

## PROGRAM FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

### **PURPOSE**

is to provide supplemental educational services to eligible private school students to ensure they receive fair and equitable opportunities to meet challenging state standards.

### **FUNDING**

is determined based on the number of low-income private school students residing in participating Title I public school attendance areas [B-11].

The Local Education Agency (LEA)\* calculates a proportional share of Title I funds for equitable services to eligible private school students according to one of five available methods [B-11].

### **ELIGIBILITY**

**A private school student must:**

1. Reside in a participating Title I public school attendance area [B-11].
2. Be identified as failing or at risk of failing to meet state academic standards [C-1].

*Note: Financial need is not a criterion for selecting students to receive services [C-4].*

### **IMPLEMENTATION**



#### **CONSULTATION**

LEA must consult with private school officials before making decisions affecting program participation [A-1] [A-9] [A-11].

Title I consultation covers the following in addition to other topics [see A-9]:

- Method for determining the number of eligible low-income students
- Services to be provided
- How and where services will be offered
- How services will be assessed
- Size and scope of equitable services
- The proportion of funds available for services
- How and when decisions about the delivery of services will be made



#### **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

The LEA, in consultation with private school officials, determines the educational needs of eligible private school students [C-7].



#### **SERVICES**

See reverse side

# TITLE IA SERVICES FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(continued)

## IMPLEMENTATION

(continued)



### SERVICES

- Instructional services provided by public school employees or third-party contractors;
- Expanded learning time, including before- and after-school programs;
- Professional development for teachers of participating students;
- One-on-one tutoring;
- Summer school programs;
- Family literacy programs;
- Counseling programs;
- Mentoring programs;
- Computer-assisted instruction;
- Home tutoring;
- Instruction using take-home computers; and
- Any combination of the above.



### CONTACT US

for additional assistance



## COMMON CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

**Challenge:** Difficulty in collecting accurate poverty data for private school students.

**Solution:** (LEAs) often use surveys to collect poverty data from private school families to gather information comparable to that used for public school students, such as eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch programs. When complete data from all private school families is not available (e.g., low survey response), LEAs can use extrapolation to estimate the total number of low-income students.

**Challenge:** Ensuring timely and meaningful consultation.

**Solution:** Establish a calendar for consultation meetings throughout the year and maintain open communication channels. Decisions should be made in consultation between public and private school leaders.

**Challenge:** Disagreement on service provision

**Solution:** In cases of disagreement on service provision, the LEA should provide a written explanation of their reasons for disagreement. If the issue persists, involve the state ombudsman to help resolve the dispute and facilitate mutually agreeable decision.

*\*Local Education Agency (LEA) refers to the local public school district in which a private school is located.*

