

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

The following section provides detailed information about 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. The information is meant to provide a broad picture of factors that influence and inform our services to students and the entire school community of parents, partners, and constituents of the City of Chicago.

Enrollment

The Chicago Public Schools is the nation's third largest school district, having served 403,461 students in the 2012-2013 school year, and projected to serve 405,519 students in the 2013-2014 school year; an increase of 2,058 students. Factors that have historically contributed to the changes in enrollment trends include:

- Transfers to/from public and nonpublic 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

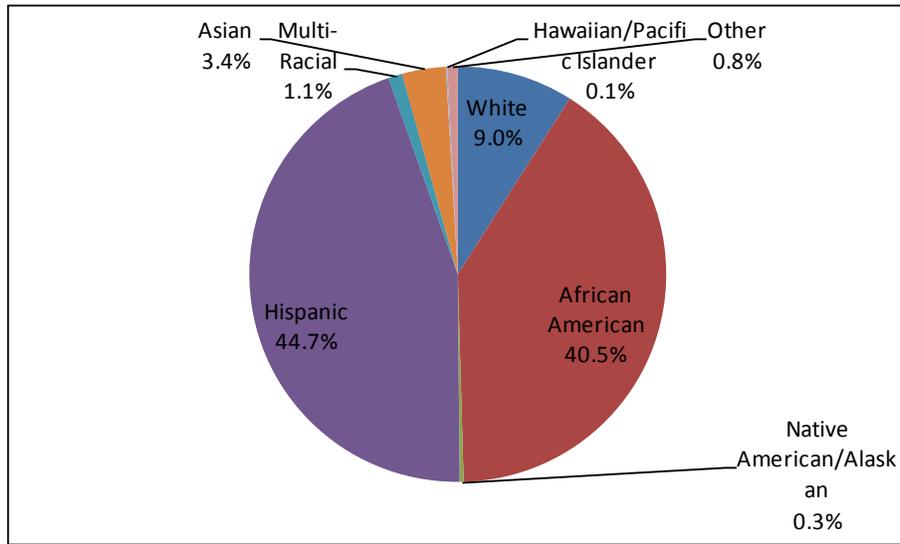
CPS Student Enrollment

School Type	Actual Fall 2006	Actual Fall 2007	Actual Fall 2008	Actual Fall 2009	Actual Fall 2010	Actual Fall 2011	Actual Fall 2012	Actual Fall 2013	Projected Fall 2014
Preschool	21,363	21,388	23,325	24,370	24,247	23,705	24,232	24,507	25,225
Elementary K - 8	280,767	274,672	271,464	269,139	269,010	265,336	266,046	266,555	268,127
High School	111,564	112,541	113,166	115,770	115,314	113,640	113,873	112,399	112,167
Total	413,694	408,601	407,955	409,279	408,571	402,681	404,151	403,461	405,519

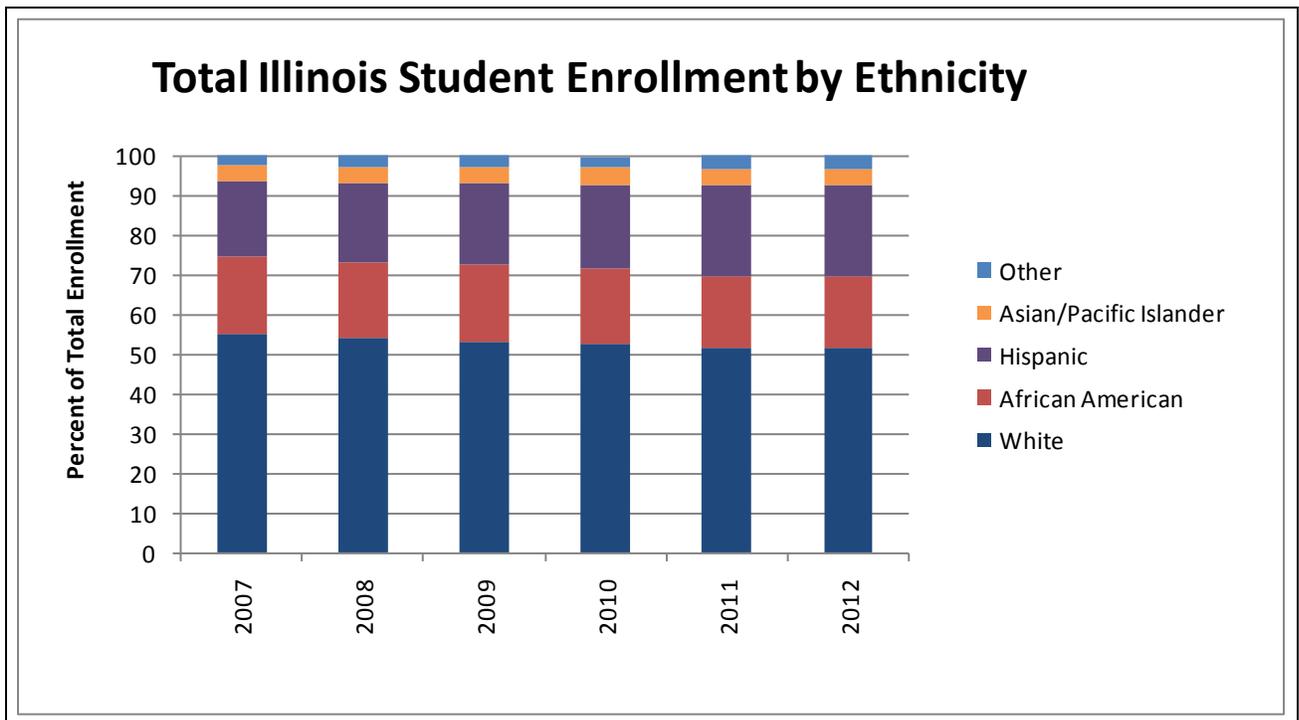
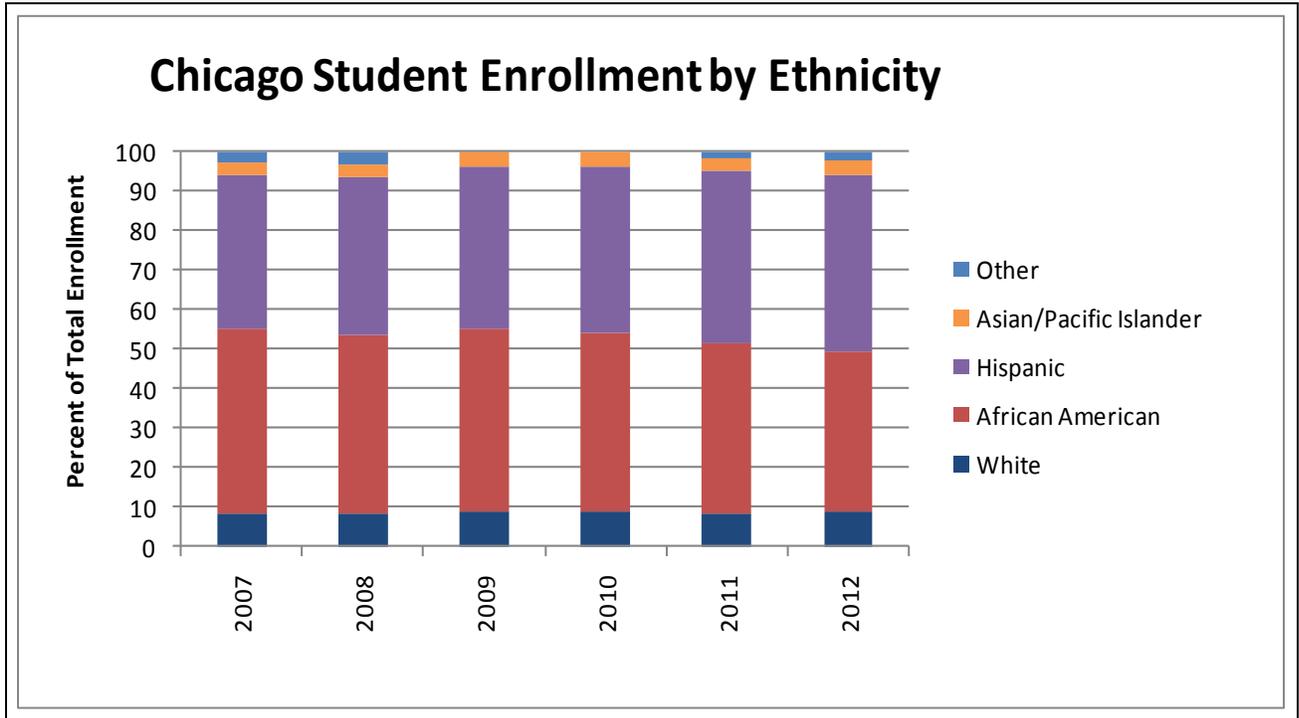
Student Racial and Ethnic Diversity

CPS serves a student population that is diverse in many ways 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.

School Year 2012 - 2013 Student Racial Breakdown



The graphs below show the total CPS student enrollment for Chicago compared to Illinois by ethnicity from 2007 - 2012. The trends show that while white and African American enrollment is declining, Hispanic and multi-ethnic enrollment is on the rise in both Chicago and Illinois.



Characteristics

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

School Year 2012-2013 Student Population Characteristics

	Chicago	Illinois
Low-Income Students	86.6%	49.0%
English Language Learner Students	16.6%	9.4%
Student Mobility Rate	18.4%	13.1%
High School Graduation Rate*	75.6%	83.8%
Dropout Rate	4.1%	2.5%
Chronic Truancy Rate	29.5%	8.6%

Data source: 2012 Illinois District Report Card

*High school graduation rate for Chicago as reported by ISBE is historically higher than CPS's calculation. 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 87% of CPS students came from low-income families in 2013, as compared to about 49% of students across Illinois.

English Language Learners

In school year 2012- 2013, approximately 67,004 CPS students, or 16.6 percent, were English Language Learners (ELL). In the state of Illinois, 9.4 percent of the students were identified as ELL students in 2012. ELL students are those eligible for transitional bilingual education, and for which 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 109 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. The mobility rate of students in CPS was 18.4 percent. Students who left more than once were counted multiple times.

Graduation rate (five-year cohort)

Using statewide data, CPS's graduation rate was 75.6 percent, which represents a 1.8 percent increase compared to the prior year rate of 73.8, while the statewide rate was 84 percent. While CPS compares poorly to 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 2012-2013 CPS graduation rate was 61.2 percent, which represents a 2.9 percent increase compared with the prior year rate of 58.3 percent. The five-year cohort graduation rate follows a group of students who enter Chicago Public Schools (CPS) as freshmen and calculates the percent of these students who graduate within five years after their freshman year. For example, the 2012 rate tracks ninth-grade students who started in CPS in the 2007-2008 school year and graduated from CPS by August of the 2012-2013 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)

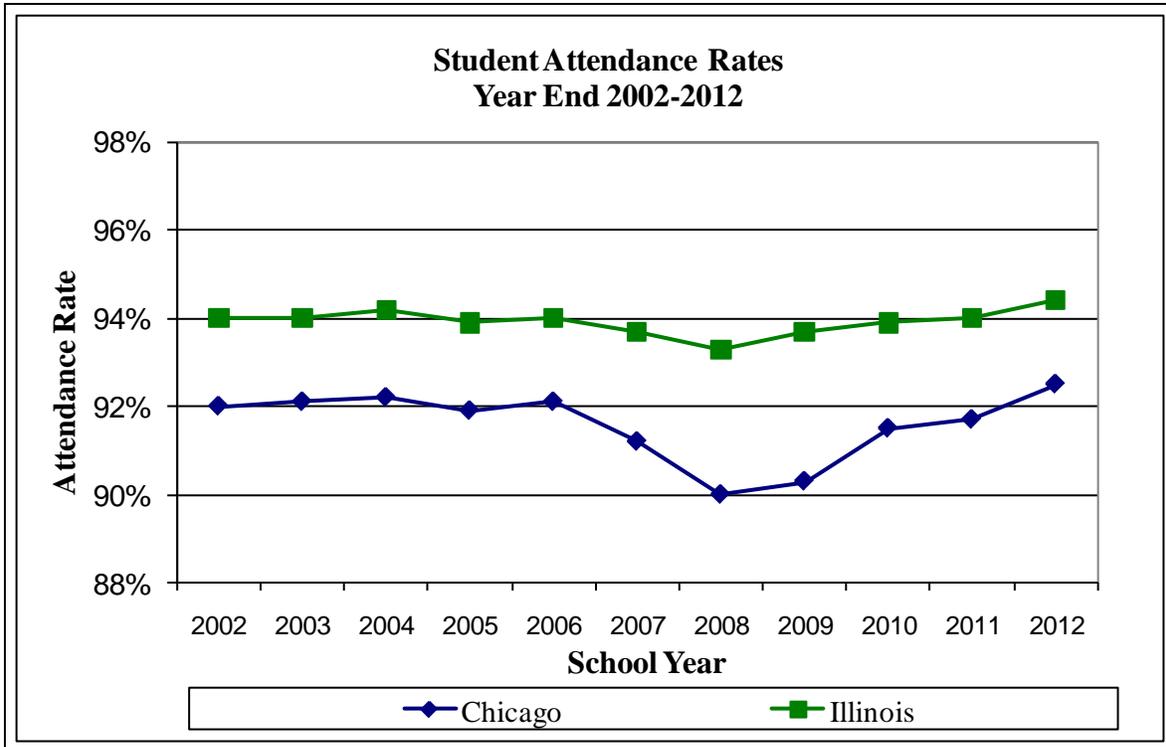
Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of study, transfer to another public/private school or expulsion. The dropout rate for CPS was 4.1 percent for 2012, which represents a 1.4 percent decrease compared with 2011. The state dropout rate also decreased from 2.7 percent in 2011 to 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 Chicago was 29.4 percent in 2012 compared to 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 chronic truant student is one who misses 5 percent of school days within an academic year without a valid excuse. That's 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 8.6 percent in 2012 compared to 3.2 percent in 2011.

Student attendance trends

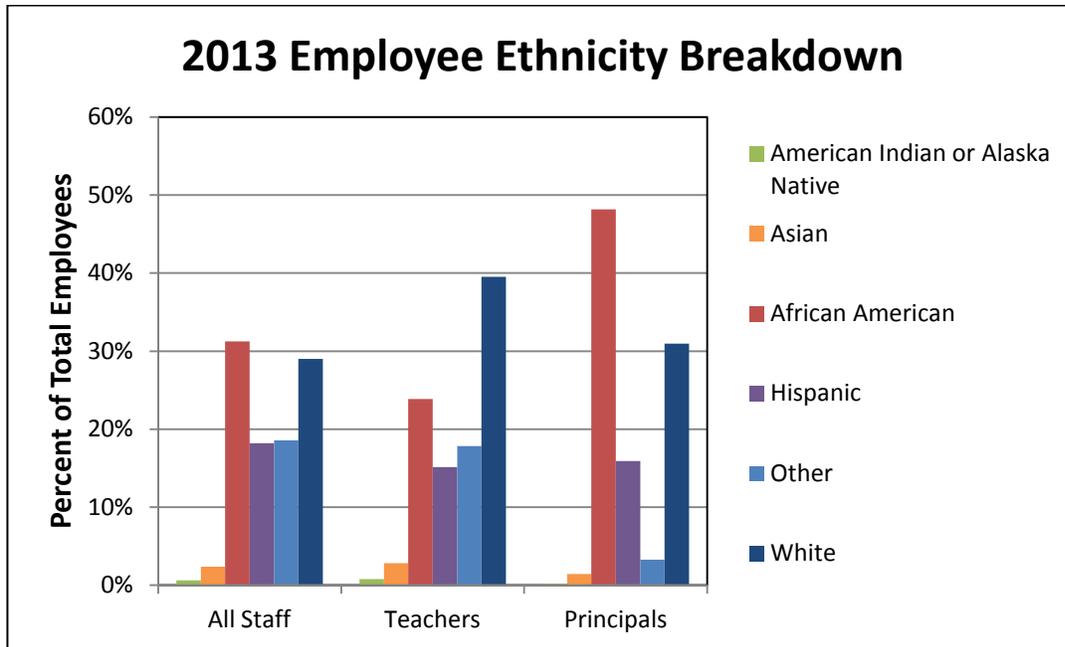
The graph below shows attendance rates for 2001 – 2012, not including preschools or specialty schools. The district's student attendance rate increased from 89.6% to 92.5% for the 2012-2013 school year, slightly below the state's attendance rate of 94.4%.



District governance and employees

The Chicago Board of Education is responsible for the oversight of CPS. The Board establishes policies, standards, goals and initiatives to ensure accountability.

As of June 28, 2013, CPS had 39,076 staff on board, including 23,934 teachers and 546 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.



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 5th 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, historical sites, museums, more than 200 theaters, nearly 200 art galleries, more than 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.

2012 Statistics	
Total Population by Race	2,714,598
White	45%
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%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin	
Not Hispanic or Latino	71.1%
Hispanic or Latino	28.9%
Income*	
Median Household Income	\$47,371
Persons below Poverty Level	21.4%
Gender	
Female	51.5%
Male	48.5%
Age	
Children under Age 5	6.9%
Adults 65 and over	10.3%
Median Age	32.9

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Economy

Chicago is a national center for manufacturing, transportation and tourism. According to the city's 2013 budget overview and revenue estimates, more than 43 million domestic and overseas visitors visited the city in 2011, including 31.5 million domestic leisure travelers and 10.6 million domestic business travelers, and 1.2 million overseas visitors, contributing nearly \$12 billion to Chicago's economy. The area is home to several of the world's largest corporations; top employers include city, state and county governments, universities, airports and banks. However, the overall economic status of the nation has impacted Chicago locally in terms of both revenue and expenditures.

The economic downturn has been reflected in Chicago's job market over the past few years, with the unemployment rate slightly increasing in 2013 compared to prior year. The unemployment rate of Chicago, as tracked by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 9.3 percent in May 2013, compared to 8.8 percent in May 2012. The unemployment rate for Illinois in May 2013 was up two tenths percentage points from May 2012 at 8.9 percent. The national unemployment rate however is decreasing, down to 7.6 percent in May 2013 from 8.2 percent in May 2012.

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(May)	9.3%	9.1%	7.6%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics