

September 1995

DOD DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Enrollment Categories, Numbers, and Locations



GAO

United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548

Health, Education, and Human Services Division

B-257802

September 18, 1995

The Honorable Strom Thurmond Chairman The Honorable Sam Nunn Ranking Minority Member Committee on Armed Services United States Senate

The Honorable Floyd D. Spence Chairman The Honorable Ronald V. Dellums Ranking Minority Member Committee on National Security House of Representatives

For school year 1994-95, the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) system enrolled 88,569 students in 191 schools worldwide and had a budget of approximately \$860 million. Most students were Department of Defense (DOD) command-sponsored, military or civilian dependents for whom DODDS is required by law to provide a free public education in overseas areas, and most were enrolled as space-required students. About 6 percent, or 5,489 students, were enrolled as space-available students—that is, dependents who were not command sponsored and thus not eligible for space-required enrollment, but were allowed to enroll if space was available. About 3,000 of these space-available students paid tuition, while the other 2,500 attended tuition free.

As part of our continuing review of DODDS, as directed by the Conference Report accompanying the 1994 Defense Authorization Act, we were asked to provide information on educating DOD dependents overseas.¹ More specifically, we focused our efforts on (1) reviewing legislation that establishes eligibility and authorizes funding for students to enroll in DODDS as space-available, (2) identifying the number of students enrolled as space-available and their locations, and (3) explaining the circumstances surrounding high space-available enrollments in some schools. To do this work, we reviewed the law and DOD regulations pertaining to eligibility criteria and funding for enrolling students in DODDS on a space-available basis and analyzed statistical data on DODDS' total student enrollments for school year 1994-95. We also interviewed officials at DODDS headquarters, two regional offices, and nine district offices, and

¹House Report 103-357, November 10, 1993.

	visited selected schools to clarify policies and procedures for enrolling students on a space-available basis in those schools. ² As agreed, we will provide you with information on the special education program in DODDS at a later date.
Results in Brief	The Secretary of Defense is authorized by the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 to establish eligibility for space-available enrollment for students and has placed space-available children into two broad categories: tuition-paying and tuition-free. Tuition-paying students can be either (1) federally connected, such as dependents of the State Department or other U.S. government agency sponsors ³ or (2) nonfederally connected, including dependents of retired military and foreign national sponsors. The majority of tuition-free, space-available students are the dependents of DOD military or civilian sponsors who are not authorized government transportation and housing overseas for their dependents.
	A Conference Committee report instructed DOD not to include the cost of educating tuition-free, space-available students in its budget request, and to include only the cost of educating space-required and tuition-paying, space-available students. ⁴
	DODDS has not followed these instructions, even though doing so would not pose a serious burden on most schools, whose space-available, tuition-free enrollments are very low. Currently, the number of tuition-free, space-available students in DODDS is only about 3 percent of its student population. For a few schools in Korea, however, where many children fall into this category, DOD would have to act to ensure that following the report's instructions will not leave these children without access to an education.
	For school year 1994-95, space-available enrollments totaled 5,489 students, or 6.2 percent of total enrollment in DODDS. Of these, 1,359 were tuition-paying, federally connected dependents; 1,652 were tuition-paying,
	² We excluded the Panama Region from our analysis of space-available enrollments because under the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty, the schools in Panama will be turned over to the Panama government for operation in 1999, and the only other school in that region is scheduled to close in 1995.
	³ The word "sponsor" refers to the parent or other legal guardian of the student.

⁴See House Report 99-235, July 29, 1985, p. 473, "The Department of Defense may not take the cost of educating these children [tuition-free, space-available students] into account in requesting funds for additional facilities, teachers, supplies and other resources."

nonfederally connected students, and the remaining 2,478 were tuition free. Almost all DODDS schools have some space-available students enrolled, often the result of a dependent spouse and children choosing to accompany a military spouse who is on an authorized "unaccompanied tour of duty."⁵

While most schools—75 percent—had space-available enrollments of 5 percent or less, four schools—one in Ankara, Turkey; two in Bonn, Germany; and one in Bahrain—had enrollments of 65 percent or more. According to agency officials, DODDS is operating these schools—despite the lack of space-required students—in concurrence with DOD and in some cases the State Department, as a matter of policy related to the military mission in these locations. Most of these students are tuition-paying.

Background

DODDS was created pursuant to section 1402 of Public Law 95-561, the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, which directed the Secretary of Defense to establish and operate a program to provide a free public education through secondary school for dependents in overseas areas (20 U.S.C. 921). DODDS is a support organization within DOD whose mission is to educate every child authorized transportation overseas by DOD regardless of location or needs of the child. Due to the downsizing of the military overseas, DODDS enrollments have decreased from 160,000 for school year 1990-91 to 88,569 for school year 1994-95, and the number of DODDS schools decreased from 270 to 191. DODDS elementary and secondary schools are located in 14 countries worldwide and are administered by three regions and 12 district offices.

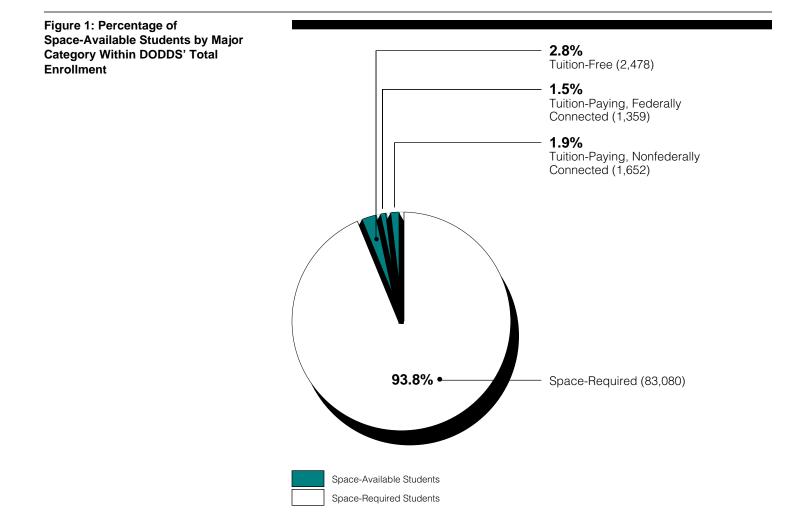
The DODDS schools we visited were, indeed, American schools overseas. The facilities, resources, teachers, and curriculum were what one would find in a typical American school in the states. In addition, because the schools were located on military bases, they were very much a part of the community in which they were located. Students who were overseas on unaccompanied tours could not live in base housing and therefore the school was a link to the base—and American—community.

⁵An unaccompanied tour is a short overseas tour of 12 to 24 months where DOD does not pay transportation and housing costs for dependents to accompany the military person on tour. If the person on tour pays the transportation and housing for dependents, the children may attend DODDS schools tuition-free, if space is available. The accompanied tour is longer, usually 24 to 36 months, and transportation and housing costs are paid for dependents to accompany the person on tour, and children are enrolled in DODDS schools on a space-required basis.

Eligibility and Funding for Space-Available Students	The Secretary of Defense has authority, granted by Public Law 95-561, to allow classes or categories of students, other than space-required students, to enroll in DODDS. The Secretary may also establish priorities among such classes, waive the tuition, and issue other regulations as deemed necessary. No limit has been established for the number of space-available children who can be enrolled in DODDS, and no regulatory criteria have been established on how space-available is to be determined. However, the July 29, 1985, Conference Report instructed DOD not to include the cost of educating tuition-free, space-available students in its budget requests.		
Eligibility Categories and Priorities Have Been Defined	Section 1402 of Public Law 95-561, which created DODDS, defines a dependent as any minor who has not completed secondary school; who is the child, stepchild, adopted child, ward, or spouse of a sponsor, or who is a resident in the household of a sponsor who legally stands in place of parents to the minor; and who receives one-half or more of his or her support from this sponsor. DOD regulations define "space-available" as student accommodations that may be made available in DODDS schools if the Director of DODDS or a designee determines that a school has adequate staff and other resources to permit the enrollment of nonspace-required students.		
	DOD regulations establish categories of space-available students. All space-available children fall into the two broad categories of tuition-paying or tuition-free. Tuition-paying students can be either federally connected, such as dependents of State Department or other U.S. government agency sponsors, or nonfederally connected, including dependents of retired military or foreign national sponsors. Ninety-six percent of tuition-free, space-available students are the dependents of DOD military or civilian sponsors who are not authorized government transportation and housing overseas for their dependents. The remaining 4 percent fall into the category of special cases and include students whose sponsors died while on active duty. The designation "tuition-free" for the class of students with sponsors on unaccompanied tours was made by the Director of DODDs in 1982. DODDs classified and prioritized space-available students within the categories specified in the regulations as shown:		
	 Tuition-paying, federally connected: Sponsors employed by U.S. government agencies, interests, and foreign services. Tuition-paying, nonfederally connected: Sponsors are U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, or retired military. 		

	• Tuition-free: Sponsors are DOD military or civilians overseas, but their dependents are not authorized overseas.
	For a more detailed explanation of these classifications, see appendix I.
Admissions Policies and Practices	 Neither the statute nor regulations address the issue of how available space is to be determined in schools. Our interviews showed that, in practice, the school principal usually determines whether space is available, using pupil-teacher ratios by grade level as criteria. With the exception of those in Korea, the schools we visited were generally able to meet the demand for space-available enrollments. Military drawdowns in Europe have enabled the schools to easily accommodate those few students who applied for admission. DODDS schools in Japan and Okinawa were often already overcrowded with space-required students, but the demand for space-available enrollment was also low. We were told the high cost of living in these areas often prohibits service personnel from bringing their families unless they have approved housing. In addition, the military services' policies are to send members to these locations on accompanied tours, which classifies their children as space-required in the schools. Also, other private schools are available in these areas. In Korea, however, the situation is different. The military commanders there told us that because many tours require the service members to be stationed in dangerous locations without accommodations for dependents, about 90 percent of the U.S. military personnel in Korea are on unaccompanied tours. Nevertheless, because the cost of living is very low, it is feasible for a service member to support dependents on the local economy. This occurs more commonly in those families where the spouse is a Korean national. In addition, private schools in Korea are expensive, and Korean law prohibits American dependents from attending Korean
	public schools. As a result, many of these children, for whom there is no available space in DODDS schools, do not attend any school.
	In Korea, three of the six DODDS schools have space-available, tuition-free enrollments ranging from 180 to 220 students—14 to 34 percent of total school enrollments. DODDS officials told us they enrolled as many students as possible in Korea because these children are without practical alternatives. Currently, there is no count of children on unaccompanied tours, but base officials estimate there are hundreds and possibly thousands. Because of the large number of children in Korea on unaccompanied tours who are not attending any school at all, military

	commanders told us that dealing with serious behavior problems such as vandalism, theft, and drug abuse takes up an increasing amount of the post commanders' time. Although the commander must take over these discipline problems from the Korean police, the commander has no direct authority over the civilian dependents—post commander authority lies only over the military sponsor. In addition to the problems that occur in Korea, the commanders feel a social responsibility because children sent back to the United States who have missed several years of school will likely have problems in the future. For example, the command found one 14-year-old dependent who had not attended school for 7 years. The sponsor was subsequently ordered to return to the United States.
Accounting for Space-Available Students in the Budgeting Process	The July 1985 Conference Report instructed DOD to treat differently the two classes of space-available students in its budgeting process. This report states that DOD is allowed to take into account the cost of additional teachers, supplies, and other resources, except for construction of facilities, for tuition-paying students in its request for funds. DOD may not, however, take into account the extra costs for educating the tuition-free, space-available children. Since there is no limit to the number of space-available children who may be enrolled in the schools, this budgeting process would allow for as many space-available, tuition-paying children as would apply, without authorizing new facilities, but would limit the number of tuition-free students to a true space-available criterion. In fact, however, DOD does take into account the extra costs for educating space-available, tuition-free students in requesting funds, because it estimates its costs on the basis of the total student population of the previous year, including the space-available, tuition-free students. Requiring these students to pay tuition would produce a savings of between \$21 million and \$23 million. However, some solution to the difficult situation in Korea would have to be achieved in conjunction with enforcing such a requirement. Otherwise, realizing these savings would most likely keep even more children from attending school.
Enrollments by Category	According to the DODDS Student Information Management System (SIMS), for school year 1994-95 DODDS enrolled 88,569 students in 191 schools in 14 countries worldwide. About 6 percent, or 5,478, of these students were enrolled as space-available. Figure 1 shows the percentage of space-available students by category within DODDS' total enrollment.



We analyzed enrollment data for each of the DODDS regions, districts, and schools to determine space-available enrollments by major category and subcategory. The following table summarizes the distribution of space-available students within each of the three DODDS regions.

Table 1: Distribution ofSpace-Available Students by MajorCategory Within DODDS Regions

			С		
Region	Total enrollment	Total space- available	Tuition- paying, federally connected	Tuition- paying, nonfederally connected	Tuition- free
Europe	57,921	2,856	853	1,349	654
		(4.9%)	(1.5%)	(2.3%)	(1.1%)
Pacific	24,779	1,327	416	209	702
		(5.4%)	(1.7%)	(.8%)	(2.8%)
Panama	5,869	1,306	90	94	1,122
		(22.3%)	(1.5%)	(1.6%)	(19.1%)
Total	88,569	5,489	1,359	1,652	2,478
		(6.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.9%)	(2.8%)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are percentages of total enrollment for each region.

The distribution of space-available enrollments was generally consistent between the European and Pacific regions—about 5 percent overall and ranging from about 1 to 3 percent for each of the categories of students. The Panama Region, however, has 22.3 percent space-available enrollment primarily due to a higher number of tuition-free dependents of DOD civilians. However, as stated earlier, in 1999, the schools in Panama will be turned over to Panama for operation, according to the terms of the Panama Treaty. Because these schools are operated in accordance with the terms of the Treaty and because of their temporary status in DODDs, we did no further analysis of their enrollments.

A detailed analysis of space-available enrollments at individual schools, districts, and regions is in appendix II.

Circumstances
Contributing to High
Space-Available
EnrollmentsMost DODDS schools—about 75 percent—have space-available enrollments
of 5 percent or less. However, for varying reasons relating to military
policy or interests, a few schools have space-available enrollments of
16 percent or more. Four of these schools have space-available
enrollments of 65 percent or more.Reasons for Large
Space-Available
EnrollmentsFour schools—one in Bahrain; two in Bonn, Germany; and one in Ankara,
Turkey—have space-available enrollments of 65 percent or more. Each of

these schools maintains these enrollments for specific reasons dictated by military policy. DODDS provided the following explanations.

Bahrain: The Bahrain school was established by DOD in the late 1970s. It has 958 students, of which 726 are space-available (75.8 percent). Bahrain was and still is a strategic area for U.S. military in the Persian Gulf region. In exchange for the rights for the U.S. Navy to port its ships in Bahrain, the Bahrain government asked DOD to establish and operate an American school for dependents of Bahrain government officials. The establishment of the school was cleared through both the State Department and DOD.

Bonn: The Bonn elementary school has a total enrollment of 163 students, of which 82.2 percent (134 students) are space-available, and the high school has 259 students, of which 78.8 percent (204 students) are space-available. These schools were established before DODDS was created, when the DOD schools were still the responsibility of the individual military services. The State Department asked DOD to establish the schools for the large numbers of State Department dependents located in Bonn, formerly the capital of West Germany, when Germany was a divided nation. The schools have remained open, despite the military drawdown in the area, to continue educating State Department and other U.S. government agencies' dependents remaining in Bonn since Germany's reunification.

Ankara: Because the military is gradually moving out of the area, the ratio between space-required and space-available students has changed greatly in Ankara in the past few years. As of September 1994, the enrollment was 190 students, of which 65 percent (124 students) were space-available. Currently, the State Department relies on the DODDs school because there are no alternative English-speaking schools available.

In addition to these four schools, seven schools—three in the European Region and four in the Pacific Region—have space-available enrollments of 18 to 36 percent. Nearly two-thirds of these students are tuition-paying, which allows DODDS to include them in the budget process, thus allowing them space. Almost all of the remaining tuition-free students are in schools in Korea, where, as we discussed, DODDS attempts to enroll as many students as possible.

Conclusion

Space-available enrollments in DODDS schools are generally very low and do not present a problem for the school systems. However, in Korea a problem exists at several levels—at the program, military command, and

	social levels. In trying to attend to the education of dependents on unaccompanied tours, DODDS has enrolled a relatively large number of these children.
	First, at the program level, DODDS has not followed the stipulations of Conference Report 99-235, which prohibit DOD from requesting funds for teachers and resources to educate space-available, tuition-free students. However, the situation is not straightforward. If DODDS does not include these students in its budget, more students will probably do without an education in Korea because DODDS will receive less funding.
	Second, at the local military command level, the many children who do not attend school may require increased time and resources to address growing behavior problems. The command does not have the authority to keep noncommand-sponsored dependents out of Korea because it only has authority over the actions of the sponsor, not the civilian dependents. Finally, on a social level, leaving children uneducated raises a social and ethical dilemma for DODDS and the military. Sending children back to the United States after they have missed years of schooling places them at an educational disadvantage when they do return to school.
	Alternative solutions exist, however, such as (1) allowing DODDS to request resources in special situations, such as that in Korea, for space-available, tuition-free students, or (2) having the military take strong measures to discourage noncommand-sponsored dependents in areas such as Korea. Each alternative has costs—financial, military readiness, or legislative—that need to be fully identified before the Congress and DOD can make an informed decision.
Recommendation	We recommend that the Secretary of Defense propose to the Congress alternatives, and their costs, to bring DODDS into compliance with budgetary guidelines that prohibit DOD from requesting funds for space-available, tuition-free students and that consider the compliance, disciplinary, and social problems that currently exist.
Agency Comments	The Department of Defense stated that, contrary to our position, it views itself as being in compliance with congressional budget guidance. DOD stated that it has never requested an appropriation based upon any enrollment data but instead bases its request on factors such as workyears, needed for teachers and other positions; and the number of

schools. We recognize that the DOD budget request is based on these factors. However, at least one of the factors used, workyears, is based on total enrollment. More specifically, DODDs includes space-available, tuition-free students in the total enrollment information it provides DOD for budget purposes. For this reason, we continue to believe our recommendation is valid. The full text of DOD's comments is included in appendix III.

We will send copies of this report to agency officials and to other interested parties. We will also make copies available to others on request.

Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV. If you have any questions about this report, please call me on (202) 512-7014.

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Abbreviations

DOD	Department of Defense
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools
SIMS	Student Information Management System

Enrollment Categories for Students in DODDS Overseas Schools

	The enrollment categories for students in DODDS overseas schools are listed here along with a description of the types of students included in each category.		
Space-Required, Tuition-Free	 Minor dependents of U.S. military personnel (Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force), when those dependents are authorized transportation at U.S. government expense. (1A-D) Although the Coast Guard is not part of DOD, Coast Guard dependents attend DODDS on a space-required, tuition-free basis by special arrangement. (1E) Minor dependents of DOD civilian employees who are full time; are paid from appropriated funds; are entitled to a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate, that is, whose dependents have been transported to the overseas areas or are authorized such transportation, at U.S. government expense; and are U.S. citizens or are lawfully accorded permanent residence in the United States. (1F) Minor dependents of Nonappropriated Funds Institutions employees, such as post exchange employees on base, who are full time, are U.S. citizens or valid green card holders, are overseas pursuant to a transportation agreement, and are receiving a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate. (1J) 		
Space-Required, Tuition-Paying	 Minor dependents of DOD sponsors who are assigned to the Military Assistance or Foreign Military Sales Programs. The agency pays this tuition in order to collect the full cost of the program. (1G&H) Minor dependents of foreign national citizens who are enrolled in schools operated by the former Canal Zone Government. These students are space-required because their schools were incorporated into DODDs as a result of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1979. The Panama Canal Commission pays the tuition. (11) 		
Space-Available, Tuition-Paying, Federally Connected	• Minor dependents of U.S. government employees, provided the employee is a U.S. citizen or a person lawfully accorded permanent residence in the United States and is entitled to a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate, or who has been identified by his or her agency as being eligible for educational benefits on a tuition-paying basis. Includes U.S. government employees who are covered by an Economy Act Agreement between the Department of State and DOD, or any component of such an agency and DOD. Examples: Dependents of U.S. citizen employees of all		

	 U.S. government agencies other than DOD, such as the State Department, Agency for International Development, Department of Agriculture, Federal Aviation Administration, Customs Service, General Services Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution. This also includes U.S. citizen employees of certain international organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations. (2A) Minor dependents of DOD Nonappropriated Funds Institutions employees who are U.S. citizens (or persons lawfully accorded permanent residence in the United States), are full-time employees, are not overseas pursuant to a transportation agreement, but are receiving a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate. (2B) Minor dependents of U.S. citizens who are employees of organizations overseas that serve significant defense-related interests and/or that have executed contracts or other agreements with the U.S. government that authorize dependent education in DODDs on a tuition-paying basis. For example: employees of permanent party American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, Boy and Girl Scouts, post exchange concessionaire contractors, and <u>Stars and Stripes</u>. Also, university education personnel, U.S. government contractor personnel, and technical representatives, when the contract authorizes dependent education in DODDs on a tuition-paying basis. (2C) Dependents of host nation or third-country national military or civilian personnel assigned or attached to the U.S. military services overseas at international or major DOD commands, when recommended by the major overseas commander. For example: third-country national military and civilian personnel service with U.S. armed forces overseas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, Canadian, or other allied forces. (2D)
Space-Available, Tuition-Free	 Minor dependents of DOD military sponsors (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard) who are stationed in an overseas area to which their dependents are not authorized transportation at U.S. government expense, but to which the sponsors have elected to transport their dependents at their own expense. (3A-E) Minor dependents of DOD civilian sponsors who are U.S. citizens (or persons lawfully accorded permanent residence in the United States) who are full time, are paid from appropriated funds, but who are not entitled to a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate. (3F) Minor dependents of sponsors who have been granted a waiver of tuition costs by the Secretary of Defense (or designee). Includes dependents of military or DOD civilian sponsors who die while, or within 180 days of being, on active duty or while drawing compensation. Also includes U.S.

	Appendix I Enrollment Categories for Students in DODDS Overseas Schools
	citizens or green card holders who are employees of the U.S. Mission or U.S. Embassy in Berlin. (3G)
Space-Available, Tuition-Paying, Nonfederally Connected	 Other minor dependents of U.S. citizens. Examples are persons who would be space-available, tuition-paying, and federally connected but lack entitlement to a housing allowance at the "with dependents" rate or a contract providing for education benefits. (4A) Minor dependents of foreign national citizens for whom the Secretary of Defense determines that enrollment is in the national interest. Includes all foreign national dependents attending Ankara, Bahrain, and Bonn schools unless excluded by the Department of State. (4B) All U.S. citizens not included in other categories, for example, U.S. retired military personnel. (4C) Dependents of local or third-country nationals when no significant U.S. interest is involved. (4D)

Table II.1: DODDS Enrollment for School Year 1994-95, by Category and Location

	T = (.)	Space-	Space-availab	le enrollment		
School name	Total enrollment	required enrollment	Number	Percent		
European Region (total schools = 143)						
Germany						
Amberg-E	181	181	0	0.0		
Ansbach-E	410	406	4	1.0		
Ansbach-H	291	286	5	1.7		
Argonner-E	493	492	1	0.2		
Aschaffenburg-E/M	236	236	0	0.0		
Atterberry-E	196	196	0	0.0		
Augsburg-E	499	476	23	4.6		
Augsburg-H	206	183	23	11.2		
Aukamm-E	263	261	2	0.8		
Babenhausen-E	154	153	1	0.6		
Bad Aibling-E/H	266	189	77	28.9		
Bad Kissingen-E	158	156	2	1.3		
Bad Krueznach-E	444	440	4	0.9		
Bad Krueznach-H	235	232	3	1.3		
Bad Nauheim-E	177	171	6	3.4		
Bamberg-E	690	684	6	0.9		
Bamberg-H	255	248	7	2.7		
Baumholder-H	506	503	3	0.6		
Bitburg-E	477	474	3	0.6		
Bitburg-H	345	340	5	1.4		
Bitburg-M	279	276	3	1.1		
Boeblingen-E	173	152	21	12.1		
Bonn-E	163	29	134	82.2		
Bonn-H	259	55	204	78.8		
Buechel-E	19	19	0	0.0		
Buedingen-E	99	99	0	0.0		
Butzbach-E	516	512	4	0.8		
Darmstadt-E	718	708	10	1.4		
Darmstadt-M	208	200	8	3.8		
Dexheim-E	103	103	0	0.0		
Frankfurt-E	276	264	12	4.3		
Frankfurt-H	446	419	27	6.1		
Frankfurt-M	178	167	11	6.2		
Garmisch-E	74	74	0	0.0		
				(continued)		

	Total	Space- required	Space-available	e enrollment
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Geilenkerchen-E	300	289	11	3.7
Gelnhausen-E	171	168	3	1.8
Giessen-E	272	270	2	0.7
Geissen-H	268	261	7	2.6
Grafenwoehr-E	400	391	9	2.3
Hahn-E	83	83	0	0.0
Hainerberg-E	686	677	9	1.3
Halvorsen/Tunner-E/M	664	623	41	6.2
Hanau-H	364	353	11	3.0
Hanau-M	454	447	7	1.5
Heidelberg-H	681	621	60	8.8
Heidelberg-M	666	627	39	5.9
Hohenfels-E	290	288	2	0.7
Idar Oberstein-E	131	130	1	0.8
Illesheim-E/M	338	335	3	0.9
Kaiserslau-E	769	751	18	2.3
Kaiserslautern-H	617	569	48	7.8
Kaiserslautern-M	516	511	5	1.0
Kalkar-E	17	17	0	0.0
Karlsruhe-E	384	380	4	1.0
Karlsruhe-M/H	217	213	4	1.8
Kitzingen-E	700	700	0	0.0
Landstuhl-E/M	892	866	26	2.9
Mainz-E	325	295	30	9.2
Mannheim-E	1,074	1,060	14	1.3
Mannheim-H	330	313	17	5.2
Mannheim-M	445	443	2	0.4
Mark Twain-E	415	375	40	9.6
Memmingen-E	40	40	0	0.0
Moenchengladbach-E	40	37	3	7.5
Nuebruecke-E	219	218	1	0.5
Noervenich-E	31	30	1	3.2
Nuremberg-E	396	386	10	2.5
Nuremberg-H	382	362	20	5.2
Patch-E	507	493	14	2.8
Patch-H	569	522	47	8.3
Patrick Henry-E	1,065	996	69	6.5
				(continued)

	Total	Space- required	Space-available	e enrollment
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Pirmasens-E/M	459	446	13	2.8
Rainbow-E/M	262	258	4	1.5
Ramstein-E	1,860	1,805	55	3.0
Ramstein-H	642	618	24	3.7
Ramstein-M	761	735	26	3.4
Regensberg-E/M	91	91	0	0.0
Robinson Barracks-E	287	280	7	2.4
Schweinfurt-E	855	854	1	0.1
Schweinfurt-M	283	279	4	1.4
Sembach-E	553	549	4	0.7
Sembach-M	242	238	4	1.7
Smith-E	564	559	5	0.9
Spangdahlem-E	728	717	11	1.5
Spangdahlem-M	372	369	3	0.8
Sportfield-E	369	353	16	4.3
Vilseck-E	784	771	13	1.7
Vilseck-H	551	537	14	2.5
Vogelweh-E	942	940	2	0.2
Wetzel-E	488	488	0	0.0
Wiesbaden-H	357	343	14	3.9
Wiesbaden-M	413	410	3	0.7
Worms-E	184	170	14	7.6
Wuerzburg-E	850	840	10	1.2
Wuerzburg-H	572	559	13	2.3
Wuerzburg-M	667	662	5	0.7
Subtotal	39,847	38,395	1,452	3.6
Italy				
Aviano-E	475	468	7	1.5
Aviano-H	385	375	10	2.6
Gaeta-E	152	149	3	2.0
La Maddalena-E	309	308	1	0.3
Livorno-E	190	177	13	6.8
Livorno-H	90	81	9	10.0
Naples-E	886	870	16	1.8
Naples-H	450	417	33	7.3
Pordenone-E	189	189	0	0.0
Sigonella-E/H	876	867	9	1.0
				(continued)

	Total	Space- required	Space-available	enrollment
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Vajont-E	183	183	0	0.0
Verona-E	68	62	6	8.8
Vicenza-E	532	521	11	2.1
Vicenza-H	274	265	9	3.3
Subtotal	5,059	4,932	127	2.5
Spain				
Rota-E	922	909	13	1.4
Rota-H	392	378	14	3.6
Sevilla-E	26	25	1	3.8
Subtotal	1,340	1,312	28	2.1
Turkey				
Ankara-E/H	190	67	123	64.7
Incirlik-E	768	759	9	1.2
Incirlik-H	260	257	3	1.2
Izmir-E/H	328	267	61	18.6
Subtotal	1,546	1,350	196	12.7
Portugal				
Lajes-E	407	400	7	1.7
Lajes-H	140	140	0	0.0
Subtotal	547	540	7	1.3
Bahrain				
Bahrain-E/H	958	232	726	75.8
Subtotal	958	232	726	75.8
England				
Alconbury-E	254	240	14	5.5
Alconbury-H	396	376	20	5.1
Chicksands-E/M	233	229	4	1.7
Croughton-E/H	245	241	4	1.6
Feltwell-E	502	486	16	3.2
Lakenheath-E	1,411	1,403	8	0.6
Lakenheath-H	590	570	20	3.4
Lakenheath-M	727	716	11	1.5
London Central-H	282	261	21	7.4
Menwith Hill-E/M	193	181	12	6.2
Upwood-E	279	276	3	1.1
West Ruislip-E	243	235	8	3.3
Subtotal	5,355	5,214	141	2.6

	Total	Space- required	Space-available	e enrollment
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Netherlands				
Afcent-E	375	340	35	9.3
Afcent-H	421	363	58	13.8
Coevorden-E	35	32	3	8.6
Volkel-E	29	28	1	3.4
Subtotal	860	763	97	11.3
Belgium				
Brussels-E/H	277	216	61	22.0
Kleine Brogel-E	41	41	0	0.0
SHAPE-E	581	579	2	0.3
SHAPE-H	415	407	8	1.9
Subtotal	1,314	1,243	71	5.4
Iceland				
Iceland-E	689	686	3	0.4
Iceland-H	218	212	6	2.8
Subtotal	907	898	9	1.0
Scotland				
Edzell-E	188	186	2	1.1
Subtotal	188	186	2	1.1
Total, European Region	57,921	55,065	2,856	4.9
Pacific Region (total school	s = 34)			
Japan				
Arnn-E	617	579	38	6.2
Byrd-E	235	232	3	1.3
Cummings-E	554	553	1	0.2
Darby-E	310	295	15	4.8
Edgren-H	596	577	19	3.2
King-E/H	379	365	14	3.7
Kinnick-H	858	816	42	4.9
Lanham-E	876	870	6	0.7
Perry-E	434	418	16	3.7
Perry-H	216	193	23	10.6
Sollars-E	1,123	1,104	19	1.7
Sullivans-E	1,798	1,762	36	2.0
Yokota East-E	1,018	1,003	15	1.5
Yokota-H	693	665	28	4.0
Yokota West-E	617	597	20	3.2
				(continued

	Total	Space- required	Space-available	e enrollment
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Zama-H	725	690	35	4.8
Subtotal	11,049	10,719	330	3.0
Okinawa				
Bechtel-E	819	797	22	2.7
Earhart-M	697	669	28	4.0
Hope-E	940	914	26	2.8
Kadena-E	1,366	1,361	5	0.4
Kadena-H	897	852	45	5.0
Kadena-M	809	789	20	2.5
Killin-E	712	697	15	2.1
Kinser-E	743	735	8	1.1
Kubaski-H	738	704	34	4.6
Lester-M	843	826	17	2.0
Stearley Heights-E	626	622	4	0.6
Zukeran-E	760	740	20	2.6
Subtotal	9,950	9,706	244	2.5
Korea				
Joy-E	39	31	8	20.5
Osan-E	645	425	220	34.1
Pusan-E/H	199	128	71	35.7
Seoul-E	1,340	1,154	186	13.9
Seoul-H	990	809	181	18.3
Taegu-E/H	567	480	87	15.3
Subtotal	3,780	3,027	753	19.9
Total, Pacific Region	24,779	23,452	1,327	5.4
Panama/Islands Region (te	otal schools = 14)			
Panama				
Balboa-E	405	324	81	20.0
Balboa-H	726	522	204	28.1
Cristobal-M/H	203	162	41	20.2
Curundu-E	745	677	68	9.1
Curundu-M	931	754	177	19.0
Diablo-E/M	442	340	102	23.1
Fort Clayton-E	358	349	9	2.5
Fort Davis-E	202	197	5	2.5
Fort Gulick-E	161	130	31	19.3
Fort Kobbe-E	373	366	7	1.9
				(continued)

	Total	Space- required	Space-available enrollme	
School name	enrollment	enrollment	Number	Percent
Howard-E	413	375	38	9.2
Los Rios-E	222	177	45	20.3
Panama Canal College	464	0	464	100.0
Subtotal	5,645	4,373	1,272	22.5
Bermuda				
Bermuda-E/H	224	190	34	15.2
Subtotal	224	190	34	15.2
Total, Panama Region	5,869	4,563	1,306	22.3
Total (191 schools)	88,569	83,080	5,489	6.2

Legend

E = Elementary school M = Middle school

H = High school

Table II.2: Tuition-Free, Space-Available Enrollment, School Year 1994-95, by Category and Location

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
European Region				
Germany				
Amberg-E				0
Ansbach-E	1			1
Ansbach-H	1	1		2
Argonner-E				0
Aschaffenburg-E/M				0
Atterberry-E				0
Augsburg-E	1		1	2
Augsburg-H			2	2
Aukamm-E				0
Babenhausen-E	1			1
Bad Aibling-E/H			1	1
Bad Kissingen-E	2			2
Bad Krueznach-E				0
Bad Krueznach-H				0
Bad Nauheim-E	3	2		5
Bamberg-E	2	2		4
Bamberg-H		2	4	6
				(continued)

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian	DOD special	Total
Baumholder-H	(3A-3E)*	(3F)ª	(3G) ^a	
Bitburg-E	3			3
Bitburg-H	1	2		3
Bitburg-M	3	۷		3
Boeblingen-E	3	1		3
Bonn-E	5	1		
Bonn-H		2		2
Buechel-E		۷.		2
				0
Buedingen-E Butzbach-E	3			3
Darmstadt-E	6			
	2	3		<u> </u>
Darmstadt-M Dexheim-E	۷	3		<u>5</u> 0
Frankfurt-E				
Frankfurt-H		0		0 3
Frankfurt-M	1	2		<u>3</u> 6
	2	3	1	
Garmisch-E				0
Geilenkerchen-E		0		0
Gelnhausen-E		2		2
Giessen-E	1	1		2
Geissen-H	1	1		2
Grafenwoehr-E	1	4		5
Hahn-E				0
Hainerberg-E				0
Halvorsen/Tunner-E/M	27	5		32
Hanau-H	1	3	1	5
Hanau-M	4			4
Heidelberg-H	7	14		21
Heidelberg-M	3	6		9
Hohenfels-E		1		1
Idar Oberstein-E				0
Illesheim-E/M	1			1
Kaiserslau-E	4	2		6
Kaiserslautern-H	11	14		25
Kaiserslautern-M	1			1
Kalkar-E				0
Karlsruhe-E		4		4
			(continued)

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
Karlsruhe-M/H	1	2	(50)	3
Kitzingen-E		<u>L</u>		0
Landstuhl-E/M	7	1	1	9
Mainz-E	25	3	•	28
Mannheim-E	1	4		5
Mannheim-H		5	2	7
Mannheim-M		2	_	2
Mark Twain-E	10	22		32
Memmingen-E				0
Moenchengladbach-E	1			
Nuebruecke-E		1		1
Noervenich-E		1		1
Nuremberg-E		2		2
Nuremberg-H	1	5	2	8
Patch-E		3		3
Patch-H	1	3	1	5
Patrick Henry-E	16	13		29
Pirmasens-E/M	1	6		7
Rainbow-E/M		1		1
Ramstein-E	25	3		28
Ramstein-H	2	3	1	6
Ramstein-M	14	4	1	19
Regensberg-E/M				0
Robinson Barracks-E				0
Schweinfurt-E				0
Schweinfurt-M		1		1
Sembach-E	3			3
Sembach-M	1	2		3
Smith-E	1	1		2
Spangdahlem-E	6	3		9
Spangdahlem-M	3			3
Sportfield-E	15	1		16
Vilseck-E	12			12
Vilseck-H	4	3	1	8
Vogelweh-E	2			2
Wetzel-E				0
Wiesbaden-H	3	3		6
			1	continued)

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
Wiesbaden-M	1	()	(1
Worms-E	2			2
Wuerzburg-E	8	1		9
Wuerzburg-H	3	1		4
Wuerzburg-M	4	1		5
Subtotal	270	179	19	468
Italy				
Aviano-E	4			4
Aviano-H		3		3
Gaeta-E		1		1
La Maddalena-E	1			1
Livorno-E		1		1
Livorno-H				0
Naples-E		8	1	9
Naples-H	4	16	1	21
Pordenone-E				0
Sigonella-E/H				0
Vajont-E				0
Verona-E		1		1
Vicenza-E		2	1	3
Vicenza-H	1	2		3
Subtotal	10	34	3	47
Spain				
Rota-E	2	3	2	7
Rota-H	4	4		8
Sevilla-E				0
Subtotal	6	7	2	15
Turkey				
Ankara-E/H				0
Incirlik-E	2			2
Incirlik-H				0
Izmir-E/H		1		1
Subtotal	2	1	0	3
Portugal				
Lajes-E	6			6
Lajes-H				0
Subtotal	6	0	0	6

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
Bahrain	(0/(02)	(01)	(00)	lotai
Bahrain-E/H		8		8
Subtotal	0	8	0	8
England				
Alconbury-E	3			3
Alconbury-H	3	2		5
Chicksands-E/M	2	1		3
Croughton-E/H				0
Feltwell-E	1	15		16
Lakenheath-E	1	1		2
Lakenheath-H	2	6		8
Lakenheath-M	7	2		9
London Central-H	3	1		4
Menwith Hill-E/M				0
Upwood-E				0
West Ruislip-E	1			1
Subtotal	23	28	0	51
Netherlands				
Afcent-E	1	2	4	7
Afcent-H		1	35	36
Coevorden-E	1			1
Volkel-E				0
Subtotal	2	3	39	44
Belgium				
Brussels-E/H	1	6		7
Kleine Brogel-E				0
SHAPE-E				0
SHAPE-H	1	2		3
Subtotal	2	8	0	10
Iceland				
Iceland-H	2			2
Subtotal	2	0	0	2
Scotland				
Edzell-E				0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Total, European Region	323	268	63	654

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
Pacific Region	(34-32)	(51)	(30)	TOtal
Japan				
Arnn-E		13	1	14
Byrd-E		10	•	0
Cummings-E				0
Darby-E	7			7
Edgren-H	7	1		8
King-E/H			1	1
Kinnick-H	6	10	3	19
Lanham-E				0
Perry-E	5	3		8
Perry-H	4	2		6
Sollars-E		1		1
Sullivans-E	6	15		21
Yokota East-E	3	1		4
Yokota-H	4	6	1	11
Yokota West-E		3		3
Zama-H	1	9	3	13
Subtotal	43	64	9	116
Okinawa				
Bechtel-E	12	10		22
Earhart-M		13		13
Hope-E	6	12		18
Kadena-E	1	4		5
Kadena-H	8	24	1	33
Kadena-M	3	11	1	15
Killin-E	7	8		15
Kinser-E	2	1		3
Kubaski-H	5	18	2	25
Lester-M	3	7	1	11
Stearley Heights-E		3		3
Zukeran-E	11	6		17
Subtotal	58	117	5	180
Korea				
Joy-E		1		1
Osan-E	152	17	1	170
Pusan-E/H	6	8		14
			(continued)

School name	DOD military (3A-3E)ª	DOD civilian (3F)ª	DOD special (3G)ª	Total
Seoul-E	63	37	1	101
Seoul-H	45	33	1	79
Taegu-E/H	33	8		41
Subtotal	299	104	3	406
Total, Pacific Region	400	285	17	702
Total, European and Pacific Regions	723	553	80	1,356
Panama/Islands Region				
Panama				
Balboa-E	6	63		69
Balboa-H	8	136	5	149
Cristobal-M/H	5	22	4	31
Curundu-E	7	51	3	61
Curundu-M	6	133	6	145
Diablo-E/M	1	73	1	75
Fort Clayton-E	2	5		7
Fort Davis-E		5		5
Fort Gulick-E	5	21	1	27
Fort Kobbe-E		6		6
Howard-E	6	28	1	35
Los Rios-E	1	37		38
Panama Canal College			464	464
Subtotal	47	580	485	1,112
Bermuda				
Bermuda-E/H	3	7		10
Subtotal	3	7	0	10
Total, Panama Region	50	587	485	1,122
Total	773	1,140	565	2,478

Legend

E = Elementary school M = Middle school H = High school

^aDOD enrollment categories 3A through 3G are described in appendix I.

Table II.3: Tuition-Paying, Space-Available Enrollment, for School Year 1994-95, by Category and Location

	Federally connected							
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFI ^a (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total			
European Region								
Germany								
Ansbach-E			3		3			
Ansbach-H			3		3			
Argonner-E			1		1			
Aschaffenburg-E/M					0			
Atterberry-E					0			
Augsburg-E		1	17	1	19			
Augsburg-H			19		19			
Aukamm-E					0			
Babenhausen-E					0			
Bad Aibling-E/H	7		61		68			
Bad Kissingen-E					0			
Bad Krueznach-E		2	2		4			
Bad Krueznach-H			3		3			
Bad Nauheim-E					0			
Bamberg-E					0			
Bamberg-H					0			
Baumholder-H		1			1			
Bitburg-E					0			
Bitburg-H					0			
Bitburg-M					0			
Boeblingen-E	2		12		14			
Bonn-E	38				38			
Bonn-H	54			4	58			
Buechel-E					0			
Buedingen-E					0			
Butzbach-E					0			
Darmstadt-E		2			2			
Darmstadt-M			1		1			
Dexheim-E					0			
Frankfurt-E	3		2		5			
Frankfurt-H		2	15		17			
Frankfurt-M	1		1		2			

Nonfederally connected					
Tot	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b	
				2	
		1		1	
		2			
	4	3		1	
	1	2			
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	2			ļ	
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				2	
				L	
		2		1	
(17	14	64		
14	33	13	97	1	
		1			
	2				
		2			
	7				
	7				
	3				

School name Garmisch-E	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFIª (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD	
				(2D) ^b	Total
					0
Geilenkerchen-E			3	8	11
Gelnhausen-E			1		1
Giessen-E					0
Geissen-H	1	2			3
Grafenwoehr-E			1		1
Hahn-E					0
Hainerberg-E			8		8
Halvorsen/Tunner-E/M		1	4		5
Hanau-H		1	3		4
Hanau-M		1	2		3
Heidelberg-H		3	17	8	28
Heidelberg-M		1	14	8	23
Hohenfels-E	1				1
Idar Oberstein-E					0
Illesheim-E/M			2		2
Kaiserslau-E			10	2	12
Kaiserslautern-H	1	1	15		17
Kaiserslautern-M			3	1	4
Kalkar-E					0
Karlsruhe-E					0
Karlsruhe-M/H					0
Kitzingen-E					0
Landstuhl-E/M			12	5	17
Mainz-E		2			2
Mannheim-E			7		7
Mannheim-H			7		7
Mannheim-M					0
Mark Twain-E		1	5		6
Memmingen-E					0
Moenchengladbach-E					0
Nuebruecke-E					0
Noervenich-E					0
Nuremberg-E					0
Nuremberg-H					0
Patch-E		1	6	1	8

U.S. citizens (4A) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Tota
				C
				0
				0
				0
		2		2
3				3
				0
			1	1
1		1	2	4
		2		2
				0
		2	9	11
2		5		7
				0
			1	1
				0
2		3	1	0
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				0
				0
1				1
				0
				0
				0
1		1		2
		1	2	3
				0
		2		2
				0
		1	1	2
				0
				0
		5	3	8
1		5	6	12
		1	2	3
				(continued)

	Federally connected							
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFI ^a (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total			
Patch-H	4	1	19		24			
Patrick Henry-E		4	13	12	29			
Pirmasens-E/M			6		6			
Rainbow-E/M			2		2			
Ramstein-E			20	5	25			
Ramstein-H			14	1	15			
Ramstein-M			6	1	7			
Regensberg-E/M					0			
Robinson Barracks-E	2	1			3			
Schweinfurt-E			1		1			
Schweinfurt-M			3		3			
Sembach-E			1		1			
Sembach-M			1		1			
Smith-E			3		3			
Spangdahlem-E			2		2			
Spangdahlem-M					0			
Sportfield-E					0			
Vilseck-E			1		1			
Vilseck-H			5		5			
Vogelweh-E					0			
Wetzel-E					0			
Wiesbaden-H			5		5			
Wiesbaden-M			1		1			
Worms-E			7		7			
Wuerzburg-E					0			
Wuerzburg-H			4		4			
Wuerzburg-M					0			
Subtotal	114	28	374	57	573			
Italy								
Aviano-E			1		1			
Aviano-H			1		1			
Gaeta-E			2		2			
La Maddalena-E					0			
Livorno-E			8	1	9			
Livorno-H				9	9			
Naples-E			1		1			

Tota	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b
18	5	9		4
11		10		1
0				
1		1		
2		2		
3				3
0				
0				
4		3		1
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
1	1			
0				
0				
3		1		2
1	1			
5	5			
1		1		
5		1		4
0				
411	116	99	161	35
2		2		
2 6 0	2	2		2
0				
		3		
3		3		
6	3	1		2
(continued)	0	1		۷

		Federa	lly connected		
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFIª (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total
Naples-H		1	3	1	5
Pordenone-E					0
Sigonella-E/H	4		4	1	9
Vajont-E					0
Verona-E				1	1
Vicenza-E	1		7		8
Vicenza-H				1	1
Subtotal	5	1	27	14	47
Spain					
Rota-E			6		6
Rota-H			3		3
Sevilla-E			1		1
Subtotal	0	0	10	0	10
Turkey					
Ankara-E/H	14		12	2	28
Incirlik-E			5		5
Incirlik-H			2		2
Izmir-E/H			5	7	12
Subtotal	14	0	24	9	47
Portugal					
Lajes-E			1		1
Lajes-H					0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	1
Bahrain					
Bahrain-E/H	22		5		27
Subtotal	22	0	5	0	27
England					
Alconbury-E			10		10
Alconbury-H			12		12
Chicksands-E/M					0
Croughton-E/H			4		4
Feltwell-E					0
Lakenheath-E			6		6
Lakenheath-H			10	1	11
Lakenheath-M			2		2
London Central-H	1		1	6	8

Tota	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b
-	4	3		
(
C				
C				
Ζ	4			
C5				
	4	1		
33	17	12	0	4
C				
		3		
3 3				
3	0	3	0	0
95		1	84	10
2	2	I		10
1		1		
48	37	11		
146	39	13	84	10
C				
C				
C	0	0	0	0
691	0	79	548	64
691	0	79	548	<u> </u>
1		1		
3		2		1
1		1		
C				
C				
C				
1				1
C				
ç	2	5		2

		Federa	lly connected		
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFIª (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total
Menwith Hill-E/M			9		9
Upwood-E			3		3
West Ruislip-E	5		1		6
Subtotal	6	0	58	7	71
Netherlands					
Afcent-E	2		1	23	26
Afcent-H	6		4	9	19
Coevorden-E					0
Volkel-E					0
Subtotal	8	0	5	32	45
Belgium					
Brussels-E/H	13			8	21
Kleine Brogel-E					0
SHAPE-E	1		1		2
SHAPE-H	2				2
Subtotal	16	0	1	8	25
Iceland					
Iceland-E			1	2	3
Iceland-H	2				2
Subtotal	2	0	1	2	5
Scotland					
Edzelle-E			2		2
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	2
Total, European Region	187	29	508	129	853
Pacific Region					
Japan					
Arnn-E	1	1	3	1	6
Byrd-E	3				3
Cummings-E			1		1
Darby-E			8		8
Edgren-H			5		5
King-E/H			10		10
Kinnick-H			9		9
Lanham-E		1	5		6
Perry-E			5		5
Perry-H	4	2	4		10

Tota	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b
3		3		
(
1		1		
19	2	13	0	4
2	1	1		
3	1 2	1		1
	2			
1		1		
8	4	3	0	1
33	24	8		1
0				
0				
3		3		
36	24	11	0	1
0				
2			2	
2	0	0	2	0
0				
0	0	0	0	0
1,349	202	233	795	119
18	8	10		
0				
0				
0				
6	1	5		
	2	1		
14	4	10		
С				
3	1	2		
7	3	4		
(continued)				

(continued)

Appendix II DODDS Enrollment for School Year 1994-95, by Category and Location

		Federa	lly connected		
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFIª (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total
Sollars-E			13		13
Sullivans-E			5		5
Yokota East-E	3		4	1	8
Yokota-H		1	8	1	10
Yokota West-E		4	6		10
Zama-H		2	5		7
Subtotal	11	11	91	3	116
Okinawa					
Bechtel-E					0
Earhart-M	9		5		14
Hope-E	1	1	6		8
Kadena-E					0
Kadena-H	3	3	1	2	9
Kadena-M	2		2	1	5
Killin-E					0
Kinser-E			2		2
Kubaski-H		1	6		2
Lester-M			6		6
Stearley Heights-E	1				1
Zukeran-E			3		3
Subtotal	16	5	31	3	55
Korea					
Joy-E					0
Osan-E	2		48		50
Pusan-E/H	3		5		8
Seoul-E	34	4	40	3	81
Seoul-H	16	11	49	2	78
Taegu-E/H	2	2	24		28
Subtotal	57	17	166	5	245
Total, Pacific Region	84	33	288	11	416
Panama/Islands Region					
Panama					
Balboa-E	3		4		7
Balboa-H	12		5		17
Cristobal-M/H					0
Curundu-E			5		5

Tota	Other foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b
5	3	2		
10	4	5		1
3	2			1
7	2	5		
7	3	4		
15	9	6		
98	42	54	0	2
0				
1		1		
0				
0				
3	2	1		
0				
0				
3	1	2		
2	1	1		
0				
0				
0				
9	4	5	0	0
7	F	2		
7	5	۷		
49	9	40		
49	4	40		
24	5	19		
18	9	9		
102	32	70	0	0
209	78	129	0	2
			•	
5	4	1		
38	34	4		
10	10			
2	2			

Appendix II DODDS Enrollment for School Year 1994-95, by Category and Location

		Federa	Illy connected		
School name	U.S. government (2A) ^b	DOD NAFI ^a (2B) ^b	U.S. organizations supporting DOD (2C) ^b	Foreign nationals supporting DOD (2D) ^b	Total
Curundu-M	8	1	6		15
Diablo-E/M	10		5		15
Fort Clayton-E	2				2
Fort Davis-E					0
Fort Gulick-E					0
Fort Kobbe-E			1		1
Howard-E			3		3
Los Rios-E	1		4		5
Panama Canal College					0
Subtotal	36	1	33	0	70
Bermuda					
Bermuda-E/H	10		10		20
Subtotal	10	0	10	0	20
Total, Panama Region	46	1	43	0	90
Total, all regions	317	63	839	140	1,359

Nonfederally connected						
Tota	ther foreign (4D) ^b	Other U.S. (4C) ^b	Foreign nationals (4B) ^b	U.S. citizens (4A) ^b		
17	10	7				
12	7	5				
(
(
2	4					
(
(
		2				
(
90	71	19	0	0		
	1	1		2		
4	1	1	0	2		
94	72	20	0	2		
1,652	352	382	795	123		

Legend

E = Elementary school M = Middle school

H = High school

^aNonappropriated Funds Institutions employees.

^bDOD enrollment categories 2A through 2D and 4A through 4D are explained in appendix II.

Comments From the Department of Defense

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000 JUL 2 4 1995 Ms. Linda G. Morra Director, Education and Employment Issues Health, Education, and Human Services Division U.S. General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548 Dear Ms. Morra: This responds to the General Accounting Office (GAO) draft report, "STUDENT ENROLLMENTS IN DODDS OVERSEAS: Categories, Numbers and Locations," dated June 19, 1995 (GAO Code 104790), OSD Case 9964. The Department nonconcurs with the draft report. Now on pp. 2, 6, and 10. The draft report indicates on pages 6, 11, and 17 that the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) has failed to follow House Armed Services Committee instructions to exclude the cost of educating space available, tuition free students (i.e., noncommand sponsored dependents) from its budget request. Never has the DoD, in its budget review and approval process, requested an appropriation nor programmed funds based upon the space available, tuition free students enrolled in the DoDDS. Contrary to the apparent assumption by the GAO, the DoD does not program resources based upon a per pupil formula. The DoD budget request is based on the number of schools operated and educational programs offered. The DoD reports enrollments by category (including the numbers of space available, tuition free enrollments) for information purposes, but those numbers do not form the basis for any budget request by the DoD. The DoD detailed response to the recommendation is provided in the enclosure. The Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft report. Sincerely, F. Pang Enclosure: As stated

	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE DRAFT REPORT
	(GAO CODE 104790) OSD CASE 9964
	"STUDENT ENROLLMENTS IN DODDS OVERSEAS: CATEGORIES,
	NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS," DATED JUNE 19, 1995
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) RESPONSE TO GAO RECOMMENDATION
	RECOMMENDATION: The GAO recommended that "the Secretary of Defense propose to the
	Congress alternative solutions to bring DoDDS into compliance with budgetary guidelines for
on p. 10.	space available tuition free students, which considers the compliance, disciplinary, and social
- I	problems which currently exist." (p. 18/GAO Draft Report)
	<u>DOD RESPONSE</u> : Nonconcur. The DoD does not agree that the DoD Dependents Schools (DoDDS) has failed to adhere to House Armed Services Committee instructions to exclude the
	cost of educating space available, tuition free (SATF) students (i.e., noncommand sponsored
	dependents) from its budget requests. Furthermore, the DoD does not concur with the GAO
	recommendation. The GAO apparently assumed that the DoD based its budget on enrollment
	data: The existence of enrollment data in the President's Budget request for the DoD is the
	apparent basis for that assumption. In fact, never has the DoD requested an appropriation nor
	programmed funds based upon any enrollment data, including SATF enrollments.
	The DoD acknowledges that the President's Budget request reports the number of students enrolled in the DoDDS tuition free and tuition paying categories, as of September 30 of
	the current school year. The DoD also projects enrollment in these categories for the budget
	year. However, the DoD does not use any enrollment data to calculate its budget request but
	supplies enrollment data solely for information purposes. Instead, the DoD formulates its budget
	request using the following factors:
	Number of schools operated
	Number of work years authorized
	• Pay raises for teachers and other staff
	 Authorized inflation rates for non-pay budget items
	Changes in budget rate for foreign currencies
	Changes in educational programs
	Although some of these factors could be related to student enrollment, enrollment data
	never have been directly linked to the DoDDS budget submission, nor to the funds appropriated
	to the DoD for the DoDDS. Never has the DoDDS requested, nor has the DoD programmed,
	resources based upon a per pupil formula.
	Over 95 percent of the DoDDS schools had less than 10 percent SATF enrollment in
	school year 1994-95. Space available enrollments of less than 10 percent have a minimal impact
	on the operations of any school. For example, adding two students to a class of twenty students
	does not result in adding a teacher. In those cases where physical space is available and a high
	percentage of SATF students seek enrollment, the DoDDS serves these students only when it is
	able to reprogram resources from other schools, not by increasing its budget request. This
	process maximizes student enrollment and minimizes student disciplinary and social problems in
	overseas commands to the extent authorized by law and budget guidance.

Appendix IV Major Contributors to This Report

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