# California Public School Facility Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-12 students</td>
<td>6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 school districts</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 public schools</td>
<td>~10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated total square feet</td>
<td>550 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated acreage</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of classrooms</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% over 25 years old</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 50+ years old</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 70+ years old</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of portable classrooms</td>
<td>75,000+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Sources of Revenue for School Construction and Modernization, 1998-2015

Figure 1: Portion of Total Facility Revenues from Major Funding Sources and Change Over Time (Dollars in Billions)

1998–2006
- State Aid (State Bond Apportionments): $29.94B (32%)
- Local G.O. Bonds: $46.47B (50%)
- Other*: $7.06B (7%)
- Developer Fees: $10.12B (11%)

$93.7b

2007–2015
- State Aid (State Bond Apportionments): $13.04B (19%)
- Local G.O. Bonds: $44.28B (65%)
- Other*: $7.28B (11%)
- Developer Fees: $3.60B (5%)

$68.2b

*Includes revenue from: 1) successful Mello-Roos and School Facility Improvement District (SFID) elections; 2) Certificates of Participation (COPs), which represent short-term debt; 3) revenue from the sale or lease of land and/or buildings; 4) federal aid; and 5) other smaller sources of revenue.

Data: California Department of Education, J2000 and SACS accounting records. Revenues adjusted for inflation and reported in real 2016 dollars. The revenues from each of the sources may not add up to the total due to rounding.
State Modernization Program funds go disproportionately to wealthier districts 1998-2017 (2016$)

- First Quintile: Avg $661
- Second Quintile: Avg $1,572
- Third Quintile: Avg $2,422
- Fourth Quintile: Avg $3,463
- Fifth Quintile: Avg $5,361
State Modernization Program funds go disproportionately to wealthier students
School Facilities Matter

Poor quality school facilities negatively impact school climate, teacher effectiveness, student achievement and health, and overall school quality.

In their review of the peer-reviewed literature, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health conclude that the scientific case is clear that the school building is foundational to student success:

“The evidence is unambiguous - the school building impacts student health, thinking, and performance.”


LAUSD findings:
• ES students saw significant achievement gains when switching from old facilities to new facilities - gains equal to 35 add’l school days per year.

• 4 years in a new school increases test scores by 10% of a standard deviation in math, and 5% in English-language arts.