

Fair Funding for Strong Public School Education

Every public school should have the resources it needs to provide an excellent education to all students, including English learners and students in families with low incomes. To do this, the state should fund all public schools adequately and equitably. However, schools in Texas have struggled to get fair funding for decades.

What makes funding unfair?

Despite changes to public education funding in 2019 through House Bill 3 (HB 3), many funding inequities remain in Texas, including the following.



Student-based funding that is still too low. Student-based weights generate additional funding for special student populations, including English learners, students with disabilities, and students from “economically disadvantaged” families. Recent changes to the school finance system adjusted some of these weights, but many remain too low to sufficiently fund schools to meet students’ needs (Craven, 2020; Cárdenas, 1997).



There is still an imbalance between high-property wealth and low-property wealth districts. HB 3 created a new system of tax compression, combining statewide compression with district-by-district property tax compression. It also requires districts to reduce their property tax rates if the revenue they generate from those taxes will increase by more than 2.5% in any given year. Allowing district-by-district compression increases inequity in the school finance system. High-property wealth school districts can tax residents at lower rates, while low-property wealth school districts will have to tax at higher rates to get the same funding (Craven, 2019).



Inequities divert funding from the students who need it most. Texas funding formulae do not ensure that funds are equitably targeted. For example, HB 3 created new allotments for early education and college, career and military readiness. But those funds are not fairly targeted to meet the needs of all students and schools and may actually provide the most benefit to schools that already have successful programs.

Inequitable Funding Hurts Texas Students

Unfair funding in the classroom for English learners, students from families with limited incomes, and other student groups means fewer educational resources for needed programs, up-to-date technology and equipment, and sufficient teaching support. Unfair funding in Texas continues to benefit wealthier neighborhoods and can violate the



The Texas school finance system determines a minimum per-pupil funding amount.



It then adds additional funding for certain student populations in the school, like English learners and students with disabilities.



The state and local school districts share the costs.



School districts generate their share of school funding through property taxes.



The funding formula allows wealthy school districts to use their high property tax revenues to provide more resources to their students than poor districts, many of which educate large proportions of students of color.

civil rights of students of color, students from families with limited incomes, and English learners to receive high-quality public education (IDRA, 2019).

Policy Recommendations for Texas

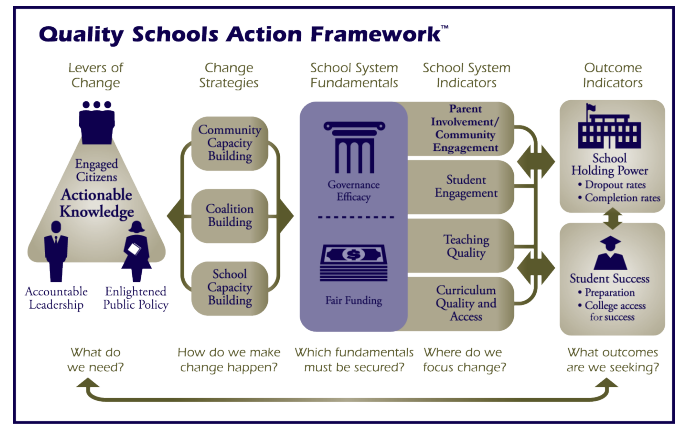
The Texas Legislature should...

- Commission and fund a cost study on the base school funding and additional student-based funding needed to provide an excellent education for all students.
- Legislators should revise the property tax changes in HB 3 to make similar local tax effort result in similar levels of funding for schools.
- Remove the tax rate cap from 2019 and protect sources of tax revenue that fund public schools. Also establish new funding streams to alleviate property tax pressures and assist districts' COVID-19 responses.

Legislators and state education officials should...

- Ensure the Texas Education Agency's decisions are subject to democratic, data-driven evaluation processes.

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