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ABSTRACT

The children of the baby boom generation, the baby boom echo, are overwhelming the capacity of U.S. schools. This report describes how increased enrollments are affecting schools in Maryland, Georgia, Colorado, Washington State, and California. Each state report draws on specific examples of enrollment growth that were taken from school districts. The report opens with an assessment of California's schools and how that state leads the nation in projected student growth. This discussion is followed by data on Colorado, which is expected to have marked increases in grades 9 to 12. Georgia, which has one of the fastest growing public school populations and which plans to spend about 4 billion dollars on school facilities by the year 2002, is described next. Growth in Maryland is highly suburban in nature and spread among bedroom communities, whereas Washington has dramatic increases throughout the state, setting the pace for school overcrowding in the Pacific Northwest. Numerous tables offer data on birth history and projections, enrollment numbers in schools, percent changes in enrollment throughout the nation, enrollment for grades K-12 in public and private schools, states with the largest increases, enrollment projections, data on high school graduates, the number and age of classroom teachers in public and private schools, and other information. (RJM)

U.S. Department of Education

A BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL REPORT ON THE BABY BOOM ECHO

America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out

September 8, 1998

The Baby Boom Echo Continues

This year.....

Total public and private school enrollment will rise to a record 52.7 million; and

Total public and private 2- and 4-year college enrollment will rise to a record 14.6 million.

Between 1988 and 2008.....

Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by 26 percent, while public elementary school enrollment is projected to increase by 17 percent;

The number of public high school graduates will increase by 11 percent;

Seventeen states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 126 percent increase projected for Nevada, 55 percent for Arizona, and 47 percent for Florida; and

Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 29 percent.

Between 1998 and 2008.....

Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by 11 percent, while public elementary school enrollment is projected to return to 1998 levels, decreasing by less than one percent;

The number of public high school graduates will increase by 17 percent;

Twenty states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 78 percent increase projected for Nevada, 39 percent for Hawaii, and 38 percent for Florida;

Largely because of the high school enrollment increase, the total number of new teaching positions for public and private high school teachers is expected to rise by 115,000--a 9 percent increase; a total of 2.2 million public school teachers will need to be hired over the period to accommodate new students as well as to replace those teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons; and

Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 15 percent.

Beyond 2008.....

In contrast to the post-baby boom era, when the number of births declined to 3.1 million, the number of births in the post-baby boom echo era is expected to remain steady at about 4 million for the next 10 years. Long-range projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate a rising number of births thereafter, from 4.1 million in 2008 to 4.5 million in 2018.

A Message from
U.S. Secretary of Education
Richard W. Riley

OUR SCHOOLS ARE OVERCROWDED AND WEARING OUT

This report marks the third year in a row that I have issued a special report on the "baby boom echo." As in previous years, we will once again set a new national enrollment record for elementary and secondary education, with 52.7 million students, public and private, representing an increase of 500,000 students over the 1997 school year enrollment. This year, we take a special look at suburban growth in five states (Maryland, Georgia, Colorado, Washington State, and California) and add a new chart on selected high-growth suburban districts.

We project that we will continue to set new enrollment records through 2006. By 2008, we estimate that 54.3 million young people will be attending school. Unlike at the end of the "baby boom" of the 1950s and 1960s, we will gain no respite from the current enrollment boom, as births will begin edging up from 4.1 million in 2008 to 4.5 million in 2018. The long-term implications of this immense wave of young people going to school require educators and community leaders to recognize that short-term solutions--symbolized by the ever-present portable classrooms in countless school yards--may not be sufficient to the task at hand.

Another record is being broken this year as millions of Americans go back to school. This year marks a new college enrollment record as well. We project that college enrollment will jump from 14,350,000 in 1997 to 14,590,000--an increase of 240,000 students. This should not come as a surprise, with 65 percent of all high school graduates now immediately going on to college and millions of adult Americans going back to college to brush up on their skills.

Closing the Gap in Fulton County, Georgia

Fulton County School District in Georgia is part of suburban Atlanta. One of the fastest growing school districts in the nation, Fulton County has built 18 new schools in the last ten years and will need to build 17 additional schools (14 elementary and 3 middle schools) to close the gap and meet enrollment needs in the next five years. Thirty-five of the school district's 36 elementary schools are over capacity, and overcrowding is most significant in North Fulton County. The school district is projecting an enrollment increase of 3,500 students a year, which is 32 percent higher than estimated capacity. The district currently uses 327 trailers as classrooms. In March 1997, Fulton County voters approved a one-cent Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax to build and modernize local schools.

Enrollment pressures that are now affecting America's elementary and secondary schools will soon begin to be felt in our nation's colleges and universities as the number of public high school graduates increases by 17 percent in the next ten years. The state of California has the extraordinary task of educating an additional 537,000 high school students between 1998 and 2008. Texas will have close to 200,000 additional teenagers going to high school during the same period, and New York State, which recently raised its high school standards, will have close to one million young people in high school in 2008.

Record-breaking student enrollments and the expected increases during the next ten years bring with them the need for many more teachers. New estimates suggest that the nation's schools will need to hire about 2.2 million teachers over the next decade to meet the demands of the baby boom echo and the growing number of teacher retirements.

This need for more teachers will put pressure on school districts to lower their standards and hire unqualified individuals. Twenty-seven percent of newly hired teachers in the United States enter the profession without having fully met state licensing standards. School districts already face a shortage of qualified mathematics, science, special education and bilingual teachers. Unlike schools in other industrialized nations, school districts in America routinely assign teachers to teach outside of their field. As a result, almost a third of all teachers are teaching in a field in which they do not even have a minor.

Shortages of qualified teachers are being felt in many types of communities. In some of them, these shortages are due in large part to teachers retiring or resigning. Others, such as communities in California, Nevada, Florida and Texas whose populations are increasing rapidly, face great demand for increasing numbers of qualified teachers. Our nation's high-poverty urban and rural communities face the greatest shortages of qualified teachers. Schools in these areas will need more than 700,000 teachers in the next ten years.

If hiring remains the same, one-half to two-thirds of the 2.2 million teachers hired in the next decade will be first-time teachers. Thus, it is more important than ever that new teachers be well prepared so that they are able to teach all students to high standards. They must also receive strong professional support as they begin their teaching careers so that they remain in the teaching profession and continue to develop their skills. Because many new teachers do not receive the support they need, 22 percent leave the profession within the first three years.

Setting one new national record in a year is always interesting, but setting two in one year--for elementary and secondary school enrollment and for college enrollment--should require American policy makers to step back and think about the many new demands of this "Education Era." One of the first implications is that policy makers need to better reflect the interest of the American people in education. Put simply, America needs to build many more schools, modernize thousands that are in disrepair, and train and hire 2.2 million teachers.

Building New Schools with Good Design in Mind

Even though Vancouver School District is the oldest school district in Washington State and not affluent (45 percent of its students qualify for the federal subsidized meal program), it is meeting the challenge of school overcrowding and developing a national reputation for building new schools with great distinction. With a 31 percent increase in school-age children in the last ten years, Vancouver voters have twice gone to the polls to pass substantial bond issues, enabling the district to build 8 new schools and retrofit or expand 11 others. Two of the new schools--Skyview High School in 1997 and the Discovery Middle School in 1996--received national honors for architectural design. The district has also invested $38 million in computer and technology infrastructure since 1990 and maintains more than 400 business and community partnerships.

As I stated in last year's report, there is no short-term solution to this long-term problem. The impact of baby boomers having babies later and increased immigration began to be felt in 1985. Now, 13 years later, the full force of rising enrollments is hitting thousands of school districts across the country. While much of this growth is concentrated in large states like California, Texas and Florida and gateway cities like New York, Los Angeles and Miami, the majority of states are facing the impact of an increased number of additional children showing up for each new school year.

Even in the Midwest where the school population is increasing modestly, and in some cases actually declining, numerous suburban school districts are facing record-breaking enrollment pressures. In **Blue Valley School District** in **Overland Park, Kansas**, enrollment has increased from 14,403 students in 1996 to 15,900 in 1998. In **Rosemount-Apple School District** in **Rosemount, Minnesota**, enrollment has increased by 1,713 students in the last two years. Enrollment in **Rockwood School District** in **Eureka, Missouri** has jumped by over 1,000 students since 1996. Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois are three states that are sprinkled with rapidly growing suburban school districts.

GAO Report: $112 Billion in Unmet Needs

In a 1995 report, *School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools*, the General Accounting Office (GAO) estimated that billions of dollars were needed to upgrade and retrofit America's school buildings. According to the report, some 14 million students are enrolled in 25,000 of the nation's schools reporting extensive repair or replacement needs. About 60 percent of all schools report needing at least one major building feature to be replaced or extensively repaired. According to GAO, almost 12 million students attend schools with less-than-adequate roofs, 12 million students attend schools with less-than-adequate plumbing, and 15 million students attend schools with less-than-adequate heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

GAO surveyed 10,000 schools and visited 41 schools in ten districts. Many of the specific facility problems cited by GAO are in overcrowded schools. In response to overcrowding, one district built temporary buildings that are now showing signs of major structural damage. Other districts have housed students in such temporary buildings for many years, used a large number of portable classrooms, and converted areas meant for other purposes into classrooms. These temporary solutions are problematic. GAO reported that 28 percent of all temporary buildings were in less-than-adequate condition, a higher percentage than for original buildings or permanent additions.

Several of the ten districts GAO visited reported that overcrowding due to an increasing school-age population was a problem. With the surge in school enrollment expected to continue into the future, finding solutions to the problem of inadequate facilities becomes even more urgent. Just as districts around the country face the problem of their schools falling down around them, their school-age populations are increasing and this growth shows no signs of slowing down in the long-term.

The great wave of new students filling our nation's classrooms is placing pressure on large urban school districts and suburban school districts across the country. In the **New York City** school system, enrollment increased by 121,803 students between 1985 and 1995 and now tops one million students. **Dade County School District**, covering **Miami, Florida**--like New York City a gateway for new immigrants--saw a 41 percent increase in its school-age population between 1985 and 1995.

Just up the Atlantic coast in Florida, **Broward County School District** ranks third in the nation in terms of overall growth. Enrollment grew by an average of 8,700 students per year in the last five years to 223,633 students in 1998. Between 1990 and 1995, Broward County built 21 schools and became the "portable" capital of the United States, with 2,000 portable classrooms currently in use. Recent state mandates to retire portable classrooms will "exacerbate overcrowding," according to Broward District demographer Arthur Wittman.

Enrollment Growth in Las Vegas

Clark County School District in **Nevada,** which includes the expanding city of Las Vegas, comprises an area of land bigger than the entire state of New Jersey, and faces extraordinary pressures to keep up with new residents and their children. Enrollment jumped from 176,000 students in 1996 to 202,388 in 1998 and the district expects to have about 330,000 students in school by 2007. On average, the school district must find classroom space for an additional 12,000 to 15,000 students a year. The school district is currently spending $1.8 billion to build new schools and retrofit old ones and it is not uncommon to open between 8 and 15 new schools a year. This November, voters will go to the polls to vote on a $3.2 billion bond issue.

Much of the growth in our nation's schools is suburban in nature, as evidenced by the list of suburban districts on page 21. School districts as diverse as **Polk** in **Florida** (75,361 students), **Plano** in **Texas** (43,880 students), **Jordan** in **Utah** (72,887 students) and **Elk Grove** in **California** (41,991 students) are all confronting rapidly growing enrollment. **Fairfax County Public Schools** in **Virginia** (148,681 students), just outside the nation's capital, is a school district with a well-deserved reputation for excellence. The challenge that Fairfax faces is to maintain that excellence even as it manages an almost 20 percent increase in student population.

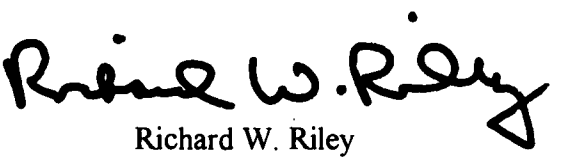
Hillsborough School District in **Florida**, which includes the city of Tampa and the surrounding area, has seen its enrollment increase from 143,884 in 1996 to 152,642 in 1998 and expects an average enrollment increase of 5,000 students per year for the next seven years. Hillsborough expects to build 9 more schools in the next five years and 12 more if funding becomes available. **Pasco School District** in **Florida**, largely rural and suburban in nature, is growing at a rate of 1,800 to 2,000 students per year. One new school is opening this year and five more are due to open in the next three to four years. In the meantime, Pasco is housing some 8,000 students in portable classrooms. School officials there hope to end this heavy reliance on portables given the fact that it is more cost efficient to build new schools.

Crowded Classrooms in Suburban Denver

In Jefferson School District in Colorado, on the suburban outskirts of Denver, 13 new schools have been built since 1990, 9 others have been replaced, and the district has plans to modernize 43 others by 2002, with a capital improvement budget of $425.5 million. The district currently has 503 portable classrooms. Most elementary classes have 25 to 29 students and high school classes have as many as 30 or more students per class.

As I travel around America from school to school, I am struck by the depth of concern that so many parents have regarding the education of their children. Common sense tells these parents that crowded classrooms make no sense and that their children are losing the individual attention they deserve and need. Parents also recognize that a society that builds immaculate prisons but crowds its children into outdated school buildings is making a clear statement about its priorities. Here I am reminded of a statement by Plato--"that which is honored in a country is that which will be cultivated there." Are we prepared to honor our children by giving them the best education possible?

I believe that the American people are tuned into education and want the best for their children. And this I know for sure--the need to build new schools and modernize old ones, and to provide our children with smaller classes and talented, dedicated, and well-prepared teachers is something that transcends urban, suburban and rural boundaries. America's schools are overcrowded and wearing out. This is why I believe the American people are prepared to support the goals of modernizing our nation's schools with first-rate facilities and technology, reducing class size, and recruiting talented and caring Americans of all ages into teaching.



Richard W. Riley
U.S. Secretary of Education

CALIFORNIA

Once again, California leads the nation in projected student growth. Estimates show that overall enrollment will increase by 15 percent between 1998 and 2008, the largest increase in the nation. Enrollment in grades 9-12 will grow by 33 percent. Four districts, **Fresno Unified**, **Elk Grove Unified**, **San Diego City Unified**, and **Moreno Valley Unified**, appear in the top 25 districts with the largest enrollment increases between 1985 and 1995. More than 30,000 additional classrooms will be needed to accommodate this growth. State officials expect that total enrollment will cross the six million mark by 2002, and that it will take $4 billion to construct enough schools to meet the need.

Over the past ten years, California's primary means of financing school improvements has been through state and local school construction bonds. In November, California will put another state school construction and repair bond on the ballot. About $6.7 billion of this $9.2 billion bond measure would be used to construct or repair elementary and secondary schools, with local districts providing a match of half the costs. **Los Angeles Unified School District** is counting on using nearly $1 billion from last year's approved $2.4 billion bond measure to finance an ambitious building program. School officials are concerned that even the $2.4 billion will not cover the growing list of school repairs. And school enrollment continues to increase. A bulge in primary grade enrollment will peak in 2006, resulting in a chronic classroom shortage. The same year, school officials say, there will be no room for nearly 20,000 high school students.

High student enrollment growth is not restricted to the urban areas of California. Suburban areas are also experiencing high growth. **Capistrano Unified School District** had a K-12 enrollment of 34,929 students in 1995, up from 24,846 in 1985. The state projects an enrollment of almost 43,000 for this district in 1998-99. **Vista Unified School District** experienced a 40 percent enrollment increase between 1985 and 1995, from 17,162 students to 24,094.

K-12 enrollment grew from 23,402 in 1985 to 30,043 in 1995 in **Poway Unified School District**. One way that Poway has dealt with its 28 percent growth was by building eight schools since 1990. Five of these schools were financed entirely by the State School Building Program and three were financed by a combination of state and local funds. Poway also uses 546 portable buildings to serve students. The district estimates that the costs of their current construction and modernization projects total over $82 million. The total estimated cost of modernization projects over the next ten years is almost $32 million. The district reports that school overcrowding is putting a burden on space, teacher-pupil ratios, learning resources, and programs like music and athletics. Between 1985 and 1995, **Clovis Unified School District's** enrollment grew from 21,299 to 29,522 students. Clovis has passed three bond measures since 1986 to deal with this increase. These three bond measures together total over $206 million.

COLORADO

Colorado's enrollment is expected to rise from 696,000 students in 1998 to 724,000 students in 2008, placing this state tenth in the nation in terms of overall growth. About two-thirds of this increase will be in grades 9 to 12. Educators anticipate that 150 new schools will need to be built in the next five years. Most of the enrollment growth is suburban, especially along the front range and to a lesser extent on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. In these areas enrollments have grown by 13 to 35 percent and as high as 83 percent. Many districts on the eastern plains, in contrast, are faced with declining enrollments. In **Denver**, the state's largest urban district, enrollment growth continues but at a slower rate than in many suburban districts.

Jefferson County School District in **Golden** was among the top 25 suburban districts in the nation in terms of growth over the decade ending in 1995, as enrollments increased from 75,000 to 85,000 students, an increase of 13 percent. Since 1990, Jefferson County has built 13 new schools, supported by a bond issue passed in 1992 for $400 million. A $300 million bond issue passed in 1997 will fund construction of an additional four schools and 25 school expansions needed for the continued growth that is expected over the next five years. Some 500 relocatable classrooms are currently in use and that number will expand through the construction and renovation period. Officials also estimate that it will cost $25 million to hire the additional teachers needed to reduce elementary class size to 20 students and secondary class size to 25 students.

Between 1985 and 1995, **Douglas County School District** in **Castle Rock** grew by 83 percent, from an enrollment of 12,000 to 22,000 students. This increase of 10,000 places this district among the larger suburban growth districts in the nation. Continued growth brings the fall 1998 enrollments to almost 30,000 students, an increase of 150 percent over 1985. Bond issues have supported the construction of 22 new schools since 1990, with an additional 12 schools scheduled for construction in the near future. The district currently uses 40 portable buildings.

Other suburban growth districts in Colorado are managing their enrollment increases in a variety of ways. **Cherry Creek School District** in **Englewood** for years has managed its growth by instituting a year-round calendar in several elementary schools and an extended day in the high schools. Just north of Denver the suburban communities of **Northglenn** and **Thornton**, which have not built a new school since 1990, face the daunting task of suddenly building 16 new schools as old neighborhoods are rejuvenated by the heavy influx of young families.

Boulder Valley RE2 School District is faced with $60 million worth of critical repairs, including $7.2 million in repairs for Boulder High School alone. Because of Boulder's growth restrictions, the district expects to be "built out" by 2002. Nearby small communities, however, are growing rapidly, according to Planning Director Don Orr, who says that Erie, "which was recently no more than a wide spot in the road, will soon exceed a population of 50,000." In **Colorado Springs**, the **Academy 20 School District** has built eight schools since 1980 and is planning to build eight more schools in the near future.

GEORGIA

Throughout the state, school districts are expected to spend about $4 billion on school facilities by 2002. Georgia State Department of Education officials say this is the largest amount of school construction growth in Georgia's history. However, with one of the fastest growing public school populations in the nation during the next decade, it is not enough.

With over 91,000 students, **Cobb County School District** is one of the three largest school districts in Georgia and, growing by more than 3,000 students per year, it is one of the fastest growing districts in the state. Cobb is also the 35th largest district in the United States. Projected trends suggest a student population of 140,000 students by 2010. Today, the district houses more than 8,000 students in 366 portable classrooms.

Cobb County schools received some relief in 1995, when the voters approved a $220,865,000 bond referendum to add eight schools and undertake major renovations, which will yield approximately 858 new classrooms by 2000. Following the 1997 defeat of a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax, the school district again is asking voters to raise their sales tax by one cent to fund school construction. Depending on its success, which could generate $511 million, the school district plans to build 2 new high schools, 4 new middle schools, and 12 new elementary schools, as well as renovate many more. If voters turn down the proposal for a second time, the district cannot request the sales tax increase again for two years.

Facing burgeoning student enrollments, an increase of 4,000 students, from 89,210 in 1997 to 93,320 in 1998, **DeKalb County School District** is in the midst of the largest school construction initiative in its history, fueled by the Local Option Sales Tax. Over a five-year period, ending in 2002, the district will spend nearly $400 million on 11 new schools and several additions and renovations at 120 existing schools.

For the past seven years, **Houston County School System** has grown at the rate of more than 500 students per year. Enrollment is expected to surpass 20,000 this year, compared to 19,542 just two years ago. Since 1990, three new elementary schools, two middle schools, and a high school have been constructed and two more new middle schools are expected to be operational by 2000. Estimates call for growth to continue well into the next century. Meanwhile, overflow students are using 150 trailers as classrooms.

Richmond County School District is Georgia's seventh largest school district and the largest outside the Atlanta metropolitan area. Typical growth is between 700 and 800 students per year, from 35,253 in 1996 to 36,130 in 1997 and to 37,000 in 1998. In FY 1997, the voters passed both a $115 million bond initiative and a Special Purpose Local Option Tax referendum, the funds from which will be used to relieve the bond payments. Construction has already started on a new high school and two new elementary schools, as well as additions and renovations to other area schools.

MARYLAND

Growth in Maryland is highly suburban in nature and spread among the many bedroom communities between the city of Baltimore and the nation's capital of Washington, D.C. Three Maryland school districts--**Montgomery County, Prince Georges County** and **Baltimore County**--are among the top 25 fastest growing school districts in the nation. But other Maryland school districts are not very far behind.

Howard County School District, centered on the planned community of Columbia, has seen a 21 percent increase in school enrollment in the last five years, with the greatest pressure at the middle and high school levels. Howard County School District is projecting enrollment to increase to 46,280 in the next five years. Two elementary schools are now under construction and two new middle schools will be built in 1999. By the year 2006, Howard County will have built two new high schools and created additional classroom space in four existing high schools.

In **Frederick County School District**, 21 of the 48 schools in the district are over 100 percent of the state-rated capacity. Twelve of the county's elementary schools, four middle schools and five high schools fit this category. In 1997 alone, to meet the demand of the baby boom echo and growing retirements, 213 teachers were hired. In the last five years, the county saw a 18 percent enrollment increase and it expects 900 additional students in fall 1998, which will bring total enrollment to 35,260. By the year 2000, that number is expected to have climbed to 36,880.

Student enrollment in **Prince Georges County School District** surged to 128,000 students this year, making it the largest school system in the state. The county plans to construct 13 schools in the next six years. Its efforts will be supported by new state money--$3 million a year over the next four years.

The **Montgomery County** school system, with a budget of over $1 billion, has hired 750 new teachers for the 1998 school year and is opening three new high schools, including the long-awaited Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring. Nine schools are currently being built or modernized. The 1998 school year will begin with close to 128,000 students.

Baltimore County Public Schools face significant growth due, in part, to the state's requirement that "all children 5 years of age be in kindergarten or a similar approved program, which was formerly voluntary." In order to accommodate the growing number of students--106,400 in 1998--the county will build two new elementary schools and one new secondary school in addition to adding classrooms to 13 existing schools at a cost of $361,934,000. The county has a ten-year record of successfully passing bond issues as it goes to the voters this fall with a new $85,000,000 bond issue.

Calvert County School District is a good example of a rapidly expanding school district. According to the Maryland State Department of Education, Calvert boasts of being "the fastest growing county in Maryland." From 1992 to 1997, Calvert County experienced a 26.9 percent increase in total enrollment, from 11,615 to 14,736. The 1998 school year will begin with an estimated 14,940 students.

WASHINGTON STATE

With school enrollment nearing the one million mark, Washington State continues to set the pace for school overcrowding in the Pacific Northwest. The city of **Seattle** has enjoyed extensive public support in reforming its school system, including the passage of a recent bond issue.

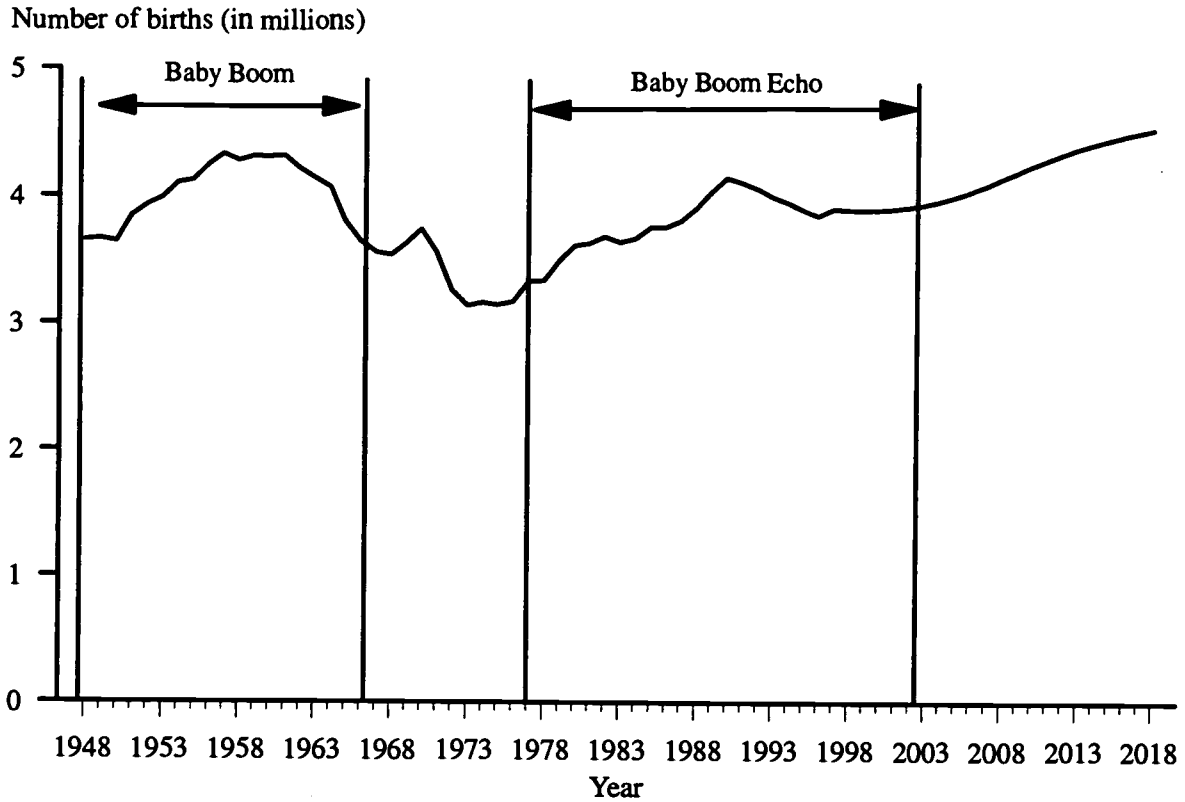
Even though school overcrowding is a "major problem" in **Issaquah School District**, which includes the cities of Bellevue and New Castle, voters have turned down two bond issues totaling $84.5 million in a tax protest and demanded that new development pay a greater share of its own way. Current enrollment is 12,615, with enrollment growing annually from 400 to 600 new students due to development. Since 1990, the district has built five new schools and expects to build three more by 2001. **Bethel School District** has lost six bond issues since 1990 and, as a result, currently uses 94 portable classrooms. The school district has immediate need to build four new schools.

Vancouver School District, located just across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon, has experienced a 33 percent growth in total K-12 enrollment, from 14,000 students in 1987 to 21,000 in 1998. Thanks to strong local support, the district has built eight new schools and renovated a dozen more over the last eight years. The adjacent **Evergreen School District**, with 20,588 students, has experienced growth similar to that of Vancouver as a result of an influx of many new students from Oregon and California. Enrollment growth has increased an average of 900 students in the last three years. The district currently uses 270 portable classrooms, with one new high school under construction and five new schools scheduled to be built in the next six years.

In **Puyallup School District**, enrollment has jumped from approximately 16,757 students in 1996 to a projected 17,528 in 1998. While plans have been laid for the construction and modernization of four schools, the district does not foresee replacing the 156 portable classrooms already in use and in fact intends to purchase more in the future. Gary W. Floyd, assistant superintendent of Puyallup School District, estimates a cost figure of $18 million in unmet construction needs and expects shortfalls. **Kent School District** attributes its increase of 1,300 students in the last two years to "significant increases in births in King County through the 1980s and increased net immigration." Strong support for public schools has led voters in the district to approve 100 percent of bond issues proposed since 1986, totaling $280,450,000.

Federal Way School District is depending on the use of 65 portable classrooms to meet the demands of its growing student population of 22,000 students. **Mukilteo School District**, which has seen its enrollment double in the last ten years to 14,456 in 1998, currently uses 92 modular classrooms, despite having built six new schools and made additions to five others.

Figure 1.--Annual number of births, with projections: 1948 to 2018

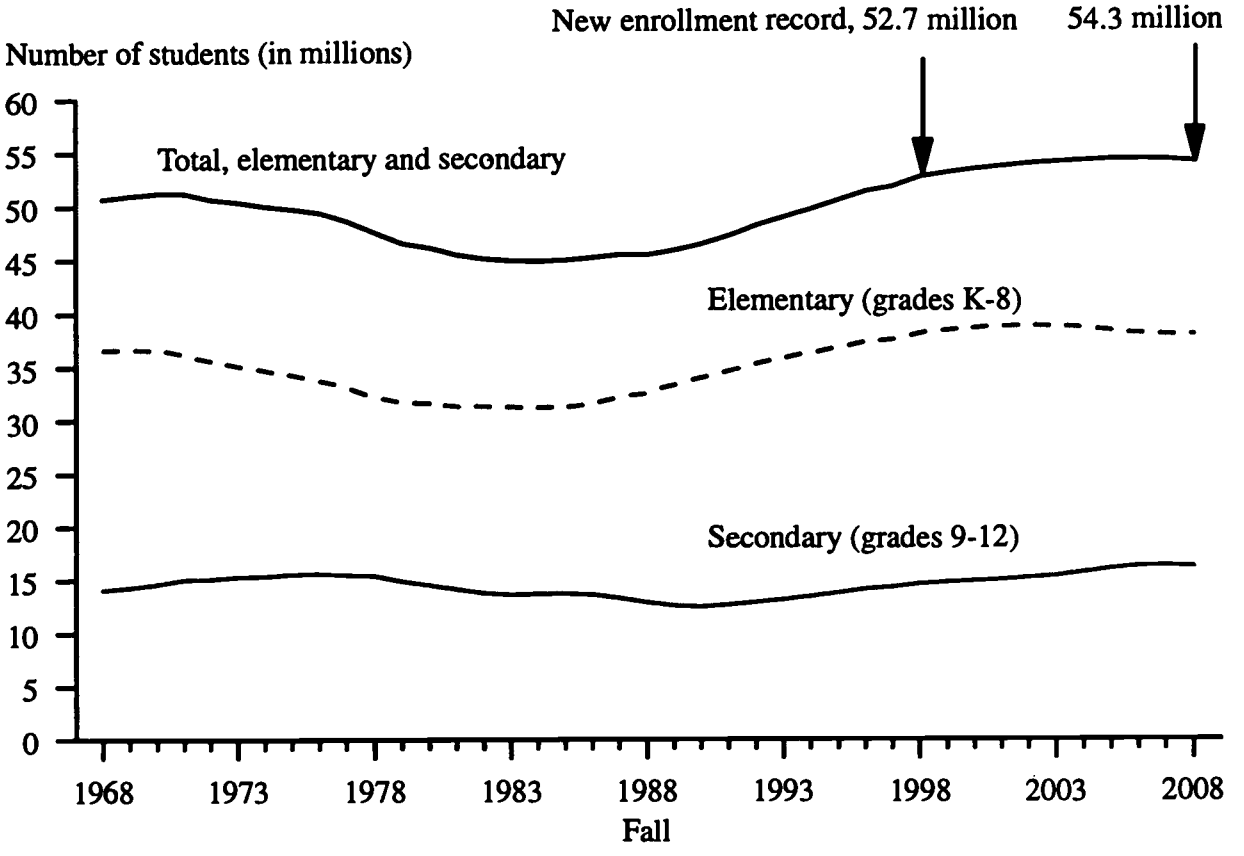


The surge in the number of births after World War II, nicknamed the "baby boom," lasted through the early 1960s. At the peak in 1957, 4.3 million births were recorded, an increase of 19 percent from 1948.

In contrast, the "baby boom echo," which began in the late 1970s, reached 4.1 million births at its peak in 1990, reflecting a 25 percent increase from 1977. Unlike the decline in the post-baby boom era, when births dropped down to 3.1 million in the early 1970s, the number of births in the post-baby boom echo era is expected to remain fairly stable at nearly 4 million for about a decade. Long-range projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate a rising number of births thereafter, from 4.1 million in 2008 to 4.5 million in 2018.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008;* and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050.*

Figure 2.--Enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1968 to fall 2008



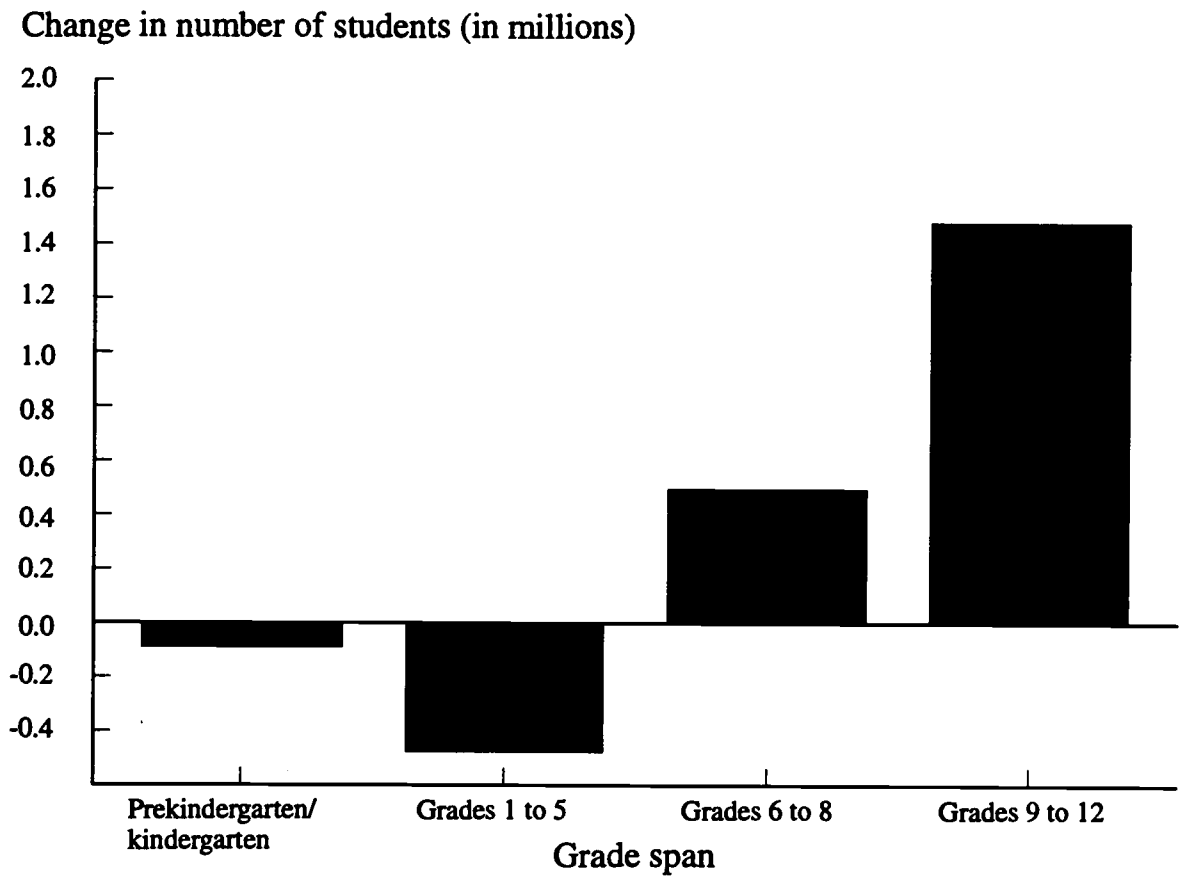
In fall 1998, public and private school enrollment is projected to surpass the previous high of 1997, and is expected to increase every year through 2006.

From fall 1972 to fall 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting a decline in the school-age population over that period.

From fall 1985 to fall 1998, the pattern changed again as enrollment increased significantly at the elementary school level. Elementary school enrollment is projected to continue growing slowly through 2002, and then decline slightly, ending at about the same level in 2008 as in 1998. In contrast, secondary school enrollment is expected to rise by 11 percent between 1998 and 2008, from 14.6 million to 16.2 million, as current elementary school students move into high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1997;* and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 3.--Change in number of students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, by grade span: Fall 1998 to fall 2008



As public elementary students move into the secondary school grades, the greatest growth of students over the next ten years will be concentrated in grades 9 to 12. Projections for 1998 through 2008 indicate an additional 1.5 million public high school students over the time period, an 11 percent increase. The next largest increase is projected for grades 6 to 8, where about a half million additional students will enter those grades over the next ten years, a 5 percent increase. Decreases in preschool and lower elementary enrollments are expected before leveling out in the next five to ten years.

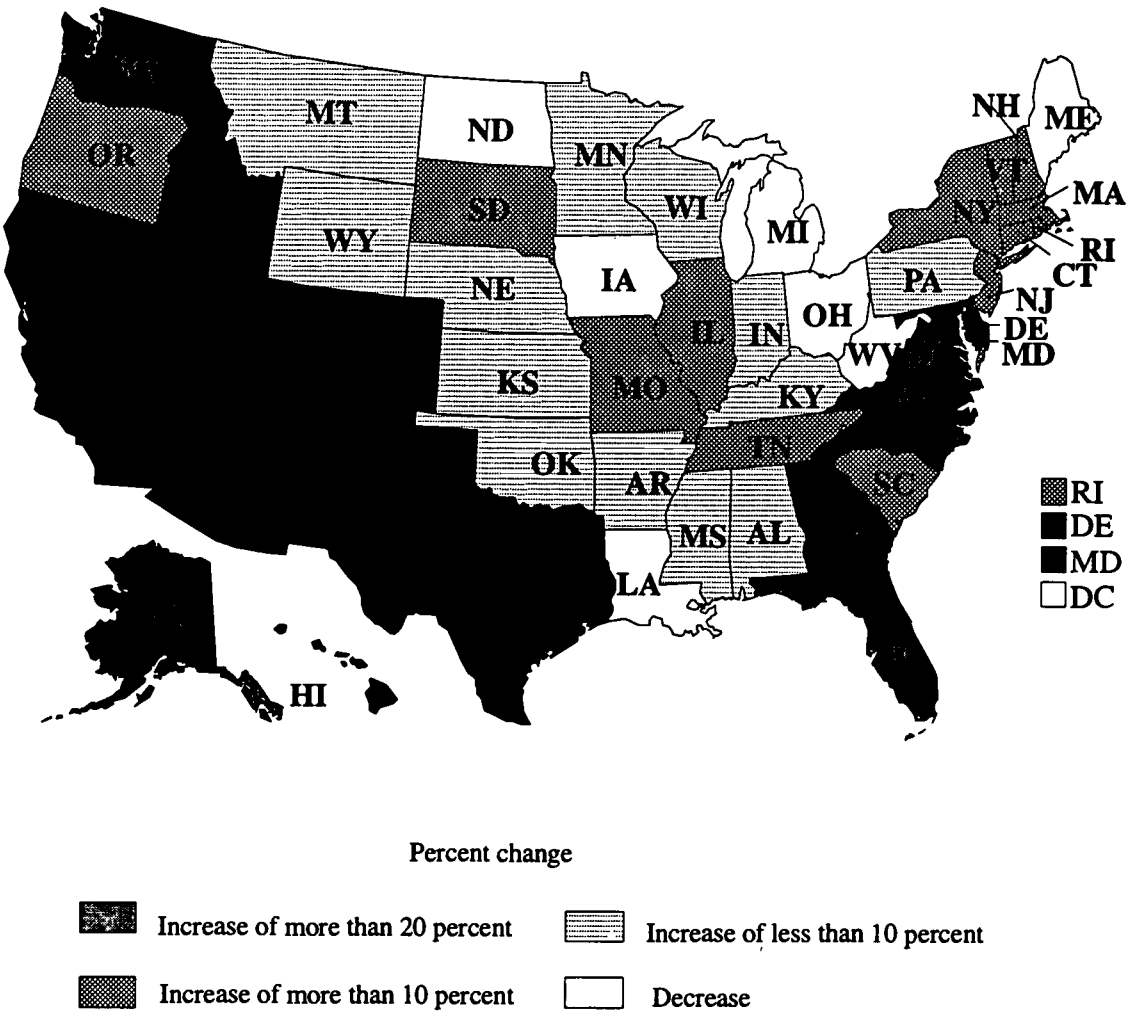
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008;* and special tabulations.

Table 1.--Enrollment in prekindergarten/kindergarten, grades 1 to 5, 6 to 8, and 9 to 12 in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1983 to fall 2008
(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total enrollment	Prekindergarten/ kindergarten		Grades 1 to 5		Grades 6 to 8		Grades 9 to 12	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1983	39,252	2,859	7.3	14,511	37.0	9,611	24.5	12,271	31.3
1984	39,208	3,010	7.7	14,638	37.3	9,257	23.6	12,304	31.4
1985	39,422	3,192	8.1	14,942	37.9	8,900	22.6	12,388	31.4
1986	39,753	3,310	8.3	15,347	38.6	8,764	22.0	12,333	31.0
1987	40,008	3,388	8.5	15,799	39.5	8,745	21.9	12,076	30.2
1988	40,189	3,433	8.5	16,187	40.3	8,882	22.1	11,687	29.1
1989	40,543	3,486	8.6	16,607	41.0	9,059	22.3	11,390	28.1
1990	41,217	3,610	8.8	16,919	41.0	9,350	22.7	11,338	27.5
1991	42,047	3,686	8.8	17,183	40.9	9,636	22.9	11,541	27.4
1992	42,823	3,817	8.9	17,344	40.5	9,927	23.2	11,735	27.4
1993	43,465	3,922	9.0	17,432	40.1	10,150	23.4	11,961	27.5
1994	44,111	4,047	9.2	17,582	39.9	10,269	23.3	12,213	27.7
1995	44,840	4,173	9.3	17,809	39.7	10,359	23.1	12,500	27.9
1996	45,592	4,208	9.1	18,050	39.7	10,501	23.0	12,834	28.2
					Projected				
1997	46,308	4,155	9.0	18,463	39.9	10,588	22.9	13,103	28.3
1998	46,792	4,084	8.7	18,760	40.1	10,678	22.8	13,270	28.4
1999	47,143	4,037	8.6	18,921	40.1	10,764	22.8	13,420	28.5
2000	47,439	4,016	8.5	18,982	40.0	10,905	23.0	13,537	28.5
2001	47,698	3,993	8.4	18,866	39.6	11,196	23.5	13,643	28.6
2002	47,924	3,976	8.3	18,693	39.0	11,455	23.9	13,800	28.8
2003	48,075	3,966	8.2	18,529	38.5	11,629	24.2	13,951	29.0
2004	48,221	3,962	8.2	18,422	38.2	11,574	24.0	14,263	29.6
2005	48,335	3,963	8.2	18,355	38.0	11,437	23.7	14,579	30.2
2006	48,368	3,968	8.2	18,307	37.8	11,309	23.4	14,785	30.6
2007	48,342	3,980	8.2	18,283	37.8	11,226	23.2	14,854	30.7
2008	48,201	3,997	8.3	18,287	37.9	11,171	23.2	14,746	30.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008;* and special tabulations.

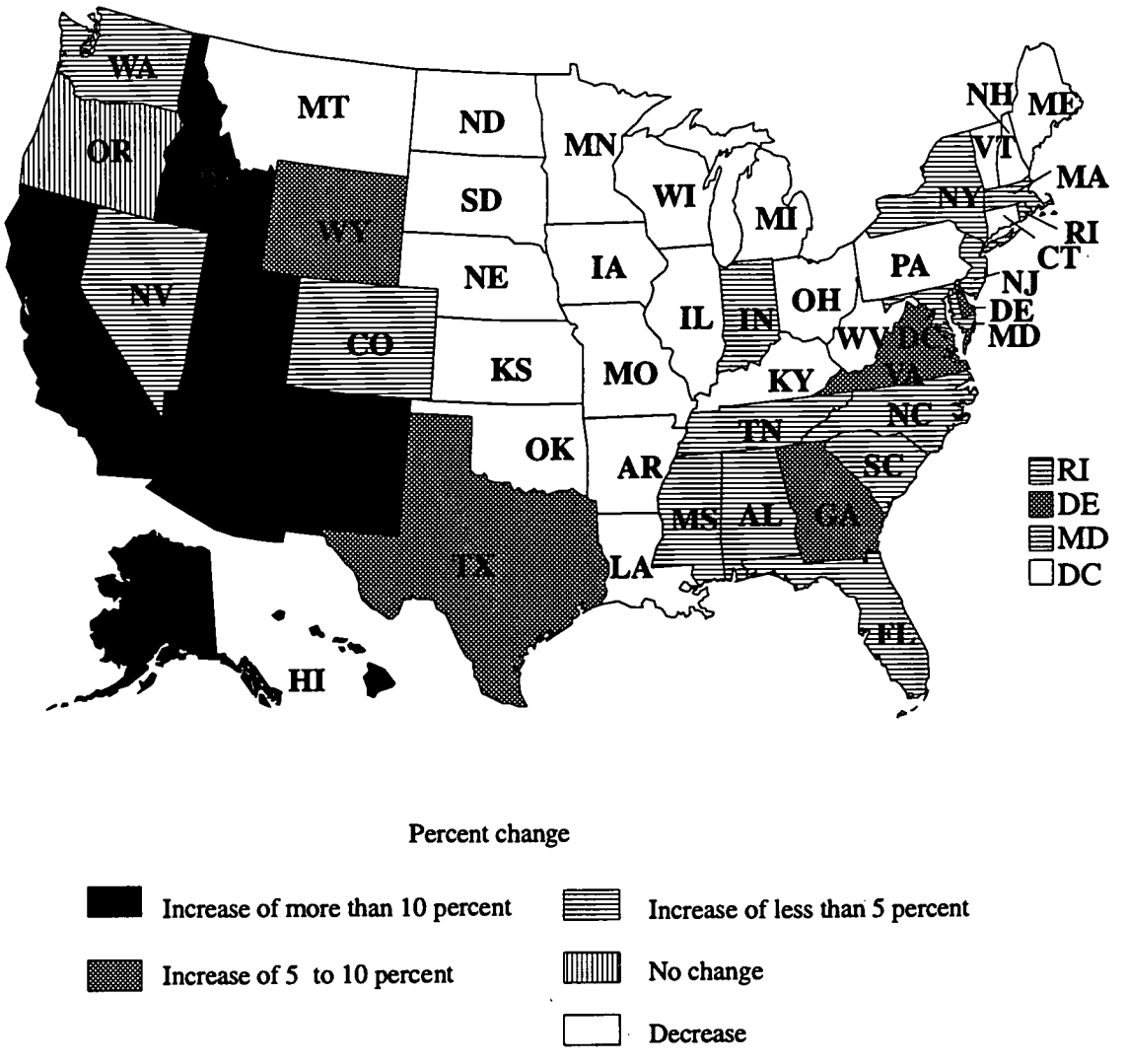
Figure 4.--Percent change in public elementary and secondary enrollment, by state: Fall 1988 to fall 2008



Over the twenty-year period from 1988 to 2008, public elementary and secondary school enrollment is projected to increase by 20 percent. The increases are most notable among the western states, with Nevada expecting the largest rate of increase at 80 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 5.--Percent change in public elementary and secondary enrollment, by state: Fall 1998 to fall 2008



Over the next ten years, from 1998 to 2008, public elementary and secondary school enrollment is projected to increase by 3 percent. The largest increases are expected among the western states, with a 15 percent rise in enrollment projected for California.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 2.--Enrollment in grades K-12 in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1988, 1998, 2003, and 2008

(In thousands)

Region and state	1988	Projected 1998	Projected 2003	Projected 2008	Percent change, 1988 to 1998	Percent change, 1998 to 2008	Percent change, 1988 to 2008
Public and private	45,430	52,718	54,153	54,268	16.0	2.9	19.5
Private	5,241	5,927	6,078	6,067	13.1	2.4	15.8
			Public schools				
Public, total	40,189	46,792	48,075	48,201	16.4	3.0	19.9
Northeast	7,208	8,215	8,296	8,100	14.0	-1.4	12.4
Connecticut	461	542	531	509	17.7	-6.1	10.5
Maine	213	212	200	195	-0.4	-8.0	-8.4
Massachusetts	823	959	990	967	16.5	0.8	17.4
New Hampshire	169	202	202	197	19.2	-2.5	16.3
New Jersey	1,081	1,260	1,293	1,273	16.6	1.0	17.8
New York	2,574	2,937	3,002	2,957	14.1	0.7	14.9
Pennsylvania	1,660	1,838	1,811	1,740	10.7	-5.3	4.8
Rhode Island	134	157	159	157	17.5	0.0	17.5
Vermont	93	107	107	104	14.6	-2.8	11.4
Midwest	9,846	10,680	10,572	10,344	8.5	-3.1	5.1
Illinois	1,795	2,010	2,029	2,005	12.0	-0.2	11.7
Indiana	961	999	1,023	1,015	4.0	1.6	5.6
Iowa	478	500	479	466	4.6	-6.8	-2.6
Kansas	427	471	469	469	10.4	-0.4	9.9
Michigan	1,583	1,660	1,632	1,579	4.9	-4.9	-0.2
Minnesota	727	848	822	794	16.7	-6.4	9.2
Missouri	807	909	905	888	12.7	-2.3	10.1
Nebraska	269	290	287	285	7.6	-1.7	5.8
North Dakota	119	116	112	110	-2.4	-5.2	-7.4
Ohio	1,779	1,844	1,812	1,761	3.7	-4.5	-1.0
South Dakota	127	146	144	141	15.0	-3.4	11.1
Wisconsin	775	886	859	830	14.3	-6.3	7.1
South	14,491	16,864	17,468	17,501	16.4	3.8	20.8
Alabama	725	761	787	789	5.0	3.7	8.9
Arkansas	436	462	464	453	5.9	-1.9	3.8
Delaware	97	114	121	119	17.9	4.4	23.1
District of Columbia	85	80	77	74	-5.7	-7.5	-12.7
Florida	1,721	2,343	2,399	2,364	36.1	0.9	37.4
Georgia	1,108	1,395	1,495	1,505	25.9	7.9	35.8
Kentucky	638	663	661	644	4.0	-2.9	1.0
Louisiana	787	800	784	781	1.7	-2.4	-0.7
Maryland	689	846	870	862	22.8	1.9	25.1
Mississippi	503	513	526	523	1.9	1.9	3.9
North Carolina	1,083	1,268	1,341	1,310	17.1	3.3	20.9
Oklahoma	580	622	601	593	7.2	-4.7	2.2
South Carolina	616	664	688	688	7.8	3.6	11.7
Tennessee	822	938	984	978	14.2	4.3	19.0
Texas	3,284	3,967	4,197	4,343	20.8	9.5	32.3
Virginia	982	1,128	1,185	1,190	14.8	5.5	21.1
West Virginia	336	300	290	282	-10.7	-6.0	-16.0
West	8,644	11,033	11,739	12,257	27.6	11.1	41.8
Alaska	106	132	138	146	24.0	10.6	37.1
Arizona	575	828	918	928	44.0	12.1	61.4
California	4,618	5,961	6,414	6,854	29.1	15.0	48.4
Colorado	560	696	725	724	24.3	4.0	29.3
Hawaii	167	204	216	231	21.8	13.2	37.9
Idaho	215	256	276	282	19.3	10.2	31.4
Montana	152	168	166	165	10.4	-1.8	8.4
Nevada	176	307	332	317	74.0	3.3	79.6
New Mexico	292	351	373	393	20.0	12.0	34.4
Oregon	462	545	548	545	18.0	0.0	18.0
Utah	431	489	522	544	13.4	11.2	26.2
Washington	791	998	1,011	1,021	26.2	2.3	29.1
Wyoming	98	98	100	106	0.2	8.2	8.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 3.--Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1998 to fall 2008

(In thousands)

State	Projected enrollment		Number of additional students, 1998 to 2008
	1998	2008	
California	5,961	6,854	893
Texas	3,967	4,343	376
Georgia	1,395	1,505	110
Arizona	828	928	100
Virginia	1,128	1,190	62
Utah	489	544	55
New Mexico	351	393	42
North Carolina	1,268	1,310	42
Tennessee	938	978	40
Colorado	696	724	28
Alabama	761	789	28
Hawaii	204	231	27
Idaho	256	282	26
South Carolina	664	688	24
Washington	998	1,021	23

Table 4.--Fifteen states with the largest percent increases in public elementary and secondary enrollment: Fall 1998 to fall 2008

State	Projected enrollment (In thousands)		Percent change, 1998 to 2008
	1998	2008	
California	5,961	6,854	15.0
Hawaii	204	231	13.2
Arizona	828	928	12.1
New Mexico	351	393	12.0
Utah	489	544	11.2
Alaska	132	146	10.6
Idaho	256	282	10.2
Texas	3,967	4,343	9.5
Wyoming	98	106	8.2
Georgia	1,395	1,505	7.9
Virginia	1,128	1,190	5.5
Delaware	114	119	4.4
Tennessee	938	978	4.3
Colorado	696	724	4.0
Alabama	761	789	3.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 5.--Twenty-five school districts with the largest increases in enrollment: Fall 1985 to fall 1995

School district	State	Rank	Enrollment		Enrollment increase, 1985 to 1995	Percent change, 1985 to 1995
			1985	1995		
New York City	New York	1	927,236	1,049,039	121,803	13
Dade County School District	Florida	2	236,127	333,817	97,690	41
Broward County School District	Florida	3	128,576	208,359	79,783	62
Los Angeles Unified	California	4	568,754	647,612	78,858	14
Clark County School District	Nevada	5	91,446	166,788	75,342	82
Palm Beach County School District	Florida	6	80,256	132,215	51,959	65
Orange County School District	Florida	7	82,357	123,165	40,808	50
Gwinnett County School District	Georgia	8	47,680	84,555	36,875	77
Guilford County Schools	North Carolina	9	23,875	57,211	33,336	140
Hillsborough County School District	Florida	10	113,073	143,192	30,119	27
Montgomery County Public Schools	Maryland	11	92,880	120,291	27,411	30
Knox County School District	Tennessee	12	26,311	52,627	26,316	100
Hawaii Department of Education	Hawaii	13	161,764	187,104	25,340	16
Wake County Schools	North Carolina	14	57,604	81,438	23,834	41
Cobb County School District	Georgia	15	59,390	82,870	23,480	40
Duval County School District	Florida	16	101,403	123,910	22,507	22
Fresno Unified	California	17	55,499	77,880	22,381	40
Baltimore County Public Schools	Maryland	18	80,730	101,564	20,834	26
Elk Grove Unified	California	19	16,148	35,936	19,788	123
San Diego City Unified	California	20	110,703	130,360	19,657	18
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent	Texas	21	31,953	50,817	18,864	59
Prince Georges County Public Schools	Maryland	22	103,611	122,415	18,804	18
Brevard County School District	Florida	23	46,944	65,621	18,677	40
Fulton County School District	Georgia	24	38,082	56,338	18,256	48
Moreno Valley Unified	California	25	13,415	31,503	18,088	135

NOTE: Some changes may be affected by school district boundary changes. Selection of districts based on the most recent complete data on all school districts (1995), and the change from 1985.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Survey of Local Government Finances."

Table 6.--Enrollment growth in selected suburban school districts: Fall 1996 to fall 1998

District	City	State	Enrollment			Percent change, 1996 to 1998
			1996	1997	1998	
Peoria	Peoria	Arizona	27,782	29,359	30,948	11.4
Capistrano	San Juan Capistrano	California	37,539	40,174	42,713	13.8
Clovis	Clovis	California	30,627	30,960	31,306	2.2
Elk Grove	Elk Grove	California	37,787	40,216	41,991	11.1
San Diego	San Diego	California	133,687	---	139,000	4.0
Cherry Creek	Englewood	Colorado	36,569	38,088	40,395	10.5
Denver	Denver	Colorado	66,331	---	69,100	4.2
Brevard	Melbourne	Florida	65,493	66,654	69,515	6.1
Marion	Ocala	Florida	35,521	36,531	37,568	5.8
Osceola	Kissimmee	Florida	27,431	28,841	30,006	9.4
Pasco	Land O'Lakes	Florida	43,233	44,477	45,811	6.0
Polk	Bartow	Florida	71,910	73,652	75,361	4.8
Seminole	Sanford	Florida	54,694	55,778	56,900	4.0
Meridian	Meridian	Idaho	19,624	---	21,666	10.4
Indian Prairie	Naperville	Illinois	17,091	---	19,000	11.2
M. S. D. Lawrence[1]	Indianapolis	Indiana	14,319	---	15,275	6.7
Blue Valley	Overland Park	Kansas	14,403	---	15,900	10.4
Howard	Ellicott City	Maryland	38,857	40,215	41,770	7.5
Montgomery	Rockville	Maryland	122,505	125,035	127,918	4.4
Prince Georges	Marlboro	Maryland	125,198	128,347	128,699	2.8
Eden Prairie	Eden Prairie	Minnesota	9,660	---	10,008	3.6
Rosemount-Apple	Rosemount	Minnesota	26,048	27,230	27,761	6.6
South Washington	Cottage Grove	Minnesota	13,921	---	15,000	7.8
Fort Zumwalt	O'Fallon	Missouri	13,742	---	15,000	9.2
Francis Howell	St. Charles	Missouri	18,106	---	18,655	3.0
Rockwood	Eureka	Missouri	19,871	---	20,887	5.1
Guilford	Greensboro	North Carolina	55,000	59,000	60,000	9.1
Lakota Local	West Chester	Ohio	13,160	---	14,050	6.8
Cypress Fairbanks	Houston	Texas	53,098	55,838	58,578	10.3
Garland	Garland	Texas	45,309	46,977	48,507	7.1
Lewisville	Lewisville	Texas	29,496	32,541	34,741	17.8
Plano	Plano	Texas	35,816	43,325	43,880	22.5
Socorro	El Paso	Texas	21,098	22,155	23,610	11.9
Alpine	American Fort	Utah	43,719	---	45,372	3.8
Jordan	Sandy	Utah	71,080	71,561	72,887	2.5
Fairfax	Fairfax	Virginia	142,925	145,292	148,681	4.0

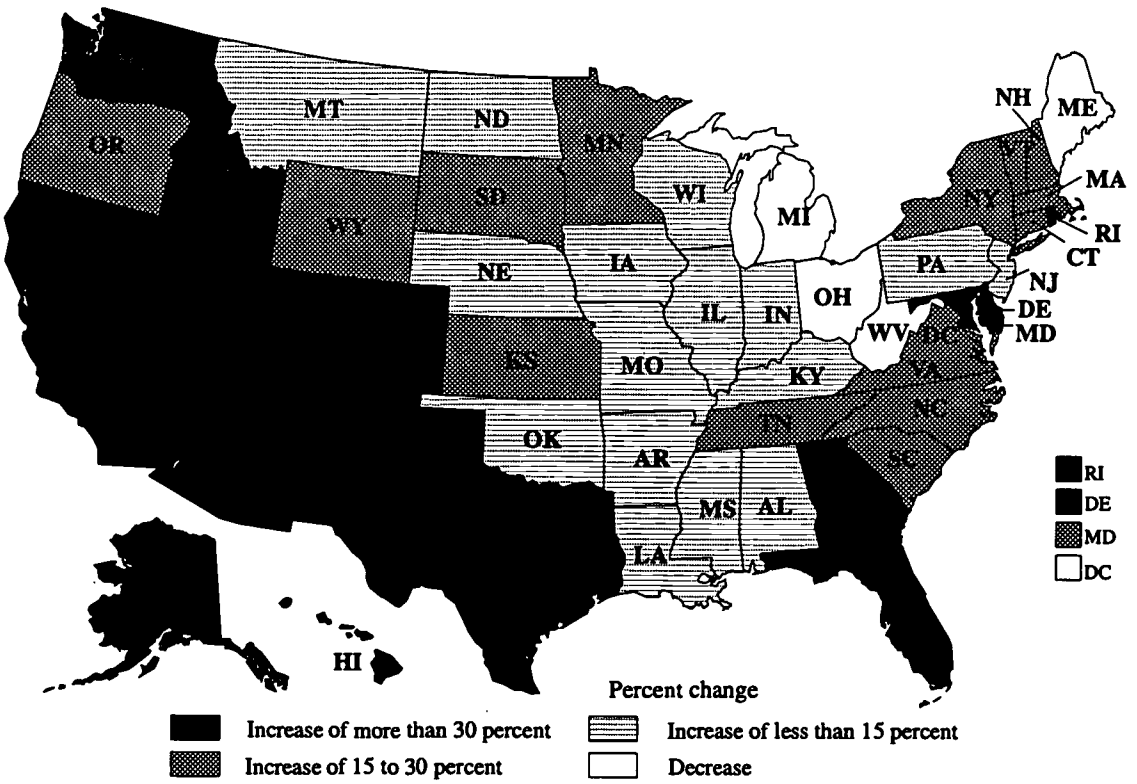
---Data not available.

[1]School district estimated range for 1998 is reported here as the median of the range.

NOTE: Districts selected partly based on enrollment growth between 1990 and 1995, and partly based on data availability.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, school district estimates; and National Center for Education Statistics, preliminary data from "Common Core of Data, 1996" survey.

Figure 6.--Percent change in enrollment in public secondary schools, by state: Fall 1988 to fall 2008

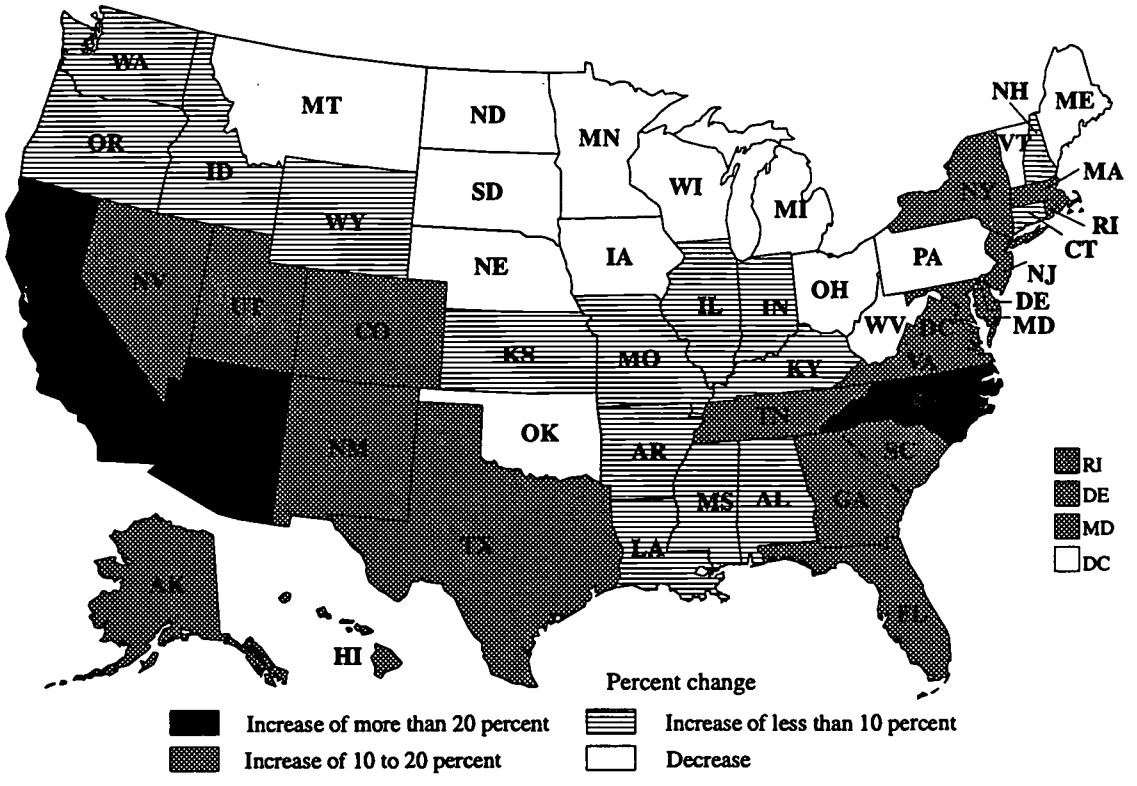


Overall, public high school enrollment is projected to increase 26 percent over the twenty-year period from 1988 to 2008. Much of the increase is expected to be concentrated in the western states. Nevada, Arizona, and California have projected increases of 98, 79, and 66 percent, respectively.

Other states outside the western region with large increases expected by 2008 include Florida, with a 47 percent projected increase, and Georgia, with a 46 percent projected increase.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 7.--Percent change in enrollment in public secondary schools, by state: Fall 1998 to fall 2008



Overall, public high school enrollment is projected to increase 11 percent over the next ten years. California has the largest projected increase at 33 percent, from 1.6 million in 1998 to 2.2 million in 2008. Arizona, also a western state, has the second largest projected increase at 28 percent, from 220,000 students in 1998 to 281,000 in 2008.

Other states outside the western region with large public secondary school enrollment increases expected by 2008 include North Carolina with a 21 percent projected increase, Texas with a 19 percent increase, and Georgia and Massachusetts, both with a projected increase of about 18 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 7.--Enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public and private secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1988, 1998, 2003, and 2008

(In thousands)

Region and state	1988	Projected 1998	Projected 2003	Projected 2008	Percent change, 1988 to 1998	Percent change, 1998 to 2008	Percent change, 1988 to 2008
Public and private	12,893	14,608	15,358	16,234	13.3	11.1	25.9
Private	1,206	1,339	1,407	1,488	11.0	11.1	23.4
			Public schools				
Public, total	11,687	13,270	13,951	14,746	13.5	11.1	26.2
Northeast	2,220	2,365	2,515	2,565	6.5	8.5	15.5
Connecticut	129	145	152	149	12.8	2.4	15.6
Maine	64	61	59	54	-5.3	-10.9	-15.6
Massachusetts	246	261	301	307	6.4	17.5	25.0
New Hampshire	50	58	62	59	17.7	1.0	18.9
New Jersey	326	330	353	370	1.4	12.0	13.6
New York	813	871	931	983	7.2	12.8	20.9
Pennsylvania	528	561	574	560	6.3	-0.2	6.1
Rhode Island	38	43	48	50	13.5	15.0	30.5
Vermont	27	33	34	32	23.8	-2.9	20.2
Midwest	2,952	3,173	3,180	3,176	7.5	0.1	7.6
Illinois	536	563	580	614	5.1	9.1	14.6
Indiana	293	299	306	319	1.9	6.7	8.7
Iowa	144	164	153	148	13.4	-9.5	2.6
Kansas	120	144	144	145	20.0	0.8	21.0
Michigan	469	463	468	459	-1.3	-0.9	-2.2
Minnesota	216	268	266	250	24.4	-6.8	15.9
Missouri	239	265	270	271	11.0	2.2	13.5
Nebraska	78	91	89	88	16.5	-3.3	12.6
North Dakota	34	39	38	36	15.2	-7.0	7.1
Ohio	549	547	543	539	-0.4	-1.5	-1.9
South Dakota	34	46	44	42	33.3	-8.3	22.3
Wisconsin	240	285	281	265	18.8	-6.9	10.6
South	4,078	4,619	4,875	5,199	13.3	12.6	27.5
Alabama	203	209	212	229	3.1	9.3	12.8
Arkansas	127	134	133	135	5.6	0.6	6.2
Delaware	28	34	38	39	23.0	14.1	40.3
District of Columbia	22	18	18	18	-19.4	-0.6	-19.9
Florida	489	640	687	718	30.9	12.2	46.9
Georgia	300	372	407	439	23.9	18.0	46.3
Kentucky	186	191	187	192	3.0	0.3	3.3
Louisiana	206	223	218	226	8.5	1.3	9.9
Maryland	200	234	251	261	17.1	11.5	30.6
Mississippi	136	141	138	149	3.9	5.6	9.8
North Carolina	322	334	384	405	3.6	21.4	25.7
Oklahoma	167	183	177	178	9.6	-2.7	6.7
South Carolina	178	186	196	209	4.4	12.5	17.5
Tennessee	236	254	272	289	7.7	13.9	22.7
Texas	892	1,063	1,134	1,262	19.2	18.8	41.5
Virginia	283	311	340	364	9.6	17.2	28.5
West Virginia	104	92	84	85	-11.9	-7.3	-18.3
West	2,437	3,113	3,381	3,807	27.7	22.3	56.2
Alaska	28	37	39	42	32.3	13.5	50.2
Arizona	157	220	256	281	40.1	27.5	78.6
California	1,301	1,623	1,817	2,160	24.7	33.1	66.0
Colorado	160	200	213	219	24.5	9.8	36.7
Hawaii	47	58	59	67	23.4	15.3	42.2
Idaho	59	78	79	83	31.8	6.6	40.4
Montana	43	52	50	48	22.3	-8.0	12.5
Nevada	49	83	97	97	69.3	16.8	97.7
New Mexico	92	112	113	124	21.5	10.6	34.4
Oregon	134	163	164	165	21.7	1.5	23.6
Utah	112	154	160	174	38.0	12.9	55.8
Washington	228	301	305	315	32.3	4.5	38.3
Wyoming	27	32	30	32	16.1	0.7	16.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data surveys; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 8.--Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1998 to fall 2008

(In thousands)

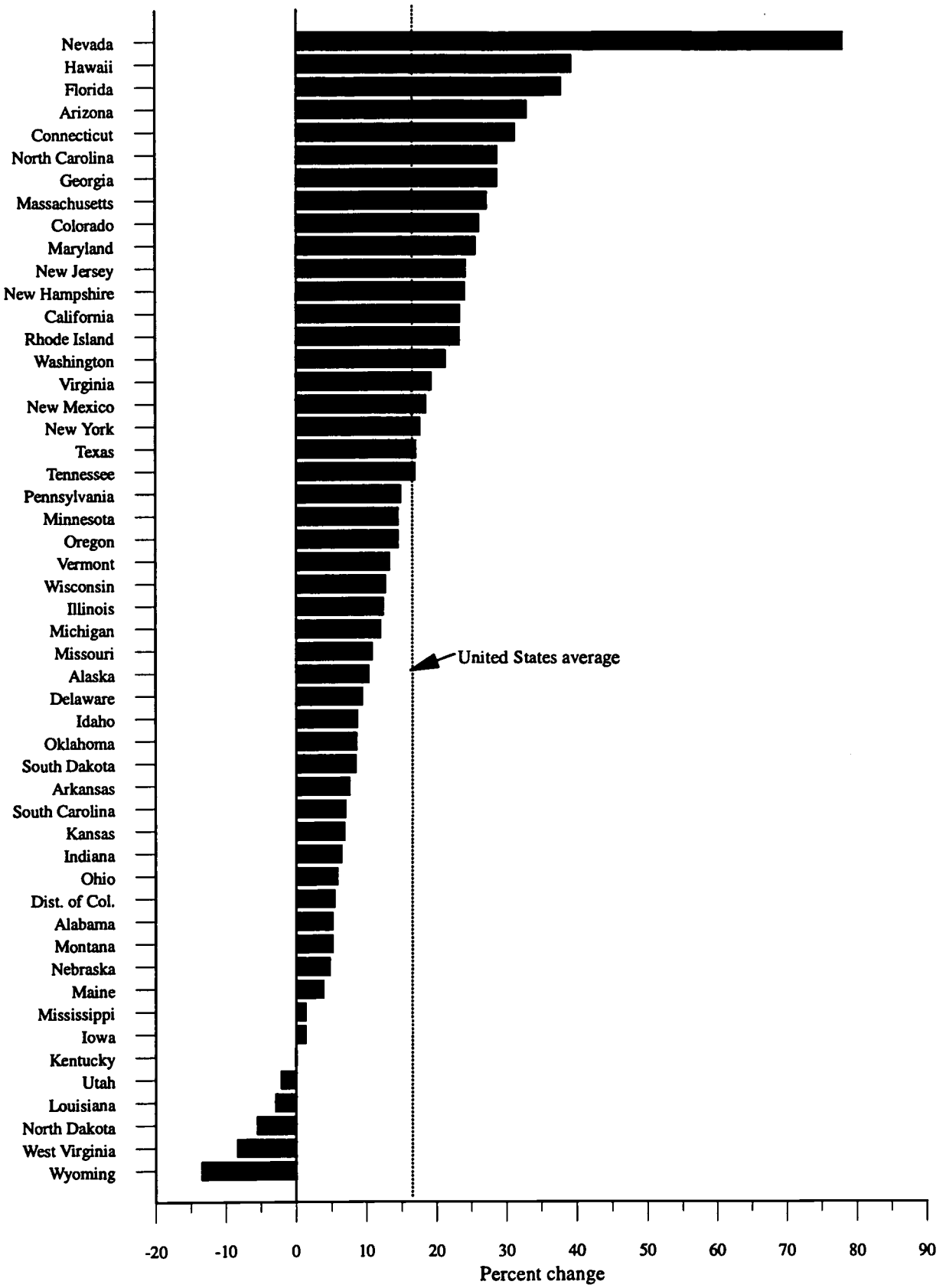
State	Projected enrollment		Number of additional students, 1998 to 2008
	1998	2008	
California	1,623	2,160	537
Texas	1,063	1,262	199
New York	871	983	112
Florida	640	718	78
North Carolina	334	405	71
Georgia	372	439	67
Arizona	220	281	61
Virginia	311	364	53
Illinois	563	614	51
Massachusetts	261	307	46
New Jersey	330	370	40
Tennessee	254	289	35
Maryland	234	261	27
South Carolina	186	209	23
Indiana	299	319	20

Table 9.--Fifteen states with the largest percent increase in enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1998 to fall 2008

State	Projected enrollment (In thousands)		Percent change, 1998 to 2008
	1998	2008	
California	1,623	2,160	33.1
Arizona	220	281	27.5
North Carolina	334	405	21.4
Texas	1,063	1,262	18.8
Georgia	372	439	18.0
Massachusetts	261	307	17.5
Virginia	311	364	17.2
Nevada	83	97	16.8
Hawaii	58	67	15.3
Rhode Island	43	50	15.0
Delaware	34	39	14.1
Tennessee	254	289	13.9
Alaska	37	42	13.5
Utah	154	174	12.9
New York	871	983	12.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 8.--Percent change in number of public high school graduates, by state: 1997-98 to 2007-08



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Table 10.--High school graduates of public and private schools, by region and state: 1987-88, 1997-98, 2002-03, and 2007-08

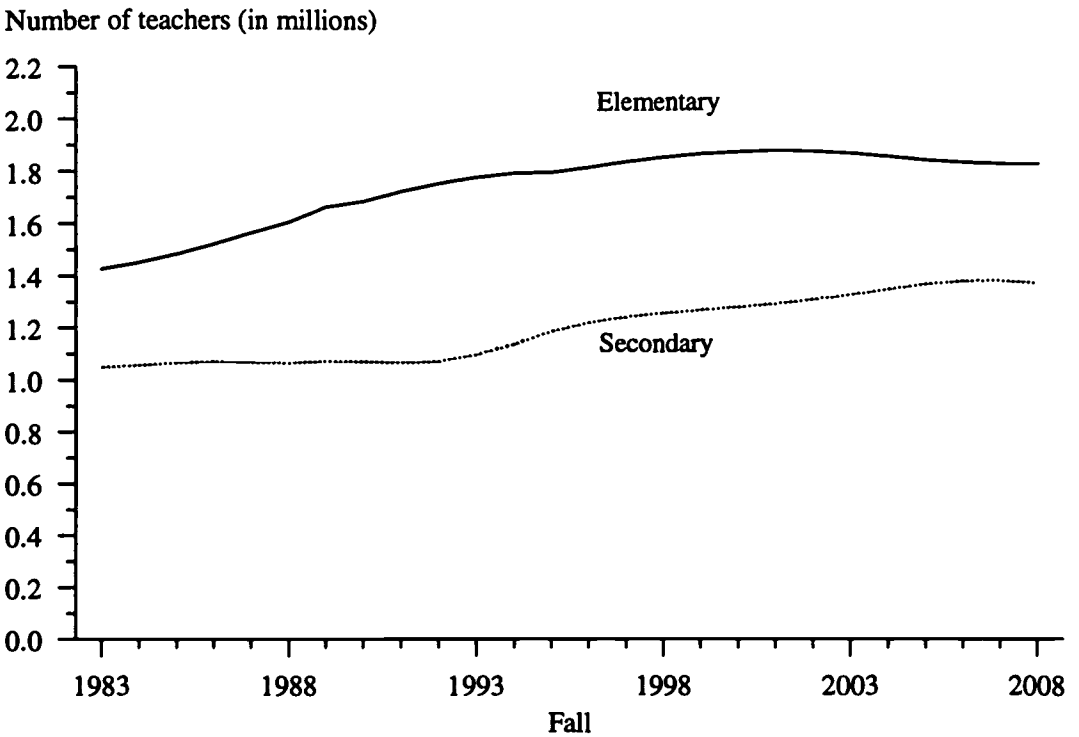
(In thousands)

Region and state	1987-88	Projected 1997-98	Projected 2002-03	Projected 2007-08	Percent change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Percent change, 1997-98 to 2007-08	Percent change, 1987-88 to 2007-08
Public and private	2,773	2,653	2,909	3,093	-4.3	16.6	11.5
Private	273	275	302	321	0.7	16.7	17.6
	Public Schools						
Public, total	2,500	2,378	2,607	2,772	-4.9	16.6	10.9
Northeast	503	426	468	509	-15.3	19.6	1.3
Connecticut	32	27	32	36	-15.6	31.0	10.6
Maine	14	11	12	12	-19.5	3.8	-16.4
Massachusetts	60	49	55	62	-18.4	27.0	3.7
New Hampshire	12	11	13	13	-7.5	23.9	14.6
New Jersey	81	67	73	83	-17.0	24.0	3.0
New York	165	138	147	162	-16.8	17.5	-2.3
Pennsylvania	124	109	118	125	-12.3	14.8	0.6
Rhode Island	9	8	9	10	-11.6	23.1	8.9
Vermont	6	7	8	7	5.2	13.2	19.2
Midwest	676	621	657	678	-8.1	9.2	0.4
Illinois	119	108	113	121	-9.4	12.3	1.8
Indiana	64	58	59	62	-9.3	6.4	-3.6
Iowa	35	34	35	34	-3.5	1.3	-2.2
Kansas	27	28	31	30	2.2	6.8	9.2
Michigan	106	84	90	94	-20.6	11.9	-11.1
Minnesota	55	54	60	61	-1.7	14.4	12.5
Missouri	51	52	55	57	0.9	10.7	11.7
Nebraska	18	19	21	20	3.1	4.7	8.0
North Dakota	8	8	9	8	-2.2	-5.5	-7.5
Ohio	125	111	113	117	-11.2	5.8	-6.0
South Dakota	8	9	10	10	11.5	8.4	20.9
Wisconsin	58	56	62	63	-3.6	12.6	8.6
South	834	798	878	935	-4.2	17.2	12.2
Alabama	44	38	39	40	-13.9	5.1	-9.5
Arkansas	28	26	27	28	-7.4	7.5	-0.5
Delaware	6	6	6	6	-4.7	9.3	4.1
District of Columbia	4	3	3	3	-32.8	5.4	-29.2
Florida	89	96	119	131	7.2	37.5	47.4
Georgia	62	61	69	78	-1.8	28.5	26.2
Kentucky	39	39	39	39	-2.0	-0.1	-2.1
Louisiana	39	38	39	37	-1.9	-2.9	-4.7
Maryland	47	44	50	55	-7.0	25.4	16.6
Mississippi	28	23	24	23	-17.1	1.3	-16.0
North Carolina	68	58	64	75	-14.3	28.5	10.1
Oklahoma	36	34	38	37	-6.5	8.5	1.4
South Carolina	36	32	33	34	-11.9	6.9	-5.8
Tennessee	48	44	47	52	-7.5	16.8	8.0
Texas	171	178	199	209	4.1	16.9	21.7
Virginia	66	60	67	72	-8.4	19.1	9.1
West Virginia	22	19	18	18	-13.3	-8.3	-20.5
West	488	533	605	649	9.3	21.8	33.1
Alaska	6	6	7	7	5.8	10.2	16.6
Arizona	30	35	41	46	16.7	32.6	54.7
California	250	273	309	336	9.3	23.2	34.6
Colorado	36	35	41	44	-3.4	25.9	21.6
Hawaii	11	10	12	14	-7.7	39.0	28.3
Idaho	12	16	17	17	27.6	8.6	38.7
Montana	10	11	12	11	5.0	5.1	10.4
Nevada	9	12	16	21	27.3	77.6	126.1
New Mexico	16	16	19	19	1.3	18.3	19.8
Oregon	28	28	31	32	1.2	14.4	15.8
Utah	22	31	31	31	41.0	-2.1	37.9
Washington	52	54	62	66	4.7	21.1	26.8
Wyoming	6	6	7	6	5.6	-13.4	-8.6

NOTE.--Percents computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data surveys; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 9.--Classroom teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1983 to fall 2008



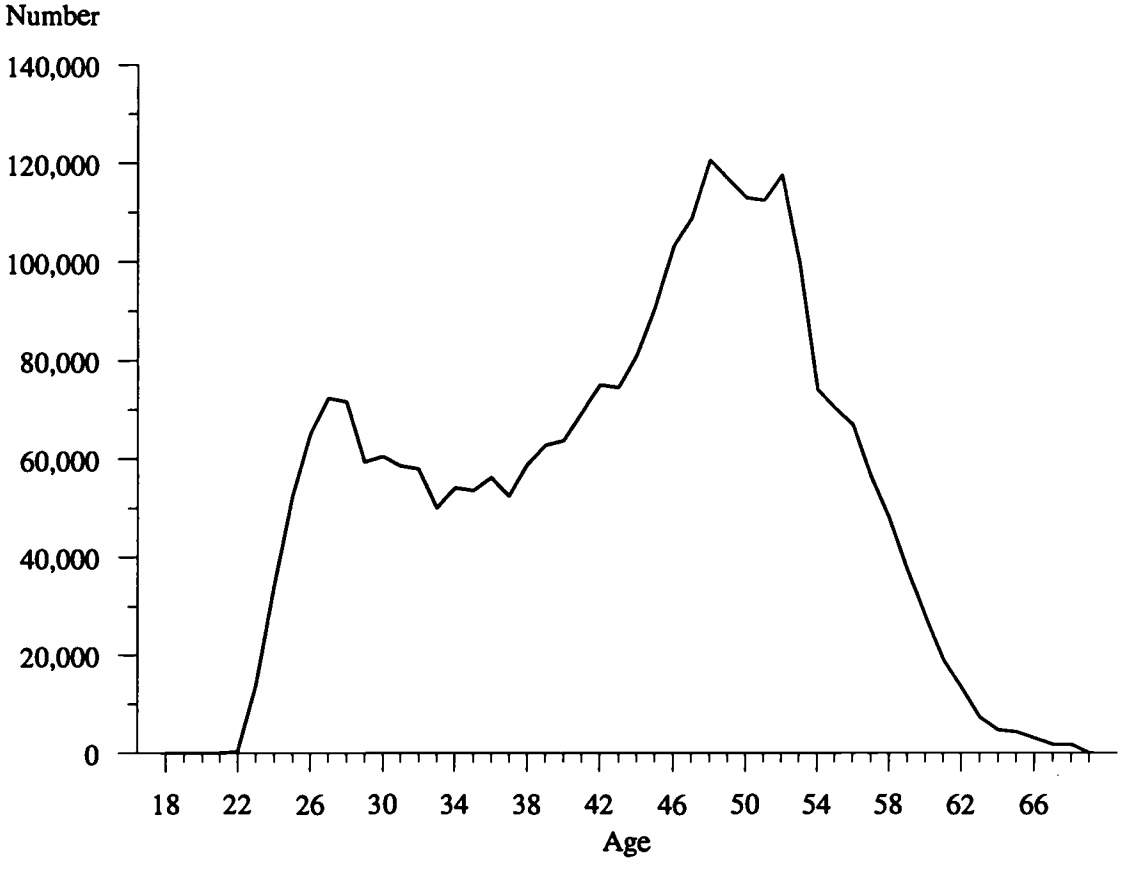
The number of secondary school teachers is projected to increase at a greater rate than the number of elementary school teachers. Assuming a stable pupil/teacher ratio, between 1998 and 2008, a decrease of 1 percent is projected at the elementary level, while an increase of 9 percent is projected at the secondary level, a rise from 1.3 million to 1.4 million teachers.

School enrollment increases have implications for teacher supply and demand over the next ten years. For example, California will need to hire 260,000 to 300,000 teachers in the next decade. (California Commission on Teacher Credentialing)

Filling teaching positions with qualified teachers, particularly in specific subjects, is an important issue for many schools. More than 13 percent of public and private school teachers lack full certification in their main assignment field. In addition, the percentage of public school teachers who neither majored nor minored in their main assignment field include: 17 percent in social studies, 40 percent in science, 34 percent in math, 25 percent in English, and 13 percent in foreign language.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1997* and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008; America's Teachers: Profile of a Profession, 1993-94;* and special tabulations, except as noted.

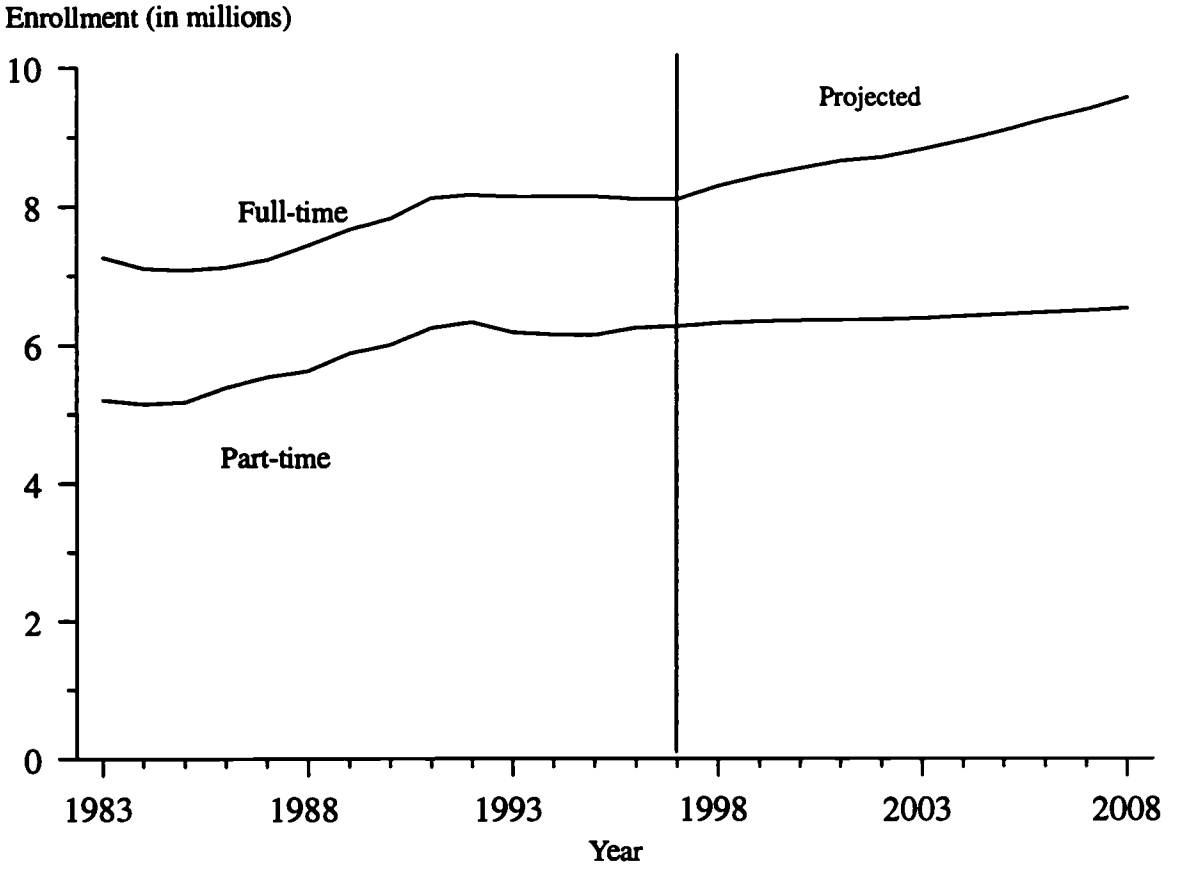
Figure 10.--Estimated age distribution of full-time-equivalent public school teachers: 1998-99



The influx of the baby boom echo students into classrooms creates a need for more teachers as these students move from elementary school through high school. However, the highest concentration of teachers in the 1998-99 school year is in the mid-40s to early 50s age range, many of whom were originally hired during the earlier rise in enrollment during the late 1960s and early 1970s. This means that a large number of teachers will be nearing the end of their teaching career within the next five to ten years. An estimated 2.2 million public school teachers will need to be hired over the next ten years to both meet enrollment increases and replace those teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Schools and Staffing Survey," *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008, Digest of Education Statistics*, "Common Core of Data," and unpublished data.

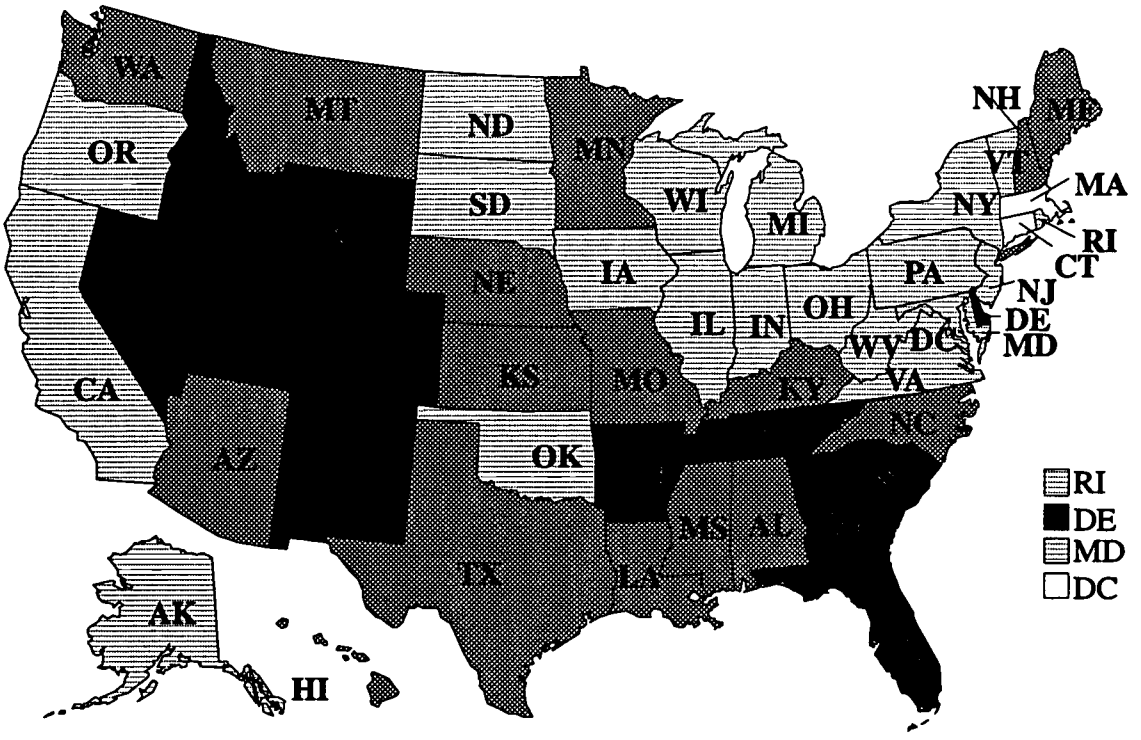
Figure 11.--Enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by attendance status: Fall 1983 to fall 2008



From 1988 to 1998, full-time and part-time enrollment increased at fairly similar rates, 11 and 12 percent, respectively. That situation is projected to change as large numbers of high school graduates enter college during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Between 1998 and 2008, full-time enrollment is projected to increase by close to 15 percent, while part-time enrollment is projected to increase by 3 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008.*

Figure 12.-Percent change in college and university enrollment, by state: Fall 1986 to fall 1996



Percent change

- Increase of 25 percent or more
- Increase of 15 to 24 percent
- Increase of less than 15 percent
- Decrease

Over the ten-year period from 1986 to 1996, higher education enrollment increased by 14 percent. Twelve states had increases of 25 percent or more and 16 states had increases of 15 to 24 percent. The states with increases of over 25 percent were predominantly western and southern states. Georgia and Nevada had increases of over 50 percent.

NOTE: State-level college enrollment projections are not available from the National Center for Education Statistics. These data represent the most recent 10-year period for which data are available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97 (forthcoming).*

Table 11.--Total enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by sex, attendance status and control of institution: Fall 1982 to fall 2008

(In thousands)

Year	Total enrollment	Sex		Attendance status		Control		First-time freshmen
		Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private	
1982.....	12,426	6,031	6,394	7,221	5,205	9,696	2,730	2,505
1983.....	12,465	6,024	6,441	7,261	5,204	9,683	2,782	2,444
1984.....	12,242	5,864	6,378	7,098	5,144	9,477	2,765	2,357
1985.....	12,247	5,818	6,429	7,075	5,172	9,479	2,768	2,292
1986.....	12,504	5,885	6,619	7,120	5,384	9,714	2,790	2,219
1987.....	12,767	5,932	6,835	7,231	5,536	9,973	2,793	2,246
1988.....	13,055	6,002	7,053	7,437	5,619	10,161	2,894	2,379
1989.....	13,539	6,190	7,349	7,661	5,878	10,578	2,961	2,341
1990.....	13,819	6,284	7,535	7,821	5,998	10,845	2,974	2,257
1991.....	14,359	6,502	7,857	8,115	6,244	11,310	3,049	2,278
1992.....	14,487	6,524	7,963	8,162	6,325	11,385	3,103	2,184
1993.....	14,305	6,427	7,877	8,128	6,177	11,189	3,116	2,161
1994.....	14,279	6,372	7,907	8,138	6,141	11,134	3,145	2,133
1995.....	14,262	6,343	7,919	8,129	6,133	11,092	3,169	2,169
1996.....	14,300	6,344	7,956	8,213	6,087	11,090	3,210	2,193
	Projected							
1997.....	14,350	6,239	8,111	8,091	6,259	11,208	3,143	2,199
1998.....	14,590	6,324	8,266	8,280	6,310	11,395	3,194	2,267
1999.....	14,758	6,383	8,375	8,426	6,332	11,525	3,233	2,351
2000.....	14,889	6,442	8,447	8,543	6,346	11,626	3,263	2,433
2001.....	14,992	6,487	8,505	8,643	6,349	11,705	3,287	2,457
2002.....	15,053	6,518	8,536	8,696	6,358	11,751	3,303	2,467
2003.....	15,185	6,568	8,616	8,813	6,372	11,849	3,335	2,486
2004.....	15,349	6,628	8,721	8,946	6,403	11,975	3,374	2,540
2005.....	15,516	6,684	8,833	9,085	6,432	12,101	3,415	2,543
2006.....	15,703	6,749	8,954	9,243	6,460	12,242	3,461	2,551
2007.....	15,880	6,819	9,062	9,391	6,489	12,378	3,502	2,601
2008.....	16,083	6,906	9,177	9,562	6,520	12,534	3,549	2,643

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008; Digest of Education Statistics, 1997;* and special tabulations.

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