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FACTORS IN FUTURE DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

MELBO ASSOCIATES INC., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
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CALIFORNIA HAS ACCEPTED THE CONCEPT THAT ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS ARE TO BE INCLUDED IN JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS. THIS STUDY DETERMINED WHAT EFFECT ANY CHANGE IN THE TERRITORY NOW INCLUDED IN THE CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT WOULD HAVE UPON THE SCHOOL'S ENROLLMENTS, BUILDING PROGRAM, AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE. TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE, 1963-64, WAS 4,592. INCREASES IN ENROLLMENT ARE ANTICIPATED IN APPROXIMATELY 500-STUDENT ANNUAL INCREMENTS. BIRTH RATE AND EXPANSION OF THE CITRUS COLLEGE PROGRAM APPEAR TO ACCOUNT FOR THE RISE. THE DATA PRESENTED INDICATE THAT BOTH THE DUARTE AND MONROVIA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS WOULD BEST BE SERVED BY BECOMING A PART OF THE CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT. APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS OF THESE TWO DISTRICTS ARE ALREADY ATTENDING CITRUS COLLEGE. AS A CONDITION OF ANNEXATION, THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITRUS COLLEGE DISTRICT SHOULD BE ASSUMED BY EACH OF THE ANNEXING TERRITORIES. IN ADDITION, CITRUS DISTRICT IS DECREASING IN RELATIVE WEALTH PER ADA AND HAS AN INCREASING RELIANCE ON STATE AID. INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY ARE FREQUENCY TABLES SHOWING ADA, ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, FINANCIAL COMPILATIONS, AND TUITION COSTS. (HS)

FACTORS IN FUTURE DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT

FACTORS IN FUTURE DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT

This report is published by authority of the governing board of the Citrus Junior College District, May 1965.

S U R V E Y S T A F F

Irving R. Melbo, Ed.D., Director
Professor of Educational Administration, and
Dean, School of Education
University of Southern California

Edward H. LaFranchi, Ed.D.
Professor of Educational Administration
University of Southern California

Wallace R. Muelder, Ed.D.
Professor of Educational Administration
University of Southern California

D. Lloyd Nelson, Ed.D.
Professor of Educational Administration
University of Southern California

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CHAPTER I

ANALYSIS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

State Intent. Recent legislation in California has evidenced acceptance by the State Legislature of the concept that all California school districts shall be included in a junior college district. For some school districts, this concept may require the establishment of new junior college districts. For others, the solution will be to join a neighboring, already-established junior college district. In either case, the enrollments at existing junior colleges will be affected by the change.

Although no final date to consummate such action has yet been fixed, the Legislature has directed the County Committees on School District Organization to propose a master plan by September 15, 1967, for all districts which by that date have not become a part of a junior college district. The master plan will make recommendations designed to implement the above concept in each county, and these recommendations will be approved or rejected by the State Board of Education. If approved, an election will be called, in the districts concerned, to determine whether or not the proposed plan shall be adopted.

If an election, called under this master plan procedure, was held and certified after February 1, 1968, the reorganization would become effective for all purposes on July 1, 1969. Hence, any required reorganization may still be four years in the future.

School districts seeking to join a junior college district, however, may request an earlier election by petitioning the County Board of Supervisors to call such an election. These requests must have the approval of the governing board of the junior college district to which annexation is sought. This approval may be subject to conditions as, for example, requiring the annexing district to assume its proportionate share of the outstanding bonded indebtedness.

Although a simple annexation election needs only a majority of favorable votes to be successful, an election which includes the condition that the annexing district assume its share of the bonded indebtedness requires a two-thirds favorable vote. Approval of the junior college governing board is not required under existing legislation specifying that the County Committee on School District Organization submit a master plan on September 15, 1967.

Purpose of Study. The purpose of this study was to determine what effect any change in the territory now included in the Citrus Junior College District would have upon the school's enrollments, building program, and financial structure. The possible changes under consideration are extensions to include any one of the following unified districts or combinations of districts:

1. Claremont
2. Duarte
3. Both Claremont and Duarte
4. Both Duarte and Monrovia
5. All three of the unified districts, Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia

Since the Monrovia Unified School District is not adjacent to the Citrus Junior College District, the possibility of Monrovia joining without Duarte also joining has been considered.

Historical Development. The Citrus Junior College was one of the earliest junior colleges operating in California, dating to 1915. The school was first established in connection with the Citrus Union High School under legislation enacted in 1907 to permit high schools to maintain post-graduate courses. Additional legislation enacted in 1917 permitted high school districts to establish junior colleges and the school continued under this provision.

Until 1956, the junior college program was provided at the same site occupied by the Citrus Union High School. The college program was housed in buildings which also were used for high school purposes, although in 1948 an administration unit, a library, and a classroom building were constructed for use especially by the junior college. Since 1959, one year following the opening of the Glendora High School, the facilities on the former Citrus Union High School site have been used exclusively for junior college purposes.

The school started in 1915 with only 15 students but it increased regularly in average daily attendance except for the years of World War I and World War II. By 1930, the number had grown to 127 and by 1940 to 199. After World War II, following a leveling off period during the Korean War, growth was quite rapid. The average daily attendance reached 588 in 1955 and 1,599 in 1960. For the immediate past year, 1963-64, average daily attendance amounted to 2,471 and enrollment figures show 1,314 full-time and 3,278 part-time students, for a total of 4,592 enrollees.

The Citrus Union High School District was established immediately after enabling legislation for such districts in 1891. A high school was first located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Citrus Avenue and Gladstone. Later, the location of the high school was moved to Dalton Hill near the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cerritos.

This second location of the high school became the site of the first junior college classes in 1915 and the establishment of Citrus Junior College in 1917. Both the high school and the junior college were moved to the present location of the junior college in 1923 on a new 16-acre site. The site was extended by 8 acres in 1949 and then by 80 acres in 1959, bringing the total site area to 104 acres.

Following the construction of the new Azusa High School in 1956 and the new Glendora High School in 1958, eleventh and twelfth grade high school classes were continued on the site for only one school year, 1958-59. Beginning in the fall of 1959, the present site has been used exclusively for junior college purposes.

The three elementary districts comprising the Citrus Union High School District were divided into two unified districts in 1961. One, the Azusa Unified School District, includes the former Azusa and Gladstone elementary districts and the other, the Glendora Unified School District, includes only the former Glendora elementary district. At the same time, a separate junior college district was established on the boundary lines of the former union high school district and named the Citrus Junior College District.

Past Growth. Table I shows the growth in average daily attendance at Citrus Junior College from the year of organization to the present. From 1915-16 to 1955-56 figures are presented at five-year intervals. From 1960-61 to 1963-64, the figures are listed on an annual basis, and an estimate is presented for the current school year 1964-65.

During the years prior to 1951-52, average daily attendance was recorded under two categories, full-time students and evening students. The evening classes were also known as adult education classes. Since 1951-52, the two categories have been changed in response to legislation which became effective that year. Since then, an "adult" student has been defined as one who is 21 years or over and enrolled in fewer than 10 hours per week. For apportionment purposes, the average daily attendance resulting from such students is kept separate from that resulting from students who are either enrolled in 10 or more hours per week or are under 21 years of age. Hence, the latter classification includes part-time students if they are under 21 years of age, regardless of whether they are enrolled in day or evening classes.

During more recent years, the college has also provided summer school classes which develop a considerable amount of average daily attendance. Regular growth has occurred in all three categories and has tended to accelerate within recent years. It is anticipated that the average daily attendance for the current school year (1964-65) will show an increase of approximately 500 over the 1963-64 school year.

By comparison, the total average daily attendance of the district did not exceed 500 until the 1955-56 school year. Thus, whereas a period of 40 years was required to achieve the first increment of 500 units of average daily attendance, a comparable increase will occur during a one-year period from 1963-64 to 1964-65.

Four factors may be noted as being significant in the recent large increases in average daily attendance achieved by Citrus College.

TABLE I

GROWTH OF CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1915-16 TO 1963-64

School year	Full-time (or under 21 yrs. since 1951-52)	Evening (or over 21 yrs. under 10 hrs. since 1951-52)	Summer school	Total
1915-16	28			28
1920-21	40 (est.)	14		54 (est.)
1925-26	60 (est.)	15 (est.)		75 (est.)
1930-31	105	22		127
1935-36	175	39		214
1940-41	153	59		212
1945-46	51	51		102
1950-51	185	132		317
1955-56	495	93		588
1960-61	1,146	381	72	1,599
1961-62	1,454	486	95	2,035
1962-63	1,452	564	116	2,132
1963-64	1,676	658	137	2,471
Estimate 1964-65	2,040	770	160	2,970

First, tremendous gains in total population have been registered in the area served since World War II and especially over the past ten-year period.

Second, the present age group eligible for college attendance reflects the extremely high birth rate registered following World War II and thus constitutes a larger proportion of the total population than existed during past years.

Third, there has been heavy emphasis upon college attendance within recent years and a larger proportion of the eligible age group has enrolled in college. In this connection, a related factor is beginning to make itself felt. This is the factor of overcrowding at other collegiate institutions, both public and private. Such overcrowding is tending to force a greater proportion of those going to college to enroll in junior colleges.

Fourth, and perhaps of equal or greater significance than the preceding factors, has been the Citrus College program itself. Three elements have been of major importance in the college improvement program. The curricular program has been extended appreciably; the school has occupied a campus separate from a high school; and an extensive building construction and site development program has been undertaken to provide greatly improved facilities for conducting the college program. Neither the curricular extension nor the plant development program are yet completed. Both are continuing and will result in further upgrading and increased attractiveness of the total college program.

Types of Enrollment. Table II shows a breakdown of the October 31 enrollment for Citrus Junior College over the past five-year period. The table shows the number of full-time students enrolled at the thirteenth-grade level, at the fourteenth-grade level, and as special students referred to in Table II as "others." The part-time students are separated to show the number enrolled during the day program and the number during the evening program.

Virtually all of the full-time students are day students. For example, of the 1,777 full-time enrollees as of October 31, 1964, only 18 were enrolled in the evening program.

During the five-year period, the number of full-time students has increased from 966 to 1,777, a gain of 811 students, or 84 per cent. During the same period, the number of part-time students has increased from 1,831 to 3,756, a growth of 1,925, or 105 per cent.

Special attention is called to the breakdown in part-time students as to whether the enrollment is in the day or in the evening program. This distinction is essential in considering the plant needs of the district during future years. Since the part-time day enrollees attend classes during the period when the full-time enrollees attend, the plant capacity must be sufficient to care for the full-time enrollees plus the part-time day enrollees. In determining school plant needs, about three part-time day enrollees may be considered the equivalent of one full-time day enrollee.

TABLE II

OCTOBER 31 ENROLLMENT, CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE,
1960-61 TO 1964-65

Classification	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Full time:					
13th grade	629	900	898	912	1,259
14th grade	300	337	376	367	491
Others	37	39	33	35	27
Total, full time	966	1,276	1,307	1,314	1,777
Part time:					
Day program	145	189	231	392	342
Evening program	1,686	2,371	2,513	2,886	3,414
Total, part time	1,831	2,560	2,744	3,278	3,756
Total, all enrollees	2,797	3,836	4,051	4,592	5,533

Although the number of enrollees in the part-time evening program is greater than during the day program, these students, for the most part, are enrolled in a relatively small number of units and usually may be cared for in a plant of sufficient capacity to provide for the day school enrollees. Also, arrangements for the use of other facilities such as high school classrooms can usually be made if required for the evening school program.

Another important distinction needs to be noted between the part-time evening enrollees and the day enrollees. Since the evening enrollees register in a relatively small number of hours, they are generally accepted at any junior college to which they present themselves for enrollment regardless of their place of residence.

Thus, the number of part-time evening enrollees is not likely to be affected appreciably by a change in the district boundary lines of the Citrus Junior College District. The number has been increasing regularly over past years, reflecting increases in total population and extensions in the Citrus Junior College program. Such increases may be expected to continue in future years regardless of whether or not additional districts are added to the Citrus Junior College District.

The number of day enrollees, on the other hand, definitely will be related to the addition of surrounding territory to the Citrus Junior College District or to annexations of such territory to other junior college districts. Hence, in following tables and analyses, discussions will be limited almost entirely to the number of day enrollees. It may be noted from Table II that the number of part-time day enrollees during immediate past years has averaged approximately 20 per cent of the total number of full-time and part-time day enrollees. In making estimates for future junior college enrollment, it will be assumed that this proportion will continue.

Sources of Students. Table III presents an analysis of the day enrollees at Citrus Junior College by high school of attendance and classified as to whether the students graduated from high school during the preceding year or at an earlier time, or are non-graduates. It is emphasized that the other districts and sources listed in Table III refer to high school of previous attendance and not to place of present residence.

For example, during the fall of the 1964-65 school year, the junior college district included an enrollment of 208 students who had attended out-of-state high schools. Of these, 29 graduated in the spring of 1964, 158 graduated during previous years, and 21 were non-graduates. For the most part, these students had moved into the Citrus area prior to junior college attendance and had established residence with their parents in this area. Similarly the 49 students listed as having attended high schools in foreign countries were almost all residing in the Citrus Junior College District.

It is significant to note that as of the date the figures were tabulated, of the total day enrollment amounting to 2,080, 131 had not secured a high school diploma. Of those who held high school diplomas, 900 had graduated during the immediate preceding semester, and 969 returned to junior college after a lapse of at least one semester following their graduation from high school.

Table IV presents a breakdown of the same 2,080 pupils, showing the actual district of residence. The table also classifies the pupils as to level of enrollment, that is, in the thirteenth grade, the fourteenth grade, or as special students. For all enrollees, 1,440 were classified as in their first year or the thirteenth grade, 563 were classified as in their second year or the fourteenth grade, and 77 were special students.

As with most junior colleges, the holding power from the thirteenth to the fourteenth grade is relatively low. During immediate past years, the fourteenth grade of Citrus Junior College has enrolled only about half, and sometimes well under half, of the preceding year's thirteenth grade enrollment.

TABLE III

HIGH SCHOOLS PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED BY DAY STUDENTS ENROLLED AT CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE, FALL SEMESTER, 1964-65

Location of high school attended	Member of 1964 H.S. graduating class	Graduate of previous years	Non-graduate	Total[a]	Proportion of total Citrus J.C. enrollment
Citrus Junior College District:					
Azusa	151	136	20	307	15%
Glendora	251	200	27	478	23%
Total, Citrus J.C. District	402	336	47	785	38%
Other California districts not in a junior college district:					
Alhambra H.S.	2	5	0	7	0%
Arcadia U.	108	89	6	203	10%
Claremont U.	6	9	2	17	1%
Duarte U.	50	36	3	89	4%
El Monte U.H.S.	38	59	1	98	5%
Monrovia U.	121	85	5	211	10%
Other L.A. Co. dists.	122	97	28	247	12%
Out-of-co. dists.	21	53	6	80	4%
Total, Calif. non-junior college districts	468	433	51	952	46%
Other California junior college districts:					
Mt. San Antonio	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	3%
Other L.A. Co. J.C. districts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	1%
Out-of-Co. J.C. districts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	0%
Total, other Calif. junior college dists.				80	4%
Other sources:					
Out-of-state	29	158	21	208	10%
Foreign	1	40	8	49	2%
Information n.a.	0	2	4	6	0%
Total, other sources	30	200	33	263	12%
Total, All sources	900	969	131	2,080	100%

[a]These figures include both full-time and part-time day students. About 20 per cent are part-time.

n.a. Data not available.

TABLE IV

DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE, DAY STUDENTS ATTENDING
CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT,
FALL SEMESTER, 1964-65

District of residence	13th grade	14th grade	Special	Total	Proportion of total enrollment
Citrus Junior College District:					
Azusa	300	131	15	446	21%
Glendora	483	199	35	717	35%
Total, Citrus J.C. District	783	330	50	1,163	56%
Other California districts not in a junior college district:					
Alhambra H.S.	--	1	--	1	0%
Arcadia U.	186	73	2	261	12%
Claremont U.	11	5	1	17	1%
Duarte U.	82	23	2	107	5%
El Monte U.H.S.	84	37	1	122	6%
Monrovia U.	184	49	8	241	12%
Others	62	24	10	96	5%
Totals, Non-junior college districts	609	212	24	845	41%
Other junior college districts:					
Mt. San Antonio	40	17	2	59	3%
Others	8	4	1	13	0%
Totals, Other junior college districts	48	21	3	72	3%
Totals, All day students	1,440	563	77	2,080	100%

With regard to district of residence, the total figures in Table IV show that 1,163 or 56 per cent of the enrollees reside within the Citrus Junior College District. Those residing in other high school districts not a member of any junior college district number 845, or 41 per cent of the total. The remaining 72 pupils were residing in another junior college district and represented only 3 per cent of the total enrollment.

The figures shown in Table IV are of utmost importance in attempting to determine the effect of the implementation of the concept that all high school and unified districts shall become a part of a junior college district. For example, if it were assumed that the effect of this concept would result in the Arcadia Unified School District joining the Pasadena Junior College District, the Citrus Junior College enrollment might drop as much as 12 per cent or, for the 1964-65 school year, 261 students. Whether or not the day enrollment would drop this number would depend on inter-district agreements developed between the two college districts affected.

To what extent inter-district agreements would be acceptable would depend upon policies of the governing boards and also undoubtedly upon future legislation affecting such policies. At the present time, the Citrus Junior College District and the Mount San Antonio Junior College District operate under policies which permit some exchange of students. The figures in Table IV show a total of 59 day students enrolled at Citrus Junior College who are residents of the Mount San Antonio Junior College District. In addition, there are 13 other students enrolled at Citrus who are residents of other junior college districts.

There are also a number of Citrus Junior College District residents attending junior college in other districts. These are listed in Table V. The figures show a total of 59 students attending other junior colleges during the 1964-65 school year. In each instance, these students were released to other districts because of their desire to enroll in special programs offered by the other districts. Except for Mount San Antonio, the numbers attending any one district were very small, ranging from 1 to 5. The figures would indicate that there will never be large numbers of Citrus Junior College students attending other districts, and the proportion will probably decline as the curricular offerings at Citrus are extended.

On the other hand, the numbers of pupils attending at Citrus from districts not now in a junior college district would indicate that there always will be considerable demand for such attendance even if some of the districts involved join other junior college districts. In this connection, some reference needs to be made to the distances involved and related factors. The distance from Duarte High School to Citrus Junior College is 5 miles. This is in comparison with 9 miles to Pasadena Junior College and 13.3 miles to Mount San Antonio Junior College.

Comparable figures from the Monrovia High School are 8 miles to Citrus Junior College, 6.1 miles to Pasadena Junior College, and 16.3 miles to Mount San Antonio Junior College. In the case of Monrovia, however, it must be remembered that the Monrovia High School is adjacent to the western boundary of the Monrovia Unified School District.

TABLE V

DAY STUDENTS RESIDING IN CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT AND RELEASED TO ATTEND COLLEGE IN OTHER JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS, 1964-65

Junior college attended	Number of students
Cerritos	1
Chaffey	1
Long Beach	1
El Camino	1
Fullerton	2
Los Angeles City	1
Los Angeles Trade Technical	5
Mount San Antonio	36
Orange Coast	2
Palomar	1
Pasadena	4
Rio Hondo	1
Riverside	3
Total	59

The distance from the center of the district to Citrus Junior College and to Pasadena Junior College is approximately 7 miles in each instance.

From the Claremont High School to the Citrus Junior College, the distance is 10.2 miles, to the Chaffee Junior College 11 miles, and to the Mount San Antonio Junior College 12 miles. Thus, the distances from Monrovia and Claremont to the different junior colleges are approximately equivalent, but the distance from Duarte to Citrus is considerably shorter than to Pasadena.

Another related factor is the Foothill freeway scheduled for construction in the immediate years ahead. This freeway will pass very close to the Citrus Junior College and will provide on-ramps and off-ramps that will increase the accessibility of the college.

The Citrus Junior College Master Site Plan provides for the location of 3,000 parking spaces on the site. This is significantly more than the provision for off-street parking made at other nearby junior colleges,

especially when the relatively small size of the Citrus College is considered. With the growth of all the institutions and the accompanying pressure for off-street parking, it is likely to become a factor which would encourage enrollment at Citrus.

Finally, the relatively small size anticipated for Citrus College, presently planned to be held at a maximum of somewhere between 3,000 and 5,000 day students, is likely to be considered attractive to many students. Other nearby junior colleges already serve much larger areas and are likely to grow very large in size unless additional sites are developed.

The above factors indicate that, assuming it is legally and financially feasible to provide for inter-district attendance, the Citrus Junior College will always be attractive to large numbers of students residing in adjacent areas, even though some of these areas join other junior college districts. This point is emphasized since later it will be necessary to anticipate approximate out-of-district enrollment at Citrus Junior College. The statement would be less true, of course, if some of the nearby non-junior college districts were to form a new junior college district and construct a new college.

CHAPTER II

JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Present Day-School Enrollees. Table I shows the 1964-65 fall day-school junior college students enrolled from the districts under study. The enrollment from the Citrus Junior College District numbered 1,222 with 1,163 enrolled at Citrus Junior College and 59, as already explained, attending other junior colleges.

The total from the Claremont Unified School District numbered 339. Of these, 17 were in attendance at Citrus Junior College, 119 at Chaffee Junior College, 193 at Mount San Antonio Junior College, 4 at Pasadena Junior College, and 6 at other junior colleges. The Claremont district reports that at one time the great majority of junior college enrollees from Claremont attended the Chaffee Junior College. Following the relocation of the Chaffee Junior College at a considerable distance to the east, a major shift in attendance occurred from Chaffee to Mount San Antonio Junior College. The district also reports that some evidence exists of a present shift from both Chaffee and Mount San Antonio to Citrus Junior College. The shift apparently has resulted from the broadening of the Citrus curriculum and the development of new plant facilities. It is anticipated that as long as Claremont continues not to be a part of any junior college district, the trend toward attendance at Citrus will increase.

Duarte had 223 day-school junior college enrollees, of whom 107 attended Citrus Junior College. Of the remainder, 36 went to Mount San Antonio Junior College, 72 to Pasadena Junior College, and 8 to other junior colleges.

Most of the Monrovia junior college students were divided between the Citrus Junior College and the Pasadena Junior College, with the former enrolling 241 and the latter 262. Of the remainder, 36 went to Mount San Antonio Junior College and 20 to other junior colleges. The total junior college day-school enrollment from Monrovia numbered 559.

Total day-school enrollment for all the districts under study numbered 2,343. It is emphasized that this figure includes both full-time and part-time day students. As previously noted, the number of part-time day students may be estimated at about 20 per cent of the total figure.

Table II presents the relationship between the total number of day-school junior college enrollees and the number in the previous year's twelfth-grade graduating class. For example, the graduating class from Azusa High School numbered 457 in the spring of 1964. The number of junior college enrollees in the fall of the 1964-65 school year was 446, or 98 per cent of the size of the twelfth-grade graduating class.

TABLE I

JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ATTENDANCE, JUNIOR COLLEGE DAY STUDENTS RESIDING IN DISTRICTS UNDER STUDY, 1964-65

Schools of attendance	District of residence				Totals
	Citrus	Claremont	Duarte	Monrovia	
Citrus Junior College	1,163	17	107	241	1,528
Chaffey Junior College	1	119	--	--	120
Mt. San Antonio Jun.r Col.	36	193	36	36	301
Pasadena Junior College	4	4	72	262	342
Other	18	6	8	20	52
Total	1,222	339	223	559	2,343

TABLE II

TWELFTH GRADE HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AND DAY STUDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS, 1964-65

District of residence	1963-64 October 31 12th grade enrollment A	1964-65 Fall Junior college enrollment B	Ratio B/A
Azusa	457	446	98%
Glendora	548	717	131%
Total	1,005	1,163	116%
Total, including Citrus J.C. District residents released to other districts	1,005	1,222	122%
Claremont	316	339	107%
Duarte	246	223	92%
Monrovia	421	559	133%
Total, districts under study	1,988	2,343	118%

For Glendora, the graduating class numbered only 548 compared with a junior college enrollment of 717. The latter figure was 131 per cent of the size of the high school graduating class. Including all students attending junior college from the Citrus District, the number of day-school junior college enrollees amounted to 122 per cent of the size of the previous year's graduating class.

It has generally been recognized that the number of junior college enrollees from different communities shows a considerable range, often dependent upon the availability of college facilities and socioeconomic conditions within the community which either increase or decrease the tendency to attend college.

The proportions presented in Table II will be accepted as appropriate for use during the immediate years ahead in projecting junior college enrollments which may be anticipated from the districts under study.

Projection of Future High School Enrollments. As a basis for estimating future junior college enrollments, it was necessary to project the future size of high school graduating classes from each of the five unified districts under study. To illustrate the method used in accomplishing this, complete figures will be presented for the Azusa Unified School District.

Table III shows an analysis of the public school enrollment by grade in the Azusa Unified School District over the past five-year period. The figures are arranged so as to make it possible to trace the size of any one class as it progresses through the school system. For example, the kindergarten enrollment of 1,301 in 1960-61 fell to 1,228 at the first-grade level of the following school year. This class continued to decline as it progressed through the school system, first to 1,193 at the second-grade level of the 1962-63 school year, then to 1,163 at the third-grade level, and finally to 1,093 at the fourth-grade level of the 1964-65 school year. Similar decreases were registered throughout the school system for all years covered in Table I.

Table IV shows the actual drop from each grade to the next higher grade of the following school year. The consistency of negative figures indicates that as in- and out-migration occur in the Azusa Unified School District, families leaving the district tend to have relatively older children while those entering the district have relatively younger children. In spite of such loss due to in- and out-migration, the district registered significant gains for all years covered except from 1960-61 to 1961-62. The gains were accomplished by graduating relatively small size classes from the twelfth grade and admitting relatively large size classes at the kindergarten and first-grade levels.

Assuming that factors which have operated during immediate past years will continue to operate during future years, Table V has been developed to show a projection of the public school enrollment to 1969-70. On the basis of the projection presented, the size of the twelfth-grade class may be expected to increase from the 533 figure shown for 1964-65 to an estimated 700 for 1969-70. These figures will be used to anticipate future junior college enrollments for the Azusa Unified School District.

TABLE III

OCTOBER 31 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE,
AZUSA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
1960-61 TO 1964-65

Grade	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Kgn.	1,301	1,290	1,378	1,219	1,232
1	1,227	1,228	1,305	1,353	1,176
2	1,134	1,180	1,193	1,227	1,234
3	1,096	1,084	1,126	1,163	1,150
4	1,013	1,039	1,040	1,087	1,093
5	911	967	1,025	997	1,042
6	890	856	960	989	989
7	866	874	871	895	964
8	791	844	848	870	875
9	778	785	846	817	870
10	665	600	719	807	787
11	656	517	571	649	706
12	481	369	409	457	533
Total	11,809	11,633	12,291	12,530	12,651
Increase over previous year		-176	+658	+239	+121

TABLE IV

INCREASE FROM ONE GRADE TO THE NEXT HIGHER GRADE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL YEAR, AZUSA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1960-61 TO 1964-65

Grades	1960-61 to 1961-62	1961-62 to 1962-63	1962-63 to 1963-64	1963-64 to 1964-65
Kgn. to gr. 1	-73	+15	-25	-43
Gr. 1 to 2	-47	-35	-78	-119
2 to 3	-50	-54	-30	-77
3 to 4	-57	-44	-39	-70
4 to 5	-46	-14	-43	-45
5 to 6	-55	-7	-36	-8
6 to 7	-16	+15	-65	-25
7 to 8	-22	-26	-1	-20
8 to 9	-6	+2	-31	0
9 to 10	-178	-66	-39	-30
10 to 11	-148	-29	-70	-101
11 to 12	-287	-108	-114	-116
Net Totals	-985	-351	-571	-654
Increase due to advancement of grades	+809	+1,009	+810	+775
Total increase	-176	+658	+239	+121

TABLE V

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, AZUSA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
1965-66 TO 1969-70

Grade	1964-65 (actual)	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Kgn.	1,232	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,310	1,330
1	1,176	1,190	1,210	1,230	1,250	1,270
2	1,234	1,100	1,110	1,130	1,150	1,170
3	1,150	1,180	1,050	1,060	1,080	1,100
4	1,093	1,100	1,130	1,000	1,010	1,030
5	1,042	1,050	1,060	1,090	960	970
6	989	1,020	1,030	1,040	1,070	940
7	964	960	990	1,000	1,010	1,040
8	875	950	950	980	990	1,000
9	870	860	930	930	960	970
10	787	840	830	900	900	930
11	706	710	760	750	820	820
12	533	590	590	640	630	700
Totals	12,651	12,800	12,910	13,040	13,140	13,270
Increase over previous year	+121	+149	+110	+130	+100	+130

Beyond 1969-70, comparable projections were continued to arrive at estimated graduating classes at five-year intervals for the years 1974-75, 1979-80, and 1984-85. The latter projections were made in consideration of the potential for the construction of dwelling units in each of the five districts.

Of the five districts under study, Monrovia shows the highest degree of land saturation and presents the least potential for growth. Even in Monrovia, however, the shift toward multiple dwelling units and the potential for developing single residential units in the foothill and mountainous areas suggests continued growth of total population and school enrollments. Of the five districts, Claremont presents the greatest potential for future school enrollment and total population growth, since this district includes extensive amounts of undeveloped land. Each of the five districts has developed studies looking toward future enrollment potentials and these were taken into consideration in arriving at the size of graduating classes for future years.

Enrollment Estimates for Present Junior College District. Table VI has been developed to show the number of day-student enrollees which may be anticipated at Citrus Junior College, assuming that the district continues to include only the Azusa and Glendora Unified School Districts and that all nearby unified and high school districts not now in a junior college district join some other junior college district. It is not intended that this be considered a reasonable assumption. The table was developed merely to show the extent of day-student enrollment which is likely to originate from the Citrus Junior College District as now constituted.

The first two columns in Table VI show the size of the twelfth-grade classes from the Azusa and Glendora Unified School Districts. The first five figures show the size of these classes over the past five years. Projections are then presented for each of the coming five years and by five-year intervals until 1984-85. The method of arriving at these figures already has been explained in detail in the case of the Azusa district. The same method was followed in determining the projections for the Glendora district and for the other districts which will be presented in following tables.

The third column in Table VI simply presents a total of the first two columns. The figures in the fourth column were determined by applying percentages as shown in Table II of this chapter. The percentages are applied to the total twelfth-grade class of the preceding year.

For the years 1974-75 and beyond, some increase in these percentages has been anticipated because it is likely that a greater proportion of college age youth will be attending junior college in future years. Such is likely to be the case for two reasons.

First, the long-term trend over past years has been for more and more of the college-age population to enroll in college. Second, since other collegiate institutions are becoming more and more overcrowded, it is likely that a greater and greater proportion of the total college enrollment will attend junior colleges.

TABLE VI

ESTIMATED JUNIOR COLLEGE DAY-STUDENT ENROLLMENT ASSUMING THE CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT IS NOT EXTENDED, 1965-66 TO 1984-85

School year	H.S. 12th grade enrollments			Junior college enrollment				
					From other sources[b]	All day students		
	Azusa	Glendora	Total[a]	Resident students		Full time	Part time	Total
Actual:								
1960-61	481	290	771					
1961-62	369	364	733					
1962-63	409	419	828					
1963-64	457	548	1,005					
1964-65	533	525	1,058	1,163	917	1,738	342	2,080
Projected:								
1965-66	590	570	1,160	1,270	300	1,260	310	1,570
1966-67	590	550	1,140	1,390	300	1,350	340	1,690
1967-68	640	600	1,240	1,370	300	1,340	330	1,670
1968-69	630	590	1,220	1,490	300	1,430	360	1,790
1969-70	700	670	1,370	1,470	300	1,420	350	1,770
1974-75	780	830	1,610	1,930	400	1,860	470	2,330
1979-80	820	880	1,700	2,120	400	2,020	500	2,520
1984-85	900	940	1,840	2,300	400	2,160	540	2,700

[a]The enrollment projections from other sources and totals are not intended to be used under existing conditions. They are projections of what the enrollment would have been if all adjacent districts were in other junior college districts.

[b]For the projections, "other sources" means other junior college districts. Out-of-state and foreign students have already been included in the Citrus figures.

Regarding out-of-state and foreign students, since a proportion of such students are included in the present junior college enrollment as residents of the Citrus district, the figures for future years assume that such enrollees will continue in numbers approximately in the same proportion as during past years. This allows for an increase in such students in proportion to the growth in junior college enrollment from the Citrus district.

The 917 day students shown under the column heading "From other sources" for the 1964-65 school year include students who are residing in non-junior college districts and in other junior college districts. In developing the figures for future years, since it is assumed that there will be no non-junior college districts, the only remaining source will be other junior college districts. It has been shown that there were 72 such pupils attending Citrus Junior College during the 1964-65 school year. For the coming five-year period, an estimate of 300 such pupils is shown for each year. This is a substantial number and is justified on the basis that if both Duarte and Monrovia were to join the Pasadena Junior College District, there would be great pressure for a considerable proportion of their students to attend the Citrus Junior College.

Admittedly, such a number is problematical since the Pasadena Junior College District has tended not to permit inter-district attendance in any significant amount. Nevertheless, the survey staff considers the figure reasonable for purposes of anticipating future enrollments at Citrus Junior College. For later years, the figure is increased to 400 simply in reflection of the increased total college population of the area.

The final column in Table VI shows the total of resident students and students from other sources. The preceding two columns break down the total figure by full-time and part-time day students.

It is emphasized that the figures shown for the coming five-year period are totally hypothetical. It is highly unlikely that any action can be taken which would guarantee a realization of the assumptions made in developing the table within this five-year period. For the later years, that is, beginning with the figures for 1974-75, the numbers may be accepted as reasonable approximations of total day-school enrollments at Citrus Junior College if all neighboring districts join other junior college districts. It is again emphasized that such assumption is highly improbable.

For example, in the case of the Duarte Unified School District with its close proximity to the Citrus Junior College, it hardly seems reasonable that a state agency would approve, or that the County Committee on School District Organization would propose, either the annexation of the district to another junior college district or the establishment of a new junior college district. This is especially so since the Citrus Junior College plant will have excess capacity if no other territory is annexed to it and most of the students attending from non-junior college districts are removed to other colleges.

It needs also to be repeated that the figures in Table VI do not take into account part-time evening school enrollees. The rate of increase

of such enrollees over immediate past years would indicate that the present number of approximately 3,500 will increase over the coming five years to 6,000. Continued increase may be anticipated thereafter and by 1984-85 the figure undoubtedly will be well in excess of 10,000.

It is repeated that these numbers bear no relationship to the territory included within the junior college district. Each of the enrollees registers for a small number of units, usually less than 3 hours per week. The numbers are related to total population in the area and to the degree to which college offerings meet individual adult needs for personal use or in connection with vocational pursuits.

Enrollment Estimates for the Claremont District. Table VII presents figures for the Claremont Unified School District comparable to those already presented for the Citrus Junior College District. The figures presented in Table VII reflect the potential junior college enrollment solely from the Claremont district. The concept of enrollees from other sources which was considered in Table VI for the Citrus Junior College District needs no consideration in a district which does not maintain a junior college.

TABLE VII

ESTIMATED DAY-STUDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
FROM CLAREMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
1965-66 TO 1984-85

School year	H.S. 12th grade	Junior College enrollees		
		Full-time	Part-time day students	Total day students
Actual:				
1960-61	234			
1961-62	231			
1962-63	243			
1963-64	316			
1974-65	341	271	68	339
Projected:				
1965-66	390	295	75	370
1966-67	430	335	85	420
1967-68	480	370	90	460
1968-69	510	410	100	510
1969-70	600	440	110	550
1974-75	780	690	170	860
1979-80	930	840	210	1,050
1984-85	1,100	1,040	260	1,300

The potential junior college enrollment from the Claremont district is shown as increasing from 339 for the 1964-65 school year to 550 five years hence. Thereafter, the figure is shown as increasing to 860 by 1974-75, to 1,050 by 1979-80, and to 1,300 by 1984-85.

To anticipate the potential enrollment in the Citrus Junior College District if joined by the Claremont Unified School District, the figures in Table VII may simply be added to those already presented in Table VI. A table with such additions will be presented following consideration of potential enrollments from the Duarte and Monrovia Unified School Districts.

Enrollment Estimates for the Duarte District. Table VIII shows figures for the Duarte Unified School District comparable to those already presented for the Claremont district. The growth potential in the Duarte district is not as great as in Claremont, although the size of the twelfth-grade high school class is shown as increasing from 242 for 1964-65 to an estimated 440, or almost double that figure by 1984-85.

The potential junior college enrollment from Duarte is estimated as increasing from 223 for 1964-65 to 280 five years hence. The figure is shown as growing to 340 by 1974-75, to 400 by 1979-80, and to 460 by 1984-85.

TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED DAY-STUDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
FROM DUARTE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
1965-66 TO 1984-85

School year	H.S. 12th grade	Junior College enrollees		
		Full-time	Part-time day students	Total day students
Actual:				
1960-61	243			
1961-62	211			
1962-63	191			
1963-64	246			
1964-65	242	178	45	223
Projected:				
1965-66	300	185	45	230
1966-67	280	215	55	270
1967-68	280	215	55	270
1968-69	290	215	55	270
1969-70	290	225	55	280
1974-75	360	270	70	340
1979-80	400	320	80	400
1984-85	440	370	90	460

To show the potential junior college enrollment for a new Citrus Junior College District that would include the Duarte Unified School District, the figures in Table VIII may be added to those already presented in Table VI, but another change also needs to be anticipated. If the Duarte district joins the Citrus Junior College District, it is anticipated that the out-of-district students shown in Table VI will be reduced by about 100. Such a correction was not made in the case of the Claremont district since very few Claremont students are now attending the Citrus Junior College.

Enrollment Estimates for the Monrovia District. Table IX presents figures for the Monrovia district comparable to those already presented for Claremont and Duarte. The Monrovia district shows the least potential for growth. The size of the twelfth-grade high school class is shown as increasing only from 440 to 470 five years hence, and to 600 by 1984-85.

The number of junior college enrollees is shown as increasing from 559 for 1964-65 to 610 five years hence, and to 810 by 1984-85.

TABLE IX

ESTIMATED DAY-STUDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
FROM MONROVIA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
1965-66 TO 1984-85

School year	H.S. 12th grade	Junior College enrollees		
		Full-time	Part-time day students	Total day students
Actual:				
1960-61	378			
1961-62	377			
1962-63	339			
1963-64	421			
1964-65	440	447	112	559
Projected:				
1965-66	490	460	110	570
1966-67	420	510	130	640
1967-68	460	450	110	560
1968-69	470	480	120	600
1969-70	470	490	120	610
1974-75	500	520	130	650
1979-80	560	610	150	760
1984-85	600	650	160	810

Since the Monrovia Unified School District is not contiguous to the Citrus Junior College District at any point, it is assumed that the Monrovia district will not be annexed to Citrus unless Duarte is also annexed. Hence, the figures shown in Table IX will be used as possible extensions to the Citrus district only if that district is first extended by annexing the Duarte Unified School District.

If Monrovia is annexed as well as Duarte, however, it is anticipated that the source of out-of-district students will be further reduced by about 100.

Enrollments for Possible District Combinations. Table X presents the several possible district combinations under consideration in this study. The potential junior college enrollments from each of the several districts have been combined from previous tables in accordance with premises already discussed.

It may be observed that a Citrus-Claremont combined district would have a potential day-student enrollment of 2,320 by 1969-70 and 4,000 by 1984-85. If both Claremont and Duarte are added to the existing Citrus Junior College District, the potential becomes 2,500 by 1969-70 and 4,360 by 1984-85.

If Duarte only were added to the existing Citrus district, the potential day-school enrollment would be 1,950 by 1969-70 and 3,060 by 1984-85. If both Duarte and Monrovia are annexed but not Claremont, the potential becomes 2,460 by 1969-70 and 3,770 by 1984-85. The final column in Table X shows the potential if all three districts, Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia are added to Citrus. Under this assumption the potential by 1969-70 is 3,010 and by 1984-85 is 5,070.

The reader is reminded that regardless of whether or not additional territory is included within the Citrus Junior College District, a part-time evening school enrollment in excess of 6,000 must be anticipated by 1969-70 and that this figure will increase to over 10,000 by 1984-85.

The figures in Table X indicate that the Citrus Junior College District has a firm base as regards size potential, whether or not any territory is added to the district. To achieve a minimum size of 3,000, it would be necessary only that the Duarte district be added, but all three districts, Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia, could be added without achieving a day-school enrollment appreciably in excess of 5,000 by 1984-85.

TABLE X

PROJECTIONS OF DAY-STUDENT ENROLLMENTS FOR CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT SHOWING THE SEVERAL POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF DISTRICTS, 1965-66 TO 1984-85

School year[a]	Citrus (Azusa and Glendora plus sources listed in footnote b)	Citrus plus Claremont[c]	Citrus plus Duarte[d]	Citrus plus Claremont & Duarte[d]	Citrus plus Duarte & Monrovia[e]	Citrus plus Claremont Duarte & Monrovia[e]
1965-66	1,570	1,940	1,700	2,070	2,170	2,540
1966-67	1,690	2,110	1,860	2,280	2,400	2,820
1967-68	1,670	2,130	1,840	2,300	2,300	2,760
1968-69	1,790	2,300	1,960	2,470	2,460	2,970
1969-70	1,770	2,320	1,950	2,500	2,460	3,010
1974-75	2,330	3,190	2,570	3,430	3,120	3,980
1979-80	2,520	3,570	2,820	3,870	3,480	4,530
1984-85	2,700	4,000	3,060	4,360	3,770	5,070

[a]To estimate the full-time day students only, the figures in this table would need to be reduced by 20 per cent.

[b]Including students from miscellaneous sources (foreign and out-of-state) plus 300 from other junior college districts for the first five years and 400 for the later years.

[c]Assuming 300 from other junior college districts for the first five years and 400 for later years.

[d]Assuming 200 from other junior college districts for the first five years and 300 for the later years.

[e]Assuming 100 from other junior college districts for the first five years and 200 for the later years.

CHAPTER III

JUNIOR COLLEGE PLANT FACTORS

The Existing Plant. Table I lists the buildings which include instructional units either existing or under construction during the 1964-65 school year. The two buildings under construction were the library and the business education building. As to type, all of the instructional units were classified either as academic classrooms or as laboratory in nature.

The buildings are further classified as to whether they are permanent or temporary. Those classified as temporary were constructed prior to the Field Act of 1933. It is planned to discontinue using these structures for instructional purposes rather than to reconstruct them in compliance with the Field Act.

Exclusive of the library facilities, the available plant includes a total of 99 instructional units and 4,010 pupil stations. Of the latter, 3,030 were in academic classrooms and 980 in laboratories. These are the totals which will be available in September of the 1965-66 school year.

If only those available during the 1964-65 school year are considered, the figures are reduced to 68 instructional units and 3,269 pupil stations. Of the latter, 2,505 are in academic classrooms and 764 in laboratory units.

Additional Planned Construction. The district is continuing its plant extension program and has some buildings in the planning stage at the present time. Sources of construction funds are sufficient to complete the planned extension program. Following formation of the Citrus Junior College District, a bond issue was passed on June 5, 1962 in amount of $6,000,000. Of this amount, $1,500,000 were issued on February 1, 1963 and $2,500,000 on February 1, 1964. An additional $500,000 is scheduled to be sold June 1, 1965. These three issues will total to $4,500,000, leaving authorized but unissued bonds in amount of $1,500,000.

In addition, the district has available in reserve funds for use during 1965-66 and 1966-67 about $350,000 derived from tuition funds from the attendance of out-of-district students. State and federal funds for construction purposes are also anticipated in an amount which may reach as high as $1,294,000.

Table II lists the building units proposed for construction from these funds. The buildings include a total of 33 additional instructional units having a total of 1,331 pupil stations. Of the latter, 860 will be in academic classrooms and 471 in laboratory-type units. The completion dates of the construction are scheduled from September 1966 through 1969.

TABLE I

CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 1965

Bldg. no.	Name of building	Type instr. unit	No. units	No. student stations		Perm. or temp.	Date of construction
				Unit	Total		
1	Art Center	Lab	6	22	132	Perm.	1964
		Acad. CR	1	60	60		
5	Library	Read. Rm.	1[a]	-	(275)[a]	Perm.	1965
		Periodical	1[a]	-	(175)[a]		
6	Biological Science	Lab	4	28	102	Perm.	1964
		Classroom	1	40	40		
7	Lecture Halls	Acad. CR	2	96	192	Perm.	1964
		- -	1	172	172		
8	Administration	Acad. CR	10	38	380	Perm.	1948
10	Science and Engineering	Acad. CR	7	50	350	Temp.	1923
		Lab	4	20	80		
11	Auditorium (old)	Acad. CR	3	50	150	Temp.	1923
12	Language Arts	Acad. CR	8	40	320	Perm.	1953
		Lab	1	35	35		
13	Woodshop	Labs	2	26	52	Temp.	1928[b]
14	Auto Shop and Machine	Acad. CR	1	27	27	Perm.	1938
		Labs	3	27	81		
18	Cosmetology	Acad. CR	7	38	266	Temp.	1923
		Lab	1	50	50		
20	Hayden Hall	Acad. CR	2	118	236	Perm.	1935
22	Chemistry and Earth Science	Acad. CR	2	56	112	Perm.	1953
		Labs	2	28	56		
26	Business Ed.	Acad. CR	15	35	525	Perm.	1965
		Labs	6	36	216		
27	Production Center	Acad. CR	4	50	200	Perm.	1964
		Labs	2	18	36		
28	Women's Gym	Lab	1	35	35	Perm.	1938
29	Men's Gym	Lab	3	35	105	Perm.	1954
			99		4,010		

Total Acad. CR	3,030
Total Labs	980
Total	4,010

[a]Not included in totals.
[b]Estimate

TABLE II

CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS
TO BE CONSTRUCTED, 1966-69

Bldg. no.	Building name	Type instr. unit	No. units	Number student stations Unit	Number student stations Total	Date constr. to be completed
3	Music & Drama	Acad. CR	7	50	350	Sept. 1968
21	Planetarium	Lab	1	72	72	Sept. 1966
23	Physical Science	Acad. CR.	5	46	230	Sept. 1966
		Lab	7	27	189	
4	Administration	Acad. CR	2	50	100	1969
17	Industrial Tech	Acad. CR	2	30	60	1967
		Labs	3	30	90	
32	Vocational Ed.	Acad. CR	3	40	120	1969
		Labs	3	40	120	
		Totals	33		1,331	

Total Academic CR	860
Total Labs	471
Total	1,331

Upon completion of the construction listed in Table II, the district plans to remove the buildings, shown as temporary in Table I, from use for instructional purposes. These buildings and the instructional units they include are summarized in Part A of Table III. In all, a total of 24 instructional units, including 948 pupil stations, will be abandoned.

Part B of Table III presents a summary of the number of pupil stations which will be available in the Citrus plant following abandonment of the temporary buildings. The final figures in Part B of Table III shows a total of 3,124 pupil stations in academic classrooms and 1,269 in laboratories. Including both types of units, the total figure is 4,393 pupil stations.

Student Capacity. The above tables and discussions have dealt with the number of student stations provided in the Citrus plant. There remains the problem of translating the number of student stations into capacity for day-student enrollees.

In doing this, the capacity of the plant will be determined in terms of full-time student equivalents. A full-time student equivalent is defined

TABLE III

CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES TO BE REMOVED AND SUMMARY OF STUDENT STATIONS

PART A: INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS TO BE REMOVED FROM USE 1966-1969

Bldg. no.	Name of building	Type instr. unit	No. units	No. student stations Unit	Total	Replaced in building no.	Date of removal
13	Woodshop	Labs	2	26	52	17	1968
18	Cosmetology	Acad. CR	7	38	266	32	1969
		Lab	1		50		
10	Science and Engineering	Acad. CR	7	50	350	23	1969
		Lab	4	20	80	26	
11	Auditorium (old)	Acad. CR	3	50	150	2	1969
		Totals	24		948		
		Total classrooms removed			766		
		Total labs removed			182		
		Total			948		

PART B: SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION AND REMOVAL PROGRAM

	Academic classrooms	Laboratories	Total
Existing	3,030	980	4,010
New Construction 1966-1969	860	471	1,331
Totals	3,890	1,451	5,341
To be removed	766	182	948
Number remaining	3,124	1,269	4,393

as a day student enrolled for 15 college units of work. For lecture or academic classes, one hour of attendance is the same as one college unit. For laboratories, however, about three hours of attendance are usually required to earn one unit.

Two separate formulas, therefore, are required to translate student stations into capacity, one for academic classrooms and a second for laboratories. For academic classrooms, it is assumed that the student stations are available 30 hours each week and that they are used 60 per cent of the available time. Since 15 hours is the equivalent of one full-time student, the 30 is first divided by 15 and then multiplied by .60. The resulting factor is 1.2, which is multiplied by the total number of student stations in academic classrooms to secure student capacity.

In the case of laboratories, it is assumed that the student stations are available on the average of 20 hours per week and that they will be used 80 per cent of the time. Thus, to translate the student stations into student capacity, the 20 hours is divided by 45 and then multiplied by .80. The result is rounded off to a factor of .35.

On these bases, the capacity of the Citrus Junior College plant in terms of full-time student equivalents is summarized in Table IV. It may be seen that the plant had capacity for 3,300 students in 1964-65. This will be increased by the opening of new construction in 1965-66 to 4,000. Upon completion of the planned plant extension program over the years 1966 to 1969 and the removal of the temporary buildings, the plant capacity will be 4,200.

TABLE IV

STUDENT CAPACITY OF THE CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE PLANT

	Academic classrooms	Laboratories	Total
Facilities in use during 1964-65:	3,006	267	3,273
Facilities available in 1965-66:	3,636	343	3,979
Facilities available upon completion of 1966-69 construction program and removal of the temporary facilities:	3,749	444	4,193

Summary:

In round figures the plant capacity may be summarized as follows:

1964-65 -- 3,300

1965-66 -- 4,000

1969-70 -- 4,200

If the above figures are compared with the anticipated day enrollments already presented in Table X of Chapter II, it may be seen that the 1969-70 plant will have sufficient capacity to house the day students from all the districts under study through the school year 1974-75. By 1979-80 some additional capacity would be required if all three districts were to join Citrus.

Actually, the 1969-70 plant would have sufficient capacity through 1984-85 if only two of the districts join. If all three districts join, the plant capacity would need to be increased to about 5,100 by 1984-85. This would mean the provision of capacity for about 900 additional students.

In reviewing these figures, it must be remembered that total capacity only is being considered. In addition to considering total capacity, a junior college plant, of course, must provide sufficient specialized facilities for each unique curricular offering. Although the planned plant for 1969-70 will be well rounded, including all facilities required for the program planned at that time, it must be assumed that the college offerings will be extended over the years.

To house new offerings, either some of the existing facilities will need to be adapted or new facilities constructed. Undoubtedly, some new construction will be required over the years, but such new requirements will be modest in amount.

The district has exercised sound planning in providing plant facilities at this time which will meet its long-range needs. Although considerable amounts of bond funds have been required, the use of these funds has enabled Citrus to take advantage of available state and federal building funds.

While some special tax effort has been required, the tax rate may be expected to drop significantly over future years because of two factors. First, the junior college plant will have been substantially completed, with minor extensions and adjustments only being required in future years. Second, the increasing assessed valuation will provide a greater tax base and thus reduce the tax rate required to retire district bonds. Further, with constant increasing construction costs, the district will find that building at this time will prove more economical than any which might have been delayed until future years.

It should be noted that as the district has planned its service facilities (library, student center, food service, and administration facilities) an eventual plant capacity of about 5,000 has been kept in mind. Thus, these facilities either will be adequate for such a day-school enrollment or may be made adequate by minor adjustments. All buildings have been planned so as to permit expansion if required.

Conclusions on Enrollments and Plant Capacity. In summary, the Citrus Junior College District is strongly commended upon its plant development program. It is recommended that the program be completed as planned.

The data presented in this and previous chapters dealing with enrollment and plant capacity strongly indicate that both the Duarte and Monrovia unified school districts would be served best by becoming a part of the Citrus Junior College District. Approximately half of the junior college students of these two districts already are attending Citrus College. Distances involved and transportation routes, both present and future, favor annexation to Citrus. The Citrus campus includes 104 acres with planned parking areas for about 3,000 cars compared with a campus of about one-third this size at Pasadena with very limited parking space.

Citrus College is being developed into a well-rounded plant which will increasingly be able to broaden and strengthen its curriculum. It is primarily the breadth of curricular offerings which presently attracts Duarte and Monrovia students to other colleges, especially to Pasadena and Mount San Antonio, but this factor will not be as significant in future years. Further, since both Pasadena and Mount San Antonio of necessity will be forced to provide for much larger numbers of students than at present, overcrowding will be an increasing factor at these two colleges in future years.

The facts regarding Duarte and Monrovia are such that the survey staff strongly recommends that these two districts plan, either now or at some near future date, to annex to the Citrus Junior College District. It is recommended also that Citrus take action indicating willingness to accept such annexation.

Regarding Claremont, the evidence indicates that action and decision might well be postponed. To date, the preference of the Claremont residents appears to be for either Chaffey or Mount San Antonio. At the same time, with the development of the Citrus plant and program a clear-cut trend toward attendance at Citrus is evident.

Claremont is about equidistant from the three colleges, but future transportation to Citrus and Chaffey will be facilitated upon completion of the Foothill freeway. The least likelihood of overcrowding will be at Citrus.

Should the trend toward attendance at Citrus increase enough to cause the Claremont enrollment there to be approximately equivalent to the numbers enrolled at Chaffey and Mount San Antonio, then annexation to Citrus would be entirely appropriate. In the meantime, it is recommended that Citrus make special effort to keep Claremont twelfth grade students fully informed of the broadening curricular offerings available at Citrus. Such information will be helpful to the Claremont residents in solving their problem as to which junior college district to join.

CHAPTER IV

JUNIOR COLLEGE FINANCIAL FACTORS

Plan of Chapter. The financial aspects of a major change in the boundaries of the Citrus Junior College District were analyzed for the existing District and for each of the possible plans for reorganization considered in prior chapters. These plans included the annexations of territories comprising the following districts and combinations of these districts:

Claremont Unified annexing
Duarte Unified annexing
Claremont Unified and Duarte Unified annexing
Duarte Unified and Monrovia annexing
Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia annexing

Data derived from these several districts and applicable to this study were treated in the following manner:

1. Each district was analyzed as a part of Citrus Junior College District and as a portion of the territory commonly called "Non-junior college area," or "County junior college tuition area."

2. State support from the State School Fund was calculated on the basis of existing laws, notwithstanding that the California legislature was in session at the time of compilation of this report.

3. Cost data used were as computed for the last full fiscal year, 1963-64.

4. Unit rates of State School Fund entitlements were computed for each combination set forth above.

5. Assessed valuations of property in the several districts of this study were for the current fiscal year, 1964-65.

Since enrollment and districts of residence were very essential in this analysis, it is important to review again these data as they were utilized in the financial computations. Table I sets forth this information.

In the following analysis, an attempt has been made to show the comparison of financial data for each of the several districts or combinations of districts as they would appear if remaining as (1) "non-district" junior college territory and (2) as part of Citrus Junior College District. Consistent use was made of the average daily attendance as shown in Table I. Cost data were those actually computed for the 1963-64 fiscal year, the last completed year available for full and complete information.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTED ATTENDANCE IN THE STUDY AREA, 1964-65 ESTIMATES

District	Full time (regular)	Adult (over 21 and under 10 units)	Summer school	Total
1. Citrus	2,040.0	770.0	160.0	2,970.0
2. Claremont	229.8	90.2	-	320.0
3. Duarte	79.0	31.0	-	110.0
4. Claremont and Duarte	308.8	121.2	-	430.0
5. Duarte and Monrovia	294.4	115.6	-	410.0
6. Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia	524.1	205.9	-	730.0

It is the opinion of the survey staff that these data which are actual or computed based on the latest available information are representative of the financial relationships which can be expected to be maintained in the study area for the next several years.

Fiscal Impact of Claremont Annexation. Claremont Unified School District territory, now a part of the Los Angeles County non-district territory, had an assessed valuation in 1963-64 of $39,058,180. In 1964-65 the assessed valuation was $46,959,130. Using data from Table I (320 A.D.A.) this computes to an assessed valuation per junior college A.D.A. of $146,747.

In comparison, Citrus Junior College District as presently constituted has an assessed valuation per A.D.A. of $37,973.($112,782,530 and 2,970 A.D.A.).

As non-district territory (as at present) Claremont on the 320 A.D.A. brings to Citrus Junior College District $270,926.05 in revenue for which is expended $173,164.80, a net favorable balance to Citrus of $97,761.25.

Upon annexing to Citrus, Claremont on the same 320 A.D.A. would contribute $332,176.76 with expenditures totaling for the same A.D.A. an amount of $173,164.80. Since the addition of the assessed valuation of Claremont of $46,959,130 to Citrus assessed valuation and the relative smaller 320 A.D.A. raises the wealth per A.D.A. of the District, the combination of Citrus and Claremont causes a loss of state equalization aid of $79,596.00. Therefore, the annexation of Claremont to Citrus would result in a net gain of revenue over expenditures on account of such annexation in an amount of $79,415.96.

It should be noted that costs used in these calculations are actual costs for 1963-64. It is assumed that these costs will represent fairly the comparison relationships in this analysis and, therefore, they have been used as representative of 1964-1965 costs.

In considering then, the annexation of Claremont Unified to Citrus Junior College District, the Citrus District is affected as follows:

1. If Claremont is maintained as non-junior college territory, the net gain to Citrus, assuming all 320 A.D.A. attend Citrus College, is $97,761.25 of revenue over expenditures.

2. If Claremont is annexed to Citrus, the net gain to Citrus is $79,415.96.

3. The financial advantage of Claremont remaining as non-district territory is the difference between items 1 and 2 above, or $18,345.29.

4. The annexation of Claremont to Citrus lowers the unit (A.D.A.) rate of state aid from $471.84 to $435.66, a drop of $36.18 per A.D.A.

5. Since 18.77 A.D.A. attended Citrus College from Claremont in 1963-64, of which 5.83 were adults and .71 A.D.A. were in summer school, the likelihood exists that were Claremont to remain as non-district territory, the gain stated in paragraph 3 immediately above would be eliminated.

Table II provides complete detail of these computations.

Fiscal Impact of Duarte Annexation. In developing an analysis similar to that just shown above for Claremont Unified, the Citrus Junior College District would be affected by considering the annexation of the Duarte Unified School District as summarized in Table III.

The calculations in this table are based on an A.D.A. for Duarte of 110 (79 regular, 31 adult) and tuition costs for regular pupils of $463.99, for adults of $313.76; and resident costs at Citrus of $518.35 for current expenses and $22.79 for capital outlays.

As shown in Table III if Duarte remains as non-district territory, the net gain of revenue over expenditures is $33,606.37. If Duarte annexes to Citrus, revenues exceed expenditures and the loss of state aid by $50,873.65. The financial advantage of Duarte annexing to Citrus is item 2 minus item 1 above or $17,267.28.

Since a large majority of Duarte junior college pupils attended Citrus in 1963-64, the computations in this section appear to be in conformity with the assumption above that all pupils would attend Citrus from Duarte.

TABLE II

FINANCIAL COMPUTATIONS RELATING TO ANNEXATION OF CLAREMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

	AMOUNT
1. As Non-District Territory	
a. Revenues	
1. Non-District Tuition	
Regular: 229.8 ADA * x 463.99 **	$106,624.90
Adult: 90.2 ADA * x 313.76 **	28,301.15
2. Buildings and Grounds	
320 ADA x 300.00	96,000.00
3. State Apportionment	
320 ADA x 125.00	40,000.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education (1963-64)	
320 ADA x 518.35	165,872.00
2. Community Service, Capital Outlay (1963-64)	
320 ADA x 22.79	7,292.80
2. As Part of Citrus Junior College District	
a. Revenues	
1. Taxes	
46,959,130 x .0045 T.R. ***	211,316.09
2. State Apportionment	
Regular: 229.8 ADA x 435.66 ****	100,114.67
Adult: 90.2 ADA x 230.00 ****	20,746.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education	
320 ADA x 518.35	165,872.00
2. Other Expenses, Capital Outlay	
320 ADA x 22.79	7,292.80
3. Summary	
a. Non-District Territory	
Revenues: 270,926.05	
Expenditures: 173,164.80	
Net of Revenues over expenditures	97,761.25
b. Part of Citrus	
Revenues: 332,176.76	
Expenditures:***** 173,164.80	
Reduction of State Aid (2,200 x 36.18)	79,596.00
Net Revenues over Expenditures and Reduction of State Aid	79,415.96
c. Non-district status net advantage to Citrus (97,761.25 - 79,415.96)	18,345.29

* 1964-65 Computed ADA

** 1963-64 Actual Cost in non-district territory

*** 1964-65 Citrus Total General Purpose Tax - General Fund only.

**** Computed State Aid

***** The computations are based on the assumption of full attendance in the Citrus Junior College District.

TABLE III

FINANCIAL COMPUTATIONS RELATING TO ANNEXATION OF DUARTE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

	AMOUNT
1. As Non-District Territory	
a. Revenues	
1. Non-District Tuition	
Regular: 79 ADA * x 463.99 **	$ 36,655.21
Adult: 31 ADA * x 313.76 **	9,726.56
2. Buildings and Grounds	
110 ADA x 300.00	33,000.00
3. State Apportionment	
110 ADA x 125.00	13,750.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education (1963-64)	
110 ADA x 518.35	57,018.50
2. Community Service, Capital Outlay (1963-64)	
110 ADA x 22.79	2,506.90
2. As Part of Citrus Junior College District	
a. Revenues	
1. Taxes	
27,934,110 A.V. x .0045 T.R. ***	125,703.49
2. State Apportionment	
Regular: 79 ADA x 445.64 ****	35,205.56
Adult: 31 ADA x 230.00	7,130.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education	
110 ADA x 518.35	57,018.50
2. Other Expenses, Capital Outlay	
110 ADA x 22.79	2,506.90
3. Summary	
a. Non-District Territory	
Revenues: 93,131.77	
Expenditures: 59,525.40	
Net of Revenues over Expenditures	33,606.37
b. Part of Citrus	
Revenues: 168,039.05	
Expenditures: ***** 59,525.40	
Drop in State Aid (2,200 x 26.20) 57,640.00	
Net Revenues over Expenditures	50,873.65
c. Annexation advantage to Citrus (50,873.65 - 33,606.37)	17,267.28

* 1964-65 Computed ADA
** 1963-64 Actual Cost
*** 1964-65 Citrus Total General Purpose Tax - General Fund only.
**** Computed State Aid
***** The computations are based on the assumption of full attendance in the Citrus Junior College District.

Fiscal Impact of Duarte-Monrovia Annexation. In studying the effect of the possible annexation of both Duarte and Monrovia, as is summarized in Table IV, the survey staff used an A.D.A. of 410 (294.4 regular, 115.6 adult). Tuition costs were calculated at $463.99 for regular pupils and for adults at $313.76. Resident costs at Citrus were $518.35 for current expenses and $22.79 for capital outlays.

From Table IV it is seen that if Duarte-Monrovia remain as non-district territory, the net gain of revenue over expenditures is $125,251.92. If Duarte-Monrovia annex to Citrus, revenues exceed expenditures and losses of state aid by $171,831.43.

The financial advantage of Duarte-Monrovia annexing to Citrus is item 2 minus item 1 above or $46,579.51.

In 1963-64 a total of 229.26 A.D.A. attended Citrus from Monrovia. Thus, a large segment of junior college pupils from this area already are aligned with Citrus and validates assumptions used in this computation.

Fiscal Impact of Claremont-Duarte Annexation. Financial data relating to the effects of the annexation of both Claremont and Duarte are presented in Table V. Data used in these computations are an A.D.A. of 430, 308.8 regular and 121.2 adult. Tuition costs for regular pupils were $463.99 and $313.76 for adults. Resident costs at Citrus were $518.35 for current expenses and $22.79 for capital outlays.

According to Table V if Claremont-Duarte remain as non-district territory and the combined A.D.A. from these two areas attend Citrus, the net gain of revenue over expenditures is $131,367.52.

If, however, Claremont and Duarte annex to Citrus, revenues will exceed expenditures and the loss of equalization aid from the State School Fund by $129,491.78.

The financial advantage of Claremont and Duarte remaining in non-district territory is the difference between items 1 and 2 above, or $1,875.74.

Fiscal Impact of Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia Annexation. A final alternative involves the possibility that all three neighboring unified districts (Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia) might annex to the Citrus Junior College District. The fiscal computations pertinent to this possibility are presented in Table VI.

In preparing Table VI the survey staff used an A.D.A. of 730, 524.1 regular and 205.9 adult. Tuition costs for regular pupils were $463.99 and $313.76 for adults. Resident costs at Citrus were $518.35 for current expenses and $22.79 for capital outlays.

TABLE IV

FINANCIAL COMPUTATIONS RELATING TO ANNEXATION OF DUARTE AND MONROVIA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	AMOUNT
1. As Non-District Territory	
a. Revenues	
1. Non-District Tuition	
Regular: 294.4 ADA * x 463.99 **	$136,598.66
Adult: 115.6 ADA * x 313.76 **	36,270.66
2. Buildings and Grounds	
410 ADA x 300.00	123,000.00
3. State Apportionment	
410 ADA x 125.00	51,250.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education (1963-64)	
410 ADA x 518.35	212,523.50
2. Community Service, Capital Outlay (1963-64)	
410 ADA x 22.79	9,343.90
2. As Part of Citrus Junior College District	
a. Revenues	
1. Taxes	
95,283,520 A.V. x .0045 T.R. ***	428,775.84
2. State Apportionment	
Regular: 294.4 ADA x 391.43 ****	115,236.99
Adult: 115.6 ADA x 230.00 ****	26,588.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expenses	
410 ADA x 518.35	212,523.50
2. Other Expenses, Capital Outlay	
410 ADA x 22.79	9,343.90
3. Summary	
a. Non-District Territory	
Revenues: 347,119.32	
Expenditures: 221,867.40	
Net of Revenue over Expenditures	125,251.92
b. Part of Citrus Junior College District	
Revenues: 570,600.83	
Expenditures: ***** 221,867.40	
Drop in State Aid (2,200 x 80.41) 176,902.00	
Net of Revenue over Expenditures	171,831.43
c. Annexation advantage to Citrus (171,831.43 - 125,251.92)	46,579.51

* 1964-65 Computed ADA

** 1963-64 Actual Cost

*** 1964-65 Citrus Total General Purpose Tax - General Fund only

**** Computed State Aid

***** The computations are based on the assumption of full attendance in the Citrus Junior College District.

TABLE V

FINANCIAL COMPUTATIONS RELATING TO ANNEXATION OF CLAREMONT AND DUARTE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	AMOUNT
1. As Non-District Territory	
a. Revenues	
1. Non-District Tuition	
Regular: 308.8 ADA * x 463.99 **	$143,280.01
Adult: 121.2 ADA * x 313.76 **	38,027.71
2. Buildings and Grounds	
430 ADA x 300.00	129,000.00
3. State Apportionment	
430 ADA x 125.00	53,750.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education (1963-64)	
430 ADA x 518.35	222,890.50
2. Community Service, Capital Outlay (1963-64)	
430 ADA x 22.79	9,799.70
2. As Part of Citrus Junior College District	
a. Revenues	
1. Taxes	
74,893,240 A.V. x .0045 T.R. ****	336,219.58
2. State Apportionment	
Regular: 308.8 ADA x 413.00 ****	129,534.40
Adult: 121.2 ADA x 230.00 ****	27,876.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education	
430 ADA x 518.35	222,890.50
2. Other Expenses, Capital Outlay	
430 ADA x 22.79	9,799.70
3. Summary	
a. Non-District Territory	
Revenues: 364,057.72	
Expenditures: 232,690.20	
Net of Revenues over Expenditures	131,367.52
b. Part of Citrus Junior College District	
Revenues: 491,629.98	
Expenditures: ***** 232,690.20	
Drop in State Aid (2,200 x 58.84) 129,448.00	
Net of Revenues over Expenditures	129,491.78
c. Non-district status advantage to Citrus	
(131,367.52 - 129,491.78)	1,875.74

* 1964-65 Computed ADA
** 1963-64 Actual Cost
*** 1964-65 Citrus Total General Purpose Tax - General Fund only
**** Computed State Aid
***** The computations are based on the assumption of full attendance at the Citrus Junior College District.

TABLE VI

FINANCIAL COMPUTATIONS RELATING TO ANNEXATION OF CLAREMONT, DUARTE AND MONROVIA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	AMOUNT
1. As Non-District Territory	
a. Revenues	
1. Non-District Tuition	
Regular: 524.1 ADA * x 463.99 **	$243,177.16
Adult: 205.9 ADA * x 313.76 **	64,603.18
2. Building and Grounds	
730 ADA x 300.00	219,000.00
3. State Apportionment	
730 ADA x 125.00	91,250.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expense of Education (1963-64)	
730 ADA x 518.35	378,395.50
2. Community Service, Capital Outlay (1963-64)	
730 ADA x 22.79	16,636.70
2. As Part of Citrus Junior College District	
a. Revenues	
1. Taxes	
142,242,650 A.V. x .0045 T.R. ***	640,091.93
2. State Apportionment	
Regular: 524.1 ADA x 365.95 ****	191,794.40
Adult: 205.9 ADA x 230.00 ****	47,357.00
b. Expenditures	
1. Current Expenses	
730 ADA x 518.35	378,395.50
2. Other Expenses, Capital Outlay	
730 ADA x 22.79	16,636.70
3. Summary	
a. Non-District Territory	
Revenues: 618,030.34	
Expenditures: 395,032.20	
Net of Revenues over Expenditures	222,998.14
b. Part of Citrus Junior College District	
Revenues: 879,243.33	
Expenditures: ***** 395,032.20	
Drop in State Aid (2,200 x 105.89) 232,958.00	
Net of Revenues over Expenditures	251,253.13
c. Annexation advantage to Citrus (251,253.13 - 222,998.14)	28,254.99

* 1964-65 Computed ADA
** 1963-64 Actual Cost
*** 1964-65 Citrus Total General Purpose Tax - General Fund only.
**** Computed State Aid
***** The computations are based on the assumption of full attendance in the Citrus Junior College District.

Table VI shows that if the combination of all of Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia with Citrus were to occur, the revenues exceed the expenditures and loss of state aid in the amount of $251,253.13.

If all three unified districts remain in non-junior college territory and all pupils attend Citrus, the revenues to Citrus exceed the outlays by Citrus by $222,998.14.

The financial advantage of this combination of districts annexing to Citrus or remaining as non-district territory is found by comparing items 1 and 2 above. It is readily seen that the districts by annexing to Citrus would produce $28,254.99 more revenue than by staying out.

However, the annexation of these three districts to Citrus lowers the unit rate of state apportionments under the present law (AB 145x) from $471.84 to $365.95, a sharp drop of $105.89.

Net Revenues from District Expansion. The following tabulation is a summary of the net revenues over expenditures which are computed for each of the districts or combinations of districts when considered as (1) non-district territory and (2) when annexed to Citrus Junior College District.

District or combination	As non-district territory	Annexed to Citrus	Advantage or (disadvantage) annexed to Citrus
Claremont	97,761.25	79,415.96	(18,345.29)
Duarte	33,606.37	50,873.65	17,267.28
Duarte-Monrovia	125,251.92	171,831.43	46,579.51
Claremont-Duarte	131,367.52	129,491.78	(1,875.74)
Claremont-Duarte-Monrovia	222,998.14	251,253.13	28,254.99

It should be noted that in all the foregoing computations, the assumption was made that pupils residing in the districts of this study would be in attendance at Citrus College. In actuality this is not the case, but the matter of interdistrict attendance can be controlled by the prudent handling of either interdistrict attendance agreements or attendance reciprocity agreements between junior colleges.

Since interdistrict attendance agreements usually provide for a tuition charge equal to that of the costs of the college of attendance, the following tabulations list the current costs of colleges in which the preponderance of interdistrict attendance would probably occur:

Tuition Costs, 1963-64

District	Amount
Chaffee	$768.91
Cerritos	748.40
Mount San Antonio	882.77
Pasadena	740.20
Citrus	687.01

The source of amounts listed above is from the Los Angeles County tuition claims for 1963-64.

As can be seen from the above tabulation, any interdistrict tuition costs in the listed junior college districts exceed the costs in Citrus. It would be necessary, then, for Citrus to limit out-of-district attendance to prevent the erosion of revenues for operation.

Fiscal Characteristics of Expanded District. The expanded junior college district, if all three unified districts were to annex to Citrus, would have the following significant characteristics. These are presented in Table VII.

There would be a total of 3,700 A.D.A. of which 2,724 would be regular and 976 would be adults.

The district would have a combined assessed valuation of $255,025,180 or an assessed valuation per A.D.A. of $68,926. This should be compared with the $37,973 for Citrus (see Table VII).

A unit rate of state aid of $365.95 would be received as compared to the $471.84 for Citrus as it now is organized. Table VIII reports unit rates of state aid which would be received by the various combinations of district territory studied in this chapter.

The total reduction in state equalization aid as a result of the increased wealth per A.D.A. would be $232,958.

The increase of tax revenue to Citrus College based on the added valuation of $142,242,650 and a tax rate of 45¢ per $100 of assessed valuation would be $640,091.

Added expenditures would amount of $395,032.20 based on current expenses per A.D.A. for 1963-64 of $518.35 and costs for capital outlays of $22.79.

Taking all these computations into consideration, it appears that there is a slight financial advantage for Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia to annex to Citrus Junior College District. The actual amount is $28,254.99.

TABLE VII

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL DATA FOR STUDY AREA

District	Assessed valuation 1964-65 Secured	Unsecured	Total	A.D.A. in J.C. 1964-65 (resident)	Assessed valuation per ADA	Tax rate (1964-65) for J.C. purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Claremont	45,627,340	1,331,790	46,959,130	320	146,747	.5333 *
Duarte	25,847,150	2,086,960	27,934,110	110	253,946	.5333 *
Monrovia	60,744,210	6,605,200	67,349,410	300	224,498	.5333 *
Citrus J. C.	104,228,200	8,554,330	112,782,530	2,970	37,973	.9701 **
Total	236,446,900	18,578,280	255,025,180	3,700	68,926	--

Notes:

* This is the Los Angeles Junior College Tuition Fund rate.

** 1954 General Fund Rate (.4503) and Bond Interest and Redemption Fund (.5198). However, this rate for B & I was high due to the double levy to build up reserves necessary as a result of the time of year of sale of bonds.

Column 5 is an estimate of 1964-65 A.D.A. including adults.

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF UNIT RATES OF APPORTIONMENTS FROM STATE SCHOOL FUND 1964-65

District	A.D.A.	Regular unit rate	Adult unit rate	A.V. per regular A.D.A.
Citrus				
Regular	2,200	$471.84		$51,265
Adult	770		$230.00	
Citrus-Claremont				
Regular	2,430	435.66		65,737
Adult	860		230.00	
Citrus-Duarte				
Regular	2,279	445.64		61,745
Adult	801		230.00	
Citrus-Claremont-Duarte				
Regular	2,509	413.00		74,801
Adult	891		230.00	
Citrus-Duarte-Monrovia				
Regular	2,494	391.43		83,427
Adult	886		230.00	
Citrus-Claremont-Duarte-Monrovia				
Regular	2,724	365.95		93,622
Adult	976		230.00	

Comparative Tax Costs. A further analysis of the separate districts when considering the tax cost per A.D.A. for resident pupils paid as non-resident or non-district territory and the comparable tax cost per A.D.A. as part of Citrus is shown in the following:

District	Local taxes per A.D.A. as non-district	Local taxes per A.D.A. annexed to Citrus
Claremont	$ 777	$1,321
Duarte	1,346	2,285
Monrovia	1,189	2,020

The first column above was computed by using the 1964-65 junior college tuition tax rate times the district's assessed valuation and divided by the district's junior college A.D.A. The second column above was computed by using the district's assessed valuation times a tax rate of $.90 per $100 of assessed valuation divided by the district's junior college A.D.A.

The preceding figures show that the present junior college tuition tax for 1964-65 (.53333) costs the separate districts amounts ranging from $777 to $1,346 per A.D.A. The comparable amounts per A.D.A. if annexed to Citrus using a rate of $.90 range from $1,321 to $2,285.

It is obvious that the Citrus College tax rate for all purposes ($.90) is considerably higher than the junior college tuition rate of $.5333. However, included in the 90¢ rate for Citrus is $.4503 for general fund purposes and $.4500 for bond interest and redemption purposes. The actual bond and interest rate for 1964-65 is $.5198.

However, the amount of $81,000 was added to the June 30, 1964 ending balance in the Bond and Interest Fund to raise the reserve level of $227,000. This reserve was deemed necessary by the Los Angeles County Auditor to pay interest charges due on a new bond issue of the Citrus District before tax moneys would be available. This is a non-recurring charge once the reserve is established. Therefore, the $81,000 which represents approximately 7¢ on the tax rate is not included in tax requirements for these computations.

County Tuition Tax. Table IX gives the junior college tuition charges in Los Angeles County for 1963-64. Table X shows comparative financial data for Los Angeles County junior college districts as of 1963-64. Tables XI and XII show the territory of Los Angeles County exempt from the junior college tuition tax as of 1963-64 and 1964-65, respectively.

It should be noted that the trend continues to reduce the available assessed valuation on which to levy the junior college tuition tax. The reason is an obvious one since considerable non-district territory has annexed to existing junior college districts. In Los Angeles County Montebello Unified and South Pasadena Unified are two of the more recent annexations.

TABLE IX

JUNIOR COLLEGE TUITION CHARGES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1963-64

District	A.D.A. (Non-District residents in Los Angeles County)	Total Tuition charge** for 1963-64	Tuition costs per A.D.A.
Antelope Valley	2.00	$ 1,465.20	$ 732.60
Cerritos	1,069.82	800,654.61	748.40
Citrus	751.32	516,169.73	687.01
Compton	85.59	64,795.48	757.04
El Camino	10.82	8,918.39	824.05
Glendale	61.72	42,714.76	692.07
Long Beach	249.21	172,489.48	692.14
Los Angeles City	2,945.75	2,332,209.19	791.70
Mt. San Antonio	816.72	720,981.80	882.77
Pasadena	3,703.23	2,741,307.68	740.20
Rio Hondo	1.16	1,166.38	1,005.50
Santa Monica	2.39	1,536.75	642.99
Totals	9,699.73[1]	$7,404,409.45[2]	$9,196.47

1. Included in this total are 234.33 adult A.D.A. (1963-64)

2. Included in this total is a regular A.D.A. current expense of $4,391,817.56 and $73,522.87 for adult A.D.A.

* Average tuition costs per A.D.A. with no differentiation for different types of students.

** Tuition, transportation, and buildings and equipment (seat charge) are included in this total tuition charge for 1963-64.

TABLE X

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL DATA FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1963-64

District	Valuation[1] per A.D.A. (Includes adults)	Valuation[2] per A.D.A. (Excludes adults)	Total[4] General Fund Tax Rate	Current Expenses per A.D.A. less Transportation
Antelope Valley	$100,500	$ 134,500	$.3850	$56[illegible].82
Cerritos	57,100	70,100	.4408	580.83
Citrus	45,400	63,200	.4503	513.66
Compton	97,800	124,600	.4196	587.82
El Camino	125,900	151,100	.5732	654.62
Los Angeles City	191,700	248,000	.3232	627.84
Mt. San Antonio	104,900	130,400	.6275	706.74
Pasadena City	43,500	55,900	.3940	561.11
Rio Hondo	604,600	1,115,100	.7504	830.57
County average[3]	123,300	160,000	.4849	618.35

1. 1963-64 valuation per 1963-64 A.D.A.
2. 1963-64 valuation per 1963-64 A.D.A.
3. Includes unified and junior college districts
4. Excludes bond interest and redemption

Source: Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Statistical Report for 1963-64

TABLE XI

DISTRICTS EXEMPT FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY
JUNIOR COLLEGE TUITION TAX,
1963-64

District	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Unified			
Glendale	$247,173,054	$ 34,994,460	$282,167,514
Long Beach	726,981,575	82,586,290	809,567,865
Santa Monica	212,637,350	32,413,930	245,051,280
Junior College			
Antelope Valley	132,497,747	10,902,530	143,400,277
Cerritos	244,606,850	26,631,720	271,238,570
Citrus	100,168,620	11,997,670	112,166,290
Compton	253,132,500	41,171,240	294,303,740
El Camino	841,288,242	115,935,370	957,223,612
Fullerton	36,818,200	872,530	37,690,730
Los Angeles City	6,333,480,725	1,070,801,080	7,404,281,805
Mt. San Antonio	495,493,845	54,223,130	549,716,975
Pasadena	421,216,630	55,808,310	477,024,940
Rio Hondo	320,190,895	37,750,260	357,941,155
Total	$10,365,686,233	$1,576,088,520	$11,941,774,753
Los Angeles County Junior College Tuition Area	$721,167,418	$92,006,730	$813,174,148

TABLE XII

DISTRICTS EXEMPT FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE TUITION TAX, 1964-65

District	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Unified			
Glendale	$257,725,490	$ 25,388,080	$283,113,570
Long Beach	755,270,410	62,614,020	817,884,430
Santa Monica	276,443,070	25,733,410	302,176,480
Junior College			
Antelope Valley*	133,845,380	10,497,790	144,343,170
Cerritos	268,611,210	22,121,170	290,732,380
Citrus	104,228,200	8,554,330	112,782,530
Compton	252,858,370	30,088,320	282,946,690
El Camino	899,762,606	88,224,380	987,986,986
Fullerton	36,901,620	662,040	37,563,660
Los Angeles City	7,100,785,393	900,864,627	8,001,650,020
Mt. San Antonio	538,833,104	42,192,840	581,025,944
Pasadena	444,247,870	36,652,490	479,900,360
Rio Hondo	331,723,875	30,135,070	361,858,945
Total	$11,401,236,598	$1,283,728,567	$12,684,965,165
Los Angeles County Junior College Tuition Area	$590,577,590	$45,377,330	$635,954,920

*Los Angeles County Values only.

Table XIII shows the districts which are in the county tuition area as of 1964-65.

Because of the loss of territory from the junior college tuition tax area, it is estimated that the tuition tax for Los Angeles County in 1965-66 will be approximately 60¢ per $100 of assessed valuation. It can be expected that this rate will continue to rise each year. In 1964-65 about 95 per cent of the assessed valuation in Los Angeles County was within organized junior college districts or unified districts.

TABLE XIII

DISTRICTS INCLUDED IN THE JUNIOR COLLEGE TUITION AREA IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1964-65

District	Secured	Unsecured	Total Assessed valuation
Arcadia	$110,301,480	$ 4,339,070	$114,640,550
Wm. S. Hart	74,211,220	5,190,090	79,401,310
El Monte	156,100,460	19,093,680	175,194,140
Bassett	27,230,790	3,650,520	30,881,310
San Marino	55,155,930	1,002,140	56,158,070
Claremont	45,627,340	1,331,790	46,959,130
Duarte	25,847,150	2,086,960	27,928,110
Monrovia	60,744,210	6,605,200	67,349,410
So. Pasadena*	35,359,010	2,083,880	37,442,890
Total	$590,577,590	$45,377,330	$635,954,920

*Scheduled for annexation to Pasadena in 1965-66.

Bond Redemption Costs. Table XIV lists the repayment amounts for outstanding bonds. The total outstanding as shown in the table is $5,180,640.88. In 1965-66 a total of $279,940.08 in bonds fall due for redemption which are an obligation of Citrus Junior College District. Interest accrued for the year also due and payable is $174,154.08 plus $16,880 interest on the new $500,000 issue, for a total interest cost of $191,034.08.

TABLE XIV

SCHEDULE OF BOND REPAYMENTS
CITRUS JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT

Year	Amount
1964-65	$279,940.08
1965-66	279,940.08
1966-67	279,940.08
1967-68	279,940.08
1968-69	256,840.08
1969-70	281,840.08
1970-71	281,840.08
1971-72	281,840.08
1972-73	281,840.08
1973-74	281,840.08
1974-75	281,840.08
1975-76	270,000.00
1976-77	273,000.00
1977-78	215,000.00
1978-79	215,000.00
1979-80	215,000.00
1980-81	200,000.00
1981-82	200,000.00
1982-83	200,000.00
1983-84	200,000.00
1984-85	125,000.00
Total	$5,180,640.88

Note: After 1975-76, bonds to be redeemed are in the name of Citrus Junior College District. Prior to that date are the shares of previous issues of Citrus Union High School District voted to be assumed by Citrus Junior College District.

Source: Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, California

Assuming bond redemption ($279,940.08) and interest costs ($191,034.08) for 1964-65 total $470,974.16, and that Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia annex to Citrus and vote to accept or "level" the bonded indebtedness, the tax structure would appear as follows:

1965-66 General Fund Operating Rate	$.00450
1965-66 Bond Interest and Redemption	.00185
Total rate	$.00635

It should be stressed, however, that should reserves fall short to pay interest on outstanding bonds or redeem bonds falling due, the bond and interest rate could increase an additional 2 to 3 cents.

Summary of Financial Factors. The following statements summarize the essential findings in the foregoing financial analysis:

1. At the present time, Citrus Junior College District has a significant reliance on revenue received on account of attendance from junior college tuition areas.

2. Citrus District is decreasing in relative wealth per A.D.A. and has an increasing reliance on state aid to keep operationally solvent.

3. Citrus District has extremely "high stakes" in all forms of external support and is vulnerable to fluctations such as deficit factors in special apportionments from the State School Fund.

4. Citrus has maintained reasonable costs in spite of modest financial resources.

5. It is important for Citrus Junior College District to expand its tax base for local tax support by annexing territories which materially improve its relative wealth.

6. The annexation of Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia would be desirable to improve the tax base of Citrus District.

7. Because of the loss of equalization aid from the state, the annexation of Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia will not increase revenues significantly even though the tax base is broadened. However, if through annexation the bonded indebtedness of Citrus Junior College District is "leveled" among all the territories, the tax rate for general purposes could be reasonably increased as offset by the reduction of the bond and interest rate.

8. The junior college tuition tax for 1965-66 will approach 60¢ per $100. Leveling of bonds and annexing to Citrus will as of 1965-66 produce a tax demand which approximates 63.5¢ per $100 in Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia.

9. It is believed that the tuition tax for non-junior college territory in Los Angeles County will continue to rise sharply as territories annex to junior college districts. For Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia, it appears that 1966-67 is the year when the tuition tax will exceed the tax demands were they annexed to Citrus.

10. The conclusion is clear that it would be desirable and advantageous to annex to Citrus Junior College District in 1966-67 the Claremont, Duarte, and Monrovia Unified School Districts. As a condition of annexation, the bonded indebtedness of Citrus Junior College District should be assumed by each and all of the annexing territories. The annexation of Duarte and Monrovia should proceed even though Claremont may not wish to annex.