YPICS
YPI CHARTER SCHOOLS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

June 26, 2023

The mission of the YPI Charter Schools (YPICS) is to prepare students for academic success in high school, as well as post--secondary education; prepare students to be responsible and active participants in their community; and enable students to become lifelong learners. Students at YPI Charter Schools will become active citizens who characterize the ideals of a diverse and democratic society. Students will provide service to their community, take responsibility for their own learning, and develop the habits of mind and body that will empower them to be successful in high school and beyond.

<u>State:</u>

Recession or No Recession; Flip a Coin
From School Services of California
Posted June 9, 2023

For its third Anderson Forecast (Forecast) in a row, the UCLA Anderson School of Management has the outlook of the U.S. economy on the flip of a coin—with both a mild recession and a slowly growing economy having nearly equal likelihood of occurring in the third quarter of this year.

One of the biggest determining factors is likely consumer confidence and spending. UCLA's economists noted that Americans still have somewhere between $800 billion and $1.2 trillion in excess savings from the pandemic. Under UCLA's recession scenario, the deficit in gross domestic product (GDP) would be $384 billion less than a steady growth scenario—meaning Americans' consumption of goods and services could make the difference between a mild recession and a continued growing economy. Americans' spending patterns would also affect business investment, and whether companies believe they need to continue to grow to keep up with demand or hit the brakes. Another major sector of GDP, government spending, is likely to remain flat and therefore not be a significant factor in the recession equation.

If a recession does take place, it would likely be experienced by Americans the same way the first half of 2022 felt, with negative GDP annual growth rates but declining inflation and unemployment rates. In the U.S. recession scenario, GDP would be negative for three quarters, returning to positive growth in mid-2024; unemployment would peak at 4.5% in the second quarter of 2024; and inflation would stay higher initially, but ease down more quickly in 2024 and 2025.

Turning to California, UCLA's economists once again focused on the solid footing that the state finds itself in if a recession is on the horizon. Forecast Director Jerry Nickelsburg noted that the current-day State Budget negotiations taking place between the Legislature and Newsom Administration revolve around whether it is sufficiently a "rainy day" situation to warrant tapping into the state's reserves or whether those funds should be retained for more severe economic conditions.

California has regained and surpassed its pre-pandemic number of nonfarm payroll jobs by 2.1% in April 2023, but Nickelsburg stated that job recovery has been uneven by sector and by region of the state, with job growth higher than the nation in every region except the Inland Empire and the State of Jefferson area. Regarding technology layoffs, he notes that those jobs leaving large tech firms are being quickly absorbed by small tech firms and start-ups, fueled by venture capital and high-tech production growth.

Regarding housing, the median price has dropped 8.4% from its peak in California, although this drop only brings the rate back to mid-2021 levels. Nickelsburg stated that Californians moving out of the state during the pandemic did a great job of exporting housing unaffordability with them, driving prices up elsewhere and removing the price advantage that Californians migrating out of state experienced previously.

In summation, if the nation goes into a recession, California will experience basically flat job growth in 2024, and a slightly higher unemployment rate in 2023 and the following two years than in the absence of a recession. UCLA's economists expect the outlook to be clearer by its next Forecast in early October 2023, and hope to drop the dueling scenario projections. Until then, we'll wait to see if Americans spend their savings like the fate of the national economy depends up on it.

INSTRUCTION –
Expanded Learning

The Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELO-P) provides funding for after-school and summer school enrichment programs for transitional kindergarten (TK) through sixth grade. "Expanded learning" means before-school, after-school, summer, or intersession learning programs that focus on developing the academic, social, emotional, and physical needs and interests of pupils through hands-on, engaging learning experiences. Expanded learning programs are pupil-centered; results-driven; include community partners; and complement, but do not replicate, learning activities in the regular school day and school year.

The ELOP Budget update will be provided as part of the YPICS Fiscal update. Next year, schools will receive an audit finding if the ELO-P is not implemented and if funds are not spent. The proposed legislation contains dozens of other changes. Most are technical in nature, but some more substantive ones of interest to charter schools include the following:

- Clarifies penalties for not offering Expanded Learning under the state's new Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP).
- It would clarify the interaction of penalties for (1) failing to serve eligible students and (2) penalties for failing to operate the program for all the required hours or days.

The law would call for pro-rata penalties based on the proportion of eligible students not served. Any additional penalties for failing to operate the program for the required number of hours or days would be assessed after the first type of penalty is assessed (if any) and would reduce funding by 0.0049 times the number of days a charter school failed to meet the daily/hourly offering requirement.

CAASPP and i-Ready Status Growth Comparison (FY22 and FY23) The following is a comparison of the growth and academic status gains made by the YPI Charter Public Schools. As of June 19, 2023, we have about 20% of the scores received. Therefore, we will report CAASPP scores and NWEA Maps high school data results at the next regularly scheduled Board Meeting. All schools have met the Typical Growth Target rate of 50% and are showing gains in ELA and Mathematics.

YPICS Middle Schools Data Update:

	Growth				Status							
ELA	i-Ready %Typical Growth Met				i-Ready % Stretch Met				i-Ready % Met Grade level			
School Year	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
BCCS	49	53	67	58	20	28	32	25	23	25	24	25
MORCS	51	56	57	56	25	28	24	25	24	25	23	24
State												

	Placement Distribution		Placement Distribution	
ELA	i-Ready % Increase Grade Level		i-Ready % Decrease 3+ Below Grade Level	
	BOY	**EOY**	**BOY 22**	**EOY**
BCCS				
19-20	12	23	56	44
20-21	14	27	56	44
21-22	13	24	57	40
22-23	14	25	56	42
MORCS				
19-20	12	24	57	43
20-21	17	25	56	47
21-22	14	23	60	41
22-23	13	24	60	42

i-Ready ELA Growth Score Reports Spring 2020, 2021, 2022, & 2023

	Growth				Status							
Math	i-Ready %Typical Growth Met				i-Ready % Stretch Met				i-Ready % Met Grade level			
School Year	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
BCCS	50	47	59	48	21	20	24	20	22	21	18	17
MORCS	54	51	60	54	24	26	21	19	19	25	17	16
State												

	Placement Distribution		Placement Distribution	
Math	i-Ready % Increase Grade Level		i-Ready % Decrease 3+ Below Grade Level	
	BOY	**EOY**	**BOY 22**	**EOY**
BCCS				
19-20	10	22	45	35
20-21	10	21	44	35
21-22	5	18	48	29
22-23	7	17	51	39
MORCS				
19-20	6	19	52	39
20-21	11	25	49	39
21-22	6	17	53	38
22-23	5	16	54	38

i-Ready Math Growth Score Reports Spring 2020, 2021, 2022, & 2023