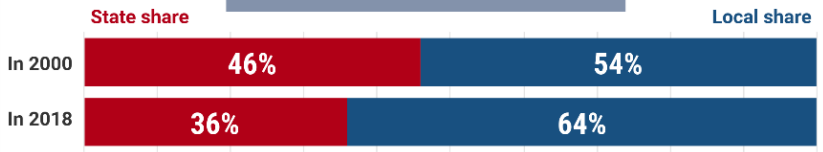
Texas Divestment of Public Education

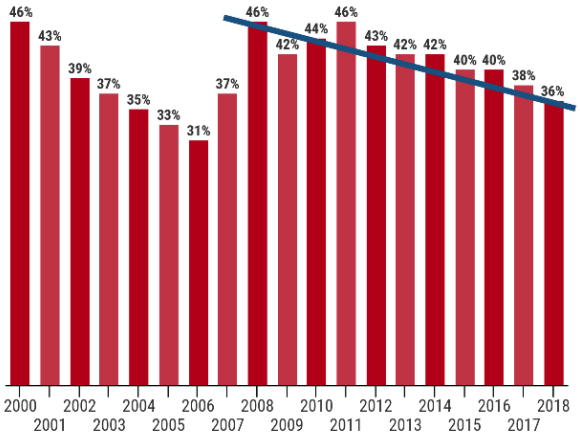
The Texas Constitution requires the State to provide education for all students. But state funding has dropped, not risen. During the last almost two decades, the state has reduced its contribution from 54 percent in 2000 to 36 percent in 2018.

#1 Who is paying?



Percentages reflect traditional public schools (not charters). Local share includes intermediate funds. State share includes federal funding, which relatively small and variable.

#2 Trending down, not up!



Percentages reflect traditional public schools (not charters).

Every percentage point represents millions of dollars.

In the last decade, state cuts to education and increases in property values have resulted in local communities footing the bill for K-12 public education.

The result? Inadequate and inequitable resources for school children.

#3 Texas ranks 38th

A B C **D** F

In 2018, Texas received a **D** on a national school finance report, with Texas ranking **#38** in the country.

As the state defaults in its responsibility to fund education, most school districts in Texas, especially property-poor districts, are stressed to raise taxes and are unable to deliver the quality education that all students deserve.

It doesn't have to be this way

Data Sources: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2019; Is School Funding Fair? A National Report Card, Education Law Center, 2018

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