

Title V Statewide Summary for Massachusetts

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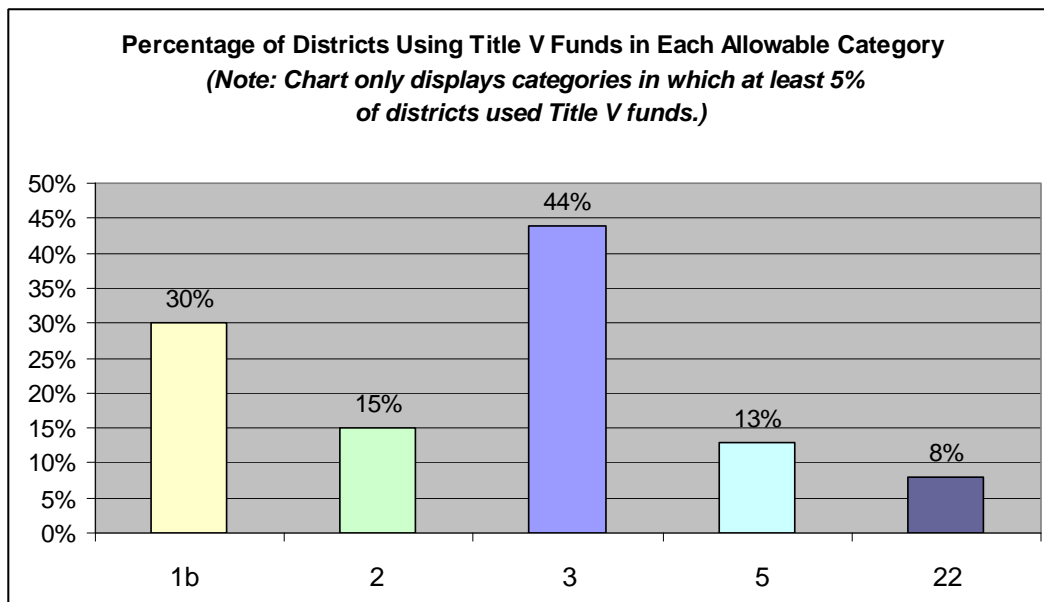
2.8.1 Annual Statewide Summary

This annual statewide summary for Massachusetts notes how 2006-2007 Title V, Part A Innovative Program Grant funds contributed to improving student academic performance and the quality of education for students. This summary is based on evaluation information provided to the State by local educational agencies (school districts) receiving program funds.

A total of approximately 370,000 students and 29,000 teachers were reported by school districts to be served by state fiscal year 2006-2007 (FY 07) programs funded through Title V, Part A (herein Title V) dollars. The vast majority of Title V funds used by school districts in Massachusetts (97% of what districts spent) were used towards the U.S. Department of Education's Strategic Priority Areas, which include:

- (1) Supporting student achievement by enhancing reading and math;
- (2) Improving the quality of teachers;
- (3) Ensuring that schools are safe and drug free; and
- (4) Promoting access for all students to a quality education.

As can be seen in the bar graph below, close to one-half of districts running Title V funded programs during 2006-2007 used at least a portion of their Title V funds as described in category 3 from NCLB Title V Section 5131a. That is to say, 44 % of districts used Title V to help fund programs that supported the development or acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials, including library services and materials (including media materials), academic assessments, reference materials, computer software and hardware for instructional use, and other curricular materials that are tied to high academic standards, that will be used to improve student academic achievement, and that are part of an overall education reform program. Almost \$350,000 in total was spent by these districts in this way, benefiting nearly 112,500 students and 9,500 teachers.



Approximately one-third (30%) of districts used Title V dollars on activities described in category 1b (as defined by NCLB legislation Title VA, Section 5131a). These funds supported professional development activities carried out in accordance with Title II that give teachers, principals, and administrators the knowledge and skills to provide students with the opportunity to meet challenging state or local academic content standards and student academic achievement standards. More than \$260,000 in total was spent on these types of activities that served approximately 67,000 students and 8,000 teachers.

Districts spent their remaining Title V funds on a wide variety of allowable uses. Out of the remaining 26 allowable uses, only three categories had at least 5% of districts choose it for their Title V activities. These categories included the following:

- **Category 2:**
Fifteen percent (15%) of districts spent a combined total of approximately \$125,000 to serve 51,000 students and 4,500 teachers with technology activities related to the implementation of school-based reform efforts, including professional development regarding how to use technology effectively in the classrooms and school library media centers.
- **Category 5:**
Thirteen percent (13%) of districts spent a combined total of \$361,000 to serve 5,500 students and 525 teachers with programs to improve the academic achievement of educationally disadvantaged elementary school and secondary school students, including activities to prevent students from dropping out of school.
- **Category 22:**
Eight percent (8%) of districts spent a combined total of \$45,000 to serve 20,000 students and 2,000 teachers with programs and activities that expand learning opportunities through best-practice models designed to improve classroom learning and teaching.

All school districts also offered equitable services to their local area private schools. In addition to inviting private school teachers and students to participate in public school Title V services on an equitable basis, where appropriate, a total of 59 districts also reported spending more than \$127,000 on services explicitly for private school students and teachers.

Three-quarters of the funds (75%) that supported activities specifically for private schools were used in category 3, as described above, which includes programs for the development or acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials. Forty-four (44) districts spent a total of almost \$75,000 this way, with more than 29,000 private school students and almost 1,400 private school teachers benefiting from these services.

Almost one-fifth (19%) of funds used for equitable private school services were spent in category 1b for professional development activities, as described above. A total of 11 districts spent just over \$9,500 for these services that benefited more than 7,000 students and nearly 300 teachers.

Approximately 10% of funds designated to benefit private school students and teachers were spent in category 2 for technology activities related to the implementation of school-based reform efforts. A total 6 districts spent \$3,800 for these services that benefited 830 student and nearly 100 students.

All districts factored information regarding current needs as well as FY 07 Title V program effectiveness into their decisions regarding FY 08 Title V program proposals.