

Is School Funding Fair?

A National Report Card

FOURTH EDITION: SPRING 2015

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I. Introduction

The Slow Recovery on School Funding

While the United States was recovering from the recent economic stress caused by the Great Recession, individual state economies were improving at a slow pace. In 2012, however, state education budgets came to a crossroads, as most states had exhausted their allocations of federal stimulus dollars. Would states step up to replace the lost federal funding in their education budgets by boosting state revenue?

In prior editions of this report, we noted how many states used stimulus funds distributed through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to support the state's share of education funding from 2009 through 2011. One study shows that many states used the stimulus funds to offset cuts in state education aid, effectively filling holes in their overall state budgets.¹

The data in this Fourth Edition show that by 2012, most states had failed to restore state aid to pre-Recession levels or to otherwise close education budget gaps that resulted when stimulus funds were depleted. In fact, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reports that at least 30 states are providing less state aid (inflation adjusted) per student in 2015 compared to 2008.² Local revenues also suffered in the aftermath of the recession because of declining property values. Even when property values do improve, revenue gains often lag behind by years.³

Before the Recession, school funding in many states was not sufficient enough to provide the education resources all students need to flourish during their K-12 years, and to be prepared for college and the workforce. As this report documents, states have yet to make progress in restoring cuts triggered by the recession, let alone meet their responsibility to fund at levels sufficient to ensure all students an equal opportunity to learn. This failure directly impacts local districts and schools as they struggle without the funds necessary to provide essential resources and meet student needs.

Even as school funding has yet to rebound to pre-Recession levels, states are adopting the more challenging Common Core curriculum standards and assessments. These mandates come with added cost, from updating textbooks and technology, to providing professional development, to purchasing new standardized tests. States are under pressure to improve underperforming schools and implement new teacher evaluations, adding further stress on limited education budgets.

This National Report Card shines a spotlight on those states that, despite the effects of the Recession, are making the effort to provide fair school funding. The report also highlights those states that have not responded despite the recovery, and continue to fall behind. A conversation on how the states finance public education is long overdue and urgently needed. We hope this report contributes to the national dialogue on achieving the goal of preparing all children for college and career.

¹ Sciarra, David, Danielle Farrie, and Bruce Baker, 2010. "Filling Budget Holes: Evaluating the Impact of ARRA Fiscal Stabilization Funds on State Funding Formulas." Working Paper. The Campaign for Educational Equity. New York.

² Michael Leachman and Chris Mai, "Most States Still Funding Schools Less Than Before the Recession." Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. October 16, 2014, <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4213>

³ Byron F. Lutz, "The Connection Between House Price Appreciation and Property Tax Revenues," Federal Reserve Board of Governors, September 12, 2008, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2008/200848/200848pap.pdf>.

Analyzing School Funding Fairness

Before we can effectively analyze how well states fund public education, we must answer one critical question: What is fair school funding? ***In this report, “fair” school funding is defined as a state finance system that ensures equal educational opportunity by providing a sufficient level of funding distributed to districts within the state to account for additional needs generated by student poverty.***

The fourth edition of *Is School Funding Fair? A National Report Card* examines school funding fairness in the midst of a slow economic recovery from the Great Recession. That recovery, for the most part, has not yet extended to school funding.

The National Report Card measures the fairness of the school finance systems in all 50 states and the District of Columbia according to the definition above. The central purpose of the Report Card is to evaluate the extent to which state systems ensure equality of educational opportunity for all children, regardless of background, family income, where they live, or where they attend school. Equal educational opportunity means that all children and all schools have access to the resources and services needed to provide them with the “opportunity to learn.”

The Fairness Principles

The Report Card is built on the following core principles:

- Varying levels of funding are required to provide equal educational opportunities to children with different needs.
- The costs of education vary based on geographic location, regional differences in teacher salaries, school district size, population density, and various student characteristics. It is critical to account for as many of these variables as possible, given the availability of reliable data.
- The level of funding should increase relative to the level of concentrated student poverty — that is, state finance systems should provide more funding to districts serving larger shares of students in poverty. Economists often evaluate systems as “progressive” or “regressive.” As used in this report, a “progressive” finance system allocates more funding to districts with high levels of student poverty; a “regressive” system allocates less to those districts; and a “flat” system allocates roughly the same amount of funding across districts with varying needs.
- Student poverty — especially concentrated student poverty — is the most critical variable affecting funding levels. Student and school poverty correlates with, and is a proxy for, a multitude of factors that increase the costs of providing equal educational opportunity — most notably, gaps in educational achievement, school district racial composition, English-language proficiency, and student mobility. State finance systems should deliver greater levels of funding to higher-poverty versus lower-poverty settings, while controlling for differences in other cost factors.⁴

⁴ Current data do not permit inclusion of measures for additional student characteristics, particularly students with disabilities and limited English proficiency, without compromising the relationship between school funding and poverty, the main focus of this analysis. For more information, see the technical appendix at http://www.schoolfundingfairness.org/SFF_Data_and_Methods.pdf.

- While the distribution of funding to account for student need is crucial, the overall funding level in states is also a significant element to fair school funding. Without a sufficient base, even a progressively funded system will be unable to provide equitable educational opportunities.
- The sufficiency of the overall level of funding in any state can be assessed based on comparisons to other states with similar conditions and similar characteristics. Using available national data, average differences in state and local revenues between states, as well as within states, can be projected and indexed to compare expected state and local revenues per pupil under a given set of conditions. These expected values are derived from a statistical model that predicts funding levels while controlling for various school district characteristics. These predicted funding levels allow for more direct comparisons of districts having similar characteristics across states.

Why Measure Fairness?

Based on these core principles, the data and measures presented in the National Report Card focus on the central question concerning the 50 state school finance systems: Do they support equal educational opportunity for all students and, in particular, for low-income students in school districts with concentrated poverty? Put simply, do the states provide fair school funding?

Policymakers, educators, business leaders, parents — and the public at large — urgently need better and more reliable information to understand the fairness of our existing finance systems, identify problems with those systems, and devise and implement policy solutions to advance school funding fairness. Without a nationwide commitment to the principles of fair school funding and states that address funding inequities through progressive finance systems, educational policies that seek to improve overall achievement while also reducing gaps between the lowest- and highest-performing students will falter. When states develop strong systems of public education by building upon sufficient funding that is distributed progressively, they will be able to implement and sustain the initiatives necessary to boost student achievement.

Research Method

The National Report Card uses a set of indicators to make appropriate and meaningful comparisons of school funding fairness among states. Some of the indicators are quite straightforward, using publicly available data reported at the state level to compose indices that can be easily ranked. Others require more advanced statistical methods in order to control for extraneous factors that influence funding and resource allocation.

The four fairness measures and three resource allocation indicators are described briefly on the following page. For more information on data sources and the details of the construction of these indicators, see Appendix A.

The Fairness Measures

The Report Card consists of four separate but interrelated fairness measures. The four measures are:

- *Funding Level* – This measures the overall level of state and local revenue provided to school districts, and compares each state’s average per-pupil revenue with that of other states. To recognize the variety of interstate differences, each state’s revenue level is adjusted to reflect differences in regional wages, poverty, economies of scale, and population density.
- *Funding Distribution* – This measures the distribution of funding across local districts within a state, relative to student poverty. The measure shows whether a state provides more or less funding to schools based on their poverty concentration, using simulations ranging from 0% to 30% child poverty.
- *Effort* – This measures differences in state spending for education relative to state fiscal capacity. “Effort” is defined as the ratio of state spending to state gross domestic product (GDP).
- *Coverage* – This measures the proportion of school-age children attending the state’s public schools, as compared with those not attending the state’s public schools (primarily parochial and private schools, but also home schooling). The share of the state’s students in public schools, and the median household income of those students, is an important indicator of the distribution of funding relative to student poverty (especially where more affluent households simply opt out of public schooling), and the overall effort to provide fair school funding.

Resource Allocation Indicators

The significance of fair school funding lies in its ability to deliver adequate resources where they are most needed. When schools are fairly funded, students receive the resources they need to be successful. For example, the effective use of education funding can lead to better staffing of schools, a full, rich curriculum, and effective class sizes, all of which can improve student outcomes. We present three indicators to analyze the states on the allocation of the following key resources: access to early childhood education, the ability to attract high-quality teachers with competitive wages, and a fair distribution of staff to meet student need.

- *Early Childhood Education* – This measures enrollment rates in early childhood education programs by income level. Access to early learning opportunities, especially for low-income students, is a key indicator of a state’s commitment to provide equal educational opportunities and reduce achievement gaps.
- *Wage Competitiveness* – This indicator uses wage data to compare compensation between teachers and non-teachers who have similar education levels, experience, and hours worked. The index is expressed as the ratio between teacher wages and non-teacher wages, and is presented at early career (age 25) and mid-career (age 45) to evaluate whether the teaching profession is economically competitive in each state.
- *Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios* – This measures districts’ staffing patterns, comparing pupil-to-teacher ratios in high-poverty and low-poverty districts. A fair distribution of staffing resources would result in lower pupil-to-teacher ratios in high-poverty districts, or, in other words, more teachers per student. An unfair distribution would result in comparable pupil-to-teacher ratios, regardless of student poverty, or worse, fewer teachers in high-poverty districts.

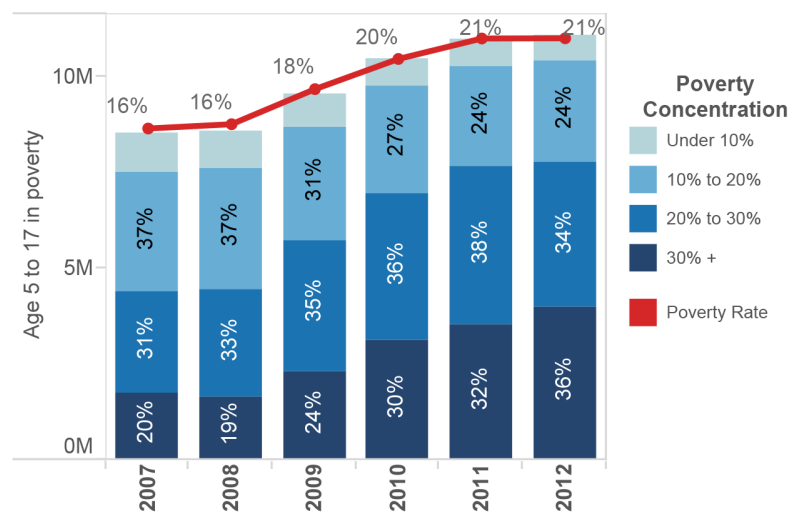
Detailed, longitudinal data tables for all indicators can be found in Appendix C.

II. Evaluating the States

National Trends in Student Poverty

Because this report focuses on understanding school funding in the context of student need, and because high-poverty districts require greater resources, we will begin this discussion with an examination of trends in student poverty.⁵ Poverty is up considerably from 2007, but relatively unchanged since 2011. Between 2007 and 2012 the national school-age poverty rate grew from 16% to 21% (see Figure 1). All individual states also saw poverty rise, except North Dakota. Between 2011 and 2012, only two states saw their overall poverty rate among school-age children change by more than 1 percentage point from the previous year: Mississippi's poverty rate grew by 2 points and New York's grew by 6 points (see Appendix B).

Figure 1. National Trend in Concentrated Poverty



The uneven sorting of low-income students among districts compounds the already difficult task of providing educational opportunity amidst growing student poverty. Low-income students are increasingly likely to be concentrated in districts with other low-income students (see Figure 1). In 2007, of the 8.5 million low-income students in the country, 1.7 million resided in districts with a poverty rate of over 30%. In 2012, the number of low-income students in high-poverty districts more than doubled to 3.9 million. The increasing isolation of low-income students in schools and districts presents challenges for teachers and administrators, especially when those students do not have access to the resources they need to be successful, both academically and socially. See Appendix B for data on the concentration of poverty by state.

The Four Fairness Measures

The four fairness measures are comparative in nature, analyzing how an individual state compares to other states in the nation or region. States are *not* evaluated using specific thresholds of

⁵ In this report, student poverty refers to the U.S. Census definition of poverty, which in 2012 was \$23,283 for a family of four. This is a significantly lower income level than eligibility requirements for the National School Lunch Program, a common metric of school poverty. Students are eligible for free or reduced price meals at 185% of the federal poverty line, approximately \$43,073 for a family of four. Student poverty rates are calculated for children ages 5 through 17, regardless of whether they attend the public schools. These data are reported for school districts through the U.S. Census Small Area Income Population Estimates (SAIPE).

education cost and school funding that might be “adequate” or “equitable” if applied nationally or regionally. This type of evaluation would require positing hard definitions of education cost and student need based on the complex conditions in each state. Such an exercise is beyond the scope of this report.⁶

States are evaluated by two methods – a grading curve and rank. Funding Distribution and Effort, the two measures over which states have direct control, are given letter grades that are based on the typical grading “curve” and range from “A” to “F.”⁷ Funding Level and Coverage are ranked because these measures are influenced not only by state policy, but also other historical and contextual factors.

When considering the evaluations of states in the next sections, it is important to take into consideration two points. First, because the evaluations are comparative and not benchmarked to a defined outcome, the high grades or rankings are not indicative of having met some obligation or outperformed expectations. They simply demonstrate that some states are doing better than others; it does not mean there is no room for improvement. Second, the fairness measures are interrelated and complex. It is important to consider the interplay between measures, to understand how they interact, and appreciate the complex moving parts. The goal of this report is to use approachable data to encourage a more sophisticated and nuanced discussion of fair school funding.

Fairness Measure #1: Funding Level

While some analyses rely on straight funding per pupil calculations to compare spending by state, such a simple analysis disregards the complex differences among states and districts that affect educational costs. In order to put states on a more equal footing, we construct a model of school funding that predicts average funding levels while controlling for the following: student poverty, regional wage variation, school district size and density. By removing the variability in funding associated with these factors, we have a better sense of how states compare. The funding levels presented are those predicted by the model at a 20% poverty rate, close to the national average.

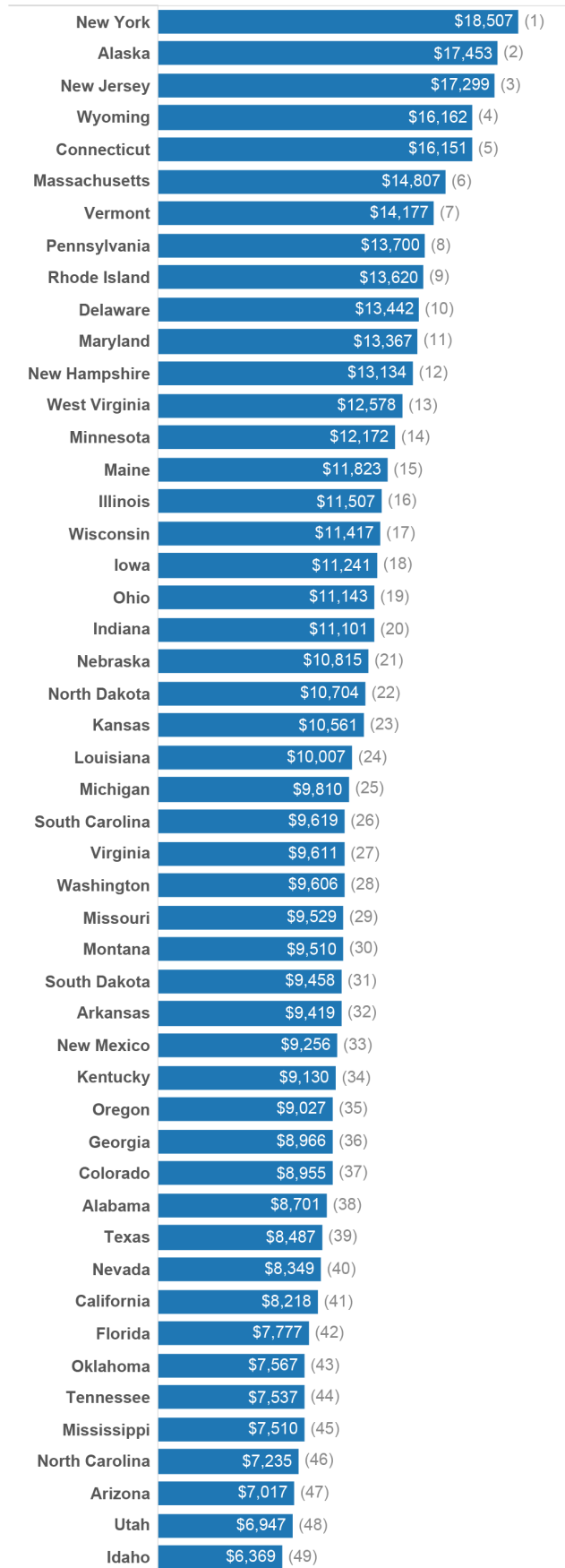
Funding levels continue to be characterized by wide disparities among states. In 2012, funding levels ranged from a high of \$18,507 in New York to a low of \$6,369 in Idaho (see Figure 2). This means that, on average, students in Idaho had access to a mere one-third the funding available to students with similar needs and circumstances in New York. These disparities suggest wide variation in the degree to which states are providing the resources required to deliver equitable opportunities for all students.

Relative funding rankings remain largely consistent over time. Despite the recent fluctuations in the economy and attendant variations in spending, the lowest-ranking states tend to remain at the bottom and high-spending states tend to remain at the top. There are, of course, a number of exceptions.

⁶ The U.S. has no established outcome measures for the 50 states and no national uniform program or input standards that have been adopted that would allow for measuring the “cost” of providing equal educational opportunities across all states. Thus, it is not feasible at present to compare current funding levels with a research-based measure of the cost of educating all students in U.S. public schools to achieve accepted national outcomes.

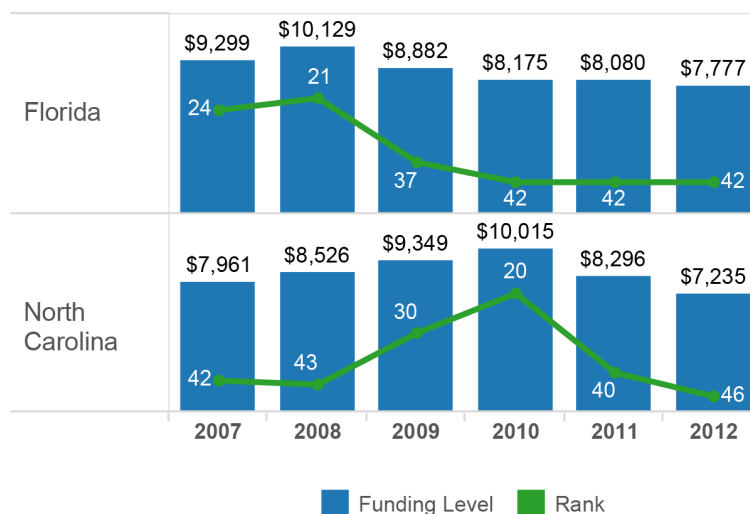
⁷ To calculate grades, a standardized score (z-score) is calculated as the state’s difference from the mean, expressed in standard deviations. Grades are as follows: A = 2/3 standard deviation above the mean ($z > 0.67$); B = between 1/3 and 2/3 standard deviations above the mean ($.33 < z < .67$); C = between 1/3 standard deviation below and 1/3 standard deviation above the mean ($-.33 < z < .33$); D = between 1/3 and 2/3 standard deviations below the mean ($-.67 > z > -.33$); F = 2/3 standard deviation below the mean ($z < -.67$). In some cases, the tables show states that have the same numerical score but different letter grades because their unrounded scores place them on opposite sides of the grading cutoffs.

Figure 2. Predicted Funding Level, 2012



Florida and North Carolina have seen significant movement in their rankings relative to other states. North Carolina erased all gains made from steady funding increases between 2007 and 2010 when funding levels peaked at \$10,015, just below the national average. In 2012, funding fell \$2,780 to a mere \$7,235 per pupil, the 4th lowest in the country. After significant investment between 2007 and 2008, Florida cut funding in four successive years from 2009 through 2012 so that funding in 2012 was \$2,352 below peak levels in 2008. Florida's middle-of-the-pack ranking in 2008 plummeted to 42nd (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Change in Funding Level and Rank



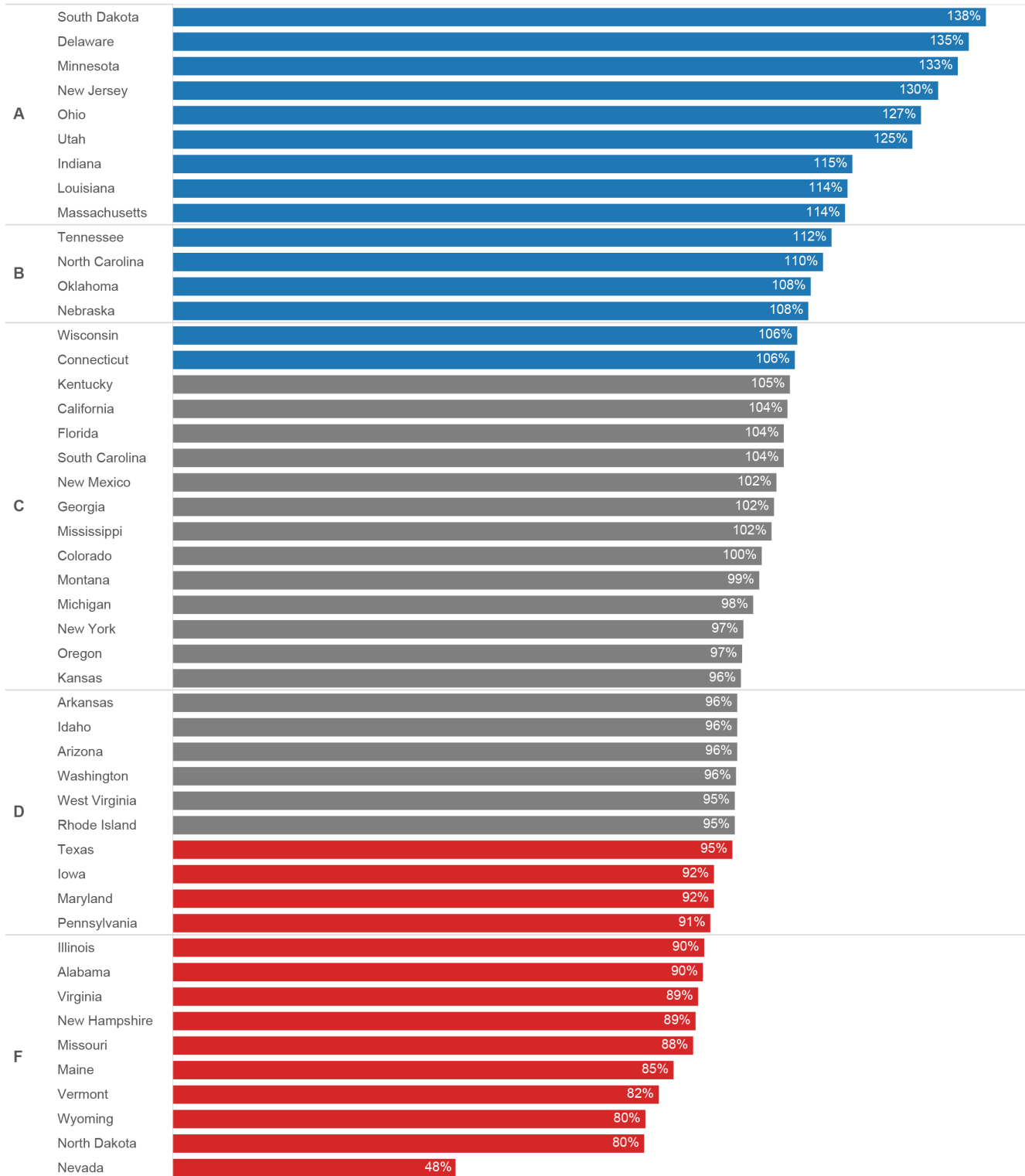
Fairness Measure #2: Funding Distribution

The Funding Distribution measure addresses the key question of whether a state's funding system recognizes the additional resources required for students in settings of concentrated student poverty.⁸ In 2012, fifteen states had progressive funding distributions, down from a high of twenty in 2008, but also slightly improved over thirteen states in 2012. Nineteen states had no substantial variation in funding between high-poverty and low-poverty districts, and fourteen states had regressive funding patterns (see Figure 4).

The four most progressive states — South Dakota, Delaware, Minnesota, and New Jersey — provide their highest-poverty districts, on average, with between 30% and 38% more funding per student than their lowest-poverty districts. In contrast, the four most regressive states provide significantly less funding to their highest-poverty districts. In Vermont, Wyoming, and North Dakota, high-poverty districts receive only about 80 cents for every dollar in low-poverty districts, while in Nevada high-poverty districts receive a startling 48 cents to the dollar.

⁸ Hawaii and the District of Columbia are excluded from this analysis because they are single-district systems. Alaska is also excluded because the state's unique geography and sparse population, being so highly correlated with poverty, result in inconsistent estimates of within-state resource distribution.

Figure 4. State Funding Distribution



■ Flat ■ Progressive ■ Regressive

Funding distribution in states remains fairly consistent over time, though there are some exceptions with some states becoming more or less progressive, or more or less regressive. The manner in which this change in relationship was achieved is an important factor. Ideally, states would improve funding distribution by investing in all districts, but with greater efforts made towards high-poverty districts. But other scenarios are possible, underscoring the need to examine changes in distribution while also taking into consideration changes in funding levels.

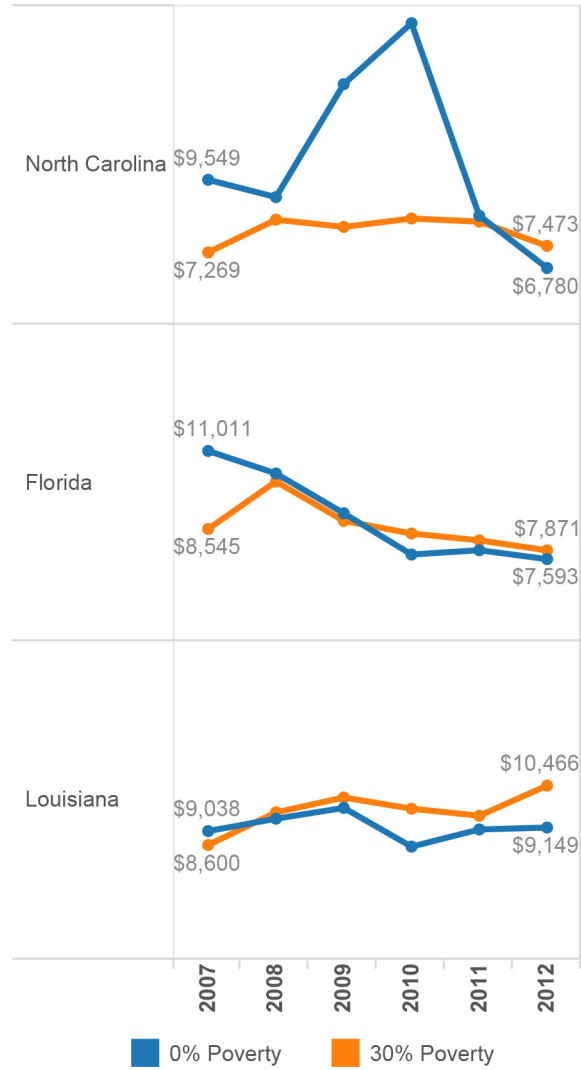
Take, for example, three states that shifted from regressive to progressive patterns from 2007 to 2012 under very different circumstances: North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

North Carolina previously garnered Fs for distribution, but moved up to a C in 2011 and a B in 2012. However, a careful look at funding patterns shows that funding in high-poverty districts barely changed between 2007 and 2012 (\$7,269 and \$7,473, respectively), while funding for the wealthiest districts plummeted by over half from a high of \$14,465 in 2010 to a low of \$6,780 in 2012. North Carolina became more “fair” in distribution with stagnated funding in poor districts and significantly reduced funding in wealthy districts (see Figure 5).

A state can also “improve” on fairness by reducing funding overall, but cutting disproportionately from wealthy districts. Florida exemplifies this pattern where funding levels are down in both high- and low-poverty districts, but cuts were less severe in the poorest districts. Funding in Florida’s wealthiest districts dropped over \$3,400 between 2007 and 2012, while the highest-poverty districts lost less than \$700.

In contrast, Louisiana’s shift from regressive to progressive funding resulted from significant investments in high-poverty districts and relatively flat funding in its wealthiest districts. Between 2007 and 2012, high-poverty schools saw about a 20% increase in funding, while funding for wealthy districts barely changed. This is the best example of a state improving fairness, though unless spending in the wealthiest districts was excessive in 2007, an aid increase, rather than flat funding, might have been warranted in those districts as well.

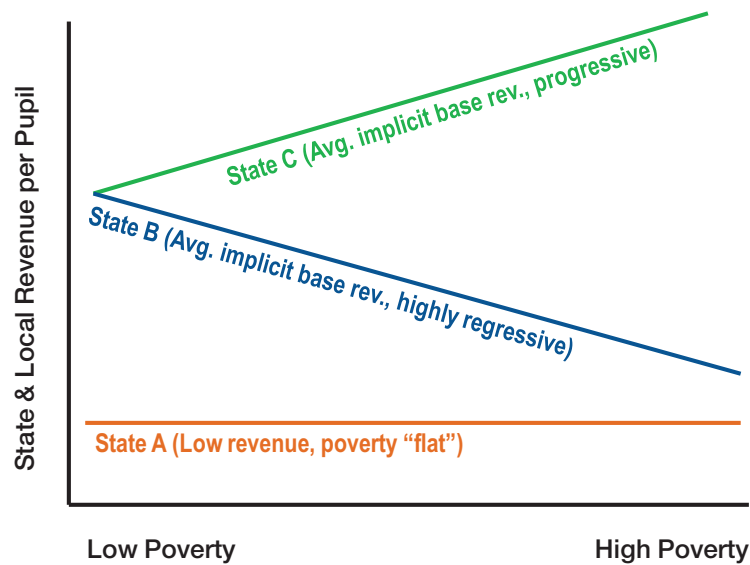
Figure 5. States "Improving" Funding Distribution, 2007 to 2012



The State Fairness Profiles

The school funding profiles capture two pieces of information that should be considered when evaluating a state's funding system. The fairness profile for three hypothetical states is presented in Figure 6. State A is a low-funded, "flat" state distributing low revenue at the same level to districts regardless of poverty. State B and State C share a common level of funding for districts with 0% poverty, the implicit base funding per pupil for these states. But State B has a downward or "regressive" funding distribution, while State C has an upward or "progressive" distribution, resulting in markedly different funding levels for high-poverty districts in each state.

Figure 6. State Fairness Profile



Regional funding profiles are presented in Figures 7-17 on the following pages.⁹ Each profile allows for a comparison of both Funding Level and Funding Distribution among a set of geographically similar states. These regional groupings allow for a more accurate comparison of states that have similar characteristics, such as poverty rates and variations in cost.

⁹ The regional groupings are borrowed from Nate Silver's electoral analysis. These categories group states based not only on geography, but also in terms of other social and economic characteristics (www.fivethirtyeight.com).

Figure 7. Big Sky

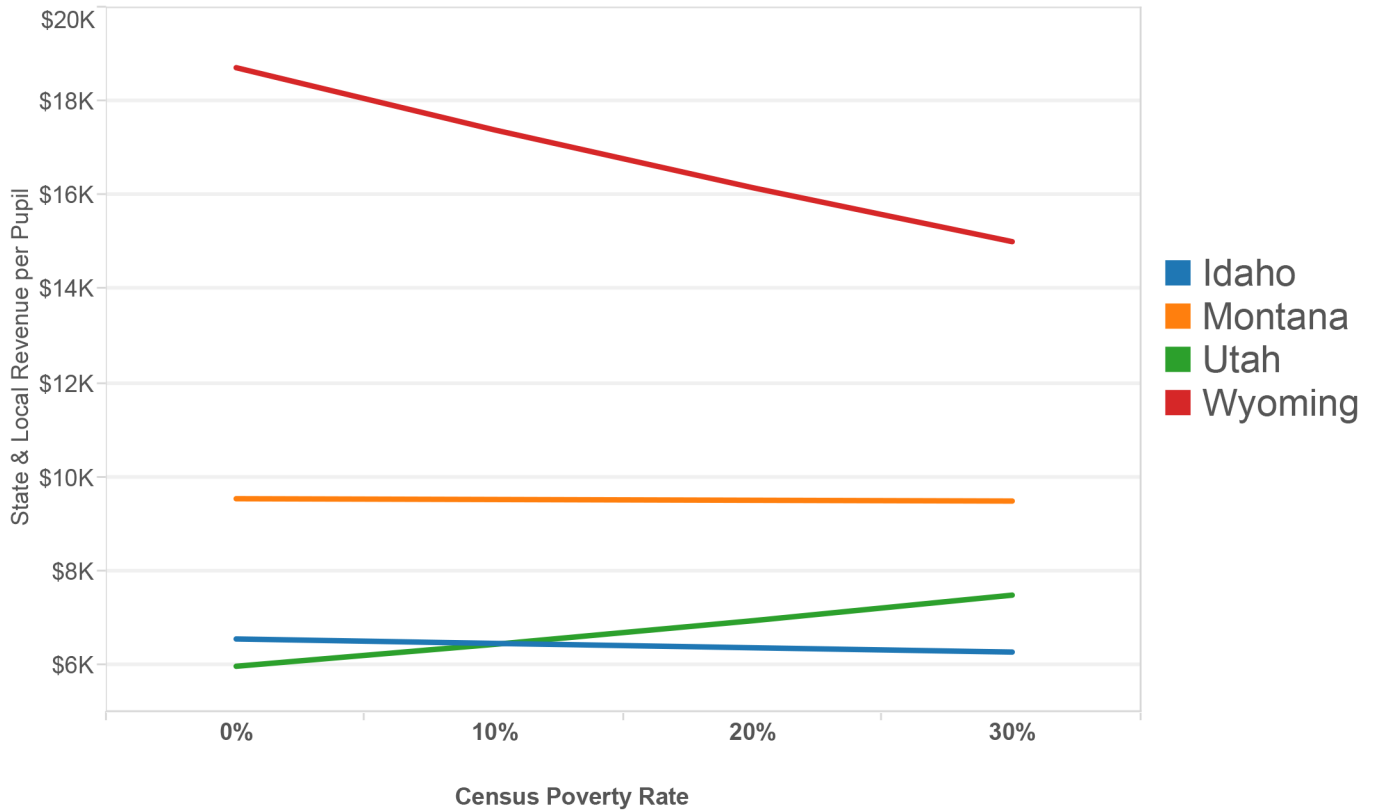


Figure 8. Gulf Coast

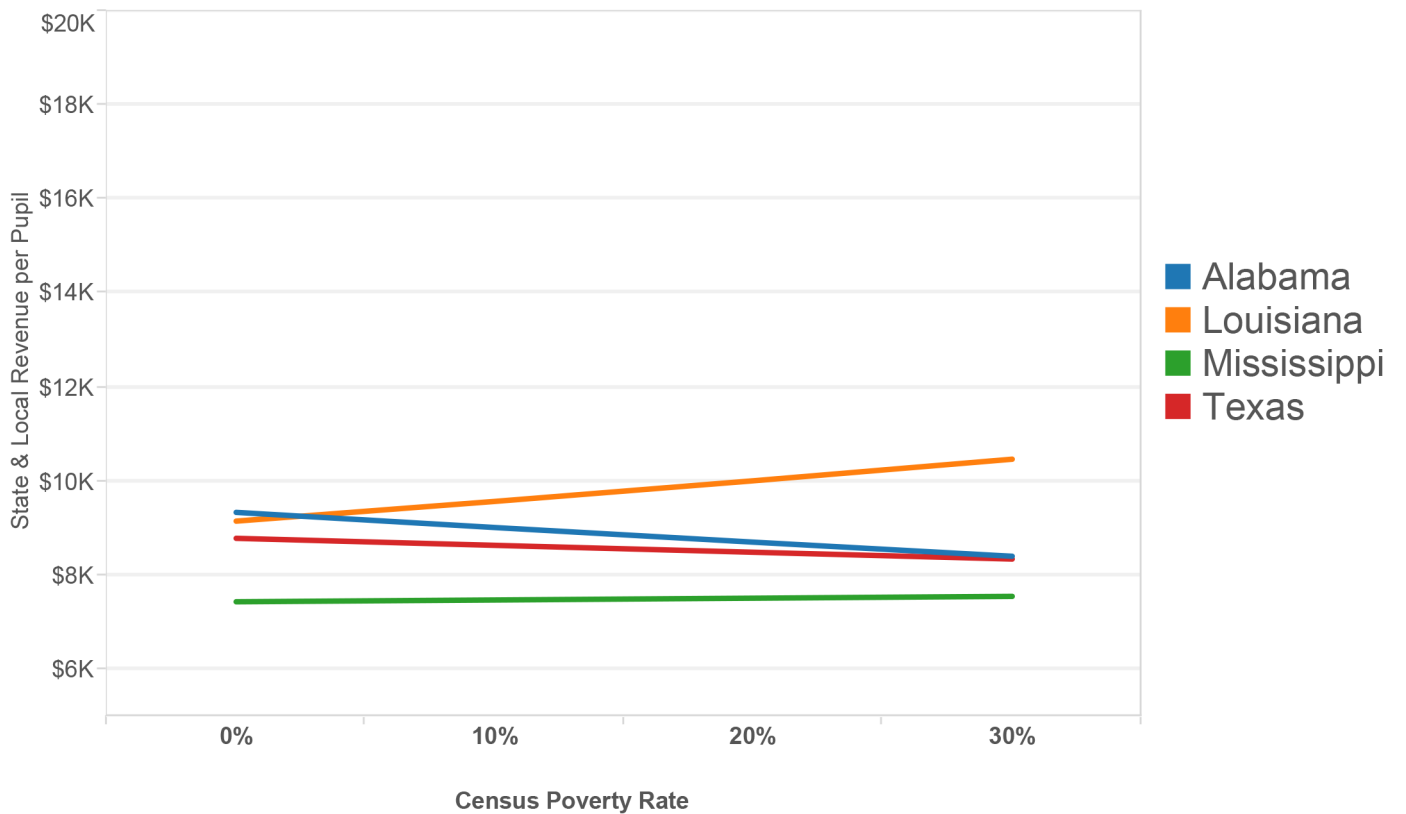


Figure 9. Mid-Atlantic

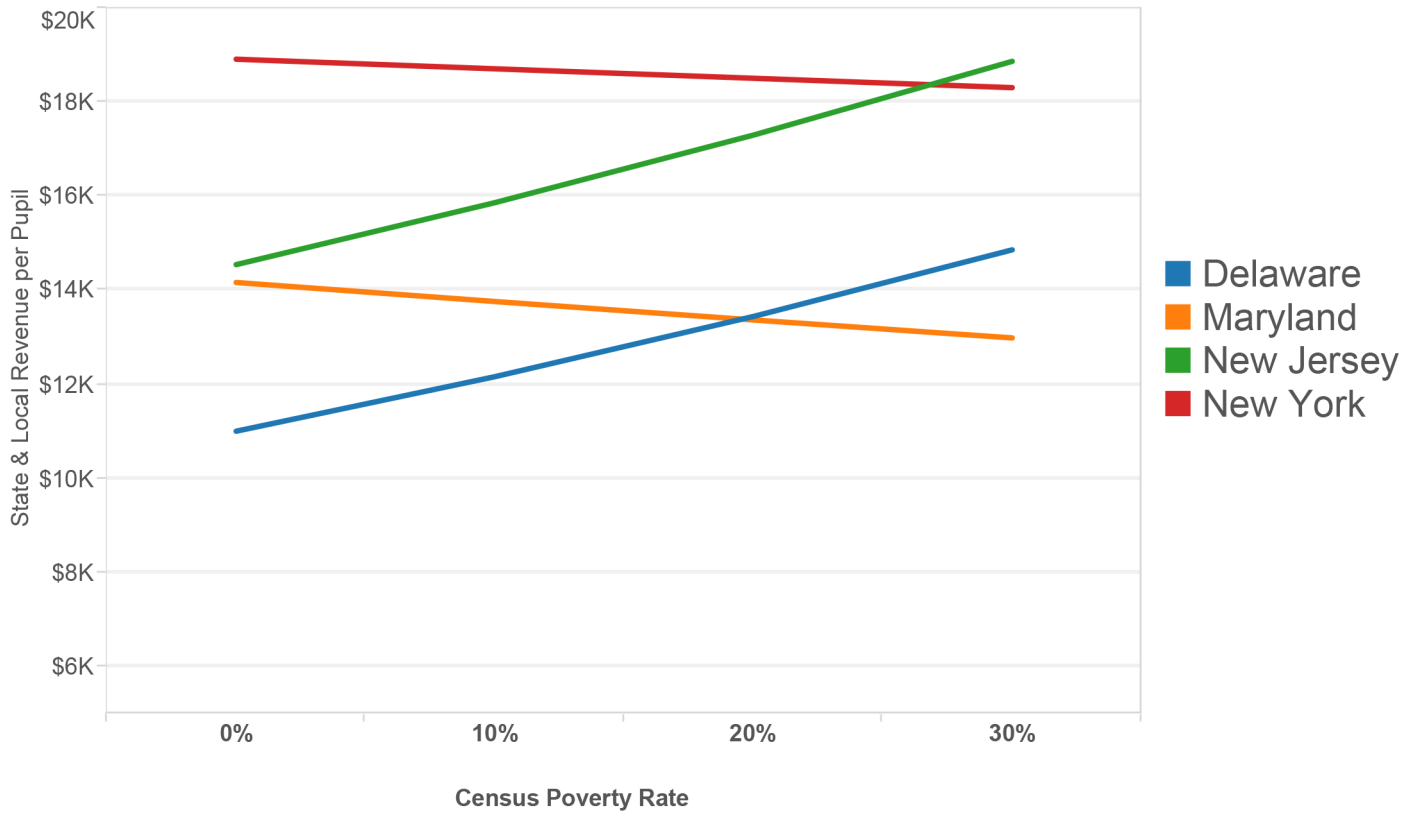


Figure 10. Midwest

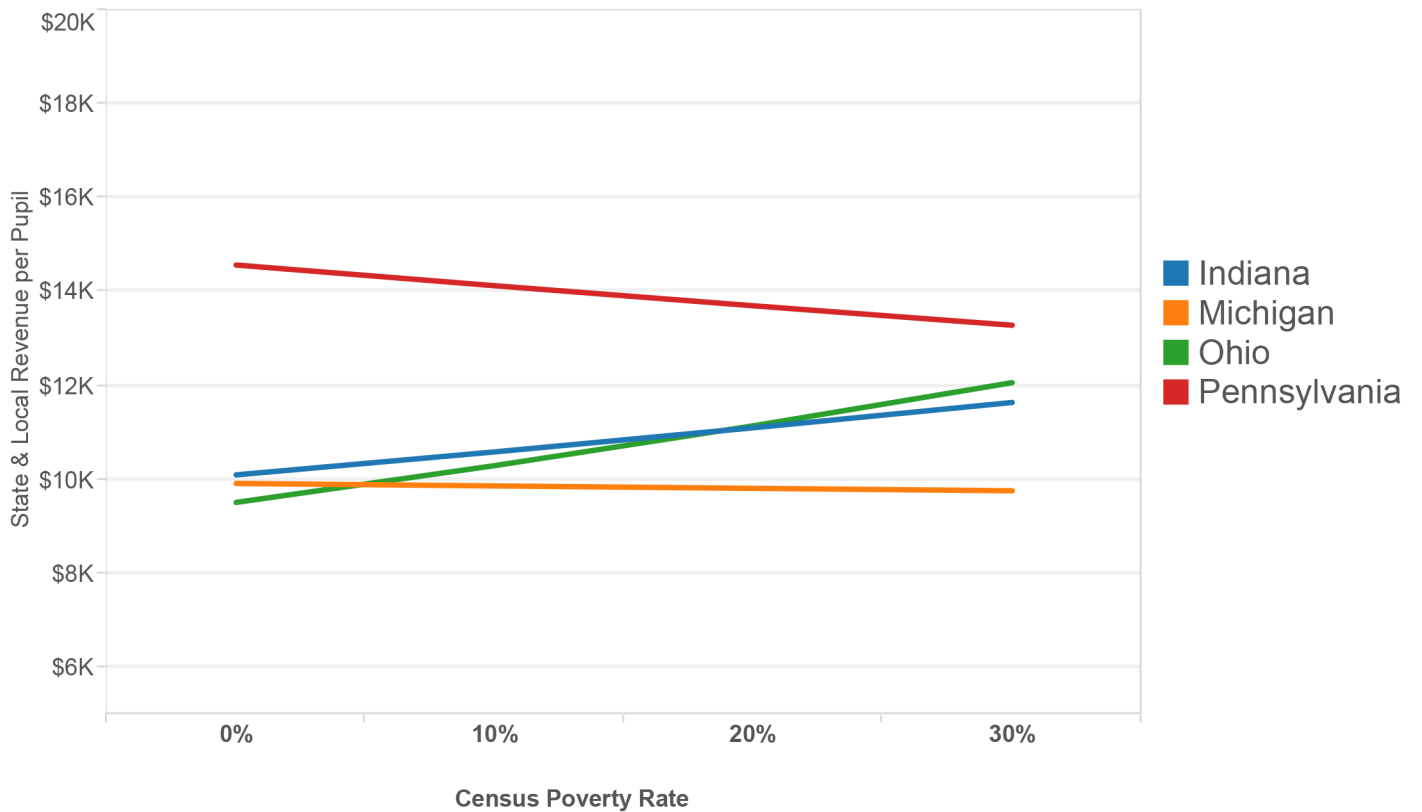


Figure 11. New England

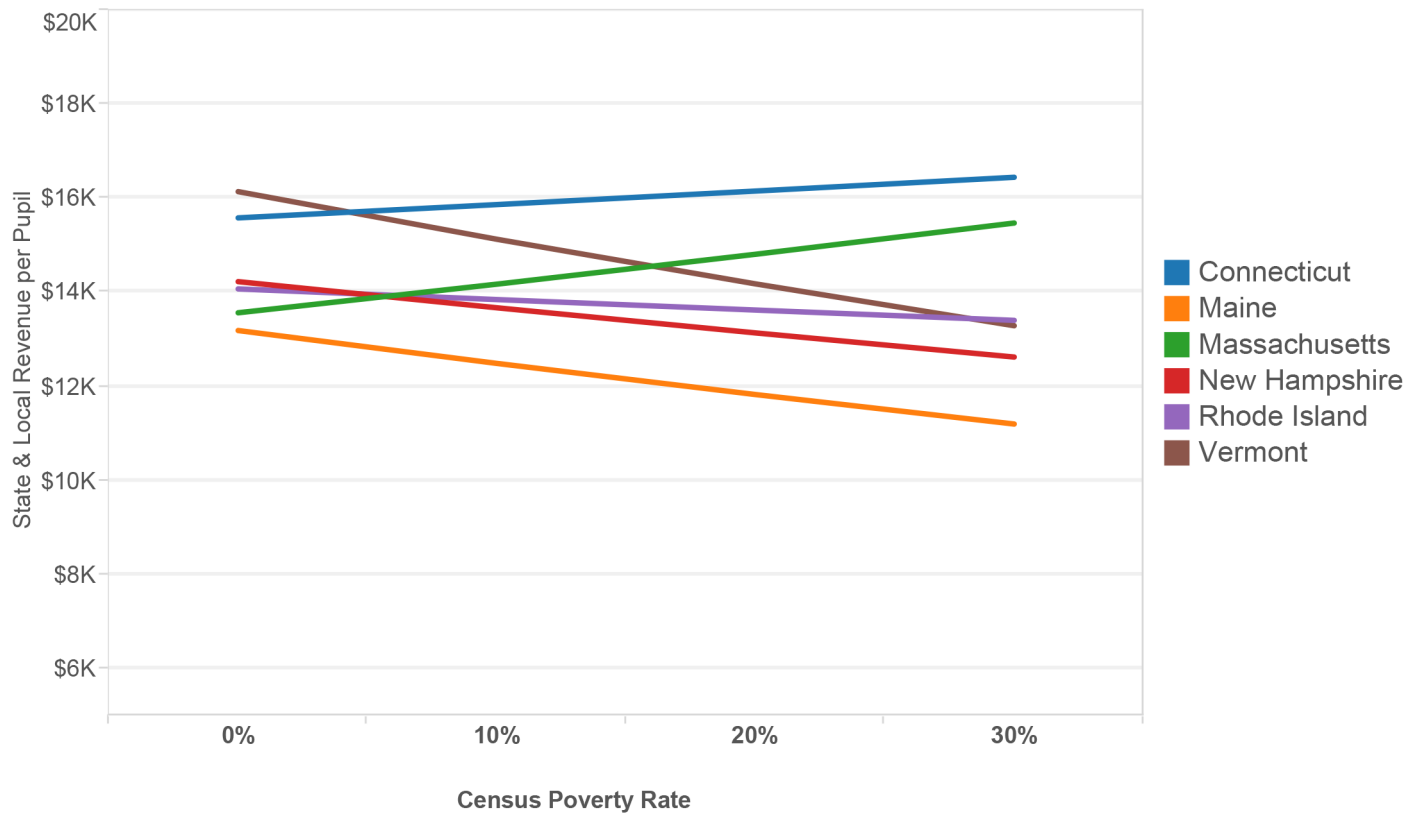


Figure 12. North Central

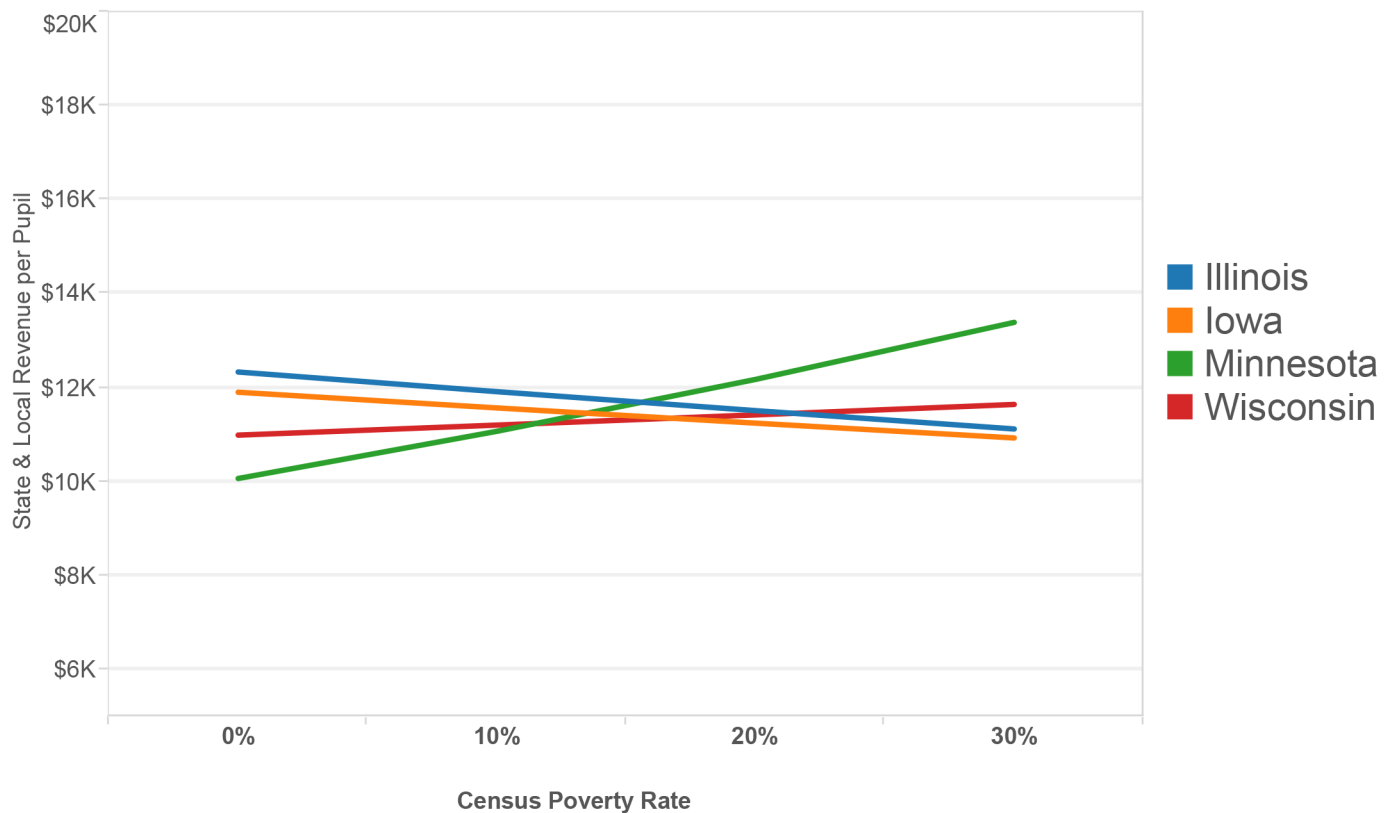


Figure 13. Pacific

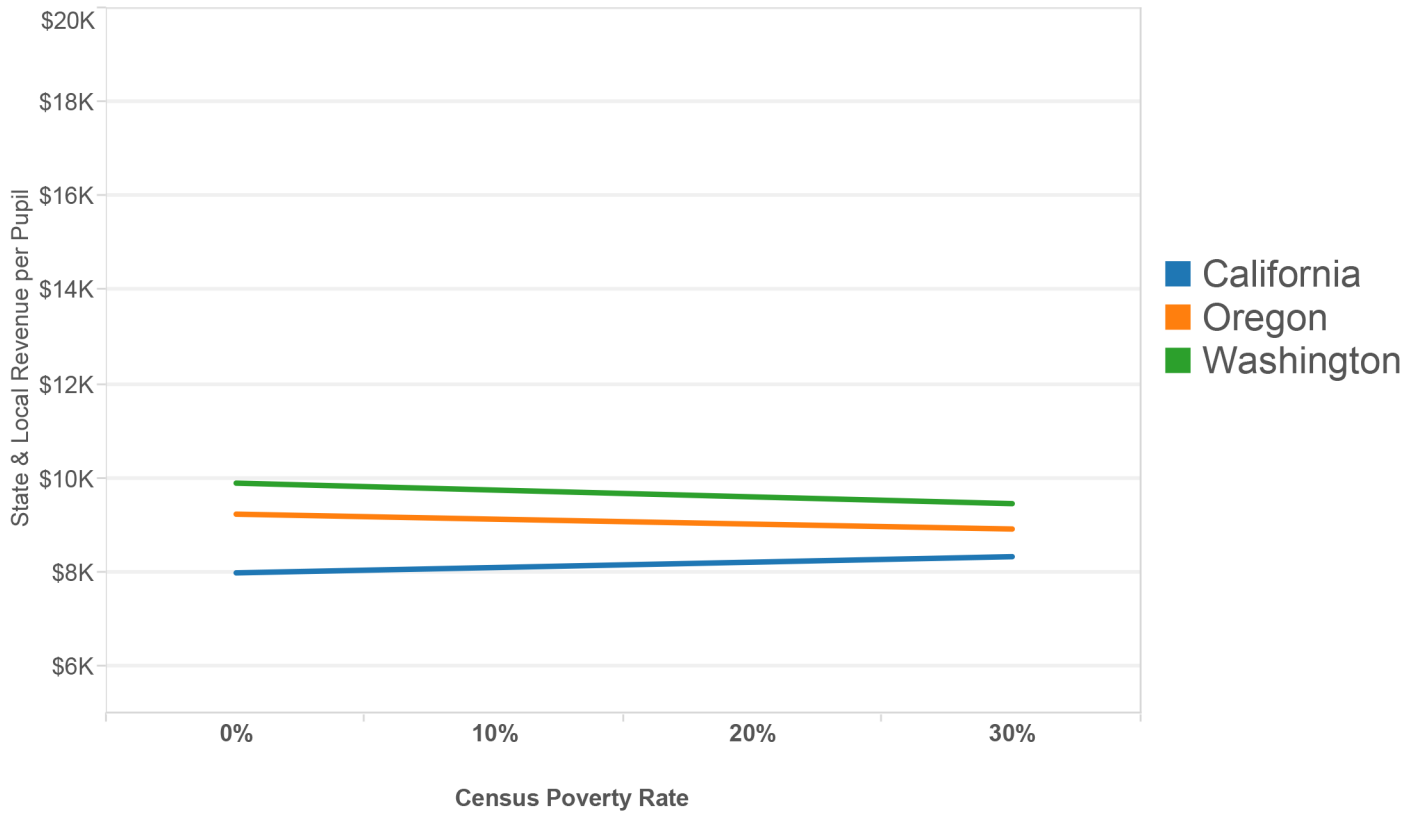


Figure 14. Prairie

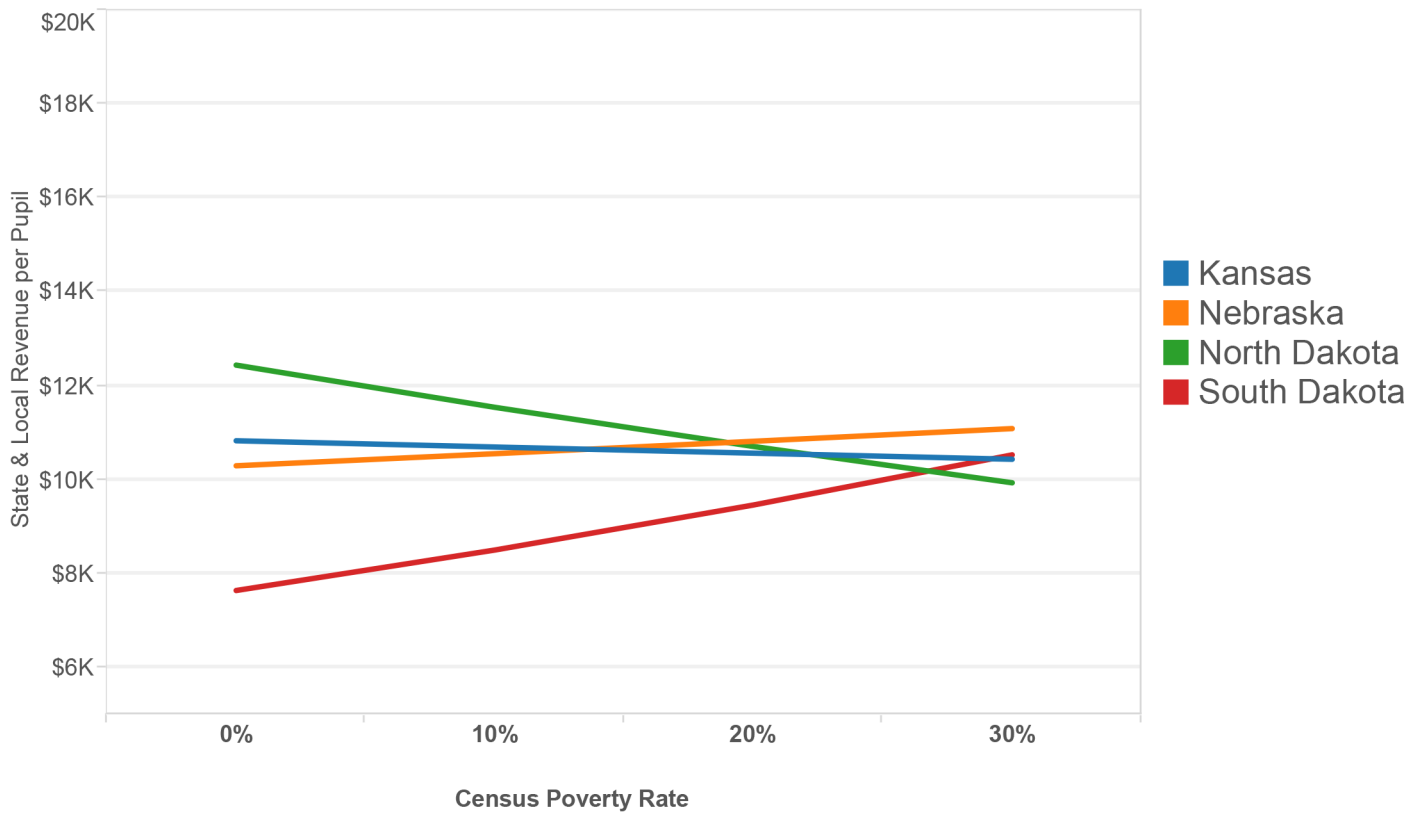


Figure 15. South Coast

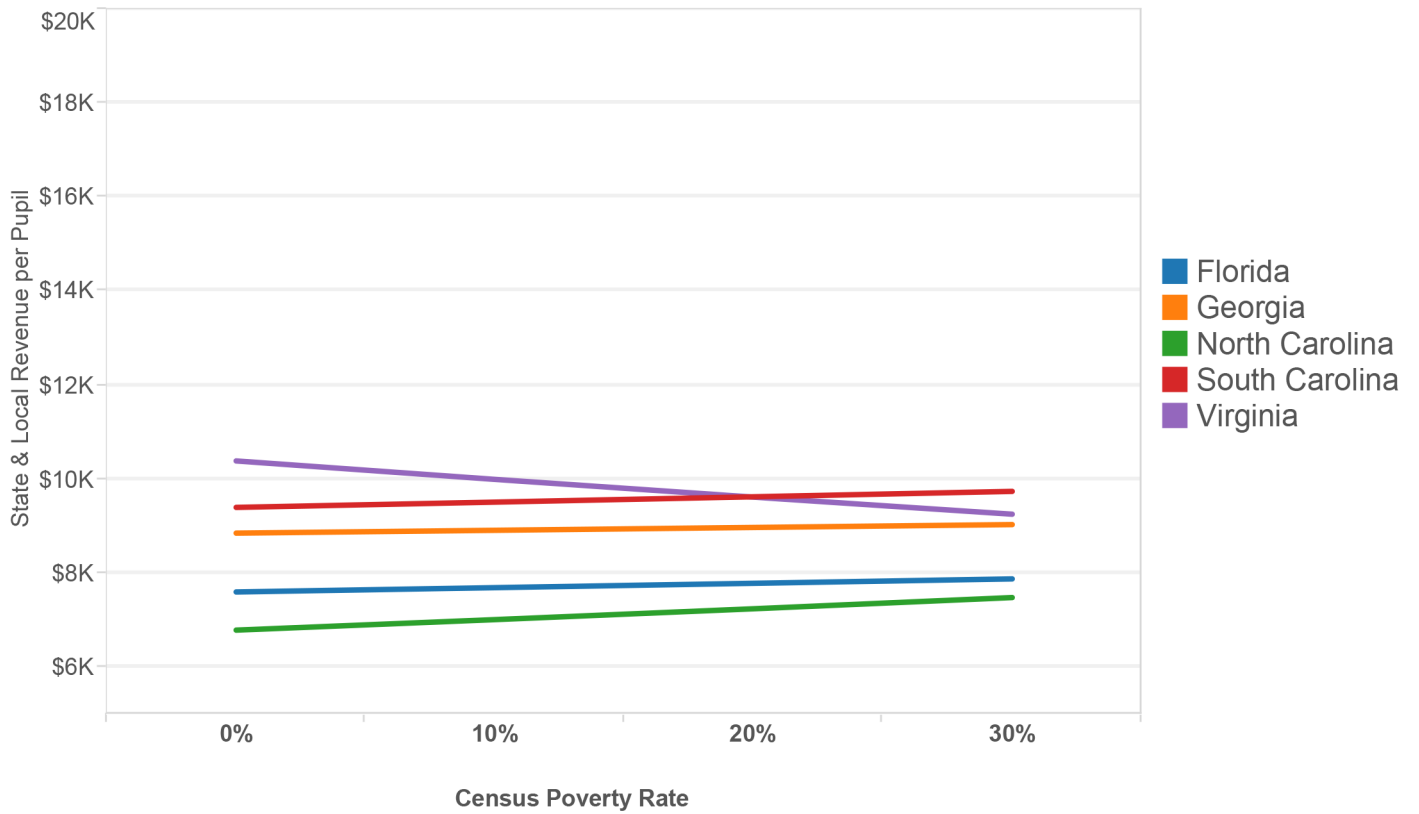


Figure 16. Southeast

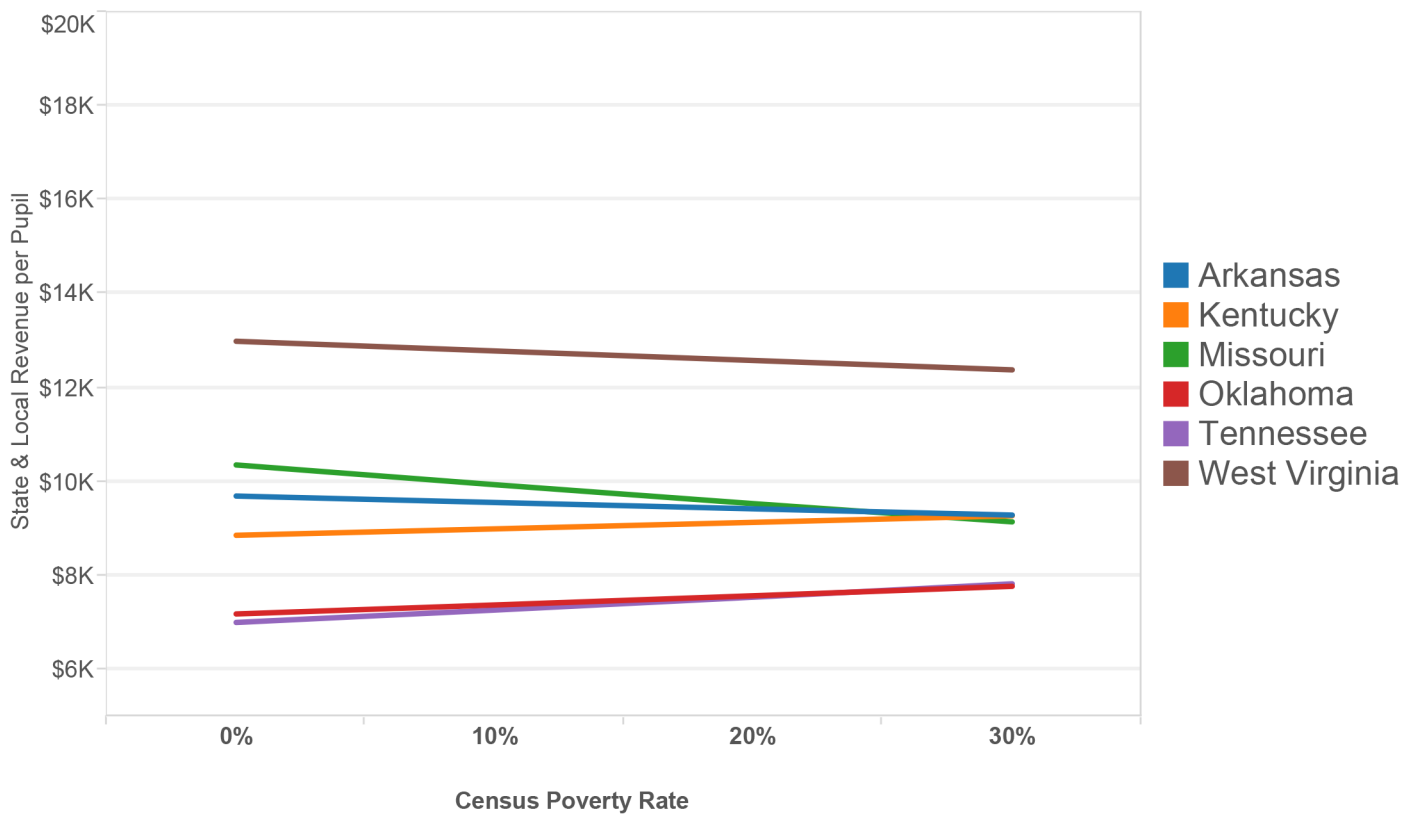
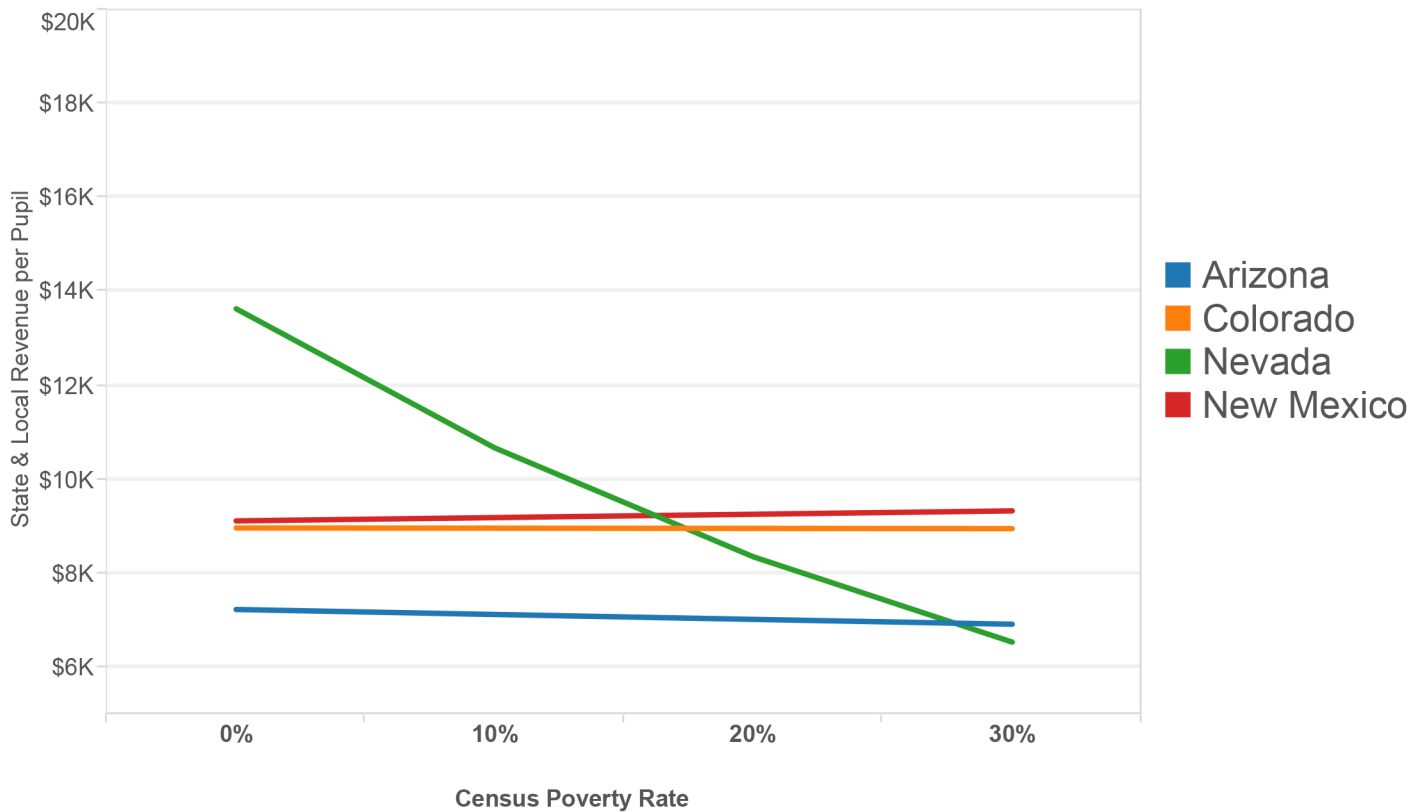


Figure 17. Southwest

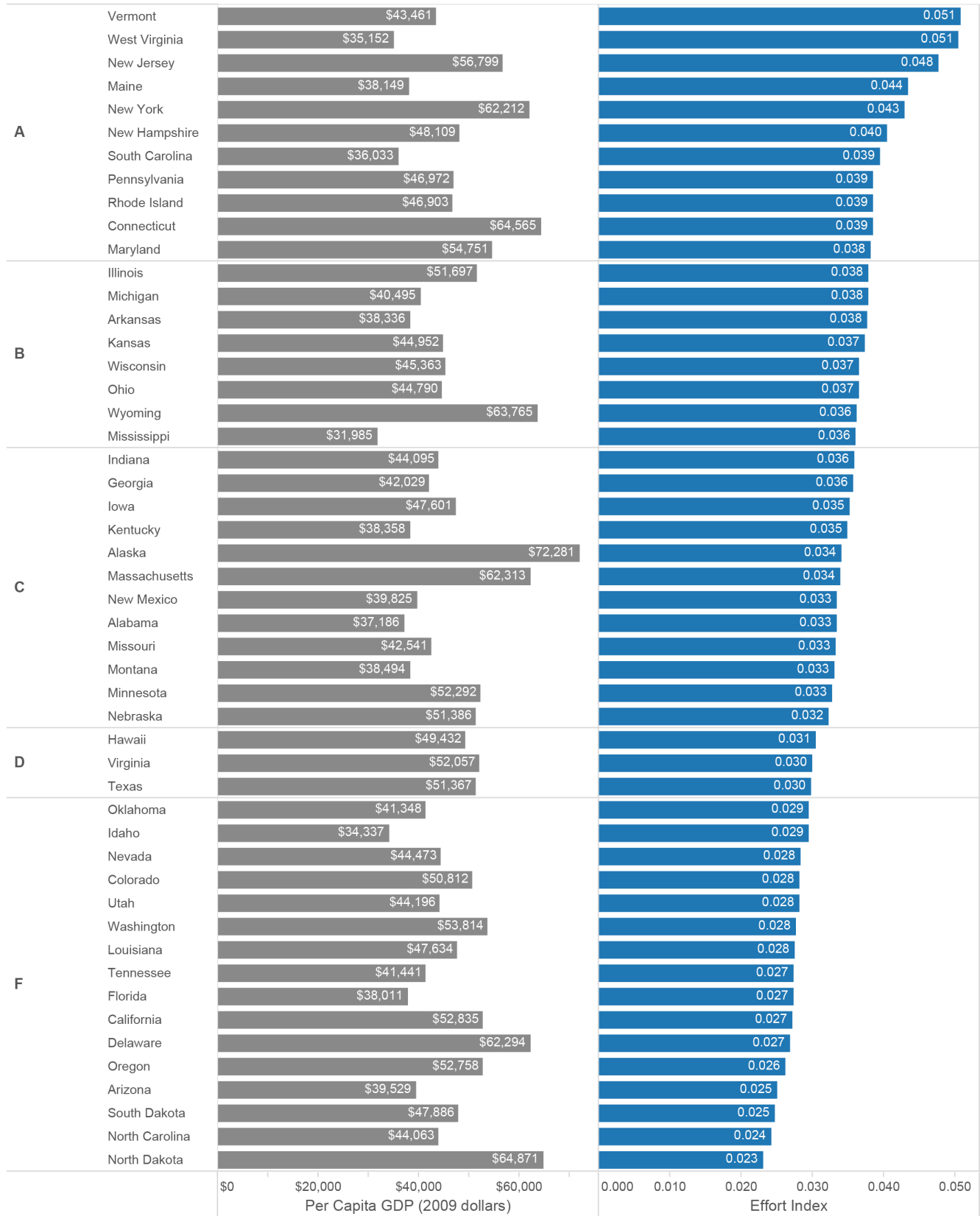


Fairness Measure #3: Effort

The Effort index takes into account each state's local and state spending on education in relation to the state's economic productivity, or gross state product. Combining these two elements into a ratio provides a sense of the level of priority state and local budgets assign to education. But, as with funding distribution, it is important to consider both elements to get a true picture.

In 2012, the Effort index ranged from a high of 5.1% in Vermont and West Virginia to a low of 2.3% in Delaware (see Figure 18). However, effort must be understood within the context of a state's economic productivity.

Figure 18. Effort Index



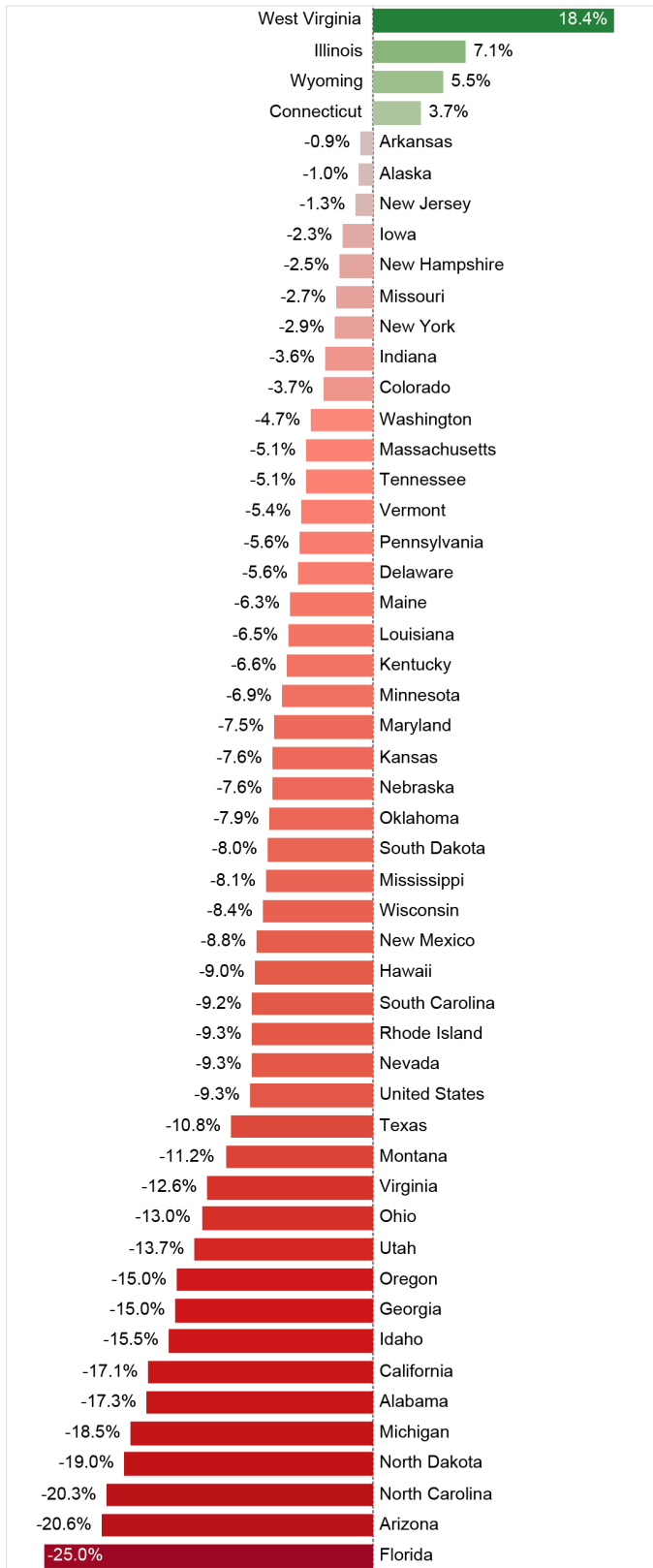
Delaware has the lowest level of effort, but also one of the highest per capita GDPs, meaning it can leverage more funding than the average state with less effort. But the relationship between fiscal capacity and effort is not as strong as one might expect. Many states with low fiscal capacity also have low effort, like Idaho and Florida, while some states with high fiscal capacity also have high effort, like New Jersey and New York.

States still appear to be reluctant to return to pre-Recession levels of fiscal effort. Even with improvements in the economy, few states are translating that economic growth into greater investments in school funding. While total GDP has rebounded to 2008 levels or higher in all states except Nevada and Wyoming, 20 states invested fewer total dollars into the education system. Despite the economic rebound in most states, the Effort index remains below 2008 levels in all states except Connecticut, Wyoming, Illinois, and West Virginia. Four states that were already among the lowest ranking in effort in 2008 are now expending significantly less effort in 2012. Florida, Arizona, North Carolina, and North Dakota have Effort indices that are 19-25% below 2008 levels.

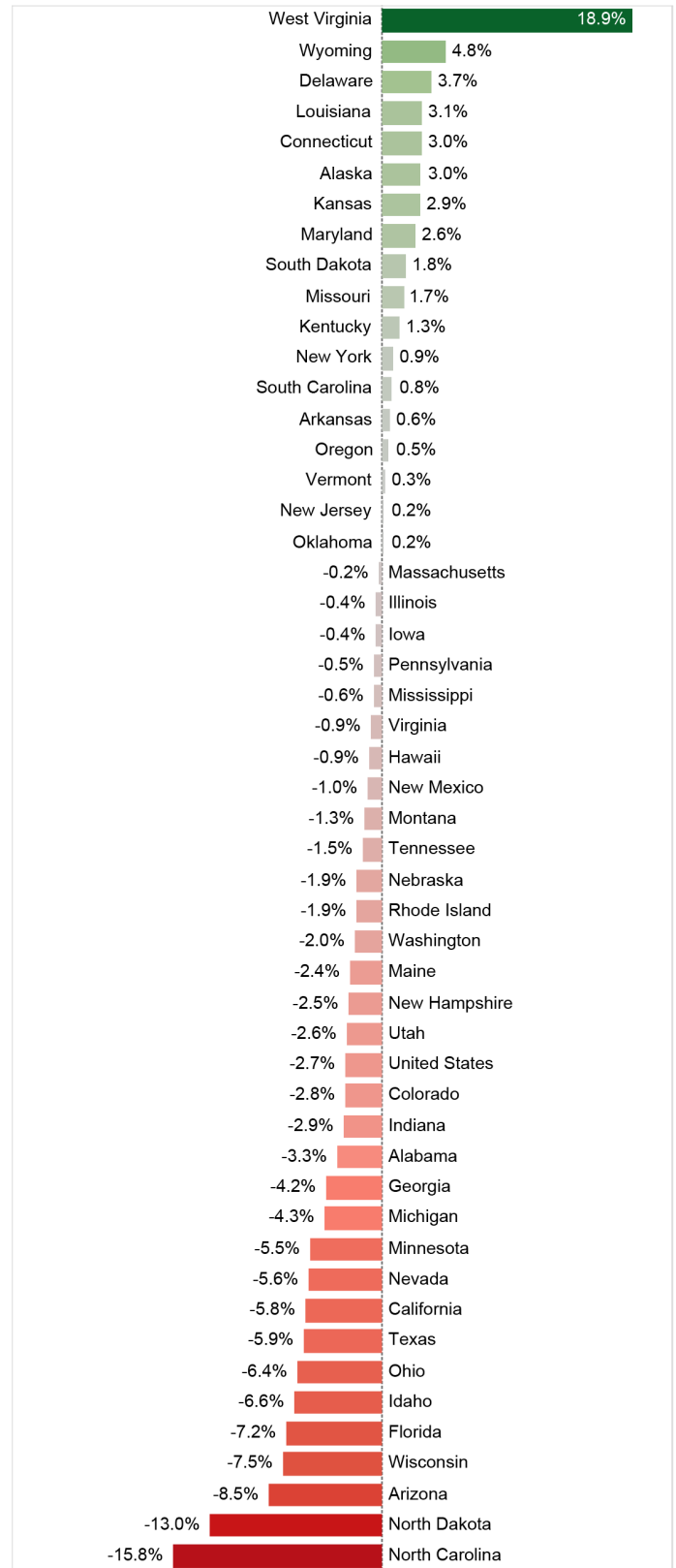
Short-term trends are more positive, but still troubling. Total state and local education funding declined from 2011 levels in 11 states. The Effort index increased over the previous year in only 18 states. The most significant gain was in West Virginia, where despite no gains in economic output, the state increased its education spending, and thereby the Effort index, by 19%.

Figure 19. Percentage Change in Effort Index

2008 to 2012



2011 to 2012

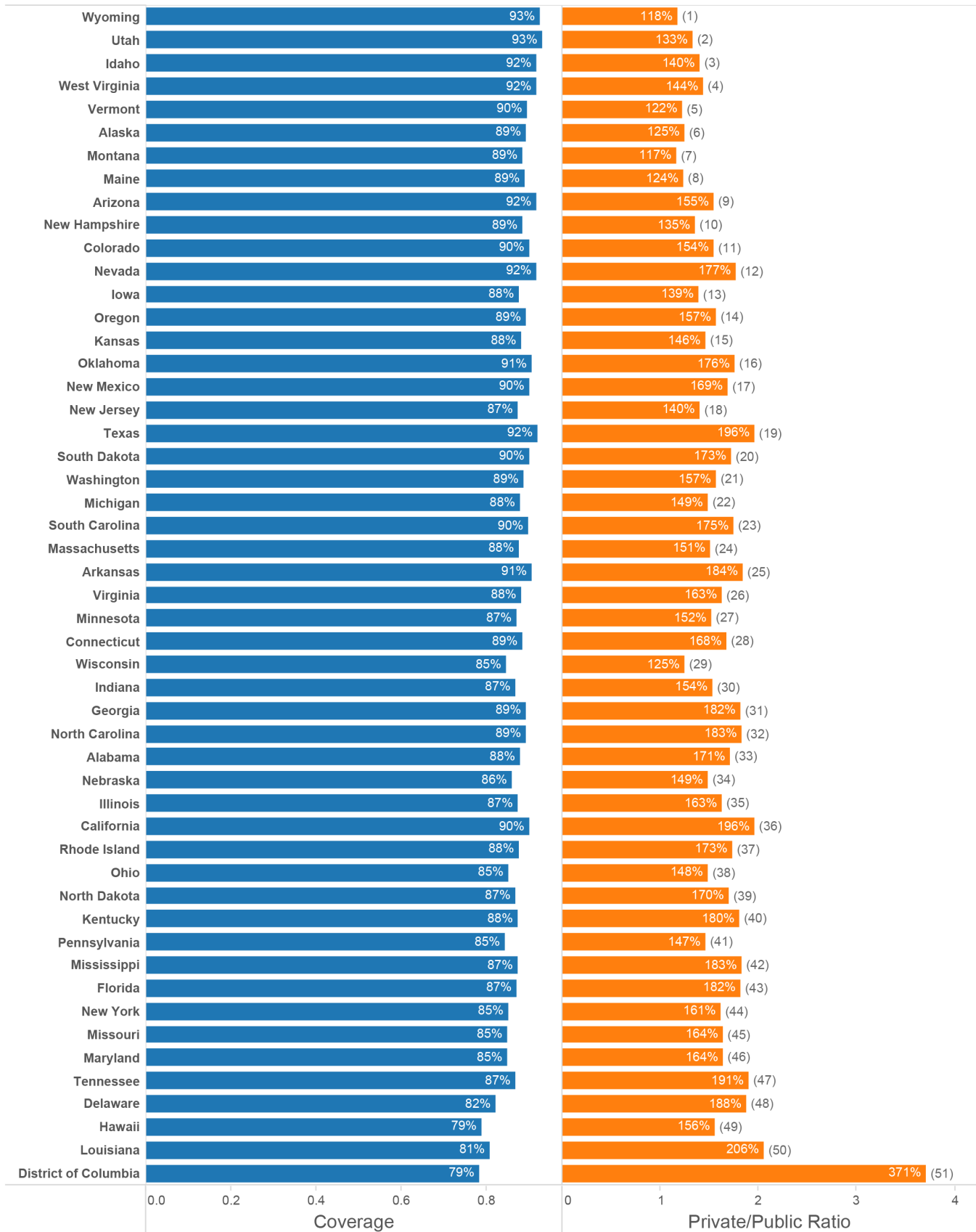


Fairness Measure #4: Coverage

The coverage indicator measures the share of school-age children enrolled in public schools and the degree to which there is economic disparity between households in the public versus private education system (see Figure 20). The coverage indicator is a gauge of a number of important issues. First, the proportion of students enrolled in public versus private school affects the levels of financial support necessary for public education. The extent to which wealthier families are more likely to opt out of public education has two important consequences: It increases needs in schools by further concentrating poverty, and it may affect the public and political will necessary to generate fair funding through the state's finance formula.

The percentage of school-age children enrolled in public schools ranges from 79% in the District of Columbia and Hawaii to a high of 93% in Wyoming and Utah. Private school households in the District of Columbia have more than three-and-a-half times the income of public school households. In Louisiana, California, and Texas it is about double. On the other extreme, more than 90% of school-age children in Wyoming and Vermont attend public schools and those who attend private schools have incomes that are only about 20% higher.

Figure 20. Coverage



III. The National Report Card: Fourth Edition

The National Report Card provides a set of indicators that, when evaluated together, provide a more robust understanding of the fairness in each state's school funding system. The data spanning the Great Recession through the recovery period offer important insights into how the economic downturn impacted education funding, and states' ability or willingness to reinvest in education as their economies improved.

Each of the indicators — Funding Level, Funding Distribution, Effort, and Coverage — are important in their own right. But the complexity of each state's school finance system is best understood by considering the interaction of all four factors. For example, a finance system may be progressive, but also very low spending with low fiscal effort, like Utah. Wyoming and Vermont exert high fiscal effort garnering relatively high spending levels, but distribute that funding regressively.

Each state's finance system is embedded in a complicated historical, political, and economic landscape. This report does not address these complex factors as they play out state by state. As such, the Report Card's results should be approached with the understanding that every state has a unique story. The report findings, however, can start and continue ongoing efforts to improve how the state funds public education by moving towards a finance system that recognizes the demographic and resource needs of its students.

Table 1 presents the findings for the four fairness indicators for each state. This provides a ready scorecard on the strengths and weaknesses of a particular state's finance system, and how a state's performance compares to other states in the region and across the nation.

A few major findings stand out:

- Only two states, New Jersey and Massachusetts, are positioned relatively well on all four fairness indicators. Both states have high funding levels that are also distributed fairly, though New Jersey is ranked much higher than Massachusetts on Effort.
- A number of states are positioned well on three out of four indicators, but fall short on perhaps the most important measure. West Virginia, Wyoming, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine score well on Funding Level, Effort, and Coverage, but all did poorly on the important Funding Distribution measure.
- Missouri, Alabama, and Virginia are poorly positioned on all four fairness measures. All three states received an "F" in Funding Distribution, were in the lower half of the Funding Level ranking, had below average Effort levels, and poor Coverage.
- Texas, Idaho, Arizona, and Nevada rank poorly on all measures except Coverage.
- California, Florida, and Tennessee score quite poorly in all measures except Funding Distribution, though only Tennessee demonstrates a progressive system, while the others are flat.

Table 1. The National Report Card

| State | Funding Distribution | Effort | Funding Level | Coverage |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| Alabama | F | C | 38 | 33 |
| Alaska | | C | 2 | 6 |
| Arizona | D | F | 47 | 9 |
| Arkansas | D | B | 32 | 25 |
| California | C | F | 41 | 36 |
| Colorado | C | F | 37 | 11 |
| Connecticut | C | A | 5 | 28 |
| Delaware | A | F | 10 | 48 |
| District of Columbia | | | | 51 |
| Florida | C | F | 42 | 43 |
| Georgia | C | C | 36 | 31 |
| Hawaii | | D | | 49 |
| Idaho | D | F | 49 | 3 |
| Illinois | F | B | 16 | 35 |
| Indiana | A | C | 20 | 30 |
| Iowa | D | C | 18 | 13 |
| Kansas | C | B | 23 | 15 |
| Kentucky | C | C | 34 | 40 |
| Louisiana | A | F | 24 | 50 |
| Maine | F | A | 15 | 8 |
| Maryland | D | A | 11 | 46 |
| Massachusetts | A | C | 6 | 24 |
| Michigan | C | B | 25 | 22 |
| Minnesota | A | C | 14 | 27 |
| Mississippi | C | B | 45 | 42 |
| Missouri | F | C | 29 | 45 |
| Montana | C | C | 30 | 7 |
| Nebraska | B | C | 21 | 34 |
| Nevada | F | F | 40 | 12 |
| New Hampshire | F | A | 12 | 10 |
| New Jersey | A | A | 3 | 18 |
| New Mexico | C | C | 33 | 17 |
| New York | C | A | 1 | 44 |
| North Carolina | B | F | 46 | 32 |
| North Dakota | F | F | 22 | 39 |
| Ohio | A | B | 19 | 38 |
| Oklahoma | B | F | 43 | 16 |
| Oregon | C | F | 35 | 14 |
| Pennsylvania | D | A | 8 | 41 |
| Rhode Island | D | A | 9 | 37 |
| South Carolina | C | A | 26 | 23 |
| South Dakota | A | F | 31 | 20 |
| Tennessee | B | F | 44 | 47 |
| Texas | D | D | 39 | 19 |
| Utah | A | F | 48 | 2 |
| Vermont | F | A | 7 | 5 |
| Virginia | F | D | 27 | 26 |
| Washington | D | F | 28 | 21 |
| West Virginia | D | A | 13 | 4 |
| Wisconsin | C | B | 17 | 29 |
| Wyoming | F | B | 4 | 1 |

IV. Fair School Funding and Resource Allocation

The importance of fair school funding lies in each state's ability to translate dollars into educational resources that benefit students' academic progress. In this section, we explore the consequences of funding fairness, or lack thereof, for schools and students through three resource allocation indicators. These indicators are examples of how a state's funding priorities affect the quality and breadth of educational opportunities available for students.

Early Childhood Education

Access to early childhood education is a critical component of a fair and equitable education system. Research shows that low-income children often come to school lagging behind their peers academically. High-quality preschool programs can help reduce those gaps.¹⁰ States vary in the degree to which early education programs are available to young children across the socio-economic spectrum. States that recognize the need for early interventions in children's educational careers can help promote and support early education programs that focus on providing opportunities for low-income families.

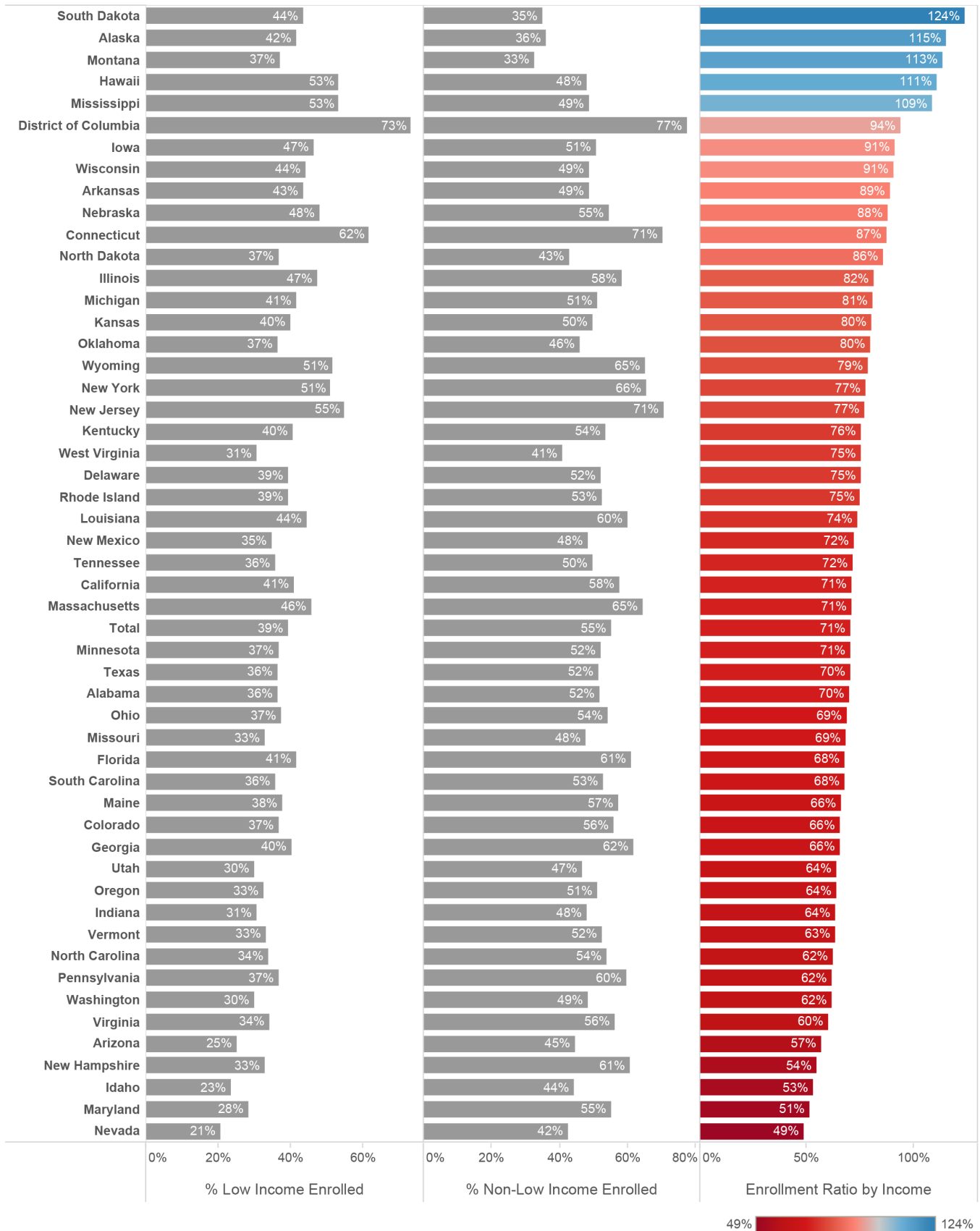
We use early childhood enrollment by income level as an indicator of each state's commitment to early childhood education. Not surprisingly, there is great variation in the extent to which young children are enrolled in these programs. Total enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds ranges from a high of 75% in the District of Columbia to a low of 32% in Nevada. These two states also hold the extremes in terms of enrollment among low-income children: though in the District of Columbia enrollment rates are similar (75% vs. 73%), low-income children in Nevada are even less likely to be in an early childhood program with enrollment rates dropping to 21%.

Some states enroll proportionally more low-income children in early childhood programs: South Dakota, Alaska, Montana, Hawaii, and Mississippi. Hawaii and Mississippi have relatively high enrollment rates for low-income children compared to other states, ranking 4th and 5th. In Montana, Alaska, and South Dakota, the enrollment advantage among low-income children is a result of these states having the three lowest enrollment rates among non-low-income children—only about 1 in 3 are in school.

In Nevada, Maryland, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Arizona, low-income children have very low enrollment rates and are about half as likely as their more advantaged peers to be enrolled in school.

¹⁰ For a review, see Barnett, W.S. (2011), "Effectiveness of early educational intervention." *Science*, 333, 975-978.

Figure 21. Early Childhood Education



Wage Competitiveness

A state's ability to attract and retain high-quality teachers is a fundamental component of an equitable and successful school system. Because teacher salaries and benefits make up the bulk of school budgets, a fair school funding system is required to maintain an equitable distribution of high-quality teachers in all districts. One of the most important ways that states can ensure that teaching jobs remain desirable in the job market is to provide competitive wages.

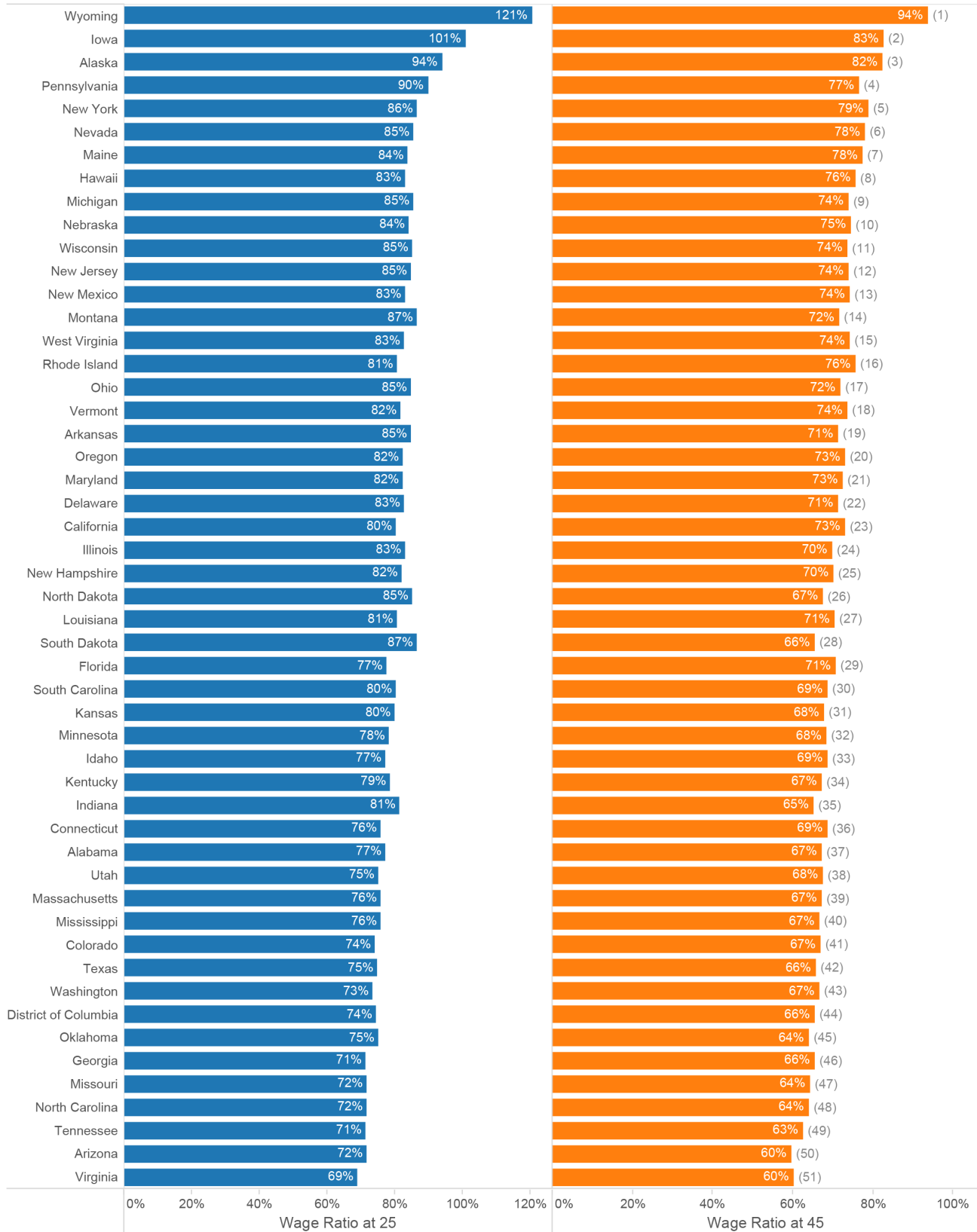
We examine wage competitiveness at two stages: early career and mid-career. This provides a more nuanced view of how states fare in attracting workers to teaching and in providing incentives that encourage long-term commitment to the profession. To do this, we construct a measure of wage competitiveness that compares teacher salaries to other professionals in the same labor market who are of similar age, degree level, and hours worked. Results are reported for 25- and 45-year-olds.

Most states' average teacher salaries fall far below their non-teacher counterparts. Nationally, teachers beginning their careers at age 25 earn about 80% of what non-teachers earn. Only two states have average teacher wages that are comparable to or greater than other similar workers – Wyoming and Iowa. Wages are least competitive in Missouri, North Carolina, Arizona, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia, where teachers make around 30% less.

Wage competitiveness worsens as teachers advance in their career. At age 45, teachers nationally earn only about 70% of non-teacher wages. No state provides the average teacher a salary that is more competitive than non-teachers, though Wyoming and Iowa are still the most competitive. However, in Iowa, in the twenty years between age 25 and 45, teachers go from making about the same as non-teachers to making 17% less. Even the least competitive states become more disadvantaged as teachers move towards mid-career, with comparable salaries dipping to 35-40% below non-teachers.

The initial economic disadvantage and further erosion of competitive salaries for the teaching profession pose real questions about schools' ability to attract and retain the best teachers. Low starting salaries can discourage talented young adults from pursuing a career in the teaching profession. When those salaries become even less competitive over time, there is a real incentive to leave teaching altogether, and schools risk losing staff members with the experience and institutional knowledge they can pass on to younger colleagues and students alike.

Figure 22. Wage Competitiveness



Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios

The fundamental premise of fair school funding is that additional resources are required to address the needs of students in poverty. In schools and classrooms across the country, this means that high-poverty schools require more staff to address the challenges of serving low-income students. For example, these schools can benefit from smaller class sizes, literacy and math specialists, instructional coaches, and social services like counselors and nurses.

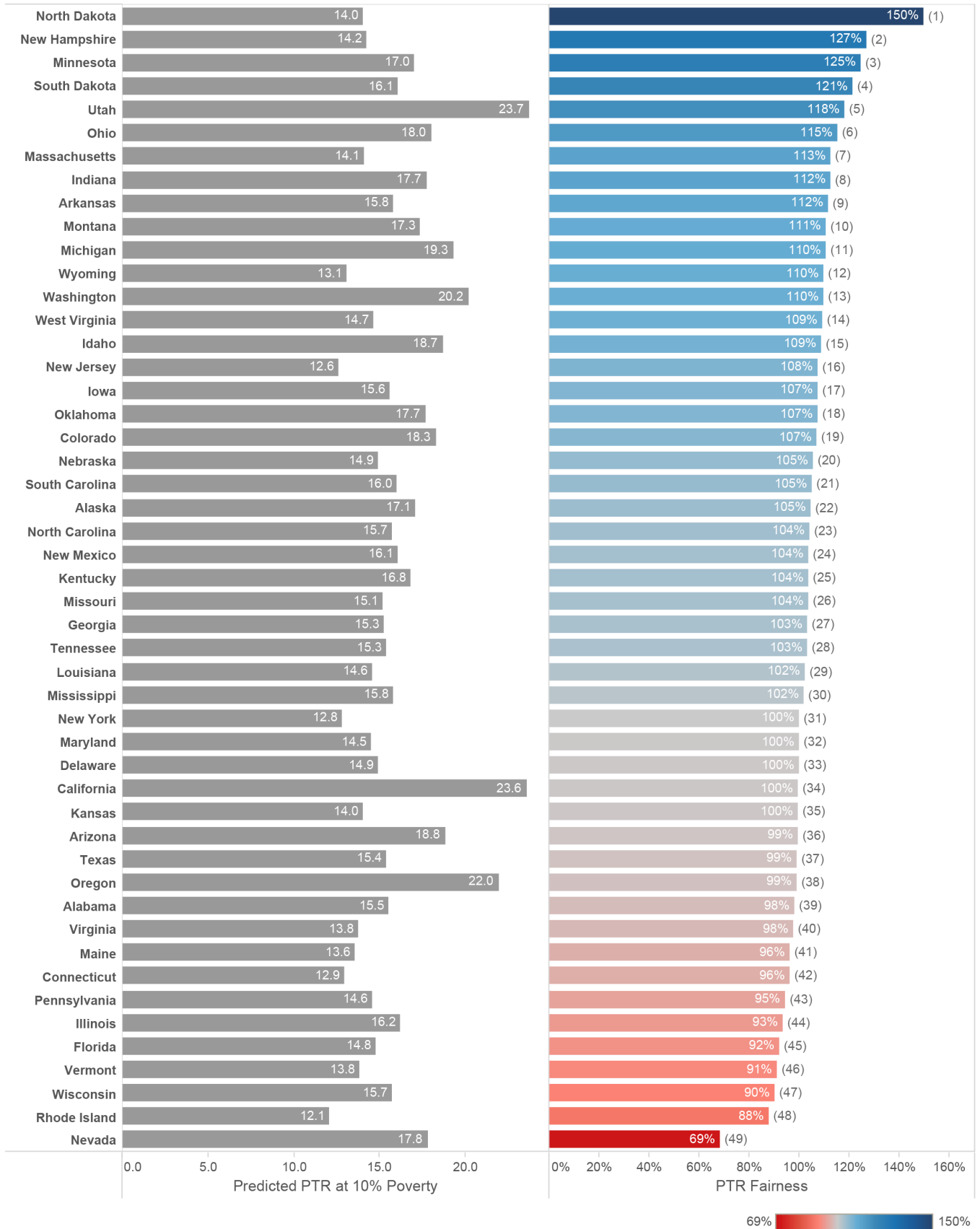
A progressive and fair state should have more teaching staff available in high-poverty districts. To examine this we construct a measure of staffing fairness that compares pupil-to-teacher ratios in high- and low-poverty districts.

Predicted pupil-to-teacher ratios, at 10% poverty, range from a high of 24 students per teacher in Utah and California to a low of 12 in Rhode Island. The pupil-to-teacher fairness measure, or comparison of pupil-to-teacher ratios in high- and low-poverty districts, ranges from a progressive 150% in North Dakota to a regressive 69% in Nevada. In other words, high-poverty districts in North Dakota have, on average, 50% fewer pupils per teacher than low-poverty schools, potentially resulting in smaller class sizes, while in Nevada, the poorest districts have about 30% more pupils per teacher.

Twenty-one states have a progressive distribution, i.e., at least 5% fewer pupils per teacher in high-poverty districts. Seven states are regressive and have more pupils per teacher in high-poverty districts – Pennsylvania, Illinois, Florida, Vermont, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Nevada. The remaining 23 states have essentially no difference in staffing ratios where the average number of staff per pupil in high- and low-poverty schools varies by less than 5%. This means that the majority of states are failing to systematically provide an equitable distribution of teachers so that high-poverty schools have smaller pupil-to-teacher ratios than low-poverty schools.

Like school funding fairness, it is important to consider both elements of the staffing fairness measure. It is important for states to have progressive distributions of staff, but also reasonable pupil-to-staff ratios. It is of little consolation that high-poverty schools have greater resources than low-poverty schools if the resources are not adequate in either setting. For example, Utah has a progressive distribution of staffing resources, but also the largest pupil-to-teacher ratio in the nation. This finding is not surprising given Utah's progressive distribution of an extremely low level of funding. In New Jersey and Wyoming, progressive and above-average funding is clearly leveraged to create low pupil-to-teacher ratios that are even lower in the highest-need districts. In contrast, Nevada's regressive and low funding levels result in comparatively large pupil-to-teacher ratios with even worse conditions in its highest-poverty districts.

Figure 23. Pupil-to-Teacher Fairness Ratio



A state's performance on these three resource allocation measures can be juxtaposed against the state's ranking on the funding fairness indicators. This comparison provides clear evidence of how the fairness of a state's school funding system directly impacts upon the availability and distribution of essential resources to schools.

The correlation between funding fairness and essential resource availability is clear and compelling. Many of the low-performing states on the funding fairness indicators are also ranked at the bottom of the resource allocation indicators. For example, Virginia does poorly on all four fairness measures and ranks in the bottom ten of all three resource indicators. This pattern is consistent across many states, meaning that students in states with unfair school funding are likely to experience a deprivation of resources crucial for those students to succeed in school.

Conclusion

Improvements in school finance are often slow and deliberate. The Great Recession, followed by a slow recovery, caused dramatic shifts in state education budgets within a short, six-year time frame. Many states responded to the Recession by rapidly disinvesting in education and using federal stimulus funds to fill the breach. When those short-term funds were exhausted, many states did not respond by restoring state aid even though their overall budgets had improved and even though, as this report shows, many states have the fiscal capacity to do better.

The reaction in states to the Recession and the start of the recovery period drives home a crucial point: sustaining investments in education is important to the long-term vitality of a state's — and the nation's — civic and economic health and well-being. These investments must, to a great degree, be insulated from the short-term economic downturns. States should consider mechanisms to accomplish that objective, and federal stimulus policies must ensure, at a minimum, maintenance of effort in return for receipt of federal funds. It is hoped that this report will spark that discussion in state capitals and in Washington, DC.

Appendix A: Data and Methodology

Fairness Measures

Funding Level: A regression model predicts an average per-pupil funding level for each state, while holding other factors constant. This eliminates the variation in funding associated with characteristics that vary between districts and across states, and determines average funding at the state level under a hypothetical, yet meaningful, set of conditions. State and local funding levels are predicted with the following variables: student poverty, regional wage variation, economies of scale, population density, and the interaction between economies of scale and density. Reported funding levels are predicted using national averages for all independent variables and at a poverty rate of 20%.

The regression equation includes a panel of twenty years of data and presents estimates for the prior six years. Models used in previous editions only included three-year panels, with estimates reported for the most recent year. Due to this change in modeling, there will be slight differences in the results of this edition and previously published editions.

Funding Distribution: Using the above regression model, the relationship between student poverty and school funding is estimated for each state. Funding levels are predicted for poverty levels at 10% intervals from 0% to 30% under the average conditions within each state. The fairness ratio is calculated by dividing state and local funding at 30% poverty by funding at 0% poverty. A higher ratio indicates greater fairness.

Effort: The Effort index is calculated by dividing the total state and local revenues for education by the state gross domestic product.

Coverage: The Coverage indicator includes two measures: First is the proportion of school-age children attending the state's public schools, as opposed to private schools, homeschooling, or not attending school at all. Second is the ratio of median household income of students who are enrolled in public schools to those who are not. The Coverage rankings are computed by calculating a standardized score (z-score) for each measure and then taking the average.

Resource Allocation Indicators

Early Childhood Education: The early childhood education indicator compares school enrollment rates for 3- and 4-year-olds by income level. Low-income is defined as a family income below 185% of the Federal poverty level. This is the threshold at which students qualify for free or reduced lunch. School enrollment is not limited to public schools and there are no restrictions on the number of days per week or hours per day the student attends. The ratio is calculated as the percentage of enrolled low-income students over the percentage of enrolled non-low-income students. States are ranked on this ratio.

Wage Competitiveness: This indicator uses a regression model predicting average wages for teachers and non-teachers while controlling for age, education, and hours/weeks worked. The ratio of wages between teachers and non-teachers is computed at ages 25 and 45 and indicates whether teachers, on average, are paid more or less than non-teachers. States are ranked by calculating a standardized score (z-score) for the ratio at ages 25 and 45 and averaging those scores.

Pupil-to-Teacher Fairness Ratio: The pupil-to-teacher fairness ratio measure is calculated by generating a regression model to establish the relationship between district pupil-to-teacher ratios

and student poverty. Similar to the funding fairness analysis, the model controls for size, sparsity, and poverty and then estimates pupil-to-teacher ratios at various poverty levels for each state. The fairness ratio is calculated as the predicted pupil-to-teacher ratio at 0% over the predicted ratio at 30%. This creates a fairness ratio where a higher value indicates greater fairness and maintains a consistency with the funding fairness ratios.

Table A-1. Data Sources for Construction of Fairness Measures and Resource Allocation Indicators

| Indicator | Data Element | Data Source | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Funding Level & Funding Distribution</i> | Local and state revenues per pupil | U.S. Census F-33 Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Survey | http://www.census.gov/govs/school/ |
| | Student poverty rates | U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates | http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html |
| | Regional wage variation | Taylor's Extended NCES Comparable Wage Index | http://bush.tamu.edu/research/faculty/Taylor_CWI |
| | Economies of scale/district size | NCES Common Core of Data – Local Education Agency Universe Survey | http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/ |
| | Population density | U.S. Census Population Estimates | https://www.census.gov/popest/index.html |
| <i>Effort</i> | Gross state product | Bureau of Economic Analysis | http://www.bea.gov/regional/gsp/ |
| | Total local and state revenues | U.S. Census F-33 Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Survey | http://www.census.gov/govs/school/ |
| <i>Coverage</i> | % 6- to 16-year-olds enrolled in school | U.S. Census American Community Survey | Integrated Public Use Micro Data System www.ipums.org (3-Year Sample) |
| | Median household income by school enrollment | U.S. Census American Community Survey | Integrated Public Use Micro Data System www.ipums.org (3-Year Sample) |
| <i>Early Childhood Education</i> | School enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds by household income | U.S. Census American Community Survey | Integrated Public Use Micro Data System www.ipums.org (3-Year Sample) |
| <i>Pupil-to-Teacher Fairness Ratio</i> | District pupil-to-teacher ratios | NCES Common Core of Data – Local Education Agency Universe Survey | http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/ |
| <i>Wage Competitiveness</i> | Teacher and non-teacher wages | U.S. Census American Community Survey | Integrated Public Use Micro Data System www.ipums.org (3-Year Sample) |

Appendix B: National Child Poverty Rates

Table B-1. Child Poverty by State and Year

| State | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Alabama | 21% | 19% | 22% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Alaska | 11% | 10% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 13% |
| Arizona | 18% | 19% | 21% | 22% | 25% | 25% |
| Arkansas | 23% | 22% | 24% | 24% | 25% | 26% |
| California | 16% | 17% | 18% | 20% | 21% | 22% |
| Colorado | 14% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% |
| Connecticut | 10% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 13% |
| Delaware | 12% | 13% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 17% |
| District of Columbia | 25% | 24% | 29% | 30% | 30% | 29% |
| Florida | 15% | 16% | 19% | 21% | 23% | 24% |
| Georgia | 18% | 18% | 20% | 23% | 24% | 25% |
| Hawaii | 9% | 9% | 12% | 13% | 16% | 16% |
| Idaho | 14% | 13% | 16% | 17% | 19% | 19% |
| Illinois | 15% | 15% | 17% | 18% | 20% | 19% |
| Indiana | 14% | 15% | 17% | 19% | 20% | 20% |
| Iowa | 11% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 14% |
| Kansas | 12% | 12% | 14% | 16% | 16% | 17% |
| Kentucky | 21% | 20% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 24% |
| Louisiana | 24% | 23% | 22% | 25% | 27% | 27% |
| Maine | 13% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 17% |
| Maryland | 9% | 9% | 10% | 12% | 12% | 13% |
| Massachusetts | 12% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 14% |
| Michigan | 17% | 17% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 22% |
| Minnesota | 10% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| Mississippi | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 32% |
| Missouri | 16% | 16% | 18% | 18% | 20% | 20% |
| Montana | 16% | 16% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 19% |
| Nebraska | 12% | 11% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| Nevada | 13% | 13% | 15% | 19% | 20% | 21% |
| New Hampshire | 8% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 12% |
| New Jersey | 10% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 14% |
| New Mexico | 22% | 21% | 23% | 26% | 27% | 27% |
| New York | 12% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 21% |
| North Carolina | 17% | 18% | 20% | 22% | 23% | 24% |
| North Dakota | 11% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 12% |
| Ohio | 16% | 16% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 21% |
| Oklahoma | 19% | 19% | 20% | 22% | 21% | 22% |
| Oregon | 15% | 15% | 17% | 19% | 21% | 20% |
| Pennsylvania | 14% | 15% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 18% |
| Rhode Island | 15% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 19% | 18% |
| South Carolina | 19% | 19% | 22% | 23% | 25% | 25% |
| South Dakota | 15% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 16% | 15% |
| Tennessee | 19% | 19% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 24% |
| Texas | 21% | 20% | 22% | 24% | 25% | 24% |
| Utah | 10% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 15% | 14% |
| Vermont | 10% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| Virginia | 12% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 14% |
| Washington | 13% | 12% | 14% | 16% | 16% | 16% |
| West Virginia | 20% | 20% | 22% | 23% | 23% | 22% |
| Wisconsin | 12% | 12% | 15% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| Wyoming | 11% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| U.S. Total | 16% | 16% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% |

Table B-2. Poverty Concentration in School Districts by State

| State | Under 10% | | | 10% to 20% | | | 20% to 30% | | | 30% + | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| | Districts | # Age 5-17 | Percent of Total | Districts | # Age 5-17 | Percent of Total | Districts | # Age 5-17 | Percent of Total | Districts | # Age 5-17 | Percent of Total |
| Alabama | 4 | 24,395 | 3% | 22 | 257,967 | 31% | 49 | 340,037 | 42% | 59 | 196,740 | 24% |
| Alaska | 8 | 8,699 | 7% | 22 | 109,586 | 83% | 15 | 5,019 | 4% | 8 | 9,005 | 7% |
| Arizona | 10 | 60,876 | 5% | 47 | 415,235 | 35% | 75 | 386,419 | 33% | 83 | 316,609 | 27% |
| Arkansas | 1 | 2,399 | 0% | 37 | 152,333 | 29% | 111 | 207,526 | 40% | 90 | 154,604 | 30% |
| California | 144 | 921,272 | 14% | 312 | 1,922,489 | 29% | 267 | 2,097,734 | 31% | 238 | 1,757,123 | 26% |
| Colorado | 27 | 242,327 | 27% | 72 | 340,077 | 38% | 50 | 258,059 | 29% | 29 | 53,327 | 6% |
| Connecticut | 118 | 312,256 | 52% | 35 | 149,677 | 25% | 9 | 64,678 | 11% | 4 | 73,491 | 12% |
| Delaware | 1 | 12,408 | 8% | 8 | 94,628 | 64% | 6 | 37,511 | 25% | 1 | 4,224 | 3% |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | 1 | 70,604 | 100% | | | |
| Florida | | | | 12 | 781,694 | 27% | 34 | 1,990,758 | 68% | 21 | 158,565 | 5% |
| Georgia | 3 | 71,235 | 4% | 23 | 658,752 | 36% | 57 | 445,030 | 25% | 100 | 640,076 | 35% |
| Hawaii | | | | 1 | 213,862 | 100% | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 1 | 86 | 0% | 47 | 197,974 | 64% | 55 | 99,306 | 32% | 12 | 13,315 | 4% |
| Illinois | 211 | 597,178 | 27% | 416 | 711,357 | 32% | 177 | 374,752 | 17% | 61 | 564,500 | 25% |
| Indiana | 38 | 189,893 | 16% | 158 | 498,945 | 43% | 75 | 333,772 | 29% | 20 | 143,351 | 12% |
| Iowa | 107 | 163,739 | 31% | 211 | 247,209 | 47% | 30 | 113,010 | 21% | 3 | 2,629 | 0% |
| Kansas | 44 | 162,686 | 31% | 178 | 178,423 | 34% | 57 | 135,690 | 26% | 7 | 44,238 | 8% |
| Kentucky | 4 | 18,108 | 2% | 25 | 218,654 | 30% | 72 | 343,213 | 46% | 75 | 158,725 | 21% |
| Louisiana | | | | 11 | 146,518 | 18% | 34 | 427,865 | 53% | 24 | 228,654 | 28% |
| Maine | 20 | 28,877 | 15% | 108 | 100,496 | 50% | 79 | 67,622 | 34% | 29 | 2,019 | 1% |
| Maryland | 9 | 492,173 | 50% | 9 | 355,509 | 36% | 4 | 36,322 | 4% | 2 | 94,572 | 10% |
| Massachusetts | 181 | 495,198 | 48% | 91 | 256,390 | 25% | 21 | 225,358 | 22% | 8 | 58,912 | 6% |
| Michigan | 56 | 317,634 | 19% | 236 | 639,780 | 38% | 177 | 316,700 | 19% | 82 | 417,042 | 25% |
| Minnesota | 100 | 387,651 | 42% | 198 | 399,151 | 43% | 33 | 137,310 | 15% | 6 | 3,696 | 0% |
| Mississippi | | | | 6 | 89,442 | 17% | 41 | 154,117 | 28% | 102 | 297,946 | 55% |
| Missouri | 30 | 217,980 | 21% | 184 | 329,658 | 32% | 204 | 293,196 | 29% | 102 | 183,395 | 18% |
| Montana | 52 | 14,074 | 9% | 179 | 84,768 | 53% | 110 | 49,435 | 31% | 76 | 12,739 | 8% |
| Nebraska | 62 | 80,379 | 24% | 144 | 168,360 | 51% | 42 | 81,386 | 25% | 2 | 1,012 | 0% |
| Nevada | 1 | 330 | 0% | 9 | 29,080 | 6% | 7 | 450,872 | 94% | | | |
| New Hampshire | 82 | 100,925 | 48% | 66 | 77,184 | 37% | 22 | 29,258 | 14% | 6 | 1,520 | 1% |
| New Jersey | 326 | 801,873 | 54% | 172 | 312,526 | 21% | 39 | 142,287 | 9% | 24 | 242,049 | 16% |
| New Mexico | 1 | 3,244 | 1% | 13 | 36,214 | 10% | 33 | 209,026 | 56% | 42 | 122,422 | 33% |
| New York | 237 | 829,769 | 27% | 276 | 581,561 | 19% | 132 | 231,160 | 7% | 39 | 1,453,466 | 47% |
| North Carolina | | | | 16 | 405,683 | 24% | 61 | 967,230 | 58% | 41 | 293,675 | 18% |
| North Dakota | 70 | 47,865 | 44% | 87 | 53,485 | 49% | 16 | 2,272 | 2% | 9 | 4,877 | 4% |
| Ohio | 112 | 460,278 | 23% | 281 | 648,130 | 33% | 154 | 389,077 | 20% | 66 | 471,308 | 24% |
| Oklahoma | 21 | 71,076 | 11% | 212 | 246,785 | 37% | 206 | 193,459 | 29% | 85 | 164,085 | 24% |
| Oregon | 9 | 25,744 | 4% | 68 | 322,858 | 51% | 81 | 227,369 | 36% | 39 | 52,137 | 8% |
| Pennsylvania | 118 | 623,285 | 31% | 262 | 737,730 | 37% | 90 | 272,588 | 13% | 30 | 386,080 | 19% |
| Rhode Island | 18 | 54,357 | 34% | 13 | 53,882 | 33% | 2 | 13,960 | 9% | 3 | 39,207 | 24% |
| South Carolina | 1 | 11,242 | 1% | 12 | 199,692 | 25% | 34 | 415,476 | 53% | 39 | 157,279 | 20% |
| South Dakota | 44 | 29,393 | 20% | 79 | 96,147 | 66% | 17 | 6,730 | 5% | 12 | 12,697 | 9% |
| Tennessee | 1 | 38,198 | 4% | 18 | 311,612 | 29% | 79 | 534,707 | 49% | 38 | 205,523 | 19% |
| Texas | 64 | 582,752 | 12% | 355 | 1,552,605 | 31% | 390 | 1,346,569 | 27% | 222 | 1,561,868 | 31% |
| Utah | 5 | 177,752 | 28% | 25 | 334,412 | 53% | 11 | 117,960 | 19% | | | |
| Vermont | 72 | 37,906 | 41% | 133 | 38,428 | 41% | 53 | 14,014 | 15% | 16 | 3,082 | 3% |
| Virginia | 25 | 587,723 | 44% | 51 | 444,377 | 33% | 52 | 261,097 | 19% | 10 | 53,938 | 4% |
| Washington | 35 | 235,920 | 21% | 132 | 591,368 | 52% | 86 | 259,948 | 23% | 42 | 54,574 | 5% |
| West Virginia | | | | 8 | 62,037 | 22% | 43 | 211,114 | 75% | 4 | 7,819 | 3% |
| Wisconsin | 129 | 293,896 | 30% | 221 | 479,646 | 50% | 64 | 67,834 | 7% | 10 | 125,600 | 13% |
| Wyoming | 11 | 17,673 | 18% | 32 | 74,560 | 77% | 4 | 4,518 | 5% | 1 | 105 | 0% |

Appendix C: Fairness Measures and Resource Allocation Indicators

Table C-1. Funding Level

| State | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | |
|----------------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|
| | Funding Level | Rank | Funding Level | Rank | Funding Level | Rank | Funding Level | Rank | Funding Level | Rank | Funding Level | Rank |
| Alabama | \$8,635 | 34 | \$9,458 | 28 | \$8,724 | 40 | \$8,268 | 41 | \$8,551 | 38 | \$8,701 | 38 |
| Alaska | \$16,000 | 3 | \$19,942 | 1 | \$19,446 | 1 | \$16,498 | 3 | \$16,316 | 2 | \$17,453 | 2 |
| Arizona | \$7,817 | 44 | \$8,085 | 44 | \$7,595 | 46 | \$7,204 | 46 | \$7,187 | 47 | \$7,017 | 47 |
| Arkansas | \$8,230 | 39 | \$8,538 | 42 | \$8,717 | 41 | \$8,900 | 33 | \$9,026 | 30 | \$9,419 | 32 |
| California | \$9,067 | 26 | \$9,297 | 31 | \$8,754 | 39 | \$7,761 | 43 | \$8,238 | 41 | \$8,218 | 41 |
| Colorado | \$8,592 | 35 | \$9,033 | 36 | \$9,109 | 33 | \$9,357 | 27 | \$8,879 | 34 | \$8,955 | 37 |
| Connecticut | \$14,406 | 6 | \$15,321 | 6 | \$15,874 | 5 | \$14,769 | 5 | \$14,777 | 5 | \$16,151 | 5 |
| Delaware | \$12,335 | 8 | \$13,694 | 8 | \$13,285 | 9 | \$12,321 | 13 | \$12,276 | 12 | \$13,442 | 10 |
| Florida | \$9,299 | 24 | \$10,129 | 21 | \$8,882 | 37 | \$8,175 | 42 | \$8,080 | 42 | \$7,777 | 42 |
| Georgia | \$9,645 | 21 | \$10,063 | 22 | \$9,425 | 28 | \$8,646 | 36 | \$8,946 | 32 | \$8,966 | 36 |
| Idaho | \$6,645 | 49 | \$7,333 | 49 | \$7,293 | 49 | \$6,358 | 49 | \$6,769 | 48 | \$6,369 | 49 |
| Illinois | \$8,873 | 28 | \$9,230 | 32 | \$9,293 | 31 | \$9,687 | 22 | \$11,143 | 17 | \$11,507 | 16 |
| Indiana | \$9,657 | 20 | \$10,334 | 20 | \$11,304 | 15 | \$12,119 | 14 | \$10,767 | 19 | \$11,101 | 20 |
| Iowa | \$9,865 | 17 | \$10,345 | 19 | \$10,609 | 20 | \$9,853 | 21 | \$10,822 | 18 | \$11,241 | 18 |
| Kansas | \$9,951 | 16 | \$10,865 | 16 | \$11,136 | 16 | \$10,099 | 19 | \$10,087 | 22 | \$10,561 | 23 |
| Kentucky | \$8,656 | 33 | \$8,997 | 37 | \$8,976 | 36 | \$8,599 | 37 | \$8,875 | 35 | \$9,130 | 34 |
| Louisiana | \$8,744 | 31 | \$9,559 | 27 | \$9,982 | 22 | \$9,327 | 28 | \$9,374 | 25 | \$10,007 | 24 |
| Maine | \$11,219 | 13 | \$11,765 | 13 | \$11,773 | 14 | \$12,365 | 12 | \$12,104 | 14 | \$11,823 | 15 |
| Maryland | \$11,741 | 10 | \$13,486 | 9 | \$13,478 | 8 | \$12,676 | 11 | \$12,678 | 10 | \$13,367 | 11 |
| Massachusetts | \$13,760 | 7 | \$14,739 | 7 | \$14,254 | 7 | \$13,929 | 6 | \$14,151 | 6 | \$14,807 | 6 |
| Michigan | \$9,625 | 22 | \$9,760 | 24 | \$9,625 | 25 | \$9,575 | 24 | \$9,923 | 24 | \$9,810 | 25 |
| Minnesota | \$11,519 | 11 | \$12,076 | 12 | \$11,928 | 13 | \$11,181 | 16 | \$12,273 | 13 | \$12,172 | 14 |
| Mississippi | \$7,203 | 46 | \$7,672 | 46 | \$7,682 | 44 | \$7,318 | 45 | \$7,242 | 46 | \$7,510 | 45 |
| Missouri | \$8,214 | 40 | \$8,777 | 40 | \$9,022 | 34 | \$8,489 | 38 | \$9,009 | 31 | \$9,529 | 29 |
| Montana | \$8,765 | 30 | \$9,431 | 30 | \$9,446 | 27 | \$9,181 | 30 | \$9,074 | 29 | \$9,510 | 30 |
| Nebraska | \$9,789 | 19 | \$10,409 | 18 | \$10,787 | 18 | \$10,386 | 18 | \$10,401 | 20 | \$10,815 | 21 |
| Nevada | \$7,923 | 43 | \$8,979 | 39 | \$8,260 | 43 | \$8,357 | 39 | \$8,039 | 43 | \$8,349 | 40 |
| New Hampshire | \$9,823 | 18 | \$10,710 | 17 | \$12,369 | 12 | \$12,859 | 8 | \$12,307 | 11 | \$13,134 | 12 |
| New Jersey | \$16,692 | 1 | \$17,144 | 3 | \$17,326 | 3 | \$15,212 | 4 | \$14,930 | 4 | \$17,299 | 3 |
| New Mexico | \$8,803 | 29 | \$9,684 | 26 | \$9,793 | 23 | \$8,793 | 35 | \$8,928 | 33 | \$9,256 | 33 |
| New York | \$15,196 | 5 | \$16,065 | 5 | \$17,170 | 4 | \$16,713 | 2 | \$17,318 | 1 | \$18,507 | 1 |
| North Carolina | \$7,961 | 42 | \$8,526 | 43 | \$9,349 | 30 | \$10,015 | 20 | \$8,296 | 40 | \$7,235 | 46 |
| North Dakota | \$8,185 | 41 | \$8,985 | 38 | \$9,289 | 32 | \$9,681 | 23 | \$10,082 | 23 | \$10,704 | 22 |
| Ohio | \$10,980 | 14 | \$11,354 | 14 | \$11,103 | 17 | \$11,124 | 17 | \$11,163 | 16 | \$11,143 | 19 |
| Oklahoma | \$7,010 | 47 | \$7,389 | 48 | \$7,489 | 47 | \$7,038 | 47 | \$7,299 | 45 | \$7,567 | 43 |
| Oregon | \$8,516 | 37 | \$9,229 | 33 | \$9,015 | 35 | \$8,838 | 34 | \$8,635 | 37 | \$9,027 | 35 |
| Pennsylvania | \$11,427 | 12 | \$12,262 | 11 | \$12,793 | 11 | \$12,715 | 10 | \$12,905 | 9 | \$13,700 | 8 |
| Rhode Island | \$12,276 | 9 | \$13,051 | 10 | \$13,013 | 10 | \$12,780 | 9 | \$13,169 | 8 | \$13,620 | 9 |
| South Carolina | \$9,039 | 27 | \$9,744 | 25 | \$9,510 | 26 | \$9,131 | 32 | \$9,356 | 26 | \$9,619 | 26 |
| South Dakota | \$8,683 | 32 | \$9,048 | 35 | \$8,767 | 38 | \$9,166 | 31 | \$8,870 | 36 | \$9,458 | 31 |
| Tennessee | \$6,892 | 48 | \$7,465 | 47 | \$7,362 | 48 | \$7,357 | 44 | \$7,303 | 44 | \$7,537 | 44 |
| Texas | \$8,295 | 38 | \$8,540 | 41 | \$8,618 | 42 | \$8,297 | 40 | \$8,369 | 39 | \$8,487 | 39 |
| Utah | \$7,408 | 45 | \$7,907 | 45 | \$7,643 | 45 | \$6,852 | 48 | \$6,691 | 49 | \$6,947 | 48 |
| Vermont | \$15,453 | 4 | \$16,384 | 4 | \$14,521 | 6 | \$13,641 | 7 | \$13,546 | 7 | \$14,177 | 7 |
| Virginia | \$9,593 | 23 | \$10,004 | 23 | \$10,485 | 21 | \$9,503 | 25 | \$9,303 | 27 | \$9,611 | 27 |
| Washington | \$8,545 | 36 | \$9,179 | 34 | \$9,363 | 29 | \$9,224 | 29 | \$9,226 | 28 | \$9,606 | 28 |
| West Virginia | \$9,159 | 25 | \$9,445 | 29 | \$9,785 | 24 | \$9,384 | 26 | \$10,171 | 21 | \$12,578 | 13 |
| Wisconsin | \$10,509 | 15 | \$11,068 | 15 | \$10,703 | 19 | \$11,293 | 15 | \$11,915 | 15 | \$11,417 | 17 |
| Wyoming | \$16,160 | 2 | \$19,453 | 2 | \$18,960 | 2 | \$17,719 | 1 | \$16,185 | 3 | \$16,162 | 4 |

Table C-2. Funding Distribution

| State | 2007 | | | | | | 2008 | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|
| | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade |
| Alabama | \$9,746 | \$9,174 | \$8,635 | \$8,128 | 83% | F | \$10,533 | \$9,981 | \$9,458 | \$8,962 | 85% | F |
| Arizona | \$7,909 | \$7,863 | \$7,817 | \$7,772 | 98% | C | \$8,549 | \$8,314 | \$8,085 | \$7,863 | 92% | F |
| Arkansas | \$8,157 | \$8,194 | \$8,230 | \$8,267 | 101% | C | \$8,116 | \$8,325 | \$8,538 | \$8,757 | 108% | C |
| California | \$8,496 | \$8,777 | \$9,067 | \$9,367 | 110% | B | \$8,539 | \$8,910 | \$9,297 | \$9,701 | 114% | B |
| Colorado | \$8,900 | \$8,745 | \$8,592 | \$8,442 | 95% | D | \$9,033 | \$9,033 | \$9,033 | \$9,032 | 100% | D |
| Connecticut | \$12,994 | \$13,682 | \$14,406 | \$15,168 | 117% | A | \$13,545 | \$14,406 | \$15,321 | \$16,295 | 120% | A |
| Delaware | \$13,662 | \$12,982 | \$12,335 | \$11,721 | 86% | F | \$11,533 | \$12,567 | \$13,694 | \$14,922 | 129% | A |
| Florida | \$11,011 | \$10,119 | \$9,299 | \$8,545 | 78% | F | \$10,298 | \$10,213 | \$10,129 | \$10,046 | 98% | D |
| Georgia | \$9,429 | \$9,536 | \$9,645 | \$9,755 | 103% | C | \$9,567 | \$9,812 | \$10,063 | \$10,321 | 108% | C |
| Idaho | \$7,643 | \$7,127 | \$6,645 | \$6,197 | 81% | F | \$7,373 | \$7,353 | \$7,333 | \$7,313 | 99% | D |
| Illinois | \$9,830 | \$9,339 | \$8,873 | \$8,430 | 86% | F | \$10,789 | \$9,979 | \$9,230 | \$8,537 | 79% | F |
| Indiana | \$8,185 | \$8,891 | \$9,657 | \$10,489 | 128% | A | \$9,180 | \$9,740 | \$10,334 | \$10,965 | 119% | A |
| Iowa | \$9,781 | \$9,823 | \$9,865 | \$9,907 | 101% | C | \$10,446 | \$10,396 | \$10,345 | \$10,294 | 99% | D |
| Kansas | \$10,024 | \$9,988 | \$9,951 | \$9,916 | 99% | C | \$10,554 | \$10,708 | \$10,865 | \$11,023 | 104% | C |
| Kentucky | \$8,210 | \$8,430 | \$8,656 | \$8,888 | 108% | B | \$8,439 | \$8,713 | \$8,997 | \$9,289 | 110% | C |
| Louisiana | \$9,038 | \$8,890 | \$8,744 | \$8,600 | 95% | D | \$9,426 | \$9,492 | \$9,559 | \$9,626 | 102% | C |
| Maine | \$12,422 | \$11,805 | \$11,219 | \$10,662 | 86% | F | \$12,517 | \$12,135 | \$11,765 | \$11,407 | 91% | F |
| Maryland | \$11,402 | \$11,570 | \$11,741 | \$11,914 | 104% | C | \$12,689 | \$13,082 | \$13,486 | \$13,904 | 110% | C |
| Massachusetts | \$11,976 | \$12,837 | \$13,760 | \$14,749 | 123% | A | \$11,906 | \$13,247 | \$14,739 | \$16,399 | 138% | A |
| Michigan | \$9,991 | \$9,806 | \$9,625 | \$9,447 | 95% | D | \$10,302 | \$10,027 | \$9,760 | \$9,499 | 92% | F |
| Minnesota | \$9,324 | \$10,364 | \$11,519 | \$12,804 | 137% | A | \$9,834 | \$10,897 | \$12,076 | \$13,381 | 136% | A |
| Mississippi | \$7,368 | \$7,285 | \$7,203 | \$7,122 | 97% | C | \$7,867 | \$7,769 | \$7,672 | \$7,576 | 96% | D |
| Missouri | \$9,132 | \$8,661 | \$8,214 | \$7,790 | 85% | F | \$9,533 | \$9,147 | \$8,777 | \$8,422 | 88% | F |
| Montana | \$7,473 | \$8,093 | \$8,765 | \$9,492 | 127% | A | \$8,052 | \$8,714 | \$9,431 | \$10,207 | 127% | A |
| Nebraska | \$9,462 | \$9,624 | \$9,789 | \$9,957 | 105% | C | \$9,541 | \$9,965 | \$10,409 | \$10,873 | 114% | B |
| Nevada | \$9,157 | \$8,518 | \$7,923 | \$7,369 | 80% | F | \$8,706 | \$8,841 | \$8,979 | \$9,120 | 105% | C |
| New Hampshire | \$12,861 | \$11,240 | \$9,823 | \$8,585 | 67% | F | \$13,300 | \$11,935 | \$10,710 | \$9,610 | 72% | F |
| New Jersey | \$13,172 | \$14,828 | \$16,692 | \$18,791 | 143% | A | \$13,522 | \$15,225 | \$17,144 | \$19,304 | 143% | A |
| New Mexico | \$8,357 | \$8,577 | \$8,803 | \$9,035 | 108% | B | \$9,598 | \$9,641 | \$9,684 | \$9,727 | 101% | C |
| New York | \$16,180 | \$15,680 | \$15,196 | \$14,726 | 91% | D | \$17,071 | \$16,560 | \$16,065 | \$15,585 | 91% | F |
| North Carolina | \$9,549 | \$8,719 | \$7,961 | \$7,269 | 76% | F | \$9,005 | \$8,762 | \$8,526 | \$8,296 | 92% | F |
| North Dakota | \$9,346 | \$8,746 | \$8,185 | \$7,659 | 82% | F | \$9,995 | \$9,477 | \$8,985 | \$8,519 | 85% | F |
| Ohio | \$8,672 | \$9,758 | \$10,980 | \$12,355 | 142% | A | \$9,059 | \$10,142 | \$11,354 | \$12,710 | 140% | A |
| Oklahoma | \$6,799 | \$6,904 | \$7,010 | \$7,118 | 105% | C | \$7,252 | \$7,320 | \$7,389 | \$7,458 | 103% | C |
| Oregon | \$8,214 | \$8,363 | \$8,516 | \$8,670 | 106% | C | \$9,033 | \$9,131 | \$9,229 | \$9,329 | 103% | C |
| Pennsylvania | \$12,421 | \$11,914 | \$11,427 | \$10,960 | 88% | F | \$13,044 | \$12,647 | \$12,262 | \$11,888 | 91% | F |
| Rhode Island | \$12,041 | \$12,158 | \$12,276 | \$12,395 | 103% | C | \$12,879 | \$12,965 | \$13,051 | \$13,138 | 102% | C |
| South Carolina | \$9,346 | \$9,191 | \$9,039 | \$8,889 | 95% | D | \$9,964 | \$9,853 | \$9,744 | \$9,636 | 97% | D |
| South Dakota | \$7,471 | \$8,054 | \$8,683 | \$9,361 | 125% | A | \$7,781 | \$8,390 | \$9,048 | \$9,756 | 125% | A |
| Tennessee | \$6,347 | \$6,614 | \$6,892 | \$7,181 | 113% | B | \$6,726 | \$7,086 | \$7,465 | \$7,865 | 117% | B |
| Texas | \$8,605 | \$8,449 | \$8,295 | \$8,145 | 95% | D | \$8,789 | \$8,663 | \$8,540 | \$8,418 | 96% | D |
| Utah | \$5,629 | \$6,458 | \$7,408 | \$8,499 | 151% | A | \$5,850 | \$6,802 | \$7,907 | \$9,193 | 157% | A |
| Vermont | \$15,401 | \$15,427 | \$15,453 | \$15,479 | 101% | C | \$15,760 | \$16,069 | \$16,384 | \$16,705 | 106% | C |
| Virginia | \$10,190 | \$9,887 | \$9,593 | \$9,308 | 91% | D | \$10,429 | \$10,214 | \$10,004 | \$9,798 | 94% | F |
| Washington | \$8,983 | \$8,761 | \$8,545 | \$8,334 | 93% | D | \$9,282 | \$9,231 | \$9,179 | \$9,128 | 98% | D |
| West Virginia | \$9,220 | \$9,189 | \$9,159 | \$9,128 | 99% | C | \$8,936 | \$9,187 | \$9,445 | \$9,710 | 109% | C |
| Wisconsin | \$10,489 | \$10,499 | \$10,509 | \$10,519 | 100% | C | \$10,933 | \$11,001 | \$11,068 | \$11,137 | 102% | C |
| Wyoming | \$15,425 | \$15,788 | \$16,160 | \$16,540 | 107% | C | \$15,329 | \$17,268 | \$19,453 | \$21,914 | 143% | A |

continued on next page

Table C-2. Funding Distribution — Continued

| State | 2009 | | | | | | 2010 | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|
| | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade |
| Alabama | \$9,357 | \$9,035 | \$8,724 | \$8,424 | 90% | F | \$8,729 | \$8,495 | \$8,268 | \$8,047 | 92% | D |
| Arizona | \$7,577 | \$7,586 | \$7,595 | \$7,605 | 100% | C | \$7,203 | \$7,204 | \$7,204 | \$7,204 | 100% | C |
| Arkansas | \$8,333 | \$8,523 | \$8,717 | \$8,915 | 107% | C | \$8,809 | \$8,854 | \$8,900 | \$8,947 | 102% | C |
| California | \$8,235 | \$8,490 | \$8,754 | \$9,026 | 110% | B | \$7,526 | \$7,642 | \$7,761 | \$7,882 | 105% | C |
| Colorado | \$9,175 | \$9,142 | \$9,109 | \$9,077 | 99% | C | \$9,337 | \$9,347 | \$9,357 | \$9,367 | 100% | C |
| Connecticut | \$14,214 | \$15,021 | \$15,874 | \$16,776 | 118% | A | \$14,041 | \$14,400 | \$14,769 | \$15,147 | 108% | B |
| Delaware | \$11,612 | \$12,420 | \$13,285 | \$14,209 | 122% | A | \$12,382 | \$12,351 | \$12,321 | \$12,291 | 99% | C |
| Florida | \$9,043 | \$8,962 | \$8,882 | \$8,802 | 97% | D | \$7,738 | \$7,954 | \$8,175 | \$8,403 | 109% | B |
| Georgia | \$8,981 | \$9,200 | \$9,425 | \$9,654 | 107% | C | \$8,180 | \$8,410 | \$8,646 | \$8,889 | 109% | B |
| Idaho | \$7,703 | \$7,495 | \$7,293 | \$7,096 | 92% | F | \$7,459 | \$6,887 | \$6,358 | \$5,870 | 79% | F |
| Illinois | \$11,446 | \$10,314 | \$9,293 | \$8,373 | 73% | F | \$12,006 | \$10,784 | \$9,687 | \$8,702 | 72% | F |
| Indiana | \$10,302 | \$10,791 | \$11,304 | \$11,841 | 115% | B | \$10,891 | \$11,489 | \$12,119 | \$12,785 | 117% | A |
| Iowa | \$10,756 | \$10,682 | \$10,609 | \$10,536 | 98% | D | \$10,614 | \$10,226 | \$9,853 | \$9,493 | 89% | F |
| Kansas | \$10,983 | \$11,059 | \$11,136 | \$11,213 | 102% | C | \$10,056 | \$10,078 | \$10,099 | \$10,121 | 101% | C |
| Kentucky | \$8,531 | \$8,751 | \$8,976 | \$9,206 | 108% | C | \$8,201 | \$8,398 | \$8,599 | \$8,805 | 107% | B |
| Louisiana | \$9,766 | \$9,873 | \$9,982 | \$10,092 | 103% | C | \$8,550 | \$8,930 | \$9,327 | \$9,741 | 114% | A |
| Maine | \$12,419 | \$12,092 | \$11,773 | \$11,462 | 92% | F | \$12,279 | \$12,322 | \$12,365 | \$12,407 | 101% | C |
| Maryland | \$12,828 | \$13,149 | \$13,478 | \$13,815 | 108% | C | \$12,850 | \$12,763 | \$12,676 | \$12,590 | 98% | C |
| Massachusetts | \$12,490 | \$13,343 | \$14,254 | \$15,227 | 122% | A | \$12,055 | \$12,958 | \$13,929 | \$14,973 | 124% | A |
| Michigan | \$9,947 | \$9,785 | \$9,625 | \$9,469 | 95% | D | \$9,970 | \$9,771 | \$9,575 | \$9,384 | 94% | D |
| Minnesota | \$9,961 | \$10,900 | \$11,928 | \$13,053 | 131% | A | \$9,207 | \$10,147 | \$11,181 | \$12,322 | 134% | A |
| Mississippi | \$7,843 | \$7,762 | \$7,682 | \$7,602 | 97% | D | \$7,519 | \$7,418 | \$7,318 | \$7,220 | 96% | C |
| Missouri | \$9,706 | \$9,358 | \$9,022 | \$8,698 | 90% | F | \$9,350 | \$8,909 | \$8,489 | \$8,089 | 87% | F |
| Montana | \$8,489 | \$8,955 | \$9,446 | \$9,965 | 117% | A | \$9,140 | \$9,161 | \$9,181 | \$9,202 | 101% | C |
| Nebraska | \$9,825 | \$10,295 | \$10,787 | \$11,303 | 115% | B | \$10,519 | \$10,452 | \$10,386 | \$10,321 | 98% | C |
| Nevada | \$10,201 | \$9,180 | \$8,260 | \$7,433 | 73% | F | \$11,233 | \$9,689 | \$8,357 | \$7,208 | 64% | F |
| New Hampshire | \$12,826 | \$12,595 | \$12,369 | \$12,146 | 95% | D | \$12,953 | \$12,906 | \$12,859 | \$12,812 | 99% | C |
| New Jersey | \$13,301 | \$15,181 | \$17,326 | \$19,775 | 149% | A | \$13,493 | \$14,327 | \$15,212 | \$16,151 | 120% | A |
| New Mexico | \$9,376 | \$9,582 | \$9,793 | \$10,009 | 107% | C | \$8,527 | \$8,659 | \$8,793 | \$8,929 | 105% | C |
| New York | \$17,857 | \$17,510 | \$17,170 | \$16,837 | 94% | D | \$17,765 | \$17,231 | \$16,713 | \$16,211 | 91% | D |
| North Carolina | \$12,551 | \$10,832 | \$9,349 | \$8,069 | 64% | F | \$14,465 | \$12,037 | \$10,015 | \$8,334 | 58% | F |
| North Dakota | \$10,319 | \$9,790 | \$9,289 | \$8,813 | 85% | F | \$10,816 | \$10,233 | \$9,681 | \$9,159 | 85% | F |
| Ohio | \$9,138 | \$10,073 | \$11,103 | \$12,238 | 134% | A | \$9,413 | \$10,233 | \$11,124 | \$12,093 | 128% | A |
| Oklahoma | \$7,347 | \$7,417 | \$7,489 | \$7,561 | 103% | C | \$7,015 | \$7,027 | \$7,038 | \$7,050 | 100% | C |
| Oregon | \$8,909 | \$8,962 | \$9,015 | \$9,069 | 102% | C | \$8,870 | \$8,854 | \$8,838 | \$8,822 | 99% | C |
| Pennsylvania | \$13,223 | \$13,006 | \$12,793 | \$12,582 | 95% | D | \$13,615 | \$13,157 | \$12,715 | \$12,287 | 90% | D |
| Rhode Island | \$12,852 | \$12,932 | \$13,013 | \$13,094 | 102% | C | \$12,992 | \$12,886 | \$12,780 | \$12,675 | 98% | C |
| South Carolina | \$9,646 | \$9,578 | \$9,510 | \$9,443 | 98% | D | \$9,307 | \$9,219 | \$9,131 | \$9,044 | 97% | C |
| South Dakota | \$7,755 | \$8,246 | \$8,767 | \$9,321 | 120% | A | \$7,845 | \$8,480 | \$9,166 | \$9,907 | 126% | A |
| Tennessee | \$6,949 | \$7,152 | \$7,362 | \$7,577 | 109% | C | \$6,832 | \$7,089 | \$7,357 | \$7,634 | 112% | A |
| Texas | \$8,961 | \$8,787 | \$8,618 | \$8,451 | 94% | D | \$8,562 | \$8,429 | \$8,297 | \$8,167 | 95% | C |
| Utah | \$5,842 | \$6,682 | \$7,643 | \$8,743 | 150% | A | \$6,001 | \$6,412 | \$6,852 | \$7,321 | 122% | A |
| Vermont | \$14,582 | \$14,551 | \$14,521 | \$14,490 | 99% | C | \$15,911 | \$14,732 | \$13,641 | \$12,631 | 79% | F |
| Virginia | \$10,541 | \$10,513 | \$10,485 | \$10,457 | 99% | C | \$9,747 | \$9,624 | \$9,503 | \$9,383 | 96% | C |
| Washington | \$9,709 | \$9,535 | \$9,363 | \$9,195 | 95% | D | \$9,742 | \$9,479 | \$9,224 | \$8,975 | 92% | D |
| West Virginia | \$10,034 | \$9,909 | \$9,785 | \$9,663 | 96% | D | \$8,800 | \$9,087 | \$9,384 | \$9,690 | 110% | B |
| Wisconsin | \$10,751 | \$10,727 | \$10,703 | \$10,679 | 99% | C | \$10,980 | \$11,135 | \$11,293 | \$11,453 | 104% | C |
| Wyoming | \$16,526 | \$17,701 | \$18,960 | \$20,308 | 123% | A | \$17,502 | \$17,610 | \$17,719 | \$17,828 | 102% | C |

continued on next page

Table C-2. Funding Distribution — Continued

| State | 2011 | | | | | | 2012 | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------------|
| | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade | 0% Poverty | 10% Poverty | 20% Poverty | 30% Poverty | Ratio | Fairness Grade |
| Alabama | \$9,073 | \$8,808 | \$8,551 | \$8,301 | 91% | D | \$9,335 | \$9,013 | \$8,701 | \$8,401 | 90% | F |
| Arizona | \$7,484 | \$7,334 | \$7,187 | \$7,044 | 94% | D | \$7,228 | \$7,122 | \$7,017 | \$6,914 | 96% | D |
| Arkansas | \$9,122 | \$9,074 | \$9,026 | \$8,978 | 98% | C | \$9,691 | \$9,554 | \$9,419 | \$9,285 | 96% | D |
| California | \$7,771 | \$8,001 | \$8,238 | \$8,483 | 109% | A | \$7,991 | \$8,104 | \$8,218 | \$8,335 | 104% | C |
| Colorado | \$9,069 | \$8,974 | \$8,879 | \$8,786 | 97% | C | \$8,964 | \$8,959 | \$8,955 | \$8,950 | 100% | C |
| Connecticut | \$14,791 | \$14,784 | \$14,777 | \$14,770 | 100% | C | \$15,580 | \$15,863 | \$16,151 | \$16,444 | 106% | C |
| Delaware | \$12,431 | \$12,353 | \$12,276 | \$12,199 | 98% | C | \$11,001 | \$12,160 | \$13,442 | \$14,858 | 135% | A |
| Florida | \$7,874 | \$7,977 | \$8,080 | \$8,185 | 104% | B | \$7,593 | \$7,684 | \$7,777 | \$7,871 | 104% | C |
| Georgia | \$8,471 | \$8,706 | \$8,946 | \$9,194 | 109% | A | \$8,845 | \$8,905 | \$8,966 | \$9,027 | 102% | C |
| Idaho | \$6,797 | \$6,783 | \$6,769 | \$6,755 | 99% | C | \$6,557 | \$6,462 | \$6,369 | \$6,278 | 96% | D |
| Illinois | \$12,328 | \$11,720 | \$11,143 | \$10,594 | 86% | F | \$12,329 | \$11,911 | \$11,507 | \$11,117 | 90% | F |
| Indiana | \$9,793 | \$10,269 | \$10,767 | \$11,289 | 115% | A | \$10,097 | \$10,587 | \$11,101 | \$11,640 | 115% | A |
| Iowa | \$11,362 | \$11,089 | \$10,822 | \$10,562 | 93% | D | \$11,899 | \$11,565 | \$11,241 | \$10,925 | 92% | D |
| Kansas | \$10,203 | \$10,145 | \$10,087 | \$10,030 | 98% | C | \$10,826 | \$10,693 | \$10,561 | \$10,432 | 96% | C |
| Kentucky | \$8,704 | \$8,789 | \$8,875 | \$8,962 | 103% | C | \$8,855 | \$8,992 | \$9,130 | \$9,271 | 105% | C |
| Louisiana | \$9,089 | \$9,230 | \$9,374 | \$9,520 | 105% | B | \$9,149 | \$9,568 | \$10,007 | \$10,466 | 114% | A |
| Maine | \$12,492 | \$12,296 | \$12,104 | \$11,915 | 95% | C | \$13,185 | \$12,486 | \$11,823 | \$11,196 | 85% | F |
| Maryland | \$12,858 | \$12,768 | \$12,678 | \$12,589 | 98% | C | \$14,164 | \$13,759 | \$13,367 | \$12,985 | 92% | D |
| Massachusetts | \$12,782 | \$13,449 | \$14,151 | \$14,890 | 116% | A | \$13,562 | \$14,171 | \$14,807 | \$15,471 | 114% | A |
| Michigan | \$10,240 | \$10,080 | \$9,923 | \$9,769 | 95% | C | \$9,914 | \$9,862 | \$9,810 | \$9,759 | 98% | C |
| Minnesota | \$10,484 | \$11,343 | \$12,273 | \$13,278 | 127% | A | \$10,062 | \$11,067 | \$12,172 | \$13,386 | 133% | A |
| Mississippi | \$7,336 | \$7,289 | \$7,242 | \$7,195 | 98% | C | \$7,433 | \$7,471 | \$7,510 | \$7,548 | 102% | C |
| Missouri | \$9,955 | \$9,470 | \$9,009 | \$8,570 | 86% | F | \$10,353 | \$9,932 | \$9,529 | \$9,141 | 88% | F |
| Montana | \$9,096 | \$9,085 | \$9,074 | \$9,064 | 100% | C | \$9,543 | \$9,527 | \$9,510 | \$9,493 | 99% | C |
| Nebraska | \$10,390 | \$10,396 | \$10,401 | \$10,407 | 100% | C | \$10,293 | \$10,550 | \$10,815 | \$11,085 | 108% | B |
| Nevada | \$11,516 | \$9,622 | \$8,039 | \$6,717 | 58% | F | \$13,632 | \$10,668 | \$8,349 | \$6,534 | 48% | F |
| New Hampshire | \$14,772 | \$13,483 | \$12,307 | \$11,233 | 76% | F | \$14,224 | \$13,668 | \$13,134 | \$12,621 | 89% | F |
| New Jersey | \$13,912 | \$14,412 | \$14,930 | \$15,467 | 111% | A | \$14,544 | \$15,862 | \$17,299 | \$18,867 | 130% | A |
| New Mexico | \$8,748 | \$8,837 | \$8,928 | \$9,019 | 103% | C | \$9,115 | \$9,185 | \$9,256 | \$9,328 | 102% | C |
| New York | \$18,286 | \$17,795 | \$17,318 | \$16,854 | 92% | D | \$18,912 | \$18,708 | \$18,507 | \$18,307 | 97% | C |
| North Carolina | \$8,420 | \$8,358 | \$8,296 | \$8,234 | 98% | C | \$6,780 | \$7,004 | \$7,235 | \$7,473 | 110% | B |
| North Dakota | \$11,509 | \$10,772 | \$10,082 | \$9,437 | 82% | F | \$12,437 | \$11,538 | \$10,704 | \$9,931 | 80% | F |
| Ohio | \$9,438 | \$10,264 | \$11,163 | \$12,141 | 129% | A | \$9,511 | \$10,295 | \$11,143 | \$12,062 | 127% | A |
| Oklahoma | \$7,030 | \$7,163 | \$7,299 | \$7,437 | 106% | B | \$7,179 | \$7,371 | \$7,567 | \$7,768 | 108% | B |
| Oregon | \$8,906 | \$8,770 | \$8,635 | \$8,502 | 95% | C | \$9,239 | \$9,133 | \$9,027 | \$8,923 | 97% | C |
| Pennsylvania | \$13,904 | \$13,395 | \$12,905 | \$12,433 | 89% | F | \$14,568 | \$14,127 | \$13,700 | \$13,285 | 91% | D |
| Rhode Island | \$13,368 | \$13,268 | \$13,169 | \$13,070 | 98% | C | \$14,070 | \$13,843 | \$13,620 | \$13,401 | 95% | D |
| South Carolina | \$10,012 | \$9,679 | \$9,356 | \$9,044 | 90% | F | \$9,393 | \$9,505 | \$9,619 | \$9,734 | 104% | C |
| South Dakota | \$7,654 | \$8,239 | \$8,870 | \$9,548 | 125% | A | \$7,636 | \$8,498 | \$9,458 | \$10,525 | 138% | A |
| Tennessee | \$6,730 | \$7,011 | \$7,303 | \$7,608 | 113% | A | \$6,998 | \$7,263 | \$7,537 | \$7,821 | 112% | B |
| Texas | \$8,766 | \$8,565 | \$8,369 | \$8,178 | 93% | D | \$8,783 | \$8,634 | \$8,487 | \$8,342 | 95% | D |
| Utah | \$5,759 | \$6,207 | \$6,691 | \$7,212 | 125% | A | \$5,976 | \$6,443 | \$6,947 | \$7,490 | 125% | A |
| Vermont | \$16,051 | \$14,745 | \$13,546 | \$12,445 | 78% | F | \$16,138 | \$15,126 | \$14,177 | \$13,287 | 82% | F |
| Virginia | \$10,003 | \$9,646 | \$9,303 | \$8,972 | 90% | F | \$10,382 | \$9,989 | \$9,611 | \$9,248 | 89% | F |
| Washington | \$9,671 | \$9,446 | \$9,226 | \$9,012 | 93% | D | \$9,899 | \$9,752 | \$9,606 | \$9,463 | 96% | D |
| West Virginia | \$9,201 | \$9,674 | \$10,171 | \$10,694 | 116% | A | \$12,988 | \$12,781 | \$12,578 | \$12,379 | 95% | D |
| Wisconsin | \$11,484 | \$11,697 | \$11,915 | \$12,136 | 106% | B | \$10,986 | \$11,199 | \$11,417 | \$11,639 | 106% | C |
| Wyoming | \$17,295 | \$16,731 | \$16,185 | \$15,656 | 91% | D | \$18,721 | \$17,394 | \$16,162 | \$15,017 | 80% | F |

Table C-3. Effort

| State | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade |
| Alabama | 0.038 | \$37,509 | B | 0.040 | \$37,098 | B | 0.038 | \$35,530 | C |
| Alaska | 0.031 | \$67,743 | F | 0.034 | \$67,300 | D | 0.037 | \$71,476 | C |
| Arizona | 0.029 | \$44,230 | F | 0.032 | \$42,167 | F | 0.032 | \$38,361 | F |
| Arkansas | 0.038 | \$37,489 | B | 0.038 | \$37,833 | C | 0.040 | \$36,537 | C |
| California | 0.032 | \$54,989 | D | 0.033 | \$54,301 | F | 0.032 | \$51,578 | F |
| Colorado | 0.029 | \$51,815 | F | 0.029 | \$51,685 | F | 0.031 | \$49,913 | F |
| Connecticut | 0.035 | \$69,946 | C | 0.037 | \$68,167 | C | 0.040 | \$64,575 | C |
| Delaware | 0.027 | \$65,560 | F | 0.029 | \$61,135 | F | 0.028 | \$62,901 | F |
| Florida | 0.034 | \$43,748 | C | 0.037 | \$41,510 | C | 0.033 | \$38,691 | F |
| Georgia | 0.040 | \$45,665 | A | 0.042 | \$43,912 | A | 0.040 | \$41,997 | B |
| Hawaii | 0.042 | \$50,917 | A | 0.034 | \$50,607 | D | 0.035 | \$48,328 | D |
| Idaho | 0.033 | \$37,484 | D | 0.035 | \$36,718 | C | 0.036 | \$34,780 | C |
| Illinois | 0.033 | \$52,900 | D | 0.035 | \$51,380 | C | 0.036 | \$49,776 | C |
| Indiana | 0.035 | \$44,363 | C | 0.037 | \$43,703 | C | 0.043 | \$40,628 | A |
| Iowa | 0.034 | \$47,380 | C | 0.036 | \$45,788 | C | 0.037 | \$45,010 | C |
| Kansas | 0.039 | \$44,801 | B | 0.041 | \$44,721 | B | 0.043 | \$42,634 | A |
| Kentucky | 0.036 | \$38,260 | C | 0.037 | \$37,928 | C | 0.038 | \$36,170 | C |
| Louisiana | 0.028 | \$46,628 | F | 0.029 | \$46,126 | F | 0.032 | \$46,722 | F |
| Maine | 0.045 | \$38,919 | A | 0.046 | \$38,656 | A | 0.046 | \$37,845 | A |
| Maryland | 0.038 | \$53,551 | B | 0.041 | \$53,735 | A | 0.041 | \$53,123 | B |
| Massachusetts | 0.036 | \$61,051 | C | 0.036 | \$60,683 | C | 0.037 | \$58,787 | C |
| Michigan | 0.045 | \$42,010 | A | 0.047 | \$40,179 | A | 0.045 | \$36,994 | A |
| Minnesota | 0.034 | \$51,540 | C | 0.035 | \$51,413 | C | 0.037 | \$49,120 | C |
| Mississippi | 0.038 | \$32,329 | B | 0.039 | \$32,348 | B | 0.040 | \$31,149 | B |
| Missouri | 0.034 | \$42,883 | D | 0.034 | \$43,092 | D | 0.034 | \$42,062 | D |
| Montana | 0.036 | \$38,058 | C | 0.037 | \$37,392 | C | 0.039 | \$36,288 | C |
| Nebraska | 0.034 | \$47,934 | C | 0.035 | \$48,080 | C | 0.036 | \$47,923 | C |
| Nevada | 0.028 | \$52,773 | F | 0.031 | \$49,888 | F | 0.033 | \$44,736 | F |
| New Hampshire | 0.040 | \$47,422 | A | 0.041 | \$46,520 | A | 0.043 | \$45,880 | A |
| New Jersey | 0.048 | \$58,857 | A | 0.048 | \$58,596 | A | 0.050 | \$55,848 | A |
| New Mexico | 0.035 | \$40,765 | C | 0.037 | \$40,470 | C | 0.039 | \$39,943 | C |
| New York | 0.042 | \$60,561 | A | 0.044 | \$59,242 | A | 0.046 | \$59,650 | A |
| North Carolina | 0.030 | \$45,745 | F | 0.030 | \$44,720 | F | 0.034 | \$43,330 | D |
| North Dakota | 0.029 | \$44,668 | F | 0.029 | \$47,994 | F | 0.029 | \$48,329 | F |
| Ohio | 0.041 | \$44,231 | A | 0.042 | \$43,495 | A | 0.043 | \$41,302 | A |
| Oklahoma | 0.033 | \$40,123 | D | 0.032 | \$40,945 | F | 0.036 | \$39,538 | D |
| Oregon | 0.030 | \$46,492 | F | 0.031 | \$48,115 | F | 0.030 | \$47,302 | F |
| Pennsylvania | 0.040 | \$46,272 | A | 0.041 | \$46,275 | A | 0.041 | \$45,118 | B |
| Rhode Island | 0.041 | \$46,608 | A | 0.043 | \$45,394 | A | 0.041 | \$45,168 | B |
| South Carolina | 0.040 | \$37,773 | A | 0.043 | \$36,756 | A | 0.043 | \$34,869 | A |
| South Dakota | 0.027 | \$44,223 | F | 0.027 | \$45,634 | F | 0.028 | \$45,819 | F |
| Tennessee | 0.028 | \$41,392 | F | 0.029 | \$41,060 | F | 0.029 | \$39,243 | F |
| Texas | 0.034 | \$48,886 | C | 0.033 | \$48,273 | D | 0.037 | \$47,063 | C |
| Utah | 0.028 | \$45,652 | F | 0.033 | \$43,662 | F | 0.032 | \$42,018 | F |
| Vermont | 0.053 | \$41,439 | A | 0.054 | \$41,497 | A | 0.056 | \$40,412 | A |
| Virginia | 0.033 | \$52,397 | D | 0.034 | \$51,867 | D | 0.035 | \$51,233 | D |
| Washington | 0.028 | \$54,881 | F | 0.029 | \$54,579 | F | 0.030 | \$52,513 | F |
| West Virginia | 0.044 | \$33,693 | A | 0.043 | \$34,376 | A | 0.044 | \$33,961 | A |
| Wisconsin | 0.039 | \$45,683 | B | 0.040 | \$44,750 | B | 0.039 | \$43,374 | C |
| Wyoming | 0.037 | \$65,649 | C | 0.034 | \$69,965 | D | 0.041 | \$67,679 | B |

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Table C-3. Effort — Continued

| State | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade | Effort Index | Per Capita GDP (2009 dollars) | Grade |
| Alabama | 0.035 | \$36,156 | C | 0.035 | \$36,463 | C | 0.033 | \$37,186 | C |
| Alaska | 0.035 | \$68,656 | C | 0.033 | \$70,594 | C | 0.034 | \$72,281 | C |
| Arizona | 0.029 | \$38,222 | F | 0.027 | \$38,882 | F | 0.025 | \$39,529 | F |
| Arkansas | 0.038 | \$37,658 | B | 0.037 | \$38,056 | B | 0.038 | \$38,336 | B |
| California | 0.028 | \$51,546 | F | 0.029 | \$51,935 | F | 0.027 | \$52,835 | F |
| Colorado | 0.031 | \$49,923 | F | 0.029 | \$50,010 | F | 0.028 | \$50,812 | F |
| Connecticut | 0.037 | \$64,766 | C | 0.037 | \$63,990 | B | 0.039 | \$64,565 | A |
| Delaware | 0.026 | \$62,994 | F | 0.026 | \$62,534 | F | 0.027 | \$62,294 | F |
| Florida | 0.030 | \$38,258 | F | 0.030 | \$37,636 | F | 0.027 | \$38,011 | F |
| Georgia | 0.037 | \$41,894 | C | 0.037 | \$41,866 | B | 0.036 | \$42,029 | C |
| Hawaii | 0.032 | \$48,694 | D | 0.031 | \$49,096 | D | 0.031 | \$49,432 | D |
| Idaho | 0.031 | \$34,825 | F | 0.032 | \$34,589 | D | 0.029 | \$34,337 | F |
| Illinois | 0.036 | \$50,296 | C | 0.038 | \$51,023 | B | 0.038 | \$51,697 | B |
| Indiana | 0.043 | \$43,207 | A | 0.037 | \$43,149 | B | 0.036 | \$44,095 | C |
| Iowa | 0.034 | \$46,052 | C | 0.035 | \$46,591 | C | 0.035 | \$47,601 | C |
| Kansas | 0.038 | \$43,556 | B | 0.036 | \$45,026 | B | 0.037 | \$44,952 | B |
| Kentucky | 0.035 | \$37,746 | C | 0.034 | \$38,170 | C | 0.035 | \$38,358 | C |
| Louisiana | 0.028 | \$48,594 | F | 0.027 | \$46,932 | F | 0.028 | \$47,634 | F |
| Maine | 0.046 | \$38,374 | A | 0.045 | \$37,941 | A | 0.044 | \$38,149 | A |
| Maryland | 0.039 | \$54,080 | B | 0.037 | \$54,497 | B | 0.038 | \$54,751 | A |
| Massachusetts | 0.034 | \$60,354 | C | 0.034 | \$61,288 | C | 0.034 | \$62,313 | C |
| Michigan | 0.041 | \$39,056 | A | 0.040 | \$39,912 | A | 0.038 | \$40,495 | B |
| Minnesota | 0.033 | \$50,641 | D | 0.035 | \$51,552 | C | 0.033 | \$52,292 | C |
| Mississippi | 0.037 | \$31,331 | C | 0.036 | \$30,988 | B | 0.036 | \$31,985 | B |
| Missouri | 0.031 | \$42,610 | F | 0.033 | \$42,128 | C | 0.033 | \$42,541 | C |
| Montana | 0.036 | \$36,918 | C | 0.034 | \$37,867 | C | 0.033 | \$38,494 | C |
| Nebraska | 0.035 | \$49,119 | C | 0.033 | \$50,627 | C | 0.032 | \$51,386 | C |
| Nevada | 0.032 | \$44,102 | D | 0.030 | \$44,197 | F | 0.028 | \$44,473 | F |
| New Hampshire | 0.042 | \$47,224 | A | 0.041 | \$47,710 | A | 0.040 | \$48,109 | A |
| New Jersey | 0.047 | \$56,025 | A | 0.048 | \$55,537 | A | 0.048 | \$56,799 | A |
| New Mexico | 0.034 | \$39,316 | C | 0.034 | \$39,494 | C | 0.033 | \$39,825 | C |
| New York | 0.043 | \$60,974 | A | 0.043 | \$61,399 | A | 0.043 | \$62,212 | A |
| North Carolina | 0.035 | \$43,778 | C | 0.029 | \$43,486 | F | 0.024 | \$44,063 | F |
| North Dakota | 0.028 | \$51,254 | F | 0.027 | \$55,109 | F | 0.023 | \$64,871 | F |
| Ohio | 0.041 | \$42,342 | A | 0.039 | \$43,439 | A | 0.037 | \$44,790 | B |
| Oklahoma | 0.033 | \$39,377 | D | 0.029 | \$40,459 | F | 0.029 | \$41,348 | F |
| Oregon | 0.028 | \$49,538 | F | 0.026 | \$51,143 | F | 0.026 | \$52,758 | F |
| Pennsylvania | 0.040 | \$45,976 | A | 0.039 | \$46,503 | A | 0.039 | \$46,972 | A |
| Rhode Island | 0.040 | \$46,277 | A | 0.039 | \$46,304 | A | 0.039 | \$46,903 | A |
| South Carolina | 0.041 | \$35,078 | A | 0.039 | \$35,885 | A | 0.039 | \$36,033 | A |
| South Dakota | 0.027 | \$46,507 | F | 0.024 | \$48,330 | F | 0.025 | \$47,886 | F |
| Tennessee | 0.029 | \$39,649 | F | 0.028 | \$40,468 | F | 0.027 | \$41,441 | F |
| Texas | 0.034 | \$47,617 | C | 0.032 | \$48,846 | D | 0.030 | \$51,367 | D |
| Utah | 0.031 | \$42,075 | F | 0.029 | \$42,714 | F | 0.028 | \$44,196 | F |
| Vermont | 0.053 | \$42,097 | A | 0.051 | \$42,969 | A | 0.051 | \$43,461 | A |
| Virginia | 0.031 | \$52,084 | F | 0.030 | \$51,923 | F | 0.030 | \$52,057 | D |
| Washington | 0.029 | \$52,850 | F | 0.028 | \$52,595 | F | 0.028 | \$53,814 | F |
| West Virginia | 0.040 | \$34,818 | A | 0.043 | \$35,656 | A | 0.051 | \$35,152 | A |
| Wisconsin | 0.039 | \$44,431 | B | 0.040 | \$45,036 | A | 0.037 | \$45,363 | B |
| Wyoming | 0.040 | \$66,256 | A | 0.035 | \$66,628 | C | 0.036 | \$63,765 | B |

Table C-4. Coverage

| State | 2007 | | | | | 2012 | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|------|
| | % 6- to 16-Year-Olds in Public School | Median Household Income (Public School) | Median Household Income (Private School) | Private/Public Ratio | Rank | % 6- to 16-Year-Olds in Public School | Median Household Income (Public School) | Median Household Income (Private School) | Private/Public Ratio | Rank |
| Alabama | 86% | \$58,221 | \$103,184 | 177% | 38 | 88% | \$61,621 | \$105,204 | 171% | 33 |
| Alaska | 90% | \$81,217 | \$105,538 | 130% | 5 | 89% | \$84,811 | \$106,196 | 125% | 6 |
| Arizona | 91% | \$67,949 | \$103,397 | 152% | 6 | 92% | \$65,479 | \$101,277 | 155% | 9 |
| Arkansas | 90% | \$52,666 | \$101,996 | 194% | 30 | 91% | \$57,394 | \$105,700 | 184% | 25 |
| California | 89% | \$76,334 | \$143,228 | 188% | 32 | 90% | \$75,452 | \$148,010 | 196% | 36 |
| Colorado | 89% | \$79,736 | \$112,392 | 141% | 12 | 90% | \$81,979 | \$126,403 | 154% | 11 |
| Connecticut | 88% | \$106,305 | \$173,829 | 164% | 25 | 89% | \$111,368 | \$186,966 | 168% | 28 |
| Delaware | 79% | \$69,799 | \$129,167 | 185% | 50 | 82% | \$72,045 | \$135,311 | 188% | 48 |
| District of Columbia | 78% | \$52,106 | \$185,933 | 357% | 51 | 79% | \$68,488 | \$254,246 | 371% | 51 |
| Florida | 86% | \$66,417 | \$128,858 | 194% | 46 | 87% | \$64,350 | \$116,996 | 182% | 43 |
| Georgia | 88% | \$65,893 | \$129,358 | 196% | 39 | 89% | \$65,431 | \$119,138 | 182% | 31 |
| Hawaii | 80% | \$79,912 | \$122,019 | 153% | 48 | 79% | \$80,305 | \$125,332 | 156% | 49 |
| Idaho | 91% | \$63,862 | \$84,349 | 132% | 4 | 92% | \$66,848 | \$93,418 | 140% | 3 |
| Illinois | 86% | \$78,001 | \$121,030 | 155% | 33 | 87% | \$79,527 | \$129,836 | 163% | 35 |
| Indiana | 86% | \$65,473 | \$97,926 | 150% | 29 | 87% | \$65,988 | \$101,382 | 154% | 30 |
| Iowa | 88% | \$70,522 | \$94,431 | 134% | 11 | 88% | \$74,098 | \$103,354 | 139% | 13 |
| Kansas | 88% | \$70,003 | \$108,452 | 155% | 19 | 88% | \$73,541 | \$107,214 | 146% | 15 |
| Kentucky | 86% | \$56,727 | \$100,827 | 178% | 41 | 88% | \$60,665 | \$109,488 | 180% | 40 |
| Louisiana | 81% | \$52,956 | \$105,357 | 199% | 49 | 81% | \$57,006 | \$117,411 | 206% | 50 |
| Maine | 90% | \$65,168 | \$72,885 | 112% | 3 | 89% | \$67,874 | \$84,221 | 124% | 8 |
| Maryland | 81% | \$90,972 | \$147,465 | 162% | 47 | 85% | \$95,291 | \$155,826 | 164% | 46 |
| Massachusetts | 87% | \$95,291 | \$141,852 | 149% | 22 | 88% | \$102,054 | \$154,330 | 151% | 24 |
| Michigan | 88% | \$70,259 | \$106,583 | 152% | 16 | 88% | \$69,902 | \$103,960 | 149% | 22 |
| Minnesota | 87% | \$82,859 | \$121,035 | 146% | 20 | 87% | \$86,316 | \$130,997 | 152% | 27 |
| Mississippi | 88% | \$48,795 | \$94,289 | 193% | 40 | 87% | \$50,381 | \$92,329 | 183% | 42 |
| Missouri | 83% | \$64,300 | \$101,562 | 158% | 44 | 85% | \$67,298 | \$110,427 | 164% | 45 |
| Montana | 89% | \$61,978 | \$83,378 | 135% | 7 | 89% | \$66,574 | \$77,820 | 117% | 7 |
| Nebraska | 86% | \$66,411 | \$92,351 | 139% | 24 | 86% | \$72,042 | \$107,437 | 149% | 34 |
| Nevada | 92% | \$72,711 | \$141,646 | 195% | 15 | 92% | \$64,781 | \$114,890 | 177% | 12 |
| New Hampshire | 88% | \$89,756 | \$112,241 | 125% | 10 | 89% | \$94,428 | \$127,504 | 135% | 10 |
| New Jersey | 85% | \$100,837 | \$131,709 | 131% | 21 | 87% | \$107,401 | \$150,320 | 140% | 18 |
| New Mexico | 90% | \$53,526 | \$91,893 | 172% | 18 | 90% | \$56,145 | \$94,824 | 169% | 17 |
| New York | 84% | \$78,642 | \$121,654 | 155% | 42 | 85% | \$83,700 | \$134,843 | 161% | 44 |
| North Carolina | 89% | \$63,416 | \$117,173 | 185% | 31 | 89% | \$64,518 | \$118,066 | 183% | 32 |
| North Dakota | 88% | \$68,012 | \$101,174 | 149% | 14 | 87% | \$82,075 | \$139,195 | 170% | 39 |
| Ohio | 84% | \$67,468 | \$101,157 | 150% | 36 | 85% | \$68,543 | \$101,438 | 148% | 38 |
| Oklahoma | 90% | \$58,263 | \$107,892 | 185% | 23 | 91% | \$62,287 | \$109,712 | 176% | 16 |
| Oregon | 88% | \$68,503 | \$102,822 | 150% | 17 | 89% | \$67,557 | \$105,943 | 157% | 14 |
| Pennsylvania | 83% | \$71,943 | \$104,301 | 145% | 43 | 85% | \$76,788 | \$112,538 | 147% | 41 |
| Rhode Island | 86% | \$76,379 | \$123,757 | 162% | 37 | 88% | \$78,298 | \$135,433 | 173% | 37 |
| South Carolina | 87% | \$59,135 | \$101,128 | 171% | 34 | 90% | \$59,635 | \$104,313 | 175% | 23 |
| South Dakota | 88% | \$65,372 | \$86,906 | 133% | 13 | 90% | \$71,412 | \$123,327 | 173% | 20 |
| Tennessee | 87% | \$59,089 | \$119,763 | 203% | 45 | 87% | \$61,045 | \$116,320 | 191% | 47 |
| Texas | 91% | \$63,957 | \$127,688 | 200% | 26 | 92% | \$67,673 | \$132,713 | 196% | 19 |
| Utah | 93% | \$77,469 | \$101,571 | 131% | 2 | 93% | \$78,230 | \$103,859 | 133% | 2 |
| Vermont | 90% | \$72,415 | \$102,481 | 142% | 9 | 90% | \$77,087 | \$94,162 | 122% | 5 |
| Virginia | 88% | \$84,311 | \$139,903 | 166% | 28 | 88% | \$90,271 | \$147,076 | 163% | 26 |
| Washington | 88% | \$75,138 | \$127,192 | 169% | 27 | 89% | \$79,852 | \$125,257 | 157% | 21 |
| West Virginia | 91% | \$55,035 | \$87,681 | 159% | 8 | 92% | \$62,506 | \$89,838 | 144% | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 84% | \$72,277 | \$99,272 | 137% | 35 | 85% | \$75,230 | \$94,273 | 125% | 29 |
| Wyoming | 94% | \$73,353 | \$92,635 | 126% | 1 | 93% | \$74,708 | \$88,144 | 118% | 1 |

Table C-5. Early Childhood Education

| State | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank |
| Alabama | 31% | 51% | 60% | 47 | 36% | 58% | 62% | 41 | 33% | 54% | 61% | 46 |
| Alaska | 29% | 47% | 61% | 44 | 44% | 43% | 101% | 3 | 30% | 35% | 85% | 10 |
| Arizona | 27% | 42% | 64% | 40 | 22% | 42% | 53% | 46 | 23% | 41% | 58% | 48 |
| Arkansas | 45% | 50% | 90% | 8 | 47% | 55% | 87% | 13 | 49% | 53% | 92% | 5 |
| California | 40% | 56% | 72% | 30 | 42% | 56% | 74% | 24 | 41% | 55% | 75% | 26 |
| Colorado | 31% | 52% | 59% | 49 | 38% | 56% | 67% | 35 | 40% | 57% | 70% | 29 |
| Connecticut | 49% | 68% | 72% | 29 | 50% | 68% | 73% | 26 | 50% | 65% | 77% | 20 |
| Delaware | 43% | 52% | 84% | 11 | 46% | 51% | 91% | 9 | 43% | 55% | 77% | 19 |
| District of Columbia | 48% | 83% | 57% | 51 | 55% | 82% | 67% | 37 | 53% | 58% | 91% | 6 |
| Florida | 40% | 60% | 68% | 34 | 40% | 60% | 67% | 38 | 39% | 58% | 67% | 40 |
| Georgia | 39% | 59% | 66% | 38 | 41% | 57% | 73% | 27 | 42% | 60% | 69% | 35 |
| Hawaii | 45% | 60% | 75% | 25 | 23% | 62% | 37% | 51 | 54% | 59% | 92% | 4 |
| Idaho | 26% | 41% | 63% | 42 | 29% | 41% | 71% | 29 | 26% | 34% | 76% | 21 |
| Illinois | 50% | 56% | 89% | 10 | 52% | 59% | 89% | 12 | 49% | 60% | 81% | 14 |
| Indiana | 31% | 45% | 68% | 33 | 32% | 47% | 68% | 34 | 29% | 50% | 58% | 49 |
| Iowa | 42% | 48% | 89% | 9 | 44% | 50% | 89% | 11 | 38% | 54% | 70% | 30 |
| Kansas | 32% | 50% | 64% | 39 | 41% | 53% | 76% | 22 | 35% | 52% | 67% | 41 |
| Kentucky | 43% | 46% | 95% | 4 | 43% | 54% | 79% | 20 | 40% | 49% | 82% | 13 |
| Louisiana | 41% | 62% | 66% | 37 | 51% | 57% | 90% | 10 | 49% | 62% | 79% | 18 |
| Maine | 35% | 42% | 82% | 15 | 32% | 39% | 83% | 14 | 36% | 48% | 75% | 25 |
| Maryland | 32% | 55% | 58% | 50 | 39% | 58% | 67% | 39 | 39% | 55% | 71% | 28 |
| Massachusetts | 50% | 64% | 77% | 20 | 52% | 65% | 80% | 18 | 47% | 67% | 70% | 33 |
| Michigan | 42% | 51% | 82% | 17 | 42% | 55% | 77% | 21 | 39% | 56% | 70% | 31 |
| Minnesota | 41% | 46% | 90% | 7 | 36% | 52% | 70% | 30 | 41% | 50% | 82% | 12 |
| Mississippi | 52% | 55% | 94% | 5 | 52% | 56% | 94% | 4 | 51% | 53% | 97% | 3 |
| Missouri | 34% | 50% | 67% | 36 | 36% | 49% | 73% | 25 | 34% | 51% | 67% | 42 |
| Montana | 33% | 39% | 83% | 13 | 34% | 37% | 93% | 6 | 44% | 43% | 102% | 2 |
| Nebraska | 30% | 41% | 72% | 28 | 39% | 48% | 81% | 17 | 38% | 55% | 69% | 34 |
| Nevada | 22% | 32% | 70% | 32 | 15% | 34% | 44% | 49 | 20% | 38% | 52% | 50 |
| New Hampshire | 33% | 54% | 61% | 45 | 29% | 59% | 50% | 47 | 28% | 60% | 47% | 51 |
| New Jersey | 57% | 67% | 84% | 12 | 63% | 68% | 93% | 8 | 59% | 69% | 86% | 9 |
| New Mexico | 33% | 42% | 77% | 21 | 42% | 42% | 102% | 2 | 40% | 45% | 89% | 7 |
| New York | 51% | 62% | 82% | 16 | 53% | 64% | 83% | 15 | 49% | 62% | 79% | 17 |
| North Carolina | 36% | 53% | 67% | 35 | 38% | 59% | 64% | 40 | 34% | 57% | 59% | 47 |
| North Dakota | 25% | 27% | 93% | 6 | 44% | 47% | 93% | 7 | 23% | 37% | 62% | 44 |
| Ohio | 38% | 48% | 78% | 19 | 41% | 50% | 83% | 16 | 40% | 52% | 75% | 24 |
| Oklahoma | 38% | 47% | 82% | 18 | 39% | 49% | 80% | 19 | 37% | 44% | 84% | 11 |
| Oregon | 33% | 45% | 74% | 26 | 30% | 51% | 59% | 44 | 36% | 51% | 70% | 32 |
| Pennsylvania | 41% | 53% | 77% | 22 | 38% | 56% | 69% | 31 | 41% | 54% | 76% | 22 |
| Rhode Island | 39% | 52% | 76% | 23 | 38% | 64% | 59% | 45 | 39% | 58% | 68% | 38 |
| South Carolina | 42% | 56% | 76% | 24 | 42% | 55% | 76% | 23 | 41% | 62% | 67% | 39 |
| South Dakota | 36% | 34% | 105% | 3 | 51% | 41% | 122% | 1 | 31% | 39% | 80% | 15 |
| Tennessee | 30% | 47% | 63% | 41 | 36% | 50% | 72% | 28 | 35% | 47% | 76% | 23 |
| Texas | 35% | 48% | 73% | 27 | 34% | 50% | 68% | 32 | 37% | 50% | 73% | 27 |
| Utah | 27% | 44% | 61% | 46 | 32% | 47% | 68% | 33 | 31% | 45% | 69% | 37 |
| Vermont | 41% | 57% | 71% | 31 | 31% | 63% | 49% | 48 | 56% | 53% | 105% | 1 |
| Virginia | 32% | 55% | 59% | 48 | 38% | 56% | 67% | 36 | 37% | 55% | 66% | 43 |
| Washington | 29% | 47% | 62% | 43 | 29% | 49% | 60% | 43 | 33% | 48% | 69% | 36 |
| West Virginia | 37% | 45% | 82% | 14 | 26% | 43% | 60% | 42 | 31% | 39% | 79% | 16 |
| Wisconsin | 49% | 43% | 114% | 2 | 43% | 46% | 93% | 5 | 43% | 50% | 87% | 8 |
| Wyoming | 56% | 46% | 122% | 1 | 22% | 49% | 44% | 50 | 33% | 53% | 62% | 45 |

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Table C-5. Early Childhood Education – Continued

| State | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank | % Low Income Enrolled | % Non-Low Income Enrolled | Enrollment Ratio by Income | Rank |
| Alabama | 39% | 52% | 75% | 20 | 34% | 55% | 61% | 46 | 36% | 52% | 70% | 31 |
| Alaska | 39% | 42% | 93% | 5 | 40% | 48% | 84% | 13 | 42% | 36% | 115% | 2 |
| Arizona | 25% | 44% | 57% | 49 | 28% | 43% | 66% | 41 | 25% | 45% | 57% | 47 |
| Arkansas | 51% | 58% | 88% | 7 | 42% | 52% | 82% | 19 | 43% | 49% | 89% | 9 |
| California | 41% | 57% | 73% | 26 | 39% | 58% | 67% | 39 | 41% | 58% | 71% | 27 |
| Colorado | 39% | 55% | 72% | 30 | 35% | 56% | 63% | 45 | 37% | 56% | 66% | 37 |
| Connecticut | 46% | 69% | 67% | 42 | 60% | 64% | 94% | 5 | 62% | 71% | 87% | 11 |
| Delaware | 42% | 61% | 70% | 36 | 47% | 56% | 83% | 14 | 39% | 52% | 75% | 22 |
| District of Columbia | 57% | 85% | 67% | 41 | 58% | 85% | 69% | 36 | 73% | 77% | 94% | 6 |
| Florida | 42% | 59% | 72% | 28 | 44% | 58% | 76% | 25 | 41% | 61% | 68% | 34 |
| Georgia | 41% | 58% | 72% | 31 | 40% | 58% | 70% | 33 | 40% | 62% | 66% | 38 |
| Hawaii | 45% | 60% | 74% | 21 | 44% | 50% | 88% | 11 | 53% | 48% | 111% | 4 |
| Idaho | 36% | 52% | 70% | 34 | 34% | 33% | 103% | 2 | 23% | 44% | 53% | 49 |
| Illinois | 46% | 61% | 75% | 19 | 43% | 62% | 70% | 32 | 47% | 58% | 82% | 13 |
| Indiana | 32% | 47% | 69% | 38 | 37% | 48% | 77% | 23 | 31% | 48% | 64% | 41 |
| Iowa | 36% | 53% | 68% | 39 | 47% | 50% | 94% | 4 | 47% | 51% | 91% | 7 |
| Kansas | 45% | 55% | 83% | 9 | 37% | 49% | 75% | 27 | 40% | 50% | 80% | 15 |
| Kentucky | 35% | 50% | 71% | 32 | 32% | 50% | 63% | 44 | 40% | 54% | 76% | 20 |
| Louisiana | 51% | 53% | 97% | 3 | 50% | 55% | 91% | 8 | 44% | 60% | 74% | 24 |
| Maine | 32% | 55% | 58% | 48 | 34% | 45% | 76% | 26 | 38% | 57% | 66% | 36 |
| Maryland | 40% | 57% | 71% | 33 | 41% | 53% | 78% | 22 | 28% | 55% | 51% | 50 |
| Massachusetts | 46% | 64% | 72% | 27 | 46% | 68% | 67% | 38 | 46% | 65% | 71% | 28 |
| Michigan | 38% | 53% | 73% | 23 | 48% | 57% | 83% | 15 | 41% | 51% | 81% | 14 |
| Minnesota | 38% | 50% | 77% | 17 | 40% | 52% | 77% | 24 | 37% | 52% | 71% | 29 |
| Mississippi | 52% | 53% | 98% | 2 | 53% | 59% | 90% | 9 | 53% | 49% | 109% | 5 |
| Missouri | 34% | 53% | 65% | 43 | 38% | 54% | 70% | 31 | 33% | 48% | 69% | 33 |
| Montana | 47% | 38% | 125% | 1 | 40% | 45% | 88% | 12 | 37% | 33% | 113% | 3 |
| Nebraska | 40% | 54% | 73% | 24 | 38% | 55% | 69% | 35 | 48% | 55% | 88% | 10 |
| Nevada | 25% | 39% | 64% | 45 | 25% | 37% | 68% | 37 | 21% | 42% | 49% | 51 |
| New Hampshire | 42% | 54% | 78% | 15 | 32% | 60% | 54% | 49 | 33% | 61% | 54% | 48 |
| New Jersey | 57% | 66% | 86% | 8 | 55% | 66% | 83% | 16 | 55% | 71% | 77% | 19 |
| New Mexico | 30% | 39% | 77% | 18 | 38% | 44% | 88% | 10 | 35% | 48% | 72% | 25 |
| New York | 51% | 63% | 81% | 11 | 51% | 63% | 80% | 21 | 51% | 66% | 77% | 18 |
| North Carolina | 29% | 54% | 54% | 50 | 33% | 55% | 59% | 47 | 34% | 54% | 62% | 43 |
| North Dakota | 28% | 31% | 90% | 6 | 42% | 33% | 125% | 1 | 37% | 43% | 86% | 12 |
| Ohio | 38% | 51% | 74% | 22 | 39% | 55% | 71% | 29 | 37% | 54% | 69% | 32 |
| Oklahoma | 41% | 51% | 80% | 12 | 42% | 46% | 92% | 6 | 37% | 46% | 80% | 16 |
| Oregon | 31% | 51% | 61% | 47 | 26% | 50% | 52% | 50 | 33% | 51% | 64% | 40 |
| Pennsylvania | 42% | 53% | 79% | 14 | 36% | 54% | 66% | 42 | 37% | 60% | 62% | 44 |
| Rhode Island | 38% | 49% | 77% | 16 | 47% | 57% | 81% | 20 | 39% | 53% | 75% | 23 |
| South Carolina | 42% | 61% | 69% | 37 | 38% | 55% | 69% | 34 | 36% | 53% | 68% | 35 |
| South Dakota | 33% | 42% | 80% | 13 | 39% | 40% | 99% | 3 | 44% | 35% | 124% | 1 |
| Tennessee | 35% | 48% | 72% | 29 | 33% | 45% | 72% | 28 | 36% | 50% | 72% | 26 |
| Texas | 36% | 51% | 70% | 35 | 33% | 50% | 67% | 40 | 36% | 52% | 70% | 30 |
| Utah | 31% | 47% | 65% | 44 | 26% | 46% | 57% | 48 | 30% | 47% | 64% | 39 |
| Vermont | 48% | 50% | 96% | 4 | 39% | 76% | 51% | 51 | 33% | 52% | 63% | 42 |
| Virginia | 35% | 56% | 62% | 46 | 39% | 55% | 70% | 30 | 34% | 56% | 60% | 46 |
| Washington | 24% | 49% | 49% | 51 | 33% | 52% | 63% | 43 | 30% | 49% | 62% | 45 |
| West Virginia | 28% | 39% | 73% | 25 | 33% | 40% | 82% | 18 | 31% | 41% | 75% | 21 |
| Wisconsin | 37% | 46% | 81% | 10 | 37% | 45% | 83% | 17 | 44% | 49% | 91% | 8 |
| Wyoming | 26% | 39% | 68% | 40 | 37% | 41% | 91% | 7 | 51% | 65% | 79% | 17 |

Table C-6. Wages

| State | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank |
| Alabama | 84% | 74% | 39 | 84% | 73% | 25 | 82% | 71% | 28 |
| Alaska | 128% | 115% | 1 | 91% | 81% | 4 | 87% | 77% | 11 |
| Arizona | 81% | 69% | 51 | 78% | 65% | 48 | 79% | 66% | 45 |
| Arkansas | 93% | 80% | 14 | 92% | 77% | 7 | 85% | 72% | 25 |
| California | 88% | 81% | 19 | 84% | 77% | 15 | 83% | 75% | 20 |
| Colorado | 76% | 69% | 52 | 74% | 68% | 49 | 73% | 66% | 50 |
| Connecticut | 81% | 74% | 42 | 78% | 71% | 38 | 76% | 69% | 43 |
| Delaware | 91% | 80% | 16 | 81% | 71% | 31 | 88% | 76% | 10 |
| District of Columbia | 81% | 72% | 45 | 60% | 53% | 52 | 68% | 60% | 52 |
| Florida | 84% | 77% | 28 | 83% | 76% | 23 | 82% | 75% | 24 |
| Georgia | 77% | 71% | 50 | 74% | 68% | 50 | 73% | 68% | 47 |
| Hawaii | 87% | 80% | 23 | 83% | 76% | 22 | 87% | 79% | 7 |
| Idaho | 93% | 82% | 12 | 80% | 71% | 35 | 85% | 75% | 18 |
| Illinois | 89% | 76% | 26 | 80% | 68% | 41 | 83% | 70% | 31 |
| Indiana | 91% | 76% | 24 | 88% | 72% | 21 | 88% | 71% | 22 |
| Iowa | 96% | 81% | 9 | 85% | 70% | 29 | 89% | 73% | 16 |
| Kansas | 86% | 75% | 30 | 86% | 74% | 20 | 85% | 73% | 23 |
| Kentucky | 86% | 75% | 32 | 80% | 68% | 40 | 82% | 70% | 34 |
| Louisiana | 86% | 76% | 29 | 83% | 73% | 28 | 80% | 70% | 36 |
| Maine | 94% | 87% | 7 | 90% | 83% | 3 | 86% | 80% | 8 |
| Maryland | 85% | 76% | 33 | 85% | 75% | 16 | 85% | 75% | 19 |
| Massachusetts | 84% | 75% | 34 | 79% | 71% | 37 | 77% | 69% | 42 |
| Michigan | 102% | 90% | 5 | 88% | 77% | 12 | 90% | 78% | 6 |
| Minnesota | 83% | 74% | 40 | 79% | 70% | 39 | 79% | 69% | 39 |
| Mississippi | 82% | 73% | 43 | 82% | 73% | 27 | 83% | 73% | 27 |
| Missouri | 83% | 75% | 35 | 75% | 67% | 47 | 76% | 68% | 44 |
| Montana | 107% | 91% | 4 | 91% | 76% | 10 | 97% | 81% | 5 |
| Nebraska | 85% | 77% | 27 | 81% | 72% | 30 | 80% | 71% | 33 |
| Nevada | 87% | 81% | 20 | 79% | 72% | 32 | 79% | 73% | 29 |
| New Hampshire | 83% | 72% | 44 | 88% | 76% | 13 | 80% | 69% | 35 |
| New Jersey | 90% | 80% | 18 | 85% | 75% | 18 | 87% | 76% | 12 |
| New Mexico | 91% | 82% | 13 | 89% | 80% | 6 | 83% | 75% | 21 |
| New York | 87% | 80% | 21 | 83% | 77% | 17 | 84% | 77% | 15 |
| North Carolina | 80% | 72% | 46 | 77% | 69% | 44 | 78% | 70% | 41 |
| North Dakota | 91% | 75% | 25 | 89% | 72% | 19 | 100% | 80% | 3 |
| Ohio | 92% | 79% | 17 | 87% | 74% | 14 | 87% | 74% | 17 |
| Oklahoma | 85% | 74% | 37 | 79% | 68% | 42 | 80% | 69% | 40 |
| Oregon | 93% | 84% | 8 | 83% | 74% | 24 | 86% | 77% | 14 |
| Pennsylvania | 94% | 82% | 10 | 90% | 77% | 11 | 90% | 77% | 9 |
| Rhode Island | 97% | 91% | 6 | 97% | 91% | 2 | 92% | 86% | 4 |
| South Carolina | 84% | 74% | 38 | 81% | 70% | 34 | 82% | 71% | 30 |
| South Dakota | 96% | 76% | 15 | 97% | 75% | 5 | 85% | 65% | 38 |
| Tennessee | 83% | 73% | 41 | 78% | 69% | 43 | 75% | 66% | 48 |
| Texas | 80% | 71% | 48 | 76% | 67% | 46 | 74% | 65% | 49 |
| Total | 89% | 79% | 22 | 83% | 73% | 26 | 84% | 73% | 26 |
| Utah | 83% | 76% | 36 | 79% | 71% | 33 | 80% | 72% | 32 |
| Vermont | 104% | 94% | 3 | 88% | 80% | 8 | 97% | 87% | 2 |
| Virginia | 79% | 70% | 49 | 74% | 65% | 51 | 74% | 65% | 51 |
| Washington | 79% | 73% | 47 | 75% | 68% | 45 | 75% | 69% | 46 |
| West Virginia | 84% | 77% | 31 | 79% | 71% | 36 | 78% | 71% | 37 |
| Wisconsin | 93% | 82% | 11 | 89% | 78% | 9 | 87% | 76% | 13 |
| Wyoming | 124% | 99% | 2 | 114% | 90% | 1 | 118% | 93% | 1 |

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Table C-6. Wages – Continued

| State | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank | Wage Ratio at Age 25 | Wage Ratio at Age 45 | Rank |
| Alabama | 79% | 69% | 41 | 77% | 67% | 40 | 77% | 67% | 38 |
| Alaska | 82% | 72% | 29 | 86% | 76% | 10 | 94% | 82% | 3 |
| Arizona | 75% | 63% | 51 | 78% | 65% | 45 | 72% | 60% | 51 |
| Arkansas | 87% | 73% | 20 | 86% | 72% | 18 | 85% | 71% | 19 |
| California | 85% | 77% | 15 | 81% | 74% | 23 | 80% | 73% | 23 |
| Colorado | 75% | 68% | 49 | 74% | 67% | 46 | 74% | 67% | 42 |
| Connecticut | 78% | 71% | 35 | 78% | 71% | 33 | 76% | 69% | 37 |
| Delaware | 80% | 69% | 37 | 85% | 73% | 17 | 83% | 71% | 22 |
| District of Columbia | 73% | 65% | 50 | 76% | 67% | 43 | 74% | 66% | 45 |
| Florida | 81% | 74% | 28 | 77% | 70% | 37 | 77% | 71% | 30 |
| Georgia | 75% | 69% | 45 | 73% | 67% | 49 | 71% | 66% | 47 |
| Hawaii | 89% | 81% | 6 | 94% | 85% | 2 | 83% | 76% | 8 |
| Idaho | 81% | 71% | 32 | 80% | 71% | 30 | 77% | 69% | 34 |
| Illinois | 85% | 72% | 25 | 82% | 69% | 31 | 83% | 70% | 24 |
| Indiana | 89% | 71% | 21 | 87% | 69% | 25 | 81% | 65% | 36 |
| Iowa | 92% | 76% | 10 | 98% | 81% | 3 | 101% | 83% | 2 |
| Kansas | 82% | 70% | 31 | 86% | 73% | 15 | 80% | 68% | 32 |
| Kentucky | 83% | 71% | 30 | 80% | 69% | 36 | 79% | 67% | 35 |
| Louisiana | 83% | 73% | 27 | 80% | 70% | 32 | 81% | 71% | 28 |
| Maine | 82% | 76% | 22 | 90% | 83% | 4 | 84% | 78% | 7 |
| Maryland | 86% | 76% | 16 | 83% | 73% | 21 | 82% | 73% | 21 |
| Massachusetts | 78% | 69% | 40 | 80% | 71% | 29 | 76% | 67% | 40 |
| Michigan | 92% | 80% | 4 | 89% | 77% | 9 | 85% | 74% | 9 |
| Minnesota | 78% | 69% | 42 | 83% | 73% | 22 | 78% | 68% | 33 |
| Mississippi | 79% | 70% | 34 | 79% | 70% | 35 | 76% | 67% | 41 |
| Missouri | 78% | 70% | 39 | 76% | 68% | 41 | 72% | 64% | 48 |
| Montana | 93% | 78% | 5 | 87% | 72% | 14 | 87% | 72% | 14 |
| Nebraska | 85% | 75% | 18 | 84% | 74% | 16 | 84% | 75% | 10 |
| Nevada | 83% | 76% | 17 | 79% | 72% | 28 | 85% | 78% | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 80% | 69% | 38 | 84% | 72% | 20 | 82% | 70% | 25 |
| New Jersey | 90% | 79% | 7 | 85% | 75% | 12 | 85% | 74% | 12 |
| New Mexico | 77% | 69% | 44 | 74% | 66% | 47 | 83% | 74% | 13 |
| New York | 87% | 80% | 9 | 84% | 76% | 11 | 86% | 79% | 5 |
| North Carolina | 80% | 71% | 33 | 74% | 66% | 48 | 72% | 64% | 49 |
| North Dakota | 99% | 79% | 2 | 95% | 75% | 6 | 85% | 67% | 27 |
| Ohio | 89% | 76% | 13 | 86% | 73% | 13 | 85% | 72% | 17 |
| Oklahoma | 80% | 69% | 36 | 81% | 69% | 34 | 75% | 64% | 46 |
| Oregon | 83% | 74% | 23 | 82% | 73% | 24 | 82% | 73% | 20 |
| Pennsylvania | 90% | 77% | 12 | 90% | 77% | 8 | 90% | 77% | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 90% | 85% | 3 | 88% | 82% | 5 | 81% | 76% | 16 |
| South Carolina | 85% | 73% | 24 | 83% | 72% | 26 | 80% | 69% | 31 |
| South Dakota | 95% | 73% | 11 | 85% | 64% | 38 | 87% | 66% | 29 |
| Tennessee | 76% | 67% | 47 | 76% | 67% | 44 | 71% | 63% | 50 |
| Texas | 76% | 67% | 46 | 77% | 67% | 42 | 75% | 66% | 43 |
| Total | 83% | 73% | 26 | 82% | 72% | 27 | 81% | 71% | 26 |
| Utah | 77% | 69% | 43 | 76% | 69% | 39 | 75% | 68% | 39 |
| Vermont | 88% | 79% | 8 | 82% | 74% | 19 | 82% | 74% | 18 |
| Virginia | 72% | 63% | 52 | 70% | 61% | 52 | 69% | 60% | 52 |
| Washington | 74% | 68% | 48 | 71% | 65% | 50 | 73% | 67% | 44 |
| West Virginia | 84% | 75% | 19 | 71% | 63% | 51 | 83% | 74% | 15 |
| Wisconsin | 88% | 76% | 14 | 90% | 78% | 7 | 85% | 74% | 11 |
| Wyoming | 107% | 84% | 1 | 106% | 83% | 1 | 121% | 94% | 1 |

Table C-7. Pupil-to-Teacher Fairness Ratio

| State | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State |
| Alabama | 13.1 | 96% | 42 | 14.3 | 89% | 48 | 15.1 | 91% | 46 |
| Alaska | 17.7 | 149% | 1 | 18.1 | 145% | 3 | 17.4 | 150% | 3 |
| Arizona | 18.8 | 103% | 33 | 18.9 | 105% | 32 | 18.5 | 103% | 34 |
| Arkansas | 15.6 | 122% | 10 | 15.9 | 119% | 14 | 14.7 | 119% | 10 |
| California | 21.0 | 104% | 32 | 21.3 | 105% | 33 | 21.4 | 105% | 29 |
| Colorado | 17.2 | 101% | 34 | 17.1 | 102% | 38 | 17.2 | 105% | 28 |
| Connecticut | 14.7 | 99% | 40 | 14.8 | 99% | 40 | 12.0 | 104% | 30 |
| Delaware | 15.5 | 128% | 7 | 15.2 | 120% | 12 | 15.5 | 115% | 12 |
| Florida | 16.3 | 100% | 38 | 16.1 | 110% | 23 | 14.1 | 98% | 42 |
| Georgia | 14.2 | 100% | 37 | 14.0 | 98% | 42 | 13.9 | 101% | 40 |
| Idaho | 19.0 | 109% | 22 | 18.9 | 121% | 11 | 19.1 | 110% | 19 |
| Illinois | 17.5 | 82% | 48 | 18.6 | 91% | 46 | 15.9 | 84% | 48 |
| Indiana | 18.2 | 124% | 9 | 18.0 | 125% | 8 | 18.2 | 126% | 5 |
| Iowa | 14.7 | 112% | 19 | 14.6 | 116% | 15 | 14.8 | 114% | 15 |
| Kansas | 14.8 | 107% | 26 | 14.5 | 111% | 20 | 14.6 | 111% | 18 |
| Kentucky | 15.7 | 111% | 20 | 16.0 | 110% | 24 | 16.2 | 110% | 22 |
| Louisiana | 14.2 | 91% | 47 | 13.7 | 93% | 45 | 13.5 | 93% | 45 |
| Maine | 12.7 | 107% | 25 | 13.2 | 113% | 17 | 13.2 | 103% | 35 |
| Maryland | 14.1 | 106% | 28 | 14.0 | 109% | 25 | 14.1 | 106% | 27 |
| Massachusetts | 13.4 | 115% | 15 | 13.9 | 122% | 10 | 14.0 | 114% | 14 |
| Michigan | 18.4 | 108% | 24 | 18.7 | 107% | 29 | 18.6 | 108% | 24 |
| Minnesota | 16.8 | 121% | 11 | 16.5 | 126% | 6 | 16.8 | 121% | 6 |
| Mississippi | 15.6 | 99% | 39 | 15.4 | 103% | 37 | 15.2 | 102% | 37 |
| Missouri | 15.1 | 112% | 18 | 15.0 | 119% | 13 | 15.0 | 111% | 17 |
| Montana | 17.4 | 127% | 8 | 16.7 | 123% | 9 | 16.9 | 121% | 7 |
| Nebraska | 14.8 | 119% | 13 | 14.6 | 126% | 7 | 14.6 | 120% | 8 |
| Nevada | 17.4 | 65% | 49 | 18.4 | 108% | 28 | 18.2 | 66% | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 13.6 | 115% | 14 | 13.6 | 112% | 18 | 13.8 | 154% | 1 |
| New Jersey | 12.3 | 120% | 12 | 14.7 | 127% | 5 | 12.4 | 114% | 13 |
| New Mexico | 15.3 | 100% | 35 | 15.0 | 100% | 39 | 14.9 | 103% | 32 |
| New York | 12.8 | 95% | 43 | 12.5 | 106% | 30 | 12.8 | 104% | 31 |
| North Carolina | 13.7 | 105% | 30 | 14.6 | 103% | 36 | 14.6 | 101% | 38 |
| North Dakota | 14.6 | 147% | 3 | 14.3 | 147% | 1 | 14.0 | 151% | 2 |
| Ohio | 18.0 | 113% | 16 | 17.9 | 111% | 21 | 17.7 | 113% | 16 |
| Oklahoma | 16.9 | 112% | 17 | 16.7 | 110% | 22 | 16.9 | 109% | 23 |
| Oregon | 23.1 | 149% | 2 | 19.7 | 104% | 35 | 19.6 | 103% | 33 |
| Pennsylvania | 15.5 | 91% | 46 | 14.4 | 96% | 43 | 14.4 | 98% | 43 |
| Rhode Island | 13.2 | 94% | 44 | 12.8 | 81% | 49 | 12.6 | 91% | 47 |
| South Carolina | 14.5 | 106% | 27 | 15.8 | 95% | 44 | 15.3 | 101% | 39 |
| South Dakota | 15.7 | 131% | 6 | 14.7 | 116% | 16 | 15.9 | 116% | 11 |
| Tennessee | 15.8 | 100% | 36 | 15.2 | 106% | 31 | 15.2 | 102% | 36 |
| Texas | 14.7 | 98% | 41 | 14.6 | 99% | 41 | 14.4 | 97% | 44 |
| Utah | 22.1 | 140% | 4 | 23.8 | 145% | 2 | 24.0 | 120% | 9 |
| Vermont | 13.4 | 108% | 23 | 13.4 | 108% | 27 | 13.2 | 107% | 25 |
| Virginia | 11.4 | 106% | 29 | 17.1 | 105% | 34 | 17.3 | 110% | 21 |
| Washington | 19.2 | 109% | 21 | 19.4 | 111% | 19 | 19.5 | 110% | 20 |
| West Virginia | 17.9 | 104% | 31 | 14.5 | 109% | 26 | 14.5 | 107% | 26 |
| Wisconsin | 15.2 | 93% | 45 | 15.3 | 91% | 47 | 15.2 | 98% | 41 |
| Wyoming | 13.3 | 136% | 5 | 12.9 | 140% | 4 | 13.0 | 134% | 4 |

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Table C-7. Pupil-to-Teacher Fairness Ratio — Continued

| State | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State | Predicted PTR at 10% Poverty | PTR Fairness | Rank of PTR Fairness Along State |
| Alabama | 15.5 | 96% | 44 | 14.5 | 94% | 43 | 15.5 | 98% | 39 |
| Alaska | 16.9 | 90% | 48 | 16.3 | 103% | 32 | 17.1 | 105% | 22 |
| Arizona | 18.9 | 102% | 34 | 19.4 | 103% | 31 | 18.8 | 99% | 36 |
| Arkansas | 14.5 | 114% | 10 | 15.7 | 114% | 6 | 15.8 | 112% | 9 |
| California | 22.6 | 106% | 24 | 24.4 | 104% | 29 | 23.6 | 100% | 34 |
| Colorado | 17.5 | 109% | 19 | 17.9 | 108% | 18 | 18.3 | 107% | 19 |
| Connecticut | 13.2 | 98% | 40 | 13.2 | 97% | 40 | 12.9 | 96% | 42 |
| Delaware | 14.7 | 104% | 27 | 15.0 | 100% | 35 | 14.9 | 100% | 33 |
| Florida | 13.9 | 91% | 46 | 14.7 | 93% | 45 | 14.8 | 92% | 45 |
| Georgia | 14.5 | 103% | 29 | 15.3 | 106% | 23 | 15.3 | 103% | 27 |
| Idaho | 19.0 | 108% | 20 | 18.2 | 107% | 19 | 18.7 | 109% | 15 |
| Illinois | 15.9 | 97% | 43 | 16.0 | 95% | 42 | 16.2 | 93% | 44 |
| Indiana | 18.5 | 123% | 4 | 19.6 | 120% | 4 | 17.7 | 112% | 8 |
| Iowa | 14.9 | 106% | 25 | 15.7 | 110% | 11 | 15.6 | 107% | 17 |
| Kansas | 14.7 | 102% | 32 | 15.1 | 107% | 21 | 14.0 | 100% | 35 |
| Kentucky | 16.3 | 111% | 14 | 16.9 | 109% | 14 | 16.8 | 104% | 25 |
| Louisiana | 13.7 | 99% | 38 | 14.3 | 100% | 37 | 14.6 | 102% | 29 |
| Maine | 12.6 | 100% | 37 | 13.4 | 106% | 24 | 13.6 | 96% | 41 |
| Maryland | 14.3 | 103% | 30 | 14.3 | 103% | 30 | 14.5 | 100% | 32 |
| Massachusetts | 14.1 | 114% | 9 | 14.2 | 111% | 9 | 14.1 | 113% | 7 |
| Michigan | 18.9 | 107% | 21 | 19.3 | 109% | 12 | 19.3 | 110% | 11 |
| Minnesota | 17.0 | 121% | 5 | 17.1 | 124% | 2 | 17.0 | 125% | 3 |
| Mississippi | 15.2 | 101% | 36 | 15.8 | 103% | 33 | 15.8 | 102% | 30 |
| Missouri | 14.9 | 111% | 13 | 15.1 | 104% | 28 | 15.1 | 104% | 26 |
| Montana | 16.5 | 112% | 12 | 16.8 | 112% | 8 | 17.3 | 111% | 10 |
| Nebraska | 14.7 | 113% | 11 | 14.7 | 111% | 10 | 14.9 | 105% | 20 |
| Nevada | 17.1 | 68% | 49 | 17.0 | 65% | 49 | 17.8 | 69% | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 13.9 | 140% | 2 | 13.3 | 108% | 16 | 14.2 | 127% | 2 |
| New Jersey | 12.5 | 111% | 15 | 13.4 | 96% | 41 | 12.6 | 108% | 16 |
| New Mexico | 15.2 | 103% | 31 | 15.8 | 105% | 25 | 16.1 | 104% | 24 |
| New York | 12.6 | 106% | 26 | 12.8 | 101% | 34 | 12.8 | 100% | 31 |
| North Carolina | 15.4 | 107% | 23 | 15.7 | 109% | 13 | 15.7 | 104% | 23 |
| North Dakota | 14.1 | 141% | 1 | 13.9 | 140% | 1 | 14.0 | 150% | 1 |
| Ohio | 17.7 | 115% | 8 | 17.8 | 114% | 7 | 18.0 | 115% | 6 |
| Oklahoma | 17.1 | 110% | 18 | 17.5 | 108% | 17 | 17.7 | 107% | 18 |
| Oregon | 20.5 | 103% | 28 | 21.2 | 106% | 22 | 22.0 | 99% | 38 |
| Pennsylvania | 14.3 | 101% | 35 | 14.3 | 98% | 38 | 14.6 | 95% | 43 |
| Rhode Island | 12.5 | 90% | 47 | 12.5 | 90% | 47 | 12.1 | 88% | 48 |
| South Carolina | 15.3 | 98% | 41 | 16.0 | 100% | 36 | 16.0 | 105% | 21 |
| South Dakota | 15.5 | 121% | 6 | 15.4 | 121% | 3 | 16.1 | 121% | 4 |
| Tennessee | 15.0 | 102% | 33 | 15.2 | 104% | 27 | 15.3 | 103% | 28 |
| Texas | 14.5 | 98% | 42 | 14.6 | 97% | 39 | 15.4 | 99% | 37 |
| Utah | 23.3 | 111% | 16 | 23.3 | 115% | 5 | 23.7 | 118% | 5 |
| Vermont | 13.7 | 98% | 39 | 13.5 | 90% | 48 | 13.8 | 91% | 46 |
| Virginia | 17.7 | 116% | 7 | 17.6 | 107% | 20 | 13.8 | 98% | 40 |
| Washington | 20.0 | 110% | 17 | 19.8 | 109% | 15 | 20.2 | 110% | 13 |
| West Virginia | 14.5 | 107% | 22 | 14.3 | 105% | 26 | 14.7 | 109% | 14 |
| Wisconsin | 15.3 | 95% | 45 | 15.4 | 91% | 46 | 15.7 | 90% | 47 |
| Wyoming | 13.6 | 130% | 3 | 14.5 | 94% | 43 | 13.1 | 110% | 12 |

