

Methodology

This tool presents estimates of the amount of funding that school districts stand to lose or gain if each of the FY27 federal funding proposals — from the president, the Senate, or the House of Representatives — is enacted.

The estimates are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 [Annual Survey of School System Finances](#) and 2024 [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#) (SAIPE), and the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) 2024 [Locale Classifications](#). Data on the cost of tutoring is based on Match Corp, via [LPI](#), data on school school counselor salaries is from the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), and data on first year teacher salaries is from the [National Education Association](#).

Funding changes are calculated using FY24 final appropriations amounts (from the FY26 president's [budget request](#)), the FY27 president's [budget request](#), the FY26 [senate appropriations bill](#), and the FY27 [house appropriations bill](#).

Steps to estimate funding changes and align those changes to the school district finance (F33) data include:

1. For each funding proposal (the President's budget request, Senate appropriations bill, or House appropriations bill), calculate the percentage difference between FY24 actual appropriations level (because the most recent F33 data is from that fiscal year) and the FY27 proposal.
 - In some cases, the funding proposal provides a lump sum amount for a specific set of programs (e.g., the proposed K-12 block grant in the president's budget). In these cases, we calculate the total amount of funding those programs would receive in the FY27 proposal as a share of the amount they received in FY24. To estimate the FY27 amount for those programs, we multiply that percentage by the amount that the program received in FY27.
2. Link each program in the funding proposals to their respective variables in the F33 data, based on [documentation](#). Note that some variables encompass multiple programs (for example, ESEA Title I, parts A, B, C, and D are all reported in one variable in the F33 data: C14).
3. Translate the percentage increases or decreases for each program to the change for each federal funding revenue variable that is represented in the F33 data. Include programs that cannot be traced to a unique variable in the F33 in the 'other' federal revenue variables (B13, C20, and C36).
4. Values displayed in the tool are calculated as follows:
 - The current amount of funding is the sum of all variables noted in the chart.
 - For each proposal, estimated FY27 funding is the sum of the current amount of funding for each program/variable multiplied by the percentage change noted in the table below.
 - The change is the estimated FY27 funding amount minus the FY24 amount.

F33 variable	Programs (for more information about specific programs, view the funding glossary)	FY24 to FY27 Percentage Change		
		President	Senate	House
C14	Improving Basic Programs (ESEA Title I, Part A) State Assessment Grants (ESEA, Title I, Part B) Migrant (ESEA, Title I, Part C) Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (ESEA, Title I, Part D)	97%	100%	86%
C22	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (ESEA Title II, Part A)	31%	100%	77%
B11	English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA Title III, Part A)	0%	100%	0%
C23	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program (ESEA Title IV, Part A)	31%	100%	100%
C26	Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA Title IV, Part B)	31%	100%	100%
C27 & B14	Rural Education Achievement Program and Small, Rural School Achievement Program (ESEA, Title V, Part B)	31%	105%	105%
B12	ESEA Indian Education State Grants (ESEA Title VI, Part A) Native Hawaiian education (ESEA Title VI, Part B) Alaska Native education (ESEA Title VI, Part C)	72%	100%	100%
B10	ESEA Impact Aid Grants (ESEA Title VII)	100%	100%	101%
C15	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	105%	100%	100%
C19	Career and Technical Education (Perkins Career and Technical Education Act)	101%	101%	101%
B13, C20, & C36	Other Funding. <i>Note: This excludes nutrition funding and one-time ESSER and COVID-19 funding</i>	62%	93%	84%