



K-12 Education Funding in Tennessee

6 Insights About K-12 Education Funding, Teacher Pay, and Recent Policy Initiatives

August 2026

Key Takeaways

- K-12 education is the largest expense from state revenues in Tennessee's budget—making up over a quarter of total state spending.
 - About 90% of state funding for K-12 education is for the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA), the state's student-based funding formula for K-12 public education.
 - Local fiscal capacity is a defining feature of school funding in Tennessee, shaping how much each school district receives and how much a local government must contribute toward K-12 education.
 - Federal funding plays a targeted role in K-12 education—supporting specific student populations and programs, such as students with disabilities and child nutrition.
 - State policymakers have prioritized investments in teacher pay, but Tennessee still lags behind other states.
 - New school choice programs—such as Education Freedom Scholarships (EFS)—aim to expand school options for families, but the system-wide effect on school funding remains uncertain.
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The decisions made by Tennessee's next governor and General Assembly will shape the state's future for years to come. Throughout the remainder of 2026, the Sycamore Institute will release a series of concise, evidence-based insights drawn from our past research to provide context on the policies, trends, and challenges that could define Tennessee's next chapter. Each brief offers a quick, accessible overview of an important issue and links to deeper analysis for those who want to explore it further.

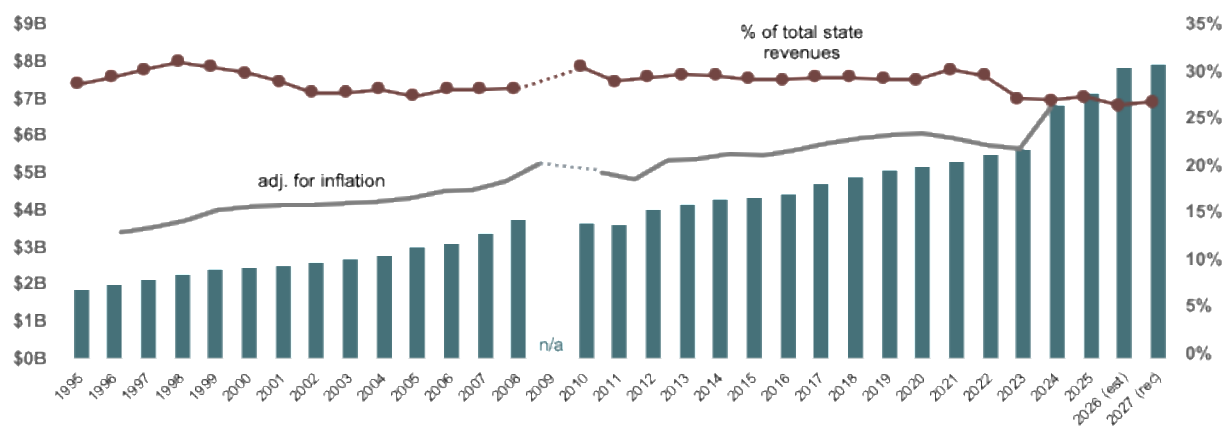
This brief highlights 6 insights on how K-12 education is funded in Tennessee—including the roles of state, local, and federal funding, the structure of the state's public school funding formula, and key policy priorities shaping the system.

1. K-12 education is the largest expense from state revenues in Tennessee’s budget—making up over a quarter of state spending.

Tennessee spends over a quarter of total state revenues on K-12 education. In the FY 2027 recommended budget, total state funding for K–12 education is about \$7.9 billion—90% of which supports the state’s public school funding formula, the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) (Figures 1 and 2). (1) (2)

Figure 1. Tennessee Spends \$7.9 Billion in State Funds on K-12 Education—Over a Quarter of Total State Revenues

Annual State Funding for K-12 Education (FY 1995-FY 2027)

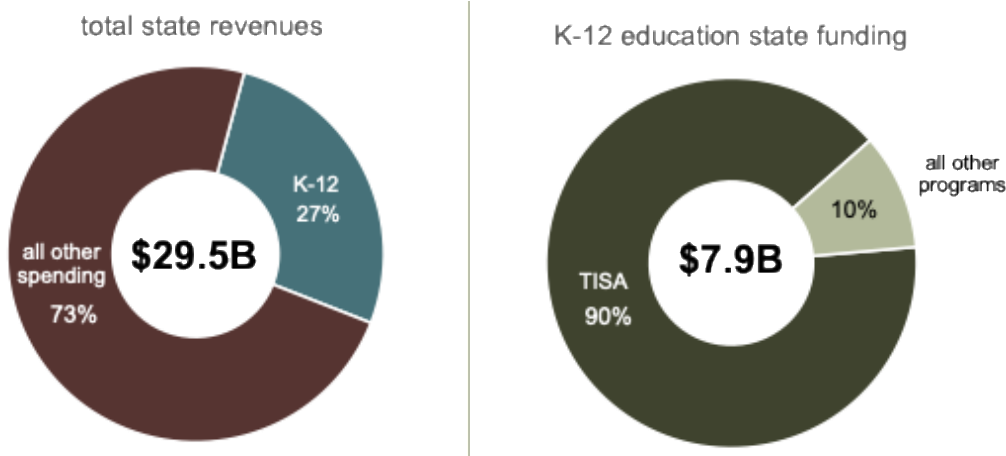


Notes: Inflation adjusted numbers are in 2024 dollars using the GDP price index. Actual funding for 2009 were unavailable.

Source: The Sycamore Institute analysis of FY 1995 to FY 2027 state budgets. (1)

Figure 2. TISA Makes Up 90% of State Funding for K-12 Education

K-12 Education State Funding (FY 2027)



Source: The Sycamore Institute analysis of FY 2027 recommended state budget. (2)

See complete analyses in [recent annual budget summaries](#).

2. Tennessee uses a student-based funding formula for public K-12 education.

In 2023, Tennessee implemented TISA—the state’s public K-12 funding formula—which replaced the Basic Education Program (BEP). Under TISA, funding for each school district is determined by a base amount per student with additional weights for certain student and district characteristics (Figure 3). As such, changes in student enrollment and characteristics play a significant role in a school district’s TISA allocation. (3)

TISA is a funding formula, not a spending plan. Although the formula generates funding based on student and district characteristics, school districts have discretion over how they budget and spend those funds based on their local priorities and needs. This distinction means that a district’s TISA allocation does not necessarily indicate how those funds will ultimately be spent.

Figure 3. Tennessee Funds K-12 Public Schools Using a Student-Based Funding Formula

Basic Structure of the Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) Formula

Base	Weights	Add-Ons
\$7,530 per student (SY 2026-2027) 	Student Characteristics +25% per economically disadvantaged student +15-150% per student with unique learning needs District Characteristics +5% per student in districts w/ concentrated poverty +5% per student in small districts +5% per student in sparse districts 	Direct Funding* K-3 literacy rising 4th grade supports career + technical education post-secondary assessments charter schools Other Funding** outcomes fast-growth

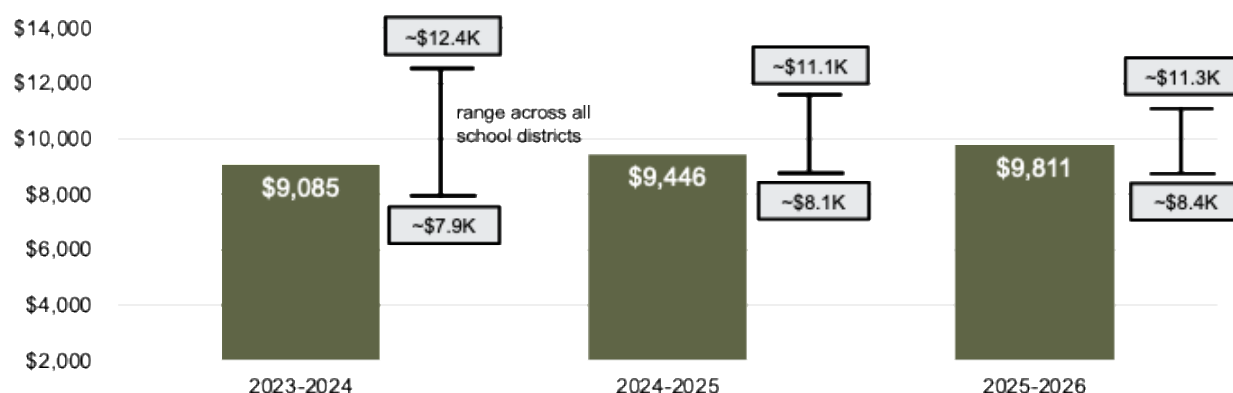
*Calculated based on number of applicable students. **lump-sum appropriations distributed based on specific outcomes and growth criteria

Source: Tennessee Department of Education (3)

Because TISA funding is tied to student enrollment and characteristics, per-pupil allocation amounts vary across districts. In the 2025-26 school year, the average TISA allocation—including both the state and local share—was just over \$9,800 per student. However, TISA generated per-pupil allocations ranging from about \$8,400 to \$11,300 across the state’s 143 school districts due to differences in student and district characteristics (Figure 4). (4)

Figure 4. Average Per-Pupil TISA Allocation Amounts Vary Across Districts

Average Per-Pupil TISA Allocation Across All Districts



Notes: The average per-pupil TISA funding amount represents the total TISA allocation (both state and required local share) divided by the average daily membership (ADM) for the school year. The range across all districts represents the district's total TISA allocation divided by the ADM of the district for the school year.

Source: The Sycamore Institute analysis of Tennessee Department of Education TISA Allocations (FY 2024-FY 2026) (5) (6) (4)

See related discussion in [*TISA 101: Student and School District Characteristics that Boost K-12 Funding*](#).

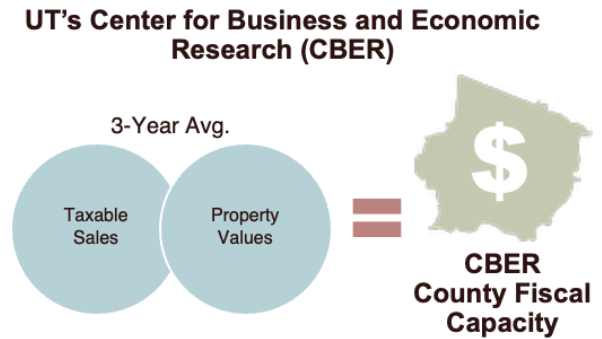
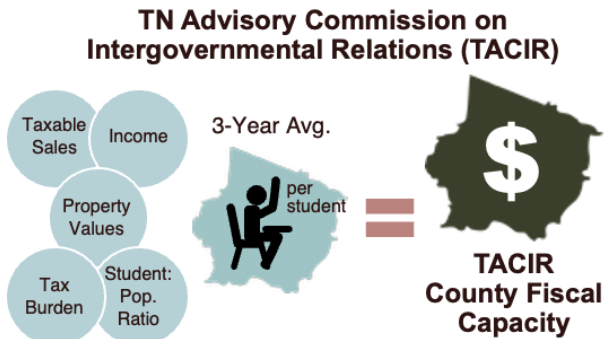
3. Local fiscal capacity is a defining feature of public school funding in Tennessee.

Fiscal capacity—a local government's ability to raise revenue from sources like property values and taxable sales—plays a central role in Tennessee's K-12 funding system. The state expects local governments to collectively contribute about 30% of total education funding under TISA, but each county's required share varies based on its fiscal capacity. Tennessee estimates each county's fiscal capacity using an average of two models—one developed by the University of Tennessee's Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) and another by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR)—which account for differences in property values, income, and local economic activity (**Figure 5**). (7)

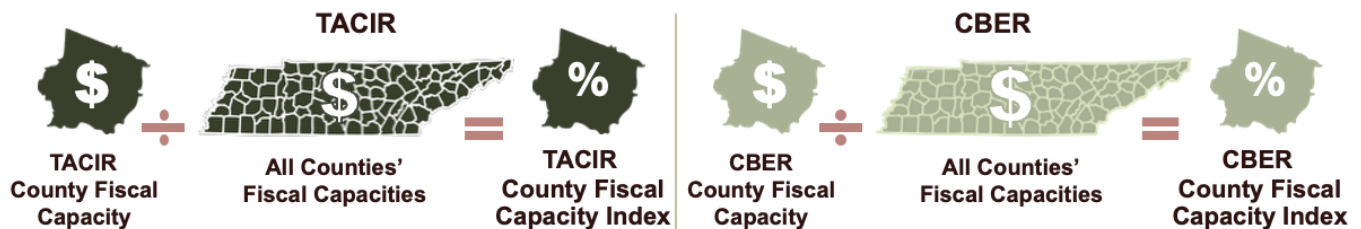
Figure 5. How Tennessee Calculates Local School Districts' Ability to Fund K-12 Education

Tennessee estimates local school districts' "fiscal capacity" to help determine how much state funding each will receive. Fiscal capacity is a government's potential to raise revenue from things like property values and taxable sales, and Tennessee has one of the country's most complicated calculations. Here's how it works.

First, two state entities each use a different method to estimate the fiscal capacity of every county.



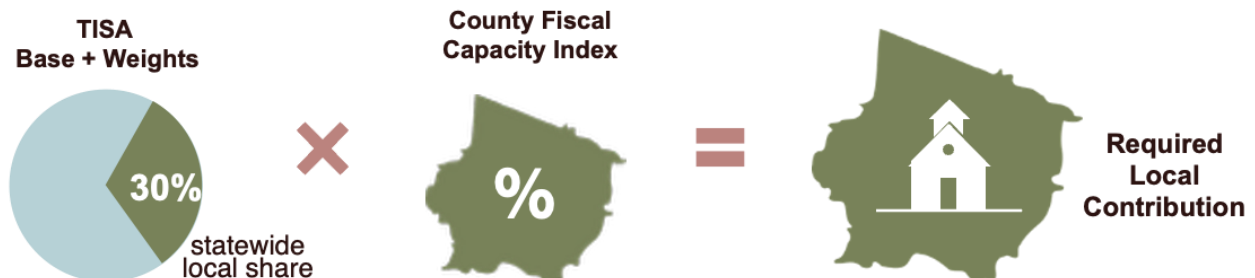
Next, both entities divide each county's fiscal capacity by the total fiscal capacity of all 95 counties.



Then the state averages the TACIR and CBER results to get each county's final fiscal capacity index.



Finally, the state multiplies each county's fiscal capacity index by the required local contribution of all 95 counties combined. In multi-district counties, these amounts are split across the districts based on student enrollment.

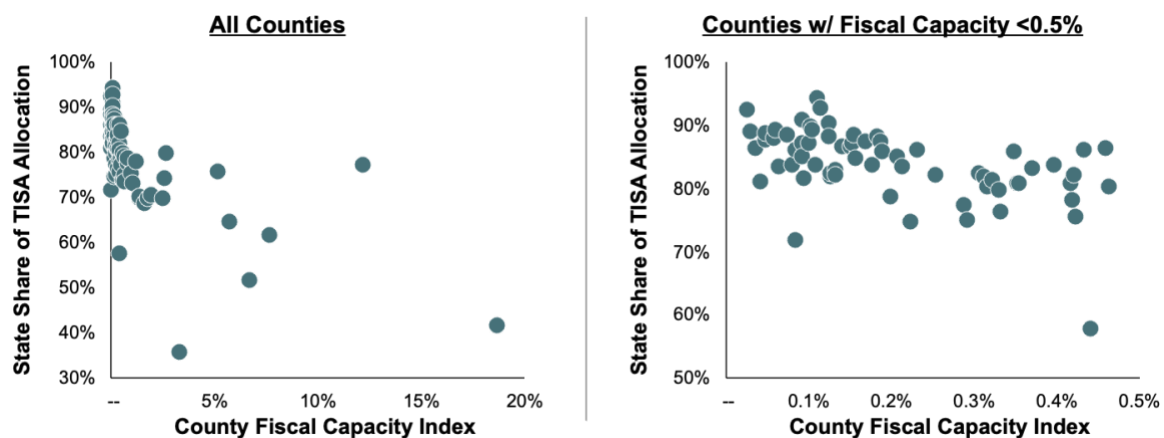


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A county's required local contribution is based on its share of total fiscal capacity across all 95 counties, not its individual funding needs. (8) As a result, the state's share of TISA funding can vary widely across districts—even among those with similar fiscal capacity (**Figure 6**). For example, counties with nearly identical fiscal capacity may still receive different levels of state support because their total TISA allocations differ based on student enrollment and characteristics. This means fiscal capacity primarily determines how much a county is expected to contribute toward the statewide total, rather than the share of its own district's funding covered by the state.

Figure 6. The State's Share of Each District's TISA Allocation Varies Widely—Even for Districts With Similar Fiscal Capacity

FY 2026 County Fiscal Capacity Index vs. State Share of County-Wide TISA Calculation* by County



Notes: *State share as a % of total TISA allocation by county (base, weights, and direct funding).

Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from the Tennessee Department of Education (9) (10)

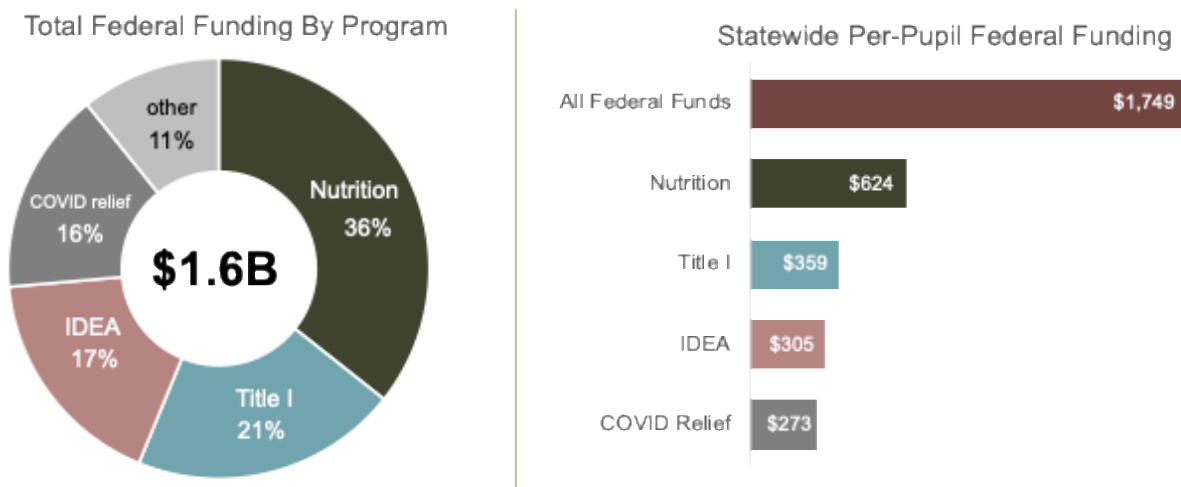
See related discussions in [*Fiscal Capacity 101: A Key Factor in K-12 Education Funding in Tennessee*](#) and [*How Does TISA Affect School District's Local Funding Requirements?*](#)

4. Federal funding plays a targeted role in K-12 education in Tennessee.

Federal funding for K-12 education is targeted to certain student populations and programs. In FY 2025, Tennessee received about \$1.6 billion in federal K-12 funding for several programs with both grant-specific and broader federal requirements. (11) The largest federal education programs in Tennessee are for child nutrition, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Title I, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7. Tennessee's Federal K-12 Funding is Concentrated in Nutrition, Title I, and IDEA

K-12 Education Federal Funding (FY 2025)



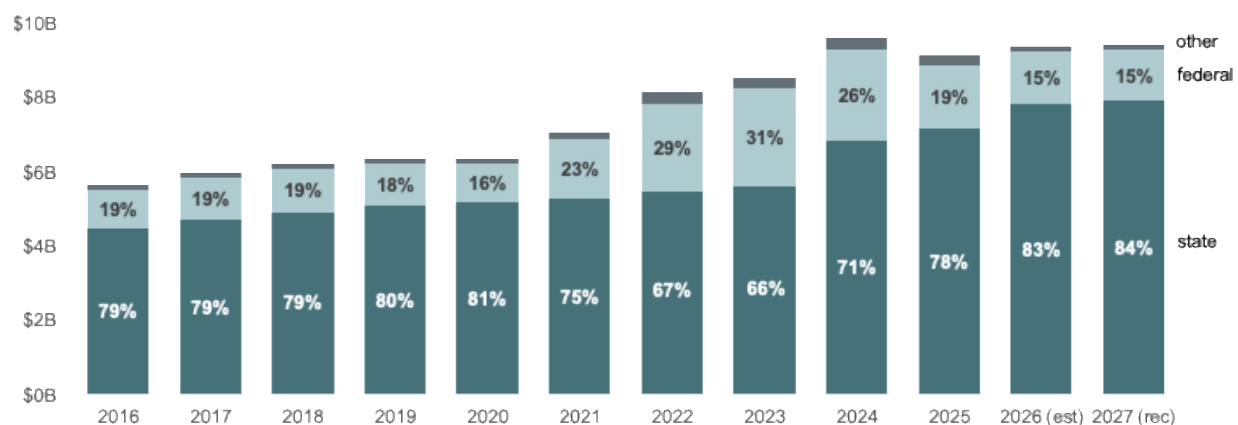
Note: COVID relief funding expired in March 2025.

Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of Tennessee Department of Education's 2024-25 Annual Statistical Report (11)

During the pandemic, federal aid provided a large influx of funding for K-12 education—driving temporary increases in the state's reliance on federal K-12 funds (Figure 8). In Tennessee, school districts used these one-time federal funds for academic recovery programs, staffing, and technology and facility needs related to pandemic response. (12) However, these funds generally expired in March 2025, meaning districts may face budget pressures as they adjust to lower federal funding levels. (13)

Figure 8. The Federal Share of K-12 Funding Increased During the Pandemic and Has Since Declined

K-12 Education Funding by Revenue Source (FY 2016 – FY 2027)



Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of FY 2016 to FY 2027 state budgets. (1)

See related discussions in [Federal Funding for K-12 Education in Tennessee](#), [Federal Funding for Tennessee's School Districts](#), and [Federal K-12 Funding in Tennessee School District Dashboard](#).

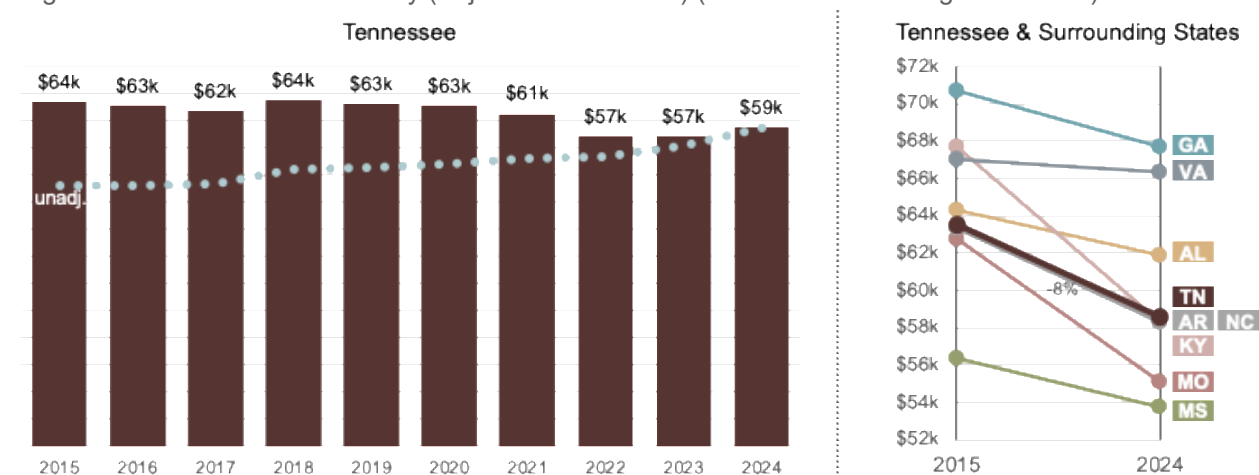
5. State policymakers have prioritized investments in teacher pay, but Tennessee still lags behind other states.

State policymakers have increased funding for teacher salaries in recent years, often through recurring investments tied to the TISA funding formula. Each year since FY 2024, the state budget has included \$125 million in recurring funding for teacher salaries within TISA's base—including \$87.5 million from the state and \$37.5 million from local school districts. (1) Under TISA, funds designated for teacher pay increases must be used for that purpose. Separately, state law requires the minimum teacher salary to rise to \$50,000 by the 2026-27 school year. (14)

Despite these efforts, Tennessee teachers' average pay growth has not kept up with inflation. After adjusting for inflation, teachers' average pay during the 2023-2024 school year was still about 8% lower than in 2014-2015 (Figure 9). For context, teacher pay in Tennessee's surrounding states also failed to keep up with inflation, while median earnings for Tennessee workers with bachelor's degrees saw 3% real growth. (15) (16) (17)

Figure 9. Average Pay of Tennessee Teachers Has Not Kept up With Inflation, Lags 2015 By 8%

Avg. Public School Teacher Salary (Adjusted for Inflation) (School Years Ending 2015-2024)



Note: Adjusted amounts are in 2024 dollars using the CPI-U. (16)

Source: National Education Association's Estimates of School Statistics (17)

See related discussion in [The Budget in Brief: Summary of Gov. Lee's FY 2027 Recommended Budget](#).

6. School choice is expanding, but its effect on school funding remains uncertain.

New school choice programs—such as Education Freedom Scholarships (EFS)—reflect a growing emphasis on expanding educational options for families. The FY 2027 budget includes \$304 million in recurring state funding for 35,000 scholarships. While EFS funding is separate from TISA, award amounts are tied to the formula's combined state and local base per-pupil amount (\$7,530 in FY 2027).

(2) State law includes hold harmless provisions for districts experiencing enrollment and funding declines, but the long-term effects on public school systems, government finances, and student outcomes will depend on factors such as participation rates, funding levels, and interactions with existing funding structures. (18)

See related discussion in [Education Freedom Scholarship Act and Private Schools in Tennessee](#) and [The Budget in Brief: Summary of Gov. Lee's FY 2027 Recommended Budget](#).

Additional Sycamore Resources

- [TISA 101: Student and School District Characteristics that Boost K-12 Funding](#)
- [Fiscal Capacity 101: A Key Factor in K-12 Education Funding in Tennessee](#)
- [How Does TISA Affect School District's Local Funding Requirements?](#)
- [6 Facts about State and Local Education Funding in Tennessee](#)
- [Tennessee's New Education Funding Formula: What's in Law and What's Left to Decide?](#)
- [Federal Funding for K-12 Education in Tennessee](#)
- [Federal Funding for Tennessee's School Districts](#)
- [Federal K-12 Funding in Tennessee School District Dashboard](#)
- [The Education Freedom Scholarship Act and Private Schools in Tennessee](#)
- [Key Features of Education Freedom Scholarships](#)

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