



Extrapolation Tip Sheet

What does the law say?

One way to collect income data of private school children is income surveys. Survey data is extrapolated when complete actual data is unavailable.

[§ 200.63\(b\)\(7\) Consultation](#)

(b) At a minimum, the LEA must consult on the following...

(7) The [method or sources of data](#) that the LEA will use under [§ 200.64\(a\)](#) to determine the number of private school children from low-income families residing in participating public school attendance areas, including whether the LEA will extrapolate data if a survey is used.

[ESEA Section 1117\(c\)\(1\)\(B\)](#)

(B) using the results of a survey that, to the extent possible, protects the identity of families of private school students, and allowing such survey results to be extrapolated if complete actual data are unavailable;

[§ 200.64\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)\(2\) Factors for determining equitable participation of private school children.](#)

(2) Extrapolate data from the survey based on a representative sample if complete actual data are unavailable;

What does the Guidance say?

ED Guidance:

[ED Non-Regulatory Guidance: Title I, Part A: Providing Equitable Services to Children, Teachers, and Families](#) (Revised May 17, 2023)

- A-9. Discuss extrapolation during consultation as a method for determining the number of Children from Low-Income Families (CLIF). (Page 10)
- If, in using a survey, an LEA is unable to obtain complete, actual data for private school children who reside in a Title I public school attendance area, but the LEA has a representative sample of survey data and decides to use the survey data for the count of private school children, the LEA must extrapolate full results based on the representative sample from the survey (34 C.F.R. § 200.64(a)(3)(i)(B)(2)).

For example, in a private school with an enrollment of 400, if an LEA receives survey data for 300 children that indicate that 150 children are from low-income families (50 percent), to extrapolate the results the LEA would multiply 400 by 0.5 to determine that there are 200 children in the school from low-income families. (Page 21)



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FDOE Guidance:

- [Equitable Services Presentation, August 2022](#) (slides 9-10)
 - [FDOE Memo](#)
 - [BFEP Equitable Services for Private School Students under Title I, Part A](#)
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Extrapolation Calculation Example

Private School Enrollment: 100

Income Surveys Returned Complete: 60

Number Children from Low-Income Families (CLIF): 47

Equation: Enrollment x (CLIF/Surveys Returned) = Extrapolated Number of Low-Income Children

Calculation: $100 \times (47/60) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$100 \times .78\% = \underline{78 \text{ CLIF}}$$

From August 2022 ECTAC Meeting by Ombudsman

When to Extrapolate Data?

- If complete actual data from a survey are unavailable, an LEA must extrapolate from a representative sample.
- An analysis of whether survey data reflect a representative sample must take place in order to determine whether to extrapolate data.
- If an LEA determines that survey data is not a representative sample, another method must be used to determine the number of low-income children enrolled in a non-profit private school.

Steps to Determine Whether to Extrapolate Data:

