

Community Day School Fiscal Cost-Benefit Analysis

Education Code Section 48664(a) provides that, in addition to funds from all other sources (including base revenue limit funding), supplemental apportionments are paid for each unit of average daily attendance (ADA) that is reported at the annual apportionment for pupil attendance at these schools. The guidelines for calculating this funding, including limits based on the size and type of school district, are described in detail in the document, *Funding Guidelines*, which can be found on the California Department of Education, CDS Website at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/cd/fundguide.asp>.

The levels of supplemental funding for CDSs in 2004-2005 (adjusted for inflation per *Education Code* Section 42238.1) were as follows:

- District-operated CDSs: \$4,753.42 per unit of ADA.
- County-operated CDSs: \$3,607.00 per unit of ADA.

The district may also receive \$4.55 for each hour (up to a maximum of two hours) each school day for each student that remains at the CDS following the completion of the full 360 minutes of instruction (Section 48664 (c)).

There are a number of additional fiscal benefits to operating a community day school (CDS) that are often overlooked.

1. Increased base revenue funding reflecting the increased attendance rate of students in a CDS, above their attendance rate in their prior placement.
2. Continuing higher attendance rates (short and long term) of these students in placements after leaving the CDS, compared to expected attendance (or dropouts) if they had not had this intervention.
3. Lower absentee rate (and lost base funding) of other students in traditional schools when disruptive students are transferred to the CDS.
4. Lower absentee rate of teachers in traditional schools (and cost of substitute teachers) when disruptive students are transferred to the CDS
5. Increased attendance rate of other students when former CDS students return to traditional schools and serve as positive role models for other disruptive students.
6. Fewer and less extensive disciplinary procedures.
7. Reduced vandalism.
8. It costs \$70,000 annually to incarcerate a youth.