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Welcome to Insights 2024







Staci Fox

President and CEO







Daniel E. Dawes, J.D.

Senior Vice President, Global Health Founding Dean, School of Global Health Meharry Medical College







Daniel Kanso

Director of Legislative Strategy and Senior Fiscal Analyst



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Overview of Georgia's FY 2025 Budget & Fiscal Position

Danny Kanso





FY 2025 Budget Exceeds FY 2020 Per-Person Spending, Breaking Four-Year Trend

| FY 2020 - FY 2025 (adjusted for inflation) | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| FY2020 Total State Expenditures adjusted | | | | | |
| for inflation | \$31,938,765,894 | | | | |
| Per-Person Spending (FY 2020) | \$3,008 | | | | |
| FY 2025 Total State Expenditures | \$36,087,802,875 | | | | |
| Per-Person Spending (FY 2025) | \$3,218 | | | | |
| Gap between adjusted FY 2020 and FY 2025 (Per-Person) | \$210 | | | | |
| Gap between adjusted FY 2020 and FY | | | | | |
| 2025 (Total) | \$2,357,213,346 | | | | |
| Real Rate of Annual Growth | 1.5% | | | | |

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget population estimates, 2022-2060, 2025 population; U.S. Census, "State Population Totals and Components of Change: 2020-2019, 2019 population; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Inflation Calculator, July 2019 to December 2023.





Highlights from Proposed AFY 2024 + FY 2025 Executive Budgets

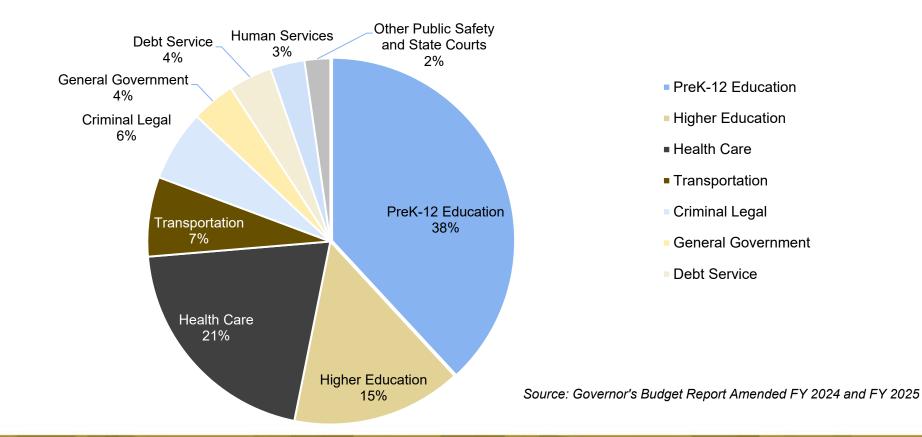
- Gov. Kemp's AFY 2024 proposal Adds \$5.1 Billion (15%) from original FY 2024 Budget; FY 2025 budget increase of \$3.7 Billion (11.3%)
- \$1.5 Billion in enhancements to PreK-12 Education in FY 2025 + \$647 Million for Health Agencies
- \$1.1 billion in AFY 2024 and \$820 million in FY 2025 to pay for new infrastructure/capital improvements in cash
- Kemp forecasts tax revenues (DOR) to decline by 7.5% in FY 2024, despite positive trajectory
- FY 2025 Revenue Estimate projects total state funds available to remain 6% below FY 2023, as State Economist warns of looming recession + effects of moderating inflation







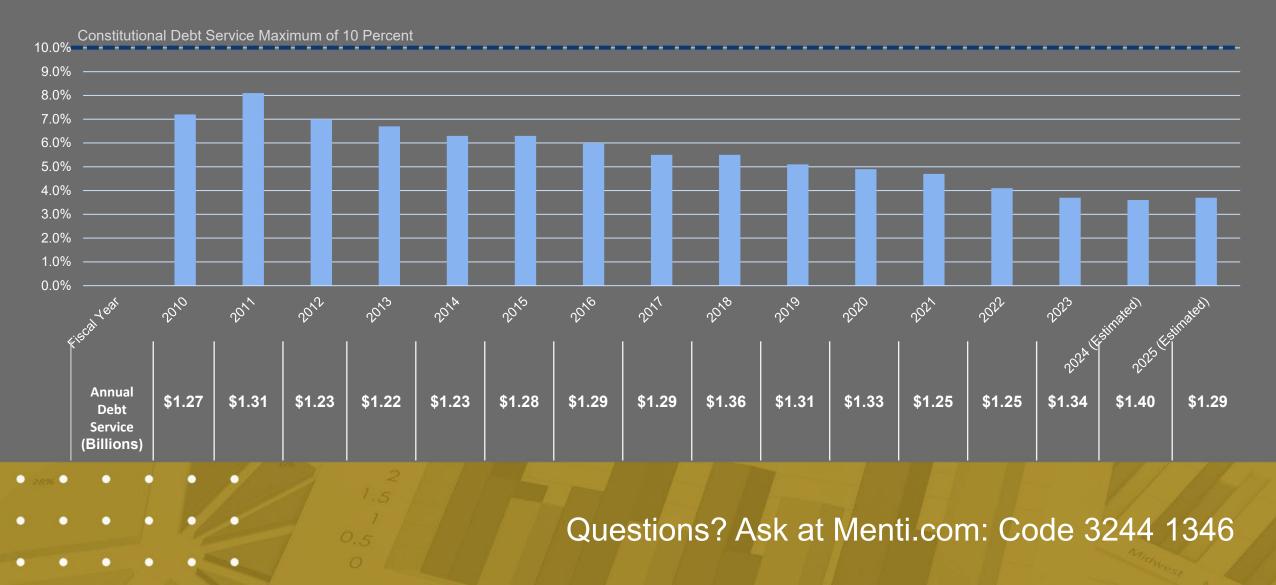
Education and Health Care Equal 73 Percent of \$36.1 Billion Budget for Fiscal Year 2025







State Use of Debt Remains at Historic Lows





Revenue Estimate, 2025 Fiscal Year

| Income Taxes | 18,871,837,000 | 52.29% |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Personal Income Tax | 15,808,929,000 | 43.81% |
| Corporate Income Tax | 3,062,908,000 | 8.49% |
| Sales Tax | 8,369,250,000 | 23.19% |
| Other Taxes, Fees and Interest | 5,116,679,212 | 14.18% |
| Motor Vehicle Title Tax (TAVT) | 788,313,435 | 2.18% |
| Motor Vehicle License Fee | 416,725,078 | 1.15% |
| Other Transportation Fees | 268355191 | 0.74% |
| Insurance Premium Tax | 680,835,519 | 1.89% |
| Tobacco Tax | 221,139,206 | 0.61% |
| Alcohol Beverage Tax | 222,546,068 | 0.62% |
| Fireworks excise tax | 2,927,764 | 0.01% |
| Hospital Provider Payments | 410,990,552 | 1.14% |
| Nursing Home Provider Fees | 152,886,715 | 0.42% |
| Interest on Motor Fuel Deposits | 134,000,000 | 0.37% |
| Interest on All Other State Deposits | 807,815,825 | 2.24% |
| All Other Interest, Fees and Sales | 1010143859 | 2.80% |

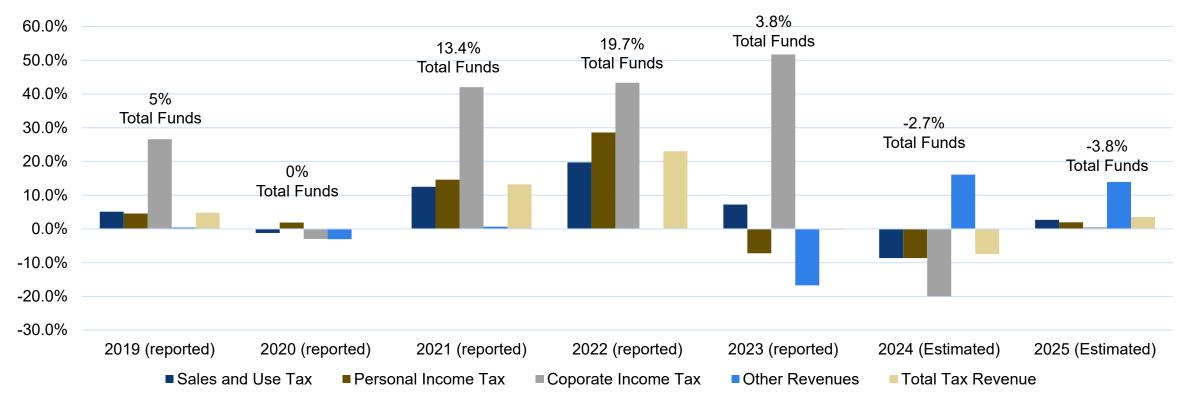
| Designated Funds | 3,730,036,663 | 10.34% |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Motor Fuel Tax & Interest | 2,067,466,000 | 5.73% |
| Lottery Funds | 1,511,852,557 | 4.19% |
| Tobacco Settlement Funds | 148,615,599 | 0.61% |
| Brain & Spinal Injury Trust Fund | 1,848,188 | 0.01% |
| Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund | 254,319 | 0.00% |
| Funds Released from Undesignated Surplus | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 36,087,802,875 | 100.00% |

Source: Governor's Budget Report FY 2025 and AFY 2024





State Forecasts Drop in Tax Collections in FY 2024, Governor Issues Negative Revenue Estimate for FY 2025

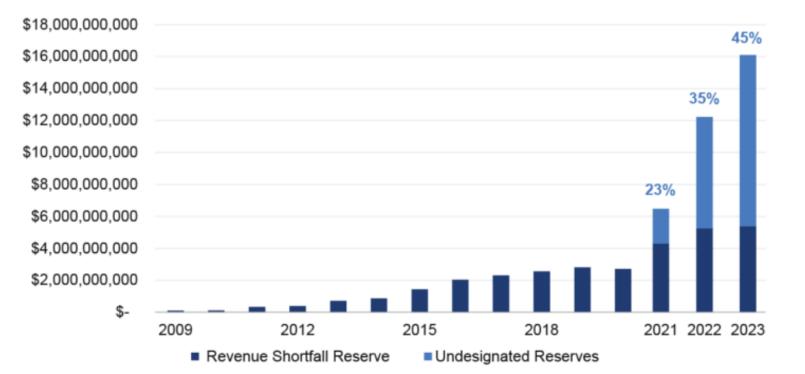


Source: Governor's Budget Report AFY 2024 and FY 2025; Governor's Budget Report AFY 2023 and FY 2024; Department of Revenue, Monthly Reports of Comparative Summary of State General Fund Receipts





State Surpluses Overflow into 'Undesignated Reserves', Reach Unprecedented \$10.9 Billion in FY 2023



Source: Georgia Revenues and Reserves Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023, State Accounting Office; Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2024 and AFY 2023.



Georgia Increases Reserves by \$4.4 Billion in FY 2023

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Net Increase | Percentage Increase |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Revenue Shortfall Reserve | \$5,240,228,297 | \$5,391,680,822 | \$151,452,525 | 3% |
| Undesignated Reserves | \$ 6,978,505,963 | \$10,898,285,383 | \$3,919,779,420 | 36% |
| Lottery for Education | \$1,895,981,691 | \$2,164,234,094 | \$268,252,403 | 12% |
| Tobacco Settlement Funds | \$134,088,436 | \$157,527,680 | \$23,439,244 | 15% |
| Guaranteed Debt Common Reserve Fund | \$49,514,903 | \$45,082,028 | \$ (4,432,875) | -10% |
| Total Balance of Selected Reserve Accounts | \$14,298,319,290 | \$18,656,810,007 | \$4,358,490,717 | 23% |

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FY 2025 Budget Lifts K-12 Transportation Funding, Districts Remain In Need of Infusion

- Kemp proposes \$205 million to increase pupil transportation grant to cover 40% of formula
- This change is equivalent to financing ~31% of 2023 total costs, up from 17% last year
- FY 2025 Budget includes \$20 million to replace 227 school buses
- \$5 million for 4.1% salary increase



Source: Georgia Department of Education.



Georgia Can Support Families with Child Care Using Surplus

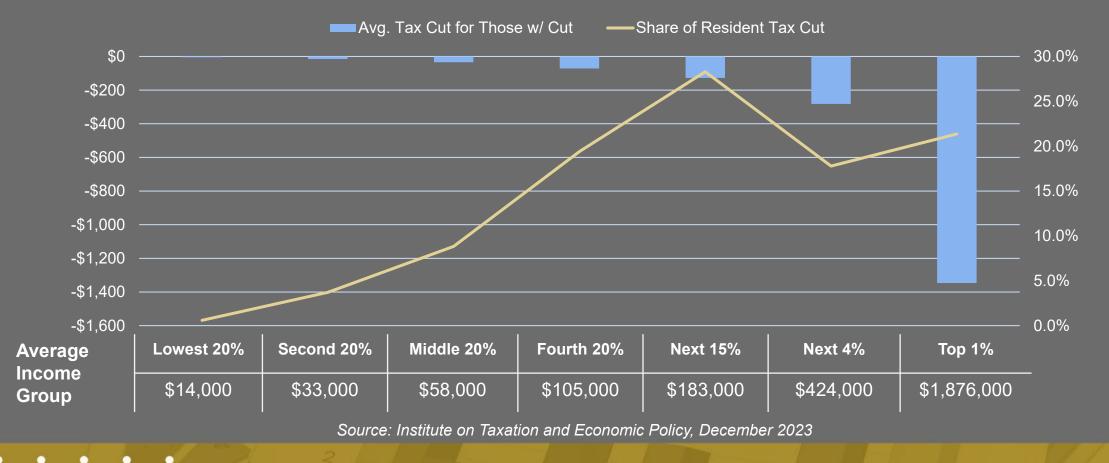
- Georgia offers very limited state support for child care through CAPS program for low-income families
- Un-designated surplus offers opportunity to create self-sustaining Child Care Trust Fund as recurring source of revenue
- Beyond reserves, state currently holds \$10.9 billion in unallocated funds
- Research demonstrates child care supports economy, families, growing need for state to do more

Child Care Trust Fund Offers Robust, Sustainable Recurring Revenue

| Starting Balance of Child Care Trust Fund | \$7.5 Billion |
|--|---------------|
| Amount Paid Out in Year One | \$486 Million |
| Average % Distributed Annually | 6% |
| Amount Paid Out Over First 10 Years | \$5.2 Billion |
| Projected Balance of Child Care Trust Fund After 10 Years | \$9.3 Billion |
| Average annual rate of growth (fund balance) | 2.1% |

Source: Georgia Revenues and Reserves Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023, State Accounting Office; Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2024 and AFY 2023.

Accelerating Flat Tax from 5.49 to 5.39% Offers Small Benefits to Most, only 13% of \$349 Million in Cuts Goes to 60% of Georgia Households







After Joint Tax Review, State Must Improve Transparency

GBPI Recommends targeted policy changes to maximize state resources + keep Georgians' tax dollars in-state:

- 1. Require that all tax credit and tax incentive programs issued by the state undergo a regular, standardized evaluation, with public reporting and legislative oversight.
- 2. Require annual public disclosures of recipients, award values and data on jobs promised and created (including wages) for all state tax credit and incentive programs.
- 3. Add sunset dates of no more than five years for all tax credits and incentive program statutes.
- 4. Require automatic state audits of recipients who receive tax credits or subsidies of \$1 million or higher.
- 5. Require comprehensive annual public reporting of transferable credits issued and outstanding, including those sold.
- 6. Companies receiving film tax credits should only be eligible to claim expenses for workers who are in-state residents.
- 7. Increase Georgia's current Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) from 30% to 100% of the federal level and make it fully refundable
- 8. Boost take-home-pay for hundreds of thousands of families by following the lead of <u>31 states</u> with an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and <u>14 states</u> with a Child Tax Credit (CTC).









Ife Finch Floyd

Director of Economic Justice



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Human Services

Ife Finch Floyd





Department of Human Services

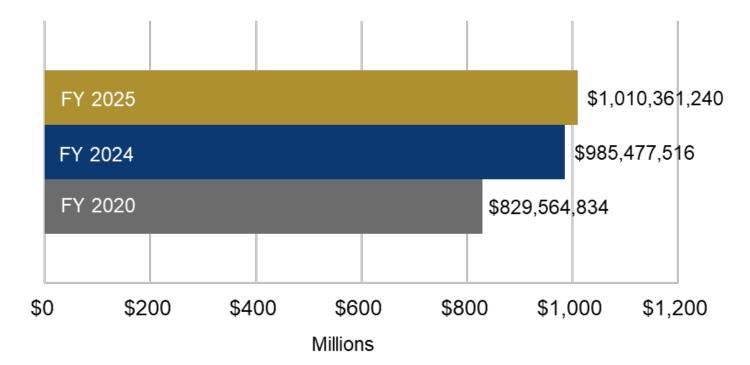
This budget includes:

- Child Welfare Services
- Foster care and Adoption Services
- Economic Supports (public benefits)
- Elder Care Services
- Child Support
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund Commission





The Governor's Proposed FY 2025 Budget Would Send \$1 Billion to DHS



Source: The Governor's Budget Report Amended Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025



Governor's AFY 2024 Budget

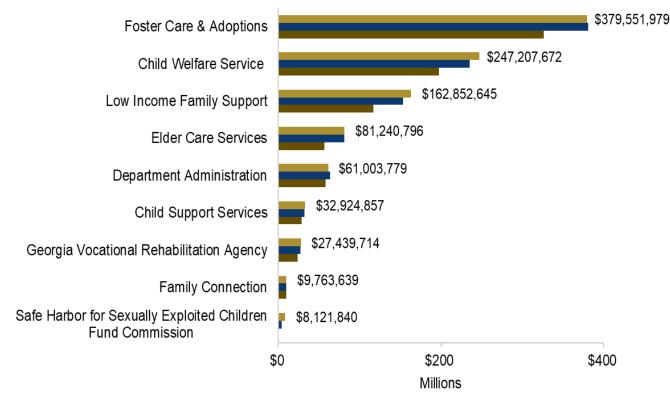
- About **\$1B** for DHS in AFY 24
- **\$10M** for the \$1k bonuses to full-time state employees
- **\$3.2M** for upgrades to the SHINES child welfare case management system
- **\$2.7M** for the Gwinnett Commercial Sexual Exploitation Recovery Center





Breakdown of Governor's FY 2025 DHS Budget

Proposed FY 2025 FY 2024 FY 2020 (baseline year)



Source: The Governor's Budget Report Amended Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025

Questions? Ask at Menti.com: Code 3244 1346

Governor's FY 2025 Budget

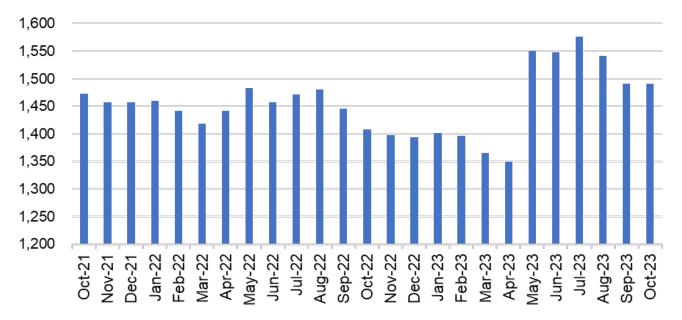
- **\$15.3M** for the 4% COLA for state employees
- \$4.7M for an additional \$3K salary increase for child welfare caseworkers
- \$4.7M for the Gwinnett Commercial Sexual Exploitation Recovery Center
- \$630K to fund 23 front desk staff for Department of Family & Children Services (DFCS) county offices





DFCS Hired More Eligibility Workers in 2023

Frontline Eligibility Staff Oct 2021 - Oct 2023



Note: DFCS frontline eligibility workers process Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF cases. Figures do not include staff who are on leave or in training. Source: DFCS Transparency Data







State Leaders Need a Balanced Approach to Increasing Pay for DFCS Frontline Workers

- Under the Governor's FY 2025 budget, DFCS child welfare caseworkers will get the 4% COLA and a \$3,000 pay bump
 - Entry-level pay will increase from \$42,388 to \$47,084
- DFCS eligibility workers will only get the 4% COLA
 - Entry-level pay will increase from \$34,000 to \$35,360

- The state needs to continue to focus on hiring *and* retaining more DFCS eligibility caseworkers because:
 - Georgia is ranked among the worst in the nation for kicking children off Medicaid
 - The state continues to have a backlog of delayed SNAP payments to thousands of households
 - Customer service for current and prospective clients there's room to improve
 - Ensuring families with children get the supports they need will help keep families together
- Better pay is a critical piece to building a robust workforce









Ray Khalfani

Senior Analyst, Worker Justice and Criminal Legal Systems



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Department of Labor and Georgia Department of Corrections





Department of Labor

Provides a protective income floor for involuntary jobless workers while they search and/or train for suitable employment, and helps to maintain consumer spending during all economic periods

The amended budget request boosts DOL's AFY 2024 budget from **\$8.1 million to nearly \$9 million**, to support \$1,000 bonuses to DOL employees.

Gov. Kemp's proposed FY 2025 budget request includes a smaller net increase compared to FY 2024, raising spending from **\$8.1 million to \$8.5 million**.









Department of Labor: AFY 2024

AFY 2024

+ **\$844 thousand** in state funds from FY 2024

- **\$4.9 million** in state funds from FY 2020

- \$844 thousand proposed in additional state funds for AFY 2024 to cover \$1K bonuses for recruitment and retention needs
- \$1.9 million proposed to be transferred within DOL departments for later FY 2025 modernization efforts
- DOL workforce facts:
 - **91 percent** of DOL workers who were active by the end of FY 2023, have been active since the end of FY 2022
 - **76 percent** of DOL workers who were active by the end of FY 2023, have been active since the end of FY 2021
 - **38 percent of** DOL workers left the agency by separation or agency transfer in FY 2023





Department of Labor: FY 2025

FY 2025

+ **\$443 thousand** in state funds from FY 2024

\$5.3 millionin state funds from FY2020

- \$35 thousand proposed in additional state funds for FY 2025 to cover COLA increases to address retention needs.
- \$459 thousand, shifted from other DOL departments and TCSG, proposed to address the backlog of UI appeals cases and improve customer service





What Do These Proposed Changes Mean for Overall DOL Functions?

- Pay increases would boost modest salaries of DOL and other state workers who are disproportionately Black
- If DOL staffing levels aren't restored to previous years, there could be:
 - Fewer-than-needed staff to address surges in unemployment claims if a recession occurs
 - Longer than normal processing times for those applying for UI benefits
 - People of color, who disproportionately experience involuntary job loss, are therefore more likely to experience hardship

During most of 2022, GA DOL failed to meet the federal baseline for timely payment of eligible UI claims

As of November 2022, GA workers waited three times longer than the federal standard to have their appeals processed





What Do These Proposed Changes Mean for DOL Modernization Efforts?

- Gov Kemp's spending proposals are significantly lower than separate spending proposals from DOL Commissioner Thompson, whose request includes millions more in state funding to support efforts to modernize Georgia's unemployment insurance (UI) system
- Despite recent UI claim processing failures during recent years and very low claim levels, current proposals call for shifting funding from other DOL sub-agencies to help modernize Georgia's UI system, creating more questions around how DOL can most effectively use current levels of state investment







Department of Corrections

AFY 2024

+ **\$86 million** in state funds from FY 2024

+ **\$205 million** in state funds from FY 2020 Tasked with administering safe, humane and rehabilitative housing and supervision of Georgians under carceral control, to serve the public safety needs of all Georgians

 \$86 million increase in state funds for GDC operations from FY 2024 to AFY 2024

• To better support GDC staff & infrastructure:

 \$9.6 million for staff bonuses and other recruitment and retention efforts, \$4.6 million to add 400 Transition Center beds, shifting \$3.5 million and adding \$2.5 million for recruiting campaign and work culture review

• To better support incarcerated Georgians:

• \$65 million for health and pharmacy contracts, and \$172 thousand for TCSG vocational education contracts





Department of Corrections

FY 2025

+ **\$37.9 million** in state funds from FY 2024

+ **\$205 million** in state funds from FY 2020 Tasked with administering safe, humane and rehabilitative housing and supervision of Georgians under carceral control, to serve the public safety needs of all Georgians

 \$152 million increase in state funds for GDC operations from FY 2024 to FY 2025

• To better support GDC staff & infrastructure:

 \$21 million for 4% COLA increases for staff, \$21 to enhance salaries for POST certified law enforcement officers, \$6.9 million for 200 temporary beds to support facility maintenance & repairs

• To better support incarcerated Georgians:

 \$71 million to increase spending for physical health and pharmacy service contracts, \$1.2 million for additional meals on weekends, \$172 thousand for TCSG vocational education contracts





What Do These Proposed Changes Mean?

- While added funding for health services and workforce training for incarcerated Georgians is welcomed, broader questions remain regarding the exploitation of incarcerated-impacted Georgians:
 - Maintenance of commissary price increases that are worsened by inflation
 - Ongoing commodification of prison communication
 - Continued exploitation of unpaid incarcerated labor
 - Ongoing rise in mass incarceration spending







Leah Chan

Director of Health Justice



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Health



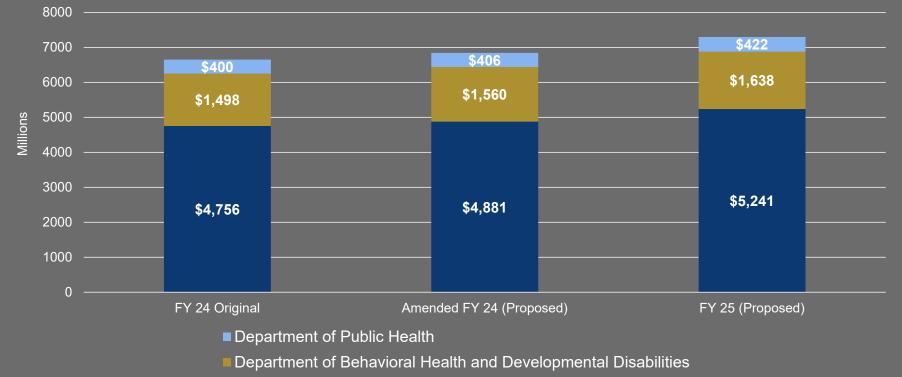
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More Than \$7 Billion in Overall State Health Funds in FY25



Department of Community Health

Source: Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2025 and AFY 2024



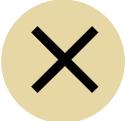


Health Budget: At-A-Glance



What's working?

- to address retention/recruitment for agencies & reimbursement for community-based providers
- to serve individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities in their homes and communities
- for care management organization oversight



What's not working?

 \downarrow for core mental health services

Costly, ineffective Pathways to Coverage program

Continued budgetary orientation toward serving people when they are already in crisis or very sick vs. upstream investments in prevention and keeping people well



What's missing?

 \bigcirc to address maternal and infant \bigcirc mortality

to address post-Medicaid unwinding impact on child enrollment





Department of Public Health

\$22M or 6% overall increase from FY24 to FY25

- Provide funds for one-time \$1,000 bonuses and 4% cost-of-living adjustment
 - **\$5.8M*** for one-time bonuses for AFY24
 - **\$15M*** for cost-of-living adjustments of up to \$3,000 each for FY25
- Provide funds for emergency preparedness warehouse facility
 - **\$1.7M** in FY25
- Increase funds for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
 - \$638K in AFY24 + \$766K in FY25
- Increase funds for maternal home visiting pilot project in rural Georgia
 - \$1M in total funds (**\$314K** in FY25 funds + \$686K in existing funds)

*Does not include attached agencies





Slight Increases In **Per Person State Public Health Funding After Years** of Stagnation

\$100

\$90

\$80

\$70

\$60

\$50

\$40

\$30

\$20

\$10

\$-

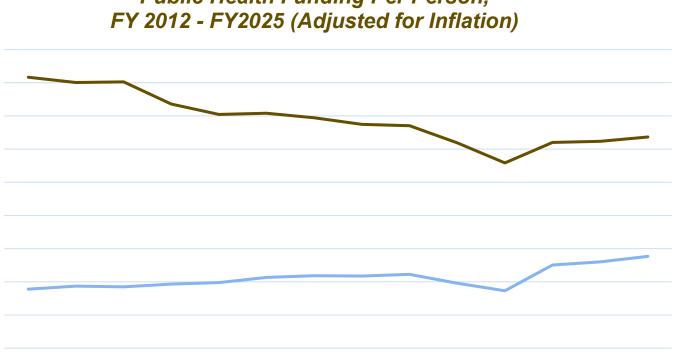
2012 2013

2014

-State Public Health Funding Per Person

Total public health funding per person saw declines between FY 2012 - FY 2022

State public health funding per person largely stagnant until cost-of-living adjustments and salary increases starting in FY 2023 led to bump



Public Health Funding Per Person,

Source: Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2025 and AFY 2024; Office of Planning and Budget's Budget in Briefs FY 2012- FY 2024

2020

2021

-Total Public Health Funding Per Person

2022

2023

2024

2025

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019





Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities

\$140M or 9% overall increase from FY24 to FY25

- Increase funds to expand home- and community-based services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities
 - \$9.4M to annualize 500 NOW/COMP slots for FY25
 - \$2.3M to add 100 NOW/COMP waiver slots for FY25
 - \$80M to implement NOW/COMP waiver provider rate study for FY25 (\$5M in agency-wide transfer + \$75M increase)
- Provide funds for one-time \$1,000 bonuses and 4% cost-of-living adjustment
 - \$9.8M* for one-time bonuses for AFY24
 - **\$27M*** for cost-of-living adjustments of up to \$3,000 each for FY25

*Does not include attached agencies







Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities

- Increase funds for community-based rehabilitation service provider rate increases
 - \$22.4M for FY25
- Increase funds for behavioral health crisis centers (BHCC)
 - **\$9.5M** for BHCC in DBHDD's Region 1 in North Georgia for FY25
 - **\$6.6M** to annualize the operations of BHCCs in Fulton County, Dublin, and Augusta for FY25
- Decrease funds for core mental health services
 - **\$11.4M** decrease for FY25 to reflect 1) decreased utilization of outpatient services due to workforce shortages and 2) reduction in utilization of private psychiatric beds



Department of Community Health

\$485M or 10% overall increase from FY24 to FY25

- Increase funds for skilled nursing centers
 - **\$118M** for FY25
- Increase funds for provider rates increases related to Independent Care Waiver and the Elderly and Disabled waiver program
 - \$40M for FY25
- Provide funds for one-time \$1,000 bonuses and 4% cost-of-living adjustment
 - \$698K* for one-time bonuses for AFY24
 - **\$1.4M*** for cost-of-living adjustments of up to \$3,000 each for FY25
 - **\$383K** for \$2,000 salary enhancements for select positions that inspects and license healthcare facilities for FY25
- Increase funds for 20 positions to monitor, evaluate, improve Care Management Organizations oversight
 - **\$1.5M** for FY25

*Does not include attached agencies



Medicaid and PeachCare

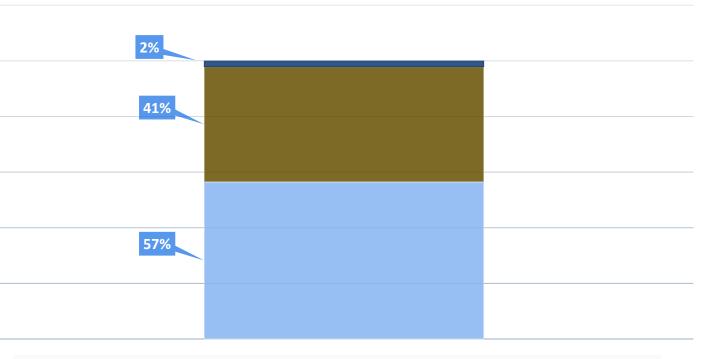
\$5B for Medicaid and PeachCare for FY25

↑ in projected utilization for older adults, individuals with disabilities, and children whose parents earn above the Medicaid threshold (ABD & PeachCare)

↓ in projected utilization for pregnant women, very low-income parents/caregivers, and children (LIM)

Restoration of funds to reflect end of PHErelated enhanced federal match

Over Half of FY25 State Medicaid Funding Covers Older Adults and Individuals with Disabilities



Medicaid - Aged, Blind, Disabled Medicaid - Low-Income Medicaid PeachCare

Source: Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2025 and AFY 2024



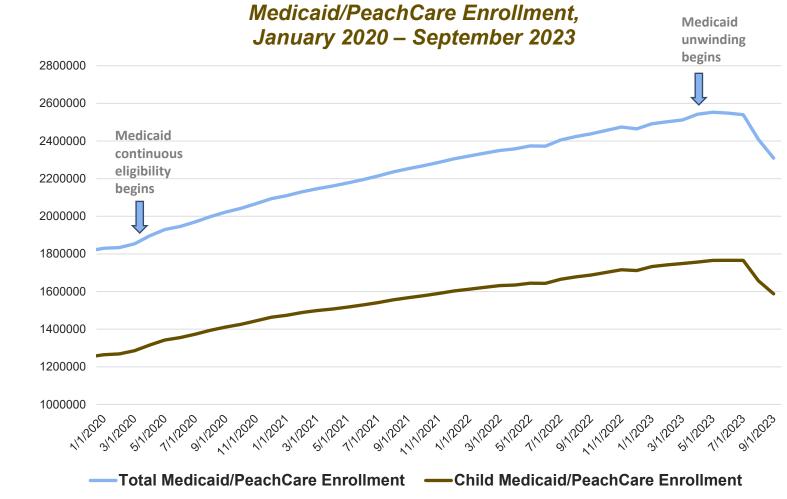
Medicaid Unwinding

Medicaid enrollment grew by 37% during pandemic-era continuous eligibility from March 2020 – March 2023

About half a million Georgians lost coverage from April – December 2023

85% lost coverage for procedural reasons, such as a paperwork issue

Georgia ranks 3rd worst in nation for child disenrollments



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services/ state Medicaid and CHIP enrollment data (data.medicaid.gov)



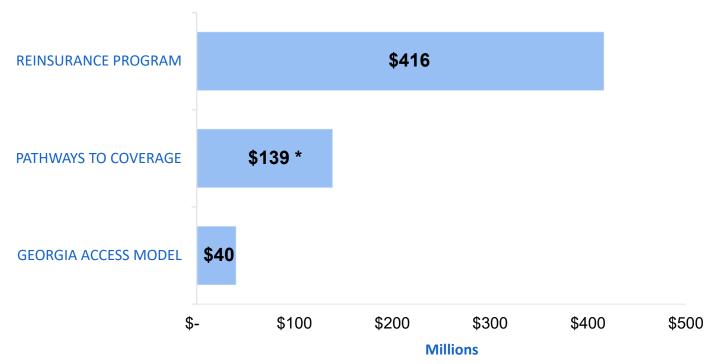
Healthcare Waiver Programs Authorized Under Patients First Act

\$134M in AFY24 + **\$20M** in FY25 for reinsurance program (1332 waiver)

\$16M in AFY24 for Georgia Access Model (1332 waiver)

\$1.7M in AFY24 for updates to Gateway system (technology platform) for both Pathways to Coverage (1115 waiver) and Georgia Access Model

Cumulative State Funding Appropriated for Patients First Act by Program, AFY21 - FY25



Note: *Exact expenditures would be determined, in part, by utilization. The \$118 million appropriated for Pathways to Coverage in FY24 is likely an overestimate due to low enrollment.

Source: Governor's Budget Report Amended FY 2025 and AFY 2024; Office of Planning and Budget's Budget in Briefs AFy2021 – FY2024



Pathways to Coverage Costs More and Covers Fewer People Compared to Full Medicaid Expansion

Visit GeorgiaPathways.org for more information

Federal matching rate for full Pathways to Coverage program vs. full Medicaid expansion

Portion that State Government pays

Portion that Federal Government pays

PATHWAYS TO COVERAGE

FULL MEDICAID EXPANSION

| 33 ¢ | 33 ¢ | | 29 |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| 66¢ | 66¢ | 90¢ | 71 |
| E For | | 3 1 1 1 | 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - |

NEWLY ELIGIBLE ENROLLEES

EXISTING ENROLLEES NEWLY ELIGIBLE ENROLLEES EXISTING ENROLLEES*

¢

*First two years after expansion only

SOURCE: KFF "<u>New Incentive for States to Adopt the ACA</u> <u>Medicaid Expansion: Implications for State Spending.</u>" GEORGIA BUDGET & POLICY INSTITUTE 🍆 GBPI.org







Ife Finch Floyd

Director of Economic Justice







Early Care and Learning

Ife Finch Floyd

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Department of Early Care and Learning

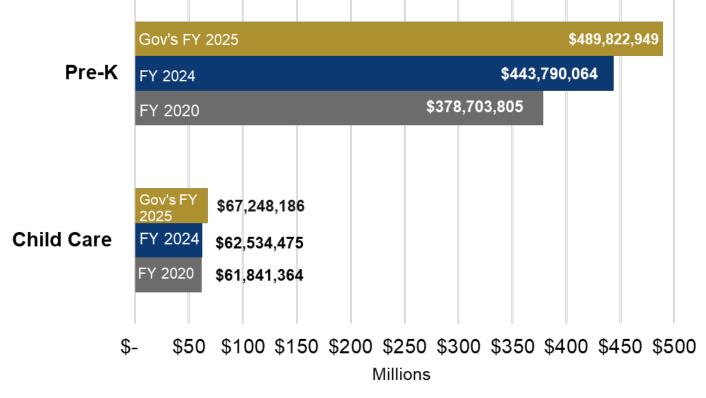
Operates Child Care Services, the Pre-k program, Nutrition Services, and Quality Initiatives







Governor's Proposed FY 2025 Budget Would Send \$557M to DECAL



Source: The Governor's Budget Report Amended Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025



Highlights of the Governor's Proposed AFY 2024 Budget

- About **\$523M** total in the AFY 24 DECAL budget
- **\$8.8M** for \$1k bonuses paid out to state employees and Georgia Pre-K teachers and assistant teachers last December
- **\$6.1M** to continue expansion of the Summer Transition Program





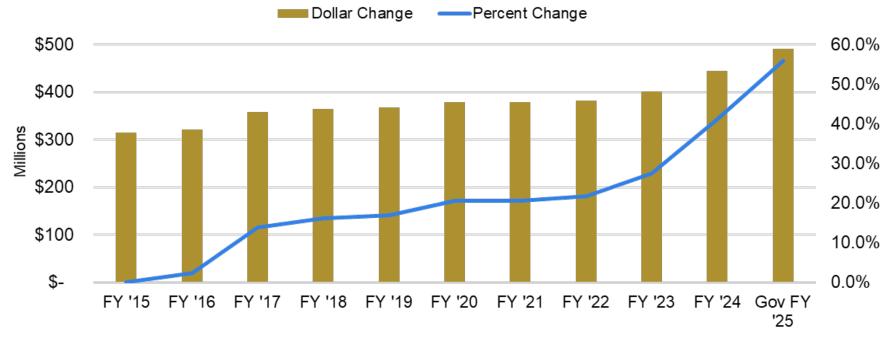
Highlights of the Governor's Proposed FY 2025 Budget

- **\$278K** for a 4% cost of living adjustment for qualified state employees
- **\$4.6M** to raise the CAPS reimbursement rates to providers to the 50th percentile of market rates
- **\$23.6M** for the \$2,500 base salary increase for Pre-K lead and assistant teachers
- **\$11M** for year 1 of a 4-year phase-in reduction of classroom size from 22 to 20
- **\$6.1M** to continue expansion of the Summer Transition Program





Under the Governor's Budget, Pre-K Would Have Increased by 56% Since FY 2015

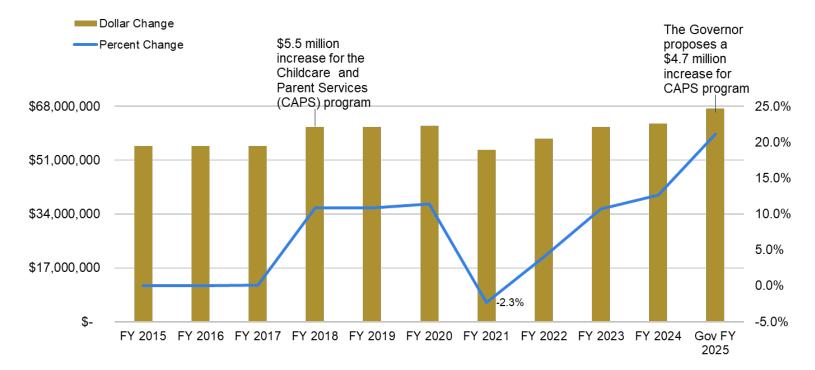


Note: Data are in nominal dollars Source: The Governor's Budget Reports including the proposed Amended Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 budgets





Under the Governor's FY 2025 Budget, Funding for Child Care Would Have Only Increased by 21% Since 2015



Note: Data are in nominal dollars

Source: The Governor's Budget Reports including the proposed Amended Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 budgets







Stephen Owens, Ph.D

Director of Education



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K-12 Education







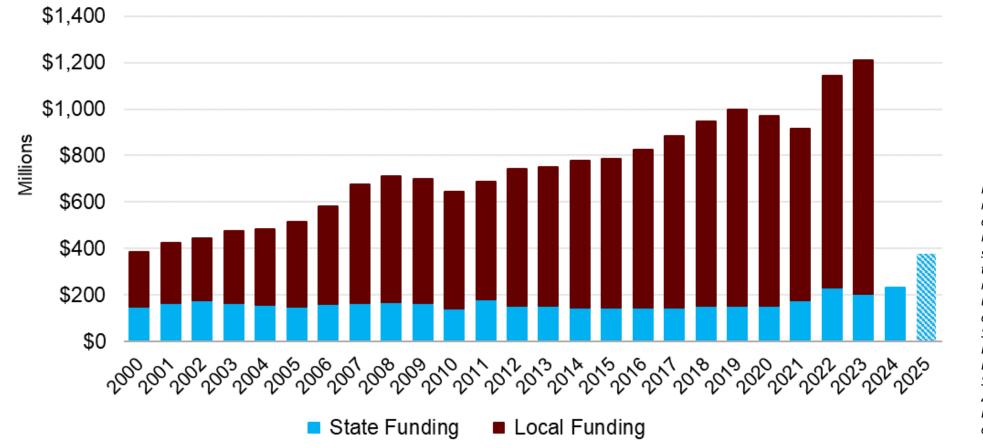
Department of Education FY25 Proposed Budget

- **\$368 m** \$2,500 teacher salary increase--takes effect 9/1/24
- \$267 m Equalization
- \$250 m Enrollment growth and T&E
- \$242 m Increase employer contribution to SHBP
- \$205 m Increase funds for state portion of pupil transportation
- (\$185) m Local Five Mill Share





State Funding for Pupil Transportation Increases: Still Ways to Go



Note 1: FY 2023 is the most recent expenditure data available. Note 2: FY 2022, 23 and 24 state funding each include onethird of the AFY 2022 bus replacement funding, per language in AFY 22 appropriations bill. Source: Georgia Appropriations Bills AFY 2000 - 2024; Georgia Department of Education, School System Expenditures FY 2000 - FY 2023; The Governor's Budget Report, Amended FY 24 and FY 25.





Health Insurance Costs Increase

Employer contribution per member, per month by year (certified employees)

- 2022 \$945
- 2023 \$1,580
- 2024 \$1,760

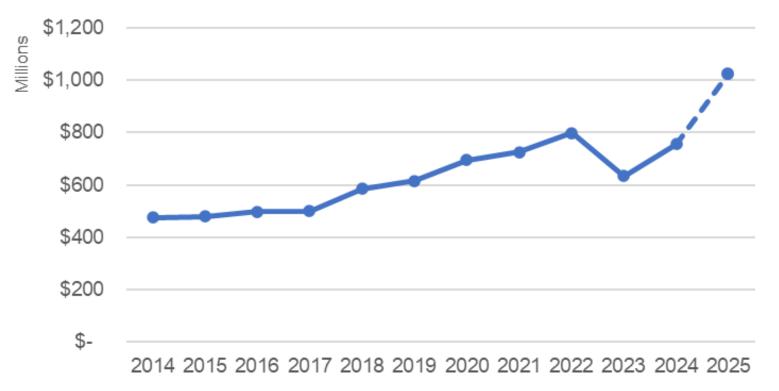
Employer contribution per member, per month by year (noncertified employees)

• July 1, 2027



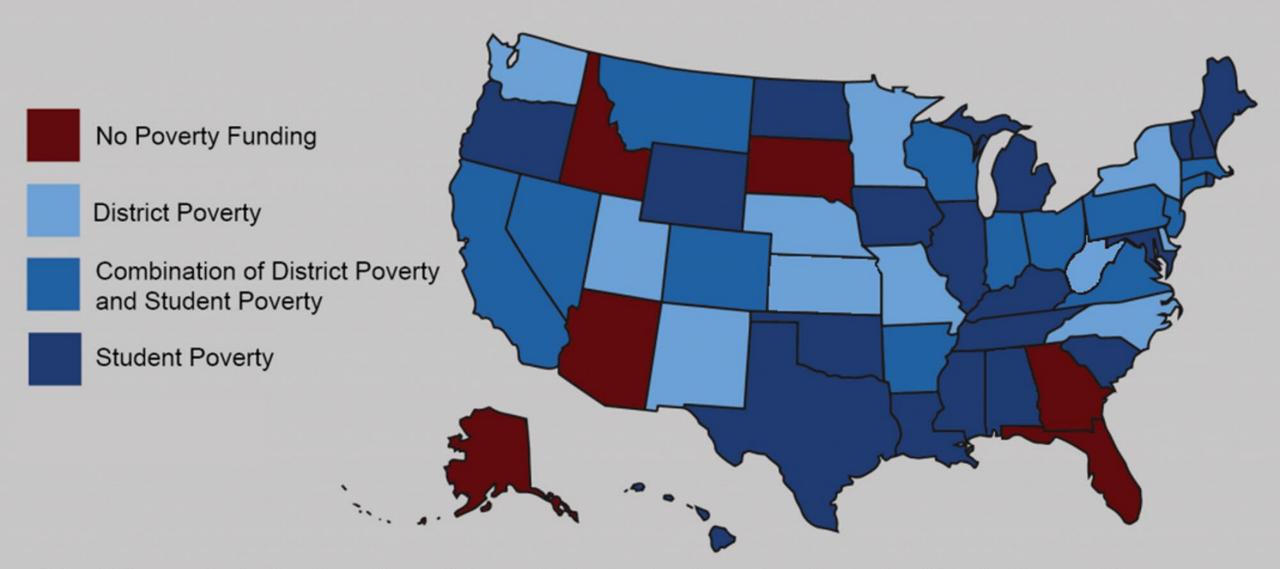


Equalization Grant by Year: Gap Between Districts Continues to Grow



Source: Georgia Appropriations Bills AFY 2014 – 2023; The Governor's Budget Report, Amended FY 24 and FY 25.

Poverty Funding Across the United States



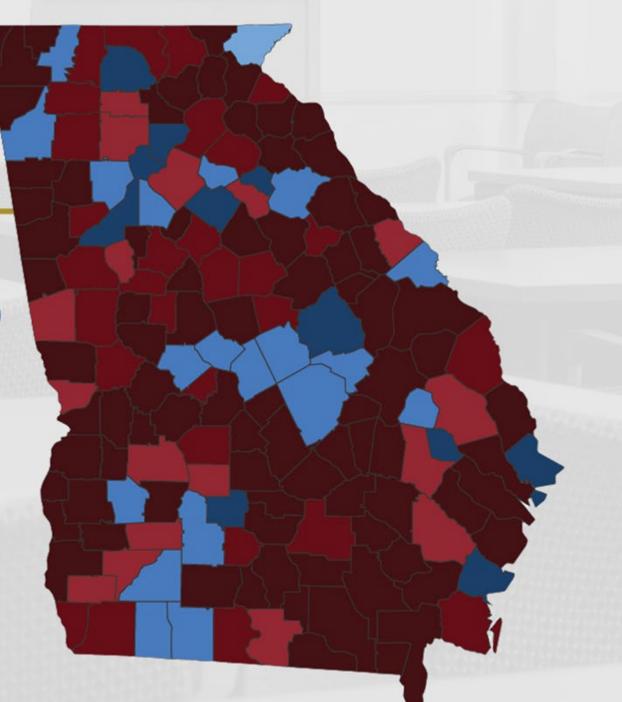
Note: This map indicates if and how states weight poverty when allocating school funds. Some states do so on a per-student basis or on the basis of district concentrations of poverty. Other states provide increased funding both per student from a low-income family and based on district concentrations of poverty.

Voucher Dollars Take from the Many to Benefit the Few

Percent Difference (Voucher Usage and Population)

- < -50 percent decrease -50 to -25
- -25 to 0
- 0 to 50 percent increase
- > 50 percent increase

Source: GBPI analysis of Calendar Year Qualified Education Expense Credit Report and U.S. Census Data.









Ashley Young

Education Analyst



2024 INSIGHTS POLICY CONFERENCE



Higher Education



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Board of Regents University System of Georgia (USG), FY 2025

Funding to USG colleges and universities increased by \$195 million

- Four percent cost-of-living adjustment for full-time, benefit-eligible state employees, totaling \$92 million.
- \$22 million for increased funds for the employer's share of health benefits.
- \$66 million to restore FY 2024 formula funds.
- \$823,926 for Fort Valley State University Land Grant Match Requirement for Teaching Program, up from \$540,000.

Total State General Funds allotted for Board of Regents of the USG equal \$3 billion

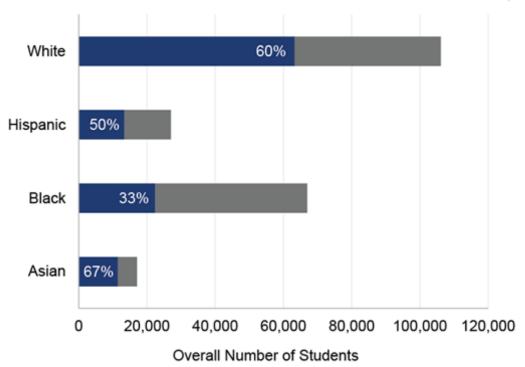




Students of Color Are Less Likely Than White Students To Receive the HOPE Scholarship at USG Institutions

Students with HOPE Scholarship

Why Budget Equity Matters in the University System of Georgia



Source: GBPI Analysis of the University System of Georgia Data, Fall 2021 Number of Undergraduate Students with HOPE Scholarship by Race and Ethnicity.



Technical College System of Georgia, FY 2025

Technical Education

- Total budget increase of \$22
 million
- \$11 million for four percent COLA for full-time, benefit-eligible state employees, not to exceed \$3,000
- \$9 million increase for enrollment/maintenance and operations

Adult Education

- Total budget increase of \$5
 million
- \$218,537 for four percent COLA for full-time, benefit-eligible state employees, not to exceed \$3,000
- \$5 million Workforce
 EXCELerator pilot Program





Georgia Student Finance Commission, FY 2025



The following programs saw no change in proposed funds:

- Tuition Equalization Grants, remains at \$23 million
- College Completion Grants, remains at \$10 million



Noteworthy Budget Changes:

 Dual Enrollment Program, increase of \$15 million for a total of \$91 million

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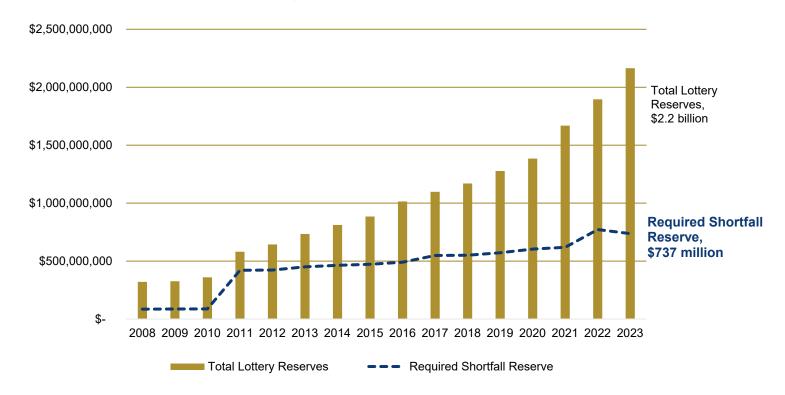
HOPE Scholarships:

- **Public Schools:** \$9 million decrease
- **Private Schools:** \$16 million decrease
- HOPE Grant/TCSG: \$21 million decrease



Education Lottery Funds

The Unrestricted Lottery Reserves Totaled \$1.4 billion in 2022-23 Fiscal Year



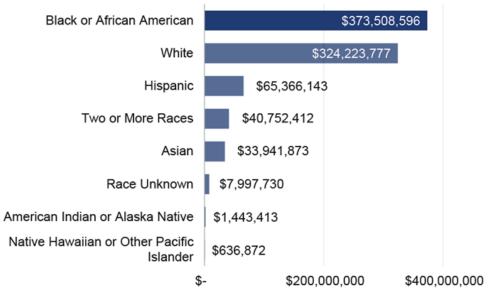
Source: State Accounting Office—Georgia Revenues and Reserves Report.





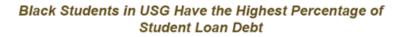
Impact on Racially Marginalized Georgians

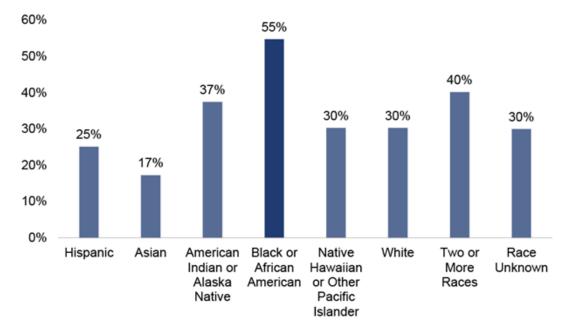
Black Students Have the Highest Amount of Student Loan Debt Totaling \$373 Million



Total Undergraduate Student Loan Amount

Source: GGBPI Analysis of the University System of Georgia Data, Fall 2021 Total Undergraduate Student Loan Amount by Race and Ethnicity.





Source: GBPI Analysis of the University System of Georgia Data, Fall 2021 Percentage of Students with Loans by Race and Ethnicity.







Erin Robinson

Director of Outreach and Strategic Campaigns





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Questions?

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