



FY25 Budget Initial Planning & Discussion

December 2023

Key Takeaways

- 1. Like in districts across the country, the 2024-25 budget year will be uniquely challenging due to increasing student need and decreasing revenue
- 2. We are **starting to plan earlier** than usual because of this challenge
- 3. The school budgeting process includes a studentbased funding formula and greater principal autonomy for equity and transparency
- 4. We are focused on mitigating impact on schools, but this budget will have **very difficult trade-offs** which require proactive planning



Initial budget outlook: Key factors

Uncertainty for key revenue source and cost drivers for expense increases

Starting Revenue Projections

Ongoing, annual factors:

- State aid expected to remain flat
- **City aid** uncertainty is extremely challenging and may decrease from previous projections

Unique to this year:

Federal stimulus funding (ESSER) ending September 2024

Expense Estimates

Ongoing, annual factors:

Standard, required expenses grow even without adding any new positions or services (2-3%)

Increases or decreases in staffing for enrollment

Unique to this year:

Very large increase in students needing specialized services out of district

Continuing high-impact initiatives from stimulus funds

FY25 Budget Outlook: An Initial Gap

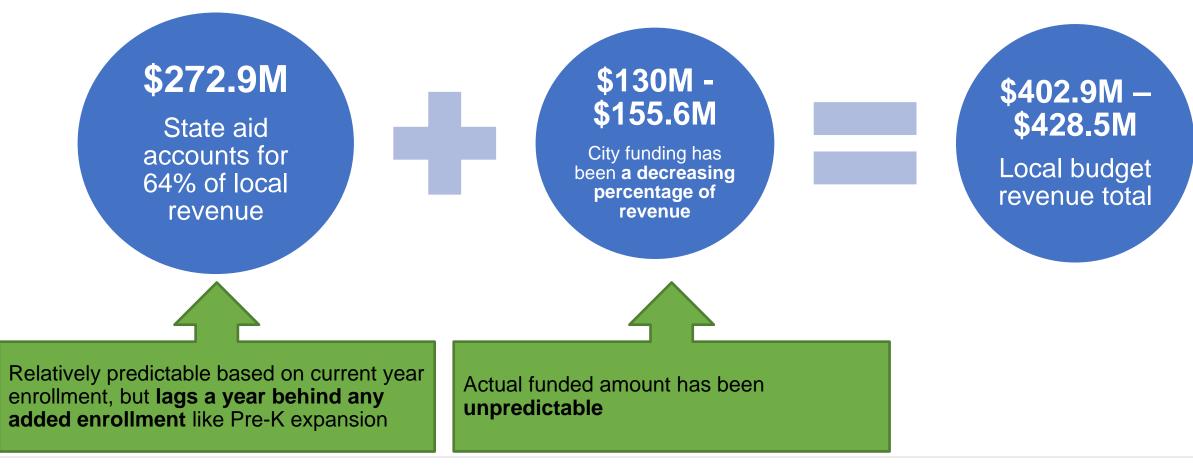
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Planning early and sharing for **transparency** our process for making **student-centered decisions** about **hard trade-offs**

Revenue Sources

State Aid primarily driven by student enrollment, City funding in negotiation

Note: Numbers below are FY24 budgeted amounts. Similar ratios are expected for FY25



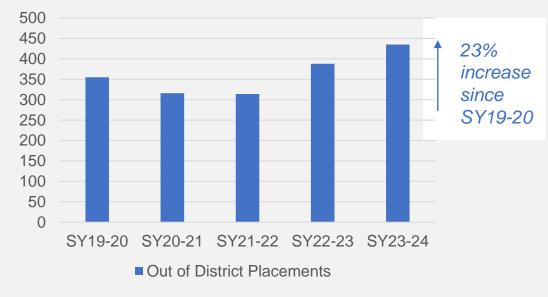


Expenses: Unique Growth from Increased Student Need

Pandemic-related student need continues even as stimulus funding ends

SPECIAL EDUCATION

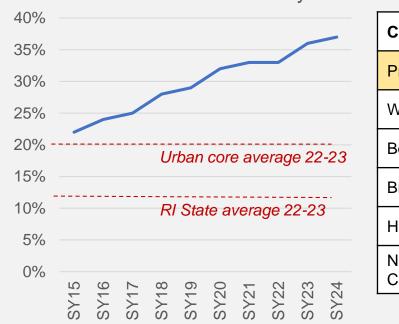
We have a seen a significant growth in the number of students identified as differently abled, particularly in early childhood, compounded by challenges with finding staff for high need roles



Out of District Placements

MULTILINGUAL LEARNER STUDENTS

Over the past 9 years, the percentage of PPSD students who are multilingual learners has nearly doubled



MLLs as % of Student Body

City% MLLProvidence38.1%Worcester30.4%Boston31.9%Bridgeport26.3%Hartford23.8%New York
City13.3%

Initial Budget Outlook

Estimated initial budget shortfall prior to cuts

Starting Revenue Projections

Changes in state aid and uncertainty in City contribution leads to a wide range in revenue changes (from a reduction of \$20M to an increase of \$5M)

Starting Expense Estimates

Regular cost growth of 2-3% and continuation of services for increased need could mean an increase of ~\$8-10M

Cost growth in unique student needs, particularly differently abled students, could lead to an additional increase of ~\$5-\$10M



FY25 Budget Outlook: an anticipated, initial shortfall of \$15 to \$30 million





Difficult decisions: PPSD approach to budget planning

Potential examples for limiting impact on schools



- Continue to build on momentum of investment in school-based staff (e.g., behavior interventionists)
- Use student-based weighted allocations for equity across schools and to empower leaders to make school staffing and budget decisions



School Budgeting Process: Student-Based Budgeting (SBB)

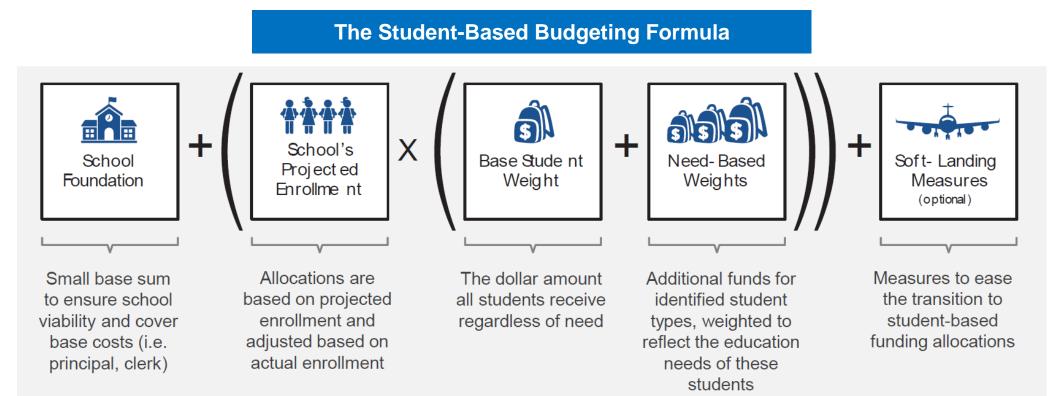
Allocations to schools determined by enrollment and student need

Goals & Benefits of the SBB Process

Equity: Funding according to need and enrollment

Autonomy: School leaders make decisions to match resources to school's unique needs

Transparency: Funding allocated through formula



Difficult decisions: PPSD approach to budget planning

Potential examples for limiting impact on schools



Evaluate all opportunities for:

- Reduction in central office and school support positions, minimizing impacts to direct student services
- Shared resources across smaller schools and for electives
- Efficiencies in transportation
- Identifying redundancies in staffing or systems/platforms



Difficult decisions: PPSD approach to budget planning

Potential examples for limiting impact on schools



- Advocate for adequate funding from local funding sources (City and State Aid)
 - Adequate funding for **students with special needs**
 - Adequate funding for **MLL supports**
 - Adequate funding for **Pre-K classroom expansion**



Looking ahead: Phases of budget planning

Limiting impact on schools while finding areas for both investment and efficiency





Appendix





Budget Management

We have made tradeoffs in order to invest in key areas outlined in our Turnaround Action Plan

EFFICIENCY



Reduced (60) secondary teaching positions based on analysis of long-standing scheduling practices



Reallocated existing coaching positions to all schools versus concentration at elementary schools

INVESTMENT



Added MLL certified math and literacy coaches across all schools through Local/Title funds

Provided one-time reimbursement to **teachers seeking their ESL certification** using Title/ESSER funds



Invested in **high quality curriculum** in multiple languages through Local/Title/ESSER

OUTCOMES

Student outcomes: of students who recently exited MLL status, 27.5% were proficient in RICAS ELA and 19.7% in RICAS Math, outperforming the general student body

Percentage of teachers holding and using the ESL/BDL certification

