

**CONSOLIDATED STATE PERFORMANCE REPORT:
Part II**

**for
STATE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS
under the
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
As amended in 2001**

**For reporting on
School Year 2018-19**

Alabama



PART II DUE THURSDAY, MAY 28, 2020

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

INTRODUCTION

The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) is the required annual reporting tool for each State, the Bureau of Indian Education, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as authorized under Section 8303¹ of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015(ESSA)².

Paperwork Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0724. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 35.00 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. The obligation to respond to this collection is required to obtain or retain a benefit under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4537. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

¹ SEC.8303. Consolidated Reporting – (a) In general: In order to simplify reporting requirements and reduce reporting burdens, the Secretary shall establish procedures and criteria under which a State educational agency, in consultation with the Governor of the State, may submit a consolidated State annual report. (b) Contents: The report shall contain information about the programs included in the report, including the performance of the State under those programs, and other matters as the Secretary determines are necessary, such as monitoring activities. (c) Replacement: The report shall replace separate individual annual reports for the programs included in the consolidated State annual report.

² All citations to the ESEA in this document are to the ESEA, as amended by the ESSA.

OMB Number: 1810-0724
Expiration Date: 10/31/2022

Consolidated State Performance Report
For
State Formula Grant Programs
under the
Elementary And Secondary Education Act
as amended in 2001

Check the one that indicates the report you are submitting:

Part I, 2018-19 Part II, 2018-19

Name of State Educational Agency (SEA) Submitting This Report:

Alabama State Department of Education

Address:

Person to contact about this report:

Name:

Sherlisa Barnes

Telephone:

334-694-4523

Fax:

334-694-4965

e-mail:

sbarnes@alsde.edu

Name of Authorizing State Official: (Print or Type):

Dr. Molly Killingsworth

Submitted Date and Time:

06/29/20 1:22:29 PM

2.1 ACCOUNTABILITY

2.1.1 School Performance on Accountability Indicators

The following indicators are collected through ESS and compiled in the EDEN036 report via the ED*Facts* Reporting System (ERS) and will be posted as an accompanying report for every State:

- LEA Name
- NCES LEA ID
- State LEA ID
- School Name
- NCES School ID
- State School ID
- Title I School Status - DG 22 (FS129)
- Academic achievement indicator status – DG 835 (FS200)
- Other academic indicator status DG 836 (FS201)
- Graduation rate indicator status – DG 834 (FS199)
- Progress achieving English language proficiency indicator status - DG 837 (FS205)
- School quality or student success indicator status – DG 838 (FS202)

The ED*Facts* files and data groups used in this report are listed in the CSPR Crosswalk. The CSPR Data Key contains more detailed information on how the data are populated into the report. Before certifying Part II of the CSPR, a state user must run the report in ERS and verify that the state's data are correct. The final, certified data from this report will be made publicly available alongside the state's certified CSPR DOCX.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.1.2 Schools Identified for Comprehensive Support and Improvement

In the table below, provide the number of schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement, overall and by reason identified.

	Number of Schools	Number of Title I Schools	Number of non-Title I Schools
Lowest performing five percent of Title I schools	49		
High schools failing to graduate one third or more of their students	10	9	1
Title I schools that have received additional targeted support under Section 1111(d)(2)(C) of the ESEA and that have not exited that status after a State-determined number of years			
Total Identified	59		

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.1.3 Schools Implementing Targeted Support and Improvement Plans

In the table below, provide the number of schools implementing targeted support and improvement plans.

	Number of Schools	Number of Title I Schools	Number of non- Title I Schools
Schools with One or More Consistently Underperforming Subgroups of Students	5	4	1
Schools in which any Subgroup of Students, on its own, would lead to Identification Under <i>ESEA</i> Section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I) (i.e., Schools Receiving Additional Targeted Support)	526	413	113

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.1.4 Section 1003 of the ESEA School Improvement Funds

In the tables below, provide the amount of Section 1003 funds of the *ESEA* allocated to each district and school.

2.1.4.1 Section 1003 of the ESEA Allocations to LEAs

For each LEA receiving a 1003(a) allocation, list the amount of the allocation. The data for this question are reported through *EDFacts* files and compiled in the EDEN012 "Section 1003 Allocations to LEAs and Schools" report in the *EDFacts* Reporting System (ERS).

- Name of LEA with One or More Schools Provided Assistance through Section 1003(a) of the *ESEA* Funds in SY 2018-19
- NCES LEA ID
- Amount of LEA's Section 1003(a) of the *ESEA* Allocation

The *EDFacts* files and data groups used in this report are listed in the CSPR Crosswalk. The CSPR Data Key contains more detailed information on how the data are populated into the report. Before certifying Part II of the CSPR, a state user must run the EDEN012 report in ERS and verify that the state's data are correct. The final, certified data from this report will be made publicly available alongside the state's certified CSPR DOCX.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.1.4.2 Section 1003 of the ESEA Allocations to Schools

For each school receiving a Section 1003(a) allocation of the *ESEA*, list the amount of the allocation. The data for this question are reported through *EDFacts* files and compiled in the EDEN012 "Section 1003 Allocations to LEAs and Schools" report in the *EDFacts* Reporting System (ERS).

- Name of School Provided Assistance through Section 1003(a) of the *ESEA* Funds in SY 2018-19
- NCES School ID
- Amount of School's Section1003(a) of the *ESEA* Allocation

The *EDFacts* files and data groups used in this report are listed in the CSPR Crosswalk. The CSPR Data Key contains more detailed information on how the data are populated into the report. Before certifying Part II of the CSPR, a state user must run the EDEN012 report in ERS and verify that the state's data are correct. The final, certified data from this report will be made publicly available alongside the state's certified CSPR DOCX.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.2 GRADUATION RATES AND POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT

This section collects data on graduation rates and rates of postsecondary enrollment.

2.2.1 Four Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates

In the table below, provide the state's four year adjusted cohort graduation rates for the current reporting period.

Student Group	# Students in Cohort	# of Graduates	Graduation Rate
All students	52,256	S	91.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	520	S	94%
Asian or Pacific Islander	808	S	95%
<i>Asian</i>	755	S	95%
<i>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</i>	53	S	85%
Black or African American	17,365	S	89.8%
Hispanic or Latino	3,458	S	90.6%
White	29,226	S	92.8%
Two or more races	879	S	93%
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	4,931	S	69.6%
English Learners	858	S	76%
Economically disadvantaged students	22,343	S	87.4%
Children in foster care	194	S	66%
Children who are homeless	1,062	S	81%

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on graduation rates:

What is the adjusted cohort graduation rate? The adjusted cohort graduation rate is described in sections 8101(23) and 8101(25) of the ESEA.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

2.2.2 Postsecondary Enrollment

In the table below, provide counts of students who enrolled in programs of postsecondary education during the current reporting period. If data are missing or incomplete, please explain in the comments.

	# Enrolled in an IHE	# Not enrolled in an IHE	# for which data are unavailable	Total
All students	30,729	S	19,825	S
American Indian or Alaska Native	332	S	227	S
Asian or Pacific Islander	630	S	194	S
<i>Asian</i>	614	S	175	S
<i>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</i>	16	S	19	S
Black or African American	9,544	S	7,421	S
Hispanic or Latino	1,359	S	1,550	S
White	18,372	S	10,144	S
Two or more races	492	S	289	S
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	1,085	S	2,576	S
English Learners	115	S	414	S
Economically disadvantaged students	10,276	S	11,067	S

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.3 TITLE I, PART A PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

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

2.3.1 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 Schoolwide Programs (SWPs) or Targeted Assistance programs (TAS) 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.

Special Services or Programs	# Students Served
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	63,227
English learners	21,629
Homeless students	13,074
Migrant students	1,345

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.3.2 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 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	5,292
Asian	3,369
Black or African American	175,571
Hispanic or Latino	42,344
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	516
White	213,019
Two or more races	9,503
Total	449,614

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.3.3 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 TAS, Title I 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.

Age /Grade	Public TAS	Public SWP	Private	Local Neglected	Total
Age Birth through 2	0	590	0	0	590
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	0	12,314	1	0	12,315
K	121	41,886	101	1	42,109
1	250	42,819	105	6	43,180
2	205	41,450	105	4	41,764
3	231	41,503	69	7	41,810
4	170	43,390	69	10	43,639
5	145	43,038	65	13	43,261
6	76	36,200	77	24	36,377
7	74	30,761	94	34	30,963
8	141	30,194	75	40	30,450
9	74	22,448	28	70	22,620
10	74	20,828	5	54	20,961
11	48	19,820	3	27	19,898
12	0	20,764	0	22	20,786
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,609	448,005	797	312	450,723

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4 EDUCATION OF MIGRATORY CHILDREN

This section collects data on the Migrant Education Program (MEP) (Title I, Part C) for the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019. This section is composed of the following subsections:

- Population data of eligible migratory children
- Academic data of eligible migratory students
- Data of migratory children served during the performance period
- School data
- Project data
- Personnel data

Report a child in the age/grade category in which the child spent the *majority of their time* while residing in the State during the performance period.

There are two exceptions to this rule:

1. A child who turns 3 during the performance period is reported as "Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)," **only if the child's residency in the state was verified after the child turned 3.**
2. A child who turns 22 years of age during the performance is reported at the appropriate age/grade category for the performance period.

2.4.1 Migratory Child Counts

This section collects the Title I, Part C, MEP child counts which States are required to provide and may be used to determine the annual State allocations under Title I, Part C. The child counts should reflect the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019. This section also collects a report on the procedures used by States to produce true, reliable, and valid child counts.

To provide the child counts, each State Education Agency (SEA) should have implemented sufficient procedures and internal controls to ensure that it is counting only those children who are eligible for the MEP. Such procedures are important to protecting the integrity of the State's MEP because they permit the early discovery and correction of eligibility problems and thus help to ensure that only eligible migratory children are counted for funding purposes and are served. If an SEA has reservations about the accuracy of its child counts, it must disclose known data limitations to the Department, and explain how and when it will resolve data quality issues through corrective actions in the box below, which precedes Section 2.4.1.1 *Category 1 Child Count*.

Note: In submitting this information, the Authorizing State Official must certify that, to the best of his/her knowledge, the State has taken action to ensure that the child counts and information contained in the report are true, reliable, and valid and that any false Statement provided is subject to fine or imprisonment pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1001.

FAQs on Child Count:

a. How is "out-of-school" defined? Out-of-school means children up through age 21 who are entitled to a free public education in the State but are not currently enrolled in a K-12 institution. This term could include students who have dropped out of school, youth who are working on a high school equivalency diploma (HSED) outside of a K-12 institution, and youth who are "here-to-work" only. It would not include children in preschool, nor does it include temporary absences (e.g., summer/intersession, suspension or illness). Enrollment in school is not a condition affecting eligibility for the MEP. Therefore, out-of-school youth who meet the definition of a "migratory child" are eligible for the MEP.

b. How is "ungraded" defined? Ungraded means the children are served in an educational unit that has no separate grades. For example, some schools have primary grade groupings that are not traditionally graded or ungraded groupings for children with learning disabilities (IDEA). In some cases, ungraded students may also include special education children (IDEA), transitional bilingual students, students working on a HSED through a K-12 institution, or those in a correctional setting. (Do not count students working on a HSED outside of a K-12 institution as ungraded; these students are counted as out-of-school youth.)

c. How is reporting a child "in the age/grade category in which s/he spent the majority of his/her time while residing in the State" defined? A State must report a child in **only one** age/grade category in which the child spent the majority of his/her time **while residing in the State**. For example, a migratory child resided in State A for three months and in State B for nine months in SY2018-19. While in State A, the child enrolled in ninth grade for two months and in tenth grade for one month. Therefore, State A will report the child in the age/grade category of ninth grade, because the child spent the majority of his/her time in ninth grade in State A. In State B, the child enrolled in eighth grade for one month and in ninth grade for eight months. Therefore, State B will report the child in the age/grade category of ninth grade, because the child spent the majority of his/her time in ninth grade in State B.

In the space below, discuss any concerns about the accuracy of the reported child counts or the underlying eligibility determinations on which the counts are based and how and when these concerns will be resolved.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

At this time Alabama doesn't have any concerns about the accuracy of our reported child counts. We will continue to train our recruiters and staff working with migrant students to ensure that we have all the updated methods and techniques to ensure that our data is accurate.

2.4.1.1 Category 1 Child Count (Eligible Migratory Children)

In the table below, enter the unduplicated statewide number by age/grade of **eligible** migratory children age 3 through 21 who, within 3 years of making a qualifying move, resided in your State for one or more days during the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019. This figure includes all eligible migratory children who may or may not have received MEP services. Count a child who moved from one age/grade level to another during the performance period only once in the age/grade category in which s/he spent the majority of his/her time while residing in the State, during the performance period. The unduplicated statewide total count is calculated automatically.

Do not include children age birth through 2 years.

Age/Grade	Eligible Migratory Children
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	297
K	212
1	186
2	169
3	143
4	163
5	147
6	137
7	137
8	122
9	130
10	79
11	83
12	41
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	58
Total	2,104

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

The increase in the Category 1 Child Count this year from last year can be attributed to multiple factors. One that Alabama's over all recruiting efforts have paid off with more students being recruited. There was also an increase of eligible families into the state.

2.4.1.2 Category 1 Child Count Increases/Decreases

In the space below, explain any increases or decreases from last year in the number of students reported for Category 1 greater than 10 percent.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The increase in the Category 1 Child Count this year from last year can be attributed to multiple factors. One that Alabama's over all recruiting efforts have paid off with more students being recruited. There was also an increase of eligible families into the state.

2.4.1.3 Birth through Two Child Count

In the table below, enter the unduplicated statewide number of eligible migratory children from birth through age 2 who, within 3 years of making a qualifying move, resided in your State for one or more days during the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019.

Age/Grade	Eligible Migratory Children
Age Birth through 2	126

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.2 Category 2 Child Count (Eligible Migratory Children Served by the MEP During the Summer/ Intersession Term)

In the table below, enter by age/grade the unduplicated statewide number of **eligible** migratory children age 3 through 21 who, within 3 years of making a qualifying move, were **served** for one or more days in a MEP-funded project conducted during either the summer term or during intersession periods that occurred within the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019. Count a child who moved from one age/grade level to another during the performance period only once in the age/grade category in which s/he spent the majority of his/her time while residing in the State, during the performance period. Count a child who moved to different schools within the State and who was served in both traditional summer and year-round school intersession programs only once. The unduplicated statewide total count is calculated automatically.

Do not include:

- Children age birth through 2 years
- Children who received only referred services (non-MEP funded).

Age/Grade	Eligible Migratory Children Served by the MEP During the Summer/Intersession Term
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	94
K	72
1	62
2	57
3	56
4	58
5	53
6	45
7	35
8	31
9	24
10	25
11	22
12	1
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	4
Total	639

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

The increase in the Category 2 Child Count this year from last year can be attributed to multiple factors. One that Alabama's over all recruiting efforts have paid off with more students being recruited. There was also an increase of eligible families into the state during the summer intersession. The increase could also be attributed to the systems funded with Title I C did a better job with their summer sessions. Getting the word out to the eligible students and also having activities that encourage migrant students to participate.

2.4.2.1 Category 2 Child Count Increases/Decreases

In the space below, explain any increases or decreases from last year in the number of students reported for Category 2 greater than 10 percent.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The increase in the Category 2 Child Count this year from last year can be attributed to multiple factors. One that Alabama's over all recruiting efforts have paid off with more students being recruited. There was also an increase of eligible families into the state during the summer intersession. The increase could also be attributed to the systems funded with Title I C did a better job with their summer sessions. Getting the word out to the eligible students and also having activities that encourage migrant students to participate.

2.4.2.2 Birth through Two Eligible Migratory Children Served by the MEP During the Summer/Intersession Term

In the table below, enter the unduplicated statewide number of eligible migratory children from age birth through 2 who, within 3 years of making a qualifying move, were served for one or more days in a MEP-funded project conducted during either the summer term or during intersession periods that occurred within the performance period of September 1, 2018 through August 31, 2019. Count a child who moved to different schools within the State and who was served in both traditional summer and year-round school intersession programs only once.

Do not include:

- Children who received only referred services (non-MEP funded).

Age/Grade	Eligible Migratory Children Served by the MEP During the Summer/Intersession Term
Age Birth through 2	0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.3 Child Count Calculation and Validation Procedures

The following questions request information on the State's MEP child count calculation and validation procedures.

2.4.3.1 Methods Used to Count Children

In the space below, please describe the procedures and processes at the State level used to ensure all eligible children, ages 3-21 are reported. In particular, describe how the State includes and counts only:

- The unduplicated count of eligible migratory children, ages 3-21. Only include children two years of age whose residency in the state has been verified after turning three.
- Children who met the program eligibility criteria (e.g., were within 3 years of a qualifying move, engaged or had parents engage in migratory agricultural or fishing work, and were entitled to a free public education through grade 12 in the State, or preschool children below the age and grade level at which the agency provides free public education). Children who were resident in your State for at least 1 day during the performance period (September 1 through August 31).
- Children who graduated from high school or attained a High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED) *during the performance period* and ensures that these children are not counted in the subsequent performance period's child count.
- Children who—in the case of Category 2—were serviced for one or more days in a MEP- funded project conducted during either the summer term or during intersession periods.
- Children once per age/grade level for each child count category.
- Children who had an SEA approved Certificate of Eligibility (COE) and were entered in the State's migratory student database.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The State of Alabama uses Management Services for Education Data (MSEDD) for our data collection. The data system we use is called the MIS2000 system. The purpose of MIS2000 is to collect all data relevant to the MEP in Alabama from the schools and districts that serve the students and to compile it into a single database at the state level so that unduplicated counts can be produced for the CSPR. All migrant students, ages 0 through 21, have a SEA approved Certificate of Eligibility (COE) entered into the MIS2000 student database. The SEA assigns each migrant student enrolled in school a SSID (State Student Identification Number). Also, the MIS2000 assigns a unique number to all migrant students, ages 0 through 21. The MIS2000 number includes migrant children who are not enrolled in a school setting. MIS2000 maintains all data from all programs and sites throughout the state. MIS2000 utilizes the procedure listed below to determine if a student is counted in Category 1 or 2. The procedure also counts only students who meet the program eligibility during the selected time period such as September 1 through August 31. It also only lists eligible students who are ages 3 through 21 and are within 3 years of a last qualifying move and had a qualifying activity. The process also ensures that each student has a residency of at least 1 day during the eligibility period and is counted only once per age/grade level for each of the child count categories. The program automatically identifies and counts children who turn three years of age during the specified time period (September 1-August 31). All high school graduates and GED completers are withdrawn from the migrant program through the MIS2000 student database. The students who graduate and/or complete a GED no longer meet the migrant program eligibility and would not be counted in subsequent performance periods.

MIS2000 Data Collections Filters for Child Count:

- 1.) Enroll Date, Funding Date, LQM Date (last qualifying move), Res Date (residency date), or Withdraw Date is between the Start Date and End Date (Student has activity during the date range.)
- 2.) LQM3 Date (last qualifying move date) is greater than the Start Date (Student's LQM was within 3 years of the Start Date.)
- 3.) Twenty Second Birthday is greater than the Start Date (Student turns 22 after the Start Date.)
- 4.) Third birthday is less than the End Date (Student turns 3 before the End Date.)

Category 2 Summer or Intersession MEP-Funded Services: Summer school enrollment information is collected at the beginning of the migrant summer program from the local MEPs by the regional migrant coordinators. The regional migrant coordinator enrolls all eligible students with an enroll date in MIS2000. A 3-year old migrant student is only counted on Category 2 if services are provided for the child for at least one day during the summer months by a home school liaison. At the end of the summer program, the regional migrant coordinator enters a withdrawal date in MIS2000 for all participating students. A list of summer and/or intersession services are kept by the local LEAs and the services are entered on MIS2000 by the regional migrant coordinators at the end of the summer programs. An MIS2000 Child Count 2 report can be compiled to indicate all migrant summer school participants. The same MIS2000 data collect/on filters above are utilized for Category 2 child count.

Unduplicated Counts: To ensure that eligible migrant students are only counted once per age/grade level for each child count category, a list of potential duplicate students is checked before each child count is taken. MIS2000 has the capability to print a list of any duplicate migrant students. After verification, any duplicate students are merged in MIS2000. The MIS2000 provides a report for "potential duplicate students." The "potential duplicate students" can be filtered by the any of the following: matching DOB, close DOB, matching DOB+ last or first name, matching DOB +last+ first name, potentially adopted duplicates, same social security number (not available in our database), or Soundex match. The system also allows a filter for "only recent records," if needed. If students on the list of matching DOBs are found, the report provides a "y" if the students are multiple births. The state also receives e-mail notifications from MSIX of possible duplicate students.

The student's information is checked and merged if deemed a duplicate. If not, the merge is rejected, and the two students remain separate on MSIX. If the duplicate student reports on MSIX are both from Alabama, then the students are merged on MIS2000. Comment for 2.3.1.3.3.

Verification of residency of two year olds after they turn three: The yearly verification process to determine that the children/family is still in the area combines the use of face to face visits with the families and also through the use of MIS2000 and the State student tracking database to determine if the three year old's siblings are still enrolled in school and in the school system. The INOW contains enrollment and withdrawal records for all students in the state. The INOW and MIS2000 list of migrants are verified in the fall and spring to ensure that only eligible migrant students are coded as migrant on the INOW database. Also, many of the preschool migrant children are served by the LEAs home school

liaisons through educational and enrichment activities in the home.

Does the State ensure that the system that transmits migrant data to the Department accurately accounts for all the migratory children in every *EDFacts* data file? See the Office of Migrant Education's CSPR Rating Instrument for the criteria needed to address this question. Please respond in the table below.

Accuracy of EDFacts Data Files	Yes/No
The State deployed a process that ensured that it transmits accurate migrant data to the Department in every required <i>EDFacts</i> data file.	YES

Use of MSIX to Verify Data Quality	Yes/No
Does the State use data in the Migrant Student Information Exchange (MSIX) to verify the quality of migrant data?	YES

If MSIX is utilized, please explain how.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Data quality reports from MSIX are used to provide the percentage and identification of records which have missing or invalid data elements. This information is utilized to determine data collection issues which need to be addressed through training. The MSIX data reports denote potential duplicate students. There is also data completeness and data validity information on reenrollments, demographics, assessments, course histories, and enrollments. The missing required minimum data elements are corrected by the state data administrator which ensures that there is a timely electronic transfer of all accurate student information to MSIX.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.3.2 Quality Control Processes

In the space below, describe the results of any re-interview processes used by the SEA during the performance period to test the accuracy of the State's MEP eligibility determinations.

Results	#
The number of eligibility determinations sampled.	150
The number of eligibility determinations sampled for which a re-interview was completed.	76
The number of eligibility determinations sampled for which a re-interview was completed and the child was found eligible.	74

Procedures	SY
What was the most recent year that the MEP conducted independent prospective re-interviews (i.e., interviewers were neither SEA or LEA staff members responsible for administering or operating the MEP, nor any other persons who worked on the initial eligibility determinations being tested)? If independent prospective re-interviews were not administered in any of the three performance periods, please provide an explanation in the "Comment" row at the end of this table.	2016-2017

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

FAQ on independent prospective re-interviews:

What are independent prospective re-interviews? Independent prospective re-interviews allow confirmation of your State's eligibility determinations and the accuracy of the numbers of migratory children in your State reports. Independent prospective interviews should be conducted at least once every three years by an independent interviewer, performed on the current year's identified migratory children.

Obtaining Data from Families	Re-interview Method
Select how the re-interviews were conducted: Face-to-face re-interviews Phone Interviews Both	Both

Obtaining Data from Families	Yes/No
Was there a protocol for verifying all information used in making the original eligibility determination?	YES
Were re-interviewers independent from the original interviewers?	YES

If you did conduct independent re-interviews in this reporting period, describe how you ensured that the process was independent. Only enter a response if your State completed independent re-interviews in SY 2018-19.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

In the space below, refer to the results of **any** re-interview processes used by the SEA, and if any of the migratory children were found ineligible, describe those corrective actions or improvements that will be made by the SEA to improve the accuracy of its MEP eligibility determinations.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

There were two children found not eligible during the re-interview process. The ALSDE is continuing to provide all recruiters training on ID&R to ensure that only eligible migrant students are identified.

In the space below, please respond to the following question:

	Yes/No
Does the state collect all the required data elements and data sections on the National Certificate of Eligibility (COE)?	YES

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.4 Eligible Migratory Children

2.4.4.1 Priority for Services

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who have been classified as having "Priority for Services." The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services During the Performance Period
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	2
K	25
1	23
2	21
3	23
4	26
5	31
6	17
7	12
8	13
9	16
10	10
11	10
12	3
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	0
Total	232

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

FAQ on priority for services:

Who is classified as having "priority for service?" Migratory children who have made a qualifying move within the previous 1-year period and who 1) are failing, or most at risk of failing to meet challenging State academic standards, or 2) have dropped out of school.

2.4.4.2 English Learners (ELs)

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who are also ELs. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	ELs During the Performance Period
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	15
K	98
1	84
2	77
3	74
4	63
5	63
6	43
7	47
8	46
9	48
10	25
11	23
12	9
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	2
Total	717

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.4.3 Children with Disabilities (IDEA)

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory 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 (<i>IDEA</i>) During the Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	2
K	9
1	8
2	10
3	9
4	11
5	11
6	14
7	20
8	13
9	8
10	5
11	9
12	4
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	1
Total	134

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.4.4 Qualifying Arrival Date (QAD)

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children whose QAD occurred within 12 months from the last day of the performance period, August 31, 2019 (i.e., QAD during the performance period). The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	QAD During the Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	81
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	155
K	93
1	74
2	73
3	61
4	73
5	76
6	57
7	52
8	49
9	57
10	30
11	28
12	7
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	33
Total	999

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.5 Academic Status

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

2.4.5.1 Dropouts

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

Grade	Dropouts During the Performance Period
7	1
8	0
9	1
10	2
11	2
12	1
Ungraded	
Total	7

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

FAQ on Dropouts:

How is "dropouts" defined? The term used for students, who, (1) were enrolled in a school for at least one day during the 2018-19 performance period, (2) were not enrolled at the beginning of the current (2018-19) performance period, (3) who have not graduated from high school or completed a State- or district-approved educational program, and (4) who do not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: (a) transfer to another school district, private school or State- or district-approved educational program (including correctional or health facility programs), (b) temporary absence due to suspension or school-excused illness or (c) death. Students who dropped out-of-school prior to the 2018-19 performance period should not be reported in this item.

2.4.5.2 HSED (High School Equivalency Diploma)

In the table below, provide the total unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory students who obtained a High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED) by passing a high school equivalency test that your state accepts (e.g. GED, HiSET, TASC).

Obtain HSED	#
Obtained a HSED in your State During the Performance Period	0

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.6 MEP Services - During the Performance Period

The following questions collect data about MEP services provided to migratory children during the performance period.

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 migratory child; (2) address a need of a migratory 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/annual measurable objectives. 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 migratory families on available reading programs as part of an effort to increase the reading skills of migratory children. Although these are allowable activities, they are not services because they do not meet all of the criteria above.

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services at any time during the performance period. 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 Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	67
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	230
K	175
1	157
2	138
3	120
4	139
5	126
6	119
7	119
8	105
9	108
10	71
11	72
12	36
Ungraded	0
Out-of-school	34
Total	1,816

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.6.1 Priority for Services – During the Performance Period

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who have been classified as having "priority for services" and who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the performance period. The total is calculated automatically.

Age/Grade	Priority for Services During the Performance Period
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	2
K	24
1	22
2	21
3	22
4	26
5	30
6	17
7	12
8	12
9	16
10	10
11	9
12	3
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	226

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.6.2 Continuation of Services – During the Performance Period

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of migratory children who received MEP-funded instructional or support services during the performance period under the continuation of services authority Section 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 During the Performance Period
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	
Total	

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

FAQ on Continuation of Services:

What is Continuation of Services? The “continuation of services” provision found in Section 1304(e) of the ESEA provides that: (1) a child who ceases to be a migratory child during a school term shall be eligible for services until the end of such term; (2) a child who is no longer a migratory child may continue to receive services for one additional school year, but only if comparable services are not available through other programs; and (3) secondary school students who were eligible for services in secondary school may continue to be served through credit accrual programs until graduation.

2.4.6.3 Instructional Service – During the Performance Period

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who received any type of MEP-funded instructional service during the performance period. 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.

Age/Grade	Instructional Service During the Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	16
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	142
K	74
1	57
2	52
3	55
4	48
5	46
6	35
7	24
8	25
9	22
10	18
11	20
12	2
Ungraded	
Out-of-school	4
Total	640

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.6.4 Type of Instructional Service – During the Performance Period

In the table below, provide the number of **eligible** migratory children reported in the table above who received MEP-funded reading instruction, mathematics instruction, or high school credit accrual during the performance period. 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 During the Performance Period	Mathematics Instruction During the Performance Period	High School Credit Accrual During the Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	16	16	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	85	80	
K	61	61	
1	51	51	
2	44	42	
3	48	46	
4	43	43	
5	40	40	
6	22	22	
7	22	22	
8	15	15	23
9	16	16	14
10	14	14	14
11	14	13	17
12			2
Ungraded			
Out-of-school	4	4	
Total	495	485	70

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

FAQ on Types of Instructional Services:

What is "high school credit accrual"? MEP-funded instruction, funded in whole or in part by MEP funds, 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. High school credit accrual includes correspondence courses taken by a student under the supervision of a teacher. High school credit accrual may include the age/grade categories of Grade 8 through Grade 12. NOTE: Children receiving a MEP-funded high school credit accrual service should be reported only once, regardless of frequency.

2.4.6.5 Support Services with Breakout for Counseling Services – During the Performance Period

In the table below, in the column titled **Support Services**, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who received any MEP-funded support service during the performance period. In the column titled **Breakout of Counseling Services During the Performance Period**, provide the unduplicated number of **eligible** migratory children who received a counseling service during the performance period. 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	Support Services During the Performance Period	Breakout of Counseling Services During the Performance Period
Age Birth through 2	67	
Age 3 through 5 (not Kindergarten)	230	5
K	175	1
1	157	1
2	138	1
3	120	
4	139	
5	126	
6	119	
7	119	
8	105	
9	108	3
10	71	
11	72	2
12	36	
Ungraded		
Out-of-school	34	
Total	1,816	13

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

FAQs on Support Services:

a. What are support services? These MEP-funded educationally-related services are provided to students. These services include, but are not limited to, health, nutrition, counseling, and social services for migratory children; necessary educational supplies, and transportation. Activities related to identification and recruitment, parental involvement, professional development, program evaluation, and 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, or between students and students in MEP peer-to-peer counseling activities, or between students and MEP-funded staff members. The services can also help the child address life problems or personal crisis that result from the culture of migrancy. NOTE: Children who receive a MEP-funded counseling service should be reported only once, regardless of frequency.

2.4.7 School Data during the Regular School Year

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

2.4.7.1 Schools and Enrollment – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the number of public schools that enrolled **eligible** migratory 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** migratory children who were enrolled in those schools. Since more than one school in a State may enroll the same migratory child at some time during the regular school year, the number of children may include duplicates.

Schools	#
Number of schools that enrolled eligible migratory children	143
Number of eligible migratory children enrolled in those schools	2,108

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.4.7.2 Schools Where MEP Funds Were Consolidated in SWPs – During the Regular School Year

In the table below, provide the number of schools where MEP funds were consolidated in an SWP. Also, provide the number of **eligible** migratory 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 migratory child at some time during the regular school year, the number of children may include duplicates.

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

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.5 PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT RISK

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, 2018 through June 30, 2019.
- 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, dependency adjudication, or delinquency adjudication, have a drug or alcohol problem, are pregnant or parenting, have been in contact with the juvenile justice or child welfare system in the past, are at least 1 year behind the expected age/grade level, are English learners, 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 that 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.
 - **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, that receive Title I, Part D funds and serve non-adjudicated children and youth.

2.5.1 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.

2.5.1.1 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. 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	1	90
Juvenile corrections	1	220
Adult corrections	2	220
Other	0	0
Total	4	

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. Department of Youth Services (DYS) offers only juvenile detention at three separate campuses. Errors messages were due to outdated information. SubPart I facilities in Alabama do not have neglected students. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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.

2.5.1.2 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 1

In the table below, provide the number of State agency Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 programs/facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

State Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
Neglected programs	0
Juvenile detention	1
Juvenile corrections	1
Adult corrections	2
Other	0
Total	4

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. SubPart I facilities in Alabama do not have neglected students. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

2.5.1.3 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 who are long-term. In the subsequent tables provide the number of students served by disability (*IDEA*) and EL status, 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	132	788	435	198	
Total Long Term Students Served	13	247	422	180	

Provide the number of students served by special populations

Student Subgroups	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	1	111	60	79	
English Learners (ELs)	0	4	1	0	

Provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2	2	1	
Asian	0	0	1	0	
Black or African American	48	449	274	160	
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	
White	81	316	158	36	
Two or more races	2	21	0	1	
Total	132	788	435	198	

Provide the number of students served by gender.

Sex	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Male	64	682	435	194	
Female	68	106	0	4	
Total	132	788	435	198	

Provide the number of students served by age.

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	
8	2	0	0	0	
9	6	0	0	0	
10	4	0	0	0	
11	10	0	0	0	
12	12	8	0	0	
13	12	39	1	0	
14	17	85	5	0	
15	16	158	66	0	
16	30	225	103	0	
17	20	239	158	6	
18	3	34	58	18	

Age	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
19	0	0	43	34	
20	0	0	1	77	
21	0	0	0	63	
Total	132	788	435	198	

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain in comment box below.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

There should not be any students reported in Sub Part I for Neglected Students. The information was incorrectly reported in the Fall of 2019. Conversation with Bjorn revealed that the later submission corrected the error.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. Sub Part I facilities in Alabama do not have neglected students. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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, 2018 through June 30, 2018.

2.5.1.4 Academic, Career and Technical Outcomes While in the State Agency Program/Facility or Within 90 Calendar Days after Exit

In the tables below, for each program type, provide the number of students who attained academic, career, and technical outcomes.

The first table includes outcomes a student is able to achieve only after exit. In this table, provide the unduplicated number of students who enrolled, or planned to enroll, in their local district school within 90 calendar days after exiting. A student may be reported only once, per program type.

The second table includes outcomes a student is able to achieve only one time. In this table, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained the listed outcomes either in the while enrolled in the State agency program/facility column ("in fac.") or in the within 90 calendar days after exiting column. A student may be reported only once across the two time periods, per program type.

The third table includes outcomes a student may achieve more than once. In the "in fac." column, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic, career and technical outcomes while enrolled in the State agency program/facility. In the "90 days after exit" column provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic, career, and technical outcomes within 90 calendar days after exiting. If a student attained an outcome once in the program/facility and once during the 90-day transition period, that student may be reported once in each column.

Outcomes (once per student, only after exit)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
# of Students Who Enrolled in their local district school 90 days after exit	0	0	0	0	0

Outcomes (once per student) - # of Students Who	Neglected Programs - In fac.	Neglected Programs - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Detention - In fac.	Juvenile Detention - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Corrections - In fac.	Juvenile Corrections - 90 days after exit	Adult Corrections - In fac.	Adult Corrections - 90 days after exit	Other Programs - In fac.	Other Programs - 90 days after exit
Earned a GED	S	S	4	4	26	S	17	S	S	S
Obtained high school diploma	7	S	S	S	4	S	13	S	S	S

Outcomes (once per student per time period) - # of Students Who	Neglected Programs - In fac.	Neglected Programs - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Detention - In fac.	Juvenile Detention - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Corrections - In fac.	Juvenile Corrections - 90 days after exit	Adult Corrections - In fac.	Adult Corrections - 90 days after exit	Other Programs - In fac.	Other Programs - 90 days after exit
Earned high school course credits	73	S	254	S	378	44	79	S	S	S
Enrolled in a GED program	S	S	27	12	53	9	73	S	6	S
Accepted and/or enrolled into post-secondary education	S	S	S	S	4	S	76	S	S	S
Enrolled in job training courses/programs	S	S	S	S	82	S	7	23	S	S
Obtained employment	S	S	S	S	S	S	3	S	S	S

In the text box below, please account for any missing or incomplete data after exit.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

All zeros are true zeros. Errors messages were due to outdated information. SubPart I facilities in Alabama do not have neglected students. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. SubPart I facilities in Alabama do not have neglected students. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

2.5.2 Academic Performance – Subpart 1

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

2.5.2.1 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 reading pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the four change categories.

Report only information on a student’s most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2018, 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. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students with negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	17	51	S
Long-term students with no change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	12	11	S
Long-term students with improvement up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	30	17	S
Long-term students with improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	11	29	S
Total students pre/post- tested	S	S	70	108	S

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters. There should be no programs with other programs information. Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

2.5.2.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – 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 mathematics pre-and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the four change categories.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2018, 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. Below the table is an FAQ about the data collected in this table.

Performance Data (Based on most recent pre/post-test data)	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Adult Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students with negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	10	52	S
Long-term students with no change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	S	10	S
Long-term students with improvement up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	13	20	S
Long-term students with improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	S	S	S	26	S
Total students pre/post- tested	S	S	31	108	3

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.
Spoke with Bjorn about the error reported for other programs. Later submission corrected the error.

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, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

2.5.3 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.

2.5.3.1 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. 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 in Days
At-risk programs	3	90
Neglected programs	0	0
Juvenile detention	24	90
Juvenile corrections	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	27	

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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.

2.5.3.2 Programs and Facilities That Reported - Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the number of LEA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 programs and facilities that reported data on neglected and delinquent students.

The total row will be automatically calculated.

LEA Program/Facility Type	# Reporting Data
At-risk programs	3
Neglected programs	0
Juvenile detention	24
Juvenile corrections	0
Other	0
Total	27

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

2.5.3.3 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 disability (*IDEA*), and EL status, 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	1,523	214	2,748	1,606	19
Total Long Term Students Served	638	145	500	115	0

Provide the number of students served by special populations.

Student Subgroups	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Children with disabilities (<i>IDEA</i>)	252	61	342	449	2
ELs	10	0	3	0	1

Provide the number of students served by race/ethnicity.

Race/Ethnicity	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	0	6	0	0
Asian	10	0	28	10	0
Black or African American	711	93	1,578	817	6
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	2	0	0
White	727	113	947	694	10
Two or more races	56	8	187	85	3
Total	1,523	214	2,748	1,606	19

Provide the number of students served by sex.

Sex	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Male	877	78	2,190	1,280	0
Female	646	136	558	326	19
Total	1,523	214	2,748	1,606	19

Provide the number of students served by age.

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
3 through 5	6	0	0	0	0
6	10	0	0	0	0
7	9	0	0	0	0
8	8	0	0	0	0
9	28	0	0	0	0
10	24	1	0	1	0
11	38	1	0	3	0
12	66	11	48	24	0
13	151	21	199	80	3
14	180	22	364	199	3
15	264	42	544	280	6
16	272	41	770	407	4
17	276	36	637	494	3
18	165	27	173	115	0
19	25	6	8	3	0

Age	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
20	1	4	3	0	0
21	0	2	2	0	0
Total	1,523	214	2,748	1,606	19

If the total number of students differs by demographics, please explain in comment box below.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

2.5.3.4 Academic, Career and Technical Outcomes While in the LEA Program/Facility or Within 90 Calendar Days After Exit

In the tables below, for each program type, provide the number of students who attained academic, career and technical outcomes.

The first table includes outcomes a student is able to achieve only after exit. In this table, provide the unduplicated number of students who enrolled, or planned to enroll, in their local district school within 90 calendar days after exiting. A student may be reported only once, per program type.

The second table includes outcomes a student is able to achieve only one time. In this table, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained the listed outcomes either in the while enrolled in the LEA program/facility column (“in fac.”) or in the within 90 calendar days after exiting column. A student may be reported only once across the two time periods, per program type.

The third table includes outcomes a student may achieve more than once. In the “in fac.” column, provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic, career and technical outcomes while enrolled in the LEA program/facility. In the “90 days after exit” column provide the unduplicated number of students who attained academic, career and technical outcomes within 90 calendar days after exiting. If a student attained an outcome once in the program/facility and once during the 90-day transition period, that student may be reported once in each column.

Outcomes (once per student, only after exit)	At-Risk Programs	Neglected Programs	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
# of Students Who Enrolled in their local district school 90 days after exit	S	S	S	S	S

Outcomes (once per student) - # of Students Who	At-Risk Programs - In fac.	At-Risk Programs - 90 days after exit	Neglected Programs - In fac.	Neglected Programs - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Detention - In fac.	Juvenile Detention - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Corrections - In fac.	Juvenile Corrections - 90 days after exit	Other Programs - In fac.	Other Programs - 90 days after exit
Earned a GED	39	S	11	S	10	10	32	S	S	S
Obtained high school diploma	126	23	15	S	13	13	16	S	S	S

Outcomes (once per student per time period) - # of Students Who	At-Risk Programs - In fac.	At-Risk Programs - 90 days after exit	Neglected Programs - In fac.	Neglected Programs - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Detention - In fac.	Juvenile Detention - 90 days after exit	Juvenile Corrections - In fac.	Juvenile Corrections - 90 days after exit	Other Programs - In fac.	Other Programs - 90 days after exit
Earned high school course credits	679	141	118	S	1,474	627	264	5	S	S
Enrolled in a GED program	100	12	12	S	56	53	134	S	S	S
Accepted and/or enrolled into post- secondary education	13	S	S	S	5	7	S	S	S	S
Enrolled in job training courses/programs	7	S	S	S	4	8	S	S	S	S
Obtained employment	77	5	S	S	S	35	S	S	S	S

In the text box below, please account for any missing or incomplete data after exit.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

All zeros are true zeros. Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

2.5.4 Academic Performance – Subpart 2

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

2.5.4.1 Academic Performance in Reading – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, who participated in reading pre- and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the four change categories. Reporting pre- and post-test data for at-risk students in the table below is optional.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2018, 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. 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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students with negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	136	S	62	3	S
Long-term students with no change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	109	S	347	3	S
Long-term students with improvement up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	109	15	277	15	S
Long-term students with improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	173	6	163	13	S
Total students pre/post- tested	527	27	849	34	S

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

All zeros are true zeros. Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

Is reporting pre/post-test data for at-risk programs required? No, reporting pre/post-test data for at-risk students is no longer required, but States have the option to continue to collect and report it within the CSPR.

2.5.4.2 Academic Performance in Mathematics – Subpart 2

In the table below, provide the unduplicated number of long-term students served by Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, who participated in mathematics pre- and post-testing. Students should be reported in only one of the four change categories. Reporting pre- and post-test data for at-risk students in the table below is optional.

Report only information on a student's most recent testing data. Students who were pre-tested prior to July 1, 2018, 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. 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 Detention	Juvenile Corrections	Other Programs
Long-term students with negative grade level change from the pre- to post-test exams	10	S	45	S	S
Long-term students with no change in grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	108	S	341	S	S
Long-term students with improvement up to one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	153	8	275	17	S
Long-term students with improvement of more than one full grade level from the pre- to post-test exams	120	15	296	13	S
Total students pre/post- tested	391	27	957	34	S

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

All zeros are true zeros. Errors messages were due to outdated information. A corrected document was submitted in December of 2019. Information was validated with Bjorn.

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, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

Is reporting pre/post-test data for at-risk programs required? No, reporting pre/post-test data for at-risk students is no longer required, but States have the option to continue to collect and report it within the CSPR.

2.6 STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT GRANTS (TITLE IV, PART A)**2.6.1 Funds Spent Under Title IV, Part A**

This section collects data on the amount of funds spent by LEAs on the three content areas under Title IV, Part A of the *ESEA*. The data are reported through the Annual Performance Reporting Tool.

Content Area	Amount of Funds Spent
Well-Rounded	4,500,547.88
Safe and Healthy Students	6,171,243.18
Effective Use of Technology	811,150.62

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

Per SEA accountant all departmental data for CSPR are based on SEA Fiscal year (Oct 1 – Sep 30). Any data pulled that are not fiscal year end may not be correct or complete. The above data reflect August 2018 – July 2019 as requested by USDOE.

2.6.2 LEAs Who Spent Funds Under Title IV, Part A

This section collects data on the number of LEAs who spent funds by the content areas under Title IV, Part A of the *ESEA*. For the “Any” category, report the number of LEAs that spent funds in any of the three content areas. An LEA should be included in the count of each content area it spent funds on (i.e. an LEA may be represented in more than one content area in the table below). The data are reported through the Annual Performance Reporting Tool.

Content Area	Number of LEAs Spending Funds
Well-Rounded	100
Safe and Healthy Students	109
Effective Use of Technology	93
Any Content Area	111

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

The numbers of LEAs spending funds under 2.6.2 LEAs who spent funds under Title IV, Part A have been revised to count each LEA only once as Alabama spends funds in two state fiscal years to cover August – July school year.

2.7 FUNDING TRANSFERABILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE V, PART A)**2.7.1 State Transferability of Funds**

In the table below, indicate whether the State transferred funds under the state transferability authority.

State Transferability of Funds	Yes/No
Did the State transfer funds under the State Transferability authority of Section 5103(a) during SY 2018-19?	NO

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.7.2 Local Educational Agency (LEA) Transferability of Funds

In the table below, indicate the number of LEAs that notified the State that they transferred funds under the LEA transferability authority.

LEA Transferability of Funds	#
LEAs that notified the State that they were transferring funds under the LEA Transferability authority of Section 5103(b).	36

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.7.3 LEA Funds Transfers

In the table below, provide the total number of LEAs that transferred funds from an eligible program to another eligible program.

Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds FROM Eligible Program	# LEAs Transferring Funds TO Eligible Program
Supporting Effective Instruction (Title II, Part A)	2	7
Student Support and Enrichment Grants (Title IV, Part A)	26	0
Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs (Title I, Part A)		17
Education of Migratory Children (Title I, Part C)		0
Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (Title I, Part D)		0
English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act (Title III, Part A)		1
Rural Education Initiative (Title V, Part B)		4

In the table below provide the total amount of FY 2018 appropriated funds transferred from and to each eligible program.

Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred FROM Eligible Program	Total Amount of Funds Transferred TO Eligible Program
Supporting Effective Instruction (Title II, Part A)	219,449.00	424,832.09
Student Support and Enrichment Grants (Title IV, Part A)	1,899,972.09	0.00
Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs (Title I, Part A)		1,413,934.00
Education of Migratory Children (Title I, Part C)		0.00
Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (Title I, Part D)		0.00
English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act (Title III, Part A)		25,483.00
Rural Education Initiative (Title V, Part B)		255,172.00

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.8 RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM (REAP)

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

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

In the table below, provide the number of eligible LEAs that used RLIS funds during SY2018-19 for each of the listed purposes.

Purpose	# LEAs
Activities authorized under Part A of Title I	53
Activities authorized under Part A of Title II	22
Activities authorized under Title III	4
Activities authorized under Part A of Title IV	25
Parental involvement activities	11

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.8.2 RLIS Objectives and Outcomes

In the space below, describe the progress the State has made in meeting the objectives and outcomes for the Rural Low-Income School (RLIS) Program as described in the State's most current Consolidated State Application. If providing quantitative data along with your narrative, please ensure all data is converted to text format.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

The Alabama State Department of Education (ALSDE) expects LEAs to meet RLIS standards by utilizing the flexible funds provided by the program to increase student achievement for example by: increasing academic achievement, improving graduation rates, supporting English language acquisition and proficiency, and providing professional learning opportunities for teachers and school staff. These funds provide a supplemental grant program addressing the literacy, math, and technology needs of rural school districts and specific advancements are reflected in the total programs strengthened by this essential support.

2.8.3 RLIS Technical Assistance

In the space below, describe the progress the State has made in providing technical assistance for RLIS LEA sub-grantees as described in the State's most current Consolidated State Application. If providing quantitative data along with your narrative, please ensure all data is converted to text format.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Eligible LEAs complete an annual Comprehensive Needs Assessment to determine program objectives. RLIS funds are used to target specific objectives from each district's needs assessment. The use of funds coincides with the LEA's Consolidated Plan and are closely aligned with the purposes and allowable activities in Title V. LEAs receiving funding complete the Electronic Grant Application Process (eGAP) which included elements of how funds will be budgeted within the district. The electronic application is submitted and reviewed by staff at the ALSDE. Each year, ALSDE staff provide a variety of technical assistance to districts receiving federal funding. Technical assistance is made available via site visits, telephone calls, emails, face-to-face trainings, annual conferences, and Webinars. LEAs may also be provided official Technical Assistance through direct requests from the central office leadership. Additionally, activities are monitored on a rotating basis through procedures defined in Alabama Code §16-6B-3 and EDGAR §200.331.

2.8.4 RLIS Subgrant Award Determination

Please report the method the SEA used to award grants to eligible LEAs. If the SEA used a competitive process, please describe that process and include a description of the methods and criteria the SEA used to review applications, award funds to LEAs, and how the LEAs were notified of the process. If the SEA used a formula besides one based on the number of students in average daily attendance served by eligible LEAs in the State, please describe that formula, including an explanation of how this alternative formula enables the SEA to allot grant funds in a manner that serves equal or greater concentrations of children from families with incomes below the poverty line, relative to the concentration that would be served if the SEA used a formula based on the number of students in average daily attendance served by eligible LEAs in the State.

Comments: The response is limited to 8,000 characters.

Alabama is awarded Title V, Part B funds through a formula grant based on the number of students in average daily attendance served by the LEAs. The ALSDE allocates funding to eligible LEAs via a similar formula grant. The funding is intended to provide flexibility in using funds under authorized Titles and Parent Involvement activities to meet the specific needs of the rural LEAs. Eligible LEAs must complete an annual Comprehensive Needs Assessment to determine program objectives. RLIS funds will be used to target the specific objectives from the needs assessment.

2.8.5 RLIS State Administrative Funds

In the table below, provide information on state administrative funds.

Question	Percentage
What percentage of the RLIS grant funds were retained for State-level administration?	5.00%
What percentage of those funds retained for State-level administration were used specifically for technical assistance?	100.00%

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.8.6 RLIS LEAs Awarded Funds

Please list the NCES LEA ID and name of each LEA that received RLIS funds and the amount each received. This information will be collected from SEAs outside of the CSPR collection tool.

- NCES LEA ID
- LEA Name
- RLIS Award Amount

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.

2.8.7 Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) Program, Alternative Fund Use Authority (AFUA)

	Number	Percentage
What number and percentage of SRSA- and Dual-eligible LEAs informed their SEA of an intent to utilize SRSA's AFUA, under Section 5211 of the ESEA.	2	2.74%

Comments: The response is limited to 4,000 characters.