



Funded: Grade Level Report

Policies in Each State

Grade Level

Some states provide different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. This report indicates which states consider students' grade levels when allocating state education funding, and if applicable, how they do so.

Alabama

Alabama provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-teacher ratios for four different grade spans, and providing funding for teacher positions accordingly.

Alaska

Alaska does not differentiate student funding based on grade levels.

Arizona

Arizona provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in three different grade spans: the base amount is multiplied by 1.218 for students in grades K-3; by an additional 1.158 for students in grades 4-8; and by 1.268 for students in grades 9-12.

Arkansas

Arkansas does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels. However, while funding is not actually apportioned to districts according to the cost of resources, assumptions about student-to-teacher ratios, salary costs, and other resource costs are the foundation for the base per-student amount, which is set annually. This includes assumptions about the student-to-teacher ratio in classrooms at different grade levels and about the proportion of students expected to be in each grade level.

California

California provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels in two different ways. First, the state assigns different per-student base funding amounts to three different grade spans (K-3, 4-6, and 9-12). Then, it applies additional multipliers to these base amounts for students in two different grade spans (K-3 and 9-12).

Colorado

Colorado does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.

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 Though the formula has not been repealed or replaced, instead of calculating district's state education aid in accordance with that formula, the state legislature now awards each district a block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 provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-funding-unit ratios for two different grade spans in grades K-12, and providing funding accordingly.
Florida	Florida provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in two different grade spans: the base amount is multiplied by 1.115 for students in grades K-3 and by 1.005 for students in grades 9-12.
Georgia	Georgia provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in four different grade spans: the base amount is multiplied by 1.6532 for students in kindergarten; by 1.2859 for students in grades 1-3; by 1.0358 for students in grades 4-5; and by 1.0281 for students in grades 6-8 (the multiplier is increased to 1.1317 for students attending schools using a particular, state-approved model). Students in grades 9-12 are funded at the base amount.
Hawaii	Hawaii provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so both by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in two different grade spans and by providing different amounts of whole-school funding for schools serving different grade levels.
Idaho	Idaho provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-staff-unit ratios for three different grade spans, and providing funding for staff units accordingly.
Illinois	Illinois does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Indiana	Indiana does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Iowa	Iowa does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Kansas	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula and does not currently differentiate funding based on students' grade levels. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
Kentucky	Kentucky does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Louisiana	Louisiana does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Maine	Maine provides a greater amount of funding for students in grades K-2 only. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.1 to the base per-pupil amount for students in these grades.
Maryland	Maryland does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.

Massachusetts	Massachusetts provides different amounts of funding for students in four different grade spans: kindergarten, elementary, junior high school or middle school, and high school.
Michigan	Michigan does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Minnesota	Minnesota provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by inflating the student count to generate extra funding students in grades 7-12. The student count in these grades is multiplied by 1.2, and the state provides the base per-pupil amount in accordance with this inflated count.
Mississippi	Mississippi does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Missouri	Missouri does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Montana	Montana provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its automatic per-pupil and per-district allocations, which are calculated differently for districts serving different grade levels.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
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 differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
New Jersey	New Jersey provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in two different grade spans: the base amount is multiplied by 1.04 for students in grades 6-8 and by 1.16 for students in grades 9-12.
New Mexico	New Mexico provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in five different grade spans: the base amount is multiplied by 1.44 for full-time-equivalent students in kindergarten; by 1.2 for students in grade 1; by 1.18 for students in grades 2-3; by 1.045 for students in grades 4-6; and by 1.250 for students in grades 7-12.
New York	New York does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
North Carolina	North Carolina provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-teacher ratios for six different grade spans, and providing funding for teacher positions accordingly.

North Dakota	North Dakota does not differentiate most kinds of education funding based on students' grade levels. However, the state provides additional funding for small school districts on two sliding scales, one for elementary (K-8) districts and one for districts including all grades (referred to in the state as "high school districts").
Ohio	Ohio does not differentiate most kinds of education funding based on students' grade levels. However, the state does provide specific funding for students in grades K-3 to support early additional educational investment.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma provides different amounts of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so by applying multipliers to the base per-pupil amount for students in four different grade spans within grades K-12: the base amount is multiplied by 1.5 for students in kindergarten (or 1.3 for students in half-day kindergarten); by 1.351 for students in grades 1-2; by 1.051 for students in grade 3; and by 1.2 for students in grades 7-12. Students in grades 4-6 are funded at the base amount.
Oregon	Oregon does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
South Carolina	South Carolina does not differentiate most kinds of education funding based on students' grade levels. However, the state does provide allocations for certain programs and staff positions that are limited to certain grade levels.
South Dakota	South Dakota does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Tennessee	Tennessee provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-teacher ratios for four different grade spans, and providing funding for teacher positions accordingly.
Texas	Texas provides a greater amount of funding for students in grades 9-12 only. It does so in the form of a flat allocation in the amount of \$275 for each student in these grades.
Utah	Utah does not differentiate most kinds of education funding based on students' grade levels. However, the state does provide additional funding for students in certain elementary grades to be used for specific purposes, and does provides different amounts of funding for charter school students in different grade levels.
Vermont	Vermont provides a greater amount of funding for students in secondary grades only. It does so applying a multiplier of 1.13 to the base per-pupil amount for students in these grades.

Virginia	Virginia provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through the resource-based component of its formula by specifying different student-to-teacher ratios for three different grade spans, and providing funding accordingly.
Washington	Washington provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying different student-to-staff ratios for four different grade spans, and providing funding for staff positions accordingly.
West Virginia	West Virginia does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin does not differentiate funding based on students' grade levels.
Wyoming	Wyoming provides different levels of funding for students in different grade levels. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying class sizes for two different grade spans, and providing funding accordingly.

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

