

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.

Membership

The Chicago Public Schools is the nation's third largest school district, having served 404,151 students in the 2011-2012 school year, and projected to serve 402,078 students in the 2012-2013 school year; the decrease of 1,443 students represents approximately 0.5 percent. Factors that have historically contributed to the changes in membership 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 Membership

School Type	Actual Fall 2005	Actual Fall 2006	Actual Fall 2007	Actual Fall 2008	Actual Fall 2009	Actual Fall 2010	Actual Fall 2011	Actual Fall 2012	Projected Fall 2013
Preschool	21,205	21,363	21,388	23,325	24,370	24,247	23,705	24,232	22,911
Elementary K - 8	290,645	280,767	274,672	271,464	269,139	269,010	265,336	266,046	256,900
High School	109,132	111,564	112,541	113,166	115,770	115,314	113,640	113,873	122,897
Total	420,982	413,694	408,601	407,955	409,279	408,571	402,681	404,151	402,708

Data source: Accountability

The majority of students attend traditional public elementary and high schools, while many students attend one of the non-traditional schools, which include charter, performance and contract schools.

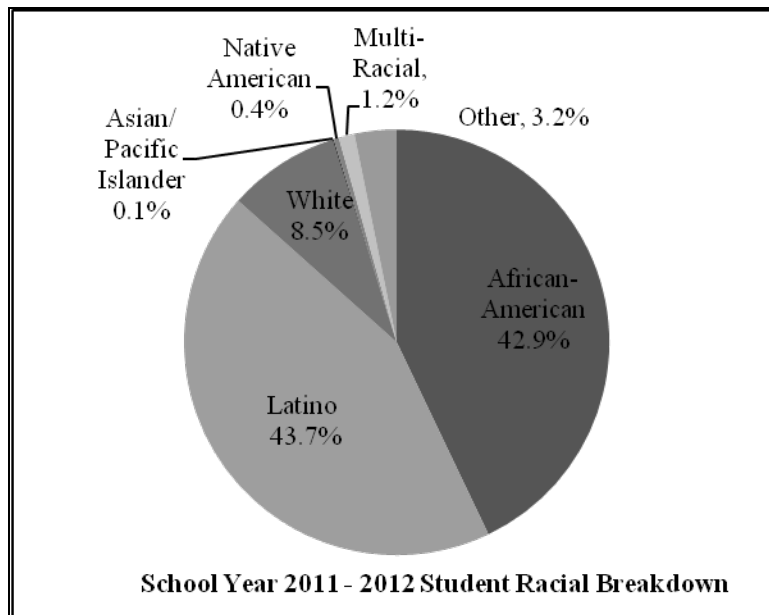
2013 Schools by Type

Type	Elementary	High School	Total
Quota	427	82	509
Charter	55	42	97
Performance	22	9	31
Specialty	10	4	14
Per Pupil Pilot	13	-	13
Achievement Academy	-	7	7
Contract	3	4	7
Alternative	-	6	6
Total	530	154	684

The chapter on school budgets defines each school type in detail.

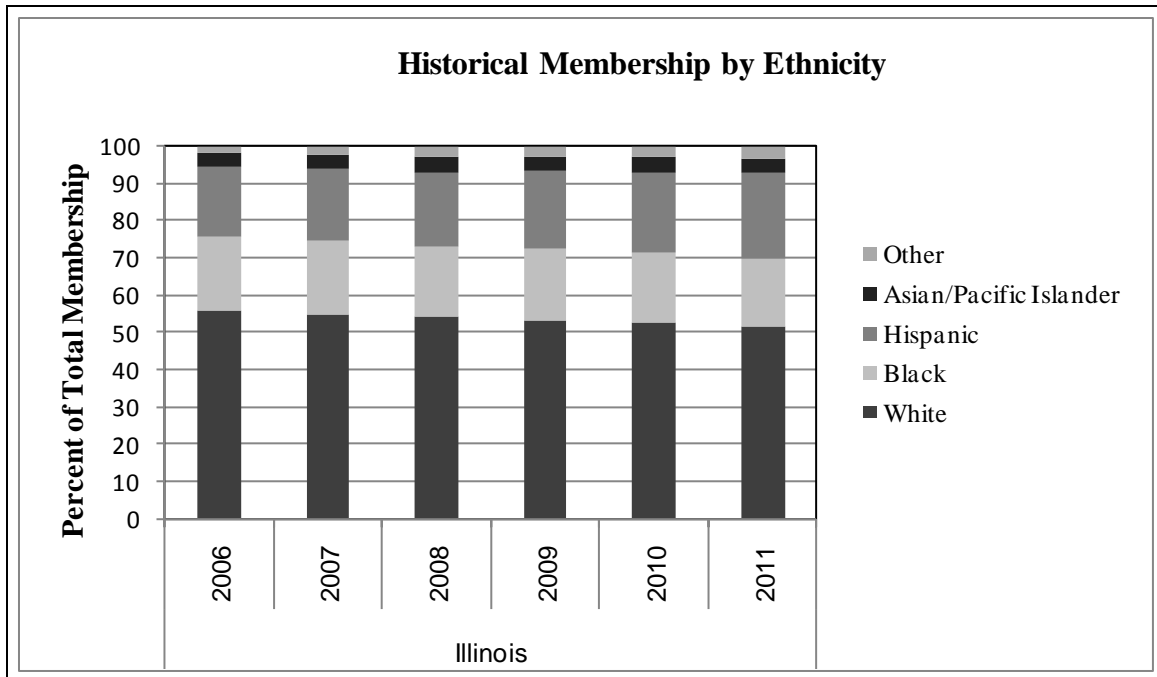
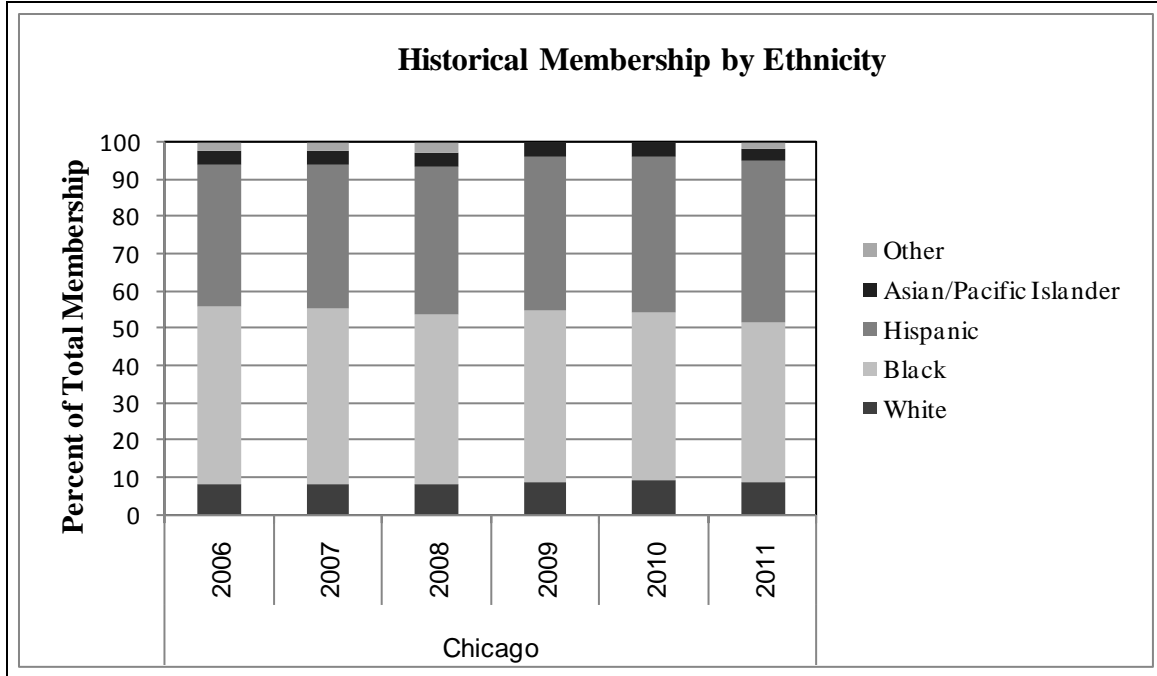
Student Racial and Ethnic Diversity

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.



Data Source: Accountability

The graphs below show the total CPS student membership for Chicago compared to Illinois by ethnicity from 2006 - 2011. The trends show that while white and black membership is declining, Hispanic and multi-ethnic membership 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 2011-2012 Student Population Characteristics

	Chicago	Illinois
Low-Income Students	86.0%	48.1%
English Language Learner Students	15.8%	8.8%
Student Mobility Rate	17.6%	12.8%
High School Graduation Rate	*73.8%	83.8%
Dropout Rate	5.5%	2.7%
Chronic Truancy Rate	7.4%	3.2%

Data source: 2011 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 86% of CPS students came from low-income families in 2012, as compared to about 48% of students across Illinois.

English Language Learners

In school year 2011- 2012, approximately 63,895 CPS students, or 15.8 percent, were English Language Learners (ELL), up from 14.26 percent in the 2010-2011 school year. In the state of Illinois, 8.8 percent of the students were identified as ELL students in 2011. 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 17.6 percent. Students who left more than once were counted multiple times.

Graduation rate (five-year cohort)

Using statewide data, CPS's graduation rate was 73.8 percent, while the statewide rate was 83.8 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 2010-2011 CPS graduation rate was 58.3 percent, which represents a 2.5 percent increase compared with the prior year rate of 55.8 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 2011 rate tracks ninth-grade students who started in CPS in the 2006-2007 school year and graduated from CPS by August of the 2010-2011 school year. The projected graduation rate for the 2011-2012 school year is 60.6 percent. CPS has been implementing various programs to promote graduation among its students and increase the high school graduation rate.

Dropout rate (one year)

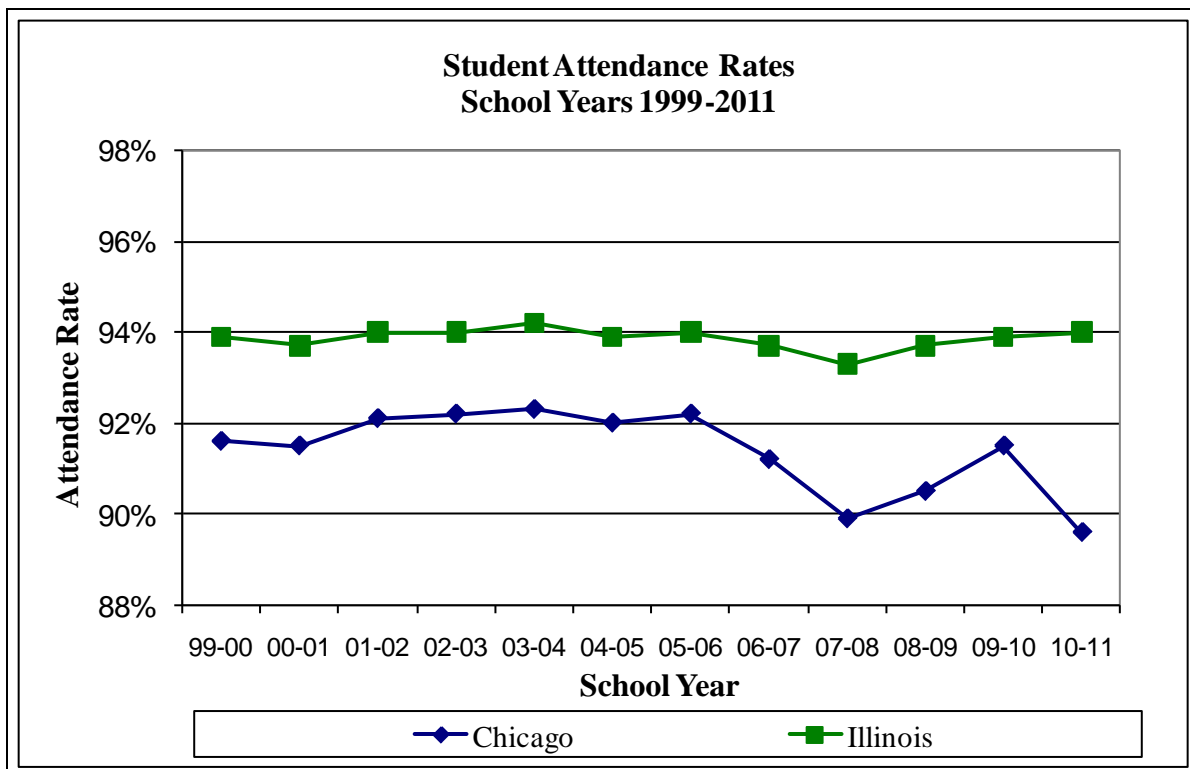
Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed from the district-housed roster for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of study, transfer to another public/private school or expulsion. The dropout rate for CPS was 5.5 percent for 2011, which represents a 4.7 percent decrease compared with 2010. The state dropout rate also decreased from 3.6 percent in 2010 to 2.7 percent in 2011.

Chronic truancy rate

Chronically truant students are students with low attendance over extended periods of time. The chronic truancy rate for Chicago decreased from 11.2 percent last year to 7.4 percent. The rate for Illinois also decreased from 3.6 percent to 3.2 percent. This data is used to help assess the need for special programs that target students with low attendance, as these students have a tendency to drop out of school or fail courses.

Student attendance trends

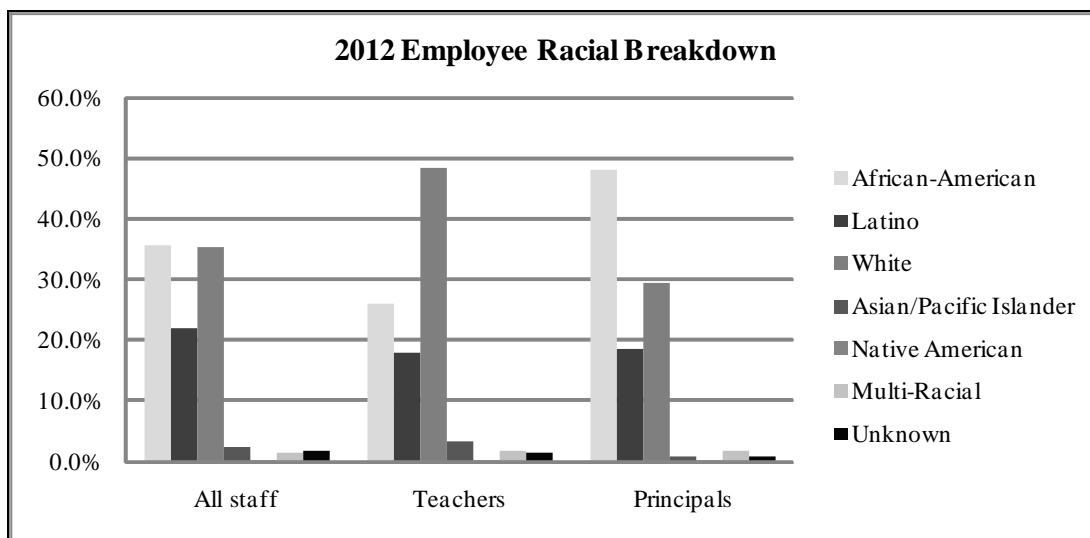
The graph below shows attendance rates for 1999 – 2011, not including preschools or special schools. CPS' student attendance rate for the 2011 – 2012 school year decreased to 89.6% from 91.5% in the 2010 – 2011 school year. This is lower than the state's attendance rate at 93.9%.



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 21, 2012, CPS had 39,360 staff on board, including 22,525 teachers and 567 principals. The District is one of the largest employers in the City of Chicago. The table below shows a breakdown of CPS employees by race.



Data Source: Office of Talent, June 21, 2012.

Community characteristics

Chicago is the third largest city in the United States. Located in Cook County, Illinois, the city is home to nearly 2.7 million people living in a 228-square mile area throughout 77 ethnically diverse neighborhoods.

2010 Statistics	
Total Population by Race	2,695,598
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	13.4%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin	
Not Hispanic or Latino	71.1%
Hispanic or Latino	28.9%
Income*	
Median Household Income	\$46,911
Persons below Poverty Level	20.6%
Gender	
Female	51.5%
Male	48.5%
Age	
Children under Age 5	6.9%
Adults 65 and over	10.4%
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 2012 budget overview and revenue estimates, more than 45 million domestic and overseas visitors visited the city, including 32 million domestic leisure travelers and 11.7 million domestic business travelers, 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, although the number of jobless appears to be decreasing in 2012. The unemployment rate of Chicago, as tracked by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 8.6 percent in May 2012, compared to 10.1 percent in May 2011. The unemployment rate for Illinois in May 2012 was down one percentage point from May 2011 at 8.4 percent. The national unemployment rate is decreasing as well, down to 7.9 percent in May 2012 from 8.7 percent in May 2011.

Historical Unemployment Rates

Year	Chicago	Illinois	U.S.
2001	6.8%	5.4%	4.7%
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 (May)	8.5%	8.6%	8.2%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics