



Provo City School District Popular Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

280 W 940 N
Provo, UT 84604



Provo City School District

Popular Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

Keith C. Rittel
Superintendent of Schools

Stefanie Bryant, CPA
Business Administrator

Prepared by:
Devyn Dayley

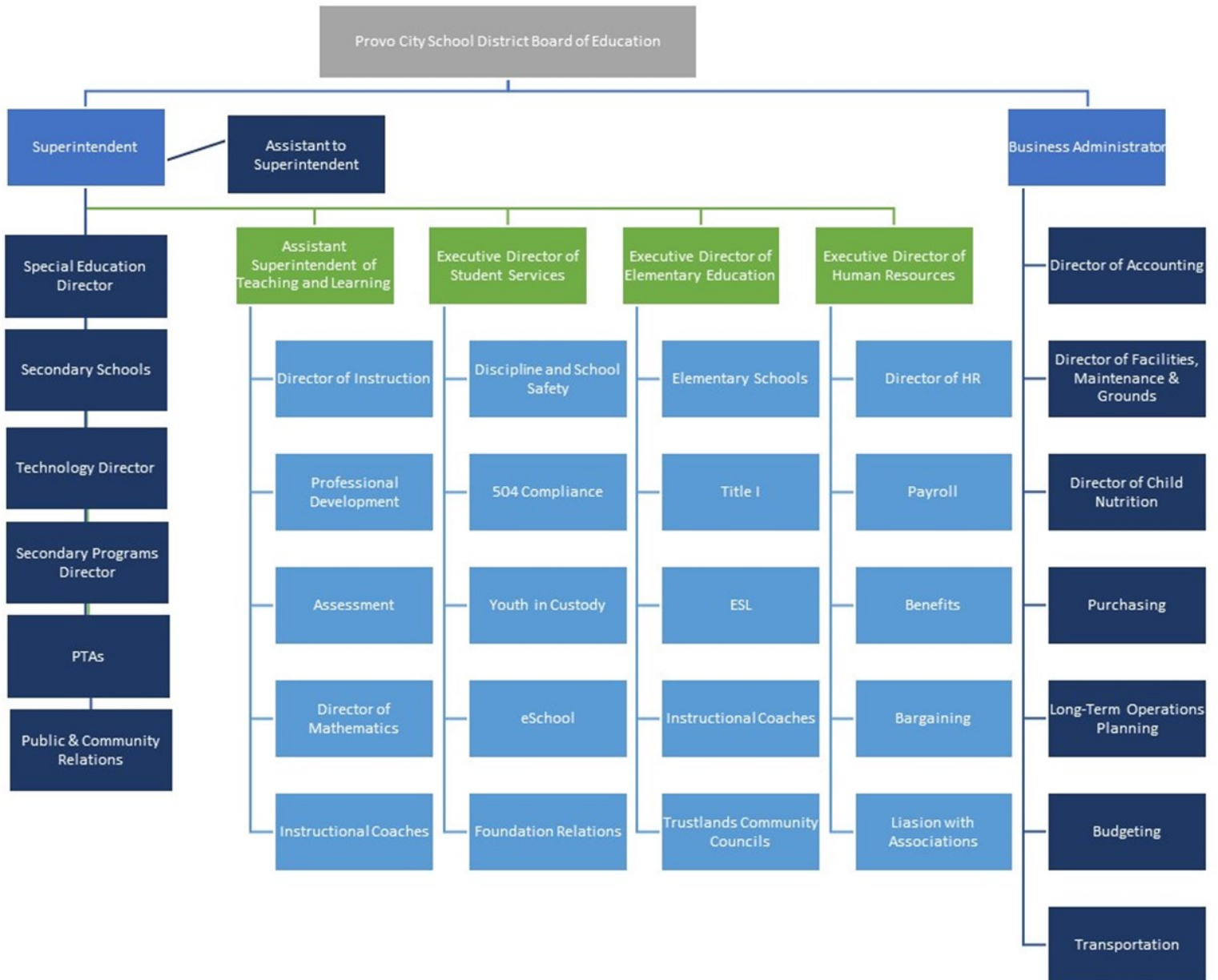
280 West 940 North
Provo, Utah 84604
www.provo.edu

Table of Contents

Organizational Chart	1
Elected and Appointed Officials.....	2
PAFR Recognition	3
Letter to the Citizens of Provo City	4
Highlights	5
Balancing the Budget	6
Local Economy	7
Financial Data.....	8
Financial Activities Statement.....	12
13/14 Summary of Funding & Uses	13
Revenue Trends & Analysis.....	14
Expenditure Trends & Analysis	15
Property Taxes	16
Property Tax/Debt Service	17
Student Achievement and Per Pupil Spending	18
Fall Enrollment	19
Student Achievement	20
Educator Information.....	22
Goals	23

Organizational Chart

FY 2013-14



Elected and Appointed Officials

FY 2013-14

Board of Education

Michelle Kaufusi—President

District 2

Email: smkaufusi5@hotmail.com

Julie Rash—Vice President

District 5

Email: julier@provo.edu

Steven Staples

District 1

Email: stevens@provo.edu

McKay Jensen (interim)

District 3

Email: mckayj@provo.edu

Shannon Poulsen

District 4

Email: srpoulsen@juno.com

Marsha Judkins

District 6

Email: marshaj@provo.edu

Jim Pettersson

District 7

Email: petterji@uvu.edu

District Office Administration

Keith Rittel

Superintendent

Initial Appointment: 2012

Stefanie Bryant

Business Administrator

Initial Appointment: 2014

Ray Morgan

Assistant Superintendent

Teaching and Learning

Melissa Frost

Executive Director of Human Resources

Morgan Anderson

Director of Special Programs

Gary Wilson

Executive Director of Student Services

Gaye Gibbs

Executive Director of Elementary Education

Jared Ferguson

Director of Career Technology Education

Devyn Dayley

Director of Accounting

Chad Duncan

Director of Technology Support

Jenilee McComb

Director of Food Services

Mark Wheeler

Director of Facilities

School Administration

Amelia Earhart

Canyon Crest

Edgemont

Franklin

Lakeview

Provo Peaks

Provost

Rock Canyon

Spring Creek

Sunset View

Timpanogos

Wasatch

Westridge

Centennial

Dixon

Independence

Provo

Timpview

Jason Cox

Darren Johnson

Dennis Pratt

Kim Hawkins

Drew Daniels

Alex Judd

Dr. Steve Oliverson

Dean Nielsen

Missy Hamilton

Clint Smith

Diane Bridge

Colleen Densley

Cory Anderson

Mitch Swenson

Jarod Sites

Rosanna Ungerman

Jeff Schoonover

Dr. Michael Todd McKee

The term of office for Board members is four years, beginning on the first Monday in January following the November election.

The term of office for the Superintendent and Business Administrator is two years.

Government Finance Officers Association



Government Finance Officers Association

**Award for
Outstanding
Achievement in
Popular Annual
Financial Reporting**

Presented to

**Provo City School District
Utah**

For its Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2013

Executive Director/CEO

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to Provo City School District for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal.

An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. Provo City School District has received a Popular Award for four consecutive years. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and will be submitting it to GFOA.

To the Citizens of Provo City School District

We are pleased to present the Provo City School District's Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This report is designed to make the financial operations of our school district more understandable for general use.

This PAFR, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, contains a brief summary and explanation of the District's general operating fund revenues and expenditures as well as other relevant financial trends and legislation that will impact the District. This selected information is taken from financial statements contained in the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, and includes both government-wide and governmental fund data. Individuals who wish to review GAAP basis, full disclosure financial statements should refer to the District's CAFR, which can be viewed at <http://provo.edu/financial-reports/>.

The PAFR should help community members understand how their tax dollars are being utilized to educate our students. Our goal is to insure that you have the best, most easily understandable financial information available and to increase your confidence in the manner our District is operated. Questions and comments are welcome and may be directed to the Business Office at 801-374-4800.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. C. Rittel', written in a cursive style.

Keith C. Rittel
Superintendent of Schools

District Profile

Provo City School District was officially organized in 1898. Provo City School District is one of 41 public school districts in Utah, and the District serves approximately 15,400 students.

The major purpose of the district is to provide public education to students who reside in Provo City which is located in the central portion of Utah County, Utah.

To accomplish this purpose, the District operates two traditional high schools, an alternative high school, two middle schools, thirteen elementary schools, and a web based school which services all grade levels. The District continues to have a positive influence on the community by offering both traditional and proven non-traditional education to its students. These nontraditional alternatives include pre-school training for disabled students, adult high school completion, the largest selection of online courses in the state, and concurrent enrollment where students can earn high school and college credits simultaneously. Programs such as advanced placement, special education, music, career technology, multi-cultural programs, gifted and talented programs, and many other enrichment programs in all curriculum areas are offered by the District. The District has strong technical and foreign language programs in both traditional and online offerings, and is one of the few Districts in the state to offer elementary foreign languages.



Major Initiatives & Long-term Financial Planning

The financial position of the District remains stable, and the district's fund balances are recovering from the global recession. Fiscal years 2008-09 through 2011-12 proved to be the most difficult financial years in recent history, throughout the state. The District has been able to maintain a strong financial position. State funding increased in fiscal year 2012-13 and 2013-14 due to an increase in enrollment related to the District's online school and an increase in the state-funded Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU).

District administration and the school Board implemented the Provo Way Innovation Learning Initiative. This initiative is supported by five specific goals to improve learning and teaching in Provo City School District. Due to the financial stabilization, we are able to move forward with projects to support the board goals and improve learning experiences for students in the District.

Effectively Managing Public Funds

District fund balances decreased slightly in FY14 from \$37,288,160 to \$36,641,536, a decrease of \$646,623. This decrease is primarily due to a planned spend down of fund balances due to an aggressive capital improvement plan throughout the District. While State law allows only modest fund balances, primarily in the General Fund, these funds allow the district some flexibility when dealing with funding fluctuations from state and federal sources, while still remaining competitive with other local school districts with technology and compensation. Healthy fund balances and financial position also allow the District to secure future financing at favorable interest rates.

“Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to the people who prepare for it today.”

Provo School District is well managed. Previous fiscal years have shown the financial pressure that the recession put on the economy, but the District continues to keep as many resources as possible in the classroom. The District budget includes aggressive goals to accomplish the 20/20 initiatives and to create The Provo Way. The vision and strategy provided by goals set forth in the 20/20 initiative and The Provo Way creates a common focus with District administration, school board members and a wide range of community stakeholders and continues to make Provo a progressive, innovative and responsive school district.

The District has an established record of being financially transparent and well run, consistently earning national financial awards. We are emerging from the recent economic storm in a position to take advantage of opportunities to increase educational achievement, and continue to maintain a strong financial position. The District is continually committed to maintaining balanced budgets.

The District continues a targeted and aggressive capital improvement schedule. Capital improvements are funded through two major sources: capital tax levies and general obligation bonds.

In FY2014, school board members voted to bring a general obligation bond before the citizens of Provo. This process was started approximately three years ago with the creation of a Facility Advisory Committee, composed of board members, District administration, community members, maintenance employees, and custodians, along with assistance from engineers and architects with expertise in commercial buildings. In November of 2014, voters in Provo approved the issuance of \$108 million in general obligation bonds. These bonds will rebuild five schools in Provo School District—one high school and four elementary schools. These schools are the top five on the long-term capital plan, which serves to guide the District in its decisions on construction and maintenance of all of the District schools.

“The District places its greatest emphasis on answering to the citizens of Provo.”

Utah | Utah County | Provo

The economic outlook of the District is heavily dependent on state aid, providing 61.7% of General Fund revenues. As noted above, the WPU is provided based on student enrollment. Enrollment in fiscal year 2014 was approximately 15,400. Projected enrollment for fiscal year 2015 and 2016 is 16,000 and 16,200 respectively. The state Uniform School Fund was constitutionally established in 1938 and is used to equitably allocate funding for statewide public education programs. Since 1947, all taxes based on income have been constitutionally required to be used for public education. In 1996, voters in Utah approved a constitutional change providing that these revenues could also be used for higher education. Additionally, a statewide property tax rate is levied to finance the Uniform School Fund and is applied against the taxable value of real and personal property.

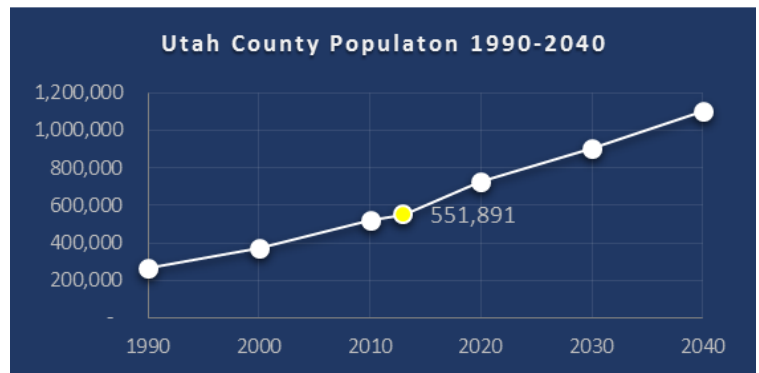


The economic recession impacted Utah heavily, although improvements continue to be seen. Utah's nonagricultural employment increased an estimated 3.5% or 44,600 jobs, between June 2013 and June 2014. Nationally, employment increased 1.9% from June 2013 and June 2014.

Utah Employment up 3.5% in 2014 compared to 2013

Utah's unemployment rate was 3.5% during June 2014, lower than the June 2013 unemployment rate of 4.7%. The national unemployment rate was 6.1% in June 2014, lower than the June 2013 rate of 7.5%.

Provo City is the county seat of Utah County, which has seen explosive growth in recent years. In 2000, the US Census Bureau counted Utah County's population at 371,894. The US Census estimates Utah County's population grew to 551,891 by the end of 2013. Utah County's population is projected to grow to 728,000 in 2020, 907,000 in 2030, and 1.1 million in 2040.



Utah will continue to experience population growth

at a rate higher than most states in 2014 on account of strong natural increase in addition to in-migration. Natural increase (births less deaths) is anticipated to add 39,000 people to Utah's population. Net in-migration slowed significantly during the recession years, but still remains slightly positive. In addition, the percentage of Provo residents enrolled in Provo School District trends relatively constant, with an increase in fiscal year 2014 and projected increases in 2015 and 2016 due to higher enrollment in Provo School District's E-School, as more parents are looking for alternative forums for educating for their students.

Notes to Accompany Financial Statements

Readers of the Financial Activity Statement should keep in mind that the numbers are from the District's 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), but are presented in a non-GAAP format. The CAFR contains all of the audited financial statements and disclosures and is prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). To conform to GAAP, the CAFR must include the District's component units and the presentation of individual funds, as well as full disclosures of all material events, financial and non-financial.

The PAFR is not audited and does not include a presentation of individual funds; therefore, it is not intended to present a complete financial picture according to GAAP.

To obtain a complete financial picture of Provo City School District, please view our CAFR by visiting our website at <http://provo.edu/financial-reports>.

The following financial information for Governmental Funds includes the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Municipal Building Authority Fund, Student Activities Fund, Food Services Fund, and the Building Reserve Fund.

The District's governmental fund types use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period, or soon enough thereafter, to pay liabilities of the current period.



Description of District Funds

The District's budget is divided into eight funds. A fund is essentially a segregation of accounting and financial resources, each with cash and other assets, liabilities, and equity/ residual balance. The District follows the fund guidelines as established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP).

Each fund is used to account for a specific type of activity. The General Operating (or just "General") fund is the largest. Following is a brief description of each fund:

General Fund (Major Fund)

This fund is the chief operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources of the school district except those required to be accounted for in another fund. By law, the District may have only one general fund.

Capital Projects Fund (Major Fund)

This fund is used to account for resources and payments for the acquisition of capital facilities and equipment.

Debt Service Fund (Major Fund)

This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Municipal Building Authority Fund

This is a governmental fund used to account for lease revenue bonds under the direction of the Municipal Building Authority. This fund was closed in fiscal year 2014 and combined with the Capital Projects Fund.

Student Activities Fund

This special revenue fund accounts for activities at the school-level, including sports, clubs, and instruction-related programs.

Non K-12 Fund

This special revenue fund is used to account for activities not related to regular, K-12 operations. Adult education and pre-school are examples of programs that operate in this fund.

Food Services Fund

This is a governmental fund used to account for revenues and expenses related to school food services.

Building Reserve Fund

This special reserve fund is authorized by Utah state law to be used to accumulate funds to meet capital outlay costs.

The District's budget is divided into eight funds. A fund is essentially a segregation of accounting and financial resources.

Expenditure Functions Used by the District

One of the most useful ways to understand how the District spends the public's money is to identify expenditures by functions. Below is a description of the expenditure functions used by the District.

Instruction

This function includes those activities dealing directly with the instruction of students. If expenditures can be clearly and directly traced to instruction of students they are labeled as instructional. Teachers salaries and benefits, substitute teacher costs and supplies intended for the classroom are examples of instructional costs.

Student Support Services

This function covers those activities related to promoting and improving school attendance and counseling. The costs necessary to manage and provide health and nursing services are included in this function. Salaries and benefits of certified and education support personnel are covered by this function, as are supplies, services, and equipment required to cover these activities.

Instructional Support Services

This function encompasses activities related to directing, managing, and supervising instructional programs in the District. It includes areas such as media and curriculum. Costs associated with this function include school media center and curriculum staff salaries and benefits, supplies and materials, equipment, and purchased services.

General Administration Support Services

This function covers the costs associated with the overall administration of the District. It includes the Board of Education, the Superintendent, and other District-level directorships. Costs include salaries and benefits, and supplies, services and equipment necessary to support District-wide management.

School Administration Support Services

This function covers those expenditures that go toward directing, managing, and supervising a school. Examples include the principal and clerical positions. Supplies, equipment and professional services that assist these positions are also included in this function.

Business Support Services

This function supports those activities that support other administrative and instructional functions, including fiscal services, human resources, planning, and administrative information technology.

School Food Services

This function encompasses the activities associated with providing meals and snacks to children. It includes directing and managing food services, preparing and serving food, operating and maintaining kitchen equipment, the purchase of food and supplies, and warehousing and transporting food to schools.

Operation and Maintenance Services

This function covers costs and activities associated with the maintenance and operation of physical buildings and grounds. Custodial and maintenance position salaries and benefits, along with supplies and equipment are typical costs associated with this function.

Student Transportation Services

This function covers the costs of providing management and operation services for regular bus routes used to transport children to and from school and on field trips, and associated salaries, benefits, supplies, and equipment.

Other Support Services

This function covers essential support positions at the District-wide level, including salaries and benefits of technology and information technology personnel. Supplies, equipment and services associated with these positions are also included in this function.

Community Services

This function covers community services typically outside of regular, K-12 education. Examples include adult education, pre-school, and community agency partners. Costs include salaries and benefits of staff members, and the associated supplies and materials required by those positions.

Facilities and Construction

This function includes costs associated with the acquisition, remodel, and construction of buildings. Capital improvement costs, including materials, salaries and benefits, are included in this function. Also included are material and contract costs associated with bond construction.

Debt Service

This function covers bond, principal, interest, and paying agent costs and fees.

Revenue Classifications

The District's revenues can be broadly classified as coming from three sources: local, state and federal. The largest revenue source is the State of Utah, followed by local revenue, which includes property taxes, and federal revenue, made up of several grants of various sizes.

Fact:

Property Taxes are the second largest component of the District's funding. Only the amount necessary to meet District goals and objectives is assessed to taxpayers.

Financial Activities Statement

For the Period Ending June 30, 2014

The Financial Activity Statement, known in accounting terms as the “Income Statement,” provides a summary of the resources (revenues) and services (expenses) of the District. Data on pages 12-13 differ from data on pages 14-15 in that General Fund only is presented, which is the District’s main operating fund. Data on pages 12-13 includes all funds of the District.

Revenues	2013-14	2012-13	% Change
Property Taxes	\$ 32,444,766	\$ 32,428,761	0.05%
Other Local Sources	9,604,553	8,949,455	6.8%
State of Utah	61,612,174	57,509,778	6.7%
Federal government	16,253,024	16,756,453	-3.1%
Total Revenues	\$ 119,914,517	\$ 115,644,447	3.6%

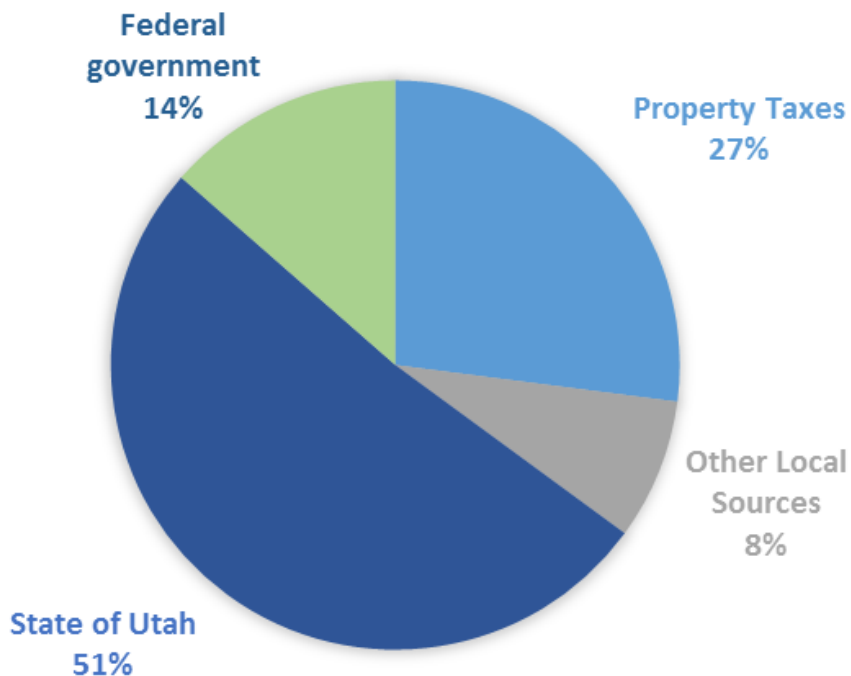
Expenditures	2013-14	2012-13	% Change
Instruction	\$ 71,503,205	\$ 69,533,767	2.8%
Supporting Services:			
Students	3,804,067	3,542,614	6.9%
Instructional Staff	1,405,164	1,569,945	-11.7%
District Administration	1,595,972	1,541,051	3.4%
School Administration	5,429,688	5,196,888	4.3%
Business	4,984,781	2,803,584	43.8%
Operation and Maintenance of Buildings	5,781,259	6,042,890	-4.5%
Student Transportation	2,005,641	2,158,201	-7.6%
Other	21,617	1,011,101	*
School Food Services	5,686,209	5,464,818	3.9%
Non K-12 Programs	5,543,167	6,138,445	-10.7%
Capital Outlay	5,904,104	4,589,266	22.3%
Debt Service:			
Bond Principal	5,427,727	5,235,098	3.5%
Bond Interest and Fees	1,492,509	1,762,279	-18.1%
Total Expenditures	\$ 120,585,110	\$ 116,589,947	3.3%

* State Office of Education requested that the “Other” function not be used after fiscal year 2013. Expenditures were reclassified based on guidance from the state guidelines on functions.

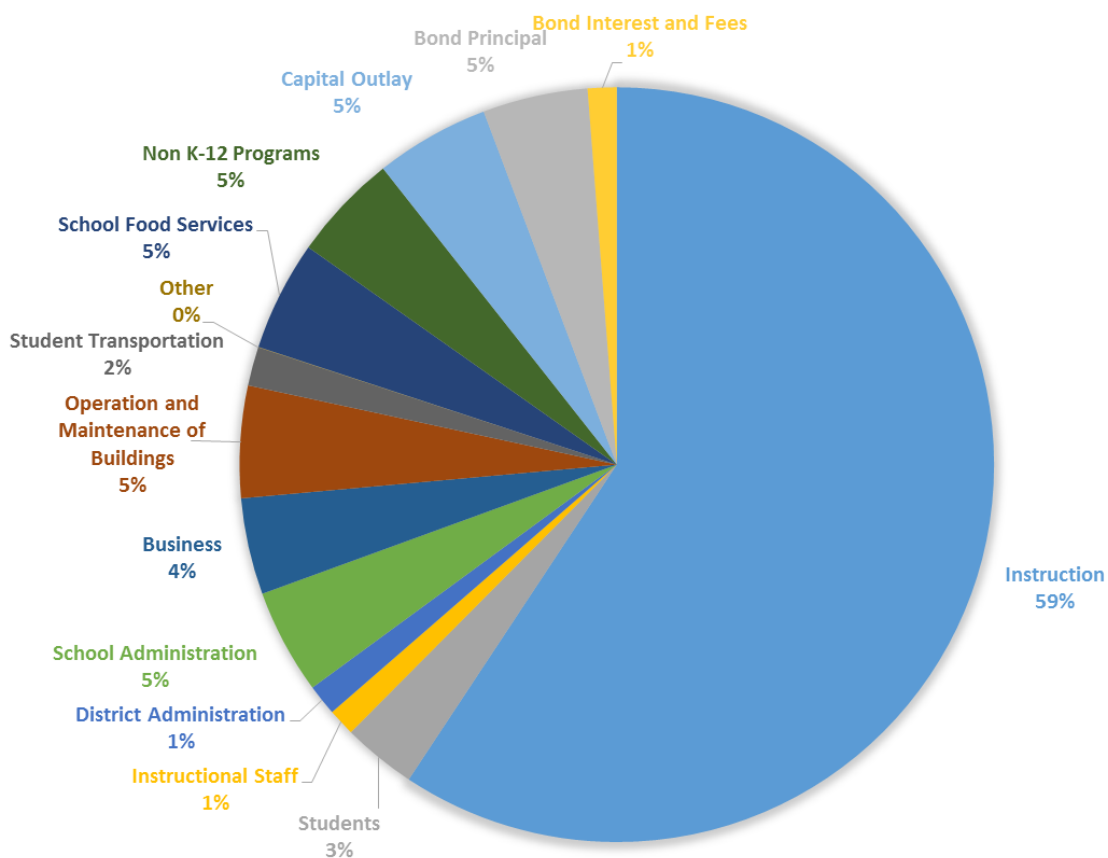
DISCLOSURE: Readers of the Financial Activity Statement should keep in mind that the statement is presented on a non-GAAP basis, and those desiring to review GAAP basis reports should refer to the District’s CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2014.

13/14 Summary of Funding & Uses

Revenue & Resources



Expenditures & Services



Total Revenues: **\$96.4 million**
 Up **\$5.4 million** from 2012-13
 % Change from 2012-13: **6%**

The Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU), the primary funding mechanism used by the State of Utah to allocate funds to schools, was \$2,899 for 2013-14, a 2% increase from 2012-13.

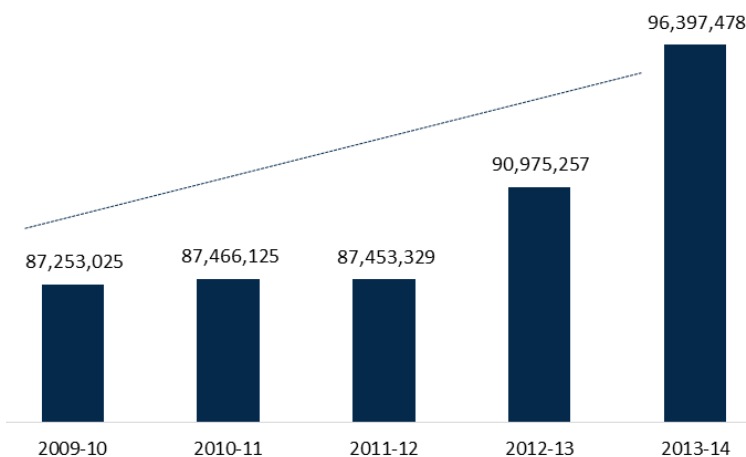
+6%

FY 2013-14 General Fund Revenue by Source

- 21.4%** of revenues provided by Property Taxes
- 7.9%** increase in State revenues over 2012-13
- 4.9%** decrease in federal revenues over 2012-13

Property Taxes	20,657,597
Interest	229,480
Other Local Sources	4,015,725
State of Utah	59,502,309
Federal Government	<u>11,992,367</u>
Total General Fund Revenues	96,397,478

Five-year Revenue Comparison



After years of little change, 2012-13 and 2013-14 saw sizable increases in General Fund revenues.

Expenditure Trends & Analysis

General Fund

2013-14 Total Expenditures: \$94.5 million

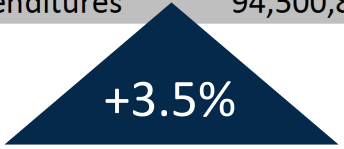
Increase from 2012-13: \$2.8 million

Percentage change: 3.1%

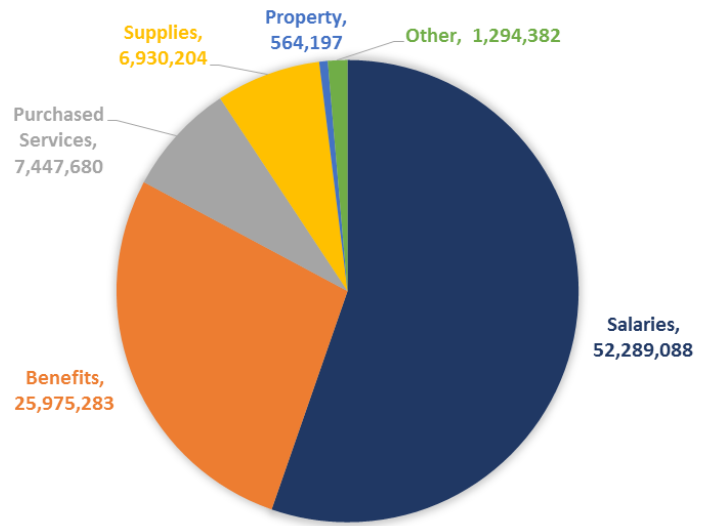
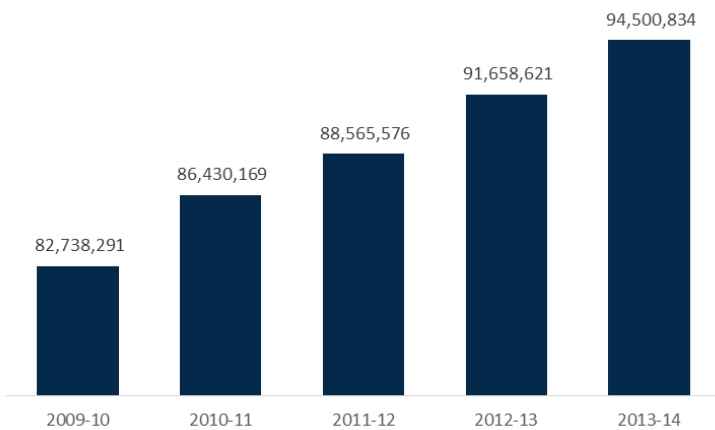
- Salary costs remained relatively flat
- Benefits increased by 4.8%
- Purchased Services increased by 20.2% primarily due to enrollment growth in Provo's eSchool

FY2013-14 General Fund Expenditures by Classification

Salaries	52,289,088
Benefits	25,975,283
Purchased Services	7,447,680
Supplies	6,930,204
Property	564,197
Other	1,294,382
Total General Fund Expenditures	94,500,834

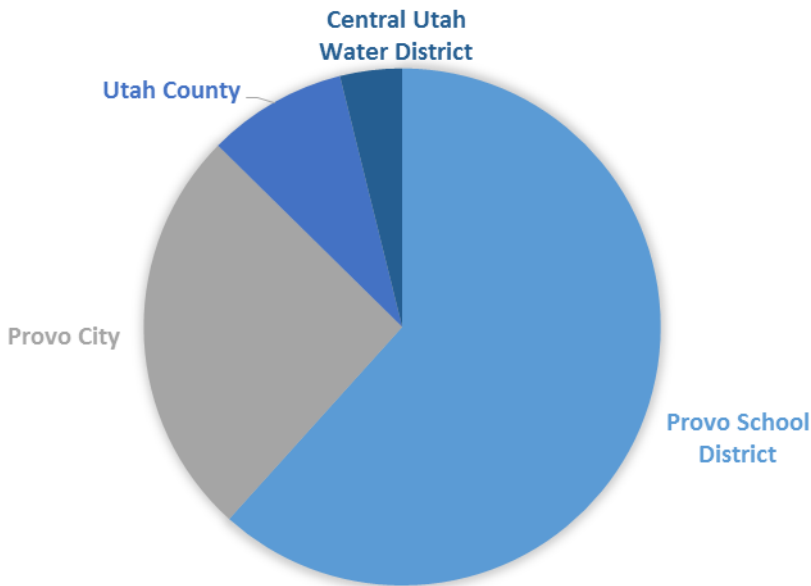


Five-Year Expenditure Comparison



(General Fund Only)

Where a Dollar of Your Property Tax Goes



This chart represents the percentage of where each dollar of property tax goes for Provo City residents. These percentages are based on the 2013 rates.

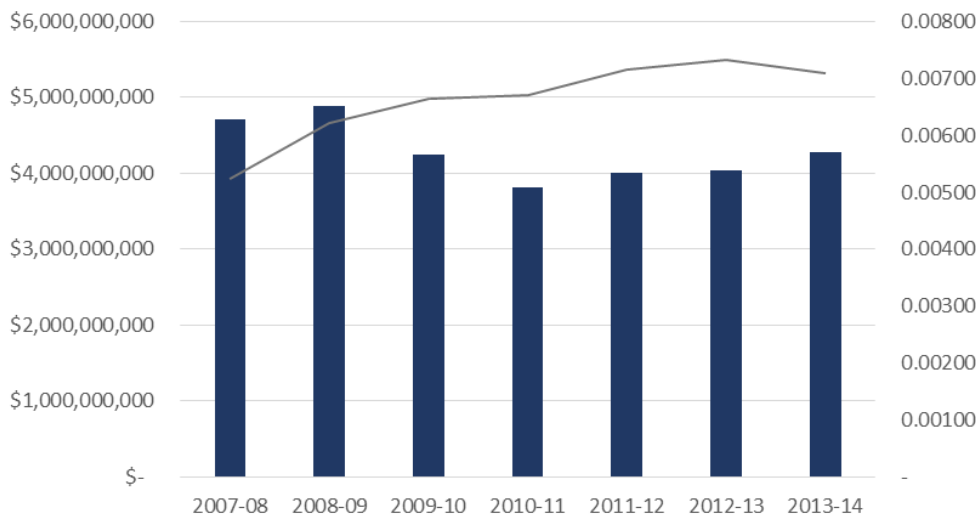
Assessed Valuation is combined value for all properties in Provo City

(valuation for Provo City is still recovering from the past recession, which has impacted the District's budget)

Tax Base & Rate Trends

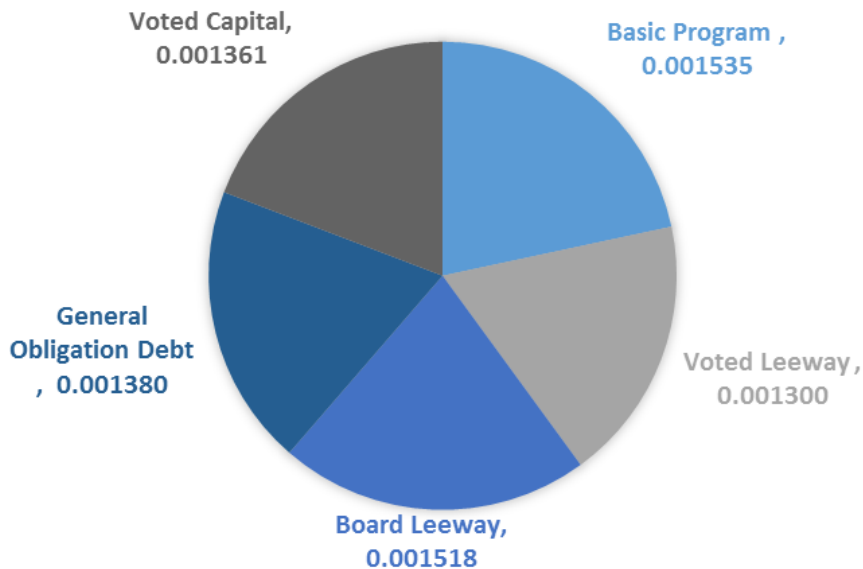
Year	Assessed Valuation	District Tax Rate
2007-08	\$ 4,717,762,297	0.00524
2008-09	\$ 4,887,984,782	0.00621
2009-10	\$ 4,250,537,208	0.00664
2010-11	\$ 3,819,255,687	0.00671
2011-12	\$ 4,013,000,000	0.00715
2012-13	\$ 4,033,065,000	0.00732
2013-14	\$ 4,273,318,256	0.00709

Provo City Assessed Valuation & Provo School District Tax Rate



Property Tax/Debt Service

District Property Tax Distribution by Levy 2013-14



Property taxes consist of revenue from five different taxes that a school board may levy. The overall tax rate is the sum of the rates that the District levies.

2013-14 overall tax rate: .007094

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Property tax rate} \\
 \times \\
 \text{Home assessed value} \\
 \times \\
 55\% =
 \end{array}$$

Total Property Taxes paid to Provo School District

Changes in District Debt Level As of June 30, 2014

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 39,947,000	\$ -	\$ (4,941,000)	\$ 35,006,000	\$ 5,181,000
Lease revenue bonds	6,002,000	-	(460,000)	5,542,000	460,000
Deferred amounts for issuance premium/discount	303,527	-	(145,290)	158,237	-
Total general obligation bonds payable, net	46,252,527	-	(5,546,290)	40,706,237	5,641,000
Other long-term liabilities:					
Notes payable	255,599	-	(18,645)	236,954	19,259
Obligations under capital leases	49,772	-	(8,506)	41,266	7,734
Vacation payable	607,423	50,419	(151,098)	506,744	106,260
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 47,165,321	\$ 50,419	\$ (5,724,539)	\$ 41,491,201	\$ 5,774,253

Student Achievement & Per Pupil Spending

Student achievement plays a critical role in the development of the District's budget each year. The first official step to meet goals and objectives for the coming year is the development of short-term budget initiatives. These initiatives are designed to meet short-term, pressing needs, and are always heavily influenced by student achievement goals.

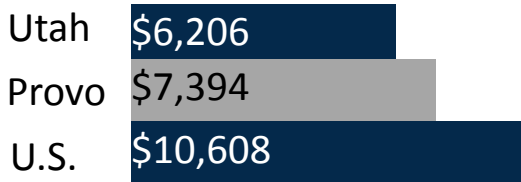
One thing is certain—funding education is always going to be a challenge. The District continually strives to prioritize its goals and objectives with a focus on student achievement to maximize effectiveness and get the most out of every tax dollar.

FY2013-14 Provo School District Per Pupil Spending:

\$7,394

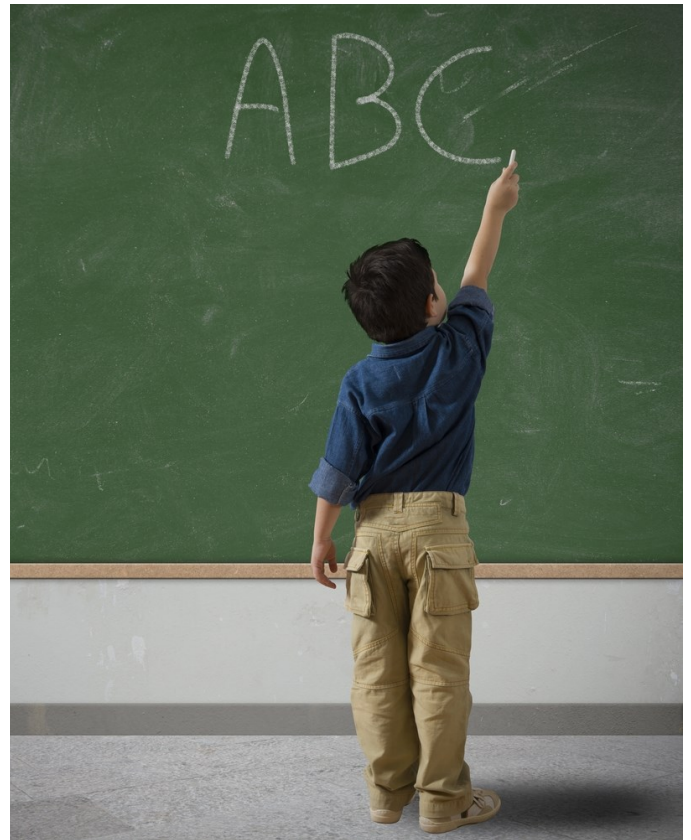
(Excluding debt service and long-term capital projects)

Per Pupil Spending Comparison*



Provo School District Mission:

It is the mission of the Provo City School Board to partner with parents and community in order to cultivate highly effective learning environments where all students engage, think and learn in order to contribute, create and innovate for a lifetime.



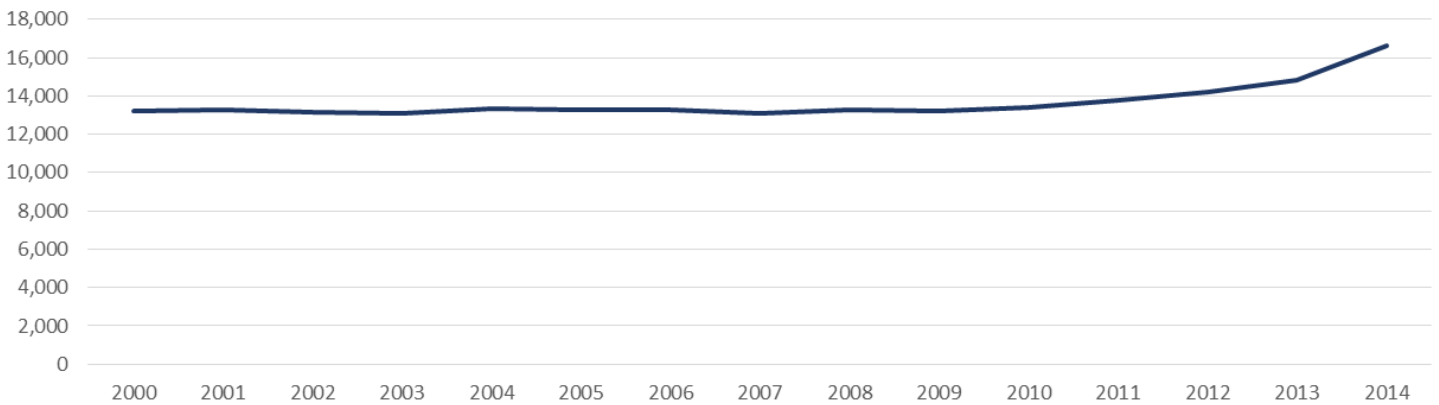
*It can be misleading to compare Provo City School District's per pupil spending to other districts in Utah and in the U.S.. A lack of recent comparable data and varying methods of computing expenditures can distort figures and make comparisons confusing and inaccurate. The important thing to keep in mind is that in general, Provo City School District spends more per student than the average district in Utah, but less per pupil than the average district nationwide.

Fall Enrollment

Over the next several years, the school-age population in Utah is expected to grow dramatically. Historically, Provo's enrollment has been expected to remain flat, and the enrollment for FY 2013-14 only experienced minimal growth. The fall enrollment numbers for FY 2014-15 show that Provo School District has shown over a 12% growth in enrollment, primarily due to Provo's eSchool. More students from neighboring school districts are enrolling in Provo's eSchool, as parents are finding more options and flexibility in their student's education.

Traditional enrollment will continue to remain flat as there is little available land in Provo, while neighboring school districts have much more available land to develop. This problem is compounded by the fact that Provo is a one-city, urban school district, and new growth in the state in recent years has typically been centered in suburban areas on the periphery of major cities.

Provo School District Fall Enrollment Oct. 2000-Oct. 2014



District Enrollment Compared to Other Utah School Districts

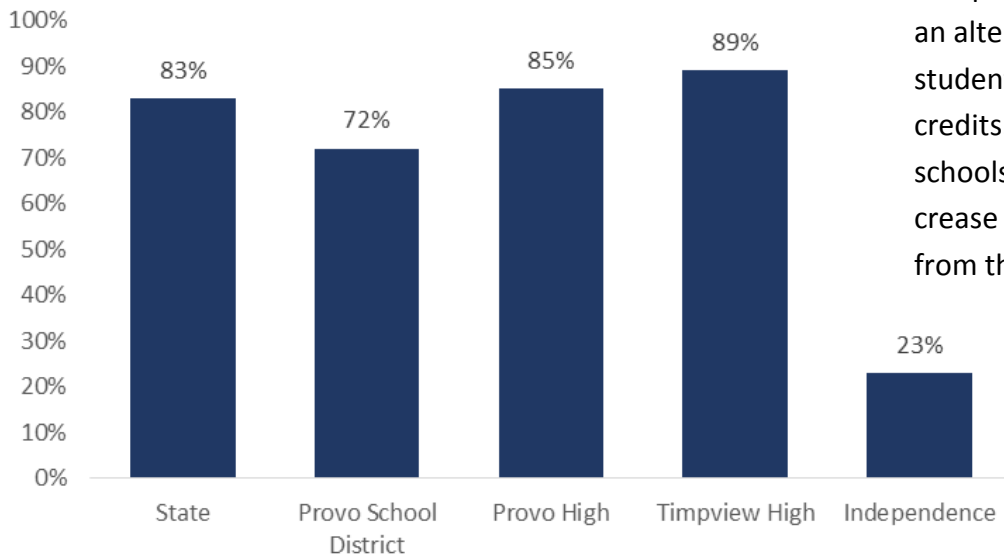
Source: Utah State Office of Education

District	Oct. 2013	Oct. 2014	% Change
Alpine	72,419	73,570	1.6%
Davis	68,573	69,139	0.8%
Granite	68,106	67,660	-0.7%
Jordan	52,855	51,806	-2.0%
Canyons	33,674	33,676	0.0%
Nebo	31,230	31,393	0.5%
Weber	31,028	31,188	0.5%
Washington	27,099	27,118	0.1%
Salt Lake	23,965	23,615	-1.5%
Provo	14,799	16,600	12.2%
Cache	16,038	16,457	2.6%
Statewide	612,551	622,153	1.6%

+12.2%

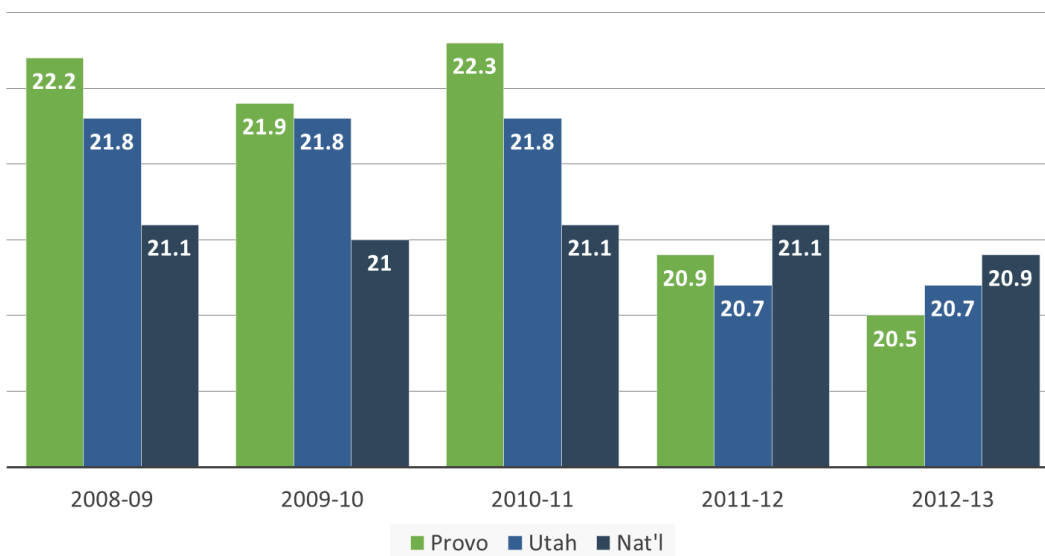
Provo School District
Enrollment Growth

Graduation Rates

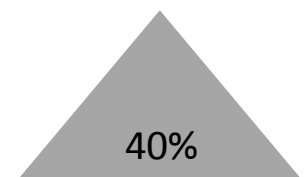


Independence High School is an alternative high school for students who are behind in credits. Both traditional high schools showed a 5-9% increase in graduation rates from the previous year.

Composite ACT Score Comparison



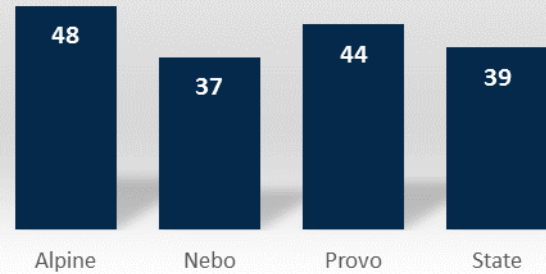
The number of students taking the ACT has increased by 40% in the last five years from 646 in 2008-09 to 941 in 2012-13.



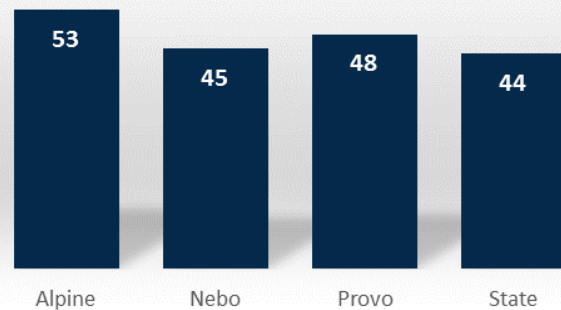
Student Achievement

Each year, students at Provo School District are tested on proficiency in Language Arts, Science and Mathematics. In previous years, these tests, known as the CRT tests, were used to test proficiency. In the 2013-14 school year, a new computer adaptive test, called SAGE, was instituted state-wide to measure students' and schools' proficiency. These tests are used to measure how schools and districts are meeting state-wide goals for academic excellence. SAGE (Student Assessment for Growth and Excellence) results show that Provo School District is above the state average in all areas. Seventy-two percent of Provo School District schools received a grade of A or B on the aggregate results by school. District administration has set goals and objectives to try and help all schools receive an A or B grade.

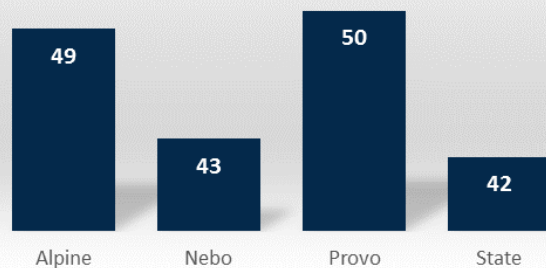
SAGE Results - Mathematics



SAGE Results - Science



SAGE Results - Language Arts

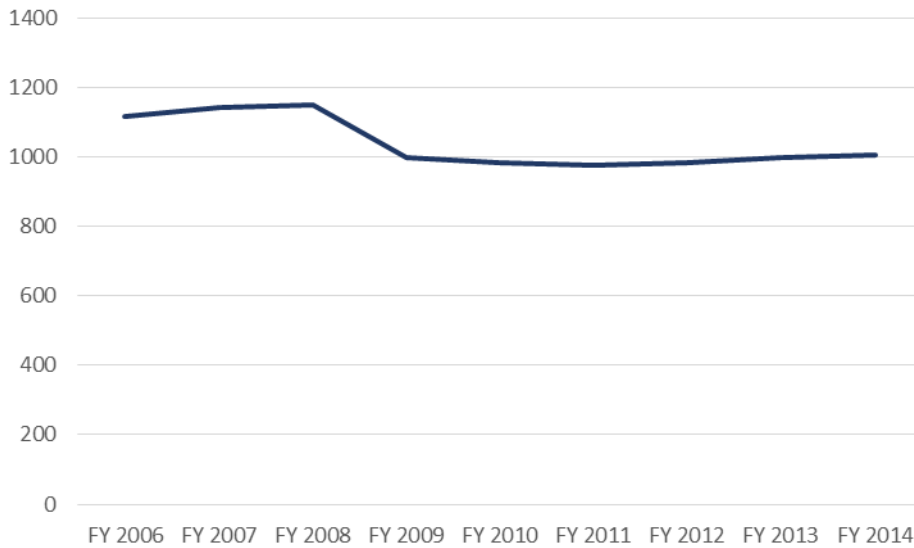


Advanced Placement Tests:

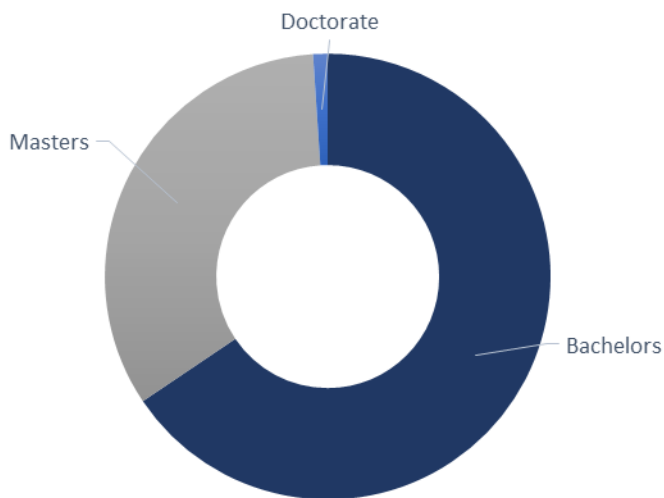
Provo School District students are taking more Advanced Placement Tests than ever before—an increase of 57% increase since 2005. In 2012-13, the latest information available, there was an increase of 58% in amount of tests passed over the previous year.

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total candidates	400	400	404	408	438	448	570	569	556	Data
Total exams taken	622	623	601	690	706	689	918	948	974	Not
Total exams passed	479	468	418	480	322	318	379	422	665	Available
Provo average passed	77%	75%	70%	70%	72%	65%	65%	69%	68%	

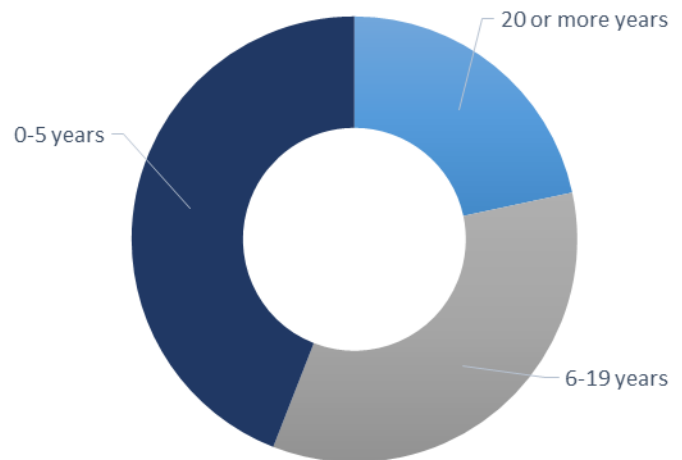
Provo School District Instructional FTEs 2006-2014



Provo School District Teachers by Education Level



Provo School District Teachers by Years of Experience



District Goals

The District's FY 2014 District-wide goals, listed below, support the long-term goals established by the District. The FY 2014 goals by department support the FY 2014 District-wide goals. The development of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget began with reviewing District-wide short-term goals (often referred to as initiatives). In fact, goals and objectives are initially determined by the Board and staff—with ongoing help from the public—long before funding is even discussed.

Although it's unrealistic to ignore available funding while setting goals, objectives and priorities, the concept of focusing first on goals helps to avoid the problem of spending money that isn't aligned with the vision and mission of the District.



- ➔ **Goal 1: Continuous Academic Improvement and Transparency**
- ➔ **Goal 2: Support for Teachers and Teaching Aligned with Research, Best Practices, and Teacher-Identified Needs**
- ➔ **Goal 3: Improved Certainty and Stability in the Direction of the District**
- ➔ **Goal 4: Financial Prioritization, Long-Term Planning and Transparency**
- ➔ **Goal 5: Teamwork, Professional Conduct, and Civility**