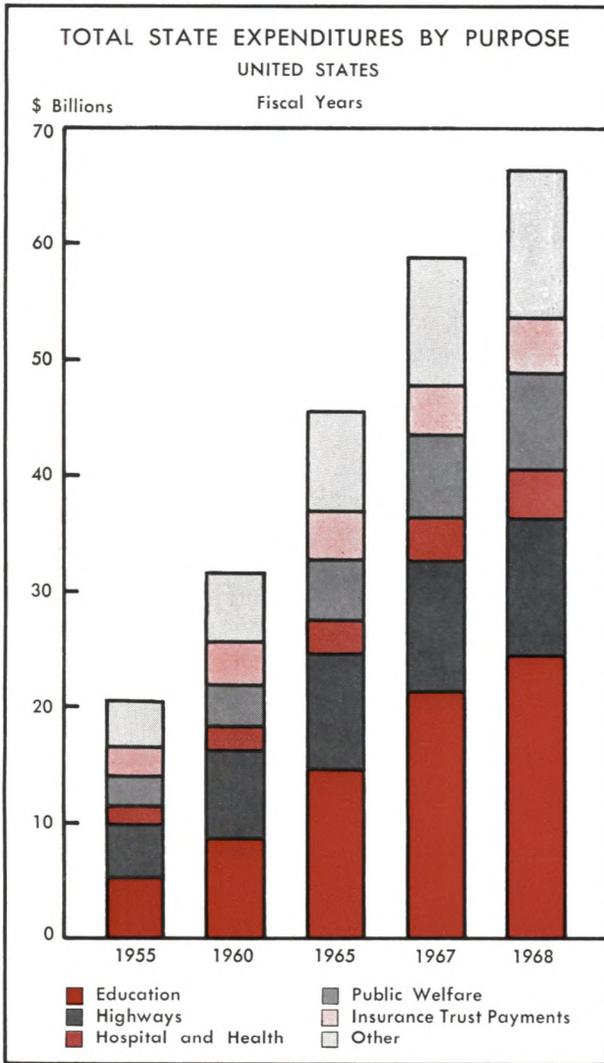
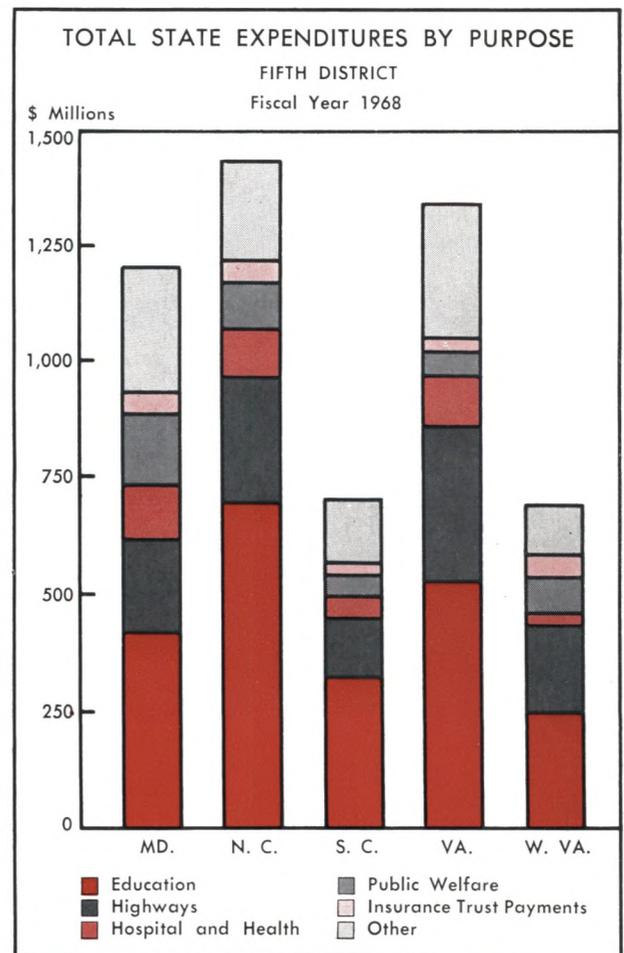


# STATE GOVERNMENT



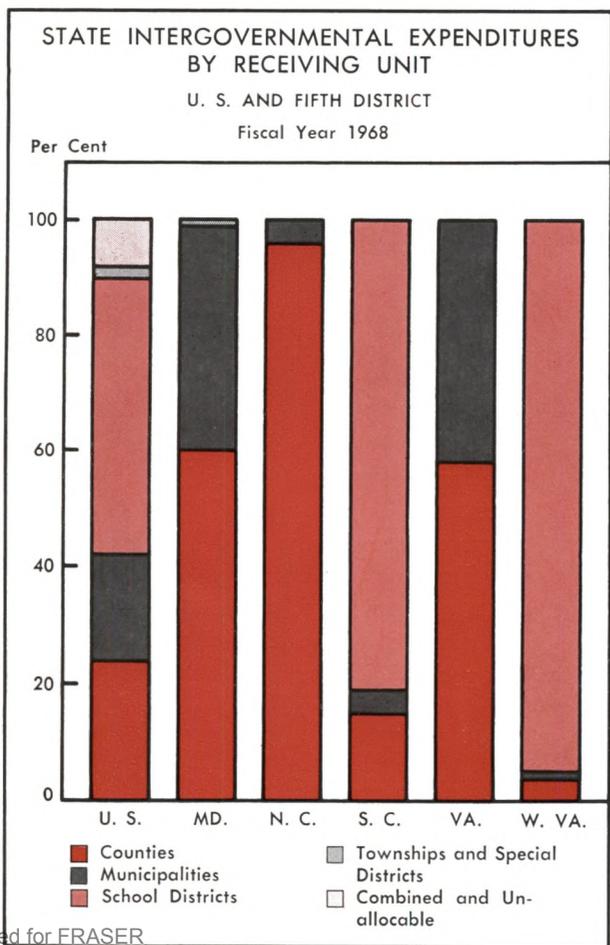
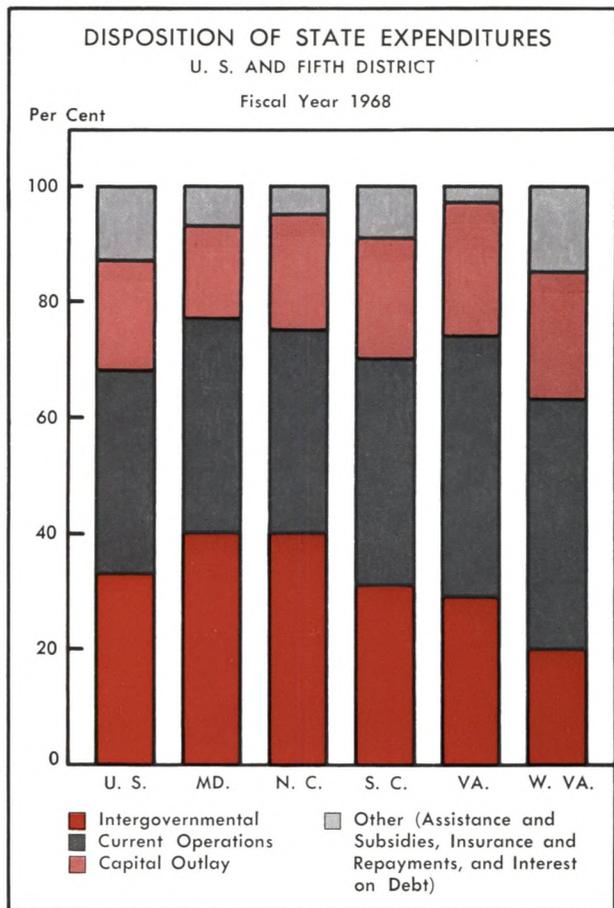
Total state government expenditures in the U. S. have more than tripled since 1955, and expenditures for education alone have more than quadrupled. Disbursements for education have increased from almost 25% of total expenditures in 1955, to over 36% in 1968. Outlays for highways have accounted for the next largest share of state expenditures with nearly 24% of total disbursements in 1955, a high of almost 25% in both 1956 and 1959, and around 18% in 1968. Insurance trust payments have fluctuated from a high of almost 14% of total expenditures in 1959 to a low of 7% in 1968, while expenditures for public welfare and hospitals and health have remained relatively stable percentages of the total. "Other" expenditures go largely for natural resources and, in 17 states including Virginia and West Virginia, for liquor stores.

Expenditures by the Fifth District states since 1955 also went primarily for education and highways. The percentage of expenditures going for education has ranged from a low of not quite 20% in Maryland in 1955 to a high of almost 50% in North Carolina in 1966. Since 1955 highway expenditures have exceeded those for education on occasion in both Maryland and Virginia. Currently, however, highway disbursements hold second place in all District states, ranging from around 16% of total expenditures in Maryland to 26% in West Virginia. Public welfare payments as a percentage of total expenditures declined between 1955 and 1968 in all District states except Maryland where there was an increase of seven percentage points. Hospital and health expenditures declined slightly over the period in Maryland and North Carolina but increased in the other three states, and insurance trust payments increased in all District states.



# NT EXPENDITURES

Construction outlays made up the bulk of capital outlay expenditures, both in the U. S., 82%, and in the District states (from 77% in Maryland to around 83% in both Virginia and South Carolina). State interest payments on debt exceeded \$1 billion in the U. S. in 1968, and reached \$30 million in Maryland, the District high, and over \$8 million in Virginia, the District low. As a per cent of total expenditures interest payments have actually decreased in three District states since 1955. Compensation of state employees and officers accounted for between 21% and 24% of total expenditures for both the U. S. and the District.



State governments in the U. S. gave over \$10 billion to school districts in 1968, over \$5 billion to county governments and over \$4 billion to municipalities. In the District, North Carolina gave over \$550 million to her counties, followed by Maryland at almost \$292 million, and Virginia at \$226 million. Maryland and Virginia gave their municipalities over \$190 million and over \$161 million, respectively, to lead the District. South Carolina's aid was concentrated on school districts (\$178 million) as was West Virginia's at \$128 million.

*Katherine M. Chambers*