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Impact of Title I Formula Factors on School Year 2000-2001 State Allocations

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Title I, Part A Grants to Local Educational Agencies is the single largest Federal elementary and secondary education program. Funded at 7.9 billion USD for school year (SY) 2000-2001, this program provides financial assistance through states to school districts and schools with high numbers or percentages of poor children to improve the teaching and learning of children who are at academic risk. The formula used to allocate Title I funds for this program relies on the interplay of several factors. This article analyzes the impact that each of these factors has on state-level allocations for SY 2000-2001 and on the amount that each state receives per child counted in the Title I formula.

Key words: Distribution of federal aid to education; federal assistance for educationally disadvantaged children; federal formula programs; Title I of elementary and secondary education art.

1. Introduction and Background

Title I, Part A Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) is the single largest federal elementary and secondary education program. The program provides financial assistance through state educational agencies (SEAs) to LEAs (school districts) and schools with high numbers or percentages of poor children to improve the teaching and learning of children who are at academic risk. Authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), Title I was funded at 7.9 billion USD for school year (SY) 2000-2001 (fiscal year (FY) 2000 appropriation). The program serves about 13.4 million students in roughly 13,200 school districts and 46,000 schools. Roughly 92 percent of all school districts nationally receive Title I funds, and approximately 28 percent of all public school students are affected by Title I services provided at the local level.[2]

For SY 2000-2001 the U.S. Department of Education (ED) distributed Title I funds to LEAs through two statutory formulas—Basic Grants and Concentration Grants. The difference between the two formulas lies with the LEA eligibility thresholds. To qualify for a Basic Grant, an LEA must have at least ten formula children ages 5 through 17 counted for Title I allocation purposes, and the number of formula children must exceed two percent of the district's school age population. To be eligible for a Concentration Grant, an LEA must

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[2] SY 1998-99 Title I Participation Data collected by the U.S. Department of Education.

have more than 6,500 formula children, or that number must exceed 15 percent of the district's school age population.[3]

The Title I allocation formula relies on the interplay of several factors. This article analyzes the effect that each of these factors has on state-level allocations for SY 2000-2001 and on the amount that each state receives in total per formula child. The analysis first looks at what the SY 2000-2001 state allocations and the amount per formula child would have been using just one element of the formula (the number of formula children). It then shows state allocations if just two factors (the number of formula children and each state's per-pupil expenditure (PPE)) were used, then if three factors (formula children, state PPE, and the hold-harmless provision) were used, and then four (formula children, state PPE, the hold-harmless provision, and state minimum). The analysis also compares state allocations with all the formula elements factored in based on the formula requirements established in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations and the formula based on the authorizing statute. A discussion of the factors making up the Title I formula follows.

2. Factors in the Federal Title I Formula[4]

2.1. Number of formula children

The first, and perhaps the most critical, factor in the Title I formula is the number of children used in the formula count. For SY 2000-2001 allocation purposes, Title I formula children consisted primarily of 1995 model-based estimates of poverty children ages 5 through 17 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data are updated every two years.

The use of updated census data grew out of the concern of Congress about the reliance on poverty data from the 1990 Decennial Census, which grew increasingly out-of-date as the decade progressed, to determine Title I allocations. ED, for example, used 1980 Census poverty data until SY 1992-93 to determine Title I allocations. With the 1994 amendments to ESEA, Congress required ED, beginning in SY 1997-98, to use census poverty

[3] In addition, the Title I statute, as amended in 1994 by the Improving America's Schools Act, authorized two other formula programs -Targeted Grants and Education Finance Incentive Grants-that Congress did not fund for SY 2000-2001. Under Targeted Grants, the statute required that ED allocates funds to LEAs in which the number of formula children exceeds ten and two percent of a district's school-age population using a formula that gives more weight to those LEAs with larger numbers or percentages of formula children. The purpose of this formula is to focus more funds on those areas with larger numbers or percentages of poor children while avoiding the Concentration Grant situation of having LEAs near the eligibility threshold gain or lose eligibility because of an increase or decrease in a small number of formula children. Education Finance Incentive Grants allocates funds to states through a formula that relies primarily on a state's effort to devote fiscal resources to education (fiscal effort) and the degree to which per pupil expenditures for education are equalized within a state (equity factor). A state's fiscal effort factor is based on an adjusted index that compares its average per-pupil expenditure for education and per-capita income over three years with the national per-pupil expenditure for education and per-capita income over the same period. A state's equity factor is based on an adjusted coefficient of variation that compares the average difference in per-pupil expenditure for education among LEAs in a state to the state's average per-pupil expenditure. Once a state's amount is determined, the SEA suballocates funds to LEAs in a manner consistent with how funds are distributed under Sections 1124, 1124A, and 1125 of Title I. The formula is designed to provide an incentive for a state to devote more of its resources to education relative to its wealth and to equalize per-pupil expenditures for education among LEAs within a state.

[4] The factors described in this section reflect the statutory provisions in the Title I statute as amended in 1994 by the Improving America's Schools Act. Congress reauthorized Title I in January 2002 with the No Child Left Behind Act. Changes in the Title I formula provisions under the new legislation are briefly discussed at the end of this article.

data that are updated every two years, provided these data are appropriate and reliable. Following the recommendation from the National Academy of Sciences, which concluded that the model-based poverty estimates developed by the U.S. Census Bureau were better than continued use of out-of-date 1990 poverty data, ED used 1993 Census poverty estimates for the first time to determine county allocations for SY 1997-98. Two years later, ED used census poverty estimates for 1995 to determine SY 1999-2000 and SY 2000-2001 school district allocations. Beginning with SY 2001-2002, ED used 1997 Census poverty estimates to determine Title I LEA allocations. ED will again used 1997 Census data to determine SY 2002-2003 LEA allocations.

In addition to census poverty estimates, the formula includes annually collected data on the number of children ages 5 through 17 who (1) live in locally operated institutions for neglected or delinquent children; (2) are in families above poverty who participate in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program; or (3) are in foster homes. Of the 10.3 million children included in the Title I formula used to allocate SY 2000-2001 funds, 96 percent were census poor children.

2.2. State per-pupil expenditure

The second factor in the formula is the state per-pupil expenditure (PPE). This element of the formula is used as a proxy to account for differences in the cost of education across the country. This data element has been criticized because it deals with expenditures rather than costs and is viewed as crude because it treats all LEAs within a state the same. Although policymakers have discussed the use of other cost measures such as average teacher salaries and even other approaches to measuring poverty that would account for differences in the cost of living across the country, the state per-pupil expenditure element of the formula has persisted.

The statutory formula for determining SY 2000-2001 allocations uses 40 percent of a state's PPE, which is bound by a floor and ceiling. If 40 percent of a state's PPE is less than 32 percent of the national PPE, the state's PPE is brought up to 32 percent of the national PPE. If 40 percent of a state's PPE is larger than 48 percent of the national PPE, it is adjusted down to 48 percent of the national PPE.[5]

2.3. Hold-harmless guarantee

The third factor in the formula provides for a minimum guarantee or ''hold-harmless'' for each LEA based on its prior year allocation. This provision is designed to phase in changes that occur from one year to the next in the number of formula children or the state PPE in order to prevent precipitous declines and provide some predictability in individual LEA Title I funding levels. For Basic Grants, the authorizing statute provides for a variable hold-harmless guarantee of 85, 90, or 95 percent of the prior year allocation for each LEA depending on its formula child rate. The authorizing statute provides no hold-harmless for Concentration Grants. However, because changes resulting from the use of up-dated census poverty estimates would adversely affect the Title I allocations for a significant number of LEAs and states, Congress overrode the statutory hold-harmless

[5] The statute as amended in 1994 treated Puerto Rico's PPE differently. For more detail, see the discussion later in this article on the effect of formula factors on state allocations when the state PPE data element is included.

provisions in the FYs 1998, 1999, and 2000 appropriations and established a 100 percent hold-harmless guarantee for Basic and Concentration Grants.[6]

2.4. *Small state minimum*

The fourth element is the state minimum. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that LEAs within minimum allocation states receive enough funding to operate viable Title I programs. For Basic Grants the state minimum is the lesser of (1) .25 percent of the amount appropriated for Basic Grants and (2) the average of (a) .25 percent of the amount appropriated for Basic Grants and (b) 150 percent of the national per-pupil grant times the state's formula count. For Concentration Grants the state minimum is the lesser of (1) .25 percent of the amount appropriated for Concentration Grants and (2) the larger of the average of (a) 25 percent of the amount appropriated for Concentration Grants and (b) the larger of (i) 340,000 USD, or (ii) 150 percent of the national per-pupil grant times the state's formula count.

2.5. *The amount appropriated*

The fifth factor is the amount of Title I funds Congress appropriates for a specific school year. For SY 2000-2001 Congress appropriated 6.6 billion USD for Basic Grants, a 73 million USD (1.1 percent) increase over the prior year amount. For Concentration Grants, the amount appropriated for SY 2000-2001 was 1.1 billion USD – slightly less than the amount made available in the previous year.[7]

The amount appropriated, coupled with changes Congress made in appropriations language that resulted in the 100 percent hold-harmless provision, severely limited the effect that the use of updated census data had on SY 2000-2001 allocations. Thus, the new data, in effect, had an impact only on the distribution of the 73 million USD increase for Basic Grants.

For Concentration Grants, the amount appropriated was not enough for ED to ensure that each district received the amount allocated to it in the prior year. Therefore, ED determined each LEA's SY 2000-2001 Concentration Grant allocation through a ratable reduction process that consisted of dividing the total amount made available for SY 2000-2001 by the amount total amount made available for SY 1999-2000 and applying the resulting percentage to each LEA's SY 1999-2000 allocation. LEAs that became eligible for Concentration Grants for the first time in SY 2000-2001 received no allocation because of the need to honor the hold-harmless provision to the largest extent possible before funding newly eligible LEAs.[8]

[6] Congress further provided that any LEA receiving a Concentration Grant allocation in SY 1999-2000 was entitled to that amount even if it did not meet the 6,500 or 15 percent eligibility thresholds for SY 2000-01.

[7] The 1994 amendments to ESEA provided that any amount in excess of the FY 1995 amount appropriated for Basic and Concentration Grants would be allocated through the Targeted Grants formula. The 1994 amendments further provided a separate authorization for Educational Finance Incentive Grants. Throughout the time that the 1994 amendments were in effect, Congress appropriated funds only for Basic and Concentration Grants. The percent of Title I funds allocated through the Concentration Grant formula has increased from roughly ten percent of the total for SY 1995-96 to approximately 15 percent of the total in SY 2000-2001.

[8] In SY 2000-2001, 23 newly eligible LEAs received no Concentration Grant allocations.

3. Allocation Process

When combining these factors to calculate Title I allocations, ED first determines LEA eligibility for Basic and Concentration Grants based on each district's number of formula children. For Basic Grants, ED multiplies the number of formula children in each eligible LEA by its state's adjusted PPE to calculate its Basic Grant entitlement. ED then adds the entitlements calculated for each LEA in the country, determines each LEA's percentage share of the national total, and applies each LEA's percentage share of the total to the amount appropriated by Congress to determine an initial Basic Grant allocation. After determining an initial allocation, ED adjusts those allocations to ensure that no LEA receives less than its hold-harmless amount and that no state in the aggregate receives less than the statutory minimum. ED follows a similar process to determine Concentration Grant allocations for eligible LEAs.

4. Impact of the Different Title I Formula Factors on the Amount a State Receives

The discussion that follows focuses on Title I allocations with each factor in the formula added in progressively. The tables and charts on which this discussion is based are shown in the appendix. State amounts shown in Table 1 represent the sum of the individual LEA allocations calculated for each state. The amount per formula child shown for each state in Table 2 is the amount per formula child for Basic Grants plus the amount per formula child for Concentration Grants.[9] Charts 1 and 2 provide a graphic view of the differences in the amount allocated per Title I formula children for selected States.

4.1. Allocation based on the number of formula children only

This allocation is based simply on each LEA's share of the total number of formula children nationally and is applied to the amount made available for Basic and Concentration Grants. This allocation is used as a baseline, and the children in every state are given the same weight in the formula. The amount per formula child in every state is 775 USD. Using the number of formula children only to allocate funds, California, Texas, and New York would rank first, second, and third in terms of the amount of Basic and Concentration Grant funds received. Puerto Rico would rank fourth.

4.2. Allocation based on the number of formula children and the state PPE

This allocation builds on the first allocation by adding the PPE factor. In terms of the total amount received, California would still rank first. However, New York would move to second, and Texas would fall to third. Puerto Rico would drop to eighth in the rankings. Adding the state PPE element to the formula causes 441 million USD (out of 6.6 billion USD) in Basic Grants to shift from LEA allocations based just on the number of formula children. The amount of Concentration Grant funds that shifts when adding the state PPE element is 76 million USD (out of 1.4 billion USD).

In terms of the amount allocated per formula child, 25 states and Puerto Rico receive an

[9] In addition to the state tables, the appendix contains Tables 4 and 5 showing the impact of the various formula factors on selected large urban and suburban LEAs. Table 6 show the impact of the different formula factors on LEAs based on their quartile of poverty.

amount that is less than the national average of 775 USD. New York would tie for first place at 986 USD (along with Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island). Texas (726.79 USD) and California (726.53 USD) would rank 28th and 29th, respectively. Puerto Rico would drop to last place, receiving 504 USD per formula child.

New York is one of several states whose state PPE under the formula is capped at 48 percent of the national PPE. Thus, those high expenditure states tie for first place at 986 USD per formula child. Eleven low-spending states (Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Dakota, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah) have their state PPEs brought up to the floor (32 percent of the national PPE). These states rank at the bottom in terms of the amount allocated per formula child at 658 USD. The amount per formula child varies for states such as Texas and California in which 40 percent of those states' PPEs fall between the floor and ceiling established in the formula.

Puerto Rico is a special case because of the way the statute treats its PPE in the formula. The statute requires ED to divide Puerto Rico's PPE by the PPE for the lowest spending state in the U.S. and then multiply that result by 32 percent of the national PPE. As a result, the amount received by Puerto Rico per formula child is 504 USD. (See Chart 2 for a comparison of the amount received per formula child in selected states with high and low PPEs.)

4.3. Allocation based on the number of formula children, state PPE, and 100 percent hold-harmless provision

This allocation builds on Allocation 2 by adding the 100 percent hold-harmless provision. California, New York, and Texas would still rank first, second, and third in terms of the total amount received. When comparing Allocation 2, based on the formula children and state PPE only, to this allocation, 282 million USD in Basic Grant funds shifts among LEAs. For Concentration Grants, roughly 148 million USD shifts.

In terms of the amount received per formula child, California ranks 39th (down from 28th place in Allocation 2), New York 22nd (down from first place (tied) in Allocation 2), and Texas 41st (dropping from 29th place in Allocation 2). Twenty states and Puerto Rico would receive an amount per formula child that is below the national average of 775 USD.

States such as Alaska, Delaware, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Utah, and Wyoming received a large amount per formula child because at one time they qualified as minimum states under the formula and received significantly more per formula child than the other states. The 100 percent hold-harmless provision, which applies both to LEAs and states, locked in the gains that these states realized in prior years as minimum states. Therefore, these states continue to benefit in terms of their per formula child allocations even if they are no longer minimum states.

4.4. Allocation based on number of formula children, state PPE, the 100 percent hold-harmless, and state minimum

This allocation shows how ED actually distributed Title I funds for SY 2000-2001. It

builds on the previous allocation by factoring in the state minimum provision. The effect of adding this factor to the formula was small because the 100 percent hold-harmless provision added earlier had brought the traditional small states up to a level where they either no longer qualified for minimum state status, or the additional amount a state received as a small state was so small that it had very little impact on the amount allocated per formula child. State rankings both in terms of total allocations and the amount allocated per formula child did not change from Allocation 3. When compared to Allocation 3, adding the state minimum provision caused only 1.1 million USD in Basic Grant funds to shift among LEAs and roughly 130,000 USD in Concentration Grants to shift.

4.5. Allocation based on number of formula children, state PPE, the statutory hold-harmless, and state minimum

This allocation is a variation on Allocation 4. Instead of using the 100 percent hold-harmless provision provided by Congress in the FY 2000 appropriation, this allocation is based on the statutory hold-harmless (that is, the variable hold-harmless of 85, 90, and 95 percent for Basic Grants and no hold-harmless for Concentration Grants). When comparing this allocation with Allocation 4, 17 states and the District of Columbia would gain funds, while 33 states and Puerto Rico would lose. (See Table 3 and the map in the appendix). Moving from the 100 percent hold-harmless to the statutory hold-harmless causes 170 million USD in Basic Grant funds to shift among LEAs and 151 million USD in Concentration Grant funds to shift.

In terms of the amount allocated per formula child, 22 states and Puerto Rico received an amount that is less than the national average of 775 USD. California would rank 40th in the amount allocated per child under this allocation (down from 39th place under Allocation 4); Texas would still rank 41st. New York's ranking, however, would climb from 22nd under Allocation 4 to 9th under this allocation.

For programs such as the Even Start Family Literacy program (funded at 150 million USD in FY 2000) and the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program (funded at 28.8 million USD), whose formulas are tied to state shares received under the Title I LEA Grant formula, Congress required that the Department base those state shares on amounts that states would have received using the statutory formula.

5. Conclusion

The factors in the Title I allocation formula have a varied and often contradictory impact on how funds are distributed. This article has attempted to isolate the major factors in the Title I formula used to determine SY 2000-2001 allocations and analyze the effect of each factor on state allocations on a progressive basis. Updates in the number of poverty children used in the formula were mandated by Congress in an attempt to capture where the largest number and percentages of formula children are currently located so that Title I allocations could be targeted better to those areas. In a time of constrained growth in the Title I appropriation between FY 1999 and FY 2000, however, one area's gain tended to be another's loss. In an effort to lessen the adverse impact that data changes might have on funding for individual LEAs, Congress counteracted its effort to improve targeting through the use of updated data by expanding the formula's hold-harmless guarantees.

Any distribution of Federal program funds using a formula is the product of compromises reached through the political process. Title I, with its 7.9 billion USD appropriation (FY 2000), is no exception. The play-out of the factors in the Title I formula on SY 2000-2001 allocations illustrates the tension that exists between the conflicting needs to target funds and to ensure funding stability for those LEAs that stand to lose as a result of using new data.

Although this article does not analyze SY 2001-2002 Title I allocations, this process of compromise was further seen in the FY 2001 appropriation. Congress again changed the hold-harmless requirements in the appropriation process. This change was in response to states that did not realize the full gains their LEAs might have received had the census updates been allowed to have their full impact under the statutory formula because of the 100 percent hold-harmless requirement from previous years. For SY 2001-2002 Congress increased funding for Title I by 724 million USD and established a hold-harmless for each LEA that consisted of the larger of (1) the Basic and Concentration Grant amount ED allocated to it the prior year, and (2) the amount it would have received if ED allocated 8 billion USD in Basic and Concentration Grant funds through the statutory formula. Based on this result, each LEA would receive 100 percent of the larger amount. Thus, those LEAs that would receive more Title I funds as a reflection of the shifting location of poor children because of the updated census poverty estimates would realize more of that gain, while those districts that would have lost because of the change would still be largely protected from losing funds.

6. Passage of the No Child Left Behind Act

Action taken by Congress with enactment of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in January 2002, which reauthorized Title I, and the FY 2002 appropriations, further illustrates the compromises that go into hammering out an allocation formula. NCLB maintains the old structure of the Title I formula by providing that any amount in excess of the amount appropriated in FY 2001 for Basic and Concentration Grants be distributed through the Targeted Grants formula, which allocates funds through a weighted formula that provides more funds to LEAs with higher numbers or percentages of formula children. The new law again provides a separate authorization for Education Finance Incentive Grants.

Much like the old law, Education Finance Incentive Grants distributes funds to states based on the number of Title I formula children, the state's per-pupil expenditure, and a fiscal effort and equity factor for each state. The new law modifies fiscal effort and equity factors somewhat from the old law, but the factors, taken as a whole, operate in largely the same manner. As in the old law, the fiscal effort factor is designed to target more funds to states that devote more resources to education relative to their wealth as measured by per-capita income. The equity factor, which is based on a coefficient of variation that measures the differences in individual LEA per-pupil expenditures against a state average, is designed to focus more funds on states that have the least disparity in per-pupil expenditures for education among LEAs within a state. In a major departure from the old law, however, Educational Finance Incentive Grants funds generated by each state are distributed to districts within a state through a weighted formula similar in structure

to the Targeted Grants formula. However, the weights used in each state vary according to its coefficient of variation.

NCLB applies the variable hold-harmless provision of 85, 90, and 95 percent to Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive Grants.[10] The state per-pupil expenditure and small state minimum elements of the old formula continue under the new law with minor modifications.

At the same time, the FY 2002 appropriation increased funding for Title I grants to LEAs by 1.6 billion USD (+18 percent) over FY 2001 to 10.35 billion USD. It also follows the broad outlines of NCLB by level funding Basic Grants and Concentration Grants at their FY 2001 levels of 7.1 and 1.35 billion USD respectively and specifying that the increase provided for Title I support Targeted Grants (1 billion USD) and Education Finance Incentive Grants (786 million USD) for the first time. Just as importantly, the FY 2002 appropriation does not modify the variable hold-harmless provisions in the authorizing statute. By allowing the statutory hold-harmless provisions to take effect, the FY 2002 Appropriations Act enables funds to begin shifting to those areas that have seen increases in the number of poor children, as Congress intended. Increasing the amount of funding that is available softens the impact on areas that are adversely affected by shifts in poverty resulting from the use of new poverty data. Preliminary SY 2002-2003 allocations suggest that the increase in funds appropriated for SY 2002-2003 may be enough to ensure that no state will lose Title I funding when compared to the amount received in SY 2001-2002.

[10] The hold-harmless provision, however, does not factor into the calculations ED must compute in order to determine Title I state shares used to determine allocations for programs whose formulas are linked to Title I state shares.

APPENDIX

Table 1. Impact of title I formula factors on state allocations

	ALLOCATION 1 Allocation based on No. of formula children only	ALLOCATION 2 Allocation based on formula children, and state per-pupil expenditures (SPPE)	ALLOCATION 3 Allocation formula child based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless	ALLOCATION 4 * Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum	ALLOCATION 5 Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and statutory hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum
	7,725,508,030	7,725,507,000	7,725,507,000	7,725,507,000	7,725,507,000
ALABAMA	147,492,000	125,062,000	129,145,000	129,133,000	126,895,000
ALASKA	11,106,000	14,108,000	18,882,000	19,089,000	17,987,000
ARIZONA	144,357,000	122,384,000	121,925,000	121,897,000	122,243,000
ARKANSAS	92,877,000	78,752,000	79,081,000	79,071,000	79,625,000
CALIFORNIA	1,091,627,000	1,022,565,000	973,130,000	972,870,000	1,011,183,000
COLORADO	67,354,000	64,732,000	71,306,000	71,304,000	64,037,000
CONNECTICUT	57,690,000	73,341,000	70,373,000	70,351,000	71,646,000
DELAWARE	11,809,000	15,000,000	21,086,000	21,268,000	18,354,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22,341,000	28,418,000	25,556,000	25,547,000	27,773,000
FLORIDA	414,579,000	400,007,000	363,485,000	363,366,000	390,941,000
GEORGIA	241,279,000	230,097,000	210,327,000	210,268,000	225,404,000
HAWAII	20,893,000	21,615,000	20,125,000	20,158,000	21,117,000
IDAHO	24,459,000	20,720,000	23,519,000	23,516,000	22,153,000
ILLINOIS	287,228,000	313,298,000	326,724,000	326,711,000	310,991,000
INDIANA	105,088,000	113,505,000	116,433,000	116,422,000	112,571,000
IOWA	45,912,000	44,831,000	53,290,000	53,287,000	47,250,000
KANSAS	53,934,000	55,081,000	56,314,000	56,306,000	55,007,000
KENTUCKY	130,371,000	126,109,000	127,792,000	127,790,000	124,857,000
LOUISIANA	202,236,000	177,364,000	191,239,000	191,236,000	182,426,000
MAINE	25,458,000	29,881,000	31,969,000	31,963,000	30,729,000
MARYLAND	85,016,000	106,048,000	102,618,000	102,604,000	103,581,000
MASSACHUSETTS	109,712,000	139,479,000	153,396,000	153,374,000	142,150,000
MICHIGAN	259,348,000	319,936,000	334,416,000	334,366,000	320,389,000
MINNESOTA	72,843,000	77,985,000	87,987,000	87,986,000	78,877,000
MISSISSIPPI	120,569,000	102,236,000	124,798,000	124,796,000	115,354,000
MISSOURI	142,331,000	135,659,000	134,808,000	134,785,000	134,999,000
MONTANA	26,384,000	25,967,000	26,325,000	26,320,000	26,268,000
NEBRASKA	26,176,000	26,605,000	32,208,000	32,207,000	29,073,000
NEVADA	27,504,000	25,127,000	23,250,000	23,322,000	24,553,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,285,000	10,785,000	19,476,000	19,698,000	17,460,000

NEW JERSEY	134,397,000	170,861,000	177,258,000	177,216,000	171,144,000
NEW MEXICO	84,353,000	71,532,000	66,257,000	66,240,000	70,317,000
NEW YORK	616,691,000	784,299,000	731,485,000	731,360,000	767,235,000
NORTH CAROLINA	180,620,000	163,173,000	151,016,000	150,973,000	160,579,000
NORTH DAKOTA	13,281,000	11,251,000	19,630,000	19,821,000	18,787,000
OHIO	250,632,000	264,662,000	302,377,000	302,372,000	274,606,000
OKLAHOMA	116,144,000	98,472,000	96,361,000	96,338,000	99,043,000
OREGON	57,093,000	66,466,000	68,825,000	68,819,000	65,847,000
PENNSYLVANIA	262,728,000	327,582,000	335,902,000	335,858,000	322,791,000
PUERTO RICO	431,527,000	280,626,000	262,420,000	262,416,000	274,258,000
RHODE ISLAND	19,840,000	25,221,000	24,657,000	24,654,000	24,629,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	122,144,000	107,004,000	100,759,000	100,734,000	105,962,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	20,472,000	17,352,000	19,735,000	19,734,000	19,314,000
TENNESSEE	145,586,000	123,434,000	134,702,000	134,693,000	126,807,000
TEXAS	750,972,000	703,759,000	665,930,000	665,787,000	693,305,000
UTAH	26,735,000	22,639,000	35,294,000	35,293,000	27,733,000
VERMONT	9,974,000	12,024,000	17,739,000	17,739,000	17,137,000
VIRGINIA	132,968,000	125,829,000	118,445,000	118,413,000	123,204,000
WASHINGTON	99,887,000	103,429,000	108,941,000	108,940,000	101,771,000
WEST VIRGINIA	66,290,000	71,562,000	73,481,000	73,480,000	71,253,000
WISCONSIN	95,175,000	117,172,000	125,863,000	125,862,000	116,930,000
WYOMING	9,740,000	10,461,000	17,447,000	17,754,000	16,962,000

* Actual SY 2000-2001 allocation.

Table 2. Impact of title I formula factors on the state allocation per formula child

	ALLOCATION 1	ALLOCATION 2	ALLOCATION 3	ALLOCATION 4 *	ALLOCATION 5
	Allocation per formula child based on no. of formula children only	Allocation per formula child based on formula children, and state per-pupil expenditures (SPPE)	Allocation per formula child based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless	Allocation per cormula child based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum*	Allocation per formula child based on formula children, SPPE and statutory hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum
MEAN	775	797	988	989	889
U.S. TOTALS	775	775	775	775	775
ALABAMA	775	658	679	679	667
ALASKA	775	986	1,610	1,622	1,389
ARIZONA	775	658	657	656	657
ARKANSAS	775	658	659	659	665
CALIFORNIA	775	727	690	690	718
COLORADO	775	746	849	849	738
CONNECTICUT	775	986	955	955	964
DELAWARE	775	986	1,956	1,967	1,348
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	775	986	887	887	964
FLORIDA	775	748	679	679	731
GEORGIA	775	740	675	675	725
HAWAII	775	802	746	747	784
IDAHO	775	658	808	808	740
ILLINOIS	775	846	883	883	840
INDIANA	775	838	867	867	831
IOWA	775	758	939	939	794
KANSAS	775	792	811	811	791
KENTUCKY	775	750	760	760	743
LOUISIANA	775	680	733	733	699
MAINE	775	911	978	978	935
MARYLAND	775	968	938	938	946
MASSACHUSETTS	775	986	1,106	1,106	1,004
MICHIGAN	775	957	1,008	1,008	958
MINNESOTA	775	831	968	968	839
MISSISSIPPI	775	658	802	802	741
MISSOURI	775	739	736	736	736
MONTANA	775	763	773	773	772

NEBRASKA	775	789	972	972	872
NEVADA	775	709	653	656	693
NEW HAMPSHIRE	775	815	5,735	5,748	2,982
NEW JERSEY	775	986	1,038	1,038	987
NEW MEXICO	775	658	609	609	646
NEW YORK	775	986	919	919	965
NORTH CAROLINA	775	701	646	646	690
NORTH DAKOTA	775	658	1,237	1,248	1,133
OHIO	775	819	940	940	848
OKLAHOMA	775	658	642	642	661
OREGON	775	903	950	950	895
PENNSYLVANIA	775	967	998	998	953
PUERTO RICO	775	504	472	472	493
RHODE ISLAND	775	986	973	973	964
SOUTH CAROLINA	775	679	639	639	673
SOUTH DAKOTA	775	658	756	756	738
TENNESSEE	775	658	718	718	675
TEXAS	775	727	687	687	716
UTAH	775	658	1,290	1,290	874
VERMONT	775	936	1,411	1,411	1,351
VIRGINIA	775	734	690	689	719
WASHINGTON	775	804	869	869	791
WEST VIRGINIA	775	837	859	859	833
WISCONSIN	775	955	1,017	1,017	953
WYOMING	775	834	1,502	1,524	1,400

* Based on SY 2000-2001 allocation.

Fig. 1. Impact of Title I Formula factors on amount received per formula child in selected states

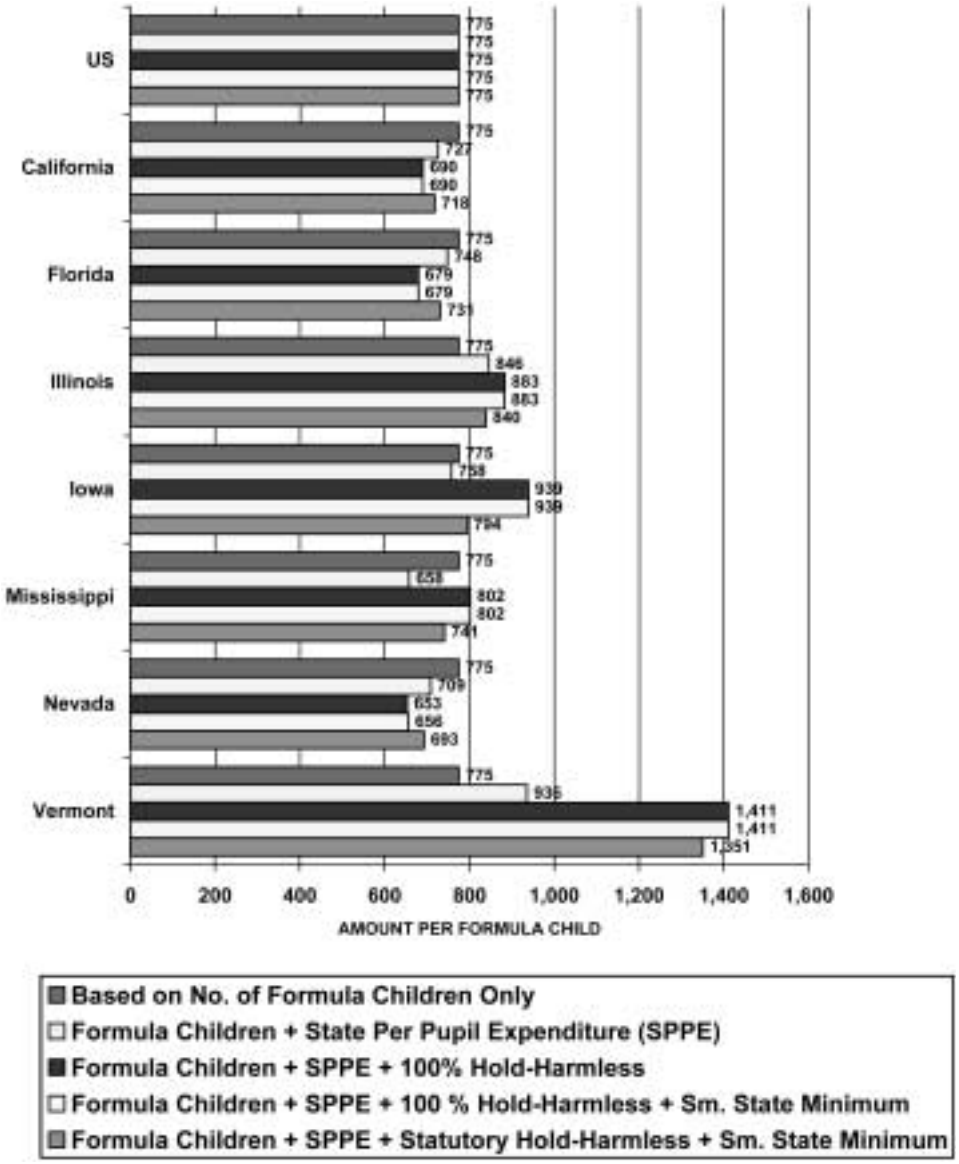

Fig. 2. Impact of Title I Formula factors on amount received per formula child in selected states (States with high and low state PPEs)

Table 3. Comparison statutory allocation vs allocation based on FY 2000 appropriations language

	2000–2001 TITLE I LEA GRANTS (APPROP.)	2000–2001 TITLE I LEA GRANTS (STATUTE)	DIFFERENCE STATUTE VS APPROP.	PERCENT DIFFERENCE
UNITED STATES	7,725,507,000	7,725,507,000		
ALABAMA	129,133,000	126,895,000	−2,238,000	−1.73
ALASKA	19,089,000	17,987,000	−1,102,000	−5.77
ARIZONA	121,897,000	122,243,000	346,000	0.28
ARKANSAS	79,071,000	79,625,000	554,000	0.70
CALIFORNIA	972,870,000	1,011,183,000	38,313,000	3.94
COLORADO	71,304,000	64,037,000	−7,267,000	−10.19
CONNECTICUT	70,351,000	71,646,000	1,295,000	1.84
DELAWARE	21,268,000	18,354,000	−2,914,000	−13.70
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	25,547,000	27,773,000	2,226,000	8.71
FLORIDA	363,366,000	390,941,000	27,575,000	7.59
GEORGIA	210,268,000	225,404,000	15,136,000	7.20
HAWAII	20,158,000	21,117,000	959,000	4.76
IDAHO	23,516,000	22,153,000	−1,363,000	−5.80
ILLINOIS	326,711,000	310,991,000	−15,720,000	−4.81
INDIANA	116,422,000	112,571,000	−3,851,000	−3.31
IOWA	53,287,000	47,250,000	−6,037,000	−11.33
KANSAS	56,306,000	55,007,000	−1,299,000	−2.31
KENTUCKY	127,790,000	124,857,000	−2,933,000	−2.30
LOUISIANA	191,236,000	182,426,000	−8,810,000	−4.61
MAINE	31,963,000	30,729,000	−1,234,000	−3.86
MARYLAND	102,604,000	103,581,000	977,000	0.95
MASSACHUSETTS	153,374,000	142,150,000	−11,224,000	−7.32
MICHIGAN	334,366,000	320,389,000	−13,977,000	−4.18
MINNESOTA	87,986,000	78,877,000	−9,109,000	−10.35
MISSISSIPPI	124,796,000	115,354,000	−9,442,000	−7.57
MISSOURI	134,785,000	134,999,000	214,000	0.16
MONTANA	26,320,000	26,268,000	−52,000	−0.20
NEBRASKA	32,207,000	29,073,000	−3,134,000	−9.73
NEVADA	23,322,000	24,553,000	1,231,000	5.28
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,698,000	17,460,000	−2,238,000	−11.36
NEW JERSEY	177,216,000	171,144,000	−6,072,000	−3.43
NEW MEXICO	66,240,000	70,317,000	4,077,000	6.15

NEW YORK	731,360,000	767,235,000	35,875,000	4.91
NORTH CAROLINA	150,973,000	160,579,000	9,606,000	6.36
NORTH DAKOTA	19,821,000	18,787,000	−1,034,000	−5.22
OHIO	302,372,000	274,606,000	−27,766,000	−9.18
OKLAHOMA	96,338,000	99,043,000	2,705,000	2.81
OREGON	68,819,000	65,847,000	−2,972,000	−4.32
PENNSYLVANIA	335,858,000	322,791,000	−13,067,000	−3.89
RHODE ISLAND	24,654,000	24,629,000	−25,000	−0.10
SOUTH CAROLINA	100,734,000	105,962,000	5,228,000	5.19
SOUTH DAKOTA	19,734,000	19,314,000	−420,000	−2.13
TENNESSEE	134,693,000	126,807,000	−7,886,000	−5.85
TEXAS	665,787,000	693,305,000	27,518,000	4.13
UTAH	35,293,000	27,733,000	−7,560,000	−21.42
VERMONT	17,739,000	17,137,000	−602,000	−3.39
VIRGINIA	118,413,000	123,204,000	4,791,000	4.05
WASHINGTON	108,940,000	101,771,000	−7,169,000	−6.58
WEST VIRGINIA	73,480,000	71,253,000	−2,227,000	−3.03
WISCONSIN	125,862,000	116,930,000	−8,932,000	−7.10
WYOMING	17,754,000	16,962,000	−792,000	−4.46
PUERTO RICO	262,416,000	274,258,000	11,842,000	4.51

Table 4. Impact of Title I formula factors on selected urban LEAs with more than 45,000 students

		ALLOCATION 1		ALLOCATION 2		ALLOCATION 3		ALLOCATION 4*		ALLOCATION 5	
		Allocation based on formula children only	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, and state per-pupil expenditures (SPPE)	Amount per formula child	Allocation formula child based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and statutory hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum	Amount per formula child
	TOTAL	1,687,814,000	775	1,726,561,000	793	1,669,206,000	767	1,668,872,000	767	1,696,675,000	779
1	AL	BIRMINGHAM CITY SCH DI	12,817,000	775	10,869,000	658	10,505,000	636	10,505,000	636	10,622,000	643
2	AZ	TUCSON UNIFIED DISTRIC	14,168,000	775	12,015,000	658	11,280,000	617	11,277,000	617	11,742,000	643
3	CA	FRESNO UNIFIED	27,358,000	775	25,633,000	727	24,676,000	699	24,675,000	699	25,051,000	710
4	CA	LONG BEACH UNIFIED	24,793,000	775	23,229,000	727	25,506,000	798	25,506,000	798	23,714,000	742
5	CA	LOS ANGELES UNIFIED	250,418,000	775	234,629,000	727	210,672,000	652	210,600,000	652	229,305,000	710
6	CA	OAKLAND UNIFIED	19,379,000	775	18,157,000	727	16,826,000	673	16,820,000	673	17,745,000	710
7	CA	SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIE	18,164,000	775	17,018,000	727	14,927,000	637	14,922,000	637	16,632,000	710
8	CA	SAN DIEGO CITY UNIFIED	34,330,000	775	32,166,000	727	30,822,000	696	30,812,000	696	31,436,000	710
9	CA	SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED	14,680,000	775	13,755,000	727	12,263,000	647	12,258,000	647	13,443,000	710
10	CA	SANTA ANA UNIFIED	12,484,000	775	11,696,000	727	9,600,000	596	9,596,000	596	11,431,000	710
11	CO	DENVER COUNTY 1	15,995,000	775	15,385,000	746	15,522,000	752	15,521,000	752	15,036,000	729
12	DC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUB	22,341,000	775	28,418,000	986	25,556,000	887	25,547,000	887	27,773,000	964
13	FL	DADE COUNTY SCHOOL DIS	90,112,000	775	86,949,000	748	79,798,000	686	79,772,000	686	84,976,000	731
14	FL	DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL DI	22,761,000	775	21,962,000	748	19,859,000	676	19,853,000	676	21,464,000	731
15	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SC	29,395,000	775	28,363,000	748	25,590,000	675	25,581,000	675	27,719,000	731
16	GA	ATLANTA CITY SCHOOL DI	29,055,000	775	27,712,000	740	25,897,000	691	25,888,000	691	27,084,000	723
17	IL	CITY OF CHICAGO SCHOOL	150,531,000	775	164,255,000	846	169,216,000	872	169,214,000	872	162,384,000	836
18	IN	INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHO	17,009,000	775	18,385,000	838	17,621,000	803	17,616,000	803	17,968,000	819
19	KS	WICHITA	9,790,000	775	10,004,000	792	9,318,000	738	9,315,000	738	9,777,000	774
20	K7Y	JEFFERSON CO	18,243,000	775	17,648,000	750	17,738,000	754	17,738,000	754	17,248,000	733
21	LA	ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL	33,771,000	775	29,618,000	680	30,863,000	709	30,863,000	709	29,813,000	685
22	MA	BOSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT	20,251,000	775	25,760,000	986	25,046,000	959	25,038,000	959	25,175,000	964
23	MD	BALTIMORE CITY PUB SCH	34,116,000	775	42,573,000	968	41,668,000	947	41,667,000	947	41,607,000	946
24	MI	DETROIT CITY SCHOOL DI	83,975,000	775	103,635,000	957	98,948,000	913	98,916,000	913	101,283,000	935
25	MN	MINNEAPOLIS	12,646,000	775	13,552,000	831	14,529,000	891	14,529,000	891	13,244,000	812
26	MN	ST. PAUL	9,322,000	775	9,990,000	831	10,463,000	870	10,463,000	870	9,763,000	812
27	MO	ST. LOUIS CITY	23,707,000	775	22,603,000	739	20,972,000	686	20,971,000	686	22,091,000	723
28	NJ	NEWARK CITY	19,355,000	775	24,620,000	986	23,513,000	942	23,506,000	942	24,061,000	964
29	NM	ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCH	18,770,000	775	15,917,000	658	14,383,000	594	14,378,000	594	15,556,000	643
30	NY	BUFFALO CITY SD	19,638,000	775	24,981,000	986	23,750,000	937	23,742,000	937	24,414,000	964
31	NY	NEW YORK CITY	80,749,000	775	85,311,000	819	90,570,000	870	90,568,000	870	85,457,000	821
32	OH	CINCINNATI CITY SD	16,186,000	775	17,101,000	819	19,947,000	956	19,947,000	956	18,420,000	882
33	OH	CLEVELAND CITY SD	33,100,000	775	34,970,000	819	35,886,000	841	35,885,000	841	34,177,000	801

34	OH	COLUMBUS CITY SD	19,583,000	775	20,689,000	819	21,186,000	839	21,186,000	839	20,219,000	801
35	OH	TOLEDO CITY SD	11,880,000	775	12,551,000	819	13,551,000	884	13,550,000	884	12,641,000	825
36	OK	OKLA CITY	14,282,000	775	12,111,000	658	10,944,000	594	10,941,000	594	11,836,000	643
37	OK	TULSA	12,766,000	775	10,826,000	658	10,058,000	611	10,055,000	611	10,580,000	643
38	PA	PHILADELPHIA CITY SD	76,944,000	775	95,981,000	967	90,141,000	908	90,112,000	908	93,803,000	945
39	PA	PITTSBURGH SD	13,689,000	775	17,076,000	967	17,808,000	1,009	17,808,000	1,009	16,757,000	949
40	TN	MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOL DI	30,824,000	775	26,139,000	658	27,122,000	682	27,121,000	682	25,884,000	651
41	TN	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON COU	13,530,000	775	11,474,000	658	11,969,000	686	11,969,000	686	11,214,000	643
42	TX	AUSTIN ISD	13,885,000	775	13,014,000	727	11,866,000	662	11,862,000	662	12,719,000	710
43	TX	CORPUS CHRISTI ISD	11,503,000	775	10,782,000	727	9,791,000	660	9,787,000	660	10,537,000	710
44	TX	DALLAS ISD	42,720,000	775	40,040,000	727	39,572,000	718	39,559,000	718	39,132,000	710
46	TX	FORT WORTH ISD	20,621,000	775	19,328,000	727	18,965,000	713	18,959,000	713	18,889,000	710
47	TX	HOUSTON ISD	71,225,000	775	66,758,000	727	61,896,000	674	61,876,000	674	65,243,000	710
48	TX	SAN ANTONIO ISD	25,177,000	775	23,598,000	727	22,483,000	692	22,482,000	692	23,063,000	710
49	WA	SEATTLE 1	9,169,000	775	9,502,000	804	10,973,000	928	10,973,000	928	9,286,000	785
50	WI	MILWAUKEE SCH DIST	37,337,000	775	46,002,000	955	47,478,000	986	47,477,000	986	45,945,000	954

* Based on actual SY 2000–2001 allocations.

Table 5. Impact of Title I formula factors on large suburban LEAs with more than 30,000 students

		ALLOCATION 1		ALLOCATION 2		ALLOCATION 3		ALLOCATION 4*		ALLOCATION 5	
		Allocation based on formula children only	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, and state per-pupil expenditures (SPPE)	Amount per formula child	Allocation formula child based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and 100% hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum	Amount per formula child	Allocation based on formula children, SPPE and statutory hold-harmless and Sm. state minimum	Amount per formula child
	TOTAL	284,726,000	744	280,749,000	734	271,086,000	709	271,019,000	708	275,171,000	719
1 AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY SCH D	2,665,000	642	2,255,000	543	3,752,000	903	3,752,000	903	2,631,000	633
2 CA	CAPISTRANO UNIFIED	1,590,000	642	1,487,000	600	1,385,000	558	1,384,000	558	1,449,000	585
3 CA	COMPTON UNIFIED	15,529,000	775	14,550,000	727	13,284,000	663	13,280,000	663	14,220,000	710
4 CA	CORONA-NORCO UNIFIED	2,541,000	642	2,376,000	600	2,212,000	558	2,211,000	558	2,315,000	585
5 CA	FONTANA UNIFIED	5,281,000	775	4,948,000	727	4,674,000	686	4,673,000	686	4,836,000	710
6 CA	FREMONT UNIFIED	1,184,000	642	1,107,000	600	1,030,000	558	1,030,000	558	1,079,000	585
7 CA	GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED	8,310,000	775	7,786,000	727	12,725,000	1,187	12,724,000	1,187	8,110,000	757
8 CA	GLENDALE UNIFIED	8,958,000	775	8,393,000	727	7,817,000	677	7,814,000	676	8,202,000	710
9 CA	MONTEBELLO UNIFIED	11,344,000	775	10,629,000	727	9,621,000	658	9,618,000	657	10,388,000	710
10 CA	MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED	3,381,000	642	3,161,000	600	3,933,000	746	3,933,000	746	3,081,000	585
11 CA	MT. DIABLO UNIFIED	2,512,000	642	2,349,000	600	2,187,000	558	2,186,000	558	2,289,000	585
12 CA	ORANGE UNIFIED	2,678,000	642	2,504,000	600	2,332,000	558	2,331,000	558	2,441,000	585
13 CA	POMONA UNIFIED	9,252,000	775	8,668,000	727	7,970,000	668	7,967,000	668	8,472,000	710
14 CA	WEST CONTRA COSTA UNIF	6,863,000	775	6,431,000	727	6,429,000	726	6,427,000	726	6,285,000	710
15 CA	SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIF	768,000	642	718,000	600	669,000	558	668,000	558	700,000	585
16 CA	SAN JUAN UNIFIED	6,607,000	775	6,191,000	727	5,490,000	644	5,489,000	644	6,050,000	710
17 CO	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	2,693,000	642	2,585,000	616	2,568,000	612	2,568,000	612	2,519,000	600
18 CO	CHERRY CREEK 5	955,000	642	916,000	616	910,000	612	910,000	612	893,000	600
19 CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	4,042,000	642	3,880,000	616	4,599,000	730	4,599,000	730	3,781,000	600
20 FL	BROWARD COUNTY SCHOO	30,732,000	775	29,654,000	748	26,763,000	675	26,754,000	675	28,981,000	731
21 FL	CLAY COUNTY SCHOOL DIS	1,857,000	642	1,788,000	618	1,664,000	575	1,664,000	575	1,742,000	602
22 FL	PASCO COUNTY SCHOOL DI	7,077,000	775	6,828,000	748	6,155,000	674	6,152,000	674	6,673,000	731
23 FL	PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOL	18,034,000	775	17,401,000	748	15,693,000	675	15,687,000	675	17,006,000	731
24 GA	CLAYTON COUNTY SCHOOL	5,482,000	775	5,229,000	740	4,703,000	665	4,701,000	665	5,110,000	723
25 GA	COBB COUNTY SCHOOL DIS	5,344,000	775	5,097,000	740	4,089,000	593	4,088,000	593	4,982,000	723
26 GA	DE KALB COUNTY SCHOOL	12,065,000	775	11,507,000	740	10,477,000	673	10,476,000	673	11,246,000	723
27 GA	FULTON COUNTY SCHOOL D	6,042,000	775	5,763,000	740	4,623,000	593	4,622,000	593	5,632,000	723
28 GA	GWINNETT COUNTY SCHOOL	3,588,000	642	3,415,000	611	3,179,000	569	3,178,000	568	3,328,000	595
29 IL	SCHOOL DISTRICT 46	1,587,000	642	1,728,000	699	1,648,000	666	1,648,000	666	1,684,000	681
30 KS	SHAWNEE MISSION PUBLIC	1,229,000	642	1,253,000	654	1,166,000	609	1,166,000	609	1,221,000	637
31 LA	JEFFERSON PARISH SCHOO	14,342,000	775	12,578,000	680	12,774,000	691	12,774,000	691	12,293,000	665
32 LA	SAINT TAMMANY PARISH S	4,518,000	775	3,962,000	680	4,026,000	691	4,026,000	691	3,872,000	665
33 MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY PU	3,613,000	642	4,500,000	799	5,406,000	960	5,405,000	960	4,385,000	779

34	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY PUBLI	7,980,000	775	9,958,000	968	9,662,000	939	9,662,000	939	9,732,000	946
35	MD	HARFORD COUNTY PUBLIC	1,975,000	642	2,460,000	799	2,290,000	744	2,289,000	744	2,397,000	779
36	MD	HOWARD COUNTY PUB SCH	1,235,000	642	1,538,000	799	1,432,000	744	1,432,000	744	1,499,000	779
37	MD	MONTGOMERY COUNTY PU	7,390,000	775	9,222,000	968	8,616,000	904	8,613,000	904	9,013,000	946
38	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY	10,139,000	775	12,652,000	968	11,834,000	905	11,830,000	905	12,365,000	946
39	MN	ANOKA-HENNEPIN	1,656,000	642	1,771,000	686	1,814,000	703	1,814,000	703	1,726,000	669
40	NY	YONKERS CITY SD	7,066,000	775	8,989,000	986	8,781,000	964	8,781,000	964	8,785,000	964
41	NC	GASTON COUNTY SCHOOLS	4,273,000	775	3,861,000	701	3,463,000	629	3,462,000	628	3,773,000	685
42	OR	BEAVERTON SCH DIST 48J	1,320,000	642	1,535,000	746	1,429,000	694	1,429,000	694	1,496,000	727
43	TN	SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL D	2,020,000	642	1,710,000	543	2,277,000	723	2,277,000	723	1,681,000	534
44	TX	FORT BEND ISD	2,542,000	642	2,377,000	600	2,214,000	559	2,213,000	558	2,317,000	585
45	TX	GARLAND ISD	3,215,000	642	3,008,000	600	2,800,000	559	2,799,000	558	2,931,000	585
46	TX	PASADENA ISD	7,012,000	775	6,572,000	727	6,086,000	673	6,084,000	673	6,423,000	710
47	TX	PLANO ISD	1,105,000	642	1,034,000	600	963,000	559	962,000	558	1,008,000	585
48	VA	CHESAPEAKE CITY PUBLIC	3,296,000	642	3,114,000	606	2,899,000	564	2,898,000	564	3,034,000	591
49	VA	FAIRFAX CNTY PUBLIC SC	7,836,000	775	7,419,000	734	6,811,000	674	6,808,000	674	7,251,000	717
50	VA	PRINCE WILLIAM CNTY PU	2,003,000	642	1,892,000	606	1,762,000	564	1,761,000	564	1,844,000	591

* Based on actual SY 2000–2001 allocations

Table 6. Change in Title I targeting to school districts based on Title I formula factors

	Highest poverty quartile	Second highest poverty quartile	Third highest poverty quartile	Fourth highest poverty quartile
Total number of formula children	50%	27%	16%	7%
5–17 population	25%	25%	25%	25%
Title I LEA grant allocations on formula count only	51%	28%	15%	6%
Title I LEA grant allocations (SPPE only applied)	51%	27%	15%	7%
Title I LEA grant allocation (SPPE & 100% hold-harmless applied)	49%	27%	16%	7%
Actual SY 2000–2001 Title I LEA grant (SPPE, 100% hold-harmless, & state minimum applied)	49%	27%	16%	7%
Total Title I LEA grant (SPPE, statutory hold-harmless, & state minimum applied)	50%	27%	16%	7%

Third line of table reads: 51% of Title I LEA grant allocations, when based on formula counts only, flow to school districts in the highest poverty quartile.