Fast Facts 2009-2010 TITLE I and PARENTS' RIGHT TO KNOW Under the No Child Left Behind Act 2001

NCTB	Highly Qualified	School Improvement Plan	Testing Targets
Title I	2014	Professional Development	95% Participation
Right to Know v	Parent Involvement	Significant Subgroups	Attendance/ Graduation Rate
SES	School Choice	School Improvement	AYP

The Evolution of Parental Involvement and Title I What Is Title I?

- The goal of Title I is a high quality education for every child, so the program provides extra help to students who need it the most. These are the children far from meeting standards set for all students.
- The program serves millions of children in elementary and secondary schools each year. Services may be provided at a public school, private school or charter school.
- Title I is about giving all children a chance. Some students may not have all the advantages other students have. That's where Title I comes in. Its' goal is to help all children get a good education.
- Title I can help the whole school. Schools in communities that meet certain income requirements can
 use Title I money for the whole school. It helps a school do more for all of its students. Good
 Title I programs can lead to a better school and that helps make better students.

Title I Budgets

- Set-asides at the district level
 - 1. Parent Involvement
 - 2. Professional Development
 - 3. School Choice / SES
- · Set-asides at the school level, minimum
 - 1. 1% Parent Involvement
 - 2. 5% / 10% Professional Development

School and District Requirements

1% mandated Title I set aside

· Parents must be involved in the discussions concerning how the funds are spent-

· Schools must strive to build capacity of parents to help their students achieve at high standards.

Major components of NCLB / Title I:

. NCLB - No Child Left Behind

· SIP - School Improvement Plan

· Title I Budget

Record Retention - (SY's 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09)

· Family Compact (Parent, Student, School) (Due 9/05)

SES - Supplemental Educational Services

• PI - Parent Involvement (Schedule for 2009-10 SY) (Due 9/09)

• PD - Professional Development (Schedule for 2009-10ui SY) (Due 9/05)

· School Choice

Why Should I Know About Title I?

The federal government provides funding to states each year for Title I. To get the funds, each state must submit a plan describing:

- What all children are expected to know and be able to do the high-quality standards of performance that all children are expected to meet
- Ways to measure progress.

State Educational Agencies (SEAs) send the money to school districts based on the numbers of low-income families. The Title I school (this includes parents, teachers, administrators and other school staff) works to:

- Identify students most in need of educational help (students do <u>not</u> have to be from low-income families to receive help)
- Set goals for improvement
- · Measure students progress, using standards set forth in the state's Title I plan,
- Develop programs that add to regular classroom instruction
- · Involve parents in all aspects of the program.

Title I Programs generally offer:

- · Smaller classes
- · Additional teachers and assistants
- Additional training for school staff
- Extra time for instruction
- A variety of teaching methods and materials
- · Counseling and mentoring
- · Career and college awareness
- · Title I teachers and other staff work closely together.

The Local Educational Agency (LEA) called the School District of Philadelphia identifies eligible schools and provides funding.

Title I has always sought to preserve the LEA's autonomy on basic program issues as to the grades served and the instructional techniques to be employed.

Schools, in consultation with the Regional Superintendent, decide how best to use their Title I funds.

All schools (270) in the School District are eligible to receive Title I services.

The School District funds schools according to the Title I law, which states that highest poverty schools receive the greatest amount of funding. Our current poverty percentage ranges from 95.7 to 39.3%.

School District of Philadelphia Parent Policy

Each LEA that receives Title I funds shall develop jointly with, agree upon and distribute to parents of participating children a written parent involvement policy. It includes:

· Involving parents in process of School Improvement Planning

· Provide coordination, technical assistance in planning effective parental involvement

Build strong parental involvement programs for each school.

The Title I Parent/School Compact

· The Compact states the goals and responsibilities of students, parents and schools.

 A school must have a compact for all the children in its Title I program. This is a special requirement of the Title I law.

A compact is one way to help carry out the school's policy.

 The Title I law encourages schools to plan strong school-family-community partnerships in support of student learning.

The Bottom Line:

- NCLB provides parents with the information and the opportunity to act to improve the schools in their communities.
- All materials provided to parents: "in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, in a language the parents can understand"

Each District and School Must Provide:

>Program information for parents

> Materials and training

Educate Educators

Preschool Coordination

>Understandable communication

>Other requested activities

Each District and School May Provide

→Input on professional development

→Literacy training

➡Reasonable and necessary parents' expenses to attend meetings and training sessions

→Parents reaching out to parents

Convenient school meetings

→ Model approached

District wide parental council

Community involvement

Note:

Schools are only required to hold regular parent input meetings if the parents themselves request them!

School Improvement Plan

Parents must be given an opportunity for input.

• Title I Budgets

- Set-asides at the district level
- Parental involvement, Professional development, School Choice/SES,

· Set-asides at the school level, minimum

• 1% Parent Involvement

5% Professional Development, if school is <u>not</u> in Corrective Action

· 10% Professional Development, if school is in Corrective Action

Teacher Qualification Notices (Parents' Right to Know)

- The District must notify all parents of all children in Title I schools that they have the right to request and receive timely information on the professional qualifications their children's classroom teachers.
- If a child is assigned to or taught by a teacher who is not highly qualified for 4 or more consecutive weeks, then parents must receive timely notice.
- If a child receives services from a paraprofessional, then the parent can request the paraprofessional's qualifications, too.

Resources:

Your School, Your Home & School Association, Your Region's NCLB District Liaison www.philasd.org/offices/osm/ links to Title I and Office of Parent and Community Partnerships.