

Funding: Key to Learning in a Student

Designed Environment:

An Annotated Bibliography

Working Thesis: Students in low-funded school districts should have the same opportunity to provide insight on the design of their learning environment.

Brent, Brian O., and Marie Cianca. "Involving Principals In School Renovations: Benefit Or Burden?" *Journal Of Education Finance* 27.2 (2001): 729-740. *Education Full Text (H.W. Wilson)*. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

In this article, Brian Brent and Marie Cianca evaluate whether or not principals should be involved in school renovations. If principals are heavily involved in the renovation process, they will have less time to focus on their administrative duties. They went in and did a study to see how the principals' duties were affected. The authors recognize that their study is just the tip of the iceberg of how deep analyses could go of their study.

This is a good source for my paper because it comes from a journal specific to education finance. It also shows how education of students and renovations are affected when school officials get involved in the design process. I believe this article to be reliable because it is peer reviewed, scholarly, and detailed with specific data to the conducted study. To today's standards, the source may be a little outdated as it was published in Fall of 2001, but it still could be valuable to the research of my essay.

Darling-Hammond, Linda, and Diane Friedlaender. "Creating Excellent And Equitable Schools." *Educational Leadership*. 65.8 (2008): 14-21. *Education Full Text (H.W. Wilson)*. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

As the title suggests, this article focuses on creating excellent and equitable schools. The article brings to attention the factory model for schools within cities with crowded classrooms and possible changes to improve the schools. The focus in the article is on low-income students. The article talks about how smaller classroom sizes are beneficial to personalized and improved learning. The schools here are the beginning of what could be revolutionary to the learning environment of students.

This is a good source for my essay because it is a peer-reviewed scholarly source making it more credible and reliable. This source seems to be more like a feature in the journal, but it still seems to be fairly detailed. It may be a little outdated as it was published in 2008, but I believe that the article provides good insight on a success story and the steps that were taken to get there so that other schools may follow in their lead. For my essay, this source can provide support on the importance of equitable schools and a possible solution to transforming other schools.

Day, Christopher, and Anita Midbjer. *Environment and Children: Passive Lessons from the Everyday Environment*. Oxford: Elsevier, 2007. Print.

This book goes through different parts of a child's life as well as talking about how the environment affects a child's development. Each part focuses on a different aspect of the environment and a child including health, educational aid, and a place. One section explains how a place teaches a child. The surrounding colors of a child can affect

their mood and behavior. The way a building is presented also affects a child like a smaller size of a public space can make a child feel more comfortable.

This source is a scholarly source with many references and diagrams. It is detailed with information and credit. I believe that this source was made for academia in order for future architects to understand how a playground and schools and other surroundings affect a child. Many playgrounds are all colors of the rainbow, and many classrooms have colorful posters all around. The source is a little outdated to today's standards, but I think that the topic of the book is still relevant and useful to my research. This book will help my argument by allowing me to learn what a child needs in their environment to thrive and find ways to make sure that those necessary aspects are able to be included in low-funded schools.

*Design for Education*. San Francisco: Gensler, 2010. Print.

This book is a collection of works by Gensler, which is an architectural firm. It is a collection of schools they have designed. Most of the book is comprised of building that the firm has designed for universities and colleges, but there is a section in the back that shows a few primary and secondary schools. The book is more of a portfolio of Gensler's works and gives information on the design and construction process and how the school was impacted. An example of an impact was students' improved academic performance.

I would consider this book to be a popular source. Although it is detailed and gives statistics, it is more of an advertisement on Gensler's behalf. Most pages were filled with beautiful and large photos of the projects. It is detailed, but there are few words and

no references. I would consider maybe using a quote from this book, but it would not be useful in my research and would be highly biased towards the Gensler firm.

Duncombe, William, and Wen Wang. "School Facilities Funding And Capital-Outlay Distribution In The States." *Journal Of Education Finance* 34.3 (2009): 324-350. *Education Full Text (H.W. Wilson)*. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

Looking at records from all fifty states, a study was able to develop a relationship between school funding and capital distribution to the states. The article provided support that schools' infrastructures are worsening and are expensive to get to a decent quality school. The article compares the financial aid funding between each of the fifty states in organized charts. In recent years, states have become more involved in the funding of schools as opposed to previous local districts being in charge.

This article is a good source for my paper because it is reliable. It is a scholarly source that is fairly current as it was published in 2009. The article is very detailed in the distribution of capital and how the states use it to fund their schools. This article would fit into my argument of my paper because it gives insight to where some of the public school funding comes from and provide evidence on how capital is distributed among states as well. This source may help in the process of why schools are not equitably funded.

Gelfand, Lisa, and Eric Corey Freed. *Sustainable School Architecture: Design for Elementary and Secondary Schools*. Hoboken: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2010. Print.

This is a book that focuses on the design of schools with a sustainable approach. The book give evidence for how schools and students are benefited by sustainability as well a section specifically dedicated to funding schools for sustainable design. Another

section of the book focuses on special considerations that are made for K-12 schools and gives case studies on the matter. Through case studies and charts, the authors further support their information.

I believe this source to be reliable in the references listed after each section adding credibility and the detailed information that is also given. Gelfand is a member of the American Institute of Architecture, and both authors have Accredited Professional credentials for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (shortened as LEED-AP). I would consider this source to be scholarly as it was written for academia. The book is also fairly current as it was published in 2010. Although this source may not be used in my paper, I think that it has some important points about the relationship between the environment and the building as well as leading by example about taking care of Earth with sustainable designs.

Hille, R. Thomas. *Modern Schools: A Century of Design for Education*. Hoboken: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2011. Print.

As schools are built or rebuilt, a modernistic style arises. A section of the book discusses traditional schools that are still seen in urban areas today and the changes that came about with the influence of an education reform. The book also gives information on projects of schools from around the world, one of which is located in Illinois. The projects are organized into sections such as child-centered schools, interactive schools, and situational schools.

I believe this source to be scholarly as it is made for academia. The author is a member of the American Institute of Architecture (AIA). As it was published in 2011, the

book is fairly current as well as having included a bibliography from the studies shown in the book. I would say that it is reliable and detailed with data and charts. Each school in the book is accompanied by pictures and a floor plan. Studying floor plans urban schools and understanding the change from traditional to modern styles will help in my argument of funding by showing design layouts that are less costly as well as the difference between what is standing in urban areas now and what could be.

Sampson, Natalie. "Environmental Justice At School: Understanding Research, Policy, And Practice To Improve Our Children's Health." *Journal Of School Health* 82.5 (2012): 246-252. *Education Full Text (H.W. Wilson)*. Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

This article explain study done to understand children's health and the things that affect their health. The focus of the study was with schools that included low-income communities. The results showed the impact that an unhealthy environment has on a child's education with the learning ability and the energy of that child. The article concludes that funding contributes to the environmental needs that students should have in their classroom.

This is a good source for my paper because it focuses on the environmental justice that schools should have. The article is reliable and scholarly. The author has a Master of Public Health making her knowledgeable in this subject. The article is current as it has been published within the last five years. The article is detailed. It was also fit into my argument as a whole because it emphasizes the important of the environment of which students learn in and should all have access to.

Sielke, Catherine C. "Funding School Infrastructure Needs Across The States." *Journal Of Education Finance* 27.2 (2001): 653-662. *Education Full Text* (H.W. Wilson). Web. 26 Feb. 2016.

This article compares funding across the United States of America. The introduction shows how schools were a local responsibility in the beginning, but in order to make schools more equitable, larger government systems started to get involved. The article gives specific data on the amount of funding for each state and how the funding was dispersed. Although the funding for infrastructure has increased, there is still more to be done. The author of this article believes that it is the state's responsibility rather than the local school district.

This source is an article that was published in the scholarly *Journal Of Education Finance*. It is reliable and provides many specific details and references to support the claim of the article. Although the source was published in 2001, it is a reflection on the changes between 1993-4 and 1998-9. Because of this, the source is most likely outdated for my paper, but still could provide valuable patterns to the growing rate of funding needs.

Woolner, Pamela, ed. *School Design Together*. New York: Routledge, 2015. Print.

This book, as the title suggests, focuses on the design of schools. Each section of the book is written by a different person explaining the relationship between the educators and students and the architect. The first half of the book focuses on the use of the school and design process, but the second half of the book illustrates the changes the

school has like what the student really think and how children's imaginations are affected.

I would definitely say this book as a scholarly source shown by the extensive references in each section as well as detailed credentials for each author that contributed to this book. This book is current as it was published in 2015. Based on the credentials of the authors, this source is reliable. Diagrams throughout the book help clarify the design of a school or to help the reader to visualize statistics that are shown. This book will aid my argument in that it clearly shows how architects and school users can work together to create a productive learning environment.