

Public Schools + Economic Development: Role of School Facilities

Jeff Vincent, PhD jvincent@berkeley.edu

New Partners for Smart Growth Portland, OR February 12, 2016







- Public schools are public infrastructure
- Inadequately + inequitably funded (Undermines education, health, and economic development)
- Structural gap inhibits scaling interventions







Strong Cities, Successful Young People



citiesandschools.berkeley.edu



Applied, Engaged Policy Research



- Housing
- Transportation
- School facilities + joint use
- Regional sustainable communities planning
- Engaging young people and schools in city and regional planning



Strategies



Y-PLAN (Youth-Plan, Learn, Act, Now)



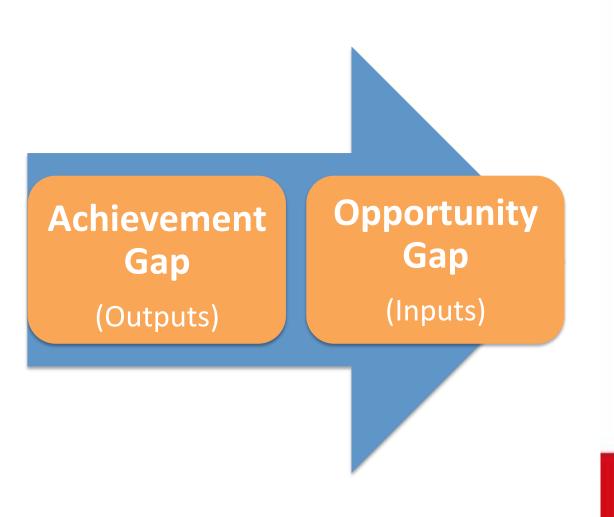


PLUS Leadership Initiative





National Shift in Education



Closing the OPPORTUNITY Gap



What America Must Do to Give Every Child an Even Chance

EDITED BY Prudence L. Carter & Kevin G. Welner



Partners for Equitable School Facilities



A community of practice

dedicated to sharing and

developing knowledge to



IMPROVING URBAN PUBLIC School Facilities

improve urban public school

facilities and the



communities they serve.



Public Schools as Public Infrastructure

1. Educational infrastructure Enhance school quality + health

2. Social infrastructure

Serve as neighborhood assets

3. Physical infrastructure

• Land, travel, play, green infra,....



Emeryville Center of Community Life (CA)





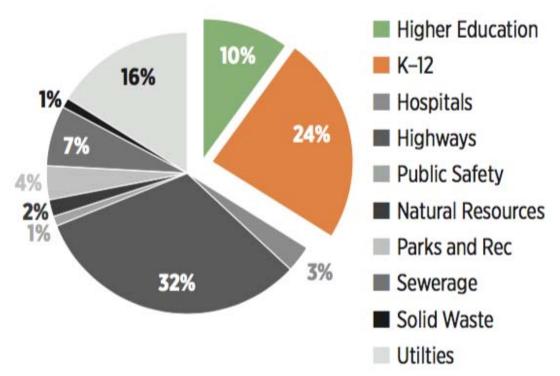


New Elementary School

Modernize Community Center

Image sources: DOWA, American Architectural Foundation

Public Education Is the Largest Infrastructure Investment of State and Local Governments



The K-12 Public Education Infrastructure Sector is Huge

- 7.5 bil gross SF
- 2 million acres

Percent of total state and local infrastructure projects, 1995–2012

Source: U.S. Census of Governments, State and Local Government F-13 Fiscal Survey, FY 1995–2012, omitting 1997, 2001, 2003

Data compiled by 21csf and USGBC CGS



Major Inadequacies + Inequities Nationally

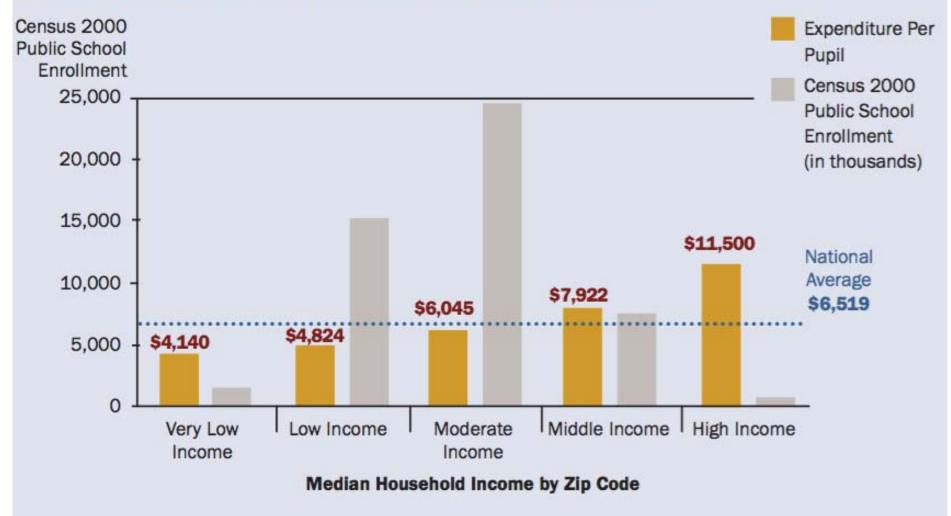
• \$46.6 bil annual shortfall

 Only 6 states met minimum facility spending standards

Forthcoming: State of School Facilities. 2016. 21st Century School Fund, National Council on School Facilities, and Center for Green Schools at USGBC

Growth + Disparity, 1995-2004

Figure 10: Disparity Increases with Household Income



Source: McGraw-Hill Construction; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)



Going it Alone





Can California's K-12 School Districts Adequately and Equitably Fund School Facilities?

Jeff Vincent, PhD Liz Jain February 2016



http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu

CENTER FOR

TIES+SCHOOLS

IVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY

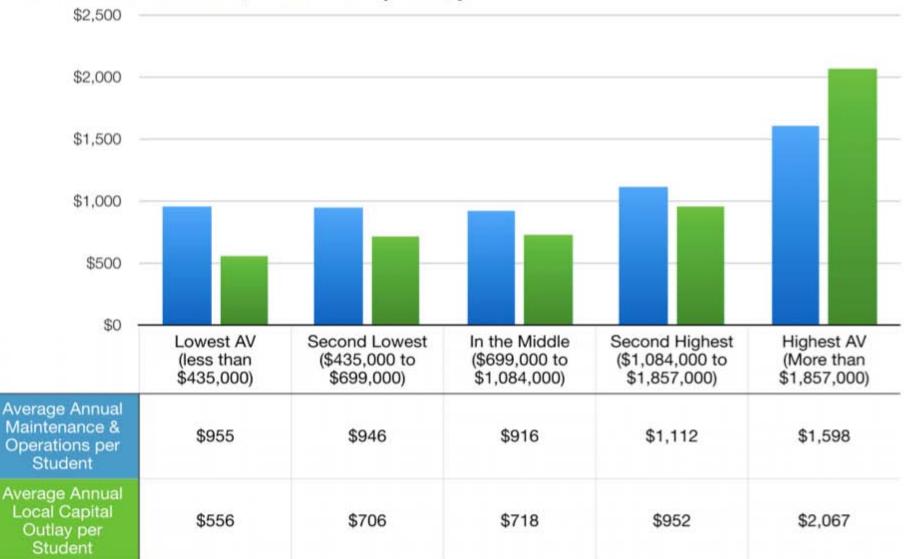


California: Findings on Adequacy + Equity

- Only 38% of districts met the M&O benchmark
- Only 43% of districts met cap renewal benchmark
- Nearly 40% of districts fall short on both benchmarks; these districts have lower AV

California Districts w/ High AV Spent More

Figure 1: Average Annual School District Expenditures on Capital Outlay and M&O by Assessed Value Quintiles, 2008-2012 (2014\$)



CA: Facility Needs Place Higher Burdens on Districts Serving More Low Income Students

Figure 2: Average Annual School District Expenditures on M&O and Capital Outlay by Family Income Quintiles, 2008-2012 (2014\$)





Students Qualifying for F/RL, County, 2011

%F/RL



SFP Modernization Funds per Student by County, 1998-2012

Mod \$/students, 25 y.o. clsrms

CHART 5. TOTAL LOCAL AND STATE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR FY07-10

The State gives similar amounts of capital funding each year to the large school districts for construction and renovation. Counties then add varying amounts of local capital funding in addition to the state funding. The State does not balance out the disparity in local wealth and capacity.



Maryland Analysis by ACLU of MD





- Structured around local control + responsibility
- 14,000 school districts
- Nearly 100,000 K-12 public schools
- Most decisions by local communities, not states
- M&O come from operating budgets
- Capital investments, primarily from borrowed funds in the capital budget

Examples of Economic CENTER FOR CITIES--SCHOOLS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY Development Opportunities

Where capital investments are made and prioritized

- In District of Columbia, the opportunity to leverage a \$200 million investment in a small performing arts public high school was thrown away.
- It had been operating on a small site in an historic HS in a dense, but tawny part of DC (Georgetown)
- Not near the center of the city
- Not near public transportation
- Not in a facility easily modernized for its special purpose

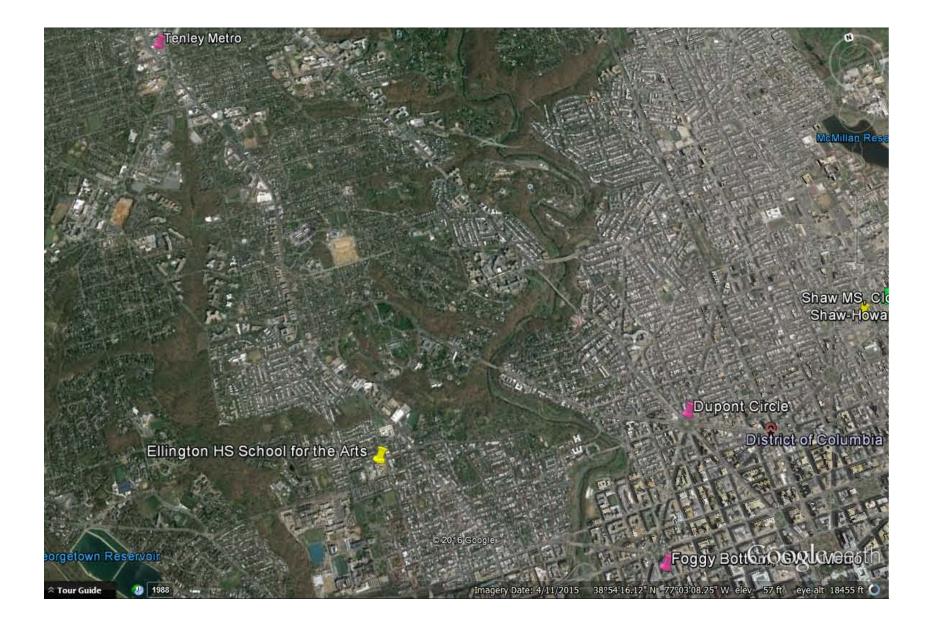


Examples of Economic Development Opportunities

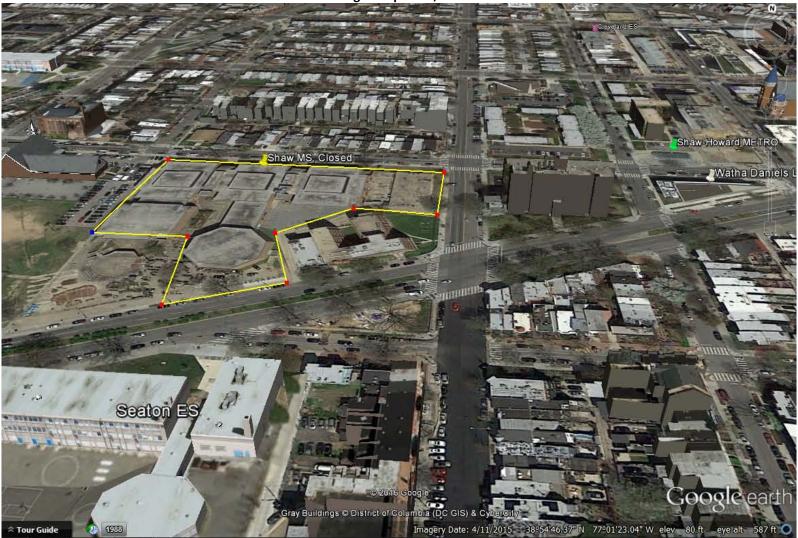
There was no process or requirement to leverage school construction capital investments

The city could have relocated this city wide HS to a metro accessible site in the center of town...in a gentrifying community (Shaw)

The city could have relocated this city wide HS to another metro accessible location in a low income and struggling community (Ron Brown in Anacostia)



Shaw Middle School (Closed), Washington, DC, Shaw/Howard Metro, Watha Daniels Library, Seaton, Cleveland, & Garrison Elementary Schools Google Map View, 2015







Gov. Jerry Brown opposes \$9-billion school bond measure

"I am against the developers' \$9-billion bond," Brown said in a statement to The Times. "<u>It's a blunderbuss</u> <u>effort that promotes sprawl and squanders money</u> <u>that would be far better spent in low-income</u> <u>communities.</u>" PARTNERING WITH K-12 EDUCATION IN BUILDING HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE, AND COMPETITIVE REGIONS A CALIFORNIA POLICY SYMPOSIUM

















Citywide school construction program (New Haven, CT)











Citywide school construction program (New Haven, CT)

Impact study six years later:

- Increased reading scores by 0.15 standard deviations
- Raised home prices by roughly 10 percent, and led to increased enrollment

Source: Neilson, Christopher A., Zimmerman, Seth D., The Effect of School Construction on Test Scores, School Enrollment, and Home Prices, Journal of Public Economics (2014), doi: 10.1016/j.jpubeco.2014.08.002



Citywide school construction program (New Haven, CT)

Re:imbursement

New Haven Promise for full tuition for your child's education

The city of New Haven is guaranteeing free tuition to any in-state college for students who graduate from New Haven public schools in good academic and behavioral standing. The average in-state college tuition is now over **\$22,000 a year**. That number has increased 108% in the last ten years, where will it be 10 years from now? Between newly renovated public schools and the possibility of free college tuition, New Haven is a great place to call home.

LEARN MORE



Push for increased access + services

...to re-envision schools as community learning centers, be anchors in their neighborhoods – create vitality inside + out.

"joint use" + "schools as centers of community"





New Tool for Fair Community-Use Fees

www.BestFacilities.org/jointusecalc









We find an ongoing, structural pattern of underinvestment that harms student health and achievement and undermines community vitality



http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu

Jeff Vincent jvincent@berkeley.edu







citiesandschools.berkeley.edu

http://www.21csf.org



IMPROVING URBAN PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

www.rbhgrp.com

RBHGROUP<u>www.teachersvillage.com</u>