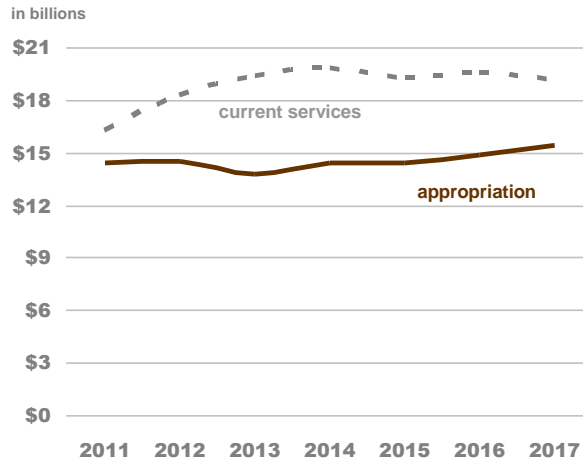


Title I Funding Gap

Current Funding of Title I



in billions

FY 2017 appropriation

\$15.5

vs. current services

-\$3.7 | -19%

FY 2011-17 appropriations

vs. current services, on average

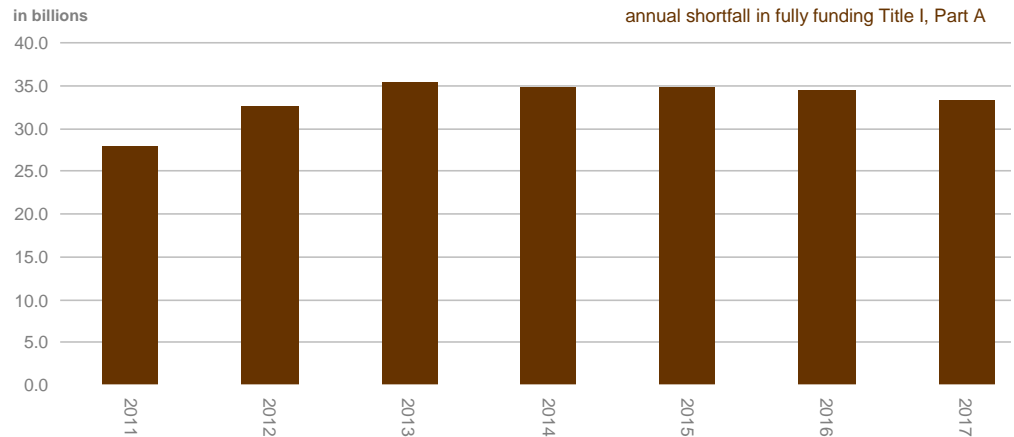
-\$4.3 | -22%

Current services: represents the actual appropriation for fiscal year 2010 adjusted each year thereafter for inflation and Title I formula child counts

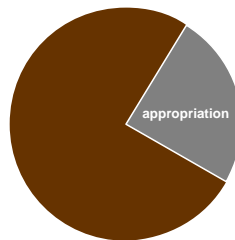
Since enactment of the Budget Control Act in 2011, the annual appropriation for Title I, Part A has failed to keep pace with inflation and the number of Title I formula-eligible children. (Most Title I formula-eligible children are ages 5-17 and living in families below the poverty level.) As a result, for the past 7 years, public schools across the country have received fewer dollars per child in poverty than they received in 2010. For the 2017-18 school year, public schools provided services to Title I students while operating with \$3.7 billion, or 19 percent, less than they had in 2010.

Title I Full Funding

According to the Congressional Research Service, the Basic Grant formula within Title I, Part A is the basis for a common interpretation of the concept of “full funding.” In general, this amount is based on (1) the number of Title I-eligible children in the LEA or state, (2) the per-pupil cost of education in the state, and (3) the percentage of the state’s per-pupil cost that Congress will fund. Congress wrote Title I legislation so that the federal government pays approximately 40 cents on the dollar for educational services provided to disadvantaged children. The total of these maximum payments are understood by many analysts to represent the “full funding” level for Title I, Part A.



FY 2017 Title I Funding Gap



The FY 2017 appropriation is \$33.3 billion short of what is required to fully fund Title I, Part A.

FY 2017 full funding = \$48.7 billion

in billions

FY 2017 appropriation

\$15.5

vs. FY 2017 full funding

-\$33.3

Full funding: represents each state’s maximum Basic Grant as defined in statute

Grants to Local Educational Agencies
(ESEA Title I, Part A)

Title I Funding Gap

According to the Congressional Research Service, the Basic Grant formula is the basis for a common interpretation of the concept of “full funding” for Title I, Part A. In general, this amount is based on (1) the number of Title I-eligible children in the LEA or state, (2) the per-pupil cost of education in the state, and (3) the percentage of the state’s per-pupil cost that Congress will fund. Congress wrote Title I legislation so that the federal government pays approximately 40 cents on the dollar for educational services provided to disadvantaged children. The total of these maximum payments are understood by many analysts to represent the “full funding” level for Title I, Part A.

in millions

FY 2017 (School Year 2017-18)

State	Appropriation	Full Funding	Funding Gap
Alabama	\$250.6	\$787.1	-\$536.5
Alaska	42.9	99.5	-56.7
Arizona	349.0	1,072.9	-723.9
Arkansas	162.9	526.8	-363.9
California	1,831.3	5,747.2	-3,915.8
Colorado	152.2	507.2	-355.0
Connecticut	129.9	451.1	-321.2
Delaware	50.9	152.5	-101.7
District of Columbia	47.4	126.4	-79.0
Florida	856.9	2,529.6	-1,672.7
Georgia	540.4	1,678.6	-1,138.2
Hawaii	53.7	158.8	-105.1
Idaho	58.5	193.6	-135.1
Illinois	680.6	2,246.5	-1,565.9
Indiana	264.8	864.2	-599.4
Iowa	97.3	333.4	-236.1
Kansas	107.7	347.4	-239.7
Kentucky	231.0	723.2	-492.1
Louisiana	316.0	987.4	-671.4
Maine	54.0	173.4	-119.4
Maryland	230.9	719.4	-488.6
Massachusetts	244.3	817.9	-573.6
Michigan	504.6	1,595.2	-1,090.5
Minnesota	163.4	559.6	-396.2
Mississippi	200.3	617.0	-416.7
Missouri	252.3	830.1	-577.8
Montana	47.9	128.6	-80.7
Nebraska	75.1	245.0	-169.9
Nevada	130.4	378.8	-248.4
New Hampshire	43.2	111.6	-68.4
New Jersey	363.8	1,245.6	-881.8
New Mexico	119.6	361.6	-242.0
New York	1,207.4	3,707.8	-2,500.4
North Carolina	450.8	1,418.4	-967.6
North Dakota	37.0	67.3	-30.3
Ohio	556.3	1,795.9	-1,239.6
Oklahoma	169.3	541.5	-372.1
Oregon	152.4	504.9	-352.5
Pennsylvania	622.4	2,024.6	-1,402.2
Rhode Island	53.3	174.5	-121.2
South Carolina	243.6	786.2	-542.6
South Dakota	46.9	91.0	-44.1
Tennessee	307.2	940.3	-633.0
Texas	1,419.5	4,407.7	-2,988.2
Utah	87.3	292.5	-205.2
Vermont	35.3	61.7	-26.4
Virginia	264.6	881.5	-617.0
Washington	228.4	771.1	-542.7
West Virginia	96.6	304.5	-207.9
Wisconsin	208.8	677.7	-468.9
Wyoming	35.6	64.7	-29.2
Puerto Rico	408.4	1,349.2	-940.9
Outlying Areas	61.8	194.9	-133.0
Bureau of Indian Education	108.2	341.0	-232.8
Technical Assistance	5.0	5.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	\$15,459.8	\$48,721.0	-\$33,261.2

Source: actual appropriations by state are from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service. NEA calculated each state’s maximum basic grant by multiplying the number of children, age 5-17, living in families below the poverty level (which comprises almost all of the children that are Title I-eligible) in each state by the state’s adjusted per-pupil expenditure. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. | April 4, 2018

Education Policy & Practice Department
CENTER FOR GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Great Public Schools for Every Student