Tax Expenditures and Fairness in K-12 Education

Linda Sugin Fordham Law School



As American as Public School



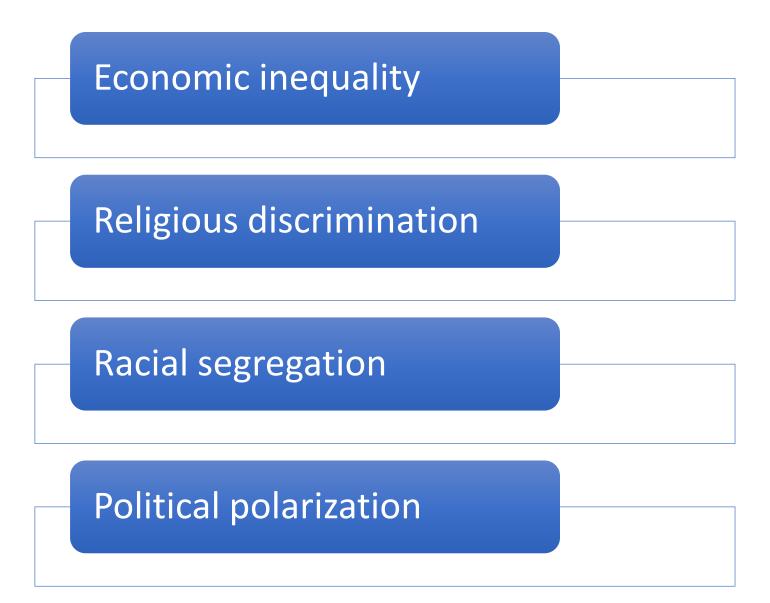
Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

"Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. ... It is the very foundation of good citizenship."





Tax benefits undermine equal citizenship



Tax benefits for K-12 Education



Divert public funds to private schools



Privatize public decisions about civic development of children

Private School



Educational Outcomes

- Controlling for family income eliminates all advantages of private school.
- There is no evidence to suggest that low-income children or children enrolled in urban schools benefited more from private school enrollment.

Robert C. Pianta and Arya Ansari, Does Attendance in Private Schools Predict Student Outcomes at Age 15? Evidence From a Longitudinal Study, educational researcher, Vol. 47 No. 7, pp. 419–434 (2018)

"Some colleges have more students from the top 1% than the bottom 60%."

Economic Inequality





What does federal tax law have to do with it?

IRC §170 Deduction

Private schools

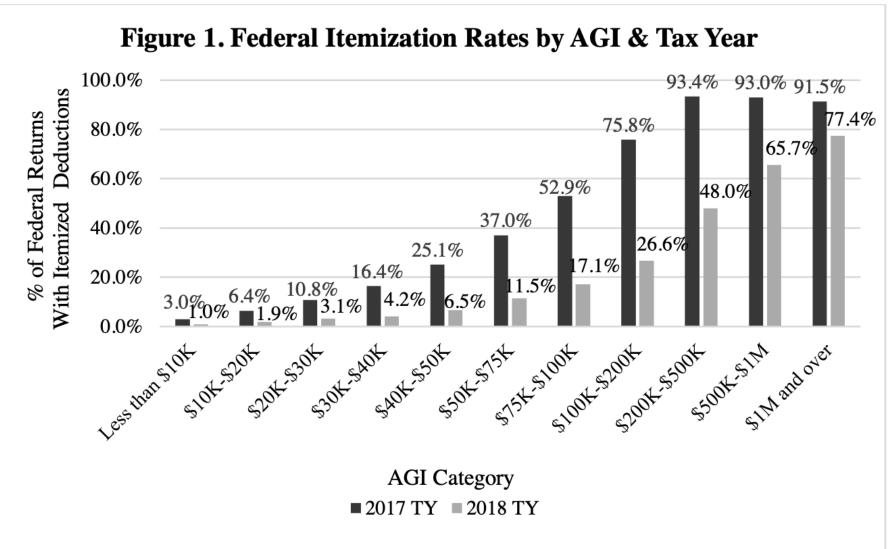
Non-tuition payments

• Public Schools

PTAs and auxiliary organizations







Heather Field, Taxpayer Choices, Itemized Deductions, and the Relationship between the Federal & State Tax Systems, 13 Colum. J. Tax L. ___ (2021):

Legally distinct payments for §170

Tuition

purchase price is not deductible

Gifts

other payments are deductible

The law's bright line is imaginary

Parental payments should not be deductible

Return benefits to payor extinguishes donative intent.

Parental payments exacerbate inequality within and across schools.

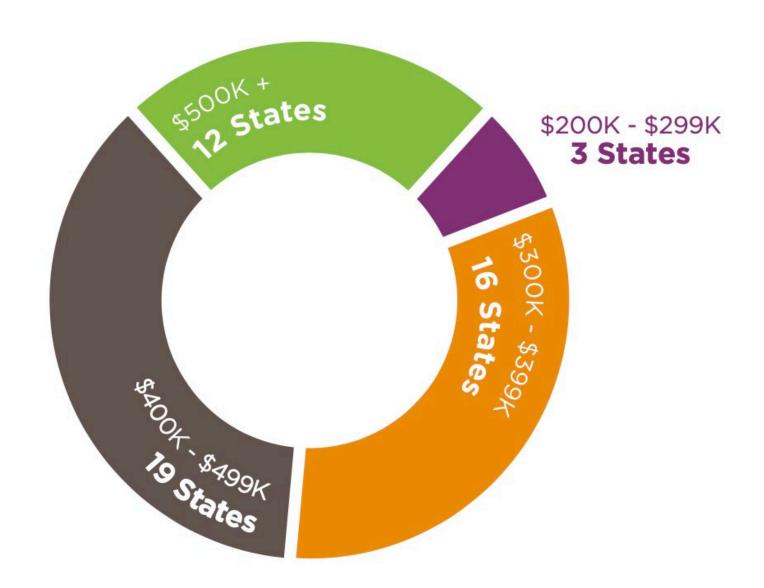


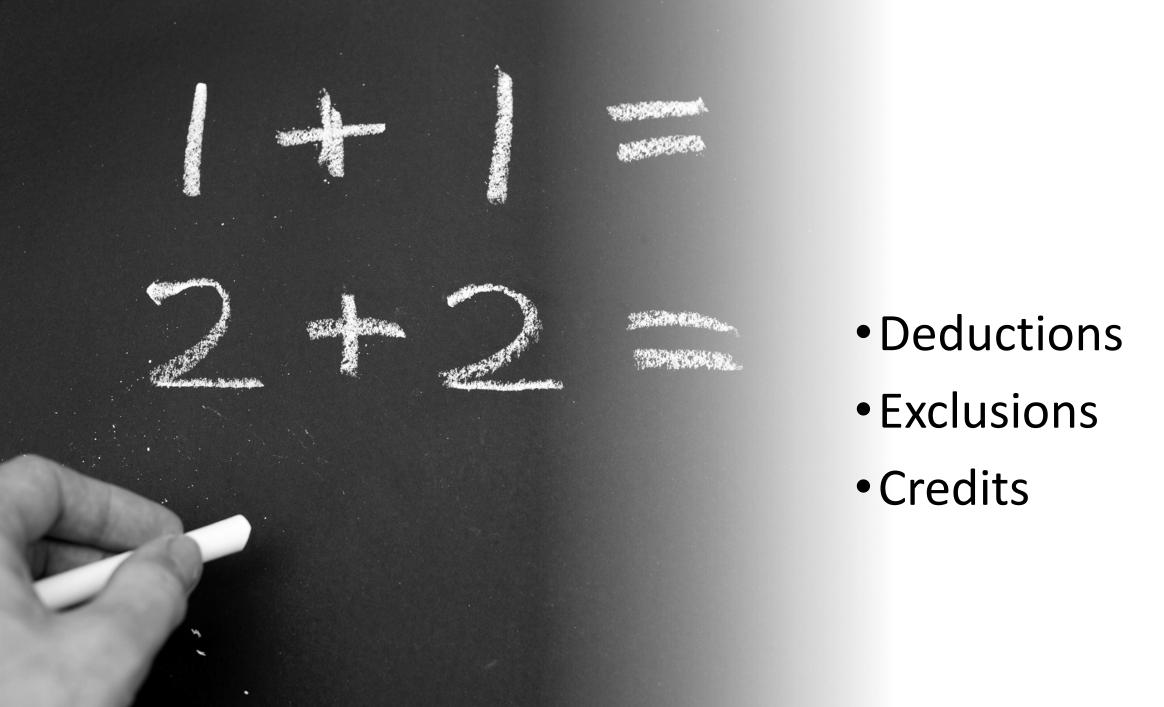


Section 529 Plans

2017 TCJA

Maximum 529
Amounts





State Tax Credits







Subsidize private schools

Divert resources from public schools

Privatize educational decisions

State Tax Credits

- 21 states: tax-credit scholarships
 - Scholarship nonprofit organizations
 - States reimburse donations with tax credits, up to 100%
 - Families receive scholarships for private school expenses
- 9 states: credits or deductions for private school/homeschool expenses
- 2 states: tax-credit education savings accounts

Number of Students Using Tax-Credit Scholarships 329,393 350,000 300,000 250,000 200,000 150,000 100,000 50,000 2000 2003 2005 2005 2007 2008 2009 2010 2001 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2011 2012 2013 2014 2020



- Religion
- Discrimination
- Segregation



Religion

- Tax-based benefits for religion are Constitutionally permitted where direct spending would not be.
- Legal distinction between economically equivalent tax benefits and direct spending.

Arizona Christian Schools v. Winn (2011)

- Tax credit = tax cut.
- Legislative abstention is not state action.
- Private taxpayer spending, despite 100% tax credit.

Establishment Clause

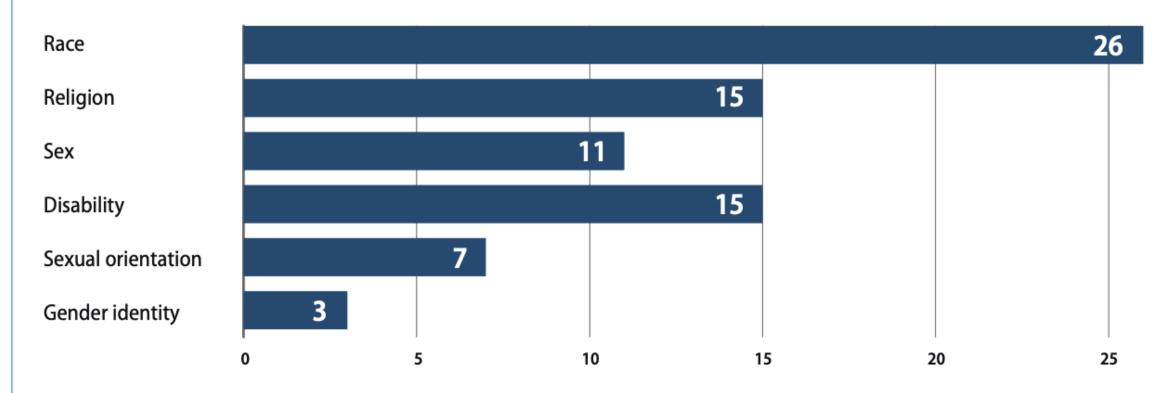
- Recent challenges to state funding of religion have lost on free exercise grounds.
- This term: Carson v. Makin.
 - Can Maine exclude sectarian schools from funding under a program that guarantees education to rural children?
- Tax-based funding is not a back-door workaround to unconstitutional direct funding of religion (anymore).

What about other rights?

- Is there state action if STO scholarships fund private schools that discriminate on the basis of race, sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation?
- Can students who are victims of discrimination complain?

State-law protections for private school students

State-level statutory anti-discrimination protections for students in U.S. private schools and voucher programs



Note: Some programs are counted in more than one category, as some states provide multiple protections.

Source: Center for American Progress review of state voucher and private school statutes and regulations.

What are state tax credits subsidizing?

If they receive no federal funding, federal nondiscrimination rules don't apply to private schools.

§501(c)(3) organizations cannot discriminate on the basis of race, but not all nonprofit organizations under state law are federally tax-exempt.

How much discrimination?

Educational Segregation

