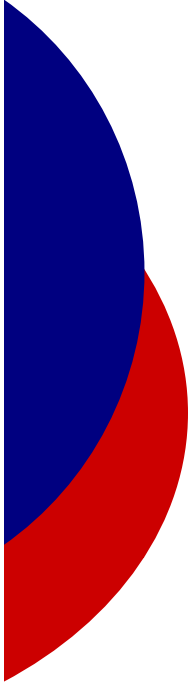


Demystifying Title I Allocations

Federal Programs Directors' Conference
October 21, 2009

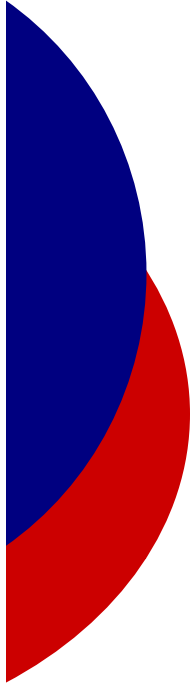
Julie P. McCargar, Ed.D.
Executive Director
Office of Federal Programs
Tennessee Department of Education



Call to Action

In 1965, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act targeted substantial funds to augment the education of children living in areas where low-income families are located.

However, the actual funding formulas are not always compatible with the original intent of the law.



Raegen T. Miller

August 2009

Center for American Progress

SECRET RECIPES REVEALED

DEMYSTIFYING THE TITLE I, PART A FUNDING FORMULA



INTRODUCTION

- Title I, Part A funds are meant to help “level the playing field”
- Partial mismatch in purpose of funds and funding “formula”
- The “formula” has evolved over time
- Now there are FOUR distinct formulas
- First step in improving the “formula” is to raise awareness of “targeting failure”
- *Secret Recipes Revealed* serves this purpose



Title I allocation composed of 4 different grants

Eligibility criteria

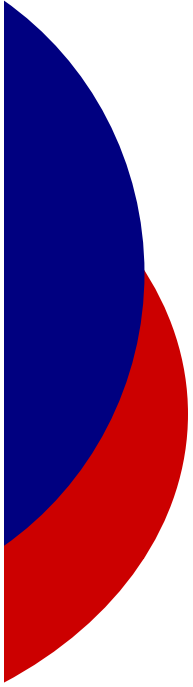
	Basic	Concentration	Targeted	EFIC
# of Formula Children	At least 10	More than 6,500	At least 10	At least 10
	and	or	and	and
% of Formula Children	More than 2%	More than 15%	At least 5%	At least 5%

Formula for Shelby County Title I allocation

Year	# in poverty 5-17	Neg/Del	Foster	Total Formula	Total Population 5-17	Percentage of Formula Children
2003-04	2,465	201	65	2,731	53,944	5.06%
2004-05	2,231	201	65	2,495	53,259	4.69%

Allocations for Shelby County Title I

Year	Basic	Concentration	Targeted	EFIC	Total
FY 2003	1,694,176	0	352,473	324,585	2,371,234
FY 2004	1,701,139	0	0	0	1,701,139



Examples of Imbalance in Formula

- California and Maryland both face very high costs and exert low fiscal effort, yet California received \$1,566 per poor child to Maryland's \$2,067.
- Georgia and Pennsylvania both face high costs and exert high fiscal effort, yet Georgia received \$1,402 per poor child to Pennsylvania's \$1,889.
- Idaho and North Dakota both face very low costs and exert low fiscal effort, yet Idaho received \$1,180 per poor child to North Dakota's \$2,761.

Imbalances Between States

COST OF PROVIDING EDUCATION

FISCAL EFFORT	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Very High	ME 1875	VT 3306 WV 1759	AK 2792 WI 1639	OH 1676 MI 1568 RI 2056	NJ 1847 NY 2107
High	AR 1270 WY 3168	IN 1465 NE 1344 NM 1434 SC 1435	NH 2180	GA 1402 PA 1889	CT 1966
Medium	IA 1215 MS 1288 MT 1647	KS 1519 KY 1377 LA 1535	MO 1391	DE 2099 TX 1344	IL 1700 MA 1833
Low	ID 1180 ND 2761 OK 1207	AL 1217	OR 1515 UT 1075	MN 1331	CA 1566 MD 2067 VA 1472
Very Low	SD 1928	- -	AZ 1307 FL 1472 HI 2414 NC 1299 TN 1154	CO 1167 NV 1286	DC 2490 WA 1326



Consequences at School Level

- California more poverty than Maryland but substantially lower per-poor child allocation
- A high-poverty school in California could easily receive more than \$200,000 less than it would receive if it were in Maryland.
- A shortfall of \$532 million for the entire state



Tennessee

- Second Lowest Per-Poor Child Allocation for Title I
- Only Utah lower
- Tennessee in fiscal year 2008 - \$1154
- Utah in fiscal year 2008 - \$1075



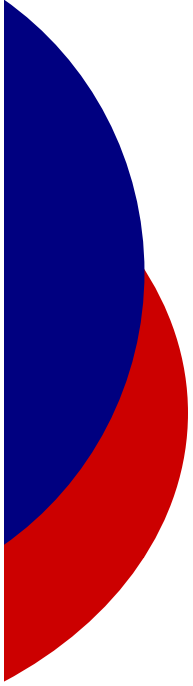
Comparison

TN -
\$1154

DC -
\$2490

ND -
\$2761

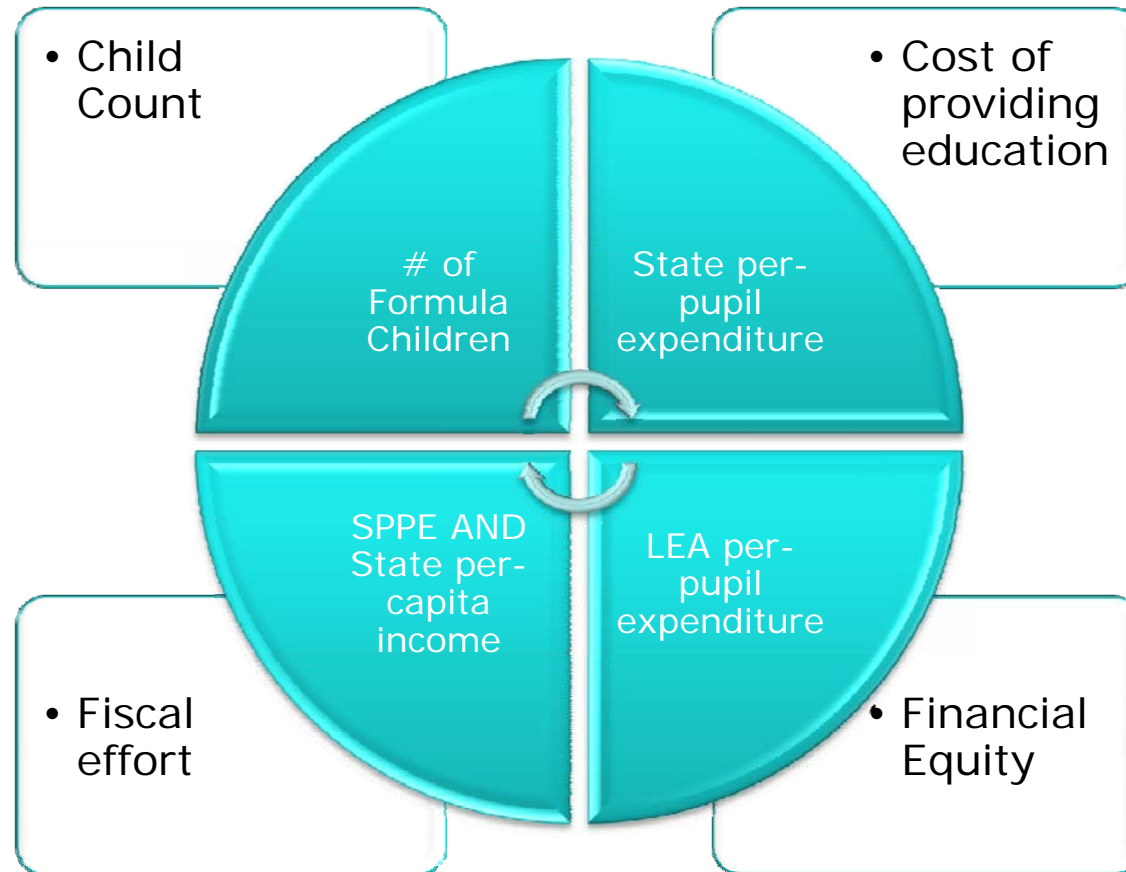
WY -
\$3168



Title I Interactive Map

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/08/title_one.html

Determining Factors at Local and State Levels to Determine Allocation



Questions/Comments?

