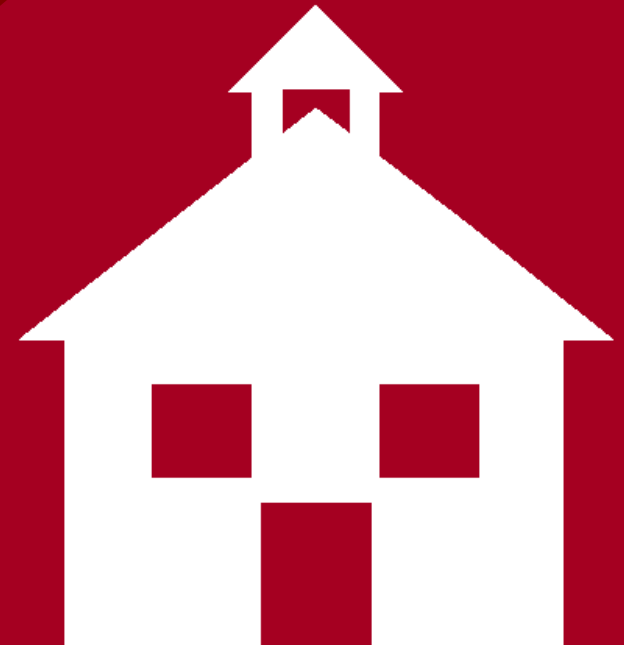
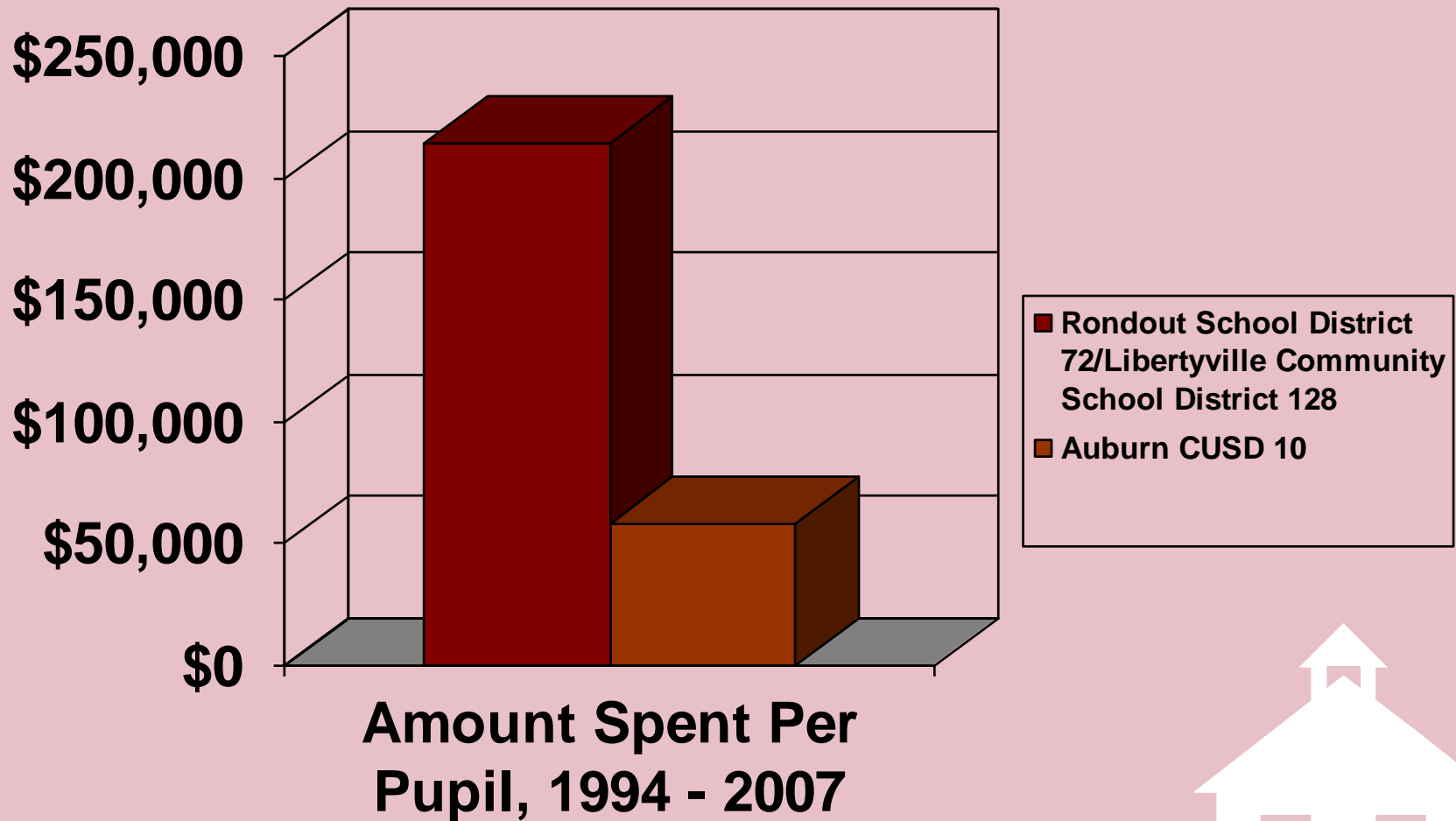


Money Matters

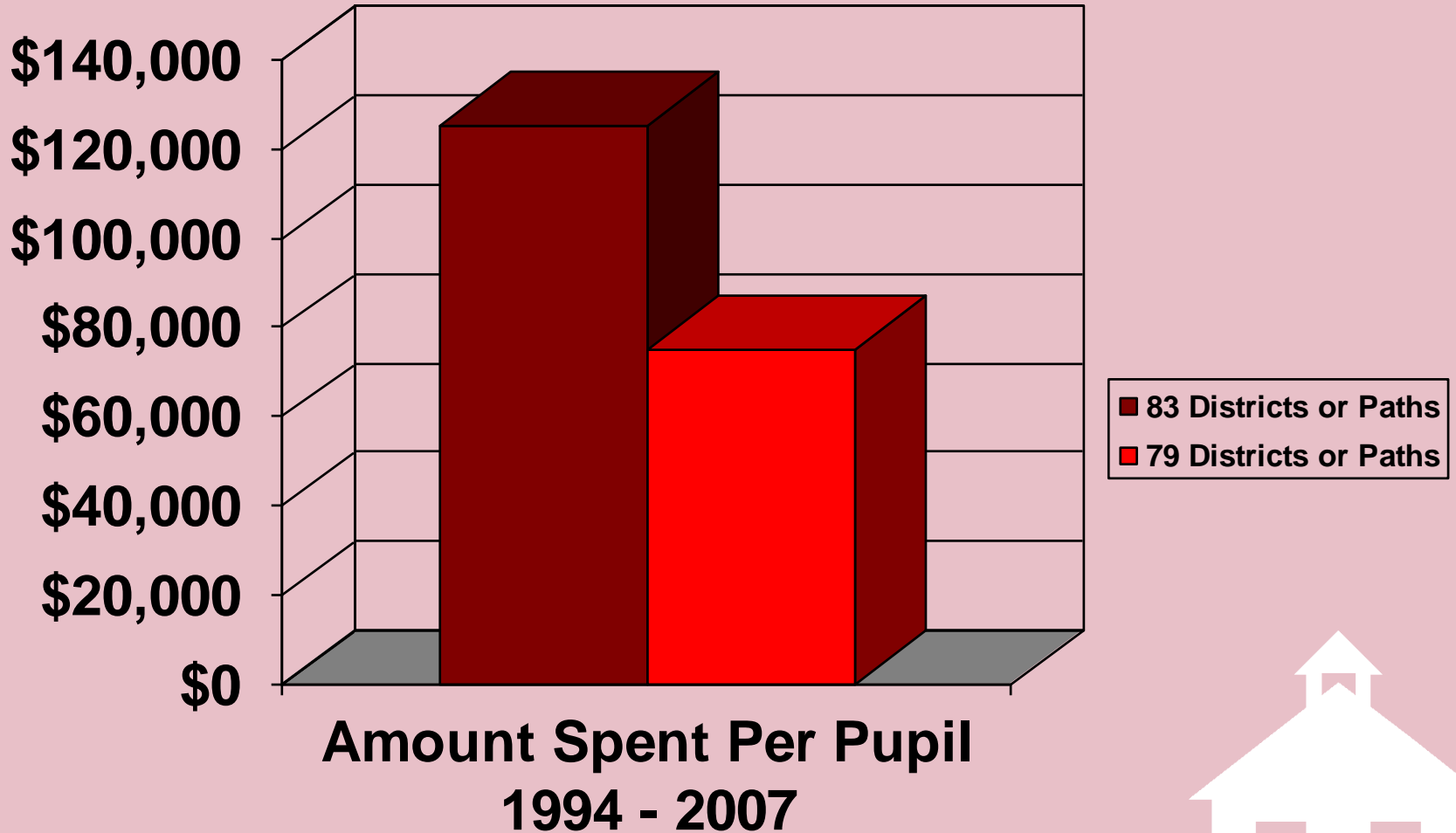
Unequal Funding = Unequal Outcomes



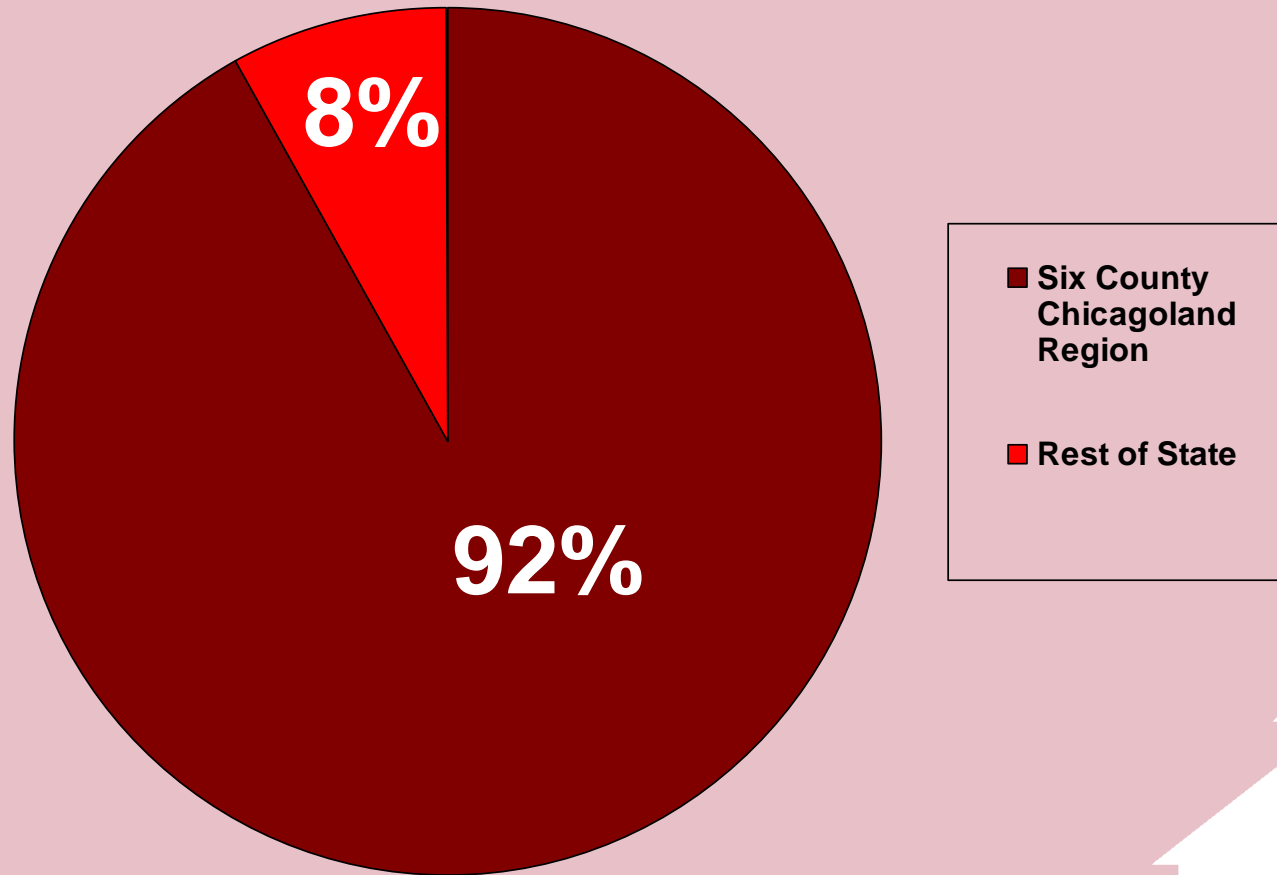
Thirteen Year Gaps are Massive



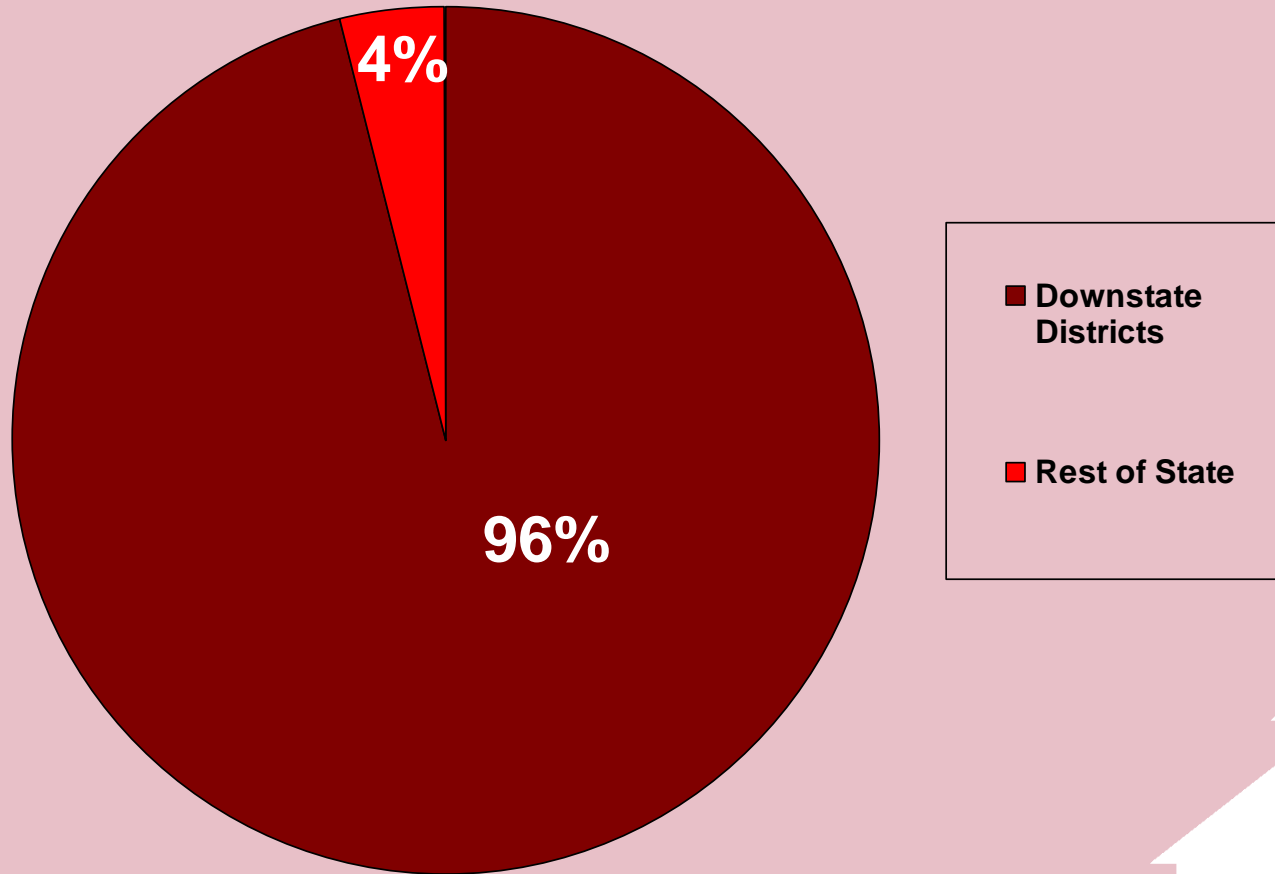
Uneven Gaps Statewide



Most high-spending districts in the six-county region



Most low-spending districts are downstate



Gaps add up

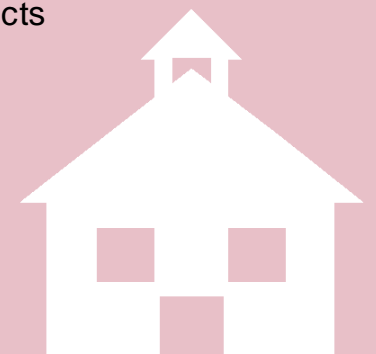
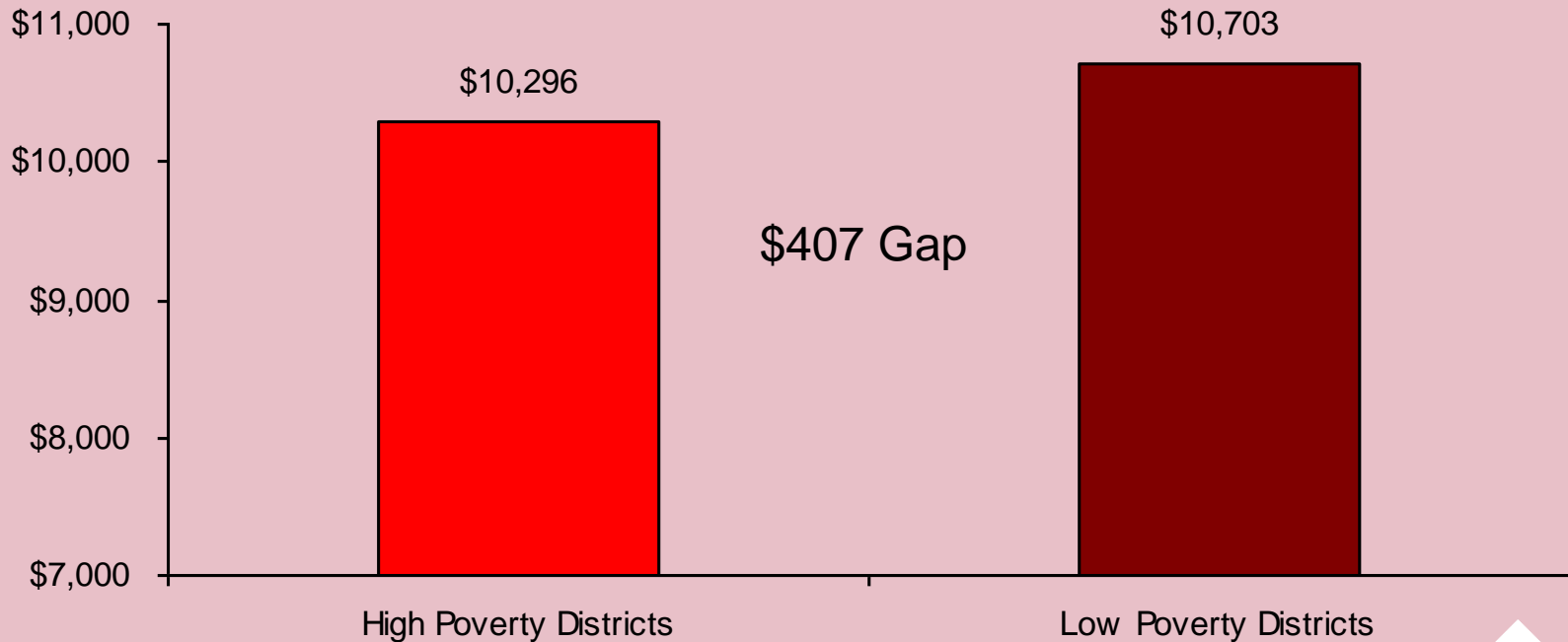
For 342,829 students who started CPS in 1994:

- If spending at Rondout & Libertyville level: \$73.6 Billion
- If spending at CPS level: \$37.8 Billion
- **Difference between levels \$35.8 Billion**



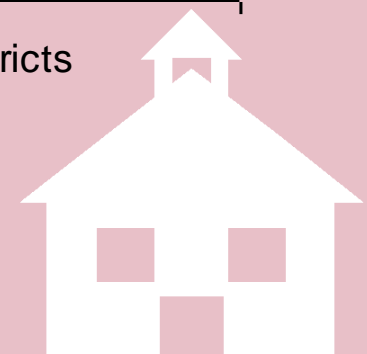
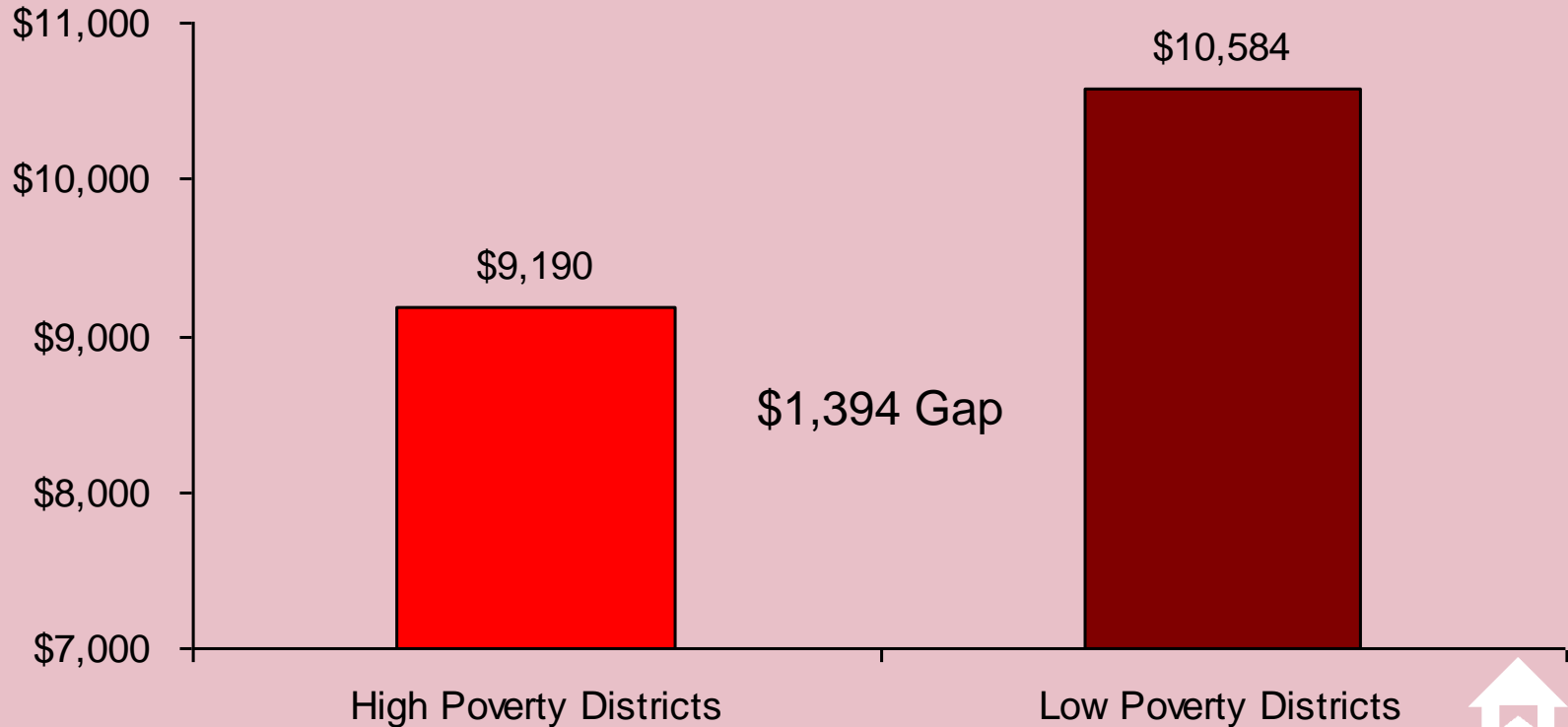
High-poverty Districts Shortchanged

Per-Pupil Funding Averages 2005 - 2006



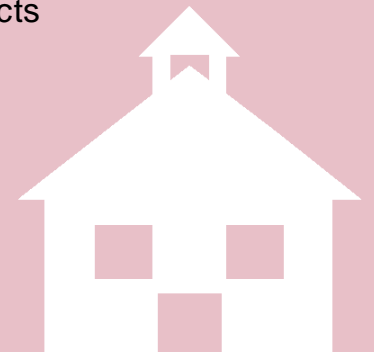
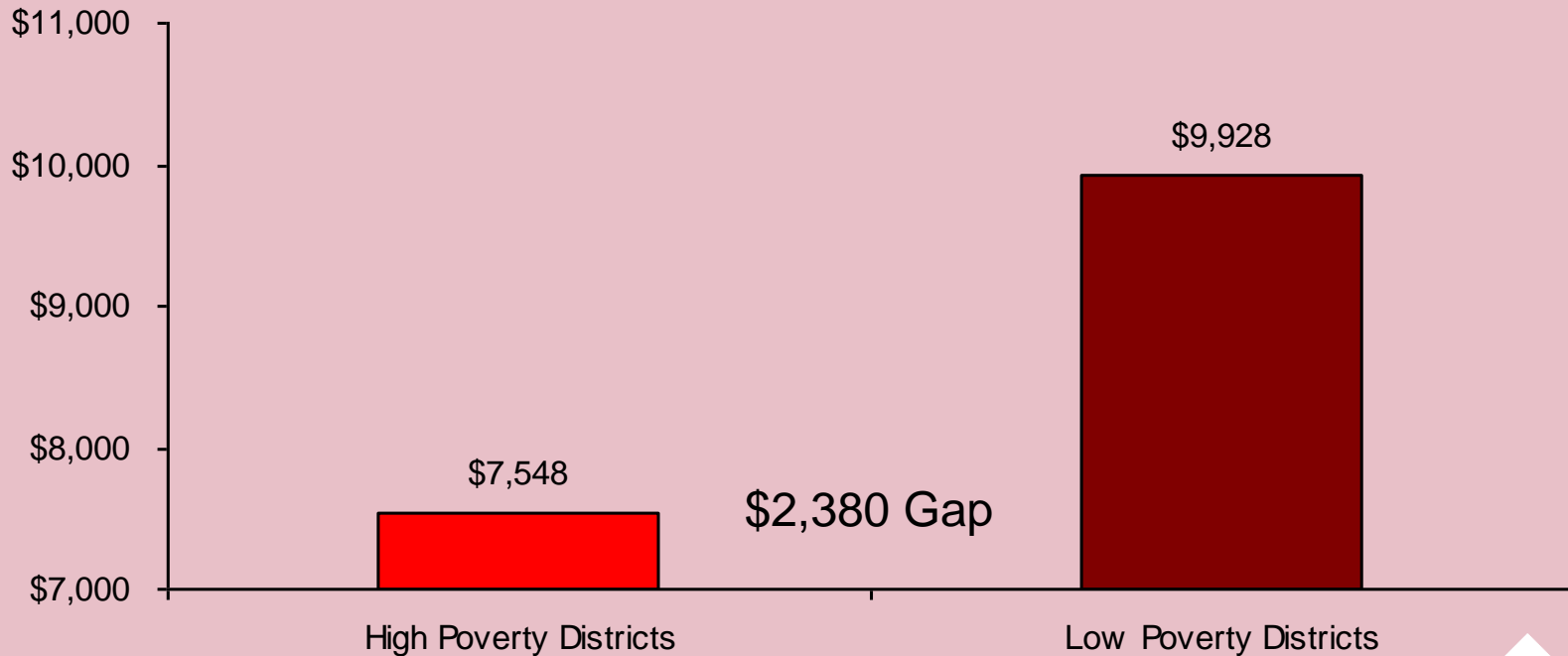
Masking Inequality

Per-Pupil Funding without Poverty Grants 2005 - 2006



Huge Projected Gaps

Weighted Per-Pupil Funding 2005 - 2006



Where Districts Stack Up

Per-Pupil Funding Distribution 2005 - 2006



Where Districts *Really* Stack Up

Weighted Per-Pupil Funding Distribution 2005 - 2006



Bleeding a Turnip

- The 83 districts with 2005 property tax rates of less than 2% generated an average of \$12,717 per pupil.
- The 112 districts with property tax rates of 5% or more generated an average of \$6,063 per pupil.



Commercial/Industrial Gaps > Residential

Gaps between districts with property tax rate <2% and property tax rate $\geq 5\%$ by per pupil property value:

- Residential: 7.4 times larger
- Commercial: 8.9 times larger
- Industrial: 12.9 times larger



Link Between Farm & Poor Districts

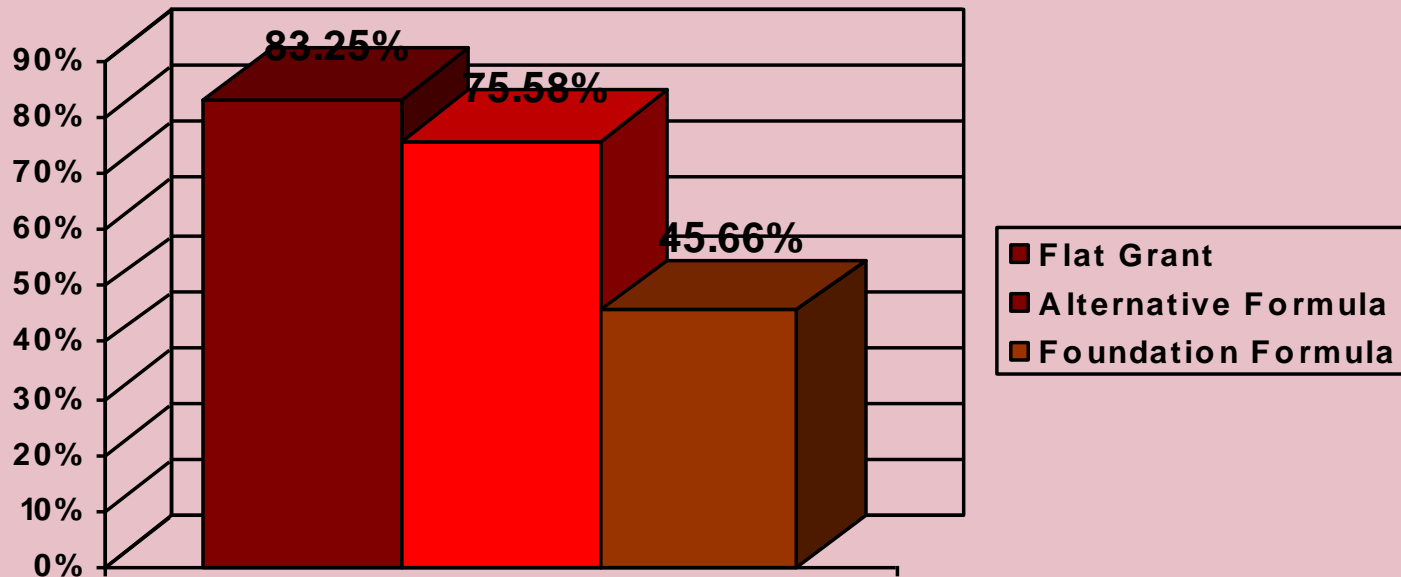
- 15% of the 868 districts were farm districts
- 30% of districts property tax rates $\geq 5\%$ were farm districts
- 3% of districts with property tax rates $< 2\%$ were farm districts
- Tax rate for Ford Heights SD 169: 7.843%-highest in IL.
- Tax rate for East St. Louis SD 189: 7.415%-2nd highest.
- Tax rate for Park Forest SD 163: 7.298%-4th highest.



How the Illinois School Funding System Creates Significant Educational Inequities that Impact Most Students in the State



Property Taxes as a Percentage of District Revenue

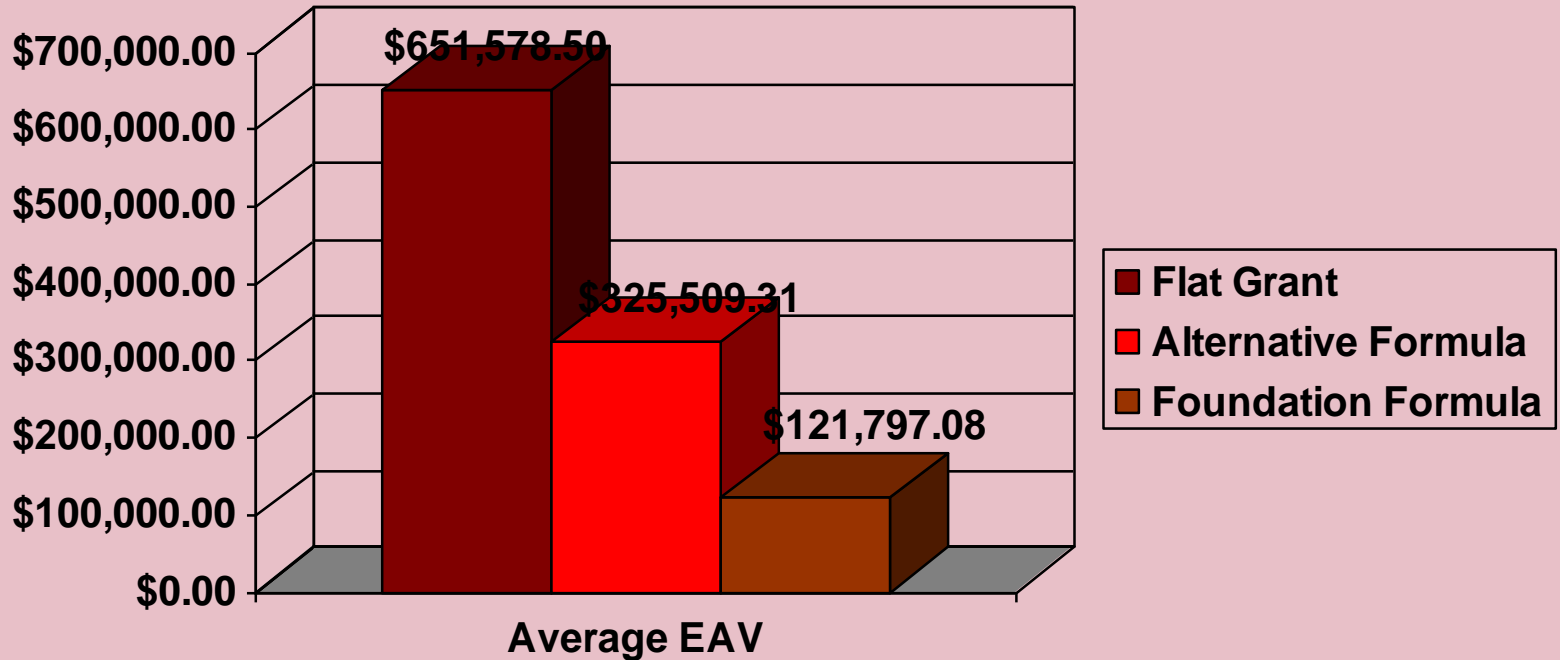


Foundation formula districts receive significantly less than the amount received by flat grant and alternative formula districts in property tax revenue, meaning they rely far more heavily on state support.

<http://www.isbe.net> – “2007 IL Report Card”



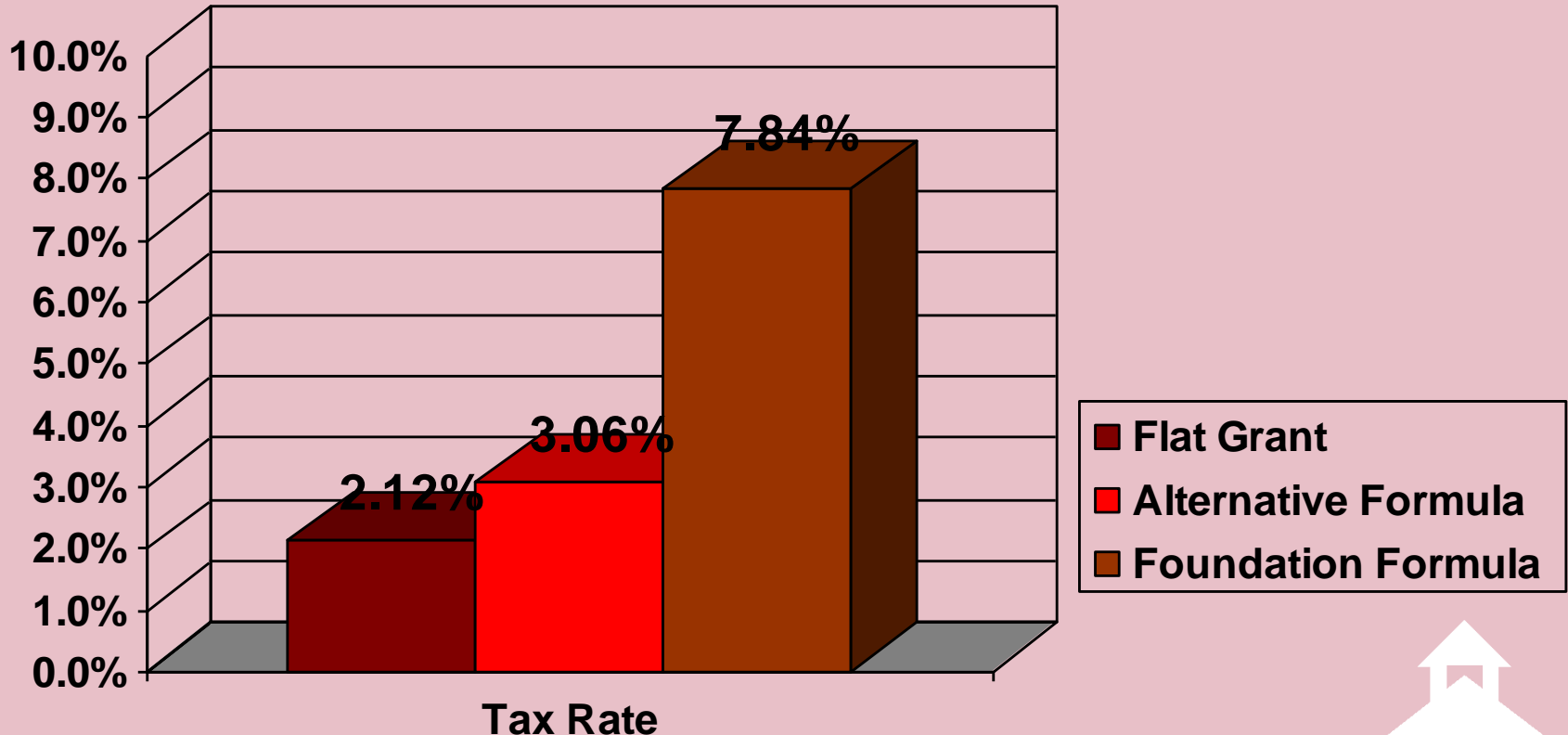
Equalized Assessed Valuation by School District Type



<http://www.isbe.net> "2007 Illinois Report Card"



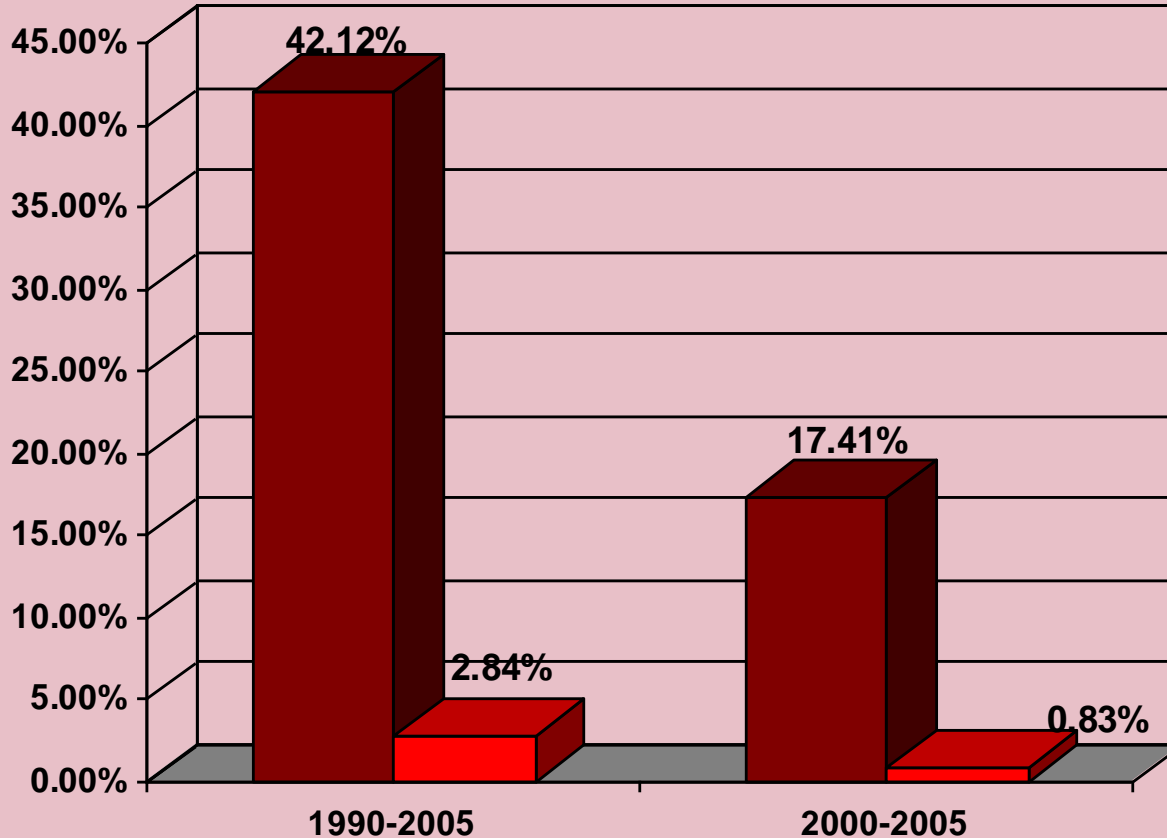
Total School Tax Rate per \$100



<http://www.isbe.net> "2004 Illinois Report Card"



Illinois Total Property Tax Revenue Growth Vs. State Median Income Growth



■ Total Property Tax Revenue Growth
■ State Median Income Growth

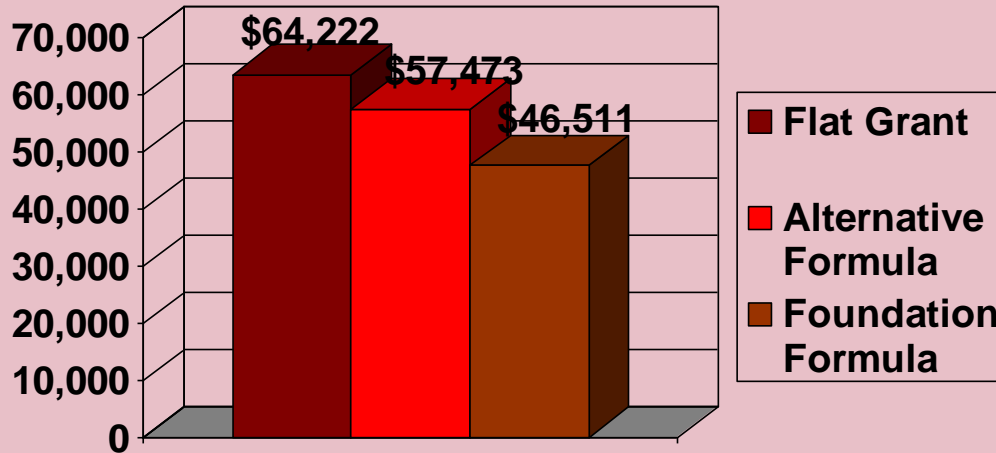
All data inflation adjusted to 2008

Income Data: US Department of Census

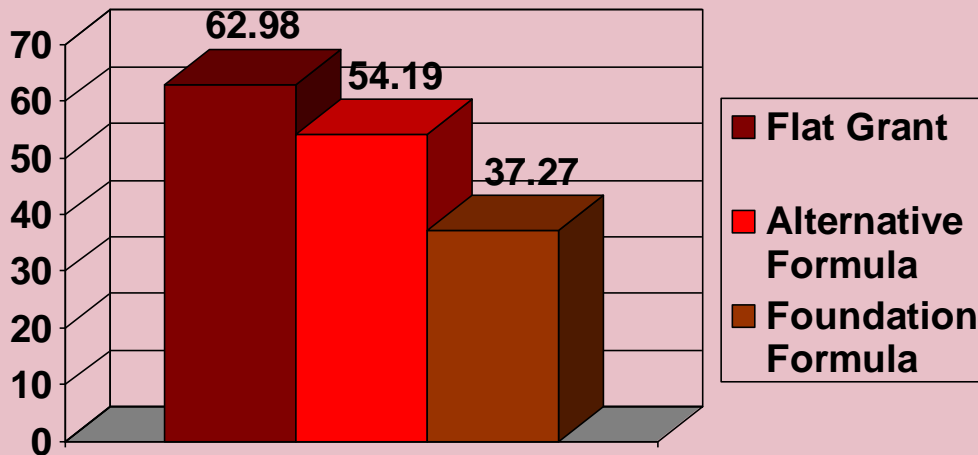
Property Tax Data: IL Department of Revenue



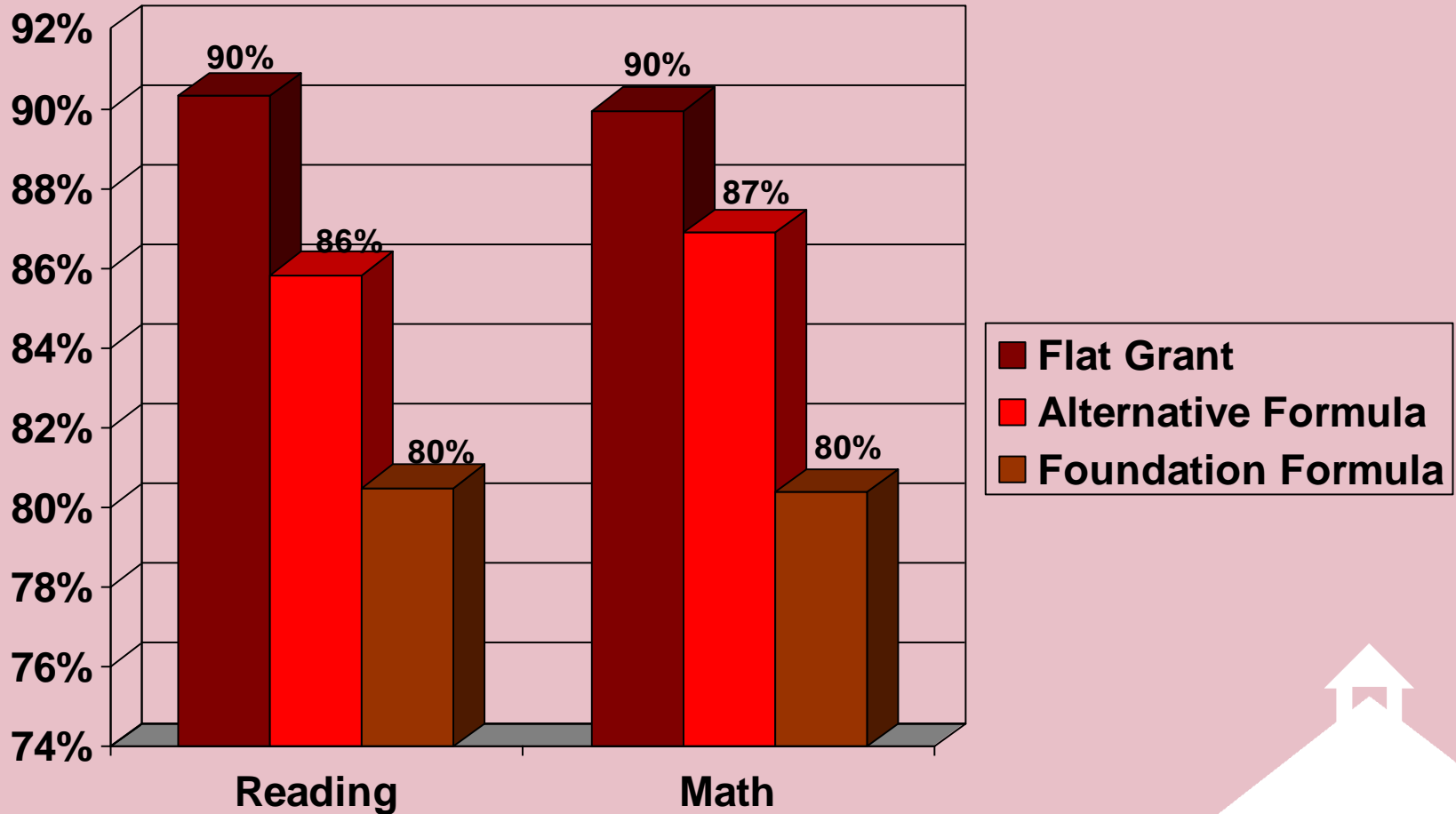
Average Teacher Salary



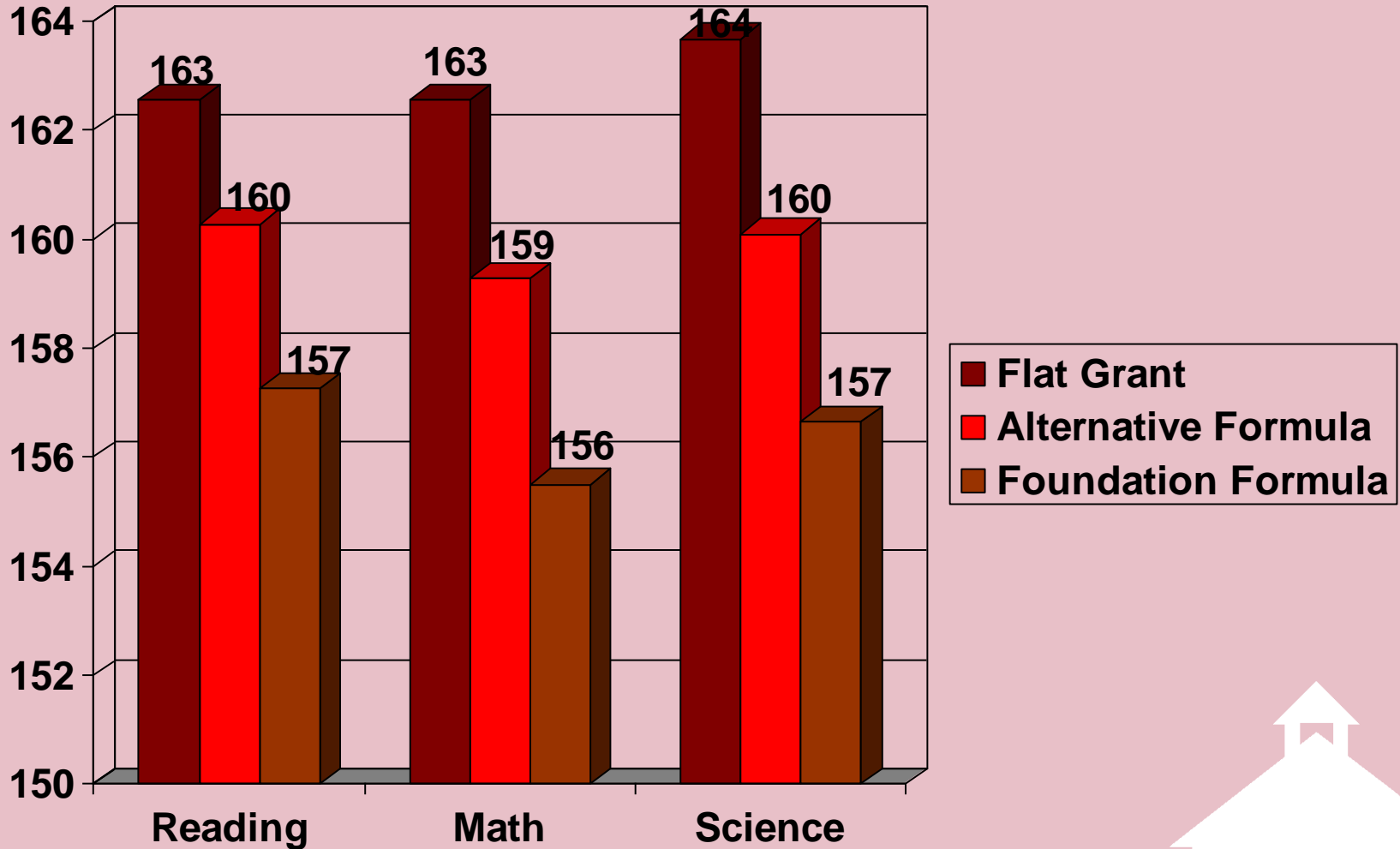
Percentage of Teachers with Masters Degree



Percentage of students meeting or exceeding ISAT Standards (Grade 8, 2006)



PSAE Average Score (2006)



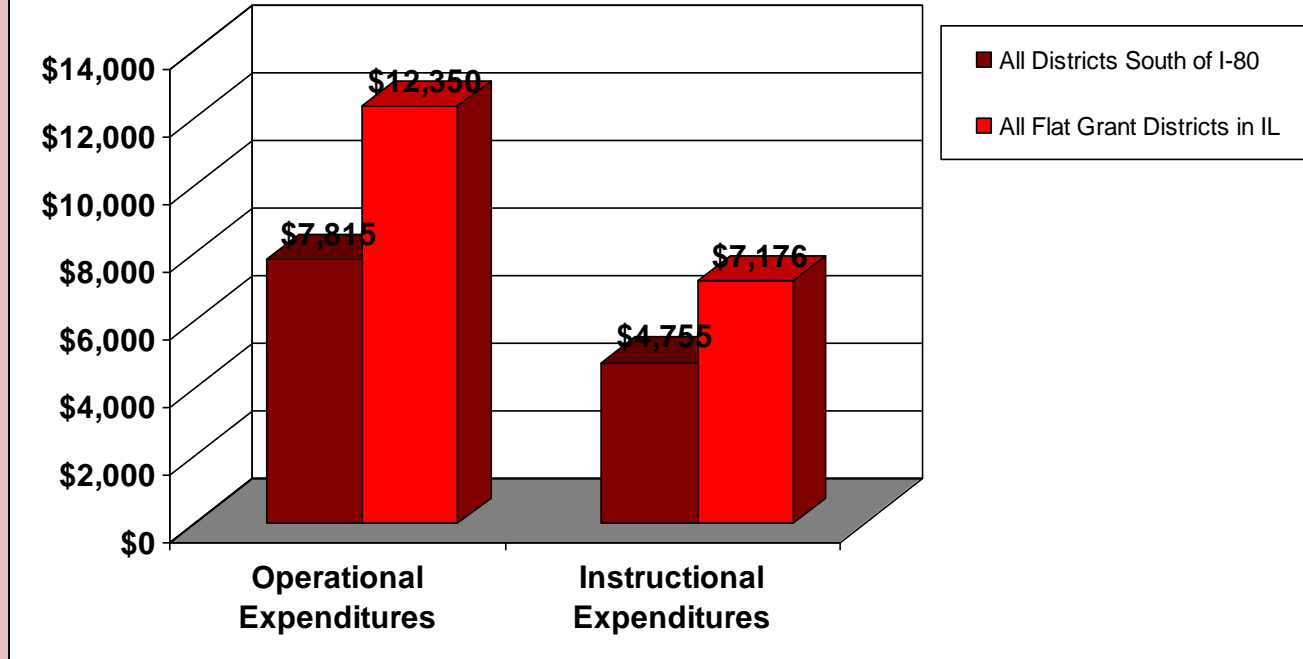
Total and Instructional Spending Differentials

- On average, **Flat Grant districts spend \$4186 more** in total per pupil spending than Foundation Formula school districts.

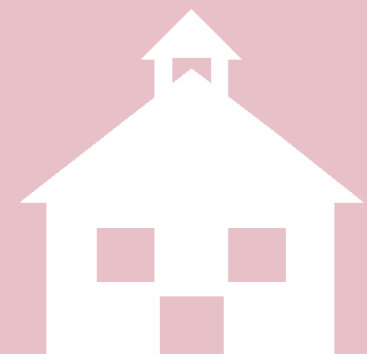
- When it comes to instructional expenses, **Flat Grant districts spend \$2324 more** per student on average than do Foundation Formula districts.



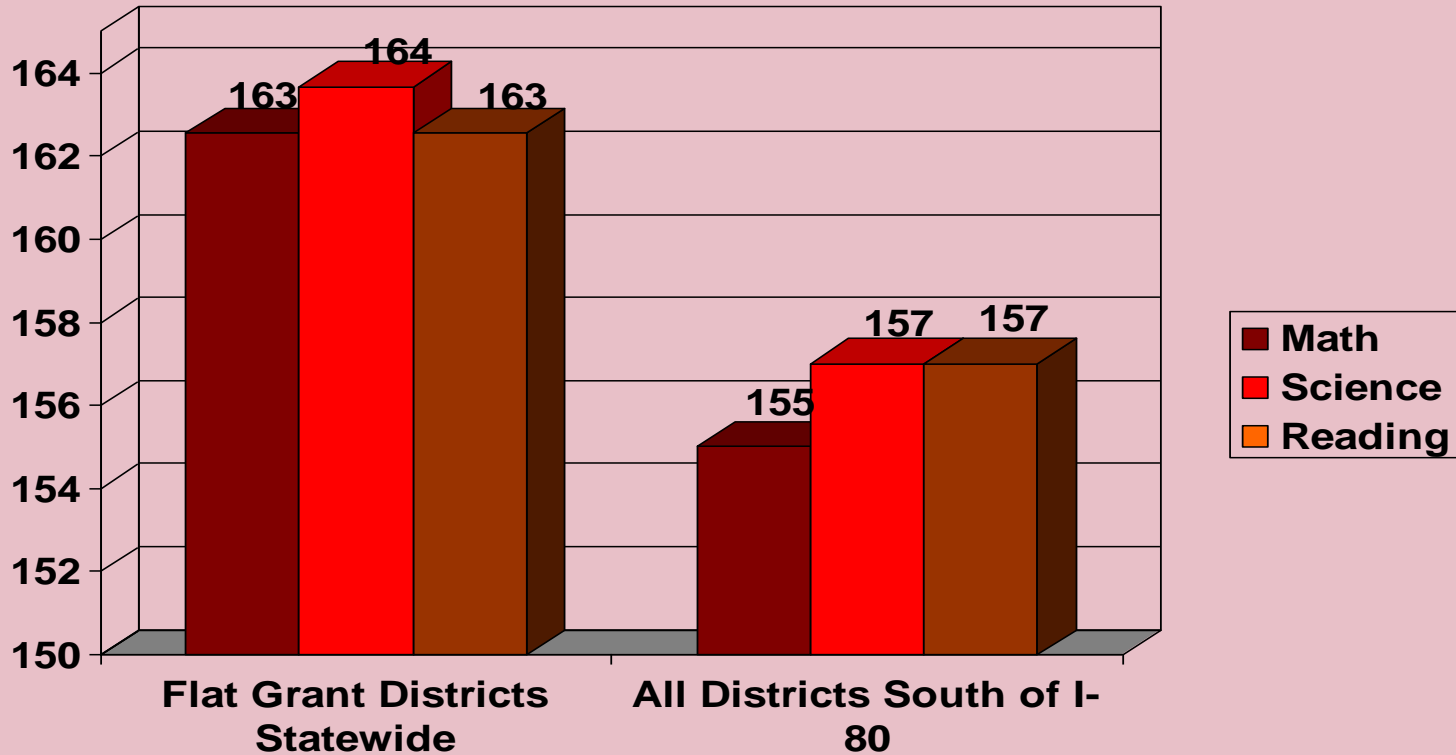
2006-2007 Per Pupil Spending



- Forty-nine (49) out of the 52 flat grant districts in Illinois are located north of I-80.
- Flat grant districts, on average, spend 36% more on operational expenditures, and 33% more on instructional expenditures, than all school districts south of I-80.



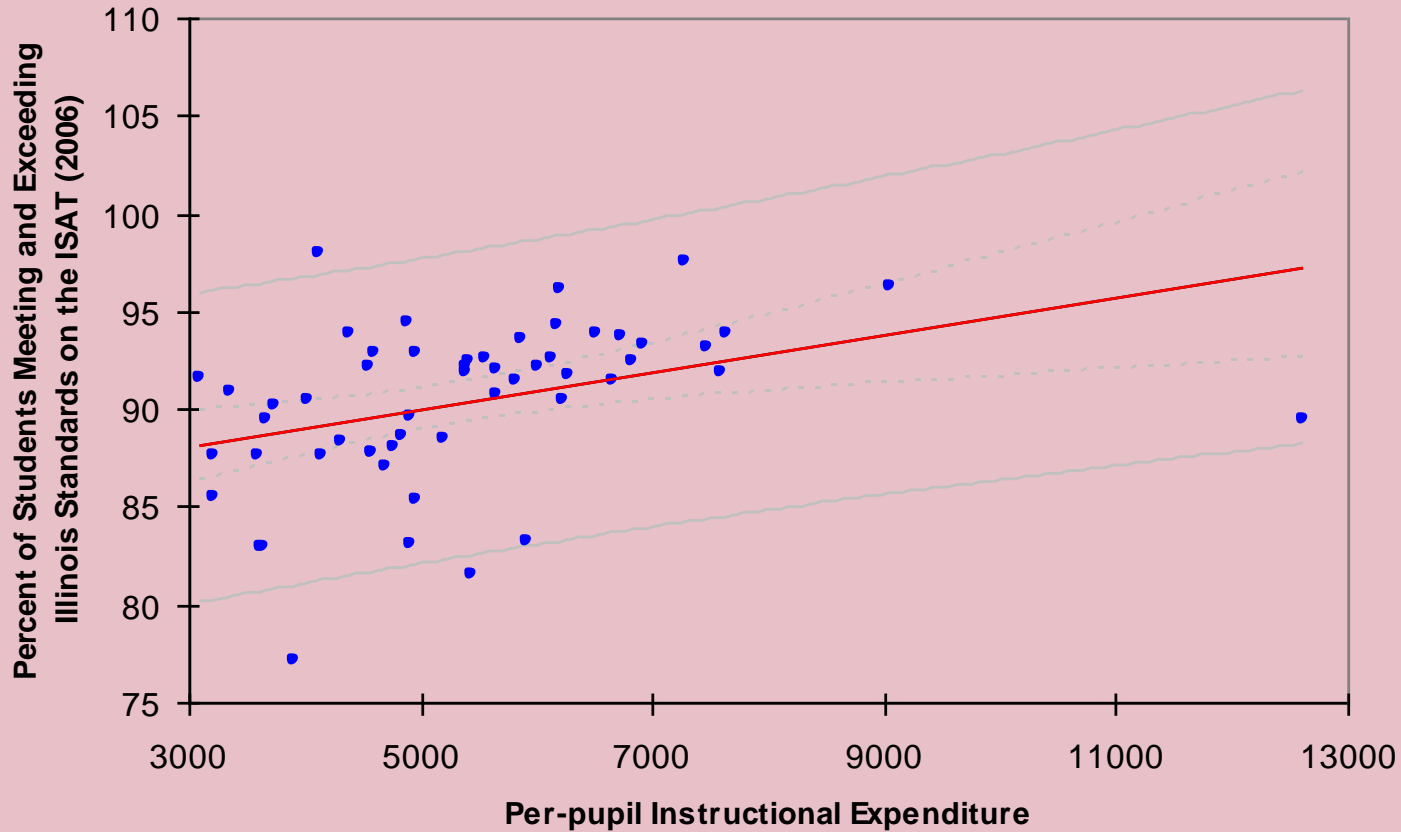
2006 PSAE Score Comparison: Flat Grant vs. Districts South of I-80



Average PSAE scores reflect the disparities in academic performance among district types.

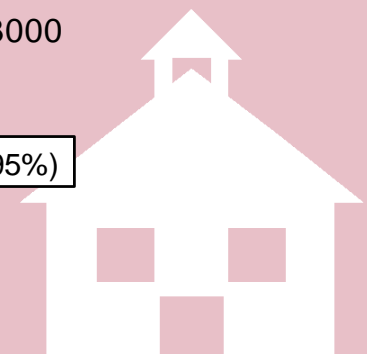


Regression of ISAT Performance Vs. Per-pupil Instructional Expenditure for School Districts with 3-8% Low Income Rates

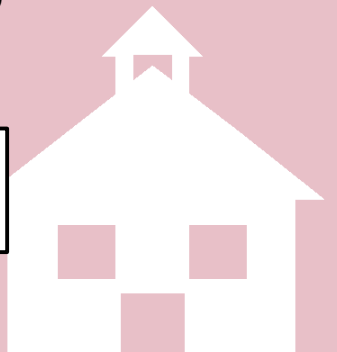
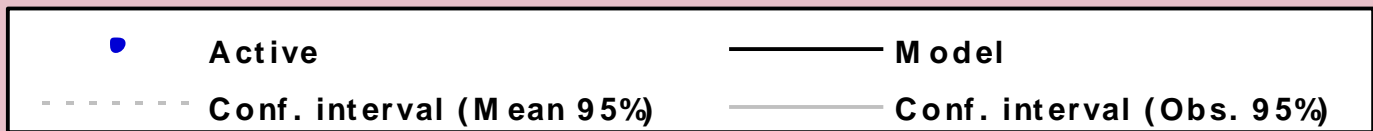
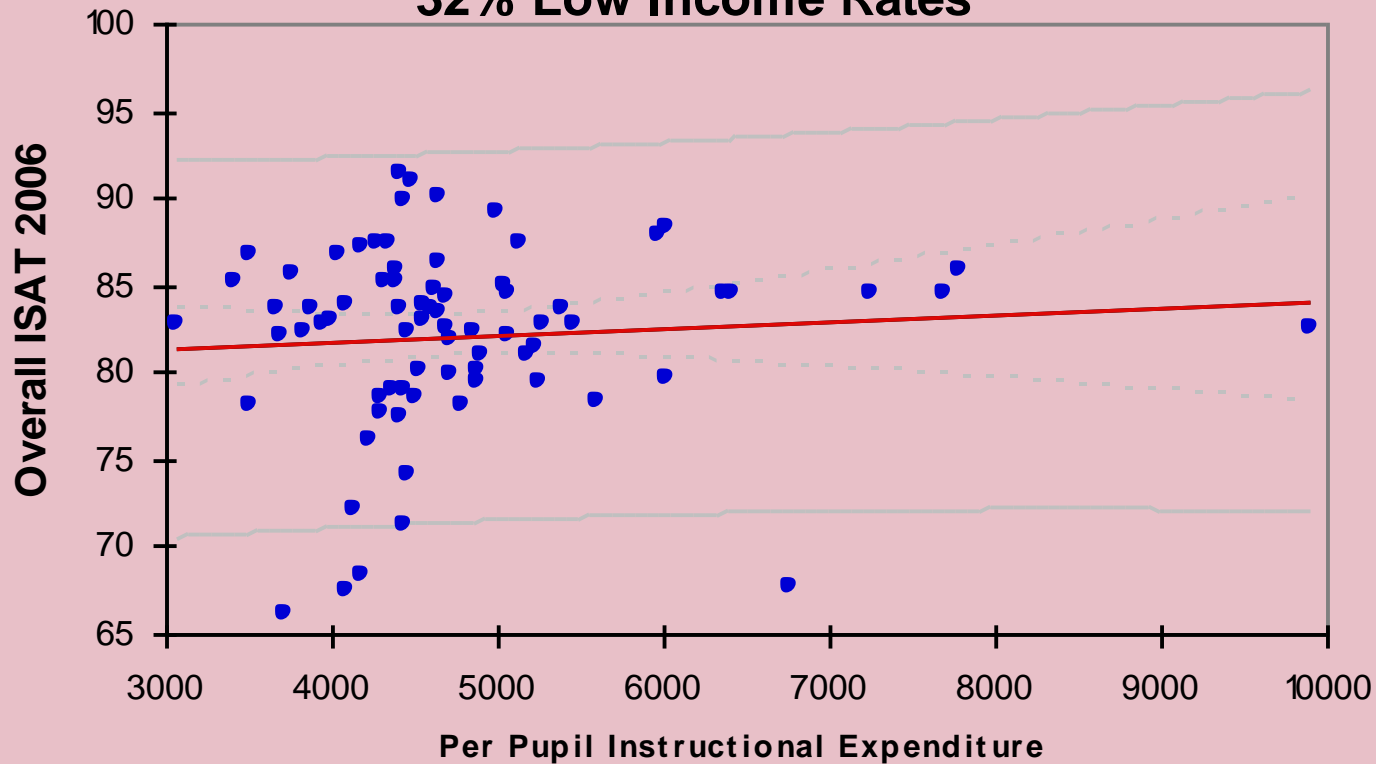


● Active
 — Model
 - - - - - Conf. interval (Mean 95%)
 ———— Conf. interval (Obs. 95%)

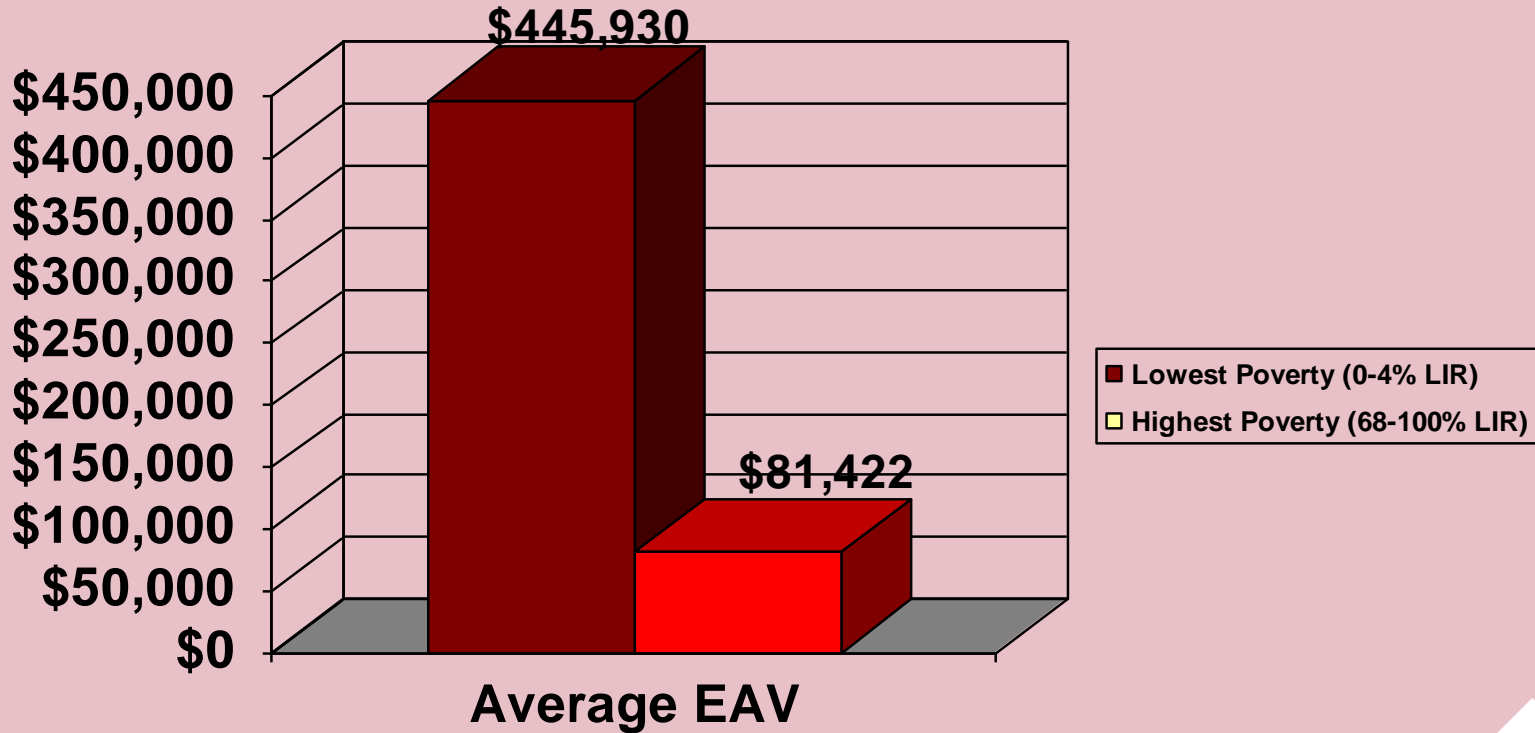
*Linear regression is a statistical analysis that shows the correlation of two or more variables, in this case, how per-pupil expenditures correspond to ISAT test scores. The regression line (heavy red) represents the predicted test score results a school district should obtain, given a specific level of instructional expenditure.



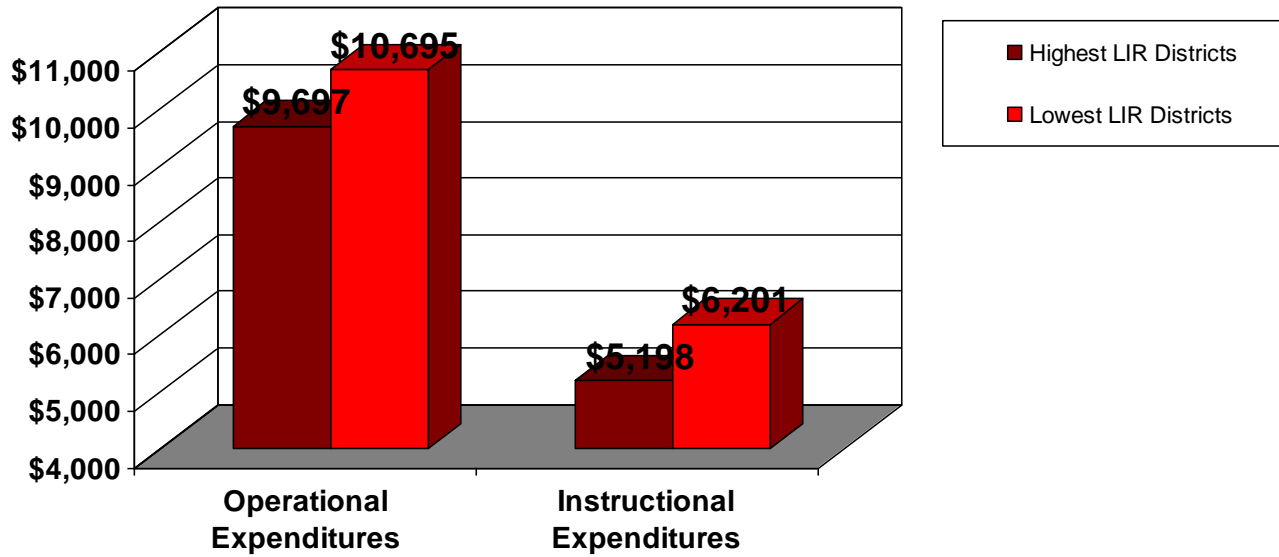
Regression of ISAT Performance Vs. Per-pupil Instructional Expenditure for Districts with 27-32% Low Income Rates



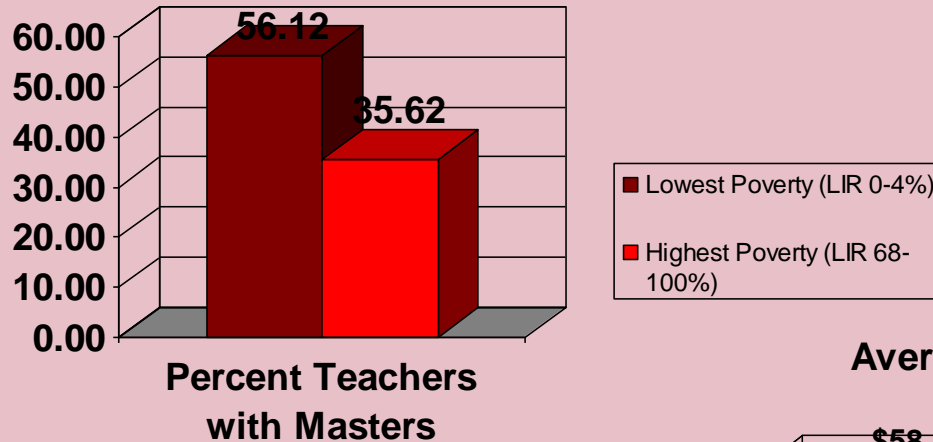
Low Income Focus Equalized Assessed Valuation



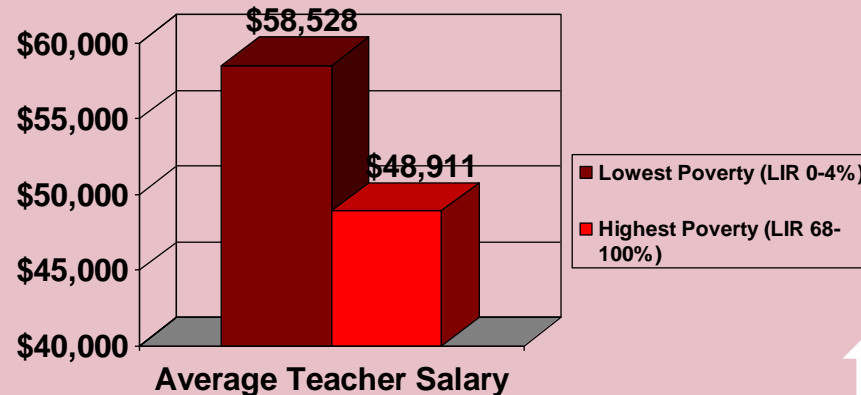
Per Pupil Spending: Highest vs. Lowest Poverty Districts



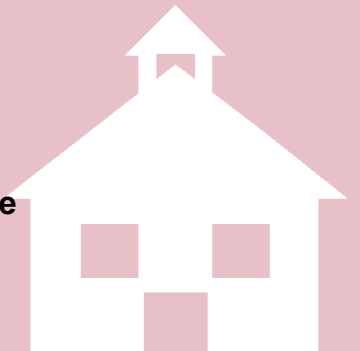
Percentage of Teachers with Masters



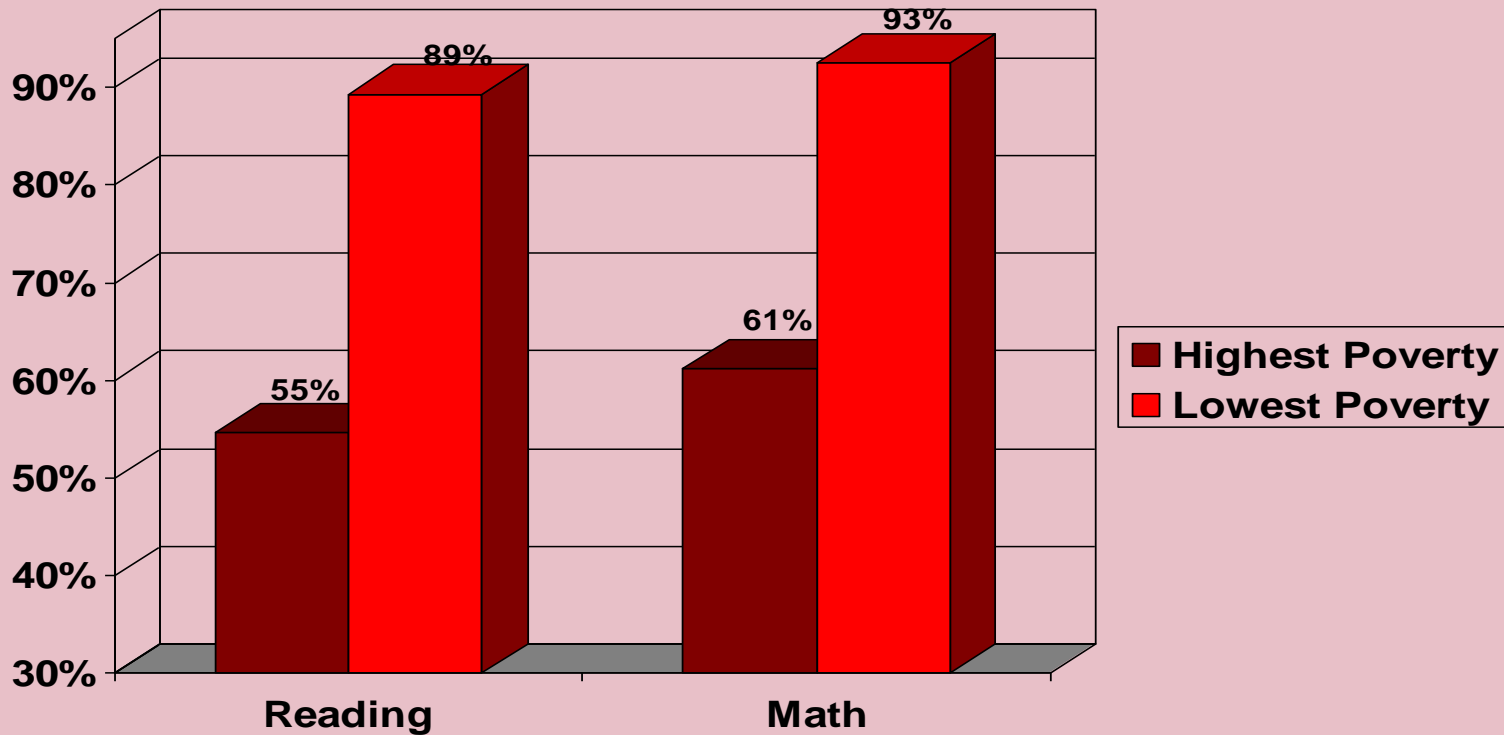
Average Teacher Salary



There exists a significant discrepancy in teacher salary and the percentage of teachers with masters among lowest and highest LIR school districts. This gap in teacher quality mirrors disparities in academic performance and district wealth between the school districts with the highest and lowest concentrations of low income students.



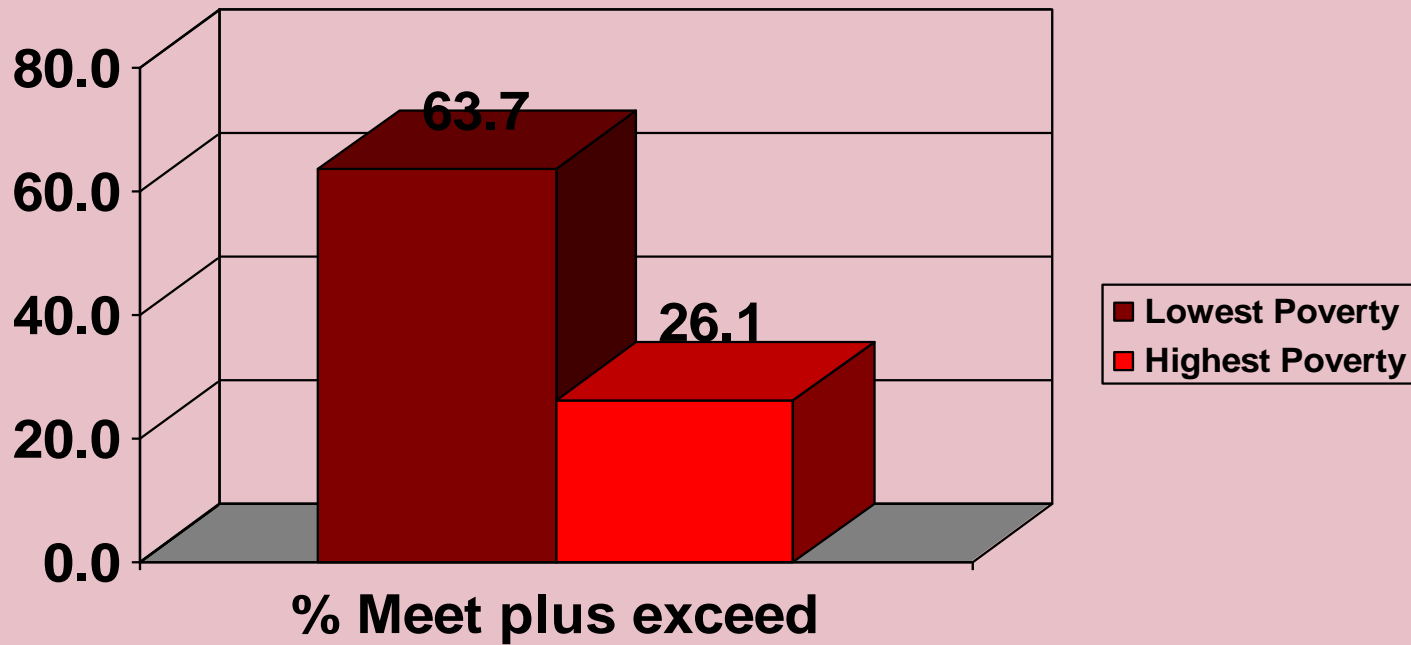
Percentage of students meeting or exceeding ISAT Standards (Grade 6, 2006)



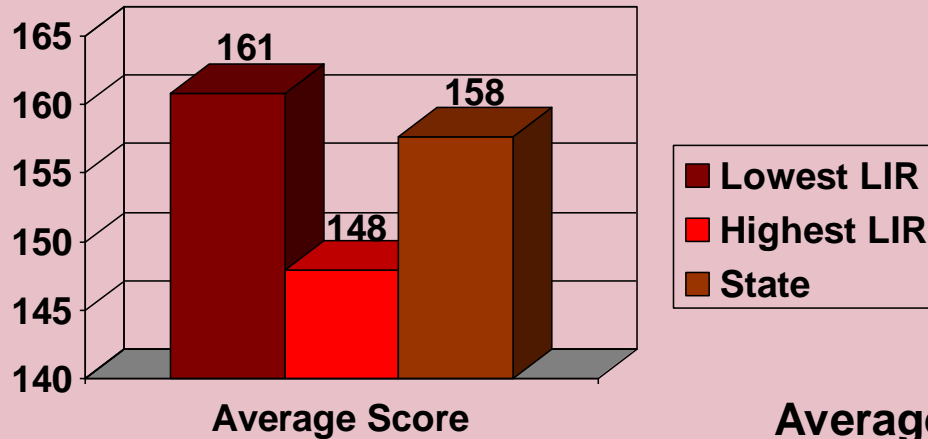
The percentage of students meeting or exceeding ISAT standards in the districts with the lowest levels of poverty is markedly different from those districts with the highest levels of poverty.



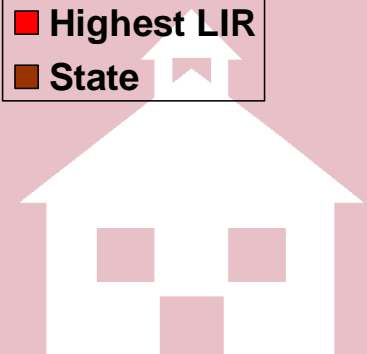
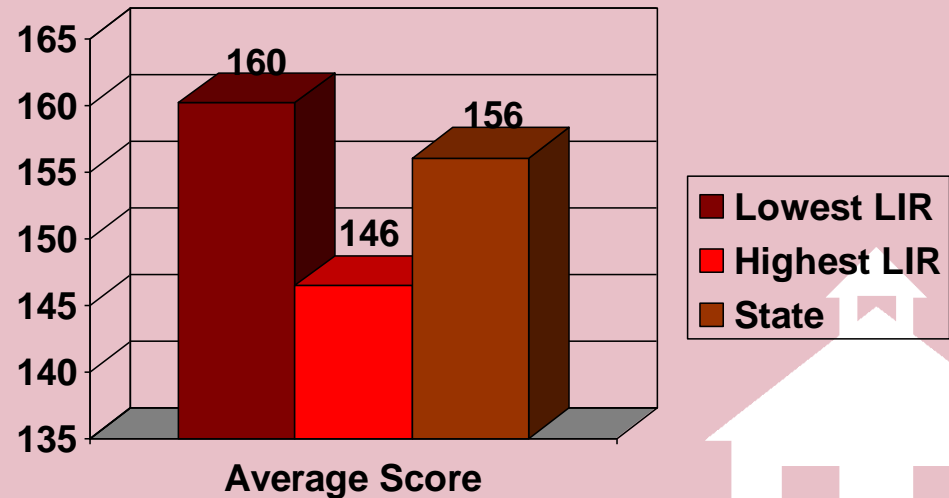
Percentage Meeting plus exceeding PSAE (2006)



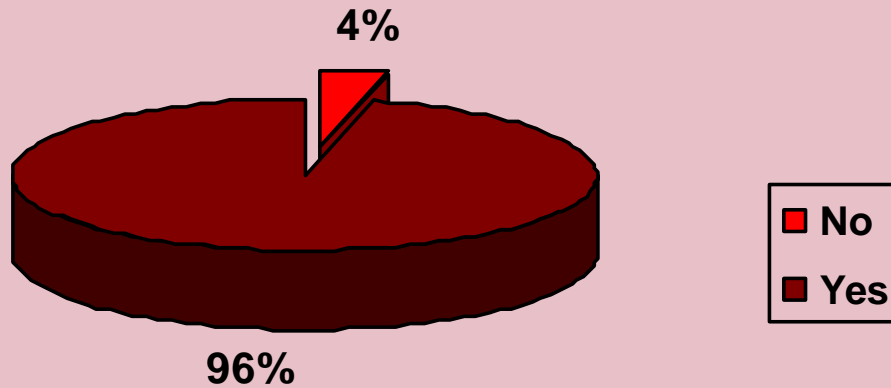
Average 2006 PSAE Reading Scores



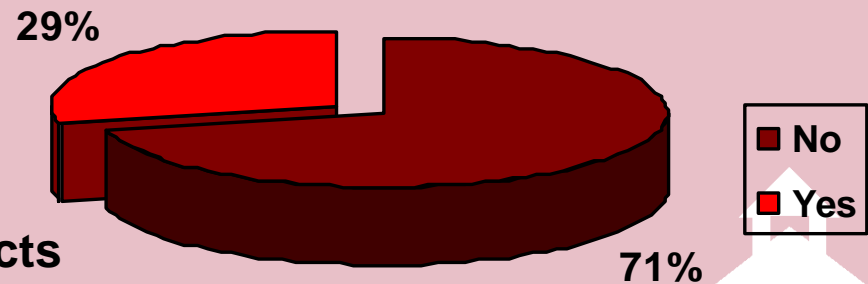
Average 2006 PSAE Math Scores



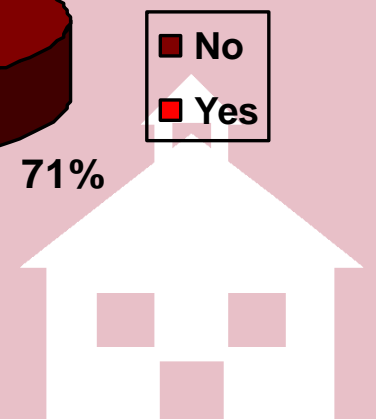
Lowest LIR Districts Making AYP



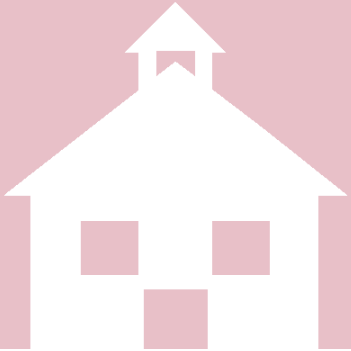
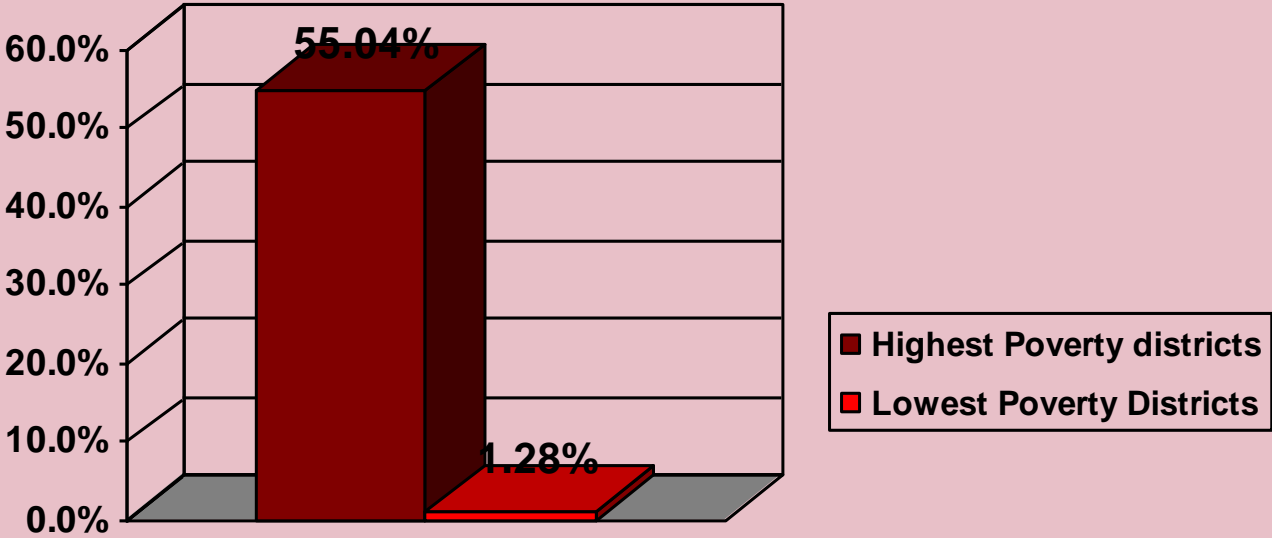
Highest LIR Districts Making AYP



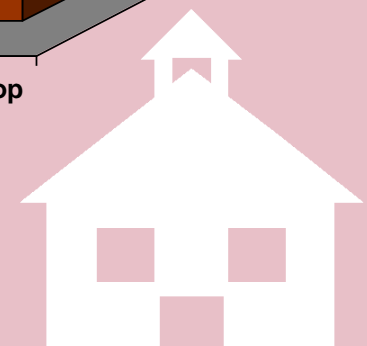
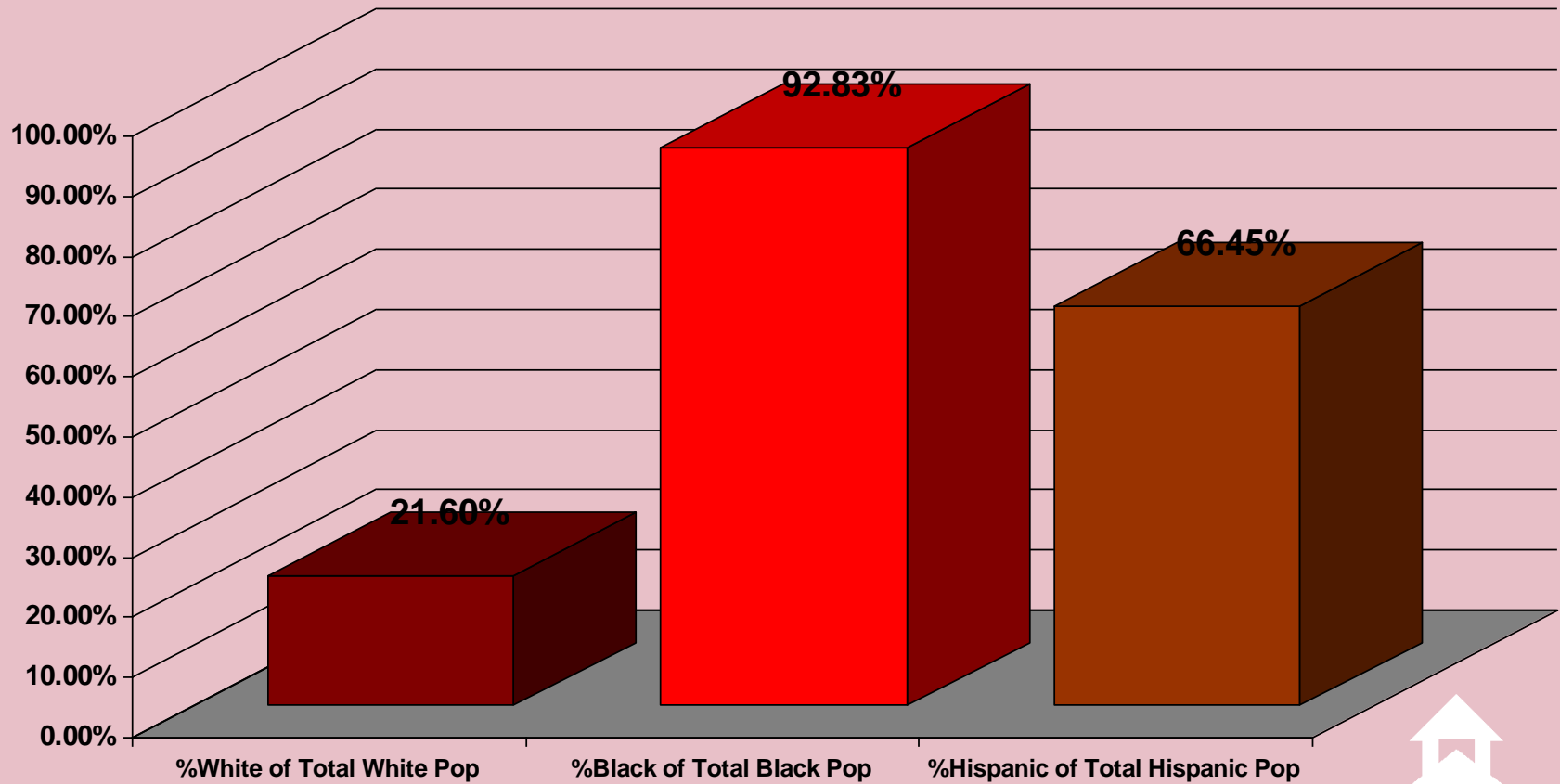
The disparity between those districts meeting AYP corresponds directly to a school district's LIR.



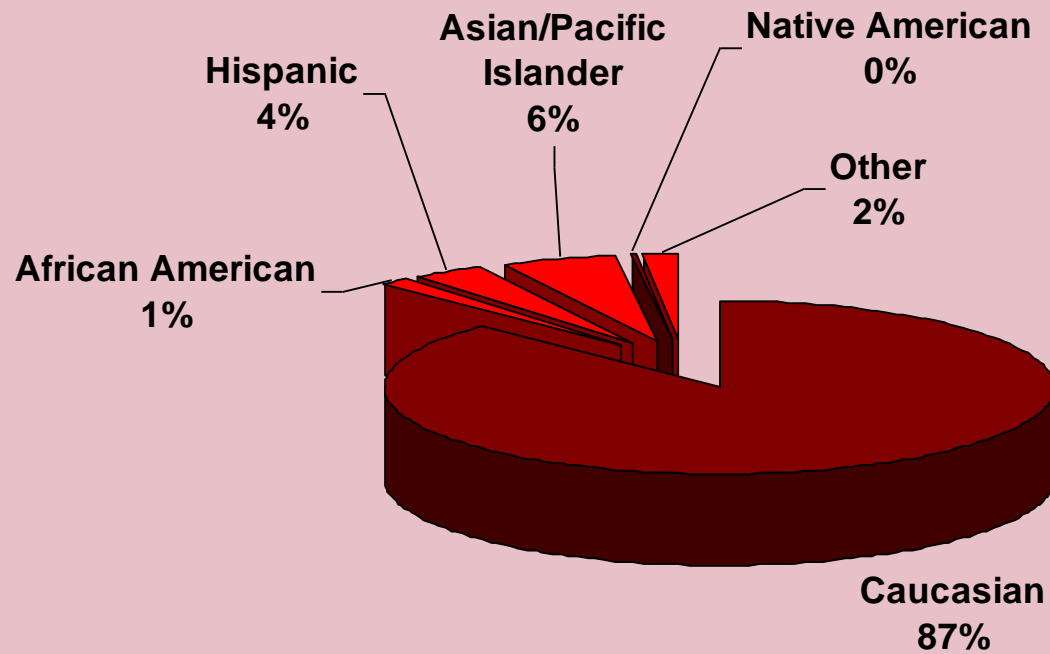
Percentage of African-American Students in High and Low Poverty Schools



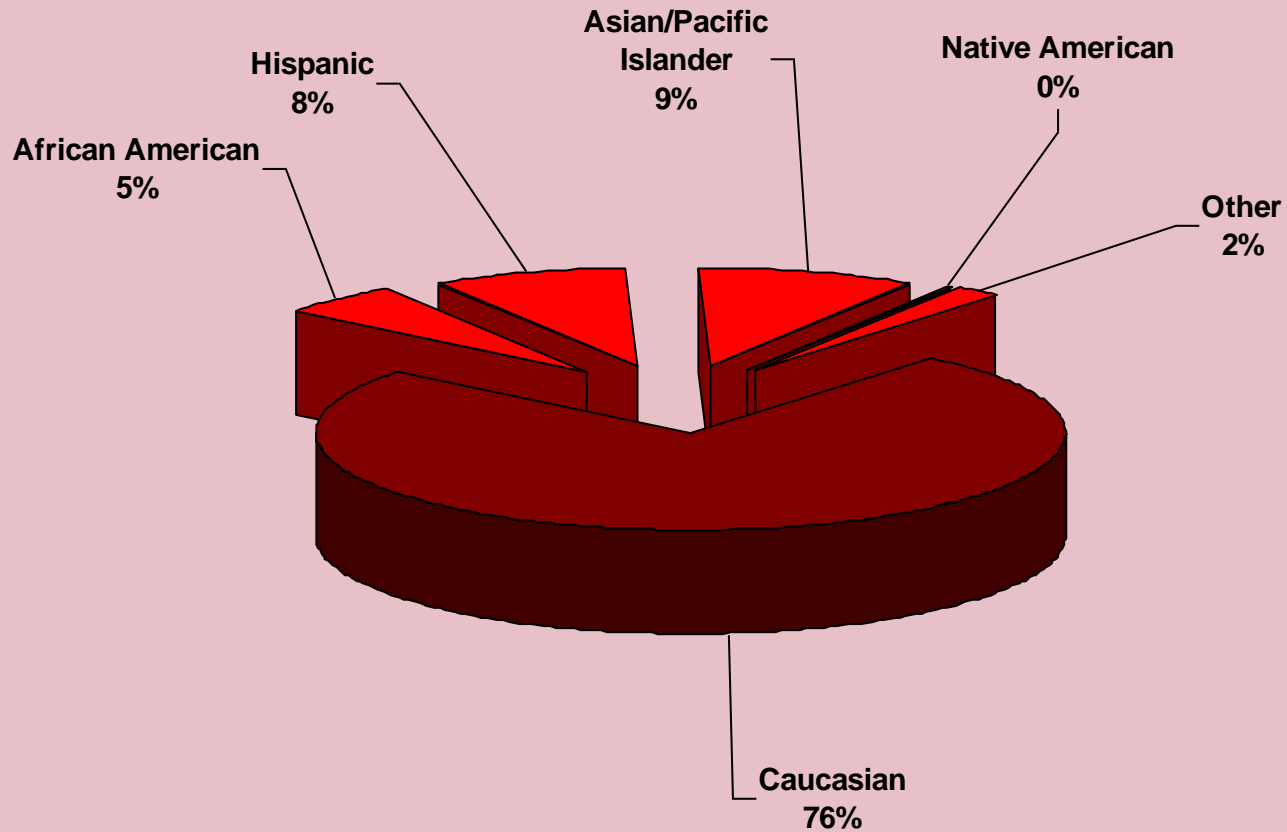
Percentage of Students in Districts with Poverty Rate of 30% or Greater



Racial Breakdown of Lowest Poverty Districts



Racial Breakdown of Flat Grant Districts



For More Information:

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Money Matters

Unequal Funding = Unequal Outcomes

