Significant Disproportionality Calculations

Risk

$$\frac{\text{\# identified Hispanic}}{\text{\# Hispanic in LEA}} = \text{likelihood of identification in target race}$$

$$\frac{\text{40 Hispanic Identified}}{\text{200 Hispanic in LEA}} = \text{20\% likelihood of Hispanic student being identified with a disability}$$

Cell size (numerator) = 10
N size (denominator) = 30
Analysis not performed if risk group doesn't meet cell & n size

Comparison

$$\frac{\text{\# special ed in all other races}}{\text{\# all other races in LEA}} = \text{likelihood of identification in all other races}$$

$$\frac{\text{200 special ed students other races}}{\text{2000 non-Hispanic students in LEA}} = \text{10\% likelihood of student being identified with a disability}$$

Cell size (numerator) = 10
N size (denominator) = 30
Alternate risk ratio used if comparison group doesn't meet cell & n size – Alternate risk uses the state data for comparison group instead of LEA data

Risk Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Risk}}{\text{Comparison}} = \text{Risk Ratio}$$

$$\frac{(40 / 200)}{(200 / 2000)} = 2.0 = \text{Hispanic student is 2X as likely to be identified}$$

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