

2012 Census of Governments: Finance— State and Local Government Summary Report

Economy-Wide Statistics Briefs: Public Sector

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INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a continuing series designed to provide information on the structure, function, finances, and employment of our nation's over 90,000 state and local governments. The U.S. Census Bureau produces data quinquennially as part of the Census of Governments for years ending in "2" and "7." Additional statistics are produced annually and quarterly during the intercensal period from data collected in sample surveys. These surveys provide a wealth of information on state and local government employment and financial activity.

For Census Bureau statistical purposes, a government is defined as an organized entity subject to public accountability, whose officials are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials, and which has sufficient discretion in the management of its affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other government unit.

This report presents data on state and local government finances based on information collected from the 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances. The 2007 and 2012 surveys cover the following government finance activities: revenue by source, expenditures by character and function, indebtedness by term, and cash and security holdings by purpose.

Unless otherwise noted, data in this report refer to government fiscal years that ended between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2007 (FY 2007), and July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012 (FY 2012). The majority of state governments (46 of 50) have a consistent fiscal year running from July 1 through June 30; however, four

DID YOU KNOW?

From 2007 to 2012, two major contributors to the decline in total revenues for state and local governments were employee retirement revenue, dropping 67.7 percent, from \$533.3 billion to \$172.0 billion, and interest earnings, falling 44.6 percent, from \$91.9 billion to \$50.9 billion.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

state governments have a different fiscal year (Alabama and Michigan—September 30; New York—March 31; and Texas—August 31). Not all dependent agencies of a government necessarily share a fiscal period that coincides with the central state government. Totals for an individual government, in those instances, are the summation of finances for all agencies with a fiscal period ending between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2007 (FY 2007), and July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012 (FY 2012).¹ Government financial data are presented in four broad activity sectors: general government, utilities, liquor stores, and insurance trust activities. The general government sector includes all government revenue and expenditure activities that are consistent with government functions, such as public safety, education, health, and welfare. These activities are distinct from business-like activities presented in the remaining three sectors. The utility sector includes water supply, electric power, gas supply systems, and transit facilities owned and operated by governments or operated under

¹ Throughout this report, all references to years (i.e., 2007 or 2012) refer to fiscal years.

contract by a private firm, while the government maintains day-to-day financial oversight. The liquor store sector includes dispensaries operated by 17 state governments and by local governments in five states.² The insurance trust sector includes publicly-funded retirement systems for public employees and specified government social and life insurance programs, such as unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, federal social security, and state medical and disability funds.³

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES SUMMARY

The state and local government data from 2007 to 2012 show increases in revenue for federal intergovernmental revenue (25.7 percent to \$584.5 billion), taxes (8.2 percent to \$1.4 trillion), and current charges (21.6 percent to \$426.8 billion). Miscellaneous revenue declined by 14.1 percent to \$198.6 billion, due to a decrease in interest earnings of 44.6 percent to \$50.9 billion. Expenses increased most notably in the insurance trust expenditure category, which grew 62.0 percent to \$346.5 billion, due largely to an increase in unemployment compensation expense of 230.3 percent to \$95.6 billion. Total debt outstanding increased 22.2 percent to \$2.9 trillion, while cash and security holdings declined 1.7 percent to \$5.3 trillion.

Revenues and expenditures comprise actual receipts and payments of a government and its agencies (net of correcting transactions and recoveries or refunds), including government-operated enterprises, utilities, and public trust funds. Transactions excluded as revenue or expenditure are debt issuance and retirement, loans and investments, agency and private trust transactions, and internal transfers between funds of a government. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions between the governments involved.

State and local government revenues decreased 1.1 percent, from \$3.1 trillion in 2007 to \$3.0 trillion in 2012 (see Figure 1). The decrease was driven in part by insurance trust revenue, which decreased 53.8 percent in 2012, from \$596.7 billion, in 2007, to \$275.4 billion. State and local government

general revenues totaled \$2.6 trillion in 2012. The major shares of general revenue for state and local governments were taxes (53.4 percent), federal support (22.5 percent), current charges (16.4 percent), and miscellaneous general revenue (7.7 percent) (see Figure 2). State and local government general revenue from their own sources increased 7.9 percent, from \$1.9 trillion in 2007 to \$2.0 trillion in 2012.

- Expenditures increased 18.2 percent to \$3.2 trillion for state and local governments from 2007 to 2012. Education and public welfare comprised 43.0 percent of total state and local government expenditures, accounting for 27.6 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively.
- During the same time period, state and local government indebtedness increased 22.2 percent, from \$2.4 trillion to \$2.9 trillion, with local governments accounting for 61.1 percent of the total amount of state and local government debt outstanding.
- Cash and security holdings of state and local governments declined 1.7 percent to \$5.3 trillion in 2012, with state governments accounting for 69.8 percent of the total and local governments accounting for the remainder. Public-employee retirement trust funds comprised the largest source of cash and security holdings at \$2.9 trillion.

DID YOU KNOW?

Individual income tax revenues for state and local governments rose 5.9 percent from \$290.3 billion in 2007 to \$307.3 billion in 2012, while corporate income tax revenue fell 19.6 percent from \$61.0 billion to \$49.0 billion from 2007 to 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

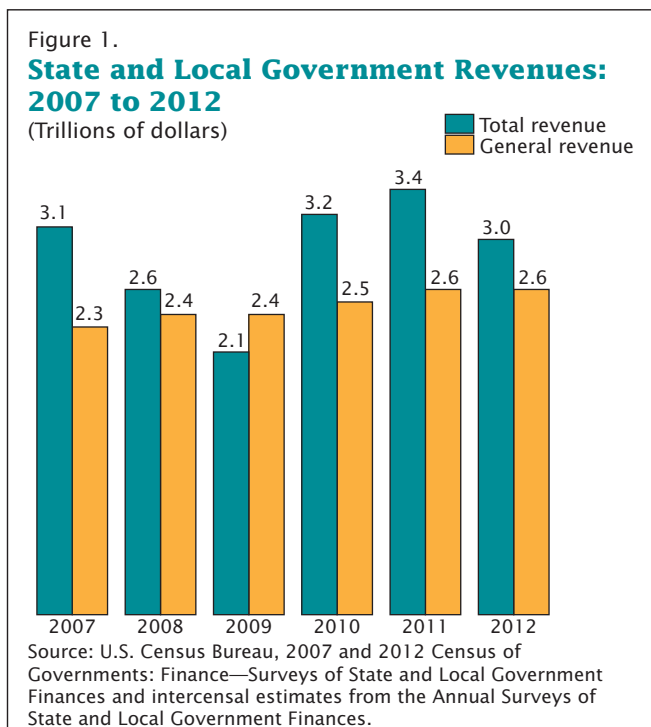
Taxes

Taxes consist of compulsory contributions exacted by governments for public purposes, including general revenue and/or regulation. This reporting category excludes employer and employee payments for retirement and social insurance purposes (classified as insurance trust revenue) and special assessments, which are classified as nontax general revenue.

From 2007 to 2012, tax revenue increased 8.2 percent to \$1.4 trillion. Of the tax categories shown,

² The state governments with liquor store operations are Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The local governments with liquor store operations are in Alaska, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, and South Dakota.

³ For more information, please refer to the Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at <www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006_classification_manual.pdf>.

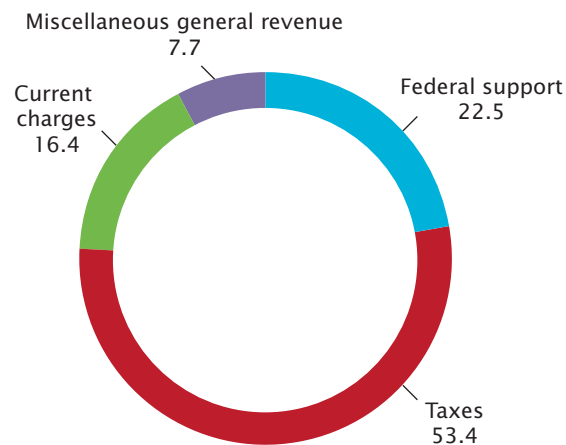


corporate tax revenue declined the most at 19.6 percent, from \$61.0 billion in 2007 to \$49.0 billion in 2012. However, individual income tax revenue saw an increase of 5.9 percent, from \$290.3 billion in 2007 to \$307.3 billion in 2012.

Taxes represented the largest source of general revenue for both state and local governments in 2012, representing 49.0 percent of general revenue at the state government level (\$799.4 billion) and 40.4 percent of general revenue for local governments (\$588.8 billion).

- Among local governments, property taxes were most prominent, accounting for \$433.0 billion (73.5 percent) of the \$588.8 billion in tax revenue received.
- From 2007 to 2012, property tax receipts increased 15.1 percent from \$376.3 billion to \$433.0 billion for local governments (see Figure 3).
- For state governments in 2012, sales and gross receipt taxes (\$378.5 billion) and individual income taxes (\$280.7 billion) were most prominent, accounting for 82.5 percent of total state government tax revenue (\$799.4 billion).
- As part of the selective sales tax category, motor fuel, alcoholic beverage, and tobacco product taxes were overwhelmingly collected at the state level,

Figure 2.
Source of State and Local Government
General Revenue: 2012
 (In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

with state governments collecting 96.6 percent of the state and local government combined total for these categories (\$65.5 billion).

- Motor vehicle license (\$24.4 billion) and corporate income taxes (\$49.0 billion) were largely a state function, with state governments collecting 92.8 percent and 85.3 percent of the respective state and local government total.

Federal Intergovernmental Revenues

Federal intergovernmental revenues, from 2007 to 2012, increased 25.7 percent from \$464.9 billion to \$584.5 billion. Federal intergovernmental revenue represented 19.3 percent of total revenue in 2012 and 15.2 percent of total revenue in 2007. In 2012, local governments received 4.8 percent of their general revenue (\$1.5 trillion) directly from the federal government and state governments received 31.5 percent of their general revenue (\$1.6 trillion) directly from the federal government. It is important to note, however, that a portion of federal support is passed through to the local governments; these pass-through funds are not measured separately in our statistics and are instead classified as revenue from the state government.

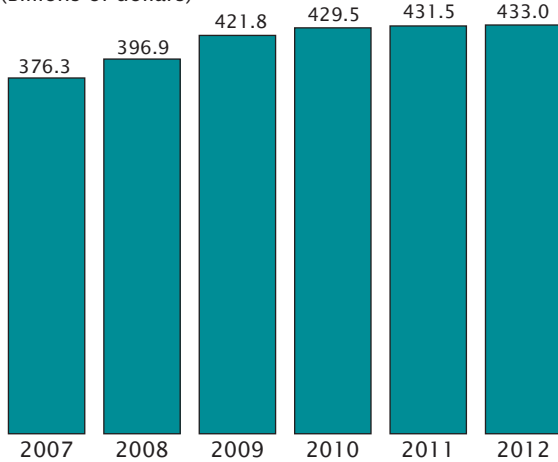
Other Revenues

The balance of state and local government revenue included revenue from current charges, miscellaneous

Figure 3.

Local Government Property Tax Revenue: 2007 to 2012

(Billions of dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances and intercensal estimates from the Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

revenue, utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue, with current charges being the largest of these other revenues for state and local governments at \$426.8 billion, followed by insurance trust revenue at \$275.4 billion. Insurance trust revenue represented 9.1 percent of total revenue in 2012, compared with 19.4 percent of total revenue in 2007.⁴

Among the miscellaneous revenue categories, interest earnings declined sharply by 44.6 percent, from \$91.9 billion in 2007 to \$50.9 billion in 2012.

Current charges include revenue from entities such as higher education institutions and hospitals. Insurance trust revenue includes public-employee retirement

DID YOU KNOW?

State and local government capital spending on education declined 7.9 percent, from \$91.7 billion in 2007 to \$84.5 billion in 2012; elementary and secondary education capital spending largely contributed to this decline, falling from \$65.5 billion to \$51.1 billion from 2007 to 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

⁴ Data users should note that earnings on investments and unrealized gains or losses on cash and security holdings are included as revenue for public-employee retirement systems in Census Bureau statistics. As such, data users should consider market variation when examining statistics on insurance trust revenue and total revenues.

systems, unemployment compensation systems, state government workers' compensation systems, and other state government social insurance trusts.

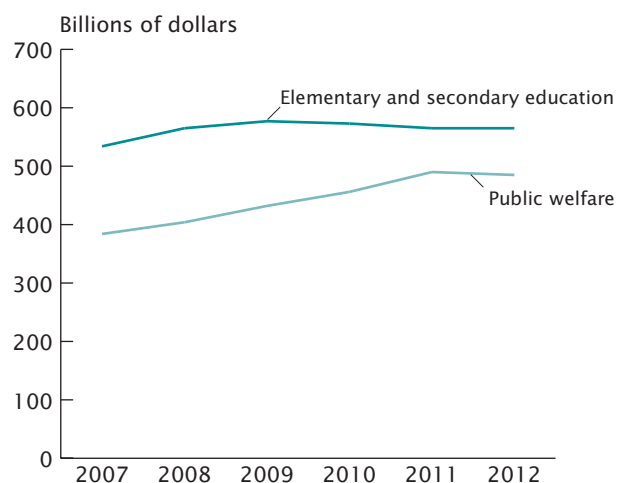
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

The expenditure reporting categories comprise all amounts of money paid out by a government and its agencies, with the exception of amounts for debt retirement and for loan, investment, agency, and private trust transactions.

- State and local government spending increased by 18.2 percent from \$2.7 trillion in 2007 to \$3.2 trillion in 2012. Insurance trust expenditures grew the most of the categories listed at 62.0 percent from 2007 (\$213.9 billion) to 2012 (\$346.5 billion), led by unemployment compensation, which grew 230.3 percent to \$95.6 billion. Education topped government spending (\$869.2 billion), followed by public welfare (\$485.6 billion), insurance trust expenditures (\$346.5 billion), and utilities (\$207.0 billion).
- Public welfare and education were the largest expenditures for state governments in 2012 at \$433.3 billion and \$271.1 billion, respectively. Public welfare includes support of and assistance to needy persons and the administration of such assistance. Vendor payments comprised the largest source of state public welfare spending at \$380.7 billion, or 87.9 percent of the total.

Figure 4.

State and Local Government Select Expenditures: 2007 to 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances and intercensal estimates from the Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

- Public welfare spending increased at a higher rate of growth (26.2 percent to \$485.6 billion) than did spending on elementary and secondary education (5.7 percent to \$565.4 billion) for state and local governments from 2007 to 2012 (see Figure 4).

Insurance trust expenditures (\$346.5 billion) are comprised mostly of state government expenditures at 87.5 percent of the state and local government total. Unemployment expenditures for state governments saw the largest increase in this category, increasing 230.3 percent, from \$28.9 billion to \$95.3 billion.

- For local governments, education and utility expenditures topped their spending at \$598.1 billion and \$183.2 billion, respectively. The percentage of spending on education differed for state and local governments, with education comprising 18.1 percent of state governments direct spending (\$1.5 trillion) and 36.3 percent of local governments direct spending (\$1.6 trillion).
- Public safety spending (comprised of police, fire, and corrections) was dominated by local governments, with the exception of spending on corrections. Local governments comprised 86.8 percent of the state and local government total spending on police protection (\$97.0 billion). Spending on fire protection was an entirely local government function (\$42.4 billion). State government spending comprised 63.4 percent of state and local government spending on corrections (\$72.6 billion).
- Utility spending was also dominated by local governments, with state and local government spending on water supply (\$61.2 billion) and gas supply (\$7.0 billion) almost entirely conducted by local governments, at 99.3 percent and 99.8 percent, respectively.

DID YOU KNOW?

Public welfare spending for state and local governments rose from \$384.6 billion in 2007 to \$485.6 billion in 2012, or 26.2 percent. In 2012, this represented 15.4 percent of total expenditures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

State and local debt comprises all interest-bearing short-term credit obligations and all long-term obligations incurred in the name of the government

and all its dependent agencies, whether used for public or private purposes.

- State and local governments combined had total debt outstanding of \$2.9 trillion in 2012, with the local government share of the debt total at 61.1 percent, compared with the state government share at 38.9 percent.
- Total debt outstanding for state and local governments increased 22.2 percent, from \$2.4 trillion in 2007 to \$2.9 trillion in 2012 (see Figure 5).

DID YOU KNOW?

Unemployment compensation expenses more than tripled, from \$28.9 billion to \$95.6 billion from 2007 to 2012.

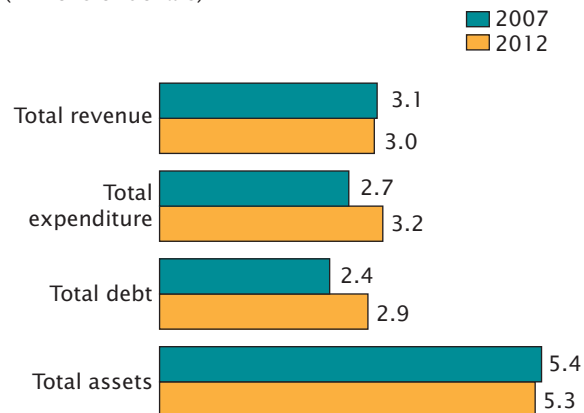
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 to 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS

Cash and security holdings (\$5.3 trillion) are predominately comprised of public-employee retirement trust funds, which comprised 55.3 percent of the total category. It includes only the cash or security holdings of governments, excluding nonfinancial assets such as real or personal property.

- State and local government cash and security holdings decreased 1.7 percent to \$5.3 trillion in 2012, with state governments representing

Figure 5.
Census of Governments Comparison
(Trillions of dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

69.8 percent of the total and local governments with 30.2 percent of the total.

- Insurance trust funds for state and local governments decreased 9.3 percent in 2012 from 2007 to \$3.0 trillion.
- In 2012, the largest share of all state government cash and security holdings was in public-employee retirement trust funds, which accounted for 65.5 percent of state government cash and investments at \$2.4 trillion. For local governments, public-employee retirement trust funds comprised 31.6 percent of local government cash and security holdings at \$507.7 billion.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances is a census of all 50 state governments and over 90,000 local governments. As such, these data are not subject to sampling error or any sampling variability. However, users should exercise caution in attempting to draw conclusions from direct comparisons of financial amounts for individual state and local governments. Some states directly administer activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without state fiscal aid. The share of government sector financial totals contributed by a state government, therefore, differs materially from one state to another. The Census Bureau collects state and local government finance data by law under Title 13, U.S. Code, Sections 161 and 182.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

Although every effort is made in all phases of collection, processing, and tabulation to minimize errors, the data are subject to nonsampling errors such as the inability to obtain data for every variable from all units in the population of interest, inaccuracies in classification, response errors, misinterpretation of questions, mistakes in keying and coding, and coverage errors. Response to the sample survey is an important consideration in evaluating the quality of the estimates.

While the data records are ultimately from state and local government sources, the classification of finances among the different categories is entirely the responsibility of the Census Bureau. Therefore, classification might not reflect the actual classification or presentation as requested by the various state and local government respondents or what is presented in a state or local governments' own financial statements.

Although the original sources for finance statistics are accounting records of governments, the data derived from them are purely statistical in nature. For instance, the difference between a government's total revenue and total expenditure cannot be construed to be a "surplus" or "deficit."⁵

The Census Bureau develops these data to measure the economic activity of state and local governments in general. The definitions used in Census Bureau statistics about governments can vary considerably from definitions applied in standard accounting reports.

OVERALL UNIT RESPONSE RATE

The unit response rate of the 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances was 82.8 percent.

TOTAL QUANTITY RESPONSE RATE

The total quantity response rate (TQRR) was calculated for certain key variables for the nation as a whole. This response rate is computed separately for each key variable by calculating an estimate for the respondents for the key variable and dividing this estimated total by the estimate of the key variables for all units in the sample; the result is multiplied by 100 (Table 1).

Table 1.
**The 2012 Census of Governments:
Finance—Surveys of State and
Local Government Finances Response
Rates (TQRR)**

(In percent)

Item	TQRR
Revenue	99.0
Expenditure	98.9
Long-term debt at end of fiscal year	99.1
Cash and security holdings ¹	98.7

¹ Excludes insurance trust assets.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For additional information on state government finances data, please visit <www.census.gov/govs/state/>.

For additional information on local government finances data, please visit <www.census.gov/govs/local/>.

Please contact the Data User Outreach and Education office at 800-242-2184 (toll free) or e-mail at <govs.cms.inquiry@census.gov> with any inquiries about these data.

⁵ For more information, see <www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006_classification_manual.pdf>.

Appendix Table A-1.

State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government: 2012¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	State and local government amount	State government amount	Local government amount
Revenue	3,033,555,422	1,907,026,846	1,615,193,670
General revenue	2,598,043,128	1,630,034,675	1,456,673,547
Intergovernmental revenue	584,499,378	533,657,604	539,506,868
From federal government	584,499,378	514,139,109	70,360,269
From state government	X	X	469,146,599
From local government	X	19,518,495	X
General revenue from own sources	2,013,543,750	1,096,377,071	917,166,679
Taxes	1,388,154,804	799,350,417	588,804,387
Property	446,099,195	13,110,672	432,988,523
Sales and gross receipts	476,447,435	378,544,162	97,903,273
General sales	314,795,888	245,445,704	69,350,184
Selective sales	161,651,547	133,098,458	28,553,089
Motor fuel sales	41,447,220	40,139,259	1,307,961
Alcoholic beverage sales	6,492,927	5,963,492	529,435
Tobacco product sales	17,605,937	17,189,314	416,623
Public utilities	28,669,549	14,564,447	14,105,102
Other selective sales	67,435,914	55,241,946	12,193,968
Individual income tax	307,334,718	280,693,192	26,641,526
Corporate income tax	49,030,858	41,821,318	7,209,540
Motor vehicle license	24,384,657	22,631,173	1,753,484
Other taxes	84,857,941	62,549,900	22,308,041
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	625,388,946	297,026,654	328,362,292
Current charges	426,780,254	174,260,371	252,519,883
Education	114,894,583	90,378,461	24,516,122
Institutions of higher education	99,163,546	89,227,546	9,936,000
School lunch sales (gross)	6,308,788	32,820	6,275,968
Hospitals	123,503,909	49,790,723	73,713,186
Highways	13,285,943	7,321,828	5,964,115
Air transportation (airports)	19,876,079	1,449,276	18,426,803
Parking facilities	2,573,747	20,474	2,553,273
Sea and inland port facilities	4,408,174	1,265,089	3,143,085
Natural resources	4,528,871	2,625,753	1,903,118
Parks and recreation	9,661,931	1,508,961	8,152,970
Housing and community development	6,216,471	626,449	5,590,022
Sewerage	47,275,757	625,464	46,650,293
Solid waste management	16,589,424	425,627	16,163,797
Other charges	63,965,365	18,222,266	45,743,099
Miscellaneous general revenue	198,608,692	122,766,283	75,842,409
Interest earnings	50,912,895	32,749,575	18,163,320
Special assessments	7,401,616	24,278	7,377,338
Sale of property	3,435,439	966,998	2,468,441
Other general revenue	136,858,742	89,025,432	47,833,310
Utility revenue	151,735,218	13,626,445	138,108,773
Water supply	54,383,353	261,450	54,121,903
Electric power	75,959,471	9,991,214	65,968,257
Gas supply	6,887,642	9,033	6,878,609
Transit	14,504,752	3,364,748	11,140,004
Liquor store revenue	8,339,781	7,114,248	1,225,533
Insurance trust revenue ²	275,437,295	256,251,478	19,185,817
Unemployment compensation	80,311,236	80,109,746	201,490
Employee retirement	172,028,192	153,043,865	18,984,327
Workers' compensation	15,526,364	15,526,364	X
Other insurance trust revenue	7,571,503	7,571,503	X

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-1.

State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government: 2012¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	State and local government amount	State government amount	Local government amount
Expenditure	3,151,702,715	1,981,511,472	1,663,121,365
Intergovernmental expenditure	4,157,695	481,410,754	15,677,063
Direct expenditure	3,147,545,020	1,500,100,718	1,647,444,302
Current operation	2,294,750,946	987,086,001	1,307,664,945
Capital outlay	330,975,830	119,668,672	211,307,158
Construction	267,680,817	102,756,677	164,924,140
Other capital outlay	63,295,013	16,911,995	46,383,018
Assistance and subsidies	50,245,310	40,079,600	10,165,710
Interest on debt	125,062,893	49,903,491	75,159,402
Insurance benefits and repayments	346,510,041	303,362,954	43,147,087
Exhibit: salaries and wages	842,474,298	251,330,412	591,143,886
Direct expenditure by function	3,147,545,020	1,500,100,718	1,647,444,302
Direct general expenditure	2,587,317,474	1,167,333,919	1,419,983,555
Capital outlay	285,133,018	114,955,101	170,177,917
Other direct general expenditure	2,302,184,456	1,052,378,818	1,249,805,638
Education	869,195,706	271,117,301	598,078,405
Capital outlay	84,485,610	28,649,221	55,836,389
Higher education	259,735,781	220,266,001	39,469,780
Capital outlay	32,635,684	27,262,267	5,373,417
Elementary and secondary education	565,403,215	6,794,590	558,608,625
Capital outlay	51,063,093	600,121	50,462,972
Other education	44,056,710	44,056,710	X
Libraries	11,446,701	419,770	11,026,931
Public welfare	485,588,136	433,312,083	52,276,053
Cash assistance payments	23,107,538	12,941,828	10,165,710
Vendor payments	387,497,638	380,709,623	6,788,015
Other public welfare	74,982,960	39,660,632	35,322,328
Hospitals	155,755,495	65,514,468	90,241,027
Capital outlay	9,088,594	3,298,367	5,790,227
Health	84,397,654	42,005,549	42,392,105
Social insurance administration	5,116,142	5,065,317	50,825
Veterans' services	838,031	838,031	X
Highways	158,562,139	97,508,989	61,053,150
Capital outlay	90,615,258	67,342,191	23,273,067
Air transportation (airports)	21,533,229	1,891,646	19,641,583
Parking facilities	1,896,808	10,262	1,886,546
Sea and inland port facilities	5,300,028	1,578,515	3,721,513
Police protection	96,972,215	12,848,203	84,124,012
Fire protection	42,404,755	X	42,404,755
Correction	72,576,605	46,020,671	26,555,934
Capital outlay	3,140,638	1,884,032	1,256,606
Protective inspection and regulation	13,578,032	8,849,279	4,728,753
Natural resources	29,008,682	18,856,123	10,152,559
Capital outlay	5,460,952	2,302,731	3,158,221
Parks and recreation	37,404,429	4,631,908	32,772,521
Capital outlay	8,255,605	731,812	7,523,793
See notes at end of table.			

Appendix Table A-1.

State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government: 2012¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	State and local government amount	State government amount	Local government amount
Expenditure—Con.			
Housing and community development	53,141,353	10,080,093	43,061,260
Sewerage	51,711,843	772,754	50,939,089
Capital outlay	20,414,076	187,725	20,226,351
Solid waste management	24,247,114	2,451,082	21,796,032
Capital outlay	1,928,627	188,394	1,740,233
Financial administration	38,984,349	21,819,452	17,164,897
Judicial and legal	43,157,218	21,148,068	22,009,150
General public buildings	14,033,783	3,617,445	10,416,338
Other governmental administration	27,756,896	4,424,863	23,332,033
Interest on general debt	109,117,652	47,342,438	61,775,214
Miscellaneous commercial activities	5,056,048	2,543,161	2,512,887
Other and unallocable	128,536,431	42,666,448	85,869,983
Utility expenditure	207,020,633	23,796,134	183,224,499
Capital outlay	45,823,558	4,699,736	41,123,822
Water supply	61,239,779	420,194	60,819,585
Electric power	76,470,245	10,391,513	66,078,732
Gas supply	7,041,003	10,670	7,030,333
Transit	62,269,606	12,973,757	49,295,849
Liquor store expenditure	6,696,872	5,607,711	1,089,161
Insurance trust expenditure	346,510,041	303,362,954	43,147,087
Unemployment compensation	95,553,860	95,317,830	236,030
Employee retirement	233,227,038	190,315,981	42,911,057
Workers' compensation	10,923,109	10,923,109	X
Other insurance trust	6,806,034	6,806,034	X
Debt outstanding	2,942,295,481	1,145,576,715	1,796,718,766
Short-term debt outstanding	43,924,608	15,463,663	28,460,945
Long-term debt outstanding	2,898,370,873	1,130,113,052	1,768,257,821
Public debt for private purposes	596,855,830	375,627,514	221,228,316
Long-term debt issued	339,161,803	136,240,731	202,921,072
Long-term debt retired	335,949,224	140,991,194	194,958,030
Cash and security holdings	5,303,960,315	3,699,870,629	1,604,089,686
Insurance trust funds	3,026,640,594	2,518,994,378	507,646,216
Unemployment compensation	-11,867,485	-11,838,923	-28,562
Employee retirement	2,931,562,345	2,423,887,567	507,674,778
Workers' compensation	99,292,087	99,292,087	X
Miscellaneous	7,653,647	7,653,647	X
Other than insurance trust funds	2,277,319,721	1,180,876,251	1,096,443,470
Offsets to debt	798,120,735	485,559,643	312,561,092
Bond funds	188,810,055	42,769,316	146,040,739
Other	1,290,388,931	652,547,292	637,841,639

X Not applicable.

¹ Duplicative intergovernmental transactions are excluded.

² Within insurance trust revenue, net earnings of state- and locally-administered pension systems is a calculated statistic, and thus can be positive or negative. Net earnings is the sum of earnings on investments plus gains on investments minus losses on investments. The change made in 2002 for asset valuation from book to market value in accordance with Statement 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is reflected in the calculated statistics.

Note: These data may not be comparable with statistics previously released under the State Government Finance Summary Report due to differences in the data collection and revision cycle. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. The data in this table come from a census of state and local governments and are not subject to sampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <www2.census.gov/govs/local/2012_local_finance_methodology.pdf> and <www2.census.gov/govs/state/12_methodology.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

Appendix Table A-2.

State and Local Government Finances: 2012 and 2007¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	2012 amount	2007 amount	Year-to-year change amount	Percent change
Revenue	3,033,555,422	3,068,075,180	-34,519,758	-1.1
General revenue	2,598,043,128	2,330,611,192	267,431,936	11.5
Intergovernmental revenue	584,499,378	464,913,840	119,585,538	25.7
From federal government	584,499,378	464,913,840	119,585,538	25.7
General revenue from own sources	2,013,543,750	1,865,697,352	147,846,398	7.9
Taxes	1,388,154,804	1,283,495,909	104,658,895	8.2
Property	446,099,195	388,905,357	57,193,838	14.7
Sales and gross receipts	476,447,435	440,469,533	35,977,902	8.2
General sales	314,795,888	300,601,232	14,194,656	4.7
Selective sales	161,651,547	139,868,301	21,783,246	15.6
Motor fuel sales	41,447,220	37,849,041	3,598,179	9.5
Alcoholic beverage sales	6,492,927	5,606,480	886,447	15.8
Tobacco product sales	17,605,937	15,828,437	1,777,500	11.2
Public utilities	28,669,549	27,123,218	1,546,331	5.7
Other selective sales	67,435,914	53,461,125	13,974,789	26.1
Individual income tax	307,334,718	290,278,113	17,056,605	5.9
Corporate income tax	49,030,858	60,954,942	-11,924,084	-19.6
Motor vehicle license	24,384,657	21,045,202	3,339,455	15.9
Other taxes	84,857,941	81,842,762	3,015,179	3.7
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	625,388,946	582,201,443	43,187,503	7.4
Current charges	426,780,254	351,080,480	75,699,774	21.6
Education	114,894,583	101,983,851	12,910,732	12.7
Institutions of higher education	99,163,546	86,627,319	12,536,227	14.5
School lunch sales (gross)	6,308,788	6,929,238	-620,450	-9.0
Hospitals	123,503,909	91,928,359	31,575,550	34.3
Highways	13,285,943	10,728,839	2,557,104	23.8
Air transportation (airports)	19,876,079	16,584,133	3,291,946	19.8
Parking facilities	2,573,747	2,387,790	185,957	7.8
Sea and inland port facilities	4,408,174	3,864,136	544,038	14.1
Natural resources	4,528,871	3,982,841	546,030	13.7
Parks and recreation	9,661,931	8,792,334	869,597	9.9
Housing and community development	6,216,471	5,456,535	759,936	13.9
Sewerage	47,275,757	36,140,590	11,135,167	30.8
Solid waste management	16,589,424	14,487,483	2,101,941	14.5
Other charges	63,965,365	54,743,589	9,221,776	16.8
Miscellaneous general revenue	198,608,692	231,120,963	-32,512,271	-14.1
Interest earnings	50,912,895	91,917,005	-41,004,110	-44.6
Special assessments	7,401,616	7,274,726	126,890	1.7
Sale of property	3,435,439	4,522,253	-1,086,814	-24.0
Other general revenue	136,858,742	127,406,979	9,451,763	7.4
Utility revenue	151,735,218	133,932,809	17,802,409	13.3
Water supply	54,383,353	43,401,415	10,981,938	25.3
Electric power	75,959,471	70,346,343	5,613,128	8.0
Gas supply	6,887,642	8,613,816	-1,726,174	-20.0
Transit	14,504,752	11,571,235	2,933,517	25.4
Liquor store revenue	8,339,781	6,823,097	1,516,684	22.2
Insurance trust revenue ²	275,437,295	596,708,082	-321,270,787	-53.8
Unemployment compensation	80,311,236	34,186,073	46,125,163	134.9
Employee retirement	172,028,192	533,323,472	-361,295,280	-67.7
Workers' compensation	15,526,364	19,785,182	-4,258,818	-21.5
Other insurance trust revenue	7,571,503	9,413,355	-1,841,852	-19.6

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-2.

State and Local Government Finances: 2012 and 2007¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	2012 amount	2007 amount	Year-to-year change amount	Percent change
Expenditure	3,151,702,715	2,667,470,141	484,232,574	18.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	4,157,695	4,670,648	-512,953	-11.0
Direct expenditure	3,147,545,020	2,662,799,493	484,745,527	18.2
Current operation	2,294,750,946	1,976,846,648	317,904,298	16.1
Capital outlay	330,975,830	326,046,939	4,928,891	1.5
Construction	267,680,817	255,102,843	12,577,974	4.9
Other capital outlay	63,295,013	70,944,096	-7,649,083	-10.8
Assistance and subsidies	50,245,310	39,914,860	10,330,450	25.9
Interest on debt	125,062,893	106,140,535	18,922,358	17.8
Insurance benefits and repayments	346,510,041	213,850,511	132,659,530	62.0
Exhibit: salaries and wages	842,474,298	762,123,275	80,351,023	10.5
Direct expenditure by function	3,147,545,020	2,662,799,493	484,745,527	18.2
Direct general expenditure	2,587,317,474	2,259,364,055	327,953,419	14.5
Capital outlay	285,133,018	286,986,100	-1,853,082	-0.6
Other direct general expenditure	2,302,184,456	1,972,377,955	329,806,501	16.7
Education	869,195,706	774,170,057	95,025,649	12.3
Capital outlay	84,485,610	91,739,578	-7,253,968	-7.9
Higher education	259,735,781	204,129,005	55,606,776	27.2
Capital outlay	32,635,684	25,564,788	7,070,896	27.7
Elementary and secondary education	565,403,215	534,931,677	30,471,538	5.7
Capital outlay	51,063,093	65,532,300	-14,469,207	-22.1
Other education	44,056,710	35,109,375	8,947,335	25.5
Libraries	11,446,701	10,765,940	680,761	6.3
Public welfare	485,588,136	384,633,739	100,954,397	26.2
Cash assistance payments	23,107,538	20,019,640	3,087,898	15.4
Vendor payments	387,497,638	286,436,616	101,061,022	35.3
Other public welfare	74,982,960	78,177,483	-3,194,523	-4.1
Hospitals	155,755,495	119,607,873	36,147,622	30.2
Capital outlay	9,088,594	7,697,213	1,391,381	18.1
Health	84,397,654	74,276,735	10,120,919	13.6
Social insurance administration	5,116,142	3,982,904	1,133,238	28.5
Veterans' services	838,031	1,030,506	-192,475	-18.7
Highways	158,562,139	145,011,014	13,551,125	9.3
Capital outlay	90,615,258	83,521,757	7,093,501	8.5
Air transportation (airports)	21,533,229	20,086,017	1,447,212	7.2
Parking facilities	1,896,808	1,797,820	98,988	5.5
Sea and inland port facilities	5,300,028	4,758,338	541,690	11.4
Police protection	96,972,215	84,002,152	12,970,063	15.4
Fire protection	42,404,755	36,687,551	5,717,204	15.6
Correction	72,576,605	68,029,762	4,546,843	6.7
Capital outlay	3,140,638	3,218,382	-77,744	-2.4
Protective inspection and regulation	13,578,032	14,249,981	-671,949	-4.7
Natural resources	29,008,682	28,653,575	355,107	1.2
Capital outlay	5,460,952	6,341,383	-880,431	-13.9
Parks and recreation	37,404,429	37,526,563	-122,134	-0.3
Capital outlay	8,255,605	10,059,036	-1,803,431	-17.9

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table A-2.

State and Local Government Finances: 2012 and 2007¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Description	2012 amount	2007 amount	Year-to-year change amount	Percent change
Expenditure—Con.				
Housing and community development	53,141,353	46,593,359	6,547,994	14.1
Sewerage	51,711,843	44,103,577	7,608,266	17.3
Capital outlay	20,414,076	17,697,908	2,716,168	15.3
Solid waste management	24,247,114	22,768,052	1,479,062	6.5
Capital outlay	1,928,627	2,307,981	-379,354	-16.4
Financial administration	38,984,349	39,744,866	-760,517	-1.9
Judicial and legal	43,157,218	38,696,825	4,460,393	11.5
General public buildings	14,033,783	13,886,765	147,018	1.1
Other governmental administration	27,756,896	27,056,535	700,361	2.6
Interest on general debt	109,117,652	93,658,285	15,459,367	16.5
Miscellaneous commercial activities	5,056,048	4,774,257	281,791	5.9
Other and unallocable	128,536,431	118,811,007	9,725,424	8.2
Utility expenditure	207,020,633	183,982,258	23,038,375	12.5
Capital outlay	45,823,558	39,029,441	6,794,117	17.4
Water supply	61,239,779	54,176,572	7,063,207	13.0
Electric power	76,470,245	69,625,394	6,844,851	9.8
Gas supply	7,041,003	12,006,870	-4,965,867	-41.4
Transit	62,269,606	48,173,422	14,096,184	29.3
Liquor store expenditure	6,696,872	5,602,669	1,094,203	19.5
Insurance trust expenditure	346,510,041	213,850,511	132,659,530	62.0
Unemployment compensation	95,553,860	28,933,602	66,620,258	230.3
Employee retirement	233,227,038	167,188,531	66,038,507	39.5
Workers' compensation	10,923,109	11,856,271	-933,162	-7.9
Other insurance trust	6,806,034	5,872,107	933,927	15.9
Debt outstanding	2,942,295,481	2,408,620,071	533,675,410	22.2
Short-term debt outstanding	43,924,608	32,460,610	11,463,998	35.3
Long-term debt outstanding	2,898,370,873	2,376,159,461	522,211,412	22.0
Public debt for private purposes	596,855,830	557,848,702	39,007,128	7.0
Long-term debt issued	339,161,803	379,687,360	-40,525,557	-10.7
Long-term debt retired	335,949,224	227,873,810	108,075,414	47.4
Cash and security holdings	5,303,960,315	5,392,979,922	-89,019,607	-1.7
Insurance trust funds	3,026,640,594	3,335,758,769	-309,118,175	-9.3
Unemployment compensation	-11,867,485	40,212,929	-52,080,414	-129.5
Employee retirement	2,931,562,345	3,198,191,242	-266,628,897	-8.3
Workers' compensation	99,292,087	84,141,138	15,150,949	18.0
Miscellaneous	7,653,647	13,213,460	-5,559,813	-42.1
Other than insurance trust funds	2,277,319,721	2,057,221,153	220,098,568	10.7
Offsets to debt	798,120,735	707,231,661	90,889,074	12.9
Bond funds	188,810,055	215,836,248	-27,026,193	-12.5
Other	1,290,388,931	1,134,153,244	156,235,687	13.8

¹ Duplicative intergovernmental transactions are excluded.² Within insurance trust revenue, net earnings of state- and locally-administered pension systems is a calculated statistic, and thus can be positive or negative. Net earnings is the sum of earnings on investments plus gains on investments minus losses on investments. The change made in 2002 for asset valuation from book to market value in accordance with Statement 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is reflected in the calculated statistics.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments: Finance—Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.