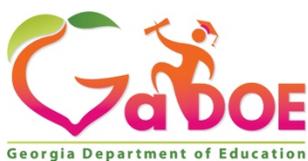


ESEA: Title II, Part A 2017-2018 Annual Report

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants



April 16, 2019



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Title II, Part A Program Staff

Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE)

Caitlin McMunn Dooley, **Deputy Superintendent, Office of Teaching and Learning**
 Cynthia Saxon, **Associate Superintendent, Teacher and Leader Support and Development (TLSD)**
 Carly Ambler, **Program Manager, Title II, Part A**

Title II, Part A Education Program Specialists – Field-Based

Karen Cliett **
 Pam Daniels
 Joy Gentry **
 Dana Golowich **
 Chris Leonard
 Greg Petersen (75%) *
 Terri Still
 Elizabeth Zipperer *

Title II, Part A Funded – Office-Based

Shauntice Wheeler, Education Program Specialist
 Katherine Gerbis, Education Program Specialist
 Stephanie Sanders, ELA Program Manager (Split-Funded)
 Sandi Woodall, Math Program Manager (Split-Funded) *
 Lya Snell, Math Program Manager (Split-Funded) **

**Left agency for other opportunities mid-year*

***Promoted/Hired mid-year*

2017-2018 Local Education Agencies (LEAs)

Total Local Education Agency Grantees	212
Traditional School District	180
State Schools <i>GA School for Deaf, GA Academy for Blind, Atlanta Area School for Deaf</i>	1
Charter Schools (State Level)	29
Special LEAs <i>Dept. of Corrections, Dept. of Juvenile Justice</i>	2



As of July 2017, there were changes to the status of several charter LEAs:

- OPEN:
 - Coastal Plains Education Charter HS
 - Genesis Innovation Academy Boys

- Genesis Innovation Academy Girls
- International Charter Academy Smyrna
- Resurgence Hall
- School for Arts Infused Learning (SAIL)
- CLOSED:
 - Ivy Preparatory Young Men's Leadership Academy

Grant Implementation Overview

In Georgia, the Georgia Department of Education sets policy, develops guidance and provides training and technical assistance for Georgia LEAs. Seven field-based staff provide technical assistance by assigned region, currently organized mostly by Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA) region. Training is coordinated at a state level and delivered at (a) an annual federal programs conference, (b) coordinated federal program regional sessions, and (c) collaborative Title II, Part A only regional sessions. The GaDOE publishes an annual LEA Handbook and maintains a public website. Effective July 2017, full Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) implementation began. In Georgia, administrative funds are consolidated allowing Title II, Part A Staff to continue to support teacher credentials as required under Title I, Part A in ESSA and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). In Georgia, these requirements are referred to as Professional Qualifications (PQ) and In-Field Reporting. Title I sub-contracts with the Georgia Professional Standards Commission (GaPSC) to assist in out-of-field reporting through the online In-Field Portal.

The Federal grant (15 month grant cycle) is cyclical in nature, beginning in July and ending September of the following year. In Georgia, LEAs begin by completing an internal

In 2017-2018 the CLIP process moved from the MyGaDOE Portal ConApp to the Longitudinal Data System (LDS) and was supported by newly formed regional CLIP Teams.

Comprehensive Needs Assessment and using it to complete an LEA Equity Action Plan (published on the GaDOE website) and consolidated federal grant application called the Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) (ConApp). In 2017-2018 the CLIP process moved from the MyGaDOE Portal ConApp to the Longitudinal Data System (LDS) and was

supported by newly formed regional CLIP Teams. Once approved, LEAs submit a budget based on their formula-based allocation (ConApp). Then LEAs administer the grant, submitting budget adjustments/amendments, as needed. Although LEAs can carryover 100% of allocated funds, it is expected that LEAs, in the best interests of teachers and students, draw down funds regularly through the year and expend all funds as budgeted.

Every four years, and depending on annual risk assessment results, LEAs are formally monitored for compliance through GaDOE Cross-functional Monitoring (CFM). Specialists are scheduled to monitor outside of their assigned LEAs. This practice encourages objectivity and fosters a stronger alignment of expectations and technical assistance. In addition, LEAs with increased risk may be monitored through Desk Monitoring. Depending on the monitoring results, these LEAs will complete corrective action in order ensure they have internal controls and protocols that ensure compliance with federal law, the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR), and federal and state guidance. Any LEA that does not participate in Cross-Functional or Desk Monitoring completes an annual self-monitoring review. In 2017-2018 seven LEAs expressed interest in piloting the online Federal Programs self-monitoring, however, no LEA completed the self-monitoring process for Title II, Part A.

In 2017-2018 several LEAs piloted online self-monitoring.

Title II, Part A Specialists provided timely technical assistance to LEAs as necessary to ensure LEA compliance with State and Federal laws and guidance. In addition to technical assistance sessions, Program Specialists provided professional learning opportunities via individual LEA trainings, regional trainings, and state conferences in the areas of budgeting, monitoring, equitable services, professional qualifications and in-field.

In Georgia, LEAs are required to have an external audit each year. Any audits from prior fiscal years that require program review are reported by the Georgia Department of Audits to GaDOE and GaDOE program staff resolve these audits. These are resolved directly with the LEAs.

LEAs conclude the federal fiscal year with a completion report, finalized in the Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

2017-2018 State Education Agency (SEA) Allocation

SEA allocations are determined using a formula outlined in ESSA. The state formula is determined using current funding levels, SEA hold harmless percentages and SEA population and poverty data as provided by the Census Bureau. The Title II, Part A allocation formula outlined in ESSA will continue to change through 2024.

FY18 Allocation Information	
FY18 Total Title II, Part A allocation to GADOE from USDE	\$54,637,443
FY18 Title II, Part A Set-aside for GADOE Grant Administration	(\$546,255)
FY18 Title II, Part A GADOE Set-aside for State Activities	(\$2,185,617)
FY18 Title II, Part A Allocation for LEAs	\$51,905,571

Georgia Title II, Part A Grant Administration Activities for 2017-2018 (\$546,255)

- Joined all Federal Programs Trainings and Annual Conference
 - Annual Federal Programs Budget Training
 - Annual Federal Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring Training
 - Annual Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) Submission Training Webinars
 - Annual Federal Programs Conference & Georgia Compensatory Educational Leaders, Inc. (GCEL)
 - Consolidation of Funds Pilot – Cohort 1-2 Support, Cohort 3 Recruitment
 - Consolidation of Administrative Funds
- Led program-specific trainings/ technical assistance sessions:
 - Fall Training: Budget, New Coordinator, Veteran Coordinator Updates, Monitoring, LEA Monitoring Demonstration
 - Spring Regional Trainings: PQ, Equitable Services, In-Field Webinars
 - Annual Conferences: GASPA, GELI, RESA, SELDA, GASBO, GACIS, Data Collections, SCSC Charter, Special Education Director’s Webinar, P-20s, GSSA
- Completed 1 program audit
- Investigated one formal complaint against a LEA
- Supported through ongoing LEA Technical Assistance
 - Updated existing resources, revised existing resources and created new resources.
 - Streamlined State Guidance to create Federal Programs Overarching Handbook, Title II, Part A Handbook
 - Created the *GaDOE ESSA PQ and In-Field Implementation Guide*

- Monitored the submission of required plans and reports
- Reviewed and approved CLIPs (including Equity Plans), Budgets and Budget Amendments
- Conducted onsite monitoring visits. Including writing monitoring reports and reviewing and approving corrective action.
- Provided technical assistance and consultation to Georgia LEAs
- Consulted on online software updates – In-Field portal, Equity Data Dashboard
- Conducted annual risk assessment
- Planned and attended scheduled team meetings and LEA conferences
- Maintained program files

Georgia Title II, Part A State Activities for 2017-2018 (\$2,185,617)

- Advanced Placement (AP) Grants
 - GaDOE Title II, Part A State Activity funds supported LEAs through initiatives spearheaded by the GaDOE Teaching and Learning Program Manager for College Readiness. The initiative is to fund subgrants that pay for AP teacher training in core areas. This support for AP training is conducted according to GaDOE policy and in compliance with Elementary Secondary Education Act (ESEA) regulations and coordinated across ESEA programs.

Timeframe	AP Grant Board Item Allocation	Teachers Trained
February – August 2018	\$199,990	346
February - August 2017	\$180,100	228
February - August 2016	\$199,600	325
February - August 2015	\$199,880	296
February - August 2014	\$296,100	486
February - August 2013	\$301,000	451
February - August 2012	\$289,800	421
February - August 2011	\$399,000	495
February - August 2010	\$343,000	473

- **Teaching and Learning Staff**
 - The Teaching and Learning staff supported federal and state initiatives of rolling out college and career readiness standards by split-funding two Teaching and Learning employees who provide free public state-wide training and resources to improve teacher quality and, subsequently, student achievement.
- **Teacher Keys Effectiveness System (TKES) and Leader Keys Effectiveness System (LKES) Support**
 - The Teaching and Learning staff supported two staff who developed and delivered professional learning around the Evaluation System to all LEAs in Georgia. The electronic platform housing the evaluation system transitioned from an external vendor to internal IT support effective July 2018. This change requires updates of all professional learning modules and development of a new professional learning platform.

2017-2018 Local Education Agency (LEA) Allocations

Title II, Part A is a formula allocation. SEA and LEA allocations are calculated using poverty and population census data provided by the United States Census Bureau and United States Department of Education (USDE).

- In 2017-2018 allocations were approved by the State Board of Education (SBOE) and distributed in August 2017.
- Allocations were adjusted to reflect a USDE reduction made in October 2017.
- Allocations were reinstated August of 2018 to reflect May 2018 updates from USDE; this included adjustments due to actual enrollments in charter schools.
- 100% Carryover was distributed following the submission of FY17 completion reports and approval of an original FY18 budget.
- To support LEAs in minimizing the amount of grant funds available for carryover, GaDOE staff send quarterly updates until July prior to the close of the grant and then notify bi-monthly through September 30, providing technical assistance as needed. The most common reasons for carryover in Title II, Part A in Georgia include:
 - Unexpected challenges in implementing professional learning, including inclement weather, cancellations, etc.
 - Difficulty in staffing budgeted positions
 - Changes in budgeted personnel and personnel administering the grant

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
1	Appling County School District	\$124,541	\$25,095	\$3
2	Atkinson County School District	\$72,371	\$29,003	\$2
3	Atlanta City School District	\$2,225,604	\$840,215	\$59
4	Bacon County School District	\$80,283	\$6,991	\$2
5	Baker County School District	\$20,544	\$0	\$1
6	Baldwin County School District	\$249,742	\$9,095	\$7
7	Banks County School District	\$86,602	\$2,512	\$3
8	Barrow County School District	\$396,711	\$27,495	\$11
9	Bartow County School District	\$377,209	\$14,150	\$10
10	Ben Hill County School District	\$161,696	\$8,394	\$5
11	Berrien County School District	\$127,466	\$9,318	\$3
12	Bibb County School District	\$1,178,744	\$0	\$32
13	Bleckley County School District	\$67,546	\$57,244	\$2
14	Brantley County School District	\$119,551	\$1,750	\$3
15	Bremen City School District	\$32,301	\$0	\$1
16	Brooks County School District	\$103,295	\$73,262	\$3
17	Bryan County School District	\$151,598	\$10,754	\$4
18	Buford City School District	\$69,334	\$238	\$1

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
19	Bulloch County School District	\$356,384	\$120,054	\$10
20	Burke County School District	\$169,990	\$4,728	\$4
21	Butts County School District	\$111,730	\$42,154	\$3
22	Calhoun City School District	\$98,764	\$10,425	\$2
23	Calhoun County School District	\$38,695	\$4,576	\$1
24	Camden County School District	\$228,553	\$9,150	\$6
25	Candler County School District	\$90,561	\$7,457	\$2
26	Carroll County School District	\$504,527	\$89,959	\$14
27	Carrollton City School District	\$114,395	\$17,239	\$3
28	Cartersville City School District	\$101,895	\$30,555	\$2
29	Catoosa County School District	\$270,406	\$24,004	\$8
30	Charlton County School District	\$70,041	\$61,724	\$2
31	Chatham County School District	\$1,262,302	\$79,913	\$34
32	Chattahoochee County School District	\$23,651	\$2,165	\$0
33	Chattooga County School District	\$113,582	\$0	\$3
34	Cherokee County School District	\$761,839	\$43,868	\$20
35	Chickamauga City School District	\$13,851	\$11,001	\$1
36	Clarke County School District	\$699,451	\$25,941	\$19
37	Clay County School District	\$25,262	\$31,772	\$1
38	Clayton County School District	\$2,078,001	\$36,154	\$55
39	Clinch County School District	\$54,171	\$52,190	\$2
40	Cobb County School District	\$2,431,748	\$144,634	\$65
41	Coffee County School District	\$281,879	\$33,732	\$8
42	Colquitt County School District	\$342,041	\$62,607	\$9
43	Columbia County School District	\$440,221	\$31,293	\$12
44	Commerce City School District	\$41,674	\$1,701	\$2
45	Cook County School District	\$124,692	\$8,519	\$3
46	Coweta County School District	\$536,686	\$50,765	\$14
47	Crawford County School District	\$62,734	\$10,900	\$2
48	Crisp County School District	\$196,573	\$117,507	\$5
49	Dade County School District	\$58,702	\$58,734	\$2
50	Dalton City School District	\$176,320	\$2,814	\$5
51	Dawson County School District	\$79,495	\$39,988	\$3
52	DeKalb County School District	\$3,595,353	\$0	\$96
53	Decatur City School District	\$63,985	\$8,229	\$2
54	Decatur County School District	\$201,447	\$7,054	\$6
55	Dodge County School District	\$125,895	\$24,119	\$3
56	Dooly County School District	\$95,322	\$31,060	\$2

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
57	Dougherty County School District	\$710,813	\$38,550	\$19
58	Douglas County School District	\$706,264	\$0	\$19
59	Dublin City School District	\$131,157	\$0	\$4
60	Early County School District	\$80,333	\$720	\$2
61	Echols County School District	\$32,894	\$30,814	\$1
62	Effingham County School District	\$206,572	\$36,715	\$6
63	Elbert County School District	\$118,295	\$9,480	\$4
64	Emanuel County School District	\$174,316	\$37,591	\$5
65	Evans County School District	\$90,510	\$19,443	\$2
66	Fannin County School District	\$105,125	\$14,087	\$3
67	Fayette County School District	\$289,350	\$47,192	\$8
68	Floyd County School District	\$297,263	\$7,428	\$8
69	Forsyth County School District	\$533,576	\$59,266	\$14
70	Franklin County School District	\$119,115	\$1,129	\$3
71	Fulton County School District	\$2,377,671	\$221,646	\$64
72	Gainesville City School District	\$267,370	\$15,789	\$8
73	Gilmer County School District	\$147,980	\$19,257	\$4
74	Glascocock County School District	\$14,661	\$7,072	\$0
75	Glynn County School District	\$461,195	\$127,356	\$12
76	Gordon County School District	\$217,766	\$6,653	\$6
77	Grady County School District	\$191,463	\$43,064	\$5
78	Greene County School District	\$90,526	\$0	\$3
79	Griffin-Spalding County School District	\$426,523	\$35,316	\$12
80	Gwinnett County School District	\$3,923,742	\$663,888	\$99
81	Habersham County School District	\$195,850	\$64,848	\$5
82	Hall County School District	\$734,276	\$13,155	\$20
83	Hancock County School District	\$45,218	\$27,161	\$1
84	Haralson County School District	\$124,014	\$459	\$3
85	Harris County School District	\$101,195	\$35,959	\$3
86	Hart County School District	\$127,348	\$27,162	\$3
87	Heard County School District	\$64,268	\$13,266	\$2
88	Henry County School District	\$886,487	\$56,341	\$24
89	Houston County School District	\$739,849	\$99,546	\$19
90	Irwin County School District	\$62,138	\$0	\$2
91	Jackson County School District	\$181,340	\$25,011	\$5
92	Jasper County School District	\$77,111	\$35,688	\$2
93	Jeff Davis County School District	\$108,206	\$14,945	\$3
94	Jefferson City School District	\$38,010	\$0	\$1

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
95	Jefferson County School District	\$116,528	\$18,609	\$3
96	Jenkins County School District	\$66,549	\$0	\$2
97	Johnson County School District	\$50,190	\$0	\$1
98	Jones County School District	\$122,967	\$75,134	\$3
99	Lamar County School District	\$90,463	\$13,906	\$2
100	Lanier County School District	\$68,123	\$10,864	\$2
101	Laurens County School District	\$195,875	\$27,455	\$6
102	Lee County School District	\$117,410	\$924	\$4
103	Liberty County School District	\$298,501	\$83,288	\$8
104	Lincoln County School District	\$37,896	\$3,253	\$1
105	Long County School District	\$110,465	\$1,356	\$3
106	Lowndes County School District	\$302,561	\$0	\$8
107	Lumpkin County School District	\$111,451	\$197	\$3
108	Macon County School District	\$87,421	\$34,189	\$2
109	Madison County School District	\$123,562	\$10,082	\$3
110	Marietta City School District	\$263,647	\$74,985	\$7
111	Marion County School District	\$55,932	\$12,362	\$1
112	McDuffie County School District	\$166,583	\$39,240	\$4
113	McIntosh County School District	\$75,365	\$14,296	\$2
114	Meriwether County School District	\$127,832	\$129,941	\$3
115	Miller County School District	\$39,221	\$17,364	\$1
116	Mitchell County School District	\$123,601	\$13,055	\$3
117	Monroe County School District	\$96,699	\$32,972	\$3
118	Montgomery County School District	\$46,782	\$37	\$1
119	Morgan County School District	\$79,125	\$7,215	\$2
120	Murray County School District	\$219,798	\$16,687	\$6
121	Muscogee County School District	\$1,137,485	\$713,602	\$31
122	Newton County School District	\$565,201	\$39,997	\$15
123	Oconee County School District	\$96,334	\$20,211	\$3
124	Oglethorpe County School District	\$68,903	\$6,585	\$2
125	Paulding County School District	\$528,875	\$43,034	\$14
126	Peach County School District	\$156,841	\$18,448	\$5
127	Pelham City School District	\$30,467	\$9,503	\$1
128	Pickens County School District	\$124,090	\$36,878	\$3
129	Pierce County School District	\$120,029	\$75,638	\$3
130	Pike County School District	\$70,311	\$5,448	\$2
131	Polk County School District	\$282,360	\$144,449	\$7
132	Pulaski County School District	\$58,735	\$5,904	\$1

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
133	Putnam County School District	\$111,068	\$12,789	\$3
134	Quitman County School District	\$14,471	\$23,908	\$0
135	Rabun County School District	\$65,006	\$1,071	\$2
136	Randolph County School District	\$50,390	\$6,889	\$2
137	Richmond County School District	\$1,326,297	\$587,587	\$35
138	Rockdale County School District	\$498,245	\$24,565	\$14
139	Rome City School District	\$244,155	\$31,102	\$6
140	Schley County School District	\$33,383	\$11,874	\$1
141	Screven County School District	\$94,626	\$1,262	\$2
142	Seminole County School District	\$61,141	\$37,938	\$1
143	Social Circle City School District	\$22,109	\$4,308	\$1
144	Stephens County School District	\$137,325	\$17,047	\$4
145	Stewart County School District	\$29,398	\$3,116	\$1
146	Sumter County School District	\$286,726	\$128,798	\$8
147	Talbot County School District	\$37,973	\$26,700	\$1
148	Taliaferro County School District	\$11,271	\$6,985	\$0
149	Tattnall County School District	\$144,839	\$3,591	\$4
150	Taylor County School District	\$50,180	\$4,913	\$1
151	Telfair County School District	\$88,844	\$7,571	\$3
152	Terrell County School District	\$90,924	\$13,746	\$2
153	Thomas County School District	\$153,341	\$53,912	\$4
154	Thomaston-Upson County School District	\$157,469	\$22,31	\$5
155	Thomasville City School District	\$125,549	\$11,256	\$3
156	Tift County School District	\$304,857	\$73,454	\$8
157	Toombs County School District	\$147,791	\$24,972	\$3
158	Towns County School District	\$34,153	\$0	\$1
159	Treutlen County School District	\$50,603	\$59,995	\$2
160	Trion City School District	\$13,608	\$4,865	\$1
161	Troup County School District	\$406,325	\$112,268	\$11
162	Turner County School District	\$73,726	\$79,422	\$2
163	Twiggs County School District	\$42,956	\$14,305	\$1
164	Union County School District	\$80,092	\$0	\$3
165	Valdosta City School District	\$383,583	\$21,148	\$10
166	Vidalia City School District	\$77,774	\$6,729	\$2
167	Walker County School District	\$330,963	\$4,785	\$9
168	Walton County School District	\$357,618	\$41,754	\$9
169	Ware County School District	\$279,889	\$39,561	\$8
170	Warren County School District	\$38,677	\$3,163	\$1

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
171	Washington County School District	\$128,128	\$7,071	\$4
172	Wayne County School District	\$195,919	\$18,315	\$5
173	Webster County School District	\$15,848	\$13,611	\$0
174	Wheeler County School District	\$39,143	\$19,643	\$1
175	White County School District	\$121,496	\$47,272	\$3
176	Whitfield County School District	\$326,832	\$177,520	\$9
177	Wilcox County School District	\$49,738	\$33,487	\$2
178	Wilkes County School District	\$58,991	\$2,806	\$2
179	Wilkinson County School District	\$57,209	\$2,185	\$1
180	Worth County School District	\$130,062	\$57,875	\$4
	STATE CHARTER SCHOOL LEAS			
1	Atlanta Heights Charter School	\$37,054	\$2,211	\$1
2	Brookhaven Innovation Academy	\$5,439	\$0	\$0
3	Cherokee Charter Academy	\$10,701	\$19,378	\$0
4	Cirrus Charter Academy	\$23,598	\$0	\$1
5	Coastal Plains Education Charter School	\$13,832	\$0	\$3,985
6	Coweta Charter Academy	\$10,195	\$30	\$0
7	Dubois Integrity Academy	\$22,289	\$0	\$1
8	Foothills Charter High School	\$28,134	\$3,330	\$1
9	Fulton Leadership Academy	\$11,752	\$6,258	\$0
10	Genesis Academy for Boys	\$8,189	\$0	(\$1,881)
11	Genesis Academy for Girls	\$8,189	\$0	(\$3,431)
12	Georgia Cyber Academy	\$456,547	\$74,503	\$12
13	Georgia Connections Academy	\$96,983	\$8,381	\$3
14	Georgia School for Innovation & Classics	\$13,900	\$0	\$0
15	Graduation Achievement Charter HS	\$48,061	\$81,612	\$1
16	International Academy of Smyrna	\$18,563	\$0	\$1
17	International Charter School of Atlanta	\$6,453	\$0	\$0
18	Ivy Preparatory Academy, Inc	\$10,025	\$1,302	\$0
19	Ivy Preparatory Academy At Gwinnett, Inc.	\$2,474	\$4,920	\$0
20	Liberty Tech Charter Academy	\$3,024	\$0	\$0
21	Mountain Education Charter HS	\$63,657	\$23,948	\$2
22	Odyssey School	\$7,584	\$13,192	\$0
23	Pataula Charter Academy	\$19,410	\$0	\$1
24	Resurgence Hall	\$3,767	\$0	(\$672)
25	School for Arts-Infused Learning (SAIL)	\$11,287	\$0	\$609
26	Scintilla Charter Academy	\$13,601	\$0	\$1
27	Statesboro STEAM Academy	\$4,306	\$0	\$0

	LEA Name	FY18 Allocation (Aug. 2017)	FY17 Carryover (Jan. 2018)	FY18 Adjustment (Aug. 2018)
	TOTAL	\$51,905,571		\$0
28	SWGA S.T.E.M. Charter Academy	\$3,101	\$0	\$0
29	Utopian Academy for the Arts	\$10,233	\$351	\$0
	SPECIAL LEAS			
1	Department Of Corrections	\$2,282	\$0	\$1
2	Department of Juvenile Justice	\$13,279	\$0	\$0
3	State Schools	\$11,757	\$0	\$1

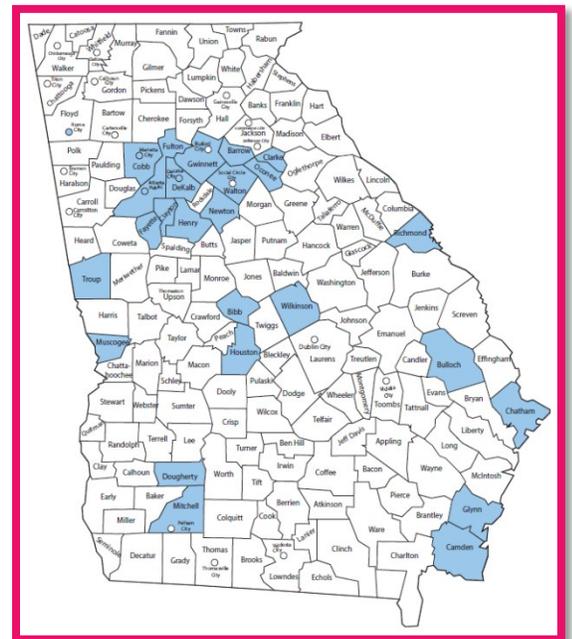
Maintenance of Effort

ESSA addresses the LEA’s responsibility to maintain local funding. If a LEA fails to maintain fiscal effort, the State Education Agency may be required to reduce the current year allocation. When notified by the GaDOE Finance Division that an LEA has failed to maintain effort, GaDOE Title I, Part A program staff completes the necessary waiver on behalf of the LEA. Two LEAs did not initially meet MOE, however neither District has failed to meet MOE over the last five years, therefore they are in compliance with ESSA requirements. **Data from Title I, Part A Program Manager R. Phillips**

Private School Equitable Participation

Under the *Title II, Part A* program, private school teachers, principals, and assistant principals are eligible to participate to the extent that the LEA uses funds to provide for professional development for teachers and other school personnel.

System Name	FY18	FY17	FY16	FY15
# of Participating Schools	106	89	93	96
Atlanta Public	7	6	5	5
Barrow County	1	1	1	1
Bibb County	5	5	5	5
Bulloch County	1	1	1	1
Camden County	1	1	1	1
City Schools of Decatur	1	1	1	0
Clarke County	4	3	4	4
Clayton County	1	1	2	2
Cobb County	5	4	4	6
DeKalb County	16	15	19	19
Dougherty County	1	1	1	1
Fayette County	2	2	2	2
Fulton County	18	14	19	16
Glynn County	1	1	2	2
Gwinnett County	6	2	1	1
Henry County	2	1	1	1
Houston County	1	0	0	0
Marietta City	1	1	1	1
Mitchell County	1	0	0	1
Muscogee County	5	4	3	3
Newton County	1	0	0	0
Oconee County	2	2	1	1
Richmond County	6	6	5	5
Rome City	2	1	1	1
Savannah-Chatham	12	13	12	16
Troup County	2	2	0	0
Walton County	1	1	1	1
Wilkinson County	1	0	0	0



2017-2018 LEA Selected Prioritized Needs

Source: FY18 Title II, Part A Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

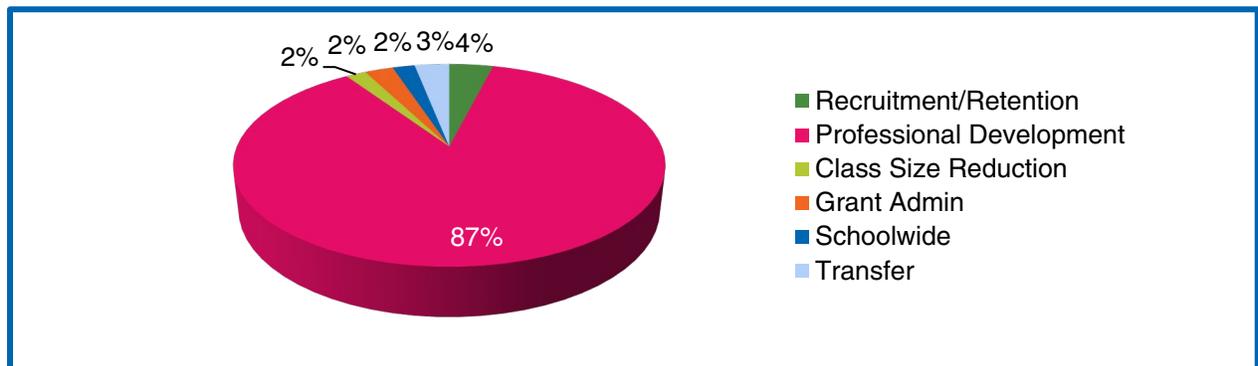
LEAs are required annually to prioritize and submit during budget approval Title II, Part A needs in the Data Collection Form: Program Implementation and Effectiveness under the Title II, Part A Program Information Tab. LEAs do this by rank ordering five program components. In 2017-2018 Professional Learning was selected as the area of highest need for a large majority of LEAs as the chart below indicates. The next highest area of priority for LEAs was Educator Credentials. The program area least likely selected for focus is class size reduction.

LEA Needs	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5
Professional Learning (Including Equity: Diverse Learners)	153	43	7	7	1
Educator Credentials (Including Equity: Teacher Quality and Experience)	15	84	55	42	15
Retention	28	60	78	35	10
Recruitment	4	16	63	113	15
Equity: Class Size Reduction	11	8	8	14	170

2017-2018 Title II, Part A Budgeted Funds

Source: FY18 Cube Financial Review Budgeted Funds

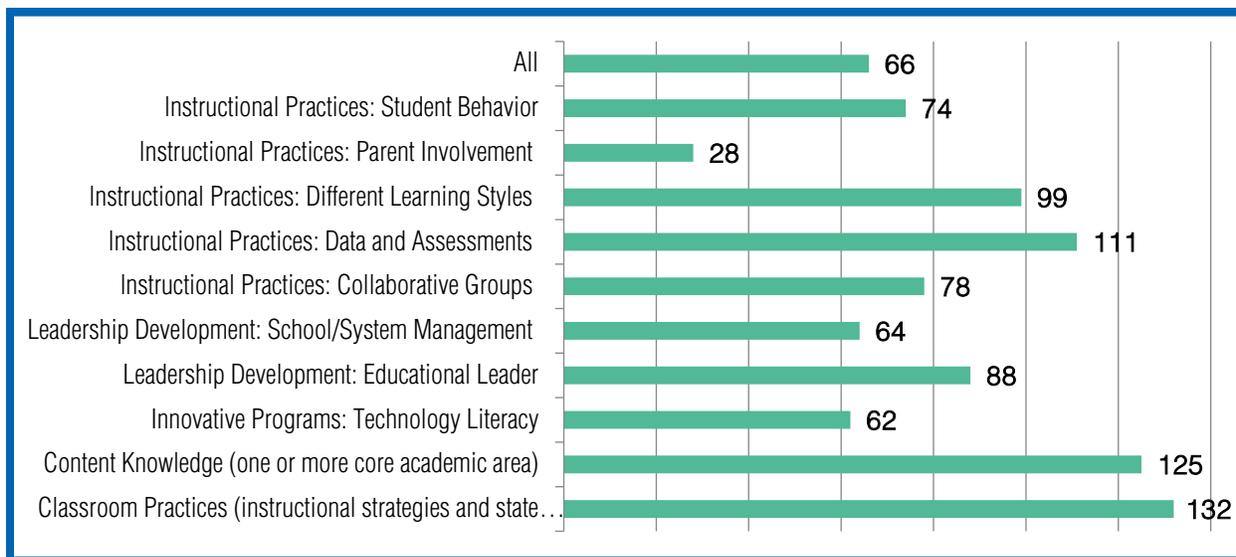
In FY18 87% of Title II, Part A funds were budgeted for professional learning which is in alignment with the data collected on LEA prioritized needs. Professional Development budgeted items also include activities to support the acquisition of educator credentials. Recruitment and retention were the next highest funded at 4%.



2017-2018 Most Frequently Title II, Part A Funded Professional Learning

Source: FY19 Title II, Part A Data Collection Tab: Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report

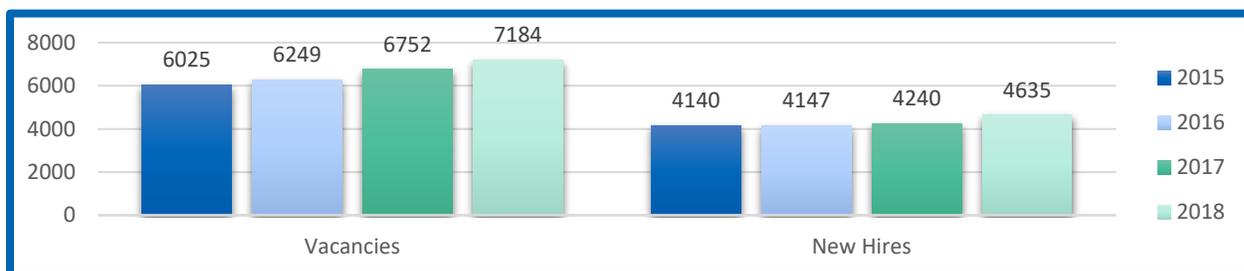
FY18 Title II, Part A funded Professional Learning topics are self-reported in FY19 by LEAs. The professional learning topics for teachers funded at the highest rate in 2017-2018 with Title II, Part A funds include instructional strategies, core content knowledge, data and assessments, and differentiation. Title II, Part A funds also were used for leadership development. Topics are aligned with TAPS and LAPS standards.



FY18 Self-Reported LEA Vacancies and Title II, Part A Recruited New Hires

Source: Vacancy and New Hire Count from FY19 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

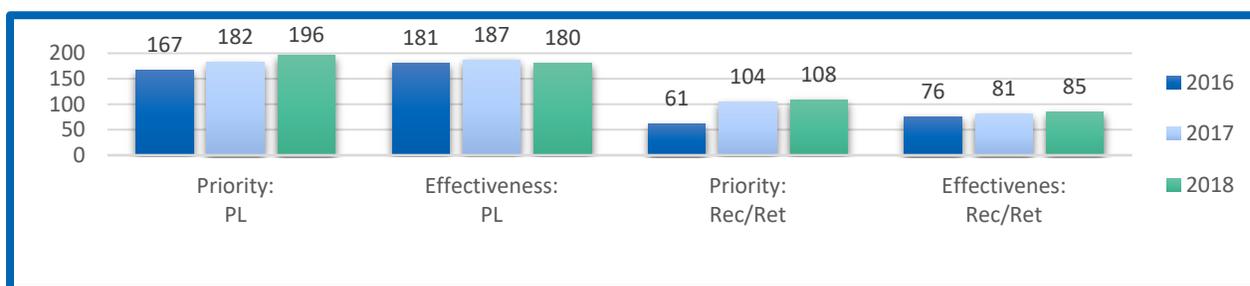
Using LEA self-reported data from the Title II, Part A budget data collection tabs, it is clear that the number of teacher vacancies in Georgia has risen steadily over the last four years. The vacancies below are only reported by LEAs who prioritized recruitment and used Title II, Part A to supplement recruitment efforts. The number of positions self-reported as filled as a result of Title II, Part A are on the right side of the chart. It appears, the number of educators hired by LEAs using Title II, Part A funds has not kept pace with the number of vacancies reported.



FY18 Effectiveness of Funded Priorities

Source: FY18 & FY19 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report
 Priorities: Sum Top 2 Priorities from FY18 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report
 Effectiveness: Effectiveness Count FY19 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

Federal law and regulations require LEAs and SEAs to monitor and measure the impact of Title II, Part A funds to assure compliance with applicable Federal requirements and performance expectations are being achieved. This chart reflects effectiveness data from GaDOE data collection forms located on the Title II, Part A program information tab in the ConApp. The priority columns indicate the number of LEAs who selected PL or recruitment/retention as top priorities and the effectiveness columns indicate the number of LEAs who funded PL and recruitment/retention and reported that the Title II, Part A investment was effective. This is verified during onsite monitoring.



Title II, Part A Use of Funds Flexibility 2017-2018

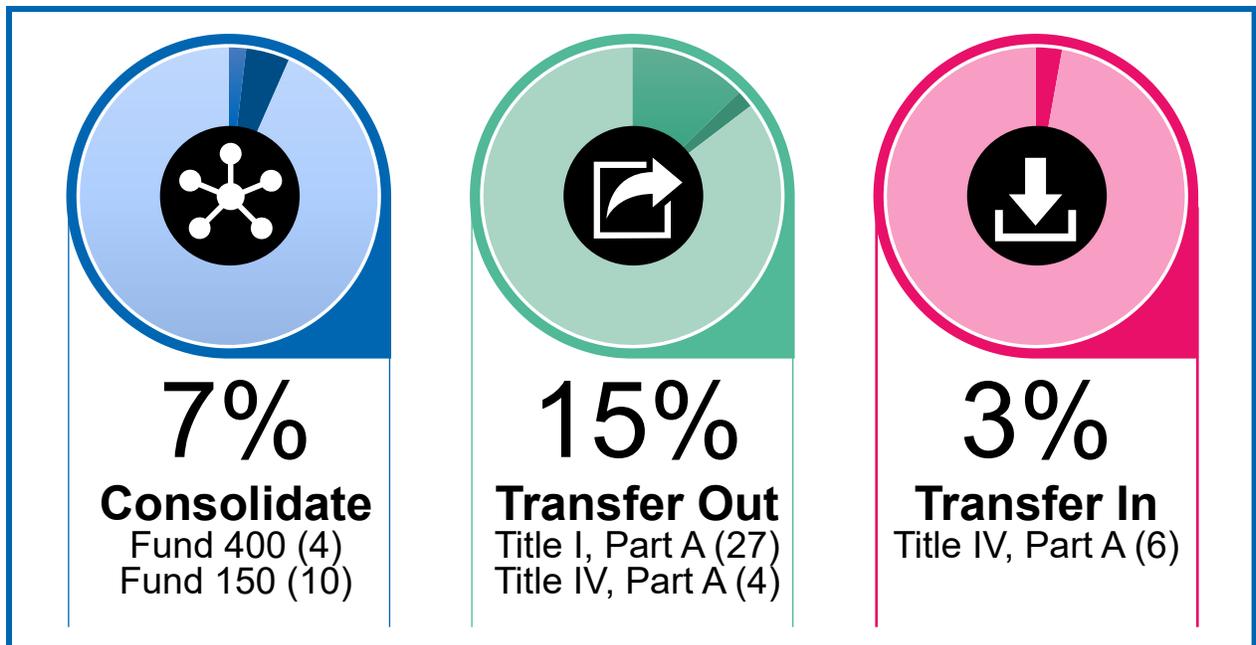
Source: FY18 Title II, Part A Budgets

Under ESSA, LEAs are granted some flexibility in determining how they can best meet the needs of their LEA. This includes the ability to coordinate funds through a traditional budget, consolidate federal funds, consolidate federal and state funds or transfer funds into or out of Title II, Part A. Following federal discussions about Title II, Part A funding levels and changes to SEA and LEA allocation formulas, many LEAs in Georgia began to use the flexibility granted in law.

Consolidate: Title I schools running a schoolwide program may choose to consolidate funds. By consolidating eligible federal funds in a schoolwide program, a school can more effectively design and implement a comprehensive plan to upgrade the entire educational program in the school as identified through a comprehensive needs assessment.

Transfer: ESEA allows LEAs the flexibility to target eligible Federal funds to the programs and activities that most effectively address the unique needs of LEAs. The LEA may transfer all or any lesser amount of their Title II, Part A or Title IV, Part A allocations into eligible grants.

- Transfer In: LEAs may transfer Title IV, Part A into Title II, Part A.
- Transfer Out: LEAs may transfer up to 100% of funds from Title II, Part A and Title IV to Title I, Part A, Title I, Part C, Title I, Part D, and Title III, Part A, Title IV, Part A and Title V, Part B.

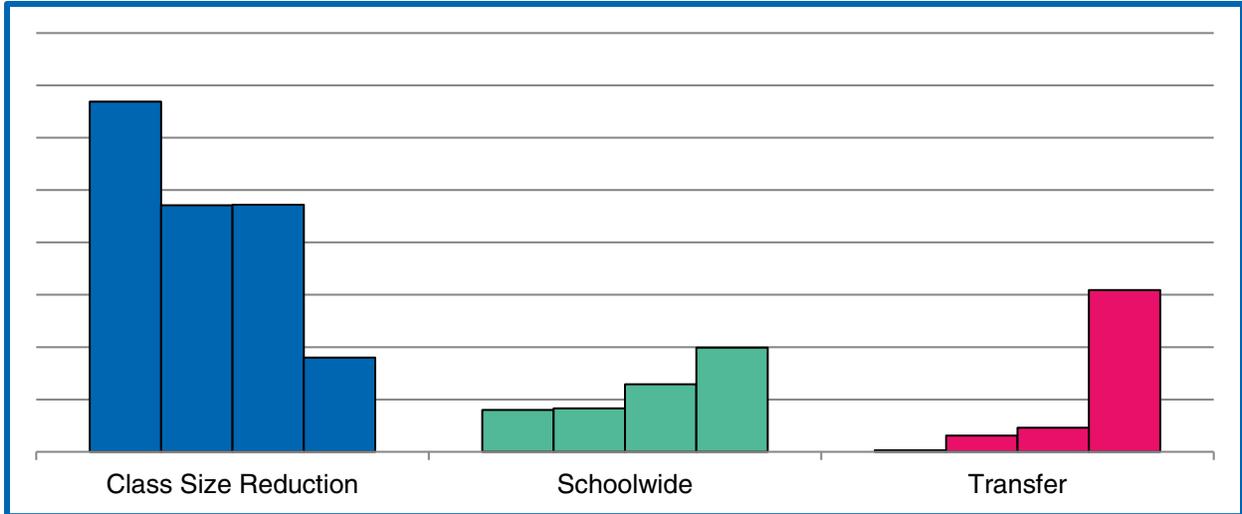


Change in LEA Use of Title II, Part A Funds Flexibility FY15-FY18

Source: FY15- FY18 Title II, Part A Budgets

As mentioned above, following federal discussions about Title II, Part A funding levels and changes to SEA and LEA allocation formulas, many LEAs in Georgia began to use the flexibility granted in law. This flexibility particularly helped LEAs with modest allocations cover entire costs of selected interventions/activities such as Class Size Reduction (CSR) teachers, instructional coaches and large-scale contractual curriculum interventions that often include materials, software and professional development. In addition, this also streamlines the administration of federal programs. Further, with advent of the Resource Allocation Methodology/Plan (RAM/P), Title I is no longer required to determine supplanting at the expenditure level, while that requirement continues to exist for Title II, Part A, among other programs. In Georgia, many LEAs exercise flexibility granted under charter and strategic waiver applications and waive class sizes and intervention model rules like EIP. The use of the RAMP is administratively easier than establishing a required class size, verifying the existence of LEA teachers with associated PQ credentials and confirming that federal funds were not used to ‘gain’ state funds through the act of reducing class sizes.

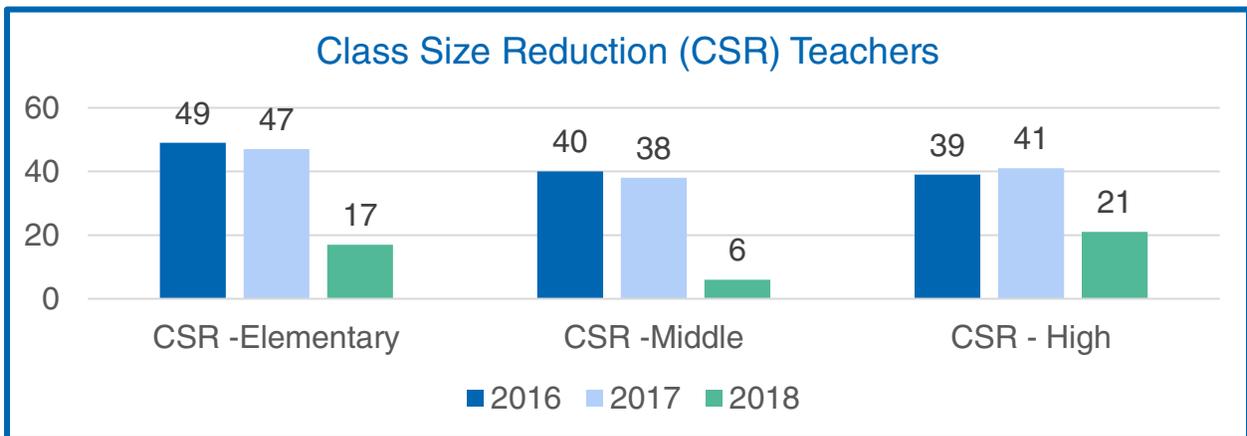
The chart illustrates a clear correlation between the the decrease in budgeting for CSR with Title II, Part A funds and a marked increase in use of funding flexibility over time.

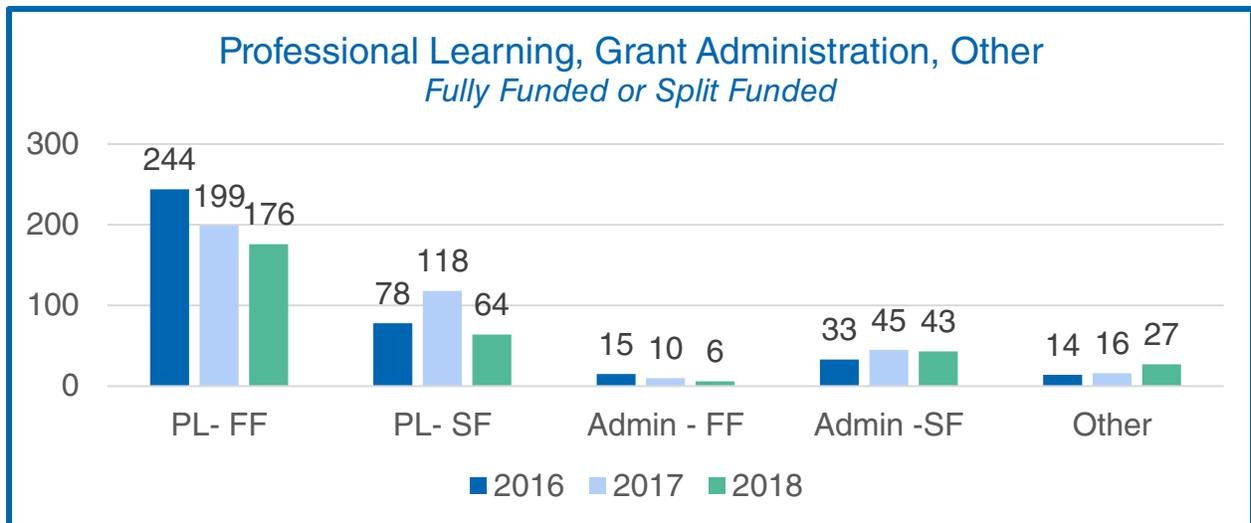


FY18 LEA Staff Funded by Title II, Part A (Budgeted)

Source: Staff Count FY18 Title II Teacher Quality Budgeted Funds and Staffing Report

Title II, Part A funds are commonly used to fund the salaries and benefits, in part or whole, of supplemental personnel who serve as class size reduction teachers, deliver professional learning (PL Coordinators, Instructional Coaches, etc.), administer the Title II, Part A Grant (Coordinators, secretaries, etc.) and oversee recruitment. In Georgia, both federal funds (FF) and State funds (SF) are used to provide PL, administer grants and recruitment. The chart below highlights the source of funding for professional learning, administration, and other (recruitment). In FY17 GaDOE began to monitor the effectiveness of Title II, Part A funded interventions/strategies. Between LEA increased use of flexibility and LEA monitoring of effectiveness, the number of Title II, Part A funded staff has generally decreased across the past three years. However, staff involved in recruitment and retention of educators (other) has increased.





Program Implementation: Personnel Data

Source: Data from FY13, FY14, FY15, FY16, FY17 Risk Assessment Reports
Source: Data from TLSD LEA Contact Lists 08.01.16, 08.02.17, 08.02.18

Each fiscal year, Title II, Part A experiences a turnover of at least 25% new LEA Title II, Part A Coordinators and at least 20% new superintendents (see chart below). With a significant number of new Title II, Part A Coordinators and Superintendents each year, Title II, Part A must provide the technical assistance necessary for the new coordinators to be successful in implementing the Title II, Part A program. According to Government Accounting Standards, grant subrecipients with new personnel are more at risk for noncompliance. This is increasingly when LEAs experience turnover in several key roles, including Title II, Part A Coordinator, Superintendent and Chief Finance Officer. Noted below is a change in criteria for what constitutes a New Coordinator. This is reflective of further alignment of risk assessment criteria across GaDOE Federal Programs.

	Total LEAs	New Superintendents (1-12 months w/ LEA)		New Title II, Part A Coordinators (0-2 years with LEA)		Both Positions New	
2011-2012	193	45	23%	85	44%	30	16%
2012-2013	198	38	19%	90	46%	27	14%
2013-2014	198	41	21%	70	35%	20	10%
2014-2015	198	50	25%	96	48%	31	16%
2015-2016	203	45	22%	86	42%	28	14%
2016-2017	207	48	23%	86	42%	30	14%
	Total LEAs	New Superintendents (1-12 months w/ LEA)		New Title II, Part A Coordinators (0-12 months with LEA)		Both Positions New	
2017-2018	212	41	19%	52	25%	12	6%

ESSA Title I, Part A Reporting Requirements

ESSA Section 1111 (Title I, Part A), requires Georgia to report the professional qualifications of all Georgia educators at the SEA, LEA, and School level including information (that shall be presented in the aggregate and disaggregated by high poverty compared to low-poverty schools), on the number and percentage of:

- Inexperienced teachers, principals, and other school leaders
- Teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials and
- Teachers who are not teaching in the subject or field for which the teacher is certified or licensed

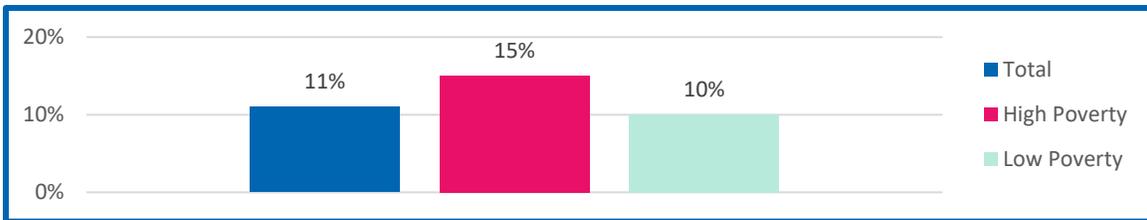
In Georgia, state administrative staff are funded out of consolidated grant administration funds. Title II, Part A has historically been responsible for reporting comparable data under NCLB and continues under ESSA with plans for transition in the FY19 fiscal year.

Georgia 2017-2018 Out-of-Field Teachers

Source: FY18 GOSA Out-of-Field Report

In 2017-18, the percentage of teachers out-of-field at high poverty schools for the subject to which they were assigned was 15% as compared to only 10% out-of-field for the low poverty schools.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	Out-Of-Field FTE	Out-Of-Field FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009	13,273	11.0%
	High Poverty	25,310	3,824	15.0%
	Low Poverty	36,088	3,597	10.0%

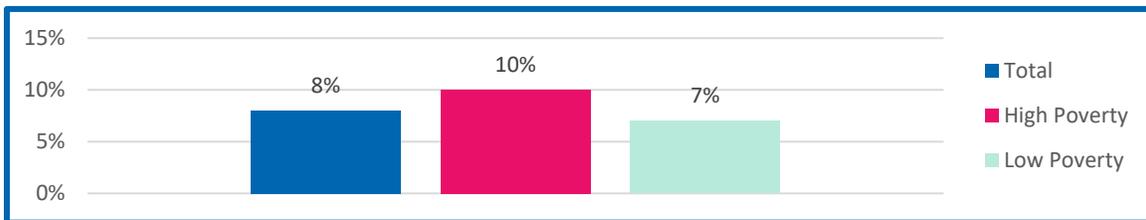


Georgia 2017-2018 Teachers Teaching with Emergency, Provisional, Waiver Certificates

Source: FY18 GOSA Emergency & Provisional Report

In 2017-18, the percentage of teachers teaching with emergency, provisional, or waiver certificates at high poverty schools was 10% as compared to only 7% of teachers teaching with emergency, provisional, or waiver certificates at the low poverty schools. In Georgia, this may apply to teachers who hold a GaPSC-issued Waiver 'W', Non-Renewable 'N', or Supplemental Induction 'SI' certificate. This should be considered in the context of LEA ability to waive certification.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	E, P, W FTE	E, P, W FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009.1	9,507.3	8.0%
	High Poverty	25,310.4	2,484.2	10.0%
	Low Poverty	36,087.8	2,583.6	7.0%

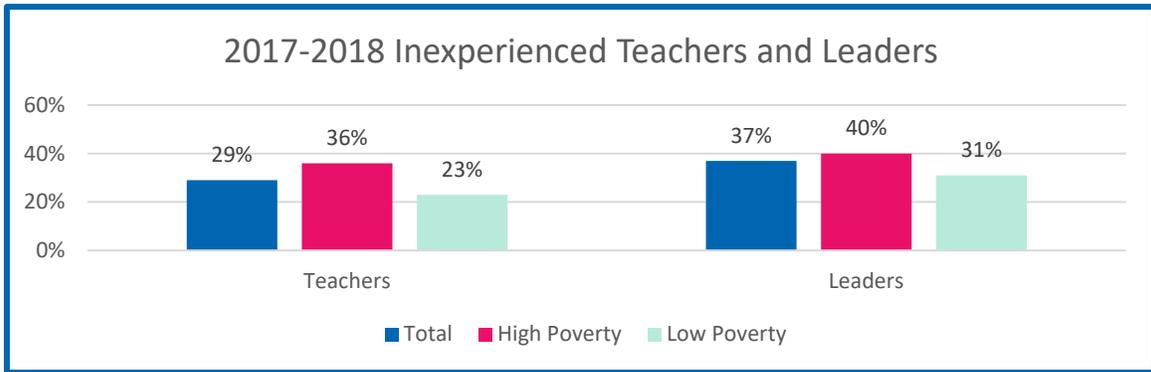


Georgia 2017-2018 Inexperienced Teachers and Leaders

Source: FY18 GOSA Inexperienced Teachers and Leaders Report

Teachers and Leaders who are classified as inexperienced are those with less than four years experience in teaching or leadership in Georgia in their current assignments. State level data reflects new teachers in Georgia and new leaders in Georgia. LEA level data reflects new teachers in the LEA and new leaders in the LEA. School level data reflects new teachers in the school and new leaders in the school. This data is determined using CPI job roles submitted annually. At this time, experience outside of Georgia cannot be verified with consistent accuracy. In 2017-18, Georgia at the state level had 36% teachers and 40% leaders who were considered inexperienced.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	Inexperienced FTE	Inexperienced FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009.1	33,781.4	29%
	High Poverty	25,310.4	8,998.7	36%
	Low Poverty	36,087.8	8,445.8	23%
2017-2018 Leaders	Total	6,256.7	2,285.2	37%
	High Poverty	1,373.5	548.5	40%
	Low Poverty	1,752.9	546.2	31%



For an analysis of the relationship between Student Growth Percentile (SGP) and the variables of 1) inexperienced, 2) out of field, and 3) emergency or provisional credentials. Please reference Appendix A.

LEA Annual Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in a projected activity or undertaking. The annual risk assessment process (including the risk assessment instrument, risk elements, strategies, consequences, etc.), is required by Federal law and conducted by the GaDOE federal programs staff and the GaDOE Finance and Business Office. LEAs are assigned points based on fiscal and program implementation risk elements. LEAs receive a rating of Low, Medium, or High Risk. The results of the assessment rating may impact technical assistance and monitoring. Risk assessment elements fall into the following general categories:

- LEA Personnel Experience: Program Coordinator, Superintendent, Finance Director
- Program Implementation: Monitoring Findings (including repeat findings), Deadline Adherence
- Fiscal Attributes and Implementation: Allocation Size, Drawdowns, Audit Findings

High Risk Rating: A LEA that accumulates a high number of points based on a combination of risk elements that show

- the potential for fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance, OR
- actual evidence of fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance, OR a combination of the potential and actual fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance.

The chart below indicates the number of high risk, medium risk and low risk LEAs over the last six years. The number of high risk LEAs seems to be trending downward. This is in line with a decrease in monitoring findings over time.

2013-2018 Statewide Risk Assessment Data

Source: FY13- FY18 Title II, Part A Risk Assessment Reports

	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	TOTAL
FY13 Risk (Based on FY12 Actions)	0	9	186	195*
FY14 Risk (Based on FY13 Actions)	2	13	183	198*
FY15 Risk (Based on FY14 Actions)	16	18	164	198*
FY16 Risk (Based on FY15 Actions)	17	29	157	203*
FY17 Risk (Based on FY16 Actions)	10	36	160	206*
FY18 Risk (Based on FY17 Actions)	9	7	196	212*

*Includes charters closing and opening.

FY18 Risk Assessment Tool

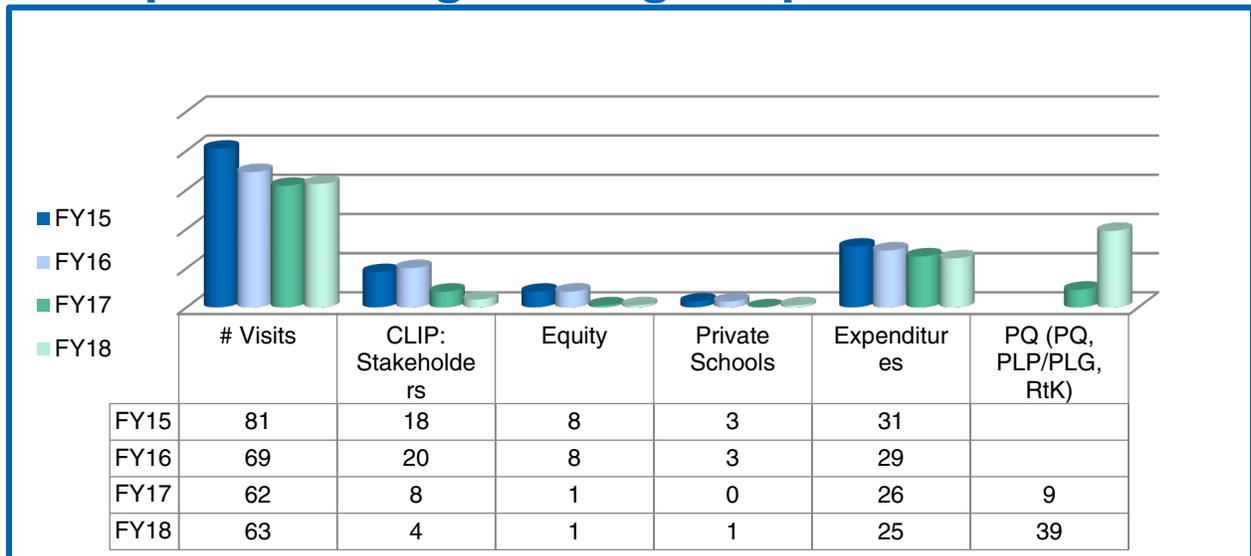
Source: FY18 Title II, Part A Risk Assessment Report

Title II, Part A Risk Indicator	LEA Breakdown		Data Source
LEA in top 15 percent of LEAs in Title II, Part A allocations	Yes = 31	No = 182	FY18 Allocations
Finance and Business Operations (FBO) High or Medium Risk	Yes =35	No = 178	FY18 FBO Risk Report
Did the LEA Title II, Part A Coordinator start in 2016 or 2017?	Yes =84	No = 117	Contact Records
Did the LEA Receive Title II, Part A Findings in FY17? Indicators 5.2, 17.1-17.8	Yes = 31	No = 182	Title IIA Internal Monitoring Report
Did LEA Drawdown at least 50% of FY17 original allocation as of September 1, 2017?	Yes = 42	No = 171	Budget Analyst FY17 Drawdown Reports
Has LEA Drawdown 100% of FY16 carryover as of September 1, 2017?	Yes = 9	No = 204	Budget Analyst FY17 Drawdown Reports

Monitoring of Title II, Part A

As the state pass through entity, GaDOE is responsible for overseeing the successful implementation of Title II, Part A in LEAs (including LEA provision of Equitable Services). GaDOE does this through technical assistance (application and budget approval), annual risk assessment, periodic cross-functional and program-specific monitoring, LEA self-monitoring and single audit monitoring and resolution. According to the Uniform Grants Guidance (2 CFR 200.328), monitoring by the non-federal entity must cover each program, function, or activity.

Top Monitoring Findings Topics FY15-FY18

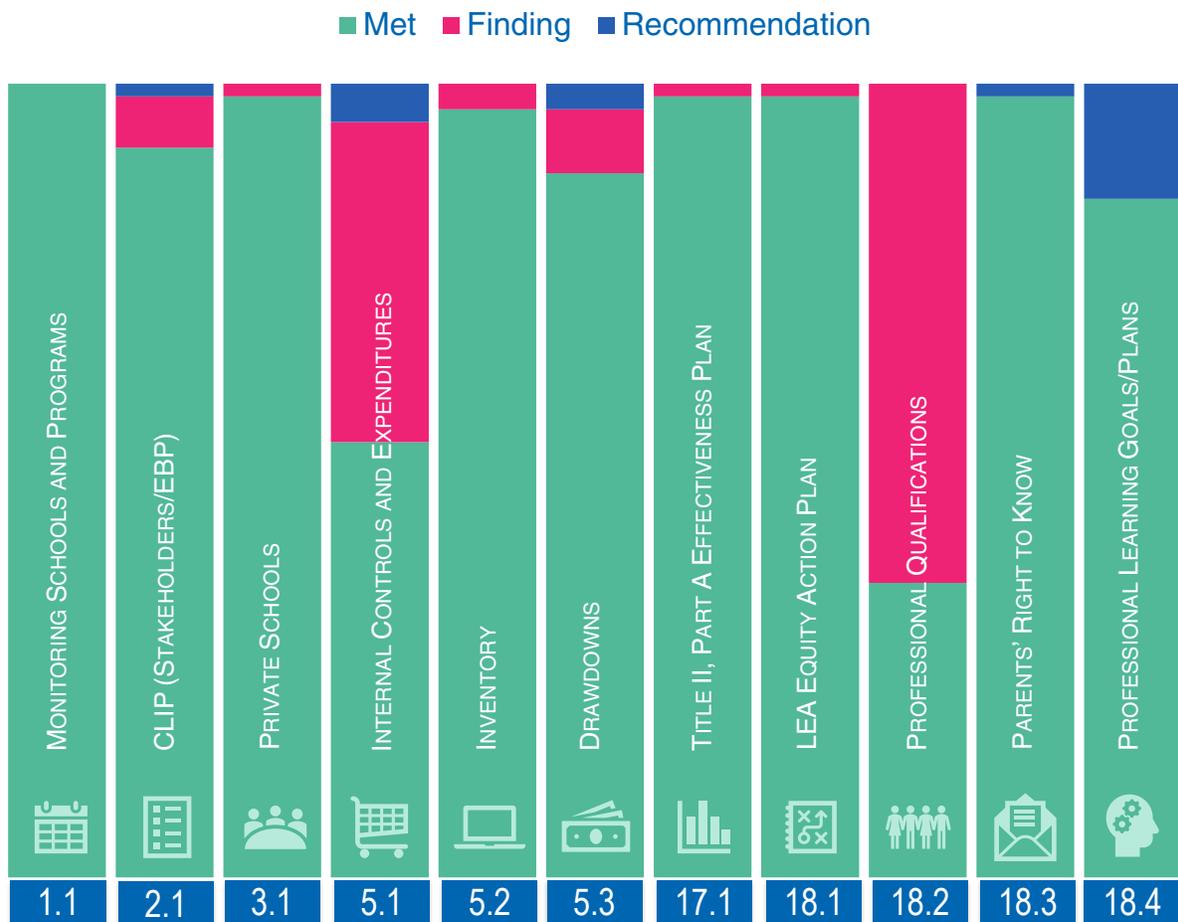


Title II, Part A Monitoring Findings

62 Monitoring Visits Conducted November-June 2018

Source: Title II, Part A Internal Monitoring Tracking Report

GaDOE monitors on a 4-year cycle and adds LEAs who are High Risk according to our annual risk assessment. The most common areas for findings are in expenditures and professional qualifications. GaDOE commonly find errors in internal controls and lack of supporting documentation that would illustrate compliance with statute and applicable regulations. In addition, many LEAs experience difficulty recruiting and retaining staff in national shortage areas, most commonly resulting in findings in the area of Special Education.



15 LEAs Out of 62 Earn 'No Findings'

Monitoring Analysis

In FY18 Title II, Part A further streamlined indicators, by jointly drafting additional overarching indicators with other federal programs including: program monitoring, CLIP (stakeholders and evidence-based practices, private schools, internal controls and expenditures, inventory, and drawdowns.

In Georgia, grant administrative funds are consolidated allowing Title II, Part A staff to provide implementation and monitoring support in the areas of Title I and IDEA staff certification requirements, in Georgia known as Professional Qualifications (PQ) and Equity. This extends to ensuring staff meet Federal, State and Local PQ requirements, send 20 Day notifications, disseminate the parents' Right-to-Know notification, and establish PLPs and PLGs for teachers, leaders and contributing professionals.

Following the July 2017 change to SBOE rules eliminating the flexibility to waive certification for special education teachers and the ESSA change expanding PQ to all teachers, there were a number of findings in the area of professional qualifications.

Staff also noticed a dramatic increase in a lack of programmatic source documentation in indicator 5.1 that would be used to verify fiscal and programmatic allowability.

7 LEAs returned a total of \$4,881.51 Title II, Part A Funds as a result of monitoring corrective action. This is substantially less than in previous years and accounts for .009% of LEA Allocations.

Audit Resolutions/ Financial Reviews Completed

No Audit resolutions/ financial review required in 2017-2018.

Appendix A: Statistical Analysis of SGP Given ESSA Teacher Variables

The 2018 FTE in-field data was merged into the 2018 SGP student file and 2018 SGP teacher file by Teacher Certificate ID respectively. Independent sample t-tests and multiple regression analyses were conducted.

Descriptive Statistics				
	N-size at per-student per-course level	Mean SGP Scores at per-student per-course level	N-size at per-teacher per-school level	Teacher SGP Mean at per-teacher per-school level
Inexperienced Teachers	1,468,310 (40.70%)	50.10	25,950 (52.61%)	50.59
Experienced Teachers	2,140,857 (59.30%)	48.75	23,376 (47.39%)	46.88
In-Field Teachers	3,468,819 (96.11%)	50.22	46,418 (94.10%)	48.89
Out-of-Field Teachers	140,348 (3.89%)	48.15	2,908 (5.90%)	44.65
Waiver* Teachers	327,961 (9.09%)	50.27	4,470 (9.06%)	48.75
Non-Waiver* Teachers	3,281,206 (90.91%)	48.87	44,856 (90.94%)	47.45

Inexperienced = Teachers with less than 4 years of experience in current placement as captured by CPI.

Waiver = Teacher teaching with Emergency or Provisional Certification. In Georgia, for the purposes of aligning with ESSA, this includes the “W”, “N” and some “SI” certificates.

Analysis 1 - Independent sample t-test

The independent sample t-test at the per-student and per-course level showed that student SGP results of experienced teachers are significantly higher than those of inexperienced teachers with p-value < 0.001 (degree of freedom = 3,609,165). Similar t-tests found that at the per-student and per-course level, student SGP results of In-field teachers as well as non-Waiver teachers are significantly higher than those of Out-of-Field teachers and Waiver teachers respectively with p-value < 0.001.

At the per-teacher and per-school level, the independent sample t-tests on the Teacher SGP Mean between experienced and inexperienced, In-Field and Out-of-Field, Waiver

and Non-Waiver teachers found that the SGP Means of experienced, In-Field, and Non-Waiver teachers are significantly higher than that of inexperienced, Out-of-Field, and Waiver teachers respectively with p-value < 0.001.

Analysis 2 - Multiple Regression Analysis

Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted to test if the 3 variables: In-Field Classes (number of classes taught by in-field teachers), Inexperienced Classes (number of classes taught by inexperienced teachers), and Waiver Classes (number of classes taught by waiver teachers) have any statistically significant effect on student SGP results or teacher SGP means while controlling the effects of student demographic factors of ED, SWD, and LEP.

2.1 Student Data

The multiple regression analysis on the student data found that no matter whether the demographics were controlled or not, the effect of In-field Classes, Inexperienced Classes, and Waiver Classes on student SGP scores is very small (R Square <0.01). The individual Pearson correlations of these 3 variables as well as the controlled factors with student SGP scores were as follows.

Pearson Correlation with Student SGP Scores					
ED	SWD	LEP	In-field Classes	Inexperienced Classes	Waiver Classes
-0.025	-0.040	0.012	-0.006	-0.034	-0.013

Although these Pearson values are statistically significant, but the effects are very small.

2.2 Teacher Data

The multiple regression analysis on the teacher data found that no matter whether the demographics were controlled or not, the effect of In-Field Classes, Inexperienced Classes, and Waiver Classes on Teacher SGP Mean is very small (R Square <0.1). The individual Pearson correlations of these 3 variables as well as the controlled factors with Teacher SGP Mean were as follows.

Pearson Correlation with Teacher SGP Means					
Percent of ED Students	Percent of SWD Students	Percent of LEP Students	In-field Classes	Inexperienced Classes	Waiver Classes
-0.182	-0.252	0.039	-0.041	-0.167	-0.055

Although these Pearson values are statistically significant, but the effects are small. In summary, multiple regression analyses found that the number of classes taught by In-Field teachers, Inexperienced teachers, or Waiver teachers have only a very small effect on student SGP scores as well as teacher SGP means.