



Funded: Student Poverty Report

Policies in Each State



Student Poverty

Some states provide increased funding for individual students from low-income households. This report indicates which states consider individual students from low-income households when allocating state education funding, and if applicable, how they do so.

Alabama	Alabama does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Alaska	Alaska does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Arizona	Arizona does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Arkansas	Arkansas does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
California	California 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.
Colorado	Colorado provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.12 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Connecticut	Connecticut is not currently making use of its education funding formula and has not done so for several years. Connecticut has a primarily student-based funding formula. Though the formula has not been repealed or replaced, instead of calculating district’s state education aid in accordance with that formula, the state legislature now awards each district a block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 for students from low-income households.
Florida	Florida does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Georgia	Georgia does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
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.

Idaho	Idaho does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Illinois	Illinois provides increased funding for students from low-income households. Funding is determined using a formula that takes into account the concentration of low-income students in the district and is dispensed in the form of a grant for each low-income student. Districts receive at least \$355 per low-income student.
Indiana	Indiana provides a minimal amount of increased funding for individual students from low-income households. It does so in the form of assistance with required fees. However, a greater amount of increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
Iowa	Iowa effectively provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.00642 to the base per-pupil amount for certain low-income students. The state also applies a multiplier of 1.00204 to the base amount for all students enrolled in the district in order to generate additional funding for the purposes of supporting at-risk students.
Kansas	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
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. It does so 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 a multiplier of 1.15 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Maryland	Maryland provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.97 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and then adjusting the supplemental funding allocation for local wealth levels.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a flat allocation for each low-income student. Grants equal \$3,422 per student in grades 1-8 and \$2,767 per student in grades 9-12.
Michigan	Michigan provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.115 to the base per-pupil amount for these students. However, the amount can be reduced if the state does not appropriate sufficient funding to cover the allocation.

Minnesota	Minnesota does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided in accordance with a formula based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
Mississippi	Mississippi provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.05 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Missouri	Missouri 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. However, increased funding is provided only for pupils above a certain prevalence threshold.
Montana	Montana provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a supplemental allocation distributed to districts in the same manner as federal Title I funding.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
Nevada	Nevada passed legislation authorizing a new funding formula in 2015, and the details of the formula are still to be determined. However, the legislation includes a specific intention to provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a flat allocation in the amount of \$1,780 for each low-income student.
New Jersey	New Jersey 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. The value of the multiplier depends on the concentration of low-income students in the district and ranges from 1.41 to 1.46. See “District Poverty” for a description of the formula that determines the precise weight allocation.
New Mexico	New Mexico does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
New York	New York does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.

North Carolina	North Carolina does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
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 does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided on a sliding scale based on the concentration of low-income students in the district, and every low-income student does generate some supplemental funding. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
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. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
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.
Tennessee	Tennessee provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so in the form of a flat allocation for each low-income student, which was \$542.27 in FY2016. This figure is adjusted for inflation annually.
Texas	Texas 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.
Utah	Utah does not provide increased funding specifically for students from low-income households. However, the state does provide schools with general funding to serve at-risk students, broadly defined.
Vermont	Vermont 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.

Virginia	Virginia provides increased funding for students from low-income households. It does so by applying a multiplier of at least 1.01 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
Washington	Washington does not provide a standard, higher level of funding for individual students from low-income households. However, increased funding is provided to certain districts with an especially high concentration of low-income students. See “District Poverty” for a description of this allocation.
West Virginia	West Virginia does not provide increased funding for students from low-income households.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin provides increased funding for certain students from low-income households: those enrolled in grades K-3 in districts participating in a class-size reduction program. It does so in the form of a flat allocation for each such student. This allocation may not exceed \$2,250, but may be lower depending on the number of eligible students and the amount of funds available.
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.

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

