

Cutting Class to Make Ends Meet

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Overview

Georgia's public schools are at a tipping point. School districts are coping with state funding cuts in recent years by shrinking the school calendar, increasing class sizes and furloughing teachers. A new survey of school districts by the Georgia Budget and Policy Institute (GBPI) finds school systems throughout the state struggling to provide a quality education to the state's children, having exhausted nearly all ways to compensate for billions of dollars of lost state financial support.

Among the survey's key findings:

- Seventy-one percent of districts responding to the survey have cut the school calendar to fewer than the standard 180 days. More than 95 percent of districts have increased class size since 2009.
- Eighty percent of districts will furlough teachers this year. The majority are slashing funding for professional development.
- About 42 percent of districts are reducing or eliminating art or music programs and 62 percent are eliminating elective courses. More than 38 percent are cutting back on programs that help low-performing students.
- Thirty-five districts are spending 40 percent or more on transportation now than in 2009. Thirty-eight districts raised local tax rates in the past year to offset the combined financial pressure of increased expenses and deep state budget cuts.

These changes will likely result in less time for teachers to give individual attention to students. The lost opportunity to develop through academic and extracurricular activities will likely hurt chances for students to succeed in higher education and in the workforce. For Georgia, the consequence may be a workforce that does not attract high-growth, high-wage industries and is left with diminished ability to grow them from within.

Cutting expenses to compensate for dwindling state funding is shaping districts' decisions and is a distraction from a focus on meeting the ambitious postsecondary graduation goals state leaders have set.

This report traces the consequences of the cuts in state funding. It is a companion piece to "The Schoolhouse Squeeze," a September 2013 GBPI report that assesses the combined strain of recent cuts in state funding with the lessened ability of local districts to compensate for the loss.

It begins with a brief overview of the survey methodology and then a summary of the decline in funding for public schools. This is followed by a presentation of survey results and why they are important. The report concludes with recommendations to address current school finance policies:

- Develop an education funding system that supports student success in the 21st Century.
- Ensure that tax and budget policies align with the new funding system.

School district staff members were asked an open-ended question on the impact of the cuts in state funding. Their responses sound a common refrain about how the signs of years of cuts are all too tangible within classrooms. This report includes a sampling of those responses, labeled “Notes from the Schools.” Here is the first one, from Pike County.



Notes from Schools

Furlough days, increased local taxes, dangerously low fund balance, frozen salaries for everyone except state salary professionals, deferred maintenance, aging bus fleet, larger class sizes, longer school day, understaffed school administration, staff development at low ebb, outsourced custodial staff -- the list goes on!

Pike County

Survey Methodology

The survey took place during summer 2013. All of Georgia’s 180 districts received a link to the online survey. One hundred forty districts participated in the survey before it ended in August. These districts enroll 92.8 percent of all public school students in Georgia.

Survey questions covered a range of topics including school calendar, class size, furlough days, district spending in core areas and program offerings for students. This survey is an expanded version of a similar one GBPI conducted in 2012.

The Georgia School Superintendents Association provided input in the development of the questions and encouraged the participation of its members. As the deadline to participate neared, GBPI contacted school districts that had yet to respond.

A complete description of the methodology, including the survey questions, is contained in Appendix A. Each district’s responses are provided in Appendices B, C, D, E and F.

Shrinking State Funding

The vast majority of state money for public schools is distributed through the Quality Basic Education (QBE) formula, which lawmakers approved in 1985. The QBE formula uses data on student enrollment and characteristics such as grade level and participation in special education courses to calculate how much each school district needs to educate its students. For the 2013-2014 school year, the General Assembly provided \$1 billion less to schools than was calculated by the QBE formula. This is the fifth consecutive year that \$1 billion or more was cut from the QBE formula, and the twelfth consecutive year that it has been underfunded.¹

State funding for public schools fell more than 15 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars since 2002 as a result of this chronic underfunding. In 44 districts, state funding has plunged by 25 percent or more.²

As state funding has declined, the needs of students have grown. Between 2002 and 2012, the percentage of economically-disadvantaged students increased to 60 percent from 45 percent. These students often need additional support to reach the levels of learning attained by their peers from higher income families.

Table 1 summarizes some of the key changes in state funding over the last 12 years.

Table 1 Education Funding in Georgia: Key Indicators

Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Economically Disadvantaged FY 2003-2013 (%)	Economically Disadvantaged FY 2003 -2013 Change (%)	QBE Cut FY 2014	Cumulative QBE Cut FY 2003- 2014	State Funds per FTE Inflation-adjusted 2002 -2014 Change (%)
1,659,852	59.8%	14.6%	\$(1,051,425,163)	\$ (7,662,644,091)	(15.3)%

Source: Georgia Department of Education, GBPI calculations

The loss of state money is compounded by a decline in local funding since 2008. Property values, the primary source of local revenue for schools, fell significantly as result of the Great Recession. District leaders responded by raising property tax rates but this did not cover the loss of funding.

As a result, districts are forced to compromise standards. Many districts are abandoning the standard 180-day school calendar. Others compromise teacher quality by furloughing teachers and limit student learning by eliminating elective courses and other programs. Some increase local taxes, but cannot keep pace with declining funding and rising costs.

Survey Findings



Notes from Schools

(The greatest impact of the QBE cuts has been) class size increases; elimination of central office positions, para-pros, and teachers; reduced instructional days; furlough days; reduced local supplements; frozen local classified pay scales; elimination of reading resource teachers; elimination of instructional coaches; elimination of graduation coaches; skipped textbook adoptions; use of SPLOST to purchase buses, technology and textbooks; implement energy management.

McDuffie County

Dismantling Core Practices

Many districts now operate under a new normal: shorter school year, larger class size and dependence on reserve funds to meet operating costs. Districts have also scaled back central office staff.

School Calendar


In the 2009-2010 school year, students attended school 180 days or more in almost 90 percent of districts.³ In the 2013-2014 school year, students are in class for 180 days in about 29 percent of districts.⁴

Most districts have cut five or fewer days. Some have had to cut many more, however. As Table 2 indicates, 14 districts have cut more than 10 days from the school year. Of those Chattooga, Haralson, Webster and Stewart County School Districts have all cut 30 or more days from the school year.

Table 2 Changes in the School Calendar

Length of School Calendar	Number of Districts FY 2009	Number of Districts FY 2013
180+ days	123	40
175-179 days	13	72
170-174 days	4	14
160-169 days	0	9
<160 days	0	5

Source: 2013 GBPI Survey, 140 respondents



Notes from Schools

Kindergartners who started school here in 2009-10 will have missed 30 days of instruction by the end of the 2013-2014 school year.


Monroe County School District

Class Size

More than 95 percent of districts responding to the survey have increased class sizes since 2009.⁵ The increase in class size is tied to a decrease in the number of teachers in Georgia’s schools. More than 90 percent of the districts reported having fewer teachers in 2013 than in 2009.⁶ In total these districts indicated there are now 8,982 fewer teachers in their classrooms.

Notes from Schools

(The greatest impact of the QBE austerity cuts has been) reduced instructional staff and days, which has negatively impacted the amount of instructional time available to students.

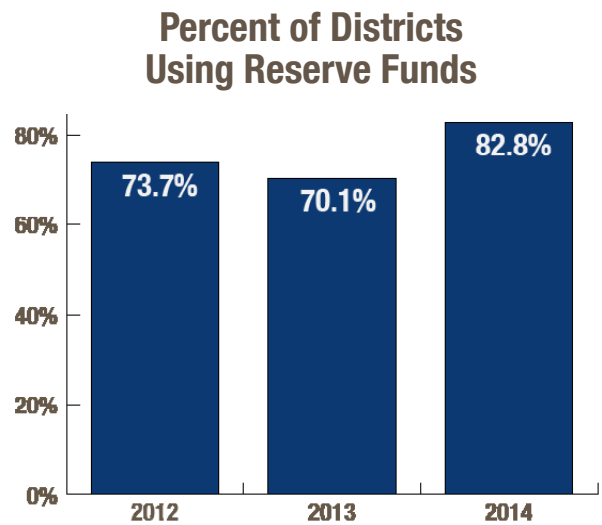


Clayton County

Reserve Funds

Districts hold reserve funds to respond to unexpected financial challenges or to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities. These dollars aren’t supposed to fund normal maintenance and operations costs, yet a growing number of districts in Georgia rely on them for that. As the chart indicates, the majority of districts used reserve funds in 2012 and 2013 fiscal years, or expect to in the current year.⁷

In addition 78 districts reported that they have used reserve funds in all three years.



Reserve funds are dwindling in many districts. Six districts report having no reserve funds, 23 have 5 percent or less of their current budget in reserve and an additional 42 have 10 percent or less. These districts will have a difficult time meeting any new financial challenges.

Reduction of Central Office Staff

Eighty percent of districts reported reductions to central office staff.⁸ Several districts declined to participate in the survey citing too few staff members with too little time, another indication of depleted central office ranks in many districts. These employees provide support to school leaders and teachers by developing curriculum, implementing the state's new teacher evaluation system and performing other critical functions. In addition districts report anecdotally that remaining central office staff members are also subject to furlough, often for more days than teachers.⁹ In Bartow County, for example, administrators must take 10 furlough days in the 2013-2014 school year and teachers will have seven.

Notes from Schools

The current pattern of living on reserves is unsustainable.

Hall County

Notes from Schools

Most employees are well past the point of "doing more with less." Most are very stressed and many have such a workload that they are not able to concentrate sufficiently on the task at hand or complete adequate planning. No relief is in sight.

Savannah-Chatham County Schools

Compromising Teacher Quality

Furloughing teachers and funding cuts for continued professional training are likely to undermine teachers' effectiveness.

Notes from Schools

The workloads have increased to a tipping point. At some point, the calling to be an educator is eroded by being beaten down by doing more with less. We are losing our finest educators, which ultimately deteriorates our overall educational program.

Jackson County Schools

Furlough Days

About 80 percent of districts are furloughing teachers in the 2013-2014 school year, according to survey respondents.¹⁰ As Table 3 indicates, the majority of these districts, 69 of them, are furloughing teachers for five or more days.¹¹

Table 3 Districts' Furlough Days, 2013 - 2014

Number of Furlough Days	Number of Districts
30	1
10	16
9	2
8	8
7	6
6	15
5	21
4	21
3	14
2	7

Source: 2013 GBPI Survey, 111 respondents

In addition to reducing instruction and planning time, furlough days cut teacher salaries, which districts report adds stress to teachers already coping with larger class sizes, reduced support and materials and ever higher goals for student achievement.



Notes from Schools

[The greatest impact of the QBE austerity cuts is the] loss of instructional time and demoralization of teachers and staff due to decreasing pay.

Butts County

Professional Development

Districts participating in the survey report cutting spending on professional development, even though high quality training for teachers is vital in strengthening their instructional expertise.¹² Seventy percent of districts are spent less on professional development in the 2013 fiscal year than in 2009.¹³ And most spent a lot less. These districts spent an average of 34.4 percent less on professional development. Twenty-nine districts cut spending by 50 percent or more.



Notes from Schools

The loss of instructional days for students and professional learning days for teachers resulting in lower pay for five consecutive years, increased class sizes and the loss of staff negatively impact staff morale at all levels. Everyone has been asked to do more with less and the stress is beginning to show.

Bleckley County

Limiting Student Learning

The budget cuts have a direct impact on students. Academic and extracurricular programs have been reduced or eliminated, spending on instructional materials has fallen off, and the positions of staff members who provide critical academic and developmental support have been eliminated.

Program Reduction

Many districts are shrinking classes and programs that allow students to pursue additional academic goals, such as master a foreign language, participate in career training, or explore an interest in the arts or athletics. Since 2009:

- 41.8 percent of districts responding to the survey reduced or eliminated art or music programs¹⁴
- 62.1 percent eliminated other (non-art/music) elective courses¹⁵
- 25.6 percent reduced non-athletic extracurricular programs¹⁶
- 14.8 percent reduced athletic extracurricular programs¹⁷

In addition, districts have curtailed services to students struggling academically. More than one-third of districts, 38.3 percent, have reduced programs that provide enrichment or remedial support to low-performing students.¹⁸

Instructional Materials

Districts also cut back significantly on spending for instructional materials. More than 82 percent of districts spent less on instructional materials in the 2013 fiscal year than in 2009, with an average cut of 38 percent.¹⁹ Some districts cut spending by much more. Thirty-eight districts reduced spending on instructional materials by 50 percent or more.

Instructional Support Staff

Districts report a reduction in the number of instructional support staff members who provide critical services to students and teachers. These include counselors, social workers, psychologists, media specialists, instructional leaders and school-level administrators. Since 2009, nearly 70 percent of districts have cut these positions, according to survey responses.²⁰ Districts with the largest cuts to instructional staff are shown in Table 4.

Notes from Schools

(The greatest impact of the QBE austerity cuts has been) forc(ed) increased class sizes and cutting positions in art, music, PE, and electives in Vocational and foreign language.



Polk County Schools

Table 4 Districts with the Largest Reductions in Instructional Support

	District Name	Reduction in Instructional Support Staff FY 2009 - FY 2014
1.	Dekalb County	-493
2.	Fulton County	-313
3.	Bibb County	-209
4.	Cobb County	-113
5.	Floyd County	-82
6.	Henry County	-69
7.	Pickens County	-69
8.	Cook County	-60
9.	Jackson County	-56
10.	Carrollton County	-43
11.	Murray County	-43

Source: 2013 GBPI Survey



Notes from Schools

The greatest impact (of the cuts in state funding) has been the loss of positions, particularly those of instructional support. In addition to larger class sizes, teachers are now required to do more work on their own that was facilitated by instructional coaches. Continued cuts removes positions while the workload continues to increase, providing opportunities for tasks to slip through the crack.

Dodge County

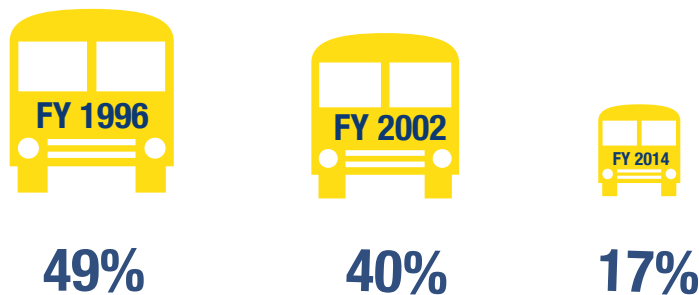
Increasing Demand for Local Revenue

The cuts in state funding shift more of the costs of educating Georgia's students to local districts. This shift increases the need for greater local revenue to fill the gap. Meeting this demand is difficult as property values plummeted in recent years, but districts have tried.

Transportation

Seventy-eight percent of survey respondents say they are spending more on getting students to and from school safely today than they did in 2009.²¹ These districts are spending an average of about 17 percent more. Thirty-five experienced a spike in transportation costs of 40 percent or more during this period.

This is due in part to a steady decline in state funding for student transportation. State financial support for student transportation is down about 25 percent in the 2014 fiscal year from 2009.²² This shift is part of a long-term trend as the General Assembly moves the cost of transporting students to local districts. **In the 2002 fiscal year, the state paid 40 percent of total transportation expenses, down from almost 50 percent in 1996²³ In 2012 the state contributed 17.2 percent of transportation costs, according to the most recent figures available.²⁴**



Property Tax Rates

Many districts raised local property taxes to cover rising expenses such as transportation and healthcare, while also trying to cover budget holes created by state funding cuts.²⁵ Thirty-eight districts of the participating districts raised property tax rates between fiscal years 2013 and 2014.^{26 27}

These increases extend a trend in recent years. Between 2008 and 2012, 121 districts raised property tax rates.²⁸ In the absence of increased state funding, it seems likely that districts will continue to turn to local taxpayers.



Notes from Schools

The austerity cuts have continued to place a fiscal burden on local property owners and placed school systems in fiscal distress. Reserves in many school systems are at dangerously low levels.

Coffee County Schools

The High Cost of Cuts: The Impact on Students

The changes in school policies and practices, largely shaped by state funding cuts, undermine student learning. The likely impact of these changes are highlighted below.

- **Cutting learning time.** Lopping days off the school calendar goes against the practices of leading districts and states across the country as well as high performing charter schools. High performing schools are extending the time students have to learn.²⁹ They are lengthening the school day and school year to provide additional enrichment and remediation activities, including programs in arts, computer science and foreign languages or one-on-one tutoring or small group instruction.
- **Increasing class size.** Keeping classes small delivers significant and lasting benefits for young students, more so for children who are economically disadvantaged or minorities.³⁰ This is important for Georgia given that 60 percent of its students are economically disadvantaged and more than 55 percent are minority. If these students don't get a strong start in kindergarten through the third grade, they often struggle to be successful later. Students who are not reading at grade level by the end of third grade, for example, are four times as likely to drop out of school.³¹
- **Reducing electives and extracurricular programs.** Reducing or eliminating these courses and programs can curtail student learning and engagement. Art and music education, for example, is tied to increased achievement in English language arts and math, the development of critical thinking skills and fostering a positive school culture.³² Participation in extracurricular activities is also linked to increased academic achievement.³³ These activities give students opportunities to develop an array of valuable skills, including persistence, collaborating with others and goal setting, as well as cultivating a greater attachment to school.
- **Eliminating instructional support staff.** These staff members provide valuable services to students. The presence of social workers and psychologists in schools, for example, improves academic achievement.^{34 35} School librarians or media specialists also improve student achievement.³⁶ Schools with librarians have more students with higher reading scores and greater increases in reading scores over time than schools without them.
- **Diminishing investment in teacher training.** Georgia is implementing the Georgia Common Core Performance Standards, new, more rigorous performance standards in English language arts and math. The new standards emphasize students' critical thinking skills rather than the ability to memorize facts. This requires new approaches to instruction to help students investigate, analyze and problem solve. Teachers need high quality professional development to make this transition successfully.

Each of these cutbacks is worrisome. The cumulative effect of cuts in recent years leaves Georgia's public schools at a tipping point. Today's students are not likely to have the same opportunities to learn that students before them did.



Notes from Schools

There has not been enough money to fund even the most "basic" educational costs such as teacher salaries yet we are continuously asked to do and provide more and more. We are a small district with no real tax base, and our school system has endured two reductions in force as well as a permanent 10-day reduction in contracted/calendar days... In 2012 and 2013, our austerity cuts were more than 16 percent of our total funding. We cannot continue to endure less funding when we are facing more and more costs for educational materials, employee benefits, etc.

Miller County Schools

Recommendations

The current course for public education in Georgia is unsustainable. Schools require adequate resources to meet their students' needs. The following recommendations will enable Georgia schools to get back on the right track.

- 1. Develop an education funding system that supports success for all students in the 21st century.** The current funding system for Georgia's public school is broken. The state doesn't budget enough money to meet students' needs. Evidence suggests state spending for education isn't even sufficient to effectively implement new state-driven policies and practices.

Returning to the status quo by simply restoring prior funding to the QBE formula is not the right answer, however. Now more than 25 years old, the QBE formula does not align with research-based or field-tested best practices in instruction or the organization and financing of schools and districts.

Georgia needs a new education funding system for the 21st century. The state's new funding system should

- Provide adequate financial support to meet the full needs of an increasingly diverse student population
- Support best instructional practice
- Offer greater flexibility
- Promote accountability for the effective use of resources

A new funding system must also respond to the different abilities of districts to raise local revenue as well as the wide ranging economic circumstances of Georgia's students. Rural school districts often are not able to raise much money locally. This can leave districts without enough money to meet their students' needs. A new funding system should take into account the proportion of economically disadvantaged students each district serves. Students from poorer districts require more supports to be as successful in school than districts with a larger population of middle- and upper-income families. A student's success should not be determined by the home address or family income.

The new system should be built on an estimate of the cost of educating all students to the same high level of academic success. The estimate should be based on empirical research and evidence of best instructional and organizational practices from the field that foster teacher effectiveness and help students learn more. It should not be based on, or simply reallocate, current funding.

- 2. Ensure tax and budget policies align with the new funding system.** Current tax and budget policies do not provide needed revenue to maximize students' education potential. Cutting costs is now a central goal for schools and school districts. The General Assembly should create tax and budget policies to provide the full amount of revenue to adequately fund a high quality public education system for all Georgians. Lawmakers should not limit funding for public schools to existing revenue as they design and implement a new school funding system.



Notes from Schools

We have lost key vocational programs, been asked to do more with less, class sizes are larger, and furloughs have impacted morale. We can't take much more.

Vidalia City Schools

Conclusion

In many ways, Georgia has been at the forefront of state efforts to raise student achievement overall and to close the achievement gap. It created a new framework for strengthening teacher and leader quality that includes teacher preparation, induction, retention and evaluation. The state developed a comprehensive data system to help teachers better monitor student progress and tailor instruction to individual students, while also serving as an instructional resource. Georgia is making progress toward transforming struggling schools. These are important steps forward.

But they are not enough. Promising policies must be supported by adequate resources.

Districts across Georgia are struggling to provide core services to their students. They are scaling back on “extras” and increasingly on essentials. They are attempting to stretch dwindling resources to cover costs over which they often have little control such as rising health care and energy expenses. They are working to ensure the more than 1 million economically disadvantaged students in Georgia’s public schools have the additional support they need to succeed. In the midst of this, they are also implementing the state’s new policies often with little sustained support.

Georgia leaders must align state funding for public schools with their expectations for students and Georgia’s economic needs. They must invest the resources necessary to reach these goals. Doing less is a hollow promise that leaves many students and the state behind.

Acknowledgements

The Georgia Budget and Policy Institute would like to thank the school districts that participated in the survey. Superintendents and their staff members provided extensive data, which took time to identify and compile. Their attention and effort is greatly appreciated.

GBPI would also like to thank Phillip Scotton, GBPI Research Fellow, who helped design and manage the survey. Thanks also go to John Zauner, Executive Director, and Herb Garrett, former Executive Director, of the Georgia School Superintendents Association, who provided valuable advice on the survey’s design and supported its implementation.

Appendices that Follow

Appendix A: Methodology of this Report Explained

Appendix B: District Responses: School Calendar, Reserves and Central Office

Appendix C: District Responses: Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development

Appendix D: District Responses: Reducing Programs, Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff

Appendix E: District Responses: Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff

Appendix F: District Responses: Transportation and Millage Rate

Endnotes

¹Claire Suggs. The School House Squeeze. Georgia Budget and Policy Institute, 2013. <http://gbpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Schoolhouse-Squeeze-Report-09232013.pdf>

²Ibid.

³All 140 districts that responded to the survey provided information about their school calendar.

⁴State regulations require that districts continue to provide the equivalent number of minutes of instruction if they go below 180 days. Districts do so by adding minutes to the school day.

⁵All 140 districts that participate in the survey provided information about class size.

⁶Of the 140 participating districts, 121 provided complete information on the number of teachers.

⁷Of the 140 participating districts, 133 provided information on their use of reserve funds in fiscal years 2012 and 2013; 134 provided information for fiscal year 2014.

⁸Of the 140 participating districts, 136 provided information on central office staff reductions.

⁹Districts volunteered information about central office staff furloughs; the survey did not include a question about it.

¹⁰All 140 districts that participated in the survey provided information on whether they are furloughing teachers in the 2013-2014 school year.

¹¹Of the 140 participating districts, 111 provided information on furlough days.

¹²The Center for Public Education has identified research-based characteristics of effective professional development including extended duration, use of varied formats that enable active teacher participation and practice, ongoing support during implementation of new instructional strategies, modeling of new instructional approaches, and specific to the subject and grade levels that teachers teach. (Allison Gulamhussein, *Teaching the Teachers: Effective Professional Development in an Era of High Stakes Accountability*. Center for Public Education, National School Boards Association. <http://www.centerforpubliceducation.org/Main-Menu/Staffingstudents/Teaching-the-Teachers-Effective-Professional-Development-in-an-Era-of-High-Stakes-Accountability/Teaching-the-Teachers-Full-Report.pdf> .)

¹³Of the 140 participating districts, 114 provided complete information on spending for professional development.

¹⁴Of the 140 participating districts, 134 provided information on arts and music programs.

¹⁵Of the 140 participating districts, 132 provided information on elective classes.

¹⁶Of the 140 participating districts, 133 provided information on non-athletic extracurricular activities.

¹⁷Of the 140 participating districts, 135 provided information on athletic extracurricular activities.

¹⁸Of the 140 participating districts, 133 provided information on remedial and enrichment programs for low-performing students.

¹⁹Of the 140 participating districts, 120 provided complete information on instructional material.

²⁰Of the 140 participating districts, 122 provided complete information on instructional support staff.

²¹Of the 140 participating districts, 122 provided complete information on student transportation.

²²GBPI calculations based on data from the Georgia Department of Education: Fiscal Years 2009 and 2014 State Allotment Sheet (http://app.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/qbe_reports.public_menu?p_fy=2000).

²³Georgia Department of Education. State Education Finance Study Commission, Issue Paper: Pupil Transportation. http://archives.gadoe.org/_documents/fbo_financial/StudyCommission/Pupil%20Transportation%20Staff%20Presentation.pdf.

²⁴GBPI calculations based on data from the Georgia Department of Education: the Fiscal Year 2012 Mid-term State Allotment Sheet (http://app.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/qbe_reports.public_menu?p_fy=2000) and the Fiscal Year 2012 Expenditure Report (http://app.doe.k12.ga.us/ows-bin/owa/fin_pack_revenue.entry_form).

²⁵The state ended its contribution to the cost of health insurance for districts' non-teaching staff such as bus drivers, cafeteria workers and custodial staff in 2011. This has pushed districts' costs from \$246 per month for each of these staff members in fiscal year 2011 to \$596 per month in the current fiscal year. In fiscal year 2015 costs are to rise to \$746 per month. (Claire Suggs. *The School House Squeeze*, Georgia Budget and Policy Institute. *The School House Squeeze*. <http://gbpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Schoolhouse-Squeeze-Report-09232013.pdf>)

²⁶Of the 140 participating districts, 138 provided complete information on property tax rates.

²⁷Property tax rate refers to the millage rate.

²⁸Claire Suggs. *The School House Squeeze*. Georgia Budget and Policy Institute. <http://gbpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Schoolhouse-Squeeze-Report-09232013.pdf>

²⁹Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee, for example, are participating in a initiative that will add 300 hours to the school calendar in selected schools to help close the achievement gap. (See Nora Fleming, *States Pledge to Expand Learning Time, Education Week*, http://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2012/12/12/14expanded.h32.html?qs=ford_foundation). Research has also shown that providing additional time for instruction by increasing the school day and school years is one of the common practices of charter schools that have fostered high levels of achievement among their students. (Roland G. Fryer, Jr. *Learning from the Successes and Failures of Charter Schools*. Brookings Institution. http://scholar.harvard.edu/files/fryer/files/hamilton_project_paper_2012.pdf)

³⁰See, for example, Frederick Mosteller, *The Tennessee Study of Class Size in the Early School Grades*, *The Future of Children*, Summer/Fall 1995 http://www.princeton.edu/futureofchildren/publications/docs/05_02_08.pdf)

³¹Donald J. Hernandez, *Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Topics/Education/Other/DoubleJeopardyHowThirdGradeReadingSkillsandPoverty/DoubleJeopardyReport030812forweb.pdf>.

³²Arts Education Partnership. *Preparing Students for the Next America: The Benefits of an Arts Education*. <http://www.aep-arts.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Preparing-Students-for-the-Next-America-FINAL.pdf>

³⁴Susan Stone, John P. Shields, Andrea Hilinski and Vida Sanford. Association Between Addition of Learning Support Professionals and School Performance: An Exploratory Study, *Research on Social Work Practice*. 2013.

³⁵Greg S. Goodman and I. Phillip Young. The Value of Extracurricular Support in Increased Student Achievement: An Assessment of Pupil Personnel Model Including School Counselors and School Psychologists Concerning Student Achievement as Measured by an Academic Performance Index, *Educational Research Quarterly*. 2006.

³⁶Keith Curry Lance and Linda Hofschire. School Librarian Staffing Linked to Gains in Student Achievement, 2005 to 2011, *Teacher Librarian*. 2012.



Appendix A: Methodology

GBPI staff developed the survey with input from the Georgia School Superintendents Association (GSSA). A link to the survey, which was online, was sent by email to every superintendent in the state. GBPI subsequently contacted districts by phone and email to request their participation. GSSA also asked its members to complete the survey.

The survey was available in July and August. Participation was voluntary. Participating districts identified a contact person for follow up information requests. A draft of the report was sent by email to all contact persons for their review. GBPI revised data as requested to do so by districts based on their review.

The survey questions are listed below.

1. School District Name
2. Has your school district increased class size since FY 2009? Yes/No
3. What is the total number of classroom-level K-12 teacher education contracts provided via the General Fund? (Note: Only include contracts for classroom teachers. Do not include contracts for administrators, counselors, psychologists or other non-classroom-level positions). Please enter a number (e.g. 8356, no commas).
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
 - c. FY 2014 (expected)
4. What is the total number of instructional support staff (e.g. instructional leaders, school-level administrators, media specialists, counselors, psychologists, social workers, etc., but exclusive of central office personnel)? Please enter a number (e.g. 8356, no commas).
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
 - c. FY 2014 (expected)
5. Has your district reduced the number of central office staff since FY 2009? Yes/No
6. Will your district reduce the number of paid teacher work days through furloughs (or a reduced work calendar) in FY 2014? Yes/No
7. If yes, how many furlough days is your district implementing? FY 2014
8. How many total school days did teachers get compensation for during the school year?
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
 - c. FY 2014 (expected)
9. How many total school days did students physically attend school during the school year?
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
 - c. FY 2014 (expected)
10. What is the millage rate for local property taxes? Please enter a number (e.g. 8356.12, no commas).
 - a. FY 2013
 - b. FY 2014 (expected)
11. Did your district use reserve funds in
 - a. FY 2012 Yes/No
 - b. FY 2013 Yes/No
 - c. FY 2014 Yes/No
12. For FY 2014, what percentage of your budget do you have in reserves?
13. How much in local funds, over and above state earnings, did you spend on transportation (excluding bus replacements)? Please enter a number (e.g. 8356, no commas).
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013

14. How much did your district spend on instructional materials? Please enter a number (e.g. 8356, no commas).
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
15. How much did your district spend on professional development? Please enter a number (e.g. 8356, commas).
 - a. FY 2009
 - b. FY 2013
16. Has your district reduced or eliminated art and music programs since FY 2009? Yes/No
17. Has your district eliminated other elective courses since FY 2009? Yes/No
18. Has your district reduced or eliminated programs that provide enrichment or remedial support to low-performing students since FY 2009? Yes/No
19. Has your district reduced non-athletic extracurricular programs since FY 2009? Yes/No
20. Has your district reduced athletic extracurricular programs since FY 2009? Yes/No
21. Has your district implemented or increased fees for extracurricular activities? Yes/No
22. What has been the greatest impact of the QBE austerity cuts in your district?
23. Additional comments:
24. Please identify a contact person if any additional information is needed:

Appendix B: District Responses
School Calendar, Class Size, Reserve Funds and Central Office Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014	Total Days Students Attended School FY 2009	Total Days Students Will Attend School FY 2014	Has District Increased Class Size since FY 2009?	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2009	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2014	Change in the Number of Teacher Contracts FY 2009-FY 2014	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2012?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2013?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2014?	Percentage of Budget Have In Reserves for FY 2014	Has District Reduced the Number of Central Office Staff since FY 2009?
1 Appling County	3,381	70.0%	-15.3%	180	170	Yes	262	240	-22	No		No	23%	Yes
2 Atkinson County	1,683	84.9%	4.5%	180	180	Yes	119	113	-6	No	No	No	About 18%	Yes
3 Atlanta City	48,831	75.4%	-31.0%	180	180	Yes	3118	3029	-89	Yes	Yes	Yes	12%	No
4 Bacon County	1,955	67.2%	-9.5%	180	176	Yes				No	Yes	Yes		Yes
5 Baldwin County	5,572	80.2%	-33.7%	180	176	Yes	399	324	-75	No	No	Yes	17.5%	Yes
6 Banks County	2,831	64.0%	-4.2%	180	175	Yes	209	201	-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	3.5%	No
7 Barrow County	12,918	63.2%	-13.8%	180	170	Yes				No	No	Yes	7.4%	Yes
8 Bartow County	13,947	60.6%	-19.0%	175	175	No	897	883	-14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Less than 10%	Yes
9 Ben Hill County	3,126	81.8%	-11.3%	180	176	Yes	230	210	-20	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.7%	Yes
10 Berrien County	3,116	69.1%	-9.1%	180	177	Yes	197	182	-15	Yes	Yes	Yes	15%	Yes
11 Bibb County	23,751	79.7%	-18.4%	180	178	Yes	1597	1398	-199	Yes	Yes	Yes	9%	Yes
12 Bleckley County	2,276	60.1%	-14.7%	180	176	Yes	173	136	-37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Approximately 9%	Yes
13 Brantley County	3,344	66.2%	0.1%	180	176	Yes	240	239	-1	Yes			5%	Yes
14 Bremen City	2,054	28.6%	-11.8%	180	180	Yes	119	123	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	20%	No
15 Brooks County	2,214	83.4%	-28.4%	180	177	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Approximately 5%	Yes
16 Bulloch County	9,559	62.4%	-31.4%	180	180	Yes	672	615	-57	Yes	Yes	Yes	25%	Yes
17 Burke County	4,162	83.8%	0.6%	190	190	Yes	0	293	293	Yes	Yes	Yes	36%	Yes
18 Butts County	3,314	67.9%	-22.3%	180	161	Yes	210	197	-13	Yes	No	Yes	15%	Yes
19 Calhoun City	3,560	65.3%	-13.9%	180	178	Yes	219	207	-12	No	No	Yes	17%	Yes
20 Calhoun County	623	92.4%	-17.9%	176	180	Yes	42	40	-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	11%	No
21 Camden County	9,040	49.4%	-28.2%	180	168	Yes	539	524	-15	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.5%	Yes
22 Candler County	2,027	73.6%	-17.4%	180	180	Yes	153	138	-15	Yes	Yes	Yes	24%	Yes
23 Carrollton City	4,831	56.3%	-21.3%	180	180	Yes	251	271	20	Yes	No	Yes	15%	No
24 Cartersville City	4,140	57.5%	-6.2%	180	180	Yes	264	242	-22	Yes	No	Yes		Yes
25 Catoosa County	10,719	51.2%	-5.3%	180	170	Yes	747	724	-23	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.5%	No
26 Charlton County	1,591	78.6%	-26.0%	180	178	Yes	117	93	-24	Yes	Yes	Yes	18%	Yes
27 Chatham County	35,288	64.6%	-29.0%	180	180	Yes	2617	2547	-70	Yes	Yes	Yes	7.3%	Yes
28 Chattahoochee Co	894	67.5%	-16.7%	180	178	Yes	68	64	-4	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
29 Chattooga County	2,772	77.0%	-17.5%	180	144	Yes	234	182	-52	No	No	No	22%	Yes
30 Cherokee County	39,269	31.8%	-16.9%	180	179	Yes	2461	2242	-219	Yes	No	No	7.4%	Yes
31 Chickamauga City	1,417	26.2%	-20.6%	179	177	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
32 Clarke County	12,097	81.9%	-18.9%	180	176	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	16%	Yes
33 Clay County	307	97.7%	-27.5%	180	176	Yes								No
34 Clayton County	51,658	86.5%	-1.9%	180	175	Yes	3964	3097	-867	No	No	Yes	12%	Yes
35 Cobb County	109,935	45.4%	-16.9%	180	175	Yes	8013	6633	-1380	Yes	Yes	Yes	10%	Yes
36 Coffee County	7,510	75.5%	-9.8%	180	180	Yes	525	465	-60	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.20%	Yes
37 Colquitt County	9,112	74.1%	-13.7%	180	179	Yes	571	550	-21	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.4%	Yes
38 Columbia County	24,401	33.0%	-25.1%	180	180	Yes	1445	1360	-85	Yes	Yes	Yes	19%	Yes
39 Cook County	3,159	68.8%	-10.1%	180	166	Yes	195	180	-15	Yes	Yes	Yes	5%	Yes
40 Coweta County	22,287	45.0%	-23.3%	180	180	Yes	1341	1316	-25	No	Yes	Yes	Approximately 12%	Yes
41 Dalton City	7,481	77.6%	-10.9%	180	176	Yes	403	408	5	No	Yes	Yes	9.8%	No
42 Dawson County	3,472	51.6%	-17.4%	180	178	Yes	285	224	-61	Yes	Yes	Yes	19%	No
43 Decatur City	3,695	21.6%	-16.6%	180	180	Yes	226	287	61	No	Yes	Yes	12.5%	No
44 Decatur County	5,263	74.1%	-23.7%	180	177	Yes	396	329	-67	Yes	No	Yes	6.7%	Yes
45 DeKalb County	98,555	71.4%	-13.5%	180	177	Yes	6468	5667	-801	Yes	No	No	1%	Yes
46 Dodge County	3,177	72.4%	-19.2%	170	173	Yes	242	210	-32	Yes	Yes	Yes	1%	Yes
47 Dougherty County	15,497	82.3%	-7.0%	180	177	Yes	842	800	-42	Yes	Yes	Yes	8%	Yes

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix B: District Responses
School Calendar, Class Size, Reserve Funds and Central Office Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014	Total Days Students Attended School FY 2009	Total Days Students Will Attend School FY 2014	Has District Increased Class Size since FY 2009?	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2009	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2014	Change in the Number of Teacher Contracts FY 2009-FY 2014	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2012?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2013?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2014?	Percentage of Budget Have In Reserves for FY 2014	Has District Reduced the Number of Central Office Staff since FY 2009?
48 Douglas County	25,364	60.5%	-11.9%	180	180	Yes		1545					7%	Yes
49 Dublin City	2,858	77.2%	-38.2%	180	176	Yes	201	167	-34	Yes	No	No	0	Yes
50 Early County	2,086	76.4%	-11.7%	180	176	Yes	197	172	-25	Yes	No	Yes	5%	Yes
51 Effingham County	11,032	42.7%	-11.5%	180	180	Yes	679	638	-41	Yes	No	Yes	6.9%	Yes
52 Emanuel County	4,101	79.0%	-14.3%	180	180	Yes	280	245	-35	Yes	Yes	Yes	22%	Yes
53 Evans County	1,745	84.1%	-16.9%	180	180	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes		No
54 Fannin County	3,001	63.8%	-34.7%	177	180	Yes	213	194	-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	14%	Yes
55 Fayette County	20,357	24.8%	-13.4%	180	180	Yes	1622	1317	-305	Yes	Yes	No	8.6%	Yes
56 Floyd County	9,994	58.5%	7.1%	180	175	Yes	798	723	-75	Yes	Yes	No	9%	Yes
57 Forsyth County	39,126	19.4%	-9.8%	178	178	Yes				No	Yes	Yes	12%	Yes
58 Franklin County	3,669	61.6%	-22.7%	180	160	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	3%	Yes
59 Fulton County	93,357	45.2%	-12.8%	180	177	Yes	6640	6158	-482	No	Yes	Yes	21%	Yes
60 Gainesville City	7,748	76.0%	-11.3%	180	176	Yes	458	483	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	10%	Yes
61 Gilmer County	4,259	69.7%	-26.2%	170	176	No								
62 Glynn County	12,340	62.9%	-34.1%	180	178	Yes	940	824	-116	Yes	Yes	Yes	20%	Yes
63 Gordon County	6,593	66.8%	-19.0%	176	176	Yes	502	461	-41	Yes	Yes	Yes	5%	Yes
64 Grady County	4,452	69.3%	-16.1%	180	179	Yes	324	301	-23	Yes	No	Yes	10%	No
65 Gwinnett County	167,815	55.7%	-2.7%	180	180	Yes	10587	9734	-853	No	No	No	7.60%	Yes
66 Habersham County	6,919	63.6%	-8.0%	180	176	Yes	539	481	-58	Yes	Yes	Yes	5%	Yes
67 Hall County	27,351	61.4%	-18.6%	178	176	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	6%	Yes
68 Haralson County	3,407	66.2%	-6.9%	180	147	Yes	282	231	-51	No	No	No	12%	Yes
69 Harris County	4,999	38.6%	-26.8%	180	174	Yes	297	306	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	5%	Yes
70 Heard County	1,910	68.8%	-14.8%	180	176	Yes	146	120	-26	Yes	Yes	Yes	13.3%	No
71 Henry County	40,336	51.6%	-0.9%	180	175	Yes	2629	2560	-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	14%	Yes
72 Houston County	26,817	53.7%	-15.0%	180	180	Yes	1967	1887	-80	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.0%	Yes
73 Irwin County	1,621	69.9%	-20.5%	180	178	No	133	128	-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	15%	Yes
74 Jackson County	7,146	53.4%	-18.8%	180	176	Yes	546	496	-50	Yes	Yes	Yes	3%	Yes
75 Jasper County	2,166	72.5%	-25.0%	180	172	Yes		126			No	Yes		No
76 Jeff Davis County	2,941	72.4%	-15.1%	180	180	Yes	178	175	-3	No	No	No	21%	Yes
77 Jefferson City	2,862	33.5%	-28.4%	180	176	Yes	204	184	-20	Yes	No	Yes	11.2%	Yes
78 Jefferson County	2,745	86.1%	-5.9%	180	180	Yes	208	172	-36	No	Yes	Yes	17%	Yes
79 Jenkins County	1,315	76.6%	-14.7%	170	177	Yes	107	97	-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	10%	No
80 Johnson County	1,136	71.9%	-27.2%	180	177	Yes	63	57	-6	Yes	No	No	0.04%	Yes
81 Jones County	5,278	49.6%	-1.1%	180	180	Yes	381	350	-31	No	No	Yes	13%	No
82 Lamar County	2,506	77.4%	-19.3%	180	177	Yes	12	8	-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	25%	Yes
83 Lanier County	1,628	70.4%	-9.2%	180	180	Yes	119	112	-7	No	Yes	Yes	25%	Yes
84 Laurens County	6,414	61.8%	-10.4%	180	178	Yes	463	416	-47	No	No	Yes	10%	Yes
85 Lee County	6,097	41.4%	-20.6%	180	177	Yes	374	356	-18	Yes	Yes	Yes	10%	No
86 Liberty County	9,749	68.8%	-12.3%	190	174	Yes	714	607	-107	Yes	Yes	Yes	20%	Yes
87 Long County	2,783	70.2%	-8.8%	180	180	Yes	155	176	21	No	No	Yes	12.50%	Yes
88 Lowndes County	10,180	50.3%	-19.6%	180	177	Yes	703	677	-26	Yes	Yes	Yes	1%	Yes
89 Madison County	4,689	63.6%	0.2%	180	172	Yes	225	206	-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Beginning 9.2% and ending projection 5.4%	Yes
90 Marietta City	8,613	67.7%	-11.6%	178	178	Yes	627	614	-13	No	No	Yes	17%	No
91 McDuffie County	4,129	69.8%	-17.0%	180	176	Yes	324	271	-53	No	Yes	Yes	6.4%	Yes
92 Meriwether County	2,973	80.5%	-31.7%	174	175	No	214	184	-30	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes
93 Miller County	1,068	73.0%	-31.9%	180	176	Yes	84	75	-9	No	No	No	0	No
94 Mitchell County	2,370	77.1%	-20.9%	180	180	Yes	158	125	-33	No	Yes	Yes	4%	Yes

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix B: District Responses
School Calendar, Class Size, Reserve Funds and Central Office Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014	Total Days Students Attended School FY 2009	Total Days Students Will Attend School FY 2014	Has District Increased Class Size since FY 2009?	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2009	Total Number of K-12 Teacher Contracts in FY 2014	Change in the Number of Teacher Contracts FY 2009-FY 2014	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2012?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2013?	Did District Use Reserve Funds in FY 2014?	Percentage of Budget Have In Reserves for FY 2014	Has District Reduced the Number of Central Office Staff since FY 2009?
95 Monroe County	3,917	51.9%	-20.8%	180	175	Yes	267	275	8	Yes	No	Yes	9%	Yes
96 Montgomery Coun	923	80.4%	-19.0%	180	160	Yes	132	80	-52	No	Yes	Yes	0	Yes
97 Morgan County	3,264	49.6%	-17.2%	180	175	Yes	261	232	-29	Yes	Yes	Yes	18%	Yes
98 Murray County	7,366	75.1%	-14.7%	180	160	Yes	518	405	-113	Yes	Yes	Yes	3.5%	Yes
99 Muscogee County	31,234	66.7%	-17.8%	180	180	Yes	2162	2048	-114	Yes	Yes	Yes	8.90%	Yes
100 Newton County	18,636	67.0%	0.8%	180	180	Yes	1293	1187	-106	No	No	Yes	12%	Yes
101 Oconee County	6,727	23.7%	-22.8%	180	178	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	11.7%	
102 Paulding County	28,532	42.2%	4.0%	180	179	Yes	1948	1559	-389	No	No	No	12%	
103 Pelham City	1,428	79.4%	2.3%	180	180	Yes	117	101	-16	Yes	Yes	Yes	14%	Yes
104 Pickens County	4,338	55.7%	-22.8%	190	190	Yes	319	275	-44	No	No	Yes	11%	Yes
105 Pierce County	3,664	60.5%	-6.1%	180	177	Yes	231	217	-14	Yes	No	No	15%	Yes
106 Pike County	3,363	42.0%	-13.9%	180	175	Yes	239	211	-28	Yes	No	No	2.5 %	Yes
107 Polk County	7,388	67.5%	-18.9%	180	175	Yes	552	484	-68	Yes	Yes	Yes	6%	Yes
108 Pulaski County	1,335	67.8%	-26.8%	180	173	Yes	109	86	-23	Yes	Yes	Yes	6%	Yes
109 Putnam County	2,698	80.3%	-34.5%	180	180	No	255	210	-45	No	Yes	No	7%	No
110 Quitman County	328	100.0%	-38.6%	175	177	Yes	5	9	4	No	No	Yes	25%	Yes
111 Randolph County	980	90.3%	-33.9%	180	177	Yes	130	62	-68	Yes	No	No	0	
112 Richmond County	30,913	77.9%	-18.0%	180	176	Yes	2131	1876	-255	Yes	Yes	Yes	12%	Yes
113 Rockdale County	15,649	66.2%	-10.8%	180	170	Yes	1109	994	-115	Yes	Yes	Yes	7.6%	Yes
114 Schley County	1,332	55.8%	-7.6%	180	177	Yes	94	85	-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	21.3%	Yes
115 Screven County	2,317	79.0%	-25.8%	180	170	Yes	176	134	-42	No	No	No	22%	Yes
116 Seminole County	1,611	74.1%	-30.3%	180	180	Yes	99	92	-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Approximately 8%	Yes
117 Spalding County	10,154	74.5%	-12.2%	180	180	Yes	720	635	-85	Yes	No	Yes	12.2%	Yes
118 Stephens County	3,968	62.4%	-11.5%	179	174	Yes		301		Yes	Yes	Yes	2%	Yes
119 Stewart County	529	93.6%	-32.0%	180	150	Yes	51	41	-10	No		No	500000	No
120 Sumter County	4,668	83.9%	-18.2%	180	178	Yes	425	340	-85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Approximately 8%	Yes
121 Tattnall County	3,520	75.1%	-15.9%	180	180	Yes	221	208	-13	Yes	Yes	Yes	4%	Yes
122 Telfair County	1,658	74.7%	-24.9%	180	173	Yes	122	108	-14	Yes	Yes	Yes	14.7%	No
123 Thomas County	5,083	67.7%	-18.6%	180	178	Yes	355	323	-32	Yes	Yes	No	7%	Yes
124 Thomasville City	2,855	65.7%	-31.1%	180	178	Yes	201	204	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	7%	No
125 Tift County	7,769	68.3%	-13.5%	180	176	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	5%	Yes
126 Toombs County	2,939	81.3%	-16.4%	180	160	Yes	299	283	-16	Yes	Yes	Yes	2%	Yes
127 Towns County	1,131	57.3%	-36.4%	178	178	Yes	99	78	-21	Yes	Yes	Yes	3%	Yes
128 Troup County	12,239	64.4%	-17.1%	180	180	Yes	884	799	-85	Yes	Yes	No	8%	Yes
129 Union County	2,631	62.1%	-29.1%	180	180	Yes	214	192	-22	No	No	No	20%	Yes
130 Upson County	4,242	72.4%	-13.1%	180	175	Yes	310	264	-46	Yes	Yes	Yes	18%	Yes
131 Valdosta City	7,659	75.2%	-17.8%	177	180	Yes	535	491	-44	Yes	Yes	Yes	14%	Yes
132 Vidalia City	2,472	65.7%	-32.5%	180	172	Yes	168	143	-25	Yes	Yes	Yes	6.80%	Yes
133 Walker County	8,670	72.9%	-8.1%	180	168	Yes	660	618	-42	Yes	Yes	Yes	12% (beginning)	Yes
134 Walton County	12,961	52.1%	-15.8%	180	160	Yes	862	756	-106	Yes	Yes	Yes	12%	Yes
135 Webster County	427	75.3%	-21.3%	180	148	Yes	38	32	-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	9%	No
136 Wheeler County	945	79.8%	-14.2%	184	176	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	10%	No
137 White County	3,899	56.2%	-20.1%	180	176	Yes								Yes
138 Whitfield County	13,443	72.0%	-5.6%	175	175	Yes	828	800	-28	Yes	Yes	Yes	9.4%	Yes
139 Wilcox County	1,207	78.2%	-20.7%	180	151	No	92	86	-6	No	Yes	Yes	12%	No
140 Worth County	3,270	73.4%	-17.8%	180	180	Yes	225	217	-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	15%	No
	1,560,138	59.8%	-15.3%											

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix C: District Responses
Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Will District Furlough Teachers in FY 2014?	If Yes, How Many Furlough Days is District Implementing? FY 2014	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Professional Development FY 2009 - FY 2013
1 Appling County	3,381	70.0%	-15.3%	No	0	\$ 49,235	\$ 31,130	\$ (18,105)
2 Atkinson County	1,683	84.9%	4.5%	No	0	\$ 310,655	\$ 198,794	\$ (111,861)
3 Atlanta City	48,831	75.4%	-31.0%	Yes	3	\$ 2,764,000	\$ 1,684,000	\$ (1,080,000)
4 Bacon County	1,955	67.2%	-9.5%	Yes	4			
5 Baldwin County	5,572	80.2%	-33.7%	Yes	6	\$ 31,523	\$ 4,724	\$ (26,799)
6 Banks County	2,831	64.0%	-4.2%	Yes	6	\$ 34,259	\$ 51,992	\$ 17,733
7 Barrow County	12,918	63.2%	-13.8%	Yes	3			
8 Bartow County	13,947	60.6%	-19.0%	Yes	7	\$ 378,229	\$ 331,026	\$ (47,203)
9 Ben Hill County	3,126	81.8%	-11.3%	Yes	8	\$ 99,962	\$ 135,489	\$ 35,527
10 Berrien County	3,116	69.1%	-9.1%	Yes	4	\$ 59,840	\$ 54,971	\$ (4,869)
11 Bibb County	23,751	79.7%	-18.4%	Yes	7	\$ 3,957,920	\$ 4,194,718	\$ 236,798
12 Bleckley County	2,276	60.1%	-14.7%	Yes	6	\$ 50,004	\$ 17,693	\$ (32,311)
13 Brantley County	3,344	66.2%	0.1%	Yes	5	\$ 85,786	\$ 20,382	\$ (65,404)
14 Bremen City	2,054	28.6%	-11.8%	Yes	3	\$ 18,900	\$ 40,000	\$ 21,100
15 Brooks County	2,214	83.4%	-28.4%	Yes	6	\$ 75,000	\$ 92,000	\$ 17,000
16 Bulloch County	9,559	62.4%	-31.4%	Yes	2	\$ 191,548	\$ 55,688	\$ (135,860)
17 Burke County	4,162	83.8%	0.6%	No	0	\$ 189,881	\$ 54,360	\$ (135,521)
18 Butts County	3,314	67.9%	-22.3%	Yes	10	\$ 81,761	\$ 32,286	\$ (49,475)
19 Calhoun City	3,560	65.3%	-13.9%	Yes	4	\$ 78,262	\$ 52,450	\$ (25,812)
20 Calhoun County	623	92.4%	-17.9%	Yes	5	\$ -	\$ -	
21 Camden County	9,040	49.4%	-28.2%	Yes	4	\$ 188,087	\$ 94,379	\$ (93,708)
22 Candler County	2,027	73.6%	-17.4%	No	0	\$ 51,789	\$ 16,924	\$ (34,865)
23 Carrollton City	4,831	56.3%	-21.3%	Yes	6	\$ -	\$ -	
24 Cartersville City	4,140	57.5%	-6.2%	No	0	\$ 56,123	\$ 18,720	\$ (37,403)
25 Catoosa County	10,719	51.2%	-5.3%	Yes	5	\$ 417,322	\$ 236,613	\$ (180,709)
26 Charlton County	1,591	78.6%	-26.0%	Yes	6	\$ 245,000	\$ 198,685	\$ (46,315)
27 Chatham County	35,288	64.6%	-29.0%	No	0	\$ 796,493	\$ 852,479	\$ 55,986
28 Chattahoochee Cour	894	67.5%	-16.7%	Yes	2			
29 Chattooga County	2,772	77.0%	-17.5%	Yes	10	\$ 99,518	\$ 16,450	\$ (83,068)
30 Cherokee County	39,269	31.8%	-16.9%	Yes	4	\$ 521,840	\$ 428,512	\$ (93,328)
31 Chickamauga City	1,417	26.2%	-20.6%	Yes	4			
32 Clarke County	12,097	81.9%	-18.9%	Yes	5	\$ 321,675	\$ 345,332	\$ 23,657

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for the complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix C: District Responses
Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Will District Furlough Teachers in FY 2014?	If Yes, How Many Furlough Days is District Implementing? FY 2014	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Professional Development FY 2009 - FY 2013
33 Clay County	307	97.7%	-27.5%	Yes	4			
34 Clayton County	51,658	86.5%	-1.9%	No	0	\$ 1,787,640	\$ 2,925,500	\$ 1,137,860
35 Cobb County	109,935	45.4%	-16.9%	Yes	5	\$ 2,686,561	\$ 2,118,470	\$ (568,091)
36 Coffee County	7,510	75.5%	-9.8%	Yes	4	\$ 95,675	\$ 76,834	\$ (18,841)
37 Colquitt County	9,112	74.1%	-13.7%	Yes	4	\$ 110,738	\$ 25,488	\$ (85,250)
38 Columbia County	24,401	33.0%	-25.1%	No	0	\$ 403,079	\$ 324,170	\$ (78,909)
39 Cook County	3,159	68.8%	-10.1%	Yes	4			
40 Coweta County	22,287	45.0%	-23.3%	Yes	3	\$ 250,517	\$ 185,419	\$ (65,098)
41 Dalton City	7,481	77.6%	-10.9%	Yes	8	\$ 112,117	\$ 112,250	\$ 133
42 Dawson County	3,472	51.6%	-17.4%	Yes	6	\$ 82,724	\$ 10,672	\$ (72,052)
43 Decatur City	3,695	21.6%	-16.6%	No	0	\$ 215,177	\$ 347,460	\$ 132,283
44 Decatur County	5,263	74.1%	-23.7%	Yes	5	\$ 130,877	\$ 116,553	\$ (14,324)
45 DeKalb County	98,555	71.4%	-13.5%	Yes	5	\$ 2,025,095	\$ 690,215	\$ (1,334,880)
46 Dodge County	3,177	72.4%	-19.2%	Yes	10	\$ 970,543	\$ 942,641	\$ (27,902)
47 Dougherty County	15,497	82.3%	-7.0%	Yes	5			
48 Douglas County	25,364	60.5%	-11.9%	Yes	3	\$ 303,512	\$ 246,914	\$ (56,598)
49 Dublin City	2,858	77.2%	-38.2%	Yes	8	\$ 550,000	\$ 3,500	\$ (546,500)
50 Early County	2,086	76.4%	-11.7%	Yes	7	\$ 926,000	\$ 631,000	\$ (295,000)
51 Effingham County	11,032	42.7%	-11.5%	No	0	\$ 247,527	\$ 128,250	\$ (119,277)
52 Emanuel County	4,101	79.0%	-14.3%	Yes	3	\$ 68,308	\$ 65,863	\$ (2,445)
53 Evans County	1,745	84.1%	-16.9%	Yes	4			
54 Fannin County	3,001	63.8%	-34.7%	No	0	\$ 66,699	\$ 48,594	\$ (18,105)
55 Fayette County	20,357	24.8%	-13.4%	Yes	2	\$ 265,203	\$ 154,468	\$ (110,735)
56 Floyd County	9,994	58.5%	7.1%	Yes	10	\$ 140,325	\$ 69,322	\$ (71,003)
57 Forsyth County	39,126	19.4%	-9.8%	Yes	3		\$ 575,000	
58 Franklin County	3,669	61.6%	-22.7%	Yes	5	\$ 90,600	\$ 99,100	\$ 8,500
59 Fulton County	93,357	45.2%	-12.8%	No	0	\$ 4,974,664	\$ 3,643,677	\$ (1,330,987)
60 Gainesville City	7,748	76.0%	-11.3%	Yes	10	\$ 128,000	\$ 176,000	\$ 48,000
61 Gilmer County	4,259	69.7%	-26.2%	Yes	4			
62 Glynn County	12,340	62.9%	-34.1%	Yes	5	\$ 701,679	\$ 250,016	\$ (451,663)
63 Gordon County	6,593	66.8%	-19.0%	Yes	8	\$ 2,009,000	\$ 1,237,000	\$ (772,000)
64 Grady County	4,452	69.3%	-16.1%	Yes	5	\$ 74,810	\$ 96,989	\$ 22,179

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for the complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix C: District Responses
Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Will District Furlough Teachers in FY 2014?	If Yes, How Many Furlough Days is District Implementing? FY 2014	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Professional Development FY 2009 - FY 2013
65 Gwinnett County	167,815	55.7%	-2.7%	No	0	\$ 5,344,076	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 155,924
66 Habersham County	6,919	63.6%	-8.0%	Yes	6	\$ 169,850	\$ 112,124	\$ (57,726)
67 Hall County	27,351	61.4%	-18.6%	Yes	4			
68 Haralson County	3,407	66.2%	-6.9%	No	0	\$ 10,837	\$ 88,431	\$ 77,594
69 Harris County	4,999	38.6%	-26.8%	Yes	6			
70 Heard County	1,910	68.8%	-14.8%	Yes	4	\$ 76,576	\$ 45,257	\$ (31,319)
71 Henry County	40,336	51.6%	-0.9%	Yes	5	\$ 855,264	\$ 344,478	\$ (510,786)
72 Houston County	26,817	53.7%	-15.0%	No	0	\$ 510,000	\$ 475,000	\$ (35,000)
73 Irwin County	1,621	69.9%	-20.5%	Yes	2		\$ 48,000	
74 Jackson County	7,146	53.4%	-18.8%	Yes	10	\$ 1,531,496	\$ 1,599,156	\$ 67,660
75 Jasper County	2,166	72.5%	-25.0%	Yes	10			
76 Jeff Davis County	2,941	72.4%	-15.1%	Yes	2	\$ 32,977	\$ 16,910	\$ (16,067)
77 Jefferson City	2,862	33.5%	-28.4%	Yes	8	\$ 64,205	\$ 32,676	\$ (31,529)
78 Jefferson County	2,745	86.1%	-5.9%	Yes	3	\$ 57,392	\$ 22,543	\$ (34,849)
79 Jenkins County	1,315	76.6%	-14.7%	Yes	3	\$ 41,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 10,000
80 Johnson County	1,136	71.9%	-27.2%	Yes	6	\$ 25,642	\$ 30,399	\$ 4,757
81 Jones County	5,278	49.6%	-1.1%	No	0	\$ 120,799	\$ 35,938	\$ (84,861)
82 Lamar County	2,506	77.4%	-19.3%	Yes	5			
83 Lanier County	1,628	70.4%	-9.2%	No	0	\$ 156,815	\$ 265,540	\$ 108,725
84 Laurens County	6,414	61.8%	-10.4%	Yes	4	\$ 52,000	\$ 76,000	\$ 24,000
85 Lee County	6,097	41.4%	-20.6%	Yes	6	\$ 174,685	\$ 176,365	\$ 1,680
86 Liberty County	9,749	68.8%	-12.3%	Yes	6	\$ 2,578,000	\$ 2,172,000	\$ (406,000)
87 Long County	2,783	70.2%	-8.8%	Yes	4	\$ 47,010	\$ 53,194	\$ 6,184
88 Lowndes County	10,180	50.3%	-19.6%	Yes	4	\$ 104,032	\$ 68,607	\$ (35,425)
89 Madison County	4,689	63.6%	0.2%	Yes	10	\$ 101,250	\$ 94,718	\$ (6,532)
90 Marietta City	8,613	67.7%	-11.6%	No	0	\$ 1,761,003	\$ 1,369,945	\$ (391,058)
91 McDuffie County	4,129	69.8%	-17.0%	Yes	5	\$ 117,173	\$ 72,997	\$ (44,176)
92 Meriwether County	2,973	80.5%	-31.7%	Yes	10			
93 Miller County	1,068	73.0%	-31.9%	Yes	10	\$ 1,250	\$ -	
94 Mitchell County	2,370	77.1%	-20.9%	No	0	\$ 44,113	\$ 41,328	\$ (2,785)
95 Monroe County	3,917	51.9%	-20.8%	Yes	5	\$ 80,728	\$ 129,016	\$ 48,288
96 Montgomery County	923	80.4%	-19.0%	Yes	5	\$ 39,312	\$ 34,897	\$ (4,415)

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for the complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix C: District Responses
Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Will District Furlough Teachers in FY 2014?	If Yes, How Many Furlough Days is District Implementing? FY 2014	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Professional Development FY 2009 - FY 2013
97 Morgan County	3,264	49.6%	-17.2%	Yes	10	\$ 128,031	\$ 21,398	\$ (106,633)
98 Murray County	7,366	75.1%	-14.7%	Yes	6	\$ 3,961	\$ 39,086	\$ 35,125
99 Muscogee County	31,234	66.7%	-17.8%	No	0	\$ 274,456	\$ 453,045	\$ 178,589
100 Newton County	18,636	67.0%	0.8%	Yes	4	\$ 479,107	\$ 129,671	\$ (349,436)
101 Oconee County	6,727	23.7%	-22.8%	Yes	2			
102 Paulding County	28,532	42.2%	4.0%	Yes	3	\$ 3,290,473	\$ 2,481,062	\$ (809,411)
103 Pelham City	1,428	79.4%	2.3%	No	0	\$ 19,482	\$ 30,412	\$ 10,930
104 Pickens County	4,338	55.7%	-22.8%	No	0	\$ 111,007	\$ 93,346	\$ (17,661)
105 Pierce County	3,664	60.5%	-6.1%	Yes	3	\$ 78,484	\$ 81,697	\$ 3,213
106 Pike County	3,363	42.0%	-13.9%	Yes	5	\$ 50,000	\$ 17,000	\$ (33,000)
107 Polk County	7,388	67.5%	-18.9%	Yes	8			
108 Pulaski County	1,335	67.8%	-26.8%	Yes	10	\$ 324,534	\$ 170,805	\$ (153,729)
109 Putnam County	2,698	80.3%	-34.5%	Yes	3			
110 Quitman County	328	100.0%	-38.6%	Yes	5	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
111 Randolph County	980	90.3%	-33.9%	Yes	9	\$ 36,188	\$ 358,221	\$ 322,033
112 Richmond County	30,913	77.9%	-18.0%	Yes	9	\$ 706,528	\$ 358,984	\$ (347,544)
113 Rockdale County	15,649	66.2%	-10.8%	Yes	7	\$ 267,582	\$ 245,413	\$ (22,169)
114 Schley County	1,332	55.8%	-7.6%	Yes	3	\$ 85,380	\$ 50,730	\$ (34,650)
115 Screven County	2,317	79.0%	-25.8%	Yes	5	\$ 43,891	\$ 23,440	\$ (20,451)
116 Seminole County	1,611	74.1%	-30.3%	Yes	6	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,467	\$ 467
117 Spalding County	10,154	74.5%	-12.2%	No	0	\$ 195,662	\$ 66,202	\$ (129,460)
118 Stephens County	3,968	62.4%	-11.5%	No	0	\$ 78,203	\$ 28,825	\$ (49,378)
119 Stewart County	529	93.6%	-32.0%	Yes	30	\$ 9,292	\$ 6,450	\$ (2,842)
120 Sumter County	4,668	83.9%	-18.2%	Yes	7	\$ 77,632	\$ 82,280	\$ 4,648
121 Tattnall County	3,520	75.1%	-15.9%	Yes	4	\$ 76,895	\$ 112,129	\$ 35,234
122 Telfair County	1,658	74.7%	-24.9%	Yes	10	\$ 32,889	\$ 28,507	\$ (4,382)
123 Thomas County	5,083	67.7%	-18.6%	Yes	5	\$ 136,819	\$ 77,421	\$ (59,398)
124 Thomasville City	2,855	65.7%	-31.1%	Yes	5	\$ 89,113	\$ 47,988	\$ (41,125)
125 Tift County	7,769	68.3%	-13.5%	Yes	6	\$ 174,751	\$ 188,395	\$ 13,644
126 Toombs County	2,939	81.3%	-16.4%	No	0			
127 Towns County	1,131	57.3%	-36.4%	Yes	6	\$ 8,230	\$ 2,468	\$ (5,762)
128 Troup County	12,239	64.4%	-17.1%	Yes	2	\$ 553,601	\$ 225,611	\$ (327,990)

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for the complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix C: District Responses
Teacher Furloughs and Professional Development*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Will District Furlough Teachers in FY 2014?	If Yes, How Many Furlough Days is District Implementing? FY 2014	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Professional Development in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Professional Development FY 2009 - FY 2013
129 Union County	2,631	62.1%	-29.1%	No	0	\$ 70,411	\$ 18,438	\$ (51,973)
130 Upson County	4,242	72.4%	-13.1%	Yes	5	\$ 107,887	\$ 16,735	\$ (91,152)
131 Valdosta City	7,659	75.2%	-17.8%	No	0			
132 Vidalia City	2,472	65.7%	-32.5%	Yes	10	\$ 423,000	\$ 403,000	\$ (20,000)
133 Walker County	8,670	72.9%	-8.1%	Yes	8	\$ 124,744	\$ 131,583	\$ 6,839
134 Walton County	12,961	52.1%	-15.8%	Yes	3	\$ 239,626	\$ 15,600	\$ (224,026)
135 Webster County	427	75.3%	-21.3%	Yes	10	\$ 19,961	\$ 19,463	\$ (498)
136 Wheeler County	945	79.8%	-14.2%	Yes	4			
137 White County	3,899	56.2%	-20.1%	Yes	4			
138 Whitfield County	13,443	72.0%	-5.6%	Yes	10	\$ 463,656	\$ 393,740	\$ (69,916)
139 Wilcox County	1,207	78.2%	-20.7%	Yes	6			
140 Worth County	3,270	73.4%	-17.8%	No	0	\$ 1,498,037	\$ 1,136,108	\$ (361,929)
	1,560,138	59.8%	-15.3%					

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for the complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix D: District Responses
Reducing Programs**

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Art & Music Programs Since FY 2009?	Has District Eliminated Other Elective Courses Since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Enrichment or Remedial Programs for Low-Performing Students since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Non-Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Implemented or Increased fees for Extracurricular Activities since FY 2009?
1 Appling County	3,381	70.0%	-15.3%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
2 Atkinson County	1,683	84.9%	4.5%	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
3 Atlanta City	48,831	75.4%	-31.0%	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 Bacon County	1,955	67.2%	-9.5%	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
5 Baldwin County	5,572	80.2%	-33.7%	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
6 Banks County	2,831	64.0%	-4.2%	No	No	No	No	No	No
7 Barrow County	12,918	63.2%	-13.8%	No		No	No	Yes	No
8 Bartow County	13,947	60.6%	-19.0%	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
9 Ben Hill County	3,126	81.8%	-11.3%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
10 Berrien County	3,116	69.1%	-9.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11 Bibb County	23,751	79.7%	-18.4%	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
12 Bleckley County	2,276	60.1%	-14.7%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
13 Brantley County	3,344	66.2%	0.1%	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No
14 Bremen City	2,054	28.6%	-11.8%	No	No	No	No	No	No
15 Brooks County	2,214	83.4%	-28.4%	No	No	Yes	No	No	
16 Bulloch County	9,559	62.4%	-31.4%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
17 Burke County	4,162	83.8%	0.6%	No	No	No	No	No	No
18 Butts County	3,314	67.9%	-22.3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
19 Calhoun City	3,560	65.3%	-13.9%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
20 Calhoun County	623	92.4%	-17.9%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
21 Camden County	9,040	49.4%	-28.2%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
22 Candler County	2,027	73.6%	-17.4%	No		No	No	No	No
23 Carrollton City	4,831	56.3%	-21.3%	No	No	No	No	No	No
24 Cartersville City	4,140	57.5%	-6.2%	No	No	No	No	No	No
25 Catoosa County	10,719	51.2%	-5.3%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
26 Charlton County	1,591	78.6%	-26.0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
27 Chatham County	35,288	64.6%	-29.0%	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
28 Chattahoochee Co	894	67.5%	-16.7%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
29 Chattooga County	2,772	77.0%	-17.5%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
30 Cherokee County	39,269	31.8%	-16.9%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31 Chickamauga City	1,417	26.2%	-20.6%	No	No	No	No	No	No
32 Clarke County	12,097	81.9%	-18.9%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
33 Clay County	307	97.7%	-27.5%	No	No	No	No	No	No
34 Clayton County	51,658	86.5%	-1.9%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
35 Cobb County	109,935	45.4%	-16.9%	No	No	No	No	No	No
36 Coffee County	7,510	75.5%	-9.8%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
37 Colquitt County	9,112	74.1%	-13.7%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
38 Columbia County	24,401	33.0%	-25.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
39 Cook County	3,159	68.8%	-10.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
40 Coweta County	22,287	45.0%	-23.3%	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix D: District Responses
Reducing Programs**

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Art & Music Programs Since FY 2009?	Has District Eliminated Other Elective Courses Since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Enrichment or Remedial Programs for Low-Performing Students since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Non-Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Implemented or Increased fees for Extracurricular Activities since FY 2009?
41 Dalton City	7,481	77.6%	-10.9%		No	No	No	No	No
42 Dawson County	3,472	51.6%	-17.4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43 Decatur City	3,695	21.6%	-16.6%	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
44 Decatur County	5,263	74.1%	-23.7%	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
45 DeKalb County	98,555	71.4%	-13.5%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
46 Dodge County	3,177	72.4%	-19.2%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
47 Dougherty County	15,497	82.3%	-7.0%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
48 Douglas County	25,364	60.5%	-11.9%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
49 Dublin City	2,858	77.2%	-38.2%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
50 Early County	2,086	76.4%	-11.7%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
51 Effingham County	11,032	42.7%	-11.5%	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
52 Emanuel County	4,101	79.0%	-14.3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53 Evans County	1,745	84.1%	-16.9%	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
54 Fannin County	3,001	63.8%	-34.7%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
55 Fayette County	20,357	24.8%	-13.4%	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
56 Floyd County	9,994	58.5%	7.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
57 Forsyth County	39,126	19.4%	-9.8%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
58 Franklin County	3,669	61.6%	-22.7%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
59 Fulton County	93,357	45.2%	-12.8%	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
60 Gainesville City	7,748	76.0%	-11.3%	No	No	No	No	No	No
61 Gilmer County	4,259	69.7%	-26.2%						
62 Glynn County	12,340	62.9%	-34.1%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
63 Gordon County	6,593	66.8%	-19.0%	No	No	No	No	No	No
64 Grady County	4,452	69.3%	-16.1%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
65 Gwinnett County	167,815	55.7%	-2.7%	No	No	No	No	No	No
66 Habersham County	6,919	63.6%	-8.0%	No	No	No	No	No	No
67 Hall County	27,351	61.4%	-18.6%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
68 Haralson County	3,407	66.2%	-6.9%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
69 Harris County	4,999	38.6%	-26.8%	No	No	No	No	No	No
70 Heard County	1,910	68.8%	-14.8%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
71 Henry County	40,336	51.6%	-0.9%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
72 Houston County	26,817	53.7%	-15.0%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
73 Irwin County	1,621	69.9%	-20.5%	No	No	No	No	No	No
74 Jackson County	7,146	53.4%	-18.8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
75 Jasper County	2,166	72.5%	-25.0%						
76 Jeff Davis County	2,941	72.4%	-15.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
77 Jefferson City	2,862	33.5%	-28.4%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
78 Jefferson County	2,745	86.1%	-5.9%	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
79 Jenkins County	1,315	76.6%	-14.7%						
80 Johnson County	1,136	71.9%	-27.2%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix D: District Responses
Reducing Programs**

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Art & Music Programs Since FY 2009?	Has District Eliminated Other Elective Courses Since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Enrichment or Remedial Programs for Low-Performing Students since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Non-Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Implemented or Increased fees for Extracurricular Activities since FY 2009?
81 Jones County	5,278	49.6%	-1.1%	No	No	No	No	No	No
82 Lamar County	2,506	77.4%	-19.3%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
83 Lanier County	1,628	70.4%	-9.2%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
84 Laurens County	6,414	61.8%	-10.4%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
85 Lee County	6,097	41.4%	-20.6%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
86 Liberty County	9,749	68.8%	-12.3%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
87 Long County	2,783	70.2%	-8.8%	No	No	No	No	No	No
88 Lowndes County	10,180	50.3%	-19.6%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
89 Madison County	4,689	63.6%	0.2%	No	No	No	No	No	No
90 Marietta City	8,613	67.7%	-11.6%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
91 McDuffie County	4,129	69.8%	-17.0%	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
92 Meriwether Count	2,973	80.5%	-31.7%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
93 Miller County	1,068	73.0%	-31.9%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
94 Mitchell County	2,370	77.1%	-20.9%	No	No	No	No	No	No
95 Monroe County	3,917	51.9%	-20.8%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
96 Montgomery Cour	923	80.4%	-19.0%	No	No	No	No	No	No
97 Morgan County	3,264	49.6%	-17.2%	No	No	No	No	No	No
98 Murray County	7,366	75.1%	-14.7%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
99 Muscogee County	31,234	66.7%	-17.8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
100 Newton County	18,636	67.0%	0.8%	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
101 Oconee County	6,727	23.7%	-22.8%						
102 Paulding County	28,532	42.2%	4.0%	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
103 Pelham City	1,428	79.4%	2.3%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
104 Pickens County	4,338	55.7%	-22.8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
105 Pierce County	3,664	60.5%	-6.1%	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
106 Pike County	3,363	42.0%	-13.9%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
107 Polk County	7,388	67.5%	-18.9%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
108 Pulaski County	1,335	67.8%	-26.8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
109 Putnam County	2,698	80.3%	-34.5%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
110 Quitman County	328	100.0%	-38.6%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
111 Randolph County	980	90.3%	-33.9%	No	Yes	No		No	No
112 Richmond County	30,913	77.9%	-18.0%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
113 Rockdale County	15,649	66.2%	-10.8%	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
114 Schley County	1,332	55.8%	-7.6%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
115 Screven County	2,317	79.0%	-25.8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
116 Seminole County	1,611	74.1%	-30.3%	No	No	No	No	No	No
117 Spalding County	10,154	74.5%	-12.2%	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
118 Stephens County	3,968	62.4%	-11.5%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
119 Stewart County	529	93.6%	-32.0%	No	No	No	No	No	No
120 Sumter County	4,668	83.9%	-18.2%	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix D: District Responses
Reducing Programs**

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Art & Music Programs Since FY 2009?	Has District Eliminated Other Elective Courses Since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced or Eliminated Enrichment or Remedial Programs for Low-Performing Students since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Non-Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Reduced Athletic Extracurricular Programs since FY 2009?	Has District Implemented or Increased fees for Extracurricular Activities since FY 2009?
121 Tattnall County	3,520	75.1%	-15.9%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
122 Telfair County	1,658	74.7%	-24.9%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
123 Thomas County	5,083	67.7%	-18.6%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
124 Thomasville City	2,855	65.7%	-31.1%	No	No	No	No	No	No
125 Tift County	7,769	68.3%	-13.5%	No	No	No	No	No	No
126 Toombs County	2,939	81.3%	-16.4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
127 Towns County	1,131	57.3%	-36.4%	No	No	No	No	No	No
128 Troup County	12,239	64.4%	-17.1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
129 Union County	2,631	62.1%	-29.1%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
130 Upson County	4,242	72.4%	-13.1%	No	No		No	No	No
131 Valdosta City	7,659	75.2%	-17.8%						
132 Vidalia City	2,472	65.7%	-32.5%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
133 Walker County	8,670	72.9%	-8.1%	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
134 Walton County	12,961	52.1%	-15.8%	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
135 Webster County	427	75.3%	-21.3%	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
136 Wheeler County	945	79.8%	-14.2%	No	No	No	No	No	No
137 White County	3,899	56.2%	-20.1%	No	Yes	No	No	No	
138 Whitfield County	13,443	72.0%	-5.6%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
139 Wilcox County	1,207	78.2%	-20.7%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
140 Worth County	3,270	73.4%	-17.8%	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	1,560,138	59.8%	-15.3%						

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix E: District Responses
Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Instructional Materials FY 2009 - FY 2013	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2009	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2014	Change in Number of Support Staff FY 2009-FY 2014
1 Appling County	3,381	70.0%	-15.3%	\$ 949,890	\$ 641,079	\$ (308,811)	25	22	-3
2 Atkinson County	1,683	84.9%	4.5%	\$ 244,844	\$ 277,065	\$ 32,221	15	14	-1
3 Atlanta City	48,831	75.4%	-31.0%	\$ 3,025,000	\$ 2,870,000	\$ (155,000)	1,451	1,547	96
4 Bacon County	1,955	67.2%	-9.5%						
5 Baldwin County	5,572	80.2%	-33.7%	\$ 632,907	\$ 357,338	\$ (275,569)	41	37	-4
6 Banks County	2,831	64.0%	-4.2%	\$ 154,000	\$ 98,000	\$ (56,000)	21	20	-1
7 Barrow County	12,918	63.2%	-13.8%						
8 Bartow County	13,947	60.6%	-19.0%	\$ 3,617,504	\$ 1,506,344	\$ (2,111,160)	180	170	-10
9 Ben Hill County	3,126	81.8%	-11.3%	\$ 437,717	\$ 252,532	\$ (185,185)	22	24	2
10 Berrien County	3,116	69.1%	-9.1%	\$ 437,515	\$ 510,371	\$ 72,856	162	163	1
11 Bibb County	23,751	79.7%	-18.4%	\$ 109,304	\$ 796,718	\$ 687,414	843	634	-209
12 Bleckley County	2,276	60.1%	-14.7%	\$ 397,407	\$ 154,053	\$ (243,354)	57	48	-9
13 Brantley County	3,344	66.2%	0.1%	\$ 726,169	\$ 1,400,965	\$ 674,796	21	20	-1
14 Bremen City	2,054	28.6%	-11.8%	\$ 10,072,346	\$ 11,210,117	\$ 1,137,771	18	18	0
15 Brooks County	2,214	83.4%	-28.4%						
16 Bulloch County	9,559	62.4%	-31.4%	\$ 938,141	\$ 770,547	\$ (167,594)	171	183	12
17 Burke County	4,162	83.8%	0.6%	\$ 994,495	\$ 647,343	\$ (347,152)	-	52	N/A
18 Butts County	3,314	67.9%	-22.3%	\$ 620,571	\$ 140,545	\$ (480,026)	35	30	-5
19 Calhoun City	3,560	65.3%	-13.9%	\$ 421,514	\$ 120,211	\$ (301,303)	18	16	-2
20 Calhoun County	623	92.4%	-17.9%	\$ -	\$ 10,556	\$ 10,556	12	8	-4
21 Camden County	9,040	49.4%	-28.2%	\$ 3,128,169	\$ 2,617,399	\$ (510,770)	95	99	4
22 Candler County	2,027	73.6%	-17.4%	\$ 329,092	\$ 160,449	\$ (168,643)	11	13	2
23 Carrollton City	4,831	56.3%	-21.3%	\$ 985,535	\$ 855,207	\$ (130,328)	231	188	-43
24 Cartersville City	4,140	57.5%	-6.2%	\$ 245,836	\$ 202,604	\$ (43,232)	40	30	-10
25 Catoosa County	10,719	51.2%	-5.3%	\$ 4,193,487	\$ 3,551,733	\$ (641,754)	737	741	4
26 Charlton County	1,591	78.6%	-26.0%	\$ 375,942	\$ 263,854	\$ (112,088)	25	17	-8
27 Chatham County	35,288	64.6%	-29.0%	\$ 5,504,373	\$ 2,512,110	\$ (2,992,263)	297	282	-15
28 Chattahoochee Co	894	67.5%	-16.7%				4	4	0
29 Chattooga County	2,772	77.0%	-17.5%	\$ 114,942	\$ 183,325	\$ 68,383	40	27	-13
30 Cherokee County	39,269	31.8%	-16.9%	\$ 7,446,029	\$ 4,642,615	\$ (2,803,414)	354	349	-5
31 Chickamauga City	1,417	26.2%	-20.6%						
32 Clarke County	12,097	81.9%	-18.9%	\$ 2,727,452	\$ 958,663	\$ (1,768,789)			
33 Clay County	307	97.7%	-27.5%						
34 Clayton County	51,658	86.5%	-1.9%	\$ 21,090,446	\$ 10,866,717	\$ (10,223,729)	396	358	-38
35 Cobb County	109,935	45.4%	-16.9%	\$ 11,654,182	\$ 11,013,237	\$ (640,945)	3,057	2,944	-113
36 Coffee County	7,510	75.5%	-9.8%	\$ 1,618,247	\$ 796,757	\$ (821,490)	65	60	-5
37 Colquitt County	9,112	74.1%	-13.7%	\$ 1,976,760	\$ 733,147	\$ (1,243,613)	88	86	-2

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix E: District Responses
Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Instructional Materials FY 2009 - FY 2013	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2009	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2014	Change in Number of Support Staff FY 2009-FY 2014
38 Columbia County	24,401	33.0%	-25.1%	\$ 5,883,648	\$ 6,564,868	\$ 681,220	184	180	-4
39 Cook County	3,159	68.8%	-10.1%				250	190	-60
40 Coweta County	22,287	45.0%	-23.3%	\$ 546,449	\$ 416,472	\$ (129,977)	178	183	5
41 Dalton City	7,481	77.6%	-10.9%	\$ 1,725,730	\$ 738,137	\$ (987,593)	209	229	20
42 Dawson County	3,472	51.6%	-17.4%	\$ 849,571	\$ 459,345	\$ (390,226)	33	35	2
43 Decatur City	3,695	21.6%	-16.6%	\$ 473,707	\$ 699,233	\$ 225,526	38	38	0
44 Decatur County	5,263	74.1%	-23.7%	\$ 760,480	\$ 505,836	\$ (254,644)	74	60	-14
45 DeKalb County	98,555	71.4%	-13.5%	\$ 203,583	\$ 107,126	\$ (96,457)	2,300	1,807	-493
46 Dodge County	3,177	72.4%	-19.2%	\$ 480,649	\$ 359,619	\$ (121,030)	23	21	-2
47 Dougherty County	15,497	82.3%	-7.0%	\$ 1,545,433	\$ 1,445,135	\$ (100,298)	195	186	-9
48 Douglas County	25,364	60.5%	-11.9%	\$ 1,161,816	\$ 737,861	\$ (423,955)		184	N/A
49 Dublin City	2,858	77.2%	-38.2%	\$ 650,000	\$ 300,000	\$ (350,000)	38	31	-7
50 Early County	2,086	76.4%	-11.7%	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 755,000	\$ (540,000)	183	165	-18
51 Effingham County	11,032	42.7%	-11.5%	\$ 3,462,538	\$ 1,909,002	\$ (1,553,536)	101	96	-5
52 Emanuel County	4,101	79.0%	-14.3%	\$ 417,037	\$ 76,433	\$ (340,604)	37	37	0
53 Evans County	1,745	84.1%	-16.9%						
54 Fannin County	3,001	63.8%	-34.7%	\$ 605,314	\$ 315,741	\$ (289,573)	42	42	0
55 Fayette County	20,357	24.8%	-13.4%	\$ 2,770,896	\$ 870,562	\$ (1,900,334)	189	187	-2
56 Floyd County	9,994	58.5%	7.1%	\$ 1,565,691	\$ 908,474	\$ (657,217)	139	57	-82
57 Forsyth County	39,126	19.4%	-9.8%						
58 Franklin County	3,669	61.6%	-22.7%	\$ 110,000	\$ 25,500	\$ (84,500)			
59 Fulton County	93,357	45.2%	-12.8%	\$ 6,898,276	\$ 6,533,019	\$ (365,257)	3,147	2,834	-313
60 Gainesville City	7,748	76.0%	-11.3%	\$ 727,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 13,000	41	43	2
61 Gilmer County	4,259	69.7%	-26.2%						
62 Glynn County	12,340	62.9%	-34.1%	\$ 2,370,456	\$ 1,032,255	\$ (1,338,201)	163	129	-34
63 Gordon County	6,593	66.8%	-19.0%	\$ 2,606,000	\$ 731,000	\$ (1,875,000)	115	104	-11
64 Grady County	4,452	69.3%	-16.1%	\$ 810,306	\$ 682,313	\$ (127,993)	42	42	0
65 Gwinnett County	167,815	55.7%	-2.7%	\$ 9,615,760	\$ 3,671,918	\$ (5,943,842)	1,030	1,029	-1
66 Habersham County	6,919	63.6%	-8.0%	\$ 1,245,922	\$ 578,829	\$ (667,093)	35	33	-2
67 Hall County	27,351	61.4%	-18.6%						
68 Haralson County	3,407	66.2%	-6.9%	\$ 227,993	\$ 143,072	\$ (84,921)	40	43	3
69 Harris County	4,999	38.6%	-26.8%	\$ 2,075,329	\$ 1,522,357	\$ (552,972)	44	54	10
70 Heard County	1,910	68.8%	-14.8%	\$ 291,944	\$ 759,798	\$ 467,854	70	46	-24
71 Henry County	40,336	51.6%	-0.9%	\$ 7,336,931	\$ 2,694,518	\$ (4,642,413)	386	317	-69
72 Houston County	26,817	53.7%	-15.0%	\$ 2,081,480	\$ 500,000	\$ (1,581,480)	239	213	-26
73 Irwin County	1,621	69.9%	-20.5%	\$ 75,000	\$ 50,000	\$ (25,000)	15	14	-1
74 Jackson County	7,146	53.4%	-18.8%	\$ 1,301,482	\$ 212,935	\$ (1,088,547)	477	421	-56

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix E: District Responses
Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Instructional Materials FY 2009 - FY 2013	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2009	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2014	Change in Number of Support Staff FY 2009-FY 2014
75 Jasper County	2,166	72.5%	-25.0%					22	N/A
76 Jeff Davis County	2,941	72.4%	-15.1%	\$ 195,369	\$ 130,786	\$ (64,583)	28	30	2
77 Jefferson City	2,862	33.5%	-28.4%	\$ 518,648	\$ 298,223	\$ (220,425)	20	15	-5
78 Jefferson County	2,745	86.1%	-5.9%	\$ 305,947	\$ 182,307	\$ (123,640)	31	29	-2
79 Jenkins County	1,315	76.6%	-14.7%	\$ 40,000	\$ 52,500	\$ 12,500	71	64	-7
80 Johnson County	1,136	71.9%	-27.2%	\$ 35,839	\$ 43,864	\$ 8,025	13	16	3
81 Jones County	5,278	49.6%	-1.1%	\$ 271,243	\$ 230,511	\$ (40,732)	51	46	-5
82 Lamar County	2,506	77.4%	-19.3%				21	21	0
83 Lanier County	1,628	70.4%	-9.2%	\$ 205,847	\$ 237,564	\$ 31,717	118	112	-6
84 Laurens County	6,414	61.8%	-10.4%	\$ 402,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 73,000	21	25	4
85 Lee County	6,097	41.4%	-20.6%	\$ 1,090,702	\$ 875,906	\$ (214,796)	44	45	1
86 Liberty County	9,749	68.8%	-12.3%	\$ 1,390,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ (180,000)	100	92	-8
87 Long County	2,783	70.2%	-8.8%	\$ 511,667	\$ 431,243	\$ (80,424)	20	23	3
88 Lowndes County	10,180	50.3%	-19.6%	\$ 4,277,649	\$ 1,746,529	\$ (2,531,120)	108	101	-7
89 Madison County	4,689	63.6%	0.2%	\$ 1,091,744	\$ 695,483	\$ (396,261)	42	41	-1
90 Marietta City	8,613	67.7%	-11.6%	\$ 2,325,348	\$ 1,297,628	\$ (1,027,720)	110	98	-12
91 McDuffie County	4,129	69.8%	-17.0%	\$ 724,866	\$ 314,096	\$ (410,770)	37	40	3
92 Meriwether Count	2,973	80.5%	-31.7%	\$ 174,476	\$ 145,094	\$ (29,382)	52	31	-21
93 Miller County	1,068	73.0%	-31.9%	\$ 82,426	\$ 23,057	\$ (59,369)	9	9	0
94 Mitchell County	2,370	77.1%	-20.9%	\$ 395,832	\$ 109,302	\$ (286,530)	71	40	-31
95 Monroe County	3,917	51.9%	-20.8%	\$ 436,564	\$ 501,622	\$ 65,058	34	34	0
96 Montgomery Cour	923	80.4%	-19.0%	\$ 169,910	\$ 22,723	\$ (147,187)	15	10	-5
97 Morgan County	3,264	49.6%	-17.2%	\$ 438,827	\$ 308,848	\$ (129,979)	180	188	8
98 Murray County	7,366	75.1%	-14.7%	\$ 776,395	\$ 442,951	\$ (333,444)	154	111	-43
99 Muscogee County	31,234	66.7%	-17.8%	\$ 1,446,362	\$ 1,253,296	\$ (193,066)	426	386	-40
100 Newton County	18,636	67.0%	0.8%	\$ 1,192,983	\$ 855,825	\$ (337,158)	142	139	-3
101 Oconee County	6,727	23.7%	-22.8%						
102 Paulding County	28,532	42.2%	4.0%	\$ 4,107,148	\$ 1,802,709	\$ (2,304,439)	265	245	-20
103 Pelham City	1,428	79.4%	2.3%	\$ 8,436,490	\$ 5,547,466	\$ (2,889,024)	11	10	-1
104 Pickens County	4,338	55.7%	-22.8%	\$ 1,766,587	\$ 844,773	\$ (921,814)	195	126	-69
105 Pierce County	3,664	60.5%	-6.1%	\$ 2,175,871	\$ 725,156	\$ (1,450,715)	228	193	-35
106 Pike County	3,363	42.0%	-13.9%	\$ 496,087	\$ 330,956	\$ (165,131)	23	19	-4
107 Polk County	7,388	67.5%	-18.9%	\$ 612,000	\$ 260,000	\$ (352,000)	320	280	-40
108 Pulaski County	1,335	67.8%	-26.8%	\$ 282,637	\$ 69,401	\$ (213,236)	100	91	-9
109 Putnam County	2,698	80.3%	-34.5%				235	220	-15
110 Quitman County	328	100.0%	-38.6%	\$ 35,000	\$ 27,000	\$ (8,000)	4	4	0
111 Randolph County	980	90.3%	-33.9%	\$ 12,478,829	\$ 9,273,943	\$ (3,204,886)	25	17	-8

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Appendix E: District Responses
Instructional Materials and Instructional Support Staff*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2009?	How Much Did District Spend on Instructional Materials in FY 2013?	Change in Funds Spent on Instructional Materials FY 2009 - FY 2013	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2009	Total Number of Instructional Support Staff FY 2014	Change in Number of Support Staff FY 2009-FY 2014
112 Richmond County	30,913	77.9%	-18.0%	\$ 7,069,113	\$ 4,418,395	\$ (2,650,718)	238	236	-2
113 Rockdale County	15,649	66.2%	-10.8%	\$ 2,858,068	\$ 1,357,770	\$ (1,500,298)	137	131	-6
114 Schley County	1,332	55.8%	-7.6%	\$ 397,108	\$ 311,996	\$ (85,112)	55	48	-7
115 Screven County	2,317	79.0%	-25.8%	\$ 392,820	\$ 252,764	\$ (140,056)	23	25	2
116 Seminole County	1,611	74.1%	-30.3%	\$ 500,000	\$ 554,506	\$ 54,506	12	12	0
117 Spalding County	10,154	74.5%	-12.2%	\$ 2,503,069	\$ 2,218,756	\$ (284,313)	103	93	-10
118 Stephens County	3,968	62.4%	-11.5%	\$ 437,337	\$ 135,709	\$ (301,628)	39	39	0
119 Stewart County	529	93.6%	-32.0%	\$ 3,000	\$ 9,303	\$ 6,303	71	66	-5
120 Sumter County	4,668	83.9%	-18.2%	\$ 854,275	\$ 360,376	\$ (493,899)	70	75	5
121 Tattnall County	3,520	75.1%	-15.9%	\$ 661,147	\$ 962,936	\$ 301,789	25	25	0
122 Telfair County	1,658	74.7%	-24.9%	\$ 199,414	\$ 60,681	\$ (138,733)	16	16	0
123 Thomas County	5,083	67.7%	-18.6%	\$ 396,845	\$ 330,937	\$ (65,908)	40	34	-6
124 Thomasville City	2,855	65.7%	-31.1%	\$ 148,161	\$ 98,271	\$ (49,890)	34	30	-4
125 Tift County	7,769	68.3%	-13.5%	\$ 764,441	\$ 1,347,251	\$ 582,810			
126 Toombs County	2,939	81.3%	-16.4%	\$ 34,908	\$ 19,206	\$ (15,702)	36	28	-8
127 Towns County	1,131	57.3%	-36.4%	\$ 470,000	\$ 114,010	\$ (355,990)	12	9	-3
128 Troup County	12,239	64.4%	-17.1%	\$ 760,468	\$ 1,200,316	\$ 439,848	241	220	-21
129 Union County	2,631	62.1%	-29.1%	\$ 444,304	\$ 309,884	\$ (134,420)	20	18	-2
130 Upson County	4,242	72.4%	-13.1%	\$ 1,106,607	\$ 570,688	\$ (535,919)	38	34	-4
131 Valdosta City	7,659	75.2%	-17.8%					554	
132 Vidalia City	2,472	65.7%	-32.5%	\$ 892,090	\$ 369,040	\$ (523,050)	24	20	-4
133 Walker County	8,670	72.9%	-8.1%	\$ 864,006	\$ 186,866	\$ (677,140)	101	75	-26
134 Walton County	12,961	52.1%	-15.8%	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ (3)	99	88	-11
135 Webster County	427	75.3%	-21.3%	\$ 23,470	\$ 33,802	\$ 10,332	12	6	-6
136 Wheeler County	945	79.8%	-14.2%						
137 White County	3,899	56.2%	-20.1%						
138 Whitfield County	13,443	72.0%	-5.6%	\$ 994,251	\$ 558,204	\$ (436,047)	166	163	-3
139 Wilcox County	1,207	78.2%	-20.7%				12	12	0
140 Worth County	3,270	73.4%	-17.8%	\$ 20,779,111	\$ 18,395,782	\$ (2,383,329)	37	31	-6
	1,560,138	59.8%	-15.3%						

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix F: District Responses
Transportation Expenditures and Millage Rate***

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2009?	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2013?	Change in Local Funds Spent on Transportation FY 2009-FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2014
1 Appling County	3,381	70.0%	-15.3%	\$ 558,239	\$ 1,075,643	\$ 517,404	15.00	15.00
2 Atkinson County	1,683	84.9%	4.5%	\$ 650,651	\$ 719,973	\$ 69,322	14.81	14.81
3 Atlanta City	48,831	75.4%	-31.0%	\$ 14,800,000	\$ 15,400,000	\$ 600,000	21.64	21.64
4 Bacon County	1,955	67.2%	-9.5%				14.50	15.50
5 Baldwin County	5,572	80.2%	-33.7%	\$ 1,191,567	\$ 1,479,562	\$ 287,995	17.06	17.06
6 Banks County	2,831	64.0%	-4.2%	\$ 623,000	\$ 903,000	\$ 280,000	14.51	14.51
7 Barrow County	12,918	63.2%	-13.8%		\$ 4,400,000	\$ 4,400,000	18.50	18.50
8 Bartow County	13,947	60.6%	-19.0%	\$ 475,597,666	\$ 373,160,404	\$ (102,437,262)	17.90	17.90
9 Ben Hill County	3,126	81.8%	-11.3%	\$ 462,634	\$ 679,258	\$ 216,624	15.79	15.74
10 Berrien County	3,116	69.1%	-9.1%	\$ 553,646	\$ 729,802	\$ 176,156	14.00	14.00
11 Bibb County	23,751	79.7%	-18.4%	\$ 3,352,119	\$ 4,724,652	\$ 1,372,533	17.95	17.95
12 Bleckley County	2,276	60.1%	-14.7%	\$ 421,169	\$ 722,342	\$ 301,173	12.26	14.25
13 Brantley County	3,344	66.2%	0.1%	\$ 1,001,003	\$ 1,400,965	\$ 399,962	18.00	18.00
14 Bremen City	2,054	28.6%	-11.8%	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000		14.95	14.95
15 Brooks County	2,214	83.4%	-28.4%				15.00	15.07
16 Bulloch County	9,559	62.4%	-31.4%	\$ 2,821,744	\$ 3,311,641	\$ 489,897	9.95	9.95
17 Burke County	4,162	83.8%	0.6%	\$ 2,366,628	\$ 2,851,819	\$ 485,191	13.75	13.75
18 Butts County	3,314	67.9%	-22.3%	\$ 997,253	\$ 1,182,820	\$ 185,567	19.00	19.00
19 Calhoun City	3,560	65.3%	-13.9%	\$ 332,496	\$ 577,005	\$ 244,509	17.76	17.76
20 Calhoun County	623	92.4%	-17.9%	\$ -	\$ -		17.33	17.49
21 Camden County	9,040	49.4%	-28.2%	\$ 2,106,160	\$ 2,084,981	\$ (21,179)	15.50	15.50
22 Candler County	2,027	73.6%	-17.4%	\$ 334,655	\$ 317,911	\$ (16,744)	13.26	13.21
23 Carrollton City	4,831	56.3%	-21.3%	\$ 660,723	\$ 1,146,665	\$ 485,942	19.19	19.19
24 Cartersville City	4,140	57.5%	-6.2%	\$ 761,510	\$ 1,063,482	\$ 301,972	18.23	18.23
25 Catoosa County	10,719	51.2%	-5.3%	\$ 2,300,674	\$ 2,993,225	\$ 692,551	16.76	18.71
26 Charlton County	1,591	78.6%	-26.0%	\$ 532,083	\$ 602,519	\$ 70,436	18.35	18.35
27 Chatham County	35,288	64.6%	-29.0%	\$ 13,694,224	\$ 15,502,034	\$ 1,807,810	14.63	15.88
28 Chattahoochee Cou	894	67.5%	-16.7%				16.40	17.00
29 Chattooga County	2,772	77.0%	-17.5%	\$ 446,855	\$ 558,581	\$ 111,726	14.50	14.50
30 Cherokee County	39,269	31.8%	-16.9%	\$ 11,021,458	\$ 11,723,257	\$ 701,799	19.45	19.45

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

**Appendix F: District Responses
Transportation Expenditures and Millage Rate***

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2009?	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2013?	Change in Local Funds Spent on Transportation FY 2009-FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2014
31 Chickamauga City	1,417	26.2%	-20.6%				12.00	12.00
32 Clarke County	12,097	81.9%	-18.9%	\$ 7,338,076	\$ 6,341,225	\$ (996,851)	20.00	20.00
33 Clay County	307	97.7%	-27.5%				12.01	12.01
34 Clayton County	51,658	86.5%	-1.9%	\$ 16,207,503	\$ 12,871,110	\$ (3,336,393)	20.00	20.00
35 Cobb County	109,935	45.4%	-16.9%	\$ 42,219,802	\$ 40,721,558	\$ (1,498,244)	18.90	18.90
36 Coffee County	7,510	75.5%	-9.8%	\$ 2,005,499	\$ 2,106,103	\$ 100,604	16.21	16.21
37 Colquitt County	9,112	74.1%	-13.7%	\$ 2,235,213	\$ 2,089,179	\$ (146,034)	8.28	8.28
38 Columbia County	24,401	33.0%	-25.1%	\$ 5,807,426	\$ 6,564,868	\$ 757,442	17.59	18.59
39 Cook County	3,159	68.8%	-10.1%	\$ 100,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 125,000	16.07	16.07
40 Coweta County	22,287	45.0%	-23.3%	\$ 5,261,643	\$ 6,478,208	\$ 1,216,565	18.59	18.59
41 Dalton City	7,481	77.6%	-10.9%	\$ 2,488,018	\$ 2,186,834	\$ (301,184)	19.61	19.61
42 Dawson County	3,472	51.6%	-17.4%	\$ 881,277	\$ 1,272,376	\$ 391,099	15.55	17.25
43 Decatur City	3,695	21.6%	-16.6%	\$ 731,904	\$ 914,721	\$ 182,817	20.90	20.90
44 Decatur County	5,263	74.1%	-23.7%	\$ 688,653	\$ 1,056,723	\$ 368,070	15.99	15.99
45 DeKalb County	98,555	71.4%	-13.5%	\$ 39,849,363	\$ 39,755,688	\$ (93,675)	23.98	23.98
46 Dodge County	3,177	72.4%	-19.2%	\$ 479,523	\$ 883,957	\$ 404,434	12.00	12.00
47 Dougherty County	15,497	82.3%	-7.0%	\$ 3,966,818	\$ 4,561,128	\$ 594,310	18.45	18.45
48 Douglas County	25,364	60.5%	-11.9%	\$ 8,152,819	\$ 8,484,072	\$ 331,253	19.88	19.88
49 Dublin City	2,858	77.2%	-38.2%	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,150,000	\$ (150,000)	19.71	19.71
50 Early County	2,086	76.4%	-11.7%	\$ 348,000	\$ 477,000	\$ 129,000	15.50	15.50
51 Effingham County	11,032	42.7%	-11.5%				16.90	16.90
52 Emanuel County	4,101	79.0%	-14.3%	\$ 916,402	\$ 918,143	\$ 1,741	13.85	13.85
53 Evans County	1,745	84.1%	-16.9%				13.00	14.00
54 Fannin County	3,001	63.8%	-34.7%	\$ 934,678	\$ 1,297,312	\$ 362,634	12.90	13.90
55 Fayette County	20,357	24.8%	-13.4%	\$ 5,362,583	\$ 5,942,430	\$ 579,847	20.00	20.00
56 Floyd County	9,994	58.5%	7.1%	\$ 2,291,779	\$ 3,162,300	\$ 870,521	18588.00	18588.00
57 Forsyth County	39,126	19.4%	-9.8%	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	16.39	16.39
58 Franklin County	3,669	61.6%	-22.7%	\$ 1,790,000	\$ 1,929,500	\$ 139,500	16.87	16.87
59 Fulton County	93,357	45.2%	-12.8%	\$ 30,368,326	\$ 37,939,246	\$ 7,570,920	18.50	18.50
60 Gainesville City	7,748	76.0%	-11.3%	\$ 1,475,000	\$ 2,224,000	\$ 749,000	7.59	7.59

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**Appendix F: District Responses
Transportation Expenditures and Millage Rate***

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2009?	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2013?	Change in Local Funds Spent on Transportation FY 2009-FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2014
61 Gilmer County	4,259	69.7%	-26.2%				17.75	17.30
62 Glynn County	12,340	62.9%	-34.1%	\$ 3,516,443	\$ 4,345,690	\$ 829,247	15.23	16.23
63 Gordon County	6,593	66.8%	-19.0%	\$ 1,205,000	\$ 1,663,000	\$ 458,000	19.30	19.41
64 Grady County	4,452	69.3%	-16.1%	\$ 502,705	\$ 630,604	\$ 127,899	14.20	14.20
65 Gwinnett County	167,815	55.7%	-2.7%	\$ 70,904,083	\$ 72,802,756	\$ 1,898,673	19.25	19.80
66 Habersham County	6,919	63.6%	-8.0%	\$ 2,130,300	\$ 2,923,308	\$ 793,008	14.41	14.75
67 Hall County	27,351	61.4%	-18.6%	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000		18.49	19.25
68 Haralson County	3,407	66.2%	-6.9%	\$ 796,556	\$ 878,888	\$ 82,332	16.83	16.83
69 Harris County	4,999	38.6%	-26.8%	\$ 3,051,684	\$ 2,622,472	\$ (429,212)		
70 Heard County	1,910	68.8%	-14.8%	\$ 235,163	\$ 349,084	\$ 113,921	15.27	15.27
71 Henry County	40,336	51.6%	-0.9%	\$ 13,553,683	\$ 12,605,550	\$ (948,133)	20.00	20.00
72 Houston County	26,817	53.7%	-15.0%	\$ 7,152,498	\$ 8,517,170	\$ 1,364,672	13.34	13.34
73 Irwin County	1,621	69.9%	-20.5%	\$ 600,000	\$ 590,000	\$ (10,000)	15.69	15.69
74 Jackson County	7,146	53.4%	-18.8%	\$ 1,666,940	\$ 2,193,669	\$ 526,729	18.90	18.90
75 Jasper County	2,166	72.5%	-25.0%				18.99	18.99
76 Jeff Davis County	2,941	72.4%	-15.1%	\$ 445,849	\$ 822,928	\$ 377,079	12.75	12.75
77 Jefferson City	2,862	33.5%	-28.4%	\$ 541,126	\$ 540,786	\$ (340)	14.71	14.71
78 Jefferson County	2,745	86.1%	-5.9%	\$ 391,295	\$ 592,108	\$ 200,813	14.15	14.38
79 Jenkins County	1,315	76.6%	-14.7%	\$ 75,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000	12.09	12.09
80 Johnson County	1,136	71.9%	-27.2%	\$ 234,230	\$ 275,522	\$ 41,292	13.86	14.41
81 Jones County	5,278	49.6%	-1.1%	\$ 1,243,811	\$ 1,636,108	\$ 392,297	16.00	16.00
82 Lamar County	2,506	77.4%	-19.3%	\$ 150,000	\$ -		16.58	16.63
83 Lanier County	1,628	70.4%	-9.2%	\$ 284,946	\$ 427,883	\$ 142,937	17.16	17.16
84 Laurens County	6,414	61.8%	-10.4%	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 500,000	16.00	16.00
85 Lee County	6,097	41.4%	-20.6%	\$ 1,227,562	\$ 1,790,758	\$ 563,196	15.00	17.50
86 Liberty County	9,749	68.8%	-12.3%	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 200,000	15.50	16.00
87 Long County	2,783	70.2%	-8.8%	\$ 645,644	\$ 1,054,515	\$ 408,871	13.50	13.50
88 Lowndes County	10,180	50.3%	-19.6%	\$ 2,876,491	\$ 4,483,472	\$ 1,606,981	14.73	14.73
89 Madison County	4,689	63.6%	0.2%	\$ 1,187,716	\$ 1,676,618	\$ 488,902	16.99	16.99
90 Marietta City	8,613	67.7%	-11.6%	\$ 3,386,857	\$ 3,409,632	\$ 22,775	19.16	18.68

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.

Appendix F: District Responses
Transportation Expenditures and Millage Rate*

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2009?	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2013?	Change in Local Funds Spent on Transportation FY 2009-FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2014
91 McDuffie County	4,129	69.8%	-17.0%	\$ 122,452	\$ 359,204	\$ 236,752	17.19	17.19
92 Meriwether County	2,973	80.5%	-31.7%	\$ 655,408	\$ 1,390,222	\$ 734,814	17.35	18.35
93 Miller County	1,068	73.0%	-31.9%	\$ 35,213	\$ 545,250	\$ 510,037	13.41	15.91
94 Mitchell County	2,370	77.1%	-20.9%	\$ 428,343	\$ 744,947	\$ 316,604	14.98	14.98
95 Monroe County	3,917	51.9%	-20.8%	\$ 1,475,075	\$ 2,195,105	\$ 720,030	15.34	15.34
96 Montgomery County	923	80.4%	-19.0%	\$ 199,309	\$ 202,003	\$ 2,694	12.23	13.62
97 Morgan County	3,264	49.6%	-17.2%	\$ 762,218	\$ 944,195	\$ 181,977	17.70	18.21
98 Murray County	7,366	75.1%	-14.7%	\$ 1,775,014	\$ 1,776,899	\$ 1,885	15.50	15.50
99 Muscogee County	31,234	66.7%	-17.8%	\$ 8,704,876	\$ 8,559,756	\$ (145,120)	23.37	23.37
100 Newton County	18,636	67.0%	0.8%	\$ 7,604,855	\$ 8,073,799	\$ 468,944	20.00	20.00
101 Oconee County	6,727	23.7%	-22.8%				17.50	17.50
102 Paulding County	28,532	42.2%	4.0%	\$ 9,057,986	\$ 8,478,302	\$ (579,684)	18.91	18.91
103 Pelham City	1,428	79.4%	2.3%	\$ 28,706	\$ 43,328	\$ 14,622	18.00	18.00
104 Pickens County	4,338	55.7%	-22.8%	\$ 1,577,955	\$ 2,141,327	\$ 563,372	16.10	16.10
105 Pierce County	3,664	60.5%	-6.1%	\$ 683,867	\$ 786,684	\$ 102,817	16.72	16.64
106 Pike County	3,363	42.0%	-13.9%	\$ 786,756	\$ 1,056,437	\$ 269,681	14.32	15.23
107 Polk County	7,388	67.5%	-18.9%	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 200,000	16.28	16.28
108 Pulaski County	1,335	67.8%	-26.8%	\$ 250,689	\$ 197,012	\$ (53,677)	13.39	13.95
109 Putnam County	2,698	80.3%	-34.5%	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 200,000	11.75	14.00
110 Quitman County	328	100.0%	-38.6%	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	13.75	13.75
111 Randolph County	980	90.3%	-33.9%	\$ 3,016,672	\$ 34,290,144	\$ 31,273,472	16.88	16.80
112 Richmond County	30,913	77.9%	-18.0%	\$ 7,345,410	\$ 6,045,945	\$ (1,299,465)	19.11	20.00
113 Rockdale County	15,649	66.2%	-10.8%	\$ 4,291,481	\$ 5,909,283	\$ 1,617,802	24.50	26.00
114 Schley County	1,332	55.8%	-7.6%	\$ 152,170	\$ 136,598	\$ (15,572)	16.68	16.68
115 Screven County	2,317	79.0%	-25.8%	\$ 1,350,492	\$ 777,913	\$ (572,579)	13.42	13.53
116 Seminole County	1,611	74.1%	-30.3%	\$ 200,000	\$ 381,638	\$ 181,638	16.13	16.13
117 Spalding County	10,154	74.5%	-12.2%	\$ 2,060,725	\$ 2,909,429	\$ 848,704	19.47	19.47
118 Stephens County	3,968	62.4%	-11.5%	\$ 1,406,715	\$ 1,648,053	\$ 241,338	18.40	18.40
119 Stewart County	529	93.6%	-32.0%	\$ 190,666	\$ 302,780	\$ 112,114	15.04	15.49
120 Sumter County	4,668	83.9%	-18.2%	\$ 1,031,864	\$ 1,250,908	\$ 219,044	17.53	17.53

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**Appendix F: District Responses
Transportation Expenditures and Millage Rate***

School District	Full-Time Enrollment FY 2014	Percent Economically Disadvantaged FY 2013	% Change State Funds per FTE 2002-2014 Inflation-adjusted	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2009?	How Much in Local Funds did District Spend on Transportation in FY 2013?	Change in Local Funds Spent on Transportation FY 2009-FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2013	Millage Rate in FY 2014
121 Tattnall County	3,520	75.1%	-15.9%	\$ 1,438,666	\$ 1,415,677	\$ (22,989)	13.55	13.56
122 Telfair County	1,658	74.7%	-24.9%	\$ 232,570	\$ 464,798	\$ 232,228	15.24	15.24
123 Thomas County	5,083	67.7%	-18.6%	\$ 775,870	\$ 1,111,199	\$ 335,329	14.73	14.73
124 Thomasville City	2,855	65.7%	-31.1%	\$ 197,523	\$ 279,026	\$ 81,503	17.53	17.525 or less
125 Tift County	7,769	68.3%	-13.5%	\$ 1,095,077	\$ 1,265,665	\$ 170,588	14.96	14.96
126 Toombs County	2,939	81.3%	-16.4%	\$ 656,812	\$ 751,410	\$ 94,598	11.51	13.96
127 Towns County	1,131	57.3%	-36.4%	\$ 324,000	\$ 297,000	\$ (27,000)	6.00	n/a
128 Troup County	12,239	64.4%	-17.1%	\$ 5,418,595	\$ 4,713,855	\$ (704,740)	18.85	18.85
129 Union County	2,631	62.1%	-29.1%	\$ 632,263	\$ 725,195	\$ 92,932	11.80	11.80
130 Upson County	4,242	72.4%	-13.1%	\$ 932,616	\$ 1,200,342	\$ 267,726	15.30	15.30
131 Valdosta City	7,659	75.2%	-17.8%	\$ 682,499	\$ 1,439,729	\$ 757,230	16.98	16.98
132 Vidalia City	2,472	65.7%	-32.5%	\$ 222,000	\$ 323,000	\$ 101,000	15.00	15.00
133 Walker County	8,670	72.9%	-8.1%	\$ 3,677,069	\$ 3,292,594	\$ (384,475)	17.40	17.40
134 Walton County	12,961	52.1%	-15.8%	\$ 5,493,319	\$ 4,848,773	\$ (644,546)	19.30	19.80
135 Webster County	427	75.3%	-21.3%	\$ 146,258	\$ 116,501	\$ (29,757)	14.88	14.88
136 Wheeler County	945	79.8%	-14.2%				15.47	15.50
137 White County	3,899	56.2%	-20.1%				16.59	17.52
138 Whitfield County	13,443	72.0%	-5.6%	\$ 3,166,916	\$ 3,689,656	\$ 522,740	18.76	18.76
139 Wilcox County	1,207	78.2%	-20.7%			\$ -	15.11	15.11
140 Worth County	3,270	73.4%	-17.8%	\$ 499,595	\$ 836,266	\$ 336,671	14.24	15.50
	1,560,138	59.8%	-15.3%					

*Questions have been abbreviated. See Appendix A for complete survey questionnaire.