REPORT SUMMARY ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY THE METRO-DADE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Office of Evaluation and Research
Department of Research Services

January 2001

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PREFACE

The Department of Research Services contracted with the Research Division of the Metro-Dade County Planning Department, and subsequently prepared a set of enrollment projections for the Miami-Dade County Public Schools (M-DCPS). The interested reader is referred to the report *Student Enrollment Projections by Metro-Dade Planning Department*, which is available upon request from the Department of Research Services. The purpose of the present *Report Summary* is to communicate the technical contents of the Metro-Dade report. Selected highlights from the summary report are as follows:

- By the year 2005, M-DCPS can anticipate an enrollment of approximately 395,000 students for grades PK to twelve (approximately 58 percent Hispanic, 30 percent Black and 12 percent White/Other).

- The area west of the Turnpike Extension from County Line Road in the north to 184th Street in the south will probably absorb most of the projected increase of 35,000 students. The area of North Miami Beach and the area surrounding the Opa-Locka airport will also continue to grow at an accelerated rate.

- By the year 2015, Metro-Dade projects that there will be 431,000 students of which 64 percent are Hispanic, 28 percent Black and 8 percent White/Other.

An analysis of the projections and their impact on M-DCPS revealed that Metro-Dade has projected a very modest increase based on the techniques they utilized and not compensating for the census undercount. Despite this, the State's projections are even lower than Metro-Dade's since local events such as immigration rates are not factored in, and the Florida Department of Education uses these State projections as the basis for planning and forecasting. Based solely on enrollment growth and without consideration for schools that are being constructed, planned or designed, ***it is estimated that M-DCPS will need in the next 15 years 13 new elementary schools, almost 19 middle schools, and 12 new high schools.*** The timetable for this increase:

- ✳ 20 additional schools and 1,838 extra teachers in 2005 as compared to 2000
- ✳ 16 additional schools and 1,361 extra teachers in 2010 as compared to 2005
- ✳ 7 additional schools and 549 extra teachers in 2015 as compared to 2010

This information should be considered by staff as part of their effort to plan effectively for future programs, construction, and fiscal needs. Please contact Ms. Carol Cortes, Deputy Superintendent, Management and Accountability, at 305-995-2940 or Mr. Dale Romanik, Director, Department of Research Services at 305-995-7504 if additional information is needed regarding this report.

OVERVIEW

The Department of Research Services has tried over the past five years to obtain valid long-term enrollment projections. Specifically, in 1995 a first set of projections was obtained from the Metro-Dade Planning Department (see *Report Summary on Student Enrollment Projections by the Metro-Dade Planning Department,* December 1995, Office of Educational Accountability). At that time, it was felt that since several demographic changes were occurring, a second set of projections at a later date might shed light on some of the developing trends. The basis of this effort is twofold: First, despite various analyses, the growing patterns of Miami-Dade County are not clear. Although popular opinion and developers still predict that the south-end of the county is where most of the growth will occur, there is also an intense westward movement occurring, a rebuilding in the North Miami Beach area, and an increase in suburban housing developments around the Opa-Locka airport area in the northern end of the county. The second reason for this effort is that it is not possible for the Department of Research Services to take into account trends such as the migration flows, birth versus death rates by geographical locations. Simply stated, the data, the software and the expertise have not been available. With the above in mind, a second contract between M-DCPS and the Metro-Dade County Planning Department was negotiated. The Department of Research Services requested enrollment projections for each Minor Statistical Area (MSA's are census tracts used for planning purposes), by age and ethnicity, and for the following 5-year periods: 2005, 2010 and 2015. Metro-Dade has efficiently fulfilled this contract. They have provided a report that is concise and very revealing. It should also be noted that these enrollment projections are based on population projections that have been adopted as part of the County's Comprehensive Development Master Plan in October 1999.

METHODOLOGY

Overall Population by Minor Statistical Areas (MSA's):

Miami-Dade County has a total of thirty-two MSA's . Metro-Dade Planning calculated the survival rates (births versus deaths) and migration rates of eighteen age groups. Birth data were available for 1990-96 and were projected for subsequent years. Five-year survival rates were then applied to the 1990 census population. These rates were obtained from the US Bureau of the Census. It should be noted that Hispanic rates were not available, but were extrapolated as midway between the White and Black rates. The migration rates were then applied to the 1990 census population. It is important to note that for each five-year population projection, updated survival rates and migration rates were used. Also, the US Bureau of the Census estimated that the 1990 census in the Southeastern region, had an undercount of approximately seven percent for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin. Metro-Dade did not attempt to adjust for the undercount in these projections. Projections were made based on place of residence and not by school location.

School Enrollment Versus Age-Specific Population Projections:

In order to estimate enrollment from the census data, Metro-Dade had to complete two crucial steps for each five-year interval. The first step involved calculating how many children for each age group were living or would be living in the county, and of that group, what proportion attended or would be attending M-DCPS.

Since the census data is in five-year age groups, it was apportioned into individual years of age to fit grade level. For example, the number of five-year-olds was pulled out of the census by a ratio (grossly one-fifth) from the census count of children 0-5 years of age. The US Bureau of the Census provided the relative age distribution within the five-year groups. These new figures were then applied to the student enrollment projections as part of the enrollment ratio.

The Metro-Dade County Planning Department also developed age-specific enrollment ratios to the projected population for each corresponding age. For example, the ratio used for second grade Hispanics was expressed as Miami-Dade county 1990 enrollment in the second grade for Hispanic students, versus the 1990 census data for seven-year-old Hispanic children in the county. Enrollment ratios were held constant for all projected five-year intervals. With this method, Metro-Dade was able to test its projections versus the 1995 actual enrollment. This method is considered valid since it predicted a total of 360,470 students for the 2000 school year and the October 1989 FTE was at 360,843.

RESULTS

Before 1995, the area between SW 184th Street north to Tamiami (8th Street) and from US 1 west to the Turnpike Extension (Major Statistical Area #5, see Attachment A) contained the largest number of M-DCPS students. The subarea between SW 72 Ave and US 1 and Tamiami to Kendall Drive (Minor Statistical Area 5.3) had the greatest number of students. A close second was the adjacent area between 72nd Avenue and the Turnpike Extension (Minor Statistical Area 5.4). These two areas (partly South Miami and the northern part of Kendall) had expanded very rapidly and required that M-DCPS focus its resources to alleviate the overcrowding. Starting in 1995 and projected until 2015 the area north of Tamiami to NW 108th Street and east of the Turnpike Extension to US 1 (Major Statistical Area #4) will be the number one area of enrollment. These two eastern sections of the county will continue to be the largest until 2015. However, size is not the only factor that should be considered. For planning purposes, an even more important factor is the growth rate. The growth rate helps to decide where new schools or expansions of existing schools should occur.

- The area between Tamiami south to SW 184th Street and west of the Turnpike Extension (Major Statistical Area #6) will increase by 22 percent or approximately 9,300 students between 2000 and 2005

- The area between County Line Road and Tamiami and west of the Turnpike Extension (Major Statistical Area #3) will grow by 19 percent or approximately 9,100 students between 2000 and 2005.

- The area between SW 184th Street north to Tamiami (8th Street) and from US 1 west to the Turnpike Extension (Major Statistical Area #5, South Miami/Kendall), will be the third fastest and will grow by 7 percent or approximately 5,300 students.

- The area of North Miami/North Miami Beach (Major Statistical Area #2) will grow by approximately 3,900 students and will be the fourth fastest growing area between 2000 and 2005.

Between 2005 and 2010, these trends will continue for three of the four areas noted above. Major Statistical Area #6 will grow by approximately 7,900 students, followed by Area #3 by approximately 6,600 students and Area #5 at 4,000 students. By 2015 Area #6 will grow by another 5,200 students, followed by Area #3 with a growth of another 4,800 students.

By 2015, the population growth curves were tapered off to prevent population projections from exceeding the area capacity. The capacity of an area is determined by Metro-Dade from land use, available infrastructures, existing construction, and other factors. When the population growth curves are near the area capacity (in population, not enrollment), the curves are tapered off not to exceed 110 percent of the area capacity. The overflow is apportioned to surrounding areas. It should also be noted at this point that enrollment growth does not necessarily parallel population growth. For example, the southern portion of the county, from SW 184th Street to Monroe County (Major Statistical Area #7), will experience a large growth spurt between 2005 and 2015 of about 75,000 people. This is not reflected in the student enrollment which is predicted to grow by only 2,400 students in the same time-frame. Generally, children represent roughly 25 percent of the population; however, student projections parallel the population growth only when women of childbearing age are proportionally represented.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In total, Metro-Dade predicts an increase of approximately 71,200 students in fifteen years. This is an overall growth of almost 20 percent or 1.3 percent per year. This is a rather conservative estimate, considering that M-DCPS has been growing at an average rate of 2.2 percent per year for the past five years. These projections constitute what could be considered a "best case scenario."

At no point in the projections are the Statistical Areas allowed to grow beyond 10 percent over capacity. Due to the land size, current land use, zoning and infrastructures, Metro-Dade does not project beyond the assigned cap. It is quite possible that some areas will surpass their cap beyond the 10 percent allotment. Also, the Urban Development Boundary (UDB, see Attachment A) is still being adhered to. It is possible that between 2000 and 2015 this boundary may be adjusted. Already, several areas are being developed in such a way that they are currently encroaching beyond this boundary. Should the UDB be enlarged, the resulting urbanization in the areas beyond the current boundary would create a faster growth scenario than the one projected by Metro-Dade. Also, Metro-Dade planning did not compensate for the 7 percent undercount of the census data. This undercount particularly impacts the Black and Hispanic growth rates. It should also be noted that until 1970, Hispanic growth rates were built from the average of the White and Black rates, thus they may also have been underestimated in prior Bureau of the Census calculations.

Comparison to Other Projection Methods

Metro-Dade's projections are aligned with the medium-level estimates calculated by the University of Florida's Population Program, Bureau of Economic and Business Research. These State-level projections use a cohort-component method in which births, deaths and migration were projected separately for each age-sex cohort in the population. The base or starting point of these projections was also the 1990 census. Using these techniques, three sets of projections are calculated including a low-level, medium-level, and high-level projections. The low and high level projections are estimates of variance or the range in which two-thirds of actual future county populations could fall, if future forecast errors are similar in pattern to previous forecast errors. Obviously, the medium-level projections are the most widely used and considered the most valid. The medium-level projections for each county were calculated by taking an average of several projection techniques and adjusting this result to be consistent with the total population change implied by the state projections. The underlying assumption is that the counties' population changes will be similar to the State projections. Past projections for Miami-Dade have shown that this county's growth rate does not follow the State's.

Another area of concern is that the Bureau estimated that Miami-Dade County permanently lost approximately 40,000 due to Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Miami-Dade's medium level projections were adjusted accordingly. The importance of these projections should not be understated. **None of these projections take into consideration an unexpected wave of immigrants or the children of migrant farmers. Despite this, most governmental agencies use them as a basis for their own forecasting and planning, including the Florida Department of Education for funding allocation formulas, which generally uses the medium level as their starting point.** The following table compares the Bureau's projections to Metro-Dade's.

Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Metro-Dade	2,209,402	2,361,995	2,517,256	2,677,561
Bureau - Low	2,088,100	2,074,800	2,044,400	2,000,600
Bureau - Medium	2,151,700	2,270,800	2,384,800	2,502,400
Bureau - High	2,217,200	2,485,200	2,765,900	3,064,300
Difference between Metro-Dade and Bureau's Medium level projections	-57,702	-91,195	-132,456	-175,161
Estimated number of M-DCPS students not funded in FDOE's planning with the medium-level projections @ 16% of the difference (see note)	9,232	14,591	21,192	28,026

Note: Although children (0-18) represent about twenty-five percent of Miami-Dade County's population, the Department of Research Services has calculated that M-DCPS students represented a ten-year average of sixteen percent of the total population for the county.

Potential Impact of Enrollment Growth

It can be difficult to estimate the impact of growth in concrete terms. However, there are two aspects that are crucial to a school system: the facilities/schools to accommodate the students and the staff to teach them. According to the Office of Facilities Planning and Construction, there is an average of 1,085 students per elementary school, 1,400 students per middle school and 2,600 students per high school. These figures are not based on program capacity/percent utilization, but on the number of students versus the number of schools exclusive of Alternative schools and Specialized centers. The following table describes the number of schools needed at each educational level for the three five-year intervals based solely on enrollment growth. **This tabulation does not take into consideration schools that are being constructed, planned, or designed. It does not include any attempt to decrease overcrowding. It simply illustrates the number of additional schools M-DCPS would need to house these additional students at the conservative 1.3 percent annual growth predicted by Metro-Dade.**

Additional Schools	2005	2010	2015
Additional Elementary Schools	None	10	3
Additional Middle Schools	14	Less than 1	4
Additional High Schools	6	6	Less than 1
Total	**20**	**16**	**7**

Also, the above table visually summarizes a new enrollment growth trend at M-DCPS. Historically, enrollment growth tended to be robust in elementary grades, weak in middle schools, and exhibit a modest growth spurt in high school. This new trend demonstrates that between 2000 and 2005, enrollment growth will occur in middle and high schools. Between 2005 and 2010 the growth will occur in elementary and high schools, and between 2010 and 2015 the enrollment growth will be equally shared by elementary and middle schools. **In a span of 15 years, M-DCPS will need 13 new elementary schools, almost 19 middle schools and 12 new high schools.**

One of the measures used to establish whether a school system is well staffed is the staffing ratio. The staffing ratio gives an overall measure of the number of students per classroom teacher. M-DCPS has a 1:19 staffing ratio. In other words, there is one teacher for every nineteen students. The staffing ratio does not account for Exceptional Student Education staffing, alternative centers, or other special staffing needs. It is a rough approximation of how many teachers are needed, and, it does not take into consideration the subject or educational level. The following table illustrates the number of additional teachers M-DCPS would need to **maintain** a 1:19 ratio at a conservative growth rate of 1.3 percent a year.

Additional Teachers	2005	2010	2015
Additional Teachers @ 19 students per teacher	1,838	1,361	549

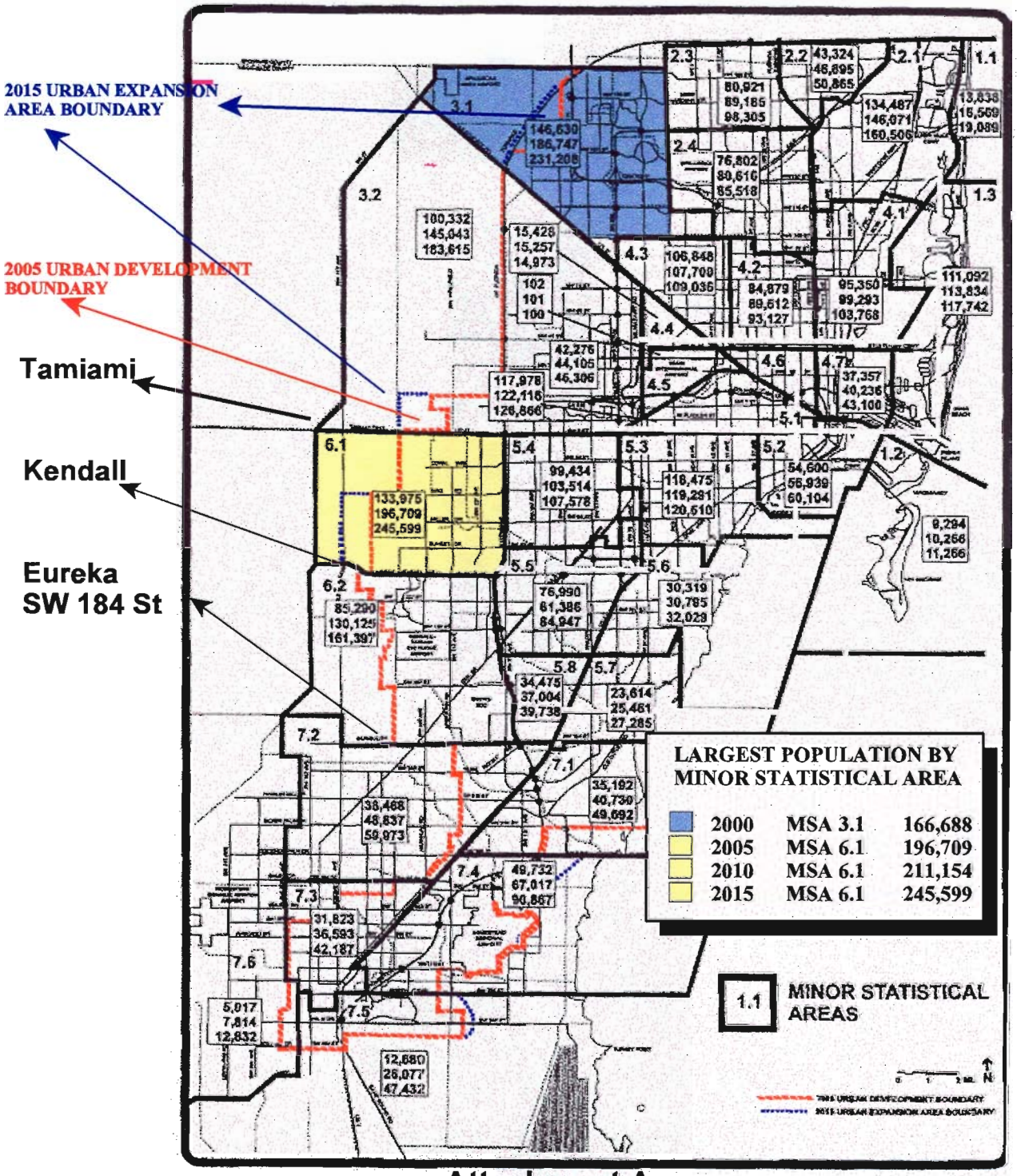
Support services, such as food and transportation, guidance, etc., will also need additional funds and resources to serve these students. Of particular interest is transportation. Since some areas will outpace other areas in growth, transporting students to less crowded schools may become a viable option. Furthermore, as school choice expands, parents and students may have to select from schools that are further and further from the home if area schools become capped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Projecting future population trends is required to assess and plan. Unfortunately, despite all the tools at our disposal we really cannot "see" into the future. These projections should not be interpreted as the only possible scenarios of enrollment growth. There are too many variables, especially in Miami-Dade County, that simply cannot be predicted. Also, since this is a census year, it is possible that the newest set of data about the county's population could redefine the population trends. However, regardless of how the new data might clarify the growth patterns, there is one inescapable fact: M-DCPS is still growing. The following are recommendations to assess the growth and help staff plan for future growth.

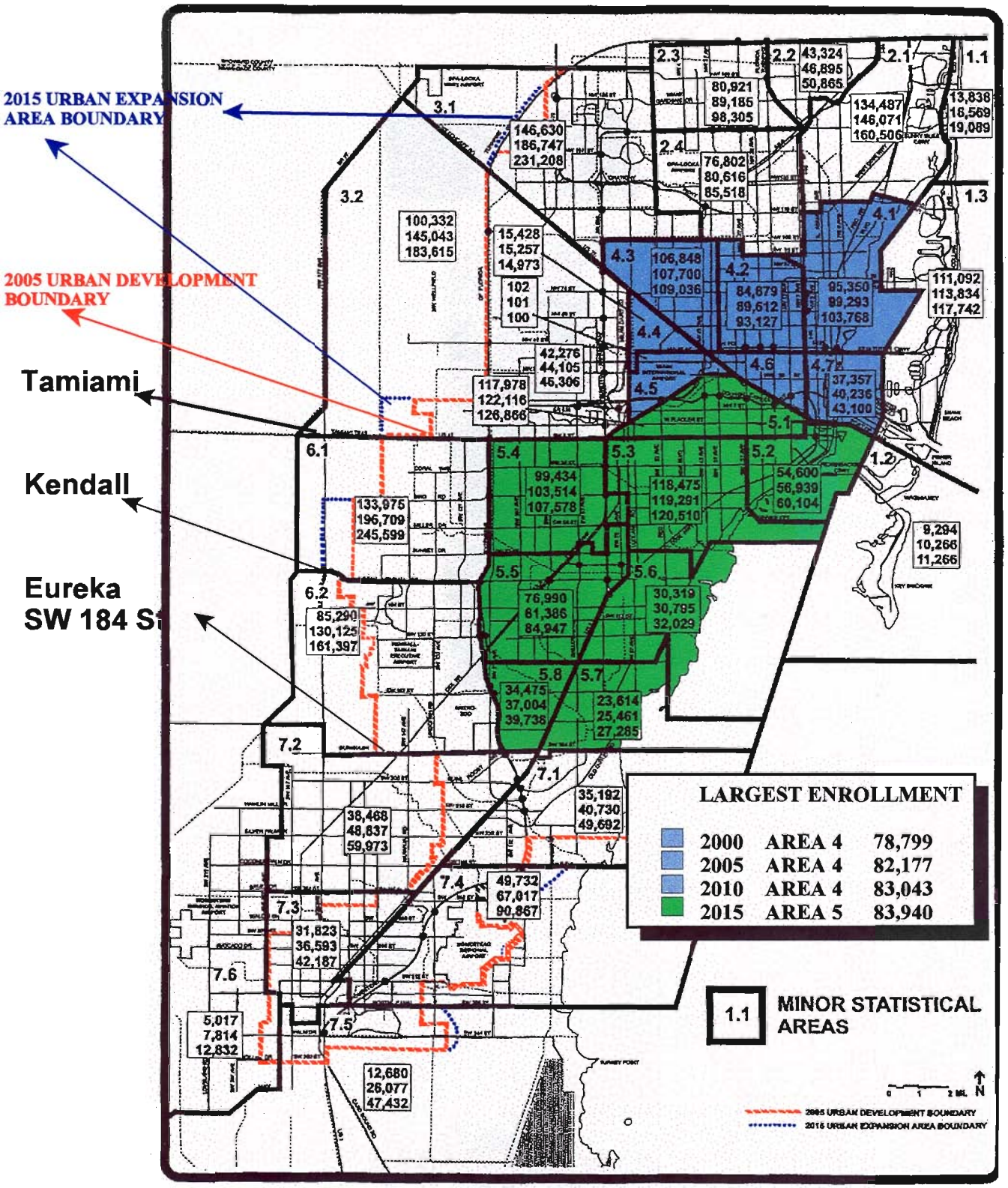
- As soon as the 2000 Census becomes available (after an analysis of the undercount), the Department of Research Services should contract with Metro-Dade Planning for a new set of enrollment projections.
- Administrative staff, and especially the Offices of Financial Affairs, Personnel and Facilities Planning, and Construction, should be advised of the enrollment projections. It is clear that unlike previous growth patterns, the enrollment growth will be occurring on a larger scale in middle and senior high schools.
- The Florida Department of Education needs to be notified regarding the disparity in enrollment growth between their projections and Metro-Dade's. This may become a critical step in the upcoming years to avoid being underfunded.

Largest Population by Minor Statistical Areas
2000 TO 2015



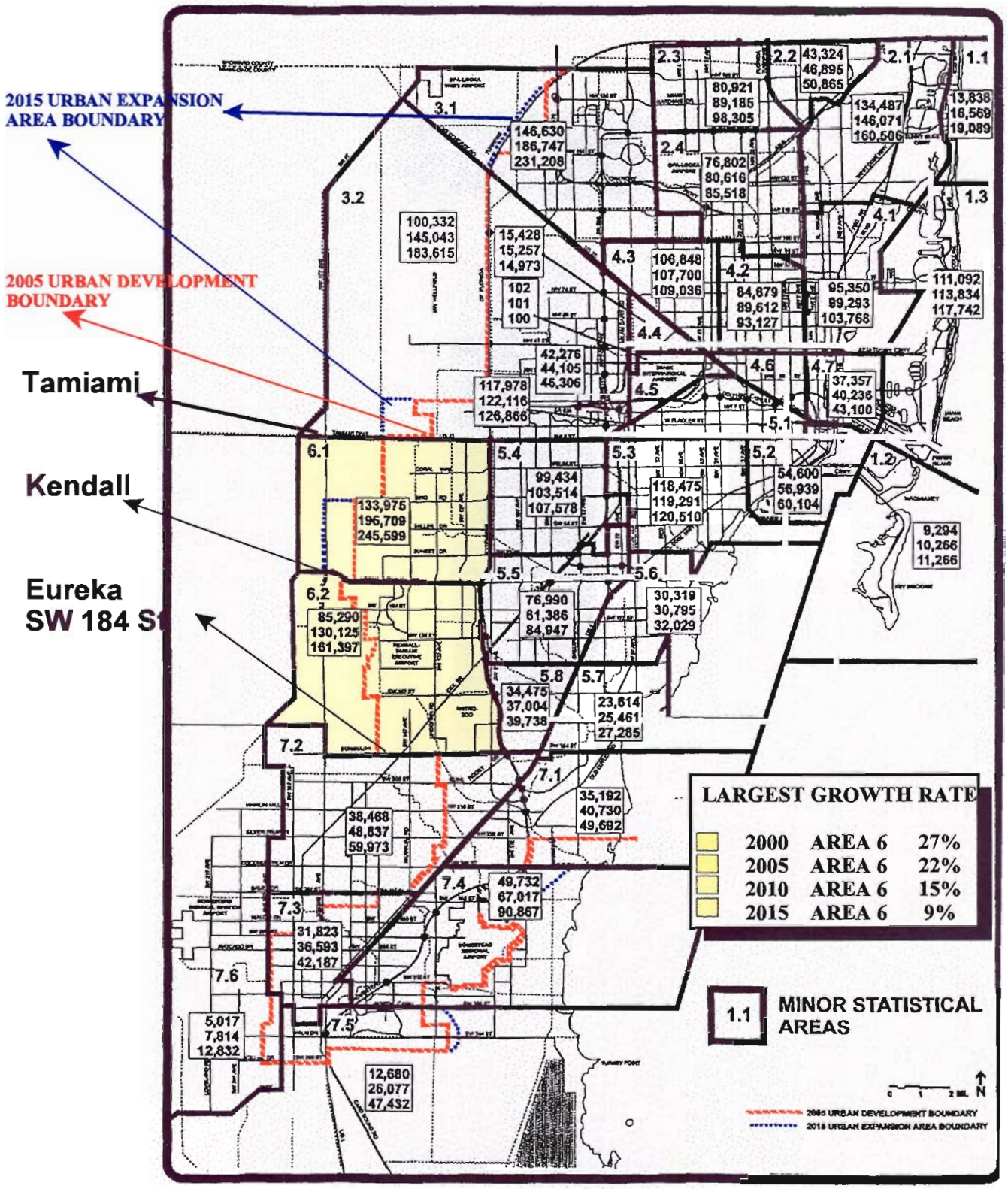
Attachment A

Largest Enrollment by Major Statistical Areas
2000 TO 2015



Attachment A

Largest Growth Rate by Major Statistical Areas
2000 TO 2015



Attachment A

ATTACHMENT B

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY GRADE, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY BY MAJOR STATISTICAL AREA, 2000-2015

		RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN						TOTAL	
		NON-HISPANIC WHITE		NON-HISPANIC BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN			
		STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%
YEAR 2000	MAJOR STAT. AREA								
	1	4,301	27.3	510	3.2	10,939	69.5	15,750	100.0
	2	5,849	8.4	46,523	66.8	17,245	24.8	69,617	100.0
	3	4,149	8.8	2,301	4.9	40,436	86.2	46,886	100.0
	4	2,885	3.7	44,604	56.6	31,310	39.7	78,799	100.0
	5	15,088	20.5	8,926	12.1	49,543	67.4	73,557	100.0
	6	8,828	20.6	2,949	6.9	31,110	72.5	42,887	100.0
	7	7,936	24.1	10,747	32.6	14,291	43.3	32,974	100.0
	TOTAL	49,036	13.6	116,560	32.3	194,874	54.1	360,470	100.0
2005	MAJOR STAT. AREA								
	1	4,325	24.5	401	2.3	12,911	73.2	17,637	100.0
	2	5,302	7.2	48,226	65.6	19,935	27.1	73,463	100.0
	3	3,242	5.8	2,699	4.8	50,103	89.4	56,044	100.0
	4	2,213	2.7	44,975	54.7	34,989	42.6	82,177	100.0
	5	13,846	17.5	8,932	11.3	56,146	71.1	78,924	100.0
	6	8,843	16.9	3,560	6.8	39,780	76.2	52,183	100.0
	7	7,710	22.1	10,973	31.4	16,277	46.6	34,960	100.0
	TOTAL	45,481	11.5	119,766	30.3	230,141	58.2	395,388	100.0
2010	MAJOR STAT. AREA								
	1	4,187	21.9	278	1.5	14,670	76.7	19,135	100.0
	2	4,523	5.9	49,554	65.2	21,979	28.9	76,056	100.0
	3	1,904	3.0	3,026	4.8	58,514	92.2	63,444	100.0
	4	1,471	1.8	44,210	53.2	37,362	45.0	83,043	100.0
	5	12,655	15.3	8,936	10.8	61,298	74.0	82,889	100.0
	6	8,288	13.8	4,225	7.0	47,636	79.2	60,149	100.0
	7	7,498	20.5	11,127	30.5	17,913	49.0	36,538	100.0
	TOTAL	40,526	9.6	121,356	28.8	259,372	61.6	421,254	100.0
2015	MAJOR STAT. AREA								
	1	3,764	19.3	149	0.8	15,540	79.9	19,453	100.0
	2	3,818	5.0	49,367	64.6	23,186	30.4	76,371	100.0
	3	547	0.8	3,239	4.7	64,452	94.5	68,238	100.0
	4	853	1.1	42,263	52.2	37,837	46.7	80,953	100.0
	5	11,401	13.6	8,735	10.4	63,804	76.0	83,940	100.0
	6	7,305	11.2	4,750	7.3	53,245	81.5	65,300	100.0
	7	7,312	19.5	11,106	29.7	19,004	50.8	37,422	100.0
	TOTAL	35,000	8.1	119,609	27.7	277,068	64.2	431,677	100.0

SOURCE: MIAMI-DADE DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING, 2000

ATTACHMENT C

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY GRADE, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, 2000-2015

		RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN						TOTAL	
		NON-HISPANIC WHITE		NON-HISPANIC BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN			
		STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%
YEAR	GRADE								
2000	PREKIND.	141	4.5	1,537	49.1	1,450	46.4	3,128	100.0
	KINDERG.	3,392	10.5	10,446	32.4	18,449	57.1	32,287	100.0
	GRADE 01	3,502	10.1	11,294	32.6	19,887	57.3	34,683	100.0
	GRADE 02	3,545	10.4	11,083	32.6	19,341	56.9	33,969	100.0
	GRADE 03	3,489	11.1	9,974	31.7	18,004	57.2	31,467	100.0
	GRADE 04	3,311	11.3	9,159	31.1	16,954	57.6	29,424	100.0
	GRADE 05	4,296	15.6	8,513	30.8	14,807	53.6	27,616	100.0
	GRADE 06	4,183	16.0	8,367	32.0	13,609	52.0	26,159	100.0
	GRADE 07	.4,292	15.8	8,443	31.1	14,384	53.0	27,119	100.0
	GRADE 08	4,332	16.3	8,171	30.7	14,079	53.0	26,582	100.0
	GRADE 09	4,563	15.9	9,395	32.7	14,791	51.4	28,749	100.0
	GRADE 10	3,624	15.5	7,807	33.3	11,987	51.2	23,418	100.0
	GRADE 11	3,336	16.7	6,924	34.7	9,704	48.6	19,964	100.0
	GRADE 12	3,030	19.1	5,447	34.2	7,428	46.7	15,905	100.0
	TOTAL	49,036	13.6	116,560	32.3	194,874	54.1	360,470	100.0
2005	GRADE								
	PREKIND.	131	4.2	1,418	45.8	1,545	49.9	3,094	100.0
	KINDERG.	2,807	9.1	9,385	30.4	18,640	60.5	30,832	100.0
	GRADE 01	2,903	8.8	10,149	30.6	20,096	60.6	33,148	100.0
	GRADE 02	2,935	9.0	9,957	30.7	19,539	60.2	32,431	100.0
	GRADE 03	2,890	9.6	8,965	29.8	18,189	60.5	30,044	100.0
	GRADE 04	2,741	9.8	8,227	29.3	17,127	61.0	28,095	100.0
	GRADE 05	3,736	10.8	10,045	29.1	20,737	60.1	34,518	100.0
	GRADE 06	3,639	11.2	9,871	30.3	19,062	58.5	32,572	100.0
	GRADE 07	3,739	11.0	9,961	29.4	20,151	59.5	33,851	100.0
	GRADE 08	3,774	11.4	9,646	29.1	19,717	59.5	33,137	100.0
	GRADE 09	3,973	11.1	11,084	31.0	20,719	57.9	35,776	100.0
	GRADE 10	4,431	16.5	8,152	30.4	14,247	53.1	26,830	100.0
	GRADE 11	4,074	17.8	7,223	31.6	11,540	50.5	22,837	100.0
	GRADE 12	3,708	20.3	5,683	31.2	8,832	48.5	18,223	100.0
	TOTAL	45,481	11.5	119,766	30.3	230,141	58.2	395,388	100.0

(Continued)

SOURCE: MIAMI-DADE DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING, 2000

ATTACHMENT C

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY GRADE, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, 2000-2015

		RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN						TOTAL	
		NON-HISPANIC WHITE		NON-HISPANIC BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN			
		STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%	STUDENTS	%
2010	GRADE								
	PRE-K.	96	3.0	1,392	44.2	1,663	52.8	3,151	100.0
	KINDER.	2,642	8.0	9,316	28.2	21,023	63.7	32,981	100.0
	GRADE 01	2,730	7.7	10,076	28.4	22,660	63.9	35,466	100.0
	GRADE 02	2,761	8.0	9,892	28.5	22,038	63.5	34,691	100.0
	GRADE 03	2,720	8.5	8,903	27.7	20,514	63.8	32,137	100.0
	GRADE 04	2,580	8.6	8,175	27.2	19,320	64.2	30,075	100.0
	GRADE 05	3,235	9.4	9,625	27.9	21,595	62.7	34,455	100.0
	GRADE 06	3,151	9.7	9,463	29.2	19,841	61.1	32,455	100.0
	GRADE 07	3,237	9.6	9,545	28.3	20,976	62.1	33,758	100.0
	GRADE 08	3,263	9.9	9,243	28.0	20,528	62.1	33,034	100.0
	GRADE 09	3,435	9.6	10,624	29.8	21,573	60.5	35,632	100.0
	GRADE 10	3,874	11.7	9,715	29.3	19,605	59.1	33,194	100.0
	GRADE 11	3,566	12.7	8,610	30.7	15,881	56.6	28,057	100.0
	GRADE 12	3,236	14.6	6,777	30.6	12,155	54.8	22,168	100.0
	TOTAL	40,526	9.6	121,356	28.8	259,372	61.6	421,254	100.0
2015	GRADE								
	PREKIND.	61	1.8	1,373	41.6	1,867	56.6	3,301	100.0
	KINDERG.	1,987	6.0	9,145	27.5	22,068	66.5	33,200	100.0
	GRADE 01	2,055	5.8	9,883	27.7	23,789	66.6	35,727	100.0
	GRADE 02	2,079	6.0	9,697	27.8	23,134	66.3	34,910	100.0
	GRADE 03	2,045	6.3	8,732	27.0	21,536	66.6	32,313	100.0
	GRADE 04	1,939	6.4	8,015	26.5	20,278	67.1	30,232	100.0
	GRADE 05	3,042	8.3	9,571	26.2	23,904	65.5	36,517	100.0
	GRADE 06	2,963	8.6	9,409	27.4	21,967	64.0	34,339	100.0
	GRADE 07	3,046	8.5	9,492	26.5	23,225	64.9	35,763	100.0
	GRADE 08	3,073	8.8	9,197	26.3	22,729	64.9	34,999	100.0
	GRADE 09	3,236	8.6	10,573	28.1	23,884	63.4	37,693	100.0
	GRADE 10	3,438	10.4	9,490	28.8	20,037	60.8	32,965	100.0
	GRADE 11	3,162	11.4	8,412	30.3	16,227	58.4	27,801	100.0
	GRADE 12	2,874	13.1	6,620	30.2	12,423	56.7	21,917	100.0
	TOTAL	35,000	8.1	119,609	27.7	277,068	64.2	431,677	100.0

SOURCE: MIAMI-DADE DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING, 2000