

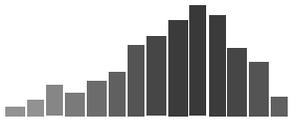
Demographic Trends in Virginia: The Impact on Public Schools

By

Qian Cai

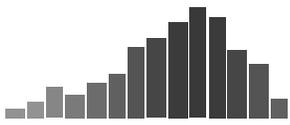
Director, Demographics and Workforce Section

Presented to the House Appropriations Committee, November 14, 2007



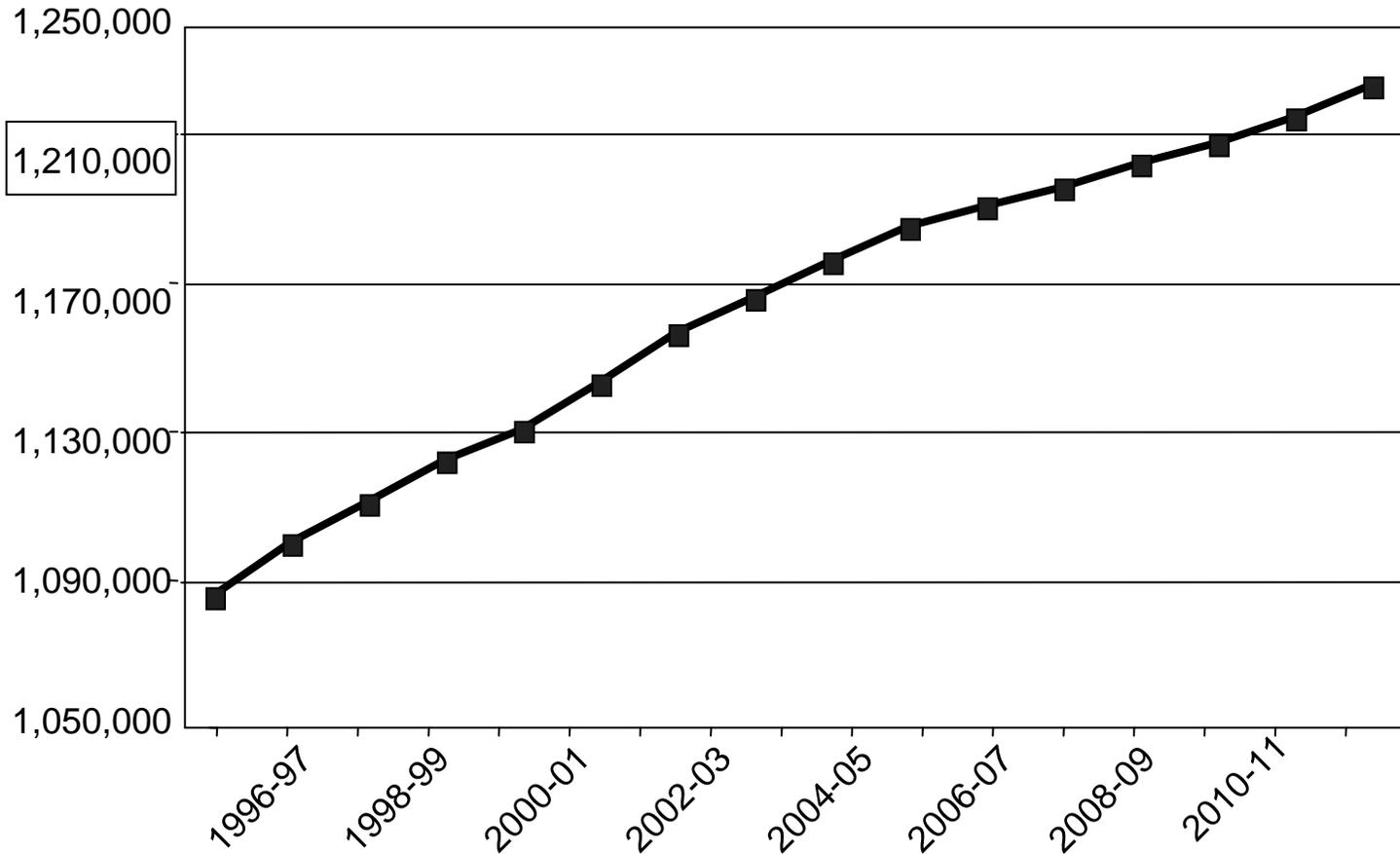
Overview

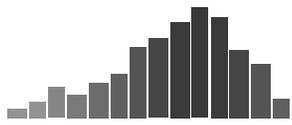
- ADM and Fall Membership projections
- Demographic factors influencing ADM
- Other issues with fiscal impact
- Future demographic trends and implications



Average Daily Membership

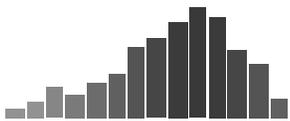
ADM is projected to increase



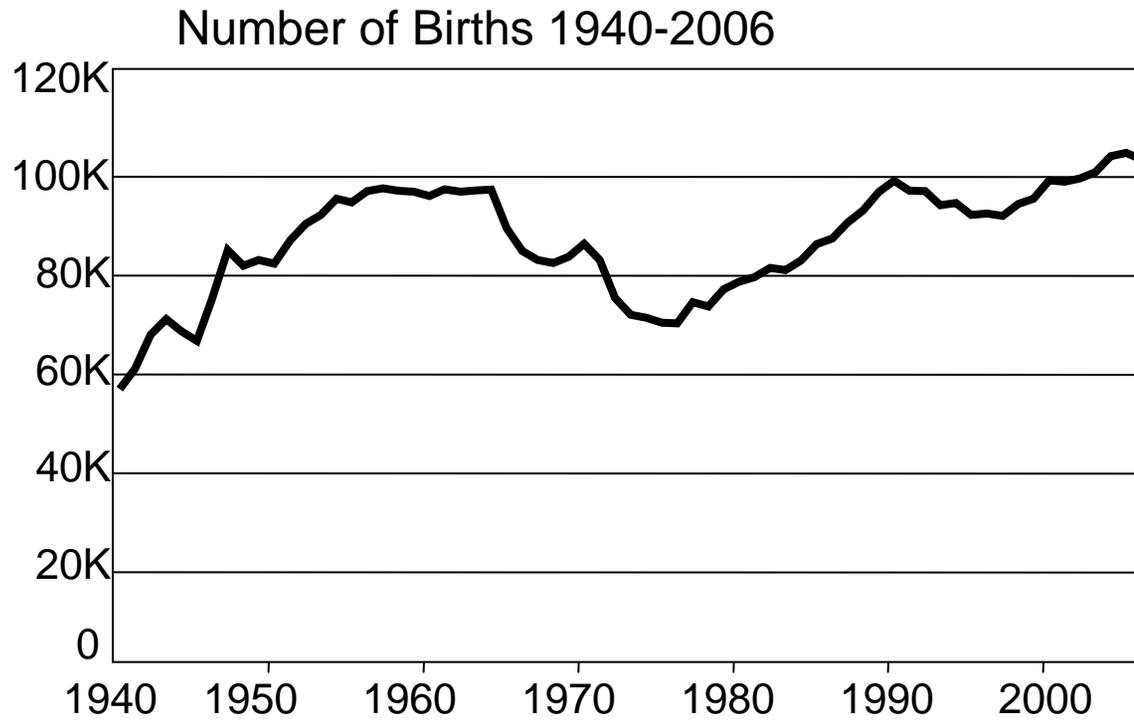


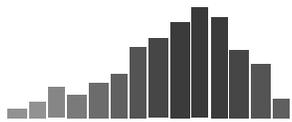
Demographic Factors Influencing ADM

- Births
- Migration
- Private school enrollment
- Home schooling
- Dropouts



Births



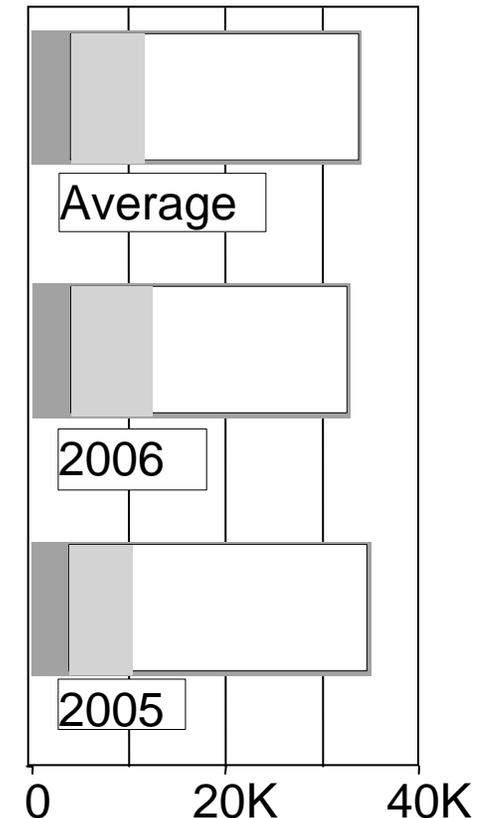


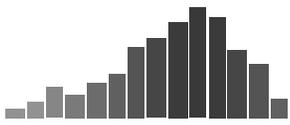
Migration

Children Age 5-17, 2005-2006

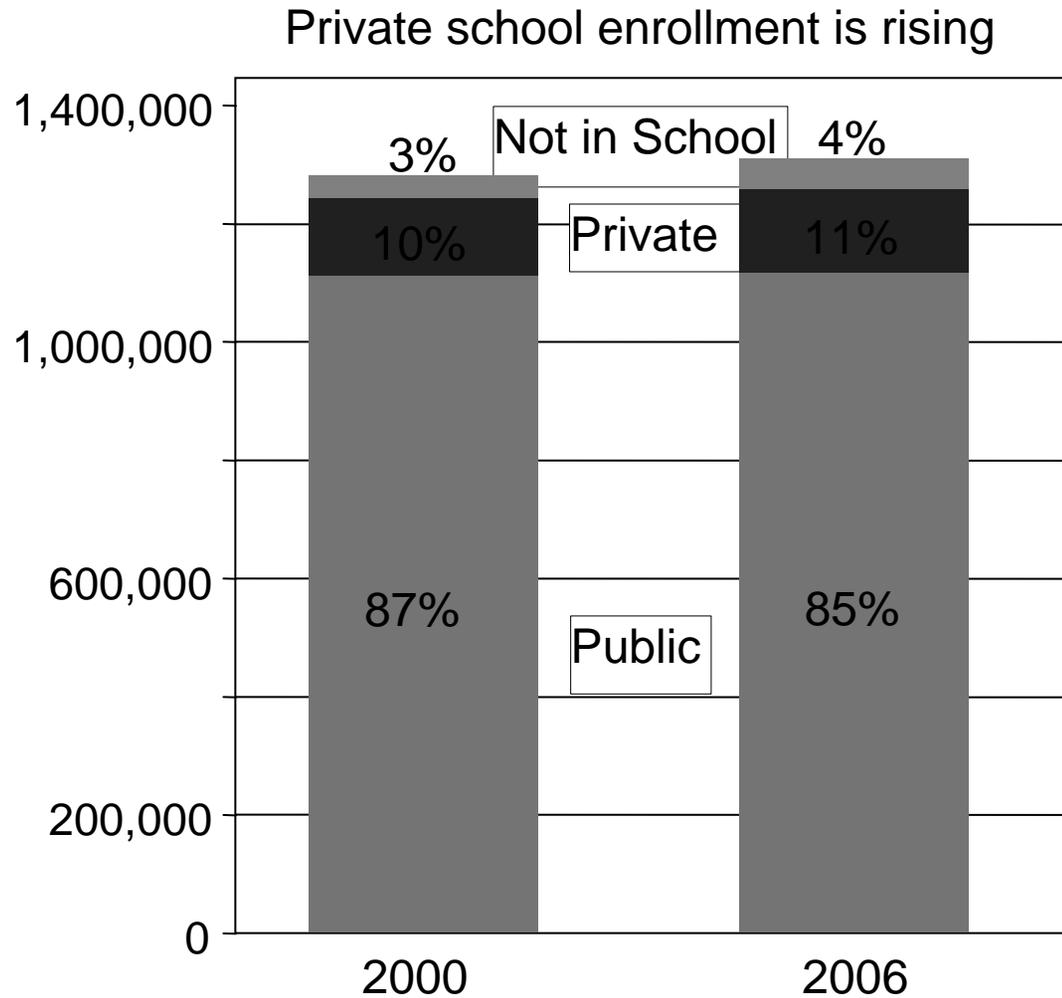
Migration contributes to the growing school-age population

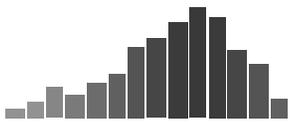
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Average</u>
Domestic Migrants			
• In-Migrants	35,100	32,900	34,000
• Out-Migrants	31,200	28,800	30,000
• Net-Migrants	3,900	4,100	4,000
International Migrants			
• In-Migrants	6,600	8,300	7,500





School Enrollment, 2000 vs. 2006

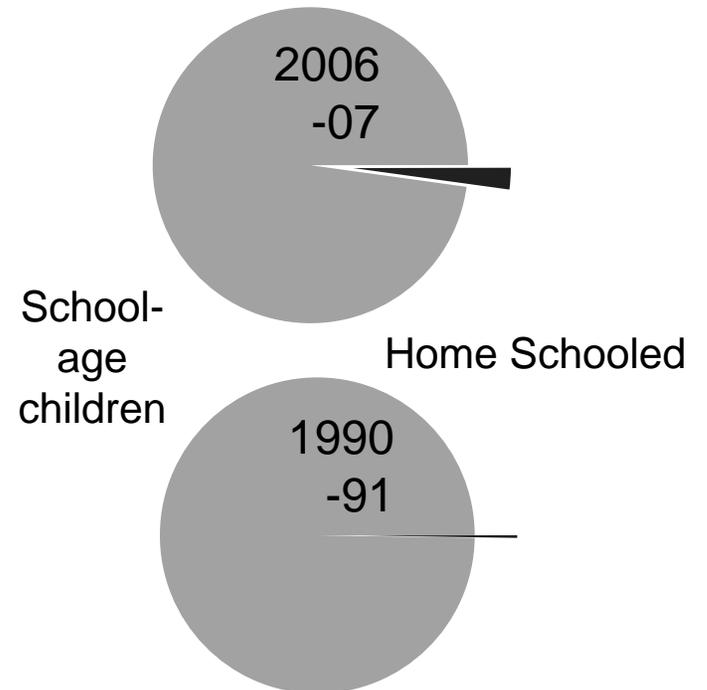
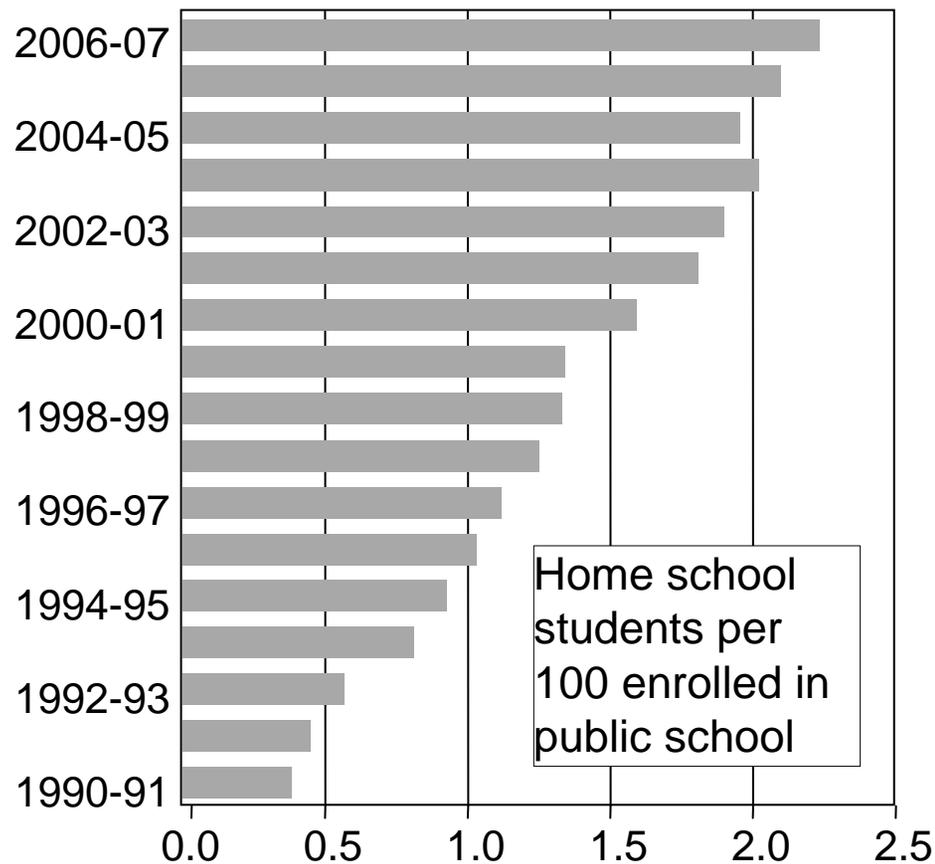


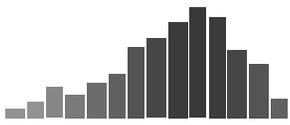


Home Schooling, 1990-2007

Ratio of Students Home Schooled to Fall Membership (includes religious exemptions)

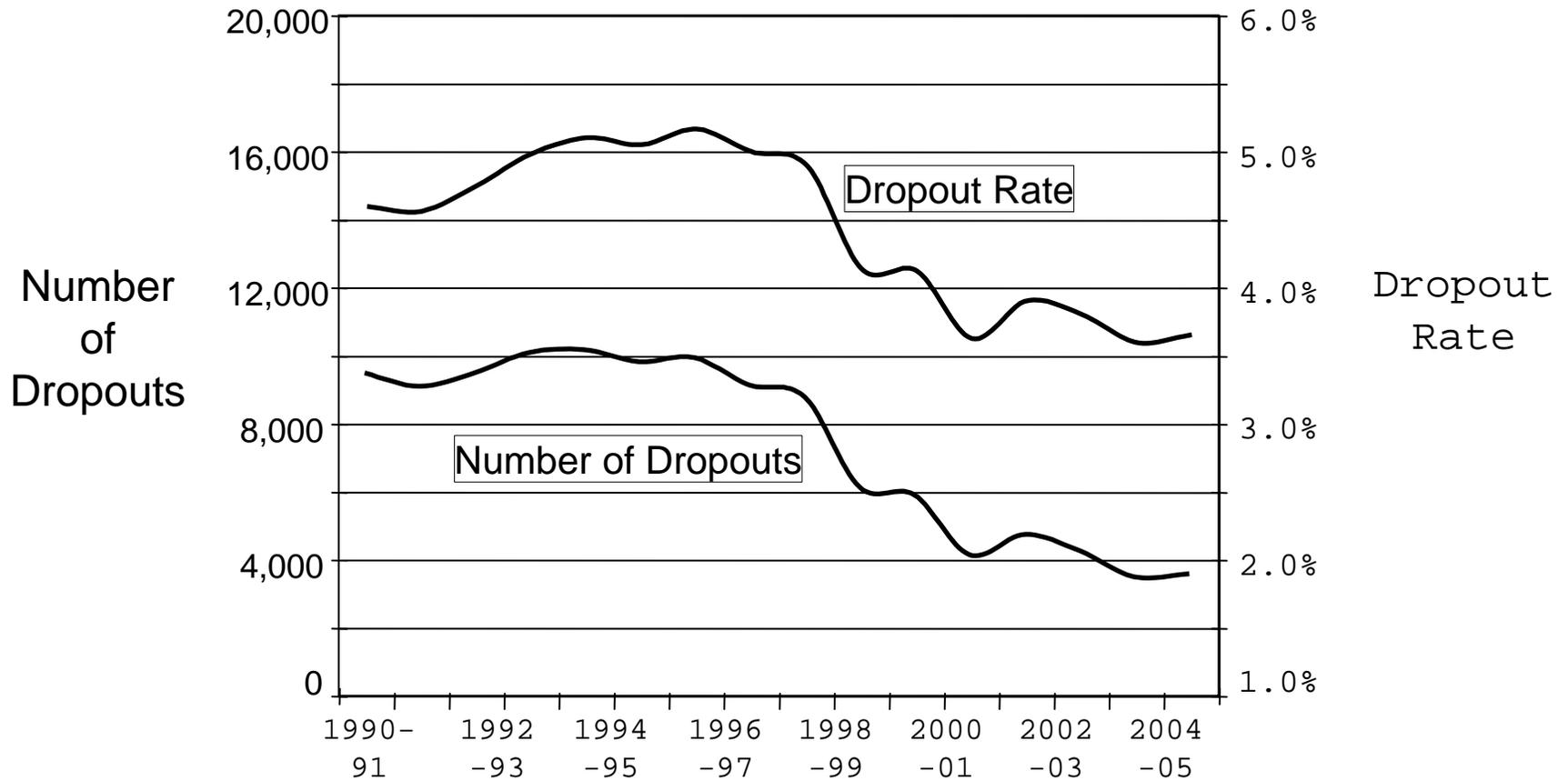
More children are being home-schooled

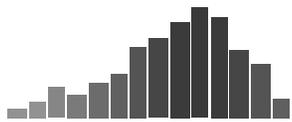




Dropouts between 7th and 12th Grade

The dropout rate and number of dropouts has fallen

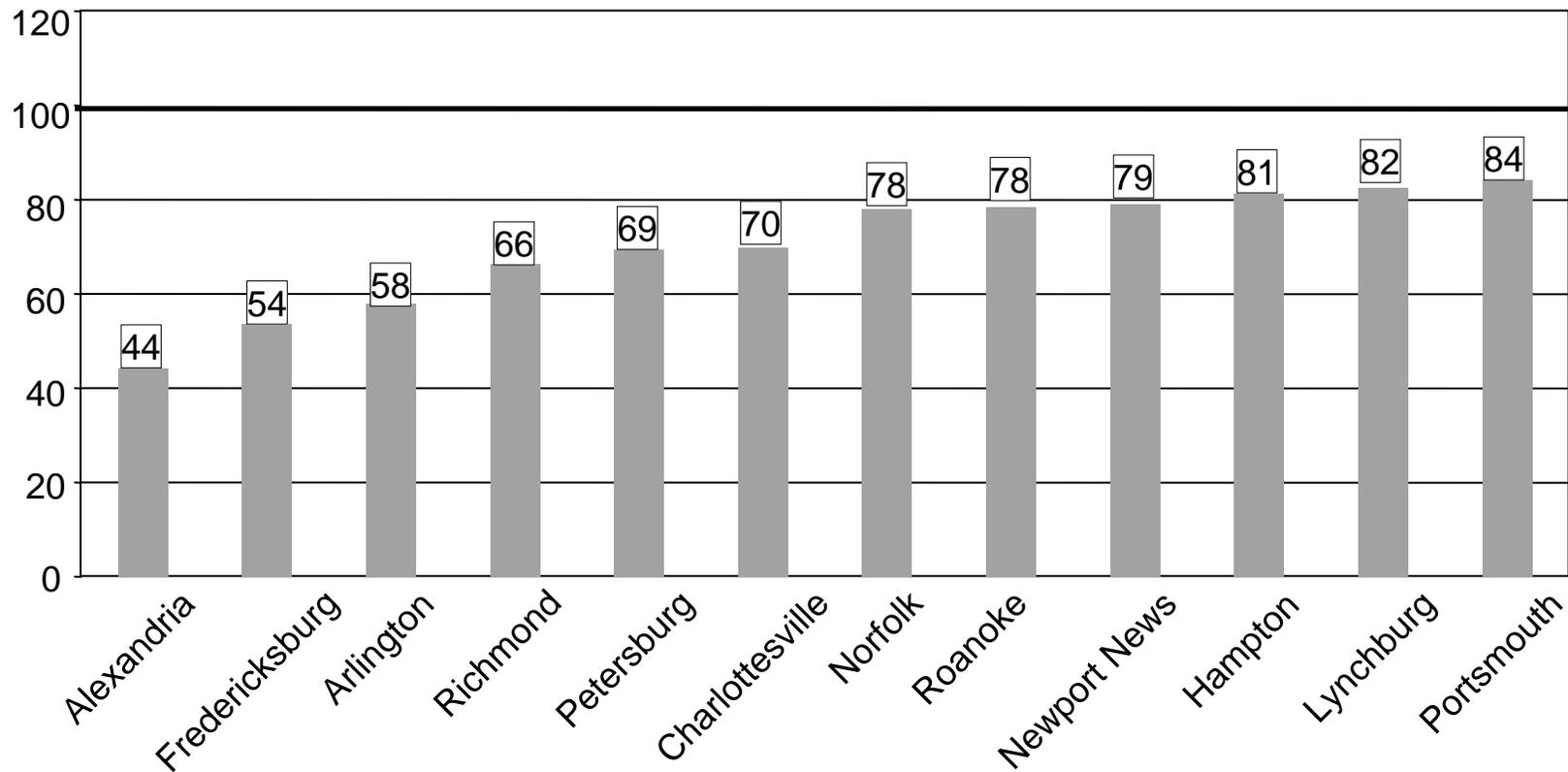


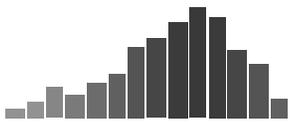


Ratio of 1999 Births to 2005 First Graders in Public Schools

Central Cities

By 1st grade, central cities lose student-age population

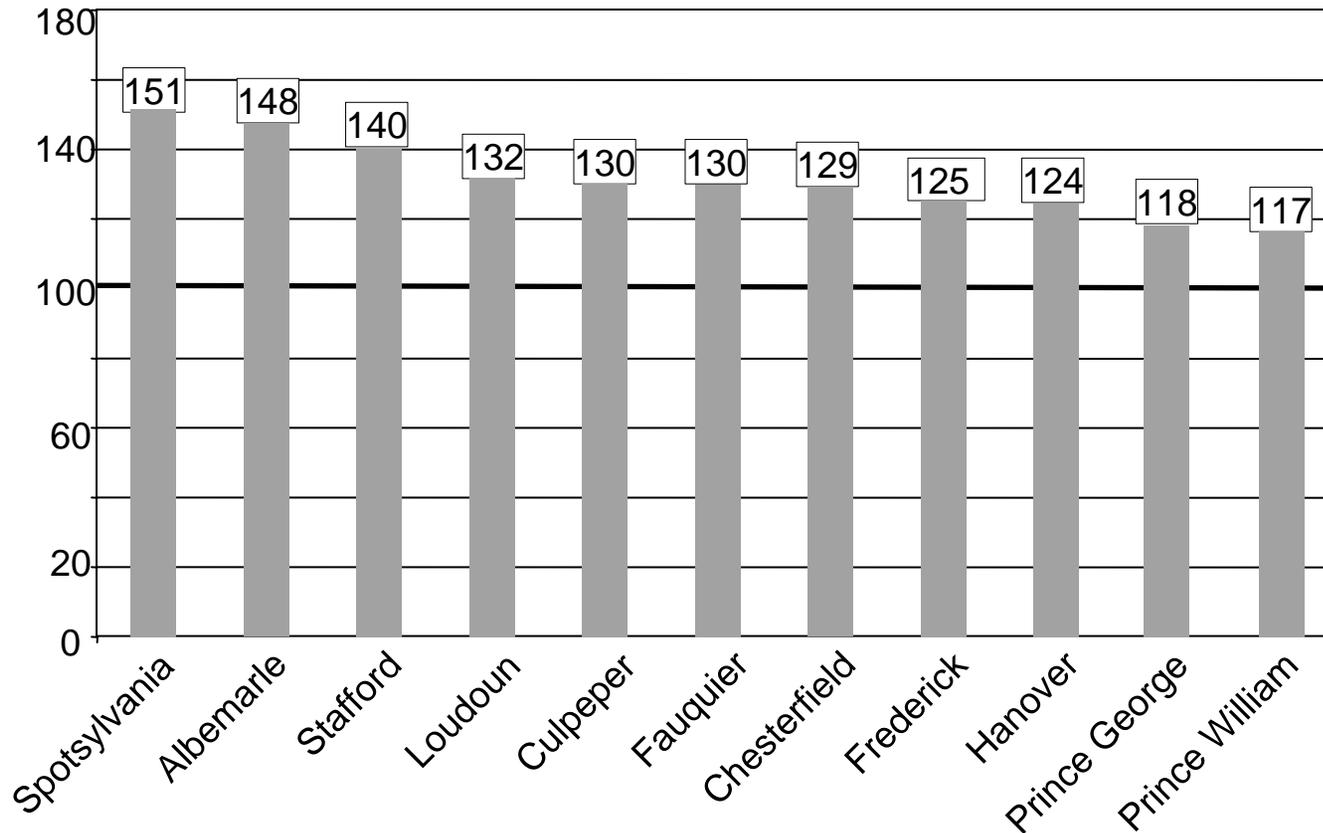


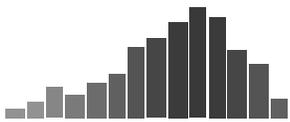


Ratio of 1999 Births to 2005 First Graders in Public Schools

Selected Counties

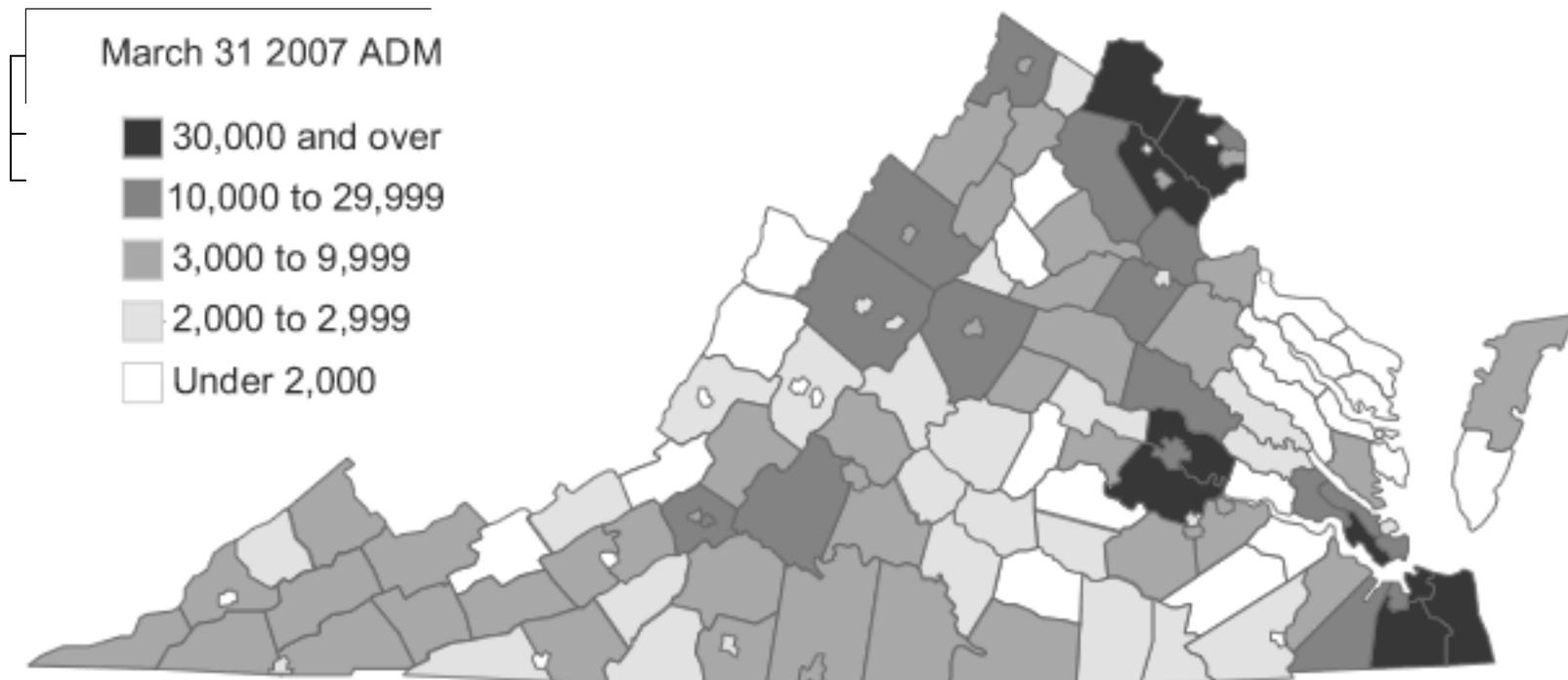
Fast-growing counties gain student-age population

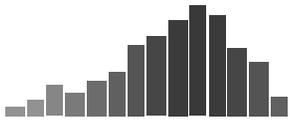




ADM by School Division

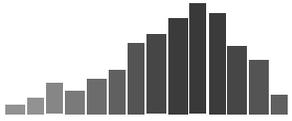
March 31 2007





Summary: ADM Projections

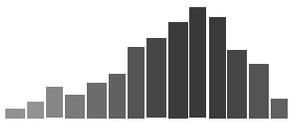
- Annual births will remain above 100,000, increasing slightly each year.
- Annually Virginia gains an average of 11,000 school age children from migration.
- Private school enrollment and home schooling are on the rise, but will not affect ADM significantly.
- The number of dropouts has declined considerably.
- ADM will increase by more than 32,000 in the next five years.



Other Issues with Fiscal Impact

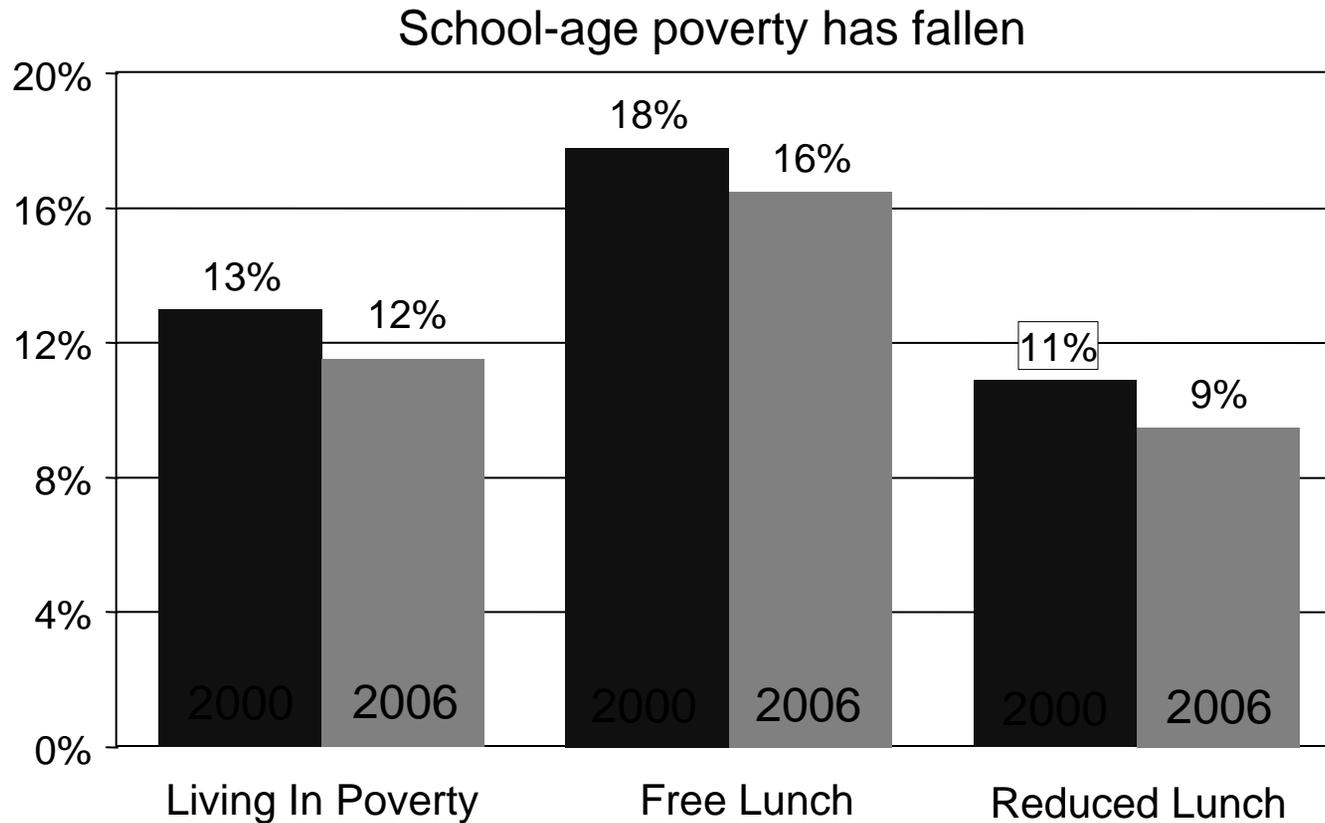
- Poverty
Free/reduced-price lunch

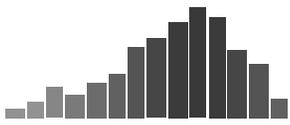
- Language
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)



Poverty, 2000 vs. 2006

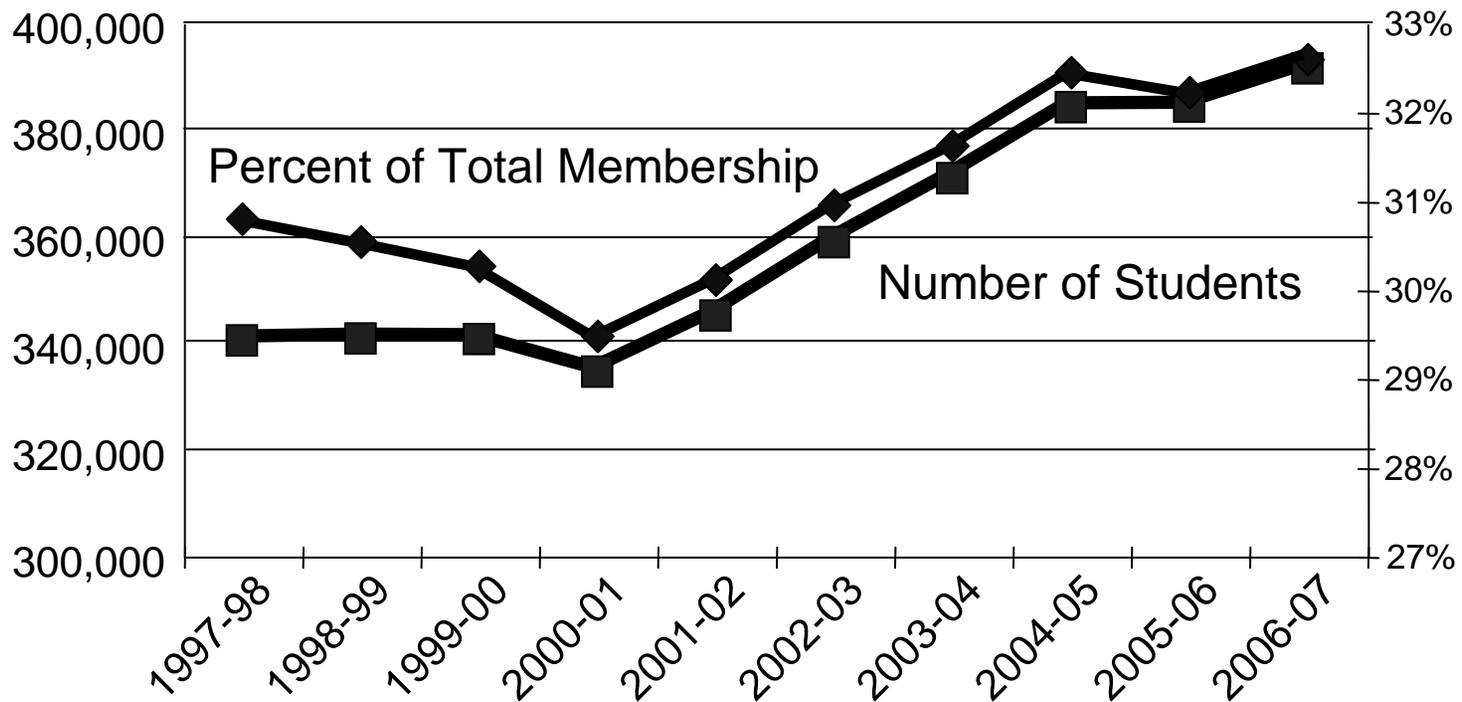
Children Age 5-17

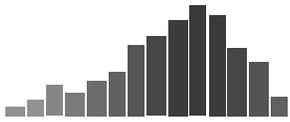




Free and Reduced-Price Lunch, 1997-2007

Poverty is rising for public school students

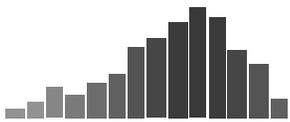




Free & Reduced-Price Lunch by Division

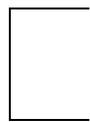
Proportion of Eligible Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch, 2006-07



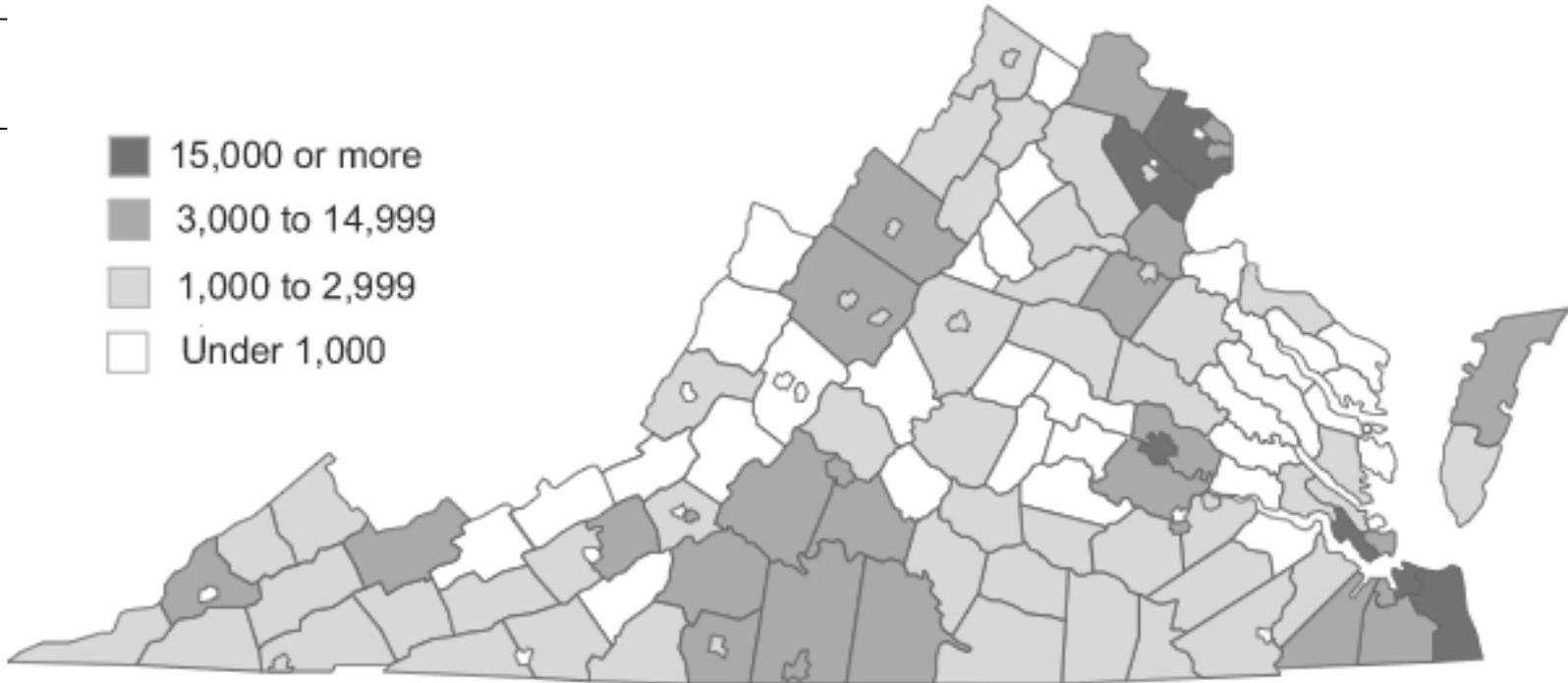


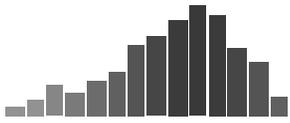
Free & Reduced-Price Lunch by Division

Number of Students Eligible to Receive Free or Reduced Lunch, 2006-07



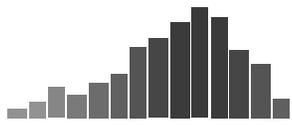
- 15,000 or more
- 3,000 to 14,999
- 1,000 to 2,999
- Under 1,000





Summary: Poverty

- The poverty rate among Virginia's school-age children fell, but not among children in public school.
- One-third of public school children are eligible for free and reduced-price lunch, up from less than 30 percent in 2000.
- Poverty is associated with a wide range of student outcomes, and may impact school personnel and resources.
- Poverty distribution is uneven across the state - rural counties and central cities have the highest percent of students eligible for free and reduced lunch.

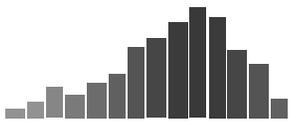


English Proficiency, 2000 vs. 2006

Children Age 5-17

87% of children speak English only

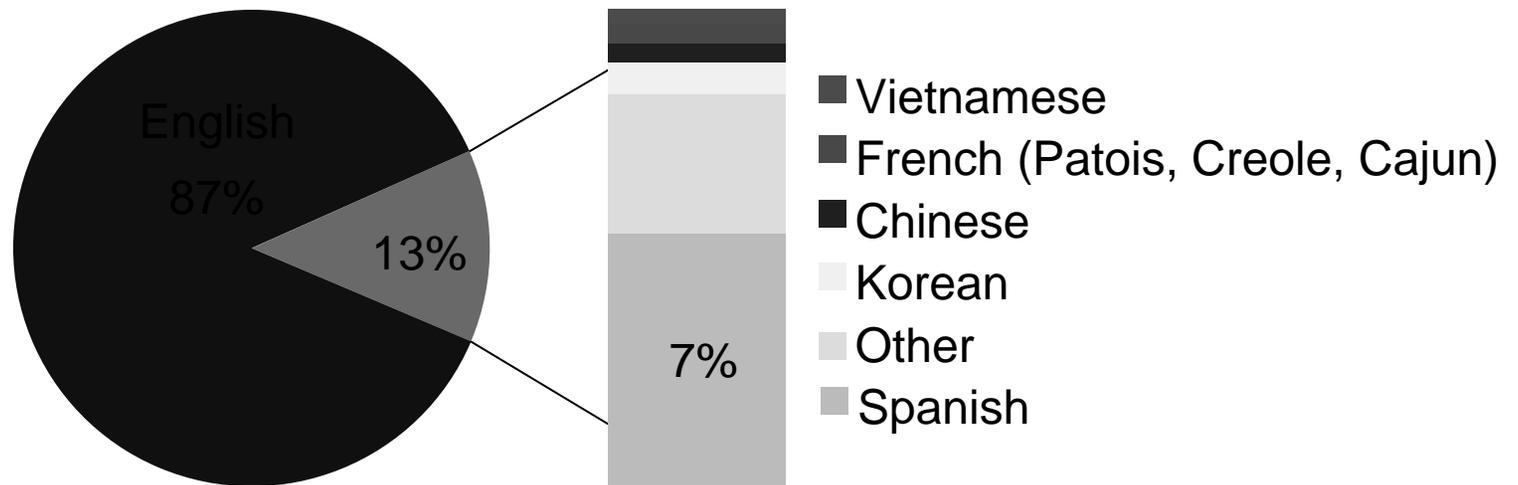
Category	<u>2000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Not At All	2,600	0.2%	1,600	0.1%
Not Well	15,000	1.2%	15,900	1.2%
Well	31,200	2.4%	25,500	1.9%
Very Well	88,400	6.9%	126,400	9.6%
Only English	1,143,300	89.3%	1,140,900	87.1%

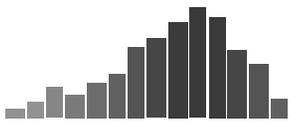


Language Spoken at Home, 2006

Children Age 5-17

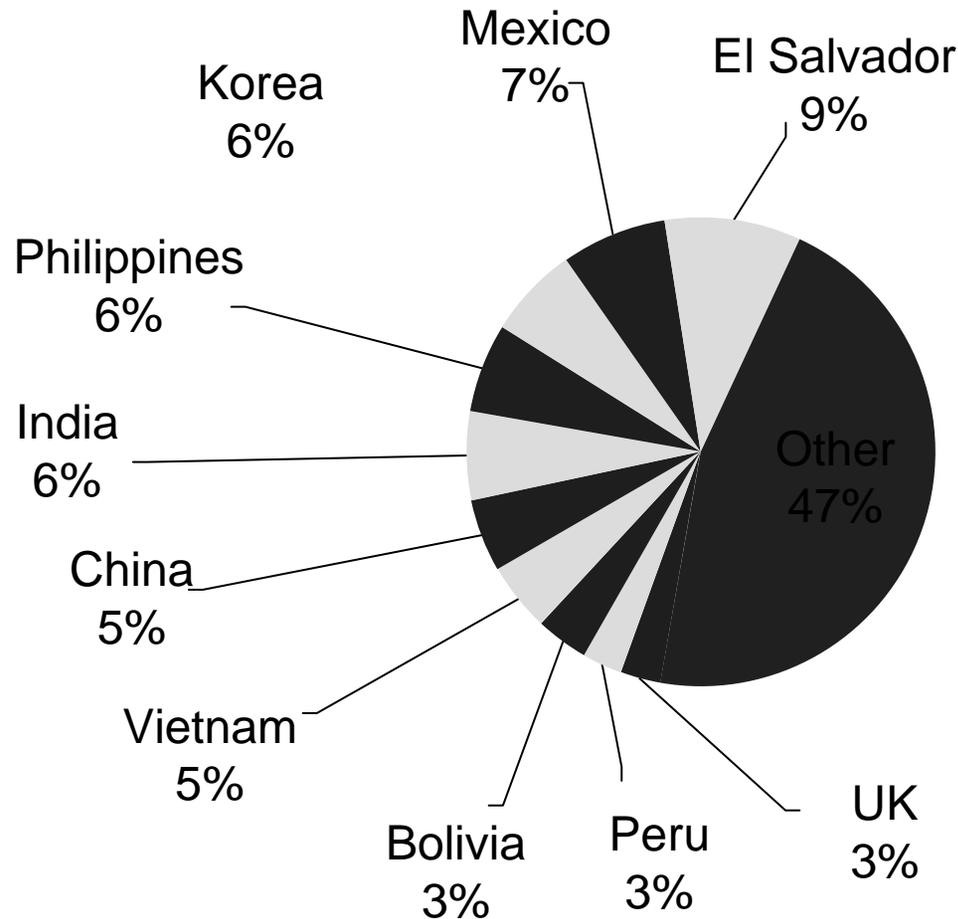
13% speak a different language

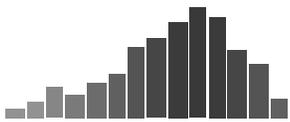




Top Sending Countries, 2000-2006

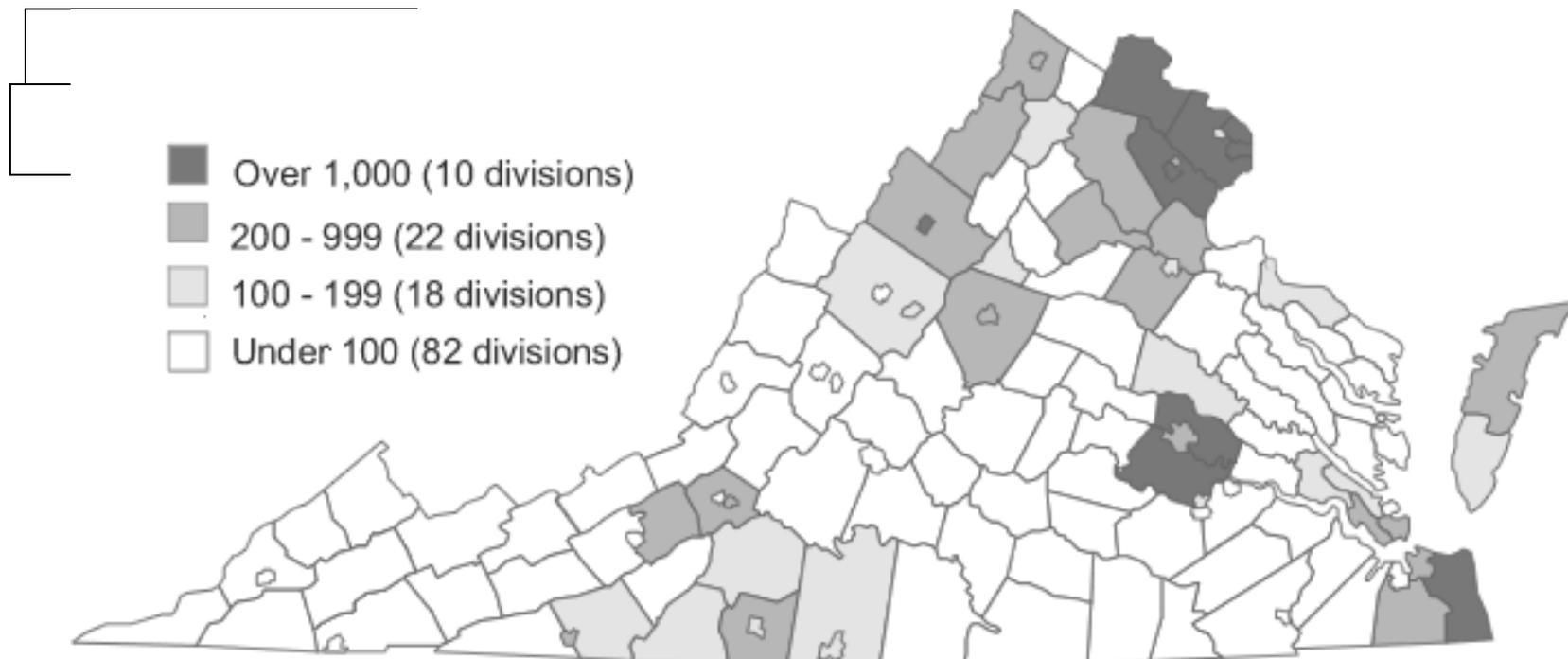
Virginia immigrants come mainly from Latin America and Asia

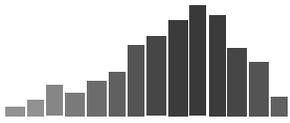




English Proficiency by School Division

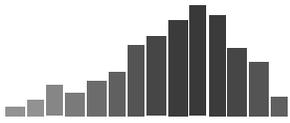
Number of Students with Limited English Proficiency, Fall 2006





Summary: Language Proficiency

- The percent of children speaking a language other than English at home increased from 2000 to 2006.
- So did children's English proficiency.
- Spanish, Korean, French (Creole), Chinese and Vietnamese are the major non-English languages spoken at home.
- LEP students are a small proportion of all students, mainly located in the state's three major metropolitan areas and parts of rural areas where recent immigrants have settled.



Future Trends and Implications

ADM will increase as population grows

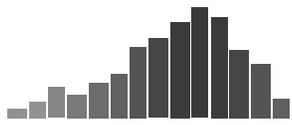
- births
- immigration
- domestic migration

ADM change is uneven across the state

- school enrollment change
- settlement of recent and new immigrants and families

The school age population will become more diverse

- immigrants of prime reproductive age
- higher fertility among minorities
- inter-racial marriage
- immigrant children
- poverty



The Demographics & Workforce Section

Data Products

- Fall membership projections
- ADM projections
- High school graduation projections
- Population estimates by locality, and by age and gender

Practical Research

- High school dropout measures
- Virginia's foreign-born population
- Urban and rural migration patterns
- Virginia's emerging workforce

For more information, contact Qian Cai at caiq@virginia.edu