

# SCHOOL FINANCE

## ***K-12 School Districts***

Oregon has 197 school districts serving about 565,000 students in kindergarten through high school. These districts operate with relative autonomy within guidelines specified by both the Legislature and the State Department of Education. The federal government also requires certain mandated programs.

## **Local Revenue**

School districts receive general operating revenue from various sources. Property taxes are the primary source. Other sources include federal forest payments, county school funds, the state Common School Fund and state timber sales. These local revenues are included in the school distribution formula and are about 33% of state and local formula operating revenue.

## **State Support**

The Legislature through the State School Fund (SSF) provides about 67% of school formula operating revenue. This revenue is mostly from state income taxes and lottery revenue. The state's share increased from about 30% before Measure 5 (1990) to about 70% after Measure 50 (1997). State revenue replaced reduced local revenue because of these property tax limitations. Along with increased state aid, the school finance distribution method for state support changed dramatically.

## **Funding Equity**

The 1991 Legislature adopted the school equalization formula and phased in its implementation. Equity as measured by the equalization formula applied to all school districts beginning in 2001-02. Past Legislatures have also provided some funding outside the equalization formula. The 2005 Legislature provided funds for small high schools from the State School Fund outside the formula.

Currently state aid and local revenue for school districts equals 95.25% (95% in 2005-06) of the statewide K-12 school and education service district (ESD) formula revenue for general operating purposes.

## **Equalization Formula**

The SSF equalization formula allocates an amount to each school district based primarily on number of students. The state grant is this formula amount reduced by local revenues. The formula equalizes revenues per student by removing past differentials caused by widely varying local tax rates and property wealth per student. To recognize that some students need more school services and their schools may face higher costs, the formula assigns weights to certain students. For example, special education students count as 2.0 students to recognize their need for special programs. Additional student weights are for English as a second language programs, students from families in poverty, remote small schools and others. A general purpose grant per weighted student is adjusted for the experience level of teachers and set at a level that allocates available funding. The formula also funds 70-90% of transportation costs, costs above \$30,000 per high cost disability student (limited to \$12 million per year statewide) and up to 8% of classroom construction costs (limited to \$25 million per biennium beginning in 2007-09).

### **Local Option**

School districts may ask voters to approve temporary local option levies. Local option revenue is limited to the lesser of (1) the district Measures 5 and 50 tax gap, (2) 15% of formula revenue or (3) \$750 per weighted student. The levies may be approved for up to 5 years for operations and up to 10 years for capital projects. Local option revenue is in addition to equalization formula revenue.

### ***Education Service Districts***

The school system also includes education service districts (ESDs). Twenty ESDs provide regional educational support services. The ESD share of statewide K-12 school and ESD general operating revenue is 4.75%. This includes both state aid from the State School Fund and ESD property tax revenue. Before Measure 5 (1990), they received no state aid. Subsequently state support helped replace reduced property taxes.

The 2001 Legislature adopted a 5 year phase-in plan to equalize ESD revenue. Those below the state ESD average revenue per student gradually received more and those above the average gradually received less. Final equalization began in 2005-06. Beginning in 2006-07, ESD revenue is 4.99% of the sum of component district formula revenue. This makes the ESD share of total ESD and K-12 school formula revenue 4.75%

### ***Community Colleges***

Community college districts also impose property taxes and receive state aid. Unlike school districts and ESDs, another major revenue source is tuition. Also state support is not from the State School Fund. The Legislature appropriates community college aid in a lump sum. The community colleges then allocate the state funds by rule.

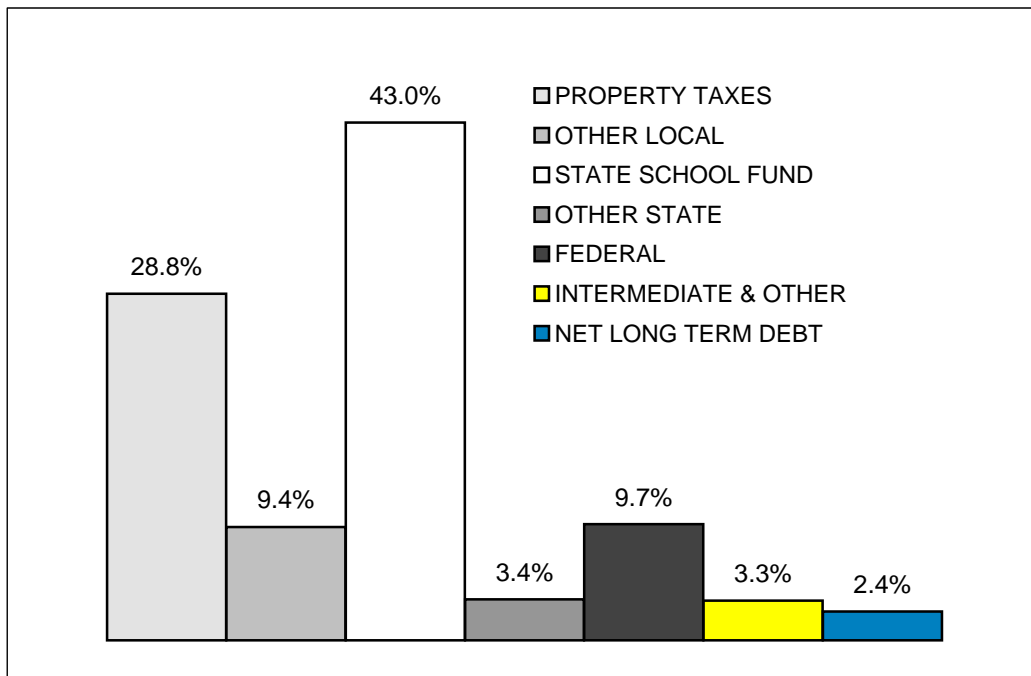
### ***Education Stability Fund***

Voters approved a constitutional amendment converting the Education Endowment Fund to the Education Stability Fund in 2002. This change allows the principal of the Stability Fund to be used to fund education.

The fund receives 18% of lottery net proceeds. The size is limited to 5% of General Fund revenue. Use of the principal requires meeting criteria reflective of an economic recession and approval by a 3/5 vote in each legislative chamber. The principal can also be used if the Governor declares an emergency and both chambers approve by a 3/5 vote. The principal can only be used to fund pre-kindergarten through higher education, continuing education and workforce training. Fund earnings currently are used to pay education lottery bond debt (75%) and provide scholarships (25%).

## SCHOOL RESOURCES 2004-05 Audited (\$000)

	K-12	ESD	TOTAL
PROPERTY TAXES	1,439,544	74,576	1,514,120
OTHER LOCAL REVENUES	419,434	74,908	494,342
STATE SCHOOL FUND	2,164,114	97,603	2,261,717
COMMON SCHOOL FUND	36,429	0	36,429
OTHER STATE REVENUE	76,075	65,771	141,846
FEDERAL FOREST FEES	32,476	0	32,476
OTHER FEDERAL REVENUE	421,388	53,726	475,114
INTERMEDIATE & OTHER	168,485	4,778	173,263
NET LONG TERM DEBT	<u>105,020</u>	<u>20,778</u>	<u>125,798</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	4,862,965	392,140	5,255,105
PLUS BEGINING BALANCE	<u>1,371,490</u>	<u>84,970</u>	<u>1,456,460</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES	6,234,455	477,110	6,711,565
LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>-5,014,907</u>	<u>-384,117</u>	<u>-5,399,024</u>
ENDING BALANCE	1,219,548	92,993	1,312,541



Notes: The Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds have a large share of the ending balance.  
Excludes Internal Services Funds and Trust and Agency Funds.  
Numbers exclude interfund transfers to avoid double counting.

Source: Oregon Department of Education financial data base.

## STATE SCHOOL SUPPORT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	K-12 Audited Current Operating Expenditures		Basic School Support Appropriation		BSSF Share of Operating Expenditures
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1947-48	43,513		15,946		36.6%
1948-49	51,800	19.0%	16,954	6.3%	32.7%
1949-50	58,799	13.5%	17,489	3.2%	29.7%
1950-51	63,213	7.5%	18,425	5.4%	29.1%
1951-52	72,330	14.4%	29,597	60.6%	40.9%
1952-53	78,720	8.8%	30,986	4.7%	39.4%
1953-54	87,691	11.4%	32,370	4.5%	36.9%
1954-55	94,844	8.2%	33,478	3.4%	35.3%
1955-56	102,336	7.9%	35,144	5.0%	34.3%
1956-57	114,016	11.4%	36,378	3.5%	31.9%
1957-58	122,597	7.5%	45,153	24.1%	36.8%
1958-59	134,054	9.3%	50,987	12.9%	38.0%
1959-60	152,022	13.4%	52,612	3.2%	34.6%
1960-61	161,451	6.2%	55,020	4.6%	34.1%
1961-62	177,526	10.0%	61,785	12.3%	34.8%
1962-63	190,419	7.3%	65,454	5.9%	34.4%
1963-64	208,685	9.6%	65,184	-0.4%	31.2%
1964-65	220,225	5.5%	61,167	-6.2%	27.8%
1965-66	239,193	8.6%	72,088	17.9%	30.1%
1966-67	262,428	9.7%	75,898	5.3%	28.9%
1967-68	286,729	9.3%	77,786	2.5%	27.1%
1968-69	325,536	13.5%	77,431	-0.5%	23.8%
1969-70	363,633	11.7%	88,928	14.8%	24.5%
1970-71	398,013	9.5%	88,928	0.0%	22.3%
1971-72	421,635	5.9%	99,428	11.8%	23.6%
1972-73	459,210	8.9%	104,063	4.7%	22.7%
1973-74	505,138	10.0%	143,520	37.9%	28.4%
1974-75	579,991	14.8%	170,789	19.0%	29.4%
1975-76	659,718	13.7%	200,733	17.5%	30.4%
1976-77	716,519	8.6%	217,446	8.3%	30.3%
1977-78	777,130	8.5%	269,000	23.7%	34.6%
1978-79	883,324	13.7%	341,373	26.9%	38.6%
1979-80	993,142	12.4%	384,379	12.6%	38.7%
1980-81	1,132,706	14.1%	406,376	5.7%	35.9%
1981-82	1,248,596	10.2%	413,960	1.9%	33.2%
1982-83	1,306,447	4.6%	426,203	3.0%	32.6%

Fiscal Year	K-12 Audited Current Operating Expenditures		Basic School Support Appropriation		BSSF Share of Operating Expenditures
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1983-84	1,375,777	5.3%	431,200	1.2%	31.3%
1984-85	1,443,655	4.9%	448,800	4.1%	31.1%
1985-86	1,536,009	6.4%	463,000	3.2%	30.1%
1986-87	1,613,506	5.0%	482,000	4.1%	29.9%
1987-88	1,717,051	6.4%	496,832	3.1%	28.9%
1988-89	1,830,678	6.6%	526,703	6.0%	28.8%
1989-90	1,983,316	8.3%	570,429	8.3%	28.8%
1990-91	2,120,311	6.9%	605,716	6.2%	28.6%
1991-92	2,264,071	6.8%	805,000	32.9%	35.6%

Fiscal Year	K-12 and ESD Operating Revenue		State School Fund		SSF Share of Operating Revenue
	\$1,000	% Change	\$1,000	% Change	
1991-92	2,379,032		818,391		34.4%
1992-93	2,590,575	8.9%	1,100,300	34.4%	42.5%
1993-94	2,475,136	-4.5%	1,131,900	2.9%	45.7%
1994-95	2,605,406	5.3%	1,427,000	26.1%	54.8%
1995-96	2,651,525	1.8%	1,750,000	19.1%	66.0%
1996-97	2,715,451	2.4%	1,759,700	0.6%	64.8%
1997-98	2,918,589	7.5%	2,022,873	15.0%	69.3%
1998-99	2,989,171	2.4%	2,100,040	3.8%	70.3%
1999-00	3,210,469	7.4%	2,243,058	6.8%	69.9%
2000-01	3,333,835	3.8%	2,339,200	4.3%	70.2%
2001-02	3,469,061	4.1%	2,428,964	3.8%	70.0%
2002-03	3,258,562	-6.1%	2,146,933	-11.6%	65.9%
2003-04	3,723,250	14.3%	2,589,764	20.6%	69.6%
2004-05	3,527,898	-5.2%	2,326,261	-10.2%	65.9%
Est. 2005-06	3,850,104	9.1%	2,566,585	10.3%	66.7%
Est. 2006-07	4,076,853	5.9%	2,738,660	6.7%	67.2%
Gov. Budget 2007-08	4,295,235	5.4%	2,926,634	6.9%	68.1%
Gov. Budget 2008-09	4,494,120	4.6%	3,072,966	5.0%	68.4%

- Notes:
1. In 1992-93 state aid shifted to the State School Fund with a new distribution formula.
  2. Operating revenue does not include federal and other non-formula revenue.
  3. 1993-94 to present, State School Fund includes funds for state youth correction schooling.
  4. 1997-98 to 99-00 State School Fund excludes funds not used due to a state and local revenue cap.
  5. Additional funding outside the State School Fund: 1997-98 \$50 million for classroom needs; 1998-99 \$150 million lottery bond for capital; 1999-00 \$56 million lottery bond for capital; 2000-01 \$71 million lottery bond for capital; 2001-02 \$108 million for school improvement.
  6. The 1999-01 interim Emergency Board added revenue to the State School Fund appropriation.
  7. 2001-02 to present, State School Fund includes funds for state juvenile detention schooling.

# K-12 SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FORMULA

## STATE SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION

$$\text{District Formula Revenue (Equalization Funding)} = \text{General Purpose Grant} + \text{Transportation Grant} + \text{High Cost Disability Grant} + \text{Facility Grant}$$

### School District Revenue

$$\text{District Formula Revenue} = \text{State School Fund Grant} + \text{Local Revenue}$$

The school equalization formula determines each school district's general operating revenue from the State School Fund (SSF) in combination with local revenue. It is the sum of a general purpose grant, a transportation grant, a high cost disability grant and a facility grant. The formula allocates state and local revenue based on relative need for the formula component grants given the funding level available.

#### State School Fund

The Legislature allocates money to the State School Fund primarily from the state General Fund and lottery revenue for distribution to school districts.

#### Local Revenue

Statutorily, the school formula only includes district local revenue from the following sources:

- Operating property taxes collected (including prior years)
- Common School Fund
- County School Fund
- Federal forest related revenue
- State managed county trust forests (Chapter 530)
- ESD funds required to be shared with school districts
- Revenue *in lieu* of property taxes
- Supplantable federal funds

### General Purpose Revenue

$$\text{General Purpose Grant} = \text{Weighted Students (ADMw)} \times \$4,500 \text{ Adjusted by Teacher Experience and Balanced to Available Funds}$$

#### Weighted Students (ADMw)

Weighted student count is measured by average daily membership with extra counts or weights for students in special categories. Average daily membership (ADM) is the average number of resident students during the school year. Weighted ADM or ADMw counts students in special enrollment categories as more than one student.

The higher of the current year or prior year ADMw is used. The higher count is called extended ADMw.

### Student Weights

Student weight categories are as follows:

Category	Additional Weight	Count (ADMw)
<b>Special Education and At Risk</b>		
Individual Education Program	1.00	2.00
English as a Second Language	0.50	1.50
Pregnant and Parenting	1.00	2.00
Students in Poverty Adjusted	0.25	1.25
Neglected and Delinquent	0.25	1.25
Students in Foster Care	0.25	1.25
<b>Grade and School</b>		
Kindergarten	-0.50	0.50
Elementary District	-0.10	0.90
Union High District	0.20	1.20
Remote Small School	Varies	

A student cannot have an additional weight sum greater than 2, but not all additional weights are included.

#### Individual Education Program Weight

Students with various limitations such as hearing, speech, and visual impairments receive special individual education. The count cannot exceed 11% of ADM without approval by the Department of Education.

#### Remote Small School Weight

A school site qualifies for additional ADMw if

	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>High</u>
ADM less than (varies with grades)	224 (8gr)	350 (4gr)
Distance to nearest school more than	8 miles	

The additional ADMw varies with number of students and distance. Generally, the smaller the school the greater the additional weight per student. For elementary schools this weight is proportionally reduced if the school is less than 12 miles from the nearest elementary school. The high school distance adjustment phased-out at the end of 2004-05.

#### Teacher Experience and Balance to Funding

The dollars per weighted student target is arbitrarily set at \$4,500 (adopted in 1991) before adjustment for teacher experience.

The teacher experience adjustment increases (or decreases) the target by \$25 for each year the district average teacher experience is more (or less) than the statewide average teacher experience.

A calculated multiplier balances funds available to funds allocated. The multiplier modifies the adjusted target amount to distribute the available state appropriation. The multiplier is currently about 1.16 using \$4,500 per ADMw. The equivalent amount is \$5,220 per ADMw.

## Transportation Revenue

Transportation Grant	=	70% to 90% of Transportation Costs
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Districts are ranked by approved transportation costs per student from highest to lowest. The district grant depends on the following ranking:

District Rank	% of Costs
Top 10%	90%
Next 10%	80%
Bottom 80%	70%

The grant is the percent of costs corresponding to district rank times approved transportation costs.

Approved transportation costs are the following:

- Preschool handicapped students
- Elementary students more than 1 mile from school
- Secondary students more than 1.5 miles from school
- Students going between school facilities
- Students on field trips
- Health or safety needs
- Room and board *in lieu* of transportation

## High Cost Disability Revenue

High Cost Disability Grant	=	Up to Sum of Costs above \$30,000 per Disability Student
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For a student with approved disability costs above \$30,000, the grant is the cost minus \$30,000. The district grant is the sum of the grants for each student with disability costs above \$30,000. ESD costs for each student can be included in the student total. Total district grants cannot exceed \$12 million per year. If total grants initially exceed this amount, the grants are reduced proportionally.

## New Facility Revenue

Facility Grant	=	Up to 8% of Construction Costs
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Districts adding new classroom space receive up to 8% of construction (excluding land) and portable unit costs for furnishings and equipment. Total grants are limited to \$25 million (formerly \$17.5 million) per biennium beginning in 2007-09. If grants at 8% exceed the limit, the percent is reduced. The actual percent is currently about 4%.

## School Revenue Share

The school share of both school district and ESD formula revenue is 95.25% (95% in 2005-06). Formula revenue is State School Fund dollars available for distribution to school districts and ESDs and designated local revenue (primarily property taxes) included for each in their respective formulas. The K-12 equalization formula uses 95.25% of this total to allocate to school districts.

## 2007-09 Funding Level

The Governor's recommended appropriation is \$6.0 billion for the State School Fund. The formula local revenue estimate for schools and ESD's is currently \$2.8 billion.

## State Payment Schedule

The July payment is 16.67% of the estimated State School Fund grant with 8.33% in each of the following 10 months. There is no June payment. Adjustments for audited data occurs in the following year.

## Other State School Fund Allocations

The Legislature also funds special programs separate from the school formula. Districts with small high schools were allocated \$5 million and certain state special education programs received about \$17 million from the State School Fund in the 2005-07 biennium.

FORMULA GRANT PERCENTAGE BY DISTRICT SIZE 2004-05					
District Size by ADM	# of Districts	General Purpose	Transportation	High Cost Disability	Facility
0- 500	78	93.72%	6.21%	0.06%	0.00%
500- 1,000	32	94.53%	5.07%	0.19%	0.21%
1,000- 3,000	42	95.15%	4.54%	0.18%	0.13%
3,000- 5,000	17	95.33%	4.14%	0.25%	0.29%
5,000-10,000	17	95.15%	4.19%	0.32%	0.33%
10,000-30,000	9	95.35%	3.89%	0.41%	0.35%
30,000-50,000	3	96.65%	3.67%	0.62%	0.07%
Note					

# ESD EQUALIZATION

## STATE SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION

$$\text{General Services Revenue} = \text{Percent to Balance} \times \text{Higher of (1) Base Revenue (2) \$950,000}$$

### Equalization

The ESD equalization formula determines each ESD's operating revenue from the State School Fund and local revenue. The allocation formula basically assumes that ESD revenue should be proportional to the equalization formula revenue of component school districts.

### Revenue Share

The ESD share of both school district and ESD formula revenue is 4.75% (5% in 2005-06). Formula revenue is State School Fund dollars available for distribution to school districts and ESDs and designated local revenue (primarily property taxes) included for each in the respective formulas. The K-12 equalization formula uses 95.25% (95% in 2005-06) of this total to allocate to school districts.

### Component School Districts

The school districts within the boundary of an ESD are the ESD's component school districts.

### General Services Revenue

General services revenue equals the district base revenue. The source is State School Fund revenue and the local revenue of the ESD.

$$\text{General Services Revenue} = \text{State School Fund Grant} + \text{Local Revenue}$$

### State School Fund Grant

The State School Fund Grant is the ESD's allocated general services amount less its local revenue.

### Local Revenue

Local revenue is the sum of these two sources:

- Operating property tax collections (including prior years)
- State managed county trust timber (Chapter 530).

### Excess Local Revenue

If an ESD's local revenue is greater than its general services revenue, then the State School Fund grant is zero. Any local revenue in excess of the allocation is distributed to component districts proportional to ADMw (extended) and is included as local revenue for them in the school formula the following year.

### Base Revenue

The base revenue is 4.987% (down from 5.263% in 2005-06) times the sum of the school formula revenue for the ESD's component districts. With the ESD total state and local share set at 4.75%, the ESD percent applied to the school district 95.25% must be more than 4.75% ( $4.987\% \times 95.25\% = 4.75\%$ ).

$$\text{Base Revenue} = 4.987\% \times \text{Sum of Component School District Revenue}$$

By using school district formula revenue as the basis for allocating general services revenue, ESD equalization depends on the same factors as school district equalization. ESDs in their role of assisting component school districts are assumed to have the same relative need for funds as their school districts.

### Minimum Base

The district minimum allocation is \$950,000 (\$1 million in 2005-06). If the base revenue allocation is initially less than \$950,000, the base is increased to the \$950,000 minimum.

### Percent to Balance

Applying the 4.987% to the sum of the component district formula revenue uses up the 4.755% of total revenue available for schools and ESDs. So if extra funds are necessary to meet the \$950,000 minimum, then the higher total must be reduced to stay within the 4.75% of available funds. Multiplying allocated revenue including minimums by a percent slightly less than 100% brings the total down to available funds.

### State Payment Schedule

The July payment is 16.67% of the estimated State School Fund grant with 8.33% in each of the following 10 months. There is no June payment. Adjustments for audited data are made the following year.

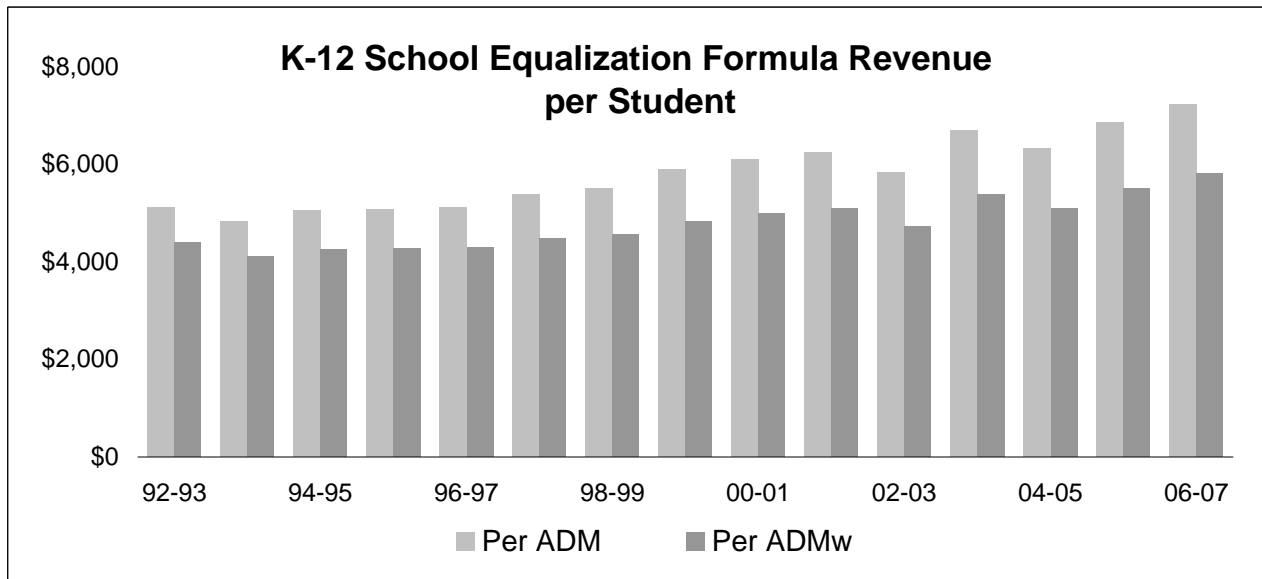
### ESD Students

The student count for an ESD is considered to be the sum of the students in its component school districts. However, the formula does not directly use an ESD student count.

# K-12 SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FORMULA REVENUE Per Student

	Average Daily Membership				State School Fund and Formula Local Revenue			
	Unweighted (ADM)		Weighted (ADMw)		\$ Per ADM		\$ Per ADMw	
	#	Growth	#	Growth	\$	Change	\$	Change
1992-93	486,829		566,858		5,120		4,397	
1993-94	491,982	1.1%	578,602	2.1%	4,834	-5.6%	4,110	-6.5%
1994-95	495,076	0.6%	586,859	1.4%	5,043	4.3%	4,255	3.5%
1995-96	501,919	1.4%	595,547	1.5%	5,065	0.4%	4,268	0.3%
1996-97	508,579	1.3%	605,801	1.7%	5,109	0.9%	4,289	0.5%
1997-98	514,094	1.1%	616,998	1.8%	5,371	5.1%	4,475	4.3%
1998-99	517,348	0.6%	624,228	1.2%	5,501	2.4%	4,559	1.9%
1999-00	519,587	0.4%	632,895	1.4%	5,883	6.9%	4,830	5.9%
2000-01	522,753	0.6%	638,073	0.8%	6,091	3.5%	4,990	3.3%
2001-02	528,346	1.1%	647,960	1.5%	6,245	2.5%	5,092	2.0%
2002-03	530,653	0.4%	654,536	1.0%	5,831	-6.6%	4,727	-7.2%
2003-04	528,180	-0.5%	657,110	0.4%	6,686	14.7%	5,374	13.7%
2004-05	528,112	0.0%	656,239	-0.1%	6,329	-5.3%	5,093	-5.2%
2005-06 Est.	531,104	0.6%	661,616	0.8%	6,855	8.3%	5,503	8.1%
2006-07 Est.	534,828	0.7%	665,368	0.6%	7,235	5.5%	5,815	5.7%
2007-08 Est.*	535,898	0.2%	669,616	0.6%	7,603	5.1%	6,085	4.6%
2008-09 Est.*	536,434	0.1%	673,347	0.6%	7,949	4.5%	6,332	4.1%

14 Year Growth      9.9%                                  17.4%                                  41.3%                                  32.2%



**Notes:**

\*Based on Governor's Proposed Budget

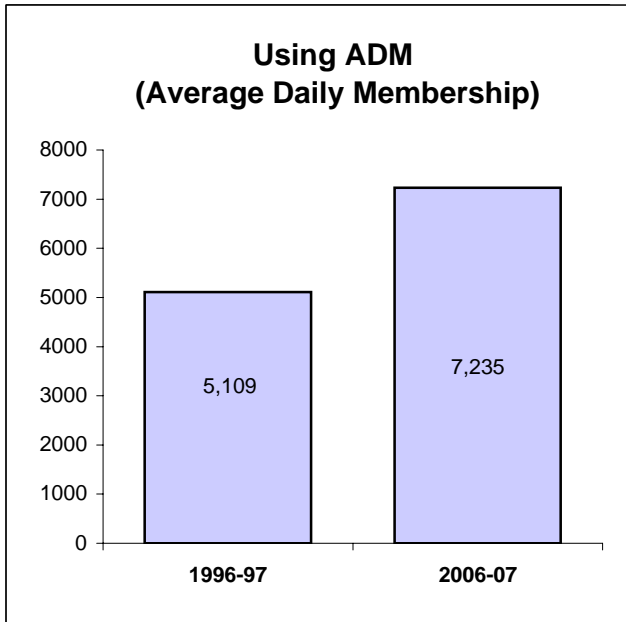
Excludes revenue outside the school formula like lottery revenue bonds and federal funds.

ADMw is extended ADMw (higher of current or prior year ADMw).

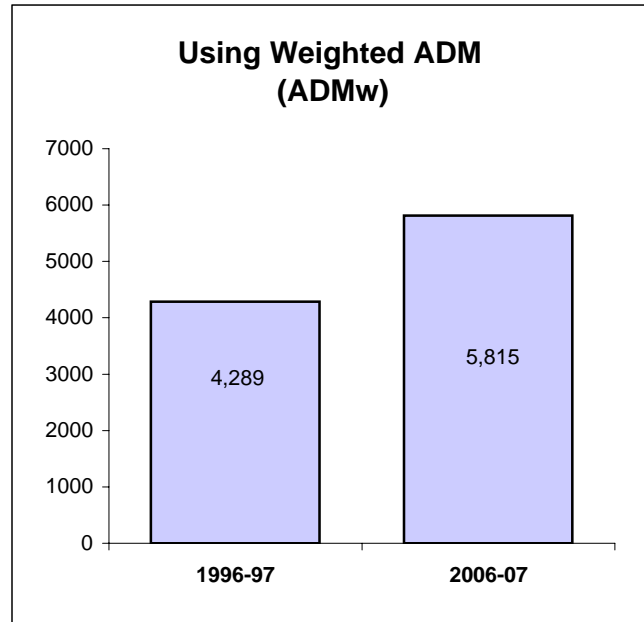
Includes students in the state youth corrections program beginning in 1997-98.

Includes students in the state youth detention program beginning in 2001-02.

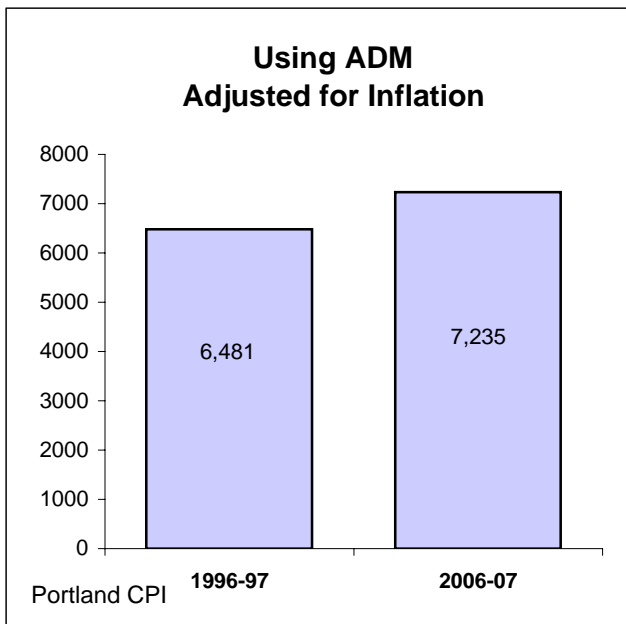
## K-12 SCHOOL FINANCIAL TRENDS STATE AND LOCAL FORMULA REVENUE PER STUDENT 10 Year Comparison



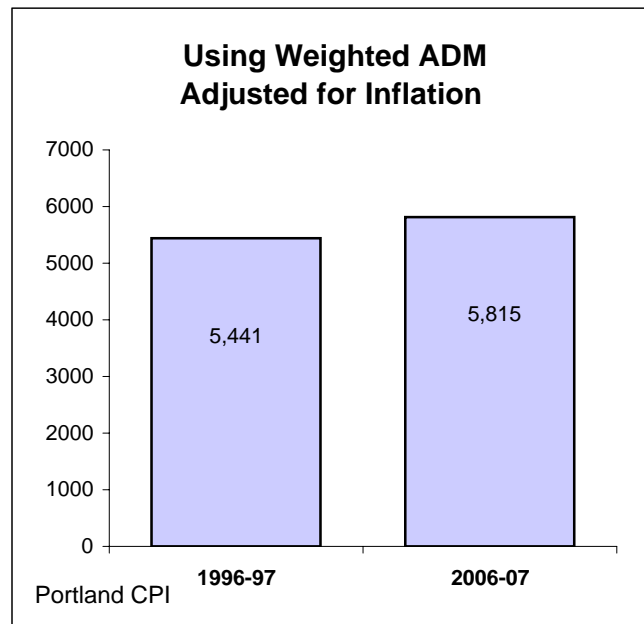
Revenue per student increases about 42%.



Revenue per weighted student increases about 36%.



Revenue per student adjusted for inflation increases about 12%.



Revenue per weighted student adjusted for inflation increases about 7%.

Note: 2006-07 numbers are Dec. 2006 estimates of student counts, local revenue and inflation.  
Weighted students is extended weighted students.

## K-12 and ESD REVENUE HISTORY

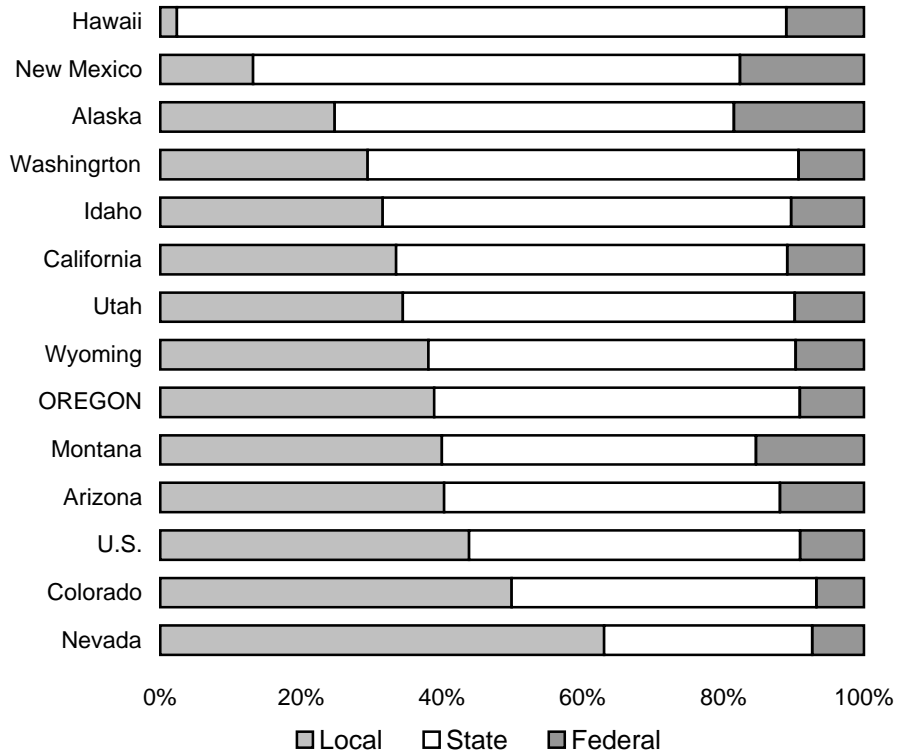
### Summary of State School Fund and Local Formula Revenue

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Revenue Source</b>									Estimates		Governor's Budget	
<b>State</b>	2,048.4		2,246.2		2,429.0		2,589.8		2,566.6		2,926.6	
State School Fund	2,048.4	2,101.6	2,246.2	2,339.2	2,429.0	2,146.9	2,589.8	2,326.3	2,566.6	2,738.7	2,926.6	3,073.0
<b>Local K-12 School</b>	781.6		845.6		922.7		1,003.4		1,094.4		1,228.3	
Property and Timber Taxes	781.6	801.7	845.6	873.4	922.7	970.2	1,003.4	1,049.4	1,094.4	1,165.4	1,228.3	1,287.2
Other Local	56.0	50.4	84.0	84.0	77.0	94.0	77.5	98.9	111.1	106.7	70.6	60.7
Excluded from Formula	<u>-20.0</u>	<u>-20.0</u>	<u>-23.1</u>	<u>-22.1</u>	<u>-22.6</u>	<u>-19.5</u>	<u>-19.5</u>	<u>-21.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-15.8</u>	<u>-16.5</u>	<u>-17.3</u>
	817.6	832.0	906.4	935.3	977.2	1,044.8	1,061.3	1,126.6	1,205.5	1,256.3	1,282.4	1,330.6
<b>Local ESD</b>	56.5		61.8		66.6		72.2		78.9		87.6	
Property Tax	56.5	59.5	61.8	63.2	66.6	70.1	72.2	75.1	78.9	83.1	87.6	91.8
Shared with K-12	<u>-3.9</u>	<u>-3.9</u>	<u>-3.9</u>	<u>-3.8</u>	<u>-3.6</u>	<u>-3.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-0.9</u>	<u>-1.2</u>	<u>-1.4</u>	<u>-1.3</u>
	52.6	55.5	57.8	59.3	62.9	66.9	72.2	75.1	78.0	81.9	86.2	90.5
<b>Total Sources</b>	2,918.6	2,989.2	3,210.5	3,333.8	3,469.1	3,258.6	3,723.3	3,527.9	3,850.1	4,076.9	4,295.2	4,494.1
<b>Revenue Allocation</b>												
<b>ESD</b>	130.8		148.7		157.3		176.1		192.0		203.5	
Districts	130.8	139.5	148.7	148.7	157.3	145.8	176.1	170.6	192.0	191.1	203.5	212.9
OPEN Technology	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>K-12 School</b>	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.0		1.0		0.9	
Out-of-State Disability/Virtual School	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Small High School Grants					4.6	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
State Special Education					7.2	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	8.0	8.5	8.9
Youth Corrections & Detention	8.3	9.3	10.6	10.9	13.0	12.1	11.0	10.3	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.5
District Equalization Formula	2,752.8	2,836.9	3,046.0	3,173.1	3,286.3	3,081.9	3,520.3	3,331.9	3,630.4	3,858.1	4,062.4	4,251.4
Local Rev. above Formula/Misc.	0	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.2	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.5	5.0	5.5	5.0
<b>State</b>	25.5		3.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Over Cap for Lottery Bonds	25.5	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Allocation</b>	2,918.6	2,989.2	3,210.5	3,333.8	3,469.1	3,258.6	3,723.3	3,527.9	3,850.1	4,076.9	4,295.2	4,494.1
<b>Other State Revenue</b>												
K-12 Lottery-Backed Bonds	0.0	150.0	56.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-12 Other/School Improvement	55.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	108.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Dollars in millions.

## 2003-04 REVENUE PER STUDENT WESTERN STATES COMPARISON BY SOURCE

State	Rank	Total	Local	State	Federal
Hawaii	8	11,666	277	10,100	1,288
Alaska	9	11,576	2,867	6,564	2,144
Wyoming	10	11,107	4,230	5,798	1,079
U.S.		9,518	4,176	4,478	864
<b>OREGON</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>848</b>
New Mexico	28	9,035	1,192	6,251	1,592
California	29	8,980	3,006	4,993	981
Washington	32	8,724	2,569	5,342	812
Colorado	33	8,639	4,312	3,741	585
Montana	36	8,545	3,417	3,814	1,313
Nevada	40	7,980	5,032	2,362	587
Arizona	43	7,550	3,043	3,605	902
Idaho	49	6,952	2,196	4,037	720
Utah	51	6,107	2,104	3,400	603



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Revenue, 2003-04

Notes: Numbers may not be completely comparable due to state definitional differences.

Students is fall enrollment.

Includes intermediate in local.