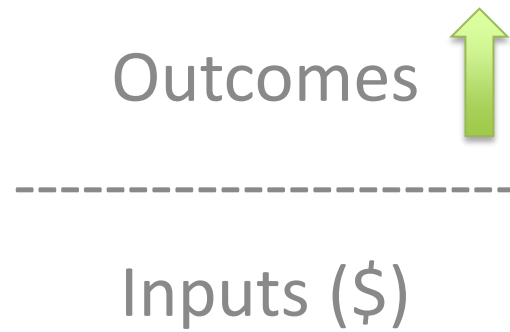


Student-based allocation as a means toward increased productivity

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What is productivity?

- “Productivity” involves raising outcomes for a given expenditure



“Efficiency” generally refers to achieving the same outcomes at a lower expenditure.



True or False?

Two schools with roughly the same mix of students can spend the same amount money and get different results.

True

False

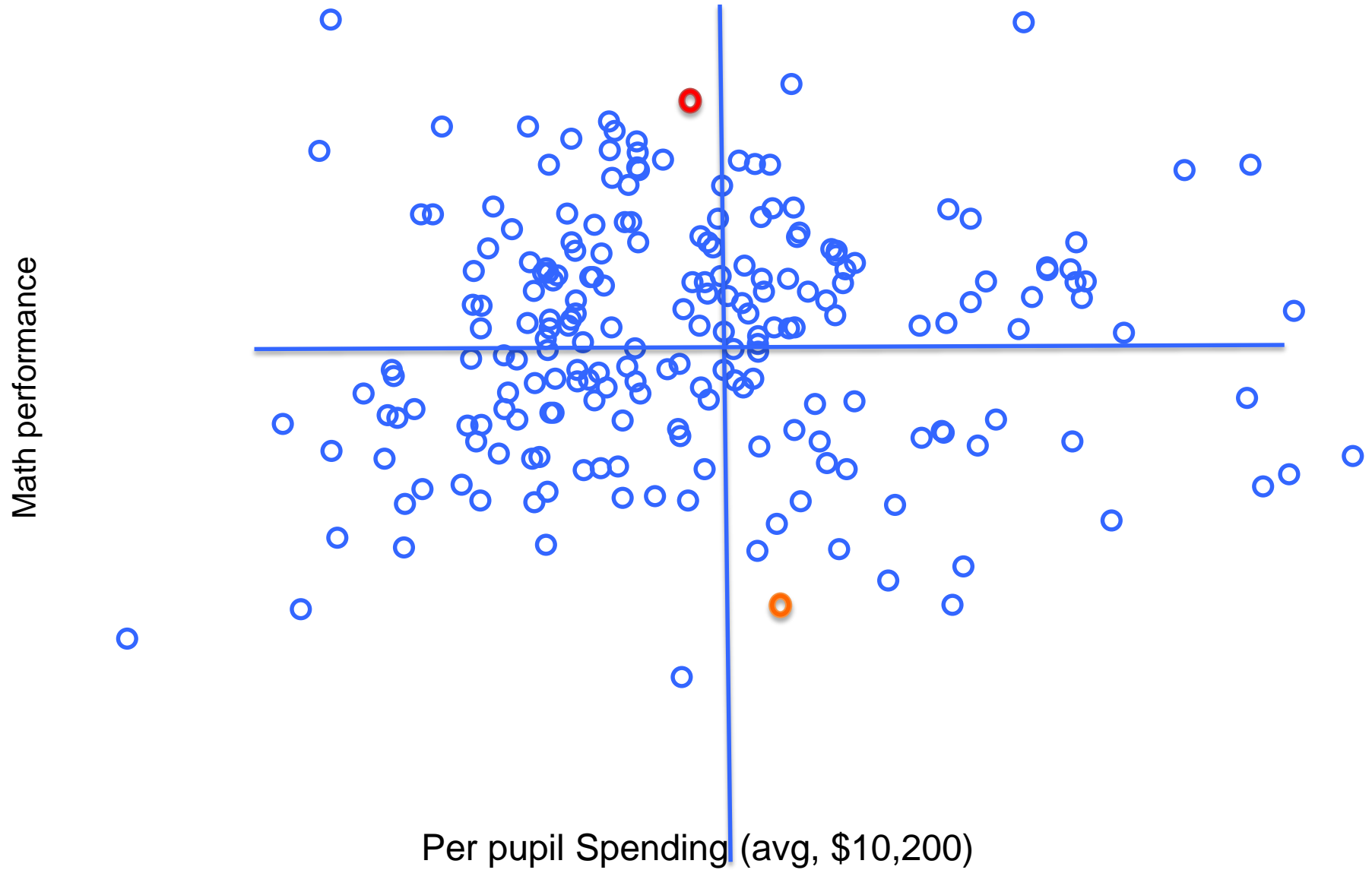
Two schools with roughly the same mix of students can spend the same amount money *in the same way* and get different results.

True

False

Why? The “school effect.”


All WA Elementary Schools with > 75% F/RL)





Key opportunities for states to promote productivity

1. **Ensure information systems link spending and outcomes by school.**

- 
1. **Equitably fund students and student types** (not inputs, programs, districts, etc.) in a way that **maintains flexibility of funds**

1. **Build sufficient stable revenue stream: leverage local monies as part of the state formula (for adequacy and equity)**

States base funding formulas on different things

Mechanism	<i>Sometimes there are qualifiers</i>	Sometimes formulas vary by
Inputs	<i>reimbursement</i>	
Programs/services	<i>compliance</i>	School type (charter, virtual) Student type, Service type, Categoricals
Students	<i>competency</i>	
Other -- hold harmless	<i>political</i>	

Equitable, flexible, portable, enables productivity, school effects





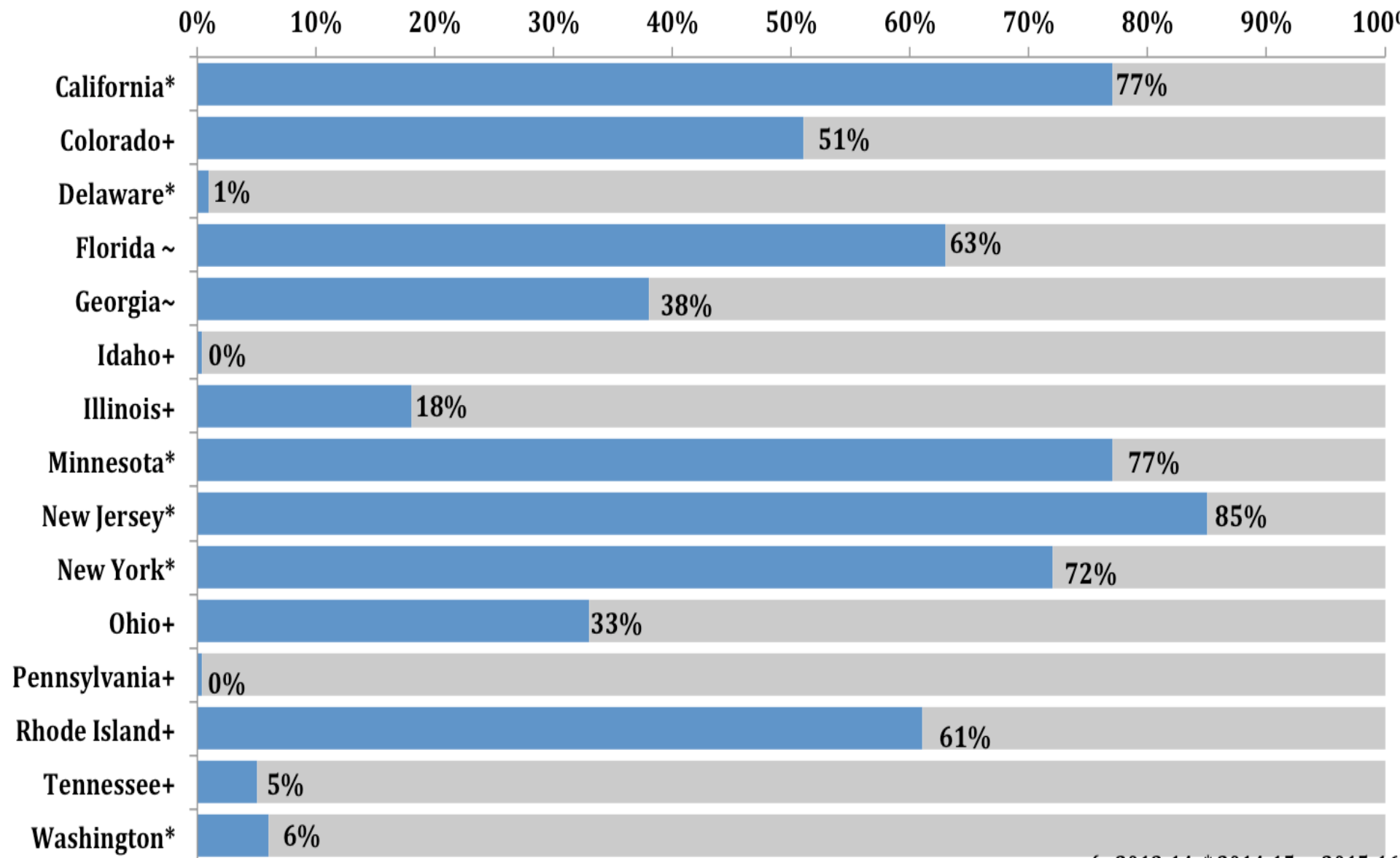
New Jersey's student-based formula*

	Weight	Dollars
Base -- all students	1.00	\$11,009
Middle grades	4%	\$440
Secondary grades	16%	\$1,761
ELL	47%	\$5,174
Poverty	41%	\$4,514

Most states are a hybrid of formula types

*Data from Ed Build

Percentage of State and Local Monies Disbursed on Basis of Students



(+ 2013-14; * 2014-15; ~ 2015-16)