



Funded: District Poverty Report

Policies in Each State



District Poverty

Some states provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in the district. This report indicates which states consider concentrations of students from low-income households when allocating state education funding, and if applicable, how they do so.

Alabama	Alabama does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Alaska	Alaska does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Arizona	Arizona does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Arkansas	Arkansas provides increased funding to districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by providing an amount for every student eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (FRL) under the National School Lunch Program, with the precise award based on the concentration of such students in the district. Per-student awards ranged from \$522 to \$1,562 per student in FY2016.
California	California provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by providing a grant in the amount of 50% of the per-student base amount for each disadvantaged student served in the district above an enrollment threshold of 55%.
Colorado	Colorado provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by increasing the multiplier applied to the base amount for all low-income students (see “Student Poverty”) for districts whose populations of low-income students are above the state average.
Connecticut	Connecticut is not currently making use of its education funding formula and has not done so for several years. Though the formula has not been repealed or replaced, instead of calculating district’s state education aid in accordance with that formula, the state legislature now awards each district a block grant. The grant amounts are specified in legislation.

Delaware	Delaware does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Florida	Florida does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Georgia	Georgia does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Hawaii	Hawaii operates as a single school district and therefore cannot provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a district. The state does provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. See “Student Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
Idaho	Idaho does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Illinois	Illinois provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by increasing the per-student amount provided for students from low-income households (see “Student Poverty” for a description of this allocation) as the concentration of low-income students in the district increases.
Indiana	Indiana provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so in the form of a Complexity Grant to each district, in an amount that is calculated through a multi-step formula.
Iowa	Iowa does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Kansas	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
Kentucky	Kentucky does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Louisiana	Louisiana does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Maine	Maine does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Maryland	Maryland does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.

Massachusetts	Massachusetts does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Michigan	Michigan does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Minnesota	Minnesota provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so in the form of additional funding that must be used for specified purposes related to disadvantaged students' educational needs.
Mississippi	Mississippi does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Missouri	Missouri does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Montana	Montana provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so in the form of a supplemental allocation distributed to districts in the same manner as federal Title I funding.
Nebraska	Nebraska provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by providing supplemental funding to all districts where low-income students exceed 5% of the district population, in an amount that depends on the district's concentration of such students.
Nevada	Nevada passed legislation authorizing a new funding formula in 2015, and the details of the formula are still to be determined.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
New Jersey	New Jersey provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by increasing the multiplier applied to the per-student base amount for students from low-income households (see "Student Poverty") as the concentration of low-income students in the district increases.
New Mexico	New Mexico provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so through a program-specific allocation that varies depending on the number of at-risk students (a category that also includes English language learners and mobile students) served in the district.

New York	New York provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so primarily in the form of supplemental per-pupil funding for districts in an amount that corresponds to this concentration.
North Carolina	North Carolina provides increased funding to certain districts based on their communities' levels of wealth and need. It does so in the form of two allocations: one that is intended to improve districts' capacity to serve low-income students, and one intended to support districts with lower-than-average ability to raise local revenues for education.
North Dakota	North Dakota does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Ohio	Ohio provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve and their communities' levels of need. It does so in the form of two allocations: one that is sensitive to the district's poverty rate relative to the poverty rate of the state as a whole, and one that is sensitive to the district's level of community wealth relative to the wealth in other districts.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Oregon	Oregon does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
South Carolina	South Carolina does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
South Dakota	South Dakota does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Tennessee	Tennessee does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Texas	Texas does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.

Utah	Utah does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Vermont	Vermont does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Virginia	Virginia provides increased funding to districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so by increasing the multiplier that is applied to the base amount for these students in proportion to the district's percentage of students eligible for free lunch (but not reduced-price lunch) under the National School Lunch Program.
Washington	Washington provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so primarily through its resource-based formula by specifying lower student-to-staff ratios for high-poverty elementary schools and providing funding for staff positions accordingly. It also supports high-poverty schools at a slightly higher level than other schools through a program-based academic support allocation.
West Virginia	West Virginia does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin provides increased funding to certain districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households that they serve. It does so in the form of supplemental per-pupil funding for districts whose populations are at least 50% eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch (FRL) under the National School Lunch Program.
Wyoming	Wyoming does not provide increased funding based on the concentration of students from low-income households in a particular district.

For a complete list of primary sources, please see the appropriate state page at funded.edbuild.org

