

Funding Levers

Arizona Chamber of Business and
Industry

Office of the Governor



ARIZONA STATE CHAMBER



LEVERS TO SUPPORT STUDENTS AND IMPACT
CHANGE

Basics



Inputs: Conditions of the school; funding; laws

Outputs: Results

Levers: Funding mechanisms and policies we can use to impact conditions and fund the work to give us the results we seek

Conditions + Modifications to Conditions = Results

Funding Levers

- ***Weighted Students***: adds a multiplier to the funding formula for each funded student or school based on characteristics of student and/or school
- ***Grants***: To all schools of a certain type or some schools by application
- ***Bonus or Incentive Funding***: Students, teachers, schools, central office
- ***Spending*** can be flexible or prescribed by law: related to performance

Policy Levers



- ***Changes to the Law***
 - Mandates: Require certain actions or process
- ***Regulatory requirements***
 - Implementation of new laws
 - Substantive rule makings and guidelines from agencies

Poverty and Achievement



Goal: *To improve Achievement for students in high poverty schools*

Poverty

- Funding: Cost
- Effort

Achievement

- Expectations
- Accountability

To Improve Achievement for Students in High Poverty Schools



Combine Inputs and Outputs

Fund students in poverty: schools with dense poverty

Additional costs: time and teacher retention

Set expectations: A-F School Performance Letter
Grade

Maximize funding and recognition for the most
effective

Human Capital Levers



- **Educator Preparation**
 - Regulatory supports and challenges
 - Performance funding to educator prep institutions
- **New Teachers**
 - Strong evaluation for readiness
 - Competitive starting pay
 - Embedded support and mentoring
- **Keeping Experienced Teachers: Retention Specific Policies and Pay Designs**
 - Train teachers for what you're asking them to do: hard to staff schools
 - Leadership opportunities
 - Competitive salaries
 - Campus leadership

Options for Human Capital Growth



Improve Pay: Base and Performance

- Improved expectations for entry to profession
 - Statewide improvements to starting pay
 - Highest pay to best teachers and teacher leaders
-
- ***Revisit TEI and 301***

 - ***Fund Mentoring and Leadership Training***

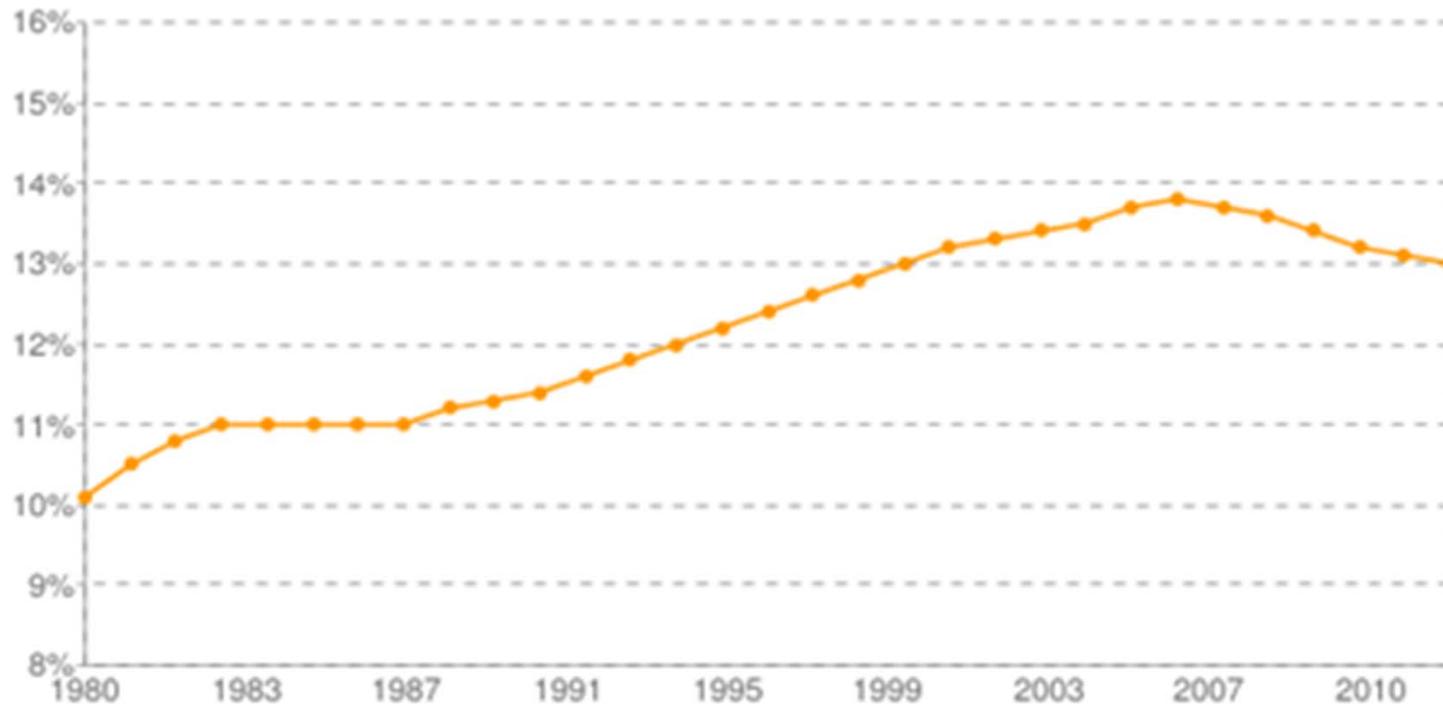
Special Education

Office of the Governor



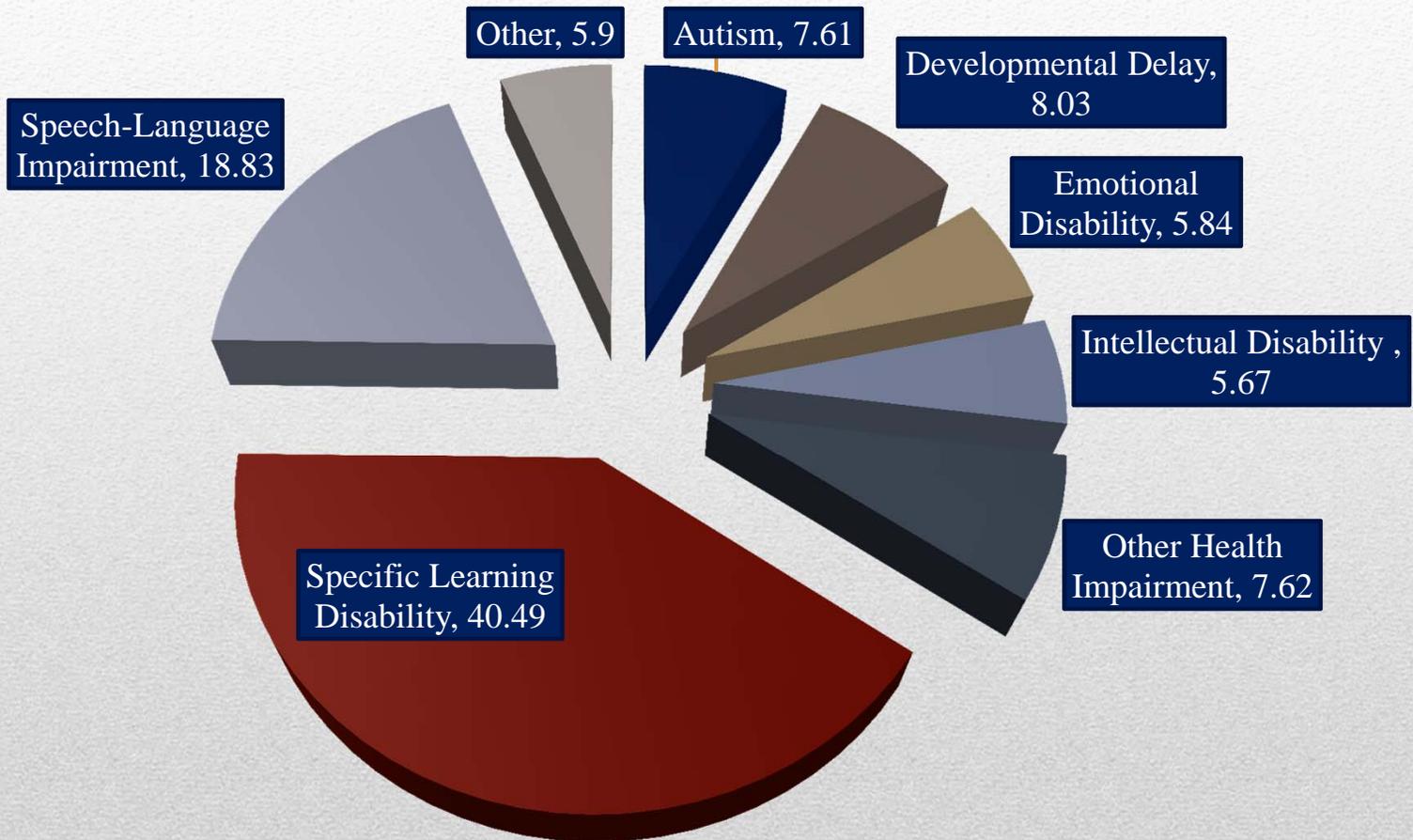
Nationally the Population of Students with Disabilities Has Increased

Percentage of Public School Population Served Under IDEA



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Arizona Special Education



Demographics of the Arizona Special Education Population

October 1, 2013 Count/Percentage by Ethnicity/Race

Code	Ethnicity/Race	Count	Percentage
AM	American Indian	8244	6.35%
AS	Asian	1813	1.40%
BL	Black (African American)	8232	6.34%
HL	Hispanic/Latino	56313	43.38%
MU	Multi-Racial	2622	2.02%
PI	Pacific Islander	282	0.22%
WH	White	52295	40.29%

Average Per-Pupil Per Disability Category

Disability Category	Estimated Per Pupil Amount
Multiple Disabilities with Severe Sensory Impairments	\$26,293
Orthopedic Impairments (self-contained program)	\$22,409
Orthopedic Impairments (resource program)	\$10,488
Multiple Disabilities, Autism, Severe Intellectual Disability (resource – self-contained)	\$19,299 - \$19,931
Emotional Disabilities in Private Placement	\$15,947
Hearing Impaired	\$15,785
Visually Impaired	\$15,901
Moderate Intellectual Disability	\$14,627
Preschool Severe Delay	\$5,598
Developmental Delay Emotional Disabilities Mild Intellectual Disability Specific Learning Disability Speech/Language Impairment Other Health Impairment	\$10

Sources of revenue for special education and its distribution

- Federal funding is provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. It is distributed to states via a formula based on a baseline of 1999 combined with a state's share of students within the age range covered by IDEA and the share of children in the same age range living in poverty.
 - Before distributing the money to local education agencies, the state can reserve a portion for administration.
 - In fiscal year 2014, which covers the school year 2014-15, total IDEA funding was \$12.50 billion, of which \$11.47 billion is dedicated to IDEA Part B Section 611 state grants.
-

Sources of revenue for special education and its distribution

- IDEA is not "fully funded." In the IDEA legislation, Congress set a maximum target for the federal contribution to special education spending equal to 40 percent of the estimated excess cost of educating children with disabilities.
 - For FY 2014, IDEA federal funding covered 16 percent.
 - Because schools are still legally required to provide the necessary services and supports, the difference is assumed by the states and local school districts.
-