THE DEBATE ABOUT 2013-2014 EDUCATION FUNDING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Presented by Ronald Cowell February 2013

The Education Policy and Leadership Center

EPLC - 2013

☐ EPLC Mission

The Mission of EPLC is to encourage and support the development and implementation of effective state-level education policies in order to improve student learning in grades P-12, increase the effective operation of schools, and enhance educational opportunities for citizens of all ages.

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☐ EPLC Strategies

Strategy #1 - Information

Link relevant and reliable research and other information to state-level education policymakers and others and provide assistance with policy analysis and policy development.

Strategy #2 – Leadership

Develop awareness and capacity among policymakers, educators, parents and community leaders to serve as advocates and champions for significant education policy issues.

Strategy #3 – Public Advocacy

Promote a public climate that expects and holds policymakers accountable to advocate, adopt and implement effective policies that advance significant education goals.

PUBLIC K-12 SPENDING

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT - 2009-10

2009-10 1991-92

<u>Amount Rank</u> <u>Amount Rank</u>

Per Pupil Amounts for Current Spending

US \$10,652 --- \$5,001 --- PA \$12,729 11th \$6,050 6th

Source: US Census Bureau and USDE - 2012

PUBLIC K-12 SPENDING

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT – 2009-10

Compared to contiguous states, spending in Pennsylvania was below average and ranked 4th in a group of seven states, exceeding Ohio, West Virginia and Delaware, but trailing, Maryland, New Jersey and New York.

•	Pennsylvania	\$12,729
•	National	10,652
•	Delaware	12,222
•	Maryland	14,007
•	New Jersey	17,379
•	New York	18,167
•	Ohio	11,224
•	West Virginia	11,730

Source: US Census Bureau - June 2012

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STATE/LOCAL SHARES

for Elementary/Secondary Public Education Revenue

	State Share		Local Share		
	PA	Nationa	<u>l</u>	PA N	<u>ational</u>
2009-10	35.8%	(43.5)		53.3 %	(43.8)
2008-09	38.7%	(46.7)		54.2%	(43.8)
2007-08	35.8%	(48.3)		56.8%	(43.7)
2006-07	36.2%	(47.6)		56.5%	(43.9)
2005-06	<u>35.0%</u>	(46.6)		<u>57.1%</u>	(44.4)
2004-05	35.6%	(47.0)		56.2%	(43.9)
2003-04	35.9%	(47.1)		56.1%	(43.9)
2002-03	36.7%	(49.0)		55.8%	(42.7)
2001-02	37.4%	(49.4)		55.3%	(42.8)
2000-01	37.3%	(49.9)		56.3%	(43.0)
1999-00	37.9%	(49.8)		55.8%	(43.1)
1998-99	38.3%	(49.5)		55.8%	(43.6)
1997-98	38.7%	(49.0)		55.5%	(44.4)
1996-97	39.2%	(48.8)		55.4%	(44.8)
1995-96	39.8%	(48.1)		54.8%	(45.5)
1994-95	40.0%	(47.5)		54.8%	(46.0)
1993-94	40.1%	(45.9)		54.5%	(47.6)
1992-93	39.9%	(46.4)		54.2%	(47.0)
1991-92	41.0%	(47.3)	EPLC - 2013	53.3%	(46.2)

Source: US Census Bureau - June 2012

STATE/LOCAL SHARES

for Elementary/Secondary Public Education Revenue in 2009-2010

	State Share %	Local Share %
 Pennsylvania 	35.8	53.3
 National 	43.8	43.5
 Delaware 	58.6	29.1
 Maryland 	41.5	50.7
 New Jersey 	36.4	54.2
 New York 	41.0	50.0
 Ohio 	44.1	45.1
 West Virginia 	55.4	29.0

PA ranked 42nd in nation.

Source: US Census Bureau and USDE – 2012

1% in PA in 2009-2010 = approximately \$260 million

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Public K-12 Revenue Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Source: US Census Bureau 2012

<u>nk</u>
27th
13 th
36 th

Differences to 100% come from federal sources.

State Funding Appropriated Per Student

Source: US Census Bureau June 2012

	2009-10		1997-98		1991-92	
	State \$ per pupil	Rank	State \$ per pupil	Rank	State \$ per pupil	Rank
US	5,352		3,473		2,661	
PA	5,570	23	3,186	32	2,775	18
DE	8,437	6	5,311	4	4,137	4
MD	6,537	14	3,026	34	2,516	22
NJ	6,615	13	4,196	8	4,060	5
NY	8,568	5	3,855	16	3,290	9
ОН	5,982	17	2,999	35	2,228	33
WV	5,953	19	4,485	6	3,603	6

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RESULT: 2009-10 Burden on Local Property Taxes

Total K-12 State-
wide RevenuesLocal K-12
Property Taxes% from
Prop Taxes

US \$593,682,531 \$169,448,965 28.54%

PA \$26,432,628 \$ 11,258,860 42.59%

in ooo's

Source: US Census Bureau – 2012

14.04% Difference = \$3.713 billion/year

RESULT: INEQUITY FOR STUDENTS ACROSS PA

Great Inequity for Students

Among 500 Districts

In 2008-09, current spending per pupil in Pennsylvania school districts ranged

from \$8,759 (Valley View) to \$22,484 Lower Merion)

This means, in an average classroom of 25 students, a gap of \$343,125 per classroom per year.

Inequitable and Inadequate Resources in a NCLB and Standards-Based Environment with Equal Expectations for All Students

BASIC SUBSIDY PROGRESS 2007-2010

- Successful completion of the Pennsylvania Costing-Out Study in November 2007.
- Major School Funding Proposal made by Governor Rendell in February 2008.
- \$275 million Basic Subsidy increase and new formula and statutory language enacted in July 2008.
- 2009-10 and 2010-2011 State Budgets Continued Implementation of 6-Year Reform Plan with Basic Subsidy increases of \$300 million and \$250 million.

2009-10 Education Budget

- First time cut in state funding for Basic Ed Subsidy (\$354 million)
- But... \$300 million net increase for Basic Ed Subsidy to school districts
- Cuts to other education and educationrelated line items
- Use of \$654 million federal stimulus funds for Basic Ed Subsidy

2010-11 Education Budget

- Initially, \$250 million increase in state funding for Basic Ed Subsidy.
- With numerous cuts to other education and education-related line items.
- With continued use of \$654 million federal stimulus funds for Basic Ed Subsidy.
- But... Rendell cut \$50 million in August 2010.
- And... Corbett cut \$337 million January 2011, but replaced with \$387 million federal funds.
- Dependency on federal \$ grows to \$1.04 billion.

Pennsylvania's 2011-12 Basic Education Budget

- State Funding to Districts cut by nearly \$900 million.
- Included \$150 million cut to Accountability Block Grants and elimination of \$225 million Reimbursement to Districts for part of Charter School Costs
- Largest cuts to poorest districts
- More limits on local tax increases.
- With Consequences for students (see PASA/PASBO Survey of Districts).

Pennsylvania's **2012-13 Basic Education Budget**

- No increase in basic subsidy.
- No increase for special education.
- 1.8% increase for career-technical ed.
- \$49 million for financially distressed districts.
- Districts continue with most of the nearly \$900 million cut from 2010 level maintained.

Meanwhile:

 \$300 million increase in school employee retirement system payments by districts.

2013-2014 Education Budget

Early Education – Small, but important, increases for early intervention, Pre-K Counts, and Head Start Supplemental.

K-12 Basic Subsidy – \$90 Million increase (1.7%), but no recognition of need/obligation to restore nearly \$900 million cut.

K-12 Special Education – Flat funded for 6th year.

Accountability Block Grant – Level funded at \$100 million.

Career Technical – Level funded at \$62 million.

PSERS Pension – Appropriation more than \$100 million less than required by current law. Linked to pension "reform".

Passport for Learning Block Grant – new \$200 million (1st year of 4 years is 2014-2015) based on sale of state liquor stores.

Higher Education – Level funded for all sectors and PHEAA (\$200 million less than in 2010-2011)

Libraries, Adult Literacy — Nocingrease.

\$90 Million for Basic Subsidy

- A step forward, but districts will still have nearly \$800 million less than Sept. 2010.
- Some suggested this increase was contingent on pension reform.
- \$96 per ADM x aid ratio.
- No consideration of poverty, ESL.
- No suggestion of responsibility or commitment to address restoration of massive cut of 2011.

Special Education Funding

- Governor proposes no increase (\$1.026 billion).
- After flat state funding for 5 years already.
- Increased costs total responsibility of districts.
- With shift of \$10 million to contingency, all districts will get a slight decrease.
- Shift of more than \$1.5 billion annually of responsibility from state to districts since 1991.

Charter School Reimbursements

- Not mentioned in Governor's Budget Message.
- Paid for by school districts of residence.
- Growing expense for school districts more than \$750 million annual cost to districts.
- No district reimbursement from state since 2011 when \$223 million funding was eliminated.
- Charters feeling effects of state cuts to districts.
- Debate about aligning district payments with charter school costs (pensions, special ed, cybers).
- Issues of accountability for student achievement and use of taxpayer funds.

PSERS PAYMENTS

- Major increasing cost to state and districts.
- Governor has proposed reforms that would affect future new employees, and also affect future pension earnings of current employees.
- The PSERS appropriation proposed by Governor is more than \$100 million less than is required by current law.
- Questions about legislative approval?
- Questions about potential savings in 2013-14?
- Questions about what districts can plan to receive from state?

Passport for Learning Block Grant

- \$1 billion for education block grant from selling liquor stores.
- \$200 million available in first year.
- The 1st year for funds is 2014-15, not 2013-14.
- Questions about Legislative approval.
- All grant objectives are activities that can be supported by districts now, if only they hadn't been cut \$900 million per year.
- What happens after 4th year of funding (another fiscal cliff)?

Distressed Districts

- No mention made in the Budget Message.
- Growing list of financially distressed
- Is state making problem worse?
- What is the breaking point?

Property Tax Reform

- No mention in Budget message.
- Legislature keeps talking/promising.
- Imposed caps on district increases.
- Relatively high school property taxes.
- County assessment systems part of problem.
- But underlying cause is insufficient level of state support to school districts.

State Support for Higher Education – 2011-2012

Per \$1000 of Personal Income:

National - \$ 6.17

Pennsylvania - \$3.39 - Ranked 46th

(Behind NH, CO, MA, VT)

(DE \$5.67; MD \$5.39; NJ \$4.28; NY \$4.78; OH \$4.63; WV \$8.65)

Per Capita:

National - \$233.03

Pennsylvania - \$143.36 - Ranked 46th

(Behind only NH, AZ, CO, VT)

(DE \$235; MD \$274; NJ \$226; NY \$239; OH \$174; WV \$289)

Cuts in Past Several Years to Education-Related Items

- K-12 Basic Education and Other Supports
- Higher Education
- Early Education
- State Library
- Public Library Subsidy
- State Museum
- Museum Assistance Grants
- Grants to Arts Organizations
- Adult Literacy Programs

■ Impacts of Cuts

- On Public Education System (P-16)?
 - On Equal Opportunities?
 - On an Educated Citizenry?
 - On an Educated Workforce?
- On the well-being of communities and the Commonwealth?

"I (we) Don't Have the Money"

- The argument of some state officials defending cuts.
- Nothing inevitable about state funding to districts (cuts or increases).
- Policies and Priorities.
- While \$900 million was cut in 2011......
 - No Tax Increases pledges
 - More than \$700 million surplus
 - Failed to tax Marcellus Shale
 - Significant cuts for some businesses

Pennsylvania School Funding Campaign

An Opportunity to Learn and Education Justice Campaign

A Moral Imperative – An Economic Necessity

www.paschoolfunding.org

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