

The State of Public Education

Texas Taxpayers & Research Association

November 17, 2023



By **2030**, at least **60%** of Texans will have a degree, certificate, or other postsecondary credential of value. At K-12 Graduation Every Child, Prepared for Success in College, a Career, or the Military

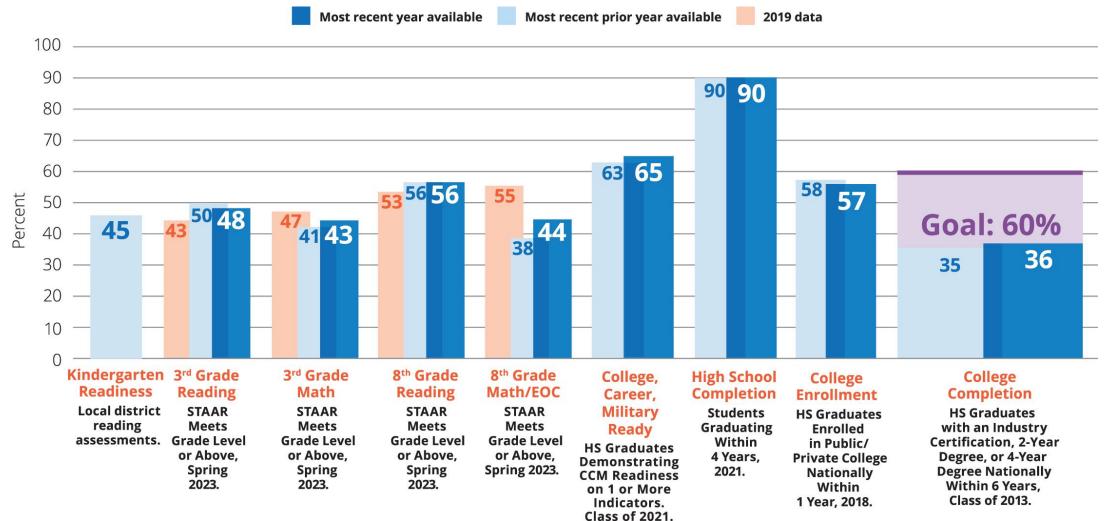
Post-Secondary Attainment

Goal: 60%

High school graduates have enlisted in the military, earned an industry certification, 2-year degree, or 4-yr degree from any institution nationally within 6 years of graduation.



YEAR-OVER-YEAR STUDENT OUTCOMES





Overall RLA – Grades 3-8, English I & II

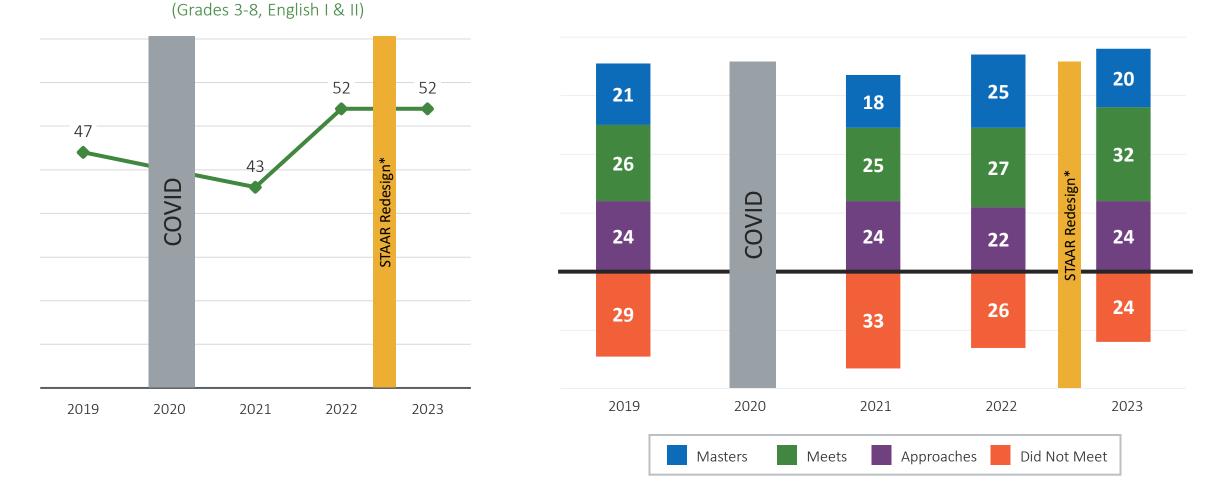


Percent of Students that Met Grade Level

or Above in RLA

Percent of Students by Performance Level – RLA

(Grades 3-8, English I & II)





ALL

Overall Math - Grades 3-8 and Algebra I



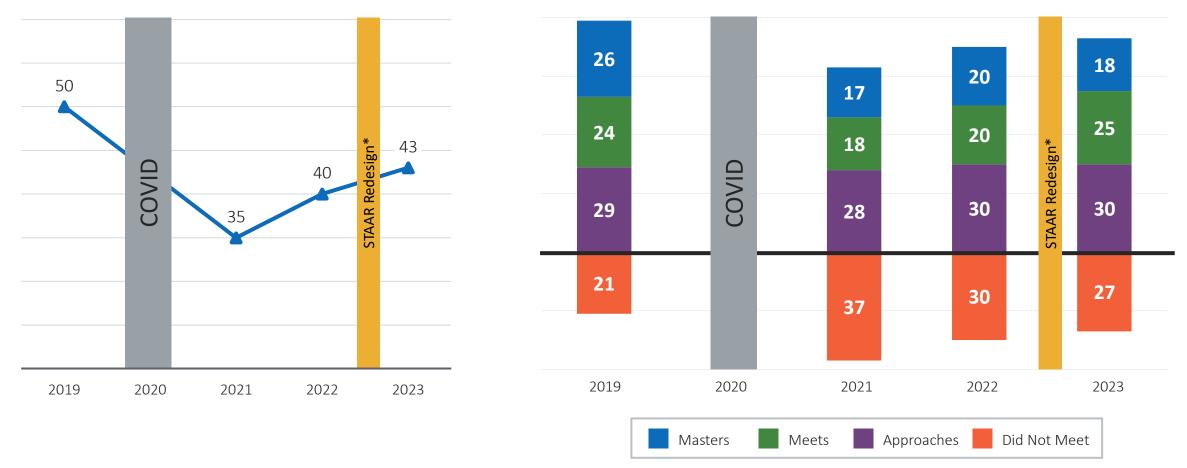
Percent of Students that Met Grade Level

or Above in Math

(Grades 3-8 & Algebra I)

Percent of Students by Performance Level – Math

(Grades 3-8 & Algebra I)



*In 2023, the STAAR test was redesigned to better align with classroom instruction, which necessitated re-setting of standards and scales from 2022 to 2023.

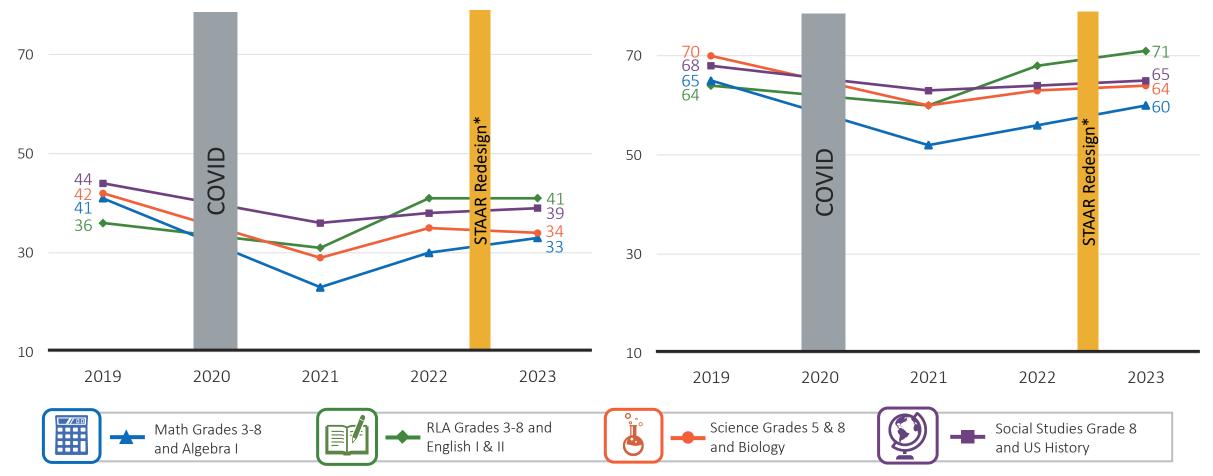


Economically Disadvantaged



ALL

Economically Disadvantaged – Percentage of Students Who Met Grade Level Non-Economically Disadvantaged – Percentage of Students Who Met Grade Level

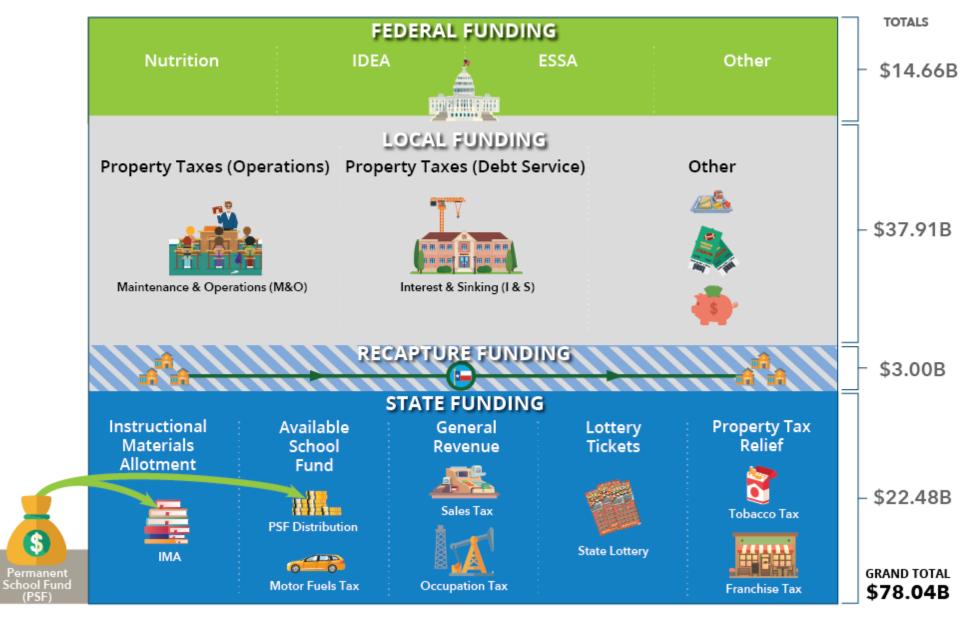


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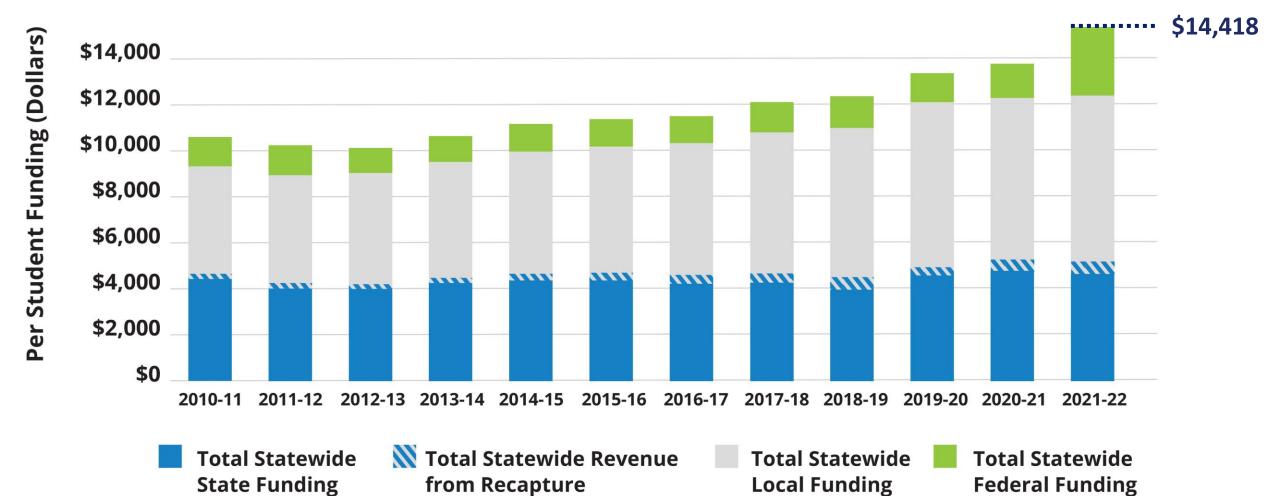


How are Public Schools Funded?

2021-22 School Year



Per Student Annual School Funding in Texas



8



Note: The FSP is driven by both state-level funding and local funding authorized by the legislature. This slide focuses solely on the state-level funding.

\$ Billion	FY22-FY23 GAA	Budget to Actuals	FY22-FY23 Base	FY24-FY25 GAA Art III & SB30	FY24-FY25 GAA Art IX*	FY24-FY25 Total*	Change \$ (%)
Foundation School Program	\$51.7	\$(3.9)	\$47.8	\$48.7	\$16.8	\$65.5	\$17.7 (37%)
All Other Programs	\$14.2	\$1.9	\$16.1	\$16.0	\$0.8	\$16.8	\$0.7 (4.6%)
Subtotal, TEA Approps.	\$65.9	\$(2.0)	\$63.9	\$64.7	\$17.6	\$82.3	\$18.4 (29%)

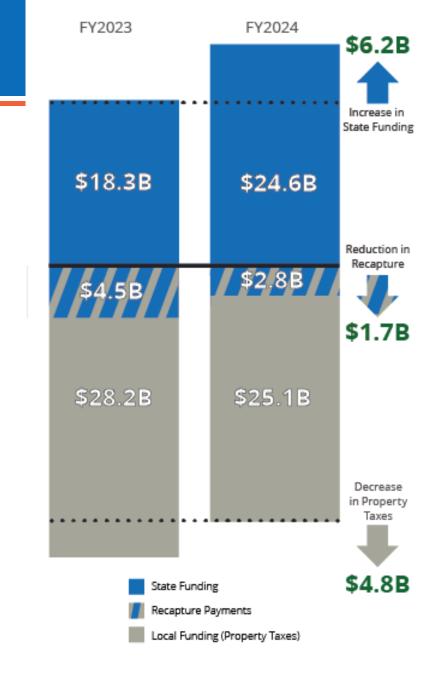
*Includes funding contingent upon legislation to be adopted in special session(s)

State funds for K-12 education are projected to <u>increase</u> <u>\$18.4 billion (or 29%)</u> over actual 2022-2023 biennial spending.

Funding for education purposes appropriated through TEA represents close to one-third of all state funds in the budget.

Lowering property taxes

- As a result of actions by the 88th Legislature, regular and second special sessions:
 - School property taxes will decrease by \$4.8B / year
 - This includes a \$1.7B recapture reduction
 - State spending on K-12 will increase by \$6.2B / year
- This is before any additional potential actions by the Legislature during the fourth special session.



According to headlines, schools have no new money this school year

June 2023

Central Texas school districts face budget deficits after Legislature does not increase key funding July 2023 Bryan ISD voices frustration over lack of legislative funding

July 2023

Rural School Districts Are Facing Financial Ruin. Some State Officials Prefer It That Way.

August 2023

are breaking the bank to pay for teacher raises Fort Worth-area districts stuck with the tab after Texas legislators say no to increasing funding for schools, teacher

With no new funding from the state, Texas schools



88th Regular Session Update – New Total Funding (in millions)



New Net Funding for Public Education – Appropriated & Issued

Recurring Funding Increases:

Increase to Instructional Materials & Technology Allotment (IMTA)		621	GAA III TEA Rider 8
Increase to entitlements & LEA grants for SBOE-Approved Instructional Materials		500	GAA IX 18.78
Increase to FSP payments & technical supports for school safety		300	GAA IX 18.78
Increase in Golden Penny Yield		2,367	GAA IX 18.78
Increase for New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NIFA)		60	GAA IX 18.78
Increase subsidy for public school employee retirement payroll taxes		673	GAA III TRS A.1.1

New One-time Funding:

School safety grants	\$ 1,100	SB30 4.02
Subsidy for ActiveCare	589	GAA III TRS A.3.1
K-12 cybersecurity initiative	55	GAA III TEA B.3.5

New Net Funding for Education – Appropriated & Contingent

\$6.3B new funds fully approved \$300+ / student / year increase

Recurring Funding Increases:

FSP & grant increases for teacher pay, special education, and finance generally	\$ 3,997	GAA IX 18.78
Virtual school grant support	49	GAA IX 18.78
School Choice	500	GAA IX 18.78

New State Share Increases for Public Education

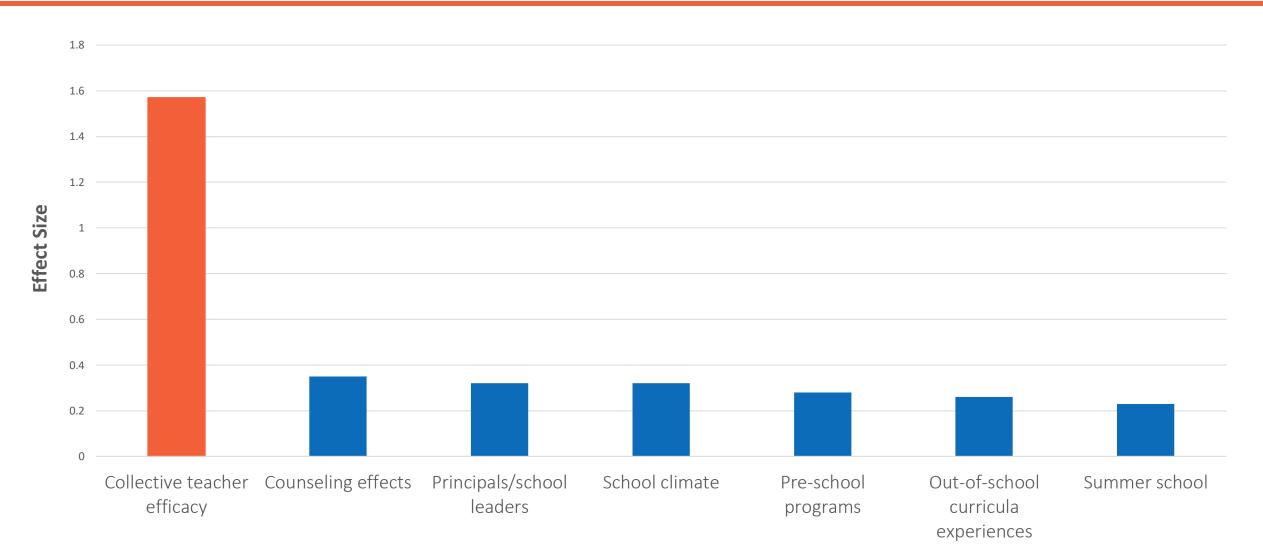
Recurring Funding Increases:

Property tax reductions from existing law	\$ 5,305	GAA IX 18.79
Property tax reductions from SB2 (88-2)	12,295	GAA IX 18.79



How should we be targeting our K-12 funds?

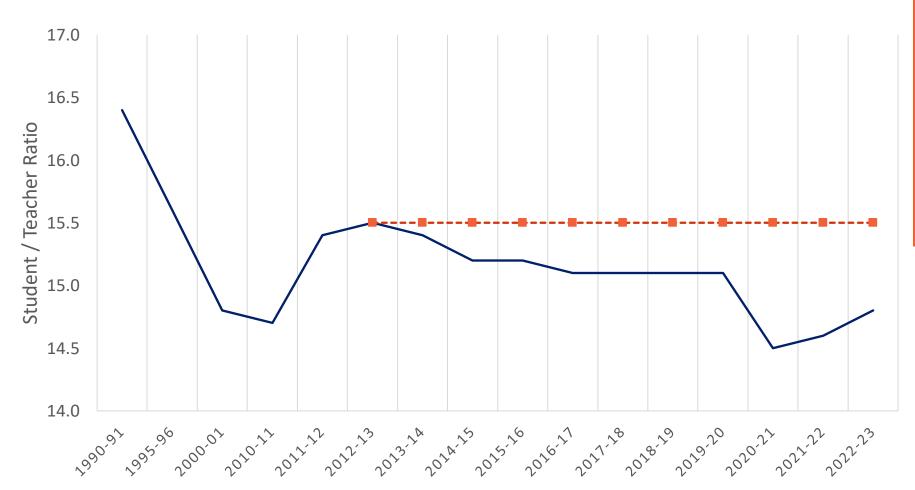
Teachers are the single most important in-school factor impacting student outcomes



Texas Educatior

As school funding has increased, Teacher to Student ratios have decreased. This has impacted teacher pay.



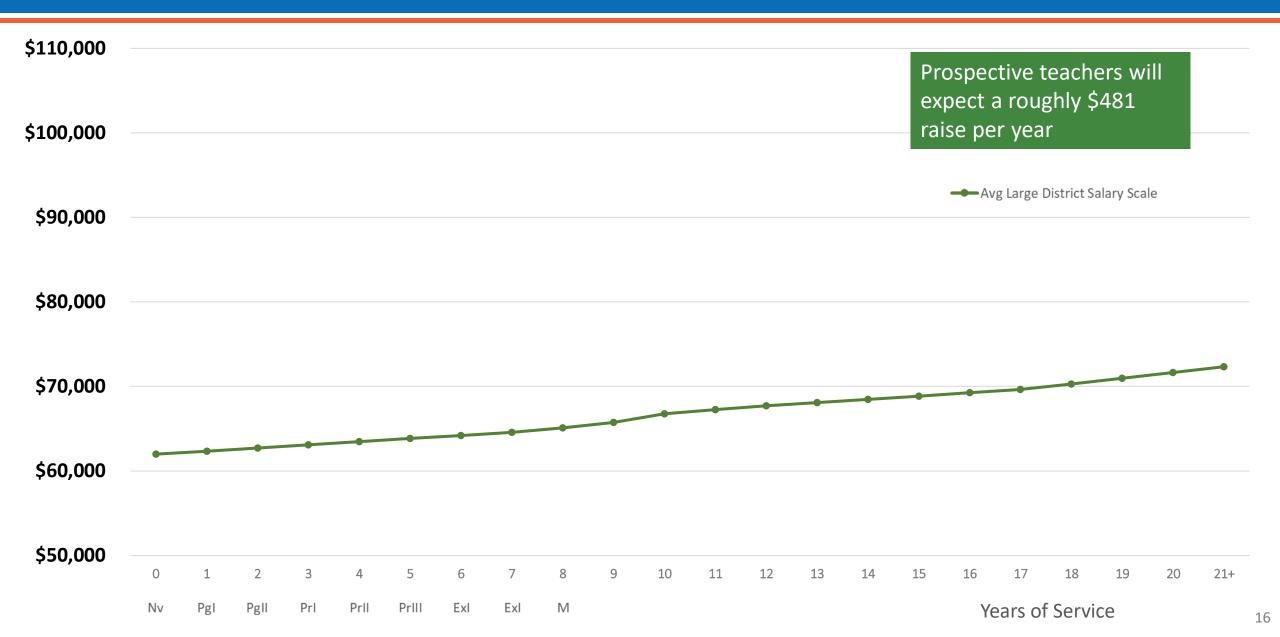


If the student to teacher ratio had remained at 2012 levels, current teacher compensation could be approximately \$3,500 more while spending the same overall on teacher salaries.

> If TX had CA student teacher ratio, average teacher pay in Texas would be \$84,500+

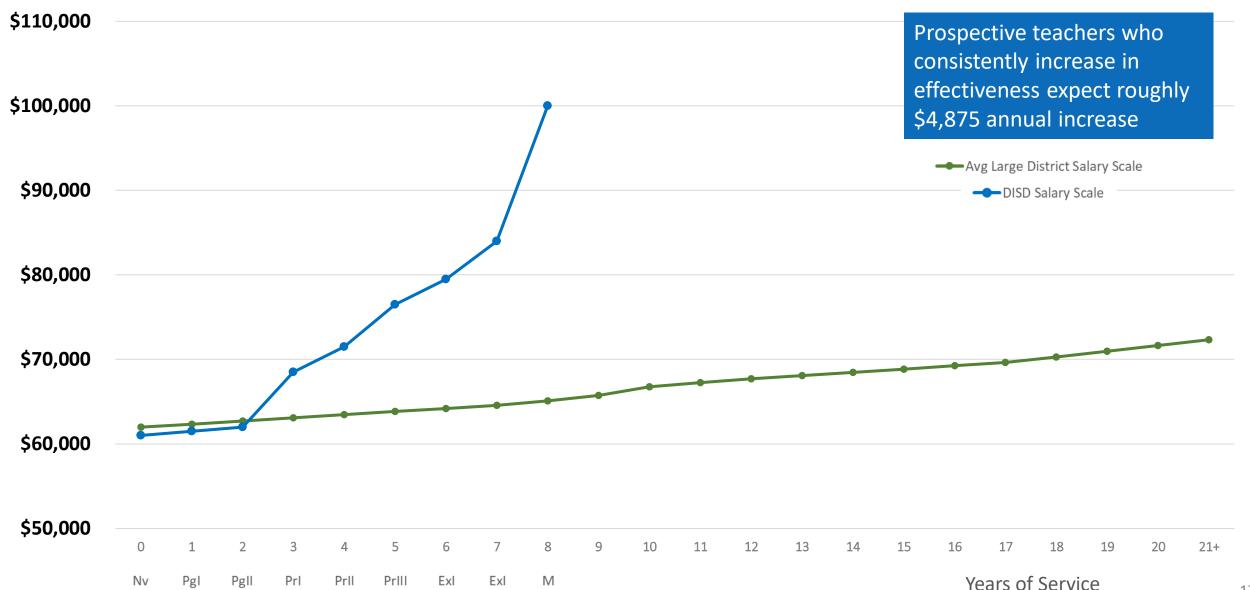
Teacher Raises in Texas Today





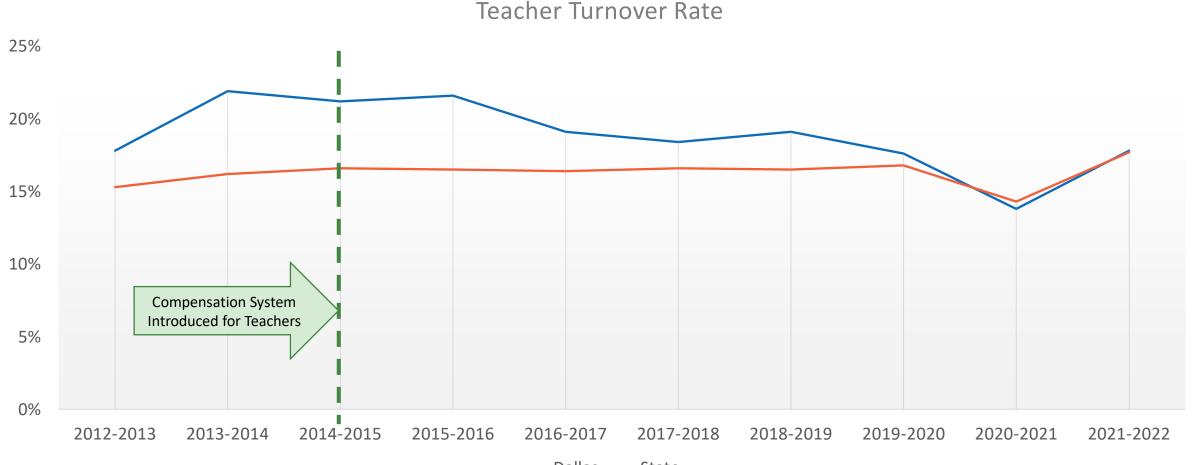
Teacher Raises in Texas: What Could Be





Paying Based on Effectiveness Increased Teacher Retention



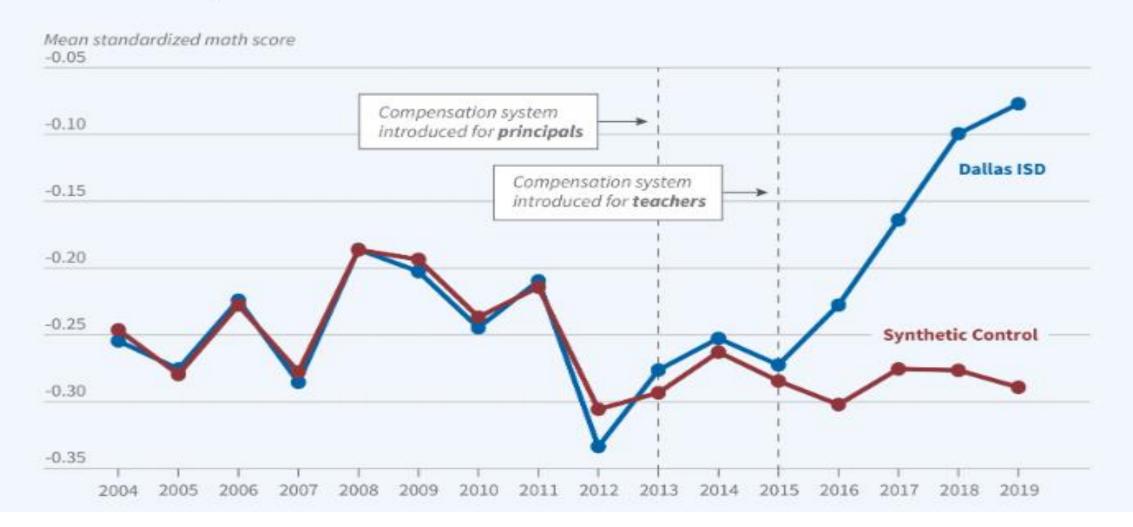


—Dallas —State

Dallas has closed the turnover gap with the state, despite high student poverty



Teacher Compensation Reform and Students' Math Achievement



https://www.nber.org/digest/20236/dallas-initiatives-centered-teacher-pay-show-strong-results-over



School funding matters.

District decisions also matter.



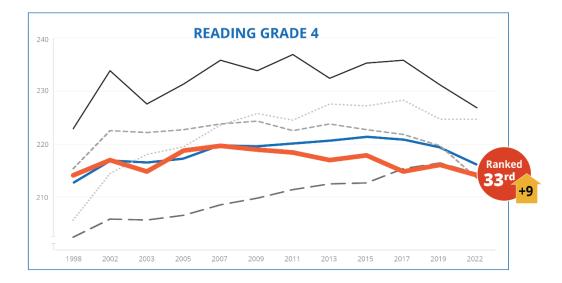
How does Texas compare?

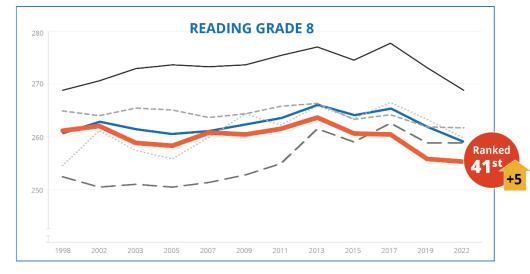
A National Comparison

KEY:

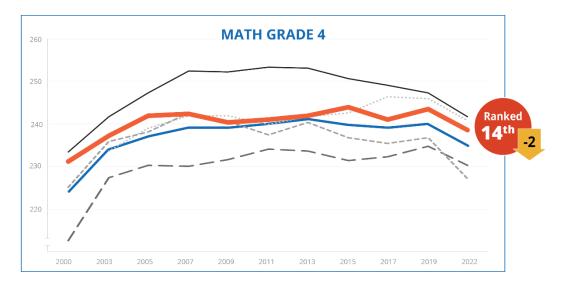
🗕 USA

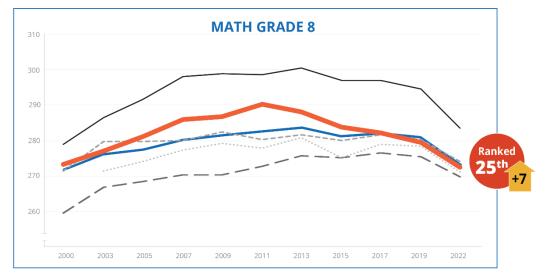






TX





----- FL

– MA

CA

----- NY



2022: How Texas Compares

Results from the 2022 NAEP (National Assessment of Educational Progress), also known as the Nation's Report Card, highlight the hard work of Texas teachers and students. While it shows Texas schools are largely recovering from the effects of the pandemic in reading, work remains to be done in math.

AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS	HISPANIC STUDENTS
Reading 6 th in 4 th grade • 6 th in 8 th grade	Reading 21st in 4th grade • 26th in 8th grade
■+ Math 1st in 4th grade • 1st in 8th grade	Math 4 th in 4 th grade • 7 th in 8 th grade
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	WHITE STUDENTS
Reading 20 th in 4 th grade • 22 nd in 8 th grade	Reading 15th in 4th grade • 40th in 8th grade
Math 6 th in 4 th grade • 9 th in 8 th grade	Math 2 nd in 4 th grade • 24 th in 8 th grade

Which state has higher average scores on NAEP?

	4 th Reading	4 th Math	8 th Reading	8 th Math
White	*	*		
Black	*	*	*	*
Hispanic		*		*
Asian	*	*	*	*
Economically Disadvantaged	*	*		*
Non Economically Disadvantaged	*	*		

From 2022 NAEP

How much is each state spending?



Expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment From NCES 2019-20





Accountability helps Texas schools and students

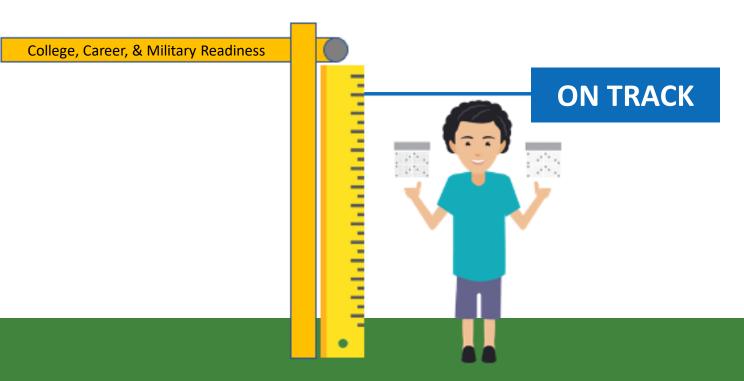


We believe that all students can learn and achieve at high levels.





The State Board of Education has defined what all students should know and be able to do at each grade level if they are to be well prepared for success in life. These are called the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS).



What does this look like in practice?

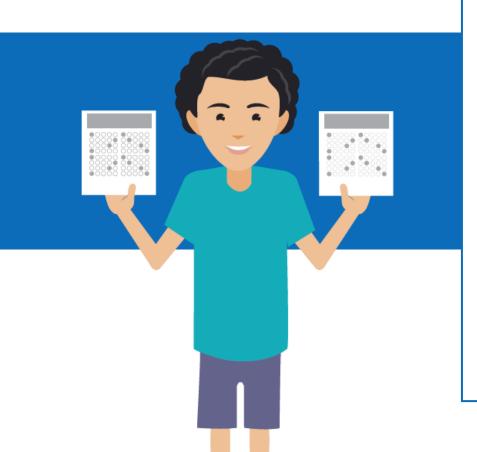
TEKS 3.5A: Represent one- and twostep problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000 using pictorial models, number lines, and equations.



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C)

D)



Actual 3rd Grade STAAR Question:

An art teacher had 736 crayons. She threw away 197 broken crayons. Then she bought 150 more crayons. Which equation shows how to find the number of crayons the art teacher has now?

736 + 197 + 150 = _

736 + 197 - 150 = ____



You can't improve what you can't see. To serve all students well, educators, parents, businesses leaders, and community members need easy access to information regarding how schools and districts are doing.





Monitoring performance with school ratings has been shown to have long term benefits for students:

"Our analysis reveals that pressure on schools to avoid a low performance rating led low-scoring students to score significantly higher on a high-stakes math exam in 10th grade. These students were also more likely to accumulate significantly more math credits and to graduate from high school on time. Later in life, they were more likely to attend and graduate from a fouryear college, and they had higher earnings at age 25."



School Leaders Can't Do It Alone. We Need Your Support.





Thank you