

MAKE THE ARTS A PART OF YOUR SCHOOL SUCCESS STORY

Research shows that arts strategies can help to achieve success in all four Title I goal areas





- **1. GET INFORMED -** Familiarize yourself with Title I guidelines and the school wide program planning cycle. Start with the title1arts.org website, which has an easy to follow overview of Title I as it pertains to the arts. Understanding the intersection of Title I and arts education strategies will help you anticipate opportunities and challenges when you begin to reach out more broadly.
- **2. FIND YOUR ALLIES** Reach out individually to education leaders and other influencers in your county or district to get a sense of the climate around Title I and who your supporters might be, unexpected and otherwise. Some likely suspects might be county or district Title I coordinators, principals, or parent organizations.
- **3. SHARE RESOURCES** When you meet with potential allies, make sure you have materials, connections, or examples you can point them to. CAAE's policy paper, the federal and state support letters around Title I and the arts, or the most recent information released by the federal government about Title I flexibility are all good options. You can also point them to title larts.org for more resources and statewide examples.
- **4. ENGAGE YOUR SCHOOLS AND DISTRICT -** Now that you are armed with information and allies, look together for ways to take action at the school and district level. Whether it's a presentation at a school board meeting or space on the agenda at a school site council meeting, there are always opportunities to spread the word. Follow up with participants to find out what they are doing and offer help; document and share success stories.

SOURCES:

(1) Catterall, J., R. Chapleau, et al. (1999). Involvement in the arts and human development: General involvement and intensive involvement in music and theatre arts. Chapter in E. Fiske (Ed.), Champions of Change: The Impact of the Arts on Learning. Washington DC: Arts Education Partnership and President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, 1-18

(2) Burton, J. M., Horowitz, R. & Abeles, H. (2000). Learning in and through the arts: The question of transfer. Studies in Art Education. 41

(3): 228-257. Corbett, D., McKenney, M., Noblit, G. & Wilson, B. (2001). The A+ schools program: School, community, teacher, and student effects. Thomas S. Kenan Institute for the Arts, Winston-Salem, NC (3) Imms, W., Jeanneret, N., & Stevens-Ballenger, J. (2011). Partnerships between schools and the professional arts sector: Evaluation of impact on student outcomes. Southbank, Victoria: Arts Victoria. Barry, N. H. (2010). Oklahoma A+ Schools: What the research tells us 2002-2007. Volume three, quantitative measures. Oklahoma A+ Schools/University of Central Oklahoma.

(4) Catterall, J. S., Dumais, S. A., & Hampden-Thompson, G. (2012). The arts and achievement in at-risk youth: Findings from four longitudinal studies. Washington, DC: National Endowment for the Arts.

See www.ArtsEdSearch.org for detailed information on these and other studies about the impact of arts education.

See the stories at www.title1arts.org

