

The cumulative effect of spending cuts and caps, and sequestration on federal education funding the past few years has resulted in a real deterioration in the level of education services that can be provided compared to as many as a dozen years ago. Should Congress adopt a year-long continuing resolution for fiscal year 2016 (school year 2016-17), the funding gap would only grow larger and make the challenge of closing the opportunity gap even bigger. Instead, ask Congress to raise the caps!

	When adjusted for inflation and enrollment, funding in 2016 under a year-long continuing resolution would be below 2004 by--	The additional funding required in 2016 just to provide the same level of services as was provided in 2004--
<b>Education Department (ED) Total Discretionary</b>	<b>16.1 percent</b>	<b>\$12.7 billion</b>
<b>ED Total Discretionary, excluding Pell Grants</b>	<b>29.3 percent</b>	<b>\$18.1 billion</b>
<b>Selected Programs:</b>		
<b>ESEA Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies</b>	<b>14.0 percent</b>	<b>\$2.3 billion</b>
<b>ESEA Title III English Language Acquisition State Grants</b>	<b>20.2 percent</b>	<b>\$184 million</b>
<b>ESEA Title VIII Impact Aid Programs</b>	<b>22.8 percent</b>	<b>\$375 million</b>
<b>Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)</b>	<b>15.8 percent</b>	<b>\$2.1 billion</b>
<b>Career &amp; Technical Education State Grants</b>	<b>31.1 percent</b>	<b>\$497 million</b>
<b>Campus-Based Student Aid Programs</b>	<b>41.5 percent</b>	<b>\$1.2 billion</b>
<b>Higher Education TRIO Programs</b>	<b>39.4 percent</b>	<b>\$539 million</b>
<b>Head Start (administered by HHS)</b>	<b>28.4 percent</b>	<b>\$3.4 billion</b>

**raise** the caps

Source: NEA calculated a current services baseline for each program using data from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service and HHS Office of Budget. Each program's 2004 actual funding (base year) was adjusted each year thereafter for changes in enrollment and costs (CPI adjusted to a school-year basis) using data from the National Center for Education Statistics, and compared to a 2016 estimate assuming an across-the-board cut of 1.3 percent from current levels under a year-long continuing resolution. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. | September 25, 2015

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Unless spending caps are raised, federal education funding to states for fiscal year 2016 under a year-long continuing resolution would continue to fall short of what is needed to provide the same level of services as was provided a dozen years ago.

## Federal PreK-12 Funding by State

	When adjusted for inflation and enrollment, preK-12 funding in 2016 under a year-long continuing resolution would be below 2004 by--	The additional preK-12 funding required in 2016 just to provide the same level of services as was provided in 2004		When adjusted for inflation and enrollment, preK-12 funding in 2016 under a year-long continuing resolution would be below 2004 by--	The additional preK-12 funding required in 2016 just to provide the same level of services as was provided in 2004		When adjusted for inflation and enrollment, preK-12 funding in 2016 under a year-long continuing resolution would be below 2004 by--	The additional preK-12 funding required in 2016 just to provide the same level of services as was provided in 2004
AL	23.4 percent	\$156 million	LA	26.3 percent	\$218 million	OH	10.0 percent	\$137 million
AK	12.8 percent	\$39 million	ME	22.2 percent	\$41 million	OK	32.0 percent	\$212 million
AZ	23.0 percent	\$246 million	MD	24.1 percent	\$158 million	OR	30.1 percent	\$154 million
AR	23.3 percent	\$104 million	MA	24.0 percent	\$201 million	PA	17.1 percent	\$250 million
CA	30.9 percent	\$1.74 billion	MI	10.4 percent	\$131 million	RI	21.4 percent	\$34 million
CO	28.2 percent	\$168 million	MN	20.6 percent	\$119 million	SC	22.0 percent	\$140 million
CT	21.0 percent	\$84 million	MS	22.5 percent	\$115 million	SD	22.1 percent	\$47 million
DE	27.6 percent	\$42 million	MO	20.4 percent	\$156 million	TN	22.5 percent	\$186 million
DC	30.8 percent	\$40 million	MT	23.6 percent	\$52 million	TX	34.1 percent	\$1.60 billion
FL	21.5 percent	\$488 million	NE	29.0 percent	\$82 million	UT	31.7 percent	\$123 million
GA	24.4 percent	\$341 million	NV	15.9 percent	\$46 million	VT	19.2 percent	\$21 million
HI	28.8 percent	\$68 million	NH	12.4 percent	\$17 million	VA	27.0 percent	\$255 million
ID	31.3 percent	\$73 million	NJ	16.5 percent	\$170 million	WA	24.9 percent	\$210 million
IL	20.0 percent	\$364 million	NM	32.8 percent	\$174 million	WV	29.0 percent	\$87 million
IN	12.3 percent	\$91 million	NY	28.3 percent	\$946 million	WI	20.7 percent	\$142 million
IA	21.4 percent	\$74 million	NC	20.2 percent	\$240 million	WY	30.0 percent	\$46 million
KS	21.2 percent	\$86 million	ND	27.6 percent	\$45 million			
KY	21.4 percent	\$131 million						

**raise** the caps

Source: NEA calculated a current services baseline for each state using funding levels from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service. Each state's 2004 actual funding (base year) was adjusted each year thereafter for changes in the state's enrollment and costs (CPI adjusted to a school-year basis) using data from the National Center for Education Statistics, and compared to a 2016 state estimate assuming an across-the-board cut of 1.3 percent from current levels under a year-long continuing resolution. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. | September 25, 2015

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