



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

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

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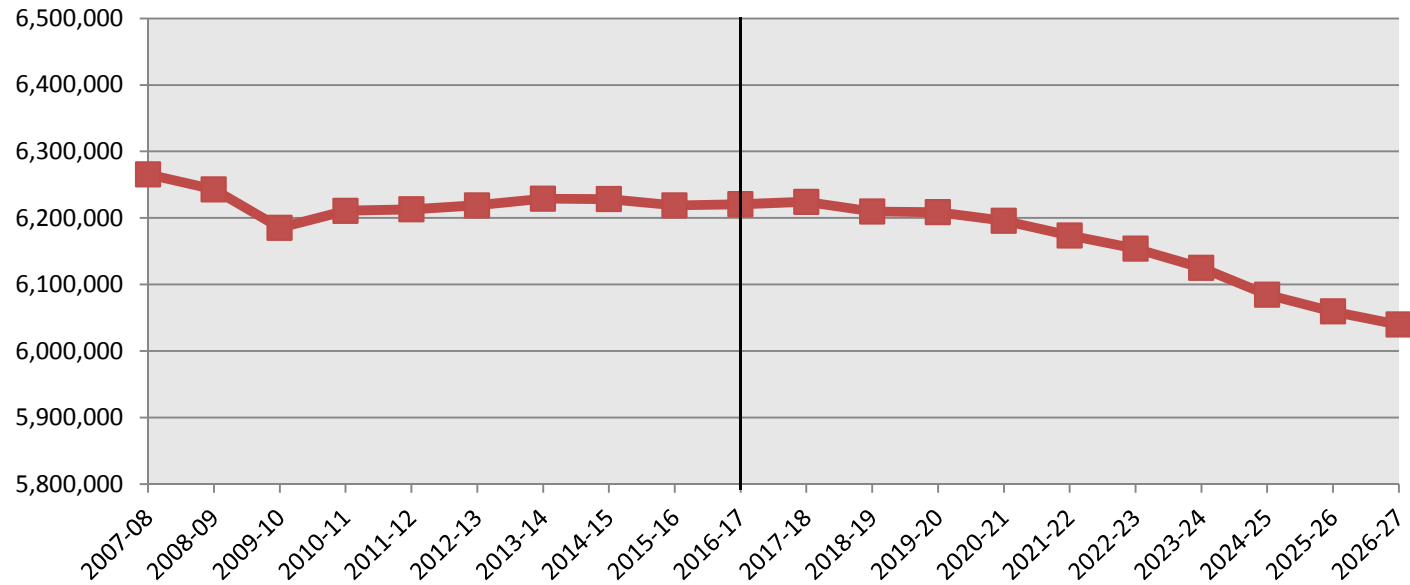
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California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment



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.

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.

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 [Sharon Noguchi](#) | snoguchi@bayareanewsgroup.com | 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.”

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CALPADS Enrollment 2016-17 and 2017-18

Orange County School District	2016-17 Enrollment	2017-18 Enrollment	Difference Prior Year	Change from 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 state-wide average.

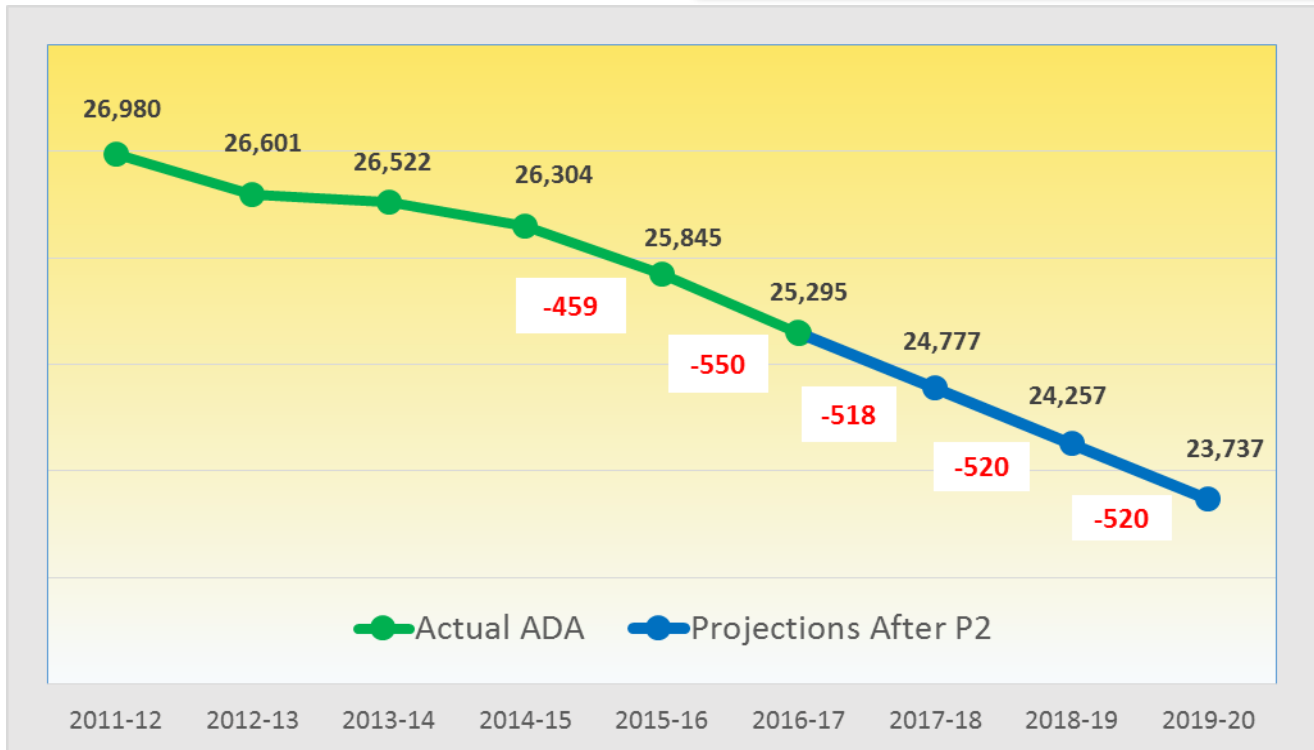
The ADA projection for 2017-18 included in the Budget is 25,295, not including charter schools. Compared to 2016-17 this reflects a decline of 518 students. Declining enrollment is anticipated to reduce ADA by 520 in each of the next two years. District charter schools have a projected ADA of 2,163 that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

Historical Average Daily Attendance & Projections

