Understanding the Effects of School Funding

Technical Appendix

CONTENTS

Appendix A. Supplementary Tables and Figures

Julien Lafortune
with research support from Joseph Herrera

Supported with funding from the Stuart Foundation and the Dirk and Charlene Kabcenell Foundation.
Appendix A. Supplementary Tables and Figures

**FIGURE A1**
While spending per student more than doubled since the 1970s, it was lower in California than other states most years

![Graph](image)

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics (F-33 survey); Census of Governments; author’s calculations.

NOTE: Average current per-pupil spending constructed using district-level data. Averages are weighted by student enrollment. Charter schools are included. Administrative districts are excluded. Expenditures are inflation-adjusted to June 2021 dollars using the CPI-U.

**FIGURE A2**
NAEP G4 Reading

![Graph](image)

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress; authors’ calculations.

NOTE: Share meeting or exceeding NAEP standards shown for each year the NAEP was administered at the national and/or state level, for 4th grade reading.
FIGURE A3
NAEP G8 Reading

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress; authors’ calculations.
NOTE: Share meeting or exceeding NAEP standards shown for each year the NAEP was administered at the national and/or state level, for 8th grade reading.

FIGURE A4
NAEP G4 Math

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress; authors’ calculations.
NOTE: Share meeting or exceeding NAEP standards shown for each year the NAEP was administered at the national and/or state level, for 4th grade math.
FIGURE A5
NAEP G8 Math

![Graph showing the share at or above standards for California and National from 1990 to 2018. The graph shows an increasing trend over time.]

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress; authors’ calculations.
NOTE: Share meeting or exceeding NAEP standards shown for each year the NAEP was administered at the national and/or state level, for 8th grade math.

FIGURE A6
California Achievement Gaps, G8 ELA

![Graph showing the mean test score in standard deviation units for different groups from 2003 to 2018. The graph shows a comparison of Econ Disadv., Not Econ Disadv., Non EL, EL, Asian, Black, Latino, and Filipino groups.]

SOURCE: California Department of Education, California Standards Test (CST) and Smarter Balanced (SBAC); authors’ calculations.
NOTE: Scores are shown in standard deviation units, relative to the California-wide subject-grade-year mean and standard deviation. Note that a one standard deviation increase reflects an increase of 34 percentile points from the mean.
FIGURE A7
Per-student dollars crowded out by pension contribution increases since 2013-14, by district share high-need (California)

Source: California Department of Education, Standardized Account Code Structure (SACS) data and unduplicated pupil count data (UPC); authors’ calculations.

Note: Per-student dollars spent on STRS contribution rate increases, calculated by multiplying the percentage point increase by a district’s annual per-pupil certificated salary spending. Inflation-adjusted amounts are reported (2020$). Averages are shown for each bin of a district’s share high-need, or the unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) of low-income, English Learner, and/or foster youth students. Averages within bins are weighted by average daily attendance (ADA). Note that the 0-30% bin overlaps with the 55-80% bin in most years and thus the line is not fully visible on the figure.
The Public Policy Institute of California is dedicated to informing and improving public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research.