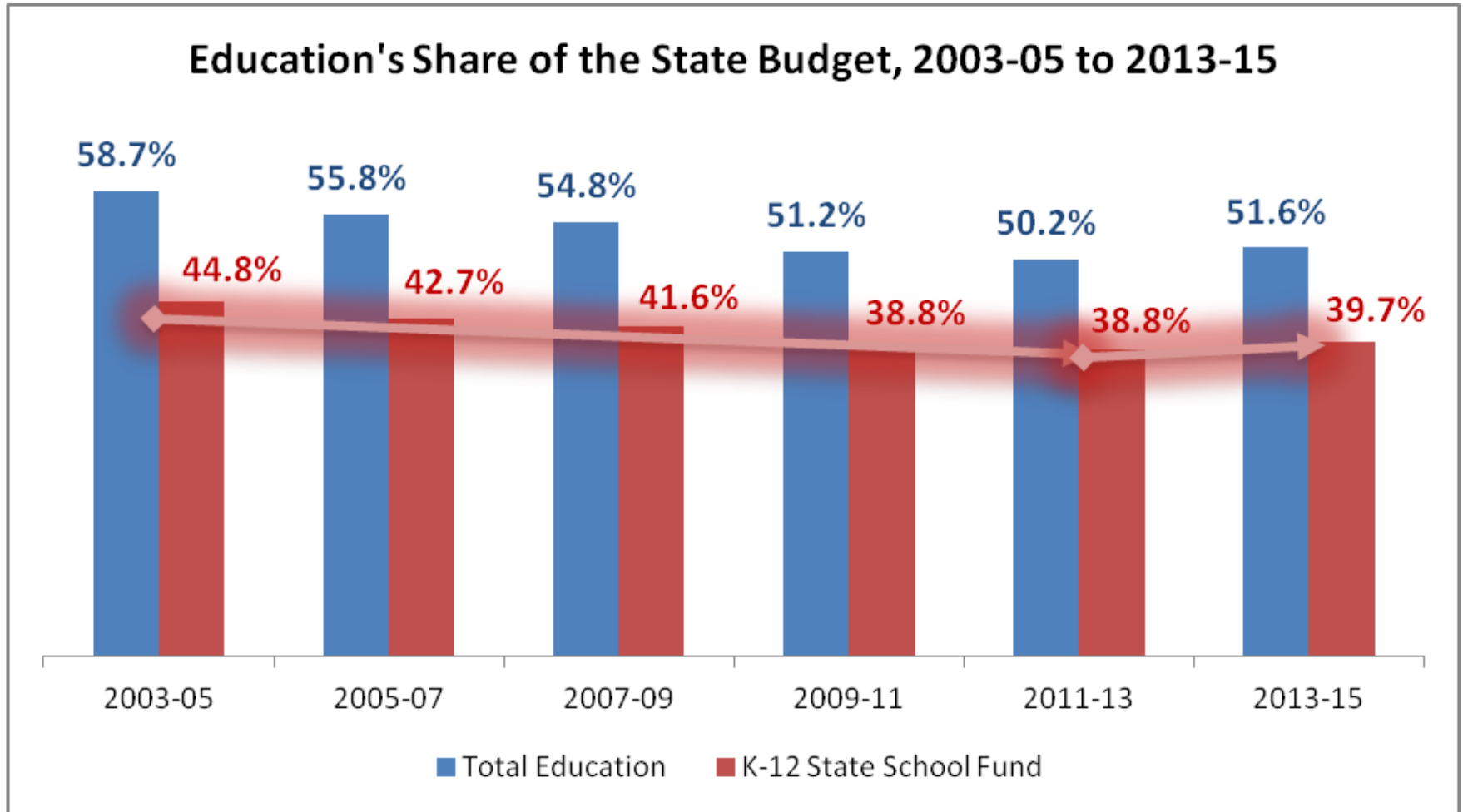


OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR SCHOOLS

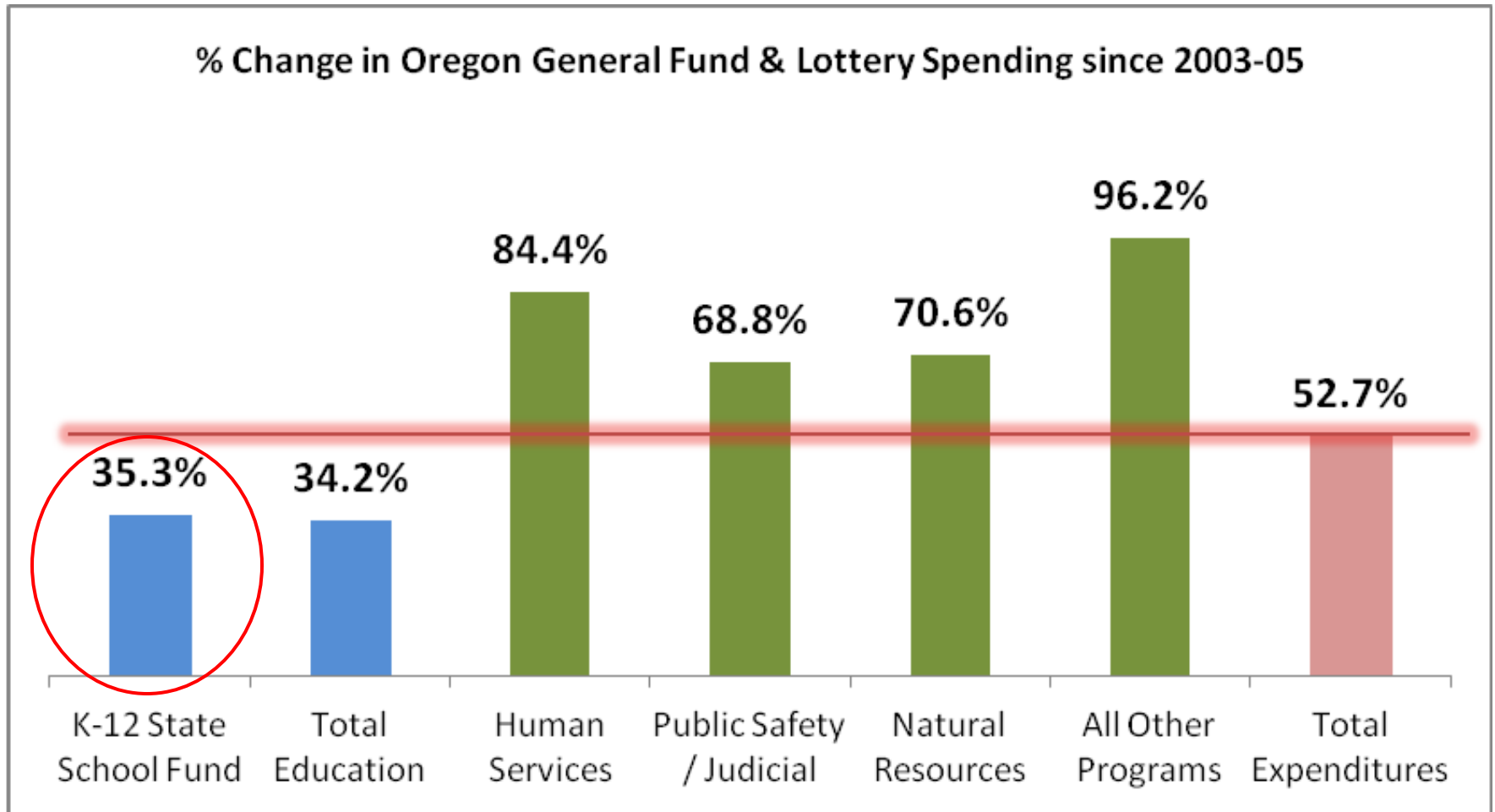
*How will potential 2015-17 SSF
Levels Impact the Futures of Oregon
Students?*

*Shorter school years and higher class sizes? Or full-day
kindergarten that is truly funded? Or an investment and
improvement trajectory?*

Education's share of the state budget has declined by about 5 percent since 2003-05



Oregon's state budget has prioritized services other than education since 2003-05



A dozen+ years of disinvestment have created

Oregon's 'Education Fundamentals' Gap

▶ Instructional Time Gap

- ▶ One year less than the national average, grades 1-12

▶ Class Size

- ▶ 49th in student-teacher ratio
 - ▶ (Nearly **6 more students per teacher** than the U.S. average)

▶ Funding to provide Basic Programs and Supports

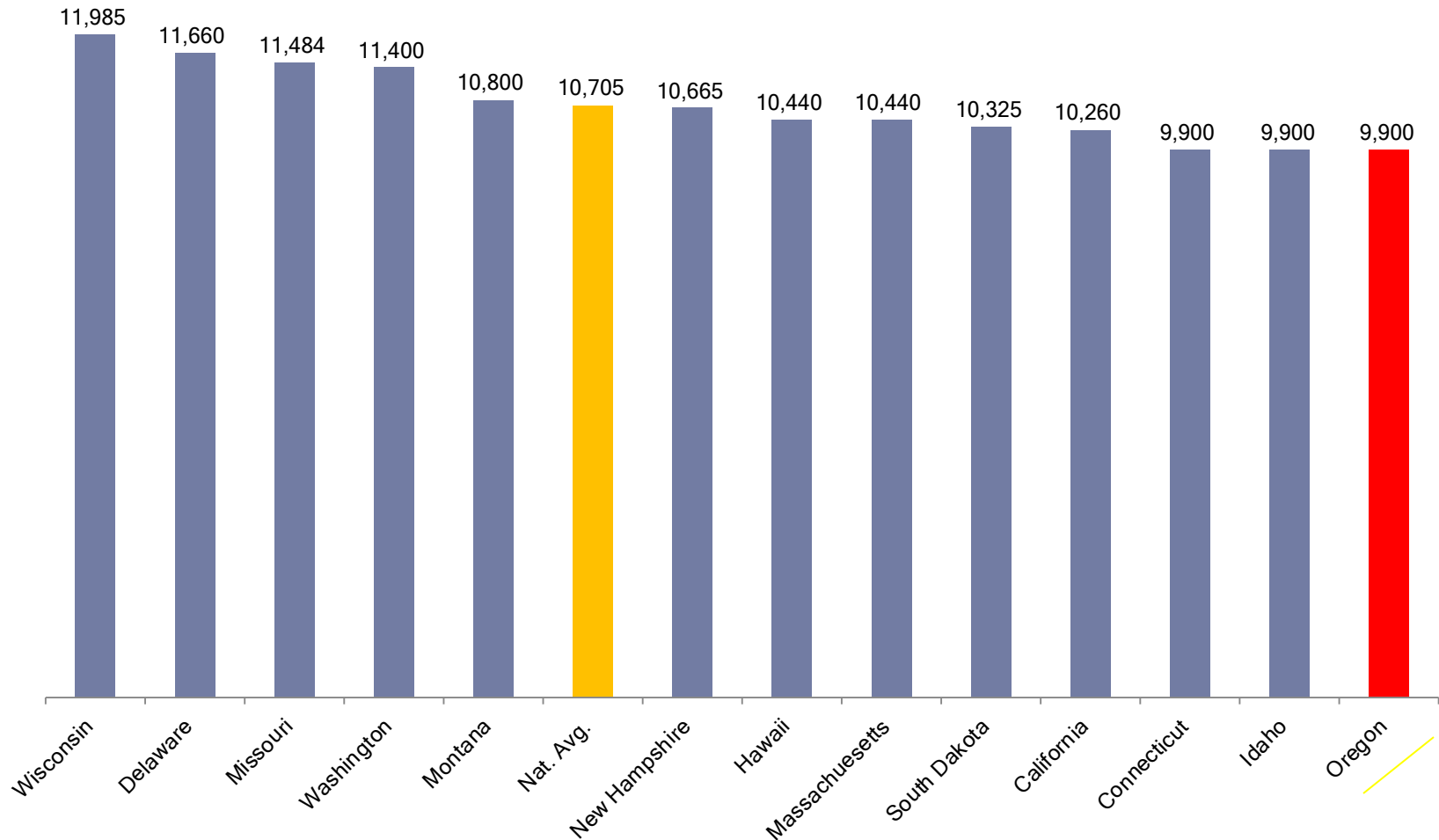
- ▶ Oregon spends about 88% of the national average per pupil on K-12
- ▶ Oregon is 46th in state expenditures on K-12 as a percent of state taxable resources

▶ Low ranking in graduation rates, closing achievement gaps

▶ Data Sources: Education Commission of the States, 2013; National Education Association, 2013; National Center on Education Statistics, 2012; Quality Counts, 2014

Oregon's 'Smarter Balanced Time Gap'

Total Required Minimum Instructional Hours by 'Smarter Balanced' State, Grades 1-11



▶ Data Source: Education Commission of the States, "Number of Instructional Days/Hours in the School Year," 2013

How did we determine what potential 2015-17 school funding levels will mean for our schools?

- ▶ Our goal was to provide you with accurate information
- ▶ Met regionally with superintendents throughout the fall
- ▶ Worked with OASBO to survey superintendents and business managers, and to provide worksheet so that all districts were calculating information consistently
- ▶ Collectively determined the SSF levels at which:
 - ▶ Most districts could maintain current programs and class sizes while adding full-day kindergarten.
 - ▶ A meaningful investment could be made in improving outcomes for students, especially those most at risk.
- ▶ Arrived at three levels: **\$7.235, \$7.5 and \$7.875**

What would a 2015-17 State School Fund of

\$7.235 BILLION

mean for Oregon students and their schools?



A \$7.235 billion State School Fund will mean:

- ▶ Significantly reduced funding per student (-\$87 per student)
- ▶ The state is no longer in a recession, but schools would continue to be, with many districts and students experiencing:
 - ▶ Teacher and staff layoffs
 - ▶ Fewer school days
 - ▶ Higher class sizes
 - ▶ Reduced programs and services
- ▶ Full-day kindergarten is not funded. Instead, districts would be forced districts to choose between full-day K or maintaining programs and class sizes for students in grades 1-12. This is \$300 million short of what schools need to add full-day kindergarten and maintain current class sizes and programs.

Per student funding, 2014-15 vs. 2015-16 based on Co-Chairs' \$7.235 billion SSF

▶ Portland

-\$132 per ADMw

▶ Woodburn

-\$117 per ADMw

▶ Lincoln County

-\$89 per ADMw

▶ Lebanon

-\$89 per ADMw

▶ North Clackamas

-\$87 per ADMw

▶ North Wasco (The Dalles)

-\$85 per ADMw

▶ Gresham-Barlow

-\$78 per ADMw

▶ Salem-Keizer

-\$70 per ADMw

▶ Hood River

-\$66 per ADMw

▶ David Douglas

-\$63 per ADMw

▶ Parkrose

-\$61 per ADMw

▶ Sheridan

-\$59 per ADMw

What would a 2015-17 State School Fund of

\$7.5 BILLION

mean for Oregon students and their schools?



A \$7.5 billion State School Fund will mean:

- ▶ Most districts will be able to maintain current programs and class sizes, while adding full-day kindergarten.
- ▶ An important first step in improvement – funding the implementation of full-day kindergarten.
- ▶ Not the investment level required to make significant progress toward the national average in instructional time or class size



What would a 2015-17 State School Fund of

\$7.875 BILLION

mean for Oregon students and their schools?



A \$7.875 billion State School Fund will mean:

- ▶ Most districts will be able to reduce class size, increase instructional time and/or provide needed programs and services for students most at risk.
- ▶ Over time, these investments will result in:
 - ▶ Greater third-grade literacy
 - ▶ Higher graduation rates
 - ▶ Reduced achievement gaps
 - ▶ Increased college-and-career readiness



For more information: State and Local Posters

► <http://www.cosa.k12.or.us/content/ssf-levels>

