



U.S. Department of Education
NCES 2007-309

Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Students, Staff, Schools, School Districts, Revenues, and Expenditures: School Year 2004-05 and Fiscal Year 2004

E.D. TAB



U.S. Department of Education
NCES 2007-309

Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Students, Staff, Schools, School Districts, Revenues, and Expenditures: School Year 2004-05 and Fiscal Year 2004

E.D. TAB

November 2006

Jennifer Sable
Jason Hill
**Education Statistics Services Institute -
American Institutes for Research**

Lee Hoffman
Project Officer
**National Center for
Education Statistics**

U.S. Department of Education

Margaret Spellings
Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences

Grover J. Whitehurst
Director

National Center for Education Statistics

Mark Schneider
Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

NCES activities are designed to address high-priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high-quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public. Unless specifically noted, all information contained herein is in the public domain.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCES product or report, we would like to hear from you. Please direct your comments to

National Center for Education Statistics
Institute of Education Sciences
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006-5651

November 2006

The NCES World Wide Web Home Page address is <http://nces.ed.gov>.

The NCES World Wide Web Electronic Catalog address is <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

Suggested Citation

Sable, J., and Hill, J. (2006). *Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Students, Staff, Schools, School Districts, Revenues, and Expenditures: School Year 2004-05 and Fiscal Year 2004* (NCES 2007-309). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

For ordering information on this report, write to

U.S. Department of Education
ED Pubs
PO Box 1398
Jessup, MD 20794-1398

or call toll free 1-877-4ED-PUBS or order online at <http://www.edpubs.org>.

Content Contact

Lee Hoffman
202-502-7356
lee.hoffman@ed.gov

Acknowledgments

Much of the work for this report was performed by staff at the Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI), which is funded by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and composed of staff from the American Institutes for Research (AIR) and a number of partner organizations. The authors would like to acknowledge the following individuals from ESSI for their assistance with technical support and editorial guidance: Anthony Garofano of Quality Information Partners and Lei Zhou of MacroSys Research and Technology provided technical and editorial support; Martin Hahn of AIR carefully copyedited this report; and Greg Strizek and Sandy Eyster of AIR made helpful suggestions in their reviews.

The data used in this report are collected, processed, and edited by the Governments Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, acting as agents for NCES. Many thanks go to the Common Core of Data nonfiscal team, headed by Johnny Monaco; and the fiscal team, headed by Terri Kennerly.

Stephen Ruffini of the General Educational Development (GED) Testing Service provided data on GED test passers. Stephen Broughman, Lee Hoffman, Frank Johnson, Jeffrey Owings, Marilyn Seastrom, John Sietsema, Quansheng Shen, William Sonnenberg, and Bruce Taylor of the National Center for Education Statistics reviewed the report for technical and substantive clarity. Finally, the greatest debt is owed to the state Common Core of Data coordinators who provided the data presented in this report.

Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments	iii
List of Tables	vii
Introduction	1
Selected Findings	3
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Students: School Year 2004–05	3
High School Completers: School Year 2003–04	3
State Financing of Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Fiscal Year 2004	3
Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education	3
Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education	4
Total Expenditures	4
Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education	4
District Financing of Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Fiscal Year 2004	5
Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education by District Type and Source	5
Regular School Districts	5
Independent Charter School Districts	5
Regular Unified School Districts	5
References and Related Data Files	7
Appendix A: Technical Notes	31
Appendix B: Glossary	37

List of Tables

Tables	Page
1. Public school student membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by grade and state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05	9
2. Number of public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions with membership, by type of school and state or jurisdiction, and number and percentage of students in charter, magnet, Title I eligible, and Title I schoolwide schools, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05	13
3. Public school membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by race/ethnicity and state or jurisdiction, and number and percentage of students participating in selected programs, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05	15
4. Total student membership, student/teacher ratio, and number of staff by category for public schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05	17
5. Averaged public school freshman graduation rate, number of high school completers, number of diplomas, number of other high school completers, and number of General Educational Development (GED) test passers in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2003–04	19
6. Total revenues, percentage distribution, and revenues per pupil for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by source and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004	21
7. Total expenditures and per pupil expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004	23
8. Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, percentage distribution, and expenditures per pupil in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004	25
9. Total current instruction and instruction-related expenditures and expenditures per pupil for public elementary and secondary school districts in the United States and other jurisdictions, by type of expenditure and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004	27
10. Fifth, median, and 95 th percentile cutpoints for public elementary and secondary school district revenues and expenditures per pupil, and federal range ratio in the United States and District of Columbia, by district type: Fiscal year 2004	29

Introduction

The Common Core of Data (CCD) is a universe collection of public elementary and secondary education data that is administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The CCD is a system of five surveys, three nonfiscal and two fiscal.

The nonfiscal surveys are the

- Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,
- Local Education Agency Universe Survey, and
- State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education.

The fiscal surveys are the

- School District Finance Survey (F-33) and
- National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS).

The data for these surveys are provided by state education agencies (SEAs) through the CCD survey system. The universe for the nonfiscal surveys and each of the fiscal surveys is as follows:

- **Nonfiscal surveys universe.** Includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas and domestic), Puerto Rico, and the other jurisdictions of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- **NPEFS universe.** Includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the other jurisdictions of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- **F-33 universe.** Includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

This report provides an overview of data from the CCD. Nonfiscal data are presented for school year 2004–05 (except high school completion data, which are for school year 2003–04), and fiscal data are presented for school year 2003–04 (fiscal year 2004).¹ For all surveys, the U.S. totals presented in the tables and in the text include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Below are Selected Findings, followed by two appendixes: appendix A, which includes technical notes; and appendix B, which includes a glossary of key terms used in this report.

¹ In the CCD, data on high school completers are collected 1 year after the completions occur; for example, data on 2003–04 high school completers were collected in the 2004–05 data collection. Fiscal data are 1 year behind the nonfiscal data because of the time required by states to audit fiscal data before reporting them.

Selected Findings

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Students: School Year 2004–05

Public elementary and secondary schools had 48.8 million students in membership in school year 2004–05 (table 1). Among the states with the largest number of students in membership were California, Florida, Illinois, New York, and Texas, each with more than 2 million students.

There were 93,295 public schools with students in membership in school year 2004–05 (table 2),² including 86,487 regular schools, 1,635 special education schools, 326 vocational education schools, 4,847 alternative education schools, and 3,294 charter schools.³ Charter schools served almost 2 percent of all students. There were 51,022 schools that were Title I eligible, and these schools enrolled almost 50 percent of all students.

Over 5.9 million public elementary and secondary students (almost 14 percent of the total student membership) had Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)⁴ in school year 2004–05 (table 3). About 17.6 million students (37 percent of the total student membership) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Looking at students for whom race/ethnicity information was reported,⁵ almost 28 million were White, non-Hispanic; 9.1 million were Hispanic; 8.3 million were Black, non-Hispanic; 2.1 million were Asian/Pacific Islander; and 581,481 were American Indian/Alaska Native. In California, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas, students of a single racial/ethnic group other than White, non-Hispanic comprised the largest group within the state.

The average student/teacher ratio in public schools in school year 2004–05 was 15.8 (i.e., there were about 16 students for every teacher employed) (table 4). Arizona, California, Oregon, and Utah had student/teacher ratios higher than 20 to 1. Overall, public schools staffed 6.1 million full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions, including 3.1 million teachers and 707,028 teacher aides.

High School Completers: School Year 2003–04

Almost 2.6 million students were awarded a high school diploma or other high school completion credential in school year 2003–04 (table 5). This includes 2.5 million students who received a regular high school diploma and 47,522 students who received some other type of credential. There were 184,885 individuals age 19 or younger who passed the General Educational Development (GED) examination.⁶ The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR), an estimate of the percentage of high school students who graduate on time (i.e., within 4 years), was 75.0.⁷

State Financing of Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Fiscal Year 2004

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Approximately \$462 billion was collected for public elementary and secondary education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2004 (table 6). Total revenues ranged from a high of almost \$57.6 billion in California, which serves about 13 percent of the nation's students, to a low of almost \$878 million in North Dakota, which serves roughly 0.2 percent of the nation's students (student membership percentages derived from table 1). The greatest percentages of education revenues came

² In the CCD, schools can be reported with no student enrollment because each student can be included in the enrollment for only a single school. For example, students who are dually enrolled in a regular school and a vocational school can only be reported among the membership of one of these schools. Because of this, there are operational schools without membership.

³ Regular, special education, vocational, and alternative education schools can also be charter schools.

⁴ IEPs do not include gifted/talented students.

⁵ Race/ethnicity was reported for 98 percent of the total student membership.

⁶ GED data were acquired from the General Educational Development Testing Service.

⁷ Data were previously reported in Seastrom et al, 2006. See appendix A for more information about the AFGR.

from state and local governments, which provided 47.1 percent and 43.9 percent, respectively, of total revenues. The federal government's contribution was 9.1 percent of all revenues. The 50 states and the District of Columbia collected an average of \$9,518 from all sources for every student in membership in FY 04.

Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Total Expenditures

School districts had total expenditures of approximately \$473.9 billion in FY 04, including about \$403.4 billion in current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education (table 7).⁸ Of the remaining expenditures, \$44.6 billion was spent on facilities acquisition and construction, \$5.8 billion on replacement equipment, \$13.1 billion on interest payments on debt, and \$6.9 billion on other programs (programs such as community services and adult education, which are not part of public elementary and secondary education). In the 50 states and the District of Columbia, average expenditures per pupil were \$9,762, ranging from a low of \$6,263 in Utah to highs of \$15,048 in New Jersey and \$15,081 in the District of Columbia.

Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Because of the variation in the kinds of programs run by school districts and the large swings in school construction expenditures from year to year, researchers often use current, rather than total, expenditures when reporting and comparing school district expenditures. Current expenditures are expenditures for the day-to-day operations of schools and school districts. They include expenditures for salaries, benefits, supplies, and purchased services, but not for construction, equipment, debt financing, and programs outside of public elementary/secondary education.

Current expenditures for public education totaled approximately \$403.4 billion in FY 04 (tables 7 and 8), with nearly \$266.6 billion (66 percent) spent on instruction and instruction-related expenses (table 8). Of the remaining amount, \$20.8 billion (5 percent) was spent on student support, \$44.4 billion (11 percent) on administration, and \$71.6 billion (18 percent) on operations.

In terms of the percentage of current expenditures spent on instruction and instruction-related expenses (table 8), the national average expenditure was 66 percent. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Oklahoma's percentage was the smallest (60 percent), while New York's was the largest (71 percent).

The nearly \$266.6 billion spent on instruction and instruction-related expenses in FY 04 (tables 8 and 9) included \$184.5 billion for salaries for teachers and instruction-related staff and \$53.2 billion for benefits for these staff (table 9). Average current expenditures per pupil for instruction and instruction-related expenses were \$5,492 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Looking at per pupil expenditures in FY 04, instruction and instruction-related expenditures ranged from \$3,413 in Utah to \$8,993 in New York (tables 8 and 9) and student support services expenditures ranged from \$187 in Utah to \$1,200 in New Jersey (table 8). Expenditures per pupil for operations services (e.g., food services) were \$1,475 for the nation.

⁸ Expenditure data were previously reported in Johnson, 2006.

District Financing of Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Fiscal Year 2004

Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education by District Type and Source

Regular School Districts

Regular school districts are public elementary and/or secondary school districts that provide general instruction and other education services and that do not focus primarily on special education or vocational education. Median revenues per pupil in regular school districts were \$9,228 in FY 04 (table 10). Five percent of regular districts had total revenues per pupil of \$6,621 or less, while 5 percent had total revenues per pupil of \$18,071 or more. The federal range ratio, a measure of disparity in revenues (or expenditures) per pupil between the bottom 5 percent and top 5 percent of districts, was 1.7 for total revenues in FY 04. The federal range ratio of 1.7 indicates that the magnitude of the difference between total revenues for the 5th and 95th percentile of districts was approximately 170 percent.⁹ In terms of revenues per pupil by source, the largest disparity between the bottom and top 5 percent of regular districts was for federal revenues, with a federal range ratio of 12.0.

Median current expenditures per pupil for regular school districts were \$7,860 in FY 04 (table 10). Five percent of regular districts had current expenditures per pupil of \$5,855 or less, while 5 percent had current expenditures per pupil of \$14,067 or more, with a federal range ratio of 1.4. In terms of expenditures per pupil by source, the largest disparity between the bottom and top 5 percent of regular districts was for capital outlay, with a federal range ratio of 147.1.

Independent Charter School Districts

Independent charter schools are public schools that are exempt from significant state or local rules that normally govern the operation and management of public schools. A charter school may be affiliated with a regular school district, a university, or a private organization; independent charter school districts are districts in which the charter schools are not affiliated with a regular school district.¹⁰ (For more information on charter schools, see appendix A). Median total revenues per pupil for independent charter school districts were \$7,830 in FY 04, with 5 percent of independent charter school districts having total revenues per pupil of \$5,384 or less and 5 percent having total revenues per pupil of \$15,080 or more, resulting in a federal range ratio of 1.8 (table 10).

Median current expenditures per pupil for independent charter school districts were \$6,862 in FY 04, with 5 percent of independent charter school districts spending \$4,439 or less and 5 percent spending \$12,729 or more (table 10). The federal range ratio of 1.9 indicates that independent charter school districts had a greater variation in spending per pupil than regular school districts, which had a federal range ratio of 1.4.

Regular Unified School Districts

Unified school districts serve students in all grades (PK–12 or K–12) and are a subset of regular school districts, which include both unified school districts and other school districts that serve narrower grade ranges (such as PK–6 or 9–12). Median total revenues per pupil for unified school districts were \$9,003 in FY 04, with 90 percent of unified districts having total revenues per pupil between \$6,640 and

⁹ See appendix A for more information on the federal range ratio.

¹⁰ Charter schools that do not have a preexisting affiliation with a school district are reported to the CCD with a “placeholder,” or “dummy,” district because the CCD requires that every school be affiliated with a district. In this report, data for charter schools that have a preexisting affiliation with a school district are included with the data reported for the entire school district, making these data indistinguishable from data for districts that do not have charter schools.

\$15,580 (table 10). The federal range ratio of 1.3 indicates that unified school districts had less variation in total revenues per pupil than regular school districts as a whole, which had a federal range ratio of 1.7.

Median current expenditures per pupil for unified school districts were \$7,689 in FY 04, with 90 percent of unified districts having current expenditures between \$5,886 and \$13,044 (table 10). The federal range ratio of 1.2 indicates that unified school districts had less variation in spending per pupil than both all regular school districts and independent charter school districts.

References and Related Data Files

References

- Berne, R., and Stiefel, L. (1984). *The Measurement of Equity in School Finance: Conceptual, Methodological, and Empirical Dimensions*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Gray, D., Sable, J., Dalton, B., and Sietsema, J. (2006). *Documentation for the Common Core of Data State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education: School Year 2004–05* (NCES 2006-441). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved June 23, 2006, from <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stnfis.asp>.
- Hill, J., and Johnson, F. (2006). *Documentation for the NCES Common Core of Data National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS), School Year 2003–04 (Fiscal Year 2004)* (NCES 2006-443). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- Hussar, W., and Sonnenberg, W. (2000). *Trends in Disparities in School District Level Expenditures per Pupil* (NCES 2000-020). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- Johnson, F. (2006). *Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2003-04* (NCES2006-352). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- Parish, T.B., Matsumoto, C.S., and Fowler, W.J. (1995). *Disparities in Public School District Spending 1989-90* (NCES 95-300). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.
- Seastrom, M., Hoffman, L., Chapman, C., and Stillwell, R. (2006). *The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate for Public High Schools From the Common Core of Data: School Years 2002–03 and 2003–04* (NCES 2006-606). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Related Data Files

Data files for all CCD surveys used in this report may be found on the CCD data page of the CCD website at <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/ccddata.html>.

Table 1. Public school student membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by grade and state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05

State or jurisdiction	Total student membership	Pre-kindergarten	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Reporting states¹	48,794,911	990,421	3,543,554	3,663,005	3,559,854	3,580,462	3,611,638	3,635,181
Alabama	730,140	1,994	56,964	58,567	55,661	54,954	56,182	57,293
Alaska	132,970	1,760	9,870	9,510	9,773	9,452	9,674	10,048
Arizona	1,043,298	9,730	80,614	79,773	78,239	78,495	77,110	77,929
Arkansas	463,115	7,688	36,967	36,286	34,795	34,444	33,884	34,457
California	6,441,557 ²	119,410 ³	455,155	477,554	474,856	481,280	488,045	492,895
Colorado	765,976	21,256	56,968	58,798	56,634	56,470	56,425	56,901
Connecticut	577,390	12,448	41,886	43,483	42,266	43,083	42,652	43,686
Delaware	119,091 ²	670	8,279	9,111	8,861	8,783	8,872	9,172
District of Columbia	76,714	5,432	5,387	5,603	5,275	5,320	5,300	5,579
Florida	2,639,336 ²	47,995	197,163	201,536	195,370	206,716	197,293	184,067
Georgia	1,553,437	37,791	122,495	120,880	117,310	117,092	116,129	118,762
Hawaii	183,185	1,288	13,576	14,207	13,899	14,298	14,289	14,548
Idaho	256,084	2,585	19,603	19,459	19,016	19,356	18,856	19,179
Illinois	2,097,503	68,764	145,797	154,861	152,864	156,370	158,622	160,365
Indiana	1,021,348 ²	7,967	73,142	80,247	77,902	78,331	78,079	78,326
Iowa	478,319	6,108	36,713	33,916	33,626	33,588	33,743	34,716
Kansas	469,136	2,486	34,203	34,534	32,849	33,159	33,503	33,899
Kentucky	674,796	37,916	49,027	52,504	47,483	47,483	47,872	48,224
Louisiana	724,281	23,467	57,386	58,425	53,697	53,417	61,940	50,171
Maine	198,820	1,747	13,687	14,184	13,985	14,173	14,439	14,961
Maryland	865,561	23,380	54,838	60,854	61,152	62,144	63,776	65,688
Massachusetts	975,574	23,281	68,357	72,840	71,403	71,578	72,818	73,337
Michigan	1,750,919	20,360	131,141	124,663	122,038	122,480	125,319	127,648
Minnesota	838,503	11,173	58,657	58,523	58,093	58,048	59,338	60,554
Mississippi	495,376	2,623	39,547	39,967	37,520	37,004	38,311	38,525
Missouri	905,449	13,602	64,328	67,175	65,315	65,343	66,284	67,344
Montana	146,705	759	10,206	10,481	10,096	10,370	10,440	10,836
Nebraska	285,761	6,114	21,205	20,572	20,220	20,252	20,429	20,629
Nevada	400,083 ²	2,894 ²	29,877 ²	32,258 ²	31,338 ²	31,333 ²	31,950 ²	31,439 ²
New Hampshire	206,852	2,360	10,116	15,269	14,978	15,021	15,501	15,950
New Jersey	1,393,347 ²	25,211	93,157	101,135	99,019	99,026	100,557	100,892
New Mexico	326,102	5,322	24,624	24,670	24,022	23,596	23,880	24,679
New York	2,836,337 ²	39,801 ²	188,633 ²	203,159 ²	198,215 ²	202,014 ²	202,267 ²	208,162 ²
North Carolina	1,385,754	12,468	111,753	111,489	105,683	104,054	104,337	106,846
North Dakota	100,513	1,089	6,643	7,116	6,958	7,044	7,069	7,321

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Public school student membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by grade and state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Total student membership	Pre-kindergarten	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Ohio	1,840,032	26,119	134,215	136,365	131,410	131,752	134,442	137,372
Oklahoma	629,476	31,803	47,152	50,685	45,295	43,924	44,372	45,177
Oregon	552,322	988	38,997	41,319	40,474	41,199	41,298	41,156
Pennsylvania	1,828,089	7,154	124,435	129,233	126,492	129,400	133,418	138,064
Rhode Island	156,498	1,633	8,824	11,661	11,408	11,580	11,731	12,273
South Carolina	703,736	20,961	52,327	53,769	51,359	51,054	51,999	53,043
South Dakota	122,798 ²	1,173	9,257	8,836	8,778	8,824	8,862	9,166
Tennessee	941,091	8,132	74,740	74,196	69,321	69,119	70,555	70,671
Texas	4,405,215	204,665	333,934	345,674	334,138	326,921	324,389	323,631
Utah	503,607 ²	9,036 ⁴	41,088	40,897	39,185	38,265	37,888	36,921
Vermont	98,352	3,714	6,249	6,452	6,521	6,550	6,807	7,068
Virginia	1,204,739	18,376	87,223	90,215	87,445	88,264	89,742	91,363
Washington	1,020,005 ²	11,921	71,219	74,553	73,944	73,227	75,151	75,661
West Virginia	280,129	7,989	20,942	20,811	19,883	19,896	20,670	20,864
Wisconsin	864,757	27,444	58,724	58,521	57,807	58,874	59,267	61,493
Wyoming	84,733	374	6,264	6,209	5,983	6,042	5,862	6,230
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions								
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁵	68,327	2,005	6,283	6,474	6,212	6,085	5,731	5,583
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁵	29,151	3,009	3,509	3,354	3,062	2,868	2,675	2,419
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa	16,126	1,547	1,016	1,129	1,109	1,080	1,185	1,218
Guam	30,605	430	2,203	2,463	2,362	2,463	2,509	2,110
Northern Marianas Islands	11,601	580	686	921	886	872	851	877
Puerto Rico	575,648	199	38,375	45,988	43,084	43,612	44,497	45,012
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,429 ²	—	989	1,088	1,112	1,094	1,315	1,386

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Public school student membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by grade and state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Ungraded
Reporting states¹	3,735,281	3,818,427	3,824,670	4,281,345	3,750,491	3,369,339	3,094,349	336,894
Alabama	59,406	61,450	59,286	64,569	53,604	47,538	42,672	†
Alaska	10,151	10,886	10,857	11,934	10,664	9,625	8,766	†
Arizona	77,592	79,811	78,595	91,860	82,536	75,259	71,035	4,720
Arkansas	34,740	36,881	37,369	38,279	35,794	31,928	28,640	963
California	491,264	492,879	498,806	549,463	497,197	459,125	409,576	54,052
Colorado	58,298	59,548	59,397	64,446	57,678	52,770	50,387	†
Connecticut	44,457	45,136	45,072	49,177	44,580	41,124	38,340	†
Delaware	9,491	9,866	10,494	11,249	9,081	7,772	7,390	†
District of Columbia	5,563	5,576	5,189	6,285	4,804	3,816	2,820	4,765
Florida	208,251	209,848	209,559	250,263	202,437	179,028	149,810	†
Georgia	122,861	122,627	122,432	142,079	113,044	96,063	83,872	†
Hawaii	14,299	13,849	14,422	16,971	13,682	12,845	10,794	218
Idaho	19,552	20,316	20,299	21,344	20,177	18,836	17,506	†
Illinois	161,487	162,047	162,192	178,240	159,950	142,828	132,658	458
Indiana	80,913	82,371	82,728	87,829	78,361	71,836	63,316	†
Iowa	36,141	37,521	38,097	41,196	39,580	36,940	36,434	†
Kansas	34,525	35,752	35,915	39,293	36,302	34,349	33,593	14,774
Kentucky	49,542	50,653	51,172	56,919	48,559	42,757	39,200	5,485
Louisiana	56,263	58,791	60,194	59,182	48,181	43,133	40,034	†
Maine	15,549	16,700	16,850	16,766	16,056	15,321	14,402	†
Maryland	66,799	69,219	69,567	81,270	68,249	61,193	57,432	†
Massachusetts	74,901	76,829	76,831	84,628	75,478	69,441	63,852	†
Michigan	132,348	136,430	137,898	158,797	135,116	120,228	111,055	45,398
Minnesota	62,870	65,175	66,016	70,751	69,691	67,978	71,636	†
Mississippi	39,603	41,076	39,115	40,195	34,245	29,012	25,801	12,832
Missouri	71,141	74,516	73,619	78,748	71,794	64,402	61,838	—
Montana	11,204	11,977	12,011	13,200	12,039	11,494	11,173	419
Nebraska	21,203	21,925	22,267	25,214	22,734	21,440	21,557	†
Nevada	32,304 ²	32,364 ²	32,472 ²	36,056 ²	30,706 ²	23,167 ²	21,385 ²	540 ²
New Hampshire	16,200	17,017	17,237	18,584	17,233	15,871	14,847	668
New Jersey	103,802	104,603	104,437	111,479	104,337	95,891	88,378	61,423
New Mexico	25,239	25,657	26,211	30,134	26,387	22,163	19,518	†
New York	211,816 ²	219,122 ²	218,176 ²	262,635 ²	227,717 ²	183,622 ²	166,975 ²	104,023 ²
North Carolina	108,064	111,067	109,979	126,414	103,929	90,414	79,257	†
North Dakota	7,726	8,029	8,127	8,547	8,515	8,186	8,143	†

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Public school student membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by grade and state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Ungraded
Ohio	142,538	145,714	147,161	165,656	143,496	136,413	127,379	†
Oklahoma	46,058	47,939	47,270	50,035	45,741	41,485	37,938	4,602
Oregon	42,227	43,751	44,802	46,700	45,148	42,290	41,125	848
Pennsylvania	143,275	149,056	151,250	163,848	153,315	140,618	132,551	5,980
Rhode Island	12,365	12,782	12,783	14,591	12,763	11,571	10,533	†
South Carolina	55,703	57,408	56,641	65,564	53,159	42,013	38,736	†
South Dakota	9,506	9,774	9,715	10,377	9,924	9,217	9,389	†
Tennessee	72,279	74,131	73,233	80,890	71,894	61,937	55,490	14,503
Texas	328,689	332,980	329,214	386,182	311,905	275,238	247,655	†
Utah	36,672	37,819	37,674	38,069	37,406	37,016	35,671	†
Vermont	7,254	7,474	7,846	8,533	8,237	7,873	7,552	222
Virginia	94,345	96,174	96,540	109,375	94,410	83,302	77,965	†
Washington	78,244	80,567	80,918	89,802	83,187	77,490	74,121	†
West Virginia	21,499	22,418	22,582	24,199	21,071	18,985	18,319	1
Wisconsin	62,557	66,095	67,168	76,173	71,196	69,928	69,510	†
Wyoming	6,505	6,831	6,985	7,355	7,202	6,568	6,323	†
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions								
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁵	5,493	5,142	4,712	4,527	3,984	3,275	2,821	†
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁵	2,245	1,645	1,409	1,034	729	653	540	†
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa	1,258	1,216	1,115	1,140	1,122	1,051	878	62
Guam	2,439	2,335	2,372	2,815	2,587	1,860	1,657	†
Northern Marianas Islands	951	880	834	979	857	681	668	78
Puerto Rico	45,002	46,246	43,212	45,140	44,949	37,422	32,917	19,993
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,460	1,747	1,288	1,676	1,145	1,029	929	171

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹ Reporting states totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.² Data were totaled based on sum of internal or external detail.³ Prekindergarten data were imputed based on current-year (fall 2004) data.⁴ Prekindergarten data were imputed based on prior-year (fall 2003) data.⁵ DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2004–05, Version 1d.

Table 2. Number of public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions with membership, by type of school and state or jurisdiction, and number and percentage of students in charter, magnet, Title I eligible, and Title I schoolwide schools, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05

State or jurisdiction	Type of school					Charter schools		Magnet schools		Title I eligible schools		Title I schoolwide schools	
	Total number of schools having membership ¹	Regular	Special education	Vocational education	Alternative education	Number	Percent of all students in these schools	Number	Percent of all students in these schools	Number ²	Percent of all students in these schools	Number	Percent of all students in these schools
Reporting states³	93,295	86,487	1,635	326	4,847	3,294	1.8	‡	‡	51,022	49.6	29,089	30.0
Alabama	1,386	1,337	21	1	27	†	†	37	2.7	695	43.4	567	34.6
Alaska	497	471	4	1	21	21	3.1	16	3.1	298	36.0	116	17.6
Arizona	1,976	1,823	11	84	58	492	8.4	20	1.5	1,140	55.5	626	35.4
Arkansas	1,130	1,121	4	0	5	17	0.7	10	1.4	825	67.4	532	40.4
California	9,373	8,046	129	0	1,198	494	2.8	465	9.4	5,287	57.0	3,071	35.1
Colorado	1,679	1,598	8	4	69	110	4.8	5	0.2	873	43.3	348	17.3
Connecticut	1,095	1,011	31	17	36	14	0.5	34	2.3	497	40.8	140	11.9
Delaware	198	173	13	5	7	13	5.5	2	1.0	97	43.4	60	26.8
District of Columbia	214	189	14	2	9	39	18.3	3	1.5	173	85.0	165	82.0
Florida	3,498	3,200	111	19	168	299	3.1	—	—	1,384	35.9	1,347	34.9
Georgia	2,069	2,037	8	0	24	49	1.7	59	3.6	1,150	45.9	954	37.6
Hawaii	285	281	3	0	1	27	2.8	†	†	196	63.9	176	59.4
Idaho	662	593	5	0	64	19	2.3	†	†	495	67.3	95	12.5
Illinois	4,245	3,888	229	0	128	26	0.7	356	12.1	2,392	57.4	1,015	25.9
Indiana	1,913	1,855	26	0	32	22	0.4	26	1.3	1,058	48.0	188	7.8
Iowa	1,524	1,440	10	0	74	2	#	†	†	684	37.3	129	8.0
Kansas	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	20	0.3	31	2.6	641	36.8	252	18.1
Kentucky	1,368	1,224	8	0	136	†	†	39	4.6	893	60.2	779	50.9
Louisiana	1,510	1,362	36	0	112	17	0.7	68	5.8	934	56.1	782	46.6
Maine	655	652	3	0	0	†	†	1	#	505	64.1	48	4.4
Maryland	1,372	1,267	44	10	51	1	#	—	—	384	20.4	313	16.3
Massachusetts	1,872	1,806	1	39	26	57	2.1	5	0.3	1,089	53.5	476	22.2
Michigan	3,901	3,495	168	13	225	239	4.7	‡	‡	1,141	27.3	1,141	27.3
Minnesota	2,214	1,623	246	1	344	123	2.1	66	3.4	953	39.9	241	8.4
Mississippi	896	896	0	0	0	1	0.1	6	0.5	687	70.2	639	65.1
Missouri	2,257	2,183	13	0	61	—	—	44	2.1	1,191	44.3	418	15.6
Montana	852	847	2	0	3	†	†	†	†	691	79.5	156	17.8
Nebraska	1,203	1,163	40	0	0	†	†	—	—	485	35.2	186	15.9
Nevada	556	516	5	1	34	19	1.0	1	#	124	18.7	123	18.6
New Hampshire	477	477	0	0	0	3	#	†	†	248	42.9	30	4.3
New Jersey	2,440	2,311	75	54	0	49	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	834	757	16	2	59	44	2.5	1	#	501	51.3	363	38.0
New York	4,470	4,290	65	25	90	58	0.6	33	0.7	3,186	65.2	1,241	29.4
North Carolina	2,283	2,190	21	1	71	97	1.8	139	7.3	1,144	38.2	902	29.5
North Dakota	511	511	0	0	0	†	†	†	†	351	54.3	63	10.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions with membership, by type of school and state or jurisdiction, and number and percentage of students in charter, magnet, Title I eligible, and Title I schoolwide schools, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Type of school					Charter schools		Magnet schools		Title I eligible schools		Title I schoolwide schools	
	Total number of schools having membership ¹	Regular	Special education	Vocational education	Alternative education	Number	Percent of all students in these schools	Number	Percent of all students in these schools	Number ²	Percent of all students in these schools	Number	Percent of all students in these schools
Ohio	3,862	3,838	13	8	3	245	3.2	—	—	2,681	62.3	999	21.4
Oklahoma	1,787	1,787	0	0	0	12	0.6	†	†	1,289	64.3	960	44.4
Oregon	1,208	1,173	2	0	33	39	0.8	—	—	1,207	99.9	327	21.6
Pennsylvania	3,189	3,149	12	16	12	109	2.6	34	1.2	2,110	60.7	572	17.5
Rhode Island	334	320	4	3	7	11	1.4	—	—	147	38.8	62	18.4
South Carolina	1,101	1,079	10	0	12	22	0.5	60	6.5	555	40.7	507	36.6
South Dakota	713	688	2	0	23	†	†	†	†	344	44.0	129	14.9
Tennessee	1,671	1,621	16	7	27	7	0.1	31	1.7	899	45.5	729	37.3
Texas	7,941	6,967	3	0	971	295	1.5	‡	‡	5,263	64.8	4,843	59.8
Utah	915	767	41	2	105	27	1.3	8	0.3	227	18.9	179	14.7
Vermont	361	316	43	0	2	†	†	†	†	214	52.7	95	26.3
Virginia	1,861	1,827	11	0	23	4	#	172	12.7	779	28.0	779	28.0
Washington	2,203	1,854	97	7	245	†	†	—	—	1,224	52.0	510	20.8
West Virginia	752	721	7	3	21	†	†	†	†	412	40.8	354	33.3
Wisconsin	2,206	2,000	4	1	201	149	2.9	2	0.1	1,076	44.0	300	14.8
Wyoming	376	347	0	0	29	2	0.2	†	†	203	44.6	62	15.1
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions													
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁴	153	153	0	0	0	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁴	68	68	0	0	0	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa	31	29	1	1	0	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—
Guam	36	36	0	0	0	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—
Northern Marianas Islands	32	31	0	0	1	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	1,513	1,452	28	15	18	120	8.4	28	1.9	1,479	97.4	1420	93.2
U.S. Virgin Islands	33	32	0	0	1	†	†	1	7.4	33	100.0	—	—

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met, data were missing for more than 20 percent of the schools.

¹ Total number of schools with membership differs from the total number of operational schools, which includes schools that have no membership.

² Number of Title I eligible schools includes those with and without schoolwide Title I programs.

³ Reporting states totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

⁴ DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2004–05, Version 1a.

Table 3. Public school membership in the United States and other jurisdictions, by race/ethnicity and state or jurisdiction, and number and percentage of students participating in selected programs, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05

State or jurisdiction	Race/ethnicity ¹						Selected programs					
	Total students reported ²	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Number of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Number of students with IEPs ³	Percent of students with IEPs ³	Number of students receiving ELL services ⁴	Percent of students receiving ELL services ⁴
Reporting states⁵	47,959,525	581,481	2,144,741	9,148,380	8,299,776	27,785,147	17,647,584	37.4	5,932,906	13.7	‡	‡
Alabama	730,140	5,844	7,154	17,558	263,835	435,749	376,494	51.6	92,507	12.7	14,801	2.2
Alaska	132,970	34,991	8,870	5,423	6,171	77,515	38,058	28.6	17,960	13.5	21,533	16.9
Arizona	1,043,298	64,215	24,091	398,750	52,128	504,114	500,442	48.0	188,621	18.8	194,171	20.2
Arkansas	463,115	2,812	5,816	27,800	106,410	320,277	240,352	51.9	56,269	12.4	18,647	4.9
California	6,213,073	51,825	713,240	2,961,104	505,311	1,981,593	3,100,883	49.0	680,996	10.8	1,585,647	25.2
Colorado	765,976	9,030	24,396	200,829	45,052	486,669	241,569	31.5	82,854	10.8	90,372	12.0
Connecticut	577,390	2,047	19,614	86,579	79,511	389,639	‡	‡	66,829	11.6	27,931	5.2
Delaware	119,091	361	3,244	10,150	38,421	66,915	42,411	35.6	17,516	14.8	4,858	4.3
District of Columbia	76,714	36	1,072	7,272	64,808	3,526	50,455	65.8	12,970	19.6	5,657	8.0
Florida	2,639,336	8,042	56,210	606,003	635,672	1,333,409	1,249,976	47.4	402,665	15.2	214,562	8.1
Georgia	1,519,197	2,335	40,442	119,506	590,242	766,672	743,797	47.9	191,377	12.3	60,334	4.0
Hawaii	183,185	1,026	132,885	8,196	4,412	36,666	76,597	41.6	22,737	12.4	17,017	9.3
Idaho	256,084	4,162	3,954	31,784	2,478	213,706	98,743	38.6	28,706	11.2	20,987	9.0
Illinois	2,081,705	3,831	77,044	383,546	431,049	1,186,235	785,978	37.5	321,577	15.4	—	—
Indiana	1,021,348	2,733	11,501	52,967	126,456	827,691	365,374	35.8	174,088	17.1	51,212	5.3
Iowa	478,319	2,835	8,955	25,721	22,986	417,822	148,429	31.1	72,819	15.2	14,606	4.2
Kansas	458,442	6,644	10,679	53,374	39,877	347,868	179,878	38.6	65,244	13.9	26,041	7.0
Kentucky	636,880	1,182	5,498	11,602	66,747	551,851	—	—	106,703	15.8	10,471	1.9
Louisiana	724,281	5,242	9,827	14,093	345,339	349,780	445,808	61.6	102,146	14.2	12,979	1.9
Maine	198,820	1,062	2,597	1,654	3,681	189,826	64,301	32.3	33,466	16.9	2,868	1.9
Maryland	865,561	3,489	43,590	60,378	329,801	428,303	277,669	32.1	111,565	12.9	21,709	3.0
Massachusetts	975,574	3,226	46,958	115,217	86,520	723,653	270,651	27.7	161,993	16.6	49,773	5.9
Michigan	1,739,570	16,908	38,734	73,167	346,033	1,264,728	584,773	33.7	244,193	14.0	62,778	7.4
Minnesota	838,503	17,576	45,727	41,639	68,471	665,090	247,520	29.5	114,686	13.7	56,976	7.8
Mississippi	495,376	852	3,867	6,228	251,419	233,010	318,743	64.3	68,564	13.9	3,365	0.9
Missouri	905,449	3,475	13,272	25,921	162,419	700,362	353,559	39.1	—	—	—	—
Montana	146,705	16,543	1,583	3,367	1,184	124,028	49,367	33.7	19,410	13.3	6,716	7.0
Nebraska	285,761	4,710	4,979	30,770	21,104	224,198	99,325	34.8	47,045	16.5	16,124	7.4
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡	‡	45,382	11.3	71,557	18.0
New Hampshire	206,852	604	3,648	5,349	3,319	193,932	34,162	16.5	30,331	14.7	2,569	1.5
New Jersey	1,393,334	2,701	100,701	246,764	247,115	796,053	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	326,102	36,333	3,927	173,903	8,026	103,913	189,523	58.1	63,754	19.6	62,386	19.4
New York	2,836,337	13,408	190,882	562,359	564,839	1,504,849	515,130	18.2	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	1,385,754	20,509	28,361	103,986	437,391	795,507	624,500	45.1	192,697	13.9	68,381	5.0
North Dakota	100,513	8,303	894	2,381	1,250	87,685	29,204	29.1	14,639	14.6	2,033	4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Public school membership in the United States and other jurisdiction, by race/ethnicity and state or jurisdictions, and number and percentage of students participating in selected programs, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Race/ethnicity ¹						Selected programs					
	Total students reported ²	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Number of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Number of students with IEPs ³	Percent of students with IEPs ³	Number of students receiving ELL services ⁴	Percent of students receiving ELL services ⁴
Ohio	1,797,318	2,563	24,266	40,923	307,572	1,421,994	575,202	31.3	260,542	14.2	27,499	2
Oklahoma	629,476	117,807	9,959	51,768	68,184	381,758	339,012	53.9	94,996	15.1	44,454	8.1
Oregon	533,119	12,262	24,320	77,216	17,419	401,902	225,735	41.9	78,479	14.2	64,676	12.5
Pennsylvania	1,828,089	2,602	42,870	110,003	292,045	1,380,569	516,075	28.3	260,909	14.5	—	—
Rhode Island	156,496	928	4,997	26,235	13,426	110,910	50,172	32.4	28,339	18.1	9,001	6
South Carolina	699,723	2,113	8,520	25,130	285,833	378,127	367,133	52.2	100,049	14.3	12,528	1.8
South Dakota	122,798	13,343	1,252	2,343	1,980	103,880	36,845	30.0	17,475	14.0	4,194	4.3
Tennessee	941,091	1,797	12,778	31,486	236,039	658,991	—	—	167,786	17.8	—	—
Texas	4,405,215	14,358	133,304	1,970,868	625,009	1,661,676	2,098,348	47.7	518,726	11.8	684,583	15.7
Utah	494,574	7,711	14,726	57,272	5,977	408,888	160,051	32.4	62,160	12.6	45,027	9.3
Vermont	97,772	457	1,483	862	1,328	93,642	24,592	25.2	12,911	13.2	1,990	2.5
Virginia	1,188,296	3,722	58,673	84,333	321,965	719,603	374,532	31.1	174,776	14.5	66,970	5.7
Washington	1,015,184	27,069	80,982	131,093	58,132	717,908	368,022	36.1	124,067	12.2	75,103	7.6
West Virginia	280,129	308	1,700	1,740	13,418	262,963	141,053	50.4	50,202	17.9	1,774	0.8
Wisconsin	864,757	12,653	29,826	54,499	90,770	677,009	‡	‡	129,180	14.9	26,616	6.7
Wyoming	84,733	2,896	873	7,269	1,202	72,493	27,141	32.0	‡	‡	3,593	4.5
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions												
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁶	59,469	503	6,133	8,402	11,782	32,649	—	—	5,961	8.7	5,019	7.3
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁶	26,616	279	1,107	5,678	6,270	13,282	—	—	3,375	11.6	1,649	5.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa ⁷	16,126	0	16,126	0	0	0	16,033	99.4	1,239	7.7	13,515	83.8
Guam	30,605	12	30,098	54	86	355	13,781	45.1	2,672	8.7	13,173	43.0
Northern Marianas Islands	11,601	0	11,527	0	2	72	11,433	98.6	669	5.8	—	—
Puerto Rico ⁷	575,648	0	0	575,648	0	0	461,842	80.2	87,593	15.2	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,432	31	60	2,269	13,914	158	—	—	1,756	10.7	635	3.9

— Not available.

‡ Reporting standards not met, data were missing for more than 20 percent of schools or districts within a state, or for more than 15 percent of all schools or districts nationally.

¹ Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, Asian includes Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian includes Alaska Native.

² Totals exclude students for whom race/ethnicity was not reported. Race/ethnicity data were not reported for 2 percent of student membership.

³ IEP stands for Individualized Education Program.

⁴ ELL stands for English language learners.

⁵ Reporting states totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for states that did not meet reporting standards for state-level estimates are included in the reporting states total.

⁶ DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

⁷ American Samoa and Puerto Rico report all students in a single racial/ethnic category.

NOTE: Percentages based on schools and agencies reporting. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2004–05, Version 1a; "Local Education Agency Universe Survey," 2003–04, Version 1a; and "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2004–05, Version 1d.

Table 4. Total student membership, student/teacher ratio, and number of staff by category for public schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05

State or jurisdiction	Total student membership	Total student/teacher ratio	Staff by category									
			Total staff	Teachers	Instructional aides	Instructional coordinators and supervisors	Guidance counselors	Librarians	Student/other support staff ¹	School administrators	School district administrators	Administrative support staff ²
United States³	48,794,911	15.8	6,053,465	3,090,513	707,028	47,688	101,842	54,145	1,397,236	165,693	64,092	425,228
Alabama	730,140	14.2	92,795	51,594	6,458	836	1,705	1,369	21,112	3,487	1,081	5,153
Alaska	132,970	17.1	17,632	7,756	2,200	173 ⁴	270	146	3,635	707	445	2,300
Arizona	1,043,298	21.3	97,953	48,935	13,713	192	1,351	827	23,122	2,223	418	7,172
Arkansas	463,115	14.8	66,127	31,234	7,196	623	1,264	954	19,405	1,569	659	3,223
California	6,441,557 ⁵	21.1 ⁵	574,614	305,969 ⁵	68,118	6,663	6,508	1,138	114,887 ^{6,7}	13,752	2,723	54,856
Colorado	765,976	17.0	91,337	45,165	10,269	1,425	1,409	842	22,039	2,442	1,010	6,736
Connecticut	577,390	14.9	83,879	38,808	12,689	369	1,352	789	21,468	2,258	1,383	4,763
Delaware	119,091 ⁵	15.2	14,966	7,856	1,693	206	268	132	3,381	374	297	759
District of Columbia	76,714	14.2	12,162	5,387	1,339	105	99	41	3,581	398	130	1,082
Florida	2,639,336 ⁵	17.0	311,853	154,864	31,517	677	5,942	2,800	76,484	7,242	1,892	30,435
Georgia	1,553,437	14.8	209,746	104,987	24,535	1,439	3,417	2,192	55,510	5,169	1,982	10,515
Hawaii	183,185	16.4	20,531	11,146	2,084	559	657	291	3,680	505	196	1,413
Idaho	256,084	17.9	25,533	14,269	2,736	264	590	171	5,333	716	115	1,339
Illinois	2,097,503	16.0	261,237	131,047	34,411 ⁴	1,059	3,117	2,176	60,878 ⁴	6,457	3,942	18,150 ⁴
Indiana	1,021,348 ⁵	16.9	133,375	60,563	19,355	1,720	1,827	996	36,911	3,023	1,045	7,935
Iowa	478,319	13.8	68,450	34,697	9,475	482	1,157	561	14,917	2,195	945	4,021
Kansas	469,136	14.2	64,114	32,932	7,108	110	1,112	924	16,023	1,717	1,260	2,928
Kentucky	674,796	16.3	95,920	41,463	13,634	887	1,425	1,115	26,310	2,208	836	8,042
Louisiana	724,281	14.7	101,381	49,192	11,149	1,446	3,317	1,259	26,028	2,731	301	5,958
Maine	198,820	11.9	34,899	16,656	5,974	320	650	266	7,407	947	610	2,069
Maryland	865,561	15.7	108,296	55,101	9,747	1,285	2,230	1,140	29,504	3,226	834	5,229
Massachusetts	975,574	13.3	137,613	73,399	19,652	908	2,117	949	25,176 ⁴	3,892	1,603	9,917
Michigan	1,750,919	17.4	209,831	100,634	25,444	3,338	2,762	1,429	53,197	5,168	3,288	14,571
Minnesota	838,503	16.1	104,367	52,152	14,459	1,450	1,055	922	24,071	1,986	1,915	6,357
Mississippi	495,376	15.8 ⁵	67,249	31,321 ⁵	8,698	703	1,018	951	17,751	1,773	984	4,050
Missouri	905,449	13.8	125,868	65,481	11,575	981	2,562	1,622	30,358	3,066	1,316	8,907
Montana	146,705	14.3	18,762	10,224	1,917	188	433	362	3,726 ⁴	503	140	1,269 ⁴
Nebraska	285,761	13.6	40,998	21,077	4,720	456	767 ⁵	549	9,771	1,014	573	2,071 ^{6,7}
Nevada	400,083 ⁵	19.1	31,260	20,950	3,683	546 ⁸	713 ⁵	343	1,511	924	263 ⁸	2,327 ⁸
New Hampshire	206,852	13.5	31,408	15,298	6,429	201 ⁶	823	302	6,062 ⁶	543 ⁷	521	1,229 ⁷
New Jersey	1,393,347 ⁵	12.1	213,418	114,875	25,878	2,701	2,382	1,553	45,432	4,013	1,488	15,096
New Mexico	326,102	15.0	46,531	21,730	5,400	907	772	296	12,265	1,014	580	3,567
New York	2,836,337 ⁵	13.0 ^{5,8}	399,089	218,612 ⁸	54,938 ⁸	2,172 ⁸	6,551 ⁸	3,329 ⁸	71,122 ⁸	7,911 ⁸	2,839 ⁸	31,615 ⁸
North Carolina	1,385,754	15.0	177,308	92,550	28,598	962	3,514	2,337	32,701	4,901	1,650	10,095
North Dakota	100,513	12.5	15,157	8,070	1,638	104	277	203	3,518	388	478	481

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Total student membership, student/teacher ratio, and number of staff by category for public schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2004–05—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Total student membership	Total student/teacher ratio	Staff by category									
			Total staff	Teachers	Instructional aides	Instructional coordinators and supervisors	Guidance counselors	Librarians	Student/other support staff ¹	School administrators	School district administrators	Administrative support staff ²
Ohio	1,840,032	15.6	239,988	118,060	17,321	601	3,828	1,642	55,278	4,792	7,991	30,475
Oklahoma	629,476	15.6	77,466	40,416	6,997	472	1,559	1,016	18,964	2,107	528	5,407
Oregon	552,322	20.1 ⁵	56,637	27,431 ⁵	9,585	495	1,221	431	10,719	1,592	639	4,524
Pennsylvania	1,828,089	15.1	237,122	121,167	26,510	1,457	4,409	2,225	58,667	4,686	1,709	16,292
Rhode Island	156,498	13.2 ⁵	23,031	11,898 ⁵	2,567 ⁴	204 ⁴	2,614	215 ⁴	2,484	1,991	155	903
South Carolina	703,736	15.0	65,014	46,914	2,686	721	1,736	1,140	2,127	3,298	302	6,090 ⁴
South Dakota	122,798 ⁵	13.5 ⁵	18,106	9,064	3,383	377	289	148	3,202	397	441	805
Tennessee	941,091	15.7	111,891	60,022	14,181	778 ⁶	1,936	1,566	24,183 ^{6,7}	3,420	170	5,635 ⁷
Texas	4,405,215	15.0	607,364	294,547	59,855	1,518	10,151	4,893	166,802 ^{6,7}	30,737	7,863	30,998
Utah	503,607 ⁵	22.6 ⁵	44,499	22,287	6,954	732	675	262	9,123	1,060	375	3,031
Vermont	98,352	11.3	18,899	8,720	4,339	296	426	220	3,255	432	148	1,063
Virginia	1,204,739	12.9	179,688	93,732	17,833	1,447	2,579	2,002	43,013	4,083	1,461	13,538
Washington	1,020,005 ⁵	19.2	111,848	53,125	10,300	231	1,981 ⁵	1,298	37,614	2,795	897	3,607
West Virginia	280,129	14.0	37,979	19,958	3,191	354	673	387	9,797	1,056	437	2,126
Wisconsin	864,757	14.3	104,018	60,521	10,951	1,395	1,963 ⁵	1,292	20,392	2,473	926	4,105
Wyoming	84,733	12.7	14,256	6,657	1,946	153	389 ⁵	132	3,340	332	308	999
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions												
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁹	68,327	14.0	6,845	4,885	280	52	261	152	220	259	42	694
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁹	29,151	14.6	2,865	2,002	178	28	94	67	78	105	36	277
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa	16,126	17.1	1,813	945	108	50	44	17	334	70	54	191
Guam	30,605	18.3	3,318	1,672	687	83	40	14	316	61	19	426
Northern Marianas Islands	11,601	20.0	1,166	579	263	11	18	1	144	33	6	111
Puerto Rico	575,648	13.4	76,865	43,054	240	505	1,011	1,095	22,929	1,498	1,727	4,806
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,429 ⁵	10.6	2,977	1,545	322	23	79	39	569	113	78	209

— Not available.

¹ Student/other support staff include library support staff, student support services staff, and all other nonadministrative support staff.² Administrative support staff includes district- and school-level administrative support staff.³ U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.⁴ Data were imputed based on current-year (fall 2004) data.⁵ Data were totaled based on sum of internal or external detail.⁶ Data disaggregated from reported total.⁷ Adjusted. See appendix A, *Imputed and adjusted data*, for more information.⁸ Data imputed based on prior-year (fall 2003) data.⁹ DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

NOTE: All staff counts are full-time-equivalent (FTE) counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2004–05, Version 1d.

Table 5. Averaged public school freshman graduation rate, number of high school completers, number of diplomas, number of other high school completers, and number of General Educational Development (GED) test passers in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2003–04

State or jurisdiction	Averaged freshman graduation rate ¹	High school completers		Other high school completers	General Educational Development (GED) test passers ³
		Total ²	Diplomas		
Reporting states⁴	75.0	2,595,650	2,548,128	47,522	184,885
Alabama	65.0	39,218	36,464	2,754	4,198
Alaska	67.2	7,446	7,236	210	1,008
Arizona	66.8	45,961	45,508	453	3,539
Arkansas	76.8	27,253	27,181	72	3,386
California	73.9	343,480	343,480	†	9,452
Colorado	78.7	45,535	44,777	758	4,012
Connecticut	80.7	34,618	34,573	45	1,140
Delaware	72.9	7,077	6,951	126	155
District of Columbia	68.2	3,307	3,031	276	199
Florida	66.4	139,239	131,418	7,821	15,692
Georgia	61.2	77,020	68,550	8,470	8,598
Hawaii	72.6	10,501	10,324	177	790
Idaho	81.5	15,659	15,547	112	1,615
Illinois	80.3	124,763	124,763	†	5,858
Indiana	73.5	57,636	56,008	1,628	4,589
Iowa	85.8	34,403	34,339	64	1,716
Kansas	77.9	30,155	30,155	†	2,055
Kentucky	73.0	38,144	37,787	357	3,657
Louisiana	69.4	38,723	37,019	1,704	4,179
Maine	77.6	13,378	13,278	100	1,192
Maryland	79.5	53,545	52,870	675	2,762
Massachusetts	79.3	59,192	58,326	866	3,927
Michigan	72.5	100,206	98,823	1,383	4,502
Minnesota	84.7	59,096	59,096	†	2,574
Mississippi	62.7	25,285	23,735	1,550	3,575
Missouri	80.4	57,983	57,983	†	3,731
Montana	80.4	10,500	10,500	†	1,256
Nebraska	87.6	20,506	20,309	197	1,043
Nevada	57.4	17,318	15,201	2,117	1,924
New Hampshire	78.7	13,428	13,309	119	721
New Jersey	86.3	83,826	83,826	†	2,562
New Mexico	67.0	18,307	17,892	415	2,403
New York	—	—	—	—	11,567
North Carolina	71.4	73,055	72,126	929	4,697
North Dakota	86.1	7,888	7,888	†	527
Ohio	81.3	119,029	119,029	†	4,932
Oklahoma	77.0	36,799	36,799	†	2,955
Oregon	74.2	36,826	32,958	3,868	3,729
Pennsylvania	82.2	123,474	123,474	†	6,023
Rhode Island	75.9	9,278	9,258	20	582
South Carolina	60.6	35,962	33,235	2,727	1,979
South Dakota	83.7	9,001	9,001	†	672
Tennessee	66.1	50,203	46,096	4,107	5,360
Texas	76.7	244,165	244,165	†	14,706
Utah	83.0	30,423	30,252	171	2,324
Vermont	85.4	7,127	7,100	27	374
Virginia	79.3	75,101	72,042	3,059	5,861
Washington	74.6	61,394	61,274	120	5,336
West Virginia	76.9	17,339	17,339	0	1,665
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	2,883
Wyoming	76.0	5,878	5,833	45	703

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Averaged public school freshman graduation rate, number of high school completers, number of diplomas, number of other high school completers, and number of General Educational Development (GED) test passers in the United States and other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2003–04—Continued

Other jurisdictions, by state or jurisdiction: School year 2009-10 (continued)					
	Averaged freshman graduation rate ¹	High school completers		Other high school completers	General Educational Development (GED) test passers ³
State or jurisdiction		Total ²	Diplomas		
Department of Defense dependents schools, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other jurisdictions					
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas ⁵	—	2,766	2,766	†	—
DDESS: DoDs Domestic ⁵	—	—	584	—	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs	—	—	—	7	—
American Samoa	80.2	852	852	†	6
Guam	48.4	1,346	1,346	†	68
Northern Marianas Islands	75.3	575	575	†	6
Puerto Rico	64.8	31,946	30,083	1,863	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	816	816	†	33

— Not available.

† Not applicable.

¹ Averaged freshman graduation rate (AFGR) is an estimate of the percentage of an entering freshman class graduating in 4 years. For 2003–04, it equals the total number of diploma recipients in 2003–04 divided by the average membership of the 8th grade class in 1999–2000, the 9th grade class in 2000–01, and the 10th grade class in 2001–02.

² Includes individuals who receive diplomas, certificates of attendance, or some other credential in lieu of diplomas.

³ The number of individuals age 19 or younger who passed the GED test. Some of those individuals who passed the test may not have sought a high school credential. An individual may pass the GED test in a different state than where he or she last attended school.

⁴ Reporting states totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reporting states estimate does not include data from two states with missing diploma counts: New York and Wisconsin. The adjusted national rate with estimates for these two states is 74.3 percent.

⁵ DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1999–2000, Version 1c; 2000–01, Version 1b; 2001–02, Version 1b; and 2004–05, Version 1d. GED data were acquired from the General Educational Development Testing Service.

Table 6. Total revenues, percentage distribution, and revenues per pupil for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by source and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004

State or jurisdiction	Total revenues [In thousands of dollars]				Percentage			Revenues per pupil			
	Total	Local	State	Federal	Local	State	Federal	Total	Local	State	Federal
United States¹	\$462,015,502²	\$202,711,210²	\$217,383,087	\$41,921,206	43.9	47.1	9.1	\$9,518³	\$4,176³	\$4,478³	\$864³
Alabama	5,373,546	1,729,726	2,986,962	656,858	32.2	55.6	12.2	7,349	2,366	4,085	898
Alaska	1,550,365	384,049	879,186	287,130	24.8	56.7	18.5	11,576	2,867	6,564	2,144
Arizona	7,641,235 ²	3,079,821 ²	3,648,871	912,542	40.3	47.8	11.9	7,550	3,043	3,605	902
Arkansas	3,428,091	1,165,148	1,826,691	436,252	34.0	53.3	12.7	7,542	2,563	4,019	960
California	57,598,368	19,282,871	32,021,758	6,293,739	33.5	55.6	10.9	8,980 ³	3,006 ³	4,993 ³	981 ³
Colorado	6,545,403	3,267,217	2,834,721	443,466	49.9	43.3	6.8	8,639	4,312	3,741	585
Connecticut	7,396,816	4,330,876	2,686,572	379,368	58.6	36.3	5.1	12,815	7,503	4,654	657
Delaware	1,296,963	375,879	804,029	117,055	29.0	62.0	9.0	11,022	3,194	6,833	995
District of Columbia	1,224,730	1,038,712	†	186,018	84.8	†	15.2	15,690	13,307	†	2,383
Florida	21,042,496	9,627,141	9,195,242	2,220,113	45.8	43.7	10.6	8,132	3,720	3,554	858
Georgia	13,828,817	6,244,838	6,349,957	1,234,022	45.2	45.9	8.9	9,082	4,101	4,170	810
Hawaii	2,141,931	50,929	1,854,533	236,469	2.4	86.6	11.0	11,666	277	10,100	1,288
Idaho	1,752,753	553,601	1,017,686	181,466	31.6	58.1	10.4	6,952	2,196	4,037	720
Illinois	20,713,607	12,055,001	6,915,271	1,743,335	58.2	33.4	8.4	9,859	5,738	3,291	830
Indiana	10,086,811	4,263,858	5,139,522	683,431	42.3	51.0	6.8	9,976	4,217	5,083	676
Iowa	4,256,454	1,938,572	1,953,414	364,467	45.5	45.9	8.6	8,845	4,028	4,059	757
Kansas	4,545,376	1,810,934	2,322,537	411,906	39.8	51.1	9.1	9,661	3,849	4,936	875
Kentucky	5,077,772	1,552,517	2,907,751	617,504	30.6	57.3	12.2	7,655	2,340	4,383	931
Louisiana	5,786,338	2,183,856	2,820,277	782,204	37.7	48.7	13.5	7,951	3,001	3,876	1,075
Maine	2,183,576	1,072,165	921,529	189,881	49.1	42.2	8.7	10,805	5,306	4,560	940
Maryland	9,004,475	4,988,384	3,435,060	581,031	55.4	38.1	6.5	10,361	5,740	3,952	669
Massachusetts	11,716,904	6,196,877	4,738,773	781,255	52.9	40.4	6.7	11,950	6,320	4,833	797
Michigan	18,032,874	5,435,547	11,146,466	1,450,861	30.1	61.8	8.0	10,260	3,093	6,342	825
Minnesota	8,565,550	2,082,220	5,956,037	527,293	24.3	69.5	6.2	10,163	2,470	7,067	626
Mississippi	3,483,210	1,038,807	1,907,470	536,933	29.8	54.8	15.4	7,058	2,105	3,865	1,088
Missouri	7,937,576	4,532,296	2,720,379	684,901	57.1	34.3	8.6	8,762	5,003	3,003	756
Montana	1,267,696	506,997	565,868	194,831	40.0	44.6	15.4	8,545	3,417	3,814	1,313
Nebraska	2,663,032	1,549,469	873,661	239,901	58.2	32.8	9.0	9,326	5,426	3,060	840
Nevada	3,075,673	1,939,217	910,143	226,312	63.1	29.6	7.4	7,980	5,032	2,362	587
New Hampshire	2,116,169	1,026,914	968,753	120,502	48.5	45.8	5.7	10,202	4,951	4,671	581
New Jersey	20,476,709	10,668,582	8,883,028	925,100	52.1	43.4	4.5	14,830	7,727	6,433	670
New Mexico	2,918,985	385,075	2,019,491	514,420	13.2	69.2	17.6	9,035	1,192	6,251	1,592
New York	40,610,043	19,942,026	17,561,566	3,106,451	49.1	43.2	7.6	14,176	6,961	6,130	1,084
North Carolina	9,877,454	2,633,074	6,211,941	1,032,439	26.7	62.9	10.5	7,262	1,936	4,567	759
North Dakota	877,701	408,425	334,525	134,751	46.5	38.1	15.4	8,585	3,995	3,272	1,318

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Total revenues, percentage distribution, and revenues per pupil for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by source and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Total revenues [In thousands of dollars]				Percentage			Revenues per pupil			
	Total	Local	State	Federal	Local	State	Federal	Total	Local	State	Federal
Ohio	18,913,893	9,052,123	8,492,580	1,369,190	47.9	44.9	7.2	10,249	4,905	4,602	742
Oklahoma	4,363,285	1,427,328	2,372,609	563,347	32.7	54.4	12.9	6,968	2,279	3,789	900
Oregon	5,116,226	1,990,635	2,658,280	467,311	38.9	52.0	9.1	9,281	3,611	4,822	848
Pennsylvania	19,966,277	11,172,184	7,144,654	1,649,438	56.0	35.8	8.3	10,964	6,135	3,923	906
Rhode Island	1,863,135	957,222	767,153	138,760	51.4	41.2	7.4	11,690	6,006	4,814	871
South Carolina	5,978,578	2,588,862	2,753,882	635,833	43.3	46.1	10.6	8,551	3,703	3,939	909
South Dakota	1,015,552	507,317	348,909	159,327	50.0	34.4	15.7	8,090	4,041	2,779	1,269
Tennessee	6,478,661	3,006,049	2,776,513	696,099	46.4	42.9	10.7	6,917	3,209	2,964	743
Texas	35,409,121	17,901,943	13,678,202	3,828,976	50.6	38.6	10.8	8,174	4,133	3,158	884
Utah	3,028,885	1,043,641	1,686,337	298,907	34.5	55.7	9.9	6,107	2,104	3,400	603
Vermont	1,208,241	312,538	801,161	94,542	25.9	66.3	7.8	12,192	3,154	8,084	954
Virginia	10,921,942	5,915,263	4,241,321	765,357	54.2	38.8	7.0	9,162	4,962	3,558	642
Washington	8,910,263	2,624,173	5,456,536	829,554	29.5	61.2	9.3	8,724	2,569	5,342	812
West Virginia	2,687,459	748,701	1,630,492	308,266	27.9	60.7	11.5	9,557	2,662	5,798	1,096
Wisconsin	9,087,054	3,751,626	4,747,696	587,732	41.3	52.2	6.5	10,326	4,263	5,395	668
Wyoming	971,434	369,985	507,091	94,358	38.1	52.2	9.7	11,107	4,230	5,798	1,079
Other jurisdictions											
American Samoa	88,949	2,140	12,809	74,000	2.4	14.4	83.2	5,597	135	806	4,656
Guam	185,620	137,688	0	47,933	74.2	0.0	25.8	5,879	4,361	0	1,518
Northern Marianas Islands	64,605	1,195	37,230	26,180	1.8	57.6	40.5	5,746	106	3,311	2,328
Puerto Rico	2,884,128	472	1,975,579	908,078	0.0	68.5	31.5	4,931	1	3,378	1,552
U.S. Virgin Islands	185,139	145,909	0	39,231	78.8	0.0	21.2	10,450	8,236	0	2,214

† Not applicable.

¹ U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

² Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

³ Prekindergarten students were imputed, affecting total student count and per pupil expenditure calculation.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2004, Version 1a.

Table 7. Total expenditures and per pupil expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004

State or jurisdiction	Expenditures [In thousands of dollars]						Expenditures per pupil					
	Total ¹	Current for elementary/secondary education ¹	Facilities acquisition and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs	Interest on debt	Total ¹	Current for elementary/secondary education ¹	Facilities acquisition and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs	Interest on debt
United States²	\$473,862,737³	\$403,376,186³	\$44,643,748	\$5,832,318³	\$6,929,952³	\$13,080,534³	\$9,762⁴	\$8,310⁴	\$920⁴	\$120⁴	\$143⁴	\$269⁴
Alabama	5,482,123	4,812,479	403,885	48,974	104,624	112,161	7,497	6,581	552	67	143	153
Alaska	1,652,306	1,354,846	239,775	16,325	10,204	31,156	12,337	10,116	1,790	122	76	233
Arizona	7,115,562 ^{3,5}	6,063,009 ³	600,244	185,391 ⁵	48,505 ⁵	218,413	7,031	5,991	593	183	48	216
Arkansas	3,616,399	3,109,644	338,235	71,715	23,849	72,956	7,956	6,842	744	158	52	161
California	60,424,698	49,215,866	8,946,753	180,166	996,391	1,085,522	9,421 ⁴	7,673 ⁴	1,395 ⁴	28 ⁴	155 ⁴	169 ⁴
Colorado	6,874,454	5,666,191	734,840	132,775	55,189	285,460	9,073	7,478	970	175	73	377
Connecticut	7,704,868 ⁵	6,600,767	768,293	74,543 ⁵	125,614 ⁵	135,650	13,349	11,436	1,331	129	218	235
Delaware	1,402,691 ³	1,201,631	154,819	10,150 ³	15,671 ³	20,420	11,921	10,212	1,316	86	133	174
District of Columbia	1,177,174 ³	1,011,536 ³	127,679	18,175	19,785	0	15,081	12,959	1,636	233	253	0
Florida	21,877,780	17,578,884	3,147,155	213,909	433,791	504,042	8,455	6,793	1,216	83	168	195
Georgia	13,828,613	11,788,616	1,632,508	179,704	62,317	165,468	9,082	7,742	1,072	118	41	109
Hawaii	1,771,851	1,566,792	75,951	41,298	51,458	36,353	9,650	8,533	414	225	280	198
Idaho	1,782,485	1,555,006	158,198	29,564	4,227	35,489	7,070	6,168	627	117	17	141
Illinois	21,097,122	18,081,827	1,884,480	458,896	134,066	537,854	10,042	8,606	897	218	64	256
Indiana	9,862,544 ³	8,524,980	747,159	149,614	70,795	369,996 ³	9,754	8,431	739	148	70	366
Iowa	4,294,342	3,669,797	451,082	81,928	31,726	59,809	8,924	7,626	937	170	66	124
Kansas	4,070,677	3,658,421	121,319	151,034	6,399	133,504	8,652	7,776	258	321	14	284
Kentucky	4,851,132	4,551,648	25,285	107,461	65,587	101,152	7,313	6,861	38	162	99	152
Louisiana	5,819,589	5,290,964	290,333	81,291	51,576	105,425	7,997	7,271	399	112	71	145
Maine	2,214,924	1,969,497	146,804	32,258	22,494	43,871	10,960	9,746	726	160	111	217
Maryland	8,916,390	8,198,454	502,965	93,480	23,259	98,234	10,259	9,433	579	108	27	113
Massachusetts	11,489,116	10,799,765	143,261	62,181	170,580	313,329	11,718	11,015	146	63	174	320
Michigan	19,357,289	15,983,044	2,005,566	246,648	333,325	788,705	11,013	9,094	1,141	140	190	449
Minnesota	8,799,745	7,084,005	909,396	127,565	323,890	354,890	10,440	8,405	1,079	151	384	421
Mississippi	3,346,070	3,059,569	129,016	95,502	26,759	35,224	6,780	6,199	261	194	54	71
Missouri	7,961,108 ³	6,832,454 ³	538,235	201,713	153,389	235,318	8,788	7,542	594	223	169	260
Montana	1,234,592	1,160,838	38,321	17,312	6,528	11,593	8,322	7,825	258	117	44	78
Nebraska	2,749,830 ³	2,413,404	211,046	66,982 ³	4,205 ³	54,193	9,630	8,452	739	235	15	190
Nevada	3,223,659 ⁵	2,470,581	493,603	72,081 ⁵	17,721	169,672	8,364	6,410	1,281	187	46	440
New Hampshire	2,149,970	1,900,240	173,733	25,631	7,183	43,183	10,365	9,161	838	124	35	208
New Jersey	20,777,467 ³	18,416,695	1,778,239	92,054 ³	180,167 ³	310,313	15,048	13,338	1,288	67	130	225
New Mexico	2,959,048	2,446,115	413,706	26,128	26,329	46,770	9,159	7,572	1,281	81	81	145
New York	41,539,974	36,205,111	2,375,988	397,296	1,529,752	1,031,827	14,500	12,638	829	139	534	360
North Carolina	10,356,368	8,994,620	930,002	74,504	45,989	311,253	7,614	6,613	684	55	34	229
North Dakota	856,000	746,025	70,931	23,699	6,078	9,267	8,373	7,297	694	232	59	91

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Total expenditures and per pupil expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Expenditures [In thousands of dollars]						Expenditures per pupil					
	Total ¹	Current for elementary/secondary education ¹	Facilities acquisition and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs	Interest on debt	Total ¹	Current for elementary/secondary education ¹	Facilities acquisition and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs	Interest on debt
Ohio	19,584,115	16,662,985	1,722,069	395,625	429,127	374,309	10,612	9,029	933	214	233	203
Oklahoma	4,180,721	3,853,308	199,838	68,007	13,407	46,162	6,677	6,154	319	109	21	74
Oregon	4,919,701	4,199,485	446,282	40,523	19,366	214,045	8,924	7,618	810	74	35	388
Pennsylvania	20,877,878	17,680,332	1,734,329	222,066	417,619	823,531	11,464	9,708	952	122	229	452
Rhode Island	1,867,732	1,765,585	12,593	16,348	43,544	29,661	11,719	11,078	79	103	273	186
South Carolina	6,116,477	5,017,833	764,065	69,886	64,574	200,117	8,748	7,177	1,093	100	92	286
South Dakota	1,016,837	887,328	79,948	25,827	2,812	20,922	8,100	7,068	637	206	22	167
Tennessee	6,830,311 ³	6,056,657 ³	440,166	117,812	41,831	173,844	7,292 ⁴	6,466 ⁴	470 ⁴	126 ⁴	45 ⁴	186 ⁴
Texas	37,610,640	30,974,890	4,463,378	348,448	287,286	1,536,638	8,683	7,151	1,030	80	66	355
Utah	3,106,400	2,475,550	434,666	49,305	76,158	70,721	6,263	4,991	876	99	154	143
Vermont	1,206,127	1,111,029	59,767	17,577	3,156	14,597	12,170	11,211	603	177	32	147
Virginia	11,183,657	9,798,239	892,017	233,630	65,966	193,805	9,382	8,219	748	196	55	163
Washington	9,137,280	7,549,235	1,118,624	101,340	41,174	326,907	8,946	7,391	1,095	99	40	320
West Virginia	2,651,865	2,415,043	129,658	64,320	34,073	8,771	9,430	8,588	461	229	121	31
Wisconsin	9,988,217	8,131,276	342,608	142,849	198,096	1,173,389	11,350	9,240	389	162	225	1,333
Wyoming	946,819	814,092	94,939	30,807	2,339	4,642	10,825	9,308	1,085	352	27	53
Other jurisdictions												
American Samoa	65,117	55,519	4,350	1,661	3,587	0	4,097	3,493	274	104	226	0
Guam	185,401	182,506	0	2,265	105	525	5,872	5,781	0	72	3	17
Northern Marianas Islands	48,530	47,681	350	411	87	0	4,316	4,241	31	37	8	0
Puerto Rico	2,582,216	2,425,372	10,188	58,530	70,166	17,960	4,415	4,147	17	100	120	31
U.S. Virgin Islands	147,675	128,250	16,405	1,261	1,759	0	8,336	7,239	926	71	99	0

¹Includes expenditures for individuals to attend private schools or schools in other states.

²U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

³Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

⁴Prekindergarten students were imputed, affecting total student count and per pupil expenditure calculation.

⁵Value contains imputation for missing data.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2004, Version 1a.

Table 8. Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, percentage distribution, and expenditures per pupil in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction:
Fiscal year 2004

State or jurisdiction	Current expenditures [In thousands of dollars]					Percentage				Current expenditures per pupil				
	Total ¹	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations	Total ¹	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations
United States²	\$403,376,186³	\$266,576,498³	\$20,839,154	\$44,353,051³	\$71,607,483	66.1	5.2	11.0	17.8	\$8,310⁴	\$5,492⁴	\$429⁴	\$914⁴	\$1,475⁴
Alabama	4,812,479	3,093,754	234,496	511,553	972,676	64.3	4.9	10.6	20.2	6,581	4,231	321	700	1,330
Alaska	1,354,846	846,109	89,319	148,629	270,789	62.5	6.6	11.0	20.0	10,116	6,317	667	1,110	2,022
Arizona	6,063,009 ³	3,786,162	334,075	752,337 ³	1,190,435	62.4	5.5	12.4	19.6	5,991	3,741	330	743	1,176
Arkansas	3,109,644	2,049,358	142,810	353,991	563,484	65.9	4.6	11.4	18.1	6,842	4,509	314	779	1,240
California	49,215,866	33,032,977	2,201,000	6,086,169	7,895,720	67.1	4.5	12.4	16.0	7,673 ⁴	5,150 ⁴	343 ⁴	949 ⁴	1,231 ⁴
Colorado	5,666,191	3,527,790	253,380	971,459	913,562	62.3	4.5	17.1	16.1	7,478	4,656	334	1,282	1,206
Connecticut	6,600,767	4,431,057	373,317	654,872	1,141,521	67.1	5.7	9.9	17.3	11,436	7,677	647	1,135	1,978
Delaware	1,201,631	750,356	57,673	152,869	240,732	62.4	4.8	12.7	20.0	10,212	6,377	490	1,299	2,046
District of Columbia	1,011,536 ³	617,902 ³	64,960	107,043	221,630	61.1	6.4	10.6	21.9	12,959	7,916	832	1,371	2,839
Florida	17,578,884	11,489,958	868,629	1,757,381	3,462,916	65.4	4.9	10.0	19.7	6,793	4,440	336	679	1,338
Georgia	11,788,616	8,116,312	544,176	1,209,186	1,918,941	68.8	4.6	10.3	16.3	7,742	5,331	357	794	1,260
Hawaii	1,566,792	1,027,246	173,309	147,914	218,323	65.6	11.1	9.4	13.9	8,533	5,595	944	806	1,189
Idaho	1,555,006	1,023,724	86,603	156,384	288,295	65.8	5.6	10.1	18.5	6,168	4,060	343	620	1,143
Illinois	18,081,827	11,549,751	1,124,763	2,194,653	3,212,660	63.9	6.2	12.1	17.8	8,606	5,497	535	1,045	1,529
Indiana	8,524,980	5,442,449	379,084	969,054	1,734,392	63.8	4.4	11.4	20.3	8,431	5,383	375	958	1,715
Iowa	3,669,797	2,420,430	229,115	408,300	611,953	66.0	6.2	11.1	16.7	7,626	5,030	476	848	1,272
Kansas	3,658,421	2,340,006	208,943	433,119	676,352	64.0	5.7	11.8	18.5	7,776	4,974	444	921	1,438
Kentucky	4,551,648	2,988,552	199,071 ³	479,232 ³	884,793 ³	65.7	4.4	10.5	19.4	6,861	4,505	300	722	1,334
Louisiana	5,290,964	3,448,897	232,567	530,294	1,079,206	65.2	4.4	10.0	20.4	7,271	4,739	320	729	1,483
Maine	1,969,497	1,383,484	65,690	181,450	338,873	70.2	3.3	9.2	17.2	9,746	6,846	325	898	1,677
Maryland	8,198,454	5,679,936	291,594	751,618	1,475,306	69.3	3.6	9.2	18.0	9,433	6,535	336	865	1,697
Massachusetts	10,799,765	7,492,665	599,451	968,972	1,738,677	69.4	5.6	9.0	16.1	11,015	7,642	611	988	1,773
Michigan	15,983,044	9,879,021	1,119,868	2,113,255	2,870,900	61.8	7.0	13.2	18.0	9,094	5,621	637	1,202	1,633
Minnesota	7,084,005	4,934,203	224,821	673,609	1,251,372	69.7	3.2	9.5	17.7	8,405	5,854	267	799	1,485
Mississippi	3,059,569	1,978,551	138,220	329,176	613,621	64.7	4.5	10.8	20.1	6,199	4,009	280	667	1,243
Missouri	6,832,454 ³	4,451,064 ³	338,244	745,429	1,297,716	65.1	5.0	10.9	19.0	7,542	4,913	373	823	1,432
Montana	1,160,838	754,745	59,397	129,855	216,841	65.0	5.1	11.2	18.7	7,825	5,087	400	875	1,462
Nebraska	2,413,404	1,622,253	97,847	254,971	438,334	67.2	4.1	10.6	18.2	8,452	5,681	343	893	1,535
Nevada	2,470,581	1,641,258	94,896	318,697	415,729	66.4	3.8	12.9	16.8	6,410	4,259	246	827	1,079
New Hampshire	1,900,240	1,292,293	127,383	183,271	297,293	68.0	6.7	9.6	15.6	9,161	6,230	614	884	1,433
New Jersey	18,416,695	11,527,074	1,657,198	1,820,745	3,411,679	62.6	9.0	9.9	18.5	13,338	8,348	1,200	1,319	2,471
New Mexico	2,446,115	1,488,498	242,223	264,424	450,970	60.9	9.9	10.8	18.4	7,572	4,607	750	818	1,396
New York	36,205,111	25,762,894	1,238,071	3,350,616	5,853,529	71.2	3.4	9.3	16.2	12,638	8,993	432	1,170	2,043
North Carolina	8,994,620	6,003,774	462,141	974,537	1,554,168	66.7	5.1	10.8	17.3	6,613	4,414	340	716	1,143
North Dakota	746,025	468,795	30,092	90,201	156,937	62.8	4.0	12.1	21.0	7,297	4,586	294	882	1,535

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, percentage distribution, and expenditures per pupil in the United States and other jurisdictions, by function and state or jurisdiction:
Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Current expenditures [In thousands of dollars]					Percentage				Current expenditures per pupil				
	Total ¹	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations	Total ¹	Instruction and instruction-related ¹	Student support	Administration	Operations
Ohio	16,662,985	10,602,966	996,604	2,234,468	2,828,946	63.6	6.0	13.4	17.0	9,029	5,746	540	1,211	1,533
Oklahoma	3,853,308	2,329,604	251,383	435,115	837,205	60.5	6.5	11.3	21.7	6,154	3,720	401	695	1,337
Oregon	4,199,485	2,656,476	279,158	578,156	685,695	63.3	6.6	13.8	16.3	7,618	4,819	506	1,049	1,244
Pennsylvania	17,680,332	11,574,018	851,226	1,913,557	3,341,531	65.5	4.8	10.8	18.9	9,708	6,355	467	1,051	1,835
Rhode Island	1,765,585	1,216,956	141,672	153,810	253,147	68.9	8.0	8.7	14.3	11,078	7,636	889	965	1,588
South Carolina	5,017,833	3,308,438	339,628	489,942	879,825	65.9	6.8	9.8	17.5	7,177	4,732	486	701	1,258
South Dakota	887,328	560,598	48,469	110,995	167,266	63.2	5.5	12.5	18.9	7,068	4,466	386	884	1,332
Tennessee	6,056,657 ³	4,206,901 ³	218,594	531,716	1,099,447	69.5	3.6	8.8	18.2	6,466 ⁴	4,491 ⁴	233 ⁴	568 ⁴	1,174 ⁴
Texas	30,974,890	20,391,015	1,506,362	3,302,382	5,775,131	65.8	4.9	10.7	18.6	7,151	4,707	348	762	1,333
Utah	2,475,550	1,692,928	92,731	231,692	458,199	68.4	3.7	9.4	18.5	4,991	3,413	187	467	924
Vermont	1,111,029	752,475	80,691	125,632	152,231	67.7	7.3	11.3	13.7	11,211	7,593	814	1,268	1,536
Virginia	9,798,239	6,619,958	474,174	871,335	1,832,773	67.6	4.8	8.9	18.7	8,219	5,553	398	731	1,537
Washington	7,549,235 ³	4,846,128 ³	468,305	868,801	1,366,002	64.2	6.2	11.5	18.1	7,391	4,745	459	851	1,337
West Virginia	2,415,043	1,553,850	81,553	231,380	548,260	64.3	3.4	9.6	22.7	8,588	5,525	290	823	1,950
Wisconsin	8,131,276	5,396,077	375,947	1,005,032	1,354,221	66.4	4.6	12.4	16.7	9,240	6,132	427	1,142	1,539
Wyoming	814,092	524,810	48,230	93,774	147,279	64.5	5.9	11.5	18.1	9,308	6,000	551	1,072	1,684
Other jurisdictions														
American Samoa	55,519	32,166	2,456	4,439	16,458	57.9	4.4	8.0	29.6	3,493	2,024	155	279	1,036
Guam	182,506	108,122	20,503	22,506	31,375	59.2	11.2	12.3	17.2	5,781	3,425	649	713	994
Northern Marianas Islands	47,681	41,078	612	3,758	2,234	86.2	1.3	7.9	4.7	4,241	3,653	54	334	199
Puerto Rico	2,425,372	1,827,728	57,500	69,190	470,953	75.4	2.4	2.9	19.4	4,147	3,125	98	118	805
U.S. Virgin Islands	128,250	87,958	7,175	15,867	17,249	68.6	5.6	12.4	13.4	7,239	4,965	405	896	974

¹Includes expenditures for individuals to attend private schools or schools in other states.

²U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

³Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

⁴Prekindergarten students were imputed, affecting total student count and per pupil expenditure calculation.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2004, Version 1a.

Table 9. Total current instruction and instruction-related expenditures and expenditures per pupil for public elementary and secondary school districts in the United States and other jurisdictions, by type of expenditure and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004

State or jurisdiction	Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures [In thousands of dollars]							Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures per pupil						
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other
United States¹	\$266,576,498²	\$184,520,791	\$53,200,984²	\$10,714,765²	\$3,327,600²	\$13,499,995	\$1,312,362²	\$5,492³	\$3,801³	\$1,096³	\$221³	\$69³	\$278³	\$27³
Alabama	3,093,754	2,110,482	626,905	107,053	1,814	232,840	14,659	4,231	2,886	857	146	2	318	20
Alaska	846,109	554,128	163,047	56,562	0	50,109	22,263	6,317	4,137	1,217	422	0	374	166
Arizona	3,786,162	2,980,667	553,242	76,303	9,890	145,289	20,772	3,741	2,945	547	75	10	144	21
Arkansas	2,049,358	1,444,135	324,180	75,982	3,217	180,396	21,448	4,509	3,177	713	167	7	397	47
California	33,032,977	22,578,345	6,397,570	1,568,830	660,685	1,823,294	4,252	5,150 ³	3,520 ³	997 ³	245 ³	103 ³	284 ³	1 ³
Colorado	3,527,790	2,568,418	509,262	100,771	45,355	250,019	53,965	4,656	3,390	672	133	60	330	71
Connecticut	4,431,057	3,017,573	853,462	158,206	261,717	133,055	7,043	7,677	5,228	1,479	274	453	231	12
Delaware	750,356	499,782	183,399	16,463	7,481	34,121	9,110	6,377	4,247	1,559	140	64	290	77
District of Columbia	617,902 ²	382,279	43,464	69,931 ²	26,722	84,443	11,064 ²	7,916	4,897	557	896	342	1,082	142
Florida	11,489,958	7,513,716	2,051,654	1,168,993	431	624,420	130,744	4,440	2,904	793	452	#	241	51
Georgia	8,116,312	5,842,313	1,644,610	182,669	3,528	419,078	24,115	5,331	3,837	1,080	120	2	275	16
Hawaii	1,027,246	681,295	195,594	72,203	2,708	62,441	13,004	5,595	3,711	1,065	393	15	340	71
Idaho	1,023,724	709,237	218,644	39,191	725	55,621	307	4,060	2,813	867	155	3	221	1
Illinois	11,549,751	8,134,268	2,371,823	360,078	199,567	466,868	17,149	5,497	3,872	1,129	171	95	222	8
Indiana	5,442,449	3,469,420	1,645,725	107,329	11	184,735	35,229	5,383	3,431	1,628	106	#	183	35
Iowa	2,420,430	1,717,875	501,584	78,444	19,768	98,766	3,992	5,030	3,570	1,042	163	41	205	8
Kansas	2,340,006	1,705,486	380,069	91,541	1,339	140,988	20,583	4,974	3,625	808	195	3	300	44
Kentucky	2,988,552	2,207,577	579,012 ²	67,068	492	118,652	15,751	4,505	3,328	873	101	1	179	24
Louisiana	3,448,897	2,430,433	720,179	63,522	1,684	198,907	34,172	4,739	3,340	990	87	2	273	47
Maine	1,383,484	877,547	328,978	58,416	67,920	43,600	7,023	6,846	4,342	1,628	289	336	216	35
Maryland	5,679,936	3,861,165	1,262,825	117,469	217,898	204,846	15,734	6,535	4,443	1,453	135	251	236	18
Massachusetts	7,492,665	5,098,939	1,811,363	41,751	335,783	187,652	17,177	7,642	5,201	1,847	43	342	191	18
Michigan	9,879,021	6,443,458	2,552,649	466,842	100	381,779	34,193	5,621	3,666	1,452	266	#	217	19
Minnesota	4,934,203	3,454,713	969,529	256,227	39,199	196,212	18,322	5,854	4,099	1,150	304	47	233	22
Mississippi	1,978,551	1,398,596	362,920	67,468	4,230	136,247	9,090	4,009	2,834	735	137	9	276	18
Missouri	4,451,064 ²	3,190,847	713,221	165,094 ²	13,780 ²	340,536	27,586 ²	4,913	3,522	787	182	15	376	30
Montana	754,745	516,130	141,380	30,635	659	63,756	2,185	5,087	3,479	953	206	4	430	15
Nebraska	1,622,253	1,159,998	304,822	64,683	14,733	63,247	14,769	5,681	4,062	1,068	227	52	221	52
Nevada	1,641,258	1,066,784	351,116	37,820	245	113,281	72,012	4,259	2,768	911	98	1	294	187
New Hampshire	1,292,293	839,733	263,182	42,426	98,549	45,088	3,315	6,230	4,049	1,269	205	475	217	16
New Jersey	11,527,074	7,666,256	2,463,711	314,806	504,711	452,641	124,948	8,348	5,552	1,784	228	366	328	90
New Mexico	1,488,498	1,013,109	279,413	71,856	0	116,013	8,107	4,607	3,136	865	222	0	359	25
New York	25,762,894	17,563,521	5,847,903	1,238,231	215,980	893,490	3,769	8,993	6,131	2,041	432	75	312	1
North Carolina	6,003,774	4,552,085	945,950	161,813	0	336,641	7,284	4,414	3,347	695	119	0	247	5
North Dakota	468,795	336,311	89,448	14,744	2,390	24,004	1,898	4,586	3,290	875	144	23	235	19

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Total current instruction and instruction-related expenditures and expenditures per pupil for public elementary and secondary school districts in the United States and other jurisdictions, by type of expenditure and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2004—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures [In thousands of dollars]							Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures per pupil						
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other
Ohio	10,602,966	7,203,172	2,243,708	429,729	117,953	460,919	147,484	5,746	3,903	1,216	233	64	250	80
Oklahoma	2,329,604	1,680,046	402,144	48,469	0	187,078	11,866	3,720	2,683	642	77	0	299	19
Oregon	2,656,476	1,666,566	674,633	134,964	20,010	154,303	6,001	4,819	3,023	1,224	245	36	280	11
Pennsylvania	11,574,018	7,825,399	2,366,172	688,953	179,059	494,935	19,500	6,355	4,297	1,299	378	98	272	11
Rhode Island	1,216,956	812,062	286,906	19,367	62,348	32,194	4,079	7,636	5,095	1,800	122	391	202	26
South Carolina	3,308,438	2,313,170	638,751	123,314	236	206,220	26,748	4,732	3,308	914	176	#	295	38
South Dakota	560,598	380,666	100,760	29,417	5,947	41,896	1,911	4,466	3,032	803	234	47	334	15
Tennessee	4,206,901 ²	2,967,778	692,054	107,550	183 ²	422,404	16,931	4,491 ³	3,168 ³	739 ³	115 ³	#	451 ³	18 ³
Texas	20,391,015	15,353,709	2,409,921	807,153	42,427	1,591,942	185,862	4,707	3,544	556	186	10	368	43
Utah	1,692,928	1,135,209	421,953	38,277	403	91,146	5,939	3,413	2,289	851	77	1	184	12
Vermont	752,475	472,475	151,136	46,273	56,043	24,626	1,922	7,593	4,768	1,525	467	565	248	19
Virginia	6,619,958	4,817,847	1,248,276	184,024	2,572	363,358	3,881	5,553	4,042	1,047	154	2	305	3
Washington	4,846,128 ²	3,521,830	805,642	253,613	8,784 ²	222,433	33,827	4,745	3,448	789	248	9	218	33
West Virginia	1,553,850	988,911	473,477	34,038	348	56,834	241	5,525	3,517	1,684	121	1	202	1
Wisconsin	5,396,077	3,446,113	1,518,705	130,633	67,477	214,923	18,226	6,132	3,916	1,726	148	77	244	21
Wyoming	524,810	349,217	114,908	27,569	495	31,709	912	6,000	3,993	1,314	315	6	363	10
Other jurisdictions														
American Samoa	32,166	18,454	3,568	5,861	0	2,689	1,595	2,024	1,161	224	369	0	169	100
Guam	108,122	81,316	19,750	383	0	5,618	1,054	3,425	2,576	626	12	0	178	33
Northern Marianas Islands	41,078	30,220	8,085	2,224	0	542	6	3,653	2,688	719	198	0	48	1
Puerto Rico	1,827,728	1,426,129	221,515	66,125	0	47,903	66,056	3,125	2,438	379	113	0	82	113
U.S. Virgin Islands	87,958	68,722	17,521	225	0	1,416	74	4,965	3,879	989	13	0	80	4

Rounds to zero.

¹ U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

² Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

³ Prekindergarten students were imputed, affecting total student count and per pupil expenditure calculation.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2004, Version 1a.

Table 10. Fifth, median, and 95th percentile cutpoints for public elementary and secondary school district revenues and expenditures per pupil, and federal range ratio in the United States and District of Columbia, by district type: Fiscal year 2004

and federal range ratio in the United States and District of Columbia, by district type: Fiscal year 2004				
District type, revenue source, and expenditure source	Dollars per pupil			Federal range ratio ¹
	5 th percentile	Median	95 th percentile	
Regular school districts				
Total revenues	\$6,621	\$9,228	\$18,071	1.7
Local	1,264	3,712	11,685	8.2
State	1,624	4,418	9,102	4.6
Federal	160	629	2,074	12.0
Total expenditures	6,381	8,998	17,188	1.7
Total current	5,855	7,860	14,067	1.4
Instruction and instruction-related	3,730	5,084	9,082	1.4
Student support services	18	301	935	51.6
Administration	568	945	2,000	2.5
Operations	978	1,500	2,825	1.9
Capital outlay	27	397	4,018	147.1
Other programs ²	0	18	480	†
Payments to state and local governments	0	0	196	†
Interest on long-term debt	0	129	703	†
Payments to other school districts and private schools ³	0	84	1,706	†
Independent charter school districts				
Total revenues	5,384	7,830	15,080	1.8
Local	0	331	8,111	†
State	381	5,913	9,385	23.6
Federal	0	750	3,922	†
Total expenditures	4,678	7,280	14,526	2.1
Total current	4,439	6,862	12,729	1.9
Instruction and instruction-related	1,630	3,739	7,784	3.8
Student support services	0	103	1,025	†
Administration	514	1,634	4,231	7.2
Operations	0	1,099	2,716	†
Capital outlay	0	0	2,579	†
Other programs ²	0	0	423	†
Payments to state and local governments	0	0	8	†
Interest on long-term debt	0	0	314	†
Payments to other school districts and private schools ³	0	0	107	†
Regular unified school districts				
Total revenues	6,640	9,003	15,580	1.3
Local	1,256	3,493	9,971	6.9
State	1,914	4,493	8,339	3.4
Federal	196	638	1,844	8.4
Total expenditures	6,447	8,847	16,170	1.5
Total current	5,886	7,689	13,044	1.2
Instruction and instruction-related	3,758	4,988	8,590	1.3
Student support services	100	308	809	7.1
Administration	572	913	1,701	2.0
Operations	1,034	1,484	2,539	1.5
Capital outlay	53	426	3,922	73.4
Other programs ²	0	28	532	†
Payments to state and local governments	0	0	292	†
Interest on long-term debt	0	150	702	†
Payments to other school districts and private schools ³	0	66	725	†

† Not applicable.

¹ The federal range ratio indicates the difference between the amount per pupil of the district at the 95th percentile and the district at the 5th percentile, divided by the amount for the district at the 5th percentile.

² Other programs include expenditures for community services, adult education, and community colleges.

³ Total expenditures, current expenditures, and instruction expenditures exclude payments to other school districts and payments to private schools.

NOTE: How to read this table: Using "Regular districts, Total revenues" as an example, this table shows that 5 percent of regular districts have total revenues per pupil of \$6,621 or less. If all regular districts were listed by size of total revenues per pupil, the district at the midpoint (median) would have total revenues per pupil of \$9,228. Five percent of regular districts have total revenues per pupil of \$18,071 or more. The federal range ratio shows that the magnitude of the difference between total revenues for the 5th percentile of districts and the 95th percentile is 1.7, or approximately 170 percent. Only school districts with student membership greater than zero and current expenditures per student between \$2,500 and \$35,000 are included. See appendix A for more information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "School District Finance Survey" (F-33), fiscal year 2004, Version 1a.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

The State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education, the Local Education Agency Universe Survey, and the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey are the nonfiscal components of the Common Core of Data (CCD) survey system, while the School District Finance Survey (F-33) and the National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS) are the fiscal components.

Together, these five surveys provide an annual picture of the numbers of public school staff, students in prekindergarten through grade 12, and high school completers and dropouts; selected characteristics of students; numbers and types of public schools, education agencies, and programs offered; and revenues and expenditures for public elementary and secondary education. The surveys also provide directory information such as school and agency names, addresses, and telephone numbers. The data are collected from state education agencies (SEAs), processed, edited, and verified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and the Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI) of the American Institutes for Research (AIR).

Data quality. Staff at NCES, the Census Bureau, and ESSI edit all CCD data submissions and ask state CCD coordinators to correct or confirm any numbers that appear out of range when compared with other states' data or with the state's reports in previous years.

Missing data. Not all states collect and report all of the data items requested in the CCD surveys. NCES imputes (replaces a nonresponse with an estimated value) some missing items in the state nonfiscal survey and the NPEFS. (See below for information on imputation procedures.) NCES does not impute missing items in the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey, the Local Education Agency Universe Survey, or the F-33.

When reporting results, missing data are treated differently within individual states than they are across all states, the Districts of Columbia, and other jurisdictions as a whole. When reporting data by states, an individual state is considered to have missing data if an item is reported by less than 80 percent of its schools or agencies. If a state is missing 20 percent or more of its responses for a given data item in the school or local education agency surveys, the corresponding table cell is suppressed and no count is presented. For example, in table 2 the number of magnet schools in Michigan is suppressed because the magnet school flag data item was missing for more than 20 percent of schools in the state.

When data are being reported across states, the treatment of missing data differs. When information is missing for no more than 15 percent of cases across the United States, NCES calculates totals and identifies them as totals for "reporting states," rather than for the United States, and column headings are labeled accordingly. A "reporting states" total was not calculated for the total number of magnet schools and percentage of students in magnet schools in table 2 and for the number and percentage of students receiving English language learner (ELL) services in table 3 because more than 15 percent of schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were missing the magnet school flag and more than 15 percent of districts in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were missing counts of students receiving ELL services. In cases where an individual state's data are suppressed for a given data item on the state level (e.g., Connecticut's number of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch in table 3), the data reported by that state are included in the "reporting states" total (i.e., the "reporting states" total for students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch in table 3 includes students in Connecticut).

Imputed and adjusted data. NCES has imputed and adjusted some reported values in the state nonfiscal survey and the NPEFS to create data files that more accurately reflect student, staff, and finance counts, and improve comparability among states. Imputations and adjustments were performed on data from the 50 states and District of Columbia only. It should be noted that no imputations were made to the high

school graduate or other high school completer categories; however, they have been modified to prevent identification of any individual. No adjustments or imputations were performed on race/ethnicity data for any state.

Imputations provide estimates in cases in which the missing value is not reported at all, indicating that subtotals for the category are underreported. An imputation by NCES would assign a value to the missing item, and the subtotals containing this item would increase by the amount of the imputation.

Adjustments to data are corrections in cases in which a value reported for one item contains a value for one of more additional items not reported elsewhere. For example, a state may not differentiate between kindergarten teachers and prekindergarten teachers, reporting “missing” for prekindergarten teachers and a value representing the count of staff for both categories as kindergarten teachers. NCES adjusts these two responses by reducing the amount reported for kindergarten teachers and adding that amount to prekindergarten teachers.

As noted, values are imputed for some missing items in the state nonfiscal survey and the NPEFS. All imputed values in the tables are footnoted, and imputed values are never used in the imputation of another value. Missing items are imputed only for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Totals and subtotals in tables are footnoted if one or more items in the total or subtotal are imputed or adjusted.¹

Totals. Totals reported in the tables are limited to the 50 states and the District of Columbia. They do not include data from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas and domestic), Puerto Rico, or the other jurisdictions of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. In cases where not all of the 50 states and the District of Columbia provided a response for a data item, but a response was provided by at least 85 percent of the schools or districts in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, a “reporting states” total is presented. See “Missing data” (above) for more information.

Membership/Enrollments. Because some students may receive a public education outside a local school district or school (for example, they may attend a state-operated residential school), the numbers of students reported in the school or local education agency surveys are not used as the official state totals in CCD publications. The total numbers of students shown in this report are those reported in the 2004–05 State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education. However, the percentages of students shown in individual tables may be based on the school, local education agency, or state nonfiscal surveys, depending upon the source of the tabulated data. For example, table 2 presents the percentages of students attending charter schools, and these counts and percentages of students are based on data from the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey, where data on charter schools are collected.

School- and local education agency (LEA)-based tables in this report are limited to schools and LEAs that are operational (i.e., open) and that have membership (i.e., an enrollment of at least one student). Schools and LEAs can be reported legitimately with no student enrollment. In the CCD, schools can be reported with no student enrollment because students can be included in the enrollment for only a single school. For example, if a student is dually enrolled in a regular school and a vocational school, that student can only be reported among the membership of one of these schools. Or, a school district too small to support a school may send students to a neighboring district. In 2004–05, a total of 2,589 operational schools in the United States and 11 in the other jurisdictions reported no students in

¹ For more information on imputation procedures, see Gray et al. (2006) and Hill and Johnson (2006).

membership. Some 1,454 operational LEAs in the United States and 1 in the other jurisdictions reported no students in membership.

Student membership data from the 2003–04 State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education are used to calculate per pupil expenditures and revenues.

Staff counts. All staff counts (including teachers) are reported in FTE units. This is the amount of time required to perform an assignment stated as a proportion of a full-time position. It is computed by dividing the amount of time an individual is employed by the time normally required for a full-time position.

State agencies vary in their staff data collection and reporting systems, with resulting variations across states. Several states collapsed two or more categories of staff into one. In these cases, for the state nonfiscal data only, NCES disaggregated this number by distributing the reported number of staff across the several categories based on the average distribution of these staff in the reporting states. Staff counts from the local education agency and school surveys were not disaggregated and redistributed.

High school completers. The types of high school completion credentials available to students vary by state policy. For example, in some states the only type of completion available is a regular diploma; in others, a variety of completion categories are available, from a regular diploma to a certificate of attendance. For this reason, caution should be used when comparing state totals for diploma recipients.

“Not applicable” was accepted as a valid response for other high school completers, as some states do not offer this credential.

Confidentiality protection of high school completer data. Under some conditions, it could be possible to identify a student who was enrolled in the 12th grade in 2003–04 and who failed to receive a regular diploma at the conclusion of that school year. For example, if a school district had one 12th-grade student in 2003–04 and no diploma recipients in 2003–04, it might be assumed that this student failed to graduate. (This would have to be an assumption, because the CCD cannot distinguish students who fail to graduate from those who transfer out of the school district.)

In order to prevent the identification of any 12th-grade student who failed to receive a regular diploma, the high school completion data were modified, either by changing some completion data to missing or by increasing the reported number of diploma recipients. These changes resulted in a minimal loss of data from the local education agency universe file.

General Educational Development (GED) test passers. The GED Testing Service was the source for the numbers of individuals 19 or younger who passed the GED examination between October 1, 2003, and September 30, 2004. GED Testing Service data are published here because they are available for every state and are comparable from state to state. However, these numbers are approximations of the number of high school equivalencies awarded in that year. Not every individual who meets the GED Testing Service’s passing score applies for and is awarded an equivalency diploma. A state may also grant an equivalency diploma on the basis of some test other than the GED, and those degrees would not be reflected in this count. Also, the state or jurisdiction in which an individual takes the GED is not necessarily the state in which he or she was last enrolled in school.

Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR). The AFGR provides an estimate of the percentage of high school students who graduate on time. The rate uses aggregate student enrollment data (to estimate the size of an incoming freshman class) and aggregate counts of the number of diplomas awarded 4 years later. The incoming freshman class size is estimated by summing the enrollment in 8th grade in one year, 9th grade in the next year, and 10th grade in the year after and then dividing by

three. The averaging is intended to account for prior-year retentions in the 9th grade. For more information on the AFGR, please refer to Seastrom et al. (2006).

Comparability of fiscal data across states (tables 6–10). Because the District of Columbia is a single urban district, it is often an outlier in comparisons of revenues and expenditures, with larger revenues and expenditures per student than most other school districts have. Similarly, Hawaii is a single school district and funds public education primarily through state taxes. Because of this, Hawaii's data may pose similar problems of comparability.

District-level analyses of fiscal data (table 10). Table 10 presents revenues and expenditures per pupil. The fiscal data are taken from the School District Finance Survey (F-33), a district-level data collection for the 50 states and District of Columbia. (Tables 6–9 present data from the NPEFS, a state-level collection.) Districts included in table 10

- are listed in the Local Education Agency Universe Survey for school year 2003–04;
- have student membership greater than zero (because per pupil dollar amounts can not be calculated if a district has zero enrollment); and
- have current expenditures per pupil between \$2,500 and \$35,000 (in order to exclude districts with extreme values of current expenditures from the analysis; see below).

There are two scenarios in which districts can have extreme values of current expenditures: (1) when the data are correct, but the district has unusual characteristics that account for the extreme values; and (2) when the data are incorrect or were incorrectly reported on the F-33. Ideally, outliers of the first type should be included in the analysis, and those of the second type should be excluded. However, it is usually impossible to determine whether an outlier district is of the first or second type. Therefore, to exclude districts that were reported with errors, the range of current expenditures per pupil is restricted in this analysis. For more information about the selection of cutpoints for current expenditures per pupil, please refer to Hussar and Sonnenberg (2000).

Comparing expenditures across districts. District-level analyses and comparisons can be complicated by the variety of administrative structures that exist across the nation in regular school districts. States such as Florida, Maryland, Nevada, and West Virginia have large districts that are coterminous with counties and encompass all levels and types of public schools. School districts in other states may exist in small communities with only one school, or in larger communities where all elementary schools are in one school district and all secondary schools are in another. In some states, all special education schools are administered by a few specific districts; in other states, each district may have all kinds of schools and programs. This variety in the types of school districts makes it difficult to compare expenditures across school districts. In eight states (Arizona, California, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont), less than half of the school districts were unified. In two states, Montana and Vermont, less than half of the students attended schools in unified districts.

Federal range ratio. The federal range ratio is used in this report as an indicator of the difference between districts with relatively high revenues (or expenditures) per student and districts with relatively low revenues (or expenditures) per student. As used by Berne and Stiefel (1984) and in previous NCES publications (Parish, Matsumoto, and Fowler [1995]; Hussar and Sonnenberg [2000]), the federal range ratio excludes the top and bottom 5 percent of districts in order to reduce the influence of extreme values. The federal range ratio is the difference between the amount per student of the district at the 95th percentile and the district at the 5th percentile, divided by the amount for the district at the 5th percentile.

Fiscal years. The fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 for most states. The fiscal year for Alabama runs from October 1 through September 30, and the fiscal year for Nebraska and Texas runs from September 1 through August 31. The F-33 and NPEFS data are not adjusted to conform to a uniform fiscal year across states.

Appendix B: Glossary

administration (expenditures)—Expenditures for school and school district administration. This includes the school principal’s office, the superintendent and board of education and their immediate staff, and other LEA staff and services except those listed in other categories. This includes salaries and benefits for LEA planners/researchers, personnel, fiscal services, warehousing, and other activities of LEAs, along with supplies and purchased services of these activities.

alternative education school—A public elementary/secondary school that (1) addresses needs of students that typically cannot be met in a regular school, (2) provides nontraditional education, (3) serves as an adjunct to a regular school, or (4) falls outside the categories of regular, special education, or vocational education.

American Indian/Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian/Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Samoa, and other Pacific Islands.

averaged freshman graduation rate (AFGR)—An estimate of the percentage of an entering high school class that graduates on time. See Appendix A: Technical Notes for more information.

Black—A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as Haitian or Negro can be used in addition to Black or African American.

Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and districts—A school or district that is directly funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

capital outlay—Direct expenditure for construction of buildings, roads, and other improvements and for purchases of equipment, land, and existing structures. Includes amounts for additions, replacements, and major alterations to fixed works and structures. However, expenditure for repairs to fixed works and structures is classified as current expenditures for operations.

charter school—A school that provides free public elementary and/or secondary education to eligible students under a specific charter granted by the state legislature or other appropriate authority and that is designated by such authority to be a charter school. Charter schools can be administered by regular school districts, state education agencies (SEAs), or chartering organizations.

construction—Production of fixed works and structures and additions, replacements, and major alterations thereto, including planning and design of specific projects, site improvements, and provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of a structure. Includes both construction undertaken on a contractual basis by private contractors or through a government’s own staff (i.e., force account).

current expenditures—Expenditures for the day-to-day operation of schools. They include expenditures for staff salaries and benefits, supplies, and purchased services. Expenditures associated

with repaying debts, capital outlays (e.g., purchases of land, school construction and repair, and equipment) are excluded from current expenditures. Programs outside the scope of public preschool to grade 12 education, such as community services and adult education, are not included in current expenditures.

debt—Long-term credit obligations of the school system or its parent government and all interest-bearing short-term (repayable within 1 year) credit obligations. Excludes non-interest-bearing short-term obligations, interfund obligations, amounts owed in a trust agency capacity, advances and contingent loans from other governments, and rights of individuals to benefits from school system employee-retirement funds.

diploma, high school—A formal document certifying the successful completion of a secondary school program prescribed by the SEA or other appropriate body.

elementary/secondary education—Programs providing instruction, or assisting in providing instruction, for students in prekindergarten, kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, and ungraded programs.

employee benefits—Expenditures made in addition to gross salary that are not paid directly to employees. Employee benefits include amounts paid by, or on behalf of, an LEA for fringe benefits such as group insurance, social security contributions, retirement contributions, tuition reimbursement, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and other employee benefits (e.g., unused sick leave).

English language learner (ELL)—An individual

- who was not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English; or
- who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; or
- who is an American Indian or Alaska Native and who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on his or her level of English language proficiency; and

who, by reason thereof, has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language to deny such individual the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English or to participate fully in our society.

equipment—Items that last more than 1 year, are repaired rather than replaced, and have a cost that exceeds a certain level set by the state or LEA. Expenditures for equipment for new construction or renovations are included in facilities acquisition and construction.

expenditure—All amounts of money paid out by a school system, net of recoveries and other correcting transactions, other than for retirement of debt, purchase of securities, extension of loans, and agency transactions. Expenditure includes only external transactions of a school system and excludes noncash transactions such as the provision of perquisites or other in-kind payments.

facilities acquisition and construction—An expenditure function that includes the acquisition of land and buildings; building construction, remodeling, and additions; the initial installation or extension of service systems and other built-in equipment; and site improvement.

federal range ratio—A measure of disparity in revenues or expenditures per pupil between the bottom 5 percent and top 5 percent of districts. See Appendix A: Technical Notes for more information.

federal revenues—Direct grants-in-aid to schools or agencies, funds distributed through a state or intermediate agency, and revenues in lieu of taxes to compensate a school district for nontaxable federal institutions within the district's boundaries.

fiscal year—The 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies. At the end of the fiscal year, the agency determines its financial condition and the results of its operations.

free and reduced-price lunch eligible—The number of students who are eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program under the National School Lunch Act, which provides cash subsidies for free and reduced-price lunches to students based on family size and income.

full-time equivalent (FTE)—The amount of time required to perform an assignment stated as a proportion of a full-time position and computed by dividing the amount of time employed by the time normally required for a full-time position.

function—A category of expenditure defining the activity supported by the service or commodity bought.

General Educational Development (GED) test—A comprehensive test used primarily to appraise the educational development of students who have not completed their formal high school education and who may earn a high school equivalency certificate through achievement of satisfactory scores.

guidance counselors—Professional staff assigned specific duties and school time for counseling students and parents, addressing learning problems, evaluating student abilities, and assisting students in career and personal development.

high school completers—Students who completed the course of public elementary and secondary education offered by the school district and who received a high school diploma, or who met other requirements of completion as defined by state law or policy, during the period October 2003 through September 2004. Does not include high school equivalency recipients.

Hispanic—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

independent charter school districts—School districts that include only charter schools.

Individualized Education Program (IEP)—A written instructional plan for students with disabilities designated as special education students under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, Part B). Each plan includes (1) a statement of the child's present levels of education performance, (2) a statement of annual goals, including short-term instructional objectives, (3) a statement of specific education services to be provided and the extent to which the child will be able to participate in regular education programs, (4) a projected date for initiation and anticipated duration of services, and (5) appropriate objectives, criteria, and evaluation procedures and schedules for determining, on at least an annual basis, whether instructional objectives are being achieved.

instruction and instruction-related (expenditures)—Expenditures for activities related to the interaction between teachers and students, such as salaries and benefits for teachers and teacher aides, and related supplies (including textbooks) and purchased services; expenditures for activities related to a student's well-being, such as salaries and benefits for nurses, guidance counselors, social workers, speech pathologists, audiologists, and attendance officers, and related supplies and purchased services; and expenditures for activities that assist with classroom instruction, such as salaries and benefits for librarians and library aides, in-service teacher trainers, curriculum development, student assessment, and technology (for students but outside the classroom), and related supplies and purchased services.

instructional aides—Staff members assigned to assist a teacher with routine activities associated with teaching (i.e., activities requiring minor decisions regarding students), such as monitoring, conducting rote exercises, operating equipment, and clerking. Includes only paid staff, and excludes volunteer aides.

instructional coordinators and supervisors—Persons who supervise instructional programs at the school district or subdistrict level, including educational television staff; coordinators and supervisors of audiovisual services; curriculum coordinators and in-service training staff; Title I coordinators and home economics supervisors; and staff engaged in the development of computer-assisted instruction. School-based department chairpersons are excluded.

instructional support staff—Instructional coordinators and supervisors and instructional aides.

interest on debt expenditures—Interest expenditures on long-term debt.

kindergarten—A group or class that is part of a public school program and is taught during the year preceding first grade.

librarians—Professional staff members or supervisors assigned specific duties and school time for professional library services activities. These include selecting, acquiring, preparing, cataloging, and circulating books and other printed materials; planning the use of the library by students, teachers, and instructional staff; and guiding individuals in the use of library books and material maintained separately or as part of an instructional materials center.

library/media staff—Professional staff members who are assigned specific duties and school time for professional library and media service activities. Includes library/media specialists and support staff.

local education agencies (LEAs)—Those agencies at the local level whose primary responsibility is to operate public schools or to contract for public school services.

LEA administrative support staff—Staff members who provide direct support to LEA and school administrators, including secretarial or other clerical staff and persons whose activities are concerned with support of the teaching and administrative duties of the office of the principal, department chairpersons, and central office administrators.

local revenues—Revenues from such sources as local property and nonproperty taxes, investments, and student activities such as textbook sales, transportation and tuition fees, and food service revenues. These include revenues from intermediate agencies.

long-term debt—Debt payable more than 1 year after the date of issue.

magnet school—Regardless of the source of funding, a magnet school or program is a special school or program designed to attract students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds for the purpose of reducing, preventing, or eliminating racial isolation and/or to provide an academic or social focus on a particular theme.

operations (expenditures)—Expenditures for the operation and maintenance of schools and school district facilities, and expenditures related to student transportation, food services, and enterprise operations.

other high school completer—An individual who has received a certificate of attendance or other certificate of completion in lieu of a diploma during the previous school year and subsequent summer school.

other instructional expenditures—Instructional expenditures and instructional staff expenditures that are not attributed to a specific item, such as salaries or supplies.

other program expenditures—Expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools, and other programs that are not part of public elementary and secondary education.

other support staff—Staff who serve in a support capacity and who are not included in the categories of central office administrative support, library support, student support, or school administrative support (e.g., data processing staff; bus drivers; and health, building, equipment maintenance, security, and cafeteria workers).

payments to state and local governments—Payments to state and local governments (except LEAs), including debt service payments to agencies that incur debt instead of the LEA.

payments to other school districts and private schools—Payments made to private schools and other LEAs, including payments for tuition, transportation, and computer and purchasing services.

prekindergarten student—A student who is enrolled in a group or class that is part of a public school program taught during the year or years preceding kindergarten, excluding Head Start students, unless it is part of an authorized public education program of an LEA.

public school—An institution that provides education services and has one or more grade groups (prekindergarten through grade 12) or is ungraded; has one or more teachers to give instruction; is located in one or more buildings or sites; has an assigned administrator; receives public funds as primary support; and is operated by an education agency.

purchased services—Expenditures for services provided by private businesses and nonprofit institutions. These include computer-assisted instruction, educational television, and the professional services of teachers who are not on the school district's payroll. Rental equipment and service contracts for instructional equipment are also included under purchased services.

replacement equipment (expenditures)—Expenditures for equipment that is not new or recently renovated. Equipment is generally defined as items that last more than 1 year, are repaired rather than replaced, and have a cost over a level set by the state or local education agency.

regular school—A public elementary/secondary school providing instruction and education services that does not focus primarily on special education, vocational/technical education, or alternative education.

regular school districts—Public elementary and/or secondary school districts that provide instruction and other education services and that do not focus primarily on special education or vocational education. Education service agencies are also excluded from this category.

revenues—Additions to assets that do not incur an obligation that must be met at some future date, do not represent exchanges of fixed assets, and are available for expenditure by the LEAs in the state. Revenues include funds from local, intermediate, state, and federal sources.

salaries—Salaries include the gross salaries of permanent and temporary staff on the payroll of LEAs, including those substituting for permanent employees. Salaries for full- and part-time staff are included, along with overtime and salaries for staff on sabbatical leave. Also included are supplemental amounts for additional duties such as coaching or supervising extracurricular activities, bus supervision, and summer school teaching.

school administrators—Staff members whose activities are concerned with directing and managing the operation of a particular school. These include principals, assistant principals, and other assistants; and persons who supervise school operations, assign duties to staff members, supervise and maintain the records of the school, and coordinate school instructional activities with those of the education agency, including department chairpersons.

special education school—A public elementary/secondary school that (1) focuses primarily on special education, including instruction for any of the following: hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, health impaired, orthopedically impaired, mentally retarded, seriously emotionally disturbed, multi-handicapped, visually handicapped, and deaf and blind; and (2) adapts curriculum, materials, or instruction for students served.

state revenues—The sum of direct funds from state governments and funds in lieu of taxation. Revenues in lieu of taxes are paid to compensate a school district for nontaxable state institutions or facilities within the district's boundaries.

student membership—Annual headcount of students enrolled in school on October 1 or the school day closest to that date. In any given year, some small schools will not have any students.

student support services (expenditures)—One of seven subfunctions within the expenditure function support services. It includes attendance and social work, guidance, health, psychological services, speech pathology, audiology, and other student support services.

supplies—Supplies are items that are consumed, wear out, or deteriorate through use, or items that lose their identity through fabrication or incorporation into different or more complex units or substances. These include expenditures for general supplies; paper and other materials required for printing and copying; and books, periodicals, and reference materials.

support services—An expenditure function divided into seven subfunctions: student support services, instructional staff support, general administration support services, school administration support

services, operations and maintenance, student transportation support services, and other support services.

teacher—A professional school staff member who instructs students in prekindergarten, kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, or ungraded classes and maintains daily student attendance records.

Title I school—A Title I school is a school designated under appropriate state and federal regulations as being high poverty and eligible for participation in programs authorized by Title I of P.L. 107-110. A Title I school is one in which the percentage of children from low-income families is at least as high as the percentage of children from low-income families served by the LEA as a whole or that the LEA has designated as Title I eligible because 35 percent or more of the children are from low-income families.

Title I schoolwide—A program in which all the students in a school are designated under appropriate state and federal regulations as eligible for participation in Title I programs authorized by Title I of P.L. 107-110.

total expenditure—The sum of current expenditure, non-elementary/secondary expenditure, capital outlay, and interest payments on debts.

total revenue—The sum of revenue contributions emerging from local, state, and federal sources. Revenue received from bond sales or the sale of property or equipment is not included.

ungraded—A class that is not organized on the basis of grade grouping and has no standard grade designation. This includes regular classes that have no grade designations and special classes for exceptional students that have no grade designations. Such a class is likely to contain students of different ages who, frequently, are identified according to level of performance in one or more areas of instruction rather than according to grade level or age level.

unified school districts—School districts that provide both elementary and secondary education services and instruction.

vocational education school—A public elementary/secondary school that focuses primarily on vocational, technical, or career education, and provides education and training in one or more semiskilled or technical occupations.

White—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.