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Equitable State Funding for School Facilities

Assessing California's School Facility Program

Technical Appendices

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Appendix A. Data Sources

This report uses a variety of data sources publicly provided by the Department of General Services (DGS) and the California Department of Education (CDE). There are four main types of data: project-level SFP audit data; district-level financial data; school-level facility inspection (FIT) records compiled in Gao and Lafortune (2020); school- and district-level enrollment and demographic records. We describe each below:

OPSC project audit data (1998 – 2021)

All SFP financial data used in this report come from detailed project audit records. The DGS publicly posts records for all projects under the SFP program from the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC). Records include front-end, in-progress, and follow-up audits that provide detailed information on the amount, composition, and timing of funding for a given SFP project. We built a web scraper in Python to download all project reports (at any phase) in January 2022, and used it to examine SFP allocation across and within districts. The resulting database therefore contains all SFP projects recorded as of January 2022. We include only projects that are marked as 100% complete on an annual expenditure report by June 2021 (i.e. through 2020-21, but not including the 2021-22 school year). Records include district and school identifiers that we use to match to CDE records. In some instances – almost entirely new construction – the listed school code does not match the eventual school code used for the new school. We therefore cannot match these projects to specific schools; these funds are still included in district-level analyses but not school-level analyses. Overall, 84% of project records can be matched specifically to a CDE school record.¹ Table A1 and A2 below provide the average project characteristics and the total amount of funding by subcategory, respectively.

TABLE A1

SFP project-level details from 1998 to 2021 (completed projects only)

	All Projects (average)	New Construction Projects (average)	Modernization Projects (average)
Total project spending	\$5,863,075	\$10,303,932	\$3,237,815
From district	\$2,265,172	\$4,242,567	\$1,020,248
From state	\$3,680,473	\$6,237,504	\$2,267,985
N. of Classrooms	18	14	20
First year funded	2005	2005	2005
Final report year	2008	2008	2007
Duration (Years from first funding to final report)	2.5	2.5	2.4
Number of projects	9,678	3,049	5,746

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Average over all projects shown. All dollar amounts inflation adjusted to 2021 dollars.

¹ This share increases to 86% when project records for county offices of education are excluded. In some instances, SFP project information is recorded at the county office and not the district level. We exclude all county office records where we cannot match the school code to any CDE record.

TABLE A2

Total funding for completed projects from 1998 to 2021, overall and by SFP funding category

	Total Spending
Total funding	\$56,742,841,256
From state	\$35,604,899,536
From district	\$21,922,330,778
By category	
New construction	\$11,807,165,330
Modernization	\$9,884,589,893
Modernization (50-yr)	\$9,884,589,893
Financial hardship	\$3,514,788,428
Site acquisition	\$2,645,317,968
Urban security	\$1,308,611,169
Fire code	\$387,648,126
Multilevel construction	\$349,846,844
Facility hardship: other	\$249,151,473
Fire alarm	\$181,556,712
Small school	\$140,223,308
New school	\$102,209,867
Facility hardship: toilet	\$30,802,550

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Total over all projects shown. All dollar amounts inflation adjusted to 2021 dollars.

School FIT inspections (2018-19)

The Facility Inspection Tool (FIT) is designed to identify areas of a school site that are in need of repair based on a *visual* inspection of the site. Good repair is defined to mean that the facility has met the minimum standards to ensure that it is clean, safe, and functional. In other words, good repair is synonymous with no deficiencies in facility conditions. FIT specifies 15 sections for facility inspection. The inspector reviews each of the 15 sections, and notes the number of good repairs (i.e., no deficiency), deficiencies, and extreme deficiencies in each section. The 15 sections are further grouped into 8 broad categories in School Accountability Report Card (SARC) reporting.

After the site inspection, an overall school site score is determined by computing the average percentage rating of the eight categories; however, schools with the highest overall ratings may still have repairs and deficiencies. In addition, our analysis finds a large degree of inconsistencies in the reporting of overall ratings, suggesting that schools may have approached this differently. Because of these reasons, we do not use overall score in this report.

We built a web scraper in Python to download all 2018-19 SARC reports that were posted on the California Department of Education's website (www.sarconline.org) in March 2020.² This gave us more than 7200 SARC files with complete FIT data, which in total cover 72 percent of the K-12 student population. Because the SARC files are PDFs, we used natural language processing tools to process the PDFs and extract FIT data.

² Annual SARC is due on February 1 but some schools may not post it on time.

District-level financial data

For 2003–onwards, financial data are reported at the district level through the Standardized Account Code Structure (SACS). The CDE maintains unaudited databases of district finances using this accounting system. These data allow for detailed accounting of revenue streams, spending categories, and fund balances. The data also contain annual average daily attendance (ADA) totals for each district, which are used to construct per pupil spending measures.

To construct measures of district-level per pupil expenditures we follow the conventions of Bruno (2018) in aggregating categories in the financial data.³ We exclude all district revenue sources, transfers between districts, and net pension liabilities. We also exclude charter schools filing independently of their affiliated district’s general fund, as well as charter-specific funds that account for operations of charters filing through an affiliated district, but outside of its general fund. A small share of charter schools report financial information through an affiliated district’s general fund; we therefore include ADA for these schools in the ADA of the affiliated district.⁴

We then aggregate to the district-year level to construct district-year total expenditures. Student spending is a subset of total expenditures that excludes pre-K and adult education, Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) reductions, capital expenditures (minus equipment replacement), retiree benefits, non-agency spending, and debt service. Other expenditures subcategories are defined based on the relevant SACS “object” codes.

School- and district-level enrollment and demographic records

Data on school and district enrollment, English Learner (EL) status, and student socio-demographic characteristics are also maintained by the CDE. Data on the “unduplicated” count of students, relevant for LCFF supplemental and concentration grant calculations, are available at the school and district levels beginning in 2013, the first year of LCFF. School-by-grade enrollment, both overall and broken down by race/ethnicity, gender, as well as by EL status, is available going back to 1982. We collect school and district-level free and reduced price lunch meal (FRPM) totals from three different files: for 2004–2019, we use the FRPM files, while for 2003, we use the AFDC files, which are available back to 1988.

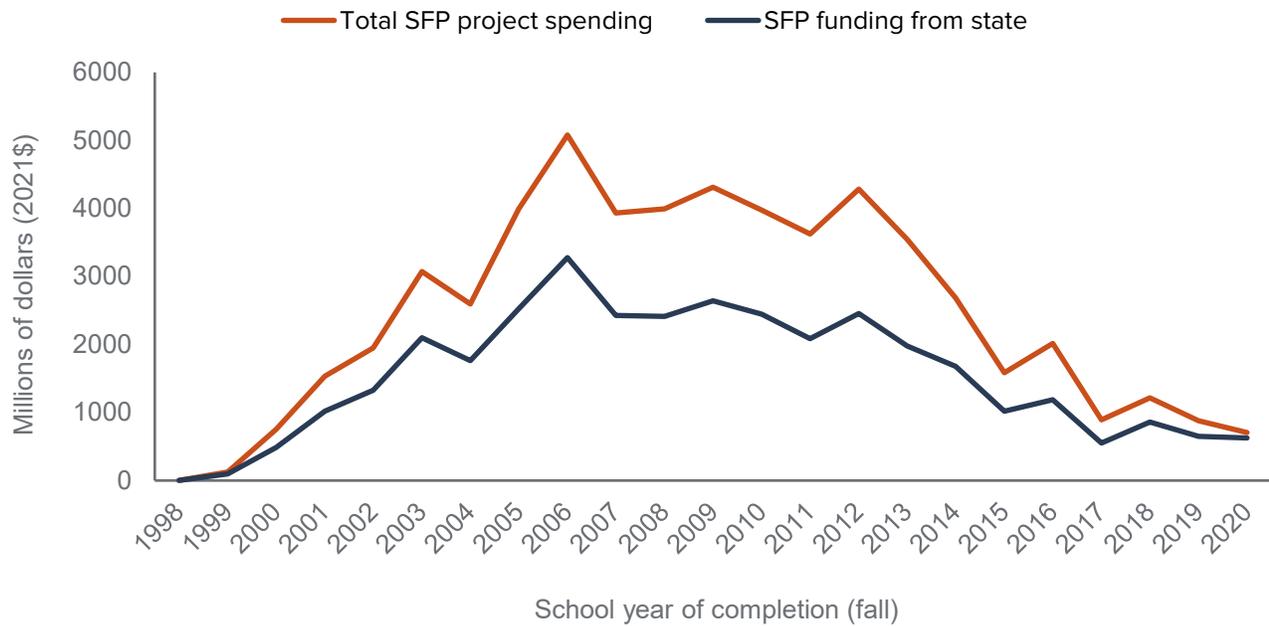
³ Despite minor differences in sample construction from Bruno (2018) (detailed below), my calculations of mean total and student expenditures per pupil are within \$40 (0.25%) and \$65 (0.5%) of his calculations for 2016–17, respectively.

⁴ Charter school ADA is not available in the SACS data in 2008 and earlier. Fortunately, the charter share in the early 2000s was small, and most still reported financial information independently of the general fund of an affiliated district, meaning this limitation has a negligible impact on overall results.

Appendix B. Supplemental Tables and Figures

FIGURE B1

SFP project spending has declined in last decade

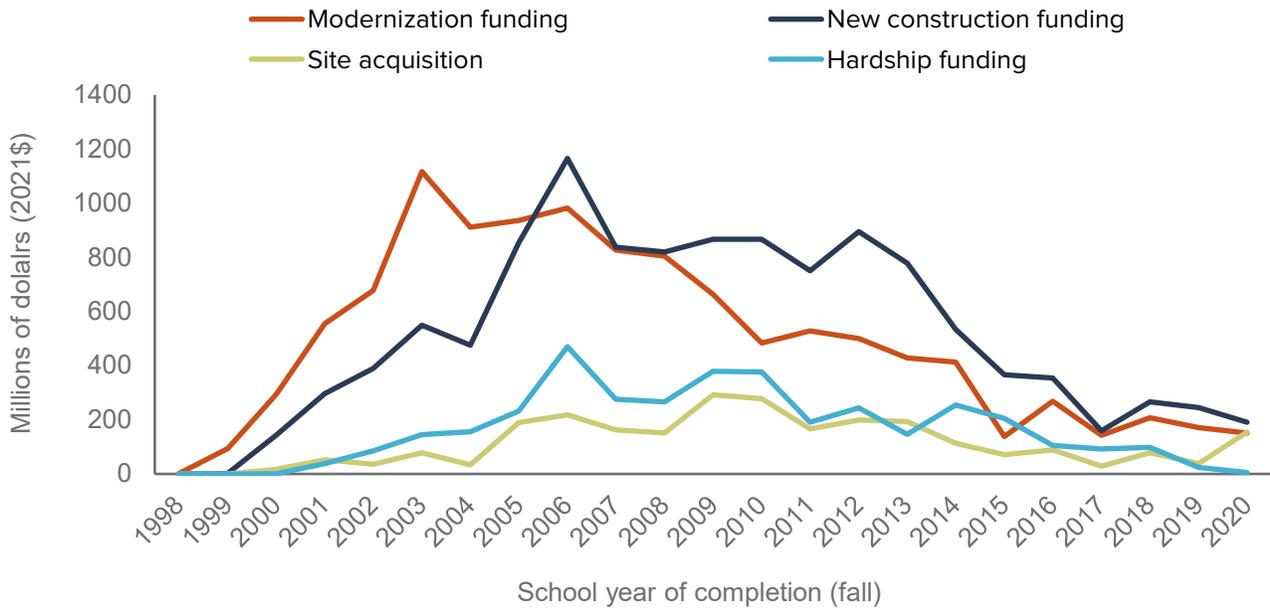


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: The previous bond (Proposition 51 of 2016) is expected to be exhausted by 2022-23. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. Years correspond to the year of annual expenditure report post-completion; only completed projects included.

FIGURE B2

Modernization was the largest category of SFP funding in the first decade

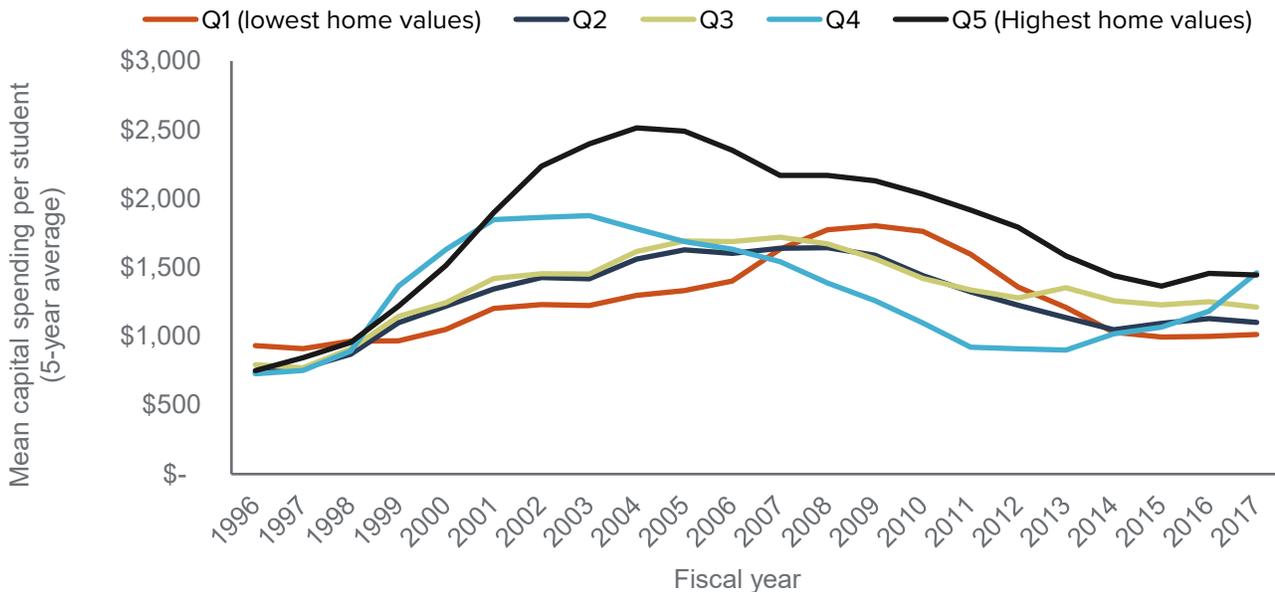


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: The previous bond (Proposition 51 of 2016) is expected to be exhausted by 2022-23. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. Years correspond to the year of final project report; only completed projects included.

FIGURE B3

California districts with highest home values have had higher capital spending in recent decades

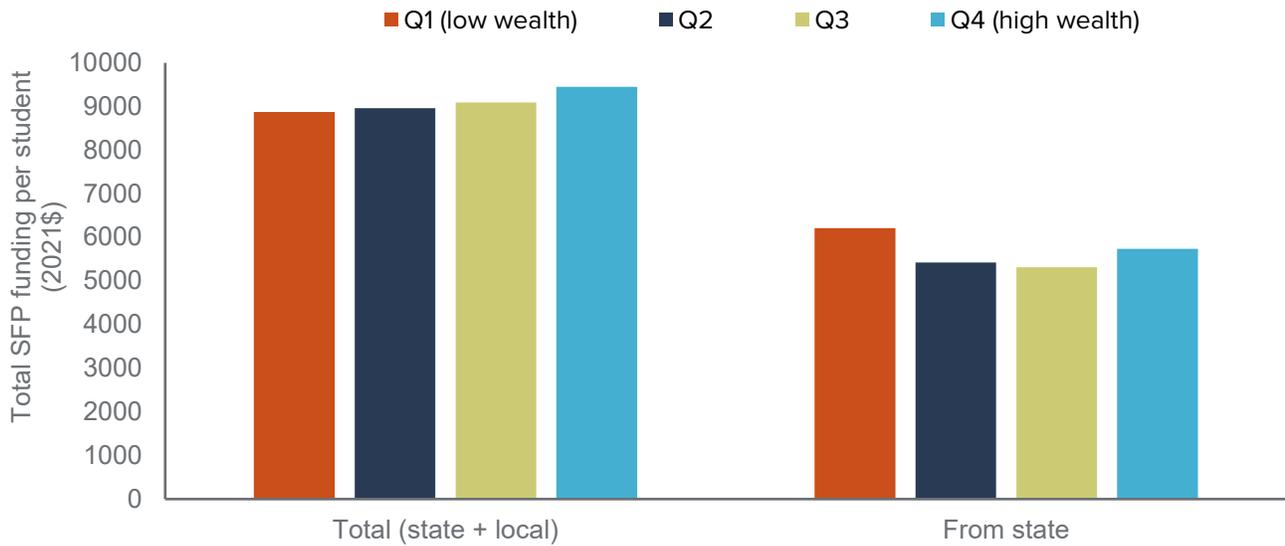


SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) F-33 data; Census Bureau; adapted from Biasi, Lafortune, and Schonholzer 2021

NOTE: Adapted from Biasi, Lafortune, and Schonholzer 2021, who study capital expenditure distributions nationally. Figure reports the 5-year moving average of per-pupil capital outlay in California, by quintile of mean home values. Averages are weighted by student enrollment; districts with small and/or volatile enrollment are excluded. Only districts with federally reported capital expenditure and enrollment data are included. Housing wealth quintiles are calculated using mean home values in the 2000 Census by school district. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2020 dollars using the CPI-U.

FIGURE B4

SFP total spending and state funding, by district wealth

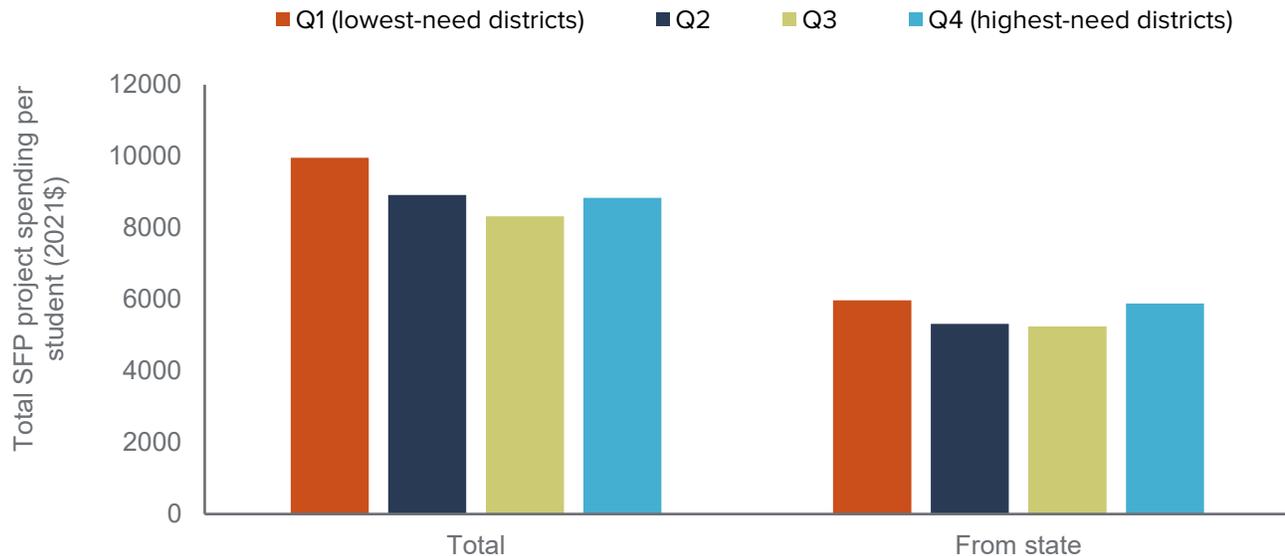


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district in 2019-20. Quartiles are constructed using 2018-19 assessed value per pupil, which is total assessed value divided by total enrollment. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Hardship funding includes facility and financial hardship categories. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B5

SFP total spending and state funding, by district share of high-need students

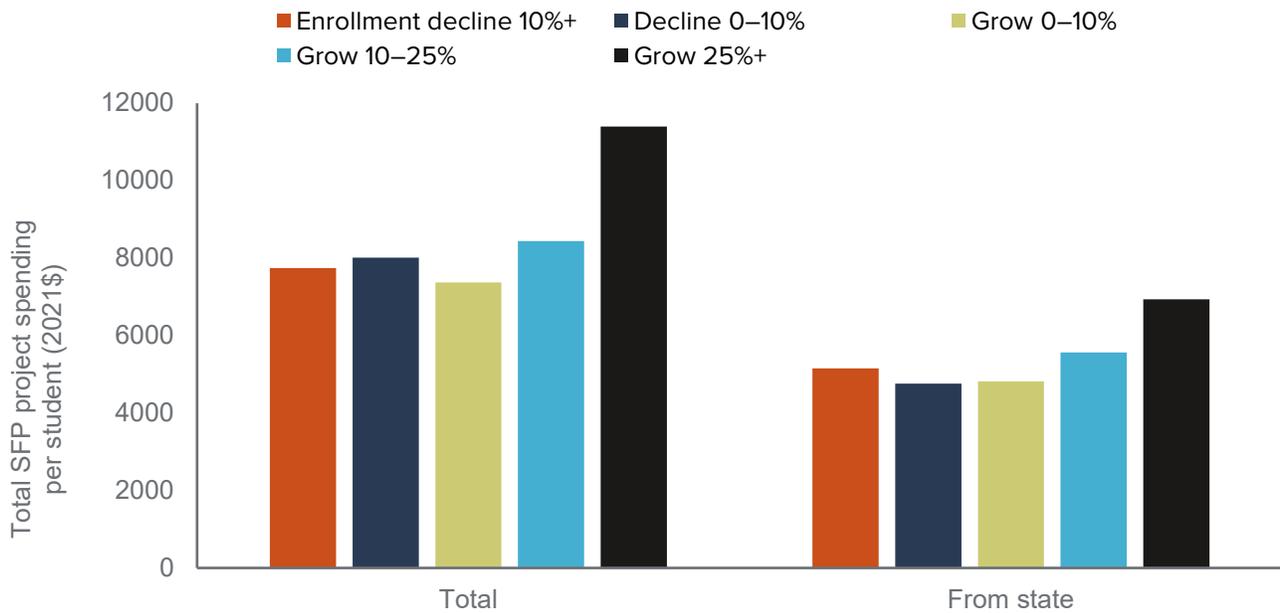


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district in 2019-20. Quartiles are constructed using 2019-20 share high-need at the district level. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Hardship funding includes facility and financial hardship categories. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B6

SFP total spending and state funding, by enrollment growth

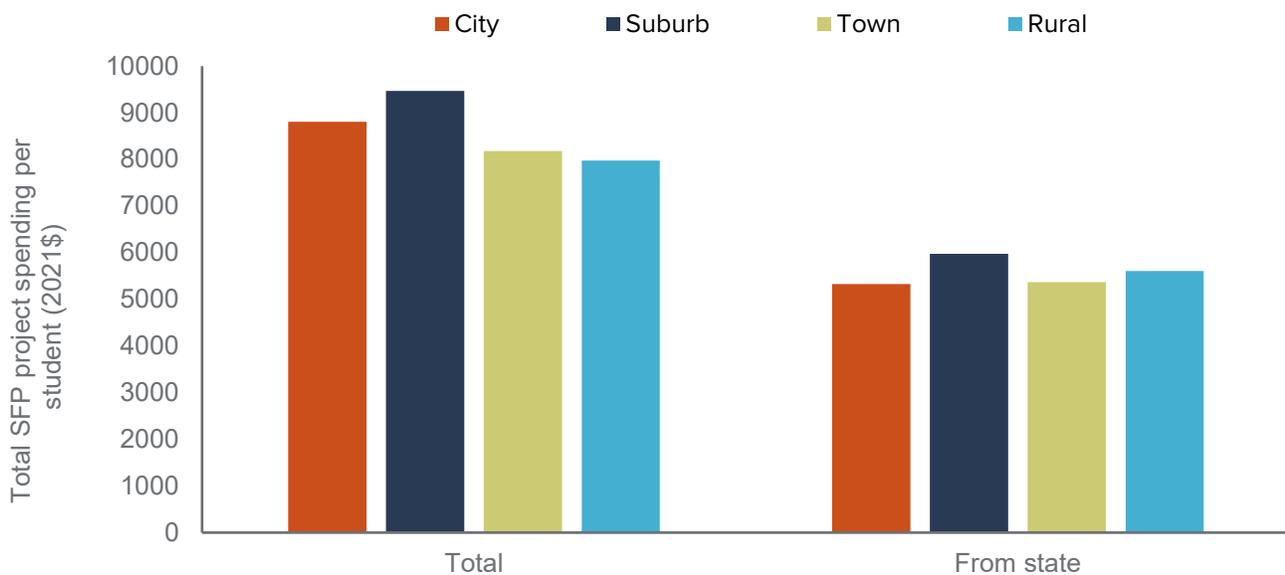


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district in 2019-20. Quartiles are constructed using enrollment growth from 1995-96 to 2019-20. Only districts existing in 1995-96 and in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Hardship funding includes facility and financial hardship categories. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B7

SFP total spending and state funding, by district locale

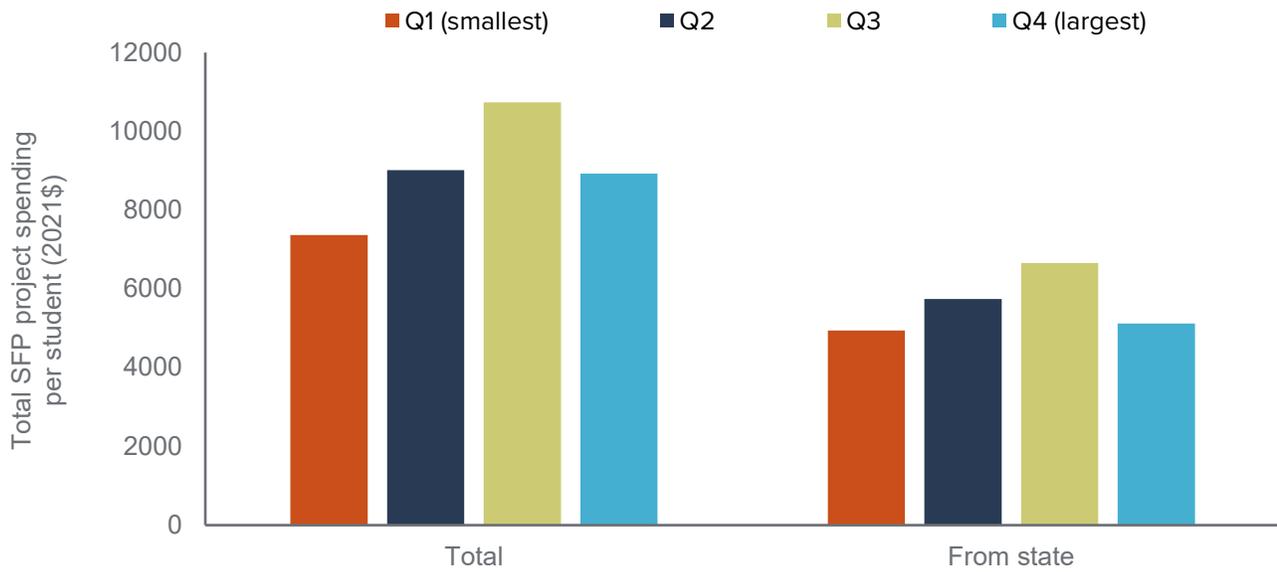


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district in 2019-20. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Hardship funding includes facility and financial hardship categories. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B8

SFP total spending and state funding, by district size

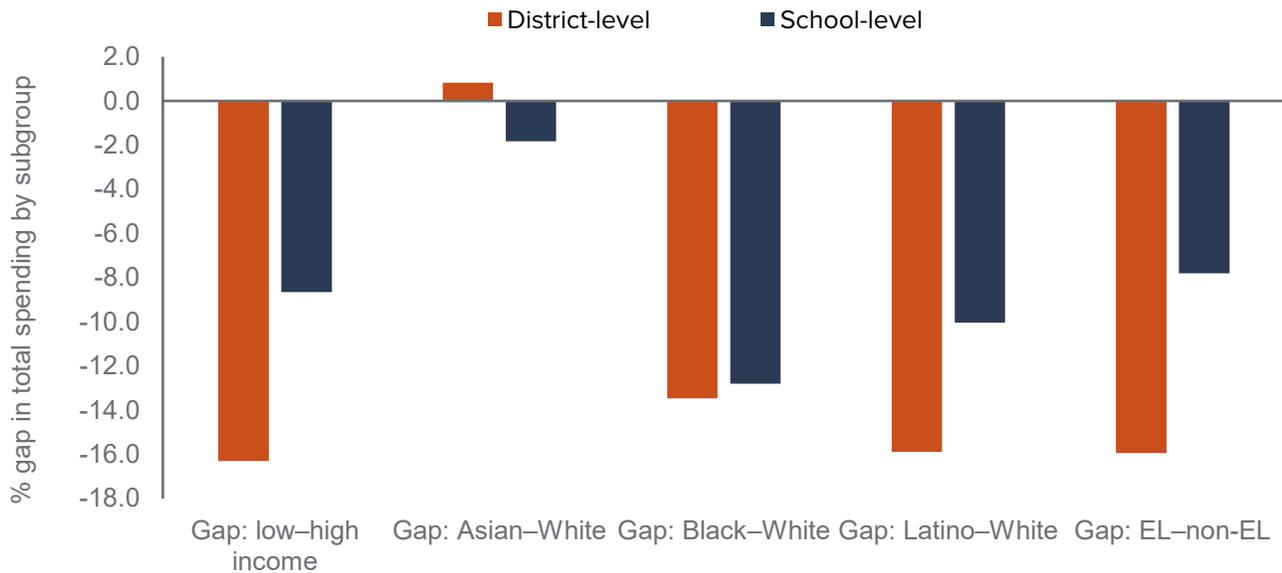


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district in 2019-20. Quartiles are constructed using 2019-20 district enrollment. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Hardship funding includes facility and financial hardship categories. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B9

Within-district funding gaps in total SFP spending by income, race and language status

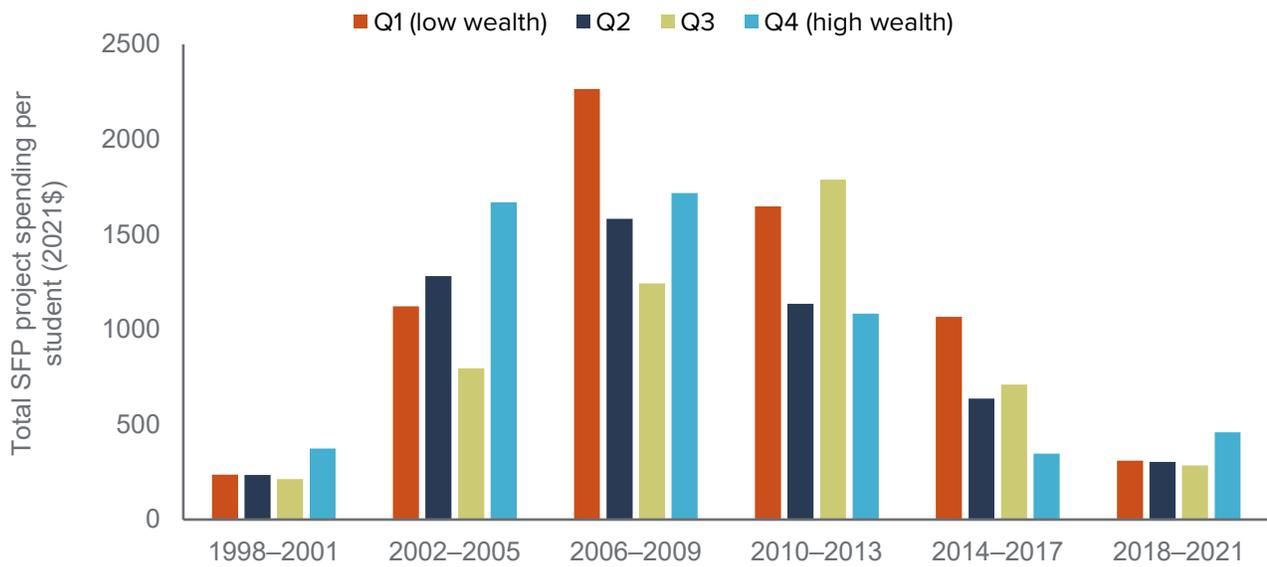


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Figure includes subset of SFP projects that could be matched to a school site with non-missing demographic data. Figure shows the difference between modernization funding computed at the district and the school levels for students in a particular subgroup. District-level average is computed by assigning districtwide per-pupil SFP spending to a student; school-level averages are computed by using the school-site SFP spending, assigned to a student group. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B10

Total SFP funding from state over time, by district assessed value quartile, over time

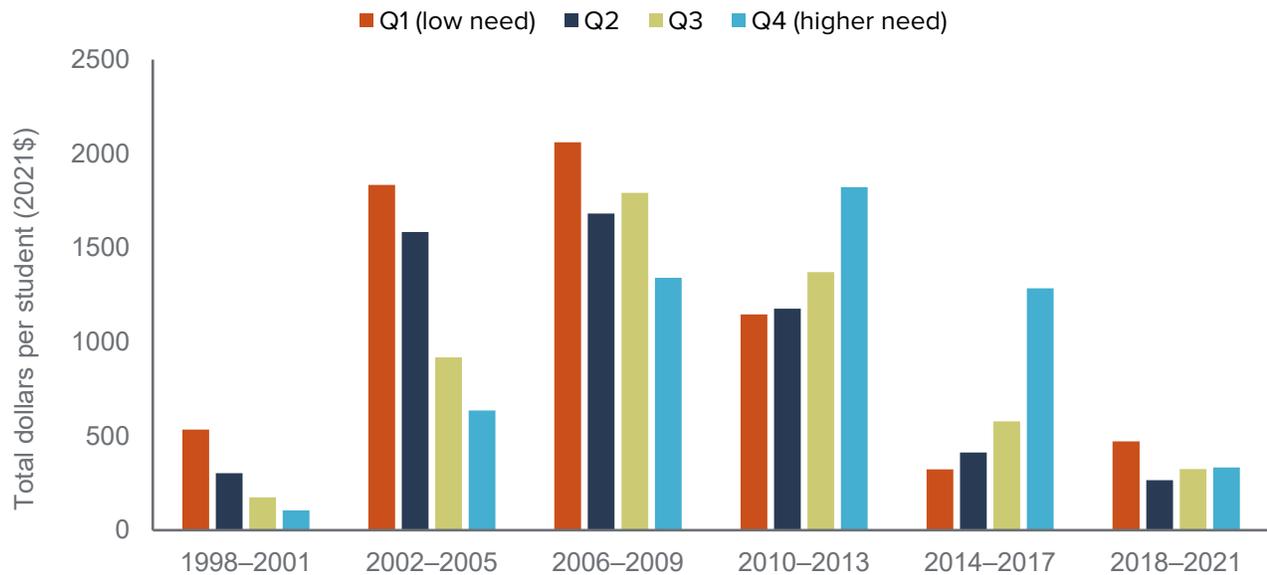


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district at the time of the final report upon completion. Quartiles are constructed using 2018-19 assessed value per pupil. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B11

Total SFP funding from state, by district share of high-need students, over time

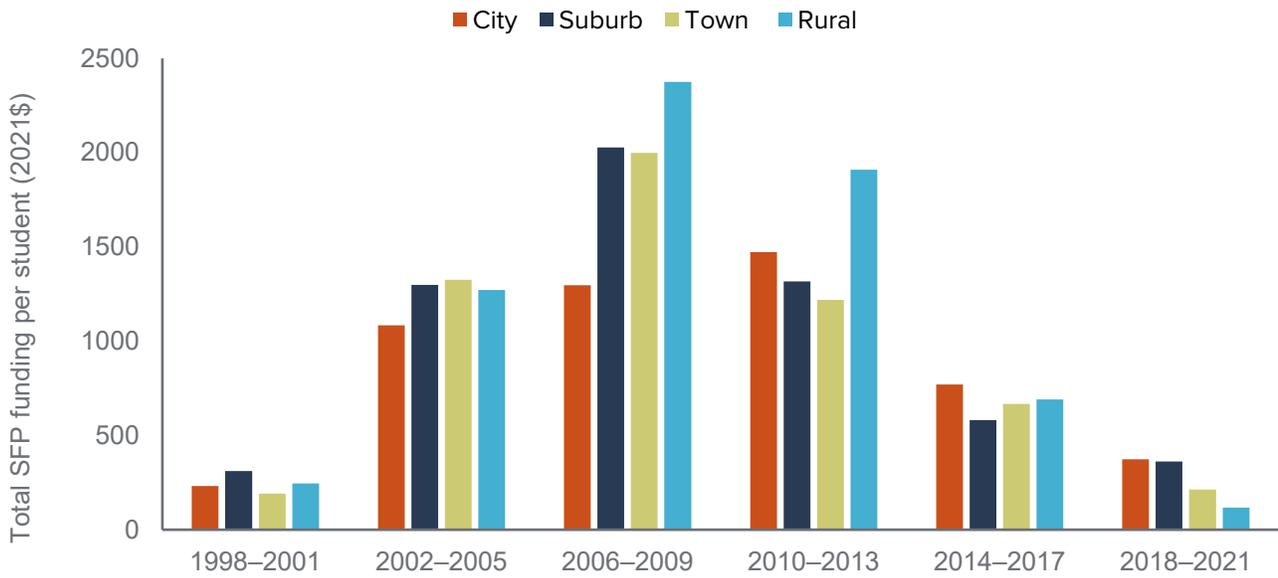


SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district at the time of the final report upon completion. Quartiles are constructed using data on the share high-need from 2019-20. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

FIGURE B12

Total SFP funding from state, by district locale, over time



SOURCE: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTE: Averages are weighted by student enrollment in the district at the time of the final report upon completion. Urbanicity is defined using a district's NCES locale code. Only districts existing in 2019-20 and with non-missing enrollment data are included. District-level totals are computed in per pupil terms, using district enrollment in the year of the final report. Funding amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars using the CPI-U. See Appendix A for further details.

TABLE B1

Differences in district characteristics by total state SFP funding since 1998

	No Funding	Low Funding (1 - \$2.5K pp)	Medium Funding (\$2.5K - \$5K pp)	High Funding (\$5K - \$10K pp)	Very High Funding (\$10K pp +)
Cumulative SFP funding, per pupil (pp)	\$0	\$1,420	\$3,761	\$7,150	\$19,985
Enrollment (unweighted)	887	4,421	4,046	9,489	8,771
Percent high-need	65%	57%	63%	56%	58%
Percent FRPM	63%	54%	60%	52%	56%
Percent Asian	3%	5%	4%	10%	6%
Percent Black	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent Latino	41%	45%	49%	45%	50%
Percent White	46%	39%	39%	34%	33%
Operational Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$20,635	\$13,834	\$15,713	\$13,934	\$13,773
Capital Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$3,173	\$2,385	\$1,802	\$2,489	\$1,989
City	14%	19%	9%	25%	18%
Rural	61%	27%	50%	18%	25%
Town	15%	21%	19%	16%	15%
Suburban	10%	32%	23%	41%	41%
Number of Districts	176	154	140	252	255

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Raw averages across districts within each bin reported. Bins computed using total SFP funding from the state from 1998-2021 in each district. Table only includes districts that have been in consistent operation since 1998. See Appendix A for further details.

TABLE B2

Differences in district characteristics by modernization funding since 1998

	No Funding	Low Funding (1 - \$1K pp)	Medium Funding (\$1K - \$2.5K pp)	High Funding (\$2.5K - \$4K pp)	Very High Funding (\$4K pp +)
Cumulative Modernization Funding pp (1998-2020)	\$0	\$543	\$1,719	\$3,136	\$5,658
Enrollment	1,250	8,307	10,476	6,789	3,875
Percent high-need	64%	63%	61%	51%	54%
Percent FRPM	61%	60%	58%	47%	52%
Percent Asian	3%	5%	7%	10%	7%
Percent Black	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Percent Latino	43%	55%	52%	41%	37%
Percent White	44%	29%	32%	38%	46%
Operational Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$18,790	\$12,964	\$13,382	\$13,936	\$17,012
Capital Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$2,991	\$1,967	\$1,751	\$2,916	\$2,128
City	11%	25%	24%	19%	9%
Rural	61%	15%	20%	28%	41%
Town	17%	16%	20%	13%	16%
Suburban	11%	44%	37%	40%	34%
Number of Districts	254	171	246	182	124

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Raw averages across districts within each bin reported. Bins computed using total modernization funding from 1998-2020 in each district. Figure only includes districts that have been in consistent operation since 1998. See Appendix A for further details.

TABLE B3

Differences in district characteristics by new construction funding since 1998

	No Funding	Low Funding (1 - \$1K pp)	Medium Funding (\$1K - \$2K pp)	High Funding (\$2K - \$5K pp)	Very High Funding (\$5K pp +)
Cumulative New Construction Funding pp (1998-2020)	\$0	\$418	\$1,499	\$3,261	\$8,002
Enrollment	1,880	12,715	10,246	9,956	4,652
Percent high-need	58%	55%	62%	63%	60%
Percent FRPM	55%	52%	59%	60%	57%
Percent Asian	6%	9%	7%	6%	3%
Percent Black	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Percent Latino	39%	46%	52%	56%	51%
Percent White	45%	32%	30%	28%	35%
Student Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$17,095	\$14,454	\$13,130	\$13,270	\$13,203
Capital Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$2,877	\$2,186	\$1,908	\$1,833	\$1,635
City	14%	22%	27%	22%	10%
Rural	50%	8%	20%	18%	43%
Town	16%	16%	18%	17%	21%
Suburban	21%	54%	35%	42%	26%
Number of Districts	451	142	110	184	90

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Raw averages across districts within each bin reported. Bins computed using total new construction funding from 1998-2020 in each district. Figure only includes districts that have been in consistent operation since 1998. See Appendix A for further details.

TABLE B4

Differences in district characteristics by hardship funding since 1998

	No Funding	Low Funding (1 - \$500 pp)	Medium Funding (\$500 - \$1.5K pp)	High Funding (\$1.5K+)
Cumulative Hardship Funding pp (1998-2020)	\$0	\$169	\$940	\$6,236
Enrollment	5,582	11,337	6,781	3,955
Percent high-need	56%	60%	63%	68%
Percent FRPM	53%	57%	60%	66%
Percent Asian	8%	8%	4%	2%
Percent Black	3%	5%	4%	3%
Percent Latino	41%	50%	54%	57%
Percent White	41%	30%	31%	33%
Operational Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$15,733	\$14,450	\$13,131	\$14,411
Capital Spending, pp (2019-20)	\$2,531	\$2,336	\$2,346	\$1,572
City	19%	26%	20%	8%
Rural	35%	11%	21%	52%
Town	16%	15%	28%	17%
Suburban	30%	49%	31%	22%
Number of Districts	586	141	61	189

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Raw averages across districts within each bin reported. Bins computed using total hardship funding from 1998-2020 in each district. Figure only includes districts that have been in consistent operation since 1998. See Appendix A for further details.

TABLE B5

Regression of school SFP funding (total and by category) on school share of low-income students

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL SFP SPENDING					
Percent FRPM	-110.4 (816.2)	3837.6*** (937.2)	4651.9*** (939.0)	3908.3*** (927.7)	3889.6*** (913.5)
STATE FUNDING					
Percent FRPM	146.6 (545.2)	2405.5*** (557.3)	2856.5*** (558.4)	2444.9*** (552.1)	2433.6*** (537.4)
MODERNIZATION					
Percent FRPM	-353.0 (225.6)	1511.0*** (343.1)	1738.0*** (337.0)	1519.7*** (342.1)	1493.5*** (335.8)
Observations (Schools)	9590	9590	9590	9590	9358
District Fixed Effects		X	X	X	X
Enrollment Controls			X		
Enrollment-by-Grade Controls				X	X
Locale Controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Each cell shows the point estimate from a separate regression. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B6

Regression of school SFP funding (total and by category) on school share of Asian students

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL SFP SPENDING					
Percent Asian	-2464.4* (1323.8)	-7310.9*** (1635.8)	-7321.2*** (1750.7)	-7061.6*** (1706.7)	-6796.8*** (1753.2)
STATE FUNDING					
Percent Asian	-1486.6* (773.0)	-4792.8*** (906.1)	-4798.4*** (974.0)	-4586.4*** (932.4)	-4447.4*** (963.2)
MODERNIZATION					
Percent Asian	-655.1 (456.6)	-3811.2*** (468.0)	-3813.8*** (496.8)	-3699.3*** (465.9)	-3732.8*** (481.3)
Observations (Schools)	2047	2047	2047	2047	2018
District Fixed Effects		X	X	X	X
Enrollment Controls			X		
Enrollment-by-Grade Controls				X	X
Locale Controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Each row and column shows the point estimate from a separate regression. Only districts with at least a 10% share Asian are included. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B7

Regression of school SFP funding (total and by category) on school share of Black students

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL SFP SPENDING					
Percent Black	-1864.9 (2502.1)	-4395.1* (2252.8)	-3551.0 (2192.8)	-4252.6** (2125.2)	-4213.4* (2413.6)
STATE FUNDING					
Percent Black	-931.5 (1338.1)	-2222.3* (1325.4)	-1729.7 (1285.0)	-2113.5* (1194.2)	-2061.2 (1327.9)
MODERNIZATION					
Percent Black	477.5 (776.3)	28.19 (728.7)	407.0 (714.3)	132.0 (639.8)	200.7 (592.8)
Observations (Schools)	1676	1676	1676	1676	1616
District Fixed Effects		X	X	X	X
Enrollment Controls			X		
Enrollment-by-Grade Controls				X	X
Locale Controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Each row and column shows the point estimate from a separate regression. Only districts with at least a 10% share Black are included. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B8

Regression of school SFP funding (total and by category) on school share of Latino students

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL SFP SPENDING					
Percent Latino	35.13 (877.3)	3757.4*** (1230.1)	4308.0*** (1236.1)	3784.4*** (1194.2)	3829.6*** (1137.3)
STATE FUNDING					
Percent Latino	217.3 (567.9)	2307.7*** (763.5)	2605.7*** (764.2)	2320.1*** (741.6)	2341.0*** (704.0)
MODERNIZATION					
Percent Latino	-382.1 (239.7)	1107.2** (548.3)	1239.0** (542.2)	1106.4** (542.3)	1077.0** (524.2)
Observations (Schools)	9585	9585	9585	9585	9361
District Fixed Effects		X	X	X	X
Enrollment Controls			X		
Enrollment-by-Grade Controls				X	X
Locale Controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Each row and column shows the point estimate from a separate regression. Only districts with at least a 10% share Latino are included. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B9

Regression of school SFP funding (total and by category) on school share of White students

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TOTAL					
Percent White	2163.2**	109.4	267.8	314.9	650.3
	(1047.6)	(1058.0)	(1101.2)	(1055.3)	(1088.4)
STATE FUNDING					
Percent White	1358.6**	-211.4	-124.1	-99.47	114.9
	(625.2)	(646.4)	(674.1)	(646.6)	(651.1)
MODERNIZATION					
Percent White	771.0**	-351.8	-315.0	-349.5	-302.7
	(328.6)	(356.8)	(366.8)	(363.9)	(367.2)
Observations (Schools)	5853	5853	5853	5853	5689
District Fixed Effects		X	X	X	X
Enrollment Controls			X		
Enrollment-by-Grade Controls				X	X
Locale Controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Each row and column shows the point estimate from a separate regression. Only districts with at least a 10% share White are included. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B10

Regression of facility condition (having any deficiency) on total SFP spending (state + local)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Depreciated PP SFP spending	0.00000146*	-0.00000124	-0.00000124	-0.00000130	-0.00000125
	(0.000000801)	(0.000000891)	(0.000000927)	(0.000000916)	(0.000000907)
Zero SFP Spending (indicator)		-0.0849***	-0.0762***	-0.0841***	-0.0811***
		(0.0188)	(0.0211)	(0.0186)	(0.0180)
Observations (Schools)	8221	8221	8221	8221	8107
District FEs	X	X	X	X	X
Enroll controls			X		
Grade-Enroll controls				X	X
Locale controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; FIT assessments from School Accountability Report Cards (SARCs); California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Dependent variable is whether a school had any deficient components. Independent variable of interest is the depreciated total SFP funding, in per student dollars. Only includes schools that ever received any SFP funding. Schools with missing FIT data are excluded. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B11

Regression of facility condition (share of deficient components) on SFP spending (state + local)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Depreciated PP SFP funding	0.000000232 (0.000000425)	-0.000000460 (0.000000424)	-0.000000458 (0.000000430)	-0.000000478 (0.000000428)	-0.000000467 (0.000000426)
Zero SFP Spending (indicator)		-0.0218*** (0.00546)	-0.0178*** (0.00608)	-0.0212*** (0.00540)	-0.0205*** (0.00530)
Observations (Schools)	8221	8221	8221	8221	8107
District FEs	X	X	X	X	X
Enroll controls			X		
Grade-Enroll controls				X	X
Locale controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; FIT assessments from School Accountability Report Cards (SARCs); California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Dependent variable is the share of deficient components at a school site. Independent variable of interest is the depreciated total SFP funding, in per student dollars. Only includes schools that ever received any SFP funding. Schools with missing FIT data are excluded. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B12

Regression of facility condition (having any deficiency) on modernization funding

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Depreciated PP Modernization Funding	0.0000149*** (0.00000501)	-0.00000255 (0.00000666)	-0.00000253 (0.00000686)	-0.00000246 (0.00000669)	-0.00000282 (0.00000661)
Zero Modernization Funding (indicator)		-0.0719*** (0.0222)	-0.0642** (0.0250)	-0.0710*** (0.0221)	-0.0701*** (0.0219)
Observations (Schools)	8221	8221	8221	8221	8107
District FEs	X	X	X	X	X
Enroll controls			X		
Grade-Enroll controls				X	X
Locale controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; FIT assessments from School Accountability Report Cards (SARCs); California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Dependent variable is whether a school had any deficient components. Independent variable of interest is the depreciated total modernization funding, in per student dollars. Only includes schools that ever received any SFP funding. Schools with missing FIT data are excluded. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.

TABLE B13

Regression of facility condition (share of deficient components) on modernization funding

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Depreciated PP Modernization Funding	0.00000329** (0.00000152)	-0.000000639 (0.00000176)	-0.000000629 (0.00000175)	-0.000000675 (0.00000174)	-0.000000804 (0.00000174)
Zero Modernization Funding (indicator)		-0.0162*** (0.00543)	-0.0128** (0.00624)	-0.0158*** (0.00542)	-0.0158*** (0.00554)
Observations (Schools)	8221	8221	8221	8221	8107
District FEs	X	X	X	X	X
Enroll controls			X		
Grade-Enroll controls				X	X
Locale controls					X

SOURCES: DGS SFP Project Audit Records; FIT assessments from School Accountability Report Cards (SARCs); California Department of Education; authors' calculations.

NOTES: Dependent variable is the share of deficient components at a school site. Independent variable of interest is the depreciated total modernization funding, in per student dollars. Only includes schools that ever received any SFP funding. Schools with missing FIT data are excluded. Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the district level.



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