Texas is one of at least 35 states that provided less school funding per student in the 2014 school year (the most recent available) than in 2008, before the recession took hold. Large cuts in K-12 funding weaken education systems, diminishing their capacity to develop fully the intelligence and creativity of the nation’s future workers and entrepreneurs.

**State K-12 cuts have serious consequences**

**Texas schools receive 39 percent of their funding from the state.** Cuts at the state level force school districts to scale back educational services and/or raise more local tax revenue to cover the gap. They also impede reforms to boost student achievement, such as improving teacher quality, reducing class sizes, and increasing student learning time.

For more information see Michael Leachman et al., “After Nearly a Decade, School Investments Still Way Down in Some States,” CBPP, October 20, 2016.

Sources for graphics: CBPP budget analysis and National Center for Education Statistics enrollment estimates