

Department of Education

Quick Statistics

[Budget](#): \$37.6 billion (54% from the city, 36% from the state, 10% from the federal government and other sources)

Student count: 1.1 million

Per pupil expenditure: \$38K

800,000 meals served daily, with free breakfast and lunch available to all students

Roughly 9,000 bus routes, serving 150,000 students across the city and beyond

135,000 full-time employees

Issues within the Last Year

- DoE budget cut by \$1 billion
- Adams reverses de Blasio's decision to move school policing from the NYPD to the DoE
- 3 years of pandemic-affected learning has left gaps for current students
- Food scandal: Eric Goldstein (the former Chief Executive Officer of the DoE's Office of School Support Services) and two others accepted bribes from food companies that were selling food with metal and plastic scraps for the city to continue buying from them.
- 20,000 migrant children starting school this year (100,000 new migrants to the city since 2023 Spring). They require multilingual support.

People

 A portrait of Dr. Betty Rosa, a woman with dark hair, wearing a patterned blazer and a necklace. She is smiling. The background is a blue banner with the text "New York State Board of Regents" and "State Education Department".	 A portrait of David Banks, a man with glasses, wearing a dark blue suit, white shirt, and light blue tie. He is smiling. The background is a brick wall.	 A portrait of Kelly McGuire, a man with glasses, wearing a dark blue suit, white shirt, and blue tie. He is smiling. The background is a brick wall.
Dr. Betty Rosa NYSDoE Chancellor	David Banks NYC DoE Chancellor	Kelly McGuire CSD2 Superintendent

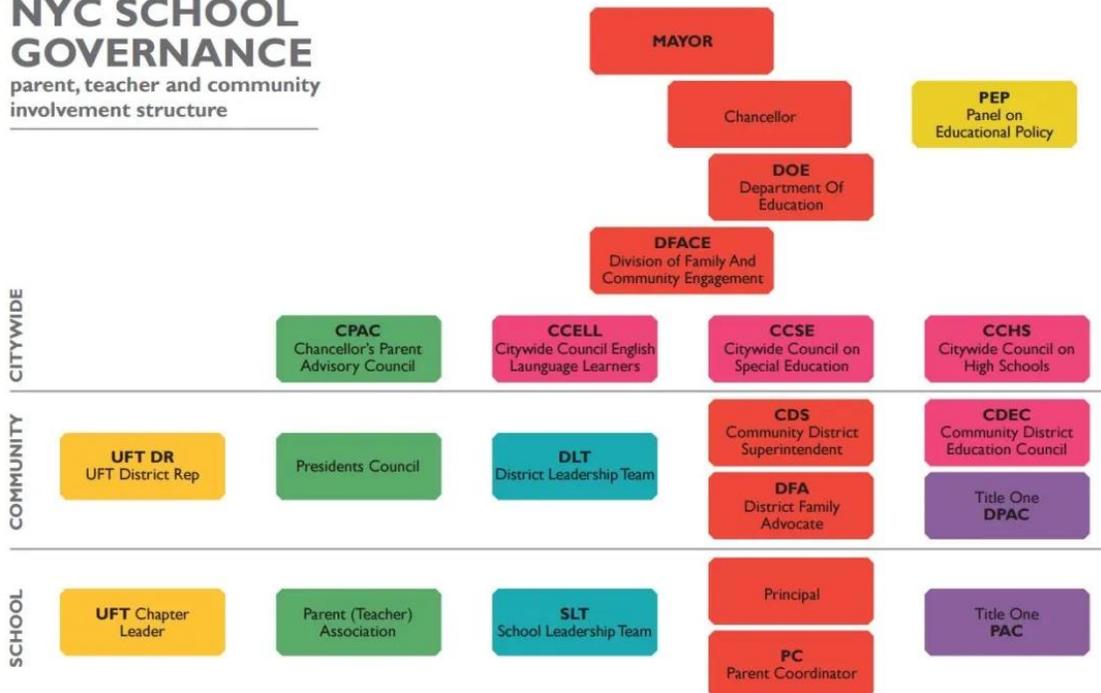
About the DoE

The New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE) is the department of the government of New York City that manages the city's public school system. The City School District of the City of New York (more commonly known as New York City Public Schools) is the largest school system in the United States (and the world), with over 1.1 million students taught in more than 1,800 separate schools. The department covers all five boroughs of New York City, and has an annual budget of \$38 billion. The department is run by the Panel for Educational Policy and New York City Schools Chancellor. The current chancellor is David C. Banks.

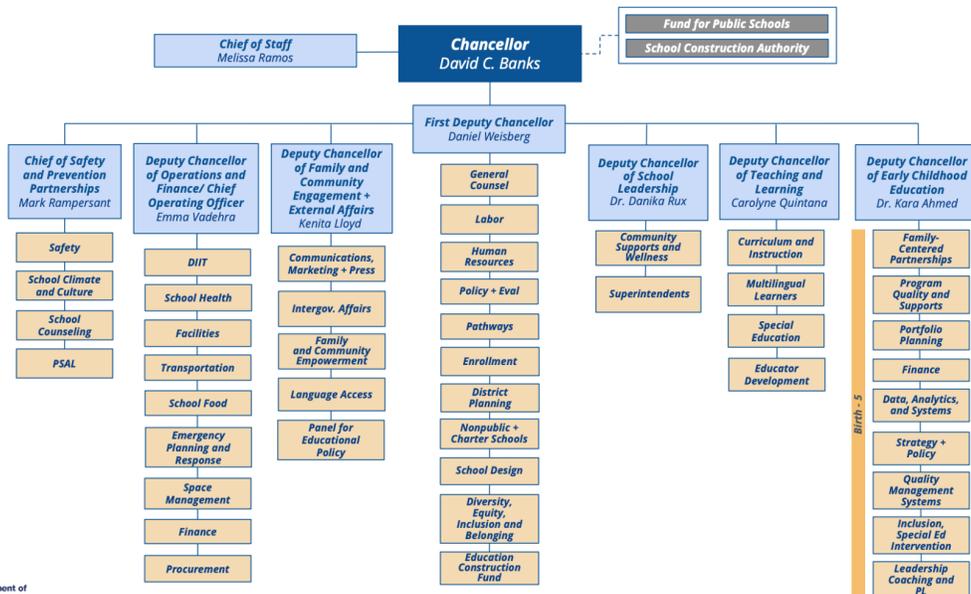
Government Structure

NYC SCHOOL GOVERNANCE

parent, teacher and community involvement structure



NYC Department of Education Org Chart



Note: the Youth & Education Committee meets and works regularly with (Community District 2) Superintendent Kelly McGuire.

Borough offices:

- Bronx City Office ([website](#), [organization](#))

District Leadership

Under New York State law, all schools are overseen by superintendents. New York City has 45 superintendents. Some are tied to the city's geographic school districts, some to school grade level, and others to the special needs of their students.

All of them, however:

- Communicate Department of Education policy to both schools and the public
- Support communities by communicating with:
 - District Leadership Teams (DLTs)
 - Presidents' Councils
 - Parent Associations (PA/PTAs)
 - Community Education Councils (CECs) and the Citywide Council of High Schools (CCHS)
- Supervise and evaluate school principals
- Appoint principals in district schools
- Approve principal, assistant principals, and teacher tenure decisions
- Approve school budgets, ensuring they are aligned to the schools' Comprehensive Education Plan

District Support Team

Districts have staff who can help families. If you cannot resolve an issue or get help at your child's school, you can contact district teams to help. Aside from the superintendent, there are Family Support Coordinators and Family Leadership Coordinators:

- A Family Support Coordinator is the person you should contact if there is a problem at your child's school that you cannot resolve with school staff. You should always start at your child's school as outlined on our [Connect with Us](#) page, under Get Help.
- A Family Leadership Coordinator works with groups that support parent-leadership in schools, such as Parent and Parent-Teacher Associations (PA/PTA), School Leadership Teams (SLT) and Community Education Councils (CEC).

Panel for Educational Policy

The Panel for Educational Policy (PEP) consists of 23 voting members. Each borough president appoints one member, 5 members are elected by CEC presidents (one member from each borough), and 13 members are appointed by the mayor, including 4 NYC public school parents, with at least one parent of a child with an individualized education program, at least one parent of a child who is in a bilingual or English as a second language program, and at least one parent of a child attending a District 75 school or program. In addition, the Chancellor and the New York City Comptroller serve as ex-officio members, and two high school students serve as non-voting members. Starting July 1, 2023, PEP members serve a one-year term.

Community Education Councils (CECs)

CECs are education policy advisory bodies responsible for, among other things, reviewing and evaluating their district's educational programs, approving zoning lines, and holding public hearings on certain matters. See the Roles and Responsibilities page for a fuller description of what members do.

Each Community Education Council (CEC) consists of 11 voting members who provide hands-on leadership and support for their district's public schools:

- 9 are parents of children in pre-K through 8th grade, attending a district school or a pre-K program offered by a district school; these members are elected by parents of children attending these schools and programs.
- 2 are residents and/or local business leaders appointed by the Borough President; and
- In addition, each CEC includes a non-voting high school senior who lives in the district and is appointed by the Community Superintendent.
- CECs must hold at least one public meeting per month, with the Community Superintendent, where the parents and the community may air their concerns.

CECs are established under, and their powers and duties are defined by, New York State Education Law. Their members are public officials who serve their communities as unpaid volunteers. Learn more about the [CECs' roles and responsibilities](#) and see a [list of current members](#) and [meeting dates](#)

Operations

Curriculum

Beginning in 2003, New York City public schools citywide implemented a mathematics "core curriculum" based on New York State standards for grades K-Up Higher. To graduate high school, students must earn at least six credits in mathematics. In order to receive a Regents diploma, students must score at least 65 on a Regents math exam.

Teachers

In 1999, uncertified teachers filled an average of 10%, and as many as 27%, of the positions in the public school system. Beginning in 2000, after experiments with hiring uncertified teachers to fulfill a massive teacher shortage failed to produce acceptable

results, and responding to pressure from the New York State Board of Regents and the No Child Left Behind Act, the DOE instituted a number of innovative programs for teacher recruitment, including the New York City Teaching Fellows, the TOP Scholars Program, and initiatives to bring foreign teachers (primarily from Eastern Europe) to teach in the city's schools. Housing subsidies are in place for experienced teachers who relocate to the city to teach.

In the course of school reorganizations, some veteran teachers have lost their positions. They then enter a pool of substitutes, called the Absent Teacher Reserve. On November 19, 2008, the department and the city's teacher union (the United Federation of Teachers), reached an agreement to create financial incentives for principals of new schools to hire ATR teachers and guidance counselors.

Budget

The one hundred largest school districts in the nation (by enrollment) spend an average of \$14,000 per pupil every year. However, census data from 2017 shows that the NYCDOE easily placed first in the list, by spending \$25,199. Only the Boston Public Schools came close to this figure.

\$3 billion (15.6%) of the budget goes for the 19 percent of those who attend Non City schools. This includes \$1.09 billion to pre-school special education services and \$725.3 million for School-Age non DOE contract special education. Another \$71 million goes to non public schools such as yeshivas and parochial schools and \$1.04 billion is paid for the 70 thousand students attending charter schools. "In school year 2012-2013, 241,900 students attended nonpublic schools, 19 percent of the city K-12 total." The \$1.04B for 70,000 students in charter schools calculates as \$14,285; the \$71 million for the 241,900 not in public school is less than \$400 per student.

\$4.6 billion of the budget pays for pensions and interest on Capital Plan debt.

Student Demographics

In October 2018, 1,126,501 students attended New York City public schools, excluding 119,551 students enrolled in charter schools.

About 40% of students in the city's public school system live in households where a language other than English is spoken; one-third of all New Yorkers were born in another country. The city's Department of Education translates report cards, registration forms, system-wide alerts, and documents on health and policy initiatives for parents into Spanish, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, and Haitian Creole.

In October 2018, the student population was 42% Hispanic and Latino, 26% African American, 15% Non-Hispanic White, and 16% Asian American. Another 3% were of multiple race categories. Of the students, 20% were disabled, 13% were English language learners, and 73% met the department's definition of poverty.

The specialized high schools tend to be disproportionately Asian. New York's Specialized High School Institute is an after-school program for students in late middle school. It was designed to enlarge the pool of African American and Hispanic candidates eligible for admission to the selective schools by giving them extra lessons and teaching test-taking skills. Unlike other urban school districts (such as San Francisco Unified School District), New York does not use racial preferences (affirmative action) in public school admissions. The School Diversity Advisory Group has recommended that race and socioeconomic status, rather than student aptitude, be the prime considerations in school admissions.

In May 2012, the New York Times reported that New York City had the fifth most segregated large city school system, after Chicago and Dallas. Hispanic students are concentrated in Washington Heights and Corona and the greatest segregation existed in black neighborhoods. It further noted that black isolation in schools has persisted even as residential segregation has declined. In 2016, the Times said that 11% of the schools in the city system had the majority of non-Hispanic white students, who made up 15% of the system's total student body. In May 2017, the Times published another report in collaboration with Measure of America that examined the effects of segregation. According to the report, black and Hispanic students were more likely to attend nonselective schools with majority-black and Hispanic demographics and lower graduation rates, while white and Asian students were more likely to attend selective or zoned schools with higher graduation rates. The Times also stated that zoned schools with majority white or Asian demographics tended to have higher graduation rates than zoned schools with majority black or Hispanic demographics. While the universal high school choice policy in New York City sought to weaken the link between the conditions in students neighborhoods and their educational outcomes, a 2016 report by Measure of America found that on-time graduation rates still vary immensely by where students lived.

Mayoral control status

Mayor de Blasio retains control over the New York City Public Schools, due to state lawmakers granting two one year extensions, currently valid through the end of June 2022. The deal includes provisions which require release of more detailed budget information about the New York City schools, according to information sent out by Governor Andrew Cuomo's office. Lawmakers also agreed to give districts until the end of the year to negotiate details of new evaluation systems for teachers and principals. The deal also will allow charter schools to more easily switch between authorizers. That

could mean the city's education department, which oversees a number of charter schools (but which no longer accepts oversight of new schools) could see some of these schools depart in the future for oversight by State University of New York or the New York State Education Department.

Federalism Layer Cake

The New York State Education Department (NYSED) is responsible for the production and administration of state tests and Regents Examinations and gives a significant portion of the NYCDOE's funding. Both the NYSED and the United States Department of Education (USDOE) create policies for the NYCDOE to follow.