Chapter 3: State Revenues

State Revenues

State revenues for public elementary and secondary education totaled $154.6 billion in 1997–98 (table 3-1). This was just over 48 percent of total district revenues ($321.6 billion) in 1997–98. Nearly 72 percent of state revenues came from general formula assistance ($111.1 billion) (table 3-6), with just over 8 percent from instructional program revenues ($12.7 billion) (table 3-11), and 20 percent from other state sources.

State Revenues Per Pupil

State revenues per pupil in the United States averaged $3,388 in 1997–98 before cost adjustments (table 3-1). State revenues per pupil were highest in the West ($3,697) and lowest in the South ($3,105). At $3,511 per pupil, state revenues in the Northeast were higher than in the Midwest ($3,424). The use of cost adjustments decreased the range between the highest and lowest regions from $592 to $339 and the ratio of revenues per pupil from 1.2 to 1.1 to 1. The Midwest ($3,540) replaced the West ($3,515) as the region with the highest per pupil revenues, and the Northeast ($3,201) replaced the South ($3,367) as the region with the lowest state revenues per pupil.

Smaller districts had higher state revenues per pupil, both before and after cost adjustments. Before cost adjustments, state revenues per pupil averaged $3,623 in districts with fewer than 1,000 students, compared to $3,422 in districts with 10,000 or more students. After cost adjustments, smaller districts continued to have higher average state revenues per pupil than larger districts. In addition, the difference between the smallest and the largest districts increased from $201 to $759 per pupil. However, correlation analysis showed a weak negative relationship between district enrollment and state revenues per pupil, both before (-0.02) and after (-0.05) cost adjustments (tables A-1 and A-2).

Before cost adjustments, state revenues per pupil showed small but statistically significant negative relationships with two measures of district wealth—median household income (-0.31) and median value owner-occupied housing (-0.12) (table A-10). School districts with median household income at or above $35,000 had average state revenues per pupil of $2,894, while districts with median household incomes below $20,000 had revenues per pupil of $4,086. Similarly, districts with median housing values at or above $85,000 had average state revenues of $3,262 per pupil, while districts with median housing values below $40,000 had state revenues per pupil of $4,099.

After cost adjustments, the differences increased. State adjusted revenues per pupil became higher in districts with the lowest median household incomes ($4,473 per pupil), and lower in districts with the highest incomes ($2,695). Adjustments also raised state revenues per pupil in districts with the lowest median housing values ($4,544) and lowered them in districts with the highest housing values ($2,985). Correlation measures were also strengthened by cost adjustments, indicating that state revenues were

Table 3-1. State revenues, cost-adjusted state revenues, state revenues per pupil, and cost-adjusted state revenues per pupil in public school districts, by region, enrollment, minority enrollment, poverty, median household income, and median value owner-occupied housing: 1997–98

School district characteristics	State revenues (in thousands)	Cost-adjusted state revenues (in thousands)	State revenues per pupil	Cost-adjusted state revenues per pupil
All districts	$154,597,201	$155,268,077	$3,388	$3,413
Region				
Northeast	27,844,617	25,310,107	3,511	3,201
Midwest	36,366,891	37,407,502	3,424	3,540
South	51,165,529	55,472,789	3,105	3,367
West	39,220,164	37,077,679	3,697	3,515
District enrollment				
0–999	9,850,067	10,951,464	3,623	4,087
1,000–4,999	43,060,895	44,908,327	3,316	3,474
5,000–9,999	23,413,306	23,362,133	3,318	3,318
10,000 or more	78,272,933	76,046,153	3,422	3,328
Minority enrollment				
Less than 5 percent	37,885,902	39,652,992	3,355	3,513
5 percent–<20 percent	37,043,006	37,470,691	3,087	3,122
20 percent–<50 percent	43,739,213	43,765,392	3,407	3,409
50 percent or more	27,818,381	26,226,735	3,902	3,679
Data missing	8,110,699	8,152,267	—	—
School-age children in poverty				
Less than 5 percent	12,856,878	12,042,565	2,486	2,331
5 percent–<15 percent	49,479,597	49,526,294	3,195	3,198
15 percent–<25 percent	42,216,898	43,832,920	3,563	3,699
25 percent or more	41,933,129	41,714,031	3,899	3,879
Data missing	8,110,699	8,152,267	—	—
Median household income				
Less than $20,000	14,143,070	15,481,330	4,086	4,473
$20,000–<$25,000	30,670,915	32,703,691	3,653	3,895
$25,000–<$30,000	39,173,630	39,419,807	3,495	3,517
$30,000–<$35,000	25,944,849	25,481,431	3,431	3,369
$35,000 or more	36,554,038	34,029,552	2,894	2,695
Data missing	8,110,699	8,152,267	—	—
Median value owner-occupied housing				
Less than $40,000	14,998,868	16,624,458	4,099	4,544
$40,000–<$55,000	28,429,175	30,677,433	3,631	3,919
$55,000–<$85,000	46,551,988	48,095,109	3,222	3,330
$85,000 or more	56,506,471	51,718,809	3,262	2,985
Data missing	8,110,699	8,152,267	—	—

—Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

higher in districts with a lower economic base, both before and after cost adjustments. The correlation between adjusted state revenues per pupil and median household income was -0.44 and median value owner-occupied housing was -0.30 (table A-11).

State revenues per pupil showed a small positive relationship with percent minority enrollment before cost adjustments. Before adjustments, school districts with the highest minority enrollments had higher state revenues per pupil than districts with the lowest minority enrollments, $3,902 and $3,355, respectively. However, districts with between 5 and 20 percent minority enrollment had the lowest state revenues per pupil ($3,087). After adjustments, the 5–20 percent bracket still had the lowest state revenues per pupil, and the range between the lowest- and highest-minority districts was greatly reduced—from $547 to $166. Correlation figures also indicated a small positive relationship both before cost adjustments (+0.20), and after cost adjustments (+0.10).

State revenues per pupil were positively correlated with district poverty, both before (+0.32) and after (+0.35) cost adjustments. State revenues per pupil were lowest in the lowest-poverty districts and highest in the highest poverty districts both before and after cost adjustments—$2,486 and $3,899, respectively, before cost adjustments, and $2,331 and $3,879 respectively, after cost adjustments.

Variations in State Revenues Per Pupil

Restricted Range Ratio

The restricted range ratio for unadjusted state revenues per pupil across the United States was 3.37 (table 3-2). This means that state revenues in the district at the 95th percentile were 3.37 times higher than state revenues in the district at the 5th percentile. Variation in the states ranged from 0.19 in Alabama to 9.85 in Connecticut and a high of 19.42 in Vermont. Six states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wyoming) had a restricted range ratio higher than that for the United States.

When cost adjustments were applied, the restricted range ratio for state revenues per pupil across the United States rose to 3.79 (table 3-3). Eight states exceeded the national variation after cost adjustments: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming. Cost adjustments increased the range between the lowest-variation and highest-variation states. After cost adjustments, the restricted range ratio ranged from 0.28 in Alabama to 10.34 in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and a high of 20.44 in Vermont.

Coefficient of Variation

The coefficient of variation for unadjusted state revenues per pupil across the United States was 0.39 (table 3-2). This means that approximately two-thirds of the districts nationally have state revenues per pupil between $2,067 and $4,709, a range that is from 39 percent below the mean to 39 percent above the mean. Variation in the states ranged from 0.05 in Alabama to 0.84 in Vermont. Nine states had a coefficient of variation higher than that for the United States.

When state revenues were adjusted for cost-of-education differences, the coefficient of variation for state revenues per pupil across the United States remained 0.39 (table 3-3). Ten states exceeded the national variation after cost adjustments: New York joined Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming. Cost adjustments decreased the range between the lowest-variation and highest-variation states. After cost adjustments, the coefficient of variation ranged from 0.09 in Alabama to 0.87 in Vermont.

Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient for unadjusted state revenues per pupil across the United States was 0.21 (table 3-2). A Gini coefficient of 0 means revenues are distributed equally; higher values such as 0.21 imply revenues are more concentrated among a smaller share of students. Variation in the states ranged from 0.03 in Alabama to 0.46 in Vermont. Nine states (Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming) had a Gini coefficient higher than that for the United States.

Table 3-2.   Variation in state revenues per pupil (unadjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

State	Restricted range ratio		Coefficient of variation		Gini coefficient		Average rank	Average quartile
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
United States	3.37	†	0.39	†	0.21	†	†	†
Alabama	0.19	1	0.05	1	0.03	1	1.00	1
Alaska	1.18	23	0.33	35	0.14	27	28.33	3
Arizona	1.90	33	0.28	29	0.14	27	29.67	3
Arkansas	0.55	15	0.15	12	0.08	13	13.33	2
California	1.36	28	0.23	23	0.13	24	25.00	2
Colorado	2.27	38	0.29	30	0.16	32	33.33	3
Connecticut	9.85	48	0.64	46	0.36	46	46.67	4
Delaware	0.47	12	0.12	6	0.06	6	8.00	1
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida	0.75	21	0.21	21	0.11	22	21.33	2
Georgia	0.39	7	0.12	6	0.06	6	6.33	1
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	0.54	14	0.15	12	0.08	13	13.00	2
Illinois	2.88	40	0.40	41	0.22	41	40.67	4
Indiana	0.72	19	0.15	12	0.08	13	14.67	2
Iowa	0.40	9	0.13	10	0.06	6	8.33	1
Kansas	1.20	24	0.24	24	0.13	24	24.00	2
Kentucky	0.61	17	0.16	16	0.09	18	17.00	2
Louisiana	0.39	7	0.12	6	0.07	10	7.67	1
Maine	2.77	39	0.32	34	0.17	34	35.67	3
Maryland	1.21	25	0.26	27	0.14	27	26.33	3
Massachusetts	4.75	43	0.54	45	0.30	45	44.33	4
Michigan	0.51	13	0.14	11	0.08	13	12.33	1
Minnesota	1.59	29	0.25	26	0.13	24	26.33	3
Mississippi	0.28	2	0.09	2	0.05	2	2.00	1
Missouri	2.26	37	0.42	42	0.22	41	40.00	4
Montana	0.87	22	0.24	24	0.11	22	22.67	2
Nebraska	2.17	35	0.29	30	0.16	32	32.33	3
Nevada	1.33	27	0.37	39	0.14	27	31.00	3
New Hampshire	9.13	47	0.72	48	0.38	47	47.33	4
New Jersey	7.46	45	0.71	47	0.39	48	46.67	4
New Mexico	1.22	26	0.20	20	0.09	18	21.33	2
New York	3.27	42	0.35	37	0.19	38	39.00	4
North Carolina	0.32	4	0.11	3	0.05	2	3.00	1
North Dakota	0.40	9	0.21	21	0.07	10	13.33	2
Ohio	2.18	36	0.35	37	0.19	38	37.00	4
Oklahoma	0.72	19	0.16	16	0.09	18	17.67	2
Oregon	0.56	16	0.15	12	0.07	10	12.67	1
Pennsylvania	1.88	32	0.31	32	0.18	36	33.33	3
Rhode Island	3.19	41	0.37	39	0.20	40	40.00	4
South Carolina	0.38	6	0.11	3	0.06	6	5.00	1
South Dakota	1.69	30	0.33	35	0.18	36	33.67	3
Tennessee	0.67	18	0.17	18	0.09	18	18.00	2
Texas	6.65	44	0.46	43	0.26	43	43.33	4
Utah	0.33	5	0.12	6	0.05	2	4.33	1
Vermont	19.42	49	0.84	49	0.46	49	49.00	4
Virginia	2.13	34	0.31	32	0.17	34	33.33	3
Washington	0.29	3	0.11	3	0.05	2	2.67	1
West Virginia	0.44	11	0.18	19	0.08	13	14.33	2
Wisconsin	1.78	31	0.26	27	0.14	27	28.33	3
Wyoming	7.51	46	0.53	44	0.28	44	44.67	4

†Not applicable.

[1]Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Table 3-3.   Variation in state revenues per pupil (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

State	Restricted range ratio		Coefficient of variation		Gini coefficient		Average rank	Average quartile
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
United States	3.79	†	0.39	†	0.21	†	†	†
Alabama	0.28	1	0.09	1	0.05	1	1.00	1
Alaska	1.24	24	0.34	32	0.14	24	26.67	3
Arizona	2.24	33	0.31	29	0.15	28	30.00	3
Arkansas	0.64	13	0.17	12	0.09	12	12.33	2
California	1.51	27	0.25	23	0.14	24	24.67	2
Colorado	2.50	36	0.33	30	0.17	32	32.67	3
Connecticut	10.34	47	0.64	46	0.36	46	46.33	4
Delaware	0.58	11	0.15	6	0.07	5	7.33	1
District of Columbia	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Florida	0.95	20	0.23	20	0.12	22	20.67	2
Georgia	0.68	17	0.19	14	0.10	17	16.00	2
Hawaii	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Idaho	0.66	15	0.18	13	0.09	12	13.33	2
Illinois	3.95	42	0.46	42	0.25	42	42.00	4
Indiana	0.65	14	0.15	6	0.09	12	10.67	1
Iowa	0.51	8	0.15	6	0.07	5	6.33	1
Kansas	1.70	28	0.29	27	0.16	31	28.67	3
Kentucky	0.78	18	0.20	17	0.11	19	18.00	2
Louisiana	0.52	10	0.15	6	0.08	10	8.67	1
Maine	2.64	38	0.34	32	0.19	34	34.67	3
Maryland	1.23	23	0.26	24	0.14	24	23.67	2
Massachusetts	5.03	43	0.55	45	0.30	45	44.33	4
Michigan	0.40	3	0.12	3	0.06	2	2.67	1
Minnesota	2.17	31	0.30	28	0.15	28	29.00	3
Mississippi	0.37	2	0.11	2	0.06	2	2.00	1
Missouri	3.32	40	0.42	41	0.23	41	40.67	4
Montana	1.07	22	0.28	26	0.13	23	23.67	2
Nebraska	2.36	34	0.33	30	0.17	32	32.00	3
Nevada	1.33	25	0.38	39	0.14	24	29.33	3
New Hampshire	10.34	47	0.76	48	0.39	47	47.33	4
New Jersey	7.87	46	0.70	47	0.39	47	46.67	4
New Mexico	1.38	26	0.24	22	0.10	17	21.67	2
New York	3.74	41	0.40	40	0.21	40	40.33	4
North Carolina	0.47	6	0.14	5	0.07	5	5.33	1
North Dakota	0.62	12	0.23	20	0.09	12	14.67	2
Ohio	1.96	29	0.36	37	0.19	34	33.33	3
Oklahoma	0.96	21	0.21	18	0.11	19	19.33	2
Oregon	0.66	15	0.19	14	0.08	10	13.00	2
Pennsylvania	2.39	35	0.35	34	0.20	38	35.67	3
Rhode Island	2.88	39	0.35	34	0.19	34	35.67	3
South Carolina	0.46	5	0.12	3	0.06	2	3.33	1
South Dakota	2.17	31	0.37	38	0.20	38	35.67	3
Tennessee	0.92	19	0.21	18	0.11	19	18.67	2
Texas	6.61	44	0.50	43	0.28	43	43.33	4
Utah	0.48	7	0.15	6	0.07	5	6.00	1
Vermont	20.44	49	0.87	49	0.45	49	49.00	4
Virginia	2.63	37	0.35	34	0.19	34	35.00	3
Washington	0.45	4	0.16	11	0.07	5	6.67	1
West Virginia	0.51	8	0.19	14	0.09	12	11.33	1
Wisconsin	2.03	30	0.27	25	0.15	28	27.67	2
Wyoming	7.78	45	0.53	44	0.29	44	44.33	4

†Not applicable.
¹Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Cost of education adjustments had no effect on the Gini coefficient across the United States; it remained 0.21 (table 3-3). The same nine states exceeded the United States level of variation as before cost adjustments, though cost adjustments decreased the range of variation. After adjustments, the Gini coefficient ranged from 0.05 in Alabama to 0.45 in Vermont.
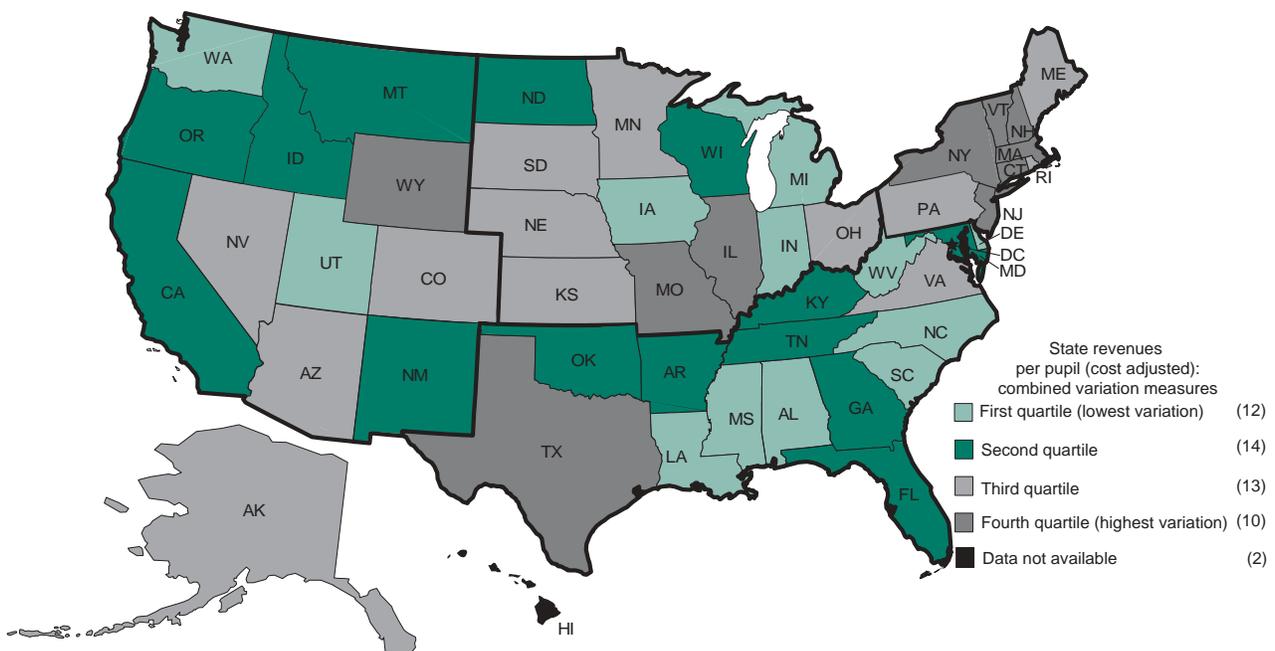
Overall Variation

In a synthesis of variation measures, 100 percent of the states in the Northeast ranked in the two quartiles with highest variation when compared with states across the country, both before and after cost adjustments (table 3-4 and figure 3-1). In contrast, states in the South had less variation, with 81 percent before cost adjustments and 88 percent after falling in the two quartiles with lowest variation. Half of the states in the West and Midwest fell into the quartiles with lowest variation.

Table 3-4.   Variation in state revenues per pupil, by region: 1997–98

Region	Percent of states in quartiles 1 and 2 (low variation)	Percent of states in quartiles 3 and 4 (high variation)
Unadjusted state revenues per pupil		
Northeast	0	100
Midwest	42	58
South	81	19
West	58	42
Cost-adjusted state revenues per pupil		
Northeast	0	100
Midwest	42	58
South	88	13
West	58	42

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Figure 3-1.   Synthesis of variation measures of state revenues per pupil (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

State revenues per pupil (cost adjusted): combined variation measures
- First quartile (lowest variation) (12)
- Second quartile (14)
- Third quartile (13)
- Fourth quartile (highest variation) (10)
- Data not available (2)

NOTE: Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district. Regions are delineated in black; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

In all cases, states with relatively small variation on one measure also demonstrated relatively small variation on the other two measures (tables 3-2 and 3-3). In particular, the two states with the least variation overall and the one state with the most variation overall, both before and after cost adjustments, held exactly the same rank among the states, no matter which measure was used.

Relationship between State Revenues Per Pupil and Selected District Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics

For the United States as a whole, state revenues per pupil in unadjusted dollars showed a negative relationship with a school district's median household income (-0.31) and its median value owner-occupied housing (-0.12) (table A-10). Similarly, at the state level, median value owner-occupied housing was negatively related to state revenues per pupil in all but one of the 40 states with available data; there was no significant relationship found in Michigan (table 3-5). A moderate relationship was found in 14 states, while over half of the states with sufficient data (25) showed a strong negative relationship between median value owner-occupied housing and state revenues per pupil. Median household income was less strongly related to state revenues per pupil. Two states (Delaware and Nevada) showed no statistically significant relationship between district income and state revenues per pupil, 17 states showed a moderate negative relationship between income and revenues, and 20 states showed a strong negative relationship. Michigan showed a weak positive relationship.

After cost adjustments, the negative relationship between district wealth and state revenues per pupil was strengthened for the United States as a whole and for most states. The cost-adjusted correlation with median value owner-occupied housing was -0.30. The cost-adjusted correlation with median household income was -0.44 (table A-11). After cost adjustments, all states with sufficient data showed a negative relationship between state revenues per pupil and median value owner-occupied housing (figure 3-2). Seven states showed a moderate negative relationship (Arizona, California, Michigan, Nebraska, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming), while the other 33 states demonstrated a strong negative correlation. Similarly, only 1 state (Nevada) had no significant relationship between a district's median household income and adjusted state revenues per pupil and 13 states showed a moderate negative relationship between these variables. In two-thirds of the states reporting data (26), there was a strong negative relationship between median household income and state revenues per pupil (figure 3-3).

State revenues per pupil showed a positive relationship with minority enrollment for the United States as a whole, both before (+0.20) and after (+0.10) cost adjustments. This was the case in most states as well (table 3-5). Six states (Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, and Rhode Island) showed a strong positive relationship between minority enrollment and state revenues per pupil before cost adjustments and 4 states (Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, and Rhode Island) showed this relationship after cost adjustments (figure 3-4). Nevada was the only state to show a strong negative relationship between minority enrollment and state revenues per pupil, and this was before cost adjustments only.

The percent of school-age children in poverty in a district showed a stronger positive relationship with state revenues per pupil, both at the national level and in the states. The correlation between percent school-age children in poverty and state revenues per pupil was +0.32 before cost adjustments and +0.35 after cost adjustments. Sixteen states showed a strong positive relationship between children in poverty and state revenues per pupil, both before and after cost adjustments. No states showed a negative relationship between children in poverty and state revenues per pupil, either before or after cost adjustments to revenues (figure 3-5).

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Table 3-5.   Correlations between state revenues per pupil and selected fiscal and demographic characteristics, by state: 1997–98

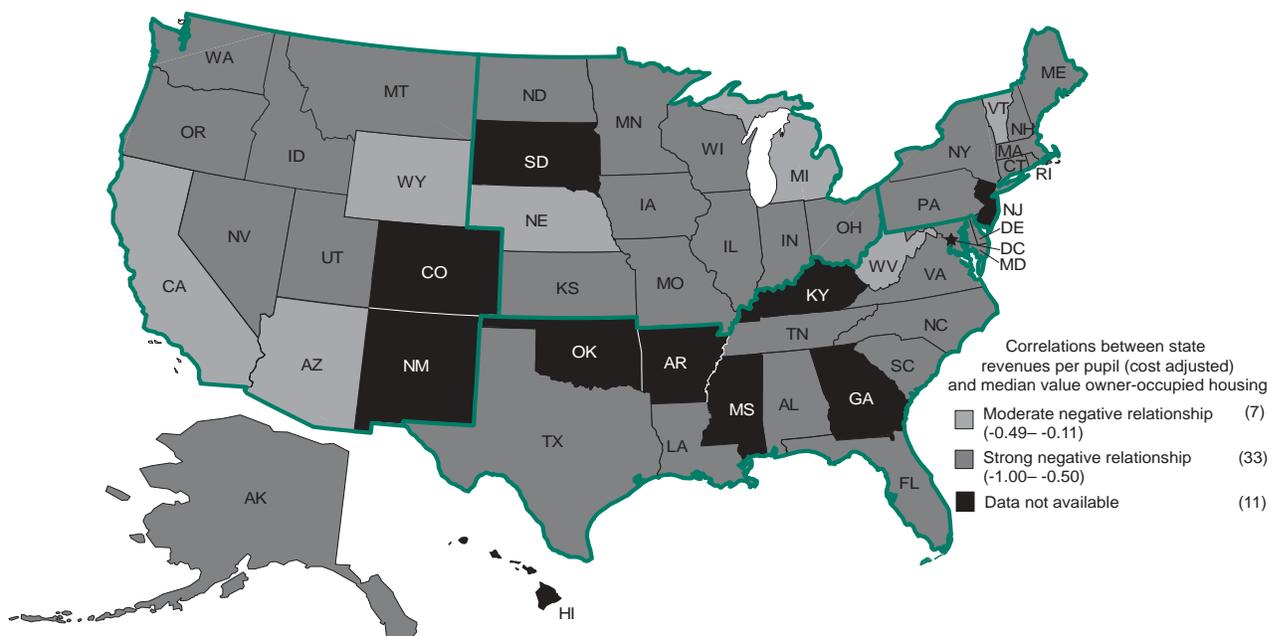| Characteristics	States (before cost adjustments)	States (after cost adjustments)
Minority enrollment		
Strong positive relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Rhode Island	Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island
Moderate positive relationship	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, *US overall*	Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana,[1] Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,[1] Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin
Weak positive relationship	[none]	*US overall*[1]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas	Kansas,[1] Louisiana,[1] Maine, New Hampshire, New York,[1] Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia[1]
Strong negative relationship	Nevada	[none]
No significant relationship	Alabama, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming	Alabama, Delaware, Florida,[1] Iowa,[1] Nebraska,[1] Nevada,[1] North Carolina, Oregon,[1] Utah, Vermont, Virginia,[1] Washington,[1] Wyoming
School-age children in poverty		
Strong positive relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Alaska, California,[1] Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina,[1] Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
Moderate positive relationship	Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, *US overall*	Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota,[1] Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas,[1] Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, *US overall*
Weak positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Strong negative relationship	[none]	[none]
No significant relationship	Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah	Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah
Median household income		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak positive relationship	Michigan	[none]
Weak negative relationship	Nebraska	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, *US overall*	Arizona, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan,[1] Montana, Nebraska,[1] New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Alabama, Alaska, California,[1] Connecticut, Delaware,[1] Florida,[1] Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,[1] Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee,[1] Texas, Virginia, Washington,[1] West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
No significant relationship	Delaware, Nevada	Nevada
Median value owner-occupied housing		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Arizona, California, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, *US overall*	Arizona, California, Michigan,[1] Nebraska, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin	Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,[1] Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri,[1] Montana,[1] Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina,[1] North Dakota,[1] Ohio, Oregon,[1] Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina,[1] Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington,[1] Wisconsin
No significant relationship	Michigan	[none]

Table 3-5.   Correlations between state revenues per pupil and selected fiscal and demographic characteristics, by state: 1997–98—Continued

Characteristics	States (before cost adjustments)	States (after cost adjustments)
Student membership		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island	Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island
Weak positive relationship	Michigan	[none]
Weak negative relationship	*US overall*	Pennsylvania,[1] *US overall*
Moderate negative relationship	Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia	Alabama, Arizona,[1] Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana,[1] Iowa,[1] Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota,[1] Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota,[1] Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,[1] Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
Strong negative relationship	[none]	[none]
No significant relationship	Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan,[1] Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Wyoming

[1]State changed categories after cost adjustments.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.
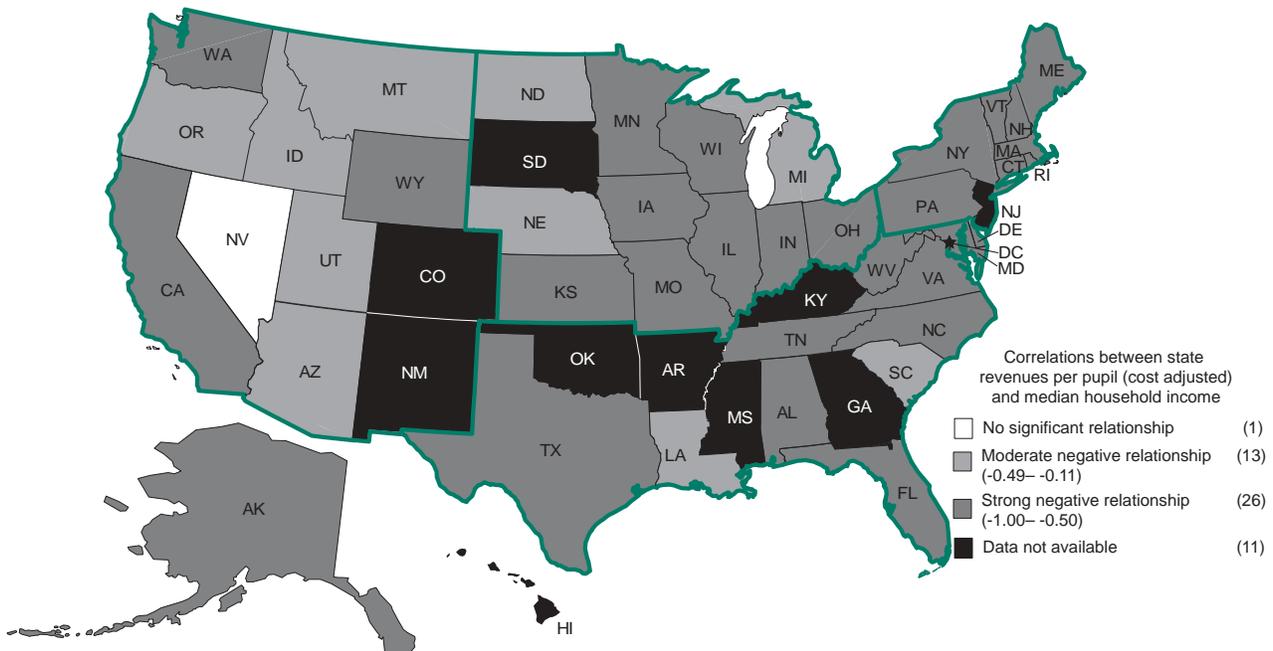
Figure 3-2.   Correlations between state revenues per pupil and median value owner-occupied housing (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

NOTE: No state-level correlation analysis was possible for the District of Columbia or Hawaii since they only have one district. Nine other states (Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) were excluded from state-level correlation analysis because more than 50 percent of the school districts in the state were missing Census data. Regions are delineated in green; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.
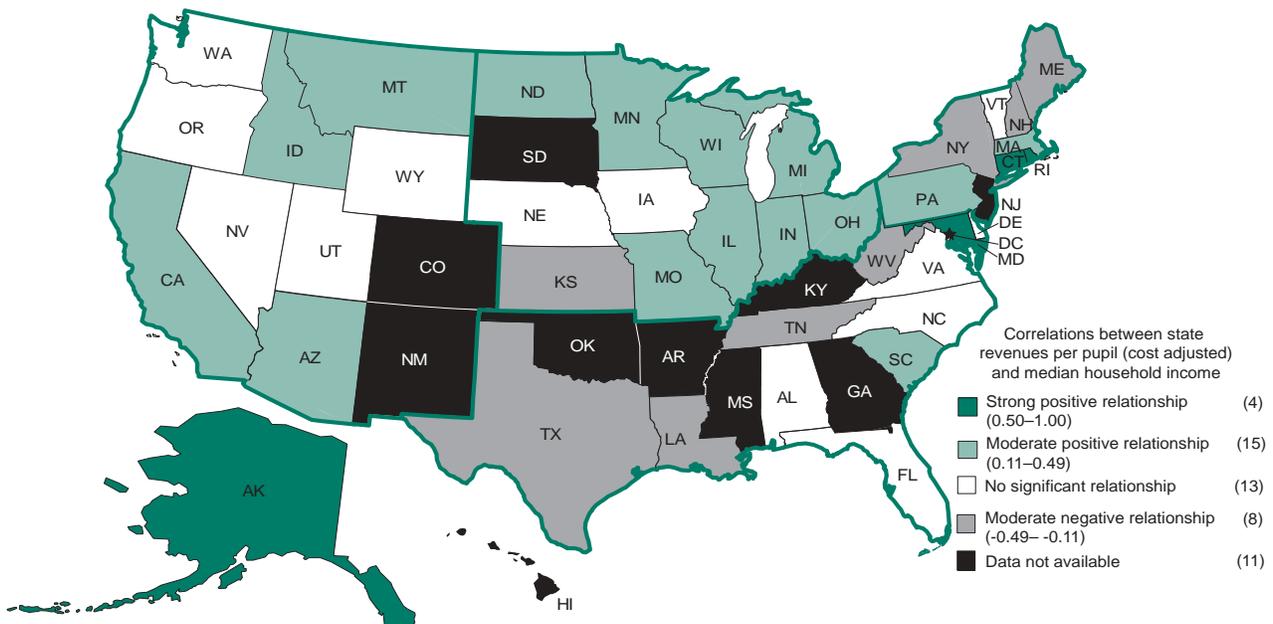
Figure 3-3.   Correlations between state revenues per pupil and median household income (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

NOTE: No state-level correlation analysis was possible for the District of Columbia or Hawaii since they only have one district. Nine other states (Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) were excluded from state-level correlation analysis because more than 50 percent of the school districts in the state were missing Census data. Regions are delineated in green; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

Figure 3-4.   Correlations between state revenues per pupil and percent minority enrollment (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

NOTE: No state-level correlation analysis was possible for the District of Columbia or Hawaii since they only have one district. Nine other states (Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) were excluded from state-level correlation analysis because more than 50 percent of the school districts in the state were missing Census data. Regions are delineated in green; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

Figure 3-5. Correlations between state revenues per pupil and percent school-age children in poverty (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98
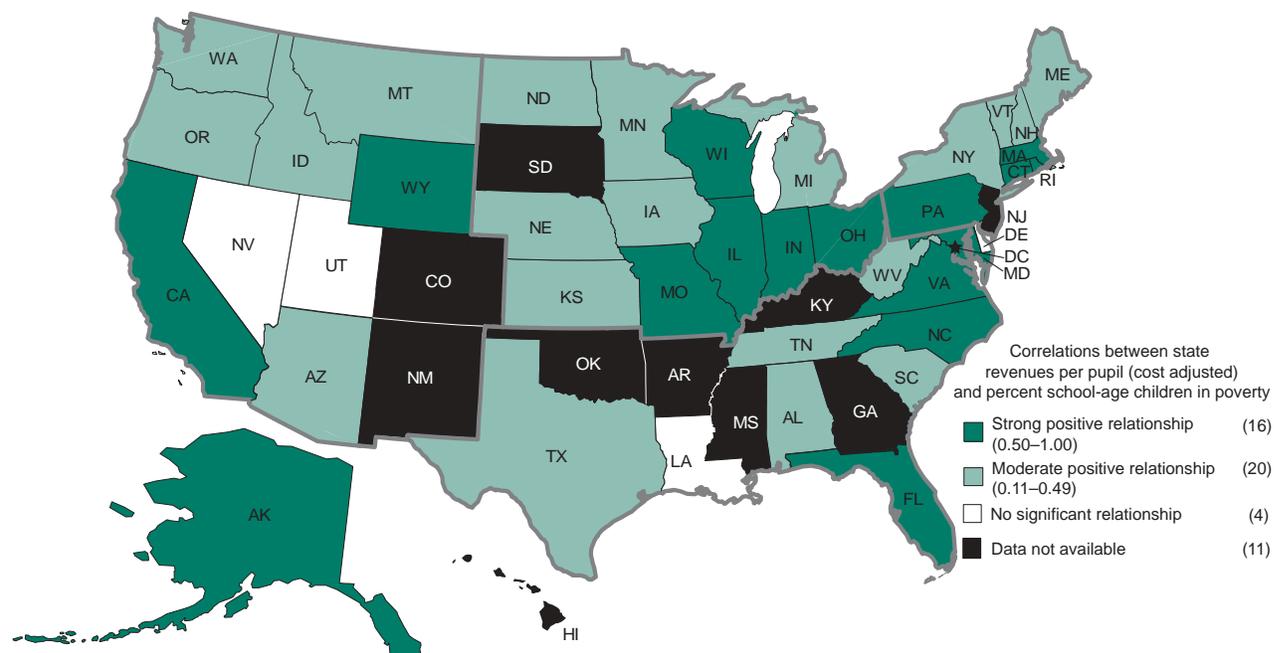
NOTE: No state-level correlation analysis was possible for the District of Columbia or Hawaii since they only have one district. Nine other states (Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) were excluded from state-level correlation analysis because more than 50 percent of the school districts in the state were missing Census data. Regions are delineated in gray; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

General Formula Assistance and General Assistance Revenues

State general formula assistance and general assistance revenues for public elementary and secondary education totaled $111.1 billion in 1997–98 (table 3-6). This was nearly 72 percent of state revenues ($154.6 billion) in 1997–98.

General Assistance Revenues Per Pupil

General formula assistance and general assistance revenues per pupil in the United States averaged $2,435 in 1997–98 before cost adjustments (table 3-6). General assistance revenues per pupil were highest in the Midwest ($2,685) and lowest in the South ($2,238). At $2,545 per pupil, general assistance revenues in the West were higher than in the Northeast ($2,362). The use of cost adjustments increased the range between the highest and lowest regions from $447 to $631 and the ratio of revenues per pupil from 1.2 to 1.3 to 1. The Midwest ($2,788) remained the region with the highest per pupil revenues, and the Northeast ($2,157) replaced the South ($2,437) as the region with lowest general assistance revenues per pupil.

Smaller districts tended to have higher general formula assistance and general assistance revenues per pupil, both before and after cost adjustments. Before cost adjustments, revenues per pupil averaged $2,852 in districts with fewer than 1,000 students, compared to $2,358 in districts with 10,000 or more students. After cost adjustments, smaller districts continued to have higher average general assistance revenues per pupil than larger districts. In addition, the difference between the smallest and the largest

Table 3-6. State general formula assistance revenues, cost-adjusted general formula assistance revenues, general formula assistance revenues per pupil, and cost-adjusted general formula assistance revenues per pupil in public school districts, by region, enrollment, minority enrollment, poverty, median household income, and median value owner-occupied housing: 1997–98

School district characteristics	General formula assistance (in thousands)	Cost-adjusted general formula assistance (in thousands)	General formula assistance per pupil	Cost-adjusted general formula assistance per pupil
All districts	$111,129,283	$112,466,329	$2,435	$2,472
Region				
Northeast	18,733,005	17,059,076	2,362	2,157
Midwest	28,520,288	29,459,535	2,685	2,788
South	36,877,644	40,150,595	2,238	2,437
West	26,998,346	25,797,124	2,545	2,446
District enrollment				
0–999	7,753,847	8,675,725	2,852	3,238
1,000–4,999	32,508,466	34,164,273	2,503	2,643
5,000–9,999	16,926,370	17,021,121	2,399	2,418
10,000 or more	53,940,600	52,605,211	2,358	2,302
Minority enrollment				
Less than 5 percent	29,160,987	30,646,804	2,582	2,715
5 percent–<20 percent	27,216,314	27,701,527	2,268	2,308
20 percent–<50 percent	29,931,401	30,184,615	2,332	2,351
50 percent or more	19,092,541	18,104,837	2,678	2,539
Data missing	5,728,040	5,828,548	—	—
School-age children in poverty				
Less than 5 percent	8,924,304	8,431,106	1,726	1,632
5 percent–<15 percent	36,403,761	36,677,413	2,351	2,369
15 percent–<25 percent	29,464,410	30,833,232	2,486	2,602
25 percent or more	30,608,768	30,696,030	2,846	2,854
Data missing	5,728,040	5,828,548	—	—
Median household income				
Less than $20,000	11,264,616	12,343,107	3,255	3,566
$20,000–<$25,000	23,271,521	24,894,328	2,771	2,965
$25,000–<$30,000	27,852,163	28,127,055	2,485	2,509
$30,000–<$35,000	17,628,868	17,454,844	2,331	2,308
$35,000 or more	25,384,075	23,818,447	2,009	1,886
Data missing	5,728,040	5,828,548	—	—
Median value owner-occupied housing				
Less than $40,000	12,201,178	13,550,168	3,335	3,703
$40,000–<$55,000	22,197,550	23,984,741	2,835	3,064
$55,000–<$85,000	34,168,181	35,303,092	2,365	2,444
$85,000 or more	36,834,334	33,799,780	2,126	1,951
Data missing	5,728,040	5,828,548	—	—

—Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

districts increased from $494 to $936 per pupil. Correlation analysis found a weak negative relationship between district enrollment and general assistance revenues per pupil, both before (-0.04) and after (-0.06) cost adjustments (tables A-1 and A-2).

Before cost adjustments, general assistance revenues per pupil showed a negative relationship with two measures of district wealth—median household income (-0.34) and median value owner-occupied housing (-0.28) (table A-12). School districts with median household income at or above $35,000 had average revenues per pupil of $2,009, while districts with median household incomes below $20,000 had revenues per pupil of $3,255 (table 3-6). Similarly, districts with median housing values at or above $85,000 had average general assistance revenues of $2,126 per pupil, while districts with median housing values below $40,000 had revenues per pupil of $3,335.

After cost adjustments, the differences increased. General assistance adjusted revenues per pupil became higher in districts with the lowest median household incomes ($3,566 per pupil), and lower in districts with the highest incomes ($1,886). Adjustments also raised general assistance revenues per pupil in districts with the lowest median housing values ($3,703) and lowered them in districts with the highest housing values ($1,951). Correlation measures were also strengthened by cost adjustments, indicating that general assistance revenues per pupil were higher in districts with smaller economic bases, both before and after cost adjustments. The correlation between adjusted general assistance revenues per pupil and median household income was -0.43 and median value owner-occupied housing was -0.40 (table A-13).

General assistance revenues per pupil showed a weak relationship with percent minority enrollment before cost adjustments (+0.07; the relationship was not significant after cost adjustments). However, general assistance revenues per pupil were positively correlated with district poverty, both before (+0.29) and after (+0.31) cost adjustments. Revenues per pupil were lowest in the lowest-poverty districts and highest in the highest poverty districts—$1,726 and $2,846, respectively, before cost adjustments, and $1,632 and $2,854 respectively, after cost adjustments.

Variations in General Assistance Revenues Per Pupil

The restricted range ratio for unadjusted general formula assistance and general assistance revenues ranged from 0.12 in Alabama to 15.35 in Maine and an extreme 591.10 in Connecticut[10] (table 3-7). The United States ratio was 7.92 with 5 states exceeding the national measure: Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, and Texas. Cost adjustments increased the variation in 38 of the 46 states with sufficient data to make the calculation,[11] as well as in the United States overall (table 3-8). After cost adjustments, the restricted range ratio ranged from 0.23 in Alabama to 14.28 in Texas. (Connecticut remained an outlier at 601.10.) The cost-adjusted United States ratio was 8.80, with Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, and Texas continuing to exceed the national measure.

The coefficient of variation for unadjusted general assistance revenues ranged from 0.05 in Alabama to 1.18 in Vermont (table 3-7). Eight states exceeded the national variation of 0.48: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming. Cost adjustments again increased the variation, this time in 45 out of 49 states (table 3-8). After cost adjustments, the coefficient of variation ranged from 0.07 in Alabama to 1.19 in Vermont. The cost-adjusted United States coefficient was 0.49, and the same 8 states continued to exceed the national measure.

Before cost adjustments, the Gini coefficient for general assistance revenues ranged from 0.02 in Alabama to 0.63 in Vermont (table 3-7). The unadjusted coefficient for the United States was 0.26, with 7 states exceeding the national measure: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, and Vermont. Cost adjustments decreased the range between the highest- and lowest-variation states (table 3-8). After cost adjustments, the coefficient ranged from 0.04 in Alabama to 0.61 in Vermont. The adjusted national Gini coefficient was 0.27. Pennsylvania joined the seven other states with variation greater than the national measure.

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[10]Revenues per pupil at the fifth percentile in Connecticut were very small (0.0089), while at the 95th percentile they were 5.1607, leading to an exceptionally high restricted range ratio.

[11]Variation was not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there was only one school district. [The restricted range ratio for general formula assistance revenues was infinity in New Hampshire, New Jersey, or Vermont because revenues per pupil at the fifth percentile were equal to zero.]

Table 3-7.   Variation in general formula assistance revenues per pupil (unadjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

State	Restricted range ratio Value	Restricted range ratio Rank	Coefficient of variation Value	Coefficient of variation Rank	Gini coefficient Value	Gini coefficient Rank	Average rank	Average quartile
United States	7.92	†	0.48	†	0.26	†	†	†
Alabama	0.12	1	0.05	1	0.02	1	1.00	1
Alaska	1.69	25	0.39	35	0.16	27	29.00	3
Arizona	2.11	28	0.28	24	0.14	23	25.00	2
Arkansas	1.01	21	0.18	15	0.09	14	16.67	2
California	2.74	32	0.30	27	0.16	27	28.67	3
Colorado	2.81	33	0.32	31	0.17	31	31.67	3
Connecticut	(3)	(3)	0.80	46	0.46	46	46.00	4
Delaware	0.20	4	0.07	4	0.04	4	4.00	1
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida	1.62	23	0.27	23	0.14	23	23.00	2
Georgia	0.47	10	0.11	6	0.06	7	7.67	1
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	0.76	16	0.22	22	0.12	22	20.00	2
Illinois	9.80	43	0.60	44	0.34	44	43.67	4
Indiana	0.94	19	0.18	15	0.10	18	17.33	2
Iowa	0.43	9	0.13	10	0.07	8	9.00	1
Kansas	1.68	24	0.30	27	0.16	27	26.00	2
Kentucky	0.82	17	0.20	19	0.11	20	18.67	2
Louisiana	0.41	7	0.12	8	0.07	8	7.67	1
Maine	15.35	45	0.43	39	0.24	40	41.33	4
Maryland	2.39	30	0.32	31	0.18	33	31.33	3
Massachusetts	9.71	42	0.69	45	0.38	45	44.00	4
Michigan	0.49	11	0.13	10	0.07	8	9.67	1
Minnesota	3.91	36	0.29	25	0.15	25	28.67	3
Mississippi	0.21	5	0.06	2	0.04	4	3.67	1
Missouri	5.66	39	0.41	37	0.23	38	38.00	4
Montana	0.75	15	0.21	21	0.10	18	18.00	2
Nebraska	4.99	37	0.40	36	0.22	37	36.67	3
Nevada	1.87	26	0.46	41	0.18	33	33.33	3
New Hampshire	(2)	(2)	1.16	48	0.57	48	48.00	4
New Jersey	(2)	(2)	0.96	47	0.53	47	47.00	4
New Mexico	1.20	22	0.17	14	0.08	13	16.33	2
New York	3.75	35	0.37	33	0.19	35	34.33	3
North Carolina	0.18	3	0.06	2	0.03	2	2.33	1
North Dakota	0.25	6	0.11	6	0.04	4	5.33	1
Ohio	2.20	29	0.30	27	0.17	31	29.00	3
Oklahoma	0.82	17	0.20	19	0.11	20	18.67	2
Oregon	0.57	12	0.18	15	0.09	14	13.67	2
Pennsylvania	5.34	38	0.45	40	0.26	41	39.67	4
Rhode Island	6.06	40	0.41	37	0.23	38	38.33	4
South Carolina	0.98	20	0.18	15	0.09	14	16.33	2
South Dakota	3.03	34	0.38	34	0.21	36	34.67	3
Tennessee	0.64	13	0.16	12	0.09	14	13.00	2
Texas	14.75	44	0.52	43	0.30	43	43.33	4
Utah	0.67	14	0.16	12	0.07	8	11.33	1
Vermont	(2)	(2)	1.18	49	0.63	49	49.00	4
Virginia	1.92	27	0.30	27	0.16	27	27.00	3
Washington	0.13	2	0.09	5	0.03	2	3.00	1
West Virginia	0.41	7	0.12	8	0.07	8	7.67	1
Wisconsin	2.50	31	0.29	25	0.15	25	27.00	2
Wyoming	6.59	41	0.49	42	0.26	41	41.33	4

†Not applicable.

[1] Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district.

[2] The restricted range ratio could not be calculated for general formula assistance revenues in New Hampshire, New Jersey, or Vermont because the fifth percentile—by which the difference is divided—was equal to zero.

[3] Revenues per pupil at the fifth percentile in Connecticut were very small, near zero, leading to a very large restricted range ratio.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Table 3-8. Variation in general formula assistance revenues per pupil (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98

| State	Restricted range ratio		Coefficient of variation		Gini coefficient		Average rank	Average quartile
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
United States	8.80	†	0.49	†	0.27	†	†	†
Alabama	0.23	1	0.07	1	0.04	1	1.00	1
Alaska	1.53	23	0.40	33	0.16	23	26.33	2
Arizona	2.46	29	0.31	24	0.16	23	25.33	2
Arkansas	1.29	22	0.20	16	0.11	16	18.00	2
California	3.33	33	0.32	26	0.17	26	28.33	3
Colorado	3.04	31	0.35	31	0.19	32	31.33	3
Connecticut	(³)	(³)	0.80	46	0.45	46	46.00	4
Delaware	0.29	3	0.10	3	0.05	2	2.67	1
District of Columbia	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Florida	1.75	24	0.30	23	0.16	23	23.33	2
Georgia	0.75	11	0.17	11	0.10	13	11.67	1
Hawaii	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Idaho	0.89	17	0.24	19	0.13	20	18.67	2
Illinois	12.34	43	0.67	44	0.37	44	43.67	4
Indiana	0.88	16	0.19	13	0.11	16	15.00	2
Iowa	0.51	8	0.14	7	0.07	8	7.67	1
Kansas	2.26	26	0.36	32	0.20	34	30.67	3
Kentucky	1.03	19	0.24	19	0.13	20	19.33	2
Louisiana	0.57	10	0.16	10	0.09	12	10.67	1
Maine	13.66	44	0.46	39	0.25	39	40.67	4
Maryland	2.42	28	0.33	28	0.18	29	28.33	3
Massachusetts	10.38	42	0.70	45	0.39	45	44.00	4
Michigan	0.45	7	0.13	5	0.06	6	6.00	1
Minnesota	5.06	36	0.34	29	0.17	26	30.33	3
Mississippi	0.30	4	0.08	2	0.05	2	2.67	1
Missouri	6.93	40	0.44	38	0.25	39	39.00	4
Montana	0.87	13	0.24	19	0.12	19	17.00	2
Nebraska	5.73	38	0.43	37	0.23	37	37.33	4
Nevada	1.87	25	0.47	40	0.18	29	31.33	3
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	1.19	48	0.57	48	48.00	4
New Jersey	(²)	(²)	0.95	47	0.53	47	47.00	4
New Mexico	1.26	21	0.19	13	0.08	10	14.67	2
New York	4.25	35	0.41	35	0.22	35	35.00	3
North Carolina	0.30	4	0.10	3	0.05	2	3.00	1
North Dakota	0.41	6	0.14	7	0.06	6	6.33	1
Ohio	2.34	27	0.32	26	0.18	29	27.33	3
Oklahoma	1.11	20	0.24	19	0.13	20	19.67	2
Oregon	0.75	11	0.22	18	0.10	13	14.00	2
Pennsylvania	6.21	39	0.48	41	0.28	42	40.67	4
Rhode Island	5.64	37	0.40	33	0.22	35	35.00	3
South Carolina	0.94	18	0.19	13	0.10	13	14.67	2
South Dakota	3.66	34	0.42	36	0.23	37	35.67	3
Tennessee	0.87	13	0.20	16	0.11	16	15.00	2
Texas	14.28	45	0.55	43	0.31	43	43.67	4
Utah	0.87	13	0.17	11	0.08	10	11.33	1
Vermont	(²)	(²)	1.19	48	0.61	49	48.50	4
Virginia	2.47	30	0.34	29	0.19	32	30.33	3
Washington	0.27	2	0.14	7	0.05	2	3.67	1
West Virginia	0.54	9	0.13	5	0.07	8	7.33	1
Wisconsin	3.11	32	0.31	24	0.17	26	27.33	2
Wyoming	7.05	41	0.50	42	0.27	41	41.33	4

†Not applicable.

[1]Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district.

[2]The restricted range ratio could not be calculated for general formula assistance revenues in New Hampshire, New Jersey, or Vermont because the fifth percentile—by which the difference is divided—was equal to zero.

[3]Revenues per pupil at the fifth percentile in Connecticut were very small, near zero, leading to a very large restricted range ratio.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

General assistance revenues per pupil showed the same regional patterns as state revenues (figure 3-6). States in the Northeast had high variation among districts (100 percent fell in the two quartiles with highest variation), while states in the South had low variation (81 percent fell in the two quartiles with lowest variation) (table 3-9).

Figure 3-6.   Synthesis of variation measures of general formula assistance revenues per pupil (cost-adjusted dollars), by state: 1997–98
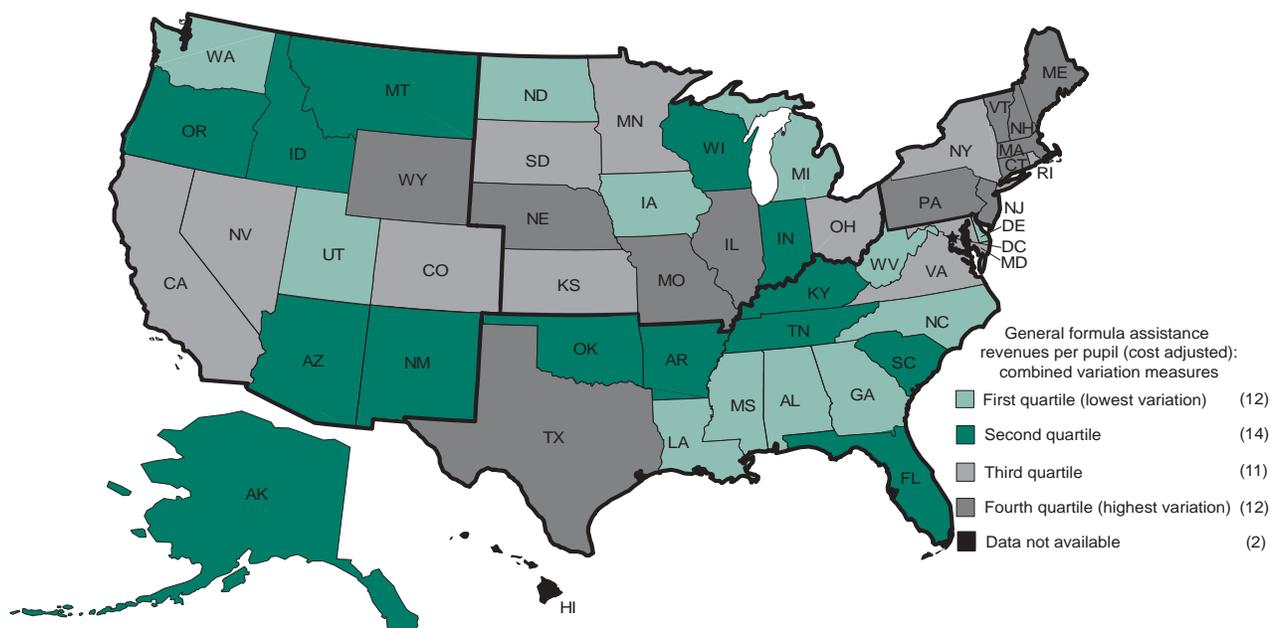
NOTE: Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district. Regions are delineated in black; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Table 3-9.   Variation in general formula assistance revenues per pupil, by region: 1997–98

Region	Percent of states in quartiles 1 and 2 (low variation)	Percent of states in quartiles 3 and 4 (high variation)
Unadjusted general formula assistance revenues per pupil		
Northeast	0	100
Midwest	50	50
South	81	19
West	58	42
Cost-adjusted general formula assistance revenues per pupil		
Northeast	0	100
Midwest	42	58
South	81	19
West	67	33

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Relationship between General Assistance Revenues Per Pupil and Selected District Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics

For the United States as a whole and for nearly all states, general formula assistance and general assistance revenues per pupil showed a negative relationship with two measures of district fiscal capacity—median value owner-occupied housing and median household income—both before and after cost adjustments. The unadjusted United States correlation for median value owner-occupied housing was -0.28 and for median household income was -0.34. The adjusted correlations were -0.40 (housing value) and -0.43 (household income) (tables A-12 and A-13). Before cost adjustments, all states with sufficient data except Michigan and Washington showed a negative relationship with median value owner-occupied housing (table 3-10). Michigan demonstrated a moderate, positive relationship while Washington demonstrated no significant relationship. After cost adjustments, all of the 40 states with sufficient data showed a negative relationship, and three-fourths (30 states) showed a strong negative correlation.

Similarly, 34 states demonstrated a negative relationship between unadjusted general assistance revenues per pupil and median household income. Only Michigan demonstrated a moderate, positive relationship, and Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington showed no significant relationship between revenues per pupil and income. After cost adjustments, all states but four demonstrated a negative relationship between revenues per pupil and household income. Michigan, Nevada, South Carolina, and Utah showed no significant relationship after cost adjustments.

For the United States as a whole, a weak positive relationship (+0.07) was found between general assistance revenues per pupil and percent minority enrollment before cost adjustments; no significant relationship was found after adjustments. However, before cost adjustments, 20 states showed a positive relationship between these variables, 15 states showed no significant relationship, and five states—Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Texas—showed a negative relationship (table 3-10). After cost adjustments were applied, 18 states retained a positive relationship, and 13 states had no significant relationship between revenues per pupil and minority enrollment. Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington all demonstrated a moderate negative relationship between cost-adjusted revenues per pupil and percent minority enrollment.

In contrast, percent school-age children in poverty was positively correlated with general assistance revenues per pupil, both before (+0.29) and after (+0.31) cost adjustments and in nearly all the states. No states showed a negative correlation between the variables either before or after cost adjustments (table 3-10). Before cost adjustments, six states did not show a positive relationship: in Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington there was no significant relationship between revenues per pupil and school-age children in poverty. After cost adjustments, all measurable states except four showed a positive relationship: Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, and Utah continued to show no relationship.

State Instructional Program Revenues

State instructional program revenues for public elementary and secondary education totaled $12.7 billion in 1997–98 (table 3-11). This was just over 8 percent of state revenues ($154.6 billion) in 1997–98.

Table 3-10. Correlations between general formula assistance revenues per pupil and selected fiscal and demographic characteristics, by state: 1997–98

Characteristics	States (before cost adjustments)	States (after cost adjustments)
Minority enrollment		
Strong positive relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Rhode Island	Alaska, Connecticut, Rhode Island
Moderate positive relationship	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wyoming
Weak positive relationship	*US overall*	Illinois,[1] Nebraska,[1] Wisconsin[1]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Kansas, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas	Kansas, Louisiana,[1] Maine,[1] Minnesota,[1] New Hampshire, New York,[1] Tennessee, Texas, Washington[1]
Strong negative relationship	Nevada	[none]
No significant relationship	Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia	Alabama, Delaware, Florida,[1] Iowa,[1] Maryland, Nevada,[1] North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, *US overall*[1]
School-age children in poverty		
Strong positive relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming	Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware,[1] Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina,[1] Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
Moderate positive relationship	Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, *US overall*	Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan,[1] Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio,[1] Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington,[1] Wisconsin, *US overall*
Weak positive relationship	Michigan	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Strong negative relationship	[none]	[none]
No significant relationship	Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, Washington	Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah
Median household income		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	Michigan	[none]
Weak positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, *US overall*	Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska,[1] New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington,[1] *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Alabama,[1] Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida,[1] Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,[1] Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
No significant relationship	Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, Washington	Michigan,[1] Nevada, South Carolina, Utah
Median value owner-occupied housing		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	Michigan	[none]
Weak positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Alabama, Arizona, California, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, *US overall*	Arizona, Michigan,[1] Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington,[1] Wyoming, *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Alabama,[1] Alaska, California,[1] Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,[1] Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota,[1] Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee,[1] Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
No significant relationship	Washington	[none]

Table 3-10. Correlations between general formula assistance revenues per pupil and selected fiscal and demographic characteristics, by state: 1997–98—Continued

Characteristics	States (before cost adjustments)	States (after cost adjustments)
Student membership		
Strong positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island	Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island
Weak positive relationship	[none]	[none]
Weak negative relationship	*US overall*	Michigan,[1] *US overall*
Moderate negative relationship	Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington	Alabama, Arizona,[1] Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana,[1] Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio,[1] Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia[1]
Strong negative relationship	Delaware	Delaware
No significant relationship	Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Alaska, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming

[1]State changed categories after cost adjustments.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.

State Instructional Program Revenues Per Pupil

State instructional program revenues per pupil in the United States averaged $278 in 1997–98 before cost adjustments (table 3-11). State instructional program revenues per pupil were highest in the Midwest ($319) and lowest in the South ($252). At $283 per pupil, state instructional program revenues in the Northeast were higher than in the West ($274). The use of cost adjustments did not affect the range between the highest and lowest regions: the difference changed from $67 to $68 and the ratio remained 1.3 to 1. The Midwest ($323) remained the region with the highest per pupil revenues, and the Northeast ($255) replaced the South ($268) as the region with the lowest state instructional program revenues per pupil.

Smaller districts tended to have lower state instructional program revenues per pupil, both before and after cost adjustments. Before cost adjustments, revenues per pupil averaged $187 in districts with fewer than 1,000 students, compared to $326 in districts with 10,000 or more students. After cost adjustments, smaller districts had average revenues per pupil of $203 while larger districts had average revenues per pupil of $318. Cost adjustments decreased the difference between the smallest and the largest districts from $139 to $115 per pupil. Correlation analysis, however, found a weak relationship between district enrollment and state instructional program revenues per pupil for the United States as a whole, both before (+0.04) and after (+0.03) cost adjustments (tables A-1 and A-2).

State instructional program revenues per pupil showed weak negative relationships with the two measures of district wealth—median household income (-0.09 before cost adjustments, -0.13 after) and median value owner-occupied housing (not statistically significant before adjustments, -0.04 after) (tables A-14 and A-15). School districts with median household income at or above $35,000 had average revenues per pupil of $226 before cost adjustments, while districts with median household incomes below $20,000 had revenues per pupil of $242 (table 3-11). After cost adjustments, the figures became respectively $208 and $259. Similarly, districts with median housing values at or above $85,000 had average state instructional program revenues of $294 per pupil, while districts with median housing

Table 3-11. State instructional program revenues, cost-adjusted instructional program revenues, instructional program revenues per pupil, and cost-adjusted instructional program revenues per pupil in public school districts, by region, enrollment, minority enrollment, poverty, median household income, and median value owner-occupied housing: 1997–98

School district characteristics	Instructional program revenues (in thousands)	Cost-adjusted instructional program revenues (in thousands)	Instructional program revenues per pupil	Cost-adjusted instructional program revenues per pupil
All districts	$12,688,960	$12,555,330	$278	$276
Region				
Northeast	2,247,427	2,018,371	283	255
Midwest	3,384,891	3,410,388	319	323
South	4,148,305	4,419,229	252	268
West	2,908,337	2,707,342	274	257
District enrollment				
0–999	509,398	545,231	187	203
1,000–4,999	2,869,252	2,920,914	221	226
5,000–9,999	1,856,579	1,819,895	263	258
10,000 or more	7,453,731	7,269,290	326	318
Minority enrollment				
Less than 5 percent	2,216,138	2,297,252	196	204
5 percent–<20 percent	2,977,596	2,985,120	248	249
20 percent–<50 percent	4,347,390	4,321,478	339	337
50 percent or more	2,523,608	2,376,559	354	333
Data missing	624,228	574,922	—	—
School-age children in poverty				
Less than 5 percent	1,026,260	951,281	198	184
5 percent–<15 percent	3,826,139	3,808,279	247	246
15 percent–<25 percent	3,982,105	4,092,091	336	345
25 percent or more	3,230,228	3,128,756	300	291
Data missing	624,228	574,922	—	—
Median household income				
Less than $20,000	838,110	897,459	242	259
$20,000–<$25,000	2,363,706	2,472,278	281	294
$25,000–<$30,000	3,671,157	3,683,185	328	329
$30,000–<$35,000	2,342,803	2,295,225	310	304
$35,000 or more	2,848,956	2,632,261	226	208
Data missing	624,228	574,922	—	—
Median value owner-occupied housing				
Less than $40,000	909,262	964,022	249	263
$40,000–<$55,000	1,922,472	2,051,047	246	262
$55,000–<$85,000	4,144,621	4,278,270	287	296
$85,000 or more	5,088,377	4,687,069	294	271
Data missing	624,228	574,922	—	—

—Not available.

values below $40,000 had revenues per pupil of $249 before cost adjustments. Cost adjustments narrowed this range to $271 in the wealthier districts and $263 in the districts with lowest housing values.

While state instructional program revenues per pupil showed a weak positive relationship with percent school-age children in poverty (+0.09 both before and after cost adjustments), they were positively related to percent minority enrollment across the United States (+0.20 unadjusted, +0.18 adjusted). Average unadjusted revenues per pupil were lowest in districts with less than 5 percent minority enrollment ($196) and highest in districts with 50 percent or more minority enrollment ($354). Cost adjustments narrowed the range from $158 to $129, but the relationship was still maintained with $204 in low-minority districts and $333 in high-minority districts.

State Revenues as a Percent of Total Revenues

State revenues were just over 48 percent of total district revenues for public elementary and secondary education in the United States in 1997–98. State revenues were the primary source of funds for public education, followed by local revenues (46 percent) and federal revenues (6 percent).

Variations in State Revenues as a Percent of Total Revenues

The restricted range ratio was 3.87 for percent state revenues across the United States (table 3-12). Among the states, the ratio ranged from a low of 0.33 in North Carolina to a high of 13.68 in Vermont. Ten states—Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming—had a higher restricted range ratio than the national measure.

The coefficient of variation ranged from 0.10 in North Carolina and Washington to 0.77 in New Hampshire and Vermont. Twelve states—Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming—had greater variation than the national level of 0.35.

The smallest Gini coefficient was found in 6 states: Alabama, Alaska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah, and Washington all had a Gini coefficient equal to 0.06. Vermont again had the highest variation at 0.43. Nine states exceeded the national measure of 0.20: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

When a composite variation measure was calculated, states in the Northeast demonstrated the greatest variation (figure 3-7). All Northeastern states fell in the two quartiles of highest variation when compared with other states across the country (table 3-13). Similarly, two-thirds of the states in the Midwest fell in the same two quartiles. In contrast, most of the states in the South and West (81 percent of Southern states, 67 percent of Western states) fell in the two quartiles with least variation in percent state revenues.

Relationship between Percent State Revenues and Selected District Fiscal and Demographic Characteristics

For the United States as a whole and for nearly all states with sufficient data, percent state revenues showed a negative relationship with both measures of district fiscal capacity—median value owner-occupied housing (-0.24) and median household income (-0.43) (table A-16). All states with sufficient data except four showed a negative relationship between percent state revenues and median value owner-occupied housing, with 27 states demonstrating a strong negative correlation (table 3-14). Alaska, Montana, Nebraska, and Utah demonstrated no significant relationship. Seven states did not show a negative relationship between percent state revenues and median household income: Montana showed a moderate, positive relationship while Alaska, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Utah showed no significant relationship.

A moderate, positive relationship (+0.12) was found between percent state revenues and percent minority enrollment. Fourteen of the 40 states with sufficient data showed no significant relationship. Fourteen states, 10 of which were east of the Mississippi River, showed a positive relationship, while 12 states scattered around the country showed a negative relationship between percent state revenues

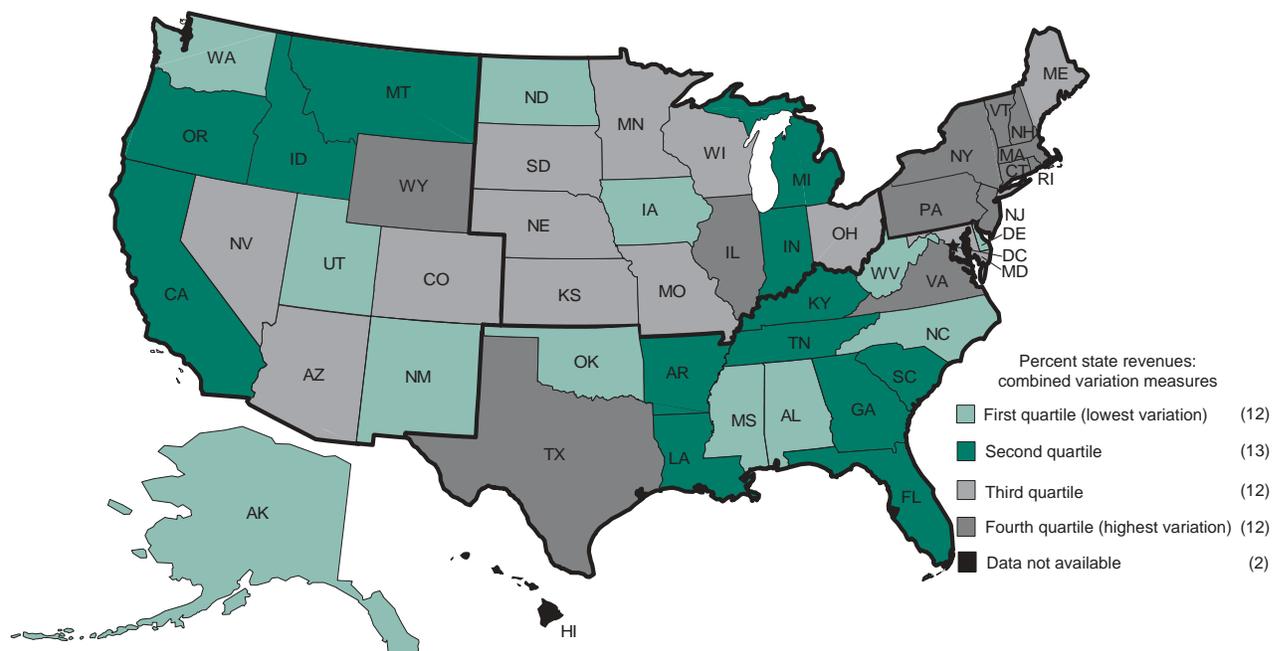Table 3-12. Variation in percent state revenues, by state: 1997–98

State	Restricted range ratio		Coefficient of variation		Gini coefficient		Average rank	Average quartile
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
United States	3.87	†	0.35	†	0.20	†	†	†
Alabama	0.34	2	0.11	3	0.06	1	2.00	1
Alaska	0.42	4	0.12	4	0.06	1	3.00	1
Arizona	2.64	36	0.28	29	0.15	30	31.67	3
Arkansas	0.86	21	0.18	20	0.10	19	20.00	2
California	1.21	26	0.21	23	0.11	22	23.67	2
Colorado	2.28	33	0.31	33	0.17	32	32.67	3
Connecticut	9.35	47	0.59	46	0.34	46	46.33	4
Delaware	0.40	3	0.12	4	0.07	7	4.67	1
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida	1.13	25	0.22	24	0.11	22	23.67	2
Georgia	1.09	23	0.20	22	0.12	25	23.33	2
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	0.65	14	0.17	18	0.09	15	15.67	2
Illinois	5.49	43	0.49	44	0.27	44	43.67	4
Indiana	0.84	19	0.18	20	0.10	19	19.33	2
Iowa	0.55	8	0.13	7	0.07	7	7.33	1
Kansas	1.30	27	0.23	26	0.12	25	26.00	3
Kentucky	0.69	17	0.17	18	0.10	19	18.00	2
Louisiana	0.67	15	0.16	15	0.09	15	15.00	2
Maine	3.33	38	0.31	33	0.17	32	34.33	3
Maryland	1.86	29	0.30	32	0.17	32	31.00	3
Massachusetts	4.16	41	0.51	45	0.29	45	43.67	4
Michigan	0.63	13	0.15	12	0.08	11	12.00	2
Minnesota	2.00	30	0.26	27	0.14	28	28.33	3
Mississippi	0.52	7	0.13	7	0.07	7	7.00	1
Missouri	2.00	30	0.31	33	0.17	32	31.67	3
Montana	0.77	18	0.16	15	0.09	15	16.00	2
Nebraska	2.47	34	0.31	33	0.17	32	33.00	3
Nevada	0.91	22	0.29	30	0.11	22	24.67	3
New Hampshire	9.56	48	0.77	48	0.39	48	48.00	4
New Jersey	6.55	45	0.63	47	0.36	47	46.33	4
New Mexico	0.85	20	0.14	10	0.06	1	10.33	1
New York	4.95	42	0.36	38	0.19	37	39.00	4
North Carolina	0.33	1	0.10	1	0.06	1	1.00	1
North Dakota	0.56	9	0.15	12	0.08	11	10.67	1
Ohio	2.63	35	0.34	37	0.19	37	36.33	3
Oklahoma	0.60	11	0.14	10	0.08	11	10.67	1
Oregon	0.60	11	0.16	15	0.09	15	13.67	2
Pennsylvania	2.69	37	0.36	38	0.20	39	38.00	4
Rhode Island	4.10	40	0.37	40	0.20	39	39.67	4
South Carolina	0.59	10	0.15	12	0.08	11	11.00	2
South Dakota	1.46	28	0.29	30	0.16	31	29.67	3
Tennessee	1.12	24	0.22	24	0.12	25	24.33	2
Texas	7.86	46	0.43	42	0.24	42	43.33	4
Utah	0.67	15	0.13	7	0.06	1	7.67	1
Vermont	13.68	49	0.77	48	0.43	49	48.67	4
Virginia	3.66	39	0.39	41	0.21	41	40.33	4
Washington	0.46	6	0.10	1	0.06	1	2.67	1
West Virginia	0.43	5	0.12	4	0.07	7	5.33	1
Wisconsin	2.08	32	0.26	27	0.14	28	29.00	3
Wyoming	6.46	44	0.48	43	0.26	43	43.33	4

†Not applicable.

[1]Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Figure 3-7. Synthesis of variation measures of percent state revenues, by state: 1997–98

Percent state revenues:
combined variation measures

First quartile (lowest variation)	(12)
Second quartile	(13)
Third quartile	(12)
Fourth quartile (highest variation)	(12)
Data not available	(2)

NOTE: Variation is not measured in the District of Columbia or Hawaii where there is only one school district. Regions are delineated in black; Alaska and Hawaii are part of the Western Region.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

Table 3-13. Variation in percent state revenues, by region: 1997–98

Region	Percent of states in quartiles 1 and 2 (low variation)	Percent of states in quartiles 3 and 4 (high variation)
Percent state revenues		
Northeast	0	100
Midwest	33	67
South	81	19
West	67	33

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98."

and percent minority enrollment. Connecticut and Rhode Island showed a strong, positive relationship, and only Nevada demonstrated a strong, negative relationship.

Percent state revenues was correlated more strongly with percent school-age children in poverty (+0.34) than with percent minority enrollment at the national level (+0.12). Three Western states—Montana, North Dakota, and Utah—demonstrated a negative relationship between percent poverty and percent state revenues. Six states—Alaska, Arizona, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, and Tennessee—demonstrated no significant relationship. The remaining 31 states with sufficient data showed a positive relationship between percent poverty and percent state revenues (table 3-14).

Table 3-14. Correlations between percent state revenues and selected fiscal and demographic characteristics, by state: 1997–98

Characteristics	States
Minority enrollment	
Strong positive relationship	Connecticut, Rhode Island
Moderate positive relationship	California, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, *US overall*
Weak positive relationship	New York
Weak negative relationship	Texas
Moderate negative relationship	Alaska, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia
Strong negative relationship	Nevada
No significant relationship	Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
School-age children in poverty	
Strong positive relationship	Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia
Moderate positive relationship	Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, *US overall*
Weak positive relationship	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Montana, North Dakota, Utah
Strong negative relationship	[none]
No significant relationship	Alaska, Arizona, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee
Median household income	
Strong positive relationship	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	Montana
Weak positive relationship	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
No significant relationship	Alaska, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah
Median value owner-occupied housing	
Strong positive relationship	[none]
Moderate positive relationship	[none]
Weak positive relationship	[none]
Weak negative relationship	[none]
Moderate negative relationship	Arizona, California, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming, *US overall*
Strong negative relationship	Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
No significant relationship	Alaska, Montana, Nebraska, Utah

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "School District Financial Survey (Form F-33): School Year 1997–98" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census School District Special Tabulation.