

# STATE EXPENDITURE REPORT

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>														
Connecticut	\$16,980	\$5,332	\$2,929	\$2,900	\$28,141	\$17,419	\$5,906	\$3,230	\$2,976	\$29,531	\$17,990	\$6,122	\$3,282	\$3,692
Maine	3,149	2,697	2,178	64	8,088	3,164	2,422	2,025	115	7,726	3,271	2,536	2,147	101
Massachusetts	28,594	7,926	16,800	3,010	56,330	29,483	9,137	16,315	3,436	58,371	30,561	9,751	16,949	3,142
New Hampshire	1,251	1,701	2,131	63	5,146	1,258	1,935	2,200	57	5,450	1,383	2,162	2,178	62
<b>MIDWEST</b>														
Michigan	9,400	10,154	2,168	1,380	23,102	10,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	23,000	10,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Ohio	28,902	13,048	17,141	2,133	61,222	30,831	13,994	17,762	2,509	65,096	33,591	12,450	18,918	2,491
Wisconsin	14,633	11,006	19,253	0	44,892	15,334	11,063	19,686	0	46,083	15,323	10,796	19,551	0
<b>PLAINS</b>														
Iowa	6,564	5,928	6,932	107	19,531	7,050	6,295	8,575	28	21,948	7,247	6,349	9,082	16
Kansas	5,983	3,900	4,474	366	14,723	6,237	3,958	4,515	379	15,089	6,203	4,023	4,887	415
Minnesota	19,348	8,938	4,386	779	33,451	20,293	10,085	4,647	767	35,792	20,405	11,494	5,432	878
Missouri	8,349	7,208	7,601	0	23,158	8,772	7,495	7,830	1	24,098	9,018	7,677	7,862	71
Nebraska	3,792	2,911	3,838	16	6,592	3,338	2,923	4,027	19	7,923	3,097	1,779	3,170	8
North Dakota	3,237	1,523	1,816	21	4,108	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91
South Dakota	1,443	1,418	1,226	0	4,087	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>														
Alabama	7,822	9,360	7,424	386	24,992	7,850	9,363	7,406	672	25,291	7,975	10,135	7,859	505
Arkansas	4,908	6,503	11,196	156	22,763	5,061	7,128	11,436	171	23,796	5,120	7,301	11,257	154
Florida	26,315	24,354	15,801	1,563	68,033	27,600	23,912	17,870	1,661	71,043	28,869	24,921	22,932	1,675
Georgia	18,843	13,184	10,568	850	43,445	19,722	13,330	11,079	878	45,009	21,917	13,394	11,086	1,099
Kentucky	9,705	9,767	8,361	0	27,833	10,046	11,827	8,938	663	27,754	8,659	10,338	10,131	475
Louisiana	8,565	8,993	9,220	250	18,467	5,463	7,796	5,605	773	19,637	5,693	9,592	6,542	493
Mississippi	5,215	7,540	5,662	187	18,604	20,666	13,159	9,870	0	22,615	7,319	7,710	8,045	0
Texas	1,015	1,015	1,015	187	4,032	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91
Virginia	1,443	1,418	1,226	0	4,087	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91

## EXAMINING FISCAL 2014-2016 STATE SPENDING



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# The National Association of State Budget Officers

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# Preface

Since its inception in 1987, the State Expenditure Report has developed into a definitive baseline for the analysis of state spending. This edition of the report includes data from actual fiscal 2014, actual fiscal 2015, and estimated fiscal 2016. Expenditures reflected in this report represent more than 99 percent of total state spending.

Expenditure data are detailed by program area so that trends in state spending can be evaluated. The funding sources for state expenditures also are identified. Readers are cautioned that a more complete understanding of service levels within a given state would require comparisons of spending by both state and local governments, which is not the purpose of this report. In addition, the data are self-reported by the states. Additional information on the report's methodology is provided in the Appendix.

# Acknowledgments

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# Executive Summary

## Overview

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This edition of the *State Expenditure Report* includes data from actual fiscal 2014, actual fiscal 2015, and estimated fiscal 2016. Total state spending grew by an estimated 4.0 percent in fiscal 2016, a significantly slower rate than the relatively sharp increase of 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015. Fiscal 2016 spending from states' own fund sources and federal funds both experienced substantially less growth than the prior year. The more modest increase in spending from states' own funds was largely driven by a decline in revenue growth. The two largest sources of state tax collections (personal income and sales taxes) saw slower year-over-year growth in fiscal 2016, while corporate income taxes saw a significant decline. Additionally, the growth rate of federal funds to states decreased as Medicaid spending began to slow, partly due to Medicaid enrollment levels beginning to decelerate as states entered into the second full-year of Medicaid expansion under the *Affordable Care Act* (ACA). Although total state spending growth began to slow in fiscal 2016, all program areas saw at least a small increase in spending.

In contrast to the moderate growth in total state spending in fiscal 2016, total state spending in fiscal 2015 increased at its fastest rate since 2005 due primarily to a substantial increase in federal funds to states. As state revenue collections continued to slowly rebound from the national recession, states were able to increase funding to nearly all program areas in fiscal 2015. While spending from states' own funds moderately grew in fiscal 2015, federal funds to states greatly accelerated as states received significantly more federal Medicaid dollars as part of the first full-year of Medicaid expansion under the ACA. Looking forward, it is likely that spending from states' own fund sources will continue its recent pattern of modest growth as state revenue collections continue to gradually increase in line with national economic and market trends, while the pace of growth in federal funds to states will likely decline as Medicaid enrollment growth slows in future years.

## State Spending Trends

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Since fiscal 2012, when total spending declined for the only time in the 29-year history of the *State Expenditure Report*, total state spending has grown each year. Over 55 percent of that spending growth is attributable to the Medicaid program.

Medicaid annual spending growth from all fund sources has averaged 9.4 percent over the past four years, while the rest of state spending growth has averaged 2.4 percent annually. Inflation growth for the same time period has averaged about 1.4 percent annually.

Total state spending growth has been heavily impacted by changes in the level of federal funds to states, while growth in states' own fund sources has remained relatively stable. The level of federal funds to states has seen numerous shifts during the most recent recession and subsequent recovery. After growing a relatively modest 2.9 percent in fiscal 2007 and 2.4 percent in fiscal 2008, federal fund spending increased 19.3 percent in fiscal 2009 and 21.4 percent in fiscal 2010. This unusual increase in federal funds to states was due to the infusion of spending from the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (ARRA), also known as the Recovery Act or stimulus. The swift wind down of ARRA funds led federal fund spending to grow only 1.0 percent in fiscal 2011, decline 9.8 percent in fiscal 2012 and decrease an additional 2.6 percent in fiscal 2013. However, federal funds rose by 3.4 percent in fiscal 2014 as some states began to receive additional Medicaid funds through the ACA in January 2014. In fiscal 2015, federal funds to states rose 10.4 percent during the first full year of the optional Medicaid expansion under the ACA, and in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that federal funds increased 5.8 percent.

While the level of federal funding to states has fluctuated over the past several years, spending growth from states' own revenue sources has been more stable as the national economy has gradually improved and states' revenues have slowly rebounded from the national recession. Spending from state funds (including general funds and other state funds, but not federal funds or bonds) increased 4.6 percent in fiscal 2011, 3.8 percent in fiscal 2012, 2.6 percent in fiscal 2013, 4.1 percent in fiscal 2014, 5.5 percent in fiscal 2015, and an estimated 3.1 percent in fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, spending from state funds was partly bolstered by strong growth in personal income tax collections, while in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that personal income and sales taxes experienced slower year-over-year growth while corporate income tax receipts significantly declined.

Overall, total state expenditures (including general funds, other state funds, bonds and federal funds) declined 1.1 percent in fiscal 2012, increased 1.0 percent in fiscal 2013, rose 3.8 per-

cent in fiscal 2014, increased 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015, and are estimated to have grown 4.0 percent in fiscal 2016.

The ACA has also contributed to a shift in the distribution of funding sources for state expenditures. It is estimated that in fiscal 2016, general funds accounted for 40.4 percent of total state expenditures, federal funds 31.2 percent, other state funds 26.3 percent, and bonds 2.1 percent. By comparison, in fiscal 2014, general funds comprised 41.4 percent of total state spending while federal funds made up 29.7 percent. The reason that general funds have recently shrunk as a percentage of total state spending, while federal funds have increased, is that the growth in federal funds to states has outpaced the growth in general funds due to increased federal Medicaid dollars as part of the ACA. It should also be noted that while federal funds to states rose sharply in fiscal 2015 and to a lesser extent in estimated fiscal 2016, the increase was almost solely due to increased Medicaid dollars. For example, federal Medicaid funds to states increased 19.4 percent in fiscal 2015, while all other federal funds to states only grew 0.6 percent.

Total state expenditures grew in nearly all program areas in both fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that all seven program areas experienced at least moderate growth, ranging from the “all other” category at 0.9 percent to Medicaid

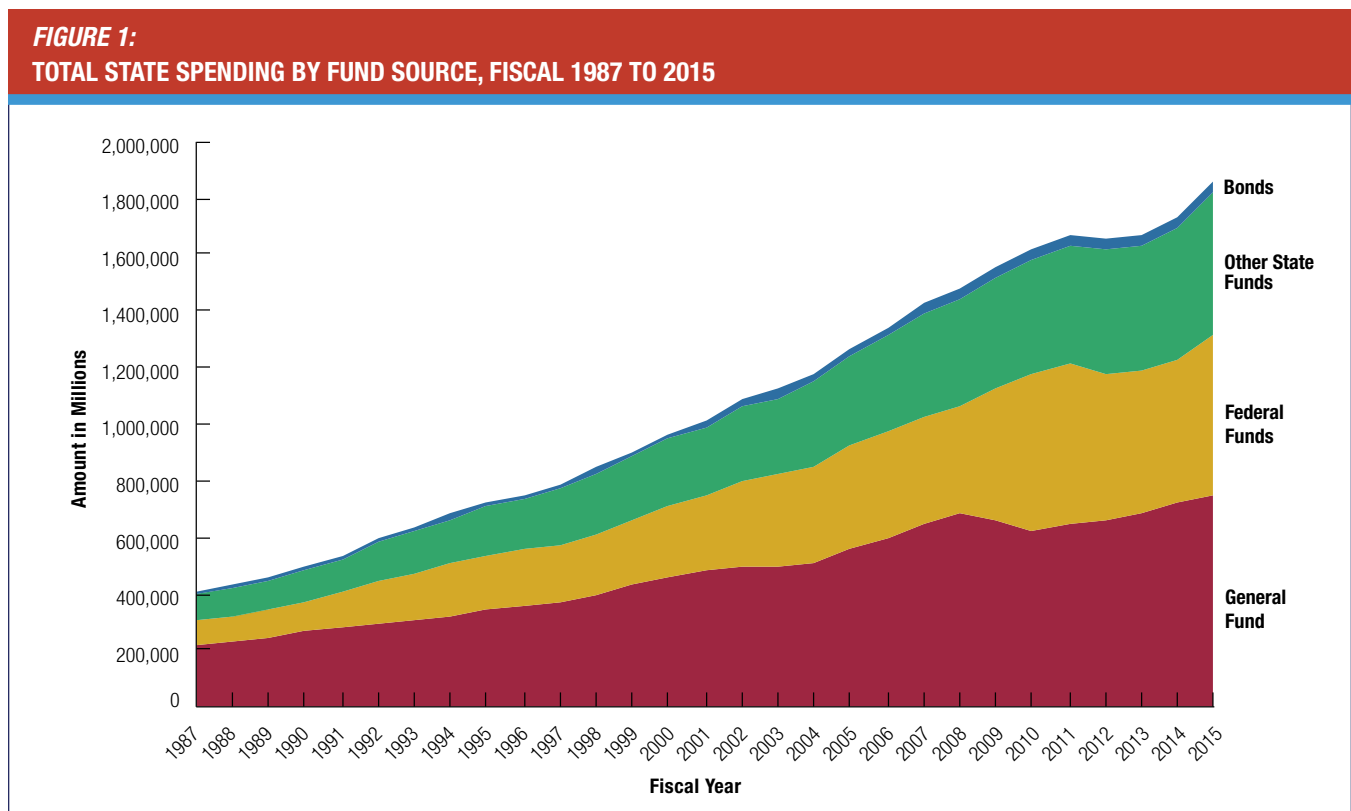
at 6.9 percent. In fiscal 2015, elementary and secondary education, higher education, Medicaid, corrections, transportation and the “all other” category all experienced growth, while the public assistance category slightly declined.

Similar to total state expenditures, nearly all categories of general fund spending experienced gains in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 with only the public assistance category recording negative growth in fiscal 2015. In fiscal 2015, higher education recorded the largest percentage spending growth from general funds at 6.7 percent, while in estimated fiscal 2016, transportation experienced the highest percentage growth at 17.5 percent. In total, general fund spending grew 4.8 percent in fiscal 2015 and 3.7 percent in fiscal 2016, with both years being below the historical average growth rate of 5.5 percent.

Due to the estimated nature of the fiscal 2016 data, the text of the report focuses on actual fiscal 2015 data, with a secondary focus on estimated fiscal 2016.

Additional state expenditure details and trends, broken down by functional spending category, include:

- Since the beginning of the recent economic downturn, **Medicaid** has risen as a percentage of total state spending, growing from 20.5 percent in fiscal 2008 to an estimated 29.0



percent in fiscal 2016. At the same time, elementary and secondary education has gone from representing 22.0 percent of total state spending in fiscal 2008 to an estimated 19.4 percent in fiscal 2016. The reason for **elementary and secondary education** representing a smaller share of total state spending is not because nominal elementary and secondary spending has declined; instead it is a result of its growth rate being slower than the growth in total Medicaid spending. For example, in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that total elementary and secondary education spending grew 3.6 percent while total Medicaid spending grew 6.9 percent.

- When looking only at general fund spending, **elementary and secondary education** remains the largest category in fiscal 2016, representing 35.1 percent of general fund expenditures, with **Medicaid** second at 20.3 percent. Those two categories, combined with **higher education** at 9.7 percent, account for nearly two-thirds of general fund spending.
- **Elementary and secondary education** total expenditures increased by 5.2 percent in fiscal 2015 and increased by 3.6 percent in estimated fiscal 2016. While state funds for K-12 increased by 6.4 percent in fiscal 2015, federal funds declined 0.1 percent. In fiscal 2016, state funds increased 3.2 percent while federal funds grew 4.8 percent. As the national economy and state revenues continue to grow modestly, states are restoring some of the prior cuts made to K-12 education due to the most recent recession. Some states are also taking targeted steps to increase teacher compensation in order to improve recruitment and retention.
- Total expenditures for **higher education** increased by 5.0 percent in fiscal 2015 and by 4.8 percent in estimated fiscal 2016. State funds for higher education increased by 6.5 percent in fiscal 2015 and are estimated to have increased by 5.6 percent in fiscal 2016, while federal funds declined 4.9 percent in fiscal 2015 and increased by an estimated 1.1 percent in fiscal 2016. Over the years, the “Other State Funds” source (which includes tuition and fees for the vast majority of states) has grown as a percentage of higher education spending, comprising 46.8 percent of total state higher education expenditures in fiscal 2015.
- Total **public assistance** declined by 1.4 percent in fiscal 2015 and increased by 2.0 percent in estimated fiscal 2016. Public assistance represented 1.4 percent of total state expenditures in fiscal 2015. The public assistance chapter in the report only contains data on cash assistance programs such as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, and does not include other supportive services.

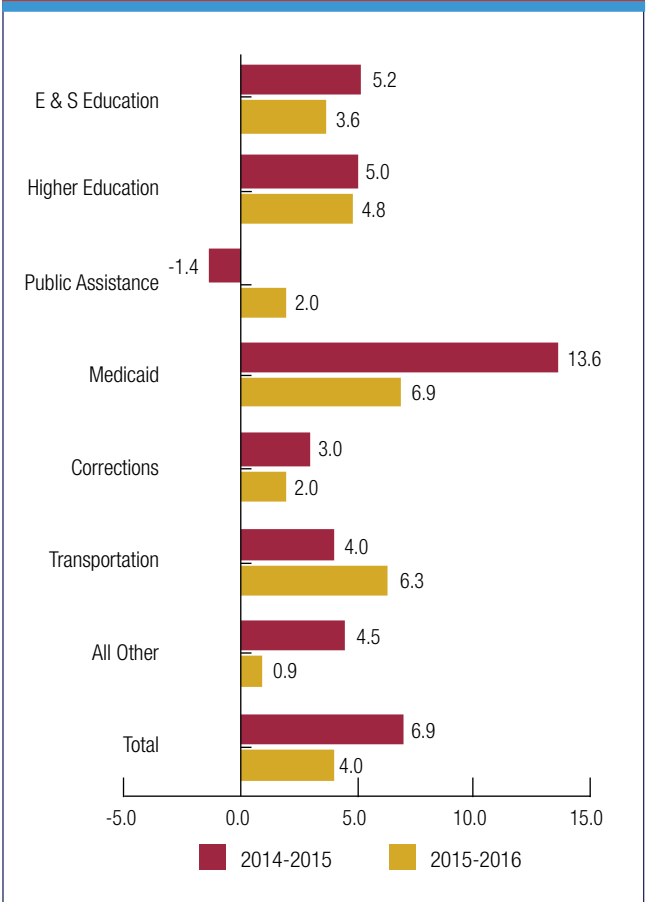
- In fiscal 2015, total **Medicaid** state expenditures increased 13.6 percent, with state funds growing 5.5 percent and federal funds rapidly increasing at a rate of 19.4 percent due to increased Medicaid dollars provided through the ACA. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that total Medicaid state expenditures increased 6.9 percent, with state funds growing 6.6 percent and federal funds increasing 7.0 percent. Additionally, in fiscal 2016, federal funds made up 61.2 percent of total Medicaid spending, up from 58.2 percent in fiscal 2014. Finally, it is estimated that in fiscal 2016 Medicaid represented 56.8 percent of all federal funds to states.
- Total **corrections** expenditures increased by 3.0 percent in fiscal 2015 with state funds increasing 3.1 percent and federal funds declining 1.4 percent. In fiscal 2016 it is estimated that total corrections spending increased 2.0 percent, with state funds growing 2.1 percent and federal funds increasing 3.6 percent. In recent years, states have begun efforts to control costs through reducing recidivism rates, implementing changes to parole and probation systems, enhancing community supervision, offering increased treatment to address mental health and substance abuse disorders, and enacting sentencing reforms. State funds comprised 97.8 percent of total corrections spending in fiscal 2015. Corrections accounted for 3.1 percent of total state expenditures in fiscal 2015 and 6.8 percent of general funds.
- Total **transportation** spending, representing 7.7 percent of total state expenditures, increased by 4.0 percent in fiscal 2015 and is estimated to increase by 6.3 percent in fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, the growth in transportation spending was driven by an increase in state funds, with state funds increasing 8.8 percent and federal funds declining 4.4 percent. In estimated fiscal 2016, both state funds and federal funds for transportation grew at 6.7 percent and 10.0 percent respectively, while spending from bonds declined. Other state funds, which are typically earmarked revenue sources such as gasoline taxes, comprised 58.6 percent of total transportation spending in fiscal 2015, with federal funds at 28.4 percent, bonds at 9.0 percent, and general funds only accounting for 4.0 percent. States are concerned that in the long term, gas tax revenue will not be sufficient to meet transportation needs as most gas taxes are set at fixed rates and do not rise with inflation, while at the same time vehicle fuel economy has improved. States have begun to examine and implement a number of policy options in order to meet future transportation needs including: raising gas tax rates, shifting to other revenue sources such as sales taxes, directing more general fund spending to transportation, raising vehicle registration fees,

implementing a vehicle-miles traveled tax, increasing the use of toll roads and additional public-private partnerships.

- The “**all other**” category of state spending increased 4.5 percent in fiscal 2015 as state funds (excluding bonds) grew 4.2 percent and federal funds increased 4.0 percent. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that total “all other” spending will increase 0.9 percent, with state funds declining 0.4 percent and federal funds increasing 2.9 percent. “All other” represented 30.0 percent of total state expenditures in fiscal 2015 and 26.5 percent of general fund expenditures. The “all other” category includes the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), institutional and community care for the mentally ill and developmentally disabled, public health programs, some employer contributions to pensions and health benefits, economic development, environmental projects, state police, parks and recreation, housing, and general aid to local governments.
- **Capital** expenditures are made for new construction, infrastructure, major repairs and improvements, land purchases and the acquisition of major equipment and existing structures. States increased capital spending by 6.2 percent in fiscal 2014, 3.2 percent in fiscal 2015 and by an estimated 7.9 percent in fiscal 2016. The percentage spending increase in estimated fiscal 2016 was the largest since 2006 when total capital spending increased by 9.9 percent. Most of the relatively sharp increase in fiscal 2016 was in the transportation area reflecting a pent up demand for maintenance and infrastructure spending at the state level. State spending on capital projects traditionally has come from non-general fund sources. Other state funds such as dedicated fees and fund surpluses (34.7 percent in fiscal 2015) and bonds (32.0 percent) combine to account for about two-thirds of total state spending on capital projects. Federal funds (28.1 percent) and state general funds (5.3 percent) also contribute to capital spending.
- State general fund **revenue** growth accelerated in fiscal 2015, increasing 4.8 percent. When examining the various sources that comprise general fund revenues, personal income taxes experienced the largest increase in fiscal 2015 at 7.3 percent, while corporate income taxes grew 6.8 percent and sales taxes increased 5.4 percent. Gaming taxes were flat in fiscal 2015, while other taxes and fees declined 2.5 percent. The decrease in other taxes and fees is likely largely due to the decline in oil and natural gas prices impacting severance taxes, which are included within other taxes and fees. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that total general fund revenues grew at

a slower pace than fiscal 2015, increasing 1.8 percent. The three largest sources of state revenue all saw slower growth in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. Personal income taxes increased 2.9 percent, sales taxes grew 3.2 percent, and corporate income taxes declined 5.8 percent. In addition, gaming taxes only grew 0.3 percent, and other taxes and fees declined 0.7 percent. Part of the reason for the moderate growth in fiscal 2016 was the fact that most states experienced a negative “April surprise,” in contrast to the prior year. States received less tax collections than expected in April partly due to the weaker stock market performance in calendar year 2015. In addition, fiscal 2016 revenue collections were affected by modest national economic growth and the impact of low oil and natural gas prices on energy-producing states.

**FIGURE 2:**  
ALL FUNDS PERCENT CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR FOR MAJOR SPENDING CATEGORIES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016



## Explanation of Report Data: Components of State Expenditures

This report includes three years of state expenditure data: actual fiscal 2014, actual fiscal 2015, and estimated fiscal 2016. The text primarily focuses on actual fiscal 2015 with a secondary emphasis on estimated fiscal 2016 and examines the seven main functional categories of state spending: elementary and secondary education, higher education, public assistance, Medicaid, corrections, transportation, and “all other.” (“All other” is a broad category that includes state functions not tracked individually in this report, such as hospitals, economic development, housing, environmental programs, health programs and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), parks and recreation, natural resources, air transportation, and water transport). Capital spending is included with operating expenditures within each functional category, unless noted otherwise. Capital expenditures also have been collected separately in the following categories: transportation, higher education, corrections, environmental projects, housing, and “all other”. It should also be noted that 20 states use a biennial budget cycle, and in many cases funds are not expended evenly in the two-year cycle. This may affect total expenditures in some states from year to year.

State governments have specific functional responsibilities that vary among states depending on the role of local governments in providing services. For example, in many states, the funding of elementary and secondary education is considered primarily a local function. Some states are exceptions, such as Hawaii where state government fully funds elementary and secondary education. A more complete understanding of programs and service levels within a given state would require comparisons of spending by both state and local government, which is not the purpose of this report. In addition, because the data are self-reported by the states, some may be incomplete. These omissions can affect aggregate and regional tables.

While state balanced budget requirements are diverse, and governors are given significant powers to ensure a balanced budget, states operate within stricter revenue/expenditure limitations than the federal government. An overwhelming majority of states require their governor to submit, and their legislature to pass, a balanced budget. States are required to make spending choices based on available resources and must either reduce spending, raise taxes, or use reserves when revenues come in below estimates. For the most part, states do not and cannot incur operating deficits, and manage their finances in ways to maintain or improve bond ratings.

## Explanation of Report Data: Definitions

**General Fund:** The predominant fund for financing a state’s operations. Revenues are received from broad-based state taxes. However, there are differences in how specific functions are financed from state to state.

**Federal Funds:** Funds received directly from the federal government.

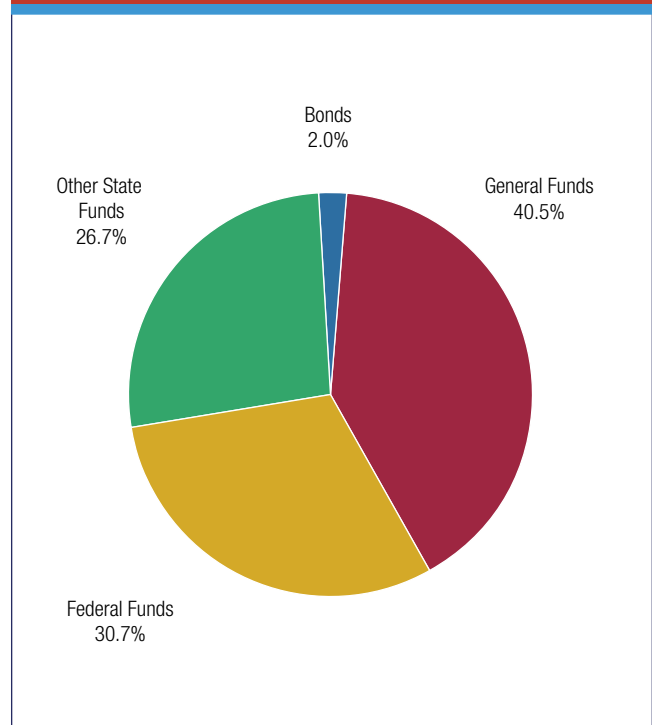
**Other State Funds:** Expenditures from revenue sources that are restricted by law for particular governmental functions or activities. For example, a gasoline tax dedicated to a highway trust fund would appear in the “Other State Funds” column. For higher education, other state funds can include tuition and fees. For Medicaid, other state funds include provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments, and local funds.

**Bonds:** Expenditures from the sale of bonds, generally for capital projects.

**State Funds:** General funds plus other state fund spending, excluding state spending from bonds.

Fiscal 2015 spending by fund source is detailed in Figure 3. In fiscal 2015, general funds represented 40.5 percent of total state spending, with federal funds at 30.7 percent, other state funds closely behind at 26.7 percent, and bonds at 2.0 per-

**FIGURE 3:**  
TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE,  
FISCAL 2015

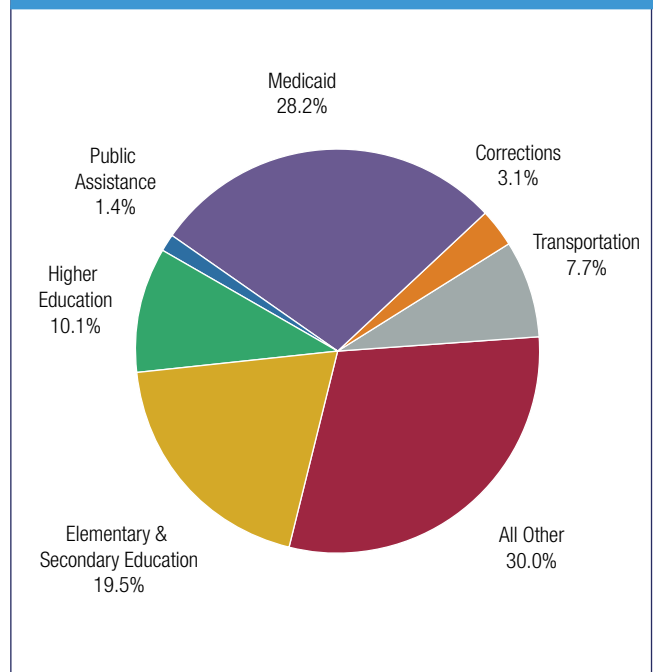


cent. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that general funds slightly declined to 40.4 percent of total state spending while federal funds increased to 31.2 percent, with the growth in federal funds related to an increase in federal Medicaid dollars resulting from the *Affordable Care Act*.

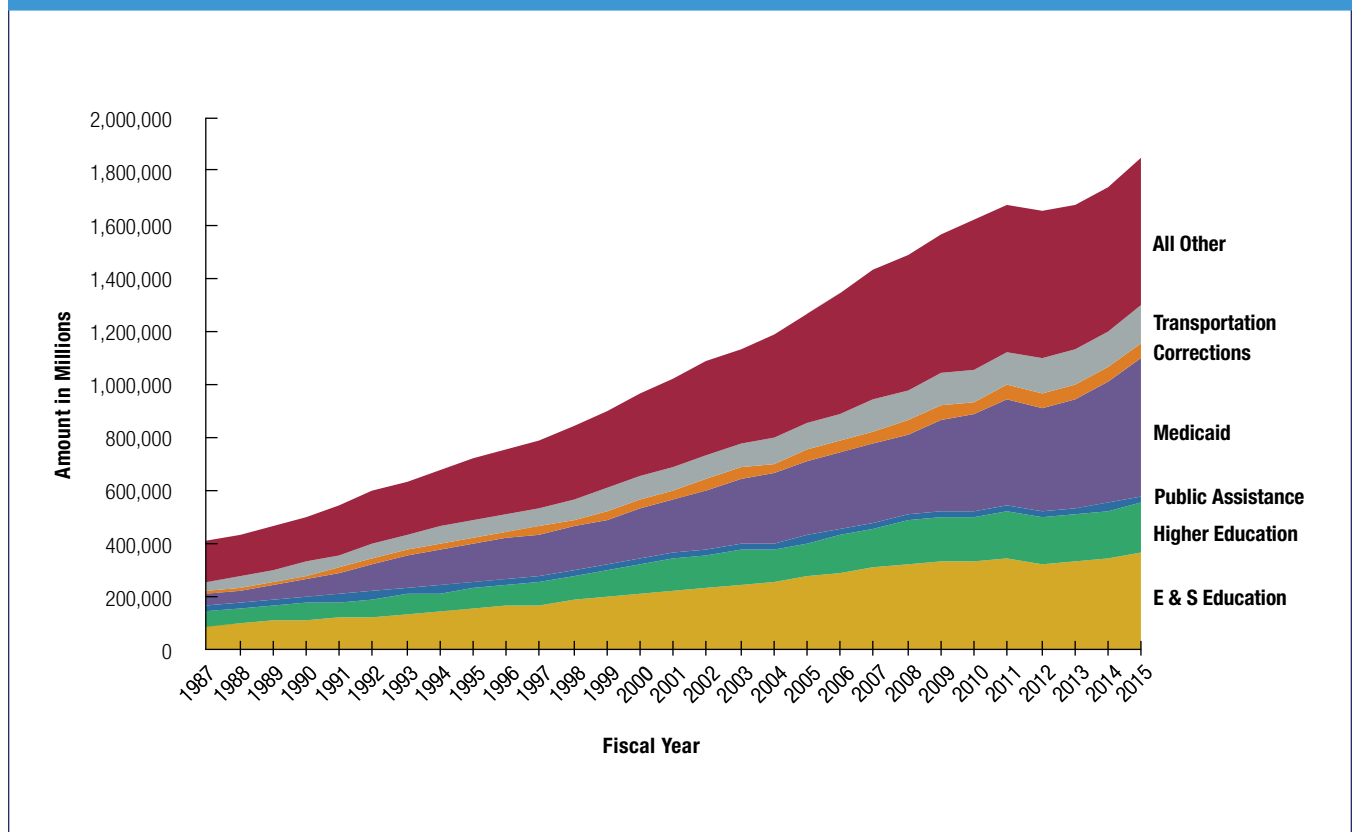
Figure 4 reflects total state expenditures by functional area. For fiscal 2015, total state spending shares are as follows: 28.2 percent for Medicaid; 19.5 percent for elementary and secondary education; 10.1 percent for higher education; 7.7 percent for transportation; 3.1 percent for corrections; 1.4 percent for public assistance; and 30.0 percent for all other.

The shares of state spending for the seven functional areas tracked in the *State Expenditure Report* have shifted since 1987, when the report was first published. For example, in total state spending, Medicaid surpassed higher education as the second largest state program in 1990, and in 2003 it became the largest, displacing elementary and secondary education. From 2003 to 2008, Medicaid and elementary and secondary education alternated as the largest share of total state spending. Since fiscal 2009, Medicaid has consistently been the largest spending category. In fiscal 2016, Medicaid continued to grow as a percentage of total state expenditures, representing 29.0 percent, while elementary and secondary education's

**FIGURE 4:  
TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION,  
FISCAL 2015**



**FIGURE 5:  
COMPOSITION OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION, FISCAL 1987 TO 2015**

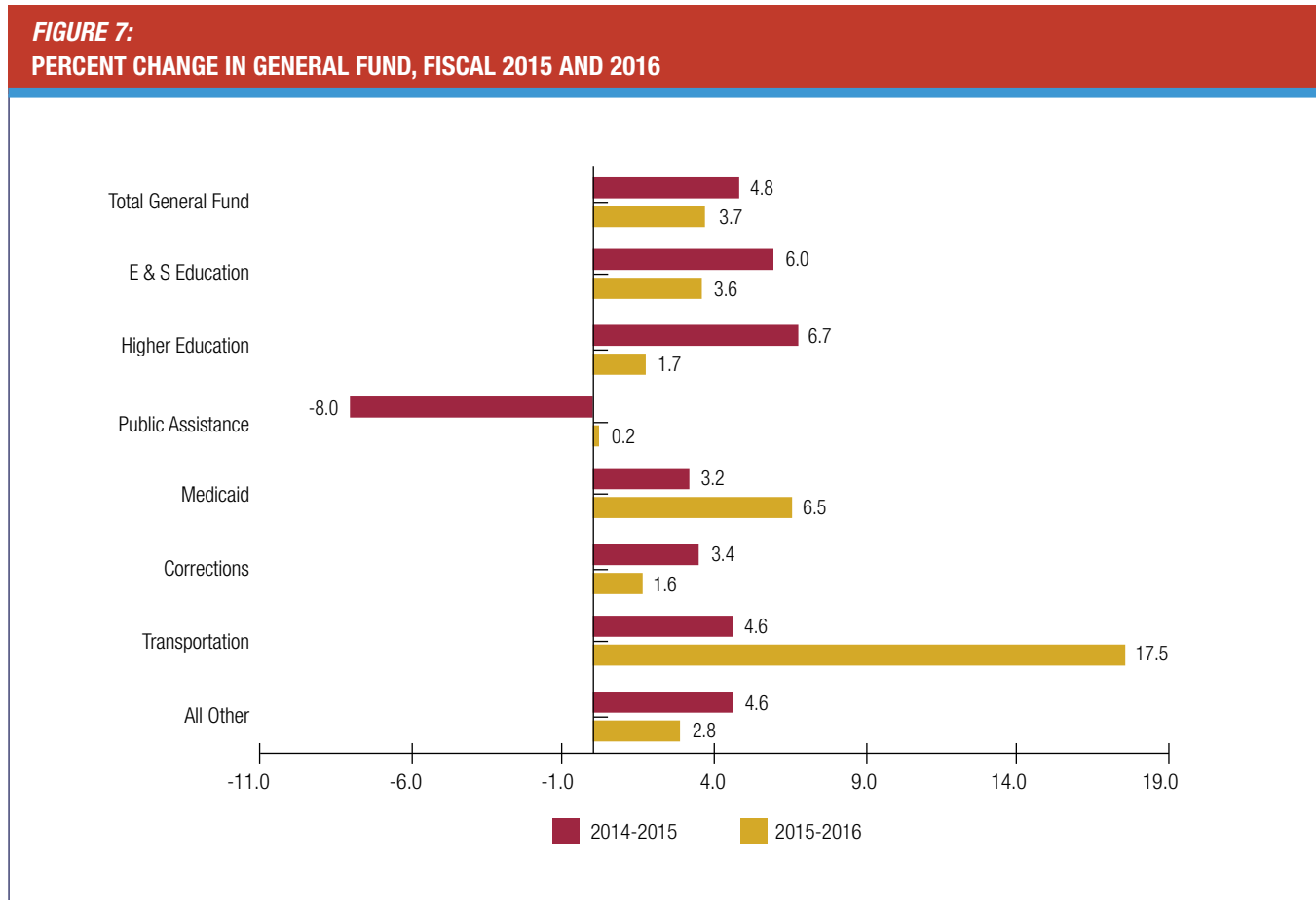
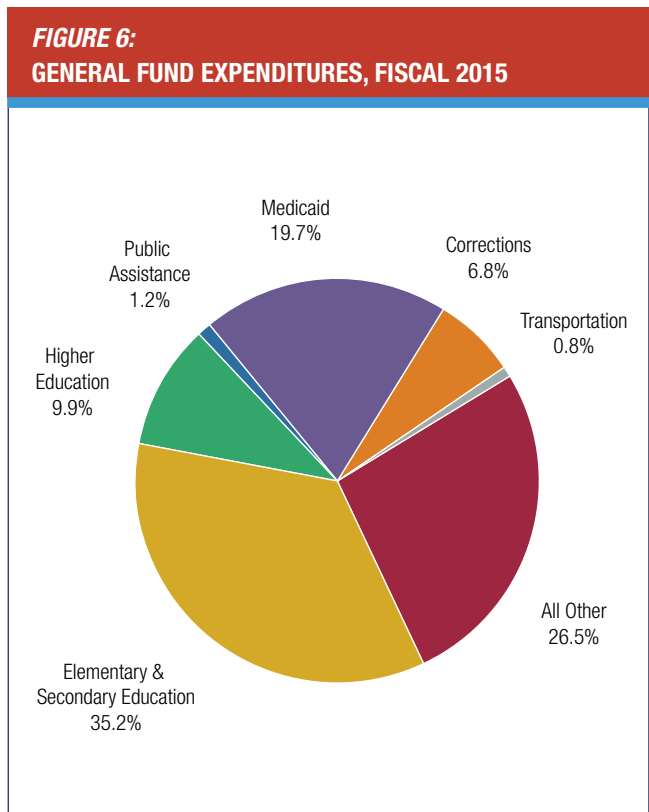


share declined to 19.4 percent. Figure 5 documents the changes in state expenditures by category since 1987. Table 3 reflects shares of state spending in functional areas, by fund source, from 1995 to 2016. Also, Table 5, at the end of the Executive Summary, highlights the share of each state's budget represented by various programs in fiscal 2015 and shows the wide variation among states in their spending patterns.

### General Fund Expenditures

Expenditures for elementary and secondary education continue to constitute the largest share of state general fund spending. As Figure 6 shows, in fiscal 2015, 35.2 percent of general fund spending went to elementary and secondary education. Medicaid accounted for 19.7 percent and higher education accounted for 9.9 percent of general fund spending.

Figure 7 reflects the percentage change for general fund spending in each of the functional categories. In fiscal 2015, public assistance was the only program area to experience a decline, while in estimated fiscal 2016 no program area experienced a decline. Overall, general fund spending increased 4.8 percent in fiscal 2015 and is estimated to have increased 3.7 percent in fiscal 2016.



**TABLE 1**  
**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES—CAPITAL INCLUSIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$16,980	\$5,332	\$2,929	\$2,900	\$28,141	\$17,419	\$5,906	\$3,230	\$2,976	\$29,531	\$17,990	\$6,122	\$3,282	\$3,692	\$31,086
Maine	3,149	2,697	2,178	64	8,088	3,164	2,422	2,025	115	7,726	3,271	2,536	2,147	101	8,055
Massachusetts	28,594	7,926	16,800	3,010	56,330	29,483	9,137	16,315	3,436	58,371	30,561	9,751	16,949	3,142	60,403
New Hampshire	1,251	1,701	2,131	63	5,146	1,258	1,935	2,200	57	5,450	1,383	2,162	2,178	62	5,785
Rhode Island	3,336	2,676	2,790	142	8,944	3,389	2,901	3,227	275	9,792	3,541	3,065	2,692	364	9,662
Vermont	1,392	1,760	2,003	116	5,271	1,421	1,939	1,975	98	5,433	1,465	2,016	1,990	91	5,562
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	3,794	1,903	3,459	452	9,608	3,832	2,063	3,523	351	9,769	3,914	2,151	3,698	477	10,240
Maryland	15,603	10,514	10,773	1,146	38,036	15,902	11,917	10,925	1,172	39,916	16,641	11,549	11,824	1,169	41,183
New Jersey	31,103	13,372	7,230	1,450	53,155	32,261	16,079	7,100	1,588	57,028	33,526	17,440	7,625	1,247	59,838
New York	61,243	41,171	31,672	3,440	137,526	62,856	45,743	31,768	3,524	143,891	68,042	49,476	29,442	3,748	150,708
Pennsylvania	28,395	22,749	15,727	1,265	68,136	29,153	25,324	17,595	1,430	73,502	30,558	27,153	18,845	1,455	78,011
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	28,380	13,713	16,698	2,398	61,189	28,902	14,377	18,001	2,230	63,510	25,115	16,810	13,271	782	55,978
Indiana	14,553	9,978	2,729	0	27,260	15,346	10,305	3,691	0	29,342	15,168	12,448	3,790	0	31,406
Michigan	9,485	18,152	21,689	330	49,656	9,650	20,728	22,507	315	53,200	10,250	22,728	21,421	273	54,672
Ohio	28,902	13,046	17,141	2,133	61,222	30,831	13,994	17,762	2,509	65,096	33,591	12,450	18,918	2,491	67,450
Wisconsin	14,633	11,006	19,253	0	44,892	15,334	11,063	19,686	0	46,083	15,323	10,796	19,551	0	45,670
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	6,564	5,928	6,932	107	19,531	7,050	6,295	8,575	28	21,948	7,247	6,349	9,082	16	22,694
Kansas	5,983	3,900	4,474	366	14,723	6,237	3,958	4,515	379	15,089	6,203	4,023	4,887	415	15,528
Minnesota	19,348	8,938	4,386	779	33,451	20,293	10,085	4,647	767	35,792	20,405	11,494	5,432	878	38,209
Missouri	8,349	7,208	7,601	0	23,158	8,772	7,495	7,830	1	24,098	9,018	7,677	7,862	71	24,628
Nebraska	3,792	2,911	3,838	0	10,541	4,030	2,923	4,027	0	10,980	4,196	2,989	4,425	0	11,610
North Dakota	3,237	1,523	1,816	16	6,592	3,338	1,713	2,853	19	7,923	3,097	1,779	3,170	8	8,054
South Dakota	1,443	1,418	1,226	21	4,108	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91	4,050
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	7,822	9,360	7,424	386	24,992	7,850	9,363	7,406	672	25,291	7,975	10,135	7,859	505	26,474
Arkansas	4,908	6,503	11,196	156	22,763	5,061	7,128	11,436	171	23,796	5,120	7,301	11,257	154	23,832
Florida	26,315	24,354	15,801	1,563	68,033	27,600	23,912	17,870	1,661	71,043	28,869	24,921	22,932	1,675	78,397
Georgia	18,843	13,184	10,568	850	43,445	19,722	13,330	11,079	878	45,009	21,917	13,394	11,086	1,099	47,496
Kentucky	9,705	9,767	8,361	0	27,833	10,046	11,827	8,938	0	30,811	10,230	12,182	10,291	0	32,703
Louisiana	8,565	8,993	9,220	493	27,271	8,715	8,762	9,614	663	27,754	8,659	10,338	10,131	475	29,603
Mississippi	5,015	7,540	5,662	250	18,467	5,463	7,796	5,605	773	19,637	5,693	9,592	6,542	493	22,320
North Carolina	20,234	12,775	9,857	187	43,053	20,666	13,159	9,870	101	43,796	21,205	13,007	9,959	196	44,367
South Carolina	6,329	7,542	8,116	53	22,040	6,969	7,715	7,931	0	22,615	7,319	7,710	8,045	0	23,074
Tennessee	12,837	12,200	5,480	185	30,702	12,837	12,052	5,867	84	30,840	13,801	12,793	5,917	438	32,949
Virginia	18,052	9,568	17,070	1,167	45,857	18,598	9,706	17,658	1,089	47,051	19,672	9,901	18,477	1,102	49,152
West Virginia	4,257	3,448	8,035	78	15,818	4,237	3,324	8,311	77	15,949	4,195	3,340	8,560	77	16,172
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	8,700	13,488	13,569	154	35,911	9,084	16,075	13,556	106	38,821	9,161	15,809	15,533	126	40,629
New Mexico	5,905	6,028	4,160	0	16,093	6,139	6,580	4,359	0	17,078	6,220	7,375	4,481	0	18,076
Oklahoma	6,784	7,523	7,822	172	22,301	6,822	7,372	8,018	176	22,388	6,555	7,656	8,233	275	22,719
Texas	51,748	38,444	19,897	2,161	112,250	54,655	42,327	20,675	1,651	119,308	59,140	44,956	20,666	2,521	127,283
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	9,048	7,859	14,439	0	31,346	9,553	8,761	16,125	0	34,439	9,863	9,486	16,654	0	36,003
Idaho	2,767	2,614	1,456	28	6,865	2,889	2,753	1,520	21	7,183	3,058	2,905	1,973	8	7,944
Montana	2,041	2,149	1,998	0	6,188	2,138	2,189	2,056	0	6,383	2,237	2,370	1,777	0	6,384
Utah	5,383	3,497	3,304	0	12,184	5,749	3,497	3,620	0	12,866	6,196	3,815	3,696	0	13,707
Wyoming	1,951	1,343	4,252	0	7,546	2,100	1,415	5,325	0	8,840	1,663	1,308	4,920	0	7,891
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	7,227	2,706	1,432	35	11,400	5,909	2,930	4,411	173	13,423	5,729	3,302	1,564	7	10,602
California	100,005	72,583	38,311	4,494	215,393	113,448	90,049	41,702	5,145	250,344	115,571	96,129	46,408	7,786	265,894
Hawaii	6,275	2,170	3,337	825	12,607	6,413	2,257	3,434	769	12,873	6,881	2,563	3,430	961	13,835
Nevada	3,125	2,859	3,406	26	9,416	3,400	3,794	4,358	77	11,629	3,558	3,984	3,696	289	11,527
Oregon	7,930	8,102	16,191	160	32,383	7,453	10,023	19,600	132	37,208	8,992	10,317	17,675	142	37,126
Washington	16,079	9,631	9,478	1,679	36,867	16,671	11,501	10,428	1,482	40,082	17,918	11,507	10,767	1,059	41,251
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>\$717,359</b>	<b>\$515,752</b>	<b>\$465,317</b>	<b>\$35,300</b>	<b>\$1,733,728</b>	<b>\$751,495</b>	<b>\$569,255</b>	<b>\$495,878</b>	<b>\$37,231</b>	<b>\$1,853,859</b>	<b>\$779,375</b>	<b>\$602,424</b>	<b>\$506,132</b>	<b>\$39,961</b>	<b>\$1,927,892</b>

Note: See General Notes at the end of this chapter. Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report



**TABLE 2**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015				Fiscal 2015 to 2016			
	General Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	General Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>								
Connecticut	2.6 %	3.7 %	10.8 %	4.9 %	3.3 %	3.0 %	3.7 %	5.3 %
Maine	0.5	-2.6	-10.2	-4.5	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.3
Massachusetts	3.1	0.9	15.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	6.7	3.5
New Hampshire	0.6	2.2	13.8	5.9	9.9	3.0	11.7	6.1
Rhode Island	1.6	8.0	8.4	9.5	4.5	-5.8	5.7	-1.3
Vermont	2.1	0.0	10.2	3.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	2.4
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>								
Delaware	1.0	1.4	8.4	1.7	2.1	3.5	4.3	4.8
Maryland	1.9	1.7	13.3	4.9	4.6	6.1	-3.1	3.2
New Jersey	3.7	2.7	20.2	7.3	3.9	4.5	8.5	4.9
New York	2.6	1.8	11.1	4.6	8.3	3.0	8.2	4.7
Pennsylvania	2.7	6.0	11.3	7.9	4.8	5.7	7.2	6.1
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>								
Illinois	1.8	4.0	4.8	3.8	-13.1	-18.2	16.9	-11.9
Indiana	5.4	10.2	3.3	7.6	-1.2	-0.4	20.8	7.0
Michigan	1.7	3.2	14.2	7.1	6.2	-1.5	9.6	2.8
Ohio	6.7	5.5	7.3	6.3	9.0	8.1	-11.0	3.6
Wisconsin	4.8	3.3	0.5	2.7	-0.1	-0.4	-2.4	-0.9
<b>PLAINS</b>								
Iowa	7.4	15.8	6.2	12.4	2.8	4.5	0.9	3.4
Kansas	4.2	2.8	1.5	2.5	-0.5	3.1	1.6	2.9
Minnesota	4.9	5.1	12.8	7.0	0.6	3.6	14.0	6.8
Missouri	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.2
Nebraska	6.3	5.6	0.4	4.2	4.1	7.0	2.3	5.7
North Dakota	3.1	22.5	12.5	20.2	-7.2	1.2	3.9	1.7
South Dakota	-3.9	-5.7	-4.4	-4.3	6.2	3.1	0.6	3.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>								
Alabama	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.6	3.8	8.2	4.7
Arkansas	3.1	2.4	9.6	4.5	1.2	-0.7	2.4	0.2
Florida	4.9	8.0	-1.8	4.4	4.6	13.9	4.2	10.4
Georgia	4.7	4.7	1.1	3.6	11.1	7.1	0.5	5.5
Kentucky	3.5	5.1	21.1	10.7	1.8	8.1	3.0	6.1
Louisiana	1.8	3.1	-2.6	1.8	-0.6	2.5	18.0	6.7
Mississippi	8.9	3.7	3.4	6.3	4.2	10.5	23.0	13.7
North Carolina	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.1	-1.2	1.3
South Carolina	10.1	3.1	2.3	2.6	5.0	3.1	-0.1	2.0
Tennessee	0.0	2.1	-1.2	0.4	7.5	5.4	6.1	6.8
Virginia	3.0	3.2	1.4	2.6	5.8	5.2	2.0	4.5
West Virginia	-0.5	2.1	-3.6	0.8	-1.0	1.6	0.5	1.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>								
Arizona	4.4	1.7	19.2	8.1	0.8	9.1	-1.7	4.7
New Mexico	4.0	4.3	9.2	6.1	1.3	1.9	12.1	5.8
Oklahoma	0.6	1.6	-2.0	0.4	-3.9	-0.4	3.9	1.5
Texas	5.6	5.1	10.1	6.3	8.2	5.9	6.2	6.7
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>								
Colorado	5.6	9.3	11.5	9.9	3.2	3.3	8.3	4.5
Idaho	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.6	5.8	14.1	5.5	10.6
Montana	4.8	3.8	1.9	3.2	4.6	-4.3	8.3	0.0
Utah	6.8	7.9	0.0	5.6	7.8	5.6	9.1	6.5
Wyoming	7.6	19.7	5.4	17.1	-20.8	-11.3	-7.6	-10.7
<b>FAR WEST</b>								
Alaska	-18.2	19.2	8.3	17.7	-3.0	-29.3	12.7	-21.0
California	13.4	12.2	24.1	16.2	1.9	4.4	6.8	6.2
Hawaii	2.2	2.4	4.0	2.1	7.3	4.7	13.6	7.5
Nevada	8.8	18.8	32.7	23.5	4.6	-6.5	5.0	-0.9
Oregon	-6.0	12.2	23.7	14.9	20.6	-1.4	2.9	-0.2
Washington	3.7	6.0	19.4	8.7	7.5	5.9	0.1	2.9
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>	<b>10.4 %</b>	<b>6.9 %</b>	<b>3.7 %</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>5.8 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>

Note: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). \*See General Notes for explanation. Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 3**  
**COMPARISON OF SHARES OF STATE SPENDING WITH FUND SOURCES, FISCAL 1995 TO 2016**

Fund Type & Year	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
<b>FY 1995:</b>								
General Funds	33.4	12.9	4.4	14.4	6.7	0.7	27.4	100.0
Other State Funds	9.5	13.3	0.5	6.9	0.8	23.8	45.2	100.0
Federal Funds	9.8	2.7	6.5	42.7	0.1	9.8	28.3	100.0
Bond Funds	4.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	26.3	37.7	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 1996:</b>								
General Funds	34.4	12.9	3.9	14.7	6.9	0.6	25.6	100.0
Other State Funds	9.2	13.7	0.4	6.8	0.8	22.9	46.2	100.0
Federal Funds	9.9	2.9	5.9	43.5	0.2	9.5	28.0	100.0
Bond Funds	15.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	26.1	30.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 1997:</b>								
General Funds	34.5	13.0	3.6	14.6	6.8	0.8	26.7	100.0
Other State Funds	10.1	13.8	0.4	6.4	0.9	23.0	44.6	100.0
Federal Funds	9.8	2.9	5.1	44.1	0.4	8.8	28.9	100.0
Bond Funds	12.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	26.5	34.2	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 1998:</b>								
General Funds	35.2	13.1	3.0	14.8	6.9	0.7	26.4	100.0
Other State Funds	9.4	11.3	1.0	6.3	0.8	22.2	49.1	100.0
Federal Funds	10.5	3.4	5.0	43.3	0.4	8.7	28.8	100.0
Bond Funds	12.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	33.4	29.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 1999:</b>								
General Funds	35.7	12.4	2.7	14.4	7.0	0.9	26.7	100.0
Other State Funds	9.0	13.0	0.6	6.5	1.0	23.4	46.5	100.0
Federal Funds	10.2	5.2	4.3	42.9	0.4	9.3	27.7	100.0
Bond Funds	21.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	25.6	29.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2000:</b>								
General Funds	35.7	12.4	2.7	14.4	7.0	0.9	26.7	100.0
Other State Funds	9.0	13.0	0.6	6.5	1.0	23.4	46.5	100.0
Federal Funds	10.2	5.2	4.3	42.9	0.4	9.3	27.7	100.0
Bond Funds	21.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	25.6	29.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2001:</b>								
General Funds	35.2	12.7	2.3	15.2	6.9	1.2	26.6	100.0
Other State Funds	9.2	15.0	0.2	5.9	0.9	21.1	47.0	100.0
Federal Funds	10.3	4.8	4.0	42.7	0.3	9.5	28.3	100.0
Bond Funds	18.9	17.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	31.3	28.4	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2002:</b>								
General Funds	35.1	12.4	2.3	15.8	6.9	0.7	25.9	100.0
Other State Funds	8.9	13.8	0.3	6.6	0.9	19.4	49.8	100.0
Federal Funds	10.1	5.0	4.2	43.7	0.4	9.2	27.4	100.0
Bond Funds	12.7	20.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	25.0	38.5	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2003:</b>								
General Funds	35.8	12.5	2.3	17.2	7.2	0.6	24.5	100.0
Other State Funds	9.2	14.3	0.3	7.5	0.9	20	47.9	100.0
Federal Funds	10.6	5.7	4.1	43.8	0.3	8.6	26.9	100.0
Bond Funds	28.3	16.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	19.1	33.1	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2004:</b>								
General Funds	35.8	11.7	2.3	16.9	7.0	0.5	25.8	100.0
Other State Funds	8.5	13.6	0.2	7.4	0.7	19.9	49.8	100.0
Federal Funds	11.3	4.7	3.6	44.6	0.7	8.4	26.9	100.0
Bond Funds	20.9	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	26.8	28.4	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2005:</b>								
General Funds	35.4	11.6	2.2	17.1	6.9	0.5	26.2	100.0
Other State Funds	8.5	14.1	0.1	8.3	0.7	19.5	48.9	100.0
Federal Funds	11.6	4.4	3.2	44.2	0.3	8.7	27.4	100.0
Bond Funds	17.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	25.5	29.4	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2006:</b>								
General Funds	34.4	11.3	2.1	17.4	6.7	0.8	27.2	100.0
Other State Funds	8.1	14.2	0.1	7.3	0.7	18.5	51.1	100.0
Federal Funds	12.1	4.6	3.0	42.9	0.2	8.7	28.5	100.0
Bond Funds	17.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	26.1	28.6	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2007:</b>								
General Funds	34.1	11.0	2.0	16.6	6.8	1.1	28.4	100.0
Other State Funds	9.4	14.5	0.1	7.3	0.7	17.7	50.3	100.0
Federal Funds	12.0	4.1	3.1	43.1	0.3	8.6	28.9	100.0
Bond Funds	12.4	18.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	32.4	33.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2008:</b>								
General Funds	35.0	11.7	1.9	16.0	7.0	0.8	27.6	100.0
Other State Funds	10.2	15.2	0.1	7.3	0.7	17.5	49.0	100.0
Federal Funds	11.7	3.7	3.1	43.0	0.2	8.6	29.7	100.0
Bond Funds	9.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	30.5	37.9	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 continues on next page.

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

## COMPARISON OF SHARES OF STATE SPENDING WITH FUND SOURCES, FISCAL 1995 TO 2016

Fund Type & Year	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
<b>FY 2009:</b>								
General Funds	35.2	11.5	1.9	16.3	7.2	0.7	26.8	100.0
Other State Funds	10.1	15.2	0.1	6.8	0.6	16.4	50.8	100.0
Federal Funds	12.2	4.2	2.9	44.6	0.3	7.8	28.0	100.0
Bond Funds	15.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	30.0	31.0	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2010:</b>								
General Funds	35.5	11.5	1.9	14.8	7.4	0.7	28.1	100.0
Other State Funds	9.8	16.7	0.1	7.6	0.7	16.1	49.0	100.0
Federal Funds	12.2	3.6	2.7	42.2	0.4	7.1	31.7	100.0
Bond Funds	8.3	20.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	34.6	33.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2011:</b>								
General Funds	35.3	11.3	1.9	16.5	7.3	0.5	27.3	100.0
Other State Funds	8.7	18.0	0.1	9.8	0.6	15.8	47.1	100.0
Federal Funds	12.7	4.0	2.7	44.2	0.3	7.2	29.0	100.0
Bond Funds	12.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	33.9	35.4	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2012:</b>								
General Funds	34.7	9.9	1.5	19.2	6.9	0.7	27.1	100.0
Other State Funds	7.8	18.1	0.1	8.8	1.2	15.5	48.5	100.0
Federal Funds	10.7	4.0	2.7	43.9	0.2	8.2	30.1	100.0
Bond Funds	8.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	35.0	38.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2013:</b>								
General Funds	34.8	9.6	1.6	19.3	6.9	0.6	27.3	100.0
Other State Funds	9.0	18.1	0.3	10.2	1.0	15.8	45.7	100.0
Federal Funds	10.5	4.4	2.7	45.8	0.1	8.5	28.1	100.0
Bond Funds	6.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	38.3	38.7	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2014:</b>								
General Funds	34.8	9.7	1.4	20.0	6.9	0.8	26.5	100.0
Other State Funds	8.5	17.8	0.4	10.5	1.0	16.6	45.3	100.0
Federal Funds	9.9	4.1	2.8	51.9	0.1	8.3	22.9	100.0
Bond Funds	7.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	36.5	40.6	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2015:</b>								
General Funds	35.2	9.9	1.2	19.7	6.8	0.8	26.5	100.0
Other State Funds	8.7	17.7	0.5	11.0	0.9	17.0	44.1	100.0
Federal Funds	9.0	3.6	2.5	56.1	0.1	7.2	21.6	100.0
Bond Funds	5.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	34.9	44.8	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 2016:</b>								
General Funds	35.1	9.7	1.2	20.3	6.6	0.9	26.2	100.0
Other State Funds	8.6	18.9	0.5	11.6	1.0	17.6	41.8	100.0
Federal Funds	8.9	3.4	2.4	56.8	0.1	7.5	21.0	100.0
Bond Funds	7.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	29.7	49.7	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FY 1995-16 Combined Total:</b>								
General Funds	35.0	11.6	2.3	16.6	6.9	0.7	26.7	100.0
Other State Funds	9.0	15.2	0.3	7.8	0.8	19.2	47.5	100.0
Federal Funds	10.7	4.1	3.7	45.1	0.3	8.5	27.5	100.0
Bond Funds	13.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	29.7	34.7	100.0
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

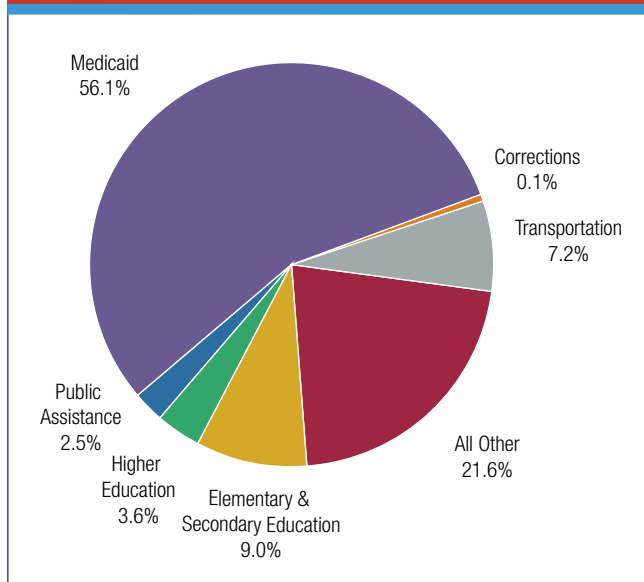
## Other State Funds Expenditures

Trailing only the “all other” category, higher education and transportation account for the next largest portions of other state funds spending for fiscal 2015, at 17.7 percent and 17.0 percent respectively. Other state funds are expenditures from revenue sources which are restricted by law for particular governmental functions or activities. For transportation, these funds largely represent receipts from gasoline taxes earmarked for highways and other infrastructure projects, while for higher education, these funds include tuition and fees in most states (see Table 3). Of the \$95.8 billion states reported spending from Other State Funds on higher education in fiscal 2016, approximately \$37.8 billion was derived from tuition revenue.

## Federal Fund Expenditures

As reflected in Figure 8, Medicaid accounts for the largest portion of state spending from federal funds in fiscal 2015 at 56.1 percent. This continues a trend of Medicaid increasing as a share of federal funds to states; fiscal 2014 was the first year in the history of the *State Expenditure Report* that Medicaid represented over half of all federal funds to states. Elementary and secondary education at 9.0 percent and transportation at 7.2 percent were the next largest categories of federal funds in fiscal 2015.

**FIGURE 8:  
FEDERAL FUND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015**

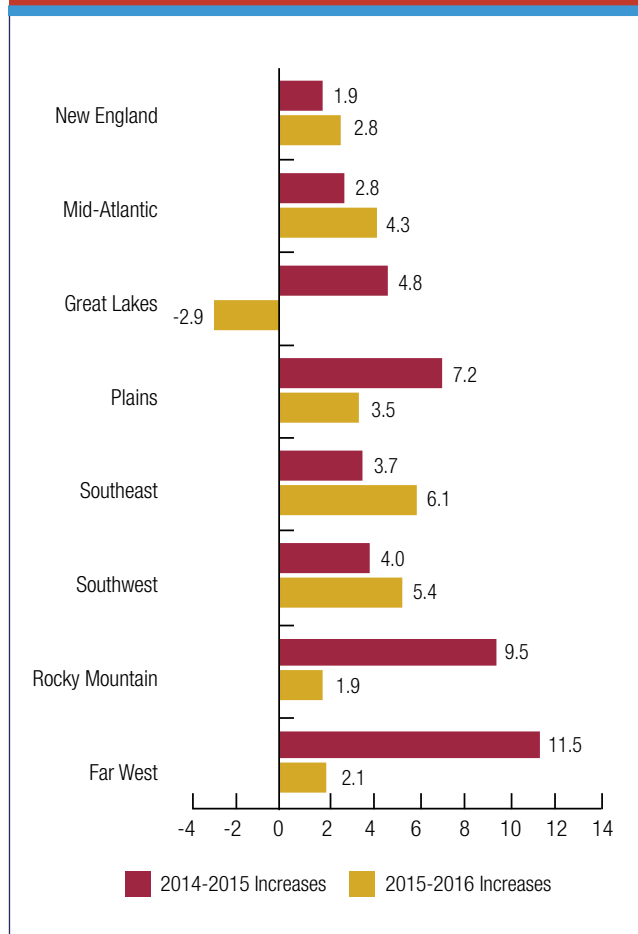


### Regional Spending Trends

Table 4 shows growth rates for each region of the United States, separated by state funds (general fund plus other state funds, not including bond funds) and federal funds. The growth rate for all states increased 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015, with all eight regions recording at least moderate growth. In fiscal 2016, total estimated state spending increased 4.0 percent, with only the Great Lakes region experiencing a slight decline in spending. The decline in the Great Lakes region was largely due to Illinois ending fiscal 2016 without a fully enacted general fund budget in place.

Figure 9 shows the percentage change in state spending from state funds for fiscal 2015 and estimated fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, no regions experienced a decline in state fund spending, while in fiscal 2016, only the Great Lakes region experienced a

**FIGURE 9:  
REGIONAL PERCENT CHANGE IN STATE FUNDS,  
FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**



decline in spending from state funds, once again driven by the budget situation in Illinois.

Total state expenditure data can be found on Tables 1-5, along with related footnotes at the end of this chapter.

**TABLE 4  
REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	1.9 %	9.7 %	3.9 %	2.8 %	5.8 %	3.7 %
Mid-Atlantic	2.8	12.7	5.8	4.3	6.6	4.9
Great Lakes	4.8	6.9	5.3	-2.9	6.8	-0.8
Plains	7.2	6.3	6.8	3.5	5.5	4.2
Southeast	3.7	2.3	3.4	6.1	5.1	5.7
Southwest	4.0	10.5	5.9	5.4	4.8	5.6
Rocky Mountain	9.5	6.6	8.7	1.9	6.8	3.2
Far West	11.5	23.0	14.9	2.1	6.0	4.0
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>	<b>10.4 %</b>	<b>6.9 %</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>5.8 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 5**  
**STATE SPENDING BY FUNCTION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015**

Region/State	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Corrections	Transportation	All Other	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>								
Connecticut	14.5 %	10.0 %	1.3 %	23.6 %	2.5 %	9.5 %	38.5 %	100.0 %
Maine	17.6	3.8	2.1	32.8	2.2	8.5	33.0	100.0
Massachusetts	11.6	10.1	2.1	23.8	2.4	9.1	41.0	100.0
New Hampshire	20.7	2.4	1.3	29.7	2.1	9.4	34.4	100.0
Rhode Island	12.6	11.1	1.1	25.1	2.2	5.9	42.1	100.0
Vermont	31.8	1.7	2.0	28.5	2.9	10.9	22.2	100.0
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>								
Delaware	23.9	4.3	0.3	19.2	3.0	7.7	41.7	100.0
Maryland	18.3	14.2	3.4	24.2	3.9	10.8	25.2	100.0
New Jersey	22.9	8.0	0.7	24.2	2.8	8.9	32.5	100.0
New York	19.0	7.4	2.6	31.7	2.2	6.6	30.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	18.5	2.4	1.6	37.0	3.4	10.4	26.6	100.0
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>								
Illinois	14.0	3.4	0.3	27.1	2.4	9.0	43.7	100.0
Indiana	30.0	6.6	1.4	31.2	2.6	5.3	22.7	100.0
Michigan	25.2	4.3	0.4	30.2	4.2	6.9	28.8	100.0
Ohio	16.8	4.1	1.3	37.4	2.9	5.1	32.4	100.0
Wisconsin	16.0	14.5	0.3	19.3	2.7	6.3	40.8	100.0
<b>PLAINS</b>								
Iowa	16.1	25.5	0.5	22.7	2.1	8.6	24.7	100.0
Kansas	30.2	17.7	0.1	21.7	2.4	7.7	20.1	100.0
Minnesota	25.1	4.9	1.4	29.9	1.5	10.8	26.4	100.0
Missouri	22.9	4.8	0.6	36.1	2.8	8.2	24.5	100.0
Nebraska	14.5	23.6	0.4	16.9	3.0	7.7	34.0	100.0
North Dakota	13.8	16.5	0.1	14.0	1.4	21.1	33.2	100.0
South Dakota	14.8	17.8	0.5	21.4	2.7	14.2	28.6	100.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>								
Alabama	20.8	20.8	0.1	24.1	2.4	6.8	25.1	100.0
Arkansas	14.6	15.0	2.3	25.5	2.1	5.9	34.6	100.0
Florida	18.8	7.2	0.3	31.7	3.8	11.9	26.3	100.0
Georgia	24.6	18.7	0.1	21.9	3.7	5.5	25.5	100.0
Kentucky	17.0	20.5	0.6	30.9	2.0	9.6	19.4	100.0
Louisiana	18.8	9.9	0.5	27.6	3.0	5.6	34.7	100.0
Mississippi	16.2	18.4	5.1	24.8	1.8	6.2	27.4	100.0
North Carolina	23.4	13.3	0.4	31.5	4.8	10.4	16.3	100.0
South Carolina	18.7	19.0	0.5	27.5	2.7	6.1	25.5	100.0
Tennessee	18.1	13.8	0.3	32.6	2.9	5.5	26.8	100.0
Virginia	15.5	15.4	0.3	17.5	2.8	12.3	36.2	100.0
West Virginia	15.8	13.3	0.7	22.1	1.4	6.4	40.2	100.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>								
Arizona	14.3	12.7	0.6	30.3	2.9	4.2	35.1	100.0
New Mexico	18.2	17.5	0.6	30.3	1.8	5.0	26.5	100.0
Oklahoma	16.1	23.8	1.0	24.0	2.2	6.8	26.2	100.0
Texas	24.2	13.3	0.1	30.6	2.9	8.7	20.3	100.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>								
Colorado	25.0	14.5	0.0	22.5	2.4	5.6	29.9	100.0
Idaho	24.7	8.3	0.2	27.8	3.9	9.1	26.0	100.0
Montana	15.8	10.4	0.5	17.4	3.3	11.7	41.0	100.0
Utah	25.3	12.7	0.6	19.0	2.8	8.9	30.7	100.0
Wyoming	9.4	3.8	0.0	7.1	1.5	6.4	71.7	100.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>								
Alaska	12.3	8.1	0.9	11.6	2.8	12.8	51.5	100.0
California	21.1	7.2	4.0	33.5	4.9	5.4	23.9	100.0
Hawaii	14.7	8.7	0.6	15.1	1.9	10.6	48.3	100.0
Nevada	16.1	6.8	0.4	25.6	2.5	5.4	43.2	100.0
Oregon	12.0	1.1	0.4	23.4	2.5	7.5	53.1	100.0
Washington	22.7	13.7	0.5	19.4	2.4	7.7	33.6	100.0
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>19.5 %</b>	<b>10.1 %</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>	<b>28.2 %</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>7.7 %</b>	<b>30.0 %</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## General Notes

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### In reviewing the tables, please note the following:

- Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.
- “State funds” refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.
- “Total funds” refers to funding from all sources—general fund, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds.
- The report methodology is detailed in the Appendix.

**All States:** Medicaid reflects provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds in Other State Funds.

**Alaska:** In fiscal 2015 additional one time appropriations were made from Alaska’s budget reserve account to fund the public employees and teachers retirement systems. In fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2016 contributions to the retirement accounts were made from the state general fund.

**Arizona:** Other State Funds includes both appropriated and non-appropriated expenditures for fiscal 2014, 2015, and 2016. Non-appropriated expenditures are defined as expenditures that do not require appropriation authority by the Legislature.

**Illinois:** Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

**Missouri:** The fiscal 2016 amounts reported are actual expenditures. Total Expenditure amounts do not include employee benefits by each expenditure category; those are included in the “All Other” state expenditures.

**New Jersey:** Some fiscal 2014 Actual amounts have been adjusted slightly from last year’s State Expenditure Report to account for a change in expenditure reporting.

**Ohio:** Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited

into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio’s general fund. This amounts to \$11,667.5 million in fiscal 2016. This will tend to make Ohio’s GRF expenditures look higher and conversely make Ohio’s federal expenditures look lower relative to most other states that don’t follow this practice.

Also, inherent in Ohio’s budgetary accounting environment are significant overstatements of total state spending due to two phenomena. First, fiduciary fund expenditures represent the distribution of funds collected by the state on behalf of other entities. These are not operating, program, or subsidy expenditures of the state. Examples of this would be the collection and distribution of county and local permissive sales taxes or motor vehicle registration taxes. Fiduciary fund group expenditures totaled \$7,167.1 million in fiscal 2016. Second, “double counting” of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intra-state transactions totaled \$761.4 million in fiscal 2016. These accounting practices will tend to make Ohio’s “All-Other” expenditures look higher, on a dollar and percentage basis, and conversely make Ohio’s other categories look lower, on a percentage basis, relative to other states that don’t follow similar practices.

**Tennessee:** Tennessee collects personal income tax on income from dividends on stocks and interest on certain bonds. Tax revenue estimates do not include federal funds and other departmental revenues. However, federal funds and other departmental revenues are included in the budget as funding sources for the general fund, along with state tax revenues.

**West Virginia:** West Virginia is not including transfer amounts in the federal funds and other state funds category, whereas in past State Expenditure Reports they have been included.

**Wisconsin:** For fiscal 2016, agencies continue to work on final allocations of appropriation revenues and expenditures. Therefore, final adjustments may become necessary.

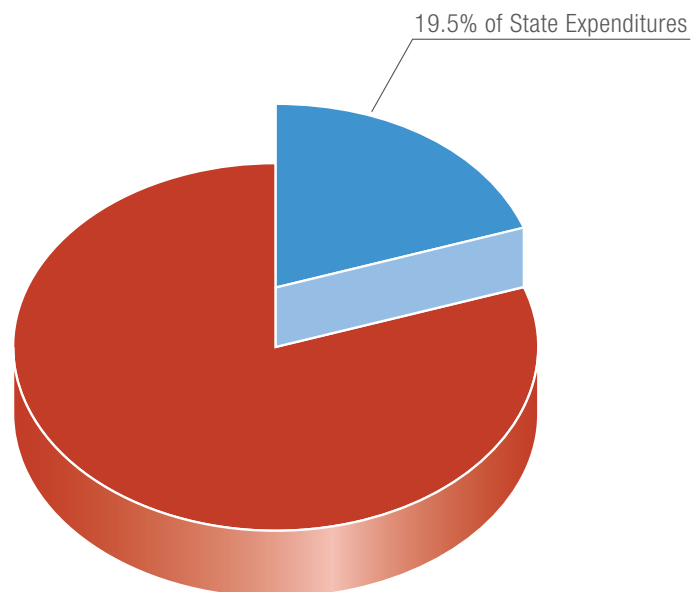
**Wyoming:** Part of Wyoming’s yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two year cycle.

# 1

## CHAPTER



# ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION



## Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures

State elementary and secondary education expenditures totaled \$360.6 billion in fiscal 2015, a 5.2 percent increase over the previous year. State funding for K-12 education increased by 6.4 percent, while federal funding declined by 0.1 percent. General funds comprised 73.3 percent of total state elementary and secondary education spending, federal funds comprised 14.2 percent, other state funds comprised 12.0 percent, and bonds comprised 0.5 percent (see Figure 10) in fiscal 2015.

In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that overall elementary and secondary expenditures grew by 3.6 percent, with state funds increasing by 3.2 percent and federal funds increasing by 4.8 percent. As the national economy and state revenues continue to grow modestly, states are restoring some of the prior cuts made to K-12 education due to the most recent recession. Some states are also taking targeted steps to increase teacher compensation in order to improve recruitment and retention.

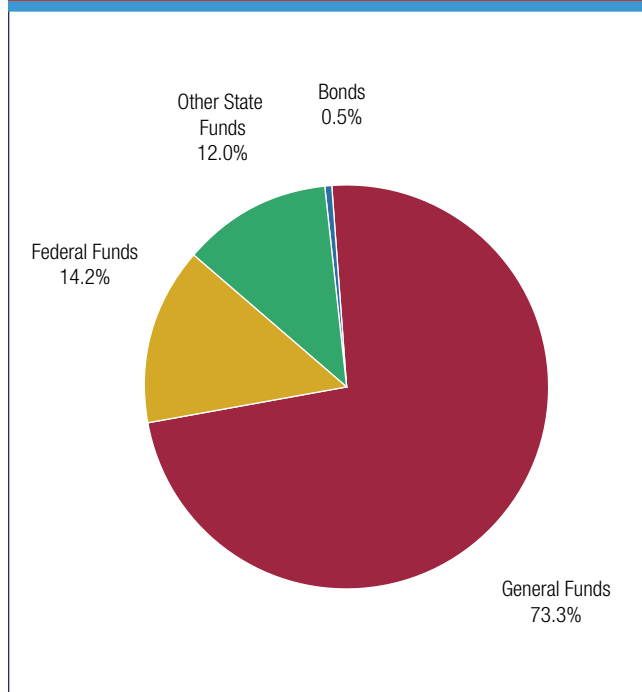
While elementary and secondary education had historically been the largest category of total state spending, it was surpassed by Medicaid in recent years. In fiscal 2015, K-12 comprised 19.5 percent of total state spending, while Medicaid represented 28.2 percent. Elementary and secondary education remains by far the largest component of general fund spending in fiscal 2015 at 35.2 percent, compared to 19.7 percent for Medicaid.

## Sources of Funding

State funding systems for education vary greatly. Over the years, some states have moved toward increasing their share of funding for elementary and secondary education by substituting state funds for local funds, often to reduce local governments' reliance on property taxes or to ensure equity in education funding across the state. Funds are distributed to schools both through general funds on a per-pupil basis and as categorical grants to support specific programs or needs. The federal share serves mainly as a source of supplemental funding for poor school districts and also helps cover the cost of educating children with special needs, though the federal government has also provided competitive grants to states to encourage innovation and reforms at the state level.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's latest report on public education finances, state governments contributed the largest share of elementary and secondary education revenue in fiscal 2014, with state funds comprising 46.7 percent of total revenue, followed closely by local government revenue (mostly from property taxes), which represented 44.7 percent. The remaining 8.6 percent of public school revenue came from the federal government. This funding split varies by state, depending on differences in state constitutional requirements, school finance systems, local revenue structures, and other factors.

**FIGURE 10**  
**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015**





## Regional Expenditures

The following table shows percentage changes in expenditures for elementary and secondary education for fiscal 2014-2015 and fiscal 2015-2016 by region. In both fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016, all regions saw a net increase in both spending from state funds and total state spending on K-12, while some regions saw a reduction in federal funds in either one, or both, of the years.

**TABLE 6**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2013 to 2014			Fiscal 2014 to 2015		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	3.1 %	-0.8 %	1.9 %	2.0 %	-0.9 %	3.7 %
Mid-Atlantic	5.0	-3.7	3.7	6.0	8.1	6.2
Great Lakes	2.9	-2.5	2.4	2.3	4.7	2.4
Plains	4.5	2.0	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.1
Southeast	4.0	-0.8	3.2	2.5	5.8	3.1
Southwest	6.3	3.5	5.8	4.1	1.4	3.6
Rocky Mountain	7.5	3.1	7.1	3.2	10.0	3.8
Far West	14.3	2.7	11.5	1.7	4.3	3.0
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>	<b>-0.1 %</b>	<b>5.2 %</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>

## New Federal K-12 Education Law: *Every Student Succeeds Act*

In December 2015, Congress passed and the President signed into law the *Every Student Succeeds Act* (ESSA), reauthorizing the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act*, eight years after the expiration of *No Child Left Behind*. The measure passed the House and Senate with broad bipartisan support. Overall, the new law transfers more decision-making authority to state and local governments, while rolling back the federal role in K-12 education policy. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) has begun and will continue to roll out regulations and issue guidance to states regarding the transition to ESSA. States are in the process of gathering feedback and preparing their ESSA plans, which are due to the federal government by either March or July of 2017. This plan is developed by the state education agency in consultation with the governor, lawmakers, state board of education, local school districts, and other key stakeholders.

## Elementary and Secondary Education—Expenditure Exclusions

When comparing resources spent on elementary and secondary education, it is important to understand the types of programs states exclude from these figures. For this report, 15 states wholly or partially excluded employer contributions to teacher pensions and 17 states wholly or partially excluded contributions to health benefits. Additionally, other items that are wholly or partially excluded include: day care programs (41 states), school health care (43), Head Start (34), and libraries (29). Summary expenditure data can be found in Tables 7 through 9, accompanied by explanatory notes. Table 10 lists programs excluded from the expenditure data.

**TABLE 7**  
**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut*	\$3,040	\$475	\$2	\$628	\$4,145	\$3,277	\$489	\$2	\$528	\$4,296	\$3,332	\$525	\$5	\$896	\$4,758
Maine	1,150	194	30	0	1,374	1,137	192	30	0	1,359	1,153	201	32	0	1,386
Massachusetts	4,919	996	733	0	6,648	4,993	980	769	0	6,742	5,117	917	735	0	6,769
New Hampshire	0	186	954	1	1,141	0	179	946	1	1,126	0	181	961	1	1,143
Rhode Island	960	204	34	2	1,200	1,002	197	33	0	1,232	1,040	185	35	0	1,260
Vermont	370	116	1,176	7	1,669	388	117	1,210	10	1,725	402	125	1,246	0	1,773
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	1,243	208	700	168	2,319	1,278	209	747	98	2,332	1,337	200	763	102	2,402
Maryland	5,690	1,044	406	0	7,140	5,857	1,051	403	0	7,311	5,954	1,096	402	0	7,452
New Jersey	11,713	782	19	0	12,514	12,140	906	22	0	13,068	12,870	909	15	0	13,794
New York	19,279	3,927	3,310	17	26,533	20,534	3,433	3,344	15	27,326	22,254	3,906	3,296	17	29,473
Pennsylvania	9,847	2,386	614	0	12,847	10,287	2,438	850	0	13,575	10,968	2,576	903	0	14,447
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	6,681	2,217	41	0	8,939	6,545	2,123	242	0	8,910	6,447	2,294	485	0	9,226
Indiana	7,625	980	120	0	8,725	7,705	968	142	0	8,815	7,880	1,042	149	0	9,071
Michigan*	185	1,704	11,288	0	13,177	72	1,686	11,669	0	13,427	96	1,888	11,921	0	13,905
Ohio*	7,128	1,912	1,045	201	10,286	7,617	1,871	1,098	378	10,964	7,966	1,856	1,231	230	11,283
Wisconsin	6,080	875	253	0	7,208	6,284	849	258	0	7,391	6,171	766	254	0	7,191
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	2,864	439	67	0	3,370	3,006	447	73	0	3,526	3,094	476	78	0	3,648
Kansas	2,963	470	376	0	3,809	3,132	471	950	0	4,553	3,099	472	964	0	4,535
Minnesota	8,430	737	43	3	9,213	8,188	753	42	0	8,983	8,523	812	45	11	9,391
Missouri	2,922	943	1,426	0	5,291	3,141	958	1,409	0	5,508	3,236	978	1,461	0	5,675
Nebraska	1,142	303	56	0	1,501	1,209	322	59	0	1,590	1,248	340	60	0	1,648
North Dakota	841	127	74	0	1,042	891	131	69	0	1,091	816	123	183	0	1,122
South Dakota	402	168	5	0	575	405	169	6	0	580	432	164	5	0	601
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	4,017	919	181	0	5,117	4,109	964	184	0	5,257	4,157	1,420	192	0	5,769
Arkansas	2,103	519	815	0	3,437	2,181	533	761	0	3,475	2,228	540	760	0	3,528
Florida	10,020	1,950	1,116	0	13,086	10,229	1,838	1,298	0	13,365	10,659	1,731	1,172	0	13,562
Georgia	7,597	2,385	349	239	10,570	8,129	2,321	367	273	11,090	8,670	2,436	368	272	11,746
Kentucky	4,202	797	35	0	5,034	4,390	802	35	0	5,227	4,455	839	34	0	5,328
Louisiana	3,514	1,049	601	0	5,164	3,543	1,031	651	0	5,225	3,569	1,057	791	0	5,417
Mississippi	2,059	639	324	0	3,022	2,144	650	388	0	3,182	2,254	799	376	0	3,429
North Carolina	7,768	1,425	633	0	9,826	8,047	1,522	676	0	10,245	8,344	1,502	645	0	10,491
South Carolina	2,416	901	735	0	4,052	2,567	879	790	0	4,236	2,688	950	739	0	4,377
Tennessee	4,327	1,207	70	0	5,604	4,336	1,140	106	0	5,582	4,507	1,082	126	0	5,715
Virginia	5,302	967	678	0	6,947	5,471	906	939	0	7,316	5,593	962	702	0	7,257
West Virginia	1,970	339	159	23	2,491	1,958	402	129	23	2,512	1,894	424	121	23	2,462
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	3,662	1,075	592	0	5,329	3,831	1,136	590	0	5,557	3,942	1,175	824	0	5,941
New Mexico	2,556	414	2	0	2,972	2,696	414	2	0	3,112	2,726	414	9	0	3,149
Oklahoma	2,082	588	821	0	3,491	2,132	603	863	0	3,598	2,095	593	816	0	3,504
Texas	18,367	4,770	3,925	2	27,064	19,556	4,933	4,354	2	28,845	21,539	5,005	3,471	0	30,015
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*	3,199	594	4,169	0	7,962	3,357	591	4,675	0	8,623	3,477	628	4,598	0	8,703
Idaho	1,327	232	86	0	1,645	1,397	282	92	0	1,771	1,500	288	87	0	1,875
Montana	721	163	86	0	970	758	167	82	0	1,007	788	168	55	0	1,011
Utah	2,654	419	60	0	3,133	2,756	415	90	0	3,261	2,848	516	217	0	3,581
Wyoming	0	3	762	0	765	1	0	834	0	835	1	0	918	0	919
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	1,359	210	33	0	1,602	1,405	214	33	0	1,652	1,391	228	53	0	1,672
California	39,221	6,198	-152	1,054	46,321	46,212	6,519	-161	293	52,863	45,425	6,823	470	1,063	53,781
Hawaii	1,537	303	49	0	1,889	1,582	241	68	0	1,891	1,680	227	62	0	1,969
Nevada	1,298	257	291	0	1,846	1,304	256	316	0	1,876	1,461	413	315	0	2,189
Oregon	3,356	593	182	0	4,131	3,408	648	399	0	4,455	3,736	636	258	0	4,630
Washington*	7,219	916	348	139	8,622	7,647	828	374	250	9,099	8,665	757	152	171	9,745
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$249,327</b>	<b>\$51,225</b>	<b>\$39,722</b>	<b>\$2,484</b>	<b>\$342,758</b>	<b>\$264,234</b>	<b>\$51,174</b>	<b>\$43,308</b>	<b>\$1,871</b>	<b>\$360,587</b>	<b>\$273,727</b>	<b>\$53,645</b>	<b>\$43,560</b>	<b>\$2,786</b>	<b>\$373,718</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 8**  
**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES AS A**  
**PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	14.7 %	14.5 %	15.3 %
Maine	17.0	17.6	17.2
Massachusetts	11.8	11.6	11.2
New Hampshire	22.2	20.7	19.8
Rhode Island	13.4	12.6	13.0
Vermont	31.7	31.8	31.9
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	24.1	23.9	23.5
Maryland	18.8	18.3	18.1
New Jersey	23.5	22.9	23.1
New York	19.3	19.0	19.6
Pennsylvania	18.9	18.5	18.5
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	14.6	14.0	16.5
Indiana	32.0	30.0	28.9
Michigan	26.5	25.2	25.4
Ohio	16.8	16.8	16.7
Wisconsin	16.1	16.0	15.7
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	17.3	16.1	16.1
Kansas	25.9	30.2	29.2
Minnesota	27.5	25.1	24.6
Missouri	22.8	22.9	23.0
Nebraska	14.2	14.5	14.2
North Dakota	15.8	13.8	13.9
South Dakota	14.0	14.8	14.8
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	20.5	20.8	21.8
Arkansas	15.1	14.6	14.8
Florida	19.2	18.8	17.3
Georgia	24.3	24.6	24.7
Kentucky	18.1	17.0	16.3
Louisiana	18.9	18.8	18.3
Mississippi	16.4	16.2	15.4
North Carolina	22.8	23.4	23.6
South Carolina	18.4	18.7	19.0
Tennessee	18.3	18.1	17.3
Virginia	15.1	15.5	14.8
West Virginia	15.7	15.8	15.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	14.8	14.3	14.6
New Mexico	18.5	18.2	17.4
Oklahoma	15.7	16.1	15.4
Texas	24.1	24.2	23.6
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	25.4	25.0	24.2
Idaho	24.0	24.7	23.6
Montana	15.7	15.8	15.8
Utah	25.7	25.3	26.1
Wyoming	10.1	9.4	11.6
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	14.1	12.3	15.8
California	21.5	21.1	20.2
Hawaii	15.0	14.7	14.2
Nevada	19.6	16.1	19.0
Oregon	12.8	12.0	12.5
Washington	23.4	22.7	23.6
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>19.8 %</b>	<b>19.5 %</b>	<b>19.4 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

TABLE 9

## ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	7.8 %	2.9 %	3.6 %	1.8 %	7.4 %	10.8 %
Maine	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	1.5	4.7	2.0
Massachusetts	1.9	-1.6	1.4	1.6	-6.4	0.4
New Hampshire	-0.8	-3.8	-1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5
Rhode Island	4.1	-3.4	2.7	3.9	-6.1	2.3
Vermont	3.4	0.9	3.4	3.1	6.8	2.8
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	4.2	0.5	0.6	3.7	-4.3	3.0
Maryland	2.7	0.7	2.4	1.5	4.3	1.9
New Jersey	3.7	15.9	4.4	5.9	0.3	5.6
New York	5.7	-12.6	3.0	7.0	13.8	7.9
Pennsylvania	6.5	2.2	5.7	6.6	5.7	6.4
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	1.0	-4.2	-0.3	2.1	8.1	3.5
Indiana	1.3	-1.2	1.0	2.3	7.6	2.9
Michigan	2.3	-1.1	1.9	2.4	12.0	3.6
Ohio	6.6	-2.1	6.6	5.5	-0.8	2.9
Wisconsin	3.3	-3.0	2.5	-1.8	-9.8	-2.7
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	5.0	1.8	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.5
Kansas	22.3	0.2	19.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.4
Minnesota	-2.9	2.2	-2.5	4.1	7.8	4.5
Missouri	4.6	1.6	4.1	3.2	2.1	3.0
Nebraska	5.8	6.3	5.9	3.2	5.6	3.6
North Dakota	4.9	3.1	4.7	4.1	-6.1	2.8
South Dakota	1.0	0.6	0.9	6.3	-3.0	3.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	2.3	4.9	2.7	1.3	47.3	9.7
Arkansas	0.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5
Florida	3.5	-5.7	2.1	2.6	-5.8	1.5
Georgia*	6.9	-2.7	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.9
Kentucky	4.4	0.6	3.8	1.4	4.6	1.9
Louisiana	1.9	-1.7	1.2	4.0	2.5	3.7
Mississippi	6.3	1.7	5.3	3.9	22.9	7.8
North Carolina	3.8	6.8	4.3	3.0	-1.3	2.4
South Carolina	6.5	-2.4	4.5	2.1	8.1	3.3
Tennessee	1.0	-5.6	-0.4	4.3	-5.1	2.4
Virginia	7.2	-6.3	5.3	-1.8	6.2	-0.8
West Virginia	-2.0	18.6	0.8	-3.4	5.5	-2.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	3.9	5.7	4.3	7.8	3.4	6.9
New Mexico	5.5	0.0	4.7	1.4	0.0	1.2
Oklahoma	3.2	2.6	3.1	-2.8	-1.7	-2.6
Texas	7.3	3.4	6.6	4.6	1.5	4.1
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	9.0	-0.5	8.3	0.5	6.3	0.9
Idaho	5.4	21.6	7.7	6.6	2.1	5.9
Montana	4.1	2.5	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
Utah	4.9	-1.0	4.1	7.7	24.3	9.8
Wyoming	9.6	-100.0	9.2	10.1	---	10.1
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	3.3	1.9	3.1	0.4	6.5	1.2
California	17.9	5.2	14.1	-0.3	4.7	1.7
Hawaii	4.0	-20.5	0.1	5.6	-5.8	4.1
Nevada	2.0	-0.4	1.6	9.6	61.3	16.7
Oregon	7.6	9.3	7.8	4.9	-1.9	3.9
Washington	6.0	-9.6	5.5	9.9	-8.6	7.1
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>	<b>-0.1 %</b>	<b>5.2 %</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>

Note: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 10**  
**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Employer Contributions to Pensions	Employer Contributions to Health Benefits	Head Start	Libraries	Day Care Programs	School Health Care/ Immunization
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut*	X	X		X	P	P
Maine			X		X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire			X	X	X	
Rhode Island			X	X	X	P
Vermont			X	X	X	X
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware					X	P
Maryland				X		P
New Jersey		P	X		X	P
New York	P	P	X		X	P
Pennsylvania				X	X	X
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	P	P	X	P	P	X
Michigan*	P	P	X		X	X
Ohio*	X	X		X	P	X
Wisconsin	X	X			P	X
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa			X			
Kansas		X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	P	P				X
Missouri	X	X	X	X		X
Nebraska	P	P	X	X	X	X
North Dakota			X	X	X	X
South Dakota					X	X
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama					X	
Arkansas			P		P	P
Florida			X	X	X	X
Georgia			X	X		
Kentucky				X	X	
Louisiana				X	X	X
Mississippi			P		X	
North Carolina						X
South Carolina			X	X		X
Tennessee					P	P
Virginia					X	
West Virginia			X	X	X	X
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona			X		X	X
New Mexico						P
Oklahoma			X	X	X	X
Texas			X	X	X	X
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado*	P	X	X	P	X	P
Idaho			X		X	X
Montana	P	P	X	P	X	X
Utah			X		X	X
Wyoming						
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska				X	X	X
California			X		X	X
Hawaii	P	P	X		X	X
Nevada			X	X	X	X
Oregon			X	P	X	X
Washington	P	P	X	X	X	X
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Elementary and Secondary Education Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Colorado:** School personnel are paid at the school district level — state costs for employer contributions to employee pensions and health benefits only reflect Colorado Dept. of Education personnel. Funds library-related programs across the state.

**Connecticut:** Increase in elementary and secondary education in fiscal 2015 partially attributable to transfer of Care 4 Kids funding from Department of Social Services to the Office of Early Childhood.

**Michigan:** Figures reflect K-12 education, the Michigan Department of Education, adult education and pre-school. Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits are reported for Department of Education employees and partially excluded for employees of K-12 schools. Effective for fiscal 2013, state funds partially offset employer-paid retirement obligations for employees of K-12 schools. Fiscal 2014 actual spending is adjusted from the 2014 published survey to correct an overstatement of \$196.0 million in spending from federal funds.

**Ohio:** Employer contributions to current employees' pensions are not directly appropriated, or fully funded, by the state; however, some of the unrestricted support provided to localities for elementary and secondary education is used to help cover these costs. There are no direct appropriations for employer contributions to health benefits, though it can be assumed that some of the unrestricted support provided for elementary and secondary education is used for these costs.

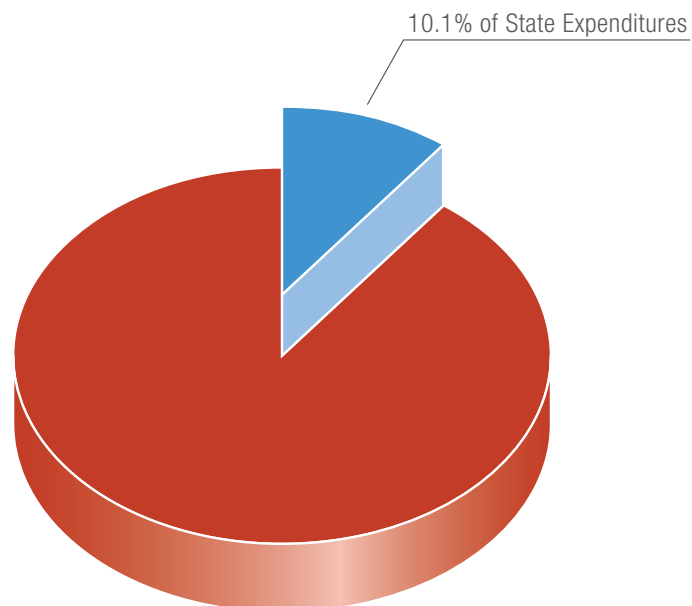
**Washington:** Figures for Elementary and Secondary Education include Capital expenditures.

# 2

## CHAPTER



# HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

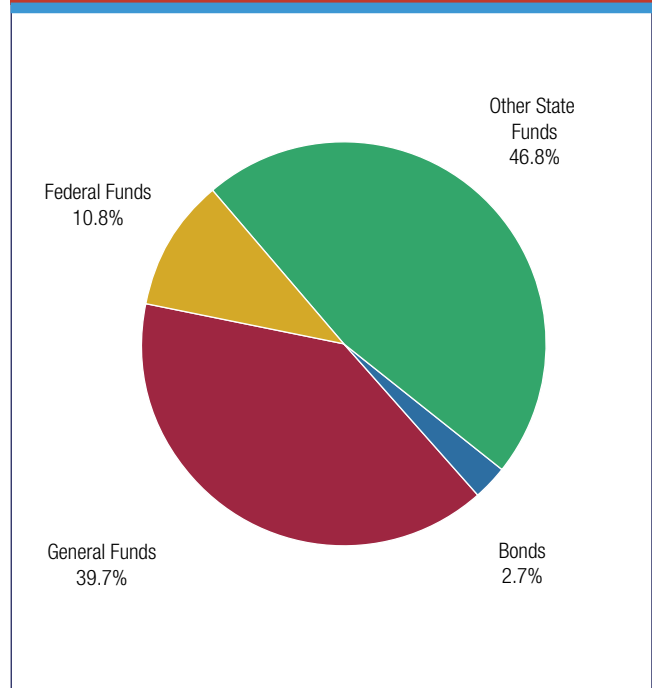


## Higher Education Expenditures

State higher education spending reflects financial support of public university systems, community colleges, and technical education institutions. In fiscal 2015, states spent \$188.0 billion on higher education, 10.1 percent of total state spending, and 9.9 percent of general fund expenditures. General funds account for 39.7 percent of state spending on higher education, other state funds 46.8 percent, federal funds 10.8 percent, and bonds 2.7 percent (see Figure 11 and Table 12).

Overall, total state higher education spending rose by 5.0 percent in fiscal 2015. State funds (general funds plus other state funds) increased by 6.5 percent, which was partially offset by a 4.9 percent decline in federal funds. In fiscal 2016, estimated total state higher education spending increased 4.8 percent, with state funds rising 5.6 percent and federal funds increasing 1.1 percent.

**FIGURE 11**  
STATE EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015



**TABLE 11**  
REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	3.8 %	-1.6 %	6.2 %	3.8 %	2.0 %	2.9 %
Mid-Atlantic	4.6	-0.7	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.7
Great Lakes	4.9	-3.3	2.9	-8.8	-0.1	-8.4
Plains	2.4	8.0	3.7	5.4	2.8	4.9
Southeast	2.9	-15.2	1.2	9.4	-0.7	8.8
Southwest	4.7	-0.6	3.5	4.3	0.3	3.4
Rocky Mountain	53.7	-10.9	48.4	7.2	2.5	7.0
Far West	12.9	-4.9	9.4	11.3	3.5	9.1
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>6.5 %</b>	<b>-4.9 %</b>	<b>5.0 %</b>	<b>5.6 %</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>



## Capital Spending

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State expenditures for higher education-related construction, renovation and other capital projects increased by 6.6 percent in fiscal 2015, and are estimated to have declined by 3.4 percent in fiscal 2016 (see Table 48). State spending on capital projects has historically fluctuated from year-to-year partly because the nature of capital spending includes long construction timetables.

## Regional Expenditures

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The following table shows regional percentage changes in expenditures for higher education for fiscal 2014-2015 and fiscal 2015-2016. In fiscal 2015 all regions saw an increase in total spending on higher education, while in estimated fiscal 2016 the Great Lakes region experienced a decline.

## Financing Issues

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Higher education represents the third largest component of total state spending, and is also the third largest component of general fund spending. However, as a share of general fund spending, higher education expenditures have been shrinking, as spending in other program areas, particularly Medicaid has been on the rise. For example, in fiscal 1995, higher education comprised 12.9 percent of general fund spending, while in fiscal 2015, higher education spending made up 9.9 percent of general fund expenditures. Over that same period, Medicaid went from representing 14.4 percent of general fund spending to 19.7 percent. Also over this period, general funds went from making up 59.2 percent of total state spending on higher education in fiscal 1995 to 39.7 percent in fiscal 2015. This has caused the “Other State Funds” source (which includes tuition and fees for the vast majority of states) to surpass the general fund as the single largest fund source for state spending on higher education, making up 46.8 percent of total state higher education expenditures in fiscal 2015. Tuition revenue comprises a large portion of the “Other State Funds” category for higher education in the State Expenditure Report. For example, of the \$95.8 billion states reported spending from Other State Funds in higher education in fiscal 2016, approximately \$37.8 billion was derived from tuition revenue.

These trends reflect how an increasing share of the cost burden of higher education is being placed on students through higher tuition rates. For decades, the cost of college has been rising at levels above the rate of inflation. According to The College

Board, between 2006-07 and 2016-17, published in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions increased at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent per year, after adjusting for inflation. Notably, this growth rate is lower than the growth rates observed in previous decades – 3.9 percent between 1986-87 and 1996-97 and 4.2 percent between 1995-96 and 2005-06. Nevertheless, published in-state tuition and fees at four-year institutions increased roughly 41 percent over the last decade beyond inflation. Because of the important role played by student financial aid, looking at changes in average net tuition and fees for in-state students can be a more meaningful measure of college affordability trends. Taking into account grant aid and federal education tax breaks, average net tuition and fees have increased 30 percent beyond inflation over the past decade, according to The College Board.

These financing trends raise important questions for states about college affordability and access, especially as states also try to boost educational attainment and completion rates. A growing number of initiatives led by governors, state legislatures, and public higher education systems are aiming to increase the affordability of public higher education by curbing institution costs and restricting tuition increases, while at the same time making strategic investments and policy changes to meet attainment goals. In spring 2013, NASBO released a report entitled, *Improving Postsecondary Education through the Budget Process: Challenges & Opportunities*, describing the need for changes in how public higher education is financed to put it on a more fiscally sustainable path. As a follow up to that report, NASBO developed *A Guidebook on State Budgeting for Higher Education*, published in December 2015, which provides state budget officers and analysts with key resources and tools to help them make informed, strategic decisions about the allocation of state resources for higher education.

## Higher Education—Expenditure Exclusions

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In calculating higher education expenditures for this report, 14 states wholly or partially excluded tuition and fees, and 20 states wholly or partially excluded student loan programs. Additionally, other items that are wholly or partially excluded include: university research grants (34 states); vocational education (20); assistance to private colleges or universities (26); and employer contributions to pensions (15) and health benefits (15). Table 15 lists programs excluded from the expenditure data by state. Summary expenditure data can be found in Tables 12 through 14, accompanied by explanatory notes.

**TABLE 12  
HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES—CAPITAL INCLUSIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$1,144	\$235	\$734	\$322	<b>\$2,435</b>	\$1,343	\$233	\$767	\$604	<b>\$2,947</b>	\$1,434	\$238	\$813	\$552	<b>\$3,037</b>
Maine*	270	0	8	7	<b>285</b>	272	0	7	14	<b>293</b>	284	0	8	24	<b>316</b>
Massachusetts	1,079	10	4,539	210	<b>5,838</b>	1,154	8	4,573	171	<b>5,906</b>	1,189	11	4,678	167	<b>6,045</b>
New Hampshire	109	0	3	15	<b>127</b>	123	0	4	5	<b>132</b>	124	0	3	10	<b>137</b>
Rhode Island	179	5	877	15	<b>1,076</b>	188	5	854	44	<b>1,091</b>	181	2	927	26	<b>1,136</b>
Vermont	84	0	6	3	<b>93</b>	84	0	6	3	<b>93</b>	83	0	5	4	<b>92</b>
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	235	65	124	11	<b>435</b>	232	56	118	13	<b>419</b>	236	51	118	16	<b>421</b>
Maryland	1,713	354	3,078	328	<b>5,473</b>	1,793	348	3,156	374	<b>5,671</b>	1,875	348	3,258	384	<b>5,865</b>
New Jersey	2,305	20	1,782	0	<b>4,107</b>	2,408	15	2,158	0	<b>4,581</b>	2,532	18	2,209	0	<b>4,759</b>
New York	3,004	311	6,244	941	<b>10,500</b>	3,287	326	6,258	809	<b>10,680</b>	2,991	333	6,390	696	<b>10,410</b>
Pennsylvania	1,621	0	106	210	<b>1,937</b>	1,635	0	106	45	<b>1,786</b>	1,657	0	146	52	<b>1,855</b>
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois*	1,987	240	55	210	<b>2,492</b>	1,940	192	55	0	<b>2,187</b>	621	194	42	0	<b>857</b>
Indiana	1,788	2	7	0	<b>1,797</b>	1,935	2	7	0	<b>1,944</b>	1,941	1	11	0	<b>1,953</b>
Michigan*	1,424	109	398	180	<b>2,111</b>	1,366	111	572	247	<b>2,296</b>	1,528	120	462	123	<b>2,233</b>
Ohio*	2,305	21	26	208	<b>2,560</b>	2,380	22	25	235	<b>2,662</b>	2,464	22	31	209	<b>2,726</b>
Wisconsin	1,351	1,729	3,289	0	<b>6,369</b>	1,746	1,705	3,226	0	<b>6,677</b>	1,653	1,693	3,334	0	<b>6,680</b>
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	835	485	4,122	0	<b>5,442</b>	857	572	4,166	0	<b>5,595</b>	862	518	4,487	0	<b>5,867</b>
Kansas	762	542	1,233	53	<b>2,590</b>	780	584	1,254	56	<b>2,674</b>	761	580	1,359	69	<b>2,769</b>
Minnesota	1,381	5	39	149	<b>1,574</b>	1,452	5	43	236	<b>1,736</b>	1,531	4	40	143	<b>1,718</b>
Missouri	838	3	267	0	<b>1,108</b>	905	1	257	1	<b>1,164</b>	910	1	228	32	<b>1,171</b>
Nebraska	690	332	1,455	0	<b>2,477</b>	714	338	1,535	0	<b>2,587</b>	745	365	1,661	0	<b>2,771</b>
North Dakota	441	118	563	16	<b>1,138</b>	540	114	631	19	<b>1,304</b>	493	189	813	8	<b>1,503</b>
South Dakota	215	68	563	19	<b>865</b>	219	64	370	46	<b>699</b>	252	68	318	90	<b>728</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	1,496	1,300	2,365	0	<b>5,161</b>	1,520	1,224	2,510	0	<b>5,254</b>	1,547	1,107	2,593	0	<b>5,247</b>
Arkansas	778	13	2,750	0	<b>3,541</b>	776	8	2,789	0	<b>3,573</b>	772	9	2,692	0	<b>3,473</b>
Florida	3,524	95	1,111	17	<b>4,747</b>	3,661	104	1,334	31	<b>5,130</b>	3,845	114	3,072	12	<b>7,043</b>
Georgia	2,241	63	5,455	407	<b>8,166</b>	2,327	65	5,741	273	<b>8,406</b>	2,447	82	6,136	399	<b>9,064</b>
Kentucky	1,178	809	3,999	0	<b>5,986</b>	1,156	797	4,367	0	<b>6,320</b>	1,207	897	5,791	0	<b>7,895</b>
Louisiana	542	113	2,081	101	<b>2,837</b>	921	87	1,569	158	<b>2,735</b>	656	84	1,985	116	<b>2,841</b>
Mississippi	813	202	2,403	7	<b>3,425</b>	845	204	2,470	88	<b>3,607</b>	878	212	2,704	87	<b>3,881</b>
North Carolina	3,589	50	2,077	0	<b>5,716</b>	3,660	48	2,110	0	<b>5,818</b>	3,798	49	2,151	0	<b>5,998</b>
South Carolina	628	726	3,794	48	<b>5,196</b>	662	132	3,499	0	<b>4,293</b>	646	114	3,763	0	<b>4,523</b>
Tennessee	1,665	215	2,332	159	<b>4,371</b>	1,640	191	2,400	28	<b>4,259</b>	1,669	219	2,501	194	<b>4,583</b>
Virginia	1,683	1,203	3,484	587	<b>6,957</b>	1,721	1,198	3,613	700	<b>7,232</b>	1,785	1,142	3,796	666	<b>7,389</b>
West Virginia	499	31	1,358	55	<b>1,943</b>	500	27	1,539	54	<b>2,120</b>	397	26	1,495	54	<b>1,972</b>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	783	692	3,105	0	<b>4,580</b>	821	694	3,421	0	<b>4,936</b>	699	725	3,466	0	<b>4,890</b>
New Mexico	796	593	1,416	0	<b>2,805</b>	838	680	1,475	0	<b>2,993</b>	843	629	1,502	0	<b>2,974</b>
Oklahoma	861	867	3,513	75	<b>5,316</b>	862	736	3,647	75	<b>5,320</b>	845	754	4,016	75	<b>5,690</b>
Texas	6,983	3,959	4,470	0	<b>15,412</b>	6,961	3,962	4,927	0	<b>15,850</b>	7,148	3,982	5,409	0	<b>16,539</b>
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*	703	385	1,424	0	<b>2,512</b>	869	343	3,788	0	<b>5,000</b>	1,014	357	3,877	0	<b>5,248</b>
Idaho	323	5	220	6	<b>554</b>	346	6	238	6	<b>596</b>	358	5	414	6	<b>783</b>
Montana	209	50	383	0	<b>642</b>	222	42	397	0	<b>661</b>	242	41	399	0	<b>682</b>
Utah	803	10	730	0	<b>1,543</b>	897	11	730	0	<b>1,638</b>	956	8	760	0	<b>1,724</b>
Wyoming	286	1	12	0	<b>299</b>	333	0	7	0	<b>340</b>	365	1	8	0	<b>374</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	481	128	308	0	<b>917</b>	466	125	336	158	<b>1,085</b>	372	154	359	0	<b>885</b>
California	10,675	5,160	14	292	<b>16,141</b>	12,701	4,907	54	241	<b>17,903</b>	13,573	5,039	59	302	<b>18,973</b>
Hawaii	391	9	601	235	<b>1,236</b>	413	10	563	140	<b>1,126</b>	441	28	742	93	<b>1,304</b>
Nevada	484	3	271	7	<b>765</b>	493	3	285	5	<b>786</b>	531	3	293	7	<b>834</b>
Oregon*	347	40	37	0	<b>424</b>	267	41	115	0	<b>423</b>	920	42	195	58	<b>1,215</b>
Washington	1,342	17	3,593	95	<b>5,047</b>	1,327	7	3,923	252	<b>5,509</b>	1,510	5	4,317	240	<b>6,072</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$69,863</b>	<b>\$21,393</b>	<b>\$82,824</b>	<b>\$4,988</b>	<b>\$179,068</b>	<b>\$74,558</b>	<b>\$20,353</b>	<b>\$87,995</b>	<b>\$5,131</b>	<b>\$188,037</b>	<b>\$75,811</b>	<b>\$20,584</b>	<b>\$95,836</b>	<b>\$4,914</b>	<b>\$197,145</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 13**  
**HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	8.7 %	10.0 %	9.8 %
Maine	3.5	3.8	3.9
Massachusetts	10.4	10.1	10.0
New Hampshire	2.5	2.4	2.4
Rhode Island	12.0	11.1	11.8
Vermont	1.8	1.7	1.7
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	4.5	4.3	4.1
Maryland	14.4	14.2	14.2
New Jersey	7.7	8.0	8.0
New York	7.6	7.4	6.9
Pennsylvania	2.8	2.4	2.4
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	4.1	3.4	1.5
Indiana	6.6	6.6	6.2
Michigan	4.3	4.3	4.1
Ohio	4.2	4.1	4.0
Wisconsin	14.2	14.5	14.6
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	27.9	25.5	25.9
Kansas	17.6	17.7	17.8
Minnesota	4.7	4.9	4.5
Missouri	4.8	4.8	4.8
Nebraska	23.5	23.6	23.9
North Dakota	17.3	16.5	18.7
South Dakota	21.1	17.8	18.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	20.7	20.8	19.8
Arkansas	15.6	15.0	14.6
Florida	7.0	7.2	9.0
Georgia	18.8	18.7	19.1
Kentucky	21.5	20.5	24.1
Louisiana	10.4	9.9	9.6
Mississippi	18.5	18.4	17.4
North Carolina	13.3	13.3	13.5
South Carolina	23.6	19.0	19.6
Tennessee	14.2	13.8	13.9
Virginia	15.2	15.4	15.0
West Virginia	12.3	13.3	12.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	12.8	12.7	12.0
New Mexico	17.4	17.5	16.5
Oklahoma	23.8	23.8	25.0
Texas	13.7	13.3	13.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	8.0	14.5	14.6
Idaho	8.1	8.3	9.9
Montana	10.4	10.4	10.7
Utah	12.7	12.7	12.6
Wyoming	4.0	3.8	4.7
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	8.0	8.1	8.3
California	7.5	7.2	7.1
Hawaii	9.8	8.7	9.4
Nevada	8.1	6.8	7.2
Oregon	1.3	1.1	3.3
Washington	13.7	13.7	14.7
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>10.3 %</b>	<b>10.1 %</b>	<b>10.2 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 14**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	12.4 %	-0.9 %	21.0 %	6.5 %	2.1 %	3.1 %
Maine	0.4	---	2.8	4.7	---	7.8
Massachusetts	1.9	-20.0	1.2	2.4	37.5	2.4
New Hampshire	13.4	---	3.9	0.0	---	3.8
Rhode Island	-1.3	0.0	1.4	6.3	-60.0	4.1
Vermont	0.0	---	0.0	-2.2	---	-1.1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	-2.5	-13.8	-3.7	1.1	-8.9	0.5
Maryland	3.3	-1.7	3.6	3.7	0.0	3.4
New Jersey	11.7	-25.0	11.5	3.8	20.0	3.9
New York	3.2	4.8	1.7	-1.7	2.1	-2.5
Pennsylvania	0.8	---	-7.8	3.6	---	3.9
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	-2.3	-20.0	-12.2	-66.8	1.0	-60.8
Indiana	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.5	-50.0	0.5
Michigan	6.4	1.8	8.8	2.7	8.1	-2.7
Ohio	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.7	0.0	2.4
Wisconsin	7.2	-1.4	4.8	0.3	-0.7	0.0
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	1.3	17.9	2.8	6.5	-9.4	4.9
Kansas	2.0	7.7	3.2	4.2	-0.7	3.6
Minnesota	5.3	0.0	10.3	5.1	-20.0	-1.0
Missouri	5.2	-66.7	5.1	-2.1	0.0	0.6
Nebraska	4.8	1.8	4.4	7.0	8.0	7.1
North Dakota	16.6	-3.4	14.6	11.5	65.8	15.3
South Dakota	-24.3	-5.9	-19.2	-3.2	6.3	4.1
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	4.4	-5.8	1.8	2.7	-9.6	-0.1
Arkansas	1.0	-38.5	0.9	-2.8	12.5	-2.8
Florida	7.8	9.5	8.1	38.5	9.6	37.3
Georgia	4.8	3.2	2.9	6.4	26.2	7.8
Kentucky	6.7	-1.5	5.6	26.7	12.5	24.9
Louisiana	-5.1	-23.0	-3.6	6.1	-3.4	3.9
Mississippi	3.1	1.0	5.3	8.1	3.9	7.6
North Carolina	1.8	-4.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	3.1
South Carolina	-5.9	-81.8	-17.4	6.0	-13.6	5.4
Tennessee	1.1	-11.2	-2.6	3.2	14.7	7.6
Virginia	3.2	-0.4	4.0	4.6	-4.7	2.2
West Virginia	9.8	-12.9	9.1	-7.2	-3.7	-7.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	9.1	0.3	7.8	-1.8	4.5	-0.9
New Mexico	4.6	14.7	6.7	1.4	-7.5	-0.6
Oklahoma	3.1	-15.1	0.1	7.8	2.4	7.0
Texas	3.8	0.1	2.8	5.6	0.5	4.3
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	118.9	-10.9	99.0	5.0	4.1	5.0
Idaho	7.6	20.0	7.6	32.2	-16.7	31.4
Montana	4.6	-16.0	3.0	3.6	-2.4	3.2
Utah	6.1	10.0	6.2	5.5	-27.3	5.3
Wyoming	14.1	-100.0	13.7	9.7	---	10.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	1.6	-2.3	18.3	-8.9	23.2	-18.4
California	19.3	-4.9	10.9	6.9	2.7	6.0
Hawaii	-1.6	11.1	-8.9	21.2	180.0	15.8
Nevada	3.0	0.0	2.7	5.9	0.0	6.1
Oregon	-0.5	2.5	-0.2	191.9	2.4	187.2
Washington	6.4	-58.8	9.2	11.0	-28.6	10.2
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>6.5 %</b>	<b>-4.9 %</b>	<b>5.0 %</b>	<b>5.6 %</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>

Note: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded).  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 15**  
**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Employer Contributions to Pensions	Employer Contributions to Health Benefits	Tuition and Fees	Student Loan Programs	University Research Grants	Vocational Education	Assistance To Private Colleges & Universities
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>							
Connecticut					X	X	
Maine	P	P	P		P		X
Massachusetts	P	P	P	X		P	
New Hampshire	P	P	P	P	X		X
Rhode Island				P		P	
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>							
Delaware			X		X	X	X
Maryland							
New Jersey					X	X	
New York	P	P			P	P	P
Pennsylvania	X	X		P	X	X	
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>							
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	P	P	X		X		X
Michigan*	P	X	X	X	P		
Ohio*	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Wisconsin					X		
<b>PLAINS</b>							
Iowa							
Kansas							
Minnesota	P	P	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X	X	X		X	X	X
Nebraska					X		X
North Dakota						X	X
South Dakota							X
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>							
Alabama							
Arkansas					P		
Florida			P		X		
Georgia				X	P		
Kentucky						P	
Louisiana					X		
Mississippi					P		X
North Carolina					X		
South Carolina							
Tennessee					X		
Virginia				X			
West Virginia				X	P	P	
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>							
Arizona							X
New Mexico							P
Oklahoma				P	P	P	P
Texas							
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>							
Colorado*	P	P		X	X		X
Idaho				X	X		X
Montana				X	X		
Utah					X		X
Wyoming							X
<b>FAR WEST</b>							
Alaska							X
California			X		P	P	P
Hawaii	P	P		X	X	X	X
Nevada				X	X	X	X
Oregon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Washington				X	X		X
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A

\*See notes at the end of the chapter.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Higher Education Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Colorado:** In fiscal 2015, other state funds for higher education included informational only appropriations of about \$1.9 billion in Higher Ed institutions, and will in future years as well. HED colleges and universities pay pension and health benefits out of their allotments, which include but are not limited to, state general fund appropriations (as well as tuition and other sources). Tuition and fees are paid straight to institutions by the student, or on behalf of the student, and show up as cash funds to the institution in the state budget. Only a small part of research in E&G is funded by the state; for all practical purposes it is funded by outside grants. The College Opportunity Fund (COF) provides some (stipend) funds to students who attend private colleges and universities. However, this sum is very small relative to the total expenditure; as such, it is categorized as excluded for purposes of this survey.

**Illinois:** Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

**Maine:** Last year's State Expenditure Report included \$12M in Bond Funds in fiscal year 2014-15 in the Higher Education category that are not related to education. The correct amount is recorded in this survey.

**Michigan:** Beginning for fiscal 2013, general fund support reflects a shift to the state School Aid Fund for operating budgets. Federal fund support reflects receipt of TANF revenue for student financial aid: \$90.5 million (fiscal 2014), \$91.6 million (fiscal 2015), and \$98.3 million (fiscal 2016). Beginning for fiscal 2013, state general fund support partially offsets employer-paid retirement obligations.

**Ohio:** Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are not direct expenditures of the state; however, some of the unrestricted support provided to higher education institutions can be assumed to have been used to help cover these costs. The majority of career-technical education/vocational education is funded through appropriations made to the Ohio Department of Education for career-technical/vocational education for students starting as early as the 7th grade. Ohio provides assistance to private colleges and universities through financial aid to students with the greatest need through the Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG). Students attending private colleges and universities are eligible to receive OCOG.

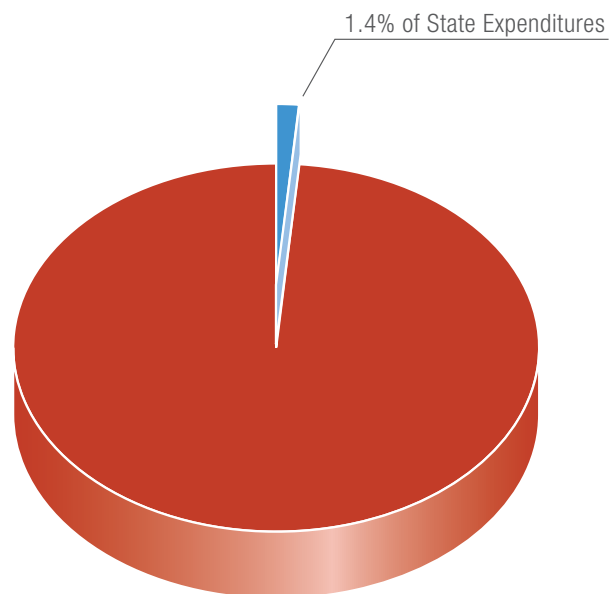
**Oregon:** Beginning in fiscal 2012, the Oregon University System operates as a "public corporation" and as such is no longer considered part of the state budget. The OUS continues to receive General Fund support from the state, as indicated in the survey results, but OF and FF expenditures now only reflect capital expenditures and debt.

# 3

## CHAPTER



# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES



## Public Assistance Expenditures

This chapter contains data on cash assistance provided through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and other cash assistance programs. Spending for these categories totaled \$25.5 billion in fiscal 2015 and represented 1.4 percent of total state expenditures. Public assistance spending from all funds decreased by 1.4 percent from fiscal 2014 to fiscal 2015, with spending from state funds decreasing by 1.4 percent and spending from federal funds decreasing by 1.4 percent. Public assistance spending was the only program area to experience an outright decline in total spending in fiscal 2015.

Total spending on public assistance from all funds increased by 2.0 percent from fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2016 to total \$26.0 billion. State funds increased by 1.4 percent and federal funds increased by 2.4 percent. The primary sources of public assistance funding for fiscal 2015 are federal funds, providing 55.1 percent, followed by general funds at 35.5 percent and other states funds at 9.4 percent (see Figure 12).

The “other cash assistance” category, which includes optional state programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and General Assistance, are not funded in all states, and when funded, are relatively small programs.

## TANF

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program was reauthorized through September 2010 under the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005*. Since then, Congress has continued funding the program through short-term extensions, most recently through continuing resolutions. The TANF block grant is funded at \$16.6 billion each year. The program includes specific definitions of work, work verification requirements, and penalties if states do not meet the requirements. As a result of these changes, most states have to significantly increase work participation rates.

This report has information only on the changes in the cash assistance benefit levels within the programs and does not reflect total TANF spending. Other areas of TANF spending

include child care and employment programs. Cash assistance payments under TANF comprise approximately 25 percent of total TANF spending. States have wide flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending or maintenance of effort requirement and must meet minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families that have received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, though states have considerable flexibility in determining how time limits apply to individual families.

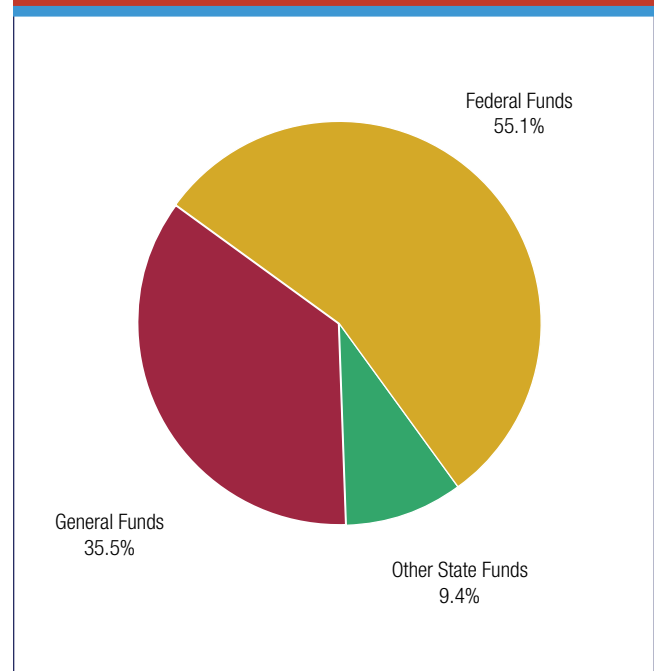
Since welfare reform was initially passed in 1996, states have focused on providing supportive services for families to achieve self-sufficiency. Since 1996, caseloads have declined significantly. The average monthly number of recipients fell from 12.8 million prior to the enactment of TANF to 2.9 million on average in 2016, a decrease of about three-quarters.

Expenditure data on total cash assistance, TANF cash assistance, and other cash assistance can be found on Tables 16-26, accompanied by explanatory notes.

## Fund Shares

The figure below provides fund shares for fiscal 2015.

**FIGURE 12**  
**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**  
**BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015**





## Regional Expenditures

The following table shows regional percentage changes in expenditures for total cash assistance for fiscal 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by region.

**TABLE 16**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE TOTAL CASH ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	-1.3 %	-3.4 %	-1.5 %	-3.7 %	0.9 %	-3.2 %
Mid-Atlantic	-6.0	-7.0	-6.7	-3.6	3.1	1.3
Great Lakes	-4.9	3.4	-0.2	-11.1	-1.3	-5.3
Plains	-1.0	-9.3	-4.8	9.0	-5.4	2.7
Southeast	-3.5	-1.2	-1.8	-5.0	4.5	2.2
Southwest	-36.6	14.8	2.5	29.3	-6.5	-1.1
Rocky Mountain	-4.7	13.0	6.3	12.2	9.0	10.1
Far West	1.7	2.9	2.2	5.9	3.2	4.7
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>	<b>2.4 %</b>	<b>2.0 %</b>

## Expenditures for Cash Assistance under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program

State and federal funds for TANF cash assistance expenditures totaled \$15.0 billion in fiscal 2015, a decrease of 4.6 percent from 2014 to 2015 (see Table 23). State funds decreased by 3.1 percent and federal funds decreased by 5.3 percent from fiscal 2014 to fiscal 2015. For fiscal 2016, total spending for TANF cash assistance expenditures increased by 3.5 percent to \$15.5 billion, with state funds increasing by 4.2 percent and federal spending increasing by 3.2 percent. Cash assistance payments under TANF comprise approximately 25 percent of total TANF spending.

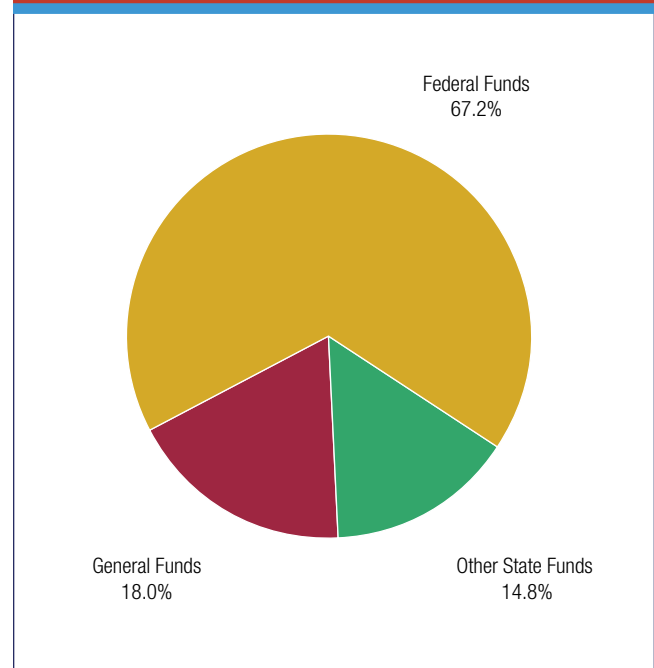
States have provided funding for programs to address child-care services, subsidized employment, training and education, transportation needs, transitional rental assistance, substance abuse, job readiness and job retention training, and domestic violence. As cash assistance has declined, these supportive services have gained greater importance in the program.

Expenditure data for TANF cash assistance can be found on Tables 21-23.

## Fund Shares

The figure below provides fund shares for 2015.

**FIGURE 13**  
**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015**



## Regional Expenditures

The following table shows percentage changes in expenditures for TANF cash assistance for fiscal 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by region.

**TABLE 17**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE TANF EXPENDITURES,**  
**FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	-4.5 %	-18.6 %	-6.3 %	-4.5 %	-1.1 %	-4.1 %
Mid-Atlantic	2.0	-14.4	-13.1	-12.9	6.0	4.3
Great Lakes	-8.1	5.1	-0.2	-17.3	-1.2	-7.1
Plains	-4.4	-9.4	-7.8	15.7	-5.4	1.3
Southeast	-5.1	-4.4	-4.5	-5.6	8.4	6.0
Southwest	-50.5	16.2	2.2	71.2	-5.0	2.7
Rocky Mountain	-10.3	13.0	6.1	23.1	9.0	12.5
Far West	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	11.5	1.1	5.8
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>-3.1 %</b>	<b>-5.3 %</b>	<b>-4.6 %</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>3.5 %</b>

## Expenditures for Other Cash Assistance

The second component of cash assistance for public welfare is other cash assistance, including state participation in the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, which pays benefits to disabled adults and children, General Assistance (GA), and emergency assistance. Each state determines the structure of its own program, resulting in significant variations in programs and funding. Some have statewide uniform eligibility

rules while others simply require some form of county participation. Thirty-two states spend some amount on other cash assistance.

Other cash assistance programs accounted for 0.6 percent of total state spending in fiscal 2015. States spent \$10.6 billion for other cash assistance, with 62.0 percent of that amount funded from state funds in fiscal 2015. Expenditure data for other cash assistance can be found on Tables 24-26.

**TABLE 18**  
**TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014				Actual Fiscal 2015				Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut	\$384	\$0	\$0	\$384	\$388	\$0	\$0	\$388	\$388	\$0	\$0	\$388
Maine	47	35	89	171	41	30	91	162	44	29	89	162
Massachusetts	1,180	29	1	1,210	1,164	33	0	1,197	1,110	35	0	1,145
New Hampshire	50	29	0	79	53	19	0	72	51	19	0	70
Rhode Island	30	76	0	106	29	75	0	104	31	76	0	107
Vermont	45	63	6	114	38	67	5	110	22	67	7	96
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware	20	2	1	23	24	3	1	28	21	4	1	26
Maryland	66	1,288	1	1,355	73	1,268	7	1,348	75	1,257	17	1,349
New Jersey	263	157	0	420	246	164	0	410	209	120	0	329
New York	1,246	3,168	0	4,414	1,138	2,633	0	3,771	1,122	2,863	0	3,985
Pennsylvania	344	670	2	1,016	336	846	2	1,184	315	821	2	1,138
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois*	178	0	0	178	176	12	0	188	125	2	0	127
Indiana	66	337	0	403	66	337	0	403	65	328	0	393
Michigan*	147	73	50	270	139	51	47	237	127	56	47	230
Ohio	213	588	0	801	214	625	0	839	210	641	0	851
Wisconsin	104	35	19	158	82	43	15	140	74	27	9	110
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	62	26	12	100	63	26	10	99	57	37	17	111
Kansas	3	21	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	17	0	17
Minnesota	309	214	2	525	310	197	2	509	349	201	2	552
Missouri*	35	102	32	169	35	86	32	153	36	52	31	119
Nebraska	17	33	0	50	16	30	0	46	19	31	0	50
North Dakota	0	0	5	5	0	1	3	4	0	2	3	5
South Dakota	8	13	0	21	9	11	0	20	9	11	0	20
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33
Arkansas	142	333	49	524	153	357	40	550	158	339	29	526
Florida	157	42	0	199	148	59	0	207	141	61	0	202
Georgia*	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	43
Kentucky	73	142	0	215	74	116	0	190	52	113	0	165
Louisiana	0	140	0	140	0	133	0	133	0	148	0	148
Mississippi	34	986	4	1,024	34	964	4	1,002	34	1,063	4	1,101
North Carolina	64	56	64	184	61	54	61	176	60	48	61	169
South Carolina	28	61	0	89	22	80	0	102	24	59	0	83
Tennessee	20	82	0	102	14	69	0	83	14	100	0	114
Virginia	39	109	0	148	39	103	0	142	39	96	0	135
West Virginia	31	89	0	120	30	88	0	118	30	88	0	118
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	0	220	0	220	0	218	0	218	0	226	0	226
New Mexico	1	96	0	97	1	110	0	111	1	136	0	137
Oklahoma	78	133	0	211	78	146	0	224	68	122	0	190
Texas	66	9	0	75	13	52	0	65	50	8	0	58
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	9	7	0	16	9	5	0	14	9	7	0	16
Montana	11	18	0	29	11	18	0	29	10	18	0	28
Utah	20	44	3	67	19	55	2	76	25	60	2	87
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska	98	9	15	122	94	14	15	123	96	19	18	133
California	3,951	4,326	1,409	9,686	3,433	4,483	2,053	9,969	3,654	4,644	2,197	10,495
Hawaii	47	37	0	84	47	34	0	81	48	19	0	67
Nevada	25	25	0	50	25	25	0	50	25	23	0	48
Oregon	90	86	2	178	56	90	0	146	39	93	0	132
Washington	51	175	0	226	63	145	0	208	48	148	0	196
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,852</b>	<b>\$14,266</b>	<b>\$1,766</b>	<b>\$25,884</b>	<b>\$9,064</b>	<b>\$14,069</b>	<b>\$2,390</b>	<b>\$25,523</b>	<b>\$9,084</b>	<b>\$14,410</b>	<b>\$2,536</b>	<b>\$26,030</b>

Note: This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures.  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 19**  
**TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.2 %
Maine	2.1	2.1	2.0
Massachusetts	2.1	2.1	1.9
New Hampshire	1.5	1.3	1.2
Rhode Island	1.2	1.1	1.1
Vermont	2.2	2.0	1.7
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	0.2	0.3	0.3
Maryland	3.6	3.4	3.3
New Jersey	0.8	0.7	0.5
New York	3.2	2.6	2.6
Pennsylvania	1.5	1.6	1.5
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	0.3	0.3	0.2
Indiana	1.5	1.4	1.3
Michigan	0.5	0.4	0.4
Ohio	1.3	1.3	1.3
Wisconsin	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kansas	0.2	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	1.6	1.4	1.4
Missouri	0.7	0.6	0.5
Nebraska	0.5	0.4	0.4
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arkansas	2.3	2.3	2.2
Florida	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	0.8	0.6	0.5
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mississippi	5.5	5.1	4.9
North Carolina	0.4	0.4	0.4
South Carolina	0.4	0.5	0.4
Tennessee	0.3	0.3	0.3
Virginia	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Virginia	0.8	0.7	0.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Mexico	0.6	0.6	0.8
Oklahoma	0.9	1.0	0.8
Texas	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.2	0.2	0.2
Montana	0.5	0.5	0.4
Utah	0.5	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	1.1	0.9	1.3
California	4.5	4.0	3.9
Hawaii	0.7	0.6	0.5
Nevada	0.5	0.4	0.4
Oregon	0.5	0.4	0.4
Washington	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>1.5 %</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>

Note: This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures.  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

TABLE 20

## ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	1.0 %	---	1.0 %	0.0 %	---	0.0 %
Maine	-2.9	-14.3	-5.3	0.8	-3.3	0.0
Massachusetts	-1.4	13.8	-1.1	-4.6	6.1	-4.3
New Hampshire	6.0	-34.5	-8.9	-3.8	0.0	-2.8
Rhode Island	-3.3	-1.3	-1.9	6.9	1.3	2.9
Vermont	-15.7	6.3	-3.5	-32.6	0.0	-12.7
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	19.0	50.0	21.7	-12.0	33.3	-7.1
Maryland	19.4	-1.6	-0.5	15.0	-0.9	0.1
New Jersey	-6.5	4.5	-2.4	-15.0	-26.8	-19.8
New York	-8.7	-16.9	-14.6	-1.4	8.7	5.7
Pennsylvania	-2.3	26.3	16.5	-6.2	-3.0	-3.9
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	-1.1	---	5.6	-29.0	-83.3	-32.4
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-2.7	-2.5
Michigan	-5.6	-30.1	-12.2	-6.5	9.8	-3.0
Ohio	0.5	6.3	4.7	-1.9	2.6	1.4
Wisconsin	-21.1	22.9	-11.4	-14.4	-37.2	-21.4
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	-1.4	0.0	-1.0	1.4	42.3	12.1
Kansas	-100.0	-4.8	-16.7	---	-15.0	-15.0
Minnesota	0.3	-7.9	-3.0	12.5	2.0	8.4
Missouri	0.0	-15.7	-9.5	0.0	-39.5	-22.2
Nebraska	-5.9	-9.1	-8.0	18.8	3.3	8.7
North Dakota	-40.0	---	-20.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
South Dakota	12.5	-15.4	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	---	-20.0	-20.0	---	3.1	3.1
Arkansas	1.0	7.2	5.0	-3.1	-5.0	-4.4
Florida	-5.7	40.5	4.0	-4.7	3.4	-2.4
Georgia	---	0.0	0.0	---	2.4	2.4
Kentucky	1.4	-18.3	-11.6	-29.7	-2.6	-13.2
Louisiana	---	-5.0	-5.0	---	11.3	11.3
Mississippi	0.0	-2.2	-2.1	0.0	10.3	9.9
North Carolina	-4.7	-3.6	-4.3	-0.8	-11.1	-4.0
South Carolina	-21.4	31.1	14.6	9.1	-26.3	-18.6
Tennessee	-30.0	-15.9	-18.6	0.0	44.9	37.3
Virginia	0.0	-5.5	-4.1	0.0	-6.8	-4.9
West Virginia	-3.2	-1.1	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	---	-0.9	-0.9	---	3.7	3.7
New Mexico	0.0	14.6	14.4	0.0	23.6	23.4
Oklahoma	0.0	9.8	6.2	-12.8	-16.4	-15.2
Texas	-80.3	477.8	-13.3	284.6	-84.6	-10.8
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	0.0	-28.6	-12.5	0.0	40.0	14.3
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.1	0.0	-3.4
Utah	-8.7	25.0	13.4	28.6	9.1	14.5
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	-3.5	55.6	0.8	4.6	35.7	8.1
California	2.4	3.6	2.9	6.7	3.6	5.3
Hawaii	0.0	-8.1	-3.6	2.1	-44.1	-17.3
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	-4.0
Oregon	-39.1	4.7	-18.0	-30.4	3.3	-9.6
Washington	23.5	-17.1	-8.0	-23.8	---	-5.8
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>	<b>2.4 %</b>	<b>2.0 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures.  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

TABLE 21

## CASH EXPENDITURES UNDER TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES EXPENDITURES (TANF) (\$ IN MILLIONS)

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014				Actual Fiscal 2015				Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut	\$267	\$0	\$0	\$267	\$267	\$0	\$0	\$267	\$267	\$0	\$0	\$267
Maine	23	29	89	141	21	22	91	134	22	26	89	137
Massachusetts	355	0	0	355	319	0	0	319	294	0	0	294
New Hampshire	34	29	0	63	39	19	0	58	35	19	0	54
Rhode Island	0	36	0	36	0	31	0	31	0	26	0	26
Vermont	20	19	4	43	14	20	5	39	8	20	7	35
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware	15	2	1	18	17	1	0	18	15	1	1	17
Maryland	15	130	0	145	27	114	1	142	32	101	10	143
New Jersey	65	60	0	125	64	64	0	128	31	45	0	76
New York	0	3,168	0	3,168	0	2,633	0	2,633	0	2,863	0	2,863
Pennsylvania	205	329	2	536	198	347	2	547	178	338	2	518
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois*	178	0	0	178	176	12	0	188	125	2	0	127
Indiana	29	173	0	202	29	173	0	202	28	169	0	197
Michigan	56	60	44	160	46	39	43	128	27	42	41	110
Ohio	152	588	0	740	152	625	0	777	152	641	0	793
Wisconsin	84	5	10	99	62	19	0	81	47	4	0	51
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	48	26	12	86	49	26	10	85	45	37	14	96
Kansas	3	21	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	17	0	17
Minnesota	84	214	0	298	82	197	0	279	110	201	0	311
Missouri*	10	102	0	112	10	86	0	96	8	52	0	60
Nebraska	10	30	0	40	9	27	0	36	10	28	0	38
North Dakota	0	0	5	5	0	1	3	4	0	2	3	5
South Dakota	8	13	0	21	9	11	0	20	9	11	0	20
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33
Arkansas	17	62	2	81	17	62	0	79	19	73	0	92
Florida	141	23	0	164	130	32	0	162	130	31	0	161
Georgia*	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	43
Kentucky	73	142	0	215	74	116	0	190	52	113	0	165
Louisiana	0	140	0	140	0	133	0	133	0	148	0	148
Mississippi	34	986	4	1,024	34	964	4	1,002	34	1,063	4	1,101
North Carolina	0	55	0	55	0	53	0	53	0	47	0	47
South Carolina	2	28	0	30	2	29	0	31	3	26	0	29
Tennessee	20	82	0	102	14	69	0	83	14	100	0	114
Virginia	39	47	0	86	39	40	0	79	39	34	0	73
West Virginia	24	89	0	113	24	88	0	112	24	88	0	112
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	0	220	0	220	0	218	0	218	0	226	0	226
New Mexico	0	96	0	96	0	110	0	110	0	136	0	136
Oklahoma	39	70	0	109	39	79	0	118	39	66	0	105
Texas	66	9	0	75	13	52	0	65	50	8	0	58
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	7	0	7	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	7
Montana	11	18	0	29	11	18	0	29	10	18	0	28
Utah	15	44	3	62	13	55	2	70	20	60	2	82
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska	19	8	0	27	13	13	0	26	14	17	0	31
California	1,162	3,069	1,409	5,640	564	3,074	2,053	5,691	755	3,118	2,197	6,070
Hawaii	23	37	0	60	23	34	0	57	23	19	0	42
Nevada	25	25	0	50	25	25	0	50	25	23	0	48
Oregon	90	80	2	172	55	85	0	140	39	88	0	127
Washington	15	175	0	190	10	145	0	155	5	148	0	153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,476</b>	<b>\$10,628</b>	<b>\$1,587</b>	<b>\$15,691</b>	<b>\$2,690</b>	<b>\$10,060</b>	<b>\$2,214</b>	<b>\$14,964</b>	<b>\$2,738</b>	<b>\$10,378</b>	<b>\$2,370</b>	<b>\$15,486</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 22**  
**TANF EXPENDITURES FOR CASH ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
Maine	1.7	1.7	1.7
Massachusetts	0.6	0.5	0.5
New Hampshire	1.2	1.1	0.9
Rhode Island	0.4	0.3	0.3
Vermont	0.8	0.7	0.6
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	0.2	0.2	0.2
Maryland	0.4	0.4	0.3
New Jersey	0.2	0.2	0.1
New York	2.3	1.8	1.9
Pennsylvania	0.8	0.7	0.7
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	0.3	0.3	0.2
Indiana	0.7	0.7	0.6
Michigan	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ohio	1.2	1.2	1.2
Wisconsin	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kansas	0.2	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	0.9	0.8	0.8
Missouri	0.5	0.4	0.2
Nebraska	0.4	0.3	0.3
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arkansas	0.4	0.3	0.4
Florida	0.2	0.2	0.2
Georgia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	0.8	0.6	0.5
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mississippi	5.5	5.1	4.9
North Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	0.3	0.3	0.3
Virginia	0.2	0.2	0.1
West Virginia	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Mexico	0.6	0.6	0.8
Oklahoma	0.5	0.5	0.5
Texas	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1
Montana	0.5	0.5	0.4
Utah	0.5	0.5	0.6
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.3
California	2.6	2.3	2.3
Hawaii	0.5	0.4	0.3
Nevada	0.5	0.4	0.4
Oregon	0.5	0.4	0.3
Washington	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>0.9 %</b>	<b>0.8 %</b>	<b>0.8 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 23**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TANF CASH ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	0.0 %	---	0.0 %	0.0 %	---	0.0 %
Maine	0.0	-24.1	-5.0	-0.9	18.2	2.2
Massachusetts	-10.1	---	-10.1	-7.8	---	-7.8
New Hampshire	14.7	-34.5	-7.9	-10.3	0.0	-6.9
Rhode Island	---	-13.9	-13.9	---	-16.1	-16.1
Vermont	-20.8	5.3	-9.3	-21.1	0.0	-10.3
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	6.3	-50.0	0.0	-5.9	0.0	-5.6
Maryland	86.7	-12.3	-2.1	50.0	-11.4	0.7
New Jersey	-1.5	6.7	2.4	-51.6	-29.7	-40.6
New York	---	-16.9	-16.9	---	8.7	8.7
Pennsylvania	-3.4	5.5	2.1	-10.0	-2.6	-5.3
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	-1.1	---	5.6	-29.0	-83.3	-32.4
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-2.3	-2.5
Michigan	-11.0	-35.0	-20.0	-23.6	7.7	-14.1
Ohio	0.0	6.3	5.0	0.0	2.6	2.1
Wisconsin	-34.0	280.0	-18.2	-24.2	-78.9	-37.0
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	-1.7	0.0	-1.2	0.0	42.3	12.9
Kansas	-100.0	-4.8	-16.7	---	-15.0	-15.0
Minnesota	-2.4	-7.9	-6.4	34.1	2.0	11.5
Missouri	0.0	-15.7	-14.3	-20.0	-39.5	-37.5
Nebraska	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	11.1	3.7	5.6
North Dakota	-40.0	---	-20.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
South Dakota	12.5	-15.4	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	---	-20.0	-20.0	---	3.1	3.1
Arkansas	-10.5	0.0	-2.5	11.8	17.7	16.5
Florida	-7.8	39.1	-1.2	0.0	-3.1	-0.6
Georgia	---	0.0	0.0	---	2.4	2.4
Kentucky	1.4	-18.3	-11.6	-29.7	-2.6	-13.2
Louisiana	---	-5.0	-5.0	---	11.3	11.3
Mississippi	0.0	-2.2	-2.1	0.0	10.3	9.9
North Carolina	---	-3.6	-3.6	---	-11.3	-11.3
South Carolina	0.0	3.6	3.3	50.0	-10.3	-6.5
Tennessee	-30.0	-15.9	-18.6	0.0	44.9	37.3
Virginia	0.0	-14.9	-8.1	0.0	-15.0	-7.6
West Virginia	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	---	-0.9	-0.9	---	3.7	3.7
New Mexico	---	14.6	14.6	---	23.6	23.6
Oklahoma	0.0	12.9	8.3	0.0	-16.5	-11.0
Texas	-80.3	477.8	-13.3	284.6	-84.6	-10.8
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	---	-28.6	-28.6	---	40.0	40.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.1	0.0	-3.4
Utah	-16.7	25.0	12.9	46.7	9.1	17.1
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	-31.6	62.5	-3.7	7.7	30.8	19.2
California	1.8	0.2	0.9	12.8	1.4	6.7
Hawaii	0.0	-8.1	-5.0	0.0	-44.1	-26.3
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	-4.0
Oregon	-40.2	6.3	-18.6	-29.1	3.5	-9.3
Washington	-33.3	-17.1	-18.4	-50.0	2.1	-1.3
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>-3.1 %</b>	<b>-5.3 %</b>	<b>-4.6 %</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>3.5 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report



**TABLE 24**  
**OTHER CASH ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014				Actual Fiscal 2015				Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut	\$117	\$0	\$0	\$117	\$121	\$0	\$0	\$121	\$121	\$0	\$0	\$121
Maine	24	6	0	30	20	8	0	28	22	3	0	25
Massachusetts	825	29	1	855	845	33	0	878	816	35	0	851
New Hampshire	16	0	0	16	14	0	0	14	16	0	0	16
Rhode Island	30	40	0	70	29	44	0	73	31	50	0	81
Vermont	25	44	2	71	24	47	0	71	14	47	0	61
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware	5	0	0	5	7	2	1	10	6	3	0	9
Maryland	51	1,158	1	1,210	46	1,154	6	1,206	43	1,155	7	1,205
New Jersey	198	97	0	295	182	100	0	282	178	75	0	253
New York	1,246	0	0	1,246	1,138	0	0	1,138	1,122	0	0	1,122
Pennsylvania	139	341	0	480	138	499	0	637	137	483	0	620
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	37	164	0	201	37	164	0	201	37	159	0	196
Michigan*	91	13	6	110	92	12	5	109	100	15	6	121
Ohio	62	0	0	62	62	0	0	62	58	0	0	58
Wisconsin	20	30	9	59	20	24	15	59	27	23	9	59
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	14	0	0	14	14	0	0	14	12	0	3	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	225	0	2	227	228	0	2	230	239	0	2	241
Missouri	25	0	32	57	25	0	32	57	28	0	31	59
Nebraska	7	3	0	10	7	3	0	10	9	3	0	12
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	125	270	48	443	136	295	40	471	139	266	29	434
Florida	16	19	0	35	18	27	0	45	11	30	0	41
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	64	1	64	129	61	1	61	123	60	1	61	122
South Carolina	26	33	0	59	20	51	0	71	21	33	0	54
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	62	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63
West Virginia	7	0	0	7	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Oklahoma	39	63	0	102	39	67	0	106	29	56	0	85
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	5	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	5	0	0	5
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska	79	1	15	95	81	1	15	97	82	2	18	102
California	2,789	1,257	0	4,046	2,869	1,409	0	4,278	2,899	1,526	0	4,425
Hawaii	24	0	0	24	24	0	0	24	25	0	0	25
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	6	0	6	1	5	0	6	0	5	0	5
Washington	36	0	0	36	53	0	0	53	43	0	0	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,377</b>	<b>\$3,637</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$10,194</b>	<b>\$6,373</b>	<b>\$4,009</b>	<b>\$177</b>	<b>\$10,559</b>	<b>\$6,346</b>	<b>\$4,033</b>	<b>\$166</b>	<b>\$10,545</b>

\*See notes at the end of the chapter.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 25**  
**OTHER CASH ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Maine	0.4	0.4	0.3
Massachusetts	1.5	1.5	1.4
New Hampshire	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rhode Island	0.8	0.7	0.8
Vermont	1.3	1.3	1.1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maryland	3.2	3.0	2.9
New Jersey	0.6	0.5	0.4
New York	0.9	0.8	0.7
Pennsylvania	0.7	0.9	0.8
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0.7	0.7	0.6
Michigan	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ohio	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0.7	0.6	0.6
Missouri	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	1.9	2.0	1.8
Florida	0.1	0.1	0.1
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.3	0.3	0.3
South Carolina	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0.5	0.5	0.4
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	0.8	0.7	1.0
California	1.9	1.7	1.7
Hawaii	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>	<b>0.5 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 26**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN OTHER CASH ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	3.4 %	---	3.4 %	0.0 %	---	0.0 %
Maine	-16.7	33.3	-6.7	10.0	-62.5	-10.7
Massachusetts	2.3	13.8	2.7	-3.4	6.1	-3.1
New Hampshire	-12.5	---	-12.5	14.3	---	14.3
Rhode Island	-3.3	10.0	4.3	6.9	13.6	11.0
Vermont	-11.1	6.8	0.0	-41.7	0.0	-14.1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	60.0	---	100.0	-25.0	50.0	-10.0
Maryland	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-3.8	0.1	-0.1
New Jersey	-8.1	3.1	-4.4	-2.2	-25.0	-10.3
New York	-8.7	---	-8.7	-1.4	---	-1.4
Pennsylvania	-0.7	46.3	32.7	-0.7	-3.2	-2.7
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-2.5
Michigan	0.0	-7.7	-0.9	9.3	25.0	11.0
Ohio	0.0	---	0.0	-6.5	---	-6.5
Wisconsin	20.7	-20.0	0.0	2.9	-4.2	0.0
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	0.0	---	0.0	7.1	---	7.1
Kansas	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	1.3	---	1.3	4.8	---	4.8
Missouri	0.0	---	0.0	3.5	---	3.5
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	20.0
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	1.7	9.3	6.3	-4.5	-9.8	-7.9
Florida	12.5	42.1	28.6	-38.9	11.1	-8.9
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina	-4.7	0.0	-4.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.8
South Carolina	-23.1	54.5	20.3	5.0	-35.3	-23.9
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	---	1.6	1.6	---	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	-14.3	---	-14.3	0.0	---	0.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
Oklahoma	0.0	6.3	3.9	-25.6	-16.4	-19.8
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	20.0	---	20.0	-16.7	---	-16.7
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	2.1	0.0	2.1	4.2	100.0	5.2
California	2.9	12.1	5.7	1.0	8.3	3.4
Hawaii	0.0	---	0.0	4.2	---	4.2
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon	---	-16.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	-16.7
Washington	47.2	---	47.2	-18.9	---	-18.9
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>-0.1 %</b>	<b>10.2 %</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>	<b>-0.6 %</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>	<b>-0.1 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded).  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Public Assistance Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Georgia:** TANF funds reflect only TANF funds used for cash assistance.

**Illinois:** Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

**Michigan:** "Other Cash Assistance" figures do not include expenditures for child development and care programs, a large part of Michigan's public assistance program. Child development and care expenditures total \$147.4 million in fiscal 2014; \$141.9 million in fiscal 2015; and an estimated \$158.8 million in fiscal 2016.

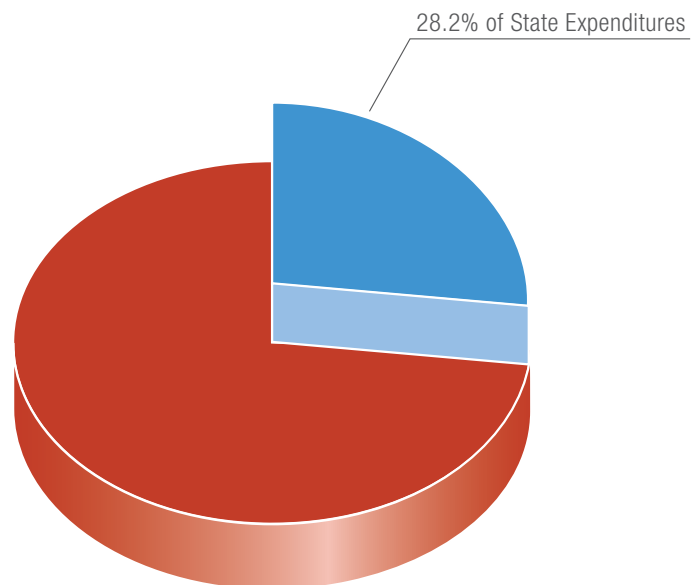
**Missouri:** Fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015 TANF Public Assistance numbers have been changed due to updated expenditure numbers.

# 4

CHAPTER



## MEDICAID EXPENDITURES



## Medicaid Expenditures

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Medicaid, a means-tested entitlement program financed by the states and the federal government, provides comprehensive and long-term medical care for more than 72 million low-income individuals. Total Medicaid spending for fiscal 2016 is estimated at \$558.3 billion, excluding administrative costs, an increase of 6.9 percent over fiscal 2015. Total Medicaid spending in fiscal 2015 was \$522.4 billion, which was a 13.6 percent increase over fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2016, State funds increased by an estimated 6.6 percent while federal funds increased by 7.0 percent over fiscal 2015 amounts. In fiscal 2015, state funds increased by 5.5 percent and federal funds increased by 19.4 percent over fiscal 2014 amounts. Federal funds comprised 61.2 percent of total Medicaid spending, general funds 28.4 percent, and other state funds 10.5 percent, in fiscal 2015.

For both fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016, the rate of growth in federal funds exceeded state funds since costs for those newly eligible for coverage in states implementing the Medicaid expansion under the *Affordable Care Act* (ACA) are fully federally funded in calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016. Federal funding will begin to phase down in calendar year 2017, eventually reaching 90 percent by 2020 and beyond. Increased participation among those currently eligible is funded at the state's regular Medicaid matching rate.

Also included in Medicaid spending are Medicare Part D "clawback" payments, statutorily known as the phased down state contribution. Beginning in January 2006, prescription drug costs for individuals eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid were no longer part of the Medicaid program. Instead these costs are now included in Medicare Part D. States finance these benefits by providing a payment to the federal Medicare trust fund—commonly known as "clawback" payments. As shown in Appendix Table A-3, these "clawback" payments totaled \$8.7 billion in fiscal 2014, \$8.5 billion in fiscal 2015, and are estimated at \$9.4 billion for fiscal 2016.

Medicaid spending accounted for 28.2 percent of total state spending in fiscal 2015, the single largest component of *total* state expenditures, and 19.7 percent of general fund expenditures. In fiscal 2016, it is estimated to be 29 percent of total state spending and 20.3 percent of general fund expenditures. While Medicaid is the largest area of total state spending, elementary and secondary education remains the largest category of state general fund spending.

**Medicaid Enrollment.** Enrollment growth averaged 13.2 percent in fiscal 2015, according to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. For those states that expanded Medicaid under ACA, enrollment growth was 19.3 percent, and for non-expansion states enrollment growth was 3.9 percent. For fiscal 2016, enrollment growth averaged 3.9 percent, with those states that expanded Medicaid under the ACA experiencing enrollment growth of 4.8 percent and for non-expansion states enrollment growth was 1.1 percent. The implementation of the ACA has greatly increased the number of individuals served in the Medicaid program since 2014. However, enrollment growth is expected to slow somewhat in future years. According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Office of the Actuary, enrollment is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.9 percent over the next 10 years and to reach 77.5 million in 2024.

**Medicaid Program Changes.** State actions are aimed at controlling costs, selectively increasing payments and benefits, and changing delivery methods to improve care. The proportion of Medicaid benefits through a managed care plan is expected to increase with both the coverage of newly eligible enrollees and the expanded use of managed care to cover aged and disabled enrollees and long-term care services. States also continue moving in the direction of home- and community-based care and away from institutional settings and are also focusing on greater integration in physical and behavioral health. According to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured Annual Budget survey, a total of 21 states expanded or enhanced covered benefits in fiscal 2016, and 20 states are planning expansions for fiscal 2017, most commonly for behavioral health and substance use disorder services. With rising drug costs, 31 states in fiscal 2016 and 23 in fiscal 2017 announced plans to implement pharmacy cost containment efforts, some targeted to high cost specialty drugs.

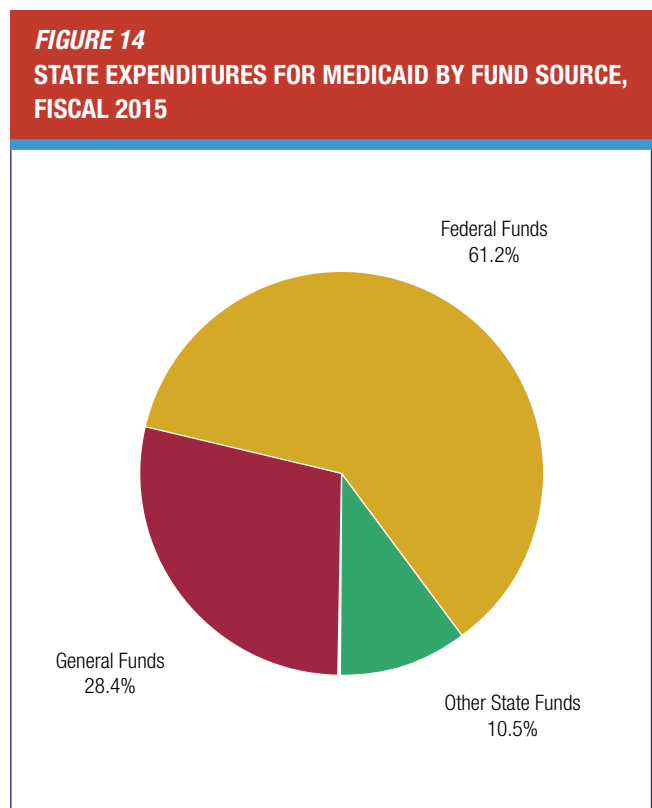
**Affordable Care Act.** The Supreme Court's ruling in June 2012 upheld the constitutionality of the *Affordable Care Act* and affected states by making the expansion of Medicaid effectively a state option. The Supreme Court ruled that the Medicaid expansion is constitutional though the federal government could not withhold existing Medicaid funding for states that opted not to participate in the expansion. Beginning January 1, 2014, state Medicaid programs had the option to expand to cover non-pregnant, non-elderly individuals with incomes up to 138 percent federal of the poverty level. The cost for those newly eligible for coverage are fully federally

funded in calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016 with federal financing phasing down to 90 percent by 2020 and beyond. As of October 2016, 31 states and the District of Columbia have adopted the Medicaid expansion while a number of other states continue to debate the issue.

**Long-Term Health Care Spending.** Medicaid spending, similar to other areas of health care spending, has historically increased faster than the economy as a whole. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Office of the Actuary is projecting that the annual average growth rate of Medicaid expenditures from 2015 to 2024 will be 6.4 percent, notably faster than the projection of average annual GDP growth of 5.0 percent, according to the *2015 Actuarial Report on the Financial Outlook for Medicaid*.

### Fund Shares

Figure 14 provides fund shares for 2015.



### Regional Expenditures

The following table shows percentage changes in expenditures for Medicaid for fiscal 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by region. All regions reported increases in both state funds and federal funds for estimated fiscal 2016.

Additional expenditure data on Medicaid can be found on Tables 28-30, accompanied by explanatory notes.

**TABLE 27**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE MEDICAID EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	2.7 %	16.3 %	9.4 %	5.7 %	8.5 %	7.2 %
Mid-Atlantic	3.4	21.4	13.8	2.8	5.9	4.7
Great Lakes	4.1	15.9	10.1	8.1	6.7	7.4
Plains	2.0	14.1	8.3	4.6	5.7	5.2
Southeast	7.0	8.6	8.0	2.1	6.1	4.7
Southwest	8.3	15.3	12.7	14.0	7.2	9.6
Rocky Mountain	-7.0	15.5	5.6	9.8	13.9	12.3
Far West	10.6	39.9	27.9	10.2	8.3	9.0
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>	<b>19.4 %</b>	<b>13.6 %</b>	<b>6.6 %</b>	<b>7.0 %</b>	<b>6.9 %</b>

**TABLE 28**  
**MEDICAID EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014				Actual Fiscal 2015				Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut*	\$3,779	\$2,992	\$0	<b>\$6,771</b>	\$3,496	\$3,483	\$0	<b>\$6,979</b>	\$3,612	\$3,604	\$0	<b>\$7,216</b>
Maine*	746	1,767	267	<b>2,780</b>	753	1,510	270	<b>2,533</b>	776	1,605	274	<b>2,655</b>
Massachusetts	6,359	5,542	143	<b>12,044</b>	6,953	6,771	174	<b>13,898</b>	7,411	7,463	292	<b>15,166</b>
New Hampshire	491	660	175	<b>1,326</b>	515	936	166	<b>1,617</b>	523	1,197	238	<b>1,958</b>
Rhode Island	998	1,190	31	<b>2,219</b>	998	1,435	24	<b>2,457</b>	953	1,527	22	<b>2,502</b>
Vermont*	282	797	332	<b>1,411</b>	302	923	326	<b>1,551</b>	337	948	338	<b>1,623</b>
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware	662	1,001	0	<b>1,663</b>	668	1,193	14	<b>1,875</b>	689	1,147	16	<b>1,852</b>
Maryland*	2,893	4,807	860	<b>8,560</b>	2,896	5,686	1,061	<b>9,643</b>	2,812	5,838	968	<b>9,618</b>
New Jersey	3,961	6,920	1,043	<b>11,924</b>	3,831	8,899	1,053	<b>13,783</b>	3,955	9,198	1,150	<b>14,303</b>
New York	10,981	24,237	4,754	<b>39,972</b>	11,161	29,393	5,114	<b>45,668</b>	11,552	31,226	5,317	<b>48,095</b>
Pennsylvania	8,298	12,997	2,849	<b>24,144</b>	8,556	15,504	3,168	<b>27,228</b>	8,933	16,857	3,196	<b>28,986</b>
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois	4,354	8,286	3,452	<b>16,092</b>	3,701	9,921	3,589	<b>17,211</b>	4,087	11,802	3,383	<b>19,272</b>
Indiana	1,815	6,225	679	<b>8,719</b>	2,009	6,476	677	<b>9,162</b>	2,027	8,553	691	<b>11,271</b>
Michigan*	2,423	9,270	1,995	<b>13,688</b>	2,506	11,538	2,018	<b>16,062</b>	2,615	12,158	2,018	<b>16,791</b>
Ohio*	13,571	6,317	2,053	<b>21,941</b>	14,861	7,541	1,925	<b>24,327</b>	16,996	6,017	2,428	<b>25,441</b>
Wisconsin	2,411	4,806	1,044	<b>8,261</b>	2,652	4,969	1,259	<b>8,880</b>	2,516	4,632	1,286	<b>8,434</b>
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	1,171	2,390	690	<b>4,251</b>	1,326	2,903	749	<b>4,978</b>	1,405	2,969	749	<b>5,123</b>
Kansas	1,176	1,583	544	<b>3,303</b>	1,318	1,817	145	<b>3,280</b>	1,282	1,896	316	<b>3,494</b>
Minnesota	4,453	5,143	154	<b>9,750</b>	4,472	6,090	154	<b>10,716</b>	4,607	6,605	146	<b>11,358</b>
Missouri	1,804	4,243	2,252	<b>8,299</b>	1,778	4,511	2,419	<b>8,708</b>	2,033	4,730	2,390	<b>9,153</b>
Nebraska	817	1,006	34	<b>1,857</b>	850	968	37	<b>1,855</b>	924	1,027	32	<b>1,983</b>
North Dakota	355	421	6	<b>782</b>	429	673	9	<b>1,111</b>	417	741	8	<b>1,166</b>
South Dakota	312	511	0	<b>823</b>	353	488	0	<b>841</b>	371	485	0	<b>856</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	625	3,920	1,266	<b>5,811</b>	700	4,155	1,228	<b>6,083</b>	705	4,418	1,210	<b>6,333</b>
Arkansas	818	3,802	404	<b>5,024</b>	898	4,567	593	<b>6,058</b>	939	4,902	664	<b>6,505</b>
Florida	5,015	12,716	4,056	<b>21,787</b>	4,869	12,955	4,727	<b>22,551</b>	5,869	14,612	4,119	<b>24,600</b>
Georgia*	2,769	6,236	370	<b>9,375</b>	2,959	6,563	335	<b>9,857</b>	3,141	6,419	325	<b>9,885</b>
Kentucky	1,443	5,042	449	<b>6,934</b>	1,501	7,517	504	<b>9,522</b>	1,578	7,805	510	<b>9,893</b>
Louisiana	1,725	4,668	916	<b>7,309</b>	1,677	4,763	1,215	<b>7,655</b>	1,878	5,288	785	<b>7,951</b>
Mississippi	475	3,312	781	<b>4,568</b>	656	3,555	664	<b>4,875</b>	720	4,231	607	<b>5,558</b>
North Carolina	3,404	8,433	1,467	<b>13,304</b>	3,594	8,752	1,435	<b>13,781</b>	3,493	8,771	1,435	<b>13,699</b>
South Carolina	746	3,909	773	<b>5,428</b>	1,056	4,359	806	<b>6,221</b>	1,009	4,388	843	<b>6,240</b>
Tennessee*	3,071	5,869	452	<b>9,392</b>	3,315	6,099	637	<b>10,051</b>	3,375	6,514	527	<b>10,416</b>
Virginia	3,934	3,961	0	<b>7,895</b>	4,114	4,123	0	<b>8,237</b>	4,550	4,317	3	<b>8,870</b>
West Virginia	518	2,612	404	<b>3,534</b>	520	2,610	400	<b>3,530</b>	520	2,610	400	<b>3,530</b>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	1,927	7,115	288	<b>9,330</b>	1,982	9,580	206	<b>11,768</b>	1,976	9,200	231	<b>11,407</b>
New Mexico	874	3,063	235	<b>4,172</b>	895	4,044	234	<b>5,173</b>	919	4,463	262	<b>5,644</b>
Oklahoma	1,533	3,230	712	<b>5,475</b>	1,503	3,113	751	<b>5,367</b>	1,495	3,151	694	<b>5,340</b>
Texas	10,760	19,693	2,771	<b>33,224</b>	11,548	21,425	3,567	<b>36,540</b>	13,028	24,080	4,982	<b>42,090</b>
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado	2,091	3,489	1,636	<b>7,216</b>	2,313	4,584	849	<b>7,746</b>	2,476	5,382	1,121	<b>8,979</b>
Idaho	469	1,262	189	<b>1,920</b>	472	1,276	249	<b>1,997</b>	499	1,330	268	<b>2,097</b>
Montana	255	714	86	<b>1,055</b>	271	748	91	<b>1,110</b>	279	909	107	<b>1,295</b>
Utah	364	1,593	424	<b>2,381</b>	400	1,586	454	<b>2,440</b>	434	1,750	431	<b>2,615</b>
Wyoming	268	319	24	<b>611</b>	249	325	50	<b>624</b>	257	336	54	<b>647</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska	604	817	1	<b>1,422</b>	665	886	4	<b>1,555</b>	632	942	6	<b>1,580</b>
California*	21,123	37,769	6,323	<b>65,215</b>	21,655	52,653	9,568	<b>83,876</b>	23,023	57,638	11,942	<b>92,603</b>
Hawaii	844	1,112	0	<b>1,956</b>	671	1,216	58	<b>1,945</b>	706	1,386	57	<b>2,149</b>
Nevada	521	1,363	143	<b>2,027</b>	564	2,249	163	<b>2,976</b>	531	2,576	240	<b>3,347</b>
Oregon	1,342	4,623	791	<b>6,756</b>	736	6,698	1,260	<b>8,694</b>	1,244	6,988	903	<b>9,135</b>
Washington	2,023	3,712	366	<b>6,101</b>	2,054	5,401	304	<b>7,759</b>	1,792	5,296	486	<b>7,574</b>
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>\$143,653</b>	<b>\$267,465</b>	<b>\$48,684</b>	<b>\$459,802</b>	<b>\$148,221</b>	<b>\$319,430</b>	<b>\$54,703</b>	<b>\$522,354</b>	<b>\$157,901</b>	<b>\$341,927</b>	<b>\$58,470</b>	<b>\$558,298</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report



**TABLE 29**  
**MEDICAID EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2015		Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>					
Connecticut	24.1	%	23.6	%	23.2
Maine	34.4		32.8		33.0
Massachusetts	21.4		23.8		25.1
New Hampshire	25.8		29.7		33.8
Rhode Island	24.8		25.1		25.9
Vermont	26.8		28.5		29.2
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>					
Delaware	17.3		19.2		18.1
Maryland	22.5		24.2		23.4
New Jersey	22.4		24.2		23.9
New York	29.1		31.7		31.9
Pennsylvania	35.4		37.0		37.2
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>					
Illinois	26.3		27.1		34.4
Indiana	32.0		31.2		35.9
Michigan	27.6		30.2		30.7
Ohio	35.8		37.4		37.7
Wisconsin	18.4		19.3		18.5
<b>PLAINS</b>					
Iowa	21.8		22.7		22.6
Kansas	22.4		21.7		22.5
Minnesota	29.1		29.9		29.7
Missouri	35.8		36.1		37.2
Nebraska	17.6		16.9		17.1
North Dakota	11.9		14.0		14.5
South Dakota	20.0		21.4		21.1
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>					
Alabama	23.3		24.1		23.9
Arkansas	22.1		25.5		27.3
Florida	32.0		31.7		31.4
Georgia	21.6		21.9		20.8
Kentucky	24.9		30.9		30.3
Louisiana	26.8		27.6		26.9
Mississippi	24.7		24.8		24.9
North Carolina	30.9		31.5		30.9
South Carolina	24.6		27.5		27.0
Tennessee	30.6		32.6		31.6
Virginia	17.2		17.5		18.0
West Virginia	22.3		22.1		21.8
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>					
Arizona	26.0		30.3		28.1
New Mexico	25.9		30.3		31.2
Oklahoma	24.6		24.0		23.5
Texas	29.6		30.6		33.1
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>					
Colorado	23.0		22.5		24.9
Idaho	28.0		27.8		26.4
Montana	17.0		17.4		20.3
Utah	19.5		19.0		19.1
Wyoming	8.1		7.1		8.2
<b>FAR WEST</b>					
Alaska	12.5		11.6		14.9
California	30.3		33.5		34.8
Hawaii	15.5		15.1		15.5
Nevada	21.5		25.6		29.0
Oregon	20.9		23.4		24.6
Washington	16.5		19.4		18.4
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>29.0</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 30**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MEDICAID EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	-7.5 %	16.4 %	3.1 %	3.3 %	3.5 %	3.4 %
Maine	1.0	-14.5	-8.9	2.6	6.3	4.8
Massachusetts	9.6	22.2	15.4	8.1	10.2	9.1
New Hampshire	2.3	41.8	21.9	11.7	27.9	21.1
Rhode Island	-0.7	20.6	10.7	-4.6	6.4	1.8
Vermont	2.3	15.8	9.9	7.5	2.7	4.6
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	3.0	19.2	12.7	3.4	-3.9	-1.2
Maryland	5.4	18.3	12.7	-4.5	2.7	-0.3
New Jersey	-2.4	28.6	15.6	4.5	3.4	3.8
New York	3.4	21.3	14.2	3.6	6.2	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.2	19.3	12.8	3.5	8.7	6.5
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	-6.6	19.7	7.0	2.5	19.0	12.0
Indiana	7.7	4.0	5.1	1.2	32.1	23.0
Michigan	2.4	24.5	17.3	2.4	5.4	4.5
Ohio	7.4	19.4	10.9	15.7	-20.2	4.6
Wisconsin	13.2	3.4	7.5	-2.8	-6.8	-5.0
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	11.5	21.5	17.1	3.8	2.3	2.9
Kansas	-14.9	14.8	-0.7	9.2	4.3	6.5
Minnesota	0.4	18.4	9.9	2.7	8.5	6.0
Missouri	3.5	6.3	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.1
Nebraska	4.2	-3.8	-0.1	7.8	6.1	6.9
North Dakota	21.3	59.9	42.1	-3.0	10.1	5.0
South Dakota	13.1	-4.5	2.2	5.1	-0.6	1.8
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	2.0	6.0	4.7	-0.7	6.3	4.1
Arkansas	22.0	20.1	20.6	7.5	7.3	7.4
Florida	5.8	1.9	3.5	4.1	12.8	9.1
Georgia	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	-2.2	0.3
Kentucky	6.0	49.1	37.3	4.1	3.8	3.9
Louisiana	9.5	2.0	4.7	-7.9	11.0	3.9
Mississippi	5.1	7.3	6.7	0.5	19.0	14.0
North Carolina	3.2	3.8	3.6	-2.0	0.2	-0.6
South Carolina	22.6	11.5	14.6	-0.5	0.7	0.3
Tennessee	12.2	3.9	7.0	-1.3	6.8	3.6
Virginia	4.6	4.1	4.3	10.7	4.7	7.7
West Virginia	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	-1.2	34.6	26.1	0.9	-4.0	-3.1
New Mexico	1.8	32.0	24.0	4.6	10.4	9.1
Oklahoma	0.4	-3.6	-2.0	-2.9	1.2	-0.5
Texas	11.7	8.8	10.0	19.2	12.4	15.2
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	-15.2	31.4	7.3	13.8	17.4	15.9
Idaho	9.6	1.1	4.0	6.4	4.2	5.0
Montana	6.2	4.8	5.2	6.6	21.5	16.7
Utah	8.4	-0.4	2.5	1.3	10.3	7.2
Wyoming	2.4	1.9	2.1	4.0	3.4	3.7
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	10.6	8.4	9.4	-4.6	6.3	1.6
California	13.8	39.4	28.6	12.0	9.5	10.4
Hawaii	-13.6	9.4	-0.6	4.7	14.0	10.5
Nevada	9.5	65.0	46.8	6.1	14.5	12.5
Oregon	-6.4	44.9	28.7	7.6	4.3	5.1
Washington	-1.3	45.5	27.2	-3.4	-1.9	-2.4
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>	<b>19.4 %</b>	<b>13.6 %</b>	<b>6.6 %</b>	<b>7.0 %</b>	<b>6.9 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Medicaid Notes

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States were asked to report Medicaid expenditures as follows: General funds: all general funds appropriated to the Medicaid agency and any other agency which are used for direct Medicaid matching purposes under Title XIX. Other state funds: other funds and revenue sources used as Medicaid match, such as local funds and provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments (as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services). Federal Funds: all federal matching funds provided pursuant to Title XIX.

The states were asked to separately detail the amount of provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds reported as Other State Funds.

**California:** Non-federal Medicaid expenditures include spending by state departments and local governments. These figures are estimates and do not account for certified public expenditures by local health care entities funded outside of the state budget.

**Connecticut:** Beginning in fiscal 2014, the Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) is “net funded” while other Medicaid expenditures remain “gross funded”. With the exception of enhanced FMAP available for certain populations and services, Connecticut’s FMAP is 50%. Includes Medicaid expenditures for administrative services organizations and fiscal intermediaries in the Department of Social Services. Excludes state portion of Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries and School Based Child Health as those expenditures are netted out of federal Medicaid reimbursement. Also excludes provider taxes, which are deposited directly to the State Treasury.

**Georgia:** State General Funds paid by other agencies to the state Medicaid agency are reflected as State General Funds rather than Other Funds.

**Maine:** Medicaid Other State Funds provider taxes are: fiscal 2014 \$145 million; fiscal 2015 \$168 million; and fiscal 2016, \$172 million.

**Maryland:** For Medicaid fiscal 2016 estimate: Used first three quarters of actual fiscal 2016 expenditures projected for the full year. Other state funds is based off of the most recently known SF appropriation which will change somewhat during the close-out process as Medicaid fiscal staff evaluate actual attainment of special funds compared to projected.

**Michigan:** Increased spending in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 is primarily due to Medicaid expansion under the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) known as the Healthy Michigan Plan. Other state funds include local funds of \$85.9 million and provider taxes of \$977.4 million for fiscal 2014; local funds of \$65.0 million and provider taxes of \$993.2 million for fiscal 2015; and local funds of \$71.6 million and provider taxes of \$1.11 billion for fiscal 2016. Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals. Fiscal 2014 actual spending is adjusted from last year’s State Expenditure Report to reflect an overstatement of \$22.3 million for SCHIP.

**Ohio:** Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio’s general fund. This amounts to \$11,667.5 million in fiscal 2016. This will tend to make Ohio’s GRF expenditures look higher and conversely make Ohio’s federal expenditures look lower relative to most other states that don’t follow this practice.

**Tennessee:** Regarding premium revenue: fiscal 2014 totals \$322 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$322 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$323 million. Certified Public Expenditures – Local fund from Hospitals: fiscal 2014 totals \$120 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$124 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$211 million. Nursing Home Tax: fiscal 2014 totals \$84 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$107 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$107 million. ICF/MR 6 percent Gross Receipts Tax: fiscal 2014 totals \$12 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$12 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$11 million. Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2014 totals \$100 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$100 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$100 million.

**Vermont:** The breakdown of local funds, etc. included in Other State Funds is as follows for fiscal 2014: provider tax \$140,255,562; employee assessment \$12,995,400; local match provided by schools \$19,206,889; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$35,975,693; other \$123,177,964. The breakdown is as follows for fiscal 2015: provider tax \$145,336,588; employee assessment \$15,879,665; local

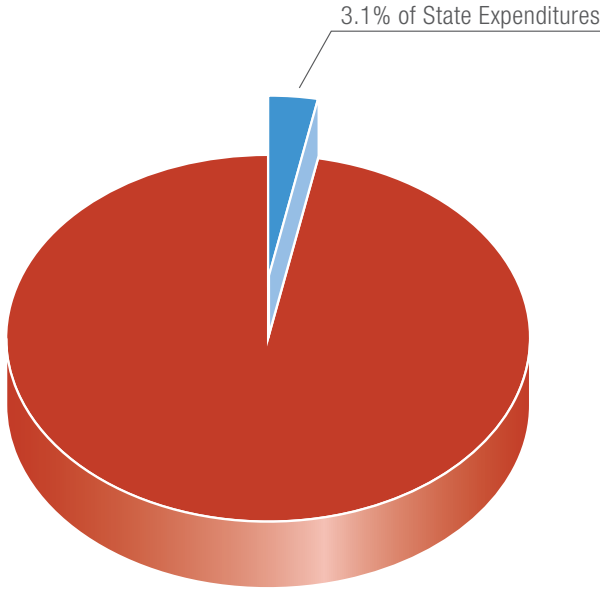
match provided by schools \$20,649,819; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$33,031,032, other \$111,436,296. The breakdown is as follows for estimated fiscal 2016: provider tax \$150,633,938; employee assessment \$17,601,287; local match provided by schools \$21,663,688; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$29,579,458, other \$118,935,675.

# 5

CHAPTER



## CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES



## Corrections Expenditures

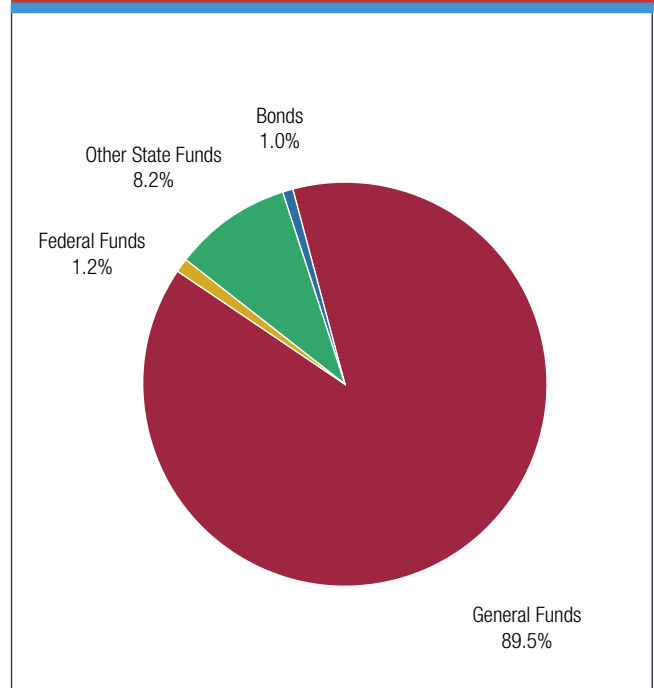
State spending on corrections reflects the costs to build and operate prison systems and may include spending on juvenile justice programs and alternatives to incarceration such as probation and parole. State spending for corrections totaled \$56.9 billion in fiscal 2015, compared to \$55.3 billion in fiscal 2014, a 3.0 percent increase in total spending with state funds increasing 3.1 percent and federal funds declining 1.4 percent. State spending on corrections in fiscal 2016 is estimated to total \$58.0 billion, a 2.0 percent increase from fiscal 2015. State funds are estimated to increase by 2.1 percent, while federal funds are estimated to increase by 3.6 percent.

Although state spending on corrections is estimated to increase for fiscal 2016, the growth rate has slowed. For several years states have been making criminal justice reforms to address the cost drivers of corrections expenditures, including limiting growth in inmate populations. Many states are examining their criminal justice systems and implementing reforms to concentrate resources on the most violent offenders while ensuring other offenders are equipped with the tools and supports needed to successfully transition back to the community. These reforms include alternatives to incarceration, earning sentence credits for good behavior, other sentencing changes, parole reforms, and increased treatment to address mental health and substance abuse disorders. And while several states have been successful in reducing the growth of their inmate population, costs continue to increase due to programming investments, increasing inmate health care expenditures, costly maintenance of aging facilities, and the personnel costs associated with running institutions.

In fiscal 2015, corrections spending represented 3.1 percent of total state spending and 6.8 percent of general fund spending. General fund dollars are the primary source for state corrections and accounted for \$50.9 billion, or 89.5 percent, of all fiscal 2015 state corrections spending. State funds (general funds and other state funds combined, but excluding bonds) accounted for 97.7 percent of total state corrections spending in fiscal 2015. Federal funds accounted for 1.2 percent and bonds accounted for 1.0 percent.

Data on capital expenditures for corrections are displayed in Chapter Eight (Table 49).

**FIGURE 15**  
**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR CORRECTIONS BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015**



## Regional Expenditures

Table 31 shows changes in corrections expenditures by region between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015 and between fiscal 2015 and estimated fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, all regions except for the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions experienced an increase in total corrections spending, while in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that the New England and Great Lakes regions experienced slight declines.

## Corrections—Expenditures Exclusions

Some states exclude certain items when reporting corrections expenditures. Twenty states wholly or partially excluded juvenile delinquency counseling from their corrections figures and 17 states wholly or partially excluded spending on juvenile institutions. Some states wholly or partially excluded spending on drug abuse rehabilitation centers (19), institutions for the criminally insane (36), and aid to local governments for jails (20). For details, see Table 36.

**TABLE 31**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES,**  
**FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	3.1 %	11.1 %	1.6 %	-0.1 %	-10.0 %	-1.3 %
Mid-Atlantic	2.9	-21.6	2.5	2.6	27.6	2.9
Great Lakes	0.4	1.9	0.5	-5.8	5.5	-5.2
Plains	7.5	-4.2	5.0	0.2	34.8	0.8
Southeast	1.6	25.9	2.5	2.7	-23.5	1.8
Southwest	-0.4	-25.0	-0.7	5.5	29.2	5.1
Rocky Mountain	-1.5	-25.0	-1.7	8.1	16.7	8.1
Far West	7.1	-26.7	7.0	4.0	50.0	4.2
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>3.0 %</b>	<b>2.1 %</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>	<b>2.0 %</b>

**TABLE 32**  
**CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES—CAPITAL INCLUSIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$679	\$4	\$25	\$4	<b>\$712</b>	\$684	\$4	\$25	\$26	<b>\$739</b>	\$667	\$3	\$25	\$6	<b>\$701</b>
Maine*	154	2	4	0	<b>160</b>	166	2	5	0	<b>173</b>	177	2	3	0	<b>182</b>
Massachusetts	1,321	1	3	107	<b>1,432</b>	1,368	1	5	41	<b>1,415</b>	1,362	2	7	29	<b>1,400</b>
New Hampshire	99	0	5	1	<b>105</b>	104	0	5	6	<b>115</b>	107	0	5	5	<b>117</b>
Rhode Island	188	2	16	0	<b>206</b>	196	2	13	0	<b>211</b>	202	2	15	0	<b>219</b>
Vermont	141	0	8	1	<b>150</b>	147	1	7	0	<b>155</b>	143	0	8	1	<b>152</b>
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	273	1	5	3	<b>282</b>	283	0	5	3	<b>291</b>	290	1	5	3	<b>299</b>
Maryland	1,347	35	85	30	<b>1,497</b>	1,381	34	90	64	<b>1,569</b>	1,403	35	95	36	<b>1,569</b>
New Jersey	1,555	8	49	0	<b>1,612</b>	1,516	7	47	0	<b>1,570</b>	1,547	11	45	0	<b>1,603</b>
New York	2,747	86	68	231	<b>3,132</b>	2,809	58	65	208	<b>3,140</b>	2,860	84	60	238	<b>3,242</b>
Pennsylvania	2,241	18	100	0	<b>2,359</b>	2,401	17	117	0	<b>2,535</b>	2,532	17	104	0	<b>2,653</b>
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	1,391	0	83	14	<b>1,488</b>	1,428	0	79	0	<b>1,507</b>	1,001	0	62	0	<b>1,063</b>
Indiana	714	4	51	0	<b>769</b>	724	4	48	0	<b>776</b>	744	3	49	0	<b>796</b>
Michigan*	2,052	89	52	0	<b>2,193</b>	2,062	94	54	0	<b>2,210</b>	2,017	101	58	0	<b>2,176</b>
Ohio*	1,741	13	82	20	<b>1,856</b>	1,742	11	81	42	<b>1,876</b>	1,819	10	68	70	<b>1,967</b>
Wisconsin	1,168	2	108	0	<b>1,278</b>	1,145	1	109	0	<b>1,255</b>	1,115	2	106	0	<b>1,223</b>
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	372	0	52	37	<b>461</b>	379	2	77	0	<b>458</b>	384	4	68	0	<b>456</b>
Kansas	349	2	23	8	<b>382</b>	334	5	20	5	<b>364</b>	324	8	23	5	<b>360</b>
Minnesota	480	5	14	19	<b>518</b>	520	3	13	6	<b>542</b>	531	7	18	13	<b>569</b>
Missouri	604	3	30	0	<b>637</b>	649	2	31	0	<b>682</b>	645	2	30	0	<b>677</b>
Nebraska	233	2	24	0	<b>259</b>	301	1	26	0	<b>328</b>	312	2	27	0	<b>341</b>
North Dakota	86	3	14	0	<b>103</b>	93	3	16	0	<b>112</b>	87	3	11	0	<b>101</b>
South Dakota	92	9	8	0	<b>109</b>	93	7	7	0	<b>107</b>	92	5	12	0	<b>109</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	479	20	115	0	<b>614</b>	491	22	105	0	<b>618</b>	500	22	118	0	<b>640</b>
Arkansas	401	2	70	0	<b>473</b>	438	0	57	0	<b>495</b>	443	4	95	0	<b>542</b>
Florida	2,440	64	81	0	<b>2,585</b>	2,519	58	99	0	<b>2,676</b>	2,585	88	131	0	<b>2,804</b>
Georgia	1,469	12	59	28	<b>1,568</b>	1,508	12	48	77	<b>1,645</b>	1,560	8	14	44	<b>1,626</b>
Kentucky	545	15	48	0	<b>608</b>	559	15	37	0	<b>611</b>	595	13	43	0	<b>651</b>
Louisiana	706	2	100	6	<b>814</b>	735	2	89	5	<b>831</b>	724	2	103	5	<b>834</b>
Mississippi	357	1	20	0	<b>378</b>	346	0	14	0	<b>360</b>	345	0	21	0	<b>366</b>
North Carolina	1,694	110	180	0	<b>1,984</b>	1,727	182	177	0	<b>2,086</b>	1,850	81	100	0	<b>2,031</b>
South Carolina	512	6	101	0	<b>619</b>	507	6	90	0	<b>603</b>	497	6	88	0	<b>591</b>
Tennessee	861	0	78	0	<b>939</b>	852	0	41	0	<b>893</b>	909	0	36	0	<b>945</b>
Virginia	1,151	15	73	21	<b>1,260</b>	1,226	14	68	19	<b>1,327</b>	1,264	14	71	17	<b>1,366</b>
West Virginia	226	0	7	0	<b>233</b>	225	0	6	0	<b>231</b>	195	0	6	0	<b>201</b>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	1,001	9	93	0	<b>1,103</b>	990	7	110	0	<b>1,107</b>	1,029	7	110	0	<b>1,146</b>
New Mexico	271	0	29	0	<b>300</b>	285	0	28	0	<b>313</b>	290	0	28	0	<b>318</b>
Oklahoma	474	2	104	0	<b>580</b>	453	2	41	0	<b>496</b>	376	2	185	0	<b>563</b>
Texas	3,277	21	105	36	<b>3,439</b>	3,335	15	88	31	<b>3,469</b>	3,487	22	120	3	<b>3,632</b>
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*	696	5	199	0	<b>900</b>	743	3	89	0	<b>835</b>	756	4	95	0	<b>855</b>
Idaho	219	5	36	0	<b>260</b>	237	4	36	0	<b>277</b>	246	5	41	0	<b>292</b>
Montana	182	1	12	0	<b>195</b>	191	1	16	0	<b>208</b>	199	1	14	0	<b>214</b>
Utah	329	5	23	0	<b>357</b>	352	4	5	0	<b>361</b>	453	4	18	0	<b>475</b>
Wyoming	128	0	9	0	<b>137</b>	128	0	9	0	<b>137</b>	122	0	8	0	<b>130</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	354	6	17	0	<b>377</b>	354	6	16	0	<b>376</b>	332	8	28	0	<b>368</b>
California	9,180	88	2,173	2	<b>11,443</b>	9,926	61	2,402	0	<b>12,389</b>	10,175	103	2,604	0	<b>12,882</b>
Hawaii	209	2	11	0	<b>222</b>	235	1	12	0	<b>248</b>	240	1	13	0	<b>254</b>
Nevada	251	2	29	4	<b>286</b>	244	1	29	16	<b>290</b>	259	2	29	9	<b>299</b>
Oregon	885	18	20	2	<b>925</b>	871	16	24	3	<b>914</b>	950	15	23	3	<b>991</b>
Washington	928	4	9	8	<b>949</b>	941	3	8	29	<b>981</b>	1,003	3	6	23	<b>1,035</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$49,252</b>	<b>\$704</b>	<b>\$4,710</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$55,248</b>	<b>\$50,943</b>	<b>\$694</b>	<b>\$4,689</b>	<b>\$581</b>	<b>\$56,907</b>	<b>\$51,745</b>	<b>\$719</b>	<b>\$5,052</b>	<b>\$510</b>	<b>\$58,026</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report



**TABLE 33**  
**CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.3 %
Maine	2.0	2.2	2.3
Massachusetts	2.5	2.4	2.3
New Hampshire	2.0	2.1	2.0
Rhode Island	2.3	2.2	2.3
Vermont	2.8	2.9	2.7
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	2.9	3.0	2.9
Maryland	3.9	3.9	3.8
New Jersey	3.0	2.8	2.7
New York	2.3	2.2	2.2
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.4	3.4
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	2.4	2.4	1.9
Indiana	2.8	2.6	2.5
Michigan	4.4	4.2	4.0
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.9
Wisconsin	2.8	2.7	2.7
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	2.4	2.1	2.0
Kansas	2.6	2.4	2.3
Minnesota	1.5	1.5	1.5
Missouri	2.8	2.8	2.7
Nebraska	2.5	3.0	2.9
North Dakota	1.6	1.4	1.3
South Dakota	2.7	2.7	2.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	2.5	2.4	2.4
Arkansas	2.1	2.1	2.3
Florida	3.8	3.8	3.6
Georgia	3.6	3.7	3.4
Kentucky	2.2	2.0	2.0
Louisiana	3.0	3.0	2.8
Mississippi	2.0	1.8	1.6
North Carolina	4.6	4.8	4.6
South Carolina	2.8	2.7	2.6
Tennessee	3.1	2.9	2.9
Virginia	2.7	2.8	2.8
West Virginia	1.5	1.4	1.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	3.1	2.9	2.8
New Mexico	1.9	1.8	1.8
Oklahoma	2.6	2.2	2.5
Texas	3.1	2.9	2.9
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	2.9	2.4	2.4
Idaho	3.8	3.9	3.7
Montana	3.2	3.3	3.4
Utah	2.9	2.8	3.5
Wyoming	1.8	1.5	1.6
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	3.3	2.8	3.5
California	5.3	4.9	4.8
Hawaii	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nevada	3.0	2.5	2.6
Oregon	2.9	2.5	2.7
Washington	2.6	2.4	2.5
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>3.0 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 34**  
**CORRECTIONS GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	4.0 %	3.9 %	3.7 %
Maine	4.9	5.2	5.4
Massachusetts	4.6	4.6	4.5
New Hampshire	7.9	8.3	7.7
Rhode Island	5.6	5.8	5.7
Vermont	10.1	10.3	9.8
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	7.2	7.4	7.4
Maryland	8.6	8.7	8.4
New Jersey	5.0	4.7	4.6
New York	4.5	4.5	4.2
Pennsylvania	7.9	8.2	8.3
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	4.9	4.9	4.0
Indiana	4.9	4.7	4.9
Michigan	21.6	21.4	19.7
Ohio	6.0	5.7	5.4
Wisconsin	8.0	7.5	7.3
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	5.7	5.4	5.3
Kansas	5.8	5.4	5.2
Minnesota	2.5	2.6	2.6
Missouri	7.2	7.4	7.2
Nebraska	6.1	7.5	7.4
North Dakota	2.7	2.8	2.8
South Dakota	6.4	6.7	6.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	6.1	6.3	6.3
Arkansas	8.2	8.7	8.7
Florida	9.3	9.1	9.0
Georgia	7.8	7.6	7.1
Kentucky	5.6	5.6	5.8
Louisiana	8.2	8.4	8.4
Mississippi	7.1	6.3	6.1
North Carolina	8.4	8.4	8.7
South Carolina	8.1	7.3	6.8
Tennessee	6.7	6.6	6.6
Virginia	6.4	6.6	6.4
West Virginia	5.3	5.3	4.6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	11.5	10.9	11.2
New Mexico	4.6	4.6	4.7
Oklahoma	7.0	6.6	5.7
Texas	6.3	6.1	5.9
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	7.7	7.8	7.7
Idaho	7.9	8.2	8.0
Montana	8.9	8.9	8.9
Utah	6.1	6.1	7.3
Wyoming	6.6	6.1	7.3
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	4.9	6.0	5.8
California	9.2	8.7	8.8
Hawaii	3.3	3.7	3.5
Nevada	8.0	7.2	7.3
Oregon	11.2	11.7	10.6
Washington	5.8	5.6	5.6
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>6.9 %</b>	<b>6.8 %</b>	<b>6.6 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 35**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	0.7 %	0.0 %	3.8 %	-2.4 %	-25.0 %	-5.1 %
Maine	8.2	0.0	8.1	5.3	0.0	5.2
Massachusetts	3.7	0.0	-1.2	-0.3	100.0	-1.1
New Hampshire	4.8	---	9.5	2.8	---	1.7
Rhode Island	2.5	0.0	2.4	3.8	0.0	3.8
Vermont	3.4	---	3.3	-1.9	-100.0	-1.9
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	3.6	-100.0	3.2	2.4	---	2.7
Maryland	2.7	-2.9	4.8	1.8	2.9	0.0
New Jersey	-2.6	-12.5	-2.6	1.9	57.1	2.1
New York	2.1	-32.6	0.3	1.6	44.8	3.2
Pennsylvania	7.6	-5.6	7.5	4.7	0.0	4.7
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	2.2	---	1.3	-29.5	---	-29.5
Indiana	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.7	-25.0	2.6
Michigan	0.6	5.6	0.8	-1.9	7.4	-1.5
Ohio	0.0	-15.4	1.1	3.5	-9.1	4.9
Wisconsin	-1.7	-50.0	-1.8	-2.6	100.0	-2.5
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	7.5	---	-0.7	-0.9	100.0	-0.4
Kansas	-4.8	150.0	-4.7	-2.0	60.0	-1.1
Minnesota	7.9	-40.0	4.6	3.0	133.3	5.0
Missouri	7.3	-33.3	7.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.7
Nebraska	27.2	-50.0	26.6	3.7	100.0	4.0
North Dakota	9.0	0.0	8.7	-10.1	0.0	-9.8
South Dakota	0.0	-22.2	-1.8	4.0	-28.6	1.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	0.3	10.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	3.6
Arkansas	5.1	-100.0	4.7	8.7	---	9.5
Florida	3.8	-9.4	3.5	3.7	51.7	4.8
Georgia	1.8	0.0	4.9	1.2	-33.3	-1.2
Kentucky	0.5	0.0	0.5	7.0	-13.3	6.5
Louisiana	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Mississippi	-4.5	-100.0	-4.8	1.7	---	1.7
North Carolina	1.6	65.5	5.1	2.4	-55.5	-2.6
South Carolina	-2.6	0.0	-2.6	-2.0	0.0	-2.0
Tennessee	-4.9	---	-4.9	5.8	---	5.8
Virginia	5.7	-6.7	5.3	3.2	0.0	2.9
West Virginia	-0.9	---	-0.9	-13.0	---	-13.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	0.5	-22.2	0.4	3.5	0.0	3.5
New Mexico	4.3	---	4.3	1.6	---	1.6
Oklahoma	-14.5	0.0	-14.5	13.6	0.0	13.5
Texas	1.2	-28.6	0.9	5.4	46.7	4.7
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	-7.0	-40.0	-7.2	2.3	33.3	2.4
Idaho	7.1	-20.0	6.5	5.1	25.0	5.4
Montana	6.7	0.0	6.7	2.9	0.0	2.9
Utah	1.4	-20.0	1.1	31.9	0.0	31.6
Wyoming	0.0	---	0.0	-5.1	---	-5.1
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-2.7	33.3	-2.1
California	8.6	-30.7	8.3	3.7	68.9	4.0
Hawaii	12.3	-50.0	11.7	2.4	0.0	2.4
Nevada	-2.5	-50.0	1.4	5.5	100.0	3.1
Oregon	-1.1	-11.1	-1.2	8.7	-6.3	8.4
Washington	1.3	-25.0	3.4	6.3	0.0	5.5
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>3.1 %</b>	<b>-1.4 %</b>	<b>3.0 %</b>	<b>2.1 %</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>	<b>2.0 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded).  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 36**

**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Employer Contributions to Pensions	Employer Contributions to Health Benefits	Juvenile Delinquency Counseling	Juvenile Institutions	Aid to Local Govts. for Jails	Drug Abuse Rehab. Centers	Institutions for the Criminally Insane
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>							
Connecticut	X	X	P	P	X	P	X
Maine							X
Massachusetts	X	X				P	
New Hampshire			X	X	X		
Rhode Island			X	X	X		
Vermont			X	X	X	P	X
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>							
Delaware					X		
Maryland						X	X
New Jersey							X
New York	P	P	P	X	X		X
Pennsylvania							
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>							
Illinois	X	X					
Indiana					P	P	X
Michigan*			P			X	X
Ohio*						P	X
Wisconsin							
<b>PLAINS</b>							
Iowa				X			
Kansas							
Minnesota			P		X	P	X
Missouri	X	X	X	X		P	X
Nebraska					X	X	X
North Dakota							X
South Dakota					X		X
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>							
Alabama					X		X
Arkansas			X	X			X
Florida					X	P	X
Georgia							X
Kentucky							X
Louisiana							
Mississippi			X	X			X
North Carolina					X		
South Carolina							
Tennessee			X	X			P
Virginia							
West Virginia		X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>							
Arizona			X	X	X		X
New Mexico			X	X	X		X
Oklahoma			X	X		X	X
Texas	X	P			X	P	X
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>							
Colorado*			X	P			P
Idaho							X
Montana						P	X
Utah			X			X	X
Wyoming							
<b>FAR WEST</b>							
Alaska			P			X	X
California							X
Hawaii	P	P	X	X	X		X
Nevada			X	X	X		X
Oregon						P	X
Washington					X	X	X
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A  
 Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Corrections Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Colorado:** Juvenile delinquent counseling programs are funded in the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). Funding for the Youthful Offender System (youths convicted as adults) is in the Colorado Dept. of Corrections. Regarding institutions for the criminally insane, San Carlos services significantly mentally ill inmates, but note that the Colorado Dept of Human Services Forensics Institute serves mentally ill people including those found not guilty by reason of insanity.

**Maine:** Surveys prior to the 2013 State Expenditure Report omitted the Board of Corrections from the corrections expenditure category. Beginning with that survey, the board expenditures have been included.

**Michigan:** Figures include adult inmate and juvenile justice expenditures. Reduced spending for fiscal 2016 is due to an estimated decline in capital spending.

**Ohio:** While employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. As of fiscal year 2016, drug recovery services within Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) institutions are provided by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. However, DRC continues to fund drug abuse rehabilitation programs in community settings through per-bed or per-diem payments to Halfway Houses and Community Based Correctional Facilities.

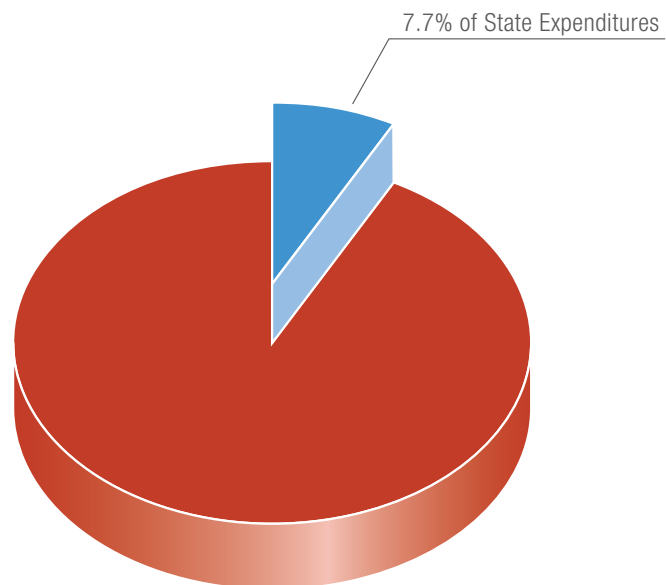


# 6

**CHAPTER**



## **TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES**



## Transportation Expenditures

Transportation expenditures totaled \$143.6 billion in fiscal 2015, 7.7 percent of total state spending and an increase of 4.0 percent over the previous year. State funds (general funds and other state funds combined, excluding bonds) for transportation increased 8.8 percent in fiscal 2015, while federal funds declined 4.4 percent. In fiscal 2016, total state expenditures for transportation are estimated to have grown by 6.3 percent. State funds are estimated to have increased 6.7 percent, while federal funds grew 10.0 percent; however spending from bonds is reported to have decreased 8.5 percent.

Approximately 58.6 percent of fiscal 2015 transportation expenditures are funded from earmarked revenues placed in special transportation trust funds, captured in the “Other State Funds” category in this report. The largest earmarked revenue source is states’ motor fuel excise taxes. While “Other State Funds” account for the majority of transportation spending, federal funds also play a large role. In fiscal 2015, federal funds accounted for 28.4 percent of total transportation spending, with bonds (9.0 percent) and general funds (4.0 percent) comprising the remaining amount.

## Federal Transportation Funding and State Financing Issues

On December 4, 2015, President Obama signed into law the *Fixing America’s Surface Transportation* (FAST) Act. The legislation (P.L. 114-94) reauthorizes surface transportation spending for five years at a cost of approximately \$305 billion. The bill includes funding for highway and transit programs, including Amtrak, and is funded by the federal gas tax, which remains at 18.4 cents per gallon, and \$70 billion in offsets from other parts of the federal government.

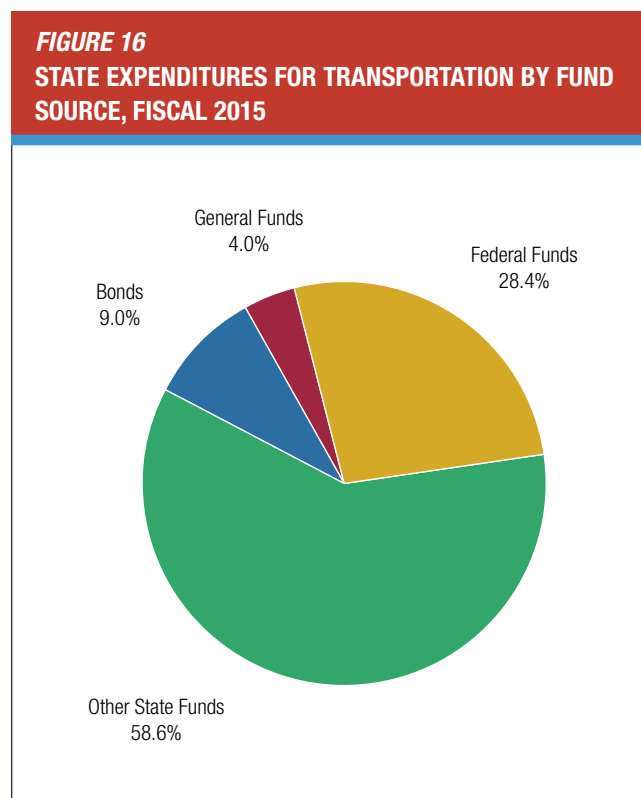
Key provisions in the bill include: eliminating or consolidating at least six separate offices within the Department of Transportation and establishing a National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau to help states with project delivery; streamlining the environmental review and permitting process; increasing dedicated bus funding by 89 percent over the reauthorization period; establishing a pilot program for communities to expand transit through the use of public-private partnerships; increasing the percentage of the National Priority Safety Program states can spend on traditional safety programs; creating a new formula grant program, the National Highway Freight Program, and a new competitive grant program, the Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects Program; converting the Surface Transportation Program to a block grant program; increasing the amount of Surface Transporta-

tion Program funding that is distributed to local governments from 50 percent to 55 percent over the five-year period; and requiring certain railroads to provide information on the identity, quantity, and location of crude oil movements to emergency responders. The FAST Act marks the first federal transportation reauthorization since 2012.

States are concerned that in the long-term, the current structure of federal and state gas tax revenue will not be able to meet transportation needs as most gas taxes are set at fixed rates and do not rise with inflation, the growth in vehicle miles traveled has leveled off, and fuel efficiency continues to increase. States have begun to examine and implement a number of policy options in order to meet future transportation needs including: raising gas tax rates, shifting to other revenue sources such as sales taxes, directing more general fund spending to transportation, raising vehicle registration fees, implementing a vehicle-miles traveled tax, increasing the use of toll roads and additional public-private partnerships.

## Fund Shares

The figure below provides fund shares for fiscal 2015.





## Regional Expenditures

Table 37 shows percentage changes in transportation expenditures by region between fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015 and between fiscal 2015 and estimated fiscal 2016. While all regions saw at least modest growth in total spending on transportation in fiscal 2015, it is estimated that in fiscal 2016 three regions experienced declines in total transportation spending.

## Transportation—Expenditure Exclusions

Forty-one states wholly or partially exclude state police and highway patrols from the transportation expenditures contained within the report. Additionally, 39 states wholly or partially exclude port authority operations, 22 states exclude truck enforcement regulation programs, 24 states omit motor vehicle licensing, and 13 states exclude gasoline tax and fee collections. For details, see Table 41.

**TABLE 37**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES,**  
**FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	9.2 %	9.5 %	8.0 %	-3.3 %	-1.0 %	-0.4 %
Mid-Atlantic	7.5	-3.3	6.1	6.9	22.3	9.7
Great Lakes	3.6	-2.1	0.7	0.7	3.4	-0.8
Plains	10.5	-5.9	6.9	2.8	-2.2	2.4
Southeast	5.9	-9.4	0.9	15.5	3.4	11.9
Southwest	30.0	-10.2	5.1	14.2	30.7	20.1
Rocky Mountain	11.8	-4.5	4.7	13.5	-10.2	4.1
Far West	8.0	3.4	4.6	-2.2	10.8	-3.9
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>8.8 %</b>	<b>-4.4 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>6.7 %</b>	<b>10.0 %</b>	<b>6.3 %</b>

**TABLE 38**  
**TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES—CAPITAL INCLUSIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$650	\$1,367	\$761	<b>\$2,778</b>	\$0	\$719	\$1,419	\$668	<b>\$2,806</b>	\$0	\$774	\$1,422	\$963	<b>\$3,159</b>
Maine	0	221	370	38	<b>629</b>	0	226	349	80	<b>655</b>	0	222	423	60	<b>705</b>
Massachusetts	654	51	2,157	1,794	<b>4,656</b>	618	42	2,596	2,054	<b>5,310</b>	579	42	2,481	1,949	<b>5,051</b>
New Hampshire	1	215	286	0	<b>502</b>	1	291	215	4	<b>511</b>	1	267	196	5	<b>469</b>
Rhode Island	0	284	189	92	<b>565</b>	0	268	303	6	<b>577</b>	0	274	206	4	<b>484</b>
Vermont	0	297	242	9	<b>548</b>	0	336	252	5	<b>593</b>	0	284	256	1	<b>541</b>
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	200	543	0	<b>743</b>	0	237	511	0	<b>748</b>	0	216	587	0	<b>803</b>
Maryland	0	891	3,115	0	<b>4,006</b>	0	832	3,488	0	<b>4,320</b>	0	868	3,832	0	<b>4,700</b>
New Jersey	1,389	1,468	1,273	1,139	<b>5,269</b>	1,442	1,488	953	1,197	<b>5,080</b>	1,425	2,534	1,149	1,247	<b>6,355</b>
New York	119	1,722	6,188	920	<b>8,949</b>	117	1,612	6,458	1,268	<b>9,455</b>	129	1,830	6,296	1,180	<b>9,435</b>
Pennsylvania	6	2,278	4,191	245	<b>6,720</b>	6	2,175	5,111	365	<b>7,657</b>	6	2,308	5,914	370	<b>8,598</b>
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	22	83	4,258	1,331	<b>5,694</b>	5	92	4,455	1,194	<b>5,746</b>	0	108	4,044	723	<b>4,875</b>
Indiana	241	711	663	0	<b>1,615</b>	241	668	659	0	<b>1,568</b>	242	936	714	0	<b>1,892</b>
Michigan*	95	1,389	2,172	84	<b>3,740</b>	285	1,414	1,960	16	<b>3,675</b>	400	1,258	2,184	8	<b>3,850</b>
Ohio*	13	1,527	1,354	210	<b>3,104</b>	9	1,393	1,702	234	<b>3,338</b>	11	1,411	1,694	340	<b>3,456</b>
Wisconsin	174	791	2,004	0	<b>2,969</b>	100	841	1,981	0	<b>2,922</b>	97	847	2,089	0	<b>3,033</b>
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	631	836	2	<b>1,469</b>	0	514	1,367	0	<b>1,881</b>	0	441	1,325	0	<b>1,766</b>
Kansas	16	439	1,061	164	<b>1,680</b>	13	445	523	188	<b>1,169</b>	10	341	602	189	<b>1,142</b>
Minnesota	148	277	2,684	301	<b>3,410</b>	122	315	3,100	325	<b>3,862</b>	142	474	3,135	404	<b>4,155</b>
Missouri	14	87	1,878	0	<b>1,979</b>	14	76	1,883	0	<b>1,973</b>	18	91	1,779	0	<b>1,888</b>
Nebraska	4	350	451	0	<b>805</b>	1	336	505	0	<b>842</b>	1	367	597	0	<b>965</b>
North Dakota	680	306	266	0	<b>1,252</b>	703	295	670	0	<b>1,668</b>	531	199	935	0	<b>1,665</b>
South Dakota	9	366	218	0	<b>593</b>	1	331	228	0	<b>560</b>	2	348	309	0	<b>659</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	952	496	162	<b>1,610</b>	0	903	576	229	<b>1,708</b>	0	740	492	200	<b>1,432</b>
Arkansas	2	538	746	98	<b>1,384</b>	3	493	834	75	<b>1,405</b>	0	553	566	96	<b>1,215</b>
Florida*	0	2,468	5,468	265	<b>8,201</b>	12	2,229	5,845	358	<b>8,444</b>	0	2,210	7,440	384	<b>10,034</b>
Georgia	814	1,559	335	3	<b>2,711</b>	802	1,143	523	23	<b>2,491</b>	1,649	1,593	94	186	<b>3,522</b>
Kentucky	6	961	1,777	0	<b>2,744</b>	14	866	2,087	0	<b>2,967</b>	6	883	1,908	0	<b>2,797</b>
Louisiana	31	753	548	155	<b>1,487</b>	53	721	532	244	<b>1,550</b>	36	806	553	167	<b>1,562</b>
Mississippi	0	625	682	12	<b>1,319</b>	32	543	608	39	<b>1,222</b>	0	595	951	89	<b>1,635</b>
North Carolina	0	1,476	3,192	34	<b>4,702</b>	0	1,376	3,166	14	<b>4,556</b>	0	1,336	3,320	131	<b>4,787</b>
South Carolina	60	644	720	5	<b>1,429</b>	75	699	614	0	<b>1,388</b>	289	642	1,092	0	<b>2,023</b>
Tennessee*	0	1,023	731	0	<b>1,754</b>	0	874	834	0	<b>1,708</b>	0	960	845	0	<b>1,805</b>
Virginia	42	1,364	4,102	4	<b>5,512</b>	12	1,357	4,407	2	<b>5,778</b>	68	1,269	4,944	22	<b>6,303</b>
West Virginia	12	13	1,058	0	<b>1,083</b>	4	11	1,011	0	<b>1,026</b>	12	10	1,186	0	<b>1,208</b>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	0	673	710	154	<b>1,537</b>	0	668	851	106	<b>1,625</b>	1	671	1,279	126	<b>2,077</b>
New Mexico	0	407	457	0	<b>864</b>	0	409	440	0	<b>849</b>	0	406	456	0	<b>862</b>
Oklahoma	0	696	648	0	<b>1,344</b>	0	753	764	0	<b>1,517</b>	0	890	677	0	<b>1,567</b>
Texas	116	4,016	4,047	1,701	<b>9,880</b>	189	3,372	5,530	1,239	<b>10,330</b>	226	4,832	6,236	1,405	<b>12,699</b>
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*	0	765	965	0	<b>1,730</b>	0	879	1,048	0	<b>1,927</b>	0	744	1,190	0	<b>1,934</b>
Idaho	0	234	410	0	<b>644</b>	0	259	398	0	<b>657</b>	0	300	576	0	<b>876</b>
Montana	8	430	268	0	<b>706</b>	9	434	305	0	<b>748</b>	10	410	288	0	<b>708</b>
Utah	2	345	587	0	<b>934</b>	0	315	828	0	<b>1,143</b>	0	183	755	0	<b>938</b>
Wyoming	162	323	314	0	<b>799</b>	139	115	310	0	<b>564</b>	194	161	433	0	<b>788</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	503	781	213	0	<b>1,497</b>	444	1,003	252	15	<b>1,714</b>	315	1,125	220	7	<b>1,667</b>
California	77	5,067	6,557	2,315	<b>14,016</b>	198	5,068	5,853	2,332	<b>13,451</b>	258	5,839	6,674	900	<b>13,671</b>
Hawaii	0	226	861	104	<b>1,191</b>	0	250	939	171	<b>1,360</b>	0	185	931	157	<b>1,273</b>
Nevada	0	331	196	6	<b>533</b>	0	309	280	40	<b>629</b>	0	370	452	259	<b>1,081</b>
Oregon	3	48	1,801	27	<b>1,879</b>	10	49	2,706	41	<b>2,806</b>	11	47	1,573	29	<b>1,660</b>
Washington	1	747	1,400	766	<b>2,914</b>	1	766	1,862	448	<b>3,077</b>	1	681	1,832	271	<b>2,785</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,424</b>	<b>\$42,699</b>	<b>\$77,055</b>	<b>\$12,901</b>	<b>\$138,079</b>	<b>\$5,675</b>	<b>\$40,810</b>	<b>\$84,091</b>	<b>\$12,980</b>	<b>\$143,556</b>	<b>\$6,670</b>	<b>\$44,881</b>	<b>\$89,132</b>	<b>\$11,872</b>	<b>\$152,555</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 39**  
**TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	9.9 %	9.5 %	10.2 %
Maine	7.8	8.5	8.8
Massachusetts	8.3	9.1	8.4
New Hampshire	9.8	9.4	8.1
Rhode Island	6.3	5.9	5.0
Vermont	10.4	10.9	9.7
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	7.7	7.7	7.8
Maryland	10.5	10.8	11.4
New Jersey	9.9	8.9	10.6
New York	6.5	6.6	6.3
Pennsylvania	9.9	10.4	11.0
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	9.3	9.0	8.7
Indiana	5.9	5.3	6.0
Michigan	7.5	6.9	7.0
Ohio	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wisconsin	6.6	6.3	6.6
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	7.5	8.6	7.8
Kansas	11.4	7.7	7.4
Minnesota	10.2	10.8	10.9
Missouri	8.5	8.2	7.7
Nebraska	7.6	7.7	8.3
North Dakota	19.0	21.1	20.7
South Dakota	14.4	14.2	16.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	6.4	6.8	5.4
Arkansas	6.1	5.9	5.1
Florida	12.1	11.9	12.8
Georgia	6.2	5.5	7.4
Kentucky	9.9	9.6	8.6
Louisiana	5.5	5.6	5.3
Mississippi	7.1	6.2	7.3
North Carolina	10.9	10.4	10.8
South Carolina	6.5	6.1	8.8
Tennessee	5.7	5.5	5.5
Virginia	12.0	12.3	12.8
West Virginia	6.8	6.4	7.5
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	4.3	4.2	5.1
New Mexico	5.4	5.0	4.8
Oklahoma	6.0	6.8	6.9
Texas	8.8	8.7	10.0
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	5.5	5.6	5.4
Idaho	9.4	9.1	11.0
Montana	11.4	11.7	11.1
Utah	7.7	8.9	6.8
Wyoming	10.6	6.4	10.0
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	13.1	12.8	15.7
California	6.5	5.4	5.1
Hawaii	9.4	10.6	9.2
Nevada	5.7	5.4	9.4
Oregon	5.8	7.5	4.5
Washington	7.9	7.7	6.8
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 40**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	3.8 %	10.6 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	7.6 %	12.6 %
Maine	-5.7	2.3	4.1	21.2	-1.8	7.6
Massachusetts	14.3	-17.6	14.0	-4.8	0.0	-4.9
New Hampshire	-24.7	35.3	1.8	-8.8	-8.2	-8.2
Rhode Island	60.3	-5.6	2.1	-32.0	2.2	-16.1
Vermont	4.1	13.1	8.2	1.6	-15.5	-8.8
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	-5.9	18.5	0.7	14.9	-8.9	7.4
Maryland	12.0	-6.6	7.8	9.9	4.3	8.8
New Jersey	-10.0	1.4	-3.6	7.5	70.3	25.1
New York	4.2	-6.4	5.7	-2.3	13.5	-0.2
Pennsylvania	21.9	-4.5	13.9	15.7	6.1	12.3
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	4.2	10.8	0.9	-9.3	17.4	-15.2
Indiana	-0.4	-6.0	-2.9	6.2	40.1	20.7
Michigan	-1.0	1.8	-1.7	15.1	-11.0	4.8
Ohio	25.2	-8.8	7.5	-0.4	1.3	3.5
Wisconsin	-4.5	6.3	-1.6	5.0	0.7	3.8
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	63.5	-18.5	28.0	-3.1	-14.2	-6.1
Kansas	-50.2	1.4	-30.4	14.2	-23.4	-2.3
Minnesota	13.8	13.7	13.3	1.7	50.5	7.6
Missouri	0.3	-12.6	-0.3	-5.3	19.7	-4.3
Nebraska	11.2	-4.0	4.6	18.2	9.2	14.6
North Dakota	45.1	-3.6	33.2	6.8	-32.5	-0.2
South Dakota	0.9	-9.6	-5.6	35.8	5.1	17.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	16.1	-5.1	6.1	-14.6	-18.1	-16.2
Arkansas	11.9	-8.4	1.5	-32.4	12.2	-13.5
Florida	7.1	-9.7	3.0	27.0	-0.9	18.8
Georgia*	15.3	-26.7	-8.1	31.5	39.4	41.4
Kentucky	17.8	-9.9	8.1	-8.9	2.0	-5.7
Louisiana	1.0	-4.2	4.2	0.7	11.8	0.8
Mississippi	-6.2	-13.1	-7.4	48.6	9.6	33.8
North Carolina	-0.8	-6.8	-3.1	4.9	-2.9	5.1
South Carolina	-11.7	8.5	-2.9	100.4	-8.2	45.7
Tennessee	14.1	-14.6	-2.6	1.3	9.8	5.7
Virginia	6.6	-0.5	4.8	13.4	-6.5	9.1
West Virginia	-5.1	-15.4	-5.3	18.0	-9.1	17.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	19.9	-0.7	5.7	50.4	0.4	27.8
New Mexico	-3.7	0.5	-1.7	3.6	-0.7	1.5
Oklahoma	17.9	8.2	12.9	-11.4	18.2	3.3
Texas	37.4	-16.0	4.6	13.0	43.3	22.9
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	8.6	14.9	11.4	13.5	-15.4	0.4
Idaho	-2.9	10.7	2.0	44.7	15.8	33.3
Montana	13.8	0.9	5.9	-5.1	-5.5	-5.3
Utah	40.6	-8.7	22.4	-8.8	-41.9	-17.9
Wyoming	-5.7	-64.4	-29.4	39.6	40.0	39.7
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	-2.8	28.4	14.5	-23.1	12.2	-2.7
California	-8.8	0.0	-4.0	14.6	15.2	1.6
Hawaii	9.1	10.6	14.2	-0.9	-26.0	-6.4
Nevada	42.9	-6.6	18.0	61.4	19.7	71.9
Oregon	50.6	2.1	49.3	-41.7	-4.1	-40.8
Washington	33.0	2.5	5.6	-1.6	-11.1	-9.5
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>8.8 %</b>	<b>-4.4 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>6.7 %</b>	<b>10.0 %</b>	<b>6.3 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 41**  
**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Employer Contributions to Pensions	Employer Contributions to Health Benefits	Port Authority Operations	Gasoline Tax & Fee Collections	Truck Enforcement Reg. Programs	Train/Railroad Subsidy Programs	Road Assist. Authority Subsidy Prog. for Local Govts.	Motor Vehicle Licensing	State Police/Highway Patrol
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>									
Connecticut			X	X	X			X	X
Maine					X			X	X
Massachusetts	P	P	X	X					
New Hampshire								X	X
Rhode Island			X		X		X	X	
Vermont			X						X
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>									
Delaware			X						
Maryland									X
New Jersey			X						X
New York	P	P	N/A	X					X
Pennsylvania			P	P					X
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>									
Illinois		P	X					X	P
Indiana			X					X	X
Michigan			X						X
Ohio*			X		X		P	X	X
Wisconsin			X						
<b>PLAINS</b>									
Iowa			X						X
Kansas			X		X			X	X
Minnesota			X						
Missouri				X			X	X	X
Nebraska			X		P				X
North Dakota			X		X				X
South Dakota			X		X			X	X
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>									
Alabama			X		P	X	X	X	X
Arkansas			X			X		X	X
Florida*			X	X	X			X	X
Georgia			X	X	X			X	X
Kentucky			X						X
Louisiana			X		P	X		X	X
Mississippi				X		X		X	X
North Carolina			X						
South Carolina			X			X	X		
Tennessee				X	X			X	X
Virginia									
West Virginia			P	X	X	N/A	N/A		X
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>									
Arizona							X		X
New Mexico			X		X	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X		X	P	X			X	X
Texas	X	X	X		P	P	P	P	X
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>									
Colorado*			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho					X				X
Montana			X						X
Utah						X	P	P	X
Wyoming									
<b>FAR WEST</b>									
Alaska			X	X		X	P		X
California			X						X
Hawaii			X		X	X	X	X	X
Nevada			X		X	X		X	X
Oregon			X						X
Washington			X		X				X
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Transportation Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Colorado:** Port authority operations, gasoline tax and fee collections, and motor vehicle licensing are at Dept. of Revenue. State police/highway patrol is funded at the Dept. of Public Safety.

**Florida:** Gasoline tax and fee collections, truck enforcement/regulatory programs, motor vehicle licensing and State police/highway patrol are excluded from the transportation section but are included in All Other Expenditures.

**Michigan:** General fund support mitigates shortfalls in restricted revenue funds needed to match federal transit grants and additional funding for infrastructure projects. Fiscal 2014 actual spending for Capital Expenditures is adjusted from last year's

State Expenditure Report to correct an overstatement of \$760.0 million in spending from other state funds. The adjustment does not change fiscal 2014 actual spending as published in last year's State Expenditure Report for Total Transportation Expenditures – Capital Inclusive.

**Ohio:** While employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. The Ohio Department of Public Safety and the Ohio Public Utilities Commission are responsible for truck enforcement/regulatory programs. A portion of spending by the Ohio Public Works Commission to retire debt for local road and bridge projects is not included in road assistance subsidy programs for local government.

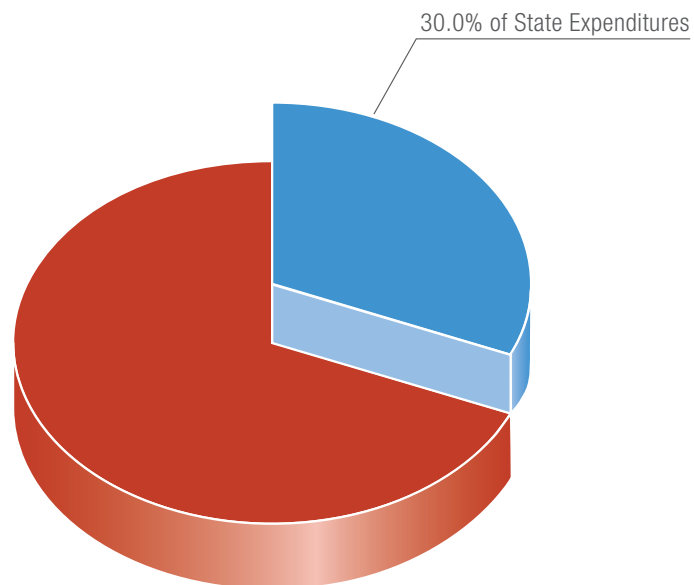
**Tennessee:** Bond estimates represent bond authorizations, while actual bonds represent bond proceeds utilized.

# 7

## CHAPTER



# ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES



## All Other Expenditures

The “All Other” category reflects a substantial amount of state spending not included in the categories described in previous chapters. “All Other” spending in states includes the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), institutional and community care for the mentally ill and developmentally disabled, public health programs, employer contributions to pensions and health benefits, economic development, environmental projects, state police, parks and recreation, housing, and general aid to local governments (a list of the items *excluded* from the “All Other” category is displayed in Table 46).

The “All Other” category of expenditures totaled \$556.9 billion for fiscal 2015, or 30.0 percent of total state spending. Total spending in the “All Other” category increased by 4.5 percent in fiscal 2015 and slowed to a 0.9 percent increase in estimated fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, state funds for “All Other” grew 4.2 percent while federal funds increased 4.0 percent, and in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that state funds declined 0.4 percent while federal funds increased 2.9 percent.

## Children’s Health Insurance Program

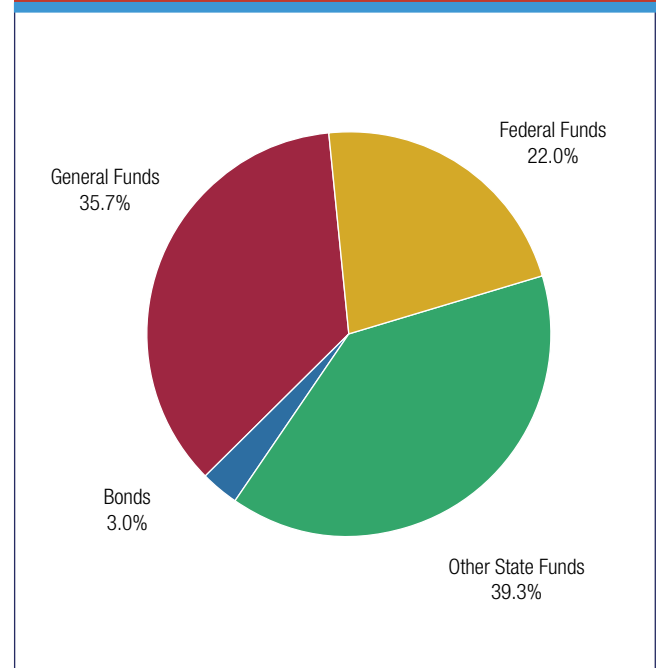
Enacted as part of the *Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) expanded health care coverage for previously uninsured children. The program is targeted toward children from families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford private insurance. In April 2015, the *Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act* extended the program for an additional two years through September 2017. According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), approximately 8.4 million children were enrolled under CHIP during fiscal 2015. As shown in

Appendix Table A-2, total spending for CHIP was \$12.9 billion in fiscal 2014, \$12.9 billion in fiscal 2015, and is estimated at \$13.4 billion in fiscal 2016.

## Fund Shares

The figure below illustrates fund shares for fiscal 2015. Other state funds comprised the largest percentage of the “All Other” category at 39.3 percent in fiscal 2015, with general funds representing 35.7 percent, federal funds 22.0 percent, and bonds 3.0 percent.

**FIGURE 17**  
**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR ALL OTHER PROGRAMS BY FUND SOURCE, FISCAL 2015**





## Regional Expenditures

The following table shows percentage changes for “All Other” expenditures for fiscal 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by region. A number of regions saw declines in either state funds or federal funds in fiscal 2015 and estimated fiscal 2016.

**TABLE 42**  
**REGIONAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES,**  
**FISCAL 2015 AND 2016**

Region	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
New England	-0.3 %	-2.1 %	0.5 %	3.1 %	3.4 %	3.1 %
Mid-Atlantic	-0.4	8.8	1.5	4.4	4.0	4.3
Great Lakes	6.9	-4.2	5.0	-10.5	10.4	-7.6
Plains	16.2	-1.8	9.8	2.6	8.6	4.7
Southeast	2.4	-2.6	1.5	6.6	4.2	5.4
Southwest	-4.8	16.3	1.0	0.0	-6.4	-0.3
Rocky Mountain	4.6	1.8	3.9	-6.0	2.0	-4.1
Far West	11.5	10.9	12.3	-3.6	-0.1	0.2
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>4.5 %</b>	<b>-0.4 %</b>	<b>2.9 %</b>	<b>0.9 %</b>

**TABLE 43**  
**ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES—CAPITAL INCLUSIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$7,954	\$976	\$801	\$1,185	\$10,916	\$8,231	\$978	\$1,017	\$1,150	\$11,376	\$8,557	\$978	\$1,017	\$1,275	\$11,827
Maine*	782	478	1,410	19	2,689	795	462	1,273	21	2,551	837	477	1,318	17	2,649
Massachusetts	13,082	1,297	9,224	898	24,501	13,233	1,302	8,198	1,170	23,903	13,793	1,281	8,756	997	24,827
New Hampshire	501	611	708	46	1,866	462	510	864	41	1,877	577	498	775	41	1,891
Rhode Island	981	915	1,643	33	3,572	976	919	2,000	225	4,120	1,134	999	1,487	334	3,954
Vermont	470	487	233	96	1,286	462	495	169	80	1,206	478	592	130	85	1,285
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	1,361	426	2,086	268	4,141	1,347	365	2,127	235	4,074	1,341	532	2,208	336	4,417
Maryland	3,894	2,095	3,228	788	10,005	3,902	2,698	2,720	734	10,054	4,522	2,108	3,253	749	10,632
New Jersey	9,917	4,017	3,064	311	17,309	10,678	4,600	2,867	391	18,536	10,988	4,650	3,057	0	18,695
New York	23,867	7,720	11,108	1,331	44,026	23,810	8,288	10,529	1,224	43,851	27,134	9,234	8,083	1,617	46,068
Pennsylvania	6,038	4,400	7,865	810	19,113	5,932	4,344	8,241	1,020	19,537	6,147	4,574	8,580	1,033	20,334
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	13,767	2,887	8,809	843	26,306	15,107	2,038	9,581	1,036	27,762	12,834	2,410	5,255	59	20,558
Indiana	2,304	1,719	1,209	0	5,232	2,666	1,850	2,159	0	6,675	2,269	1,585	2,176	0	6,030
Michigan*	3,160	5,517	5,734	67	14,478	3,221	5,835	6,187	52	15,295	3,467	7,147	4,730	142	15,486
Ohio*	3,932	2,668	12,580	1,494	20,674	4,008	2,531	12,931	1,620	21,090	4,126	2,492	13,467	1,642	21,727
Wisconsin	3,345	2,768	12,536	0	18,649	3,325	2,655	12,838	0	18,818	3,697	2,829	12,473	0	18,999
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	1,260	1,957	1,153	68	4,438	1,419	1,831	2,133	28	5,411	1,445	1,904	2,358	16	5,723
Kansas	714	843	1,237	141	2,935	660	616	1,623	130	3,029	727	709	1,623	152	3,211
Minnesota	4,147	2,557	1,450	307	8,461	5,229	2,722	1,293	200	9,444	4,722	3,391	2,046	307	10,466
Missouri*	2,132	1,827	1,716	0	5,675	2,250	1,861	1,799	0	5,910	2,140	1,823	1,943	39	5,945
Nebraska	888	885	1,820	0	3,593	941	927	1,866	0	3,734	948	857	2,047	0	3,852
North Dakota	834	548	888	0	2,270	682	496	1,455	0	2,633	753	522	1,217	0	2,492
South Dakota	405	283	432	2	1,122	307	286	518	14	1,125	315	283	478	1	1,077
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	1,205	2,209	3,001	224	6,639	1,030	2,063	2,803	443	6,339	1,066	2,395	3,254	305	7,020
Arkansas	663	1,296	6,361	58	8,378	613	1,171	6,363	97	8,244	581	955	6,452	58	8,046
Florida*	5,159	7,019	3,969	1,281	17,428	6,162	6,669	4,567	1,272	18,670	5,770	6,105	6,998	1,279	20,152
Georgia*	3,953	2,887	4,000	173	11,013	3,997	3,184	4,065	232	11,478	4,450	2,813	4,149	198	11,610
Kentucky	2,258	2,001	2,053	0	6,312	2,352	1,714	1,908	0	5,974	2,337	1,632	2,005	0	5,974
Louisiana	2,047	2,268	4,974	231	9,520	1,786	2,024	5,558	256	9,624	1,796	2,953	5,914	187	10,850
Mississippi	1,277	1,775	1,448	231	4,731	1,406	1,880	1,457	646	5,389	1,462	2,692	1,879	317	6,350
North Carolina	3,715	1,225	2,245	153	7,338	3,578	1,225	2,245	87	7,135	3,660	1,220	2,248	65	7,193
South Carolina	1,939	1,295	1,993	0	5,227	2,080	1,560	2,132	0	5,772	2,166	1,551	1,520	0	5,237
Tennessee	2,893	3,804	1,817	26	8,540	2,680	3,679	1,849	56	8,264	3,327	3,918	1,882	244	9,371
Virginia	5,901	1,948	8,733	554	17,136	6,015	2,004	8,631	368	17,018	6,373	2,101	8,962	397	17,833
West Virginia	1,001	364	5,049	0	6,414	1,000	186	5,226	0	6,412	1,147	182	5,352	0	6,681
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	1,327	3,704	8,781	0	13,812	1,460	3,772	8,378	0	13,610	1,514	3,805	9,623	0	14,942
New Mexico	1,407	1,455	2,021	0	4,883	1,424	923	2,180	0	4,527	1,441	1,327	2,224	0	4,992
Oklahoma	1,756	2,007	2,024	97	5,884	1,794	2,019	1,952	101	5,866	1,676	2,144	1,845	200	5,865
Texas	12,179	5,976	4,579	422	23,156	13,053	8,568	2,209	379	24,209	13,662	7,027	449	1,113	22,251
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*	2,359	2,621	6,046	0	11,026	2,271	2,361	5,676	0	10,308	2,140	2,371	5,773	0	10,284
Idaho	420	869	515	22	1,826	428	921	507	15	1,871	446	970	587	2	2,005
Montana	655	773	1,163	0	2,591	676	779	1,165	0	2,620	709	824	913	0	2,446
Utah	1,211	1,081	1,477	0	3,769	1,325	1,111	1,511	0	3,947	1,480	1,294	1,513	0	4,287
Wyoming	1,107	697	3,131	0	4,935	1,250	975	4,115	0	6,340	724	810	3,499	0	5,033
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	3,827	755	844	35	5,461	2,480	682	3,755	0	6,917	2,590	827	880	0	4,297
California	15,778	13,975	21,987	831	52,571	19,323	16,358	21,933	2,279	59,893	19,463	16,043	22,462	5,521	63,489
Hawaii	3,247	481	1,815	486	6,029	3,465	505	1,794	458	6,222	3,766	717	1,625	711	6,819
Nevada	546	878	2,476	9	3,909	770	951	3,285	16	5,022	751	597	2,367	14	3,729
Oregon	1,907	2,694	13,358	131	18,090	2,105	2,481	15,097	89	19,772	2,091	2,497	14,723	52	19,363
Washington	4,515	4,060	3,762	671	13,008	4,638	4,351	3,957	503	13,449	4,899	4,617	3,974	354	13,844
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$189,987</b>	<b>\$117,998</b>	<b>\$210,556</b>	<b>\$14,342</b>	<b>\$532,883</b>	<b>\$198,804</b>	<b>\$122,725</b>	<b>\$218,706</b>	<b>\$16,668</b>	<b>\$556,903</b>	<b>\$204,438</b>	<b>\$126,262</b>	<b>\$211,549</b>	<b>\$19,859</b>	<b>\$562,108</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 44**  
**ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	38.8 %	38.5 %	38.0 %
Maine	33.2	33.0	32.9
Massachusetts	43.5	41.0	41.1
New Hampshire	36.3	34.4	32.7
Rhode Island	39.9	42.1	40.9
Vermont	24.4	22.2	23.1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>			
Delaware	43.1	41.7	43.1
Maryland	26.3	25.2	25.8
New Jersey	32.6	32.5	31.2
New York	32.0	30.5	30.6
Pennsylvania	28.1	26.6	26.1
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>			
Illinois	43.0	43.7	36.7
Indiana	19.2	22.7	19.2
Michigan	29.2	28.8	28.3
Ohio	33.8	32.4	32.2
Wisconsin	41.5	40.8	41.6
<b>PLAINS</b>			
Iowa	22.7	24.7	25.2
Kansas	19.9	20.1	20.7
Minnesota	25.3	26.4	27.4
Missouri	24.5	24.5	24.1
Nebraska	34.1	34.0	33.2
North Dakota	34.4	33.2	30.9
South Dakota	27.3	28.6	26.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>			
Alabama	26.6	25.1	26.5
Arkansas	36.8	34.6	33.8
Florida	25.6	26.3	25.7
Georgia	25.3	25.5	24.4
Kentucky	22.7	19.4	18.3
Louisiana	34.9	34.7	36.7
Mississippi	25.6	27.4	28.4
North Carolina	17.0	16.3	16.2
South Carolina	23.7	25.5	22.7
Tennessee	27.8	26.8	28.4
Virginia	37.4	36.2	36.3
West Virginia	40.5	40.2	41.3
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>			
Arizona	38.5	35.1	36.8
New Mexico	30.3	26.5	27.6
Oklahoma	26.4	26.2	25.8
Texas	20.6	20.3	17.5
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>			
Colorado	35.2	29.9	28.6
Idaho	26.6	26.0	25.2
Montana	41.9	41.0	38.3
Utah	30.9	30.7	31.3
Wyoming	65.4	71.7	63.8
<b>FAR WEST</b>			
Alaska	47.9	51.5	40.5
California	24.4	23.9	23.9
Hawaii	47.8	48.3	49.3
Nevada	41.5	43.2	32.4
Oregon	55.9	53.1	52.2
Washington	35.3	33.6	33.6
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>30.7 %</b>	<b>30.0 %</b>	<b>29.2 %</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 45**  
**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Fiscal 2014 to 2015			Fiscal 2015 to 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>						
Connecticut	5.6 %	0.2 %	4.2 %	3.5 %	0.0 %	4.0 %
Maine	-5.7	-3.3	-5.1	4.2	3.2	3.8
Massachusetts	-3.9	0.4	-2.4	5.2	-1.6	3.9
New Hampshire	9.7	-16.5	0.6	2.0	-2.4	0.7
Rhode Island	13.4	0.4	15.3	-11.9	8.7	-4.0
Vermont	-10.2	1.6	-6.2	-3.6	19.6	6.6
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>						
Delaware	0.8	-14.3	-1.6	2.2	45.8	8.4
Maryland	-7.0	28.8	0.5	17.4	-21.9	5.7
New Jersey	4.3	14.5	7.1	3.7	1.1	0.9
New York	-1.8	7.4	-0.4	2.6	11.4	5.1
Pennsylvania	1.9	-1.3	2.2	3.9	5.3	4.1
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>						
Illinois	9.4	-29.4	5.5	-26.7	18.3	-25.9
Indiana	37.3	7.6	27.6	-7.9	-14.3	-9.7
Michigan	5.8	5.8	5.6	-12.9	22.5	1.2
Ohio	2.6	-5.1	2.0	3.9	-1.5	3.0
Wisconsin	1.8	-4.1	0.9	0.0	6.6	1.0
<b>PLAINS</b>						
Iowa	47.2	-6.4	21.9	7.1	4.0	5.8
Kansas	17.0	-26.9	3.2	2.9	15.1	6.0
Minnesota	16.5	6.5	11.6	3.8	24.6	10.8
Missouri	5.2	1.9	4.1	0.8	-2.0	0.6
Nebraska	3.7	4.7	3.9	6.7	-7.6	3.2
North Dakota	24.1	-9.5	16.0	-7.8	5.2	-5.4
South Dakota	-1.4	1.1	0.3	-3.9	-1.0	-4.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>						
Alabama	-8.9	-6.6	-4.5	12.7	16.1	10.7
Arkansas	-0.7	-9.6	-1.6	0.8	-18.4	-2.4
Florida	17.5	-5.0	7.1	19.0	-8.5	7.9
Georgia*	1.4	10.3	4.2	6.7	-11.7	1.2
Kentucky	-1.2	-14.3	-5.4	1.9	-4.8	0.0
Louisiana	4.6	-10.8	1.1	5.0	45.9	12.7
Mississippi	5.1	5.9	13.9	16.7	43.2	17.8
North Carolina	-2.3	0.0	-2.8	1.5	-0.4	0.8
South Carolina	7.1	20.5	10.4	-12.5	-0.6	-9.3
Tennessee	-3.8	-3.3	-3.2	15.0	6.5	13.4
Virginia	0.1	2.9	-0.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
West Virginia	2.9	-48.9	0.0	4.4	-2.2	4.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>						
Arizona	-2.7	1.8	-1.5	13.2	0.9	9.8
New Mexico	5.1	-36.6	-7.3	1.7	43.8	10.3
Oklahoma	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	-6.0	6.2	0.0
Texas	-8.9	43.4	4.5	-7.5	-18.0	-8.1
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>						
Colorado	-5.4	-9.9	-6.5	-0.4	0.4	-0.2
Idaho	0.0	6.0	2.5	10.5	5.3	7.2
Montana	1.3	0.8	1.1	-11.9	5.8	-6.6
Utah	5.5	2.8	4.7	5.5	16.5	8.6
Wyoming	26.6	39.9	28.5	-21.3	-16.9	-20.6
<b>FAR WEST</b>						
Alaska	33.5	-9.7	26.7	-44.3	21.3	-37.9
California	9.2	17.1	13.9	1.6	-1.9	6.0
Hawaii	3.9	5.0	3.2	2.5	42.0	9.6
Nevada	34.2	8.3	28.5	-23.1	-37.2	-25.7
Oregon	12.7	-7.9	9.3	-2.3	0.6	-2.1
Washington	3.8	7.2	3.4	3.2	6.1	2.9
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>4.5 %</b>	<b>-0.4 %</b>	<b>2.9 %</b>	<b>0.9 %</b>

Notes: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 46**  
**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES**

Region/State	Employers Contribution to Pensions	Employer Contributions to Health Benefits	Child Health Insurance Program	Public Health	Community and Institutional for Mental Health	Community and Institutional for Dev. Disabled	Environmental Programs	Parks and Recreation	Housing	General Aid to Local Government
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>										
Connecticut					P	P				
Maine										
Massachusetts										
New Hampshire										
Rhode Island									X	
Vermont				P	P	X				
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>										
Delaware										
Maryland										
New Jersey										
New York*	P	P								
Pennsylvania										
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>										
Illinois										P
Indiana										
Michigan*				P	P	P				
Ohio*									P	
Wisconsin										
<b>PLAINS</b>										
Iowa										
Kansas							N/A		N/A	
Minnesota										
Missouri*									X	
Nebraska										
North Dakota										
South Dakota										X
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>										
Alabama									P	P
Arkansas										
Florida*										
Georgia										
Kentucky										
Louisiana									X	
Mississippi									X	
North Carolina										
South Carolina										
Tennessee										X
Virginia										
West Virginia										
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>										
Arizona			X		X					
New Mexico										
Oklahoma									P	P
Texas										
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>										
Colorado*										
Idaho									X	X
Montana										
Utah										
Wyoming										
<b>FAR WEST</b>										
Alaska										
California										
Hawaii	P	P								
Nevada										X
Oregon										
Washington				P						X
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A  
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## All Other Expenditure Notes

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Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

**Colorado:** CHIP is included in “Medicaid” expenditures, all part of the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

**Florida:** Gasoline tax and fee collections, truck enforcement/regulatory programs, motor vehicle licensing and State police/highway patrol are excluded from the transportation section but are included in All Other Expenditures.

**Georgia:** Capital expenditures for debt service are included under All Other State Expenditures.

**Maine:** Prizes paid to lottery winners were excluded as follows: fiscal 2014 \$145 million; fiscal 2015 \$168 million; and fiscal 2016, \$163 million.

**Michigan:** Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals.

**Missouri:** Total Expenditure amounts do not include employee benefits by each expenditure category. Those are included in the “All Other” state expenditures.

**Ohio:** While employer contributions to current employees’ pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. Some expenditures in community and institutional care for the developmentally disabled are included in the Medicaid totals. Most of the expenditures of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency occur outside of the state financial system and are excluded from the housing totals.

# 8

**CHAPTER**



## **CAPITAL EXPENDITURES**



## Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are made for new construction, infrastructure, major repairs and improvements, land purchases and the acquisition of major equipment and existing structures. Minor repairs and routine maintenance are reported as operating expenses. Given the long-term nature of capital projects, states often find it difficult to report capital expenditures for one specific fiscal year. This is because the amount of money appropriated when a project initially is undertaken usually will not be the amount spent in a single year. Additionally, because the nature of capital spending often includes long construction timetables and unforeseen or delayed project costs, state spending on capital projects has historically fluctuated from year to year. For greater detail on states' capital spending practices, see NASBO's report *Capital Budgeting in the States*, available at [www.nasbo.org](http://www.nasbo.org). The report contains information on defining capital and maintenance expenditures, the organization of the capital budget, capital budget development and execution, capital financing and debt management, and capital asset management.

The following chapter includes capital expenditures for higher education, corrections, transportation, environmental projects, housing, and "all other". Due to differences in states' reporting capabilities, or expenditures for items not easily classified, capital expenditures not included in these categories are included in the "All Other" category. Tables 47-54 display capital expenditure data.

## Total Capital Expenditures

States increased capital spending by 6.2 percent in fiscal 2014, 3.2 percent in fiscal 2015 and by an estimated 7.9 percent in fiscal 2016. The percentage spending increase in estimated fiscal 2016 was the largest since 2006 when total capital spending increased by 9.9 percent. Most of the relatively sharp increase in fiscal 2016 was in the transportation area reflecting a pent up demand for maintenance and infrastructure spending at the state level. Overall, state capital spending totaled \$94.1 billion in fiscal 2014, \$97.2 billion in fiscal 2015, and is estimated to total \$104.8 billion in fiscal 2016.

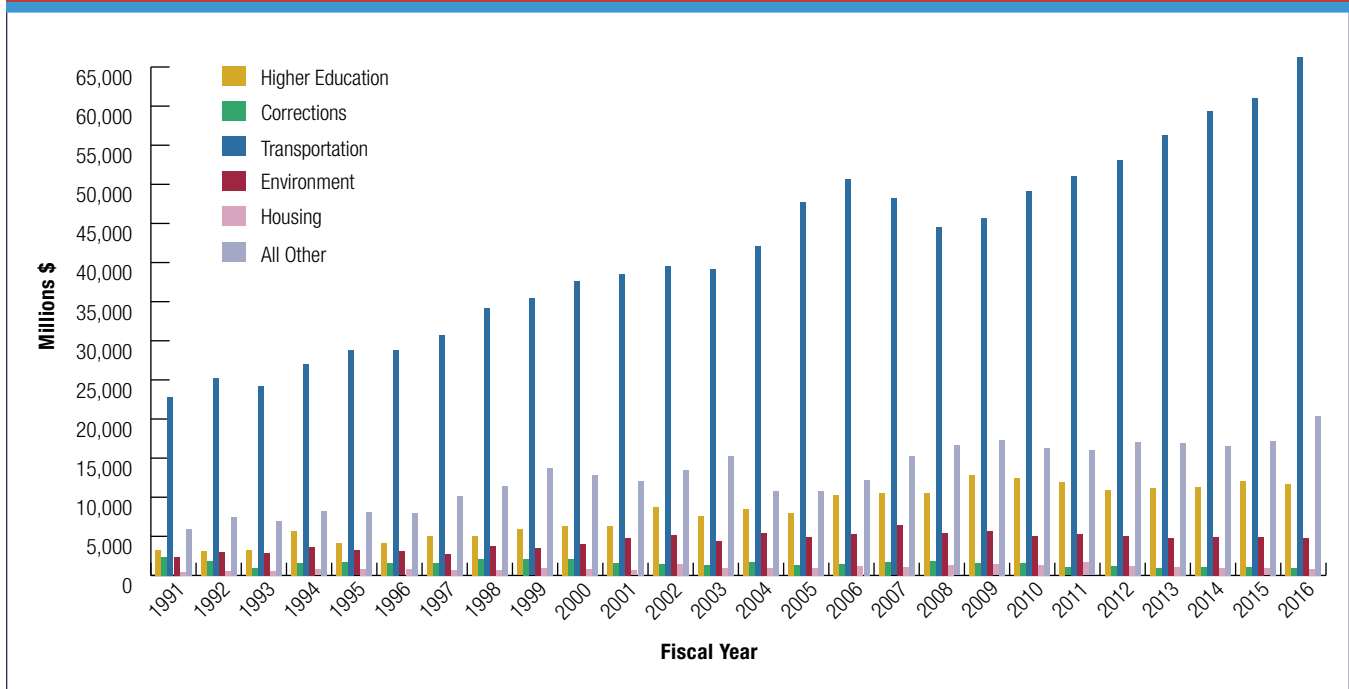
## Capital Fund Sources

State spending on capital projects traditionally has come from non-general fund sources. Other state funds such as dedicated fees and fund surpluses (34.7 percent in fiscal 2015) and bonds (32.0 percent) combine to account for nearly two-thirds of total state spending on capital projects. Federal funds (28.1 percent) and general funds (5.3 percent) also contribute to capital spending.

## Capital Funds by Use

Comprising 62.8 percent (\$61.0 billion) of all capital expenditures in fiscal 2015, **transportation** is the largest category of state capital expenditures. Capital spending for transportation

**FIGURE 18:**  
**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE, FISCAL 1991 TO 2016**





increased by 2.8 percent in fiscal 2015, and is expected to increase by 8.5 percent in fiscal 2016.

**Higher education** capital expenditures increased by 6.6 percent in fiscal 2015, totaling \$12.1 billion, and accounted for 12.4 percent of total state capital outlays. In fiscal 2016, higher education capital spending is estimated to decline by 3.4 percent.

State capital spending for **environmental** purposes in fiscal 2015 totaled \$4.9 billion, 5.0 percent of total capital spending and a 0.3 percent increase from fiscal 2014. Environmental capital expenditures are estimated to decrease by 2.7 percent in fiscal 2016.

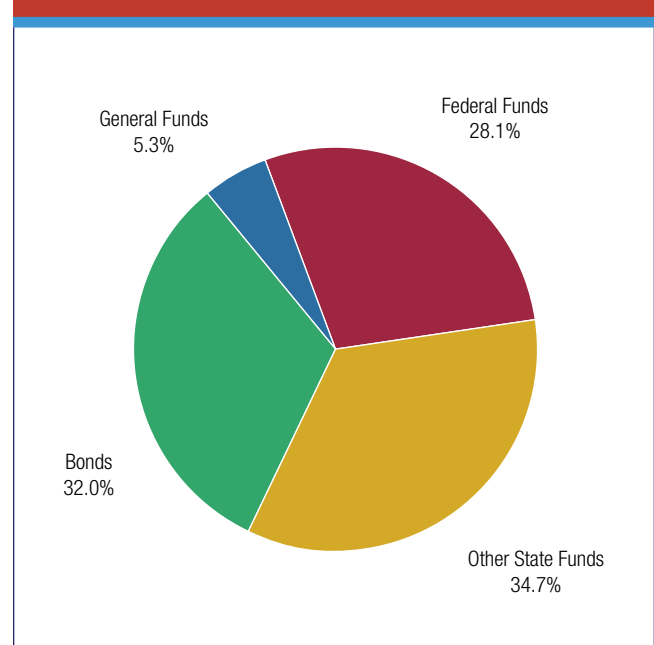
**Corrections** capital spending experienced a decline of 1.3 percent in fiscal 2015, totaling \$1.1 billion. Corrections accounted for only 1.1 percent of total state capital expenditures. Fiscal 2016 estimates indicate spending of \$943 million, a 10.9 percent decrease.

**Housing** capital expenditures account for just 0.9 percent of total fiscal 2015 capital spending, at approximately \$881 million. Housing capital spending decreased by 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015, and is estimated to decrease by 8.5 percent in fiscal 2016.

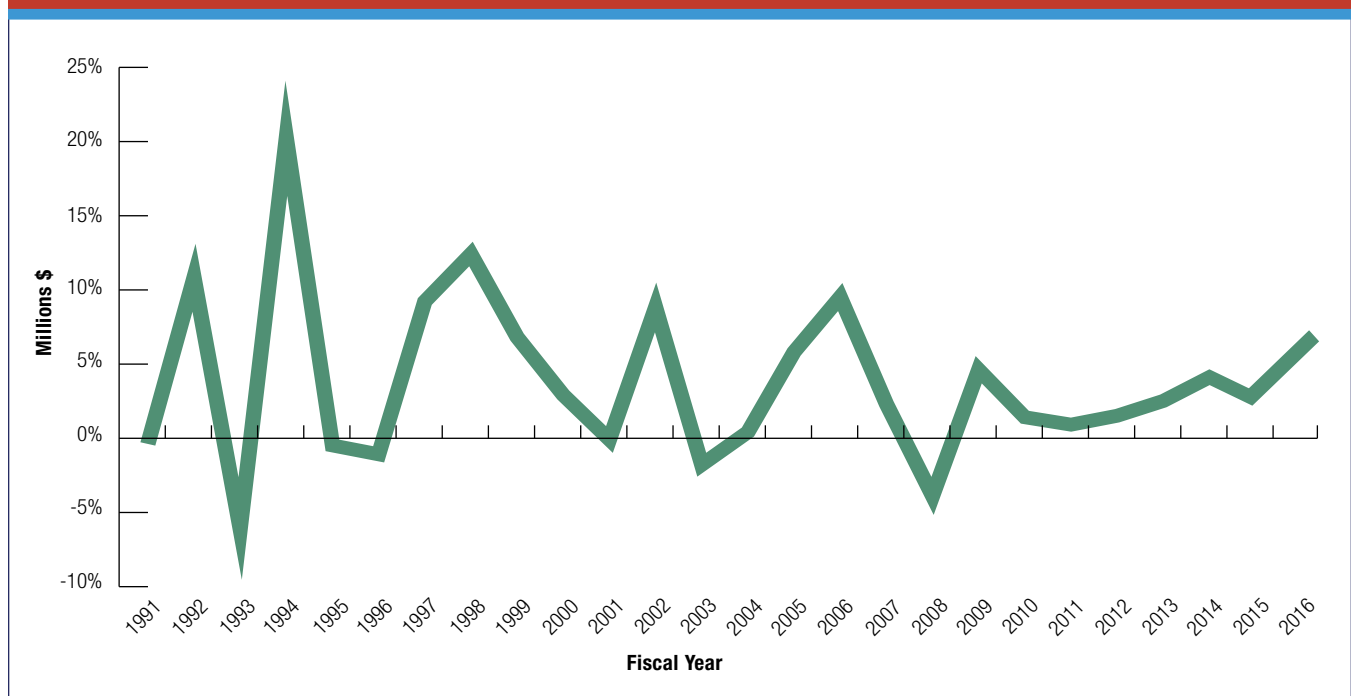
State spending for **“all other”** purposes totaled \$17.2 billion in fiscal 2015, or 17.8 percent of total capital spending. This includes capital expenditures not easily classified into one of

the other categories. Examples of expenditures in the “all other” category may include items such as public school facilities, zoo improvements, health care infrastructure, or sports facilities. In fiscal 2016, “all other” capital spending is estimated to increase by 18.4 percent to \$20.4 billion.

**FIGURE 20**  
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE,  
FISCAL 2015



**FIGURE 19:**  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



**TABLE 47**  
**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM AREA**  
**(\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Year	Higher Education	Corrections	Transportation	Environment	Housing	All Other	Total
1991	\$3222.2	\$2321.4	\$22844.5	\$2357.6	\$411.1	\$5898.4	\$37055.2
1992	3074.6	1882.1	25245.4	3026.9	515.2	7476.3	41220.5
1993	3274.2	940.1	24234.4	2880.8	599.3	6947.6	38876.4
1994	5680.8	1564.2	27041.1	3593.7	760.8	8231.5	46872.1
1995	4182.5	1725.1	28765.4	3185.9	815.5	8130.8	46805.2
1996	4133.3	1618.2	28869.2	3065.1	802.2	8002.9	46490.9
1997	5021.1	1591.5	30726.7	2790.6	712.8	10114.5	50957.1
1998	5028.4	2117.4	34239.4	3816.0	710.9	11446.1	57488.4
1999	5875.4	2091.6	35399.2	3530.4	958.7	13775.1	61630.5
2000	6324.7	2084.0	37595.9	3968.0	836.8	12865.5	63674.9
2001	6369.3	1574.6	38554.9	4736.3	630.1	12026.6	63891.8
2002	8733.0	1434.0	39542.0	5115.0	1469.0	13466.0	69759.0
2003	7594.0	1384.0	39184.0	4434.0	923.0	15293.0	68812.0
2004	8439.0	1726.0	42115.0	5404.0	963.0	10739.0	69386.0
2005	7946.0	1357.0	47790.0	4883.0	912.0	10832.0	73720.0
2006	10241.0	1466.0	50629.0	5338.0	1192.0	12162.0	81028.0
2007	10570.0	1743.0	48184.0	6406.0	1090.0	15235.0	83228.0
2008	10556.0	1880.0	44542.0	5401.0	1362.0	16615.0	80356.0
2009	12803.0	1558.0	45644.0	5700.0	1406.0	17277.0	84388.0
2010	12514.0	1554.0	49184.0	5076.0	1289.0	16287.0	85904.0
2011	11954.0	1019.0	51113.0	5332.0	1661.0	15971.0	87050.0
2012	10979.0	1158.0	53140.0	5090.0	1226.0	17079.0	88672.0
2013	11224.0	978.0	56269.0	4761.0	1110.0	16899.0	91241.0
2014	11356.0	1072.0	59355.0	4883.0	946.0	16574.0	94186.0
2015	12100.0	1058.0	61037.0	4899.0	881.0	17218.0	97193.0
2016	11688.0	943.0	66251.0	4767.0	806.0	20383.4	104838.4

**TABLE 48**  
**TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$433	\$28	\$2,900	<b>\$3,361</b>	\$0	\$434	\$17	\$2,975	<b>\$3,426</b>	\$0	\$487	\$23	\$3,692	<b>\$4,202</b>
Maine	4	146	90	35	<b>275</b>	7	157	87	67	<b>318</b>	11	165	145	58	<b>379</b>
Massachusetts	0	0	0	3,010	<b>3,010</b>	0	0	0	3,437	<b>3,437</b>	0	0	0	3,142	<b>3,142</b>
New Hampshire	0	18	195	63	<b>276</b>	0	35	267	52	<b>354</b>	0	36	196	62	<b>294</b>
Rhode Island	11	292	104	141	<b>548</b>	3	178	113	71	<b>365</b>	8	150	155	137	<b>450</b>
Vermont	1	226	38	116	<b>381</b>	0	224	40	98	<b>362</b>	0	232	44	91	<b>367</b>
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	200	178	271	<b>649</b>	0	233	146	201	<b>580</b>	0	216	233	244	<b>693</b>
Maryland*	40	887	1,284	1,146	<b>3,357</b>	3	809	1,559	1,172	<b>3,543</b>	21	875	1,858	1,169	<b>3,923</b>
New Jersey	1,343	1,787	638	1,450	<b>5,218</b>	1,538	1,698	281	1,588	<b>5,105</b>	1,575	2,523	9	1,247	<b>5,354</b>
New York	0	2,027	2,284	3,440	<b>7,751</b>	0	1,826	2,197	3,524	<b>7,547</b>	0	2,037	3,196	3,748	<b>8,981</b>
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1,265	<b>1,265</b>	0	0	0	1,430	<b>1,430</b>	0	0	0	1,455	<b>1,455</b>
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	90	2,263	2,382	<b>4,735</b>	0	101	2,615	2,212	<b>4,928</b>	0	108	3,228	764	<b>4,100</b>
Indiana	269	0	54	0	<b>323</b>	361	0	49	0	<b>410</b>	287	0	132	0	<b>419</b>
Michigan*	257	1,331	153	317	<b>2,059</b>	277	1,364	148	314	<b>2,104</b>	251	1,238	309	273	<b>2,071</b>
Ohio	0	1,303	897	947	<b>3,148</b>	0	1,180	1,174	1,154	<b>3,508</b>	0	1,189	1,149	1,277	<b>3,615</b>
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	522	486	16	<b>1,024</b>	3	365	720	2	<b>1,090</b>	0	377	754	5	<b>1,136</b>
Kansas	39	454	778	161	<b>1,432</b>	34	262	480	115	<b>891</b>	25	242	477	125	<b>869</b>
Minnesota	0	0	0	779	<b>779</b>	0	0	0	767	<b>767</b>	0	0	0	878	<b>878</b>
Missouri	21	19	24	0	<b>64</b>	103	26	44	1	<b>174</b>	13	15	85	71	<b>183</b>
Nebraska	19	373	594	0	<b>985</b>	21	325	690	0	<b>1,035</b>	30	342	827	0	<b>1,199</b>
North Dakota	541	244	156	16	<b>957</b>	241	252	550	19	<b>1,062</b>	88	216	613	8	<b>925</b>
South Dakota	3	38	62	21	<b>124</b>	3	36	62	60	<b>161</b>	47	3	42	91	<b>183</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	4	358	191	386	<b>939</b>	4	383	210	672	<b>1,269</b>	3	336	218	505	<b>1,062</b>
Arkansas	0	275	411	41	<b>727</b>	0	289	558	74	<b>922</b>	0	2	117	0	<b>120</b>
Florida*	210	2,730	5,853	1,563	<b>10,356</b>	442	2,537	6,517	1,661	<b>11,157</b>	302	2,568	7,911	1,675	<b>12,456</b>
Georgia*	240	1,119	218	850	<b>2,427</b>	217	735	323	878	<b>2,153</b>	405	1,168	94	1,099	<b>2,766</b>
Kentucky	0	0	582	0	<b>582</b>	0	0	577	0	<b>577</b>	0	0	825	0	<b>825</b>
Louisiana	71	625	557	493	<b>1,746</b>	90	652	477	663	<b>1,882</b>	79	679	490	475	<b>1,723</b>
Mississippi	35	388	477	250	<b>1,150</b>	21	326	480	773	<b>1,600</b>	26	398	807	495	<b>1,726</b>
North Carolina	14	1,321	1,491	187	<b>3,013</b>	10	1,183	1,511	101	<b>2,805</b>	17	1,114	1,784	196	<b>3,110</b>
South Carolina	38	19	347	53	<b>457</b>	36	7	362	98	<b>503</b>	75	64	288	221	<b>648</b>
Tennessee*	165	1,026	335	185	<b>1,711</b>	123	876	472	84	<b>1,555</b>	135	970	453	438	<b>1,996</b>
Virginia	4	5	93	650	<b>752</b>	0	9	127	791	<b>928</b>	21	17	129	780	<b>947</b>
West Virginia	53	593	943	55	<b>1,644</b>	46	484	832	54	<b>1,416</b>	31	583	268	54	<b>936</b>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	35	670	346	154	<b>1,205</b>	20	666	486	106	<b>1,278</b>	25	670	822	126	<b>1,643</b>
New Mexico	0	588	174	326	<b>1,088</b>	0	491	136	372	<b>999</b>	0	538	154	329	<b>1,021</b>
Oklahoma	4	692	687	118	<b>1,501</b>	3	700	840	116	<b>1,659</b>	3	666	1,075	170	<b>1,914</b>
Texas	165	3,499	3,784	1,630	<b>9,078</b>	181	2,856	4,578	1,184	<b>8,799</b>	187	4,365	6,338	1,331	<b>12,220</b>
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	291	0	251	0	<b>542</b>	176	0	96	0	<b>272</b>	227	0	46	0	<b>273</b>
Idaho	12	243	96	28	<b>379</b>	17	227	139	21	<b>404</b>	16	265	309	8	<b>598</b>
Montana	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Utah	288	326	965	0	<b>1,579</b>	366	296	999	0	<b>1,661</b>	495	173	994	0	<b>1,662</b>
Wyoming	66	80	112	0	<b>258</b>	59	48	118	0	<b>225</b>	101	76	178	0	<b>355</b>
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	881	928	280	35	<b>2,124</b>	608	1,118	260	173	<b>2,159</b>	128	1,275	124	7	<b>1,534</b>
California	66	2,525	336	1,218	<b>4,145</b>	112	2,832	788	1,572	<b>5,304</b>	87	2,751	996	2,105	<b>5,939</b>
Hawaii	0	221	242	826	<b>1,289</b>	0	283	238	769	<b>1,290</b>	0	223	209	961	<b>1,393</b>
Nevada	0	7	7	20	<b>34</b>	0	2	12	37	<b>51</b>	2	1	7	37	<b>47</b>
Oregon	0	20	0	160	<b>180</b>	0	10	0	132	<b>142</b>	0	4	0	142	<b>146</b>
Washington	0	847	1,036	1,679	<b>3,562</b>	0	801	1,303	1,482	<b>3,586</b>	0	771	1,126	1,059	<b>2,956</b>
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>\$5,189</b>	<b>\$29,494</b>	<b>\$30,121</b>	<b>\$29,383</b>	<b>\$94,187</b>	<b>\$5,125</b>	<b>\$27,315</b>	<b>\$33,679</b>	<b>\$31,073</b>	<b>\$97,192</b>	<b>\$4,721</b>	<b>\$30,128</b>	<b>\$39,237</b>	<b>\$30,749</b>	<b>\$104,835</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

TABLE 49

## HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$322	\$322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$604	\$604	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$552	\$552
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	210	210	0	0	0	171	171	0	0	0	167	167
New Hampshire	0	0	0	15	15	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	10	11
Rhode Island	1	0	33	15	49	0	0	26	44	70	3	0	40	28	71
Vermont	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	4
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	16	16
Maryland	0	0	0	361	361	0	0	0	406	406	0	0	0	439	439
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	166	941	1,107	0	0	138	809	947	0	0	283	696	979
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	210	210	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	52	52
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	0	0	210	210	0	0	0	250	250	0	0	0	1	1
Indiana	136	0	0	0	136	136	0	0	0	136	46	0	27	0	73
Michigan*	148	0	0	180	328	149	0	0	247	396	160	0	0	123	283
Ohio	0	0	0	208	208	0	0	0	235	235	0	0	0	209	209
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	53	0	53
Kansas	8	0	109	29	146	8	0	96	26	130	4	0	124	32	160
Minnesota	0	0	0	149	149	0	0	0	236	236	0	0	0	143	143
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	4	0	0	32	36
Nebraska	15	4	203	0	222	15	0	232	0	247	25	0	274	0	299
North Dakota	49	0	15	16	80	128	0	62	19	209	55	0	6	8	69
South Dakota	0	0	20	19	39	0	0	20	46	66	1	0	0	90	91
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	18	0	18
Florida	9	0	255	17	281	2	0	381	31	414	0	0	256	12	268
Georgia	0	0	0	407	407	0	0	0	273	273	0	0	0	399	399
Kentucky	0	0	285	0	285	0	0	331	0	331	0	0	557	0	557
Louisiana	7	3	295	101	406	3	3	145	158	309	6	1	78	116	201
Mississippi	18	4	96	7	125	14	2	92	88	196	14	2	131	87	234
North Carolina	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	5
South Carolina	18	2	232	48	300	20	1	296	93	410	60	45	223	220	548
Tennessee	116	0	35	159	310	97	0	0	28	125	39	0	44	194	277
Virginia	0	0	65	535	600	0	0	76	654	730	20	0	77	614	711
West Virginia	0	0	621	55	676	0	0	621	54	675	0	3	154	54	211
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	19	0	0	0	19
New Mexico	0	163	41	44	248	0	158	37	39	234	0	160	39	41	240
Oklahoma	0	0	198	75	273	0	0	180	75	255	0	0	333	75	408
Texas	133	78	2,577	0	2,788	153	105	2,655	0	2,913	157	149	2,737	0	3,043
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	44	0	23	0	67	101	0	12	0	113	158	0	9	0	167
Idaho	9	0	10	6	25	12	0	11	6	29	13	0	26	6	45
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	9
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	90	0	1	0	91	77	0	30	158	265	3	0	0	0	3
California	0	0	0	81	81	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	71	71
Hawaii	0	0	0	235	235	0	0	0	140	140	0	0	3	93	96
Nevada	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	3	5	8	0	0	4	7	11
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58
Washington	0	0	155	95	250	0	0	177	252	429	0	0	141	240	381
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$811</b>	<b>\$254</b>	<b>\$5,520</b>	<b>\$4,771</b>	<b>\$11,356</b>	<b>\$927</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$5,667</b>	<b>\$5,233</b>	<b>\$12,100</b>	<b>\$801</b>	<b>\$361</b>	<b>\$5,637</b>	<b>\$4,889</b>	<b>\$11,688</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 50**  
**CORRECTIONS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$6
Maine	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	7
Massachusetts	0	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	29	29
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	5	5
Rhode Island	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	8	0	8
Vermont	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3
Maryland	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	64	64	0	0	0	36	36
New Jersey	8	0	0	0	8	17	1	0	0	18	7	0	0	0	7
New York	0	0	0	231	231	0	0	0	208	208	0	0	0	238	238
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	17	17
Indiana	55	0	13	0	68	50	0	11	0	61	38	0	11	0	49
Michigan	39	0	0	0	39	41	0	0	0	41	20	0	0	0	20
Ohio	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	0	70	70
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	0	29	2	31	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	9	0	9
Kansas	2	0	2	6	10	2	0	5	6	13	0	0	9	4	13
Minnesota	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	13	13
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	3
North Dakota	2	0	3	0	5	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	23	0	23
Florida	4	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	8	14	0	0	0	14
Georgia	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	77	77	0	0	0	44	44
Kentucky	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	9	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5
Mississippi	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	5
North Carolina	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	15
South Carolina	4	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	1	7	4	0	1	0	5
Tennessee	0	0	61	0	61	5	0	24	0	29	0	0	19	0	19
Virginia	1	1	2	21	25	0	0	7	19	26	0	0	1	17	18
West Virginia	11	0	7	0	18	10	0	6	0	16	3	0	0	0	3
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	32	0	2	0	34	16	0	19	0	35	0	0	5	0	5
New Mexico	0	0	2	11	13	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	5	7
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	29	0	0	36	65	23	0	0	31	54	26	0	29	3	58
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	22	0	112	0	134	26	0	18	0	44	12	0	0	0	12
Idaho	3	1	3	0	7	5	0	12	0	17	3	0	9	0	12
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	7	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1
California	15	0	0	2	17	80	0	0	0	80	35	0	0	0	35
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	9	9
Oregon	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3
Washington	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	23	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$245</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$269</b>	<b>\$556</b>	<b>\$1,072</b>	<b>\$306</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$606</b>	<b>\$1,058</b>	<b>\$259</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$153</b>	<b>\$531</b>	<b>\$943</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 51**  
**TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$433	\$28	\$761	\$1,222	\$0	\$434	\$17	\$668	\$1,119	\$0	\$487	\$23	\$963	\$1,473
Maine	0	143	84	34	261	0	149	80	66	295	0	144	134	55	333
Massachusetts	0	0	0	1,794	1,794	0	0	0	2,054	2,054	0	0	0	1,949	1,949
New Hampshire	0	10	195	0	205	0	10	267	0	277	0	10	196	0	206
Rhode Island	0	228	8	92	328	0	169	35	6	210	0	137	45	6	188
Vermont	0	226	38	9	273	0	224	40	5	269	0	232	44	1	277
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	200	178	0	378	0	233	146	0	379	0	216	233	0	449
Maryland	0	800	1,001	0	1,801	0	742	1,299	0	2,041	0	771	1,606	0	2,377
New Jersey	1,125	1,445	565	1,139	4,274	1,180	1,475	250	1,197	4,102	1,200	2,506	7	1,247	4,960
New York	0	1,666	1,445	920	4,031	0	1,541	1,615	1,268	4,424	0	1,781	1,557	1,180	4,518
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	245	245	0	0	0	365	365	0	0	0	370	370
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	82	1,953	1,331	3,366	0	90	2,141	1,194	3,425	0	108	2,601	723	3,432
Indiana	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	13	0	13
Michigan*	0	1,318	22	71	1,411	0	1,341	29	15	1,385	0	1,213	172	8	1,393
Ohio	0	1,298	719	210	2,227	0	1,170	1,003	234	2,407	0	1,185	1,002	340	2,527
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	473	345	0	818	0	340	629	0	969	0	338	634	0	972
Kansas	9	439	663	103	1,214	9	245	366	57	677	9	224	328	62	623
Minnesota	0	0	0	307	307	0	0	0	325	325	0	0	0	404	404
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	349	361	0	710	0	321	425	0	746	0	339	512	0	851
North Dakota	457	241	96	0	794	47	245	418	0	710	0	162	503	0	665
South Dakota	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	26	0	26
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	358	94	162	614	0	383	99	229	711	0	336	171	200	707
Arkansas	0	264	297	41	602	0	279	472	74	825	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	2,468	4,753	265	7,486	12	2,229	5,147	358	7,746	0	2,210	6,710	384	9,304
Georgia	240	1,119	218	3	1,580	217	735	323	23	1,298	405	1,168	94	186	1,853
Kentucky	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	8	0	8
Louisiana	31	611	132	155	929	53	576	139	244	1,012	36	651	168	167	1,022
Mississippi	0	356	300	12	668	0	311	277	39	627	0	354	460	89	903
North Carolina	0	1,321	1,491	34	2,846	0	1,183	1,511	14	2,708	0	1,114	1,750	131	2,995
South Carolina	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	4	0	5
Tennessee	0	1,023	239	0	1,262	0	874	448	0	1,322	0	960	383	0	1,343
Virginia	0	0	13	4	17	0	0	27	2	29	0	0	45	22	67
West Virginia	5	529	269	0	803	1	422	163	0	586	3	572	26	0	601
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	0	670	318	154	1,142	0	666	437	106	1,209	1	670	805	126	1,602
New Mexico	0	372	98	18	488	0	304	49	3	356	0	338	73	10	421
Oklahoma	0	651	333	0	984	0	664	494	0	1,158	0	631	578	0	1,209
Texas	0	3,389	806	1,594	5,789	1	2,728	1,655	1,153	5,537	0	4,200	2,070	1,254	7,524
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	242	60	0	302	0	227	79	0	306	0	265	237	0	502
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	2	306	334	0	642	0	277	568	0	845	0	153	484	0	637
Wyoming	57	79	111	0	247	50	41	111	0	202	73	61	163	0	297
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	202	778	57	0	1,037	159	1,002	93	15	1,269	71	1,121	37	7	1,236
California	0	2,498	332	960	3,790	0	2,766	615	1,304	4,685	0	2,681	833	512	4,026
Hawaii	0	206	43	104	353	0	236	103	171	510	0	174	85	157	416
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	7	8
Oregon	0	1	0	27	28	0	3	0	41	44	0	2	0	29	31
Washington	0	710	520	766	1,996	0	713	657	448	1,818	0	641	616	271	1,528
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,128</b>	<b>\$27,302</b>	<b>\$18,610</b>	<b>\$11,315</b>	<b>\$59,355</b>	<b>\$1,729</b>	<b>\$25,348</b>	<b>\$22,282</b>	<b>\$11,678</b>	<b>\$61,037</b>	<b>\$1,799</b>	<b>\$28,155</b>	<b>\$25,437</b>	<b>\$10,860</b>	<b>\$66,251</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 52**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$342	\$342	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$215	\$215	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$318	\$318
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	157	157	0	0	0	221	221	0	0	0	182	182
New Hampshire	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	11	11
Rhode Island	0	4	8	2	14	0	4	13	4	21	0	7	8	26	41
Vermont	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	11	11
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	17	17
Maryland	7	51	257	171	486	1	45	229	163	438	1	50	220	161	432
New Jersey	62	270	31	207	570	80	170	14	147	411	73	0	1	0	74
New York	0	303	266	247	816	0	182	198	257	637	0	166	278	236	680
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	8	303	35	346	0	11	470	62	543	0	0	625	7	632
Indiana	32	0	2	0	34	13	0	2	0	15	33	0	26	0	59
Michigan	5	10	48	18	81	5	9	48	20	82	2	13	62	120	197
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	23	0	23
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	17	17
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	2	33	0	38	6	1	56	0	63	3	3	30	0	36
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	0	43	0	43	0	0	59	0	59	0	0	28	0	28
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	95	262	367	179	903	239	308	423	190	1,160	141	358	384	201	1,084
Georgia	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	68	68	0	0	0	10	10
Kentucky	0	0	26	0	26	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	18	0	18
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	10	6	1	17	0	3	5	9	17	1	6	10	3	20
North Carolina	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	5	0	6	0	11
South Carolina	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	9	25
Virginia	0	1	2	4	7	0	3	11	5	19	0	11	4	21	36
West Virginia	0	32	8	0	40	0	32	7	0	39	0	0	1	0	1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	8	4	5	17	0	9	5	9	23	0	8	4	7	19
Oklahoma	1	0	16	34	51	1	1	32	39	73	2	3	22	80	107
Texas	3	0	10	0	13	4	0	13	0	17	4	0	13	0	17
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	63	59	22	0	144	40	57	26	0	123	18	75	12	0	105
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	
Hawaii	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	17	17
Nevada	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oregon	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	23	23	0	1	0	34	35
Washington	0	77	173	302	552	0	57	283	188	528	0	95	254	148	497
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$282</b>	<b>\$1,098</b>	<b>\$1,663</b>	<b>\$1,840</b>	<b>\$4,883</b>	<b>\$396</b>	<b>\$892</b>	<b>\$1,922</b>	<b>\$1,689</b>	<b>\$4,899</b>	<b>\$299</b>	<b>\$796</b>	<b>\$2,035</b>	<b>\$1,637</b>	<b>\$4,767</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE 53**  
**HOUSING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91	\$91	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$145	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146	\$146
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	182	182	0	0	0	190	190	0	0	0	175	175
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	8
Maryland	3	19	26	54	102	0	17	31	65	113	15	17	32	48	112
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	3	0	114	117	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	84	84
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	59	18	77	0	0	55	10	65	0	0	57	12	69
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	32	4	0	36	0	23	4	0	27	0	16	4	74	94
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	93	14	1	35	143	77	12	3	0	92	19	34	3	0	56
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	3	132	135	0	0	2	124	126	0	0	1	57	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$96</b>	<b>\$68</b>	<b>\$93</b>	<b>\$689</b>	<b>\$946</b>	<b>\$77</b>	<b>\$52</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$657</b>	<b>\$881</b>	<b>\$34</b>	<b>\$67</b>	<b>\$97</b>	<b>\$608</b>	<b>\$806</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report



**TABLE 54**  
**ALL OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014					Actual Fiscal 2015					Estimated Fiscal 2016				
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Other State Funds	Bonds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,380	\$1,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,317	\$1,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,707	\$1,707
Maine	1	3	6	1	11	1	8	7	1	17	4	21	11	3	39
Massachusetts	0	0	0	560	560	0	0	0	760	760	0	0	0	640	640
New Hampshire	0	8	0	37	45	0	21	0	34	55	0	25	0	36	61
Rhode Island*	10	60	49	29	148	3	5	35	17	60	5	6	54	77	142
Vermont	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	78	78	0	0	0	73	73
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	0	0	0	244	244	0	0	0	175	175	0	0	0	200	200
Maryland	30	17	0	530	577	2	5	0	474	481	5	37	0	485	527
New Jersey	148	72	42	104	366	261	52	17	244	574	295	17	1	0	313
New York	0	55	407	987	1,449	0	103	246	882	1,231	0	90	1,078	1,314	2,482
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	810	810	0	0	0	1,020	1,020	0	0	0	1,033	1,033
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois	0	0	7	736	743	0	0	4	667	671	0	0	2	16	18
Indiana	46	0	26	0	72	162	0	23	0	185	170	0	55	0	225
Michigan	65	3	24	31	123	83	14	16	22	135	69	12	18	11	110
Ohio	0	5	178	509	692	0	10	172	643	825	0	4	147	658	809
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa	0	49	34	14	97	3	25	26	2	56	0	39	35	5	79
Kansas	20	15	4	23	62	15	17	13	26	71	12	18	16	27	73
Minnesota	0	0	0	282	282	0	0	0	172	172	0	0	0	299	299
Missouri	21	19	24	0	64	98	26	44	0	168	9	15	85	39	148
Nebraska	3	19	30	0	52	4	3	33	0	40	5	4	38	0	47
North Dakota	30	1	9	0	40	57	6	13	0	76	29	51	74	0	154
South Dakota	2	38	16	2	58	2	36	16	14	68	43	3	16	1	63
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama*	4	0	46	224	274	4	0	51	443	498	3	0	19	305	327
Arkansas	0	10	73	0	83	0	11	62	0	73	0	2	77	0	79
Florida	102	0	478	1,102	1,682	181	0	566	1,082	1,829	147	0	561	1,078	1,786
Georgia	0	0	0	383	383	0	0	0	437	437	0	0	0	460	460
Kentucky	0	0	239	0	239	0	0	219	0	219	0	0	233	0	233
Louisiana	33	11	130	231	405	34	73	193	256	556	37	27	244	187	495
Mississippi	15	18	74	230	337	6	10	106	637	759	7	36	205	316	564
North Carolina	2	0	0	153	155	2	0	0	87	89	6	0	14	65	85
South Carolina	16	16	76	5	113	10	6	62	4	82	10	19	60	1	90
Tennessee	44	3	0	26	73	20	2	0	56	78	80	10	7	235	332
Virginia	3	3	11	85	102	0	6	6	110	122	1	6	2	106	115
West Virginia	37	32	38	0	107	35	30	35	0	100	25	8	87	0	120
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona	3	0	26	0	29	1	0	30	0	31	5	0	12	0	17
New Mexico	0	45	29	248	322	0	20	43	321	384	0	32	36	266	334
Oklahoma	3	41	140	9	193	2	35	134	2	173	1	32	142	15	190
Texas	0	0	387	0	387	0	0	251	0	251	0	0	1,485	0	1,485
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado	225	0	116	0	341	49	0	66	0	115	57	0	37	0	94
Idaho	0	0	23	22	45	0	0	37	15	52	0	0	37	2	39
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	286	20	631	0	937	366	19	431	0	816	415	20	510	0	945
Wyoming	2	1	1	0	4	8	7	7	0	22	19	15	15	0	49
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	426	77	199	0	702	250	47	108	0	405	16	45	72	0	133
California	51	27	4	175	257	32	66	173	244	515	52	70	157	1,522	1,801
Hawaii	0	15	199	475	689	0	47	135	444	626	0	49	121	694	864
Nevada	0	7	4	8	19	0	2	5	16	23	2	1	2	13	18
Oregon	0	19	0	91	110	0	7	0	65	72	0	1	0	18	19
Washington	0	60	185	376	621	0	31	184	441	656	0	35	114	320	469
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>\$1,628</b>	<b>\$769</b>	<b>\$3,965</b>	<b>\$10,212</b>	<b>\$16,574</b>	<b>\$1,691</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$3,569</b>	<b>\$11,208</b>	<b>\$17,218</b>	<b>\$1,529</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$5,879</b>	<b>\$12,225</b>	<b>\$20,383</b>

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

## Capital Spending Notes

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**Florida:** Florida provided housing grants of \$68 million from Other States Funds in 2015 and \$70 million from Other States Funds in 2016.

**Georgia:** Capital expenditures for debt service are included under All Other State Expenditures.

**Maryland:** Capital expenditure figures reflect authorizations; meaningful data for expenditures by fiscal year are not available. Total for bonds is not net of de-authorizations. "Bond Funds" include GO and Academic Revenue Bonds.

**Michigan:** Higher education capital expenditures made from non-state funds are excluded. Fiscal 2014 actual spending for Transportation Capital Expenditures is adjusted from last year's State Expenditure Report to correct an overstatement of \$760.0 million in spending from other state funds. The adjustment does not change fiscal 2014 actual spending as published in last year's State Expenditure Report for Total Transportation Expenditures – Capital Inclusive.

**Tennessee:** Bond estimates represent bond authorizations, while actual bonds represent bond proceeds utilized.

# 9

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## CHAPTER

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# REVENUE SOURCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

## Revenue Sources in the General Fund

General fund revenue, the largest source of state expenditures and the most discretionary, totaled \$752.8 billion in fiscal 2015, and grew to an estimated \$766.3 billion in fiscal 2016. The three main sources of general fund revenue – personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and corporate income taxes – accounted for 81.6 percent of state general fund collections. Specifically, personal income taxes accounted for 44.1 percent, sales and use taxes for 31.1 percent, and corporate income taxes for 6.4 percent of total general fund revenues in fiscal 2015. Other taxes and fees represented 17.7 percent of general fund revenues, while gaming taxes were 0.7 percent. The major sources of general fund revenues are displayed by state in Table 55, while information on items excluded from revenue sources can be found in Table 57.

Depending on the state, “other taxes and fees” may include cigarette and tobacco taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, insurance premiums, severance taxes, licenses and fees for permits, inheritances taxes, and charges for state-provided services.

States use a variety of taxes and fees to finance programs, not all of which are reflected in the general fund. These include some gaming taxes, lottery proceeds, and motor vehicle fees, which often are earmarked for special purposes or specific funds, such as education or roads.

Table 57 illustrates the major items that are excluded from general fund revenue sources. For example, property taxes are a mainstay of local government finance and the majority of states exclude them from both their general funds and their revenue bases. However, many states use aid to local governments or other subsidies to help reduce the amount of property taxes local governments collect.

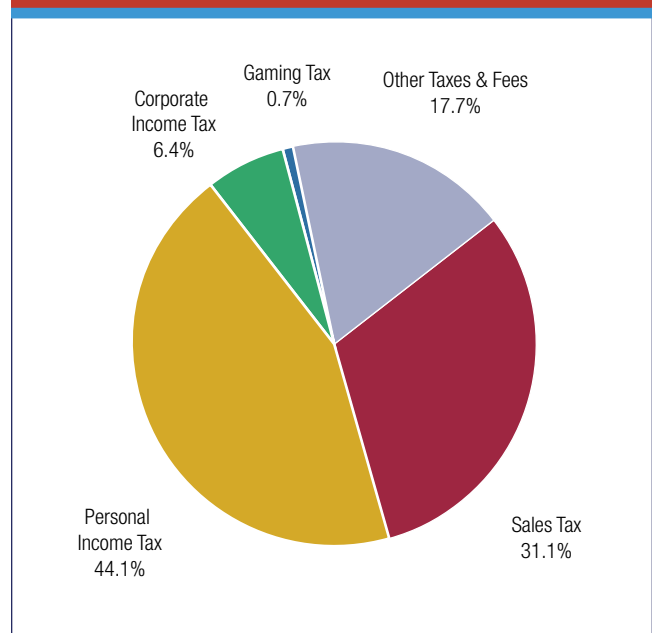
## State Tax Collection Trends

State general fund revenue growth accelerated in fiscal 2015, increasing 4.8 percent. The rise in general fund revenues in fiscal 2015 is primarily attributable to strong growth in income taxes, although sales tax collections also experienced relatively robust gains. In contrast to fiscal 2014, the vast majority of states in fiscal 2015 experienced a positive “April surprise.” April surprises often occur in states after taxpayers pay both their federal and state taxes. Sometimes the surprise can be a positive one as states experience higher than projected tax windfalls, other times the surprised can be negative. According to NASBO’s *Fall 2015 Fiscal Survey of States*, 39 states saw revenues come in above original projections in fiscal 2015, while in 3 states revenues were on target, and in 7 states revenues were below projections. When examining the various sources that comprise general fund

revenues, personal income taxes experienced the largest increase in fiscal 2015 at 7.3 percent, while corporate income taxes grew 6.8 percent and sales taxes increased 5.4 percent. Gaming taxes were flat in fiscal 2015, while other taxes and fees declined 2.5 percent. The decrease in other taxes and fees is likely largely due to the decline in oil and natural gas prices impacting severance taxes, which are considered part of other taxes and fees. For example, Alaska experienced a 59.5 percent decline in other taxes and fees in fiscal 2015.

In fiscal 2016, it is estimated that total general fund revenues grew at a slower pace than fiscal 2015, increasing 1.8 percent. Part of the reason for the moderate growth was the fact that most states experienced a negative “April surprise” in fiscal 2016, in contrast to the prior year. States received less tax collections than expected in April partly due to the weaker stock market performance in calendar year 2015. In addition, fiscal 2016 revenue collections were affected by modest national economic growth and the impact of low oil and natural gas prices on energy-producing states. According to a revenue survey conducted by NASBO in July 2016, total tax collections for fiscal 2016 were 0.8 percent below final projections for the states able to provide data. The three largest sources of state revenue all saw slower growth in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. Personal income taxes increased 2.9 percent, sales taxes grew 3.2 percent, and corporate income taxes declined 5.8 percent. In addition, gaming taxes only grew 0.3 percent, and other taxes and fees declined 0.7 percent. This slow revenue growth is expected to carry forward into fiscal 2017, with general fund revenues expected to increase 2.9 percent according to NASBO’s *Spring 2016 Fiscal Survey of States*.

**FIGURE 21**  
**REVENUE SOURCES IN THE GENERAL FUND, FISCAL 2015**



**TABLE 55**  
**REVENUE SOURCES IN THE GENERAL FUND (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/state	Actual Fiscal 2014						Actual Fiscal 2015						Estimated Fiscal 2016					
	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming Tax	Other Taxes & Fees	Total	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming Tax	Other Taxes & Fees	Total	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming Tax	Other Taxes & Fees	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>																		
Connecticut*	\$4,101	\$8,719	\$782	\$603	\$2,805	\$17,010	\$4,205	\$9,151	\$815	\$591	\$2,520	\$17,282	\$4,182	\$9,175	\$854	\$607	\$2,891	\$17,709
Maine*	1,156	1,406	183	0	369	3,114	1,244	1,522	169	0	394	3,329	1,315	1,546	138	0	357	3,356
Massachusetts	4,041	13,201	2,049	0	2,451	21,741	4,086	14,448	2,172	0	2,349	23,055	4,298	14,392	2,321	0	2,454	23,465
New Hampshire	0	0	550	4	1,620	2,174	0	0	562	3	1,702	2,267	0	0	646	3	1,771	2,420
Rhode Island	916	1,116	114	1	1,283	3,430	963	1,228	148	1	1,301	3,641	981	1,225	154	1	1,274	3,635
Vermont	230	671	95	0	333	1,329	237	706	122	0	316	1,381	241	747	117	0	307	1,412
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>																		
Delaware	0	1,188	176	0	2,209	3,573	0	1,252	270	0	2,433	3,955	0	1,287	144	0	2,514	3,945
Maryland*	4,143	7,774	761	0	2,428	15,106	4,351	8,346	777	0	2,448	15,923	4,516	8,779	831	0	2,309	16,435
New Jersey	8,849	12,312	2,299	981	6,982	31,423	9,146	13,250	2,866	970	6,954	33,186	9,396	13,408	2,486	978	7,018	33,286
New York	11,786	42,961	6,046	17	2,826	63,636	12,137	43,710	6,265	18	2,754	64,884	12,485	47,055	5,647	17	3,263	68,467
Pennsylvania	9,130	11,437	2,502	90	5,448	28,607	9,493	12,107	2,811	96	6,086	30,593	9,863	13,002	2,812	122	5,739	31,538
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>																		
Illinois	7,675	16,642	3,164	989	8,298	36,768	8,030	15,433	2,686	970	8,769	35,888	8,140	12,335	2,275	963	7,999	31,712
Indiana	6,926	4,899	1,054	474	1,049	14,402	7,195	5,233	1,094	447	930	14,898	7,223	5,218	984	441	954	14,820
Michigan*	1,862	5,527	137	0	1,409	8,935	2,008	6,323	442	0	1,572	10,345	1,970	6,740	-109	0	1,087	9,688
Ohio*	9,166	8,065	-11	0	12,014	29,233	9,960	8,507	2	0	13,004	31,473	10,348	7,799	33	0	15,750	33,930
Wisconsin	4,628	7,061	967	0	1,292	13,948	4,892	7,326	1,005	0	1,318	14,541	5,066	7,741	963	0	1,328	15,098
<b>PLAINS</b>																		
Iowa	2,183	3,201	389	0	716	6,489	2,230	3,452	433	0	705	6,820	2,302	3,634	356	0	656	6,948
Kansas	2,446	2,218	399	0	590	5,653	2,485	2,278	417	0	749	5,929	2,659	2,249	355	0	810	6,073
Minnesota	5,043	9,660	1,278	43	3,251	19,275	5,131	10,403	1,455	49	3,301	20,339	5,234	10,716	1,227	55	3,437	20,669
Missouri	1,925	5,404	396	0	278	8,003	1,988	5,947	436	0	338	8,709	2,062	6,126	281	0	318	8,787
Nebraska	1,525	2,061	307	1	224	4,117	1,535	2,206	347	1	217	4,305	1,528	2,221	308	1	251	4,308
North Dakota	1,350	514	239	4	820	2,927	1,405	536	196	4	734	2,875	1,039	354	105	3	1,061	2,562
South Dakota	823	0	0	1	652	1,476	837	0	0	1	580	1,418	861	0	0	1	635	1,497
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>																		
Alabama	2,038	3,102	378	2	2,037	7,557	2,127	3,234	492	2	2,045	7,900	2,196	3,365	381	2	1,939	7,883
Arkansas	2,173	3,111	440	40	479	6,243	2,198	3,189	493	47	544	6,471	2,290	3,148	487	56	471	6,452
Florida	19,708	0	2,043	256	4,191	26,198	21,063	0	2,236	275	4,107	27,681	22,086	0	2,110	231	3,848	28,275
Georgia	5,126	8,966	944	0	4,133	19,168	5,390	9,679	1,001	0	4,365	20,435	5,433	10,154	990	0	5,121	21,699
Kentucky	3,131	3,749	475	0	2,107	9,462	3,267	4,070	528	0	2,102	9,967	3,463	4,282	527	0	2,067	10,339
Louisiana	2,926	2,751	329	389	1,800	8,195	3,031	2,886	300	413	1,779	8,409	3,329	2,983	359	421	1,477	8,569
Mississippi	2,201	1,667	677	128	730	5,403	2,261	1,743	714	131	554	5,403	2,381	1,814	692	130	560	5,577
North Carolina	5,294	10,953	1,192	0	3,101	20,540	6,252	11,079	1,328	0	2,789	21,447	6,559	11,905	1,058	0	2,626	22,149
South Carolina	2,517	2,921	288	0	826	6,552	2,656	3,661	377	0	819	7,153	2,799	3,888	393	0	776	7,856
Tennessee*	6,866	156	949	0	3,575	11,546	7,271	198	1,189	0	3,838	12,496	7,559	212	1,109	0	3,806	12,686
Virginia	3,066	11,253	757	0	1,334	16,410	3,235	12,329	832	0	1,340	17,736	3,368	12,823	723	0	1,396	18,309
West Virginia	1,204	1,767	230	0	935	4,136	1,254	1,810	201	0	989	4,254	1,270	1,861	173	0	1,002	4,306
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>																		
Arizona	3,986	3,462	575	0	314	8,338	4,191	3,761	663	0	320	8,934	4,299	3,957	550	0	415	9,220
New Mexico	2,514	1,255	197	67	2,008	6,041	2,656	1,340	255	67	1,919	6,237	2,665	1,401	223	64	1,673	6,026
Oklahoma	2,156	2,085	307	15	1,065	5,628	2,224	2,218	303	15	967	5,727	2,063	2,049	260	16	817	5,205
Texas	27,274	0	0	0	24,366	51,640	28,910	0	0	0	23,734	52,644	29,144	0	0	0	22,599	51,743
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>																		
Colorado*	2,667	5,696	721	0	373	9,456	2,880	6,350	693	0	400	10,322	2,923	6,492	648	0	424	10,487
Idaho	1,146	1,329	188	0	152	2,815	1,219	1,471	215	0	152	3,057	1,279	1,524	217	0	164	3,184
Montana	63	1,063	148	57	746	2,077	63	1,176	173	60	728	2,200	64	1,185	118	61	694	2,121
Utah	1,657	2,890	314	0	559	5,420	1,715	3,158	374	0	558	5,805	1,775	3,361	347	0	496	5,979
Wyoming	521	0	0	0	861	1,382	544	0	0	0	965	1,509	467	0	0	0	546	1,013
<b>FAR WEST</b>																		
Alaska	0	0	408	9	4,973	5,390	0	0	231	9	2,016	2,257	0	0	110	9	1,218	1,337
California	22,263	67,025	9,093	1	4,993	103,375	23,682	76,169	9,417	1	2,520	111,789	25,028	79,962	10,309	1	1,701	117,001
Hawaii	2,825	1,745	87	0	1,439	6,096	2,993	1,988	52	0	1,544	6,577	3,206	2,116	93	0	780	6,195
Nevada	968	0	0	719	1,380	3,067	1,034	0	0	723	1,529	3,286	1,098	0	0	727	1,830	3,655
Oregon	0	6,604	488	0	520	7,612	0	7,292	616	0	510	8,418	0	7,631	596	0	528	8,754
Washington*	8,237	0	0	0	8,146	16,383	8,793	0	0	0	8,490	17,283	9,506	0	0	0	9,008	18,514
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>\$222,430</b>	<b>\$309,586</b>	<b>\$45,103</b>	<b>\$4,891</b>	<b>\$136,490</b>	<b>\$718,500</b>	<b>\$234,467</b>	<b>\$332,163</b>	<b>\$48,172</b>	<b>\$4,894</b>	<b>\$133,097</b>	<b>\$752,792</b>	<b>\$241,958</b>	<b>\$341,864</b>	<b>\$45,401</b>	<b>\$4,909</b>	<b>\$132,163</b>	<b>\$766,295</b>

**TABLE 56**  
**REVENUE SOURCES IN THE GENERAL FUND (YEAR-OVER-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE)**

Region/state	Actual Fiscal 2015						Estimated Fiscal 2016					
	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming Tax	Other Taxes & Fees	Total	Sales Tax	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Gaming Tax	Other Taxes & Fees	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut*	2.5 %	5.0 %	4.2 %	-2.0 %	-10.2 %	1.6 %	-0.5 %	0.3 %	4.8 %	2.7 %	14.7 %	2.5 %
Maine*	7.6	8.3	-7.7		6.8	6.9	5.7	1.6	-18.3		-9.4	0.8
Massachusetts	1.1	9.4	6.0		-4.1	6.0	5.2	-0.4	6.9		4.5	1.8
New Hampshire			2.2	-25.0	5.1	4.3			14.9	0.0	4.1	6.7
Rhode Island	5.1	10.0	29.8	0.0	1.4	6.2	1.9	-0.2	4.1	0.0	-2.1	-0.2
Vermont	3.0	5.2	28.4		-5.1	3.9	1.7	5.8	-4.1		-2.8	2.2
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware		5.4	53.4		10.1	10.7		2.8	-46.7		3.3	-0.3
Maryland*	5.0	7.4	2.1		0.8	5.4	3.8	5.2	7.0		-5.7	3.2
New Jersey	3.4	7.6	24.7	-1.1	-0.4	5.6	2.7	1.2	-13.3	0.8	0.9	0.3
New York	3.0	1.7	3.6	5.9	-2.5	2.0	2.9	7.7	-9.9	-5.6	18.5	5.5
Pennsylvania	4.0	5.9	12.4	6.7	11.7	6.9	3.9	7.4	0.0	27.1	-5.7	3.1
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois	4.6	-7.3	-15.1	-1.9	5.7	-2.4	1.4	-20.1	-15.3	-0.7	-8.8	-11.6
Indiana	3.9	6.8	3.8	-5.8	-11.3	3.4	0.4	-0.3	-10.0	-1.3	2.6	-0.5
Michigan*	7.8	14.4	222.6		11.6	15.8	-1.9	6.6	-124.7		-30.9	-6.4
Ohio*	8.7	5.5	-121.9		8.2	7.7	3.9	-8.3	1222.1		21.1	7.8
Wisconsin	5.7	3.8	3.9		2.0	4.3	3.6	5.7	-4.2		0.8	3.8
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	2.2	7.8	11.3		-1.5	5.1	3.2	5.3	-17.8		-7.0	1.9
Kansas	1.6	2.7	4.5		26.9	4.9	7.0	-1.3	-14.9		8.1	2.4
Minnesota	1.7	7.7	13.8	14.0	1.5	5.5	2.0	3.0	-15.7	12.2	4.1	1.6
Missouri	3.3	10.0	10.1		21.6	8.8	3.7	3.0	-35.6		-5.9	0.9
Nebraska	0.7	7.0	13.0	-50.0	-3.2	4.6	-0.5	0.7	-11.2	0.0	15.4	0.1
North Dakota	4.1	4.3	-18.0	0.0	-10.5	-1.8	-26.0	-34.0	-46.4	-25.0	44.6	-10.9
South Dakota	1.7			0.0	-11.0	-3.9	2.9			0.0	9.5	5.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	4.4	4.3	30.2	0.0	0.4	4.5	3.2	4.1	-22.6	0.0	-5.2	-0.2
Arkansas	1.1	2.5	12.1	18.3	13.6	3.6	4.2	-1.3	-1.3	18.2	-13.5	-0.3
Florida	6.9		9.4	7.4	-2.0	5.7	4.9		-5.6	-16.0	-6.3	2.1
Georgia	5.2	8.0	6.0		5.6	6.6	0.8	4.9	-1.0		17.3	6.2
Kentucky	4.3	8.6	11.2		-0.2	5.3	6.0	5.2	-0.2		-1.7	3.7
Louisiana	3.6	4.9	-8.9	6.3	-1.1	2.6	9.9	3.4	19.7	1.9	-17.0	1.9
Mississippi	2.7	4.6	5.5	2.3	-24.1	0.0	5.3	4.1	-3.1	-0.8	1.1	3.2
North Carolina	18.1	1.1	11.4		-10.1	4.4	4.9	7.5	-20.3		-5.8	3.3
South Carolina	5.5	25.3	30.9		-0.8	14.7	5.4	6.2	4.2		-5.3	4.6
Tennessee*	5.9	26.9	25.3		7.4	8.2	4.0	7.1	-6.7		-0.8	1.5
Virginia	5.5	9.6	9.9		0.4	8.1	4.1	4.0	-13.1		4.2	3.2
West Virginia	4.2	2.4	-12.6		5.8	2.9	1.3	2.8	-13.9		1.3	1.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	5.1	8.6	15.3		1.8	7.2	2.6	5.2	-17.1		29.7	3.2
New Mexico	5.6	6.8	29.4	0.0	-4.4	3.2	0.3	4.6	-12.5	-4.5	-12.8	-3.4
Oklahoma	3.2	6.4	-1.3	0.0	-9.2	1.8	-7.2	-7.6	-14.2	6.7	-15.5	-9.1
Texas	6.0				-2.6	1.9	0.8				-4.8	-1.7
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado*	8.0	11.5	-3.9		7.2	9.2	1.5	2.2	-6.5		6.1	1.6
Idaho	6.4	10.7	14.4		0.0	8.6	4.9	3.6	0.9		7.9	4.2
Montana	0.5	10.6	17.1	4.6	-2.4	5.9	0.5	0.8	-31.5	1.3	-4.7	-3.6
Utah	3.5	9.3	19.1		-0.2	7.1	3.5	6.4	-7.2		-11.1	3.0
Wyoming	4.4				12.1	9.2	-14.2				-43.4	-32.9
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska			-43.3	-1.1	-59.5	-58.1			-52.6	1.1	-39.6	-40.8
California	6.4	13.6	3.6	0.0	-49.5	8.1	5.7	5.0	9.5	0.0	-32.5	4.7
Hawaii	5.9	13.9	-40.2		7.3	7.9	7.1	6.4	78.8		-49.5	-5.8
Nevada	6.8			0.6	10.8	7.1	6.2			0.6	19.7	11.2
Oregon		10.4	26.3		-2.0	10.6		4.6	-3.3		3.5	4.0
Washington*	6.8				4.2	5.5	8.1				6.1	7.1
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>5.4 %</b>	<b>7.3 %</b>	<b>6.8 %</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>	<b>-2.5 %</b>	<b>4.8 %</b>	<b>3.2 %</b>	<b>2.9 %</b>	<b>-5.8 %</b>	<b>0.3 %</b>	<b>-0.7 %</b>	<b>1.8 %</b>

**TABLE 57**  
**ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM REVENUE SOURCES**

Region/State	Sales and Compensating Use Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Gaming Taxes	Lottery Funds	Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	Motor Fuel Taxes	Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	Insurance Premium Taxes	Property Taxes	Utility Taxes	Severance Taxes	Federal Funds	Licenses and Fees	Other
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>															
Connecticut*	P						X			X		X	P		
Maine*							P			P		X	X		
Massachusetts				X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
New Hampshire	X	X										X			
Rhode Island							X			X		X	X		
Vermont	P			X	X	X	X			P	P	X	X		
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>															
Delaware	X						X			X		X	X		
Maryland*				X			P			X		X	X		
New Jersey	P		P	X		P		P	P	X	P	X	X	P	
New York	P		P		X	P	X		P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	P			P	X	P	X		P	P		X	X	P	P
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>															
Illinois							X			X		X			
Indiana					X	P	X			X	P	X	X	P	
Michigan	P	P		X	X	P	X	P	P	X			P	P	P
Ohio*				X	X		X			X		X			
Wisconsin				X	X		X			X		X	X	X	
<b>PLAINS</b>															
Iowa				X		X	X			X			X	X	
Kansas				P	P		X			X	X		X	P	P
Minnesota															
Missouri	P			X	X	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	P	P	P
Nebraska				P	X	P	X		P	X	P	P	X	P	P
North Dakota							X			X	X		X		
South Dakota		N/A	N/A	P			X			X	X		X		
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>															
Alabama					X	P	X	P		P			X	P	
Arkansas	P				X		P			X	X	P	X	P	
Florida		X			X	P	X			X	X		X	P	P
Georgia				X	X						X	X	X		
Kentucky				N/A			X						X	X	
Louisiana				P	X		X			X	X		X	P	P
Mississippi					X		P				X		X	X	
North Carolina				X	X		X			X		X	X		
South Carolina				X	X		X			X		X	X		
Tennessee*				X	P					X					
Virginia				X	X	P				X	X	X		P	
West Virginia				N/A	P		X				X		X		
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>															
Arizona				X		P	X	P		X	P	X	X	P	P
New Mexico					X		X			X	X		X		
Oklahoma	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X	P	P
Texas		X	X	X	X					X			X	P	
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>															
Colorado*		P	P	X	X	P	X			X	X	X	X	P	P
Idaho				X	X	P	X	P		X	X	X	X	X	
Montana							X						X		
Utah				X	X		X			X			X		
Wyoming		X	X												
<b>FAR WEST</b>															
Alaska	X	X			X						X	X	X		
California	P	P		P	X	P	X			X	X	X	X	P	P
Hawaii	P			N/A	N/A	P	X		P	N/A	P	N/A	P	P	P
Nevada		X	X		X		X				X	X	X		
Oregon	N/A			X	X	P	X	P		X	X		X		
Washington		N/A	N/A	N/A	X	P	X					X	X	P	
<b>ALL STATES</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>

Excluded=X Partially Excluded=P Not Applicable=N/A

## Revenue Sources in the General Fund Notes

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**Colorado:** Total General Fund includes diversion of income tax revenue to the State Education Fund and therefore total General Fund revenue is smaller than the sum of the components. The amounts diverted are \$479 million in fiscal 2013-14, \$520 million in fiscal 2014-15, and \$526 million in fiscal 2015-16. Sales revenue includes a 10 percent sales tax on retail marijuana that goes first to the General Fund but is then transferred to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund.

**Connecticut:** Beginning in fiscal 2016, a portion of the sales and use tax is diverted to the Special Transportation Fund and the Municipal Revenue Sharing Fund.

**Maine:** Maine historically reports Gaming Revenue in Other Taxes and Fees.

**Maryland:** Per statute, property taxes are not included in general fund revenues. However, the State has reverted part of the Transfer Tax to the general fund in recent years as part of the budget balancing plan.

**Michigan:** Actual fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015 amounts reflect general fund non-dedicated revenue as contained in the respective State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. Revenue figures have been adjusted to put them on a basis comparable to the consensus estimates. Fiscal 2016 estimates are the May 2016 consensus revenue estimates.

**Ohio:** Federal reimbursements for expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF.

**Tennessee:** Tennessee collects personal income tax on income from dividends on stocks and interest on certain bonds. Tax revenue estimates do not include federal funds and other departmental revenues. However, federal funds and other departmental revenues are included in the budget as funding sources for the general fund, along with state tax revenues.

**Washington:** Fiscal 2014 totals are based on the June 2015 revenue forecast document while fiscal 2015 and estimated fiscal 2016 are based on the June 2016 revenue forecast document.



# APPENDIX



**TABLE A-1**  
**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUND SOURCE (EXCLUDES BONDS) (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014			Actual Fiscal 2015			Estimated Fiscal 2016		
	State Funds	Federal Funds	State & Federal Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	State & Federal Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	State & Federal Funds
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>									
Connecticut	\$19,909	\$5,332	\$25,241	\$20,649	\$5,906	\$26,555	\$21,272	\$6,122	\$27,394
Maine	5,327	2,697	8,024	5,189	2,422	7,611	5,418	2,536	7,954
Massachusetts	45,394	7,926	53,320	45,798	9,137	54,935	47,510	9,751	57,261
New Hampshire	3,382	1,701	5,083	3,458	1,935	5,393	3,561	2,162	5,723
Rhode Island	6,126	2,676	8,802	6,616	2,901	9,517	6,233	3,065	9,298
Vermont	3,395	1,760	5,155	3,396	1,939	5,335	3,455	2,016	5,471
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>									
Delaware	7,253	1,903	9,156	7,355	2,063	9,418	7,612	2,151	9,763
Maryland	26,376	10,514	36,890	26,827	11,917	38,744	28,465	11,549	40,014
New Jersey	38,333	13,372	51,705	39,361	16,079	55,440	41,151	17,440	58,591
New York	92,915	41,171	134,086	94,624	45,743	140,367	97,484	49,476	146,960
Pennsylvania	44,122	22,749	66,871	46,748	25,324	72,072	49,403	27,153	76,556
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>									
Illinois	45,078	13,713	58,791	46,903	14,377	61,280	38,386	16,810	55,196
Indiana	17,282	9,978	27,260	19,037	10,305	29,342	18,958	12,448	31,406
Michigan	31,174	18,152	49,326	32,157	20,728	52,885	31,671	22,728	54,399
Ohio	46,043	13,046	59,089	48,593	13,994	62,587	52,509	12,450	64,959
Wisconsin	33,886	11,006	44,892	35,020	11,063	46,083	34,874	10,796	45,670
<b>PLAINS</b>									
Iowa	13,496	5,928	19,424	15,625	6,295	21,920	16,329	6,349	22,678
Kansas	10,457	3,900	14,357	10,752	3,958	14,710	11,090	4,023	15,113
Minnesota	23,734	8,938	32,672	24,940	10,085	35,025	25,837	11,494	37,331
Missouri	15,950	7,208	23,158	16,602	7,495	24,097	16,880	7,677	24,557
Nebraska	7,630	2,911	10,541	8,057	2,923	10,980	8,621	2,989	11,610
North Dakota	5,053	1,523	6,576	6,191	1,713	7,904	6,267	1,779	8,046
South Dakota	2,669	1,418	4,087	2,516	1,356	3,872	2,595	1,364	3,959
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>									
Alabama	15,246	9,360	24,606	15,256	9,363	24,619	15,834	10,135	25,969
Arkansas	16,104	6,503	22,607	16,497	7,128	23,625	16,377	7,301	23,678
Florida	42,116	24,354	66,470	45,470	23,912	69,382	51,801	24,921	76,722
Georgia	29,411	13,184	42,595	30,801	13,330	44,131	33,003	13,394	46,397
Kentucky	18,066	9,767	27,833	18,984	11,827	30,811	20,521	12,182	32,703
Louisiana	17,785	8,993	26,778	18,329	8,762	27,091	18,790	10,338	29,128
Mississippi	10,677	7,540	18,217	11,068	7,796	18,864	12,235	9,592	21,827
North Carolina	30,091	12,775	42,866	30,536	13,159	43,695	31,164	13,007	44,171
South Carolina	14,445	7,542	21,987	14,900	7,715	22,615	15,364	7,710	23,074
Tennessee	18,317	12,200	30,517	18,704	12,052	30,756	19,718	12,793	32,511
Virginia	35,122	9,568	44,690	36,256	9,706	45,962	38,149	9,901	48,050
West Virginia	12,292	3,448	15,740	12,548	3,324	15,872	12,755	3,340	16,095
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>									
Arizona	22,269	13,488	35,757	22,640	16,075	38,715	24,694	15,809	40,503
New Mexico	10,065	6,028	16,093	10,498	6,580	17,078	10,701	7,375	18,076
Oklahoma	14,606	7,523	22,129	14,840	7,372	22,212	14,788	7,656	22,444
Texas	71,645	38,444	110,089	75,330	42,327	117,657	79,806	44,956	124,762
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>									
Colorado	23,487	7,859	31,346	25,678	8,761	34,439	26,517	9,486	36,003
Idaho	4,223	2,614	6,837	4,409	2,753	7,162	5,031	2,905	7,936
Montana	4,039	2,149	6,188	4,194	2,189	6,383	4,014	2,370	6,384
Utah	8,687	3,497	12,184	9,369	3,497	12,866	9,892	3,815	13,707
Wyoming	6,203	1,343	7,546	7,425	1,415	8,840	6,583	1,308	7,891
<b>FAR WEST</b>									
Alaska	8,659	2,706	11,365	10,320	2,930	13,250	7,293	3,302	10,595
California	138,316	72,583	210,899	155,150	90,049	245,199	161,979	96,129	258,108
Hawaii	9,612	2,170	11,782	9,847	2,257	12,104	10,311	2,563	12,874
Nevada	6,531	2,859	9,390	7,758	3,794	11,552	7,254	3,984	11,238
Oregon	24,121	8,102	32,223	27,053	10,023	37,076	26,667	10,317	36,984
Washington	25,557	9,631	35,188	27,099	11,501	38,600	28,685	11,507	40,192
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,182,676</b>	<b>\$515,752</b>	<b>\$1,698,428</b>	<b>\$1,247,373</b>	<b>\$569,255</b>	<b>\$1,816,628</b>	<b>\$1,285,507</b>	<b>\$602,424</b>	<b>\$1,887,931</b>

Note: State funds are defined as general funds and other state funds (bonds are excluded). Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2015 State Expenditure Report

**TABLE A-2**  
**CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE BLOCK GRANTS (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014				Actual Fiscal 2015				Estimated Fiscal 2016			
	General Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Total	General Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Total	General Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Connecticut*	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$6	\$0	\$27	\$33
Maine	3	0	9	12	3	0	9	12	1	0	11	12
Massachusetts	185	0	343	528	181	0	336	517	128	0	547	674
New Hampshire	4	0	8	12	10	0	19	29	6	0	24	30
Rhode Island	21	0	37	58	21	0	26	47	22	0	42	64
Vermont	3	0	13	16	3	0	13	16	1	0	15	16
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware	8	0	18	26	8	0	17	25	4	0	25	29
Maryland*	88	5	173	266	97	15	191	303	33	18	238	289
New Jersey	81	126	357	564	23	132	290	445	14	68	385	467
New York	0	406	604	1,010	0	411	608	1,019	0	381	866	1,247
Pennsylvania	115	25	294	434	82	33	227	342	16	39	321	376
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>												
Illinois	148	11	294	452	133	12	274	419	141	10	288	439
Indiana	0	32	110	142	0	36	118	154	0	1	153	154
Michigan*	30	0	97	127	79	0	249	328	4	0	346	350
Ohio*	384	0	0	384	349	0	0	349	386	0	0	386
Wisconsin	35	22	144	201	44	28	150	222	14	29	183	226
<b>PLAINS</b>												
Iowa	41	0	99	140	45	0	102	147	20	0	122	142
Kansas*	18	12	67	96	18	16	78	112	0	15	97	113
Minnesota	14	0	26	40	20	0	37	57	16	0	41	57
Missouri*	31	18	136	185	31	14	103	148	8	56	8	72
Nebraska	17	7	53	77	19	7	56	82	5	7	63	74
North Dakota	4	0	9	13	3	0	6	9	1	0	6	7
South Dakota	7	0	15	22	8	0	16	24	4	0	23	27
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
Alabama	36	5	130	171	33	5	123	161	0	0	177	177
Arkansas	18	2	75	95	16	0	62	78	4	0	75	79
Florida	45	111	353	509	114	13	293	420	32	27	359	418
Georgia	97	0	315	412	71	0	236	307	15	0	232	247
Kentucky	35	0	137	172	25	1	92	118	31	0	277	308
Louisiana	66	0	172	239	63	6	152	221	60	0	167	227
Mississippi	41	0	176	217	35	0	160	195	10	0	163	173
North Carolina	93	0	294	387	103	1	327	431	27	1	392	420
South Carolina	30	0	116	146	32	0	124	156	17	0	135	152
Tennessee*	62	3	190	255	58	2	179	239	20	3	268	291
Virginia	91	14	199	304	86	14	191	291	31	14	225	269
West Virginia	11	0	44	55	12	0	45	57	11	0	45	56
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>												
Arizona	1	6	36	43	1	0	6	7	0	0	6	6
New Mexico	24	0	89	113	23	0	86	109	7	0	121	128
Oklahoma	38	3	124	165	45	4	140	189	18	2	181	201
Texas	361	0	889	1,250	375	0	914	1,289	111	0	1,238	1,349
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>												
Colorado*	27	54	149	230	35	40	186	261	15	18	246	279
Idaho	12	1	48	61	12	1	50	63	3	1	71	75
Montana	4	20	76	100	4	18	68	90	0	6	90	97
Utah	3	15	56	74	1	14	89	104	2	13	111	126
Wyoming	5	0	9	14	3	0	6	9	2	0	8	10
<b>FAR WEST</b>												
Alaska	10	0	19	29	8	0	15	22	3	0	25	28
California	848	0	1,753	2,601	922	1	2,009	2,932	467	0	2,215	2,682
Hawaii	18	0	34	52	20	0	34	54	8	0	42	50
Nevada	9	2	27	38	9	2	35	46	2	1	41	44
Oregon	19	40	206	265	40	10	158	208	11	3	162	176
Washington	18	2	37	57	18	1	33	52	10	1	54	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,286</b>	<b>\$941</b>	<b>\$8,660</b>	<b>\$12,886</b>	<b>\$3,369</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$8,738</b>	<b>\$12,944</b>	<b>\$1,747</b>	<b>\$713</b>	<b>\$10,957</b>	<b>\$13,417</b>

## Children's Health Insurance Block Grants Notes

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**Colorado:** CHIP is included in “Medicaid” expenditures, all part of the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

**Connecticut:** For FY 14 - FY 15, the CHIP appropriation was “gross funded” — federal funds were deposited directly to the State Treasury. During that period, CT’s FMAP was 65% of CHIP benefit costs. Beginning in FY 16, CHIP is “net funded.”

**Kansas:** For state FY 2016, the federal match for SCHIP was increased from 70.0 percent to 92.0 percent. The federal government increased the SCHIP match in order to align the scope of benefits between State’s S-CHIP and the federal 2M-CHIP program. Since the benefits in Kansas are already similar to the federal scope of benefits, the State of Kansas was allowed to capture the additional match and reduce State General Fund expenditures by \$17,650.0 million.

**Maryland:** Based on fiscal 2016 most recent appropriation.

**Michigan:** Prior to January 2010, Child Health Insurance expenditures were for the traditional SCHIP program for children (“MiChild”) and for the Adult Benefits Waiver (ABW). ABW is a program to provide health care to childless adults using SCHIP funding. As of January 1, 2010, the ABW program was converted to a Medicaid (Title XIX) financed program. Fiscal 2014 through fiscal 2016 expenditures reflect MiChild expenditures only.

**Missouri:** Fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2015 CHIP expenditures have been changed due to updated expenditure numbers.

**Ohio:** Expenditure totals include federal reimbursement revenue received in the General Fund.

**Tennessee:** Tennessee began receiving funds for the Child Health Insurance Block Grant in fiscal 2007.

**TABLE A-3  
MEDICARE PART D CLAWBACK PAYMENTS (\$ IN MILLIONS)**

Region/State	Actual Fiscal 2014			Actual Fiscal 2015			Estimated Fiscal 2016		
	General Fund	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Other State Funds	Total	General Fund	Other State Funds	Total
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>									
Connecticut	\$141	\$0	\$141	\$139	\$0	\$139	\$146	\$0	\$146
Maine	54	0	54	43	0	43	50	0	50
Massachusetts	325	0	325	333	0	333	362	0	362
New Hampshire	32	0	32	35	0	35	38	0	38
Rhode Island	51	0	51	50	0	50	54	0	54
Vermont	26	0	26	26	0	26	29	0	29
<b>MID-ATLANTIC</b>									
Delaware	14	0	14	15	0	15	17	0	17
Maryland*	127	0	127	128	0	128	138	0	138
New Jersey	344	0	344	345	0	345	376	0	376
New York	949	0	949	846	0	846	972	0	972
Pennsylvania	527	0	527	532	0	532	588	0	588
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>									
Illinois	465	0	465	392	0	392	480	0	480
Indiana	106	0	106	134	0	134	140	0	140
Michigan	186	0	186	195	0	195	213	0	213
Ohio	296	0	296	290	0	290	306	0	306
Wisconsin	193	0	193	162	0	162	206	0	206
<b>PLAINS</b>									
Iowa	88	0	88	91	0	91	100	0	100
Kansas	0	56	56	0	55	55	0	54	54
Minnesota	178	0	178	179	0	179	189	0	189
Missouri	200	0	200	183	0	183	183	0	183
Nebraska	52	0	52	51	0	51	55	0	55
North Dakota	14	1	15	14	1	15	14	1	15
South Dakota	18	0	18	18	0	18	19	0	19
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>									
Alabama	50	17	67	53	11	64	38	29	67
Arkansas	44	4	48	42	4	46	41	4	45
Florida	468	0	468	456	0	456	475	0	475
Georgia	130	0	130	124	0	124	129	0	129
Kentucky	0	93	93	0	86	86	0	88	88
Louisiana	115	0	115	119	0	119	119	0	119
Mississippi	50	0	50	48	0	48	49	0	49
North Carolina	262	0	262	250	0	250	260	0	260
South Carolina	80	0	80	78	1	79	82	1	83
Tennessee	168	0	168	170	0	170	189	0	189
Virginia	191	0	191	172	0	172	218	0	218
West Virginia	37	0	37	37	0	37	35	0	35
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>									
Arizona	86	0	86	82	0	82	88	0	88
New Mexico	26	0	26	31	0	31	37	0	37
Oklahoma	77	0	77	77	0	77	85	0	85
Texas	374	0	374	369	0	369	413	0	413
<b>ROCKY MOUNTAIN</b>									
Colorado	106	0	106	108	0	108	114	0	114
Idaho	23	0	23	23	0	23	24	0	24
Montana	16	0	16	16	0	16	18	0	18
Utah	34	0	34	31	0	31	34	0	34
Wyoming	12	0	12	11	0	11	12	0	12
<b>FAR WEST</b>									
Alaska	26	0	26	26	0	26	22	0	22
California	1,476	0	1,476	1,517	0	1,517	1,669	0	1,669
Hawaii	34	0	34	31	0	31	35	0	35
Nevada	23	1	24	24	1	25	26	26	52
Oregon	65	0	65	94	0	94	74	0	74
Washington	187	0	187	187	0	187	187	0	187
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,546</b>	<b>\$172</b>	<b>\$8,718</b>	<b>\$8,377</b>	<b>\$159</b>	<b>\$8,536</b>	<b>\$9,148</b>	<b>\$203</b>	<b>\$9,351</b>

## Medicare Part D Clawback Notes

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**Maryland:** For Medicare Part D Clawback fiscal 2016 estimate, used fiscal 2016 appropriation.

## Methodology

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The Fiscal Year 2015 *State Expenditure Report* reflects three years of data: actual fiscal year 2014, actual fiscal year 2015, and estimated fiscal year 2016. The text of this report focuses on actual fiscal year 2015 data, with a secondary focus on estimated fiscal 2016. Expenditure data are detailed by program area and funding source so that trends in state spending can be evaluated. Readers are cautioned that a more complete understanding of service levels within a given state would require comparisons of spending by both state and local governments, which is not the purpose of this report. In addition, the data are self-reported by the states.

This report documents state expenditures in six functional categories: elementary and secondary education, higher education, public assistance including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and other cash assistance, Medicaid, corrections, and transportation. All other expenditures make up a seventh category. The report includes expenditures from four fund sources, including general funds, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds. Data for each category typically include employer contributions to current employees' pensions and to employee health benefits for employees.

Elementary and secondary education spending, detailed in chapter one, includes state and federal fund expenditures only, and excludes local funds raised for education purposes. States also were asked to include, where applicable, state expenditures that support the state's Department of Education, transportation of school children, adult literacy programs, handicapped education programs, programs for other special populations (i.e., gifted and talented programs), anti-drug programs, and vocational education. States were asked to exclude spending for day care programs in the school system and spending for school health and immunization programs.

For higher education, states were requested to include expenditures made for capital construction, community colleges, vocational education, law, medical, veterinary, nursing and technical schools, and assistance to private colleges and universities, as well as tuition, fees and student loan programs. Higher education expenditures exclude federal research grants and endowments to universities. Higher education data can be found in chapter two.

Spending for public assistance, which is examined in chapter three, includes expenditures for cash assistance under the

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and other cash assistance (i.e., state supplements to the Supplemental Security Income program, general or emergency assistance). States were asked to exclude administrative costs from reported expenditures.

Medicaid spending amounts, highlighted in chapter four, exclude administrative costs, but include spending from state funds, federal matching funds and other funds and revenue sources used as a Medicaid match such as provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds. Medicare Part D clawback payments are included in a state's overall Medicaid expenditures, and are also listed separately in the Appendix.

For corrections, states were asked to include, where applicable, expenditures for capital construction, aid to local governments for jails, parole programs, prison industries, and community corrections, as well as expenditures made for juvenile correction programs. States were asked to exclude expenditures for drug abuse rehabilitation programs and institutions for the criminally insane. Corrections data can be found in chapter five.

Transportation figures, detailed in chapter six, include capital and operating expenditures for highways, mass transit, and airports. States were also asked to include expenditures for road assistance to local governments, the administration of the Department of Transportation, truck and train/railroad programs, motor vehicle licensing, and gas tax and fee collection. The data exclude spending for port authorities, state police and highway patrol.

The "all other" expenditure category includes all remaining programs not captured in the functional categories previously described, including the Children's Health Insurance Program and any debt service for other state programs (i.e., environmental projects, housing). States with lotteries were asked to exclude prizes paid to lottery winners. States were also asked to exclude expenditures for state-owned utilities and liquor stores. "All other" expenditure data can be found in chapter seven.

Capital spending is included with operating expenditures within each functional category, unless otherwise noted. Capital expenditures have also been collected separately in the following categories: corrections, environmental projects, higher education, housing, and transportation. Capital expenditure data can be found in Chapter Eight.

Chapter Nine illustrates the major sources of state revenue including sales taxes, personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, gaming taxes, and other taxes and fees. This chapter only contains information on general fund revenue.

Tables included in four of the functional categories reflect expenditures that states have excluded from their reported data. Each table underscores the observation that state-to-state expenditure comparisons in any functional category can be misleading. For example, one state may have included its juvenile institutions in its corrections budget, while another state may have included them in its human resources budget. Comparisons for one state over time, however, should prove accurate.

All years reported are state fiscal years unless otherwise indicated. In 46 states the fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. The exceptions are as follows: in Texas, the fiscal year begins on September 1; in Alabama and Michigan the fiscal year begins on October 1; and in New York, the fiscal year begins on April 1. Additionally, the length of budget cycles vary among states, with more than half of the states budgeting annually and the remainder enacting biennial budgets.

## Definitions

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**General Fund:** predominant fund for financing a state's operations. Revenues are received from broad-based state taxes. There are differences in how specific functions are financed from state to state, however.

**Federal Funds:** funds received directly from the federal government.

**Other State Funds:** expenditures from revenue sources, which are restricted by law for particular governmental functions or activities. For example, a gasoline tax dedicated to a highway trust fund would appear in the "Other State Funds" column (Note: For Medicaid, other state funds include provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds).

**Bonds:** expenditures from the sale of bonds, generally for capital projects.

**State Funds:** general fund plus other state fund spending, excluding state spending from bonds.







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