

# 1. Allocation of Title I Funds

## Statutory Requirements: Section 1122

### *State Allocations*

Wisconsin's statewide allocation is determined annually by formula derived from the U.S. census which is conducted every ten years. The statewide allocation is determined by the sum of the funds calculated for each local education agency (LEA) in the state.

### *District Allocations*

Districts may be eligible for one or more of the following Title I programs:

- **Basic Grants** (52% of Title I funds) Districts with at least 10 children in poverty, and the number of poverty children must be greater than 2 percent of the district's school aged population.
- **Concentration Grants** (11 percent of Title I funds) Districts with the number of children living in poverty exceeding 15 percent of the district's school aged population.
- **Targeted Program** (18 percent of Title I funds) and **Financial Incentive Grants** (18 percent of Title I funds) districts with at least 10 children in poverty and the number of poverty children is at least 5 percent of the district's school aged population.

Hold harmless provisions may apply when districts dropped in population, but remained eligible for any of the above categories.

In the years between the decennial census, the United States Department of Education (USDE) uses census estimates in calculating Basic, Concentration, Targeted and Education Finance Incentive Grants Allocations for LEAs. Those estimates include the number of children ages 5-17 in families of poverty, the total school aged population, and total resident population for each LEA. In addition to that census data, updated state per-pupil expenditure data and the number of children in locally operated neglected or delinquent institutions, foster homes, and families above poverty receiving assistance under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TNAIF) are also factored in.

### *School Allocations*

Once the money has been allocated to the LEAs, it is then that the district calculates which schools are eligible to receive Title I funds based on free and reduced lunch or other similar criteria. The districts sub allocate funds to schools with poverty above the district's average or 35 percent (whichever is lower). Schools are funded in rank order of percentage of poverty until the money runs out. If a district chooses to allocate different amounts per low-income child, it must ensure that higher poverty schools receive higher per-child amounts.