STUDENT WEIGHTS
For Small Schools

RESEARCH REPORT # 3-08

September 2008

Legislative Revenue Office

State Capitol Building
900 Court Street NE
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http://www.leg.state.or.us/comm/lro/home.htm

STATE OF OREGON

Research Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oregon Legislature recognizes the need for extra funding for school districts with small schools. This school finance policy has been followed at least since the 1940's. The policy grants additional revenue to school districts in order to help provide an education program in small schools that meets state standards. Eligible small schools are typically referred to as remote or necessary small schools.

Several conditions apply to qualify as a small school in the state school funding formula. Eligible school size varies with the number of grades. For example, an 8 grade elementary school can have no more than 224 students and must be a least 8 miles from the nearest elementary school. A 4 grade high school can have no more than 350 students. Other requirements are such that no newly created small school or a school with reduced enrollment can qualify.

Additional revenue per student in small schools is provided by the student weighting system in the state school funding formula. Students in qualified small schools count as more than one student for formula revenue purposes. The smaller the school, the higher the additional per student weight. A minimum of 25 elementary and 60 high school students are used in the additional weight calculation. This provides a funding floor for very small schools.

The additional weight calculation is based on the gap between an assumed class size and the actual class size. For example, the assumed elementary class size is 28 (224/8) students per grade. The gap is 28 less the actual size. As the actual class size approaches 28, the additional weight per student decreases.

The small school added weight total is about 9,400 statewide. The weight gives 124 school districts with 190 qualified small schools about $56 million in additional school equalization formula revenue in 2007-08 for an average of about $6,000 per student weight. This is less than 1.5% of statewide school equalization revenue.

INTRODUCTION

The Oregon Legislature has recognized for a long time that small schools need extra funding to provide an education program that meets state standards. The current approach is to add student weights used in the calculation of the school equalization formula. The amount of added weight depends on the number of students attending a school, number of grades the school serves and, for elementary schools, the distance to the nearest elementary school.

The first section of this report summarizes current law for special small school funding. The second section illustrates its application using several charts by school size and number of grades. The third section summarizes small school data. The last section lists some policy options. Following that, Appendix A summarizes the history of small school funding. Appendix B lists small schools that qualify for the added student weight and provides a 2007-08 estimate of the amount of additional weight and revenue generated by the weight.

CURRENT LAW

Background

Extra funding for school districts with small schools has been part of school finance for a long time. Prior to 2001, school district funding was increased for small schools by an addition to the cost of the district's approved education program. Beginning in 1991 when the Legislature made a major change to school finance after passage of Ballot Measure 5, school district funding for small schools was included by adding extra student weights in the school equalization formula calculation for the district.

The small school added weight applies to qualified small schools. The small school weight is added to the other weights applicable to the small school and included in the weighted student count of the school district. The weight recognizes additional costs incurred to operate small schools. Small schools typically have lower student-teacher ratios and higher fixed costs per student.

Qualifications

To be small a school must meet certain qualifications. The qualifications are summarized in the table on the following page.

Elementary schools are small if the average ADM is less than 28 per grade or 224 for 8 grades. High schools are small if ADM is below 350 for four grades and 267 for three grades. A small high school must also be in a school district with less than 8,500 weighted students. The location of a small school cannot have changed since January 1, 1995. Existing small schools must have qualified as an elementary small school on July 18, 1995 or a small high school on October 23, 1999. Under exceptional circumstance the Superintendent of Public Instruction can waive these conditions. The result is only existing small schools can continue to qualify. Schools becoming small from declining enrollment or newly created small schools do not qualify.

QUALIFICATION	Elementary School	High School
School Distance	Remote: 8 or more miles to nearest elementary school.	None since 2005-06. Phase-out completed in 2004-05.
School Size	Small: ADM limit based on number of grades. Less than a average of 28 per grade (224 for 8 grades).	Small: ADM limit based on number of grades. Less than an average of about 87 per grade (350 for 4 grades).
District Size	None.	Less than 8,500 ADMw.
Current Location	No change since Jan. 1, 1995.	No change since Jan. 1, 1995.
Prior Small School Qualification	Qualified on July 18, 1995.	Qualified on Oct. 23, 1999.
Waiver	Superintendent can waive location and prior qualification for exceptional circumstances.	Same as elementary.

An elementary school must also meet a minimum distance requirement of at least 8 miles from the nearest elementary school. An exception to the distance requirement is if there are physiographic conditions making transportation unfeasible.

Added Weight Calculation

The small school calculation uses four basic prototype school models—two elementary and two high school. Each has a minimum size school that is the funding prototype for all schools smaller than the minimum funding size. Each has a variable size prototype for funding schools between the minimum and maximum funding size. The variable size takes into account the number of grades served. The models assume different scale economies for each school size using both number of students and number of grades as scale factors.

Elementary

The elementary model is based on an eight grade small school with a maximum average of 28 students per grade (28x8=224). A minimum of 25 ADM is used in the calculation so any school with fewer than 25 students will have the same additional weight. The use of 8 grades excludes kindergarten.

Small Elementary School Additional Weight (Unadjusted for Distance)	=	{ 224 - (ADM / # grades) x 8 }	x	(ADM / 224)
	=	{1 - ((ave. ADM per grade)/ 28)}	x	ADM

The first portion of the equation measures the gap from the desired class size of 28. As the average elementary grade size approaches 28, the fraction (average ADM per grade)/28 approaches 1 and the difference from 1 approaches zero. Consequently the difference times

ADM also approaches zero. As the average class size gets bigger, the additional weight per student gets smaller for an inverse relationship between the two factors. The charts in the following section will illustrate the added weights by school size and grade.

Small School Added Student Weight
School Equalization Formula

CALCULATION	Elementary School	High School
Minimum ADM	25	60
Additional Weight	Varies by school size and number of grades. 22.4 added at minimum 25 ADM for 8 grades. 56 maximum added at 112 ADM for 8 grades.	Varies by school size and number of grades. 50.5 added at minimum 60 ADM for 4 grades. 89 maximum added at 175 ADM for 4 grades.
Distance Adjustment if Partially Remote	Reduces added ADMw at rate of 0.25 for each mile between 8 and 12 miles to nearest elementary school.	None since 2005-06. Phase-out completed in 2004-05.

Note: A small school that converts to a public charter school may still qualify, but other charter schools do not.

High School
The small high school model for added weight is based on a four grade small high school with a maximum average of 87.5 students per grade (87.5x4=350). A minimum of 60 ADM is used so any small high school with fewer than 60 students will have the same additional weight.

Small High School Additional Weight	=	{ 350 - (ADM / # grades) x 4 }	x	(ADM /350)
	=	{1 - ((ave. ADM per grade)/ 87.5)}	x	ADM

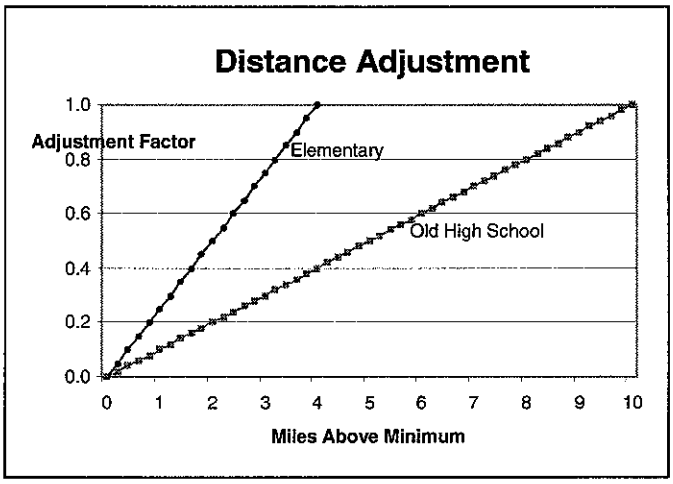
The high school calculation between school size and additional weight mimics that for elementary schools. There is an inverse relationship between number of students and additional weight per student so the high school chart illustrating the relationship has the same general shape as for an elementary school. The high school charts will also be in the following section.

Distance Adjustment
The small elementary school added weight may be adjusted for distance to the nearest elementary school. Small elementary schools can be classified as not remote, partially remote or remote in distance to the nearest elementary school. A school is not remote if the minimum distance is 8 miles or less to the nearest elementary school. Partially remote schools meet the minimum distance requirement, but are not distant enough to be remote. The additional weight

for a partially remote school is reduced for each fraction of a mile too close to the nearest school. A remote elementary school is distant enough to have the full small school added weight.

Distance To Nearest School			
Distance in Miles	Not Remote	Partially Remote	Remote
Small Elementary School	8 or less	8-12	12 or more
Small High School	No minimum distance since 2005-06.		

Prior to 2005-06, the adjustment also applied to high schools, but was phased out. The high school distances were at least 10 miles to be partially remote and 20 miles to be remote.



The chart shows the size of adjustment for the distance above the minimum. For example, if a partially remote elementary school is 2 miles above the minimum 8 miles for a total distance of 10 miles to the nearest elementary school, then the adjustment factor is 0.5. The additional student weight is multiplied by 0.5. This small school only benefits by half of the additional student weight from being partially remote. As the elementary distance approaches 4 miles above the minimum 8, the adjustment factor approaches one. At that point the small school is no longer partially remote, but remote for the full benefit of the additional weight.

ADDED WEIGHT BY SCHOOL SIZE

The following charts illustrate the added student weight and revenue for small schools as school size increases. The last two charts include total revenue and per student revenue for the regular student weight plus the added small school weight. Elementary schools are assumed to be remote and qualify for the full additional weight. First consider two charts that are based on the average number of students per grade.

Chart A

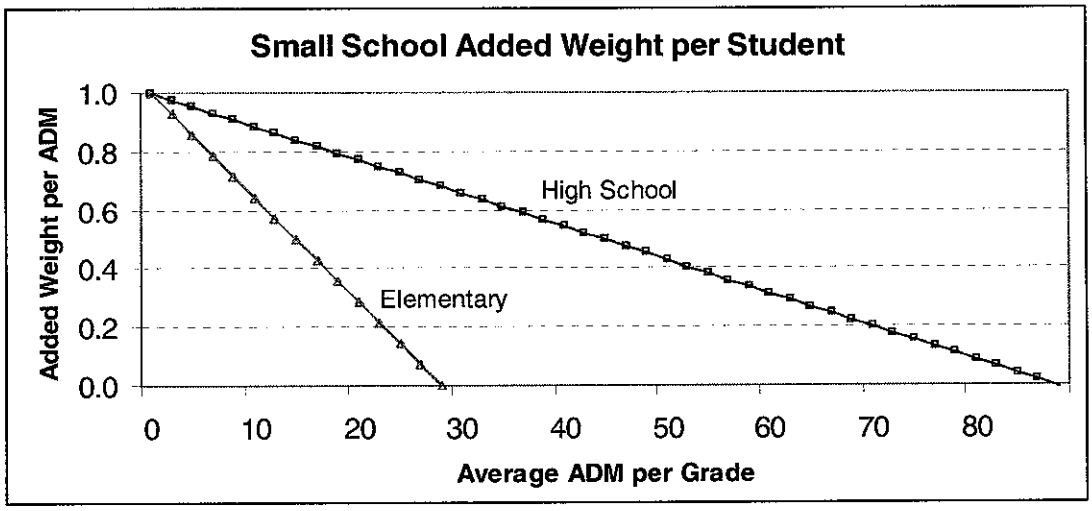


Chart A illustrates the inverse relationship between school size and added weight. The small school added weight per student declines as the average grade size increases. The added weight phases out at an average grade size of 28 for small elementary schools and 87.5 for small high schools. If there are no other conditions, the added weight per student does not exceed one for either elementary school or high school.

Chart B

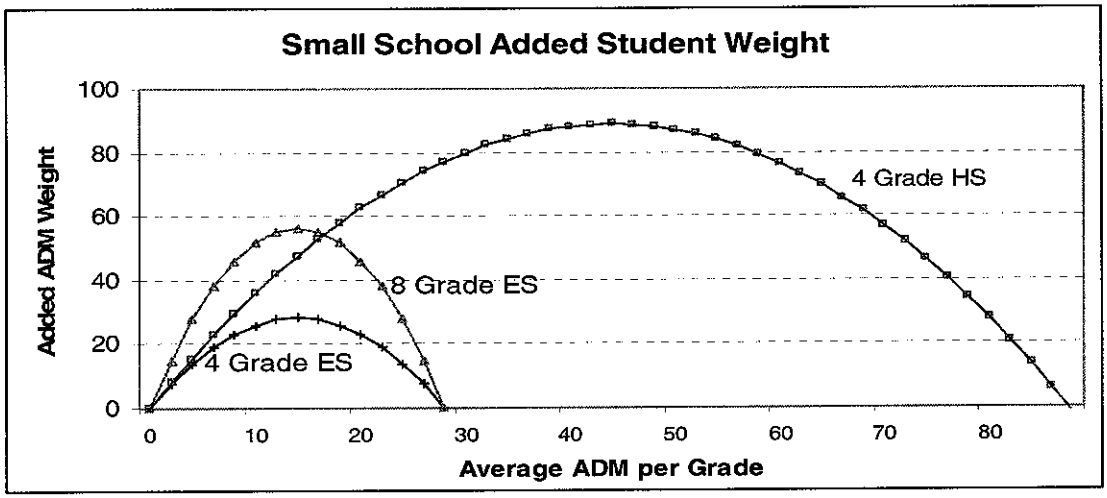


Chart B converts per student added weights in Chart A to total student added weight again using average number of students per grade. The added small school weight initially increases with average class size, peaks and then decreases as average class size increases to the limit to still qualify as a small school. The chart shows that the maximum small school additional weight is 56 for an 8 grade elementary schools having an average class size of 14 and 89 for a 4 grade high schools having an average class size of 44.

Chart C

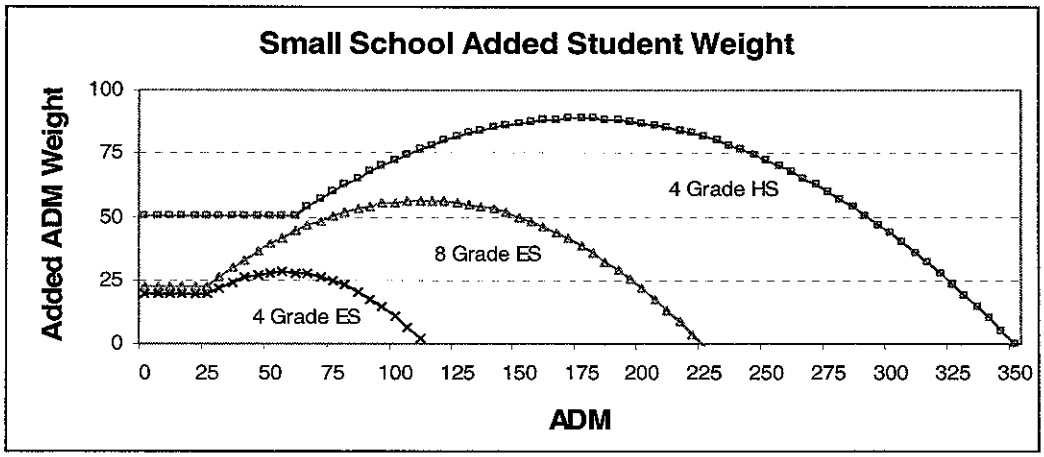


Chart C converts average grade size in Chart B to school size. The graph illustrates the added small school weight for school size given the number of grades. Chart C adds the condition that a minimum number of students are required to be used in the calculations—25 for elementary and 60 for high school. This recognizes the need for a minimum number of staff and the fixed costs for operating a very small school.

The result is a dramatic increase in the added weight per student for schools with 0 to 25 elementary students and 0 to 60 for high school students. The horizontal lines on the left size of the graph are the result of using a minimum of 25 ADM for an elementary school and 60 for a high school. The added elementary weight is 22.4 up to the minimum size of 25 students. The added high school weight is 50.5 up to the minimum size of 60 students. The maximum added weight is 56 for an 8 grade elementary school and 89 for a 4 grade high school. Beyond the maximum added weight value, added weight decreases to zero at 224 for an 8 grade elementary school and zero at 350 for a 4 grade high school.

Chart D

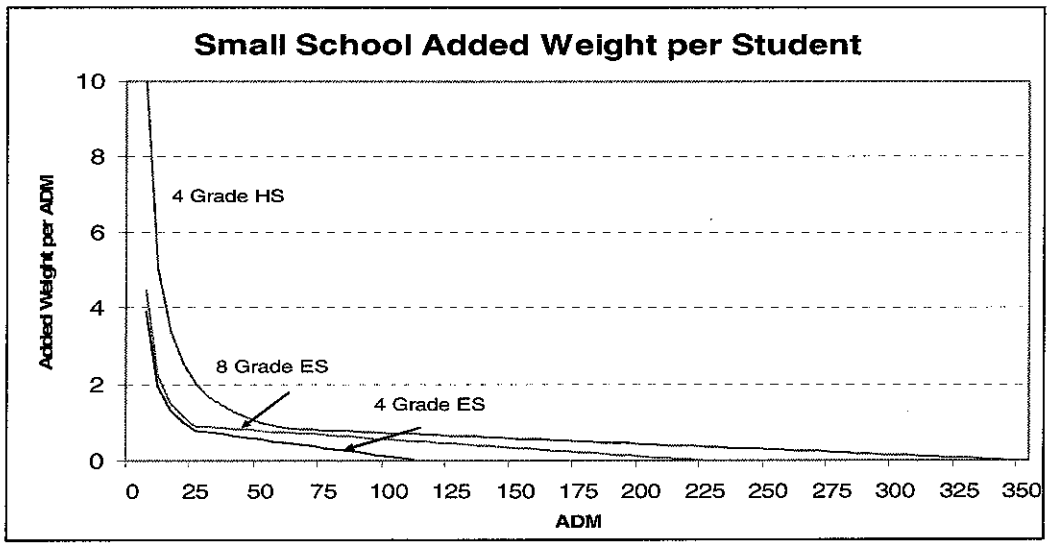


Chart D converts Chart C to a per student added weight for school size for a given number of grades. This creates a downward sloping line for the inverse relationship between size and added weight. Note that initially the line drops quickly up to the minimum number of students and then is a straight line with a gradual slope to zero at the maximum number of students for the number of grades.

Chart E

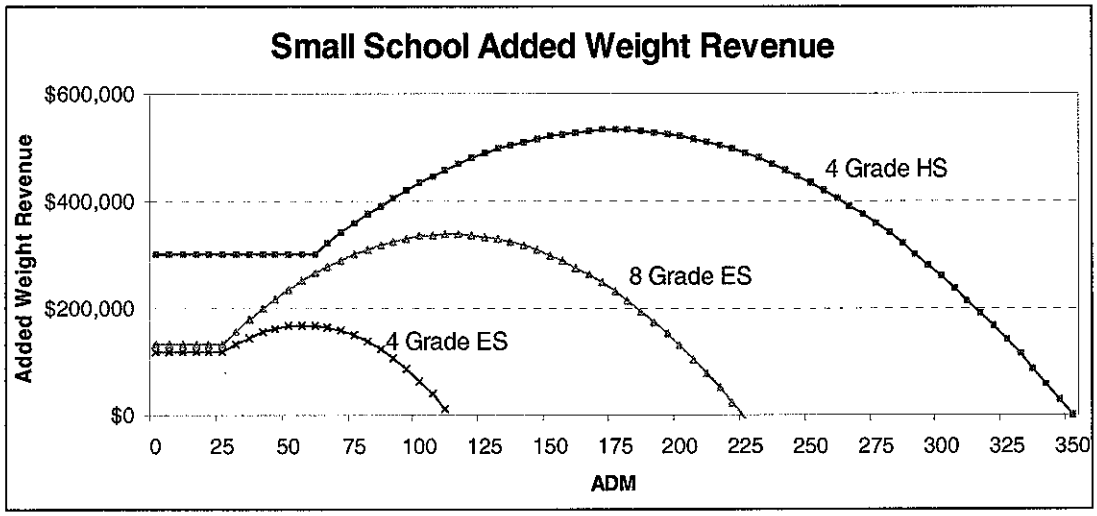


Chart E converts Chart C additional weights to additional dollars so that the shape is the same. Chart E shows the added revenue for the small school added weight assuming funding at $6,000 per weighted student for the equalization formula general purpose grant (only grant in the formula using ADM weights). Assuming $6,000 per weighted student, the 8 grade small elementary school below 25 ADM has added funding of $134,400. As size increases beyond 25, revenue increases to $338,000 at 112 ADM and then decreases to zero at the maximum of 224 ADM. The four grade small high school below 60 ADM has added funding of $303,000. As its size increases beyond 60, revenue increases to $532,000 at 175 ADM and then decreases to zero at the maximum of 350 ADM.

Chart F

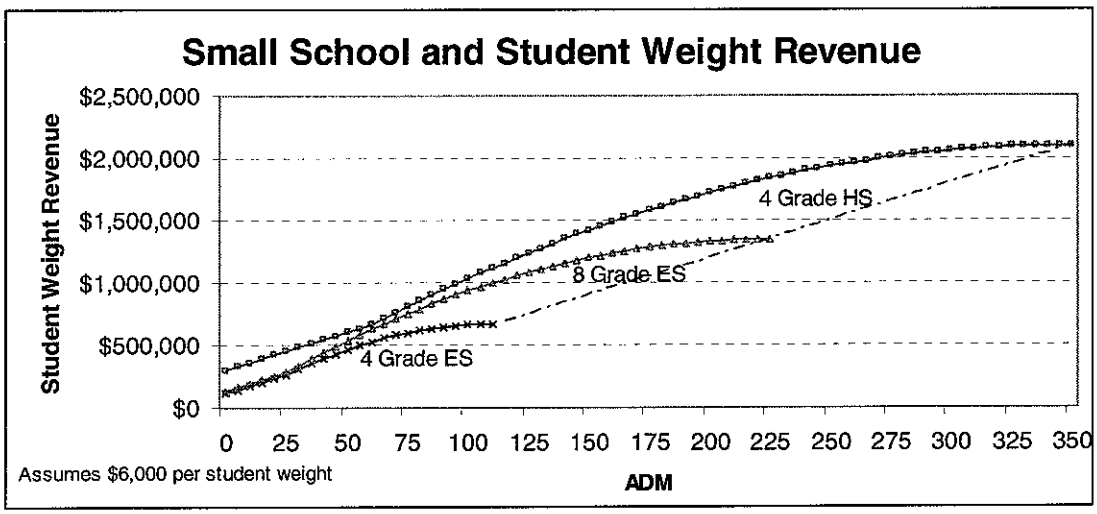


Chart F illustrates the total revenue for the regular student weight of 1 for each student plus the added small school weight. This gives a better picture of the general purpose grant portion of equalization formula revenue given a small school size. The added small school weight is what creates the curves. Otherwise the lines would be straight increasing at the assumed $6,000 per added student. The funding for a small elementary school with about 80 ADM is close to that for a small high school at about 80 ADM. The small elementary school tops out at $1,344,000 and the small high school at $2,100,000 still assuming $6,000 per weight. After the small school reaches its maximum student size, revenue increases along the horizontal dashed line at the rate of $6,000 per student.

Chart G

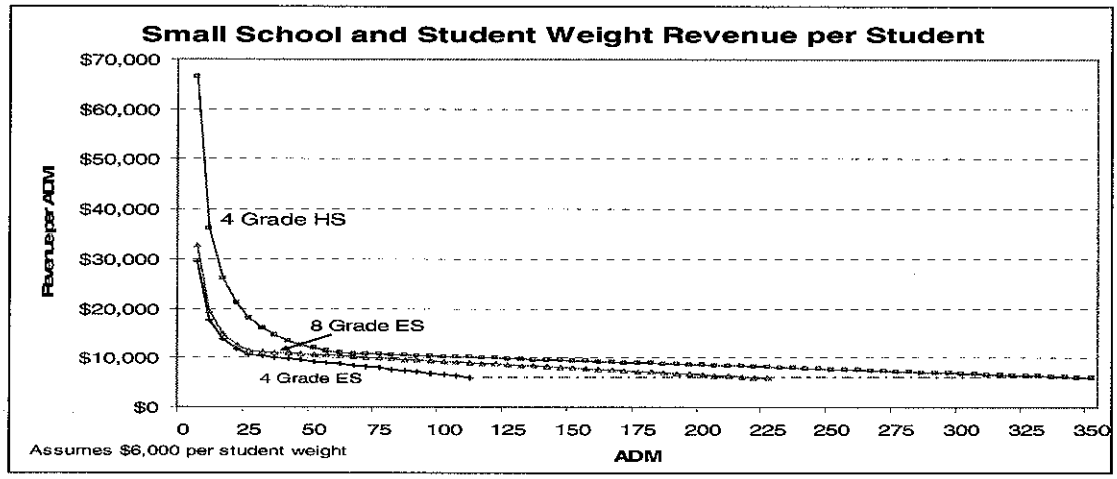


Chart G is Chart F converted to a per student amount. Chart G shows how quickly revenue per student declines with increases in small school size. This chart also mimics the inverse relationship between student size and added weight per student in Chart D. The difference is that Chart G has both the regular weight and small school added weight together. This controls the shape of the per student revenue curve. A very small 4 grade high school can have over $60,000 per ADM and a very small 8 grade elementary school can have revenue of over $20,000 per ADM. As ADM approaches the maximum student size for both schools, revenue per student approaches the assumed $6,000 per ADM that a non-small school has per student.

SMALL SCHOOL DATA

There are 88 small elementary schools and 102 small high schools in 124 school districts. The elementary school number includes middle schools. Table 1 shows the distribution of small schools by district size. Almost half of the elementary schools have 50 or fewer students and one-third are in districts with 150 or fewer students. About 17% of the high schools have 50 or fewer students and all of these are in school districts smaller than 150 students.

The estimated 2007-08 additional small school weight is about 9,400 statewide. This is for just over 20,000 students in qualified small schools. On average, the small school additional weight is about one-half so that each small school student counts as almost 1.5 weighted students for small school funding purposes. The small school revenue generated is about $56 million in

2007-08 or $6,000 per weight. The small school weight revenue is less than 1.5% of the roughly $4.1 billion in school distribution formula revenue for 2007-08.

Table 1

Small School Distribution by District Size

District ADM	Elementary School ADM				High School ADM			
	50 or less	51-100	101-150	151-224	50 or less	51-100	101-250	251-350
0-150	29	8	3	0	17	6	0	0
151-500	2	13	7	2	0	18	18	0
501-1,000	5	1	0	0	0	0	17	14
1,001-3,000	5	3	3	0	0	0	2	3
3,001-7,000	1	3	2	1	0	2	4	1
Total	42	28	15	3	17	26	41	18

Appendix B has a list of small schools by school district and provides the student count, additional small school weight and the school equalization formula revenue from the additional weight using estimated 2007-08 data.

POLICY OPTIONS

Some general policy options dealing with the small school weight, funding and programs are listed. Policy changes typically involve trade offs between incentives, outcomes, equity and administrative costs.

Eligibility
- Change small school student size limits
- Update or eliminate prior qualification date
- Allow certain schools with declining enrollment to qualify
- Allow former small schools that had growth but return to being small to qualify

Weight
- Increase minimum student count used to calculate weight
- Increase additional weight across all school sizes
- Add a separate weight calculation for grades 6-8
- Remove elementary school distance factor

Revenue
- Dedicate a fixed percent of school formula revenue for small schools
- Specify an amount per small school for fixed building maintenance costs

Program
- Clarify distinction between older small schools and newer small schools
- Base funding on minimum number of staff FTE per school size
- Define program by school size and fund actual costs above a threshold level
- Require offering some advanced classes for full high school funding

RELATED REPORTS

The following reports are available on the Legislative Revenue Office website under publications:

"2007 School Finance Legislation: Funding and Distribution," Research Report #4-07

"Student Weights: Individualized Education Program," Research Report #7-06

"Student Weights: English as a Second Language," Research Report #2-06

"K-12 and ESD School Finance: State School Fund Distribution," Research Report #4-06

Appendix A

SMALL SCHOOL HISTORY

1947
In 1947 the Legislature determined the cost of a basic educational program. Small schools where not identified as a separate category. However they could benefit from a minimum basic program cost of $2,100 per employed teacher rather than 75 cents per resident student day.

1957 to 1990
The 1957 Legislature enacted a "small school correction" element to the distribution of the Basic School Support Fund. To qualify a school had to have an average daily membership (ADM) below 100 attending students. The same ADM limit applied to both elementary schools and high schools. The school's continued existence also had to be justified by physiographic or other conditions not controllable by the district board. The State Board of Education determined the number of teachers required to operate a small school as a standard school. The basic education program cost for the school was then calculated as the number of teachers times $5,000 for a small elementary school and times $6,000 for a small high school. The basic education cost for small schools was added to the school district's basic education cost for non-small schools. The state basic grant was a percent of this cost for the district's basic education program.

The 1959 Legislature added an alternative qualification requirement. Justification for a school's continued existence could be due to sparsity of population. An elementary school had to be at least 10 miles away from the nearest elementary school and a high school at least 15 miles away from the nearest high school to qualify because of the distance to another school. If a school was disqualified, the district could appeal to the State Board of Education.

The 1965 Legislature added a small change. The number of teachers necessary for a standard school was changed to number of certificated personnel.

The 1969 Legislature eliminated the direct calculation of the small school basic education cost using certified personnel and a fixed cost per approved personnel. The State Board of Education was to adjust the small school correction annually consistent with the change in the basic education program level. This change in the basic level was $230 times the growth in net operation expenditures per weighted student (elementary and high school) in the first year of the prior biennium relative to the same measure in 1955. This remained the small school correction until 1991.

1991-1993
The 1991 Legislature significantly revised the school finance structure beginning in 1992-93. Student weights were used for purposes other than distinguishing between high school and elementary level student costs. The Legislature changed the size and funding method, but not the 10 and 15 mile distances from another school requirement.

The small school correction changed from an additional approved program level to additional student weights. The size of a small school, elementary or high school, eligible for additional weights increased from 100 to 251. The added weight per necessary small school student was .004 times the difference between 251 and the school ADM. The decimal .004 is $1/250^{th}$ and 250 is an average of almost 21 students per grade for twelve grades. This is equivalent to the

added weight per student being 1.004 minus ADM/250. As the small school ADM approaches 250, the fraction ADM/250 approaches the value of 1 and the difference from 1.004 approaches zero. In effect, the additional weight for each small school student is inversely related to size of the small school. By having the additional weight be per student, the calculation works for any number of grades in a small school.

The 1993 Legislature modified the new small school funding methodology for the 1993-95 biennium and then sunset the funding beginning in 1995-96. Prior to Measure 5, only state funding was controlled by the distribution method. The new formula determined combined state and local revenue.

A Department of Education verification of the distance requirement disqualified some small high schools. The Legislature allowed the State Board of Education to permit small high school qualification if the distance was a minimum of 7 miles from the nearest high school instead of 10 miles. These schools between 7 and 10 miles were given an annual grant of $80,000 for two years instead of the small school student weight. In preparation for the sunset, the Legislature required the 2003-05 interim revenue and school finance committee to study small school finance and make recommendations about its continuation. The Legislature also changed "necessary" small school to "remote" small school.

1995

The 1995 Legislature continued small school weights and funding, but made substantial changes to the methodology. This legislation with some modifications is the current law for small school funding. Since current law has already been summarized, only the differences will be included here.

The definition of a small school changed. The new elementary student limit was lowered to 224 for eight grades and the high school raised to 350 for 4 grades from the former 250. The minimum distance requirement for elementary schools changed from 10 miles to 8 miles and for high schools from 15 miles to 10 miles unless there are physiographic conditions making transportation unfeasible.

The distance adjustment first applied to both small elementary and small high schools. The small high school added weight was reduced if it was partially remote. For each tenth of a mile beyond the minimum distance, added weight was increased by 1%.

1997-2007

The 1999 Legislature phased out the small high school distance adjustment at the biennial rate of 25% of the difference between the added weight with and without the distance adjustment. Beginning in 2005-06, all small high schools at least 10 miles from another high school qualified as being remote for the full small high school added weight. The Legislature also allowed a qualified small school that converts to a charter school to still qualify.

The 2003 Legislature allowed the merger of a small high school and another high school that together exceeds the maximum small high school ADM to continue to receive the added small high school weight for four years after the merger.

September 2008 Legislative Revenue

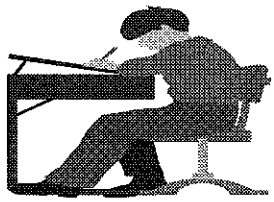
SMALL SCHOOL ADDED STUDENT WEIGHT

2007-08 Estimates

RR#3-08 Appendix B

Small elementary school:
- o Less than an average of 28 students per grade
- o At least 8 miles from nearest elementary school

Small high school:
- o Less than an average of 87 students per grade
- o In a district with less than 8,500 weighted students



School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
						Weight	Revenue
State					20,061	9,404.1	55,893,155
BAKER							
Baker 5j	Haines Elementary School	E	5	8.8	65	7.0	42,442
Baker 5j	Keating Elementary School	E	3	12	11	17.7	106,933
Huntington 16j	Huntington School	E	8	12	45	36.2	212,607
Huntington 16j	Huntington School	S	4	-	33	50.5	296,167
Burnt River 30j	Burnt River School	E	8	12	29	25.5	147,777
Burnt River 30j	Burnt River School	S	4	-	26	50.5	292,000
Pine-Eagle 61	Halfway Elementary School	E	8	12.5	70	48.5	288,898
Pine-Eagle 61	Richland Elementary School	E	6	12.5	16	21.5	127,824
Pine-Eagle 61	Pine Eagle High School	S	4	-	74	59.4	354,039
BENTON							
Monroe 1j	Monroe High School	S	4	-	122	80.7	485,784
Alsea 7j	Alsea Elementary School	E	8	12	88	54.0	321,500
Alsea 7j	Alsea High School	S	4	-	54	50.5	300,666
Philomath 17j	Blodgett Elementary School	E	4	11.3	21	16.1	96,980
CLACKAMAS							
Molalla River 35	Maple Grove Elementary School	E	5	8.5	41	3.7	21,606
Colton 53	Colton High School	S	4	-	242	75.9	451,087
CLATSOP							
Knappa 4	Knappa High School	S	4	-	195	87.6	528,248
Jewell 8	Jewell School	E	8	12	101	55.9	336,743
Jewell 8	Jewell School	S	4	-	64	52.9	318,712
Warrenton-Hammond 30	Warrenton High School	S	4	-	281	56.0	332,460
COLUMBIA							
Clatskanie 6j	Clatskanie Middle/High School	S	4	-	318	29.3	173,375
Vernonia 47j	Mist Elementary School	E	5	12.1	11	20.7	121,080
Vernonia 47j	Vernonia High School	S	4	-	240	76.7	448,721
COOS							
Powers 31	Powers Elementary School	E	8	12	81	52.2	309,469
Powers 31	Powers High School	S	4	-	45	50.5	299,304
Myrtle Point 41	Myrtle Point High School	S	4	-	246	74.4	442,204
Bandon 54	Bandon Senior High School	S	4	-	279	57.3	348,311
CROOK							
Crook CU	Powell Butte Elementary School	E	6	8.5	130	3.7	21,983

School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
						Weight	Revenue
Crook CU	Paulina Elementary School	E	8	12	24	22.4	132,343
CURRY							
Central Curry 1	Agness Elementary School	E	6	12	5	21.5	126,384
Central Curry 1	Gold Beach High School	S	4	-	236	77.9	459,037
Port Orford-Langlois 2j	Blanco School	E	8	12	96	55.3	329,239
Port Orford-Langlois 2j	Driftwood Elementary School	E	8	12	89	54.0	321,626
Port Orford-Langlois 2j	Pacific High School	S	4	-	126	81.8	487,446
DOUGLAS							
Oakland 1	Oakland High School	S	4	-	184	88.6	532,887
Glide 12	Toketee Falls Elementary School	E	8	12	15	22.4	132,608
Glide 12	Glide High School	S	4	-	271	62.1	368,084
Days Creek 15	Tiller Elementary School	E	6	12	53	36.5	221,342
Days Creek 15	Tiller Elementary School	E	6	12	53	36.5	221,342
Days Creek 15	Days Creek School	S	4	-	104	74.3	450,809
Camas Valley 21j	Camas Valley School	E	8	16.2	94	55.1	315,995
Camas Valley 21j	Camas Valley School	S	4	-	46	50.5	289,593
North Douglas 22	North Douglas High School	S	4	-	110	76.7	455,951
Yoncalla 32	Yoncalla High School	S	4	-	128	82.3	485,248
Elkton 34	Elkton Elementary School	E	8	12	95	55.1	338,231
Elkton 34	Elkton High School	S	4	-	62	51.5	316,225
Riddle 70	Riddle High School	S	4	-	142	85.6	511,935
Glendale 77	Glendale High School	S	4	-	156	87.8	528,425
Reedsport 105	Reedsport High School	S	4	-	245	74.6	447,146
GILLIAM							
Arlington 3	Arlington Elementary School	E	8	12	71	49.0	292,553
Arlington 3	Arlington High School	S	4	-	37	50.5	301,263
Condon 25j	Condon Elementary School	E	8	12	74	49.8	299,439
Condon 25j	Condon High School	S	4	-	55	50.5	303,206
GRANT							
John Day 3	Seneca Elementary School	E	8	12	50	39.2	236,071
John Day 3	Grant Union High School	S	4	-	272	61.5	370,361
Prairie City 4	Prairie City School	E	8	12	102	56.0	328,491
Prairie City 4	Prairie City School	S	4	-	47	50.5	295,901
Monument 8	Monument School	E	8	12	33	28.0	161,668
Monument 8	Monument School	S	4	-	19	50.5	291,203
Dayville 16j	Dayville School	E	8	12	33	28.3	167,646
Dayville 16j	Dayville School	S	4	-	24	50.5	298,624
Long Creek 17	Long Creek School	E	8	12	19	22.4	127,216
Long Creek 17	Long Creek School	S	4	-	6	50.5	286,737
HARNEY							
Burns 3	Burns Union High School	S	4	-	317	30.0	180,542
Crane 4	Crane Elementary School	E	8	12	75	50.1	297,044
Pine Creek 5	Pine Creek Elementary School	E	8	12	11	22.4	129,426
Diamond 7	Diamond Elementary School	E	8	12	9	22.4	126,480
Suntex 10	Suntex Elementary School	E	8	12	10	22.4	126,848

School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
						Weight	Revenue
Drewsey 13	Drewsey Elementary School	E	8	12	9	22.4	142,013
Frenchglen 16	Frenchglen Elementary School	E	8	12	9	22.4	135,686
Double O 28	Double O Elementary School	E	8	12	2	22.4	125,743
South Harney 33	Fields Elementary School	E	8	12	12	22.4	132,740
Crane UH1j	Crane Union High School	S	4	-	86	66.0	387,967
HOOD RIVER							
Hood River 1	Cascade Locks School	E	8	12	92	54.7	325,023
Hood River 1	Cascade Locks School	S	4	-	59	50.5	299,753
JACKSON							
Eagle Point 9	Lake Creek Learning Center	E	6	11.4	44	27.9	164,304
Prospect 59	Prospect School	E	8	12	83	52.7	312,920
Prospect 59	Prospect School	S	4	-	86	65.6	389,612
Butte Falls 91	Butte Falls Elementary School	E	8	12	64	45.9	279,352
Butte Falls 91	Butte Falls High School	S	4	-	80	62.7	381,429
Pinehurst 94	Pinehurst Elementary School	E	8	12	23	22.4	134,906
JEFFERSON							
Culver 4	Culver High School	S	4	-	212	84.7	501,405
Ashwood 8	Ashwood Elementary School	E	6	12	3	21.5	133,886
Black Butte 41	Black Butte Elementary School	E	6	12	16	21.5	122,362
Madras 509j	Big Muddy Elementary	E	8	55	10	22.4	130,538
JOSEPHINE							
Josephine CU	Williams Elementary School	E	5	11.5	76	30.7	182,366
Josephine CU	Wolf Creek Elementary School	E	5	8.1	53	0.8	4,947
KLAMATH							
Klamath CU	Merrill Elementary School	E	6	10.4	153	8.4	49,780
Klamath CU	Malin Elementary School	E	6	10.4	121	20.5	122,405
Klamath CU	Gearhart Elementary School	E	8	12	53	40.9	243,586
Klamath CU	Bonanza Junior/Senior High	S	4	-	169	88.7	528,495
Klamath CU	Chiloquin High School	S	4	-	160	88.1	525,075
Klamath CU	Gilchrist Junior/Senior High	S	4	-	102	73.4	436,984
Klamath CU	Lost River High School	S	4	-	188	88.3	526,170
LAKE							
Lakeview 7	Union Elementary School	E	5	12	44	30.6	185,218
Lakeview 7	Lakeview Senior High School	S	4	-	270	62.4	377,705
Paisley 11	Paisley School	E	8	12	49	38.5	224,047
Paisley 11	Paisley School	S	4	-	27	50.5	293,760
North Lake 14	North Lake School	E	8	12	131	54.9	327,193
North Lake 14	North Lake School	S	4	-	65	53.4	318,368
Plush 18	Plush Elementary School	E	3	12	7	17.7	106,403
Adel 21	Adel Elementary School	E	8	12	19	22.4	134,213
LANE							
Mapleton 32	Mapleton Elementary School	E	8	16	110	56.4	330,984
Mapleton 32	Mapleton Senior High School	S	4	-	72	57.9	339,498
South Lane 45j	London Elementary School	E	8	8.9	89	12.2	71,778
South Lane 45j	Dorena Elementary School	E	8	11.8	106	53.5	315,521

School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
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Crow-Applegate-Lorane	Lorane Elementary School	E	6	12	68	40.7	239,415
Crow-Applegate-Lorane	Crow Middle/High School	S	4	-	132	83.4	490,741
McKenzie 68	McKenzie River Elementary	E	5	12	84	33.8	199,410
McKenzie 68	McKenzie Middle School	E	3	12	62	16.2	95,297
McKenzie 68	McKenzie High School	S	4	-	86	66.0	389,200
Lowell 71	Lowell Junior/Senior High School	S	4	-	93	69.1	408,880
Oakridge 76	Oakridge High School	S	4	-	219	83.1	495,998
Marcola 79j	Marcola Elementary School	E	8	9	130	13.7	81,830
Marcola 79j	Mohawk Jr/Sr High School	S	4	-	87	66.3	394,845
Blachly 90	Triangle Lake School	E	8	12	86	53.4	318,298
Blachly 90	Triangle Lake School	S	4	-	46	50.5	300,965
LINCOLN							
Lincoln CU	Eddyville Charter School	E	8	12	147	51.0	305,811
Lincoln CU	Waldport High School	S	4	-	251	72.2	432,831
Lincoln CU	Eddyville Charter School	S	4	-	69	56.4	338,229
LINN							
Harrisburg 7	Harrisburg High School	S	4	-	273	60.8	350,999
Scio 95	Scio High School	S	4	-	227	81.0	466,777
Santiam Canyon 129j	Santiam High School	S	4	-	204	86.4	515,417
Central Linn 552	Central Linn High School	S	4	-	210	85.2	488,253
MALHEUR							
Jordan Valley 3	Rockville Elementary School	E	8	12	2	22.4	134,692
Jordan Valley 3	Jordan Valley Elementary School	E	8	12	42	34.4	207,217
Jordan Valley 3	Jordan Valley High School	S	4	-	28	50.5	303,588
Juntura 12	Juntura Elementary School	E	8	12	12	22.4	124,638
Nyssa 26	Nyssa High School	S	4	-	334	15.9	93,682
Annex 29	Annex Elementary School	E	8	9.7	47	15.9	96,539
Adrian 61	Adrian Elementary School	E	8	11.2	144	41.4	243,441
Adrian 61	Adrian High School	S	4	-	90	68.1	400,597
Harper 66	Harper School	E	8	12	42	34.3	209,017
Harper 66	Harper School	S	4	-	26	50.5	307,688
Arock 81	W W Jones Elementary School	E	8	12	20	22.4	139,738
Vale 84	Willowcreek Elementary School	E	8	11.2	85	42.5	256,860
Vale 84	Vale High School	S	4	-	291	49.8	300,435
MARION							
Gervais 1	Gervais High School	S	4	-	315	32.3	190,130
Silver Falls 4j	Silver Crest Elementary School	E	8	9.6	123	22.4	135,032
Jefferson 14j	Jefferson High School	S	4	-	278	58.3	343,222
St. Paul 45	St Paul High School	S	4	-	73	58.7	336,448
Mt. Angel 91	John F Kennedy High School	S	4	-	228	80.6	472,711
MORROW							
Morrow 1	Heppner High School	S	4	-	150	87.1	507,832
Ione 2	Ione School	E	8	12	89	54.1	322,185
Ione 2	Ione School	S	4	-	51	50.5	300,516

School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
						Weight	Revenue
MULTNOMAH							
Corbett 39	Corbett High School	S	4	-	132	83.5	490,933
Riverdale 51j	Riverdale High School	S	4	-	138	84.9	502,057
POLK							
Perrydale 21	Perrydale School	E	8	8.2	192	1.4	8,218
Perrydale 21	Perrydale School	S	4	-	110	76.7	453,963
Falls City 57	Falls City High School	S	4	-	67	55.0	323,066
SHERMAN							
Sherman 1	North Sherman Elementary	E	6	12	60	38.9	238,923
Sherman 1	South Sherman Elementary	E	6	12	51	35.7	219,192
Sherman 1	Sherman High School	S	4	-	100	72.6	446,315
TILLAMOOK							
Neah-Kah-Nie 56	Neah-Kah-Nie Jr/Sr High School	S	4	-	239	77.0	452,450
Nestucca Valley 101	Nestucca High School	S	4	-	226	81.4	484,829
UMATILLA							
Helix 1	Helix School	E	8	10.4	100	33.5	197,097
Helix 1	Helix School	S	4	-	54	50.5	297,163
Pilot Rock 2	Pilot Rock High School	S	4	-	133	83.8	496,861
Echo 5	Echo School	S	4	-	83	64.0	379,489
Umatilla 6	Umatilla High School	S	4	-	347	3.3	19,085
Athena-Weston 29j	Weston-McEwen High School	S	4	-	232	79.5	470,016
Stanfield 61	Stanfield Secondary School	S	4	-	140	85.3	497,199
Ukiah 80	Ukiah School	E	8	12	10	22.4	130,162
Ukiah 80	Ukiah School	S	4	-	26	50.5	293,378
UNION							
Union 5	Union High School	S	4	-	156	87.8	525,621
North Powder 8j	Powder Valley School	E	8	12	139	53.2	320,570
North Powder 8j	Powder Valley School	S	4	-	60	50.5	303,886
Imbler 11	Imbler High School	S	4	-	109	76.3	463,885
Cove 15	Cove School	E	8	9.3	143	16.9	100,177
Cove 15	Cove School	S	4	-	88	66.8	395,469
Elgin 23	Elgin High School	S	4	-	135	84.1	495,426
WALLOWA							
Joseph 6	Imnaha Elementary School	E	8	12	7	22.4	136,357
Joseph 6	Joseph High School	S	4	-	91	68.2	415,293
Wallowa 12	Wallowa High School	S	4	-	91	68.2	412,221
Enterprise 21	Enterprise High School	S	4	-	142	85.7	520,334
Troy 54	Troy Elementary School	E	8	12	4	22.4	133,109
WASCO							
South Wasco County 1	Maupin Elementary School	E	8	12	136	53.8	320,731
South Wasco County 1	Wasco County High School	S	4	-	88	66.9	398,847
Dufur 29	Dufur School	E	8	12	155	48.2	287,489
Dufur 29	Dufur School	S	4	-	106	74.9	446,061
WASHINGTON							
Gaston 511j	Gaston Jr/Sr High School	S	4	-	183	88.6	523,742

School District	School Name	School Level	Grades	Distance	Students	Added Formula	
						Weight	Revenue
WHEELER							
Spray 1	Spray School	E	8	12	28	25.0	153,862
Spray 1	Spray School	S	4	-	41	50.5	310,211
Fossil 21j	Fossil Elementary School	E	8	12	40	32.9	199,998
Fossil 21j	Wheeler High School	S	4	-	25	50.5	306,875
Mitchell 55	Mitchell School	E	8	12	27	23.9	140,693
Mitchell 55	Mitchell School	S	4	-	30	50.5	296,698
YAMHILL							
Amity 4j	Amity High School	S	4	-	274	60.6	363,146
Dayton 8	Dayton High School	S	4	-	331	18.6	109,063
Willamina 30j	Willamina High School	S	4	-	313	33.9	197,834
Sheridan 48j	Sheridan High School	S	4	-	255	70.5	412,089

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Notes: