

Joint Meeting House & Senate Education Committees

October 27, 2016





- EdBuild is a nonpartisan, 501c3 nonprofit. Our mission is to bring common sense and fairness to the way states fund public schools.
- We divide our work into two discrete work streams: National Voice and State Engagement
 - **National Voice:** We elevate the national dialogue around the inequities ٠ created by current school finance systems.
 - **State Engagement:** We work directly with states to help rethink and modernize public school funding systems.

Who is EdBuild



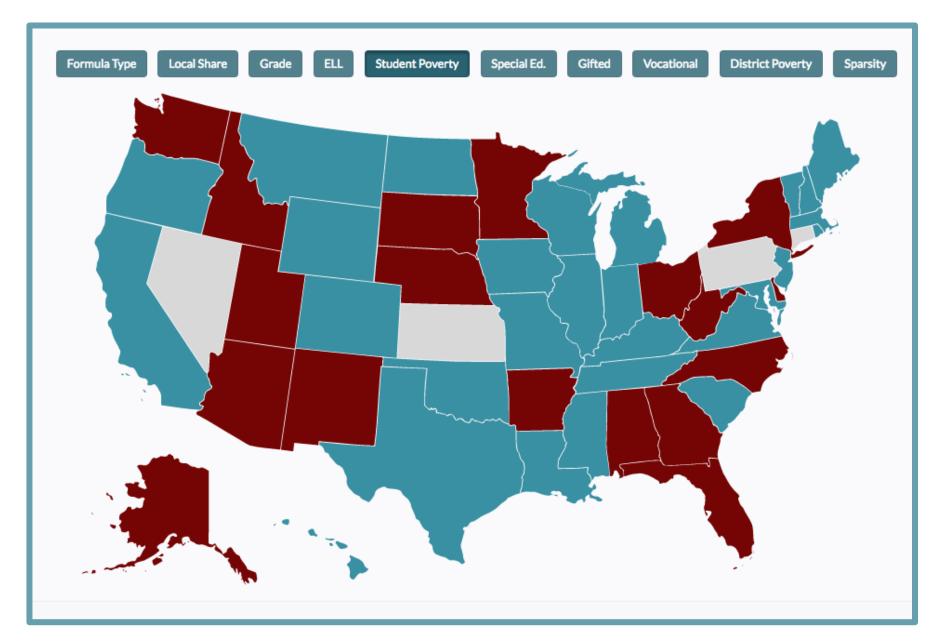
- Our primary strategy when engaging with states is to make funding reflective of current classroom practices, simpler, fairer, & more transparent.
- In our opinion, the best method that states that can use to accomplish all four of these is to move to a student-focused funding system, which:
 - Establishes a base amount per student,
 - Adds weights (or multipliers) to be reflective of the costs of serving different students with different learning priorities. Some of these include:
 - Students from families or communities in economic distress
 - Students that are non or limited English speakers
 - Students with profound or special needs
 - Gifted students
 - Students enrolled in career and technical education programs
 - Sparse or small school districts, and
 - Students in different grades.

State Engagement



We classify Mississippi as a "hybrid" state. While state funding in Mississippi addresses several of these special student groups, much of it is done so outside of the current formula. A better way to distribute resources is through a purely studentbased system.





Mississippi provides a weight for student poverty at 5% as a weight applied to free lunch eligible students.



Mississippi's cost adjusted base per ٠ student allotment is higher than all of the states we compared it to

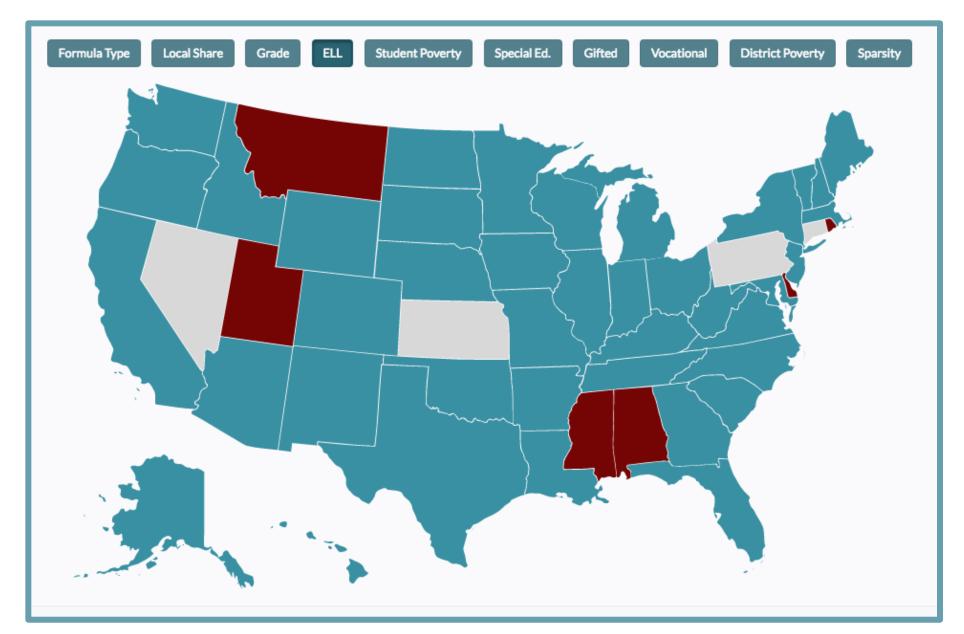
Base cost comparison				
State	Nominal Base	COLA Base		
MS	\$5,354.98	\$6,514.57		
AR	\$4,584.00	\$5,336.44		
FL	\$4,154.45	\$4,345.66		
КҮ	\$3,981.00	\$4,694.58		
LA	\$3,961.00	\$4,401.11		
SC	\$2,220.00	\$2,418.30		

Funding for students in poverty

State	Weight	Eligibility	Nominal Extra Funding	COLA Extra Funding	Nominal Total Funding	COLA Total Funding
MS	1.05	Free Lunch	\$267.75	\$325.73	\$5,622.73	\$6,840.30
AL	None		\$0	\$0	Varies	Varies
AR	Range	FRL	\$522 to \$1,562	\$607.68 to \$1,818.39	\$5,106 to \$6,110	\$5,944.12 to \$7112.92
FL	None		\$0	\$0	\$4,154.45	\$4,345.66
KY	1.15	Free Lunch	\$597.15	\$704.19	\$4,578.15	\$5,398.76
LA	1.22	FRL	\$871.42	\$968.24	\$4,832.42	\$5,369.36
SC	1.2	Medicaid & FRL	\$444.00	\$483.66	\$2,664.00	\$2,901.96
TN	Flat Add-On	FRL	\$542.27	\$625.46	Varies	Varies
WV	None		\$0	\$0	Varies	Varies
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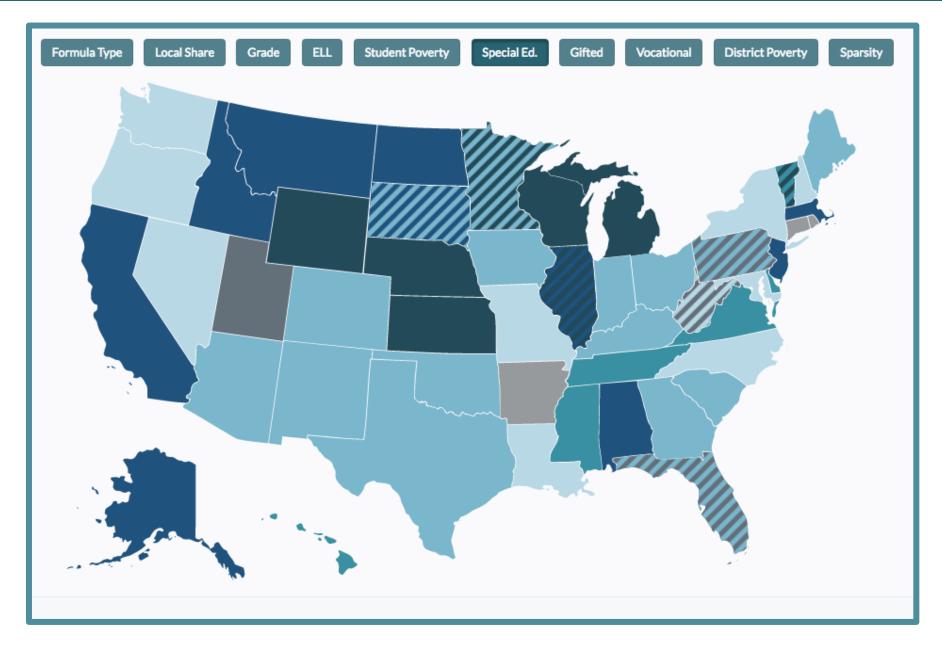
The Base Costs

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Mississippi is one of only six states in the country that does not provide additional funding for students with limited English proficiency.





While Mississippi provides additional funding for students with special needs, it does so on a "resource based" model – without differentiating for the varied costs of educating students with more profound disabilities





- The resource based nature of Mississippi's add-on based programs does not allow for direct comparisons to other states.
- However, many other states, even those in the southeast, are addressing student needs through weights in their formula.

State	Weight	Nominal Extra Funding	COLA Extra Funding	Nominal Total Funding	COLA Total Funding	
MS	None	\$0	\$0	\$5,354.98	\$6,514.57	
AL	None	\$0	\$0	Varies	Varies	
AR	Flat Add-On	\$324.00	\$377.18	\$4,908.00	\$5,713.62	
FL	1.18	\$747.80	\$782.22	\$4,902.25	\$5,127.88	
KY	1.096	\$382.18	\$450.68	\$4,363.18	\$5,145.25	
LA	1.22	\$871.42	\$968.24	\$4,832.42	\$5,369.36	
SC	1.2	\$444.00	\$483.66	\$2,664.00	\$2,901.96	

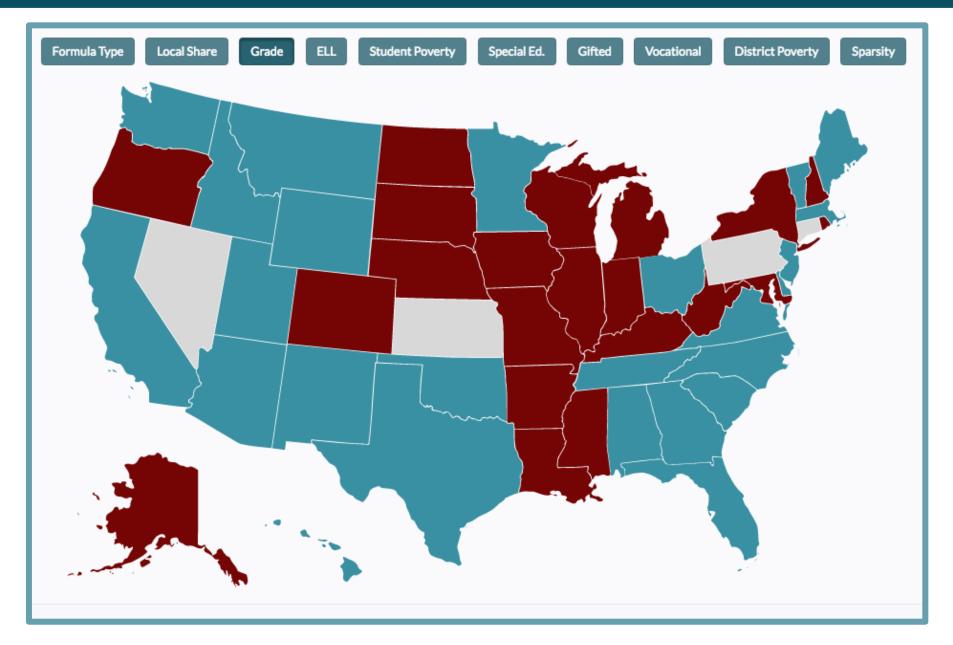
Funding for English language learners

Funding for special education students

State	Weight	Nominal Extra Funding	COLA Extra Funding	Nominal Total Funding	COLA Total Funding
MS	Resource-based	Not per-pupil			
AR	None	\$0	\$0	\$4,584.00	\$5,336.44
FL	Range	\$0 to \$17,689.65 (+ block grant)	\$0 to \$18,503.82 (+ block grant)	\$4,154.45 to \$21,844.10 (+ block grant)	\$4,345.66 to \$22,849.48 (+ block grant)
KY	Range	\$955.44 to \$9,355.35	\$1,126.70 to \$11,032.25	\$4,936.44 to \$23,336.35	\$5,821.27 to \$15,726.83
LA	2.5	\$5,941.50	\$6,601.67	\$9,902.50	\$11,002.78
NC	Flat Add-On	\$3,926.97	\$4,296.47	Varies	Varies
sc	Range	\$1,642.80 to \$3,485.40	\$1,789.54 to \$3,796.73	\$3,862.80 to \$5,705.40	\$4,207.84 to \$6,215.03
WV	None	\$0	\$0		

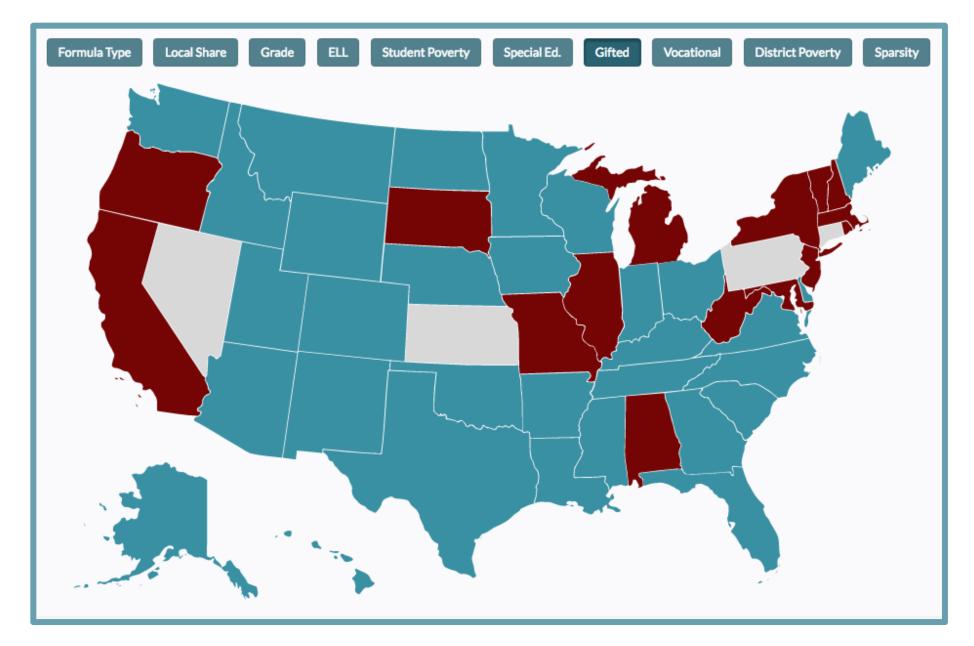
Add-On Programs





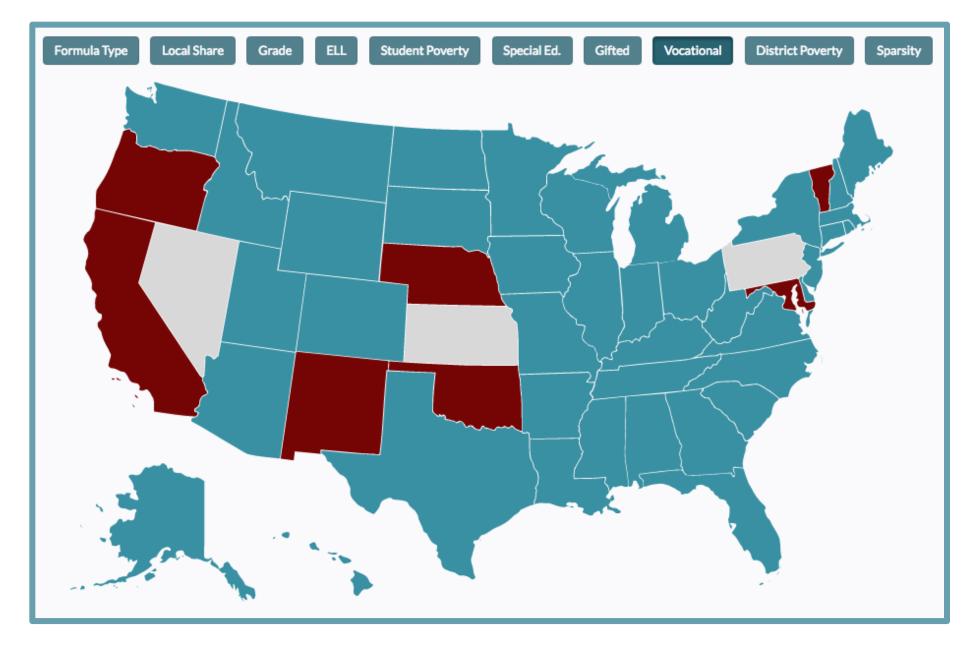
Many states provide additional funds for students in different grade levels. For instance, Florida and Georgia provide increased funding for k-3 students to promote more individualized instruction.





Although Mississippi provides additional funds for gifted students, it does so through an add-on outside of the current formula. Many states, like Louisiana and South Carolina provide these funds in the form of a weight.



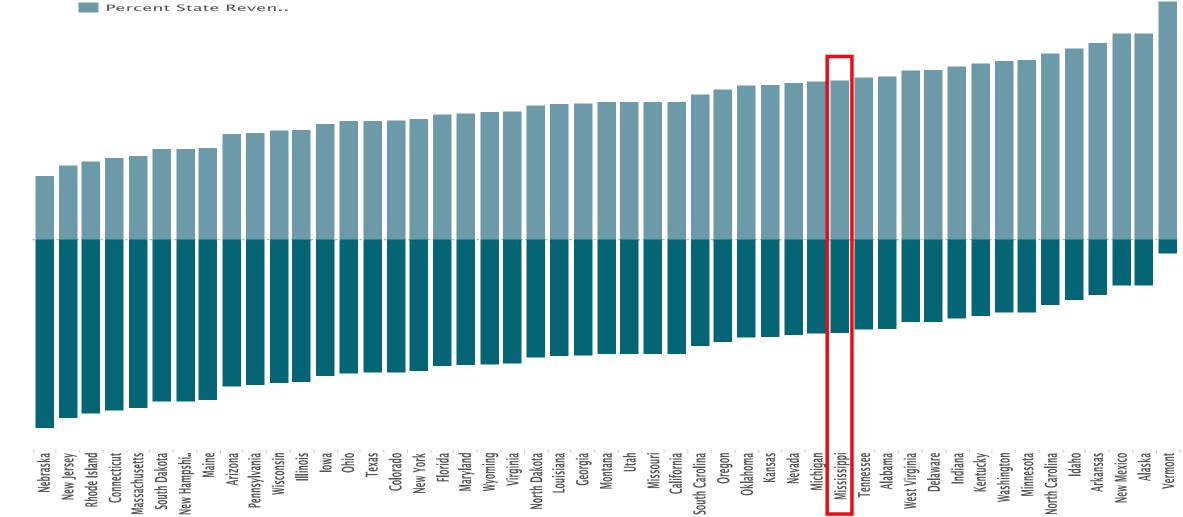


While Mississippi provides additional funds for vocational students, it does so through an add-on outside of the formula. Many states, such as Iowa and Texas provide additional funds through a weight.









Mississippi is the 15th highest state in terms of state share. On average, 37% of funding is derived from local shares, compared to 50% in Florida where local funds comprise a more significant portion of funding.

Percent Local Revenue

Percent Local Reven..

Local State Share



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