14.	NORTH DAKOTA	302,333
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	300,564
16.	WASHINGTON	298,527
17.	FLORIDA	294,720
18.	MINNESOTA	291,833 *
19.	COLORADO	288,469
20.	ILLINOIS	286,126
21.	MONTANA	280,926 *
22.	OREGON	279,785
23.	SOUTH DAKOTA	275,377
24.	KANSAS	272,839
25.	NEBRASKA	270,953
	UNITED STATES	269,890 *
26.	LOUISIANA	268,627
27.	MAINE	267,711 *
28.	CALIFORNIA	265,084
29.	WISCONSIN	264,435
30.	MISSOURI	263,644 *
31.	ALASKA	262,341
32.	IOWA	260,084
33.	OHIO	252,783 *
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	246,227
35.	TENNESSEE	246,158
36.	ARKANSAS	244,785 *
37.	NEVADA	244,356 *
38.	KENTUCKY	233,168
39.	INDIANA	230,126
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	225,687
41.	OKLAHOMA	225,548
42.	MICHIGAN	224,578 *
43.	ARIZONA	224,232
44.	ALABAMA	223,274
45.	TEXAS	221,962
46.	GEORGIA	221,681 *
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	217,119
48.	NEW MEXICO	211,124
49.	UTAH	199,902 *
50.	IDAHO	197,395
51.	MISSISSIPPI	190,469 *
	MEDIAN	268,627
	RANGE	324,054
	SDEV.	56,205
	CV	20

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

D-7. PERSONAL INCOME PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2008 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	514,524 *
2.	CONNECTICUT	351,431
3.	MASSACHUSETTS	347,031
4.	NEW YORK	343,769 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	324,150
6.	MARYLAND	323,914
7.	WYOMING	315,064
8.	HAWAII	303,569
9.	RHODE ISLAND	296,155
10.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	287,689
11.	DELAWARE	286,313
12.	VIRGINIA	283,374
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	282,963
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	281,896
15.	WASHINGTON	278,285
16.	FLORIDA	278,117
17.	MINNESOTA	274,506 *
18.	VERMONT	268,584 *
19.	COLORADO	267,526
20.	ILLINOIS	262,316
21.	SOUTH DAKOTA	258,011
22.	CALIFORNIA	256,662
	UNITED STATES	252,592 *
23.	MAINE	249,050 *
24.	LOUISIANA	248,946
25.	OREGON	245,917
26.	NEBRASKA	245,851
27.	WISCONSIN	243,964
28.	MISSOURI	243,157 *
29.	NEVADA	242,696 *
30.	MONTANA	238,068
31.	KANSAS	237,245
32.	IOWA	235,894
33.	ALASKA	233,152
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	231,391
35.	TENNESSEE	228,999
36.	OHIO	218,554
37.	ALABAMA	214,514
38.	KENTUCKY	213,976
39.	INDIANA	213,356
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	211,429
41.	OKLAHOMA	209,653
42.	MICHIGAN	209,121
43.	TEXAS	207,986
44.	ARIZONA	207,633
45.	GEORGIA	207,040
46.	ARKANSAS	205,630 *
47.	NEW MEXICO	203,726
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	203,002
49.	IDAHO	185,167
50.	MISSISSIPPI	182,408 *
51.	UTAH	165,351
	MEDIAN	245,851
	RANGE	349,173
	SDEV.	57,414
	CV	22

Computed from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

**D-10. GROSS FARM INCOME PER CAPITA
2008 (\$)**

1.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,291
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,580
3.	NEBRASKA	2,078
4.	IOWA	2,008
5.	IDAHO	1,195
6.	KANSAS	892
7.	MINNESOTA	844
8.	ARKANSAS	832
9.	MONTANA	467
10.	ILLINOIS	437
11.	INDIANA	429
12.	NEW MEXICO	414
13.	MISSOURI	401
14.	MISSISSIPPI	397
15.	WASHINGTON	376
16.	WISCONSIN	327
17.	CALIFORNIA	319
	OREGON	319
19.	VERMONT	268
20.	GEORGIA	266
	UNITED STATES	264
21.	NORTH CAROLINA	256
22.	KENTUCKY	245
23.	ALABAMA	244
24.	OKLAHOMA	224
25.	COLORADO	198
26.	HAWAII	182
27.	LOUISIANA	175
28.	MICHIGAN	173
29.	DELAWARE	165
30.	WYOMING	145
31.	MAINE	130
32.	OHIO	125
33.	FLORIDA	113
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	107
35.	TEXAS	101
36.	ARIZONA	93
37.	UTAH	85
38.	PENNSYLVANIA	83
39.	NEW YORK	64
40.	NEVADA	59
41.	MARYLAND	54
42.	CONNECTICUT	51
43.	NEW JERSEY	44
44.	VIRGINIA	33
45.	TENNESSEE	29
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	27
47.	MASSACHUSETTS	24
48.	RHODE ISLAND	15
49.	ALASKA	7
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	-42

Series E—Governmental Revenue

Revue 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.

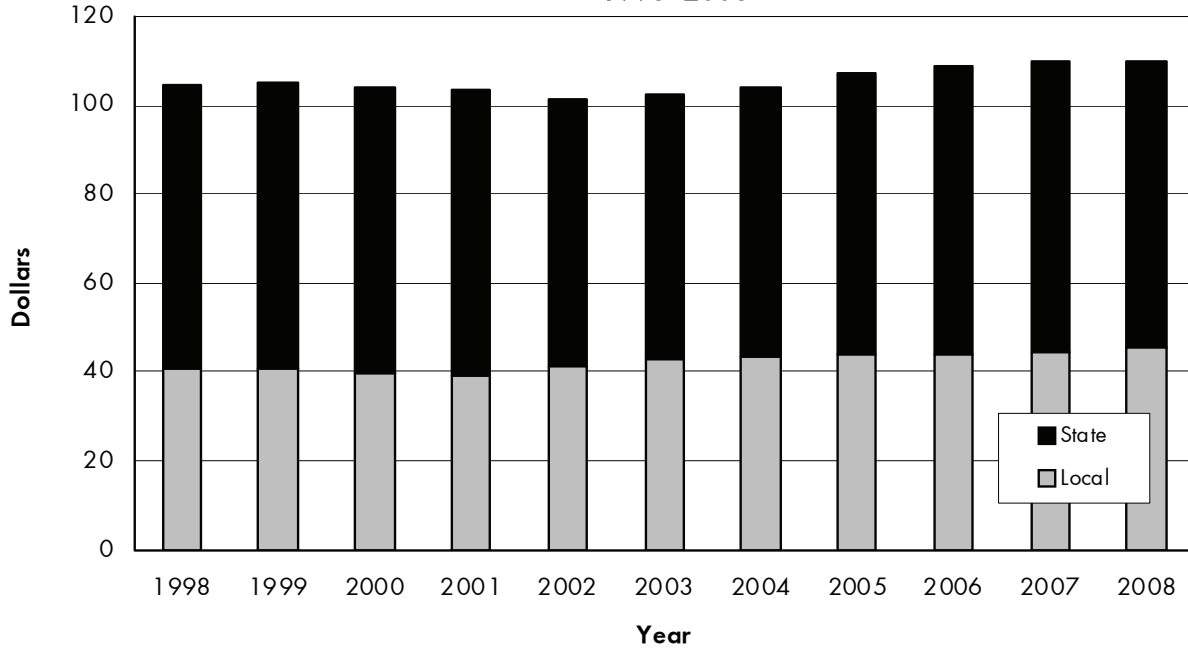
The historical trend of state and local tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income is shown in Figure E for 1998–2008. State and local shares show little annual variation; given these constant relationships, it is easy to see why economic growth is the key to substantive improvement in education finance (Tables E-4, E-11).

Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1998–2008

Tables E-1 to E-15

- E-1. Per Capita General Revenue of all State and Local Governments, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-2. General Revenue of State and Local Govts from Own Sources, 2007–08, per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 2008 (\$)
- E-3. Per Capita Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-4. State and Local Tax Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 2008 (\$)
- E-5. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-6. Per Capita Property Tax Revenue of Local Governments, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-7. Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments as Percentage of Total Tax Revenue, 2007–08
- E-8. State and Local Property Tax Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 in Personal Income, 2008 (\$)
- E-9. Per Capita State Tax Revenue, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-10. Per Capita Local Tax Revenue, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-11. State Tax Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- E-12. Per Capita State Individual Income Tax Revenue, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-13. Per Capita State General Sales Tax Revenue, 2007–08 (\$)
- E-14. State Individual Income Tax Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- E-15. State General Sales Tax Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)

Figure E. Annual State and Local Taxes per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1998–2008



F-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	23,190
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11,844
3.	WYOMING	11,332
4.	NEW YORK	9,446
5.	NEW JERSEY	8,042
6.	CONNECTICUT	7,913
7.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,514
8.	DELAWARE	7,503
9.	CALIFORNIA	7,348
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	7,341
11.	HAWAII	7,277
12.	MINNESOTA	6,810
13.	WASHINGTON	6,622
14.	VERMONT	6,581
15.	RHODE ISLAND	6,567
16.	MARYLAND	6,557
17.	NEW MEXICO	6,404
18.	COLORADO	6,396
	UNITED STATES	6,395
19.	NEBRASKA	6,357
20.	KANSAS	6,297
21.	VIRGINIA	6,255
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	6,180
23.	LOUISIANA	6,170
24.	FLORIDA	6,155
25.	WISCONSIN	6,152
26.	MAINE	6,136
27.	IOWA	6,105
28.	NEVADA	6,060
29.	ILLINOIS	6,057
30.	OHIO	5,967
31.	MICHIGAN	5,822
32.	OREGON	5,627
33.	INDIANA	5,595
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	5,588
35.	MONTANA	5,577
36.	UTAH	5,527
37.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,460
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,416
39.	TEXAS	5,390
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	5,354
41.	ALABAMA	5,233
42.	OKLAHOMA	5,214
43.	IDAHO	5,164
44.	GEORGIA	5,147
45.	ARIZONA	5,109
46.	MISSISSIPPI	5,069
47.	MISSOURI	5,060
48.	KENTUCKY	4,970
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,925
50.	TENNESSEE	4,884
51.	ARKANSAS	4,777
	MEDIAN	6,136
	RANGE	18,413
	SDEV.	2,760
	CV	41

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

F-2. GENERAL REVENUE, STATE & LOCAL GOVTS. FROM OWN SOURCES, 2007-08, PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, 2008 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	521
2.	WYOMING	224
3.	NEW YORK	197
4.	NEW MEXICO	190
5.	DELAWARE	183
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	181
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	177
8.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	174
9.	HAWAII	172
10.	UTAH	170
11.	CALIFORNIA	168
	MAINE	168
	VERMONT	168
14.	MICHIGAN	165
	MISSISSIPPI	165
	OHIO	165
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	164
18.	WISCONSIN	162
19.	LOUISIANA	161
20.	INDIANA	160
	IOWA	160
22.	NEBRASKA	159
23.	MONTANA	158
	UNITED STATES	157
24.	KANSAS	157
	MINNESOTA	157
	RHODE ISLAND	157
27.	IDAHO	156
	NEW JERSEY	156
29.	ALABAMA	154
30.	FLORIDA	153
	KENTUCKY	153
	OREGON	153
33.	PENNSYLVANIA	151
	WASHINGTON	151
35.	NEVADA	150
	NORTH CAROLINA	150
37.	ARIZONA	148
38.	COLORADO	147
39.	GEORGIA	146
40.	ARKANSAS	145
41.	MASSACHUSETTS	143
42.	ILLINOIS	141
	OKLAHOMA	141
44.	TENNESSEE	139
	VIRGINIA	139
46.	CONNECTICUT	138
47.	MISSOURI	137
48.	TEXAS	136
49.	MARYLAND	135
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	125
	SOUTH DAKOTA	125
	MEDIAN	157
	RANGE	396
	SDEV.	54
	CV	33

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

F-3. PER CAPITA TAX REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	14,191
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,118
3.	NEW YORK	7,095
4.	WYOMING	6,930
5.	CONNECTICUT	6,602
6.	NEW JERSEY	6,195
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	5,232
8.	HAWAII	5,230
9.	CALIFORNIA	5,061
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	4,952
11.	MARYLAND	4,908
12.	MINNESOTA	4,736
13.	VERMONT	4,727
14.	RHODE ISLAND	4,637
15.	MAINE	4,508
16.	ILLINOIS	4,483
	UNITED STATES	4,375
17.	WASHINGTON	4,365
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	4,347
19.	WISCONSIN	4,331
20.	DELAWARE	4,252
21.	KANSAS	4,239
22.	NEBRASKA	4,211
23.	VIRGINIA	4,210
24.	NEVADA	4,072
25.	LOUISIANA	4,069
26.	OHIO	4,062
27.	FLORIDA	4,002
28.	COLORADO	3,976
29.	NEW MEXICO	3,905
30.	IOWA	3,843
31.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,771
32.	MICHIGAN	3,764
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	3,601
34.	INDIANA	3,600
35.	MONTANA	3,566
36.	TEXAS	3,551
37.	WEST VIRGINIA	3,544
38.	ARIZONA	3,537
39.	GEORGIA	3,472
40.	UTAH	3,425
41.	OKLAHOMA	3,381
42.	MISSOURI	3,361
43.	KENTUCKY	3,316
44.	OREGON	3,306
45.	ARKANSAS	3,294
46.	IDAHO	3,241
47.	MISSISSIPPI	3,135
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,109
49.	TENNESSEE	3,057
50.	ALABAMA	3,012
51.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,938
	MEDIAN	4,062
	RANGE	11,253
	SDEV.	1,826
	CV	41

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

E-4. STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2008 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	319
2.	NEW YORK	148
3.	WYOMING	137
4.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	134
5.	HAWAII	123
	MAINE	123
7.	NEW JERSEY	120
	VERMONT	120
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	119
10.	NEW MEXICO	116
11.	CALIFORNIA	115
	CONNECTICUT	115
13.	WISCONSIN	114
14.	OHIO	112
	WEST VIRGINIA	112
16.	RHODE ISLAND	111
17.	MINNESOTA	109
	UNITED STATES	107
18.	MICHIGAN	107
	PENNSYLVANIA	107
20.	KANSAS	106
	LOUISIANA	106
22.	NEBRASKA	105
	UTAH	105
24.	DELAWARE	104
	ILLINOIS	104
26.	ARIZONA	103
	INDIANA	103
28.	KENTUCKY	102
	MASSACHUSETTS	102
31.	MISSISSIPPI	102
	IOWA	101
	MARYLAND	101
	MONTANA	101
	NEVADA	101
	NORTH CAROLINA	101
36.	ARKANSAS	100
	WASHINGTON	100
38.	FLORIDA	99
39.	GEORGIA	98
	IDAHO	98
41.	VIRGINIA	94
42.	OKLAHOMA	92
43.	COLORADO	91
	MISSOURI	91
45.	OREGON	90
46.	ALABAMA	89
	SOUTH CAROLINA	89
	TEXAS	89
49.	TENNESSEE	87
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	86
51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	79
	MEDIAN	103
	RANGE	239
	SDEV.	33
	CV	30

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

E-5. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,919
2.	NEW JERSEY	2,615
3.	CONNECTICUT	2,378
4.	WYOMING	2,364
5.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,323
6.	NEW YORK	2,005
7.	RHODE ISLAND	1,964
8.	VERMONT	1,895
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,795
10.	FLORIDA	1,651
	ILLINOIS	1,651
12.	MAINE	1,639
13.	WISCONSIN	1,569
14.	ALASKA	1,557
15.	CALIFORNIA	1,435
16.	MICHIGAN	1,412
17.	NEBRASKA	1,394
18.	TEXAS	1,379
19.	VIRGINIA	1,360
	UNITED STATES	1,347
20.	KANSAS	1,316
21.	MINNESOTA	1,271
22.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,248
23.	COLORADO	1,241
24.	IOWA	1,239
25.	NEVADA	1,237
26.	MONTANA	1,215
27.	WASHINGTON	1,192
28.	OHIO	1,182
29.	MARYLAND	1,173
30.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,154
31.	OREGON	1,123
32.	INDIANA	1,087
33.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,068
34.	GEORGIA	1,055
35.	ARIZONA	1,031
36.	HAWAII	973
37.	SOUTH CAROLINA	960
38.	MISSOURI	927
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	853
40.	UTAH	811
41.	MISSISSIPPI	782
42.	IDAHO	775
43.	TENNESSEE	751
44.	DELAWARE	693
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	682
46.	KENTUCKY	651
47.	LOUISIANA	643
48.	OKLAHOMA	580
49.	NEW MEXICO	567
50.	ARKANSAS	512
51.	ALABAMA	495
	MEDIAN	1,215
	RANGE	2,425
	SDEV.	560
	CV	43

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

E-6. PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,919
2.	NEW JERSEY	2,615
3.	CONNECTICUT	2,378
4.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,029
5.	NEW YORK	2,005
6.	RHODE ISLAND	1,963
7.	WYOMING	1,841
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,795
9.	FLORIDA	1,651
10.	ILLINOIS	1,646
11.	MAINE	1,611
12.	WISCONSIN	1,547
13.	ALASKA	1,439
14.	NEBRASKA	1,393
15.	TEXAS	1,379
16.	CALIFORNIA	1,373
17.	VIRGINIA	1,358
	UNITED STATES	1,306
18.	KANSAS	1,288
19.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,243
20.	COLORADO	1,241
21.	IOWA	1,239
22.	MICHIGAN	1,186
23.	OHIO	1,182
24.	NEVADA	1,163
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,152
26.	MINNESOTA	1,135
27.	OREGON	1,118
28.	INDIANA	1,086
29.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,068
30.	MARYLAND	1,062
31.	GEORGIA	1,047
32.	MONTANA	987
33.	HAWAII	973
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	958
35.	WASHINGTON	927
36.	MISSOURI	922
37.	ARIZONA	893
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	853
39.	UTAH	811
40.	IDAHO	775
41.	MISSISSIPPI	765
42.	TENNESSEE	751
43.	DELAWARE	693
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	680
45.	LOUISIANA	633
46.	VERMONT	591
47.	OKLAHOMA	580
48.	NEW MEXICO	538
49.	KENTUCKY	533
50.	ALABAMA	430
51.	ARKANSAS	273
	MEDIAN	1,135
	RANGE	2,646
	SDEV.	551
	CV	46

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

F-7. PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE, 2007-08

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	61.6
2.	RHODE ISLAND	42.3
3.	NEW JERSEY	42.2
4.	FLORIDA	41.3
5.	VERMONT	40.1
6.	TEXAS	38.8
7.	MICHIGAN	37.5
8.	ILLINOIS	36.8
9.	MAINE	36.4
10.	WISCONSIN	36.2
11.	CONNECTICUT	36.0
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	34.3
14.	SOUTH DAKOTA	34.3
	MONTANA	34.1
	WYOMING	34.1
16.	OREGON	34.0
17.	NEBRASKA	33.1
18.	SOUTH CAROLINA	32.7
19.	VIRGINIA	32.3
20.	IOWA	32.2
21.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	32.0
22.	COLORADO	31.2
23.	KANSAS	31.0
	UNITED STATES	30.8
24.	GEORGIA	30.4
	NEVADA	30.4
26.	INDIANA	30.2
27.	ARIZONA	29.2
28.	OHIO	29.1
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	28.7
30.	CALIFORNIA	28.4
31.	NEW YORK	28.3
32.	MISSOURI	27.6
33.	WASHINGTON	27.3
34.	MINNESOTA	26.8
35.	MISSISSIPPI	25.0
36.	TENNESSEE	24.6
37.	IDAHO	23.9
	MARYLAND	23.9
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	23.7
	UTAH	23.7
41.	NORTH DAKOTA	23.3
42.	KENTUCKY	19.6
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	19.3
44.	HAWAII	18.6
45.	OKLAHOMA	17.2
46.	ALABAMA	16.4
47.	DELAWARE	16.3
48.	LOUISIANA	15.8
49.	ARKANSAS	15.5
50.	NEW MEXICO	14.5
51.	ALASKA	11.0
	MEDIAN	30.2
	RANGE	50.6
	SDEV.	9.1
	CV	31.0

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

F-8. STATE & LOCAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 IN PERSONAL INCOME, 2008 (\$)

1.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	53
2.	NEW JERSEY	51
3.	VERMONT	48
4.	RHODE ISLAND	47
5.	WYOMING	47
6.	MAINE	45
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	43
8.	NEW YORK	42
9.	CONNECTICUT	42
10.	WISCONSIN	41
11.	FLORIDA	41
12.	MICHIGAN	40
13.	ILLINOIS	38
14.	ALASKA	35
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	35
16.	NEBRASKA	35
17.	TEXAS	35
18.	MONTANA	34
19.	UNITED STATES	33
	KANSAS	33
20.	CALIFORNIA	33
21.	OHIO	33
22.	IOWA	33
23.	INDIANA	31
24.	NEVADA	31
25.	PENNSYLVANIA	31
26.	OREGON	31
27.	VIRGINIA	30
28.	GEORGIA	30
29.	ARIZONA	30
30.	MINNESOTA	29
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	29
32.	COLORADO	29
33.	NORTH DAKOTA	28
34.	WASHINGTON	27
35.	SOUTH DAKOTA	27
36.	MISSISSIPPI	25
37.	MISSOURI	25
38.	UTAH	25
39.	MARYLAND	24
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	24
41.	IDAHO	23
42.	HAWAII	23
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	22
44.	TENNESSEE	21
45.	KENTUCKY	20
46.	DELAWARE	17
47.	NEW MEXICO	17
48.	LOUISIANA	17
49.	OKLAHOMA	16
50.	ARKANSAS	16
51.	ALABAMA	15
	MEDIAN	31
	RANGE	39
	SDEV.	10
	CV	31

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

F-9. PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	12,281
2.	WYOMING	4,512
3.	CONNECTICUT	4,170
4.	VERMONT	4,097
5.	HAWAII	3,997
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	3,607
7.	NEW JERSEY	3,526
8.	MINNESOTA	3,510
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	3,372
10.	DELAWARE	3,357
11.	NEW YORK	3,354
12.	CALIFORNIA	3,193
13.	MAINE	2,877
14.	NEW MEXICO	2,846
15.	MARYLAND	2,789
16.	WASHINGTON	2,742
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	2,691
18.	WISCONSIN	2,681
19.	ARKANSAS	2,638
20.	RHODE ISLAND	2,627
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,581
	UNITED STATES	2,571
22.	KANSAS	2,555
23.	MONTANA	2,542
24.	LOUISIANA	2,495
25.	MICHIGAN	2,477
26.	ILLINOIS	2,472
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	2,470
28.	IDAHO	2,396
29.	NEBRASKA	2,372
30.	INDIANA	2,370
31.	VIRGINIA	2,369
32.	KENTUCKY	2,356
33.	NEVADA	2,352
34.	MISSISSIPPI	2,304
35.	IOWA	2,295
36.	OKLAHOMA	2,287
37.	OHIO	2,275
38.	UTAH	2,233
39.	ARIZONA	2,109
40.	FLORIDA	1,956
41.	COLORADO	1,949
42.	ALABAMA	1,946
43.	OREGON	1,921
44.	GEORGIA	1,866
45.	TENNESSEE	1,857
46.	MISSOURI	1,855
47.	TEXAS	1,836
48.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,781
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,711
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,643
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	2,475
	RANGE	10,637
	SDEV.	1,527
	CV	54

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

E-10. PER CAPITA LOCAL TAX REVENUE, 2007–08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,118
2.	NEW YORK	3,741
3.	NEW JERSEY	2,669
4.	CONNECTICUT	2,433
5.	WYOMING	2,418
6.	MARYLAND	2,119
7.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,061
8.	FLORIDA	2,046
9.	COLORADO	2,027
10.	ILLINOIS	2,011
11.	RHODE ISLAND	2,010
12.	ALASKA	1,910
13.	CALIFORNIA	1,868
14.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,860
15.	VIRGINIA	1,840
16.	NEBRASKA	1,839
	UNITED STATES	1,805
17.	OHIO	1,788
18.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,766
19.	NEVADA	1,720
20.	TEXAS	1,714
21.	KANSAS	1,684
22.	WISCONSIN	1,650
23.	MAINE	1,631
24.	WASHINGTON	1,623
25.	GEORGIA	1,607
26.	LOUISIANA	1,575
27.	IOWA	1,548
28.	MISSOURI	1,507
29.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,466
30.	ARIZONA	1,429
31.	OREGON	1,386
32.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,345
33.	MICHIGAN	1,286
34.	HAWAII	1,234
35.	INDIANA	1,229
36.	MINNESOTA	1,227
37.	TENNESSEE	1,201
38.	UTAH	1,192
39.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,157
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,131
41.	OKLAHOMA	1,094
42.	ALABAMA	1,066
43.	NEW MEXICO	1,059
44.	MONTANA	1,024
45.	KENTUCKY	961
46.	DELAWARE	895
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	852
48.	IDAHO	845
49.	MISSISSIPPI	831
50.	ARKANSAS	657
51.	VERMONT	630
	MEDIAN	1,575
	RANGE	8,488
	SDEV.	1,198
	CV	70

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

E-11. STATE TAX REVENUE IN 2007–08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	276
2.	VERMONT	104
3.	HAWAII	94
4.	WYOMING	89
5.	NORTH DAKOTA	87
6.	NEW MEXICO	85
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	85
8.	DELAWARE	82
9.	MINNESOTA	81
10.	ARKANSAS	80
11.	MAINE	79
12.	MISSISSIPPI	75
13.	CALIFORNIA	73
14.	CONNECTICUT	73
15.	IDAHO	72
16.	KENTUCKY	72
17.	MONTANA	72
18.	WISCONSIN	71
19.	MICHIGAN	70
20.	NEW YORK	70
21.	NEW JERSEY	69
22.	NORTH CAROLINA	69
23.	UTAH	69
24.	INDIANA	68
25.	MASSACHUSETTS	66
26.	LOUISIANA	65
27.	KANSAS	64
	UNITED STATES	63
28.	OHIO	63
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	63
30.	RHODE ISLAND	63
31.	WASHINGTON	63
32.	OKLAHOMA	62
33.	ARIZONA	61
34.	IOWA	60
35.	NEBRASKA	59
36.	ILLINOIS	58
37.	NEVADA	58
38.	ALABAMA	57
39.	MARYLAND	57
40.	SOUTH CAROLINA	54
41.	GEORGIA	53
42.	TENNESSEE	53
43.	VIRGINIA	53
44.	OREGON	52
45.	MISSOURI	50
46.	FLORIDA	49
47.	TEXAS	46
48.	COLORADO	45
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	42
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	39
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	65
	RANGE	237
	SDEV.	33
	CV	46

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010). Analysis (2010).

E-12. PER CAPITA STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE, 2007–08 (\$)

1.	NEW YORK	2,383
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,289
3.	CONNECTICUT	2,143
4.	MARYLAND	1,985
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,923
6.	CALIFORNIA	1,517
7.	MINNESOTA	1,490
8.	NEW JERSEY	1,452
9.	OREGON	1,313
10.	VIRGINIA	1,302
11.	OHIO	1,220
12.	DELAWARE	1,218
13.	HAWAII	1,199
14.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,192
15.	MAINE	1,188
16.	WISCONSIN	1,180
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,151
18.	KENTUCKY	1,062
19.	KANSAS	1,052
20.	RHODE ISLAND	1,039
21.	COLORADO	1,026
22.	VERMONT	1,003
	UNITED STATES	1,002
23.	IOWA	976
24.	NEBRASKA	968
25.	UTAH	948
26.	IDAHO	944
27.	MISSOURI	926
28.	GEORGIA	913
29.	MONTANA	900
30.	INDIANA	845
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	837
32.	ARKANSAS	821
33.	ILLINOIS	800
34.	OKLAHOMA	765
35.	MICHIGAN	764
36.	LOUISIANA	719
37.	ALABAMA	684
38.	SOUTH CAROLINA	639
39.	NEW MEXICO	612
40.	MISSISSIPPI	528
41.	ARIZONA	524
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	495
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	90
44.	TENNESSEE	47
	ALASKA	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 (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

E-13. PER CAPITA STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	HAWAII	2,034
2.	WYOMING	1,841
3.	WASHINGTON	1,732
4.	NEVADA	1,184
5.	FLORIDA	1,174
6.	TENNESSEE	1,099
7.	MISSISSIPPI	1,067
8.	NEW JERSEY	1,027
9.	CONNECTICUT	1,013
10.	ARIZONA	990
11.	ARKANSAS	984
12.	NEW MEXICO	983
13.	SOUTH DAKOTA	911
14.	INDIANA	900
15.	TEXAS	891
16.	IDAHO	884
17.	MINNESOTA	872
18.	CALIFORNIA	870
19.	NEBRASKA	860
20.	NORTH DAKOTA	827
21.	MICHIGAN	822
22.	KANSAS	808
23.	MAINE	806
	RHODE ISLAND	806
	UNITED STATES	793
25.	LOUISIANA	784
26.	WISCONSIN	758
27.	UTAH	718
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	713
29.	OHIO	685
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	681
31.	KENTUCKY	674
32.	MARYLAND	665
33.	MASSACHUSETTS	631
34.	ILLINOIS	615
35.	IOWA	613
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	612
37.	GEORGIA	598
38.	NEW YORK	580
39.	OKLAHOMA	576
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	571
41.	MISSOURI	546
	VERMONT	546
43.	ALABAMA	491
44.	VIRGINIA	471
45.	COLORADO	468
	ALASKA	n.a.
	DELAWARE	n.a.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MONTANA	n.a.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	n.a.
	OREGON	n.a.

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

E-14. STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REVENUE IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

1.	NEW YORK	50
2.	MARYLAND	41
3.	CONNECTICUT	37
	MASSACHUSETTS	37
5.	OREGON	36
6.	CALIFORNIA	35
7.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34
	MINNESOTA	34
	OHIO	34
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	33
12.	MAINE	32
13.	WISCONSIN	31
14.	DELAWARE	30
15.	IDAHO	29
	UTAH	29
	VIRGINIA	29
18.	HAWAII	28
	NEW JERSEY	28
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	28
	WEST VIRGINIA	27
22.	GEORGIA	26
	IOWA	26
	KANSAS	26
	MONTANA	26
	VERMONT	26
	UNITED STATES	25
27.	ARKANSAS	25
	MISSOURI	25
	RHODE ISLAND	25
30.	COLORADO	24
	INDIANA	24
	NEBRASKA	24
33.	MICHIGAN	22
34.	OKLAHOMA	21
35.	ALABAMA	20
36.	ILLINOIS	19
	LOUISIANA	19
	SOUTH CAROLINA	19
39.	NEW MEXICO	18
40.	MISSISSIPPI	17
41.	ARIZONA	15
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	12
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
44.	TENNESSEE	1
	ALASKA	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 (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

E-15. STATE GENERAL SALES TAX REVENUE IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

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

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

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.

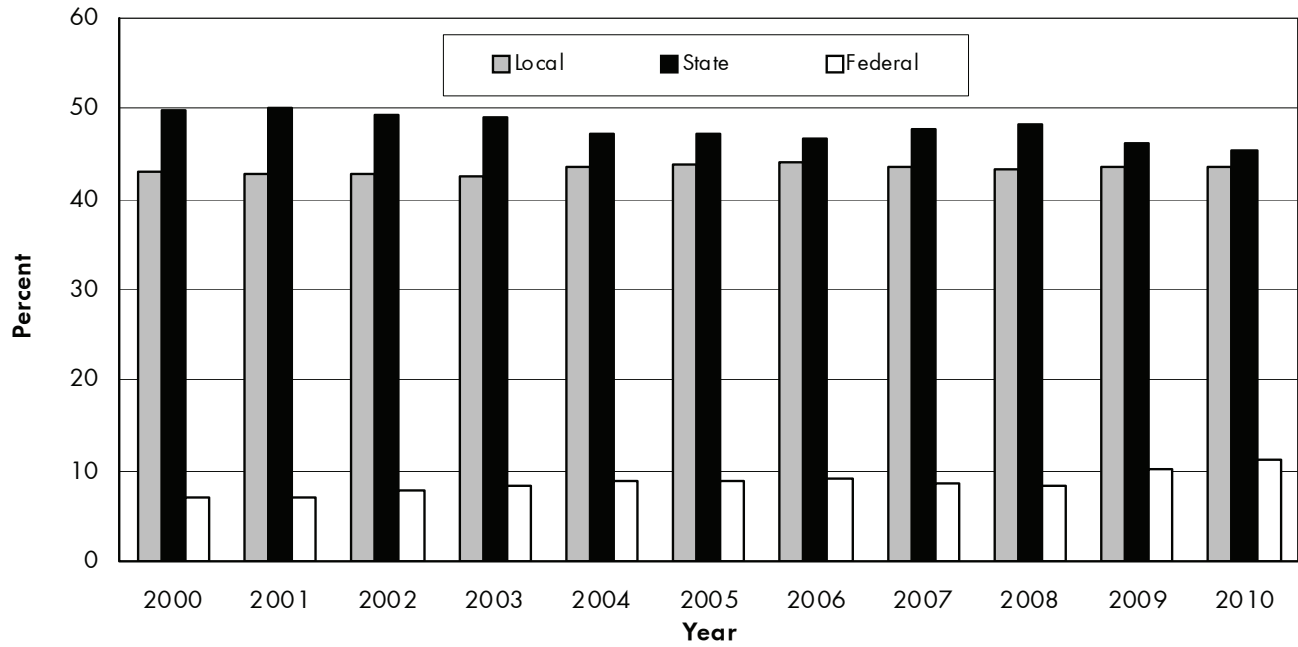
Figure F displays school revenues by source—state, local, and federal. Throughout the past 10 years, state and local governments have each provided between 43 and 50 percent of the total. The federal contribution has ranged from 7.1 to 11.1 percent over that same period of time (Tables F-8, F-10, and F-12).

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 2000–10

Tables F-1 to F-13

- F-1. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)
- F-2. Public School Revenue per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2009–10 (\$)
- F-3. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)
- F-4. Public School Revenue per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2009–10 (\$)
- F-5. Public School Revenue in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- F-6. State and Local Revenue for Public Schools in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- F-7. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2008–09 (Revised)
- F-8. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Local Governments, 2009–10
- F-9. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2008–09 (Revised)
- F-10. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from State Governments, 2009–10
- F-11. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2008–09 (Revised)
- F-12. Percentage of Revenue for Public K–12 Schools from Federal Government, 2009–10
- F-13. Local Public School Revenue as a Percentage of Combined State and Local School Revenue, 2009–10

Figure F. Annual School Revenue by Source, 2000-10



F-1. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2008-09 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	WYOMING	19,389
2.	VERMONT	17,313 *
3.	NEW YORK	17,152 *
4.	NEW JERSEY	16,765 *
5.	RHODE ISLAND	16,430 *
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	15,817
7.	MARYLAND	15,670
8.	CONNECTICUT	15,647
9.	HAWAII	15,016
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	14,781
11.	DELAWARE	14,727 *
12.	MAINE	13,813 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,425
14.	VIRGINIA	12,420
15.	WISCONSIN	12,400
16.	MINNESOTA	12,338 *
17.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,036 *
18.	KANSAS	11,894
19.	LOUISIANA	11,819
20.	NORTH DAKOTA	11,804
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	11,559 *
	UNITED STATES	11,521 *
22.	NEW MEXICO	11,511
23.	MICHIGAN	11,457 *
24.	WASHINGTON	11,297
25.	MISSOURI	11,112 *
26.	OREGON	11,034
27.	CALIFORNIA	10,988
28.	ILLINOIS	10,979
29.	GEORGIA	10,934
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,904
31.	IOWA	10,835
32.	ARKANSAS	10,653 *
33.	ALASKA	10,611 *
34.	KENTUCKY	10,407
35.	INDIANA	10,312
36.	COLORADO	10,213
37.	MONTANA	10,209 *
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,175
39.	FLORIDA	10,043
40.	NEBRASKA	9,977
41.	TEXAS	9,919
42.	OHIO	9,839
43.	ALABAMA	9,741
44.	OKLAHOMA	8,940
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,855
46.	MISSISSIPPI	8,707 *
47.	ARIZONA	8,660 *
48.	TENNESSEE	8,347
49.	IDAHO	8,236 *
50.	UTAH	8,202
51.	NEVADA	7,630 *
	MEDIAN	11,034
	RANGE	11,758
	SDEV.	2,733
	CV	23

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

F-2. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2009-10 (\$)

1.	WYOMING	19,576
2.	VERMONT	18,074 *
3.	NEW YORK	17,913 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	17,841 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	17,417 *
6.	MARYLAND	16,678 *
7.	CONNECTICUT	16,254 *
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	16,150
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	15,595 *
10.	DELAWARE	15,386 *
11.	MAINE	14,528 *
12.	HAWAII	14,509
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,138 *
14.	VIRGINIA	13,022 *
15.	WISCONSIN	12,855 *
16.	MINNESOTA	12,837 *
17.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,150 *
18.	NEW MEXICO	12,132 *
19.	WEST VIRGINIA	11,893 *
20.	LOUISIANA	11,888
	UNITED STATES	11,841 *
21.	MICHIGAN	11,750 *
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	11,743
23.	MISSOURI	11,555 *
24.	ILLINOIS	11,515 *
25.	KANSAS	11,485
26.	GEORGIA	11,455 *
27.	OREGON	11,391
28.	WASHINGTON	11,360
29.	ARKANSAS	11,238 *
30.	IOWA	11,106
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,854
32.	ALASKA	10,692 *
34.	KENTUCKY	10,692
35.	CALIFORNIA	10,686 *
36.	TEXAS	10,640
37.	INDIANA	10,630
38.	COLORADO	10,587
39.	MONTANA	10,534
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,515 *
41.	FLORIDA	10,428
42.	ALABAMA	10,163
43.	OHIO	9,902
44.	OKLAHOMA	9,889 *
45.	ARIZONA	9,254 *
46.	MISSISSIPPI	9,095 *
47.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,059 *
48.	TENNESSEE	8,883
49.	IDAHO	8,660 *
50.	UTAH	8,574 *
51.	NEVADA	8,460 *
	MEDIAN	7,599 *
	RANGE	11,455
	SDEV.	11,977
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

F-3. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2008-09 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	VERMONT	21,379 *
2.	WYOMING	20,708
3.	RHODE ISLAND	18,078 *
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	16,806
5.	MARYLAND	16,668
6.	DELAWARE	16,504 *
7.	NEW JERSEY	16,487 *
8.	HAWAII	16,211
9.	CONNECTICUT	15,790
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	15,632 *
11.	NEW YORK	15,371 *
12.	MAINE	14,899 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,317 *
14.	KANSAS	13,653
15.	WISCONSIN	13,436
16.	VIRGINIA	13,412
17.	MINNESOTA	13,086 *
18.	ARKANSAS	12,885 *
19.	LOUISIANA	12,695
20.	OREGON	12,529
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	12,408 *
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	12,401
23.	MONTANA	12,231 *
	UNITED STATES	12,182 *
24.	MICHIGAN	12,154 *
25.	WASHINGTON	12,133
26.	NEW MEXICO	12,131
27.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,036 *
28.	IOWA	11,910
29.	ILLINOIS	11,871 *
30.	ALASKA	11,870 *
31.	MISSOURI	11,808 *
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,646
33.	GEORGIA	11,390
34.	KENTUCKY	11,365
35.	OHIO	11,351
36.	CALIFORNIA	11,284
37.	INDIANA	11,087
38.	COLORADO	11,012
39.	NEBRASKA	10,970
40.	FLORIDA	10,708
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10,628
42.	TEXAS	10,533
43.	TENNESSEE	10,391
44.	UTAH	10,172 *
45.	ALABAMA	10,117
46.	OKLAHOMA	9,552
47.	ARIZONA	9,322 *
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,273
49.	MISSISSIPPI	9,091 *
50.	IDAHO	8,768 *
51.	NEVADA	7,792 *
	MEDIAN	12,131
	RANGE	13,587
	SDEV.	2,882
	CV	23

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

F-4. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER STUDENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 2009-10(S)

1.	VERMONT	22,603 *
2.	WYOMING	21,212
3.	RHODE ISLAND	20,735 *
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	17,134
5.	NEW JERSEY	16,865 *
6.	DELAWARE	16,864 *
7.	MARYLAND	16,706 *
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	16,464 *
9.	CONNECTICUT	16,188 *
10.	HAWAII	15,760
11.	NEW YORK	15,687 *
12.	MAINE	15,670 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,094 *
14.	VIRGINIA	14,101 *
15.	WISCONSIN	13,975 *
16.	ARKANSAS	13,848 *
17.	MINNESOTA	13,592 *
18.	NEW MEXICO	13,140 *
19.	WEST VIRGINIA	12,877 *
20.	MONTANA	12,849 *
21.	OREGON	12,822
22.	NORTH DAKOTA	12,801
23.	LOUISIANA	12,768
24.	MICHIGAN	12,765 *
25.	MISSOURI	12,491 *
26.	IOWA	12,465
27.	ILLINOIS	12,417 *
28.	KANSAS	12,320 *
29.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,155
30.	WASHINGTON	12,150 *
31.	ALASKA	12,009 *
32.	GEORGIA	11,932 *
33.	NEBRASKA	11,764
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,644
35.	TEXAS	11,434
36.	OHIO	11,374 *
37.	COLORADO	11,359
38.	KENTUCKY	11,316
39.	INDIANA	11,224
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	11,083 *
41.	CALIFORNIA	11,015
42.	UTAH	10,881 *
43.	FLORIDA	10,773
44.	ALABAMA	10,452
45.	OKLAHOMA	9,940 *
46.	ARIZONA	9,524 *
47.	MISSISSIPPI	9,459 *
49.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,459
50.	TENNESSEE	9,233
51.	IDAHO	9,028 *
	NEVADA	7,545 *
	MEDIAN	12,417
	RANGE	15,058
	SDEV.	3,111
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010).

F-5. PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (S)

1.	VERMONT	60 *
2.	WYOMING	59
3.	MICHIGAN	56 *
4.	GEORGIA	55
5.	WEST VIRGINIA	55 *
6.	NEW MEXICO	54
7.	MAINE	53 *
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	52
9.	RHODE ISLAND	51
10.	NEW JERSEY	50 *
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	50
12.	ARKANSAS	49 *
13.	DELAWARE	49
14.	UTAH	49
15.	WISCONSIN	49
16.	ALABAMA	48
17.	KANSAS	48
18.	KENTUCKY	48
19.	MARYLAND	48
20.	NEW YORK	48 *
21.	HAWAII	47
22.	INDIANA	47
23.	TEXAS	47
24.	LOUISIANA	46
25.	MISSISSIPPI	46 *
26.	ALASKA	45 *
27.	IOWA	45
28.	CALIFORNIA	44
29.	MASSACHUSETTS	44
30.	MISSOURI	44 *
31.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	44
32.	OHIO	44
33.	OREGON	44
34.	CONNECTICUT	43
35.	IDAHO	43
36.	ILLINOIS	43
37.	MINNESOTA	43 *
38.	VIRGINIA	43
39.	MONTANA	41 *
40.	OKLAHOMA	41
41.	ARIZONA	40 *
42.	FLORIDA	40
43.	NORTH DAKOTA	39
44.	COLORADO	38
45.	NEBRASKA	38
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	38
47.	WASHINGTON	38
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	37
49.	TENNESSEE	36
50.	NEVADA	31 *
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22 *
	MEDIAN	45
	RANGE	38
	SDEV.	7
	CV	15

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

F-6. STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (S)

1.	VERMONT	56 *
2.	WYOMING	56
3.	MICHIGAN	52 *
4.	GEORGIA	51
5.	NEW JERSEY	48 *
6.	SOUTH CAROLINA	48
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	48 *
8.	MAINE	47 *
9.	NEW MEXICO	47 *
10.	RHODE ISLAND	47
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	46
12.	WISCONSIN	46
13.	DELAWARE	45
14.	KANSAS	45
15.	MARYLAND	45
16.	UTAH	45
17.	ALABAMA	44
18.	NEW YORK	44 *
19.	ARKANSAS	43 *
20.	INDIANA	43
21.	KENTUCKY	43
22.	IOWA	42
23.	MASSACHUSETTS	42
24.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42
25.	TEXAS	42
26.	UNITED STATES	41 *
27.	HAWAII	41
28.	OHIO	41
29.	CALIFORNIA	40
30.	CONNECTICUT	40
31.	ILLINOIS	40
32.	MINNESOTA	40 *
33.	MISSOURI	40 *
34.	OREGON	40
35.	VIRGINIA	40
36.	ALASKA	39 *
37.	IDAHO	39
38.	LOUISIANA	39
39.	MISSISSIPPI	38 *
40.	ARIZONA	37 *
41.	FLORIDA	37
42.	MONTANA	36 *
43.	OKLAHOMA	36
44.	COLORADO	35
45.	NEBRASKA	35
46.	WASHINGTON	35
47.	NORTH DAKOTA	34
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	33
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	32
50.	TENNESSEE	32
51.	NEVADA	29 *
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19 *
	MEDIAN	41
	RANGE	36
	SDEV.	7
	CV	16

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

F-7. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2008-09 (REVISED)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	87.7 *
2.	ILLINOIS	68.7
3.	NEW JERSEY	61.2 *
4.	NEVADA	59.2 *
5.	MISSOURI	58.6 *
6.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	57.4
7.	FLORIDA	55.7
8.	CONNECTICUT	55.4
9.	PENNSYLVANIA	55.0
10.	NEBRASKA	53.7
11.	VIRGINIA	52.3
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	51.4
13.	RHODE ISLAND	51.2 *
14.	MAINE	50.7 *
15.	SOUTH DAKOTA	50.6
16.	MARYLAND	49.6
17.	COLORADO	48.9
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	48.3
19.	GEORGIA	48.0
20.	NEW YORK	46.8 *
21.	TEXAS	46.7
22.	OHIO	46.4
23.	IOWA	44.9
	UNITED STATES	43.6 *
24.	WISCONSIN	43.6
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42.4
26.	TENNESSEE	40.2
27.	ARIZONA	39.8 *
28.	MONTANA	39.7 *
29.	OREGON	39.2
30.	INDIANA	38.9
31.	LOUISIANA	38.2
32.	WYOMING	37.1
33.	UTAH	35.2
34.	KANSAS	34.5
35.	OKLAHOMA	33.8
36.	ARKANSAS	32.6 *
37.	MICHIGAN	32.5 *
38.	ALABAMA	31.6
39.	KENTUCKY	31.0
40.	MISSISSIPPI	30.5 *
41.	CALIFORNIA	30.3
42.	DELAWARE	29.2 *
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	27.4 *
44.	WASHINGTON	27.3
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	24.9
46.	ALASKA	24.0 *
47.	IDAHO	23.2 *
48.	MINNESOTA	15.9 *
49.	NEW MEXICO	14.7
50.	VERMONT	5.5 *
51.	HAWAII	3.4
	MEDIAN	40.2
	RANGE	84.3
	SDEV.	15.5
	CV	37.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-8. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2009-10

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	88.0 *
2.	ILLINOIS	69.1 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	62.1 *
4.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	59.0 *
5.	MISSOURI	58.8 *
6.	NEVADA	58.7 *
7.	CONNECTICUT	55.5 *
8.	PENNSYLVANIA	55.1 *
9.	NEBRASKA	53.7
10.	FLORIDA	52.8
11.	VIRGINIA	52.2 *
12.	MAINE	51.1 *
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	50.9
14.	NORTH DAKOTA	50.1
15.	RHODE ISLAND	50.0 *
16.	SOUTH DAKOTA	49.9
17.	MARYLAND	49.0 *
18.	COLORADO	48.9
19.	GEORGIA	48.3 *
20.	NEW YORK	46.7 *
21.	OHIO	46.3 *
22.	IOWA	45.0
23.	WISCONSIN	43.9 *
24.	TEXAS	43.8
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	43.6
	UNITED STATES	43.5 *
26.	WYOMING	41.3
27.	ARIZONA	39.5 *
	MONTANA	39.5 *
	OREGON	39.5
30.	TENNESSEE	39.0
31.	INDIANA	38.8
32.	LOUISIANA	37.2
33.	UTAH	35.5 *
34.	KANSAS	34.9
35.	OKLAHOMA	34.0 *
36.	MICHIGAN	33.5 *
37.	NORTH CAROLINA	32.6
38.	ARKANSAS	32.4 *
39.	MISSISSIPPI	30.7 *
40.	KENTUCKY	30.3
41.	CALIFORNIA	30.0
42.	DELAWARE	29.7 *
43.	WASHINGTON	28.6
44.	ALABAMA	28.3
45.	WEST VIRGINIA	27.1 *
46.	ALASKA	24.0 *
47.	IDAHO	21.9 *
48.	NEW MEXICO	15.1 *
49.	MINNESOTA	14.9 *
50.	HAWAII	3.4
51.	VERMONT	1.1 *
	MEDIAN	41.3
	RANGE	86.9
	SDEV.	15.7
	CV	38.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-9. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2008-09 (REVISED)

1.	VERMONT	86.5 *
2.	HAWAII	82.0
3.	MINNESOTA	75.8 *
4.	NEW MEXICO	70.1
5.	IDAHO	67.1 *
6.	NORTH CAROLINA	64.4
7.	ALASKA	63.5 *
8.	DELAWARE	62.8 *
9.	WASHINGTON	60.9
10.	WEST VIRGINIA	59.5 *
11.	MICHIGAN	58.8 *
12.	KANSAS	58.2
	KENTUCKY	58.2
14.	ALABAMA	57.9
15.	WYOMING	56.3
16.	ARKANSAS	55.8 *
17.	MISSISSIPPI	53.4 *
18.	CALIFORNIA	53.2
19.	OKLAHOMA	52.7
20.	INDIANA	52.5
21.	ARIZONA	52.4 *
22.	UTAH	52.3
23.	OREGON	50.0
24.	TENNESSEE	48.5
25.	IOWA	47.9
26.	MONTANA	47.8 *
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	47.7
	UNITED STATES	46.3 *
28.	LOUISIANA	46.2
29.	OHIO	45.4
30.	NEW YORK	45.2 *
31.	WISCONSIN	44.4
32.	MARYLAND	44.2
33.	COLORADO	44.0
34.	GEORGIA	42.7
35.	TEXAS	42.6
36.	VIRGINIA	41.5
37.	MASSACHUSETTS	40.2
	RHODE ISLAND	40.2 *
39.	NEBRASKA	39.4
40.	MAINE	38.5 *
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	38.2
42.	CONNECTICUT	37.9
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	37.0
45.	NEW JERSEY	35.5 *
46.	FLORIDA	34.2
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.0
48.	NEVADA	32.9 *
49.	MISSOURI	31.5 *
50.	ILLINOIS	18.8
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	47.8
	RANGE	67.7
	SDEV.	13.3
	CV	26.7

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-10. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 2009-10

1.	VERMONT	90.7 *
2.	HAWAII	76.7
3.	MINNESOTA	76.4 *
4.	NEW MEXICO	70.0 *
5.	IDAHO	68.4 *
6.	ALASKA	63.5 *
7.	DELAWARE	62.7 *
8.	WEST VIRGINIA	59.5 *
9.	WASHINGTON	58.5
10.	NORTH CAROLINA	58.4
11.	MICHIGAN	57.7 *
12.	ARKANSAS	56.1 *
13.	ALABAMA	54.6
14.	CALIFORNIA	54.6
15.	KENTUCKY	54.0
16.	MISSISSIPPI	53.3 *
17.	ARIZONA	52.7 *
18.	OKLAHOMA	52.6 *
19.	INDIANA	52.5
20.	KANSAS	52.0
21.	UTAH	51.9 *
22.	WYOMING	51.5
23.	OREGON	51.0
24.	MONTANA	47.8 *
25.	TENNESSEE	47.4
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	46.2
27.	LOUISIANA	45.5
	UNITED STATES	45.3 *
28.	OHIO	45.1 *
29.	NEW YORK	45.0 *
30.	MARYLAND	44.9 *
31.	IOWA	44.8
32.	COLORADO	44.0
33.	WISCONSIN	43.5 *
34.	GEORGIA	42.3 *
35.	VIRGINIA	41.6 *
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	41.4
37.	RHODE ISLAND	40.6 *
38.	NEBRASKA	39.4
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	39.2
40.	TEXAS	38.5
41.	PENNSYLVANIA	38.4 *
42.	MAINE	37.8 *
43.	CONNECTICUT	37.5 *
44.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	35.4 *
45.	NEW JERSEY	34.7 *
46.	NEVADA	33.4 *
47.	FLORIDA	31.8
48.	MISSOURI	31.0 *
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	30.3
50.	ILLINOIS	18.0 *
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	46.8
	RANGE	72.7
	SDEV.	13.3
	CV	27.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-11. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2008-09 (REVISED)

1.	CALIFORNIA	16.5
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	16.4
3.	MISSISSIPPI	16.1 *
4.	LOUISIANA	15.6
5.	NEW MEXICO	15.2
6.	HAWAII	14.6
	NORTH DAKOTA	14.6
8.	OKLAHOMA	13.5
9.	WEST VIRGINIA	13.1 *
10.	MONTANA	12.6 *
11.	ALASKA	12.5 *
	ILLINOIS	12.5
	UTAH	12.5
14.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.3 *
15.	WISCONSIN	12.0
16.	WASHINGTON	11.8
17.	ARKANSAS	11.6 *
18.	TENNESSEE	11.3
19.	KENTUCKY	10.8
	MAINE	10.8 *
22.	NORTH CAROLINA	10.8
	TEXAS	10.7
24.	ALABAMA	10.7
25.	FLORIDA	10.1
26.	MISSOURI	10.0 *
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9.9
28.	IDAHO	9.7 *
29.	GEORGIA	9.3
30.	MICHIGAN	8.7 *
31.	RHODE ISLAND	8.6 *
32.	INDIANA	8.5
33.	MASSACHUSETTS	8.4
34.	MINNESOTA	8.3 *
35.	OHIO	8.2
36.	DELAWARE	8.0 *
	NEW YORK	8.0 *
	VERMONT	8.0 *
39.	ARIZONA	7.8 *
	NEVADA	7.8 *
41.	KANSAS	7.3
42.	IOWA	7.2
43.	COLORADO	7.1
44.	NEBRASKA	6.9
45.	CONNECTICUT	6.7
	PENNSYLVANIA	6.7
47.	WYOMING	6.6
48.	MARYLAND	6.3
49.	VIRGINIA	6.2
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.6
51.	NEW JERSEY	3.2 *
	MEDIAN	10.0
	RANGE	13.3
	SDEV.	3.1
	CV	30.6

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-12. PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009-10

1.	HAWAII	19.9
2.	SOUTH DAKOTA	19.7
3.	TEXAS	17.7
4.	LOUISIANA	17.2
5.	ALABAMA	17.0
6.	MISSISSIPPI	16.0 *
7.	KENTUCKY	15.8
8.	CALIFORNIA	15.4
	FLORIDA	15.4
10.	NEW MEXICO	14.9 *
11.	TENNESSEE	13.6
12.	OKLAHOMA	13.4 *
	WEST VIRGINIA	13.4 *
14.	KANSAS	13.2
15.	ILLINOIS	12.9 *
17.	WASHINGTON	12.9
18.	MONTANA	12.7 *
18.	UTAH	12.6 *
20.	WISCONSIN	12.6 *
20.	ALASKA	12.5 *
21.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.0 *
22.	ARKANSAS	11.5 *
	UNITED STATES	11.1 *
23.	MAINE	11.1 *
24.	NORTH DAKOTA	10.7
25.	IOWA	10.2
	MISSOURI	10.2 *
	SOUTH CAROLINA	10.2
28.	IDAHO	9.7 *
29.	OREGON	9.6
30.	RHODE ISLAND	9.4 *
31.	GEORGIA	9.3 *
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	9.0
33.	INDIANA	8.8
	MICHIGAN	8.8 *
35.	MINNESOTA	8.7 *
36.	OHIO	8.6 *
37.	NEW YORK	8.3 *
38.	VERMONT	8.2 *
39.	NEVADA	7.9 *
40.	ARIZONA	7.8 *
41.	DELAWARE	7.7 *
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	7.6
43.	WYOMING	7.2
44.	COLORADO	7.1
45.	CONNECTICUT	6.9 *
	NEBRASKA	6.9
47.	PENNSYLVANIA	6.5 *
48.	MARYLAND	6.1 *
	VIRGINIA	6.1 *
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.6 *
51.	NEW JERSEY	3.2 *
	MEDIAN	10.2
	RANGE	16.7
	SDEV.	3.8
	CV	34.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

F-13. LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF COMBINED STATE & LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE, 2009-10

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0 *
2.	ILLINOIS	79.3 *
3.	MISSOURI	65.5 *
4.	NEW JERSEY	64.1 *
5.	NEVADA	63.8 *
6.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	62.5 *
7.	FLORIDA	62.4
8.	SOUTH DAKOTA	62.2
9.	CONNECTICUT	59.7 *
10.	PENNSYLVANIA	58.9 *
11.	NEBRASKA	57.7
12.	MAINE	57.5 *
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	56.1
14.	VIRGINIA	55.6 *
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	55.2
17.	RHODE ISLAND	55.2 *
18.	GEORGIA	53.3 *
19.	TEXAS	53.2
20.	COLORADO	52.6
21.	MARYLAND	52.2 *
22.	NEW YORK	50.9 *
23.	OHIO	50.7 *
24.	WISCONSIN	50.2 *
25.	IOWA	50.1
25.	UNITED STATES	49.0 *
26.	SOUTH CAROLINA	48.6
27.	MONTANA	45.2 *
28.	TENNESSEE	45.1
29.	LOUISIANA	45.0
30.	WYOMING	44.5
31.	OREGON	43.6
32.	ARIZONA	42.8 *
33.	INDIANA	42.5
34.	UTAH	40.6 *
35.	KANSAS	40.2
36.	OKLAHOMA	39.3 *
37.	MICHIGAN	36.7 *
38.	ARKANSAS	36.6 *
39.	MISSISSIPPI	36.6 *
40.	KENTUCKY	35.9
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	35.8
42.	CALIFORNIA	35.4
43.	ALABAMA	34.1
44.	WASHINGTON	32.8
45.	DELAWARE	32.1 *
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	31.3 *
47.	ALASKA	27.4 *
48.	IDAHO	24.2 *
49.	NEW MEXICO	17.7 *
50.	MINNESOTA	16.3 *
51.	HAWAII	4.3
	VERMONT	1.2 *
	MEDIAN	45.2
	RANGE	98.8
	SDEV.	17.2
	CV	37.4

Computed from NEA Research Estimates Database (2010).

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.

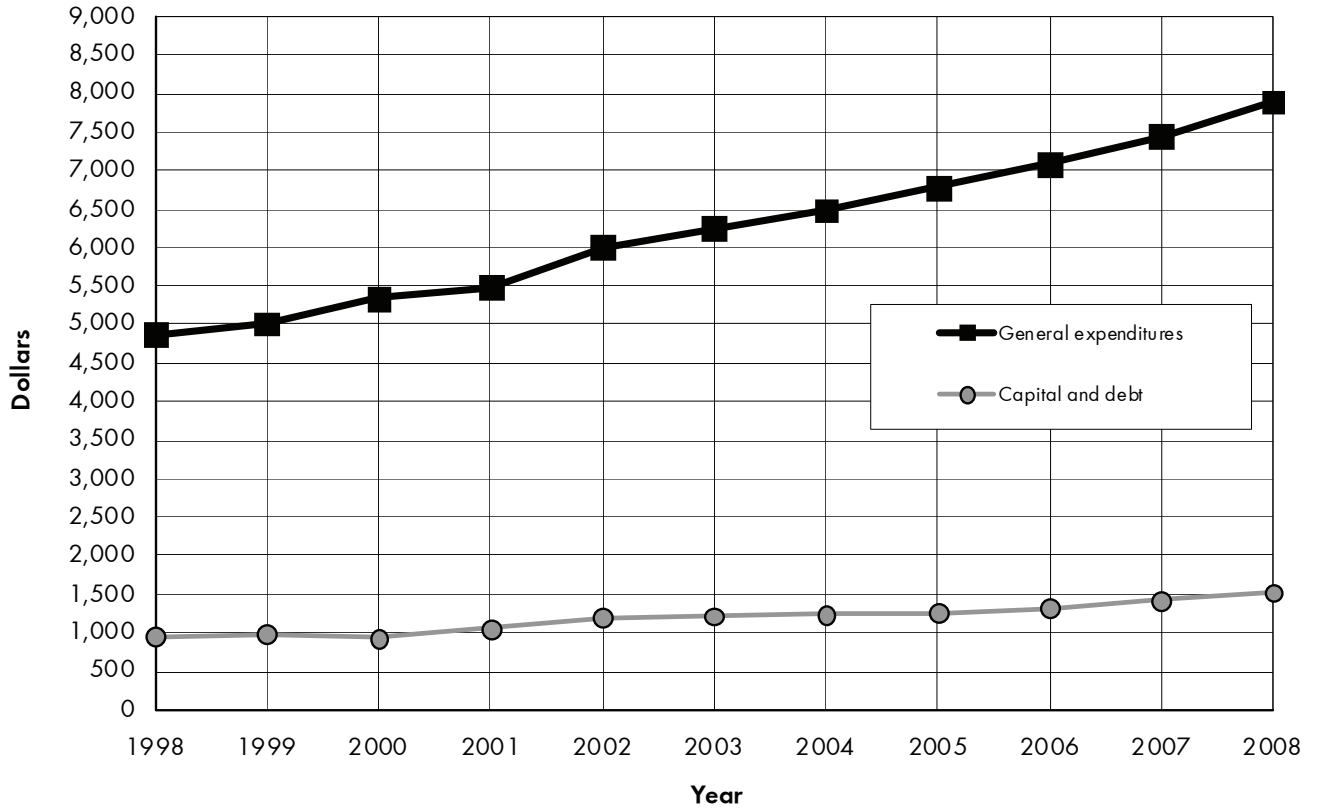
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments are shown in Figure G. General expenditures increased by 62.3 percent from 1998 to 2008, whereas capital outlay and interest on debt increased 60.1 percent. Adjusted for inflation, they increased 23.2 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively. Over this same period, the ratio of general expenditures to capital outlay and debt has increased from 5.1 to 1 to 5.2 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, 1998–2008

Tables G-1 to G-12

- G-1. Per Capita Total General Expenditures of State Governments for all Functions, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-2. State Government General Expenditures in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- G-3. Per Capita Direct General Expenditures of State and Local Governments, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-4. State and Local Government Direct General Expenditures in 2007–08, per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- G-5. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public Welfare, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-6. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Health and Hospitals, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-7. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Police and Fire Protection, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Corrections, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-9. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Highways, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-10. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Capital Outlay, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-11. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Interest on Debt, 2007–08 (\$)
- G-12. Ratio of State and Local General Revenue to Total General Government Expenditures, 2007–08

Figure G. Annual Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures, 1998–2008



G-1. PER CAPITA GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	13,336
2.	WYOMING	8,563
3.	VERMONT	7,580
4.	DELAWARE	7,516
5.	HAWAII	7,428
6.	NEW MEXICO	7,265
7.	LOUISIANA	6,797
8.	NEW YORK	6,579
9.	MASSACHUSETTS	6,217
10.	RHODE ISLAND	5,926
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	5,912
12.	MINNESOTA	5,796
13.	CONNECTICUT	5,729
14.	MISSISSIPPI	5,708
15.	CALIFORNIA	5,680
16.	MAINE	5,642
17.	MONTANA	5,609
18.	NEW JERSEY	5,391
19.	MARYLAND	5,383
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	5,330
21.	KENTUCKY	5,238
22.	WASHINGTON	5,206
23.	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,131
24.	ARKANSAS	5,028
25.	MICHIGAN	4,981
26.	WISCONSIN	4,974
	UNITED STATES	4,939
27.	IOWA	4,938
28.	KANSAS	4,870
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	4,859
30.	OREGON	4,769
31.	ALABAMA	4,756
32.	OHIO	4,752
33.	UTAH	4,739
34.	OKLAHOMA	4,725
35.	VIRGINIA	4,673
36.	NORTH CAROLINA	4,535
37.	NEBRASKA	4,501
38.	IDAHO	4,466
39.	INDIANA	4,456
40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,310
41.	ARIZONA	4,241
42.	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,229
43.	ILLINOIS	4,209
44.	MISSOURI	3,995
45.	TENNESSEE	3,928
46.	COLORADO	3,906
47.	FLORIDA	3,773
48.	GEORGIA	3,734
49.	TEXAS	3,649
50.	NEVADA	3,585
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	4,978
	RANGE	9,751
	SDEV.	1,602
	CV	30

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-2. STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	299
2.	NEW MEXICO	216
3.	VERMONT	193
4.	MISSISSIPPI	186
5.	DELAWARE	184
6.	LOUISIANA	177
7.	HAWAII	175
8.	WEST VIRGINIA	169
	WYOMING	169
10.	KENTUCKY	161
11.	MONTANA	159
12.	SOUTH CAROLINA	155
13.	MAINE	154
14.	ARKANSAS	153
15.	UTAH	146
16.	NORTH DAKOTA	142
	RHODE ISLAND	142
18.	MICHIGAN	141
19.	ALABAMA	140
20.	NEW YORK	137
21.	IDAHO	135
22.	MINNESOTA	134
23.	OHIO	131
	WISCONSIN	131
25.	CALIFORNIA	130
	IOWA	130
	OREGON	130
28.	OKLAHOMA	128
29.	INDIANA	127
	NORTH CAROLINA	127
31.	ARIZONA	123
32.	KANSAS	122
	UNITED STATES	121
33.	MASSACHUSETTS	121
34.	PENNSYLVANIA	119
	WASHINGTON	119
36.	NEBRASKA	112
37.	MARYLAND	111
	TENNESSEE	111
39.	MISSOURI	108
	SOUTH DAKOTA	108
41.	GEORGIA	106
42.	NEW JERSEY	105
43.	VIRGINIA	104
44.	CONNECTICUT	100
45.	ILLINOIS	98
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	98
47.	FLORIDA	94
48.	TEXAS	92
49.	COLORADO	90
50.	NEVADA	89
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	130
	RANGE	211
	SDEV.	38
	CV	27

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

G-3. PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	18,035
2.	ALASKA	16,797
3.	WYOMING	12,761
4.	NEW YORK	10,897
5.	LOUISIANA	9,377
6.	DELAWARE	9,250
7.	CALIFORNIA	9,122
8.	HAWAII	9,087
9.	NEW JERSEY	9,084
10.	VERMONT	8,754
11.	MASSACHUSETTS	8,711
12.	NEW MEXICO	8,706
13.	CONNECTICUT	8,687
14.	RHODE ISLAND	8,530
15.	MINNESOTA	8,441
16.	WASHINGTON	8,183
17.	MARYLAND	8,118
18.	NORTH DAKOTA	7,986
	UNITED STATES	7,894
19.	MAINE	7,833
20.	NEBRASKA	7,692
21.	IOWA	7,669
22.	MISSISSIPPI	7,640
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	7,607
24.	FLORIDA	7,556
25.	WISCONSIN	7,541
26.	OHIO	7,526
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,512
28.	MONTANA	7,505
29.	ILLINOIS	7,458
30.	KANSAS	7,456
31.	OREGON	7,425
32.	VIRGINIA	7,349
33.	MICHIGAN	7,226
34.	COLORADO	7,206
35.	NEVADA	7,012
36.	ALABAMA	6,998
37.	INDIANA	6,969
38.	KENTUCKY	6,903
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	6,871
40.	WEST VIRGINIA	6,847
41.	UTAH	6,841
42.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,784
43.	GEORGIA	6,741
44.	TEXAS	6,701
45.	ARIZONA	6,650
46.	MISSOURI	6,641
47.	OKLAHOMA	6,591
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,496
49.	IDAHO	6,363
50.	ARKANSAS	6,266
51.	TENNESSEE	6,085
	MEDIAN	7,526
	RANGE	11,951
	SDEV.	2,247
	CV	28

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN 2007-08, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (S)

1.	ALASKA	377
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	265
3.	NEW MEXICO	259
4.	WYOMING	252
5.	MISSISSIPPI	249
6.	LOUISIANA	244
7.	NEW YORK	227
8.	SOUTH CAROLINA	227
9.	DELAWARE	226
10.	VERMONT	223
11.	WEST VIRGINIA	217
12.	HAWAII	214
13.	MAINE	214
14.	MONTANA	213
15.	KENTUCKY	212
16.	UTAH	211
17.	CALIFORNIA	208
18.	OHIO	208
19.	ALABAMA	206
20.	MICHIGAN	205
21.	RHODE ISLAND	205
22.	OREGON	202
23.	IOWA	201
24.	INDIANA	199
25.	WISCONSIN	199
26.	MINNESOTA	195
27.	UNITED STATES	194
28.	ARIZONA	193
29.	NORTH CAROLINA	193
30.	IDAHO	192
31.	NEBRASKA	192
32.	NORTH DAKOTA	192
33.	ARKANSAS	191
34.	GEORGIA	191
35.	FLORIDA	188
36.	WASHINGTON	187
37.	KANSAS	186
38.	PENNSYLVANIA	186
39.	MISSOURI	179
40.	OKLAHOMA	178
41.	NEW JERSEY	177
42.	ILLINOIS	174
43.	NEVADA	174
44.	TENNESSEE	173
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	170
46.	TEXAS	168
47.	MARYLAND	167
48.	COLORADO	166
49.	SOUTH DAKOTA	165
50.	VIRGINIA	164
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	155
	CONNECTICUT	152
	MEDIAN	195
	RANGE	226
	SDEV.	36
	CV	18

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-5. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE, 2007-08 (S)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,062
2.	NEW YORK	2,255
3.	ALASKA	2,063
4.	RHODE ISLAND	2,049
5.	VERMONT	2,020
6.	MINNESOTA	1,919
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,905
8.	MAINE	1,904
9.	NEW MEXICO	1,852
10.	DELAWARE	1,652
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,627
12.	CONNECTICUT	1,481
13.	NEW JERSEY	1,453
14.	OHIO	1,450
15.	MISSISSIPPI	1,444
16.	KENTUCKY	1,435
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,402
18.	CALIFORNIA	1,387
19.	UNITED STATES	1,331
20.	WISCONSIN	1,329
21.	ARKANSAS	1,326
22.	OKLAHOMA	1,321
23.	TENNESSEE	1,318
24.	INDIANA	1,309
25.	LOUISIANA	1,305
26.	MARYLAND	1,301
27.	IOWA	1,296
28.	HAWAII	1,264
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,264
30.	WYOMING	1,259
31.	ILLINOIS	1,258
32.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,244
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,217
34.	NEBRASKA	1,202
35.	WASHINGTON	1,182
36.	MICHIGAN	1,165
37.	KANSAS	1,144
38.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,136
39.	ARIZONA	1,112
40.	OREGON	1,083
41.	IDAHO	1,078
42.	MISSOURI	1,075
43.	FLORIDA	1,065
44.	VIRGINIA	1,039
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,019
46.	ALABAMA	980
47.	GEORGIA	966
48.	MONTANA	935
49.	TEXAS	934
50.	COLORADO	850
51.	UTAH	829
	NEVADA	703
	MEDIAN	1,296
	RANGE	3,360
	SDEV.	517
	CV	37

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-6. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HEALTH & HOSPITALS, 2007-08 (S)

1.	WYOMING	1,734
2.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,106
3.	MISSISSIPPI	1,021
4.	ALABAMA	961
5.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	900
6.	WASHINGTON	882
7.	NEW YORK	876
8.	IOWA	868
9.	NORTH CAROLINA	828
10.	HAWAII	817
11.	LOUISIANA	803
12.	CALIFORNIA	787
13.	TENNESSEE	700
14.	GEORGIA	688
15.	NEBRASKA	669
16.	MISSOURI	645
17.	NEW MEXICO	629
18.	UNITED STATES	621
19.	MICHIGAN	617
20.	OHIO	612
21.	IDAHO	579
22.	INDIANA	576
23.	COLORADO	572
24.	FLORIDA	571
25.	OREGON	570
26.	CONNECTICUT	547
27.	VIRGINIA	542
28.	TEXAS	532
29.	ALASKA	528
30.	MINNESOTA	500
31.	KENTUCKY	485
32.	DELAWARE	478
33.	UTAH	478
34.	PENNSYLVANIA	475
35.	WISCONSIN	475
36.	NEVADA	469
37.	MAINE	460
38.	KANSAS	457
39.	OKLAHOMA	457
40.	MONTANA	439
41.	ARIZONA	414
42.	ARKANSAS	410
43.	NEW JERSEY	408
44.	ILLINOIS	390
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	368
46.	MARYLAND	356
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	347
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	279
49.	VERMONT	264
50.	RHODE ISLAND	222
51.	NORTH DAKOTA	157
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	138
	MEDIAN	542
	RANGE	1,596
	SDEV.	271
	CV	46

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-7. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR POLICE & FIRE PROTECTION, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,346
2.	NEVADA	597
3.	CALIFORNIA	595
4.	NEW YORK	572
5.	ALASKA	566
6.	RHODE ISLAND	553
7.	FLORIDA	541
8.	ILLINOIS	499
9.	MARYLAND	482
10.	ARIZONA	480
11.	NEW JERSEY	467
12.	WYOMING	466
13.	MASSACHUSETTS	443
14.	NEW MEXICO	434
15.	LOUISIANA	432
16.	COLORADO	428
17.	CONNECTICUT	427
	UNITED STATES	425
18.	OREGON	411
19.	OHIO	409
20.	VIRGINIA	398
21.	NEBRASKA	394
22.	MISSOURI	384
	WISCONSIN	384
24.	WASHINGTON	381
25.	HAWAII	378
26.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	370
27.	DELAWARE	365
28.	MINNESOTA	361
29.	ALABAMA	350
30.	UTAH	347
31.	GEORGIA	342
32.	KANSAS	341
33.	TENNESSEE	339
34.	MONTANA	338
35.	NORTH CAROLINA	336
36.	MICHIGAN	333
37.	OKLAHOMA	331
38.	TEXAS	328
39.	INDIANA	313
40.	IDAHO	303
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	300
42.	VERMONT	292
43.	MISSISSIPPI	281
	PENNSYLVANIA	281
45.	MAINE	274
46.	IOWA	272
47.	KENTUCKY	263
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	257
49.	ARKANSAS	251
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	235
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	221
	MEDIAN	370
	RANGE	1,124
	SDEV.	166
	CV	41

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CORRECTIONS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	WYOMING	459
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	452
3.	CALIFORNIA	372
4.	ALASKA	359
5.	DELAWARE	320
6.	NEW YORK	299
7.	MARYLAND	296
8.	LOUISIANA	290
	NEVADA	290
10.	NEW MEXICO	279
11.	OREGON	269
12.	VIRGINIA	266
13.	WASHINGTON	265
14.	WISCONSIN	257
15.	FLORIDA	255
16.	ARIZONA	253
17.	PENNSYLVANIA	245
18.	MICHIGAN	243
	UNITED STATES	240
19.	GEORGIA	237
20.	NEW JERSEY	236
21.	COLORADO	233
22.	MASSACHUSETTS	218
23.	TEXAS	215
24.	RHODE ISLAND	214
25.	IDAHO	204
26.	CONNECTICUT	203
	MONTANA	203
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	194
	OKLAHOMA	194
30.	SOUTH DAKOTA	191
	VERMONT	191
32.	UTAH	188
33.	NEBRASKA	181
34.	ARKANSAS	175
	MINNESOTA	175
36.	KENTUCKY	172
37.	OHIO	171
38.	HAWAII	169
39.	INDIANA	167
	KANSAS	167
	MISSISSIPPI	167
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	163
43.	MAINE	161
44.	TENNESSEE	154
45.	ILLINOIS	153
46.	ALABAMA	151
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	150
48.	MISSOURI	148
49.	IOWA	147
50.	NORTH DAKOTA	131
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	126
	MEDIAN	203
	RANGE	333
	SDEV.	75
	CV	33

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-9. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	2,193
2.	WYOMING	1,380
3.	NORTH DAKOTA	967
4.	SOUTH DAKOTA	836
5.	MONTANA	797
6.	MINNESOTA	716
7.	VERMONT	700
8.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	695
9.	LOUISIANA	692
10.	NEBRASKA	674
11.	KANSAS	667
12.	DELAWARE	660
13.	WISCONSIN	623
14.	IOWA	611
15.	NEW MEXICO	601
	PENNSYLVANIA	601
17.	WEST VIRGINIA	600
18.	KENTUCKY	593
19.	TEXAS	591
20.	WASHINGTON	589
21.	IDAHO	579
22.	MISSISSIPPI	576
23.	FLORIDA	567
24.	NEVADA	548
25.	OKLAHOMA	543
26.	MAINE	538
27.	UTAH	530
28.	ILLINOIS	526
29.	MARYLAND	508
	UNITED STATES	505
30.	OREGON	504
31.	NEW YORK	501
32.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	490
33.	COLORADO	479
	MISSOURI	479
35.	ARIZONA	462
36.	VIRGINIA	455
37.	HAWAII	445
38.	INDIANA	444
	MASSACHUSETTS	444
40.	NEW JERSEY	429
41.	ALABAMA	427
42.	CALIFORNIA	425
43.	ARKANSAS	420
44.	OHIO	414
45.	GEORGIA	400
46.	NORTH CAROLINA	389
47.	CONNECTICUT	382
48.	MICHIGAN	367
49.	TENNESSEE	324
50.	SOUTH CAROLINA	314
51.	RHODE ISLAND	287
	MEDIAN	538
	RANGE	1,906
	SDEV.	291
	CV	49

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-10. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, 2007–08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,488
2.	ALASKA	2,924
3.	WYOMING	2,763
4.	WASHINGTON	1,677
5.	NEBRASKA	1,640
6.	NEW YORK	1,630
7.	ARIZONA	1,428
8.	NEVADA	1,397
9.	UTAH	1,389
10.	FLORIDA	1,360
11.	TEXAS	1,350
12.	DELAWARE	1,319
13.	LOUISIANA	1,276
14.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,267
15.	CALIFORNIA	1,265
16.	MINNESOTA	1,242
17.	COLORADO	1,205
18.	GEORGIA	1,188
19.	MONTANA	1,162
	UNITED STATES	1,147
20.	NEW MEXICO	1,134
21.	OREGON	1,124
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,123
23.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,115
24.	IOWA	1,107
25.	NEW JERSEY	1,052
26.	KANSAS	1,021
27.	ILLINOIS	1,011
28.	PENNSYLVANIA	976
29.	VIRGINIA	971
30.	MISSISSIPPI	964
31.	KENTUCKY	958
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	941
33.	OHIO	924
34.	OKLAHOMA	914
35.	HAWAII	909
36.	INDIANA	905
37.	ALABAMA	903
38.	CONNECTICUT	900
39.	WISCONSIN	873
40.	MASSACHUSETTS	861
41.	IDAHO	840
42.	MARYLAND	824
43.	MISSOURI	820
44.	WEST VIRGINIA	816
45.	ARKANSAS	762
46.	TENNESSEE	760
47.	RHODE ISLAND	707
48.	MICHIGAN	657
49.	VERMONT	653
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	649
51.	MAINE	533
	MEDIAN	1,021
	RANGE	3,954
	SDEV.	643
	CV	54

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-11. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR INTEREST ON DEBT, 2007–08 (\$)

1.	MASSACHUSETTS	719
2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	704
3.	ALASKA	675
4.	NEW YORK	618
5.	HAWAII	485
6.	RHODE ISLAND	483
7.	CONNECTICUT	464
8.	COLORADO	444
	WASHINGTON	444
10.	ILLINOIS	440
11.	CALIFORNIA	427
12.	PENNSYLVANIA	416
13.	NEW JERSEY	412
14.	TEXAS	397
15.	KENTUCKY	391
16.	DELAWARE	389
17.	NORTH DAKOTA	381
	UNITED STATES	371
18.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	371
19.	LOUISIANA	369
	NEVADA	369
21.	KANSAS	359
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	357
23.	VERMONT	354
24.	MINNESOTA	340
25.	WISCONSIN	333
26.	MISSOURI	330
27.	NEBRASKA	327
28.	MICHIGAN	326
29.	OREGON	323
30.	FLORIDA	315
31.	ARIZONA	302
32.	MONTANA	294
33.	MARYLAND	293
34.	OHIO	292
35.	INDIANA	281
36.	NEW MEXICO	280
37.	MAINE	270
38.	VIRGINIA	267
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	260
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	255
41.	UTAH	253
42.	IOWA	246
43.	TENNESSEE	233
	WEST VIRGINIA	233
45.	ALABAMA	230
46.	OKLAHOMA	215
47.	WYOMING	201
48.	GEORGIA	198
49.	ARKANSAS	186
50.	MISSISSIPPI	185
51.	IDAHO	174
	MEDIAN	330
	RANGE	545
	SDEV.	127
	CV	36

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

G-12. RATIO OF STATE & LOCAL GENERAL REVENUE TO TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 2007–08

1.	VERMONT	0.866
2.	NEW MEXICO	0.834
3.	HAWAII	0.817
4.	DELAWARE	0.813
5.	ARKANSAS	0.802
6.	ALASKA	0.794
7.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.779
8.	KENTUCKY	0.759
9.	MONTANA	0.747
10.	MISSISSIPPI	0.747
11.	NORTH DAKOTA	0.740
12.	LOUISIANA	0.725
13.	MAINE	0.720
14.	OKLAHOMA	0.717
15.	MASSACHUSETTS	0.714
16.	IDAHO	0.702
17.	RHODE ISLAND	0.695
18.	UTAH	0.693
19.	MICHIGAN	0.689
20.	MINNESOTA	0.687
21.	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.683
22.	ALABAMA	0.680
23.	WYOMING	0.671
24.	MARYLAND	0.663
25.	NORTH CAROLINA	0.660
26.	WISCONSIN	0.660
27.	CONNECTICUT	0.660
28.	KANSAS	0.653
29.	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.651
30.	TENNESSEE	0.646
31.	IOWA	0.644
32.	OREGON	0.642
33.	INDIANA	0.639
34.	PENNSYLVANIA	0.639
35.	ARIZONA	0.638
36.	WASHINGTON	0.636
37.	VIRGINIA	0.636
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.635
39.	OHIO	0.631
	UNITED STATES	0.626
40.	CALIFORNIA	0.623
41.	NEW YORK	0.604
42.	MISSOURI	0.602
43.	NEW JERSEY	0.594
44.	NEBRASKA	0.585
45.	ILLINOIS	0.564
46.	GEORGIA	0.554
47.	TEXAS	0.545
48.	COLORADO	0.542
49.	NEVADA	0.511
50.	FLORIDA	0.499
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	0.660
	RANGE	0.367
	SDEV.	0.083
	CV	12.307

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

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 education 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 1998 and 2008 expenditures for elementary and secondary education increased 22.5 percent and higher education expenses increased 36.3 percent, in real dollars. The ratio of elementary and secondary expenditures to higher education expenditures is 2.5 to 1 (Tables H-7, H-8).

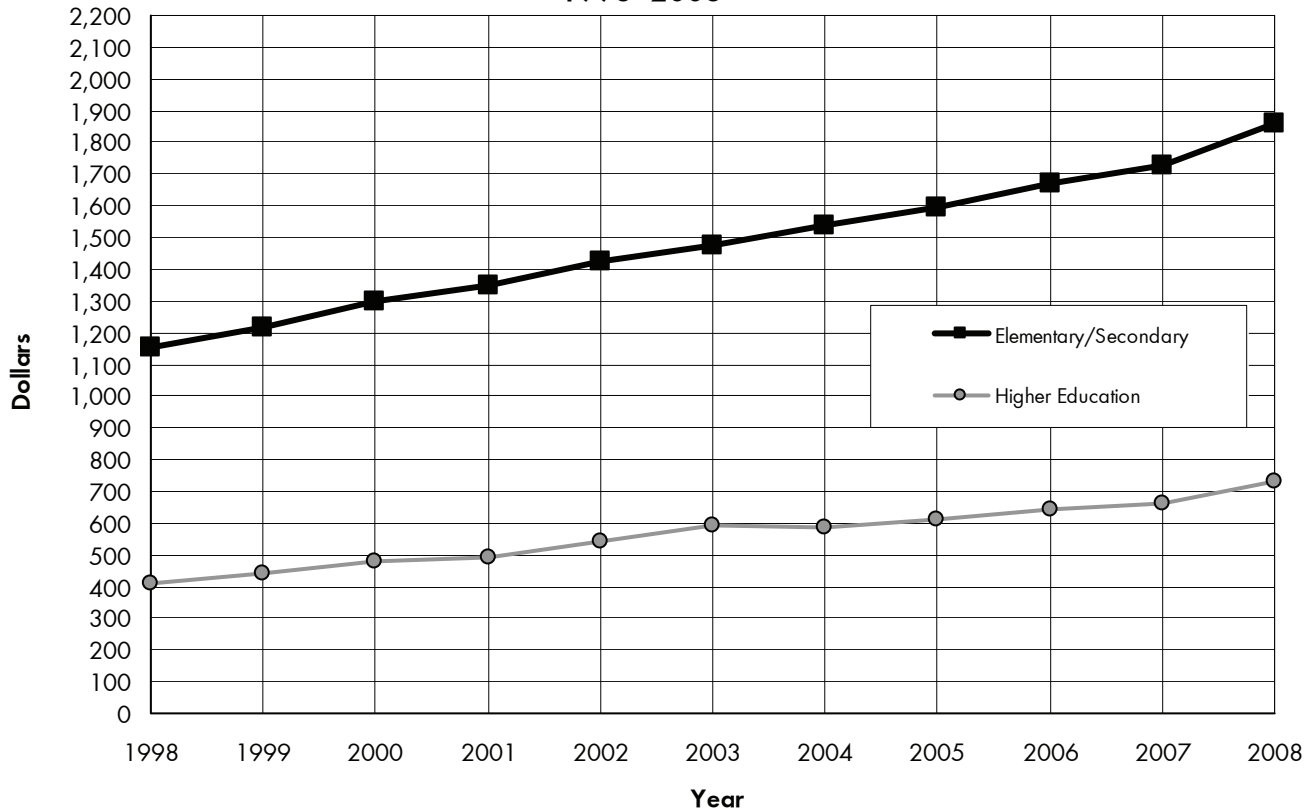
Figure H. Annual per Capita State and Local Expenditures, 1998–2008

Tables H-1 to H-19

- H-1. Per Capita State Government Expenditures for all Education, 2007–08 (\$)
- H-2. State Government Expenditures for all Education in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008 (\$)
- H-3. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for all Education, 2007–08 (\$)
- H-4. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008
- H-5. State and Local Government Expenditures for all Education as a Percentage of Direct General Expenditures for All Functions, 2007–08
- H-6. Local Expenditures as Percentage of State and Local Expenditures for Public Higher Education Institutions, 2007–08
- H-7. Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures for Higher Education, 2007–08 (\$)
- H-8. Per Capita Expenditures of State and Local Governments for Public K–12 Schools, 2007–08 (\$)
- H-9. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)

- H-10. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2008–09 (Revised)
- H-11. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment, 2009–10 (\$)
- H-12. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Fall Enrollment as Percentage of National Average, 2009–10
- H-13. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools in 2007–08 per \$1,000 of Personal Income in 2008
- H-14. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2008–09 (Revised) (\$)
- H-15. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of National Average, 2008–09 (Revised)
- H-16. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance, 2009–10 (\$)
- H-17. Current Expenditures for Public K–12 Schools per Student in Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of National Average, 2009–10
- H-18. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Higher Education Institutions, 2007–08 (\$)
- H-19. Per Capita State and Local Government Capital Spending for Public K–12 Schools, 2007–08 (\$)

Figure H. Annual Per Capita State and Local Education Expenditures, 1998–2008



H-3. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	4,388
2.	WYOMING	4,202
3.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,761
4.	VERMONT	3,566
5.	NEW JERSEY	3,513
6.	NEW YORK	3,322
7.	DELAWARE	3,297
8.	CONNECTICUT	3,178
9.	MARYLAND	3,053
10.	NEW MEXICO	2,980
11.	VIRGINIA	2,921
12.	IOWA	2,894
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,878
14.	NEBRASKA	2,855
15.	MINNESOTA	2,836
16.	MICHIGAN	2,830
17.	CALIFORNIA	2,826
18.	RHODE ISLAND	2,794
19.	ALABAMA	2,793
20.	WISCONSIN	2,770
21.	WASHINGTON	2,755
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,735
23.	UTAH	2,730
	UNITED STATES	2,717
24.	TEXAS	2,712
25.	OHIO	2,689
26.	KANSAS	2,679
27.	LOUISIANA	2,677
28.	MASSACHUSETTS	2,663
29.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,660
30.	GEORGIA	2,648
31.	HAWAII	2,635
32.	MONTANA	2,609
33.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,598
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	2,582
35.	OREGON	2,553
36.	COLORADO	2,552
37.	ILLINOIS	2,537
38.	OKLAHOMA	2,511
39.	KENTUCKY	2,491
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	2,471
41.	ARKANSAS	2,447
42.	MISSISSIPPI	2,434
43.	MAINE	2,423
44.	INDIANA	2,418
45.	NEVADA	2,395
46.	MISSOURI	2,358
47.	FLORIDA	2,254
48.	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,181
49.	ARIZONA	2,160
50.	IDAHO	2,079
51.	TENNESSEE	1,991
	MEDIAN	2,679
	RANGE	2,397
	SDEV.	473
	CV	17

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010c).

H-2. STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION IN 2007-08 PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

1.	HAWAII	62
2.	ALASKA	40
3.	UTAH	36
4.	KENTUCKY	35
5.	DELAWARE	34
	VERMONT	34
7.	ALABAMA	33
	WEST VIRGINIA	33
9.	NEW MEXICO	31
	NORTH DAKOTA	31
	SOUTH CAROLINA	31
12.	LOUISIANA	28
	MONTANA	28
14.	ARKANSAS	27
	OKLAHOMA	27
16.	INDIANA	26
17.	MICHIGAN	25
18.	IOWA	24
	MISSISSIPPI	24
	NORTH CAROLINA	24
	WASHINGTON	24
22.	IDAHO	22
	MINNESOTA	22
	NEBRASKA	22
26.	OHIO	22
	GEORGIA	21
	VIRGINIA	21
28.	OREGON	20
	WISCONSIN	20
	UNITED STATES	19
30.	COLORADO	19
	MAINE	19
	NEW JERSEY	19
	RHODE ISLAND	19
	WYOMING	19
35.	KANSAS	18
	SOUTH DAKOTA	18
	TENNESSEE	18
	TEXAS	18
39.	PENNSYLVANIA	17
40.	ARIZONA	16
	MARYLAND	16
	MISSOURI	16
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16
44.	CALIFORNIA	15
	CONNECTICUT	15
47.	NEVADA	15
	MASSACHUSETTS	14
48.	ILLINOIS	13
49.	NEW YORK	12
50.	FLORIDA	11
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	22
	RANGE	51
	SDEV.	9
	CV	38

Computed from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010d) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010).

H-1. PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	VERMONT	3,322
2.	ALASKA	3,157
3.	WYOMING	2,885
4.	HAWAII	2,635
5.	DELAWARE	2,593
6.	NEW MEXICO	2,533
7.	MINNESOTA	2,380
8.	ALABAMA	2,286
9.	ARKANSAS	2,211
10.	UTAH	2,206
11.	MICHIGAN	2,196
12.	WASHINGTON	2,154
13.	NORTH DAKOTA	2,068
14.	LOUISIANA	2,059
15.	KANSAS	2,052
16.	KENTUCKY	2,042
17.	NEW YORK	2,040
18.	WEST VIRGINIA	2,027
19.	CALIFORNIA	1,994
20.	MARYLAND	1,951
21.	OKLAHOMA	1,935
22.	IOWA	1,928
23.	MONTANA	1,903
24.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,891
25.	MISSISSIPPI	1,862
26.	WISCONSIN	1,835
27.	IDAHO	1,821
28.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,819
29.	VIRGINIA	1,806
	UNITED STATES	1,798
30.	OREGON	1,786
31.	NEW JERSEY	1,777
32.	OHIO	1,752
33.	TEXAS	1,672
34.	CONNECTICUT	1,671
35.	GEORGIA	1,670
36.	INDIANA	1,665
37.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,649
38.	NEBRASKA	1,632
39.	RHODE ISLAND	1,620
40.	COLORADO	1,617
41.	NEVADA	1,565
42.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,542
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,535
44.	MAINE	1,534
45.	MISSOURI	1,456
46.	ARIZONA	1,447
47.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,373
48.	TENNESSEE	1,364
49.	ILLINOIS	1,267
50.	FLORIDA	1,265
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a.
	MEDIAN	1,849
	RANGE	2,056
	SDEV.	444
	CV	23

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-4. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION, 2007-08, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 2008 (\$)

1.	ALASKA	99
2.	VERMONT	91
3.	NEW MEXICO	89
4.	UTAH	84
5.	SOUTH CAROLINA	83
	WYOMING	83
7.	ALABAMA	82
	WEST VIRGINIA	82
9.	DELAWARE	81
10.	MICHIGAN	80
11.	MISSISSIPPI	79
12.	KENTUCKY	77
13.	IOWA	76
14.	ARKANSAS	75
	GEORGIA	75
16.	MONTANA	74
	OHIO	74
18.	WISCONSIN	73
19.	NEBRASKA	71
20.	LOUISIANA	70
21.	INDIANA	69
	NEW YORK	69
	NORTH CAROLINA	69
	NORTH DAKOTA	69
26.	OREGON	69
	NEW JERSEY	68
	OKLAHOMA	68
	TEXAS	68
	UNITED STATES	67
29.	KANSAS	67
	RHODE ISLAND	67
31.	MAINE	66
32.	MINNESOTA	65
	PENNSYLVANIA	65
	VIRGINIA	65
35.	CALIFORNIA	64
	MISSOURI	64
37.	ARIZONA	63
	IDAHO	63
	MARYLAND	63
	WASHINGTON	63
41.	HAWAII	62
42.	COLORADO	59
	ILLINOIS	59
	NEVADA	59
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	59
46.	TENNESSEE	57
47.	FLORIDA	56
	SOUTH DAKOTA	56
49.	CONNECTICUT	55
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	55
51.	MASSACHUSETTS	52
	MEDIAN	68
	RANGE	47
	SDEV.	10
	CV	15

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-5. STATE & LOCAL GOVT. EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION AS % OF DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNCTIONS, 2007-08

1.	VERMONT	40.7
2.	TEXAS	40.5
3.	ALABAMA	39.9
	UTAH	39.9
5.	VIRGINIA	39.7
6.	GEORGIA	39.3
	MICHIGAN	39.2
8.	ARKANSAS	39.1
9.	NEW JERSEY	38.7
10.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	38.3
11.	OKLAHOMA	38.1
12.	IOWA	37.7
	WEST VIRGINIA	37.7
14.	MARYLAND	37.6
15.	NEBRASKA	37.1
16.	WISCONSIN	36.7
17.	CONNECTICUT	36.6
18.	SOUTH CAROLINA	36.4
19.	KENTUCKY	36.1
20.	NORTH CAROLINA	36.0
	NORTH DAKOTA	36.0
22.	KANSAS	35.9
23.	OHIO	35.7
24.	DELAWARE	35.6
25.	MISSOURI	35.5
26.	COLORADO	35.4
27.	PENNSYLVANIA	35.0
28.	MONTANA	34.8
29.	INDIANA	34.7
	UNITED STATES	34.4
30.	OREGON	34.4
31.	NEVADA	34.2
	NEW MEXICO	34.2
33.	ILLINOIS	34.0
34.	WASHINGTON	33.7
35.	MINNESOTA	33.6
	SOUTH DAKOTA	33.6
37.	WYOMING	32.9
38.	RHODE ISLAND	32.8
39.	IDAHO	32.7
	TENNESSEE	32.7
41.	ARIZONA	32.5
42.	MISSISSIPPI	31.9
43.	CALIFORNIA	31.0
44.	MAINE	30.9
45.	MASSACHUSETTS	30.6
46.	NEW YORK	30.5
47.	FLORIDA	29.8
48.	HAWAII	29.0
49.	LOUISIANA	28.6
50.	ALASKA	26.1
51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20.9
	MEDIAN	35.4
	RANGE	19.9
	SDEV.	3.9
	CV	11.2

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-6. LOCAL EXPENDITURES AS % OF STATE & LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 2007-08

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	100.0
2.	WYOMING	36.2
3.	CALIFORNIA	34.6
4.	FLORIDA	34.4
5.	ILLINOIS	28.2
6.	ARIZONA	28.0
7.	KANSAS	27.1
8.	MISSISSIPPI	25.6
9.	OREGON	25.1
10.	WISCONSIN	24.0
11.	IOWA	23.8
12.	NEW YORK	23.6
13.	MARYLAND	21.8
14.	NEW JERSEY	21.7
15.	MISSOURI	21.5
16.	TEXAS	20.3
17.	NORTH CAROLINA	19.0
18.	NEBRASKA	16.8
	UNITED STATES	16.3
19.	MICHIGAN	16.2
20.	NEW MEXICO	14.8
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	12.5
22.	IDAHO	10.7
23.	SOUTH DAKOTA	10.3
24.	OHIO	7.2
25.	MONTANA	3.5
26.	COLORADO	3.0
27.	VIRGINIA	2.4
28.	ALASKA	1.6
	MASSACHUSETTS	1.6
30.	GEORGIA	0.6
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	0.1
32.	ALABAMA	0.0
	ARKANSAS	0.0
	CONNECTICUT	0.0
	DELAWARE	0.0
	HAWAII	0.0
	INDIANA	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	3.0
	RANGE	100.0
	SDEV.	17.3
	CV	143.1

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-7. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	WYOMING	1,194
2.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,191
3.	VERMONT	1,119
4.	DELAWARE	1,105
5.	UTAH	1,079
6.	IOWA	1,029
7.	NEW MEXICO	1,006
8.	ALASKA	1,004
9.	ALABAMA	994
10.	MICHIGAN	945
11.	NEBRASKA	932
12.	NORTH CAROLINA	931
13.	KANSAS	901
14.	WISCONSIN	883
15.	MONTANA	865
16.	MISSISSIPPI	863
17.	OREGON	863
18.	MARYLAND	856
19.	OKLAHOMA	856
20.	VIRGINIA	855
21.	WASHINGTON	850
22.	HAWAII	845
23.	CALIFORNIA	803
24.	KENTUCKY	803
25.	MINNESOTA	794
26.	COLORADO	771
27.	TEXAS	771
28.	WEST VIRGINIA	771
29.	LOUISIANA	769
30.	INDIANA	767
31.	ARKANSAS	758
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	736
33.	UNITED STATES	734
34.	IDAHO	716
35.	OHIO	680
36.	CONNECTICUT	656
37.	ARIZONA	654
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	646
39.	ILLINOIS	642
40.	MISSOURI	639
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	621
42.	PENNSYLVANIA	607
43.	NEW JERSEY	606
44.	NEW YORK	593
45.	MAINE	581
46.	MASSACHUSETTS	581
47.	GEORGIA	579
48.	RHODE ISLAND	568
49.	NEVADA	556
50.	TENNESSEE	548
51.	FLORIDA	507
52.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	460
53.	MEDIAN	217
54.	RANGE	771
55.	SDEV.	977
56.	CV	198
57.		25

Computed from U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-8. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,544
2.	ALASKA	3,260
3.	WYOMING	2,828
4.	NEW JERSEY	2,769
5.	NEW YORK	2,626
6.	CONNECTICUT	2,336
7.	VERMONT	2,227
8.	MARYLAND	2,072
9.	RHODE ISLAND	2,060
10.	DELAWARE	1,969
11.	VIRGINIA	1,960
12.	CALIFORNIA	1,923
13.	GEORGIA	1,922
14.	MASSACHUSETTS	1,922
15.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,904
16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,895
17.	TEXAS	1,868
18.	MINNESOTA	1,861
19.	UNITED STATES	1,860
20.	OHIO	1,840
21.	NEBRASKA	1,800
22.	MICHIGAN	1,798
23.	NEW MEXICO	1,793
24.	WISCONSIN	1,793
25.	ILLINOIS	1,782
26.	NEVADA	1,782
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,768
28.	HAWAII	1,746
29.	MAINE	1,731
30.	IOWA	1,729
31.	WASHINGTON	1,716
32.	COLORADO	1,710
33.	LOUISIANA	1,703
34.	KANSAS	1,698
35.	FLORIDA	1,663
36.	ALABAMA	1,660
37.	MISSOURI	1,613
38.	OREGON	1,613
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	1,593
40.	MONTANA	1,588
41.	ARKANSAS	1,561
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	1,551
43.	UTAH	1,548
44.	OKLAHOMA	1,533
45.	INDIANA	1,519
46.	KENTUCKY	1,483
47.	MISSISSIPPI	1,461
48.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,460
49.	ARIZONA	1,413
50.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,405
51.	TENNESSEE	1,344
52.	IDAHO	1,265
53.	MEDIAN	1,265
54.	RANGE	1,768
55.	SDEV.	2,279
56.	CV	450
57.		24

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-9. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2008-09 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	NEW JERSEY	16,253 *
2.	ALASKA	16,102 *
3.	VERMONT	15,315 *
4.	WYOMING	14,739 *
5.	RHODE ISLAND	14,657 *
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	14,590 *
7.	CONNECTICUT	13,971 *
8.	MAINE	13,513 *
9.	MARYLAND	13,468 *
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,331 *
11.	DELAWARE	13,039 *
12.	HAWAII	12,428 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,311 *
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,164 *
15.	MICHIGAN	11,193 *
16.	WISCONSIN	11,073 *
17.	MINNESOTA	10,996 *
18.	ILLINOIS	10,924 *
19.	ALASKA	10,904 *
20.	VIRGINIA	10,782 *
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	10,747 *
22.	LOUISIANA	10,626 *
23.	ARKANSAS	10,345 *
24.	UNITED STATES	10,313
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	10,285 *
26.	NEW MEXICO	10,266 *
27.	GEORGIA	10,167 *
28.	OREGON	10,129 *
29.	KANSAS	9,864 *
30.	INDIANA	9,780 *
31.	WASHINGTON	9,683 *
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,450 *
33.	OHIO	9,359 *
34.	COLORADO	9,338 *
35.	MONTANA	9,331 *
36.	KENTUCKY	9,264 *
37.	CALIFORNIA	9,224 *
38.	IOWA	9,203 *
39.	NEBRASKA	9,152 *
40.	ALABAMA	8,975 *
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	8,849 *
42.	FLORIDA	8,791 *
43.	MISSOURI	8,769 *
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,761 *
45.	TEXAS	8,610 *
46.	TENNESSEE	7,949 *
47.	IDAHO	7,730 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	7,720 *
49.	NEVADA	7,615 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	7,484 *
51.	UTAH	6,564 *
52.	ARIZONA	5,932 *
53.	MEDIAN	10,167
54.	RANGE	10,321
55.	SDEV.	2,456
56.	CV	23

Computed from IEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). 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., 2008-09 (REV.)

1.	NEW JERSEY	157.6 *
2.	NEW YORK	156.1 *
3.	VERMONT	148.5 *
4.	WYOMING	142.9 *
5.	RHODE ISLAND	142.1 *
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	141.5
7.	CONNECTICUT	135.5
8.	MAINE	131.0 *
9.	MARYLAND	130.6
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	129.3 *
11.	DELAWARE	126.4 *
12.	HAWAII	120.5
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	119.4
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	118.0
15.	MICHIGAN	108.5 *
16.	WISCONSIN	107.4
17.	MINNESOTA	106.6 *
18.	ILLINOIS	105.9
19.	ALASKA	105.7 *
20.	VIRGINIA	104.5
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	104.2 *
22.	LOUISIANA	103.0
23.	ARKANSAS	100.3 *
24.	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	99.7
26.	NEW MEXICO	99.5
27.	GEORGIA	98.6 *
28.	OREGON	98.2
29.	KANSAS	95.7
30.	INDIANA	94.8
31.	WASHINGTON	93.9
32.	SOUTH CAROLINA	91.6
33.	OHIO	90.7
34.	COLORADO	90.5
35.	MONTANA	90.5 *
36.	KENTUCKY	89.8
37.	CALIFORNIA	89.4
38.	IOWA	89.2
39.	NEBRASKA	88.7
40.	ALABAMA	87.0
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	85.8
42.	FLORIDA	85.2
43.	MISSOURI	85.0 *
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	85.0
45.	TEXAS	83.5
46.	TENNESSEE	77.1
47.	IDAHO	75.0 *
48.	OKLAHOMA	74.9
49.	NEVADA	73.8 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	72.6 *
51.	UTAH	63.6
	ARIZONA	57.5 *
	MEDIAN	98.6
	RANGE	100.1
	SDEV.	238
	CV	23.1

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-11. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN FALL ENROLLMENT, 2009-10 (5)

1.	NEW JERSEY	16,967 *
2.	NEW YORK	16,922 *
3.	VERMONT	16,308 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	15,384 *
5.	WYOMING	15,345
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	14,766
7.	CONNECTICUT	14,472 *
8.	MAINE	14,247 *
9.	MARYLAND	14,244 *
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,519 *
11.	DELAWARE	13,496 *
12.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,979 *
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,728 *
14.	MICHIGAN	11,595 *
15.	HAWAII	11,521
16.	ILLINOIS	11,457 *
17.	MINNESOTA	11,447 *
18.	WISCONSIN	11,429 *
19.	VIRGINIA	11,290 *
20.	ARKANSAS	11,171 *
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	11,043 *
22.	ALASKA	11,000 *
23.	NEW MEXICO	10,812 *
24.	LOUISIANA	10,750
25.	GEORGIA	10,594 *
26.	UNITED STATES	10,586 *
27.	OREGON	10,476
28.	INDIANA	10,120
29.	WASHINGTON	9,900
30.	NEBRASKA	9,760
31.	COLORADO	9,631
32.	MONTANA	9,613 *
33.	KENTUCKY	9,603
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,531
35.	OHIO	9,528 *
36.	IOWA	9,455
37.	KANSAS	9,264
38.	TEXAS	9,227
39.	MISSOURI	9,076 *
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,021 *
41.	ALABAMA	9,001
42.	FLORIDA	8,963
43.	CALIFORNIA	8,846 *
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	8,541
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	8,529
46.	TENNESSEE	8,199 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	7,968 *
48.	IDAHO	7,875 *
49.	NEVADA	7,813 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	7,752 *
51.	UTAH	6,859 *
	ARIZONA	6,170 *
	MEDIAN	10,476
	RANGE	10,797
	SDEV.	2,638
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); 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., 2009-10

1.	NEW JERSEY	160.3 *
2.	NEW YORK	159.9 *
3.	VERMONT	154.1 *
4.	RHODE ISLAND	145.3 *
5.	WYOMING	145.0
6.	MASSACHUSETTS	139.5
7.	CONNECTICUT	136.7 *
8.	MAINE	134.6 *
9.	MARYLAND	134.6 *
10.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	127.7 *
11.	DELAWARE	127.5 *
12.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	122.6
13.	PENNSYLVANIA	120.2 *
14.	MICHIGAN	109.5 *
15.	HAWAII	108.8
16.	ILLINOIS	108.2 *
17.	MINNESOTA	108.1 *
18.	WISCONSIN	108.0
19.	VIRGINIA	106.7 *
20.	ARKANSAS	105.5 *
21.	WEST VIRGINIA	104.3 *
22.	ALASKA	103.9 *
23.	NEW MEXICO	102.1 *
24.	LOUISIANA	101.5
25.	GEORGIA	100.1 *
26.	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
27.	OREGON	99.0
28.	INDIANA	95.6
29.	WASHINGTON	93.5
30.	NEBRASKA	92.2
31.	COLORADO	91.0
32.	MONTANA	90.8 *
33.	KENTUCKY	90.7
34.	OHIO	90.0 *
35.	SOUTH CAROLINA	90.0
36.	IOWA	89.3
37.	KANSAS	87.5
38.	TEXAS	87.2
39.	MISSOURI	85.7 *
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	85.2 *
41.	ALABAMA	85.0
42.	FLORIDA	84.7
43.	CALIFORNIA	83.6 *
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	80.7
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	80.6
46.	TENNESSEE	77.5 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	75.3 *
48.	IDAHO	74.4 *
49.	NEVADA	73.8 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	73.2 *
51.	UTAH	64.8 *
	ARIZONA	58.3 *
	MEDIAN	99.0
	RANGE	102.0
	SDEV.	24.9
	CV	24.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

H-13. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS 2007-08, PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 2008 (\$)

1.	VERMONT	53 *
2.	MICHIGAN	52 *
3.	MAINE	51 *
4.	WEST VIRGINIA	51 *
5.	NEW JERSEY	48 *
6.	NEW MEXICO	47
7.	GEORGIA	47
8.	ARKANSAS	47 *
9.	RHODE ISLAND	46 *
10.	ALASKA	46 *
11.	NEW YORK	45 *
12.	WYOMING	44
13.	INDIANA	44
14.	DELAWARE	44
15.	WISCONSIN	44
16.	KENTUCKY	43
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	43
18.	ALABAMA	43
19.	OHIO	42
20.	PENNSYLVANIA	41
21.	ILLINOIS	41
22.	IDAHO	41
23.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	41
24.	TEXAS	41
25.	KANSAS	40
26.	LOUISIANA	40
27.	UNITED STATES	40 *
28.	MARYLAND	40
29.	MASSACHUSETTS	40
30.	OREGON	40
31.	MISSISSIPPI	39 *
32.	HAWAII	39
33.	CONNECTICUT	39
34.	MINNESOTA	39 *
35.	COLORADO	38
36.	UTAH	38
37.	CALIFORNIA	38
38.	IOWA	38
39.	MONTANA	38 *
40.	NORTH CAROLINA	37
41.	VIRGINIA	37
42.	OKLAHOMA	37
43.	NEBRASKA	36
44.	MISSOURI	35 *
45.	TENNESSEE	34
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	33
47.	FLORIDA	33
48.	WASHINGTON	32
49.	NORTH DAKOTA	31
50.	NEVADA	30 *
51.	ARIZONA	27 *
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	25 *
	MEDIAN	20
	RANGE	49
	SDEV.	6
	CV	15

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2010) and NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary."

H-14. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA, 2008-09 (REVISED) (\$)

1.	VERMONT	18,913 *
2.	RHODE ISLAND	16,127 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	15,983 *
4.	WYOMING	15,742
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	15,502
6.	DELAWARE	14,612 *
7.	MAINE	14,576 *
8.	NEW YORK	14,429 *
9.	MARYLAND	14,325
10.	CONNECTICUT	14,099
11.	HAWAII	13,417
12.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,331 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,130 *
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	12,865 *
15.	ARKANSAS	12,512 *
16.	ALASKA	12,198 *
17.	WISCONSIN	11,998
18.	MICHIGAN	11,874 *
19.	ILLINOIS	11,811 *
20.	MINNESOTA	11,663 *
21.	VIRGINIA	11,643
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	11,537 *
23.	OREGON	11,501
24.	LOUISIANA	11,413
25.	KANSAS	11,324
26.	MONTANA	11,180 *
27.	UNITED STATES	10,905 *
28.	NEW MEXICO	10,819
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	10,805
30.	OHIO	10,796
31.	GEORGIA	10,590 *
32.	INDIANA	10,514
33.	WASHINGTON	10,399
34.	KENTUCKY	10,117
35.	IOWA	10,116
36.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,093
37.	COLORADO	10,069
38.	NEBRASKA	10,063
39.	TENNESSEE	9,894
40.	CALIFORNIA	9,472
41.	FLORIDA	9,374
42.	ALABAMA	9,321
43.	MISSOURI	9,318 *
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,243
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,175
46.	TEXAS	9,143
47.	OKLAHOMA	8,249
48.	IDAHO	8,230 *
49.	UTAH	8,141 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	7,814 *
51.	NEVADA	7,777 *
	ARIZONA	6,385 *
	MEDIAN	11,180
	RANGE	12,528
	SDEV.	2,545
	CV	22

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-15. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NAT. AVG., 2008-09 (REVISED)

1.	VERMONT	173.4 *
2.	RHODE ISLAND	147.9 *
3.	NEW JERSEY	146.6 *
4.	WYOMING	144.4
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	142.2
6.	DELAWARE	134.0 *
7.	MAINE	133.7 *
8.	NEW YORK	132.3 *
9.	MARYLAND	131.4
10.	CONNECTICUT	129.3
11.	HAWAII	123.0
12.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	122.3 *
13.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	120.4 *
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	118.0 *
15.	ARKANSAS	114.7 *
16.	ALASKA	111.9 *
17.	WISCONSIN	110.0
18.	MICHIGAN	108.9 *
19.	ILLINOIS	108.3
20.	MINNESOTA	107.0 *
21.	VIRGINIA	106.8
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	105.8 *
23.	OREGON	105.5
24.	LOUISIANA	104.7
25.	KANSAS	103.8
26.	MONTANA	102.5 *
27.	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
28.	NEW MEXICO	99.2
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	99.1
30.	OHIO	99.0
31.	GEORGIA	97.1 *
32.	INDIANA	96.4
33.	WASHINGTON	95.4
34.	IOWA	92.8
35.	KENTUCKY	92.8
36.	SOUTH CAROLINA	92.6
37.	COLORADO	92.3
38.	NEBRASKA	92.3
39.	TENNESSEE	90.7
40.	CALIFORNIA	86.9
41.	FLORIDA	86.0
42.	ALABAMA	85.5
43.	MISSOURI	85.5 *
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	84.8
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	84.1
46.	TEXAS	83.8
47.	OKLAHOMA	75.6
48.	IDAHO	75.5 *
49.	UTAH	74.7 *
50.	MISSISSIPPI	71.7 *
51.	NEVADA	71.3 *
	ARIZONA	58.6 *
	MEDIAN	102.5
	RANGE	114.9
	SDEV.	23.3
	CV	22.2

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-18. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SPENDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 2007-08 (\$)

1.	WYOMING	220
2.	VIRGINIA	170
3.	ALASKA	164
4.	DELAWARE	148
5.	ALABAMA	142
6.	IDAHO	135
7.	NEBRASKA	126
8.	MONTANA	122
9.	NORTH DAKOTA	120
10.	OKLAHOMA	119
11.	KENTUCKY	118
12.	CALIFORNIA	114
13.	CONNECTICUT	113
14.	WASHINGTON	106
15.	MICHIGAN	105
16.	TEXAS	104
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	103
18.	COLORADO	102
20.	WEST VIRGINIA	102
21.	VERMONT	99
22.	IOWA	98
23.	OREGON	97
24.	NEVADA	96
24.	MISSISSIPPI	94
25.	MINNESOTA	91
25.	UNITED STATES	89
26.	ARIZONA	88
27.	UTAH	87
27.	WISCONSIN	87
29.	ARKANSAS	85
32.	GEORGIA	85
32.	MARYLAND	85
32.	NEW MEXICO	85
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	80
34.	KANSAS	79
35.	INDIANA	78
35.	INDIANA	75
36.	MISSOURI	74
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	72
37.	SOUTH DAKOTA	72
39.	OHIO	71
40.	NEW YORK	69
41.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	65
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	64
43.	LOUISIANA	62
44.	MAINE	60
45.	FLORIDA	58
46.	ILLINOIS	54
47.	NEW JERSEY	53
48.	TENNESSEE	39
49.	RHODE ISLAND	11
50.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7
51.	HAWAII	0
	MEDIAN	88
	RANGE	220
	SDEV.	39
	CV	43

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d).

H-17. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA AS % OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2009-10

1.	VERMONT	183.0 *
2.	RHODE ISLAND	160.4 *
3.	WYOMING	149.2
4.	NEW JERSEY	147.4 *
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	140.6
6.	MAINE	137.9 *
7.	NEW YORK	133.0 *
8.	DELAWARE	132.7 *
9.	CONNECTICUT	129.3 *
10.	MARYLAND	128.0 *
11.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	124.3 *
12.	ARKANSAS	123.5 *
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	121.3 *
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	120.6 *
15.	MICHIGAN	113.0 *
16.	HAWAII	112.3
17.	WISCONSIN	111.5 *
18.	ALASKA	110.9 *
19.	ILLINOIS	110.0 *
20.	VIRGINIA	109.7 *
21.	MINNESOTA	108.8 *
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	107.3 *
23.	OREGON	105.8
24.	MONTANA	105.4 *
25.	NEW MEXICO	105.1 *
26.	LOUISIANA	103.6
26.	UNITED STATES	100.0 *
27.	GEORGIA	99.0 *
28.	OHIO	98.3 *
29.	NEBRASKA	96.8
30.	INDIANA	96.3
31.	IOWA	94.9 *
32.	WASHINGTON	94.5
33.	COLORADO	93.2
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	91.7
35.	KENTUCKY	91.2
36.	TEXAS	89.1
37.	KANSAS	88.0
37.	MISSOURI	88.0 *
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	86.0 *
40.	ALABAMA	85.3
40.	FLORIDA	85.3
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	83.6
43.	CALIFORNIA	81.8
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	81.5
45.	TENNESSEE	78.4
46.	UTAH	78.1 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	76.8 *
48.	IDAHO	75.4 *
49.	MISSISSIPPI	72.6 *
50.	NEVADA	69.6 *
51.	ARIZONA	58.0 *
	MEDIAN	103.6
	RANGE	125.0
	SDEV.	25.1
	CV	23.8

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 =

"Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

H-16. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS PER STUDENT IN ADA, 2009-10(\$)

1.	VERMONT	20,396 *
2.	RHODE ISLAND	17,879 *
3.	WYOMING	16,628
4.	NEW JERSEY	16,429 *
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	15,666
6.	MAINE	15,367 *
7.	NEW YORK	14,819 *
8.	DELAWARE	14,792 *
9.	CONNECTICUT	14,412 *
10.	MARYLAND	14,268 *
11.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,857 *
12.	ARKANSAS	13,765 *
13.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,519 *
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	13,437 *
15.	MICHIGAN	12,596 *
16.	HAWAII	12,514
17.	WISCONSIN	12,425 *
18.	ALASKA	12,355 *
19.	ILLINOIS	12,258 *
20.	VIRGINIA	12,225 *
21.	MINNESOTA	12,120 *
22.	WEST VIRGINIA	11,956 *
23.	OREGON	11,792
24.	MONTANA	11,747 *
25.	NEW MEXICO	11,710 *
26.	LOUISIANA	11,545
26.	UNITED STATES	11,144 *
27.	GEORGIA	11,036 *
28.	OHIO	10,958 *
29.	NEBRASKA	10,791
30.	INDIANA	10,728
31.	IOWA	10,571 *
32.	WASHINGTON	10,527
33.	COLORADO	10,385
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10,224
35.	KENTUCKY	10,163
36.	TEXAS	9,925
37.	MISSOURI	9,811 *
38.	KANSAS	9,804
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9,588 *
40.	FLORIDA	9,501
41.	ALABAMA	9,500
42.	NORTH DAKOTA	9,311
43.	CALIFORNIA	9,118
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	9,082
45.	TENNESSEE	8,742
46.	UTAH	8,704 *
47.	OKLAHOMA	8,558 *
48.	IDAHO	8,404 *
49.	MISSISSIPPI	8,094 *
50.	NEVADA	7,757 *
51.	ARIZONA	6,461 *
	MEDIAN	11,545
	RANGE	13,934
	SDEV.	2,797
	CV	24

Computed from NEA Research, Estimates Database (2010); K-12 =

"Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

**H-19. PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL
SPENDING FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2007-08 (\$)**

1.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	786
2.	WYOMING	581
3.	ALASKA	447
4.	NEVADA	407
5.	UTAH	340
6.	TEXAS	334
7.	FLORIDA	327
8.	NEW JERSEY	295
9.	NEW MEXICO	287
10.	GEORGIA	279
11.	DELAWARE	277
12.	WASHINGTON	274
13.	SOUTH CAROLINA	264
14.	CALIFORNIA	255
15.	NEBRASKA	249
16.	NEW YORK	246
17.	ARIZONA	241
18.	MARYLAND	239
19.	VIRGINIA	239
20.	COLORADO	234
	UNITED STATES	231
21.	IOWA	224
	OHIO	224
23.	CONNECTICUT	220
24.	MINNESOTA	218
25.	PENNSYLVANIA	205
26.	ILLINOIS	198
27.	NORTH CAROLINA	191
28.	MISSOURI	181
29.	KENTUCKY	179
30.	LOUISIANA	177
31.	ALABAMA	175
32.	OREGON	164
33.	ARKANSAS	162
34.	KANSAS	153
35.	INDIANA	148
36.	MONTANA	147
37.	HAWAII	144
38.	SOUTH DAKOTA	143
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	138
	WEST VIRGINIA	138
41.	VERMONT	135
42.	MICHIGAN	131
43.	MISSISSIPPI	128
44.	OKLAHOMA	126
	TENNESSEE	126
46.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	125
47.	WISCONSIN	123
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	102
49.	MAINE	87
50.	RHODE ISLAND	72
51.	IDAHO	61
	MEDIAN	198
	RANGE	724
	SDEV.	126
	CV	57

U.S. Census Bureau (2010d). K-12 = "Elementary and Secondary" (see Glossary).

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Estimates 2011

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 (2010–11) and revisions to four years of historical data, as necessary. Therefore, data for school years 2006–07 through 2009–10 were subject to revision as a result of the 2010–11 survey. The estimated data featured in this report are for the current school year (2010–11) and the previous school year (2009–10). 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 September 2010.

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 2010 through June 2011 may be shown as “2010–11,” or it may be indicated by shorthand as “2011,” or “11.” 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 2000–01 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 21,000 students from 2009–10 to 2010–11. Changes in the elementary grades are estimated to be 16,791, whereas secondary classes are expected to enroll about 4,205 more students. Levels of public school enrollment anticipated during the 2010–11 school year represent the 26th 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 23,000, from 2009–10 to 2010–11. 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 2010–11 will increase by 1.6 percent over 2009–10, from \$55,202 to \$56,069. 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 pupil in fall enrollment should increase by 2.3 percent to \$10,826 in 2010–11, up from \$10,586 in 2009–10. This compares with a 2.3 percent increase in total current expenditures.
- State governments still provide the largest share of public school financial support—45.8 percent estimated for 2010–11—up 0.4 percent from the revised figure of 45.3 percent in 2009–10. 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 2010–11, the federal government’s contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues is expected to be 10.5 percent, versus the revised figure of 11.1 percent in 2009–10.

**Highlights Table 1. 2010–11 versus 2009–10: Estimates for 50 States and D.C.
Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts**

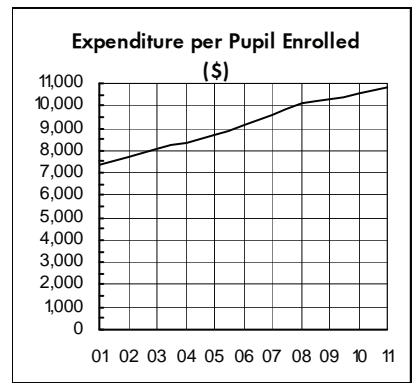
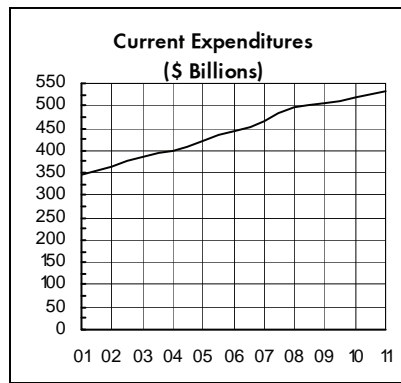
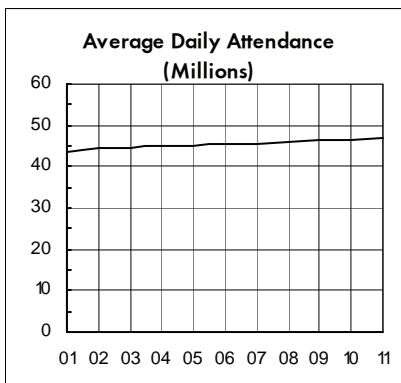
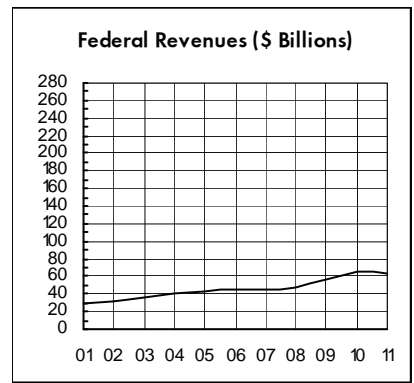
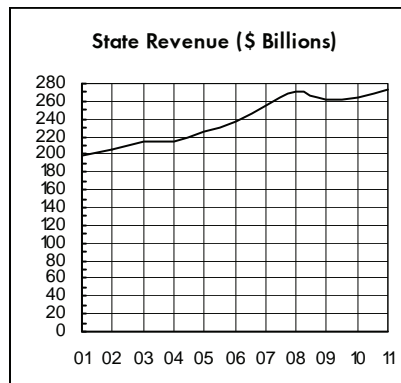
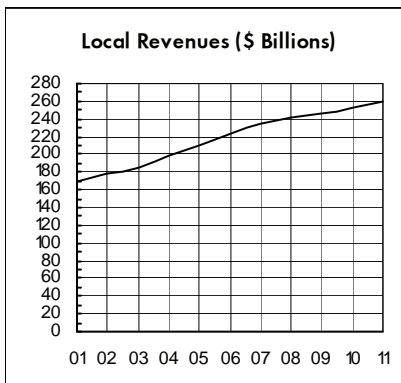
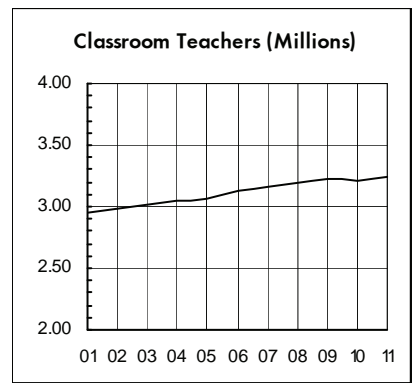
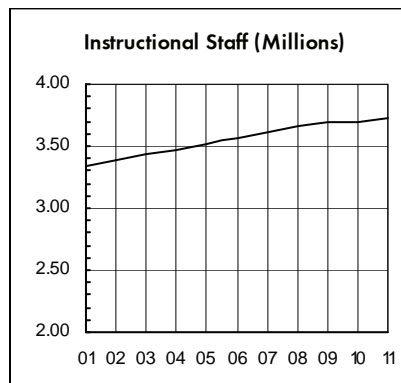
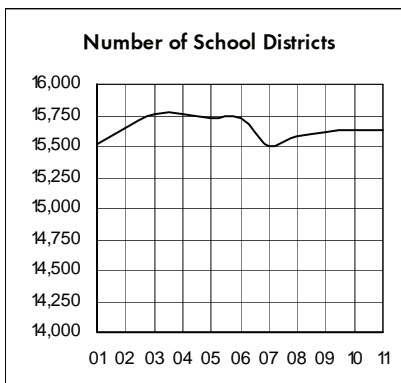
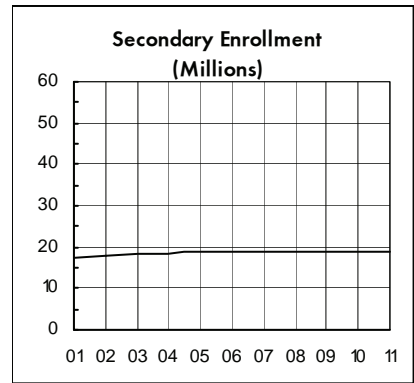
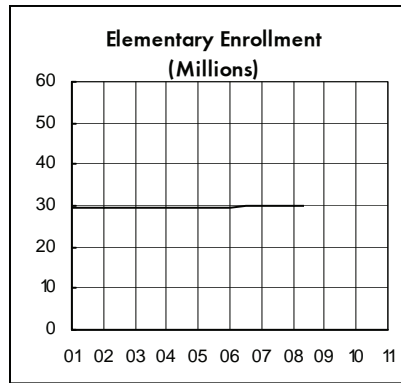
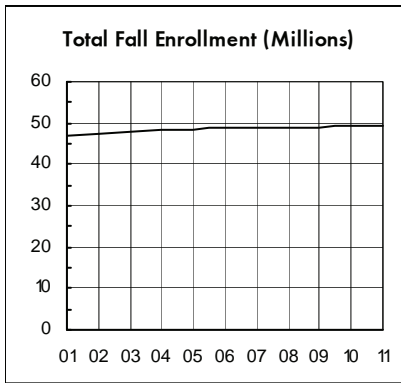
Highlight item	School year		Change		
	2010–11	2009–10	Amount	Percent	
	1	2	3	4	5
Basic administrative units					
Total districts	15,624	15,632	-8	-0.1	
Operating districts	15,344	15,350	-6	-0.0	
Nonoperating districts	280	282	-2	-0.7	
Student enrollment					
Fall total	49,162,463	49,141,467	20,996	0.0	
Elementary	30,133,628	30,116,837	16,791	0.1	
Secondary	19,028,835	19,024,630	4,205	0.0	
Average daily attendance	46,700,381	46,680,250	20,130	0.0	
Number of high school graduates	3,175,998	3,117,890	58,108	1.9	
Instructional staff					
Total instructional staff (classroom teachers and others)	3,729,727	3,692,627	37,100	1.0	
All classroom teachers	3,238,795	3,215,371	23,424	0.7	
{ Elementary school	1,895,006	1,875,716	19,290	1.0	
{ Secondary school	1,343,789	1,339,655	4,134	0.3	
{ Men teachers	774,724	770,118	4,605	0.6	
{ Women teachers	2,464,071	2,445,253	18,818	0.8	
All other instructional staff	490,932	477,256	13,676	2.9	
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	283,795	273,802	9,993	3.6	
Principals and supervisors	207,137	203,454	3,683	1.8	
Average annual salaries (\$)					
Instructional staff	58,025	57,146	879	1.5	
All classroom teachers	56,069	55,202	867	1.6	
Elementary school	55,864	54,918	946	1.7	
Secondary school	56,350	55,595	755	1.4	
Receipts (\$ thousands)					
Total receipts	632,412,181	618,612,785	13,799,396	2.2	
Total revenue receipts	596,271,055	581,882,656	14,388,399	2.5	
Federal	62,628,361	64,848,761	-2,220,400	-3.4	
State	273,052,487	263,865,668	9,186,819	3.5	
Local, intermediate, and other	260,590,207	253,168,227	7,421,980	2.9	
Total nonrevenue receipts	36,141,126	36,730,129	-589,003	-1.6	
Expenditures (\$ thousands)					
Total expenditures	625,401,848	609,954,424	15,447,424	2.5	
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools	532,223,619	520,209,431	12,014,188	2.3	
Current expenditures for other programs operated by local school districts (e.g., community services, adult education)	12,052,678	11,993,992	58,686	0.5	
Capital outlay	60,500,369	58,008,788	2,491,581	4.3	
Interest on school debt	20,625,182	19,742,212	882,970	4.5	
Current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools per pupil					
In average daily attendance	11,397	11,144	253	2.3	
In fall enrollment	10,826	10,586	240	2.3	

Highlights Table 2. Summary of Selected Estimates Data for 2010–11

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.	596,271,055 *	533,642,694 *	51.2 *	43.7 *	532,223,619 *	10,826	58,025 *	56,069 *
Alabama	7,708,230	6,376,735 *	66.4 *	27.8 *	7,026,567 *	9,483	50,162 *	48,282 *
Alaska	1,428,694	1,249,960 *	72.6 *	24.0 *	1,471,406 *	11,147	72,601	61,093
Arizona	10,282,861	9,478,162 *	57.4 *	39.3 *	6,908,908 *	6,448	46,752 *	47,553 *
Arkansas	5,443,570	4,822,266 *	63.5 *	32.3 *	5,512,621 *	11,999	49,500	47,700
California	65,025,080	56,356,682	65.6	29.8	54,040,359	8,689	69,434 *	69,434 *
Colorado	8,850,607	8,223,171	47.4	48.9	8,092,091	9,588	52,309 *	49,938 *
Connecticut	9,549,219	8,869,759 *	40.1 *	55.7 *	8,484,231 *	14,989	69,981 *	65,571 *
Delaware	2,059,526	1,904,036 *	67.5 *	30.0 *	1,794,300 *	13,960	60,746 *	57,934 *
D.C.	935,721	827,917 *	0.0 *	88.5 *	1,051,924 *	13,803	66,691 *	66,601 *
Florida	27,072,769	22,596,486	42.4	48.1	23,914,328	9,124	47,881	46,702
Georgia	22,328,160	20,330,754 *	46.8 *	48.4 *	18,536,859 *	10,971	56,575 *	53,906 *
Hawaii	2,325,252	2,019,536	95.4	4.0	2,116,966	11,819	56,241	55,063
Idaho	2,497,169	2,259,066 *	77.2 *	20.6 *	2,310,612 *	8,101	49,419 *	47,416 *
Illinois	25,323,620	21,888,991 *	19.4 *	69.7 *	25,064,787 *	11,896	63,527 *	63,005 *
Indiana	11,261,263	10,236,238 *	57.9 *	38.3 *	10,926,879	10,390	54,491	50,407
Iowa	5,658,991	5,069,089 *	50.0 *	44.8 *	4,843,755 *	9,856	52,483 *	50,634 *
Kansas	5,518,663	4,842,763	65.2	30.6	4,451,177	9,254	48,135	47,080
Kentucky	7,044,472	5,934,348	64.1	30.2	6,327,541	9,612	50,785	50,038
Louisiana	8,213,937	6,799,440	55.0	37.2	7,427,166	10,578	51,908 *	49,634 *
Maine	2,865,602	2,541,017 *	41.9 *	51.5 *	2,816,994 *	15,032	47,182 *	47,182 *
Maryland	15,089,122	14,184,642 *	48.6 *	48.3 *	12,834,707 *	15,268	66,093 *	65,113 *
Massachusetts	15,455,655	14,355,655	44.1	51.9	14,133,979	14,828	71,017	71,017
Michigan	19,992,857	18,228,835 *	62.5 *	34.2 *	19,969,147 *	12,015	66,952 *	58,595 *
Minnesota	10,800,973	9,825,642 *	84.6 *	14.0 *	9,644,663 *	11,905	58,091 *	53,215 *
Mississippi	4,673,684	3,926,751 *	63.2 *	30.9 *	3,973,714 *	8,003	48,084 *	46,818 *
Missouri	10,878,776	9,750,010 *	34.1 *	59.0 *	8,516,020 *	9,422	48,674 *	46,411 *
Montana	1,532,470	1,335,994 *	55.0 *	39.3 *	1,401,496 *	9,973	47,132 *	47,132 *
Nebraska	3,390,496	3,156,807	42.3	53.7	3,110,016	10,452	46,961 *	47,521 *
Nevada	3,463,673	3,185,851 *	37.2 *	57.8 *	3,695,616 *	8,089	53,736 *	53,023 *
New Hampshire	2,899,938	2,739,763 *	36.3 *	60.2 *	2,666,511 *	13,797	52,516 *	52,792 *
New Jersey	24,737,623	23,960,702 *	35.1 *	62.8 *	24,203,175 *	17,717	70,711 *	66,985 *
New Mexico	4,160,913	3,552,817 *	82.0 *	15.4 *	3,709,570 *	11,346	49,660 *	46,950 *
New York	49,390,908	45,119,584 *	49.2 *	46.4 *	46,905,790 *	17,750	73,192	72,708
North Carolina	12,926,407	11,984,183	55.4	41.4	11,671,670	8,303	46,850	46,850
North Dakota	1,144,747	1,027,206	44.2	50.1	817,604	8,880	45,845	44,266
Ohio	18,678,687	16,990,243 *	49.4 *	46.0 *	18,207,449 *	9,512	59,456 *	57,291 *
Oklahoma	6,360,106	5,506,138 *	60.6 *	34.1 *	5,457,661 *	8,311	50,847 *	49,039 *
Oregon	6,673,541	6,031,666 *	56.5 *	39.3 *	6,187,494 *	10,959	58,920 *	56,387 *
Pennsylvania	29,142,038	27,298,458 *	41.3 *	55.0 *	23,519,622 *	13,334	62,141	60,536
Rhode Island	1,844,393 *	1,791,797 *	36.5 *	61.6 *	2,193,529 *	15,803	65,640 *	60,923 *
South Carolina	7,855,646	7,046,925	50.7	44.2	6,890,102	9,616	52,348	49,434
South Dakota	1,335,949	1,070,064 *	37.7 *	49.9 *	1,153,542 *	9,310	41,285	35,201
Tennessee	8,632,049	7,451,715 *	55.4 *	38.5 *	8,154,262 *	8,393	48,864 *	47,043 *
Texas	50,739,496	43,951,256	48.1	44.9	44,042,836	9,128	51,165	48,261
Utah	5,179,715	4,511,140 *	59.1 *	35.7 *	4,143,321 *	7,056	49,102 *	46,571 *
Vermont	1,698,057	1,561,826 *	98.1 *	1.7 *	1,494,070 *	17,447	56,947 *	50,141 *
Virginia	17,089,869	16,069,735 *	44.7 *	52.0 *	14,720,696 *	11,753	52,803 *	51,559 *
Washington	12,358,213	10,706,570 *	67.2 *	28.5 *	10,762,364 *	10,367	56,749 *	53,796 *
West Virginia	3,474,982	3,003,426 *	68.7 *	27.0 *	3,222,734 *	11,369	48,850 *	47,253 *
Wisconsin	11,501,060	10,051,949 *	49.8 *	43.9 *	10,281,284 *	11,791	56,018 *	52,031 *
Wyoming	1,775,607	1,638,928	55.1	41.4	1,419,502	16,066	59,211	56,978

Source: Current NEA Estimates database.

Highlights Figure 1. Ten-Year Trends in Public Education Data, 2001–2011



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 15,624 in 2010–11. 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 (3,401) in the nation. States leading the nation with respect to the number of operating school districts for 2010–11 are Texas (1,237), California (1,042), and Ohio (986).

Table 1.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Number of
School Districts, 2001–11

School year	School districts
2000–01	15,519
2001–02	15,641
2002–03	15,759
2003–04	15,760
2004–05	15,731
2005–06	15,730
2006–07	15,496
2007–08	15,581
2008–09	15,609
2009–10	15,632
2010–11	15,624

Of the 15,624 school districts estimated for 2010–11, 15,344 (98.2%) are operating school districts; 280 do not operate their own school facilities but transfer students to other districts on a tuition basis. The comparison by region for fall 2010 demonstrates the variation in the organization of school districts and the distribution of enrollment by region. For example, the Plains region features 14.5 percent of the nation’s operating districts and educates 6.5 percent of the nation’s students. By contrast, the Southeast states contain 24.4 percent of total enrollment but educate them in 10.5 percent of the nation’s districts.

Table 1.2
Regional Totals for Operating School Districts, 2010–11

Region	Operating school districts		Estimated fall 2010 enrollment	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New England	1,312	8.6	2,124,356	4.3
Mid East	1,887	12.3	6,817,905	13.9
Southeast	1,604	10.5	11,997,857	24.4
Great Lakes	3,401	22.2	7,606,839	15.5
Plains	2,228	14.5	3,199,978	6.5
Southwest	2,486	16.2	6,879,857	14.0
Rocky Mountains	821	5.4	1,945,280	4.0
Far West *	1,605	10.5	8,590,391	17.5
Total, 50 States and D.C.	15,344	100.0	49,162,463	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 2009–10 and 2010–11. 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 2009–10 and in Summary Table D for 2010–11.

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.

Changes in enrollment at the elementary level account for 80.0 percent of the overall difference in student participation this year. The 10-year trend in elementary enrollment since 2000–01 is illustrated in Table 2.2.

Public school enrollment at the secondary level for the years 2000–01 through 2010–11 is featured in Table 2.3. Enrollment in secondary schools registered a 0.0 percent increase in 2010–11 from the previous year (Table 2.3).

Table 2.1
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public School Enrollment, 2001–11

Year	Total fall enrollment
2000-01	46,974,150
2001-02	47,360,963
2002-03	47,798,702
2003-04	48,150,528
2004-05	48,413,557
2005-06	48,723,869
2006-07	48,859,837
2007-08	49,010,826
2008-09	49,035,563
2009-10	49,141,467
2010-11	49,162,463

Table 2.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Elementary School Enrollment, 2001–11

Year	Elementary enrollment
2000-01	29,423,082
2001-02	29,533,237
2002-03	29,577,015
2003-04	29,614,562
2004-05	29,630,186
2005-06	29,736,546
2006-07	29,762,020
2007-08	29,902,801
2008-09	30,015,770
2009-10	30,116,837
2010-11	30,133,628

Table 2.3
Ten-Year Trend in Total Public Secondary
School Enrollment, 2001–11

Year	Secondary enrollment
2000-01	17,551,068
2001-02	17,827,726
2002-03	18,221,687
2003-04	18,535,967
2004-05	18,783,371
2005-06	18,987,323
2006-07	19,097,817
2007-08	19,108,025
2008-09	19,019,793
2009-10	19,024,630
2010-11	19,028,835

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 2000–01 through 2010–11.

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 3,175,998 high school students will graduate in 2010–11, an increase of 1.9 percent over the revised estimate for graduates in 2009–10. 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 2000–01 are shown in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.1
Annual Enrollment Changes, 2001–11 (thousands)

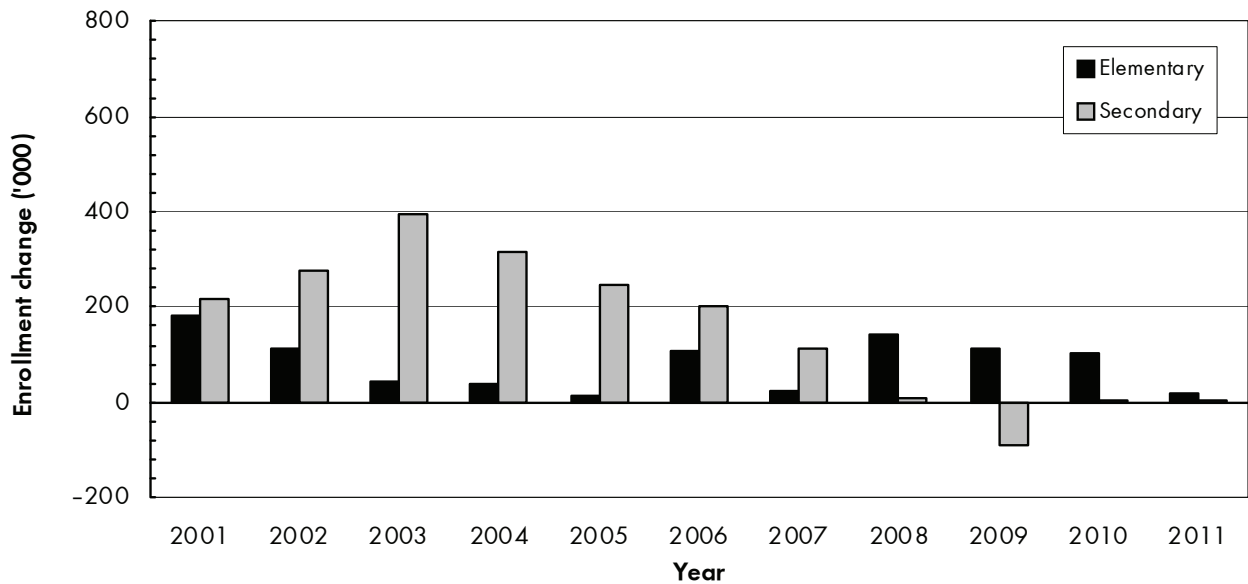
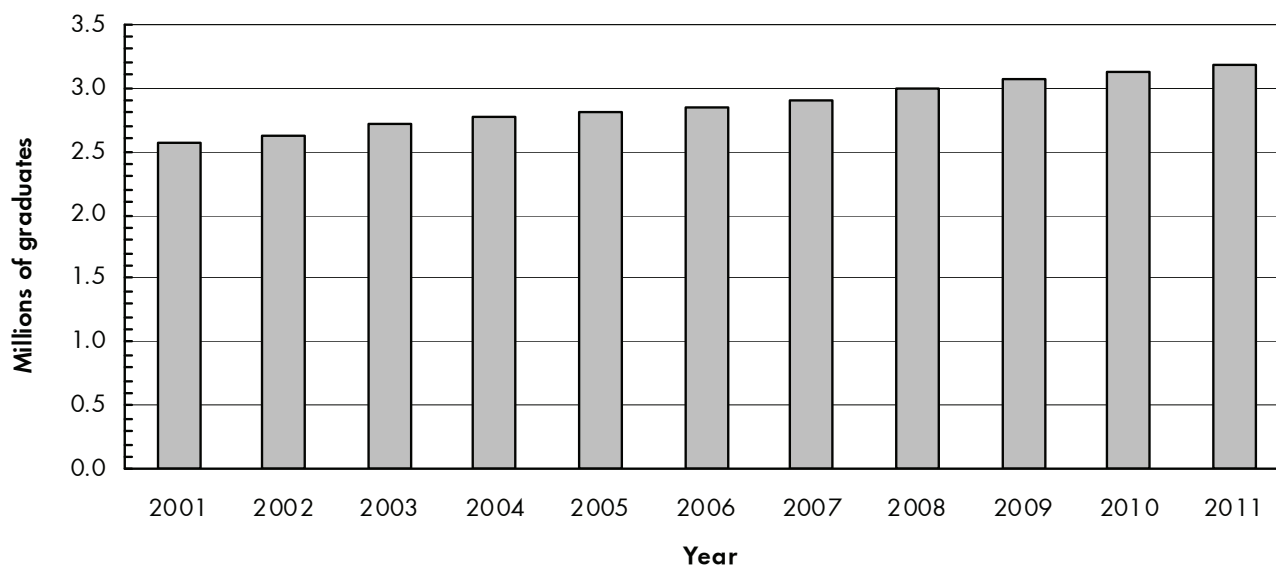


Table 2.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Daily Attendance, 2001-11

School year	Average daily attendance	Percentage change	
		From 2000-01	From previous year
2000-01	43,715,560	—	0.9
2001-02	44,283,334	1.3	1.3
2002-03	44,567,672	1.9	0.6
2003-04	44,898,062	2.7	0.7
2004-05	45,088,000	3.1	0.4
2005-06	45,529,180	4.1	1.0
2006-07	45,694,547	4.5	0.4
2007-08	45,869,594	4.9	0.4
2008-09	46,374,130	6.1	1.1
2009-10	46,680,250	6.8	0.7
2010-11	46,700,381	6.8	0.0

Figure 2.2
High School Graduates, 2001-11 (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 2009–10 are shown in Summary Table E. Figures for 2010–11 are shown in Table F.

Total Instructional Staff

The total instructional staff in 2010–11 is estimated at 3,729,727. This is an increase of 37,100, or 1.0 percent, over the revised estimate of 3,692,627 staff members in 2009–10. Estimates of the number of classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff are shown in Table 3.1. According to estimates for 2010–11, the 1.0 percent increase in instructional staff over the previous year represents an increase in elementary teachers (1.0%) and a decrease in secondary teach-

ers (0.3%). 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 1,895,006 in 2010–11, a one-year change of 1.0 percent compared to the revised estimate of 1,875,716 for 2009–10. The elementary school classroom teaching staff experienced a net increase of 9.3 percent since 2000–01. The number of classroom teachers at the secondary level is estimated to be 1,343,789 for 2010–11. This is a change of 0.3 percent over the revised estimate of 1,339,655 for 2009–10. Since 2000–01, the number of secondary school teachers increased 10.8 percent.

Table 3.1
Total Instructional Staff, 2009–10 and 2010–11

Instructional Staff	2009–10	2010–11
Elementary school classroom teachers	1,875,716	1,895,006
Secondary school classroom teachers	1,339,655	1,343,789
Total classroom teachers	3,215,371	3,238,795
Nonsupervisory instructional staff	273,802	283,795
Principals and supervisors	203,454	207,137
Total staff	3,692,627	3,729,727

Table 3.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Instructional Staff, 2001–11

School year	Instructional staff	Percentage change	
		From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	3,341,234	–	2.1
2001–02	3,393,411	1.6	1.6
2002–03	3,435,522	2.8	1.2
2003–04	3,465,906	3.7	0.9
2004–05	3,509,474	5.0	1.3
2005–06	3,558,424	6.5	1.4
2006–07	3,613,104	8.1	1.5
2007–08	3,653,622	9.3	1.1
2008–09	3,697,318	10.7	1.2
2009–10	3,692,627	10.5	–0.1
2010–11	3,729,727	11.6	1.0

The total number of classroom teachers is estimated to increased by 23,424 for 2010–11 over the revised total of 3,215,371 for 2009–10. 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, 2001–11

School year	Classroom teachers		
	Elementary school	Secondary school	Total
2000–01	1,734,539	1,212,923	2,947,462
2001–02	1,751,367	1,240,357	2,991,724
2002–03	1,768,864	1,250,850	3,019,714
2003–04	1,782,081	1,259,542	3,041,623
2004–05	1,799,032	1,273,457	3,072,489
2005–06	1,811,395	1,313,315	3,124,709
2006–07	1,828,995	1,327,609	3,156,604
2007–08	1,849,326	1,337,167	3,186,493
2008–09	1,883,569	1,343,979	3,227,548
2009–10	1,875,716	1,339,655	3,215,371
2010–11	1,895,006	1,343,789	3,238,795

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 2010–11 is estimated to be \$58,025, and the revised estimate for the prior year is \$57,146 (Table 3.4). The gain of \$879 between 2009–10 and 2010–11 represents an increase of 1.5 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 2010–11, estimated at \$58,025, is an increase of \$12,987 in current dollars over the average salary of \$45,038 reported for 2000–01. Taking inflation into account, however, shows that over the period from 2000–01 to 2010–11 (based on Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers; 2001 = 100.0), the instructional staff salary changed \$1,440, or 3.2 percent.

Classroom Teacher Salaries

The U.S. average classroom teacher salary is estimated to be \$56,069 for the 2010–11 school year. This amount represents an increase of 1.6 percent in current dollars over the revised figure of \$55,202 in 2009–10.

Table 3.4
Ten-Year Trend in Average Instructional Staff Salary, 2001–11

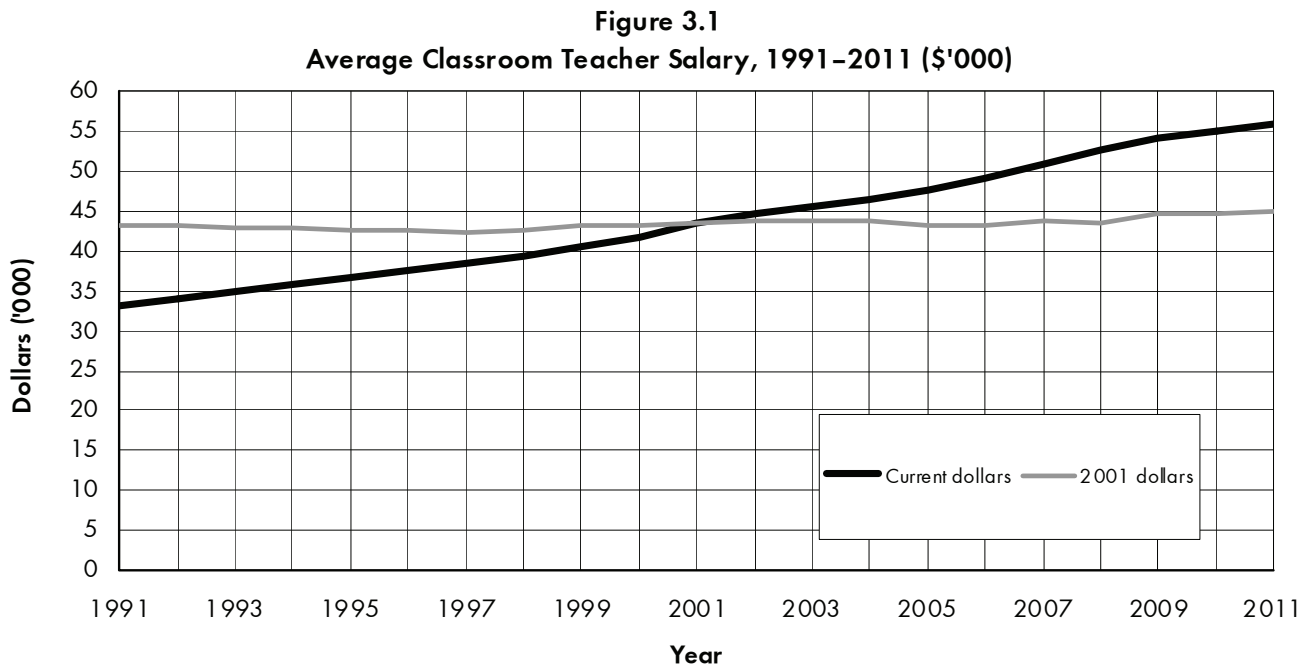
School year	Average annual instructional staff salary	Percentage change	
		From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	45,038	–	2.7
2001–02	46,439	3.1	3.1
2002–03	47,570	5.6	2.4
2003–04	48,235	7.1	1.4
2004–05	49,135	9.1	1.9
2005–06	50,650	12.5	3.1
2006–07	52,770	17.2	4.2
2007–08	54,589	21.2	3.4
2008–09	56,314	25.0	3.2
2009–10	57,146	26.9	1.5
2010–11	58,025	28.8	1.5

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 1990–91 appear substantial—from \$33,084 in 1990–91 to \$56,069 in 2010–11—an increase of \$22,985 in unadjusted terms. But when the effects of price inflation are taken into account, the average teacher salary changes by \$1,334 or 4.0 percent, over the 20-year period from 1990–91 to 2010–11.

Estimated average salaries paid to classroom teachers in 2010–11 vary from a low of \$35,201 to a high of \$72,708. 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 \$55,864 in 2010–11, an increase of 1.7 percent over the revised estimate of \$54,918 for 2009–10. The average salary for secondary teachers is estimated to be \$56,350, a 1.4 percent increase over the previous year’s value of \$55,595.



In 2010–11, the salary in the state with the highest average annual salary of classroom teachers is expected to be 106.6 percent higher than that in the state with the lowest salary. The dollar gap has grown from \$22,428 in 2000–01 to \$37,507 in 2010–11.

Table 3.6 shows the percentage increase in classroom teacher salaries for this year compared with 2000–01 and for each year in the range compared with the previous year.

Figure 3.2
Distribution of Average Classroom Teacher Salaries, 2011

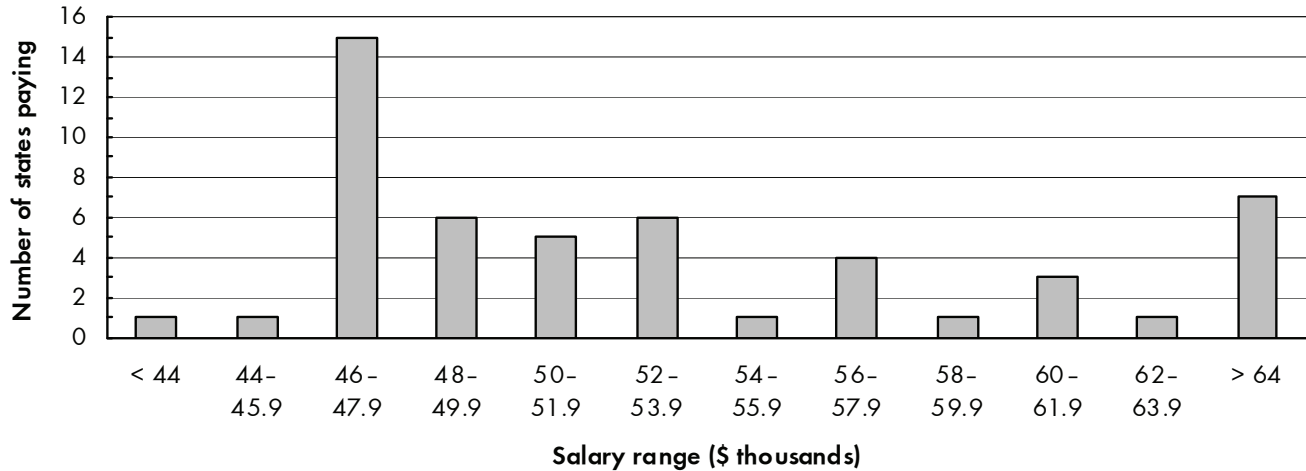


Table 3.5
Ten-Year Trend in Average Annual Salaries for Public School Classroom Teachers, 2001-11

School year	Average annual classroom teacher salaries		
	Elementary	Secondary	All
2000-01	42,910	44,053	43,378
2001-02	44,177	45,310	44,655
2002-03	45,408	46,106	45,686
2003-04	46,187	46,976	46,542
2004-05	47,122	47,688	47,516
2005-06	48,573	49,496	49,086
2006-07	50,789	51,583	51,068
2007-08	52,384	53,258	52,800
2008-09	53,942	54,826	54,274
2009-10	54,918	55,595	55,202
2010-11	55,864	56,350	56,069

Table 3.6
Ten-Year Trend in Percentage Change in Average Annual Salaries for
Public School Classroom Teachers, 2001–11

School year	Percentage change					
	From 2000–01			From previous year		
	Elementary	Secondary	All	Elementary	Secondary	All
2000–01	–	–	–	3.9	3.5	3.8
2001–02	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
2002–03	5.8	4.7	5.3	2.8	1.8	2.3
2003–04	7.6	6.6	7.3	1.7	1.9	1.9
2004–05	9.8	8.3	9.5	2.0	1.5	2.1
2005–06	13.2	12.4	13.2	3.1	3.8	3.3
2006–07	18.4	17.1	17.7	4.6	4.2	4.0
2007–08	22.1	20.9	21.7	3.1	3.2	3.4
2008–09	25.7	24.5	25.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
2009–10	28.0	26.2	27.3	1.8	1.4	1.7
2010–11	30.2	27.9	29.3	1.7	1.4	1.6

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 2010–11 are estimated to be \$632,412,181,030, an increase of 2.2 percent compared with 2009–10 and a 48.4 percent increase compared with 2000–01. When adjusted for infla-

tion, total receipts increased an estimated 18.9 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, 2001–11

School year	Revenue receipts (in \$ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	397,254,659	—	7.4
2001–02	416,890,649	4.9	4.9
2002–03	436,056,289	9.8	4.6
2003–04	455,013,298	14.5	4.3
2004–05	477,370,797	20.2	4.9
2005–06	505,752,930	27.3	5.9
2006–07	535,516,450	34.8	5.9
2007–08	560,139,546	41.0	4.6
2008–09	564,927,840	42.2	0.9
2009–10	581,882,656	46.5	3.0
2010–11	596,271,055	50.1	2.5

For 2010–11, revenue receipts are estimated at \$596,271,054,739, an increase of 2.5 percent over the revised figure of \$581,882,655,715 reported for 2009–10. From 2000–01 through 2010–11, school revenue receipts increased 50.1 percent in current or unadjusted dollars. Adjusting for inflation in 2000–01 dollars, public school revenues increased 20.2 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 2009–10 and 2010–11, respectively. Comparing these estimates shows an expected - \$2,220,400,241 decrease in federal revenues, an expected increase of \$9,186,819,216 in state revenues, and an increase of \$7,421,980,050 in local revenues, for a total increase of approximately \$14.4 billion in revenue receipts for the year. In percentage terms, contributions by the three levels of government changed by -3.4, 3.5, and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Amounts and percentages of revenue receipts from federal, state, and local sources for the years 2000–01 through 2010–11 are shown in Table 4.2. During this period, the percentage of state receipts has ranged between 45.3 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 37.3 percent from 2001 to 2011—10.0 percent when adjusted for inflation. Local and intermediate sources of school revenues, coming mostly from property taxation, grew by 53.2 percent (22.7 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars).

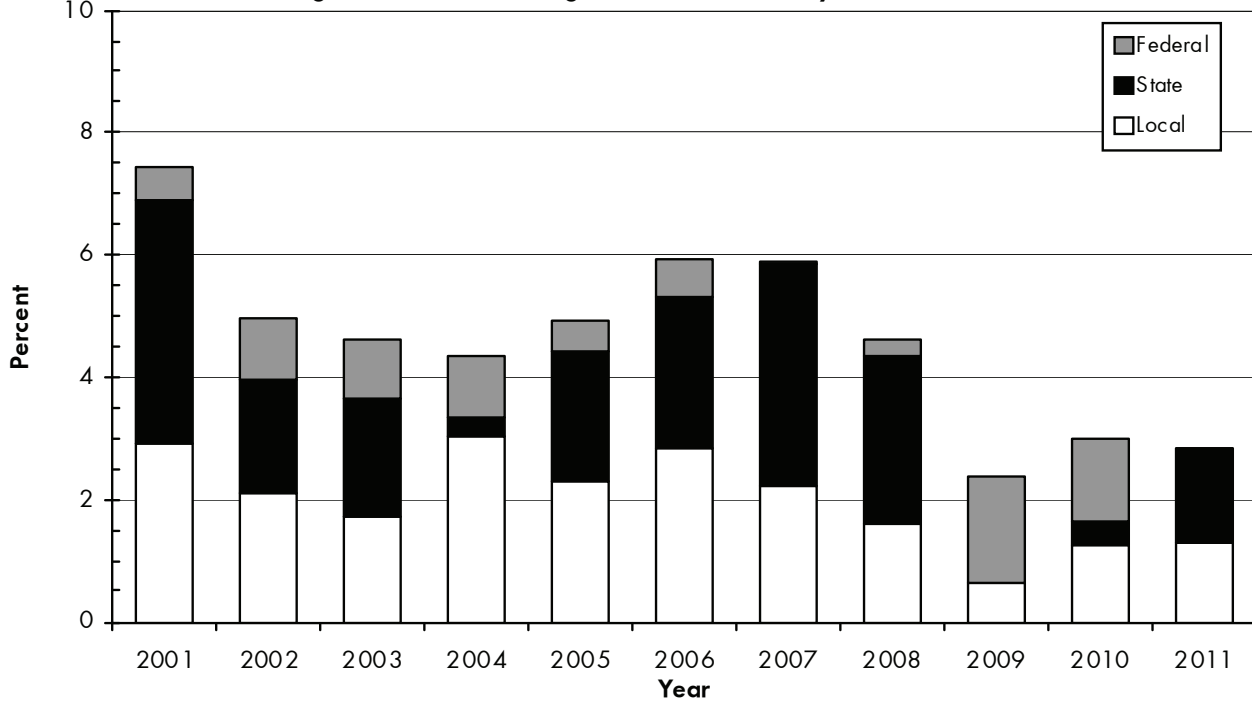
Increases in School Revenue

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 2000–01 to 2010–11. Please note that in the school year 1994–95 (not shown), 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, 2001–11, by Source of Government Contribution

School year	Revenue receipts					
	Federal		State		Local and other	
	Amount (\$'000)	%	Amount (\$'000)	%	Amount (\$'000)	%
2000–01	28,300,490	7.1	198,801,759	50.0	170,152,410	42.8
2001–02	32,213,475	7.7	206,111,967	49.4	178,565,207	42.8
2002–03	36,175,928	8.3	214,210,264	49.1	185,670,097	42.6
2003–04	40,628,983	8.9	215,480,072	47.4	198,904,243	43.7
2004–05	42,908,234	9.0	225,141,783	47.2	209,320,781	43.8
2005–06	45,949,920	9.1	236,977,232	46.9	222,825,779	44.1
2006–07	46,157,591	8.6	255,240,888	47.7	234,117,971	43.7
2007–08	47,546,719	8.5	269,993,488	48.2	242,599,339	43.3
2008–09	57,254,592	10.1	261,511,904	46.3	246,161,344	43.6
2009–10	64,848,761	11.1	263,865,668	45.3	253,168,227	43.5
2010–11	62,628,361	10.5	273,052,487	45.8	260,590,207	43.7

Figure 4.1
Percentage of Revenue Change over Prior Year by Source, 2001-11



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 \$609,954,423,803 in 2009–10 to an estimated \$625,401,847,532 in 2010–11. This increase of \$15.4 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 2010–11 for current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt

represents a 2.5 percent increase over comparable expenditures estimated for 2009–10 and a 54.7 percent increase over 2000–01. Adjusting for the effects of price inflation, the change in total public school expenditures is estimated at 23.9 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, 2001–11

School year	Total expenditures (in \$ thousands)	Percentage change	
		From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	404,270,785	–	7.9
2001–02	427,576,600	5.8	5.8
2002–03	451,673,608	11.7	5.6
2003–04	469,623,358	16.2	4.0
2004–05	496,198,590	22.7	5.7
2005–06	521,128,927	28.9	5.0
2006–07	548,039,082	35.6	5.2
2007–08	579,682,833	43.4	5.8
2008–09	591,785,314	46.4	2.1
2009–10	609,954,424	50.9	3.1
2010–11	625,401,848	54.7	2.5

Table 5.2
Ten-Year Trend in Total Current Expenditures for Public Schools, 2001–11

School year	Current expenditures	Percentage change	
	(\$ thousands)	From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	344,032,775	–	7.2
2001–02	363,551,233	5.7	5.7
2002–03	386,027,520	12.2	6.2
2003–04	400,930,558	16.5	3.9
2004–05	422,346,177	22.8	5.3
2005–06	443,031,503	28.8	4.9
2006–07	467,417,758	35.9	5.5
2007–08	495,475,065	44.0	6.0
2008–09	505,693,703	47.0	2.1
2009–10	520,209,431	51.2	2.9
2010–11	532,223,619	54.7	2.3

Current expenditures are expected to increase from \$520,209,431,349 in 2009–10 to \$532,223,618,856 in 2010–11, a 2.3 percent increase in current-dollar terms. Current expenditures of public schools grew by 23.9 percent from 2000–01 to 2010–11 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 2000–01 as well as the percentage increases in cost per student in ENR. Over the last decade, the average per student expenditure rose by \$1,348, or 18.4 percent, after inflation. The

estimated average expenditure per student in ENR for 2010–11 is \$10,826, an increase of \$240 over the revised figure of \$10,586 for 2009–10.

Variations among the states in average expenditures per student in ENR are wide. The statewide estimates for 2010–11 vary from a low of \$6,448 to a high of \$17,750, a difference of \$11,302. 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 \$60,500,368,775 for 2010–11, an increase of \$2.5 billion over the 2009–10 level, which was \$58,008,788,053. 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 2009–10, total expenditures for interest on debt were estimated at \$19,742,212,272. For the school year 2010–11, these expenditures grew to \$20,625,182,078—an increase of 4.5 percent.

Table 5.3
Ten-Year Trend in Expenditures per Student, 2001–11

School year	Expenditures (\$) per student in ENR	Percentage change	
		From 2000–01	From previous year
2000–01	7,324	–	6.3
2001–02	7,676	4.8	4.8
2002–03	8,076	10.3	5.2
2003–04	8,327	13.7	3.1
2004–05	8,724	19.1	4.8
2005–06	9,093	24.2	4.2
2006–07	9,567	30.6	5.2
2007–08	10,110	38.0	5.7
2008–09	10,313	40.8	2.0
2009–10	10,586	44.5	2.6
2010–11	10,826	47.8	2.3

Figure 5.1
Distribution of 2010–11 Current Expenditures per Student in Fall Enrollment

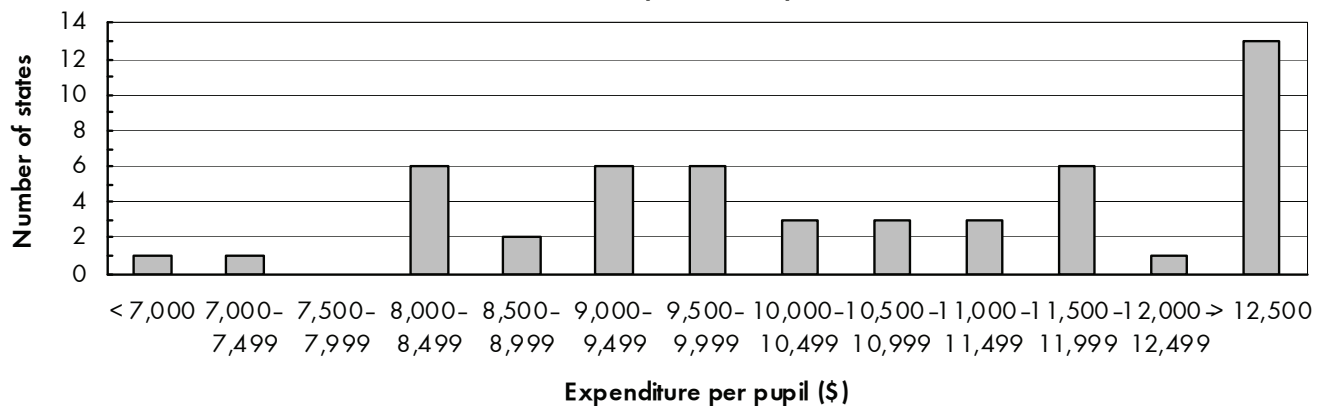
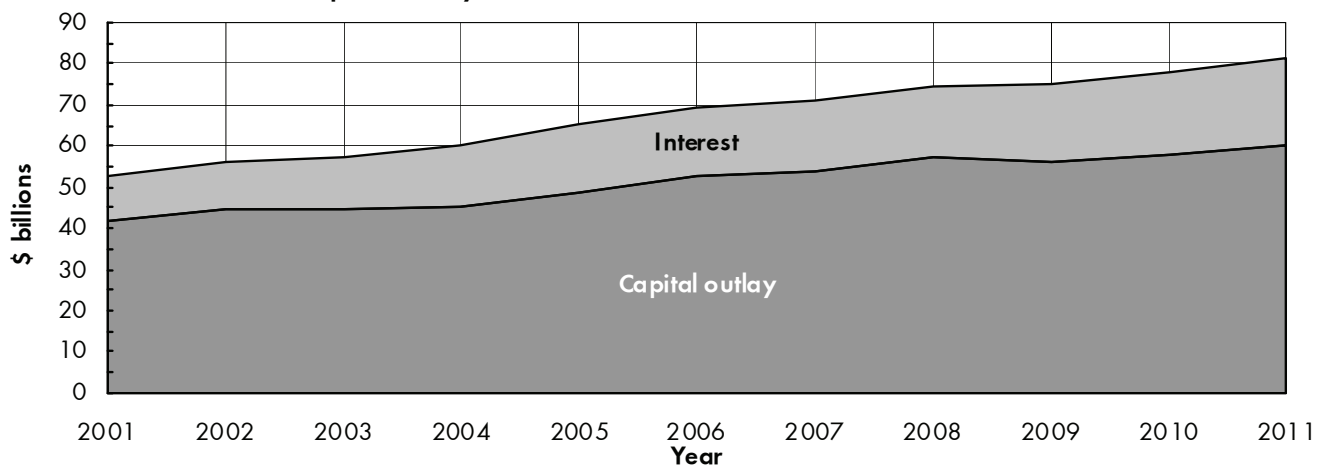


Figure 5.2
Capital Outlay and Interest on Debt, 2001–11 (\$ billions)



Tables for the 50 States and the District of Columbia

SUMMARY TABLE A. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DISTRICTS, 2009–10 (REVISED) AND 2010–11

REGION AND STATE	2009–10 (REVISED)			2010–11		
	BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)			BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT (SCHOOL DISTRICT)		
	TOTAL	OPERATING	NON OPERATING	TOTAL	OPERATING	NON OPERATING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	15,632	15,350	282	15,624	15,344	280
NEW ENGLAND	1,561	1,314	247	1,559	1,312	247
CONNECTICUT	195 *	195 *	0 *	195 *	195 *	0 *
MAINE	288 *	229 *	59 *	288 *	229 *	59 *
MASSACHUSETTS	500	392	108	500	392	108
NEW HAMPSHIRE	177	163	14	175	161	14
RHODE ISLAND	49 *	49 *	0 *	49 *	49 *	0 *
VERMONT	352 *	286 *	66 *	352 *	286 *	66 *
MID EAST	1,903	1,887	16	1,903	1,887	16
DELAWARE	37 *	37 *	0 *	37 *	37 *	0 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	41 *	41 *	0 *	41 *	41 *	0 *
MARYLAND	24	24	0 *	24	24	0 *
NEW JERSEY	605 *	591 *	14 *	605 *	591 *	14 *
NEW YORK	696 *	695 *	1 *	696 *	695 *	1 *
PENNSYLVANIA	500	499	1	500	499	1
SOUTHEAST	1,607	1,602	5	1,609	1,604	5
ALABAMA	132	132	0	132	132	0
ARKANSAS	245 *	245 *	0 *	245 *	245 *	0 *
FLORIDA	67 *	67 *	0 *	67 *	67 *	0 *
GEORGIA	186 *	186 *	0 *	186 *	186 *	0 *
KENTUCKY	174	174	0	174	174	0
LOUISIANA	120	120	0	122	122	0
MISSISSIPPI	152 *	152 *	0 *	152 *	152 *	0 *
NORTH CAROLINA	115	115	0 *	115	115	0 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	89	89	0	89	89	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	3,404	3,402	2	3,403	3,401	2
ILLINOIS	870 *	869 *	1 *	870 *	869 *	1 *
INDIANA	350 *	349 *	1 *	350 *	349 *	1 *
MICHIGAN	773 *	773 *	0 *	773 *	773 *	0 *
OHIO	986	986	0 *	986	986	0 *
WISCONSIN	425	425	0 *	424	424	0 *
PLAINS	2,245	2,239	6	2,232	2,228	4
IOWA	361	361	0	359	359	0
KANSAS	293	293	0 *	289	289	0 *
MINNESOTA	473 *	471 *	2 *	473 *	471 *	2 *
MISSOURI	524 *	524 *	0 *	524 *	524 *	0 *
NEBRASKA	253	253	0	251	251	0
NORTH DAKOTA	185	183	2	184	182	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	156	154	2	152	152	0
SOUTHWEST	2,480	2,480	0	2,486	2,486	0
ARIZONA	627 *	627 *	0 *	627 *	627 *	0 *
NEW MEXICO	89	89	0	89	89	0
OKLAHOMA	527 *	527 *	0 *	533 *	533 *	0 *
TEXAS	1,237	1,237	0 *	1,237	1,237	0 *
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	826	821	5	826	821	5
COLORADO	178	178	0 *	178	178	0 *
IDAHO	137 *	137 *	0 *	137 *	137 *	0 *
MONTANA	422 *	417 *	5 *	422 *	417 *	5 *
UTAH	41	41	0	41	41	0
WYOMING	48	48	0	48	48	0
FAR WEST	1,606	1,605	1	1,606	1,605	1
ALASKA	54	54	0	54	54	0
CALIFORNIA	1,042 *	1,042 *	0 *	1,042 *	1,042 *	0 *
HAWAII	1	1	0	1	1	0
NEVADA	17 *	17 *	0 *	17 *	17 *	0 *
OREGON	197 *	196 *	1 *	197 *	196 *	1 *
WASHINGTON	295 *	295 *	0 *	295 *	295 *	0 *

SUMMARY TABLE B. ESTIMATED FALL ENROLLMENT, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2009–10 (REVISED) AND 2010–11

REGION AND STATE	2009–10 (REVISED)			2010–11		
	FALL ENROLLMENT			FALL ENROLLMENT		
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50 STATES AND D.C.	30,116,837	19,024,630	49,141,467	30,133,628	19,028,835	49,162,463
NEW ENGLAND	1,442,815	700,380	2,143,195	1,432,847	691,509	2,124,356
CONNECTICUT	392,414 *	175,865 *	568,279 *	390,861 *	175,169 *	566,030 *
MAINE	130,125 *	59,518 *	189,643 *	128,587 *	58,814 *	187,401 *
MASSACHUSETTS	665,729	290,502	956,231	665,310	287,913	953,223
NEW HAMPSHIRE	132,357 *	63,987 *	196,344 *	130,281 *	62,983 *	193,264 *
RHODE ISLAND	78,295 *	66,823 *	145,118 *	74,888 *	63,915 *	138,803 *
VERMONT	43,895 *	43,685 *	87,580 *	42,920 *	42,715 *	85,635 *
MID EAST	3,852,537	3,019,112	6,871,649	3,823,189	2,994,716	6,817,905
DELAWARE	68,731 *	58,070 *	126,801 *	69,668 *	58,862 *	128,530 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,382 *	27,541 *	75,923 *	48,565 *	27,645 *	76,210 *
MARYLAND	457,531 *	390,881 *	848,412 *	453,333 *	387,295 *	840,628 *
NEW JERSEY	942,110 *	430,621 *	1,372,731 *	937,536 *	428,513 *	1,366,067 *
NEW YORK	1,409,132 *	1,258,237 *	2,667,369 *	1,396,007 *	1,246,517 *	2,642,524 *
PENNSYLVANIA	926,651 *	853,762 *	1,780,413 *	918,080 *	845,866 *	1,763,946 *
SOUTHEAST	7,294,890	4,656,214	11,951,104	7,321,464	4,676,393	11,997,857
ALABAMA	406,475 *	334,640 *	741,115 *	406,398 *	334,577 *	740,975 *
ARKANSAS	247,404 *	210,833 *	458,237 *	248,042 *	211,377 *	459,419 *
FLORIDA	1,450,426 *	1,184,689 *	2,635,115 *	1,442,704 *	1,178,381 *	2,621,085 *
GEORGIA	821,897 *	845,788 *	1,667,685 *	832,721 *	856,927 *	1,689,648 *
KENTUCKY	456,227	195,583	651,810	460,789	197,539	658,328
LOUISIANA	509,883 *	181,032 *	690,915 *	518,162 *	183,971 *	702,133 *
MISSISSIPPI	277,549 *	218,241 *	495,790 *	277,949 *	218,555 *	496,504 *
NORTH CAROLINA	994,346	421,815	1,416,161	983,814	421,892	1,405,706
SOUTH CAROLINA	499,449	212,795	712,244	502,450	214,074	716,524
TENNESSEE	667,609 *	286,366 *	953,975 *	679,899 *	291,638 *	971,537 *
VIRGINIA	768,124 *	477,041 *	1,245,165 *	772,667 *	479,862 *	1,252,529 *
WEST VIRGINIA	195,501 *	87,391 *	282,892 *	195,869 *	87,600 *	283,469 *
GREAT LAKES	4,743,861	2,845,745	7,589,606	4,756,337	2,850,502	7,606,839
ILLINOIS	1,468,969 *	636,810 *	2,105,779 *	1,469,768 *	637,157 *	2,106,925 *
INDIANA	569,706 *	476,516 *	1,046,222 *	572,687 *	479,009 *	1,051,696 *
MICHIGAN	856,332 *	816,700 *	1,673,032 *	850,720 *	811,347 *	1,662,067 *
OHIO	1,255,418 *	636,719 *	1,892,137 *	1,270,071 *	644,151 *	1,914,222 *
WISCONSIN	593,436	279,000	872,436	593,091	278,838	871,929
PLAINS	1,998,444	1,203,022	3,201,466	1,998,208	1,201,770	3,199,978
IOWA	270,745 *	219,672 *	490,417 *	271,305 *	220,126 *	491,431 *
KANSAS	340,737	139,761	480,498	341,150	139,850	481,000
MINNESOTA	414,857 *	399,784 *	814,641 *	412,556 *	397,567 *	810,123 *
MISSOURI	616,011 *	287,412 *	903,423 *	616,328 *	287,559 *	903,887 *
NEBRASKA	207,110	88,292	295,402	208,625	88,938	297,563
NORTH DAKOTA	63,273	30,442	93,715	62,165	29,909	92,074
SOUTH DAKOTA	85,711 *	37,659 *	123,370 *	86,079 *	37,821 *	123,900 *
SOUTHWEST	4,139,948	2,743,730	6,883,678	4,136,918	2,742,939	6,879,857
ARIZONA	765,192 *	312,608 *	1,077,800 *	760,708 *	310,776 *	1,071,484 *
NEW MEXICO	182,261 *	144,297 *	326,558 *	182,474 *	144,466 *	326,940 *
OKLAHOMA	384,500 *	270,042 *	654,542 *	385,741 *	270,914 *	656,655 *
TEXAS	2,807,995	2,016,783	4,824,778	2,807,995	2,016,783	4,824,778
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	1,049,676	856,195	1,905,871	1,071,957	873,323	1,945,280
COLORADO	425,869 *	406,499 *	832,368 *	431,799 *	412,159 *	843,958 *
IDAHO	155,138 *	125,865 *	281,003 *	157,475 *	127,761 *	285,236 *
MONTANA	97,868 *	43,939 *	141,807 *	96,989 *	43,544 *	140,533 *
UTAH	322,704 *	240,569 *	563,273 *	336,411 *	250,787 *	587,198 *
WYOMING	48,097	39,323	87,420	49,283	39,072	88,355
FAR WEST	5,594,666	3,000,232	8,594,898	5,592,708	2,997,683	8,590,391
ALASKA	90,825	40,837	131,662	91,000	41,000	132,000
CALIFORNIA	4,225,057 *	2,013,187 *	6,238,244 *	4,212,463 *	2,007,186 *	6,219,649 *
HAWAII	97,650	80,150	177,800	100,933	78,189	179,122
NEVADA	247,145 *	202,462 *	449,607 *	251,123 *	205,721 *	456,844 *
OREGON	383,310 *	178,388 *	561,698 *	385,304 *	179,316 *	564,620 *
WASHINGTON	550,679 *	485,208 *	1,035,887 *	551,885 *	486,271 *	1,038,156 *

SUMMARY TABLE C. ESTIMATED ADM AND ADA IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 2009–10 (REVISED)

REGION AND STATE	2009–10 (REVISED) ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		
	ADM	ADA	FALL ENR	ADM	PUBLIC HS GRADS
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	n.a.	46,680,250	95.0	n.a.	3,117,890
NEW ENGLAND	2,095,914	2,026,545	94.6	96.7	153,231
CONNECTICUT	553,850 *	570,613 *	100.4 *	103.0 *	40,277 *
MAINE	187,043 *	175,816 *	92.7 *	94.0 *	15,039 *
MASSACHUSETTS	951,815	901,319	94.3	94.7	64,670
NEW HAMPSHIRE	194,743 *	183,904 *	93.7 *	94.4 *	15,468 *
RHODE ISLAND	134,101 *	124,865 *	86.0 *	93.1 *	9,576 *
VERMONT	74,362 *	70,028 *	80.0 *	94.2 *	8,201 *
MID EAST	n.a.	7,188,537	104.6	n.a.	476,874
DELAWARE	123,858 *	115,690 *	91.2 *	93.4 *	7,538 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a. *	75,923 *	100.0 *	n.a. *	1,745 *
MARYLAND	795,578	846,971	99.8	106.5	59,774
NEW JERSEY	1,527,537 *	1,417,648 *	103.3 *	92.8 *	96,589 *
NEW YORK	3,413,846 *	3,045,771 *	114.2 *	89.2 *	176,532 *
PENNSYLVANIA	1,803,725 *	1,686,534 *	94.7 *	93.5 *	134,697 *
SOUTHEAST	11,808,159	11,194,742	93.7	94.8	713,590
ALABAMA	745,095	702,131	94.7	94.2	41,003 *
ARKANSAS	417,526 *	371,861 *	81.2 *	89.1 *	29,834 *
FLORIDA	2,634,319	2,485,864	94.3	94.4	145,793
GEORGIA	1,667,685	1,600,978	96.0	96.0	101,138 *
KENTUCKY	648,635	615,883	94.5	95.0	42,235
LOUISIANA	684,917	643,328	93.1	93.9	36,408
MISSISSIPPI	486,264 *	474,839 *	95.8 *	97.7 *	24,027 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,402,269	1,329,894	93.9	94.8	88,698
SOUTH CAROLINA	695,957	663,967	93.2	95.4	36,989
TENNESSEE	949,739	894,764	93.8 *	94.2 *	62,529 *
VIRGINIA	1,205,548 *	1,149,943 *	92.4 *	95.4 *	87,101 *
WEST VIRGINIA	270,205 *	261,290 *	92.4 *	96.7 *	17,836 *
GREAT LAKES	n.a.	6,942,670	91.5	n.a.	499,598
ILLINOIS	1,988,261 *	1,968,137 *	93.5 *	99.0 *	131,443 *
INDIANA	998,042	986,885	94.3	98.9	63,071
MICHIGAN	n.a. *	1,540,026 *	92.1 *	n.a. *	114,217 *
OHIO	1,744,969	1,645,130 *	86.9 *	94.3	124,264 *
WISCONSIN	849,306	802,492	92.0	94.5	66,603
PLAINS	n.a.	2,967,046	92.7	n.a.	228,829
IOWA	462,674 *	438,637 *	89.4 *	94.8 *	34,462
KANSAS	478,271	454,018	94.5	94.9	30,738
MINNESOTA	814,637 *	769,396 *	94.4 *	94.4 *	66,215 *
MISSOURI	n.a. *	835,780 *	92.5 *	n.a. *	62,342 *
NEBRASKA	281,905	267,177	90.4	94.8	19,970 *
NORTH DAKOTA	91,159	85,967	91.7	94.3	6,933
SOUTH DAKOTA	120,169 *	116,070 *	94.1 *	96.6 *	8,170 *
SOUTHWEST	n.a.	6,426,020	93.4	n.a.	409,415
ARIZONA	1,087,684 *	1,029,246 *	95.5 *	94.6 *	82,206 *
NEW MEXICO	326,558	301,514	92.3	92.3	18,545
OKLAHOMA	647,204	609,376	93.1	94.2	37,782 *
TEXAS	n.a.	4,485,884	93.0	n.a.	270,882
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	n.a.	1,675,813	87.9	n.a.	109,464
COLORADO	n.a.	771,938	92.7	n.a.	46,811
IDAHO	n.a. *	263,316 *	93.7 *	n.a. *	17,212 *
MONTANA	132,776 *	116,043 *	81.8 *	87.4 *	10,029
UTAH	590,396	443,840 *	78.8 *	75.2	29,933 *
WYOMING	86,494	80,676	92.3	93.3	5,480
FAR WEST	n.a.	8,258,877	96.1	n.a.	526,887
ALASKA	127,727	117,224	89.0	91.8	7,712
CALIFORNIA	n.a. *	6,051,938	97.0 *	n.a. *	383,566 *
HAWAII	176,112	163,695	92.1	92.9	11,451
NEVADA	436,329 *	452,846 *	100.7 *	103.8 *	23,582 *
OREGON	536,377	499,024	88.8	93.0	35,815
WASHINGTON	1,039,648	974,150	94.0	93.7	64,761

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, 2010–11

REGION AND STATE	2010–11 ENROLLMENT		PERCENT ADA OF		
	ADM 2	ADA 3	FALL ENR 4	ADM 5	PUBLIC HS GRADS 6
50 STATES AND D.C.	n.a.	46,700,381	95.0	n.a.	3,175,998
NEW ENGLAND	2,078,704	2,015,886	94.9	97.0	154,234
CONNECTICUT	551,527 *	574,120 *	101.4 *	104.1 *	41,291 *
MAINE	184,980 *	173,864 *	92.8 *	94.0 *	15,324 *
MASSACHUSETTS	950,209	899,799	94.4	94.7	63,717
NEW HAMPSHIRE	193,321 *	182,544 *	94.5 *	94.4 *	15,817 *
RHODE ISLAND	126,952 *	117,999 *	85.0 *	92.9 *	9,715 *
VERMONT	71,716 *	67,559 *	78.9 *	94.2 *	8,371 *
MID EAST	n.a.	7,222,935	105.9	n.a.	486,279
DELAWARE	122,683 *	114,683 *	89.2 *	93.5 *	7,567 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	n.a. *	76,210 *	100.0 *	n.a. *	1,420 *
MARYLAND	799,477 *	833,251 *	99.1 *	104.2 *	61,008 *
NEW JERSEY	1,546,859 *	1,431,418 *	104.8 *	92.5 *	98,437 *
NEW YORK	3,461,812 *	3,085,515 *	116.8 *	89.1 *	181,223 *
PENNSYLVANIA	1,799,158 *	1,681,858 *	95.3 *	93.5 *	136,623 *
SOUTHEAST	11,861,355	11,136,976	92.8	93.9	731,225
ALABAMA	744,929 *	703,472 *	94.9 *	94.4 *	41,945 *
ARKANSAS	413,807 *	365,075 *	79.5 *	88.2 *	30,130 *
FLORIDA	2,623,957	2,476,962	94.5 *	94.4 *	148,147
GEORGIA	1,689,626 *	1,638,203 *	97.0 *	97.0 *	101,905 *
KENTUCKY	655,121	622,041	94.5	95.0	42,235
LOUISIANA	679,445 *	638,034 *	90.9 *	93.9 *	37,111 *
MISSISSIPPI	485,173 *	474,902 *	95.6 *	97.9 *	24,059 *
NORTH CAROLINA	1,430,140	1,298,190	92.4	90.8	90,725
SOUTH CAROLINA	702,780	673,061	93.9	95.8	41,391
TENNESSEE	954,449 *	835,882 *	86.0 *	87.6 *	64,939 *
VIRGINIA	1,209,988 *	1,155,324 *	92.2 *	95.5 *	90,480 *
WEST VIRGINIA	271,940 *	255,830 *	90.2 *	94.1 *	18,158 *
GREAT LAKES	n.a.	6,946,371	91.3	n.a.	506,555
ILLINOIS	1,990,477 *	1,984,594 *	94.2 *	99.7 *	132,104 *
INDIANA	1,008,805 *	992,304 *	94.4 *	98.4 *	64,009 *
MICHIGAN	n.a. *	1,527,733 *	91.9 *	n.a. *	116,158 *
OHIO	1,743,874 *	1,643,439 *	85.9 *	94.2 *	126,557 *
WISCONSIN	845,027	798,302	91.6	94.5	67,727
PLAINS	n.a.	2,961,657	92.6	n.a.	230,803
IOWA	458,601 *	434,039 *	88.3 *	94.6 *	34,556 *
KANSAS	478,595	454,449	94.5	95.0	30,868
MINNESOTA	810,836 *	766,845 *	94.7 *	94.6 *	67,106 *
MISSOURI	n.a. *	837,024 *	92.6 *	n.a. *	63,189 *
NEBRASKA	281,649 *	267,156 *	89.8 *	94.9 *	20,281 *
NORTH DAKOTA	90,378	85,260	92.6	94.3	6,621
SOUTH DAKOTA	120,312 *	116,884 *	94.3 *	97.2 *	8,182 *
SOUTHWEST	n.a.	6,440,876	93.6	n.a.	415,366
ARIZONA	1,087,800 *	1,029,915 *	96.1 *	94.7 *	86,966 *
NEW MEXICO	326,940 *	312,793 *	95.7 *	95.7 *	19,352 *
OKLAHOMA	649,691 *	612,284 *	93.2 *	94.2 *	38,167 *
TEXAS	n.a. *	4,485,884	93.0	n.a. *	270,882
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	n.a.	1,688,919	86.8	n.a.	111,135
COLORADO	n.a. *	782,686 *	92.7 *	n.a. *	47,314 *
IDAHO	n.a. *	267,099 *	93.6 *	n.a. *	17,501 *
MONTANA	130,514 *	113,470 *	80.7 *	86.9 *	10,063 *
UTAH	631,699 *	443,449 *	75.5 *	70.2 *	30,737 *
WYOMING	87,574	82,214	93.0	93.9	5,521
FAR WEST	n.a.	8,286,760	96.5	n.a.	540,400
ALASKA	127,000	117,585	89.1	92.6	7,826
CALIFORNIA	n.a. *	6,066,540 *	97.5 *	n.a. *	394,959 *
HAWAII	175,645	163,105	91.1	92.9	11,909
NEVADA	448,165 *	465,098 *	101.8 *	103.8 *	24,704 *
OREGON	536,968 *	499,563 *	88.5 *	93.0 *	36,754 *
WASHINGTON	1,040,416 *	974,870 *	93.9 *	93.7 *	64,247 *

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

SUMMARY TABLE G. ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS, 2009–10 (REVISED) AND 2010–11

REGION AND STATE	2009–10 (REVISED) AVERAGE SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS				2010–11 AVERAGE SALARY FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS				ALL TEACHERS % CHANGE VERSUS	
	INSTR. STAFF	ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS	INSTR. STAFF	ELEM.	SEC.	ALL TEACHERS	2009–10 (CURRENT \$)	2000–01 (CURRENT \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 STATES AND D.C.	57,146	54,918	55,595	55,202	58,025	55,864	56,350	56,069	1.57	29.3
NEW ENGLAND	63,811	62,342	62,015	62,230	65,349	63,761	63,426	63,646	2.28	35.4
CONNECTICUT	68,412 *	64,350 *	64,350 *	64,350 *	69,981 *	65,571 *	65,571 *	65,571 *	1.90 *	24.4 *
MAINE	46,106 *	46,106 *	46,106 *	46,106 *	47,182 *	47,182 *	47,182 *	47,182 *	2.33 *	29.7 *
MASSACHUSETTS	69,273	69,273	69,273	69,273	71,017	71,017	71,017	71,017	2.52	46.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51,443	51,443	51,443	51,443	52,516 *	52,792 *	52,792 *	52,792 *	2.62 *	37.8
RHODE ISLAND	64,121 *	59,686 *	59,686 *	59,686 *	65,640 *	60,923 *	60,923 *	60,923 *	2.07	25.7 *
VERMONT	55,053 *	49,084 *	49,084 *	49,084 *	56,947 *	50,141 *	50,141 *	50,141 *	2.15 *	31.1 *
MID EAST	68,034	66,865	66,738	66,183	68,864	67,062	67,910	67,470	1.94	33.8
DELAWARE	59,851	57,384	56,782	57,080	60,746 *	57,934 *	57,934 *	57,934 *	1.50 *	23.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	65,645 *	64,548 *	64,548 *	64,548 *	66,691 *	66,601 *	66,601 *	66,601 *	3.18 *	36.7 *
MARYLAND	64,990	63,637	64,546	63,971	66,093 *	65,113 *	65,113 *	65,113 *	1.79 *	41.7
NEW JERSEY	68,908 *	64,314 *	66,773 *	65,130 *	71,017 *	66,309 *	67,771 *	66,985 *	2.85 *	29.3 *
NEW YORK	73,148	71,978	71,353	71,633	73,192	72,708 *	72,708 *	72,708 *	1.50 *	41.2
PENNSYLVANIA	60,973	59,156 *	59,156 *	59,156	62,141	60,536 *	60,536 *	60,536 *	2.33 *	22.2 *
SOUTHEAST	49,902	48,076	48,378	48,320	50,668	49,038	49,032	49,080	1.57	28.1
ALABAMA	49,423	46,870	48,348	47,571	50,162 *	48,282 *	48,282 *	48,282 *	1.50 *	30.1
ARKANSAS	48,400	46,700 *	46,700 *	46,700	49,500	47,700 *	47,700 *	47,700 *	2.14	37.7
FLORIDA	48,070	46,708	46,708	46,708	47,881	46,702	46,702	46,702	-0.01	22.2
GEORGIA	55,741	52,747	53,672	53,112	56,575 *	53,906 *	53,906 *	53,906 *	1.50 *	27.7
KENTUCKY	50,282	48,426	49,223	49,543	50,785	48,910	49,715	50,038	1.00	36.8
LOUISIANA	51,143	48,903	48,903	48,903	51,908 *	49,634 *	49,634 *	49,634 *	1.50 *	47.7
MISSISSIPPI	46,694 *	45,644 *	45,644 *	45,644 *	48,084 *	46,818 *	46,818 *	46,818 *	2.57 *	46.5 *
NORTH CAROLINA	46,850	46,850	46,850	46,850	46,850	46,850	46,850	46,850	0.00	12.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	49,888	45,913	46,545	47,508	52,348	49,434	49,434	49,434	4.05	30.3
TENNESSEE	48,126 *	46,290 *	46,290 *	46,290 *	48,864 *	47,043 *	47,043 *	47,043 *	1.63 *	25.7 *
VIRGINIA	51,504 *	50,015 *	50,015 *	50,015 *	52,803 *	51,559 *	51,559 *	51,559 *	3.09 *	28.3 *
WEST VIRGINIA	47,698 *	45,959 *	45,959 *	45,959 *	48,850 *	47,253 *	47,253 *	47,253 *	2.81 *	31.7 *
GREAT LAKES	60,099	57,214	56,384	56,833	61,204	57,934	57,430	57,742	1.60	25.6
ILLINOIS	62,492	62,077	62,077	62,077	63,527 *	63,005 *	63,005 *	63,005 *	1.50 *	31.7
INDIANA	53,443	49,986	49,986	49,986	54,491	50,407	50,407	50,407	0.84	16.4
MICHIGAN	65,285 *	57,958 *	57,958 *	57,958 *	66,952 *	58,595 *	58,595 *	58,595 *	1.10 *	14.2 *
OHIO	58,580	56,861	55,109	55,958	59,456 *	57,291 *	57,291 *	57,291 *	2.38 *	34.2
WISCONSIN	55,193	51,240	51,317	51,264	56,018 *	52,031 *	52,031 *	52,031 *	1.50 *	23.5
PLAINS	49,592	47,532	47,603	47,564	50,684	48,210	48,413	48,298	1.54	31.3
IOWA	51,402	49,969	48,944	49,626	52,483 *	50,634 *	50,634 *	50,634 *	2.03 *	38.8
KANSAS	47,715	46,657	46,657	46,657	48,135	47,080	47,080	47,080	0.91	31.1
MINNESOTA	56,474 *	52,431 *	52,431 *	52,431	58,091 *	53,215 *	53,215 *	53,215 *	1.50 *	26.1 *
MISSOURI	47,445 *	45,317 *	45,317 *	45,317 *	48,674 *	46,411 *	46,411 *	46,411 *	2.41 *	31.7 *
NEBRASKA	46,227	46,227	46,227	46,227	46,961 *	47,521 *	47,521 *	47,521 *	2.80 *	39.1
NORTH DAKOTA	44,478	43,228	42,367	42,964	45,845	44,266	44,266	44,266	3.03	43.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	40,315	38,887	38,719	38,837	41,285	35,201	35,201	35,201	-9.36	16.3
SOUTHWEST	50,208	47,133	48,944	47,947	50,516	47,897	48,551	48,182	0.49	28.3
ARIZONA	46,063 *	46,952 *	46,952 *	46,952 *	46,752 *	47,553 *	47,553 *	47,553 *	1.28 *	27.9 *
NEW MEXICO	48,647	45,705	46,568	46,258	49,660 *	46,950 *	46,950 *	46,950 *	1.50 *	39.0
OKLAHOMA	48,941	43,919	55,975	47,691	50,847 *	49,039 *	49,039 *	49,039 *	2.83 *	42.2
TEXAS	51,165	47,855	48,687	48,261	51,165	47,855	48,687	48,261	0.00	25.8
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	50,069	47,783	48,440	48,104	51,079	48,844	49,099	48,960	1.78	31.3
COLORADO	51,537	48,759	49,580	49,202	52,309 *	49,938 *	49,938 *	49,938 *	1.50 *	27.4
IDAHO	48,255 *	46,283 *	46,283 *	46,283 *	49,419 *	47,416 *	47,416 *	47,416 *	2.45 *	27.8 *
MONTANA	45,759	45,759	45,759	45,759	47,132 *	47,132 *	47,132 *	47,132 *	3.00 *	41.8
UTAH	47,884 *	45,885 *	45,885 *	45,885 *	49,102 *	46,571 *	46,571 *	46,571 *	1.50 *	27.8 *
WYOMING	58,050	55,545	56,204	55,861	59,211	56,656	57,328	56,978	2.00	64.3
FAR WEST	64,720	64,285	62,931	63,820	65,916	65,488	63,979	64,971	1.80	30.7
ALASKA	69,864	59,672	59,672	59,672	72,601	61,093	61,093	61,093	2.38	27.0
CALIFORNIA	68,203 *	68,203 *	68,203 *	68,203 *	69,434 *	69,434 *	69,434 *	69,434 *	1.80 *	32.3 *
HAWAII	56,241	55,063	55,063	55,063	56,241	55,063	55,063	55,063	0.00	37.5
NEVADA	52,538 *	51,524 *	51,524 *	51,524 *	53,736 *	53,023 *	53,023 *	53,023 *	2.91 *	31.1 *
OREGON	57,705	54,910	55,837	55,224	58,920 *	56,387 *	56,387 *	56,387 *	2.11 *	25.3
WASHINGTON	55,913	52,850	53,193	53,003	56,749 *	53,796 *	53,796 *	53,796 *	1.50 *	27.7

SUMMARY TABLE J. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2009–10 (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.	520,209,431	11,144	10,586	11,993,992	58,008,788	19,742,212	609,954,424
NEW ENGLAND	31,254,710	16,263	14,693	255,543	1,656,125	591,425	33,757,803
CONNECTICUT	8,223,861 *	14,412 *	14,472 *	73,986 *	755,921 *	175,911 *	9,229,679 *
MAINE	2,701,791 *	15,367 *	14,247 *	7,308 *	201,924 *	32,165 *	2,943,188 *
MASSACHUSETTS	14,119,859	15,666 *	14,766 *	70,386	533,942	282,348	15,006,535
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,548,445 *	13,857 *	12,979 *	8,141 *	74,889 *	47,118 *	2,678,593 *
RHODE ISLAND	2,232,474 *	17,879 *	15,384 *	23,933 *	26,111 *	39,428 *	2,321,947 *
VERMONT	1,428,281 *	20,396 *	16,308 *	71,789 *	63,339 *	14,454 *	1,577,862 *
MID EAST	105,911,397	14,544	14,646	2,590,911	6,974,306	3,093,465	118,570,080
DELAWARE	1,711,261 *	14,792 *	13,496 *	21,578 *	275,694 *	133,122 *	2,141,655 *
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,026,439 *	13,519 *	13,519 *	3,446 *	285,083 *	0 *	1,314,968 *
MARYLAND	12,084,595 *	14,268 *	14,244 *	318,729 *	1,050,121 *	157,296 *	13,610,741 *
NEW JERSEY	23,290,981 *	16,429 *	16,967 *	125,570 *	143,389 *	463,362 *	24,023,303 *
NEW YORK	45,136,445 *	14,819 *	16,922 *	1,366,424 *	2,784,393 *	1,229,647 *	50,516,910 *
PENNSYLVANIA	22,661,675 *	13,437 *	12,728 *	755,164 *	2,435,625 *	1,110,038 *	26,962,503 *
SOUTHEAST	114,476,667	10,486	9,702	2,317,303	11,034,997	3,412,080	131,241,047
ALABAMA	6,670,531	9,500 *	9,001 *	124,555	675,140	125,963	7,596,189
ARKANSAS	5,118,774 *	13,765 *	11,171 *	31,639 *	325,965 *	136,656 *	5,613,034 *
FLORIDA	23,618,034	9,501 *	8,963 *	756,322	4,014,201	789,030	29,177,587
GEORGIA	17,668,032 *	11,036 *	10,594 *	37,290 *	305,586 *	249,034 *	18,259,942 *
KENTUCKY	6,259,504	10,163 *	9,603 *	67,944	409,697	153,724	6,890,869
LOUISIANA	7,427,166	11,545 *	10,750 *	32,649	1,117,767	109,097	8,686,679
MISSISSIPPI	3,843,176 *	8,094 *	7,752 *	10,233 *	333,369 *	77,448 *	4,264,227 *
NORTH CAROLINA	12,078,541	9,082 *	8,529 *	0 *	922,198	0 *	13,000,739
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,788,278	10,224	9,531	117,895	1,337,178	364,162	8,607,513
TENNESSEE	7,822,048	8,742 *	8,199 *	168,712	68,389	238,920	8,298,069
VIRGINIA	14,058,487 *	12,225 *	11,290 *	929,707 *	1,361,175 *	755,296 *	17,104,666 *
WEST VIRGINIA	3,124,095 *	11,956 *	11,043 *	40,357 *	164,332 *	412,749 *	3,741,533 *
GREAT LAKES	82,110,051	11,793	10,826	1,202,820	3,628,667	3,708,054	90,649,591
ILLINOIS	24,125,581 *	12,258 *	11,457 *	512,033 *	2,128,594 *	803,430 *	27,569,638 *
INDIANA	10,587,773	10,728 *	10,120 *	59,213	828,099	1,184,505	12,659,590
MICHIGAN	19,397,982 *	12,596 *	11,595 *	308,509 *	0 *	1,195,038 *	20,901,528 *
OHIO	18,027,439 *	10,958 *	9,528 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	18,027,439 *
WISCONSIN	9,971,276 *	12,425 *	11,429 *	323,065 *	671,974 *	525,081 *	11,491,396
PLAINS	31,409,365	10,285	9,509	782,751	4,568,108	1,128,186	37,888,410
IOWA	4,637,010	10,571 *	9,455 *	44,928	726,086	82,538	5,490,562
KANSAS	4,451,177	9,804 *	9,264 *	0	883,748	199,275	5,534,200
MINNESOTA	9,325,184 *	12,120 *	11,447 *	453,784 *	1,614,885 *	438,457 *	11,832,310 *
MISSOURI	8,199,563 *	9,811 *	9,076 *	188,445 *	746,410 *	297,268 *	9,431,686 *
NEBRASKA	2,883,114	10,791 *	9,760 *	8,633	347,437	75,717	3,314,901
NORTH DAKOTA	800,451	9,311 *	8,541 *	81,260	88,940	12,042	982,693
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,112,866 *	9,588 *	9,021 *	5,700 *	160,602 *	22,889 *	1,302,058 *
SOUTHWEST	59,916,873	9,164	8,544	1,988,812	12,138,986	3,726,418	77,771,090
ARIZONA	6,650,332 *	6,461 *	6,170 *	0 *	798,953 *	586,009 *	8,035,293 *
NEW MEXICO	3,530,812 *	11,710 *	10,812 *	4,285 *	871,180 *	49,200 *	4,455,477 *
OKLAHOMA	5,215,280 *	8,558 *	7,968 *	17,509 *	512,861 *	56,735 *	5,802,386 *
TEXAS	44,520,449	9,925 *	9,227 *	1,967,019	9,955,992	3,034,474	59,477,934
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	16,797,711	11,174	9,865	174,158	2,835,780	670,243	20,477,893
COLORADO	8,016,734	10,385 *	9,631 *	59,520	1,095,216	461,417	9,632,887
IDAHO	2,213,012 *	8,404 *	7,875 *	0 *	427,689 *	72,169 *	2,712,870 *
MONTANA	1,363,153 *	11,747 *	9,613 *	142 *	32,193 *	12,895 *	1,408,383 *
UTAH	3,863,364 *	8,704 *	6,859 *	105,337 *	939,401 *	121,737 *	5,029,839 *
WYOMING	1,341,448	16,628 *	15,345 *	9,160	341,281	2,025	1,693,914
FAR WEST	78,332,657	10,677	9,926	2,681,693	15,171,818	3,412,341	99,598,510
ALASKA	1,448,319 *	12,355 *	11,000 *	691 *	39,243 *	66,889 *	1,555,141 *
CALIFORNIA	55,183,767	9,118 *	8,846 *	2,492,734	10,844,778	2,280,900	70,802,179
HAWAII	2,048,496	12,514 *	11,521 *	25,000	25,541	105,570	2,204,607
NEVADA	3,512,607 *	7,757 *	7,813 *	22,684 *	783,260 *	270,081 *	4,588,632 *
OREGON	5,884,623	11,792 *	10,476 *	27,779	250,000	260,000	6,422,402
WASHINGTON	10,254,846	10,527 *	9,900 *	112,805	3,228,996	428,902	14,025,549

SUMMARY TABLE K. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2010–11

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.	532,223,619	11,397	10,826	12,052,678	60,500,369	20,625,182	625,401,848
NEW ENGLAND	31,789,313	17,000	15,316	243,284	1,713,068	598,648	34,344,313
CONNECTICUT	8,484,231 *	14,778	14,989	75,659 *	797,879 *	181,123 *	9,538,892
MAINE	2,816,994 *	16,202	15,032	5,840 *	208,420 *	30,707 *	3,061,961
MASSACHUSETTS	14,133,979	15,708	14,828	70,456	534,476	282,630	15,021,541
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,666,511 *	14,607	13,797	8,221 *	64,965 *	47,466 *	2,787,163
RHODE ISLAND	2,193,529 *	18,589	15,803	10,192 *	44,221 *	42,312 *	2,290,254 *
VERMONT	1,494,070 *	22,115	17,447	72,915 *	63,108 *	14,409 *	1,644,503
MID EAST	110,309,519	15,158	15,305	2,712,276	7,286,165	3,261,200	123,569,160
DELAWARE	1,794,300 *	15,646	13,960	22,758 *	295,146 *	148,382 *	2,260,587
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,051,924 *	13,803	13,803	2,981 *	302,316 *	0	1,357,221
MARYLAND	12,834,707 *	15,403	15,268	334,350 *	1,144,001 *	167,552 *	14,480,610
NEW JERSEY	24,203,175 *	16,909	17,717	130,056 *	118,514 *	491,088 *	24,942,833
NEW YORK	46,905,790 *	15,202	17,750	1,402,970 *	2,856,688 *	1,283,668 *	52,449,116
PENNSYLVANIA	23,519,622 *	13,984	13,334	819,160 *	2,569,499 *	1,170,511 *	28,078,792
SOUTHEAST	117,378,261	10,880	9,934	2,398,888	10,279,402	3,491,999	133,548,549
ALABAMA	7,026,567 *	9,988	9,483	131,444 *	739,154 *	130,878 *	8,028,043
ARKANSAS	5,512,621 *	15,100	11,999	33,014 *	324,003 *	148,057 *	6,017,695
FLORIDA	23,914,328	9,655	9,124	748,977	3,532,497	796,727	28,992,529
GEORGIA	18,536,859 *	11,315	10,971	34,610 *	200,875 *	249,070 *	19,021,414
KENTUCKY	6,327,541	10,172	9,612	68,624	413,206	155,261	6,964,632
LOUISIANA	7,427,166	11,641	10,578	32,649	1,117,767	109,097	8,686,679
MISSISSIPPI	3,973,714 *	8,367	8,003	10,494 *	361,901 *	79,364 *	4,425,473
NORTH CAROLINA	11,671,670	8,991	8,303	0 *	568,594	0	12,240,264
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,890,102	10,237	9,616	119,663	1,357,236	369,624	8,736,625
TENNESSEE	8,154,262 *	9,755	8,393	187,663 *	60,297 *	246,334 *	8,648,557
VIRGINIA	14,720,696 *	12,742	11,753	989,146 *	1,425,860 *	757,007 *	17,892,710
WEST VIRGINIA	3,222,734 *	12,597	11,369	42,602 *	178,013 *	450,578 *	3,893,928
GREAT LAKES	84,449,547	12,134	11,121	1,226,029	3,778,093	3,787,982	93,241,651
ILLINOIS	25,064,787 *	12,630	11,896	521,625 *	2,246,491 *	852,011 *	28,684,914
INDIANA	10,926,879	11,012	10,390	57,432	828,163	1,222,026	13,034,500
MICHIGAN	19,969,147 *	13,071	12,015	301,449 *	0 *	1,271,050 *	21,541,647
OHIO	18,207,449 *	11,079	9,512	0 *	0 *	0	18,207,449 *
WISCONSIN	10,281,284 *	12,879	11,791	345,523 *	703,439 *	442,894 *	11,773,141 *
PLAINS	32,536,777	10,687	9,868	810,540	4,716,349	1,170,923	39,234,588
IOWA	4,843,755 *	11,160	9,856	45,157 *	767,823 *	85,556 *	5,742,291
KANSAS	4,451,177	9,795	9,254	0	878,023	205,000	5,534,200
MINNESOTA	9,644,663 *	12,577	11,905	472,568 *	1,684,785 *	454,619 *	12,256,636
MISSOURI	8,516,020 *	10,174	9,422	194,248 *	750,396 *	308,158 *	9,768,822
NEBRASKA	3,110,016	11,641	10,452	9,312	374,780	81,676	3,575,784
NORTH DAKOTA	817,604	9,590	8,880	83,115	88,415	12,553	1,001,687
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,153,542 *	9,869	9,310	6,139 *	172,127 *	23,360 *	1,355,168
SOUTHWEST	60,118,974	9,325	8,808	2,132,426	13,449,562	4,162,008	79,862,970
ARIZONA	6,908,908 *	6,708	6,448	0 *	803,177 *	615,482 *	8,327,567
NEW MEXICO	3,709,570 *	11,860	11,346	4,063 *	968,404 *	51,459 *	4,733,496
OKLAHOMA	5,457,661 *	8,914	8,311	16,774 *	546,254 *	59,364 *	6,080,052
TEXAS	44,042,836	9,818	9,128	2,111,589	11,131,727	3,435,703	60,721,855
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	17,367,022	11,590	10,157	175,309	2,975,507	691,108	21,208,946
COLORADO	8,092,091	10,339	9,588	60,080	1,105,511	465,755	9,723,437
IDAHO	2,310,612 *	8,651	8,101	0 *	484,386 *	79,435 *	2,874,433
MONTANA	1,401,496 *	12,351	9,973	0 *	29,775 *	12,978 *	1,444,248
UTAH	4,143,321 *	9,343	7,056	104,984 *	1,043,172 *	131,158 *	5,422,636
WYOMING	1,419,502	17,266	16,066	10,245	312,663	1,782	1,744,192
FAR WEST	78,274,206	10,962	10,178	2,353,926	16,302,223	3,461,316	100,391,671
ALASKA	1,471,406 *	12,514	11,147	694 *	39,410 *	67,222 *	1,578,732
CALIFORNIA	54,040,359	8,908	8,689	2,157,386	11,659,112	2,280,900	70,137,757
HAWAII	2,116,966	12,979	11,819	25,000	60,000	105,570	2,307,536
NEVADA	3,695,616 *	7,946	8,089	23,869 *	824,526 *	286,938 *	4,830,949
OREGON	6,187,494 *	12,386	10,959	28,500 *	233,329 *	271,533 *	6,720,857
WASHINGTON	10,762,364 *	11,040	10,367	118,477 *	3,485,845 *	449,153 *	14,815,840

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.

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 exclude charter schools, except for enrollments based on NCES Common Core of Data.

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.

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

IOWA: 2006 average teacher salary calculated according to NEA instructions. Numbers for previous years had not been calculated this way.

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: FY2007/08 fiscal data includes all 113 entities for which students were reported (69 city/parish school districts, 2 lab schools, 8 Type 2 Charters, 26 Type 5 Charters (15 agencies), 6 Special Schools, Office of Youth Development, and the Recovery School District). Expenditures for the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for FY2007/08 totaled \$37,599,325. Expenditures for the Department of Education for FY2007/08 totaled \$119,142,254.

FY2008/09 fiscal data includes all 126 entities for which students were reported (69 city/parish school districts, 2 lab schools, 9 Type 2 Charters, 38 Type 5 Charters (23 agencies), 6 Special Schools, Office of Youth Development, and the Recovery School District). Expenditures for the State Board of Element-

tary and Secondary Education for are estimated based on prior year data as \$37,055,959. Expenditures for the Department of Education for are estimated based on prior year data as \$125,216,774.

FY2009/10 fiscal data includes all 138 entities for which students were reported. (69 city/parish school districts, 2 lab schools, 11 Type 2 Charters, 48 Type 5 Charters (30 agencies), 6 Special Schools, Office of Juvenile Justice, and the Recovery School District. Estimated revenues and expenditures reported using final FY2008/09 data. Expenditures for the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for FY2009/10 are estimated based on prior year data as \$39,495,471. Expenditures for the DOE for FY2009/10 are estimated based on prior year data, totaled \$125,272,738.

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 city/parish school district employee. Overtime payments, stipends, and benefits are excluded.

Methodology for these calculations is documented at: <http://www.louisianaschools.net/lde/uploads/3179.pdf>

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

Average teacher salaries since 2008 do not include payments by the Maine Department of Education to bring teachers paid below \$30,000 up to the \$30,000 minimum salary.

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, Compensatory 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 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–8. Total number of classroom teachers consists of elementary (elementary and junior high/middle school and secondary (secondary).

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 JERSEY: All salary data computed by New Jersey Education Association (NJEA) from New Jersey state DOE data.

NEW MEXICO: A new reporting system was introduced for 2006–07; therefore, comparisons to prior years may have anomalies.

Expenditure data are not yet available at the time of reporting, therefore calculations for average expenditure per student are estimates using NEA's estimated figures.

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

NORTH DAKOTA: The number of teachers reported in this table do 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.

OKLAHOMA: Contact NEA Research or the Oklahoma Education Association (OEA) for updated salary figures and rankings that were not available at the time of this reporting.

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.

Teachers and instructional salaries from Pennsylvania Information Management Systems 2009-10 Professional Staff Data Collection. Pennsylvania only reports professional staff data in survey areas that align with federal reporting requirements.

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: The substantial drop in Vermont's local revenues and increase in state revenues reported in FY 05 and projected for FY 06 is caused by a statutory change. The Vermont legislature passed Act 68, which, among other things, changed the local property tax component of education revenue into a state property tax. Revenue data do not include revenues to run the state's board of education or department of education.

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.

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.

WISCONSIN: We are accepting NEA estimates for revenues and expenditures data since our numbers are not yet available at the time of NEA collection.

WYOMING: Non-revenue data changed to reflect removal of "transfers in" to various fund groups. Wyoming believes this would represent a duplication of revenue reported. Significant increase in expenditures from prior years reflect that districts are spending more in the area of "community support."

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*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 2010

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: _____

	Rank	State	U.S.	Table
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Resident population in 2008 (in thousands)	--	--,--	304,060	(A-1)
Percent age 5 to 17	--	--%	17.4%	(A-6)
Percent age 18 to 64	--	--%	62.9%	(A-8)
Percent age 65 and over	--	--%	12.8%	(A-9)
ECONOMY				
Personal income in 2008	--	--		
Total (in millions)	--	\$--	\$12,379,745	(D-1)
Per capita	--	\$--	\$40,673	(D-3)
As % of national average	--	--%	100.0%	(D-4)
Per pupil in ENR	--	\$--	\$252,592	(D-7)
Per pupil in ADA	--	\$--	\$269,890	(D-8)
GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
State and local general revenue from own sources in 2007-08	--	\$--	\$6,395	(E-1)
Per capita	--	--	\$157	(E-2)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2008	--	--		
State and local tax revenue in 2007-08	--	\$--	\$4,375	(E-3)
Per capita	--	--	\$107	(E-4)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2008	--	--		
Tax revenue by major source				
	<i>Per capita</i>			
Local property tax in 2008	--	\$--	\$1,306	(E-6)
State individual income tax in 2007-08	--	--	\$1,002	(E-12)
State general sales tax in 2007-08	--	--	\$793	(E-13)
	<i>Per \$1,000 of personal income</i>			
State and local property tax in 2008	--	\$--	\$33	(E-8)
State individual income tax in 2008	--	--	\$25	(E-14)
State general sales tax in 2008	--	--	\$19	(E-15)

Framework for State School Finance Profile (cont.)

	Rank	State	U.S.	Table
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
State and local general expenditures in 2007–08				
Per capita	--	\$ --,---	\$7,894	(G-3)
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2008	--	--	\$194	(G-4)
State and local expenditures by major function in 2007–08, per capita				
Local public schools	--	\$ --,---	\$1,860	(H-8)
Public welfare	--	--	\$1,331	(G-5)
Health and hospitals	--	--	\$621	(G-6)
Police and fire protection	--	--	\$425	(G-7)
Corrections	--	--	\$240	(G-8)
Highways	--	--	\$505	(G-9)
SCHOOL FINANCE EFFORT				
School revenue in 2007–08				
Per \$1,000 of personal income in 2008	--	\$ --	\$45	(F-5)
SCHOOL FINANCES FOR CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR				
School revenue in 2009–10				
Per pupil in ENR	--	\$ --,---	\$11,841	(F-2)
Per pupil in ADA	--	\$ --,---	\$12,465	(F-4)
Percent of total from				
Local	--	-- %	43.5	(F-8)
State	--	-- %	45.3	(F-10)
School expenditures in 2009–10				
Per pupil in ENR	--	\$ --,---	\$10,586	(H-11)
Per pupil in ADA	--	\$ --,---	\$11,144	(H-16)

Source: *Rankings of the States, 2010*

Estimates of School Statistics 2011

**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
2009–10 and 2010–11 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 2010–11	2009–10	Change Amount	Percent
BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (Summary Table A)				
Total school districts	--,--	--,--	--	--
Operating school districts	--,--	--,--	--	--
Nonoperating school districts	--	--	--	--
PUPIL ENROLLMENT (Summary Table B)				
Fall — Total	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
Elementary	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
Secondary	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (Summary Tables C & D)				
	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (Summary Tables C & D)				
	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (Summary Tables C & D)				
	--,--	--,--	--,--	--
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (Summary Tables E & F)				
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 2010-11	2009-10	Change Amount	Percent
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES (Summary Table G)				
Instructional staff	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
All classroom teachers	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
Elementary school teachers	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
RECEIPTS (in thousands of dollars) (Summary Tables H & I)				
Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts	--,---,---	--,---,---	--,---,---	--
Revenue receipts by source				
Total	--,---,---	--,---,---	--,---,---	--
Federal	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
State	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
Local & other	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
Nonrevenue receipts	--,---,---	--,---,---	--,---,---	--
EXPENDITURES (in thousands of dollars) (Summary Tables J & K)				
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 PUPIL (Summary Tables J & K)				
In average daily attendance	--,---	--,---	--,---	--
In fall enrollment	--,---	--,---	--,---	--



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Winter 2010

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