

## <u>Understanding Title I</u> <u>Programs:</u>



#### **An Overview for Parents**



Title I is the largest federal educational program, founded in 1965 as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, reauthorized in 2002 as part of the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001* (NCLB), Amended as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)



Its purpose is to make sure that all children have the opportunity to have a high quality

education.

Title I provides extra help to the students who need it the most. These are the children who are the furthest from meeting the standards the state has put in place for all children.



The program serves millions of children in elementary, middle and high schools every year. Most school districts participate. About half of NC schools (in all 115 school districts) receive Title I funds.

Funds are provided to schools based on the number of students qualifying for the free/reduced price lunch program.



In Title I schools teachers, administrators, other school staff, and parents work to:

- identify students most in need of educational help;
- set goals for improvement;
- measure student progress;

- develop programs that add to regular classroom instruction; and
- involve parents in all aspects of the program.



### Title I schools usually offer:

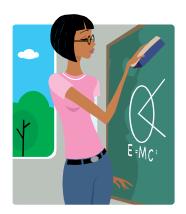
- smaller classes;
- additional teachers and teacher assistants;
- additional training for school staff;
- extra time for instruction;
- a variety of teaching methods and materials; and
- workshops and classes for parents.





The school's program is revised each year by administrators, teachers and parents.







### Title I serves children through:

- Schoolwide Programs (SWP)
  - Schools that have at least 40 percent of their children receiving free/reduced price lunch can develop Schoolwide Title I Programs to serve all students.
- Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)
  - Schools that use Title I funds to focus on helping students most at risk of failing state assessments. Targeted assistance schools have special requirements such as the identification of students to receive services and time limits for instruction during the school day.

You have more influence in your child's education than any teacher or school. Your involvement can increase your child's achievement.





By taking an active role in your child's education you're showing your child:

- how important he or she is to you;
- how important education is to you; and

that you and the school are a team.

You know your child best, so it's up to you to:

- share information about your child's interest and abilities with teachers;
- know whether your child's needs are being met;
- speak up if you notice any problems (but don't criticize the school, its teachers or principal in front of your child.)



Your school needs your to help to:

- develop goals;
- plan and carry out programs;

- evaluate programs;
- develop and/or revise the parent-schoolstudent compact and parental involvement policy; and
- work with your child at home, and volunteer at school.