



Testimony of Rachel Langan  
Senior Education Policy Analyst  
The Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives  
Hearing on Improving Reading Outcomes in Pennsylvania  
Before the Pennsylvania Senate Majority Policy Committee  
The Honorable David Argall, Chair  
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Good afternoon, Chairman Argall, Senator Pennycuik, and members of the Senate Majority Policy Committee. My name is Rachel Langan, I am the Senior Education Policy Analyst at the Commonwealth Foundation.

Thank you for inviting me to speak on this important topic.

The Commonwealth Foundation advances student-centered policy solutions that empower families and improve outcomes for all Pennsylvania students.

At the Commonwealth Foundation, we believe that Pennsylvania's educational policies should prioritize fairness, transparency, accountability, and the opportunity for every child to access a high-quality education, regardless of their zip code.

Thank you for the invitation to testify, and my thanks to the rest of the committee for your attention to this critical and urgent issue.

### Key Points

My remarks today are focused on three realities:

1. Student test scores are declining while state spending on public education is increasing.
2. Increased funding is NOT leading to improved outcomes.
3. Pennsylvania needs more high-quality education options for all students.

### Test Scores are Declining

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, students who can't read at grade level by the end of 3rd grade are four times more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school. For Black and Hispanic students, that likelihood doubles.

According to NCES — the National Center for Education Statistics— 40 percent of 16-to-24-year-olds in Montgomery County are reading at the lowest literacy levels,



indicating that two in five recent high school graduates in this community are [functionally illiterate](#).

Data for Philadelphia County is even worse, where only 31 percent of young people are literate. This means that SIXTY NINE percent of recent high school graduates are [functionally illiterate](#). Many of them struggle in ways that are almost impossible for a fluent reader to imagine. They can't order from menus, access healthcare, or fill out a job application. Poor literacy skills perpetuate [poverty](#), increase the likelihood of [incarceration](#), and cost the U.S. over [1 trillion per year](#) in social services, healthcare, and lost wages.

Data from the Pennsylvania Department of Education shows that less than half of students statewide in grades three through eight can read, write, or do basic math at grade level.

Only 48.5 percent of elementary students are proficient in reading and writing, and even fewer, 41.7 percent, are proficient in math.

### **Public School Spending**

The 2025-26 [Pennsylvania state budget](#) will spend \$17.7 billion on public education, an increase of \$7.2 billion since 2015-16. Including local and federal revenue, Pennsylvania spends more than [\\$23,061](#) per student per year on K-12 education.

Increased spending is NOT leading to improved outcomes.

Public education spending in Pennsylvania has increased by 68 percent over the last decade, yet fewer students are reading on grade level than they were a decade ago.

In 2015, 6 out of 10 of Pennsylvania's elementary students were proficient in reading and writing, compared with just 4 out of 10 today.

### **Families Need More Options**

Students attending low-performing schools don't currently have many options;

- They can continue to attend a low-performing school;
- They can apply to a public charter school, where there are more applications than seats available, as evidenced by a charter waitlist of 16,000 students within the Philadelphia School District alone;
- They can attend a public cyber charter school; or
- They can transfer to a private school if their family can afford tuition.



Pennsylvania tax dollars should follow all students, regardless of zip code, to the school of their choosing, whether to public, private, charter, career and technical, or home education programs.

A step towards addressing the inequity in Pennsylvania's education system would be to fund students directly.

Not only would this empower families to choose the best school for their child, but it would also be a step towards fulfilling Pennsylvania's 2023 [Commonwealth Court](#) ruling, which states that lawmakers should work to ensure "every student receives a meaningful opportunity to succeed."

## **Solutions**

Curriculum reforms and efforts to improve literacy are necessary and commendable, but they are not enough to produce steady improvement in academic achievement.

However, there are 3 ways to expand educational options in Pennsylvania which would provide immediate relief to students attending low-achieving schools.

**1. Fund students directly.** When education spending follows students to their chosen school, parents are empowered to find the school that is best for their child.

**2. Expand tax credit scholarships for K12 students.** Pennsylvania has two tax credit scholarship programs, EITC (the Educational Improvement Tax Credit) and OSTC (the Opportunity Scholarship Tax Credit). Together, these programs provided tuition scholarships for 101,000 low-income students in the 2023-24 school year (the most recent data available). However, nearly 69,000 students were denied scholarships due to program caps. Increasing funding for Pennsylvania's tax credit scholarships is vital for expanding the program to meet the needs of low-income families in PA.

**3. Pennsylvania must opt-in to the Federal Tax Credit Scholarship.** The federal tax credit scholarship was approved by Congress in July 2025 and will expand scholarships to all 50 states by 2028. This program will benefit tens of thousands of kids in Pennsylvania by providing tuition assistance to kids attending private schools —and will even provide additional funding to public school students for activities such as after school programs, tutoring, and special education services. However, in order for Pennsylvania to benefit from this [program](#), [Governor Shapiro must opt-in](#) by December 31, 2026.

## **Conclusion**



In conclusion, addressing educational inequity in Pennsylvania won't be quick or easy and will require cooperation and creative problem-solving solutions.

- State lawmakers should work with the governor to ensure that Pennsylvania opts-in to the federal tax credit scholarship program;
- Lawmakers should increase funding to EITC and OSTC programs; and
- Lawmakers should direct education funding to follow the child to the school that best fits their needs because every child in Pennsylvania deserves a high-quality education, regardless of their zip code.

Again, thank you. I would be happy to address any questions you may have.

Rachel Langan  
Senior Education Policy Analyst  
Commonwealth Foundation