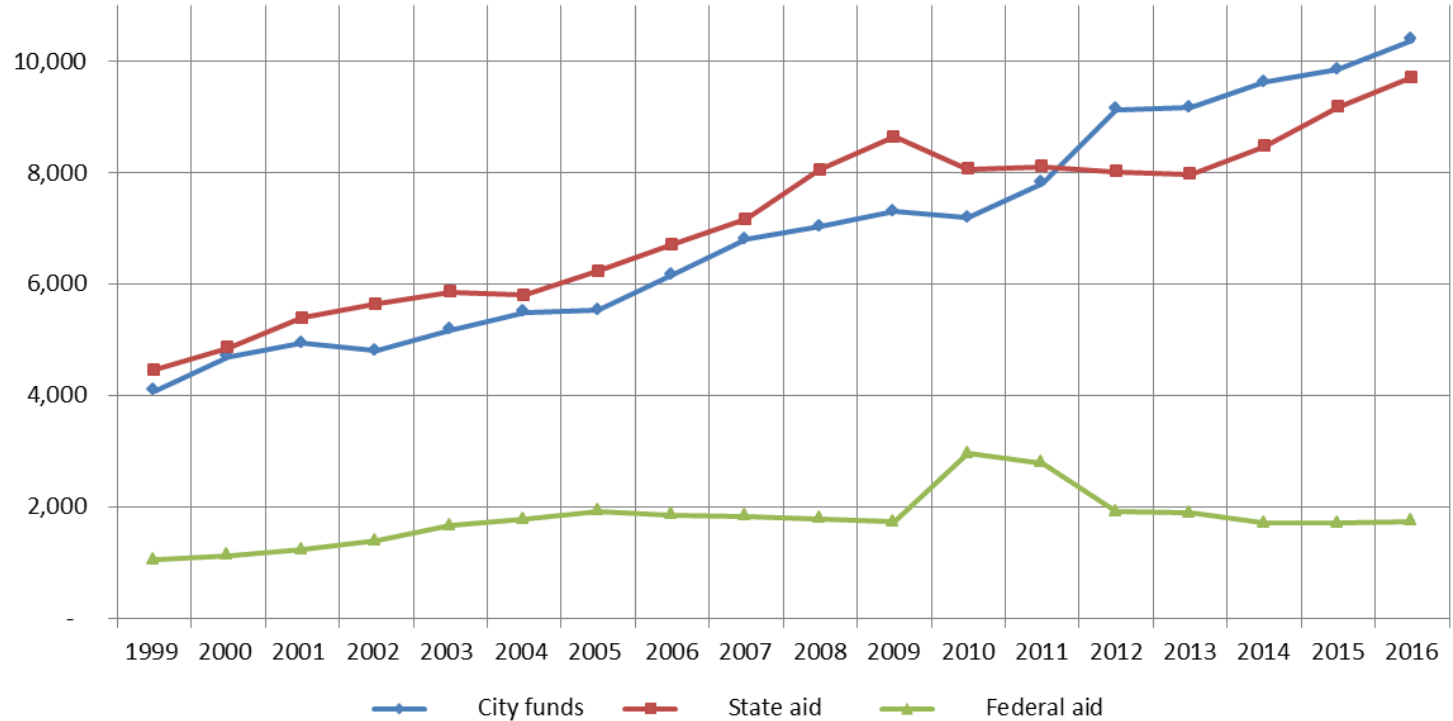


Highlights of Education Funding in New York City, 2008 - Present

New York City Independent Budget Office

\$6 Billion Increase in DOE Budget, 2007-2016. 60% of Growth from City

City, State and Federal Funding of NYC Department of Education,
1990 to 2016
(millions of dollars)

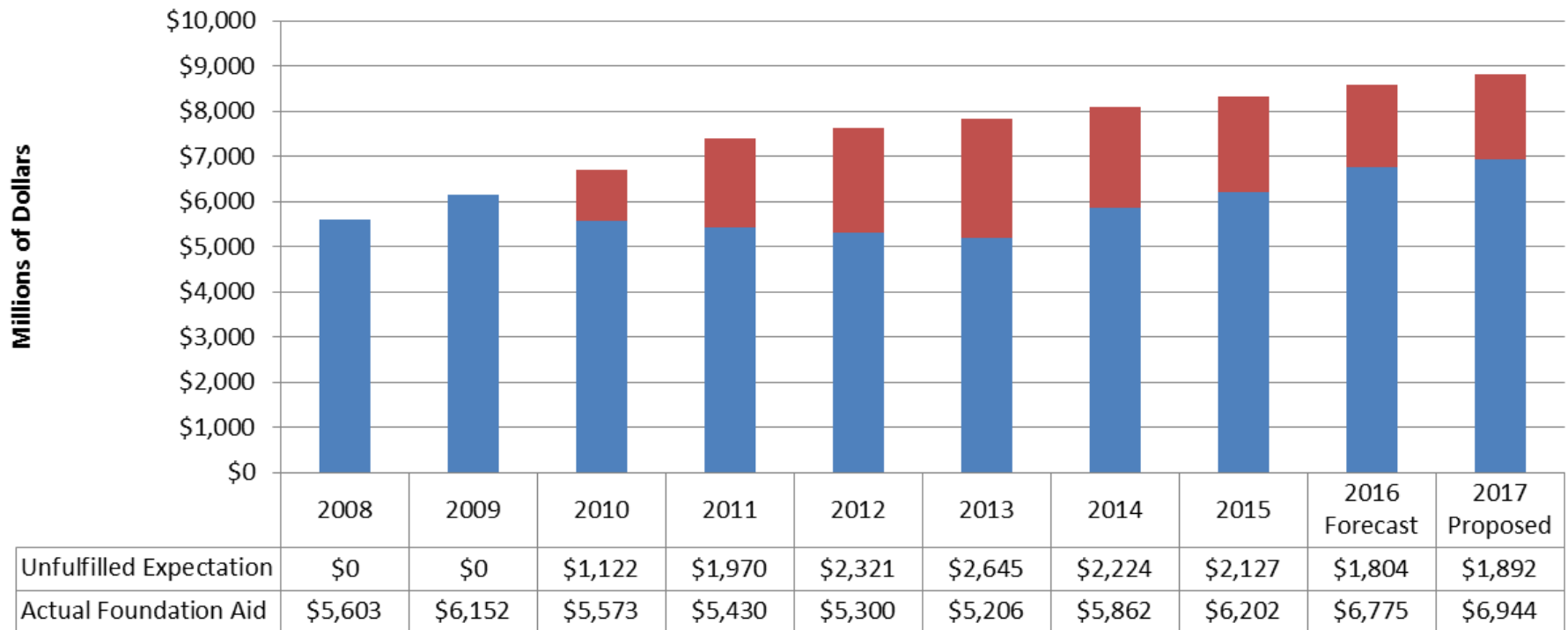


The Education and Budget Reform Act of 2007

- Among Other Provisions:
 - Specified increases in State Education Aid that were larger than outlined in the CFE Decision and provided increases across the state.
 - For NYC:
 - \$3.2 billion increase over 4 years – 2008 through 2011
 - At least 3% annual increases thereafter.
 - 2008 and 2009 followed the plan; then the state began pushing back compliance.

New York State Did Not Fulfill Its Part of the 2007 Agreement

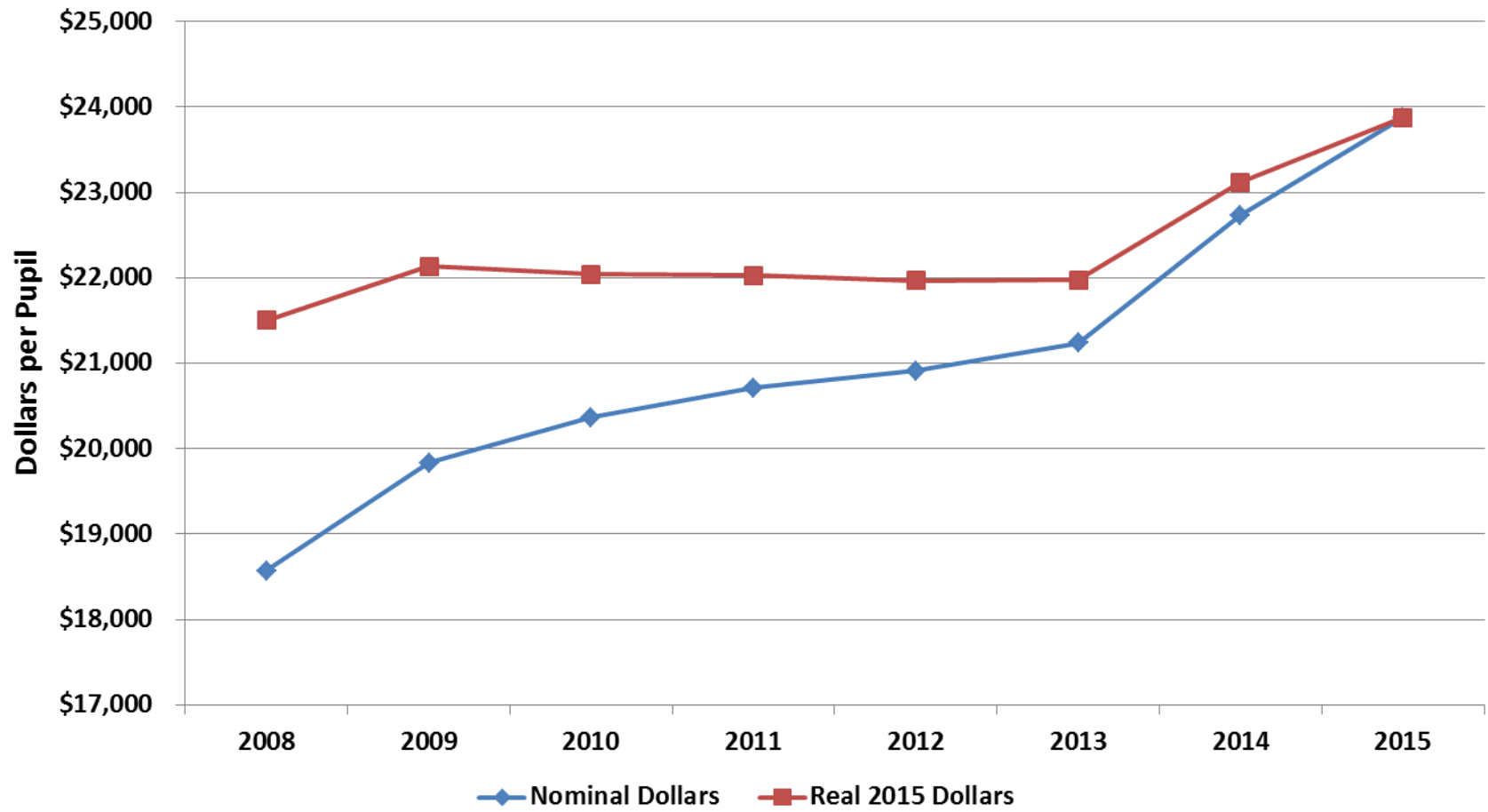
Since 2011, Foundation Aid Has Been \$1.8 to \$2.6 Billion Short of The Amount Anticipated In The 2007 Agreement



95,600 More Students Being Served by the DOE Budget

Type of School	2007	2012	2016	Change
DOE Schools PK-12	1,000,010	996,117	990,730	(9,280)
Charter Schools	15,576	47,572	93,222	77,646
Contract Schools	7,679	7,208	7,127	(552)
Pre-K at CBO Sites	27,396	36,226	45,827	18,431
Special Education				
Pre-K	29,309	36,760	38,664	9,355
Total	1,079,970	1,123,883	1,175,570	95,600

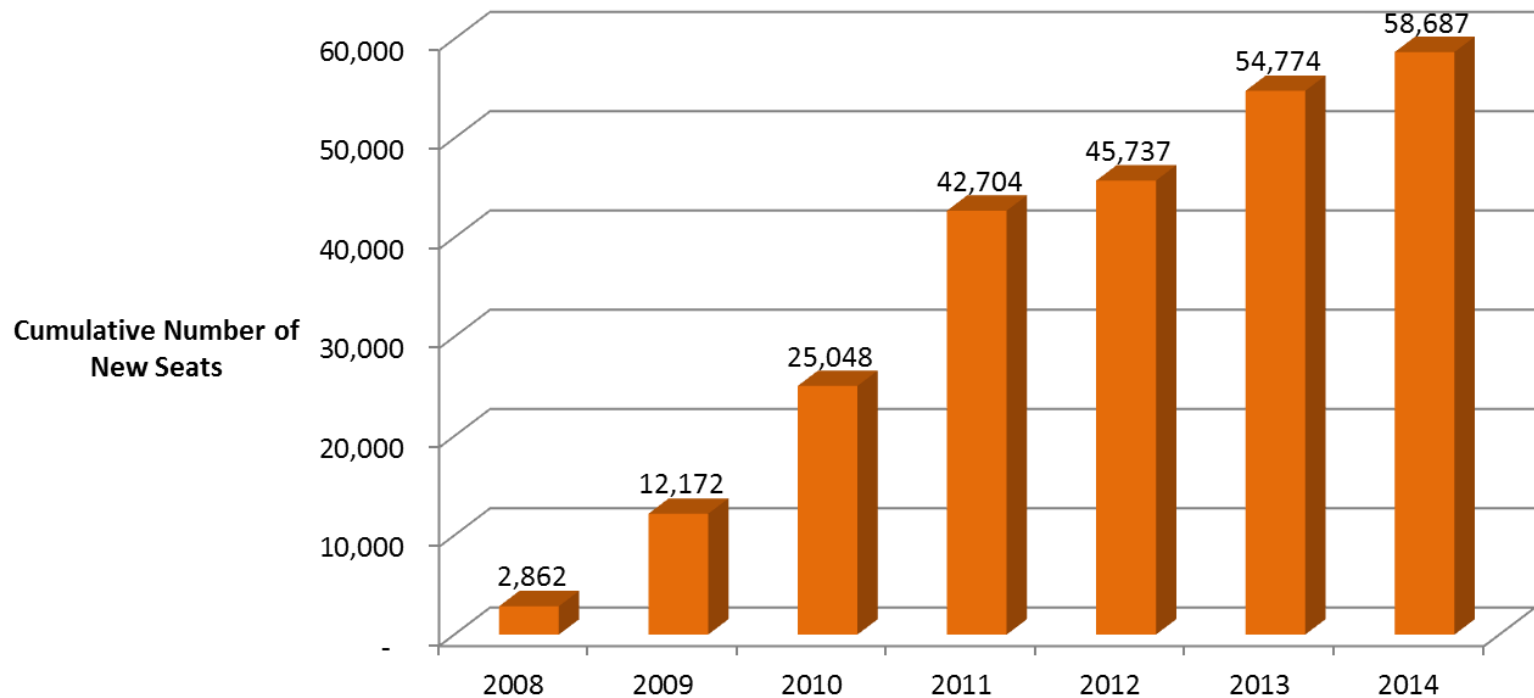
Per Pupil Spending at DOE Schools, Adjusted for Payments to Nonpublic and Charter Schools



Investment in School Buildings

- In 2006, the legislature granted authority to raise \$9.4 billion in capital funds to further meet the requirements of CFE. By 2015, borrowing for school projects surpassed that amount, and the city continues to invest in school infrastructure.
- The State contributes to reimburse the city for roughly half of the annual cost of approved capital projects.

Newly Constructed Seats 2008-2014 (Including 101 New Buildings)



Still, Overcrowding Remains a Challenge

	Students in Overcrowded Buildings		Overcrowded Buildings	
	Number	Share of Total	Number	Share of Total
2008	403,403	40.3%	527	38.4%
2009	404,044	40.6%	526	38.3%
2010	426,474	42.3%	541	39.2%
2011	435,748	42.7%	550	39.3%
2012	435,156	42.5%	546	39.5%
2013	446,751	43.5%	565	41.2%
2014	452,404	44.2%	523	39.8%

NOTE: IBO defines a building as overcrowded if its utilization level exceeds 102.5 percent.

Some Measures of Needs: High Schools

- Nearly 30 percent of students do not have access to an Art or Music room.
- For non-mandated services - \$279 per student for Guidance
- Average White or Asian student is in a school with more than twice as many AP courses as the average Black or Hispanic student.
- Highly Selective schools offer more AP and Art, and are more likely to have Science Labs , Art and Music Rooms

Some Measures of Needs: Middle Schools

- White/Asian students more than twice as likely to take a regents exam than Black/Hispanic students; about 70 percent more likely to take an advanced class.
- Schools with no students taking advanced classes only served very high concentrations of Black and Hispanic students.
- All schools with low concentrations of Black and Hispanic students had at least some students taking Regents exams.