

HOW ARE ARIZONA **PUBLIC** SCHOOLS **FUNDED?**

Technically, Arizona does not fund schools, nor does it fund students. Instead, the state provides funding to local school districts and independent charter holders that, in turn, distribute resources to their school sites. This graphic shows the various sources of revenue that fund our public schools. Core Funding is, for the most part, equitably provided to districts and charters. Supplemental Funding varies for each individual district or charter and is unreliable as the amounts can vary every year.

Each revenue source (circle) is shown relative to the size of all sources of funding. The shades of colors within each circle represent the proportion of each funding component.

CORE FUNDING

BASE AMOUNT

This is the starting point of the equalization formula, theoretically the same for every student in the state. The base amount is higher for almost all districts, since nearly all have the Teacher Compensation 1.25%.

Provided to all, amount varies

Funding based on

TEACHERS

TEACHER COMPENSATION 1.25%

To fund districts with approved teacher evaluation systems

TEACHER EXPERIENCE INDEX

To fund teacher compensation

Provided to some districts, amount varies, not available to charters

EQUALIZATION FORMULA

Provided to all, amount varies

The state equalization formula provides for the basic instructional and operational functions of schools. The amount of funding a district or charter receives is based on its size, the grade levels served, number of students with special education or language needs, and teacher characteristics (districts only). Charter schools' core funding comes entirely from the state general fund whereas districts' core funding comes from both the state general fund and local property taxes. A portion of these property taxes are directed by the state and some are locally approved.

Funding based on

STUDENT **CHARACTERISTICS**

Also known as Group A and Group B weights, these additional funds allocated based on the number of students with special educational needs, including English Language Learners, as well as the size of the district or charter (if under 600 students), and the grade levels served (elementary vs. high school).

Provided to all, amount varies

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Additional Assistance accounts for the largest difference in Core Funding between districts and charters.

CHARTER

Provides funds intended for:

- Transportation
- Technology and textbooks
- · All capital needs, including school buildings

Provided to all, amount varies

DISTRICT Provides funds intended for:

- Transportation
- Technology and textbooks

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING



Additional levies on the

LOCAL **PROPERTY TAX**

ADJACENT WAYS

Funds are used to pay for expenses related to new construction, e.g., safe egress or ingress from schools, creation and improvements of bus and fire lanes, or improvements to adjacent roadways.

DESEGREGATION

Provides funding to 19 school districts that are under a federal court order to rectify discrimanatoru practices

■ DROPOUT PREVENTION

Funds activities in districts with high dropout rates to help keep students in

Provided to some districts, amount varies; not available to charters



Additional property tax

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Used for building school facilities

■ M & O OVERRIDES

CAPITAL OVERRIDES

Used for textbooks and technology

Fund early elementary education

varies; not available to charters

Provided to some districts, amount

Used to pay for teachers

K-3 OVERRIDES

revenues based on

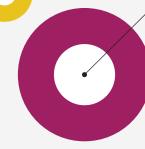
BONDS

Revenue sources for

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Funds are allocated from the state general fund to the School Facilities Board for new school building construction, building renewal, and debt service.

Available to some districts, amount varies; not available to charters



Revenue from

FEDERAL DOLLARS

Targeted programs such as Title I, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, National School Lunch Program, and competitive grants.

Outside the state's control; Provided to nearly all, amount varies



Revenue from

PROPOSITIONS/ VOTER **INITIATIVES**

CLASSROOM SITE FUND/INSTRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Helps fund teacher compensation, teacher performance pay, dropout prevention

Provided to all, equal amount



Revenue from **STATE GRANTS**

Targeted programs such as the Structured English Immersion Fund and K-3 Reading.

Provided to some, amount varies



Revenue from

TAX CREDITS

TAXPAYER DONATIONS

Private citizens may donate up to \$200 as an individual or \$400 as a couple to a school and deduct it from their taxes. Funds are used for student activities and extra curriculars.

Provided to some, amount varies

