

| FY2003 | FY2007 | FY2011 |
|--|--------|--------|
| D | D | F |
| Grade based on % of Weighted Funding Disparity | | |

Pennsylvania

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Introduction

This chapter compares district and charter school revenues statewide, and for Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh area, for fiscal year 2011 (FY11).¹ Comparisons are made to previous research for FY03 and FY07, based on the same methodology.

Funding disparities between districts and charter schools for the same geographic area are explored. The per pupil funding values in the analysis are weighted to compare districts and charter schools as though they served the same proportions of urban and suburban students (see Methodology for details). Additional research and insights not included in this chapter appear in the monograph at the beginning of this report. Also included in the monograph is a state-by-state Return on Investment (ROI) analysis, which combines the analysis of revenues with student performance data.

Highlights of the FY11 Analysis

- The 142 charter schools analyzed in Pennsylvania, in aggregate, received 16.9 percent less in revenues on a per pupil basis than district schools. Charter schools received \$12,495 vs. \$15,045 for district schools, a difference of \$2,550 (Figures 1 & 3).
- If districts were to educate the same urban/metropolitan vs. suburban/rural proportion of students as charter schools do, the district weighted per pupil would be \$18,339, or \$5,844 (31.9%) more than charters (\$18,339 less \$12,495; see Figure 3).
- The 83 charter schools in Philadelphia, in aggregate, received 29.2 percent less in revenues on a per pupil basis than district schools. Charter schools received \$12,626 vs. \$17,844 for district schools, a difference of \$5,219 (Figure 3).
- The 18 charter schools in Pittsburgh, in aggregate, received 48.5 percent less in revenues on a per pupil basis than district schools. Charter schools received \$12,542 vs. \$24,377 for district schools, a difference of \$11,834 (Figure 3).
- Charter schools in Pennsylvania educate 5.1 percent of total public school enrollment but receive only 4.3 percent of total revenues (Figure 3).
- Magnitude of Disparity: If all Pennsylvania districts received the same level of per pupil funding as charter schools, districts would have received \$4,230,279,996 less in total funding (Figure 3).

There are two significant observations regarding Figure 3:

- Focus area districts educate 11.0% of all district students in the state, whereas focus area charter schools educate 80.7% of all charter students in the state. Proportionately, charter schools educate more focus area urban and metropolitan area students, with greater student needs, than non-focus area suburban and rural students compared to districts.
- Charter schools receive a large percent-to-total of Local revenues, because districts have local taxing authority and provide the majority of charter school funding (84.1%). Districts receive the majority of their funding from Local sources (54.3%) and a significant amount of State funding. The percent-to-total of State funding is among the five lowest for DC and the 30 states analyzed. These statistics reflect the strong tradition of local control among Pennsylvania's 500 school districts.

Probable Causes of Disparities

- Funding Formula Design The Legislative Intent section of the 1997 charter school statute (Para. 17.1702-A) focuses on improving learning, opportunities for students, choices, and innovation, but

Figure 1

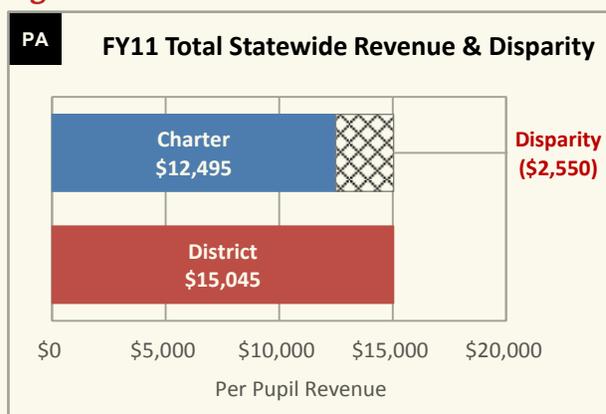


Figure 2

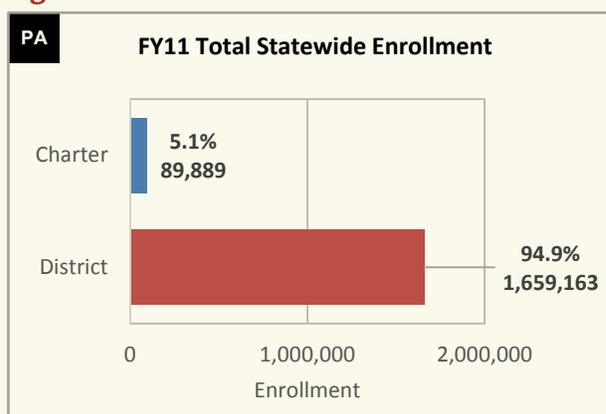


Figure 3

| PA Summary Data Table | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| FY2010-11 | Statewide | | Statewide Weighted by Charter Enrollment | | Philadelphia | | Pittsburgh Area | |
| Per Pupil Revenue | | | | | | | | |
| District | \$15,045 | | \$18,339 | | \$17,844 | | \$24,377 | |
| Charter | \$12,495 | | \$12,495 | | \$12,626 | | \$12,542 | |
| Difference | (\$2,550) | | (\$5,844) | | (\$5,219) | | (\$11,834) | |
| % of District | (16.9%) | | (31.9%) | | (29.2%) | | (48.5%) | |
| Per Pupil Revenue by Source | | | | | | | | |
| | District | Charter | District | Charter | District | Charter | District | Charter |
| Federal | \$1,492 | \$1,135 | \$3,293 | \$1,135 | \$3,615 | \$1,404 | \$4,434 | \$512 |
| State | \$5,204 | \$526 | \$8,083 | \$526 | \$8,831 | \$596 | \$9,049 | \$368 |
| Local | \$8,169 | \$10,510 | \$6,613 | \$10,510 | \$4,990 | \$10,226 | \$10,538 | \$11,392 |
| Other | \$178 | \$320 | \$350 | \$320 | \$409 | \$395 | \$357 | \$270 |
| Public-Indeter. | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Indeterminate | \$1 | \$3 | \$0 | \$3 | \$0 | \$5 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | \$15,045 | \$12,495 | \$18,339 | \$12,495 | \$17,844 | \$12,626 | \$24,377 | \$12,542 |
| Enrollment | | | | | | | | |
| District | 1,659,163 94.9% | | Focus Area Districts Educate 11.0% of All District Students | | 156,564 73.3% | | 25,970 62.7% | |
| Charter | 89,889 5.1% | | Focus Area Charters Educate 80.7% of All Charter Students | | 57,124 26.7% | | 15,450 37.3% | |
| Total Enrollment | 1,749,052 | | N/A | | 213,688 | | 41,420 | |
| Charter Schools* | 142 | | N/A | | 83 | | 18 | |
| Revenue | | | | | | | | |
| District | \$24,961,623,914 95.7% | | N/A N/A | | \$2,793,792,222 79.5% | | \$633,063,729 76.6% | |
| Charter | \$1,123,168,594 4.3% | | N/A N/A | | \$721,223,323 20.5% | | \$193,780,236 23.4% | |
| Total Revenue | \$26,084,792,508 | | N/A | | \$3,515,015,545 | | \$826,843,965 | |
| Percentage of Revenue by Source | | | | | | | | |
| | District | Charter | District | Charter | District | Charter | District | Charter |
| Federal | 9.9% | 9.1% | 18.0% | 9.1% | 20.3% | 11.1% | 18.2% | 4.1% |
| State | 34.6% | 4.2% | 44.1% | 4.2% | 49.5% | 4.7% | 37.1% | 2.9% |
| Local | 54.3% | 84.1% | 36.1% | 84.1% | 28.0% | 81.0% | 43.2% | 90.8% |
| Other | 1.2% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 3.1% | 1.5% | 2.2% |
| Public-Indeter. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Indeterminate | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Magnitude of Disparity = Total funding Difference times District enrollment (see above) | | | | | | | | |
| | (\$4,230,279,996) | | | | (\$817,081,762) | | (\$307,337,340) | |

* The 142 charter schools noted in Figure 3 are those for which both revenue and enrollment data could be acquired and analyzed. Other published state counts of charter schools may include a few more or less because of new or closing charter schools for which revenue data and/or enrollment data may not be available.

does not address any attempt to use charter schools as a vehicle for reducing the cost of education, or to be funded either equitably or inequitably. The funding section of the statute (para. 17-1725-A) explicitly indicates, however, that districts are to be funded at a higher level than charter schools. The state funding formula for charter schools begins with the same amount of funding as a charter school's home district, but then subtracts up to 21 categories of prior year district expenditures to arrive at a per pupil funding level for charter schools. The formula's math clearly funds charter schools at a lower level than districts, and the resulting funding disparity favoring districts, as analyzed, reflects that formula math.

- Funding of District Fixed Costs Over Funding of Charter School Variable Costs and Related Student Needs Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have large funding disparities favoring the districts (\$5,219 for Philadelphia and \$11,834 for Pittsburgh, see Figure 3). From FY07 to FY11, Philadelphia experienced a 22.9 percent decrease in enrollment and Pittsburgh experienced a 16.8 percent decrease in enrollment. Over this same time period, Philadelphia district, inflation-adjusted, total per pupil revenues increased by 40.1 percent, and likewise revenues increased by 18.7 percent for the Pittsburgh district. Clearly revenues are not following student counts (a variable cost) because total revenues per pupil have increased while enrollments have decreased, and/or Act 61 increased enrollment weights for students with greater needs for districts but not for charter schools. It is likely that these revenues are being generated by sources addressing fixed costs in these two cities, there is otherwise a large proportion of district funding that occurs outside of the equalized funding components, and/or the resetting of an adequacy level by Act 61 has given much greater weight to high-need students attending district schools than to those attending charter schools.

Charter school revenues are extremely consistent statewide vs. Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh (\$12,495, \$12,626, and \$12,542, respectively). Even though charter schools educate higher percentages of free or reduced-price lunch eligible and Title I students, proxies for poverty and student need (Figure 11), and 80.7 percent of all charter school students are educated in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, there are no commensurate increases in total per pupil revenues for charter schools in these *high student need* areas compared to statewide funding levels. It appears that the detail of the funding mechanism is not providing charter schools with sufficient additional per pupil funding based on student needs, and/or that the proportion of funding components based on student needs is too small, and/or revenues that state statute allows are not reaching charter schools.

Based on the two above paragraphs, the combined effect is large per pupil funding disparities favoring the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts over their charter schools, and those large districts are having a similar impact on the growth of the statewide disparity.

- Federal Funding Disparity Statewide, 80.7 percent of charter school students are educated in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where student needs are high, versus only 11.0 percent of students educated by the districts. Charter schools educate a greater percentage of free or reduced-price lunch eligible and Title I students (see Figure 11) than district schools. Yet federal per pupil revenues for charter schools are less than for district schools statewide (\$1,492 for districts vs. \$1,135 for charter schools), in Philadelphia (\$3,615 vs. \$1,404), and in Pittsburgh (\$4,434 vs. \$512). The specific causes of this Federal disparity are unknown, but this result can occur when a) small charter schools choose not to pursue certain federal revenues due to associated administrative burdens, b) home districts do not pass-through federal dollars to charter schools as prescribed in statute, or c) funds from the Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) grants provided to the state have not been distributed equitably to charter schools.

Where the Money Comes From

Pennsylvania has 500 locally controlled school districts, with local taxing authority. Pennsylvania funds K–12 public education mostly through local property taxes (about 44%), with the state contributing about 22 percent in Basic Education Funding and another 13 percent from other sources in the state. The percentage of Local funding analyzed (see Figure 3) includes all sources of local funding, not just from property taxes, and it comprises 54.3 percent of Pennsylvania’s total district funding.

Only four of the 31 states analyzed in this revenue study had a higher percentage of Local funding. Similar to Pennsylvania’s relatively high district-to-charter disparity favoring districts of \$2,550 per pupil, three of those other states also have high per pupil revenue disparities. In contrast, compared to other states New Mexico -- with the lowest percentage of Local per pupil revenue (13.8%) and the highest percentage of State funding (64.5%) -- has one of the most equitable district-to-charter funding results.

How Pennsylvania Funds Its Districts

Between 1991 and 2008, Pennsylvania did not have a functional school finance formula to distribute state funds to school districts either adequately or equitably. Members of the General Assembly who voted on budgets during that time had no objective way of knowing which districts had adequate resources and which ones did not.²

In July 2006, the General Assembly called for an independent statewide Costing-Out Study to determine the resources needed to help all students achieve the state’s academic standards. That study, completed in December 2007, concluded that Pennsylvania was underfunding K–12 education by more than \$4 billion and that the system then in place relied too heavily on local property taxes. In response, the Commonwealth established a rational basic education funding formula based on the Costing-Out Study and made a significant commitment in funding in FY09. Act 61 of 2008 established a plan that would meet funding targets by FY14, increasing funding by \$2.6 billion between FY09 and FY14. Since the first year of the formula’s adoption in FY09, Basic Education Aid has decreased rather than increased, and state appropriations through the third year of the formula lag \$1.7 billion behind the intended six-year implementation schedule.

Pennsylvania’s funding formula is based on the costs of providing education and accounts for various factors such as student poverty, English proficiency, school district size, and geographic location. The Basic Education subsidy formula contained in Act 61 includes computations aimed at achieving adequacy targets in each school district over a period of years. While there were initial appropriations to support the adequacy goals, the appropriations since then have been insufficient to support the original funding plan.

Figure 4

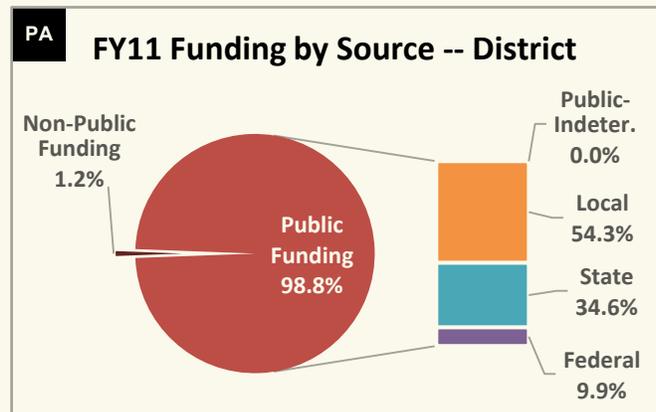
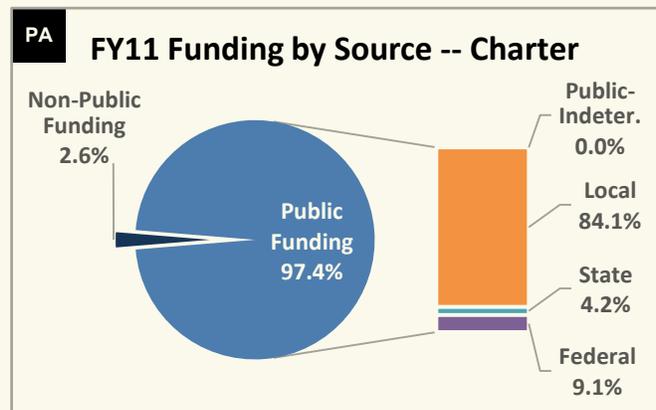


Figure 5



How Pennsylvania Funds Its Charter Schools

Pennsylvania charter schools can be authorized by local school boards, or by the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), in the case of cyber charter schools (online schools).. All charter schools are considered local education agencies (LEAs) for most functions, but receive revenues through their home district.

The funding formula for charter schools is as follows (from PDE Form-363):

- Begin with the district’s previous fiscal year budgeted expenditures
- SUBTRACT up to 21 deductions (listed below)
- DIVIDE by the average Daily Membership (ADM), or average number of students in the district
- EQUALS the per pupil amount to be sent to the charter school.

The 21 deductions are listed below in the image of the Pennsylvania Department of Education’s (PDE) Form 363. Seven of those deductions are specified in state statute; 14 deductions (with parenthetical blue text) were added by the PA Department of Education.

Image of PDE’s Form 363:

The image shows a spreadsheet titled "PDE-363 - Data Entry Sheet" with columns A through I. The data is organized into several sections:

- Contact Information (Rows 4-10):** Includes fields for Fiscal Year, School District Name, County Name, AUN, Contact Person, E-mail Address, and Telephone Number and Extension.
- Average Daily Membership (Row 14):** A single input field for Average Daily Membership.
- Expenditure Data (Row 18):** A single input field for Total Expenditures.
- Deductions from Total Expenditures (Rows 22-43):** A list of 21 deduction categories, each with a corresponding input field. The categories are:
 - 1100 Regular Education (federal only)
 - 1200 Special Education
 - 1300 Vocational Education (federal only)
 - 1400 Other Instructional Programs (federal only)
 - 1500 Nonpublic School Programs
 - 1600 Adult Education Programs
 - 1700 Community / Junior College Programs
 - 1800 Prekindergarten (federal only)
 - 1800 Prekindergarten (state PreK counts only)
 - 2100 Pupil Personnel (federal only)
 - 2200 Instructional Staff (federal only)
 - 2300 Administration (federal only)
 - 2400 Pupil Health (federal only)
 - 2500 Business (federal only)
 - 2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services (federal only)
 - 2700 Student Transportation Services
 - 2800 Central (federal only)
 - 2900 Other Support Services (federal only)
 - 3000 Operation of Noninstructional Services (federal only)
 - 4000 Facilities Acquisition, Construction and Improvement
 - 5000 Other Financing Uses
- Deductions from Special Education Expenditures (Rows 45-46):** A list of two deduction categories, each with a corresponding input field:
 - 1200 Special Education (federal only)
 - 1280 Early Intervention (state only)

Funding for Public School Facilities

When a school district undertakes a major school construction project and seeks reimbursement from the Commonwealth, a process known as PlanCon is initiated. PlanCon, an acronym for Planning and Construction Workbook, is a set of forms and procedures used to apply for Commonwealth reimbursement. The forms are designed to 1) document a local school district's planning process; 2) provide justification for a project to the public; 3) ascertain compliance with state laws, regulations and standards; and 4) establish the level of state participation in the cost of the project.

The Division of School Facilities in the Department of Education reviews proposed school building projects, including plans and specifications, enrollments, building utilization and building condition. The Division also calculates state reimbursement for qualified school construction projects, and reviews and approves the financing for reimbursable projects.

The Division of School Facilities is also responsible for approving reimbursement for charter school facility leases.

As noted above, charter schools do not have access to facilities funding that is equal to districts. In fact, such funding is explicitly excluded from charter school funding. A charter school may construct a facility using state or local funds provided for other purposes, but charter schools are not eligible for reimbursement from the Commonwealth on construction projects.

Long-Term Funding Patterns

For Pennsylvania, we now have three point-in-time snapshots of public education funding for FY03, FY07, and FY11. Please note that in the presentation and discussion of longitudinal data that follow, the figures used are inflation-adjusted to 2007 dollars and differ from figures presented in Figure 3, which includes actual and weighted per pupil revenues for FY11 only. The inflation-adjusted per pupil revenues in Figures 6–8 are for comparative purposes only. Refer to the Methodology section for more on inflation adjustments.

Total Funding

Figure 6 illustrates how district and charter school total revenue per pupil, inflation-adjusted, increased statewide and for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh between FY03 and FY07, except for charter schools in Pittsburgh where funding is flat between FY03 and FY11.

FY03 and FY07 Statewide Total Funding Disparity: Consistent with the funding disparity noted in FY11 data in Figure 3 above, note that the statewide disparity favoring districts using inflation-adjusted dollars for FY03 was \$1,989 (\$10,630 for districts less \$8,641 for charters) or 18.7 percent; for FY07 the disparity was \$1,774 (\$12,004 for districts less \$10,230 for charters) or 14.8 percent (Figure 6). There has been a persistent total funding disparity favoring districts over the past eight years.

Total Funding Changes from FY03 to FY11: District and charter school total revenues per pupil from FY03 to FY11 have increased at about the same rate statewide (30.2% for districts and 33.0% for charter schools) but at a greater rate for districts than charter schools in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia, district total revenues per pupil increased 59.8 percent (\$16,417 less \$10,273 = \$6,144 / \$10,273) vs. 24.1 percent for charter schools (\$11,616 less \$9,358 = \$2,258 / \$9,358). In Pittsburgh, district total revenues per pupil increased 47.2 percent (\$22,427 less \$15,239 = \$7,188 / \$15,239) vs. a decrease of 0.1 percent for charter schools (\$11,549 less \$11,539 = \$10 / \$11,549).

Total Funding Less Other

Our study includes total funding whether the funds originate from public or private sources. The “Other” category is comprised of philanthropic and other non-tax revenues, which can play a significant role in the financing of charter schools. Therefore, we have removed Other dollars from this level of analysis to determine if funding from public sources is distributed equitably to districts and to charter schools. Public funding includes Local, State, Federal, Indeterminate-Public, and where we cannot determine the source, Indeterminate.

Figure 7 illustrates how Total Less Other revenues per pupil, inflation-adjusted, generally follow the same patterns as total funding statewide and for the two focus area cities. Other revenue for districts and charter schools in Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburgh is less than 3.2 percent of total funding. Differences in Other revenues are having little impact on funding disparities.

Figure 6

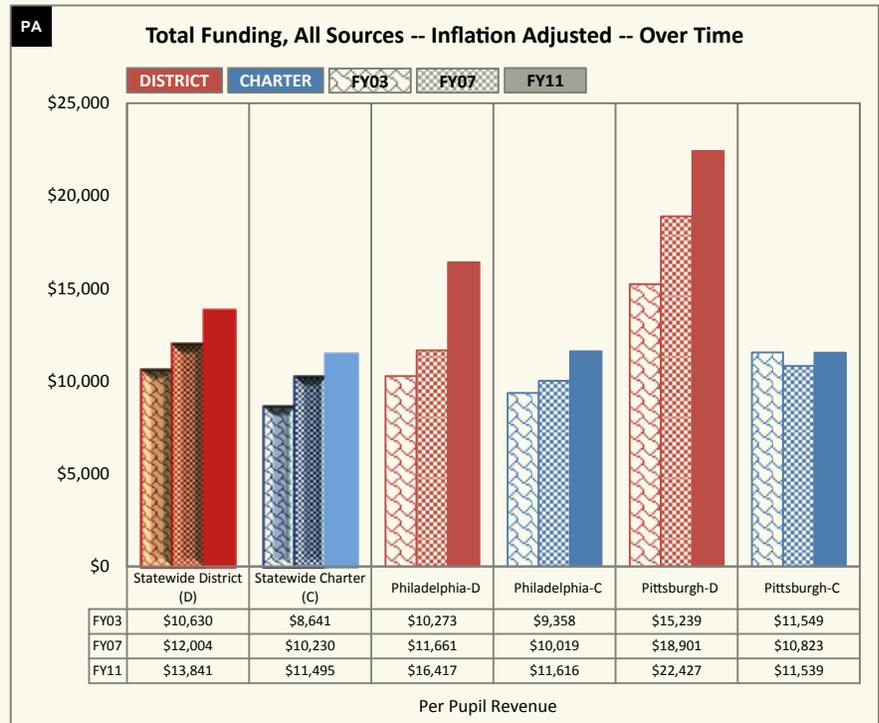
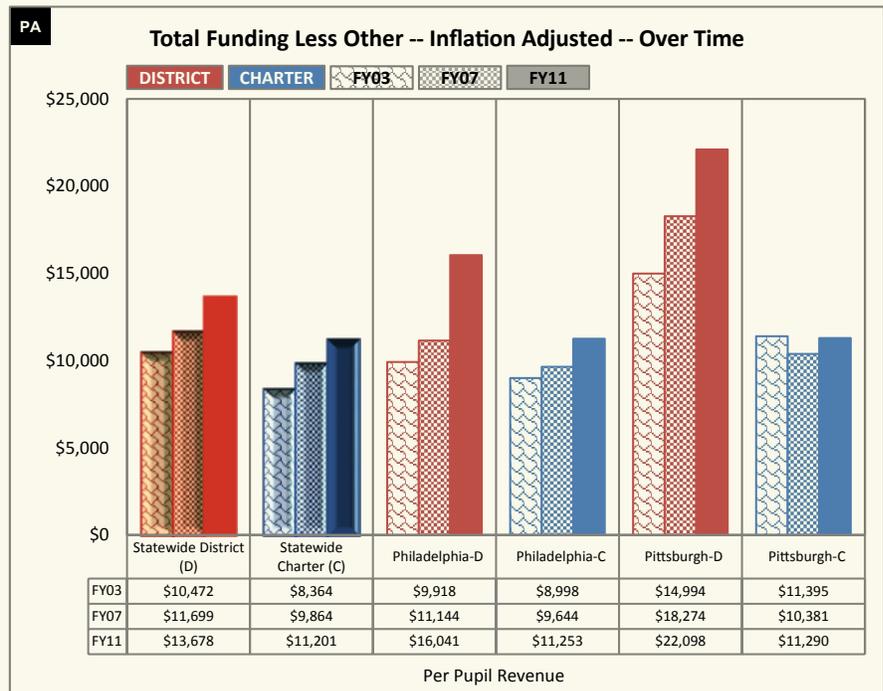


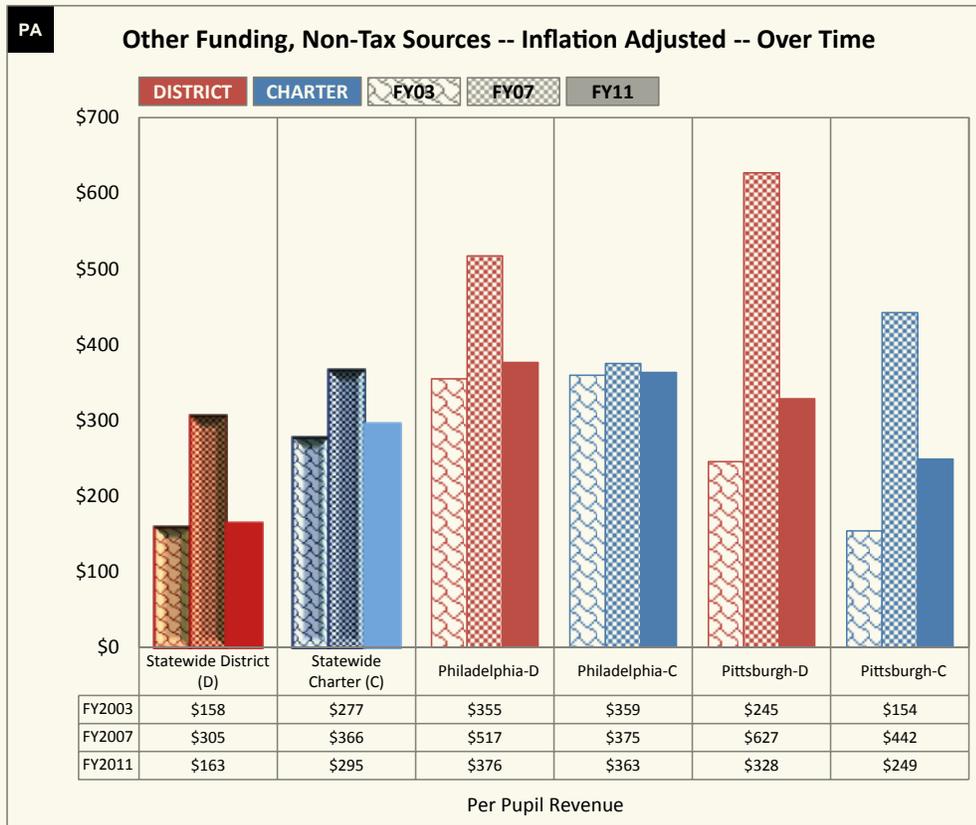
Figure 7



Other Funding

Consistent with economic conditions, districts and charter schools received more Other revenue per pupil in FY07 than in FY03 or FY11, but in FY11 Other revenues are less than 3.2% of total revenues.

Figure 8



Changes in Funding Results

Figure 9 illustrates changes in funding levels by source from FY03 to FY11, using inflation-adjusted dollars (adjusted to 2007). Significant changes include the following:

- Total revenues and every source of revenues for both districts and charter schools increased between FY07 and FY11, except Pittsburgh charter school State and Local revenues per pupil, which decreased. This observation of increased funding may be the aggregate result of additional adequacy funding provided by Act 61.
- Federal revenues for districts increased most significantly, by 5 to 10 times more than for charter schools. This could be an indication of Federal Stabilization and ARRA funding provided to districts but not passed through equitably to charter schools.

Figure 9

PA **Per Pupil Revenue -- Inflation Adjusted -- Over Time**
Percentage Increase / Decrease (black shading)

| From/To: FY2003 / FY2011 | Federal | State | Local | Other | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Statewide District (D) | 212.3% | 20.6% | 24.0% | 3.3% | 30.2% |
| Statewide Charter (C) | 19.1% | 16.1% | 36.8% | 6.4% | 33.0% |
| Philadelphia-D | 185.2% | 51.1% | 36.1% | 6.0% | 59.8% |
| Philadelphia-C | 35.2% | 18.7% | 24.1% | 1.0% | 24.1% |
| Pittsburgh-D | 181.6% | 52.4% | 20.0% | 33.8% | 47.2% |
| Pittsburgh-C | -52.4% | -32.2% | 5.8% | 61.8% | -0.1% |

Figure 10 shows changes in the percentage of disparity from FY03 to FY11. The funding disparity favoring districts is persistent and has grown significantly over the past eight years, statewide and for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The disparity is especially large in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Figure 10

| PA Disparity as Percent of District -- Over Time | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Negative Disparities Mean Districts Receive More (red text) | | | |
| Focus Area | FY2003 | FY2007 | FY2011 |
| Statewide | -18.7% | -14.8% | -16.9% |
| Philadelphia | -8.9% | -14.1% | -29.2% |
| Pittsburgh | -24.2% | -42.7% | -48.5% |

Select Enrollment Characteristics

Charter school enrollment percentages for free or reduced-price lunch eligible and Title I students, a proxy for low-income, are greater than in districts. Charter schools in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh educate 80.7 percent of all charter school students in the state, whereas only 11.0 percent of all district students in the state are educated by the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts. This statistic is consistent with charter schools’ educating a greater percentage of students who receive free or reduced-price lunch and Title I services. Special education enrollment data for charter schools could not be found.³ Special education percentages were not collected in the prior FY03 and FY07 analyses.

Figure 11

| PA Select Enrollment Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Student Group >>> | Percentage of Total Enrollment | | | | | | | | |
| | Free & Reduced Lunch | | | Title I | | | Special Education | | |
| | Year >>> | FY03 | FY07 | FY11 | FY03 | FY07 | FY11 | FY03 | FY07 |
| Statewide District | 0.0% | 34.5% | 38.1% | 0.0% | 69.8% | 73.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 15.2% |
| Statewide Charter | 0.0% | 56.1% | 54.5% | 0.0% | 77.5% | 80.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | * |

* Charter school special education enrollment could not be found.

Funding Practices Summary

Figure 12

| PA Funding Practices Summary | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----|
| PURPOSE | GRADE | | | FUNDING | | | | REF |
| | FY2003 | FY2007 | FY2011 | Federal Source | State Source | Local Source | Facilities Source | |
| This table summarizes answers to key funding mechanism questions in context with a grade based on actual funding results. | D | D | F | | | | | |
| | Grade based on % of Weighted Funding Disparity | | | | | | | |
| ACCESS TO FUNDING SOURCES | | | | | | | | |
| Do charter schools have access to this funding source according to state statutes? | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | | | | |
| In practice, do charter schools have at least as much access to this funding source as districts have? | No | No | Yes | No | 1 | | | |
| Do charter school students receive at least 95% as much per pupil in revenue for this source as district students? | No | No | UK | No | 2 | | | |
| DATA AVAILABILITY | | | | | | | | |
| Does the state provide reasonable access to detailed public data on federal, state, local, and other revenues for district schools? | | | | | | Yes | | |
| Does the state provide reasonable access to detailed public data on federal, state, local, and other revenues for charter schools? | | | | | | Yes | | |
| FUNDING FORMULA | | | | | | | | |
| Are charter schools treated as LEAs for funding purposes? | | | | | | Yes | | |
| Does the state provide funding for charter schools and districts based primarily on student enrollment? | | | | | | Yes | | |

1 The PA Department of Education restricts charter school access to specific classifications of federal funding, via the Form 363.

2 In Pennsylvania, it is not reasonably feasible to assess State and Local sources of revenues separately. When State and Local revenues are aggregated (into state-controlled) charter schools do not receive as much of these revenues as districts do. However, specifically for Local revenues, this answer is unknown ("UK").

Endnotes

- 1 The source for revenue data was the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE). Four revenue spreadsheets by source were downloaded from a PDE web site: Finances AFR Other Rev 0304-1112.xlsx; Finances ARF FederalRev 0304-1112.xlsx; Finances AFR StateRev 0304-1112.xlsx; and Finances AFR LocalRev 0304-1112.xlsx.
- 2 Pennsylvania School Funding Campaign. *Funding Basic Education in Pennsylvania, A Status Report*. Winter 2011. <http://www.eplc.org/pdfs/StatusReportWinter2011FINALVERSIONIV2.pdf>.
The Pennsylvania School Funding Campaign is an unprecedented coalition of more than 30 statewide and regional education and advocacy organizations representing hundreds of thousands of parents, students, educators, school board members, administrators, and other concerned citizens advocating for adequate and equitable funding of Pennsylvania's public schools.
- 3 Pennsylvania Department of Education. *Special Education Data Report*. School Year 2010-2011. http://penndata.hbg.psu.edu/BSEReports/SD_Reports/2010_2011/PDF_Documents/Speced_Data_Report_State_2010-2011_Final.pdf.