Past, Present, and Future
The Amazing, Changing
LAUSD Enrollment

Presentation to
The Budget, Facilities, and Audit Committee
By Facilities Division, Master Planning and Demographics

December 11, 2014
More Than Just Numbers

- Enrollment history
- Dynamics of enrollment change
- Projecting enrollment
- Enrollment forecasts
- Areas of growth - 5 year change
- Assessment of enrollment impacted schools
- Determining need for added capacity
- Looking forward
K-12 ENROLLMENT
1961-62 TO 2013-14

- Post WWII housing and baby boom > growth to 1968
- Growth in outer suburbs, Sylmar Earthquake, and concerns over forced desegregation > decline from 1968 to 1980
- Baby boom echo and post Prop 13 new housing > growth 1980 to 2002
  - Immigration reform > plateau 1986 and 1987
  - Civil unrest and Northridge Earthquake > plateau 1992 thru 1994
- Decline in births began 1990, K enrollment peaked in 1996
PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
1981-82 TO 2013-14

- Increases/decreases similar to LAUSD's
- Declining market share within LAUSD
- 529 schools in 2003; 439 schools in 2013

Source: California Department of Education, private school affidavits

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DYNAMICS OF CHANGE

- **Incoming group**
  - Births in general population
  - Kindergarten in enrollment

- **Outgoing group**
  - Deaths in general population
  - 12th grade/graduates in enrollment

- **Incoming minus Outgoing = Natural Increase**

- **Fluctuation in core group = Net Change**
  - Difference of in/out migration in general population
  - Grade to grade retention in enrollment

- **Natural Increase + Net Change = Overall Change**
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS: ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- **Births in LAUSD and LA County**
  - Used to develop forecasts for Kindergarten and 1st Grade enrollment

- **Cohort Survival Rates**
  - Statistics showing the percentage of students who progress from one grade to another within LAUSD

- **Factors considered in projection modeling**
  - Migration and immigration
  - New housing development
  - Ethnic shifts
  - Health of the economy
BIRTHS IN LA COUNTY

Sources: Actual births thru 2012, CA Dept. of Health Services, Ctr. for Health Statistics. Projected births: CA Dept of Finance, Demographic Research Unit.

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Overall Enrollment Change

[Yearly enrollment data from 1972 to 2013 is shown in the chart, with enrollment changing over time.]
Cohort Survival Rates
1 Year Change
Grades 1-11 to 2-12

- Cohort Survival - the rate at which a defined group continues over time
- Graph shows a global rate for students that continued from one year to the next
- Ups and downs of rate mirror changes seen in enrollment graph
Graph shows the rate at which 8th to 11th grade students continued in the following year as 9th to 12th grade students. Changes in this rate are a reflection of changes in drop-out and migration trends.
COHORT SURVIVAL RATES
4 YEAR CHANGE
GRADES 5-8 TO 9-12

- Graph shows the rate at which 5th to 8th grade students continued to be enrollment as 9th to 12th grade students 4 years later.
- Changes in this rate are a reflection of changes in drop-out rate, population motility, and timely fulfillment of grade level credits.
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

- Low, High, Selected - based on different assumptions applied to each grade’s cohort rate
- Selected projection - likely outcome within a Low to High range
- Declining enrollment trend reversal expected
  - Low - 2024
  - High - 2016
  - Selected - 2018
ACCURACY OF SHORT TERM K-12 PROJECTIONS

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IN Voluntary Bussing
AND Multi-Track

Schools with Involuntary Bussing

Schools with Multi-track Calendar

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AREAS OF GROWTH 2008-2013

Growth in Percentage

- 40%
- -40%

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EVALUATION OF ENROLLMENT IMPACTED SCHOOLS

- Primary goal - accommodate resident students and avoid bussing
- Assess cause for growth - resident vs non-resident
- Appraise classroom utilization and identify reasonable adjustments
- Control/reduce non-resident enrollment if possible
- Analyze resident enrollment trends
- Review options for boundary changes with adjacent school(s)
PROCESS FOR DETERMINING SEATS NEEDED

Estimated School Capacity → Resident Area Enrollment Projections → Seats Needed or Available
SCHOOL CAPACITY CALCULATION ASSUMPTIONS

- Inventory of existing classrooms based on data validated during Capacity Assessment Roadshow
- Allocation of classrooms for Special Education programs and 'set-aside' use based on Board approved guidelines
- Single track calendar and classroom loading as applicable based on Norm category and operational model
- School configurations remain as current

1 – Policy Research and Development Communication No. 1 to the Board of Education on November 17, 1997 GOALS AND GUIDELINES TO DEVELOP A FACILITIES MASTER PLAN FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Current and historic total resident area enrollments\(^2\) by grade are compiled for each school based on the geographic area served by that school based on GIS mapping of students.
- A profile of the prior level enrollment by grade for each middle school and high school is compiled.
- For elementary schools, Kindergarten enrollment is compared births that occurred 5 years earlier to identify a likely trend for Kindergarten future enrollment.
- Cohort survival modeling used to develop individual school projections 5 years into the future for elementary schools, 6 years for middle schools, and 9 years for high schools.

\(^2\) All students enrolled in LAUSD schools, including CAP, PWT, and magnet, are accounted for in their assigned neighborhood school. School age children that attend private schools and most independent charters are not included in these numbers.
IMPACT OF POLICIES

- Alternative classroom loading will increase or decrease the estimated capacity of a school.
- Modification of teacher traveling requirement in the utilization of classrooms will change the capacity of a school.
- Implementation of standard protocol for utilization of schools facilities may change capacity.

- Students attending another school by choice (i.e. Open Enrollment, Permit, PWT, charter) can be considered to be appropriately accommodated.
- Students involuntarily attending another school (i.e. CAP, Satellite Zone) are included in assessment of need at their neighborhood school.
- Projected resident area enrollment 5 to 9 years from baseline enrollment.
Looking Forward

- Sustainment of promise of single-track, neighborhood schools
- Modernization planning will include assessment of schools’ abilities to meet enrollment demands
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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