Chicago Public Schools

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Office of Finance

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Brandon Johnson
Mayor, City of Chicago

Jianan Shi
Board President

Pedro Martinez
Chief Executive Officer

Miroslava Mejia Krug
Chief Financial Officer

James Patrick Alforque
Controller

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Board of Education

Chicago, Illinois

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Prepared by the
Office of Finance

Brandon Johnson, Mayor, City of Chicago
Jianan Shi, Board President
Pedro Martinez, Chief Executive Officer
Miroslava Mejia Krug, Chief Financial Officer
James Patrick Alforque, Controller

Board of Education

City of Chicago

Office of the Board
1 North Dearborn Street, Suite 950, Chicago, Illinois 60602
Telephone (773) 553-1600 Fax (773) 553-1601

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

It is our privilege to present you with the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) fiscal year 2023 (FY23) financial results, which demonstrate the district's continued commitment to financial stability.

During the 2022-23 school year, CPS released our Three-Year Blueprint, which continues to help students recover from the COVID-19 pandemic by seizing the opportunity to create a better, more equitable District. As we build on the important work outlined in the five-year strategic plan, which started in 2019, the district will continue to provide high quality curriculum, expand resources for students in temporary living situations, increase access to transportation services, increase ADA accessibility, upgrade mechanical systems which control the indoor environment and air-quality of our schools, modernize restrooms, improve athletic and recreation facilities, and upgrade technology.

The district went above and beyond to support our students, leading to several record-breaking achievements. For example, CPS' four-year graduation rate is at an all-time high at 84% and students earned the most scholarships to date - worth more than $2.1 billion. In addition, the percentage of graduates enrolling in college has climbed significantly by 50% since 2004.

To combat the effects of the pandemic on student achievement and well-being, the federal government offered federal aid packages which have resulted in $2.8 billion over five fiscal years beginning in FY2020 through the passage of ESSER I, II, and III.

Our FY2024 budget totals $9.4 billion which includes an increase of $243 million in school-based funding – for a total of more than $450 million in new funding for schools over the past two years. Our capital budget follows a different trajectory than in previous years. CPS passed a scaled-down $155 million capital plan in June of 2023 to address all immediate facility needs, including emergency repairs. The FY2024 capital plan provides funding for critical facility needs, interior improvements, programmatic investments, site improvements, and IT upgrades to ensure that resources are distributed equitably across CPS schools so all students can share in the district's record-setting progress.

We remain committed to working with the Chicago Board of Education and the Honorable Mayor Brandon Johnson to continue our district's historic progress. Our focus moving forward will be on maintaining the district's financial stability and improving the equity and transparency that is needed for every child from every community in Chicago to be successful in college, career, and civic life.

Respectfully submitted,

Jianan Shi
President
Chicago Board of Education

Pedro Martinez
Chief Executive Officer
Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

2023 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

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CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

BOARD OFFICIALS AS OF FEBRUARY 14, 2024

Chicago Board of Education

Jianan Shi, President
Elizabeth Todd-Breland, Vice President

Members

Mariela Estrada
Mary Fahey Hughes
Rudy Lozano, Jr.
Michelle Morales
Tanya D. Woods

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Chicago Public Schools
Illinois

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ASSOCIATION OF
SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS
INTERNATIONAL

The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Chicago Public Schools

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022.

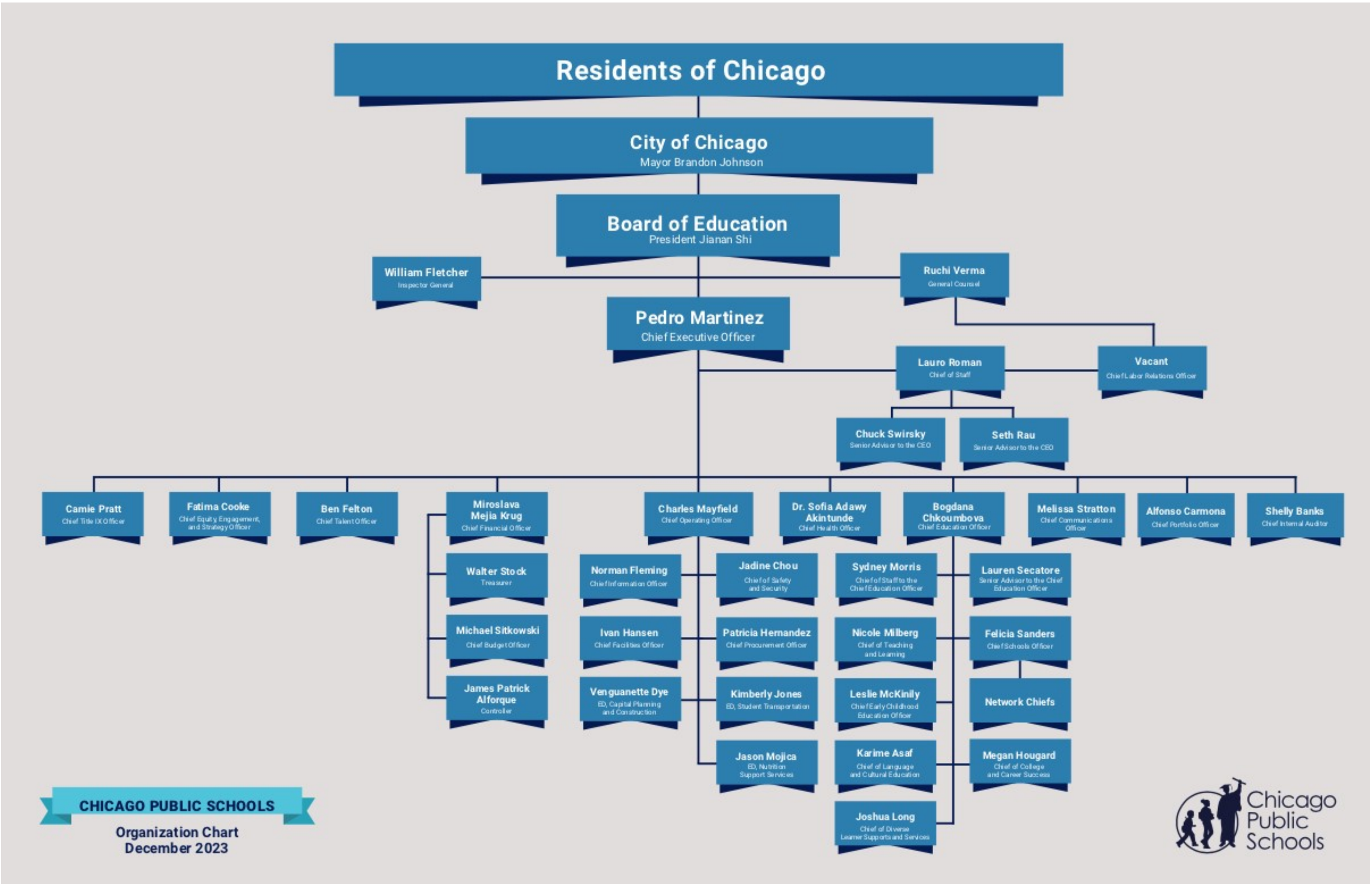
The district report meets the criteria established for
ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

John W. Hutchison
President

Siobhán McMahon, CAE
Chief Operations Officer/
Interim Executive Director

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education
Organizational Chart



CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

Board Member Profiles

Jianan Shi

Jianan Shi was appointed President to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Jianan served as the Executive Director of Raise Your Hand for Illinois Public Education (RYH) from 2019 until his appointment to the board in 2023. Prior to RYH, Jianan was a high school Science educator at Eric Solorio Academy, a CPS neighborhood high school on the Southwest Side. The highlight of his time at Solorio was being the faculty supervisor of the DREAM Team, a group of undocumented students who advocated for immigrant rights. Shi taught high school Biology and Neuroscience, led Science professional development, and chaired the Senior Committee.

Prior to his time in Chicago, Jianan taught for three years at Codman Academy, an expeditionary learning school in Boston. He holds a Master of Education in Secondary Education in Biology from Boston College and was a Donovan Urban Scholar and NOYCE Teaching Fellow. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Biology and a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Boston College, as well.

Civic engagement is a core part of Jianan's being. Jianan served on the ALSC at National Teachers Academy. He was a 2018 New Leaders Council (NLC) Fellow and 2019 NLC Board Member. He also was a Chicago United for Equity (CUE) Fellow (2020) and CUE Senior Fellow (2022). He was a lead volunteer at Asian American Advancing Justice and now serves as Board President of Asian American Midwest Progressives.

Elizabeth Todd-Breland

Elizabeth Todd-Breland was re-appointed Vice President to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Professor Todd-Breland is an Associate Professor of History at the University of Illinois Chicago. Her research and teaching focus on U.S. urban history, African American history, and the history of education. Her work also explores interdisciplinary issues related to racial and economic inequality, education and urban public policy, neighborhood transformation, and civic engagement. Her book, A Political Education: Black Politics and Education Reform in Chicago since the 1960s, analyzes transformations in Black politics, shifts in modes of education organizing, and the racial politics of education reform from the 1960s to the present. Professor Todd-Breland's writing and commentary also appears in scholarly journals, edited volumes, and popular media. A frequent public speaker, Todd-Breland organizes professional development workshops for educators and develops curricula on African American history, urban education, and racial justice. She earned her PhD in History from the University of Chicago. Todd-Breland is a CPS parent. She previously served on a Local School Council and worked with Chicago high school students as a high school social studies instructor and college counselor.

Mariela Estrada

Mariela Estrada was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Mariela was born in Guerrero, Mexico, raised on the Southwest Side of Chicago, and is the mother of a CPS student. Estrada is currently the Director of Community Engagement at United Way of Metro Chicago, where she supports neighborhood networks across the south and west side communities all making collaborative impact. She previously was the first Community Engagement Coordinator for the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General (OIG); OIG is charged with rooting out corruption, ensuring effectiveness and looking at ways to improve city government. In this capacity, she promoted the work of OIG by conducting outreach and educational workshops to communities across the 77 communities in Chicago and included community voices in all published reports that impacted communities; reports included CPD Gang Database review and the Chicago Public Schools School Resource Officers report.

Mariela was also the Director of Organizing for Brighton Park Neighborhood Council (BPNC). In this capacity, she managed all health and wellness initiatives throughout the Brighton Park community with a base in 7 Chicago Public Schools in the community, where she started a health promoter model duplicated by national best practices and customizing based on community needs. In addition, she was a part of the initiative to expand mental health services across the city by starting local advocacy and coordinating trainings for locals to get more informed on topics that were affecting the community. She coordinated the efforts to collect health and mental health data across 9 community areas on the southwest side to prove the need for mental health services.

Mariela has a B.A in Sociology from the University of Illinois at Chicago and a minor in Latin American and Latino Studies and a CPS graduate. Mariela is a trained Spanish/English Interpreter through the DuPage Language Access Center and was a participant of the Latino Policy Forum's Leadership Academy. She also served 2 terms as a Local School Council parent member on the southwest side of Chicago. In addition, she has worked with various coalitions throughout the city focused on increasing the minimum wage, early childhood education, immigrant rights, voter engagement, health care access and mental health access advocate. In her free time, she loves to spend time outdoors with her family, eating at good local restaurants, listening to music, reading good books, as well as spending quality time with loved ones.

Mary Fahey Hughes

Mary Fahey Hughes was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Mary is a special education advocate and grassroots community organizer who has been an outspoken supporter of students with disabilities in Chicago Public Schools. As the parent of two CPS graduates and two current CPS students, three of whom have disabilities, she has the lived experience of navigating special education on behalf of her children and, as a special education advocate, she has a deep knowledge of ongoing areas of weakness and the need for systemic improvements to special education procedures and services.

Mary began her special ed advocacy work in 2007 as the Founder and Director of 19th Ward Parents for Special Education, a parent support and advocacy group on the far southwest side. She also served on the Office of Special Education and Supports Parent Advisory Committee and was a Parent Advocate for the Illinois Parent Educator Partnership (PEP) Program, where she provided direct support to parents navigating CPS Special Education. Mary was one of the founding members of The Special Education Advocacy Coalition of Chicago (SPEACC), the group of advocates that requested the ISBE investigation into the systemic delays and denials of special education services in CPS. In addition, as Special Education Parent Liaison for Raise Your Hand, she led parent and academic research volunteers to investigate, report on, and make recommendations to address inequities against students with disabilities in the CPS High School Application and Placement process and to help improve nursing services at the school level. During much of the Covid shut down, Mary led weekly Zoom meetings for families of students with disabilities to assist with getting meaningful and mandated special education services for their children.

As one of eight children born to two CPS teachers, Mary was taught to value education, be kind, cooperate, consider other people's perspectives, speak out against injustice, and be of service to others. She served as a Local School Council representative at Southside Occupational Academy, Sutherland Elementary, The Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences, Cassell Elementary, Keller Regional Gifted Center, and Barbara Vick Early Childhood and Family Center. In addition to her advocacy work, Mary is an actor who believes in the transformative and motivating power of arts education. She was a Company and Ensemble Member of The Noble Fool and The Free Associates theater companies and has taught children's theater at The Art Institute of Chicago's Young Artists Studio and improvisation at The Second City. Mary lives in Beverly with her husband and four children.

Rudy Lozano, Jr

Rudy Lozano, Jr. was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Rudy is an Executive Director with Global Philanthropy at JPMorgan Chase & Co. He is Head of The Fellowship Initiative. Rudy is a leader in youth development and community education. He has held positions with nationally recognized organizations: The Association House of Chicago, Instituto Del Progresso Latino, and Enlace Chicago. Rudy's diverse experiences include mentoring youth, teaching in alternative high schools, coordinating community schools' programs and directing statewide citizenship programs. He is an alum of Public Allies, Leadership Greater Chicago, and the Surge Fellowship. Rudy is a CPS graduate and parent. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Youth and Community Organizing from Northeastern Illinois University and his Master's degree in Educational Leadership from the University of Illinois at Chicago. Rudy is a proud husband, father and life-long resident of the Little Village neighborhood in Chicago.

Michelle Morales

Michelle Morales was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Michelle is the President of Woods Fund Chicago, a local foundation which supports community organizing and advocacy in the city of Chicago. She is a first-generation US born Puerto Rican. Prior to Woods Fund, she led the Illinois chapter of the Mikva Challenge, an organization that develops middle & high school aged youth to become civically engaged and creates space for their civic participation and leadership. Michelle's background has been in the field of alternative education, focusing on and advocating for educational justice, first as a teacher at an alternative high school in Chicago's Humboldt Park community and then as Associate Director at the Alternative Schools Network. In addition, Michelle was a community organizer for 16 years in Chicago's Puerto Rican community, organizing against police brutality and gentrification, and for community-informed economic development and educational justice. Since Michelle's leadership, Woods Fund Chicago has centered racial justice both internally and externally, has increased its annual payout, restructured to embed a Trust-Based Philanthropy framework into its grantmaking practices, and continues to advocate in the sector on behalf of its grantee partners.

Michelle received a BA in Latin American/Latino Studies from DePaul University, a Master's in Special Education from UIC and a Master's in Educational Leadership from Northeastern Illinois University. She currently serves on the Board of Trustees at Northeastern Illinois University and on the advisory committee for the Latin American/ Latino Studies program at DePaul University. Most recently, Michelle was appointed co-chair of Mayor Johnson's Transition Committee.

Tanya D. Woods

Tanya D. Woods was appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Brandon Johnson and began serving on July 18, 2023.

Tanya is a licensed attorney in the State of Illinois who oversees all the operations, strategic direction and vision for the Westside Justice Center, and a holistic legal aid clinic in Chicago. She has served as the Executive Director for the Westside Justice Center almost since its inception in 2016. She is a certified Mediator and Trainer at the Center for Conflict Resolution and volunteers as a mediator in the most underserved courtrooms in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Once a public-school Reading Specialist and Librarian, Tanya is now an Adjunct Professor at Loyola University, School of Law. As a seasoned professional, and before her career in the law, she enjoyed successful tenures in higher education, government, tech, and non-profit sectors. As an active steward in her professional community, Tanya is a member of and leader in several bar associations, legal societies, boards, African-American civic organizations and a former Chicago Public Schools Local School Council Chair. Tanya has earned numerous awards in recognition for her work in building coalitions and expanding legal services to some of the most underserved communities throughout the state. She is a proud alumna of Trinity High School, Northwestern University and Loyola University School of Law.

Tanya marries her profession with her passions by dedicating herself to availing communities with much needed resources, illuminating pathways to reinvest in historically divested communities; advocating for basic human rights, and shining a light on systemic and structural racism. As Chicago's daughter, Tanya has called Garfield Park, Austin, Wicker Park, and Beverly her home. She is an engaged member in her community - you can find her enthusiastically participating in a block club meeting or attending a local neighborhood festival. To date, Tanya counts her most valuable contribution as that of a widowed mother of two adult children: both products of the Chicago Public School system and now socially conscious trailblazers in their chosen professions.

The members of the Board have been appointed to serve terms ending as follows:

Member	Term Expires
Jianan Shi, President	January 15, 2025
Elizabeth Todd-Breland, Vice President	January 15, 2025
Mariela Estrada	January 15, 2025
Mary Fahey Hughes	January 15, 2025
Rudy Lozano, Jr.	January 15, 2025
Michelle Morales	January 15, 2025
Tanya D. Woods	January 15, 2025

At the expiration of the term of each member, the Board will transition to an elected school board, starting with a hybrid of 10 members who will be elected in November 2024, 10 members appointed by the Mayor and the president selected by City Council. Any vacancy from the current Board until January 15, 2025 shall be filled by appointment of the Mayor for the unexpired term.

Currently, the Board elects annually from its members a president and vice president in such a manner as the Board determines.

Chicago Public Schools

Office of Finance 42 West Madison, 2nd Floor Chicago, Illinois 60602-4413
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February 14, 2024

Jianan Shi, President,
Members of the Chicago Board of Education,
And Citizens of the City of Chicago:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of Chicago Public Schools (CPS) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, is hereby submitted. It has been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position as well as the financial condition of CPS. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented as well as completeness and fairness of presentation of this report rests with CPS management.

Illinois School Code requires CPS to submit an annual report of the financial records and transactions of the school system audited by independent certified public accountants. This document is submitted in fulfillment of this requirement. A single audit was also conducted to meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act and Subpart F of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the independent auditors have issued an unmodified opinion on CPS' basic financial statements and other required supplementary information, etc. (See Independent Auditors' Report in the Financial Section of the document). Information related to this single audit, including a schedule of federal financial assistance and the independent auditor's reports on the internal control structure and on compliance with applicable laws and regulations, is included under separate cover.

CPS ended fiscal year 2023 with a positive fund balance of $1.3 billion in the General Operating Fund. This is the sixth year in a row that the District has reported positive fund balance. This improvement in financial sustainability is due in part to increased replacement tax revenue and federal relief funding. And CPS has continued to streamline operational costs to improve financial position.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

PROFILE OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CPS is a body politic and corporate, and a school district of the State of Illinois having boundaries coterminous with the City of Chicago. The Chicago Board of Education is established under and governed by the Illinois School Code. The Chicago Board of Education is not a home-rule unit of government and operates a system of schools primarily for grades prekindergarten through twelve. CPS has no component units that are legally separate organizations for which CPS is financially accountable.

CPS is governed by a seven-member Board of Education appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago. Board members elect one member to serve as President of the Board. In addition, pursuant to amendments to the Illinois School Code initially enacted in 1988, elected Local School Councils, composed of parents, teachers, principals and community representatives, exercise certain powers relating to the operation of individual schools, most notably the selection of principals. Refer to the CPS website for more information on Local School Councils.

As a large urban school district, CPS schools and students reflect the broad diversity of our city. In fiscal year 2023, CPS had 635 schools, including district-run traditional and "options" schools, as well as charter and contract schools. Charter schools are public schools managed by independent operators, and approved and certified under the State charter law. They can offer a general K-12 educational program or may be approved to offer a program specifically targeting students who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out. In fiscal year 2023, CPS authorized 110 charter schools, serving nearly 49,232 students.

Student enrollment as of September 2022 was 322,106, a decrease of 8,305 from September 2021 (330,411). Approximately 75.9% of our students come from low-income families and 22.9% are English Language Learners. CPS employs 43,619 workers, including 29,042 teaching positions. Based on data available as of September 2023, student enrollment for fiscal year 2024 is 323,251 which is an increase in enrollment of 1,145.

LOCAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Chicago economy continues to improve and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is important to note that the majority of CPS revenues are not economically sensitive. Property tax increases are capped at the rate of inflation; and Federal and State aid are allocated based on formulas and limited by federal and state appropriations. Therefore, our revenues are not directly affected by changes in the local economy. While the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the attempts to counter those impacts are far ranging, the effects on the Board have so far been either financially limited or, where they are not, the Board has made adjustments to mitigate the effects.

For more information regarding Chicago's local economy, refer to the City of Chicago budget book at https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/obm/provdrs/budget/svcs.html

Local revenues included $3.5 billion in property taxes and $636 million in personal property replacement taxes in fiscal year 2023. Property taxes support the General Operating Fund, Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Fund. Personal property replacement taxes support the General Operating Fund and Debt Service Fund. In fiscal year 2023, there was $51 million in tax revenue for a Levy Adjustment approved by Cook County of Illinois; as well as, $88 million in tax revenue for Capital Improvement Tax, a levy dedicated to capital improvement expenditures. Property tax revenue can be reduced by certain tax abatement agreements entered into by Cook County of Illinois. In fiscal year 2023, the estimated impact of these abatement was a reduction in property tax revenue of $50 million.

CURRENT CONDITION

The fiscal year 2023 budget for General Operating Fund expenditures was $8 billion, $172 million above the fiscal year 2022 budget of $7.8 billion. The 2023 Chicago Public Schools budget built on the commitments of academic progress, operational excellence, and building trust established by the CPS Three-Year Blueprint and invested over $4.6 billion in school-level funding. School budgets for FY2023 provided CPS schools with a comprehensive set of supports to advance equity; enhance college and career readiness supports; increase opportunity and funding for diverse learners; reduce class sizes and split grade-level classes; expand teacher professional development; Increase access to arts, dual language, prekindergarten and more special classes and programs; conduct academic interventions to keep students from falling behind; mitigate impact of COVID-19 on school enrollment; increase nurse staffing levels to an all-time high; maintain safe and secure schools and school communities in the district.

Total governmental funds revenues for fiscal year 2023 were $8.8 billion, which is $321 million more than the $8.4 billion reported as fiscal year 2022 revenue. Total expenditures for fiscal year 2023 were $9.2 billion, which is approximately $434 million greater than the prior year of $8.7 billion. The increase in year over year expenditures is due to technology, facility maintenance and cleaning supplies, and additional school supervisory support. CPS ended fiscal year 2023 with a combined fund balance of $2.3 billion in all governmental funds, an increase of $172 million from fiscal year 2022 ending fund balance of $2.1 billion.

Fiscal year 2023 revenues included a $164 million increase in property tax revenues and a $27 million increase in Personal Property Replacement Taxes (PPRT) revenues. These are driven by a steady increase of new property in Chicago, stronger than expected growth in property assessments and over performance of state corporate income tax receipts.

In fiscal year 2023, CPS received total $1.7 billion state Evidence Based Funding (EBF) unrestricted revenue, which is $49 million higher than that amount in fiscal year 2022; and CPS received other restricted state revenue $363 million. Additionally, CPS received $309 million in pension support from the state — which is nearly an $31 million increase from fiscal year 2022 and represents a improvement in teacher pension equity in Illinois.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic the federal government has passed multiple financial relief packages that provide funding relief to the district. CPS has allocated more than $2.8 billion in reimbursable federal pandemic relief funds through the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER). At the end of June, 2023, CPS projects to spent 65% ($1.8 billion) of these funds to support students and families, with $670 million to be allocated as part of the FY2024 budget.

Cash Management: CPS' cash flow goes through peaks and valleys throughout the year, depending on when revenues and expenditures are received and paid. Further, revenues are generally received later in the fiscal year while expenditures, mostly payroll, are level across the fiscal year (with the exception of debt services and pensions). The timing of these two large payments (debt services and pensions) occur just before major revenue receipts. These trends in revenues and expenditures put cash flow pressure on CPS.

CPS continued to make progress on improving its cash flow during FY2023, and no Tax Anticipation Notes (TANs) were outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. This is the second consecutive fiscal year with no TANs outstanding on June 30th.

Pension Funding: Employees of CPS participate in either the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago (Pension Fund), or the Municipal Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago (Annuity Fund). As of June 30, 2022, the Pension Fund reported $12.1 billion in actuarial assets and $26 billion in actuarial liabilities, for a funded ratio of 46.8%. CPS has recorded a net pension liability of $16 billion in the accompanying financial statements, 100% of which is recognized by CPS. (For the reasons discussed in Note 12 CPS does not recognize any proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Annuity Fund).

CPS has two main sources of revenue for contributions to the Pension Fund. First, the state provides funding for the district's normal cost—the cost of annual increases to the district's total liability—for teacher pensions. In fiscal year 2023, the state contributed $309 million for these costs. The second major funding source is a dedicated property tax levy, which provided $530 million in pension contributions in fiscal year 2023. These two funding sources have reduced the budgetary risk of the district's pension obligations and put CPS on a path to pension funding stability.

Debt Ratings: Investors who purchase municipal bonds use debt ratings as an indicator of the safety and security of the debt sold by that organization. CPS currently has general obligation bonds outstanding with credit ratings from Fitch Ratings, Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Moody's Investor Service and Standard & Poor's, and capital improvement tax bonds outstanding with credit ratings from Fitch Ratings and Kroll Bond Rating Agency. Since fiscal year 2018, CPS' general obligation bond ratings have begun to recover from earlier downgrades, with the ratings companies citing improved revenues and fund balance. During fiscal year 2023 CPS received a general obligation upgrade from S&P, and an outlook change to positive by Moody's.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The District plans to continue allocating federal pandemic relief funds to meet the academic and social-emotional needs of our students. Additional ESSER Funds will continue to be allocated through FY2025 to support changing and shifting needs of our students and schools. The challenge of increasing pension costs, caps on local property taxes, and increased federal funding set to expire in FY2024 will continue to create budget challenges for the District in the coming years. Since 2017, the new state-wide Evidence-Based funding (EBF) model has improved State funding, however despite these improvements, CPS remains underfunded. CPS remains the only school district in the state that funds the vast majority of its teacher pension costs.

CPS relies heavily on property tax revenues to help fully fund its schools. Since 2007, the percentage of the total budget comprised by property tax revenues has continuously increased from 36.7% in fiscal year 2007 to 41.5% in 2017. In fiscal year 2023, with inflation at 7%, CPS capped and applied only 5% inflation as outlined by the PTELL laws; therefore, the base property tax levy only increased by $311 million, putting the total budget's percentage of property tax revenue at 45.4%. Though CPS is able to take advantage of new property that is added to the base property values, CPS will need to keep advocating for the state and federal funding needed to fulfill its mission.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

Fund Accounting: CPS reports its financial activities through the use of fund accounting. This is a system wherein transactions are reported in self-balancing sets of accounts to reflect the results of activities. (See Notes 1 and 2 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements for a summary of significant accounting policies and a description of fund types and account groups).

Internal Control Structure: CPS financial management officials are responsible for implementing and enforcing a system of internal controls to protect the assets of CPS from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that reliable accounting data is available for the timely preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Control: Annual budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with GAAP for the General Operating, Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds. The fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends June 30. Individual school units submit budgets based on the school improvement plans and approved by the Local School Councils. Administrative units submit budget requests to the Office of Budget and Grants Management, which analyzes all requests and prepares a comprehensive budget, balancing revenues and appropriations of each fund. The budget is submitted to the Board of Education for appropriation.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, unit, and account.The legal level of budgetary control is at the account level, except for school-based discretionary programs. CPS maintains budgetary controls to ensure that legal provisions of the annual budget are in compliance and expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount. Personnel expense accounts, including salary and benefit accounts, use budget balancing accounts known as "pointer lines" to ensure budgets remain sufficient to cover expenses. Full annual salary and benefit costs are budgeted for every position to start the fiscal year. Any adjustments to expected salary and benefit costs drive automatic adjustments to the respective salary and benefit accounts, with an offsetting transaction occurring on an associated pointer line account. The district manages balances on pointer line accounts to ensure that sufficient funds are available to cover all personnel costs. Non-personnel expense accounts use budgetary controls in the purchasing process to ensure that budgets are sufficient to cover expenses. To incur an expense in a non-personnel account, users must first open a purchase order. If sufficient funds are not available, the system will not allow a purchase order to be created.

Board approval is required for all funding transfers except school-based discretionary program expenditures, which are governed by specific program policies and procedures. In addition, an amended budget is required for increases in total appropriation. Capital Projects Funds are budgeted on a project-by-project basis and represent the entire project budget for projects expected to begin in that fiscal year.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

At Chicago Public Schools, our mission is to provide a high-quality public education for every child in every neighborhood that prepares them for success in college, career, and civic life. With our district's improved financial position and students making remarkable academic progress, CPS is focused on improving equity in our schools. To narrow the opportunity gap for students of color, English learners, diverse learners, and students living in the South and West sides, we have implemented strategic initiatives in the areas of education, finance, community, and the environment to build on our commitments to academic progress, financial stability, and integrity.

Educational Initiatives

The priorities of the FY2023 Educational Initiatives and associated budget investments were focused on strengthening the FY2022 direct student investments designed not only to accelerate recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, but to reach beyond recovery to achieve ambitious goals for all students building towards the new District Strategic Plan.

As a District, we passed a new school accountability policy; Continuous Improvement and Data Transparency Policy which outlines a set of holistic indicators that lead to school improvement and codifies the role of the District as the driver for funding and supporting consistent implementation of those practices and indicators. The Educational Initiatives laid out below are directly tied to those indicator definitions prioritizing a high-quality daily student experience aligned to the CPS Instructional Core Vision.

Universal Pre-K

In FY2023, we completed the universal Pre-K expansion plan in the remaining 11 community areas. The district partnered with the CPS Capital team to secure 24 additional classroom spaces for launch in the fall of 2023. In addition, we implemented a new, family-friendly early childhood application on the GoCPS platform with key policy changes to promote same-school transitions and improve parent/guardian experience.

Curriculum Equity

In FY2023, we expanded both resources and adoption of our district-wide high-quality, culturally-responsive curriculum Skyline. Over 432 schools, approximately 83% of schools, are utilizing Skyline, including receiving associated materials and intensive professional development.In addition, we launched the development of PreK-12 Spanish Language Arts (Artes del lenguaje del Español) curriculum for Skyline and increased PreK Skyline curriculum, as well as increased access to high-quality, culturally responsive resources in PK-3rd grade classrooms and Parent University sites.

Targeted Interventions for Students

The District, hired additional school-based staff members in key student support positions, such as social workers, special education case managers, nurses, and school-based interventionists.We continued implementation of a high dosage reading tutoring program for K-5 reading and 6-12 math. Through the Tutor Corps, approximately 700 tutors provided tutoring services to an estimated 10,000 students.In addition, we increased funding to support English Learners, students who are refugees, and students who are new to the United States. The district will continue supporting teachers who are earning ESL and bilingual endorsements.

Post-Secondary Supports

In FY2023, we successfully supported all schools in year two of the Learn.Plan.Succeed. graduation requirement, leading to 97.3% completion rate for all schools. The district, expanded early college programming to increase the number of students achieving early college milestones (15+ credits, 30+ credits, or associate degrees) from 500 to 600 and increase the number of students earning early college credits from 5,000 to 6,000. In addition, we piloted the CPS Success Bound (C4) curriculum for grades 9–10 at nine schools for expansion in SY2024.

Social Emotional Learning Supports

In FY2023, the district promoted students' connectedness and well-being through MTSS student supports development; expansion of behavioral health teams across the District; and promotion of Out-of-School Time (OST) programming, CSI, and Sustainable Community Schools. As a result, 40% of all students have participated in OST or CSI programming so far this year, as compared to 36% last year.

Building Educator Capacity

The district supported a tiered investment model to increase school-based teacher collaboration and coaching including providing professional development for all schools to create additional time for Instructional Leadership Teams (ILTs), providing staff-proportional funding at 152 schools to create coverage and collaboration time as well as personalized support for building high quality distributed leadership models, and hiring 184 full time school-based Lead Coaches to provide instructional coaching based on school priorities.

Capital Improvement Program

The CPS facility portfolio includes 522 campuses and 803 buildings. Our average building age is 80 years old. The fiscal year 2023 budget for CPS included a capital budget totaling $645 million of investments that focused on priority facilities needs at neighborhood schools; full-day Pre-K expansions; ADA accessibility for all campuses; restroom modernization; student recreation and athletic improvements; site improvements and continued expansion of technology upgrades and other academic priorities. To support schools throughout the city, the FY2023 capital plan provided funding in five main areas: critical facility needs; interior improvements, programmatic investments, site improvements; IT and security upgrades, and capital project support services. These projects were primarily funded by bond proceeds and Other Capital Funds, Federal ESSER III, External Funding for Space to Grow and ITS Projects, and Other Potential External Funding.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

***Awards*:** The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Board of Education of the City of Chicago for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award, recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. CPS has received this award every year since 1996.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report whose contents conform to accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are again submitting it to GFOA.

CPS also received the Certificate of Excellence for Financial Reporting from the Association of School Business Officials International for the 22nd consecutive year. We have included this award in the recognition of the importance of fiscal policies on our ability to educate our students and undertake the new initiatives outlined above.

Acknowledgments: This report could not have been prepared without the commitment and dedication of the entire staff of the Office of Finance, the Chief Education Office and the Office of the Board. We wish to express our gratitude and appreciation to them for their dedicated efforts and professionalism.

Respectfully submitted,

Miroslava Mejia Krug
Chief Finance Officer

James Patrick Alforque
Controller

Financial Section

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Education of the City of Chicago
Chicago Public Schools

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Chicago Public Schools (the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, a body politic and corporate of the State of Illinois), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Chicago Public Schools' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Chicago Public Schools as of June 30, 2023 and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards).* Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Chicago Public Schools and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, Chicago Public Schools adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, effective July 1, 2022. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Chicago Public Schools' ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Chicago Public Schools' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Chicago Public Schools' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit for the year ended June 30, 2023 was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Chicago Public Schools' basic financial statements. The individual fund schedules for the year ended June 30, 2023 as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, individual fund schedules are fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2023.

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statements of Chicago Public Schools as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated February 15, 2023, which contained unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund. The individual fund schedules for the year ended June 30, 2022 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2022 basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2022 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those basic financial statements or to those basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the individual fund schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory section and the statistical section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 14, 2024 on our consideration of Chicago Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Chicago Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Chicago Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Baker Tilly US, LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 14, 2024

Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2023

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Chicago Public Schools (CPS) provides an overview of financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Because the intent of this management discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole, readers should also review the transmittal letter, financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to further enhance their understanding of CPS' financial performance.

During the fiscal year 2023, CPS implemented the Government Accounting Standards Board Pronouncement No. 96 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (GASB 96). This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. Under this statement, it requires disclosure of a right-to-use subscription asset-an intangible asset-and a corresponding subscription liability. See Note 1, 6, 9 and 10 for further information on GASB 96.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The government-wide financial statements and Statement of Net Position shows liabilities and deferred inflows totaling $32.5 billion, an increase of $0.7 billion from fiscal year 2022, while assets and deferred outflows equaled $14.0 billion, with an increase of $0.4 billion. The overall increase in total liabilities and deferred inflows is primarily driven by increases in net pension liability of $1.3 billion. Deferred lease inflows of $57 million were recorded according to the GASB 87 Leases. SBITA liabilities of $27 million were recorded according to the new GASB 96 SBITAs pronouncement. The overall increase in total assets and deferred outflows is mostly derived from higher assets of $573 million including a $320 million increase in construction work in process and $238 million increase in property taxes receivable from fiscal year 2022. CPS ended fiscal year 2023 with a deficit in net position of $18.5 billion, an increase in the deficit of $0.4 billion or 2.0% from the prior year. The Statement of Activities presents an increase in total expenses from fiscal year 2022 in governmental activities of $51 million, an increase of property tax revenues of $204 million, an increase of replacement taxes of $26 million, a net decrease of $40 million in grants and contributions and a increase in other general revenues of $150 million.

CPS ended fiscal year 2023 with a combined fund balance for its governmental funds of $2.3 billion, an increase of $172 million or 8.1%, from fiscal year 2022. The fund balance increased by $199 million in the General Operating Fund, decreased by $116 million in the Capital Project Fund, and increased by $89 million in the Debt Service Fund. Total revenues in the General Fund for fiscal year 2023 were $7.9 billion, which were $249 million or 3.3% higher than the prior year amount of $7.7 billion. Total expenses in the General Operating Fund for fiscal year 2023 were $7.7 billion, which increased by $318 million or 4.3% from the fiscal year 2022 amount of $7.4 billion. The General Operating Fund ended fiscal year 2023 with a positive fund balance of $1.3 billion.

In fiscal year 2023, the Board issued fixed rate $521 million Dedicated Capital Improvement Tax Bonds Series 2023 (the "Series 2023CIT" Bonds") with an original issue premium of $15 million. As of June 30, 2023, CPS had $10.0 billion in total debt, including accreted interest outstanding versus $9.7 billion last year, an increase of 3.1%.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) consists of Management's Discussion and Analysis and a series of financial statements and accompanying notes, both primarily focusing on the school district as a whole.

The government-wide financial statements including the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide both short-term and long-term information about CPS' financial status. The fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail of how services are financed in the short-term as well as the remaining available resources for future spending. The accompanying notes provide essential information that is not disclosed on the face of the financial statements, and as such, are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School District's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the school district as a whole, presenting both an aggregate and long-term view of the finances. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting includes all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The ***Statement of Net Position*** presents information on all of CPS' assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources, for the resulting net position. Increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The ***Statement of Activities*** presents information showing the details of change in net position during the fiscal year. All changes in the net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of CPS that are principally supported by taxes and inter-governmental revenues (governmental activities).

All of CPS' services are reported in the government-wide financial statements, including instruction, pupil support services, administrative support services, facility support services, instructional support services, food services and community services. Property taxes, replacement taxes, state aid, and interest and investment earnings finance most of these activities. Additionally, capital assets and debt-financing activities are reported here.

Condensed Statement of Net Position
(Millions of Dollars)

	Governmental Activities			
	2023	2022 *	Difference	% Change
Current Assets	$ 3,719	$ 3,288	$ 431	13.1%
Capital Assets, net	7,214	6,851 *	363	5.3%
Non-current Assets	124	345	(221)	-64.1%
Total Assets	$ 11,057	$ 10,484	$ 573	5.5%
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,899	$ 3,116	$ (217)	-7.0%
Current Liabilities	$ 1,520	$ 1,561	$ (41)	-2.6%
Long-term liabilities	28,610	27,905	705	2.5%
Total Liabilities	$ 30,130	$ 29,466	$ 664	2.3%
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 2,336	$ 2,278	$ 58	2.5%
Net Position (deficit):				
Net investment in capital assets	$ (2,050)	$ (1,870)	$ (180)	-9.6%
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	81	14	67	478.6%
Debt service	833	752	81	10.8%
Grants and donations	13	17	(4)	-23.5%
Teacher's pension contributions	30	—	30	100.0%
School Internal Accounts	54	52	2	3.8%
Unrestricted	(17,471)	(17,109)	(362)	-2.1%
Total net position (deficit)	$ (18,510)	$ (18,144)	$ (366)	-2.0%

* Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

Current assets increased by $431 million, mainly due to current cash and investments increasing by $15 million, current cash and investments in escrow increasing by $155 million and property taxes receivable increasing by $238 million from fiscal year 2022. Refer to Note 3 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on property taxes and state aid.

Capital assets, net of depreciation, increased by $363 million due to an increase in construction in progress. Refer to Note 6 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on capital assets.

Non-current assets decreased by $221 million. Refer to Note 4 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on cash and investments.

Deferred outflows of resources showed an decrease of $217 million, which was directly attributable to the decrease in deferred pension and other postemployment benefit outflows of $206 million. Refer to Note 12 and Note 13 to the basic financial statements for more information on CPS' pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities.

Current liabilities decreased by $41 million primarily due to a increase in account payable of $25 million and decrease in accrued payroll and benefits by $88 million. Refer to Note 8 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on short-term debt.

Long-term liabilities increased by $705 million, as a result of the increase in the pension and OPEB liability for CTPF of $422 million, increase in long-term debt totaling $284 million and long term portion of IT subscription liabilities added $19 million. Refer to Note 9 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on long-term debt.

Deferred inflows of resources, composed of deferred pension and other postemployment benefit inflows and deferred lease inflows ended with a net increase of $58 million.

Net position (deficit) decreased by $0.4 billion to $18.5 billion (deficit). Of this amount, CPS recorded a net investment in capital assets of negative $2.1 billion, combined restricted net position of $1.0 billion, including $81 million for capital assets, $833 million for debt service, $13 million for grants and donations, $30 million for teacher's pension contributions, and $54 million for school internal accounts. Restricted net position represents legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation.

The $17.5 billion of unrestricted deficit represents the shortfall CPS would experience if it had to liquidate all of its non-capital liabilities as of June 30, 2023.

The following table presents the changes in net position to fiscal year 2023 from fiscal year 2022:

Changes in Net Position
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities			
	2023	**2022**	**Difference**	**% Change**
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 3	$ 2	$ 1	50.0%
Operating grants and contributions	2,472	2,497	(25)	-1.0%
Capital grants and contributions	23	38	(15)	-39.5%
Total program revenues	$ 2,498	$ 2,537	$ (39)	-1.5%
General revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 3,546	$ 3,342	$ 204	6.1%
Replacement taxes (PPRT)	636	610	26	4.3%
Non-program state aid	1,716	1,651	65	3.9%
Interest and investment earnings (losses)	32	(13)	45	346.2%
Lease income	5	5	—	—%
Other	412	262	150	57.3%
Total general revenues	$ 6,347	$ 5,857	$ 490	8.4%
Total revenues	$ 8,845	$ 8,394	$ 451	5.4%
Expenses:				
Instruction	$ 5,517	$ 5,617	$ (100)	-1.8%
Support Services:				
Pupil Support Services	879	853	26	3.0%
Administrative Support Services	473	460	13	2.8%
Facilities Support Services	798	742	56	7.5%
Instructional Support Services	724	698	26	3.7%
Food Services	238	234	4	1.7%
Community Services	64	60	4	6.7%
Interest expense	518	496	22	4.4%
Total expenses	$ 9,211	$ 9,160	$ 51	0.6%
Change in net position	$ (366)	$ (766)	$ 400	52.2%
Beginning net position (deficit)	(18,144)	(17,378)	(766)	-4.4%
Ending net position (deficit)	$ (18,510)	$ (18,144)	$ (366)	-2.0%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

Pension Funding

Employees of CPS participate in either the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago (Pension Fund), or the Municipal Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago (Annuity Fund). As of June 30, 2022, the Pension Fund reported $12.1 billion in actuarial assets and $26.0 billion in actuarial liabilities, for a funded ratio of 46.8%. CPS has recorded a net pension liability of $16.0 billion in the accompanying financial statements. For the reasons discussed in Note 12, CPS recorded 100% of the net pension liability for the Pension Fund and does not recognize any proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Annuity Fund. The CTPF property tax levy, in conjunction with the state funding of normal cost, provides two dedicated sources of revenues to fund pensions. In fiscal year 2023, CPS funded 97% of the pension contribution from these two dedicated revenue sources, significantly reducing the burden of the pension contribution on the operating fund.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2023, CPS had $7.2 billion invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, improvements and equipment. This amount represents a net increase of $363 million or 5.3% over the prior fiscal year. Refer to Note 6 of the basic financial statements for more detailed information on capital assets.

Capital Assets

(In Millions)	2023	2022	Difference	% Change
Land	$ 507	$ 423	$ 84	19.9%
Construction in progress	1,623	1,386	237	17.1%
Buildings and improvements	10,504	10,223	281	2.7%
Equipment and administrative software	199	199	—	—%
Internally developed software	3	3	—	—%
Intangible right to use leased buildings	143	112	31	27.7%
Intangible right to use leased equipment	1	1	—	—%
Intangible right to use subscription based software	35	—	35	100.0%
Total capital assets	$ 13,015	$ 12,347	$ 668	5.4%
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5,801)	(5,496)	(305)	-5.5%
Total capital assets, net	$ 7,214	$ 6,851	$ 363	5.3%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

Debt Obligations

In fiscal year 2023, the Board issued fixed rate $521 million Dedicated Capital Improvement Tax Bonds Series 2023 (the "Series 2023CIT" Bonds") with an original issue premium of $15 million.

The debt service on the GO Bonds will be paid from a combination of Evidence Based Funding and Intergovernmental Agreement Revenues. As of June 30, 2023, CPS had $9.9 billion in total debt, including accreted interest versus $9.6 billion last year, an increase of 2.9%. For more detailed information, please refer to Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Overview of Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. CPS, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All CPS funds are reported in the governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental-fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year for spending in future years. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of CPS' near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

CPS' fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds. CPS' governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. All of CPS' services are reported in governmental funds, showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of CPS' operations and the services it provides.

CPS maintains three governmental funds: General Operating, Capital Projects, and Debt Service. The following schedules present a summary of the General Operating Fund, Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Fund revenues, and other financing sources by type and expenditures by program for the period ended June 30, 2023, as compared with June 30, 2022. They also depict the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year revenues and other financing resources.

Governmental Funds
Total Revenues, Other Financing Sources (Uses) and Expenditures
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 3,532	$ 3,368	37.8 %	$ 164	4.9%
Replacement taxes	636	610	6.8 %	26	4.3%
State aid	2,376	2,345	25.4 %	31	1.3%
Federal aid	1,495	1,504	16.0 %	(9)	-0.6%
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	32	(13)	0.3 %	45	346.2%
Lease income	5	5	0.1 %	—	—%
Other	690	626	7.4 %	64	10.2%
Subtotal	$ 8,766	$ 8,445	93.8 %	$ 321	3.8%
Other financing sources	577	985	6.2 %	(408)	-41.4%
Total	$ 9,343	$ 9,430	100.0 %	$ (87)	-0.9%
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction	$ 4,031	$ 3,840	44.0 %	$ 191	5.0%
Pupil support services	840	805	9.2 %	35	4.3%
General support services	1,643	1,497	17.9 %	146	9.8%
Food services	227	221	2.5 %	6	2.7%
Community services	64	59	0.7 %	5	8.5%
Teachers' pension and retirement benefits	813	907	8.9 %	(94)	-10.4%
Other	17	16	0.2 %	1	6.3%
Capital outlay	757	662	8.3 %	95	14.4%
Debt service	779	730	8.5 %	49	6.7%
Subtotal	$ 9,171	$ 8,737	100.0 %	$ 434	5.0%
Other financing uses	—	407	— %	(407)	-100.0%
Total	$ 9,171	$ 9,144	100.0 %	$ 27	0.3%
Net change in fund balances	**$ 172**	**$ 286**			

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during FY23.

General Operating Fund

The general operating fund supports the day-to-day operation of educational and related activities.

Revenues and Other Financing Sources
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Property taxes	$ 3,444	$ 3,297	43.5%	$ 147	4.5%
Replacement taxes (PPRT)	597	570	7.5%	27	4.7%
State aid	1,860	1,851	23.5%	9	0.5%
Federal aid	1,462	1,474	18.5%	(12)	-0.8%
Interest and Investment earnings	14	1	0.2%	13	1300.0%
Lease income	5	5	0.1%	—	—%
Other	526	461	6.6%	65	14.1%
Subtotal	$ 7,908	$ 7,659	99.9%	$ 249	3.3%
Other financing sources	4	13	0.1%	(9)	-69.2%
Total	$ 7,912	$ 7,672	100.0%	$ 240	3.1%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

Property tax revenues increased by $147 million in fiscal year 2023 as collections from the existing levies were higher due to growth in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) of 5% and new property added to the tax base. It is also due to the impact of slightly larger than expected assessment increases in tax year 2022 . In the usual circumstance, only collections received on or before August 29, 2023 were recognized as revenues under the modified accrual basis of accounting. In 2023, Cook County extended the deadline for property tax payments. The delayed property tax payment enables property owners an additional five (4) months to pay their taxes from original due date from August 1 to December 1 without any penalties or late fees. Because of this unusual circumstance, CPS extended the property tax revenue recognition through December 19, 2023 for fiscal year 2023. This extension of recognition prevented significantly skewed CPS' financial results with the lower revenue for fiscal year 2023 and higher revenue for fiscal year 2024. See the detailed justification and disclosure in Note 1 Summary of Accounting Policies.

Personal property replacement tax (PPRT) revenues are primarily composed of additional State income taxes on corporations and partnerships. These revenues increased by $27 million in fiscal year 2023. This increase was mainly due to the post-COVID economic rebound with increases in both individual and corporate state income tax collections. Another factor for this increase was several legislative changes in corporate income tax laws, specifically PA 102-658, that drove a significant influx of one time revenues.

State aid revenues increased by $9 million due to new funding based on the state' tier funding in the Evidence-Based Funding allocation.

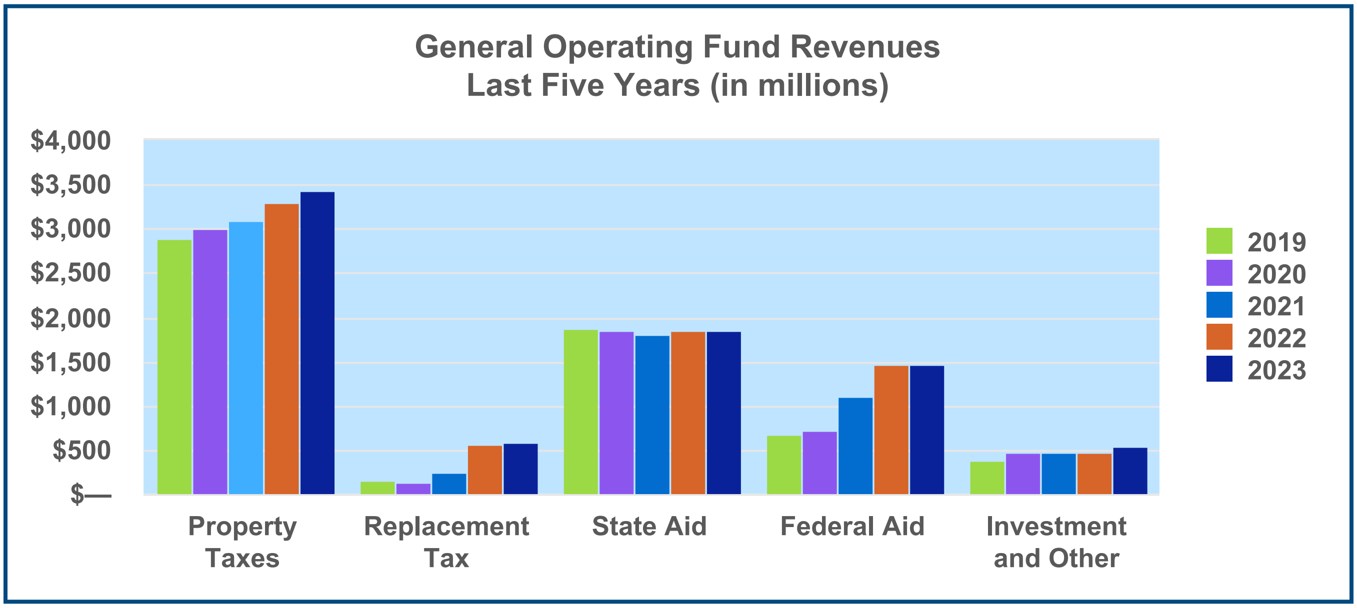
Federal aid decreased by $12 million, or 0.8%, in fiscal year 2023 due to a very slight increase in qualifying grant expenditures reimbursed this year.

Interest and investment earnings totaled $14 million for fiscal year 2023. The CPS investment policy dictates that investments in the operating fund are to be shorter in duration in order to maintain liquidity.

Lease income totaled $5 million was recorded for fiscal year 2023 due to the standard GASB 87 lease.

Other revenues are derived from local sources such as intergovernmental revenues, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) surplus funds and other miscellaneous revenues. TIF surplus funds received from the City of Chicago, accounted for $242.2 million of the $526 million in other revenues recorded in fiscal year 2023. City of Chicago pension contributions to MEABF made on behalf of administrative CPS personnel, were recorded as on-behalf revenue of $16.0 million.

Other financing sources decreased by $9 million due to decrease in lease value in fiscal year 2023.



Expenditures
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Salaries	$ 3,313	$ 3,063	42.9%	$ 250	8.2%
Benefits	1,855	1,866	24.0%	(11)	-0.6%
Services	1,881	1,845	24.4%	36	2.0%
Commodities	425	420	5.5%	5	1.2%
Other	240	202	3.1%	38	18.8%
Total	$ 7,714	$ 7,396	100.0%	$ 318	4.3%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

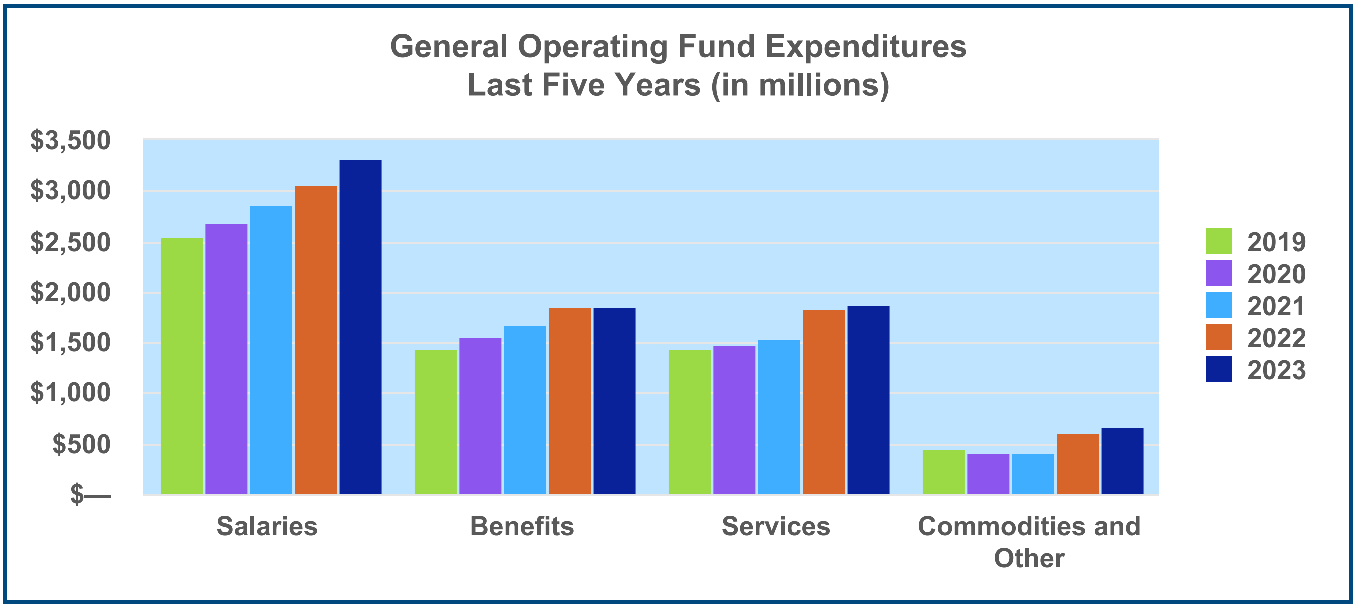
Salaries increased by $250 million or 8.2% mainly due to cost of living adjustment for union staff and investment in school-based staff.

Benefits expenses decreased by $11 million or -0.6% in fiscal year 2023 due to a decrease of pension payments.

Services expenses increased by $36 million or 2.0%, driven mostly by $29 million in increased payments for professional services and charter schools.

Commodities expenses increased by $5 million or 1.2%, driven mostly by $10 million in increased payments in food, and $4 million in textbooks and we noticed a decrease of $20 million in supplies.

Other expenditures increased by $38 million or 18.8%, mainly due to the $77 million increase in repair and replacements.



Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The use of Capital Projects Funds is required for major capital acquisition and construction activities financed through borrowing or other financing agreements.

Revenues and Other Financing Sources
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Property Taxes	$ 40	$ 20	6.5%	$ 20	100.0%
State aid	15	14	2.5%	1	7.1%
Federal aid	3	11	0.5%	(8)	-72.7%
Interest and investment earnings	4	—	0.7%	4	100.0%
Other	9	13	1.5%	(4)	-30.8%
Subtotal	$ 71	$ 58	11.6%	$ 13	22.4%
Other financing sources	$ 541	$ 544	88.4%	$ (3)	-0.6%
Total	$ 612	$ 602	100.0%	$ 10	1.7%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

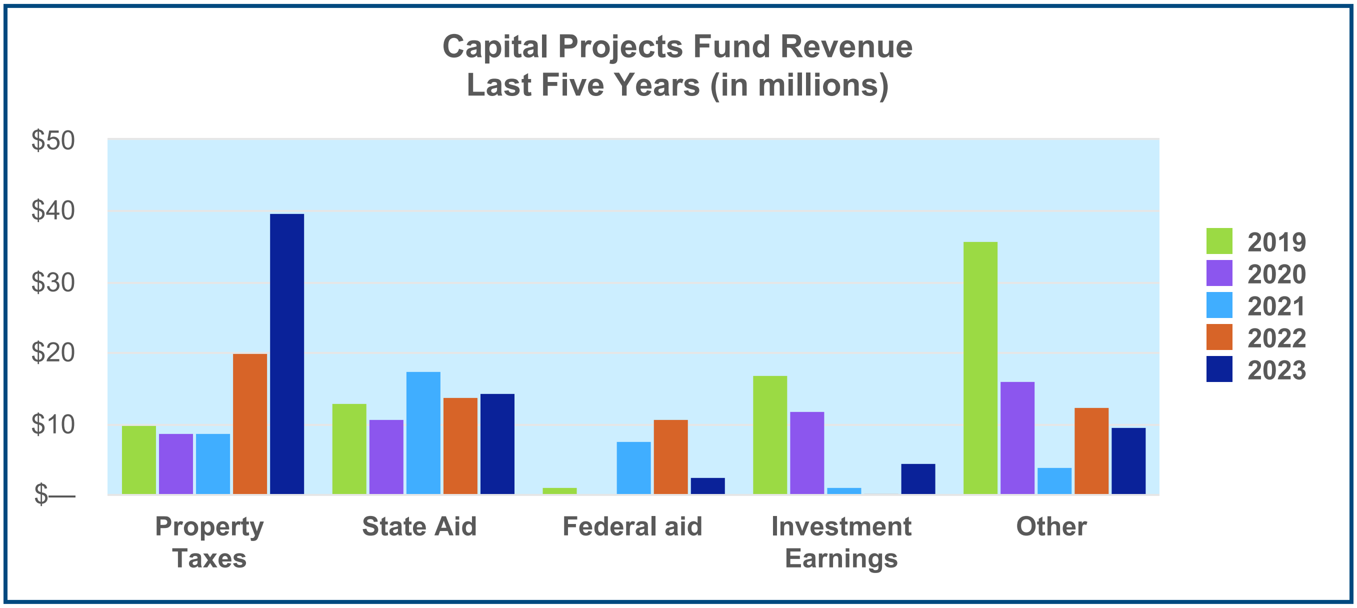
Property tax revenues were collected in the Capital Projects Fund in fiscal year 2023, as a result of the Capital Improvement Tax levy. Net collections received were $40 million, higher than the $20 million collected in fiscal year 2022.

State aid revenues slightly increased by $1 million from fiscal year 2022.

Federal aid revenues in fiscal year 2023 decreased by $8 million due to several large E-rate (telecommunication infrastructure) projects being completed early in FY23.

Other revenues were $4 million or 30.8% lower in fiscal year 2023 from 2022, due to a decrease capital project related cash reimbursements from Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) revenues from the City of Chicago.

Other financing sources decreased $3 million or 0.6% due to a decrease in the bond premium we received for our debt issuance this year versus the bond premium of $62 million we received in FY22. Market interest rates rose during FY23, resulting in a lower premium. In addition, new leases signed in FY23 and Subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs) CPS included in capital project fund. The implementation of GASB 96 resulted in a Other financing sources $9 million this fiscal year.



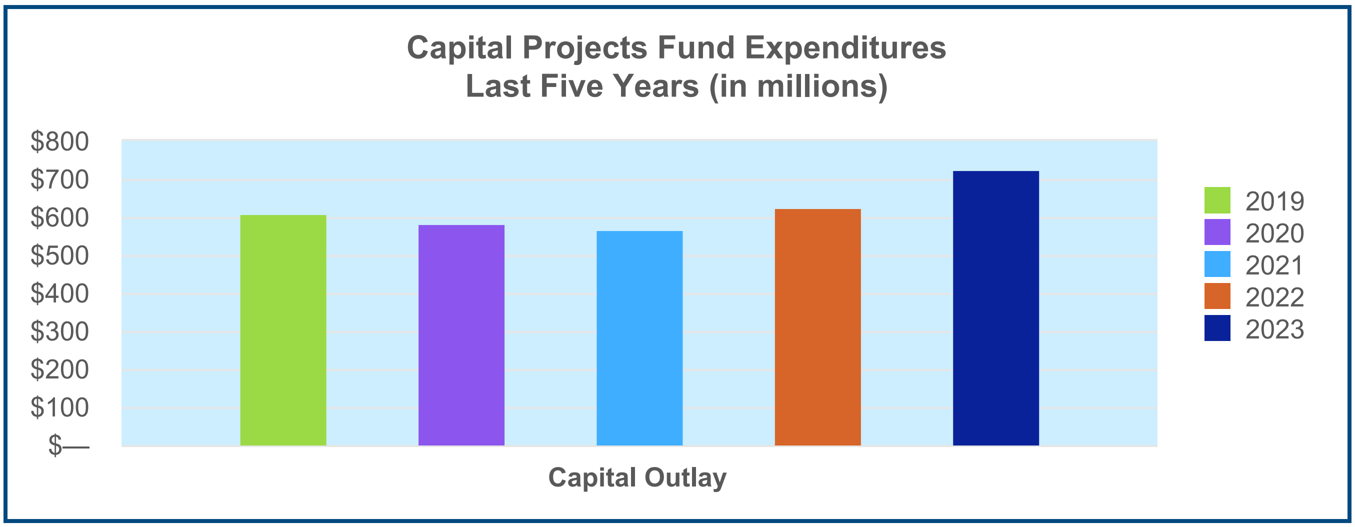
Expenditures
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Capital Outlay	$ 728	$ 626	$ 102	16.3%

Note: Prior year FY22 amount was not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.

Capital outlay

The actual spending on capital outlay increased $102 million in 2023, mainly from the expenditure of bond proceeds and other capital financing sources for approved capital projects. In addition, the $32 million new Capital outlay related to building rental recorded in the capital project fund according to new GASB 87 Leases; $9 million of capital outlay is related to Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITAs) related to GASB 96.



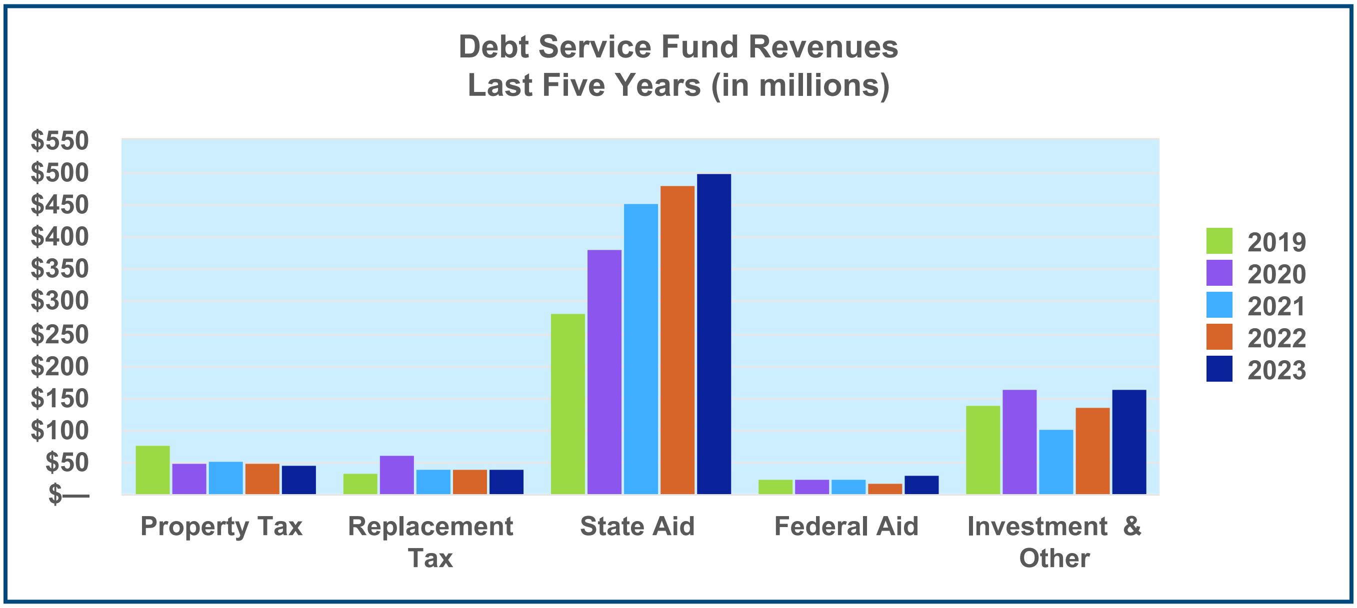
Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is established to account for annual property tax levies and other revenues that are used for the payment of principal and interest on bonds and lease obligations.

Revenues and Other Financing Sources (In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Property taxes	$ 48	$ 51	5.8%	$ (3)	-5.9%
Replacement taxes (PPRT)	39	40	4.7%	(1)	-2.5%
State aid	502	480	61.1%	22	4.6%
Federal aid	31	19	3.8%	12	63.2%
Interest and investment earnings	13	(15)	1.6%	28	186.7%
Other	153	153	18.6%	—	—%
Subtotal	$ 786	$ 728	95.6%	$ 58	8.0%
Other financing sources	36	429	4.4%	(393)	-91.6%
Total	$ 822	$ 1,157	100.0%	$ (335)	-29.0%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.



Property tax revenues from the receipt of property tax collections from the CIT Levy being used for debt service payments in fiscal year 2023.

Personal property replacement tax (PPRT) revenues were basically unchanged in FY23 due to the related debt service remaining level for the life of the bonds.

State aid revenues related to debt service for fiscal year 2023 are comprised of Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) revenues. A total of $502 million in revenues from was allocated to support outstanding debt, an increase of $22 million from fiscal year 2022.

Federal aid totaled $31 million in fiscal year 2023, versus $19 million in fiscal year 2022 an increase of $12 million or 63%, due to the receipt of $12 million in delayed Federal interest subsidy payments.

Interest and investment earnings or loss totaled $13 million in 2023, a increase of $28 million over last fiscal year. Changes in the fair value of securities in compliance with applicable GASB standards are recorded here also.

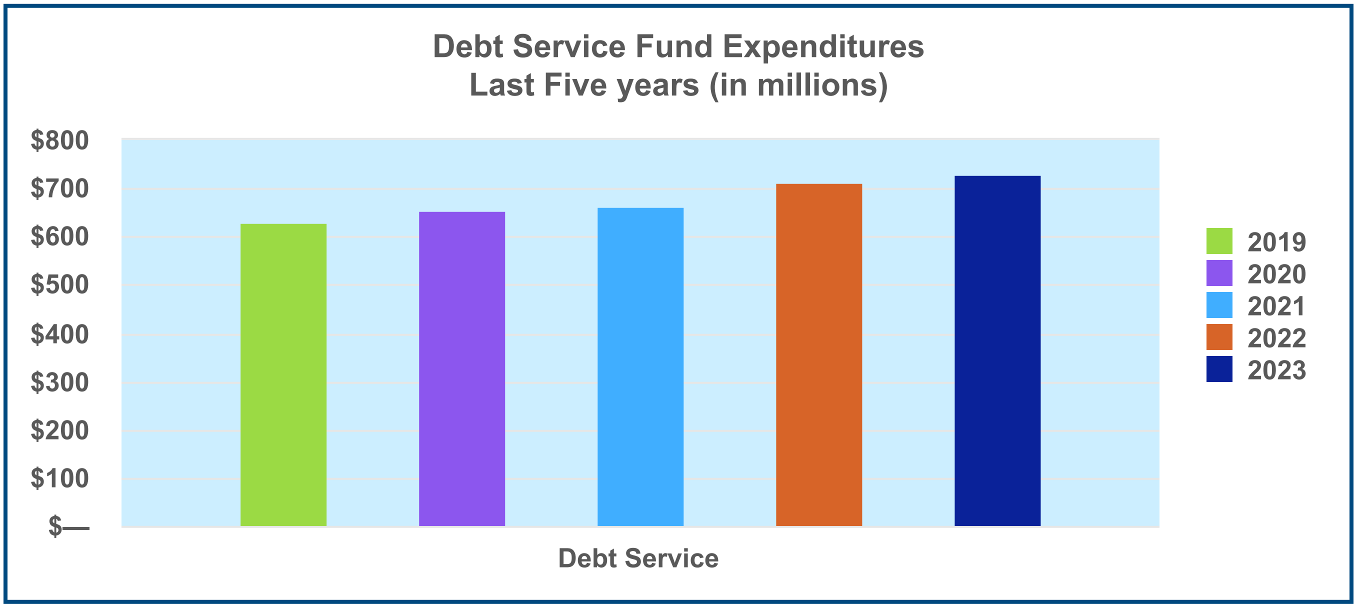
Other revenues account for one-time local revenues and/or the disbursement of property tax revenues from the City of Chicago (based on specific IGAs) allocated for debt service were basically unchanged in FY23.

Other financing sources reflect a decrease of $393 million in fiscal year 2023 due to net proceeds received from debt issuances (new money and refunded debt) of $36 million in the current year versus $429 million in the prior year.

Expenditures
(In Millions)

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	Increase (Decrease) from 2022	Percent Increase (Decrease) from 2022
Debt Service	$ 729	$ 714	$ 15	2.1%
Total expenditures	$ 729	$ 714	$ 15	2.1%
Other financing uses	$ 4	$ 407	$ (403)	-99.0%
Total	$ 733	$ 1,121	$ (388)	-34.6%

Note: Prior year FY22 amounts were not restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 during the FY23.



Debt service costs

The overall debt service cost for fiscal year 2023 increased by $15 million, primarily due to principal repayments made for new bond issues.

Other Financial Source uses decreased by $403 million from fiscal year 2022. This was mainly due to the majority of bond proceeds of the Series 2023 CIT Bonds issued this year being deposited mainly into the Capital Projects Fund ($485.9 million), with the remainder of $35 million being deposited in the Debt Service Fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements follow the statements in the report and complement the financial statements by describing qualifying factors and changes throughout the fiscal year.

Comparative Budgets for General Operating Fund

In August 2022, the Board adopted a balanced operating budget for fiscal year 2023 that reflected total resources/ appropriations of $7.994 billion.

General Operating Fund Budget and Actual

Annual budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for the General Operating Fund. All annual unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The General Operating Fund ended fiscal year 2023 with a surplus of $199 million, which compared favorably with the budget.

The following schedule presents a summary of the operating fund revenues, expenditures, and other financing sources in comparison with the final budget for the period ended June 30, 2023.

Revenues, Other Financing Sources & Expenditures
General Operating Fund
Budget to Actual Comparison
(In millions)

	Fiscal Year 2023 Original Budget	Supplemental Appropriations & Transfers In/ (Out)	Final Appropriations	Fiscal Year 2023 Actual	Over (under) Budget
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 3,629	$ —	$ 3,629	$ 3,444	$ (185)
Replacement taxes	341	—	341	597	256
State aid	1,920	—	1,920	1,860	(60)
Federal aid	1,800	—	1,800	1,462	(338)
Interest and investment earnings	3	—	3	14	11
Lease income	—	—	—	5	5
Other	301	—	301	526	225
Subtotal	$ 7,994	$ —	$ 7,994	$ 7,908	$ (86)
Other financing sources (uses)	—	—	—	4	4
Total	$ 7,994	$ —	$ 7,994	$ 7,912	$ (82)
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Salaries	$ 3,284	$ —	$ 3,284	$ 3,313	$ 29
Benefits	1,870	—	1,870	1,855	(15)
Services	1,575	—	1,575	1,881	306
Commodities	362	—	362	425	63
Other	903	—	903	240	(663)
Total	$ 7,994	$ —	$ 7,994	$ 7,714	$ (280)
Change in fund balances	**$ —**		**$ —**	**$ 198**	

Revenues

Total actual General Operating Fund revenues were $86 million under budget. By including other financing sources, actual GOF revenues and other financing sources were $82 million under budget. The variance is due to the following:

Property tax revenues generated a negative variance of $185 million in fiscal year 2023. This is mainly due to the $992.2 million from the Red-Purple Modernization phase One Transit Tax Increment Financing (Transit TIF). Under the budget, Transit TIF is classified under property tax, however, under the actual amount, Transit TIF is under Other Revenues.

Personal property replacement taxes (PPRT) revenues received by CPS were $256.0 million higher than budgeted in fiscal year 2023. This was driven largely by a statewide increase in corporate income tax around the State of Illinois versus expectations from a year ago. The corporate income tax laws changed. It drove a significant influx of one-time revenue.

State aid received by CPS in fiscal year 2023 was $60 million less than anticipated.

Federal aid revenues were $338 million below budget due primarily to unused federal grant contingencies and lower than projected use of federal relief and Title funds that carry over into the subsequent year.

Other local revenues are comprised of miscellaneous or one-time receipts such as appropriated fund-balance, TIF surplus funds, rental income, daycare fees, private foundation grants, and school internal account fund transfers, and flow-through employer contributions to the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago. Other local revenues were $225 million higher than budget for fiscal year, driven mainly by a $125 million increase in TIF surplus funds and a $30 million increase in Charter School funding.

Expenditures

Total actual General Operating Fund expenditures were $280 million under budget. This underspend was driven primarily by lower than budgeted spending of CPS' contingency budget for relief funding, offset by greater than budgeted expenditures for curriculum design, computing devices, school maintenance and repairs, and Federal funds allocated to charter schools.

Salaries expenses for the fiscal year 2023 totaled $3.313 billion and $29 million over budget due to position fewer vacancies and less overtime.

Benefits costs are composed of health care (medical, dental, other), unemployment compensation, workers compensation, and pension costs. Benefit costs for fiscal year 2023 were $1.855 billion and $15 million under budget due to being $22.6 million over budget in teacher pension which was then offset by being under budget in the remaining benefits costs with $17.1 million under budget in hospitalization, $7.3 million in unemployment compensation, and $8.5 million in worker's compensation.

Services related to student transportation, tuition for charter schools and special education purposes including contractual and professional services, telephone, printing and equipment rental, were budgeted at $1.575 billion for fiscal year 2023. CPS ended the fiscal year $306 million above budget in this category. Funds transferred were from contingencies - including federal spending on COVID relief measures and proportionate share funding for charter schools - over the course of the FY2023 fiscal year.

Commodities expenditures are derived from utilities, food for school breakfast/lunch, textbooks, and general supplies. Fiscal year 2023 spending on commodities was higher than budgeted by $63 million. This is due to spending $100 million on textbooks and $154 million on supplies, for a total of $254 million, or $82 million more than the budgeted amount of $172 million for these two basic commodities. This overspend of $82 million was offset by savings in food of $11 million and energy of $8 million. Schools typically transfer funds from contingency to commodities spending accounts over the course of the school year as needs are identified.

Other expenditures include equipment, facility rental, insurance, repairs, and for budgetary purposes, contingencies for new Federal and State grants. In total, spending for the "other" category ended the year at $663 million under budget.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, investors and creditors with a general overview of CPS' finances and to show CPS' accountability for the money it receives. Additional details can be requested by mail at the following address:

The Chicago Public Schools Department of Finance
42 West Madison Street, 2nd Floor Chicago, Illinois 60602

Or visit our website at: https://www.cps.edu/about/finance/annual-financial-report/ for a complete copy of this report and other financial information.

(Please note that some amounts may not tie to the financial statements due to rounding.)

Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and investments	$ 155,628
Cash and investments in escrow	998,518
Cash and investments held in school internal accounts	54,063
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance	1,777,179
Other receivables:	
Replacement taxes	100,364
State aid, net of allowance	209,713
Federal aid, net of allowance	308,470
Current portion of lease receivable	3,710
Other, net of allowance	110,718
Prepaid expense	444
Total current assets	$ 3,718,807
Non-current Assets:	
Cash and investments in escrow	$ 59,297
Prepaid Item	9,918
Lease receivable	55,567
Land and construction in progress	2,129,777
Buildings, building improvements and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	4,940,071
Right to use leased asset, net of accumulated amortization	116,374
Right to use subscription IT asset, net of accumulated amortization	27,376
Total non-current assets	$ 7,338,380
Total assets	$ 11,057,187
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred charge on refunding	$ 69,609
Deferred OPEB outflows	436,459
Deferred pension outflows	2,393,039
Total deferred outflow of resources	$ 2,899,107

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (continued)
June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 740,295
Accrued payroll and benefits	126,943
Due to Teacher's Pension Fund	244,724
Other accrued liabilities	17,319
Unearned revenue	34,719
Interest payable	51,808
Current portion of long-term debt, lease and subscription IT liabilities	304,305
Total current liabilities	$ 1,520,113
Long-term liabilities, net of current portion:	
Debt, net of premiums and discounts	$ 9,524,982
Lease liabilities	109,425
Subscription IT liabilities	18,719
Net pension liability	16,011,800
Total OPEB liability	2,442,467
Other benefits and claims	437,144
Other liability	65,635
Total long-term liabilities	28,610,172
Total liabilities	$ 30,130,285
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Deferred OPEB inflows	$ 1,146,731
Deferred pension inflows	1,132,985
Deferred lease inflows	56,759
Total deferred inflow of resources	$ 2,336,475
Net position (deficit):	
Net investment in capital assets	$ (2,050,422)
Restricted for:	
Debt service	832,630
Capital projects	80,915
Grants and donations	13,021
Teacher's pension contributions	29,912
School internal accounts	54,063
Unrestricted	(17,470,585)
Total Net Position (deficit)	$ (18,510,466)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS					
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	$ 5,516,630	$ 1,353	$ 1,529,798	$ 14,340	$ (3,971,139)
Support services:					
Pupil support services	878,912	—	199,517	2,285	(677,110)
Administrative support services	472,864	—	123,380	1,229	(348,255)
Facilities support services	798,052	—	181,162	2,074	(614,816)
Instructional support services	724,058	—	164,365	1,882	(557,811)
Food services	237,812	1,465	258,718	618	22,989
Community services	64,244	—	14,584	167	(49,493)
Interest expense	518,517	—	—	—	(518,517)
Total governmental activities	$ 9,211,089	$ 2,818	$ 2,471,524	$ 22,595	$ (6,714,152)

General revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property taxes	$ 3,545,625
Replacement taxes	636,467
Non-program state aid	1,716,020
Interest and investment earnings	31,904
Lease Income	5,290
Other	411,922
Total general revenues	$ 6,347,228
Change in net position	(366,924)
Net position - beginning (deficit)	(18,143,542)
Net position - ending (deficit)	$ (18,510,466)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

BALANCE SHEET — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	General Operating Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Totals
Assets:				
Cash and investments	$ 72,622	$ —	$ 83,006	$ 155,628
Cash and investments in escrow	1,166	186,065	870,584	1,057,815
Cash and investments held in school internal accounts	54,063	—	—	54,063
Receivables:				
Property taxes, net of allowance	1,726,539	36,589	14,051	1,777,179
Replacement taxes	100,364	—	—	100,364
State aid, net of allowance	205,541	4,172	—	209,713
Federal aid, net of allowance	305,121	269	3,080	308,470
Lease receivable, net of allowance	59,277	—	—	59,277
Other, net of allowance	90,964	14,636	5,120	110,720
Prepaid items	444	—	—	444
Due from other funds	35,491	—	—	35,491
Total assets	$ 2,651,592	$ 241,731	$ 975,841	$ 3,869,164
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 591,297	$ 148,761	$ 237	$ 740,295
Accrued payroll and benefits	80,022	—	—	80,022
Due to other funds	—	25,835	9,656	35,491
Due to Teacher's Pension Fund	244,724	—	—	244,724
Unearned revenue	29,197	5,522	—	34,719
Interest payable	169	—	—	169
Total liabilities	$ 945,409	$ 180,118	$ 9,893	$ 1,135,420
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable property tax revenue	$ 13,384	$ —	$ 4,929	$ 18,313
Other unavailable revenue	357,760	13,571	3,080	374,411
Deferred lease inflows	56,759	—	—	56,759
Total deferred inflows	$ 427,903	$ 13,571	$ 8,009	$ 449,483
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	$ 873	$ —	$ —	$ 873
Restricted for grants and donations	13,028	—	—	13,028
Restricted for teacher's pension contributions	29,912	—	—	29,912
Restricted for capital improvement program	—	48,042	—	48,042
Restricted for debt service	—	—	875,358	875,358
Restricted for school internal accounts	54,063	—	—	54,063
Assigned for debt service	—	—	82,581	82,581
Assigned for commitments and contracts	121,283	—	—	121,283
Unassigned	1,059,121	—	—	1,059,121
Total fund balances	$ 1,278,280	$ 48,042	$ 957,939	$ 2,284,261
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 2,651,592	$ 241,731	$ 975,841	$ 3,869,164

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 2,284,261
Certain items that are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds are treated as assets in the Statement of Net Position. These items include:		
Prepaid bond insurance costs		9,918
Deferred outflows of resources applicable to CPS' governmental activities do not involve available financial resources and accordingly are not reported on the fund financial statements		2,899,107
The cost of capital assets (land, buildings and improvements, equipment and software) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of CPS as a whole. The cost of those capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives (as depreciation expense) to the various programs reported as governmental activities in the Statement of Activities. Because depreciation expense does not affect financial resources, it is not reported in the governmental funds.		
Cost of capital assets		13,013,858
Accumulated depreciation		(5,800,260)
Liabilities applicable to CPS' governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Debt, interest payable on debt and other long-term obligations are not recorded in the governmental funds but they are reported in the Statement of Net Position. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Other accrued liabilities	$ (17,319)	
Debt, net of premiums and discounts	(9,808,436)	
Lease liability	(122,090)	
Subscription-based IT arrangement liability	(26,905)	
Net pension liability	(16,011,800)	
Total OPEB liability	(2,442,467)	
Other benefits and claims	(484,066)	
Interest payable	(51,640)	
Other liability	(65,635)	
		(29,030,358)
Certain revenues are deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds because they are not available but are recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.		
Property tax revenue		18,313
Other		374,411
Deferred inflows of resources applicable to CPS' governmental activities do not involve available financial resources and accordingly are not reported on the fund financial statements including the net effect of termination of leases		(2,279,716)
Net position (deficit)		$(18,510,466)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	General Operating Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Fiscal Year Ended Jun 30, 2023	Total Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 3,443,950	$ 39,718	$ 47,925	$ 3,531,593	$ 3,367,969
Replacement taxes	597,048	—	39,419	636,467	609,896
State aid	1,860,250	14,521	501,680	2,376,451	2,344,633
Federal aid	1,461,830	2,582	30,993	1,495,405	1,503,648
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	13,911	4,439	13,554	31,904	(12,890)
Lease income	5,290	—	—	5,290	5,315
Other	526,109	9,465	152,576	688,150	626,129
Total revenues	$ 7,908,388	$ 70,725	$ 786,147	$ 8,765,260	$ 8,444,700
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction	$ 4,031,155	$ —	$ —	$ 4,031,155	$ 3,839,806
Pupil support services	840,088	—	—	840,088	804,631
Administrative support services	435,820	—	—	435,820	419,014
Facilities support services	677,864	—	—	677,864	600,853
Instructional support services	529,089	—	—	529,089	477,210
Food services	227,307	—	—	227,307	220,694
Community services	64,420	—	—	64,420	59,165
Teachers' pension and retirement benefits	812,586	—	—	812,586	907,040
Other	16,903	—	—	16,903	16,172
Capital outlay:					
Capital outlay - Lease	—	31,991	—	31,991	12,613
Capital outlay - Subscription-based IT arrangements	—	9,335	—	9,335	—
Capital outlay - Other	29,169	686,261	—	715,430	649,410
Total capital outlay	29,169	727,587	—	756,756	662,023
Debt service	49,606	—	728,999	778,605	730,132
Total expenditures	$ 7,714,007	$ 727,587	$ 728,999	$ 9,170,593	$ 8,736,740
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ 194,381	$ (656,862)	$ 57,148	$ (405,333)	$ (292,040)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ —	$ 485,822	$ 35,013	$ 520,835	$ 480,857
Premiums	—	14,043	1,012	15,055	62,668
Issuance of refunding debt	—	—	—	—	391,313
Premiums on refunding bonds issued	—	—	—	—	37,572
Lease value	—	31,991	—	31,991	12,613
Subscription-based IT arrangement value	—	9,335	—	9,335	—
Sales of general capital assets	—	—	—	—	10
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	—	—	—	—	(406,753)
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	(41)	—	—	(41)	—
Transfers in / (out)	4,272	—	(4,272)	—	—
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ 4,231	$ 541,191	$ 31,753	$ 577,175	$ 578,280
Net change in fund balances	$ 198,612	$ (115,671)	$ 88,901	$ 171,842	$ 286,240
Fund balances, beginning of period	1,079,668	163,713	869,038	2,112,419	1,826,179
Fund balances, end of period	$ 1,278,280	$ 48,042	$ 957,939	$ 2,284,261	$ 2,112,419

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES — GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ 171,842
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets and subscription-based IT assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation or amortization expenses in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed the depreciation in the period.		
Capital outlay/equipment	$ 667,896	
Depreciation and amortization expense	(328,640)	
		339,256
In the Statement of Activities, gain or loss on disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the entire proceeds are recorded		(1,357)
Proceeds from sales of bonds and lease agreement as leasee are reported in the governmental funds as a source of financing, whereas they are recorded as long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		(552,826)
Proceeds from subscription-based IT arrangements are reported in the governmental funds as a source of financing, whereas they are recorded as long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		(9,335)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position		219,153
Payment of lease is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position		11,414
Payment of IT subscription is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position		8,154
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities however, interest cost is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due		15,091
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts,gain and loss and similar items when debt is first issued or refunded, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities		(8,779)
Since some property taxes and intergovernmental amounts will not be collected for several months after CPS' fiscal year end, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead recorded as unavailable revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities. The following represents the change in related unavailable revenue balances.		
Property taxes		14,031
Federal grants		68,389
State grants and other revenues		16,724
In the Statement of Activities, pollution remediation obligation, legal settlements, sick pay, vacation pay, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance, general and automobile liability, net pension liability, and other postemployment benefits, including any related related deferred inflows or outflows are measured by the amount accrued during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are paid when the amounts become due. The following represents the change during the year for these obligations.		
Pollution remediation obligation		(5,833)
Vacant property demolition obligation		18,650
Intergovernmental refund due		10,939
Tort liabilities and other claims		12,590
Sick pay		(17,178)
Vacation pay and other compensation		3,139
Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance		7,954
General and automobile liability		(658)
Net pension liability		(732,696)
Total OPEB Liability		44,412
Change in net position		$ (366,924)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2023

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago, or the Chicago Public Schools (CPS), is a body politic and corporate, and a school district of the State of Illinois having boundaries coterminous with the boundaries of the City of Chicago. The Board of Education of the City of Chicago (the Board) is established under and governed by the Illinois School Code and maintains a system of schools primarily for kindergarten through twelfth grade.

As a result of legislation passed by the Illinois General Assembly, which became effective on June 30, 1995, the Mayor of the City of Chicago appoints the members of the Board. CPS is excluded from the City's reporting entity because it does not meet the financial accountability criteria for inclusion established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The City of Chicago, the Public Building Commission of Chicago and the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago are deemed to be related organizations, but separate entities, and are not included as part of the CPS reporting entity. No fiscal dependency exists between these organizations. These units are excluded from the CPS reporting entity because they do not meet the criteria for inclusion as established by GASB.

New Accounting Standards

During fiscal year 2023, CPS adopted the following GASB Statements:

GASB 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. Statement issued in March 2020. The objective of this statement is to establish financial reporting and accounting for public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and availability payment arrangements (APAs). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. An APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. In FY23, CPS identified one PPP arrangement subject to GASB 94. CPS entered into the agreement with government entity to lease a parcel of land for 95 years for the purposes of constructing and operating a new neighborhood high school for the duration of the lease. As consideration for the lease, CPS purchased for the transferor a separate replacement property with a value of $10.3 million. CPS identified two PPP components related to this agreement. Both a building in construction asset, and a land asset. Since the construction of the building hasn't begun yet, no asset was recognized in the financial statements; however, the land asset was recognized as a capital asset in Note 6. It has no effect on the beginning of net position and fund balance. It has no significant effect on the ending net position and fund balance.

GASB 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for SBITAs for governments. GASB 96 is based on the principle that SBITAs are financings of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets). It establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset (an intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability. Further, GASB 96 provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA. GASB 96 also requires enhanced disclosures which include a general description of a SBITA arrangement, the total amount of subscription assets and the related accumulated amortization, the amount of outflow of resources recognized from SBITA contracts that are not included in the measurement of the liability, and the disclosure of the long-term effect of SBITA arrangements

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

on a government's resources. In addition, a restatement of prior periods was impracticable; therefore, no prior period information was restated. A consideration to restate prior periods was made, but it was determined that the administrative burden related to the restatement far exceeded the perceived value that the restated information would provide to the users of the financial statements

The governmental activities' aggregated beginning balances for SBITA subscription assets and the corresponding SBITA subscription liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 are approximately $26.9 million. Additional disclosures of the implementation for GASB 96 are included in Notes 6, Note 9, and Note 10.

Other accounting standards that CPS is currently reviewing for applicability and potential impact on future financial statements include:

- GASB 99*, Omnibus 2022.* Statement issued in April 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature, which enables governments and other stakeholders easily locate and apply the correct accounting and financial reporting provisions; thereby, improving the consistency with which such provisions are applied. Better consistency and comparability improve the usefulness of information by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement establishes or amends accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to financial guarantees, derivative instruments, leases, public-public and public-private partnerships (PPPs), subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), the transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues, the focus of government-wide financial statements, and terminology. The requirements of this Statement apply to the financial statements of all state and local governments. Management has not determined what impact, if any, this Statement will have on its financial statements. This Statement is effective for the District's fiscal year ended as listed below:

    - The requirements in paragraphs 26–32 are effective upon issuance for the extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions ,disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63.

    - The requirements in paragraphs 4-10 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter for financial guarantees and derivative instruments, within scope of GASB 53.

- GASB 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-an Amendment of GASB 62.* Statement issued in June 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements by providing more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. In this statement; however, accounting changes are defined as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. When a new principle or methodology is changed, it should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, as part of those descriptions. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting: understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability.

  This Statement addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements, and provides the accounting and financial reporting requirements for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections as follows:

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Changes in accounting principles must be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, and these requirements apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement.

- Changes in error corrections must be reported retroactively by restating prior periods.

- Changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period.

- Changes to or within the financial reporting entity must be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period.

This Statement requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements, and descriptive information be disclosed in the financial statements notes of the (1) nature and (2) quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction, which should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated.

GASB 100 also addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI).

- For periods that are earlier than those included in the basic financial statements, information presented in RSI or SI should be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. Management has not determined what impact, if any, this Statement will have on its financial statements.

- GASB 101, *Compensated Absences*. Statement issued in June 2022. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This objective is achieved by (1) aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and (2) amending certain previously required disclosures. For financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this Statement requires that expenditures be recognized for the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. This Statement also amends the existing note disclosure requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences. Now, Governments entities are allowed to disclose only the net change in the liability, as long as they identify it as a net change, and they are no longer required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the liability for compensated absences.

This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through non cash means. GASB 101 also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that (1) has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statement and (2) has been used but not yet paid or settled measured at the amount of the cash payment or noncash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities.

- For a leave that has not been used, a liability should be recognized, when the (a) leave is attributable to services already rendered when an employee has performed the services required to earn the leave, and (b) leave that accumulates is carried forward from the reporting period in which it is earned to a future reporting period during which it may be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- For leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through non-cash means, a liability should be recognized, and the governmental entity should consider relevant factors such as employment policies related to compensated absences and historical information about the use or payment of compensated absences, in estimating the leave that is more likely than not to be used or otherwise paid or settled.

This Statement requires that “No” liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (3) leave that is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means.

- For leave that is more likely than not to be used for time off, paid in cash, settled through noncash means or conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits, a liability should not be included for compensated absences.

GASB 101 also requires that a liability for (1) certain types of compensated absences, including parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave not be recognized until the leave commences (2) specific types of compensated absences not be recognized until the leave is used.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. Management has not determined what impact, if any, this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB 102, Certain Risk Disclosures. Statement issued in December 2023. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government’s vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints that is currently not provided; as such, users will have better information with which to understand and anticipate certain risks to a government’s financial condition.

This Statement defines a concentration as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources. A constraint is a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority. Concentrations and constraints may limit a government’s ability to acquire resources or control spending.

This Statement requires a government to assess the following criteria:

- Whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact.

- Whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within twelve months of the date the financial statements are issued.

If a government determines that those criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, GASB 102 requires the government to disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature of the circumstances disclosed and the government’s vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The disclosure should include descriptions of the following:

- The concentration or constraint
- Each event associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact if the event had occurred or had begun to occur prior to the issuance of the financial statements
- Actions taken by the government prior to the issuance of the financial statements to mitigate the risk.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. Management has not determined what impact, if any, this Statement will have on its financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the government-wide entity as a whole. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities were prepared using the e*conomic resources measurement focu*s and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the GASB requirements of accounting and financial reporting for non-exchange transactions. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of resources that is applicable to future reporting periods and is reported in a separate section after assets. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisition of resources that is applicable to future reporting periods and is reported in a separate section after liabilities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not identified as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside CPS' taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from general revenues.

CPS reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Indirect expenses of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expense to each function. Interest on general long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information on all of the activities of CPS. Interfund balances have been removed from these statements.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. State and Federal grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Measurable means that the amount of the transaction can be determined. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, State aid, Federal aid, replacement taxes, IGA, and other revenue are considered to be available if collected within 60 days of fiscal year end, except for the following:

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- During fiscal year 2023, Cook County extended the deadline for second installment property tax payments from August 1 to November 1, without any penalties or late fees. The tax year 2022 tax rates were released and second installment tax bills sent out with a due date of December 1, 2023. This extension of the deadline resulted in a significant amount of Cook County taxpayers paying their taxes after CPS' traditional 60-day revenue recognition period, which would have resulted in a significant decline in property tax collections for CPS in fiscal year 2023. Therefore, under this highly unusual circumstance, CPS extended its' revenue recognition period for fiscal year 2023 from August 29, 2023 (60 days after year end) to December 19, 2023 (112 days after year end) for property taxes.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to derivatives, compensated absences, claims and judgments, other postemployment benefits, pension benefits and pollution remediation obligations, are recorded only when payment is due.

Funds

CPS reports its financial activities through the use of “fund accounting”. This is a system of accounting wherein transactions are reported in self-balancing sets of accounts to reflect results of activities. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained, consistent with legal and managerial requirements. A description of the activities of the various funds is provided below.

Governmental Funds

a. General Operating Fund

The General Operating Fund is established in compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Program Accounting Manual for Local Education Agencies. This fund is the primary operating fund of CPS and is made up of the following programs:

Educational Program
School Lunch Program
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Program
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Program
Workers’ and Unemployment Compensation/Tort Immunity Program
Public Building Commission Operations and Maintenance Program
Chicago Teacher’s Pension Fund (CTPF) Pension Levy Program
School Internal Account Program
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Program
Other Government-Funded Programs

b. Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund includes the following programs:
Capital Asset Program — This program is for the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds from the sale of certain Board real estate and other miscellaneous capital projects revenues from various sources as designated by the Board.

Capital Improvement Program — This program is for the receipt and expenditure of proceeds from the sale of Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Public Building Commission (PBC) Building Revenue Bonds, Dedicated Revenue Capital Improvement Tax Bonds, State of Illinois Construction Grants, Federal E-rate capital subsidies and other revenues for the purpose of building and improving schools as designated by the Board. The bonds are being repaid in the Debt Service Fund.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund includes the following program:

Bond Redemption and Interest Program — This program is for the receipt and expenditure of Replacement Taxes, City of Chicago Intergovernmental Agreement revenue, State of Illinois Construction Grants, General State Aid and other revenues as designated by the Board for the payment of interest and principal on specific bond issues.

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Fund Balances

Deposits and Investments

CPS' cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. In addition, State statutes authorize CPS to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. CPS' investments are reported at fair value.

Cash and Investments in Escrow

Certain proceeds of CPS' bond issuances, as well as certain assets set aside for their repayment, are classified as cash and investments in escrow on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

Property Tax Receivable

CPS records its property tax receivable amounts equal to the current year tax levy net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts. The allowance is recorded at 3.5% of the gross levy.

A calendar year's property tax levies are billed (extended) in two installments in the subsequent calendar year. Calendar year 2022 property taxes were levied for fiscal year 2023 in October 2022 and were billed in fiscal year 2023. In 2023, the installment due dates were March 1 and August 1 (subsequently revised by Cook County to December 1 without penalty). Property taxes unpaid after these dates accrue interest at the rate of 6.5% per diem. The treasurers of Cook and DuPage counties, who distribute such receipts to CPS, receive collections of property tax installments. CPS' property tax becomes a lien on real property on January 1 of the year for which it is levied. CPS does not record a receivable nor related deferred inflows of resources until the Board passes the levy for the current fiscal year.

Prepaid expense

Prepaid expense include payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the end of fiscal year. In governmental funds, fund balance equivalent to the year-end prepaid value is classified as nonspendable to indicate that portion of fund balance which is not available in a spendable form.

Interfund Activity

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e. the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

CPS will record leases for both lessee and lessor based on a single model lease accounting format, with the premise that leases are a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

For all subsequent reporting period after the initial implementation, CPS will apply the key requirements for lease accounting as listed below:

As a lessee, CPS will:

- Amortize the intangible asset over the shorter of useful life or lease term.
- Reduce liability by lease payments (less amount for interest expense).

As a lessor, CPS will:

- Continue to depreciate leased asset (unless indefinite life or required to be returned in its original or enhanced condition).
- Reduce receivable by lease payments (less payment needed to cover accrued interest).
- Recognize revenue over the lease term in a systematic and rational manner.

Lease Modifications:

- When existing leases are modified, such as changes in lease term or estimated payment amounts, As a lessee, CPS will remeasure the lease liability and adjust the right of use lease asset by the difference between modified liability and the liability immediately before the modification. As a lessor, CPS will remeasure the lease receivable on the effective date of modification and adjust the deferred inflow of resources by the difference of the two lease receivables.
- If new underlying assets are added and not unreasonably priced, lessor and lessee should report as new lease.

Lease Term Evaluation for Calculation Assessment :

- Non-cancelable period during which lessee has right to use the underlying asset
- Any periods in which the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to extend lease, if reasonably certain the option will be exercised by that party
- Any periods in which the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to terminate lease, if reasonably certain the option will not be exercised by that party
- Cancellable periods during which both lessee and lessor each have the option to terminate, or both parties must agree to extend are excluded.
- Fiscal funding/Cancellation clauses" will be ignored unless it's reasonably certain the clause will be exercised.

Reassessment of lease terms will occur only if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Lessee/lessor decides to exercise option that was not originally deemed reasonably certain to be exercised
- Lessee/lessor decides not to exercise option that was originally deemed reasonably certain to be exercised
- An event specified in contract that requires an extension or termination has taken place

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

CPS will record SBITAs per the guidance provided in GASB 96, with the premise that SBITAs are a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets, as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. For all subsequent reporting periods after the initial implementation, CPS will apply the key requirements for SBITA accounting as listed below:

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Recognize a right-to-use intangible asset that is amortized over the shorter of the useful life or lease term. The right-to-use asset will appropriately include or exclude costs related to the stages of implementation, as provided by GASB 96, and
- Recognize a subscription liability that is reduced by subscription payments (less amount for interest expense)

SBITA Subscription Term:

- Non-cancelable period during which CPS has the right to use the underlying IT assets
- Any periods in which CPS or the vendor has the sole option to extend the agreement, if reasonably certain the option will be exercised by that party
- Any periods in which CPS or the vendor has the sole option to terminate the agreement, if reasonably certain the option will not be exercised by that party
- Cancellable periods during which CPS and the vendor each have the option to terminate, or both parties must agree to extend are excluded.
- Fiscal funding/Cancellation clauses will be ignored unless it's reasonably certain the clause will be exercised

SBITA Modifications:

- When existing SBITA agreements are modified, such as changes in the contract term or estimated payment amounts, CPS will remeasure the subscription liability and adjust the right-to-use intangible asset by the different between the modified liability and the liability immediately before the modification.

Reassessment of SBITA terms will occur only if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- CPS receives an additional subscription asset by adding access to more underlying IT assets that were not included in the original SBITA contract and the increase in subscription payments does appear unreasonable based on the terms of the amended contract and professional judgment SBITA contract is amended during the reporting period resulting in a decrease of CPS' right to use the underlying IT asset (for example, the subscription term is shortened or the underlying IT assets are reduced).

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings, building improvements and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Land, buildings and building improvements are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The capitalization threshold for equipment is a unit cost of $25,000 or more. CPS also capitalizes internally developed software with a capitalization threshold of $75,000 or more. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Beginning in fiscal year 2005, CPS implemented procedures related to impaired assets. Generally, a capital asset is considered impaired when its service utility has declined significantly and the events or changes in the circumstances are unexpected or outside the normal life cycle. See Note 6 for additional information on impairments.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Depreciation of buildings and building improvements of CPS is calculated using the straight-line method. Equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method. CPS' capital assets have the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and building improvements	25-50
Administrative software/systems	20
Internally developed software	3
Equipment	5

Depreciation of buildings and building improvements placed in service prior to fiscal year 2002 was calculated using a composite rate that CPS estimated to be 32 years. For items placed in service subsequent to fiscal year 2001, CPS utilizes the estimated useful lives for specific components within the range noted above.

Vacation and Sick Pay

CPS provides vacation and sick pay benefits for substantially all of its employees. Accrued sick pay benefits were computed using the termination payment method. The liability for accrued vacation pay benefits was computed using the employees' actual daily wages.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as prepaid insurance, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable as reported includes the unamortized balances of bond premiums and discounts. Prepaid insurance costs are reported as other assets and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond insurance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Principal payments and issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pensions – In the government-wide financial statements, for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago and the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago and additions to/deductions from the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago and the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago and the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

OPEB – In the government-wide financial statements, for purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense and additions to/deductions from the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago.

Fund Balances

Within the governmental fund types, CPS' fund balances are reported in one of the following classifications:

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: a) not in spendable form or b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes, that is, when constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of CPS' highest level of decision-making authority. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless CPS removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. CPS' highest level of decision-making authority rests with CPS' Board of Education. CPS passes formal resolutions to commit their fund balances. There are no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2023.

Assigned – includes amounts that are constrained by CPS' *intent* to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: a) CPS' Board of Education itself or b) a body or official to which the Board of Education has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. As of June 30, 2023, CPS' Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes to the Chief Financial Officer. Within the other governmental fund types (debt service and capital projects) resources are assigned in accordance with the established fund purpose and approved budget/appropriation. Residual fund balances in these fund types that are not restricted or committed are reported as assigned.

Unassigned – includes the residual fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned within the general fund and deficit fund balances of other governmental funds.

In the General Operating Fund and other governmental funds (capital projects and debt service fund types), it is CPS' policy to consider restricted resources to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (i.e. committed, assigned or unassigned) fund balances are available, followed by committed and then assigned fund balances. Unassigned amounts are used only after the other resources have been used.

Net Position

The Statement of Net Position includes the following:

Net investment in capital assets — the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

Restricted for debt service — the component of net position with constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Restricted for capital projects — the component of net position with constraints placed on the use of capital project resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Restricted for grants and donations — the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the certain programs that consists of assets with constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors, (such as through debt covenants) grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Restricted for teacher's pension contributions — the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the certain programs that consist of assets with constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors, (such as through debt covenants) grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Restricted for school internal accounts — the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the certain programs that consist of assets with constraints placed on the use of resources are either: a) externally imposed by creditors, (such as through debt covenants) grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted — consists of net position that does not meet the criteria of the preceding categories.

Comparative Data

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with CPS' financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022, from which the summarized information was derived.

Management's Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

Annual budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for the General Operating, Capital Projects and Debt Service funds. Unencumbered appropriations, in General Operating and Debt Service funds, lapse at fiscal year-end.

Certain funding allocations (primarily Federal and State programs) are made to schools but may not be budgeted by account by the schools at the time the budget is adopted. These allocations are included in other fixed charges for budget purposes. During the fiscal year, upon receiving the appropriate approvals from the Office of Budget and Grants Management, transfers are made to the appropriate accounts. Actual expenditures are reflected in the appropriate accounts.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, account and, unit. The legal level of budgetary control is at the account level except for school-based discretionary programs. School-based discretionary program expenditures are governed by specific program policies and procedures. Board approval is required for all funding transfers. In addition, an amended budget is required for increases in total appropriation.

The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project-by-project basis. Budgeted amounts in the Capital Projects Fund represent the entire project budget for projects that were expected to commence in fiscal year 2023. Actual expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund include expenditures on projects that were budgeted in the current and prior fiscal years.

NOTE 3. PROPERTY TAXES AND STATE AID REVENUE (continued)

a. *Property Taxes* — CPS levies property taxes using tax levy rates established by statute and an equalized assessed valuation (EAV) estimated by CPS. The maximum billing (extension) of property taxes for the rate-limited Educational Levy in any calendar year is limited to the lesser of the tax rate established by statute multiplied by the EAV known at the time the final calendar year tax bills are calculated by the Cook and DuPage County Clerks, or the tax rates established by statute multiplied by the prior year EAV. Property taxes for the levies that are not rate-limited are levied based on the estimated requirements for such funds.

As part of the annual budgetary process, CPS adopts a resolution each December in which it is determined to levy real estate taxes. In fiscal year 2023, CPS adopted a resolution for tax levy in October 2022. This tax levy resolution imposes property taxes in terms of a dollar amount. The Truth in Taxation Law requires that notice in prescribed form must be published and a public hearing must be held if the aggregate annual levy exceeds 105% of the levy of the preceding year.

Since the 1994 levy year, CPS has been subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL). The PTELL, commonly known as the property-tax cap, is designed to limit the increases in property taxes billed for non-home rule taxing districts. The growth in a taxing district's aggregate extension base is limited to the lesser of 5% or the increase in the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the year preceding the levy year. The CPI used is for all urban consumers for all items as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This limitation can be increased for a taxing body with voter approval. The PTELL allows a taxing district to receive a limited annual increase in tax extensions on existing property, plus an additional amount for new construction. This limit slows the growth of revenues to taxing districts when property values and assessments are increasing faster than the rate of inflation.

Legal limitations on tax rates and the rates extended in calendar years 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Maximum 2023 Legal Limit	Tax Rates Extended Per $100 of EAV 2023	Tax Rates Extended Per $100 of EAV 2022
General Operating Fund:			
Educational	(A)	$ 2.959	$ 2.786
Teachers' Pension	(B)	0.567	0.532
Workers' and Unemployment/Tort Immunity	(C)	0.084	0.089
Levy Adjustment	(F)	0.052	0.033
Debt Service Fund:			
Public Building Commission Leases Program	(D)	—	—
Capital Fund:			
Capital Improvement	(E)	0.039	0.021
Bonds & Interest	(D)	0.055	0.055
		$ 3.757	$ 3.517

A. The maximum legal limit for educational purposes under PTELL cannot exceed $5.00 per $100 of EAV (105 ILCS 5/34-53), and the total amount billed (extended) under the General Operating Fund is subject to the PTELL as described above.

B. The tax cap limitation contained in the PTELL does not apply to the taxes levies by CPS for the Teacher Pension. The law creating the Teacher Pension levy became effective in 2016 (105 ILCS 5/34-53). For calendar years 2022 and 2023, the Teacher Pension levy tax rate cannot exceed $0.567 per $100 of EAV. Property tax collections for the Teacher Pension levy are paid directly to the Chicago Teacher Pension Fund by the County Treasurer.

NOTE 3. PROPERTY TAXES AND STATE AID REVENUE

C. These tax rates are not limited by law, but are subject to the PTELL as described above.

D. The tax cap limitation contained in the PTELL does not apply to the taxes levied by CPS to make its lease payments related to the certificates of participation debt obligations.

E. The tax cap limitation contained in the PTELL does not apply to the taxes levied by CPS for the Capital Improvement Tax (CIT). Per (105 ILCS 5/34-53.5), the CIT act became effective in 2002 and requires the initial levy of the CIT made by the Board to be authorized by a one-time approval of the Chicago City Council, which approved the CIT in 2015. The CIT Act establishes maximum authorized amounts of the CIT that can be levied each calendar year equal to the cumulative inflationary growth on a base of $142.5 million starting in 2003.

F. The tax cap limitation contained in the PTELL does not apply to the fund for Levy Adjustment. Starting in Tax Year 2021, CPS received an additional Levy Adjustment consisting of refunds that should have been received in prior years.

Note: The City of Chicago established a Transit TIF levy to provide a portion of the matching funds required to leverage more than $1 billion in federal funding for Chicago Transit Authority capital projects. The City received its first Transit TIF distribution on July 11, 2017. A portion of the levy was distributed to various taxing districts within the City including Chicago Public Schools. CPS' portion of the Transit TIF was received in one identifiable agency (091). No levy has been mandated or established by CPS for these funds. The incremental revenue generated by the Transit TIF was $99.2 million at gross. The tax cap limitation contained in the PTELL does not apply to the taxes received by CPS for the Transit TIF.

b. State Aid — the components of State Aid as reported in the financial statements are as follows ($000's):

	Fund Financial Statements	Government-wide Financial Statements
Revenues:		
Evidence based funding unrestricted revenue	$1,705,081	$1,716,020
State pension contribution revenue	308,673	277,497
Other restricted state revenue	362,697	380,965
Total state aid	$2,376,451	$2,374,482
Program revenue:		
Benefit payments		(658,462)
Non-program general state aid		$1,716,020

NOTE 4. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments held in the name of CPS are controlled and managed by CPS' Treasury Department; however, custody is maintained by the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, who is the designated ex-officio Treasurer of CPS under the Illinois School Code. Custody is not maintained by the Treasurer of the City of Chicago for cash and investments in escrow and the schools' internal accounts. The cash and investments in escrow in the General Fund represent deposits for the repayment of short-term borrowing held by an escrow agent. The cash and investments in escrow in the Debt Service Fund represent the amount available for debt service payments on the Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds. The cash and investments in escrow in the Capital Projects Fund represent the unspent proceeds from the Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds and other revenues.

Cash and Deposits

With the exception of school internal accounts as designated by the Board, the Municipal Code of Chicago requires that cash be deposited only in chartered banks or savings and loan associations that are on the City of Chicago's approved depository listing. The ordinances allow only regularly organized State or national banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Federal and State savings and loan associations insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation located within the City of Chicago, to be designated depositories.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, CPS deposits may not be returned. The CPS Investment Policy requires collateral with an aggregate fair value of not less than 110% of the original acquisition price, including principal and accrued interest, on depository account balances, banker's acceptances and certificates of deposit unless the bank meets certain rating requirements and or asset unless either: 1) the bank has assets exceeding $500,000,000; or 2) the applicable instrument is insured at the time of purchase by an entity with long-term ratings in one of the highest two classifications without regard to gradation, in which case collateralization is not required. Collateral for the CPS' bank accounts are held by a third-party custodian in the name of the City of Chicago Treasurer for the benefit of CPS. Collateral shall be only those securities authorized as allowable investments.

As of June 30, 2023, the book amount of CPS' deposit accounts was $68.5 million and the bank balances totaled $74.9 million as of June 30, 2023. The difference between the book and bank balances primarily represents checks that have been issued but have not yet cleared as of June 30, 2023. The bank balance was covered by Federal depository insurance and by collateral held by third-party custodians.

Cash and Investments Held in School Internal Accounts represents the book balance for checking and investments for individual schools.

Investments

CPS' investments are authorized under the Illinois Compiled Statutes Finance Investment Act. CPS' Investment Policy is derived from this Act. The CPS Investment Policy authorizes CPS to invest in obligations guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, certificates of deposit constituting direct obligations of banks, commercial paper, money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements that mature within 330 days, certain U.S. Government agency securities, and certain State and municipal securities that are rated at the time of purchase at A1/A+ or better by a rating service of nationally recognized expertise in rating bonds of states and their political subdivision. All mutual funds purchased invest in eligible securities outlined in the parameters of the CPS Investment Policy and meet certain other regulatory requirements.

The CPS Investment Policy contains the following stated objectives:

- Safety of Principal. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that provides for the preservation of principal in the overall portfolio.

- Liquidity. The investment portfolio shall be sufficiently liquid to meet all reasonably anticipated operating and cash flow requirements.

NOTE 4. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

- Rate of Return. The investment portfolio shall be constructed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return through budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and liquidity needs.
- Diversification. The investment portfolio shall be diversified to avoid incurring unreasonable risks associated with specific securities or financial institutions.

Custodial Credit Risk — All CPS investment securities shall be held by a third party custodian in accordance with municipal ordinances to the extent required by state statute. The CPS treasurer shall periodically review the approved depositories to evaluate counterparty risk. In order to further reduce custodial risk, investments are registered and held in the name of CPS. The collateral requirements for investments with depository balances is the same as those for cash and deposits (disclosed above). Repurchase agreement investments are required to have collateral not less than 102% of the acquisition price.

At June 30, 2023, CPS had the following cash, investments and maturities ($000's):

	Ratings	Carrying Amount	Maturities Less Than 1 Year	Maturities 1 to 5 Years	Maturities 5 to 10 Years
U.S. Government Treasury Notes	AA+/Aaa	$ 355,374	$ 296,077	$ 59,297	$ —
Commercial Paper	A1+/A1/P-1	55,900	55,900	—	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAAm/Aaa-mf	787,728	787,728	—	—
Total Investments		$ 1,199,002	$ 1,139,705	$ 59,297	$ —
Cash and CDs		68,504			
Total Cash and Investments		$ 1,267,506			

Interest Rate Risk — The CPS Investment Policy requires maintenance of a two-tiered portfolio which limits the average maturity of the Liquidity Cash Management tier of the portfolio to six months, limits the average maturity of the Enhanced Cash Management tier of the portfolio to five years and limits the maturity of any single issue in the Enhanced Cash Management tier of the portfolio to ten years.

Credit Risk — CPS' Investment Policy limits investment in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by at least two standard rating services. As of June 30, 2023, Moody's Investment Service rated CPS' investments in banker's acceptances and commercial paper A1+ or A1 by Standard and Poor's, and P-1 by Moody's. As of June 30, 2023, Standard and Poor's rated CPS' investments in money market mutual funds AAAm/Aaa-mf and municipal securities as A1/A+ or better as required by the CPS Investment Policy.

Concentration of Credit Risk — As of June 30, 2023, no issuer represented over 5% of total investments. Investments issued by the U.S. government and government agencies and investments in mutual funds are excluded from the concentration of credit risk.

NOTE 4. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

CPS categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. CPS has the following recurring fair value measurements ($000's) as of June 30, 2023 using a matrix pricing model:

	June 30, 2023	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value:				
Debt securities				
U.S. Government Treasury Notes	$ 355,374	$ 296,077	$ 59,297	$ —
Total Cash and Investments	$ 355,374	$ 296,077	$ 59,297	$ —

Money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less and are held by governments other than external investment pools are measured at amortized cost and therefore excluded from the above fair value table. This exclusion includes money market funds and commercial paper held by CPS in the amount of $843.6 million.

The following table provides a summary of CPS' total cash and investments by fund type as of June 30, 2023 ($000's):

Fund	Totals
General Operating Fund	$ 127,851
Capital Projects Funds	186,065
Debt Service Funds	953,590
Total Cash and Investments	$ 1,267,506

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Receivables as of June 30, 2023 for CPS, net of the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts, are as follows ($000's):

	General Operating Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Fund Financial Statements	Government - Wide Financial Statements
Property taxes	$ 1,850,767	$ 37,916	$ 15,904	$ 1,904,587	$ 1,904,587
Replacement taxes	100,364	—	—	100,364	100,364
State aid	205,541	4,884	—	210,425	210,425
Federal aid	305,121	269	3,080	308,470	308,470
Lease Receivable	59,277	—	—	59,277	59,277
Other	97,063	39,630	5,120	141,813	141,813
Total receivables	$ 2,618,133	$ 82,699	$ 24,104	$ 2,724,936	$ 2,724,936
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles – property tax	(124,228)	(1,326)	(1,853)	(127,407)	(127,407)
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles – state aid	—	(713)	—	(713)	(713)
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles – other	(6,099)	(24,994)	—	(31,093)	(31,093)
Total receivables, net	$ 2,487,806	$ 55,666	$ 22,251	$ 2,565,723	$ 2,565,723

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows ($000's):

Government-wide activities:	Beginning Balance*	Increases	Decreases and Transfers to In-Service	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land**	$ 422,675	$ 84,697	$ —	$ 507,372
Construction in progress**	1,386,886	526,854	(291,335)	1,622,405
Total capital assets not being depreciated	$ 1,809,561	$ 611,551	$ (291,335)	$ 2,129,777
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized:				
Buildings and improvements	$ 10,221,664	$ 305,807	$ (23,363)	$ 10,504,108
Equipment and administrative software	198,988	546	(1,002)	198,532
Internally developed software	3,076	—	(92)	2,984
Intangible right to use leased buildings	111,893	31,990	(1,368)	142,515
Intangible right to use leased equipment	883	—	—	883
Intangible right to use subscription based software*	25,724	9,335	—	35,059
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized	$ 10,562,228	$ 347,678	$ (25,825)	$ 10,884,081
Total capital assets	$ 12,371,789	$ 959,229	$ (317,160)	$ 13,013,858
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	$ (5,320,162)	$ (299,703)	$ 22,255	$ (5,597,610)
Equipment and administrative software	(159,278)	(6,425)	744	(164,959)
Internally developed software	(3,076)		92	(2,984)
Intangible right to use leased buildings	(12,527)	(14,388)	774	(26,141)
Intangible right to use leased equipment	(442)	(441)	—	(883)
Intangible right to use subscription based software	—	(7,683)	—	(7,683)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortized	$ (5,495,485)	$ (328,640)	$ 23,865	$ (5,800,260)
Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	$ 6,876,304	$ 630,589	$ (293,295)	$ 7,213,598

*Note: The beginning balance of FY23 was restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 in FY23.

**Note: A capital asset for land totaling $10.3 million was recognized due to the implementation of GASB 94 in FY23. During fiscal year 2023, CPS implemented GASB 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. CPS identified one PPP arrangement subject to GASB 94 in which CPS leased a parcel of land for 95 years for the sole purpose of constructing and operating a new neighborhood high school. Per the agreement, there are no limitations to the nature and extent of the rights provided to CPS provided that CPS successfully constructs and operates the school. CPS has identified two PPP components related to the agreement – a building in construction asset and a land asset – and notes that no significant construction has begun for either asset as of the date of the financial statements as outlined in Note 1.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation/amortization and impairment expense were charged to functions/programs of CPS as follows ($000's):

	Depreciation Expenses	Impairment Expenses
Governmental activities:		
Instruction	$ 200,081	$ 820
Pupil support services	39,966	170
Administrative support services	20,374	87
Facilities support services	32,565	139
Instructional support services	24,790	106
Food services	10,864	46
Total depreciation expense	$ 328,640	$ 1,368

Asset Impairment

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, impaired capital assets that will no longer be used are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value. In the absence of a property appraisal, the book values were adjusted to zero. Management reviews capital assets at year-end for impairment.

During fiscal year 2023, as CPS reviewed pending real estate transactions related to school actions for closed schools or schools to be closed, CPS recognized impairments totaling $1.4 million related to various properties.

Construction Commitments

CPS had active construction projects as of June 30, 2023. These projects include new construction and renovations of schools. At fiscal year-end, CPS had approximately $73.5 million in outstanding construction commitments.

NOTE 7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Interfund Balances

Interfund transfers are defined as the flow of assets, such as cash or goods, without equivalent flows of assets in return. Interfund borrowings are reflected as “Due to/from Other Funds” on the accompanying governmental fund financial statements ($000’s):

General Operating Fund:		
Due From Capital Improvement Program	$	25,835
Due From Bond Redemption and Interest Program		9,656
Total — Net due from (to) other funds	$	35,491
Capital Projects Fund:		
Capital Improvement Program — Due To General Operating Fund	$	(25,835)
Total — Net due from (to) other funds	$	(25,835)
Debt Service Fund:		
Bond Redemption and Interest Program — Due to General Operating Fund	$	(9,656)

The purpose of interfund balances is to present transactions that are to be repaid between major programs at year-end. The balances result from operating transactions between funds and are repaid during the fiscal year within the normal course of business.

The interfund balance due from the Capital Improvement Program to the General Operating Fund is expected to be repaid through a future bond issue.

Interfund Transfers

In fiscal year 2023, CPS transferred $4.3 million of debt restructuring savings to General Operating Fund from the Debt Service Fund.

NOTE 8. SHORT-TERM DEBT

2021 Tax Anticipation Notes

During fiscal year 2023, CPS closed on issuances of 2021 Educational Purposes Tax Anticipation Notes (2021 TANS) with a total par amount of $950 million. The 2021 TANS were issued as follows ($000s):

Description	Issuance Date		Amount
Series 2021B-3	July 5, 2022	$	200,000
Series 2021B-4	July 21, 2022	$	200,000
Series 2021A-5	September 8, 2022	$	150,000
Series 2021A-6	September 22, 2022	$	100,000
Series 2021A-7	October 6, 2022	$	150,000
Series 2021C-3	October 13, 2022	$	150,000

The 2021 TANS were backed by the second installment of CPS' 2021 Education Property Tax Levy. The tax levy collected by the counties was disbursed to a trustee and used to repay the TANS. When balances of the issues were fully repaid, all remaining levy monies were disbursed to CPS. The repayment date for the Series 2021 TANS was January 10, 2023.

2022 Tax Anticipation Notes

During fiscal year 2023, CPS closed on two lines of 2022 Educational Purposes Tax Anticipation Notes (2022 TANS) with a total par amount of $950 million for working capital purposes. The Series 2022 TANS were issued as direct placements with investors. The TANS provided liquidity support within the fiscal year.

The 2022 TANs were issued as follows ($000s):

Description	Issuance Date		Amount
Series 2022A-1	November 30, 2022	$	200,000
Series 2022A-2	January 6, 2023	$	100,000
Series 2022B-1	January 26, 2023	$	150,000
Series 2022A-3	February 14, 2023	$	150,000
Series 2022B-2	February 14, 2023	$	350,000

Each of the 2022 TANS are backed by CPS' 2022 Education Property Tax Levy collected in two installments in 2023. The tax levy collected by the counties are disbursed to a trustee and used to repay the TANS. When balances of the issues are fully repaid, all remaining levy monies are disbursed to CPS. The first installment property tax collections for tax year 2022 were used to repay $950 million of the 2022 TANS by the end of fiscal year 2023.

NOTE 8. SHORT-TERM DEBT (continued)

Outstanding Short-Term Notes Balances

As of June 30, 2023, no short-term notes were outstanding. The total amount drawn on the issues is reported as a separate line item on the statement of net position and therefore, none of the issues are included in Note 9 summarizing the changes in long-term debt. Any amount of short-term notes drawn and paid off subsequent to year-end is discussed further in Note 17.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows ($000's):

Short-Term Debt	Balance June 30, 2022	Draws	Repayments	Balance June 30, 2023
Tax Anticipation Notes	$ —	$ 1,900,000	$ (1,900,000)	$ —

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NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows ($000's):

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2023	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation long-term debt	$ 7,769,268	$ —	$ (219,152)	$ 7,550,116	$ 216,717
Capital improvement tax long-term debt	880,480	520,835	—	1,401,315	—
Add unamortized premium (discount)	216,274	15,055	(17,427)	213,902	—
Add accretion of capital appreciation bonds	663,486	48,681	(69,063)	643,104	66,738
Subtotal of debt, including premiums and discounts	$ 9,529,508	$ 584,571	$ (305,642)	$ 9,808,437	$ 283,455
Lease Liability*	102,118	31,991	(12,019)	122,090	12,665
IT Subscription Liability*	25,724	9,335	(8,155)	26,904	8,185
Total debt and lease liabilities	$ 9,657,350	$ 625,897	$ (325,816)	$ 9,957,431	$ 304,305
Other liabilities:					
Other accrued liabilities	$ 30,135	$ 17,319	$ (30,135)	$ 17,319	$ 17,319
Net pension liability *	14,727,410	3,901,941	(2,617,551)	16,011,800	—
Total other postemployment benefits liability*	3,304,981	(568,772)	(293,742)	2,442,467	—
Other benefits and claims*	489,914	44,092	(49,940)	484,066	46,922
Other liability*	87,513	—	(10,939)	76,574	10,939
Total other liabilities	$18,639,953	$ 3,394,580	$(3,002,307)	$19,032,226	$ 75,180
Total long-term obligations	$28,297,303	$ 4,020,477	$(3,328,123)	$28,989,657	$ 379,485

*Note: Other benefits and claims due within one year were included under Accrued payroll and benefits, Other liability due within one year included under Accounts Payable; IT Subscription Liability and Lease Liabilities due within one year were included under Current portion of long-term debt, lease and subscription in the Statement of Net Position. General Operating funds are mainly used to liquidate pension and OPEB liabilities..

Note: The beginning balance for FY23 was restated due to the implementation of GASB 96 in FY23.

General Obligation and Capital Improvement Tax Bonds

CPS issued the following long-term debt in fiscal year 2023:

Dedicated Capital Improvement Tax Bonds Series 2023

In March 2023, CPS issued fixed-rate $520.8 million Dedicated Capital Improvement Tax Bonds Series 2023 (the "Series 2023CIT" Bonds") with an original issue premium of $15.1 million.

The proceeds of the Series 2023CIT Bonds were used to finance continued implementation of the Board's Capital Improvement Program, fund capitalized interest, and pay the costs of issuance.

The Series 2023CIT Bonds are limited obligations payable from and secured by a levy of Capital Improvement Taxes. The CIT Bonds are not general obligations of the Board and neither the full faith and credit nor the general taxing power of the Board is pledged to, or otherwise available for, the payment of the principal of or interest on the CIT Bonds.

NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The current portion of long-term debt and long-term lease liability is comprised of the following ($000's):

Bonds	$	216,717
Accreted Interest		66,738
Lease liability		12,665
IT Subscription Liabilities		8,185
Total Current Portion	$	304,305

The Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds are being repaid in the Debt Service Fund from Evidence Based Funding, Replacement Tax revenue, revenue from Intergovernmental Agreements with the City of Chicago, and subsidies from the federal government, and then from a separate tax levy associated with each series of bonds.

Interest rates on fixed rate bonds range from 1.75% to 7.00%. As of June 30, 2023, there were no variable rate bonds outstanding.

Debt service requirements for the fixed rate Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds are scheduled as follows ($000's):

Fiscal Year(s)	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 216,717	$ 446,807	$ 663,524
2025	225,908	438,095	664,004
2026	494,481	432,935	927,417
2027	308,865	420,779	729,644
2028	259,819	402,257	662,076
2029-2033	1,531,405	1,968,090	3,499,495
2034-2038	1,299,555	1,066,863	2,366,418
2039-2043	1,575,295	682,173	2,257,468
2044-2048	1,638,070	195,834	1,833,904
Total	$ 7,550,116	$ 6,053,834	$ 13,603,950

Accreted Interest

Interest and maturities include acceptable interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds as follows ($000's):

Series	Accreted Interest June 30, 2022	Increase	Payment	Accreted Interest June 30, 2023
1998B-1	$ 406,895	$ 28,563	$ (45,676)	$ 389,782
1999A	252,346	18,184	(23,386)	247,144
2019A	4,245	1,933	—	6,178
Total	$ 663,486	$ 48,680	$ (69,062)	$ 643,104

Dedicated Revenue Capital Improvement Tax Bonds

Dedicated Revenue Capital Improvement Tax Bonds (CIT Bonds) issued by the Board are limited obligations payable from and secured by a levy of Capital Improvement Taxes. The CIT Bonds are not general obligations of the Board and neither the full faith and credit nor the general taxing power of the Board is pledged to, or otherwise available for, the payment of the principal of or interest on the CIT Bonds. The CIT bonds were issued at a fixed rated and designated as Dedicated Revenue Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds. The proceeds of all series of issued bonds were used to finance permitted capital improvement projects, make a deposit into a consolidated reserve account, fund capitalized interest, and pay costs of issuance.

NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Debt service requirements for the CIT Bonds are as follows ($000's):

Fiscal Year(s)	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ —	$ 81,451	$ 81,451
2025	—	79,703	79,703
2026	—	79,703	79,703
2027	—	79,703	79,703
2028	—	79,703	79,703
2029-2033	56,215	398,513	454,728
2034-2038	331,665	347,917	679,582
2039-2043	436,870	242,720	679,590
2044-2048	576,565	103,020	679,585
Total	$ 1,401,315	$ 1,492,433	$ 2,893,748

Defeased Debt

There was no defeased debt outstanding as of June 30, 2023.

Legal Debt Limit

Per Illinois school code (105 ILCS, Sec.19-1 heading), the legal debt limit of the District was $13.4 billion based upon 13.8 percent of its 2022 equalized assessed valuation of $96.9 billion. The District has no outstanding debt subject to the legal debt margin as of June 30, 2023.

NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The following is a summary of changes in Long-term debt outstanding ($000's):

Series	Original Amount Issued	Debt Purpose	Interest Rate	Final Maturity	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2022
2023CIT	520,835	Capital Improvement	5.00% to 5.75%	04/1/2048	$ —
2022B	372,170	Refunding	4.00%	12/1/2041	372,170
2022A	500,000	Capital Improvement	4.00% to 5.00%	12/1/2047	500,000
2021B	107,505	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2033	100,975
2021A	450,000	Capital Improvement	5.00%	12/1/2046	450,000
2019B	123,795	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2041	123,295
2019A	225,284	Refunding	2.89% to 5.00%	12/1/2030	225,284
2018D	313,280	Capital Improvement	5.00%	12/1/2046	313,280
2018C	450,115	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2046	419,490
CIT 2018	86,000	Capital Improvement	5.00%	4/1/2046	86,000
2018B	10,220	Refunding	6.75% to 7.00%	12/1/2042	4,730
2018A	552,030	Refunding	4.00% to 5.00%	12/1/2035	507,165
2017H	280,000	Capital Improvement	5.00%	12/1/2046	280,000
2017G	126,500	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2044	126,500
2017F	165,510	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2024	96,695
2017D	79,325	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2031	62,960
2017C	351,485	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2034	282,590
2017B	215,000	Refunding	6.75% to 7.00%	12/1/2022	215,000
2017A	285,000	Capital Improvement/Working Capital	7.00%	12/1/2046	285,000
CIT 2017	64,900	Capital Improvement	5.00%	4/1/2046	64,900
CIT 2016	729,580	Capital Improvement	5.75% to 6.10%	4/1/2046	729,580
2016B	150,000	Capital Improvement	6.50%	12/1/2046	150,000
2016A	725,000	Capital Improvement/Refunding	7.00%	12/1/2044	725,000
2015E	20,000	Capital Improvement	5.13%	12/1/2032	20,000
2015C	280,000	Capital Improvement	5.25%	12/1/2039	280,000
2012B	109,825	Refunding	5.00%	12/1/2034	109,825
2012A	468,915	Capital Improvement	5.00%	12/1/2042	468,915
2010D	125,000	Capital Improvement	6.52%	3/1/2036	125,000
2010C	257,125	Capital Improvement	6.32%	11/1/2029	257,125
2009G	254,240	Capital Improvement	1.75%	12/15/2025	254,240
2009E	518,210	Capital Improvement	4.682% to 6.14%	12/1/2039	482,615
2005A	193,585	Refunding	5.00% to 5.50%	12/1/2031	125,670
1999A	532,553	Capital Improvement/Refunding	4.30% to 5.30%	12/1/2031	235,192
1998B-1	328,714	Capital Improvement	4.55% to 5.22%	12/1/2031	170,552
Total Bonds					$ 8,649,748

NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Series	Accreted Interest	Principal and Accreted Interest June 30, 2022	Issuances	Retirements	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2023	Accreted Interest	Principal and Accreted Interest June 30, 2023
2023CIT	$ —	$ —	$ 520,835	—	$ 520,835	$ —	$ 520,835
2022B	—	372,170	—	(8,720)	363,450	—	363,450
2022A	—	500,000	—	—	500,000	—	500,000
2021B	—	100,975	—	(7,235)	93,740	—	93,740
2021A	—	450,000	—	—	450,000	—	450,000
2019B	—	123,295	—	(6,900)	116,395	—	116,395
2019A	4,245	229,529	—	—	225,284	6,178	231,462
2018D	—	313,280	—	—	313,280	—	313,280
2018C	—	419,490	—	(41,930)	377,560	—	377,560
CIT 2016	—	86,000	—	—	86,000	—	86,000
2018B	—	4,730	—	(4,730)	—	—	—
2018A	—	507,165	—	(23,785)	483,380	—	483,380
2017H	—	280,000	—	—	280,000	—	280,000
2017G	—	126,500	—	—	126,500	—	126,500
2017F	—	96,695	—	(27,300)	69,395	—	69,395
2017D	—	62,960	—	(5,775)	57,185	—	57,185
2017C	—	282,590	—	(23,700)	258,890	—	258,890
2017B	—	215,000	—	—	215,000	—	215,000
2017A	—	285,000	—	—	285,000	—	285,000
CIT 2017	—	64,900	—	—	64,900	—	64,900
CIT 2016	—	729,580	—	—	729,580	—	729,580
2016B	—	150,000	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
2016A	—	725,000	—	—	725,000	—	725,000
2015E	—	20,000	—	—	20,000	—	20,000
2015C	—	280,000	—	—	280,000	—	280,000
2012B	—	109,825	—	—	109,825	—	109,825
2012A	—	468,915	—	—	468,915	—	468,915
2010D	—	125,000	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
2010C	—	257,125	—	—	257,125	—	257,125
2009G	—	254,240	—	—	254,240	—	254,240
2009E	—	482,615	—	(7,855)	474,760	—	474,760
2005A	—	125,670	—	(9,750)	115,920	—	115,920
1999A	252,345	487,536	—	(32,849)	202,343	247,142	449,485
1998B-1	406,896	577,449	—	(18,624)	151,929	389,784	541,713
Total Bonds	$ 663,486	$ 9,313,234	$ 520,835	$ (219,153)	$ 8,951,431	$643,104	$ 9,594,535
Less Current Portion		(288,215)					(283,455)
For Net Premium/(Discount)		216,274					213,902
Total Long-term Debit, net of current portion and premium/(discount)		$ 9,241,293					$ 9,524,982

NOTE 10. LEASE/SUBSCRIPTION BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITAs)

Lessee

Real Property

CPS has entered into agreements with various property owners to lease space used for school facilities, office space, storage space, and parking lots. In FY23, CPS had 31 agreements in place with real property landlords. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded $121.7 million in lease liabilities related to these agreements.

During FY 2023, CPS recognized $11.1 million in lease payments and $3.2 million in interest expenditures related to the lease agreements. For each lease agreement, CPS used an interest rate that ranged from 0.79% to 4.11% depending on the lease term. The interest rates were determined based on an internal analysis performed of CPS's incremental borrowing rates, taking into consideration the interest rates of U.S. Treasury securities as well as the interest rates of recent CPS bond issuances.

The property with the largest lease obligation is for CPS's main office located at One North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. CPS leases premises in the property from OND Property LLC. The lease agreement took effect on February 11, 2014, and has been amended three (3) times to extend the term and to increase the area of the premises rented. The lease agreement's term ends on November 30, 2034. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded $65.5 million in lease liabilities related to this agreement with OND Property LLC. During FY 2023, CPS recognized $4.3 million in lease payments and $1.6 million in interest expenditures related to this lease agreement.

Leased Real Property activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows ($000's)

Fiscal Year		Leased Real Property	
Ending June 30	Principal ('000)	Interest ('000)	Total ('000)
2024	$ 12,382	$ 3,228	$ 15,610
2025	13,164	2,785	15,949
2026	8,769	2,529	11,298
2027	8,830	2,310	11,140
2028	9,016	2,084	11,100
2029-2043	69,566	9,915	79,481
Total	$ 121,727	$ 22,851	$ 144,578

Office Equipment

CPS has a master lease agreement with Ricoh USA, Inc. for the purchase or lease of output devices in schools and offices throughout CPS. The master lease agreement took effect on July 1, 2020 and had an original term that ended on June 30, 2022. It is cancellable with 30 days of written notice. The agreement also includes two renewal periods of one (1) year each. CPS elected to exercise the first and second options to renew the lease for the option periods commencing July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2025.

The master lease agreement provides for variable pricing throughout the course of the lease as the various locations add or remove devices from service and the total compensation for the remaining renewal periods is capped at $20 million. Upon termination, CPS has the option to purchase equipment or the equipment will be collected and returned to the vendor.

NOTE 10. LEASE /SUBSCRIPTION BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITAs) (continued)

During FY 2023, CPS recognized $0.29 million in lease payments and $0.01 million in interest expenditures related to the Ricoh master lease agreement. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded $0.36 million in lease liabilities related to the agreement. CPS used an interest rate of 1.17% for this lease. The interest rate was determined based on an internal analysis performed of CPS's incremental borrowing rates, taking into consideration the interest rates of U.S. Treasury securities as well as the interest rates of recent CPS bond issuances.

Fiscal Year	Leased Equipment		
Ending June 30	Principal ('000)	Interest ('000)	Total ('000)
2024	$ 283	$ 3	$ 286
2025	80	—	80
Total	$ 363	$ 3	$ 366

Lessor

Real Property

CPS has entered into agreements to lease CPS real properties to various organizations for the use of CPS premises as office space, storage space, and parking lots. Each agreement was negotiated and modified, as appropriate, based on the individual tenant's requirements and the availability of the properties. The term of each agreement, together with all renewals, normally does not exceed 10 years. In FY23, CPS had 12 agreements in place with real property tenants. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded $1.1 million in lease receivable related to these agreements.

During the fiscal year, CPS collected $0.58 million in lease payments and $0.02 million in interest revenue related to the lease agreements. For each agreement, CPS used an annual interest rate that ranged from 1.8% to 4.106% depending on the lease term. The interest rates were determined based on an internal analysis performed of CPS's incremental borrowing rates, taking into consideration the interest rates of U.S. Treasury securities as well as the interest rates of recent CPS bond issuances.

In 2002, CPS entered into a lease agreement with Perspectives Charter School, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, for premises located at 1915 South Federal Street, Chicago, Illinois. The term of the lease started on August 1, 2002 and will end on June 30, 2042. From August 1, 2002 until June 30, 2034, rent payments amount to $1.00 per year or portion thereof. Starting July 1, 2034 until the end of the lease term, rent payments will amount to $250,000 per year. As the rent paid in FY 2022 was a nominal amount, this lease agreement did not constitute an exchange or exchange-like transaction during the fiscal year. Thus, it was not treated as GASB 87 eligible in FY 2023.

	Real Property Lease Receivable			
	Balance at July 01, 2022 ('000)	Additions ('000)	Deletions* ('000)	Balance at June 30, 2023 ('000)
Lease Receivable	$ 1,732	$ —	$ (582)	$ 1,150
Total leases receivable	$ 1,732	$ —	$ (582)	$ 1,150

Note:

*Deletions pertain to the amount of lease payments applicable to the principal made in FY23 and the lease principal amounts for lessor contracts that were terminated in FY23.

NOTE 10. LEASE /SUBSCRIPTION BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITAs) (continued)

Lessor

Telecommunications

CPS has entered into lease agreements with various telecommunications carriers for the use of CPS properties, including school sites, for placement of telecommunications equipment. Each agreement was negotiated and modified, as appropriate, based on individual carrier requirements. There are instances in which school sites have multiple agreements with different carriers. The term for each agreement may be comprised of an initial term and renewal terms. The initial term of each agreement, together with all renewals, does not exceed 25 years. The license fees are paid by the carriers to CPS annually at the beginning of each year. In FY23, CPS had 106 agreements in place with telecommunication carriers. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded $58.1 million in lease receivable related to the agreements.

During the fiscal year, CPS recognized $3.4 million in lease payments, which are part of the $5.3 million in “Deletions” reported in the table below. CPS also recognized $1.4 million in interest revenue related to the lease agreements. For each lease agreement, CPS used an annual interest rate that ranged from 1.8% to 4.106% depending on the lease term. The interest rates were determined based on an internal analysis performed of CPS’s incremental borrowing rates, taking into consideration the interest rates of U.S. Treasury securities as well as the interest rates of recent CPS bond issuances.

Telecommunication Lease Receivable

	Balance at July 01, 2022 ('000)	Additions ('000)	Deletions* ('000)	Balance at June 30, 2023 ('000)
Lease Receivable	$ 58,139	$ 5,268	$ (5,279)	$ 58,127
Total leases receivable	$ 58,139	$ 5,268	$ (5,279)	$ 58,127

Note:

*Deletions pertain to the amount of lease payments applicable to the principal made in FY23 and the lease principal amounts for lessor contracts that were terminated in FY23.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

Information Systems Agreements

CPS has entered into agreements with various vendors for the use of software systems that are used to gather, process, store and communicate operating data throughout the District. As of June 30, 2023 CPS has recorded an initial subscription asset and liability of $35.1 million for SBITA agreements that have a fixed subscription cost. These fixed-cost SBITA agreements have an accumulated amortization of $7.7 million of the subscription assets as of June 30, 2023.

The SBITA contracts range in terms from over one year to up to 10 years and include variable payment terms and conditions based upon the number of users on the platform, amount of storage used by CPS and based on the number of analytic calculations that the platform provides.

NOTE 10. LEASE /SUBSCRIPTION BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITAs) (continued)

Fiscal Year	Subscription-Based IT Assets		
Ending June 30	Principal ('000)	Interest ('000)	Total ('000)
2024	$ 8,186	$ 602	$ 8,788
2025	7,112	564	7,676
2026	7,218	373	7,591
2027	1,211	133	1,344
2028	1,879	137	2,016
2029	1,299	45	1,344
Total	$ 26,905	$ 1,854	$ 28,759

Outside of fixed-cost SBITAs, CPS also has entered into SBITA agreements that include variable payment terms and conditions. For these agreements, payments are based, among others, on the number of users on the platform, the amount of storage used by CPS and the number of calculations performed by the platform in the service period. As of June 30, 2023, these variable-cost SBITA agreements amounted to a total subscription liability of $15.8 million.

NOTE 11. OTHER BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

Sick Pay Benefits

CPS provides sick pay benefits for substantially all of its employees. Eligible employees were able to accumulate a maximum of 325 sick days granted before July 1, 2012. If an employee either reaches age 65, has a minimum of 20 years of service at the time of resignation or retirement, or dies, the employee is entitled to receive, as additional compensation, all or a portion of their accumulated sick leave days. CPS budgets an amount each year in the General Operating Fund for these estimated payments to employees terminated in the current fiscal year. Effective July 1, 2012 any sick days granted that remain unused at the end of the fiscal year will not be carried over to the next fiscal year, except under the new contract between the Chicago Teacher Union and CPS Article 37-3. The Board shall not pay out to any employee the value or any part of the value of any sick days granted on and after July 1, 2012 that are unused at the time the employee separates from the Board employment for any reason. Under the union contract Article 37-3, sick days awarded on and after July 1, 2012 that remain unused at the end of the fiscal year may be rolled over for future use up to a maximum of two hundred forty-four (244) days and may be used for three purposes: (a) as sick days or for purposes of leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act; (b) to supplement the short-term disability pay in days 31 through 90 to reach 100% income during such period or (c) for pension service credit upon retirement.

Vacation Pay Benefits

At the beginning of fiscal year 2021, for eligible employees, the maximum number of accumulated unused vacation days permitted was 20 days for those employees with up to 10 years of service; 25 days for those with 11 to 20 years of service; and 30 days for those with more than 20 years of service. As of April 28, 2021, the maximum carryover was increased for eligible employees to 10 days. As a result, the maximum number of accumulated unused vacation days permitted is now 25 days for those employees with up to 10 years of service; 30 days for those with 10 to 20 years of service; and 35 days for those with more than 20 years of service. Eligible employees are entitled to receive 100% of accumulated vacation days at their current salary rate. These amounts will be liquidated from the General Operating Fund.

Workers' Compensation, General and Automobile and Tort Liabilities and Other Claims

CPS is substantially self-insured and assumes risk of loss in accordance with the following parameters:

CPS maintains commercial excess property insurance for "all risks" of physical loss or damage with limits of $200.0 million and Boiler and Machinery Insurance with limits of $100.0 million. CPS maintains commercial excess liability insurance with limits of $45.0 million in excess of a $10.0 million self-insured retention per loss for claims arising from commercial general, automobile, school board legal, and miscellaneous professional liability. Policy prices and coverage change each year based on market and economic factors. Additional liability coverage includes special events, fiduciary, foreign travel package, cyber liability, and catastrophic student accident insurance (under Public Act 98-0166, also known as "Rocky's Law"). During fiscal years 2023, 2022, 2019, 2018, and 2017 there were no casualty claims made in excess of the self-insured retention.

For fiscal year 2023, the CPS had the following deductibles/retentions:

Property	$	5,000,000
Boiler and HVAC	$	50,000
General Liability	$	10,000,000
Student Catastrophic Insurance (Rocky's Law)	$	25,000
Fiduciary	$	100,000
Cyber	$	250,000

As discussed in Note 15, there are pending workers' compensation and tort claims involving CPS which have arisen out of the ordinary conduct of business. CPS budgets an amount each year in the Workers' and Unemployment Compensation/Tort Immunity Program for the estimated claims, of which the expenditures are met through an annual tax levy.

NOTE 11. OTHER BENEFITS AND CLAIMS (continued)

CPS' estimate of liabilities for workers' compensation claims and general and automobile claims are actuarially determined based on loss estimates established by the respective claim administrators. Tort liabilities are based on loss estimates established by the respective trial attorneys. CPS accrues for the estimated workers' compensation, general and automobile claims and tort claims in the General Operating Fund when there is likelihood that an unfavorable outcome is probable and those expenditures will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Total expenditures reported in the fund financial statements amounted to $20.9 million for claims paid during the fiscal year. No liabilities have been recorded at the fund level for unpaid claims as unpaid claims are not expected to be paid with available financial resources.

The following is a summary of changes to other long-term liabilities ($000's) at the government-wide level:

	Balance July 1, 2022	Increase/ (Decrease)	Payments	Balance June 30, 2023
Accrued sick pay benefits	$ 287,811	$ 36,322	$ (19,144)	$ 304,989
Accrued vacation pay benefits	61,513	3,271	(6,410)	58,374
Accrued workers' compensation claims	88,063	12,973	(20,927)	80,109
Accrued general and automobile claims	22,227	4,116	(3,459)	22,884
Tort liabilities and other claims	30,300	(12,590)	—	17,710
Total	$ 489,914	$ 44,092	$ (49,940)	$ 484,066
Less: Current portion of accrued sick pay benefits				(16,884)
Less: Current portion of accrued vacation pay benefits				(6,157)
Less: Current portion of accrued workers' compensation claims				(15,671)
Less: Current portion of accrued general and automobile claims				(5,210)
Less: Current portion of accrued tort liabilities and other claims				(3,000)
Total long-term other benefits and claims				$ 437,144

CPS is self-insured for certain employee health insurance costs (reimbursed to a provider on a cost plus fees basis). A net liability of $97.7 million has been recorded for health insurance costs and is reported as part of accounts payable and accrued payroll and benefits in the General Operating Fund, which includes $45.8 million for estimated medical claims incurred but not reported as of June 30, 2023.

The following are the activities related to all claims including medical claims for which CPS is self-insured ($000's):

	Workers' Compensation Claims	General and Automobile Claims	Tort Liabilities and Other Claims	Medical Claims
Balance July 1, 2021	$ 87,121	$ 26,337	$ 18,233	$ 74,824
Increase/(Decrease)	19,314	732	12,067	533,877
Payments	(18,372)	(4,842)	—	(521,495)
Balance July 1, 2022	$ 88,063	$ 22,227	$ 30,300	$ 87,206
Increase/(Decrease)	12,973	4,116	(12,590)	588,407
Payments	(20,927)	(3,459)	—	(577,904)
Balance June 30, 2023	$ 80,109	$ 22,884	$ 17,710	$ 97,709

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS

Pension legislation (Public Act 96-0889) was approved in April 2010 and established two distinct classes of membership with different retirement eligibility conditions and benefit provisions. For convenience, the Illinois pension funds use a tier concept to distinguish these groups: Tier 1 members are participants that became members before January 1, 2011 and Tier 2 members are participants that became members on or after January 1, 2011. The pension code created a Tier 3 effective August 31, 2017, but due to the uncertainty of whether a resolution or ordinance will be passed, the actuarial valuation only uses Tier 1 and Tier 2.

The net pension liability is calculated as the difference between the actuarially calculated value of the projected benefit payments attributed to past periods of service and the plans' fiduciary net position. The total pension expense is comprised of the service cost or actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributed to the valuation year, interest on the total pension liability, plan administrative expenses, current year benefit changes, and other changes in plan fiduciary net position less employee contributions and projected earnings on plan investments. Additionally, the total pension expense includes the annual recognition of outflows and inflows of resources due to pension assets and liabilities.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, pension expense and expenditures associated with CPS' contribution requirements, information about the fiduciary net position of the plans and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported within the separately issued plan financial statements. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

Pension — Certified Teachers and Administrators

Plan Description: Pension benefits for certified teachers and administrators are provided under a defined benefit cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Public-School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago (CTPF) in which CPS is the major contributor. Copies of the Pension Fund Annual Report are available on the website of the Public-School Teachers' Pension & Retirement Fund of Chicago at http://www.ctpf.org.

Article 17 of the Illinois Pension Code governs the retirement, survivor and disability benefits provided by the CTPF. Participation in the CTPF is mandatory for all certified members of the teaching force, including those employed by charter schools, and employees of the Pension Fund. As of the June 30, 2022, per the CTPF Annual report, there were 27,638 active participants in the Pension Fund, substantially all of whom were employees of CPS.

Benefits Provided: An employee hired before January 1, 2011 (Tier 1) may retire at age 55 with at least 20 years of service or at age 62 with 5 years of service. If retirement occurs before age 60, the service retirement pension is reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month that the age of the member is below 60. However, there is no reduction if the employee has at least 34 years of service.

For service earned before July 1, 1998, the amount of the monthly service retirement pension is 1.67% of highest average salary for the first 10 years, 1.90% for each of the next 10 years, 2.10% for each of the following 10 years, and 2.30% for each year above 30. For service earned after June 30, 1998, the amount of the monthly service retirement pension is 2.2% of highest average salary for each year of service. Service earned before July 1, 1998 can be upgraded to the 2.2% formula through the payment of additional employee contributions of 1% of the teacher's highest salary within the last four years for each year of prior service, up to a maximum of 20%, which upgrades all service years. The number of years for which contributions are required is reduced by one for each three full years of service after June 30, 1998. No contribution is required if the employee has at least 30 years of service. The highest average salary is the average of the 4 highest consecutive years of salary within the last 10 years. The maximum pension payable is 75% of the highest annual salary or $1,500 per month, whichever is greater.

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Pension legislation (Public Act 96-0889) created a second tier of benefits for teachers who first become participants under the fund on or after January 1, 2011. Under this act, such a member is entitled to a pension after attainment of age 67 with at least 10 years of service. However, such a member can elect to retire at age 62 with at least 10 years of service and receive a retirement annuity reduced by 0.5% for each month that his or her age is under 67. In addition, the annual final average salary may not exceed $119,892 for calendar year 2022. The final average salary limit is calculated annually as the Social Security Wage Base at the time Public Act 96-0889 was created, $106,800, increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index-U during the preceding calendar year.

Contributions: Participating members contribute 9% of salary, allocated as follows: 7.5% for retirement pension, 0.5% for automatic annual increases and 1% for survivor's pension. In fiscal year 2023, total employee contributions were $150.5 million, as in previous fiscal years, CPS paid a portion (7% or $117.0 million) of the required employees' contribution. For employees hired on or after January 1, 2017, there is no employer pickup. A portion of grant funds from the Federal government and General Fund revenues provides the funding for the portion not picked up. The remaining portion is withheld from teachers' salaries.

State law requires statutorily determined employer contributions. Under the Illinois Pension Code, required employer contributions — with the exception of federal funds — are calculated by the Pension Fund's actuary; however, the formula set forth in the Pension Code is not the same as the Annual Required Contribution or the Actuarially Determined Contribution as those terms are defined by GASB. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, total employer contributions to the plan were $551.6 million. Of this amount, $33.9 million were Charter School contributions and $47.8 million were paid from federally-funded programs. On June 30, 2016, PA 99-0521 was signed into law and reinstates the ability of the Board of Education to levy a property tax dedicated to paying teacher pensions. As of June 30, 2023, $244.7 million of levy funds was owed to the CTPF for a fiscal year 2023 statutorily required contribution. This amount was recorded in the Statement of Net Position as an account payable and a deferred outflow of resources by CPS. These funds are included in CPS' contribution to increase the funded ratio to 90%. CPS' employer contributions towards the cost of retirement benefits, and their related sources of funding, including the allocation to health insurance fund $68.6 million in FY2023, are as follows ($000's):

Retirement Benefit Contributions:		
A contribution to increase funded ratio to 90%	$	469,952
A portion of grant funds from the Federal government for teachers paid from certain Federally-funded program		47,821
Charter school contributions		33,879
Total CPS Contributions	$	551,652
Contributions from the State of Illinois		308,673
CPS contributions on-behalf of employees		117,043
Total CTPF Contributions	$	977,368

Employer Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability: The amount of the proportionate share of the net pension liability recognized by CPS is $16.012 billion or 100%. Further discussions with the State and Pension Fund related to the overall net pension liability will occur to determine a reasonable allocation of future plan costs between the entities that contribute to the plan. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Total pension expense for the 2023 fiscal year was $1.50 billion.

Employer Deferral of Fiscal Year 2023 Pension Contributions: CPS paid $551.7 million in contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. These contributions were made subsequent to the pension liability measurement date as of June 30, 2022. These contributions were reflected as Deferred Outflows of Resources in the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2023.

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

As June 30, 2023, CPS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to CTPF from the following sources ($000's)

	Deferred Inflow of Resources	Deferred Outflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 116,147	$ 386,930
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	—	399,567
Changes in assumptions	1,016,838	1,054,890
Contributions after the measurement date	—	551,652
Totals	$ 1,132,985	$ 2,393,039

The $551.7 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from CPS contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. The annual difference between expected and actual experience is amortized into pension expense over the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members calculated at the beginning of the year in which the difference occurs. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments is amortized over a five-year closed period beginning in the year in which the difference occurs. The amounts of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows ($000's):

Years Ended June 30:	Amount
2024	$ 347,356
2025	175,889
2026	(120,002)
2027	305,158
Totals	$ 708,401

Assumptions and Other Inputs

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions and methods:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.50%, net of investment expense
Projected salary increases	2.75% to 12.60%, varying by age
Inflation	2.25%, general inflation rate
	2.75%, wage inflation rate
Cost-of-living adjustments	3% compound for Tier 1 members; the lesser of 3% or one-half of CPI-U, simple, for Tier 2 members

For healthy participants, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant mortality table, sex distinct. For disabled participants, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant mortality table, sex distinct.

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Most of the actuarial assumptions used for the June 30, 2022 funding actuarial valuation were adopted by the Board of Trustees during the September 23, 2021 Board meeting, and were based on the recommendations from an experience review for the five-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017 and from the 2021 actuarial assumptions study.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined under a building-block method by using the current risk-free rate and historical risk premium for each major asset class to develop the best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class. Best estimates of geometrically determined real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equities	61.0%	4.77%
Fixed Income	23.0%	1.37%
Real Estate	9.0%	3.73%
Private Equity	5.0%	7.59%
Infrastructure	2.0%	4.65%
Total	100%	

<u>Discount Rate</u>: For fiscal year 2022, a single discount rate of 6.34% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on cash flows (employee contributions, employer contributions, benefits, and administrative expenses) using the results of the funding actuarial valuation using an expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.50% and a municipal bond rate of 3.69%.

The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at the current statutory contributions rates under the Fund's funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position and future contribution were sufficient to finance the benefit payments through the year 2079. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through the year 2079, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all benefit payments after that date.

<u>Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</u>: The following presents CPS' net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 6.34%, as well as what the Plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher ($000's):

1% Decrease 5.34%	Current Discount 6.34%	1% Increase 7.34%
$19,680,162	$16,011,800	$12,995,200

Additional information regarding the CTPF basic financial statements including the Plan Net Position can be found in the CTPF Annual Comprehensive financial report by accessing the website at www.ctpf.org

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Pension — Other Personnel

Plan Description: All career service employees of CPS, except CPS employees who are members of the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund, participate in the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago (the "MEABF" or the "Annuity Fund"). The Plan is administered under Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 8 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by the Statutes and may be amended only by the Illinois state legislature. MEABF is a defined benefit single employer plan. As of December 31, 2022, CPS employed approximately 22,078 of the 35,369 active participants in MEABF.

Benefits Provided: If an employee leaves covered employment without qualifying for an annuity, accumulated contributions are refunded with interest at 3% per annum, subject to certain exceptions.

Tier 1 employees age 55 or more with at least 10 years of service are entitled to receive a money purchase annuity with partial City contributions if under age 60 with less than 20 years of service. Employees age 60 or more with at least 10 years of service or age 55 or more with at least 20 years of service or age 50 or more with at least 30 years of service are entitled to receive a minimum formula annuity of 2.4% per each year of service times the final average salary (highest average annual salary for any 4 consecutive years within the last 10 years of service immediately preceding the date of retirement). If the employee retires prior to age 60, the annuity shall be reduced by ¼ of 1% for each month the employee is under age 60 if the employee has less than 25 years of service. The annuity is not discounted if the employee is age 50 with at least 30 years of service. An employee with at least 10, 20, or 30 years of service can withdraw and receive a minimum annuity formula at 60, 55, or 50, respectively. The original annuity is limited to 80% of the highest average annual salary, adjusted for annual Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §401(a)(17) and §415 limitations. Employees withdrawing from service at age 60 or older with at least 10 years of service are entitled to a minimum annuity of $850 per month.

Tier 2 employees age 67 or more with at least 10 years of service are entitled to receive an unreduced annuity benefit or a reduced annuity benefit at age 62 with 10 years of service. The annuity is discounted ½ percent for each full month the employee is under age 67. Final average salary is calculated using salary from the 8 highest consecutive years within the last 10 years of service prior to retirement.

Tier 3 employees age 65 or more with at least 10 years of service are entitled to receive an unreduced annuity benefit or a reduced annuity benefit at age 60 with 10 years of service. The annuity is discounted ½ percent for each full month the employee is under age 65. Final average salary is calculated using salary from the 8 highest consecutive years within the last 10 years of service prior to retirement.

The highest salary for annuity purposes may not exceed the base of $106,800 beginning in 2011 and shall be adjusted annually by the lesser of a) 3% of that amount, including all prior adjustments, or b) ½ of the annual unadjusted percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index-U for the 12 months ending with the September preceding November 1, including all prior adjustments. Under Tier 2 and Tier 3, pensionable salary rate limitations for fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2021 were $119,892 and $116,740, respectively.

Contributions: Except as described below, CPS makes no direct contributions to MEABF, which receives its income from three primary sources: a City of Chicago tax levy; income from investments; and deductions from participating employees' salaries.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees are required by Article 8, Chapter 40 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes to contribute 8.5% of their pensionable salary. Tier 3 employees are required to contribute 11.5% of their pensionable salary. The pensionable salary for Tier 1 members has no limitation while Tier 2 and Tier 3 employees' pensionable salary may not exceed the social security wage base of $116,740 adjusted by inflation. In fiscal year 2023, as in previous fiscal years, CPS agreed to pay a portion (7% for union and 5% for non-union members or $42.5 million) of the required employees' contribution for most employees. CPS also receives a portion of the cost of providing pension benefits from grants by the federal government for career service employees paid from certain federally-funded programs. The amount reflected as career service pension expenditures in the accompanying governmental fund financial statements is $261.0 million; $248.7 million is contributed by the City of Chicago through its specific tax levies for pension plans and the remaining $12.4 million is funded under federally-funded

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

programs. The portion funded by the City of Chicago and the Federal government is also reflected as revenue in the General Operating Fund.

Employer Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability: At December 31, 2022, the MEABF reported a net pension liability (NPL) of $15.156 billion. The amount of the proportionate share of the net pension liability recognized for CPS is $0. The proportionate share of the City's net pension liability associated with CPS is $7.284 billion or 48.06%. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022. The basis of allocation used in the proportionate share of net pension liability was CPS' proportionate share of covered payroll to the plan's total covered payroll for the 2022 calendar year, which approximates CPS' 2023 fiscal year.

Employer Proportionate Share of Pension Expense: The employer's proportionate share of collective pension expense is recognized as on-behalf payments as both revenue and expenditure/expense in CPS' financial statements. The basis of allocation used in the proportionate share of collective pension expense is the actual reported employee contributions made to MEABF during fiscal year 2023. As a result, CPS recognized on-behalf revenue of $16.0 million and on-behalf pension expense of $16.0 million for fiscal year 2023.

Employer Deferral of Fiscal Year 2023 Pension Contributions: CPS paid $12.4 million in federal, trust or grant contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Some contributions were made subsequent to the pension liability measurement date of December 31, 2022. However, the amount is immaterial to the financial statements and has not been recorded as Deferred Outflows of Resources as of June 30, 2023. Total pension expense for fiscal year 2023 was $261.0 million.

Assumptions and Other Inputs

Actuarial assumptions: The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2017 — December 31, 2021. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuation date	December 31, 2022
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expense
Projected salary increases	2.50% - 14.00% varying by years of service and employer
Inflation	2.50%
Municipal bond index	3.72% based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index of general obligation
Cost of living adjustments.	Tier 1: 3.0% compound Tier 2 & 3: the lesser of 3.0% or one-half the change in CPI, simple

Post-retirement mortality rates were based on PubG-2010 Retiree Amount-weighted Below Median mortality tables, using 117% of the rates for females and 111% of the rates for males and projected generationally using scale MP- 2021. The mortality rates for pre-retirement were based on the same tables above, using 92% of the rates for females and 90% of the rate for males, projected generationally using scale MP-2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

NOTE 12. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022 are summarized in the following tables:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equities	26%	7.1%
International Equity	17%	7.4%
Global Equity	5%	6.8%
Fixed Income	22%	4.9%
Real Estate	9%	6.8%
Private Equity	4%	11.4%
Private Debt	4%	10.1%
Hedge Funds	10%	5.3%
Infrastructure	3%	6.9%
Total	**100%**	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.57% for December 31, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made according to the contribution rate applicable for each member's tier and that employer contributions will be made as specified by Public Act 100-0023. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions and contributions from future plan members that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of MEABF's Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The amount of the proportionate share of the net pension liability recognized for CPS is $0. Therefore, changes in the discount rate would not affect CPS. However, regarding the sensitivity of MEABF's net pension liability to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the Plan's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 6.6%, as well as what the Plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher ($000's):

1% Decrease 5.57%	Current Discount 6.57%	1% Increase 7.57%
$17,481,065	$15,156,099	$13,213,817

Additional information regarding the MEABF basic financial statements including the Plan Net Position can be found in the MEABF Annual Comprehensive Financial Report by accessing the website at www.meabf.org.

NOTE 13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description: Healthcare benefits for certified teachers and administrators are provided under a cost sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Pension Fund. The actuarial analysis is contained in the Pension Fund Annual Report and is available via the website of the Public School Teachers' Pension & Retirement Fund at http://www.ctpf.org/. Only CPS and the State of Illinois (a non-employer contributor) make direct contributions to the Pension Fund and a special funding situation is deemed not to exist with the State. Therefore, 100% of the collective net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and OPEB expense is allocated to CPS.

Benefits Provided: The Pension Fund administers a health insurance program that includes three external health insurance providers. A recipient of a retirement pension, survivor pension, or disability pension may be eligible to participate in a health insurance program and premium rebate sponsored by the Pension Fund, provided the Pension Fund is the recipient's final pension system prior to retirement. The purpose of this program is to help defray the retired member's premium cost for health insurance.

Funding Policy and Annual Other Postemployment Benefit Cost: The member is responsible for paying the cost of the insurance and may purchase insurance from the Pension Fund's providers or other outside providers. Each year, the Board of Trustees of the Pension Fund establishes a rebate percentage that is used to defray a portion of the cost of the insurance. The rebate percentage was 50% of the individual member's cost for calendar years 2018, 2017 and 2016. There was no rebate for calendar year 2019. The rebate percentage for fiscal year 2021 and 2020 was 50%. In accordance with Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) Article 40 Chapter 5 Article 17 Section 142.1, the total health insurance benefits provided in any one year may not exceed $65.0 million plus any previous year amounts authorized but not yet expended. The Pension Fund has total discretion over the program, and no direct contributions are made for the subsidy. In fiscal year 2023, the Pension Fund allocated $68.6 million to the Health Insurance Fund. Although CPS does not contribute directly to retirees' health care premiums, the impact does require increased contributions by CPS to build assets to the 90% requirement. This provision reduces the net position of the Pension Fund. As of June 30, 2022, the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund Retiree Health Insurance Program had 15,548 retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving health benefits and 12,090 retirees and beneficiaries entitled to but not yet receiving health benefits. The assets in the Health Insurance Program are not in a qualifying trust nor are those amounts restricted legally or otherwise required to be used solely to pay OPEB benefits. Therefore there are no assets accumulated in a trust.

Total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense related to OPEB

The total OPEB liability, as reported at June 30, 2023, was measured as of June 30, 2022, with an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. At June 30, 2023, CPS recorded a total OPEB liability of $2.442 billion.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability: Below is the schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability, as reported by at June 30, 2023 ($000's):

Beginning Balance, OPEB Liability	$ 3,304,981
Service cost	122,699
Interest on total OPEB Liability	64,042
Changes of benefit terms	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(232,456)
Changes in assumptions	(755,513)
Benefit payments	(61,286)
Ending Balance, OPEB Liability	$ 2,442,467

NOTE 13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Employer Deferral of Fiscal Year 2023 OPEB Contributions: CPS recognized OPEB expense for the year ended June 30, 2023, of $17.6 million. At June 30, 2023, CPS reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, from the following sources ($000’s):

Deferred outflows of resources	**Amount**
Changes in assumptions	$ 436,459
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 436,459

Deferred inflows of resources	**Amount**
Changes in assumptions	$ 629,683
Differences between expected and actual experience	517,048
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 1,146,731

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows ($000’s):

Years Ended June 30:	**Amount**
2024	$ (160,123)
2025	(140,719)
2026	(141,482)
2027	(136,075)
2028	(131,873)
Thereafter	—
Totals	$ (710,272)

NOTE 13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions: The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified.

Valuation date	June 30, 2022
Measurement date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation rate	2.25%
Projected salary increases	2.75% - 12.60%, varying by age
Discount rate	3.69%
Experience Study	An experience study of the 5 year period 2012 – 2017.
Mortality	Healthy (Non-Disabled) Post-Retirement Mortality: RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant mortality table, sex distinct, scaled at 108% for males and 94% for women, with rates projected back from 2014 to 2006 using the MP-2014 projection scale and projected from 2006 using scale MP- 2017. Disabled Post-Retirement Mortality: RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant mortality table, sex distinct, scaled at 103% for males and 106% for women, with rates projected back from 2014 to 2006 using the MP-2014 projection scale and projected from 2006 using scale MP-2017.
Healthcare cost trend rate	The trend rates applicable July 1, 2021 are 7.00% and 8.00% for pre- and post-Medicare, respectively, and decrease by 0.25% each year to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25%. Medicare Part A and Part B premiums are assumed to increase by 4.50% each year.

Discount rate: A single discount rate of 3.69% at June 30, 2022, and 1.92% at June 30, 2021, was used to measure the total OPEB liability. Because plan benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, the single discount rate is based on a tax-exempt municipal bond rate index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date. The rates at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 were based on Fidelity Index's 20-year Municipal GO AA Index.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Single Discount Rate: The following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using a Single Discount Rate of 3.69%, as well as what the plan's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is one percentage point higher (4.69%) or lower (2.69%) than the current rate ($000's):

1% Decrease 2.69%	Current Single Discount Rate Assumption 3.69%	1% Increase 4.69%
$2,894,997	$2,442,467	$2,086,341

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate: The following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percentage point higher or lower than the current healthcare cost trend rates ($000's):

1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Assumption	1% Increase
$2,051,389	$2,442,467	$2,959,977

NOTE 13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The summary of current assumed health care cost trend rates applicable July 1, 2022 from Actuarial Methods and Assumptions above and used in the above analysis are as follow:

	Initial	Ultimate
Pre-Medicare	7.00%	4.25%
Post-Medicare	8.00%	4.25%
Medicare Part A	4.50%	4.50%
Medicare Part B	4.50%	4.50%

NOTE 14. FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS AND NET POSITION RESTRICTIONS

a. Fund Balance Classifications

1) At the end of the 2023 fiscal year, the General Operating Fund reported:

- $0.9 million of non-spendable fund balance for donations and prepaid expense in which the principal may not be spent.

- Restricted fund balance consists of $13.0 million for grants and donations, $29.9 million for teacher pension contributions and $54.1 million for school internal accounts.

- Assigned fund balance consisted of $121.3 million for commitments and contracts. Those commitments and contracts support multiple functions including $109.2 million for Instruction, the rest of $12.1 million for other miscellaneous functions.

2) At the end of the 2023 fiscal year, the Debt Service Fund reported assigned fund balance of $82.6 million for debt service stabilization and restricted fund balance of $875.4 million for debt service.

3) At the end of the 2023 fiscal year, the Capital Projects Fund reported restricted fund balance of $48.0 million for capital improvement program.

b. Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position reports $1.01 billion of restricted net position, of which $832.6 million is restricted for debt service, $80.9 million is restricted for capital projects, $13.0 million is restricted for programs funded by grants and donations, $29.9 million is restricted for teacher pension contributions, and $54.1 million is restricted for school internal accounts.

NOTE 15. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

a. *State and Federal Aid Receipts*

State and Federal aid is generally subject to review by the responsible governmental agencies for compliance with the agencies' regulations governing the aid. In the opinion of CPS management any potential adjustments to the Federal or State aid recorded by CPS through June 30, 2023 resulting from a review by a responsible government agency will not have a material effect on CPS' financial statements at June 30, 2023.

b. *Pollution Remediation Obligation*

In fiscal year 2023 CPS recorded a pollution remediation obligation of $17.3 million as current year expense in the Statement of Activities.

Several CPS facilities contain hazardous contaminates such as lead and asbestos, which is continually monitored by the school district. CPS' pollution remediation obligation is primarily related to the removal of lead and asbestos during the remodeling and/or expansion of CPS facilities. The pollution remediation obligation is derived from construction contracts and the amount assumes no unexpected change orders.

c. *Vacant Property*

In fiscal year 2013, CPS closed 47 schools with some of the schools being identified for potential demolition and a Liability was established in the amount of $18.7 million. Based upon GASB Statement No. 83 "Certain Asset Retirement Obligations," assessment in FY23, these buildings did not meet the requirements to establish an Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") and the liability was reversed to a zero-balance effective June 30, 2023.

d. *Other Litigation and Claims*

There are four (4) lawsuits that represent issues in which the financial loss to CPS has been determined to be a potential liability by CPS' law department in fiscal year 2023.

There are numerous other claims and pending legal actions involving CPS, including actions concerned with civil rights of employees, workers' compensation, torts and other matters, arising out of CPS' ordinary conduct of its business. Certain actions involve alleged damages in substantial amounts. The amounts of liability, if any, on these claims as of June 30, 2023, in excess of related insurance coverage with respect to certain claims, are not determinable at this time. However in fiscal year 2016, CPS had recorded a general accrual not specific to any pending legal action for these amounts and it remains in fiscal year 2023. In the opinion of CPS management and legal counsel, the final resolution of these claims and legal actions will not be material to CPS' financial statements as of June 30, 2023.

The liability for other litigation and claims, not including workers' compensation and general liability, decreased by $12.6 million from $30.3 million in fiscal year 2022 to $17.7 million in fiscal year 2023.

NOTE 16. TAX ABATEMENT

Tax abatements are a reduction in tax revenue that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

Various tax incentive programs exist between Cook County and local businesses and developers that effect tax revenues received by CPS. These programs are Class 6b, Class 7a, Class 7b, Class 8 and Class 9 and are subject to approval by Cook County's Assessor Office based on applicable criteria. Businesses and developers are granted these incentives based on property classification.

The purpose of the Class 6b program is to encourage industrial development throughout Cook County by offering a real estate tax incentive for the development of new industrial facilities, the rehabilitation of existing industrial structures, and the industrial reutilization of abandoned buildings. Properties receiving a Class 6b incentive are assessed at 10% of market value for the first 10 years, 15% in the 11th year, 20% in the 12th year and 25% in subsequent years. In calendar year 2022, there were 387 parcels receiving this incentive in the City of Chicago.

The purpose of the Class 7a and Class 7b programs are to encourage commercial development throughout Cook County in need of commercial development, which would not be economically feasible without the incentive. Properties receiving a Class 7a or 7b incentive are assessed at 10% of market value for the first 10 years, 15% in the 11th year, 20% in the 12th year and 25% in subsequent years. In calendar year 2022, there were 183 parcels receiving this incentive in the City of Chicago.

The purpose of the Class 8 programs are to encourage commercial and industrial development throughout Cook County, in areas of severe economic stagnation. Properties receiving a Class 8 incentive are assessed at 10% of market value for the first 10 years, 15% in the 11th year, 20% in the 12th year and 25% in subsequent years. In calendar year 2022, there were 12 parcels receiving this incentive in the City of Chicago.

The purpose of the Class 9 programs are to reduce the assessment rate on rental projects for low-income multifamily rental buildings that involve substantial rehab or new construction, and where at least 35% of the units have 'affordable rents.' Properties receiving a Class 9 incentive are assessed at 10% of market value for an initial 10 year period, renewable upon application for additional 10 year periods. In calendar year 2022, there were 797 parcels receiving this incentive in the City of Chicago.

The goal of these programs are to attract new industry, commercial and real estate entities, stimulate expansion and retention of existing businesses, and increase employment opportunities.

In the absence of these incentives, the property tax would be assessed at 25% of its market value. These incentives constitutes a substantial reduction in the level of assessment and results in significant tax savings for eligible applicants. For the 2023 fiscal year, the total estimated impact of these incentives to the District is a reduction in property taxes for those properties in the amount of $50 million.

NOTE 17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Ratings Agency Actions

Moody's upgraded CPS' general obligation bonds from Ba2 to Ba1 on January 10, 2024, citing improved operating fund net cash and reduced reliance on cashflow borrowing. The outlook for the ratings remains positive.

Issuance of Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds (Dedicated Alternate Revenue) Series 2023A

On November 9, 2023, CPS issued fixed-rate $575.0 million Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds (Dedicated Alternate Revenue), Series 2023A (the "Series 2023A" Bonds") with an original issue discount of $7.9 million.

The proceeds of the Series 2023A Bonds were used to support the Capital Improvement Program of CPS, fund capitalized interest and pay the costs of issuance on the Series 2023A Bonds.

The Series 2023A Bonds are general obligations of CPS. The full faith and credit and the taxing power of CPS are pledged to the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Series 2023A Bonds. The debt service on the Series 2023A Bonds will be paid from General State Aid Revenues.

Repayment of 2022 Tax Anticipation Notes

To finance cash flow deficits in fiscal year 2023, CPS issued and repaid multiple series of 2022 Tax Anticipation Notes (the 2022 TANS). At the end of fiscal year 2023, CPS had no outstanding 2022 TANS. During fiscal year 2024 in July through September 2023, CPS issued an additional $950 million. A delay of the Cook County second installment property tax due date from August 1 to December 1, 2023 significantly delayed property tax distribution timing and the repayment of the 2022 TANS. On October 3, 2023, the Board entered into agreements with lenders to increase the capacity of the two TANS lines by $100 million each, bringing the total outstanding TANS to $1.15 billion. As of December 12, 2023 CPS has repaid all 2022 TANS.

Issuance of 2023 Tax Anticipation Notes

After the end of fiscal year 2023, for fiscal year 2024 the Board approved a levy of ad valorem property taxes of approximately $3.06 billion for educational purposes (2023 Tax Levy) to be collected in calendar year 2024 and authorized the issuance of an aggregate principal amount outstanding from time to time of not to exceed $1.25 billion of 2023 Tax Anticipation Notes (2023 TANS) in anticipation of the collection of the 2023 Tax Levy.

As of January 11, 2024, CPS has issued and has outstanding 2023 TANS in the total aggregate amount of $150.0 million. CPS expects to issue additional TANS throughout fiscal year 2024 to fund its cash flow needs in an amount up to the authorized amount of $1.25 billion.

The Series 2023 TANS series designations are as follows: (1) $600 million Series 2023A tax anticipation notes closed on January 11, 2024. The Series 2023A TANS were privately placed with Bank of America and carry a variable interest rate of 80% of the sum of 0.10% and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), plus 0.47%. (2) $500 million Series 2023B tax anticipation notes closed on January 11, 2024. The Series 2023B TANS were privately placed with JP Morgan Chase Bank and carry a variable interest rate of 80% of the sum of 0.10% and SOFR), plus 0.52%.

Principal of and interest on the 2023 TANS is payable on the respective sub-series maturity date of each series of the 2023 TANS from the revenues from the 2023 Tax Levy. The 2023 Tax Levy will be intercepted by a trustee, and it will be used to repay all issuances of 2023 TANS. Property taxes are payable in two installments, the first traditionally due on March 1 and the second traditionally due on August 1. The first installment is an estimated bill calculated at 55% of the prior year's tax bill. The second installment is for the balance of the current year's tax bill. The maturity date of the 2023A and 2023B TANS is the earlier of 60 days past the second installment tax penalty date or December 31, 2024.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Board of Education

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Required Supplementary Information

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT, OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS VS. ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Original Budget	Supplemental Appropriations Transfers In/(Out)	Final Budget	Fiscal Year 2023 Actual	Over (Under) Budget
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 3,628,728	$ —	$ 3,628,728	$ 3,443,950	$ (184,778)
Replacement taxes	340,522	—	340,522	597,048	256,526
State aid	1,920,504	—	1,920,504	1,860,250	(60,254)
Federal aid	1,800,100	—	1,800,100	1,461,830	(338,270)
Interest and investment earnings	3,000	—	3,000	13,911	10,911
Lease income	—	—	—	5,290	5,290
Other	300,829	—	300,829	526,109	225,280
Total revenues	$ 7,993,683	$ —	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,908,388	$ (85,295)
Expenditures:					
Salaries					
Teachers' salaries	$ 2,402,738	$ —	$ 2,402,738	$ 2,405,708	$ 2,970
Career service salaries	881,065	—	881,065	906,595	25,530
Commodities					
Energy	85,139	—	85,139	76,520	(8,619)
Food	104,577	—	104,577	93,719	(10,858)
Textbook	57,372	—	57,372	99,490	42,118
Supplies	114,578	—	114,578	154,534	39,956
Other	505	—	505	264	(241)
Services					
Professional and special services	472,908	—	472,908	662,143	189,235
Charter Schools	836,979	—	836,979	922,190	85,211
Transportation	119,469	—	119,469	163,169	43,700
Tuition	73,989	—	73,989	72,663	(1,326)
Telephone and telecommunications	20,089	—	20,089	18,475	(1,614)
Other	51,921	—	51,921	43,343	(8,578)
Equipment - educational	13,176	—	13,176	62,661	49,485
Building and Sites					
Repair and replacements	43,098	—	43,098	113,080	69,982
Capital outlay	—	—	—	133	133
Benefits					
Teachers' pension	954,722	—	954,722	977,397	22,675
Career service pension	305,149	—	305,149	303,338	(1,811)
Hospitalization and dental insurance	519,533	—	519,533	502,425	(17,108)
Medicare	49,142	—	49,142	47,287	(1,855)
Unemployment compensation	11,667	—	11,667	4,353	(7,314)
Workers compensation	29,640	—	29,640	21,112	(8,528)
Rent	22,717	—	22,717	8,120	(14,597)
Debt service	9,000	—	9,000	49,606	40,606
Other	814,510	—	814,510	5,682	(808,828)
Total expenditures	$ 7,993,683	$ —	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,714,007	$ (279,676)
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 194,381	$ 194,381
Other financing sources (uses):					
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (41)	$ (41)
Transfers in / (out)	—	—	—	4,272	4,272
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4,231	$ 4,231
Net change in fund balances	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 198,612	$ 198,612
Fund balances, beginning of period	1,079,668	—	1,079,668	1,079,668	—
Fund balances, end of period	$ 1,079,668	$ —	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280	$ 198,612

Note:

*Budget amount for Property tax include the $78.3 million from the Red-Purple Modernization Phase one Transit Tax Increment Financing (Transit TIF). Under actual amount, Transit TIF is under Other Revenues.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF CPS' PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
For the Nine Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago:

	2015 (1)	2016	2017	2018
CPS' Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
CPS' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 9,501,206	$ 10,023,263	$ 11,011,400	$ 12,382,417
State of Illinois' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with CPS	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 9,501,206	$ 10,023,263	$ 11,011,400	$ 12,382,417
CPS' Covered Payroll	$ 2,233,281	$ 2,273,551	$ 2,281,269	$ 2,030,175
CPS' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	425.44%	440.86%	482.69%	609.92%
CTPF Plan Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	53.23%	51.61%	47.78%	49.46%

NOTES:

1) CPS implemented GASB No. 68 in fiscal year 2015. The information above is presented for as many years as available. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.
2) In CTPF's Actuarial valuation of June 30, 2020, the assumptions for investment return was reduced from 7.00% to 6.75% and the discount rate was reduced from 6.72% to 6.37%.
3) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the year-end that occurred one year prior.

See Independent Auditors' Report

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
$ 13,442,717	$ 14,127,342	$15,440,803	$ 14,727,410	$ 16,011,800
$ 13,442,717	$ 14,127,342	$15,440,803	$ 14,727,410	$ 16,011,800
$ 2,111,982	$ 2,179,055	$2,249,491	$ 2,372,167	$ 2,522,166
636.50%	648.32 %	686.41 %	620.84 %	634.84 %
45.23%	43.86 %	41.46 %	47.59 %	42.36 %

Municipal Employees’ Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago:

	2015 (1)	2016	2017	2018
CPS' portion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CPS' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Nonemployer Contributing Entities' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with CPS	2,779,767	7,829,700	7,529,116	4,848,718
Total	$ 2,779,767	$ 7,829,700	$ 7,529,116	$ 4,848,718
Covered Payroll	$ 625,161	$ 691,178	$ 657,649	$ 697,242
CPS' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
MEABF Plan Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	42.09%	20.30%	19.05%	27.97%

NOTES:

1) CPS implemented GASB No. 68 in fiscal year 2015. The information above is presented for as many years as available. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.
2) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the year-end that occurred one year prior.

See Independent Auditors' Report

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
5,132,885	5,372,904	5,826,081	6,427,959	7,284,631
$ 5,132,885	$ 5,372,904	$ 5,826,081	$ 6,427,959	$ 7,284,631
$ 690,490	$ 734,934	$ 790,323	$ 912,739	$ 1,041,154
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23.29%	23.64%	22.96%	23.41%	20.68 %

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF CPS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS
For the Nine Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago

Year Ended	CPS' Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions made on behalf of CPS by the State of Illinois	CPS Contributions related to the Contractually required contributions	Total Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	CPS' Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2023	$ 860,325	$ 308,673	$ 551,652	$ 860,325	$ —	$ 2,649,728	32.47%
June 30, 2022	944,677	277,497	667,180	944,677	—	2,522,166	37.45%
June 30, 2021	885,894	266,893	619,001	885,894	—	2,372,167	37.35%
June 30, 2020	854,500	257,349	597,151	854,500	—	2,249,491	37.99%
June 30, 2019	808,570	238,869	569,701	808,570	—	2,196,918	36.80%
June 30, 2018	784,402	232,992	551,410	784,402	—	2,111,982	37.14%
June 30, 2017	745,386	1,016	733,200	734,216	11,170	2,030,175	36.17%
June 30, 2016	687,965	12,105	675,860	687,965	—	2,281,269	30.16%
June 30, 2015	696,522	62,145	634,377	696,522	—	2,273,551	30.64%

Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago

Year Ended	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions made on behalf of CPS by the City of Chicago	Total Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2023	$ 489,553	$ 261,038	$ 261,038	$ 228,515	$ 1,041,154	25.07%
June 30, 2022	525,576	221,807	221,807	303,768	912,739	24.30%
June 30, 2021	475,508	156,278	156,278	319,230	790,323	19.77%
June 30, 2020	436,749	147,107	147,107	289,642	734,934	20.02%
June 30, 2019	417,940	106,278	106,278	311,662	690,490	15.39%
June 30, 2018	415,674	76,700	76,700	338,974	697,242	11.00%
June 30, 2017	387,381	61,382	61,382	325,999	657,649	9.33%
June 30, 2016	288,660	61,885	61,885	226,775	691,178	8.95%
June 30, 2015	327,225	58,200	58,200	269,025	625,161	9.31%

NOTE:

CPS implemented GASB No. 68 in fiscal year 2015. The information above is presented for as many years as available. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.

See independent Auditors' report

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF CPS' PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Five Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
District's Proportion of the Total OPEB Liability	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
District's Proportionate Share of the Collective Total OPEB Liability	$ 2,442,467	$ 3,304,981	$ 2,908,390	$ 2,554,892	$ 2,272,125
Total	$ 2,442,467	$ 3,304,981	$ 2,908,390	$ 2,554,892	$ 2,272,125
Covered payroll	$ 2,522,166	$ 2,372,167	$ 2,249,491	$ 2,179,055	$ 2,111,982
District's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	96.84 %	139.32 %	129.29 %	117.25 %	107.58%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 68,578	$ 62,017	$ 51,351	$ 51,963	$ 59,089
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	68,578	62,017	51,351	51,963	59,089
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Covered payroll	$ 2,649,728	$ 2,522,166	$ 2,372,167	$ 2,249,491	$ 2,179,055
Contributions as a Percentage of covered payroll	2.59%	2.46%	2.16%	2.31%	2.71%

NOTES:

CPS implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. The information above is presented for as many years as available. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.

*The amount is updated according to GRS GASB 75 report for Employer’s FY June 30, 2023.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the year-end that occurred one year prior.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Board of Education

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

General Operating Fund

The General Operating Fund is the primary operating fund of the Board. It was created in response to the provisions of P.A. 89-15 which consolidated all of the rate-limited tax levies into the Board’s general education tax levy. All information in this fund is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Program Accounting Manual for Local Education Agencies. The General Operating Fund includes all the revenues and expenditures of the following programs: Educational Program; Supplementary General State Aid Program; Chicago Teacher’s Pension Program; School Lunch Program; Elementary and Secondary Education Act Program; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Program; Workers’ and Unemployment Compensation/Tort Immunity Program; Public Building Commission Operations and Maintenance Program, ARRA American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Program, Elementary and Secondary School Relief Program, and Other Government-funded Programs.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education
GENERAL OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS VS. ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Final Budget	Fiscal Year 2023 Actual	Over (Under) Budget	Fiscal Year 2022 Actual	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 3,628,728	$ 3,443,950	$ (184,778)	$ 3,296,967	$ 146,983
Replacement taxes	340,522	597,048	256,526	570,467	26,581
State aid	1,920,504	1,860,250	(60,254)	1,850,534	9,716
Federal aid	1,800,100	1,461,830	(338,270)	1,474,334	(12,504)
Interest and investment earnings	3,000	13,911	10,911	1,421	12,490
Lease income	—	5,290	5,290	5,315	(25)
Other	300,829	526,109	225,280	460,570	65,539
Total revenues	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,908,388	$ (85,295)	$ 7,659,608	$ 248,780
Expenditures:					
Teachers' salaries	$ 2,402,738	$ 2,405,708	$ 2,970	$ 2,253,233	$ 152,475
Career service salaries	881,065	906,595	25,530	810,384	96,211
Energy	85,139	76,520	(8,619)	66,329	10,191
Food	104,577	93,719	(10,858)	83,785	9,934
Textbook	57,372	99,490	42,118	95,804	3,686
Supplies	114,578	154,534	39,956	175,152	(20,618)
Other commodities	505	264	(241)	261	3
Professional and special services	472,908	662,143	189,235	633,417	28,726
Charter Schools	836,979	922,190	85,211	910,419	11,771
Transportation	119,469	163,169	43,700	133,609	29,560
Tuition	73,989	72,663	(1,326)	64,703	7,960
Telephone and telecommunications	20,089	18,475	(1,614)	40,239	(21,764)
Other services	51,921	43,343	(8,578)	63,265	(19,922)
Equipment - educational	13,176	62,661	49,485	125,498	(62,837)
Repair and replacements	43,098	113,080	69,982	36,466	76,614
Capital outlay	—	133	133	12,667	(12,534)
Teachers' pension	954,722	977,397	22,675	1,060,042	(82,645)
Career service pension	305,149	303,338	(1,811)	276,573	26,765
Hospitalization and dental insurance	519,533	502,425	(17,108)	459,705	42,720
Medicare	49,142	47,287	(1,855)	44,169	3,118
Unemployment compensation	11,667	4,353	(7,314)	6,542	(2,189)
Workers compensation	29,640	21,112	(8,528)	17,607	3,505
Rent	22,717	8,120	(14,597)	5,547	2,573
Debt service	9,000	49,606	40,606	15,538	34,068
Other fixed charges	814,510	5,682	(808,828)	5,357	325
Total expenditures	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,714,007	$ (279,676)	$ 7,396,311	$ 317,696
Revenues in excess of expenditures	$ —	$ 194,381	$ 194,381	$ 263,297	$ (68,916)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Lease value…	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12,613	$ (12,613)
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	—	(41)	(41)	—	(41)
Transfers in (out)	—	4,272	4,272	(10)	4,282
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ —	$ 4,231	$ 4,231	$ 12,603	$ (8,372)
Net change in fund balances	$ —	$ 198,612	$ 198,612	$ 275,900	$ (77,288)
Fund balances, beginning of period	1,079,668	1,079,668	—	803,768	275,900
Fund balances, end of period	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280	$ 198,612	$ 1,079,668	$ 198,612

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Board of Education

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is for the receipts and expenditures of revenues for Board capital projects. This fund includes the Capital Asset Program and the Capital Improvement Program.

Capital Asset Program:

This program is for the receipts and expenditures of proceeds from the sale of certain Board real estate, and other miscellaneous capital project revenues from various sources as designated by the Board.

Capital Improvement Program:

This program is for the receipts and expenditures of proceeds from the sale of Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Public Building Commission Building Revenue Bonds, State of Illinois construction grant receipts and federal E-rate capital subsidies for the purpose of building and improving schools at the designation of the Board.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Capital Asset Program	Capital Improvement Program	Total
Revenues:			
Property taxes	$ —	$ 39,718	$ 39,718
State aid	—	14,521	14,521
Federal aid	—	2,582	2,582
Interest and investment earnings	—	4,439	4,439
Other	26	9,439	9,465
Total revenues	$ 26	$ 70,699	$ 70,725
Expenditures:			
Capital outlay	$ 43	$ 727,544	$ 727,587
Total expenditures	$ 43	$ 727,544	$ 727,587
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ (17)	$ (656,845)	$ (656,862)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ —	$ 485,822	$ 485,822
Premiums	—	14,043	14,043
Lease value…	—	31,991	31,991
Subscription IT arrangement value…	—	9,335	9,335
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ —	$ 541,191	$ 541,191
Net change in fund balances	$ (17)	$ (115,654)	$ (115,671)
Fund balances, beginning of period	57,615	106,098	163,713
Fund balances (deficits), end of period	$ 57,598	$ (9,556)	$ 48,042

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CAPITAL ASSET PROGRAM
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS VS. ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Final Appropriations	Fiscal Year 2023	Variance	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Revenues:					
Other	$ —	$ 26	$ 26	$ —	$ 26
Total revenues	$ —	$ 26	$ 26	$ —	$ 26
Expenditures:					
Services	$ —	$ 43	$ 43	$ —	$ 43
Total expenditures	$ —	$ 43	$ 43	$ —	$ 43
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ —	$ (17)	$ (17)	$ —	$ (17)
Other financing sources:					
Sales of general capital assets	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 10	$ (10)
Total other financing sources	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 10	$ (10)
Net change in fund balance	$ —	$ (17)	$ (17)	$ 10	$ (27)
Fund balance, beginning of period	57,615	57,615	—	57,605	10
Fund balance, end of period	$ 57,615	$ 57,598	$ (17)	$ 57,615	$ (17)

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) AND NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS VS. ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Final Appropriations	Fiscal Year 2023	Variance	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 5,500	$ 39,718	$ 34,218	$ 20,182	$ 19,536
State aid	28,272	14,521	(13,751)	13,821	700
Federal aid	—	2,582	2,582	10,701	(8,119)
Interest and investment earnings	—	4,439	4,439	365	4,074
Lease income	—	—	—	—	—
Other	54,000	9,439	(44,561)	12,512	(3,073)
Total revenues	$ 87,772	$ 70,699	$ (17,073)	$ 57,581	$ 13,118
Expenditures:					
Salaries	$ 1,454	$ 1,210	$ (244)	$ 1,323	$ (113)
Services	—	14,070	14,070	13,767	303
Capital outlay	642,743	698,307	55,564	620,377	77,930
Pension	153	212	59	209	3
Hospitalization and dental insurance	132	140	8	157	(17)
Medicare	21	17	(4)	18	(1)
Unemployment compensation	5	2	(3)	3	(1)
Workers compensation	14	9	(5)	8	1
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	13,577	13,577	(9,622)	23,199
Total expenditures	$ 644,522	$ 727,544	$ 83,022	$ 626,240	$ 101,304
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ (556,750)	$ (656,845)	$ (100,095)	$ (568,659)	$ (88,186)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ 450,000	$ 485,822	$ 35,822	$ 480,857	$ 4,965
Premiums	—	14,043	14,043	62,668	(48,625)
Lease value…	—	31,991	31,991	—	31,991
Subscription IT arrangement value…	—	9,335	9,335	—	9,335
Transfers in	—	—	—	18	(18)
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ 450,000	$ 541,191	$ 91,191	$ 543,543	$ (2,352)
Net change in fund balance	$ (106,750)	$ (115,654)	$ (8,904)	$ (25,116)	$ (90,538)
Fund balance, beginning of period	106,098	106,098	—	131,214	(25,116)
Fund balance (deficit), end of period	$ (652)	$ (9,556)	$ (8,904)	$ 106,098	$ (115,654)

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Board of Education

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is established to account for annual property tax levies and other revenues that are used for the payment of principal and interest and redemption for general obligation bonds by the Board and for lease payments to the Public Building Commission. The fund includes the Bond Redemption and Interest Program.

Bond Redemption and Interest Program:

This program is for the receipt and expenditure of replacement taxes, City of Chicago Intergovernmental Agreement Revenue, State of Illinois construction grant receipts and other revenues as designated by the Board for the payment of interest and principal on specific bond issues.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

DEBT SERVICE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, OTHER
FINANCING SOURCES (USES) AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Bond Redemption and Interest Program
Revenues:	
Property taxes	$ 47,925
Replacement taxes	39,419
State aid	501,680
Federal aid	30,993
Interest and investment earnings (losses)	13,554
Other	152,576
Total revenues	$ 786,147
Expenditures:	
Debt service	$ 728,999
Total expenditures	$ 728,999
Revenues in excess of expenditures	$ 57,148
Other financing sources (uses):	
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ 35,013
Premiums	1,012
Transfers in (out)	(4,272)
Total other financing sources (uses)	31,753
Net change in fund balances	$ 88,901
Fund balances, beginning of period	$ 869,038
Fund balances, end of period	$ 957,939

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

BOND REDEMPTION AND INTEREST PROGRAM
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) AND NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS VS. ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Final Appropriations	Fiscal Year 2023	Variance	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 51,084	$ 47,925	$ (3,159)	$ 50,820	$ (2,895)
Replacement taxes	39,419	39,419	—	39,429	(10)
State aid	502,063	501,680	(383)	480,278	21,402
Federal aid	24,594	30,993	6,399	18,613	12,380
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	—	13,554	13,554	(14,676)	28,230
Other	142,300	152,576	10,276	153,047	(471)
Total revenues	$ 759,460	$ 786,147	$ 26,687	$ 727,511	$ 58,636
Expenditures:					
Debt Service	$ 769,396	$ 728,999	$ (40,397)	$ 714,189	$ 14,810
Total expenditures	$ 769,396	$ 728,999	$ (40,397)	$ 714,189	$ 14,810
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ (9,936)	$ 57,148	$ 67,084	$ 13,322	$ 43,826
Other financing sources (uses):					
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ —	$ 35,013	$ 35,013	$ 391,313	$ (356,300)
Premiums	—	1,012	1,012	37,572	(36,560)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	—	—	—	(406,753)	406,753
Transfers in (out)	—	(4,272)	(4,272)	(8)	(4,264)
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ —	$ 31,753	$ 31,753	$ 22,124	$ 9,629
Net change in fund balance	$ (9,936)	$ 88,901	$ 98,837	$ 35,446	$ 53,455
Fund balance, beginning of period	869,038	869,038	—	833,592	35,446
Fund balance, end of period	$ 859,102	$ 957,939	$ 98,837	$ 869,038	$ 88,901

Statistical Section

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of CPS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about CPS' overall financial position.

Contents:

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how CPS' financial performance has changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess CPS' major revenue sources.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of CPS' current levels of outstanding debt and CPS' ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which CPS' financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in CPS' financial report relates to the services CPS provides and the activities it performs.

Sources:

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained herein is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

COMPONENTS OF NET POSITION
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016 (1) (as restated)	2017 (2) (as restated)
Net investment in capital assets	$ (37,194)	$ (159,007)	$ (342,529)	$ (644,224)
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	—	—	—	125,516
Debt service	368,794	445,663	510,743	630,308
Restricted for school internal accounts	—	—	—	—
Grants and donations	61,451	64,584	65,282	52,287
Workers' comp/tort immunity	19,838	41,373	35,116	27,344
Teacher's Pension Contributions	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	(4,372,335)	(11,604,516)	(12,362,437)	(13,497,487)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (3,959,446)	$ (11,211,903)	$ (12,093,825)	$ (13,306,256)

Notes:

1) Certain items in the FY2016 financial statements were restated to reflect the effects of GASB 82 adopted in FY2017.
2) Certain items in the FY2017 financial statements were restated to reflect the effects of GASB 75 adopted in FY2018.
3) Certain items in the FY2020 financial statements were restated to reflect the effects of GASB 84 adopted in FY2020.

2018	2019	2020 (3) (as restated)	2021	2022	2023
$ (743,406)	$ (1,425,566)	$ (1,560,713)	$ (1,757,203)	$ (1,870,346)	$ (2,050,422)
167,172	106,701	62,028	47,925	14,343	80,915
744,517	715,845	706,872	718,477	751,841	832,630
—	—	—	48,230	51,696	54,063
52,333	16,183	13,553	12,143	16,712	13,021
—	—	—	—	—	—
9,287	14,125	14,323	4,217	—	29,912
(14,286,782)	(14,223,061)	(15,112,632)	(16,451,536)	(17,107,788)	(17,470,585)
$ (14,056,879)	$ (14,795,773)	$ (15,876,569)	$ (17,377,747)	$ (18,143,542)	$ (18,510,466)

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental Activities:				
Expenses:				
Instruction	$ 4,139,906	$ 4,217,996	$ 3,870,330	$ 4,024,653
Pupil support services	487,139	484,745	470,316	472,176
Administrative support services	241,913	249,662	318,736	301,053
Facilities support services	654,971	477,892	454,652	465,170
Instructional support services	474,926	492,232	468,999	460,568
Food services	205,989	207,834	211,288	213,920
Community services	37,507	37,997	36,967	39,625
Interest expense	335,237	332,023	365,136	448,126
Other	6,134	6,319	7,388	12,691
Total governmental activities	$ 6,583,722	$ 6,506,700	$ 6,203,812	$ 6,437,982
Program revenues:				
Charges for services				
Instruction	$ 657	$ 571	$ 612	$ 647
Food services	3,485	1,303	1,336	1,522
Operating grants and contributions	1,086,885	1,051,655	1,147,750	1,156,382
Capital grants and contributions	162,403	356,189	109,766	57,658
Total program revenues	$ 1,253,430	$ 1,409,718	$ 1,259,464	$ 1,216,209
Revenues in access of (less than) expenditures	$ (5,330,292)	$ (5,096,982)	$ (4,944,348)	$ (5,221,773)
General revenues and other changes in net position:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	$ 2,218,033	$ 2,302,881	$ 2,399,287	$ 2,696,046
Replacement taxes	188,040	202,148	161,535	227,921
Non-program state aid	1,572,564	1,492,019	1,442,822	1,212,143
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	15,563	(47,720)	(18,706)	5,442
Gain on sale of capital assets	—	—	10,058	7,008
Lease Income	—	—	—	—
Other	181,125	125,638	190,480	156,369
Total general revenues	$ 4,175,325	$ 4,074,966	$ 4,185,476	$ 4,304,929
Change in net position	$ (1,154,967)	$ (1,022,016)	$ (758,872)	$ (916,844)

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 4,449,069	$ 4,770,114	$ 5,036,763	$ 5,831,771	$ 5,616,791	$ 5,516,630
481,371	513,667	564,302	582,704	852,701	878,912
171,493	215,700	353,496	443,736	460,219	472,864
455,563	536,053	668,369	700,399	741,900	798,052
496,199	585,280	606,146	742,780	698,053	724,058
219,809	231,401	238,660	184,966	233,879	237,812
39,863	42,641	43,691	63,151	59,766	64,244
544,857	504,458	505,157	485,888	496,619	518,517
10,015	15,322	17,690	—	—	—
$ 6,868,239	$ 7,414,636	$ 8,034,274	$ 9,035,395	$ 9,159,928	$ 9,211,089
$ 698	$ 734	$ 452	$ 501	$ 621	$ 1,353
3,356	2,698	1,808	358	1,357	1,465
1,322,703	1,553,775	1,612,177	2,043,353	2,496,947	2,471,524
60,896	49,773	18,307	34,706	38,317	22,595
$ 1,387,653	$ 1,606,980	$ 1,632,744	$ 2,078,918	$ 2,537,242	$ 2,496,938
$ (5,480,586)	$ (5,807,656)	$ (6,401,530)	$ (6,956,477)	$ (6,622,686)	$ (6,714,152)
$ 2,889,401	$ 3,041,009	$ 3,075,049	$ 3,155,962	$ 3,341,851	$ 3,545,625
168,254	187,232	202,452	282,075	609,896	636,467
1,451,897	1,605,783	1,666,153	1,658,276	1,651,473	1,716,020
19,022	47,250	47,514	2,883	(12,890)	31,904
8,674	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	5,315	5,290
192,715	187,488	329,566	306,080	261,246	411,922
$ 4,729,963	$ 5,068,762	$ 5,320,734	$ 5,405,276	$ 5,856,891	$ 6,347,228
$ (750,623)	$ (738,894)	$ (1,080,796)	$ (1,551,201)	$ (765,795)	$ (366,924)

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
General operating fund				
Nonspendable	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429
Restricted for grants and donations	61,022	64,155	64,854	51,858
Restricted for workers' comp/tort immunity	19,838	41,373	35,116	27,344
Restricted for teacher's pension contributions	—	—	—	—
Restricted for school internal accounts	—	—	—	—
Assigned for appropriated fund balance	267,652	79,225	—	—
Assigned for commitments and contracts	87,067	73,101	—	—
Unassigned	—	102,002	(227,031)	(354,861)
Total general operating fund	$ 436,008	$ 360,285	$ (126,632)	$ (275,230)
All other governmental funds				
Nonspendable	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,356,000
Restricted for capital improvement program	—	—	107,248	792,586
Restricted for debt service	491,552	545,383	535,116	660,501
Assigned for debt service	193,877	57,057	—	—
Unassigned (deficit)	(91,953)	(131,111)	(65,809)	(85,691)
Total all other governmental funds	$ 593,476	$ 471,329	$ 576,555	$ 3,723,396

NOTES:
1) Certain items in the FY2020 financial statements were restated to reflect the effects of GASB 84 adopted in FY2020.

2018	2019	2020 (1)	2021	2022	2023
$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 12,162	$ 873
52,333	16,183	13,518	12,143	16,719	13,028
—	—	—	—	—	—
9,287	14,125	14,324	4,217	—	29,912
—	—	50,023	48,230	51,696	54,063
—	—	—	—	—	—
18,044	94,733	109,944	135,314	92,186	121,283
243,671	346,296	378,855	603,435	906,905	1,059,121
$ 323,764	$ 471,766	$ 567,093	$ 803,768	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
895,111	716,747	182,101	188,819	163,713	48,042
785,176	753,962	747,627	769,537	787,570	875,358
341	20,080	45,913	64,055	81,468	82,581
—	—	—	—	—	—
$ 1,680,628	$ 1,490,789	$ 975,641	$ 1,022,411	$ 1,032,751	$ 1,005,981

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 2,204,252	$ 2,304,656	$ 2,408,416	$ 2,714,956
Replacement taxes	188,041	202,148	161,535	227,921
State aid	1,840,805	1,847,069	1,552,325	1,708,865
Federal aid	907,241	798,931	808,999	783,943
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	15,596	(92,825)	(95,650)	5,442
Lease Income	—	—	—	—
Other	286,472	377,286	437,042	387,045
Total revenues	$ 5,442,407	$ 5,437,265	$ 5,272,667	$ 5,828,172
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	$ 3,126,689	$ 3,253,484	$ 2,970,553	$ 2,859,105
Pupil support services	457,939	459,672	448,254	441,324
General support services	987,048	972,526	1,044,740	948,943
Food services	193,642	197,084	201,377	199,944
Community services	37,460	38,003	37,497	39,607
Teachers' pension and retirement benefits	593,225	676,078	664,123	708,941
Other	6,134	6,319	7,388	12,691
Capital outlay	534,980	391,953	308,091	217,303
Debt service:				
Principal	148,272	214,707	139,096	152,638
Interest	315,927	310,923	310,778	375,679
Other charges	3,705	7,863	31,545	77,377
Total expenditures	$ 6,405,021	$ 6,528,612	$ 6,163,442	$ 6,033,552
Revenues (less than) expenditures	$ (962,614)	$ (1,091,347)	$ (890,775)	$ (205,380)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ 131,600	$ 561,880	$ 724,999	$ 879,580
Premiums on bonds issued	—	—	—	—
Insurance proceeds	—	—	—	224
Lease value	—	—	—	—
Subscribtion-based IT asset value	—	—	—	—
Sales of general capital assets	7,301	37,504	15,012	6,272
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	—	(386,710)	(120,856)	—
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	—	—	—	—
Discounts on bonds issued	—	(12,502)	(110,071)	(36,097)
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ 138,901	$ 200,172	$ 509,084	$ 849,979
Net changes in fund balances	$ (823,713)	$ (891,175)	$ (381,691)	$ 644,599
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	7.64%	8.47%	7.61%	8.97%

NOTES:
1) Fiscal year 2014 was restated due to a change in the revenue recognition period in fiscal year 2015.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 2,897,870	$ 2,984,026	$ 3,074,091	$ 3,157,474	$ 3,367,969	$ 3,531,593
168,254	187,232	202,451	282,075	609,896	636,467
2,196,956	2,182,942	2,239,807	2,289,188	2,344,633	2,376,451
767,928	705,355	747,356	1,148,945	1,503,648	1,495,405
19,022	47,250	47,514	2,883	(12,890)	31,904
—	—	—	—	5,315	5,290
461,692	536,349	622,101	573,898	626,129	688,150
$ 6,511,722	$ 6,643,154	$ 6,933,320	$ 7,454,463	$ 8,444,700	$ 8,765,260
$ 3,108,443	$ 3,263,334	$ 3,247,193	$ 3,444,901	$ 3,839,806	$ 4,031,155
453,389	486,490	537,732	551,884	804,631	840,088
888,314	1,025,546	1,231,120	1,387,216	1,497,077	1,642,773
207,042	219,159	227,422	175,183	220,694	227,307
40,047	42,919	43,985	62,993	59,165	64,420
762,816	787,183	835,399	844,054	907,040	812,586
10,016	15,322	17,689	12,304	16,172	16,903
352,028	625,306	599,122	592,336	662,023	756,756
144,717	144,542	171,755	176,315	198,568	219,153
443,886	428,290	483,474	486,019	489,139	536,834
62,802	63,382	5,953	1,890	42,425	22,618
$ 6,473,500	$ 7,101,473	$ 7,400,844	$ 7,735,095	$ 8,736,740	$ 9,170,593
$ 38,222	$ (458,319)	$ (467,524)	$ (280,632)	$ (292,040)	$ (405,333)
$ 2,152,150	$ 849,395	$ 349,079	$ 557,505	$ 872,170	$ 520,835
65,353	33,399	50,391	139,132	100,240	15,055
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	12,613	31,991
—	—	—	—	—	9,335
9,442	1,251	166	—	10	—
(1,321,865)	(457,035)	(401,956)	(132,560)	(406,753)	—
—	—	—	—	—	(41)
(33,432)	(10,528)	—	—	—	—
$ 871,648	$ 416,482	$ (2,320)	$ 564,077	$ 578,280	$ 577,175
$ 909,870	$ (41,837)	$ (469,844)	$ 283,445	$ 286,240	$ 171,842
9.48%	8.72%	9.44%	9.11%	8.41%	8.89%

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

REVENUES BY SOURCE — ALL PROGRAMS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)		2015	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 2,204,252	40.5%	$ 2,304,656	42.4%
Replacement taxes	188,041	3.5%	202,148	3.7%
State aid	1,840,805	33.9%	1,847,069	34.0%
Federal aid	907,241	16.7%	798,931	14.7%
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	15,596	0.3%	(92,825)	(1.7%)
Lease Income	—	—%	—	—%
Other	286,472	5.3%	377,286	6.9%
Total revenues	$ 5,442,407	100.0%	$ 5,437,265	100.0%

	2019		2020	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 2,984,026	44.9%	$ 3,074,091	44.3%
Replacement taxes	187,232	2.8%	202,451	2.9%
State aid	2,182,942	32.9%	2,239,807	32.3%
Federal aid	705,355	10.6%	747,356	10.8%
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	47,250	0.7%	47,514	0.7%
Lease Income	—	—%	—	—%
Other	536,349	8.1%	622,101	9.0%
Total revenues	$ 6,643,154	100.0%	$ 6,933,320	100.0%

NOTES:
This schedule was prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

	2016		2017		2018
Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
$ 2,408,416	45.7%	$ 2,714,956	46.6%	$ 2,897,870	44.5%
161,535	3.1%	227,920	3.9%	168,254	2.6%
1,552,325	29.4%	1,708,865	29.3%	2,196,956	33.7%
808,999	15.3%	783,943	13.5%	767,928	11.8%
(95,650)	(1.8%)	5,443	0.1%	19,022	0.3%
—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
437,042	8.3%	387,045	6.6%	461,692	7.1%
$ 5,272,667	100.0%	$ 5,828,172	100.0%	$ 6,511,722	100.0%

	2021		2022		2023
Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
$ 3,157,474	42.4%	$ 3,367,969	39.9%	$ 3,531,593	40.3%
282,075	3.8%	609,896	7.2%	636,467	7.3%
2,289,188	30.7%	2,344,633	27.8%	2,376,451	27.1%
1,148,945	15.4%	1,503,648	17.8%	1,495,405	17.1%
2,883	—%	(12,890)	(0.2%)	31,904	0.4%
—	—%	5,315	0.1%	5,290	0.1%
573,898	7.7%	626,129	7.4%	688,150	7.9%
$ 7,454,463	100.0%	$ 8,444,700	100.0%	$ 8,765,260	100.0%

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION — ALL PROGRAMS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)		2015	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	$ 3,126,689	48.8%	$ 3,253,484	49.9%
Pupil support services	457,939	7.1%	459,672	7.1%
General support services	987,048	15.4%	972,526	14.9%
Food services	193,642	3.0%	197,084	3.0%
Community services	37,460	0.6%	38,003	0.6%
Teachers' pension and retirement benefits	593,225	9.3%	676,078	10.4%
Other	6,134	0.1%	6,319	0.1%
Capital outlay	534,980	8.4%	391,953	6.0%
Debt service	467,904	7.3%	533,493	8.0%
Total expenditures	$ 6,405,021	100.0%	$ 6,528,612	100.0%

	2019		2020	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	$ 3,263,334	45.9%	$ 3,247,193	43.8%
Pupil support services	486,490	6.9%	537,732	7.3%
General support services	1,025,546	14.4%	1,231,120	16.5%
Food services	219,159	3.1%	227,422	3.1%
Community services	42,919	0.6%	43,985	0.6%
Teachers' pension and retirement benefits	787,183	11.1%	835,399	11.3%
Other	15,322	0.2%	17,689	0.2%
Capital outlay	625,306	8.8%	599,122	8.3%
Debt service	636,214	9.0%	661,182	8.9%
Total expenditures	$ 7,101,473	100.0%	$ 7,400,844	100.0%

2016		2017		2018	
Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
$ 2,970,553	48.1%	$ 2,859,105	47.5%	$ 3,108,443	48.0%
448,254	7.3%	441,324	7.3%	453,389	7.0%
1,044,740	17.0%	984,943	16.3%	888,314	13.7%
201,377	3.3%	199,944	3.3%	207,042	3.2%
37,497	0.6%	39,607	0.7%	40,047	0.6%
664,123	10.8%	708,941	11.7%	762,816	11.8%
7,388	0.1%	12,691	0.2%	10,016	0.2%
308,091	5.0%	217,303	3.6%	352,028	5.4%
481,419	7.8%	569,694	9.4%	651,405	10.1%
$ 6,163,442	100.0%	$ 6,033,552	100.0%	$ 6,473,500	100.0%

2021		2022		2023	
Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
$ 3,444,901	44.5%	$ 3,839,806	44.0%	$ 4,031,155	44.0%
551,884	7.1%	804,631	9.2%	840,088	9.2%
1,387,216	17.9%	1,497,077	17.1%	1,642,773	17.9%
175,183	2.3%	220,694	2.5%	227,307	2.5%
62,993	0.8%	59,165	0.7%	64,420	0.7%
844,054	10.9%	907,040	10.4%	812,586	8.9%
12,304	0.2%	16,172	0.2%	16,903	0.2%
592,336	7.7%	662,023	7.6%	756,756	8.3%
664,224	8.6%	730,132	8.4%	778,605	8.5%
$ 7,735,095	100.0%	$ 8,736,740	100.0%	$ 9,170,593	100.0%

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Revenues:			
Local taxes:			
Property taxes	$ 3,443,950	$ 3,296,967	$ 146,983
Replacement taxes	597,048	570,467	26,581
Total revenue from local taxes	$ 4,040,998	$ 3,867,434	$ 173,564
Local nontax revenues:			
Interest and investment earnings	$ 13,911	$ 1,421	$ 12,490
Lunchroom operations	1,207	1,099	108
Other	530,192	464,786	65,406
Total nontax revenues	$ 545,310	$ 467,306	78,004
Total local revenues	$ 4,586,308	$ 4,334,741	$ 251,568
State grants and subsidies:			
Evidence based funding	$ 1,203,401	$ 1,247,667	$ (44,266)
Other	348,176	325,370	22,806
CTPF - Pension contribution	308,673	277,497	31,176
Total state grants & subsidies	$ 1,860,250	$ 1,850,534	$ 9,716
Federal grants and subsidies:			
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)	$ 295,824	$ 290,301	$ 5,523
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	746,672	764,654	(17,982)
School lunch program	202,127	193,058	9,069
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	99,592	104,762	(5,170)
Other	117,615	121,559	(3,944)
Total federal grants and subsidies	$ 1,461,830	$ 1,474,334	$ (12,504)
Total revenues	$ 7,908,388	$ 7,659,609	$ 248,780

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Expenditures:			
Instruction:			
Salaries	$ 2,301,928	$ 2,165,775	$ 136,153
Commodities	116,900	101,685	15,215
Services	916,854	894,743	22,111
Equipment - educational	39,761	66,033	(26,272)
Building and sites	1,661	1,816	(155)
Fixed charges	654,051	609,754	44,297
Total instruction	$ 4,031,155	$ 3,839,806	$ 191,349
Pupil support services:			
Salaries	$ 384,742	$ 356,408	$ 28,334
Commodities	62,986	80,536	(17,550)
Services	247,599	236,962	10,637
Equipment - educational	2,704	1,687	1,017
Building and sites	1,513	1,715	(202)
Fixed charges	140,544	127,323	13,221
Total pupil support services	$ 840,088	$ 804,631	$ 35,457
Administrative support services:			
Salaries	$ 150,335	$ 107,115	$ 43,220
Commodities	30,047	30,346	(299)
Services	211,544	204,420	7,124
Equipment - educational	3,001	37,471	(34,470)
Building and sites	463	3,323	(2,860)
Fixed charges	40,430	36,339	4,091
Total administrative support services	$ 435,820	$ 419,014	$ 16,806

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Facilities support services:			
Salaries	$ 48,884	$ 47,177	$ 1,707
Commodities	107,810	89,456	18,354
Services	387,406	359,498	27,908
Equipment - educational	3,703	3,628	75
Building and sites	88,934	53,733	35,201
Fixed charges	41,127	47,361	(6,234)
Total facilities support services	$ 677,864	$ 600,853	$ 77,011
Instructional support services:			
Salaries	$ 333,630	$ 292,871	$ 40,759
Commodities	19,284	27,784	(8,500)
Services	68,750	58,266	10,484
Equipment - educational	11,074	13,282	(2,208)
Building and sites	2,187	2,641	(454)
Fixed charges	94,164	82,366	11,798
Total instructional support services	$ 529,089	$ 477,210	$ 51,879
Food services:			
Salaries	$ 73,020	$ 73,986	$ (966)
Commodities	89,484	81,407	8,077
Services	3,881	3,602	279
Equipment - educational	1,507	1,494	13
Fixed charges	59,415	60,205	(790)
Total food services	$ 227,307	$ 220,694	$ 6,613

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Community services:			
Salaries	$ 16,214	$ 15,617	$ 597
Commodities	2,214	2,909	(695)
Services	40,154	33,197	6,957
Equipment - educational	532	2,302	(1,770)
Building and sites	—	2	(2)
Fixed charges	5,306	5,138	168
Total community services	$ 64,420	$ 59,165	$ 5,255
Teacher's Pension:			
Fixed charges	$ 812,586	$ 907,040	$ (94,454)
Total teachers' pension	$ 812,586	$ 907,040	$ (94,454)
Capital outlay:			
Salaries	$ 3,334	$ 3,402	$ (68)
Commodities	2,958	2,955	3
Services	3,400	3,848	(448)
Equipment - educational	316	436	(120)
Building and sites	18,455	23,748	(5,293)
Fixed charges	706	1,394	(688)
Total capital outlay	$ 29,169	$ 35,783	$ (6,614)
Debt service:			
Fixed charges	$ 49,606	$ 15,943	$ 33,663
Total debt service	$ 49,606	$ 15,943	$ 33,663

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	2023 Over (Under) 2022
Other:			
Fixed charges	$ 16,903	$ 16,172	$ 731
Total other	$ 16,903	$ 16,172	$ 731
Total expenditures	$ 7,714,007	$ 7,396,311	$ 317,696

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Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
General operating fund:				
Insurance proceeds	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 224
Lease value	—	—	—	—
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	—	—	—	—
Transfers in/(out)	161	(12,915)	50,162	58,350
Total general operating fund	$ 161	$ (12,915)	$ 50,162	$ 58,574
All other governmental funds:				
Gross amounts from debt issuances	$ 131,600	$ 561,880	$ 724,999	$ 879,580
Premiums on bonds issued	—	—	—	—
Issuance of refunding debt	—	—	—	—
Premiums on refunding bonds issued	—	—	—	—
Sales of general capital assets	7,301	37,504	15,012	6,273
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	—	(386,710)	(120,856)	—
Lease value	—	—	—	—
Subscription-based IT asset value	—	—	—	—
Transfers in/(out)	(161)	12,915	(50,162)	(58,350)
Discounts on bonds issued	—	(12,502)	(110,071)	(36,097)
Total all other governmental funds	$ 138,740	$ 213,087	$ 458,922	$ 791,406

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ —	$ 33	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	—	—	—	12,613	—
—	—	—	—	—	(41)
286,828	475	11,010	—	(10)	4,272
$ 286,828	$ 508	$ 11,010	$ —	$ 12,603	$ 4,231
$ 2,152,150	$ 849,395	$ —	$ 450,000	$ 480,857	$ 520,835
65,353	33,366	—	113,020	62,668	15,055
—	—	349,079	107,505	391,313	—
—	—	50,391	26,112	37,572	—
9,442	1,251	166	—	10	—
(1,321,865)	(457,035)	(401,956)	(132,560)	(406,753)	—
—	—	—	—	—	31,991
—	—	—	—	—	9,335
(286,828)	(475)	(11,010)	—	10	(4,272)
(33,432)	(10,528)	—	—	—	—
$ 584,820	$ 415,974	$ (13,330)	$ 564,077	$ 565,677	$ 572,944

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

RATIO OF DEBT SERVICE TO NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Non-Capital	Ratio (1)
2014	$ 467,904	$ 6,079,578	0.08 : 1
2015	533,493	6,208,609	0.09 : 1
2016	481,419	5,910,440	0.08 : 1
2017	569,694	5,886,744	0.10 : 1
2018	651,405	6,208,226	0.10 : 1
2019	636,214	6,870,816	0.09 : 1
2020	661,182	6,941,728	0.10 : 1
2021	664,224	7,273,175	0.09 : 1
2022	730,132	8,179,868	0.09 : 1
2023	778,605	8,502,697	0.09 : 1

NOTES:
1) Ratio of total debt service is calculated as Total Debt Service Expenditures, calculated as the sum of principal and interest expenditures, divided by total non-capital expenditures which are calculated as the difference between total expenditures and capitalized capital outlay expenditures, as per GASB S44; 12b.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Rate per $100 of equalized assessed valuation)

School Direct Rates	2014	2015	2016	2017
Education	3.519	3.409	3.205	3.115
Worker's and Unemployment Compensation/Tort Immunity	0.067	0.169	0.111	0.107
Public Building Commission	0.085	0.082	0.075	0.072
Capital Improvement	0.000	0.000	0.064	0.065
Teacher Pension	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.367
Bonds & Interest (A)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Levy Adjustment (B)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total direct rate	3.671	3.660	3.455	3.726
City of Chicago	1.496	1.473	1.806	1.880
Chicago City Colleges	0.199	0.193	0.177	0.169
Chicago Park District	0.420	0.415	0.382	0.368
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District	0.417	0.430	0.426	0.406
Cook County	0.560	0.568	0.552	0.533
Cook County Forest Preserve	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.063
Total for all governments	6.832	6.808	6.867	7.145

Source: Cook County Clerk's Office

NOTES:
A) Beginning in fiscal year 2018, CPS issued a Bond Resolution Series Levy.

B) Beginning in fiscal year 2022, CPS received a new fund named Levy Adjustment consisting of refunds that should have been received in prior years.

2018(A)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.161	2.845	2.893	2.929	2.786	2.959
0.039	0.093	0.090	0.094	0.089	0.084
0.069	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.021	0.039
0.551	0.511	0.565	0.562	0.532	0.567
0.059	0.056	0.060	0.060	0.055	0.055
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.052
3.890	3.552	3.620	3.656	3.517	3.757
1.894	1.812	1.893	1.886	1.838	1.628
0.164	0.147	0.149	0.151	0.145	0.155
0.358	0.330	0.326	0.329	0.311	0.323
0.402	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.382	0.374
0.496	0.489	0.454	0.453	0.446	0.431
0.062	0.060	0.059	0.058	0.058	0.081
7.266	6.786	6.890	6.911	6.697	6.749

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

			Collected within the Fiscal Year of Extension (A)			Total Collections to Date (B)	
Tax Year of Levy (C/D)	Fiscal Year of Extension	Total Tax Extension (E)	Amount	Percentage of Extension	Collections in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Extension
2013	2014	$ 2,289,250	$ 1,134,859	49.57%	$ 1,087,378	$ 2,222,237	97.07%
2014	2015	2,375,822	1,177,370	49.56%	1,134,538	2,311,908	97.31%
2015	2016	2,451,566	1,230,423	50.19%	1,110,836	2,341,259	95.50%
2016	2017	2,757,651	1,242,377	42.05%	1,449,481	2,691,858	97.61%
2017	2018	2,988,432	1,453,350	48.63%	1,469,218	2,922,568	97.80%
2018	2019	3,066,309	1,574,691	51.35%	1,446,735	3,021,426	98.54%
2019	2020	3,178,626	1,600,502	50.35%	1,545,905	3,146,407	98.99%
2020	2021	3,272,336	1,687,838	51.58%	1,680,232	3,368,070	102.93%
2021	2022	3,408,762	1,790,288	52.52%	1,595,276	3,385,564	99.32%
2022	2023	3,640,230	1,736,550	47.70%	—	—	

NOTES:

A) The amount does not represent a full year's tax collection.

B) The total amount collected to date is net of refunds.

C) Tax Year 2015 contains Capital Improvement Tax amounts that were not levied in prior years.

D) Tax Year 2016 contains CTPF (Chicago Teacher Pension Fund) amounts that were not levied in prior years.

E) Adjustment was made to Tax Year 2021 Total Tax Extension due to the delay in receiving the Cook County Extension in FY2022.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

		Assessed Values (A)				
Tax Year Levy	**Fiscal Year**	**Class 2 (B)**	**Class 3 (C)**	**Class 5 (D)**	**Other (E)**	**Total**
2013	2014	$ 15,440,622	$ 1,282,342	$ 10,137,795	$ 453,201	$ 27,313,960
2014	2015	15,416,908	1,345,482	10,096,651	487,529	27,346,570
2015	2016	17,319,503	1,589,995	11,240,864	541,183	30,691,545
2016	2017	17,219,809	1,863,312	11,316,868	562,402	30,962,391
2017	2018	17,196,902	1,905,033	11,370,329	497,856	30,970,120
2018	2019	19,759,176	2,329,709	13,321,105	626,755	36,036,745
2019	2020	19,705,845	2,552,750	13,908,306	666,850	36,833,751
2020	2021	17,874,896	2,657,697	13,139,430	660,097	34,332,120
2021	2022	21,394,731	3,284,731	15,064,489	774,983	40,518,934
2022	2023	21,281,457	3,512,465	15,809,938	784,594	41,388,454

NOTES:

A. *Source*: Cook County Assessor’s Office

B. Residential, six units and under

C. Residential, seven units and over and mixed-use

D. Industrial/Commercial

E. Vacant, not-for-profit and industrial/commercial incentive class

F. *Source*: Cook County Clerk's Office

G. *Source*: Cook County Clerk’s Office - Total equalized assessed value is net of exemptions and includes assessment of pollution control facilities. Excludes DuPage County Valuation.

H. *Source:* Cook County Clerk's Office - Property in the City of Chicago is reassessed once every three years. Tax rates are per $100 of equalized assessed value.

I. Source: The Civic Federation - Excludes railroad property. This data was delayed for fiscal year 2020 and was unavailable at the time of publishing.

N/A: Not available at publishing.

State Equalization Factor (F)	Total Equalized Assessed Value (G)	Total Direct Tax Rate (H)	Total Estimated Fair Cash Value (I)	Total Equalized Assessed Value as a Percentage of Total Estimated Fair Cash Value (%)
2.6621	$ 62,363,876	3.671	$ 236,695,475	26.35%
2.7253	64,908,057	3.660	255,639,792	25.39%
2.6685	70,963,289	3.455	278,076,449	25.52%
2.8032	74,016,506	3.726	293,121,793	25.25%
2.9627	76,765,303	3.890	306,074,351	25.08%
2.9109	86,326,179	3.552	323,128,274	26.72%
2.9160	87,816,177	3.620	335,856,711	26.15%
3.2234	89,514,969	3.656	334,792,009	26.74%
3.0027	96,913,881	3.517	358,461,809	27.04%
2.9237	96,891,179	3.757	N/A	N/A

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS, BASED ON EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUATION
Prior Fiscal Year and Nine Years Ago
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2022			
Property		Equalized Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Equalized Assessed Valuation
Wanxiang Sterling LLC	$	395,210	1	0.41%
601 W Companies LLC		338,566	2	0.35%
CBRE Suite 2530		338,524	3	0.35%
110 North Wacker Title		319,867	4	0.33%
HCSC Blue Cross J Kaye		303,047	5	0.31%
River Point LLC		279,075	6	0.29%
227 Monroe Street LLC		269,885	7	0.28%
300 Lasalle LLC		266,149	8	0.27%
Merchandise Mart - 222 Mer Mart Plaza		258,737	9	0.27%
Merchandise Mart - 320 N Wells		257,237	10	0.27%
Willis Tower		—	—	—
Water Tower Place		—	—	—
Chase Tower		—	—	—
Three First National Plaza		—	—	—
Citadel Center		—	—	—
	$	3,026,297		3.13%

	2013			
Property		Equalized Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Equalized Assessed Valuation
Wanxiang Sterling LLC	$	193,495	4	0.31%
601 W Companies LLC		248,906	2	0.40%
CBRE Suite 2530		—	—	—
110 North Wacker Title		—	—	—
HCSC Blue Cross J Kaye		201,987	3	0.32%
River Point LLC		—	—	—
227 Monroe Street LLC		—	—	—
300 Lasalle LLC		—	—	—
Merchandise Mart - 222 Mer Mart Plaza		190,953	5	0.31%
Merchandise Mart - 320 N Wells		159,537	10	0.26%
Willis Tower		370,197	1	0.59%
Water Tower Place		183,114	7	0.29%
Chase Tower		190,442	6	0.31%
Three First National Plaza		177,008	9	0.28%
Citadel Center		177,862	8	0.29%
	$	2,093,501		3.36%

Source: Cook County Treasurer's Office and Cook County Assessor's Office

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF REPLACEMENT TAX DATA
Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Statewide Replacement Tax Data (A)			
Calendar Year	Invested Capital Tax Collections	Business Income Tax Collections (Net of Refunds)	Net Adjustments (C)	Total Replacement Tax Allocations to Local Govts.	Board Percent (E)
2014 (A)	$ 208,039,618	$ 1,243,163,624	$ (80,317,444)	$ 1,370,885,798	14.00%
2015 (A)(F)	257,022,234	1,483,335,576	(279,011,561)	1,461,346,249	14.00%
2016 (F) (H) (I)	201,320,237	1,273,378,669	(179,819,398)	1,294,879,508	14.00%
2017 (F) (H) (I)	225,978,196	1,313,576,023	(213,645,696)	1,325,908,524	14.00%
2018(F)	215,967,153	1,329,867,705	(302,697,315)	1,243,137,542	14.00%
2019(F)	252,232,576	1,574,405,797	(281,114,723)	1,545,523,650	14.00%
2020 (F)	177,854,220	1,253,192,231	(99,726,402)	1,331,320,048	14.00%
2021 (F)	182,659,103	1,990,655,391	121,294,116	2,294,608,610	14.00%
2022 (F)	214,369,226	4,030,422,115	(226,348,133)	4,018,443,208	14.00%
2023	1,237,950,400	5,684,106,669	(2,380,303,018)	4,541,754,051	14.00%

NOTES:

A) Source: Illinois Department of Revenue

B) Source: Board of Education of the City of Chicago

C) Consists of adjustments for administrative fees, interest earned on deposits, interfund transfers, timing of collections and payments and related items.

D) Reflects reductions to pay applicable Statutory Claims. All Statutory Claims with respect to debt service have been paid and, under the Statute Revenue Sharing Act, no future Statutory Claims with respect to the debt service will paid and, under the Statute Revenue Sharing Act, no future Statutory Claims with respect to the debt service will arise or need to be paid.

E) Percentage rounded.

F) Replacement tax collection for calendar year indicated within chart, beginning January 1, 20XX – December 31, 20XX, respectively. Note that these amounts may change over time as taxes are collected subsequent to issuance of this report. As such, tax collection is finalized and updated by the Illinois Department of Revenues and the table is updated, as required.

G) Total allocations to the Board of Education in the month of December are unavailable at the time of issuance for each calendar year provided. As the total allocations are not available, an estimate is calculated for this value, based upon historic allocations over the prior 9 years. As this amount is an estimate, updates to these values may occur over time.

H) The Statewide Replacement Tax Data for calendar years 2016 and 2017 was not made available from the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR) at time of publishing; Data is obtained from the Illinois' Office of the Comptroller online ledger. The data for total distributions to local governments is retrieved from IDOR monthly tax distributions online database.

I) As noted above, the values within this table relate to payments made on statutory claims. As such, some values may require periodic update as statutory claims relating to previous calendar years are settled and paid.

Board Replacement Tax Data (B)

Allocations To Board	Pro-Forma Pledged Revenues (D)	Fiscal Year Recorded Revenue
$ 191,978,921	$ 191,978,921	$ 188,040,647
204,647,028	204,647,028	202,147,157
181,335,025	181,335,025	161,535,119
191,493,223	191,493,223	227,920,163
174,089,034	174,089,034	168,253,658
216,435,135	216,435,135	187,232,486
194,276,084	194,276,084	202,451,572
329,393,479	329,393,479	282,074,815
567,429,274	567,429,274	609,895,866
577,504,778	577,504,778	636,467,133

Monthly Summary of the Total Allocations to the Board of Education

Year	January	March	April	May	July	August	October	December (G)	Total
2014	$32,365,778	$ 9,605,194	$42,927,880	$31,682,731	$31,920,320	$ 3,433,503	$31,625,454	$ 8,418,061	$191,978,921
2015	28,059,669	8,010,311	49,024,542	40,392,319	33,183,298	4,472,067	33,357,743	8,147,079	204,647,028
2016	26,524,204	10,652,765	37,937,134	30,650,698	33,320,166	3,878,948	30,306,843	8,064,267	181,335,025
2017	29,970,202	19,251,991	49,042,057	31,582,995	32,296,122	1,489,085	22,047,768	5,813,003	191,493,223
2018	19,792,771	17,558,226	36,093,602	36,791,094	28,668,109	2,897,394	25,943,635	6,344,203	174,089,034
2019	21,270,279	8,389,907	41,715,300	50,715,636	29,956,132	3,593,551	52,136,107	8,658,223	216,435,135
2020	31,659,279	6,293,914	43,458,906	27,784,353	28,867,239	21,331,766	27,042,714	7,837,913	194,276,084
2021	33,287,342	12,026,626	56,195,179	72,420,237	52,771,907	6,710,885	87,925,010	8,056,293	329,393,479
2022	55,294,647	72,415,799	85,610,204	114,619,591	82,523,378	9,421,668	111,145,972	36,398,015	567,429,274
2023	97,221,253	48,161,168	76,514,036	124,142,776	100,363,922	16,181,330	83,187,714	31,732,579	577,504,778

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CITY OF CHICAGO TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) DISTRICTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

TIF District	Date TIF Initiated	Date TIF Matures	Initial EAV $	2022 EAV $	% Change in EAV (for 2022)
Addison South	5/9/2007	2031	$ 70,940,232	$ 196,724,876	177.3 %
Archer/Central	5/17/2000	2024	37,646,911	46,902,658	24.6 %
Archer/Western	2/11/2009	2033	117,506,250	171,520,392	46.0 %
Armitage/Pulaski	6/13/2007	2031	17,643,508	22,187,471	25.8 %
Austin/Commercial	9/27/2007	2031	72,287,864	99,484,420	37.6 %
Avalon Park/South Shore	7/31/2002	2026	22,180,151	33,527,537	51.2 %
Avondale	7/29/2009	2033	40,425,634	45,567,869	12.7 %
Belmont/Central	1/12/2000	2024	137,304,682	230,881,140	68.2 %
Belmont/Cicero	1/12/2000	2024	33,673,880	58,072,945	72.5 %
Bronzeville	11/4/1998	2034	46,166,304	164,609,577	256.6 %
Bryn Mawr/Broadway	12/11/1996	2032	17,829,852	65,167,987	265.5 %
Canal/Congress	11/12/1998	2034	36,872,487	959,454,830	2,502.1 %
Central West	2/16/2000	2024	85,481,254	672,850,057	687.1 %
Chicago/Central Park	2/27/2002	2026	84,789,947	236,476,099	178.9 %
Chicago/Kingsbury	4/12/2000	2024	38,520,706	584,730,407	1,418.0 %
Cicero/Archer	5/17/2000	2024	19,629,324	33,775,748	72.1 %
Clark/Montrose	7/7/1999	2023	23,433,096	101,250,324	332.1 %
Clark/Ridge	9/29/1999	2023	39,619,368	99,543,007	151.2 %
Cortland/Chicago River	4/10/2019	2043	87,383,901	174,786,393	100.0 %
Commercial Ave.	11/13/2002	2026	40,748,652	61,480,892	50.9 %
Devon/Sheridan	3/31/2004	2028	45,541,834	89,794,486	97.2 %
Devon/Western	11/3/1999	2023	71,430,503	149,562,178	109.4 %
Diversey/Narragansett	2/5/2003	2027	34,746,231	77,040,103	121.7 %
Diversey/Chicago River	10/5/2016	2040	—	2,081,291	— %
Division/Homan	6/27/2001	2025	24,683,716	74,591,619	202.2 %
Edgewater/Ashland	10/1/2003	2027	1,875,282	16,670,997	789.0 %
Elston/Armstrong Industrial Corridor	7/19/2007	2031	45,742,226	68,690,263	50.2 %
Englewood Mall	11/29/1989	2025	3,868,736	15,387,609	297.7 %
Englewood Neighborhood	6/27/2001	2025	59,541,040	104,669,477	75.8 %
Ewing Avenue	3/10/2010	2034	52,994,264	48,071,826	(9.3)%
Foster/California	4/2/2014	2038	15,399,717	13,759,577	(10.7)%
Foster/Edens	2/28/2018	2042	25,904,768	58,149,431	124.5 %
Fullerton/Milwaukee	2/16/2000	2024	85,157,390	364,839,020	328.4 %
Galewood/Armitage Industrial	7/7/1999	2023	48,056,697	157,779,325	228.3 %
Goose Island	7/10/1996	2032	13,676,187	134,652,250	884.6 %
Greater Southwest (West)	4/12/2000	2024	115,603,413	109,068,013	(5.7)%
Harrison/Central	7/26/2006	2030	43,430,700	70,861,610	63.2 %
Hollywood/Sheridan	11/7/2007	2031	158,696,916	205,607,298	29.6 %
Homan/Arthington	2/5/1998	2034	2,658,362	15,685,430	490.0 %
Humbolt Park Commercial	6/27/2001	2025	32,161,252	127,325,969	295.9 %
Jefferson Park	9/9/1998	2022	23,970,085	49,863,817	108.0 %
Jefferson/Roosevelt	8/30/2000	2024	52,292,656	245,950,509	370.3 %

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CITY OF CHICAGO TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) DISTRICTS (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

TIF District	Date TIF Initiated	Date TIF Matures	Initial EAV $	2022 EAV $	% Change in EAV (for 2022)
Kennedy/Kimball	3/12/2008	2032	$ 72,841,679	$ 104,645,294	43.7 %
Kinzie Industrial Corridor	6/10/1998	2034	144,961,719	2,051,531,563	1,315.2 %
Lake Calumet Area Industrial	12/13/2000	2024	172,789,519	225,127,494	30.3 %
Lakefront	3/27/2002	2026	—	7,518,463	— %
LaSalle/Central	11/15/2006	2030	4,192,597,468	6,354,556,775	51.6 %
Lawrence/Broadway	6/27/2001	2025	38,499,977	142,095,454	269.1 %
Lawrence/Kedzie	2/16/2000	2024	110,395,843	279,665,335	153.3 %
Lawrence/Pulaski	2/27/2002	2026	43,705,743	79,011,856	80.8 %
Lincoln Avenue	11/3/1999	2023	63,741,191	122,155,487	91.6 %
Little Village East	4/22/2009	2033	44,751,945	50,819,385	13.6 %
Little Village Industrial Corridor	6/13/2007	2031	88,054,895	139,722,584	58.7 %
Madden/Wells	11/6/2002	2026	1,333,582	30,528,551	2,189.2 %
Madison/Austin Corridor	9/29/1999	2023	48,748,259	118,056,252	142.2 %
Michigan Ave/Cermak	9/13/1989	2025	5,858,634	73,682,874	1,157.7 %
Midway Industrial Corridor	2/16/2000	2024	48,652,950	116,724,278	139.9 %
Midwest	5/17/2000	2036	216,733,898	507,246,922	134.0 %
Montrose/Clarendon	6/30/2010	2034	—	22,140,858	— %
Near North	7/30/1997	2033	41,373,938	638,908,607	1,444.2 %
North Branch/South	2/5/1998	2022	27,606,885	206,601,006	648.4 %
North Pullman	6/30/2009	2033	44,582,869	82,082,384	84.1 %
NW Industrial Corridor	12/2/1998	2034	146,115,991	386,410,939	164.5 %
Ogden/Pulaski	4/9/2008	2032	221,709,034	199,426,832	(10.1)%
Ohio/Wabash	6/7/2000	2024	1,278,143	30,446,976	2,282.1 %
Peterson/Pulaski	2/16/2000	2024	40,112,395	66,314,436	65.3 %
Pilsen Industrial Corridor	6/10/1998	2034	111,394,217	627,066,225	462.9 %
Portage Park	9/9/1998	2022	65,084,552	135,778,960	108.6 %
Pratt/Ridge Industrial Park Conservation Area	6/23/2004	2028	16,414,897	27,774,391	69.2 %
Pulaski Industrial Corridor	6/9/1999	2035	83,553,515	266,848,030	219.4 %
Randolph/Wells	6/9/2010	2034	72,140,805	277,984,400	285.3 %
River West	1/10/2001	2025	50,463,240	644,708,524	1,177.6 %
Roosevelt/Cicero Industrial Corridor	2/5/1998	2034	45,179,428	163,607,058	262.1 %
Roosevelt/Racine	11/4/1998	2034	6,992,428	69,281,150	890.8 %
Roosevelt/Clark	4/10/2019	2043	83,232,427	107,156,491	28.7 %
Roseland/Michigan	1/16/2002	2026	29,627,768	34,197,586	15.4 %
Sanitary Drain & Ship	7/24/1991	2027	10,722,329	39,439,869	267.8 %
South Chicago	4/12/2000	2024	14,775,992	27,406,048	85.5 %
Stevenson/Brighton Park	4/11/2007	2031	216,330,994	337,390,614	56.0 %

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CITY OF CHICAGO TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) DISTRICTS (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

TIF District	Date TIF Initiated	Date TIF Matures	Initial EAV $	2022 EAV $	% Change in EAV (for 2022)
Stockyards-Southeast Quadrant Industrial	2/26/1992	2028	$ 27,527,305	$ 67,398,837	144.8 %
Stony Island Commercial/ Burnside Industrial	6/10/1998	2034	46,058,038	105,544,824	129.2 %
Southwest Ind. Corridor	3/10/1999	2023	17,662,923	38,759,584	119.4 %
Touhy/Western	9/13/2006	2030	55,187,828	67,793,617	22.8 %
Washington Park	10/8/2014	2038	72,073,855	97,390,156	35.1 %
West Irving Park	1/12/2000	2024	36,446,831	65,461,785	79.6 %
West Woodlawn	5/12/2010	2034	127,750,505	98,114,776	(23.2)%
Western Ave. South	1/12/2000	2024	69,504,372	272,244,651	291.7 %
Western Ave. North	1/12/2000	2024	71,260,546	243,329,673	241.5 %
Western/Ogden	2/5/1998	2034	41,536,306	283,988,449	583.7 %
Western/Rock Island	2/8/2006	2030	102,358,411	123,701,375	20.9 %
Wilson Yard	6/27/2001	2025	56,194,225	248,339,769	341.9 %
Woodlawn	1/20/1999	2023	28,865,833	113,821,691	294.3 %
105th/Vincennes	10/3/2001	2025	108,828,811	134,291,328	23.4 %
107th/Halsted	4/2/2014	2038	122,435,316	112,866,341	(7.8)%
111th/Kedzie	9/29/1999	2023	14,456,141	30,716,977	112.5 %
116th/Avenue O	10/31/2018	2042	3,144,479	19,720,747	527.2 %
119th/Halsted	2/6/2002	2026	63,231,728	62,022,412	(1.9)%
119th/I-57	11/6/2002	2026	100,669,561	131,751,511	30.9 %
24th/Michigan	7/21/1999	2023	15,897,585	106,340,309	568.9 %
26th/King Drive	1/11/2006	2030	—	70,453,529	— %
35th/Halsted	1/14/1997	2033	81,212,182	348,864,609	329.6 %
35th/State	1/14/2004	2028	3,978,955	44,101,754	1,008.4 %
35th/Wallace	12/15/1999	2023	9,047,402	36,215,469	300.3 %
43rd/Cottage Grove	7/8/1998	2034	13,728,931	88,593,004	545.3 %
47th/Ashland	3/27/2002	2026	53,606,185	107,085,892	99.8 %
47th/Halsted	5/29/2002	2026	39,164,012	100,758,652	157.3 %
47th/King Drive	3/27/2002	2026	61,269,066	255,713,705	317.4 %
47th/State	7/21/2004	2028	19,279,360	68,745,943	256.6 %
51st/Archer	5/17/2000	2024	29,522,751	54,910,605	86.0 %
51st/Lake Park	11/15/2012	2036	2,320,971	20,149,190	768.1 %
53rd St.	1/10/2001	2025	20,916,553	108,352,188	418.0 %
63rd/Ashland	3/29/2006	2030	47,496,362	53,073,901	11.7 %
63rd/Pulaski	5/17/2000	2024	56,171,856	91,358,587	62.6 %
67th/Cicero	10/2/2002	2026	—	6,320,291	— %
67th/Wentworth	5/4/2011	2035	210,005,927	153,837,717	(26.7)%
71st/Stony Island	10/7/1998	2034	53,336,063	111,421,424	108.9 %
73rd/University	9/13/2006	2030	16,998,947	17,258,776	1.5 %

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CITY OF CHICAGO TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) DISTRICTS (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

TIF District	Date TIF Initiated	Date TIF Matures	Initial EAV $	2022 EAV $	% Change in EAV (for 2022)
79th Street Corridor	7/8/1998	2034	$ 21,576,305	$ 42,324,627	96.2 %
79th/Cicero	6/8/2005	2029	8,018,405	16,887,736	110.6 %
79th/SW Highway	10/3/2001	2025	36,347,823	78,124,742	114.9 %
79th/Vincennes	9/27/2007	2031	32,132,472	34,722,590	8.1 %
83rd/Stewart	3/31/2004	2028	10,618,689	31,075,795	192.7 %
87th/Cottage Grove	11/13/2002	2026	53,959,824	77,437,145	43.5 %
95th/Western	7/13/1995	2031	16,035,773	39,021,251	143.3 %
			$10,727,710,540	$25,969,636,468	

NOTES:

State law empowers cities to create Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIFs) to finance redevelopment of blighted areas or areas at risk of blight. Taxes subsequently generated by new development and increases in property valuesin TIF districts are reinvested for further development. Increased tax revenues pay for general improvements such as roadways, viaducts, sewers, and sidewalk replacements or for financial assistance for developers.

State law requires the City to call a meeting of the Joint Review Board in order for the City to legally create any TIF.

The Chicago Public Schools serves on this committee.

Source: Office of The County Clerk Tax Increment Agency

Total 2022 EAV for the City of Chicago is $96,891,178,699 - Source: The Cook County Report

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF NEW PROPERTY EAV AS A PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL EAV
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

			Components of New Property by Tax Levy Year (B)				
Tax Year Levy	Fiscal Year	Agency Overall Equalized Assessed Value (A)	New Property	Recovered Tax Increment Value	Expired Incentives	Total New Property (A)	New Property Percentage Of Overall EAV
2013	2014	$62,370,205	$ 279,426	$ 244,388	$ 10,066	$ 533,880	0.86%
2014	2015	64,913,774	414,558	1,040,246	9,912	1,464,716	2.26%
2015	2016	70,968,533	339,649	21,038	16,432	377,119	0.53%
2016	2017	74,020,998	397,527	39,040	10,667	447,234	0.60%
2017	2018	76,768,955	624,331	17,836	9,144	651,311	0.85%
2018	2019	86,335,882	555,209	320,198	82,544	957,952	1.11%
2019	2020	87,825,670	848,073	307,773	11,780	1,167,627	1.33%
2020	2021	89,524,130	712,787	74,752	71,657	859,196	0.96%
2021	2022	94,918,460	699,107	708,076	42,237	1,449,420	1.53%
2022	2023	96,895,516	544,927	131,047	51,072	727,046	0.75%

NOTES:

A) Source: Cook County Clerk's Office - Agency Tax Rate Report.

B) Source: Cook County Clerk's Office - PTELL New Property, Annexed Property, Disconnected Property, Recovered Tax Increment Report by Town Within Agency.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) AGREEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Capital Intergovernmental Agreements as of June 30, 2023

School	Total Benefit To CPS From IGA with Interest	Total Benefit Received By CPS	Amounts Pending To Be Paid To CPS	Parent TIF
Modern Schools Across Chicago Program Additional Agreements				
Al Raby	$ 631,434	$ —	$ —	Chicago/ Central Park
Brighton Park II Elementary	25,420,000	7,737,740	17,682,260	Stevenson/ Brighton
Laura Ward Project (Westinghouse High School)	9,181,143	—	2,924,670	Chicago/ Central Park
MSAC Subtotal	**$ 35,232,577**	**$ 7,737,740**	**$ 20,606,930**	
Other Capital Intergovernmental Agreements				
Amundsen Athletic Field	$ 1,400,000	$ —	$ 1,400,000	Western Ave. North
Friedrich L Jahn Public School OSIF Project	322,000	—	322,000	Walcott
Foreman Renovation and Improvements	1,842,000	—	1,379,177	Belmont/Cicero
Hibbard/Albany Park/Edison Regional Gifted Playground and Improvements	2,678,854	—	2,678,854	Lawrence/Kedzie
Jones/NTA Turf Field	4,600,000	4,116,907	—	Michigan/Cermak
McClellan Rehabilitation and Improvements	4,000,000	1,277,567	—	35th/Wallace
New South Loop School Escrow	48,333,000	48,333,000	—	River South
New South Loop School	10,667,000	9,136,000	—	River South
Peterson Athletic Field	1,000,000	—	127,176	Lawrence/Kedzie
Schurz Athletic Field	2,700,000	1,860,678	—	Portage Park
Hawthrone Playground OSIF	350,000	—	350,000	Clifton
Pritzker Site Improvement OSIF	500,000	—	500,000	West Irving Park
Whitney Young Athletic Field	4,300,000	4,300,000	—	Central West
Other Capital IGA Subtotal	**$ 82,692,854**	**$ 69,024,152**	**$ 6,757,207**	
Grand Total	**$ 117,925,431**	**$ 76,761,892**	**$ 27,364,137**	

NOTES:

Based on intergovernmental agreements approved by City Council and executed by the City of Chicago and Chicago Public Schools as of June 30, 2023.

*City of Chicago refunded bonds to cover future principal and interest payments, no additional amounts to be paid to CPS.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

BOND ISSUES OUTSTANDING RELATED TO THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of dollars)

Series	Debt Type	Pledged Revenue Source	Issued
1998 B-1	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	IGA	10/28/1998
1999A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	PPRT/IGA	2/25/1999
2005A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	6/27/2005
2009E	Unlimited Tax G.O. Build America Bonds	State Aid/Federal Subsidy	9/24/2009
2009G	Qualified School Construction G.O. Bonds	State Aid	12/17/2009
2010C	Qualified School Construction G.O. Bonds	State Aid/Federal Subsidy	11/2/2010
2010D	Unlimited Tax G.O. Build America Bonds	State Aid/Federal Subsidy	11/2/2010
2012A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	8/21/2012
2012B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	12/21/2012
2015C	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	4/29/2015
2015E	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	4/29/2015
2016A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	2/8/2016
2016B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	7/29/2016
2016CIT	Capital Improvement Tax	CIT Levy	1/4/2017
2017CIT	Capital Improvement Tax	CIT Levy	11/30/2017
2017A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	11/30/2017
2017B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	11/30/2017
2017C	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	11/30/2017
2017D	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	11/30/2017
2017F	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	IGA	11/30/2017
2017G	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	PPRT/State Aid	11/30/2017
2017H	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	PPRT/IGA/State Aid	11/30/2017
2018A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	6/1/2018
2018B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	6/1/2018
2018C	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	12/13/2018
2018D	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	PPRT/State Aid	12/13/2018
2018CIT	Capital Improvement Tax	CIT Levy	12/13/2018
2019A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	IGA	9/12/2019
2019B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	9/12/2019
2021A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid/IGA	2/11/2021
2021B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	2/11/2021
2022A	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	2/1/2022
2022B	Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds	State Aid	2/1/2022
2023CIT	Capital Improvement Tax	CIT Levy	3/9/2023
	Grand Total Direct Debt		

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

BOND ISSUES OUTSTANDING RELATED TO THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at June 30, 2022 (A)	Issued or (Redeemed)	Outstanding at June 30, 2023 (A)
12/1/2031	4.55%-5.22%	$ 170,553	$ (18,624)	$ 151,929
12/1/2031	4.30%-5.3%	235,191	(32,849)	202,343
12/1/2031	5.00%-5.50%	125,670	(9,750)	115,920
12/1/2039	4.682%-6.14%	482,615	(7,855)	474,760
12/15/2025	1.75%	254,240	—	254,240
11/1/2029	6.32%	257,125	—	257,125
3/1/2036	6.52%	125,000	—	125,000
12/1/2042	5.00%	468,915	—	468,915
12/1/2034	5.00%	109,825	—	109,825
12/1/2039	5.25%-6.00%	280,000	—	280,000
12/1/2039	5.13%	20,000	—	20,000
12/1/2044	7.00%	725,000	—	725,000
12/1/2046	6.50%	150,000	—	150,000
4/1/2046	5.75%-6.10%	729,580	—	729,580
4/1/2046	5.00%	64,900	—	64,900
12/1/2046	7.00%	285,000	—	285,000
12/1/2042	6.75%-7.00%	215,000	—	215,000
12/1/2034	5.00%	282,590	(23,700)	258,890
12/1/2031	5.00%	62,960	(5,775)	57,185
12/1/2024	5.00%	96,695	(27,300)	69,395
12/1/2044	5.00%	126,500	—	126,500
12/1/2046	5.00%	280,000	—	280,000
12/1/2035	4.00%-5.00%	507,165	(23,785)	483,380
12/1/2022	4.00%-5.00%	4,730	(4,730)	—
12/1/2032	5.00%	419,490	(41,930)	377,560
12/1/2046	5.00%	313,280	—	313,280
4/1/2046	5.00%	86,000	—	86,000
12/1/2030	2.89%-5.00%	225,284	—	225,284
12/1/2033	5.00%	123,295	(6,900)	116,395
12/1/2041	5.00%	450,000	—	450,000
12/1/2036	5.00%	100,975	(7,235)	93,740
12/1/2047	4.00%-5.00%	500,000	—	500,000
12/1/2041	5.00%	372,170	(8,720)	363,450
4/1/2048	5.00%-5.75%		520,835	520,835
		$ 8,649,749	**$ 301,683**	**$ 8,951,431**

NOTES: A. Excludes total accreted interest in the following series:

Series	Accreted Interest
1998B-1	$ 389,784
1999A	247,142
2019A	6,178
Total	**$ 643,104**

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TOTAL AUTHORIZED BOND ISSUANCES
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Bond Authorization	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued	Retired	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2023[1]		Remaining Authorization[2]
1997 Alternate Bond Authorization	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,497,703	$1,143,431	$ 354,272	(A)	$ 2,297
2008 Alternate Bond Authorization	1,900,000	1,899,990	1,170,990	729,000	(B)	10
2009 Alternate Bond Authorization	2,300,000	1,906,180	1,055,140	851,040	(C)	393,820
2012 Alternate Bond Authorization	750,000	709,825	300,000	409,825	(D)	40,175
2015 Alternate Bond Authorization	1,160,000	1,160,000	—	1,160,000	(E)	—
2016 Alternate Bond Authorization	945,000	945,000	10,220	934,780	(F)	—
2019 Alternate Bond Authorization	1,900,000	1,057,505	13,765	1,043,740	(G)	842,495
2022 Alternate Bond Authorization	1,800,000	—	—	—	(H)	1,800,000
Alternate Refunding Bond Series Authorized by Statute[1]	N/A	2,513,299	445,840	2,067,459	(I)	N/A
TOTAL	**$12,255,000**	**$11,689,502**	**$4,139,386**	**$ 7,550,116**		**$ 3,078,797**

[1] Debt Reform Act Section 15 of the State of Illinois states that Alternate bonds may, upon meeting certain requirements of the Debt Reform Act, be issued to refund previously issued Alternate Bonds without utilizing additional authorization.

[2] Remaining authorization not used to issue alternate bonds within three years expires and is no longer available.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TOTAL AUTHORIZED BOND ISSUANCES (continued)
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTES:

A. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 1997 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds Series 1997A	12/3/1997	$ 499,995	$ —
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds Series 1998	9/24/1998	14,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds Series 1998 B-1	10/28/1998	328,714	151,929
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds Series 1999A	2/25/1999	532,554	202,343
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, IDFA Series 1999A	12/22/1999	12,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2000D	9/7/2000	101,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2001B	10/24/2001	9,440	—
		$ 1,497,703	$ 354,272

B. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2008 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2008A	5/13/2008	$ 262,785	$ —
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2008B	5/13/2008	240,975	—
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2008C	5/1/2008	464,655	—
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2009A	3/18/2009	130,000	—
Unlimited Taxable GO Bonds, Series 2009E	9/24/2009	518,210	474,760
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2009F	9/24/2009	29,125	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2009G	12/17/2009	254,240	254,240
		$ 1,899,990	$ 729,000

C. The total issue and outstanding debt for the 2009 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A	2/17/2010	$ 48,910	$ —
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2010B	2/17/2010	157,055	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2010C	11/2/2010	257,125	257,125
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2010D	11/2/2010	125,000	125,000
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2010F	11/2/2010	183,750	—
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2010G	11/2/2010	72,915	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2011A	11/1/2011	402,410	—
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2011C	12/20/2012	95,100	—
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2011D	12/16/2011	95,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2012A	8/21/2012	468,915	468,915
		$ 1,906,180	$ 851,040

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TOTAL AUTHORIZED BOND ISSUANCES (continued)
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

D. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2012 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B	12/21/2012	$ 109,825	$ 109,825
Unlimited Tax GO Short-term Line of Credit, Series 2013B	12/20/2013	150,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Short-term Line of Credit, Series 2013C	12/20/2013	150,000	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2015C	4/29/2015	280,000	280,000
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2015E	4/29/2015	20,000	20,000
		$ 709,825	$ 409,825

E. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2015 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2016A	2/8/2016	$ 725,000	$ 725,000
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2016B	7/29/2016	150,000	150,000
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017A	7/11/2017	285,000	285,000
		$ 1,160,000	$ 1,160,000

F. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2016 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017B	11/30/2017	$ 215,000	$ 215,000
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017G	11/30/2017	126,500	126,500
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017H	11/30/2017	280,000	280,000
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2018B	6/1/2018	10,220	—
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2018D	12/13/2018	313,280	313,280
		$ 945,000	$ 934,780

G. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2019 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds, Series 2021A	2/11/2021	$ 450,000	$ 450,000
Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds, Series 2021B	2/11/2021	107,505	93,740
Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds, Series 2022A	2/1/2022	500,000	500,000
		$ 1,057,505	$ 1,043,740

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TOTAL AUTHORIZED BOND ISSUANCES (continued)
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

H. The total issued and outstanding debt for the 2022 Authorization is the issuance as outlined below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
		$ —	$ —

I. The total issued and outstanding debt for series refunding previously authorized bonds is below:

	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2005A	6/27/2005	$ 193,585	$ 115,920
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017C	11/30/2017	351,485	258,890
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017D	11/30/2017	79,325	57,185
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2017F	11/30/2017	165,510	69,395
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2018A	6/1/2018	552,030	483,380
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2018C	12/13/2018	450,115	377,560
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2019A	9/12/2019	225,284	225,284
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2019B	9/12/2019	123,795	116,395
Unlimited Tax GO Bonds, Series 2022B	2/1/2022	372,170	363,450
		$ 2,513,299	$ 2,067,459

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

OUTSTANDING DEBT PER CAPITA
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars, except per capita)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Premium / (Discount)	Capital Improvement Tax Bonds	Accretion of Capital Improvement Bonds	Leases Securing PBC Bonds	Leases and SBITAs (C/D)	Total Primary Government
2014	$ 5,944,516	$ 115,684	$ —	$ 601,702	$ 232,940	$ 1,575	$ 6,896,417
2015	6,073,049	93,117	—	619,171	196,470	1,400	6,983,207
2016	6,578,983	(26,250)	—	634,157	157,780	1,225	7,345,895
2017	7,198,734	(65,492)	729,580	646,787	116,850	1,050	8,627,509
2018	7,281,448	(46,486)	794,480	667,795	73,520	875	8,771,632
2019	7,475,068	(36,309)	880,480	687,718	27,675	700	9,035,332
2020	7,247,856	8,187	880,480	692,306	—	525	8,829,354
2021	7,498,076	131,674	880,480	679,899	—	—	9,190,129
2022	7,769,268	216,274	880,480	663,486	—	102,118	9,631,626
2023	7,550,116	213,902	1,401,315	643,104	—	148,994	9,957,431

NOTES:

(A) Starting in FY2013, CPS will include information about accumulated resources that are restricted to repaying the principal of outstanding general bonded debt. These accumulated resources will be subtracted from the total primary government amount in order to calculate a net total primary amount.

(B) For all years prior to FY2013, the total net outstanding debt per capita ratio is the total primary government amount divided by population.

(C) CPS implemented the GASB 87 leases in FY2022, the prior year balance was not restated due to this implementation.

(D) CPS implemented the GASB 96 subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) in FY2023, the prior year balance was not restated due to the implementation.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

OUTSTANDING DEBT PER CAPITA
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars, except per capita)

Accumulated Resources Restricted to Repaying the Principal of General Bonded Debt	Net Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property	Population	Total Net General Bonded Debt Per Capita	Total General Obligation Debt Per Capita
$ 167,270	$ 6,729,147	4.35%	21.98%	2,695,598	$ 2,230.21	$ 2,205.27
167,270	6,815,937	4.01%	19.89%	2,695,598	2,264.30	2,252.95
97,695	7,248,200	4.30%	21.45%	2,695,598	2,463.38	2,440.64
124,217	8,503,292	4.92%	25.58%	2,716,450	2,916.31	2,650.05
158,585	8,613,047	4.75%	26.61%	2,705,994	2,953.35	2,690.86
171,755	8,863,577	4.67%	22.30%	2,693,976	3,048.34	2,774.73
169,462	8,659,892	4.14%	23.18%	2,746,388	3,153.19	2,639.05
190,553	8,999,576	4.13%	20.21%	2,696,555	3,036.47	2,780.61
205,807	9,425,819	4.07%	22.77%	2,665,039	3,168.41	2,915.25
207,355	9,750,076	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Debt limit	$ 8,607,088	$ 8,958,101	$ 9,793,658	$ 10,214,898
General obligation	290,849	238,820	186,823	134,803
Less: amount set aside for repayment of bonds	(35,201)	(34,684)	(34,866)	(32,761)
Total net debt applicable to limit (A)	$ 255,648	$ 204,136	$ 151,957	$ 102,042
Legal debt margin	$ 8,351,440	$ 8,753,965	$ 9,641,701	$ 10,112,856
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	2.97 %	2.28 %	1.55 %	1.00 %

(A) Pursuant to Section 15 of the Debt Reform Act, this table does not reflect the following alternate bonds because these bond series do not count against the debt limit until the tax levy supporting them is extended for collection:

$328.7 million Series 1998B-1
$532.5 million Series 1999A
$193.5 million Series 2005A
$547.3 million Series 2009E
$254.2 million Series 2009G
$257.1 million Series 2010C
$125.0 million Series 2010D
$468.9 million Series 2012A
$109.8 million Series 2012B
$280.0 million Series 2015C
$20.0 million Series 2015E
$725.0 million Series 2016A
$150.0 million Series 2016B
$285.0 million Series 2017A
$215.0 million Series 2017B
$351.5 million Series 2017C
$79.3 million Series 2017D
$165.5 million Series 2017F
$126.5 million Series 2017G
$280.0 million Series 2017H
$552.0 million Series 2018A
$450.1 million Series 2018C
$313.3 million Series 2018D
$225.3 million Series 2019A
$123.8 million Series 2019B
$450.0 million Series 2021A
$107.5 million Series 2021B
$500.0 million Series 2022A
$372.2 million Series 2022B

(B) Per Illinois School Code Section 19-1, no school districts maintaining grades K through 12 shall become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the a taxable property aggregate exceeding 13.8% on the value of the taxable property therein to be incurring of such indebtedness.ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes or, until January 1, 1983, if greater, the sum that is produced by incurred by such indebtedness.

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 10,594,116	$ 11,914,352	$ 12,119,942	$ 12,354,330	$ 13,374,748	$ 13,371,581
82,734	30,636	—	—	—	—
(35,452)	(23,173)	—	—	—	—
$ 47,282	$ 7,463	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 10,546,834	$ 11,906,889	$ 12,119,942	$ 12,354,330	$ 13,374,748	$ 13,371,581
0.45 %	0.06 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
As of June 30, 2023
(Thousands of Dollars)

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding (A)	Estimated Percentage Applicable (B)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt repaid with property taxes			
City of Chicago	$ 5,665,805	100.02 %	$ 5,666,938
City Colleges of Chicago	296,940	100.00 %	296,940
Chicago Park District	857,350	100.02 %	857,521
Cook County	2,939,096	52.48 %	1,542,438
Forest Preserve District	98,005	52.49 %	51,443
Water Reclamation District	2,598,015	53.35 %	1,386,041
Subtotal, overlapping debt			$ 9,801,321
Chicago Public School Direct Debt			$ 9,957,431
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			$ 19,758,752

(A) Debt outstanding data provided by each governmental unit.
(B) Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentage is provided by the Office of the Cook County Clerk. Percentages are calculated by dividing each taxing district's 2022 tax extension within the City of Chicago by the total 2022 Cook County extension for the district.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CPS' DEBT RATING HISTORY
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

General Obligation Bonds

The following table presents the changes in general obligation credit rating for Chicago Board of Education for the last five years:

	Dec. 2016	Oct. 2017	July 2018	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
S&P	B	B	B+	B+	BB-	BB	BB	BB+
Moody's	B3	B3	B2	B2	B1	Ba3	Ba2	Ba2
Fitch	B+	BB-	BB-	BB-	BB	BB	BB+	BB+
Kroll*	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB	BBB

Security Structure: All of CPS' general obligation debt that has been issued as alternate revenue bonds are secured by at least one other revenue stream in addition to the Board's unlimited tax general obligation pledge. CPS has pledged revenues from Personal Property Replacement Taxes (PPRT), revenues from an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the City of Chicago, revenues from City Notes and Intergovernmental Agreements with the City of Chicago, federal subsidies, and both State Aid and State Grant revenues as alternate revenue sources.

*NOTES: *The rating provided by Kroll for CPS general obligation series issued from 2016 through 2019 is BBB+. The underlying rating for all other issues is BBB.*

Capital Improvement Tax Bonds

The following table presents the changes in the dedicated revenue capital improvement tax credit rating for Chicago Board of Education since June 2017:

	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023
Fitch	A	A	A	A	A-	A	A
Kroll	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB+	BBB+

Security Structure: In Fiscal Year 2017, CPS structured an entirely new capital improvement tax (CIT) long term bond credit that is separate from the existing CPS general obligation credit. The CIT Bonds are limited obligations of the Board payable from and secured by a revenues derived and to be derived by the Board from the levy of a capital improvement tax. The Capital Improvement Tax Levy is outside of the Board's property tax cap limitation and may increase by the rate of inflation in future years. The statute authorizing the CIT allows the levy to be used for either expenditures on capital projects or to pay for debt service on bonds that are used to finance capital projects such as the CIT Bonds issued in fiscal year 2017 and 2018.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

CITY OF CHICAGO PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS (NON-GOVERNMENT)
Prior Year and Nine Years Ago

	2022 (1)			2013 (3)		
Employer	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment (2)**	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total City Employment**
Amazon.com Inc.	28,994	1	2.20%	—	—	—%
Advocate Health (4)	26,841	2	2.03%	—	—	—%
Northwestern Memorial Healthcare	24,120	3	1.83%	—	—	—%
University of Chicago	21,618	4	1.64%	—	—	—%
Walgreens Boots Alliance Inc. (5)	17,344	5	1.31%	2,869	9	0.26%
Walmart Inc.	17,300	6	1.31%	—	—	—%
United Continental Holdings Inc. (6)	15,565	7	1.18%	8,199	2	0.75%
J.P. Morgan & Co. (7)	14,293	8	1.08%	8,499	1	0.78%
NorthShore - Edward-Elmhurst Health (8)	14,216	9	1.08%	—	—	—%
Jewel-Osco, Inc (9)	11,436	10	0.87%	4,441	6	0.41%
Accenture LLP.	—	—	—%	5,821	3	0.53%
Northern Trust	—	—	—%	5,353	4	0.49%
Ford Motor Company	—	—	—%	5,103	5	0.47%
ABM Janitorial Midwest, Inc.	—	—	—%	3,399	7	0.31%
Bank of America NT & SA (10)	—	—	—%	3,392	8	0.31%
American Airlines	—	—	—%	2,749	10	0.25%

NOTES:

1) Source: Reprinted with permission from the February 27, 2023 issue of Crain's Chicago Business. © 2023 Crain Communications Inc. All Rights Reserved.
2) Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics data used in calculation of Total City Employment..
3) Source: City of Chicago, Department of Revenue, Employer's Expense Tax Returns. Prior to 2014, the source for information was the City of Chicago, Bureau of Revenue-Tax Division report, which is no longer available.
4) Advocate Health formerly known as Advocate Aurora Health.
5) In 2014, Walgreens purchased Alliance Boots forming Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.
6) United Continental Holdings Inc. formerly known as United Airlines.
7) JP Morgan & Co. formerly known as J.P. Morgan Chase.
8) Northshore - Edward-Elmhurst Health formerly known as NorthShore University HealthSystem.
9) Jewel-Osco formerly known as Jewel Food Stores, Inc.
10) Bank of America NT & SA formerly known as Bank of America NT.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	City of Chicago Population (A)	Personal Income ($000's)	Per Capita Income (B)	Median Age (C)	Number of Households (C)
2013	2,695,598	$133,866,092	$49,661	33.30	1,028,746
2014	2,695,598	138,230,265	51,280	33.40	1,028,829
2015	2,695,598	152,220,419	56,470	33.70	1,035,436
2016	2,695,598	154,417,331	57,285	33.90	1,042,579
2017	2,716,450	160,917,065	59,238	34.10	1,046,789
2018	2,705,994	168,326,357	62,205	34.90	1,077,886
2019	2,693,976	175,932,797	65,306	35.20	1,080,345
2020	2,746,388	192,068,645	69,935	34.80	1,081,143
2021	2,696,555	198,350,496	73,557	35.80	1,139,537
2022	2,665,039	194,140,096	72,847	35.80	1,159,424

NOTES:

A) *Source* : U.S. Census Bureau. The census is conducted on a decennial basis at the start of each decade.

B) *Source* : Bureau of Economic Analysis. These rates are for Cook County.

C) *Source* : World Business Chicago Website.

D) *Source* : Illinois Workforce Info Center Website

Civilian Labor Force (D)		Employment (D)		
Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Unemployment Rate
1,277,649	47.40%	1,143,944	42.44%	10.50%
1,369,656	50.81%	1,264,234	46.90%	7.70%
1,361,418	50.51%	1,273,727	47.25%	6.40%
1,374,148	50.98%	1,285,806	47.70%	6.40%
1,364,817	50.24%	1,289,325	47.46%	5.50%
1,345,740	49.73%	1,288,755	47.63%	4.20%
1,339,469	49.72%	1,286,484	47.75%	4.00%
1,324,384	48.22%	1,165,441	42.44%	12.00%
1,350,133	50.07%	1,247,060	46.25%	7.60%
1,393,527	52.29%	1,319,764	49.52%	5.30%

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

METROPOLITAN CHICAGO TOP PUBLIC COMPANIES RANKED BY 2022 NET REVENUES
(Millions of Dollars)

Company Name	2022 Net Revenues	Number of Employees (1)
Walgreens Boots Alliance Inc.	$ 132,703	$ 262,500
Archer Daniels Midland Co.	101,556	41,181
Abbvie Inc.	58,054	50,000
Deere & Co.	52,563	82,200
Allstate Corp.	51,412	54,250
United Airlines Holdings Inc.	44,955	92,795
Abbott Laboratories	43,653	115,000
US Foods Holdings Corp.	34,057	29,000
Mondelez International Inc.	31,496	91,000
Kraft Heinz Co.	26,485	37,000
CDW Corp.	23,749	15,100
McDonald's Corp.	23,183	100,000
Jones Lang LaSalle Inc.	20,862	103,300
Exelon Corp.	19,078	19,063
GE Healthcare Technologies Inc.	18,341	50,000
Illinois Tool Works Inc.	15,932	46,000
W.W Grainger Inc.	15,228	24,500
Baxter International Inc.	15,113	60,000
LKQ Corp.	12,794	45,000
CNA Financial Corp.	11,879	6,100

Source: Crain's Chicago Business, "Chicago's Largest Public Companies", from May 15, 2023 issue. Copyright 2023 Crain Communications Inc.

NOTES:

1) Most recent employee count available

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FINAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Approved Budget	Transfers In/(Out)	Final Appropriations	Fiscal Year 2023 Actual	Over/ (Under) Budget	Fiscal Year 2022 Actual	2023 Over (under) 2022
Revenues:							
Property taxes	$ 3,628,728	$ —	$ 3,628,728	$ 3,443,950	$ (184,778)	$ 3,296,967	$ 146,983
Replacement taxes	340,522	—	340,522	597,048	256,526	570,467	26,581
State aid	1,920,504	—	1,920,504	1,860,250	(60,254)	1,850,534	9,716
Federal aid	1,800,100	—	1,800,100	1,461,830	(338,270)	1,474,334	(12,504)
Interest and investment earnings	3,000	—	3,000	13,911	10,911	1,421	12,490
Lease income	—	—	—	5,290	5,290	—	5,290
Other	300,829	—	300,829	526,109	225,280	460,570	65,539
Total revenues	$ 7,993,683	$ —	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,908,388	$ (85,295)	$ 7,654,293	$ 254,095
Expenditures:							
Teachers' salaries	$ 2,402,738	$ —	$ 2,402,738	$ 2,405,708	$ 2,970	$ 2,253,233	$ 152,475
Career service salaries	881,065	—	881,065	906,595	25,530	810,384	96,211
Energy	85,139	—	85,139	76,520	(8,619)	66,329	10,191
Food	104,577	—	104,577	93,719	(10,858)	83,785	9,934
Textbook	57,372	—	57,372	99,490	42,118	95,804	3,686
Supplies	114,578	—	114,578	154,534	39,956	175,152	(20,618)
Other	505	—	505	264	(241)	261	3
Professional and special services	472,908	—	472,908	662,143	189,235	633,417	28,726
Charter Schools	836,979	—	836,979	922,190	85,211	910,419	11,771
Transportation	119,469	—	119,469	163,169	43,700	133,609	29,559
Tuition	73,989	—	73,989	72,663	(1,326)	64,703	7,960
Telephone and telecommunications	20,089	—	20,089	18,475	(1,614)	40,239	(21,764)
Other	51,921	—	51,921	43,343	(8,578)	63,265	(19,922)
Equipment - educational	13,176	—	13,176	62,661	49,485	125,498	(62,837)
Repair and replacements	43,098	—	43,098	113,080	69,982	36,466	76,615
Capital outlay	—	—	—	133	133	12,667	(12,535)
Teachers' pension	954,722	—	954,722	977,397	22,675	1,060,042	(82,645)
Career service pension	305,149	—	305,149	303,338	(1,811)	276,573	26,765
Hospitalization and dental insurance	519,533	—	519,533	502,425	(17,108)	459,705	42,720
Medicare	49,142	—	49,142	47,287	(1,855)	44,169	3,118
Unemployment compensation	11,667	—	11,667	4,353	(7,314)	6,542	(2,189)
Workers compensation	29,640	—	29,640	21,112	(8,528)	17,607	3,505
Rent	22,717	—	22,717	8,120	(14,597)	5,547	2,574
Debt service	9,000	—	9,000	49,606	40,606	15,538	34,068
Other	814,510	—	814,510	5,682	(808,828)	5,357	325
Total expenditures	$ 7,993,683	$ —	$ 7,993,683	$ 7,714,007	$ (279,676)	$ 7,396,311	$ 317,695
Revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 194,381	$ 194,381	$ 263,297	$ (63,600)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Lease value…	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 12,613	$ (12,613)
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	—	—	—	(41)	—	—	(41)
Transfers in / (out)	—	—	—	4,272	4,272	(10)	4,282
Total other financing sources (uses)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4,231	$ 4,231	$ 12,603	$ (8,372)
Net change in fund balances	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 198,612	$ 198,612	$ 275,900	$ (77,288)
Fund balances, beginning of period	1,079,668	—	1,079,668	1,079,668	—	803,768	275,900
Fund balances, end of period	$ 1,079,668	$ —	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280	$ 198,612	$ 1,079,668	$ 198,612

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE - BY PROGRAM
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Educational Program	CTPF Pension Levy	School Internal Accounts	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Program	Other Government Funded Program
Revenues:					
Property taxes	$ 2,833,407	$ 529,872	$ —	$ —	$ —
Replacement taxes	565,563	—	—	—	—
State aid	986,892	—	—	—	342,611
Federal aid	68,974	—	—	99,592	48,641
Interest and investment income	13,786	107	—	—	—
Lease Income	5,290	—	—	—	—
Other	426,181	36,975	43,741	—	9,187
Total revenues	$ 4,900,093	$ 566,954	$ 43,741	$ 99,592	$ 400,439

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Program	School Lunch Program	Workers' and Unemployment Compensation/ Tort Immunity Program	Public Building Commission Operations and Maintenance Program	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	Total
$ —	$ —	$ 80,671	$ —	$ —	$ 3,443,950
—	31,485	—	—	—	597,048
—	—	—	530,747	—	1,860,250
295,824	202,127	—	—	746,672	1,461,830
—	—	18	—	—	13,911
—	—	—	—	—	5,290
6	1,207	42	8,770	—	526,109
$ 295,830	$ 234,819	$ 80,731	$ 539,517	$ 746,672	$ 7,908,388

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BY PROGRAM
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Educational Program	CTPF Pension Levy	Internal School Accounts	Workers' Unemployment Comp / Tort Program
Teachers' salaries	$ 1,766,501	$ —	$ —	$ 116
Career service salaries	604,253	—	—	62,059
Energy	177	—	—	—
Food	3,759	—	—	1
Textbooks	57,252	—	—	—
Supplies	84,369	—	—	222
Other commodities	262	—	—	—
Professional fees	157,364	—	25,794	2,058
Charter schools	815,439	—	—	—
Transportation	153,393	—	—	22
Tuition	67,737	—	—	—
Telephone and telecommunications	18,356	—	—	—
Other services	9,044	—	—	14,485
Equipment - educational	34,289	—	—	63
Repairs and replacements	65,849	—	—	586
Capital outlay	133	—	—	—
Teachers' pension	378,469	511,951	—	24
Career service pension	202,882	—	—	26,111
Hospitalization and dental insurance	354,750	—	—	15,963
Medicare	33,796	—	—	1,004
Unemployment compensation	3,177	—	—	82
Workers' compensation	15,402	—	—	397
Rent	1,817	—	—	—
Debt Service	49,606	—	—	—
Other fixed charges	(162,246)	—	—	—
Total expenditures	$ 4,715,830	$ 511,951	$ 25,794	$ 123,193

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Program	Public Building Commission Operations and Maintenance Program	School Lunch Program	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Program	Other Government Funded Programs	Total
$ 68,244	$ —	$ —	$ 340,508	$ 136,032	$ 94,307	$ 2,405,708
1,128	54,669	67,795	55,277	16,646	44,768	906,595
—	76,343	—	—	—	—	76,520
—	—	85,712	85	187	3,975	93,719
14	3,236	—	32,722	10,103	(3,837)	99,490
171	27,537	36	32,458	4,521	5,220	154,534
—	—	—	—	2	—	264
3,276	272,117	4,919	66,890	42,058	87,667	662,143
—	48	—	65,971	39,378	1,354	922,190
1	115	14	1,279	6,870	1,475	163,169
4,098	—	—	407	47	374	72,663
—	41	2	76	—	—	18,475
11	16,011	52	1,847	903	990	43,343
15	1,431	1,392	20,185	2,294	2,992	62,661
—	36,291	—	10,096	24	234	113,080
—	—	—	—	—	—	133
9,853	—	—	45,890	17,464	13,746	977,397
275	21,223	29,477	7,030	4,709	11,631	303,338
9,792	12,286	23,448	46,743	18,711	20,732	502,425
960	761	958	5,677	2,163	1,968	47,287
99	69	86	482	184	174	4,353
482	336	417	2,339	894	845	21,112
5	5,974	—	29	1	294	8,120
—	—	—	—	—	—	49,606
65	—	21,490	101,712	10,370	34,291	5,682
$ 98,489	$ 528,488	$ 235,798	$ 837,703	$ 313,561	$ 323,200	$ 7,714,007

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDED GROWTH OF REVENUES - ALL FUNDS
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local revenue:						
Property taxes	$ 2,204,252	$ 2,304,656	$ 2,408,416	$ 2,714,956	$ 2,897,870	$ 2,984,026
Replacement taxes	188,041	202,148	161,535	227,921	168,254	187,232
Investment income	15,596	(92,825)	(95,650)	5,442	19,022	47,250
Lease income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	286,472	377,286	437,042	387,045	461,692	536,349
Total local	$ 2,694,361	$ 2,791,265	$ 2,911,343	$ 3,335,364	$ 3,546,838	$ 3,754,857
State revenue:						
Evidence based funding	$ 1,089,673	$ 1,014,395	$ 971,642	$ 1,074,021	$ 1,540,295	$ 1,605,783
Teachers' pension	11,903	62,145	12,105	1,016	232,992	238,869
Capital	—	—	—	—	6,908	—
Other	739,229	770,529	568,578	633,828	416,761	338,290
Total state	$ 1,840,805	$ 1,847,069	$ 1,552,325	$ 1,708,865	$ 2,196,956	$ 2,182,942
Federal revenue:						
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)	$ 342,915	$ 253,514	$ 150,477	$ 278,136	$ 259,691	$ 229,952
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	100,092	103,899	93,483	93,096	92,655	93,185
School lunchroom	181,902	200,412	202,943	198,440	198,304	198,294
Medicaid	44,801	42,524	34,806	37,108	32,392	34,975
Other	237,531	198,582	327,290	177,163	184,886	148,949
Total federal	$ 907,241	$ 798,931	$ 808,999	$ 783,943	$ 767,928	$ 705,355
Total revenue	$ 5,442,407	$ 5,437,265	$ 5,272,667	$ 5,828,172	$ 6,511,722	$ 6,643,154
Change in revenue from previous year	$ 53,930	$ (5,142)	$ (164,598)	$ 555,505	$ 683,550	$ 131,432
Percent change in revenue	1.0 %	(0.1)%	(3.0)%	10.5 %	11.7 %	2.0 %

Note - General State Aid changed to Evidence Based Funding in FY18.

2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024	Ten Year Compounded Growth Rate	Five Year Compounded Growth Rate
$ 3,074,091	$ 3,157,474	$ 3,367,969	$ 3,531,593	$ 3,816,008	5.6 %	5.0 %
202,451	282,075	609,896	636,467	579,139	11.9 %	25.3 %
47,514	2,883	(12,890)	31,904	7,000	(7.7)%	(135.0)%
—	—	5,315	5,290	—	— %	(135.0)%
622,101	573,898	626,129	688,150	777,288	10.5 %	7.7 %
$ 3,946,157	$ 4,016,330	$ 4,596,419	$ 4,893,404	$ 5,179,435	6.8 %	6.6 %
$ 1,579,631	$ 1,549,592	$ 1,727,945	$ 1,705,081	$ 1,735,144	4.8 %	1.6 %
257,349	266,893	297,400	308,673	322,711	39.1 %	6.2 %
10,741	17,463	13,821	16,438	17,072	— %	N/A
392,086	455,240	305,467	346,259	416,415	(5.6)%	4.2 %
$ 2,239,807	$ 2,289,188	$ 2,344,633	$ 2,376,451	$ 2,491,342	3.1 %	2.7 %
$ 285,457	$ 290,131	$ 290,301	$ 296,391	$ 279,786	(2.0)%	4.0 %
94,434	110,091	104,762	99,592	110,665	1.0 %	3.5 %
183,073	104,918	193,058	199,531	193,400	0.6 %	(0.5)%
32,847	34,417	38,589	59,837	50,900	1.3 %	7.8 %
151,545	609,388	876,938	840,054	1,064,333	16.2 %	48.2 %
$ 747,356	$ 1,148,945	$ 1,503,648	$ 1,495,405	$ 1,699,084	6.5 %	19.2 %
$ 6,933,320	$ 7,454,463	$ 8,444,700	$ 8,765,260	$ 9,369,861	5.6 %	7.1 %
$ 290,166	$ 521,143	$ 990,237	$ 320,560	$ 604,601		
4.4 %	7.5 %	13.3 %	3.8 %	6.9 %		

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDED GROWTH OF EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Compensation:						
Teacher salaries	$ 1,921,969	$ 1,953,938	$ 1,869,683	$ 1,815,309	$ 1,841,295	$ 1,928,020
ESP salaries	619,462	622,591	605,817	581,665	595,467	620,004
Total salaries	$ 2,541,431	$ 2,576,529	$ 2,475,500	$ 2,396,974	$ 2,436,762	$ 2,548,024
Teacher pension	740,419	826,304	811,051	853,474	900,791	924,209
ESP pension	101,885	102,012	102,762	99,428	113,882	143,486
Hospitalization	343,308	357,124	348,083	306,871	319,344	304,917
Medicare	35,951	36,557	34,824	33,658	34,601	36,294
Unemployment insurance	16,426	8,138	9,438	7,040	6,604	4,146
Workers' compensation	25,646	25,926	20,337	20,531	23,546	23,973
Total benefits	$ 1,263,635	$ 1,356,061	$ 1,326,495	$ 1,321,002	$ 1,398,768	$ 1,437,025
Total compensation	$ 3,805,066	$ 3,932,590	$ 3,801,995	$ 3,717,976	$ 3,835,530	$ 3,985,049
Non-compensation:						
Energy	$ 87,547	$ 74,516	$ 70,227	$ 69,067	$ 60,813	$ 75,408
Food	96,816	99,573	98,777	94,911	94,512	100,030
Textbooks	52,871	55,254	54,856	43,255	50,296	98,607
Supplies	55,223	50,571	47,085	44,040	46,683	56,202
Commodities - other	648	474	294	221	301	301
Professional fees	441,667	395,221	314,732	357,258	410,175	480,301
Charter schools	580,652	662,553	704,981	668,412	703,124	736,530
Transportation	104,430	103,891	104,450	95,974	106,021	107,373
Tuition	66,396	90,901	61,028	53,668	50,181	55,333
Telephone and telecommunications	30,297	28,061	24,579	21,998	23,718	20,447
Services - other	14,126	14,133	16,471	13,814	26,819	35,483
Equipment	62,757	60,962	45,407	30,967	35,214	49,973
Repairs and replacements	31,679	27,291	18,853	18,319	13,214	8,995
Capital outlays	486,986	374,758	294,446	205,852	340,482	613,138
Rent	12,164	13,030	16,012	14,638	16,840	16,691
Debt service	467,904	523,113	480,288	569,694	652,532	638,830
Other	7,792	11,340	8,961	13,488	7,045	22,782
Total non-compensation	$ 2,599,955	$ 2,585,642	$ 2,361,447	$ 2,315,576	$ 2,637,970	$ 3,116,424
Total expenditures	$ 6,405,021	$ 6,518,232	$ 6,163,442	$ 6,033,552	$ 6,473,500	$ 7,101,473
Change in expenditures from previous year	$ 574,785	$ 113,211	$ (354,790)	$ (129,890)	$ 439,948	$ 627,973
Percent change in expenditures	9.8%	1.8%	(5.4)%	(2.1)%	7.3%	9.7%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024	Ten Year Compounded Growth Rate	Five Year Compounded Growth Rate
	$ 1,990,348	$ 2,133,813	$ 2,253,233	$ 2,405,708	$ 2,555,830	2.9 %	5.8 %
	706,758	723,876	810,384	906,595	958,156	4.5 %	9.1 %
	$ 2,697,106	$ 2,857,689	$ 3,063,617	$ 3,312,302	$ 3,513,986	3.3 %	6.6 %
	968,083	1,003,935	1,060,042	977,397	410,115	(5.7)%	(15.0)%
	188,977	221,022	276,573	303,338	139,540	3.2 %	(0.6)%
	347,073	398,385	459,705	502,425	396,402	1.4 %	5.4 %
	38,702	40,797	44,169	47,287	52,441	3.8 %	7.6 %
	5,452	1,490	6,542	4,353	12,475	(2.7)%	24.6 %
	22,602	17,619	17,607	21,112	31,694	2.1 %	5.7 %
	$ 1,570,889	$ 1,683,249	$ 1,864,638	$ 1,855,912	$ 1,042,667	(1.9)%	(6.2)%
	$ 4,267,995	$ 4,540,938	$ 4,928,254	$ 5,168,214	$ 4,556,653	1.8 %	2.7 %
	$ 70,935	$ 63,294	$ 66,329	$ 76,520	$ 93,139	0.6 %	4.3 %
	94,333	51,663	83,785	93,719	120,587	2.2 %	3.8 %
	55,380	65,859	95,804	99,490	61,329	1.5 %	(9.1)%
	60,024	109,334	175,152	154,534	82,485	4.1 %	8.0 %
	229	609	261	264	539	(1.8)%	12.4 %
	499,520	540,289	633,417	662,143	570,710	2.6 %	3.5 %
	768,328	820,187	910,419	922,190	854,608	3.9 %	3.0 %
	103,693	67,948	133,609	163,169	132,637	2.4 %	4.3 %
	64,063	68,264	64,703	72,663	75,798	1.3 %	6.5 %
	16,581	27,752	40,239	18,475	14,885	(6.9)%	(6.2)%
	25,508	18,787	63,265	43,343	47,505	12.9 %	6.0 %
	48,384	61,102	125,498	62,661	28,150	(7.7)%	(10.8)%
	45,592	36,222	36,466	113,080	45,179	3.6 %	38.1 %
	592,418	565,708	638,908	727,720	152,986	(10.9)%	(24.2)%
	17,350	17,151	5,547	8,120	23,402	6.8 %	7.0 %
	661,182	670,068	729,727	778,605	804,981	5.6 %	4.7 %
	9,329	9,921	5,357	5,682	1,764,391	72.0 %	138.7 %
	$ 3,132,849	$ 3,194,158	$ 3,808,486	$ 4,002,378	$ 4,873,311	6.5 %	9.4 %
	$ 7,400,844	$ 7,735,096	$ 8,736,740	$ 9,170,593	$ 9,429,964	3.9 %	5.8 %
	$ 299,371	$ 334,251	$ 1,001,645	$ 433,853	$ 259,371		
	4.2 %	4.5 %	12.9 %	5.0 %	2.8 %		

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) - ALL FUNDS
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues:					
Local	$2,694,361	$2,791,265	$2,911,343	$3,335,364	$3,546,838
State	1,840,805	1,847,069	1,552,325	1,708,865	2,196,956
Federal	907,241	798,931	808,999	783,943	767,928
Total revenues	$5,442,407	$5,437,265	$5,272,667	$5,828,172	$6,511,722
Total expenditures	6,405,021	6,518,232	6,163,442	6,033,552	6,473,500
Revenues less expenditures	$ (962,614)	$(1,080,967)	$ (890,775)	$ (205,380)	$ 38,222
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Bond proceeds	$ 131,600	$ 561,880	$ 724,999	$ 879,580	$2,152,150
Net premiums/discounts	—	(12,502)	(110,071)	(36,097)	31,921
Insurance proceeds	—	—	—	223	—
Lease value	—	—	—	—	—
Subscription-based IT asset value	—	—	—	—	—
Gain and loss from termination of lease as lessor	—	—	—	—	—
Sales of general capital assets	7,301	37,504	15,012	6,273	9,442
Payment to bond escrow agent	—	(397,090)	(120,856)	—	(1,321,865)
Total other financing sources (Uses)	$ 138,901	$ 189,792	$ 509,084	$ 849,979	$ 871,648
Change in fund balance	$ (823,713)	$ (891,175)	$ (381,691)	$ 644,599	$ 909,870
Fund balance - beginning of period	2,546,502	1,722,789	831,614	449,923	1,094,522
Fund balance - end of period	$1,722,789	$ 831,614	$ 449,923	$1,094,522	$2,004,392
Revenues as a percent of expenditures	85.0%	83.4%	85.5%	96.6%	100.6%
Composition of fund balance:					
Nonspendable	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 2,785	$ 429
Restricted for grants and donations	61,022	64,155	64,854	51,858	52,333
Restricted for workers' comp/tort immunity	19,838	41,373	35,116	27,344	—
Restricted for capital improvement program	—	—	107,248	792,586	895,111
Restricted for debt service	491,552	545,383	535,116	660,501	785,176
Restricted for teacher's pension contributions service	—	—	—	—	9,287
Restricted for school internal accounts	—	—	—	—	—
Assigned for appropriated fund balance	267,652	79,225	—	—	—
Assigned for debt service	193,877	57,057	—	—	341
Assigned for commitments and contracts	87,067	73,101	—	—	18,044
Unassigned	(91,953)	(29,109)	(292,840)	(440,552)	243,671
Total fund balance	$1,029,484	$ 831,614	$ 449,923	$1,094,522	$2,004,392
Unreserved/Unassigned fund balance as a percentage of revenues	(1.7)%	(0.5)%	(5.6)%	(7.6)%	3.7 %
Total fund balance as a percentage of revenues	18.9 %	15.3 %	8.5 %	18.8 %	30.8 %

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024
$3,754,857	$3,946,157	$4,016,330	$4,596,419	$4,893,404	$5,179,435
2,182,942	2,239,807	2,289,188	2,344,633	2,376,451	2,491,342
705,355	747,356	1,148,945	1,503,648	1,495,405	1,699,084
$6,643,154	$6,933,320	$7,454,463	$8,444,700	$8,765,260	$9,369,861
7,101,473	7,400,844	7,735,095	8,736,740	9,170,593	9,429,964
$ (458,319)	$ (467,524)	$ (280,632)	$ (292,040)	$ (405,333)	$ (60,103)
$ 849,395	$ 349,079	$ 557,505	$ 872,170	$ 520,835	$ 500,000
22,871	50,391	139,132	100,240	15,055	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	12,613	31,991	—
—	—	—	—	9,335	—
—	—	—	—	(41)	—
1,251	166	—	10	—	—
(457,035)	(401,956)	(132,560)	(406,753)	—	—
$ 416,482	$ (2,320)	$ 564,077	$ 578,280	$ 577,175	$ 500,000
$ (41,837)	$ (469,844)	$ 283,445	$ 286,240	$ 171,842	
2,004,392	1,962,555	1,542,734	1,826,179	2,112,419	
$1,962,555	$1,492,711	$1,826,179	$2,112,419	$2,284,261	
93.5%	93.7%	96.4%	96.7%	95.6%	
$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 12,162	$ 873	
16,183	13,518	12,143	16,719	13,028	
—	—	—	—	—	
716,747	182,101	188,819	163,713	48,042	
753,962	747,627	769,537	787,570	875,358	
14,125	14,324	4,217	—	29,912	
—	—	48,230	51,696	54,063	
—	—	—	—	—	
20,080	45,913	64,055	81,468	82,581	
94,733	109,944	135,314	92,186	121,283	
346,296	378,855	603,435	906,905	1,059,121	
$1,962,555	$1,492,711	$1,826,179	$2,112,419	$2,284,261	
5.2 %	5.5 %	8.1 %	10.7 %	12.1 %	
29.5 %	21.5 %	24.5 %	25.0 %	26.1 %	

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDED GROWTH OF GENERAL OPERATING FUND REVENUES
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Local revenue:					
Property taxes	$ 2,152,753	$ 2,252,828	$ 2,313,470	$ 2,613,889	$ 2,794,613
Replacement taxes	131,075	143,867	115,961	169,637	109,997
Investment income	4,458	198	1,347	1,964	6,099
Lease income	—	—	—	—	—
Other	156,115	165,819	271,858	265,099	332,323
Total local	$ 2,444,401	$ 2,562,712	$ 2,702,636	$ 3,050,589	$ 3,243,032
State Revenue:					
General state aid	$ 972,572	$ 847,420	$ 857,601	$ 683,008	$ 1,216,940
Teacher pension	11,903	62,145	12,105	1,016	232,992
Capital	—	—	—	—	6,908
Other	645,417	669,759	529,148	603,678	402,742
Total state	$ 1,629,892	$ 1,579,324	$ 1,398,854	$ 1,287,702	$ 1,859,582
Federal revenue:					
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)	$ 342,915	$ 253,514	$ 293,302	$ 357,715	$ 320,005
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	100,092	103,899	93,483	93,096	92,655
School lunch program	189,336	200,412	202,943	198,440	196,495
Medicaid	40,879	42,524	34,806	37,108	32,392
Other	194,290	167,199	151,743	65,936	81,885
Total federal	$ 867,512	$ 767,548	$ 776,277	$ 752,295	$ 723,432
Total revenue	$ 4,941,805	$ 4,909,584	$ 4,877,767	$ 5,090,586	$ 5,826,046
Change in revenue from previous year	$ 115,485	$ (32,221)	$ (31,817)	$ 212,819	$ 735,460
Percentage change in revenue	2.4 %	(0.7)%	(0.6)%	4.4 %	14.4 %

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024	Ten Year Compounded Growth Rate	Five Year Compounded Growth Rate
$2,896,823	$3,014,452	$3,097,307	$3,296,967	$3,443,950	$3,751,924	5.7%	5.3%
152,319	139,729	242,643	570,467	597,048	538,697	15.2%	28.7%
6,798	6,000	584	1,421	13,911	7,000	4.6%	0.6%
—	—	—	5,315	5,290	—	—%	—%
383,654	469,328	470,381	460,570	526,109	549,989	13.4%	7.5%
$3,439,594	$3,629,509	$3,810,915	$4,334,740	$4,586,308	$4,847,610	7.1%	7.1%
$1,323,126	$1,274,067	$1,203,827	$1,247,677	$1,232,145	$1,232,145	2.4%	-1.4%
238,869	257,349	266,893	277,497	308,673	322,711	39.1%	6.2%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—%	—%
324,775	314,596	346,555	325,360	319,432	416,415	-4.3%	5.1%
$1,886,770	$1,846,012	$1,817,275	$1,850,534	$1,860,250	$1,971,271	1.9%	0.9%
$ 231,693	$ 244,027	$ 319,938	$ 290,301	$ 296,390	$ 429,465	2.3%	13.1%
—	—	515,243	764,755	733,922	754,826	—%	—%
93,185	94,352	110,091	104,762	99,592	110,665	1.0%	3.5%
196,553	182,033	105,672	193,058	199,531	209,400	1.0%	1.3%
34,975	32,847	34,417	38,589	59,837	50,900	2.2%	7.8%
123,584	169,161	30,982	82,869	72,558	115,378	-5.1%	-1.4%
$ 679,990	$ 722,420	$1,116,343	$1,474,334	$1,461,830	$1,670,634	6.8%	19.7%
$6,006,354	$6,197,941	$6,744,533	$7,659,608	$7,908,388	$8,489,515	5.6%	7.2%
$ 180,308	$ 191,587	$ 546,592	$ 915,074	$ 248,780	$ 581,127		
3.1%	3.2%	8.8%	13.6%	3.2%	7.3%		

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDED GROWTH OF GENERAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Compensation:						
Teachers' salaries	$1,921,969	$1,953,938	$ 1,869,683	$1,815,309	$1,841,295	$1,928,020
ESP salaries	619,462	622,591	605,817	581,665	595,467	620,004
Total salaries	$2,541,431	$2,576,529	$ 2,475,500	$2,396,974	$2,436,762	$2,548,024
Teachers' pension	$ 740,419	$ 826,304	$ 811,051	$ 853,474	$ 900,791	$ 924,209
ESP pension	101,885	102,012	102,762	99,428	113,882	143,486
Hospitalization	343,308	357,124	348,083	306,871	319,344	304,917
Medicare	35,951	36,557	34,824	33,658	34,601	36,294
Unemployment insurance	16,426	8,138	9,438	7,040	6,604	4,146
Workers' compensation	25,646	25,926	20,337	20,531	23,546	23,973
Total benefits	$1,263,635	$1,356,061	$ 1,326,495	$1,321,002	$1,398,768	$1,437,025
Total compensation	$3,805,066	$3,932,590	$ 3,801,995	$3,717,976	$3,835,530	$3,985,049
Non-compensation:						
Energy	$ 87,547	$ 74,516	$ 70,227	$ 69,067	$ 60,813	$ 75,408
Food	96,816	99,573	98,777	94,911	94,512	100,030
Textbooks	52,871	55,254	54,856	43,255	50,296	98,607
Supplies	55,223	50,571	47,085	44,040	46,683	56,202
Commodities - other	648	474	294	221	301	301
Professional fees	441,667	395,221	314,732	357,258	410,175	480,301
Charter schools	580,652	662,553	704,981	668,412	703,124	736,530
Transportation	104,430	103,891	104,450	95,974	106,021	107,373
Tuition	66,396	90,901	61,028	53,668	50,181	55,333
Telephone and telecommunications	30,297	28,061	24,579	21,998	23,718	28,784
Services - other	14,126	14,133	16,471	13,814	26,819	27,146
Equipment	62,757	60,962	45,407	30,967	35,214	49,973
Equipment - lease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs and replacements	31,679	27,291	18,853	18,319	13,214	8,995
Capital outlays	—	5	1,135	1,017	1,293	80
Rent	12,164	13,030	16,012	14,638	16,840	16,691
Debt service	—	—	25,003	38,735	32,101	9,275
Other	7,792	11,340	8,961	13,487	7,045	22,782
Total non-compensation	$1,645,065	$1,687,776	$ 1,612,851	$1,579,781	$1,678,350	$1,873,811
Total expenditures	$5,450,131	$5,620,366	$ 5,414,846	$5,297,757	$5,513,880	$5,858,860
Change in expenditures from previous year	$ 170,235	$ (205,520)	$ (117,089)	$ 216,123	$ 344,980	$ 295,755
Percent change in expenditures	3.1 %	(3.7)%	(2.2)%	4.1 %	6.3 %	5.0 %

NOTES:

1) As base year 2011 had no expenditures relating to debt service, the Ten-Year Compounded Growth Rate is not able to be calculated for debt service for the fiscal year.

2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024	Ten Year Compounded Growth Rate	Five Year Compounded Growth Rate
$ 1,990,348	$ 2,133,813	$ 2,253,233	$ 2,405,708	$ 2,555,830	105.3%	321.2%
706,758	723,876	810,384	906,595	956,523	108.4%	334.2%
$ 2,697,106	$ 2,857,689	$ 3,063,617	$ 3,312,302	$ 3,512,353	106.1%	324.5%
$ 968,083	$ 1,003,935	$ 1,060,042	$ 977,397	$ 410,115	88.1%	238.4%
188,977	221,022	276,573	303,338	139,367	105.9%	295.8%
347,073	398,385	459,705	502,425	396,270	102.4%	319.5%
38,702	40,797	44,169	47,287	52,417	107.2%	328.5%
5,452	1,490	6,542	4,353	12,469	94.1%	396.2%
22,602	17,619	17,607	21,112	31,679	103.8%	320.9%
$ 1,570,889	$ 1,683,248	$ 1,864,637	$ 1,855,912	$ 1,042,317	95.7%	273.3%
$ 4,267,995	$ 4,540,937	$ 4,928,253	$ 5,168,214	$ 4,554,670	103.1%	308.9%
$ 70,935	$ 63,294	$ 66,329	$ 76,520	$ 93,139	100.8%	315.3%
94,333	51,663	83,785	93,719	120,587	104.0%	313.3%
57,664	65,859	95,804	99,490	61,329	102.5%	262.0%
60,024	109,334	175,152	154,534	82,485	107.7%	329.9%
229	609	261	264	539	95.9%	347.4%
506,269	540,289	633,417	662,143	570,710	104.7%	312.1%
768,328	820,187	910,419	922,190	854,608	107.4%	310.1%
103,693	67,948	133,609	163,169	132,637	104.4%	315.3%
64,063	68,264	64,703	72,663	75,798	102.2%	324.0%
16,581	27,752	40,239	18,475	14,885	85.8%	248.9%
25,508	18,787	63,265	43,343	47,505	125.3%	345.3%
48,384	61,102	125,498	62,661	28,150	84.2%	254.9%
—	—	—	—	—	—%	—%
45,592	36,222	36,466	113,080	45,179	106.7%	449.8%
6	12	12,667	133	—	—%	-100.0%
17,350	17,151	5,547	8,120	23,402	113.0%	325.9%
7,364	8,527	15,538	49,606	19,500	—%	361.9%
9,329	9,921	5,357	5,682	1,764,391	243.2%	850.2%
$ 1,895,652	$ 1,966,921	$ 2,468,057	$ 2,545,793	$ 3,934,844	117.7%	361.8%
$ 6,163,647	$ 6,507,858	$ 7,396,311	$ 7,714,007	$ 8,489,515	108.6%	328.8%
$ 295,755	$ 344,211	$ 888,453	$ 317,696	$ 775,507		
5.0%	5.6%	13.7%	4.3%	10.1%		

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

GENERAL OPERATING FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)
Last Ten Fiscal Years and 2024 Budget
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2014 (as restated)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues:					
Local	$2,444,401	$2,562,712	$ 2,702,635	$3,050,589	$3,243,032
State	1,629,892	1,579,324	1,398,855	1,287,702	1,859,582
Federal	867,512	767,548	776,277	752,295	723,432
Total revenues	$4,941,805	$4,909,584	$ 4,877,767	$5,090,586	$5,826,046
Total expenditures	5,450,131	5,620,366	5,414,846	5,297,758	5,513,880
Revenues less expenditures	$ (508,326)	$ (710,782)	$ (537,079)	$ (207,172)	$ 312,166
Other financing sources (uses) less transfers	161	(12,915)	50,162	58,574	286,828
Change in fund balance	$ (508,165)	$ (723,697)	$ (486,917)	$ (148,598)	$ 598,994
Fund balance - beginning of period	1,592,147	1,083,982	360,285	(126,632)	(275,230)
Fund balance - end of period	$1,083,982	$ 360,285	$ (126,632)	$ (275,230)	$ 323,764
Revenues as a percent of expenditures	90.7 %	87.4 %	90.1 %	96.1 %	105.7 %
Classification of fund balance:					
Nonspendable	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429
Restricted for grants and donations	61,022	64,155	64,854	51,858	52,333
Restricted for workers' comp/tort immunity	19,838	41,373	35,116	27,344	—
Restricted for teachers' pension contributions	—	—	—	—	9,287
Restricted for school internal accounts	—	—	—	—	—
Assigned for appropriated fund balance	267,652	79,225	—	—	—
Assigned for commitments and contracts	87,067	73,101	—	—	18,044
Unassigned	—	102,002	(227,031)	(354,861)	243,671
Total fund balance	$ 436,008	$ 360,285	$ (126,632)	$ (275,230)	$ 323,764
Unreserved/unassigned fund balance as a percent of revenues	— %	2.1 %	(4.7)%	(7.0)%	4.2 %
Total fund balance as a percentage of revenues	8.8 %	7.3 %	(2.6)%	(5.4)%	5.6 %

NOTE:

The classification of fund balances for fiscal year 2011 was modified to comply with GASB 54, which was adopted in July 2010.

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024
$ 3,439,594	$ 3,629,509	$ 3,810,915	$ 4,334,740	$ 4,586,308	$ 4,847,610
1,886,770	1,846,012	1,817,275	1,850,534	1,860,250	1,971,271
679,990	722,420	1,116,343	1,474,334	1,461,830	1,670,634
$ 6,006,354	$ 6,197,941	$ 6,744,533	$ 7,659,608	$ 7,908,388	$ 8,489,515
5,858,860	6,163,647	6,507,858	7,396,311	7,714,007	8,489,515
$ 147,494	$ 34,294	$ 236,675	$ 263,297	$ 194,381	$ —
508	11,010	—	12,603	4,231	
$ 148,002	$ 45,304	$ 236,675	$ 275,900	$ 198,612	
323,764	471,766	567,093	803,768	1,079,668	
$ 471,766	$ 517,070	$ 803,768	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280	
102.5%	100.6%	103.6%	103.6%	102.5%	
$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 12,162	$ 873	
16,183	13,518	12,143	16,719	13,028	
—	—	—	—	—	
14,125	14,324	4,217	—	29,912	
—	—	48,230	51,696	54,063	
—	—	—	—	—	
94,733	109,944	135,314	92,186	121,283	
346,296	378,855	603,435	906,905	1,059,121	
$ 471,766	$ 517,070	$ 803,768	$ 1,079,668	$ 1,278,280	
5.8%	6.1%	8.9%	11.8%	13.4%	
7.9%	8.4%	12.0%	14.1%	16.2%	

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF TORT EXPENDITURES
As Required Under Section 9-103 (a-5) of the Tort Immunity Act
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Eligible Expenditures:	
Other General Charges	$ 514,114
Physical Education - Athletic Claims	12,421
Summer School Program	10,426
Summer School	1,787
Tort Claims - Admin Fee	810,417
Tort Claims - Major Settlements	963,000
Tort Claims - Casualty	811,472
General Liability Insurance	7,449,892
Property Damage Insurance	5,208,861
Property Loss Reserve Fund	14,103
Investigations - Admin	—
Telecom (Non E-Rate)	—
School Safety Services	7,366,202
School Security Personnel	76,324,609
Central Service Security	5,006,467
Security Services	6,931,846
Network Services (Non E-Rate)	—
Risk Management Administration	14,265
Absence & Disability Management	184,920
Total Eligible Expenditures	$ 111,624,802

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF STUDENT ACTIVITY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

CASH AND INVESTMENTS HELD FOR STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Checking:	Beginning Balance	Cash Receipts	Cash Disbursements	Amounts Held for Student Activities
Elementary Schools	$ 25,533,499	$ 14,621,565	$ 12,905,070	$ 27,249,994
High Schools	26,162,164	13,479,690	12,888,800	26,753,054
	$ 51,695,663	$ 28,101,255	$ 25,793,870	$ 54,003,048

Investments:	
Elementary Schools	$ —
High Schools	59,766
Total Cash and Investments Held for Student Activities	$ 54,062,814

STUDENT FEES

	Graduation Fees (A)	Student Activity Fees (B)	Total
Total Elementary School Fees	$ 1,656,273	$ 2,989,663	$ 4,645,936
Total Elementary Students	192,961	192,961	192,961
Average Fee per Student	$ 8.58	$ 15.49	$ 24.08
Total High School Fees	$ 1,054,789	$ 10,284,337	$ 11,339,126
Total High School Students	79,913	79,913	79,913
Average Fee per Student	$ 13.20	$ 128.69	$ 141.89

NOTES:

A) Graduation fees are defined as all mandatory graduation fees, including cap and gown.

B) Student activity fees are defined as fees collected from students to cover activities and items necessary to complete a given curriculum and fees collected from students to cover the cost of extra-curricular activities and items.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Type of Coverage	Provider Broker/Insurer/ TPA (A)	Annual Expense	Coverage Details Limits of Liability
BROKER SERVICES	Mesirow Insurance Services, Inc. an Alliant-owned company	$ 181,250	Insurance placement and consultation.
PROPERTY INSURANCE			
All Risk-Property Insurance layers	Various Carriers Listed Below		Total Bound Capacity $150M subject to $5,000,000 deductible/retention, including Layer
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (CIN Lead)	$ 878,601	$5.025M p/o of $25M primary
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (WRB Lead)	870,067	$4.75M p/o of $25M primary
	Steadfast Insurance Company (Zurich)	247,965	$1.375M p/o of $25M primary
	Princeton E&S (Munich)	165,870	$1.0625M p/o of $25M primary
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (Beazley)	171,724	$0.9375M p/o of $25M primary
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (ARK Lead)	104,908	$0.6M p/o of $25M primary
	Lexington Insurance Company	616,645	$7.5M p/o of $50M primary
	Starr Surplus Lines Ins. Company	645,265	$10M p/o of $50M primary
	Everest Indemnity Insurance Company	404,111	$10M p/o of $100M primary
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (ARK Lead)	17,889	$0.625M p/o of $25M xs $25M
	Underwriters @ Lloyds (QBE)	47,355	$1.625M p/o of $25M xs $25M
	Endurance American Specialty Insurance Company (Sompo)	69,748	$2.3125M p/o of $25M xs $25M
	Landmark American Insurance	107,822	$3.5M p/o of $25M xs $25M
	Ironshore Specialty Insurance Company	100,946	$3.1875M p/o of $25M xs $25M
	Evanston Insurance Company (Markel)	105,126	$7.5M p/o of $75M xs $25M
	Hallmark Specialty Insurance Company	34,075	$5M p/o of $50M xs $50M
	Landmark American Insurance	43,972	$6.5M p/o of $50M xs $50M
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company of America	135,561	$14.75M p/o of $50M xs $50M
	James River	47,594	$5M p/o of $50M xs $50M
	Liberty Mutual	77,130	$8.75M p/o of $50M xs $50M
	Liberty Mutual	121,204	$50M xs $100M
	Great American	65,775	$50M xs $150M
		$ 5,079,353	

NOTES:
(A) Unless otherwise noted, the policies listed were active between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Type of Coverage	Provider Broker/Insurer/ TPA (A)	Annual Expense	Coverage Details Limits of Liability
Boiler & Machinery Insurance	Liberty Mutual	$ 129,508	$100M
Total Property Program		$ 5,208,861	Total Property, Boiler & Machinery for year end 06/30/23
LIABILITY INSURANCE			
General Liability Insurance Layers (GL, Auto, SBLL, EPL, Abuse)			
Excess Liability I	Gemini Insurance Co (Berkley)	$ 926,996	$5M xs $10M Retained Limit
Excess Liability II	Lexington Insurance Company	2,485,800	$15M xs $15M Retained Limit
Excess Liability III	Upland Specialty	543,769	$5M xs $15M xs$15M Retained Limit
Excess Liability IV	HDI	570,957	$7M xs $20M xs $15M Retained Limit
Excess Liability V	AXIS Surplus Insuance Company	398,764	$5M xs $27M xs $15M Retained Limit
Excess Liability VI	Westchester Fire Insurance Company	430,000	$8M xs $32M xs $15M Retained Limit
Sexual Abuse & Molestation	Lloyds (Beazley)	398,764	$8M xs $32M xs $15M Retained Limit
Employment Related Practices	RSUI	135,000	$10M xs $27M xs $15M Retained Limit
Employment Related Practices	Nationwide	101,374	$10M xs $37M xs $15M Retained Limit
Employment Related Practices	Ironshore	39,077	$5M xs $47M xs $15M Retained Limit
		$ 6,030,501	
Special Events CGL	National Casualty Insurance Company	$ 70,070	$1M/None/$5M Prod Agg
Special Events Excess CGL	National Casualty Insurance Company	26,071	$5M/$5M
		$ 96,141	
Fiduciary	National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, PA (AIG)	$ 80,800	$5 million $25,000 deductible
Excess Fiduciary	Hudson Insurance Company	80,800	$5,000,000 in Excess of $5,000,000
		$ 161,600	
Student Catastrophic	National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, PA (AIG)	$ 91,264	$7M Subject to $25,000 deductible; received credit in the amount of $15,512.83 for the 20/21 policy term due to cancellation of spring sports FY20;
Foreign Travel	Insurance Company of the State of PA (AIG)	2,948	$1M/deductible varies/$4M master control program agg

NOTES:
(A) Unless otherwise noted, the policies listed were active between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Type of Coverage	Provider Broker/Insurer/ TPA (A)	Annual Expense	Coverage Details Limits of Liability
Cyber Liability	Allied World Assurance Co (US) Inc	$ 497,160	$5 million ($250,000 self insured retention)
Cyber/Privacy Excess	Greenwich Insurance (XL)	422,586	$5 million excess of $5 million ($250,000 self insured retention)
		$ 919,746	
Auto - Primary Student Travel	National Liability & Fire Insurance Company	$ 144,116	$2 million dollar combined single limit for Board owned Student Travel vehicles
Cost		7,446,316	
Total Insurance Cost		$ 12,655,177	
SELF INSURANCE PROGRAMS			
General Liability Self Insurance Claims	Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc	$ 5,290,247	TOTAL: Claim administration services including investigation and adjustment of liability claims; interscholastic, pay medical costs, legal expense and settlements
	Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc	600,000	Administration fees for Claims. The contract with CCMSI for these services continues until Dec 31, 2022 with no further renewal options.
Total General Liability Claims and Expenses		$ 5,890,247	
Workers' Compensation Claims	Cannon, Cochran, Management Services, Inc	$ 988,000	Claim administration services including receipt and review for compensability all employee accident claims, review and apply PPO discount to medical claims, pay indemnity costs for compensable claims, determine case management needs, provide claim statistics and establish safety initiatives.
	Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc	20,131,997	Amounts paid through escrow accounts to claimants, attorneys, medical treatment and expenses.
Total Workers Compensation Claims and Expenses		$ 21,119,997	
Total Self Insured Program		$ 27,010,244	
HEALTH INSURANCE HMO/PPO			
Medical-Administrative Services	Blue Cross Blue Advantage HMO	$ 51,723,810	HMO health care for eligible employees and dependents
	Blue Cross PPO	10,073,339	PPO health care for eligible employees and dependents
	Blue Cross PPO with HSA	1,539,434	PPO health care for eligible employees and dependents that includes a health savings account.

NOTES:
(A) Unless otherwise noted, the policies listed were active between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Type of Coverage	Provider Broker/Insurer/ TPA (A)	Annual Expense	Coverage Details Limits of Liability
	Blue Cross HMO Illinois	$ 69,935	HMO health care for eligible employees and dependents. This plan terminated as of December 31, 2016. The credit amount is due to adjustments for service occurring in previous years.
Medical Total Administrative Fees		$ 63,406,518	
Medical PPO Claims	Blue Cross PPO and PPO with HSA	$298,357,704	PPO and PPO with HSA health care for eligible employees and dependents
Medical Total PPO Claims		$298,357,704	
Medical HMO Claims	Blue Cross Blue Advantage HMO	$ 86,914,498	HMO health care for eligible employees and dependents and Claims and Physician Service Fees
	Blue Cross HMO Illinois	(126)	HMO health care for eligible employees and dependents and Claims and Physician Service Fees. This plan terminated as of December 31, 2016. Claims for services performed in 2016 are still being filed and paid in FY23.
Medical Total HMO Claims		$ 86,914,372	
Medical Claims Total		$385,272,076	
Health Savings Account	HSA Bank	$ 3,475,180	CPS contributes funds for plan members and the plan allows employees to also make tax deferred contributions. Contributions go to an investment account under the control of the participating employee.
Medical Claims and Administration Total		$452,153,774	
Flexible Spending Program	Benefits Express	$ 275,471	Administration of the flexible spending program for employees. Contributions to the plan are made by employees.
COBRA Program	Payflex	150,000	Administration of the COBRA program for former employees continuing insurance coverage. COBRA contributions are made by former employees.
Prescription Drugs	Caremark	129,225,877	Pharmaceutical services for PPO and HMO eligible employees and dependents
Total Medical Expenses		$581,805,122	

NOTES:
(A) Unless otherwise noted, the policies listed were active between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Type of Coverage	Provider Broker/Insurer/ TPA (A)	Annual Expense	Coverage Details Limits of Liability
OTHER INSURANCE			
Dental Insurance	Delta Dental HMO	$ 2,259,263	Dental HMO for eligible employees and dependents
	Delta Dental PPO	11,547,491	Dental PPO for eligible employees and dependents
Dental Insurance Total		$ 13,806,754	
Vision Plan	EyeMed	$ 3,459,180	Vision services for eligible employees and dependents
Term Life Insurance	Standard Insurance	525,142	Standard Insurance began providing insurance services to CPS on 01/01/21
		$ 525,142	
Total Dental/Vision/Life		$ 17,791,076	
Total Health/Life Benefit Expenses		$599,596,198	

NOTES:
(A) Unless otherwise noted, the policies listed were active between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

Chicago Public Schools

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM — BY ACTIVITY
Last Ten Fiscal Years
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Millions of Dollars)

	2014 (C)	2015	2016
Unexpended (over expended)	$ 174.2	$ (91.9)	$ (157.1)
Proceeds available from bond issuance	131.3	148.5	364.0
Property taxes	—	—	42.5
State aid	37.8	31.6	39.4
Federal aid	14.9	6.5	7.7
Investment income	0.8	0.4	0.1
Other income	31.3	107.2	62.9
Total	$ 390.3	$ 202.3	$ 359.5
Expenditures	482.2	359.4	293.1
Lease value…	—	—	—
Subscription IT arrangement value…	—	—	—
Operating transfers in (out)	—	—	—
Unexpended	$ (91.9)	$ (157.1)	$ 66.4
Encumbrances	(91.9)	(157.1)	66.4
Available balance	$ —	$ —	$ —

NOTES:

A) The above amounts do not include construction expenditures made by the Public Building Commission.

B) Beginning in FY2013, the proceeds available from bond issuance includes both premiums and gross amounts from debt issuances.

C) In FY2015, CPS changed its revenue recognition policy resulting in a restatement to FY2014 balances.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 66.4	$ 745.4	$ 839.0	$ 659.3	$ 124.5	$ 131.2	$ 106.1
775.5	355.4	356.6	—	532.2	543.5	499.9
48.4	8.1	10.1	8.7	8.7	20.2	39.7
30.1	14.0	13.5	10.7	17.5	13.8	14.5
6.7	19.5	0.5	—	7.6	10.7	2.6
2.0	7.3	16.9	12.8	1.1	0.4	4.4
21.1	28.6	36.0	16.1	4.0	12.5	9.5
$ 950.2	$ 1,178.3	$ 1,272.6	$ 707.7	$ 695.6	$ 732.3	$ 676.7
204.8	338.9	613.1	583.4	565.7	626.2	727.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	32.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3
—	(0.5)	(0.2)	0.2	1.3	—	—
$ 745.4	$ 838.9	$ 659.3	$ 124.5	$ 131.2	$ 106.1	$ (9.6)
745.4	838.9	659.3	124.5	131.2	106.1	(9.6)
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM
Last Five Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PUPIL LUNCHES SERVED:					
Paid lunches (regular)	$ 21,943	$ 71,521	$ —	$ —	$ —
Free lunches (regular)	37,007,190	31,732,827	12,158,970	26,946,137	28,306,893
TOTAL PUPIL LUNCHES SERVED	$37,029,133	$31,804,348	$12,158,970	$26,946,137	$28,306,893
Change from Previous Year	$(1,935,137)	$(5,224,785)	$(19,645,378	$14,787,167	$ 1,360,756
PUPIL BREAKFASTS SERVED:					
Paid breakfasts (regular)	$ 7,483	$ 1,305	$ —	$ —	$ —
Free breakfasts (regular)	22,556,302	22,460,204	11,643,441	15,423,208	16,639,078
TOTAL PUPIL BREAKFASTS SERVED	$22,563,785	$22,461,509	$11,643,441	$15,423,208	$16,639,078
Change from Previous Year	$ 69,507	$ (102,276)	$(10,818,068	$ 3,779,767	$ 1,215,870
PUPIL SNACKS SERVED:					
Pupil snacks	$ 600,251	$ 349,283	$ —	$ 592,501	$ 598,428
Head Start snacks	516,915	—	2,917	2,025	8,262
Pre-K snacks	1,071,812	1,156,938	230,019	1,596,200	1,787,052
Ala-Carte items sold	1,851,589	869,746	—	—	—
Free Saturday snacks	5,539	2,205	—	1,279	1,693
TOTAL PUPIL SNACKS SERVED	$ 4,046,106	$ 2,378,172	$ 232,936	$ 2,192,005	$ 2,395,435
Change from Previous Year	$ 448,070	$(1,667,934)	$(2,145,236)	$ 1,959,069	$ 203,430
PUPIL AFTERSCHOOL MEALS:					
Free afterschool meals	$ 2,228,225	$ 1,529,385	$ 5,082,608	$ 2,055,199	$ 2,278,505
Free Saturday meals	22,591	13,055	—	6,938	11,352
TOTAL PUPIL AFTERSCHOOL MEALS SERVED	$ 2,250,816	$ 1,542,440	$ 5,082,608	$ 2,062,137	$ 2,289,857
Change from Previous Year	$ 65,202	$ (708,376)	$ 3,540,168	$(3,020,471)	$ 227,720
NUMBER OF ADULT MEALS:					
Number of adult breakfasts	$ 444,524	$ 152,220	$ 58,630	$ 59,720	$ 61,363
Number of adult lunches	236,531	104,224	60,687	75,976	74,935
TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULT MEALS SERVED	$ 681,055	$ 256,444	$ 119,317	$ 135,696	$ 136,298
Change from Previous Year	$ (74,311)	$ (424,611)	$ (137,127)	$ 16,379	$ 602
TOTAL MEALS SERVED:	$66,570,895	$58,442,913	$29,237,272	$46,759,183	$49,767,561
Change from Previous Year	$(1,426,669)	$(8,127,982)	$(29,205,641	$17,521,911	$ 3,008,378

NOTES:

1) All breakfasts and lunch costs noted are provided to pupils free of charge per the Community Eligibility Provision Program which began in 2015.

2) In recent years, CPS has begun providing additional meal services that were previously excluded from reporting. CPS determined it appropriate to break out these meals for fiscal years 2020 and beyond.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM (continued)
Last Five Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
REVENUE:					
Federal and State Sources	$ 214,153	$ 184,300	$ 105,785	$ 195,619	$ 203,106
Local Sources	16,706	19,988	334	1,099	1,207
Total Revenue	$ 230,859	$ 204,288	$ 106,119	$ 196,718	$ 204,313
EXPENDITURES:					
Career Service Salaries	$ 70,461	$ 72,171	$ 8,028	$ 64,124	$ 67,795
Career Service Pension	18,688	23,864	2,447	27,728	22,220
Hospitalization	20,111	22,615	1,570	22,021	16,612
Food	96,833	91,837	39,009	77,675	85,712
Professional and Special Services	5,611	4,844	4,208	4,490	—
Administrative Allocation	5,834	5,287	852	2,983	1,462
Other	—	12,830	2,599	—	1,496
Total Expenditures	$ 217,538	$ 233,448	$ 58,714	$ 199,021	$ 195,297
Revenues in excess of Expenditures	$ 13,321	$ (29,160)	$ 47,405	$ (2,303)	$ 9,016
PERCENTAGE CHANGE:					
Revenues	9.3 %	(11.5)%	(48.1)%	85.4 %	3.9 %
Expenditures	3.0 %	7.3 %	(74.8)%	239.0 %	(1.9)%

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

ANALYSIS OF UTILITY CONSUMPTION
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
With Comparative Amounts for the Period Ended June 30, 2022

	2023 Schools	2023 Administrative Center	Total
Electricity			
Total Electricity Charges	$ 41,821,335	$ 141,400	$ 41,962,735
Kilowatt Hours	500,626,329	1,218,937	501,845,266
Charge per Kilowatt Hour	$ 0.08354	$ 0.11600	$ 0.08362
Gas			
Total Gas Charges	$ 30,578,006	$ —	$ 30,578,006
Therms	31,184,458	—	31,184,458
Charge per Therm	$ 0.98055	$ —	$ 0.98055

	2022 Schools	2022 Administrative Center	Total
Electricity			
Total Electricity Charges	$ 46,152,307	$ 155,806	$ 46,308,113
Kilowatt Hours	522,994,633	1,218,937	524,213,570
Charge per Kilowatt Hour	$ 0.08825	$ 0.12782	$ 0.08834
Gas			
Total Gas Charges	$ 26,575,464	$ —	$ 26,575,464
Therms	33,115,919	—	33,115,919
Charge per Therm	$ 0.80250	$ —	$ 0.80250

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

PROPERTY SALES AND PURCHASES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Sales

Unit Location	Date Acquired	Net Book Value	Gross/Sales Proceeds	Gain / (Loss) on Sale
6525 N. Hiawatha Ave., Chicago, IL 60646	9/14/2022	N/A	$ 1	$ 1
		$ —	$ 1	$ 1

Purchases

Unit Location	Date Acquired	School	Purchase Cost
4717 S. Bishop	2/27/2023	Expansion of the Hamline School	$ 225,000
6525 N. Hiawatha Ave., Chicago, IL 60646	9/14/2022	Edgebrook School Property Exchange & Consolidation	1
6525 N. Hiawatha Ave., Chicago, IL 60646	9/14/2022	Edgebrook School Property Exchange & Consolidation	10
			$ 225,011

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TEACHERS' BASE SALARIES
(Annual School Year Salary)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Minimum Salary (A)	Median Salary	Maximum Salary	Percent Change (D)
2014 (B)	$ 49,660	$ 72,163	$ 94,666	2.00 %
2015 (B)	50,653	73,706	96,759	2.00 %
2016 (B)	50,653	73,706	96,759	— %
2017 (B)	50,653	73,706	96,759	— %
2018 (B)	51,666	75,180	98,694	2.00 %
2019 (B)	52,958	77,060	101,161	2.50 %
2020 (C)	54,547	79,585	104,622	3.00 %
2021 (C)	56,183	81,972	107,761	3.00 %
2022 (C)	57,869	84,431	110,993	3.00 %
2023 (C)	59,894	87,386	114,878	3.50 %

NOTES:

A) The minimum salary represents the minimum amount a CPS teacher with a bachelor's degree may earn for regular classroom instruction during the school year according to the lane and step salary schedule dependent on education attainment and years of service. Minimum salary excludes pension and hospitalization benefits.

B) The maximum salary represents the maximum amount a CPS teacher with a doctoral degree may earn for regular classroom instruction during the school year according to the lane and step salary schedule dependent on educational attainment and years of service. The majority of the Chicago Public Schools Teaching Staff receive the maximum salary due to the 16 years minimum needed to reach the highest pay scale dependent on years of service only. Maximum salary excludes pension and hospitalization benefits.

C) In 2020, the minimum years required to reach the highest pay scale for CPS teachers with doctoral degrees became 18 years instead of 16 years. See Note B for details of previous minimum years requirements.

D) The percent change is the official CTU (Chicago Teachers Union) agreed to minimum salary increase for that year, net of any changes to the salary schedule or step advances on the pay schedule.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TEACHERS' PENSION FUNDING ANALYSIS
Last Five Fiscal Years
(Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Employer Contribution and Contribution On-Behalf of Employees	Net Assets of Plan (Actuarial Value of Assets)	Unfunded Obligation (Assets at Fair Value)	% Funded of Pension Obligation Fund at Year End (Assets at Fair Value)	% Unfunded (Assets at Fair Value)
2018 (A)	$ 900,791	$ 10,969,086	$ 11,953,907	47.9 %	52.1 %
2019	924,209	11,021,812	12,230,352	47.4 %	52.6 %
2020	968,083	11,240,208	12,833,275	46.7 %	53.3 %
2021	1,003,935	11,925,535	13,192,453	47.5 %	52.5 %
2022	1,060,042	12,142,215	13,812,851	46.8 %	53.2 %

NOTES:

A) The actuarial assumption used for FY18 changed due to changes in the discount rate and mortality table.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND PER PUPIL COSTS
Last Five Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	School Year	Average Daily Attendance (A)	Operating Expenses Per Pupil (B)	Per Capita Tuition Charge (C)
2019	2018-19	296,951	$ 16,923	$ 14,046
2020	2019-20	325,229	17,779	14,609
2021	2020-21	299,873	20,465	15,673
2022	2021-22	282,234	24,132	18,041
2023	2022-23	284,797	N/A	N/A

NOTES:

A) Source: Department of Finance, Grants Management.

B) Source: Illinois State Board of Education - Operating Expense Pupil is the total operating cost of regular K-12 programs divided by the nine-month average daily attendance. This measure excludes expenditures related to Pre-school, Summer School, Adult Education, Capital Expenditures, and Board Principal and Interest.

C) Source: Illinois State Board of Education - Per Capita Tuition Charge is the amount a local school district charges as tuition for non-resident students per Section 18-3 of the School Code. It is a reasonable measure of basic education program costs. Per Capita Tuition is calculated by deducting the costs of supplemental programs from operating expenses and dividing the result by the nine-month average daily attendance.

N/A: Not available at publishing.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TOTAL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Elementary					
Pre-Kindergarten	23,671	22,873	22,555	20,673	19,441
Kindergarten	30,166	28,978	27,651	26,093	24,963
Grades 1-3	92,251	92,526	91,347	86,610	82,188
Grades 4-6	86,244	86,066	85,391	85,022	84,478
Grades 7-8	56,184	54,233	54,174	53,898	52,960
Total Elementary	288,516	284,676	281,118	272,296	264,030
Secondary					
9th Grade	30,069	30,366	29,130	27,623	27,566
10th Grade	30,963	31,130	31,189	29,704	28,453
11th Grade	26,500	26,378	26,714	27,284	26,279
12th Grade	24,497	24,133	24,134	24,442	25,054
Total Secondary	112,029	112,007	111,167	109,053	107,352
Grand Total	400,545	396,683	392,285	381,349	371,382

Source: CPS Performance Website (https://www.cps.edu/about/district-data/demographics/)

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
17,668	17,492	11,494	15,430	16,403
24,128	24,241	21,960	21,405	20,802
78,084	75,345	71,544	67,569	66,865
83,026	79,915	76,692	70,512	67,671
52,541	53,430	53,771	50,792	48,095
255,447	250,423	235,461	225,708	219,836
27,296	26,378	25,845	26,270	25,468
28,502	27,515	27,291	26,669	27,307
25,603	25,904	26,160	26,579	25,383
24,466	24,936	25,901	25,185	24,112
105,867	104,733	105,197	104,703	102,270
361,314	355,156	340,658	330,411	322,106

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

TEACHER - TO - STUDENT RATIO
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Elementary	25.2	25.4	25.8	24.7	24.5	21.9	21.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Secondary	21.5	21.9	20.3	23.7	24.4	22.0	20.6	21.0	20.0	20.0

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

NOTE:

The ratio includes Charter Schools.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
Last Five Fiscal Years
As of June 30, 2023

Functions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Instruction	24,509	24,853	25,943	28,232	29,042
Support services:					
Pupil support services	4,436	4,739	5,636	6,574	6,669
Administrative support services	1,081	1,226	1,322	1,576	1,608
Facilities support services	910	931	36	1,365	39
Instructional support services	2,616	2,571	2,564	3,103	3,252
Food services	2,718	2,734	2,745	2,762	2,758
Community services	184	192	187	216	251
Total government employees	36,454	37,246	38,433	43,828	43,619

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chicago Board of Education

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Number of Schools					
Elementary (A)	422	426	425	424	424
Special (C)	5	—	—	—	—
High School	109	121	122	118	115
Vocational/Technical (C)	—	—	—	—	—
Charter Schools	126	131	129	122	121
Kindergarten to H.S. (K-12) (C)	5	—	—	—	—
Total Schools	667	678	676	664	660
School Enrollment (B)					
Elementary (A)	254,864	251,554	247,487	239,606	231,470
Special (C)	907	—	—	—	—
High School	86,184	88,183	86,208	83,739	82,511
Vocational/Technical (C)	—	—	—	—	—
Charter Schools	54,572	56,946	58,590	58,004	57,401
Kindergarten to H.S. (K-12) (C)	4,018	—	—	—	—
Total School Enrollment	400,545	396,683	392,285	381,349	371,382
Number of High School Graduates	22,817	22,825	22,839	22,805	23,230

Source: Information & Technology Services_ Enterprise Data Strategy-Data Analytics

NOTES:

A) Elementary schools include the traditional classification of middle schools.

B) School enrollment includes the number of students in each type of school regardless of the students' grades.

C) The governance and school types in fiscal year 2015 has changed compared to FY14 and prior years. As a result there is no longer a category for "Vocational/Technical", "Special" or "Kindergarten to H.S (K-12)" in fiscal year 2019.

2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
424	423	423	423	425
—	—	—	—	—
113	102	101	100	100
—	—	—	—	—
120	117	114	113	110
—	—	—	—	—
657	642	638	636	635
223,571	224,829	204,899	197,890	192,961
—	—	—	—	—
80,686	78,355	84,395	82,113	79,913
—	—	—	—	—
57,057	51,972	51,364	50,408	49,232
—	—	—	—	—
361,314	355,156	340,658	330,411	322,106
23,107	22,500	22,605	23,137	22,624