

Colorado K-12 School Finance Information Packet January 2021

COLORADO SCHOOL FINANCE PROJECT

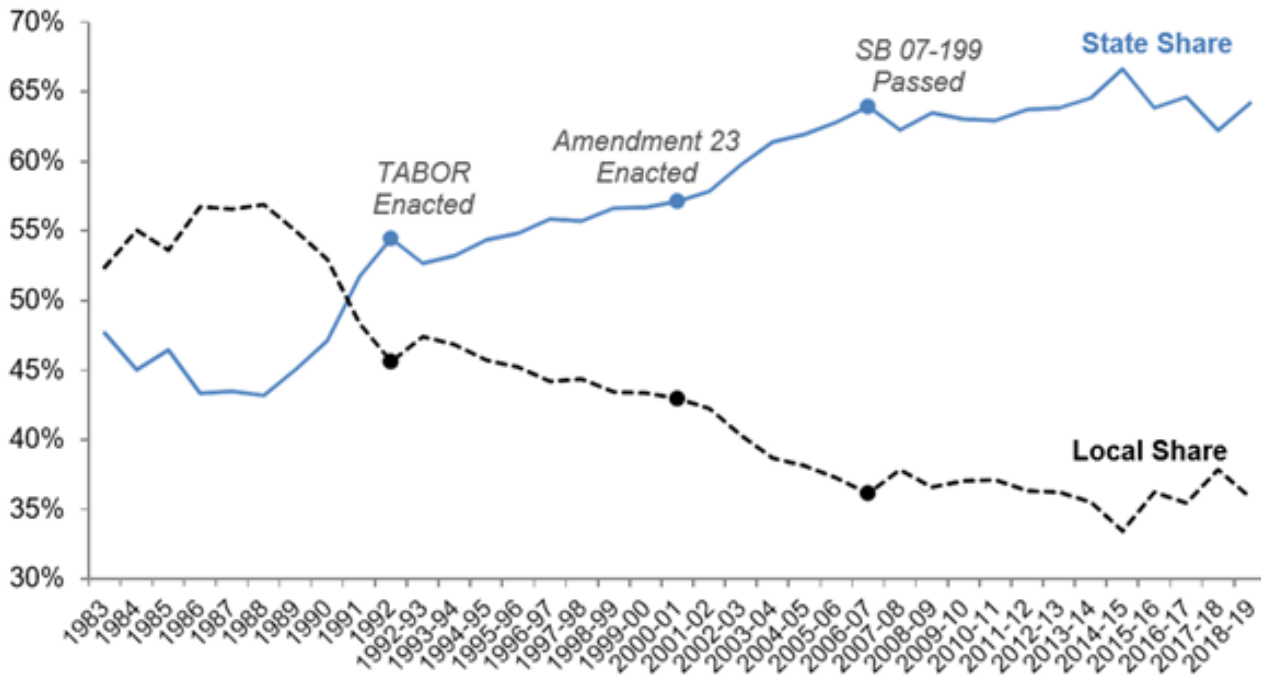
Support Children - Support The Future

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Relative State and Local Shares of School Finance



Source: Legislative Council Staff.
 Note: Prior to 1993, K-12 funding was done on a calendar year basis.

Early 1990s- School Facilities

- Giardino Lawsuit- settled outside of court
- BEST (Building Excellent Schools Today) Program in 2007-08 – increased capacity for school district facilities

1994 School Finance Act

- Created an equalization/foundation formula
- Recognized differences beyond control of a district and made adjustments for cost of living, size and at-risk (free lunch)
- Local revenue generated first then state backfill so starting point or “Base” is the same for all districts
- Categoricals outside of formula – fund Special Education, Emerging Bilinguals, Gifted and Talented, Transportation and Career and Technical

Components of the formula

- Student counts – enrollment of all students in October count, additional funding for At-Risk (free lunch) for kindergarteners and pre-school (CPP)
- Enrollment numbers tried up in supplemental process about 55 days after count date – good quality of formula as it uses actual numbers
- Base amount – is an arbitrary number of what the state can afford – it must increase by growth and inflation annually. It does not reflect the costs to educate a student with no special circumstances to the standards and accountability requirements.
- Size – the number of students who are in the district’s membership count. Adjustment made to accommodate economies of scale
- At – risk (students who qualify for free lunch) this adjustment is about 11% more funding (should be about 33% and expanded to include reduced)
- Cost of Living – market basket of goods – never has been applied or funded as intended. Adjustments to all districts is a help as the overall formula is so underfunded.
- Budget Stabilization factor – this reduces and distorts what a district gets in the above 3 factors. This impacts all school districts differently

Standards, accountability and accreditation impacts - 2000s

- Amendment 23 passes – goal to catch K-12 up to 1988-89 funding levels. Nothing to do with adequacy or equity
- Standards-Based Education
- No Child Left Behind – calculations of a cost of education could be analyzed given the accountability expectations – this has not been done in Colorado

Adequacy – [Lobato lawsuit \(2013\)](#)

- "Thorough and Uniform" mandate of the Colorado Constitution's Education Clause
- Five-week trial with national and local experts

What was Lobato and why is it important

- The state has never analyzed what the cost of education is based on expectations of standards, accreditation and accountability. All of which can be concretely defined.
- Highlighted the changing demographics, the challenges in various communities, and populations of students
- The impact of no resources and how it has impacted students, reduced programs, teachers and the profession

What was Lobato and why is it important (continued)

- Asked the courts to mandate the legislature for a remedy with court supervision (this has been done in multiple states)
- District court findings favored the plaintiffs in a very strong decision
- Appealed to the Supreme Court – the ruling was reversed and determined that the legislature had plenary power and must determine funding. Given that school districts met the minimal requirement of 3 months of schooling (per the Constitution) and that the state differentiated funding by at least a penny then there were different revenue distributions for school districts
- This set the lowest bar in the country for “adequacy challenges”

Equity

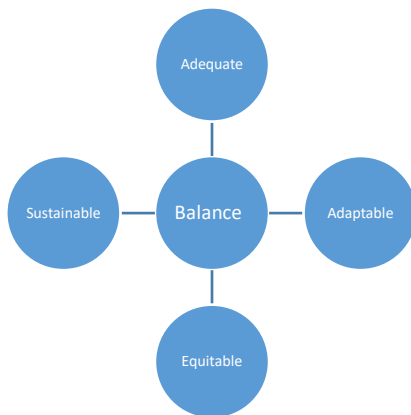
School Finance

- Horizontal Equity- Examines if like districts treated similarly
- Vertical Equity- Examines how differences are treated within the system and are they differentiated
- Fiscal Neutrality- Measures the relationship between the wealth of a district and the resources available to serve students

School Finance Formula

- State funding formulas can help address equity by adjusting for student and district characteristics that are beyond district control
 - Student needs
 - District size
 - Regional cost differences

PRINCIPLES: SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM & TAX SYSTEM



Economic Downturn Begins – 2008

- Legislative action and enrollment increased – need increased
- Mid-Year recession
- Froze the mills – Mesa County
- AARA dollars – 1 year of help

Court Ruling- [Mesa County](#) – 2008 – stabilized mills

Early stages of Great Recession

- The legislature froze mills for 174 districts – total program
- Lowered districts above 27 to reduce range – total program
- Currently range <2 up to 27 – total program
- Supreme Court upheld

Impacts of the Great Recession

- Steep fast decline in general fund revenues followed by property value decline 2 years later
- School district cuts for multiple years
- Budget Stabilization/Negative Factor (B/S Factor) created –
 - A percentage cut from each school district after the factors are applied. This impact has resulted in increased inequity. If a district is state dependent on funding with a high PPR the % cut is dramatic.
- Largest cuts in the out years- B/S Factor grew
- District-level Impacts:
 - Implemented furloughs
 - Cut programs and days of instruction
 - Delayed maintenance
 - Delayed purchasing of materials, technology and new systems needed for reporting and data collection

Dwyer Lawsuit filed – A23 challenged

- Questions the legality of the Negative Factor or B/S Factor and the legislature’s cutting Amendment 23 funding of the factors, asserted that growth and inflation were protected in addition to categoricals
- **STATE ARGUMENT-** Voters made a distinction between base and factors and therefore legislature could reduce funding in factors not the base or categoricals
- **COURT FOUND-** That Amendment 23 applies to base per pupil funding not total per pupil funding

Hitting the BASE – results from Budget Stabilization Factor growth

- As the B/S Factor increases school districts receive less state funding.
- When a district no longer receives funding for factors, they hit the base
- A legal challenge will occur when 2 districts hit the base – Lujan and Lobato

Factors Over Time

- As the base grows, the total available factors *for reduction* grows
 - In 2020-21 total factors are nearly \$2.1 billion
 - In 2010-11 factors equaled a little more than \$1.4 billion
 - **Remember:** The B/S Factor cannot be applied fully to districts locally funded; the state realizes less than the percentage cut.
 - The fluctuation in the B/S Factor impacts the remaining funding each district has prior to hitting the base.
 - For 2020-21 the reduction available for districts that would never be fully funded ranged from 7.4% to 59.1

Where Factor Funding Sits

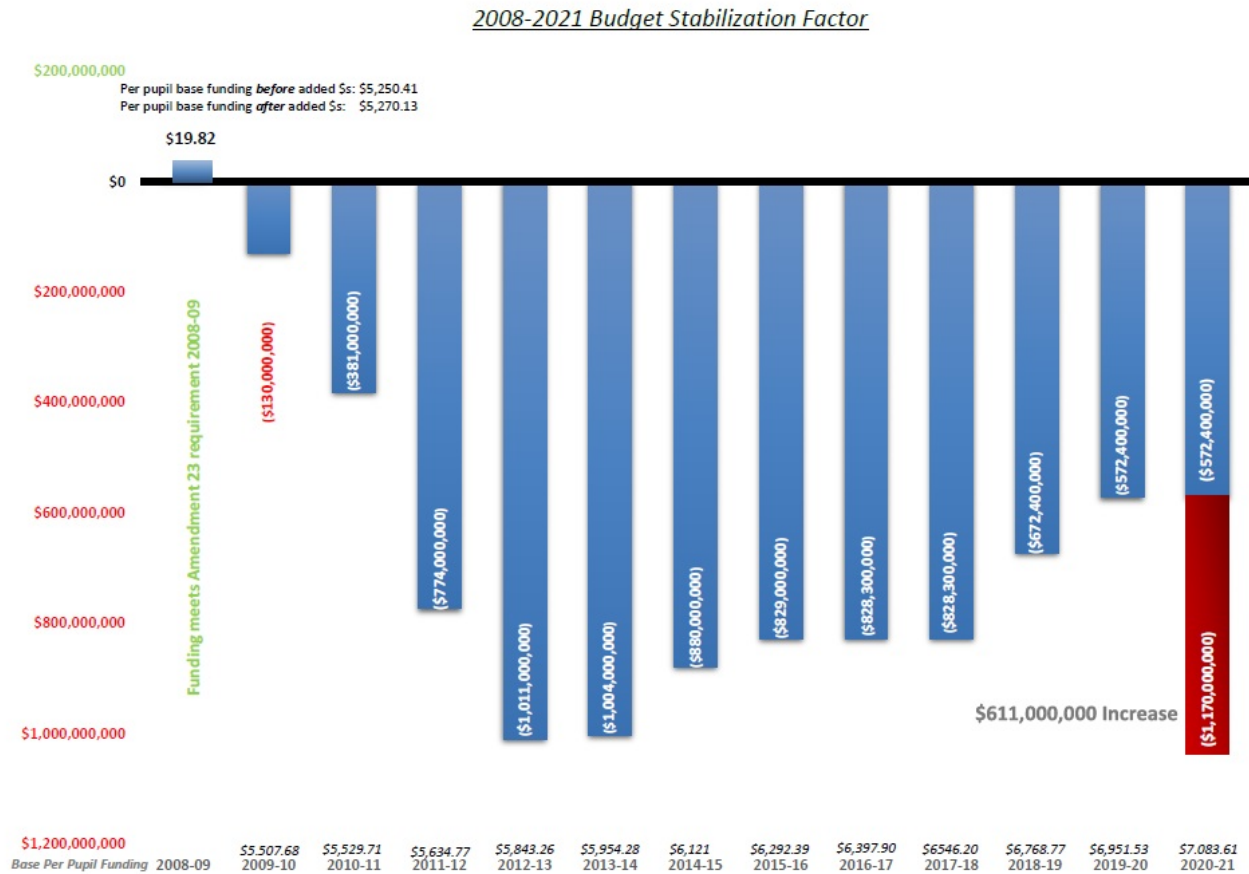
- Though small districts have the highest percentage of funding related to factors, the majority of factor funding dollars sit in large districts. As the B/S Factor percentage increases large districts quickly hit the

What Pieces Impact B/S Factor and hitting the base

- Enrollment
- Local/State share split
- How close a district is to the base level (floor funding)
- Inflation
- How much the state can afford to pay for K-12

What Pieces Impact B/S Factor and hitting the base (continued)

- With change to Gallagher the state won't have to backfill
- Changes made to school finance – mill levy tax credits could add revenue



Changes to School Finance in 2020

- In 2020, the legislature made changes which could increase local share:
 - More funding overall
 - Creating more uniformity around number of mills being invested
 - This takes legislative action to remove a tax credit – no local action needed
 - Only 2 districts have not “de-bruced” or “de-Tabored” – Steamboat and Harrison

History of “DE-BRUCING”

<u># of Districts</u>	<u>School Year</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>
6	1995-96	39.31	40.08-36.347
46	1996-97	35.908	40.08-6.651
50	1997-98	33.006	40.08-9.178
32	1998-99	29.274	38.734-7.018
17	1999-2000	31.016	39.096-23.149
10	2000-01	26.482	31.667-12.97
6	2001-02	22.967	28.321-5.886
2	2002-03	28.729	29.183-28.274
3	2003-04	29.4222	31.385-26.514
1	2005-06	21.419	21.419
1	2006-07	29.778	29.778
2	2020-21	19.736	20.715-18.756

Current Realities

- COVID
- School Finance Act of 2020
- Mill Levy changes – tax credits and increasing local revenue over time.
- Enrollment changes
 - Critical for current year and supplemental discussions and for next year and possibly the next

CSFP Briefing Document:**Colorado's Constitutional Impacts from:**

Gallagher, TABOR, Amendment 23 and the Negative/Budget Stabilization Factor

The **Gallagher Amendment** was referred to the ballot by the legislature and passed by voters in 1982 to control for residential and commercial fluctuations in property tax support for local governments. It created a formula that could fluctuate mill levies up and down but assured a consistent local contribution and adjust for economic changes in residential and commercial growth patterns. **In 2020, voters removed this amendment from the state constitution and placed it in statute. The residential assessment rate will remain at 7.15% and the non-residential rate will remain at 29%.**

The **TABOR Amendment, or Article 10 Section 20 of Colorado's Constitution**, was passed by the voters of Colorado in 1992. Article 10 Section 20 added numerous changes and limits to Colorado's constitution:

- **Operations of state and local governments:**
 - no taxing authority by elected officials
 - both a revenue and a spending cap for state and local governments.
- **Election process:**
 - mandates all revenue increases be voted
 - defines when and in what year elections can be held
 - requires specific language terminology that must be used when asking voters to raise revenue.
- **Situations not contemplated:**
 - Adjustments in revenue and spending limits to state and local budgets when there is a change in tax collections or a change in the economy
 - Impact of Gallagher to state and local government budgets in conjunction with Article 10 Section 20.
- **Between 1966 and 1990 there were 7 attempts to pass a tax limitation initiative** before the TABOR amendment passed in 1992.
- **Referendum C (referred by the legislature) - passed by voters in 2005 to address the revenue limit in Article 10 Section 20.** A time-out was granted and the ratchet effect in Article 10 Section 20 was removed. This gave temporary relief to the state's budget.

- **In 2019, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled that the complete repeal of TABOR is possible as a single-subject ballot initiative.** This means that an initiative could be placed on the ballot. If voter approval is obtained the provision could be repealed ([Click here](#) to read full opinion.)
- **In 2020, voters approved a measure that requires voter approval of new enterprises (fees) if the revenue will be greater than \$50 million within the first five years.**
- **Amendment 23 was a citizen’s initiative approved by the voters in 2000.** It was designed to increase funding in Colorado after years of decline from the late 1980s through the 1990s. Amendment 23 was not a tax increase, was a diversion of state income tax to be used for education. Amendment 23:
 - Required the statewide base and total funding for categorical programs increase by at least the rate of inflation. (For the first 10 years funding increased by the rate of inflation plus 1% to return funding to 1988 levels.)
 - Categoricals are outside the school finance formula – consisting of special education, Emerging Bilinguals, Gifted and Talented, small attendance centers, transportation, and career and technical education.
 - Created the State Education Fund – diverting 1/3 of 1% of income tax to the State Education Fund. This revenue is exempt from TABOR limitations.

In 2009, the Legislature created the “Budget Stabilization Factor” as a mechanism in the school finance act to reduce Amendment 23’s requirement of annual inflationary increases to per pupil funding. In 2010 the Legislature **renamed the Budget Stabilization Factor to the “Negative Factor”**. Then in 2017 the Legislature **renamed the Negative Factor to the “Budget Stabilization Factor.”**

- This **Factor takes money away** from per pupil funding.
- The 2015 Dwyer ruling of the **Supreme Court determined that this is legal** and that the voters in 2000 allowed for the legislature to reduce funding.
- Between **2009 and 2020-21 the Negative / Budget Stabilization Factor has resulted in \$9 billion in lost revenue to K-12.** The Budget Stabilization Factor has now been in place for 12 fiscal years.

CSFP Briefing Document: How are Colorado School Districts Funded?

The formula for total program funding is defined by the legislature in the School Finance Act ([HB20-1418](#)). In its simplest form the formula's revenue is local property tax + state revenue = total program funding for a district.

1. How are the local and state revenues determined?

- a. **Local revenue is determined first:** Generated by local property taxes and specific ownership tax
- b. **Next, the state sets the amount it will spend for the year through the School Finance Act.**
- c. **Then the local revenue is subtracted from this, creating a different amount for every district.**
- d. **The result is the state revenue portion, to be used backfills the difference.** (State revenue comes from sales and income tax)

2. The formula also calculates the “Budget Stabilization/Negative Factor” and that percentage is deducted from the state’s portion of funding for each school district. The impact varies for each school district.

3. This becomes the districts **Per Pupil Revenue** for the year (PPR).

Additional revenue streams to districts:

The first two flow to all districts

- 1) **Federal funds:** flow to districts that are tied to certain programs or students.
- 2) **State funds:** “Categorical” dollars for special education, English language learners, gifted and talented, Vocational education, transportation and small attendance centers. (source: sales and income tax collected by state)
- 3) **Local override dollars:** Voter approved increases in local tax dollars for programs and priorities. These dollars are outside the mills raised for the school finance act.

- 4) **Grants:** Typically for a specific purpose and length of time, revenue sources vary.
- 5) **Bond Dollars:** Voter approved increases for maintenance and capital construction. Bond dollars cannot be used for general operations in a district.

CSFP Briefing Document: Why Resources Matter to School Districts

1. Adequate revenue to offer a high-quality education for all Colorado students benefits the economic future of the state
2. Manageable class sizes to accommodate differentiation and high-quality instruction
3. Quality teachers who stay with the profession - benefits students and cuts down on costs for school districts
4. Time as a variable – to better serve students based on need
5. Updated instructional materials to meet the-state standards
6. Cultivate the whole child through an array of program offerings to help students be academically successful and allow for exploration of interests and passions
7. State of the art facilities – reflecting today’s work environment
8. Remain competitive with other states as they increase investments in education – realizing that high-quality pre-school, high-quality interventions, and after school programs make a difference
9. Colorado was once a leader in education – in the 1970’s and early 1980’s
10. Schools look different today than they did 25, 30, 40 years ago
11. Expectations are that every child be successful, – great goal, big challenge, a new norm from the past.

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**CSFP Briefing Document:
Colorado Legislative History of Mill Levy Overrides**

Colorado Legislative History of Mill Levy Overrides 1988 - 2018						
Vote	Legislation	Year	Legislation	Legislative Changes District Mill Levy Override (MLO*)	Legislative Authorization Additional Types of MLO	Legislative changes by decade
		1988 School Finance Act	HB88-1341	MLO shall not exceed 5.0% of total program		Legislation allows MLO
		1990	Colorado Commission on School Finance, Colorado Leg Council	MLO shall not exceed 7.5% of total program		1990 - 1999 Three percentage increases; one new type of MLO
		1992	HB92-1344 Legislative Legal Services Digest of Bills 1992, pg 43.	MLO shall not exceed 10.0% of total program or \$200,000, whichever is greater		
		1994 School Finance Act	1994 School Finance Act HB94-1001	MLO shall not exceed 20.0% of total program or \$200K, whichever is greater.	Mill Levy for excess transportation costs	
		2001	SB01-129		Supplemental Cost of Living	2000 - 2009 Change and addition to percentage increase; two new types of MLO
		2007	SB07-199		MLO excess costs for Full-Day Kindergarten	
		2008	HB08-1388	Section 7 - enables districts to use fixed or variable mills in getting to the maximum percentage allowed as a matter of local control - as opposed to the historical norm of only asking a fixed dollar MLO question.		
	2009 - ongoing: Legislature - Added Budget Stabilization/Negative Factor to the School Finance Act	2009	SB09-256	MLO shall not exceed 25% of total program funding		2010 - 2018 Modification due to new factor; additional percentage to MLO; two new types of MLO
		2010	HB10-1369	Calculation of 25% override limit is prior to inclusion of negative factor**		
		2015	HB15-1321	MLO for small rural districts authorized to 30% of total program		
		2016	HB16-1354		MLO for cash funding technology (new or existing), capital construction, and facility maintenance needs (outside current 25% cap (30% small rural districts)).	

* Mill Levy Override (MLO) - Voter approved addition to the number of mills levied by a school district (MLOs are outside the school finance act)

** In 2017 the Legislature changed the name of the Negative Factor to the Budget Stabilization Factor (SB17-296)

SB13-213 - Takes effect only if additional revenue comes in on or before November 7, 2017 MLO to 1) fund early childhood education, no cap; 2) technology and maintenance and operation of buildings, no cap; 3) cost of living expenses for district employees, capped at amount equal to 2014-15 district's total program calculated before negative factor, may increase annually beginning in 2016-17 to account for inflation.

[Chart: Colorado School Finance Project](#)

CSFP Briefing Document: Financial Pressures

1. No stability of state funding for public education
2. Enrollment as a state is increasing– impact to school districts varies
3. No state commitment for capital needs of a school district
4. Taxpayer equity issues impact local tax support for funding
5. Student demographics changing– minimal differentiated financial support for programs
6. Teacher recruitment is challenging for many districts
7. Teacher compensation much lower than national average
8. Length of school year has been shortened – furloughs and reductions
9. Technology challenges including connectivity, broadband, equipment replacement, and licensing costs
10. Staff development needed for new standards and academic expectations in addition to behavioral health needs.

2020 State Profile Data - Highlights (2018-19 audited data)

More Students

A little more than 5,000 funded pupils between 2017-18 and 2018-19
Between 2016-17 and 2017-18 funded pupil increased 6,100 pupils

Increase in Dollars: Per Pupil Spending*

\$500 more per student between 2017-18 and 2018-19
(adjusting for inflation)

*Includes categorical dollars, mill levy overrides, all grants, with the exception of BEST, and federal dollars

Increase in Per Pupil Revenues*

10% more revenue between 2017-18 and 2018-19
(adjusting for inflation)

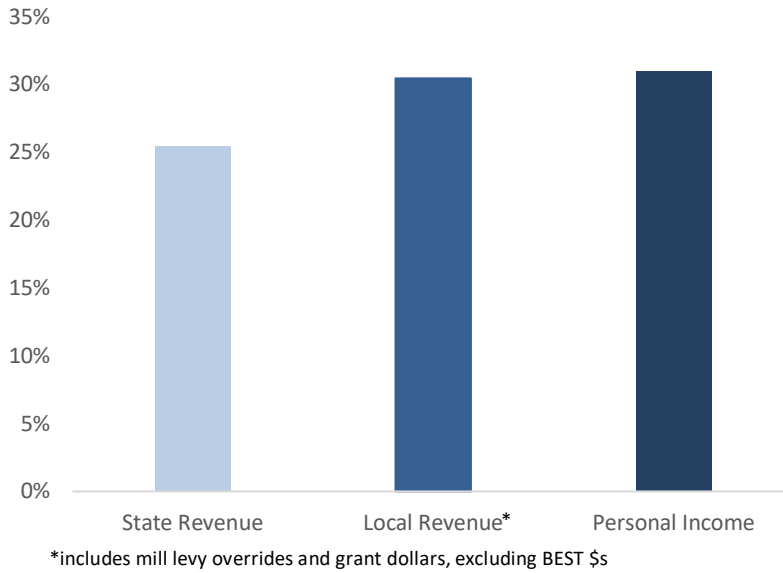
*Includes mill levy overrides and all grants, with the exception of BEST

Average Colorado Teacher Salary

- Colorado's Average teacher salary-
 - Increased more than \$5,300 between 2013-14 & 2018-19
 - After adjusting for inflation: about \$1,400 below 2013-14
- Average CO teacher salary is \$7,350 below the national average

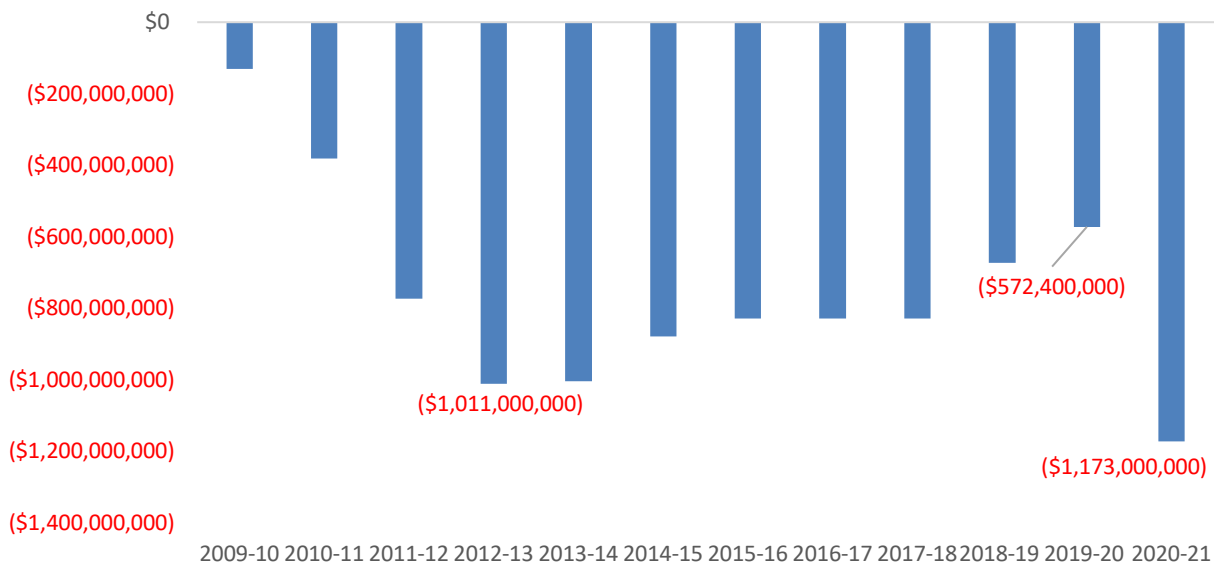
2020 State Profile Data - Highlights (2018-19 audited data)

Growth Rates in State and Local Revenue and Personal Income- 2013-14 to 2018-19



Colorado’s share of personal income used for K-12 education increased about 3.4% from 2013-14 to 2018-19. At this year’s national average rate, an additional \$1.5 billion could have been raised for K-12.

Budget Stabilization/Negative Factor



2020 State Profile Overview (2018-19 audited data)

STUDENTS (Table 1)

- Enrollment continues to increase, but slower than prior years – a little more than **5,000** funded students between 2017-18 and 2018-19.
 - The increase between 2016-17 and 2017-18 was just over 6,100 funded students.
 - The increase between 2015-16 and 2016-17 was just over 5,600 funded students.
- Students in special education are **11% of the population**- below the **national average of 13%**.
- Students eligible for free/reduced lunch – Almost **43%** of students qualify for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch.
 - Free price lunch students have been about 35% for the past 5 years, 2013-14 to 2018-19.
 - Reduce price lunch remained stable at 8.2% of students qualifying for this service.
- Emergent Bilinguals*
 - In 2013-14, the State increased the number of students eligible for funding - with **no increase** in total funding.
 - Percent of students being funded decreased **0.4%** between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to 14.4% of all students.
- Gifted and Talented students remained constant at **7.7%** in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

TEACHERS (Table 2)

- Colorado teachers has hovered **at 60 teachers for 1,000** students for 2017-18 and 2018-19. It was 60.5 in 2013-14.
 - Colorado has been consistently below the national average of teachers per 1,000 students. The national average is **63 teachers per 1,000 students**. in 1992-93 Colorado was above the national figures.
- Colorado's average salary increased from 2017-18 to 2018-19 to \$52.7K to \$54.9K – a \$2,249 increase. However, adjusting for inflation: Colorado's 2018-19 salary remains almost **\$1,500 below 2013-14** – a 2.5% decrease over time.
 - Colorado teacher average salary in **2018-19 is more than \$7,350** below the national average.

PER PUPIL SPENDING AND REVENUES – Adjusted for inflation (Table 3)

- Adjusting for inflation between 2013-14 and 2018-19:
 - Per Pupil Spending increased to **\$11,420**. This remains more than \$1,500 below the national average.
 - About \$2,320 more for per pupil revenue between 2013-14 and 2018-19

REVENUE and WEALTH (Table 4)

- Between 2013-14 and 2018-19:
 - State revenue grew by 31.4%
 - Local revenue grew by 40.7%, when mill levy overrides are included
 - Personal Income grew by 31.8%
- Budget Stabilization/Negative Factor fell by 33% (**\$1B to \$672M**) between 2013-14 and 2018-19.
- Colorado's share of personal income used for K-12 education increased by .11 percentage points from 2013-14 to 2018-19. If Colorado's investment of personal income was at the same rate as the **national average** in 2018-19, an additional \$1.5 billion could have been raised for K-12.

*Colorado Department of Education identifies these students as English Language Learners

TABLE 1
ENROLLMENT IN K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION

COLORADO						
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19	Change Over 5 Years*	Change From 1992-93 to 2018-19
ENROLLMENT						
- FUNDED PUPIL COUNT	585,283	830,831	865,012	870,102	4.7%	48.7%
- MEMBERSHIP		875,554	906,829	907,866	3.7%	
STUDENTS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION	76,374	90,747	98,117	101,299	11.6%	32.6%
- Percentage of Funded Pupil Count	13.0%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%		
STUDENTS FROM FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR FREE PRICE LUNCH	123,514	295,406	304,557	298,883	1.2%	142.0%
- Percentage of Funded Pupil Count	21.1%	35.6%	35.2%	34.4%		
STUDENTS FROM FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH		62,968	70,619	71,023	12.8%	
- Percentage of Funded Pupil Count		7.6%	8.2%	8.2%		

TABLE 1 (CONT.)
ENROLLMENT IN K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION (CONT.)

	COLORADO				Change Over 5 Years*
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19	
EMERGENT BILINGUAL STUDENTS					
- Emergent Bilinguals Served		126,730	127,846	125,344	-1.1%
- Percentage of Funded Pupil Count		15.3%	14.8%	14.4%	
GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS					
- Percentage of Funded Pupil Count		8.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF TEACHERS, TEACHERS PER 1,000, AND AVERAGE SALARY IN K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION

	COLORADO				Change Over 5 Years*	Change From 1992-93 to 2018-19
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19		
NUMBER OF TEACHERS	33,243	50,228	52,191	53,018	5.6%	59.5%
TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS	56.8	60.5	60.3	60.9	0.8%	7.3%
- <i>National</i>	53.7	62.8	63.3	63.5	1.1%	18.2%
AVERAGE SALARY	\$33,578	\$49,606	\$52,701	\$54,950	10.8%	63.6%
- <i>National</i>	\$35,029	\$57,060	\$60,768	\$62,304	9.2%	77.9%
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION	\$67,156	\$56,353	\$54,124	\$54,950	-2.5%	-18.2%
- <i>National</i>	\$62,702	\$61,454	\$62,226	\$62,304	1.4%	-0.6%

**TABLE 3
PER STUDENT CURRENT SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION**

	COLORADO				Change Over 5 Years*	U.S. Change (5 Year)
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19		
(1) CURRENT PER STUDENT SPENDING**		\$9,100	\$10,633	\$11,420	25.5%	
<i>- National</i>	\$5,160	\$11,068	\$12,640	\$12,978	17.3%	
<i>Adjusted for Inflation</i>		\$10,338	\$10,920	\$11,420	10.5%	8.9%
(2) STATE/LOCAL REVENUE PER STUDENT**		\$10,073	\$11,909	\$13,113	30.2%	
<i>- National</i>	\$5,237	\$11,451	\$13,159	\$13,602	18.8%	
<i>Adjusted for Inflation</i>		\$11,443	\$12,231	\$13,113	14.6%	10.3%
(3) BREAKDOWN OF CURR. OPER. REV. BY SOURCE**						
(3a) State		\$4,693	\$5,268	\$5,887	25.4%	18.2%
(3b) Local		\$5,380	\$6,641	\$7,226	34.3%	19.4%
(3c) Federal		\$809	\$792	\$815	0.7%	0.7%
(3d) State Share		43.1%	41.5%	42.3%	-0.8 pp	0.4 pp
(3e) Local Share		49.4%	52.3%	51.9%	2.5 pp	0.8 pp
(3f) Federal Share		7.4%	6.2%	5.9%	-1.5 pp	- 1.3 pp

**TABLE 3 (cont.)
 PER STUDENT CURRENT SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION**

	COLORADO				Change Over 5 Years*
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19	
(4) Overrides per Pupil		\$979	\$1,216	\$1,486	51.7%
Adjusted for Inflation		\$1,113	\$1,249	\$1,486	33.6%
(5)STATE/LOCAL REVENUE PER STUDENT LESS OVERRIDES		\$9,094	\$10,693	\$11,627	27.9%
<i>Adjusted for Inflation</i>		\$10,330	\$10,982	\$11,627	12.6%
(6)BREAKDOWN OF CURR. OPER. REV. BY SOURCE**					
(6a) State		\$4,693	\$5,268	\$5,887	25.4%
(6b) Local		\$4,401	\$5,425	\$5,740	30.4%
(6c) Federal		\$809	\$792	\$815	0.7%
(6d) State Share		47.4%	45.9%	47.3%	- 0.6 pp
(6e) Local Share		44.4%	47.2%	46.1%	2.3 pp
(6f) Federal Share		8.2%	6.9%	6.6%	-1.6 pp

**TABLE 4
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN/LOCAL REVENUE FOR K-12 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PERSONAL**

	COLORADO				Change Over 5 Years*	U.S. Change (5 Year)
	1992-93	2013-14	2017-18	2018-19		
(1) STATE/LOCAL REVENUE (MILLIONS)		\$8,368.7	\$10,361.7	\$11,409.8	36.3%	20.3%
(1a) STATE		\$3,898.9	\$4,583.4	\$5,122.5	31.4%	19.7%
(1b) LOCAL		\$4,469.8	\$5,778.3	\$6,287.3	40.7%	21.0%
Overrides in Local[^]		\$813.7	\$1,051.8	\$1,292.8	58.9%	
(2) PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS)		\$260,295.0	\$321,849.0	\$343,016.0	31.8%	24.8%
(3) STATE/LOCAL REVENUE AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME		3.22%	3.22%	3.33%	.11pp	
<i>- National</i>	4.19%	3.90%	3.80%	3.76%	-.14 pp	
(4) BUDGET STABILIZATION FACTOR (MILLIONS)		\$1,004.30	\$828.3	\$672.4	-33.0%	

NOTES AND TERMS

Tables 1 - 4: *Change figures are between 2013-14 and 2018-19.

Tables 2 and 3: The rates of inflation for Colorado are: 100% between 1992-93 and 2018-19; 13.6% between 2013-14 and 2018-19; and 2.7% between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

TABLE 1 AND 1 (CONT.)

^The manner in which CDE counts ELL for funding changed spring 2014. The number of students funded expanded, but overall funding has not changed.
Note: Some data not available at this time for 1992-93.
Terms defined below.

TABLE 2

Note: 1992-93 figures are actually 1993-94 values.

TABLE 3

**Current operating spending includes federal funds.
Note: 2010-11 was the first year of the Negative Factor in the School Finance Act. The Negative Factor was changed to the Budget Stabiliation Factor in 2017.

TABLE 4

Note: National figures for percent of personal income include capital revenue. Colorado figures do not. "pp" means percentage point change.

TABLE 4: MILL LEVY OVERRIDES

Override Per Pupil: District Mill Levy Override.

^ \$1.29B generated by 128 districts that have passed Mill Levy Overrides. Of the dollars generated, 17 districts generated 85.8% (\$1.1B) of the revenues. They include Academy, Adams 12, Aurora, Boulder, Cherry Creek, Colorado Springs, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, Falcon, Jeffco, Littleton, Mesa Valley, Poudre, St. Vrain, Thompson, and Westminster. The remaining 111 districts generated 14.2% (\$183.7M) of the Mill Levy Override dollars. 50 districts have no Mill Levy Override.

TERMS: TABLE 1 and 1 (CONT.)

Funded Pupil Count: Student count reflecting funding associated with student.

Membership: Students enrolled in a school district

STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS:

Students in Special Education: Identified and are receiving services that are included in the student disabilities act.

Students from Families Eligible for Free Price Lunch: Identified meeting the Federal requirements for income and free lunch.

Students from Families Eligible for Reduced Price Lunch: Identified meeting the Federal requirements for income and free and reduced lunch.

Emergent Bilinguals: (identified as English Language Learners by CDE) Students districts serve whose primary language is not English; students funded for 5 years.

Gifted Students: Identified at the district level as gifted.

Override Per Pupil: District Mill Levy Override.