

#### 10.16.19 Legislative Task Force to Study the Education Funding Formula



### **Principles of the Formula**

- The 2010, the Education Equity and Property Tax Relief Act ("Act") was enacted in order to address (1) the need for an equitable distribution of resources among the state's school districts, (2) property tax relief, and (3) a predictable method of distributing education aid;
- The legislative intent of the Act was to create a funding formula designed to ensure educational opportunity to every student in each city or town on substantially equal terms;
- The funding formula created by the Act was designed around four core principles:
  - 1) All children should have access to an adequate and meaningful education regardless of their residence or economic means;
  - 2) A school funding system should treat property taxpayers equitably, limit the portion of school budgets financed by property taxes, and establish sufficient cost controls on spending;
  - 3) The State should ensure that its school funding structure adequately reflects the different needs of students, and responds to educational inequities among the state's school districts;
  - 4) The state education funding system should provide a predictable amount and source of funding to ensure stability in the funding of schools

#### Task Force Preliminary Hearing Outline

#### Hearing 1 - Today

- Funding Formula 101 Overview
- Analysis of Formula Today
- Public Comment on Success/Opportunities of Formula

#### Hearing 2

- Overview of the Basic Education Plan and how it was mapped to costs as the foundation of the formula
- Market basket costs since implementation review
- Determining a core vs. non-core cost

#### Hearing 3

- Student success factor understanding the unique needs of student populations such as poverty, ELL and special education
- What are student success factor funds used for today?
- New models or programs to be considered for inclusion in formula such as dual language immersion or Pre-Kindergarten

#### Hearing 4

- State Share Ratio Calculation Deep Dive
- Sharing of core vs. non-core costs
- Charter and CTE tuitions as a non-core cost
- Ability and willingness of communities to meet local share

#### Hearing 5

- Accountability standards how do we ensure dollars reach targeted intent? What does RIDE oversight look like?
- Overview of what UCOA data tells us today about how funds are being spent
- Strategies for reducing non-core costs



### The History

- Joint Legislative Committee to Establish a Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula for Rhode Island, established in P.L. in 2004
- RIDE partnered with Dr. Kenneth Wong, Education Department Chair at Brown University, to provide technical assistance for the development of researchbased, data-driven methodology for distributing aid.
- The work was predicated on the assumption that the existing system was not underfunded
- The formula creates a single methodology for distributing education aid to all Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and is based on the principle that the money follows the student, established through P.L. in 2010
- Implemented in FY2012, phased in over 7 to 10 years

### **State Education Support**

- From FY2012 to FY2020, state support to education aid has increased by \$280.0 million
- An average annual growth of 4.2 percent
- This does not include aid for non-distributed categories such as early childhood, and career and technical



#### The Key Components

- **Core Instruction Amount**: A regional average of the amount needed to adequately fund the Basic Education Plan (BEP) (\$9,871 in FY2020)
- **Student Success Factor**: Additional funding of 40.0 percent of core amount (\$3,948 in FY2020) for each student whose family income is at or below 185.0 percent of federal poverty guidelines (\$47,639 in 2019 for family of 4)
- State Share Ratio: Designed to determine a district's relative ability to generate revenue to support education as well as student need
- Categorical Funding: Additional funding to address needs beyond the core services and for certain high-cost items





- Single weight (40%) of core instruction amount to address the effects of poverty and other factors influencing educational need.
- The Joint Committee decided to use a single weight to account for additional costs for students in poverty, English language learners, special education etc.









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### **Categorical Aid: Transportation**

- Funding for cost associated with transporting students to out-of-district nonpublic schools, and
- For 50.0 percent of costs associated with transporting within regional school districts
- To fully fund in FY2020: \$9.9 million



# Categorical Aid: High-Cost Special Education

- Reimburses districts for instructional and related service costs in excess of five times the combined core and student success factor funding (\$69,100 in FY2020)
- Provided pursuant to an Individual Education Plan (IEP)
- To fully fund in FY2020: \$15.9 million





### Categorical Aid: Early Childhood

- Designed to increase access to voluntary, free, highquality pre-kindergarten programs.
- Funds are distributed through a competitive RFP process.
- In FY2015-FY2019 used a match for federal funds



#### **Categorical Aid: Career and Technical**

 Contributes toward the initial investment needed to transform existing programs or create new programs, and the costs associated with facilities, equipment maintenance and repair, and supplies associated with higher-cost programs.



#### **Categorical Aid**

- **Group Home:** \$17,000 annually per bed, except for Bradley Hospital Children's Residential and Family Treatment (CRAFT) Program beds which receive \$26,000.
- **Regionalization Bonus**: Contributes toward cost associated with regionalizing districts. In the first year, provides 2.0 percent of state's share to total foundation budget. In the second year provides 1.0 percent. Phased out in the third year.
- School Resource Officer Support: (added in FY2019) For FY2019 through FY2021, the State will reimburse one-half the the cost of salaries and benefits for qualifying positions created after July 1, 2018.





#### Equity still not fully achieved statewide

"All children should have access to an adequate and meaningful education regardless of their residence or economic means;"

- The adequacy in this principle was measured by ensuring all students formulaically received the same core funding.
- Core funding has two components a state share phased in over 7/10 years and a local share.
- A review of actual data shows that 3 districts are not receiving the core amount per student as envisioned.
- For each of these districts the core variance is driven by the local share.

	Core	Per Pupil Core
LEA 🔽	Over/(Under	Over/(Unde <b>→</b> †
Woonsocket	(\$13,487,935)	(\$2,336)
Pawtucket	(\$13,283,590)	(\$1,507)
Providence	(\$6,403,263)	(\$281)

#### Student success factor not fully funded in three communities

"The State should ensure that its school funding structure adequately reflects the different needs of students, and responds to educational inequities among the state's school districts;"

- Due to strong correlation between poverty levels and student needs such as ELL and special ed; poverty as measured by the free and reduced lunch measurement is the driver of this factor.
- 3 Districts are funded at levels less than 100% of this factor
- These 3 districts represent 70% of the state's overall ELL population and 45% of the state's students in poverty.
- ELL categorical funding of \$5MM statewide is incongruent to formula and shows its insignificance to the scope of underfunding to these students within the base formula

		Student Success			
LEA	•	Factor	*	SSF Funded	% Funded
Woonsocket		16,097,55	8	\$2,609,623	16%
Pawtucket	awtucket		24,626,479		46%
Providence		71,621,67	3	\$65,218,410	91%

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	FY 18 Formula Core Share Non-Core Instruction Amount   Breakdown Core Instruction Amount Expenditures   Total FY2018			Measures/Metrics		
LEA 💌	State 🔻 Local 🔻	FY 18 State • Appropriation • Local Share •	State  Local Share	Total FY2018 Expenditures from State & Local Sourc		Per Pupil Core Over/(Unde →1
oonsocket	\$59,336,179 \$ 9,659,378	\$ 59,367,500 \$ (3,859,878)	\$0 19,587,834.14	\$75,095,456	(\$13,487,935)	(\$2,336)
					ore expense	

#### % of budgets spent on non-core varies widely showing potential efficiency opportunities

	Non-Core Instruction Amount Expenditures		Total FY2018	Measures/Metrics		
LEA 🝷	State 🝷	Local Share 🔻	Total FY2018 Expenditures from State & Local Sourc -	Core Over/(Under -	% Non- Core Adjuste –	
Jamestown	\$0	4,977,443.97	\$12,074,410	\$1,117,192	41%	
Little Compton	\$0	2,657,055.76	\$7,017,800	\$763,350	38%	
Middletown	\$0	9,407,470.81	\$35,895,508	\$3,626,352	26%	
Newport	\$0	10,647,772.01	\$40,778,536	\$5,713,202	26%	
Bristol Warren	\$0	13,219,192.28	\$51,591,738	\$5,068,706	26%	
Woonsocket	\$0	19,587,834.14	\$75,095,456	(\$13,487,935)	25%	
Scituate	\$0	5,574,234.15	\$21,979,397	\$3,237,932	25%	
East Providence	\$0	21,081,109.50	\$83,001,682	\$4,336,615	25%	
Johnston	\$0	14,516,286.22	\$57,658,841	\$8,422,116	24%	
Westerly	\$0	14,272,881.18	\$56,224,495	\$12,265,327	24%	
North Providence	\$0	13,866,910.60	\$55,481,601	\$4,258,972	24%	
Tiverton	\$0	7,069,149.36	\$30,003,021	\$4,083,748	24%	
Foster	\$0	928,418.51	\$3,952,006	\$377,313	23%	
Providence	\$0	106,047,669.94	\$380,090,850	(\$6,403,263)	23%	
		\$243,853,428	\$910,845,341		24%	
Exeter-West						
Greenwich	\$0	7,538,599.25	\$31,205,380	\$7,765,311	23%	
North Smithfield	\$0	6,056,545.49	\$25,354,177	\$2,628,302	22%	
Portsmouth	\$0	8,389,161.60	\$37,764,198	\$6,588,488	22%	
Warwick	\$0	37,870,606.13	\$165,851,694	\$33,336,461	22%	

	Non-Core Instruction Amount Expenditures				Measures/Metrics	
LEA 💌	State 💌	Local Share 💌	Total FY2018 Expenditures from State & Local Sourc 🛩	Core Over/(Unde	% Non- Core Adjuste <mark>≁</mark>	
Narragansett	\$0	6,055,246.98	\$27,107,566	\$8,181,969	22%	
West Warwick	\$0	12,095,357.09	\$55,465,945	\$5,153,547	21%	
Pawtucket	\$0	29,265,016.96	\$121,361,425	(\$13,283,590)	21%	
Lincoln	\$0	14,364,144.64	\$54,187,110	\$9,979,075	21%	
Burrillville	\$0	7,268,533.18	\$32,371,934	\$1,105,504	21%	
South Kingstown	\$0	13,845,755.18	\$59,956,532	\$15,279,115	21%	
North Kingstown	\$0	14,178,823.63	\$63,760,856	\$11,080,939	20%	
Foster-Glocester	\$0	4,097,103.33	\$20,368,607	\$5,490,318	20%	
East Greenwich	\$0	7,501,352.58	\$37,790,607	\$6,969,419	20%	
Cranston	\$0	31,954,936.59	\$153,296,305	\$12,670,021	19%	
Chariho	\$0	11,233,266.65	\$54,124,349	\$11,634,257	19%	
Smithfield	\$0	6,925,437.52	\$37,756,102	\$7,684,927	18%	
Glocester	\$0	1,537,751.83	\$8,605,206	\$1,780,403	18%	
Coventry	\$0	12,649,469.11	\$68,746,738	\$8,781,370	18%	
Cumberland	\$0	14,602,568.16	\$63,054,789	\$3,690,965	18%	
Barrington	\$0	8,307,986.59	\$48,581,914	\$8,912,644	17%	
New Shoreham	\$0	779,162.26	\$4,871,104	\$2,948,399	16%	
Central Falls	\$0	10,182,514.10	\$41,720,733	\$131,120	15%	

## High % choice communities continue to be impacted by mechanics of formula

	Providence	Providence +1,000 Charter	
	Today	Seats	Change
RADM	22,790	21,790	(1,000)
Charter Enrollment	4,076	5,076	1,000
Charter Tuitions	\$17,432,612	\$21,709,504	\$4,276,892
Non Core Expenses	\$106,047,670	\$110,324,562	\$4,276,892
State Aid	\$245,114,202	\$234,355,027	(\$10,759,175)
Local Aid	\$134,976,648	\$134,976,648	(\$0)
Total Expenditures	\$380,090,850	\$369,331,675	(\$10,759,175)
Foundation Amount	\$280,446,443	\$268,140,763	(\$12,305,680)
Core Gap	(\$6,403,263)	(\$9,129,639)	(\$2,726,376)
Core Gap per student	(\$281)	(\$419)	(\$138)

- Charter tuition element of formula has base assumption that core amount is fully funded leading to pronounced expansion of inequity when charter seats expand
- PVD total savings must be \$15MM from loss of 1,000 students to break even

Revenue decreases by \$10.7MM while expenses increase \$4.3MM for net impact of \$15MM

Decrease in foundation amount only down \$12.3MM increasing core funding gap on whole and per student w/o offsetting additional non-core expense reduction or increased local contribution

#### **Statewide Summary**

	Core	Per Pupil Core
LEA 🔻	Over/(Under -	Over/(Unde -
Woonsocket	(\$13,487,935)	(\$2,336)
Pawtucket	(\$13,283,590)	(\$1,507)
Providence	(\$6,403,263)	(\$281)
Central Falls	\$131,120	\$52
Burrillville	\$1,105,504	\$476
Cumberland	\$3,690,965	\$820
East Providence	\$4,336,615	\$832
North Providence	\$4,258,972	\$1,231
Cranston	\$12,670,021	\$1,244
Foster	\$377,313	\$1,418
West Warwick	\$5,153,547	\$1,498
North Smithfield	\$2,628,302	\$1,548
Bristol Warren	\$5,068,706	\$1,584
Middletown	\$3,626,352	\$1,643
Jamestown	\$1,117,192	\$1,776
Coventry	\$8,781,370	\$1,901
Little Compton	\$763,350	\$2,047
Tiverton	\$4,083,748	\$2,210

	Core	Per Pupil Core
LEA 🔻	Over/(Under 🔻	Over/(Unde 🚽
Scituate	\$3,237,932	\$2,415
Johnston	\$8,422,116	\$2,617
Barrington	\$8,912,644	\$2,657
Newport	\$5,713,202	\$2,692
East Greenwich	\$6,969,419	\$2,814
Portsmouth	\$6,588,488	\$2,818
North Kingstown	\$11,080,939	\$2,868
Smithfield	\$7,684,927	\$3,226
Glocester	\$1,780,403	\$3,267
Lincoln	\$9,979,075	\$3,384
Warwick	\$33,336,461	\$3,678
Chariho	\$11,634,257	\$3,686
Westerly	\$12,265,327	\$4,323
Exeter-West		
Greenwich	\$7,765,311	\$4,738
South Kingstown	\$15,279,115	\$4,872
Foster-Glocester	\$5,490,318	\$5,023
Narragansett	\$8,181,969	\$6,357
New Shoreham	\$2,948,399	\$25,417