


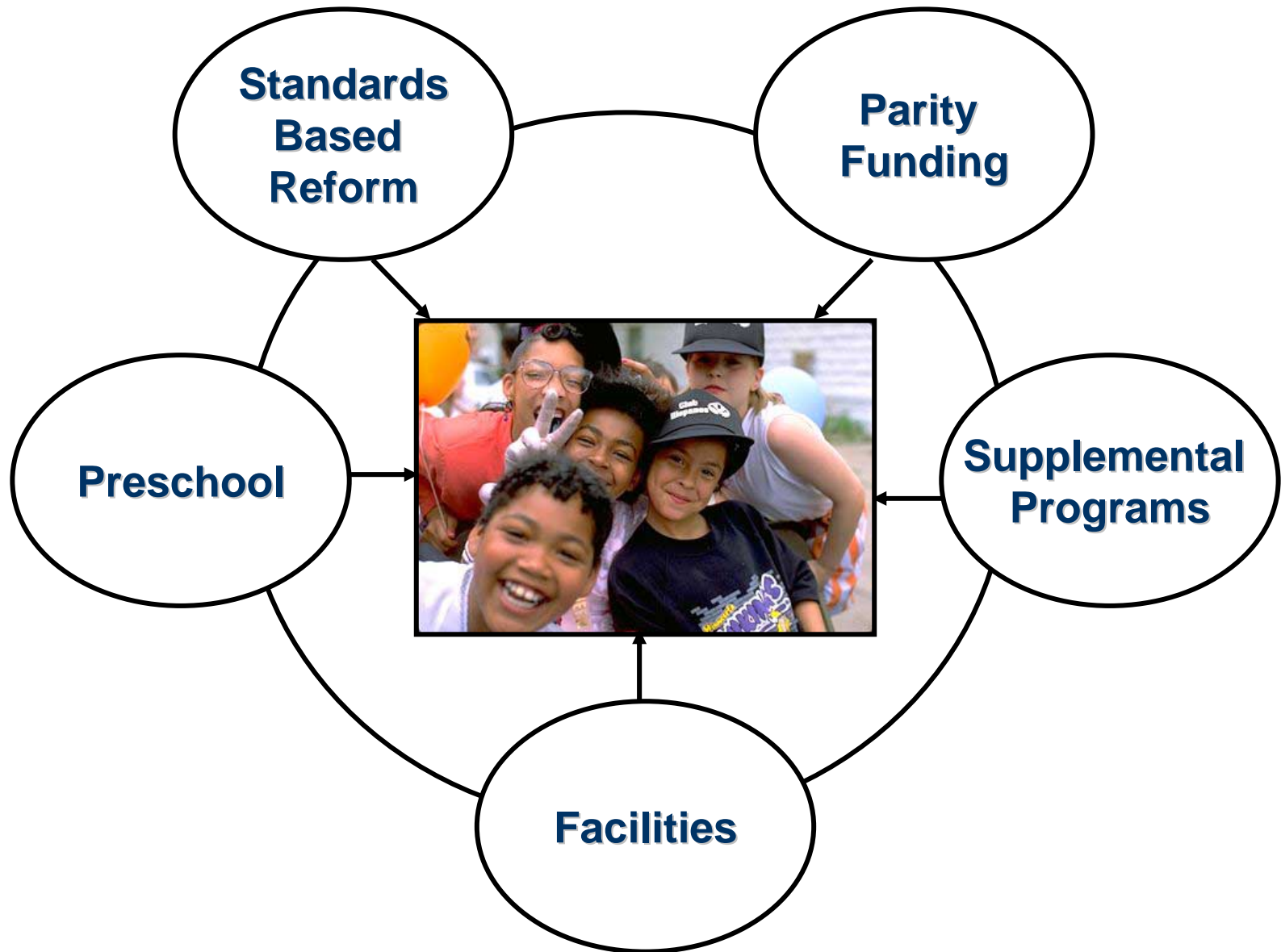
Abbott: A Framework for Education Adequacy



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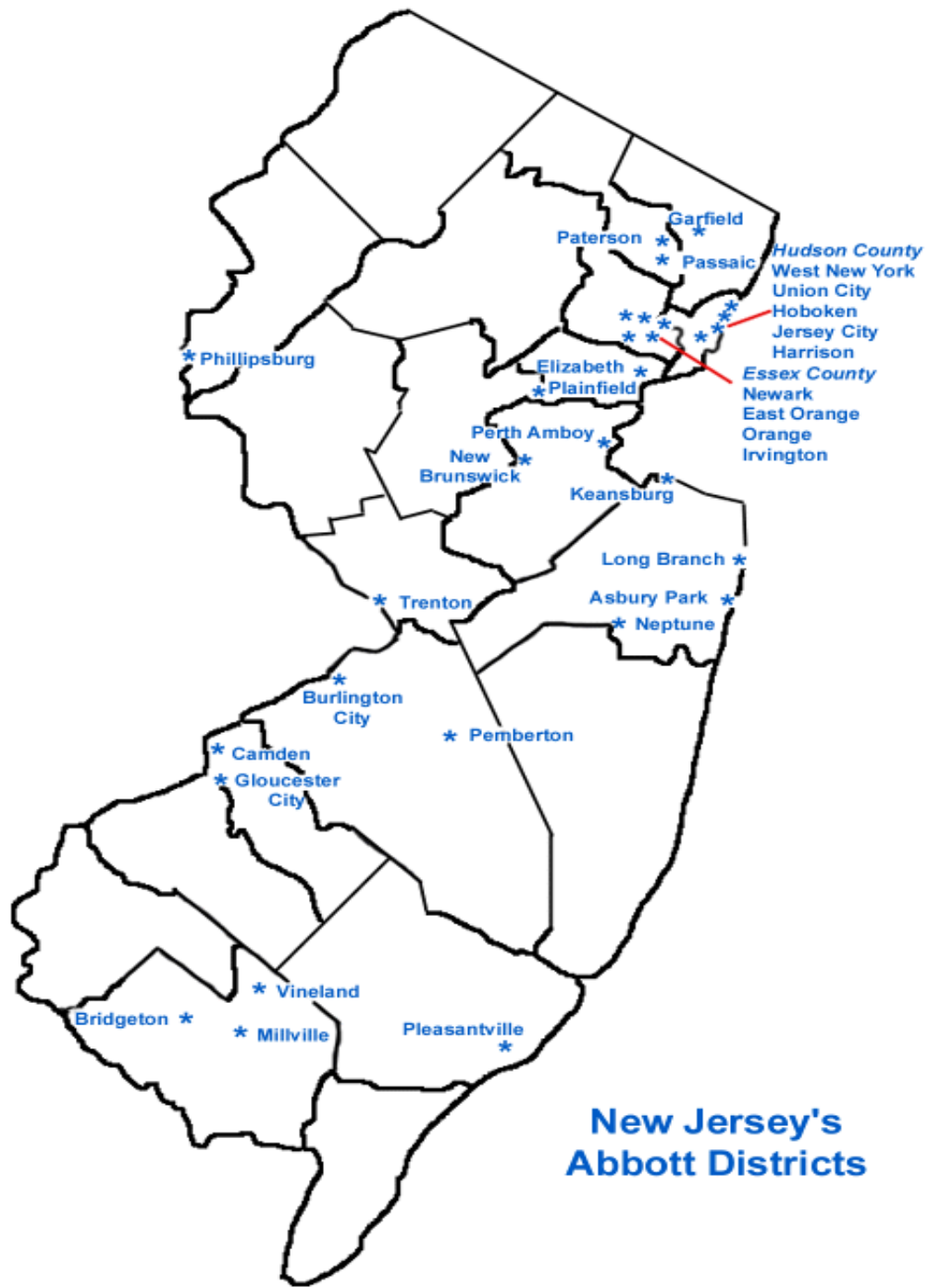
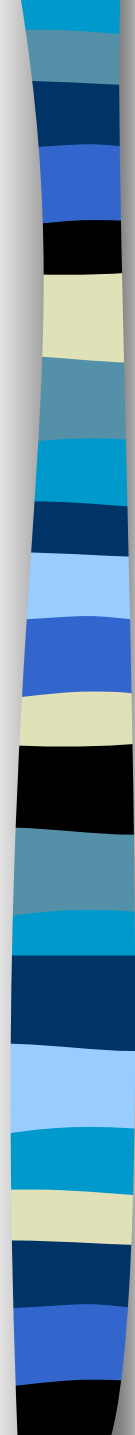
Court-Ordered Framework for Educational Adequacy





Abbott v. Burke Timeline

- 1997: Abbott IV:
 - Standards-based reform/adequate foundation funding
 - Accountability for effective/efficient use of funding
- 1998: Abbott V:
 - Full-day K and universal preschool for 3's and 4's
 - State-managed and -funded school facilities program
 - Supplemental K-12 programs
 - Accountability for school and district education reform
- 2004-05: Year 5 of implementation



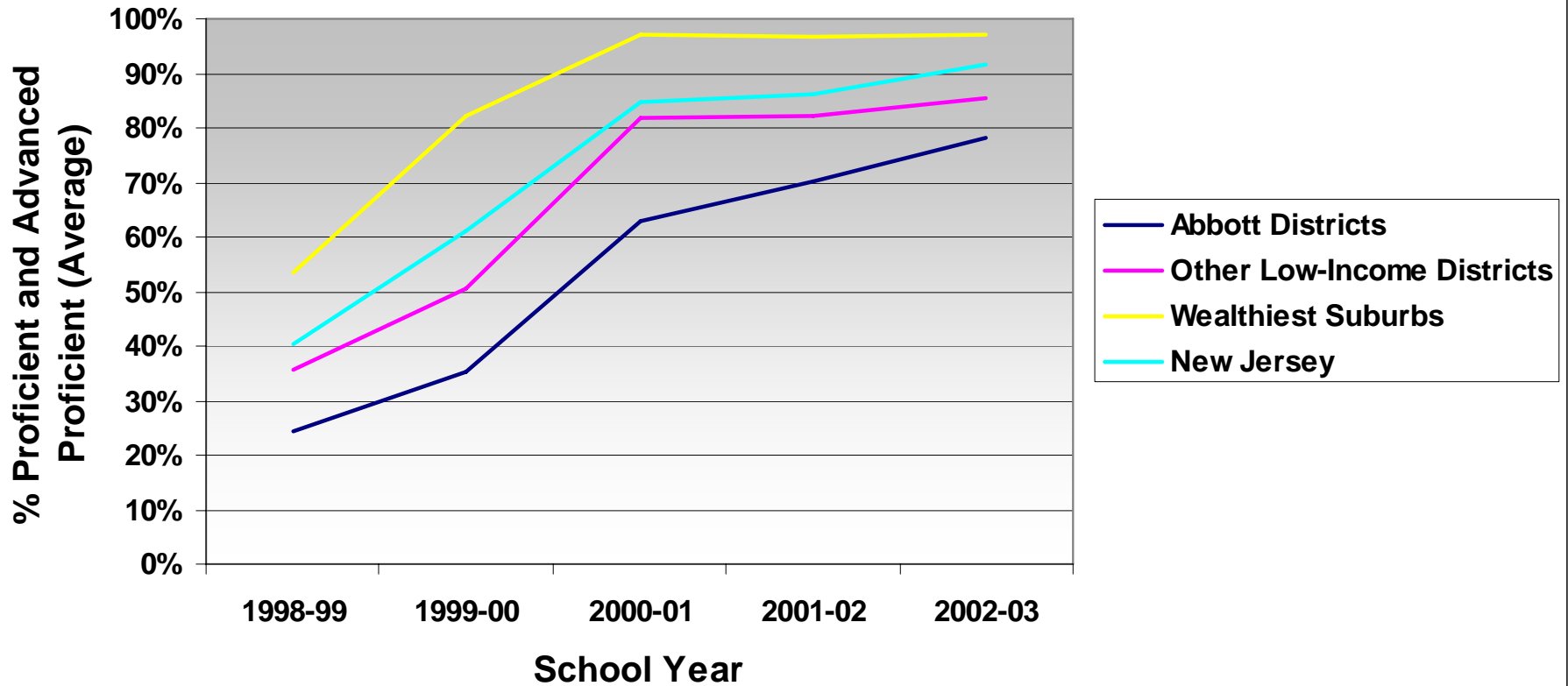


Standards-Based Reform

- Rich/rigorous curriculum defined by state content standards
- K-12 Foundation funding adequacy: successful suburban districts are benchmark (\$11,400 per student)
- Class size limits:
 - 21 for K-3
 - 23 for grades 4-5
 - 24 for grades 6-12
- High-quality, intensive, continual professional development for teachers
- Accountability to assure education improvement at the classroom, school, and district levels, and effective and efficient use of funds to enable students to meet state standards

Early Results: Standards-Based Reform

Performance on 4th Grade Language Arts Literacy Test by District Grouping, 1998-99 to 2002-03





K-12 Supplemental Programs

- Full-day Kindergarten
- Intensive early and middle grade literacy
- Family support teams in elementary schools
- After-school, and other programs and services, based on demonstration of need
- Districts can seek extra state funding, based on demonstration of need (programs drive funding)



Progress: Supplemental Programs

- Significant programs, positions and services are in place (tutors, nurses, social workers, etc.)
- 2004-05: \$627 million in state aid for Abbott supplemental programs, not counting Title I (@\$2,000 per pupil)
- Successfully maintained supplemental programs remedy, despite efforts by current administration to weaken it.



Overview: School Facilities

- District long-range plans to address needs
 - Universal preschool enrollment
 - Safe and in compliance with codes
 - Elimination of overcrowding
 - Space for standards-based curriculum and supplemental programs
- State-managed construction program
- Full funding from State



Early Results: School Facilities

- Health and safety projects 95% complete (~\$600 million)
- 532 planned construction projects
- 194 projects (37%) under development
 - Including 49 projects (9%) in construction (i.e., “shovels in the ground”)
- 12 projects completed to date

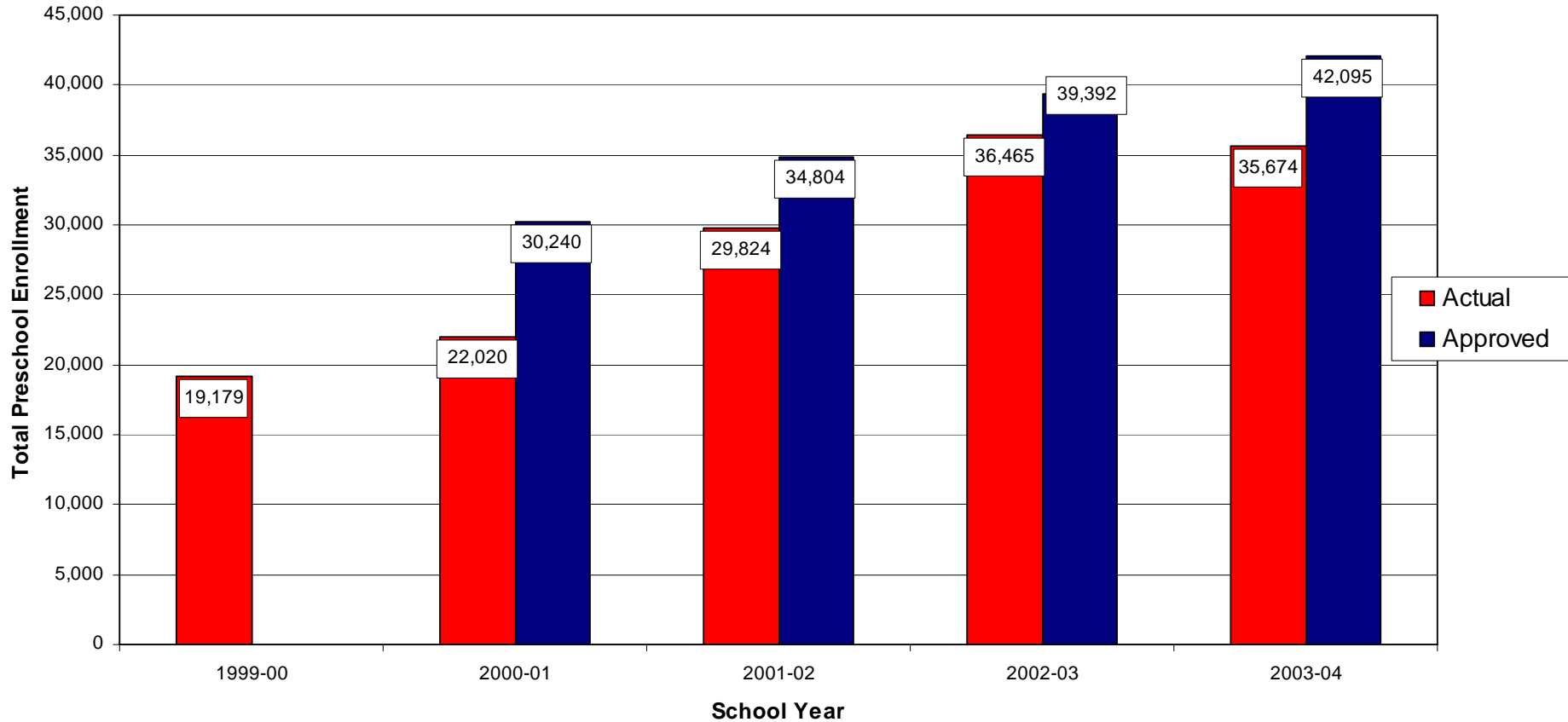


Overview: Preschool

- Age-appropriate curriculum, linked to K-12 standards
- Full enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds
- Class size of 15
- State-certified teachers (P-3)
- Use of community providers “capable and willing” of meeting state standards
- District supervision, evaluation and accountability
- Needs-driven program design, plans and budgets

Early Results: Preschool

Actual and Approved Total Preschool Enrollment, 1999-2004





Implementation Challenges

- Framing: “what kids and schools need,” “progress/challenges,” “all kids, all schools”
- Sustaining funding adequacy
- Building school/district capacity to improve
- Building district collaborations with communities
- Reengineering state education department, holding state accountable
- Getting real help to district/schools that need it
- Data collection/management and program evaluation
- Deepening parent/community dialogue/engagement with districts/schools on implementing framework
- Developing progress/challenge indicators
- Moving beyond NCLB
- Federal ed policy: encourage/reward states for adequacy and equity



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