

April 21, 2008
(SL)

Class Size Reduction

Class Size Reduction requirements for federal and state funding purposes, must be examined by studying how the state and federal requirements affect the class size. Two definitions must be considered.

1. Class Size: The number of students for whom a teacher is primarily responsible during the school year (Lewit & Baker, 1997, p. 113).
2. Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR): The number of students in a school or district compared to the number of teaching professionals (McRobbie et al., 1998, p. 4).

State law mandates that **class size** must be 22:1 students to teachers in grades (k-4). In grades 5-12, PTR or class size policies are determined by the district. Current district procedure maintains a pupil-teacher ratio of 28:1 for grades 5-12.

When would a supplant (to take the place of, replace) occur with supplemental funds?

Using supplemental funds (to add to, to enhance, to expand, to increase to extend) to meet any state mandate or local board policy.

When can supplemental funds be used to hire additional teachers?

After teachers are hired and documentation is provided that the 22:1 and local policy staffing guidelines are met, additional professionals can be hired to **enhance** the educational program.

Planning documentation must support the state mandate of 22:1 class size in (k-4) and 28:1 PTR in grades (5-12).

What are the parameters of class size “additions” after a CSR teacher is in place?

The first variable to consider is the enrollment on the date (usually 2 to 3 weeks after school begins) in each grade. Did the district have enough regular funded teachers to meet the 22:1 mandate in grades (k-4) and PTR local policy in (5-12)?

If the answer to the above is yes, then CSR teachers will supplement the educational program and meet the compliance standards for state and federal accountability as long as the district meets the test for comparability.

The second variable to consider is the size of the class after CSR and the number of students that can be placed in the class after the district has distributed the CSR personnel.

How will the Student Assignment Office determine when a school/class cannot accept students?

Before Supplemental Funding Date/Documentation:

| Number of Students | Number of Regular Teachers |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1-22 | 1 |
| 23-44 | 2 |
| 45-66 | 3 |
| 67-88 | 4 |
| 89-110 | 5 |

Result of 1 CSR originally staffed at 22:1

| Number of Students in a class | Number of Regular Teachers | Number of Students after CSR | Additional Seats for Remaining of Year | Maximum Number of Students maintaining current funding |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1-22 | 1 | REG-11 CSR-11 | 11 | 11+22=33 |
| 23-44 | 2 | REG-15 REG-15 CSR-14 | 14 | 14+44=58 |
| 45-66 | 3 | REG-17 REG-17 REG-16 CSR-16 | 16 | 16+66=82 |
| 67-88 | 4 | REG-18 REG-18 REG-18 REG-17 CSR-17 | 17 | 17+88=105 |
| 89-110 | 5 | REG-19 REG-19 REG-19 REG-19 REG-18 CSR-16 | 16 | 110+16=126 |

Points to Consider:

1. At the end of the year, the total number of students will once again determine the number of regularly funded teachers. Class size reduction must always remain supplemental.
2. Class Size Reduction teachers can come from Title I, Part A, Title II, Part A, and State Compensatory Education funding sources for **Schoolwide Title Campuses**.
3. Campuses that do not receive Title I, Part A funds can **only** be eligible for Class Size Reduction teachers from State Compensatory Education, and Title Title II, Part A funds.
4. The district will determine the “date” used in finalizing staffing numbers for compliance documentation each year.
5. Each campus must remain “comparable” according to state and federal guidelines.