North Carolina Department of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Counting Students and Calculating Proportionate Share
DPI Guidelines for ESEA Equitable Services, Part 6

Overview

As discussed in previous parts of these *Guidelines*, it is important to distinguish between the identification of students who will receive services and the counting of students for proportionate shares. This *Part* explains the latter and demonstrates how to do the calculations, either by hand or by using the calculator available the DPI equitable services web page. District staff should be prepared to explain the calculations to their private school contacts.

Allotments Used for Calculations and Adjustments to Calculations

The upcoming year's allotment for each PRC will not yet be known when consultations occur. Therefore, districts must use an estimated amount for calculation of proportionate share. DPI recommends 85% of the current year's allotment as one way to make this projection. As described in *Part 4*, any carryover is added to the amount calculated for the next year; it is not included in the calculation.

During the spring, a PRC's proportionate share must be re-calculated when the planning allotment is announced and again with the actual allotment. These re-calculations use the same student counts established during consultation, as described below, because the demographics used for a given year's consolidated allotments are measured the previous spring for district use and for equitable services. Private schools should be notified whenever recalculations are done.

Title I-A: Counting Low-Income Students

To count the number of low-income students, ages 5-17, at private schools, a district must rely on the cooperation of the schools, not only in selecting from the methods listed below but also in the collection of data. The measurement can be taken biennially, rather than each year, if the district believes it will yield accurate results. The following methods are valid:

- Using the same measure of low income, such as household free/reduced lunch applications, used for public school counts
- Using the results of a survey that protects the identity of families of private school students, if all of the school's families respond or if incomplete results can be extrapolated to generate an accurate count, given the demographics of the school
- Applying the low-income percentage of each Title I school to the number of private school children who reside in that school attendance area, if it is reasonable to expect that the demographics of children leaving the public school to attend private school are similar to the demographics of the public school they are leaving
- Using an equated measure of low income correlated with the measure of low income used to calculate public school children and/or
- Using applications or participation in programs for low-income children, such as scholarships.

The district must respect all privacy laws regarding student data and should rely on the private school to hold and manage any sensitive information that needs to be examined as part of the chosen method.

Title I-A Formulas and Examples

A private school student may generate Title I-A proportionate share from the <u>district in which they live</u>, if the student:

- resides in a Title I-served public school attendance area, regardless of that school's FRL percentage or its status as TAS or Schoolwide, and
- is a low-income student, as described above.

Formula	Example
A = Total current year allotment to the district	A = $5,000,000
B = Low-income <u>private school</u> K-12 students who live in Title I-served areas	B = 23
C = Low-income K-12 students attending the <u>district's</u> Title I-served schools	C = 7,600
Private School Share = A x (B ÷ (B +C))	= 5,000,000 X (23 ÷ 7,623) = $15,085 *

*Reasonable administrative costs may be paid out of the Title I-A proportionate share and coded to sites 000 and 810, as described in Part 4. *This will mean that the site 860 budget total will be less than the calculated proportionate share amount.*

Title II-A, III-A and IV-A Formulas and Examples

Unlike Title I-A, proportionate share for the other grants is not dependent on children's financial status or residency, and only the <u>district in which the school is located</u> will calculate proportionate share.

Formula	Example
D = Total current year allotment to the district	D = $1,500,000
E = Reasonable administrative costs for public and private school programs *(Unlike Title I, no administrative costs are paid from the private school share.)*	E = $100,000
F = Participating <u>private school</u> K-12 count**	F = 350
G = District K-12 count** at all schools (must match ESSR data)	G = 20,000
Private School Share = (D – E) x (F ÷ (F + G))	= (1,400,000) x (350 ÷ 20,350) = $24,080

<u>**Student counts</u>
- For Titles II-A and IV-A: student count = total K-12 enrollment
- For Title III-A, PRC 104: student count = identified English learners
- For Title III-A, PRC 111: student count = identified immigrant students

For additional information about equitable services under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, contact Talbot Troy at 984-236-2797 or talbot.troy@dpi.nc.gov*.*