

Seattle Public Schools
Understanding FY16-17 Class size information
a cross walk from Legislative Published Class size to District funded

The below table provides details on how the Legislative class sizes are converted into what parents can expect for their student's classrooms. In addition to the information below, further variances can occur at individual schools whose Building Leadership Teams (BLTs) make different choices for classroom configurations compared to how teachers are allocated. The designation of "Hi Pov" or High Poverty is assigned by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and is based on schools with 50%

Grade (A)	State Assigned Students per Teacher (B)	Teachers (C)	Teacher Planning Time Percentage (D)	Actual State Assigned Class size (E)	Legislative funded Class size (73.9% state) (F)	FY16-17 Seattle Staffing Base Class size (G)
K	19.00	1.00	13.42%	21.55	29.16	22.00
1	21.00	1.00	13.42%	23.82	32.23	24.00
2	22.00	1.00	13.42%	24.95	33.77	25.00
3	22.00	1.00	13.42%	24.95	33.77	25.00
4	27.00	1.00	13.42%	30.62	41.44	27.00
5	27.00	1.00	13.42%	30.62	41.44	27.00
6	27.00	1.00	13.42%	30.62	41.44	30.00
7-8	28.53	1.00	16.67%	33.29	45.04	30.00
9-12	28.74	1.00	16.67%	33.53	45.37	29.00
K - Hi Pov	17.00	1.00	13.42%	19.28	26.09	20.00
1 - Hi Pov	17.00	1.00	13.42%	19.28	26.09	20.00
2 - Hi Pov	18.00	1.00	13.42%	20.42	27.63	21.00
3 - Hi Pov	21.00	1.00	13.42%	23.82	32.23	24.00

State Assigned Students per Teacher - The State legislative language frequently uses the phrase "class size" when discussing legislative funding for school districts. However the specific budget funding is for students per teacher, which is not the same number. Legislative class size formulas require you to take into account all the teachers at a school that provide services for that grade level; not just classroom teachers. The difference between the two numbers is teacher planning time where additional

Teachers - Number of teachers per class room

Teacher Planning Time Percentage - The amount of time that the state calculates teachers spend during the school day on planning and not directly with students. The time varies between elementary teachers and secondary and requires adding additional teachers to the formula to support students during this time. In elementary schools this is typically the Art, Music or Physical Education teachers. In secondary schools this is the teachers needed to provide six periods for schools when the state

Actual State Assigned Class Size - Calculated by multiplying column (B) by column (C) + column (D) to determine legislative class size. Example $22 \times (1 + .1342) = 24.95$ students per class room teacher in non high poverty kindergarten classes. This is a district

Legislative Funded Class Size - Calculated by dividing column (E) by 73.9% (the portion of teacher compensation paid by the legislature). Example $24.95 / .739 = 33.77$ students per teacher in non high poverty kindergarten classes. Without local property

Seattle Staffing Base Class Size - This is the starting point for Seattle's School Funding Formula, the Weighted Staffing Standards (WSS) model. Classes may be further reduced due to rounding up to the next 1.0 FTE teacher or for programmatic needs. The WSS formula allocates a quantity of teachers to each school and lets the school community determine how to distribute the