



Title I is a federally funded program designed to serve educationally disadvantaged students. The focus of Title I is on helping disadvantaged students meet the same high standards expected of all children. School attendance zones are selected based on specific data obtained from free and reduced price lunches. Students are eligible for service in reading and/or mathematics by scoring below the state standards on the Criterion Reference Competency Test (CRCT) and/or multiple selection criteria developed at the local level.

Question? What is No Child Left Behind?

No Child Left Behind (NCLB) is a reform of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965). It requires accountability for all children regardless of poverty, race/ethnicity, disability, or limited English proficiency (LEP) and is designed to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged, disabled, and minority students, and their peers.

Question? What is the basis of NCLB?

NCLB is based on four principles: making schools responsible for student progress, putting an emphasis on using teaching practices that work, giving parents options, and increasing local control of school systems.

Question? What is Adequate Yearly Progress?

Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) is a key piece of the federal legislation known as No Child Left Behind. The purpose of the law is to make sure that every child in America is proficient in math and reading by 2014. AYP is determined by a number of very specific indicators that measure the progress of students.

Question? What are CHOICE options?

In Fulton elementary and middle schools, AYP is measured by students' CRCT scores, CRCT participation rate, and school attendance. High schools' AYP status is measured by GHSGT scores, participation rate, and graduation rate. These data are broken down by ethnicity, socioeconomic status, language proficiency and achievement level and are reported at both school and system level. The school and system must meet goals in all areas. If one student group does not meet the goal, the school does not make AYP. Schools that go two or more years without making AYP are labeled as "Needs Improvement" schools. They face sanctions that include options for parents to transfer their children to another school not in Needs Improvement status.

Question? What is Supplemental Educational Services (SES)?

Supplemental Educational Services is additional educational opportunities for additional academic instruction designed to increase the academic achievement of students. In low-performing schools, these services can include tutoring, remediation and other educational interventions, and must be provided outside of the regular school day.

Question? What is Parent Involvement?

Parental involvement means the participation of parents in regular, two-way, and meaningful communication involving student academic learning and other school activities, including ensuring—that parents play an integral role in assisting their child's learning; that parents are encouraged to be actively involved in their child's education at school; that parents are full partners in their child's education and are included, as appropriate, in decision-making and on advisory committees to assist in the education of their child; the carrying out of other activities, such as those described in section 1118 of the ESEA.

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