Poverty Funding
Policies in Each State

Poverty

Some states provide increased funding for students in poverty. This funding can be provided in a variety of ways. In some states, funding is provided so that every individual student from a low-income household is funded at a higher level. In other states, the district's concentration of such students will affect the amount distributed. This report describes which states provide funding for students in poverty, and whether they do so on a linear, per-student basis or on the basis of district concentrations of poverty.

Alabama	Alabama provides a small amount of increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a prorated allocation for a calculated number of eligible students.
Alaska	Alaska does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or for districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households they serve.
Arizona	Arizona does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students schools serve. It does so through two program-specific allocations (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).
Arkansas	Arkansas provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of low-income students in a district. 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 $532 to $1,594 in FY2022 (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information about this allocation).
California	California provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and providing an additional grant for districts where at least 55% of students are from low-income households or otherwise eligible for supplemental funding.
Colorado	Colorado provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of low-income students in a district. It does so by applying a multiplier of at least 1.12 to the base per-pupil amount for each low-income student. This multiplier is increased in districts whose populations of low-income students exceed the state average (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).

Connecticut	Connecticut provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.3 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and providing further supplemental funding for districts where at least 60% of students are from low-income households (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).
Delaware	Delaware provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of low-income students (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information). It does so through a program-specific flat allocation of $300 per low-income student and a block grant program.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for these students. In FY2021, this multiplier was 1.2256.
Florida	Florida does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve.
Georgia	Georgia does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or for districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households they serve.
Hawaii	Hawaii provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.1 to the base per-pupil amount for these students. Multipliers are also applied to the base amount for students experiencing homelessness and students from migrant families.
Idaho	Idaho does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve.
Illinois	Illinois provides funding for students from low-income households. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying student-to-staff ratios for students from low-income households and calculating specific funding for dedicated staff positions.
Indiana	Indiana provides increased funding for some students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of low-income students. It does so through one grant program that provides greater funding for students from low-income backgrounds than students from higher income backgrounds and another based on the concentration of low-income students in a district.
Iowa	Iowa provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.0048 to the base per-pupil amount for certain low-income students. The state also applies a multiplier of 1.00156 to the base amount for all students enrolled in a district in order to generate additional funding for the purposes of supporting "at-risk" students.

Kansas	Kansas provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of low-income students. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.484 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and giving supplemental funding for districts where at least 35% of students are from low-income households (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).
Kentucky	Kentucky provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.15 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Louisiana	Louisiana provides increased funding for students from low-income households by applying a multiplier of 1.22 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Maine	Maine provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying two multipliers, of 1.15 and 1.05, to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Maryland	Maryland provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of low-income students (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information). It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for identified students and then adjusting the supplemental funding allocation for local wealth levels. In FY2022, the multiplier was 1.91 times the base per-pupil amount. Maryland will gradually reduce the multiplier over a span of 11 years to 1.73 times the base per-pupil amount in FY2033.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of low-income students in a district. It does so in the form of an allocation for each low-income student.
Michigan	Michigan provides increased funding for students from low-income households, with these students generating at least 11.5% more than the base amount for the district. The added funding escalates as the poverty level of the district rises, under a tiered system approved by the legislature in 2023. (See "Concentrated Poverty")
Minnesota	Minnesota does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households enrolled at each site within the district (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
Mississippi	Mississippi provides increased funding for students from low-income households by applying a multiplier of 1.05 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.

Missouri	Missouri does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for low-income students in districts where the concentration of low-income students is above a certain threshold (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
Montana	Montana provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households. It does so through a program-specific allocation, which is prorated among eligible districts.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of students from low-income households they serve. It does so by providing supplemental funding to all districts where students from low-income households exceed 5% of the district's enrollment, in an amount that depends on the concentration of such students within the district (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
Nevada	Nevada provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.03 to the base per-pupil amount for these students in FY2022 and FY2023.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a flat allocation for each student from a low-income household. In FY2022, this allocation was $1,893.22 per eligible student.
New Jersey	New Jersey provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of low-income students in their district. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for low-income students, which ranges from 1.47 to 1.57 depending on the concentration of low-income students in the district.
New Mexico	New Mexico does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve. It does so through a program-specific allocation that varies depending on the number of "at-risk" students served in the district (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
New York	New York does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve. It does so in the form of supplemental per-pupil funding for districts in an amount that corresponds to the concentration of low-income students in the district (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").

North Carolina	North Carolina does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve. 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 (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
North Dakota	North Dakota provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.025 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Ohio	Ohio provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of students from low-income households in a district and for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households. It does so in the form of two allocations: one that provides funding for students from low-income households, adjusted for the concentration of students from low-income households in the district, and another that provides increased funding for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households and low levels of property wealth.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Oregon	Oregon provides increased funding for students from low-income households by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of students from low-income households. It does so by applying multipliers to the counts of students meeting two different definitions of poverty and then funding the district in accordance with the inflated student count.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.4 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
South Carolina	South Carolina provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
South Dakota	South Dakota does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve.
Tennessee	Tennessee provides additional funding for economically disadvantaged students, which includes homeless, migrant and runaway students, as well as those in foster care. The weighted allocation for these students is 25% of the base amount.

Texas	Texas provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the level of economic disadvantage in the student's area of residence. It does so by applying a multiplier of at least 1.225 to the base per-pupil amount for each low-income student and increasing the multiplier for students from areas with greater levels of economic disadvantage (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).
Utah	Utah provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Vermont	Vermont provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the student count of these students and then funding the district in accordance with the inflated student count.
Virginia	Virginia provides increased funding for students from low-income households at a level that differs depending on the concentration of low-income students in a district. It does so by applying a multiplier of between 1.01 and 1.26 to the base amount for each low-income student, with the specific multiplier depending on the concentration of low-income students in the district (see "Concentrated Poverty" for more information).
Washington	Washington does not provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. However, the state does provide increased funding for districts based on the concentrations of low-income students they serve. It does so through two program-specific allocations (for more information, see "Concentrated Poverty").
West Virginia	West Virginia does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households or increased funding for districts with high concentrations of low-income students.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin provides increased funding for students from low-income households and for districts with high concentrations of low-income students. It does so in two separate state aid programs: an allocation for low-income students in grades K-3, under which participating schools receive a flat dollar amount per eligible pupil; and a flat dollar allocation for districts where at least half the students come from low-income households.
Wyoming	Wyoming provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so through a block grant that provides funding for additional pupil support staff to serve "at-risk" students.