

Title I Federal Funding

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My next few monthly articles will be based on funding and opportunities that you can target to grow your business. When you know where the money is or where it is coming from, then you can strategically market and target those areas. One large area of funding for many schools across the United States is Title I Funding. Below is a detailed explanation of what Title I Funding is and how it is spent.

Question:

What is Title I (one) Funding?

Response:

Title I is the largest source of federal education funding, providing over \$14 billion to schools with high numbers or percentages of children living in poverty. Schools may operate a targeted program where services are provided to children who are failing or at risk of failing. Schools operating a school-wide program may provide services to all students.

Distribution:

Schools with 15% or more of children in poverty may be selected as Title I schools. Those with 40% or more can operate school-wide programs. Those with 75% or more must receive Title I funds.

How the funds can be used: Schools must use the funds to help students meet state academic standards by supplementing the existing program. Among other expenses, schools may provide: extra teachers, intervention programs, equipment, supplemental materials, technology, and professional development.

There are two types of assistance that can be provided by Title I funds. The first is a "school-wide program" in which schools can dispense resources in a flexible manner. The second is a "targeted assistance program"

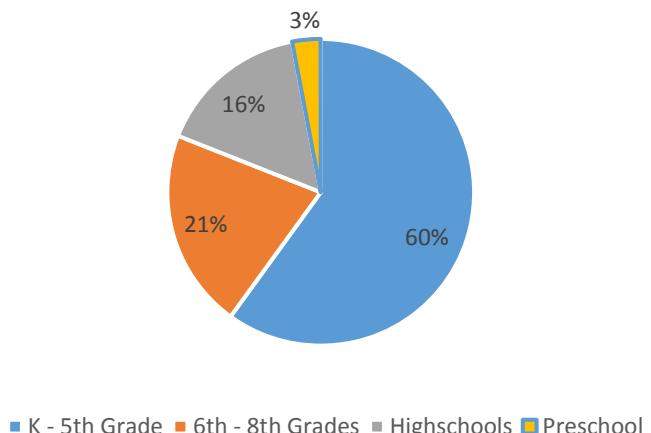
which allows schools to identify students who are failing or at risk of failing.

Assistance for school improvement includes government grants, allocations, and reallocations based on the school's willingness to commit to improving their standing in the educational system. Each educational institution requesting these grants must submit an application that describes how these funds will be used in restructuring their school for academic improvement.

Schools receiving Title I funding are regulated by federal legislation. Most recently, this legislation includes the No Child Left Behind Act, which was passed in 2001. However, in December 2015, Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act to replace NCLB.

In the 2009–2010 school year, Title I provided assistance to over 21 million students, who range from K - 12. The majority of funds (60%) were given to students between kindergarten through fifth grade. The next highest group (21%) were students in sixth through eighth grade. 16% went to students in high school and 3% to students in preschool.

2009 - 2010 School Year
Title I Assistance by Grade Level



Schools that receive Title I Funding are called Title I Schools and can quickly be identified by the school or district website. They are also called out within the MDR book.
(www.schooldata.com)

You will find that most Title I Schools have a Title I Coordinator on site, as well as, a Title I Director at the district office. These are important contacts to meet, as they control the Title I Budget for the school/district.

Title I Schools have additional needs and additional money above and beyond a Non-Title I School. There are many resources available online to help you find the funding, grant recipients and more! Start with your state education website or local school district website to gather information.

At S.P. Richards we are encouraged by the growth that we are seeing in the Education Category. Let us know how we can help you grow this vertical market!

Resources:

www.titlei.org/ds

www.ed.gov

www.edweek.org

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