



Public Money for Public Schooling

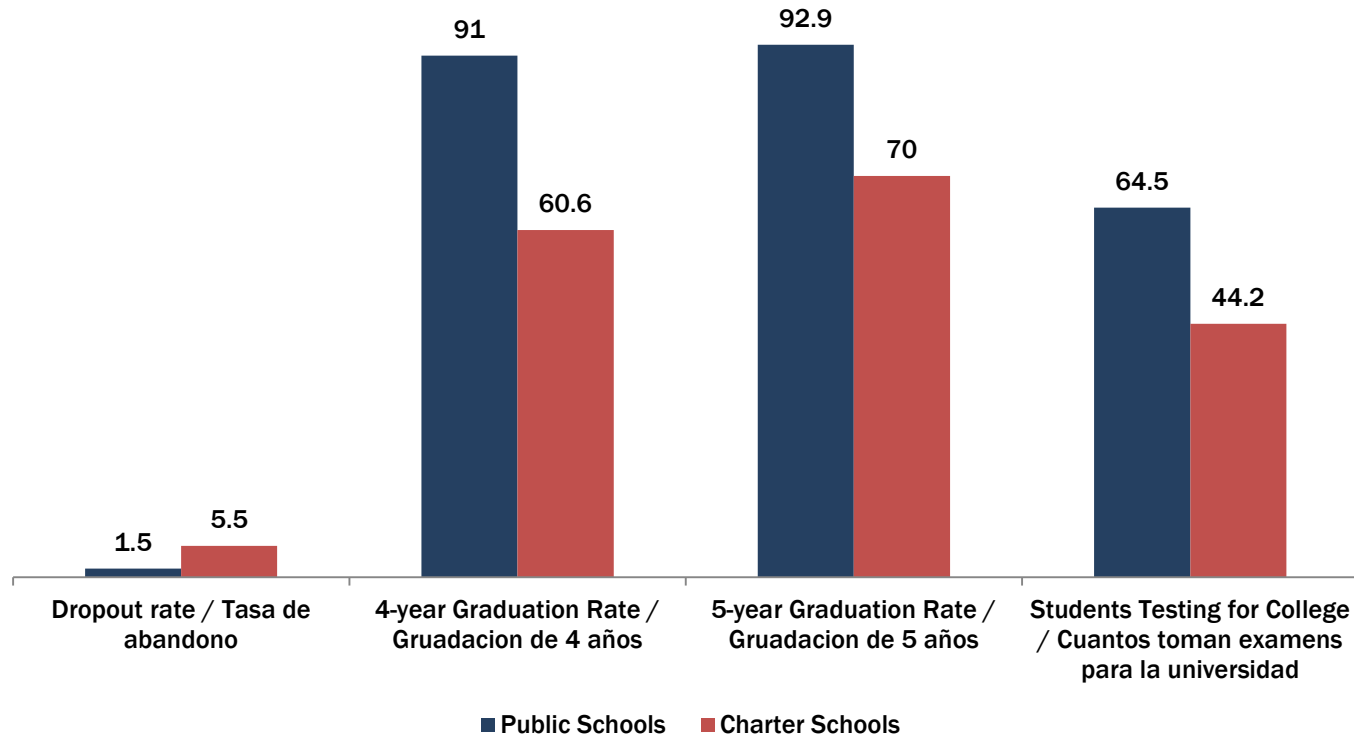


Vouchers Take Away Money... and Don't Help Students

Presented at the Annual IDRA La Semana del Niño Parent Institute, April 27, 2017

<http://budurl.com/IDRALaSemPI>

Comparisons – Comparaciones



Academic Performance / Desempeño Académico

STAAR Performance / Desempeño en la prueba de STAAR

Public schools outperformed charter schools in 3 out of 5 tests.
Las escuelas públicas superan en 3 de 5 pruebas.

Both charter and public schools were equal in the area of reading and writing.
La escuela chárter y publica tienen porcentajes iguales en lectura y escritura.



The Voucher Deception

Diverting public money for private schools will take money away from our communities resulting in higher taxes for homeowners and businesses in the community.

Private schools are not accountable to the public for their actions or results.

Desviar dineros públicos a las escuelas privadas quiere decir menos dineros públicos para nuestras comunidades y el resultado será de impuestos más altos para los propietarios de residencias y negocios en la comunidad.

Las escuelas privadas no tienen que responder al público en general por sus acciones o resultados académicos de los alumnos.

The private schools in Texas do not have the capacity or capability to absorb large numbers of poor students.

Research on vouchers in Chile and other countries show that vouchers would create a dual system of education – separate and unequal.

Las escuelas privadas en Texas ni tienen la capacidad ni la habilidad para inscribir grandes números de alumnos con escasos recursos económicos.

Las investigaciones acerca de los vales en Chile y en otros países nos dicen que los vales crean un sistema educativo dual o sea separatista y desigual.

The main proponents of vouchers are the same forces that have historically opposed school finance equalization.

Students already have education options within the public school systems through magnet schools, charter schools, inter-district transfers and intra-district transfers.

Aquellos que apoyan el uso de los vales son aquellos mismos que históricamente se han opuesto a la igualdad en el sistema de financiamiento de nuestras escuelas públicas.

Nuestros alumnos ya tienen opciones dentro del sistema público de educación como ingresar a escuelas chárter, escuelas imanes y tienen derecho a transferir a escuelas públicas dentro y fuera del distrito escolar.

With a voucher program, it is not the parents who have a choice. The private schools have the choice about which students to accept.

Vouchers would give a new government subsidy to private schools and wealthy parents with children already in private schools.

Dentro del programa de vales, los padres no tienen opciones ni preferencias. Las escuelas privadas deciden qué alumnos aceptar.

Los vales les darán un subsidio gubernamental a escuelas privadas y a padres ricos con hijos ya en las escuelas privadas.

Staff

- ∞ Teachers experience and turnover rate
- ∞ Salary
- ∞ Administration

Other factors found in 2010 by the Civil Rights Project

Choice without equity

- ∞ Racial segregation
- ∞ Economic and linguistic
- ∞ Parent requirement

Empleados

- ∞ Experiencia de las maestras y tasa de rotación
- ∞ Salario
- ∞ Costo de administración

Factores que considerar 2010 El Proyecto de Derechos

Civiles – Opción sin igualdad

- ∞ Aislamiento racial
- ∞ Económico y lingüístico
- ∞ Requisitos para los padres



Vouchers remove much needed public money from our public schools.
Vouchers, o vales, nos reduce el dinero publico de las escuelas.

The majority of families cannot afford to pay the difference in tuition costs to private schools once they utilize their voucher money.

La mayoria de familias no tenemos el dinero para pagar el resto de las cuotas, o tuition.

We have already suffered many losses in funding in public schools.

Ya hemos perdido millones de diners en recursos para las escuelas publicas.





Investing in our neighborhood public schools is investing in our community.

Invertir en nuestras escuelas públicas es invertir en el futuro de nuestras comunidades.



«Un país que destruye la
Escuela Pública no lo hace nunca
por dinero, porque falten
recursos o su costo sea excesivo.

Un país que desmonta la
Educación, las Artes o las
Culturas, está ya gobernado por
aquellos que sólo tienen algo que
perder con la difusión del saber»

ITALO CALVINO, 1974



MARCH 30, 2017 · 10:54AM

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School Vouchers' Dismal Record of Failure Comes Into Focus

BY TIM WALKER





1997 Edgewood had no “low performing” schools and 2 were “recognized”

1998 San Antonio businessman Dr. James R. Leininger

CEO Children's Educational Opportunity
Horizon Scholarship Program

1998-2008 The program was funded by a \$50 million contribution

CEO vouchers ranged from \$2,000 to \$4,700 per year

* We lost \$5,800 for each student who left for a total loss of \$4.8 million.

Breaking Down School Budgets

Following the dollars into the classroom

By [Marguerite Roza](#)

Schools are financed from three main sources:

local
state
federal funds

<http://educationnext.org/breaking-down-school-budgets-2/>



Texas Supreme Court Rules School Funding System is Constitutional

BY KIAH COLLIER

MAY 13, 2016

More than 600 Texas school districts sued the state after the Legislature cut \$5.4 billion from the public education budget in 2011. 2013 Legislature, restored about \$3.4 billion

<https://www.texastribune.org/2016/05/13/texas-supreme-court-issues-school-finance-ruling/>

Report Examines How Budget Cuts Affected Texas Schools

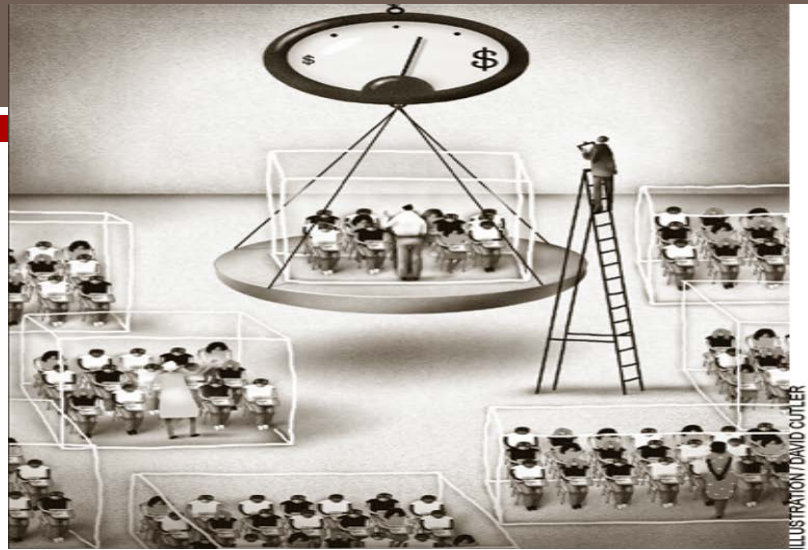
BY MORGAN SMITH

SEPT. 27, 2012

Texas has had an average increase of 83,000 students statewide in each of the last four years, districts eliminated more than 10,000 teaching positions 2011. About a third of districts went into their emergency fund in 2011-2012 to make up for the state cuts.

<https://www.texastribune.org/2012/09/27/report-examine-budget-cuts-affected-texas-schools/>





Public Education Costs per Pupil by State Rankings

Posted October 1, 2012 in Classroom Resources

Updated June 13, 2016

In 2011 Texas ranked 40th Per-pupil spending
In 2013 we ranked 49th
In 2014 we ranked 42nd

[http://education.cu-portland.edu/blog/classroom-resources/
public-education-costs-per-pupil-by-state-rankings/](http://education.cu-portland.edu/blog/classroom-resources/public-education-costs-per-pupil-by-state-rankings/)



Center for Public Policy Priorities

http://forabettertexas.org/images/ED_2013_08_PP_publicedbudget.pdf

Sizing Up the 2014-2015 Texas Budget: Public Education

Chandra Villanueva villanueva@cphp.org

In 2008, local/state/federal education spending averaged \$10,220 per student. Under the new budget for 2014-2015 per-student funding will drop to \$9,609. This represents a \$611 per-student drop in funding. For a classroom of 30 students... that's a loss of \$18,330.



The 2011 Texas Legislature eliminated \$208.6 million in state grant money for Pre K programs

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)... in 2013 U.S. cut monies for ages 6-21 & 3-5



Every day in America, the promise of educational equity is not met....

<http://mendezbrown.idra.org/promise-unfulfilled/>





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