Supplementary Data

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Data will be in the */Box Sync/Spending Drivers/Data Files/Suppl. Data* folder*.*

# General Data:

## **Explained and unexplained wages by state and expenditure categories**

Description: Using BLS data on state-level average wage by occupation, and ONET data on average education level by occupation, we create state-level wage estimates based on the labor market conditions in a given state and expenditure category. For example, if college graduates are paid more in California then in Wyoming, we would expect teachers – who need college degrees – to demand more money for their services. By comparing actual payroll to these expected wage estimates, we can figure out how much of a state’s payroll is driven by labor conditions and how much is driven by other “unexplained” categories.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Explained and Unexplained Wages.xlsx

Source(s):

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2012 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. Updated April 8, 2013. <http://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET). O\*NET Resource Center, Production Database – O\*NET 20.1. Job Zones. Updated October 2015. <http://www.onetcenter.org/database.html?p=2>

US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area. Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

## Share of expenditures from the federal government by state and select expenditure categories

Description: Using US Census Bureau data on spending and federal intergovernmental transfers to state and local governments, we calculated the percent of a state’s spending on a given spending category that came from the federal government. The US census does not have data for every spending category we use in this webtool. For example, the categories for K12 and higher education are combined into one “education” category for the purposes of measuring federal transfers, and the public safety categories (police, fire, and corrections) are excluded entirely.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Share of Expenditures from the Federal Government.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 Census of Government: State and Local Finances. State by Type of Government – Public Use Format. Released December 16, 2014. <http://www.census.gov//govs/local/historical_data_2012.html>

## Current versus capital expenditures by state and select expenditure categories

Description: The US Census Bureau’s Survey of State and Local Government Finances collects data on different types of expenditures, including current operations spending and capital spending. Current Operations covers direct expenditures for compensation, supplies, materials and contractual services. Capital Outlays includes construction, purchasing of property and equipment, additions, and replacements. We divided total expenditures net of charges into its component parts, current, capital and charges. For more information, see - U.S. Bureau of the Census: Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual.

File Name: Spending Drivers Current versus Capital Spending by Expenditure Category.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 Census of Government: State and Local Finances. State by Type of Government – Public Use Format. Released December 16, 2014. <http://www.census.gov//govs/local/historical_data_2012.html>

## Local share of state and local expenditures

Description: Using US Census Bureau data on state and local government expenditures, we calculated the percent of a state’s spending on a given spending category that came from the local governments within that state. We then show total spending, local spending, state spending, and the local share of total spending. We do not include the social programs (Medicaid, SSI, TANF, and CCDF) because we are using non-census expenditure numbers for those programs. We also combine the utilities (sewerage, solid waste, gas, electric, and water) into one category.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Local Share by Expenditure Category.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 Census of Government: State and Local Finances. State by Type of Government – Public Use Format. Released December 16, 2014. <http://www.census.gov//govs/local/historical_data_2012.html>

## State and local revenue

Description: While this project focuses on state and local expenditures, examining the revenue side of sub-national finance can be useful. Here we use US Census Data from the State and Local Finance Initiative’s Data Query System (DQS) to show total state and local revenue, as well as revenue broken out into its major components; individual income taxes, corporate income taxes, property taxes, sales taxes (general and selective), charges, and miscellaneous general revenue.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Revenue.xlsx

Source(s): The Urban Institute: State and Local Finance Initiative. Data Query System (DQS). Updated December 2015. <http://slfdqs.taxpolicycenter.org/pages.cfm>

## General state characteristics – population, size, density and economic resources

Descriptions: This file includes data on from the US Census Administration population, land area, water area, total area, and population density by state. We also include data from the US Treasury and Bureau of Economic Analysis on Gross Domestic Product, Personal Income and Total Taxable Resources by state.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Population, Area, Density, and other Data.xlsx

Source(s):

US Census Bureau, unpublished data from the MAF/TIGER database. State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates. <https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/state-area.html>

Department of the Treasury, Total Taxable Resources, updated September 2015.

<https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/economic-policy/taxable-resources/Pages/Total-Taxable-Resources.aspx>

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, GDP by State and State annual Personal income and Employment. <http://www.bea.gov/regional/>

U.S. Census Bureau, Census Bureau midyear population estimate. Estimates for 2010-2014 reflect state population estimates available as of December 2014. <http://www.census.gov/popest/>

# Education:

## National count of enrollment by level of education and year

Description: Using US Census Data, we show the number of students enrolled nationally in kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college, both in public and private institutions.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Education – National Student Counts by Level of Education by Year.xlsx

Sources(s): US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1955 to 2014. Accessed via Table A-1. School Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Level and Control of School, Race, and Hispanic Origin: October 1955 to 2014. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/>

# K12:

## Elementary and secondary instructional and total employment and payroll

Description: Using US Census Bureau data on state and local employment and payroll, we break down elementary and secondary education employment and payroll into instructional and non-instructional sources. For both payroll and employment, we show the totals for instructional employees, the total for all employees, and the share of the total made up of instructional employees.

File Name: Spending Drivers – k12 – Instructional and Total Employment and Payroll.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

## Elementary and secondary NAEP scores for math and reading

Description: Using data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), we break out test scores for mathematics and reading for 4th and 8th graders during 2011 and 2013. The NAEP is a set of tests on a range of subjects taken in the US that allows for a common metric for all states. We also draw on the Urban Institute’s American Gradebook for NAEP scores adjusted for factors that drive lower or higher tests scores, including age, race/ethnicity, frequency of English spoken at home, special education status, free or reduced-price lunch eligibility, and English language learner status.

File Name: Spending Drivers – K12 – NAEP Scores.xlsx

Source(s):

US Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2011 and 2013. <https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/dataset.aspx>

Chingos, Matthew and Kristin Blagg. 2016. “America’s Gradebook: How Does Your State Stack Up?” The Urban Institute. Washington, DC. <http://apps.urban.org/features/naep/>

## Elementary and secondary education expenditures by census code

Description: There are three US Census of Governments codes that could apply to state and local elementary and secondary school spending. The first, Elementary and Secondary Education (12) makes up the bulk of the spending ($559 Billion in 2012), but State Education – Other (21) and Libraries (52) are also included ($16 and $11 Billion respectively). While we only use 12 in our calculations, we show all of the data here.

File Name: Spending Drivers – k12 – Expenditure Data by Census Code.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 Census of Government: State and Local Finances. State by Type of Government – Public Use Format. Released December 16, 2014. <http://www.census.gov//govs/local/historical_data_2012.html>

## Public and private elementary and secondary enrollment

Description: This file shows the enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary educational institutions by state. In every state public enrollment is larger, but many parents choose to enroll their children elsewhere.

File Name: Spending Drivers – k12 – Public and Private Enrollment.xlsx

Source(s): US Census, American Community Survey, 2012 via the American FactFinder. B14002: Public and Private School Enrollment.

# Higher Education:

## Higher education instructional and total employment and payroll

Description: Using US Census Bureau data on state and local employment and payroll, we break down higher education employment and payroll into instructional and non-instructional sources. For both payroll and employment, we show the totals for instructional employees, the total for all employees, and the share of the total made up of instructional employees.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Higher – Instructional and Total Employment and Payroll.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area. Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

## Higher education public financial and enrollment data

Descriptions: Using data from The Urban Institute’s Financing Public Higher Education project, we present information on college 2 and 4 year enrollment, net migration, tuition, and other information on public colleges and universities. The project’s goal is examine how students’ opportunities differ by state.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Higher - Financing Public Education Data 2012.xlsx

Source(s): Urban Institute, Financing Public Higher Education. October 2015. <http://webapp.urban.org/higher-education/>

## Higher education degrees conferred

Descriptions: Using data from National Center for Education Statistics, we show the number of degrees conferred by state, level of education, and whether the school is public, private non-profit, or private for-profit. Data is for the 2011-2012 school year.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Higher – Degrees Conferred.xlsx

Source(s): U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2013, Table 319.10: Degrees conferred by postsecondary institutions, by control of institution, level of degree, and state or jurisdiction: 2011-12. <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2013menu_tables.asp>

# Transportation:

## Highway and transit employment and payroll

Descriptions: Using US Census Bureau data on state and local employment and payroll, we present employment and payroll data for highways and transit. While other expenditure categories include this data in the decomposition, these two categories use VMT and Transit Way Miles as units of service, so their employment data is presented here.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Transportation - Employment and Payroll for Highways and Transit.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area. Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

# Highway:

## Highway usage measurements

Descriptions: Using data from the Federal Highway Administration on vehicle miles traveled, highway lane miles, and licensed drivers, we calculate the average miles driven over each mile of highway and the average Miles driven per driver.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Highways - Highway Usage Measurements.xlsx

Source(s): Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics Series, Highways Statistics 2012. Tables 4.4.1.2. Length by Functional Systems, 5.4.1. Vehicle-miles of travel, by functional system, and 6.6.1. Licensed Drivers By Sex And Ratio To Population - 2012. <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2012/>

## Congestion data by urban area

Description: Based on data from Texas A&M Transportation Institute, we show data on population, travelers, commuters, and measures of congestion for the largest 101 urban areas. This includes a freeway congestion index constructed by the Transportation Institute.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Highways – Congestion Data by Urban Area.xlsx

Source(s): Texas A&M Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Information. 2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard, Congestion Data for Your City, 101 Urban Areas Data. <http://mobility.tamu.edu/ums/>

**Alternative Potentially Eligible Population Verses Population with License Above Driving Age**

Description: Based on data from the US Census Bureau and the Federal Highway Administration, we show the population in a state above the age of 15, the population above driving age in a state with a license, and the former minus the latter. The former is a modified version of highway’s potentially eligible population, which is population above driving age. These data show us that even using a very broad definition of potential eligible (including more young people that the state might) there are still two states (Indiana and Vermont) with more divers than people old enough to drive.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Highways – Non-Drivers Calculations by Driving Age.xlsx

Source(s):

US Census, American Community Survey, 2012 via the American Factfinder. PEPSYASEX: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth.

Federal Highway Administration: Highway Statistics 2012: Table 6.3.3. Licensed Drivers, by State, sex, and age group.

# Transit:

## Transit usage and service measures

Descriptions: Using data from the National Transit Database, we construct several measures of transit usage and service. Based on data on number of trips per state, total miles traveled per state, and total mileage of transit infrastructure, we construct measures of the average length of each trip and average traffic per mile of transit infrastructure. We also use NTD data to measure annual vehicle revenue miles, or the miles that vehicles travel while in revenue service.

File Name: Spending Drivers - Transit - Transit Usage and Service Measures.xlsx

Source(s): National Transit Database 2012. RY 2012 Database: Transit Way Mileage and Services. Updated January 2014. <http://www.ntdprogram.gov/ntdprogram/data.htm>

# Police:

## Employment and payroll for officers and non-officers

Description: Using data from the US Census on payroll and employment, we can divide police employees into two categories, “persons with the power of arrest” and “other employees”. We use these data to show how many police officers there are relative to the total number of police employees.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Police - Employment and Payroll by Officers and Non-Officers.xlsx

Source(s): US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area. Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

# Fire:

## Employment and payroll for firefighters and other fire employees.

Description: Using data from the US Census on payroll and employment, we can divide local fire protection employees into firefighters and other employees. We use these data to show how many firefighters there are relative to the total number of fire employees.

File Name: Spending Drivers – Fire - Employment and Payroll by Firefighters and Non-Firefighters.xlsx

Citation: US Census Bureau. 2012 State and Local Government Payroll downloadable data file – Aggregated data by government function for each state area. Released March 6, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2012.html>

# Corrections:

## Prison capacity

Descriptions: Using data from the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, we show rated, operational, and design capacity by state. We also show what percent of a state’s lowest and highest capacity measures are currently filled with the custody population. Rated capacity is defined as the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction. Operational capacity is defined as the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services. Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility. .

File Name: Spending Drivers - Corrections - Prison Capacity.xlsx

Source(s): Prisoners from the US Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012". Appendix table 9: Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2012. Custody Population as a percent of highest capacity. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p12tar9112.pdf>

# Medicaid:

## Medicaid data by subgroup

Descriptions: Medicaid spending is divided between four different subgroups, with different eligibility characteristics in each. It is possible to construct our spending decomposition within each of these four categories, so we provide data on population, potentially eligible population, eligibility, recipients and expenditures for each of these groups. The four groups are children (0-18), non-disabled adults (19-64), disabled adults and children (0 – 64), and the elderly (65+).

Filename: Spending Drivers – Medicaid – Subgroups.xlsx

Source(s):

Urban Institute, Income and Benefits Center, The Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3). <http://trim3.urban.org/T3Welcome.php>

The Kaiser Family Foundation: State Health Facts, Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Groups, FY2011. <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-spending-by-enrollment-group/>

## Medicaid data with alternative expenditure estimates

Descriptions: Medicaid spending data used in the decomposition of spending drivers pulls from data provided by the Urban Institute and the Kaiser Family Foundation. However, these expenditure numbers include spending on institutionalized populations, like those in long-term nursing homes. Those individuals are excluded from our population, eligibility and recipient estimates given data limitations. As a robustness check, we remove the Institutional Long-Term- Care proportion of spending as defined by the Medicare and Medicaid Research Review.

Filename: Spending Drivers - Medicaid - Alternative Expenditure Figures.xlsx

Source(s):

Urban Institute, Income and Benefits Center, The Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3). <http://trim3.urban.org/T3Welcome.php>

The Kaiser Family Foundation: State Health Facts, Medicaid Spending by Enrollment Groups, FY2011. <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-spending-by-enrollment-group/>

Medicare and Medicaid Research Review, 2013 Statistical Supplement, Table 13.2 - Medicaid Expenditures, by Provider Type and Area of Residence: Fiscal Year 2011. Table 13.2. <https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/statistics-trends-and-reports/medicaremedicaidstatsupp/2013.html>

## Health outcomes by state

Description: Using data from the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation we can show a range of health outcomes by state. These include an index that measures the cost of physicians in a state relative to the national average, rates of HIV and Diabetes, rates of uninsured adults and children, access to health food, and low birthweight births as a share of total births.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Medicaid – Outcomes.xlsx

Source(s):

The Kaiser Family Foundation: State Health Facts, Medicaid Physician Fee Index, 2012. <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-fee-index/>

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Ranking Data. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data>

# SSI:

## **SSI data by subgroup**

Descriptions: SSI spending is divided between two different subgroups, with different eligibility characteristics in each. It is possible to construct our spending decomposition within each of these categories, so we provide data on population, potentially eligible population, eligibility, recipients and expenditures for each of these groups. The two groups are the disabled, and the elderly (65+).

Filename: Spending Drivers – SSI – Subgroups.xlsx

Source(s):

Urban Institute, Income and Benefits Center, The Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3). <http://trim3.urban.org/T3Welcome.php>

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2013 and Annual Statistical Supplement 2012. <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/data_title.html>

# Housing:

## Average months spent on waiting list for public housing

Descriptions: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development keeps data on how long the average family must wait before they can move into subsidized public housing. This can serve as a useful metric for how much excess demand there is for public housing services in a given state.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Housing – Public Housing Waiting Time.xlsx

Source(s): US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Picture of Subsidized Households, 2012. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/picture/yearlydata.html>

## Fair market rent by state and year

Descriptions: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development keeps data on Fair Market Rents (FMR), which is currently defined as the 40th percentile of gross rents for typical, non-substandard rental units occupied by recent movers in a local housing market. This measure is calculated using American Community Service Data from the US Census Bureau, and published annually. The FMR is used to determine the rents charged those in public housing, as well as the standard amount of voucher programs.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Housing – Fair Market Rent.xlsx

Source(s): Author calculations and US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rents, Final Data. December 11, 2015. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

## Count of individuals by area median income

Descriptions: Using data from the Urban Institute’s Housing Finance Policy Center, we calculate the number of households by state and percent area median income. As a reminder, our measure of potentially eligible was the count of households who make less than 50% of ARI, divided into “very low”, or 31% to 50%, and “extremely low”, who make between 0% and 30%.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Housing – Count of Individuals by AMI and State.xlsx

Source(s): Urban Institute Housing Finance Policy Center Calculations based on US Census American Community Survey 3-Year PUMS. For additional information on HFPC calculations, see: <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/housing-affordability-gap-extremely-low-income-renters-2013/view/full_report>

## Parks:

## Park size and usage measures

Description: Using data from the US National Park Service and the National Association of State Park Directors, we show the acreage and visitors of federal and state parks by state. Given data availability, we show data for 2010.

Filename: Spending Drivers – Parks – Park Size and Visits (2010).xlsx

Source(s):

US National Park Service, Land Resources Board; and unpublished data. Accessed via Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012, Section 26, Table 1254: National Park Service (NPS) Visits and Acreage by State: 2010. <http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2009/compendia/statab/129ed.html>

National Association of State Park Directors, Tucson, AZ, 2009-2010 Annual Information Exchange, February 2011. Accessed via Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012, Section 26, Table 1253. State Parks and Recreation Areas by State: 2010. <http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2009/compendia/statab/129ed.html>

# Admin:

## Trust in government

Description: To measure satisfaction with state government performance, we use data from the results of Gallup polling on trust in state government. The question that was asked is as follows: "How much trust and confidence do you have in the government of the state where you live when it comes to handling state problems -- a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?”

Filename: Spending Drivers – Admin – Trust in Government.xlsx

Source(s): Gallup 50-state poll, June -December 2013. Trust In State Government, by State. <http://www.gallup.com/poll/5392/trust-government.aspx>