

FACT SHEET ON TITLE I, PART A

AUGUST 2002

<i>What is the budget for Title I, Part A?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ FY 2002 appropriation: \$10.4 billion ⌞ FY 2003 budget request: \$11.4 billion
<i>How many children receive assistance?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 14.9 million
<i>What grade levels are Title I students?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 12% are in kindergarten and preschool
<i>What percentage of Title I participants are private school students?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 64% are in the first- through sixth-grade ⌞ 16% are seventh-, eighth-, or ninth-graders ⌞ 7% are in high school ⌞ 1% are in private schools
<i>What are the demographics of Title I students?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 35% White, non-Hispanic ⌞ 27% African-American ⌞ 31% Hispanic ⌞ 3% Asian or Pacific Islander ⌞ 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native ⌞ 1% other from other ethnic/racial groups ⌞ 2.5 million have limited English proficiency ⌞ 100,000 are homeless ⌞ 1.4 million have disabilities
<i>How many Title I schools are there?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 47,600 (58% of all public schools)
<i>What percentage of elementary and secondary schools receive Title I funds?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 67% of all elementary schools ⌞ 29% of all secondary schools
<i>What percentage of Title I funds goes to high-poverty schools?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 46% to the highest-poverty schools (over 75% of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches) ⌞ 27% to other high-poverty schools (50-74% eligible for free or reduced-price lunches) ⌞ The remaining 27% goes to schools with fewer than 50% of their students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches
<i>How many of the highest-poverty schools receive Title I assistance?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 96%
<i>What percentage of Title I funds goes to schoolwide versus targeted assistance programs?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 60% supports schoolwide programs ⌞ 40% is allocated to targeted assistance programs
<i>How much Title I funding per student do schools receive?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ Title I allocations to schools averaged \$472 per low-income student in the 1997-98 school year.
<i>How were Title I dollars spent? (as of the 1997-98 school year)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 77% (\$5.5 billion) for instruction ⌞ 12% (\$822 million) for instructional support ⌞ 12% (\$835 million) for administration
<i>How many states have received approval for their standards and assessment systems?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ 50 for content standards (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) ⌞ 27 for performance standards ⌞ 15 for assessment systems
<i>What are the trends in student achievement for high-poverty schools?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌞ Long-term trends in NAEP scores depict a widening achievement gap between high- and low-poverty schools from the late 1980s to 1999, with scores declining in high-poverty schools while increasing in low-poverty schools. ⌞ However, trends in NAEP scores for the highest-poverty schools have risen since 1992 in both reading and math. ⌞ Among low-performing students, NAEP trends during the 1990s showed no significant change in reading but substantial gains in math. ⌞ State assessment results are available for a small number of states, and show a more positive picture than the NAEP data. In both reading and math, high-poverty schools in 7 out of 9 states showed achievement gains over a recent 3-year period. The achievement gap between high- and low-poverty schools decreased in 6 of the 9 states.

