

Additional federal funding per year, on average, to provide the extra academic support that students from low-income families need to catch up to their peers using revenue from closing corporate tax loopholes:

\$2.1
million
per district

\$2,175
per formula-eligible child
(mostly those living below poverty)

\$518,000
per school

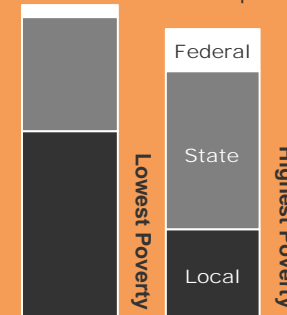
Examples of what the extra federal dollars will buy:

- **computers**
- **extended learning time**
- **updated instructional materials**

Cost of Corporate Tax Subsidies over 10 Years

1.487
Trillion Dollars

Revenue per Student by District Poverty Level



Federal dollars are more targeted to the highest poverty districts than state and local funds, and additional federal dollars can help close the gap from an unequal base locally

19%
on average per year

The portion of revenue from closing corporate tax loopholes that would enable the federal government to layer on additional resources for students behind academically, especially students from low-income families

Choices. Our Future.



Educating Students in Poverty

Using Revenue from Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes

State	Additional Funding (in millions)	Students who Benefit
Alabama	\$453.2	359,645
Alaska	75.5	39,927
Arizona	590.5	280,191
Arkansas	285.2	268,107
California	3,200.6	3,475,321
Colorado	282.4	201,355
Connecticut	193.5	102,117
Delaware	87.7	64,081
District of Columbia	90.2	63,515
Florida	1,512.7	1,212,651
Georgia	1,021.7	890,480
Hawaii	93.8	120,891
Idaho	104.1	104,459
Illinois	1,186.4	694,064
Indiana	504.4	219,171
Iowa	147.7	91,991
Kansas	217.8	128,200
Kentucky	420.5	378,704
Louisiana	552.3	480,619
Maine	98.5	29,382
Maryland	380.7	156,546
Massachusetts	392.3	300,995
Michigan	1,029.4	608,518
Minnesota	309.7	162,596
Mississippi	357.4	393,342
Missouri	430.6	258,388
Montana	90.8	52,641
Nebraska	131.8	95,112
Nevada	219.6	159,406
New Hampshire	79.3	22,751
New Jersey	565.6	371,097
New Mexico	237.0	217,355
New York	2,165.4	1,049,127
North Carolina	785.7	547,505
North Dakota	72.1	23,485
Ohio	1,105.6	686,490
Oklahoma	306.9	372,150
Oregon	290.4	210,016
Pennsylvania	1,081.4	603,653
Rhode Island	95.3	53,417
South Carolina	420.7	271,733
South Dakota	89.2	34,929
Tennessee	541.4	632,328
Texas	2,656.7	3,305,251
Utah	182.6	143,009
Vermont	69.5	50,783
Virginia	441.3	213,159
Washington	415.0	209,644
West Virginia	167.3	126,304
Wisconsin	441.6	255,644
Wyoming	68.3	38,880
Puerto Rico	880.8	503,083
Outlying Areas/Indian Set Aside	279.0	47,740
Other	4.0	-
National	\$27,903.1	21,381,948



Investing just 19 percent of the revenue that would be generated by closing corporate tax loopholes would enable the federal government to meet its obligation in providing additional funding to ensure that all students from low-income families, and those struggling academically, have the resources they need to catch-up to their better-off peers. Since the enactment of the No Child Left Behind Act, the federal government has failed each and every year to provide sufficient funding to enable students in poverty to reach the levels of proficiency expected of all students. It's a matter of eliminating the economic advantage for a few select companies or industries with limited return, and spreading the opportunity, instead, to those economically disadvantaged with a greater return for all.

Percentage of Revenue from Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes Represented by an Additional Federal Investment in Educating Students in Poverty

