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The Need for Performing Schools in Chicago's Neighborhoods



Here and Now²

Change We Can Measure



Acknowledgments

IFF thanks the following individuals for their assistance with this project:

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Introduction

In 2004, IFF published *Here and Now: The Need for Performing Schools in Chicago's Neighborhoods*, the first report to assess the distribution and availability of academically performing public schools in Chicago. Since the publication of the initial report, there have been measurable changes in Chicago's public education system.

Here and Now 2: Change We Can Measure examines citywide and community area changes in the number of performing schools.

As in 2004, this report starts from the underlying assumption that all students should have performing schools within the community in which they live or within the adjoining community. Its findings and recommendations are grounded in IFF's fundamental belief that decisions on how to allocate resources for education—as well as all health, human and social services—should be guided by data and analysis that make clear where the highest need exists.

Introduction

In *Here and Now*, IFF pioneered a new methodology for determining whether Chicago children could attend a performing school in their designated attendance area. The method analyzes data on school attendance, performance, and physical capacity collected by the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) as well as general population trends. All of Chicago's community areas were ranked from one to 77, with one having the greatest shortage of performing schools against school-age population. Findings and recommendations were focused on the Top 25 Community Areas Most in Need of Performing Schools (2004 Top 25). The analysis did not include any of CPS' non-attendance area schools, such as magnets, selective enrollments, or charters. *Here and Now* was solely focused on whether the children residing in a community area could enroll in an attendance area school that met state standards at the time.

The following were the key findings of the 2004 analysis:

- 139,412 CPS elementary students were in need of a better performing attendance area elementary school.
- 63,685 CPS high school students were in need of a better performing attendance area high school.
- For elementary students, 93.1 percent of the need was in 25 community areas, located largely on the South and West sides of the city, which are highlighted on Map 1.
- Only 9 percent of students attending performing attendance area elementary schools could find a seat in a performing attendance area high school.
- Seven community areas had no performing attendance area elementary schools, excluding the Loop.
- 13 community areas were in need of both performing attendance area elementary schools and high schools.

Here and Now clearly indicated where new schools should be located and further reform efforts directed. The ranking of Chicago's community areas also allowed for a prioritization of the work given the magnitude of the problem citywide and disparities between individual community areas. The above findings were especially relevant because they were published as Illinois and CPS prepared to determine how state schools would comply with

the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), the major national educational reform law enacted in 2001.

In 2004, school districts nationwide were adjusting to state plans to comply with NCLB. It required states to target 100 percent performance on standardized tests by 2013 as well as to meet certain attendance and graduation requirements. In order to achieve the goals of NCLB, schools and districts have to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward the goal of 100 percent. However, students attending schools that do not meet AYP in two consecutive years have the option to leave the school and attend another school in their district. In Illinois, the state standard required schools to increase performance by seven percentage points annually in consecutive years in order to comply with the Illinois state standard under NCLB.

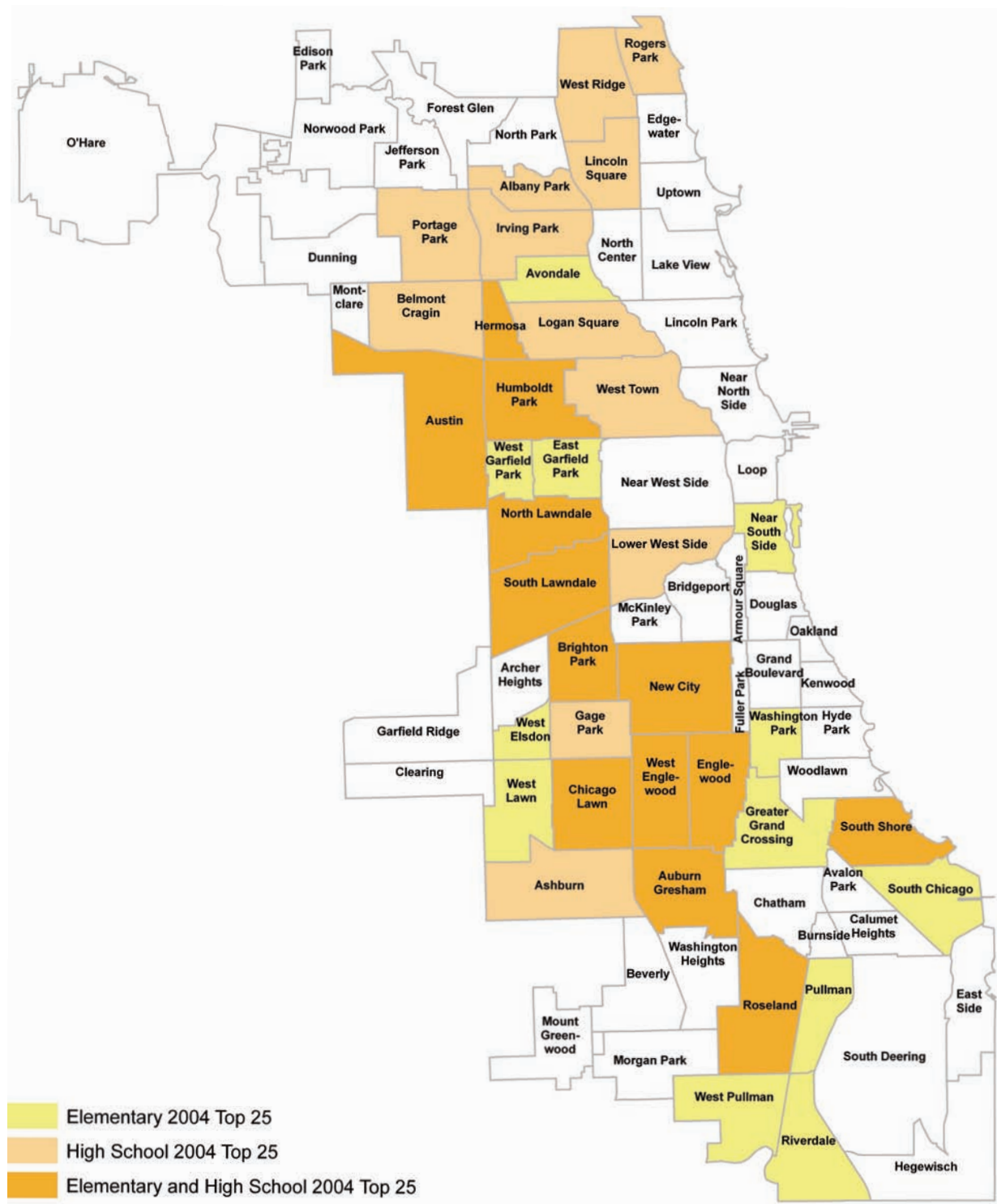
As CPS began to comply with NCLB requirements in 2004, Mayor Richard M. Daley announced Renaissance 2010. Although the first charter schools opened in Chicago in fall 1997, Renaissance 2010 was an ambitious plan to create 100 new schools in five years. With the goal of providing choices for parents whose local schools were failing, Renaissance 2010 responded to *Here and Now*'s findings. As a result, four years later parents in Chicago could choose among charter, contract, and performance schools in addition to the customary non-selective enrollment schools open to all students. CPS has long operated many magnet and small schools, but Renaissance 2010 has spurred the development of new alternatives. As of January 2009, 75 of the anticipated 100 Renaissance 2010 schools had opened.

Here and Now 2: Change We Can Measure updates IFF's analysis of the availability of performing attendance area elementary and high schools in Chicago and in its 77 community areas, identifying a new Top 25 Community Areas Most in Need of Performing Elementary Schools (2008 Top 25). It also expands the initial analysis and evaluates the contributions to the city's performing capacity of charter schools, as well as contract and performance schools approved more recently under Renaissance 2010. IFF has also adapted its analysis to the higher academic performance standard to which public schools are held accountable in 2008. Finally, IFF conducted a case study analysis of elementary attendance patterns on the West Side, including the several charter schools located there, in order to evaluate the extent to which charter schools serve the children in those community areas. *Change We Can Measure* will demonstrate that CPS has increased performing capacity in some of the 2004 Top 25, but that it now must redouble its reform efforts.



Map 1

2004 Top 25 Combined Elementary and High School Need



Key Findings 2008

Change We Can Measure quantifies the current landscape of CPS attendance area schools and new schools, including charters, as compared with 2004. The analysis of 2008 school performance data through the geographic lens of Chicago's community areas provides a current assessment of and changes in access to performing attendance area elementary and high schools. Key findings from IFF's analysis are:

- 1 **Chicago public school reform efforts resulted in an additional 46,516 seats of performing elementary capacity even as academic performance standards were raised.**
- 2 **Even with increased performing capacity, almost 100,000 elementary school children still need access to a better performing elementary school.**
- 3 **In the 2008 Top 25, 79,380 seats are needed. Seventeen of these 25 community areas were considered high-need in 2004 as well.**
- 4 **None of Chicago's 63 attendance area high schools met the 2008 Illinois state standard of performance. All 56,949 students attending these schools are in need of better performing high school options.**
- 5 **Most of Chicago's attendance area elementary schools feed into attendance area high schools in which less than 30 percent of students test at the 2008 Illinois state standard.**
- 6 **The addition of charter, contract, and performance schools to the system has resulted in performing elementary school options for 13,845 students in and near many of Chicago's high-need community areas.**

Overall, IFF has found both measurable improvement and areas of continued substantial need. The challenge posed by these findings is to maintain the improvements of the past four years while redirecting efforts and resources to the community areas, schools, and children where the current need for better performing school options is disproportionately located.

Methodology and Glossary of Terms

In 2003, IFF developed a methodology for studying the relative need for better performing schools in a school district. The need determined by the analysis is relative because the method takes into account not only the number of children, i.e. demand, and the number of school seats, i.e. supply, but also information on location and enrollment. *Here and Now* details the first application of the method to CPS, although IFF had previously used a similar method to evaluate the need for child care and preschool for Illinois and, separately, for the City of Chicago. The method's analytical framework can be considered to be a more complex form of an assessment of the need for public education. The guiding principle of the analysis is that all students should have performing schools in their community or a nearby community area.

In order to complete a point-in-time analysis of the school-age population as well as school performance, data are compiled for each of Chicago's community areas. In the case of *Change We Can Measure*, that time is the 2007-08 school year. IFF's method for assessing need relies on the following data:

- Public school enrollment
- Population of school-age children
- School capacity
- School location (for elementary schools, the location relative to other public elementary schools)
- School performance

A weighted average of four indicators derived from the above data is calculated, which allows for the ranking of community areas from worst to best in terms of access to performing schools. The outcome is an assessment of the distribution of performing schools within Chicago.

Change We Can Measure applies the same methodology whenever possible to assess changes in Chicago from 2004 to 2008. Due to the current level of performance of Chicago's attendance area high schools, IFF developed an alternative method to study high school options for Chicago students. In addition, the report examines other aspects of Chicago's public education system:

- the development of new schools, including charters
- the extent to which charters serve neighborhood children
- the scope of the limited access to performing high schools among performing elementary school students

Because the education system is dynamic and the method static, the methodology had to be adapted to account for changes since 2004. As a result, elements of this report cannot be compared directly to *Here and Now*. The detailed methodology, included in Appendix A, identifies these differences. A glossary of terms used in the analysis follows.

Attendance Area Elementary or High School – A public school with a designated neighborhood attendance area that gives preference to neighborhood residents.

Performing CPS Elementary or High School – A public school that meets the 2008 Illinois state standard for performance. In 2008, at least 62.5 percent of students had to meet or exceed the state standard on the Illinois Standard Achievement Test (ISAT) or the Prairie State Achievement Examination (PSAE).

Design Capacity – The total number of students that a school is designed to serve or seat. This number is provided by CPS and is based on an evaluation of each individual school facility.

Performing Capacity – The total number of seats in performing attendance area schools in a given community area.

Current Enrollment – The total number of students enrolled in a public school in a given community area.

Potential Enrollment – Potential enrollment is equal to the total number of school-age children residing in the geographic unit of analysis – Chicago or the individual community areas. In *Change We Can Measure*, these demographic estimates are from ESRI 2007 Population Estimates.

Service Level – The proportion or percentage of current or potential enrollment that can be served by the performing capacity located in the geographic unit of analysis.

Service Gap – The total number of current or potential students that cannot be served by a performing attendance area elementary or high school in a given geographic unit of analysis. The Service Gap can also be expressed as a percentage that is equal to 100 minus the Service Level for the given geographic unit of analysis.

Regional Indicator – This indicator is derived from an analysis of all elementary schools with attendance boundaries overlapping a given community area boundary. The performing capacity of these schools is compared to the total population of CPS elementary students residing within the included schools' boundaries, i.e. the region.

Space Utilization – The proportion or percentage of enrolled public school students that can be served by all public schools, i.e. attendance area and non-attendance area schools, located in the community area as measured by each school's design capacity.



Elementary School Analysis

The following section provides an analysis of the availability of performing school options for elementary school children in Chicago's 77 community areas, including charter schools and other Renaissance 2010 schools.

Attendance Area Elementary Schools in Chicago

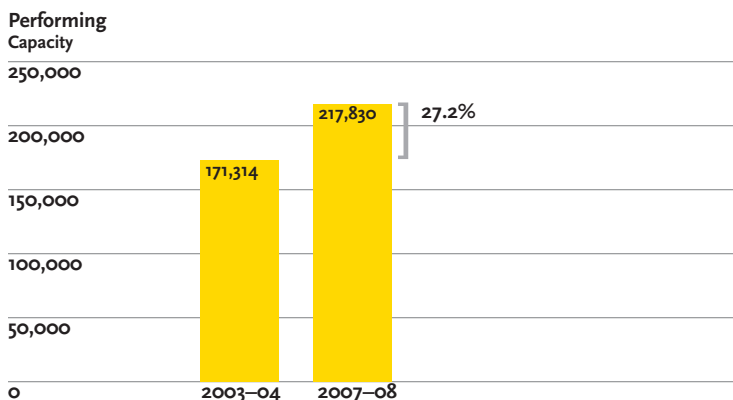
Fewer children attend CPS elementary schools today than four years ago, even though the number of children age 5-13 years in Chicago was stable, increasing by 1 percent from 2003 to 2007 (see Appendix B).¹ As of September 2007, there were nearly 379,000 elementary school children residing in Chicago, and 72.5 percent were enrolled in a CPS school. In September 2003, 82 percent of elementary school children were enrolled in a public school. This represents a kindergarten-eight grade enrollment decline of 33,439 children or 10.9 percent.

There are a total of 522 elementary schools in CPS.² Of these, 406 schools have attendance areas and draw students predominately from the surrounding neighborhood. The primary goal of this analysis is to examine the location of attendance area elementary schools that are performing. The remaining schools in the system do not have attendance area boundaries and may, therefore, draw many non-neighborhood students. They include magnet, selective, charter, contract, and performance schools. This report will also examine the capacity and performance of charter, contract, and performance schools.

Change We Can Measure is focused on the subset of the 406 attendance area elementary schools that meet the 2008 Illinois state standard for performance. In 2008, there were 234 elementary schools (57.6 percent) that were performing. This represents a significant 16 percent increase in the number of performing attendance area elementary schools from 2004 when only 42 percent were performing. Moreover, this improvement occurred even though the standard of academic performance increased from 40 to 62.5 percent of students meeting or exceeding the Illinois state standard on the ISAT.

As a result of the increase in performing attendance area schools from 2004 to 2008, the aggregate performing capacity in Chicago elementary schools increased by 46,516 seats or 27.2 percent (*Figure 1*). Although these additional seats in performing attendance area schools are distributed throughout the city, not every community area in the city benefits from this increase in performing capacity.

Figure 1: Change in Performing Capacity, 2004 to 2008



In fact, for those community areas with an undersupply of performing capacity, i.e. a current enrollment service gap, there remains a combined absolute need for an additional 94,592 seats (see Appendix C).

With a total performing elementary capacity of 217,830 seats in its attendance area schools, CPS can only serve 79.3 percent of the children currently enrolled in a CPS elementary school. This leaves a current enrollment service gap of nearly 57,000 children, which is considerably narrower than the 2004 current enrollment service gap of approximately 139,000. The decrease reflects both the increase in performing capacity and the decline in enrollment.

CPS' current performing attendance area elementary capacity is also compared against all eligible children age 5-13 years old or its potential enrollment. The potential enrollment service gap also narrowed over the last four years due to the increases in performing capacity coupled with the stable elementary population. However, there is currently only enough performing attendance area elementary capacity to serve 57.5 percent of all elementary school age children in Chicago. If all children age 5-13 years old in Chicago choose to enroll in their attendance area elementary school, approximately 161,000 children would not have access to a performing school (See Table 2).

¹ 2003 American Community Survey and 2007 ESRI Population Estimates.

² This number of elementary schools does not correspond to Chicago Public Schools' total, since this analysis includes all schools with any elementary grades, such as middle schools with grades 6-8.

2008 Top 25 Community Areas Most in Need of Performing Elementary Schools (2008 Top 25)

For each of the 77 community areas in Chicago, IFF assembled the following information:

- Identified the attendance area schools and each school's total capacity or total number of seats.
- Categorized attendance area schools as performing or not performing.
- Compiled enrollment and demographics for children residing in the community areas

Then, as described in the methodology, IFF calculated: (1) the current enrollment indicator; (2) the potential enrollment

indicator; (3) the regional indicator; and (4) the space utilization indicator. Finally, IFF ranked each community area from one to 77. The results of this ranking are a weighted average measuring need with respect to each of the four indicators. Therefore, a community's final rank may largely reflect one of the specific indicators. Overall, IFF's ranking found that the majority of community areas, 42 of 77, experienced increases in performing capacity. A complete list of the individual indicator ranks and the composite rank for each community area in Chicago is provided in Appendix C.

IFF's analysis will focus on the 2008 Top 25, which are those with the highest relative need for performing elementary schools based on performance, capacity, enrollment, population and location. Table 1 lists the individual indicator rankings and the final rank for the 2008 Top 25.

Table 1: 2008 Top 25 Community Areas in Need of Performing Elementary Schools

Community Area	Current Enrollment Rank	Potential Enrollment Rank	Regional Analysis Rank	Space Utilization Rank	Final Rank 2007-08
South Shore	1	1	2	62	1
South Chicago	2	2	1	59	2
Greater Grand Crossing	3	3	3	56	3
Austin	4	4	5	75	4
Washington Park	5	7	6	46	5
Douglas	6	5	7	63	6
Pullman	9	9	8	32	7
Avalon Park	8	8	15	26	8
Humboldt Park	6	6	11	69	9
Chicago Lawn	11	10	9	31	10
West Elsdon	22	62	30	1	11
West Lawn	32	24	27	2	12
Englewood	12	17	4	73	13
Brighton Park	21	25	26	7	14
North Lawndale	13	12	12	74	15
Gage Park	23	63	16	6	16
Archer Heights	28	54	36	3	17
West Englewood	18	15	10	65	18
Auburn Gresham	14	14	14	68	19
Fuller Park	10	13	73	27	20
Forest Glen	40	30	57	4	21
East Garfield Park	15	22	13	70	22
Roseland	17	19	17	61	23
Clearing	39	48	39	5	24
Near North Side	20	18	25	51	25

Table 2: Citywide and 2008 Top 25 Population and Performance Analysis

	Children (Kindergarten through Grade 8)	Performing Supply in Attendance Area Schools	Service Level	Service Gap
Citywide Current Enrollment Analysis	274,672	217,830	79.3%	56,842
Citywide Potential Enrollment Analysis	378,761	217,830	57.5%	160,931
2008 Top 25 Current Enrollment Analysis	113,780	34,400	30.2%	79,380

Almost 149,000 elementary school children reside in the 2008 Top 25, representing 39.2 percent of the citywide elementary school population. In addition, 77.4 percent of the elementary children in these community areas are enrolled in a public school.

IFF identified 154 attendance area elementary schools in the 2008 Top 25 that serve 113,780 elementary school children. Of these, 39 are performing schools with the capacity to serve 34,400 children. This corresponds with a service level of only 30.2 percent of the children currently enrolled in a CPS school, and leaves more than 79,000 children without a performing attendance area elementary school.

With only 39 attendance area elementary schools or 25.3 percent meeting the 2008 Illinois state standard, the 2008 Top 25 have fewer than two-thirds as many performing school options than the remaining 52 community areas, where on average 77.4 percent of attendance area elementary schools are performing. In fact, all attendance area elementary schools are performing in more than half of the remaining 52 community areas.

Two factors drive this high concentration of need:

- 1) Improvements in elementary school performance have not been sufficiently targeted to the high-need community areas identified in 2004. Seventeen of the 2004 Top 25 also are included on the 2008 Top 25.
- 2) There are eight community areas in the 2008 Top 25 where none of the attendance area elementary schools currently meets the 2008 Illinois state standard.

Eight communities listed in the 2004 Top 25 did not make the list in 2008. All of these communities experienced an increase in the number of performing seats during this period, with total additional performing capacity of 19,844 seats (see Appendix C). These community areas are Avondale, Hermosa, Near South Side, South Lawndale, New City, West Pullman, Riverdale, and West Garfield Park.

IFF's analysis found complex interactions between changing population, enrollment, and capacity in the 17 community areas that remained on the list from 2004 and the eight which were added in 2008 (see Appendix C). For example, nine of the 2008 Top 25 did in fact increase their performing capacity during the last four years. They are Auburn Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, North Lawndale, Roseland, West Elsdon, and West Englewood. Most of these community areas, however, also experienced an increase in their elementary school-age population between 2003 and 2007, thereby increasing the potential demand for performing elementary school seats (see Appendix B). This is distinct from those community areas that made the list because of a reduction in performing capacity, Avalon Park, Douglas, and Fuller Park.

Table 3: Space Utilization for Overcrowded Community Areas in 2008 Top 25

2008 Rank	Space Utilization Rank		Space Utilization	Total and Performing Schools
11	1	West Elsdon	146.7%	2
12	2	West Lawn	138.1%	2
17	3	Archer Heights	123.1%	1
21	4	Forest Glen	114.1%	3
24	5	Clearing	108.7%	3
16	6	Gage Park	103.9%	5
14	7	Brighton Park	102.1%	6
		Average	113.3%	22

Seven community areas are included in the 2008 Top 25 because of the regional need for performing schools or because of overcrowding (see methodology in Appendix A). As Table 1 shows, seven community areas had a Regional Indicator rank higher than their Current Enrollment Indicator and Potential Enrollment Indicator ranks. Four of these communities, Chicago Lawn, Gage Park, Englewood, and West Englewood are clustered together so that the lack of performing capacity in neighboring community areas intensifies the need in these areas.

For seven of the 2008 Top 25, overcrowding as measured by the Space Utilization Indicator is the principal reason for their inclusion. They are Archer Heights, Brighton Park, Clearing, Forest Glen, Gage Park, West Elsdon, and West Lawn. With the exception

of Brighton Park and Gage Park, these communities only make the 2008 Top 25 because of overcrowding. All the schools in these seven communities are performing, but they are enrolling more children than the physical capacity of the schools. To serve these additional children, CPS uses a combination of mobile and leased capacity. In the other 18 community areas in the 2008 Top 25, the school buildings all currently have more seats than students.

But the biggest determining factors in the 2008 Top 25 are the relative and absolute need for performing seats as captured by the current enrollment indicator. Eight community areas reported no performing attendance area elementary schools in 2008, and four of these had no performing capacity in 2004 (See Table 4).

Table 4: 2008 Top 25 by 2004 Rank and Lack of Performing Capacity

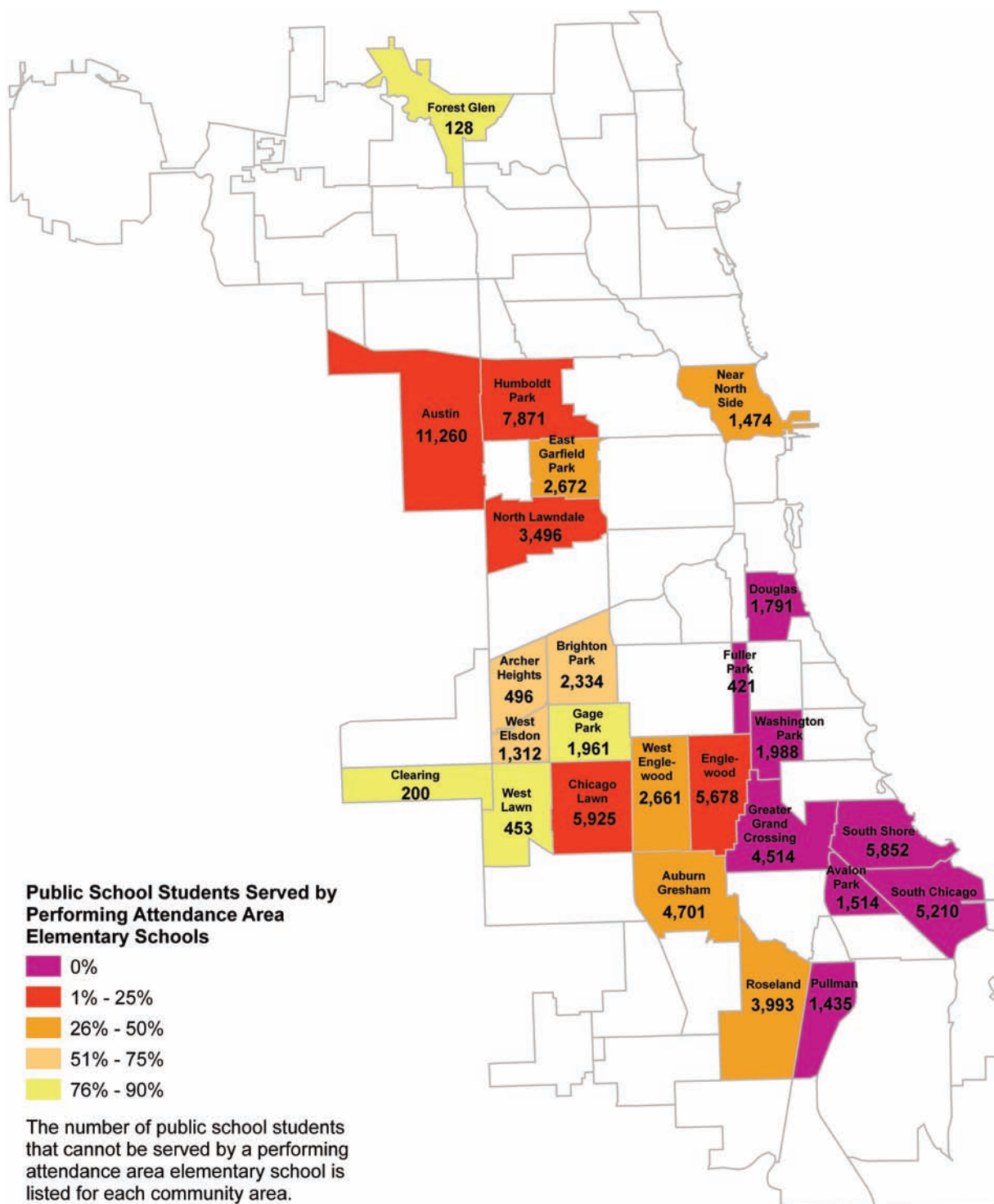
2008 Top 25 Community Areas in Need of Performing Elementary School Options	Community Areas in 2004 and 2008 Top 25	Community Areas with No Performing Elementary Capacity in 2008	Community Areas with No Performing Elementary Capacity in 2004 and 2008
Archer Heights Auburn Gresham Austin Avalon Park Brighton Park Chicago Lawn Clearing Douglas East Garfield Park Englewood Forest Glen Fuller Park Gage Park Greater Grand Crossing Humboldt Park Near North Side North Lawndale Pullman Roseland South Chicago South Shore Washington Park West Elsdon West Englewood West Lawn	Auburn Gresham Austin Brighton Park Chicago Lawn East Garfield Park Englewood Greater Grand Crossing Humboldt Park North Lawndale Pullman Roseland South Chicago South Shore Washington Park West Elsdon West Englewood West Lawn	Avalon Park Douglas Fuller Park Greater Grand Crossing Pullman South Chicago South Shore Washington Park	Greater Grand Crossing Pullman South Shore Washington Park

Furthermore, all but four of the 2008 Top 25 have current enrollment service gaps of over 1,000 seats, and six have gaps of over 5,000 seats. Austin and Humboldt Park are the most populous community areas and alone account for 24.1 percent of the current enrollment service gap in the 2008 Top 25.

In conclusion, IFF's updated analysis found a considerable need for approximately 79,000 performing seats in the 2008 Top 25. In order to further prioritize the need among these 25 community areas, IFF has focused on the 17 community areas that were also among the 2004 Top 25 (*See Table 4*). These community areas were affected marginally or not at all by changes in elementary school performance during the past four years. More importantly, there is a sizeable pocket of neglect within the 17 community areas that suffer from a disproportionate need for performing seats. It consists of the eight community areas with no performing elementary capacity. In fact, in three of the community areas there were declines in school performance at a time when 32 CPS schools improved their performance to meet the 2008 Illinois state standard. The 22,725 students residing in these eight community areas will be challenged to achieve their full potential unless CPS focuses its reform efforts on their schools.

Map 2

Percent of Students Served by Performing Elementary Schools and Number of Students Unserved



Charter, Contract, and Performance Elementary Schools

Change We Can Measure now broadens the analysis to include an additional layer in which the capacity and performance of a group of Chicago's alternative public schools—charter, contract, and performance schools—are considered. By examining new schools created under Renaissance 2010, this report captures how reform strategies fit into the overall system. Under the Renaissance 2010 initiative, there has been a growth in the number of charters replicating their model on multiple campuses. Although charters served students citywide, parents are being given nearby alternatives when these schools are located in neighborhoods where traditional public schools are not performing.

The CPS Office of New Schools (ONS) had a portfolio in 2008 that included 104 schools, of which 78 were charter, contract, and performance schools. Since 2004, ONS has opened 54 new schools. The city's 30 charter organizations were operating 56 schools in 2008. Table 5 provides the number of ONS schools open by fall 2007 by type and grades served. Combined campuses may serve either middle and high school grades or all grades. Moreover, some of the elementary schools serve only the primary grades, K-3 or K-5, as opposed to all elementary grades, K-8.

A limiting factor to the analysis of new schools is the fact that data on school performance is less complete than that of the traditional public schools. This occurs because some schools begin with one or only a few grades (e.g., ninth grade), and grow the school year by year. Therefore, the school must be operating for at least four years, in the case of an elementary school, or three years, in the case of a high school, before students are eligible for the standardized tests used to measure performance in this report. These schools may rely on other interim measures of academic performance, but the data is not comparable to other CPS schools.

Table 5: Charter, Contract, and Performance Schools by Division

	Charter	Contract	Performance
Elementary	30	2	6
Middle	2	0	0
High School	17	1	11
Combined	7	0	2
Total	56	3	19

Since 1996, Chicagoans have been looking to charter schools to provide them with an alternative education environment for their children. These public, nonprofit schools have greater freedom than traditional public schools in exchange for a higher degree of accountability. Initially, CPS was authorized by Illinois' charter legislation to approve 15 charters. Subsequently, the number was raised an additional 15 to 30.

Given a limited number of charters, CPS and its charter partners have actively pursued a strategy of replication. Replication enables CPS to ensure that children have access to successful schools that achieve performance standards. At the same time, replication enables charter organizations to achieve greater economies of scale that increase operating efficiency and allow for infrastructure and facilities development. Currently, 11 charter organizations are authorized to replicate their models. There are also several charter school operators that will open contract schools.

Charter Elementary School Capacity and Performance

In the fall of 2007, the charter schools with elementary grades enrolled a total of almost 13,500 students in 39 different schools. Current enrollment in charter schools was compared against the approved capacity according to the CPS Board Report authorizing the school, in order to accurately reflect school operations. In 2008, enrollment in these elementary schools was equal to 86 percent of capacity. The variation between capacity and enrollment is attributed to factors such as developing knowledge among CPS families of new charter schools and the attrition of students enrolled the previous year. Table 6 provides information on charter enrollment and performing capacity.

There were 30 charter schools with a total of 11,053 students that met the 2008 Illinois state standard on the ISAT. Seventy-nine percent of charter elementary schools are performing and, on average, 71 percent of their students meet or exceed the 2008 Illinois state standard. It should be noted that schools that have both elementary and high school divisions may be performing in one division, both, or neither. When added to the citywide total of 217,830 seats, the performing elementary capacity increases to 228,883, thereby reducing the citywide service gap by an additional 19.4 percent. Although most charter schools enroll students through a citywide lottery, this report will also examines how their capacity serves specific community areas.

Map 3

Charter, Contract, and Performance Schools by Community Area

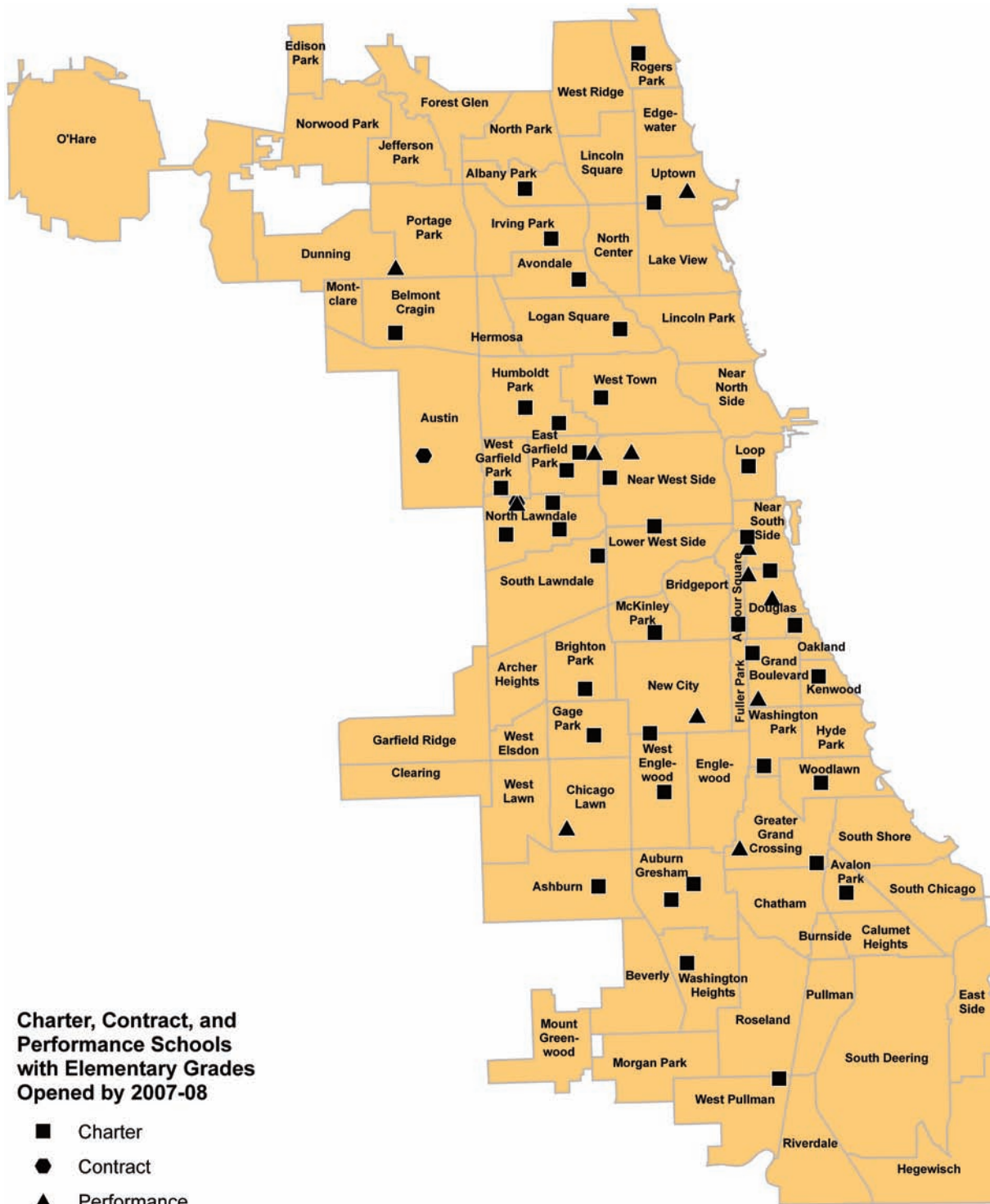


Table 6: Charter School Capacity and Performance

Division	Schools	2007-08 Enrollment*	Performing Schools	Performing Seats
Elementary	30	10,564	24	9,082
Middle	2	847	0	0
Combined**	7	2,061	6/0	1,971
Total	39	13,472	30	11,053

* Includes special education, but no preschool enrollment.

** Elementary and high school divisions performance are reported separately with elementary division first.

Map 3 illustrates where these schools are located throughout the city. The map includes both elementary, middle, and high schools. Appendix F provides a more detailed map in which charter, contract, and performance schools are mapped in relation to the 2008 Top 25 community areas most in need of performing school options.

Contract and Performance Elementary School Capacity and Performance

There are fewer contract and performance schools open in Chicago, but given the cap on charter schools, they too are an essential tool for creating performing options. These two non-attendance public school models have enabled CPS to provide more options for students and their families. Due to their small numbers, data on these two types of schools are combined in the analysis. There were 14 schools with elementary grades open in the fall of 2007, and they enrolled a total of 4,891 students. There is no separate contract or performance middle school, but the combined schools offer middle and high school grades. Like elementary charter schools, contract and performance schools were not fully enrolled when the school's approved capacity is compared with its actual enrollment. These schools were 87 percent full during the study year.

Ten of the 14 contract and performance schools with elementary grades reported ISAT scores, and seven or 70 percent were performing. In these schools, 66 percent of students meet or exceed the 2008 Illinois state standard. These schools provided an additional 2,792 seats of performing capacity, increasing citywide performing capacity to almost 232,000 seats and reducing the city's current enrollment service gap by 4.9 percent.

Table 7: Contract and Performance Schools Capacity and Performance

Division	Schools	2007-08 Enrollment*	Performing Schools	Performing Seats
Elementary	12	4,565	5	2,466
Combined**	2	326	2/0	326
Total	14	4,891	7	2,792

* Includes special education, but no preschool enrollment and slots provided by four professional development schools.

** Elementary and high school divisions performance are reported separately with elementary division first.

Elementary School Attendance Patterns on the West Side of Chicago: A Case Study

By law, all elementary school age children in the city are eligible to attend any charter school. Through this case study, IFF examined the extent to which students are being served locally by nearby non-attendance area schools, such as charters. This case study is distinct from the rest of this report because it does not focus on whether or not these schools are performing. Rather, it provides an analysis of the attendance patterns of elementary school students at the various traditional and alternative public schools located in communities on Chicago's West Side.

Attendance patterns, like capacity and performance, affect the availability and need for performing schools in Chicago's community areas. This case study examines elementary school enrollment patterns in five community areas on Chicago's West Side: Austin, East and West Garfield Parks, Humboldt Park, and North Lawndale. The West Side is an illustrative geographic area because it is home to several charters, including one of the first charters to open in 1997. In addition, all of these community areas were among the 2004 Top 25. Moreover, Austin and Humboldt Park have the largest elementary school populations in the city.

Within CPS' framework for reform, ONS is charged with creating options in high-need areas while also providing options to students residing in any of the city's underserved areas. By examining the residential origin of the students in the schools on the West Side, the extent to which charter and other ONS schools are serving children nearby or from all over the city can be determined. Another result of the analysis is information on the movement of elementary students outside of their CPS attendance areas.

In 2007, there were 67 elementary and one middle school located in the five community areas on the West Side and they served almost 34,000 students. Table 8 provides data on school type and enrollment.

For each of the schools above, aggregate data on students by zip code was acquired from CPS's Office of School Demographics and Planning. The West Side includes five complete zip codes and encompasses large portions of an additional five. The student body attending each school was then classified into three categories: Primary, Surrounding, and Remaining.

- **Primary:** Students from the zip code(s) in which the school's attendance area was located. CPS attendance areas often overlap zip code boundaries.
- **Surrounding:** Students from the contiguous zip codes.
- **Remaining:** Students from all other zip codes.

By definition, it is expected that almost all students attending an attendance area school fall into the Primary category. Similarly, a citywide school with a representative lottery population would be likely to draw portions of its student body from the three categories. However, it is important to note that CPS also establishes overlay boundaries for some of its non-attendance area schools that prioritize children from the surrounding community in the school's lottery. These schools should have a student population that is more likely to be distributed like attendance area schools, with a majority of students coming from the Primary and Surrounding areas. The percent of the student body coming from each category was calculated for each school and then the percent of students from the Primary and Surrounding zip codes were summed. The sum of these two categories generally reflects the portion of students attending from the West Side, or its neighborhood attendance.

The 68 schools were then divided into four quartiles of 17 schools each based on the percentage of students that came from the Primary area. In order to understand the magnitude of the variation between the different quartiles, the average percentages of students coming from all three categories were compared. In addition, IFF compiled the 2007 ISAT data for each school on students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard, the measure of performance used in this report. One of the charter schools on the West Side was not yet reporting test data as of 2007. A complete table of the results can be found in Appendix G.

Table 8: 2007-2008 Enrollment in West Side Elementary Schools by Type

School Type	Number on West Side	Total Enrollment in 2008
Attendance Area*	56	30,298
Selective**	3	1,188
Charter	7	2,037
Performance	1	111
Contract	1	298
Total	68	33,932

* Attendance area total includes one middle school serving only grades 6-8.

** Selective refers to schools with selective enrollment.

Charter and Other Non-Attendance Area Schools Generally Serve West Side Children

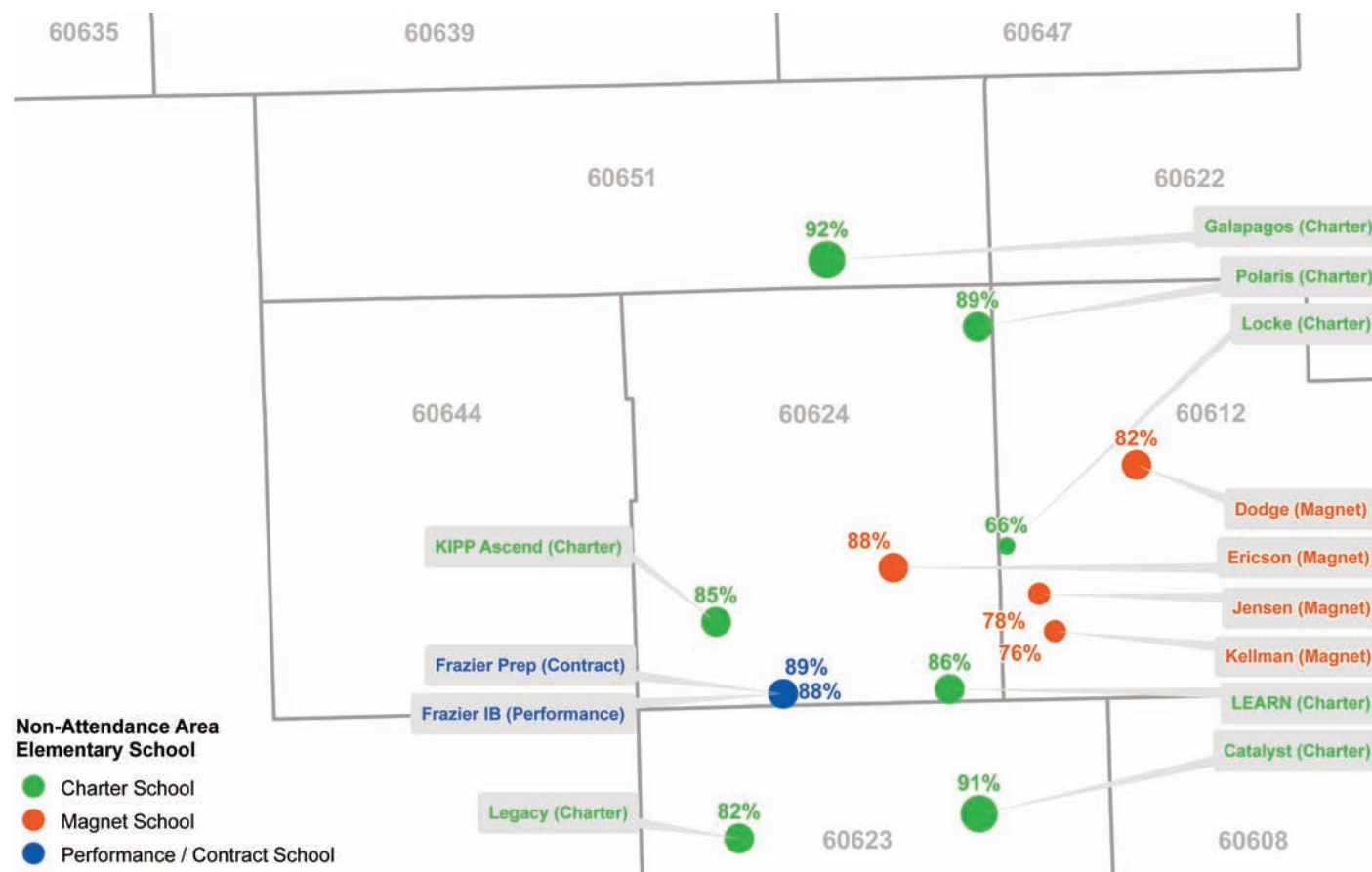
The principal conclusion of the analysis is that the elementary charter schools located on Chicago's West Side are predominantly serving children who reside on the West Side. In fact, three of the eight charter schools drew the majority of their student population from their Primary area. On average, charter schools drew almost 40 percent of their student body from their Primary area. As a group, they draw the largest portion of their student body, between 25 and 65 percent, from the Surrounding area. Only one charter school, the Alain Locke Charter, drew one-third of its student body from outside its Primary and Surrounding zip codes. Furthermore, Alain Locke was among the first charter schools established in the city and may, therefore, have attracted students beyond the neighborhood due to the lack of other options when it opened. This contrasts with the situation today in which children in many neighborhoods have access to the 39 elementary charter campuses.

Charter schools do serve fewer children from the Primary area than the attendance area schools in the first quartile, in which almost 60 percent of the students are from the Primary area. However, this case study suggests that charter schools founded more recently may serve more neighborhood children than older charter organizations. For example, the Catalyst Charter School, which opened in the fall of 2005, enrolled more than 90 percent of its students from within the neighborhood. Additionally, there is now considerable awareness of charter schools throughout the city, and through Renaissance 2010's Technical Advisory Committees, community members are involved from the very beginning in the



Map 4

Percent of Non-Attendance Area School Students from Primary and Surrounding Zip Codes



promotion and marketing of these schools. Because these West Side charter schools largely serve students in the Primary and Surrounding areas, they are an important option for children living in these community areas and serve as de facto attendance area schools.

West Side Children Access Schools Outside of Their Attendance Area

A second conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis is that there is some variation in the extent to which attendance area elementary schools enroll children from the Surrounding area. As Table 9 indicates, in the three bottom quartiles, all schools serve at least 95 percent neighborhood children, but the second quartile schools served between 21 percent and 12 percent of students from the Surrounding areas. There is some evidence that parents are able to find options when they look to proximate schools outside their attendance areas. The first quartile also includes five additional non-attendance area schools, three magnet schools, one classical school, and one contract school. These schools serve more children from outside the neighborhood.

West Side Charter and Non-Attendance Area Schools Achieve Illinois State Performance Standard

On the West Side, as elsewhere in the city, charter schools perform better than their neighboring attendance area school. All the charter schools in the case study met the 2008 Illinois state standard for performance, with an average of 63.9 percent of students meeting or exceeding on the ISAT. By comparison, only 49 percent of students at attendance area schools met the 2008 Illinois state standard. Students in the other non-attendance area schools were also more likely to meet the state standard.

Impact of Charter, Contract, and Performance Schools on Capacity in the 2008 Top 25

This section applies the results of the case study to ONS school enrollment figures to evaluate how they have increased performing capacity in the 2008 Top 25. The goal is to understand the impact of non-attendance area public schools at the community level. First, for each of the performing charter elementary schools, a percentage of the capacity has been assigned to the community area in which the school is located (i.e., Primary area).

Second, the average percentage of students has been taken from the Surrounding area and assigned capacity to neighboring communities. As noted above, approximately 85 percent of total capacity is dedicated to students in these neighborhoods, broadly defined. A reduction in the current enrollment service gaps in the 2008 Top 25 is expected based on the location of Chicago’s charter schools (See Map 5).

If all charters serve as many neighborhood children as those on the West Side, these schools have increased performing seats in the 2008 Top 25 by an estimated 3,315 slots. The estimates predict that they are serving several hundred children in the neighborhoods of Humboldt Park, Brighton Park, North Lawndale, Auburn Gresham, and East Garfield Park. Approximately 1,000 additional seats are in these five high-need communities with large current enrollment service gaps.

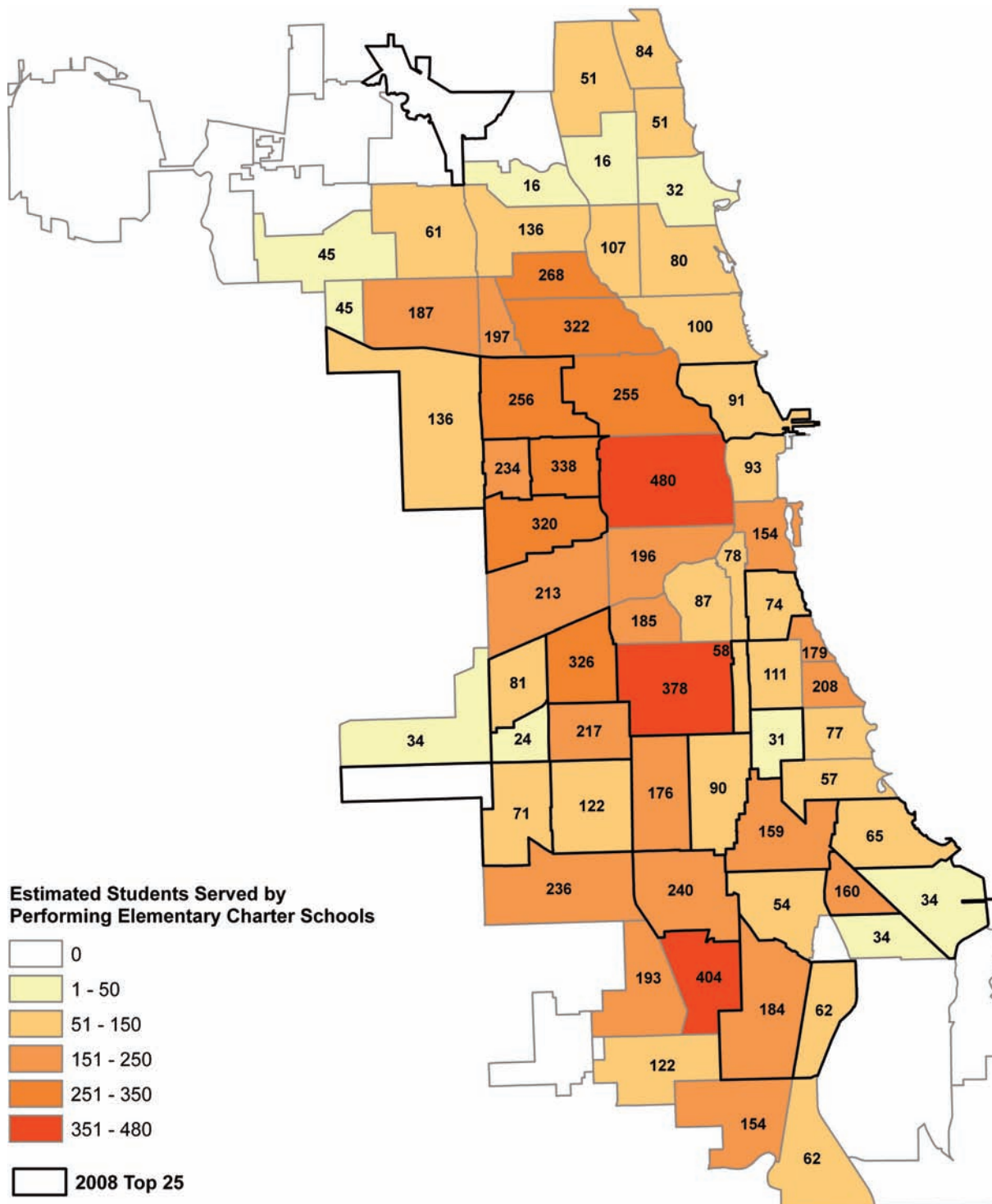
To the children of families who reside in these high-need communities and who have few other options, the value of these performing seats cannot be overstated. The fact remains, however, that this limited additional capacity only reduces the service gap in the 2008 Top 25 by 4.2 percent.

Table 9: Student Origin and Test Scores for West Side Elementary Schools by Quartile

	Attendance Area Schools	Non-Attendance Area Schools, including Charters	Average Percent Primary and Surrounding Area Schools	Average Percent Meet/Exceed on ISAT
1st Quartile	5	12	85.1%	61.4%
2nd Quartile	17	0	95.4%	48.1%
3rd Quartile	17	0	96.7%	53.8%
4th Quartile	17	0	98.9%	47.4%

Map 5

Estimated Performing Elementary Charter Capacity by Community Area





Summary of Elementary School Analysis

The updated analysis of the need for better performing elementary school options identified success in increasing access among Chicago students, both through attendance area as well as charter, contract, and performance schools. IFF's ranking of all 77 community areas also prioritized community area need, providing a map of where further improvements will be most beneficial. The results of the analysis are summarized below:

- From 2004-2008, there was an 11 percent decline in the CPS elementary school enrollment.
- Of Chicago's 406 attendance area elementary schools, 234 or 57.6 percent are performing.
- Performing elementary school capacity increased citywide by 46,516 seats or 27.2 percent from 2004 to 2008.
- The 2008 Top 25 have considerably fewer performing schools than other community areas and report a seat gap of 79,380. Fully 69 percent of elementary school children in these communities lack access to a performing school.
- There are eight community areas which are no longer in the Elementary School Top 25 because of an increase in performing capacity of 19,844 since 2004.
- Seventeen of the 2004 Top 25 were among the 2008 Top 25 as well.
- Among the Elementary School Top 25, eight community areas had no performing elementary schools in 2008. Four of these community areas had no capacity in 2004 either.
- There are 53 charter, contract, and performance schools enrolling elementary school-age children.
- Charter elementary schools provided a total of 13,472 seats in 2008 of which 11,053 were performing.
- Since 2005, contract and performance schools provided an additional 4,891 elementary seats in 2008 of which 2,792 were performing.
- Charter, contract, and performance schools currently serve children in nine of the 2008 Top 25.
- An analysis of charter schools on Chicago's West Side found that they are de facto attendance area schools, serving an average of 85 percent of children in the immediate and surrounding zip code where the school is located. Applied citywide, this percentage of local attendance suggests that charter schools are providing an additional 3,315 performing seats in the 2008 Top 25.



High School Analysis

The Chicago Public Schools system includes 121 high schools.³ Of those, 63 are high schools with attendance areas. In addition to traditional high schools, this group includes three charter schools with overlay boundaries that give priority to students based on residence and four contract and performance schools with attendance area boundaries. The remaining 58 high schools are selective enrollment, magnet, and career academy schools. Together, these CPS schools enrolled 56,949 students in 2008.

An analysis of Chicago’s attendance area high schools shows modest gains for certain schools, but an overall decline in performing high school capacity. Performance ranged from a low of 2.5 percent to an almost passing 62.1 percent, with an average for all attendance area high schools of 14.7 percent. Using Illinois’ current performance standard of 62.5 percent meeting or exceeding on the PSAE, none of CPS’ attendance area high schools were performing in 2008.

Attendance Area High Schools in Chicago

IFF developed and applied a revised analytical framework to understand high school options. Given the lack of performing capacity in 2008, IFF could not apply its 2004 methodology for ranking community areas based on the lack of performing attendance area high school capacity. In 2004, *Here and Now* reported that 19 attendance area high schools were performing; however, 84 percent of high school students did not have access to a performing school. In 2004, the disparity in performance between high schools and elementary schools led to the conclusion that only 9 percent of students in a performing attendance area elementary school could find a seat in a performing high school.

In this 2008 analysis, attendance area high schools are grouped into Mid-Tier and Bottom-Tier based on performance relative to half the 2008 Illinois state standard or 31.25 percent of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard and are analyzed based on their elementary school feeders (*See Table 10*). The analysis that follows details the lack of performing attendance area high school capacity, but with a focus on the performance of each school’s feeder attendance area elementary schools.

Analysis of Attendance Area High Schools and Their Elementary School Feeders

This analysis of attendance area high schools and their elementary school feeders documents the lack of high school options for children coming from CPS attendance area elementary schools, of which 57.6 percent were performing at the 2008 Illinois state standard.

The high school feeder analysis examines the distribution of performing and non-performing attendance area elementary schools⁴ among the Mid-Tier and Bottom-Tier high schools by overlaying the attendance boundaries of high schools onto the elementary school boundaries. Each high school is viewed in terms of the performing and non-performing attendance area elementary schools that feed into it. The number of elementary schools in this portion of the analysis exceeds the actual number of elementary schools. This reflects the fact that a large number of elementary attendance areas overlap with two or more high school attendance areas. Of the city’s 63 attendance area high schools, only eight are Mid-Tier and 55 are Bottom-Tier.

Due to the lack of performing attendance area high schools, the majority of performing elementary schools feed into Bottom-Tier high schools. Only 73, or 9 percent, of performing attendance area elementary schools feed into Mid-Tier high schools. With no performing attendance area high schools and eight Mid-Tier high schools, students from performing attendance area elementary schools will most likely attend a Bottom-Tier high school. It is even less likely that a student from a non-performing elementary school will be able to enter a Mid-Tier high school. Only seven, or 1 percent, of the city’s non-performing attendance area elementary schools feed into Mid-Tier high schools.

Table 10: CPS Attendance Area High Schools by Performance Group

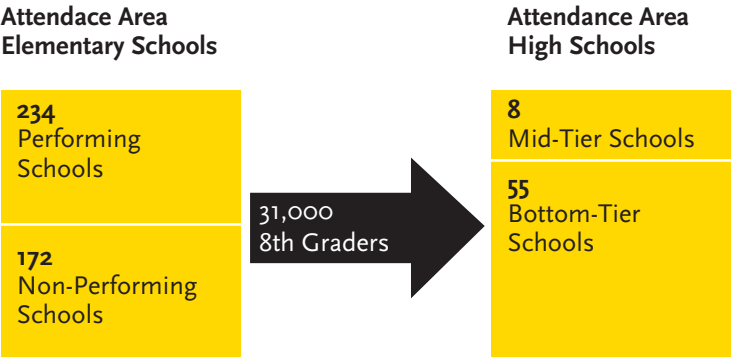
	Attendance Area High Schools
Mid-Tier⁵	8
At least 31.25% Meet/Exceed on PSAE	
Bottom-Tier	55
Less than 31.25% Meet/Exceed on PSAE	
	63

³ This number of high schools does not correspond to Chicago Public Schools’ total, since this analysis includes all schools with any high school grades.

⁴ Only attendance area schools with an eighth grade were included in this analysis.

⁵ All eight of the Mid-Tier high schools have special programs such as a seventh and eighth grade academic center, magnet programs, or IB programs. In addition, one of the Mid-Tier high schools is a charter school with an overlay boundary.

Figure 2: Elementary to High School Feeder Patterns in Chicago



Elementary school students graduating from Chicago's 406 elementary schools, who are unable to attend one of the City's selective enrollment high schools, are enrolled in one of the 63 attendance area high schools.

Of these schools, only eight met IFF's definition of Mid-Tier, 31.25–62.5 percent of students meet or exceeding state standard, and 55 were Bottom-Tier, less than 31.25 percent of students meet or exceeding state standard.

While the performing capacity of attendance area elementary schools has increased by 46,516 seats since 2004, overall high school performance has declined. With increases in the number of students coming from performing elementary schools, there is increased competition throughout the city for selective and other high schools, and even Mid-Tier high schools, which are relatively better performing. However, the increase in selective enrollment high schools has not increased access substantially for performing elementary students.

There were 3,154 ninth grade seats available in 2007-08 in Chicago's eight highest-performing selective enrollment high schools, and in the same year 3,700 eighth graders exceeded the 2008 Illinois state standard. It is clear that there was not enough capacity for all the students exceeding the state standard, let alone those meeting the state standard or attending a performing elementary school that year. Additionally, there may be other barriers to attendance than admission, such as transportation, since students may have to travel longer distances to attend one of the city's selective enrollment high schools. The following two case studies provide detail on the feeder schools and the results of this analysis for two attendance area high schools in the city.

Case Studies: Schurz High School and Kelly High School

The following studies of Schurz High School on the North Side and Kelly High School on the South Side illustrate how the lack of performing attendance area high schools threatens to undermine the performance gains of elementary schools. Schurz and Kelly serve community areas identified as most in need of performing attendance area high schools in 2004. In addition, both schools draw students from community areas that have added performing capacity at the elementary school level over the past four years, and which are no longer among the most in need of performing attendance area elementary schools in 2008. Moreover, Schurz and Kelly are reflective of the high school options typically available to students. Neither school is exceptional, but each is included to demonstrate the need for performing attendance area high schools as part of a strategic continuum of quality public school options.

Schurz High School

Schurz High School is located in Irving Park, which was among the Top 25 Most in Need of Performing High School Options in 2004, and also draws students heavily from Portage Park and Avondale. Schurz is not performing at 2008 Illinois state standard and is a Bottom-Tier attendance area high school. Map 6 shows that 18 elementary schools feed into Schurz, including 10 that also feed into other neighboring high schools. Seventeen of these schools were performing in 2008 with an average of 74.3 percent of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard.

As Table 11 demonstrates, all of Schurz's feeder schools showed significant increases in the student performance on the ISAT between 2004 and 2008. One additional school in Avondale is now performing; thereby increasing the community's performing attendance area elementary capacity. As a result, Avondale is no longer among the Top 25 community areas in need of performing elementary school options. By 2008, an estimated 1,284 eighth graders from these schools were performing, including 556 students from the eight schools that only feed into Schurz. By contrast, Schurz's performance declined slightly from 17.8 percent to 17.5 percent.

According to an analysis conducted by CPS' Office of School Demographics, 13.8 percent of the ninth graders residing in Schurz's attendance area enrolled in one of the city's selective enrollment high schools in fall 2007. The remaining 60.5 percent of the performing students from Schurz's feeder schools did not have access to a performing high school.

Map 6

Attendance Areas for Schurz and Elementary Feeder Schools

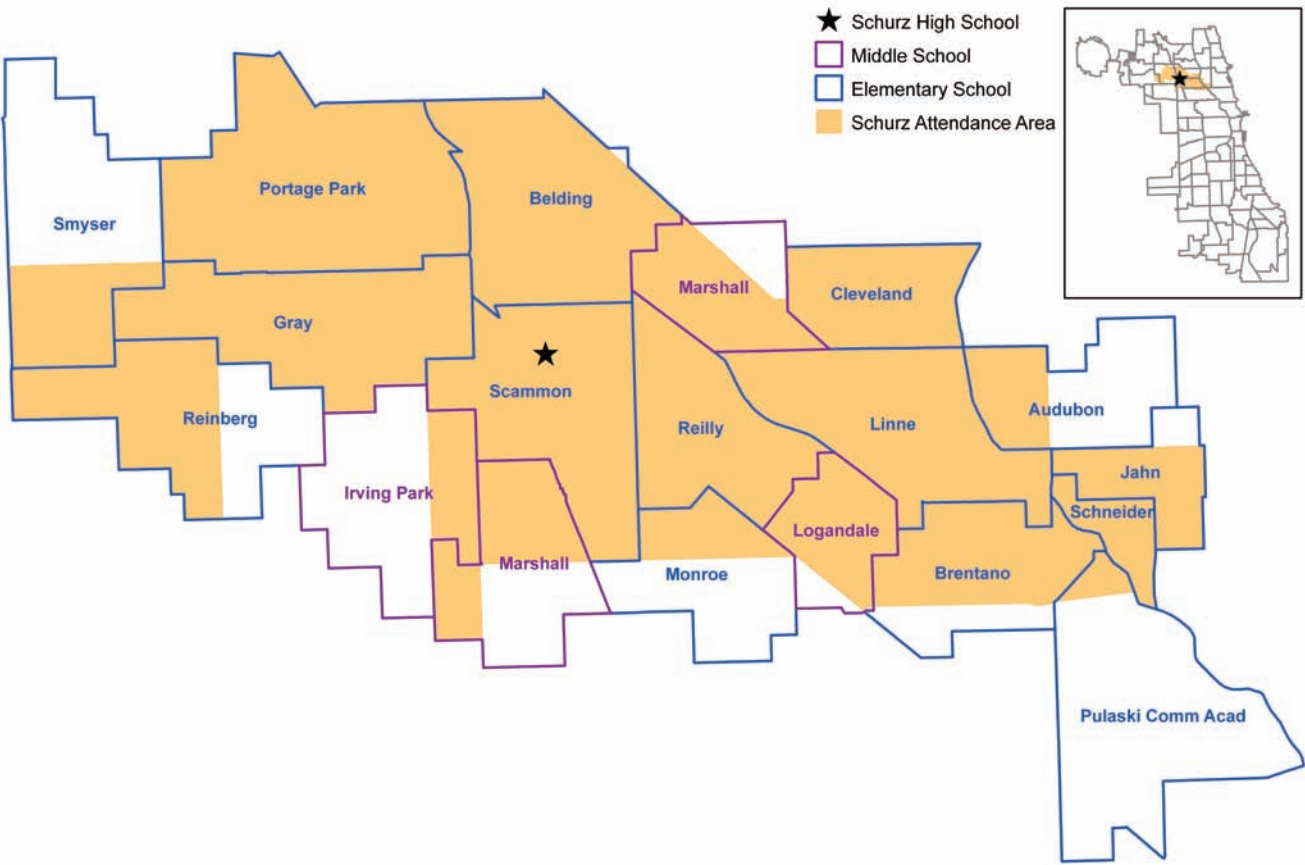
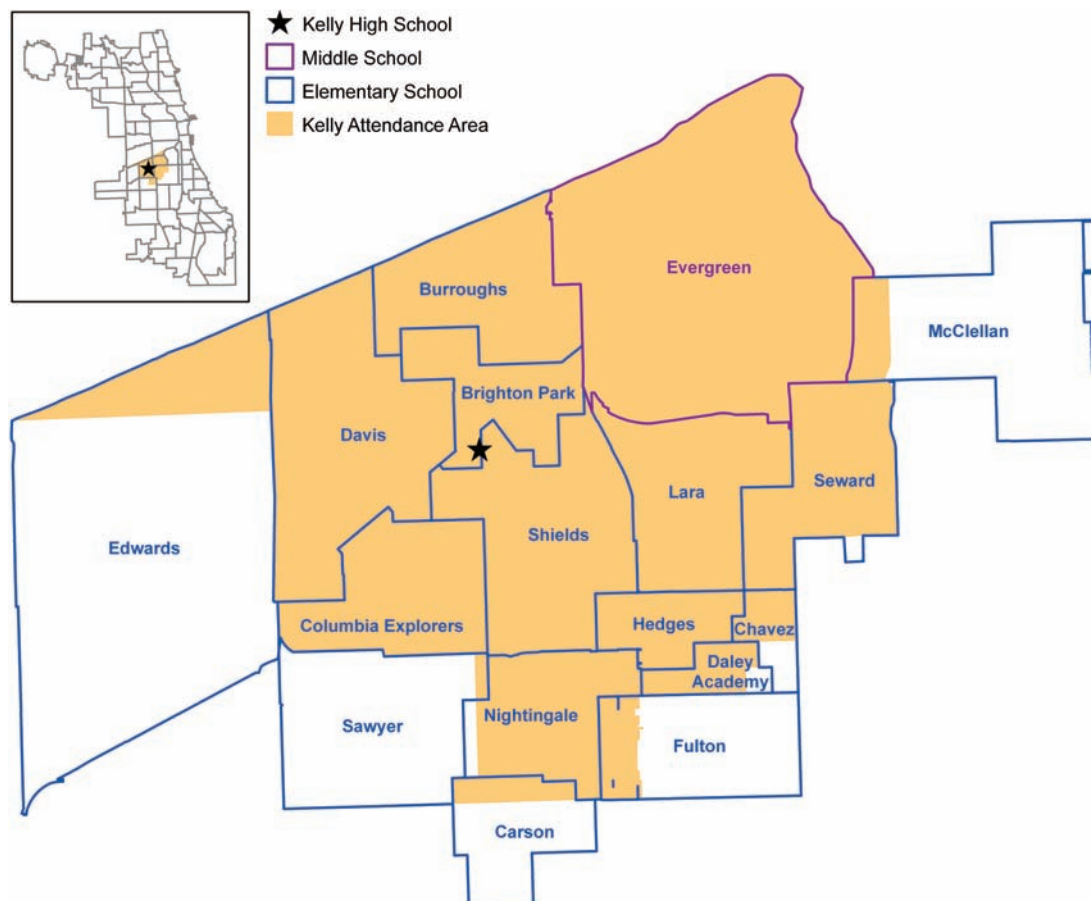


Table 11: Performance of Schurz's Feeder Schools, 2004 - 2008

		2004		2008		Change 2004 - 2008	8th Graders	Estimate of Performing 8th Graders
School	2003-04 ISAT			2007-08 ISAT				
Only Feed into Schurz	Belding	Performing	53.2 %	Performing	81.1 %	27.9 %	58	47
	Cleveland	Performing	51.8	Performing	79.7	27.9	63	5
	Gray	Performing	55.8	Performing	81.5	25.7	164	134
	Linne	Performing	47.9	Performing	71.1	23.2	77	55
	Portage Park	Performing	63.8	Performing	80.0	16.2	112	90
	Reilly	Performing	47.8	Performing	71.3	23.5	142	10
	Scammon	Performing	50.2	Performing	76.2	26.0	93	71
	Schneider	Not Performing	33.4	Not Performing	48.8	15.	17	8
Feed into Schurz and another High School	Audubon	Performing	49.9 %	Performing	78.3 %	28.4 %	22	17
	Brentano	Performing	43.1	Performing	74.6	31.5	64	48
	Irving Park	Performing	42.6	Performing	71.3	28.7	153	109
	Jahn	Performing	42.4	Performing	76.1	33.7	46	35
	Logandale	Not Performing	38.6	Performing	64.3	25.7	94	60
	Marshall	Performing	42.8	Performing	74.2	31.4	175	130
	Monroe	Performing	46.1	Performing	69.1	23.0	103	71
	Pulaski	Performing	42.6	Performing	75.0	32.4	98	74
	Reinberg	Performing	59.8	Performing	77.8	18.0	115	89
	Smyser	Performing	71.2	Performing	86.9	15.7	109	95
		16 Performing	49.1 %	17 Performing	74.3 %	25.2 %	1,705	1,284

Map 7

Attendance Areas for Kelly and Elementary Feeder Schools



Kelly High School

Kelly High School is located in Brighton Park, which was fourth among the 2004 Top 25. Kelly is the only attendance area high school for Brighton Park and McKinley Park, but also draws students from New City and Gage Park. Kelly is one of the city's 55 Bottom-Tier attendance area high schools. As Map 7 shows, 17 schools feed into Kelly, including six that also feed into other high schools.

Fourteen of Kelly's 17 feeder schools were performing in 2008, with 69.8 percent of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard. Table 12 demonstrates that three additional elementary schools in Kelly's attendance area performed at the state standard, increasing the area's performing capacity. All of the attendance area elementary schools in Brighton Park and McKinley Park are now performing. As discussed in the elementary school analysis, Brighton Park is among the 2008 Top 25 because its schools, which are performing, are overcrowded.

In the neighboring community area of New City, two elementary schools were performing by 2008, increasing the performing attendance area capacity. As a result, New City no longer ranks in the 2004 Top 25.

Beyond the increases in capacity described above, Kelly's other feeder schools showed significant increases in the percent of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard. They experienced improvements on the ISAT between 18.6 and 35.7 percent, with an average of 26.3 percent more students meeting the Illinois state standard. By 2008, an estimated 1,225 eighth graders from these schools were performing, including 681 students from the nine schools that only feed into Kelly. Though Kelly is not performing at the 2008 Illinois state standard, it is important to note that its students have shown performance improvements. The percent of high school students meeting the 2008 Illinois state standard increased from 19.7 percent in 2004 to 23.8 percent in 2008.

Table 12: Performance of Kelly's Feeder Schools, 2004 - 2008

2004				2008				
	School	2003-04 ISAT		2007-08 ISAT		Change 2004 - 2008	8th Graders	Estimate of Performing 8th Graders
Only Feed into Kelly	Brighton Park	Performing	50.4 %	Performing	75.6 %	25.2 %	76	57
	Burroughs	Performing	54.7	Performing	83.3	28.6	59	49
	Columbia Explorers	Performing	54.3	Performing	75.7	21.4	94	71
	Davis	Not Performing	38.7	Performing	64.9	26.2	151	98
	Evergreen	Performing	52.6	Performing	73.2	20.6	153	112
	Hedges	Not Performing	35.7	Performing	67.1	31.4	104	70
	Lara	Not Performing	21.6	Not Performing	57.3	35.7	44	25
	Seward	Performing	44.8	Performing	72.2	27.4	85	61
	Shields	Performing	55.2	Performing	78.0	22.8	175	137
Feed into Kelly and another High School	Carson	Performing	56.9 %	Performing	75.5 %	18.6 %	95	72
	Chavez	Not Performing	37.7	Performing	73.1	35.4	83	61
	Daley	Not Performing	22.9	Not Performing	56.2	33.3	70	39
	Edwards	Performing	45.5	Performing	71.9	26.4	138	99
	Fulton	Not Performing	20.2	Not Performing	43.2	23.0	49	21
	McClellan	Performing	52.2	Performing	76.1	23.9	16	12
	Nightingale	Performing	42.0	Performing	67.0	25.0	131	88
	Sawyer	Performing	53.2	Performing	76.0	22.8	200	152
		11 schools	43.4 %	14 schools	69.8 %	26.3 %	1,723	1,225

These examples emphasize the extremely limited options faced by most parents of elementary school children enrolled in CPS schools. Research by the Consortium on Chicago School Research has documented that eighth graders who enroll in attendance area high schools often lose ground by their junior year.⁶ Some of the students that do not meet the criteria for the very best selective schools, whose enrollment was incorporated into this analysis, may apply and be admitted to some of the remaining selective, small, or alternative schools, including the city's four military high schools.

Charter High School Capacity and Performance

There were 24 charter schools or campuses with high school grades operating in the fall of 2007. Table 13 provides summary data on all the non-attendance area high schools studied in this report. The charter high schools enrolled a total of 9,020 students in 2008, with enrollment as a percent of approved capacity at 90 percent. IFF compiled and analyzed performance of the 2008 PSAT for the 12 schools that have a junior class and, thus, are currently reporting test data. No charter high school achieves the Illinois standard of performance of 62.5 percent

The charter high school performance data show a range of 5.4 to 51.4 percent of students meeting 2008 Illinois state standard. Only two schools scored less than 10 percent and five schools scored between 25 percent and 51 percent. When compared with the local attendance area high school, IFF found that an additional 14 percent of students met or exceeded the state standard at charter schools on average. The performance differences ranged from 1.7 percent to 33.3 percent.

Table 13: Charter, Contract, and Performance High Schools and Enrollment

Type	Division	Schools	2007-08 High School Enrollment*
Charter**	High School	17	7,560
	Combined	7	1,460
Contract	High School	1	295
	Combined	0	0
Performance***	High School	12	3,221
	Combined	2	458
Total		39	12,994

* Includes special education, but no preschool enrollment.

** Includes Youth Connection Alternative Charter High School and 10 high schools that did not report performance data in 2007.

*** There is one selective performance high school that is performing, Lindblom High School, 2008 enrollment of 484 students at 66.3 percent of the 2008 Illinois state standard.

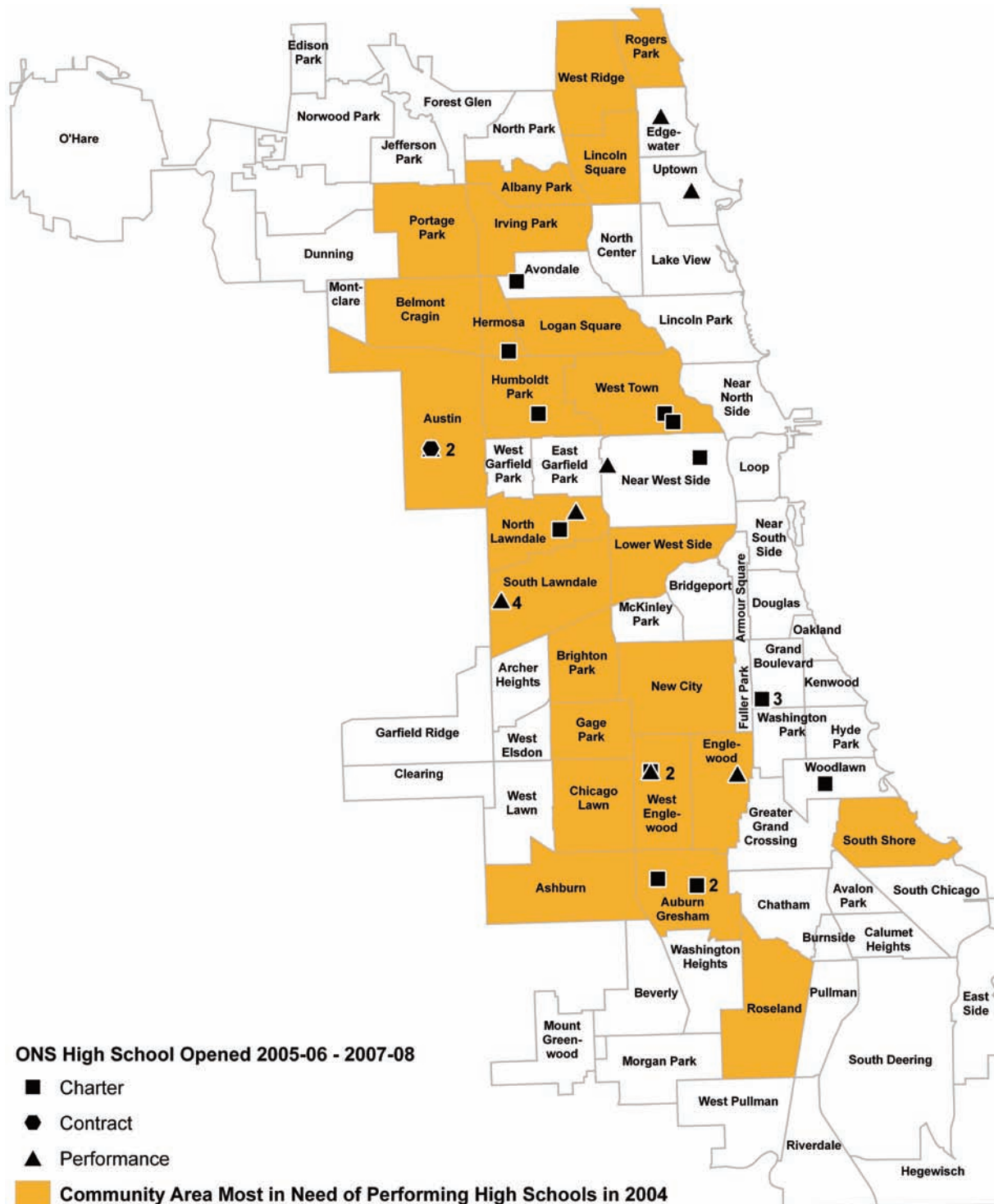
Once again, while high school students can and often do travel to their schools of choice, it is the premise of this analysis that performing schools should be located in the neighborhoods where school-age children reside. IFF evaluated whether currently operating schools are located where students lacked high school options in 2004. Map 8 shows that between 2005 and 2007, 11 charter high schools opened in the community areas identified by IFF in 2004 Top 25.

⁶ Elaine M. Allensworth and John Q. Easton, "What Matters for Staying On-Track and Graduating in Chicago Public High Schools: A Close Look at Course Grades, Failures, and Attendance in the Freshman Year," (Chicago, IL: Consortium on Chicago School Research at The University of Chicago, July 2007).

<http://ccsr.uchicago.edu/publications/07%20What%20Matters%20Final.pdf>

Map 8

2004 Top 25 and Charter, Contract, and Performance High Schools Opened 2005–2007



Contract and Performance High School Capacity and Performance

In 2004, *Here and Now* made clear that responding to the need for better attendance area high schools should be a CPS priority. There were seats in performing high schools for one out of every 10 students in a performing elementary school. To that end, ONS has been using the contract and performance models as well as replicating charters to expand high school options throughout the city. As of 2008, there were 15 contract and performance high schools enrolling almost 4,000 students (*See Table 13*). These schools were fully enrolled at 96 percent of the approved capacity.

There is limited performance data on contract and performance schools because many of these schools have recently opened. Only nine of the 15 were reporting test scores in the 2007-2008 school year. Lindblom High School is a performance high school located in West Englewood that tests students into its program and is counted among the city's highest-performing selective high schools. It served 484 ninth-eleventh graders in 2008, and 66.3 percent of its students met or exceeded the 2008 Illinois state

standard on the PSAE. Starting with the 2008-09 academic year, Lindblom enrolled a seventh grade class, and the school will grow to be a combined campus that will serve seventh through twelfth grade. The remaining contract and performance high schools reported performance ranging from 9.9 percent to 40.8 percent. At only three schools did more than 25 percent of the students meet the 2008 Illinois state standard.

Map 8 also shows the locations of contract, performance, and charter schools. The performance school model relies on the use of existing CPS facilities as opposed to charter and contract schools that may choose their own facilities. From 2005-2007, eight contract and performance schools opened in the community areas most in need of performing high schools options. Although only one performance high school is performing, the continued development of new schools, charter, contract, and performance schools creates important options for some of the high school students seeking an alternative to their non-performing attendance area high school.



Summary of High School Analysis

The examination of Chicago attendance area high schools in relation to the increased number of performing attendance area elementary schools underscores the dire need for performing high school options outside of the top selective enrollment schools.

Only one attendance area high school's performance even approached the 2008 Illinois state standard, and only eight could even meet half the state standard. One performance school was able to provide almost 500 high school students with a performing option. The remaining charter, contract, and performance schools are providing essential and better performing alternatives to high school students than most attendance area high schools, but they have not yet met the Illinois state standard. Specifically:

- In 2008, none of Chicago's 63 attendance area high schools met the 2008 Illinois state standard of performance of 62.5 percent.
- There are 56,949 Chicago high school students in need of a performing attendance area high school option.
- More than 90 percent of the city's performing attendance area elementary schools, where an average of 76 percent of students meet or exceed the Illinois state standard, feed into an attendance area high school where less than 20 percent of students test at the state standard.
- Case studies of the students in elementary schools feeding into two Bottom-Tier high schools found that approximately two-thirds of performing students cannot enroll in a performing high school.
- In 2008, 24 charter high schools provided seats for 9,020 high school students.
- Charter high schools performed better on the PSAE when compared with their attendance area high school in 2008. Charters demonstrated an average difference of 14 percent in the number of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard, with increases ranging from 1.7 percent to 33 percent.
- Fourteen contract and performance high schools enrolled 3,974 high school students in 2008.
- One performance school met the 2008 Illinois state standard in 2008. It served 484 high school students.
- Renaissance 2010 has created high school capacity in many of the community areas that IFF ranked highest in 2004.

Recent CPS Changes and Office of New Schools Future Capacity

CPS Elementary and High School Closures and Turnarounds

In determining which schools to close, CPS relies on the same information used by IFF to rank Chicago's community areas. The schools initially identified for closure were non-performing, underutilized, non-attendance area schools, or combined one or more of these factors. Considering that non-performance and underutilization are components of IFF's rankings, it is not surprising that school closures have been in or near the 2008 Top 25. By closing underutilized schools, CPS creates capacity for new schools approved as part of Renaissance 2010. Since the list of recommended school closings was first released, the Board of Education voted to keep open six schools, two performing, but underutilized schools, and four non-performing schools, including a small high school and an occupational school.

IFF's rankings in 2004 and 2008 confirm the need to continue to turn around non-performing schools (as required by NCLB if the school has not made AYP in the last two years). All six of the elementary and high schools that underwent a turnaround in the fall of 2008 are located in community areas IFF identified as needing better performing elementary and high schools in 2004. Because there is significant overlap between the 2004 and 2008 Elementary Top 25, turnarounds should be expected to continue in these neighborhoods. In addition, Map 9 shows that the schools slated for 2009-10 turnaround are in the communities of Greater Grand Crossing and Washington Park that are new to the Top 25 in 2008. Turnaround schools are also located in North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and Roseland.

Future ONS Elementary and High School Capacity

The combined new capacity of ONS elementary and high schools from 2004 to 2008 was 32,204 seats, just less than 10 percent of all students. A significant portion of this capacity also contributes to Chicago's performing elementary capacity.

Through Renaissance 2010, CPS opened 66 schools from 2005–2008. ONS is currently assisting with the start-up of an additional 25 schools scheduled to open by 2010. As a result, in 2011, ONS will have a total estimated capacity of 57,646 seats in currently approved charter, contract, and performance schools. This is equivalent to 15 percent of the 2008 CPS enrollment.

IFF compiled data on the number of additional seats that will become available by 2010 and where possible identified location relative to the 2008 Top 25.

- In 2008, ONS opened 16 new schools of which 10 were charter schools that will serve almost 9,000 students.
- These schools enrolled approximately 6,300 elementary students and 2,400 high school students in the 2008-2009 school year.
- Existing ONS schools expanded capacity by 3,895 in the 2008-2009 school year.

Tables 14 and 15 detail future enrollment by division and type of school. The projected charter school capacity will grow charter enrollment by 75 percent by 2010.

Given the total lack of performing attendance area high schools, the addition of 13,500 high school seats is especially important.

Charters schools are now located in half of the communities in the 2008 Top 25. Seventy-five percent of these schools are adding performing elementary capacity. In addition, two schools are located in the overcrowded communities of Brighton Park and Gage Park.

Table 14: Future Charter School Capacity

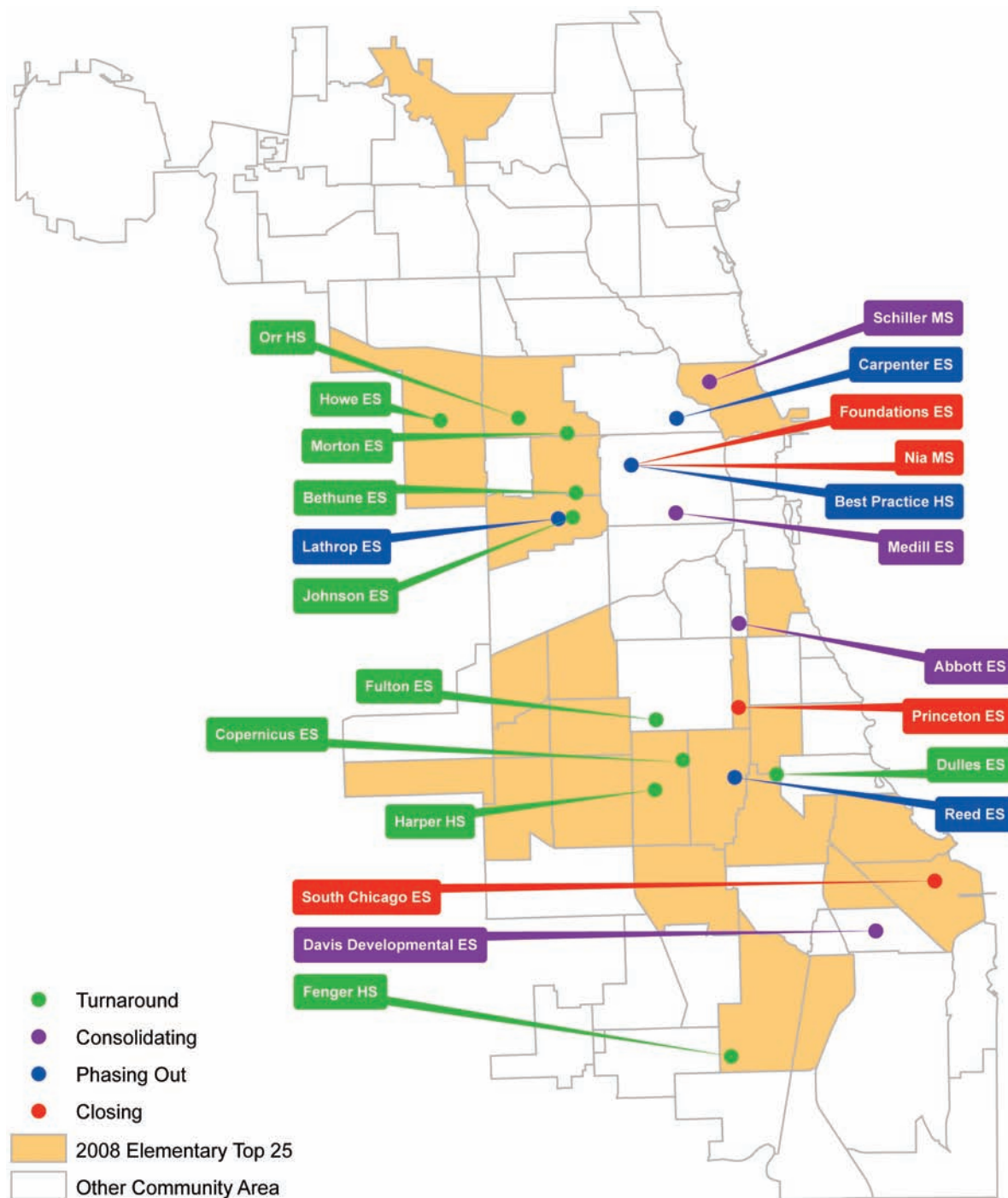
Division	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Total
Elementary	5,362	2,210	915	8,487
Middle	126	217	0	343
High	2,953	2,284	1,715	6,952
Combined	998	417	158	1,573
Total	9,439	5,128	2,788	17,355

Table 15: Future Contract and Performance School Capacity

Division	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Total
Elementary	989	743	710	2,442
Middle	0	0	0	0
High	1,797	1,322	2,674	5,793
Combined	316	300	83	699
Total	3,102	2,365	3,467	8,934

Map 9

CPS Fall 2009 School Closures and Turnarounds and 2008 Top 25





Summary of Recent CPS Changes and ONS Future Capacity

CPS continues to address the needs identified in IFF's 2004 report and to respond to NCLB requirements. The goal of 100 new schools for Chicago's children by 2010 is in sight, and the 26,000 seats to be added between 2008 and 2010 offer the potential of further gains in the city's performing capacity. More specifically:

- CPS is closing or beginning turnarounds in underperforming and underutilized schools, many of which are in IFF's 2008 Top 25.
- An additional 10 charter schools and six contract and performance schools opened in the fall of 2008.
- From 2008 to 2010, open and approved charter schools will expand their capacity to provide an additional 17,355 seats.
- From 2008 to 2010, open and approved contract and performance schools will expand their capacity to provide an additional 8,934 seats.
- Twenty-five schools will open in the next two years through Renaissance 2010.
- New high schools will be located in community areas with large high school populations as well as in those without a performing attendance area high school option.
- CPS' Office of New Schools will have created 57,646 seats by 2011.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Renaissance 2015

Change We Can Measure provides an updated analysis of the performance of attendance area elementary schools and high schools against community demographics. Since the last analysis in 2004, many more elementary school children are in performing schools. This additional performing capacity of 46,000 seats is significant progress, especially given the higher 2008 Illinois standard for academic performance.

Change We Can Measure updates the Top 25, a ranking of community areas in need of performing elementary schools, and IFF's methodology is validated by the story it tells of continued concentrations of need for performing elementary schools in Chicago. While several community areas are on the Top 25 due to overcrowding, a focus on bringing performing elementary options to these 25 community areas will address 84 percent of the need in the entire city.

In addition to highlighting a persistent lack of performing options in some of Chicago's community areas for elementary school students, *Change We Can Measure* documents a complete lack of performing high schools.

Not a single attendance area high school meets the 2008 Illinois state standard. For most CPS high school students, selective enrollment schools are not an academic option and traveling outside their own neighborhood to attend high school may not be a practical one. There are 57,000 high school students left behind in non-performing attendance area high schools.

CPS has responded with several strategies. It has planned new schools of all types in high-need communities; it has closed schools due to poor performance; and it has used the turnaround model in the right communities.

Change We Can Measure also documents encouraging results among CPS' new charter schools and, to some extent, contract and performance schools as well. Together, these new, non-attendance area schools contributed 13,845 performing elementary school seats from 1996 to 2008. These new schools have introduced choice and competition into CPS. Moreover, many are being opened in or near high-need communities identified by IFF and are serving children with few performing options.

When overall elementary and high school performance are considered, charter schools came closer to meeting state standards in 2008 than all other schools. Without a robust, cohesive financing strategy and a creative and flexible real estate program, the central purpose of providing a streamlined public private partnership is constrained at this time, and ramp-up times are lengthy. Each year for the past four years CPS has added 11,500 performing elementary seats, for a total of 46,000. It has taken charter schools 11 years to create 13,472 elementary seats and 9,020 high school seats.

Recommendations

Change We Can Measure results support a follow-up to Renaissance 2010, with more specific, place-based goals. IFF recommends Renaissance 2015, a five-year initiative to fill the gaps that remain in the system, while putting in place a comprehensive real estate strategy that is linked to a proactive plan for involving parents and community leaders.

The new Renaissance 2015 will respond to new knowledge, build on success to date, and reflect the next level of commitment. The discussion below summarizes the issues this initiative will address, with strategies and solutions designed for success. These proposals are for achievable, focused activities that could be the tipping point in a system on a path to success.

Issues, Strategies and Solutions

Pockets of Neglect

The first component of Renaissance 2015 is an intense focus on eight community areas that have no performing elementary schools.

The report documents that CPS and the entire school community have succeeded in raising the overall performance levels of elementary schools. But there are eight community areas that have no performing elementary schools and half of these had none in 2004 as well. These communities, some of which have had population increases in school-age children in the last four years, should be the first focus of Renaissance 2015, CPS' new place-based strategy. The CPS elementary school population in these communities is 22,725 students, and approximately 4,000 students would be reached if each of these communities had one performing elementary school.

A Future for Elementary School Students

The second component of Renaissance 2015 is establishing performing high schools with or to serve clusters of performing elementary schools. Far too many students from newly performing elementary schools have no performing high school to attend in their community area of residence or a contiguous one. The Office of New Schools has begun to address this by supporting the expansion to high school grades of high-performing elementary schools such as the Louisa May Alcott Elementary School in Lincoln Park. As shown in the *Change We Can Measure* high school case studies, by placing a performing high school near the clusters of performing elementary schools, many of which began performing during the past four years, CPS will strengthen the continuum of performance and build on the recent elementary school gains. The highest impact approach, recommended by IFF, is to focus on the eight community areas that moved out of the Top 25 between 2004 and 2008. Performing high school options are needed for the students attending the elementary schools in these community areas, where almost 20,000 seats of performing capacity were added to elementary schools under CPS initiatives.

Parents and Community

Both components described above are opportunities to add a proactive parent and community initiative to Renaissance 2015. The divisiveness that has characterized much of the school reform efforts can be addressed by dedicating resources to advance the involvement of parents, supported by thoughtful and careful communication about student performance.

The Role of Continued School Reform Efforts

The success of the charter model in Chicago is testament to a commitment from civic and educational leaders, the corporate community, and city government leadership. The addition of the performance model and the contract school expands CPS' tools to implement reform strategies in specific communities or for specific needs. Coupled with the turnaround model, CPS now has a powerful set of tools to support a focus on improvement in the 17 community areas with the highest need.

The private sector role in charter and contract schools is a critical key to success and has brought renewed attention to public schools. Raising the cap on charters and continuing to refine the business and operating models for performance and contract schools are critical components for building on the success and the value achieved to date.

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Appendix A

Methodology

In 2003, IFF developed a methodology for studying the relative need for better performing schools in a school district. The need determined by the analysis is relative because the method takes into account not only the number of children, i.e. demand, and the number of school slots, i.e. supply, but also information on location and enrollment. IFF's 2004 report *Here and Now* reported on the first application of the method to CPS, although IFF had previously used a similar method to evaluate the need for child care and preschool. The method's analytical framework can be considered to be a more complex form of an assessment of the need for public education. The guiding principle of the analysis is that all students should have performing schools within the community in which they live or a nearby community area.

IFF's distinct method for assessing need evaluates not only the number of school age children and the number of slots in public schools, but data on how schools are performing and in which Chicago community area they are located. The outcome is an assessment of the distribution of schools within Chicago. It is important to underscore that the method provides a point-in-time analysis of the population as well as school performance. In the case of *Change We Can Measure*, that time is the 2007-08 school year. In order to apply the methodology, IFF compiles data on enrollment, facility capacity, and academic performance as well as 2007 ESRI Population Estimates.

Change We Can Measure applies the same methodology whenever possible to assess changes in Chicago from 2004 to 2008. At the same time, however, it examines other aspects of Chicago's public education system, such as the development of new schools, including charters. Because the education system is dynamic and the method static, the methodology had to be adapted to account for changes since 2004. As a result, elements of this report cannot be compared directly to *Here and Now*. The explanation of the current methodology identifies these differences. The following section describes the methods used for the 2008 elementary and high school analyses and the layering on of the analysis of schools that are under the portfolio of CPS' Office of New Schools (ONS).

Elementary School Analysis

A basic assessment of the need for public schools in any given community would compare the number of children who could attend schools in the community as compared to the capacity of the schools to serve them. IFF's methodology, however, is concerned with two subgroups of the public school system:

- 1) Attendance area schools, those public schools that any child living in a certain geographic area can attend.
- 2) Attendance area schools that are considered performing when measured against a performance standard.

Given this supply or capacity of performing attendance area schools, IFF's methodology then breaks down the comparison into four factors contributing to the demand for public school slots and the ability to meet that demand. These are called indicators within the analysis and are listed below:

- 1) The Current Enrollment Indicator or the number of children currently enrolled in a given school.
- 2) The Potential Enrollment Indicator or the number of school age children eligible to attend a given school.
- 3) The Space Utilization Indicator or the number of children the school has the physical capacity to serve regardless of eligibility.
- 4) A Regional Indicator, used only for elementary school children, that accounts for access to nearby elementary schools.

In the final stage of the analysis, these indicators are combined into a weighted average for the geographical unit being studied. This results in Chicago's 77 community areas being ranked from one to 77, one being the community area with the greatest need.

Identifying Chicago Attendance Area Schools

IFF determines a Chicago community area's school supply by identifying which of its schools are attendance area schools designated to serve, and give preference to, neighborhood residents. Non-attendance area schools are excluded from community area supply because they do not have established attendance area boundaries, meaning any student in the city may attend these schools. Many of these schools also have academic requirements for enrollment, and are therefore open to a select group of public school students. Charter, contract, and performance schools are also non-attendance area schools and rely largely, but not exclusively, on a lottery system when selecting their student bodies. The analysis of these schools in *Change We Can Measure* takes into account that they serve children citywide and also addresses their locations within specific community areas.

Performing School Capacity (Supply)

IFF's methodology for assessing public school performance relies on the most basic measure of academic performance, the 2008 Illinois state standard. While there are other measures of performance

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that account for a broader range of factors such as truancy, dropout rates, and graduation rates, IFF has chosen to use academic performance alone. In 2008 Illinois required that 62.5 percent of a school's students meet or exceed standards on the Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) in elementary school and the Prairie State Achievement Examination (PSAE) in high school. The performance standards used in 2008 are different than those used in 2004 when *Here and Now* was conducted.

In its initial study, IFF relied on CPS Accountability Standards. A 2004 performing attendance area elementary school was one in which at least 40 percent of students met or exceeded the Illinois state standard. Whereas, a performing attendance area high school was one in which at least 30 percent of a school's students had met the state standard. IFF still designates a performing school based on academic performance, but it is now measured against the higher state standard of 62.5 percent under NCLB.

Determining Performing Capacity

Therefore, a performing attendance area school is one where at least 62.5 percent of students meet or exceed standards on the ISAT or PSAE. In order to measure the performing capacity or supply, IFF combined school-level performance data from CPS' Office of Research, Evaluation and Accountability with 2007-08 school capacity or slot data acquired from CPS' Office of School Demographics and Planning. CPS measures elementary school capacity based on the design of the facility's classrooms and the number of students the rooms can accommodate. Therefore, the performing capacity in a community area is the sum of the slots in each of the performing schools in the community area. If none of the schools in a given community area are considered performing, that community area has a performing capacity of zero. In cases where performing schools have both elementary and high school grades, e.g. a school with grades 7 through 12, it is necessary to estimate how much of the school's total capacity should be counted as elementary school supply. The percent of total enrollment by grade is used to estimate the elementary and high school capacity figures because CPS reports capacity for each school in the aggregate. The capacity estimates and performance designations used in 2008 represent the most current data available at the time of the study. The city's and each community area's performing capacity are now compared against the number of school age children and the number of children enrolled in a public school.

Determining the Need for Performing Attendance Area Schools

The Current Enrollment Indicator and the Potential Enrollment Indicator are two separate estimates of the number of children or demand for slots in performing attendance area schools compared against performing capacity. Estimates are calculated for each community area.

A community area's Current Enrollment is the total number of children from K-8 elementary enrolled in a Chicago public school in 2007-08. Using school-level enrollment analyses provided by CPS, elementary students residing in the attendance areas comprising each community area are summed to represent Current Enrollment. This differs from the analysis conducted in 2004, which relied on adjusted school enrollment figures from the 2000 U.S. Census to calculate Current Enrollment by community area. Direct comparisons cannot be made between 2003-04 and 2007-08 Current Enrollment at the community area level.

A community area's Potential Enrollment is the estimated number of children ages 5 through 13 enrolled in an elementary school, public and/or private, living in each community area. The goal of estimating Potential Enrollment is to assess the possible demand in each community from all school children residing in that community. In other words, it reflects the potential demand from private school students who might choose to enroll in an attendance area public school if it were performing. *Change We Can Measure* uses 2007 ESRI Population Estimates for this purpose.

Assessing the Need for Performing Options: Comparing Performing Capacity, Enrollment, and Population

Given the data on performing capacity, enrollment, and population, the need for performing options is measured using two methods—service gap and service level.

Service Gap

The first method measures the magnitude of unmet demand in each community area. Two service gap figures are calculated by subtracting the total performing capacity figure from both the Current Enrollment and Potential Enrollment. The first measure is the difference between the performing supply and the number of CPS-enrolled children residing in the community area. The second is the difference between the performing supply and the number of school age children living in the community area according to population estimates. The table below provides data for a hypothetical community with 120 elementary school children in which 100 are enrolled in public school.

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Service Level

The second method measures the percentage of demand in each community area that can be served by the existing performing attendance area schools. This percentage is calculated by dividing the performing capacity in a community area by the Current and Potential Enrollment figures for that area. The first measure is the percentage of children currently enrolled in CPS that can be served by existing performing schools. The second is the percentage of school children living in the community area that can be served by existing performing schools.

Service Gap and Service Level Measures

	Enrollment	Performing Capacity	Service Gap (Enrollment–Capacity)	Service Level (Capacity ÷ Enrollment)
Public School Children	100	20	80	20%
All Elementary School-Age Children	120	20	100	16.7%

The Current Enrollment service level and service gap measures are combined for each community area to create the Current Enrollment Indicator and the Potential Enrollment service level and service gap are combined to create the Potential Enrollment Indicator. The rank for each indicator is determined by giving both the service level and service gap measures a weight of 50 percent.

These indicators assign a relative ranking to the 77 Chicago community areas based on both the service level and service gap measures. The community area that ranks number one for the Current Enrollment Indicator has the highest need for performing school options based on the number of students currently enrolled in public schools and the existing supply of performing attendance area school options. And a Potential Enrollment Indicator of one is the community area that has the highest need for performing school options based on the total number of school age children measured against the existing supply of performing capacity. The ranking of Chicago community areas based on enrollment and population provides a general prioritization of need, but two more factors, the Regional Indicator and Space Utilization, further refine the methodology.

Space Utilization and Regional Indicators

IFF's methodology includes two additional measures, one of access and one of school capacity, that create a stronger ranking of relative need among Chicago's community areas. While the analysis of Current Enrollment and Potential Enrollment provide a general prioritization of need, the Regional Indicator and Space Utilization Indicator further refine the picture of need.

Regional Indicator

The Regional Indicator accounts for the fact that in Chicago many elementary school attendance area boundaries often overlap community area boundaries. As a result, some children can be expected to travel outside a community area to attend school. The Regional Indicator is not calculated for high schools because high school attendance areas are designed to serve students from a broader geographic area and these students are expected to travel. Using the attendance area data provided by CPS, IFF identifies all the attendance areas that overlap within a community area. Then, all CPS-enrolled children residing in these attendance areas are counted in the regional demand estimate for this region, and all performing attendance area schools located within the attendance areas are included in the capacity of this new region. Once again, capacity and demand are compared to potential and current service levels and gaps. As with the enrollment indicators, the service level and service gap are combined using equal weights of 50 percent. These measures are then combined into a Regional Indicator ranking. For this indicator, a rank of one represents the highest level of regional need for performing school options. In other words, access to a performing attendance area school has not increased when attendance areas are taken into account.

Space Utilization Indicator

The final factor included in the assessment is an analysis of how existing CPS facilities are currently being utilized, called the Space Utilization Indicator. It is a measure of whether a community area faces overcrowding or underutilization and is a snapshot of space utilization in all existing public elementary schools in a community area. All CPS schools located in the community are included regardless of whether the school has an attendance boundary or it is considered non-performing. This measure can indicate whether a community's need for performing school options is exacerbated by general overcrowding and space shortages in all existing facilities, or whether there are other issues such as a decline in the public school population.

Appendix A

The Space Utilization Indicator can play an important role in determining an area's relative need for additional resources. The community area capacity is simply the sum of all capacity in attendance area schools. Similarly, demand is defined as current enrollment in all community area schools. The service gap for the community area is calculated as described above using these enrollment and capacity figures. The community areas are then ranked according to only the service gap measure in order to emphasize the actual magnitude of overcrowding or underutilization in each community area. The community area that ranks number one for the Space Utilization Indicator has the highest level of relative overcrowding in its existing CPS facilities, while the community area that ranks 77th has the highest level of relative underutilization.

Ranking the Need

The final step of the analysis is to calculate an overall rank for each community area based on the individual rankings for each of the four indicators. In 2004, each community area was given an elementary school rank and a high school rank. For elementary schools, a weighted average is derived from the Current and Potential Enrollment rankings, the Regional Indicator rankings, and the Space Utilization Indicator rankings using the following weights:

Indicator	Weight
Current Enrollment	50%
Potential Enrollment	30
Space Utilization	10
Regional Assessment	10

A community area with a final rank of one has the highest relative level of need for performing attendance area school options. Similarly, for high schools in 2004, a weighted average was derived from the Current and Potential Enrollment rankings, and the Space Utilization Indicator rankings using the following weights:

Indicator	Weight
Current Enrollment	50%
Potential Enrollment	30
Space Utilization	20

However, in 2008, due to the increase in performance standards, IFF could not use the method described above to rank community area need for performing attendance area high schools. Consequently, IFF elected to develop and conduct an alternate analysis of attendance area high schools that explored the issues of student need and distribution of high schools throughout the city.

2008 IFF Chicago High School Analysis

IFF's methodology for studying the geography of school performance depends on the existence of some schools that can be categorized as performing and the slots aggregated to create a number equal to performing capacity. In the case of Chicago, none of the attendance area high schools being studied met the 2008 academic standard of 62.5 percent. Therefore, there was no performing capacity to compare against enrollment and student demographics. In 2004, *Here and Now* considered briefly the relationship between performing attendance area elementary schools and the much more limited capacity in performing high schools. The alternative methodology developed to study attendance area high schools in 2008 builds on the basic concept that children who are in a performing elementary school should have access to a comparable high school.

Categorizing Non-Performing Attendance Area High Schools

IFF compiled performance data on CPS high schools that have attendance area boundaries. The range of the percent of students meeting or exceeding the 2008 Illinois state standard on the PSAE in these schools was 2.5 percent to 62.1 percent. Chicago's attendance area high schools are grouped based on each school's performance relative to half the 2008 Illinois state standard or 31.25 percent of students meeting or exceeding state standards.

- 1) Mid-Tier High Schools \geq 31.25% meet/exceed IL state standard on PSAE
- 2) Bottom-Tier High schools $<$ 31.25% meet/exceed IL state standard on PSAE



Appendix A

Analysis of Attendance Area High Schools by Elementary School Feeders

The high school feeder analysis analyzes the number of performing and non-performing elementary schools that feed into the Mid Tier and Bottom Tier high schools. The result of the analysis is an estimate of the distribution of performing and non-performing attendance area elementary schools with respect to attendance area high schools. Using the data on elementary school performance from the elementary ranking, the analysis overlays CPS' attendance boundaries for the elementary, middle, and high schools. The result is a count of the number of performing and non-performing elementary schools that feed into each of the high school groups.

It is important to remember that the number of feeder schools in the analysis exceeds the actual number of CPS elementary and middle schools because a large number of elementary and middle school attendance areas in Chicago overlap with two or more high school attendance areas. In other words, a non-performing elementary school that feeds into one Mid-Tier and one Bottom-Tier high school is counted twice—once in each group. Similarly, this analysis is a look at the hypothetical attendance patterns of elementary school students and does not measure actual high school attendance. The final step of the analysis was to calculate the percent of performing and non-performing elementary schools that feed into Mid-Tier and Bottom-Tier schools based on the total number of elementary schools that are counted. The percent of schools feeding into the Bottom-Tier high schools becomes a substitute measure of the lack of access to performing high school options.



Appendix A

Analysis of the CPS Office of New Schools (ONS) Portfolio

Change We Can Measure deepens IFF's analysis of the Chicago public school system by examining the enrollment, performance, and future capacity of the group of alternative public schools managed by CPS' ONS. This additional layer provides data on charter, contract, and performance schools, many of which were approved as part of Renaissance 2010.

IFF compiled data on enrollment, location, and the performance of these schools like attendance area elementary and high schools. Since many of these schools are not currently enrolling all grade levels, IFF also compiled data on the approved capacity for each school. The analysis of these data included summing the total number of students enrolled in elementary, middle, and high school grades in 2008. Second, IFF compared enrollment with the projected total capacity based on approved capacity adjusted for

the actual number of school grades in the study year. For schools with all grades, the enrollment is assumed to be that school's capacity. This adjustment accounts for changes in the school's planned operations that may not be reflected in the initial approved capacity figure. ONS schools were also evaluated against the 2008 Illinois state standard for academic performance and additional performing slots were calculated. Finally, IFF projected the future capacity or growth in the number of elementary, middle, and high school slots approved by ONS, including currently operating schools and new schools scheduled to open from 2008-2010. The results of the analysis are a detailed picture of how ONS is increasing public school options for elementary and high school students in Chicago.

Appendix B

Population Change by Community Area

	Total Population 1990	Total Population 2000	Total Population 2007	Percent Change 1990–2000	Percent Change 2000–2007	Percent Change 1990–2007	School-Age Children 1990	School-Age Children 2000	School-Age Children 2003	School-Age Children 2007	Percent Change 1990–2007	Percent Change 2000–2003	Percent Change 2003–2007	Percent Change 1990–2007
14 Albany Park	49,501	57,655	57,444	16.5%	-0.4%	16.0%	9,644	11,662	9,331	11,166	20.9%	-20.0%	19.7%	15.8%
57 Archer Heights	9,227	12,644	13,057	37.0%	3.3%	41.5%	1,158	2,460	2,711	2,466	112.4%	10.2%	-9.1%	112.9%
34 Armour Square	10,801	12,032	12,325	11.4%	2.4%	14.1%	1,718	1,931	1,945	1,784	12.4%	0.7%	-8.3%	3.8%
70 Ashburn	37,092	39,584	38,938	6.7%	-1.6%	5.0%	5,351	8,868	10,222	7,912	65.7%	15.3%	-22.6%	47.9%
71 Auburn Gresham	59,808	55,928	54,878	-6.5%	-1.9%	-8.2%	11,801	12,523	12,012	11,662	6.1%	-4.1%	-2.9%	-1.2%
25 Austin	114,079	117,527	117,981	3.0%	0.4%	3.4%	25,497	29,324	26,329	27,419	15.0%	-10.2%	4.1%	7.5%
45 Avalon Park	11,711	11,147	10,930	-4.8%	-1.9%	-6.7%	1,972	2,054	2,078	2,020	4.2%	1.2%	-2.8%	2.4%
21 Avondale	35,579	43,083	44,262	21.1%	2.7%	24.4%	5,775	8,858	7,219	8,729	53.4%	-18.5%	20.9%	51.1%
19 Belmont Cragin	56,787	78,144	82,357	37.6%	5.4%	45.0%	8,986	17,186	17,322	17,674	91.3%	0.8%	2.0%	96.7%
72 Beverly	22,385	21,992	21,325	-1.8%	-3.0%	-4.7%	4,213	4,479	4,466	4,018	6.3%	-0.3%	-10.0%	-4.6%
60 Bridgeport	29,877	33,694	34,293	12.8%	1.8%	14.8%	5,079	6,304	5,286	6,435	24.1%	-16.1%	21.7%	26.7%
58 Brighton Park	32,207	44,912	47,293	39.4%	5.3%	46.8%	5,612	10,317	10,530	11,182	83.8%	2.1%	6.2%	99.3%
47 Burnside	3,314	3,294	3,344	-0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	834	909	716	807	9.0%	-21.2%	12.7%	-3.2%
48 Calumet Heights	17,453	15,974	15,557	-8.5%	-2.6%	-10.9%	2,947	2,868	2,769	2,483	-2.7%	-3.5%	-10.3%	-15.8%
44 Chatham	36,779	37,275	36,207	1.3%	-2.9%	-1.6%	5,434	6,782	6,211	6,737	24.8%	-8.4%	8.5%	24.0%
66 Chicago Lawn	51,243	61,412	62,541	19.8%	1.8%	22.0%	10,816	15,913	14,618	15,267	47.1%	-8.1%	4.4%	41.1%
64 Clearing	21,490	22,331	22,235	3.9%	-0.4%	3.5%	2,903	3,494	4,782	3,578	20.4%	36.9%	-25.2%	23.2%
35 Douglas	30,652	26,470	25,193	-13.6%	-4.8%	-17.8%	6,230	5,052	3,196	4,537	-18.9%	-36.7%	41.9%	-27.2%
17 Dunning	36,957	42,164	42,071	14.1%	-0.2%	13.8%	4,585	6,361	6,534	6,408	38.7%	2.7%	-1.9%	39.8%
27 East Garfield Park	24,030	20,881	21,483	-13.1%	2.9%	-10.6%	5,571	5,628	5,736	5,277	1.0%	1.9%	-8.0%	-5.3%
52 East Side	20,450	23,653	23,791	15.7%	0.6%	16.3%	3,659	5,294	4,979	4,977	44.7%	-6.0%	-0.1%	36.0%
77 Edgewater	60,703	62,198	61,709	2.5%	-0.8%	1.7%	6,240	6,896	5,263	6,807	10.5%	-23.7%	29.3%	9.1%
9 Edison Park	11,503	11,259	10,993	-2.1%	-2.4%	-4.4%	1,269	1,624	1,883	1,767	28.0%	15.9%	-6.2%	39.2%
68 Englewood	48,434	40,222	38,968	-17.0%	-3.1%	-19.5%	11,552	11,160	10,001	9,753	-3.4%	-10.4%	-2.5%	-15.6%
12 Forest Glen	17,655	18,165	17,824	2.9%	-1.9%	1.0%	2,195	2,755	3,614	3,309	25.5%	31.2%	-8.5%	50.7%
37 Fuller Park	4,364	3,420	3,193	-21.6%	-6.6%	-26.8%	973	764	741	650	-21.5%	-3.0%	-12.3%	-33.2%
63 Gage Park	26,957	39,193	40,958	45.4%	4.5%	51.9%	5,159	10,091	9,902	10,357	95.6%	-1.9%	4.6%	100.8%
56 Garfield Ridge	33,948	36,101	35,697	6.3%	-1.1%	5.2%	4,896	6,356	7,130	5,988	29.8%	12.2%	-16.0%	22.3%
38 Grand Boulevard	35,897	28,006	27,967	-22.0%	-0.1%	-22.1%	9,223	7,292	4,612	7,009	-20.9%	-36.8%	52.0%	-24.0%
69 Greater Grand Crossing	38,644	38,619	37,683	-0.1%	-2.4%	-2.5%	6,675	8,850	7,791	8,166	32.6%	-12.0%	4.8%	22.3%
55 Hegewisch	10,136	9,781	9,664	-3.5%	-1.2%	-4.7%	1,473	1,867	1,988	1,616	26.7%	6.5%	-18.7%	9.7%
20 Hermosa	23,131	26,908	27,532	16.3%	2.3%	19.0%	5,133	6,923	6,074	6,337	34.9%	-12.3%	4.3%	23.4%
23 Humboldt Park	67,573	65,836	67,517	-2.6%	2.6%	-0.1%	17,941	17,616	14,653	16,860	-1.8%	-16.8%	15.1%	-6.0%
41 Hyde Park	28,630	29,920	29,430	4.5%	-1.6%	2.8%	2,402	2,865	2,816	2,783	19.3%	-1.7%	-1.2%	15.8%
16 Irving Park	50,159	58,643	59,264	16.9%	1.1%	18.2%	7,222	10,387	9,584	10,945	43.8%	-7.7%	14.2%	51.5%
11 Jefferson Park	23,649	25,859	25,543	9.3%	-1.2%	8.0%	2,597	3,657	3,542	4,051	40.8%	-3.1%	14.4%	56.0%
39 Kenwood	18,178	18,363	18,089	1.0%	-1.5%	-0.5%	2,523	2,902	3,026	2,798	15.0%	4.3%	-7.6%	10.9%
6 Lake View	91,031	94,817	93,475	4.2%	-1.4%	2.7%	5,504	3,992	3,424	4,546	-27.5%	-14.2%	32.8%	-17.4%
7 Lincoln Park	61,092	64,320	62,899	5.3%	-2.2%	3.0%	3,277	3,685	4,231	4,421	12.5%	14.8%	4.5%	34.9%



Appendix B

	Total Population 1990	Total Population 2000	Total Population 2007	Percent Change 1990–2000	Percent Change 2000–2007	Percent Change 1990–2007	School-Age Children 1990	School-Age Children 2000	School-Age Children 2003	School-Age Children 2007	Percent Change 1990–2007	Percent Change 2000–2003	Percent Change 2003–2007	Percent Change 1990–2007
4 Lincoln Square	44,891	44,574	43,641	-0.7%	-2.1%	-2.8%	6,261	6,337	5,122	6,152	1.2%	-19.2%	20.1%	-1.7%
22 Logan Square	82,605	82,715	85,062	0.1%	2.8%	3.0%	17,677	16,755	13,215	16,387	-5.2%	-21.1%	24.0%	-7.3%
32 Loop	11,954	16,388	19,567	37.1%	19.4%	63.7%	342	400	389	937	17.0%	-2.8%	140.7%	173.8%
31 Lower West Side	45,654	44,031	44,577	-3.6%	1.2%	-2.4%	11,432	9,779	8,759	10,013	-14.5%	-10.4%	14.3%	-12.4%
59 McKinley Park	13,297	15,962	16,811	20.0%	5.3%	26.4%	2,503	3,436	3,249	3,523	37.3%	-5.4%	8.4%	40.8%
18 Montclare	10,573	12,646	13,290	19.6%	5.1%	25.7%	1,355	2,134	2,024	2,274	57.5%	-5.2%	12.4%	67.8%
75 Morgan Park	26,740	25,226	24,777	-5.7%	-1.8%	-7.3%	4,880	6,591	5,736	4,827	35.1%	-13.0%	-15.8%	-1.1%
74 Mount Greenwood	19,179	18,820	18,260	-1.9%	-3.0%	-4.8%	2,865	3,587	3,513	3,248	25.2%	-2.1%	-7.5%	13.4%
8 Near North Side	62,842	72,811	79,240	15.9%	8.8%	26.1%	4,356	5,402	4,767	6,096	24.0%	-11.8%	27.9%	39.9%
33 Near South Side	6,828	9,509	16,452	39.3%	73.0%	140.9%	1,603	1,682	1,402	2,604	4.9%	-16.6%	85.7%	62.4%
28 Near West Side	46,197	46,419	54,210	0.5%	16.8%	17.3%	10,063	8,307	6,004	8,701	-17.5%	-27.7%	44.9%	-13.5%
61 New City	53,226	51,721	51,046	-2.8%	-1.3%	-4.1%	13,210	13,762	12,156	12,894	4.2%	-11.7%	6.1%	-2.4%
5 North Center	33,010	31,895	31,896	-3.4%	0.0%	-3.4%	4,822	3,293	3,003	3,700	-31.7%	-8.8%	23.2%	-23.3%
29 North Lawndale	47,296	41,768	42,784	-11.7%	2.4%	-9.5%	12,708	11,974	10,656	11,479	-5.8%	-11.0%	7.7%	-9.7%
13 North Park	16,236	18,514	18,705	14.0%	1.0%	15.2%	2,389	3,039	2,775	3,213	27.2%	-8.7%	15.8%	34.5%
10 Norwood Park	42,810	37,669	36,631	-12.0%	-2.8%	-14.4%	4,891	5,908	5,798	5,415	20.8%	-1.9%	-6.6%	10.7%
36 Oakland	8,197	6,110	5,803	-25.5%	-5.0%	-29.2%	2,491	1,750	1,229	1,482	-29.7%	-29.8%	20.5%	-40.5%
76 O'Hare	11,214	11,956	11,682	6.6%	-2.3%	4.2%	809	1,019	1,029	1,326	26.0%	1.0%	28.9%	63.9%
15 Portage Park	56,513	65,340	66,226	15.6%	1.4%	17.2%	7,012	10,556	10,694	10,925	50.5%	1.3%	2.2%	55.8%
50 Pullman	9,344	8,921	8,660	-4.5%	-2.9%	-7.3%	1,701	1,952	1,779	1,784	14.8%	-8.9%	0.3%	4.9%
54 Riverdale	10,821	9,809	9,475	-9.4%	-3.4%	-12.4%	3,428	3,393	2,575	3,109	-1.0%	-24.1%	20.7%	-9.3%
1 Rogers Park	60,378	63,484	62,339	5.1%	-1.8%	3.2%	8,236	10,689	7,710	10,719	29.8%	-27.9%	39.0%	30.1%
49 Roseland	56,493	52,723	51,418	-6.7%	-2.5%	-9.0%	11,139	11,483	10,757	10,763	3.1%	-6.3%	0.1%	-3.4%
46 South Chicago	40,776	38,596	37,954	-5.3%	-1.7%	-6.9%	9,624	9,452	8,269	8,921	-1.8%	-12.5%	7.9%	-7.3%
51 South Deering	17,755	16,990	16,669	-4.3%	-1.9%	-6.1%	4,058	3,943	3,418	3,534	-2.8%	-13.3%	3.4%	-12.9%
30 South Lawndale	81,155	91,071	92,126	12.2%	1.2%	13.5%	20,067	20,235	16,919	20,106	0.8%	-16.4%	18.8%	0.2%
43 South Shore	61,517	61,556	60,087	0.1%	-2.4%	-2.3%	10,921	12,635	10,556	12,130	15.7%	-16.5%	14.9%	11.1%
3 Uptown	63,839	63,551	63,374	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.7%	9,936	8,050	5,709	7,432	-19.0%	-29.1%	30.2%	-25.2%
73 Washington Heights	32,114	29,843	29,264	-7.1%	-1.9%	-8.9%	5,527	5,875	6,357	5,464	6.3%	8.2%	-14.1%	-1.1%
40 Washington Park	19,425	14,146	13,576	-27.2%	-4.0%	-30.1%	4,796	4,217	3,446	3,416	-12.1%	-18.3%	-0.9%	-28.8%
62 West Elsdon	12,266	15,921	16,412	29.8%	3.1%	33.8%	1,467	3,019	3,382	3,330	105.8%	12.0%	-1.6%	127.0%
67 West Englewood	52,772	45,282	44,241	-14.2%	-2.3%	-16.2%	12,741	12,055	12,129	10,729	-5.4%	0.6%	-11.5%	-15.8%
26 West Garfield Park	24,095	23,019	22,845	-4.5%	-0.8%	-5.2%	5,715	6,164	5,905	5,780	7.9%	-4.2%	-2.1%	1.1%
65 West Lawn	23,402	29,235	29,985	24.9%	2.6%	28.1%	3,245	6,064	7,171	6,171	86.9%	18.3%	-14.0%	90.2%
53 West Pullman	39,846	36,649	35,104	-8.0%	-4.2%	-11.9%	9,823	9,151	8,906	7,927	-6.8%	-2.7%	-11.0%	-19.3%
2 West Ridge	65,374	73,199	72,738	12.0%	-0.6%	11.3%	8,664	13,695	12,010	13,280	58.1%	-12.3%	10.6%	53.3%
24 West Town	87,703	87,435	91,562	-0.3%	4.7%	4.4%	19,106	14,760	10,780	13,988	-22.7%	-27.0%	29.8%	-26.8%
42 Woodlawn	27,473	27,086	27,037	-1.4%	-0.2%	-1.6%	5,063	6,923	6,287	6,011	36.7%	-9.2%	-4.4%	18.7%



Appendix C

Elementary School Current Enrollment Analysis

2004		2008							
	Performing Capacity	Performing Capacity	Public School Students Residing in Community Area	Service Level	Service Level Rank	Service Gap	Service Gap Rank	Weighted Average	Final Current Enrollment Rank
Albany Park	5,317	6,405	4,976	128.7%	58	-1,429	67	485.8	64
Archer Heights	1,210	1,170	1,666	70.2%	26	496	32	104.0	28
Armour Square	1,838	1,815	1,005	180.6%	70	-810	61	533.8	66
Ashburn	4,197	4,680	5,488	85.3%	35	808	29	126.9	34
Auburn Gresham	1,501	1,965	6,666	29.5%	18	4,701	7	15.8	14
Austin	2,599	2,715	13,975	19.4%	11	11,260	1	1.4	4
Avalon Park	1,009	0	1,514	0.0%	1	1,514	20	2.5	8
Avondale	2,017	3,450	3,569	96.7%	44	119	43	236.5	43
Belmont Cragin	5,658	10,425	11,720	89.0%	38	1,295	24	114.0	30
Beverly	1,540	1,545	1,562	98.9%	47	17	47	276.1	47
Bridgeport	2,974	3,825	2,979	128.4%	57	-846	62	441.8	58
Brighton Park	2,386	4,965	7,299	68.0%	25	2,334	14	43.8	21
Burnside	830	855	760	112.5%	52	-95	50	325.0	50
Calumet Heights	1,075	1,095	1,321	82.9%	32	226	37	148.0	36
Chatham	2,565	2,400	3,153	76.1%	28	753	30	105.0	29
Chicago Lawn	1,990	1,890	7,815	24.2%	14	5,925	3	5.3	11
Clearing	1,722	1,710	1,910	89.5%	40	200	38	190.0	39
Douglas	1,885	0	1,791	0.0%	1	1,791	18	2.3	6
Dunning	2,228	2,235	2,393	93.4%	41	158	40	205.0	41
East Garfield Park	0	930	3,602	25.8%	15	2,672	11	20.6	15
East Side	3,189	2,610	2,165	120.6%	55	-445	59	405.6	55
Edgewater	4,654	3,735	2,732	136.7%	61	-1,003	64	488.0	65
Edison Park	673	690	813	84.9%	34	123	42	178.5	38
Englewood	435	1,245	6,923	18.0%	10	5,678	5	6.3	12
Forest Glen	1,120	1,050	1,178	89.1%	39	128	41	199.9	40
Fuller Park	749	0	421	0.0%	1	421	35	4.4	10
Gage Park	6,955	6,855	8,816	77.8%	31	1,961	17	65.9	23
Garfield Ridge	2,593	3,330	3,172	105.0%	50	-158	53	331.3	51
Grand Boulevard	2,613	1,365	2,281	59.8%	23	916	26	74.8	26
Greater Grand Crossing	0	0	4,514	0.0%	1	4,514	8	1.0	3
Hegewisch	1,245	1,275	929	137.2%	63	-346	56	441.0	57
Hermosa	761	3,360	3,235	103.9%	48	-125	52	312.0	48
Humboldt Park	1,916	1,170	9,041	12.9%	9	7,871	2	2.3	6
Hyde Park	1,608	2,670	928	287.7%	75	-1,742	70	656.3	74
Irving Park	7,393	7,500	6,435	116.6%	54	-1,065	66	445.5	59
Jefferson Park	1,794	1,845	1,350	136.7%	61	-495	60	457.5	60
Kenwood	1,104	960	1,826	52.6%	21	866	28	73.5	25
Lake View	6,458	5,205	1,648	315.8%	76	-3,557	75	712.5	77
Lincoln Park	2,959	3,555	1,250	284.4%	74	-2,305	73	675.3	75



Appendix C

2004		2008							
	Performing Capacity	Performing Capacity	Public School Students Residing in Community Area	Service Level	Service Level Rank	Service Gap	Service Gap Rank	Weighted Average	Final Current Enrollment Rank
Lincoln Square	4,108	4,230	2,019	209.5%	71	-2,211	72	639.0	71
Logan Square	7,659	10,935	7,921	138.1%	64	-3,014	74	592.0	70
Loop	0	0	0	0.0%	77	0	48	462.0	61
Lower West Side	6,949	9,690	6,088	159.2%	69	-3,602	76	655.5	73
McKinley Park	1,855	1,845	1,919	96.1%	43	74	44	236.5	43
Montclare	1,270	1,230	1,667	73.8%	27	437	34	114.8	31
Morgan Park	996	1,875	2,189	85.7%	36	314	36	162.0	37
Mount Greenwood	1,435	1,365	1,028	132.8%	60	-337	55	412.5	56
Near North Side	595	585	2,059	28.4%	16	1,474	21	42.0	20
Near South Side	0	915	955	95.8%	42	40	46	241.5	45
Near West Side	1,870	720	3,145	22.9%	13	2,425	13	21.1	16
New City	1,931	5,685	7,356	77.3%	30	1,671	19	71.3	24
North Center	3,368	3,420	1,493	229.1%	72	-1,927	71	639.0	71
North Lawndale	345	1,035	4,531	22.8%	12	3,496	10	15.0	13
North Park	1,782	1,470	1,266	116.1%	53	-204	54	357.8	54
Norwood Park	2,818	2,745	2,789	98.4%	46	44	45	258.8	46
Oakland	500	480	375	128.0%	56	-105	51	357.0	53
O'Hare	696	705	638	110.5%	51	-67	49	312.4	49
Portage Park	5,215	5,370	6,261	85.8%	37	891	27	124.9	33
Pullman	0	0	1,435	0.0%	1	1,435	22	2.8	9
Riverdale	0	1,380	955	144.5%	66	-425	58	478.5	62
Rogers Park	3,251	5,370	3,685	145.7%	67	-1,685	69	577.9	69
Roseland	1,508	2,190	6,183	35.4%	19	3,993	9	21.4	17
South Chicago	1,005	0	5,210	0.0%	1	5,210	6	0.8	2
South Deering	343	2,520	1,624	155.2%	68	-896	63	535.5	67
South Lawndale	3,629	8,955	8,577	104.4%	49	-378	57	349.1	52
South Shore	0	0	5,852	0.0%	1	5,852	4	0.5	1
Uptown	2,128	4,260	3,211	132.7%	59	-1,049	65	479.4	63
Washington Heights	3,084	5,205	3,672	141.7%	65	-1,533	68	552.5	68
Washington Park	0	0	1,988	0.0%	1	1,988	16	2.0	5
West Elsdon	1,809	1,905	3,217	59.2%	22	1,312	23	63.3	22
West Englewood	327	1,590	4,251	37.4%	20	2,661	12	30.0	18
West Garfield Park	0	2,085	3,164	65.9%	24	1,079	25	75.0	27
West Lawn	1,600	1,470	1,923	76.4%	29	453	33	119.6	32
West Pullman	1,068	3,420	4,041	84.6%	33	621	31	127.9	35
West Ridge	6,065	6,090	6,262	97.3%	45	172	39	219.4	42
West Town	8,435	13,680	5,436	251.7%	73	-8,244	77	702.6	76
Woodlawn	910	915	3,117	29.4%	17	2,202	15	31.9	19



Appendix D

Elementary School Potential Enrollment Analysis

2004		2008							
	Performing Capacity	Performing Capacity	School-Age Children Residing in Community Area	Service Level	Service Level Rank	Service Gap	Service Gap Rank	Weighted Average	Final Current Enrollment Rank
Albany Park	5,317	6,405	7,952	80.5%	56	1,547	32	224.0	46
Archer Heights	1,210	1,170	1,760	66.5%	44	590	56	308.0	54
Armour Square	1,838	1,815	1,188	152.8%	75	-627	70	656.3	72
Ashburn	4,197	4,680	5,433	86.1%	61	753	50	381.3	58
Auburn Gresham	1,501	1,965	8,238	23.9%	19	6,273	6	14.3	14
Austin	2,599	2,715	19,187	14.2%	14	16,472	1	1.8	4
Avalon Park	1,009	0	1,486	0.0%	1	1,486	33	4.1	8
Avondale	2,017	3,450	6,111	56.5%	32	2,661	23	92.0	29
Belmont Cragin	5,658	10,425	12,529	83.2%	59	2,104	28	206.5	42
Beverly	1,540	1,545	2,659	58.1%	34	1,114	39	165.8	38
Bridgeport	2,974	3,825	4,431	86.3%	62	606	55	426.3	61
Brighton Park	2,386	4,965	8,284	59.9%	35	3,319	17	74.4	25
Burnside	830	855	588	145.4%	73	-267	69	629.6	70
Calumet Heights	1,075	1,095	1,733	63.2%	42	638	54	283.5	51
Chatham	2,565	2,400	4,891	49.1%	28	2,491	24	84.0	27
Chicago Lawn	1,990	1,890	10,721	17.6%	15	8,831	3	5.6	10
Clearing	1,722	1,710	2,602	65.7%	43	892	46	247.3	48
Douglas	1,885	0	3,186	0.0%	1	3,186	18	2.3	5
Dunning	2,228	2,235	4,585	48.7%	27	2,350	26	87.8	28
East Garfield Park	0	930	3,634	25.6%	20	2,704	22	55.0	22
East Side	3,189	2,610	3,599	72.5%	51	989	42	267.8	49
Edgewater	4,654	3,735	4,632	80.6%	57	897	45	320.6	55
Edison Park	673	690	1,255	55.0%	31	565	58	224.8	47
Englewood	435	1,245	6,838	18.2%	16	5,593	10	20.0	17
Forest Glen	1,120	1,050	2,446	42.9%	24	1,396	35	105.0	30
Fuller Park	749	0	446	0.0%	1	446	61	7.6	13
Gage Park	6,955	6,855	7,429	92.3%	63	574	57	448.9	63
Garfield Ridge	2,593	3,330	4,281	77.8%	55	951	44	302.5	53
Grand Boulevard	2,613	1,365	5,067	26.9%	21	3,702	15	39.4	20
Greater Grand Crossing	0	0	5,748	0.0%	1	5,748	9	1.1	3
Hegewisch	1,245	1,275	1,144	111.5%	68	-132	68	578.0	68
Hermosa	761	3,360	4,365	77.0%	53	1,005	41	271.6	50
Humboldt Park	1,916	1,170	11,698	10.0%	10	10,528	2	2.5	6
Hyde Park	1,608	2,670	1,706	156.6%	76	-965	73	693.5	75
Irving Park	7,393	7,500	7,626	98.4%	65	126	65	528.1	65
Jefferson Park	1,794	1,845	2,942	62.7%	41	1,097	40	205.0	41
Kenwood	1,104	960	1,921	50.0%	29	961	43	155.9	36
Lake View	6,458	5,205	3,103	167.7%	77	-2,102	75	721.9	77
Lincoln Park	2,959	3,555	2,926	121.5%	69	-629	71	612.4	69



Appendix D

2004		2008							
	Performing Capacity	Performing Capacity	School-Age Children Residing in Community Area	Service Level	Service Level Rank	Service Gap	Service Gap Rank	Weighted Average	Final Current Enrollment Rank
Lincoln Square	4,108	4,230	4,251	99.5%	66	21	66	544.5	66
Logan Square	7,659	10,935	11,294	96.8%	64	359	63	504.0	64
Loop	0	0	654	0.0%	1	654	52	6.5	11
Lower West Side	6,949	9,690	7,194	134.7%	71	-2,496	76	674.5	74
McKinley Park	1,855	1,845	2,491	74.1%	52	646	53	344.5	56
Montclare	1,270	1,230	1,597	77.0%	53	367	62	410.8	60
Morgan Park	996	1,875	3,293	56.9%	33	1,418	34	140.3	34
Mount Greenwood	1,435	1,365	2,234	61.1%	36	869	48	216.0	43
Near North Side	595	585	4,290	13.6%	13	3,705	14	22.8	18
Near South Side	0	915	2,074	44.1%	25	1,159	38	118.8	33
Near West Side	1,870	720	5,634	12.8%	11	4,914	13	17.9	16
New City	1,931	5,685	9,141	62.2%	38	3,456	16	76.0	26
North Center	3,368	3,420	2,669	128.2%	70	-752	72	630.0	71
North Lawndale	345	1,035	7,965	13.0%	12	6,930	5	7.5	12
North Park	1,782	1,470	2,147	68.5%	46	677	51	293.3	52
Norwood Park	2,818	2,745	3,988	68.8%	47	1,243	37	217.4	44
Oakland	500	480	1,041	46.1%	26	561	59	191.8	40
O'Hare	696	705	992	71.1%	49	287	64	392.0	59
Portage Park	5,215	5,370	7,637	70.3%	48	2,267	27	162.0	37
Pullman	0	0	1,248	0.0%	1	1,248	36	4.5	9
Riverdale	0	1,380	2,256	61.2%	37	876	47	217.4	44
Rogers Park	3,251	5,370	7,467	71.9%	50	2,097	29	181.3	39
Roseland	1,508	2,190	7,524	29.1%	22	5,334	12	33.0	19
South Chicago	1,005	0	6,242	0.0%	1	6,242	7	0.9	2
South Deering	343	2,520	2,485	101.4%	67	-35	67	561.1	67
South Lawndale	3,629	8,955	14,364	62.3%	40	5,409	11	55.0	22
South Shore	0	0	8,785	0.0%	1	8,785	4	0.5	1
Uptown	2,128	4,260	5,080	83.9%	60	820	49	367.5	57
Washington Heights	3,084	5,205	3,866	134.7%	71	-1,340	74	656.8	73
Washington Park	0	0	2,397	0.0%	1	2,397	25	3.1	7
West Elsdon	1,809	1,905	2,354	80.9%	58	449	60	435.0	62
West Englewood	327	1,590	7,427	21.4%	17	5,837	8	17.0	15
West Garfield Park	0	2,085	3,954	52.7%	30	1,869	31	116.3	32
West Lawn	1,600	1,470	4,469	32.9%	23	2,999	21	60.4	24
West Pullman	1,068	3,420	5,501	62.2%	38	2,081	30	142.5	35
West Ridge	6,065	6,090	9,096	67.0%	45	3,006	20	112.5	31
West Town	8,435	13,680	9,232	148.2%	74	-4,449	77	712.3	76
Woodlawn	910	915	4,078	22.4%	18	3,163	19	42.8	21



Appendix E

Elementary School Analysis Indicators and Ranks by Community Areas

2008												
	Current Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Current Enrollment Service Level Rank	Current Enrollment Final Rank	Potential Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Potential Enrollment Service Level Rank	Potential Enrollment Final Rank	Space Utilization Rank	Regional Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Regional Enrollment Service Level Rank	Regional Enrollment Final Rank	Weighted Average of Final Ranks (50/30/10/10)	Final Ranking
Albany Park	67	58	64	32	56	46	45	71	64	67	3,328.6	65
Archer Heights	32	26	28	56	44	54	3	40	32	36	61.2	17
Armour Square	61	70	66	70	75	72	37	61	65	64	4,219.8	67
Ashburn	29	35	34	50	61	58	29	23	34	31	664.8	47
Auburn Gresham	7	18	14	6	19	14	68	10	17	14	70.0	19
Austin	1	11	4	1	14	4	75	1	18	5	2.3	4
Avalon Park	20	1	8	33	1	8	26	31	7	15	9.4	8
Avondale	43	44	43	23	32	29	22	46	46	46	473.2	39
Belmont Cragin	24	38	30	28	59	42	42	24	39	34	674.7	48
Beverly	47	47	47	39	34	38	16	50	50	49	525.1	41
Bridgeport	62	57	58	55	62	61	36	59	61	59	2,818.0	61
Brighton Park	14	25	21	17	35	25	7	19	31	26	35.8	14
Burnside	50	52	50	69	73	70	12	48	54	50	787.5	49
Calumet Heights	37	32	36	54	42	51	24	20	14	18	297.4	34
Chatham	30	28	29	24	28	27	43	15	23	23	290.4	33
Chicago Lawn	3	14	11	3	15	10	31	3	15	9	11.5	10
Clearing	38	40	39	46	43	48	5	37	40	39	136.9	24
Douglas	18	1	6	18	1	5	63	28	1	7	5.0	6
Dunning	40	41	41	26	27	28	20	25	35	33	284.1	32
East Garfield Park	11	15	15	22	20	22	70	13	13	13	112.6	22
East Side	59	55	55	42	51	49	11	56	58	56	622.5	45
Edgewater	64	61	65	45	57	55	35	68	68	68	3,190.7	64
Edison Park	42	34	38	58	31	47	9	44	37	41	247.1	29
Englewood	5	10	12	10	16	17	73	2	8	4	22.3	13
Forest Glen	41	39	40	35	24	30	4	58	57	57	102.6	21
Fuller Park	35	1	10	61	1	13	27	67	75	73	96.1	20
Gage Park	17	31	23	57	63	63	6	9	25	16	52.2	16
Garfield Ridge	53	50	51	44	55	53	38	39	41	40	1,540.7	59
Grand Boulevard	26	23	26	15	21	20	58	21	16	21	237.5	28
Greater Grand Crossing	8	1	3	9	1	3	56	6	1	3	0.6	3
Hegewisch	56	63	57	68	68	68	14	66	72	69	1,404.1	57
Hermosa	52	48	48	41	53	50	25	35	38	38	855.0	52
Humboldt Park	2	9	6	2	10	6	69	7	20	11	10.2	9
Hyde Park	70	75	74	73	76	75	33	63	71	66	4,533.0	68
Irving Park	66	54	59	65	65	65	50	60	52	55	3,954.8	66
Jefferson Park	60	61	60	40	41	41	17	54	55	54	846.9	51
Kenwood	28	21	25	43	29	36	47	34	24	32	507.6	40
Lake View	75	76	77	75	77	77	57	76	77	77	9,758.4	76
Lincoln Park	73	74	75	71	69	69	44	72	76	75	6,404.1	73

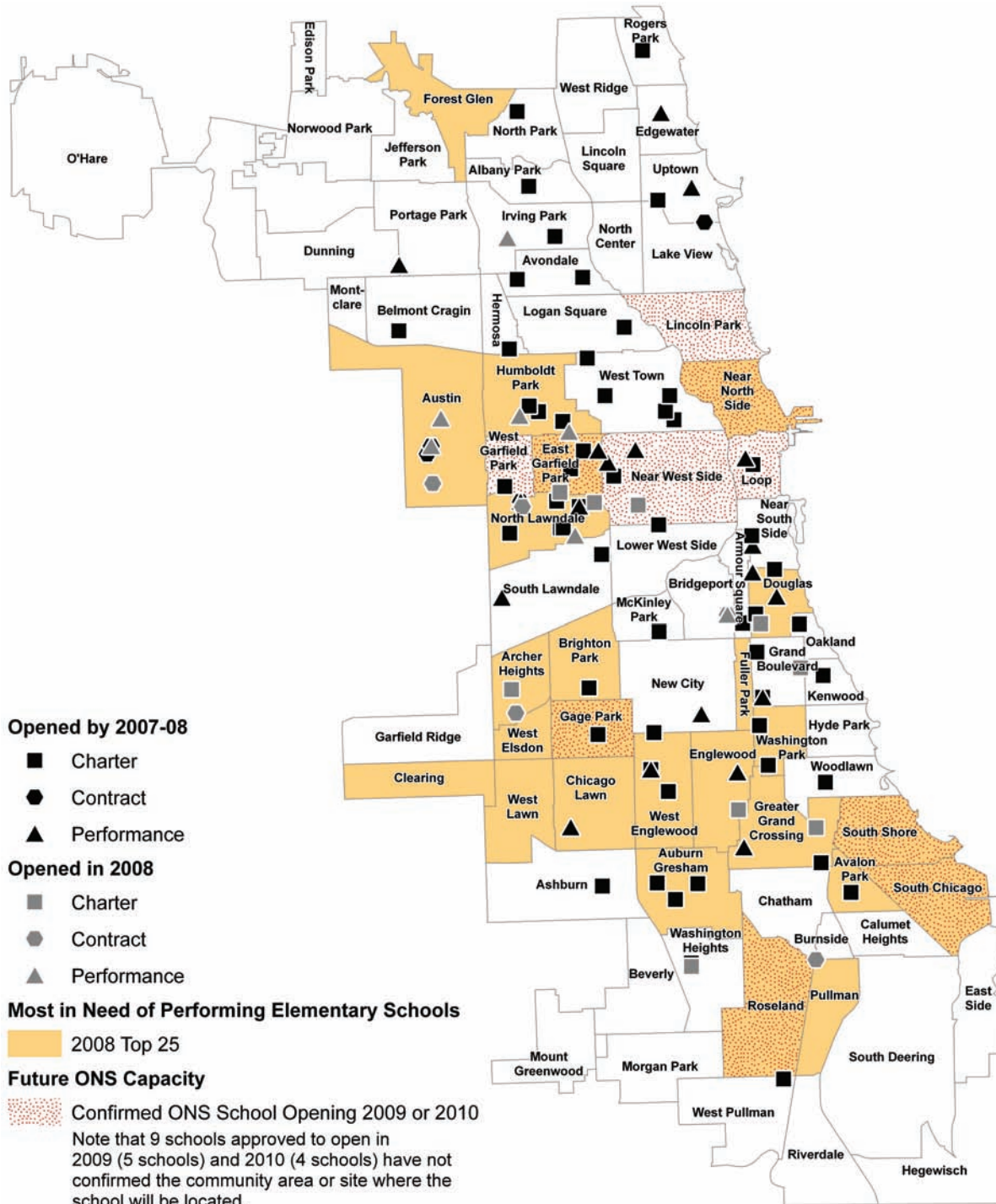


Appendix E

2008												
	Current Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Current Enrollment Service Level Rank	Current Enrollment Final Rank	Potential Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Potential Enrollment Service Level Rank	Potential Enrollment Final Rank	Space Utilization Rank	Regional Enrollment Service Gap Rank	Regional Enrollment Service Level Rank	Regional Enrollment Final Rank	Weighted Average of Final Ranks (50/30/10/10)	Final Ranking
Lincoln Square	72	71	71	66	66	66	41	74	67	72	5,187.4	70
Logan Square	74	64	70	63	64	64	71	69	56	62	7,395.4	74
Loop	48	77	61	52	1	11	77	57	69	63	1,220.6	56
Lower West Side	76	69	73	76	71	74	64	75	66	71	9,205.0	75
McKinley Park	44	43	43	53	52	56	19	51	51	52	892.2	53
Montclare	34	27	31	62	53	60	8	47	47	47	262.3	31
Morgan Park	36	36	37	34	33	34	30	29	26	29	410.4	36
Mount Greenwood	55	60	56	48	36	43	21	53	63	58	1,099.9	55
Near North Side	21	16	20	14	13	18	51	32	12	25	172.1	25
Near South Side	46	42	45	38	25	33	28	41	29	35	545.7	42
Near West Side	13	13	16	13	11	16	72	36	36	36	248.8	30
New City	19	30	24	16	38	26	55	12	30	24	308.9	35
North Center	71	72	71	72	70	71	40	73	73	74	5,595.5	71
North Lawndale	10	12	13	5	12	12	74	13	11	12	51.9	15
North Park	54	53	54	51	46	52	15	64	62	65	1,026.7	54
Norwood Park	45	46	46	37	47	44	18	42	44	44	601.1	44
Oakland	51	56	53	59	26	40	13	30	10	19	196.4	27
O'Hare	49	51	49	64	49	59	10	49	53	51	552.9	43
Portage Park	27	37	33	27	48	37	23	38	43	42	442.3	37
Pullman	22	1	9	36	1	9	32	33	1	8	7.8	7
Riverdale	58	66	62	47	37	44	48	43	41	43	2,111.5	60
Rogers Park	69	67	69	29	50	39	49	65	59	61	3,016.3	63
Roseland	9	19	17	12	22	19	61	11	22	17	125.6	23
South Chicago	6	1	2	7	1	2	59	4	1	1	0.1	2
South Deering	63	68	67	67	67	67	39	45	45	45	2,954.3	62
South Lawndale	57	49	52	11	40	22	67	55	49	53	1,523.4	58
South Shore	4	1	1	4	1	1	62	5	1	2	0.0	1
Uptown	65	59	63	49	60	57	54	70	70	70	5,090.2	69
Washington Heights	68	65	68	74	71	73	52	62	60	60	5,807.9	72
Washington Park	16	1	5	25	1	7	46	26	1	6	3.6	5
West Elsdon	23	22	22	60	58	62	1	27	28	30	15.3	11
West Englewood	12	20	18	8	17	15	65	8	9	10	65.8	18
West Garfield Park	25	24	27	31	30	32	66	16	21	21	449.1	38
West Lawn	33	29	32	21	23	24	2	18	33	27	15.6	12
West Pullman	31	33	35	30	38	35	53	22	27	27	657.4	46
West Ridge	39	45	42	20	45	31	34	52	48	48	796.8	50
West Town	77	73	76	77	74	76	76	77	74	76	12,510.8	77
Woodlawn	15	17	19	19	18	21	60	17	19	20	179.6	26

Appendix F

Map of Charter, Contract, and Performance Schools by Community Area







Appendix G

West Side Case Study

Rank by Percent Primary Area	School	School Type	Percent Primary Area	Percent Surrounding Area	Percent Primary and Surrounding Area	Percent Remaining	ISAT 2008	Total Enrollment
1st Quartile								
1	Alain Locke Charter School	Charter	15.4%	50.7%	66.1%	33.9%	80.0%	505
2	Kipp Ascend Charter School	Charter	20.3%	64.5%	84.8%	15.2%	78.0%	296
3	Learn Charter	Charter	29.0%	56.5%	85.5%	14.5%	69.0%	386
4	Frazier Prep	Contract	35.9%	52.7%	88.6%	11.4%	45.8%	298
5	Polaris Charter Academy	Charter	36.6%	52.2%	88.8%	11.2%	n/a	134
6	Frazier IB Magnet	Performance	39.6%	48.6%	88.3%	11.7%	62.3%	111
7	Ericson	Attendance Area	43.7%	44.7%	88.4%	11.6%	57.0%	588
8	Jensen	Selective	49.0%	28.4%	77.5%	22.5%	63.0%	457
9	Kellman	Selective	50.7%	25.5%	76.2%	23.8%	82.0%	298
10	Galapagos Elementary Charter School	Charter	50.9%	40.7%	91.6%	8.4%	58.0%	275
11	Dodge Renaissance Academy	Selective	55.7%	26.3%	82.0%	18.0%	65.0%	433
12	Sumner	Attendance Area	56.4%	36.7%	93.1%	6.9%	66.0%	534
13	Legacy Charter	Charter	57.1%	24.8%	81.9%	18.1%	61.0%	254
14	Catalyst Elementary School	Charter	57.8%	33.7%	91.4%	8.6%	39.0%	187
15	Chalmers	Attendance Area	64.0%	16.5%	80.5%	19.5%	51.0%	261
16	Cather	Attendance Area	67.2%	22.6%	89.8%	10.2%	41.0%	235
17	Calhoun North	Attendance Area	73.8%	18.4%	92.2%	7.8%	65.0%	446
		1st Quartile	47.2%	37.9%	85.1%	14.9%	61.4%	5,698
2nd Quartile								
18	Webster	Attendance Area	74.0%	21.1%	95.1%	4.9%	49.0%	527
19	Delano	Attendance Area	81.2%	15.7%	96.9%	3.1%	46.0%	515
20	Lawndale	Attendance Area	82.3%	8.3%	90.6%	9.4%	47.0%	519
21	Mason	Attendance Area	82.9%	12.9%	95.8%	4.2%	43.0%	596
22	Melody	Attendance Area	83.1%	13.0%	96.1%	3.9%	54.0%	437
23	Ward, L	Attendance Area	84.1%	14.1%	98.2%	1.8%	45.0%	454
24	Goldblatt	Attendance Area	85.1%	11.3%	96.4%	3.6%	48.0%	336
25	Nash	Attendance Area	85.2%	12.3%	97.4%	2.6%	40.0%	627
26	Penn	Attendance Area	85.3%	11.3%	96.6%	3.4%	52.0%	435
27	Armstrong, L	Attendance Area	86.0%	10.7%	96.7%	3.3%	44.0%	150
28	Crown	Attendance Area	86.0%	6.3%	92.4%	7.6%	42.0%	394
29	Herzl	Attendance Area	86.6%	5.9%	92.5%	7.5%	52.0%	679
30	Tilton	Attendance Area	86.7%	12.2%	98.9%	1.1%	43.0%	444
31	Clark Elementary School	Attendance Area	86.7%	7.2%	93.9%	6.1%	70.0%	347
32	Lathrop	Attendance Area	87.3%	7.5%	94.8%	5.2%	43.0%	346
33	Dvorak	Attendance Area	87.5%	6.6%	94.0%	6.0%	53.0%	686
34	Faraday	Attendance Area	88.4%	7.3%	95.8%	4.2%	46.0%	259
		2nd Quartile	84.6%	10.8%	95.4%	4.6%	48.1%	7,751



Appendix G

Rank by Percent Primary Area	School	School Type	Percent Primary Area	Percent Surrounding Area	Percent Primary and Surrounding Area	Percent Remaining	ISAT 2008	Total Enrollment
3rd Quartile								
35	Hughes, C	Attendance Area	88.5%	7.6%	96.2%	3.8%	58.0%	393
36	Leland	Attendance Area	89.1%	9.1%	98.2%	1.8%	89.0%	220
37	Beidler	Attendance Area	89.4%	5.8%	95.2%	4.8%	43.0%	483
38	Gregory	Attendance Area	89.8%	5.2%	95.0%	5.0%	55.0%	421
39	Sayre	Attendance Area	90.6%	3.2%	93.8%	6.2%	80.0%	533
40	McNair	Attendance Area	90.7%	8.2%	98.8%	1.2%	41.0%	600
41	Lowell	Attendance Area	90.7%	8.2%	98.9%	1.1%	50.0%	731
42	Henson	Attendance Area	90.9%	3.6%	94.5%	5.5%	44.0%	416
43	Hay	Attendance Area	90.9%	7.1%	98.0%	2.0%	50.0%	736
44	Morton	Attendance Area	90.9%	5.1%	96.0%	4.0%	33.0%	276
45	Depriest	Attendance Area	91.3%	5.0%	96.3%	3.7%	41.0%	721
46	Stowe	Attendance Area	91.6%	6.6%	98.2%	1.8%	56.0%	1,004
47	Johnson	Attendance Area	92.9%	2.9%	95.8%	4.2%	50.0%	310
48	West Park	Attendance Area	93.8%	3.2%	97.0%	3.0%	57.0%	726
49	Hefferan	Attendance Area	94.2%	4.2%	98.4%	1.6%	68.0%	431
50	Pope	Attendance Area	94.4%	2.5%	96.9%	3.1%	52.0%	162
51	Ellington	Attendance Area	94.7%	2.1%	96.8%	3.2%	47.0%	533
		3rd Quartile	91.4%	5.3%	96.7%	3.3%	53.8%	8,696
4th Quartile								
52	Spencer	Attendance Area	95.2%	2.4%	97.6%	2.4%	45.0%	920
53	Lewis	Attendance Area	95.4%	3.8%	99.2%	0.8%	40.0%	892
54	Marconi	Attendance Area	95.8%	3.2%	99.0%	1.0%	42.0%	309
55	Casals	Attendance Area	95.9%	3.2%	99.1%	0.9%	51.0%	532
56	Bethune	Attendance Area	96.3%	2.4%	98.7%	1.3%	39.0%	376
57	Plamondon	Attendance Area	96.7%	0.9%	97.6%	2.4%	71.0%	212
58	Cameron	Attendance Area	96.9%	2.1%	99.0%	1.0%	48.0%	1,041
59	Key	Attendance Area	97.3%	2.0%	99.3%	0.7%	42.0%	446
60	Ryerson	Attendance Area	97.4%	1.6%	98.9%	1.1%	42.0%	567
61	Piccolo	Attendance Area	97.4%	1.9%	99.3%	0.7%	47.0%	850
62	Emmet	Attendance Area	97.5%	1.5%	99.0%	1.0%	49.0%	517
63	Brunson	Attendance Area	97.8%	1.4%	99.1%	0.9%	38.0%	941
64	May	Attendance Area	97.8%	0.6%	98.4%	1.6%	43.0%	642
65	Young Elementary School	Attendance Area	97.9%	1.3%	99.1%	0.9%	51.0%	1,495
66	Nobel	Attendance Area	98.2%	0.1%	98.3%	1.7%	59.0%	919
67	Howe	Attendance Area	98.5%	0.5%	99.0%	1.0%	37.0%	582
68	Lovett	Attendance Area	99.6%	0.2%	99.8%	0.2%	62.0%	546
		4th Quartile	97.1%	1.7%	98.9%	1.1%	47.4%	44,681



Appendix H

Elementary Schools by Community Area and Performance

2007-08 Schools with Elementary Grades

Area #	Community Area	Attendance Area Schools						Non-Attendance Area Schools									
		Number of CPS Elementary Schools*		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of CPS Elementary Schools		Number of Speciality/Magnet Contract Schools		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of Selective Enrollment Schools	
	City of Chicago	406	234	4	3	3	1	18	14	31	27	37	29	11	7	9	9
		Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing
14	Albany Park	5	5	1	0			1	1								
57	Archer Heights	1	1														
4	Armour Square	3	2									1	1				
70	Ashburn	5	5	1	1			1	1	1	1						
71	Auburn Gresham	10	2									2	0				
25	Austin	18	4							1	1			1	0		
45	Avalon Park	2	0									1	1				
21	Avondale	4	4	1	1												
19	Belmont Cragin	7	7					1	1			1	1				
72	Beverly	3	3							1	1						
60	Bridgeport	4	4							1	1						
58	Brighton Park	5	5					1	1	1	1	1	1				
47	Burnside	1	1														
48	Calumet Heights	4	3							1	1						
44	Chatham	5	3							1	1					2	2
66	Chicago Lawn	6	1			1	1							1	1		
64	Clearing	3	3														
35	Douglas	4	0							3	3	1	0	2	2		
17	Dunning	3	3							1	1			1	1		
27	East Garfield Park	6	1							3	2	2	2	1	1		
52	East Side	3	3							1	1						
77	Edgewater	3	3														
9	Edison Park	1	1														
68	Englewood	14	1					1	1								
12	Forest Glen	3	3														
37	Fuller Park	2	0					1	0								
63	Gage Park	5	5	1	1			1	1	1	1						
56	Garfield Ridge	4	3					1	0								
38	Grand Boulevard	6	1									1	0	1	1		
69	Greater Grand Crossing	8	0			1	0					1	1				
55	Hegewisch	2	2														
20	Hermosa	3	3														
23	Humboldt Park	10	1									2	1, 1 n/a				
41	Hyde Park	3	3					1	1								
16	Irving Park	8	8									1	1				
11	Jefferson Park	2	2														
39	Kenwood	4	2					1	1			1	1				
6	Lake View	7	7					1	1	2	2	1	1				
7	Lincoln Park	4	4							2	2						
4	Lincoln Square	4	4														
22	Logan Square	10	10					1	1			1	1				



Appendix H

2007-08 Schools with Elementary Grades

Area # Community Area		Attendance Area Schools						Non-Attendance Area Schools									
		Number of CPS Elementary Schools*		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of CPS Elementary Schools		Number of Speciality/Magnet Contract Schools		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of Selective Enrollment Schools	
City of Chicago		406	234	4	3	3	1	18	14	31	27	37	29	11	7	9	9
		Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing
32	Loop		0									1	1				
31	Lower West Side	11	10														
59	McKinley Park	3	3									1	1				
18	Montclare	1	1														
75	Morgan Park	3	2													1	1
74	Mount Greenwood	2	2													1	1
8	Near North Side	4	1					1	1	1	1					1	1
33	Near South Side	2	1									1	1				
28	Near West Side	8	1					2	1	2	2	2	2	1	n/a		
61	New City	10	6			1	0					1	1				
5	North Center	5	4														
29	North Lawndale	13	2									3	1	2	0		
13	North Park	2	2														
10	Norwood Park	5	5													1	1
36	Oakland	1	1									1	1				
76	O'Hare	1	1														
15	Portage Park	5	5														
50	Pullman	3	0													1	1
54	Riverdale	4	1														
1	Rogers Park	5	5									1	1				
49	Roseland	9	3							1	1					1	1
46	South Chicago	6	0					1	0								
51	South Deering	4	3														
30	South Lawndale	14	9, 1 n/a							2	1	1	1				
43	South Shore	7	0														
3	Uptown	6	4							1	1			1	1		
73	Washington Heights	8	7									1	1				
40	Washington Park	3	0							1	1	1	0				
62	West Elsdon	2	2														
67	West Englewood	8	2							2	0	1	1				
26	West Garfield Park	8	2									1	1				
65	West Lawn	2	2														
53	West Pullman	10	5									1	1				
2	West Ridge	5	5									1	1			1	1
24	West Town	15	13					1	1	1	1	1	1				
42	Woodlawn	6	1					1	1			1	1				

*Figures include elementary seats in middle and high schools with elementary grade levels, thus may not correspond to CPS-reported numbers

**Figures include high school seats in elementary and middle schools with high school grade levels, thus may not correspond to CPS-reported numbers

*** Selective enrollment performance school

Numbers in italics reflect double-counts of schools with both elementary and high school grades



Appendix I

High Schools by Community Area and Performance

2007-08 Schools with High School Grades																	
Area #	Community Area	Attendance Area Schools						Non-Attendance Area Schools									
		Number of CPS High Schools**		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of CPS High Schools**		Number of Speciality/Magnet Schools		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of Selective Enrollment Schools	
	City of Chicago	56	o	3	o	6	o	5	1	10	o	21	o	10		10	6
		Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing
14	Albany Park	1	o														
57	Archer Heights									1	o						
34	Armour Square																
70	Ashburn	1	o														
71	Auburn Gresham			2	n/a							1	n/a				
25	Austin	1	o			1	n/a			1	o			1	n/a		
45	Avalon Park									1	o						
21	Avondale											1	o				
19	Belmont Cragin	1	o							1	o						
72	Beverly																
60	Bridgeport																
58	Brighton Park	1	o														
47	Burnside																
48	Calumet Heights																
44	Chatham							1	o								
66	Chicago Lawn																
64	Clearing																
35	Douglas	1	o							2	o	2	o			1	o
17	Dunning													1	o		
27	East Garfield Park	2	o					1	o			1	o				
52	East Side	1	o														
77	Edgewater	1	o											1	o		
9	Edison Park																
68	Englewood	4	o, 2 n/a											1	n/a		
12	Forest Glen																
37	Fuller Park																
63	Gage Park	1	o														
56	Garfield Ridge	1	o														
38	Grand Boulevard	1	o									1	o	2	o		
69	Greater Grand Crossing	1	o														
55	Hegewisch																
20	Hermosa											1	n/a				
23	Humboldt Park	4	o									1	n/a				
41	Hyde Park																
16	Irving Park	1	o														
11	Jefferson Park																
39	Kenwood	1	o													1	o
6	Lake View	1	o														
7	Lincoln Park	1	o														
4	Lincoln Square	1	o														
22	Logan Square																



Appendix I

2007-08 Schools with High School Grades

Area #	Community Area	Attendance Area Schools						Non-Attendance Area Schools									
		Number of CPS High Schools**		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of CPS High Schools**		Number of Speciality/Magnet Schools		Number of Charter Schools		Number of Performance / Contract Schools*		Number of Selective Enrollment Schools	
	City of Chicago	56	0	3	0	6	0	5	1	10	0	21	0	10		10	6
		Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing	Total	Performing
32	Loop											1	n/a			1	1
31	Lower West Side	1	0														
59	McKinley Park																
18	Montclare																
75	Morgan Park	1	0														
74	Mount Greenwood									1	0						
8	Near North Side															1	1
33	Near South Side											1	0				
28	Near West Side	1	0					1	0	1	0			1	n/a	2	1
61	New City	2	0					1	1								
5	North Center									1	0					1	1
29	North Lawndale	1	0			1	n/a					2	0, n/a				
13	North Park			1	0					1	0					1	1
10	Norwood Park	1	0														
36	Oakland																
76	O'Hare																
15	Portage Park	1	0														
50	Pullman	1	0														
54	Riverdale															1	0
1	Rogers Park	1	0									1	0				
49	Roseland	1	0					1	0							1	1
46	South Chicago	4	0														
51	South Deering																
30	South Lawndale	2	0			4	0										
43	South Shore	4	0														
3	Uptown													2	0		
73	Washington Heights	1	0									1	0				
40	Washington Park											1	0				
62	West Elsdon	1	0														
67	West Englewood	1	0									1	n/a	1	1***		
26	West Garfield Park																
65	West Lawn	1	0														
53	West Pullman																
2	West Ridge	1	0														
24	West Town	2	0									4	0, 2 n/a				
42	Woodlawn	1	0									1	n/a				

*Figures include elementary seats in middle and high schools with elementary grade levels, thus may not correspond to CPS-reported numbers

**Figures include high school seats in elementary and middle schools with high school grade levels, thus may not correspond to CPS-reported numbers

*** Selective enrollment performance school

Numbers in italics reflect double-counts of schools with both elementary and high school grades







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