

Division of Federal Fiscal Compliance and Reporting

Title I, Part A – Comparability of Services

**Training Module
High Enrollment and Low Enrollment
Grade Span Groupings**



This is the training module on High Enrollment and Low Enrollment Grade Span Groupings.

High/Low Enrollment Grade Span Groups

- ▶ Grade span grouping
- ▶ Substantial difference in enrollment:
 - ✓ **The largest campus has an enrollment of at least two times the enrollment of the smallest campus**
- ▶ LEA may subdivide Grade span grouping
 - High Enrollment
 - Low Enrollment



If an LEA has a grade span grouping with a substantial difference in enrollment between the largest and smallest campus - meaning the largest campus has an enrollment of *at least* two times the enrollment of the smallest campus - then the LEA may subdivide the grade span grouping into a High Enrollment Grouping and a Low Enrollment Grouping.

High/Low Enrollment Grade Span Groups

- ▶ In this example, LEA may divide the five campuses into two groups

	High School	Enrollment
Campus 1	9-12	300
Campus 2	9-12	400
Campus 3	8-12	800
Campus 4	8-12	850
Campus 5	8-12	900

- ✓ **Each group must have at least two campuses**

	High School (Low)	Enrollment
Campus 1	9-12	300
Campus 2	9-12	400

- ▶ For CCF, LEA is to identify grouping as High or Low

	High School (High)	Enrollment
Campus 3	8-12	800
Campus 4	8-12	850
Campus 5	8-12	900



For example,

As illustrated here, there are five campuses with enrollments ranging from 300 to 900. Because the campus with the highest enrollment – campus 5 – has an enrollment of more than two times the enrollment of the smallest campus (campus 1 with 300 students), then the grade span grouping can be split into a high enrollment and low enrollment grouping.

The LEA has the discretion as to where the split may occur, as long as there are at least two campuses within each grouping.

The LEA could not group campus 1 by itself, then group campuses 2 through 5 in another grouping.

Also, the enrollments must be consecutive. You can not have a campus with a high enrollment in the low enrollment group, and vice versa.

When entering the data on the CCF for this type of grouping, the LEA should identify the grouping as High or Low on the CCF.

High/Low Enrollment Grade Span Groups

- ▶ Only one division allowed for the grade span
- ▶ LEA has discretion as to where the division occurs
- ✓ **Each group must have at least two campuses**

	High School (Low)	Enrollment
Campus 1	9-12	150
Campus 2	9-12	225
Campus 3	9-12	260
Campus 4	9-12	310
Campus 5	9-12	400

	High School (High)	Enrollment
Campus 6	9-12	650
Campus 7	9-12	1000
Campus 8	9-12	1330
Campus 9	9-12	1850
Campus 10	9-12	2900
Campus 11	9-12	3500



This illustration is similar to the previous illustration, except this illustration is demonstrating that only one enrollment division may occur per grade span grouping.

Again, the LEA has discretion as to where the division occurs, but there can only be one division (regardless of the enrollments) which will create a High Enrollment grouping and a Low Enrollment grouping.

In both the high enrollment group above and the low enrollment group above, the campus with the highest enrollment is more than twice that of the campus with the lowest enrollment – but the groups can not be split again.

There is only one high enrollment and one low enrollment division per grade span grouping.

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This concludes the training module