

## FY 2009-10 Revised Budget in Brief

 Presented to the School Reform Commission on November 18, 2009
## The School District of Philadelphia

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## Leadership Team

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The School District of Philadelphia FY2009-10 budget was approved by the Philadelphia School Reform Commission on May 27 2009. Projected state revenues in the approved SDP FY2009-10 budget were based on the FY2009-10 budget for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposed by Governor Edward G. Rendell in February 2009. On October 92009 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania belatedly adopted its official FY200910 budget. Education funding levels in the final state budget were significantly lower than the levels assumed in the approved FY2009-10 budget. In order to maintain budget balance in the face of lower state revenues, the School Reform Commission intends to amend the School District's FY2009-10 budget pursuant to the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter, Article XII, Chapter I. This document is the revised budget that has been prepared for the Commission's consideration by the Superintendent of Schools and her staff. The Commission will vote on the revised budget at a special meeting on December 182009.

Dear Citizens of Philadelphia,
Immediately upon the receipt of the news that a state budget had been adopted with reductions in anticipated School District revenues, the senior staff of the School District of Philadelphia undertook to amend its initial FY2009-10 budget proposal to reflect those reductions and maintain budget balance. I am appreciative of the senior staff's hard and thoughtful work preparing the School District of Philadelphia's amended budget proposal for FY2009-10 and equally pleased to present this updated version of the budget for public review. The School Reform Commission invites members of the public to review this document and offer feedback and comments at upcoming public meetings of the SRC scheduled for December 9, and December 16, 2009 as well as the special meeting to consider the revised budget on December 18.

I know that Dr. Ackerman and her staff have made substantial efforts this year to construct a costefficient School District budget that permits our School Ditrict to live within its means without compromising the essentials of a high quality education for all of Philadelphia's children. In keeping


Robert L. Archie, Jr., Esq with the format of the initial proposal, amendments to current draft are presented in clear and userfriendly terms. I applaud the staff's efforts and sincerely hope that upon review, readers will gain a better understanding of the District's sources and levels of financial support, our current challenges, and the way we propose to utilize the resources entrusted to us by the Philadelphia government, the Pennsylvania government and the Federal government to advance academic achievement and assure the growth and development of Philadelphia's children.

The District's managers and staff who prepared the amended budget have worked carefully to ensure that this financial plan supports and is in alignment with the initiatives and action plans proposed in Imagine 2014, the School District's five year strategic plan. Our mutual goal is to provide equal access to outstanding educational opportunities for all students, and systems of support for best practices in teaching and learning.

As we consider amendments to the District's FY2009-10 budget, let us proceed with fairness, honesty, respect, and a relentless focus on the best interests of our children. As in any educational enterprise and, indeed, all sectors of American life, we must work diligently to achieve a more equitable world.

The real strength of our city lies in our character, the education of our children and the courage of its citizens in advocating for positive change. There is no greater investment on this earth than the investment we make in our children's future. Thank you.

Respectfully,
Robert L. Archie, Jr., Esq.
Chairman

Dear Friends of Philadelphia's Children,
On behalf of all who patiently and generously contributed to this effort, I am pleased to present the amended FY2009-10 Operating Budget for the School District of Philadelphia. In drafting the initial version of the 2009-10 budget we anticipated challenges resulting from the economic downturn, but the protracted State budget battle heightened anxieties and made existing challenges even greater. When the Commonwealth at last adopted a FY2009-10 Pennsylvania Budget on October 9, 2009, we finally had real numbers, not estimates to work with. Unfortunately, we also had a disappointing shortfall of $\$ 179.5 \mathrm{M}$ in total State funding-with State funding being the largest single funding source for our public schools. A proposed rate increase of $\$ 16.8 \mathrm{M}$ in District medical benefits threatens to bring our total FY2009-10 budget gap to \$196.3M.

In preparing this revised FY2009-10 School District budget, the challenge we faced was to close our gap and balance the budget without compromising our commitment to ensure student success for all our children.


Arlene C. Ackerman, Ed.D.

As Martin Luther King once said, "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy." Even with depleted resources, our collective determination to accelerate achievement stands firm.

For the past seven years-since the creation of the Philadelphia School Reform Commission-the School District of Philadelphia has operated with relatively limited per-student resources compared to other school districts, yet we have achieved steady incremental growth. Our greatest challenges help us discover the far reaches of our resourcefulness.

We are already two months into the 2009-10 school year, the second academic year for our current leadership team, and I am proud to say that we are off to a great start. At 95 Empowerment Schools, we have strengthened resources and streamlined and focused our process for monitoring academic progress, especially in reading and math. The amended version of our FY2009-10 SDP budget preserves most of the Phase One initiatives outlined in our Strategic Plan, Imagine 2014, and adds others. For example, we have increased the number of English Language Learner (ELL) teachers by 43.5, provided more flexible schedules for 9th graders who failed English I or Algebra I and need to retake them before continuing, and we are implementing new programs tailored to meet the needs of over-age middle grade students.

Clearly, we are moving forward with actions and initiatives that will accelerate achievement, equalize access to opportunity, and provide enhanced options for all students and families. As we continue to build a system of great schools, with great and talented staff, world class operations, and great pathways to success to college or to a career, we know that expectations will rise and true greatness will grow all around us and within us. Our Strategic Plan is leading the way. We know where we stand today, we know where we are going, and we know how to get there. Keeping our eyes on the prize lest us all "Imagine Greatness" and make it real.

This revised budget carefully aligns limited resources with Phase One Imagine 2014 priorities and actions, and delivers on our promises with fidelity. Our intent this year and over the next five years is to fund and achieve five basic measurable goals: student success, quality choices, great staff, accountability for adults, and world-class operations. Having done our due diligence, we respectfully submit to the School Reform Commission and all Philadelphia, an amended version of the FY2009-10 budget for the School District of Philadelphia.

Respectfully,
Arlene C. Ackerman, Ed.D.

M12g In a great city system of schools in which teachers, principals, parents, staff, policymakers, and the entire community collectively focus all energy, efforts, planning and development, resources, and initiatives on building a 21st-century culture of achievement ... where children come first, excellence is the norm, talent is nurtured, opportunities are made equal, and success is measured by the steady improvement of teaching and learning in classrooms system-wide ... resulting in accelerated student progress ... a school system in which all students succeed, families have many quality choices, the staff is great, adults are accountable, and world-class operations support the entire enterprise.


## Budget Highlights - FY2009-10 Revised Budget

- The FY2009-10 Unified Budget proposes $\$ 3,084$ million in expenditures: $\$ 2,358$ million in the Operating Fund, $\$ 647$ million in the Categorical Grants Fund, and $\$ 79$ million in the Food Services Enterprise Fund.
- Expenditures in the Operating Fund grow by 6.8\% from FY2008-09 to FY2009-10 and by 11\% in the Grants Funds (excluding nonrecurring funds from the Federal stimulus program). Including the additional Federal Stimulus Funds, total expenditures grow by $11.8 \%$.
- Total FY2009-10 revenue is projected to be $\$ 3,027$ million including: $\$ 817$ million from local taxes and the City grant, $\$ 60$ million in local non-tax revenues, $\$ 1,572$ million from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including $\$ 120$ million in State-allocated Federal Stimulus Funds, $\$ 371$ million from recurring Federal grants, $\$ 107$ million from directly-allocated Federal Stimulus funds, and $\$ 79$ million from the Federal food grant.
- Compared with FY2008-09 estimated actual revenue, FY2009-10 revenue from local taxes and the City grant is projected to remain flat due to weakness in collection of real estate taxes and the school income tax. Revenue from the Commonwealth is projected to increase by $3 \%$, primarily due to a proposed $\$ 78$ million increase in the Basic Education Subsidy. The increase in the Basic Education Subsidy is a portion of $\$ 120$ million of State-allocated Federal Stimulus funds the School District will receive in 2009-10 (the remaining $\$ 42$ million replaces State funds received last year). In the absence of this $\$ 120$ million in State-allocated Federal Stimulus funds, Commonwealth revenue would have decreased by $5 \%$. Federal revenue is projected to increase by $\$ 107$ million or $28 \%$, as a result of the award to the SDP of Directly-Allocated Federal Stimulus funds. Total School District revenue is projected to increase by $6 \%$.
- The SDP's $\$ 78$ million increase in the state Basic Education Subsidy (BES) represents the District's share of a $\$ 300$ million state-wide increase in the BES included in the adopted FY2009-10 PA budget; this increase hits the second year target under the Commonwealth's six-year plan to close Pennsylvania's education funding Adequacy Gap.
- Of the $\$ 3.1$ billion in expenditures planned for FY2009-10, $\$ 2.9$ billion will go directly to support schools: $\$ 2.5$ billion for Districtoperated schools and \$485 million for District-funded, non-District-operated schools in FY2009-10.
- This year's budget contains funding for six new charter schools, further expanding school choice in the District. The District will support 67 charter schools in FY2009-10.
- The FY2009-10 budget includes $\$ 112$ million in ongoing funding to implement Year One of Imagine 2014, the District's Five Year Strategic Plan. Ongoing funding is provided for over 40 initiatives that will improve instructional effectiveness and raise student achievement levels.



## Steady Gains Have Been Made In Academic Achievement by Philadelphia Students Over the Past 6 Years

The School District of Philadelphia has made steady progress in raising student performance in math and reading over the past 7 years.

- Test scores on standardized tests in core subjects like reading and math have increased in every year. Strong gains were made in 2009 across all grades in the number of students scoring Advanced or Proficient in math and reading.
- PSSA results reported by groups also show increases in all categories when reported by race/ethnicity, students with disabilities, English Language Learners, and economically disadvantaged students.
- The percentage of students scoring Below Basic, which is the lowest performance level, continued to decline.
- The percentage of students performing at grade level in reading has increased from $24 \%$ to $48 \%$ over the past seven years, and from $20 \%$ to $52 \%$ in math.
- Since 2002, Philadelphia has increased the percentage of students reading at grade level by 24\%. This means that over 38,000 additional Philadelphia students are now performing at grade level - a number of students greater than the entire enrollment of any other PA school district.
- The percentage of SDP schools making AYP remains well above 2003 levels, even with rising standards for AYP across this period. In 2009, 45\% of District-operated schools made AYP.


## Percentage of Students Advanced or Proficient: All Grades Combined



## The Challenges Ahead

The progress made over the past seven years to raise academic achievement levels in Philadelphia's public schools is encouraging but much more needs to be done:

- Fewer than half of our schools made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in 2009 under the requirements of the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).
- Just slightly more than one-third of the District's 11 th-graders were proficient in reading based on the most recent PSSA.
- Pennsylvania has until 2014 to reach 100 percent proficiency in reading and math, as required by the federal No Child Left Behind standards. If Pennsylvania is to meet federal standards for Adequate Yearly Progress in improving public education, the School District of Philadelphia must accelerate its performance in raising student achievement levels.


## No Child Left Behind Reading/Math Standards for Adequate Yearly Progress



- Three-quarters of all jobs now require highly skilled workers. Public schools must perform better now than they ever have in the past if our children are going to be able to compete successfully in today's challenging global economy.


## Changing Workforce Demands



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## Phase One Implementation of the School District's Five Year Strategic Plan

The Imagine 2014 strategic plan builds on the School District of Philadelphia's past successes in increasing student achievement and provides the School District with a roadmap to accelerate academic progress over the next five years.
Beginning in November 2008, individuals, community groups, and organizations from every part of Philadelphia banded together and generously participated in an extensive process to construct a strategic plan designed to build a system of great schools in Philadelphia. These volunteers were united in the single-minded pursuit of one over-arching goal - student success.

Imagine 2014 is built on the conviction of these concerned parents and caregivers, teachers, civic leaders, business people, union leaders, and community activists that Philadelphia's children deserve and need a high quality education if they are going to be successful in the increasingly complex and global society they are about to inherit.

To provide our children what they need and deserve, the Imagine 2014 vision is based on these five goals:

- Student Success. We will ensure that students graduate with the academic skills necessary for success in college, work, and life.
- Quality Choices. We will build a system of great schools in which success is supported, replicated, and rewarded and failure is not tolerated.
- Great Staff. We will recruit, develop, and retain talented people who reflect the diversity of our student body.
- Accountable Adults. We will hold all adults accountable for delivering on our promises to children.
- World-Class Operations. We will use world-class business, operational, and communication practices that support teaching and learning as we maintain what works, implement change, and introduce new approaches that help our students succeed.

To advance these goals, the School District's proposed FY2009-10 budget provides $\$ 122$ million in ongoing funding to implement strategic educational initiatives. These initiatives target the following areas, among others:

## SCHOOL-LEVEL INITIATIVES: ALL SCHOOLS

- Parent Ombudsmen and Student Advisors (all Empowerment Schools and School Improvement Schools): each school is provided with staff members dedicated to reaching out to parents and promoting parental involvement to help engage families in the education of their children and provide additional support to struggling students. The FY2009-10 budget will fund parent ombudsmen and student advisor positions not only in the Empowerment Schools but also in other schools that are not yet making Adequate Yearly Progress and will benefit from these additional supports

$\$ 4.5$ million

- Increase School-Based Social Services and Enhance Collaboration of City Support Services: Expand social service supports for the parents and caregivers of Philadelphia students so medical, psychological, economic and social problems do not become barriers to learning.
$\$ 5.3$ million
- Special Education: Provide more opportunities for special education students to participate in classes and activities with other students. Implement the IEP process effectively and efficiently. The FY2009-10 budget funds additional staff and additional professional development to insure that requests for special education evaluations are completed in a timely and thorough manner, and incentives for implementing the IEP process with fidelity.
$\$ 7.8$ million
- Summer School and Summer Bridge: Implement an expanded four week summer program with enhanced academic and enrichment opportunities such as music, art and dance to enable students to learn over the summer, catch up if falling behind, receive enrichment in arts and other subjects, and better prepare for the following school year.
\$12.2 million


## SCHOOL-LEVEL INITIATIVES: ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOLS

## Elementary Schools

- Class Size Reduction: Decrease the teacher-to-student ratios in empowerment (K: 20:1, 1-3: 22:1) and school improvement schools (K: 23:1, 1-3: 24:1)
\$23.1 million
- Elementary Reading Supports: Enhance Empowerment School reading programs to accelerate achievement for students who are struggling with reading. The FY2009-10 budget will provide funding for new curricular resources, added planning time for teachers, as well as the addition of reading specialists.
$\$ 4.45$ million
- Gifted and Talented Students: Streamline and improve identification processes so that all students receive equitable access to gifted and talented programs.
$\$ 0.8$ million
- Healthy Eating: Institute a healthy eating program in elementary schools to promote the importance of healthy eating.


## Middle Grades

- Athletics: Establish intramural athletic programs for all middle grade students so that they have the opportunity to participate in programs that supplement their academic learning. The FY2009-10 budget will fund 2 athletic programs for every school with middle grades.
$\$ 0.25$ million
- Counseling: Improve access to academic counseling to help students and their parents learn more about curricular choices, personalize learning programs, plan a program of study to better access post-secondary opportunities, and learn more about work, jobs, and apprenticeships. The FY2009-10 budget will provide additional counseling staff to reduce current counselor: student ratios of 500:1 to 250:1 in the District's middle schools.
- Expand In-School Suspension: Provide schools with an additional disciplinary option where students can still engage academically and be provided behavioral supports: The FY200910 budget funds staffing for in-house suspension at each school.
- Expand Peer Mediation: Give students the opportunity and skill set to resolve conflicts with their peers and build leadership traits to create positive school climates.


## High School

- Improve Counseling: Decrease the counselor-to-student ratio to 300:1 and keep counselors with the same students through multiple years to build relationships and focus on academic/career counseling.
- Enhance CTE Programs: Improve current career and technical programs and identify new program opportunities that meet student demands and needs.
\$0.25 million
- Better High School Scheduling: Increase coursework options and more flexible scheduling for high-school students so they have more opportunities for remediation, enrichment and acceleration; allow for more electives, an improved curriculum, and common faculty planning time. For 9th graders, specifically, more flexible schedules for those who have failed English I or Algebra I, allowing them to make-up the course in the second semester.
\$19.7 million
- Expand In-School Suspension: Provide schools with an additional disciplinary option where students can still engage academically and be provided behavioral supports: The FY200910 budget funds staffing for in-house suspension at each school.
- Expand Peer Mediation: Give students the opportunity and skill set to resolve conflicts with their peers and build leadership traits to create positive school climates.


## DISTRICT-WIDE INITIATIVES

- Enhance Staff Development: Provide a variety of professional development options for all District staff members that address their individual needs.
\$2.5 million
- Create Office of Teacher Affairs: Create a center to serve as a hub to support, inform, and advocate for teachers from hiring to retiring: The FY2009-10 budget funds 1 position and provides funding for non personnel resources.
$\$ 0.13$ million
- Create Regional Talent Centers: Provide students with easy-toaccess enrichment opportunities after school, on Saturdays and during the summer. The FY2009-10 budget provides funds to establish one new pilot Talent Center.
$\$ 0.26$ million
- Expand the Parent University: Expand the Parent University to empower parents through educational options that provide differentiated supports and multi-lingual communication that is respectful of culture and language and provides parents with the skills necessary to advocate on behalf of their children: The FY2009-10 budget will fund additional sites with language coordinators, additional vendor contracts, translation services, and other parent resources.
$\$ 0.50$ million
- Regional Early Childhood Center: Provide improved parental access to developmental screening, educational programming and services for children ages 0-3. The FY2009-10 budget provides funding for the District's first Regional Early Childhood Center, to hire staff including home visitors and provide support for planning and outreach to families.
$\$ 0.4$ million
- Expand Quality Choices: Begin the process of transforming historically failing schools using bold, proven educational approaches in an inclusive decision-making process that engages students, parents and the community.
\$1.2 million

Reducing maximum class sizes in the early grades is a critical goal in the District's Strategic Plan. The District already began to reduce K-3 maximum class sizes in FY2008-09 in 46 Empowerment Schools. The District will continue to implement this important initiative all of in the District's other Elementary Schools in FY2009-10 in Phase One of the Imagine 2014 implementation.



The School District of Philadelphia serves over 196,500 public school students during Fiscal Year 2009-10, 17\% in charter schools whose creation has been authorized by the School Reform Commission; 3\% in alternative schools, and the rest in schools operated directly by the School District.
The number of school age children in Philadelphia has been dropping gradually over the past decade. The number of students attending public schools has declined more slowly, due in part to declines in enrollment at Philadelphia's private and parochial schools and the shift of some former private and parochial school students into the public school system. Of the students attending public schools, a growing percentage is now attending publicly funded charter schools.

As a result of the combined impact of all these trends, the School District expects to experience a 1.3 percent enrollment decline in its District-operated schools in FY2009-10.
Charter school enrollment is projected to increase by 4.9 percent in FY2009-10, due to a net increase of four new charter schools and the addition of new grades to some existing charter schools.

## Philadelphia Schools are Unique among Pennsylvania's 501 School Districts

- $11 \%$ of Pennsylvania's 1.8 million public school students are educated in Philadelphia.
- The School District of Philadelphia is seven times larger than the Pittsburgh School District, Pennsylvania's second largest district.
- 76\% of the students in the School District of Philadelphia are low income. 15\% are Special Education students, and 7\% are English Language Learners.
- Philadelphia educates 23\% of Pennsylvania's low income students.
- Philadelphia educates 25\% of Pennsylvania's English Language Learners.
- SDP students speak 113 native languages
- If the District's 67 charter schools were an independent school district, their students would represent the second largest school district in Pennsylvania.

School District of Philadelphia Enrollment Trends FY1999-00 to FY2009-10


## School District Facts

- The District manages 1,373 yellow school buses and cabs to transport 37,400 public, charter and non-public school students every school day to nearly 600 schools.
- The SDP also provides free SEPTA Student Transpasses to another 57,800 students to ride public transportation to and from school.
- The District serves 105,000 free and reduced price lunches and 55,000 free and reduced price breakfasts every day.
- The District has installed 10,800 hand sanitizers in every classroom in all District Operated Schools this year to prevent the spread of the H1N1 influenza virus.


## The School District of Philadelphia educates its students in 360 schools.

## Number of Philadelphia Public Schools FY2009-10



Note: Some Philadelphia schools operate in more than one building. In a few instances, more than one school operates in a single School District building.

## School District Facts

- In 2009, there were 3,000 "tech ready" classrooms equipped with interactive whiteboards, projection systems and mobile laptop carts.
- Since 2002, the District has commissioned over 1,000 miles of fiber-optic cabling throughout every neighborhood in Philadelphia linking all schools to an advanced communications network.
- The District has installed 17,600 wireless transceivers throughout the City of Philadelphia enabling Internet access in every classroom, resulting in one of the largest wireless networks in the U.S.

Philadelphia's Public Schools in FY2009-10

|  | District- <br> Operated | Charter | Alternative <br> Schools | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Type | 177 | 30 | 1 | 208 |
| Middle Schools | 27 | 6 |  | 33 |
| High Schools |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive | 30 |  |  | 30 |
| Special Admissions | 26 |  |  | 36 |
| Career and Technical | 5 | 31 | 27 | 119 |
| Total High Schools | 61 | 67 | 28 | 360 |
| Total: | 265 |  |  |  |



The new Barry School opened in fall 2008. The original school was destroyed by fire in December of 2005.

- Since 2005, 140 schools have been retrofit with 2,240 surveillance cameras and digital security systems capable of being monitored and controlled centrally from the District's headquarters.
- The average age of District-owned buildings is 63 years.
- The School District of Philadelphia has approximately 44,000 more seats than students due to significant declines in enrollment in District-operated schools. While enrollment in District-operated schools has dropped by more than 8\% since 1999, the number of seats in those schools has remained nearly constant. Without corrective action by the School District, the number of unused seats in district-operated schools is projected to increase over the next 5 years to 61,000 .

In addition to the 360 schools, the District also maintains a number of other facilities to support District activities including:

- Swimming Pools
- Field Houses
- Garages
- Administrative Buildings
- The Education Center at 440 North Broad Street



## Regaining Fiscal Stability

After the FY2005-06 Deficit
In the fall of 2006 the School District discovered it had ended the prior fiscal year with an unexpected \$23M deficit.
By the spring of 2007, the SDP was forecasting that it could face a potentially disastrous $\$ 181 \mathrm{M}$ deficit by the end of the FY2007-08, absent any corrective action to cut expenses or increase revenues. Thanks to $\$ 36.5 \mathrm{M}$ in additional City funding, $\$ 36.5 \mathrm{M}$ in additional State funding, and $\$ 87.5 \mathrm{M}$ in spending adjustments by the School District (staff reductions, cuts in contracts, and greater efficiency), the School District ended FY2007-08 with its budget nearly balanced - no cuts were made in instructional programs and academic progress continued.

The School District now estimates it will achieve an unrestricted surplus of $\$ 28.1 \mathrm{M}$ by the end of FY2008-09, completing the return
to fiscal stability. The School District will use this surplus to help offset a portion of the shortfall in FY2009-10 state funding the District is experiencing (described in detail in the section of this Budget in Brief on School District revenues). This will enable the District to maintain budget balance in FY2009-10 without having to resort to reductions in planned expenditure levels for critical educational programs.

The FY2008-09 surplus of $\$ 28.1 \mathrm{M}$ was achieved as a result of the following factors: 1) Charter School savings of $\$ 8.7 \mathrm{M}$ primarily due to a moderation in the growth rate of cyber charter enrollments, 2) $\$ 7.9 \mathrm{M}$ of reductions in administrative expenditures due to prudent management and cost containment, 3) $\$ 6.4 \mathrm{M}$ in savings due to a slight shift of SDP employees into lower cost health plans, 4) \$3.8M in debt service savings resulting from a bond refinancing and lower interest rates, and 5) \$1.3M from a variety of other small positive budget-to-actual variances.

In FY2009-10 the School District anticipates receiving over $\$ 3.2$ billion to educate the children of Philadelphia.

- $27 \%$ from local school taxes and grants from the City of Philadelphia
- $2 \%$ from local non-tax sources
- $52 \%$ from the Commonwealth of PA, including State-provided Federal Education Stimulus Funds

- $18 \%$ from the Federal Government


## The PA "Costing Out" Study

## Costing Out the Resources Needed to Meet Pennsylvania's Public Education Goals

In 2006 the PA General Assembly commissioned the State
Board of Education to determine what level of funding was required in order for all of the state's schools to be successful.Based on a study of what successful school districts in PA and elsewhere in the U.S. actually spend, the PA Board of Education determined in December 2007 that $\$ 4.3$ billion in additional funding was needed to insure that all Pennsylvania students could succeed.

The "costing out" study found that 474 of Pennsylvania's 501 school districts lacked adequate resources to successfully educate all of their students. The study found that average expenditures per student across the state were $\$ 9,512$ in 2006 but needed to be $\$ 12,057$ in order to provide an adequate education to all students. The study found that the poorest $20 \%$ of Pennsylvania's school districts needed to raise their per student spending by $35 \%$ to attain adequacy, while the wealthiest $20 \%$ needed to raise spending by $7 \%$.
In Act 61 of 2008 (the 2008-09 School Code Bill) the Commonwealth set a goal of providing over $\$ 2$ billion of additional State Basic Education funding (over and above normal inflationary increases in other Education budget lines like Special Ed, Transportation, Retirement, etc.) over six years to close the school funding adequacy gap identified by the PA Board of Education.
For the School District of Philadelphia the PA Board of Education determined that the annual adequacy funding gap was $\$ 4,974$ per student.

## State Funding

Over the last seven years, Pennsylvania funding for the School District of Philadelphia has grown at an average annual rate of eight percent. In FY2009-10, however, the State faced dire revenue shortfalls as a result of the economic downturn. The decline in revenue due to the recession threatened to make it impossible for the Commonwealth to continue to increase its investments in education and implement the second year of the state's six year program to close Pennsylvania's school funding adequacy gap. Fortunately, the Federal Government, through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), is providing states with "Education State Fiscal Stabilization Funds" (SFSF) in FY2009-10 and FY2010-11 to enable them to avoid drastic cuts in PreK-12 and Higher Ed funding as a result of the recession. How Pennsylvania is using its share of these Federal Stimulus funds is described below.

## Basic Education Subsidy

Recognizing that PA public schools are inadequately funded, Governor Rendell proposed to maintain Pennsylvania funding for PreK-12 in FY2009-10 at the FY2008-09 level and use all of the SFSF funds being provided to Pennsylvania to increase school funding, to meet the 2nd year goal of the six year School Funding Adequacy Gap Closing Plan. Since Federal ARRA funds were going to be used to support the proposed FY2009-10 increase in the BES, the Governor noted that the increase he was advocating could be

accomplished without having to make cuts in any other state program.
Governor Rendell initially proposed a $\$ 300$ million FY2009-10 increase in the Basic Education Subsidy on February 4, 2009, funded with Federal SFSF funds being awarded to Pennsylvania. On March 3, 2009, given a slightly higher anticipated allocation of SFSF funds to PA, the Governor proposed that the state's increase in the Basic Education Subsidy in FY2009-10 be increased $\$ 418$ million, the full amount needed to meet the state's second year adequacy funding target for education.

The School District's share of a $\$ 418$ million increase in BES would have been $\$ 121$ million.

In addition, the Governor also proposed providing an additional \$319 million in available Federal Stimulus SFSF to Pennsylvania's school districts, allocated based on the Federal Title I allocation formula. The School District's share of that funding allocation would have been $\$ 102$ million.

In the Spring, the PA Senate passed their own version of the FY2009-10 Pennsylvania budget (SB 850) that approached FY200910 education funding quite differently from the Governor's plan. That version of the budget provided for dollar-for-dollar cuts in the PA Basic Education Subsidy for each dollar that School Districts would receive in SFSF funding - the result for SDP and all other PS school districts would have been ZERO increase in combined PA Basic Education Subsidy/Federal Stimulus SFSF (compared, in the SDP's case, to the Governor's proposed $\$ 223 \mathrm{M}$ increase).

The FY2009-10 PA Budget finally adopted on October 92009 basically "splits the difference" between the Senate's approach and the Governor's plan: unlike the Governor's original FY2009-10 budget plan, the final Adopted FY2009-10 PA Budget uses \$355M of Federal Education Stimulus dollars to replace rather than augment state-provided Basic Education dollars this year and next, and then uses another \$300M to increase combined PA BES/Federal SFSF. This gives
school districts a $\$ 300 \mathrm{M}$ BES increase in 2009-10 (compared to the Governor's proposed \$730M increase).

The School District's share of the $\$ 300 \mathrm{M}$ increase in combined PA BES/Federal SFSF is a $\$ 79 \mathrm{M}$ increase, which is $\$ 144 \mathrm{M}$ less than the Governor's proposal.

## Charter School Reimbursement

The FY2009-10 PA Budget adopted on October 92009 provides for no increase in the Charter School Reimbursement from FY2008-09. Governor Rendell had recommended that state reimbursement for Charter Schools be increased by 12\% in FY2009-10. This level of increase would have increased the School District's FY2009-10 Charter School Reimbursement by $\$ 14$ million, which would have helped the District to cover a portion of its $\$ 27.2$ million increase in Charter School per student payments resulting from the additional of 6 new charter schools and enrollment increases at a number of the District's existing Charter Schools. The level of Charter School Reimbursement recommended by the Governor would have represented 43\% of the School District's 2008-09 costs for perstudent payments to Philadelphia's Charter Schools. The final FY2009-10 state appropriation for Charter School Reimbursement will instead cover 38\% of the District's prior year costs for perstudent payments to Philadelphia's existing Charter Schools. The state will not provide the District with any additional funding to cover its cost increases related to the opening of 6 new charter schools in FY2009-10 because state Charter School Reimbursement is only provided for school districts' prior year Charter School costs.

## Major Revenue Sources FY2005-06 to FY2009-10 (Revised Budget) \$ millions



## Alternative Education, Classrooms for the Future, and Safe and Alternative Schools

An Alternative Education grant for $\$ 14$ million that the School District has received in prior years was not included in the final FY2009-10 PA Budget. State funding for Classrooms for the Future of $\$ 6.8$ million as well as $\$ 2$ million for Safe and Alternative Schools was also eliminated from the adopted FY2009-10 Pennsylvania budget.

## Local Tax Revenue/City Grant

As a result of weakness in collections due to the recession, preliminary actual figures for local school tax collections show virtually no increase in FY 2008-09 (the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2009) and are projected to remain flat in FY 2009-10. The zero growth projection is primarily due to flat collection rates for Philadelphia real estate taxes as a result of the current recession. If local revenue was growing at the same rate in FY2008-09 and FY2009-10 as it did in the years from FY 2000-01 through FY 200708 ( 5 percent a year), the School District would have collected an additional $\$ 116$ million in local revenue over this same two year period.

The City of Philadelphia will continue to provide the School District
with an annual $\$ 38$ million grant in FY2009-10, and the District expects to receive $\$ 1.75$ million from the Philadelphia Parking Authority (PPA).
Under state law, the PPA is required to transfer to the City of Philadelphia its annual net income from on street parking regulation up to a state-specified level. Any net income above that level is transferred to the School District of Philadelphia.

## Federal Funding

Recurring Federal grants are not expected to increase in FY2009-10. However, FY2009-10 Federal funding is still forecast to increase substantially, thanks to a projected $\$ 107$ million in Federal Stimulus Funding, including:

- $\$ 81$ million in additional Title I (A) funding to improve instruction in high-poverty schools.
- $\$ 24$ million in additional IDEA funding to support special education programs and services for students with disabilities.
- \$2 million in additional Title II (D) funding to integrate technology into the school curriculum.


The New Samuels Fels High School, opened in September 2009, was built to address the on-set of the deterioration of the physical condition of the original Fels. The original Fels is currently used as an Annex to relieve persistent overcrowding at the Carnell School.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Projected Revenue - FY2009-10 Current Forecast Compared to FY2009-10 Adopted and to FY 2008-09 Preliminary Actual 10-12-09


[^1](2) Excludes refinancing

Of the close to $\$ 3.1$ billion in expenditures budgeted for FY2009-10, $\$ 2.9$ billion directly supports schools.

## Total Revised FY2009-10 Unified Budget Total: \$3.1 billion (\$ millions)

 $\$ 146$

## District-Operated Schools

In the proposed FY2009-10 budget, $\$ 2.5$ billion supports Districtoperated schools, including:

- $\$ 1.5$ billion for instruction, including classroom instruction in the District's K-8 schools, middle schools, high schools and early childhood programs; extended day and summer programs, alternative education programs for students struggling to stay in school, and additional supports for English Language Learners;
- \$144 million for pupil and family support including funding for Counselors, School Nurses, Athletics, Psychologists, Librarians, and support services for families of English Language Learners;
- \$104 million for instructional support including professional development, education of hospitalized and homebound students, payments to Education Management Organizations (EMO's), books, and educational technology; and
- \$705 million in operating support including custodial services, building maintenance, transportation, utilities, debt service, and school police.


## Non-District-Operated/District-Funded Schools

The 2009-10 budget allocates $\$ 485$ million to support schools and educational programs that are not operated by the School District, including:

- $\$ 357$ million to support charter schools
- \$70 million to provide education to students in institutional and other placements.
- \$59 million for state-mandated services to students in non-public schools.


## Revised FY2009-10 Budget for District Operated Schools Total: $\$ 2.5$ billion

(\$ millions)


## Key Expenditure Assumptions

SDP FY2009-10 Revised Budget

- Compensation - The budget provides $\$ 13.2$ million for mandated "step" increases in employee pay under existing collective bargaining agreements, and \$18.2 M for the annualization of raises received by District staff during FY2008-09. No other wage increases are assumed in the FY2009-10 budget proposal.
- Charter Schools - The budget assumes a 3.0\% increase in regular education per pupil payments and $1.8 \%$ in special education per pupil payments to charter schools ; enrollment increases resulting from the opening of 6 new charter schools (with over 1,300 maximum enrollment) and expanded enrollment in five existing charter schools under the terms of their current charters (a potential enrollment increase of over 400 students) for a total projected increase of $\$ 27.2$ million in District costs related to charter per student payments.
- Utilities - The budget assumes a 6\% increase for Oil, Gas and Electricity at a cost of $\$ 4.2$ million, offset by conservation measures to yield close to no growth in the Utilities budget.
- Enrollment - The budget assumes a 4,500 reduction in enrollment at District-operated schools.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Unified Budget FY2009-10 Revised Expenditures Compared to FY2008-09 Estimated Actual Obligations


Unified Budget FY2009-10 Revised Expenditures Compared to FY2008-09 Estimated Actual Obligations


| SUMMARY - SCHOOL BUDGETS |
| :--- |
| District Operated Schools - Instructional |
| District Operated Schools - Instructional Support |
| District Operated Schools - Pupil Support |
| District Operated Schools - Operational Support |
| District Operated Schools -- Subtotal |
| Non-District Operated Schools |
| School Budgets - Total |
| Percent of Total Budget |


| $\$ 1,001,051,811$ | $\$ 344,552,140$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1,345,603,950$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 24,054,652$ | $\$ 37,761,889$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 61,816,541$ |
| $\$ 95,982,677$ | $\$ 13,597,058$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 109,579,735$ |
| $\$ 573,440,971$ | $\$ 9,682,081$ | $\$ 79,649,074$ | $\$ 662,772,127$ |
| $\$ 1,694,530,110$ | $\$ 405,593,168$ | $\$ 79,649,074$ | $\$ 2,179,772,353$ |
| $\$ 427,636,248$ | $\$ 16,646,733$ |  | $\$ 444,282,981$ |
| $\$ 2,122,166,358$ | $\$ 422,239,902$ | $\$ 79,649,074$ | $\$ 2,624,055,334$ |
| $96 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $95 \%$ | $95 \%$ |


| \$1,059,156,793 | \$441,367,829 | \$0 | \$1,500,524,622 | \$154,920,672 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$35,042,656 | \$68,849,306 | \$0 | \$103,891,962 | 42,075,421 |
| \$100,318,196 | \$43,466,545 | \$0 | \$143,784,741 | 34,205,006 |
| \$615,914,146 | \$14,687,265 | \$74,036,202 | \$704,637,613 | 41,865,486 |
| \$1,810,431,792 | \$568,370,944 | \$74,036,202 | \$2,452,838,938 | 273,066,585 |
| \$460,570,956 | \$24,818,753 |  | \$485,389,709 | 41,106,728 |
| \$2,271,002,747 | \$593,189,698 | \$74,036,202 | \$2,938,228,647 | 314,173,313 |
| 96\% | 92\% | 94\% | 95\% |  |

## SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

Unified Budget FY2009-10 Revised Expenditures Compared to FY2008-09 Estimated Actual Obligations


The School District of Philadelphia has a workforce of approximately 24,000 employees. Almost 11,000 are teachers (46\%). Another 1,900 other employees ( $8 \%$ ) provide support for teachers in the classroom. The School District's employees are our public school system's most important resource. Their collective efforts determine the quality of education Philadelphia's students receive and the efficiency and effectiveness of the District's operations.

Personnel costs constitute the majority of the District's operating expenditures. Wages and benefits will comprise $59.1 \%$ of the District's estimated total expenditures of $\$ 3.1$ billion in fiscal year 2009-10.
$30 \%$ ( $\$ 554$ million) of the School District's personnel expenses pay for employee benefits, including medical, dental, vision, pharmacy, and pension costs.

Revised FY2009-10 Total Personnel Expenditures Total: $\$ 1.7$ billion


| Position Type | FY2009-10 <br> FTEs | $\%$ of TOTAL |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |$|$|  | 8,728 | $8 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Teachers - Regular Education | 1,933 | $1 \%$ |
| Teachers - Special Education | 323 | $46 \%$ |
| Teachers - Early Childhood | 10,984 |  |
| Total Teachers |  | $7 \%$ |
| Noontime Aides | 1,685 | $5 \%$ |
| Supportive Services Assistants | 1,285 | $4 \%$ |
| Cleaners/Custodial Assistants | 1,059 | $3 \%$ |
| Counselors/Student Adv./Soc. Svc Liaisons | 800 | $3 \%$ |
| Classroom Assistants | 654 | $2 \%$ |
| Secretaries | 525 | $2 \%$ |
| Bus Drivers | 510 | $2 \%$ |
| Principals/Assistant Principals | 464 | $2 \%$ |
| Food Service Workers | 459 | $2 \%$ |
| Bus Attendants | 450 | $2 \%$ |
| Building Engineers | 429 | $2 \%$ |
| School Police Officers | 427 | $1 \%$ |
| Nurses | 311 | $84 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 20,041 | $16 \%$ |
| ALL OTHER | 3,912 | $100 \%$ |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | 23,953 |  |

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Unified Revised Budget FY2009-10 Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs) Compared to FY2008-09 Amended


SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA


| II. NON-DISTRICT OPERATED SCHOOLS |
| :---: |
| Charter Schools - Per Student Payments Charter Schools - Transportation |
| Charter Schools -- Subtotal |
| Education of Students in Institutional Placements |
| Services to Non-Public Schools -- Regular |
| Teachers |
| Principals |
| Other Instructional Staff/Student Support Non Instructional Staff |
|  |  |
|  |
| Services to Non-Public Schools -- Regular - Subtot |
| Services to Non-Public Schools -- Transportatio |
| Services to Non-Public Schls (PA Act 89) -- Subtot |
| NON-DISTRICT OPERATED SCHOOLS - TOTAL |






SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Unified Revised Budget FY2009-10 Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs) Compared to FY2008-09 Amended


## The Capital Improvement Program

The School District's Capital Improvement Program is a set of projects that build, rebuild, replace and renovate the District's facilities. Capital projects must have a "useful life" of five years or more. Most capital projects last much longer.

The School District's Capital Improvement Program includes building new schools and additions, renovating existing facilities, and making life-cycle replacements in critical building elements like roofs, boilers, and windows.

The School District funds the Capital Improvement Program by selling bonds, which are long-term District debt, usually repayable with interest over 30 years. The proceeds from the District's bond sales are the funding source for the Capital Improvement Program. The annual component of the Capital Improvement Program for the coming fiscal year is the Capital Budget. The Capital Budget is used to pay for professional services (i.e. architects, engineers, appraisers, contractors, attorneys), and for land, equipment, supplies and other items that support the District's capital projects.

The Debt Service Fund in the Operating Budget, is used to make the District's payments of principal and interest associated with the District's bonds.

The largest percentage of the Capital Budget is spent on life-cycle replacements such as boilers, windows, HVAC systems, etc, and on building additions.

As recently as the 1990s, the District was spending as little as $\$ 40$ million annually on repair and reconstruction of its facilities, leading to a deferred maintenance backlog. Despite dramatic increases in the levels of investment in facilities over the past 7 years (see chart below), this backlog has still not been eliminated.

## School District of Philadelphia Capital Expenditures 1990-2010 (in millions)



FY2009-10
Preliminary Capital Budget Total: \$231.8 million


## Construction Projects - 70 Active Locations

- 3 new buildings opened in September 2009
- Lincoln High School
- Fels High School
- Solis-Cohen Primary Education Center
- 2 additions and major renovations completed in September 2009
- Academy at Palumbo (completed in September 2009)
- Mastbaum (completed in September 2009)
- 8 new construction projects, major renovations and additions in progress during FY2009-10
- West Philadelphia H.S. (new construction)
- Willard (new construction)
- Franklin Learning Center
- Lankenau
- Motivation H.S./Penrose E.S.
- Bluford
- Bridesburg
- Kearny
- \$51.3M in life-cycle improvements, including:
- \$17.1M for boiler replacements
- \$15.1M for structural and facade restorations
- \$5.9M for roof replacements
- \$4.2M for window replacements

Design Projects

- 158 initiatives

Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) - The measure of progress each year for a student, school, or school district that ensures that states/school districts/schools are meeting the requirements of the Federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) to adequately meet students' academic needs. Targets used to measure AYP are participation in and performance on statewide assessments in subjects like math and English, and other indicators such as attendance and graduation rates.
Alternative Schools - Schools operated either by the District or by outside contract providers that offer a diverse array of school options for: for students who have committed a serious or persistent violations of the Student Code of Conduct (Transition Schools); youth expelled from the District (Apex programs); and students at-risk of dropping out of school or who have recently returned to school from prior dropout (Accelerated and Oasis Schools)
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) - The 2009 federal economic stimulus bill, which includes over $\$ 2.6$ billion for schools in Pennsylvania, a portion of which will be provided directly to school districts and a second portion provided to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (see "State Fiscal Stabilization Fund").
Basic Education Subsidy - The major Pennsylvania education grant to school districts which provides state funding to all 501 PA school districts for general operating purposes.
Charter Schools - Independently operated public schools that are authorized to operate for a limited period of time ( 3 years or 5 years) in a particular school district by that district's governing body, with subsequent options for multi-year renewals. Charter schools are funded by the school districts that authorize them, according to a funding formula set forth in state law.
Education Management Organization (EMO) - An outside organization, either non-profit or for-profit, that provides supervision and management support for certain Philadelphia public schools.
Empowerment Schools - Schools that have not achieved Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) targets under the No Child Left Behind guidelines over a period of years, and therefore have been placed in Corrective Action Level II (CA-II) status, including those making progress in CA-II for the 2008-9 school year. Empowerment schools receive special instructional support, training, and resources from the School District.
English Language Learners (ELL) - Students who speak a language other than English and have not yet mastered English. Pennsylvania has its own standards defining English proficiency. Usually such students receive bilingual or English-as-a-Second-Language services.
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Primary Federal funding stream for special education. In exchange for federal dollars, schools must guarantee that all children with disabilities receive a 'free appropriate public education.'
Individualized Education Plan (IEP) - A plan written by the IEP team (including parents) that specifically describes the programs and services necessary for a "free appropriate public education" for a child who has been determined after evaluation to be eligible for special education services.
No Child Left Behind (NCLB) - The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 is a reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the central Federal law in pre-collegiate education. The NCLB Act expanded the Federal role in education and has become a focal point of education policy.
Partnership Schools - Public schools that receive school management, professional development, and curriculum support from Educational Management Organizations. The District contracts with these external partner organizations to provide these services based on a per pupil management fee. Partnership Schools are otherwise provided with the same funding and staff support as other District-operated schools.
Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) - The Commonwealth's statewide system of annual assessment tests for core subjects such as reading and math in grades 3-8 and grade 11.
Renaissance Schools - Historically failing Philadelphia public schools that will be targeted beginning in 2009-10 for bold new educational approaches with a proven track records of success. The District intends to seek both internal and external partners to manage these schools beginning in 20010-11 who have the potential to
make dramatic improvements in levels of student achievement.
School Improvement Schools - A school (or school district) that has been designated as needing school improvement because it did not meet AYP targets for two or three consecutive years. Under NCLB, school choice and supplemental education services are to be offered to students in schools that are in School Improvement status.
School Reform Commission (SRC) - The governing body of the School District of Philadelphia, established in December 2001 by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to take the place of the former Philadelphia Board of Education. The SRC is unique among PA school boards, in that the Governor of Pennsylvania appoints three of its members, who must then be confirmed by the PA Senate, while the Mayor of Philadelphia appoints the remaining two members. The SRC replaced the Board of Education, which was a nine member governing body appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia.
Special Education - High Incidence - School-based programs for students who are evaluated as meeting the "exceptionability" and "eligibility" criteria for Learning Support or Emotional Support. Students in High Incidence Programs are educated, to the extent possible, with regular education peers. This population of students is taught the General Education Curriculum but provided with accommodation strategies to meet their unique learning and/or behavioral needs in the Least Restrictive Environment.

Special Education - Low Incidence - School-based programs for students who are evaluated as requiring Autistic Support, Life Skills Support or Multiple Disabilities Support. These programs are named Low Incidence because there is a lower prevalence of their occurrence in the general education population. Students in Low Incidence Special Education Programs participate in an alternative curriculum developed to address their educational and functional needs.
Special Education - Gifted - Supplemental school-based programs for students exhibiting above average general and/or specific abilities, high levels of task commitment, and high levels of creativity.
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) - The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) program is a new one-time appropriation under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). SFSF fund monies are intended to enable states to avoid making cuts in their funding for education, and also to allow states to continue to implement programs intended to advance adequate and equitable school funding. Pennsylvania will be receiving $\$ 1.56$ billion under the SFSF program, which must be distributed to and spent by school districts and state-related universities in Pennsylvania by September 2011.
Title I - The main Federal grant for education under No Child Left Behind, designed "to ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and reach, at a minimum, proficiency on challenging State academic achievement standards and state academic assessments." Title I funds are distributed to school districts proportionately based on the number of low income students they serve.
Title II (A) - An indirect Federal grant dedicated for Improving Teacher Quality. This grant is used to "prepare, train, and recruit high-quality teachers and principals capable of ensuring increased academic achievement for all students."
Title II (D) - An indirect Federal grant for Enhancing Education Through Technology. This grant is used to "improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in elementary schools and secondary schools..."
Vanguard Schools - High performing schools that continually meet annual performance targets and outperform similar schools. These schools will be rewarded with greater autonomy and be examined for best practices that can be replicated in other schools in the District.


The School District of Philadelphia
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[^0]:    Note:Numbers do not add to $100 \%$ due to rounding
    Source: U.S Bureau of Census and Pennsylvania Department of Labor \&t Industry, Center for Workforce Information \& Analysis (Pennsylvania statewide)

[^1]:    (1) Governor's Budget for FY 2009-10 includes 2nd year target for the State's six-year education funding "Adequacy" plan.

