



Federal Education Jobs Fund

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An Update on: Estimating the Impact of the EduJobs Proposal on States

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Note: An earlier version of this proposal would have allowed states to use this funding to create or retain both K-12 and higher education teaching positions. This most recent proposal would only allow states to expend these funds on K-12 positions and would **not** allow for any of the funding to go to higher education institutions.

EduJobs Proposal

A proposal in the United States House of Representatives would create an “education jobs fund” which many are calling the EduJobs program. This program would provide \$22.47 billion to states to create or save education positions in K-12 public schools. Here are some of the details of the legislation:

- Funding would be distributed to states as follows: 61% based on each state’s relative student-age population and 39% on their relative total population.
- States would be required to distribute funding to Local Education Agencies through the state’s primary K-12 school funding formula.
- States would be required to expend their funding from this program during the 2010-11 school year.
- Up to 2% of funding could be retained for administrative costs or to create or retain state-level education positions.
- Funds would need to be used by districts for “compensation and benefits and other expenses, such as support services, necessary to retain existing employees” or for “on-the-job training activities.”

Determining Job Creation

ECS estimates that just under **309,000** K-12 teaching positions would be saved or created by this legislation ([please see Appendix II for a state-by-state breakdown](#)). Estimates are based on the following:

- *ECS used U.S. Census Bureau information from 2008 to determine funding distributions to states.*
- *It was assumed that each state would retain 2% of the total funding amount, the maximum allowed, prior to making distributions to school districts.*
- *This analysis assumes that all K-12 positions created or saved would be teaching positions. Teaching salaries tend to be higher than other salaries within K-12 school districts. Thus, if districts opted to use these funds to hire or retain non-teaching positions, larger job growth could be generated.*

- To calculate the cost of salaries for K-12 teaching position, ECS used the most current state-by-state average teacher salary data from the National Education Association.¹
- To calculate the cost of benefits for K-12 teaching positions, ECS used state-by-state benefit expenditures from the National Center for Educational Statistics.²
- ECS was unable to include estimates for Puerto Rico due to a lack of data. When we are able to retrieve additional data about Puerto Rico, this paper will be updated.

There is no guarantee this proposal will become law, and even if it becomes a law, it could undergo major changes in both its level of funding and the allowed use of funds. ECS will update this estimate to reflect any major changes to the proposal.

Please see attached pages for a state-by-state breakdown

Stephanie Rose, ECS Clearinghouse Intern, provided research support on this policy brief.

ECS members can access the full data set used to make this estimate by contacting Michael Griffith at ECS (mgriffith@ecs.org)

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Equipping Education Leaders, Advancing Ideas

¹ *Rankings & Estimates: Ranking of States 2009 & Estimates of Statistics 2010*, National Education Association, page 19, 2009.

² *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2007–08*, National Center for Educational Statistics, United States Department of Education, 2010.

Appendix I

Funding Estimates for The Education Jobs Fund

	Projected Funding Distributed to States	Estimated Number of Teaching Positions Created/Saved
Alabama	\$338,992,205	5,080
Alaska	\$52,559,094	603
Arizona	\$478,117,126	8,177
Arkansas	\$206,238,908	3,379
California	\$2,764,651,982	30,075
Colorado	\$355,530,638	5,403
Connecticut	\$250,955,067	2,826
Delaware	\$62,667,814	750
District of Columbia	\$41,563,387	567
Florida	\$1,252,432,721	20,231
Georgia	\$721,604,266	9,928
Hawaii	\$89,436,642	1,168
Idaho	\$115,044,881	1,888
Illinois	\$955,036,058	11,558
Indiana	\$467,118,845	6,846
Iowa	\$219,110,424	3,393
Kansas	\$209,056,253	3,549
Kentucky	\$302,097,894	4,742
Louisiana	\$332,885,087	5,018
Maine	\$89,132,076	1,387
Maryland	\$407,522,832	4,652
Massachusetts	\$464,335,270	4,704
Michigan	\$732,433,377	8,588
Minnesota	\$377,978,337	5,444
Mississippi	\$222,879,868	3,767

	Projected Funding Distributed to States	Estimated Number of Teaching Positions Created/Saved
Missouri	\$426,912,077	7,534
Montana	\$69,129,060	1,190
Nebraska	\$132,740,906	2,181
Nevada	\$185,315,227	2,673
New Hampshire	\$92,560,969	1,312
New Jersey	\$616,434,252	6,424
New Mexico	\$147,557,947	2,431
New York	\$1,404,447,522	14,143
North Carolina	\$666,903,819	10,826
North Dakota	\$48,297,307	885
Ohio	\$828,433,915	11,110
Oklahoma	\$268,657,086	4,721
Oregon	\$265,150,277	3,271
Pennsylvania	\$881,992,754	11,063
Rhode Island	\$76,017,992	893
South Carolina	\$323,864,286	5,188
South Dakota	\$59,275,138	1,296
Tennessee	\$440,509,022	7,404
Texas	\$1,861,608,596	33,525
Utah	\$226,681,027	3,714
Vermont	\$43,502,985	655
Virginia	\$559,301,099	8,364
Washington	\$467,279,691	6,691
West Virginia	\$123,348,515	1,828
Wisconsin	\$406,346,209	5,260
Wyoming	\$38,727,680	521
Puerto Rico	\$298,623,590	NA
Total	\$22,479,000,000	308,826