# DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## WHAT WE LOOK LIKE!

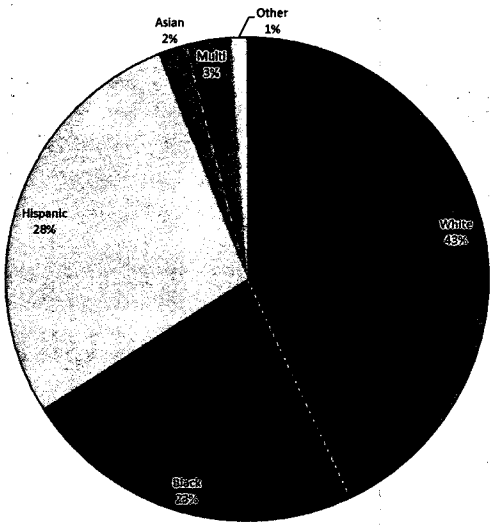
## Helping Every Child Get Ahead

The Florida Department of Education's (FDOEs) aim is to provide Local Educational Agency administrators, parents, children, and the community with support to:

- Double the percentage of high school graduates who go on and complete at least a year's worth of college credit.
- Reduce the achievement gap by half in 2015, and
- Increase the percentage of students scoring at or above proficiency on NAEP by 2015.

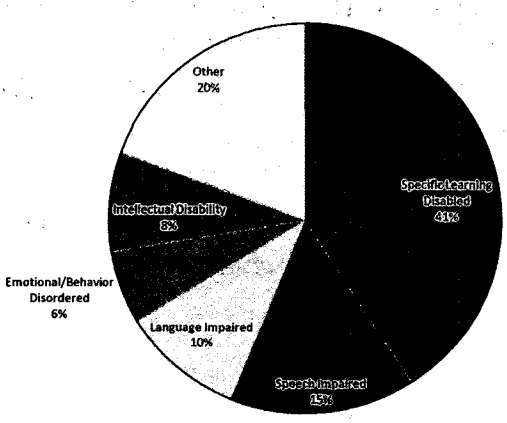
By collaborating, becoming more innovative, and supporting one another, we can help every child get ahead.

## Florida's Student Population




## Florida's Student's with Disabilities

The primary focus of the *Bureau of Exceptional Student Education and Student Services* is to provide leadership, resource allocation, technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation for school districts and schools to support services for Florida's 361,995 students with disabilities, ages 3-21. Fourteen percent (14%) of Florida's population is identified as disabled.



## Title I, Part C Education of Migratory Children

- Florida actively participates in submitting migrant student academic and health records (including assessment and course information) to the US Department of Education, Migrant Student Information Exchange (MSIX)
- Approval of funding for summer programs is pending

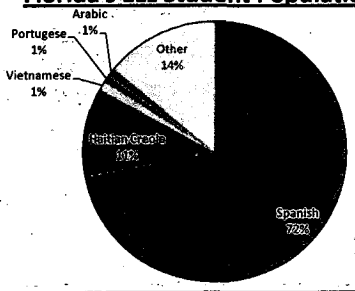
**Florida Migrant Statistics**

- Florida is the 3rd largest migrant state
- During the 2009-2010 school year, 29,829 students were identified for FMEP
  - 22,047 PK-12
  - 6,782 Out-of-School Youth
- Florida is the home-sate to many migrant families

## What is Title III, Part A?

- Title III focuses on helping English Language Learners (ELLs) achieve English proficiency – as a means to academic achievement.
- Title III funding is annually awarded to states, according to the number of ELLs and is not competitive.
- The overall goal of the Title III program is to ensure that students with limited proficiency in English learn the language and master challenging academic content standards. In general, Title III funds must be used in pursuit of this goal.

**Florida's ELL Student Population**




# Immigrant Children & Youth

# Immigrant Student Count for the 2009-10 School Year

The term *immigrant children and youth* means individuals who:

I. are ages 3 through 21; and
II. were not born in any State, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico; and
III. have not been attending one or more schools in anyone or more States for more than 3 full academic years.

- 82,005 students identified as Immigrant Students
- Districts with large populations of Immigrant Students are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dade | 35,000 |
| Palm Beach | 10,340 |
| Broward | 8,650 |
| Hillsborough | 5,438 |

*Source: Presented at the Florida Senate Immigration Meeting, January 10, 2011*

## Country of Origin for Largest Number of Identified Immigrant Students in Florida School Districts

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Cuba | 18,447 | • Honduras | 1,709 |
| • Haiti | 11,056 | • Brazil | 1,452 |
| • Mexico | 4,224 | • Peru | 1,260 |
| • Columbia | 3,847 | • Nicaragua | 1,249 |
| • Venezuela | 2,919 | • Philippines | 1,169 |
| • Dominican Republic | 2,340 | • China People's Republic | 1,085 |
| • Jamaica | 1,917 | • Guatemala | 1,009 |

*Source: Presented at the Florida Senate Immigration Meeting, January 10, 2011*

## Title X, Part C
## Education of Homeless Children and Youth

- **49,117** homeless students were identified in Florida public schools. (19% increase from 2008-2009)
- **6,330** (13%) of those identified were Unaccompanied Youth" (not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian).
- **36,633** (75%) were reported as sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; doubled-up. (33% increase from 2008-2009)
- **All** (67) school districts reported at least one homeless student in their schools.

Source: 2009-2010 FINAL SURVEY 5 HOMELESS COUNTS AS OF 10-06-10