

California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County — 2017 Series

December 2017

• California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment Projections Table, 2017 Series

Highlights

State Enrollment

California experienced a slight increase (1,850 students) in total K-12 Public Enrollment in the 2016-17 school year, enrolling approximately 6,221,000 students. Over the next ten years, a decline of 181,000 in total enrollment is projected, if current trends in fertility and migration hold, resulting in total enrollment of 6,040,000 by 2026-27.

County Enrollment

The largest increase in county enrollment is expected in Kern County, which will grow by 8,600 students by 2026-27. The biggest decline in enrollment is expected in Los Angeles County which will fall by 119,000 students by the end of the projection. Overall, 30 counties will have increased public K-12 enrollment by 2026-27.

High School Graduates

Graduates are expected to remain flat in the short term before increasing to a peak of 451,700 in 2023-24. The largest increase in graduates is expected in Kern County, which will add 1,900 graduates by end of the projection. Overall 31 counties will see an increase in the number of high school graduates by 2026-27.

Data Sources

Enrollment data used to produce this report were obtained from the California Department of Education. Actual births were obtained from the California Department of Public Health while projected births were produced by the Demographic Research Unit.

Methodology

Enrollment projections are developed using a grade progression ratio (GPR), cohort-survival, projection model to project enrollment in kindergarten through twelfth grade and high school graduates. The GPR is the result of dividing the enrollment in one grade level by the enrollment in one lower grade from the prior year. The GPR represents the proportion of students expected to progress from one grade to the next. The most likely progression model is chosen based upon analysis of historical trends and knowledge of migration trends and demographic characteristics of each county. Entering cohorts of kindergartners and first graders are projected using actual and projected

1 of 2 1/29/2018 10:19 AM

births. The best fitting progression ratios are chosen independently for the projection of each grade including high school graduates. The state total by grade is the result of the summation of the projections by grade at the county level.

User Notes

Actual enrollment and high school graduates may not match prior years' series due to revisions to the California Department of Education enrollment files. Enrollment projections exclude California Education Authority, state special schools and ungraded students.

Recent changes to kindergarten age of admission impact elementary enrollment patterns making the 2017 projections inconsistent with projections series produced prior to the 2010 series. Kindergarten enrollment includes students enrolled in transitional kindergarten.

Suspension of the California High School Exit Exam has led to increases in high school graduates from the previous series.

Suggested Citation

State of California, Department of Finance, California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, 2017 Series. Sacramento, California, December 2017.





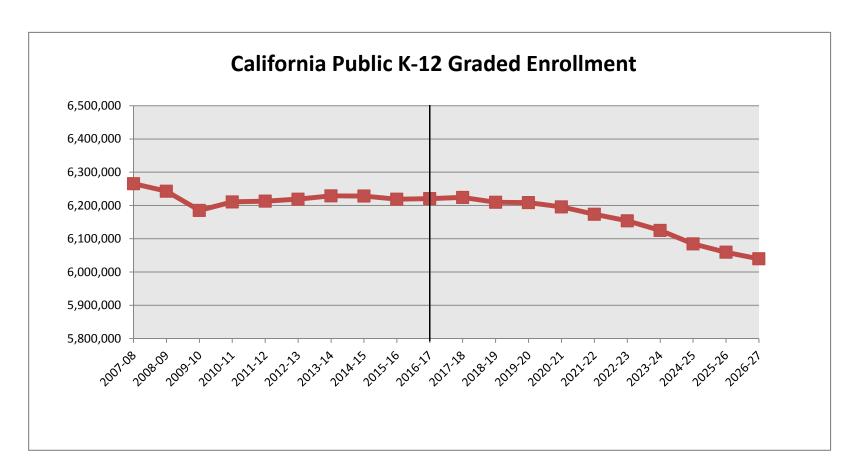
What's New Quick Links Contact Us

- E-2 California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year
- 2012-2016 American Community Survey (5-year estimates) Selected Data Reports
- Graphic-California counties and the states they resemble
- 2016 American Community Survey (1-year estimates) Selected Data Reports
- 2017-2018 Annual Price and Population Letter
- E-1 Cities, Counties, and the State Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change
- 2020 Census Information Page
- Baseline 2016 Population Projections for California and California Counties
- Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County

Back to Top Site Map Conditions of Use Contact Us Privacy Policy Web Content Accessibility Webmaster | Twitter

Copyright © 2017 State of California

2 of 2 1/29/2018 10:19 AM



California Department of Finance
Demographic Research Unit
December 2017
Excludes CEA and special schools.
Excludes ungraded enrollment
Actual enrollment data to 2016-17 school year.

	PROJECTED CAI	LIFORNIA PUBLI	C K-12 GRADED I	ENROLLMENT B	Y COUNTY BY SO	HOOL YEAR					
	2017 Series										
	Actual 2016-17	Projected 2017-18	Projected 2018-19	Projected 2019-20	Projected 2020-21	Projected 2021-22	Projected 2022-23	Projected 2023-24	Projected 2024-25	Projected 2025-26	Projected 2026-27
ALAMEDA	226,259	227,793	228,163	229,166	229,555	229,612	229,149	228,174	227,087	226,464	226,159
ALPINE	82	84	83	82	78	74	75	78	81	84	87
AMADOR	4,086	4,088	4,035	4,075	4,080	4,081	4,092	4,075	4,087	4,139	4,158
BUTTE	31,329	31,513	31,726	31,876	32,081	32,201	32,730	33,287	33,690	34,200	34,856
CALAVERAS COLUSA	5,578 4,671	5,513 4,643	5,467 4,625	5,431 4,583	5,462 4,549	5,480 4,557	5,508 4,499	5,523 4,473	5,560 4,413	5,629 4,360	5,695 4,280
CONTRA COSTA	177,052	177,482	177,513	177,861	178,047	177,804	177,294	177,282	176,614	176,422	176,576
DEL NORTE	4,258	4,253	4,229	4,253	4,233	4,235	4,185	4,123	4,034	3,951	3,913
EL DORADO	26,977	26,628	26,494	26,464	26,367	26,276	25,899	25,719	25,509	25,328	25,324
FRESNO	202,136	204,334	206,187	207,785	208,269	208,104	207,999	207,791	207,378	207,453	207,590
GLENN	5,612	5,531	5,501	5,458	5,389	5,343	5,362	5,309	5,215	5,266	5,232
HUMBOLDT	18,442	18,529	18,698	18,630	18,770	18,808	18,853	18,783	18,715	18,686	18,582
IMPERIAL INYO	37,522 2,607	37,984 2,632	38,251 2,657	38,497 2,688	38,645 2,696	38,548 2,652	38,697 2,634	38,623 2,641	38,705 2,643	38,852 2,671	38,936 2,705
KERN	185,206	187,766	189,646	190,817	192,096	193,122	193,932	194,123	193,651	194,125	193,803
KINGS	28,848	28,876	28,925	28,900	28,848	28,784	28,613	28,287	28,028	27,770	27,373
LAKE	9,435	9,602	9,772	9,924	9,996	10,077	10,204	10,266	10,410	10,591	10,741
LASSEN	4,253	4,177	4,165	4,190	4,196	4,252	4,139	4,074	3,996	3,949	3,906
LOS ANGELES	1,512,027	1,501,138	1,486,023	1,476,887	1,463,315	1,449,041	1,439,654	1,428,022	1,414,429	1,403,125	1,392,703
MADERA	31,463	31,603	31,850	31,974	31,992	32,182	32,360	32,492	32,421	32,571	32,620
MARIN	33,588	33,576	33,469	33,346	33,031	32,594	32,204	31,859	31,493	31,178	30,851
MARIPOSA MENDOCINO	1,881 13,163	1,927 13,285	1,961 13,217	1,956 13,203	1,985 13,218	2,008 13,204	2,052 13,233	2,078 13,153	2,090 13,177	2,127 13,196	2,141 13,273
MERCED	58,206	58,936	59,322	59,595	59,852	59,979	60,177	60,349	60,329	60,546	60,990
MODOC	1,445	1,407	1,376	1,401	1,394	1,444	1,426	1,442	1,452	1,482	1,480
MONO	1,631	1,649	1,671	1,645	1,650	1,634	1,632	1,618	1,578	1,560	1,549
MONTEREY	77,422	77,934	78,208	78,120	78,071	77,712	77,228	76,451	75,511	74,548	73,715
NAPA	20,518	20,286	20,075	19,917	19,712	19,388	19,243	19,066	18,891	18,891	18,921
NEVADA	11,607	11,392	11,403	11,261	11,360	11,267	11,313	11,415	11,526	11,566	11,563
ORANGE PLACER	489,697 72,701	486,501 73,378	481,401 74,288	478,425 75,093	474,955 76,064	471,290 76,783	466,777 76,765	461,951 76,678	456,586 76,540	452,079 76,317	447,513 76,122
PLUMAS	2,156	2,157	2,167	2,161	2,185	2,195	2,206	2,248	2,281	2,311	2,336
RIVERSIDE	427,799	429,049	429,758	431,410	433,465	434,880	434,799	434,688	433,170	433,003	434,053
SACRAMENTO	243,367	244,597	245,358	246,658	247,104	247,523	247,703	247,548	246,551	246,153	246,323
SAN BENITO	11,164	11,102	11,094	10,987	10,949	10,971	10,883	10,807	10,662	10,558	10,476
SAN BERNARDINO	406,590	405,931	404,950	405,490	405,185	405,444	405,206	403,825	401,671	401,213	401,270
SAN DIEGO	505,160	507,890	508,740	510,423	511,317	509,897	509,016	506,741	503,480	501,108	499,757
SAN FRANCISCO SAN JOAQUIN	60,748 147,434	61,490 148,603	61,647 149,060	62,277 149,810	62,764 150,001	63,169 150,619	64,036 150,580	64,852 150,364	65,516 149,574	66,294 149,500	67,336 149,693
SAN JUAQUIN SAN LUIS OBISPO	34,736	34,753	34,767	34,727	34,828	34,665	34,288	34,112	33,931	33,645	33,658
SAN MATEO	95,576	95,211	94,184	93,758	93,641	93,183	92,277	91,419	90,128	89,185	88,210
SANTA BARBARA	69,033	69,097	69,147	69,520	69,707	69,581	69,969	70,179	70,458	70,976	71,405
SANTA CLARA	272,578	273,863	272,492	271,806	270,098	267,341	265,745	263,722	261,585	260,076	258,523
SANTA CRUZ	40,423	40,440	40,211	40,164	39,692	39,180	38,654	38,185	37,415	36,776	36,298
SHASTA	26,512	26,334	26,360	26,179	26,219	,	,	25,924	25,619	25,419	25,092
SIERRA	376 5,879	383 5,930	377 5,936	376 5,954	379	371 6,063	375 6,105	380 6,128	388 6,156	393 6,177	393 6,213
SISKIYOU SOLANO	63,510	63,439		63,424	6,011 63,325			62,878	62,286	61,752	61,367
SONOMA	70,781	70,380	69,738	69,217	68,565			66,297	65,383	64,830	64,153
STANISLAUS	109,422	110,163	111,057	111,829	112,714			113,736	113,564	113,509	113,324
SUTTER	22,633	22,960	23,383	23,752	24,060			24,769	24,790	24,877	24,998
TEHAMA	10,811	11,010	11,161	11,412	11,476			11,806	11,942	12,160	12,303
TRINITY	1,663	1,644	1,615	1,608	1,588			1,567	1,572	1,585	1,604
TULARE	103,383	104,323	104,454	104,468	104,224			101,584	100,684	99,940	99,239
TUOLUMNE VENTURA	6,100 138,864	6,132 138,308	6,099 137,147	6,086 136,245	6,128 134,740			6,193 129,494	6,177 127,203	6,199 125,440	6,205 124,160
YOLO	29,804	30,057	30,230	30,344	30,422		30,891	31,335	31,678	32,347	32,986
YUBA	14,416	14,549		14,928				15,037	14,989	14,896	14,841
CALIFORNIA	6,220,620	6,224,235	6,209,655	6,208,516	6,195,725			6,125,023	6,084,692	6,059,448	6,039,573
California Departmen	t of Finance										
Demographic Resear											
December 2017					-	-	-			-	
Excludes CEA and	•	S.									
Excludes ungraded	enrollment										

Education

School districts scrambling to stop student enrollment drops

Maya Sugarman/KPCC
Adolfo Guzman-Lopez | December 21, 2016

A new report from the Governor's Department of Finance predicts significant increases and drops in student enrollment in Southern California counties in the coming years.

In the next five years, student enrollment will go down in Los Angeles County by 61,000 students and by 21,000 students in Orange County. The report says it's because of lower birth rates and families moving out of those areas. "This is a big deal for districts," said University of Southern California School of Education Professor Julie Marsh.

Losing students means losing the per-student state funds that disappear with the students, she said, and that financial pressure is compounded by rising employee pensions and rising costs for some programs such as special education.

School districts are taking several approaches to the enrollment drop. Many are cutting costs and some staff. Some school officials are asking themselves how they can keep students from leaving. "How do you attract back students from other districts, from privates, from charters? That could lead to a whole bunch of things," like offering programs that are attractive to some parents, such as dual language immersion programs and arts instruction, Marsh said.

El Segundo Unified doesn't have a large enrollment decline, but it is adopting an approach that others with declining enrollment are taking: be nimble. "As we see trends in our enrollment or patterns, what we try to do is respond accordingly," said El Segundo Superintendent Melissa Moore. That's led the schools to add an International Baccalaureate program in 2014 and extended after school child care in the lower grades.

The school district has improved its web site and works with the local newspaper to let the public know about school programs, she said. And that's made El Segundo schools attractive to parents outside the school district.

About 20 percent of the district's enrollment is made up of students who live outside of the school district's boundaries and enroll through an inter-district permit, Moore said, many from nearby Westchester in Los Angeles and the city of Hawthorne.

Rising enrollment is a double-edged sword. In Riverside County, student enrollment is expected to increase by nearly 9,000 students. In Kern County, student enrollment is expected to go up by about 8,000 students. Those schools can expect more pupil funding, but they'll also have extra costs.

"The cost of adding new facilities is very expensive," said Jon McNeil, an assistant superintendent at the Whittier City School District. He's also president of the Business Services Council with the Association of California School Administrators. In that job he advises school districts that are seeing population increases, new housing developments, and growing student enrollment.

"The current structure of the finances only provides for about half of the building's cost to come from the builder of the new developments," he said, referring to the per square foot fee that developers pay school districts when they're building new homes.

The Alercury News

WEATHER TODAY'S E EDITION MANAGE SUBSCRIPTION

NEWS V LOCAL

SPORTS >

BUSINESS >

ENTERTAINMENT >

OBITUARIES ~

THE CANNIFORNIAN

California schools: Painful cuts around the corner, despite windfall

Escalating costs of salaries, benefits and pensions, plus years of low revenues, force cutbacks



Gov. Jerry Brown gestures to a budget chart as he discusses his proposed 2018-19 state budget at a news conference Wednesday, Jan. 10, 2018, in Sacramento, Calif. (AP Photo/Rich Pedroncelli)

By <u>Sharon Noguchi | snoguchi @bayareanewsgroup.com |</u> Bay Area News Group PUBLISHED: January 17, 2018 at 12:35 pm | UPDATED: January 22, 2018 at 1:47 pm

Despite an unexpected \$3 billion infusion in K-12 revenue for the coming year, schools throughout the state are honing their electronic blue pencils to slash budgets.

Gov. Jerry Brown's proposal to boost school funding to \$56.7 billion "is not likely to be enough to mitigate any of the other crises districts are facing," said Mary Ann Dewan, interim superintendent of the Santa Clara County Office of Education.

In San Jose, the Oak Grove School District still plans to close three or four elementary schools in the fall. The East Side Union High School District board resolved to eliminate 66 jobs over two years. And Oakland Unified isn't reversing the \$9 million in painful cuts for this school year — although state funds could soften \$11.2 million in trims laid out for next year. Students, parents and teachers packed an Oakland Unified meeting on budget cuts in December. (Ali Tadayon/Staff)

As they cut spending, school officials will face a tough sell to constituents wondering what happened to the new "extra" cash — especially when the combination of federal, state and local funds for K-12 are expected to total a record \$95.6 billion in the next fiscal year, a 2.5 percent increase. That comes to \$16,085 per pupil.

Of the \$3 billion excess designated for schools, half is for cost-of-living increases and the other half simply completes a 2013 promise two years early — to restore schools' pre-recession purchasing power. For a decade, schools have been struggling to catch up to where they were in 2007-'08.

Meanwhile, costs of benefits, salaries and operations have escalated. Under a deal to help keep the state retirement systems afloat, school districts must devote a greater chunk to pensions — 16.3 percent of teacher payroll next year and likely even more for support-staff pensions.

In recent years, many districts granted employees generous raises to make up for recession-era frugality. Some like Oak Grove are being squeezed by declining enrollment, forcing state revenue to plummet faster than the districts can reduce costs.

Brown's proposal "only takes care of the problem for one year," wrote Rose Ramos, chief business officer of the Mount Diablo Unified School District in Concord. As they take up next school year's budgets, districts like East Side Union could choose not to lay off as many employees, Superintendent Chris Funk said, but "all that does is kick the can down the road a year or two." If the budget that emerges in June follows Brown's proposal, "It will help us just a little bit now," said Jeff Bowman of the Cupertino Union School District, which faces cutting \$5 million in 2018-'19, after trimming \$2.6 million last spring. "We're still behind."

Cupertino doesn't receive nearly as much state aid as other districts. Under Brown's 2013 reform — dubbed the Local Control Funding Formula — schools that have a higher number of harder-to-educate students receive more funds. Ravenswood in East Palo Alto and Alum Rock in San Jose are among the top recipients in the state in aid per student. At the bottom are those in wealthy enclaves with few poor and English-learner students: San Ramon Valley Unified, Walnut Creek Elementary, Belmont-Redwood Shores, Lafayette, Moraga and Orinda in Contra Costa County.

Under Brown's plan, San Ramon would receive an additional \$8 million in ongoing funds and \$9 million in one-time funds, according to spokeswoman Elizabeth Graswich. While she welcomed the governor's budget, she said it was too early for the district to provide any details of how the extra funds might be used.

Despite its comparatively high per-student state revenue, Ravenswood has seen a dramatic drop in enrollment — down 30 percent since the late '90s, Chief Business Official Steve Eichman said. So the district is about \$2 million in the red this year and must cut \$3.3 million from next year's budget to avoid a crisis.

Statewide, school officials also will have to explain how the annual increases that schools enjoyed in recent years are about to disappear, now that Brown has achieved the goals of his Local Control Funding Formula. That was his legacy, said Ron Bennett, CEO of School Services of California. "I think he wanted to make sure it was fully implemented before he left office." Bennett's firm offers fiscal advice to most of California's 1,000 school districts.

But masked by the state's \$6.1 billion projected surplus and the fat boost in education funding in Brown's last year in office, Bennett said, the governor failed to restore education spending to the premiere status it held in his youth. "I'm disappointed that absolutely nothing has been done to move California back on par with higher-spending states," Bennett said.

While high spending doesn't guarantee high achievement, Bennett points out parallels between low spending and low achievement. California is about 45th among states in per-pupil education spending, he noted, and at a similar level in achievement on standardized tests.

Measured by ratios of students to teachers, administrators, librarians, counselors and psychologists, he said. "California is a high-tax state," he said, "with a low commitment to public education."

CALPADS Enrollment 2016-17 and 2017-18

Ones as County Cake at District	2016-17	2017-18	Difference	Change from
Orange County School District	Enrollment	Enrollment	Prior Year	Prior Year
Elementary				
Anaheim Elementary	18,239	17,627	(612)	-3.4%
Buena Park	4,784	4,609	(175)	-3.7%
Centralia	4,398	4,310	(88)	-2.0%
Cypress	3,969	3,957	(12)	-0.3%
Fountain Valley	6,387	6,362	(25)	-0.4%
Fullerton	13,355	13,283	(72)	-0.5%
Huntington Beach City	6,917	6,773	(144)	-2.1%
La Habra City	4,726	4,636	(90)	-1.9%
Magnolia	6,252	6,080	(172)	-2.8%
Ocean View	8,467	8,262	(205)	-2.4%
Savanna	2,325	2,252	(73)	-3.1%
Westminster	9,338	9,264	(74)	-0.8%
High				
Anaheim Union	30,964	30,729	(235)	-0.8%
Fullerton Joint Union	13,983	13,901	(82)	-0.6%
Huntington Beach Union	16,140	16,188	48	0.3%
Unified				
Brea Olinda	5,840	5,875	35	0.6%
Capistrano	48,256	47,918	(338)	-0.7%
Garden Grove	44,223	43,163	(1,060)	-2.4%
Irvine	33,381	34,612	1,231	3.7%
Laguna Beach	3,024	2,934	(90)	-3.0%
Los Alamitos	9,904	9,833	(71)	-0.7%
Newport-Mesa	21,580	21,233	(347)	-1.6%
Orange	26,295	25,747	(548)	-2.1%
Placentia-Yorba Linda	25,474	25,423	(51)	-0.2%
Saddleback Valley	26,770	26,318	(452)	-1.7%
Santa Ana	49,791	48,326	(1,465)	-2.9%
Tustin	24,128	24,014	(114)	-0.5%
Totals	468,910	463,629	(5,281)	-1.1%

Data Source: CALPADS Fall 1

Enrollment Trends

Declining Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

Approximately 80% of the District's revenue is generated from the Local Control Funding Formula. The funding is based on the average number of students in daily attendance (ADA). Enrollment is very important; it is even more important that students enrolled also attend school on a daily basis. OUSD has an outstanding daily attendance rate of 96.1%, approximately 1 point higher than the statewide average.

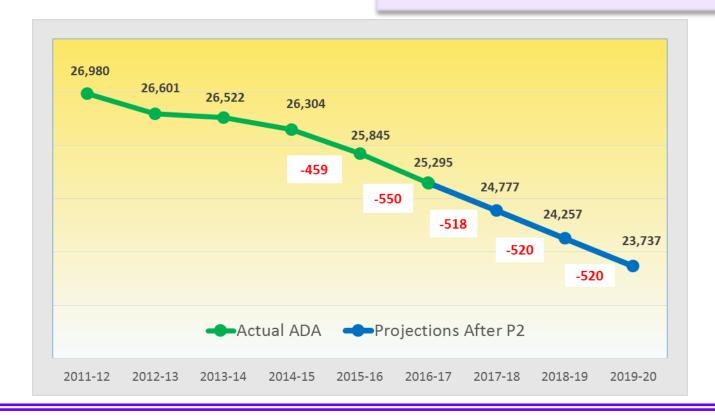
The ADA projection for 2017-18 included in the Budget is 25,295, not including charter schools. Compared to 2016-17 this reflects a decline of 518 students. Declining enrollment is anticipated to reduce ADA by 520 in each of the next two years. District charter schools have a projected ADA of 2,163 that generates separate revenue for those schools.

ADA projections are revised after the October census day and each attendance reporting period.

Impact of Declining Enrollment

The revenue generated by one student pays for a portion of the classroom teacher and supplies as well as a small portion of each support service provided by the district. For example, if a district experienced a decline of 30 students and they all came from the same classroom, the district could operate with one less teacher, but a support service like Transportation would not realize any reduced cost.

Furthermore, if a decline of 30 students occurred, but each student was from a different classroom, the district would most likely still need the same number of teachers and therefore, expenditures would remain the same (except for savings on instructional supplies), but the revenues would be reduced by approximately \$250K. It is very difficult to reduce expenditures to compensate for revenue losses without making significant program reductions. A conservative staffing approach and healthy reserves have helped the district weather declining enrollment.



ORANGE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Executive Summary Class Size Report

Month #4 (P-1)

December 8, 2017

	DISTRICT TOTALS																			
	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	GRADE	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	GRAND	PRIOR	DIFF
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	REG	PRE K	SPECIAL	TOTAL	YEAR	<u> </u>
ELEMENTARY	386	1,921	1,903	1,898	1,922	2,061	1,967	1,724							13,782	0	416	14,198	14,574	-376
MIDDLE								374	2,126	2,143					4,643	0	179	4,822	4,870	-48
HIGH											2,080	2,018	2,139	2,197	8,434	0	237	8,671	8,818	-147
ALTERNATIVE ED	0	2	2	1	4	1	1	9	6	15	16	32	34	46	169	1	32	202	213	-11
SPECIAL SCHOOLS															0	224	131	355	368	-13
GRAND TOTALS	386	1,923	1,905	1,899	1,926	2,062	1,968	2,107	2,132	2,158	2,096	2,050	2,173	2,243	27,028	225	995	28,248	28,843	-595
Prior Year By Grade	395	1,925	1,929	1,937	2,069	1,987	2,129	2,123	2,178	2,193	2,041	2,172	2,277	2,185	27,540	241	1,062	28,843		



Budgetary Building Blocks

- Revenues:
 - Local Control Funding Formula
 - Annual decline in enrollment & ADA

ADA	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
September Budget	526	520	520	520
1 st Interim	564	663	663	663

- Attendance Rate: 96.2%
- •Unduplicated Pupil Percentage: 49.1%
- Using School Services COLA and GAP funding

4

Historical Average Daily Attendance & Projections

