

# **CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT:**

Parts I and II

for  
**STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS**  
under the  
**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT**  
As amended by the  
**No Child Left Behind Act of 2001**

For reporting on  
**School Year 2007-08**

**ALABAMA**



**PART I DUE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2008**  
**PART II DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2009**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**WASHINGTON, DC 20202**

## INTRODUCTION

Sections 9302 and 9303 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) provide to States the option of applying for and reporting on multiple ESEA programs through a single consolidated application and report. Although a central, practical purpose of the Consolidated State Application and Report is to reduce "red tape" and burden on States, the Consolidated State Application and Report are also intended to have the important purpose of encouraging the integration of State, local, and ESEA programs in comprehensive planning and service delivery and enhancing the likelihood that the State will coordinate planning and service delivery across multiple State and local programs. The combined goal of all educational agencies—State, local, and Federal—is a more coherent, well-integrated educational plan that will result in improved teaching and learning. The Consolidated State Application and Report includes the following ESEA programs:

- Title I, Part A – Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies
- Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 – William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Programs
- Title I, Part C – Education of Migratory Children (Includes the Migrant Child Count)
- Title I, Part D – Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk
- Title II, Part A – Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund)
- Title III, Part A – English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 – Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants
- Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2 – Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities (Community Service Grant Program)
- Title V, Part A – Innovative Programs
- Title VI, Section 6111 – Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities
- Title VI, Part B – Rural Education Achievement Program
- Title X, Part C – Education for Homeless Children and Youths

The NCLB Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for school year (SY) 2007-08 consists of two Parts, Part I and Part II.

### PART I

Part I of the CSPR requests information related to the five ESEA Goals, established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application, and information required for the Annual State Report to the Secretary, as described in Section 1111(h)(4) of the ESEA. The five ESEA Goals established in the June 2002 Consolidated State Application are:

- **Performance Goal 1: By SY 2013-14, all students will reach high standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.**
- **Performance Goal 2: All limited English proficient students will become proficient in English and reach high academic standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading/language arts and mathematics.**
- **Performance Goal 3: By SY 2005-06, all students will be taught by highly qualified teachers.**
- **Performance Goal 4: All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free, and conducive to learning.**
- **Performance Goal 5: All students will graduate from high school.**

Beginning with the CSPR SY 2005-06 collection, the Education of Homeless Children and Youths was added. The Migrant Child count was added for the SY 2006-07 collection.

### PART II

Part II of the CSPR consists of information related to State activities and outcomes of specific ESEA programs. While the information requested varies from program to program, the specific information requested for this report meets the following criteria:

1. The information is needed for Department program performance plans or for other program needs.
2. The information is not available from another source, including program evaluations pending full implementation of required ED Facts submission.
3. The information will provide valid evidence of program outcomes or results.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIMELINES

All States that received funding on the basis of the Consolidated State Application for the SY 2007-08 must respond to this Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). Part I of the Report is due to the Department by Friday, December 19, 2008. Part II of the Report is due to the Department by Friday, February 27, 2009. Both Part I and Part II should reflect data from the SY 2007-08, unless otherwise noted.

The format states will use to submit the Consolidated State Performance Report has changed to an online submission starting with SY 2004-05. This online submission system is being developed through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN) and will make the submission process less burdensome. Please see the following section on transmittal instructions for more information on how to submit this year's Consolidated State Performance Report.

### TRANSMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) data will be collected online from the SEAs, using the EDEN web site. The EDEN web site will be modified to include a separate area (sub-domain) for CSPR data entry. This area will utilize EDEN formatting to the extent possible and the data will be entered in the order of the current CSPR forms. The data entry screens will include or provide access to all instructions and notes on the current CSPR forms; additionally, an effort will be made to design the screens to balance efficient data collection and reduction of visual clutter.

Initially, a state user will log onto EDEN and be provided with an option that takes him or her to the "SY 2007-08 CSPR". The main CSPR screen will allow the user to select the section of the CSPR that he or she needs to either view or enter data. After selecting a section of the CSPR, the user will be presented with a screen or set of screens where the user can input the data for that section of the CSPR. A user can only select one section of the CSPR at a time. After a state has included all available data in the designated sections of a particular CSPR Part, a lead state user will certify that Part and transmit it to the Department. Once a Part has been transmitted, ED will have access to the data. States may still make changes or additions to the transmitted data, by creating an updated version of the CSPR. Detailed instructions for transmitting the SY 2007-08 CSPR will be found on the main CSPR page of the EDEN web site (<https://EDEN.ED.GOV/EDENPortal/>).

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1965, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0614. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 111 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimates(s) contact School Support and Technology Programs, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington DC 20202-6140. Questions about the new electronic CSPR submission process, should be directed to the EDEN Partner Support Center at 1-877-HLP-EDEN (1-877-457-3336).

OMB Number: 1810-0614 Expiration Date:  
10/31/2010

Consolidated State Performance Report  
For  
State Formula Grant Programs  
under the  
Elementary And Secondary Education Act  
as amended by the  
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting: Part I, 2007-08 X Part II, 2007-08

Name of State Educational Agency (SEA) Submitting This Report:  
Alabama Department of Education  
Address:  
50 North Ripley Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104 Person to contact about this report:

Name: Dr. Deann Stone  
Telephone: 334-242-8199  
Fax: 334-242-0496  
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Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type):

Dr. Deann Stone

Friday, May 8, 2009, 12:25:37 PM

Signature Date

**CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT  
PART II**

For reporting on  
**School Year 2007-08**



**PART II DUE FEBRUARY 27, 2009  
5PM EST**

## 2.1 IMPROVING BASIC PROGRAMS OPERATED BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE I, PART A)

This section collects data on Title I, Part A programs.

### 2.1.1 Student Achievement in Schools with Title I, Part A Programs

The following sections collect data on student academic achievement on the State's NCLB assessments in schools that receive Title I, Part A funds and operate either Schoolwide programs or Targeted Assistance programs.

#### 2.1.1.1 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)

In the format of the table below, provide the number of students in SWP schools who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's NCLB mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring At or Above Proficient	Percentage At or Above Proficient
3	36,403	27,106	74.5
4	36,324	27,534	75.8
5	34,555	25,690	74.3
6	29,398	19,770	67.2
7	25,534	13,801	54.0
8	24,635	14,896	60.5
High School	9,109	7,030	77.2
Total	195,958	135,827	69.3
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

#### 2.1.1.2 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Schoolwide Schools (SWP)

This section is similar to 2.1.1.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's NCLB reading/language arts assessment in SWP.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring At or Above Proficient	Percentage At or Above Proficient
3	36,337	29,887	82.2
4	36,315	30,073	82.8
5	34,568	27,927	80.8
6	29,410	24,561	83.5
7	25,570	18,576	72.6
8	24,649	16,544	67.1
High School	9,109	6,800	74.7
Total	195,958	154,368	78.8
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.1.1.3 Student Achievement in Mathematics in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)

In the table below, provide the number of all students in TAS who completed the assessment and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, in grades 3 through 8 and high school, on the State's NCLB mathematics assessments under Section 1111(b) (3) of ESEA. Also, provide the number of those students who scored at or above proficient. The percentage of students who scored at or above proficient is calculated automatically.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring At or Above Proficient	Percentage At or Above Proficient
3	6,258	5,023	80.3
4	5,928	4,840	81.6
5	5,259	4,301	81.8
6	3,272	2,412	73.7
7	2,815	1,657	58.9
8	3,268	2,211	67.7
High School	1,836	1,485	80.9
Total	28,636	21,929	76.6
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.1.1.4 Student Achievement in Reading/Language Arts in Targeted Assistance Schools (TAS)

This section is similar to 2.1.1.3. The only difference is that this section collects data on performance on the State's NCLB reading/language arts assessment by all students in TAS.

Grade	# Students Who Completed the Assessment and for Whom a Proficiency Level Was Assigned	# Students Scoring At or Above Proficient	Percentage At or Above Proficient
3	6,232	5,447	87.4
4	5,924	5,252	88.7
5	5,255	4,624	88.0
6	3,275	2,844	86.8
7	2,816	2,153	76.5
8	3,263	2,335	71.6
High School	1,836	1,462	79.6
Total	28,601	24,117	84.3
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

## 2.1.2 Title I, Part A Student Participation

The following sections collect data on students participating in Title I, Part A by various student characteristics.

### 2.1.2.1 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Special Services or Programs

In the table below, provide the number of public school students served by either Public Title I SWP or TAS programs at any time during the regular school year for each category listed. Count each student only once in each category even if the student participated during more than one term or in more than one school or district in the State. Count each student in as many of the categories that are applicable to the student. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. Do not include the following individuals:

(1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

	# Students Served
Children with disabilities (IDEA)	51,541
Limited English proficient students	11,780
Students who are homeless	8,974
Migratory students	1,798
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – The table above is produced through ED Facts. The SEA submits the data in file N/X037 that is data group 548, category sets B, C, D and E.

### 2.1.2.2 Student Participation in Public Title I, Part A by Racial/Ethnic Group

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of public school students served by either public Title I SWP or TAS at any time during the regular school year. Each student should be reported in only one racial/ethnic category. Include pre-kindergarten through grade 12. The total number of students served will be calculated automatically.

Do not include: (1) adult participants of adult literacy programs funded by Title I, (2) private school students participating in Title I programs operated by local educational agencies, or (3) students served in Part A local neglected programs.

Race/Ethnicity	# Students Served
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,038
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,222
Black, non-Hispanic	168,675
Hispanic	13,374
White, non-Hispanic	166,194
Total	354,503
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – The table above is produced through ED Facts. The SEA submits the data in file N/X037 that is data group 548, category set A.

### 2.1.2.3 Student Participation in Title I, Part A by Grade Level

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students participating in Title I, Part A programs by grade level and by type of program: Title I public targeted assistance programs (Public TAS), Title I schoolwide programs (Public SWP), private school students participating in Title I programs (private), and Part A local neglected programs (local neglected). The totals column by type of program will be automatically calculated.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Public TAS</b>	<b>Public SWP</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Local Neglected</b>	<b>Total</b>
Age 0-2	N<10	34	0	0	35
Age 3-5 (not Kindergarten)	89	3,484	N<10	0	3,575
K	1,766	34,946	129	N<10	36,848
1	1,834	37,560	121	13	39,528
2	1,668	37,147	109	12	38,936
3	1,589	35,617	93	16	37,315
4	1,520	35,541	119	16	37,196
5	1,252	33,602	108	24	34,986
6	1,021	29,285	102	21	30,429
7	808	25,329	118	86	26,341
8	880	25,036	89	93	26,098
9	215	12,711	14	119	13,059
10	427	11,140	N<10	94	11,669
11	615	9,934	11	60	10,620
12	262	8,951	N<10	49	9,263
Ungraded	0	234	0	13	247
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,947</b>	<b>340,551</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>356,145</b>
<b>Comments:</b>					

Source – The table above is produced through ED Facts. The SEA submits the data in file N/X134, that is data group 670, category set A.

#### 2.1.2.4 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional and Support Services

The following sections request data about the participation of students in TAS.

##### 2.1.2.4.1 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Instructional Services

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed instructional services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one instructional service. However, students should be reported only once for each instructional service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	# Students Served
Mathematics	4,568
Reading/language arts	9,191
Science	70
Social studies	59
Vocational/career	12
Other instructional services	12
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – The table above is produced through ED Facts. The SEA submits the data in file N/X036 that is data group 549, category set A.

##### 2.1.2.4.2 Student Participation in Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs by Support Services

In the table below, provide the number of students receiving each of the listed support services through a TAS program funded by Title I, Part A. Students may be reported as receiving more than one support service. However, students should be reported only once for each support service regardless of the frequency with which they received the service.

	# Students Served
Health, dental, and eye care	250
Supporting guidance/advocacy	888
Other support services	1,633
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – The table above is produced through ED Facts. The SEA submits the data in file N/X036, that is data group 549, category set B.

### 2.1.3 Staff Information for Title I, Part A Targeted Assistance Programs (TAS)

In the table below, provide the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff funded by a Title I, Part A TAS in each of the staff categories. For staff who work with both TAS and SWP, report only the FTE attributable to their TAS responsibilities.

For paraprofessionals only, provide the percentage of paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of ESEA.

See the FAQs following the table for additional information.

Staff Category	Staff FTE	Percentage Qualified
Teachers	94.80	
Paraprofessionals <sup>1</sup>	32.10	100.0
Other paraprofessionals (translators, parental involvement, computer assistance) <sup>2</sup>	0.00	
Clerical support staff	0.90	
Administrators (non-clerical)	2.30	
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on staff information

- a. *What is a "paraprofessional?" An employee of an LEA who provides instructional support in a program supported with Title I, Part A funds. Instructional support includes the following activities:*
  - (1) Providing one-on-one tutoring for eligible students, if the tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher;
  - (2) Providing assistance with classroom management, such as organizing instructional and other materials;
  - (3) Providing assistance in a computer laboratory;
  - (4) Conducting parental involvement activities;
  - (5) Providing support in a library or media center;
  - (6) Acting as a translator; or
  - (7) Providing instructional services to students.
- b. *What is an "other paraprofessional?" Paraprofessionals who do not provide instructional support, for example, paraprofessionals who are translators or who work with parental involvement or computer assistance.*
- c. *Who is a qualified paraprofessional? A paraprofessional who has (1) completed 2 years of study at an institution of higher education; (2) obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; or (3) met a rigorous standard of quality and been able to demonstrate, through a formal State or local academic assessment, knowledge of and the ability to assist in instructing reading, writing, and mathematics (or, as appropriate, reading readiness, writing readiness, and mathematics readiness) (Section 1119(c) and (d).) For more information on qualified paraprofessionals, please refer to the Title I paraprofessionals Guidance, available at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/paraguidance.doc>.*

1 Consistent with ESEA, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

2 Consistent with ESEA, Title I, Section 1119(e).

### 2.1.3.1 Paraprofessional Information for Title I, Part A Schoolwide Programs

In the table below, provide the number of FTE paraprofessionals who served in SWP and the percentage of these paraprofessionals who were qualified in accordance with Section 1119 (c) and (d) of ESEA. Use the additional guidance found below the previous table.

	<b>Paraprofessionals FTE</b>	<b>Percentage Qualified</b>
Paraprofessionals3	638.40	100.0
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool. 3 Consistent with ESEA, Title I, Section 1119(g)(2).

## 2.2 WILLIAM F. GOODLING EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAMS (TITLE I, PART B, SUBPART 3)

### 2.2.1 Subgrants and Even Start Program Participants

For the reporting program year July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008, please provide the following information:

#### 2.2.1.1 Federally Funded Even Start Subgrants in the State

Number of federally funded Even Start subgrants	10
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.2.1.2 Even Start Families Participating During the Year

In the table below, provide the number of participants for each of the groups listed below. The following terms apply:

1. "Participating" means enrolled and participating in all four core instructional components.
2. "Adults" includes teen parents.
3. For continuing children, calculate the age of the child on July 1, 2007. For newly enrolled children, calculate their age at the time of enrollment in Even Start.

4. Do not use rounding rules. The total number of participating children will be calculated automatically.

	# Participants
1. Families participating	316
2. Adults participating	328
3. Adults participating who are limited English proficient (Adult English Learners)	57
4. Participating children	404
a. Birth through 2 years	171
b. Age 3 through 5	173
c. Age 6 through 8	60
c. Above age 8	0
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.1.3 Characteristics of Newly Enrolled Families at the Time of Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of newly enrolled families for each of the groups listed below. The term "newly enrolled family" means a family who enrolls for the first time in the Even Start project or who had previously been in Even Start and reenrolls during the year.

	#
1. Number of newly enrolled families	186
2. Number of newly enrolled adult participants	187
3. Number of newly enrolled families at or below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment	164
4. Number of newly enrolled adult participants without a high school diploma or GED at the time of enrollment	177
5. Number of newly enrolled adult participants who have not gone beyond the 9th grade at the time of enrollment	119
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.1.4 Retention of Families

In the table below, provide the number of families who are newly enrolled, those who exited the program during the year, and those continuing in the program. For families who have exited, count the time between the family's start date and exit date. For families continuing to participate, count the time between the family's start date and the end of the reporting year (June 30, 2008). For families who had previously exited Even Start and then enrolled during the reporting year, begin counting from the time of the family's original enrollment date. Report each family only once in lines 1-4. Note enrolled families means a family who is participating in all four core instructional components. The total number of families participating will be automatically calculated.

Time in Program	#
1. Number of families enrolled 90 days or less	68
2. Number of families enrolled more than 90 but less than 180 days or less	63
3. Number of families enrolled more than 180 days but 365 days or less	83
4. Number of families enrolled more than 365 days	102
5. Total families enrolled	316
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

## 2.2.2 Federal Even Start Performance Indicators

This section collects data about the federal Even Start Performance Indicators.

In the space below, provide any explanatory information necessary for understanding the data provided in this section on performance indicators.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Alabama's Even Start Programs reported the following data on federal performance indicators for 2007-2008:

2.2.2.1 --85% of the adults made significant gains on measures of reading as measured by the TABE

2.2.2.2--90% of the LEP adults made significant gains on measures of reading as measured by TABE, CASAS, and BEST. The reason for the use of the BEST assessment by some programs is due to recommendation by the State Adult Education Program.

2.2.2.3--35% of school-age adults obtained a GED or Diploma. 54% of non-school age adults obtained a GED or Diploma.

2.2.2.4 --93% of the children entering kindergarten made significant gains on the PPVT -III.

2.2.2.5 --The average number of letters children can identify is 23.6 as measured by the PALS.

2.2.2.6 --93% of the school-aged children (K -3) are reading on greade level as measured by the DIBELS assessment.

2.2.2.7 --92% of the adults made gains on PEP Scale I. 90% of the adults made gains on PEP Scale II. 92% of the adults made gains on PEP Scale III. 91% of the adults made gains on PEP Scale IV.

### 2.2.2.1 Adults Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of adults who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading. To be counted under "pre-and post-test", an individual must have completed both the pre-and post-tests.

The definition of "significant learning gains" for adult education is determined by your State's adult education program in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE).

These instructions/definitions apply to both 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2.

Note: Do not include the Adult English Learners counted in 2.2.2.2.

	# Pre-and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
TABE	127	108	
CASAS	0	0	
Other	N<10	N<10	BEST used by one site and is the recommended assessment of the State's Adult Education Office.
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.2.2 Adult English Learners Showing Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Reading

In the table below, provide the number of Adult English Learners who showed significant learning gains on measures of reading.

	# Pre-and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
BEST	12	10	
CASAS	22	19	
TABE	19	19	
Other	12	10	BEST is the recommended assessment of the State's Adult Education Office.
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.2.3 Adults Earning a High School Diploma or GED

In the table below, provide the number of school-age and non-school age adults who earned a high school diploma or GED during the reporting year.

The following terms apply:

1. "School-age adults" is defined as any parent attending an elementary or secondary school. This also includes those adults within the State's compulsory attendance range who are being served in an alternative school setting, such as directly through the Even Start program.
2. "Non-school-age" adults are any adults who do not meet the definition of "school-age."
3. Include only the number of adult participants who had a realistic goal of earning a high school diploma or GED. Note that age limitations on taking the GED differ by State, so you should include only those adult participants for whom attainment of a GED or high school diploma is a possibility.

School-Age Adults	# with goal	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
Diploma	27	N<10	
GED	13	N<10	
Other	0	0	
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

Non-School-Age Adults	# with goal	# Who Met Goal	Explanation (if applicable)
Diploma	N<10	N<10	
GED	66	25	
Other	N<10	N<10	Alternate Diploma
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.2.4 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Are Achieving Significant Learning Gains on Measures of Language Development

In the table below, provide the number of children who are achieving significant learning gains on measures of language development.

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year who have been in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took both a pre-and post-test with at least 6 months of Even Start service in between.
3. A "significant learning gain" is considered to be a standard score increase of 4 or more points.
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions in English.

	# Age-Eligible	# Pre-and Post-Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	71	60	56	N<10	Not age-eligible and referred to special education services
PPVT-IV	0	0	0	0	Not applicable to Alabama.
TVIP	0	0	0	0	Not applicable to Alabama.
<b>Comments:</b>					

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.2.2.4.1 Children Age-Eligible for Kindergarten Who Demonstrate Age-Appropriate Oral Language Skills

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year who have been in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took the PPVT-III or TVIP in the spring of the reporting year.
3. # who met goal includes children who score a Standard Score of 85 or higher on the spring PPVT-III
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children who could not take the test (based on the practice items) due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions in English.

Note: Projects may use the PPVT-III or the PPVT-IV if the PPVT-III is no longer available, but results for the two versions of the assessment should be reported separately.

	# Age-Eligible	# Tested	# Who Met Goal	# Exempted	Explanation (if applicable)
PPVT-III	71	60	56	5	
PPVT-IV	0	0	0	0	Not applicable to Alabama.
TVIP	0	0	0	0	Not applicable to Alabama.
<b>Comments:</b>					

Source – Manual input by the SEA using the online collection tool. Note: New collection for the SY 2007-08 CSPR. Proposed under OMB

**2.2.2.5 The Average Number of Letters Children Can Identify as Measured by the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask**

The following terms apply:

1. "Age-Eligible" includes the total number of children who are old enough to enter kindergarten in the school year following the reporting year who have been in Even Start for at least six months.
2. "Tested" includes the number of age-eligible children who took the PALS Pre-K Upper Case Letter Naming Subtask in the spring of 2008.
3. The term "average number of letters" includes the average score for the children in your State who participated in this assessment. This should be provided as a weighted average (An example of how to calculate a weighted average is included in the program training materials) and rounded to one decimal.
4. "Exempted" includes the number of children exempted from testing due to a severe disability or inability to understand the directions in English.

	<b># Age-Eligible</b>	<b># Tested</b>	<b># Exempted</b>	<b>Average Number of Letters (Weighted Average)</b>	<b>Explanation (if applicable)</b>
PALS PreK Upper Case	71	57	0	23.6	
<b>Comments:</b>					

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

**2.2.2.6 School-Aged Children Reading on Grade Level**

In the table below, provide the number of school-age children who read on or above grade level ("met goal"). The source of these data is usually determined by the State and, in some cases, by school district. Please indicate the source(s) of the data in the "Explanation" field.

<b>Grade</b>	<b># In Cohort</b>	<b># Who Met Goal</b>	<b>Explanation (include source of data)</b>
K	25	24	
1	23	20	
2	25	24	
3	11	10	
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

**2.2.2.7 Parents Who Show Improvement on Measures of Parental Support for Children's Learning in the Home, School Environment, and Through Interactive Learning Activities**

In the table below, provide the number of parents who show improvement ("met goal") on measures of parental support for children's learning in the home, school environment, and through interactive learning activities.

While many states are using the PEP, other assessments of parenting education are acceptable. Please describe results and the source(s) of any non-PEP data in the "Other" field, with appropriate information in the Explanation field.

	<b># In Cohort</b>	<b># Who Met Goal</b>	<b>Explanation (if applicable)</b>
PEP Scale I	87	80	
PEP Scale II	130	117	
PEP Scale III	141	130	
PEP Scale IV	140	128	
Other	0	0	Not applicable to Alabama.
<b>Comments:</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3 EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN (TITLE I, PART C)

This section collects data on the Migrant Education Program (Title I, Part C) for the reporting period of September 1, 2007 through August 31, 2008. This section is composed of the following subsections:

Population data of eligible migrant children;  
Academic data of eligible migrant students;  
Participation data – migrant children served during either the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year;  
School data;  
Project data;  
Personnel data.

Where the table collects data by age/grade, report children in the highest age/grade that they attained during the reporting period. For example, a child who turns 3 during the reporting period would only be reported in the "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)" row.

FAQs at 1.10 contain definitions of out-of-school and ungraded that are used in this section.

#### 2.3.1 Population Data

The following questions collect data on eligible migrant children.

##### 2.3.1.1 Eligible Migrant Children

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children by age/grade. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Eligible Migrant Children
Age birth through 2	218
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	370
K	235
1	271
2	236
3	193
4	182
5	154
6	140
7	176
8	135
9	131
10	126
11	84
12	95
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	281
Total	3,031
<b>Comments: May 2009 Comment: Added the correct numeral for birth -2.</b>	

Source – All rows except for "age birth through 2" are populated with the data provided in Part I, Section 1.10, Question 1.10.1.

### 2.3.1.2 Priority for Services

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children who have been classified as having "Priority for Services." The total is calculated automatically. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	0
K	25
1	36
2	22
3	23
4	26
5	13
6	15
7	18
8	13
9	17
10	13
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	231
<p><b>Comments: The reason that there were more student's identified as "priority for service" during the 2007-08 school year is that training has been provided to the systems concerning which students should qualify for "priority for services". With this training the systems are doing a better job of identifying these students.</b></p>	

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

#### FAQ on priority for services:

*Who is classified as having "priority for service?" Migratory children who are failing, or most at risk of failing to meet the State's challenging academic content standards and student academic achievement standards, and whose education has been interrupted during the regular school year.*

### 2.3.1.3 Limited English Proficient

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children who are also limited English proficient (LEP). The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Limited English Proficient (LEP)</b>
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	0
K	164
1	183
2	156
3	114
4	90
5	77
6	77
7	89
8	54
9	47
10	41
11	26
12	36
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	1,159
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.1.4 Children with Disabilities (IDEA)

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children who are also Children with Disabilities (IDEA) under Part B or Part C of the IDEA. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children with Disabilities (IDEA)
Age birth through 2	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	0
K	N<10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	N<10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	13
7	N<10
8	12
9	15
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	117
<p><b>Comments: The reason for the decrease in the number of students identified with disabilities is is the responsibility of the BBSST committee within each school. Because each student is identified through this committee the number of students qualifying will vary every year based on the needs of the specific student populations.</b></p>	

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.1.5 Last Qualifying Move

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children by when the last qualifying move occurred. The months are calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Last Qualifying Move Is within X months from the last day of the reporting period			
	12 Months	Previous 13 – 24 Months	Previous 25 – 36 Months	Previous 37 – 48 Months
Age birth through 2	129	74	19	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	105	129	64	74
K	62	78	44	55
1	67	86	54	69
2	54	55	59	70
3	44	55	44	56
4	54	53	32	44
5	40	50	28	37
6	34	42	27	42
7	41	55	36	43
8	27	40	21	47
9	31	40	27	35
10	25	40	21	40
11	11	30	13	32
12	6	32	24	36
Ungraded	0	N<10	N<10	N<10
Out-of-school	116	56	55	54
Total	846	916	570	744

**Comments:** The condition in the count in the previous 13-24 months column and the previous 24-36 month columns for this year from last years' numbers is due to a decrease in the migrant student population during the reported school year. The condition exists because more migrant families are settling out of the migrant lifestyle in greater numbers. Also, in prior years there were potentially duplicates between the different Last Qualifying Move Categories. However the reports have been designed to count a student's most current move. More accurate data gathering would also account for a lowering of the numbers. As for the condition in the previous 37-48 Months column and report page 2.3.1.1 reported difference is explained because the report in the MIS2000 data system that is used to report the data for 2.3.1.1 is reported by grades. The CSPR report requests students by age and the MIS2000 report uses grade. This could create a case where students of a different age might be reported in that grade. With the MIS2000 data system any student that doesn't fit in the specific category they are then reported in the ungraded box.

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.1.6 Qualifying Move During Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant children with any qualifying move during the regular school year within the previous 36 months calculated from the last day of the reporting period, August 31. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Move During Regular School Year
Age birth through 2	133
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	234
K	149
1	166
2	127
3	119
4	106
5	93
6	83
7	107
8	73
9	79
10	71
11	47
12	58
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	136
Total	1,784
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

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### 2.3.2 Academic Status

The following questions collect data about the academic status of eligible migrant students.

#### 2.3.2.1 Dropouts

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant students who dropped out of school. The total is calculated automatically.

Grade	Dropped Out
7	0
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	0
Total	11

**Comments:** The reduction of the migrant students from 33 last year to 11 this year is a positive drop that can be attributed to the fact that the State of Alabama focused statewide effort to reduce the number of drop out in all areas. The reduction of the migrant students dropping out would fit into this state wide focus. More effort state wide has been given identifying these potential dropouts and more attention has been given to using strategies to keep them in school.

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

**FAQ on Dropouts:**

*How is "dropped out of school" defined? The term used for students, who, during the reporting period, were enrolled in a public or private school for at least one day, but who subsequently left school with no plans on returning to enroll in a school and continue toward a high school diploma. Students who dropped out-of-school prior to the 2007-08 reporting period should be classified NOT as "dropped-out-of-school" but as "out-of-school youth."*

**2.3.2.2 GED**

In the table below, provide the total unduplicated number of eligible migrant students who obtained a General Education Development (GED) Certificate in your state.

<b>Obtained a GED in your State</b>	N<10
-------------------------------------	------

<b>Comments:</b> The change of 1 student obtaining a GED from 3 last year can be explained with the information in the prior chart. The State of Alabama is putting a high priority on keeping students in school and lowering the dropout rate for the state. Every high school is using strategies to keep students in school and helping them graduate with a diploma.
---

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.2.3 Participation in State NCLB Assessments

The following questions collect data about the participation of eligible migrant students in State NCLB Assessments.

#### 2.3.2.3.1 Reading/Language Arts Participation

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of eligible migrant students enrolled in school during the State testing window and tested by the State NCLB reading/language arts assessment by grade level. The totals are calculated automatically.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	176	171
4	140	138
5	122	120
6	145	138
7	110	106
8	115	113
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	76	76
12	0	0
Ungraded	0	0
Total	884	862

**Comments: Alabama is reporting testing data that is recorded through the state's STI management system. This data is entered at the school level by counselors' as well as clerical staff. Migrant staff does not enter data on or have access to this system. This would account for the condition of the total in the sixth grade box not corresponding to the MIS2000 report used in report 2.3.1.1. There are over 1500 schools in the state of Alabama and the STI program is every school. Again with both the clerical staff and counselors in each building entering student data coding errors are going to occur. Our Migrant staff does work with the school staffs to get the most accurate count possible. Also, the state testing for NCLB includes the 3-8th, and 11th grades. There are no standardized testing data recorded for grades 9, 10, or 12. The change in reporting method would explain the difference in the data. May 2009 Comment -Placed 0 values in the empty cells.**

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

#### 2.3.2.3.2 Mathematics Participation

This section is similar to 2.3.2.3.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on migrant students and the State's NCLB mathematics assessment.

Grade	Enrolled	Tested
3	176	175
4	141	139
5	122	122
6	145	145
7	110	109
8	115	115
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	76	76
12	0	0
Ungraded	0	0
Total	885	881

**Comments: Alabama is reporting testing data that is recorded through the state's STI management system. This data is entered at the school level by counselors' as well as clerical staff. Migrant staff does not enter data on or have access to this system. This would account for the condition of the total in the sixth grade box not corresponding to the MIS2000 report used in report 2.3.1.1. There are over 1500 schools in the state of Alabama and the STI program is every school. Again with both the clerical staff and counselors in each building entering student data coding errors are going to occur. Our Migrant staff does work with the school staffs to get the most accurate count possible. Also, the state testing for NCLB includes the 3-8th, and 11th grades. There are no standardized testing data recorded for grades 9, 10, or 12. The change in reporting method would explain**

### 2.3.3 MEP Participation Data

The following questions collect data about the participation of migrant students served during the regular school year, summer/intersession term, or program year.

Unless otherwise indicated, participating migrant children include:

- Children who received instructional or support services funded in whole or in part with MEP funds.
- Children who received a MEP-funded service, even those children who continued to receive services (1) during the term their eligibility ended, (2) for one additional school year after their eligibility ended, if comparable services were not available through other programs, and (3) in secondary school after their eligibility ended, and served through credit accrual programs until graduation (e.g., children served under the continuation of services authority, Section 1304(e)(1–3)).

Do not include:

- Children who were served through a Title I SWP where MEP funds were consolidated with those of other programs.
- Children who were served by a "referred" service only.

#### 2.3.3.1 MEP Participation – Regular School Year

The following questions collect data on migrant children who participated in the MEP during the regular school year. Do not include:

- Children who were only served during the summer/intersession term.

##### 2.3.3.1.1 MEP Students Served During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the regular school year. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During Regular School Year
Age Birth through 2	12
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	173
K	211
1	239
2	198
3	164
4	135
5	118
6	129
7	124
8	117
9	105
10	78
11	76
12	50
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	71
Total	2,001
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.3.1.2 Priority for Services – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the regular school year. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services
Age 3 through 5	0
K	24
1	35
2	21
3	20
4	24
5	13
6	13
7	16
8	10
9	15
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	206

**Comments: The reason for the difference in this years from last years number of students eligible for "priority for services" during the 2007-08 school year is that training has been provided to the systems concerning which students should qualify for "priority for services". With this training the systems are doing a better job of identifying these qualifying students.**

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

**2.3.3.1.3 Continuation of Services – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received instructional or support services during the regular school year served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do not include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Continuation of Services</b>
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10
K	N<10
1	0
2	0
3	N<10
4	0
5	N<10
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	N<10
<p><b>Comments: Training provided the system related to when "Continuation of Services" can occur has helped the systems to better understand when to provide services to some students who would have otherwise receive no comparable services. Alabama's systems are very careful to only provide services based on guidance section(1304)(e)(1,2&amp;3).</b></p>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.3.3.1.4 Services

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the regular school year.

##### **FAQ on Services:**

*What are services? Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are not considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would not be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.*

**2.3.3.1.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Regular School Year**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the regular school year. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Children Receiving an Instructional Service</b>
Age birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	130
K	23
1	26
2	35
3	21
4	23
5	28
6	25
7	N<10
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	354
<b>Comments: A 18% decrease in the number of students that qualify for the migrant population has caused the state's student numbers to decrease in every category. More migrant families are settling out of the migrant lifestyle.</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.3.1.4.2 Type of Instructional Service

In the table below, provide the number of participating migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the regular school year. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Reading Instruction	Mathematics Instruction	High School Credit Accrual
Age birth through 2	0	0	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10	N<10	
K	N<10	N<10	
1	N<10	N<10	
2	12	N<10	
3	10	N<10	
4	15	10	
5	N<10	N<10	
6	N<10	N<10	
7	N<10	N<10	
8	N<10	N<10	
9	0	0	0
10	N<10	N<10	N<10
11	N<10	N<10	N<10
12	N<10	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	0	0	0
Out-of-school	0	0	0
Total	80	46	N<10
<b>Comments: Reading and mathematics services are to be delivered by a teacher only and many of our systems are using more paraprofessionals in their assistance of migrant students. Also, this is the first year that the state has collected data on high school accrual. That is why there is a move from 0 to 9.</b>			

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:

What is "high school credit accrual"? Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

### 2.3.3.1.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled Support Services, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the regular school year. In the column titled Counseling Service, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received a counseling service during the regular school year. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2	12	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	150	0
K	210	N<10
1	236	N<10
2	198	N<10
3	161	N<10
4	135	N<10
5	114	0
6	129	N<10
7	123	N<10
8	116	N<10
9	105	N<10
10	78	N<10
11	75	N<10
12	50	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	0
Out-of-school	67	N<10
Total	1,960	42
<b>Comments: The decrease in the area of "Breakout of Children receiving Counseling Services" is a result of training provided to clarify supplemental services. The local MEps were provided a list of supplemental services with a description of each service. The fact that the counseling provided must be MEP funded could also affect the number of students served.</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on Support Services:

- a. *What are support services? These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.*
- b. *What are counseling services? Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.*

#### 2.3.3.1.4.4 Referred Service – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who, during the regular school year, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Referred Service</b>
Age birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	63
K	82
1	67
2	75
3	64
4	43
5	45
6	45
7	45
8	44
9	39
10	37
11	42
12	24
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	64
Total	788
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.3.2 MEP Participation – Summer/Intersession Term

The questions in this subsection are similar to the questions in the previous section. There are two differences. First, the questions in this subsection collect data on the summer/intersession term instead of the regular school year. The second is the source for the table on migrant students served during the summer/intersession is EDFacts file N/X124 that includes data group 637, category set A.

#### 2.3.3.2.1 MEP Students Served During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During Summer/Intersession Term
Age Birth through 2	N<10
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	77
K	57
1	63
2	66
3	47
4	30
5	21
6	25
7	29
8	14
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	453
<p><b>Comments: The increase of Alabama's number of students participating in summer sessions has increased because our systems have done a better job of encouraging and recruiting migrant students to participate in the summer programs offered for the migrant student. The systems have endeavored to meet the guidelines of providing migrant services before school, after school and during the summer.</b></p>	

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

**2.3.3.2.2 Priority for Services – During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Priority for Services</b>
Age 3 through 5	0
K	N<10
1	N<10
2	N<10
3	N<10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	N<10
7	N<10
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	0
11	N<10
12	0
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	44
<p><b>Comments: The reason there is a difference in this year and last year's numbers of students identified as "priority for services" is that training has been provided to the systems concerning which students should qualify for "priority for services". With this training the systems are doing a better job of identifying these students.</b></p>	

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.3.2.3 Continuation of Services – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received instructional or support services during the summer/intersession term served under the continuation of services authority Sections 1304(e)(2)–(3). Do not include children served under Section 1304(e)(1), which are children whose eligibility expired during the school term. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Continuation of Services
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	N<10
K	N<10
1	0
2	N<10
3	N<10
4	0
5	0
6	N<10
7	0
8	N<10
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	11
<p><b>Comments: Training has been provided on when "Continuation of Services" can occur and has enabled the systems to provide some students who would otherwise receive no comparable services. Our systems are doing their best to adhere to the guidance provided in (1304)(e)(1,2,&amp;3)</b></p>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.3.2.4 Services

The following questions collect data on the services provided to participating migrant children during the summer/intersession term.

#### FAQ on Services:

*What are services? Services are a subset of all allowable activities that the MEP can provide through its programs and projects. "Services" are those educational or educationally related activities that: (1) directly benefit a migrant child; (2) address a need of a migrant child consistent with the SEA's comprehensive needs assessment and service delivery plan; (3) are grounded in scientifically based research or, in the case of support services, are a generally accepted practice; and (4) are designed to enable the program to meet its measurable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the State's performance targets. Activities related to identification and recruitment activities, parental involvement, program evaluation, professional development, or administration of the program are examples of allowable activities that are **NOT** considered services. Other examples of an allowable activity that would **not** be considered a service would be the one-time act of providing instructional packets to a child or family, and handing out leaflets to migrant families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migrant children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.*

**2.3.3.2.4.1 Instructional Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term**

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received instructional services provided by either a teacher or a paraprofessional. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a service intervention. The total is calculated automatically.

<b>Age/Grade</b>	<b>Children Receiving an Instructional Service</b>
Age birth through 2	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	36
K	50
1	57
2	51
3	37
4	22
5	17
6	21
7	24
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	341
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.3.2.4.2 Type of Instructional Service

In the table below, provide the number of participating migrant children reported in the table above who received reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the summer/intersession term. Include children who received such instructional services provided by a teacher only. Children may be reported as having received more than one type of instructional service in the table. However, children should be reported only once within each type of instructional service that they received regardless of the frequency with which they received the instructional service. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Reading Instruction	Mathematics Instruction	High School Credit Accrual
Age birth through 2	0	0	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	28	24	
K	50	48	
1	51	50	
2	45	38	
3	34	31	
4	20	19	
5	15	13	
6	19	19	
7	20	19	
8	N<10	N<10	
9	N<10	N<10	0
10	N<10	N<10	N<10
11	N<10	N<10	N<10
12	N<10	N<10	N<10
Ungraded	N<10	N<10	0
Out-of-school	0	0	0
Total	304	282	N<10

**Comments: The reason for the increase in the number here is that even though our overall student numbers are down our state had a larger number of students identified and served with summer programs. The change of 0 to 3 in the high school credit accrual category is that this is the first year that the state has collected data for this category.**

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:

What is "high school credit accrual"? Instruction in courses that accrue credits needed for high school graduation provided by a teacher for students on a regular or systematic basis, usually for a predetermined period of time. Includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher.

### 2.3.3.2.4.3 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Service

In the table below, in the column titled Support Services, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received any MEP-funded support service during the summer/intersession term. In the column titled Counseling Service, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received a counseling service during the summer/intersession term. Children should be reported only once in each column regardless of the frequency with which they received a support service intervention. The totals are calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Children Receiving Support Services	Breakout of Children Receiving Counseling Service
Age birth through 2	0	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	68	0
K	53	0
1	60	0
2	64	N<10
3	43	0
4	28	0
5	20	0
6	24	0
7	29	0
8	14	0
9	N<10	0
10	N<10	N<10
11	N<10	0
12	N<10	0
Ungraded	N<10	0
Out-of-school	N<10	0
Total	425	N<10
<p><b>Comments: The systems has been provided with training providing clarification of supplemental services and a description of each service which has helped the systems understand which which students would then qualify for support services. Also counseling services must be MEP funded counseling and there are few MEP funded counselors, causing the student numbers to reduce.</b></p>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on Support Services:

- a. *What are support services? These MEP-funded services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migrant families; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. The one-time act of providing instructional or informational packets to a child or family does not constitute a support service.*
- b. *What are counseling services? Services to help a student to better identify and enhance his or her educational, personal, or occupational potential; relate his or her abilities, emotions, and aptitudes to educational and career opportunities; utilize his or her abilities in formulating realistic plans; and achieve satisfying personal and social development. These activities take place between one or more counselors and one or more students as counselees, between students and students, and between counselors and other staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy.*

#### 2.3.3.2.4.4 Referred Service – During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who, during the summer/intersession term, received an educational or educationally related service funded by another non-MEP program/organization that they would not have otherwise received without efforts supported by MEP funds. Children should be reported only once regardless of the frequency with which they received a referred service. Include children who were served by a referred service only or who received both a referred service and MEP-funded services. Do not include children who were referred, but received no services. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Referred Service
Age birth through 2	0
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	10
K	N<10
1	12
2	12
3	N<10
4	N<10
5	N<10
6	N<10
7	N<10
8	N<10
9	N<10
10	N<10
11	N<10
12	N<10
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	N<10
Total	72
<b>Comments: Our systems do their best to provide the services that every migrant student qualifies for. The decrease in this number from last year could be due to fewer students participating and fewer referred services.</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.3.3.3 MEP Participation – Program Year

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of participating migrant children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services at any time during the program year. Do not count the number of times an individual child received a service intervention. The total number of students served is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Served During the Program Year
Age Birth through 2	12
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	245
K	212
1	239
2	203
3	167
4	138
5	119
6	130
7	122
8	121
9	108
10	81
11	76
12	51
Ungraded	N<10
Out-of-school	71
Total	2,097
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.4 School Data

The following questions are about the enrollment of eligible migrant children in schools during the regular school year.

#### 2.3.4.1 Schools and Enrollment

In the table below, provide the number of public schools that enrolled eligible migrant children at any time during the regular school year. Schools include public schools that serve school age (e.g., grades K through 12) children. Also, provide the number of eligible migrant children who were enrolled in those schools. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools that enrolled eligible migrant children	185
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	2,411
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Initially populated from ED Facts. See Attachment D: CSPR & ED Facts Data Crosswalk.

#### 2.3.4.2 Schools Where MEP Funds Were Consolidated in Schoolwide Programs

In the table below, provide the number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in an SWP. Also, provide the number of eligible migrant children who were enrolled in those schools at any time during the regular school year. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migrant child at some time during the year, the number of children may include duplicates.

	#
Number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in a schoolwide program	0
Number of eligible migrant children enrolled in those schools	0

**Comments:**

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

### 2.3.5 MEP Project Data

The following questions collect data on MEP projects.

#### 2.3.5.1 Type of MEP Project

In the table below, provide the number of projects that are funded in whole or in part with MEP funds. A MEP project is the entity that receives MEP funds by a subgrant from the State or through an intermediate entity that receives the subgrant and provides services directly to the migrant child. Do not include projects where MEP funds were consolidated in SWP.

Also, provide the number of migrant children participating in the projects. Since children may participate in more than one project, the number of children may include duplicates.

Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Type of MEP Project	Number of MEP Projects	Number of Migrant Children Participating in the Projects
Regular school year – school day only	2	53
Regular school year – school day/extended day	3	73
Summer/intersession only	1	64
Year round	12	2,562

**Comments:** In addressing the differences in number of projects from last year Alabama has had a shift in the way systems are delivering services based on each systems migrant population. One system moved from regular school day only to regular school day/extended and two of our year round projects have gone to regular school year/extended day and finally one system has chosen to use their migrant funds to furnish a summer session only. The shift in the way these systems are delivering their migrant services would also account for the difference in the number of students participating in the projects. With the fact that Alabama did not have a summer session only project the prior school year and did this school year would account for the change in that area. The same reason holds true for the Regular school year-school day/extended day. No system had that type project the year before and three systems are used that model during the 07-08 school year. Another factor that would affect the number of students in each project is the trend of migrant families to settle out of the migrant lifestyle and therefore reducing the migrant student population.

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on type of MEP project:

- a. *What is a project? A project is any entity that receives MEP funds either as a subgrantee or from a subgrantee and provides services directly to migrant children in accordance with the State Service Delivery Plan and State approved subgrant applications. A project's services may be provided in one or more sites.*
- b. *What are Regular School Year – School Day Only projects? Projects where all MEP services are provided during the school day during the regular school year.*
- c. *What are Regular School Year – School Day/Extended Day projects? Projects where some or all MEP services are provided during an extended day or week during the regular school year (e.g., some services are provided during the school day and some outside of the school day; e.g., all services are provided outside of the school day).*
- d. *What are Summer/Intersession Only projects? Projects where all MEP services are provided during the summer/intersession term.*
- e. *What are Year Round projects? Projects where all MEP services are provided during the regular school year and summer/intersession term.*

### 2.3.6 MEP Personnel Data

The following questions collect data on MEP personnel data.

#### 2.3.6.1 Key MEP Personnel

The following questions collect data about the key MEP personnel.

### 2.3.6.1.1 MEP State Director

In the table below, provide the FTE amount of time the State director performs MEP duties (regardless of whether the director is funded by State, MEP, or other funds) during the reporting period (e.g., September 1 through August 31). Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

<b>State Director FTE</b>	1.00
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on the MEP State director

- a. *How is the FTE calculated for the State director? Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked for the MEP. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE for the State director in your State for the reporting period. To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the State director worked for the MEP during the reporting period and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in the reporting period.*
- b. *Who is the State director? The manager within the SEA who administers the MEP on a statewide basis.*

### 2.3.6.1.2 MEP Staff

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE by job classification of the staff funded by the MEP. Do not include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

Job Classification	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
Teachers	31	2.50	25	14.70
Counselors	N<10	0.90	0	0.00
All paraprofessionals	15	10.80	16	11.70
Recruiters	14	6.60	N<10	5.00
Records transfer staff	N<10	1.60	N<10	0.40

**Comments: The state collects all of this data manually from the school systems. The state relies completely on the data provided to us from each project. Each LEA makes changes in staffing yearly based on their systems needs and calculate the FTE accordingly. Based on their systems funding and migrant student population shifts from year to year the LEAs adjust their staff to fit their migrant student population needs and their funding.**

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

#### FAQs on MEP staff:

- a. *How is the FTE calculated? The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:*
  1. *To calculate the FTE, in each job category, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.*
  2. *Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE for each job classification in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked in a particular job classification for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.*
- b. *Who is a teacher? A classroom instructor who is licensed and meets any other teaching requirements in the State.*
- c. *Who is a counselor? A professional staff member who guides individuals, families, groups, and communities by assisting them in problem-solving, decision-making, discovering meaning, and articulating goals related to personal, educational, and career development.*
- d. *Who is a paraprofessional? An individual who: (1) provides one-on-one tutoring if such tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher; (2) assists with classroom management, such as organizing instructional and other materials; (3) provides instructional assistance in a computer laboratory; (4) conducts parental involvement activities; (5) provides support in a library or media center; (6) acts as a translator; or (7) provides instructional support services under the direct supervision of a teacher (Title I, Section 1119(g)(2)). Because a paraprofessional provides instructional support,*

he/she should not be providing planned direct instruction or introducing to students new skills, concepts, or academic content. Individuals who work in food services, cafeteria or playground supervision, personal care services, non-instructional computer assistance, and similar positions are not considered paraprofessionals under Title I.

- e. *Who is a recruiter? A staff person responsible for identifying and recruiting children as eligible for the MEP and documenting their eligibility on the Certificate of Eligibility.*
- f. *Who is a record transfer staffer? An individual who is responsible for entering, retrieving, or sending student records from or to another school or student records system.*

### 2.3.6.1.3 Qualified Paraprofessionals

In the table below, provide the headcount and FTE of the qualified paraprofessionals funded by the MEP. Do not include staff employed in SWP where MEP funds were combined with those of other programs. Below the table are FAQs about the data collected in this table.

	Regular School Year		Summer/Intersession Term	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
Qualified paraprofessionals	5	2.80	15	12.60

**Comments: The state collects this data manually from the school systems. The state relies completely on the data provided to us from each project. Each LEA makes changes in staffing yearly based on their systems needs and calculates the FTE accordingly. Based on each systems funding and migrant student population shifts from year to year the LEAs adjust their staff to best fit their migrant student population needs and their funding. Also, several of our LEAs have put emphasis on serving the migrant student through their summer programs.**

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### FAQs on qualified paraprofessionals:

- a. *How is the FTE calculated? The FTE may be calculated using one of two methods:*
  1. To calculate the FTE, sum the percentage of time that staff were funded by the MEP and enter the total FTE for that category.
  2. Calculate the FTE using the number of days worked. To do so, first define how many full-time days constitute one FTE in your State for each term. (For example, one regular-term FTE may equal 180 full-time (8 hour) work days; one summer term FTE may equal 30 full-time work days; or one intersession FTE may equal 45 full-time work days split between three 15-day non-contiguous blocks throughout the year.) To calculate the FTE number, sum the total days the individuals worked for a term and divide this sum by the number of full-time days that constitute one FTE in that term.
- b. *Who is a qualified paraprofessional? A qualified paraprofessional must have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent and have (1) completed 2 years of study at an institution of higher education; (2) obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; or (3) met a rigorous standard of quality and be able to demonstrate, through a formal State or local academic assessment, knowledge of and the ability to assist in instructing reading, writing, and mathematics (or, as appropriate, reading readiness, writing readiness, and mathematics readiness) (Sections 1119(c) and (d) of ESEA).*

## 2.4 PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT RISK (TITLE I, PART D, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)

This section collects data on programs and facilities that serve students who are neglected, delinquent, or at risk under Title I, Part D, and characteristics about and services provided to these students.

Throughout this section:

- Report data for the program year of July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.
- Count programs/facilities based on how the program was classified to ED for funding purposes.
- Do not include programs funded solely through Title I, Part A.
- Use the definitions listed below:
  - **Adult Corrections:** An adult correctional institution is a facility in which persons, including persons 21 or under, are confined as a result of conviction for a criminal offense.
  - **At-Risk Programs:** Programs operated (through LEAs) that target students who are at risk of academic failure, have a drug or alcohol problem, are pregnant or parenting, have been in contact with the juvenile justice system in the past, are at least 1 year behind the expected age/grade level, have limited English proficiency, are gang members, have dropped out of school in the past, or have a high absenteeism rate at school.
  - **Juvenile Corrections:** An institution for delinquent children and youth is a public or private residential facility other than a foster home that is operated for the care of children and youth who have been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. Include any programs serving adjudicated youth (including non-secure facilities and group homes) in this category.
  - **Juvenile Detention Facilities:** Detention facilities are shorter-term institutions that provide care to children who require secure custody pending court adjudication, court disposition, or execution of a court order, or care to children after commitment.
  - **Multiple Purpose Facility:** An institution/facility/program that serves more than one programming purpose. For example, the same facility may run both a juvenile correction program and a juvenile detention program.
  - **Neglected Programs:** An institution for neglected children and youth is a public or private residential facility, other than a foster home, that is operated primarily for the care of children who have been committed to the institution or voluntarily placed under applicable State law due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians.
  - **Other:** Any other programs, not defined above, which receive Title I, Part D funds and serve non-adjudicated children and youth.

### 2.4.1 State Agency Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities – Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities.

#### 2.4.1.1 Programs and Facilities -Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the average length of stay by program/facility type, for these students. Report only programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is a FAQ about the data collected in this table.

State Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay in Days
Neglected programs	0	0
Juvenile detention	0	0
Juvenile corrections	5	134
Adult corrections	11	143
Other	0	0
Total	16	138

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	<b>#</b>
<b>Programs in a multiple purpose facility</b>	2
<b>Comments:</b>	

**FAQ on Programs and Facilities -Subpart I:**

*How is average length of stay calculated? The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit, for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.*

**2.4.1.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported -Subpart 1**

In the table below, provide the number of State agency programs/facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

<b>State Program/Facility Type</b>	<b># Reporting Data</b>
Neglected Programs	0
Juvenile Detention	0
Juvenile Corrections	5
Adult Corrections	11
Other	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.4.1.2 Students Served – Subpart 1

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 that are long-term. In the subsequent tables provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served	0	0	1,802	621	0
Long Term Students Served	0	0	959	560	0

Race/Ethnicity	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	N<10	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	N<10	N<10	0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0	1,157	484	0
Hispanic	0	0	28	N<10	0
White, non-Hispanic	0	0	610	132	0
Total	0	0	1,802	621	0

Sex	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Male	0	0	1,677	606	0
Female	0	0	125	15	0
Total	0	0	1,802	621	0

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	N<10	0	0
11	0	0	N<10	0	0
12	0	0	18	0	0
13	0	0	42	0	0
14	0	0	175	0	0
15	0	0	373	0	0
16	0	0	403	N<10	0
17	0	0	453	N<10	0
18	0	0	258	49	0
19	0	0	66	81	0
20	0	0	N<10	183	0

21	0	0	N<10	302	0
Total	0	0	1,802	621	0

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain in comment box below. This response is limited to 8,000 characters.

**Comments: FAQ on Unduplicated Count:**

*What is an unduplicated count? An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.*

**FAQ on long-term:**

*What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.*

### 2.4.1.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (not students) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

<b># Programs That</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities</b>	<b>Adult Corrections Facilities</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Awarded high school course credit(s)	0	5	1	0
Awarded high school diploma(s)	0	2	1	0
Awarded GED(s)	0	3	8	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.4.1.4 Academic Outcomes – Subpart 1

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

##### 2.4.1.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections Facilities	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits	0	586	79	0
Enrolled in a GED program	0	134	354	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

##### 2.4.1.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school	0	168	0	0
Earned a GED	0	46	70	0
Obtained high school diploma	0	2	8	0
Were accepted into post-secondary education	0	2	165	0
Enrolled in post-secondary education	0	1	162	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.4.1.5 Vocational Outcomes – Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1.

##### 2.4.1.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs	0	185	52	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

##### 2.4.1.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the State agency program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention Facilities	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education	0	0	22	0
Obtained employment	0	0	22	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.4.1.6 Academic Performance – Subpart 1

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 in reading and mathematics.

#### 2.4.1.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 1, who participated in pre- and post-testing in reading. Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pretested prior to July 1, 2007, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the table, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	0	703	191	0
Long-term students who have complete pre-and post-test results (data)	0	880	353	0

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre-to post-test exams	0	64	55	0
No change in grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	46	48	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	412	50	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	261	62	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	97	138	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

#### **FAQ on long-term students:**

*What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.*

**2.4.1.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 1**

This section is similar to 2.4.1.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	0	681	200	0
Long-term students who have complete pre-and post-test results (data)	0	883	338	0

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Adult Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre-to post-test exams	0	89	30	0
No change in grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	45	37	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	334	77	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	294	36	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	0	121	158	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

## 2.4.2 LEA Title I, Part D Programs and Facilities – Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities.

### 2.4.2.1 Programs and Facilities – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that serve neglected and delinquent students and the yearly average length of stay by program/facility type for these students. Report only the programs and facilities that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funding during the reporting year. Count a facility once if it offers only one type of program. If a facility offers more than one type of program (i.e., it is a multipurpose facility), then count each of the separate programs. Make sure to identify the number of multipurpose facilities that were included in the facility/program count in the second table. The total number of programs/facilities will be automatically calculated. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Programs/Facilities	Average Length of Stay (# days)
At-risk programs	13	110
Neglected programs	13	174
Juvenile detention	13	58
Juvenile corrections	20	156
Other	0	0
Total	59	125

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

How many of the programs listed in the table above are in a multiple purpose facility?

	#
Programs in a multiple purpose facility	19
Comments:	

#### FAQ on average length of stay:

*How is average length of stay calculated? The average length of stay should be weighted by number of students and should include the number of days, per visit for each student enrolled during the reporting year, regardless of entry or exit date. Multiple visits for students who entered more than once during the reporting year can be included. The average length of stay in days should not exceed 365.*

### 2.4.2.1.1 Programs and Facilities That Reported -Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on neglected and delinquent students. The

total row will be automatically calculated.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
At-risk programs	13
Neglected programs	13
Juvenile detention	13
Juvenile corrections	20
Other	0
Total	59
Comments:	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.4.2.2 Students Served – Subpart 2

In the tables below, provide the number of neglected and delinquent students served in LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities. Report only students who received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 services during the reporting year. In the first table, provide in row 1 the unduplicated number of students served by each program, and in row 2, the total number of students in row 1 who are long-term. In the subsequent tables, provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age. The total number of students by race/ethnicity, by sex, and by age will be automatically calculated.

# of Students Served	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Total Unduplicated Students Served	1,626	639	4,021	2,772	0
Total Long Term Students Served	745	312	343	1,342	0

Race/Ethnicity	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native	N<10	N<10	N<10	N<10	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	N<10	N<10	N<10	0
Black, non-Hispanic	1,095	285	2,059	1,433	0
Hispanic	22	11	113	46	0
White, non-Hispanic	494	341	1,832	1,281	0
Total	1,626	639	4,016	2,772	0

Sex	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Male	1,100	283	2,845	2,216	0
Female	526	356	1,176	556	0
Total	1,626	639	4,021	2,772	0

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
3-5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	N<10	0	0	0
7	0	N<10	0	0	0
8	0	N<10	0	0	0
9	0	N<10	0	0	0
10	N<10	11	N<10	0	0
11	N<10	24	13	0	0
12	47	34	64	25	0
13	142	63	180	131	0
14	232	92	535	336	0
15	300	131	833	610	0
16	348	131	1,035	703	0
17	338	113	1,049	682	0
18	173	24	257	258	0
19	36	N<10	46	27	0
20	2	0	N<10	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,626	639	4,021	2,772	0

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

**Comments: 5 Students in Shelby County did not provide their Race/Ethnicity.**

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

**FAQ on Unduplicated Count:**

*What is an unduplicated count? An unduplicated count is one that counts students only once, even if they were admitted to a facility or program multiple times within the reporting year.*

**FAQ on long-term:**

*What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.*

### 2.4.2.3 Programs/Facilities Academic Offerings – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of programs/facilities (*not students*) that received Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds and awarded at least one high school course credit, one high school diploma, and/or one GED within the reporting year. Include programs/facilities that directly awarded a credit, diploma, or GED, as well as programs/facilities that made awards through another agency. The numbers should not exceed those reported earlier in the facility counts.

<b>LEA Programs That</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Detention/ Corrections</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Awarded high school course credit(s)	13	7	23	0
Awarded high school diploma(s)	1	2	11	0
Awarded GED(s)	8	3	12	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.4.2.4 Academic Outcomes – Subpart 2

The following questions collect academic outcome data on students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

##### 2.4.2.4.1 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Earned high school course credits	545	154	2,102	0
Enrolled in a GED program	45	15	801	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

##### 2.4.2.4.2 Academic Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Calendar Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 calendar days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in their local district school	739	276	2,953	0
Earned a GED	19	3	214	0
Obtained high school diploma	40	5	103	0
Were accepted into post-secondary education	0	5	61	0
Enrolled in post-secondary education	0	5	51	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.4.2.5 Vocational Outcomes – Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on vocational outcomes of students served through Title I, Part D, Subpart 2.

##### 2.4.2.5.1 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in elective job training courses/programs	55	112	294	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

##### 2.4.2.5.2 Vocational Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 30 Days After Exit

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained vocational outcomes while in the LEA program/facility or within 30 days after exit, by type of program/facility.

# of Students Who	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Enrolled in external job training education	N<10	0	20	0
Obtained employment	24	0	180	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.4.2.6 Academic Performance – Subpart 2

The following questions collect data on the academic performance of neglected and delinquent students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 in reading and mathematics.

#### 2.4.2.6.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 2

In the format of the table below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, who participated in pre-and post-testing in reading. Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2007, may be included if their post-test was administered during the reporting year. Students who were post-tested after the reporting year ended should be counted in the following year. Throughout the table, report numbers for juvenile detention and correctional facilities together in a single column. Students should be reported in only one of the five change categories in the second table below. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	277	189	1,049	0
Long-term students who have complete pre-and post-test results (data)	267	221	1,363	0

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Corrections/ Detention	Other Programs
Negative grade level change from the pre-to post-test exams	28	N<10	170	0
No change in grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	47	50	356	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	58	77	252	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	90	59	320	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	44	30	265	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

#### FAQ on long-term:

*What is long-term? Long-term refers to students who were enrolled for at least 90 consecutive calendar days from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008.*

#### 2.4.2.6.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 2

This section is similar to 2.4.2.6.1. The only difference is that this section collects data on mathematics performance.

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Long-term students who tested below grade level upon entry	306	172	1,061	0
Long-term students who have complete pre-and post-test results (data)	309	208	1,319	0

Of the students reported in the second row above, indicate the number who showed:

<b>Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)</b>	<b>At-Risk Programs</b>	<b>Neglected Programs</b>	<b>Juvenile Corrections/ Detention</b>	<b>Other Programs</b>
Negative grade level change from the pre-to post-test exams	41	N<10	222	0
No change in grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	76	60	308	0
Improvement of up to 1/2 grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	64	69	316	0
Improvement from 1/2 up to one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	80	56	282	0
Improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre-to post-test exams	48	20	191	0
<b>Comments:</b>				

Source – Initially populated from EDFacts. See Attachment D: CSPR & EDFacts Data Crosswalk.

**2.7 SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT (TITLE IV, PART A)**

This section collects data on student behaviors under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

**2.7.1 Performance Measures**

In the table below, provide actual performance data.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
The percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property during the past school year. Performance Indicator: The percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property during the 2002-03 school year will decline 3% by the 2009-10 school year as measured on the SIR report.	Student Incident Report (SIR)	Annually	2007-2008	2005-06: 1368	2005-06: 1648 (9%)	1327	2002-2003
				2006-07: 1595 (3%)			
				2007-08: 1178 (26%)			
<b>Comments: Percentages were calculated and added to each actual performance year indicated in the chart above</b>							

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
The percentage of students who engage in a physical fight on school property during the past school year. Performance Indicator: The percentage of students who engaged in a physical fight on school property during the 2002-03 school year will decline 3% by the 2009-10 school year as measured on the SIR report.	SIR	Annually	2007-2008	2005-06: 23549	2005-06: 22667 (30%)	22844	2002-2003
				2006-07: 20906 (8%)			
				2007-08: 20332 (3%)			
<b>Comments: Percentages were calculated and added to each actual performance year indicated in the chart above</b>							

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool. Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
The percentage of students who engaged in sales, possession and/or use of illegal drugs on				2005-06: 1674	2005-06: 1788 (16%)		

school property during the past school year.  Performance Indicator: The percentage of students who engaged in sales, possession and/or use of illegal drugs on school property during the past school year will decline 3% by the 2009-10 school year as measured by the Pride Survey.		2007-2008	2006-07: 1605 (10%)			
			2007-08: 1294 (19%)			
			2007-08: 1575			

year as measured by the SIR report.	SIR	Annually		10: 1482		1624	2002-2003
<b>Comments: Percentages were calculated and added to each actual performance year indicated in the chart above</b>							

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
The percentage of students using marijuana during the past school year. Performance Indicator: The percentage of students that believe marijuana is harmful to their health during the 2002-03 school year will increase 3% by 2009-10 school year as measured by the Pride Survey.	Pride Survey	Annually	2007-2008	2005-06: 195295	2005-06: 250931 (81.6%)	195295 (91.9%)	2002-2003
				2006-07: 254538 (81.6%)			
				2007-08: 264652 (77.5%)			
<b>Comments:</b>							

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

Performance Indicator	Instrument/ Data Source	Frequency of Collection	Year of most recent collection	Targets	Actual Performance	Baseline	Year Baseline Established
All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug-free, and conducive to learning. Performance Indicator: The number of persistently dangerous schools, as defined by the state, will decline to zero by the 2009-10 school year as measured by the SIR report.	SIR	Annually	2007-2008	2005-06: 0	2005-06: 0	0	2002-2003
				2006-07: 0			
				2007-08: 0			
<b>Comments:</b>							

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

## 2.7.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions

The following questions collect data on the out-of-school suspension and expulsion of students by grade level (e.g., K through 5, 6 through 8, 9 through 12) and type of incident (e.g., violence, weapons possession, alcohol-related, illicit drug-related).

### 2.7.2.1 State Definitions

In the spaces below, provide the State definitions for each type of incident.

<b>Incident Type</b>	<b>State Definition</b>
Alcohol related	Liquor law violations; possession, use, sale/transfer.
Illicit drug related	Unlawful use, cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance or equipment and devices used for preparing or taking drugs or narcotics.
Violent incident without physical injury	Mutual participation in a fight involving physical violence where there is no one main offender and no major injury.
Violent incident with physical injury	Mutual participation in a fight involving physical violence where there is one main offender and some major injury.
Weapons possession	This category includes firearm, knife, or other/unknown weapon(s).`
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.7.2.2 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident without physical injury.

#### 2.7.2.2.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	7,309	111
6 through 8	6,814	115
9 through 12	6,158	112
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.7.2.2.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident without physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident without physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident Without Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	0	0
6 through 8	21	9
9 through 12	30	15
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.7.2.3 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

The following questions collect data on violent incident with physical injury.

#### 2.7.2.3.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	0	132
6 through 8	0	132
9 through 12	0	132

**Comments: The data collection system for the state of Alabama does not collect Out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for violent incident with physical injury. May 2009 -Comment: Zero (0) incidents were reported by the 132 school systems in the state of Alabama. The data collection system for the state of Alabama does not collect Out-of-School suspensions and expulsions for violent incident with physical injury. The state is working on a collection tool to gather this data.**

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.7.2.3.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury

In the table below, provide the number of out-of school expulsions for violent incident with physical injury by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on violent incident with physical injury, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsions for Violent Incident with Physical Injury	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	0	0
6 through 8	0	0
9 through 12	0	0

**Comments: The data collection system for the state of Alabama does not collect Out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for violent incident with physical injury.**

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.7.2.4 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Weapons Possession

The following sections collect data on weapons possession.

##### 2.7.2.4.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

<b>Grades</b>	<b># Suspensions for Weapons Possession</b>	<b># LEAs Reporting</b>
K through 5	407	77
6 through 8	291	64
9 through 12	371	71
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

##### 2.7.2.4.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Weapons Possession

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for weapons possession by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on weapons possession, including LEAs that report no incidents.

<b>Grades</b>	<b># Expulsion for Weapons Possession</b>	<b># LEAs Reporting</b>
K through 5	22	11
6 through 8	37	17
9 through 12	50	28
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.7.2.5 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on alcohol-related incidents.

#### 2.7.2.5.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	67	132
6 through 8	183	132
9 through 12	186	132
<b>Comments: May 2009 Comment: Alabama has 132 LEAs in the state. Each LEA has reported alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Some have reported zeroes (0), while others have reported numbers greater than zero (0).</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.7.2.5.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Alcohol-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for alcohol-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on alcohol-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Alcohol-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	0	0
6 through 8	N<10	6
9 through 12	N<10	4
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.7.2.6 Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

The following questions collect data on illicit drug-related incidents.

#### 2.7.2.6.1 Out-of-School Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school suspensions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Suspensions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	63	20
6 through 8	336	58
9 through 12	751	84
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.7.2.6.2 Out-of-School Expulsions for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents

In the table below, provide the number of out-of-school expulsions for illicit drug-related incidents by grade level. Also, provide the number of LEAs that reported data on illicit drug-related incidents, including LEAs that report no incidents.

Grades	# Expulsion for Illicit Drug-Related Incidents	# LEAs Reporting
K through 5	N<10	2
6 through 8	37	20
9 through 12	105	33
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by the SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.7.3 Parent Involvement

In the table below, provide the types of efforts your State uses to inform parents of, and include parents in, drug and violence prevention efforts. Place a check mark next to the five most common efforts underway in your State. If there are other efforts underway in your State not captured on the list, add those in the other specify section.

Yes/No	Parental Involvement Activities
Yes	Information dissemination on Web sites and in publications, including newsletters, guides, brochures, and "report cards" on school performance
No	Training and technical assistance to LEAs on recruiting and involving parents
Yes	State requirement that parents must be included on LEA advisory councils
Yes	State and local parent training, meetings, conferences, and workshops
No	Parent involvement in State-level advisory groups
Yes	Parent involvement in school-based teams or community coalitions
Yes	Parent surveys, focus groups, and/or other assessments of parent needs and program effectiveness
No	Media and other campaigns (Public service announcements, red ribbon campaigns, kick-off events, parenting awareness month, safe schools week, family day, etc.) to raise parental awareness of drug and alcohol or safety issues
No	Other Specify 1
No	Other Specify 2

In the space below, specify 'other' parental activities. The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

## **2.8 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS (TITLE V, PART A)**

This section collects information pursuant to Title V, Part A of ESEA.

### **2.8.1 Annual Statewide Summary**

Section 5122 of ESEA, requires States to provide an annual Statewide summary of how Title V, Part A funds contribute to the improvement of student academic performance and the quality of education for students. In addition, these summaries must be based on evaluations provided to the State by LEAs receiving program funds.

**Please attach your statewide summary.** You can upload file by entering the file name and location in the box below or use the browse button to search for the file as you would when attaching a file to an e-mail. The maximum file size for this upload is 4 meg.

### 2.8.2 Needs Assessments

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs that completed a Title V, Part A needs assessment that the State determined to be credible and the total number of LEAs that received Title V, Part A funds. The percentage column is automatically calculated.

	# LEAs	%
Completed credible Title V, Part A needs assessments	129	100.0
Total received Title V, Part A funds	129	
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.8.3 LEA Expenditures

In the table below, provide the amount of Title V, Part A funds expended by the LEAs. The percentage column will be automatically calculated.

The 4 strategic priorities are: (1) support student achievement, enhance reading and mathematics, (2) improve the quality of teachers, (3) ensure that schools are safe and drug free, and (4) promote access for all students to a quality education.

Activities authorized under Section 5131 of the ESEA that are included in the four strategic priorities are 1-5, 7-9, 12, 14-17, 1920, 22, and 25-27. Authorized activities that are not included in the four strategic priorities are 6, 10-11, 13, 18, 21, and 23-24.

	\$ Amount	%
Title V, Part A funds expended by LEAs for the four strategic priorities	1,888,248	64.5
Total Title V, Part A funds expended by LEAs	2,925,448	
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

## 2.8.4 LEA Uses of Funds for the Four Strategic Priorities and AYP

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs:

1. That used at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities above and the number of these LEAs that met their State's definition of adequate yearly progress (AYP).
2. That did not use at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities and the number of these LEAs that met their State's definition of AYP.
3. For which you do not know whether they used at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities and the number of these LEAs that met their State's definition of AYP.

The total LEAs receiving Title V, Part A funds will be automatically calculated.

	# LEAs	# LEAs Met AYP
Used at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities	94	92
Did not use at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities	35	35
Not known whether they used at least 85 percent of their Title V, Part A funds for the four strategic priorities	0	0
Total LEAs receiving Title V, Part A funds	129	127
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

## 2.9 RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM (REAP) (TITLE VI, PART B, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2)

This section collects data on the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) Title VI, Part B, Subparts 1 and 2.

### 2.9.1 LEA Use of Alternative Funding Authority Under the Small Rural Achievement (SRSA) Program (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 1)

In the table below, provide the number of LEAs that notified the State of their intent to use the alternative uses funding authority under Section 6211.

	# LEAs
# LEA's using SRSA alternative uses of funding authority	0
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.9.2 LEA Use of Rural Low-Income Schools Program (RLIS) (Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2) Grant Funds

In the table below, provide the number of eligible LEAs that used RLIS funds for each of the listed purposes.

Purpose	# LEAs
Teacher recruitment and retention, including the use of signing bonuses and other financial incentives	7
Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve teaching and to train special needs teachers	27
Educational technology, including software and hardware as described in Title II, Part D	31
Parental involvement activities	7
Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (Title IV, Part A)	17
Activities authorized under Title I, Part A	45
Activities authorized under Title III (Language instruction for LEP and immigrant students)	12
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.9.2.1 Goals and Objectives

In the space below, describe the progress the State has made in meeting the goals and objectives for the Rural Low-Income Schools (RLIS) Program as described in its June 2002 Consolidated State application. Provide quantitative data where available.

The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The information needed to complete this section is not available at this time. As soon as the Alabama Department of Education releases the information, this section will be completed and submitted when the CSPR reopens for revisions.  
May 2009 Comments: Ninety-Eight percent (57 out of 58 districts), receiving RLIS funds met 100% of the AYP goals.

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

## 2.10 FUNDING TRANSFERABILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE VI, PART A, SUBPART 2)

### 2.10.1 State Transferability of Funds

Did the State transfer funds under the State Transferability authority of Section 6123(a) during SY 2007-08?	No
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

### 2.10.2 Local Educational Agency (LEA) Transferability of Funds

	<b>#</b>
LEAs that notified the State that they were transferring funds under the LEA Transferability authority of Section 6123(b).	32
<b>Comments:</b>	

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

#### 2.10.2.1 LEA Funds Transfers

In the tables below, provide the total number of LEAs that transferred funds from and to each eligible program and the total amount of funds transferred from and to each eligible program.

Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds FROM Eligible Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	29	0
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	0	0
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	3	0
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0	28
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		5

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred FROM Eligible Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred TO Eligible Program
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Section 2121)	2,023,810.00	0.00
Educational Technology State Grants (Section 2412(a)(2)(A))	0.00	0.00
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (Section 4112(b)(1))	16,384.00	0.00
State Grants for Innovative Programs (Section 5112(a))	0.00	1,762,928.00
Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs		277,266.00
<b>Comments:</b>		

Source – Manual entry by SEA into the online collection tool.

*The Department plans to obtain information on the use of funds under both the State and LEA Transferability Authority through evaluation studies.*