## Fall 2016 Enrollment Reports

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## Enrollment History \& Projections

## Key findings:

I. The 2016-I7 K-I2 enrollment of 25,239 is an increase of 8 students from the 2015-16 enrollment of $25,23 \mathrm{I}$.
2. We project slight enrollment increases over the next five years, leading to a projected K-I2 enrollment of 25,482 for the 2021-22 school year.

- History



## Enrollment History \& Projections

## Key changes to methods:

I. Calculated separate dispersal and progression rates for DLI students

- Expansion of DLI has only minor impacts on year-to-year student progression within levels, but has a much larger impact on middle schools attended following elementary school as distribution patterns change

2. Refined grade II-I2 progression rates

- Changes in school practice around retention of students at $12^{\text {th }}$ vs. $I^{\text {th }}$ grade required updates to grade-level projections


## Enrollment History \& Projections

## Difference between Enrollment and Resident Count

Enrollment count: The enrollment count is a count of actual students receiving services in MMSD on the Third Friday of September or before and after the date. The count is the subject of this report, which is used for planning around serving students, staffing, internal transfers, as well as other purposes.

The count for the 2016-17 school year is 27,047 (1808 4K/PK students and 25,239 KG-12 students).

Resident count: The resident count is a financial reporting count of MMSD students sent to DPI. The count adjusts the enrollment count by open enrollment, tuition waivers, the 66.03 program, tuition paid students, incarcerated students, 4K programming, and less-than full-time students.

The count for the 2016-17 school year is 27,945.

## Key findings:

I. Most MMSD schools are not over capacity. One elementary school and no middle or high schools had a Third Friday enrollment above their calculated capacity as currently configured.
2. Eighteen of the 32 elementary schools, three of the 12 middle schools, and one of the five high schools had a Third Friday enrollment above the ideal $90 \%$ of capacity.

## Notes on Methodology:

I. Capacities are based on principal-reported room use and reviewed by staff from RAD and Chief of Schools' Office
2. Capacities can change from year to year to reflect changing realities of programming and room use (e.g. 4K, OT/PT, alternative programs)
3. Capacity formula is (number of rooms available as instructional spaces) $X$ (number of students per room), which ranges from 17 at AGR K-2 schools to 23 at conventional high schools)

## School Capacifies

The 18 elementary schools above $90 \%$ appear below
Only one elementary school is above $100 \%$ - improvement from Fall 2015 (6 schools) Improvement is due to new construction and internal transfer management

|  | 2016-2017 <br> Student <br> Capacity | 2016-20I7 Third Friday Enrollment | 2016-2017 <br> Remaining Spaces | 2016-2017 Percent of Current Configuration Capacity | 202I-2022 <br> Projected <br> Enrollment | 202I-2022 Projected <br> Percent of Current <br> Configuration Capacity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elementary overall | 13656 | 12140 | 1516 | 89\% | 12082 | 88\% |
| Randall | 370 | 379 | -9 | 102\% | 319 | 86\% |
| Marquette | 222 | 221 | 1 | 99.5\% | 181 | 81\% |
| Nuestro Mundo | 315 | 311 | 4 | 99\% | 296 | 94\% |
| Franklin | 351 | 346 | 5 | 99\% | 352 | 100\% |
| Schenk | 452 | 445 | 7 | 98\% | 439 | 97\% |
| Van Hise | 402 | 393 | 9 | 98\% | 390 | 97\% |
| Chavez | 625 | 607 | 18 | 97\% | 596 | 95\% |
| Glendale | 472 | 456 | 16 | 97\% | 465 | 98\% |
| Shorewood | 469 | 441 | 28 | 94\% | 487 | 104\% |
| Elvehjem | 424 | 396 | 28 | 93\% | 371 | 88\% |
| Kennedy | 536 | 500 | 36 | 93\% | 433 | 81\% |
| Midvale | 459 | 427 | 32 | 93\% | 457 | 99.5\% |
| Crestwood | 374 | 347 | 27 | 93\% | 330 | 88\% |
| Lapham | 207 | 192 | 15 | 93\% | 199 | 96\% |
| Thoreau | 433 | 399 | 34 | 92\% | 391 | 90\% |
| Hawthorne | 393 | 360 | 33 | 92\% | 323 | 82\% |
| Mendota | 334 | 304 | 30 | 91\% | 335 | 100\% |
| Lowell | 354 | 321 | 33 | 91\% | 324 | 92\% |

## All secondary schools appear below

## Only one elementary school is above 100\% - improvement from Fall 2015 (6 schools)



## Internal Transfer

## Key findings:

I. Most students attend the expected school based on where they live.
2. At the elementary school level, the percent of students living in an attendance area who chose to transfer to another MMSD school ranges from less than $1 \%$ to $25.8 \%$.
3. The percent of middle school students transferring out ranges from 3.4\% to 19.4\%.
4. The percent of high school students transferring out ranges from $5.6 \%$ to $8.5 \%$, not including alternative programs.
5. The maximum percent transferring out decreased for elementary, middle, and high school levels, from 31.2\%, 20.1\%, and $8.9 \%$ respectively.

## School highlights:

Schools with net transfer changes greater than $\mathbf{2 0}$ students compared to last year are:

- Glendale Elementary - improved 29 (from +58 to +87)
- Mendota Elementary - improved 27 (from -88 to -6I)
- Cherokee Middle - improved 25 (from -56 to -3I)
- Leopold Elementary - improved 22 (from -56 to -34)
- Hamilton Elementary - declined 21 (from +52 to +3I)
- Emerson Elementary - declined 22 (from -21 to -43)

The remaining 38 elementary and middle schools saw net transfer changes less than 20 students.

Declines in some schools (like Hamilton and Emerson) are the result of restricting internal transfers to schools over $95 \%$ of capacity.

## Open Enrollment

## Key findings:

1. In total, MMSD has 365 open enrollment enterers and 1294 open enrollment leavers for 2016-17; among those 1294 leavers, $58 \%$ have never enrolled in an MMSD school.
2. The net effect of open enrollment decreased by 70 students. The number of open enrollment leavers decreased by 21 students and the number of open enrollment enterers increased by 49 students.
3. The number of new leavers decreased by 51 students.

|  | 1041 | 114\| | 1203 | 1315 | $1294$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | —Open Enrollment Leavers <br> - Open Enrollment Enterers |  |
|  | 281 | 299 | 372 | 316 | 365 |
|  | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 |
| Net Effect | -760 | -842 | -831 | -999 | -929 |
| Change in effect | --- | -82 | 11 | -168 | 70 |

## Open Enrollment

## Key findings (continued):

4. The most common grades for new open enrollment leavers are 4K, KG, and ninth grade. The most common grades for new open enrollment enterers are $\mathbf{4 K}$, eleventh, and twelfth grade. Open enrollment leavers are disproportionately white while enterers are disproportionately students of color.
5. Open enrollment leavers are clustered around the outskirts of the district and most often attend the closest suburban district to their home.

## Open Enrollment

## Open Enrollment Survey Results:

I. Open Enrollment Leavers most commonly leave MMSD because of preference

- Preference $=$ religious instruction, attend with friends, child's choice, academic environment
- Reasons and share of responses is basically unchanged since results in 2009

2. Open Enrollment Enterers most commonly enter MMSD because of preference

- $\quad$ Preference $=$ child's choice, challenging/well-rounded curriculum, academic environment, attend with friends, moved out and wanted to stay
- Preference increased, programs decreased, proximity decreased since 2009



## Next Steps and Strategies

- Conduct site visits for any school over $90 \%$ capacity based on current year and five year projections and, on an ad hoc basis, due to programmatic needs.
- Determine parameters and allowable deductions of homeroom counts for programmatic needs for capacity calculations.
- Continue to work broadly on communication and recruitment, with a particular focus on $4 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~K}$, and high school.
- Continue to work with specific schools with high counts of open enrollment leavers and internal transfers on recruitment and retention.
- Develop school-specific enrollment strategies based on unique conditions.
- Use projections to inform near- and long-term facility planning, including development of Building Excellence resources.

