

ANALYSIS OF FINAL 2015-2016 and 2016-17 STATE BUDGETS

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By: Eric Elliott, Director of Research for School Funding and Kelli Thompson, Assistant Director of Government Relations With technical assistance from Jon Schmehl, Ryan Markel, and Mandy Fleischer-Nace

The Wolf Administration presented its proposed budget for 2015-16 in March 2015. This presentation included some recommendations for the 2016-17 budget as well. Negotiations with the Legislature over a final budget for 2015-16 lasted well into 2016, and overlapped the Administration's presentation of its proposed budget for 2016-17 in February 2016. A final budget for 2015-16 was not signed until March 28, 2016, but the final budget for 2016-17 was signed July 12, 2016. In effect, the 2015-16 and 2016-17 budgets were finalized at about the same time. In addition, **two of the most significant line items in the budget for the Department of Education (PDE)**, Basic Education Funding and Special Education Funding, are now determined by formulas that distribute resources to school districts by shares of all money allocated over base years prior to 2015-16 rather than shares of increments to the prior year. For practical purposes, these line items in the 2016-17 budget were determined independently of their 2015-16 values. Therefore, the two budgets are analyzed in tandem herein, with the 2016-17 final budget as the primary reference point. Changes in all line items will be expressed as changes from both 2014-15 and from 2015-16 when feasible.

HIGHLIGHTS

General Fund—State Revenues and Fund Balance

• Total revenue in the final budget for 2016-17 is projected to be \$1.3 billion (4.3%) more than the amount available in 2015-16, and \$2.3 billion (7.9%) more than the actual amount received in 2014-15. In both 2015-16 and 2016-17, the state relied heavily on one-time sources of additional funding such as transfers from other funds.

General Fund—State Expenditures

- Total state appropriations for 2016-17 are \$31.534 billion, an *increase* of \$1.227 billion (4.1%) from the amount available for 2015-16, and \$2.381 billion (8.2%) from the actual amount for 2014-15.
 - State appropriations for the Department of Human Services are increased \$0.467 billion (4.1%) from 2015-16 available, and \$0.620 billion (5.5%) over the actual amount for 2014-15.
 - State appropriations for the Department of Corrections are increased \$0.152 billion (6.8%) over 2015-16 available, and \$0.153 billion (7.2%) over the actual amount for 2014-15.

Department of Education (PDE)

- State appropriations for the Department of Education total \$12.344 billion, an *increase* of \$0.687 billion (5.9%) from the amount available in 2015-16, and \$1.205 billion (10.8%) more than the actual amount for 2014-15. The PDE line item accounts for 39.2% of total state appropriations in the 2016-17 budget, down from 46.9% in 1989-90.
- State Grants and Subsidies to Public Schools (PreK-12) are \$11.115 billion, an increase of \$0.669 billion (6.4%) from the amount available in 2015-16, and \$1.132 billion (11.3%) over the actual amount for 2014-15.
- Key Subsidies to Public Schools are up from 2015-16 available and 2014-15 actual amounts, due primarily to the increases in Reimbursements for PSERS and Social Security Contributions, Basic Education, Pre-K Counts, and Special Education (see accompanying chart: "Selected Final State Appropriations for 2016-17", and Analysis of Key Subsidies and Grants, below, for details):
 - Basic Education Funding: This crucial state subsidy for instructional spending increased by \$200.0 million (3.5%) over the amount available in 2015-16 to \$5.895 billion, and \$365.0 million (6.6%) over the actual amount for 2014-15. This is the second largest increase for a line item in the PDE budget.

PSEA estimates that the overall increase in Basic Education Funding will *increase* this subsidy's reimbursement of estimated Actual Instructional Expenses to 32.9%--still below the most recent high of 35.9% in 2010-11 (see accompanying table: "Instructional Subsidy Data 1971-72 through 2016-17," and accompanying chart: "Actual Instructional Expenses and Basic Education Funding 1971-72 through 2016-17").

State Reimbursements for Employer Contributions to PSERS: The Administration proposed moving this appropriation from the Department of Education into a new, restricted account within the General Fund in 2015-16, but such a transfer was not approved. In the final budget for 2016-17, this line item increased by \$345.0 million (20.1%) over the amount available for 2015-16 to a total of \$2.064 billion, and by \$906.2 million (78.3%) over the actual amount in 2014-15 (when the line item overtook

Special Education Funding as the second largest in the PDE budget). This is the largest dollar increase, and the second largest percentage increase, for a line item in the PDE budget.

- Special Education Funding increased by \$20.0 million (1.9%) over the amount available for 2015-16 to \$1.097 billion, and by \$50.0 million (4.8%) over the actual amount for 2014-15 (see Analysis of Key Subsidies and Grants: Special Education below).
- Ready to Learn Block Grants are set at \$250.0 million, the same level as was available in 2015-16 but \$50.0 million (25.0%) higher than in 2014-15.
- Career and Technical Education Funding for general operations remain frozen at \$62.0 million, the amount available in 2009-10. Funding for Equipment Grants increased by \$3.0 million over the amount available in 2015-16.

Other Significant Line Items

(Sources: General Fund Tracking Runs for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 state budgets, available at http://www.budget.state.pa.us, and administrative presentations, unless noted otherwise. See also accompanying table: "Selected Final State Appropriations for 2016-17").

- Pupil Transportation: \$549.1 million. This line item is *frozen* at the amount available in 2015-16, but \$2.4 million (0.4%) above the actual level in 2014-15. An additional \$80.0 million is appropriated for Nonpublic and Charter School Transportation, the same as in 2015-16, but up \$1.4 million (1.8%) over 2014-15.
- Reimbursements for Payments to Social Security/Medicare: \$492.0 million. This appropriation is \$55.1 million (12.6%) more than the amount available in 2015-16, but \$23.7 million (4.6%) less than the amount distributed in 2014-15. The increase over 2015-16 is one of the largest in percentage terms among PDE line items.
- Early Intervention: \$252.2 million in state funding, which is \$10.4 million (4.3%) higher than the appropriation for 2015-16, and \$14.6 million (6.2%) more than the amount distributed in 2014-15.
- Community Colleges: \$232.1 million in state funding, an *increase* of \$5.7 million (2.5%) over the amount available in 2015-16, and \$16.4 million (7.6%) more than 2014-15.
- Education Tax Credits (ETC): \$175.0 million, an increase of \$25.0 million (16.7%) over the maximum amount allowed in 2015-16 (which was the same as it had been since 2012-13). This reflects the combined amount of tax credits covered by the Educational Improvement Tax Credit (EITC) and the Educational Opportunity Scholarship Tax Credit, which were consolidated into the Education Tax Credits program by Act 194 of 2014 (see Initiatives Related to School Funding: Tax Breaks to Promote Privatization below).
- Pre-K Counts: \$147.3 million, an *increase* of \$25.0 million (20.4%) over the amount available in 2015-16—the largest percentage increase and fourth largest dollar increase among PDE line items. This appropriation is \$50.0 million (51.4%) higher than the one for 2014-15.
- Special Education—Approved Private Schools: \$105.6 million, *increased* by \$3.7 million (3.6%) over 2015-16, and by \$10.2 million (10.7%) over the amount for 2014-15.
- PA Assessment: \$58.3 million, remaining frozen at the 2014-15 level. This line item is used primarily to implement the Keystone Exams and support other tests mandated by the state and federal governments.
- Head Start Supplemental Assistance: \$49.2 million—increased by \$5.0 million (11.3%) over the level of 2015-16. This is the fourth largest percentage for 2016-17. This line item is \$10.0 million (25.5%) higher than in 2014-15.
- Tuition for Orphans and Children Place in Private Homes: \$48.0 million. This line item is reduced \$0.5 million (1.0%) from the levels for both 2015-16 and 2014-15.

- PA Charter Schools for the Deaf and Blind: \$47.6 million—increased by \$2.7 million (6.0%) from the amount available in 2015-16, and \$4.8 million (11.1%) more than in 2014-15.
- School Food Services: \$30.0 million, which is *reduced* by \$2.0 million (6.2%) from the amount available in 2015-16, and \$2.5 million (7.7%) from the level received in 2014-15.
- Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology: \$13.2 million in state funding, *increased* by \$0.3 million (2.5%) over the amount available in 2015-16, and \$0.9 million (7.6%) more than the appropriation for 2014-15.
- Teacher Professional Development: \$6.5 million, frozen for the fourth straight year.
- State funding is frozen for the Mobile Science Education Program (\$1.9 million); reduced for Education of Migrant Laborers' Children (\$0.9 million), and Payments in Lieu of Taxes (\$0.2 million); and eliminated for the Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Payments (see Initiatives Related to School Funding: Construction below).

ANALYSIS OF KEY SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

Commentary on Final Funding Changes

In the fall of 2013, PSEA's Board of Directors provided the following general priorities for school funding proposals:

- Immediate restoration of funding to 2010-11 levels
- Full implementation of PSERS obligations under Act 120
- Instructional subsidies targeted toward data-driven amounts needed to assure equal opportunities, distributed using a new formula:
 - Toward lower wealth, higher poverty districts
 - With some extra assistance targeted to "at-risk" districts
 - Independently of current tax efforts
 - So that every district gets some increase
- Significant increases by 2018-19 in Special Education Funding (\$250 million), Career and Technical Education (\$17 million), and Higher Education (\$480 million)

The detailed impacts of changes in key state subsidies are highlighted in the subsections below. In summary, the final state budgets for 2015-16 and 2016-17 included important steps toward meeting most of these priorities:

- Despite increases since the Corbett Cuts in 2011-12, major subsidies have been restored to 2010-11 levels in 134 districts. Urban districts with higher percentages of students that are minority are more likely to have funding restored to 2010-11 levels.
- Since ACT 120 was implemented, the state has met its obligations. State contributions to PSERS in 2016-17 are \$1.7 billion higher than in 2010-11. The increases in 2016-17 over 2015-16 and 2014-15 (described above) account for over half of the increases in Grants and Subsidies to Public Schools over those periods.
- The new formulas for distributing Basic Education Funding (implemented for the first time in 2016-17) and Special Education Funding (implemented for the second time in 2016-17) use current data to drive increases per ADM to districts with lower relative wealth and higher percentages of students in poverty. However, both formulas rely on current tax efforts to distribute funding. The increases embedded in the 2016-17 budget are large relative to those in recent years, but still leave most districts well below funding levels deemed "adequate" by the Campaign for Fair Education Funding. The "hold harmless" feature of the current implementation of the Basic Education Funding formula increases the likelihood that every district will get an increase, but exacerbates racial inequities embedded in the old distribution. Some possible remedies for the latter threaten some districts with decreases in funding. PSEA continues to

support the current implementation of the Basic Education Funding formula as the best way to achieve the Board's priorities, and supports the use of additional assistance to help districts with immediate needs and to ameliorate racial disparities.

Basic Education Funding (BEF)

For 2015-16, the Administration initially proposed to roll the Basic Education Funding Enhancements and the Ready to Learn Block Grants into the Basic Education Funding appropriation, and increase the amount distributed by \$410.7 million over the combined amounts available for Basic Education Funding, Basic Education Funding Enhancements, and Ready to Learn Block Grants in 2014-15. The initial proposal for distributing the new total involved restoring the Block Grants and Education Assistance Program to their 2010-11 levels, partially restoring the Reimbursements for Payments to Charter Schools, and restoring and providing a modest increase to Basic Education Funding. At the time the proposal was made, Governor Wolf noted that any recommendations expected that spring (2015) for a new funding formula from the Legislature's Basic Education Funding Commission would be applied in 2016-17, once restoration was accomplished.

As noted above, the 2015-16 budget was not complete when the Commission issued its report in June 2015. The Commission's recommendations for Basic Education Funding, similar to those applied to Special Education Funding for 2014-15, quickly garnered bipartisan support. The Legislature passed a budget that implemented those recommendations (the so-called "Commission Formula") in June 2015 vetoed by the Governor for other reasons. A second attempt to reach agreement included a Basic Education Funding distribution that combined restoration with a small amount allocated using the Commission Formula, but fell apart in December 2015 around the pension issue. The final 2015-16 budget passed in March 2016 distributed the entirety of Basic Education Funding by the Commission Formula. Restoration was not an element. The final budget for 2016-17, approved in July 2016, also distributed Basic Education Funding (BEF) using the Commission Formula.

The Commission Formula: Distributional Shares

The Commission Formula uses current data to assign distributional shares to each district equal to their shares of weighted pupil counts. The calculations are done by the PDE based on current data and the parameters prescribed in the statute implementing the formula. The Commission's pupil weights consist of two parts: student-based weights reflecting estimated additional costs for different types of student characteristics, and district-based weights adjusting for "willingness and ability to pay" characteristics of specific districts (size and sparsity, relative income, and current tax effort). In effect, the new weighting system assigns "points" to each pupil to reflect these factors. The points become the unit of distribution, not the pupils themselves. PSEA uses unweighted pupil counts (ADM, Averaged Daily Membership adjusted for part-time kindergarten students), Student Weighted Average Daily Membership (SWADM), and Student and District Weighted Average Daily Membership (SDWADM) throughout the analysis that follows, to highlight the impacts of the different weighting schemes. PSEA also focuses upon district shares of each type of pupil count. The distributional shares under the formula equal each district's share of SDWADM, which are shares of the student cost and district willingness and ability to pay points assigned through the weighting system. The calculation of SWADM is a step toward the calculation of SDWADM. The calculations are made as follows (using the 2016-17 calculations to help illustrate the methodology and data sources):

Student Weights: SWADM (Student Weighted Average Daily Membership) begins with:

3-Year Average ADM ADM averaged over the previous three years (for 2016-17 BEF: 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15). The three-year average is used to smooth the impacts on BEF of year-to-year changes in the number of students attending districts schools. NOTE: 2014-15 is the most recent available ADM data. These counts for 2016-17

allocations released in June 2016 did not change from those used for the 2015-16 distribution.

- Students Living in Moderate Poverty That portion of the most recent available ADM data (for 2016-17 BEF: 2014-15) estimated using the most recent available American Community Survey (Census) data (for 2016-17 BEF: 2014) to reside in households reporting income between the federal poverty line and 180% of that level are weighted 30% more than the portion that do not, reflecting the additional cost of providing services to such students to provide an equal chance to attain state education standards as estimated by the Commission. These counts for the 2016-17 allocations released in June 2016 did not change from those used for the 2015-16 distribution.
- Students Living in Acute Poverty That portion of the most recent available ADM data (for 2016-17 BEF: 2014-15) estimated using the most recent available American Community Survey (Census) data (for 2016-17 BEF: 2014) to reside in households reporting income below the federal poverty line are weighted 60% more than that portion that do not, reflecting the additional cost of providing services to such students to provide an equal chance to attain state education standards as estimated by the Commission. These counts for 2016-17 allocations released in June 2016 did not change from those used for the 2015-16 distribution.
- Students in Acute Poverty in Districts with High Concentration of Poverty If the
 percentage of students estimated to be from households in acute poverty (see above) is
 greater than 30%, that portion of the pupil count receiving an acute poverty weight (see
 above) are weighted an additional 30%, reflecting the impact of concentrated poverty
 on the additional cost of providing services to such students to provide an equal chance
 to attain state education standards as estimated by the Commission. These counts for
 2016-17 allocations released in June 2016 did not change from those used for the 201516 distribution.
- Students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Each student identified by the district
 as receiving services in the preceding year (2015-16 in the calculations for 2016-17) to
 help overcome limited proficiency in English is weighted 60% more than those that are
 not identified, reflecting the additional cost of providing services to such students to
 provide an equal chance to attain state education standards as estimated by the
 Commission. These counts for 2016-17 allocations released in June 2016 increased from
 2015-16 in 205 districts, remained the same in 122 districts, and decreased in 173
 districts.
- Students Attending Charter Schools Each student identified by the district as attending
 a charter school for all or part of the preceding year (2014-15 figures were used in the
 calculations for 2016-17) is weighted 20% more than those that are not identified,
 reflecting that part of district tuition payments to charter schools the state is willing to
 reimburse. These counts for 2016-17 allocations released in June 2016 did not change
 from those used for the 2015-16 distribution.

The SWADM are calculated for each district by adding each of the weighted pupil counts described above to the 3-Year Average ADM. Thus, each weight is added separately and cumulatively—application of one of the weights does not preclude application of any of the others. A pupil that qualified for *each* of the weights would be counted as 1.0 SWADM for being one of the 3-Year Average ADM, plus 2.0 SWADM for each of the weights, and thus as a total of 3.0 SWADM. The total SWADM counts for the 2016-17 BEF differed slightly from the SWADM counts for the 2015-16 BEF, due only to the differences in LEP counts. On average across districts, the 2016-17 SWADM counts were 18.5% higher than the 2014-15 ADM. **Total SWADM counts for 2016-17 were 22.6% higher than 2014-15 ADM. Across districts, these differences ranged from 0.5% to 71.1%, and averaged 18.5%**. District shares of the total SWADM count (a step toward determining shares distributional shares of BEF over 2014-15)

did not differ noticeably from district shares of the total unweighted ADM count for 2014-15 on average, but 113 districts had SWADM shares higher than ADM shares, and 387 districts lower SWADM shares. District shares of the total SWADM count (that is, of the points assigned to pupils to reflect their relative costs) did not differ noticeably from districts' shares of the total 2014-15 BEF on average, but 285 districts had lower SWADM shares than 2014-15 BEF shares, while 215 districts had higher SWADM shares. These differences ranged from having SWADM 3.19 percentage points lower than 2014-15 BEF shares in Philadelphia, to 0.66 percentage points higher in Central Bucks. The percentage point differences between SWADM shares and 2014-15 BEF shares tended strongly to be higher in smaller districts; and tended somewhat to be higher in districts with lower percentages of students in poverty or in charter schools, relatively higher incomes and property values, and higher household school taxes as a percentage of median household income.

District Weights: SDWADM (Student and District Weighted Average Daily Membership) adjusts the SWADM by:

- Adding Weighted Pupils to Account for Sparsity and Small Size (Sparsity/Size Adjustment) For each year, a Sparsity/Size Index is calculated for each district. The Sparsity/Size Index is the weighted sum of a district's Sparsity Ratio (weighted 40%) and its Size Ratio (weighted 60%). The Sparsity Ratio is higher the lower a districts ADM per square mile relative to the state average (for 2016-17: the 3-Year Average ADM and the 2010 Square Mile figure), and the Size Ratio is higher the smaller a district relative to the state average (for 2016-17: the 3-Year Average ADM). Thus, the Sparsity/Size Ratio is higher for smaller, sparsely populated districts. For the 150 districts with a Sparsity/Size Ratio equal to or higher than that at the 70th percentile, their SWADM is increased by a weight that increases the higher the district's Sparsity/Size Ratio. For the 2016-17 BEF calculations, these Sparsity/Size weights averaged 8.6%, and ranged from 0.3% to 21.2%. Among the 150 districts receiving the adjustment, the Sparsity/Size weights tended strongly to be higher (i.e., provide additional weighted pupil counts) the smaller and more sparsely populated the district; and tended somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students that were homeless, the lower the district's Equalized Mills, and the higher the district's expenditures per ADM. This weight for 2016-17 did not differ from that used in the 2015-16 distribution.
- Rescaling the Weighted Pupil Count to Reflect Relative Household Incomes For each year, a Median Household Income Index (MHHII) is calculated for each district. The index is the inverse of the ratio of the district's median household income from the most recent American Community Survey (for 2016-17: 2014) to the statewide average. The MHHII is higher the lower a district's median household income relative to the state average, and will be greater than one for districts with median incomes below the state average (and vice versa). The SWADM plus the Sparsity/Size Adjustment is multiplied by the MHHII, effectively increasing the count of each pupil and each of their weights for districts with median incomes below the state average, and reducing them for districts with median incomes above the state average. For the 2016-17 BEF calculations, the MHHIIs averaged 1.04 (the figure used by PDE as the state average for the 2016-17 calculations, \$53,115, is less than the average calculated using the data provided by PDE, \$54,962), and ranged between 0.44 in Unionville-Chadds Ford (reducing weighted pupil counts in Unionville-Chadds Ford by 56%) to 2.68 in Duquesne (increasing weighted pupil counts in Duquesne by 168%). The MHHIIs tended strongly to be higher (i.e., to scale up pupil counts) the lower the district's median household income, the higher its percentage of students in poverty, and the higher its Sparsity/Size Ratio; and tended somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of district students that are homeless, the more of its students in charter schools, the lower its tax effort measured in various

- ways, and the lower its classroom expenditures per ADM. This weight for 2016-17 did not differ from that used in the 2015-16 distribution.
- Rescaling the Weighted Pupil Count to Reflect Tax Capacity and Effort Relative to Spending For each year, a Local Effort Capacity Index (LECI) is calculated for each district. The LECI is the unweighted sum of the Local Effort Index and the Local Capacity Index. The Local Effort Index is calculated by determining total local effort (taxes from all sources, local share of gaming revenue for property tax relief, payments from other LEAs, and miscellaneous payments to the district) as a percentage of total income in the district if every household earned the median household income using data from the most recent available year (for 2016-17: 2014-15 revenues, and median household income and number of households from the 2014 American Community Survey). This figure is then taken as a percentage of the state median for such calculations. To get the Local Effort Index, the ratio described in the preceding sentence is adjusted downward if current expenditures per SWADM plus the Sparsity/Size Adjustment (for 2016-17: 2014-15 current expenditures) is greater than the state median (the downward adjustment equals the percentage amount by which the district's tax-to-income ratio exceeds the statewide median). The Local Capacity Index is calculated by determining a local effort rate as a percentage of the total of a district's market value and personal income (for 2016-17: 2014 market value and 2013 personal income). A district's local capacity is defined as the amount of effort it could generate from its market value plus personal income at the state median local effort rate. The Local Capacity Index is the ratio of a district's local capacity per SWADM plus Sparsity/Size Adjustment to the state median of such ratios, for those districts with ratios below the median (and is zero for those districts with ratios at or above the median). The SWADM plus the Sparsity/Size Adjustment, multiplied by the MHHI, is then multiplied by the LECI. This effectively increases the count of each pupil and each of their weights for districts with relatively high local effort (reduced if a district is spends more than the statewide median) and relatively low capacity for raising revenue locally. and reducing them for districts with relatively low local effort. For the 2016-17 calculations, the LECIs averaged 0.94, and ranged from 0.40 in Shamokin (reducing the weighted pupil count from previous steps by 60%) to 2.03 in Pocono Mountain (raising the pupil count from previous steps by 103%). The LECIs tended somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of a district's students that are homeless. This weight for 2016-17 differed slightly from that used in the 2015-16 distribution, due to minor differences in local effort figures.

The total SDWADM counts for the 2016-17 BEF (as posted in June 2016) differed slightly from the SDWADM counts for the 2015-16 BEF, due only to the differences in LEP counts and local effort figures. Total 2016-17 SDWADM counts were 139.4% higher than the 2016-17 SWADM counts, and 171.0% higher than the 2014-15 ADM counts. On average across districts, the 2016-17 SDWADM counts were 19.5% higher than the SWADM figures (ranging from -90.8% to 342.4%), and 46.5% higher than the 2014-15 ADM (ranging from -88.5% to 612.7%). District shares of the total SDWADM count (which equal the distributional shares of BEF over 2014-15) did not differ noticeably from district shares of the total unweighted ADM count for 2014-15 on average, but 125 districts had SDWADM shares higher than ADM shares, and 375 districts lower SDWADM shares. District shares of the total SDWADM count (that is, the points assigned to pupils to reflect their relative costs and the relative willingness and ability to pay of their school districts) did not differ noticeably from districts' shares of the total 2014-15 BEF on average, but 351 districts had lower SDWADM shares than 2014-15 BEF shares, while 149 districts had higher SDWADM shares. These differences ranged from having SDWADM 1.25 percentage points lower than 2014-15 BEF shares in Pittsburgh, to 5.80 percentage points higher in Philadelphia (a large swing from the negative 3.19 percentage point difference between its SWADM share and its 2014-15 BEF share). The percentage point differences between SDWADM shares and 2014-15 BEF shares tended strongly to be higher in larger districts (a

reversal from the SWADM comparison), and those with lower Sparsity/Size ratios; and tended somewhat to be higher in districts with higher percentages of students with Limited English Proficiency, higher percentages in charter schools, and higher percentages of non-white (especially Latino) students.

The pupil weighting system used in the Commission's Formula for Basic Education Funding is dominated by the district weights. On average, nearly 80% of the change in pupil shares from 2014-15 ADM to 2016-17 SDWADM can be attributed to the district weights described above (the addition of the Sparsity/Size Index and the multiplication by the Median Household Income and Local Effort and Capacity Indices). The increases in district shares of pupil counts from raw head counts (2014-15 ADM) to the Commission's new weighted pupil counts (2016-17 SDWADM) are concentrated in a relatively small number of lowincome districts, while the decreases in district shares are spread over a wider number of districts across the income range (with larger decreases in districts with higher median **incomes, generally)**. Of the 130 districts with district shares of new weighted pupil counts higher than raw head counts, only 33 districts have increases in district shares greater than 0.06 percentage points and just 5 districts had increases larger than 1.00 percentage point. Of the 370 districts with lower district shares of pupil counts under the Commission Formula, 142 had decreases in district shares larger than 0.06 percentage points, and just 1 district had a decrease larger than 0.50 percentage points. Overall, the changes in district shares of pupil counts with the move to the Commission Formula tended to be higher (more favorable) in larger districts with higher rates of poverty and limited English proficiency, and higher percentages of minority students (see accompanying chart: Percentage Point Changes in **District Shares of Total Pupil Counts**).

Note that the Commission Formula for Basic Education Funding replaces the **Market Value/Personal Income Aid Ratio (Aid Ratio)**, used extensively in the past BEF distribution formulas and still used in the Special Education Formula (see below), with the **Median Household Income Index (MHHII)** as a measure of a district's relative ability to raise funds from local sources. The new formula also replaces **Equalized Mills (EQM)**, used extensively in the past BEF distribution formulas and still used in the Special Education Formula (see below), with the **Local Effort and Capacity Index (LECI)** as a measure of a district's relative tax effort (a measure of willingness to pay). Supplements to prior year funding based on counts of impoverished students, students with limited English proficiency, and other factors used frequently to distribute Basic Education Funding in prior years are also rendered unnecessary by the new formula. The significance of these changes is limited by the diffuse negative impacts but concentrated positive impacts on district shares outlined above, especially if relatively small amounts of money are distributed through the new formula. As the amounts distributed through the formula increase, these changes become more significant.

Recall that the new weighted pupil counts (SDWADM) are intended to reflect both the needs for additional resources of students with specific characteristics, and the willingness and ability of local taxpayers to provide those additional resources from local sources. The changes in distributional shares create a new ranking of districts in terms of their claims on state Basic Education Funding. The validity of the new ranking derives from the correspondence of the measures and methodology used to construct it with perceived realities, the correspondence of the new distribution to expectations of what that distribution "should" look like, and (frankly) the ability of the new ranking to secure on-going political support. PSEA is on record calling for the following in reforms of state Basic Education Funding:

- Maintaining the use of a distribution formula over time, to promote stability in the system
- Using current data to determine annual distributions of state funding

- Linking distribution of the BEF to the actual costs of providing equal opportunities for success ("adequacy")
- Recognizing the extra costs of providing such opportunities to students from impoverished households, and those with limited proficiency in the use of English, in a manner consistent with academic research and usage in other states
- Recognizing the extra costs of providing such opportunities to students in small, sparsely
 populated school districts in a manner consistent with academic research and usage in
 other states
- Moving toward income-based measures of relative willingness and ability to provide resources from local sources
- Use of tax effort measures to address issues arising from the distribution of state aid,
 rather than to determine appropriate state shares

The Commission's pupil weighting scheme does not address the adequacy of funding levels, only the distribution of state aid. This is a crucial piece for resolving problems in school funding. The Commission's scheme reasonably addresses the extra costs associated with poverty, limited English proficiency, and sparsity. The move towards income-based measures of relative willingness and ability to generate local funding is consistent with PSEA's past positions, although the use of local effort to calculate state shares is not. As noted, the new scheme results in higher pupil count shares in a relatively small number of low income, high poverty districts; little change among middle income districts; and lower pupil count shares the higher a district's income. This is consistent with the extra weight placed on students from economically disadvantaged households and communities, although the changes are less evenly distributed than anticipated. The Commission's weighting scheme enjoyed bipartisan support in the Legislature, which suggests that the state may continue to use it over a significant period, contributing to stability in the system. Despite some flaws and incongruities, PSEA considers the new weighting scheme an improvement over the use of unweighted pupil counts for the distribution of state aid.

Current Implementation: The 2016-17 Distribution

Under current implementation in state statute, the distributional shares determined using the Commission Formula are to be recalculated in each fiscal year using new data and applied to the entire amount by which the appropriation for that year exceeds the appropriation in the base year of 2014-15. Note that this distribution system effectively assigns a dollar value to each "point" reflecting relative student costs and district willingness and ability to pay (see above). These dollar values (reflected by dividing a district's allocation above 2014-15 per SDWADM) do not vary across districts. Under this implementation scheme, the increase in any given year "supplants" those of each prior year back to 2014-15. This differs from earlier implementation schemes in which the increase in any given year augmented that from the preceding year. Districts' annual allocations may increase or decrease due to changes in relative pupil counts and weights. However, by setting a base year of 2014-15 for all annual increases districts are precluded from receiving less in any year of implementation than they received in 2014-15, regardless of changes in pupil counts and weights (i.e., they are "held harmless" against decreases from their allocations in 2014-15). Since the 2016-17 budget was adopted within a few months of the 2015-16 budget, little new data was available and the distributional shares changed slightly. For these reasons, the analysis of Basic Education Funding (BEF) that follows focuses upon the distribution in 2016-17, but covers changes from both 2014-15 and 2015-16. Distributions are analyzed on a per pupil basis (ADM, SWADM, and SDWADM) and as a percentage of the sum of local, state, and federal revenue received by a district in 2014-15. Variation in total BEF figures across districts reflect differences in size (i.e., the number of pupils), the relative costs of those pupils, and the relative willingness and ability of the districts to raise funding locally. Analysis on a per ADM basis eliminates the effects of differences in size, but not for differences in student costs or district willingness and ability to pay. Analysis on a per SWADM basis eliminates the

effects of differences in size and student cost factors, but not district willingness and ability to pay. Analysis on a per SDWADM basis eliminates the effects of all three but can convey little insight because of the lack of variation across districts. Analysis of dollar amounts relative to revenue streams gives some insight into relative financial impact, largely eliminates the effects of differences in size and student costs, but not in district willingness and ability to pay.

(see accompanying table: 2016-17 Basic Education, Ready-to-Learn, and Special Education Allocations).

2014-15 Base ("Hold Harmless") \$5.542 billion (94.0% of total)

2016-17 Increase Over 2014-15 Base (by Commission Formula) \$0.352 billion (6.0% of total)

2016-17 Proposed Basic Education Funding \$5.895 billion

Increase over 2015-16 BEF \$0.200 billion (3.5% increase)

• 2014-15 Base ("Hold Harmless") (\$5.542 billion to all 500 districts, 94.0% of the total) The base includes \$5.524 billion distributed on the Basic Education Funding line item, \$3.95 million in Basic Education Funding Enhancements (for Allentown and Duquesne City), and \$15.0 million in Act 35 Supplements (for Chester-Upland and Wilkinsburg) added to the 2014-15 base in 2015-16. These funds are distributed to districts in the same manner as in 2014-15. Since under current implementation no district can get less in Basic Education Funding than it received in 2014-15, they are said to be "held harmless" with respect to that amount. The distribution of this part of the 2016-17 allocation is significant because it: (a) reflects the distribution under the "old" system to which the "new" distribution is compared, (b) represents 94% of the total allocated, and (c) indicates how the overall distribution Basic Education Funding in 2016-17 is affected by the "hold harmless" provision under current implementation.

o Per 2014-15 ADM:

- Amounts average \$3,821, and range from \$444 in Lower Merion to \$13,717 in Duguesne
- Half of all districts receive between \$2.144 and \$5.373
- Amounts tend strongly to be higher the higher the percentage of students in acute poverty, the lower the median household income, the lower the relative property values, and the lower the tax effort; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students in subacute poverty, and that are homeless.

o Per 2016-17 SWADM:

- Amounts average \$3,043, and range from \$442 in Lower Merion to \$8,515 in Duguesne
- Half of all districts receive between \$1,883 and \$4,106
- Amounts tend strongly to be higher the lower the median household income, the lower the relative property values, and the lower the tax effort; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students in poverty and that are homeless.

Per 2016-17 SDWADM:

- Amounts average \$2,821, and range from \$462 in Conestoga Valley to \$12,152 in South Side Area
- Half of all districts receive between \$1,727 and \$3,442
- Amounts tend somewhat to be higher the lower the tax effort, the lower the percentage of students that are ELL, and the lower the percentage of students that are non-white

Percentage of 2014-15 Local, State, and Federal Revenue:

- Average 25.2%, and range from 1.5% in Lower Merion to 63.3% in Duquesne City
- Half of all districts receive between 13.6% and 36.8%

- The 2014-15 base as a percentage of Local, State, and Federal revenue tends strongly to be higher in districts with higher percentages of students in acute poverty, lower median household incomes, and lower taxes on median household income; and tend somewhat to be higher in districts with higher percentages of students in subacute poverty and homelessness.
- 2016-17 Student-Weighted Distribution Over 2014-15 Base (\$0.352 million over 2014-15 Basic Education Funding to all 500 districts; 6.0% of the total BEF; \$200 million increase over 2015-16 allocation) This part of a district's Basic Education Funding is determined by multiplying the district's share of weighted pupil counts under the Commission Formula (SDWADM) by the total increase over the 2014-15 base year. Under this implementation scheme, the district shares of weighted pupil counts described above are district shares of additional BEF funding over the 2014-15 base. For the 2015-16 BEF, \$152.0 million was distributed to districts on top of their 2014-15 Base using the Commission Formula. Since the distribution of the 2016-17 BEF was determined within a few months of the 2015-16 distribution, little new data was available and the district shares of the additional funding over the base were nearly identical. In each succeeding year under this implementation scheme, updated district shares are used to allocate new money available over the previous year, and to reallocate increases over the 2014-15 base from preceding years.

Per 2014-15 ADM:

- Amounts over the 2014-15 base average \$176, and range from \$41 in New Hope-Solebury to \$859 in Duquesne City; amounts over 2015-16 average \$100 and range from \$23 in New Hope-Solebury and Lower Merion to \$487 in Duquesne City.
- Half of all districts receive increases over the 2014-15 base between \$114 and \$208; half of all districts receive increases over 2015-16 between \$65 and \$118.
- Amounts over the 2014-15 base tend strongly to be higher the higher the percentage of students in acute poverty, the Aid Ratio, the MHHII, and the LECI; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students in subacute poverty, that are limited in English proficiency, homeless, or in charters, and that are minority. Amounts over 2015-16 varied in the same manner.

Per 2016-17 SWADM:

- Amounts over the 2014-15 base average \$140, and range from \$36 in New Hope-Solebury to \$533 in Duquesne City; amounts over 2015-16 average \$80 and range from \$20 in New Hope-Solebury to \$302 in Duquesne City.
- Half of all districts receive increases over the 2014-15 base between \$101 and \$164; half of all districts receive increases over 2015-16 between \$57 and \$93.
- Amounts over the 2014-15 base tend strongly to be higher the higher the percentage of students in acute poverty, the Aid Ratio, the MHHII, and the LECI; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students in subacute poverty, that are limited in English proficiency, homeless, or in charters, and that are minority. Amounts over 2015-16 varied in the same manner.

Per 2016-17 SDWADM:

Amounts over the 2014-15 base are \$120 across all districts; amounts over 2015-16 varied slightly across districts, but were all right around \$68. The variation in these figures was too small to warrant further discussions or evaluation of correlations.

Percentage of 2014-15 Local, State, and Federal Revenue:

■ Increases in BEF over the 2014-15 base average 1.2% of district local, state, and federal revenue, and range from 0.1% in Lower Merion to 6.0% in Reading; increases in BEF over 2015-16 average 0.7% and range from 0.1% in Lower Merion to 3.4% in Reading.

- Half of all districts receive increases over the 2014-15 base that are the equivalent of 0.8% to 1.4% of district local, state, and federal revenue; half of all districts receive increases over 2015-16 that are 0.4% to 0.8% of district local, state, and federal revenue.
- Increases in BEF over both the 2014-15 base and the 2015-16 BEF tend strongly to be higher percentages of district local, state, and federal revenue the higher the percentage of students in acute poverty, the MHHI and the LECI, and the Aid Ratio, and the lower the median household income in the district; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students in subacute poverty, that are limited in English proficiency, in charters, and that are minority (that is, in the same manner as with SWADM above).

The "hold harmless" feature of the current distribution (which it shares with annual distributions since the early 1990s) creates an equity (fairness) issue. The resulting distribution of Basic Education Funding allocations does not reflect differences in district needs as measured by the weights in the Commission Formula, and does not reflect much of the relative changes that have occurred in districts since the early 1990s. Instead, the distribution reflects other types of differences across districts, from as far back as the early 1990s. The application of the Commission Formula did not have a significant impact on most school district finances in 2016-17, primarily because the amount of money distributed using the formula was relatively small (the equivalent of 6.0% of the total BEF, and 1.3% of district local, state, and federal revenue). Since the amount driven out through the formula was small, the distribution of the BEF in 2014-15 plays a very large role in determining the distribution of the BEF in 2016-17. Prior to this year, PSEA used correlations between BEF per (unweighted) ADM and various factors as the primary means for evaluating the distribution of state funding. Using this method, the distribution of the total amount of Basic Education Funding in 2014-15 looks generally satisfactory: the 2014-15 BEF per 2014-15 ADM tended strongly to be higher in districts with higher percentages of ADM in acute poverty, lower median household incomes, and lower tax efforts; tended somewhat to be higher in districts with higher percentages of ADM in subacute poverty; and was not correlated with the percentage of ADM that are identified as minority. Philadelphians Organized to Witness, Empower, and Rebuild (POWER)¹ has shown that across districts with the same relative level of poverty, Basic Education Funding per ADM under the "old" distribution tends to be lower in districts with higher percentages of minority students—except, perhaps, at the highest levels of poverty. Districts with high concentrations of minority students (30% or higher) also tend to have higher tax efforts (This conclusion is supported by PSEA's replicative analysis. See accompanying chart: The "Old" Distribution System). When the new 2016-17 SDWADM counts are used instead of the 2014-15 ADM figures to evaluate the 2014-15 BEF, thereby controlling for differences across districts in the weighting factors described above (including poverty and income levels), amounts received per weighted student tended somewhat to be lower in districts with higher percentages of students identified as minority (especially with respect to the percentage of Latino students). The total amount districts received for BEF in 2014-15 as a percentage of local, state, and federal revenue received in 2014-15 related to various measures in the same manner as the per ADM amounts. They tended strongly to be higher in districts with higher percentages of ADM in acute poverty, lower median household incomes, and lower tax efforts; tended somewhat to be higher in districts with higher percentages of ADM in subacute poverty; and was not correlated with the percentage of ADM identified as minority. Increases in 2016-17 over 2014-15 tend somewhat to be higher in districts with 2014-15 BEF as a high percentage of revenue, illustrating that there is some change in the distribution with the move from the 2014-15 shares to the Commission Formula for increases since then. Generally, since the 2014-15 distribution

¹ Mosenkis, David. *Racial Bias in Pennsylvania's Funding of Public Schools.* Philadelphians Organized to Witness, Empower, and Rebuild (POWER) website, 2014.

largely determines the 2016-17 distribution, the distribution of total 2016-17 BEF per pupil shows no noticeable differences from the 2014-15 distribution.

However, remedies for the equity issue created by the "hold harmless" feature in the current implementation need to be evaluated with respect to their impact on the adequacy issue (whether districts receive sufficient funds to provide programs and services needed to secure equal educational opportunities for their students). No consensus exists on adequate funding levels for each district. The Campaign for Fair Education Funding (CFEF) uses a measure based upon an average expenditure per SDWADM. Using this measure, the state needs to provide \$3.429 billion over the 2014-15 total Basic Education Funding appropriation to get each district to its adequacy target. Note from above that the 2016-17 appropriation is \$0.352 billion over the 2014-15 total—about a tenth of the increase needed to assure adequacy using the CFEF definition. Policy makers have two basic options for dealing with equity issues generated by the "hold harmless" feature: providing larger annual increases over 2014-15 under current implementation language to drive larger amounts through the formula annually, or by driving more of the total amount out through the Commission's formula each year under different implementation language.

- Keeping the 2014-15 base and driving amounts above that through the formula helps remedy equity issues related to poverty, income and taxes, but does not remedy the equity issue related to minority status. This is due to the large impact of the 2014-15 distribution on subsequent years, especially if annual increases are relatively small. Correlations between increases per 2014-15 ADM and most of the key district characteristics used in the analysis above improve relative to those for the distribution of the total amount distributed in 2014-15—except increases in Basic Education Funding per ADM remain uncorrelated with the percentage of students that are ethnic minorities. Even if the increase over 2014-15 reaches \$3.782 billion to attain the CFEF overall adequacy level, the distributional effects of the "old" system remain significant since the \$5.542 billion base from 2014-15 would still account for 62% of the total allocation (see accompanying chart: The "New" Distribution System at Adequacy—Current Implementation, and compare to The "Old" Distribution System). With an increase to overall adequate funding distributed under the current implementation language, total Basic Education Funding levels per 2014-15 ADM tend even more strongly than in the "old" system to be higher the percentage of students from households in acute poverty, the higher the district's Aid Ratio, and the lower the median household income; but tend a little less strongly to be lower the higher the district's tax effort.
- Driving more of the total amount (i.e., of the 2014-15 base allocation) through the formula remedies equity issues better than the option above, including resolving the equity issue related to minority status, but involves redistributing Basic Education dollars from districts that have smaller distributional shares under the formula than they did of the total 2014-15 allocation, to those with larger shares (based on the effects of the student weights and multipliers outlined above). For example, the same total amount of funding that was driven out in 2016-17 could be allocated by distributing through the formula the 2016-17 increase plus various percentages of the 2014-15 base. In such scenarios, changes in correlations between increases per pupil and most of the key district characteristics used in the analysis above vary with the percentage of the base that is redistributed—improving slightly if 2011-12 is used as the base year (9.2% of 2014-15 is redistributed), worsening slightly if 2010-11 is used (2.0% of 2014-15 redistributed). Favorable improvements are noticeable if 1994-95 is used as the base year (45.5% of 2014-15 is redistributed), and are more favorable if 1985-86 is used (64.8% of 2014-15 is redistributed). However, the correlation with the percentage of students identified as minority does not become significant even if nearly 65% of the 2014-15 allocation is redistributed. NOTE: In the scenario in which 1985-86 is used as the base year, 199 districts receive less in Basic Education Funding than in 2014-15. If the increase over 2014-15

reaches the \$3.782 billion overall adequacy target and the *entire* amount is driven out through the Commission Formula, the distributional effects of the "old" system cease to be a factor, and the resulting distribution of total Basic Education Funding per student is noticeably different (see accompanying chart: The "New" Distribution System at Adequacy—Total Amount Through Formula, and compare it to The "Old" Distribution System and The "New" Distribution System at Adequacy—Current Implementation). Amounts of total Basic Education Funding per 2014-15 ADM tend even more strongly to be higher the higher the percentage of students living in acute poverty; tend strongly to be higher the higher a district's Local Effort and Capacity Index; and tend somewhat to be higher the higher the percentage of students needing ELL services, enrolled in charter schools, that are minorities, and the smaller and less densely populated the district.

As noted, these options involve redistributing current levels of Basic Education Funding between districts. In the scenario just described, over 160 districts would receive smaller amounts of Basic Education Funding per pupil than they received in 2014-15—by an average of about \$1,400 per pupil. Districts disadvantaged by such redistribution tend to be small, rural, shrinking districts about as impoverished as the average district statewide. As a group compared to statewide averages, these districts have about the same percentage of students in acute poverty, and slightly lower median household incomes on average, but are much smaller and less densely populated. They have lower tax efforts on average, and much lower percentages of students that are minority. On average, student populations in this group decreased by nearly 21% since 1990-91, while the average decrease statewide was under 1%. The implications for district budgets tell a similar story. Consider a district's 2016-17 allocation if the entire amount were distributed through the Commission Formula less a district's 2016-17 allocation if the entire amount were distributed in the same percentage as in 2014-15, as a percentage of revenue in received in 2014-15. Districts doing best under the Commission Formula are among those with the lowest median household incomes in the state, while the bulk of the districts doing better under the "old" distribution are in the half of all districts with relatively low median household incomes. Districts among those with the highest median household incomes do about as well under the Commission Formula as under the "old" distribution (see accompanying chart: Difference in Distribution as % of 2014-15 Loc+State+Fed Rev).

Neither of these options gets *each* district's state Basic Education Funding allotment up to adequacy level implied by CFEF's method for computing overall adequacy, since neither the "old" distribution nor the Commission Formula was designed to do so. Even after the 2016-17 BEF allocations, only a few dozen districts reach or surpass CFEF's adequacy benchmarks for them. Notably, most (but not all) of the districts with high percentages of minority students are among those farthest from their CFEF adequacy targets, and would do better if all the Basic Education Funding line item was distributed through the formula. However, all but a handful of the districts that would do worse under a such a distribution receive less than adequate amounts of state funding (see accompanying chart: Districts by CFEF State Share Adequacy Gap and BEF Share Differentials).

PSEA supports the current implementation system as an important step toward more equitable distribution, and the most feasible means of making immediate progress toward adequate state funding. PSEA also supports targeted additional aid to help provide immediate relief for racial disparities and districts in critical need of financial assistance.

Special Education Funding (SEF)

The final budget includes a \$20.0 million increase in this line item over the amount distributed in 2015-16, \$50 million less than proposed by the Administration. The \$65.5 million increase over the 2013-14 base for the new formula implemented in 2014-15 will be distributed through that formula as described below and analyzed in detail in the 2014-15 Final State Budget Analysis (see also accompanying table: **2016-17 Basic Education, Ready-to-Learn, and Special Education Allocations**).

- - o Category 1 (those requiring less than \$50,000)—counted as 1.51 students
 - Category 2 (those requiring between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per year in additional costs)—counted as 3.77 students
 - Category 3 (those requiring more than \$100,000 per year on average)—counted as 7.46 students
- Additional Weights for District Size and Sparsity, Relative Wealth, and Tax Effort The student counts obtained above would be further weighted by multiplying them by each of the following multipliers:
 - District Size and Sparsity Multiplier equals:

[0.4*{1–0.5*[(District ADM/Square Mile)/State Average]}] + [0.6*{1-0.5*(District ADM/State Total)}]

- o Relative Wealth Multiplier equals Market Value/Personal Income Aid Ratio
- Tax Effort Multiplier equals the smaller of (District Equalized Mills/70th Percentile Statewide) or 1.0
- Determination of District Share Each district's share of appropriations for SEF in excess of the
 appropriation for 2013-14 is equal to its share of the state total of the pupil counts weighted as
 described above. This share of the increase is then added to the amount allocated in 2013-14.

2013-14 Base ("Hold Harmless")	\$0.948 billion (93.5% of total)
2016-17 Increase Over 2013-14 Base	\$ 65.5 million (6.5% of total)
2016-17 Final Special Education Funding	\$1.012 billion
Increase over 2015-16 SEF	\$ 18.7 million (1.9% increase)

According to PSEA's estimates, the proposed total allocation of \$1.012 billion is \$65.5 million more than the allocation for 2013-14, and \$18.7 million greater than the allocation for 2015-16. The increases over 2015-16 average \$11 per pupil (about 9% of the average increase in Basic Education Funding), with half the districts receiving between \$7 and \$13 per pupil. The per pupil changes range from \$2 in Upper Merion to \$28 in Farrell Area. On a per 2014-15 ADM basis, these changes from 2015-16 tend strongly to be higher in lower wealth districts; tend somewhat to be higher in districts with higher percentages of students in poverty and minority, and higher tax efforts. These correlations weakened and some even reversed as progressively more weighted pupil counts (SWADM, SDWADM) were used.

The Special Education Funding formula uses different district factors to weight pupil counts than the formula for Basic Education. Specifically, the SEF formula uses the Market Value Personal Income Aid Ratio or MVPIAR (used in both formulas since at least the 1980s, and thus a key component in the base distributions under both formulas) to reflect relative ability to generate revenue locally where the BEF formula uses the new Median Household Income Index (or MHHII). The SEF formula uses Equalized Mills or EQM (used in both formulas since at least the 1980s, and thus a key component in

the base distributions under both formulas) to reflect relative tax effort, where the BEF formula uses the Local Effort and Capacity Index (LECI). Note that in both formulas these measures in effect are multiplied together to generate a single scaling factor for the pupil counts. The relative scaling factors (and resulting ranks) change substantially for some districts, both toward higher shares and lower shares. District shares using the new BEF measures tend to be somewhat higher in districts with higher percentages of students in acute poverty, lower median household incomes, and lower Equalized Mills.

Ready-to-Learn Block Grants (RLBG)

The final 2016-17 appropriation for the Ready to Learn Block Grant line is unchanged from the 2015-16, which was \$50.0 million higher than the 2014-15 appropriation (see accompanying table: **2016-17 Basic Education, Ready-to-Learn, and Special Education Allocations**):

As was true of the Accountability Block Grants, the allocations to school districts and charter schools from this appropriation in effect create "accounts" held by the Department of Education. Districts and charter schools apply to the Department to release the funds, by showing that the resources will be used for specific types of purposes. The analysis below is limited to the impact on school districts, and assumes that each district uses its entire allocated amount. The Grants were allocated in **2015-16** as follows:

- Base (\$191.9 million, 77% of total appropriation, 0% of increase) The Block Grants were to be used for "research proven" means of improving student performance, including but not limited to: starting pre-K and/or full-day Kindergarten, reducing class sizes, and providing additional tutoring. In 2014-15, these grants averaged \$118 per 2014-15 ADM and ranged from \$23 in Tredyffrin-Easttown to \$228 in Farrell Area. Grants per ADM tended strongly to be higher in districts with low relative district wealth (high Aid Ratio), lower median household incomes, and in districts with high percentages of economically-disadvantaged students.
- Charter School Payment Reimbursement (Districts) (\$58.0 million, 23% of total, 100% of increase) The allocations across districts equal each district's share of 2013-14 payments to charter schools multiplied by \$58.0 million. The average increase in block grant funding is \$116 thousand, and the increases range from \$625 in Austin Area to \$28.3 million in Philadelphia. On a per 2014-15 ADM basis, the increases average \$17, and range from \$2 in Colonial to \$343 in Chester-Upland. The increases per ADM tend very strongly to be higher the higher the percentage of students in charters, and tend somewhat to be higher in more densely populated districts and in districts with higher percentages of students in acute poverty.

As noted above, the Block Grant allocations were unchanged from 2015-16 to 2016-17. Overall, Ready-to-Learn Block Grants in 2016-17 per 2014-15 ADM tended very strongly to be higher in districts with higher percentages of students in poverty, relatively lower wealth and income; tended strongly to be higher in districts with relatively lower tax efforts. These correlations weakened and some even reversed as progressively more weighted pupil counts (SWADM, SDWADM) were used.

Secondary Career and Technical Education Funding (SCTEF)

The state's subsidy for Career and Technical Education reimburses districts for those expenditures incurred for providing career-oriented and technical programs "in-house" or for the costs of sending students to regional centers. The line item also provides competitive grants to develop partnerships with business, labor, and community groups aimed at promoting agricultural- and industry-based programs. These reimbursements are distributed to districts based on the number of students they have enrolled in career and technical education programs, the median actual instructional expenditure per pupil across the state, the district's actual instructional expenditure per pupil, and the district's relative tax effort. However, each year these reimbursements are adjusted proportionately so that their

total does not exceed the amount appropriated by the state. In the final budget for 2016-17, the estimated total allocation is about 46% of the fully-funded amount, about the same as in 2014-15.

Initiatives Related to School Funding

- Charter School Payment Reform The Legislature moved into the School Code the elimination of the charter school "double dip" on reimbursements for payments to Social Security and PSERS, making permanent the elimination of direct state reimbursements to charter schools. Proposals to change special education tuition payments to charter and cyber charter schools remain unresolved. Charter school reform legislation (HB 530) would have required a Charter School Funding Commission to recommend an implementation schedule for the phase-in of proposed changes to special education tuition. These changes could involve changing the formula for determining tuition amounts for special education pupils to the flat rate for non-special education pupils multiplied by special education pupil counts weighted according to the same scheme in the Special Education Formula (see above). However, the weights for each category of special education student would be reduced as follows: for Category 1 students, from 1.51 to 0.51 (66%); for Category 2 students, from 3.77 to 2.77 (27%); and for Category 3 students, from 7.46 to 6.46 (13%), as recommended by the Special Education Funding Commission.
- PlanCon The previous Administration asserted in 2012-13 that the appropriation for Authority Rentals and Sinking Funds (the reimbursement to districts for debt service and direct expenditures for construction) is insufficient to meet the demand as reflected by applications to the state's approval process, handled through the forms and procedures contained in the Planning and Construction Workbook (PlanCon). State reimbursements for construction costs are not automatic—school districts must qualify, and to do that they must apply for assistance through the PlanCon process. This process consists of several steps, from Part A (Project Justification) through Part K (Project Refinancing). A district will receive reimbursements for construction-related costs only if its application has been approved in Part H (Project Financing). The final budget for 2013-14 placed a "moratorium" on the acceptance of new Part A applications for 2013-14. A report² issued by the PDE noted that it would need approximately \$160.0 million in additional funds to cover just the projects approved through Part G in 2013-14, and \$1.2 billion to cover all projects approved through Part G. The Department recommended extending the moratorium on acceptance of projects. The moratorium was extended to July 1, 2017 (except for a brief window in 2016 in which district could submit new applications into the pipeline). The current Administration and the Legislature agreed to issue bonds in 2016 to fund existing payment obligations to districts approved at Part H before the moratorium. These payments, covering fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17 were received by districts in December 2016. Applications continue to move through the pipeline, and the Commonwealth is authorized to issue additional bonds to cover any of these projects that are approved at Part H. A Task Force on School Construction Reimbursement was formed and is expected to issue a report in June 2017 detailing a new reimbursement program to replace PlanCon. As noted above, the line item for PlanCon reimbursements was zeroed out in the final budgets for 2015-16 and 2016-17. Any funding restored to this line item in future years (up to the \$306.2 million previously allocated) will be dedicated to making payments on the bonds. The state will need to provide additional funding above that amount to finance a new program they adopt.
- Property Tax Reduction When 2015 began, it appeared that policymakers were committed to resolving property tax relief as part of a budget deal, and reintroduced SB/HB 76 as a vehicle for such changes. Taking ideas from several House Republicans, Gov. Wolf included a proposal for property tax relief in his proposed budget for 2015-16 using a combination of increased

² Planning and Construction Workbook: A Report to the General Assembly, Pennsylvania Department of Public Education, May 2013.

personal income and sales taxes, as well as expanding the sales tax base, to drive property tax relief. Money was distributed using the Act 72 of 2004 formula and provided to districts via the homestead/farmstead exclusion program. This resulted in several school districts, mainly poor urban districts, having property taxes eliminated for practical purposes. Most importantly, some of the revenue raised would help the commonwealth resolve its structural deficit. The House of Representatives responded in May 2015 by passing their own property tax reform proposal as an amendment to HB 504. Using a combination of increased personal income and sales tax revenue, House Republicans raised \$5 billion for property tax relief. The money would be distributed to school districts partially through homestead/farmstead and partially to require millage reduction. The bill received no consideration in the Senate. In November 2015, as leaders and the governor were negotiating the "framework" budget deal to bring the impasse to an end, property tax reform was part of the negotiations. It included a relief component, a shaved Act 1 index, further restrictions on raising taxes with fund balances above 4 percent and the elimination of the remaining exceptions to the referendum requirement in Act 1. PSEA and its partner education associations fought efforts to expand backend referendum to all rate increases and to eliminate the special education exception. When this framework was announced, the Senate narrowly defeated (24-25) an amendment (A04499 to HB 683) that would have eliminated property taxes and covered the loss state sales and income tax increases. Ultimately, discontent among rank-and-file members in the House and Senate regarding an agreement on property tax reform caused the issue to be abandoned only days after the framework budget deal was announced. No further action on property tax reform took place in 2016 (although SB/HB 76 was introduced in October 2016, similar to the defeated amendment—see the analysis of the 2017-18 final state budget for additional details).

- Tax Breaks to Promote Privatization The Education Improvement Tax Credit program was initiated in 2001-02, and sets aside funds to offset tax credits available to businesses that contribute money to programs that help pay tuition costs for students in economically-disadvantaged communities. The Education Opportunity Scholarship Tax Credit was a new program in 2012-13, which sets aside funds to offset tax credits for businesses that contribute money to programs that help students in low-performing schools pay for tuition at private schools or neighboring public school districts. Low-performing schools are defined as those within the bottom 15% of all districts statewide in performance on the PSSA. Most of these schools are in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other urban districts; but the impacts could extend as well to smaller, more rural districts in all parts of the state. School districts that contain one or more low-performing schools can opt to provide scholarships to eligible students up to the tuition rate of the identified school. Districts making such scholarships available continue to count recipients as part of their pupil counts for subsidy purposes, creating an incentive to districts to provide scholarships up to the amount of the effect of an additional pupil on state funding.
- Data Stability Every budget season the PDE estimates how much each district may receive in state support under key subsidies in the next fiscal (payable) year. The estimates are tentative since they are based on data available at the time the budget is proposed, and again at the time the final budget is adopted. Historically, data updates after those postings affected the actual amounts districts receive in their UniPays (scheduled payments from the state), with additional adjustments necessary made in the final UniPay of the fiscal year. These adjustments tended to be small and, since applied to relatively small increments year to year, did not produce significant changes. The Basic Education Funding Commission's report, as well as legislation implementing the Commission Formula for the 2016-17 fiscal (payable) year, call for use of "current data" to determine each district's allocation. As usual, PDE posted estimates of 2016-17 BEF allocations when the budget was adopted in June 2016. Following release of the Administration's proposal for 2017-18, the PDE posted estimates of the proposed 2017-18 BEF allocations that included revised figures for the 2016-17 allocations (due to updated poverty and Median Household Income information from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey). These estimates differed by an average of \$0 (0.05% of June 2016 estimates), with

232 districts having lower estimates and 268 districts higher estimates. However, due to the sensitivity of district shares to changes in poverty measures and Median Household Income and the relatively large amount of money being driven through the formula, the impact on some districts is larger than typical in the past. About 50 districts had estimates at least 0.5% lower than last spring, including troubled districts such as Erie (\$0.4 million less), Hazleton (\$0.6 million less), Monessen (\$70,000 less) and Sto-Rox (\$50,000 less). More generally, the "estimated" nature of posted allocations at the time state budgets are proposed and finalized can hamper the ability of districts to budget accurately, and can confuse policymakers comparing "apples-to-oranges" figures during budget negotiations. To remedy these issues, PSEA supports establishing a "date certain" after which allocations will not be altered by changes in data, adjustments for which can be made in the next fiscal year.

SELECTED FINAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2016-17 (July 2016) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	<u> </u>
		2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17 PROPOSED	2016-17	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 2016-17 FINAL and 2016-17 PROPOSED		CE BETWEEN FINAL and
	CRANTO AND CURCIPIES				(As Revised				VAILABLE
	GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES:	<u>FINAL</u>	AVAILABLE	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>May 2016)</u>	<u>DOLLAR</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>DOLLAR</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1	Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements *	\$0	\$0	\$306,198	\$306,198	(\$306,198)	-100.0%	\$0	0.0%
2	Basic Education Funding (incl. BEF Enhancements)	\$5,895,079	\$5,695,079	\$5,530,079	\$6,122,078	(\$226,999)	-3.9%	\$200,000	3.5%
3	Career and Technical Education	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$85,003	(\$23,003)	-37.1%	\$0	0.0%
4	Community Colleges	\$232,111	\$226,450	\$215,667	\$237,773	(\$5,662)	-2.4%	\$5,661	2.5%
5	Early Intervention	\$252,159	\$241,779	\$237,516	\$237,516	\$14,643	5.8%	\$10,380	4.3%
6	Education Access Program**	\$6,030	\$6,275	\$0	\$0	\$6,030	100.0%	(\$245)	-3.9%
7	Education of Migrant Laborers' Children	\$853	\$853	\$853	\$853	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
8	Head Start Supplemental Assistance	\$49,178	\$44,178	\$39,178	\$59,178	(\$10,000)	-20.3%	\$5,000	11.3%
9	Mobile Science Education Program	\$2,214	\$2,214	\$1,864	\$0	\$2,214	100.0%	\$0	0.0%
10	Nonpublic and Charter School Pupil Transportation	\$80,009	\$80,009	\$78,614	\$80,224	(\$215)	-0.3%	\$0	0.0%
11	PA Assessment	\$58,300	\$58,300	\$58,291	\$59,330	(\$1,030)	-1.8%	\$0	0.0%
12	PA Charter Schools for the Deaf and Blind	\$47,561	\$44,881	\$42,809	\$47,561	\$0	0.0%	\$2,680	6.0%
13	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$164	\$164	\$163	\$164	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
14	Pre-K Counts	\$147,284	\$122,284	\$97,284	\$197,284	(\$50,000)	-33.9%	\$25,000	20.4%
15	Pupil Transportation	\$549,097	\$549,097	\$546,677	\$562,991	(\$13,894)	-2.5%	\$0	0.0%
16	Ready to Learn Block Grants	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$250,000	100.0%	\$0	0.0%
17	School Employees' Retirement^	\$2,064,000	\$1,719,000	\$1,157,853	\$1,503,375	\$560,625	27.2%	\$345,000	20.1%
18	School Employees' Social Security	\$492,082	\$437,023	\$515,772	\$536,082	(\$44,000)	-8.9%	\$55,059	12.6%
19	School Food Services	\$30,000	\$31,988	\$32,488	\$32,488	(\$2,488)	-8.3%	(\$1,988)	-6.2%
20	Special Education	\$1,096,815	\$1,076,815	\$1,046,815	\$1,146,815	(\$50,000)	-4.6%	\$20,000	1.9%
21	Special Education - Approved Private Schools	\$105,558	\$101,907	\$95,347	\$107,991	(\$2,433)	-2.3%	\$3,651	3.6%
22	Teacher Professional Development	\$6,459	\$6,459	\$6,459	\$7,460	(\$1,001)	-15.5%	\$0	0.0%
23	Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology	\$13,273	\$12,949	\$12,332	\$13,596	(\$323)	-2.4%	\$324	2.5%
		\$48,000	\$48,506	\$48,506	\$48,506	(\$506)	-1.1%	(\$506)	-1.0%
	·	. ,			•	, , ,		,	
	TOTALSSelected Line Items (including PSERS)	\$11,488,226	\$10,818,210	\$10,332,765	\$11,392,466	\$95,760	0.8%	\$670,016	6.2%
26	Excluding PSERS	\$3,529,147	\$9,099,210	\$9,174,912	\$9,889,091	(\$464,865)	-4.7%	\$325,016	3.6%

^{*} No funds were appropriated for Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Reimbursements in the final state budget. The enacted fiscal code bill (HB 1589) contained language authorizing the state to issue bonds to cover outstanding commitments under the program while a new reimbursement system is developed. At this writing, parties remain uncertain about the ability of the state to implement this provision in time to provide districts with approximately \$306 million in reimbursements due within the 2015-16 fiscal year.

^{**} This line item contains additional funding for Erie City and other districts with immediate financial need.

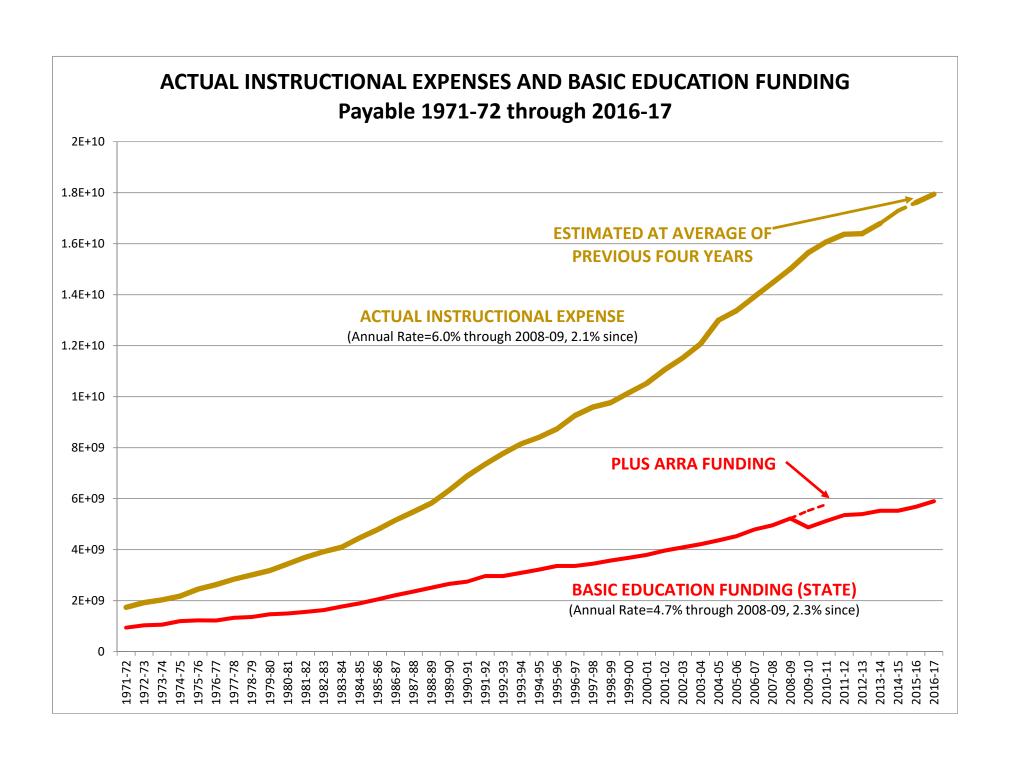
[^] The Administration had proposed paying \$1.750 billion in School Employees' Retirement contributions from a separate fund.

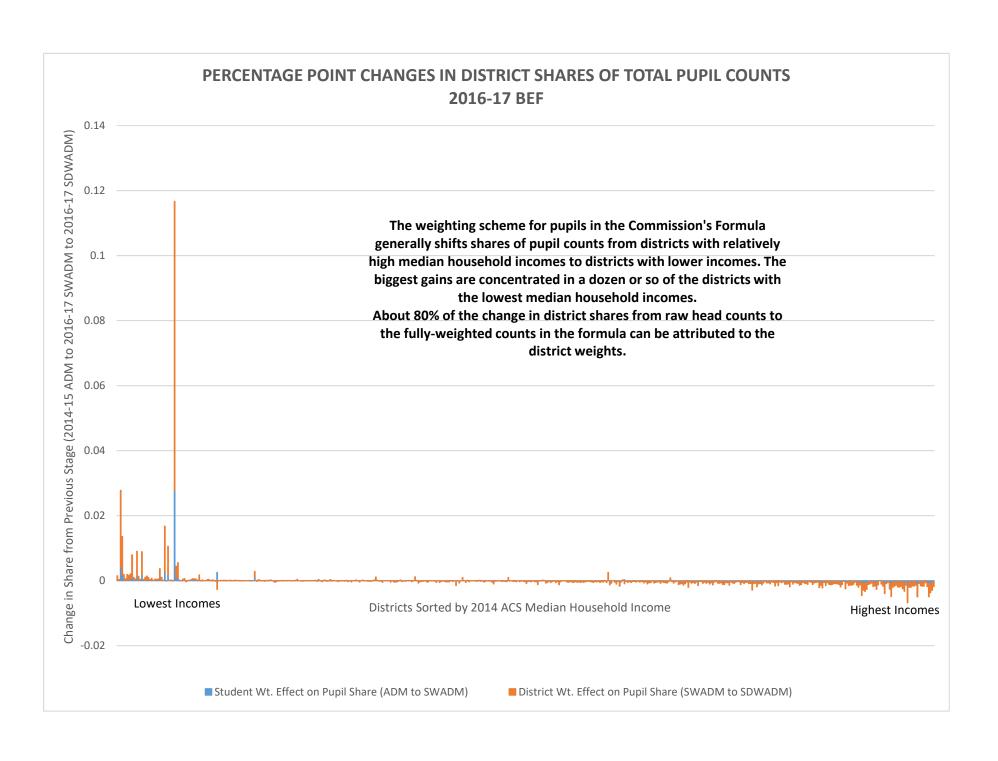
INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSIDY DATA 1971-72 THROUGH 2016-17

REIMB.	INSTRUCTIONAL	<u>Dollar</u>	Perc.	PAYABLE	BASIC ED.	<u>Dollar</u>	Perc.	PERC.
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>EXPENSE</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	REIMB.
1970-71	1,734,850,227			1971-72	939,861,907			54.2%
1971-72	1,924,596,769	189,746,542	10.9%	1972-73	1,033,562,840	93,700,933	10.0%	53.7%
1972-73	2,028,302,734	103,705,965	5.4%	1973-74	1,057,141,837	23,578,997	2.3%	52.1%
1973-74	2,173,974,293	145,671,559	7.2%	1974-75	1,194,729,817	137,587,980	13.0%	55.0%
1974-75	2,452,069,415	278,095,122	12.8%	1975-76	1,223,710,715	28,980,898	2.4%	49.9%
1975-76	2,626,975,328	174,905,913	7.1%	1976-77	1,219,645,312	(4,065,403)	-0.3%	46.4%
1976-77	2,839,841,655	212,866,327	8.1%	1977-78	1,326,042,726	106,397,414	8.7%	46.7%
1977-78	3,009,473,236	169,631,581	6.0%	1978-79	1,359,728,429	33,685,703	2.5%	45.2%
1978-79	3,178,896,560	169,423,324	5.6%	1979-80	1,462,980,797	103,252,368	7.6%	46.0%
1979-80	3,437,721,651	258,825,091	8.1%	1980-81	1,493,999,997	31,019,200	2.1%	43.5%
1980-81	3,706,976,687	269,255,036	7.8%	1981-82	1,555,000,643	61,000,646	4.1%	41.9%
1981-82	3,920,252,517	213,275,830	5.8%	1982-83	1,627,505,880	72,505,237	4.7%	41.5%
1982-83	4,095,399,242	175,146,725	4.5%	1983-84	1,767,800,000	140,294,120	8.6%	43.2%
1983-84	4,455,623,401	360,224,159	8.8%	1984-85	1,893,270,220	125,470,220	7.1%	42.5%
1984-85	4,785,369,369	329,745,968	7.4%	1985-86	2,046,856,000	153,585,780	8.1%	42.8%
1985-86	5,151,376,245	366,006,876	7.6%	1986-87	2,210,883,389	164,027,389	8.0%	42.9%
1986-87	5,480,534,255	329,158,010	6.4%	1987-88	2,353,000,000	142,116,611	6.4%	42.9%
1987-88	5,817,642,704	337,108,449	6.2%	1988-89	2,504,285,146	151,285,146	6.4%	43.0%
1988-89	6,326,003,618	508,360,914	8.7%	1989-90	2,659,032,758	154,747,612	6.2%	42.0%
1989-90	6,883,791,074	557,787,456	8.8%	1990-91	2,746,350,000	87,317,242	3.3%	39.9%
1990-91	7,351,788,143	467,997,069	6.8%	1991-92	2,961,303,000	214,953,000	7.8%	40.3%
1991-92	7,771,523,910	419,735,767	5.7%	1992-93	2,961,303,000	0	0.0%	38.1%
1992-93	8,151,017,612	379,493,702	4.9%	1993-94	3,090,395,935	129,092,935	4.4%	37.9%
1993-94	8,403,642,107	252,624,495	3.1%	1994-95	3,213,503,000	123,107,065	4.0%	38.2%
1994-95	8,734,144,876	330,502,769	3.9%	1995-96	3,358,370,000	144,867,000	4.5% 0.0%	38.5%
1995-96	9,262,010,061	527,865,185	6.0%	1996-97	3,359,099,000	729,000		36.3%
1996-97 1997-98	9,589,087,599 9,768,332,958	327,077,538 179,245,359	3.5% 1.9%	1997-98 1998-99	3,449,457,000 3,570,188,000	90,358,000	2.7% 3.5%	36.0% 36.5%
1998-99	10,151,317,044	382,984,086	3.9%	1999-00	3,677,294,000	107,106,000	3.0%	36.2%
1999-00	10,131,317,044	368,329,813	3.6%	2000-01	3,791,813,000	114,519,000	3.1%	36.0%
2000-01	11,060,621,561	540,974,704	5.1%	2001-02	3,959,885,000	168,072,000	4.4%	35.8%
2001-02	11,514,862,656	454,241,095	4.1%	2002-03	4,086,325,571	126,440,571	3.2%	35.5%
2002-03	12,068,181,446	553,318,790	4.8%	2003-04	4,213,056,121	126,730,550	3.1%	34.9%
2003-04	12,998,407,775	930,226,329	7.7%	2004-05	4,361,009,029	147,952,908	3.5%	33.6%
2004-05	13,373,237,256	374,829,481	2.9%	2005-06	4,524,121,610	163,112,581	3.7%	33.8%
2005-06	13,921,108,707	547,871,451	4.1%	2006-07	4,788,744,888	264,623,278	5.8%	34.4%
2006-07	14.459.900.760	538,792,053	3.9%	2007-08	4,951,516,696	162,771,808	3.6%	34.2%
2007-08	15,009,707,323	549,806,563	3.8%	2008-09	5,226,142,114	274,625,418	5.5%	34.8%
2008-09	15,647,798,077	638,090,754	4.3%	2009-10	5,526,532,893 ^	300,390,779	5.7%	35.3%
2009-10	16,071,243,266	423,445,189	2.7%	2010-11	5,774,685,282 ^	248,152,390	4.5%	35.9%
2010-11	16,586,292,381	515,049,115	3.2%	2011-12	5,354,522,913	(420,162,369)	-7.3%	32.3%
2011-12	16,394,727,261	(191,565,120)	-1.2%	2012-13	5,393,437,265	38,914,352	0.7%	32.9%
2012-13	16,794,162,411	399,435,150	2.4%	2013-14	5,523,417,556	129,980,291	2.4%	32.9%
2013-14	17,291,436,675	497,274,264	3.0%	2014-15	5,523,417,556	0	0.0%	31.9%
2014-15	17,613,367,984 *	321,931,309	1.9%	2015-16	5,681,955,926	158,538,370	2.9%	32.3%
2015-16	17,941,292,998 *	327,925,014	1.9%	2016-17	5,895,078,991	213,123,065	3.8%	32.9%

^{*} This figure was estimated by PSEA Research. The estimate is based on the average rate of increase over the previous four years.

[^] The Basic Education Funding amount for 2009-10 includes and \$4,733.5 million in state funds, and \$654.8 million in ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Funding. The final Basic Education Funding for 2010-11 includes \$4,732.1 million in state funds, and \$654.8 million in ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Funding, and \$387.8 million in EducJobs Funding and FMAP Restoration

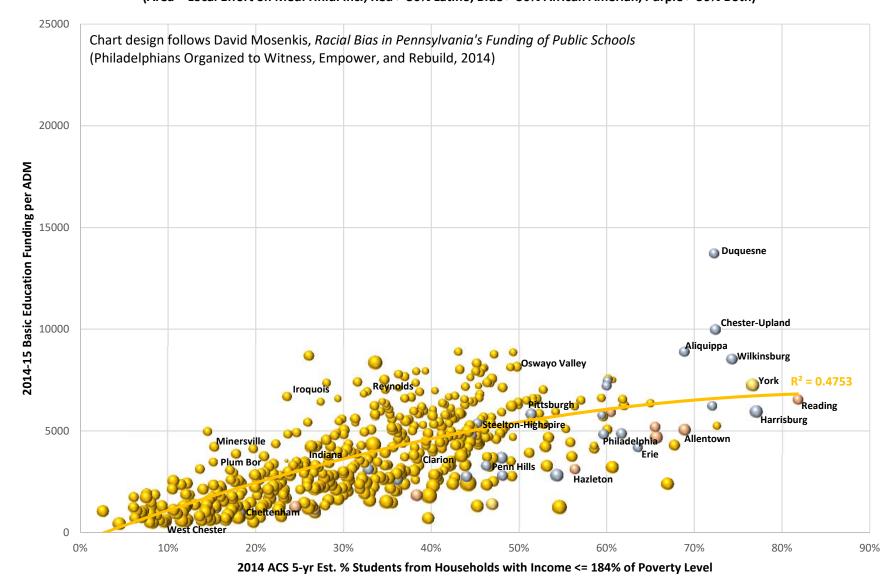




THE "OLD" DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

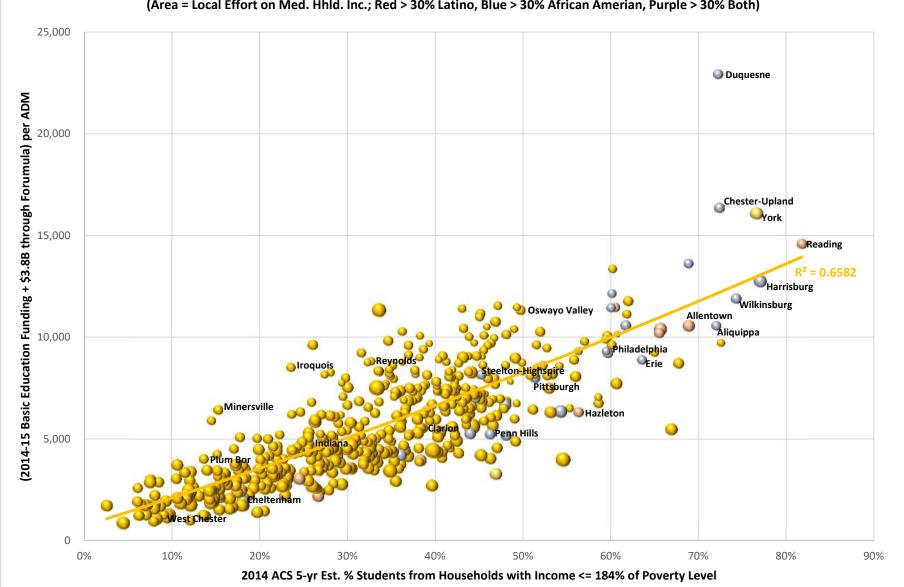
2014-15 BASIC EDUCATION FUNDING PER PUPIL BY % IN POVERTY

(Area = Local Effort on Med. Hhld. Inc.; Red > 30% Latino, Blue > 30% African Amerian, Purple > 30% Both)



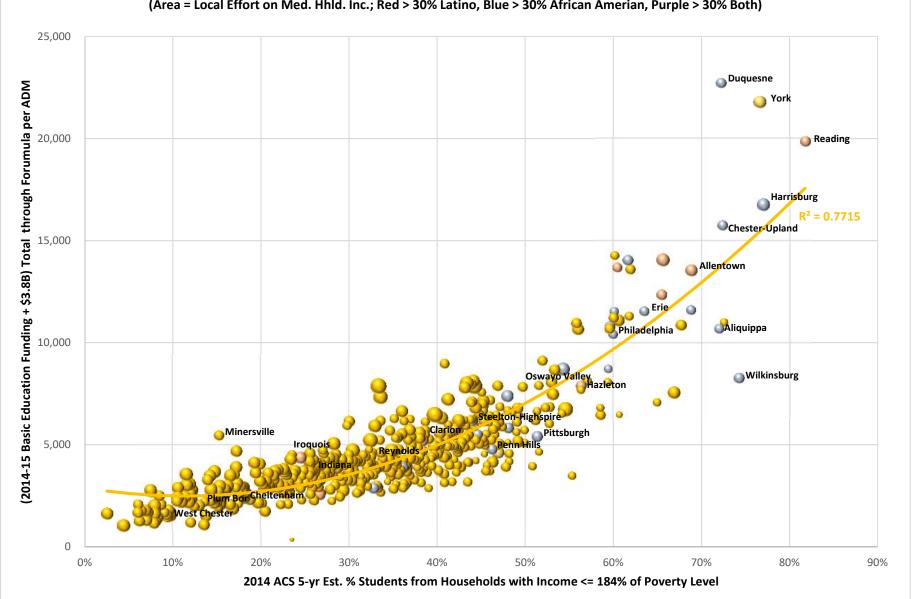
THE "NEW" DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AT ADEQUACY--CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION **BASIC EDUCATION FUNDING PER PUPIL BY % IN POVERTY**

(Area = Local Effort on Med. Hhld. Inc.; Red > 30% Latino, Blue > 30% African Amerian, Purple > 30% Both)

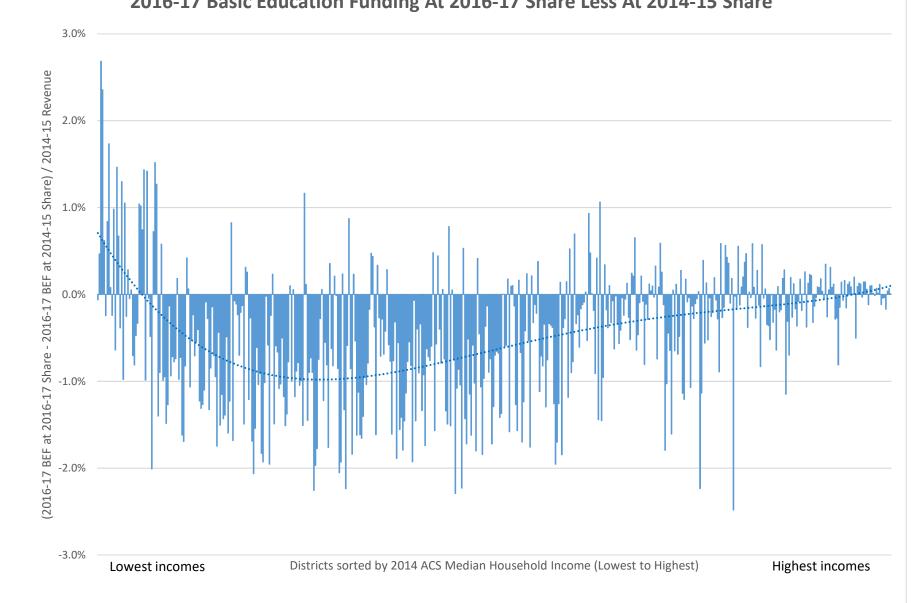


THE "NEW" DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AT ADEQUACY--TOTAL THROUGH FORMULA **BASIC EDUCATION FUNDING PER PUPIL BY % IN POVERTY**

(Area = Local Effort on Med. Hhld. Inc.; Red > 30% Latino, Blue > 30% African Amerian, Purple > 30% Both)

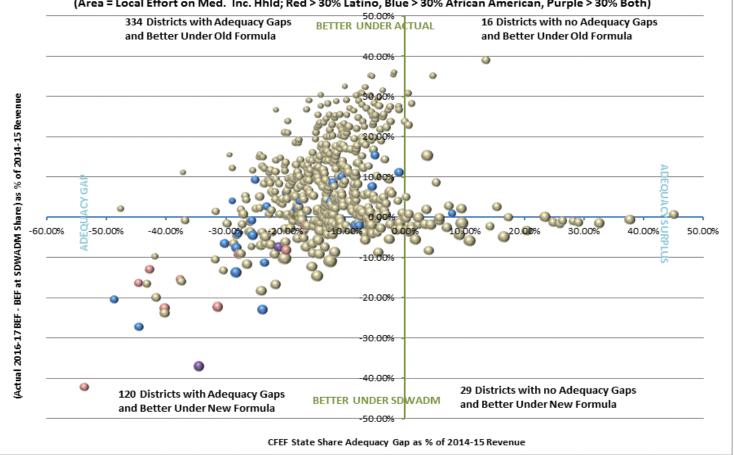






DISTRICTS BY CFEF STATE SHARE ADEQUACY GAP AND BEF SHARE DIFFERENTIALS

(Area = Local Effort on Med. Inc. Hhld; Red > 30% Latino, Blue > 30% African American, Purple > 30% Both)



<u> </u>										-
		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Bermudian Springs SD	Adams	5,980,480	6,114,259	133,779	2.24%	330.674	1,094,473	1,113,132	18,659	1.70%
Conewago Valley SD	Adams	8,309,645	8,628,668	319,023	3.84%	573,730	1,809,162	1,847,909	38,747	2.14%
Fairfield Area SD	Adams	3,397,014	3,468,296	71,282	2.10%	147,924	630,985	638,941	7,956	1.26%
Gettysburg Area SD	Adams	7,467,096	7,741,679	274,583	3.68%	298,479	1,730,261	1,748,501	18,240	1.05%
Littlestown Area SD	Adams	6,181,868	6,310,762	128,894	2.09%	312,057	1,295,584	1,313,902	18,318	1.41%
Upper Adams SD	Adams	6,196,413	6,369,294	172,881	2.79%	268,707	972,120	988,844	16,724	1.72%
Allegheny Valley SD	Allegheny	2,386,250	2,476,176	89,926	3.77%	104,493	682,544	689,315	6,771	0.99%
Avonworth SD	Allegheny	2,450,163	2,513,475	63,312	2.58%	108,288	695,434	702,045	6,611	0.95%
Baldwin-Whitehall SD	Allegheny	9,280,213	9,570,724	290,511	3.13%	615,849	2,541,626	2,575,378	33,752	1.33%
Bethel Park SD	Allegheny	8,731,508	8,962,420	230,912	2.64%	505,751	2,522,440	2,564,886	42,446	1.68%
Brentwood Borough SD	Allegheny	4,671,590	4,801,067	129,477	2.77%	218,768	810,194	825,662	15,468	1.91%
Carlynton SD	Allegheny	4,123,066	4,282,987	159,921	3.88%	189,030	875,064	893,222	18,158	2.08%
Chartiers Valley SD	Allegheny	4,744,542	4,951,430	206,888	4.36%	303,975	1,504,492	1,526,154	21,662	1.44%
Clairton City SD	Allegheny	7,008,263	7,234,980	226,717	3.23%	220,599	1,054,825	1,076,790	21,965	2.08%
Cornell SD	Allegheny	1,719,168	1,830,806	111,638	6.49%	96,726	441,273	449,070	7,797	1.77%
Deer Lakes SD Duguesne City SD	Allegheny	5,884,786 11,373,767	6,045,570	160,784 393,162	2.73% 3.46%	264,465 202,807	1,223,899 647,827	1,251,278 660,357	27,379 12,530	2.24% 1.93%
East Allegheny SD	Allegheny Allegheny	6,356,646	11,766,929 6,671,765	393,162	3.46% 4.96%	202,807 376,130	1,199,669	1,240,670	41,001	1.93% 3.42%
Elizabeth Forward SD	Allegheny	9,077,223	9,233,962	156,739	1.73%	453,629	1,737,109	1,771,812	34,703	2.00%
Fox Chapel Area SD	Allegheny	3,315,435	3,542,015	226,580	6.83%	205,030	2,366,856	2,383,901	17,045	0.72%
Gateway SD	Allegheny	7,258,621	7,580,068	321,447	4.43%	385,880	2,040,464	2,076,678	36,214	1.77%
Hampton Township SD	Allegheny	4,854,171	4,987,762	133,591	2.75%	294,130	1,485,845	1,501,156	15,311	1.03%
Highlands SD	Allegheny	11,124,567	11,453,953	329,386	2.96%	460,757	1,873,748	1,918,247	44,499	2.37%
Keystone Oaks SD	Allegheny	4,738,235	4,879,128	140,893	2.97%	231,127	1,442,895	1,456,427	13,532	0.94%
McKeesport Area SD	Allegheny	23,894,416	24,650,728	756,312	3.17%	888,223	3,095,689	3,159,403	63,714	2.06%
Montour SD	Allegheny	3,882,605	4,027,430	144,825	3.73%	196,733	1,621,647	1,634,073	12,426	0.77%
Moon Area SD	Allegheny	6,264,390	6,514,261	249,871	3.99%	335,009	1,659,858	1,689,803	29,945	1.80%
Mt Lebanon SD	Allegheny	5,987,068	6,236,613	249,545	4.17%	418,618	2,571,981	2,605,574	33,593	1.31%
North Allegheny SD	Allegheny	8,999,872	9,293,237	293,365	3.26%	581,758	3,721,480	3,757,103	35,623	0.96%
North Hills SD	Allegheny	5,856,781	6,108,840	252,059	4.30%	393,030	2,323,211	2,358,149	34,938	1.50%
Northgate SD	Allegheny	3,954,273	4,099,092	144,819	3.66%	201,103	861,702	878,254	16,552	1.92%
Penn Hills SD	Allegheny	15,860,466	16,341,713	481,247	3.03%	850,686	3,165,996	3,239,735	73,739	2.33%
Pine-Richland SD	Allegheny	4,880,594	5,036,051	155,457	3.19%	418,675	1,606,079	1,650,387	44,308	2.76%
Pittsburgh SD	Allegheny	156,134,687	159,188,505	3,053,818	1.96%	3,955,423	28,179,701	28,442,978	263,277	0.93%
Plum Borough SD	Allegheny	12,683,535	12,872,875	189,340	1.49%	618,345	2,334,092	2,379,968	45,876	1.97%
Quaker Valley SD	Allegheny	1,275,403	1,387,169	111,766	8.76%	66,366	807,686	815,767	8,081	1.00%
Riverview SD	Allegheny	2,913,451	3,008,068	94,617	3.25%	126,151	660,243	671,158	10,915	1.65%
Shaler Area SD	Allegheny	10,949,586	11,215,501	265,915	2.43%	706,471	3,307,207	3,365,542	58,335	1.76%
South Allegheny SD South Fayette Township SD	Allegheny Allegheny	9,476,443 2.948.060	9,660,041 3,131,506	183,598 183,446	1.94% 6.22%	343,234 263,996	1,143,347 916,851	1,178,739 938,151	35,392 21,300	3.10% 2.32%
South Park SD	Allegheny	6,237,764	6,348,185	110,421	1.77%	308,092	1.186.786	1,210,362	23,576	1.99%
Steel Valley SD	Allegheny	8,732,335	8,945,717	213,382	2.44%	351,241	1,358,976	1,395,076	36,100	2.66%
Sto-Rox SD	Allegheny	8,838,824	9,360,389	521,565	5.90%	392,443	1,130,555	1,170,129	39,574	3.50%
Upper Saint Clair SD	Allegheny	4,192,499	4,345,065	152,566	3.64%	332,045	1,849,240	1,889,093	39,853	2.16%
West Allegheny SD	Allegheny	5,501,431	5,714,070	212,639	3.87%	353,119	1,608,292	1,632,743	24,451	1.52%
West Jefferson Hills SD	Allegheny	5,437,200	5,598,030	160,830	2.96%	337,321	1,734,588	1,754,147	19,559	1.13%
West Mifflin Area SD	Allegheny	6,810,679	7,171,103	360,424	5.29%	489,803	1,953,035	1,998,529	45,494	2.33%
Wilkinsburg Borough SD	Allegheny	10,277,065	10,487,415	210,350	2.05%	280,424	1,208,628	1,235,308	26,680	2.21%
Woodland Hills SD	Allegheny	14,576,598	15,202,737	626,139	4.30%	736,447	3,584,934	3,679,971	95,037	2.65%
Apollo-Ridge SD	Armstrong	8,009,942	8,188,981	179,039	2.24%	279,085	958,693	981,727	23,034	2.40%
Armstrong SD	Armstrong	28,940,720	29,516,561	575,841	1.99%	1,089,020	4,318,734	4,415,242	96,508	2.23%
Freeport Area SD	Armstrong	6,490,889	6,617,238	126,349	1.95%	273,836	981,566	996,697	15,131	1.54%
Leechburg Area SD	Armstrong	4,145,380	4,246,904	101,524	2.45%	141,716	526,484	539,155	12,671	2.41%
Aliquippa SD	Beaver	8,308,727	8,606,280	297,553	3.58%	314,428	1,141,786	1,169,323	27,537	2.41%
Ambridge Area SD	Beaver	10,461,449	10,734,465	273,016	2.61%	422,955	2,023,518	2,065,294	41,776	2.06%
Beaver Area SD	Beaver	5,322,309	5,446,810	124,501	2.34%	239,950	1,024,663	1,040,208	15,545	1.52%

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		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Big Beaver Falls Area SD	Beaver	10,335,250	10,737,406	402,156	3.89%	384.341	1,281,529	1,311,341	29,812	2.33%
Blackhawk SD	Beaver	9,073,461	9,252,521	179,060	1.97%	359,398	1,547,516	1,569,817	22,301	1.44%
Central Valley SD	Beaver	8,444,360	8,561,277	116,917	1.38%	324,054	1,567,712	1,581,403	13,691	0.87%
Freedom Area SD	Beaver	7,909,417	8,023,968	114,551	1.45%	268,806	1,000,057	1,017,012	16,955	1.70%
Hopewell Area SD	Beaver	9,550,552	9,660,830	110,278	1.15%	405,523	1,762,348	1,788,272	25,924	1.47%
Midland Borough SD	Beaver	3,248,096	3,375,648	127,552	3.93%	75,343	290,693	293,653	2,960	1.02%
New Brighton Area SD	Beaver	10,352,357	10,554,855	202,498	1.96%	331,589	1,289,378	1,316,963	27,585	2.14%
Riverside Beaver County SD	Beaver	7,747,207	7,823,330	76,123	0.98%	289,853	1,111,476	1,130,337	18,861	1.70%
Rochester Area SD	Beaver	6,095,209	6,173,967	78,758	1.29%	183,274	695,468	714,568	19,100	2.75%
South Side Area SD	Beaver	10,108,682	10,165,305	56,623	0.56%	188,678	727,759	736,776	9,017	1.24%
Western Beaver County SD	Beaver	5,389,804	5,446,063	56,259	1.04%	141,256	601,221	611,470	10,249	1.70%
Bedford Area SD	Bedford	7,298,745	7,472,144	173,399	2.38%	328,163	1,313,830	1,324,972	11,142	0.85%
Chestnut Ridge SD	Bedford	8,119,164	8,260,331	141,167	1.74%	285,476	1,011,951	1,021,109	9,158	0.90%
Everett Area SD	Bedford	5,720,678	5,908,244	187,566	3.28%	245,969	916,877	927,078	10,201	1.11%
Northern Bedford County SD	Bedford	5,712,964	5,792,295	79,331	1.39%	192,894	620,332	626,582	6,250	1.01%
Tussey Mountain SD	Bedford	7,427,209	7,565,947	138,738	1.87%	233,979	738,220	747,393	9,173	1.24%
Antietam SD	Berks	3,241,873	3,394,740	152,867	4.72%	167,132	548,390	569,794	21,404	3.90%
Boyertown Area SD	Berks	14,376,348	14,768,997	392,649	2.73%	776,832	3,365,436	3,449,989	84,553	2.51%
Brandywine Heights Area SD	Berks	4,005,057	4,101,458	96,401	2.41%	205,220	1,032,384	1,048,536	16,152	1.56%
Conrad Weiser Area SD	Berks	6,064,952	6,252,313	187,361	3.09%	370,988	1,579,386	1,619,105	39,719	2.51%
Daniel Boone Area SD	Berks	8,236,059	8,431,684	195,625	2.38%	489,146	1,513,983	1,570,958	56,975	3.76%
Exeter Township SD	Berks	8,344,261	8,607,904	263,643	3.16%	542,921	1,916,095	1,973,124	57,029	2.98%
Fleetwood Area SD	Berks	5,788,001	5,985,701	197,700	3.42%	371,717	1,248,726	1,285,129	36,403	2.92%
Governor Mifflin SD	Berks	5,799,551	6,115,856	316,305	5.45%	436,905	1,994,498	2,045,076	50,578	2.54%
Hamburg Area SD	Berks	6,550,472	6,743,676	193,204	2.95%	338,158	1,376,450	1,405,540	29,090	2.11%
Kutztown Area SD	Berks	3,238,879	3,336,740	97,861	3.02%	140,805	895,217	908,587	13,370	1.49%
Muhlenberg SD	Berks	4,877,386	5,217,322	339,936	6.97%	447,941	1,447,014	1,497,115	50,101	3.46%
Oley Valley SD	Berks	3,772,501	3,855,162	82,661	2.19%	206,179	1,026,167	1,041,704	15,537	1.51%
Reading SD	Berks	123,455,344	131,151,027	7,695,683	6.23%	4,785,693	10,032,263	10,344,252	311,989	3.11%
Schuylkill Valley SD	Berks	2,553,331	2,714,317	160,986	6.30%	197,972	904,125	924,340	20,215	2.24%
Tulpehocken Area SD	Berks	3,941,283	4,061,105	119,822	3.04%	200,065	866,277	885,062	18,785	2.17%
Twin Valley SD	Berks	5,110,396	5,327,711	217,315	4.25%	329,551	1,480,710	1,519,209	38,499	2.60%
Wilson SD	Berks	7,190,342	7,683,057	492,715	6.85%	579,495	2,239,480	2,308,393	68,913	3.08%
Wyomissing Area SD	Berks	1,372,950	1,526,346	153,396	11.17%	139,739	786,976	804,878	17,902	2.27%
Altoona Area SD	Blair	38,074,110	38,936,142	862,032	2.26%	1,485,051	5,232,121	5,315,684	83,563	1.60%
Bellwood-Antis SD	Blair	6,790,984	6,869,103	78,119	1.15%	206,209	750,514	759,262	8,748	1.17%
Claysburg-Kimmel SD	Blair	5,148,055	5,271,049	122,994	2.39%	173,060	576,030	585,428	9,398	1.63%
Hollidaysburg Area SD	Blair	11,595,814	11,828,498	232,684	2.01%	421,318	2,111,718	2,127,417	15,699	0.74%
Spring Cove SD	Blair	7,524,205	7,656,745	132,540	1.76%	291,450	1,100,160	1,113,971	13,811	1.26%
Tyrone Area SD	Blair	9,060,832	9,184,721	123,889	1.37%	308,378	1,475,041	1,486,724	11,683	0.79%
Williamsburg Community SD Athens Area SD	Blair	3,248,439	3,312,975	64,536 255,146	1.99%	102,791	342,365	351,053	8,688	2.54%
Canton Area SD	Bradford Bradford	11,235,356	11,490,502		2.27% 1.81%	418,272	1,490,224	1,533,799	43,575	2.92% 1.67%
Northeast Bradford SD	Bradford	6,807,053	6,930,569 5,883,378	123,516		203,216	680,824	692,179	11,355	
Sayre Area SD	Bradford	5,791,439 5,840,379	5,883,378	91,939 121,436	1.59% 2.08%	165,568 201,990	562,313 772,387	569,696 791,923	7,383 19,536	1.31% 2.53%
Towanda Area SD	Bradford	6,451,674	6,602,789	151,436	2.06%	290,449	1,080,983	1,090,629	9,646	2.53% 0.89%
Troy Area SD	Bradford	8,987,286	9,125,215	137,929	1.53%	310,736	1,080,983	1,103,490	12,895	1.18%
Wyalusing Area SD	Bradford	6,714,411	6,844,910	137,929	1.94%	231,038	891,072	907,867	16,795	1.18%
Bensalem Township SD	Bucks	11,545,341	12,131,476	586,135	5.08%	584,234	4,150,967	4,210,047	59,080	1.42%
Bristol Borough SD	Bucks	6,166,494	6,373,975	207,481	3.36%	214,151	952,282	974,400	22,118	2.32%
Bristol Township SD	Bucks	19,874,704	20,521,859	647,155	3.26%	1,029,712	4,567,402	4,690,150	122,748	2.69%
Centennial SD	Bucks	11,900,307	12,218,069	317,762	2.67%	380,367	2,915,920	2,933,841	17,921	0.61%
Central Bucks SD	Bucks	16,864,414	17,700,177	835,763	4.96%	1,024,042	7,065,224	7,131,934	66,710	0.94%
Council Rock SD	Bucks	14,030,149	14,321,595	291,446	2.08%	416,762	6,165,037	6,196,416	31,379	0.51%
Morrisville Borough SD	Bucks	3,061,208	3,119,736	58,528	1.91%	119,607	696,365	710,990	14,625	2.10%
Neshaminy SD	Bucks	12,755,406	13,160,119	404,713	3.17%		6,127,464	6,182,082	54,618	0.89%
Nesitatility SD	Ducks	12,733,400	13, 100, 119	404,713	3.1770	000,751	0,127,404	0,102,002	34,010	0.0970

		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
New Hope-Solebury SD	Bucks	1,161,646	1,194,109	32,463	2.79%	49,442	497,869	501,407	3,538	0.71%
Palisades SD	Bucks	2,915,353	3,016,898	101,545	3.48%	67,213	989,915	993,581	3,666	0.37%
Pennridge SD	Bucks	10,126,548	10,601,114	474,566	4.69%	625,645	3,170,943	3,204,409	33,466	1.06%
Pennsbury SD	Bucks	15,292,664	15,763,728	471,064	3.08%	783,733	5,168,600	5,233,174	64,574	1.25%
Quakertown Community SD	Bucks	9,396,902	9,821,084	424,182	4.51%	535,278	2,477,415	2,526,071	48,656	1.96%
Butler Area SD	Butler	24,700,662	25,237,914	537,252	2.18%	1,147,945	4,404,392	4,474,853	70,461	1.60%
Karns City Area SD	Butler	9,502,451	9,639,656	137,205	1.44%	315,032	1,155,545	1,169,271	13,726	1.19%
Mars Area SD	Butler	5,819,951	5,964,601	144,650	2.49%	241,656	1,154,754	1,162,504	7,750	0.67%
Moniteau SD	Butler	7,541,129	7,663,129	122,000	1.62%	284,091	1,036,509	1,048,045	11,536	1.11%
Seneca Valley SD	Butler	13,516,083	13,818,438	302,355	2.24%	684,267	3,423,349	3,472,473	49,124	1.43%
Slippery Rock Area SD	Butler	8,231,908	8,393,428	161,520	1.96%	334,886	1,466,648	1,487,724	21,076	1.44%
South Butler County SD	Butler	7,483,286	7,639,778	156,492	2.09%	336,435	1,464,776	1,477,999	13,223	0.90%
Blacklick Valley SD	Cambria	5,079,853	5,172,596	92,743	1.83%	141,827	531,538	540,991	9,453	1.78%
Cambria Heights SD	Cambria	9,399,421	9,532,236	132,815	1.41%	279,447	960,177	970,241	10,064	1.05%
Central Cambria SD	Cambria	7,214,201	7,310,597	96,396	1.34%	261,606	1,074,135	1,087,156	13,021	1.21%
Conemaugh Valley SD	Cambria	5,779,646	5,858,287	78,641	1.36%	171,026	554,045	559,752	5,707	1.03%
Ferndale Area SD Forest Hills SD	Cambria Cambria	5,221,293 12,329,356	5,318,484 12,459,644	97,191 130,288	1.86% 1.06%	158,485 397,738	499,049 1,381,409	513,862 1,393,461	14,813 12,052	2.97% 0.87%
Greater Johnstown SD	Cambria	17,338,918					2,349,816	2,402,448		2.24%
Northern Cambria SD	Cambria	8,563,633	18,093,428 8,687,312	754,510 123,679	4.35% 1.44%	674,415 242,060	774,512	785,430	52,632 10,918	2.24% 1.41%
Penn Cambria SD	Cambria	9,396,701	9,523,842	123,679	1.44%	313,302	1,199,451	1,219,303	19,852	1.41%
Portage Area SD	Cambria	6,615,943	6,697,267	81,324	1.23%	186,456	608,072	616,257	8,185	1.35%
Richland SD	Cambria	3,149,816	3,298,957	149,141	4.73%	138,845	747,823	753,709	5,886	0.79%
Westmont Hilltop SD	Cambria	3,898,915	3,984,390	85,475	2.19%	177,493	805,798	816,312	10,514	1.30%
Cameron County SD	Cameron	5,293,865	5,388,910	95,045	1.80%	145,002	619,539	630,815	11,276	1.82%
Jim Thorpe Area SD	Carbon	2,966,227	3,280,324	314,097	10.59%	219,928	816,323	835,546	19,223	2.35%
Lehighton Area SD	Carbon	8,485,930	8,705,845	219,915	2.59%	374,159	1,439,476	1,471,914	32,438	2.25%
Palmerton Area SD	Carbon	6,321,919	6,499,358	177,439	2.81%	303,548	1,111,071	1,140,922	29,851	2.69%
Panther Valley SD	Carbon	7,980,943	8,396,279	415,336	5.20%	338,016	1,023,994	1,073,002	49,008	4.79%
Weatherly Area SD	Carbon	3,058,809	3,139,741	80,932	2.65%	98,472	437,116	447,744	10,628	2.43%
Bald Eagle Area SD	Centre	7,958,515	8,103,432	144,917	1.82%	310,813	1,219,691	1,244,868	25,177	2.06%
Bellefonte Area SD	Centre	8,125,533	8,357,414	231,881	2.85%	408,961	1,669,915	1,698,337	28,422	1.70%
Penns Valley Area SD	Centre	5,033,484	5,218,055	184,571	3.67%	193,434	840,494	854,396	13,902	1.65%
State College Area SD	Centre	6,912,348	7,543,140	630,792	9.13%	310,013	3,255,571	3,268,768	13,197	0.41%
Avon Grove SD	Chester	14,605,662	14,895,442	289,780	1.98%	754,726	2,461,593	2,519,855	58,262	2.37%
Coatesville Area SD	Chester	24,032,682	24,775,851	743,169	3.09%	1,103,925	4,685,674	4,795,194	109,520	2.34%
Downingtown Area SD	Chester	13,870,652	14,346,267	475,615	3.43%	874,969	5,207,712	5,302,238	94,526	1.82%
Great Valley SD	Chester	2,377,308	2,508,261	130,953	5.51%	136,602	1,472,778	1,481,256	8,478	0.58%
Kennett Consolidated SD	Chester	5,304,462	5,553,319	248,857	4.69%	400,617	1,646,187	1,688,861	42,674	2.59%
Octorara Area SD	Chester	5,938,843	6,169,485	230,642	3.88%	318,487	1,300,567	1,334,827	34,260	2.63%
Owen J Roberts SD	Chester	5,525,003	5,789,264	264,261	4.78%	292,196	1,806,362	1,845,591	39,229	2.17%
Oxford Area SD	Chester	12,020,922	12,429,947	409,025	3.40%	572,695	1,694,353	1,754,403	60,050	3.54%
Phoenixville Area SD	Chester Chester	4,389,802	4,634,145 3,468,842	244,343	5.57% 4.84%	127,795 199,614	1,524,536	1,540,411	15,875	1.04%
Tredyffrin-Easttown SD Unionville-Chadds Ford SD	Chester	3,308,629 3.090.597	3,468,842	160,213 111,507	4.84% 3.61%	199,614	2,240,614 1,624,064	2,255,219 1,634,638	14,605 10,574	0.65% 0.65%
West Chester Area SD	Chester	7,580,409	3,202,104 8,017,774	437,365	5.77%	399,095	5,098,003	5,123,593	25,590	0.65%
Allegheny-Clarion Valley SD	Clarion	5,785,186	5,841,635	56,449	0.98%	151,489	657,240	664,127	6,887	1.05%
Clarion Area SD	Clarion	2,731,912	2,827,288	95,376	3.49%	99,414	463,043	470,792	7,749	1.67%
Clarion-Limestone Area SD	Clarion	5,040,313	5,213,740	173,427	3.44%	158,575	641,504	653,285	11,781	1.84%
Keystone SD	Clarion	6,839,563	6,948,160	108,597	1.59%	194,891	738,263	748,020	9,757	1.32%
North Clarion County SD	Clarion	3,336,776	3,373,890	37,114	1.11%	91,295	379,436	383,001	3,565	0.94%
Redbank Valley SD	Clarion	8,438,998	8,551,928	112,930	1.34%	229,939	858,768	867,838	9,070	1.06%
Union SD	Clarion	5,524,853	5,609,847	84,994	1.54%	157,782	555,225	564,902	9,677	1.74%
Clearfield Area SD	Clearfield	12,265,594	12,531,861	266,267	2.17%	471,734	1,682,568	1,712,952	30,384	1.81%
Curwensville Area SD	Clearfield	7,292,808	7,438,518	145,710	2.00%	224,051	736,478	751,758	15,280	2.07%
Dubois Area SD	Clearfield	15,204,634	15,667,115	462,481	3.04%		2,910,997	2,961,371	50,374	1.73%

						2016-17				
		2045 46	2046 47	2046 47	2046 47	Ready to Learn Block	2045 40	2046 47	2046 47	2046 47
		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	Grant	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	(No Change from 2015-16)	Special Ed Funding	Special Ed Funding	Change	Change
Glendale SD	Clearfield	5,461,669	5,602,685	141,016	2.58%	175,503	562,746	582,204	19,458	3.46%
Harmony Area SD	Clearfield	2,686,681	2,731,190	44,509	1.66%	73,268	260,113	266,401	6,288	2.42%
Moshannon Valley SD	Clearfield	6,733,417	6,872,787	139,370	2.07%	216,577	712,677	725,786	13,109	1.84%
Philipsburg-Osceola Area SD	Clearfield	11,418,895	11,621,511	202,616	1.77%	349,206	1,325,617	1,360,684	35,067	2.65%
West Branch Area SD	Clearfield	7,177,755	7,312,586	134,831	1.88%	237,979	766,219	789,960	23,741	3.10%
Keystone Central SD	Clinton	19,749,896	20,257,465	507,569	2.57%	770,674	3,238,084	3,286,429	48,345	1.49%
Benton Area SD	Columbia	3,211,437	3,307,127	95,690	2.98%	112,285	445,191	453,384	8,193	1.84%
Berwick Area SD	Columbia	14,179,804	14,537,172	357,368	2.52%	549,482	2,178,066	2,210,558	32,492	1.49%
Bloomsburg Area SD	Columbia	5,495,303	5,658,643	163,340	2.97%	234,078	957,606	967,987	10,381	1.08%
Central Columbia SD	Columbia	6,236,997	6,375,268	138,271	2.22%	255,774	1,155,590	1,173,191	17,601	1.52%
Millville Area SD	Columbia	4,030,033	4,100,407	70,374	1.75%	115,997	485,271	492,358	7,087	1.46%
Southern Columbia Area SD	Columbia	4,460,862	4,573,675	112,813	2.53%	197,956	791,541	804,002	12,461	1.57%
Conneaut SD	Crawford	10,888,892	11,123,345	234,453	2.15%	426,026	1,668,777	1,691,849	23,072	1.38%
Crawford Central SD	Crawford	15,749,970	16,229,143	479,173	3.04%	665,681	2,554,822	2,600,143	45,321	1.77%
Penncrest SD	Crawford	18,580,367	18,858,948	278,581	1.50%	619,569	2,372,041	2,414,418	42,377	1.79%
Big Spring SD	Cumberland	9,086,675	9,276,874	190,199	2.09%	401,851	1,827,638	1,864,791	37,153	2.03%
Camp Hill SD	Cumberland	1,355,491	1,448,644	93,153	6.87%	99,838	481,255	491,845	10,590	2.20%
Carlisle Area SD	Cumberland	12,196,257	12,679,801	483,544	3.96%	589,782	2,765,986	2,808,769	42,783	1.55%
Cumberland Valley SD	Cumberland	10,387,584	10,774,607	387,023	3.73%	526,437	3,409,247	3,438,160	28,913	0.85%
East Pennsboro Area SD	Cumberland	5,824,301	6,006,721	182,420	3.13%	327,237	1,302,542	1,323,383	20,841	1.60%
Mechanicsburg Area SD	Cumberland	6,086,814	6,394,068	307,254	5.05%	338,503	1,655,007	1,686,652	31,645	1.91%
Shippensburg Area SD	Cumberland	9,074,862	9,450,902	376,040	4.14%	527,156	1,771,564	1,802,766	31,202	1.76%
South Middleton SD	Cumberland	4,188,004	4,305,585	117,581	2.81%	208,431	995,495	1,004,762	9,267	0.93%
Central Dauphin SD	Dauphin	16,584,468	17,345,978	761,510	4.59%	1,023,711	5,330,522	5,412,212	81,690	1.53%
Derry Township SD	Dauphin	2,376,848	2,633,086	256,238	10.78%	225,559	1,433,250	1,447,420	14,170	0.99%
Halifax Area SD	Dauphin	5,482,875	5,577,817	94,942	1.73%	192,577	746,357	758,914	12,557	1.68%
Harrisburg City SD	Dauphin	46,355,967	49,036,703	2,680,736	5.78%	1,807,251	5,501,485	5,653,383	151,898	2.76%
Lower Dauphin SD	Dauphin	9,324,125	9,537,333	213,208	2.29%	441,906	2,180,206	2,212,328	32,122	1.47%
Middletown Area SD	Dauphin	7,645,288	7,939,499	294,211	3.85%	363,944	1,602,254	1,631,667	29,413	1.84%
Millersburg Area SD	Dauphin	3,904,188	3,946,733	42,545	1.09%	127,733	566,010	575,748	9,738	1.72%
Steelton-Highspire SD	Dauphin	7,793,308	8,000,641	207,333	2.66%	352,679	990,724	1,018,018	27,294	2.75%
Susquehanna Township SD	Dauphin	3,552,353	3,710,090	157,737	4.44%	261,665	1,367,495	1,383,180	15,685	1.15%
Upper Dauphin Area SD	Dauphin	5,623,973	5,760,855	136,882	2.43%	202,061	793,500	805,863	12,363	1.56%
Chester-Upland SD	Delaware	73,446,495	75,868,090	2,421,595	3.30%	1,421,091	5,460,012	5,636,901	176,889	3.24%
Chichester SD	Delaware	10,071,529	10,428,577	357,048	3.55%	541,395	2,242,761	2,299,849	57,088	2.55%
Garnet Valley SD	Delaware	3,935,894	4,138,243	202,349	5.14%	327,809	1,593,309	1,637,181	43,872	2.75%
Haverford Township SD	Delaware	3,136,987	3,316,657	179,670	5.73%	192,476	2,398,270	2,415,751	17,481	0.73%
Interboro SD	Delaware	8,470,870	8,762,759	291,889	3.45%	554,903	2,067,893	2,114,987	47,094	2.28%
Marple Newtown SD	Delaware	2,555,608	2,677,800	122,192	4.78%	115,566	1,584,617	1,594,293	9,676	0.61%
Penn-Delco SD	Delaware	6,022,300	6,179,819	157,519	2.62%	354,943	1,885,332	1,920,895	35,563	1.89%
Radnor Township SD	Delaware	1,934,694	2,048,698	114,004	5.89%	113,925	1,270,617	1,278,741	8,124	0.64%
Ridley SD	Delaware	11,489,181	11,919,415	430,234	3.74%	789,095	2,998,361	3,091,725	93,364	3.11%
Rose Tree Media SD	Delaware	2,791,687	2,892,173	100,486	3.60%	140,258	1,772,229	1,784,267	12,038	0.68%
Southeast Delco SD	Delaware	15,257,709	15,976,062	718,353	4.71%	888,165	2,452,700	2,535,355	82,655	3.37%
Springfield SD	Delaware	2,773,128	2,943,696	170,568	6.15%	239,989	1,627,060	1,657,486	30,426	1.87%
Upper Darby SD	Delaware	35,072,853	36,709,132	1,636,279	4.67%	2,073,956	7,327,891	7,542,414	214,523	2.93%
Wallingford-Swarthmore SD	Delaware	3,267,530	3,386,800	119,270	3.65%	252,951	1,850,726	1,884,133	33,407	1.81%
William Penn SD	Delaware	21,283,725	22,174,740	891,015	4.19%	1,129,826	4,199,662	4,300,085	100,423	2.39%
Johnsonburg Area SD	Elk	4,996,436	5,069,702	73,266	1.47%	133,613	474,711	482,324	7,613	1.60%
Ridgway Area SD	Elk	4,994,646	5,106,517	111,871	2.24%	159,261	619,982	631,925	11,943	1.93%
Saint Marys Area SD	Elk	6,392,813	6,536,044	143,231	2.24%	306,366	1,251,031	1,270,152	19,121	1.53%
Corry Area SD	Erie	12,768,867	13,081,706	312,839	2.45%	470,665	1,528,637	1,563,658	35,021	2.29%
Erie City SD	Erie	59,914,287	63,287,858	3,373,571	5.63%	2,602,655	9,961,187	10,195,605	234,418	2.35%
Fairview SD	Erie	3,062,313	3,152,227	89,914	2.94%	143,386	899,664	911,051	11,387	1.27%
Fort LeBoeuf SD	Erie	6,681,701	6,855,032	173,331	2.59%	281,428	1,174,261	1,187,904	13,643	1.16%
General McLane SD	Erie	10,318,677	10,467,116	148,439	1.44%	329,440	1,441,095	1,456,334	15,239	1.06%

		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
	Erie	8,480,469	8,680,398	199,929	2.36%	371,348	1,128,343	1,155,060	26,717	2.37%
	Erie	8,657,214	8,778,841	121,627	1.40%	283,075	1,273,143	1,295,604	22,461	1.76%
	Erie	8,280,592	8,398,949	118,357	1.43%	244,066	762,169	782,351	20,182	2.65%
<u>'</u>	Erie	13,680,146	14,173,579	493,433	3.61%	753,736	3,488,145	3,538,268	50,123	1.44%
	Erie	8,429,817	8,595,881	166,064	1.97%	286,805	1,150,072	1,163,860	13,788	1.20%
	Erie	8,931,534	9,051,050	119,516	1.34%	330,199	1,152,496	1,167,504	15,008	1.30%
	Erie	9,207,762	9,338,611	130,849	1.42%	283,155	888,534	899,586	11,052	1.24%
•	Erie	6,604,695	6,698,667	93,972	1.42%	243,953	950,522	971,759	21,237	2.23%
Albert Gallatin Area SD	Fayette	22,833,923	23,370,750	536,827	2.35%	821,655	2,944,260	2,979,419	35,159	1.19%
Brownsville Area SD	Fayette	12,006,283	12,314,791	308,508	2.57%	412,719	1,352,096	1,375,065	22,969	1.70%
	Fayette	29,670,130	30,355,506	685,376	2.31%	1,050,159	4,636,649	4,687,716	51,067	1.10%
	Fayette	6,750,129	6,853,529	103,400	1.53%	198,758	694,993	706,162	11,169	1.61%
Laurel Highlands SD	Fayette	13,616,165	13,989,197	373,032	2.74%	608,349	2,221,822	2,253,953	32,131	1.45%
Uniontown Area SD	Fayette	15,247,201	15,699,787	452,586	2.97%	554,307	2,179,371	2,202,467	23,096	1.06%
Forest Area SD	Forest	2,563,429	2,650,715	87,286	3.41%	60,729	451,757	455,125	3,368	0.75%
Chambersburg Area SD	Franklin	19,988,861	20,844,596	855,735	4.28%	1,128,079	3,875,053	3,926,017	50,964	1.32%
Fannett-Metal SD	Franklin	2,240,534	2,284,234	43,700	1.95%	76,871	335,495	339,867	4,372	1.30%
	Franklin	5,830,575	6,025,166	194,591	3.34%	379,241	1,292,680	1,315,593	22,913	1.77%
Tuscarora SD	Franklin	8,023,370	8,240,936	217,566	2.71%	361,008	1,631,459	1,648,837	17,378	1.07%
Waynesboro Area SD	Franklin	12,827,548	13,114,741	287,193	2.24%	632,883	2,323,212	2,351,462	28,250	1.22%
Central Fulton SD	Fulton	5,375,794	5,488,114	112,320	2.09%	160,440	579,187	586,032	6,845	1.18%
Forbes Road SD	Fulton	2,795,746	2,840,583	44,837	1.60%	76,499	284,309	288,057	3,748	1.32%
Southern Fulton SD	Fulton	4,354,999	4,421,405	66,406	1.52%	153,038	478,349	484,688	6,339	1.33%
	Greene	6,788,655	6,936,747	148,092	2.18%	234,124	806,919	818,939	12,020	1.49%
	Greene	8,084,063	8,248,932	164,869	2.04%	352,907	1,703,391	1,720,149	16,758	0.98%
Jefferson-Morgan SD	Greene	5,366,306	5,480,817	114,511	2.13%	180,099	663,897	679,276	15,379	2.32%
	Greene	4,890,366	4,963,166	72,800	1.49%	133,840	540,987	556,240	15,253	2.82%
	Greene	3,254,387	3,377,675	123,288	3.79%	97,413	670,394	672,119	1,725	0.26%
	Huntingdon	7,725,955	7,878,995	153,040	1.98%	334,138	1,426,154	1,444,940	18,786	1.32%
•	Huntingdon	4,911,980	4,993,415	81,435	1.66%	142,555	505,550	515,555	10,005	1.98%
	Huntingdon	8,579,170	8,798,305	219,135	2.55%	334,502	941,266	956,162	14,896	1.58%
Southern Huntingdon County SD		6,695,224	6,822,947	127,723	1.91%	238,273	739,938	747,671	7,733	1.05%
G .	Indiana	9,250,095	9,426,812	176,717	1.91%	328,088	1,289,681	1,318,016	28,335	2.20%
	Indiana	5,418,285	5,542,746	124,461	2.30%	162,204	589,666	603,886	14,220	2.41%
	Indiana	8,984,536	9,225,251	240,715	2.68%	353,791	1,714,738	1,741,039	26,301	1.53%
	Indiana	9,273,842	9,398,641	124,799	1.35%	246,307	1,018,325	1,036,797	18,472	1.81%
	Indiana	7,202,599	7,315,624	113,025	1.57%	194,325	677,301	696,836	19,535	2.88%
	Indiana Indiana	8,678,571	8,807,068	128,497	1.48%	218,571	842,147	857,729	15,582	1.85%
	Indiana	8,695,908	8,810,591	114,683	1.32%	208,937	815,818 714.363	837,485	21,667	2.66%
	Jefferson Jefferson	6,887,095 8.792.010	6,983,284	96,189	1.40%	193,887	,	720,072	5,709	0.80%
	Jefferson Jefferson	8,792,010 15,146,849	8,965,975 15,341,897	173,965 195,048	1.98% 1.29%	295,869 441,183	1,150,525 1,772,809	1,168,060 1,795,692	17,535 22,883	1.52% 1.29%
	Juniata	9,974,802	10,180,269	205,467	2.06%	451,696	1,772,809	1,795,692	14,951	0.88%
	Juniaia Lackawanna	6,123,561	6,273,891	150,330	2.45%	294,812	1,666,181	1,706,726	12,432	0.86%
0 0	Lackawanna Lackawanna	8,122,293	8,534,917	412,624	2.45% 5.08%	318,944	1,119,336	1,070,013	39,357	3.52%
	Lackawanna Lackawanna	4,173,514	4,279,576	106,062	2.54%	209,240	846,640	858,816	12,176	3.52% 1.44%
	Lackawanna	5,280,566	5,384,704	100,002	1.97%	236,731	902,692	919,899	17,207	1.44%
	Lackawanna	3,976,561	4,146,660	170,099	4.28%	192,918	865,404	882,921	17,517	2.02%
	Lackawanna	8,218,328	8,496,461	278,133	3.38%	417,576	1,704,659	1,730,728	26,069	1.53%
	Lackawanna	2,938,377	2,997,216	58,839	2.00%	134,854	502,699	512,159	9,460	1.88%
	Lackawanna	4,723,052	4,914,677	191,625	4.06%	222,157	799,797	815,078	15,281	1.91%
	Lackawanna	39,056,408	41,335,873	2,279,465	5.84%	1,836,814	5,687,316	5,878,511	191,195	3.36%
	Lackawanna	7,652,283	7,837,080	184,797	2.41%	393,156	1,352,343	1,374,273	21,930	1.62%
•	Lancaster	7,068,071	7,325,628	257,557	3.64%	400,960	1,684,589	1,720,023	35,434	2.10%
	Lancaster	6,464,424	6,720,408	255,984	3.96%	295,569	1,273,026	1,312,107	39,081	3.07%
-	Lancaster	3,571,676	4,046,903	475,227	13.31%		1,624,584	1,647,661	23,077	1.42%

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		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Donegal SD	Lancaster	6,808,761	7,038,557	229,796	3.38%	393,860	1,333,629	1,363,827	30,198	2.26%
Eastern Lancaster County SD	Lancaster	4,146,995	4,358,894	211,899	5.11%	247,418	1,652,657	1,663,389	10,732	0.65%
Elizabethtown Area SD	Lancaster	8,480,662	8,745,806	265,144	3.13%	472,997	1,909,235	1,944,816	35,581	1.86%
Ephrata Area SD	Lancaster	9,180,012	9,550,240	370,228	4.03%	515,064	2,164,089	2,214,705	50,616	2.34%
Hempfield SD	Lancaster	12,183,798	12,591,699	407,901	3.35%	689,640	3,489,541	3,548,592	59,051	1.69%
Lampeter-Strasburg SD	Lancaster	3,877,094	4,084,113	207,019	5.34%	281,120	1,380,582	1,401,827	21,245	1.54%
Lancaster SD	Lancaster	56,456,285	59,907,746	3,451,461	6.11%	2,348,858	9,219,022	9,424,119	205,097	2.22%
Manheim Central SD	Lancaster	6,625,797	6,802,104	176,307	2.66%	301,665	1,557,270	1,574,910	17,640	1.13%
Manheim Township SD	Lancaster	5,070,486	5,515,289	444,803	8.77%	474,037	2,269,014	2,300,507	31,493	1.39%
Penn Manor SD Pequea Valley SD	Lancaster	11,033,367 2,636,404	11,390,017 2,767,645	356,650 131,241	3.23% 4.98%	620,860 113,497	2,712,820 853,138	2,769,499 862,378	56,679 9,240	2.09% 1.08%
Solanco SD	Lancaster Lancaster	9,744,228	10,024,428	280,200	4.98% 2.88%	427,715	2,074,719	2,094,347	19,628	0.95%
Warwick SD	Lancaster	9,744,226	9,725,087	310,163	3.29%	533,160	2,074,719	2,094,347	31,433	1.41%
Ellwood City Area SD	Lawrence	11,268,096	11,465,652	197,556	1.75%	361,395	1,333,667	1,354,095	20,428	1.53%
Laurel SD	Lawrence	7,449,571	7,532,791	83,220	1.12%	255,143	817,129	824,271	7,142	0.87%
Mohawk Area SD	Lawrence	9,784,353	9,907,835	123,482	1.26%	307,754	1,162,308	1,172,578	10,270	0.88%
Neshannock Township SD	Lawrence	3,114,202	3,192,306	78,104	2.51%	140,499	650,970	658,291	7,321	1.12%
New Castle Area SD	Lawrence	22,420,730	23,228,681	807,951	3.60%	809,588	2,587,420	2,636,847	49,427	1.91%
Shenango Area SD	Lawrence	7,198,350	7,294,558	96,208	1.34%	215,465	779,591	789,142	9,551	1.23%
Union Area SD	Lawrence	4,646,400	4,741,317	94,917	2.04%	152,979	478,922	489,022	10,100	2.11%
Wilmington Area SD	Lawrence	5,581,129	5,680,967	99,838	1.79%	219,259	1,024,427	1,034,609	10,182	0.99%
Annville-Cleona SD	Lebanon	4,481,721	4,594,071	112,350	2.51%	189,420	841,550	850,885	9,335	1.11%
Cornwall-Lebanon SD	Lebanon	9,779,212	10,067,589	288,377	2.95%	528,189	2,261,946	2,303,135	41,189	1.82%
Eastern Lebanon County SD	Lebanon	4,759,092	4,951,937	192,845	4.05%	258,521	1,115,934	1,134,724	18,790	1.68%
Lebanon SD	Lebanon	26,992,112	28,316,659	1,324,547	4.91%	1,130,791	2,700,653	2,802,678	102,025	3.78%
Northern Lebanon SD	Lebanon	7,443,929	7,585,449	141,520	1.90%	305,011	1,235,268	1,252,414	17,146	1.39%
Palmyra Area SD	Lebanon	6,107,977	6,342,839	234,862	3.85%	361,796	1,361,936	1,391,622	29,686	2.18%
Allentown City SD	Lehigh	102,105,818	107,719,777	5,613,959	5.50%	3,914,767	10,141,045	10,588,775	447,730	4.42%
Catasauqua Area SD	Lehigh	4,034,916	4,202,860	167,944	4.16%	206,861	914,465	937,918	23,453	2.56%
East Penn SD	Lehigh	11,070,213	11,585,816	515,603	4.66%	705,924	3,134,221	3,201,459	67,238	2.15%
Northern Lehigh SD	Lehigh	6,812,429	6,946,082	133,653	1.96%	298,608	1,170,971	1,197,178	26,207	2.24%
Northwestern Lehigh SD Parkland SD	Lehigh	5,504,641	5,617,887	113,246	2.06%	230,490	1,326,320	1,345,224	18,904	1.43%
Salisbury Township SD	Lehigh Lehigh	7,080,327 2,254,202	7,617,773 2,350,413	537,446 96,211	7.59% 4.27%	531,722 103,127	3,392,099 818,687	3,438,979 832,053	46,880 13,366	1.38% 1.63%
Southern Lehigh SD	Lehigh	4,382,622	4,553,035	170,413	3.89%	147,449	1,165,383	1,173,506	8,123	0.70%
Whitehall-Coplay SD	Lehigh	7,320,136	7,716,052	395,916	5.41%	514,816	1,891,576	1,949,913	58,337	3.08%
Crestwood SD	Luzerne	7,071,897	7,187,573	115,676	1.64%	348,001	1,422,624	1,433,598	10,974	0.77%
Dallas SD	Luzerne	5,705,537	5,851,514	145,977	2.56%	255,430	1,159,010	1,176,682	17,672	1.52%
Greater Nanticoke Area SD	Luzerne	10,613,981	10,967,652	353,671	3.33%	438,389	1,357,817	1,390,753	32,936	2.43%
Hanover Area SD	Luzerne	7,232,381	7,550,219	317,838	4.39%	366,048	1,283,185	1,322,435	39,250	3.06%
Hazleton Area SD	Luzerne	35,449,358	37,298,188	1,848,830	5.22%	1,675,119	4,794,595	4,898,355	103,760	2.16%
Lake-Lehman SD	Luzerne	6,686,153	6,806,955	120,802	1.81%	278,523	1,158,197	1,173,790	15,593	1.35%
Northwest Area SD	Luzerne	7,050,010	7,137,877	87,867	1.25%	213,067	864,482	879,090	14,608	1.69%
Pittston Area SD	Luzerne	9,363,358	9,706,197	342,839	3.66%	495,591	1,634,657	1,672,408	37,751	2.31%
Wilkes-Barre Area SD	Luzerne	25,208,462	26,960,403	1,751,941	6.95%	1,157,796	4,306,409	4,464,915	158,506	3.68%
Wyoming Area SD	Luzerne	7,594,860	7,803,271	208,411	2.74%	357,527	1,446,364	1,479,556	33,192	2.29%
Wyoming Valley West SD	Luzerne	18,994,563	19,681,793	687,230	3.62%	893,171	3,078,832	3,193,261	114,429	3.72%
East Lycoming SD	Lycoming	8,062,050	8,182,648	120,598	1.50%	267,638	1,032,505	1,044,510	12,005	1.16%
Jersey Shore Area SD	Lycoming	12,736,650	12,948,853	212,203	1.67%	489,271	1,748,005	1,775,947	27,942	1.60%
Loyalsock Township SD	Lycoming	2,897,957	3,053,942	155,985	5.38%	139,676	716,343 584,223	727,191	10,848	1.51%
Montgomery Area SD	Lycoming	5,076,837	5,172,627	95,790	1.89%	136,406		591,128	6,905	1.18%
Montoursville Area SD Muncy SD	Lycoming	6,787,923 3,766,665	6,947,974	160,051 92,839	2.36% 2.46%	264,755 134,126	1,229,002	1,240,523	11,521 12,062	0.94% 1.93%
South Williamsport Area SD	Lycoming	5,878,222	3,859,504 6,015,133	136,911	2.46%	228,011	625,301 831,514	637,363 841,915	12,062	1.93%
Williamsport Area SD	Lycoming Lycoming	24,714,668	25,665,967	951,299	2.33% 3.85%	989,521	4,408,108	4,469,356	61,248	1.39%
Bradford Area SD	McKean	12,675,420	12,993,683	318,263	2.51%		1,824,543	1,864,390	39,847	2.18%
D. GGIOTO / 1100 OD	1	12,010,720	12,000,000	010,200	2.0170	501,510	1,027,070	1,007,000	00,047	2.1070

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		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Kane Area SD	McKean	8,015,234	8,175,764	160,530	2.00%	246,106	804,720	823,300	18,580	2.31%
Otto-Eldred SD	McKean	5,520,910	5,609,045	88,135	1.60%	163,416	554,283	564,679	10,396	1.88%
Port Allegany SD	McKean	7,118,728	7,262,212	143,484	2.02%	212,104	698,166	708,191	10,025	1.44%
Smethport Area SD	McKean	6,343,486	6,482,428	138,942	2.19%	185,322	636,987	649,940	12,953	2.03%
Commodore Perry SD	Mercer	3,765,759	3,809,734	43,975	1.17%	100,565	394,124	400,077	5,953	1.51%
Farrell Area SD	Mercer	7,025,652	7,217,844	192,192	2.74%	217,908	801,497	823,171	21,674	2.70%
Greenville Area SD	Mercer	6,692,585	6,856,379	163,794	2.45%	264,567	976,901	995,368	18,467	1.89%
Grove City Area SD	Mercer	8,096,409	8,223,499	127,090	1.57%	340,539	1,317,797	1,334,914	17,117	1.30%
Hermitage SD	Mercer	5,784,744	5,931,522	146,778	2.54%	267,203	1,138,131	1,154,292	16,161	1.42%
Jamestown Area SD	Mercer	2,989,797	3,057,922	68,125	2.28%	95,731	416,678	423,639	6,961	1.67%
Lakeview SD	Mercer	6,562,434	6,661,983	99,549	1.52%	221,294	752,225	762,742	10,517	1.40%
Mercer Area SD	Mercer	5,288,550	5,379,558	91,008	1.72%	214,632	848,086	865,704	17,618	2.08%
Reynolds SD	Mercer	7,842,719	7,953,888	111,169	1.42%	238,412	981,820	998,423	16,603	1.69%
Sharon City SD	Mercer	14,089,206	14,723,419	634,213	4.50%	493,812	1,569,262	1,608,699	39,437	2.51%
Sharpsville Area SD	Mercer	6,136,424	6,284,597	148,173	2.41%	239,259	706,915	722,227	15,312	2.17%
West Middlesex Area SD	Mercer	5,332,927	5,465,530	132,603	2.49%	185,880	673,491	683,832	10,341	1.54%
Mifflin County SD	Mifflin	20,270,490	20,925,654	655,164	3.23%	968,914	3,309,163	3,366,209	57,046	1.72%
East Stroudsburg Area SD	Monroe	13,975,283	14,982,944	1,007,661	7.21%	1,248,758	3,919,615	4,048,343	128,728	3.28%
Pleasant Valley SD	Monroe	21,835,399	22,269,473	434,074	1.99%	1,021,256	3,293,045	3,372,352	79,307	2.41%
Pocono Mountain SD	Monroe	25,186,063	26,847,312	1,661,249	6.60%	1,534,068	5,370,235	5,530,962	160,727	2.99%
Stroudsburg Area SD	Monroe	13,139,595	13,718,063	578,468	4.40%	776,707	2,716,437	2,761,255	44,818	1.65%
Abington SD	Montgomery	6,100,721	6,509,155	408,434	6.69%	401,756	3,258,100	3,294,760	36,660	1.13%
Bryn Athyn SD	Montgomery	34,422	34,498	76	0.22%		6,136	6,139	3	0.05%
Cheltenham Township SD	Montgomery	4,510,990	4,746,882	235,892	5.23%	340,388	2,334,435	2,371,072	36,637	1.57%
Colonial SD	Montgomery	2,981,252	3,137,371	156,119	5.24%	169,916	2,015,201	2,028,493	13,292	0.66%
Hatboro-Horsham SD	Montgomery	4,586,989	4,810,765	223,776	4.88%	270,230	2,256,544	2,274,378	17,834	0.79%
Jenkintown SD	Montgomery	820,981	850,194	29,213	3.56%	23,471	264,585	267,547	2,962	1.12%
Lower Merion SD	Montgomery	3,631,996	3,809,410	177,414	4.88%	240,611	2,912,813	2,932,363	19,550	0.67%
Lower Moreland Township SD	Montgomery	2,002,199	2,089,527	87,328	4.36%	75,809	690,037	698,726	8,689	1.26%
Methacton SD	Montgomery	6,526,696	6,692,066	165,370	2.53%	252,829	2,405,613	2,431,284	25,671	1.07%
Norristown Area SD	Montgomery	11,179,455	11,928,420	748,965	6.70%	787,066	4,203,173	4,309,583	106,410	2.53%
North Penn SD	Montgomery	9,369,587	9,923,132	553,545	5.91%	577,539	6,395,567	6,444,012	48,445	0.76%
Perkiomen Valley SD	Montgomery	6,025,052	6,284,801	259,749	4.31%	506,099	2,125,039	2,167,797	42,758	2.01%
Pottsgrove SD	Montgomery	7,849,315	8,068,273	218,958	2.79%	422,968	1,694,508	1,741,057	46,549	2.75%
Pottstown SD	Montgomery	9,749,997	10,362,977	612,980	6.29%	559,007	2,029,882	2,089,074	59,192	2.92%
Souderton Area SD	Montgomery	8,943,757	9,312,171	368,414	4.12%	524,477	2,970,376	3,022,452	52,076	1.75%
Springfield Township SD	Montgomery	1,295,121	1,384,706	89,585	6.92%	76,424	902,387	908,726	6,339	0.70%
Spring-Ford Area SD	Montgomery	9,089,424	9,499,285	409,861	4.51%	442,498	2,425,419	2,488,777	63,358	2.61%
Upper Dublin SD	Montgomery	2,709,771	2,862,148	152,377	5.62%	142,657	1,829,442	1,839,569	10,127	0.55%
Upper Merion Area SD	Montgomery	2,167,224	2,346,881	179,657	8.29%	137,324	1,415,540	1,421,500	5,960	0.42%
Upper Moreland Township SD	Montgomery	3,332,882	3,563,745	230,863	6.93%	187,164	1,489,614	1,511,701	22,087	1.48%
Upper Perkiomen SD	Montgomery	8,473,529	8,669,978	196,449	2.32%	378,374	1,703,793	1,743,617	39,824	2.34%
Wissahickon SD	Montgomery	2,442,642	2,557,422	114,780	4.70%	157,053	1,943,131	1,954,619	11,488	0.59%
Danville Area SD	Montour	7,029,501	7,209,157	179,656	2.56%	279,308	1,417,674	1,429,564	11,890	0.84%
Bangor Area SD	Northampton	9,236,261	9,486,092	249,831	2.70%	511,151	1,926,037	1,964,156	38,119	1.98%
Bethlehem Area SD	Northampton	29,220,357	30,913,343	1,692,986	5.79%	1,797,733	6,969,426	7,131,879	162,453	2.33%
Easton Area SD	Northampton	19,634,028	20,457,410	823,382	4.19%	1,289,684	4,077,963	4,175,442	97,479	2.39%
Nazareth Area SD	Northampton	8,530,331	8,817,118	286,787	3.36%	476,529	1,983,292	2,011,670	28,378	1.43%
Northampton Area SD	Northampton	13,218,180	13,615,373	397,193	3.00%	617,222	2,761,169	2,817,945	56,776	2.06%
Pen Argyl Area SD Saucon Valley SD	Northampton	4,658,634	4,809,168	150,534	3.23%	256,790	974,587	993,134	18,547	1.90%
*	Northampton	2,952,619	3,102,454	149,835	5.07%	142,538	953,828 1,337,907	962,532	8,704	0.91%
Wilson Area SD	Northampton Northumberland	5,279,402	5,459,090	179,688	3.40%	313,967		1,360,775	22,868	1.71%
Line Mountain SD Milton Area SD	Northumberland Northumberland	6,108,894	6,252,027	143,133	2.34%	210,320	756,697	769,208	12,511	1.65% 1.69%
Mount Carmel Area SD	Northumberland	8,970,659 8,033,920	9,175,470	204,811	2.28%	393,328 328,175	1,437,718	1,462,040 1,128,804	24,322	2.12%
Shamokin Area SD			8,248,496	214,576	2.67%		1,105,351		23,453	
Shamokili Alea SD	Northumberland	12,071,851	12,343,201	271,350	2.25%	514,641	1,640,683	1,671,656	30,973	1.89%

2015-16 2016-17 2016-17 2016-1	2016-17 Ready to Learn Bloc Grant				
		2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2016-17
Basic Ed Basic Ed Dollar Percen	t (No Chang	Special Ed	Special Ed	Dollar	Percent
School District County Funding Funding Change Change	from 2015-1	6) Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Shikellamy SD Northumberland 12,110,013 12,509,580 399,567 3.	30% 530,06	7 1,873,958	1,916,284	42,326	2.26%
Warrior Run SD Northumberland 6,204,754 6,315,832 111,078 1.	79% 259,42	7 1,042,237	1,055,537	13,300	1.28%
Greenwood SD Perry 3,390,870 3,467,058 76,188 2.	25% 116,39	6 447,661	457,996	10,335	2.31%
Newport SD Perry 5,721,027 5,849,516 128,489 2.	25% 199,78	5 882,341	901,593	19,252	2.18%
Susquenita SD Perry 7,917,719 7,997,649 79,930 1.	01% 320,87	1,379,172	1,395,629	16,457	1.19%
West Perry SD Perry 8,449,047 8,622,911 173,864 2.	06% 394,55	3 1,743,043	1,764,695	21,652	1.24%
Philadelphia City SD Philadelphia 1,020,074,970 1,067,142,832 47,067,862 4.	61% 40,368,66	0 135,134,150	138,345,140	3,210,990	2.38%
Delaware Valley SD Pike 13,742,923 14,121,699 378,776 2.	76% 728,80	1 2,536,019	2,581,074	45,055	1.78%
Wallenpaupack Area SD Pike 4,879,773 5,187,357 307,584 6.	30% 307,52	4 1,665,630	1,679,860	14,230	0.85%
Austin Area SD Potter 1,439,104 1,465,783 26,679 1.	85% 34,56	5 140,588	143,874	3,286	2.34%
	56% 133,60		545,931	9,458	1.76%
	77% 53,98		268,309	1,530	0.57%
	66% 114,07		436,828	3,789	0.87%
	03% 107,94		360,341	5,842	1.65%
	25% 354,68		1,559,643	27,949	1.82%
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	91% 228,24		889,295	26,884	3.12%
	69% 228,63		755,177	24,623	3.37%
	50% 346,90		1,270,866	35,792	2.90%
	25% 304,38		1,010,317	18,913	1.91%
	69% 488,56		1,718,989	46,819	2.80%
	36% 134,64		597,431	14,630	2.51%
	22% 221,39		753,142	20,000	2.73%
	78% 237,68		799,689	20,859	2.68%
	69% 328,71		1,324,644	31,994	2.48%
	70% 132,80		560,094	7,359	1.33%
	65% 228,94		818,046	17,770	2.22%
	48% 379,61		1,433,654	24,142	1.71%
	51% 418,66		1,488,483	18,317	1.25% 0.95%
	72% 151,04 92% 171,81		550,759 685,347	5,192	1.26%
•				8,534	
	15% 198,78		676,850	5,886	0.88%
	53% 225,91		833,083	11,172	1.36%
	73,57		463,523	1,355	0.29%
	49% 52,08		231,117	1,028	0.45%
	67% 114,78		361,663	6,618	1.86%
	20% 35,84		232,827	982	0.42%
	76% 304,69		1,499,063	21,876	1.48%
·	37% 72,36		288,585	2,229	0.78%
	44% 241,70		913,049	9,758	1.08%
	40% 51,24		410,750	1,705	0.42%
	86% 203,27	, and a second s	731,237	7,077	0.98%
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27% 226,60		930,807	9,526	1.03%
	38% 121,29		491,146	7,441	1.54%
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25% 290,71		1,132,235	7,470	0.66%
	191,46		796,984	7,787	0.99%
	20% 192,77		1,037,407	9,755	0.95%
	04% 446,25		1,637,105	20,930	1.30%
	06% 340,91		1,311,313	17,790	1.38%
	92% 219,90		975,210	12,520	1.30%
•	55% 168,40		1,060,305	14,062	1.34%
	354,75		1,364,430	14,034	1.04%
	33% 207,81		868,439	10,853	1.27%
· · ·	382,88		1,576,214	36,332	2.36%
	60% 486,70		1,543,361	20,519	1.35%
· · ·	62% 434,78		1,636,534	25,142	1.56%
Valley Grove SD Venango 6,511,394 6,607,541 96,147 1.	195,28	675,435	684,120	8,685	1.29%

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		2015-16 Basic Ed	2016-17 Basic Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change	2015-16 Special Ed	2016-17 Special Ed	2016-17 Dollar	2016-17 Percent
School District	County	Funding	Funding	Change	Change	from 2015-16)	Funding	Funding	Change	Change
Warren County SD	Warren	24,562,950	25,065,617	502,667	2.05%	1,023,439	4,024,915	4,083,090	58,175	1.45%
Avella Area SD	Washington	4,243,833	4,271,549	27,716	0.65%	105,057	555,428	560,647	5,219	0.94%
Bentworth SD	Washington	6,178,153	6,287,760	109,607	1.77%	210,735	771,194	786,916	15,722	2.04%
Bethlehem-Center SD	Washington	8,607,896	8,715,156	107,260	1.25%	252,070	981,625	998,771	17,146	1.75%
Burgettstown Area SD	Washington	6,191,671	6,283,038	91,367	1.48%	239,888	863,865	880,930	17,065	1.98%
California Area SD	Washington	5,738,086	5,813,315	75,229	1.31%	173,671	633,040	641,535	8,495	1.34%
Canon-McMillan SD	Washington	11,078,294	11,433,992	355,698	3.21%	537,616	2,021,719	2,060,572	38,853	1.92%
Charleroi SD	Washington	7.582.278	7.814.896	232,618	3.07%	321,336	1,101,780	1,128,157	26,377	2.39%
Chartiers-Houston SD	Washington	4,670,658	4,746,794	76,136	1.63%	178,652	637,315	646,688	9,373	1.47%
Fort Cherry SD	Washington	6,384,096	6,447,351	63,255	0.99%	186,506	778,112	791,292	13,180	1.69%
McGuffey SD	Washington	10,075,109	10,193,224	118,115	1.17%	339,263	1,366,846	1,379,835	12,989	0.95%
Peters Township SD	Washington	5,278,828	5,427,457	148,629	2.82%	335,813	1,574,859	1,596,023	21,164	1.34%
Ringgold SD	Washington	12,491,162	12,739,126	247,964	1.99%	540,337	2,011,310	2,048,031	36,721	1.83%
Trinity Area SD	Washington	11,488,325	11,673,072	184,747	1.61%	470,547	1,969,153	1,994,599	25,446	1.29%
Washington SD	Washington	8,516,904	8,745,858	228,954	2.69%	335,434	1,417,413	1,437,788	20,375	1.44%
Wayne Highlands SD	Wayne	7,891,942	8,265,425	373,483	4.73%	340,935	1,632,449	1,647,138	14,689	0.90%
Western Wayne SD	Wayne	4,825,569	5,044,171	218,602	4.53%	239,366	1,177,883	1,187,599	9,716	0.82%
Belle Vernon Area SD	Westmoreland	9,492,397	9,688,472	196,075	2.07%	444,877	1,590,957	1,612,615	21,658	1.36%
Burrell SD	Westmoreland	5,702,498	5,846,283	143,785	2.52%	268,508	1,148,397	1,165,640	17,243	1.50%
Derry Area SD	Westmoreland	11,079,149	11,292,123	212,974	1.92%	392,930	1,591,743	1,613,571	21,828	1.37%
Franklin Regional SD	Westmoreland	6,783,664	6,944,666	161,002	2.37%	334,456	1,782,505	1,806,725	24,220	1.36%
Greater Latrobe SD	Westmoreland	10,357,804	10,681,944	324,140	3.13%	516,843	2,093,914	2,129,428	35,514	1.70%
Greensburg Salem SD	Westmoreland	9,914,180	10,215,526	301,346	3.04%	427,212	1,920,498	1,958,707	38,209	1.99%
Hempfield Area SD	Westmoreland	17,374,081	17,823,176	449,095	2.58%	707,433	3,320,329	3,368,304	47,975	1.44%
Jeannette City SD	Westmoreland	7,821,051	7,942,309	121,258	1.55%	247,552	1,002,819	1,021,825	19,006	1.90%
Kiski Area SD	Westmoreland	15,475,710	15,796,714	321,004	2.07%	630,145	2,494,760	2,535,960	41,200	1.65%
Ligonier Valley SD	Westmoreland	5,635,978	5,785,760	149,782	2.66%	167,418	1,134,667	1,143,624	8,957	0.79%
Monessen City SD	Westmoreland	6,066,757	6,250,115	183,358	3.02%	200,433	672,504	683,344	10,840	1.61%
Mount Pleasant Area SD	Westmoreland	8,842,853	9,034,839	191,986	2.17%	344,356	1,418,571	1,441,167	22,596	1.59%
New Kensington-Arnold SD	Westmoreland	11,533,972	12,062,758	528,786	4.58%	480,928	1,908,590	1,961,924	53,334	2.79%
Norwin SD	Westmoreland	15,544,332	15,780,055	235,723	1.52%	671,460	2,606,694	2,645,592	38,898	1.49%
Penn-Trafford SD	Westmoreland	13,901,391	14,066,126	164,735	1.19%	580,222	2,409,154	2,433,292	24,138	1.00%
Southmoreland SD	Westmoreland	9,415,215	9,598,695	183,480	1.95%	357,264	1,399,678	1,425,133	25,455	1.82%
Yough SD	Westmoreland	9,588,386	9,774,000	185,614	1.94%	401,277	1,443,342	1,470,174	26,832	1.86%
Lackawanna Trail SD	Wyoming	5,553,033	5,623,735	70,702	1.27%	181,454	823,849	836,740	12,891	1.56%
Tunkhannock Area SD	Wyoming	10,895,849	11,131,493	235,644	2.16%	401,678	1,734,570	1,754,844	20,274	1.17%
Central York SD	York	7,185,519	7,687,226	501,707	6.98%	581,460	2,000,958	2,036,039	35,081	1.75%
Dallastown Area SD	York	8,593,550	9,096,355	502,805	5.85%	650,028	2,595,556	2,662,494	66,938	2.58%
Dover Area SD	York	11,038,710	11,369,569	330,859	3.00%	560,822	1,943,978	1,990,029	46,051	2.37%
Eastern York SD	York	7,321,193	7,542,198	221,005	3.02%	374,675	1,806,110	1,831,638	25,528	1.41%
Hanover Public SD	York	2,693,466	2,980,984	287,518	10.67%	196,627	858,287	869,549	11,262	1.31%
Northeastern York SD	York	10,706,231	11,068,763	362,532	3.39%	542,734	1,828,038	1,874,588	46,550	2.55%
Northern York County SD	York	7,238,778	7,431,389	192,611	2.66%	384,133	1,590,310	1,615,956	25,646	1.61%
Red Lion Area SD	York	14,589,102	15,076,416	487,314	3.34%	849,464	2,935,454	3,008,669	73,215	2.49%
South Eastern SD	York	8,643,976	8,871,863	227,887	2.64%	438,108	1,798,244	1,832,306	34,062	1.89%
South Western SD	York	9,821,399	10,063,143	241,744	2.46%	521,680	2,040,607	2,070,434	29,827	1.46%
Southern York County SD	York	7,557,565	7,721,869	164,304	2.17%	386,378	1,678,663	1,712,098	33,435	1.99%
Spring Grove Area SD	York	10,408,074	10,649,525	241,451	2.32%	513,525	2,122,557	2,157,737	35,180	1.66%
West Shore SD	York	12,787,306	13,289,373	502,067	3.93%	810,789	3,761,182	3,813,632	52,450	1.39%
West York Area SD	York	5,708,981	6,004,293	295,312	5.17%	402,398	1,510,660	1,551,409	40,749	2.70%
York City SD	York	58,969,640	62,623,216	3,653,576	6.20%	1,566,041	5,666,365	5,831,673	165,308	2.92%
York Suburban SD	York	1,914,938	2,141,469	226,531	11.83%	171,965	1,141,568	1,158,265	16,697	1.46%

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SUM	5,695,079,002	5,895,078,991	199,999,989	3.51%	241,998,487	994,285,824	1,012,985,824	18,700,000	1.88%
AVERAGE	11,390,158	11,790,158	400,000	3.12%	484,967	1,988,572	2,025,972	37,400	1.72%

School District	County	2015-16 Basic Ed Funding	2016-17 Basic Ed Funding	2016-17 Dollar Change	2016-17 Percent Change	2016-17 Ready to Learn Block Grant (No Change from 2015-16)	2015-16 Special Ed Funding	2016-17 Special Ed Funding	2016-17 Dollar Change	2016-17 Percent Change
MINIMUM		34,422	34,498	76	0.22%	23,471	6,136	6,139	3	0.05%
MAXIMUM		1,020,074,970	1,067,142,832	47,067,862	13.31%	40,368,660	135,134,150	138,345,140	3,210,990	4.79%