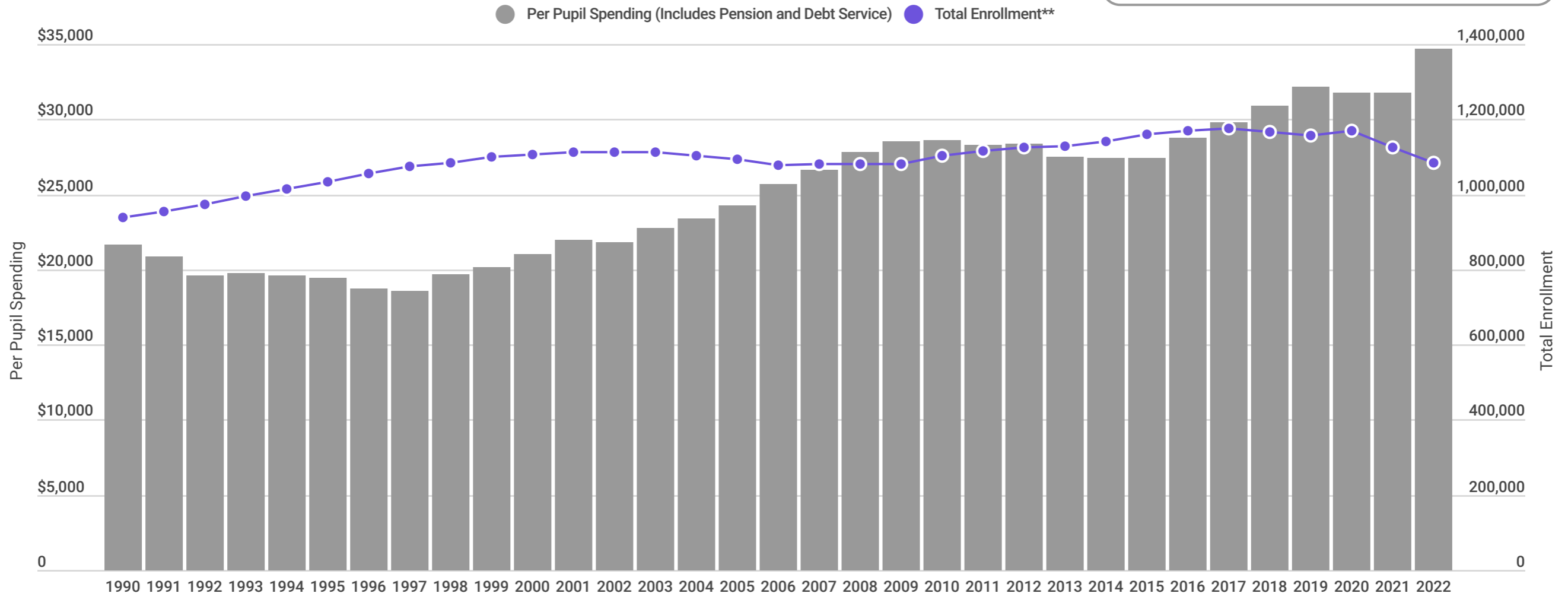


# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## Per Pupil Spending and Total Enrollment

In 2022 dollars

NYC DOE per pupil spending rose in 2022 due to the combination of lower enrollment and \$3.2 billion of federal COVID relief aid, up from \$227 million in 2021.



\* The New York City school district not only has the most students, but also the highest per pupil spending among the 100 largest school systems in the country. See [May 2022 Census press release](#) for more detail on school district spending per pupil in the U.S.

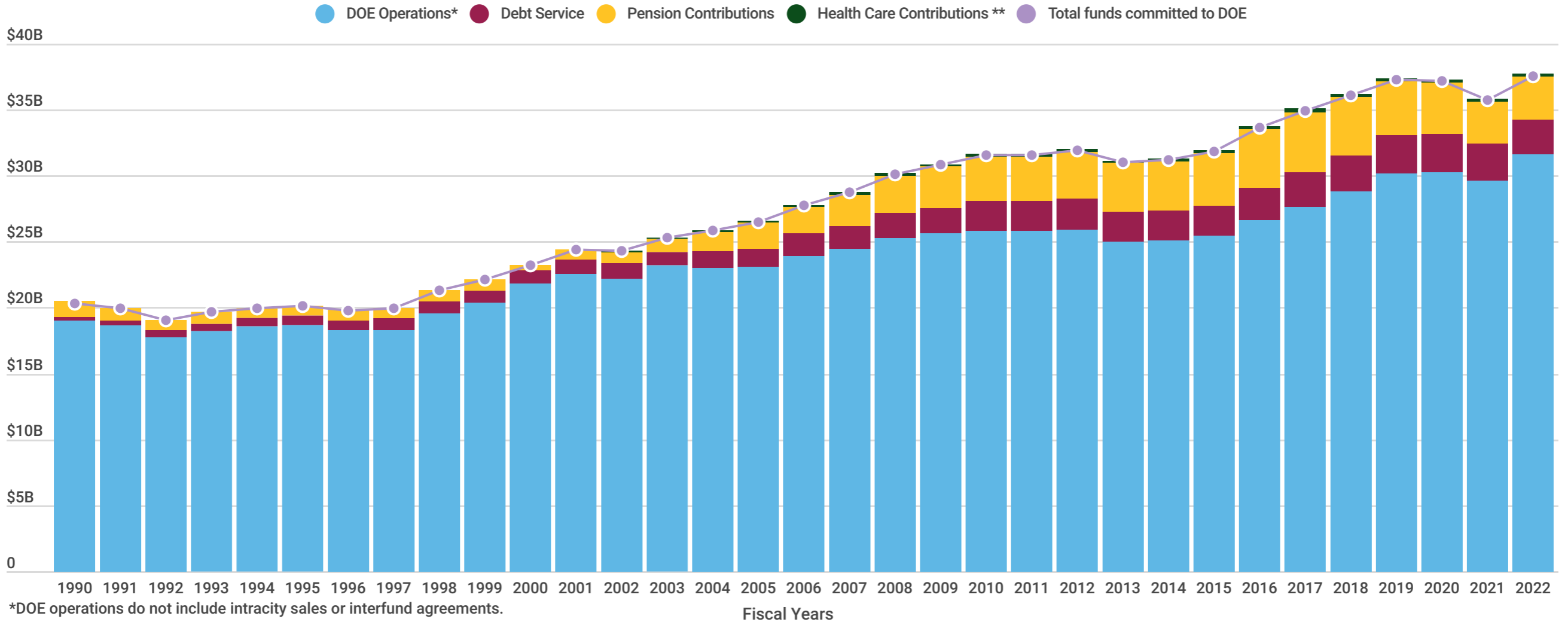
\*\* Total enrollment includes: all general and special education students in DOE facilities; special education pre-k and school-age students in contract schools; 3K and Pre-K students in DOE sites and Early Education Centers; and charter school students. From 1990 through 1998, enrollment numbers come from New York City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; from 1999 on, enrollment numbers come from the Mayor's Management Reports.

# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## Full Agency Cost

In 2022 dollars

The \$38 billion fully-loaded DOE budget in 2022—including operations, debt service, and pension contributions—increased from 2021 due to \$3.2 billion in federal COVID relief aid.



\*DOE operations do not include intracity sales or interfund agreements.

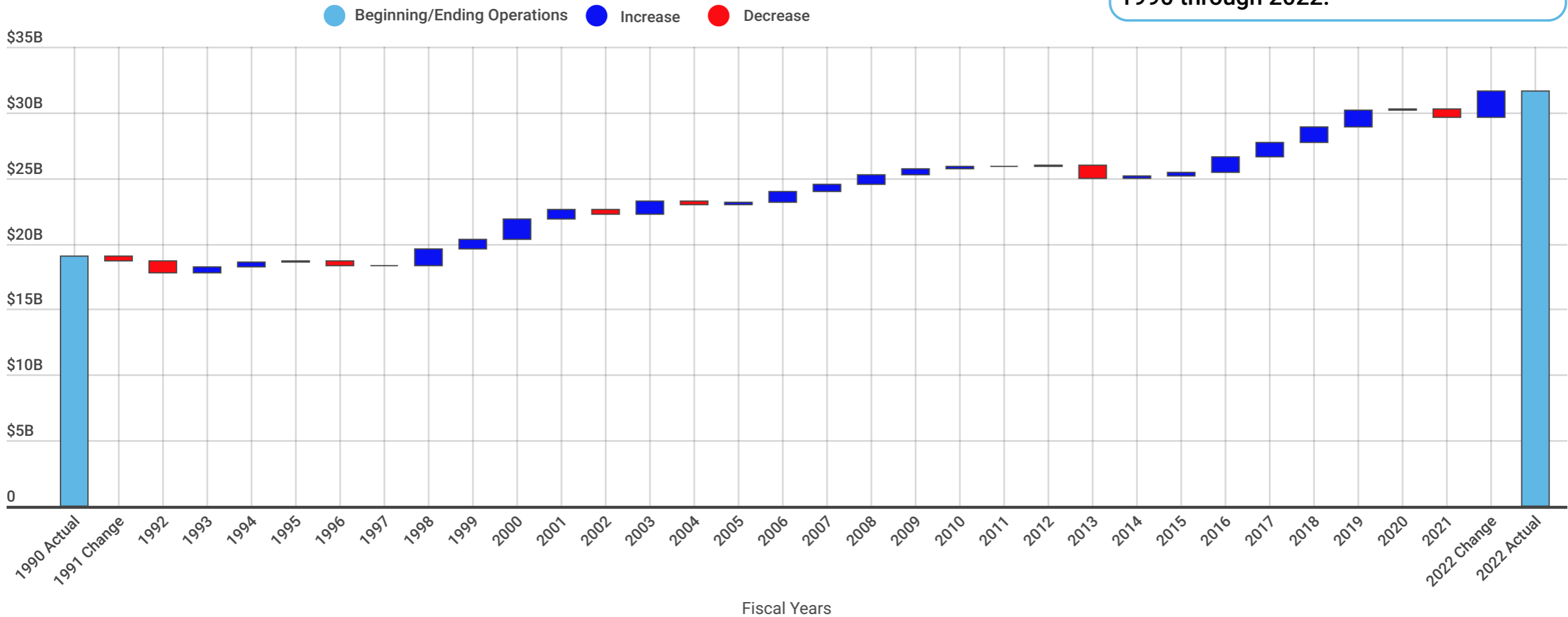
\*\*Data on health care contributions on behalf of DOE only available beginning in 2002.

# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## DOE Operations Levels and Annual Changes

*In 2022 dollars*

Spending on DOE operations, representing both city-funded and reimbursable programs, increased an average of \$393 million a year from 1990 through 2022.



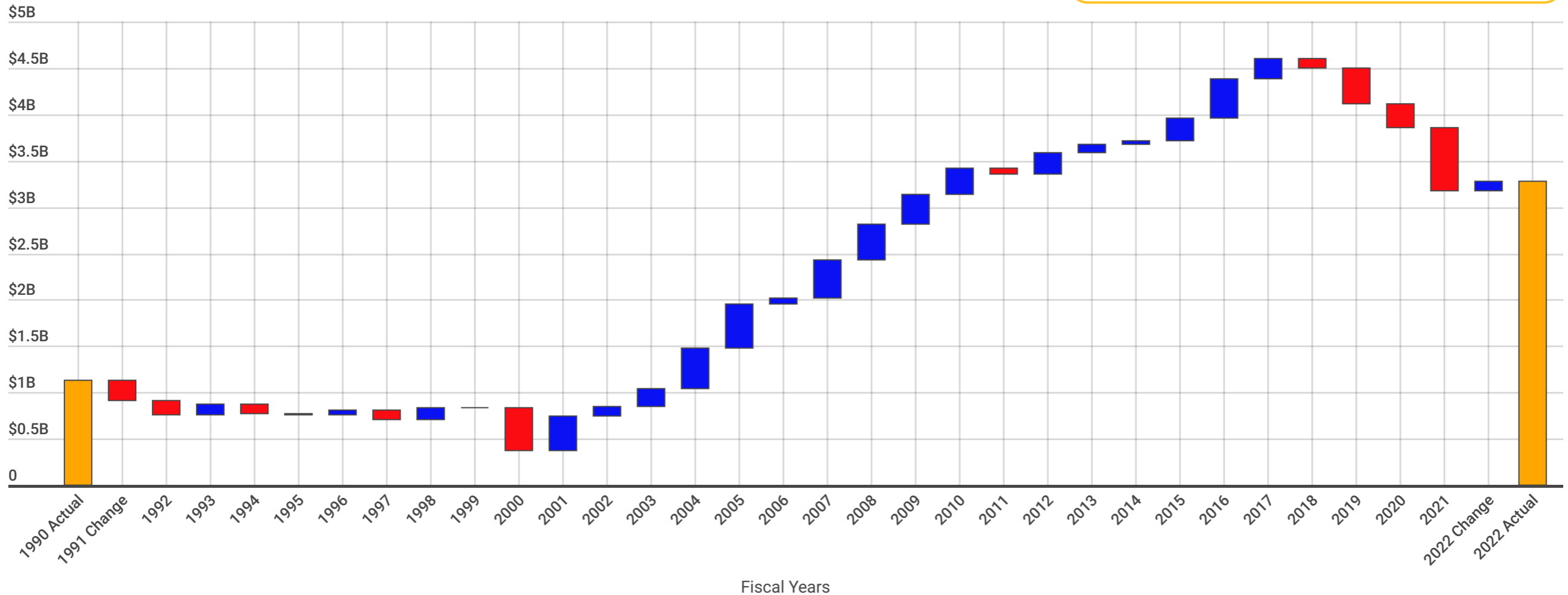
# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## Pension Levels and Annual Changes

In 2022 dollars

● Beginning/Ending Pension Contributions ● Increase ● Decrease

Pension contributions rose steadily from 2000 through 2017 adding an average of \$230 million a year. The large decrease in pension contributions from 2018 through 2021 reflects less need for DOE contributions due to greater than expected pension fund returns in recent years.



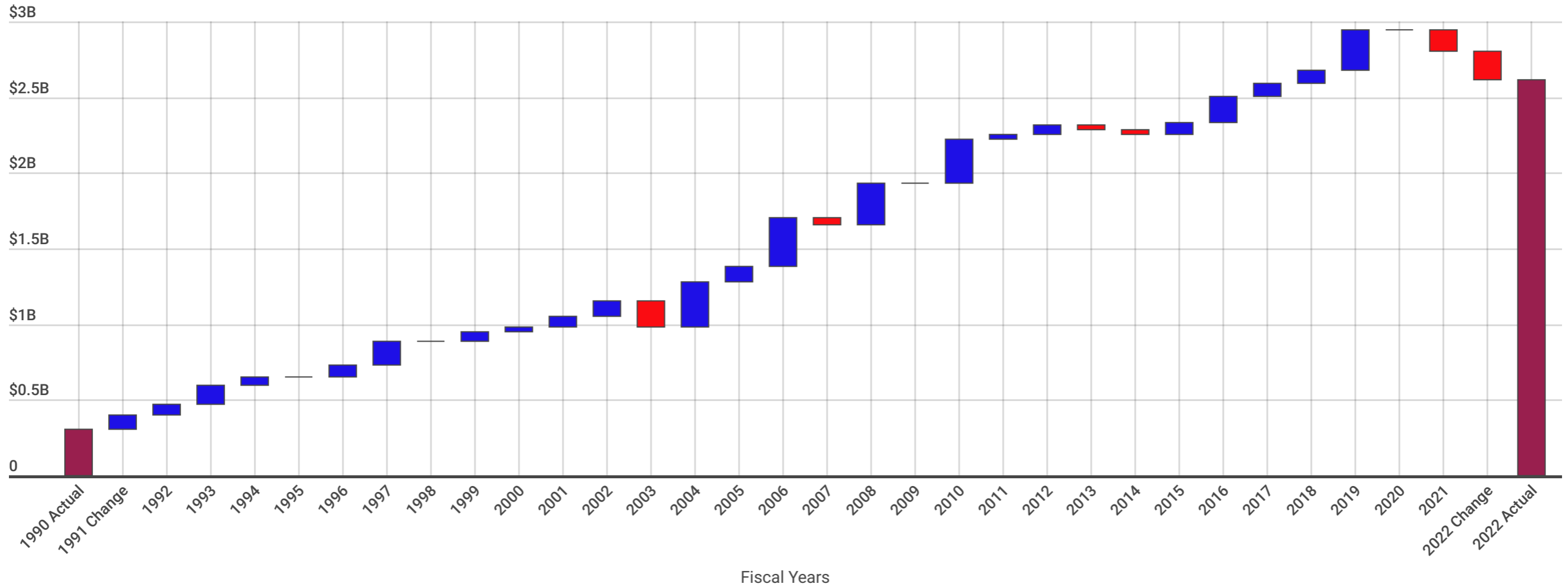
# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## Debt Service Levels and Annual Changes

In 2022 dollars

● Beginning/Ending Debt Service ● Increase ● Decrease

From 1990 through 2022, debt service, including Transitional Finance Authority and lease debt, rose an average of \$72 million a year.



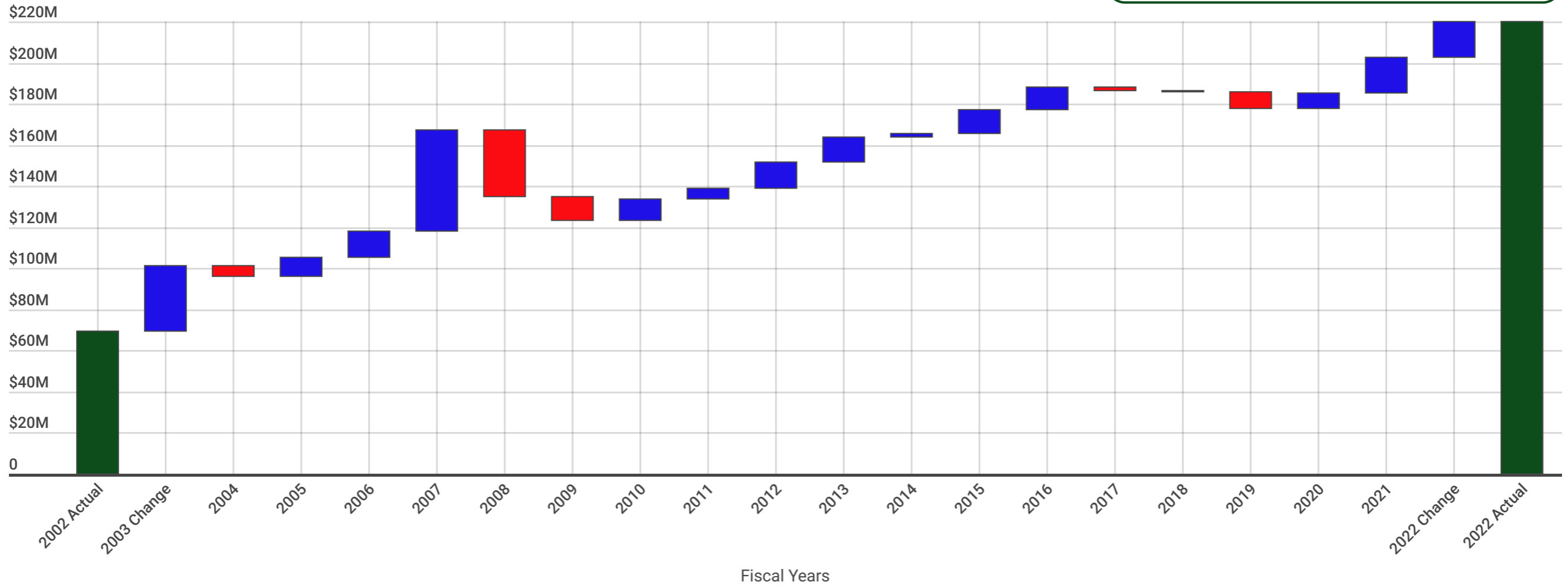
# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## Health Care Contribution Levels and Annual Changes\*

In 2022 dollars

● Beginning/Ending Debt Service ● Increase ● Decrease

From 2002 through 2022, health care contributions rose an average of \$8 million a year.



\*Data on health care contributions on behalf of DOE only available beginning in 2002.

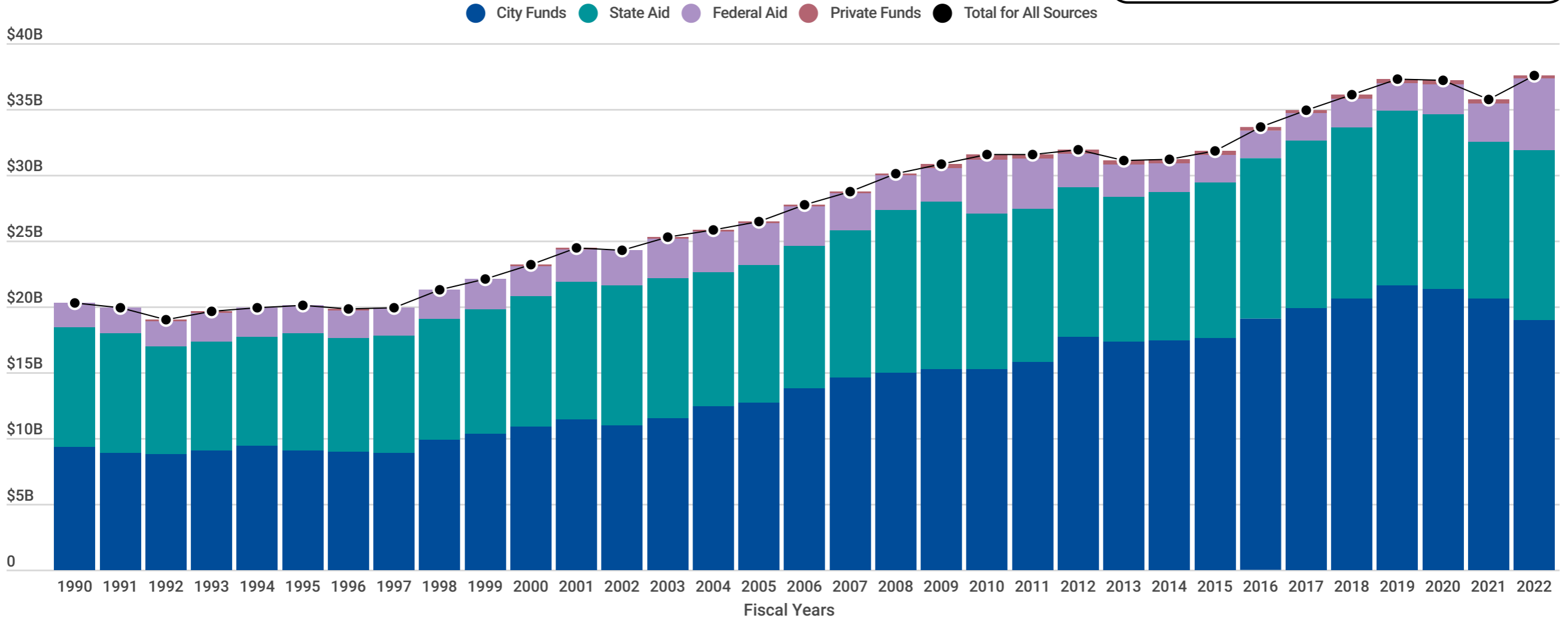
# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## All Sources of Funds Committed to DOE

Includes Funding for Debt Service and Pensions

*In 2022 dollars*

In 2022, the second full year of the pandemic, total DOE funding increased by \$1.9 billion, with an increase in federal and state funding more than offsetting a decrease in city funding.

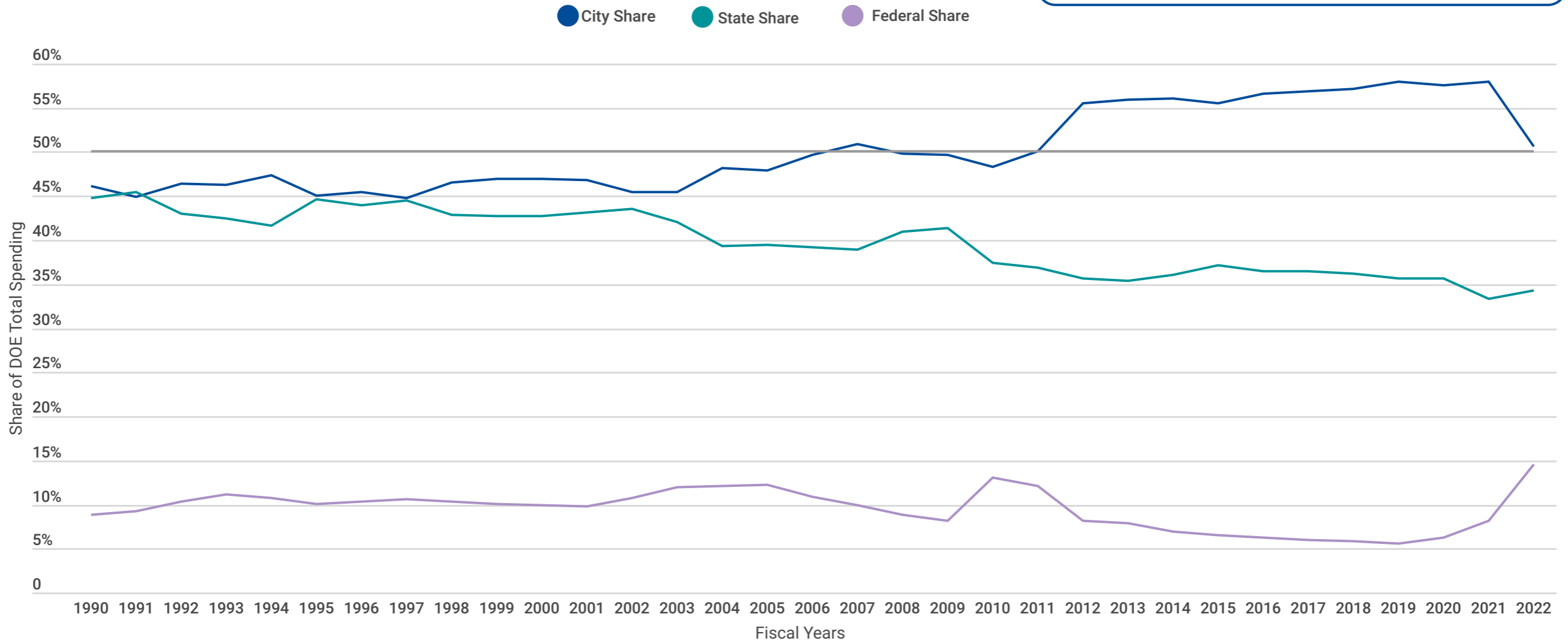


# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## City, State, and Federal Shares of Total Spending\*

Includes Funding for Debt Service and Pensions

City funds fell to just over 50 percent of total spending as the state's share of ticked up and the federal share nearly doubled from 2021 due to federal Covid-19 relief funds.



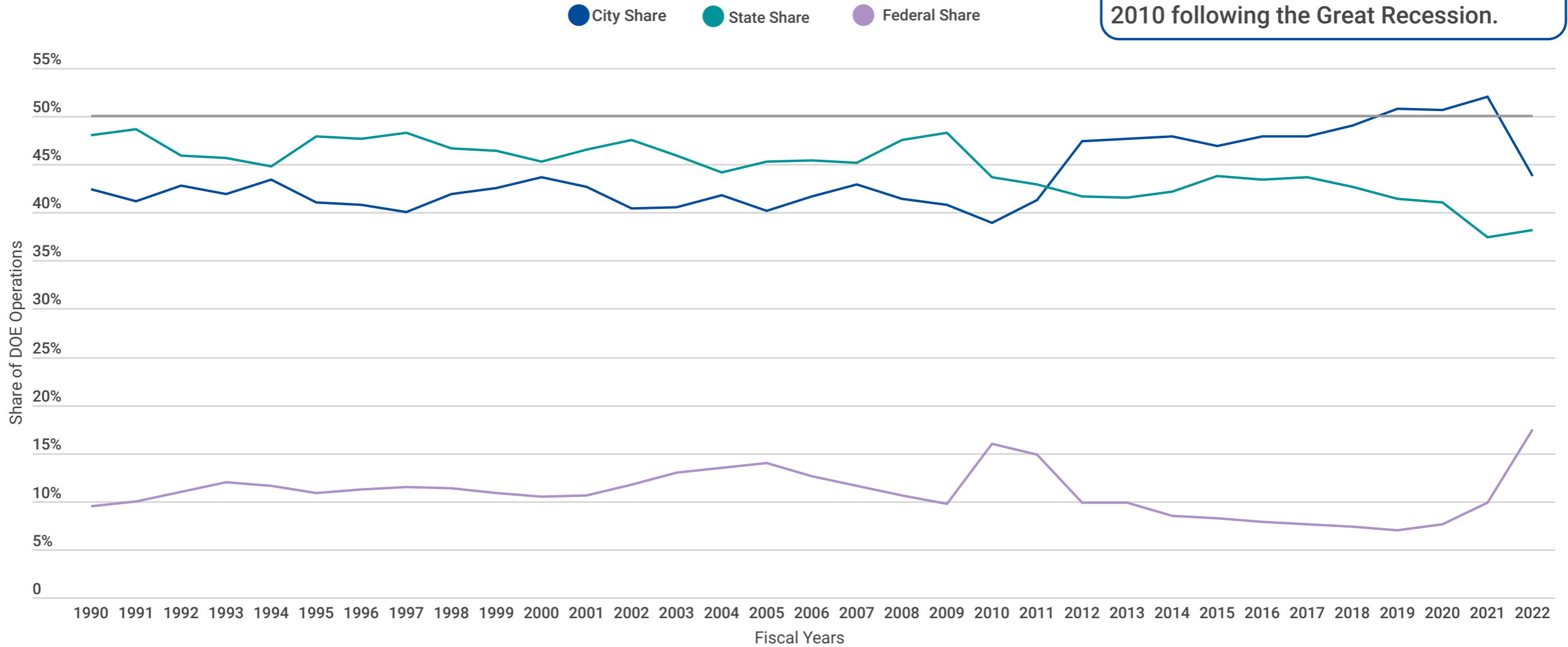
\*Shares of private funds not shown here.



# Department of Education Spending Since 1990

## City, State, and Federal Shares of DOE Operations \*

In 2022 the city's share of funding for DOE operations fell by over eight percentage points as the federal share increased to its largest share since 1990, exceeding the share of federal aid in 2010 following the Great Recession.



\*Shares of private funds not shown here.