

## APPENDIX A DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Many factors influence and inform our services to students and the entire school community of parents, partners, and constituents of the City of Chicago. The following section provides detailed information about these factors, including the makeup of the district, school population, and employees, as well as a snapshot of the larger community in which our students and their families reside.

### STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Chicago Public Schools is the nation's third largest school district, having served 400,545 students in the 2013-2014 school year. Enrollment is projected to be 400,445 students in the 2014-2015 school year. The budget for grades K-12 is based on the enrollment projections in Table 1. Early childhood enrollment projections are also shown; however, the funding for early childhood programs is based on a number of factors beyond enrollment, as described below.

The official enrollment snapshot is taken on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each school year.

**Table 1: CPS Student Enrollment (FY06 to FY15)**

School Type	Actual Enrollment on 20 <sup>th</sup> Day									Projected Fall 2014 (FY15)
	Fall 2005 (FY06)	Fall 2006 (FY07)	Fall 2007 (FY08)	Fall 2008 (FY09)	Fall 2009 (FY10)	Fall 2010 (FY11)	Fall 2011 (FY12)	Fall 2012 (FY13)	Fall 2013 (FY14)	
Preschool	21,363	21,388	23,325	24,370	24,247	23,705	24,232	24,507	23,671	23,339
Elementary K - 8	280,767	274,672	271,464	269,139	269,010	265,336	266,046	266,555	264,845	264,994
High School	111,564	112,541	113,166	115,770	115,314	113,640	113,873	112,399	112,029	112,112
<b>Total</b>	413,694	408,601	407,955	409,279	408,571	402,681	404,151	403,461	400,545	400,445

Factors that have historically contributed to the changes in enrollment trends include:

- Transfers between public and non-public schools
- Changes in Hispanic, Asian and European migration rates
- Changes in birth rates
- Changes in administrative and educational policies that affect grade progression, retention, and graduation rates
- Public perception of school reform initiatives

### Preschool Students

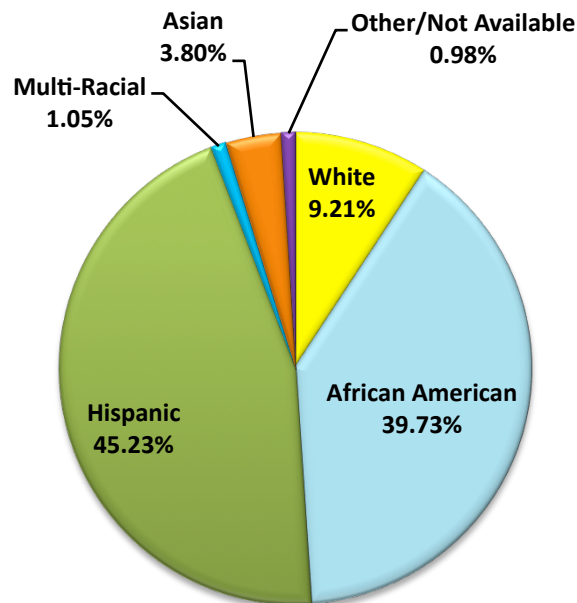
While the enrollment numbers outlined above reflect the official 20<sup>th</sup> day enrollment count and the projection for FY15, enrollment is not the only factor that determines early childhood funding. CPS receives state Preschool for All (PFA) funding and federal Head Start funding, which provide for a number of preschool seats that exceed 20<sup>th</sup> day enrollment projections. The need for these seats is much greater than the number of students currently served, and extensive outreach to reach at-risk families takes place throughout the year. Moreover, a number of preschool seats are initially left

available at 20<sup>th</sup> day to guarantee spaces for children who must be placed throughout the school year as they transition from Early Intervention (EI) and are determined eligible for early childhood special education supports and services. The district is obligated to provide a seat for any student with an IEP once they turn three years of age. Entry of preschool students eligible for special education services occurs on a rolling basis throughout the school year.

### Student Racial and Ethnic Diversity

CPS serves a student population that is diverse and reflects the geographic concentration of various ethnic and racial groups in the city's neighborhoods. CPS recognizes the rich contributions of all students from varying racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. A breakout of the racial composition of the District's students is displayed below.

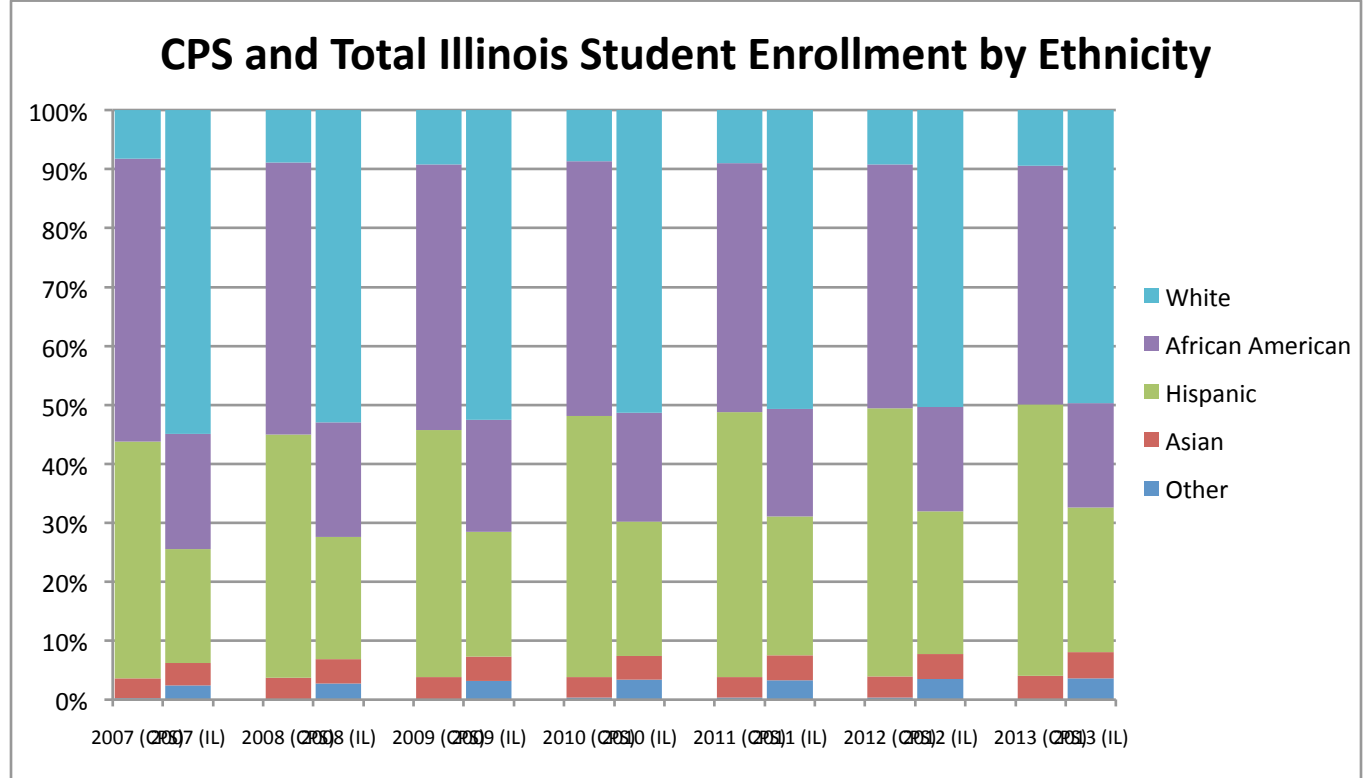
**Chart 1: Student Racial Breakdown (School Year 2013-14)**



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Chart 2 shows the total CPS student enrollment for Chicago compared to Illinois by ethnicity from 2007 to 2013. The trends show that while African-American enrollment is declining, Hispanic enrollment is on the rise in both Chicago and Illinois.

**Chart 2: CPS and Total Illinois Student Enrollment by Ethnicity – Fall 2007 to Fall 2013 (FY08 to FY14)**



**Characteristics**

Other characteristics distinguish CPS students from students in the rest of the state. CPS students are disproportionately low income and English Language Learners, and have a higher mobility rate, lower graduation rate, higher dropout rate, and higher chronic truancy rate.

**Table 2: Student Population Characteristics (School Year 2013-14)**

	CPS	Illinois
<b>Low-Income Students</b>	84.9%	49.9%
<b>English Language Learner Students</b>	17.0%	9.5%
<b>Student Mobility Rate</b>	19.0%	12.8%
<b>High School Graduation Rate*</b>	83.8%	87.0%
<b>Dropout Rate</b>	4.7%	2.4%
<b>Chronic Truancy Rate</b>	31.9%	9.8%

\*High school graduation rate for Chicago as reported by ISBE is historically higher than CPS’s rate. CPS does not count students who transferred in from another school or entered high school earlier and are not part of the original five-year cohort.

**Low-income students**

Socioeconomically, CPS students are disproportionately low-income as compared to the rest of the state. Students defined as low-income are those students, aged 3 through 17, who come from families receiving public assistance, live in institutions for neglected or delinquent children, are supported in

foster homes with public funds, or are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches. Approximately 85 percent of CPS students came from low-income families in 2013, as compared to about 50 percent of students across Illinois.

### **English Language Learners**

In the 2013-14 school year, approximately 68,000 CPS students, or 17.0 percent, were English Language Learners (ELL). In the state of Illinois, 9.5 percent of the students were identified as ELL students in 2013. ELL students are those eligible for transitional bilingual education, and for whom English is not considered their native language. CPS offers bilingual education programs in 14 languages – including Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, Polish, Ukrainian, Arabic, and Urdu – to address the needs of ELL students. In addition to bilingual education programs, transitional language programs serve students from 110 different language backgrounds.

### **Student mobility rate**

The student mobility rate is based on the number of times students enroll in or leave a school during the school year. In 2013, the mobility rate of students in CPS was 19.0 percent and the rate was 12.8 percent across Illinois. Students who left more than once were counted multiple times.

### **Graduation rate (five-year cohort)**

Using statewide data, the CPS graduation rate was 83.8 percent, which represents an 8.2 percent increase over the prior year rate of 75.6 percent, while the statewide rate was 87 percent. While CPS compares slightly below the rest of the state using the Illinois State Board of Education calculation, CPS uses an even more conservative measure when evaluating graduation rates.

Using the CPS measure, the 2013-14 CPS graduation rate was 65.4 percent, which represents a 4.2 percent increase over the prior year rate of 61.2 percent. The five-year cohort graduation rate follows a group of students who enter CPS as freshmen and calculates the percent of these students who graduate within five years of their freshman year. For example, the 2012 rate tracks ninth-grade students who started in CPS in the 2007-08 school year and graduated from CPS by August of the 2012-13 school year. CPS has been implementing various programs to promote graduation among its students and increase the high school graduation rate.

### **Dropout rate (one year)**

Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed from the district roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of study, transfer to another public/private school, or expulsion. The dropout rate for CPS was 4.7 percent for 2013, which represents a 0.6 percent increase compared to 2012. The state dropout rate decreased to 2.4 percent in 2013 from 2.5 percent in 2012.

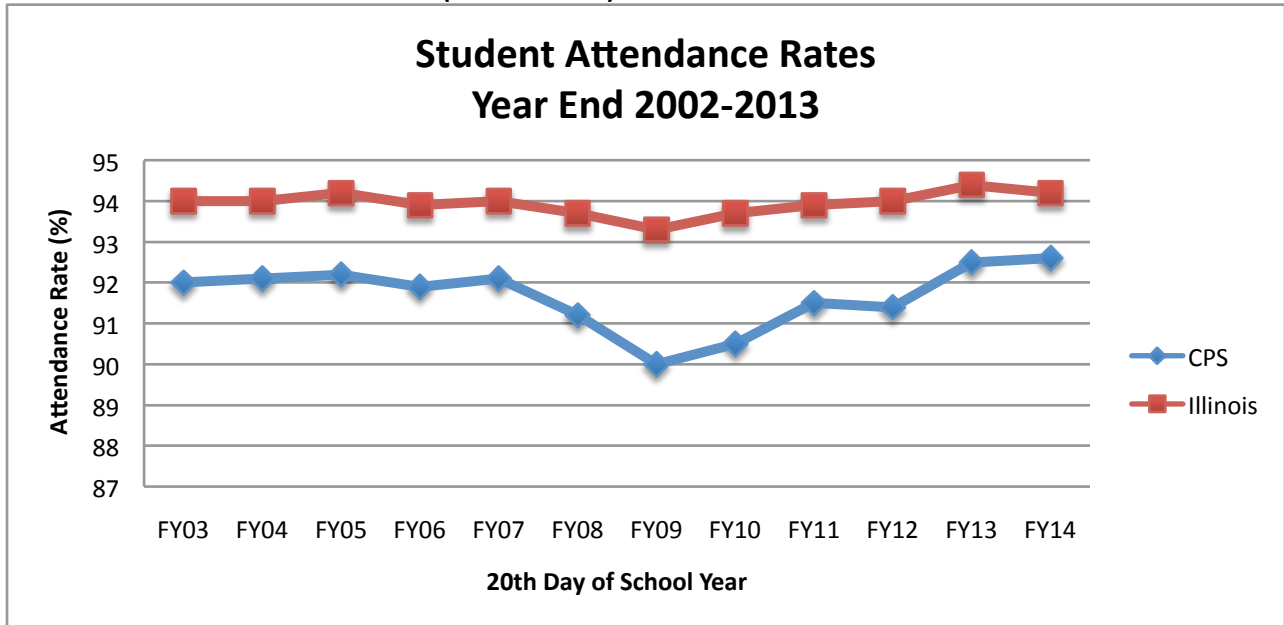
### **Chronic truancy rate**

Chronically truant students are students with low attendance over extended periods of time. The chronic truancy rate for CPS was 31.9 percent in 2013, compared to 29.5 percent in 2012. Both of these numbers are substantially higher than the chronic truancy rate of 7.4 percent in 2011. The increase in the truancy rate is related to a new state law that redefines the definition of chronic truancy. Under the new definition, a chronically truant student is one who misses 5 percent of school days within an academic year without a valid excuse. This percentage amounts to nine days of an average 180-day school year. In the past, the threshold was 10 percent of school days – or 18 days. The state chronic truant rate was 9.8 percent in 2013, compared to 8.6 percent in 2012.

### Student attendance trends

The graph below shows attendance rates from 2002 to 2013 (FY03 to FY14), not including preschools or specialty schools. The District's student attendance rate increased to 92.6 percent from 92.5 percent for the 2013-2014 school year, slightly below the state's attendance rate of 94.2 percent.

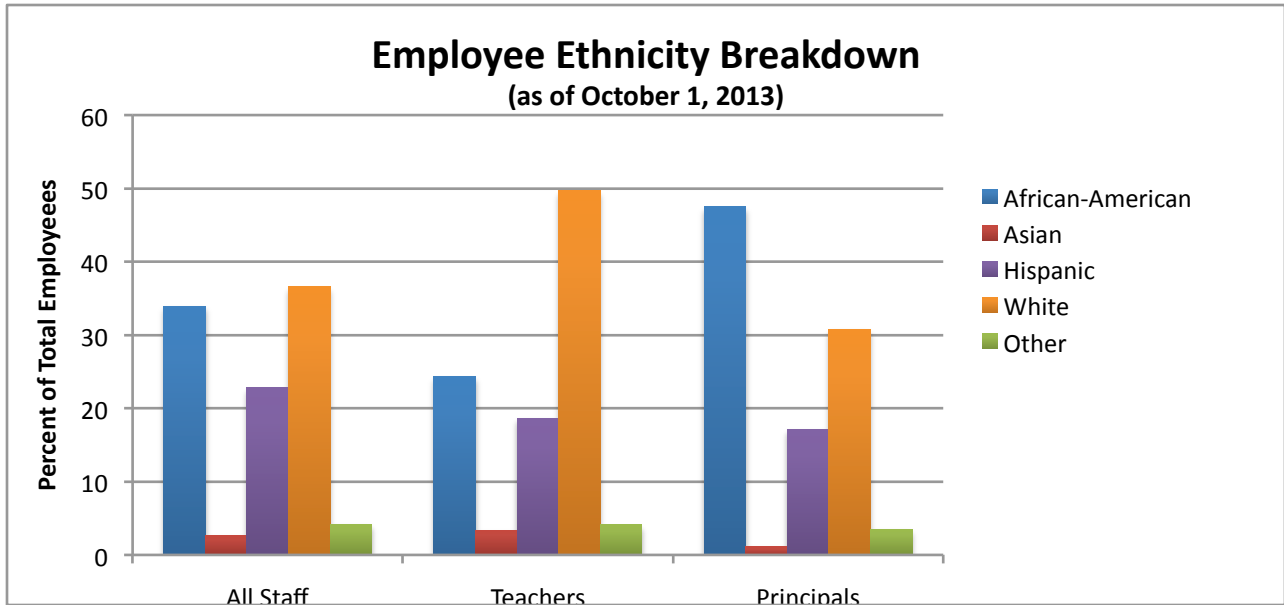
**Chart 3: Student Attendance Rates (FY03 to FY14)**



### District employees

As of October 1, 2013, CPS had 41,579 staff on board, including 22,519 teachers and 545 principals. The District is one of the largest employers in the City of Chicago. The table below shows a breakdown of CPS employees by ethnicity.

**Chart 4: Employee Ethnicity Breakdown (FY14)**



### COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Chicago is a leader in reforming public schools, enhancing public safety and security initiatives, providing affordable housing in attractive and economically sound communities, ensuring accessibility for all, and fostering social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

The City of Chicago sits 176 meters (578 feet) above sea level on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, with 26 miles of lakefront. At 190 km wide and 495 km long, Lake Michigan is the fifth largest body of fresh water in the world. The city lies across the Chicago and Calumet rivers. Chicago is home to dozens of cultural institutions, numerous historical sites and museums, over 200 theaters, nearly 200 art galleries, over 7,300 restaurants, 552 parks, 19 miles of lakefront bicycle paths, and 36 annual parades.

Chicago is the third largest city in the United States. Located in Cook County, Illinois, the city is home to more than 2.7 million people living in a 237-square mile area with 77 ethnically diverse communities containing more than 100 neighborhoods. Below are 2012 statistics from the Census Bureau.

**Table 3: Chicago Census Data (2012)**

2012 Statistics	
<b>Total Population by Race</b>	<b>2,714,598</b>
White	45.0%
Black or African American	32.9%
Asian	5.5%
Two or more races	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.03%
Other	13.3%
<b>Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin</b>	
Not Hispanic or Latino	71.1%
Hispanic or Latino	28.9%
<b>Income*</b>	

Median Household Income	\$47,371
Persons below Poverty Level	21.4%
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	51.5%
Male	48.5%
<b>Age</b>	
Children under Age 5	6.9%
Adults 65 and over	10.3%
Median Age	32.9
<b>Education</b>	
High school graduate or higher (age 25+)	80.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher (age 25+)	33.6%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## ECONOMY

Chicago is a national center for manufacturing, transportation and tourism. In 2013, domestic visitation to Chicago reached an all-time record of 46.96 million visitors, an increase of 4.4 percent over 2012. Travel expenditures reached a record \$12.76 billion in 2012, up 6.7 percent from the previous year. Spending by domestic visitors grew to a record \$11 billion in 2012. However, the overall economic status of the nation has impacted Chicago locally in terms of both revenue and expenditures.

Chicago's gross domestic product (GDP) of \$524.6 billion in 2012 was the eighth highest among cities worldwide. Chicago's economy makes up approximately 3.34 percent of the United States' GDP of \$15.68 trillion and 75.46 percent of Illinois' GDP of \$695.23 billion. The Chicago metropolitan area's GDP was \$571.01 billion in 2012. Chicago is home to 11 Fortune 500 companies, while the rest of the metropolitan area hosts an additional 21 Fortune 500 companies. Chicago was ranked as the tenth best city in the world for starting a business in 2012. Chicago Public Schools is the second largest employer in Chicago, behind only the U.S. Government.

In 2012, the City of Chicago's composite tax rate increased 17 percent and its equalized assessed value (EAV) fell 13 percent. The EAV in Chicago's downtown commercial district fell 7.5 percent, while values in residential neighborhoods dropped between 14 and 20 percent. This decline was the result of a reassessment and the equalization factor decreasing by 5.5 percent. From 2015-2017, Chicago will use TIF Districts to fund approximately \$1.5 billion of projects throughout Chicago's neighborhoods. Chicago Public Schools will receive approximately \$354 million of TIF funds during this period.

The economic downturn has been reflected in Chicago's job market over the past few years. However, Chicago's unemployment rate experienced its largest decrease since 2011 and is now lower than the unemployment rate in Illinois. The unemployment rate of Chicago, as tracked by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 8.1 percent in March 2014, compared to 9.3 percent in May 2013. The unemployment rate for Illinois in March 2014 was down seven tenths percentage points to 8.4 percent from 9.1 percent in May 2013. The national unemployment is also decreasing, down to 6.7 percent in March 2014 from 7.6 percent in May 2013.

**Table 4: Historical Unemployment Rates**

Year	Chicago	Illinois	U.S.
2002	8.3%	6.5%	5.8%
2003	8.1%	6.7%	6.0%
2004	7.5%	6.2%	5.5%
2005	7.1%	5.8%	5.1%
2006	5.3%	4.6%	4.6%
2007	5.8%	5.1%	4.6%
2008	7.0%	6.4%	5.8%
2009	10.9%	10.1%	9.3%
2010	11.0%	10.3%	9.6%
2011	9.5%	8.7%	9.0%
2012	8.8%	8.9%	8.2%
2013	9.3%	9.1%	7.6%
2014 (March)	8.1%	8.4%	6.7%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics