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The purpose of thip study was to gather data and test the hypothesis that the number of constant dollars expended for educational supervision by Louisiana public school systems increased during the-decade from 1963 to 1974. To facilitate comparison of expenditures from different years, all financial data are expressed in terms of "constant dollarsin oomputed on the base year 1967. Analysis of the data show that the number of supervisors increased 139.9 percent from 1963 to 1974; compared to a 6.8 percent increase in the number of students, a 30.5 percent increase in teachers, and a . 1 percent increase in principals. In terms of constant dollars, éxpenditures for educational supervision increased approximatel 700 percent, while total expenditures per student increased 131 percent and average teachers' salaries rose approximately 9 petcent. The data also indicate a recent downward trend in total educational expenditures; in constart dollars; expenditures per student declined from a peak of $\$ 644$ in 1971-72 ta $\$ 616$ in 1973-74. (Author/Jg)

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# CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLAR EXPENDITURES 

 ON EPUCATIONĂL SUPERVISION IN LOUISIANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING 196 30by
C. Robert Blackimon and.
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The authors of this paper hypothesized that the public school systems of Louisiana have increased the constant dollars (adjusted purchasing pow $\quad \mathrm{r}$ ) devoted to educational supervision during the decade of 1963-74. The purpose of this study was to gather data to test that hypothesis.

Because our country has suffered an inflationary trend during the past decade, estimation of the development of an activity such as súpervision, in terms of funds expended, is very difficult. Therefore, in order to facilitate the estimation of the "real" increase, if any, made in the expenditure of funds for supervision of instruction, selected data relating to funds expended in various years were converted' to a ${ }^{0}$ se year (1967) in order to make the current doilars from different years comparable in actual purchasing power (constant dollars). Ratios between the number of supervisors and the number of-teachers, principals, and students were developed. Also, because teachers are supervisors of instruction, the ratio of teachers to students was computed. (One should note, however, that counselors are included in the teacher totalp)

THE DATA
Some. inferences and general statements may be made from the data displayed below and in Tables.1, 2, and 3. The percent of increase during 1963-74 in the numbers of students, teachers, and principals has been small in comparison to the increase in the number of sưpervisors. The data on the following page were based on figures from Table 2.


While the ratio of students to teachers dropped only $4.52(18 \%)$ between 1964-65 (24.9) and 1973-74 (20.38), the ratio of teachers to supervisors dropped 62.5 from 137.1 to 74.6 (45\%) The ratio of teachers to principals increased from 21.9 to $28: 37(30 \%)$. The ratio of principals to supervisors dropped from 6.25 to $2.63(57.9 \%$. . The ratio of students to supervisors dropped 1894 from 3414 to 1520 (55.5\%). The ratio of students to principals increased 31 from 547 to 578 ( $5.6 \%$ ). Comparatively, between 1964-65 and 1973-74, the following changes in numbers took place. The figures were based on data from Table 1. Evidence for the necessity of converting the current dollars of the various years to common base of 1967 constant dollars can be found in comparing the i $\$ 6,525,895$ increase $(1148 \%)$ in total current dollars for supervisory expenditures from $1963(\$ 568,461)$ to $1974(\$ 7,094,356)$ with the $\$ 4,208,541$ increase ( $699.8 \%$ ) in constant dollars (Table 3) from $\$ 601,432$ to $\$ 4,809,973$.

To determine whether the data concerning, the development of supervision were similar to or markedly different fromother related factors in public education, other selected education statistics were included in this study. The number of supervisors increased by approxi-
mately $140 \%$, and the number of teachers per supervisor decreased by $45.6 \%$. The data for the following changes during $1963<74$ were drawn from Table 3. The per student expenditure on supervisory salaries in current dollars increased $\$ 7.80$ ( $1068.5 \%$ ) $\$ .73$ to $\$ 8.53$, while the increase of $\$ 5: 01$ ( $649 \%$ ) in constant dollars was from $\$ .772$ to $\$ 5.783$. The total educational expenditure per child rose, $\$ 515.67$ ( $131 \%$ ) in current dollars from 393.56 to 909.23 ; the $\$ 200.07(48 \%)$ increase in constant dollars•was from 416.39 to 616.46. The average of teachers' salaries increased $\$ 3,775(70 \%)$ in current dollars from 5,390 to 9,165 , but the $\$ 510(8.9 \%$ ) increase in constant dollars was from 5,703 to $6,21 \%$. The average teacher earned -more in terms of factual purchasing power in 1968 ( $\$ 6,757$ in current dollars and $\$ 6,488$ in real purchasing power in base dollars) than he or she did in 1974 ( $\$ 9,165$ in current and $\$ 6,213$ in base dollars). Thus, in terms of the purchasing power of base year 1967 dollars, teachers have received during the ten-year period of 1964-74 an increase in current dollars of $\$ 3,775$ but an actual increase in purchasing power of only $\$ 510$ -- an increase of less than one per cent per year. (Although the data are not yet available to evaluate the effect of the recent mary raise, the authors estimate that the teachers' average salary in Louisiana in 197576 approximates that of the base year of 1966-1967 [\$6387 current and $\$ 6387$ constant dollars], a standstill situation in terms of actual increase in purchasing power over a span of eight years.)

The data indicating an increase in constant dollars of $700 \%$ in expenditure of funds on educational supervision in Louisiana public , , school systems support the authors' hypothesis that the amount of funds. expended on supervision of instruction has increased within the decade of 1963-74. The trend for 1963-74 has been toward a disproportionately greater increase of $140 \%$ in the number of supervisors and $700 \%$ in constant dollars as compared to numbers and expenditures for other persondel. There has been a concomitant reduction in the ratio of supervisors to/ teachers and principals.

Among the other items of possible interest is the fact that, although teachers are the ultimate supervisors of instruction in the education of children, the importance of teachers has not received the level of recognition monetarily received by the supervisors.

However, the authors have some concerns about the fact that the data indicate the possibility of the beginning of a downward trend in terms of constant dollars devoted to education in Louisiand; the financial efforts in the various categories in Table 3 reached an apex in 1970-1972.
＊Computed from data in the 116 th through the 125 th Annual Reports of the Superintendent；Louisiana
State Department of Education．．．

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$\bullet \cdot \cdot$ *These data were extracted from the 116 th through the 125 th Annual Reports of the Superintendent, Louisiana


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