CENTER *for* PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIES
7020 Easy Wind Drive, Suite 200 •Austin, TX •Phone 512.320.0222 •CPPP.org

Estimated Funding Lost from SB 3 Vouchers in One Year on House Public Education Committee Member School Districts[1]

Revised 4/14/2017

			5%	3%	1%
School District[2]	Total # of enrolled students in eligible districts (2014-15)[4]	Total # of economically disadvantaged students in eligible districts (2014-15)[4]	Estimated financial loss in one year to school districts if 5% of eligible students opt for vouchers[1]	Estimated financial loss in one year to school districts if 3% of eligible students opt for vouchers[1]	Estimated financial loss in one year to school districts if 1% of eligible students opt for vouchers[1]
Total Pub Ed	1,954,753	1,352,905	-$533,991,756	-$320,395,054	-$106,798,351
Dan Huberty	162,023	106,108	-$41,880,924	-$25,128,554	-$8,376,185
Diego Bernal	229,168	133,143	-$52,551,557	-$31,530,934	-$10,510,311
Alma Allen	320,443	244,483	-$96,497,391	-$57,898,434	-$19,299,478
Harold Dutton Jr.	368,532	265,930	-$104,962,562	-$62,977,537	-$20,992,512
Dwayne Bohac	432,320	254,747	-$100,548,485	-$60,329,091	-$20,109,697
Linda Koop	282,119	211,056	-$83,303,659	-$49,982,196	-$16,660,732
Morgan Meyer	160,148	137,439	-$54,247,179	-$32,548,307	-$10,849,436
Gary VanDeaver	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Lance Gooden	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Joe Deshotel	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Ken King	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

1. CPPP analysis using Texas Education Agency 2015 enrollment and economically disadvantaged data (2014-15 School Year), with the voucher and payback parameters defined in SB 3. This version of our calculations is updated to reflect that the final version passed by the Senate excludes counties with a population less than 285,000, based upon the 2010 Decennial Census from the U.S. Census Bureau. We calculated the financial loss to school districts by multiplying the number of economically disadvantaged students by the 2015 TEA statewide average cost per student ($9022), and then subtracting the one-time payback payment to the district for those students ($1128). Under SB 3, the one-time payback payments to school districts would be based on 50% of the difference between the state average cost per student and the ESA voucher amount for the student. Because no data is available regarding the percentage of students in each school district with income levels defined in SB 3, we used TEA data for the percentage of economically disadvantaged students in each district. (Using the economically disadvantaged percentage for our calculations will yield a conservative estimate of money lost to the district, because the economically disadvantaged group is a smaller group than the lower income group defined by revised SB 3 as eligible for the ESA vouchers.)

2. CPPP analysis using Texas Education Agency 2015 economically disadvantaged and enrollment data (2014-15 School Year). There are a small number of Texas school districts not included in this table because TEA did not have the relevant data available.

3. TEA did not have district-specific data available on the percentage of economically disadvantaged students for this district, so we used the statewide average percentage of economically disadvantaged students, which is 59%.

4. These numbers include K-12 Students. The version of SB3 passed by the Senate excludes Kindergarteners.

NE = Revised SB3 applies only to counties with over 285,000 in population, and these school districts are in such counties.
No ED = Districts with 0% Economically Disadvantaged students