

Current Year Enrollment Growth
A Comparative Analysis

School District A
10,000 students
500 student increase

<u>Rapid Growth</u>	<u>Odden Model</u>	<u>Full Payment</u>
500 ↑ = 5%	500 ↑ = 5%	500 ↑ = 5%
<u>-200 = 2%</u>	<u>-200 = 2%</u>	<u>x \$8,810</u>
300	300	\$4,405,000
x \$3,900	x \$8,810	
\$1,170,000	\$2,643,000	

School District B
10,000 students
390 student increase

<u>Rapid Growth</u>	<u>Odden Model</u>	<u>Full Payment</u>
390 ↑ = 3.9%	390 ↑ = 3.9%	390 ↑ = 3.9%
<u>x \$0</u>	<u>-200 = 2%</u>	<u>x \$8,810</u>
\$0	190	\$3,435,900
	x \$8,810	
	\$1,673,900	

School District C
7,000 students
220 student increase

<u>Rapid Growth</u>	<u>Odden Model</u>	<u>Full Payment</u>
220 ↑ = 3.1%	220 ↑ = 3.1%	220 ↑ = 3.1%
<u>x \$0</u>	<u>-140 = 2%</u>	<u>x \$8,810</u>
\$0	80	\$1,938,200
	x \$8,810	
	\$704,800	

Definitions

Rapid Growth: North Dakota's current law. Requires a 4% eligibility threshold, a 2% deduct, and a reduced payment rate.

Odden Model: Dr. Allen Odden, Consultant to North Dakota Legislature. Model theoretically distinguishes between "average costs" and "marginal costs." Requires a 2% deduct and a regular payment rate.

Full Payment: North Dakota's law previous to 2007. Provides a full payment for current year growth (Fall ADM).