

Funding North Carolina's Public Schools Changes Since FY 2008-09

Has public school funding in FY 2014-15 increased since FY 2008-09 (before the significant recession)?

	Total Receipts and General Fund Appropriations (current dollars)	Allotted ADM	Calculated Dollars per ADM	Funding Increase for Changes in Employee Salaries and Benefits (current dollars)	Retirement Rate	Health Plan
2008-09	\$ 8,706,358,494	1,476,566	\$ 5,896.36	n/a	8.14%	\$ 4,157
2009-10	7,861,434,718	1,464,914	5,366.48	\$ 82,457,527	8.75%	4,527
2010-11	7,718,934,718	1,475,668	5,230.81	240,404,295	10.51%	4,929
2011-12	8,049,556,782	1,480,991	5,435.25	158,240,125	13.12%	4,931
2012-13	8,293,213,775	1,492,793	5,555.50	334,421,986	14.23%	5,192
2013-14	8,411,483,321	1,509,985	5,570.57	53,968,763	14.69%	5,285
2014-15	8,766,572,776	1,520,305	5,766.33	437,940,200	15.21%	5,378
Total				\$ 1,307,432,896		
Change from 2008-09	\$ 60,214,282	43,739	\$ (130.03)	n/a	7.07%	\$ 1,221

In FY 2014-15, \$1,307,432,896 of the \$8,766,572,776 Appropriated and Receipt-funded resources is associated with employee salary and benefit changes since FY 2008-09. Put another way, the total funding for public schools increased \$60,214,282 since FY 2008-09; but, if you back out the funding added for benefit cost increases and salary adjustments, the funding available for classroom activities (textbooks, transportation, teacher assistants, teachers, etc.) has been reduced by over \$1 billion.

If a large portion of the change in funding is associated with employee benefit increases (retirement contributions and health plan) and salary increases, have there been reductions to any resources available to the classroom?

If you apply the funding formulas that were in place in FY 2008-09 to FY 2014-15 average daily membership, the following areas are examples of what has been reduced.

	Positions	Amount	Change
Classroom Teachers (<i>revised from -2,741</i>)	(2,471.0)	\$ (144,869,788)	-3.5%
Teacher Assistants		(151,466,751)	-22.9%
Textbooks		(79,496,749)	-78.1%
Instructional Supplies		(46,202,069)	-51.9%
Instructional Support	(641.4)	(42,342,662)	-9.8%
Improving Student Accountability		(38,339,798)	-100.0%
Staff Development		(12,877,941)	-100.0%
Literacy Coaches		(11,972,355)	-100.0%
School Technology		(10,000,000)	-100.0%
Mentor Teachers		(8,132,812)	-100.0%
Central Office Administration		(26,618,360)	-22.0%
Noninstr. Support Personnel		(50,960,624)	-8.8%
Assistant Principals	(357.4)	(23,434,062)	-18.9%
		\$ (646,713,971)	

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Have there been new programs funded or Continuation Budget increases since FY 2008-09?

Since FY 2008-09, the following programs are examples of new funding initiatives:

Excellent Public Schools Act	\$	36,617,010	new
Advanced Placement Fees		10,831,184	new
Panic Alarms/Resource Officers		7,900,000	new
Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities		3,200,000	new
Liability Insurance		3,145,000	new
	\$	61,693,194	

Since FY 2008-09, the following programs are examples of increases in the Continuation Budget:

Children w/Disabilities	\$	93,800,000	Continuation
At Risk Student Services		64,100,000	Continuation
Low Wealth		15,800,000	Continuation
Limited English Proficiency		6,100,000	Continuation
Small School System Supplemental		2,400,000	Continuation
	\$	182,200,000	

Key Takeaway: The majority of additional funding since FY 2008-09 has been for benefit and salary changes. There have been reductions to classroom funding. Total funding has remained essentially flat since 08-09 despite an increase of 43,739 students. As a result, districts have had to accomplish more with less money per student.