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FY2024 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

April 3, 2026

Congressional Research Service
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R48893

CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress

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SUMMARY

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), most recently comprehensively amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA; P.L. 114-95), is the primary source of federal aid to support elementary and secondary education. The Title I-A program is the largest grant program authorized under the ESEA and was funded at $18.4 billion for FY2024. It is designed to provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other students attending elementary and secondary schools with relatively high concentrations of students from low-income families.

R48893

April 3, 2026

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Under current law, the U.S. Department of Education determines Title I-A allocations to local educational agencies (LEAs) based on four separate funding formulas: Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Targeted Grants, and Education Finance Incentive Grants. State grants are the total of the allocations for all LEAs in the state under all four formulas. The four Title I-A formulas have somewhat distinct allocation patterns, providing varying shares of allocated funds to different types of LEAs and states. Thus, for some states, certain formulas are more favorable than others.

This report provides FY2024 state grant amounts under each of the four formulas used to determine Title I-A grants. Overall, California received the largest FY2024 Title I-A grant amount ($2.2 billion, or 12.29% of total Title I-A grants to states). Vermont received the smallest FY2024 Title I-A grant amount ($42.7 million, or 0.23% of total Title I-A grants to states).

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Introduction

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), most recently comprehensively amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA; P.L. 114-95), is the primary source of federal aid to support elementary and secondary education. Title I-A[1] is the largest program in the ESEA, funded at $18.4 billion for FY2024. Title I-A is designed to provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other students attending elementary and secondary schools with relatively high concentrations of students from low-income families. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) determines Title I-A allocations to local educational agencies (LEAs) based on four separate funding formulas: Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Targeted Grants, and Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIG). Grants to states[2] are the total of the allocations for all LEAs in the state under all four formulas.

This report provides FY2024 state grant amounts under each of the four formulas used to determine Title I-A grants.[3] For a general overview of the Title I-A formulas, see CRS Report R48890, *Determining Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*. For a more detailed discussion of the Title I-A formulas, see CRS Report R48165, *The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA): An Analytical Review of the Allocation Formulas*.

Methodology for Determining Title I-A Grants

Under Title I-A, ED allocates funds to LEAs via state educational agencies (SEAs) using the four Title I-A formulas.[4] Annual appropriations acts specify portions of each year's Title I-A appropriation to be allocated under each of the formulas. In FY2024, the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2024[5] provided $18.4 billion for the Title I-A program and designated 35.09% ($6.5 billion) of Title I-A appropriations for the Basic Grant formula, 7.40% ($1.4 billion) for the Concentration Grant formula, 28.75% ($5.3 billion) for the Targeted Grant formula, and 28.75% ($5.3 billion) for the EFIG formula.[6] After reserving funds for the U.S. Census Bureau, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the outlying areas as required under Title I-

[1] Title I-A is officially titled "Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies" in the ESEA, but it is commonly referred to as Title I-A.

[2] For the purposes of Title I-A, the term *states* includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

[3] This report continues a series of annual reports on Title I-A state grants. Similar analyses are available for FY2015 through FY2023: CRS Report R48607, *FY2023 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R47598, *FY2022 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R47111, *FY2021 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R47078, *FY2020 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R46269, *FY2019 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R45662, *FY2018 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R44873, *FY2017 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R44486, *FY2016 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*; CRS Report R44097, *FY2015 State Grants Under Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)*.

[4] The analysis presented in this report is based on unpublished data provided to CRS by ED on October 25, 2024. As such, CRS is unable to present the specific underlying data used to determine Title I-A grants for a given state.

[5] Division D, Title III of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47).

[6] Individual grant formula appropriations may not add to $18.4 billion due to rounding.

A, $18.2 billion was available for FY2024 Title I-A grants to LEAs.[7] Once states allocate funds received from ED to LEAs, the amounts allocated under the four formulas are combined and used jointly by each LEA.

For each formula, grants are calculated using a *formula child count*, a *formula child rate*, and an *expenditure factor*. The EFIG formula has two additional factors that are used to calculate grant amounts.[8]

Formula Child Count and Formula Child Rate

Formula child counts used to determine Title I-A grants for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico include children who are ages 5-17 and meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) living in families in poverty, according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program;[9] (2) living in institutions for neglected or delinquent children or in foster homes; or (3) living in families with income above the federal poverty level receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) payments.[10] To obtain the percentage of children in an LEA who are formula children (also referred to as the *formula child rate*), the formula child count is divided by the total number of children ages 5-17 living in the LEA's geographic boundaries. For example, in an LEA with 200 formula children and 1,000 children ages 5-17, the formula child rate would be 20%. The data on the total number of children also are based on SAIPE estimates. In FY2024, children in poor families accounted for 97.05% of the total formula child count, aligning with the first criterion listed above. Each element of the formula child count and formula child rate factors is updated annually.

In general, LEAs must have a minimum number of formula children and/or a minimum formula child rate to be eligible to receive a grant under a specific Title I-A formula. Some LEAs may qualify for a grant under only one of the formulas, while others may be eligible to receive grants under multiple formulas.

Expenditure Factor

For LEAs in a given state, the expenditure factor for all four Title I-A formulas is equal to state average per-pupil expenditures (APPE) for public elementary and secondary education,[11] subject

[7] From the appropriation for Basic Grants, $5 million was reserved for the U.S. Census Bureau to provide the data needed to determine Title I-A grant amounts. The maximum amount that may be reserved for this purpose is specified annually in the Department of Education appropriations act. From the remaining funds, a statutorily determined 1.1% was reserved from the appropriations for each of the four formulas for the Bureau of Indian Education and the outlying areas. For the purposes of Title I-A, the outlying areas include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[8] The two factors are the *equity* and *effort* factors. For more information about these factors, see CRS Report R48165, *The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA): An Analytical Review of the Allocation Formulas*.

[9] SAIPE produces single-year estimates of income and poverty for all U.S. states and counties as well as estimates of school-age children in poverty for over 13,000 LEAs. However, SAIPE estimates do not include all LEAs in the United States. For example, SAIPE estimates do not include charter schools that are their own LEAs. State educational agencies (SEAs) make adjustments to the grants calculated by ED to account for LEAs not included in the SAIPE estimates.

[10] For a description of the TANF program, see CRS In Focus IF10036, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant*.

[11] State APPE is based on (1) the aggregate current expenditures of all LEAs in the state plus any direct expenditures (continued...)

to a minimum and a maximum percentage of the national average, further multiplied by 0.40.[12] More specifically, state APPE is multiplied by 40% and then subject to a minimum of 80% and a maximum of 120% of 40% of the national APPE—referred to as the *lower bound* and *upper bound*, respectively—for the Basic, Concentration, and Targeted Grant formulas. If a state's APPE multiplied by 40% falls below the lower bound, the state's expenditure factor is raised to the lower bound amount. If a state's APPE multiplied by 40% is above the upper bound, the state's expenditure factor is reduced to the upper bound amount. For EFIG, the minimum and maximum bounds for state APPE relative to 40% of the national APPE are 85% and 115%, respectively.[13]

The following example demonstrates the expenditure calculation for the Basic Grant, Concentration Grant, and Targeted Grant formulas.

> Step One: Assume national APPE is $10,000. Multiplying this amount by 40% equals $4,000. The lower and upper bounds are established by multiplying $4,000 by 80% to produce a lower bound of $3,200 and multiplying $4,000 by 120% to produce an upper bound of $4,800.
>
> Step Two: Assume state APPE is $14,000. Multiplying the amount by 40% equals $5,600. This amount is compared with the lower and upper bounds established in Step One. As $5,600 is higher than $4,800, the state's expenditure factor used in each of the formulas is reduced to the upper bound amount calculated in Step One (i.e., $4,800).

State Adjustments to LEA Grant Amounts

After calculating LEA grant amounts, ED provides these amounts to each state. States need to make adjustments to these LEA grant amounts to account for LEAs for which ED is unable to estimate Title I-A grant amounts, such as charter schools that operate as independent LEAs or newly formed LEAs.[14] In addition, each state must reserve Title I-A funds for school

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by the state for the operation of those LEAs divided by (2) the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom those LEAs provided free public education. For the purposes of determining state APPEs, current expenditures include expenditures to provide a free public education, including expenditures for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, pupil transportation services, operation and maintenance of plant, fixed charges, and net expenditures to cover deficits for food services and student body activities. Current expenditures do not include expenditures from community services, capital outlay, debt service, or any expenditures made from funds received under ESEA, Title I (ESEA, §8101). In addition, according to a report on the Title I-A formulas published by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) under ED, to refine the state APPE calculation "to reflect only the state and local education costs, several federal revenue items from the current expenditure numerator are removed before calculating state APPE." In addition to removing federal revenues from Title I, other federal revenue items that are large enough to have a "substantive effect on current expenditures" are removed. For example, revenue from the National School Lunch Program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is removed from the numerator. For more information, see ED, NCES, *Study of the Title I, Part A Grant Program Mathematical Formulas*, May 2019, p. 17, https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019016.pdf.

[12] The state APPE is multiplied by 40% because "Title I is intended to be a supplemental program; thus, districts are authorized to receive 40 additional cents for each [state per pupil expenditure] dollar to spend on education services provided to disadvantaged students" (ED, *Study of the Title I-A Formulas*, 2019, p. 1).

[13] In practice, the bounds on the expenditure factor for the Basic Grant, Concentration Grant, and Targeted Grant formulas are expressed as 80% and 120%. In law, the bounds are expressed as 32% and 48% of 100% of the national average per pupil expenditure (ESEA, Section 1124(a)(1)(B)). Similarly, in practice, the bounds on the expenditure factor for the EFIG formula are expressed as 85% and 115%. In law, the bounds are expressed as 34% and 46% of 100% of the national average per pupil expenditure (ESEA, Section 1125A(b)(1)(A)(i)).

[14] For example, during the 2021-2022 school year, there were 4,149 independent charter districts in the United States (ED, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2022, Table 214.30, https://nces.ed.gov/ (continued...)

improvement and may also reserve Title I-A funds for administration and direct student services. Thus, the LEA grant amounts calculated by ED will likely be higher than what an LEA will actually receive after state adjustments and reservations are made.

FY2024 Title I-A Grants

Figure 1 depicts the composition of each state's Title I-A grant based on the share of total state funds received under each of the formulas. The figure also provides the amount of funding each state received under each of the formulas. The data in **Figure 1** are also presented in **Table A-1**.

State grant amounts can also be examined based on each state's share of the amount of funds available overall and under each of the formulas relative to other states. **Table 1** provides each state's grant amount and relative percentage share of funds allocated under each of the Title I-A formulas for FY2024. The latter was determined for each state by dividing the state's grant amount under that formula by the total amount of funding allocated to states for a given Title I-A formula. **Table 1** also shows total Title I-A grants, calculated by summing the state-level grant for each of the four formulas, along with each state's relative percentage shares of total Title I-A grants.

In general, grant amounts for states vary across the Title I-A formulas due to the different allocation amounts for the formulas provided through the appropriations process and the characteristics of the formulas themselves. For example, with respect to appropriations for each of the formulas, the Basic Grant formula receives a greater share of overall Title I-A appropriations than the Concentration Grant formula, so states receive higher grant amounts and a greater share of their total Title I-A funds under the Basic Grant formula than under the Concentration Grant formula (**Figure 1**). With respect to formula characteristics,[15] the amount of funding received under each formula is related, in part, to an LEA's, and by extension a state's, number or percentage of formula children. For example, while North Carolina and Tennessee had similar percentages of formula children and identical expenditure factors in FY2024, North Carolina had a larger population of children included in the formula calculations than Tennessee and, therefore, received a higher grant amount and larger share of Title I-A funds in FY2024 (**Table 1**).

It is also possible for states to have similar numbers of formula children but have different expenditure factors, contributing to a lower Title I-A grant amount for the state with the lower expenditure factor. For example, Washington and Oklahoma had similar numbers of formula children in FY2024, but Washington had a higher expenditure factor. This difference contributed to Washington receiving a higher Title I-A grant and a larger share of Title I-A funds than Oklahoma (**Table 1**).

Different Title I-A formulas also have different eligibility requirements for LEAs to receive a grant (e.g., minimum number of formula children, minimum formula child rate), which affects which LEAs receive funds under a particular Title I-A grant formula, thereby affecting the total amount of funding received by a state under a specific Title I-A formula. In addition, the Targeted

programs/digest/d22/tables/dt22_214.30.asp). Independent charter districts are not included in the SAIPE dataset used by ED to calculate Title I-A grants, so ED is unable to calculate grant amounts for these LEAs.

[15] For more information about the characteristics of the Title I-A formulas and how they affect grant amounts, see CRS Report R45141, *Analysis of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I-A Allocation Formulas: Factors, Design Elements, and Allocation Patterns*.

Grant and EFIG formulas use weighted formula child counts[16] in determining LEA grant amounts. These differences can also affect total state grant amounts.

Overall, California received the largest total Title I-A grant amount ($2.2 billion) and, as a result, the largest percentage share (12.29%) of Title I-A grants. Vermont received the smallest total Title I-A grant amount ($42.7 million) and, as a result, the smallest percentage share (0.23%) of Title I-A grants (**Table 1**).

Within a state, the relative percentage share of funds received from each formula may vary by formula, as certain formulas are more favorable to states with certain characteristics. For example, in addition to the formula features discussed above, the EFIG formula is generally more favorable to states with comparatively equal levels of spending per pupil among their LEAs.[17] If a state's share of a given Title I-A formula exceeds its share of overall Title I-A funds, this is an indication that this particular formula was more favorable to the state than formulas for which the state's share of funds is below its overall share of Title I-A funds for the fiscal year being examined. For example, in FY2024 Florida received a higher percentage share of Concentration Grants and Targeted Grants than its overall share of Title I-A funds, indicating that the Concentration Grant and Targeted Grant formulas were more favorable to Florida than the Basic Grant or EFIG formulas. Utah, on the other hand, received a higher percentage share of Basic Grants and EFIG than its overall share of Title I-A funds in FY2024, indicating that the Basic Grant and EFIG formulas are more favorable to Utah than the Concentration Grant or Targeted Grant formulas (**Table 1**).

Another factor affecting state grant amounts is the state minimum grant provision included in each of the four Title I-A formulas. The minimum grant provisions applicable to each of the Title I-A formulas provide states with different minimum shares of the funds allocated under the respective formulas. The highest minimum state grant shares are provided under Targeted Grants and EFIG, and lower minimum state grant shares are provided under Basic Grants and Concentration Grants. This is evident in the shares of each Title I-A formula grant provided to the states that received a minimum grant under all four formulas in FY2024 (Alaska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming).[18] Each of these states received a higher share of the total available funds under the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas than under the Basic Grant or Concentration Grant formulas. As a state may receive a state minimum grant amount under any or all of the formulas, **Table 1** indicates which states received a minimum grant under each of the Title I-A formulas.

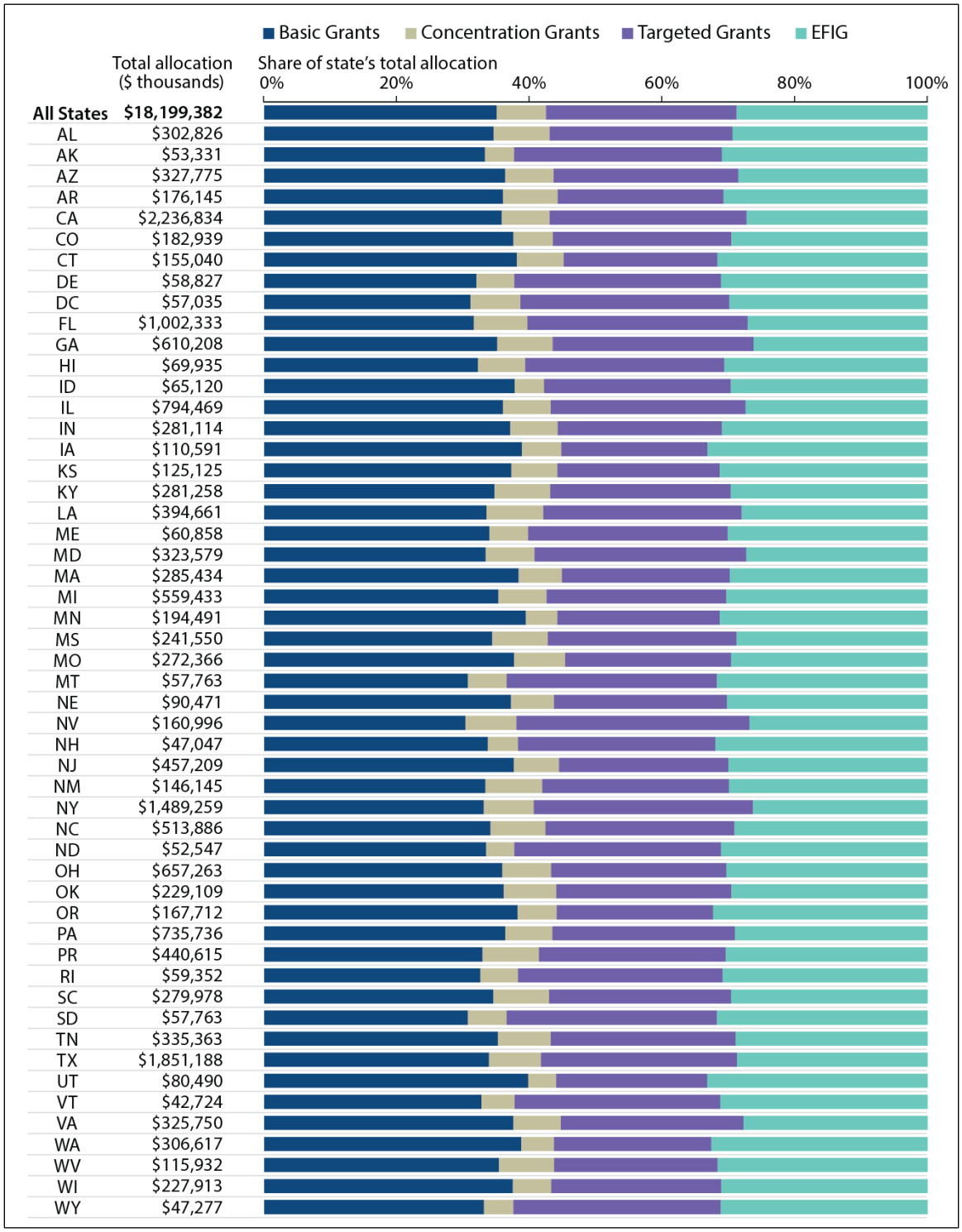
[16] Under the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas, weights are applied to formula child counts on the basis of (1) each LEA's formula child rate (commonly referred to as *percentage weighting*), and (2) each LEA's number of formula children (commonly referred to as *number weighting*). Under both percentage weighting and number weighting, a weighted formula child count is produced. The higher of the two weighted formula child counts for a given LEA is then used in the formula for determining grants. For more information about the Title I-A formulas, see CRS Report R48165, *The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA): An Analytical Review of the Allocation Formulas*.

[17] This is due to the equity factor used in the EFIG formula. For more information about this factor, see CRS Report R48165, *The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA): An Analytical Review of the Allocation Formulas*.

[18] Each of the minimum grant provisions included in the four Title I-A formulas have multiple minimum grant calculation formulas. By law, the calculation option that produces the lowest grant is chosen for each state, resulting in states that benefit from the minimum state grant provisions receiving different shares of the same Title I-A formula appropriation.

Figure 1. FY2024 Title I-A State Grants by Amount and Share of Grant Provided Under Each Formula

Figure is interactive in HTML report version.



Source: Figure prepared by CRS based on unpublished data provided by the U.S. Department of Education (ED), Budget Service. FY2024 Title I-A grant amounts were calculated by ED using the most current data available. Percentage shares of state grant FY2024 allocation amounts from each formula were calculated by CRS.

Notes: The percentages represented by the bars for each state show the share of a state's total Title I-A funding being provided under each of the four Title I-A formulas. Thus, across states the same percentage of funds being provided by a particular Title I-A formula may not correspond to an identical dollar amount of funds being provided by that formula to the relevant states. Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages were calculated based on unrounded numbers. Amounts shown in the figure only reflect Title I-A funds provided to states. These amounts are determined after funds have been reserved from the total Title I-A appropriation ($18.4 billion) for the Census Bureau, Bureau of Indian Education, and outlying areas. For the purposes of Title I-A, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are considered states. See **Table A-1** for further detail on amounts and shares of state grants provided under each formula.

Table 1. FY2024 Title I-A State Grants, and Percentage Shares of Funds Received Under Each Title I-A Formula Relative to All States

(dollars in thousands)

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants
Total, All States	$6,383,403	100%	$1,347,316	100%	$5,234,332	100%	$5,234,332	100%	$18,199,382	100%
Alabama	$104,712	1.64%	$25,708	1.91%	$83,291	1.59%	$89,115	1.70%	$302,826	1.66%
Alaska	$17,744[a]	0.28%	$2,352[a]	0.17%	$16,687[a]	0.32%	$16,548[a]	0.32%	$53,331	0.29%
Arizona	$119,012	1.86%	$24,126	1.79%	$91,073	1.74%	$93,565	1.79%	$327,775	1.80%
Arkansas	$63,380	0.99%	$14,567	1.08%	$44,039	0.84%	$54,158	1.03%	$176,145	0.97%
California	$800,986	12.55%	$161,929	12.02%	$664,119	12.69%	$609,799	11.65%	$2,236,834	12.29%
Colorado	$68,738	1.08%	$10,903	0.81%	$49,170	0.94%	$54,127	1.03%	$182,939	1.01%
Connecticut	$59,068	0.93%	$10,970	0.81%	$35,864	0.69%	$49,138	0.94%	$155,040	0.85%
Delaware	$18,808	0.29%	$3,378[a]	0.25%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$58,827	0.32%
District of Columbia	$17,744[a]	0.28%	$4,307	0.32%	$17,959	0.34%	$17,026[a]	0.33%	$57,035	0.31%
Florida	$316,943	4.97%	$80,797	6.00%	$332,546	6.35%	$272,047	5.20%	$1,002,333	5.51%
Georgia	$214,354	3.36%	$50,957	3.78%	$184,924	3.53%	$159,972	3.06%	$610,208	3.35%
Hawaii	$22,541	0.35%	$4,979	0.37%	$21,013	0.40%	$21,402	0.41%	$69,935	0.38%
Idaho	$24,587	0.39%	$2,909[a]	0.22%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$19,303	0.37%	$65,120	0.36%
Illinois	$286,128	4.48%	$57,114	4.24%	$233,204	4.46%	$218,023	4.17%	$794,469	4.37%
Indiana	$104,270	1.63%	$20,161	1.50%	$69,629	1.33%	$87,055	1.66%	$281,114	1.54%

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants
Iowa	$42,958	0.67%	$6,619	0.49%	$24,311	0.46%	$36,704	0.70%	$110,591	0.61%
Kansas	$46,665	0.73%	$8,638	0.64%	$30,594	0.58%	$39,229	0.75%	$125,125	0.69%
Kentucky	$97,681	1.53%	$23,601	1.75%	$76,564	1.46%	$83,412	1.59%	$281,258	1.55%
Louisiana	$132,261	2.07%	$33,918	2.52%	$117,901	2.25%	$110,581	2.11%	$394,661	2.17%
Maine	$20,669	0.32%	$3,549	0.26%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$60,858	0.33%
Maryland	$107,998	1.69%	$23,902	1.77%	$103,216	1.97%	$88,462	1.69%	$323,579	1.78%
Massachusetts	$109,484	1.72%	$18,616	1.38%	$72,207	1.38%	$85,127	1.63%	$285,434	1.57%
Michigan	$197,586	3.10%	$40,591	3.01%	$151,669	2.90%	$169,587	3.24%	$559,433	3.07%
Minnesota	$76,745	1.20%	$9,277	0.69%	$47,509	0.91%	$60,961	1.16%	$194,491	1.07%
Mississippi	$82,958	1.30%	$20,317	1.51%	$68,757	1.31%	$69,518	1.33%	$241,550	1.33%
Missouri	$102,578	1.61%	$21,050	1.56%	$68,060	1.30%	$80,678	1.54%	$272,366	1.50%
Montana	$17,744[a]	0.28%	$3,378[a]	0.25%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$57,763	0.32%
Nebraska	$33,642	0.53%	$5,878	0.44%	$23,627	0.45%	$27,324	0.52%	$90,471	0.50%
Nevada	$48,878	0.77%	$12,363	0.92%	$56,612	1.08%	$43,144	0.82%	$160,996	0.88%
New Hampshire	$15,856[a]	0.25%	$2,159	0.16%	$13,981[a]	0.27%	$15,051[a]	0.29%	$47,047	0.26%
New Jersey	$172,020	2.69%	$31,159	2.31%	$116,819	2.23%	$137,211	2.62%	$457,209	2.51%
New Mexico	$48,760	0.76%	$12,503	0.93%	$41,156	0.79%	$43,726	0.84%	$146,145	0.80%
New York	$492,969	7.72%	$112,486	8.35%	$492,169	9.40%	$391,636	7.48%	$1,489,259	8.18%
North Carolina	$175,302	2.75%	$42,544	3.16%	$146,560	2.80%	$149,481	2.86%	$513,886	2.82%

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total Amount Available for State Grants
North Dakota	$17,589[a]	0.28%	$2,227[a]	0.17%	$16,381[a]	0.31%	$16,350[a]	0.31%	$52,547	0.29%
Ohio	$235,820	3.69%	$48,339	3.59%	$174,004	3.32%	$199,101	3.80%	$657,263	3.61%
Oklahoma	$82,724	1.30%	$18,217	1.35%	$60,400	1.15%	$67,767	1.29%	$229,109	1.26%
Oregon	$64,071	1.00%	$9,869	0.73%	$39,569	0.76%	$54,203	1.04%	$167,712	0.92%
Pennsylvania	$267,514	4.19%	$52,077	3.87%	$202,481	3.87%	$213,664	4.08%	$735,736	4.04%
Puerto Rico	$144,985	2.27%	$37,697	2.80%	$123,933	2.37%	$133,999	2.56%	$440,615	2.42%
Rhode Island	$19,334	0.30%	$3,378[a]	0.25%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$59,352	0.33%
South Carolina	$96,737	1.52%	$23,616	1.75%	$76,751	1.47%	$82,874	1.58%	$279,978	1.54%
South Dakota	$17,744[a]	0.28%	$3,378[a]	0.25%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$57,763	0.32%
Tennessee	$118,160	1.85%	$26,822	1.99%	$93,308	1.78%	$97,073	1.85%	$335,363	1.84%
Texas	$627,521	9.83%	$145,091	10.77%	$546,517	10.44%	$532,059	10.16%	$1,851,188	10.17%
Utah	$32,054	0.50%	$3,378[a]	0.25%	$18,320[a]	0.35%	$26,737	0.51%	$80,490	0.44%
Vermont	$13,987[a]	0.22%	$2,141[a]	0.16%	$13,238[a]	0.25%	$13,358[a]	0.26%	$42,724	0.23%
Virginia	$122,399	1.92%	$23,326	1.73%	$89,746	1.71%	$90,279	1.72%	$325,750	1.79%
Washington	$118,848	1.86%	$15,119	1.12%	$72,731	1.39%	$99,919	1.91%	$306,617	1.68%
West Virginia	$41,038	0.64%	$9,660	0.72%	$28,582	0.55%	$36,651	0.70%	$115,932	0.64%
Wisconsin	$85,427	1.34%	$13,203	0.98%	$58,432	1.12%	$70,850	1.35%	$227,913	1.25%
Wyoming	$15,679[a]	0.25%	$2,074[a]	0.15%	$14,785[a]	0.28%	$14,738[a]	0.28%	$47,277	0.26%

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on unpublished data provided by the U.S. Department of Education (ED), Budget Service. FY2024 Title I-A grant amounts were calculated by ED using the most current data available. Percentage shares of FY2024 allocation amounts were calculated by CRS.

Notes: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages were calculated based on unrounded numbers. Amounts shown in the table only reflect Title I-A funds provided to states. These amounts are determined after funds have been reserved from the total Title I-A appropriation ($18.4 billion) for the Census Bureau, Bureau of Indian Education, and outlying areas. For the purposes of Title I-A, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are considered states.

a. The state received a minimum state grant under this Title I-A formula. Each of the minimum grant provisions included in the four Title I-A formulas have multiple minimum grant calculation formulas. By law, the calculation option that produces the lowest grant is chosen for each state, resulting in states that benefit from the minimum state grant provisions receiving different shares of the same Title I-A formula appropriation.

Appendix. Comparison of FY2024 Title I-A State Grants by Amount and Share of State Grant Provided Under Each Formula

Table A-1. FY2024 Title I-A State Grants by Amount and Share of State Grant Provided Under Each Formula

(dollars in thousands)

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant
Total, All States	$6,383,403	35.07%	$1,347,316	7.40%	$5,234,332	28.76%	$5,234,332	28.76%	$18,199,382	100.00%
Alabama	$104,712	34.58%	$25,708	8.49%	$83,291	27.50%	$89,115	29.43%	$302,826	100.00%
Alaska	$17,744[a]	33.27%	$2,352[a]	4.41%	$16,687[a]	31.29%	$16,548[a]	31.03%	$53,331	100.00%
Arizona	$119,012	36.31%	$24,126	7.36%	$91,073	27.79%	$93,565	28.55%	$327,775	100.00%
Arkansas	$63,380	35.98%	$14,567	8.27%	$44,039	25.00%	$54,158	30.75%	$176,145	100.00%
California	$800,986	35.81%	$161,929	7.24%	$664,119	29.69%	$609,799	27.26%	$2,236,834	100.00%
Colorado	$68,738	37.57%	$10,903	5.96%	$49,170	26.88%	$54,127	29.59%	$182,939	100.00%
Connecticut	$59,068	38.10%	$10,970	7.08%	$35,864	23.13%	$49,138	31.69%	$155,040	100.00%
Delaware	$18,808	31.97%	$3,378[a]	5.74%	$18,320[a]	31.14%	$18,320[a]	31.14%	$58,827	100.00%
District of Columbia	$17,744[a]	31.11%	$4,307	7.55%	$17,959	31.49%	$17,026[a]	29.85%	$57,035	100.00%
Florida	$316,943	31.62%	$80,797	8.06%	$332,546	33.18%	$272,047	27.14%	$1,002,333	100.00%
Georgia	$214,354	35.13%	$50,957	8.35%	$184,924	30.31%	$159,972	26.22%	$610,208	100.00%
Hawaii	$22,541	32.23%	$4,979	7.12%	$21,013	30.05%	$21,402	30.60%	$69,935	100.00%
Idaho	$24,587	37.76%	$2,909[a]	4.47%	$18,320[a]	28.13%	$19,303	29.64%	$65,120	100.00%
Illinois	$286,128	36.02%	$57,114	7.19%	$233,204	29.35%	$218,023	27.44%	$794,469	100.00%

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant
Indiana	$104,270	37.09%	$20,161	7.17%	$69,629	24.77%	$87,055	30.97%	$281,114	100.00%
Iowa	$42,958	38.84%	$6,619	5.98%	$24,311	21.98%	$36,704	33.19%	$110,591	100.00%
Kansas	$46,665	37.29%	$8,638	6.90%	$30,594	24.45%	$39,229	31.35%	$125,125	100.00%
Kentucky	$97,681	34.73%	$23,601	8.39%	$76,564	27.22%	$83,412	29.66%	$281,258	100.00%
Louisiana	$132,261	33.51%	$33,918	8.59%	$117,901	29.87%	$110,581	28.02%	$394,661	100.00%
Maine	$20,669	33.96%	$3,549	5.83%	$18,320[a]	30.10%	$18,320[a]	30.10%	$60,858	100.00%
Maryland	$107,998	33.38%	$23,902	7.39%	$103,216	31.90%	$88,462	27.34%	$323,579	100.00%
Massachusetts	$109,484	38.36%	$18,616	6.52%	$72,207	25.30%	$85,127	29.82%	$285,434	100.00%
Michigan	$197,586	35.32%	$40,591	7.26%	$151,669	27.11%	$169,587	30.31%	$559,433	100.00%
Minnesota	$76,745	39.46%	$9,277	4.77%	$47,509	24.43%	$60,961	31.34%	$194,491	100.00%
Mississippi	$82,958	34.34%	$20,317	8.41%	$68,757	28.46%	$69,518	28.78%	$241,550	100.00%
Missouri	$102,578	37.66%	$21,050	7.73%	$68,060	24.99%	$80,678	29.62%	$272,366	100.00%
Montana	$17,744[a]	30.72%	$3,378[a]	5.85%	$18,320[a]	31.72%	$18,320[a]	31.72%	$57,763	100.00%
Nebraska	$33,642	37.19%	$5,878	6.50%	$23,627	26.12%	$27,324	30.20%	$90,471	100.00%
Nevada	$48,878	30.36%	$12,363	7.68%	$56,612	35.16%	$43,144	26.80%	$160,996	100.00%
New Hampshire	$15,856[a]	33.70%	$2,159	4.59%	$13,981[a]	29.72%	$15,051[a]	31.99%	$47,047	100.00%
New Jersey	$172,020	37.62%	$31,159	6.81%	$116,819	25.55%	$137,211	30.01%	$457,209	100.00%
New Mexico	$48,760	33.36%	$12,503	8.56%	$41,156	28.16%	$43,726	29.92%	$146,145	100.00%
New York	$492,969	33.10%	$112,486	7.55%	$492,169	33.05%	$391,636	26.30%	$1,489,259	100.00%
North Carolina	$175,302	34.11%	$42,544	8.28%	$146,560	28.52%	$149,481	29.09%	$513,886	100.00%
North Dakota	$17,589[a]	33.47%	$2,227[a]	4.24%	$16,381[a]	31.17%	$16,350[a]	31.11%	$52,547	100.00%

State	Basic Grants		Concentration Grants		Targeted Grants		EFIG		Total Title I-A Grants	
	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant	Grant Amount	Percentage Share of Total State Grant
Ohio	$235,820	35.88%	$48,339	7.35%	$174,004	26.47%	$199,101	30.29%	$657,263	100.00%
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Oregon	$64,071	38.20%	$9,869	5.88%	$39,569	23.59%	$54,203	32.32%	$167,712	100.00%
Pennsylvania	$267,514	36.36%	$52,077	7.08%	$202,481	27.52%	$213,664	29.04%	$735,736	100.00%
Puerto Rico	$144,985	32.91%	$37,697	8.56%	$123,933	28.13%	$133,999	30.41%	$440,615	100.00%
Rhode Island	$19,334	32.57%	$3,378[a]	5.69%	$18,320[a]	30.87%	$18,320[a]	30.87%	$59,352	100.00%
South Carolina	$96,737	34.55%	$23,616	8.43%	$76,751	27.41%	$82,874	29.60%	$279,978	100.00%
South Dakota	$17,744[a]	30.72%	$3,378[a]	5.85%	$18,320[a]	31.72%	$18,320[a]	31.72%	$57,763	100.00%
Tennessee	$118,160	35.23%	$26,822	8.00%	$93,308	27.82%	$97,073	28.95%	$335,363	100.00%
Texas	$627,521	33.90%	$145,091	7.84%	$546,517	29.52%	$532,059	28.74%	$1,851,188	100.00%
Utah	$32,054	39.82%	$3,378[a]	4.20%	$18,320[a]	22.76%	$26,737	33.22%	$80,490	100.00%
Vermont	$13,987[a]	32.74%	$2,141[a]	5.01%	$13,238[a]	30.99%	$13,358[a]	31.26%	$42,724	100.00%
Virginia	$122,399	37.57%	$23,326	7.16%	$89,746	27.55%	$90,279	27.71%	$325,750	100.00%
Washington	$118,848	38.76%	$15,119	4.93%	$72,731	23.72%	$99,919	32.59%	$306,617	100.00%
West Virginia	$41,038	35.40%	$9,660	8.33%	$28,582	24.65%	$36,651	31.61%	$115,932	100.00%
Wisconsin	$85,427	37.48%	$13,203	5.79%	$58,432	25.64%	$70,850	31.09%	$227,913	100.00%
Wyoming	$15,679[a]	33.16%	$2,074[a]	4.39%	$14,785[a]	31.27%	$14,738[a]	31.17%	$47,277	100.00%

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