

**ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL FINANCES IN
NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
SCHOOL YEAR (SY) 2022-2023**

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit
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Summary

The *Analysis of School Finances in New York State School Districts* (Analysis) is an annual publication that is intended to provide a meaningful perspective to policymakers, advocates, educators, and the public concerning school expenditures, State Aid, and local support. The Analysis is broken into three parts to summarize public school finances between school year (SY) 2007-08 and SY 2023-24, explore the disparities that exist among districts in the State in SY 2022-23, and provide a comparison of fiscal data for the State, New York City, and Rest of State between SY 2018-19 and SY 2022-23.

Part I summarizes statewide trends in both total and per pupil revenues and expenditures between SY 2007-08 and SY 2023-24. This period begins with the first year in the implementation of Foundation Aid and ends with the completion of the full phase-in of the formula. Changes in revenues and expenditures during this time reflect State and federal responses to the Great Recession and the Covid-19 Pandemic. Declining enrollment over the period impacted no revenues and expenditures. The impacts of the economy and enrollment decline are emphasized when examining per pupil trends. While expenditures per pupil have increased each year, the proportions of per pupil revenues from State, local, and federal sources have varied.

Part II provides a comparative analysis, highlighting the correlation between school district wealth and expenditures per pupil among major school districts in the State in SY 2022-23. To summarize school district expenditures, Part II groups school districts by by AOE per pupil, income per pupil, Need/Resource Index (N/RI), and Need/Resource Capacity Categories. These comparisons reveal a disparity of fiscal resources in the State that support higher levels of expenditures in the wealthiest districts. These districts raise significantly more revenue locally, which fosters the ability of these districts to spend considerably more per pupil. Districts with less resources rely heavily on State revenue, resulting in lower levels of expenditure per pupil.

Part III reviews five-year trends (SY 2018-19 to SY 2022-23) in pupil counts, expenditures, State Aid, local revenue, actual property value, and personal income. The tables display these items on a total and per pupil basis for the State, New York City (NYC), and the Rest of State. Each pupil count shows a decline over the period, especially in New York City compared to Rest of State. Expenditures and Revenues generally increase over the period, with an exception in SY 2019-20 due to the disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic. New York City experienced lesser increases in both expenditures and revenues compared to Rest of State, and Local Revenue actually decreased in SY 2022-23. Actual Value and Personal Income increased at higher rates over the period in the Rest of State compared to New York City.

The glossary, Appendix A, and Appendix B at the end of this report describe pupil counts and other technical terms used in this Analysis.¹

¹ Sources for all tables and figures: The total revenue from State sources displayed in the tables from SY 2007-08 through SY 2023-24 is the State Aid reported in the Annual Financial Report (Form ST-3) submitted by school districts. It should be noted that this data item may include prior year adjustment payments. Total expenditures for SY 2023-24 are also reported in the Annual Financial Report (Form ST-3) submitted by school districts. ST-3 data contained in the Analysis are as of June 2024. The 2022 income data from the New York State Department of Tax and Finance are as of September 2024. School Tax Relief (STAR) Credit revenue data from the New York State Department of Tax and Finance are as of May 2024. The Analysis also includes calculations from the New York State Education Department (SED).

PART I: Financing Public Education in New York State

New York State's capacity to fund education has fluctuated over the years depending on State and national economic prosperity. State revenue covered 48.2% of school spending in 2001–02, compared to just 31.5% in 1944–45. Table 1 displays State Aid and total expenditures since SY 2007-08 (see Appendix B for Revenues from State Sources Compared with Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures, SY 1940-41 Through SY 2006-07).

Table 1. Revenues from State Sources Compared with Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24* (in thousands)

School Year	STAR Credit	STAR Exemption	Other Revenue from State Sources	Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures	As Percent of Total Expenditures		
					STAR	Other State Revenues	Total State
2023-24	\$790,000	\$1,600,000	\$34,700,000	\$91,000,000	2.6%	38.1%	40.8%
2022-23	\$752,716	\$1,781,112	\$31,194,320	\$86,144,578	2.9%	36.2%	39.2%
2021-22	\$660,707	\$1,901,268	\$28,060,421	\$83,049,059	3.1%	33.8%	36.9%
2020-21	\$582,755	\$2,026,185	\$26,886,554	\$76,352,147	3.4%	35.2%	38.6%
2019-20	\$485,367	\$2,180,787	\$27,987,672	\$75,815,393	3.5%	36.9%	40.6%
2018-19	\$299,967	\$2,421,375	\$27,110,861	\$74,811,135	3.6%	36.2%	39.9%
2017-18	\$215,016	\$2,526,261	\$25,965,425	\$71,522,075	3.8%	36.3%	40.1%
2016-17		\$2,783,614	\$25,368,220	\$68,710,525	4.1%	36.9%	41.0%
2015-16		\$3,315,592	\$24,109,216	\$64,997,291	5.1%	37.1%	42.2%
2014-15		\$3,294,999	\$22,606,791	\$62,768,094	5.2%	36.0%	41.3%
2013-14		\$3,351,357	\$21,539,476	\$60,298,364	5.6%	35.7%	41.3%
2012-13		\$3,306,434	\$20,325,145	\$58,425,540	5.7%	34.8%	40.4%
2011-12		\$3,235,564	\$19,856,096	\$58,088,037	5.6%	34.2%	39.8%
2010-11		\$3,126,984	\$19,932,775	\$56,938,461	5.5%	35.0%	40.5%
2009-10		\$3,208,333	\$20,191,035	\$55,710,402	5.8%	36.2%	42.0%
2008-09		\$3,526,919	\$21,782,826	\$54,056,211	6.5%	40.3%	46.8%
2007-08		\$3,711,368	\$19,890,049	\$51,558,636	7.2%	38.6%	45.8%

Notes: *Data are estimated for SY 2023-24. For comparisons prior to SY 2007-08, see Appendix B. In 2015, new homes receive State Tax Relief (STAR) credits rather than exemptions. In SY 2017-18, both STAR credits and STAR exemptions are included. In 2017, the personal income tax rate reduction relating to the STAR Program for NYC is replaced with an expansion of the existing NYC school tax credit, a credit which is not captured on this table. This data includes both major and minor school districts.

Over a 5-year period, State revenues to school districts have increased by \$3.9 billion or 13.1 percent, from \$29.8 billion in SY 2018-19 to \$33.7 billion in SY 2022-23. School districts increased local tax revenue support by \$2.4 billion, a 5.7 percent increase over the same period. Federal revenue increased, from \$2.7 billion to \$7.3 billion or 171.5 percent. In total, these revenues facilitated a total expenditure increase of \$11.3 billion or 15.1 percent during the period.

Estimates for SY 2023-24 have State revenues increasing year-over-year by \$3.4 billion, or 10.0 percent, to \$37.1 billion. Total expenditures are projected to increase \$4.9 billion for SY 2023-24 to \$91.0 billion, a 5.6 percent increase over SY 2022-23. The combined effect of an increase in revenues and an even greater increase in expenditures, results in a total State share of 40.8 percent (See Table 1).

History of School Finances: 2007-08 to 2023-24

In response to the ruling in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State (CFE)*, declaring the state's public school funding inadequate and unconstitutional, a new Foundation Aid formula was enacted to ensure adequacy of funding for all public schools. A phase-in of the new formula began in SY 2007-08, providing districts with an increase of \$1.1 billion and an increase in the State's share to 45.8 percent. The phase-in continued in SY 2008-09 with a \$1.2 billion increase in Foundation Aid and an increase in the State's share of expenditures to 46.8 percent.

School aid changed dramatically in SY 2009-10 with the downturn in the economy. As a result, Foundation Aid remained frozen at SY 2008-09 amounts and a deficit reduction assessment of \$1.49 billion reduced aid allocations. This continued, with Foundation Aid held to SY 2008-09 amounts in SY 2010-11 and SY 2011-12. The Gap Elimination Adjustments (GEA) reduced total State aid allocations by \$2.1 billion for SY 2010-11 and \$2.6 billion for SY 2011-12. As a result, the State's share of revenues decreased during this period.

This trend was mitigated for two years by the 2009 federal passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). New York State received \$3 billion to help stabilize State and local budgets and ameliorate reductions in aid. ARRA state fiscal stabilization funds entirely offset the \$1.49 billion reduction in State funding in SY 2009-10. The GEA reductions were partially restored the following year by the remaining ARRA funds of \$726 million and a 2010 federal Education Jobs Program that provided an additional \$607.6 million.

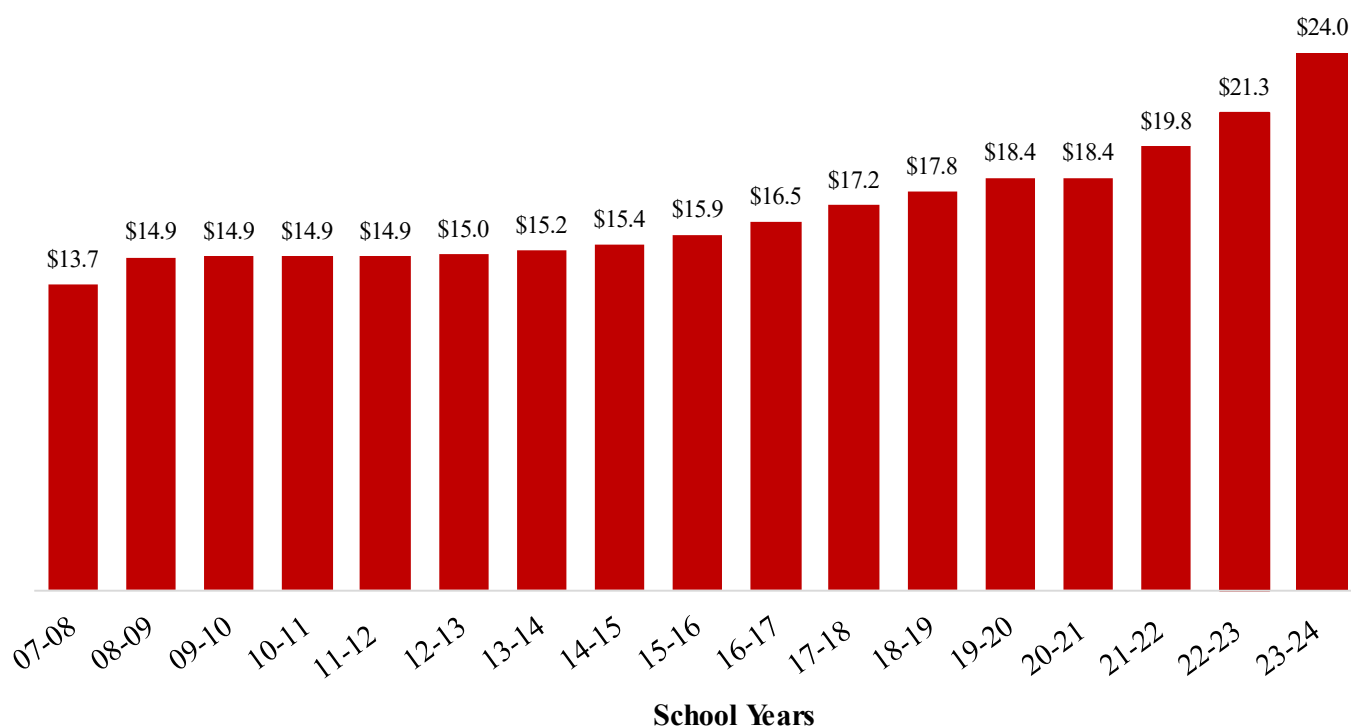
After ARRA was expended and midway through SY 2010-11, the State further reduced aid payments to districts by \$131.5 million. The GEA continued for another four school years: reducing aid payments by \$2.2 billion for SY 2012-13, \$1.6 billion for SY 2013-14, \$1.0 billion for SY 2014-15, and \$434 million for SY 2015-16. In SY 2016-17, the State eliminated the GEA entirely.

During SY 2019-20, the arrival of COVID-19 had a significant impact on school district finances, as well as those of the State and other local governments. The first federal stimulus package, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, offset reductions in State revenues in SY 2020-21. This funding was key in balancing out the state's Pandemic Adjustment of an equal dollar amount of \$1.2 billion statewide.

By SY 2023-24, two additional rounds of federal funding: the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act, reduced the impact of the pandemic on school districts and the students they serve. This funding is available to school districts over a multi-year period through January of 2025, including a requirement to address students' loss of learning resulting from the pandemic. The three initiatives totaled more than \$14 billion.

Foundation Aid Formula Three-Year Phase-In: SY 2021-22 to 2023-24

Figure 1: Foundation Aid, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24 (in billions)



Source: Data reflects current year projections from the May data release for each corresponding year.

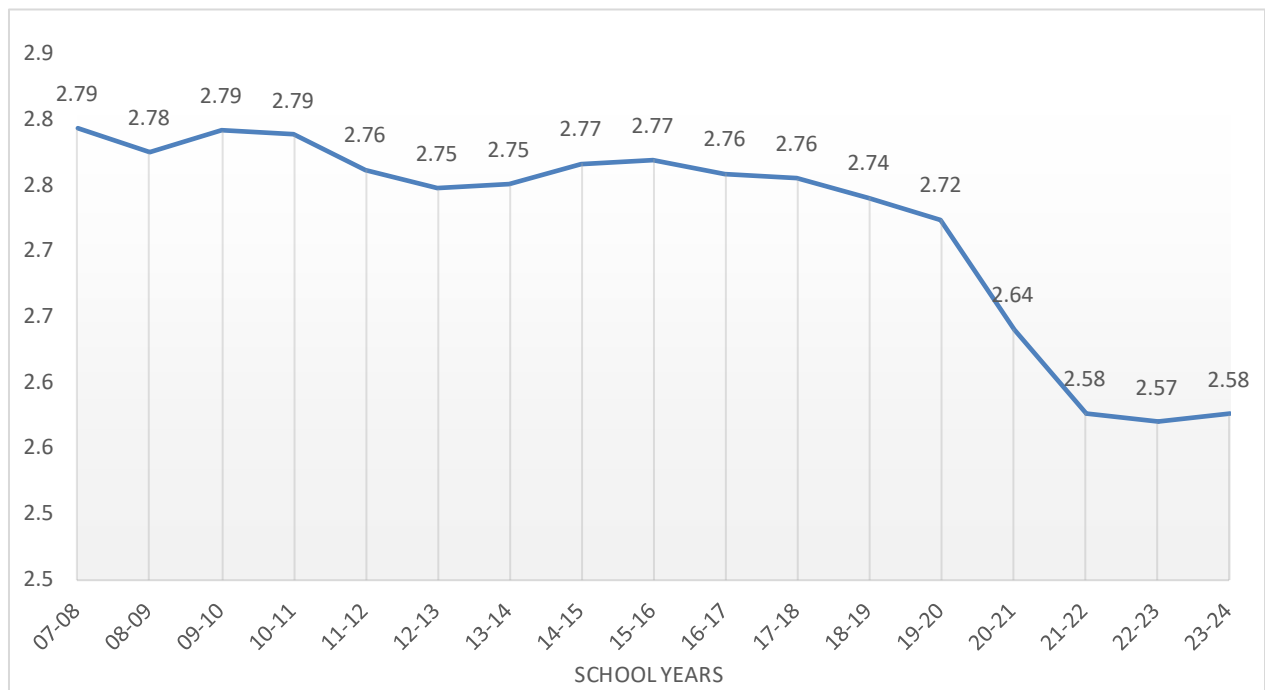
Foundation Aid is the largest segment of unrestricted State Aid and, therefore, impacts school districts substantially, especially economically challenged districts. The Laws of 2007 consolidated some thirty existing aid programs into a Foundation Aid formula to serve as the primary operating aid for major school districts. The 2007-08 Enacted Budget included a four-year phase-in of Foundation Aid. However, this initial phase-in period was interrupted by the Great Recession of 2008. In State fiscal year 2021-22, the New York State Legislature enacted a three-year phase-in to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula. School year 2021-22 was the first year impacted by the phase-in with an increase of \$1.41 billion, or 7.6 percent, over the previous year. Funding for SY 2022-23 included a 50 percent phase-in for all districts, projected an additional \$1.52 billion increase, or 7.7 percent, over SY 2022-23. The third and final year, SY 2023-24, projected an increase of \$2.67 billion, or 12.5% over the previous year.

Enrollment

Enrollment has a substantial impact on funding for school districts. Several State aid formulas, including Foundation Aid, incorporate an enrollment component, (e.g., certain aids are calculated using an amount per pupil and/or contain variables that factor in enrollment). Long-term enrollment declines have resulted in many districts receiving smaller increases in State aid. This trend is likely to become even more widespread with the full phase-in of Foundation Aid.

Between SY 2007-08 and a projected SY 2023-24, enrollment has declined over 217,600 students, or 7.8 percent. Between fall 2022 and fall 2023, total public enrollment increased from 2,570,002 to 2,576,103 students, up 0.2 percent. Significant decreases during the first two years of the pandemic have eased. New York City had experienced outsized decreases compared to the State in 2021-22 and 2022-23. The slight year-over-year uptick in enrollment in 2023-24 is due to an increase of 16,240 pupils in New York City, while enrollment in rest of state has continued to decline.

Figure 2. Enrollment in Public School Districts, Total State, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24 (in millions)

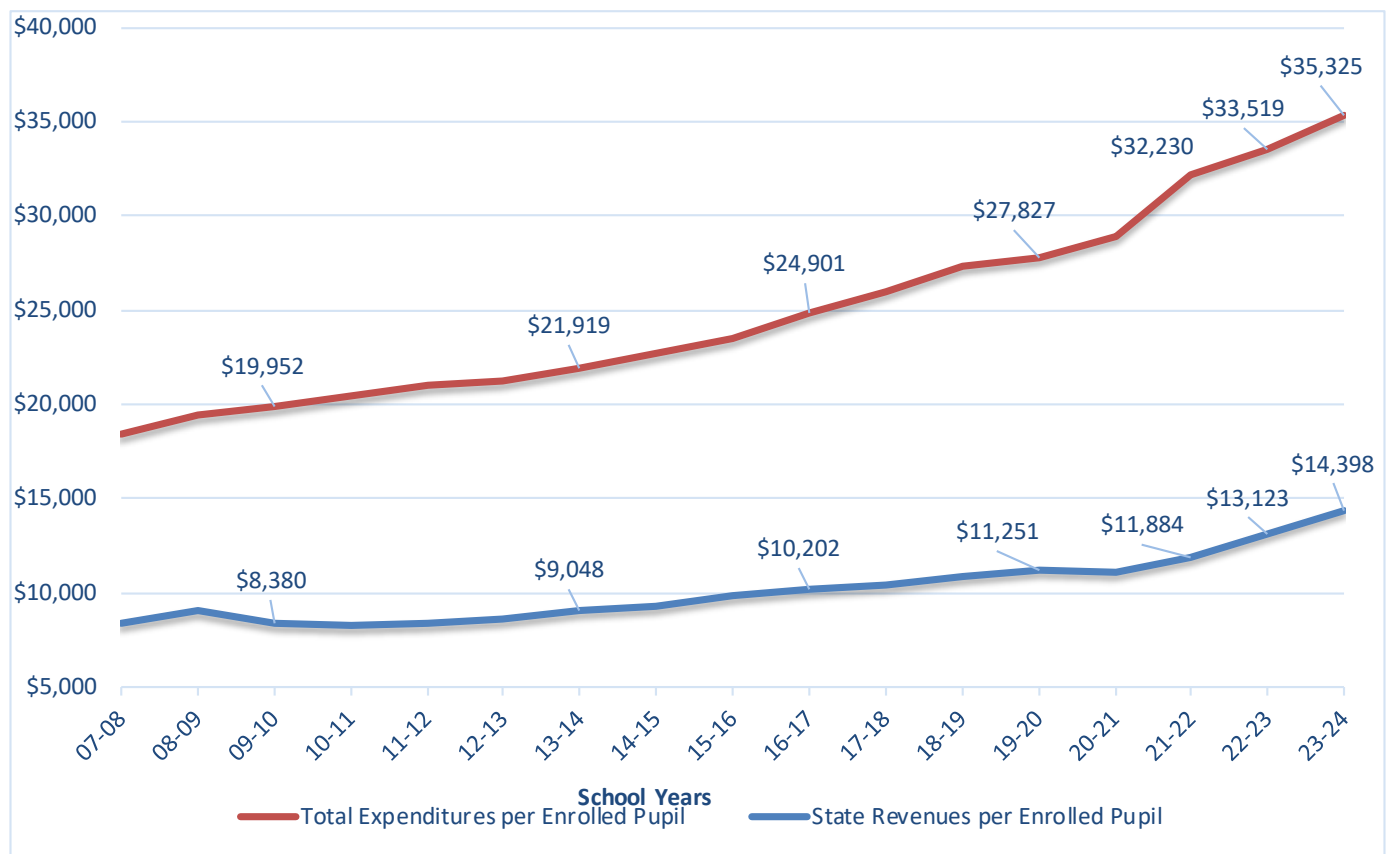


Note: Data is estimated for SY 2023-24.

Per Pupil Expenditures and Revenues

Increasing State revenues and total expenditures coupled with enrollment declines has resulted in increasing growth in both State revenues per pupil and total expenditures per pupil, from SY 2007-08 to a projected SY 2023-24 (see Figure 3 and Table 2). Total expenditures per pupil increased each year in the period. However, State revenues per pupil decreased with changes in the State's economic condition following the Great Recession and the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Figure 3: Revenues from State Sources and Total Expenditures per Enrolled Pupil, Total State, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24



Note: Data is estimated for SY 2023-24.

Recent years have seen comparatively greater increases. When comparing the mostly pre-pandemic year, SY 2019-20, and the projected year, SY 2023-24. State revenues per enrolled pupil increased by \$3,147, or 28.0 percent. Expenditures per enrolled student also increased, by \$7,498 or 26.9 percent.

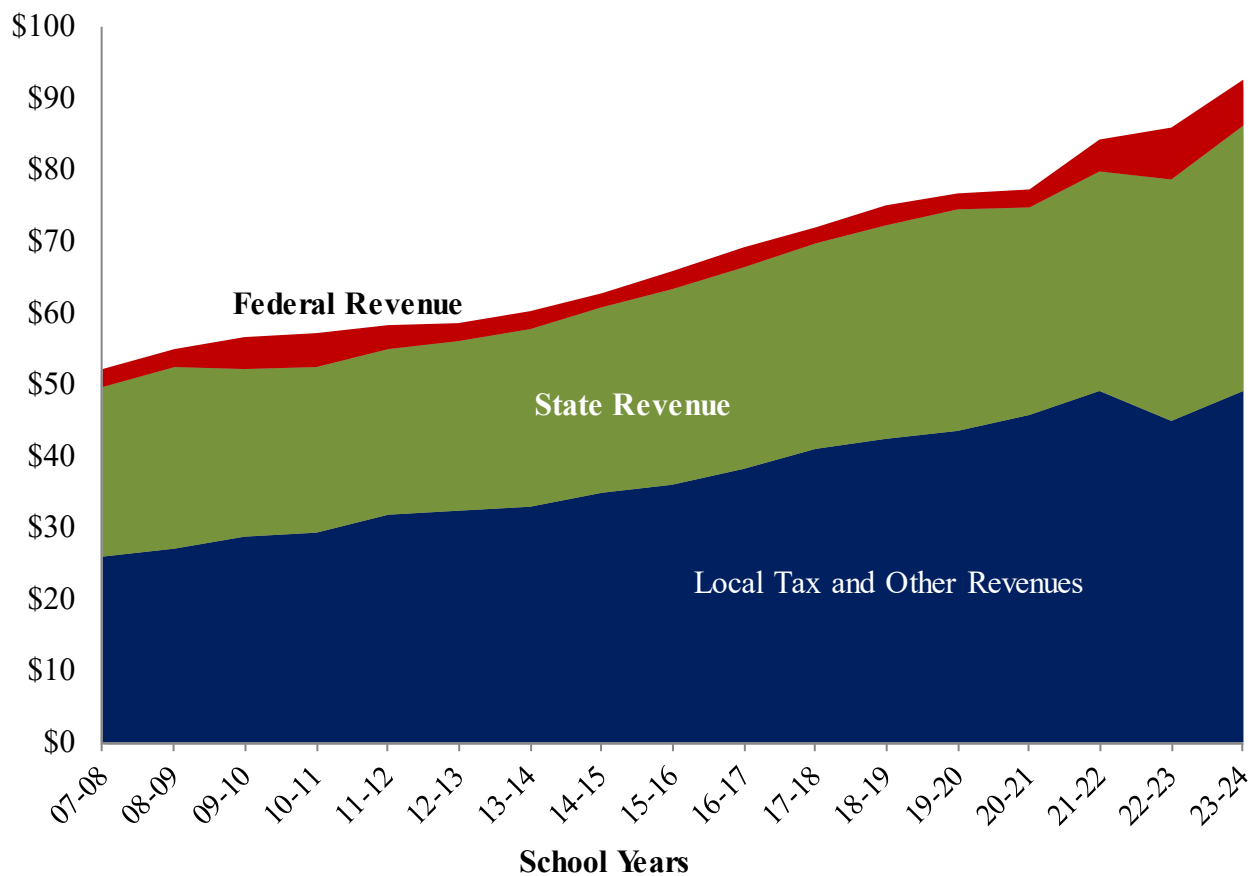
Table 2. State Revenue Per Enrolled Pupil and Total General and Special Fund Aid, Expenditures Per Enrolled Pupil, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24

School Year	State Revenue	Percent Change in State Revenue	Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures	Percent Change in Total Expenditures Over Prior Year
2023-24*	\$14,398	9.7%	\$35,325	5.4%
2022-23	\$13,123	10.4%	\$33,519	4.0%
2021-22	\$11,884	6.4%	\$32,230	11.5%
2020-21	\$11,169	-0.7%	\$28,911	3.9%
2019-20	\$11,251	3.1%	\$27,827	1.7%
2018-19	\$10,913	4.7%	\$27,367	5.4%
2017-18	\$10,418	2.1%	\$25,957	4.2%
2016-17	\$10,202	3.0%	\$24,901	6.1%
2015-16	\$9,902	5.8%	\$23,468	3.5%
2014-15	\$9,361	3.5%	\$22,684	3.5%
2013-14	\$9,048	5.2%	\$21,919	3.1%
2012-13	\$8,599	2.9%	\$21,261	1.1%
2011-12	\$8,360	1.1%	\$21,029	3.0%
2010-11	\$8,270	-1.3%	\$20,419	2.3%
2009-10	\$8,380	-8.1%	\$19,952	2.4%
2008-09	\$9,120	8.0%	\$19,478	5.5%
2007-08	\$8,448	10.2%	\$18,455	6.7%
Notes: Includes School Tax Relief (STAR) exemption from SY 2007-08 and STAR credit from SY 2017-18. Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures includes the Debt Service Fund. Data are estimated for SY 2023-24.				

Total Revenue by Source

Figure 4 shows the growth in General and Special Aid Fund Revenues by funding source (State revenue, including STAR, federal revenue, and local tax and other revenues) between SY 2007-08 and a projected SY 2023-24. The General Fund is the principal operating fund and includes all operations not accounted for and reported in another fund. The Special Aid Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for and report special projects or programs supported in whole or in part by federal funded or State-funded grants.

Figure 4. Total Revenue By Source - Including Federal, State, and Local Tax and Other Revenues, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24 (in billions)



Note: Data is estimated for SY 2023-24.

Federal funding tends to be responsive to economic shocks. During the Great Recession, federal funding increased 71.4 percent between SY 2008-09 and SY 2009-10. Similarly, the federal government responded robustly to the shock caused by the pandemic. Between SY 2019-20 and SY 2022-23, federal revenue increased markedly, due to the influx of stimulus funding from the CARES, CRRSA, and ARP Acts. This funding source increased \$4.8 billion, or over 200 percent. During that same period, State revenues and local tax and other revenues grew at a much lower rate, 9.8 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively. For SY 2023-24, federal revenue is projected to decline year-over-year by 10.3 percent, to \$6.5 billion.

Revenues

Table 3 shows the impacts of macroeconomic events and legislative constraints on revenue to school districts. State revenues fell after a high in SY 2008-09 due to the Great Recession of 2008. In SY 2010-11, the New York Legislature passed a limit on property tax levy growth. Local tax and other revenues increased an average of 5.42 percent in the five years prior to the tax cap. After the tax cap was passed, the subsequent five years increased an average of 3.98 percent. As a response to State fiscal constraints caused by the recession, federal revenues swelled by approximately \$2.0 billion, then returned to pre-recession levels by SY 2012-13.

Table 3. Total General and Special Aid Revenues from State, Federal, and Local Tax and Other Revenue Sources, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2023-24 (in thousands)

School Year	Total General and Special Aid Fund Revenues	State Revenue		Federal Revenue		Local Tax and Other Revenues	
		Amount	% of Total Revenues	Amount	% of Total Revenues	Amount	% of Total Revenues
2023-24*	\$92,600,000	\$37,090,000	40.1%	\$6,510,000	7.0%	\$49,000,000	52.9%
2022-23	\$85,910,214	\$33,725,254	39.3%	\$7,253,546	8.4%	\$44,931,414	52.3%
2021-22	\$84,387,317	\$30,622,396	36.3%	\$4,679,036	5.6%	\$49,085,885	58.2%
2020-21	\$77,356,638	\$29,495,493	38.1%	\$2,680,514	3.5%	\$45,763,385	58.4%
2019-20	\$76,846,450	\$30,653,826	39.9%	\$2,410,203	3.1%	\$43,782,421	57.0%
2018-19	\$75,029,688	\$29,832,203	39.8%	\$2,671,746	3.6%	\$42,525,739	56.7%
2017-18	\$71,879,179	\$28,706,703	39.9%	\$2,125,143	3.0%	\$41,047,333	57.1%
2016-17	\$69,145,926	\$28,151,834	40.7%	\$2,759,447	4.0%	\$38,234,646	55.3%
2015-16	\$65,754,988	\$27,424,808	41.7%	\$2,423,792	3.7%	\$35,906,388	54.6%
2014-15	\$62,871,364	\$25,901,790	41.2%	\$1,998,748	3.2%	\$34,970,826	55.6%
2013-14	\$60,341,268	\$24,890,833	41.3%	\$2,531,623	4.2%	\$32,918,812	54.6%
2012-13	\$58,590,691	\$23,631,578	40.3%	\$2,468,694	4.2%	\$32,490,419	55.5%
2011-12	\$58,201,019	\$23,091,660	39.7%	\$3,215,815	5.5%	\$31,893,544	54.8%
2010-11	\$57,112,897	\$23,059,759	40.4%	\$4,673,844	8.2%	\$29,379,294	51.4%
2009-10	\$56,677,395	\$23,399,368	41.3%	\$4,480,382	7.9%	\$28,797,645	50.8%
2008-09	\$55,056,998	\$25,309,746	46.0%	\$2,614,226	4.7%	\$27,133,026	49.3%
2007-08	\$52,293,190	\$23,601,417	45.1%	\$2,587,422	4.9%	\$26,104,351	49.9%

Notes: State revenue includes School Tax Relief (STAR) from, SY 2007-08, as well as STAR credit from SY 2017-18. Total General and Special Aid includes the Debt Service Fund. This data includes only major school districts. Data are estimated for SY 2023-24.

Between SY 2022-23 and a projected SY 2023-24, the State share is estimated to increase by .8 percentage points. The proportion of total revenues from State sources including STAR constituted 40.1 percent of the 2023-24 school year revenues and totaled roughly \$37.1 billion. Local tax and other revenues increased to approximately \$49.0 billion, and their proportionate share of total revenues increased to 52.9 percent. Federal revenues were approximately \$6.5 billion in SY 2023-24 and comprised 7.0 percent of total revenues, a sharp decrease from the previous year. Year over year, federal revenues decreased 10.3 percent, as federal funding to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic winded down.

PART II: Comparisons of Per Pupil Expenditures and Wealth by District Rank

Part II provides a summary of school finances, highlighting the relationship between school district wealth and expenditures per pupil.

Table 4 compares Approved Operating Expenditures divided by Total Aidable Pupil Units (AOE per TAPU) by district percentiles.² The percentile values displayed (10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th) include all major school districts apart from New York City. New York City data are shown separately. The 10th decile contains low spending districts. The 90th percentile contains high spending districts. Table 4 also displays the difference between the 90th and 10th percentiles. Between SY 2007-08 and SY 2022-23, the median AOE per TAPU increased by about 70.6 percent while the expenditure gap over the same period increased by 64.7 percent.³

Table 4. Distribution of Approved Operating Expenditures per Weighted Pupil, Major School Districts, SY 2007-08 Through SY 2022-23							
School Year	New York City	Percentiles, All Major Districts (Excluding NYC)					10th and 90th Percentiles
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th	
2022-23	\$18,690	\$14,172	\$15,772	\$17,758	\$22,034	\$26,596	\$12,425
2021-22	\$17,400	\$13,563	\$15,020	\$16,935	\$21,097	\$25,540	\$11,977
2020-21	\$16,156	\$12,848	\$14,169	\$16,030	\$19,995	\$24,372	\$11,523
2019-20	\$16,575	\$12,568	\$13,788	\$15,620	\$19,107	\$23,141	\$10,573
2018-19	\$16,348	\$12,405	\$13,560	\$15,351	\$18,846	\$22,955	\$10,551
2017-18	\$15,632	\$11,970	\$13,124	\$14,713	\$18,115	\$22,302	\$10,332
2016-17	\$14,802	\$11,529	\$12,654	\$14,136	\$17,486	\$21,476	\$9,947
2015-16	\$13,898	\$11,072	\$12,131	\$13,671	\$16,946	\$21,135	\$10,063
2014-15	\$13,159	\$10,971	\$11,930	\$13,526	\$16,861	\$20,593	\$9,622
2013-14	\$12,974	\$10,490	\$11,394	\$12,960	\$16,290	\$20,019	\$9,529
2012-13	\$12,435	\$9,971	\$10,843	\$12,329	\$15,662	\$19,145	\$9,174
2011-12	\$12,155	\$9,567	\$10,433	\$11,825	\$15,040	\$18,710	\$9,143
2010-11	\$11,731	\$9,494	\$10,350	\$11,689	\$14,899	\$18,164	\$8,670
2009-10	\$11,920	\$9,272	\$10,055	\$11,283	\$14,255	\$17,814	\$8,542
2008-09	\$12,100	\$9,068	\$9,702	\$11,023	\$14,007	\$17,545	\$8,477
2007-08	\$11,545	\$8,630	\$9,242	\$10,407	\$13,122	\$16,174	\$7,544

Tables 5, 6, and 7 compare districts ranked by per pupil expenditures (AOE per TAPU), an indicator of district wealth (Income per TWPU), and an indicator of district ability to meet the needs of its students with local resources (Need/Resource index).⁴ These three tables group districts into ten equally sized deciles. The lowest decile represents the bottom ten percent of school districts of that measure; conversely, the highest decile represents districts above the 90th percentile, or the top ten percent of school districts that rank highest in that

² Total Aidable Pupil Units is a pupil count which includes all pupils attending a district whether or not they are residents of that district and include prior year adjustments and weightings for students with special educational needs, dual enrollment, etc. Approved Operating Expenditures account for the day-to-day operation of the district in the base year. Capital outlay, debt service, federal aid, etc. are not included. AOE/TAPU calculates expenditures per student. See the Glossary for a more detailed explanation.

³ TAPU includes weighted students with disabilities.

⁴ A district could be in a different decile group on each table.

measure. Each table displays the highest value of average expenditures per pupil for each decile group. For example, in Table 5, a district with an AOE per TAPU of \$18,000 would fall in the sixth decile (between \$17,759 and \$19,364). Averages of several additional data measures and SY 2022-23 enrollment are also included.⁷ State averages and New York City values for each data measure are displayed at the bottom of each table.

In Table 5, districts in higher deciles of AOE per TAPU are positively skewed with actual valuation (AV per TWPU), and total expenditures per TAPU. Extremely high values associated with districts in the tenth decile significantly impact State averages. Districts in the tenth decile spend more than double the amount per pupil that districts in the first decile spend on average. With an AOE per TAPU of \$18,690, New York City would fall in the sixth decile, if it were included in the decile ranking.⁵

Table 5. SY 2022-23 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data Ranked by AOE per TAPU Deciles for All Major Districts, Excluding New York City							
AOE per TAPU Deciles (Upper limit shown)		Decile Average					2022-23 Enrollment
		AOE per TAPU	Actual Valuation per TWPU	Total Expenditures per TAPU	STAR Revenue per TAPU	Other Revenue from State per TAPU	
1	\$14,173	\$13,206	\$586,012	\$21,355	\$971	\$10,897	184,068
2	\$15,371	\$14,897	\$471,329	\$23,353	\$943	\$13,185	179,034
3	\$16,057	\$15,712	\$513,328	\$24,312	\$1,169	\$12,531	140,891
4	\$16,817	\$16,483	\$535,428	\$25,609	\$1,136	\$13,024	161,398
5	\$17,759	\$17,409	\$636,997	\$25,449	\$1,055	\$13,000	129,908
6	\$19,364	\$18,536	\$708,152	\$26,200	\$1,322	\$10,864	173,121
7	\$21,084	\$20,128	\$873,230	\$26,510	\$1,511	\$9,265	184,402
8	\$23,023	\$21,949	\$1,050,652	\$29,169	\$1,769	\$8,459	159,756
9	\$26,573	\$24,454	\$1,418,973	\$31,116	\$1,706	\$6,204	173,576
10	\$110,342	\$29,957	\$3,348,664	\$38,954	\$1,477	\$4,280	72,238
All Major Districts Average (excluding NYC)		\$18,713	\$893,798	\$26,531	\$1,304	\$10,398	1,558,392
NYC		\$18,690	\$968,825	\$28,280	\$136	\$9,030	1,014,232
All Major Districts Average (including NYC)		\$18,700	\$925,200	\$27,269	\$811	\$9,821	2,572,624
Notes: Values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with an AOE per TAPU less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile. Total Expenditure includes Debt Service and Special Aid Fund. Other State Revenue does not include STAR.							

In Table 6, deciles of income per TWPU are positively skewed with actual valuation per TWPU, income per return, and tax revenue per TAPU. Again, the high values associated with districts in the highest decile significantly impact the State average. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in the case of income per TWPU, where the statewide average of \$295,100 per pupil is well above the fifth decile average income per TWPU of \$202,369. The disparity between these deciles is caused by the unusually high per pupil income and

⁵ Table 5 excludes New York City in grouping school districts into deciles.

actual valuation (indicators of wealth) of school districts in the tenth decile (the wealthiest districts), where the average income per pupil (\$827,469) is almost three times the statewide average.

Table 6. SY 2022-23 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data Ranked by Income per TWPU for All Major Districts, Excluding New York City							
Income/TWPU Deciles, upper limit shown (decile 1 = high need)		Decile Average					2022-23 Enrollment
		Income per TWPU	Actual Valuation per TWPU	Income per Return	Tax Revenue per TAPU for Expenditures	Tax Rate per \$1,000 Full Value	
1	\$124,180	\$108,476	\$306,619	\$38,627	\$2,938	9.55	236,480
2	\$144,066	\$133,858	\$443,655	\$38,993	\$5,484	12.46	84,688
3	\$164,114	\$153,385	\$537,456	\$41,630	\$7,613	14.21	92,465
4	\$182,554	\$173,780	\$547,730	\$42,970	\$8,199	15.07	107,041
5	\$202,369	\$193,031	\$637,877	\$47,508	\$9,246	14.64	130,461
6	\$233,318	\$216,892	\$727,276	\$51,771	\$10,302	14.15	215,340
7	\$267,522	\$249,952	\$836,824	\$57,626	\$12,550	15.04	177,787
8	\$337,455	\$300,681	\$985,967	\$68,791	\$14,575	14.91	201,388
9	\$492,941	\$401,339	\$1,241,628	\$93,105	\$17,696	14.31	185,951
10	\$6,814,799	\$827,469	\$2,754,489	\$206,132	\$25,642	9.51	126,791
All Major Districts Average (excluding NYC)		\$274,150	\$891,504	\$69,684	\$11,539	13.01	1,558,392
NYC		\$324,246	\$968,825	\$86,033	\$13,196	13.89	1,014,232
All Major Districts Average (including NYC)		\$295,100	\$923,800	\$76,300	\$12,239	13.39	2,572,624
Notes: Decile average values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with AV/TWPU less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile. Other State Revenue does not include STAR.							

In Table 7, districts are ranked using Need/Resource Index (N/RI) deciles. The N/RI is designed to measure each district's (or decile's) student need in relation to its capacity to raise local revenues, indexed to State averages. Need is based on the Extraordinary Needs (EN) percent compared to the State average EN percent.⁶ The EN percent is a ratio of the sum of the poverty count, sparsity count, and English Language Learner (ELL) count to the district enrollment. The resource portion of the N/RI is based on the Combined Wealth Ratio (CWR), an index that equally weights property wealth and income wealth per pupil compared to the State averages. To calculate the N/RI, divide the EN percent, compared to the State average, by the CWR.

The resulting index value is used to rank the 673 major districts in the State (excluding New York City) into ten ascending decile groups in the table. Districts (or district decile groups) that serve relatively high percentages of students with EN with limited resources available (a low CWR) will have a high N/RI (and fall in the first

⁶ Starting in SY 2007-08, the EN percent was incorporated in Foundation Aid to estimate school district poverty percentage (by using a weighted average of kindergarten through grade 6 free-and-reduced-price-lunch percentage and the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 in poverty according to the 2000 Census, and incorporating a weighted count of student identified as English Language Learners (ELLs), divided by district enrollment).

decile). Districts with relatively low needs and high resources will have a low N/RI. Had New York City been included in the ranking with an index of 1.223, it would fall into the fifth decile.

Table 7 indicates that high N/RI districts (which correspond to the lowest deciles) have lower property and income wealth than the State average. High N/RI districts tend to receive less STAR revenue per pupil than low need districts. High N/RI districts also receive more Other State Revenue per pupil than low N/RI districts. They tend to spend (in terms of operating and total expenditures per pupil) less than the State average and raise less per pupil in local tax revenue. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the low N/RI districts in the highest decile have AV and income per pupil double that of the state average, and have on average more than \$9,400 more in AOE per pupil than the lowest decile average.

Table 7. SY 2022-23 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data Ranked by Need/Resource Index Deciles for All Major Districts, Excluding New York City

Need/Resource Index Deciles, upper limit shown (decile 1 = high need)	Decile Average								2022-23 Enrollment
	AOE per TAPU	Actual Valuation per TWPU	Total Expenditures per TAPU	STAR Revenue per TAPU	Other Revenue from State per TAPU	Income per TWPU	Tax Revenues per TAPU	Tax Rate per \$1000 Full Value	
1 9.258	\$15,825	\$293,436	\$26,359	\$495	\$18,531	\$108,849	\$2,535	8.62	805,968
2 3.220	\$16,556	\$414,453	\$26,307	\$974	\$16,786	\$137,870	\$5,601	13.59	752,424
3 2.627	\$17,345	\$490,639	\$25,771	\$1,069	\$14,689	\$152,025	\$6,977	14.30	591,693
4 2.159	\$17,100	\$618,017	\$25,487	\$1,168	\$13,502	\$182,747	\$7,654	12.39	663,519
5 1.619	\$17,982	\$709,329	\$27,582	\$1,434	\$11,661	\$208,326	\$10,254	14.52	483,277
6 1.217	\$17,971	\$755,287	\$25,144	\$1,540	\$9,822	\$218,476	\$10,966	14.68	544,198
7 0.856	\$17,958	\$837,943	\$24,704	\$1,461	\$8,235	\$255,449	\$12,146	14.58	366,665
8 0.584	\$18,826	\$916,579	\$25,550	\$1,577	\$7,196	\$287,222	\$13,883	15.17	378,795
9 0.303	\$20,817	\$1,300,383	\$27,173	\$1,635	\$5,292	\$397,472	\$17,514	13.44	183,078
10 0.152	\$25,228	\$2,205,225	\$31,500	\$1,516	\$3,796	\$672,907	\$22,920	10.55	161,043
All Major Districts Average (excluding NYC)	\$18,713	\$891,504	\$26,531	\$1,304	\$10,398	\$274,150	\$11,539	13.01	1,558,392
New York City (1.223)	\$18,690	\$968,825	\$28,280	\$136	\$9,030	\$324,246	\$13,196	13.89	1,014,232
All Major Districts Average (including NYC)	\$18,700	\$923,800	\$27,269	\$811	\$9,821	\$295,100	\$12,239	13.39	2,572,624

Notes: Decile averages values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with a N/RI less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile. Other State Revenue does not include STAR.

Although the average Tax Rate of districts in the first decile is 64.4 percent of the State average, the average Tax Revenue per pupil raised by those districts is only 20.7 percent of the State average. Conversely, districts in the tenth decile for tax rate per \$1,000 of full value represent 78.8 percent of the State average, but, on average, raise 1.9 times more than the Tax Revenue per pupil as the average district in the State.

Table 8 displays the same measures as Tables 5 and 6. Rather than ranking districts by deciles, Table 8 ranks districts by 2008 Need/Resource Capacity Categories (N/RC).⁷ The Big 4 Cities (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers) have the lowest average actual valuation per pupil but have the highest average State revenue per pupil excluding STAR. Rural High Need districts and Urban/Suburban High Need districts' average per-pupil measures are distinct from Average Need and Low Need N/RC districts. Compared to the State averages, Average N/RC districts have lower wealth, spend less, and receive less State revenue (other than STAR); they raise less tax revenue but have a higher tax rate than the State average. Low N/RC districts' average property value and income per pupil is significantly higher than the State average; they receive less than half the average State Revenue per pupil excluding STAR, but receive nearly twice the STAR revenue per pupil. Low Need N/RC districts' Tax Rate is 91.8 percent of the State average but raises 160.5 percent of the average Tax Revenue per pupil.

Table 8. SY 2022-23 Average Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data for Districts, by Need/Resource-Capacities, All Major Districts, Including New York City

2008 N/R Category	Actual Valuation per TWPU	AOE per TAPU	Total Expenses per TAPU	STAR Revenue per TAPU	Other Revenue from State per TAPU	Income per TWPU	Tax Revenue per TAPU	Tax Rate per \$1,000 Full Value	2022-23 Enrollment
1 New York City	\$968,825	\$18,690	\$28,280	\$136	\$9,030	\$324,246	\$13,196	13.93	1,014,232
2 Big 4 Cities	\$390,877	\$16,102	\$27,059	\$429	\$18,178	\$138,635	\$2,333	6.25	117,535
3 Urban/Suburban High Need	\$470,808	\$17,532	\$26,111	\$904	\$14,847	\$148,970	\$7,043	15.53	221,207
4 Rural High Need	\$495,462	\$16,372	\$26,973	\$955	\$16,871	\$138,110	\$5,630	11.88	139,571
5 Average Need	\$807,010	\$17,857	\$25,262	\$1,492	\$9,416	\$245,813	\$11,400	14.75	722,162
6 Low Need	\$1,644,064	\$22,828	\$28,971	\$1,577	\$4,797	\$507,343	\$19,642	12.55	357,917
All Major Districts Average (including NYC)	\$923,800	\$18,700	\$27,269	\$811	\$9,821	\$295,100	\$12,239	13.67	2,572,624
Notes: Total Expenditure includes Debt Service and Special Aid Fund. Other State Revenue does not include STAR.									

⁷ Need/Resource Capacity Categories, a measure of a district's ability to meet the needs of its student with local resources, is the ratio of the estimated poverty percentage (a weighted average of kindergarten through grade 6 free-and-reduced-price-lunch percentage and the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 in poverty according to the 2000 Census). The resulting measure approximates the percentage of children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches.) to the Combined Wealth Ratio (CWR). There are six N/RC categories, including High N/RC: New York City, High N/RC: Large City Districts (including the Big 4 City School Districts), High N/RC: Urban-Suburban Districts, High N/RC: Rural Districts, Average N/RC Districts, and Low N/RC Districts.

PART III: Changes in School Finances SY 2017-18 to SY 2022-23

This part contains longitudinal information concerning total pupils, key expenditure categories, school district taxes and other revenues, actual valuation, and personal income. Tables 9 through 11 present these items as Total State, New York City, and Rest of State and only include major districts.

Table 9 shows pupil counts over a five-year period. Pupil counts TWPU and TAPU, both which provide additional weights to students with disabilities, have an overall decrease in the five-year period, largely owed to reductions in pupil counts during the pandemic. Total enrolled pupils, Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA), and Duplicated Combined Adjusted Average Daily Membership (DCAADM) pupils also show an overall decrease in the five-year period. New York City shows higher rates of decline compared to Rest of State.

Table 10 provides expenditure, revenue, property value, and income data. Expenditures and Revenues generally increase over the period, with an exception in SY 2019-20 due to the disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic. New York City experienced lesser increases in both expenditures and revenues compared to Rest of State, and Local Revenue actually decreased in SY 2022-23. Actual Value and Personal Income increased at higher rates over the period in the Rest of State compared to New York City.

Finally, Table 11 displays per-pupil (DCAADM) averages of the first six data elements contained in this table. Statewide, over the five-year period, Total Revenue from State sources and Local Tax and Other revenues increased, with the greatest increase happening in Local Tax and Other Revenues. Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures per DCAADM increased at a greater rate in New York City compared to Rest of State. However, increases in both Approved Operating Expenditures per DCAADM and Instructional Expenditures per DCAADM were at greater rates in Rest of State compared to New York City. Total Debt Service per DCAADM increased in New York City at double the rate of Rest of State. Total Revenue and Local Revenue increased at lower rates in New York City compared to Rest of State.

Table 9. Selected Pupil Counts Used in School Aid Formulas, New York Major School Districts, SY 2018-19 Through SY 2022-23

	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20	SY 2020-21	% Change SY 2019-20 to SY 2020-21	SY 2021-22	% Change SY 2020-21 to SY 2021-22	SY 2022-23	% Change SY 2021-22 to SY 2022-23	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 22-23
I. Total Aidable Pupil Units (TAPU) for Expenditure										
New York City	1,485,143	1,492,120	0.5%	1,414,819	-5.2%	1,338,987	-5.4%	1,337,632	-0.1%	-9.9%
Rest of State	1,945,593	1,939,485	-0.3%	1,861,981	-4.0%	1,824,166	-2.0%	1,832,104	0.4%	-5.8%
Total State	3,430,736	3,431,605	0.0%	3,276,800	-4.5%	3,163,153	-3.5%	3,169,736	0.2%	-7.6%
II. Total Enrolled Pupils										
New York City	1,124,093	1,109,959	-1.3%	1,092,645	-1.6%	1,038,749	-4.9%	1,014,232	-2.4%	-9.8%
Rest of State	1,616,916	1,598,381	-1.1%	1,567,658	-1.9%	1,561,816	-0.4%	1,558,392	-0.2%	-3.6%
Total State	2,741,009	2,708,340	-1.2%	2,660,303	-1.8%	2,600,565	-2.2%	2,572,624	-1.1%	-6.1%
III. Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU)										
New York City	1,457,405	1,467,389	0.7%	1,395,903	-4.9%	1,038,749	-4.9%	1,311,588	26.3%	-10.0%
Rest of State	1,938,690	1,932,984	-0.3%	1,856,738	-3.9%	1,561,816	-0.4%	1,869,324	19.7%	-3.6%
Total State	3,396,095	3,400,373	0.1%	3,252,641	-4.3%	2,600,565	-2.2%	3,180,912	22.3%	-6.3%
IV. Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA)										
New York City	1,070,062	1,076,783	0.6%	1,016,109	-5.6%	953,873	-6.1%	955,421	0.2%	-10.7%
Rest of State	1,658,718	1,651,527	-0.4%	1,582,708	-4.2%	1,543,862	-2.5%	1,546,670	0.2%	-6.8%
Total State	2,728,780	2,728,310	0.0%	2,598,817	-4.7%	2,497,735	-3.9%	2,502,091	0.2%	-8.3%
V. Duplicated Combined Adjusted Average Daily Membership (DCAADM)										
New York City	1,114,813	1,120,997	0.6%	1,077,446	-3.9%	1,034,548	-4.0%	1,024,671	-1.0%	-8.1%
Rest of State	1,626,934	1,617,305	-0.6%	1,565,627	-3.2%	1,567,183	0.1%	1,569,121	0.1%	-3.6%
Total State	2,741,747	2,738,302	-0.1%	2,643,073	-3.5%	2,601,731	-1.6%	2,593,792	-0.3%	-5.4%

Notes: Starting in 1992-93, all counts except DCAADM exclude students with disabilities attending private schools. TAPU for Expenditure is the one-year TAPU with the weights prescribed in law for each year. RWADA for 1988-89 and thereafter uses all attendance periods. DCAADM, starting in 1990-91, includes resident students attending other public-school districts. Starting in 2007-08, full-day pre-K enrollment is weighted at 1.0.

Table 10. Selected Fiscal Data, New York State Major School Districts, SY 2018-19 Through SY 2022-23

	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20	SY 2020-21	% Change SY 2019-20 to SY 2020- 21	SY 2021-22	% Change SY 2020-21 to SY 2021- 22	SY 2022-23	% Change SY 2021-22 to SY 2022- 23	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 2022- 23
I. Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures, in thousands										
New York City	\$33,100,800	\$34,162,103	3.2%	\$34,202,931	0.1%	\$37,186,608	8.7%	\$37,827,829	1.7%	14.3%
Rest of State	\$41,557,620	\$41,504,840	-0.1%	\$42,007,591	1.2%	\$45,707,561	8.8%	\$48,607,094	6.3%	17.0%
Total State	\$74,658,420	\$75,666,943	1.4%	\$76,210,522	0.7%	\$82,894,170	8.8%	\$86,434,923	4.3%	15.8%
II. Approved Operating Expenditures, in thousands										
New York City	\$24,278,860	\$24,732,313	1.9%	\$22,857,395	-7.6%	\$23,298,236	1.9%	\$25,000,942	7.3%	3.0%
Rest of State	\$31,411,757	\$31,605,886	0.6%	\$31,559,347	-0.1%	\$32,726,327	3.7%	\$34,283,387	4.8%	9.1%
Total State	\$55,690,617	\$56,338,198	1.2%	\$54,416,742	-3.4%	\$56,024,563	3.0%	\$59,284,329	5.8%	6.5%
III. Instructional Expenditures, in thousands										
New York City	\$25,629,099	\$26,630,803	3.9%	\$21,495,546	-19.3%	\$29,047,356	35.1%	\$26,794,930	-7.8%	4.5%
Rest of State	\$30,713,023	\$30,817,655	0.3%	\$29,353,293	-4.8%	\$32,927,255	12.2%	\$34,928,042	6.1%	13.7%
Total State	\$56,342,122	\$57,448,458	2.0%	\$50,848,839	-11.5%	\$61,974,612	21.9%	\$61,722,972	-0.4%	9.6%
IV. Total Debt Service, in thousands										
New York City	\$2,649,286	\$2,731,769	3.1%	\$2,709,223	-0.8%	\$2,612,652	-3.6%	\$3,156,081	20.8%	19.1%
Rest of State	\$2,598,565	\$2,707,819	4.2%	\$2,993,538	10.6%	\$2,945,674	-1.6%	2,905,312	-1.4%	11.8%
Total State	\$5,247,851	\$5,439,589	3.7%	\$5,702,762	4.8%	\$5,558,326	-2.5%	6,061,393	9.1%	15.5%
V. Total Revenue from State Sources, in thousands (including STAR starting in 1998-99)										
New York City	\$11,295,220	\$11,792,766	4.4%	\$11,039,462	-6.4%	\$10,846,508	-1.7%	\$12,216,903	12.6%	8.2%
Rest of State	\$18,534,255	\$18,859,583	1.8%	\$18,454,575	-2.1%	\$19,774,332	7.2%	\$21,484,342	8.6%	15.9%
Total State	\$29,829,475	\$30,652,348	2.8%	\$29,494,037	-3.8%	\$30,620,840	3.8%	\$33,701,245	10.1%	13.0%
VI. Local Tax and Other Revenues, in thousands (excluding STAR)										
New York City	\$20,371,748	\$21,163,459	3.9%	\$21,945,209	3.7%	\$24,824,579	13.1%	\$19,612,221	-21.0%	-3.7%
Rest of State	\$22,308,780	\$22,964,051	2.9%	\$23,679,410	3.1%	\$24,128,602	1.9%	\$25,132,801	4.2%	12.7%
Total State	\$42,680,528	\$44,127,510	3.4%	\$45,624,618	3.4%	\$48,953,181	7.3%	\$44,745,022	-8.6%	4.8%
VII. Total Personal Income, in millions										
New York City	\$375,791	\$385,812	2.7%	\$385,519	-0.1%	\$458,330	18.9%	\$425,278	-7.2%	13.2%
Rest of State	\$419,416	\$429,223	2.3%	\$454,242	5.8%	\$515,498	13.5%	\$500,414	-2.9%	19.3%
Total State	\$795,207	\$815,035	2.5%	\$839,761	3.0%	\$973,828	16.0%	\$925,691	-4.9%	16.4%
VIII. Actual Valuation of Real Property, in millions										
New York City	\$1,147,107	\$1,203,316	4.9%	\$1,255,493	4.3%	\$1,178,227	-6.2%	\$1,270,699	7.8%	10.8%
Rest of State	\$1,275,204	\$1,336,200	4.8%	\$1,335,713	0.0%	\$1,382,153	3.5%	\$1,631,477	18.0%	27.9%
Total State	\$2,422,311	\$2,539,516	4.8%	\$2,591,206	2.0%	\$2,560,379	-1.2%	\$2,902,176	13.3%	19.8%

Table 11. Average Expenditures, State Revenue, and Local Tax and Other Revenues per Duplicated Combined Adjusted Average Daily Membership, New York State Major School Districts, SY 2018-19 through SY 2022-23

	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20	SY 2020-21	% Change SY 2019-20 to SY 2020- 21	SY 2021-22	% Change SY 2020-21 to SY 2021- 22	SY 2022-23	% Change SY 2021-22 to SY 2022- 23	% Change SY 2018-19 to SY 2022- 23
I. Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures per DCAADM										
New York City	\$29,692	\$30,475	2.6%	\$31,744	4.2%	\$35,945	13.2%	\$36,917	2.7%	24.3%
Rest of State	\$25,544	\$25,663	0.5%	\$26,831	4.6%	\$29,165	8.7%	\$30,977	6.2%	21.3%
Total State	\$27,230	\$27,633	1.5%	\$28,834	4.3%	\$31,861	10.5%	\$33,324	4.6%	22.4%
II. Approved Operating Expenditures per DCAADM										
New York City	\$21,778	\$22,063	1.3%	\$20,390	-7.6%	\$22,520	10.4%	\$24,399	8.3%	12.0%
Rest of State	\$19,307	\$19,542	1.2%	\$20,158	3.1%	\$20,882	3.6%	\$21,849	4.6%	13.2%
Total State	\$20,312	\$20,574	1.3%	\$20,588	0.1%	\$21,534	4.6%	\$22,856	6.1%	12.5%
III. Instructional Expenditures per DCAADM										
New York City	\$22,990	\$23,888	3.9%	\$19,950	-16.5%	\$28,077	40.7%	\$26,150	-6.9%	13.7%
Rest of State	\$18,878	\$18,942	0.3%	\$18,749	-1.0%	\$21,031	12.2%	\$22,260	5.8%	17.9%
Total State	\$20,550	\$20,953	2.0%	\$19,239	-8.2%	\$23,448	21.9%	\$23,796	1.5%	15.8%
IV. Total Debt Service per DCAADM										
New York City	\$2,376	\$2,450	3.1%	\$2,514	2.6%	\$2,425	-3.6%	\$3,080	27.0%	29.6%
Rest of State	\$1,597	\$1,664	4.2%	\$1,912	14.9%	\$1,881	-1.6%	\$1,852	-1.6%	15.9%
Total State	\$1,914	\$1,984	3.7%	\$2,158	8.8%	\$2,103	-2.5%	\$2,337	11.1%	22.1%
V. Total Revenue from State Sources (including STAR starting in 1998-99) per DCAADM										
New York City	\$10,132	\$10,578	4.4%	\$10,246	-3.1%	\$10,067	-1.7%	\$11,923	18.4%	17.7%
Rest of State	\$11,392	\$11,592	1.8%	\$11,787	1.7%	\$12,630	7.2%	\$13,692	8.4%	20.2%
Total State	\$10,880	\$11,180	2.8%	\$11,159	-0.2%	\$11,585	3.8%	\$12,993	12.2%	19.4%
VI. Local Tax and Other Revenues (excluding STAR) per DCAADM										
New York City	\$18,274	\$18,984	3.9%	\$20,368	7.3%	\$23,040	13.1%	\$19,140	-16.9%	4.7%
Rest of State	\$13,712	\$14,115	2.9%	\$15,125	7.2%	\$15,411	1.9%	\$16,017	3.9%	16.8%
Total State	\$15,567	\$16,095	3.4%	\$17,262	7.3%	\$18,521	7.3%	\$17,251	-6.9%	10.8%

Glossary

Actual Valuation of Taxable Real Property (AV): Total assessed valuation of property on the tax rolls within the district adjusted by the State equalization rate determined for such rolls. Data are obtained from the NYS Office of Real Property Tax Services, through the Office of the State Comptroller.

Adjusted Average Daily Attendance (AADA): Adjusted Average Daily Attendance is the same as Average Daily Attendance (ADA) except half-day kindergarten ADA is weighted at 0.50 and is an average for the school year. Unadjusted ADA is the unweighted ADA for the school year.

Approved Operating Expenditures (AOE): Approved Operating Expenditures (AOE) are the operating expenditures for the day-to-day operation of the school as defined in Education Law. Not included are expenditures for building construction, transportation of pupils, some expenditures made to purchase services from a Board of Cooperative Educational Services or County Vocational Education and Extension Board, tuition payments to other districts, and expenditures for programs that do not conform to law or regulation. Money received as Federal aid revenue, proceeds of borrowing, and State aid for special programs are first deducted from total annual expenditures when approved operating expenditures are computed. For 1989-90, AOE was adjusted to include the TRS expenditure that would have been incurred without restructuring. Starting with 1992-93, AOE excludes expenditures for students with disabilities in private and State operated (Rome and Batavia) schools.

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): This pupil count is the average number of pupils present on each regular school day in each period, an average determined by dividing the total number of attendance days of all pupils by the number of days school was in session. ADA for a group of classes or schools in session for varying numbers of days is obtained by adding together the ADA for each group. In addition, adjustments are made for the adverse effects of religious holidays on attendance. Equivalent secondary attendance of students under 21 years of age who are not on a regular day school register is added to adjusted ADA in calculating TAPU and TWPU beginning in school year 1984-85. For students 21 years of age and older, refer to the definition of Employment Preparation Education Aid. Starting in 1992-93, the attendance of pupils attending private- and State-operated (Rome and Batavia) schools for students with disabilities is excluded from ADA. Starting in 1999-00, charter school pupils are added to ADA.

Debt Service: Debt Service is a combination of principal and interest on approved building projects, transportation issues and other debt instruments, both short- and long-term.

Deciles: Deciles are composed of 10 percent of the major school districts in New York State (for 2022-23, 67 or 68 school districts). The deciles exclude New York City. For example, decile 1 would contain the lowest 68 districts in a category; the value listed as the upper limit is the maximum value (10th percentile) for the group.

Duplicated Combined Adjusted Average Daily Membership (DCAADM): This pupil count consists of the average number of students receiving their educational program at district expenditure. It is the sum of: students enrolled in district programs (half-day kindergarten pupil weighted at 0.5); students with disabilities educated in BOCES full-time; students with disabilities educated in nonpublic schools including the State operated schools at Rome and Batavia; equivalent attendance; dual enrollment pupils; and prekindergarten enrollment weighted at 0.5. Since 1990-91, it includes resident students attending another public school. Since 1998-99, it includes incarcerated youth. Starting in 2007-08, full-day prekindergarten enrollment is weighted at 1.0 and half-day at 0.5.

Employment Preparation Education (EPE) Aid: Pupils 21 years of age and older who have not received a high school diploma or a high school equivalency diploma and attend employment education programs leading to a high school diploma or high school equivalency are eligible for aid under Employment Preparation Education (EPE). Aid is provided on a current year basis and is calculated based on the statewide average per pupil expenditure and an actual value aid ratio.

Enrollment/Enrolled Pupils: The total number of students entered on the roll as of the date in the fall on which data for the Basic Educational Data System are collected for the current year, including homebound, equivalent attendance and students attending full-time programs for the disabled in BOCES or nonpublic schools. In addition, for this report, prekindergarten and half-day kindergarten enrollments are weighted at 0.5. Since 1992-93, it excludes students attending private and State operated (Rome and Batavia) schools for students with disabilities. Starting in 1999-00, charter school pupils are added to enrollment. Starting in 2008-09, full-day prekindergarten enrollment is weighted at 1.0 and half-day at 0.5.

Evening School ADA: Evening School ADA was the ADA generated by half-day equivalent attendance in an approved program during the evening hours in school years prior to 1984-85 by individuals who were sixteen years of age or older. Such programs were approved by the Commissioner and lead to a high school diploma or its equivalent. The additional weighting for evening school pupils of 0.50 was in effect through 1984-85. (See the Average Daily Attendance definition above for attendance not on a regular day school register.)

Federal Revenue: All revenues received from the Federal government directly or through the State Education Department in the Special Aid Fund and include Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and other Federal revenues received in the General Fund. Federal revenues include funding from the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the 2010 Education Jobs Program, the 2020 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the 2021 American Rescue Plan Act, and the 2021 Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (revenues from each may be recorded over more than one year).

Instructional Expenditure (IE): The calculation of IE, defined in subdivision 11-a of Section 3602 of Education Law and enumerated in Commissioner's Regulations 175.39 (revised 9/92), requires the summation of school district expenditures which are identified in the Commissioner's Regulations as instructional plus a prorated share of fringe benefit expenditures. Examples of the expenditures included are teacher salaries, other instructional salaries, fringe benefits related to instruction, tuition expenditures, Special Aid Fund instructional expenditures, and other expenditures related to instruction, including BOCES instructional expenditures.

Local Tax and Other Revenues: Tax revenues are described below. Other revenues are any local funds other than real property taxes or non-property taxes such as a sales tax or utility tax; they may include interest income, fees, tuition, etc. Starting in 1998-99, STAR revenue is excluded. Starting in 2017-18, STAR credit revenue is excluded.

Major School Districts: Major School Districts are school districts having eight or more teachers, exclusive of institutional (special act) school districts.

Minor School Districts: Minor School Districts are school districts with fewer than eight teachers, including those districts contracting 100 percent with other districts for the education of all their students, and institutional (special act) districts.

Need/Resource-Capacity (N/RC) Categories: Categories are determined from a need/resource-capacity index, which is a measure of a district's ability to meet the needs of its students with local resources. Updated periodically, the index is the ratio of the estimated poverty percentage (expressed in standard score form) to the Combined Wealth Ratio (expressed in standard score form). A district with both estimated poverty and Combined Wealth Ratio equal to the State average would have a need/resource-capacity index of 1.0. For 2008, the estimated poverty percentage is a weighted average of the 2006-07 and 2007-08 kindergarten through grade 6 free and reduced-price lunch percentage and the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 in poverty according to the 2000 Decennial Census. For 2008, the Combined Wealth Ratio is the ratio of district wealth per pupil to State average wealth per pupil, used in the 2007-08 Executive Budget proposal.

Pupils with Special Educational Needs (PSEN): The ADA of Pupils with Special Educational Needs is determined by multiplying the composite percentage of pupils scoring below minimum competence on the third- and sixth grade reading and mathematics Pupil Evaluation Program tests, by the district's combined adjusted ADA, to produce the number of pupils for weighting. Prior to 1978-79, the average was based on the 1971 and 1972 sixth grade reading and mathematics tests. From 1978-79 through 1984-85, the average was based on the 1974 and 1975 third- and sixth grade reading and mathematics tests. Beginning in school year 1984-85, the average was based on tests administered in 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980. In the 1986-87 school year, the average was based on tests administered in the spring of 1983 and 1984. Beginning in the 1988-89 school year, the average was based on tests administered in the spring of 1985 and 1986. The weighting for eligible pupils is 0.25 pupil units.

Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA): RWADA is calculated by subtracting the Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA) of non-resident pupils attending public school in the district, from the district's WADA, and adding the WADA of pupils who reside in the district but attend full-time a school operated by a Board of Cooperative Educational Services or a county vocational education and extension board, or another public school district.

School Tax Relief (STAR): The STAR program began with the 1998-99 school year. Under STAR, a certain portion of the property value for a home is exempt from school tax. Instead, the State pays this portion of school tax directly to the school district on behalf of individuals. In June 2015, the Property Tax Relief Credit was enacted. Owners of newly purchased or built homes receive a STAR credit rather than a STAR exemption. Under the credit, individuals pay the full value of the school tax, but receive an income tax credit for the portion of school tax which would have been exempt. The value of STAR to taxpayers is unchanged. The value of STAR tax credits is addressed in Table 1. In 2017, the personal income tax rate reduction relating to the STAR Program for New York City was replaced with an expansion of the existing New York City school tax credit. The New York City school tax credit is not captured in this report.

Secondary School Pupil Weighting: Secondary school ADA not otherwise weighted are eligible for an additional weight of 0.25. Secondary PSEN ADA (pupils with special educational needs) are eligible for an additional weight of 0.15 beginning in 1978-79 and a weighting of 0.25 beginning in 1980-81. Beginning in school year 1988-89 (aid year), Big Five occupational education pupils are no longer excluded from the additional 0.25 weighting for secondary.

Small City Districts: Small City School Districts are fiscally independent school districts located entirely or mainly within a city which had a population of less than 125,000. Prior to 1986-87 these districts had tax limits of 1.25 percent, 1.50 percent, 1.75 percent, or 2.00 percent, of the five-year average Full Value. A Constitutional amendment enacted in 1985 eliminated, as of the 1986-87 school year, the tax limits for school districts in cities with population less than 125,000. Legislation enacted in 1997 allowed residents to vote on their school budgets.

Special Aid Fund: Since 1974-75, expenditures in this fund are for most of a school district's Federal funds for specific programs. Beginning with the 1987-88 school year, it also includes expenditures for certain State aid or grant programs. It includes expenditures for students with disabilities and for prekindergarten programs.

Students with Disabilities: Pupils resident of the district and attending special services or programs in public schools and BOCES with additional weightings assigned as follows: pupils attending special services or programs 60 percent or more of the school day, 1.7; pupils in special services or programs 20 percent or more of the school week, 0.9; and pupils in special services or programs two periods or more of the school week, 0.13. Beginning with school year 1988-89 (aid year), pupils receiving direct and indirect consultant teacher services are assigned an additional 0.8 weighting; beginning in 1994-95 (aid year), their weighting is increased to 0.9. In 1998-99 (aid year), the 0.13 weighting was eliminated.

Summer School ADA: This is the ADA of pupils attending approved programs of instruction operated by the district during the months of July and August of the base year in accordance with the Commissioner's Regulations. The summer school weighting is 0.12.

Tax Rate: The tax revenue or local tax and other revenue divided by the actual valuation of real property, expressed as a rate per \$1,000 of actual valuation. Starting in 1998-99, STAR revenue is excluded. Starting in 2017-18, STAR credit revenue is excluded.

Tax Revenues: Local revenues raised by taxation for school purposes, including property tax and non-property tax revenues. For the Big 5 City School Districts in the decile and other tables, and for New York City in general, tax revenue is Total General Fund Expenditures minus non-tax revenues. Starting in 1998-99, STAR revenue is excluded. Starting in 2017-18, STAR credit revenue is excluded.

Total Aidable Pupil Units (TAPU): The pupil measure for Formula Operating Aid through the 2006-07 aid year. TAPU includes combined adjusted ADA (weighted for half-day kindergarten), weighted pupils with special educational needs, weighted summer school pupils, dual enrollment pupils, and additional pupils weighted for secondary school. Aidable evening school pupils were included in TAPU through the 1984-85 school year. For Operating Aid from 1997-98 through 2006-07, one-year older ADA, adjusted by an enrollment index, is used.

Total Aidable Pupil Units for Expenditure (TAPU): TAPU is used to compute the approved operating expenditure per pupil. This is the same definition as TAPU except it includes additional weightings for students with disabilities and does not use enrollment index-adjusted ADA.

Total General and Special Aid Fund Expenditures (Total Expenditures): These are the expenditures and transfers for the total school program from a district's Total General, Debt Service, and Special Aid Funds. For 1990-91 and 1991-92, State aid withheld as a State share of local Teachers' Retirement System and Employees' Retirement System savings was excluded.

Total Personal Income: The adjusted gross personal income, including results from the school district income verification process, as reported by the Department of Taxation and Finance.

Total Revenue from State Sources: The sum of all State aid paid to school districts pursuant to State Education Law, principally Sections 3602, 1950, 701, 711, 751 and 3609, and to related portions of the unconsolidated laws as reported on the Annual Financial Report (ST-3) by school districts. For 1990-91 and 1991-92, the State aid withheld as a State share of local Teachers' Retirement System and Employees' Retirement System savings was included. Starting in 1998-99, State revenues include School Tax Relief (STAR). Starting in 2017-18, STAR credit revenue is excluded.

Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU): TWPU is based upon the AADA of pupils who reside in the district plus additional weightings for PSEN, students with disabilities and secondary school pupils.

Wealth: School district wealth or fiscal capacity is determined by Actual Value per TWPU and/or Income per TWPU. Relative wealth can be calculated by dividing district Actual Value per TWPU by the State average and Income per TWPU by the State average. Wealth for computing Building, BOCES, Hardware and Transportation Aids is based on Actual Value per RWADA.

Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA): WADA is determined by applying the following weightings to the average daily attendance: half-day kindergarten, 0.50; full day kindergarten and grades one through six, 1.00; grades seven through twelve, 1.25. Beginning with 1988-89 data, the selection of best attendance periods (4 of 8, or 5 of 10) was eliminated.

Appendix A: Historic Changes in Pupil Units

For more than five decades, a data measure called “pupil units” has been used to compute expenditures. This data measure, however, has evolved its definition over time. This section describes the ways the data measure “pupil units” has changed in scope and use from 1974 to present.

Use of WADA Prior to 1974-75: Prior to school year 1974-75, expenditure per pupil was based on Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA) computed using full-time attendance in the best 4 of 8 or 5 of 10 attendance periods with half-day kindergarten weighted at 0.5 and secondary pupils at an additional 0.25.

TAPU Definitions from 1974-75 through 1979-80: From 1974-75 to 1977-78, the pupil count was Total Aidable Pupil Units (TAPU) based on full year attendance plus half-day kindergarten weighted at 0.5; dual enrollment ADA; pupils with special educational needs (PSEN) weighted at an additional 0.25; summer school pupils at an additional 0.12; evening school at an additional 0.50; students with disabilities weighted at an additional 1.0; and secondary pupils not weighted as PSEN or students with disabilities at an additional 0.25. Pupils with special educational needs are determined based on third and sixth grade math and reading Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests. (See Glossary for year of test.)

In school years 1978-79 and 1979-80, pupil counts were based on TAPU except secondary school PSEN which had not previously received the secondary weighting including the PSEN, received an additional 0.15 secondary weighting. The PSEN weightings were based on 1974 and 1975 third- and sixth-grade math and reading PEP tests.

The 1980-81 school year was the first year of the new and separate formula for providing State aid for students with disabilities. Therefore, TAPU for payment of operating aid in school year 1980-81 did not contain a weighting for students with disabilities while the newly defined TAPU equaled TAPU plus the new weightings for students with disabilities. Secondary school PSEN received the PSEN weighting plus an additional 0.25 for secondary attendance.

Beginning in school year 1988-89, TAPU for payment was computed with occupational education pupils in Big 5 city school districts eligible for the additional 0.25 secondary weighting.

TAPU: Used since 1980-81 for measuring expenditure per pupil, a district's TAPU equals the sum of average daily attendance with additional weightings as follows: PSEN at 0.25; secondary at 0.25; evening school at 0.5; summer school at 0.12; plus weighted students with disabilities (60 percent of the day, an additional 1.7; 20 percent of the week, an additional 0.9; 2 periods per week, an additional 0.13). TAPU is a one-year pupil count

Beginning with school year 1993-94 (aid year), the attendance of pupils attending private- and State-operated (Rome and Batavia) schools for students with disabilities is excluded from Average Daily Attendance. IN addition, pupils attending private- and State-operated schools are excluded from receiving the additional 1.7 weighting.

Beginning with school year 1997-98 (aid year), the TAPUs for the Rome, Plattsburgh, and Peru school districts (districts experiencing pupil losses due to federal military base closings) are limited to decreases of no more than 2.5 percent from the prior year. The Laws of 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017 extended this provision until June 30, 2007, June 30, 2012, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2027, respectively.

Charter schools were first allowed in 1999-00. To avoid negatively impacting TAPU, charter school pupils are included in the basic pupil count (ADA).

Pupil Units to Compute District Wealth Per Pupil: The pupil units used to compute school district wealth prior to school year 1978-79 were based on Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA) computed based on the best 4 of 8 or 5 of 10 attendance periods of the district. Beginning with the 1990-91 aid year (1988-89 attendance), all attendance periods are used. This pupil count is based upon resident pupils with half-day kindergarten pupils weighted at 0.5 and secondary pupils weighted at 1.25. The difference between RWADA and WADA is: RWADA is resident pupils attending public school and WADA is based on attendance of resident and non-resident pupils. RWADA continues to be used to calculate Building, Hardware, Transportation and BOCES Aids.

Pupil weightings included were as follows: half-day kindergarten at 0.5; secondary at an additional 0.25; PSEN at an additional 0.25; students with disabilities at an additional 1.00; and

Beginning with the 1985-86 school year, TWPU was based on full year attendance.

Beginning with the 1988-89 school year, PSEN weightings are based on third- and sixth grade reading and mathematics PEP test scores, averaged for Spring 1985 and Spring 1986. These scores are used to determine weightings to be included in TWPU. Beginning with the 1988-89 school year, Big Five occupational education pupils are duplicated for secondary weighting.

Beginning with school year 1993-94 (aid year), the attendance of pupils attending private- and State-operated (Rome and Batavia) schools for students with disabilities is excluded from Average Daily Attendance. Also, pupils attending private- and Stat- operated schools are excluded from receiving the additional 1.7 weighting.

Beginning with school year 1997-98 (aid year), the TWPU and RWADAs for the Rome, Plattsburgh, and Peru school districts (districts experiencing pupil losses due to federal military base closings) are limited to decreases of no more than 2.5 percent from the prior year. The Laws of 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017 extended this provision until June 30, 2007, June 30, 2012, June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2027, respectively.

Charter schools were first authorized in 1999-00. To avoid negatively impacting TWPU and RWADA, charter school pupils are included in the basic pupil count (ADA).

In 2007-08 (aid year), enactment of the new Foundation Aid required creation of another wealth count, Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units (TWFPU). TWFPU is based on resident adjusted Average Daily Membership (ADM) which weights half-day kindergarten ADM at .5 and eliminates additional weightings.

Appendix B: Historical Data

Table 12. Revenues from State Sources Compared with Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, SY 1940-41 Through SY 2006-07

School Year	Revenues from State Sources	Total Expenditures	Revenue from State Sources as a % of Total Expenditures
2006-07	\$18,039,821,863	\$48,713,637,422	44.33%
2005-06	\$16,605,805,901	\$45,904,234,450	43.18%
2004-05	\$15,666,489,776	\$42,957,729,750	43.59%
2003-04	\$14,700,831,875	\$39,809,145,006	44.01%
2002-03	\$14,514,842,689	\$37,741,721,437	45.52%
2001-02	\$14,585,910,355	\$35,488,090,183	48.20%
2000-01	\$13,882,104,712	\$34,215,829,764	46.00%
1999-00	\$12,499,522,343	\$31,704,767,501	43.20%
1998-99	\$11,956,301,295	\$29,590,606,985	42.40%
1997-98	\$10,964,334,068	\$27,717,505,209	39.60%
1996-97	\$10,401,325,791	\$26,151,872,531	39.80%
1995-96	\$10,188,856,301	\$25,603,561,680	39.80%
1994-95	\$9,832,200,501	\$24,945,606,690	39.40%
1993-94	\$9,065,208,519	\$23,860,073,256	38.00%
1992-93	\$8,817,919,324	\$22,575,881,781	39.10%
1991-92†	\$8,659,401,410	\$21,412,274,440	40.40%
1990-91†	\$8,982,872,311	\$20,933,527,589	42.90%
1989-90††	\$8,036,519,519	\$19,333,012,175	41.60%
1988-89	\$8,095,692,650	\$18,317,487,868	44.20%
1987-88	\$7,391,573,034	\$16,885,749,512	43.80%
1986-87	\$6,663,866,747	\$15,461,097,106	43.10%
1985-86	\$6,001,342,481	\$14,456,668,228	41.50%
1984-85	\$5,483,139,256	\$13,224,994,555	41.50%
1983-84	\$4,876,658,568	\$12,414,761,000	39.30%
1982-83	\$4,644,807,892	\$11,549,609,412	40.20%
1981-82	\$4,272,493,491	\$10,879,138,373	39.30%
1980-81	\$3,957,793,730	\$9,969,092,216	39.70%
1979-80	\$3,595,146,853	\$9,239,986,028	38.90%
1978-79	\$3,367,330,294	\$8,687,679,124	38.80%
1977-78	\$3,142,598,229	\$8,353,194,633	37.60%
1976-77	\$3,094,496,700	\$7,901,601,390	39.20%
1975-76	\$3,069,968,464	\$7,624,134,286	40.30%
1974-75	\$2,922,894,314	\$7,392,525,957	39.50%
1973-74	\$2,551,036,661	\$6,675,066,632	38.20%
1972-73	\$2,439,706,794	\$5,969,276,199	40.90%
1971-72	\$2,373,770,523	\$5,571,103,406	42.60%
1970-71	\$2,325,327,909	\$5,253,769,955	44.30%
1969-70	\$2,047,705,263	\$4,549,830,449	45.00%
1968-69	\$1,997,898,769	\$4,155,247,592	48.10%

Table 12. Revenues from State Sources Compared with Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, SY 1940-41 Through SY 2006-07 (continued)

School Year	Revenues from State Sources	Total Expenditures	Revenue from State Sources as a % of Total Expenditures
1967-68	\$1,638,346,054	\$3,622,486,588	45.20%
1966-67	\$1,461,332,593	\$3,285,027,751	44.50%
1965-66	\$1,272,117,831	\$2,799,355,786	45.40%
1964-65	\$1,078,501,941	\$2,538,791,834	42.50%
1963-64	\$1,016,065,918	\$2,333,788,895	43.50%
1962-63	\$953,579,515	\$2,146,273,214	44.40%
1961-62	\$800,834,961	\$1,915,199,813	41.80%
1960-61	\$747,807,022	\$1,750,175,348	42.70%
1959-60	\$639,233,653	\$1,596,411,569	40.00%
1958-59	\$593,554,985	\$1,459,752,597	40.70%
1957-58	\$514,202,929	\$1,328,651,873	38.70%
1956-57	\$464,965,442	\$1,187,779,753	39.10%
1955-56	\$374,038,629	\$1,031,370,877	36.30%
1954-55	\$342,111,458	\$925,362,728	37.00%
1953-54	\$300,616,864	\$821,271,032	36.60%
1952-53	\$283,792,717	\$754,721,654	37.60%
1951-52	\$271,893,281	\$686,883,519	39.60%
1950-51	\$249,978,815	\$616,183,761	40.60%
1949-50	\$239,305,992	\$563,376,271	42.50%
1948-49	\$180,313,480	\$528,719,498	34.10%
1947-48	\$154,718,759	\$477,887,493	32.40%
1946-47	\$137,329,874	\$425,614,877	32.30%
1945-46	\$120,916,352	\$378,143,894	32.00%
1944-45	\$110,877,648	\$352,480,890	31.50%
1943-44	\$111,813,743	\$347,016,624	32.20%
1942-43	\$117,769,828	\$348,833,575	33.80%
1941-42	\$118,765,954	\$356,183,375	33.30%
1940-41	\$121,563,209	\$357,923,285	34.00%

Source: Table 1, "State Aid to New York State School Districts, 1965-66," January 1967. School years 1963-64 through 1966-67 have been updated, and school years since 1966-67 have been added.

Notes: Expenditures made from the Federal Aid fund are included in total expenditures from 1965-66 to 1973-74. State Aid figures revised to exclude School Lunch and Breakfast aid since 1964-65 when the School Lunch expenditures and revenues were established as a separate fund. Total Expenditures include expenditures made from the Federal Aid Fund from 1965-66 to 1973-74 and from the Special Aid Fund since 1974-75. Includes expenditures from the Debt Service Fund, which was established in 1978-79. Beginning in 1983-84, some districts including New York City reported negative interfund transfers to the General Fund, tending to reduce actual expenditures. † Annual Financial Report data was used; however, the State Aid withheld as a State share of local Teachers' Retirement System and Employees' Retirement System savings, which the restructuring noted below, was charged against revenues rather than expenditures. †† Legislation for 1989-90 reduced State resulted from aid by approximately \$684 million due to a restructuring of Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) payments for 1988-89 salaries. However, differences among districts in both accounting method used and payment schedule for the 1988-89 TRS salaries resulted in a total expenditure amount which includes about \$306 million in TRS expenditures.

Figure 5. Revenues from State Sources as a Percent of Total Expenditures, Total State, SY 1940-41 Through SY 2023-24

