



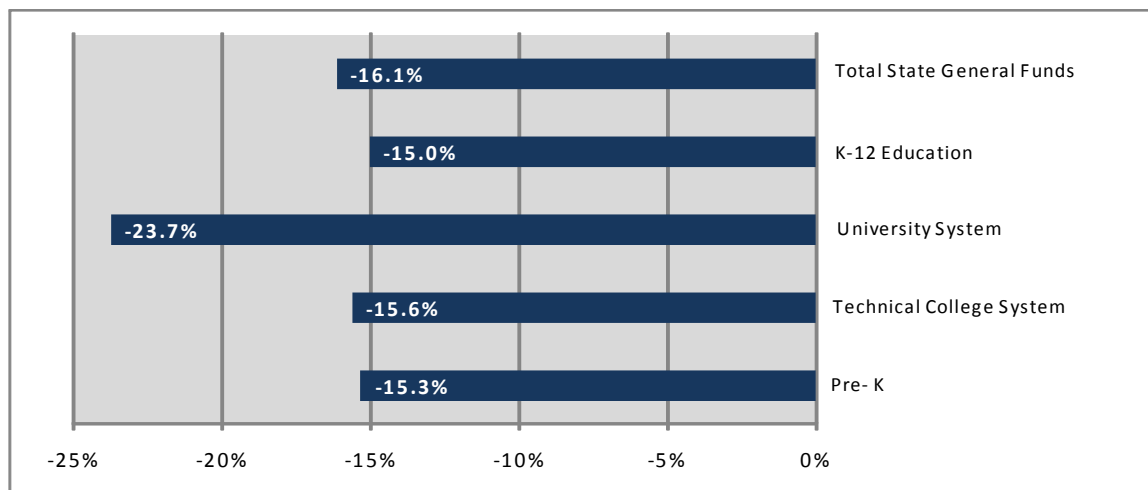
## FY 2012 Education Budgets: Serving More With Less

By Cedric D. Johnson, Policy Analyst

### Summary

The FY 2012 budget appropriates \$9 billion in total state spending for K-12 education, the university system and the technical college system. With spending for the three education systems representing more than half (53 percent) of total state general fund expenditures, without new revenues, continued cuts were inevitable. While total state funding for K-12 education remains on par with spending levels for FY 2011, cuts to higher education result in total state funding for the university system and technical college system below FY 2011 levels. Accordingly, the FY 2012 budget continues the narrative of serving more students with less state financial support.

Chart 1 Percentage Change in Funds, Original FY 2009 to FY 2012



Source: FY 2012 Appropriations Bill. Note: The original FY 2009 budget provides a comparison point prior to the state's recessionary cuts. Total state general funds include motor fuel funds. Pre-K includes lottery funds.

Cuts in state funding for education continues to occur during a time of steady enrollment growth at all levels of the education pipeline. As a result, inflation-adjusted per student state spending for K-12 education and the university system will fall to their lowest levels in over a decade. Inflation-adjusted per student spending for the technical college system will fall to its lowest level in eight years. Local school systems must manage additional cuts in state funding as well as federal American Recovery and Reinvestment (Recovery Act) funds that are not available in FY 2012. Public institutions of higher education must manage additional cuts in state funding as student enrollment grows. Georgia students must manage increases in tuition and fees for the FY 2012 school year while changes to the lottery-funded HOPE program cut award amounts for HOPE recipients within the university and technical college systems.

The following overview discusses the FY 2012 budget for the Department of Education, Board of Regents, Technical College System of Georgia, Bright from the Start: Department of Early Care and Learning, and post-secondary grants and scholarships.

### Department of Education (K-12 Education)

The FY 2012 budget appropriates \$6.96 billion in state funds to educate 1.66 million students in FY 2012. While total state spending for K-12 education is only a 0.3 percent, or \$20.7 million, cut compared to state spending in the original FY 2011 budget, the budget does not replace \$141 million in federal American Recovery and Reinvestment (Recovery Act) funds that are not available in FY 2012. Accordingly, with state spending equivalent to FY 2011 levels, federal Recovery Act funding no longer available, and a projected growth in student enrollment, this results in state spending per pupil falling to its lowest level in over a decade.

*Table 1 K-12 Education State Funding Changes for FY 2009 to FY 2012*

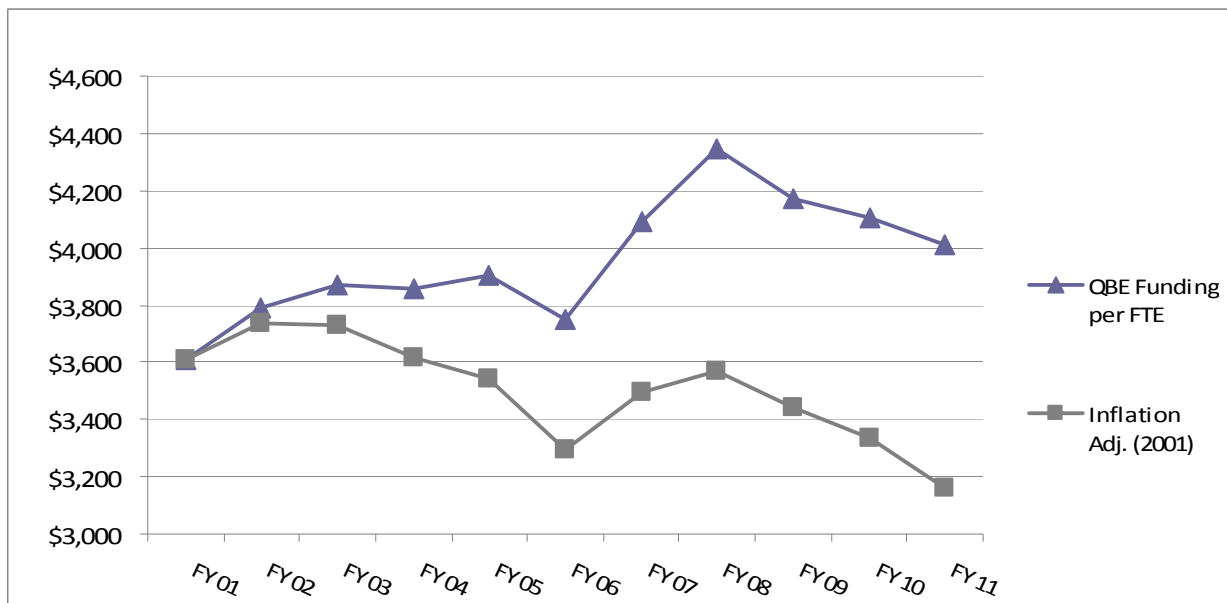
	FY 2009 Original Budget	FY 2011 Original Budget	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (%)	FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (%)
State General Funds	\$8,196,497,771	\$6,989,931,274	\$6,969,195,136	-\$20,736,138	-0.3%	-\$1,227,302,635	-15.0%
QBE Program	\$6,789,985,513	\$6,089,014,556	\$6,119,150,453	\$30,135,897	0.5%	-\$670,835,060	-9.9%
Recovery Funding	\$0	\$140,709,507	\$0	-\$140,709,507	-100.0%	\$0	0.0%
QBE Equalization	\$548,529,543	\$436,158,587	\$436,158,587	\$0	0.0%	-\$112,370,956	-20.5%
<b>Total QBE funding</b>	<b>\$7,338,515,056</b>	<b>\$6,665,882,650</b>	<b>\$6,555,309,040</b>	<b>-\$110,573,610</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-\$783,206,016</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>

The FY 2012 budget continues the trend of funding cuts to the Quality Basic Education Program (QBE). For K-12 education, the QBE program constitutes the largest expenditure area within the budget. For FY 2012, 88 percent of total state funding is allocated toward the QBE program. When including funding for the QBE Equalization Program, which provides additional funding to local schools systems in low-property wealth districts in an effort to increase equity across school districts, 94 percent of total state funding for K-12 education is allocated toward

QBE programs. In total, school systems will receive \$783 million less in QBE funding for FY 2012 compared to FY 2009 (Table 1).

Within the QBE program the FY 2012 budget adds \$76 million in state funding to account for enrollment growth and teacher training and experience. In addition, \$12.6 million in state funding is provided for differentiated pay to newly certified math and science teachers and \$523,796 in additional funding is provided for the “Move On When Ready”<sup>1</sup> program. Beyond these funding additions, the budget cuts \$61 million from the QBE program and does not replace the aforementioned \$141 million in expired federal Recovery Act funding. In total, state funding for the QBE program is cut by \$110.6 million compared to state spending in the original FY 2011 budget. The budget spares additional cuts to the QBE Equalization Program. Accounting for inflation, per student state funding through the QBE formula will drop to its lowest level in over a decade (Chart 2).

**Chart 2 K-12 Education: QBE Funding Per Pupil (FY 2001 - FY 2012)**



Sources: Governor’s Appropriation Bills, AFY2001 –AFY2011; Georgia Department of Education Allotment Sheets; National Center for Education Statistics; Consumer Price Index; and Congressional Budget Office, CPI forecast

The budget contains state funding cuts to other programs beyond the QBE programs, including: Special Needs Scholarships (\$1.7 million), Nutrition (\$2.5 million), Pupil Transportation (\$8.3 million), and School Nurses (\$1.1 million).

Furthermore, the budget does not account for the one-time federal Education Jobs Acts funding received by local school systems in 2010. A total of \$321 million in Education Jobs Act funds were allocated to local school systems for the purpose of reducing cuts to educational and related services in K-12 education during FY 2011. Local schools systems were encouraged to incorporate this funding into their FY 2011 and FY 2012 budgets. Accordingly, school systems that utilized all or most of their allocated Education Jobs Act funding during FY 2011 will not have this additional funding in FY 2012.

## Board of Regents (University System)

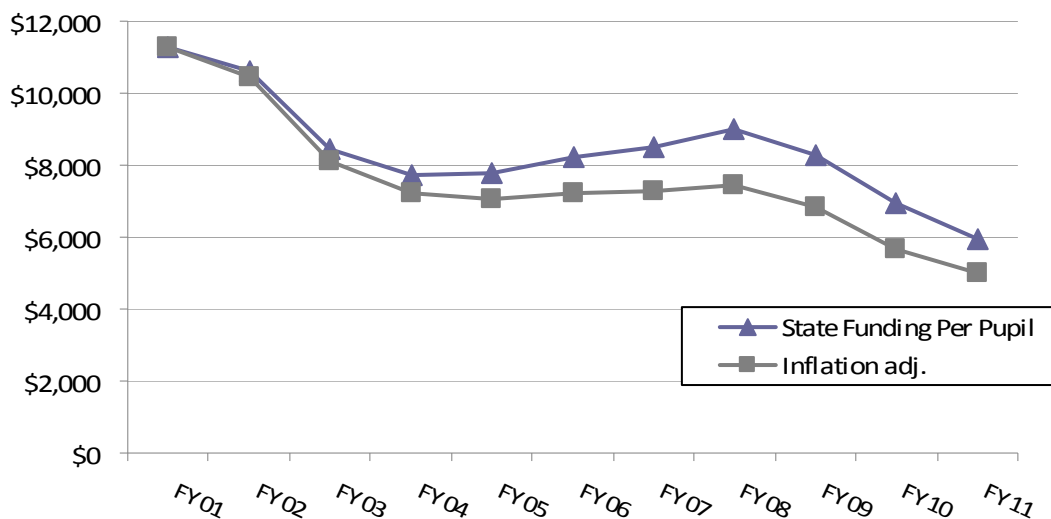
The FY 2012 budget appropriates \$1.74 billion in state funding to the 35 colleges and universities that comprise the University System of Georgia (USG). The budget is a 9.1 percent, or \$174 million, cut compared to state spending in the original FY 2011 budget. When accounting for \$23 million in federal Recovery Act funds that are not available in FY 2012, funding cuts total \$196 million.

**Table 2 University System of Georgia State Funding Changes for FY 2009 to FY 2012**

	FY 2009 Original Budget	FY 2011 Original Budget	2012 Budget	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (%)	FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (%)
State General Funds	\$2,278,680,052	\$1,912,057,897	\$1,738,805,885	-\$173,252,012	-9.1%	-\$539,874,167	-23.7%
Recovery Funding	\$0	\$23,186,142	\$0	-\$23,186,142	-100.0%	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$2,278,680,052</b>	<b>\$1,935,244,039</b>	<b>\$1,738,805,885</b>	<b>-\$196,438,154</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>-\$539,874,167</b>	<b>-23.7%</b>

Proposed state allocations per full-time equivalent (FTE) will fall to the lowest level in over a decade (Chart 3).<sup>2</sup> Since FY 2005, nearly 61,000 additional students have enrolled in the university system, a 24.2 percent increase, while state spending per pupil has decreased by 23.2 percent during this time period.

**Chart 3 University System Institutional Allocations per Full-time Equivalent**



Sources: Governor's Budget Reports, FY2001-FY2011, University System of Georgia, FTE Reports, Fall Enrollment, FY2001-FY2011, and Consumer Price Index.

The majority of state funding cuts are applied to the Teaching component of the USG budget, which experiences an 8.5 percent (\$145 million) funding cut. Teaching is the largest expenditure area for the USG and constitutes 90 percent of its total budget for FY 2012. Moreover, the budget does not account for \$177 million related to projected enrollment growth and

associated maintenance and operation costs.<sup>3</sup> Thus, deeper cuts in state funding for higher education, continued student enrollment growth, and increasing costs of higher education continues into FY 2012. Since FY 2009, state funding for the university system has declined by 23.7 percent (\$540 million) while total enrollment growth and average in-state tuition and fees have increased by 14.1 percent and 71.2 percent respectively.

**Table 3 USG Enrollment, Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY 2005 to FY 2012**

University System of Georgia	Fall 2008	Fall 2010	Change (%)	Growth Rate Fall 2005 to 2010	Annual Avg. Fall 2005 to 2010
Total Enrollment	272,910	311,442	14.1%	24.2%	4.8%
Sector Average					
Tuition and Mandatory Fees <sup>4</sup>	Fall 2008	Fall 2011	Change (%)		
Research Universities	\$5,156	\$9,361	81.6%	108.4%	18.1%
Regional Universities	\$3,920	\$6,625	69.0%	96.6%	16.1%
State Universities	\$3,595	\$6,111	70.0%	95.8%	16.0%
State Colleges	\$2,269	\$3,764	65.9%	39.6%	6.6%
Two-year Institutions	<u>\$2,038</u>	<u>\$3,417</u>	<u>67.7%</u>	<u>93.9%</u>	<u>15.7%</u>
University System Average	\$3,127	\$5,353	71.2%	86.7%	14.4%

In conjunction with further cuts in state funding for higher education and double digit annual percentage increases in tuition and fees, recipients of HOPE scholarships will experience a reduction in award amounts for the FY 2012 academic year. Beginning with the fall 2011 semester, HOPE scholarships will no longer cover mandatory academic fees and books. Accordingly, the perfect storm of further cuts in state funding for higher education, increasing cost of higher education, and a reduction in HOPE scholarship award amounts could likely increase the barriers to accessing post-secondary education for students from moderate- and low-income families.

### Technical College System of Georgia

The FY 2012 budget appropriates \$311 million in state funds to the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG). The budget is a 2.1 percent cut (\$6.6 million) compared to spending in the initial FY 2011 budget. However, \$8 million of state funding in the TCSG budget relates to payments to the State Health Benefit Plan (SHBP) and the budget does not replace \$7 million in federal Recovery Act funds that are not available in FY 2012. When excluding the SHBP funding allocation, which does not directly support technical education services offered by the TCSG, and accounting for the expired federal Recovery Act funding, the TCSG experiences a 6.8 percent, or \$21.7 million, cut compared to state spending in the original FY 2011 budget.

**Table 4 Technical College System of Georgia State Funding Changes for FY 2009 to FY 2012**

	<b>FY 2009 Original Budget</b>	<b>FY 2011 Original Budget</b>	<b>2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2012 Change (%)</b>
State General Funds	\$370,975,007	\$319,910,401	\$313,270,886	-\$6,639,515	-2.1%	-\$57,704,121	-15.6%
Recovery Funding	\$0	\$7,011,000	\$0	-\$7,011,000	-100.0%	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$370,975,007</b>	<b>\$326,921,401</b>	<b>\$313,270,886</b>	<b>-\$13,650,515</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>-\$57,704,121</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>

The TCSG budget consists of three main programs – Adult Literacy, Quick Start, and Technical Education. The Adult Literacy program provides adults with basic skills-oriented services (e.g. reading and writing) while the Technical Education program provides certificates, diplomas, and degree programs in technical and continuing education programs. The Quick Start program works with Georgia businesses to develop customized workforce training that aligns with employers’ specific human capital needs.

For FY 2012, technical education experiences the largest cut in state funding, \$16.8 million, while also losing \$7 million in expired federal Recovery Act funding which is not replaced with state funding. The Quick Start and Adult Literacy programs together experience a \$1.6 million cut in state funding. Additionally, the budget does not include \$63 million for projected enrollment growth and related maintenance costs.<sup>5</sup> These cuts occur during a time of significant growth in student enrollment in recent years and the TCSG experiencing extensive demand for services.

In order to manage enrollment increases in the midst of declining state support for technical education, an increase in tuition rates is scheduled beginning in the summer of 2011. Furthermore, as a result of changes to the lottery-funded HOPE Grant Program, future increases in tuition and/or fees will become an additional financial cost to students and could potentially impact the ability of students from moderate- and low-income families to obtain post-secondary training and education. Beginning with the fall 2011 semester, HOPE grants will no longer cover mandatory fees and books allowance. Grant awards now will be determined by the amount of education lottery funding generated each year; thus, any portion of tuition not covered by the HOPE grant will be transferred to the student. Also, HOPE grant recipients must now maintain a 3.0 GPA in order to remain eligible for the grant award. Prior to the new GPA provision, no such requirement existed for the HOPE grant.

### **Bright From the Start: Department of Early Care and Learning (Pre-K)**

The FY 2012 budget for the Department of Early Care and Learning, which administers the pre-kindergarten program, is \$300 million and funded entirely with education lottery funds. Total spending for the pre-K program is cut 15.3 percent, or \$53.4 million, compared to spending in the initial FY 2011 budget.

**Table 5 Bright From the Start (DECAL): Pre-K Program State Funding Changes for 2011 to FY 2012**

	FY 2011 Original Budget	2012 Budget	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (%)
State General Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lottery Funds	\$355,016,656	\$300,632,586	-\$54,384,070	-15.3%
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$355,016,656</b>	<b>\$300,632,586</b>	<b>-\$54,384,070</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>

Funding cuts to the pre-K program results from changes made to lottery-funded programs. These changes, which begin in fall 2011 school year, include:

- 2,000 additional state-funded pre-k slots added to pre-K program.
- Pre-K school year cut from 180 to 160 days.
- Class size increased from 20 to 22 students.
- Pre-K teachers will receive 90 percent of current FY 2011 salaries.
- Pre-k providers will receive 94 percent of the operating funds received for FY 2011.

### Post-Secondary Grants and Scholarships

The FY 2012 budget allocates \$650 million in total funding for programs that provide financial assistance for post-secondary education. The majority of funding for these programs, \$612 million, come from the revenue generated by state lottery games and is allocated towards three particular programs: the HOPE Grants Program, the HOPE Public Scholarship Program, and the HOPE Private Scholarship Program. These three programs constitute 92 percent, or \$563 million, of all post-secondary education lottery expenditures and 87 percent of total lottery- and state-funded financial assistance for post-secondary education for FY 2012 (Table 6).

**Table 6 HOPE Scholarship and Grant Funding Changes for 2011 to FY 2012**

	FY 2011 Original Budget	2012 Budget	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (\$)	FY 2011 - FY 2012 Change (%)
State General Funds	\$32,756,834	\$37,102,532	\$4,345,698	13.3%
<i>Lottery Funds:</i>				
Total Lottery Funds	\$772,635,605	\$612,738,239	-\$159,897,366	-20.7%
HOPE Scholarship - Public	\$474,575,353	\$377,666,709	-\$96,908,644	-20.4%
HOPE Scholarship - Private	\$59,332,133	\$54,501,104	-\$4,831,029	-8.1%
HOPE Grants	\$206,318,361	\$130,737,363	-\$75,580,998	-36.6%

Total lottery funding for HOPE grants, HOPE public scholarships, and HOPE private scholarships is cut 24 percent (\$177 million) compared to spending in the original FY 2011

budget. The significant cut in funding for these three HOPE programs is a result of changes to the lottery-funded HOPE program, which will go into effect beginning with the FY 2012 academic year. Major changes to the HOPE program include:

- HOPE awards will no longer guarantee full tuition coverage. For the fall 2011 semester, HOPE awards will cover 90 percent of tuition rates for FY 2011 (currently covers full tuition).
- HOPE awards will no longer cover mandatory academic fees (currently covers mandatory fees).
- HOPE award recipients will no longer receive a book allowance (currently provides \$300 annual book stipend).
- HOPE scholarships will no longer cover remedial courses taken by students.
- Minimum 3.0 GPA requirement to remain eligible for HOPE scholarships *and* HOPE grants (currently no GPA requirement to maintain HOPE grants).

In addition, a Zell Miller Scholarship program has been established that will provide graduating high school seniors who earn a 3.7 GPA and score at least a 1,200 on the SAT a full-tuition scholarship. Zell Miller Scholars must maintain at least a 3.3 GPA in college in order to remain eligible for the scholarship. Excluding the Zell Millar Scholarship award, HOPE scholarship award amounts will be determined on an annual basis and will reflect available education lottery funding each year. With average tuition and fees for the university system for fall 2011 (FY 2012) increasing by 17 percent compared to FY 2011, eligible HOPE scholarship recipients now will be responsible for these additional costs along with the 10 percent portion of tuition for FY 2011 not covered by HOPE scholarships. HOPE grant recipients will experience an increase in credit hour tuition rate for fall 2011, and will be responsible for covering this additional cost along with the 10 percent portion of tuition for FY 2011 not covered by HOPE grants.



## Appendix:

Final FY 2012 education budget compared to original FY 2011 budget (column D) and original FY 2009 budget (column E).

### Department of Education (K-12 Education)

State Funding	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
K-12 Education	FY 2009	FY 2011	Final	Change	Change
Program	Original Budget	Original Budget	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	FY 2012 vs FY 2009
Academic Coach	\$5,244,353	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$5,244,353
Agricultural Education	\$8,985,622	\$8,049,778	\$7,727,787	-\$321,991	-\$1,257,835
Central Office	\$41,124,236	\$30,554,450	\$29,052,221	-\$1,502,229	-\$12,072,015
Charter Schools	\$3,480,193	\$2,148,300	\$2,148,300	\$0	-\$1,331,893
Communities In Schools	\$1,320,623	\$971,979	\$933,100	-\$38,879	-\$387,523
Curriculum Devlp	\$1,574,833	\$1,112,800	\$1,002,800	-\$110,000	-\$572,033
Dropout Prevention <sup>6</sup>	\$53,174,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$53,174,636
Foreign Language	\$384,375	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$384,375
Georgia Virtual School	\$4,123,362	\$4,982,568	\$4,792,820	-\$189,748	\$669,458
Georgia Youth Science & Tech	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$144,000	-\$6,000	-\$106,000
Governor's Honor's Program	\$1,443,893	\$1,063,633	\$962,908	-\$100,725	-\$480,985
Information Tech Services	\$7,217,319	\$3,321,803	\$3,321,803	\$0	-\$3,895,516
National Board Certification	\$12,294,628	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$12,294,628
National Science Center and Foundation	\$750,000	\$200,000	\$0	-\$200,000	-\$750,000
Non-QBE Formula Grants	\$28,625,373	\$19,215,457	\$16,867,421	-\$2,348,036	-\$11,757,952
Nutrition	\$39,823,217	\$25,629,814	\$23,119,188	-\$2,510,626	-\$16,704,029
Preschool Handicapped	\$30,358,072	\$28,465,950	\$27,891,099	-\$574,851	-\$2,466,973
Pupil Transportation	\$170,943,051	\$138,628,397	\$130,310,693	-\$8,317,704	-\$40,632,358
QBE Equalization	\$548,529,543	\$436,158,587	\$436,158,587	\$0	-\$112,370,956
QBE Five Mills Share	-\$1,690,849,786	-\$1,697,504,730	-\$1,697,504,730	\$0	-\$6,654,944
QBE Program	\$8,480,835,299	\$7,786,519,286	\$7,816,655,183	\$30,135,897	-\$664,180,116
RESAs	\$12,408,840	\$9,316,629	\$8,571,299	-\$745,330	-\$3,837,541
School Improvement	\$10,191,533	\$5,757,500	\$5,161,681	-\$595,819	-\$5,029,852
School Nurses	\$30,000,000	\$27,499,500	\$26,399,520	-\$1,099,980	-\$3,600,480
Severely Emotional Disturbed	\$70,845,875	\$65,573,814	\$64,275,760	-\$1,298,054	-\$6,570,115
State Interagency Transfer <sup>7</sup>	\$257,462,021	\$39,309,946	\$8,497,963	-\$30,811,983	-\$248,964,058
State Schools	\$23,357,809	\$22,621,807	\$23,379,119	\$757,312	\$21,310
Tech/Career Education	\$17,696,972	\$14,792,880	\$14,201,164	-\$591,716	-\$3,495,808
Testing	\$23,243,020	\$13,823,504	\$13,573,504	-\$250,000	-\$9,669,516
Tuition for Multi-handicapped	\$1,658,859	\$1,567,622	\$1,551,946	-\$15,676	-\$106,913
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,196,497,771</b>	<b>\$6,989,931,274</b>	<b>\$6,969,195,136</b>	<b>-\$20,736,138</b>	<b>-\$1,227,302,635</b>

## Board of Regents (University System)

State Funding	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Board of Regents	FY 2009	FY 2011	Final	Change	Change
Program	Original Budget	Original Budget	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	FY 2012 vs FY 2009
Advanced Technology Development Center	\$17,891,736	\$8,134,317	\$7,483,572	-\$650,745	-\$10,408,164
Agricultural Experiment Station	\$45,245,958	\$36,367,589	\$34,058,182	-\$2,309,407	-\$11,187,776
Athens/Tifton Veterinary Labs	\$32,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$32,323
Cooperative Extension Service	\$37,835,396	\$30,640,474	\$28,589,236	-\$2,051,238	-\$9,246,160
Forestry Cooperative Extension	\$715,890	\$563,721	\$507,349	-\$56,372	-\$208,541
Forestry Research	\$3,410,980	\$2,743,045	\$2,523,601	-\$219,444	-\$887,379
Georgia Eminent Scholars Endowment Trust Fund	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,500,000
Georgia Tech Research Institute	\$8,052,902	\$6,111,257	\$5,722,356	-\$388,901	-\$2,330,546
Marine Institute	\$994,601	\$780,985	\$718,506	-\$62,479	-\$276,095
Marine Resources Extension Center	\$1,628,349	\$1,283,410	\$1,180,737	-\$102,673	-\$447,612
Medical College of Georgia Hospital and Clinics	\$33,921,721	\$31,709,393	\$29,172,642	-\$2,536,751	-\$4,749,079
Office of Minority Business Enterprises	\$906,390	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$906,390
Public Libraries	\$41,748,655	\$35,051,419	\$32,248,245	-\$2,803,174	-\$9,500,410
Public Service/Special Funding Initiatives	\$48,025,927	\$16,854,211	\$11,946,374	-\$4,907,837	-\$36,079,553
Regents Central Office	\$7,981,264	\$5,998,764	\$5,596,860	-\$401,904	-\$2,384,404
Research Consortium	\$31,433,995	\$15,990,062	\$6,421,678	-\$9,568,384	-\$25,012,317
Skidaway Institute of Oceanography	\$1,756,972	\$1,374,592	\$1,230,101	-\$144,491	-\$526,871
Student Education Enrichment Program	\$322,377	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$322,377
Teaching	\$1,970,507,554	\$1,698,668,785	\$1,553,681,395	-\$144,987,390	-\$416,826,159
Veterinary Medicine Experiment Station	\$3,504,264	\$2,763,992	\$2,542,873	-\$221,119	-\$961,391
Veterinary Medicine Teaching Hospital	\$568,339	\$471,493	\$433,774	-\$37,719	-\$134,565
Payments to Georgia Military College	\$3,062,916	\$2,424,555	\$2,317,107	-\$107,448	-\$745,809
Payments to Georgia Public Telecommunications Commission	\$18,191,543	\$14,125,833	\$12,431,297	-\$1,694,536	-\$5,760,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,279,240,052</b>	<b>\$1,912,057,897</b>	<b>\$1,738,805,885</b>	<b>-\$173,252,012</b>	<b>-\$540,434,167</b>

## Technical College System of Georgia

State Funding	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Technical College System	FY 2009	FY 2011	Final	Change	Change
Program	Original Budget	Original Budget	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	FY 2012 vs FY 2009
Adult Literacy	\$16,297,100	\$13,363,654	\$12,828,054	-\$535,600	-\$3,469,046
Departmental Administration	\$10,213,558	\$7,943,826	\$7,635,862	-\$307,964	-\$2,577,696
Quick Start and Customized Services	\$16,744,604	\$13,307,770	\$12,769,875	-\$537,895	-\$3,974,729
Technical Education	\$327,994,745	\$285,295,151	\$280,037,095	-\$5,258,056	-\$47,957,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$371,250,007</b>	<b>\$319,910,401</b>	<b>\$313,270,886</b>	<b>-\$6,639,515</b>	<b>-\$57,979,121</b>

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### Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Georgia's "Move On When Ready" program allows eligible students entering 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> grade to take all of his or her courses at or through an eligible post-secondary institution and receive secondary credit from his or her high school with the goal of completing graduation and high school diploma requirements.
- <sup>2</sup> Enrollment reports, FY2001-FY2011; University System of Georgia; Fall FTE enrollment taken for each fiscal year.
- <sup>3</sup> University System of Georgia President Erroll Davis, "Presentation to the Joint House and Senate Appropriation Committee," January 18, 2011.
- <sup>4</sup> Tuition and mandatory fee rates are for full-time in-state students, as published by the University System of Georgia.
- <sup>5</sup> Technical College System of Georgia President Ron Jackson, "Presentation to the Joint House and Senate Appropriation Committee," January 18, 2011.
- <sup>6</sup> For FY 2010 \$49.2 million of state funding for "Dropout Prevention" was transferred to the QBE Program to help offset austerity cuts to the QBE program. The remaining \$3.9 million of the original \$53.2 million in state funding for "Dropout Prevention" for FY 2009 represents a cut in state funding.
- <sup>7</sup> The State Interagency Transfer represents funding directed to the State Health Benefit Plan (SHBP). From FY 2009 to FY 2011, funding directed to the SHBP via the Department of Education fell dramatically. In the FY 2012 budget, these funds were used to fund contributions to the SHBP in other state agencies and helped draw down federal matching funding available in other agencies. However, the decline since FY 2009 does have an impact on the overall funding available to the SHBP. For more information on the SHBP budget and funding status, download the GBPI report on the FY 2012 Department of Community Health at [www.gbpi.org](http://www.gbpi.org).