Your Question:
You asked for examples of states that may be investing in statewide high-impact tutoring, including total investments, expected ROI, and the number of school districts covered by the funding.

Our Response:
Research supports high-dosage tutoring or high-impact tutoring as a cost-effective strategy for boosting student achievement. In HDT, tutors usually work with students in one-on-one or two-on-one settings in addition to students’ regular instruction. As state policymakers consider approaches to address interrupted instruction, some states are establishing or investing in statewide tutoring programs.

State Examples
While not an exhaustive list, below are examples of some states that considered statewide high-impact tutoring programs. Where possible, information on funding is included, although most legislation only references funding sources and does not delineate specific funding amounts. Additionally, state legislation did not always highlight an expected or measured return-on-investment; instead, some legislation may highlight specific communities or student populations (e.g. rural communities, specific grade levels, etc.) that the tutoring programs are intended to impact.

Arkansas S.B. 564 (Enacted, 2021) creates the Arkansas Tutoring Corps Act allowing the department of education to develop a program to identify and support tutors and to offer tutoring either in-person or virtually. The program must be designed to deploy qualified tutors in a manner that provides statewide coverage and expands tutoring opportunities for rural areas. It also develops guidelines for public and charter schools to use federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund and the American Rescue Plan Act to provide compensation to tutors.

California S.B. 723 (Pending, 2021) would establishes the California Leadership, Excellence, Academic, Diversity, and Service-Learning (LEADS) Tutoring Program to assist students in grades K-8 that have been affected by interrupted instruction caused by school closures because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The program is contingent upon an appropriation. Bill analysis estimates that the program would result in Proposition 98 General Fund costs “potentially in the tens of millions to low hundreds of millions of dollars to fund it on an ongoing basis,” in addition to an estimated $533,000 and three staff positions to support county offices of education in administering the program.

The Louisiana Department of Education announced in February that it was launching Accelerate, an initiative to provide high-quality tutoring opportunities in English language arts and math to school systems across the state. The department allocated an initial investment of $1 million to start the initiative. School systems participating in the program may use general fund dollars, federal funds or CARES Act funds to finance their participation.

Tennessee H.B. 1103 / S.B. 704 (Pending, 2021) requires the department of education to develop and administer a K-3 tutoring program to be offered as a collaboration between local education agencies (LEAs), public charter schools and nonprofit organizations. The bill does not appropriate funds and states that expenditures aren’t obligated unless the funds are specifically appropriated by the general appropriations act. The fiscal note examines costs and local expenditures for LEAs that decide to participate in the program.
Texas S.B. 2023 (Failed, 2021) would have created the Texas Tutor Corps Program to develop and support a statewide network of tutors and to provide grants to school districts that need the most support to help provide tutoring services. It would have allowed the use of federal funds, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funding, to pay for up to 50% of the program costs and notes other funding or appropriation sources.

Additional Resources
- Education Trust, State Guidance for High-Impact Tutoring
- Education Week, To Combat Learning Loss, New Project Hopes to Test and Scale “High Impact” Tutoring