

# Introduction to Public School Funding

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NC public schools divided into 115 local education agencies (LEAs)

- 89 counties where county/LEA boundaries the same
- 11 counties with multiple "county" and "city" LEAs



#### **Constitutional Responsibilities**

#### North Carolina Constitution:

- "The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools..."
- "The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government...may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program."

#### **Delineation of Funding Responsibilities**

1933 School Machinery Act

State



current expenses (instructional program) capital expenses (buildings/maintenance)

#### **Delineation of Operational Responsibilities**

#### State

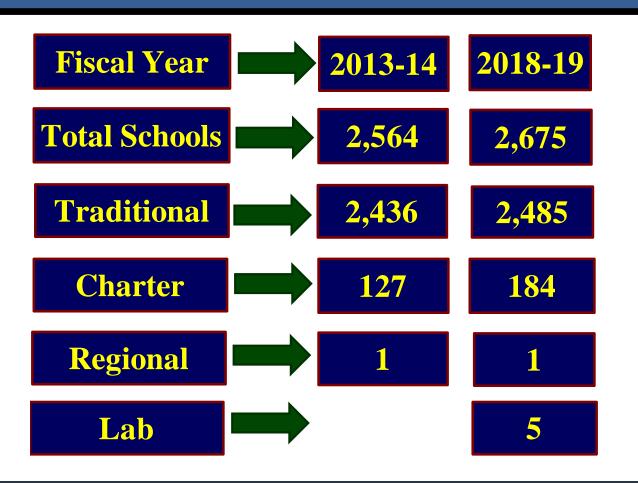


#### **LEAs**



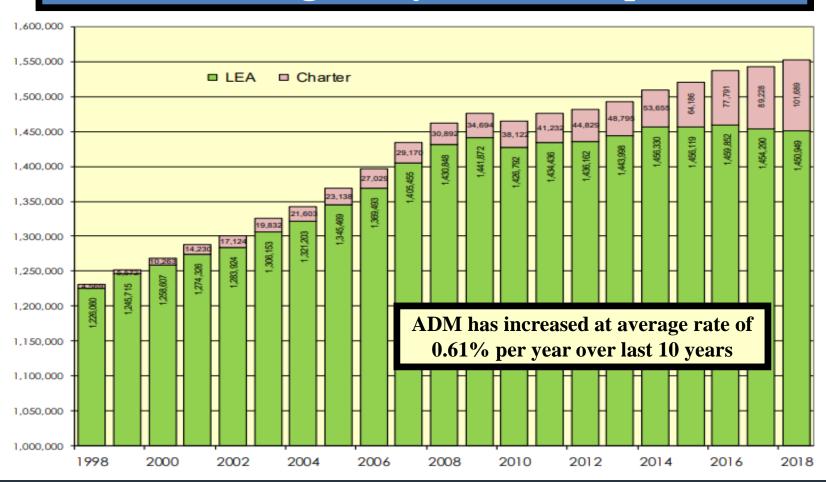
- Development of policies
- Technical assistance
- Oversight & management of statewide resources
- Resource allocations
  - between schools
- Day-to-day operations
- Hiring of personnel

#### **School Characteristics**



Name	Governing Body
Traditional Public Schools	Local Board of Education
Renewal School System (RSS)	Local Board of Education
NC Virtual Public School (NCVPS)	State Board of Education
Innovative School District (ISD)	State Board of Education (may be operated by EMO or DPI)
Regional School	Board of Directors of Regional School
Charter Schools	Nonprofit board or certain municipalities
Lab Schools	UNC Board of Governors

#### **Average Daily Membership**



#### **LEA Characteristics**

#### Size

- 50% of students are in the 12 largest LEAs
- 41 LEAs (about 1 in 3) with fewer than 4,000 students

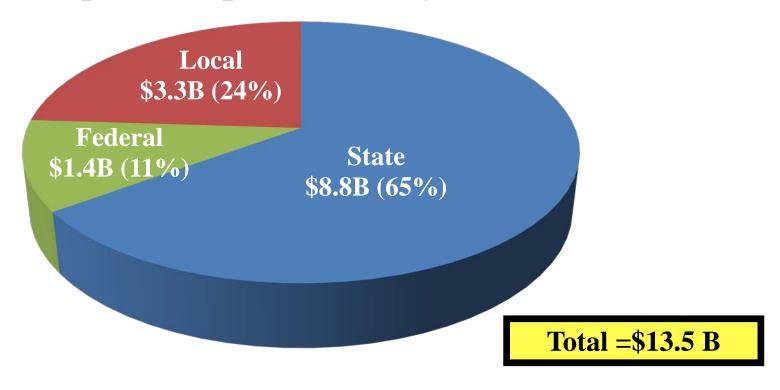
#### Wealth

- Ability to generate local funding for schools

#### Student needs

- Limited English Proficiency
- Child with Disabilities
- Poverty

## Public Schools FY 2017-18 Current Expense Expenditures by Source



#### 2017-18 Per Pupil Expenditures

**State Funds** 

**\$13,256** 



**Average: \$6,154** 



\$5,564

**Federal Funds** 

\$2,748



**Average:** \$1,018



\$429

**Local Funds** 

\$6,235

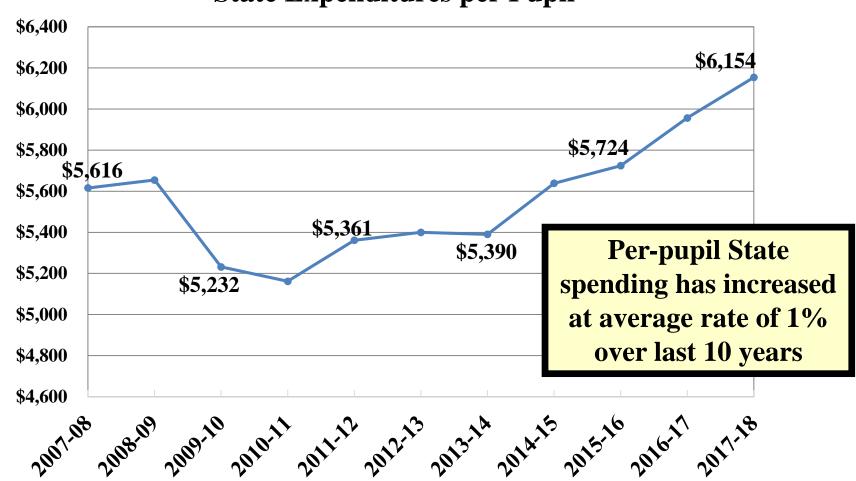


**Average: \$2,306** 



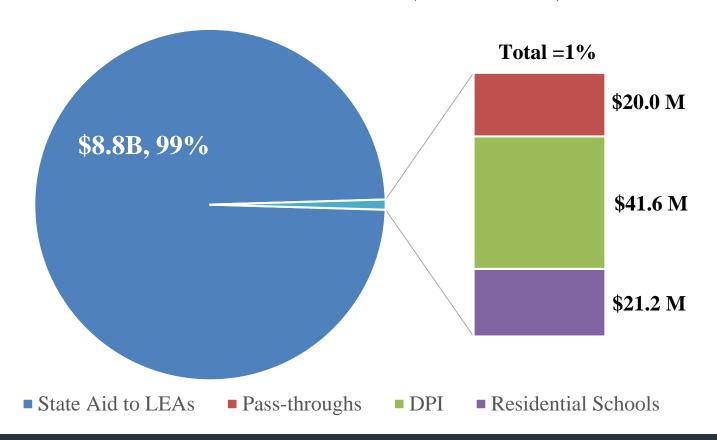
\$959





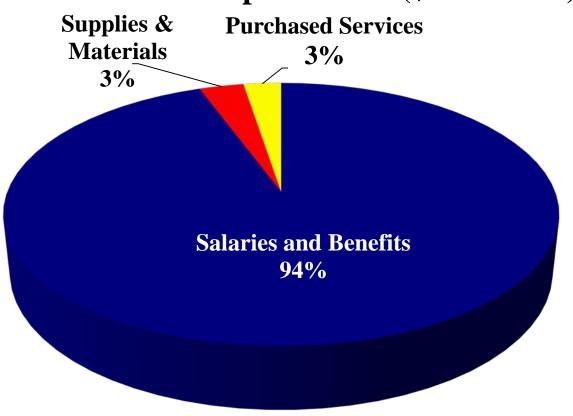
#### **Majority of Funding Supports Districts**

2017-18 General Fund (8.9 billion)



#### **Majority of LEA Spending on Personnel**

2017-18 State Expenditures (\$8.8 billion)



## Number of Full-Time Employees Decreasing

Personnel Type	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	# Change:	% Change:
Central Office	1,868	1,861	1,810	1,885	1,897	1,945	1,992		6.6%
Principals	2,402	2,423	2,432	2,441	2,452	2,451	2,451	49	2.0%
Assistant Principals	3,000	2,686	2,733	2,832	2,938	2,894	2,943	(57)	-1.9%
Teachers	99,098	94,879	95,146	94,566	94,304	94,117	93,411	(5,687)	-5.7%
Instructional Support	14,550	14,465	14,722	15,275	15,560	15,570	16,512	1,962	13.5%
Teacher Assistants	30,002	26,306	24,412	22,505	21,628	21,521	21,422	(8,580)	-28.6%
Technicians	1,640	1,569	1,555	1,682	1,780	1,796	1,546	(94)	-5.7%
Clerical / Secretarial	11,153	10,646	10,270	10,368	10,322	10,193	9,932	(1,221)	-10.9%
Other Non-Certified	27,414	25,635	24,069	23,733	23,272	23,111	23,057	(4,357)	-15.9%
Total	191,127	180,470	177,149	175,287	174,153	173,598	173,266	(17,861)	-9.3%

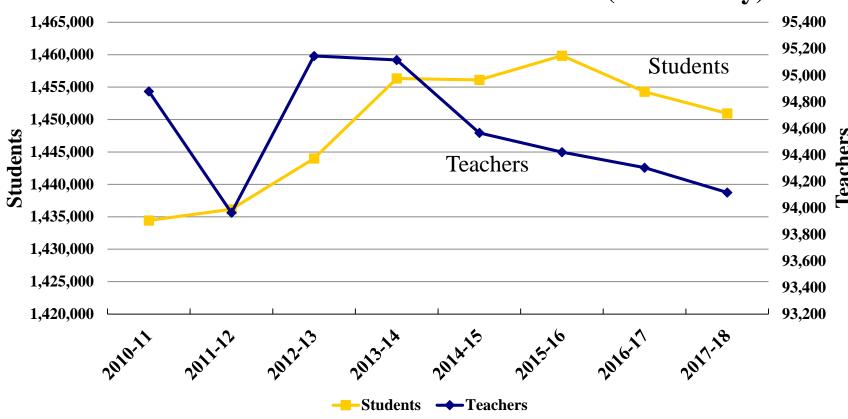
### Changes in FTE Vary by Funding Source

## Full-Time Public School Personnel All Position Types

Fund Source	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	# Change: FY09 v FY18	% Change: FY09 v FY18
State	144,793	125,981	133,792	131,751	132,079	134,115	133,427	133,349	(11,444)	-7.9%
Federal	12,524	26,070	13,993	12,951	12,614	12,302	11,865	11,906	(618)	-4.9%
Local	33,810	28,419	29,364	30,585	28,669	27,736	28,306	28,011	(5,799)	-17.2%
Total	191,127	180,470	177,149	175,287	173,362	174,153	173,598	173,266	(17,861)	-9.3%

#### **Student Population Continues to Grow**

#### **Historic Count of Students and Teachers (LEAs Only)**



#### **Historical Changes in Teacher Salaries**

Fiscal Year	Teachers	State Employees	Consumer Price Index	
1993-94	5.0%	2.0%	2.6%	
1994-95	7.0%	4.0%	2.9%	<b>Effort</b>
1995-96	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	bri
1996-97	5.5%	4.5%	2.8%	
1997-98	7.5%	4.0%	1.8%	teache
1998-99	7.5%	3.0%	1.7%	to r
1999-00	7.5%	3.0%	2.9%	l av
2000-01	6.5%	4.2%	3.4%	
2001-02	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	Rece
2002-03	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	J Rece
2003-04	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	
2004-05	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	]

Efforts made to bring NC teacher salaries to national average

Recession

#### **Historical Changes in Teacher Salaries**

Fiscal Year	Teachers	State Employees	Consumer Price Index	
2005-06	4.2%	2.0%	3.8%	
2006-07	8.0%	5.5%	3.2%	
2007-08	5.0%	4.0%	2.8%	
2008-09	4.0%	2.8%	3.8%	
2009-10	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	Salaries frozen
2010-11	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	
2011-12	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	during Recession
2012-13	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	
2013-14	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	
2014-15	7.0%	\$1,000	1.6%	Focus on early to
2015-16	3.8%	\$750 bonus	0.1%	
2016 17	4.70/	1.5% +	2 10/	mid-career
2016-17	4.7%	0.5% bonus	2.1%	
2017-18	3.3%	2.2%	2.1%	

**2018-19:** Monthly increase from \$5,130 to \$5,200 for 25+ years

#### **Takeaways**

- 1. Over 99% of State funds support LEAs
- 2. Almost all funding supports personnel
- 3. Expenditures per student relatively flat over recent years
  - Growth largely due to salary and benefit increases
- 4. Growth in student population largely in charter schools

# Questions?