

"Capacity is simply how many occupants the building can support when the restrictions of the program of studies is applied"



We Measure Capacity in Two Ways



DESIGN CAPACITY

When we evaluate a school for capacity we initially count the spaces as they were originally designed.



PROGRAM CAPACITY

The program capacity indicates the current use of each space.

School Capacity and Utilization





Mandatory learning spaces such as primary, elementary and self-contained special education classrooms; core (required) classes in middle and high school



Spaces which offer support to the students during the day such as: cafeteria, toilets, locker rooms and media <u>center</u>



Locally mandated enrichment spaces such as: gymnasium, music and art in elementary schools; these are considered electives in high and middle schools



Spaces which support the administrative staff such as: offices, workrooms, and storage



Elementary School Capacity Formula

Total number of primary classrooms

x class size ratio

Total number of elementary classrooms

x class size ratio

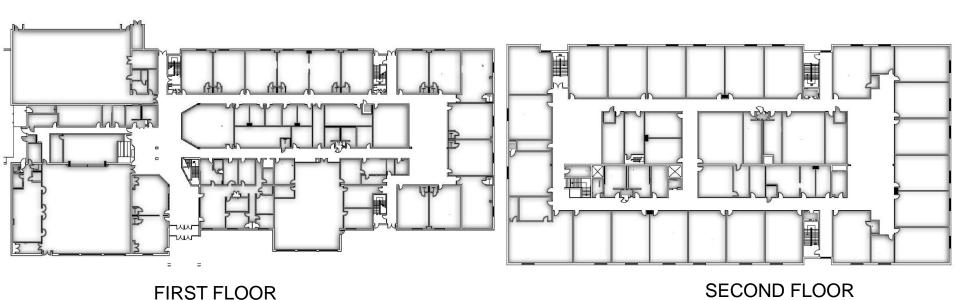
Total number of self-contained classrooms x class size ratio





Figure illustrates layout before identifying room use

Standard Elementary School



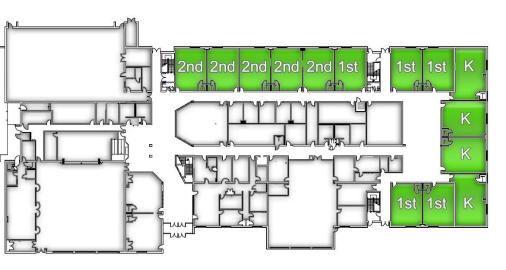


School Capacity and Utilization

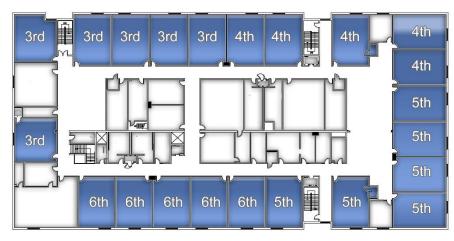


Figure illustrates layout after identifying primary (kindergarten, 1st, and 2nd grades) and elementary 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th grades) classrooms.

Standard Elementary School



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



CORE - PRIMARY



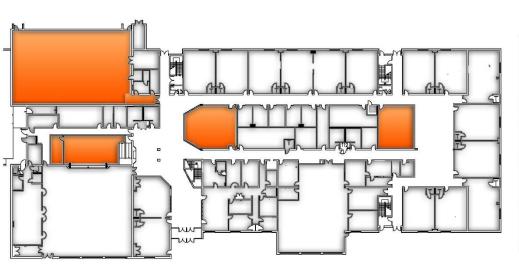
CORE- ELEMENTARY

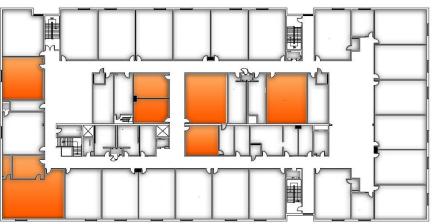




Figure illustrates layout after identifying supplemental uses (Examples include, but are not limited to art, gym)

Standard Elementary School





FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR



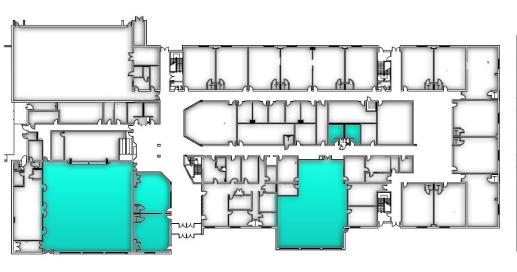
SUPPLEMENTAL

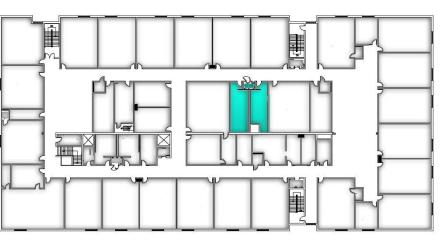




Figure illustrates layout after identifying support spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to bathrooms, cafeteria, library, and SACC)

Standard Elementary School





FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR



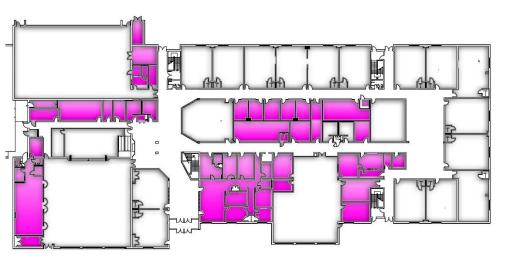
SUPPORT SPACE

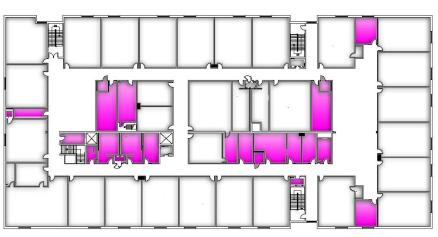




Figure illustrates layout after identifying administrative spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to main office, instructional offices, teacher lounges, and work rooms)

Standard Elementary School





FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR



ADMINISTRATIVE





Using the typical school as an example; here is how capacity would be calculated

14 primary classrooms x 25 class size ratio = 350

22 elementary classrooms x 28 class size ratio = 616

Total School Capacity = 966



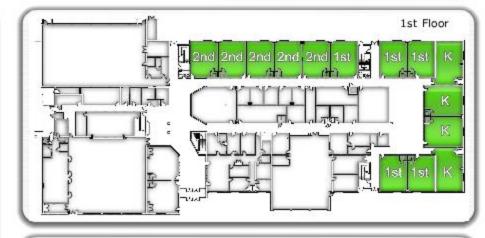
School Capacity and Utilization

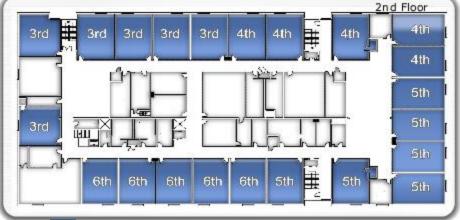


Figure illustrates layout where all spaces are used as designed. The Design Capacity matches the Program Capacity.

Program Capacity Impact

andard Elementa	ry
Design Capacity	Program Capacity
100	100
125	125
125	125
168	168
140	140
168	168
140	140
0	0
966	966
	100 125 125 168 140 168









Program Capacity Impacts

The previous slides demonstrated the capacity of a school absent special programs or other uses. The following slide will display the impact of program uses to classrooms in a school. Although an elementary school is being used as the model – the impact is similar across all school types.



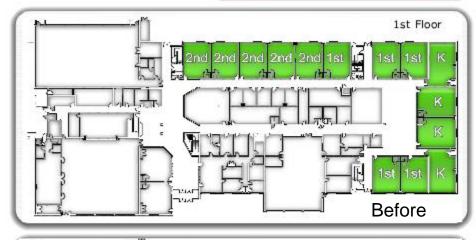
School Capacity and Utilization

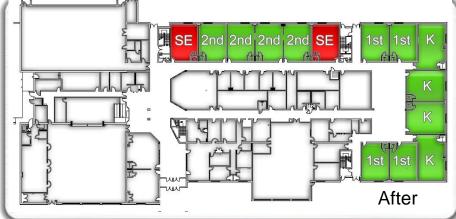


Figure illustrates layout where two full-size classrooms have been identified for use as special education program support in red. This lowers program capacity.

Program Capacity Impact

Sch	School with Special Education				
Learning Space	Design Capacity	Program Capacity			
Kindergarten	100	100			
1st Grade	125	125			
2nd Grade	125	75			
3rd Grade	168	168			
4th Grade	140	140			
5th Grade	168	168			
6th Grade	140	140			
Capacity Change	0	-50			
Capacity	966	916			











Title 1 and K-3 Cap Capacity Impacts

The previous slides demonstrated the impact of special education on capacity. The following slide will display the impact when the school is Title 1 or has a K-3 Cap. Title 1 or K-3 Cap schools limit the number of students per teacher. The floorplan will be the same, but the number of students per room, reflected by the program capacity ratio, will be limited.

Title I is a federal program. Schools are identified for Title I funds based on the percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals.

K-3 Primary Class Size Reduction Program is a Virginia Department of Education initiative to maximize class size and pupil-teacher ratio. This varies per school.

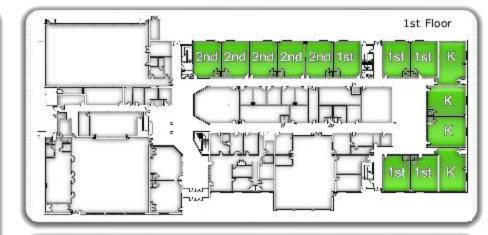
School Capacity and Utilization

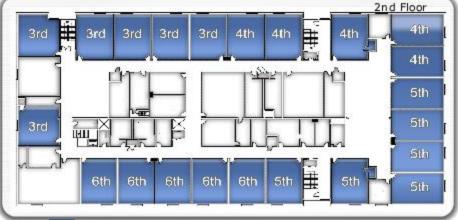


The Title 1 and K-3 class size caps lower the class size ratio. For this example a cap of 22 students per class is used. This lowers the total program capacity.

Program Capacity Impact

	TITLE 1 SCHOOL					
Learning Space	Design Capacity	Program Capacity				
Kindergarten	100	84				
1st Grade	125	105				
2nd Grade	125	105				
3rd Grade	168	126				
4th Grade	140	140				
5th Grade	168	168				
6th Grade	140	140				
Capacity Change	0	[-98]				
Capacity	966	868				







Middle School Capacity

Middle school capacity is calculated in a much different manner than elementary or high schools. The primary reason is that the rooms are allotted based upon a Team Teaching method – taking into account the FCPS instructional methodology.





Middle School Capacity Calculation Formula

Step # 1 – Determine Teams

Step # 2 – Calculate Capacity

- Math classroom
- Science classroom
- English classroom
- Social Studies classroom

= 1 Team

of teams
x
typical team size
(135)

= School capacity





Why are the Electives not counted in Middle **School Capacity?**

For example, a typical student's day is comprised of the following:

- 1. English (core)
- 2. Math (core)
- 3. Science (core)
- 4. Social Studies (core)
- 5. PE (core)
- 6. Elective #1
- 7. Elective #2

Since a middle school is taught in teams, the number of students are limited by the total teams within the core. The number of electives have no bearing upon the capacity calculation.



School Capacity and Utilization



Figure illustrated layout before identifying room use

Standard Middle School

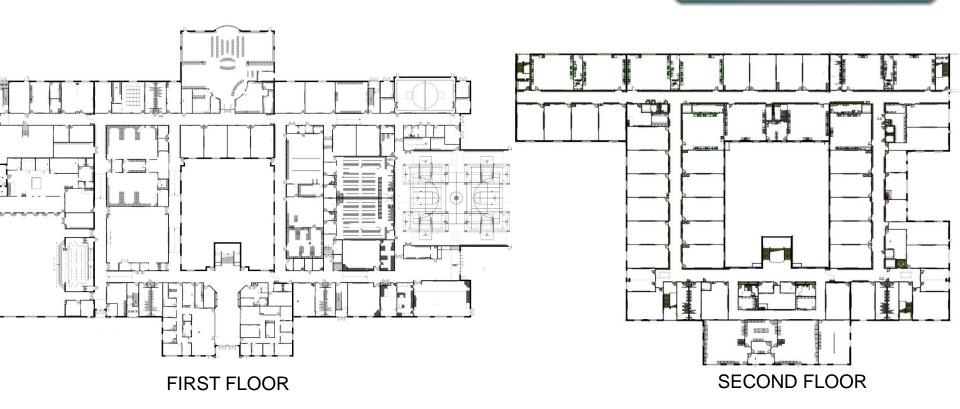
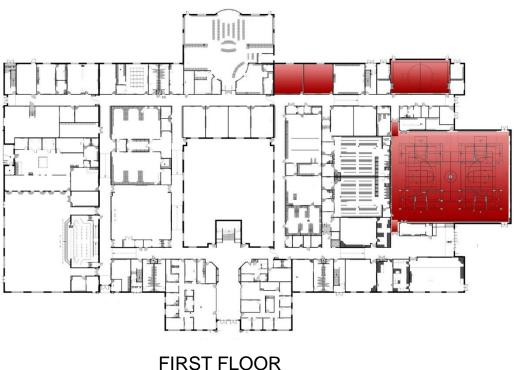






Figure illustrates layout after identifying 7th and 8th grade English, Math, Science, Social Studies, gym and health rooms

Standard Middle School





CORE - 7TH

CORE - 8TH





School Capacity and Utilization



Figure illustrates layout after identifying support spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to bathrooms, cafeteria, and library)

Standard Middle School





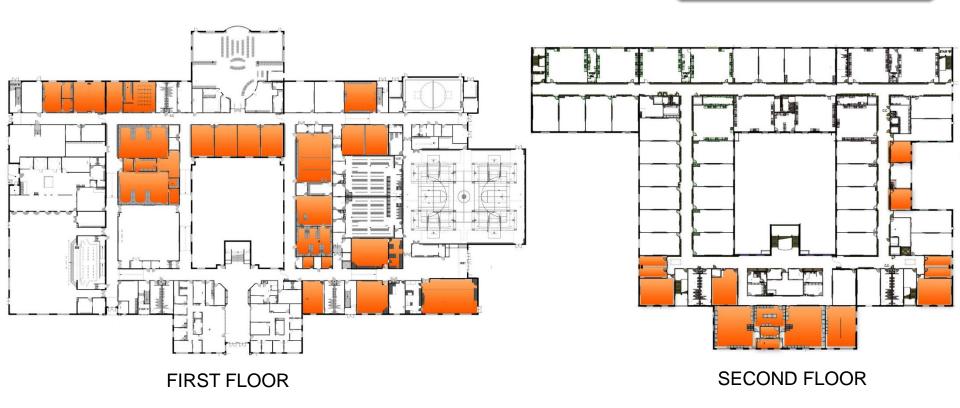
SUPPORT





Figure illustrates layout after identifying supplemental uses (Examples include, but are not limited to electives and technical education)

Standard Middle School





SUPPLEMENTAL





Figure illustrates layout after identifying administrative spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to main office, instructional offices, teacher lounges, and work rooms)

Standard Middle School





FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR



ADMINISTRATIVE





5 - 7^{th} Grade Teams x 135 per team (27 per class) = 675

 $5 - 8^{th}$ Grade Teams x 135 per team (27 per class) = 675

Total School Capacity

1,350





High School Capacity

Calculating the capacity of a high school is much different than an elementary or middle school. The most obvious reason is that elective or non-required learning spaces are counted in the capacity calculation.

The traditional method of calculating the capacity of a high school was to: multiply the # of teaching spaces by a standard class size ratio (28) then by a **Utilization Factor**.

When we attempted to utilize this method it became apparent that the capacity would be too great for the facility. Therefore, the major challenge became how to account for electives?



Space Utilization Factor

A high school is the only type of school in which a utilization factor is applied. For instance, our typical high schools operate on a 7 block (period) day. The standard capacity model assumes that a learning space will be used 6 out of 7 blocks or 85% of the time.

Although we agree that this factor should be applied to class types which are variable based on the population, applying it to elective spaces in conjunction with the core spaces results in overcrowding.



Determining Elective Space Impact

A typical high school student will take the following:

- 1. English (core)
- 2. Math (core)
- 3. Science (core)
- 4. Social Studies (core) leaving 3 electives
- 5. PE (9th & 10th grade mandatory)
- 6. Foreign Language (up to 3 years required for college)
- 7. Leaving only one elective for more than 75% of the students





Using the Appropriate Capacity Model

When we design a school the only variables are in the number of core, physical education and foreign language spaces for the target population. The quantity of elective spaces is the same regardless of the school size.

Therefore, when we apply a utilization factor to a high school's learning spaces the factors resemble the following:

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Foreign Lang	class size (28) x	85%	utilization factor (3 years required for college)

class size (28) x 85% utilization factor (required all 4 years)

Phys Ed class size (28) x 75% utilization factor (required for 2 years)

Elective class size (28) x 22.5% utilization factor (no requirement)

Core*

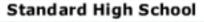


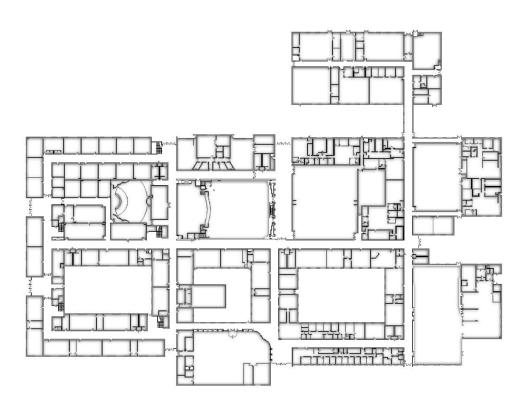
^{*}Note: English class size is 24 in accordance with Virginia Standards of Quality (SOQ) but shown with core for simplification.

School Capacity and Utilization

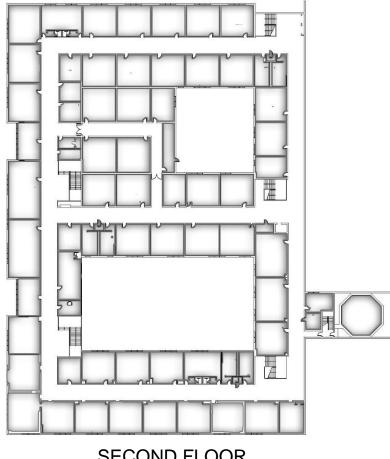


Figure illustrated layout before identifying room use





FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



School Capacity and Utilization



Figure illustrates layout after identifying English, Math, Science, and

Social Studies



FIRST FLOOR



CORE



Standard High School

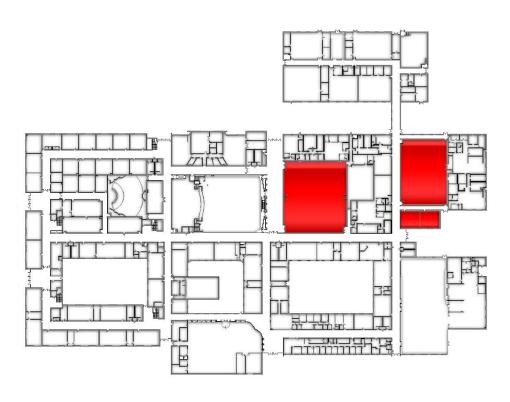
SECOND FLOOR



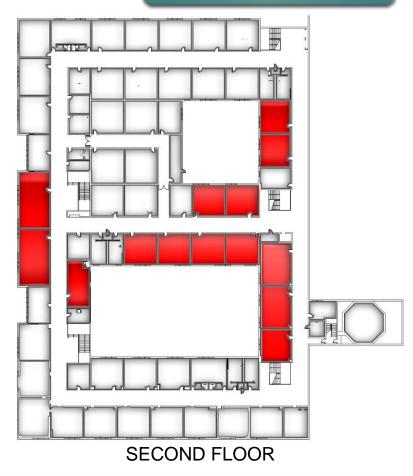
School Capacity and Utilization



Figure illustrates layout after identifying major electives (Examples include, foreign language, gym, and health)



Standard High School



FIRST FLOOR



MAJOR ELECTIVES



School Capacity and Utilization



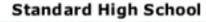
Figure illustrates layout after identifying elective uses (Examples include, but are not limited to band, choir, dance, theatre, and technical education)

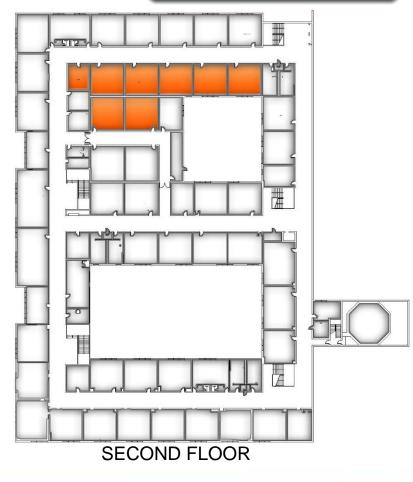


FIRST FLOOR



ELECTIVES







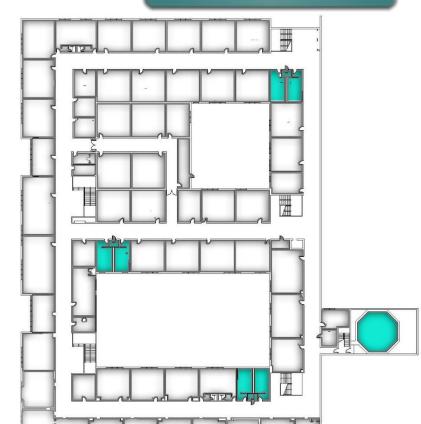
School Capacity and Utilization



Figure illustrates layout after identifying support spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to auditorium, bathrooms, cafeteria, and library)



FIRST FLOOR



Standard High School



STUDENT SUPPORT



SECOND FLOOR

School Capacity and Utilization

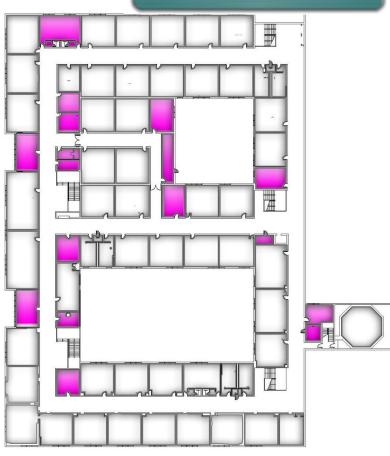


Standard High School

Figure illustrates layout after identifying administrative spaces (Examples include, but are not limited to main office, instructional offices, teacher lounges, and work rooms)











ADMINISTRATIVE



School Capacity and Utilization

The Standard High School Capacity Calculation

Learning Space	Quantity	x Class Size Ratio	x Utilization	= Total Capacity
English*	15	24	85%	306
Math	15	28	85%	357
Science	15	28	85%	357
Social Studies	15	28	85%	357
Foreign Language	15	28	85%	357
Phys Education	14	28	75%	294
Electives	26	28	22.5%	164
Total Capacity				2,192

^{*}Note: English class size is 24 in accordance with Virginia Standards of Quality (SOQ).

School Capacity and Utilization



Class Size Ratio

Special Programs



Space Management



Magnet Programs





Capacity and Utilization Dashboard

