

Table 4-5.—Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across function, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:											
	Current expenditures		Instruction		Student and instructional staff support services		Administration		Operations		Food and enterprise operations	
	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank
United States	\$6,189		\$3,827		\$567		\$669		\$855		\$271	
Alabama	¹ 5,430	43	¹ 3,318	43	¹ 430	43	¹ 595	37	¹ 705	45	¹ 382	5
Alaska	6,528	20	² 3,718	25	² 711	8	766	12	1,110	5	222	41
Arizona	4,632	50	² 2,678	51	² 356	49	² 608	32	² 709	44	282	25
Arkansas	5,405	45	3,427	37	450	40	406	50	742	39	379	6
California	¹ 5,058	48	¹ 3,093	47	¹ 501	29	¹ 629	29	¹ 632	50	¹ 203	49
Colorado	5,737	38	3,317	44	458	39	1,013	1	740	40	208	46
Connecticut	¹ 7,736	4	4,921	3	658	12	731	15	1,053	9	¹ 373	8
Delaware	7,253	6	4,490	8	434	42	857	7	1,119	4	354	11
District of Columbia	¹ 7,815	3	² 3,423	38	1,685	1	² 979	2	1,441	1	287	24
Florida	5,802	36	3,416	40	622	17	599	36	878	23	287	23
Georgia	6,066	26	3,773	23	626	15	608	31	711	43	347	13
Hawaii	5,876	30	3,761	24	498	30	604	34	634	49	379	7
Idaho	5,131	47	3,192	46	448	41	533	46	734	41	225	40
Illinois	6,048	27	3,670	28	599	20	665	23	905	20	209	45
Indiana	6,757	16	4,224	14	492	34	648	27	1,094	7	299	22
Iowa	6,801	14	4,169	15	755	3	758	13	789	32	329	18
Kansas	6,406	22	3,691	27	625	16	816	11	951	16	323	19
Kentucky	5,831	33	3,566	32	497	31	605	33	825	25	338	15
Louisiana	¹ 5,804	35	3,478	36	473	37	557	45	812	28	¹ 483	2
Maine	6,872	13	4,624	7	406	46	639	28	958	14	245	34
Maryland	6,890	12	4,316	12	584	21	658	25	1,000	12	332	16
Massachusetts	6,637	19	4,405	10	538	24	564	43	913	19	217	43
Michigan	6,939	11	4,072	18	746	5	895	4	1,021	11	205	48
Minnesota	6,511	21	4,088	17	548	23	690	19	916	18	269	28
Mississippi	4,918	49	3,016	49	387	48	508	47	656	48	352	12
Missouri	5,864	32	3,597	30	502	28	625	30	888	22	253	33
Montana	6,297	23	3,937	20	516	26	671	22	916	17	258	31
Nebraska	6,725	17	² 4,228	13	503	27	705	18	786	33	² 502	1
Nevada	5,556	41	3,342	42	409	45	854	8	774	35	177	51
New Hampshire	5,874	31	² 3,834	21	² 488	36	² 587	40	² 759	36	² 206	47
New Jersey	8,371	1	5,064	2	904	2	859	6	1,290	2	253	32
New Mexico	5,387	46	3,082	48	724	6	495	48	823	26	263	29
New York	7,889	2	5,363	1	495	33	709	16	1,104	6	218	42
North Carolina	5,732	39	3,593	31	497	32	601	35	680	47	361	10
North Dakota	5,927	28	3,630	29	334	50	683	20	800	29	480	3
Ohio	6,273	24	3,700	26	662	11	920	3	757	37	235	37
Oklahoma	5,579	40	3,308	45	491	35	659	24	781	34	341	14
Oregon	6,645	18	3,964	19	619	18	880	5	952	15	230	38
Pennsylvania	7,033	10	4,482	9	558	22	708	17	1,024	10	261	30
Rhode Island	7,188	7	4,824	4	699	9	594	38	874	24	196	50
South Carolina	¹ 5,878	29	¹ 3,499	35	¹ 716	7	¹ 585	41	¹ 714	42	¹ 364	9
South Dakota	5,467	42	3,364	41	402	47	649	26	748	38	304	21
Tennessee	¹ 5,408	44	¹ 3,516	34	¹ 465	38	¹ 462	49	¹ 689	46	¹ 275	26
Texas	5,773	37	3,546	33	537	25	587	39	798	30	306	20
Utah	4,156	51	2,743	50	308	51	362	51	504	51	238	35

Table 4-5.—Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across function, by state: School year 1997–98—Continued

State	Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:											
	Current expenditures		Instruction		Student and instructional staff support services		Administration		Operations		Food and enterprise operations	
	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank
United States	\$6,189		\$3,827		\$567		\$669		\$855		\$271	
Vermont	7,153	8	4,638	6	651	14	832	10	816	27	216	44
Virginia	¹ 6,261	25	3,817	22	655	13	562	44	897	21	¹ 330	17
Washington	¹ 5,818	34	² 3,422	39	746	4	584	42	794	31	272	27
West Virginia	7,057	9	4,376	11	423	44	681	21	1,158	3	419	4
Wisconsin	7,451	5	4,706	5	674	10	852	9	990	13	229	39
Wyoming	6,789	15	4,122	16	614	19	734	14	1,082	8	238	36

¹ Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.

² Data disaggregated from reported total.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Instructional Expenditures for Salaries and Other Objects of Expenditure

Salaries comprised nearly 73 percent of expenditures for instruction in 1997–98. However, the share of expenditures ranged from highs of 84.0 percent in the District of Columbia and 82.4 percent in Arizona to 65.7 percent in Florida and 65.8 percent in Maine (See table 4-7). Salaries comprised over 75 percent of instructional expenditures in nine states and the District of Columbia, between 70 and 75 percent in 31 states, and below 70 percent in 10 states (See figure 4-5). Regional differences on this measure were very narrow: the range was from a high of 73.4 percent in the south to a low of 71.5 percent in the west (See table 4-8).

Expenditures for employee benefits comprised another 18.5 percent of instructional expenditures nationally. However, the share of instructional expenditures spent on employee benefits ranged from a high of 27.0 percent in West Virginia to lows of 7.6 percent in the District of Columbia and 10.3 percent in Texas. Employee benefits represented less than 15 percent of instructional expenditures in seven states and the District of Columbia, between 15 and 20 percent in 24 states, and 20 percent or greater of instructional expenditures in 19 states (See figure 4-6).

In combination, expenditures for salaries and employee benefits comprised over 91 percent of instructional expenditures in 1997–98. Salaries and employee benefits comprised between 85 and 89 percent of instructional expenditures in 16 states and over 90 percent of instructional expenditures in 34 states and the District of Columbia. Regional differences on this measure were also very narrow: the range was from a high of 92.0 percent in the midwest to a low of 90.6 percent in the west.

Expenditures for purchased services comprised 2.8 percent of instructional expenditures nationally, with a range from a high of 7.8 percent in Massachusetts to lows of 0.6 percent in the District of Columbia and 0.9 percent in New Jersey. Expenditures for supplies represented another 4.6 percent of instructional expenditures, with a range here from a high of 11.0 percent in Tennessee to a low of 1.9 percent in Arizona. The remaining 1.4 percent of instructional expenditures fell into the “other” category.

Table 4-6.—Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across functions, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Current expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:					
	Current expenditures (per pupil, cost adjusted)	Instruction	Student and instructional staff support services	Administration	Operations	Food and enterprise operations
United States	\$6,189	\$3,827	\$567	\$669	\$855	\$271
Region						
Northeast	7,514	4,900	592	711	1,068	243
Midwest	6,491	3,938	617	770	912	254
South	5,859	3,583	551	587	803	335
West	5,270	3,184	514	651	696	225
Percentage of students living in urban area						
Less than 20 percent	6,682	4,154	615	677	936	300
20–less than 30 percent	6,317	3,892	580	671	883	292
30–less than 40 percent	5,777	3,526	555	677	766	253
40 percent or more	6,290	3,949	535	636	898	271
Percentage of minority students						
Less than 10 percent	6,053	3,852	493	615	793	301
10–less than 30 percent	6,451	3,975	588	726	899	264
30–less than 50 percent	6,400	3,973	577	653	901	295
50 percent or more	5,353	3,266	524	606	704	253
Percentage of LEP students ¹						
Less than 1 percent	6,144	3,802	554	655	826	308
1–less than 5 percent	6,482	3,967	619	713	915	267
5 percent or more	5,853	3,641	529	631	803	248
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty						
Less than 10 percent	6,670	4,096	648	684	996	246
10–less than 15 percent	6,626	4,054	595	759	942	276
15–less than 20 percent	6,367	3,958	601	688	844	277
20 percent or more	5,819	3,599	526	619	799	276
Per capita gross state product ²						
Less than \$25,000	5,718	3,501	504	584	787	342
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	5,931	3,628	563	662	805	273
\$30,000 or more	6,964	4,419	590	714	995	246
Median housing value						
Less than \$50,000	5,828	3,572	502	605	794	355
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	6,139	3,739	571	686	847	296
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	6,011	3,669	571	652	843	275
\$100,000 or more	6,424	4,086	563	671	873	231
Median household income						
Less than \$30,000	5,682	3,443	529	571	799	340
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	6,405	4,021	541	678	881	283
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	5,824	3,566	578	662	790	227
\$40,000 or more	7,282	4,478	680	815	1,033	275

¹ Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data.

² Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; and Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Table 4-7.—Instruction expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Instruction expenditures (in thousands)	Instructional staff				Purchased services		Supplies		Tuition and other ¹	
		Salaries		Benefits		Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank
		Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank						
United States	\$176,522,907	72.7		18.5		2.8		4.6		1.4	
Alabama	² 2,219,708	² 72.9	23	² 18.2	27	² 1.6	42	² 6.9	5	² 0.3	38
Alaska	³ 622,396	³ 70.5	37	³ 17.9	32	³ 3.6	7	4.7	26	³ 3.3	9
Arizona	³ 2,163,076	82.4	2	12.8	49	³ 1.0	48	1.9	51	1.9	16
Arkansas	1,362,690	75.0	10	17.5	37	2.0	33	4.9	22	0.7	31
California	² 20,033,782	² 70.7	35	² 19.3	22	² 3.1	11	² 4.8	23	² 2.1	14
Colorado	2,247,424	75.0	9	14.0	47	2.6	20	6.3	10	2.1	12
Connecticut	3,031,206	72.4	26	17.1	39	2.4	22	2.8	49	5.4	2
Delaware	514,269	67.4	46	22.7	8	2.3	23	5.5	16	2.2	11
District of Columbia	² 283,484	² 84.0	1	7.6	51	0.6	51	5.6	14	³ 2.2	10
Florida	7,500,075	65.7	51	21.6	12	7.4	2	4.3	33	1.0	23
Georgia	4,833,424	74.0	17	20.1	17	1.1	47	4.7	27	0.1	46
Hawaii	712,023	68.7	42	22.8	7	2.9	16	5.3	18	0.3	40
Idaho	717,677	71.3	33	20.4	15	2.3	26	6.0	12	0.1	48
Illinois	7,568,726	75.3	7	15.5	42	3.0	12	4.3	32	1.9	17
Indiana	3,897,221	70.6	36	24.5	2	1.2	46	3.5	40	0.2	43
Iowa	1,842,537	71.7	30	17.4	38	3.0	13	6.4	8	1.5	19
Kansas	1,546,598	78.4	4	14.1	46	1.9	35	5.0	19	0.5	34
Kentucky	2,133,659	75.4	6	18.0	29	1.9	36	4.2	34	0.4	36
Louisiana	2,415,114	73.1	21	19.8	21	1.4	44	5.5	15	0.2	42
Maine	964,342	65.8	50	22.3	9	3.4	9	3.3	44	5.2	5
Maryland	3,661,049	67.1	49	23.6	5	2.2	29	3.0	47	4.1	6
Massachusetts	4,899,352	67.4	47	17.9	31	7.8	1	3.1	45	3.8	7
Michigan	7,044,614	70.3	39	22.9	6	2.1	31	4.2	35	0.6	32
Minnesota	3,423,447	74.7	11	18.1	28	2.8	17	3.7	39	0.7	29
Mississippi	1,327,436	73.6	19	17.6	34	1.8	38	6.4	6	0.5	33
Missouri	³ 3,108,316	75.6	5	13.8	48	³ 2.3	25	8.0	2	³ 0.3	39
Montana	580,901	71.3	32	18.9	24	2.9	15	6.4	9	0.4	37
Nebraska	³ 1,096,437	³ 74.2	15	³ 17.6	35	2.2	28	3.9	37	2.1	15
Nevada	944,837	74.0	16	20.5	13	0.9	49	4.4	31	0.1	44
New Hampshire	³ 810,161	72.1	28	³ 14.9	44	2.8	19	3.4	41	6.9	1
New Jersey	7,293,294	74.6	12	15.1	43	0.9	50	4.0	36	5.4	3
New Mexico	949,678	73.6	20	18.3	26	1.7	39	6.4	7	0.0	50
New York	17,220,209	74.6	13	20.0	19	2.6	21	2.8	48	0.0	51
North Carolina	4,072,780	75.2	8	17.5	36	1.8	37	5.4	17	0.1	47
North Dakota	367,111	72.3	27	19.2	23	2.9	14	4.8	24	0.7	28
Ohio	6,752,805	73.0	22	18.9	25	2.1	30	4.5	29	1.5	20
Oklahoma	1,860,769	72.0	29	17.6	33	1.9	34	7.8	3	0.7	30
Oregon	2,072,977	67.2	48	22.2	10	4.1	4	5.7	13	0.8	26
Pennsylvania	8,338,422	71.7	31	20.2	16	3.4	8	3.3	42	1.4	21
Rhode Island	815,847	70.3	38	21.7	11	2.3	24	2.4	50	3.3	8
South Carolina	² 2,087,547	² 74.4	14	² 17.9	30	² 1.6	43	² 4.9	21	² 1.2	22
South Dakota	409,201	72.5	25	16.0	41	3.3	10	6.1	11	2.1	13
Tennessee	² 2,867,088	² 72.7	24	² 14.4	45	² 1.64	41	² 11.0	1	² 0.2	41
Texas	13,013,001	78.8	3	10.3	50	2.8	18	7.2	4	1.0	24
Utah	1,265,282	68.4	45	23.9	3	2.2	27	4.8	25	0.7	27

Table 4-7.—Instruction expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state: School year 1997–98—Continued

State	Instruction expenditures (in thousands)	Instructional staff				Purchased services		Supplies		Tuition and other ¹	
		Salaries		Benefits		Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank
		Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank						
United States	\$176,522,907	72.7		18.5		2.8		4.6		1.4	
Vermont	486,174	70.1	41	16.8	40	4.5	3	3.3	43	5.3	4
Virginia	4,108,526	74.0	18	19.8	20	1.6	40	4.4	30	0.1	45
Washington	³ 3,520,728	70.3	40	20.4	14	3.9	5	4.6	28	³ 0.8	25
West Virginia	1,181,952	68.6	44	27.0	1	1.3	45	3.1	46	0.0	49
Wisconsin	3,966,885	68.7	43	23.9	4	2.0	32	3.8	38	1.6	18
Wyoming	366,647	71.0	34	20.0	18	3.6	6	4.9	20	0.5	35

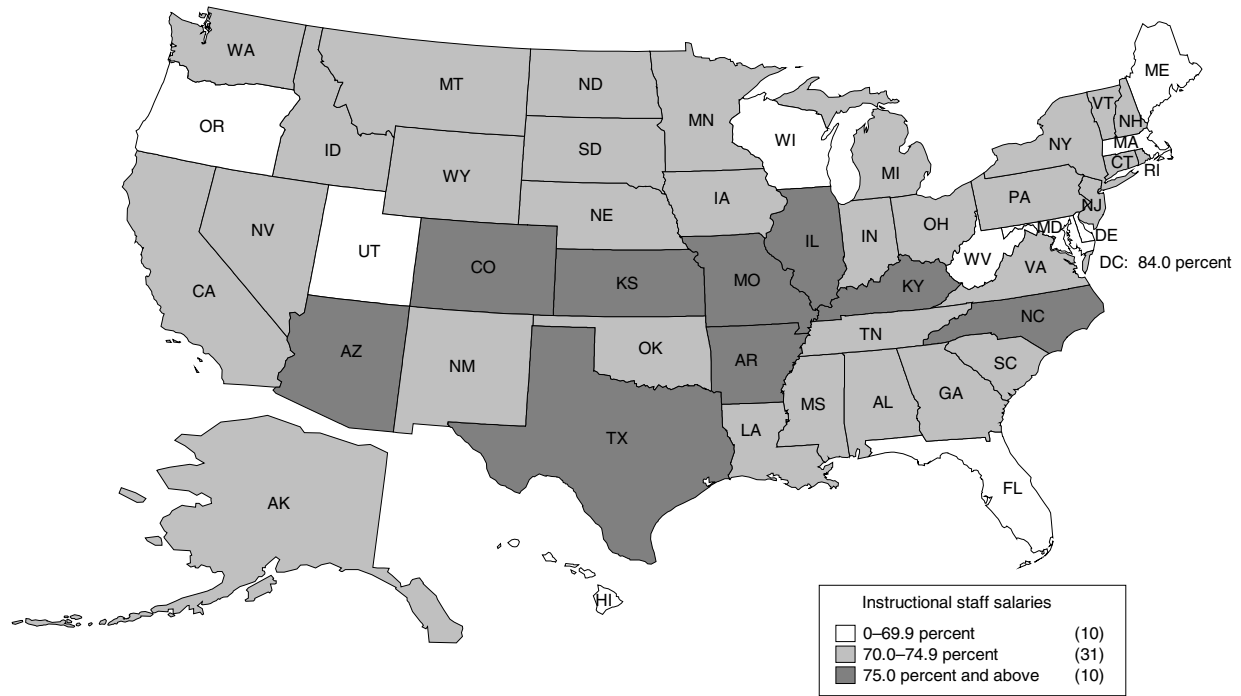
¹ Includes out-of-state tuition and miscellaneous and unassigned instruction expenditures.

² Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.

³ Data disaggregated from reported total.

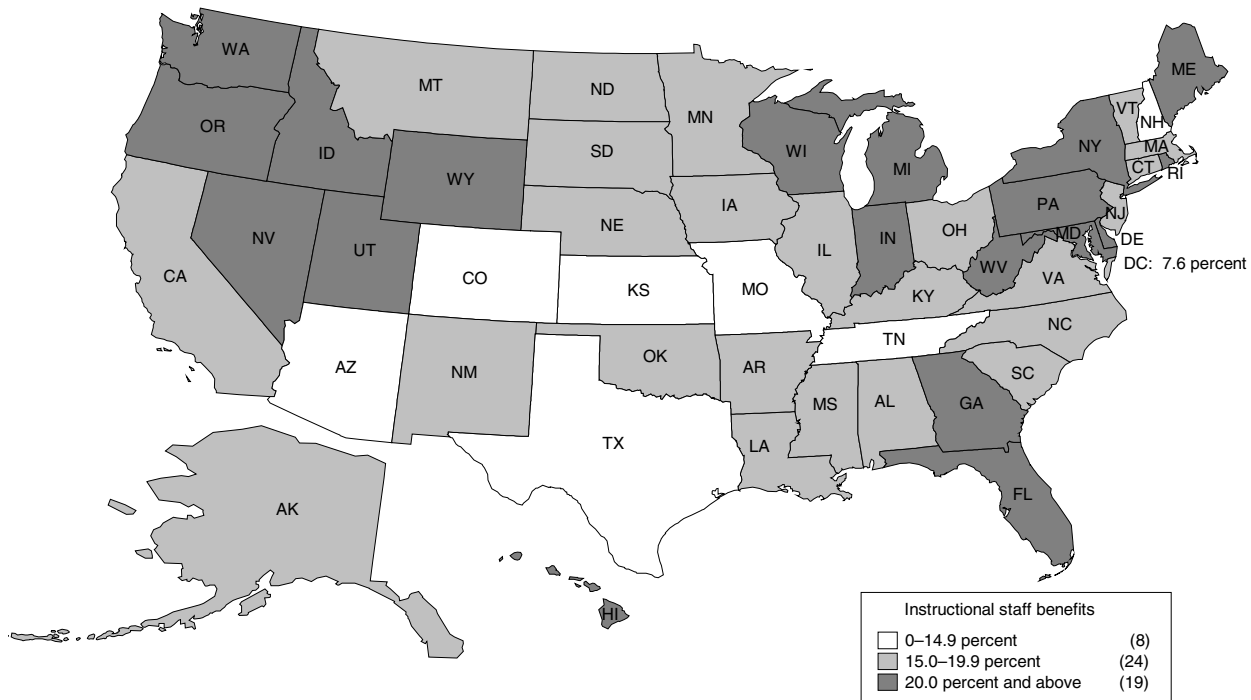
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 4-5.—Instructional staff salaries as a percentage of expenditures for instruction, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 4-6.—Instructional staff benefits as a percentage of expenditures for instruction, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Student and Instructional Staff Support Services

Expenditures for Student and Instructional Staff Support Services as a Share of Current Expenditures

Expenditures for student and instructional staff support services totaled \$26.2 billion in 1997–98—just over 9 percent of current expenditures. Here, again, there was substantial variation across the states. Excluding the District of Columbia, the range was from a high of 13.4 percent in New Mexico to a low of 5.6 percent in North Dakota (See table 4-1).

Expenditures for student and instructional staff support services were 10 percent or higher in 11 states and the District of Columbia, between 8 and 10 percent in 25 states, and below 8 percent in 14 states (See figure 4-7). The share of current expenditures spent on student and instructional staff support services was highest in the west (9.8 percent) and lowest in the northeast (7.9 percent) (See table 4-2). Shares in the midwest and south were only slightly below that of the west, 9.5 and 9.4 percent, respectively.

The share of current expenditures spent on support services showed no relationship with any of the measures of state wealth. However, there was a positive relationship with percent minority enrollment and the percent of children in poverty.²⁶ States with higher proportions of minority and poor students tended to spend a larger proportion of current expenditures on student and staff support services than states with relatively few minority and poor children.

²⁶ The correlation between the share of current expenditures spent on student and instructional staff support services and percent minority was +0.53, with a significance level of 0.001. The correlation with percent children in poverty was +0.31, with a 0.05 level of significance.

Table 4-8.—Instruction expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Instruction expenditures ¹ (in thousands)	Percentage of instruction expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) spent on:				
		Instructional staff		Purchased services	Supplies	Tuition and other
		Salaries	Benefits			
United States	\$176,522,907	72.7	18.5	2.8	4.6	1.4
Region						
Northeast	43,859,007	72.7	18.7	3.1	3.2	2.3
Midwest	41,023,898	72.8	19.2	2.3	4.6	1.1
South	55,442,572	73.4	17.4	2.7	5.7	0.8
West	36,197,430	71.5	19.1	2.9	4.9	1.6
Percentage of students living in urban area						
Less than 20 percent	25,279,857	72.4	18.9	1.8	4.1	2.8
20–less than 30 percent	48,777,186	71.9	19.1	3.0	4.7	1.4
30–less than 40 percent	61,341,182	72.1	18.9	2.5	5.0	1.5
40 percent or more	41,124,682	74.8	16.8	3.4	4.5	0.6
Percentage of minority students						
Less than 10 percent	6,917,560	69.7	20.7	2.7	4.4	2.5
10–less than 30 percent	64,200,145	71.8	19.4	2.9	4.6	1.4
30–less than 50 percent	69,085,799	73.2	18.8	2.6	4.1	1.3
50 percent or more	36,319,403	73.9	16.0	2.9	5.8	1.5
Percentage of LEP students ²						
Less than 1 percent	43,193,458	72.7	19.0	2.1	5.2	1.0
1–less than 5 percent	63,763,617	72.0	18.9	2.7	4.3	2.1
5 percent or more	64,258,408	73.3	17.7	3.3	4.6	1.1
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty						
Less than 10 percent	13,099,449	73.9	15.7	1.6	5.0	3.7
10–less than 15 percent	34,833,336	71.4	21.1	2.1	4.1	1.3
15–less than 20 percent	43,330,095	71.5	19.0	3.2	4.6	1.6
20 percent or more	85,260,027	73.6	17.6	3.0	4.8	1.0
Per capita gross state product ²						
Less than \$25,000	16,239,644	72.6	19.0	2.0	5.4	0.9
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	107,047,422	72.2	18.7	2.8	5.0	1.3
\$30,000 or more	52,952,357	73.7	17.9	2.8	3.7	1.9
Median housing value						
Less than \$50,000	7,984,585	72.2	18.9	2.1	6.0	0.8
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	54,181,330	74.0	17.4	2.1	5.7	0.8
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	55,596,585	72.3	19.0	3.2	4.3	1.1
\$100,000 or more	58,760,407	72.0	19.0	2.9	3.7	2.4
Median household income						
Less than \$30,000	27,262,929	71.1	19.1	3.3	5.8	0.6
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	69,374,882	74.8	17.5	2.4	4.5	0.8
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	58,350,818	71.3	19.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
\$40,000 or more	21,534,277	71.7	18.6	1.9	3.9	3.9

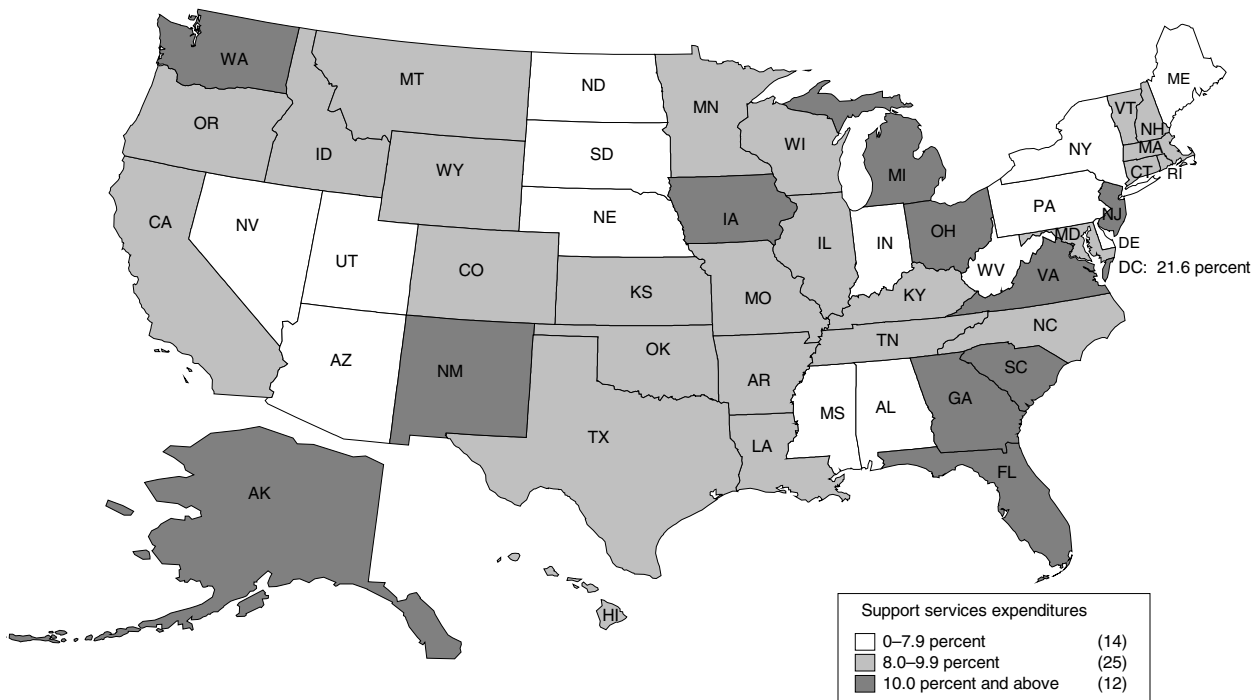
¹ Includes out-of-state tuition and miscellaneous and unassigned instruction expenditures.

² Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

³ Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Figure 4-7.—Expenditures for student and instructional staff support services as a percentage of current expenditures, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Expenditures Per Pupil for Student and Instructional Staff Support Services

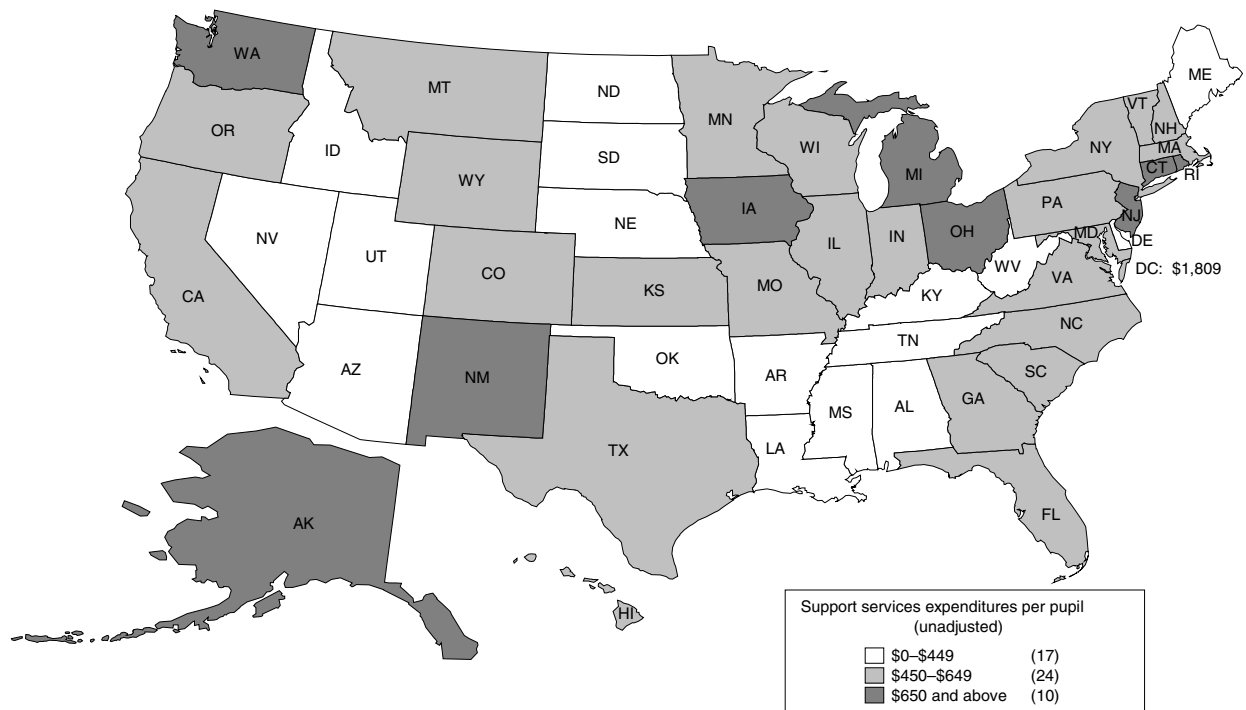
Expenditures per pupil expenditures for student and instructional staff support services were \$567 in 1997–98 (See table 4-3). Excluding the District of Columbia, where expenditures were \$1,809 per pupil, the range in the states was from a high of \$1,042 in New Jersey to a low of \$285 in North Dakota. Expenditures per student were thus nearly 3.7 times as high in New Jersey as in North Dakota.

Per pupil expenditures for support service exceeded \$650 in 9 states and the District of Columbia, were between \$450 and \$650 in 24 states, and fell below \$450 in 17 states (See figure 4-8). Expenditures were highest in the northeast (\$657), lowest in the south (\$516), and between these extremes in the midwest (\$603) and the west (\$544) (See table 4-4).

When expenditures were adjusted to reflect cost-of-education differences across the states, New Jersey remained the highest expenditure state after the District of Columbia, with expenditures of \$904 per pupil. However, Utah replaced North Dakota as the lowest expenditure state, with expenditures of \$308 per pupil (See table 4-5). Cost adjustments compressed the cost differences between the highest and lowest expenditure states. Before cost adjustments, the ratio between these states (excluding the District of Columbia) was 3.7 to 1; after cost adjustments, the ratio was reduced to 2.9 to 1.

The use of cost adjustments brought a number of states with relatively low instructional expenditures per pupil into the middle range (between \$450 and \$650), but it also increased the number of states in the highest expenditure group. Before cost adjustments, 17 states spent below \$450 per pupil on student and staff support services; after adjustments, the number was reduced to 11. At the other end of the distribution, the number

Figure 4-8.—Expenditures per pupil for student and instructional staff support services (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

of states spending over \$650 per pupil on support services increased from 9 plus the District of Columbia, before cost adjustments, to 13 plus the District of Columbia, after cost adjustments (See figure 4-9).

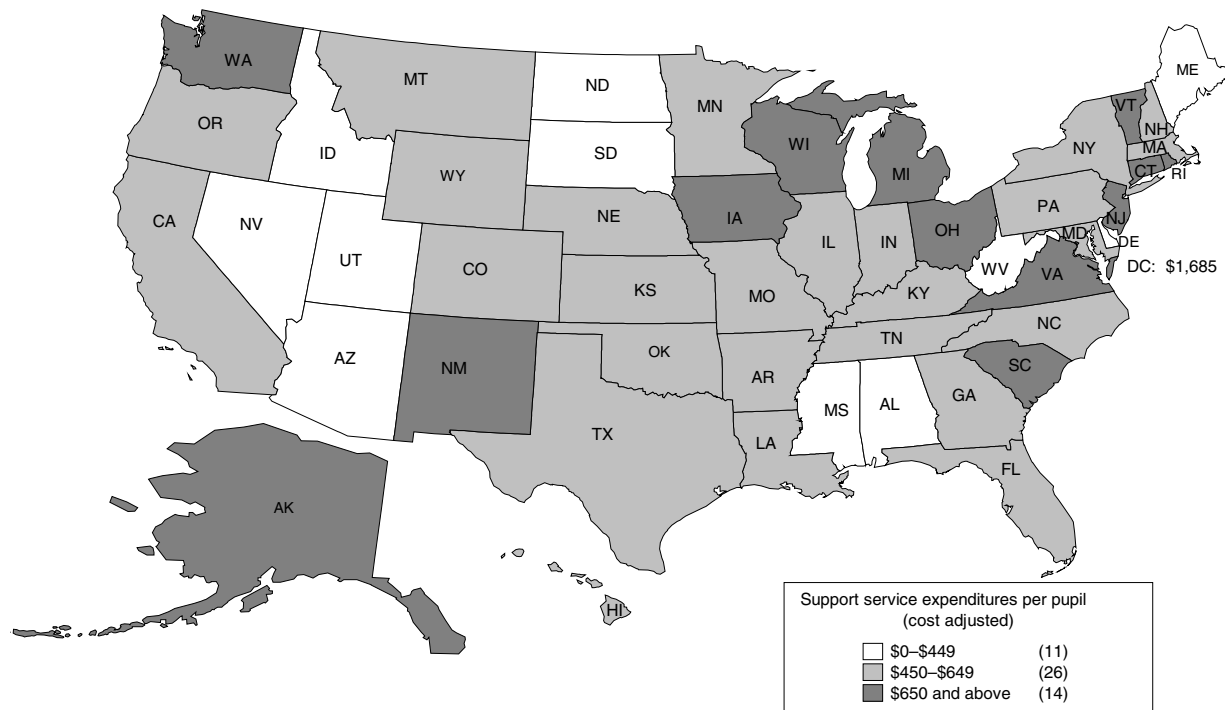
Cost adjustments also affected the regional rankings of expenditures per pupil for support services (See table 4-6). The midwest replaced the northeast as the highest expenditure region, with expenditures of \$617 per pupil, and the west replaced the south as the lowest expenditure region, with expenditures of \$514 per pupil. The range in expenditures between the highest and lowest expenditure regions also decreased slightly—from \$141 per pupil before cost adjustments to \$103 per pupil after cost adjustments.

Unadjusted expenditures per pupil for student and staff support services had a positive relationship with all three measures of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—as well as the percent minority enrollment in a state.²⁷ The higher a state's wealth and income and minority enrollment, the higher its expenditures for student and staff support services. After cost adjustments, the relationship between expenditures per student for support services and the three measures of state wealth were eliminated, but the relationship with percent minority enrollment remained significant.²⁸

²⁷ The correlations between expenditures per pupil for student and staff support services and GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value were +0.44, +0.31, and +0.35, respectively. The first relationship was significant at the 0.01 level, the second two at the 0.05 level. The correlation with percent minority enrollment was +0.44, with a 0.01 level of significance.

²⁸ The correlation with percent minority enrollment was +0.43, with a 0.01 level of significance.

Figure 4-9.—Expenditures per pupil for student and instructional staff support services (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998, and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Administration

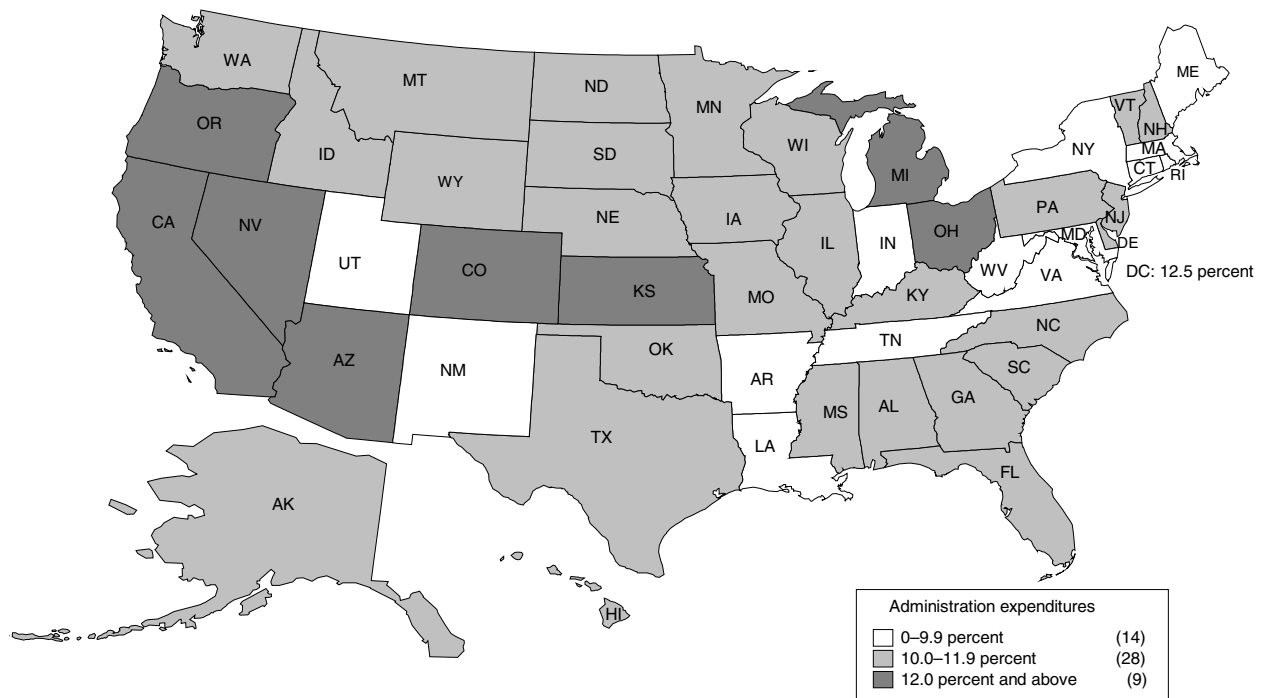
Expenditures for Administration as a Share of Current Expenditures

Expenditures for school and district administration totaled \$30.8 billion in 1997–98—just under 11 percent of current expenditures (See table 4-1). However, the share of expenditures spent on administration ranged from a high of 17.7 percent in Colorado to a low of 7.5 percent in Arkansas. In 8 states and the District of Columbia, expenditures for administration exceeded 12 percent, in another 28 states, expenditures were between 10 and 12 percent, and in 14 states, expenditures were less than 10 percent of current expenditures (See figure 4-10). The share of expenditures spent on school and district administration was highest in the west (12.4 percent) and lowest in the northeast (9.4 percent). The south and the midwest fell between these two regions, with expenditures for administration comprising 10.0 and 11.9 percent of current expenditures, respectively (See table 4-2).

Expenditures Per Pupil for Administration

Expenditures for administration totaled \$669 per pupil in the United States in 1997–98 (See table 4-3). Excluding the District of Columbia, where expenditures were \$1,052 per pupil, the range in the states was from a high of \$999 in Colorado to a low of \$346 in Utah. Expenditures per pupil were thus nearly 2.9 times as high in Colorado as in Utah.

Figure 4-10.—Expenditures for administration as a percentage of current expenditures, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

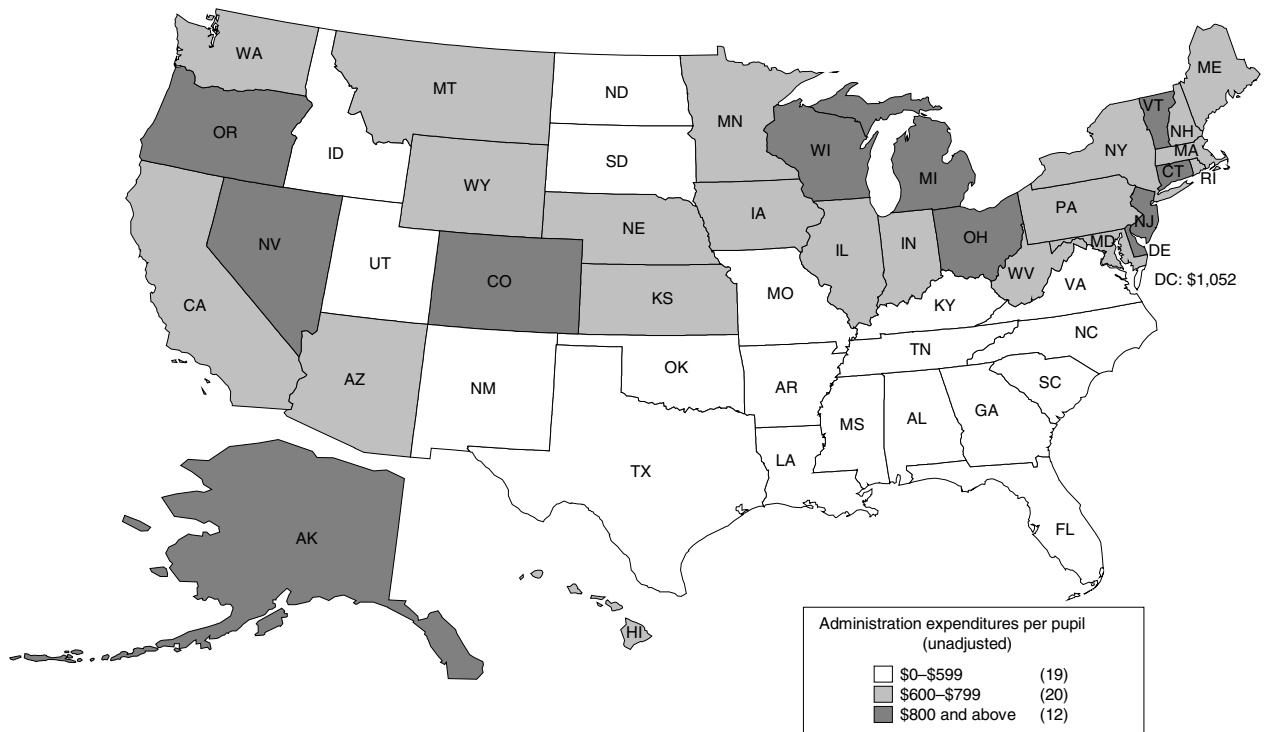
Expenditures per pupil for administration exceeded \$800 in 11 states and the District of Columbia, were between \$600 and \$800 in 20 states, and fell below \$600 in 19 states (See figure 4-11). Expenditures were highest in the northeast (\$786) lowest in the south (\$549), and between these two regions in the west (\$687) and the midwest (\$751). In unadjusted dollars, expenditures per pupil were about 1.4 times as high in the northeast as in the south.

After cost adjustments to expenditures, Colorado remained the highest expenditure state, with \$1,013 per pupil on administration, and Utah remained the lowest expenditure state, with \$362 per pupil (See table 4-5). In addition, cost adjustments had only a small effect on expenditure differences between the states. Before cost adjustments, the ratio between the highest and lowest expenditure state was 2.9 to 1; after cost adjustments, it was about 2.8 to 1.

The use of cost adjustments also resulted in a slight compression of the distribution of administrative expenditures across states. Before cost adjustments, 19 states spent below \$600 per pupil on administration; after cost adjustments the number was reduced to 16. At the other end of the distribution, the number of states spending above \$800 per pupil on administration decreased from 11 to 10, plus the District of Columbia (See figure 4-12).

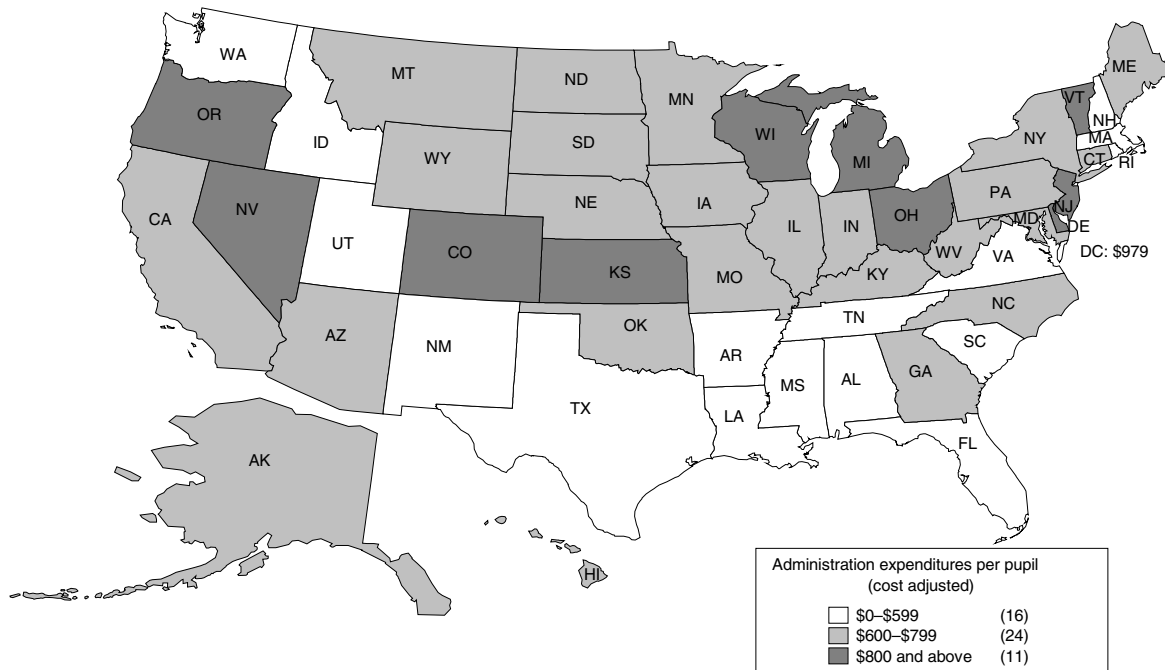
Cost adjustments also had some effect on regional rankings. Although the south remained the region with the lowest expenditures per pupil for administration (\$587), the midwest replaced the northeast as the highest expenditure region, with expenditures per pupil of \$770 (See table 4-6). The ratio of expenditures per pupil

Figure 4-11.—Expenditures per pupil for administration (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 4-12.—Expenditures per pupil for administration (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998, and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

between the highest and lowest expenditure region also decreased slightly—from 1.4 to 1 before cost adjustments to 1.3 to 1 after cost adjustments.

Unadjusted expenditures per pupil for administration had a positive relationship with all three measures of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—and a negative relationship with the percent of children in poverty.²⁹ After cost adjustments, expenditures per pupil for administration continued to be related to GSP per capita and median household income, but the strength of these relationships was reduced. In addition, the relationship with median housing value and the percent of children in poverty were no longer significant.³⁰

School Operations (Transportation and Plant Maintenance)

Expenditures for School Operations as a Share of Current Expenditures

Expenditures for school operations (transportation and plant maintenance) totaled \$39.4 billion in 1997–98—just under 14 percent of current expenditures. However, the share of current expenditures spent on school operations range from a high of 18.4 percent in the District of Columbia to a low of 10.8 percent in Hawaii (See table 4-1). In 11 states and the District of Columbia expenditures for school operations were 15 percent or higher, in one-half the states (25), expenditures were between 13 and 15 percent, and in 14 states, expenditures were less than 13 percent of current expenditures (See figure 4-13).

The share of expenditures spent on school operations was highest in the northeast (14.2 percent) and the midwest (14.1 percent) and lowest in the west (13.2 percent). Expenditures for school operations comprised 13.7 percent of current expenditures in the south (See table 4-2).

Expenditures Per Pupil for School Operations

Expenditures for school operations totaled \$855 per pupil in the United States in 1997–98 (See table 4-3). However, expenditures ranged from a high of \$1,548 in the District of Columbia to a low of \$481 in Utah. In unadjusted dollars, expenditures per pupil were over 3.2 times as high in the District of Columbia as in Utah. Excluding the District of Columbia, expenditures per pupil for operations in New Jersey (\$1,486), the second-highest expenditure state, were still over three times as high as in Utah.

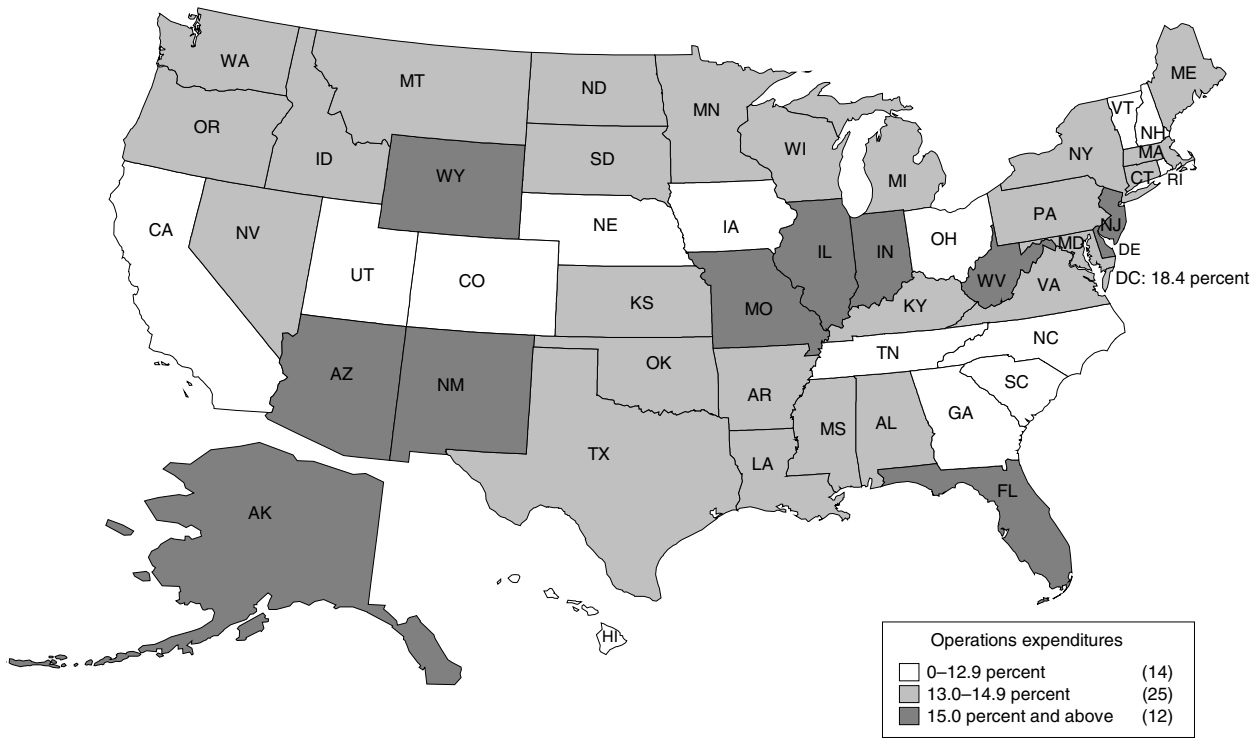
Expenditures for school operations were \$1,000 or above per pupil in 11 states and the District of Columbia, were between \$700 and \$1,000 in half the states (25), and fell below \$700 per pupil in 14 states (See figure 4-14). Expenditures were highest in the northeast (\$1,183), lowest in the west (\$732), and between these two regions in the midwest (\$889) and the south (\$752). In unadjusted dollars, expenditures per pupil for school operations were about 1.6 times as high in the northeast as in the west (See table 4-4).

After cost adjustments to expenditures, the District of Columbia still had the highest expenditures per pupil on school operations (\$1,441) and Utah the lowest (\$504) (See table 4-5). However, the ratio of expenditures

²⁹ The correlations between unadjusted expenditures per pupil on administration and GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value were +0.57, +0.57, and +0.34, respectively. The first two correlations were significant at the 0.001 level, the third at the 0.05 level. The correlation with percent children in poverty was -0.29, with significance level of 0.05.

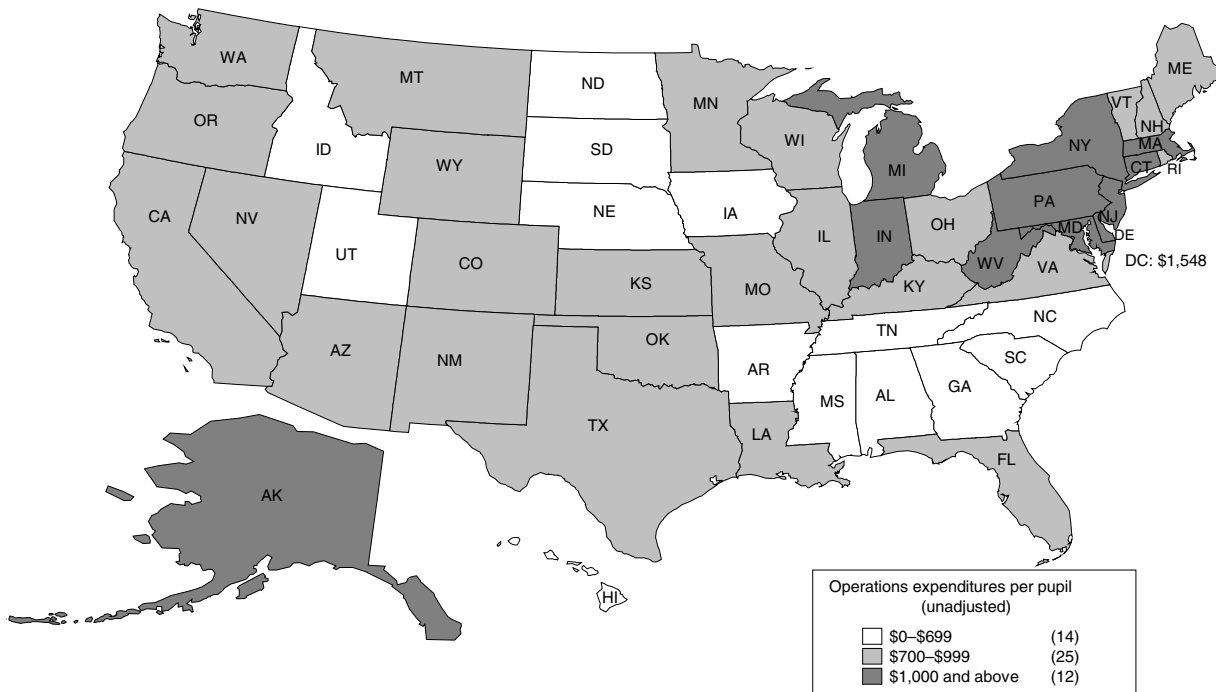
³⁰ The correlations between adjusted expenditures per pupil on administration and the two measures of state wealth—GSP per capita and median household income—were both +0.37, with a 0.01 level of significance.

Figure 4-13.—Expenditures for operations as a percentage of current expenditures, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 4-14.—Expenditures per pupil for operations (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

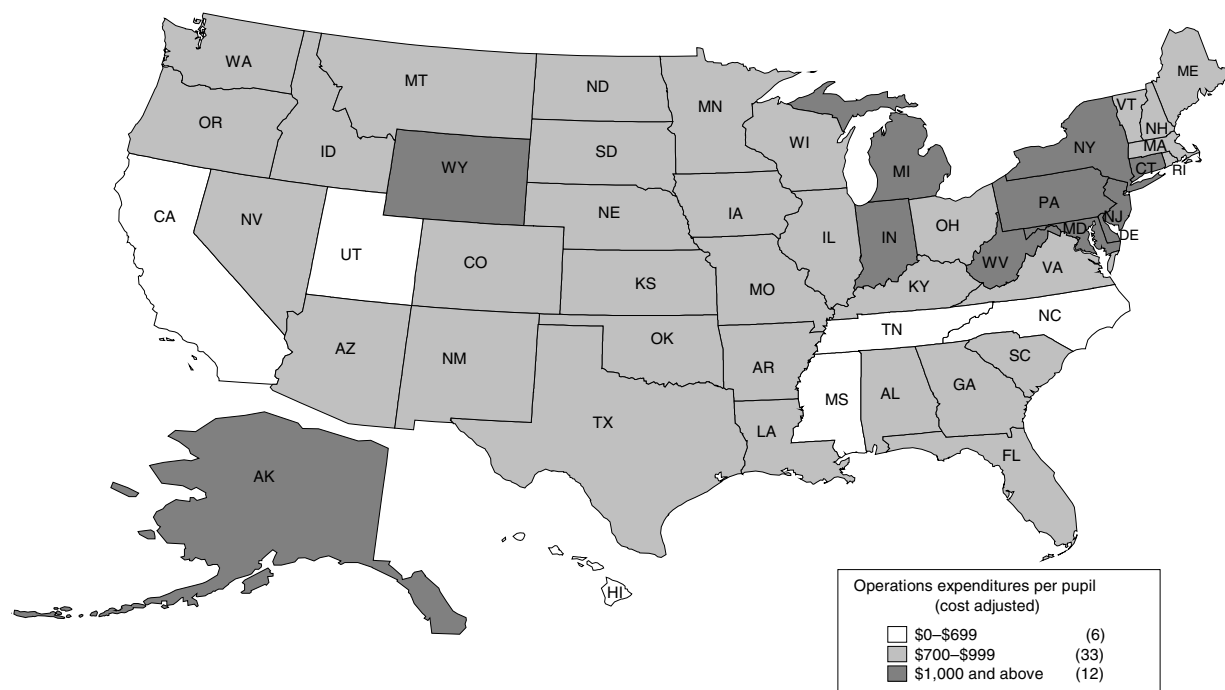
between the two states was reduced slightly—from 3.2 to 1, before cost adjustments, to just under 2.9 to 1, after cost adjustments.

The use of cost adjustment brought a number of states with relatively low expenditures per pupil on school operations into the middle range (between \$700 and \$1,000 per pupil. Before cost adjustments, 14 states spent below \$700 per pupil on school operations; after adjustments, the number was reduced to 6. The number of states spending between \$700 and \$1,000, in contrast, increased from 25 to 33 (See figure 4-15).

Cost adjustments had relatively little effect on regional rankings on expenditures per pupil for school operations. The northeast remained the highest expenditure region, with expenditures per pupil of \$1,068, and the west remained the lowest expenditure region, with expenditures per pupil of \$696. However, the ratio of expenditures per pupil between the highest and lowest expenditure regions was reduced slightly—from 1.6 to 1 before cost adjustments to 1.5 to 1 after cost adjustments.

Unadjusted expenditures per pupil for school operations had a positive relationship with all three measures of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—but no relationship with states' student characteristics.³¹ After cost adjustments, the relationships with median household income and median housing value were eliminated, but the relationship with GSP per capita remained significant.³² Overall, there was some tendency for states with higher fiscal capacity to spend more per pupil on school operations.

Figure 4-15.—Expenditures per pupil for operations (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

³¹ The correlations between unadjusted expenditures per pupil on school operations and GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value were +0.58, +0.42, and +0.37, respectively. The level of significance was 0.001 for the first correlation and 0.01 for the last two correlations.

³² The correlation between adjusted expenditures per pupil on school operations and GSP per capita was +0.41, with a 0.01 level of significance.

Chapter 5: Capital and Facilities Expenditures

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for elementary and secondary education in the United States were just under \$44 billion in 1997–98 (See table 5-1). In current dollars, this was a 14.6 percent increase over expenditures of \$38.3 billion in 1996-97.³³ Construction expenditures, totaling nearly \$21.9 billion, were the largest share of capital expenditures and the second-largest share of facilities expenditures in the United States in 1997–98 (See table 5-7). Other components of capital expenditures in 1997–98 were land and building expenses (10.3 percent), equipment expenses (22.2 percent), and interest on debt (17.7 percent).

Construction Expenditures

Construction Expenditures as a Share of Capital Expenditures

Construction expenditures were the largest component of capital expenditures in the United States in 1997–98, totaling nearly \$21.9 billion and nearly 50 percent of capital expenditures (See figure 5-1).

There was wide variation in construction expenditures across the states—from 68 percent of capital expenditures in California to just 4.6 percent in Nebraska. The share of capital expenditures used for construction expenditures was particularly high in California (68.0 percent), Maryland (66.2 percent), and the District of Columbia (65.8 percent) and especially low in Nebraska (4.6 percent), South Dakota (7.7 percent), and Massachusetts (8.4 percent) (See table 5-1).

In seven states and the District of Columbia, construction expenditures comprised more than 60 percent of capital expenditures. On the other hand, 14 states reported construction expenditures at less than 40 percent of capital expenditures. In almost three-fifths of the states (29), construction expenditures were between 40 and 60 percent of capital expenditures (See figure 5-2).

The share of capital expenditures spent on construction showed a fair amount of regional variation. The south reported the highest percentage of construction expenditures (56.1 percent) while the midwest reported the lowest (40.5 percent) (See table 5-2).

While the share of capital expenditures for construction did vary state to state and by region, there was no significant relationship between state wealth, as measured by GSP per capita, median housing value, and median household income, and construction expenditures. However, states with a higher percentage of minority students did tend to have a higher percentage of capital expenditure for construction.³⁴

³³ The figure of \$38.3 billion is the sum of capital outlay (\$31.4 billion) and interest on school debt (\$6.9 billion), as reported in Table 165 of the 2000 edition of the *Digest of Education Statistics* (p. 185).

³⁴ The correlation between construction expenditures as a percentage of capital expenditures and percent of minority students was +0.35, significant at the 0.05 level.

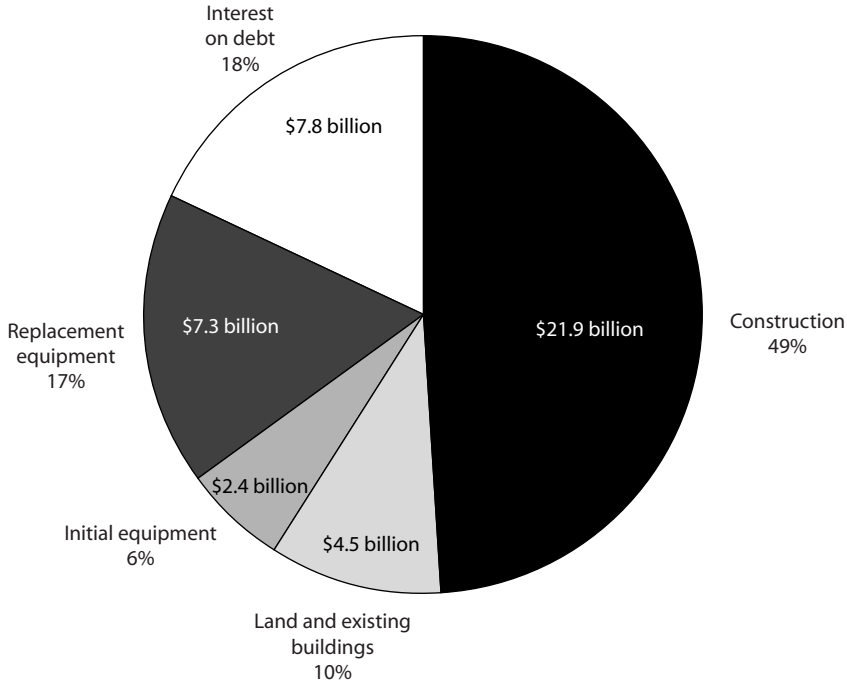
Table 5-1.—Capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Capital	Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Replacement equipment		Interest on debt	
	expenditures (in thousands)	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank
United States	\$43,947,117	49.9		10.3		5.6		16.6		17.7	
Alabama	516,980	62.5	4	3.6	35	0.9	45	22.9	18	10.1	46
Alaska	113,309	55.9	14	0.2	50	9.8	9	17.0	33	17.0	26
Arizona	¹ 1,056,301	¹ 37.4	39	¹ 7.5	19	¹ 3.9	27	25.3	15	25.9	8
Arkansas	¹ 220,145	¹ 43.7	35	¹ 8.7	16	2.6	33	22.4	19	22.5	13
California	4,601,249	68.0	1	8.2	17	2.2	36	17.6	30	4.1	51
Colorado	791,849	54.9	17	3.1	38	6.8	18	14.2	37	21.0	16
Connecticut	¹ 507,016	¹ 51.7	23	¹ 10.3	14	1.7	40	13.9	39	22.4	14
Delaware	75,434	50.8	26	1.5	46	11.4	8	20.0	24	16.2	29
District of Columbia	² 66,511	¹ 65.8	3	0.0	51	¹ 6.9	17	17.4	31	² 10.0	47
Florida	2,323,566	60.3	8	3.3	37	11.9	6	8.7	50	15.9	32
Georgia	1,188,642	59.7	10	4.4	31	3.9	26	18.0	28	13.9	36
Hawaii	158,088	50.8	25	5.2	26	1.1	43	20.3	23	22.6	12
Idaho	196,092	48.9	29	6.3	23	13.4	3	15.9	35	15.5	33
Illinois	2,376,273	25.2	42	¹ 24.7	7	¹ 12.9	4	20.7	21	16.5	28
Indiana	¹ 1,283,238	¹ 31.8	41	¹ 6.4	21	11.8	7	10.4	46	39.5	3
Iowa	372,060	53.7	18	1.5	47	2.6	34	29.7	10	12.4	39
Kansas	285,528	23.6	43	4.6	29	0.5	49	41.5	2	29.8	6
Kentucky	227,602	14.8	46	¹ 3.8	34	¹ 2.0	37	48.9	1	30.6	4
Louisiana	409,283	18.1	45	25.4	6	1.1	42	31.1	9	24.2	11
Maine	114,018	44.1	34	2.7	40	1.9	38	21.5	20	29.8	5
Maryland	646,660	66.2	2	0.3	49	8.2	12	13.5	40	11.8	43
Massachusetts	¹ 284,645	¹ 8.4	49	¹ 1.7	44	3.5	29	36.7	3	49.7	1
Michigan	2,202,719	48.1	30	12.7	11	6.9	16	13.3	41	19.0	20
Minnesota	1,099,978	52.6	22	3.8	33	5.7	22	17.0	34	20.9	17
Mississippi	374,399	49.7	28	14.7	10	0.5	50	24.4	17	10.8	45
Missouri	¹ 703,586	¹ 44.9	33	1.9	41	¹ 4.7	23	27.4	13	21.1	15
Montana	96,220	53.6	20	4.5	30	0.9	46	28.6	11	12.3	40
Nebraska	224,934	4.6	51	41.6	3	9.1	10	31.5	8	13.2	37
Nevada	¹ 450,806	59.4	11	1.8	43	2.5	35	12.0	43	24.4	10
New Hampshire	125,176	39.5	38	¹ 11.4	12	¹ 6.0	20	18.8	26	¹ 24.4	9
New Jersey	1,233,494	56.5	13	8.1	18	7.3	15	13.0	42	15.0	34
New Mexico	297,021	50.1	27	21.5	8	12.0	5	6.7	51	9.6	49
New York	3,548,611	32.1	40	35.8	4	3.7	28	10.0	48	18.4	21
North Carolina	² 1,311,134	51.2	24	6.3	22	13.9	2	10.8	44	² 17.7	25
North Dakota	64,017	47.8	31	4.6	28	0.9	47	35.5	5	11.1	44
Ohio	1,354,770	43.5	36	5.0	27	0.6	48	34.3	7	16.6	27
Oklahoma	311,617	53.6	19	8.9	15	2.8	31	24.8	16	9.8	48
Oregon	443,999	9.5	48	46.6	1	6.1	19	18.1	27	19.8	19
Pennsylvania	2,329,561	61.3	6	0.3	48	0.3	51	9.8	49	28.3	7
Rhode Island	¹ 45,523	¹ 14.2	47	¹ 2.8	39	1.9	39	36.4	4	44.7	2
South Carolina	710,999	61.6	5	4.4	32	5.7	21	15.3	36	12.9	38
South Dakota	126,392	7.7	50	¹ 34.4	5	¹ 18.0	1	27.9	12	12.0	42
Tennessee	590,451	55.0	16	6.4	20	4.6	24	17.8	29	16.2	30
Texas	4,369,422	59.8	9	3.4	36	4.4	25	14.1	38	18.3	22
Utah	423,413	22.9	44	42.8	2	8.3	11	10.1	47	16.0	31
Vermont	77,652	58.0	12	1.9	42	1.4	41	20.5	22	18.2	24
Virginia	960,190	53.0	21	1.7	45	8.1	13	19.0	25	18.2	23
Washington	1,248,053	55.1	15	6.1	24	7.7	14	10.7	45	20.4	18
West Virginia	205,310	41.1	37	16.4	9	0.9	44	34.7	6	6.9	50
Wisconsin	1,103,141	60.5	7	5.3	25	2.7	32	17.3	32	14.2	35
Wyoming	100,041	46.8	32	10.8	13	3.3	30	27.0	14	12.2	41

¹ Data disaggregated from reported total.² Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.

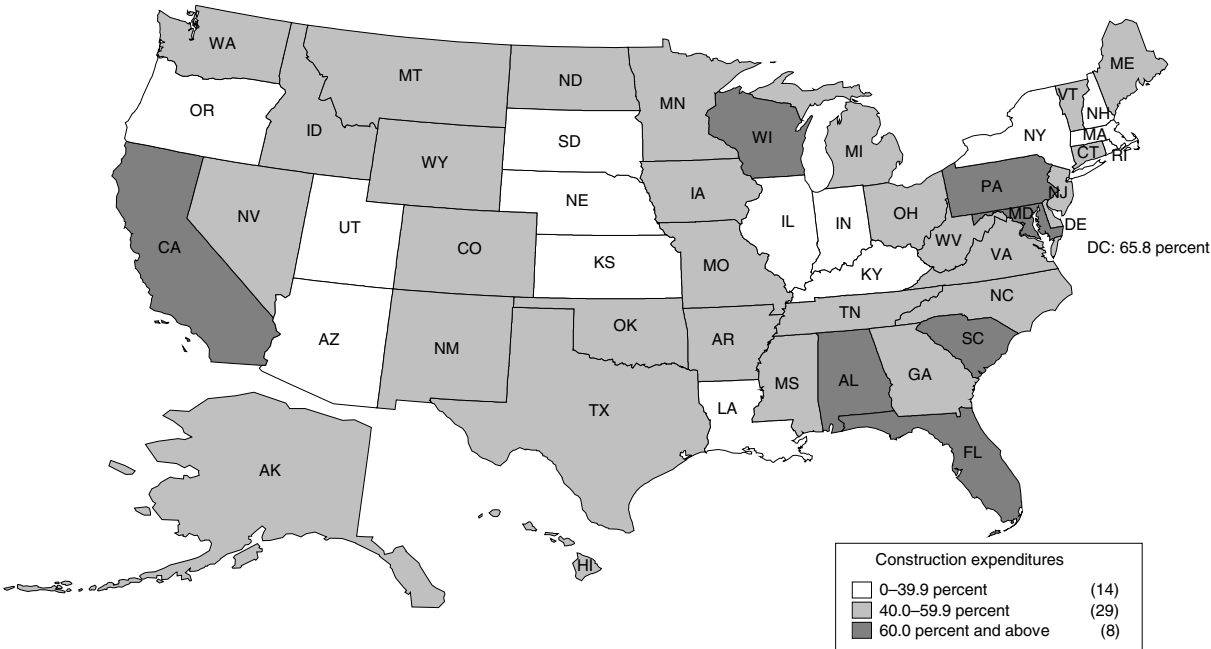
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-1.—Distribution of capital expenditures across objects: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-2.—Construction expenditures as a percentage of capital expenditures, by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Table 5-2.—Capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Capital expenditures (in thousands)	Percentage of capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) spent on:				
		Construction	Land and existing buildings	Initial equipment	Replacement equipment	Interest on debt
United States	\$43,947,117	49.9	10.3	5.6	16.6	17.7
Region						
Northeast	8,265,696	44.8	17.6	3.1	12.1	22.4
Midwest	11,196,636	40.5	11.5	7.1	20.6	20.2
South	14,508,343	56.1	4.9	6.5	16.0	16.4
West	9,976,442	55.5	10.5	4.5	16.6	12.9
Percentage of students living in urban area						
Less than 20 percent	5,357,641	55.6	6.0	5.5	17.4	15.5
20–less than 30 percent	10,948,596	47.8	8.7	4.1	18.3	21.1
30–less than 40 percent	15,825,662	49.6	10.5	6.6	18.0	15.3
40 percent or more	11,815,218	49.6	13.4	5.6	12.7	18.7
Percentage of minority students						
Less than 10 percent	1,381,646	40.3	17.5	4.2	22.5	15.5
10–less than 30 percent	15,465,481	46.8	7.5	4.9	18.0	22.8
30–less than 50 percent	17,233,299	46.0	14.3	7.5	15.2	17.1
50 percent or more	9,866,691	62.8	6.6	3.4	16.0	11.1
Percentage of LEP students ¹						
Less than 1 percent	10,393,347	50.4	5.0	3.4	19.4	21.7
1–less than 5 percent	15,661,473	46.0	11.3	7.9	16.4	18.4
5 percent or more	17,030,408	54.5	11.9	4.8	14.1	14.7
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty						
Less than 10 percent	2,598,979	47.1	11.9	6.8	16.9	17.3
10–less than 15 percent	9,562,858	49.0	6.7	6.5	16.2	21.5
15–less than 20 percent	9,086,460	49.6	6.4	3.3	19.2	21.4
20 percent or more	22,698,821	50.7	13.1	5.9	15.7	14.6
Per capita gross state product ²						
Less than \$25,000	3,412,070	51.3	8.3	4.0	22.5	13.9
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	28,768,800	53.5	7.3	5.3	16.3	17.6
\$30,000 or more	11,699,736	40.5	18.2	6.6	15.5	19.2
Median housing value						
Less than \$50,000	1,609,922	46.2	11.5	3.2	27.0	12.2
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	14,439,021	49.5	6.8	4.9	19.1	19.7
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	16,681,202	49.0	9.1	7.7	14.6	19.7
\$100,000 or more	11,216,973	52.2	16.3	3.7	14.9	12.9
Median household income						
Less than \$30,000	6,474,000	52.1	8.1	6.7	18.0	15.0
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	18,285,474	47.4	10.6	4.7	16.0	21.3
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	14,634,085	49.5	12.3	6.1	17.3	14.8
\$40,000 or more	4,553,559	57.8	5.4	5.5	14.8	16.5

¹ Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

² Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Construction Expenditures Per Pupil

Construction expenditures in unadjusted dollars were \$475 per pupil in 1997–98 (See table 5-3). However, there was again substantial variation across the states. Construction expenditures per pupil ranged from a high of \$902 in Nevada to a low of \$25 in Massachusetts. Ten states reported construction per pupil expenditures higher than \$600. Sixteen states reported construction per pupil expenditures below \$300. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia reported construction expenditures per pupil between \$300 and \$600 (See figure 5-3).

Unlike overall capital expenditures, construction expenditures per pupil were highest in the west and lowest in the midwest. With an average of \$514, construction expenditures per pupil in the west were about 1.2 times higher than construction expenditures per pupil in midwestern states, where spending averaged \$424 per pupil. Average expenditures per pupil in northeastern states (\$458) were somewhat lower than expenditures in the south (\$492) (See table 5-4).

As with capital expenditures, adjusting construction expenditures for cost-of-education differences across the states increased the range in expenditures per pupil between the highest and lowest spending states. Nevada remained the highest expenditure state at \$947 and Massachusetts remained the lowest expenditure state (\$22), but the ratio of their expenditures was increased from 36 to 1, based on unadjusted expenditures, to 43 to 1, based on cost-adjusted expenditures (See table 5-5).

Cost adjustments had little effect on the distribution of construction expenditures per pupil throughout the country. Both before and after cost adjustments, 10 states had construction expenditures above \$600 per pupil. At the other end of the continuum, the number of states with expenditures below \$300 dropped from 16 to 14 after cost adjustments. The middle of the distribution, between \$300 and \$600 per pupil, contained 26 states and the District of Columbia after adjustments (See figures 5-3 and 5-4).

A more pronounced effect of cost adjustments was on regional rankings of construction expenditures per pupil. After adjustments, the south reported the highest average per pupil expenditures (\$524) and the northeast replaced the midwest as the region with the lowest per-pupil spending (\$422) (See table 5-6). However, the ratio of expenditures between the highest and lowest expenditure regions remained the same: 1.2 to 1.

Construction expenditures per pupil showed no significant relationship with any measure of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, or median housing value—either in unadjusted dollars or in cost-adjusted dollars. Stated differently, states with greater wealth and income did not tend to have higher construction expenditures per pupil than low-wealth and low-income states. However, construction expenditures per pupil showed a positive relationship with percent minority enrollment, both with and without cost adjustments to expenditures.³⁵ The higher the percentage of minority students in a state, the higher the capital expenditures per student.

Facilities Expenditures

Facilities expenditures include a combination of current expenditures for plant maintenance and capital expenditures for school construction. Although this is not a common category for school finance analysis, it was included here because of the concern about tradeoffs that school districts and states make between building maintenance and building renovation or new school construction. Some districts are able to invest more heavily

³⁵ The correlation between construction expenditures per pupil and percent minority was +0.32 before cost adjustments and +0.29 after cost adjustments, both significant at the 0.05 level.

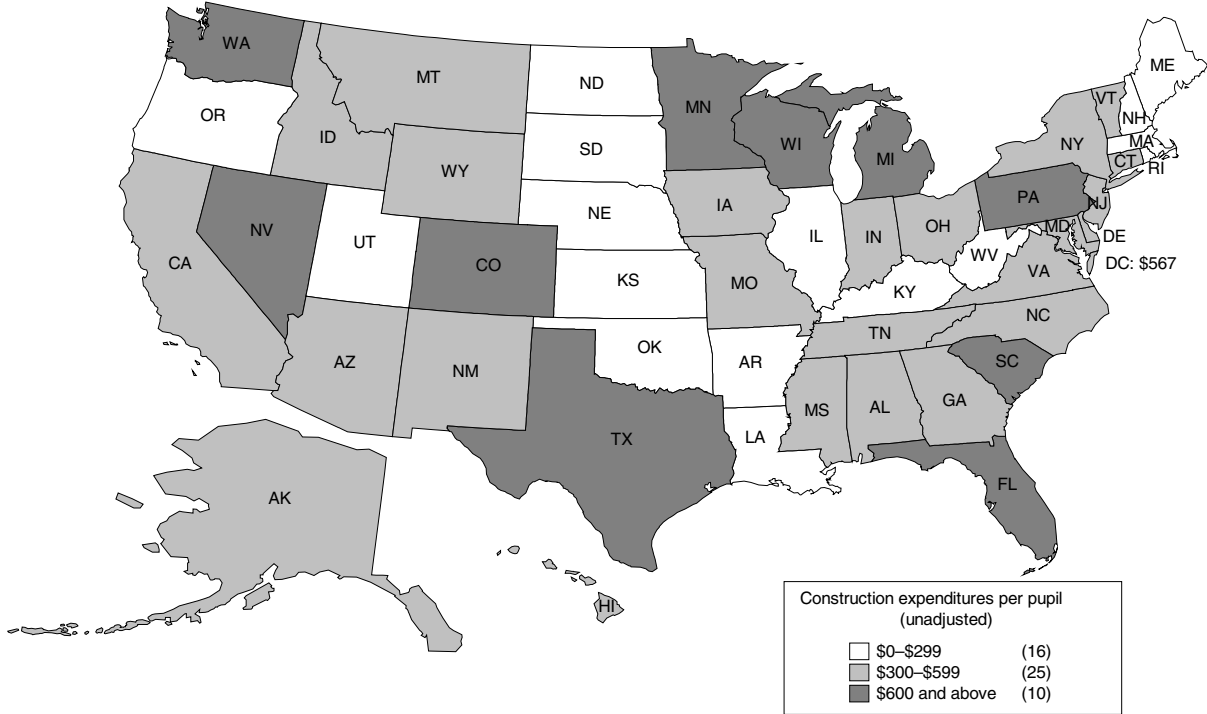
Table 5-3.—Capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Capital expenditures		Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Replacement equipment		Interest on debt	
	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank
United States	\$953		\$475		\$98		\$53		\$158		\$169	
Alabama	¹ 690	37	¹ 432	23	¹ 25	38	¹ 6	42	¹ 158	25	¹ 69	47
Alaska	858	25	479	20	2	50	84	10	146	30	146	25
Arizona	² 1,297	3	² 486	18	² 97	14	² 51	21	328	1	336	4
Arkansas	² 482	48	² 211	42	² 42	28	13	36	108	46	108	36
California	¹ 793	29	¹ 539	14	¹ 65	21	¹ 18	33	¹ 140	31	¹ 32	51
Colorado	1,152	11	633	8	36	32	78	11	164	22	242	8
Connecticut	² 947	18	² 490	17	² 98	13	16	34	131	35	212	10
Delaware	674	39	342	33	10	45	77	12	135	33	109	35
District of Columbia	¹ 863	24	² 567	11	0	51	² 59	20	150	27	¹ 86	44
Florida	1,013	16	611	10	33	33	120	5	88	50	161	19
Georgia	864	23	516	15	38	29	34	28	156	26	120	34
Hawaii	833	26	423	25	43	26	9	40	169	18	188	13
Idaho	802	28	392	29	51	22	107	7	128	37	124	32
Illinois	1,189	10	299	36	² 294	6	² 153	3	246	6	197	12
Indiana	² 1,300	2	² 414	26	² 83	15	154	2	136	32	514	1
Iowa	743	33	399	27	11	44	19	32	221	9	92	41
Kansas	609	42	144	44	28	34	3	51	253	3	181	15
Kentucky	340	49	50	48	² 13	43	² 7	41	166	19	104	39
Louisiana	527	46	96	45	134	9	6	44	164	23	128	30
Maine	536	45	237	41	14	41	10	38	115	43	160	20
Maryland	778	30	515	16	2	49	64	18	105	48	92	42
Massachusetts	² 300	50	² 25	51	² 5	47	11	37	110	45	149	23
Michigan	1,294	4	623	9	165	8	89	9	172	16	246	7
Minnesota	1,289	5	678	5	49	23	73	13	219	10	269	5
Mississippi	742	34	369	30	109	12	3	49	181	15	80	45
Missouri	² 773	31	² 347	32	15	39	² 36	27	212	12	163	17
Montana	593	43	318	35	27	36	5	46	170	17	73	46
Nebraska	769	32	35	50	320	4	70	16	242	7	101	40
Nevada	² 1,520	1	902	1	28	35	38	25	182	14	370	2
New Hampshire	621	41	245	40	² 71	18	² 37	26	116	42	² 152	22
New Jersey	987	17	558	12	80	16	72	15	129	36	148	24
New Mexico	896	19	449	22	193	7	108	6	60	51	86	43
New York	1,240	9	398	28	444	1	46	24	124	40	229	9
North Carolina	¹ 1,061	14	543	13	67	19	147	4	115	44	¹ 188	14
North Dakota	540	44	258	39	25	37	5	47	192	13	60	48
Ohio	733	35	319	34	37	31	5	48	251	4	122	33
Oklahoma	500	47	268	38	45	25	14	35	124	39	49	49
Oregon	820	27	78	46	382	2	50	23	148	29	162	18
Pennsylvania	1,283	6	787	2	4	48	3	50	126	38	363	3
Rhode Island	² 297	51	² 42	49	² 8	46	6	45	108	47	133	29
South Carolina	¹ 1,078	13	¹ 665	7	¹ 48	24	¹ 62	19	¹ 165	20	¹ 140	27
South Dakota	887	20	68	47	² 305	5	² 160	1	247	5	106	38
Tennessee	¹ 661	40	¹ 363	31	¹ 42	27	¹ 31	31	¹ 118	41	¹ 107	37
Texas	1,123	12	671	6	38	30	50	22	158	24	206	11
Utah	877	21	201	43	375	3	73	14	88	49	140	26
Vermont	733	36	425	24	14	42	10	39	150	28	133	28
Virginia	864	22	458	21	14	40	70	17	165	21	158	21
Washington	1,259	7	694	4	77	17	97	8	135	34	257	6
West Virginia	681	38	280	37	111	10	6	43	236	8	47	50
Wisconsin	1,251	8	757	3	66	20	33	30	217	11	178	16
Wyoming	1,030	15	482	19	111	11	34	29	278	2	125	31

¹ Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.² Data disaggregated from reported total.

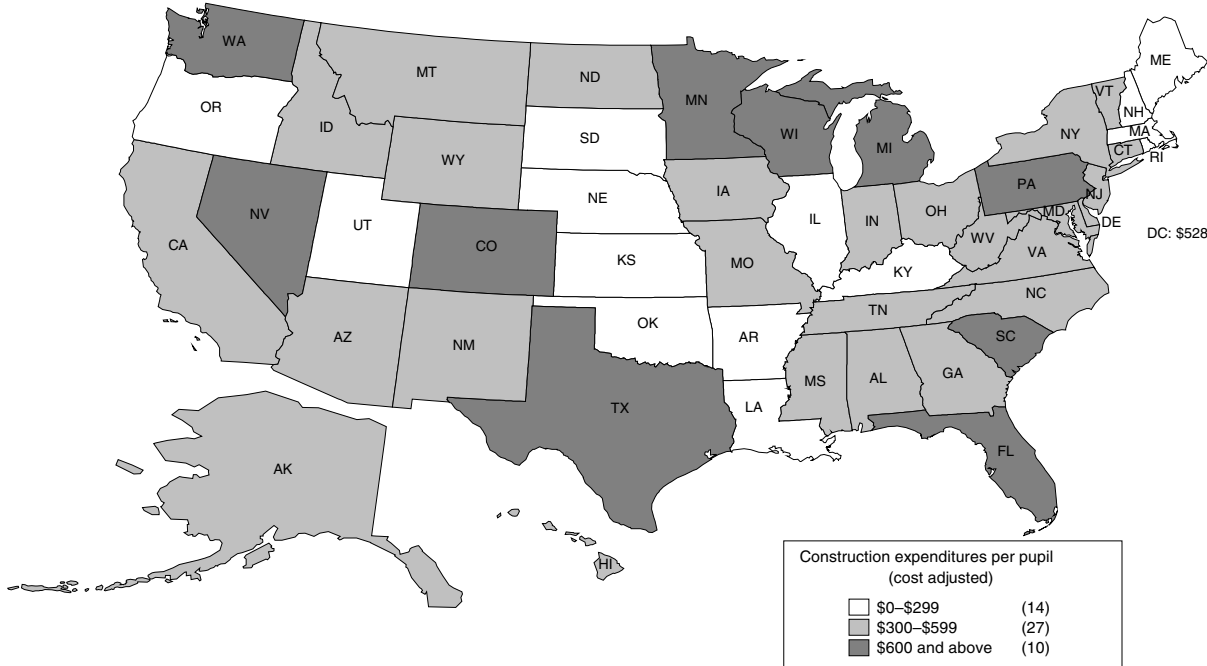
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-3.—Construction expenditures per pupil (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-4.—Construction expenditures per pupil (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools’ Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Table 5-4.—Capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Capital expenditures per pupil	Capital expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:				
		Construction	Land and existing buildings	Initial equipment	Replacement equipment	Interest on debt
United States	\$953	\$475	\$98	\$53	\$158	\$169
Region						
Northeast	1,022	458	180	32	123	229
Midwest	1,046	424	120	75	216	211
South	876	492	43	57	141	144
West	926	514	98	41	154	119
Percentage of students living in urban area						
Less than 20 percent	886	492	53	49	155	138
20–less than 30 percent	861	411	75	36	158	181
30–less than 40 percent	924	458	97	61	167	142
40 percent or more	1,154	573	154	64	147	216
Percentage of minority students						
Less than 10 percent	718	289	126	30	162	111
10–less than 30 percent	950	445	71	46	171	217
30–less than 50 percent	1,007	463	144	76	153	172
50 percent or more	914	574	60	31	146	102
Percentage of LEP students ¹						
Less than 1 percent	867	437	44	30	168	188
1–less than 5 percent	992	457	113	78	163	182
5 percent or more	1,011	551	120	48	142	149
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty						
Less than 10 percent	873	411	104	60	147	151
10–less than 15 percent	1,082	530	73	70	176	233
15–less than 20 percent	831	412	53	28	160	178
20 percent or more	971	492	127	57	152	142
Per capita gross state product ²						
Less than \$25,000	664	341	55	26	150	92
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	964	516	70	51	158	169
\$30,000 or more	1,057	428	192	70	164	203
Median housing value						
Less than \$50,000	636	294	73	20	172	77
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	941	466	64	46	180	185
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	1,084	531	98	83	158	214
\$100,000 or more	873	456	142	32	130	113
Median household income						
Less than \$30,000	746	388	61	50	134	112
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	1,054	500	112	50	169	224
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	939	465	115	58	162	139
\$40,000 or more	1,010	584	54	55	149	167

¹ Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data.

² Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; and Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Table 5-5.—Capital expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Capital expenditures		Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Replacement equipment		Interest on debt	
	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank
United States	\$953		\$475		\$98		\$53		\$158		\$159	
Alabama	¹ 773	32	1483	18	¹ 28	38	¹ 7	42	¹ 177	20	¹ 78	47
Alaska	677	40	378	30	1	50	67	17	115	41	115	38
Arizona	² 1,308	5	² 490	16	² 98	13	² 51	23	331	1	339	4
Arkansas	² 554	47	² 42	40	² 48	26	15	35	124	38	124	32
California	1710	38	1483	20	158	21	¹ 16	33	¹ 125	37	¹ 29	51
Colorado	¹ 1,169	11	641	8	36	32	79	10	166	26	245	7
Connecticut	² 823	29	² 426	26	² 85	15	14	36	114	42	184	16
Delaware	659	41	334	34	10	45	75	13	132	33	107	40
District of Columbia	¹ 803	31	² 528	13	0	51	² 55	20	140	30	¹ 80	46
Florida	1,058	16	638	9	35	33	126	5	92	50	168	19
Georgia	928	19	554	12	41	29	36	28	167	25	129	29
Hawaii	835	28	424	27	43	28	9	39	169	22	189	14
Idaho	872	22	426	25	55	22	117	6	139	31	135	27
Illinois	¹ 1,152	13	290	39	² 284	6	149	4	239	9	191	13
Indiana	² 1,391	2	² 443	23	² 88	14	165	2	145	29	550	1
Iowa	842	27	452	22	13	44	22	32	250	8	104	41
Kansas	681	39	161	44	32	34	3	51	283	4	203	12
Kentucky	380	49	56	48	² 14	42	² 7	41	186	17	116	37
Louisiana	589	45	107	45	150	9	7	44	183	18	143	25
Maine	547	48	241	41	15	41	11	37	118	40	163	20
Maryland	762	33	505	15	2	49	63	18	103	46	90	44
Massachusetts	² 256	51	² 22	51	² 4	48	9	40	94	48	127	31
Michigan	1,273	6	613	10	162	8	88	9	169	23	242	8
Minnesota	1,314	3	691	6	49	25	75	14	223	12	275	5
Mississippi	851	25	423	28	125	10	4	49	207	14	92	43
Missouri	² 814	30	² 366	31	16	39	² 38	26	223	13	171	17
Montana	652	42	349	33	30	35	6	45	187	16	80	45
Nebraska	867	23	40	49	361	4	79	11	273	5	114	39
Nevada	² 1,595	1	947	1	29	37	39	25	191	15	388	2
New Hampshire	592	44	234	42	² 68	20	² 35	29	111	44	² 145	24
New Jersey	856	24	484	17	70	18	63	19	112	43	129	30
New Mexico	964	18	483	19	207	7	116	7	64	51	93	42
New York	1,105	15	355	32	396	1	41	24	110	45	204	11
North Carolina	¹ 1,157	12	592	11	73	17	161	3	125	36	¹ 205	10
North Dakota	633	43	303	37	29	36	6	46	225	11	70	48

Table 5-5.—Capital expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997–98—Continued

State	Capital expenditures		Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Replacement equipment		Interest on debt	
	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil, cost adjusted	Rank
United States	\$953		\$475		\$98		\$53		\$158		\$169	
Ohio	742	35	323	35	37	31	5	48	254	7	123	34
Oklahoma	554	46	297	38	50	24	16	34	137	32	54	49
Oregon	849	26	80	46	396	2	51	22	154	27	168	18
Pennsylvania	1,252	7	768	3	4	47	3	50	123	39	354	3
Rhode Island	² 269	50	² 38	50	² 8	46	5	47	98	47	120	35
South Carolina	¹ 1,192	9	¹ 734	4	153	23	¹ 69	16	¹ 182	19	¹ 154	22
South Dakota	1,039	17	80	47	² 358	5	² 187	1	290	3	124	33
Tennessee	¹ 724	37	¹ 398	29	¹ 46	27	¹ 34	31	¹ 129	35	¹ 117	36
Texas	1,191	10	712	5	40	30	53	21	167	24	218	9
Utah	918	20	210	43	392	3	76	12	93	49	146	23
Vermont	741	36	430	24	14	43	10	38	152	28	135	28
Virginia	892	21	473	21	15	40	72	15	170	21	163	21
Washington	1,213	8	668	7	74	16	93	8	130	34	248	6
West Virginia	760	34	312	36	124	11	7	43	264	6	53	50
Wisconsin	1,309	4	792	2	69	19	35	30	227	10	186	15
Wyoming	1,125	14	526	14	122	12	37	27	303	2	137	26

¹ Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.

² Data disaggregated from reported total.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Table 5-6.—Capital expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Capital expenditures per pupil, cost adjusted	Capital expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:				
		Construction	Land and existing buildings	Initial equipment	Replacement equipment	Interest on debt
United States	\$953	\$475	\$98	\$53	\$158	\$169
Region						
Northeast	933	422	160	28	112	211
Midwest	1,070	433	121	76	222	217
South	936	524	47	60	151	154
West	888	486	96	41	147	118
Percentage of students living in urban area						
Less than 20 percent	892	495	54	48	158	138
20–less than 30 percent	881	420	77	37	164	183
30–less than 40 percent	913	447	96	61	165	145
40 percent or more	1,155	583	142	65	148	216
Percentage of minority students						
Less than 10 percent	771	313	133	32	177	117
10–less than 30 percent	964	449	73	48	175	219
30–less than 50 percent	1,002	466	136	76	154	171
50 percent or more	901	562	59	32	143	105
Percentage of LEP students ¹						
Less than 1 percent	914	459	47	32	179	196
1–less than 5 percent	988	455	112	78	163	181
5 percent or more	983	538	111	48	138	147
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty						
Less than 10 percent	828	382	102	56	143	145
10–less than 15 percent	1,112	542	75	72	182	241
15–less than 20 percent	839	415	55	29	163	177
20 percent or more	967	492	121	58	152	144
Per capita gross state product ²						
Less than \$25,000	736	378	61	29	167	102
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	978	519	72	53	160	174
\$30,000 or more	997	407	176	67	156	191
Median housing value						
Less than \$50,000	722	333	83	23	195	88
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	993	491	68	48	190	195
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	1,101	540	99	85	160	216
\$100,000 or more	782	410	127	29	116	101
Median household income						
Less than \$30,000	813	421	67	54	149	122
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	1,069	510	106	52	173	228
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	905	444	112	56	156	136
\$40,000 or more	965	560	51	52	144	159

¹ Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data.

² Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

in building maintenance and may therefore not have to undertake major renovations of school buildings; others may be able to maintain school buildings at a high level of quality and may therefore be able to avoid expensive building renovations.

Facilities expenditures were approximately \$57.8 billion in the United States in 1997–98 (U.S. Department of Education 1999; 2000) (See table 5-7). In current dollars, this was a 15.6 percent increase over expenditures of \$50 billion in 1996–97. California reported the highest facilities expenditures at \$6.9 billion, while North Dakota spent about \$88.8 million. Nine states reported facilities expenditures over \$1.5 billion, while 10 states and the District of Columbia reported facilities expenditures under \$200 million. The remaining 31 states reported capital expenditures of between \$200 million and \$1.5 billion. While construction expenses were the second-largest component of facilities expenditures nationally in 1997–98, operations and maintenance expenses made up over 50 percent of facilities expenditures (See figure 5-5).

Facilities Expenditures Per Pupil

Facilities expenditures per pupil were \$1,231 in 1997–98. There was some variation across the states—from a high of \$1,897 in the District of Columbia to a low of \$557 in Kentucky (See table 5-8). Other high-expenditure states besides the District of Columbia included New Jersey (\$1,712) and Alaska (\$1,708); other low-expenditure states besides Kentucky included Louisiana (\$693) and Rhode Island (\$713).

Facilities expenditures per pupil exceeded \$1,400 in 11 states and the District of Columbia. Twenty-eight states had facilities expenditures between \$900 and \$1,400 and 11 states had expenditures below \$900 (See figure 5-6). Spending per pupil for facilities was highest in the northeast (\$1,470) and lowest in the south at \$1,144. Average facilities expenditures per student were approximately 1.3 times higher in northeastern states as in states in the south (See table 5-9). (These regional variations are also evident in figure 5-6.)

When expenditures were adjusted to reflect cost-of-education differences across the states, the District of Columbia still had the highest per-pupil expenditures (\$1,767) and Kentucky the lowest (\$624) (See table 5-10). Cost adjustments decreased the spending disparity between the highest and lowest spending states. Before cost adjustments, the District of Columbia spent \$1,340 more per student than Kentucky. After cost adjustments were made, the difference became \$1,143. Before cost adjustments, the District of Columbia spent 3.4 times as much money per student as the lowest spending state; with cost adjustments, the ratio dropped to 2.8.

The use of cost adjustments slightly shifted the distribution of facilities expenditures per pupil across states. Before cost adjustments, 11 states had facilities expenditures per pupil below \$900. After cost adjustments, the number was reduced to 7 (See figures 5-6 and 5-7). However, at the upper end of the continuum, the number of states with expenditures above \$1,400 increased from 11 and the District of Columbia before cost adjustments, to 14 plus the District of Columbia after cost adjustments. The number of states in the middle group, with expenditures between \$900 and \$1,400, increased slightly from 28 before cost adjustments to 29 after adjustments. The continued dominance of the northeast in leading the country in facilities expenditures can be seen in figure 5-7.

Adjusting expenditures to account for cost-of-education differences somewhat evened out regional differences in facilities per pupil expenditures. The northeast still had the highest facilities per pupil expenditure (\$1,333) but the west had the lowest (\$1,170). The midwest had the second-highest levels (\$1,314) followed by the south (\$1,221). Cost adjustments reduced the ratio of facilities expenditures per pupil between the highest and lowest spending regions from approximately 1.3 to 1 before cost adjustments to 1.1 to 1 after (See table 5-11).

Table 5-7.—Facilities expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Facilities expenditures (in thousands)	Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Operations and maintenance ¹	
		Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total	Rank
United States	\$57,846,479	37.9		7.8		4.2		50.1	
Alabama	668,840	48.3	8	2.8	34	0.7	44	48.2	32
Alaska	225,610	28.1	37	0.1	50	4.9	17	66.9	7
Arizona	² 978,038	² 40.4	19	² 8.1	12	² 4.2	20	² 47.3	36
Arkansas	² 337,292	² 28.5	36	² 5.7	17	1.7	33	64.0	9
California	6,925,768	45.1	12	5.4	19	1.5	35	48.0	33
Colorado	911,008	47.7	9	2.7	36	5.9	13	43.7	44
Connecticut	² 772,993	² 33.9	27	² 6.8	15	1.1	39	58.2	20
Delaware	130,392	29.4	35	0.9	46	6.6	10	63.1	12
District of Columbia	² 146,315	² 29.9	34	0.0	51	² 3.1	27	67.0	6
Florida	3,162,851	44.3	13	2.4	37	8.7	6	44.5	41
Georgia	1,443,465	49.2	4	3.6	29	3.2	26	44.0	43
Hawaii	192,042	41.8	14	4.3	26	0.9	41	53.0	27
Idaho	254,490	37.6	22	4.9	22	10.3	5	47.2	37
Illinois	² 2,950,714	20.3	42	² 19.9	6	² 10.4	4	49.5	31
Indiana	² 1,329,980	² 30.7	32	² 6.1	16	11.4	3	51.7	29
Iowa	485,931	41.1	16	1.2	44	2.0	32	55.7	24
Kansas	386,369	17.4	44	3.4	31	0.3	50	78.8	4
Kentucky	² 373,147	9.1	46	² 2.3	38	² 1.2	37	87.5	3
Louisiana	538,620	13.8	45	19.3	7	0.9	42	66.0	8
Maine	193,619	26.0	40	1.6	40	1.1	38	71.3	5
Maryland	1,049,906	40.8	17	0.2	49	5.1	16	54.0	25
Massachusetts	² 733,585	² 3.3	51	² 0.7	47	1.4	36	94.7	1
Michigan	2,817,878	37.6	23	9.9	11	5.4	14	47.0	38
Minnesota	1,180,701	49.0	5	3.5	30	5.3	15	42.2	45
Mississippi	452,107	41.2	15	12.1	9	0.4	49	46.3	39
Missouri	² 898,404	² 35.2	25	1.5	41	² 3.7	23	59.6	17
Montana	154,191	33.4	29	2.8	33	0.6	47	63.2	11
Nebraska	298,332	3.5	50	31.3	3	6.9	9	58.3	19
Nevada	445,691	60.0	1	1.9	39	2.5	29	35.6	51
New Hampshire	² 179,453	27.5	38	² 8.0	13	² 4.2	21	² 60.4	16
New Jersey	2,140,521	32.6	30	4.7	24	4.2	19	58.5	18
New Mexico	417,888	35.6	24	15.3	8	8.6	7	40.5	47
New York	4,877,227	23.4	41	26.0	5	2.7	28	47.9	34
North Carolina	1,471,649	45.6	11	5.7	18	12.4	2	36.4	50
North Dakota	88,833	34.5	26	3.4	32	0.6	45	61.6	15
Ohio	1,815,519	32.5	31	3.7	28	0.5	48	63.3	10
Oklahoma	551,537	30.3	33	5.1	21	1.6	34	63.0	13
Oregon	649,557	6.5	47	31.8	2	4.1	22	57.6	21
Pennsylvania	2,764,785	51.7	3	0.3	48	0.2	51	47.8	35
Rhode Island	² 109,373	² 5.9	49	² 1.2	45	0.8	43	92.1	2
South Carolina	839,342	52.2	2	3.7	27	4.9	18	39.2	48
South Dakota	² 153,228	² 6.4	48	² 28.4	4	14.8	1	50.4	30
Tennessee	807,835	40.2	20	4.7	23	3.4	25	51.8	28
Texas	5,360,808	48.7	7	2.7	35	3.6	24	44.9	40
Utah	494,245	19.6	43	36.6	1	7.1	8	36.6	49
Vermont	110,668	40.7	18	1.3	42	1.0	40	57.0	22
Virginia	1,296,207	39.2	21	1.2	43	6.0	12	53.6	26
Washington	1,462,620	47.0	10	5.2	20	6.5	11	41.2	46
West Virginia	315,381	26.7	39	10.6	10	0.6	46	62.0	14
Wisconsin	1,361,700	49.0	6	4.3	25	2.2	31	44.5	42
Wyoming	139,823	33.5	28	7.7	14	2.3	30	56.5	23

¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.² Data disaggregated from reported total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Table 5-8.—Facilities expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Facilities expenditures		Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Operations and maintenance ¹	
	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank	Per pupil	Rank
United States	\$1,231		\$475		\$98		\$53		\$605	
Alabama	² 893	42	² 432	23	² 25	38	² 6	42	² 430	49
Alaska	1,708	3	479	20	2	50	84	10	1,142	2
Arizona	³ 1,201	21	³ 486	18	³ 97	14	³ 51	21	³ 568	32
Arkansas	³ 739	48	³ 211	42	³ 42	28	13	36	473	43
California	² 1,193	23	² 539	14	² 65	21	² 18	33	² 572	31
Colorado	1,326	17	633	8	36	32	78	11	579	30
Connecticut	³ 1,444	11	³ 490	17	³ 98	13	16	34	841	4
Delaware	1,165	26	342	33	10	45	77	12	735	8
District of Columbia	³ 1,897	1	³ 567	11	0	51	³ 59	20	1,271	1
Florida	1,379	14	611	10	33	33	120	5	614	23
Georgia	1,049	28	516	15	38	29	34	28	461	45
Hawaii	1,011	34	423	25	43	26	9	40	536	37
Idaho	1,041	31	392	29	51	22	107	7	491	41
Illinois	³ 1,477	9	299	36	³ 294	6	³ 153	3	730	10
Indiana	³ 1,348	16	³ 414	26	³ 83	15	154	2	697	12
Iowa	970	37	399	27	11	44	19	32	540	35
Kansas	824	45	144	44	28	34	3	51	649	18
Kentucky	³ 557	51	50	48	³ 13	43	³ 7	41	488	42
Louisiana	693	50	96	45	134	9	6	44	458	47
Maine	911	39	237	41	14	41	10	38	650	17
Maryland	1,264	19	515	16	2	49	64	18	682	15
Massachusetts	³ 773	46	³ 25	51	³ 5	47	11	37	732	9
Michigan	1,655	5	623	9	165	8	89	9	779	7
Minnesota	1,383	13	678	5	49	23	73	13	583	29
Mississippi	896	41	369	30	109	12	3	49	415	50
Missouri	³ 987	35	³ 347	32	15	39	³ 36	27	588	28
Montana	950	38	318	35	27	36	5	46	600	25
Nebraska	1,019	33	35	50	320	4	70	16	594	27
Nevada	1,503	8	902	1	28	35	38	25	535	38
New Hampshire	³ 890	43	245	40	³ 71	18	³ 37	26	³ 537	36
New Jersey	1,712	2	558	12	80	16	72	15	1,002	3
New Mexico	1,260	20	449	22	193	7	108	6	510	39
New York	1,704	4	398	28	444	1	46	24	816	5
North Carolina	1,191	24	543	13	67	19	147	4	433	48
North Dakota	749	47	258	39	25	37	5	47	461	46
Ohio	983	36	319	34	37	31	5	48	622	21
Oklahoma	884	44	268	38	45	25	14	35	558	33
Oregon	1,200	22	78	46	382	2	50	23	691	13
Pennsylvania	1,523	7	787	2	4	48	3	50	728	11
Rhode Island	³ 713	49	³ 42	49	³ 8	46	6	45	657	16
South Carolina	² 1,273	18	² 665	7	² 48	24	² 62	19	² 499	40
South Dakota	³ 1,076	27	68	47	³ 305	5	³ 160	1	542	34
Tennessee	² 905	40	² 363	31	² 42	27	² 31	31	² 468	44
Texas	1,377	15	671	6	38	30	50	22	619	22
Utah	1,023	32	201	43	375	3	73	14	375	51
Vermont	1,044	30	425	24	14	42	10	39	595	26
Virginia	1,167	25	458	21	14	40	70	17	625	20
Washington	1,476	10	694	4	77	17	97	8	609	24
West Virginia	1,046	29	280	37	111	10	6	43	649	19
Wisconsin	1,544	6	757	3	66	20	33	30	688	14
Wyoming	1,440	12	482	19	111	11	34	29	813	6

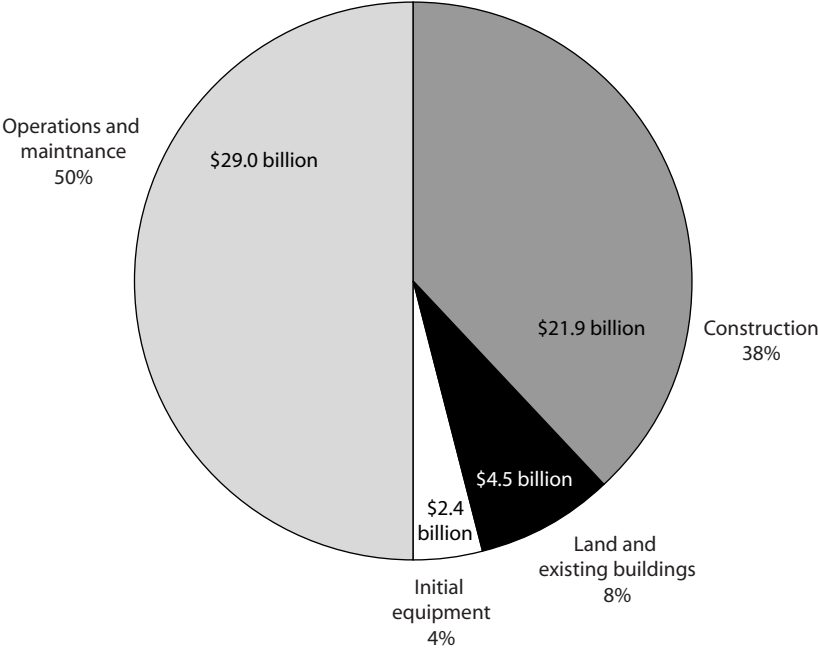
¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

² Data imputed based on current year (School year 1997–98) data.

³ Data disaggregated from reported total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

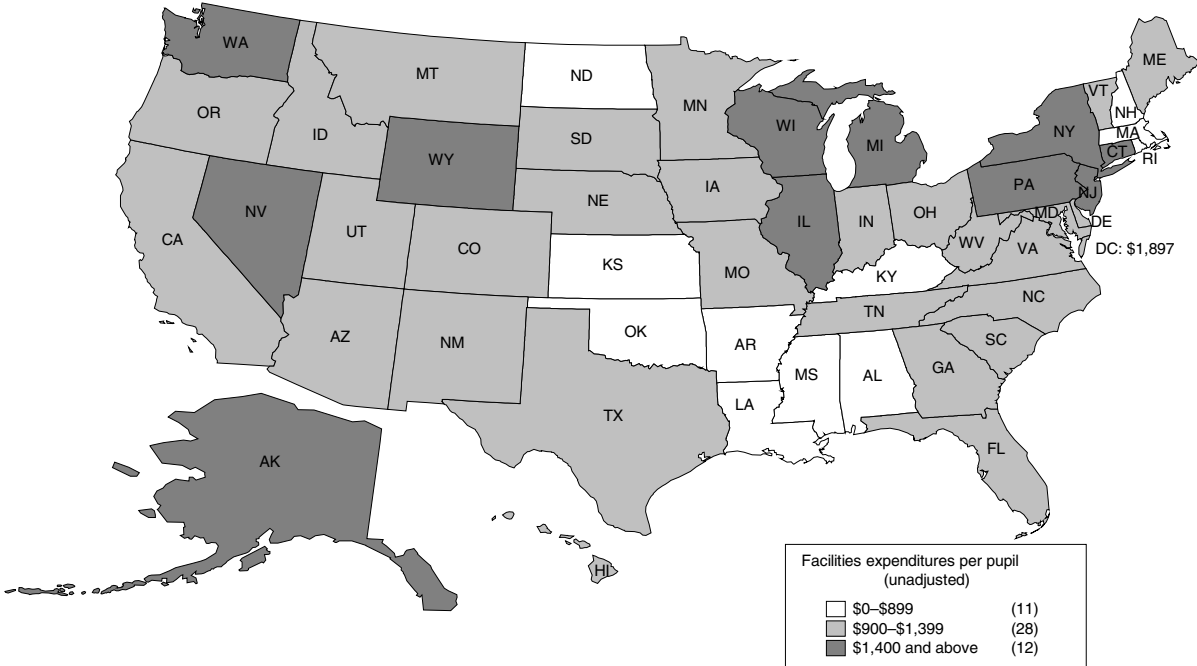
Figure 5-5.—Distribution of facilities expenditures across objects: School year 1997–98



* Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-6.—Facilities expenditures per pupil (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Table 5-9.—Facilities expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Facilities expenditures per pupil	Facilities expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:			
		Construction	Land and existing buildings	Initial equipment	Operations and maintenance ¹
United States	\$1,231	\$475	\$98	\$53	\$605
Region					
Northeast	1,470	458	180	32	800
Midwest	1,286	424	120	75	667
South	1,144	492	43	57	552
West	1,230	514	98	41	577
Percentage of students living in urban area					
Less than 20 percent	1,237	492	53	49	643
20–less than 30 percent	1,151	411	75	36	629
30–less than 40 percent	1,212	458	97	61	596
40 percent or more	1,463	573	154	64	671
Percentage of minority students					
Less than 10 percent	971	289	126	30	526
10–less than 30 percent	1,211	445	71	46	648
30–less than 50 percent	1,330	463	144	76	648
50 percent or more	1,250	574	60	31	584
Percentage of LEP students²					
Less than 1 percent	1,076	437	44	30	565
1–less than 5 percent	1,322	457	113	78	675
5 percent or more	1,356	551	120	48	636
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty					
Less than 10 percent	1,323	411	104	60	748
10–less than 15 percent	1,336	530	73	70	662
15–less than 20 percent	1,108	412	53	28	615
20 percent or more	1,283	492	127	57	606
Per capita gross state product³					
Less than \$25,000	926	341	55	26	504
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	1,238	516	70	51	601
\$30,000 or more	1,445	428	192	70	755
Median housing value					
Less than \$50,000	907	294	73	20	520
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	1,181	466	64	46	605
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	1,318	531	98	83	606
\$100,000 or more	1,333	456	142	32	703
Median household income					
Less than \$30,000	1,020	388	61	50	521
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	1,303	500	112	50	641
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	1,266	465	115	58	628
\$40,000 or more	1,476	584	54	55	782

¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

² Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data.

³ Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; and Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Table 5-10.—Facilities expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997–98

State	Facilities expenditures		Construction		Land and existing buildings		Initial equipment		Operations and maintenance ¹	
	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank
United States	\$1,231		\$475		\$98		\$53		\$605	
Alabama	1,000	39	483	18	28	38	7	42	481	48
Alaska	1,348	17	378	30	1	50	67	17	901	2
Arizona	² 1,211	24	² 490	16	² 98	13	² 51	23	² 573	34
Arkansas	² 848	47	² 242	40	² 48	26	15	35	543	39
California	1,069	33	483	20	58	21	16	33	513	43
Colorado	1,345	18	641	8	36	32	79	10	587	32
Connecticut	² 1,255	21	² 426	26	² 85	15	14	36	730	7
Delaware	1,138	28	334	34	10	45	75	13	719	12
District of Columbia	² 1,767	1	² 528	13	0	51	² 55	20	1,184	1
Florida	1,441	11	638	9	35	33	126	5	642	22
Georgia	1,127	30	554	12	41	29	36	28	496	47
Hawaii	1,014	38	424	27	43	28	9	39	537	41
Idaho	1,132	29	426	25	55	22	117	6	534	42
Illinois	² 1,431	12	290	39	² 284	6	² 149	4	708	15
Indiana	² 1,441	10	² 443	23	² 88	14	165	2	746	6
Iowa	1,100	31	452	22	13	44	22	32	612	28
Kansas	922	44	161	44	32	34	3	51	726	9
Kentucky	² 624	51	56	48	² 14	42	² 7	41	545	38
Louisiana	776	48	107	45	150	9	7	44	512	46
Maine	928	43	241	41	15	41	11	37	662	18
Maryland	1,238	23	505	15	2	49	63	18	668	17
Massachusetts	² 660	49	² 22	51	² 4	48	9	40	625	25
Michigan	1,629	2	613	10	162	8	88	9	766	5
Minnesota	1,410	14	691	6	49	25	75	14	594	31
Mississippi	1,027	37	423	28	125	10	4	49	476	49
Missouri	² 1,040	36	² 366	31	16	39	² 38	26	620	26
Montana	1,045	35	349	33	30	35	6	45	660	19
Nebraska	1,150	27	40	49	361	4	79	11	671	16
Nevada	1,577	4	947	1	29	37	39	25	562	35
New Hampshire	² 849	46	234	42	² 68	20	² 35	29	² 513	45
New Jersey	1,486	7	484	17	70	18	63	19	870	4
New Mexico	1,356	16	483	19	207	7	116	7	549	37
New York	1,519	6	355	32	396	1	41	24	728	8
North Carolina	1,298	19	592	11	73	17	161	3	472	50
North Dakota	878	45	303	37	29	36	6	46	541	40

Table 5-10.—Facilities expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil across objects, by state: School year 1997-98—Continued

State	Facilities expenditures			Construction			Land and existing buildings			Initial equipment			Operations and maintenance ¹		
	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Rank	Per pupil cost adjusted	Rank	Rank
United States	\$1,231			\$475			\$98			\$53			\$605		
Ohio	995	40	35	323	35	31	37	31	5	48	24	630	24		
Oklahoma	980	42	38	297	38	24	50	24	16	34	27	618	27		
Oregon	1,242	22	46	80	46	2	396	2	51	22	13	715	13		
Pennsylvania	1,486	8	3	768	3	47	4	47	3	50	14	710	14		
Rhode Island	² 647	50	50	² 38	50	46	² 8	46	5	47	30	596	30		
South Carolina	1,407	15	4	734	4	23	53	23	69	16	36	551	36		
South Dakota	² 1260	20	47	80	47	5	² 358	5	² 187	1	23	635	23		
Tennessee	991	41	29	398	29	27	46	27	34	31	44	513	44		
Texas	1,461	9	5	712	5	30	40	30	53	21	20	656	20		
Utah	1,072	32	43	210	43	3	392	3	76	12	51	393	51		
Vermont	1,056	34	24	430	24	43	14	43	10	38	29	602	29		
Virginia	1,204	25	21	473	21	40	15	40	72	15	21	645	21		
Washington	1,422	13	7	668	7	16	74	16	93	8	33	586	33		
West Virginia	1,168	26	36	312	36	11	124	11	7	43	10	724	10		
Wisconsin	1,615	3	2	792	2	19	69	19	35	30	11	719	11		
Wyoming	1,572	5	14	526	14	12	122	12	37	27	3	887	3		

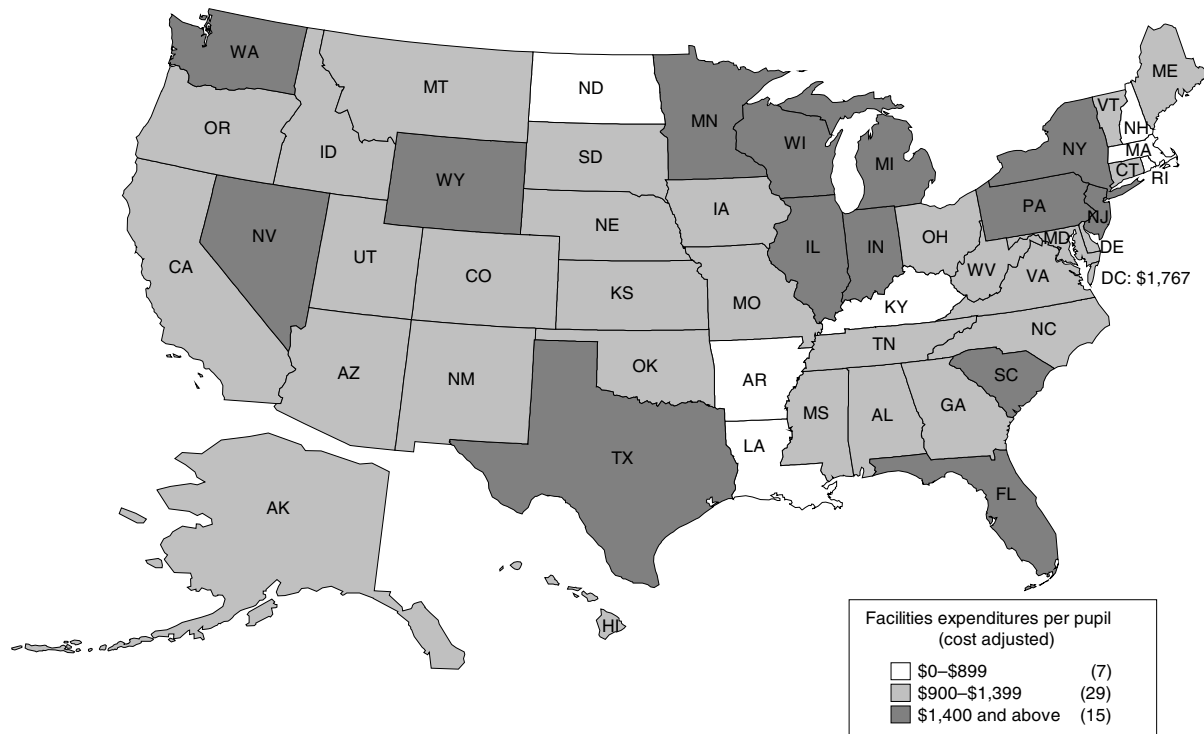
¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

² Data disaggregated from reported total.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98-04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Figure 5-7.—Facilities expenditures per pupil (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998 and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Facilities expenditures per pupil in unadjusted dollars showed a positive relationship with two measures of state wealth (GSP per capita and median household income) and three student demographic characteristics (percent of students living in urban areas, percent minority enrollment, and percent LEP students).³⁶ This indicates that states with larger economic bases tended to spend more money on facilities expenditures than states with smaller economic bases. However, after cost adjustments were applied only three of these relationships remained. With cost adjustments, there was a significant relationship with percent of students living in urban areas, percent minority students, and GSP per capita.³⁷

Operations and Maintenance Expenditures

Operations and Maintenance Expenditures as a Share of Facilities Expenditures

Operations and maintenance expenditures were the largest component of facilities expenditures in the United States in 1997–98, totaling approximately \$29 billion and about 50 percent of facilities expenditures (See figure 5-5).

³⁶ The correlation between facilities expenditures per pupil and percent students living in urban areas was +0.43, significant at the 0.01 level. The correlation with percent minority students was +0.35, significant at the 0.05 level; with percentage of LEP students, +0.29 significant at the 0.05 level; with GSP per capita, +0.51 significant at the 0.001 level; and with median household income, +0.43 significant at the 0.01 level.

³⁷ After cost adjustments, the correlation between facilities expenditures per pupil and percentage of students living in urban areas was +0.40, significant at the 0.01 level; percent minority students was +0.29 significant at the 0.05 level; and GSP per capita was +0.32 significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 5-11.—Facilities expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Facilities expenditures per pupil, cost adjusted	Facilities expenditures (in cost adjusted dollars) per pupil spent on:			
		Construction	Land and existing buildings	Initial equipment	Operations and maintenance ¹
United States	\$1,231	\$475	\$98	\$53	\$605
Region					
Northeast	1,333	422	160	28	723
Midwest	1,314	433	121	76	684
South	1,221	524	47	60	590
West	1,170	486	96	41	547
Percentage of students living in urban area					
Less than 20 percent	1,231	495	54	48	635
20–less than 30 percent	1,175	420	77	37	640
30–less than 40 percent	1,189	447	96	61	585
40 percent or more	1,458	583	142	65	667
Percentage of minority students					
Less than 10 percent	908	268	120	29	491
10–less than 30 percent	1,202	442	70	45	645
30–less than 50 percent	1,354	462	153	76	663
50 percent or more	1,289	591	62	31	604
Percentage of LEP students ²					
Less than 1 percent	1,134	459	47	32	596
1–less than 5 percent	1,307	455	112	78	663
5 percent or more	1,309	538	111	48	612
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty					
Less than 10 percent	1,233	382	102	56	693
10–less than 15 percent	1,370	542	75	72	681
15–less than 20 percent	1,113	415	55	29	614
20 percent or more	1,271	492	121	58	600
Per capita gross state product ³					
Less than \$25,000	1,026	378	61	29	558
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	1,251	519	72	53	607
\$30,000 or more	1,350	407	176	67	700
Median housing value					
Less than \$50,000	1,028	333	83	23	589
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	1,247	491	68	48	640
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	1,338	540	99	85	614
\$100,000 or more	1,193	410	127	29	628
Median household income					
Less than \$30,000	1,112	421	67	54	570
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	1,317	510	106	52	648
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	1,212	444	112	56	599
\$40,000 or more	1,393	560	51	52	730

¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

² Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data.

³ Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia.

NOTE: All cost adjustments were made using the Geographic Cost of Education Index (GCEI) (Chambers 1998).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

There was wide variation in operations and maintenance expenditures across the states—from 94.7 percent of facilities expenditures in Massachusetts to just 35.6 percent in Nevada. The share of facilities expenditures used for operations and maintenance expenditures was particularly high in Massachusetts (94.7 percent), Rhode Island (92.1 percent), and Kentucky (87.5 percent) and especially low in Nevada (35.6 percent), North Carolina (36.4 percent), and Utah (36.6 percent) (See table 5-7).

In seven states and the District of Columbia, operations and maintenance expenditures comprised more than 65 percent of facilities expenditures. In contrast, 12 states reported operations and maintenance expenditures at less than 45 percent of facilities expenditures. In three-fifths of the states (31), operations and maintenance expenditures were between 45 and 65 percent of facilities expenditures (See figure 5-8).

The share of facilities expenditures spent on operations and maintenance showed a moderate amount of regional variation. The northeast reported the highest percentage of operations and maintenance expenditures (54.4 percent) while the west reported the lowest (46.9 percent) (See table 5-12).

While the operations and maintenance share of facilities expenditures did vary state to state and by region, there was no significant relationship between state wealth, as measured by GSP per capita, median housing value, or median household income, and operations and maintenance expenditures. Moreover, there was no significant relationship between operations and maintenance expenditures and any student demographic characteristics.

Operations and Maintenance Expenditures Per Pupil

The average unadjusted operations and maintenance per pupil expenditures in 1997–98 was \$605 (See table 5-8). However, there was again substantial variation across the states. Operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil ranged from a high of \$1,271 in the District of Columbia to a low of \$375 in Utah. Ten states and the District of Columbia had operations and maintenance expenditures higher than \$700 per pupil. Twelve states had operations and maintenance expenditures below \$500 per pupil. Nearly three-fifths of the states (28) had operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil between \$500 and \$700 (See figure 5-9).

Regional differences in facilities expenditures were reflected in operations and maintenance expenditures. With an average of \$800, operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil in the northeast were about 1.4 times higher than operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil in southern states, where spending averaged \$552 per pupil. Average expenditures per pupil in midwestern states (\$667) were somewhat higher than expenditures in the west (\$577) (See table 5-9).

Adjusting operations and maintenance expenditures for cost-of-education differences across the states decreased the range in expenditures per pupil between the highest and lowest spending states. The District of Columbia continued to have the highest expenditures at \$1,184 per pupil and Utah the lowest (\$393). The ratio of their expenditures was decreased from 3.4 to 1, based on unadjusted expenditures, to 3.0 to 1, based on cost-adjusted expenditures (See table 5-10).

Again, cost adjustments slightly shifted the distribution of per pupil operations and maintenance expenditures throughout the country. Before cost adjustments, 10 states and the District of Columbia had operations and maintenance expenditures above \$700 per pupil. After cost adjustments, the number rose to 14 states and the District of Columbia. At the other end of the continuum, the number of states with expenditures below \$500 fell from 12 to 5. The middle of the distribution between \$500 and \$700 per pupil contained 28 states before cost adjustments and 31 states after adjustments (See figures 5-9 and 5-10).

Table 5-12.—Facilities expenditures (in unadjusted dollars) across objects, by state characteristic: School year 1997–98

State characteristics	Facilities expenditures (in thousands)	Percentage of facilities expenditures spent on:			
		Construction	Land and equipment	Initial equipment	Operations and maintenance ¹
United States	\$57,846,479	37.9	7.8	4.2	50.1
Region					
Northeast	11,882,224	31.2	12.3	2.2	54.4
Midwest	13,767,590	33.0	9.4	5.8	51.9
South	18,945,696	43.0	3.8	5.0	48.3
West	13,250,970	41.8	7.9	3.4	46.9
Percentage of students living in urban area					
Less than 20 percent	7,474,502	39.8	4.3	3.9	52.0
20–less than 30 percent	14,644,038	35.7	6.5	3.1	54.7
30–less than 40 percent	20,757,009	37.8	8.0	5.0	49.2
40 percent or more	14,970,930	39.1	10.6	4.4	45.9
Percentage of minority students					
Less than 10 percent	1,868,130	29.8	13.0	3.1	54.1
10–less than 30 percent	19,712,810	36.7	5.9	3.8	53.6
30–less than 50 percent	22,770,610	34.8	10.8	5.7	48.7
50 percent or more	13,494,929	45.9	4.8	2.5	46.7
Percentage of LEP students ²					
Less than 1 percent	12,895,017	40.6	4.1	2.7	52.5
1–less than 5 percent	20,859,096	34.6	8.5	5.9	51.0
5 percent or more	22,841,611	40.7	8.9	3.5	46.9
Percentage of school aged students living in poverty					
Less than 10 percent	3,938,233	31.1	7.9	4.5	56.6
10–less than 15 percent	11,802,755	39.7	5.5	5.3	49.6
15–less than 20 percent	12,111,112	37.2	4.8	2.5	55.5
20 percent or more	29,994,380	38.4	9.9	4.5	47.3
Per capita gross state product ³					
Less than \$25,000	4,757,336	36.8	5.9	2.8	54.4
\$25,000–less than \$30,000	36,946,316	41.6	5.7	4.1	48.5
\$30,000 or more	15,996,513	29.6	13.3	4.9	52.2
Median housing value					
Less than \$50,000	2,295,477	32.4	8.1	2.2	57.4
\$50,000–less than \$65,000	18,134,112	39.4	5.4	3.9	51.2
\$65,000–less than \$100,000	20,289,708	40.2	7.4	6.3	46.0
\$100,000 or more	17,127,182	34.2	10.7	2.4	52.7
Median household income					
Less than \$30,000	8,861,094	38.0	6.0	4.9	51.1
\$30,000–less than \$35,000	22,599,882	38.4	8.6	3.8	49.2
\$35,000–less than \$40,000	19,731,724	36.7	9.1	4.5	49.6
\$40,000 or more	6,653,779	39.6	3.7	3.7	53.0

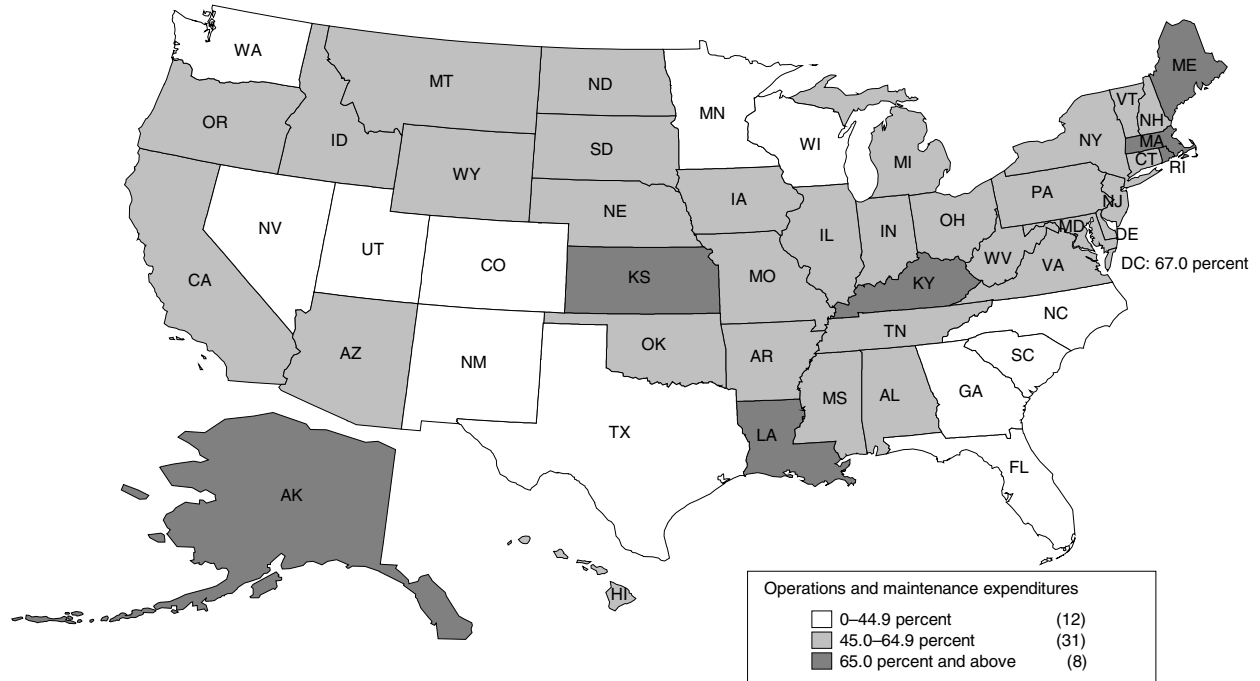
¹ Includes property expenditures plus current expenditures on operations and maintenance.

² Kentucky, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Vermont were missing LEP data. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

³ Per capita gross state product data is not applicable for the District of Columbia. The dollar sum for this category therefore will not equal the United States total.

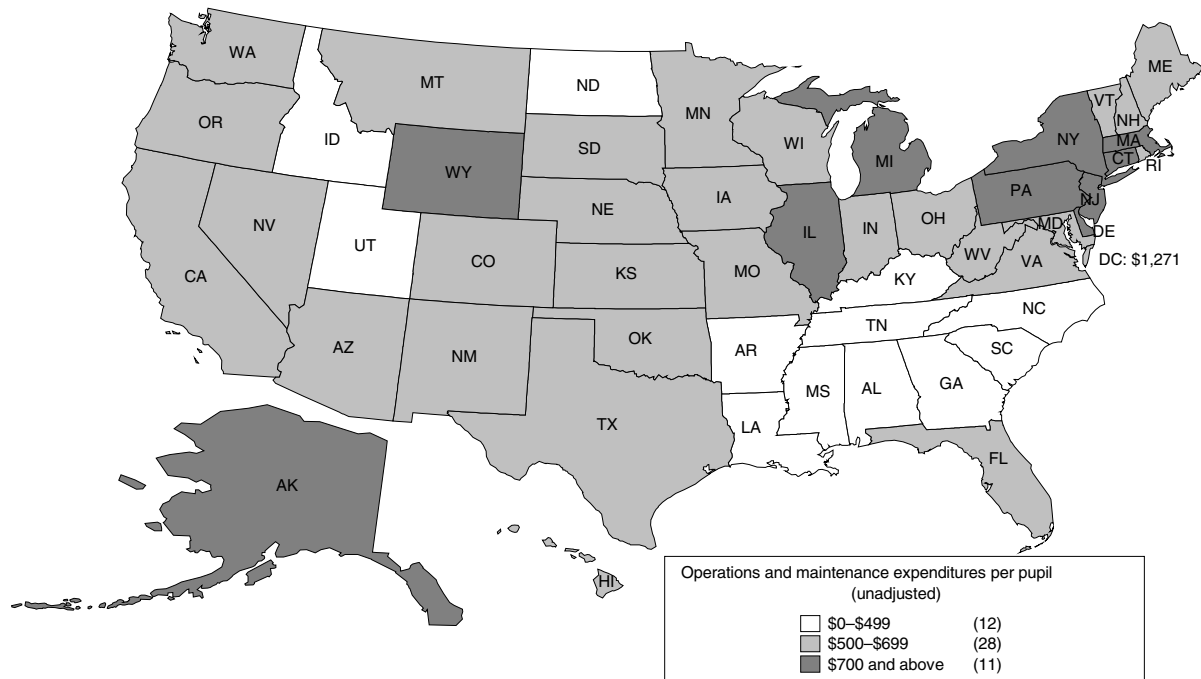
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998; *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*; Common Core of Data, Public School Universe File, 1997–98; Schools and Staffing Survey, Public School Questionnaire, 1993–94; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, 1999; U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement, 1999; and U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished tabulations from 1990 Census Lookup, <<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>>, 1999.

Figure 5-8.—Expenditures for operations and maintenance as a percentage of facilities expenditures, by state: School year 1997–98



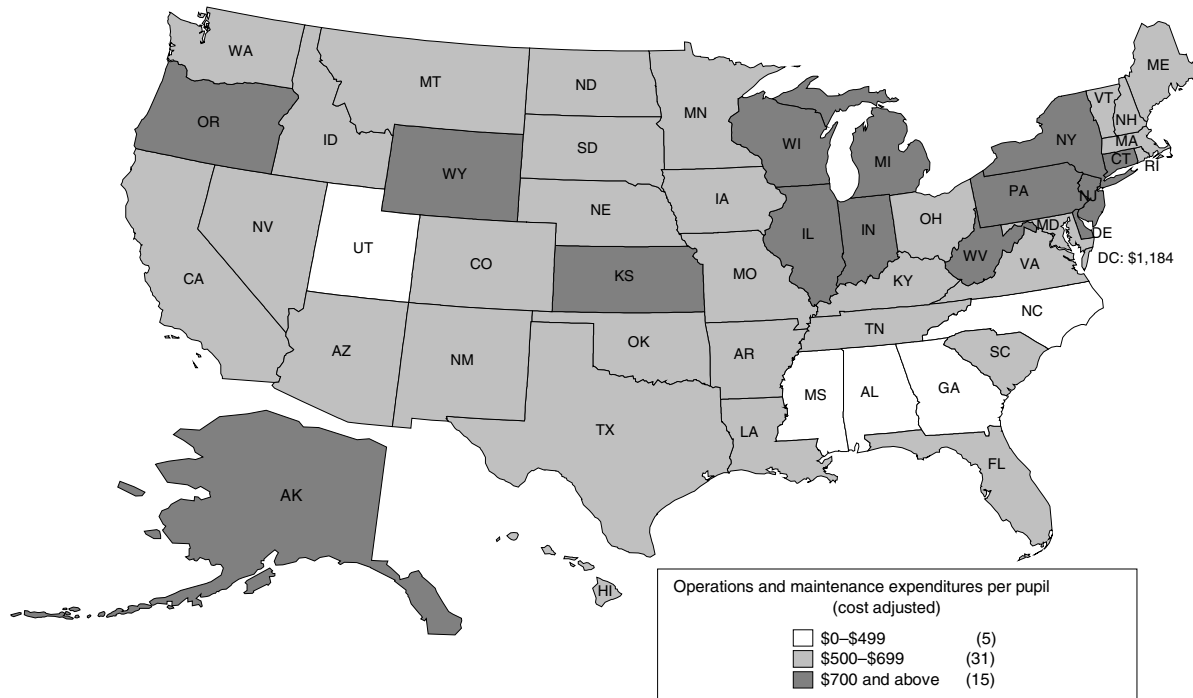
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-9.—Expenditures per pupil for operations and maintenance (in unadjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998.

Figure 5-10.—Expenditures per pupil for operations and maintenance (in cost adjusted dollars), by state: School year 1997–98



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common Core of Data, National Public Education Financial Survey, 1998, and *Geographic Variations in Public Schools' Costs*, Working Paper No. 98–04, by Jay Chambers and William J. Fowler, Jr., 1998.

Cost adjustments had little effect on regional rankings of operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil. After adjustments, the northeast still had the highest average per pupil expenditures (\$723), but the west replaced the south as the region with the lowest per-pupil spending (\$547) (See table 5-11). However, the ratio of expenditures between the highest and lowest expenditure regions decreased only slightly—from 1.4 to 1 before cost adjustments to 1.3 to 1 after adjustments.

Operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil showed a significant, positive relationship with all three measures of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—in unadjusted dollars and with GSP per capita in cost-adjusted dollars.³⁸ Stated differently, states with greater wealth and income tended to have higher operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil than low-wealth and low-income states. However, operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil showed a significant relationship with only one student demographic characteristic (percent of students living in urban areas), both with and without cost adjustments applied to expenditures.³⁹ The higher the percent of students living in urban areas, the higher were expenditures for plant maintenance and operation.

³⁸ The correlation between operations and maintenance per pupil expenditures and per capita GSP was +0.63, significant at the 0.001 level; with median housing value, +0.35 significant at the 0.05 level; and with median household income, +0.45 significant at the 0.001 level. After cost adjustments, the correlation with per capita GSP was +0.46, significant at the 0.001 level.

³⁹ The correlation between operations and maintenance expenditures per pupil and percent students living in urban areas was +0.42 both before and after cost adjustments, and both significant at the 0.01 level.

Chapter 6: Summary of Findings

This report examined the financing of elementary and secondary education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia during the 1997–98 school year. Chapter 2 described the sources of education funding, focusing on federal, state, and local revenues for education. Chapters 3, 4, and 5 described the patterns of expenditure, starting with total expenditures and then providing greater detail on current and capital expenditures. This chapter synthesizes the material presented previously and highlights the key findings of the report.

Education Revenues

Revenues for elementary and secondary education totaled just under \$326 billion in 1997–98. State governments provided the largest share of total revenues—nearly \$158 billion, or 48.4 percent of the total. Local governments provided the second-largest share—about \$146 billion, or 44.8 percent of the total. The federal government provided the remainder—about \$22 billion, or 6.8 percent of total revenues. Revenues per pupil were \$3,418 from state governments, \$3,168 from local governments, and \$481 from the federal government.

Range in Revenues Per Pupil across States

Although federal, state, and local revenues per pupil varied from state to state, the amount of variation was not consistent. Excluding the District of Columbia, which was an outlier on all three measures, state revenues per pupil showed the greatest range and federal revenues per pupil the smallest range across the states. In unadjusted dollars, state revenues per pupil ranged from a high of \$6,009 in Hawaii to a low of \$633 in New Hampshire, with a ratio of 9.5 to 1. Local revenues per pupil followed, with a range from \$5,972 in New Jersey to \$857 in New Mexico, and a ratio of 7.0 to 1.⁴⁰ Federal revenues per pupil were third, with a range from \$1,133 in Alaska to \$258 in New Hampshire and a ratio of 4.4 to 1. In adjusted dollars, the ratios of the highest to the lowest states were 10.0 to 1 (state), 6.0 to 1 (local), and 3.6 to 1 (Federal).

Regional Differences in Revenues Per Pupil

Total revenues and local revenues per pupil were highest in the northeast, while state and federal revenues per pupil were highest in the west. However, no region consistently had the lowest revenues per pupil from different sources. State revenues per pupil were lowest in the south, local revenues per pupil in the west, and federal revenues per pupil in the midwest.

⁴⁰ The ratio excludes Hawaii, with local revenues per pupil of \$163, since Hawaii funds education almost fully at the state level.

With cost adjustments, total and local revenues per pupil were still highest in the northeast, but the midwest replaced the west as the region with the highest state revenues per pupil and the south replaced the west as the region with the highest federal revenues per pupil. The west remained the region with the lowest local revenues per pupil, but the northeast replaced the south as the region with the lowest state revenues per pupil and the midwest as the region with the lowest federal revenues per pupil.

Relationship between State Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics and the Share of Revenues from Different Sources

State wealth—measured as GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—was unrelated to the share of revenues from state and local sources, but the first two wealth measures were negatively related to the share of revenues from federal sources. Put differently, there was some tendency for states with lower GSP per capita and median household income to get a higher share of their revenues from the federal government than states with higher GSP per capita and household income. These relationships would be expected because a large portion of federal revenues, most notably Title I funds, are distributed based on the children living in poverty.

When the District of Columbia was included in the analysis, there was no relationship between state characteristics such as percent minority enrollment and percent children in poverty and the share of revenues from state and local sources. Excluding the District of Columbia, however, percent minority enrollment had a small positive relationship with the state share of total revenues and a small negative relationship with the local share of total revenues. In contrast, percent minority enrollment and percent of children in poverty were positively related to the share of revenues coming from the federal government. States with higher concentrations of minority and poor children tended to receive a higher share of their revenues from the federal government than states with relatively fewer minority and poor children. These relationships would again be expected based on the way federal funds are distributed to states and school districts.

Relationship between State Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics and Revenues Per Pupil

All three measures of state wealth—GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—showed positive relationships with both local revenues per pupil and total revenues per pupil, but no relationship with either state or federal revenues per pupil in unadjusted dollars. States with higher fiscal capacity tended to raise larger amounts of money per pupil from local sources, which in turn translated into higher total revenues per pupil for education. With cost adjustments, GSP per capita continued to be positively related to both total and local revenues per pupil, but the strength of the relationships was reduced. Median household income continued to be related to total revenues per pupil—also at a reduced level—but the relationship with local revenues per pupil was eliminated. However, both GSP per capita and median household income were now negatively related to federal revenues per pupil. The higher a state's wealth and income, the lower is the state's federal revenues per pupil.

Finally, state characteristics such as percent minority enrollment and percent children in poverty showed no relationship with unadjusted and cost-adjusted state, local, or total revenues per pupil. However, both of these state characteristics showed a positive relationship with federal revenues per pupil, in both unadjusted and cost-adjusted dollars. States with higher concentrations of minority and poor children tended to have higher federal revenues per pupil than states with relatively fewer minority and poor children.

Education Expenditures

This report examined state education expenditures in several areas: total expenditures, current and capital expenditures, expenditures for four current functions (instruction, student and staff support services, administration, and operations), and facilities. The key findings about expenditures are highlighted below.

Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education were \$334 billion in 1997–98. Current expenditures were the largest component, totaling nearly \$286 billion and about 85 percent of total expenditures. Capital expenditures were just under \$44 billion, or about 13 percent of total expenditures. Total expenditures were \$7,247 per pupil, current expenditures were \$6,189 per pupil, and capital expenditures were \$953 per pupil.

Current expenditures included several major functions. Instruction was the largest function, totaling \$176.5 billion and 61.8 percent of current expenditures. School operations (transportation and plant maintenance) were the second-largest component at \$39.4 billion, followed by school and district administration at \$30.8 billion, support services for students and instructional staff at \$26.3 billion, and food and enterprise operations at \$12.6 billion. Expenditures per pupil were \$3,827 for instruction, \$567 for student and staff support services, \$669 for administration, and \$855 for school operations.

Range in Expenditures Per Pupil across States

All measures of expenditure per pupil showed some variation across states, but the amount of variation was not consistent. Using the ratio of expenditures between the highest and the lowest expenditure state as the measure of variation, capital expenditures per pupil showed the greatest range in both unadjusted and cost-adjusted dollars. In unadjusted dollars, capital expenditures per pupil ranged from a high of \$1,520 in Nevada to a low of \$297 in Rhode Island—a ratio of 5.1 to 1. In contrast, the ratio between the highest and lowest expenditure state was only 2.4 to 1 for current expenditures and 2.2 to 1 for total expenditures. In cost-adjusted dollars, the ratios were 6.2 to 1, 2.0 to 1, and 1.8 to 1, respectively.

Within current expenditures, the range in unadjusted expenditures per pupil was highest for student and staff support services, and lowest for instruction. Excluding the District of Columbia, unadjusted expenditures per pupil for student and staff support services ranged from a high of \$1,042 in New Jersey to a low of \$285 in North Dakota—a ratio of nearly 3.7 to 1. Expenditures per pupil for operations

followed, with a range from \$1,486 in New Jersey to \$481 in Utah and a ratio of nearly 3.1 to 1. Expenditures per pupil for administration were next in variation, with a range from \$999 in Colorado to \$346 in Utah and a ratio of nearly 2.9 to 1. Expenditures per pupil for instruction had the smallest variation, with a range from \$6,017 in New York to \$2,620 in Utah and a ratio of 2.3 to 1. In cost-adjusted dollars, the ratios were 2.9 to 1, 2.6 to 1, 2.8 to 1, and 2.0 to 1, respectively.

Regional Differences in Expenditures Per Pupil

In unadjusted dollars, the northeast was the region with the highest expenditures per pupil on all measures except capital expenditures and the south had the lowest expenditures per pupil on all measures except operations.⁴¹ In cost-adjusted dollars, the northeast remained the highest expenditure region on four of the seven measures (total expenditures, current expenditures, instructional expenditures, and expenditures for operations). However, the midwest replaced the northeast as the highest expenditure region on the other three measures (capital expenditures, expenditures for student and staff support services, and expenditures for administration). At the other end of the distribution, the south remained the lowest expenditure region on three measures (capital, administration, and operations expenditures). However, the west replaced the south as the lowest expenditure region on the other four measures (total expenditures, current expenditures, instructional expenditures, and expenditures for student and staff support services).

Relationship between State Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics and Expenditures Per Pupil

State wealth—as measured by GSP per capita, median household income, and median housing value—consistently had a positive relationship with all measures of expenditure per pupil except capital expenditures, in unadjusted dollars. Put differently, wealthier states tended to spend more per pupil on all education functions than poorer states. Because of their greater fiscal capacity, wealthier states were able to spend more on all functions rather than to make tradeoffs among them. Poorer states, in contrast, presumably because of their more limited fiscal capacity, spent less on all functions. Cost adjustments to expenditures tended to reduce the strength of the relationship between state fiscal capacity and most measures of expenditure per pupil. However, even with cost adjustments, state wealth continued to be positively related to total expenditures per pupil and to expenditures per pupil for most education functions.

⁴¹ This summary analysis included all categories of expenditure except food services and enterprise activities.

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