State Funding Models for K-12 Education

Overview of Approaches for Funding Elementary and Secondary Education





Joel Moore
DIRECTOR, STATE RELATIONS
Education Commission of the States



Chris Duncombe PRINCIPAL

Education Commission of the States

WHO WE ARE.

The essential, indispensable member of any team addressing education policy.





WHAT WE DO.

We believe in the power of learning from experience, and we know informed policymakers create better education policy.





HOW WE DO IT.



Agenda

- K-12 Funding National Overview
- Student-Based Funding Best Practices
- Questions

50-State Comparison K-12 Funding

FUNDING MODEL



Primary Funding Model



Base Amount



STUDENT AND DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS



Special Education



English Learners



Gifted and Talented



Students from low-income backgrounds



Small or Rural Districts

Types of Funding Models



Student-Based

Districts receive a base amount of funding per student, with additional money or weights added to provide additional support to students with unique needs.

 State guarantees a base level of dollars.

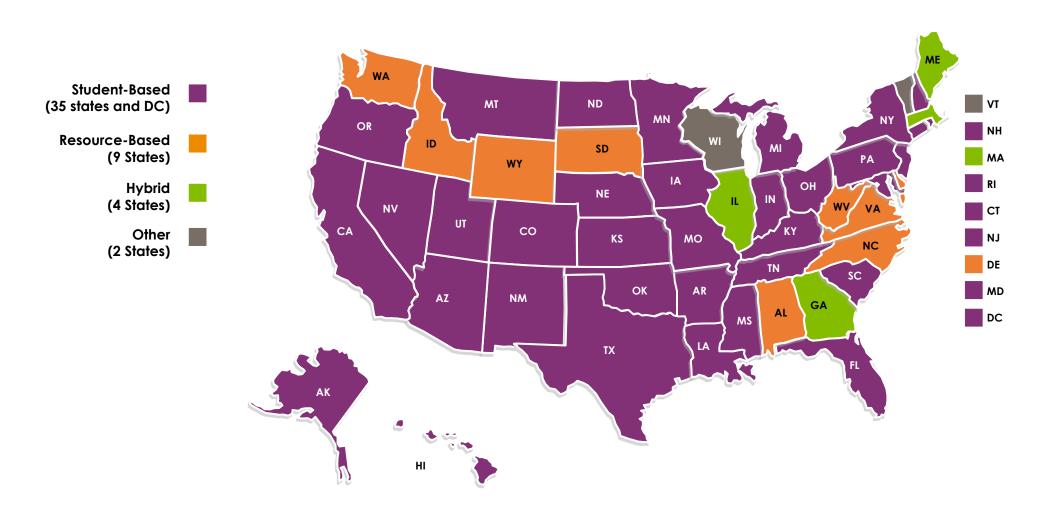


Resource-Based

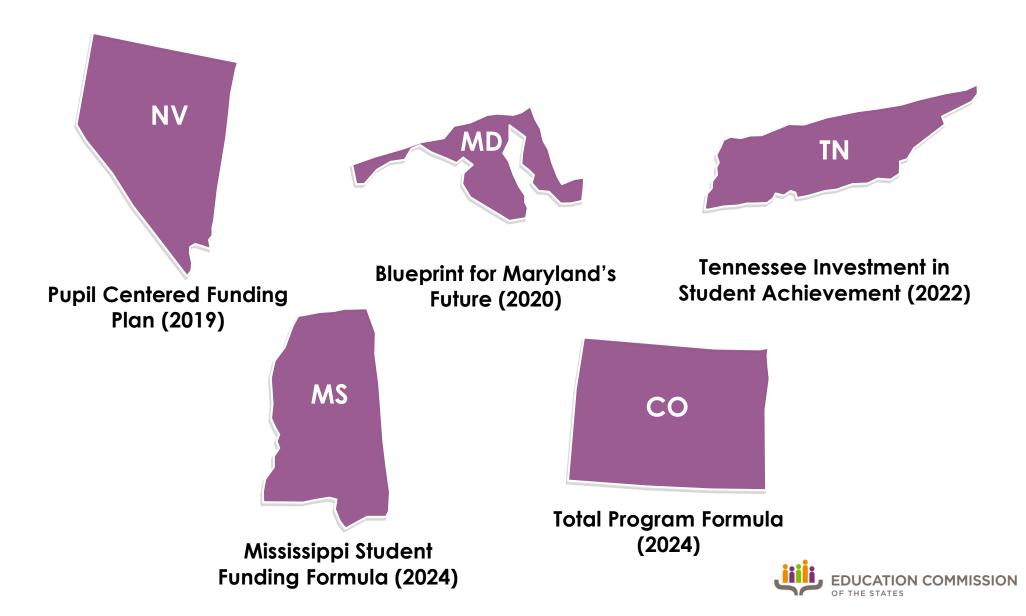
Districts receive funding based on a minimum level of resources such as staffing, services or programs. Often based on a ratio of students to staff.

> State guarantees a base level of resources.

Primary Funding Models



Recent K-12 Finance Reform in States



Agenda

- K-12 Funding National Overview
- Student-Based Funding Best Practices
- Questions

Student-Based Foundation

Advantages

- Transparency
- Student Equity
- Local Autonomy and Flexibility

Challenges

State Financial Oversight

Student-Based Foundation

Direct

 Awarded to support state priorities, such as class size reduction, literacy interventions, etc.

Weights

 Multiplied by base amount to provide supplemental funds for students with unique learning needs, such as students with an IEP, English learners, or from lowincome backgrounds.

Base Amount

 Dollar amount allocated for each student in every district.

Base Amount

Design Considerations

- Research Informed Base
 - Cost Function Study
 - Professional Judgement Panel
 - Evidence-Based Study
 - Successful Schools Model
- Variable or Fixed
- Mandated Inflationary Growth



Student and District Characteristics

- Special Education: 50 states & DC.
- English Language Learners:
 48 states & DC.
- Students from Low-Income Backgrounds: 43 states & DC.
- Gifted and Talented: 37 states.
- Small Size or Isolated Funding: 36 states.

Many States Use Weights

Special Education

English Learners

Low-Income Backgrounds

Single Weight

11 States

AK, CA, HI, LA, MD, MO, ND, NH, NY, OR, SC

24 States

AK, AR, AZ, CO, CT, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, NE, NH, NM, NV, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, UT, VT

19 States

AZ, HI, IA, IN, KY, LA, MD, ME, MO, MS, ND, NM, NV, OK, OR, RI, SC, UT, VT

Multiple Weights

19 States and DC

AZ, CO, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KY, MA, ME, NM, NV, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, WA

15 States and DC

AL, CA, DC, HI, IA, IN, MA, ME, MI, MN, ND, NJ, NY, OH, TN, TX

17 States and DC

AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, KS, MA, MI, MN, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, TN, TX, VA



Student-Based Models

	Tennessee (2024-25)	Mississippi (2024-25)	Colorado (2025-26)
Base Amount	\$7,075	\$6,695	\$8,496
Special Education	15% – 150% 8 level	60% – 130% 3 levels	25% High-cost services funded outside formula
English Learners	20% - 70% 3 levels	15%	25%
Low Income	25%	30%	25%
Concentrated Poverty	5%	10%	7%



Student-Based Models

	Tennessee (2024-25)	Mississippi (2024-25)	Colorado (2025-26)
Base Amount	\$7,075	\$6,695	\$8,496
Sparse	5%	0% – 8% Sliding scale	2.5% - 25% 6 levels
Small	5%	NA	NA
Gifted	Direct funding for ACT assessments	5%	NA
Career and Technical	Direct funding allocation \$5,000 / CTE ADM	10%	NA





THANK YOU

Chris Duncombe cduncombe@ecs.org

Joel Moore jmoore@ecs.org

