

FY2020 Budget Primer

Agenda

1. Budget Timeline
2. Budget Policy and Structure
3. Fast Facts
4. Organization-wide Factors Influencing Decisions:
 - Demographic and Economic Factors
 - Enrollment Factors
 - Funding Factors
 - Operating Factors
5. Resource Allocation
6. State Budget Update

Appendix

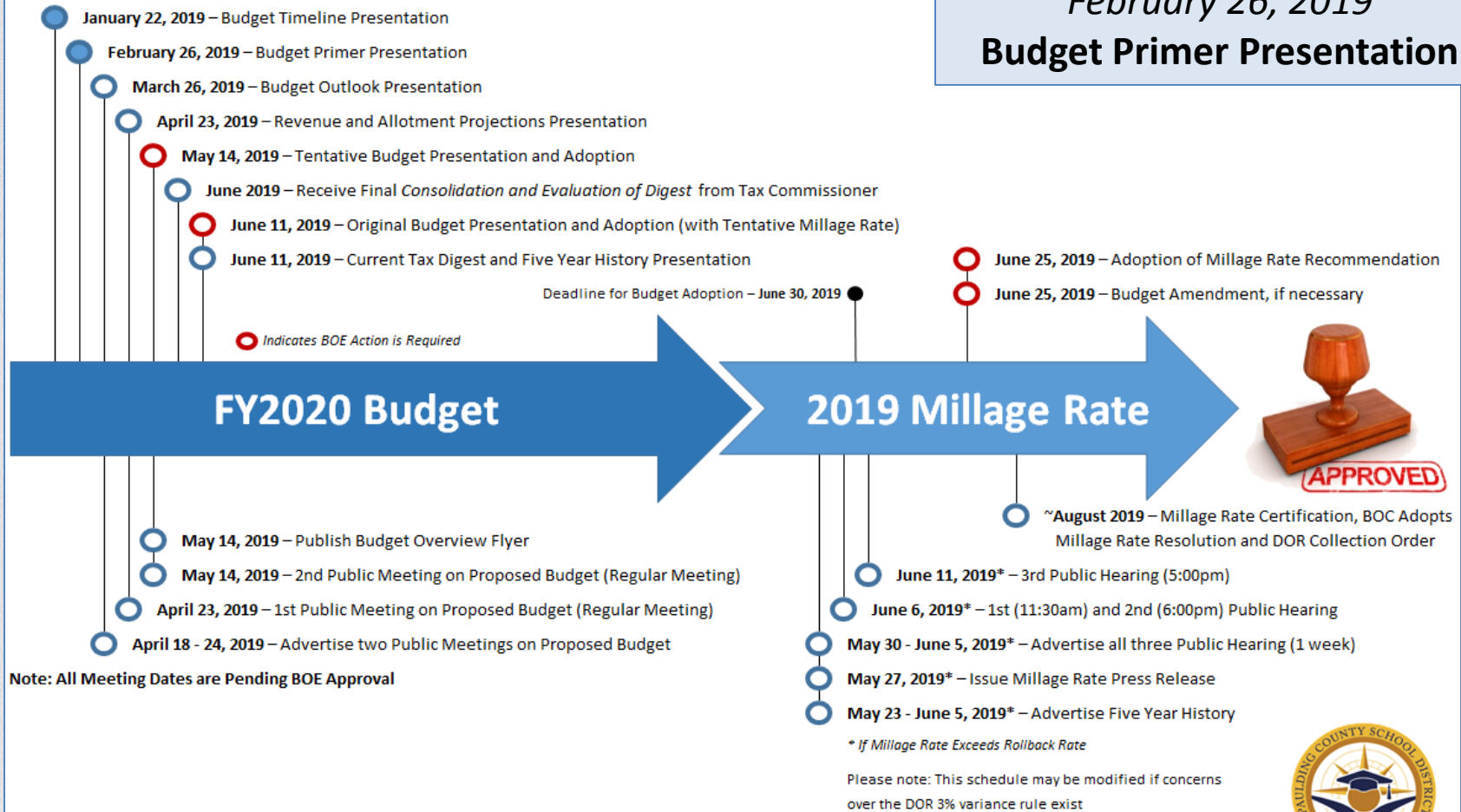


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February 26, 2019

FY2020 Budget Milestones



FY2020 Public Meetings and Hearings, Press Releases, Advertisements and Notices



FY2020 Budget Approval Timeline



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Budget Policy and Structure

Fund Accounting

Fund accounting is a system of accounting used by governments to track specific activities. The focus of fund accounting is on accountability, rather than profitability. *Funds* are categorized by *Fund Type* and have separate rules about what money goes in and how it is spent

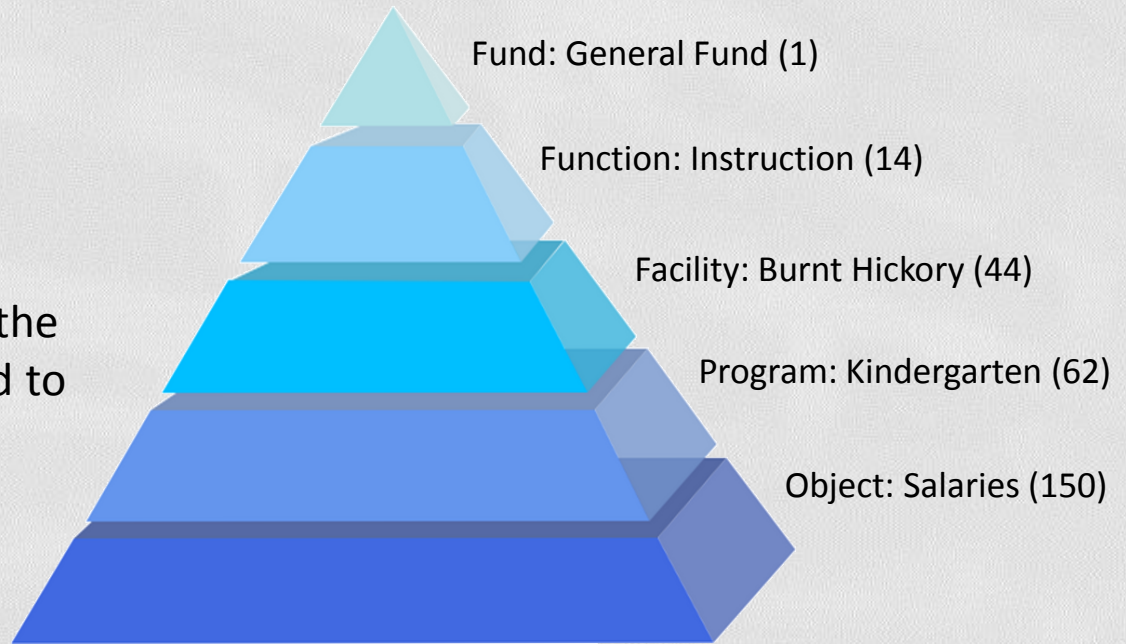
Fund Types						
Governmental				Proprietary		Fiduciary
General Fund	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Enterprise Fund	Internal Service Funds	Agency Fund
	Examples...			Example...	Example...	Examples...
	School Nutrition			Water	Self Insurance Fund	Club & Class Fund
	Grant Funds					
BOE Approves Budget in Aggregate				None		Not Budgeted

“The Board of Education (Board) will adopt the non-appropriated budget at the aggregate level of fund type as its legal level of control (for example, governmental fund types of general fund, special revenue, capital projects, etc.).” “Annual budgets are adopted for all funds except trust and agency funds.” *BOE Policy DB*

- The **General Fund** is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.
 - The **Special Revenue Fund** accounts for resources that are legally restricted for specific purposes. Although reported within the General Fund for audited financial reporting, the Special Revenue Fund is presented separately for budget appropriation and internal reporting purposes.
- The **Capital Projects Fund** accounts for and reports financial resources including Education Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (E-SPLOST), bond proceeds and grants that are restricted, committed or assigned for capital outlay expenditures, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.
- The **Debt Service Fund** accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned including taxes (property and sales) legally restricted for the payment of general long-term principal and interest and paying agent's fees.

Fiduciary Fund Type. The District is the trustee or fiduciary for assets that belong to others, such as school clubs and organizations within the school activity accounts. Fiduciary Funds are not appropriated in the budget.

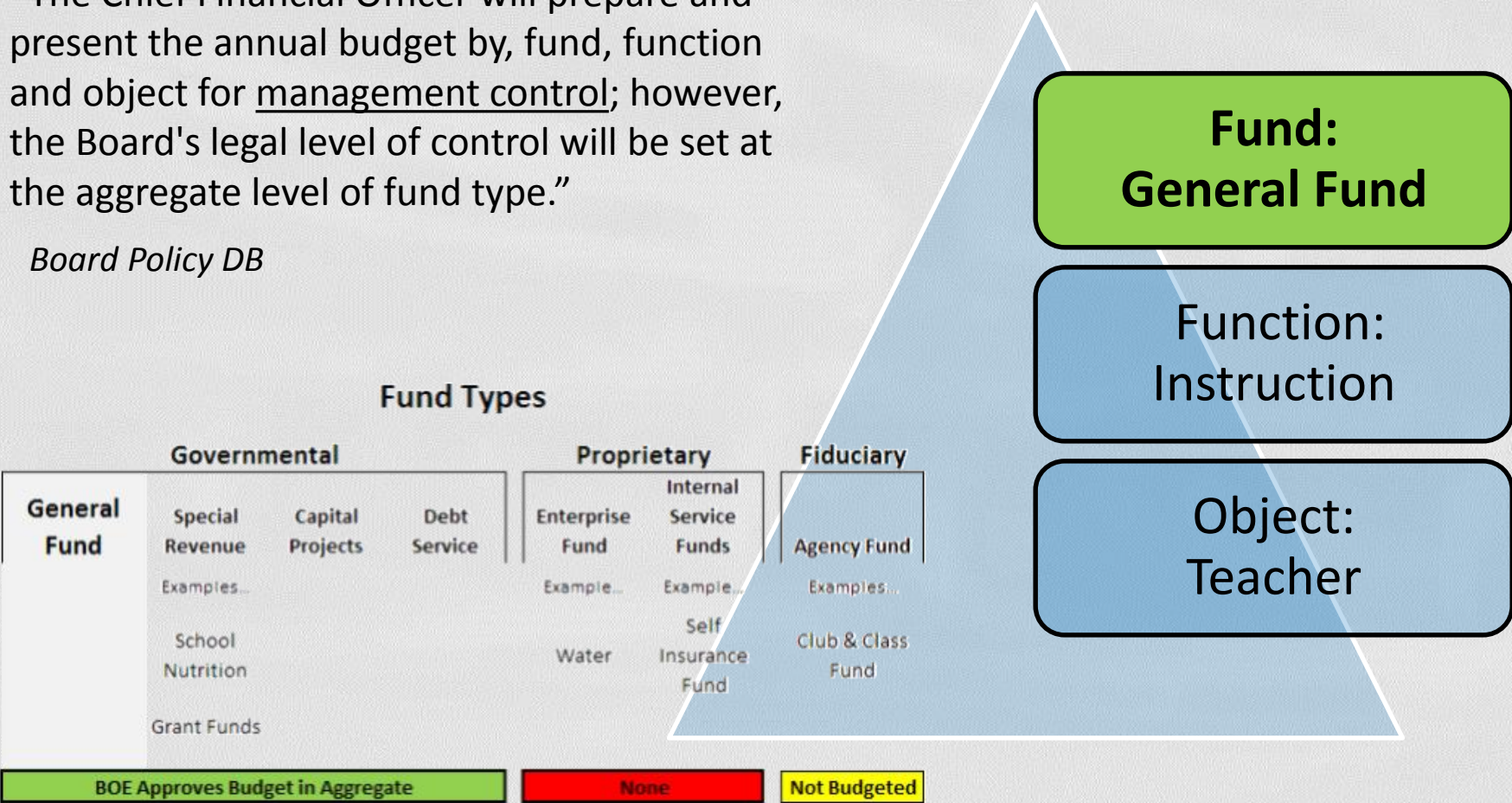
“The Board must approve the annual budget as required by Georgia law and the Georgia Department of Education. The Superintendent, as Treasurer of the Board, is authorized and directed to spend funds of the Board in accordance with this policy and other approved policies and procedures.



The Superintendent is authorized by the Board to approve cumulative adjustments of less than ten (10) percent of the amount originally appropriated for expenditures in any fund type. The Superintendent will report to the Board, on a quarterly basis, all expenditures with budget adjustments in excess of \$100,000. Under no circumstances is the Superintendent or other staff authorized to spend funds that exceed the total budget as approved by the Board of Education.” *Board Policy DB*

“The Chief Financial Officer will prepare and present the annual budget by, fund, function and object for management control; however, the Board's legal level of control will be set at the aggregate level of fund type.”

Board Policy DB



Fund balance is a measurement of available financial resources and is the difference between total assets and total liabilities in each fund.

Fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The School District's fund balances are classified as follows:

- a) Nonspendable
- b) Restricted
- c) Committed
- d) Assigned
- e) Unassigned

The Board authorizes the Chief Financial Officer to assign Fund Balance.

A minimum Fund Balance of 1.5 months of budgeted expenditures should be maintained in the General Fund (unassigned).

Board Policy DCL: Fund Balance

Paulding County School District *Fast Facts!*



Number of Schools

19	Elementary Schools, grades K-5 (ESEP pre-k available in some schools)
9	Middle Schools, grades 6-8
5	High Schools, grades 9-12 (including the Paulding College & Career Academy)
33	Schools plus the New Hope Education Center

Enrollment¹

29,710

Free/Reduced Meals²

41.0% Eligible

Employees³

3,471

Racial Diversity²

White	Black	Ethnic Hispanic	Multi-ethnic	Other
59%	25%	10%	5%	1%

Financial¹

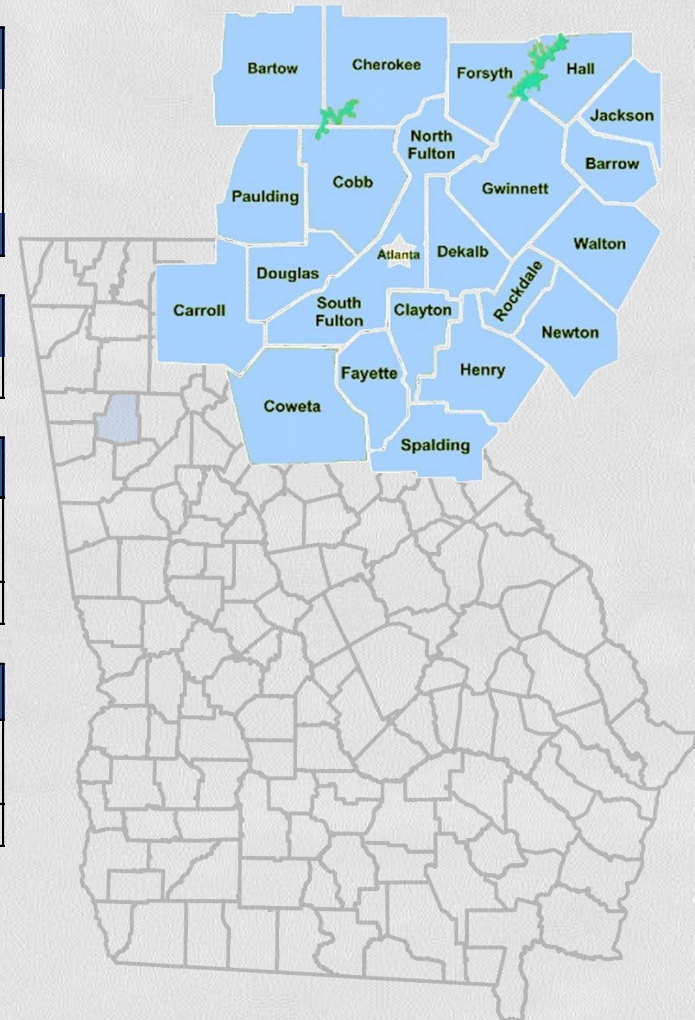
General Fund Budget (millions)	GF per Pupil	M&O Millage	Bond Millage
\$278.4	\$9,369	18.879	0.000

Financial Efficiency Rating⁴

4.0	4.0	4.0
FY2016	FY2017	FY2018

CCRPI Score⁴

76.1	77.5	75.4
FY2016	FY2017	FY2018



¹ FY2019 December Working Budget and October 2018 FTE Count

² FY2019 (October 2018), GaDOE

³ FY2019 (February 2019) GaDOE

⁴ FY2018 GOSA Financial Efficiency Star Rating

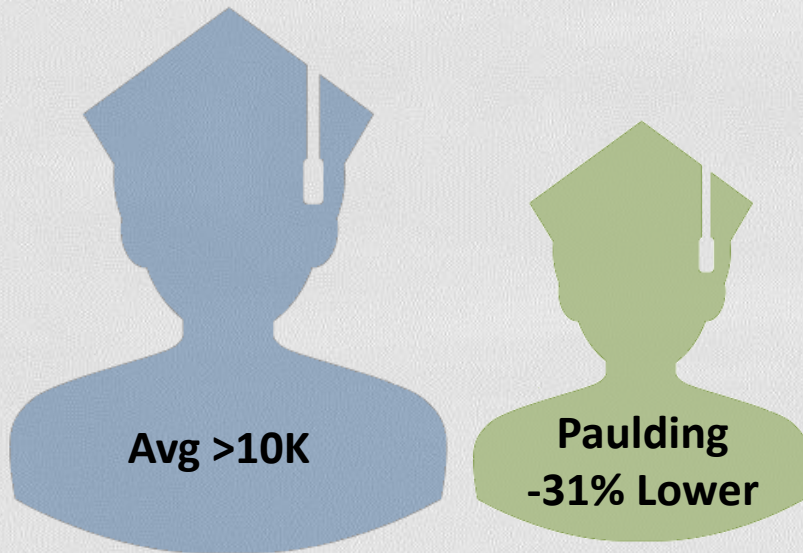


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Organization-wide Factors Influencing Decisions: Demographic and Economic Factors

Tax Digest. A limited commercial and industrial tax base in Paulding County results in a lower net digest per student (NDPS), which reduces local funding.

- 20% of digest is non-residential versus a large district average of 42%
- \$58,259 or 31% lower NDPS (2018)
- Estimated tax digest deficit of \$1.8 billion or \$35 million in tax levy (18.879)



Digest			
Rank	Enrollment	% Non-Residential	Net Digest per Student
1	Cobb 110,878	Hall 53%	Cobb \$242,774
2	Cherokee 41,831	Richmond 52%	Coweta \$210,900
3	Avg Comp 36,135	Bartow 51%	Cherokee \$202,686
4	Avg >10k 33,334	Douglas 49%	Avg Comp \$200,373
5	Hall 30,756	Avg >10k 42%	Avg >10k \$199,189
6	Paulding 29,710	Carroll 40%	Bartow \$185,925
7	Richmond 29,662	Avg Comp 40%	Hall \$162,549
8	Douglas 26,331	Cobb 35%	Douglas \$156,241
9	Coweta 22,160	Cherokee 35%	Richmond \$152,155
10	Carroll 14,490	Coweta 35%	Paulding \$137,462
11	Bartow 12,973	Paulding 20%	Carroll \$125,263

Note: Based on FTE October 2018 Count, 2018 Digest (FY2019), CPI per Bureau of Labor Statistics, FY2018 Revenues and Expenditures and FY2018 FESR

Top 10 Employers^A	Count	%
1) PCSD	3,405	4%
2) Wellstar	1,600	2%
3) Paulding County	899	1%
4) Walmart	750	1%
5) Kroger	265	0%
6) Publix	245	0%
7) Metromont	241	0%
8) Learning Bridge	180	0%
9) Target	160	0%
10) Home Depot	155	0%
Total	7,900	10%

Education	3,585	4%
Healthcare	1,600	2%
Retail	1,575	2%
Government	899	1%
Manufacturing	241	0%
Total	7,900	10%

County Where Employed^C

Paulding	27.8%
Other	72.2%

Top 10 Industries (by Employment)^B	%
1) Government (Education)	22%
2) Retail	19%
3) Accommodations & Food Services	14%
4) Healthcare & Social Services	13%
5) Construction	9%
6) Admin, Support & Waste Services	5%
7) Manufacturing (all)	4%
8) Other Services	3%
9) Professional Services	2%
10) Wholesale Trade	2%
Total	94%

Unemployment Rate^B	%
Paulding County	4.1%
Douglas County	4.9%
Bartow County	4.6%
Carroll County	5.0%
Cobb County	4.1%

Top 10 Tax Payers^A	%
1) Greystone	0.86%
2) Georgia Transmission	0.56%
3) IA Hiram Smith	0.34%
4) Norfolk Southern	0.30%
5) Georgia Power	0.29%
6) City of Atlanta	0.26%
7) American Homes 4 Rent	0.24%
8) Ocean Harris Bridge	0.23%
9) Walmart	0.22%
10) BellSouth Communications	0.21%
Total	3.51%

Commercial/Industrial Land Use^D	%
Paulding County	3%
Douglas County	14%
Bartow County	8%
Coweta County	6%

A) Source: 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Paulding County, Georgia

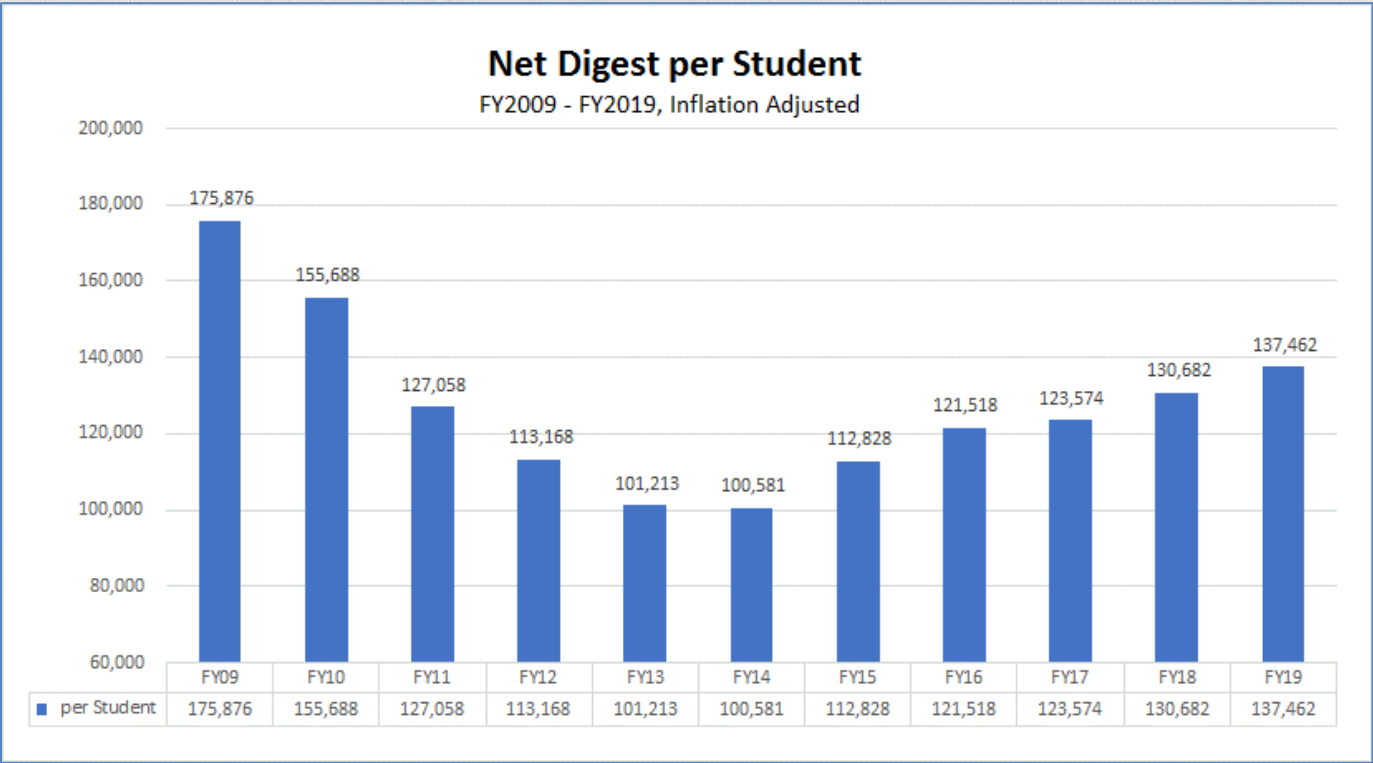
B) Source: Georgia Department of Labor Statistics (Area Labor Profile Updated January 2019) on 2.12.2019

C) Source: US Census County-to-County Commuting Flows: 2009-2013 on 2.12.2019

D) Source: Georgia Department of Revenue Tax Digest Consolidated Summaries on 2.12.2019

While Paulding County’s housing-centric economy is recovering from the recession, the residual inflation-adjusted effect on the tax digest remains material. This is significant to note because approximately one-third of the District’s revenues comes from local sources.

- Between fiscal years 2009 and 2014, the net digest decreased by 36% or \$1.5 billion
- FY2019 net digest per student (NDPS) remains 22% or \$38,413 lower than FY2009, inflation adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Calculator (measured in January, annually) and Georgia Department of Revenue, Consolidated Tax Digest Summaries

Large number of school-age children per household. Tax digest issues are exacerbated by the high number of school-age children per household in Paulding County, as there is not a correlating increase in funding because local funding is based on property tax values not the number of school-age children living in the home.

	Paulding County	State of Georgia	%
Population, July 1, 2017 Estimate	159,445	10,429,379	1.5%
Population, 2010 Census	142,324	9,687,653	1.5%
Change	17,121	741,726	
% Change	12.0%	7.7%	
Housing Units, July 1, 2017	56,445	4,282,106	1.3%
Building Permits, 2017	1,662	51,240	3.2%
Persons per Household (2013-2017)	2.95	2.71	8.9%
Population Age 5 - 18	20.2%	17.8%	2.4%



Source: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts> on 2.12.19

* As of October 2018 Count

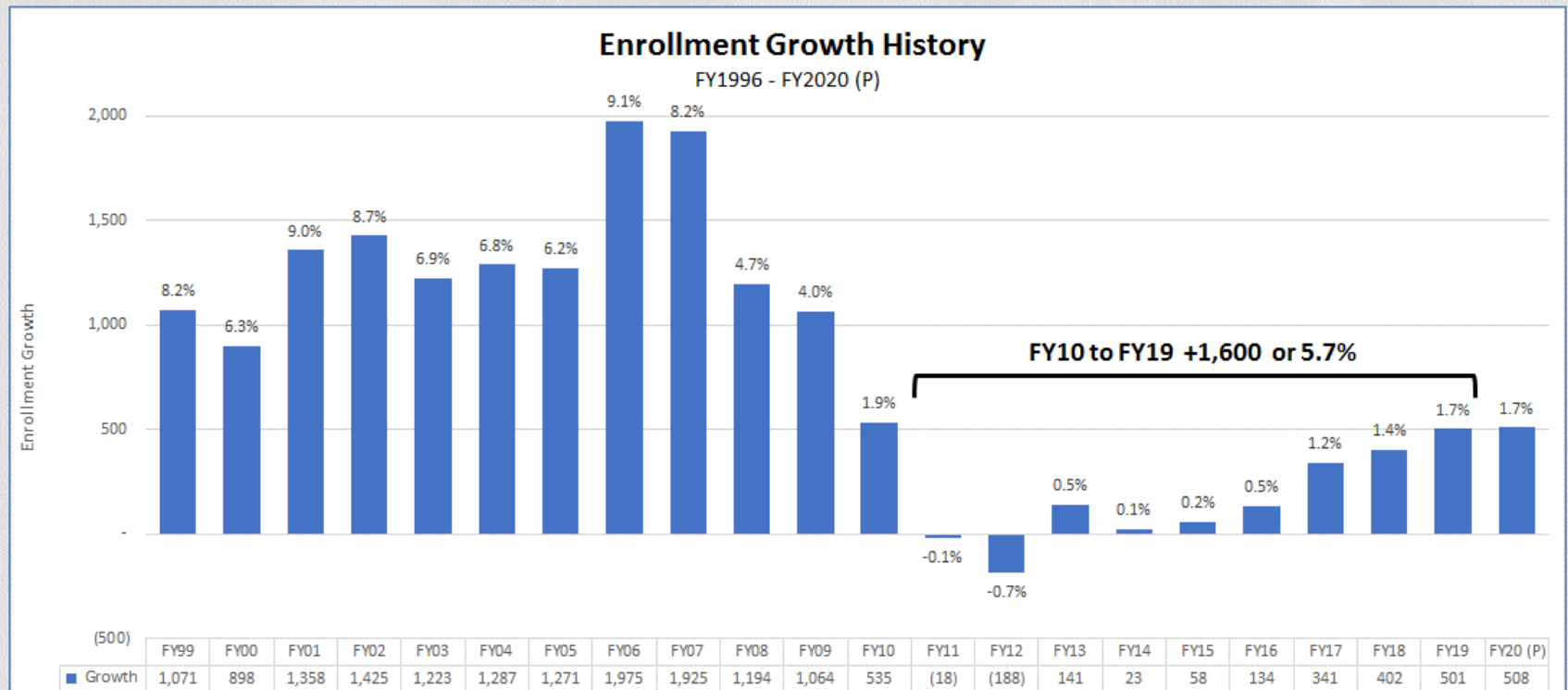
School-Age Children per Household



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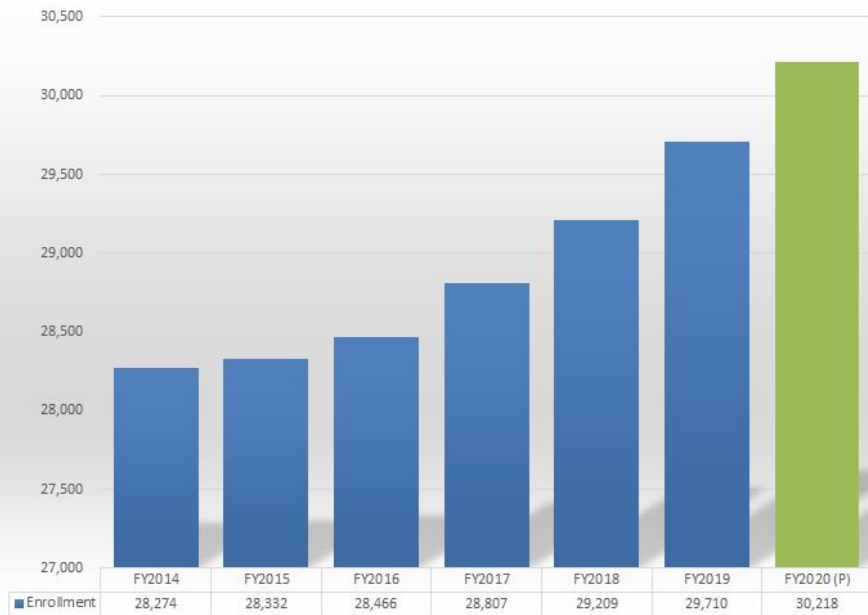
Organization-wide Factors Influencing Decisions: Enrollment Factors

Enrollment Growth. In the 8 years preceding the collapse of the housing market, the district experienced tremendous enrollment growth, increasing over 80% from fiscal years 2000 to 2007. From 2008 to 2011 enrollment growth declined by two-thirds. By 2012, enrollment was declining, compared to modest increases statewide. From 2013 to 2019 enrollment grew 1,600 or 5.7%. 2019 enrollment grew 1.7%, the largest growth rate in a decade and much more than the large district average of 0.2%.

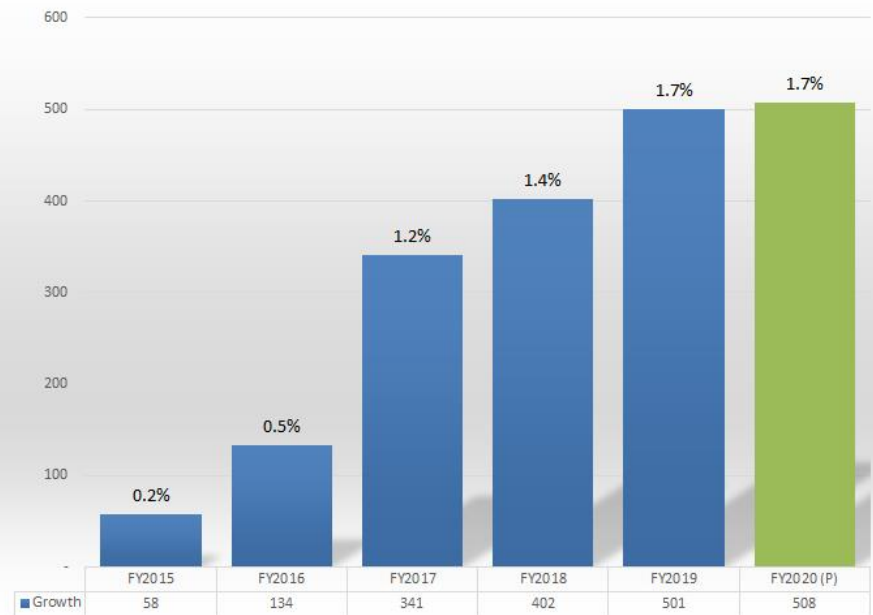


Please Note: These are preliminary numbers and will be influenced by Kindergarten Registration, School Choice, and the Magnet Program.

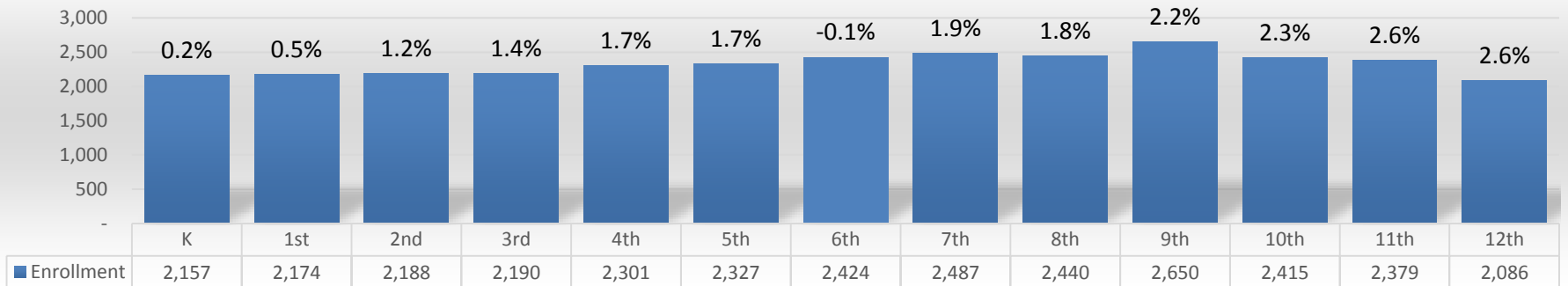
FY2020 K-12 Enrollment (Preliminary)



FY2020 K-12 Enrollment Growth (Preliminary)

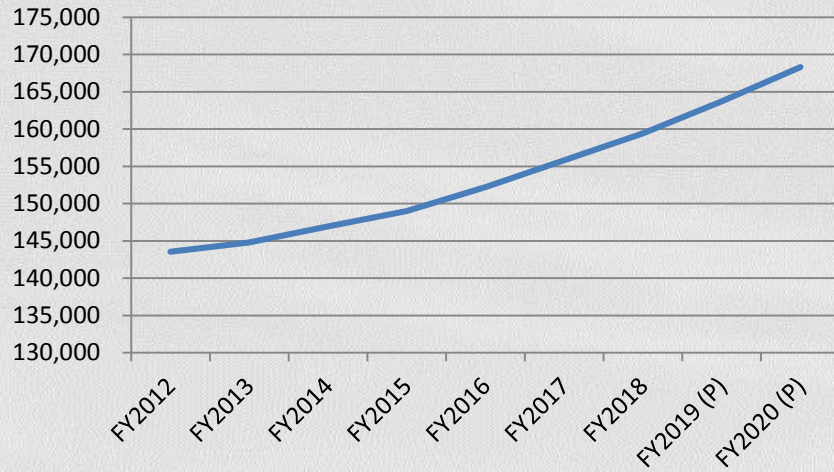


FY2020 Enrollment by Grade (Preliminary)

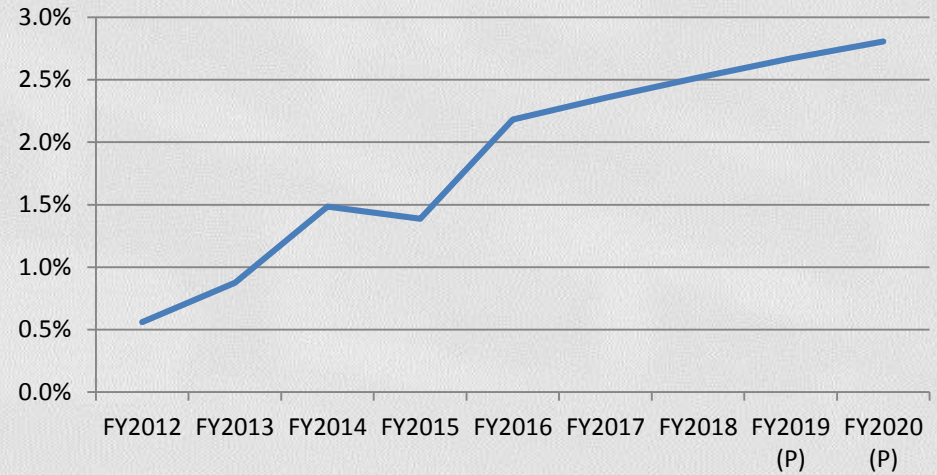


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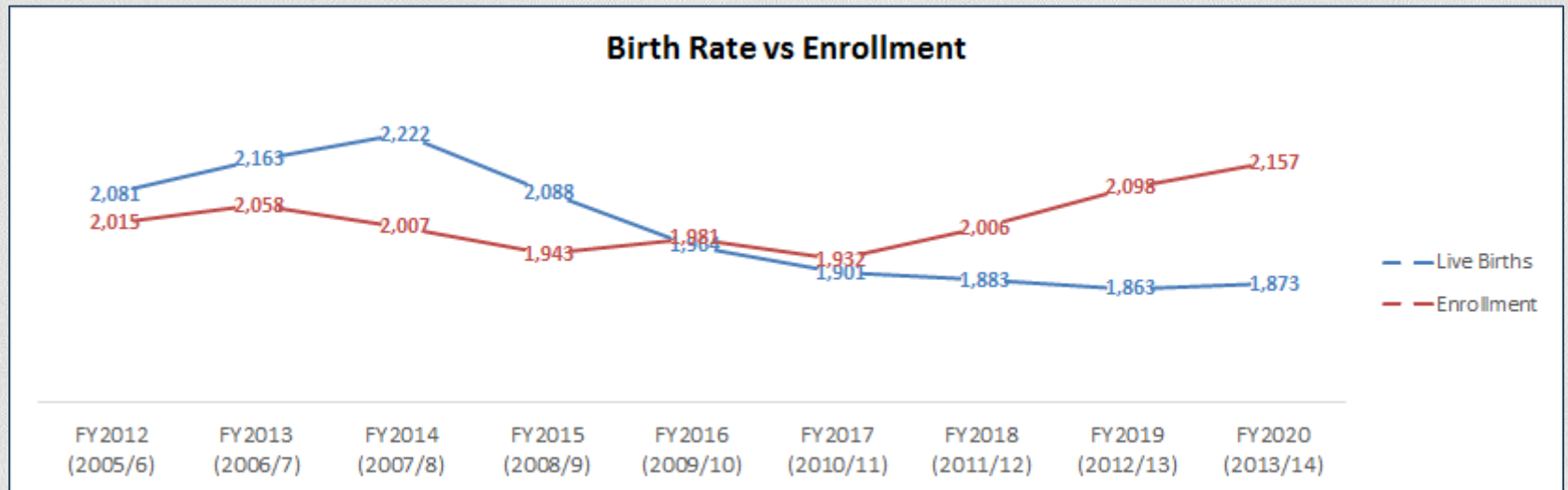
Population



Population Growth



Birth Rate vs Enrollment

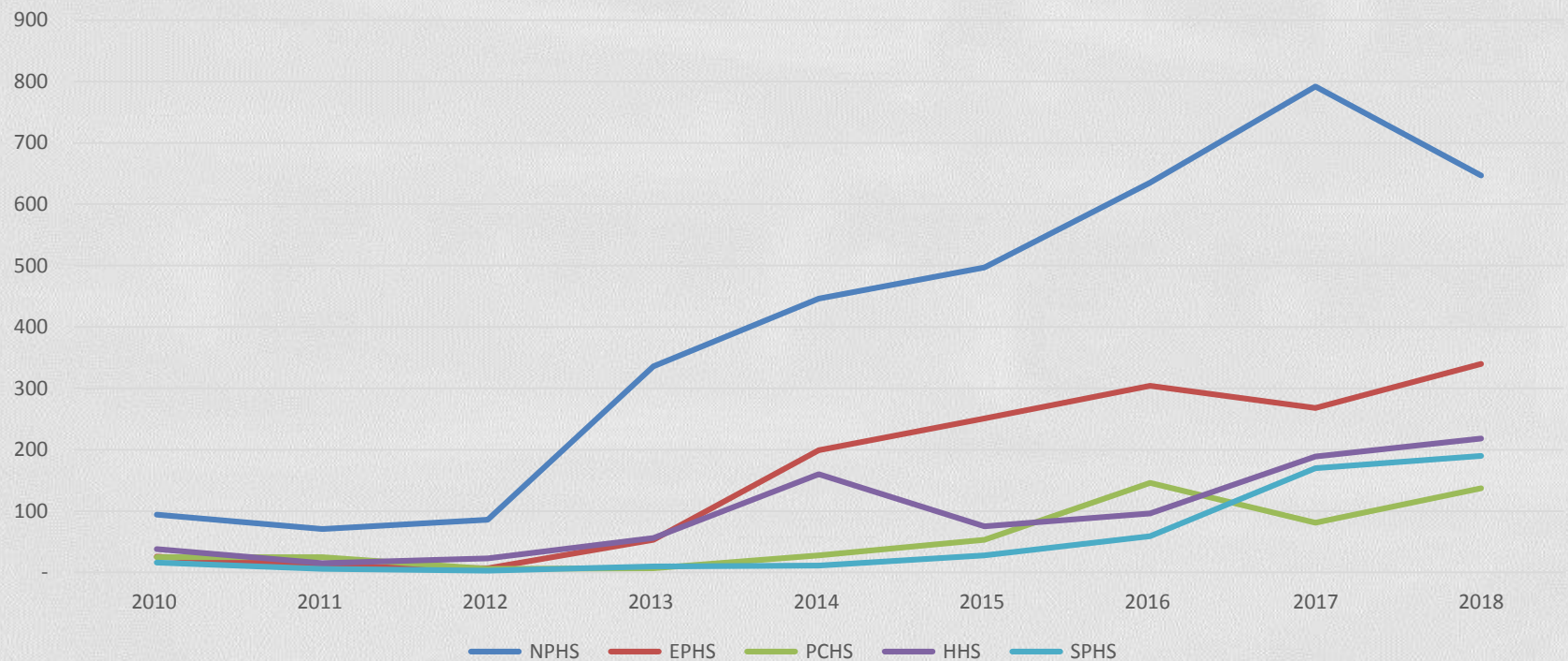


Source: www.georgiastats.uga.edu on 2.12.2018

Enrollment Growth: Population & Birth Rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Growth	%
NPHS	94	71	86	336	446	497	635	792	647	(145)	-18.3%
EPHS	26	10	7	53	199	251	304	268	340	72	26.9%
PCHS	25	25	6	7	28	53	146	81	137	56	69.1%
HHS	38	15	23	56	160	75	96	189	218	29	15.3%
SPHS	16	6	3	10	11	28	59	170	190	20	11.8%
Total	199	127	125	462	844	904	1,240	1,500	1,532	32	2.1%

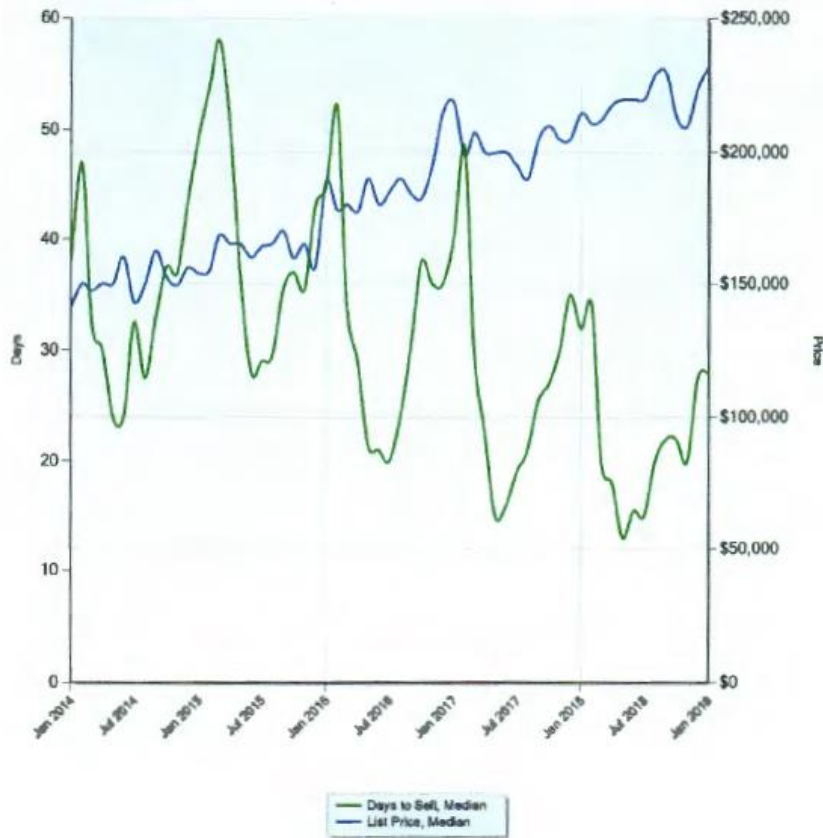
Building Permits



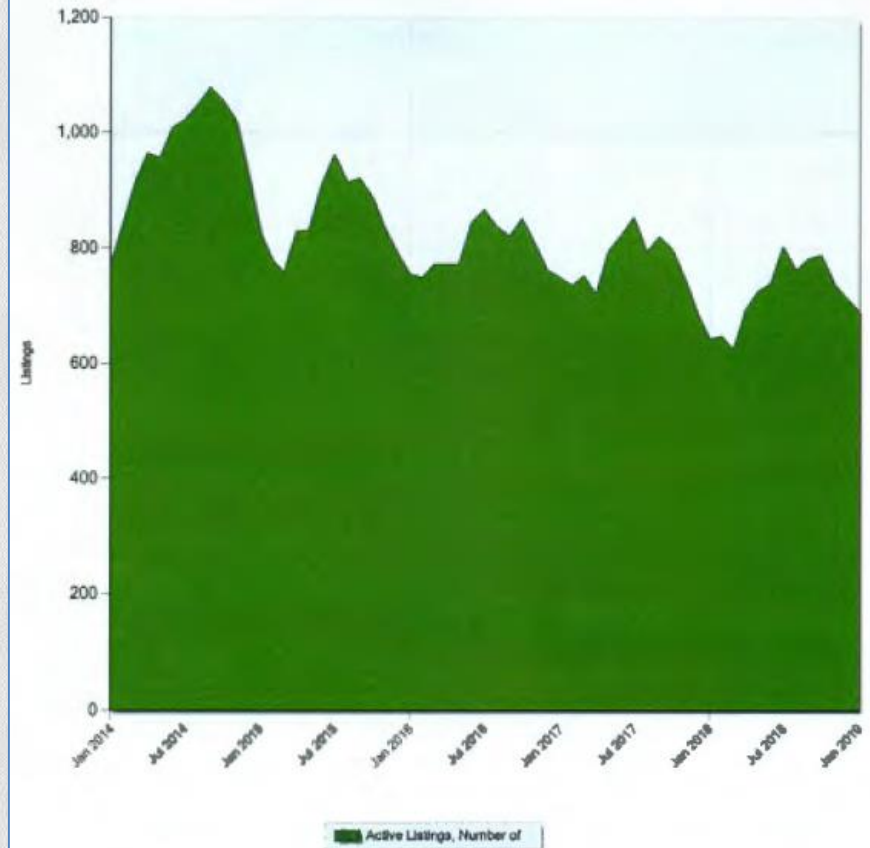
Source: Paulding County Economic Development on 2.12.2019

Enrollment Growth: Building Permits

ADOM vs List Price Median



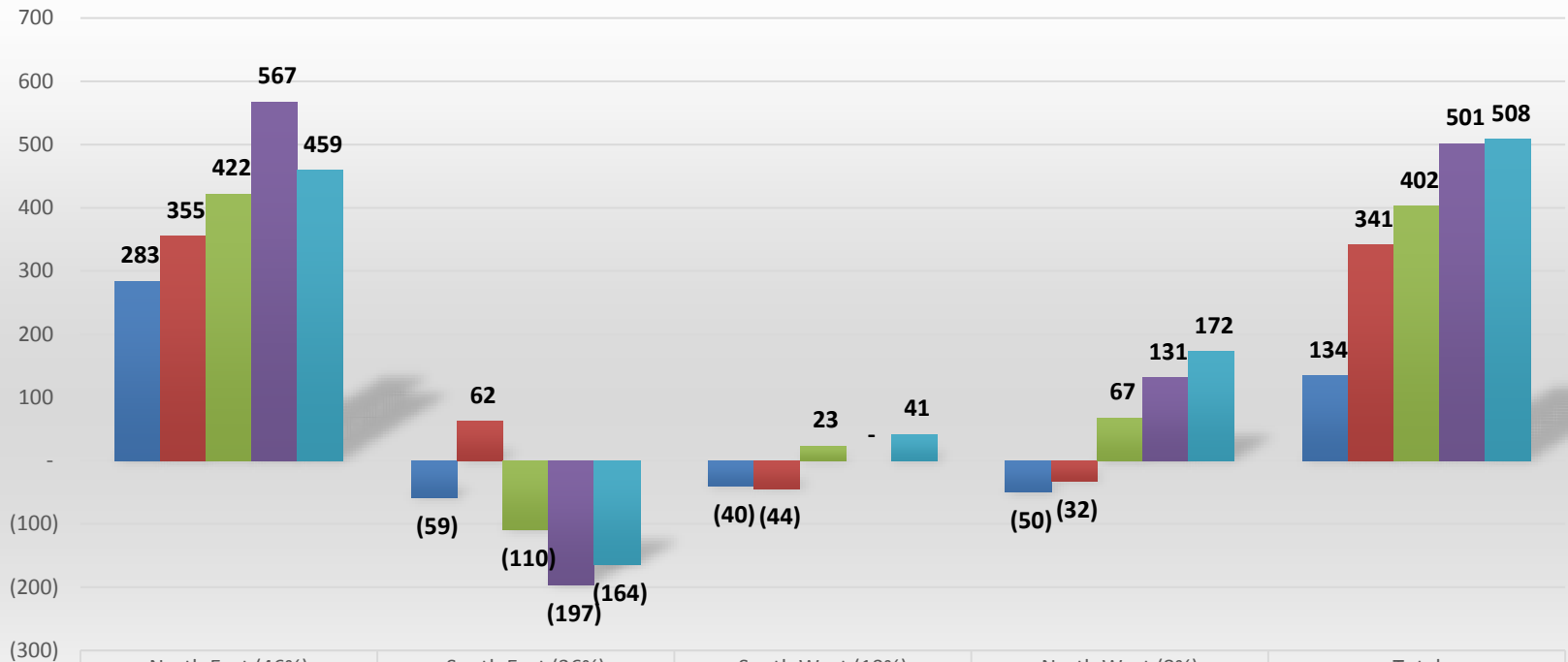
Historic Count of Active Listings



Source: MLS

Enrollment Growth: Housing Market

Growth History (Preliminary)



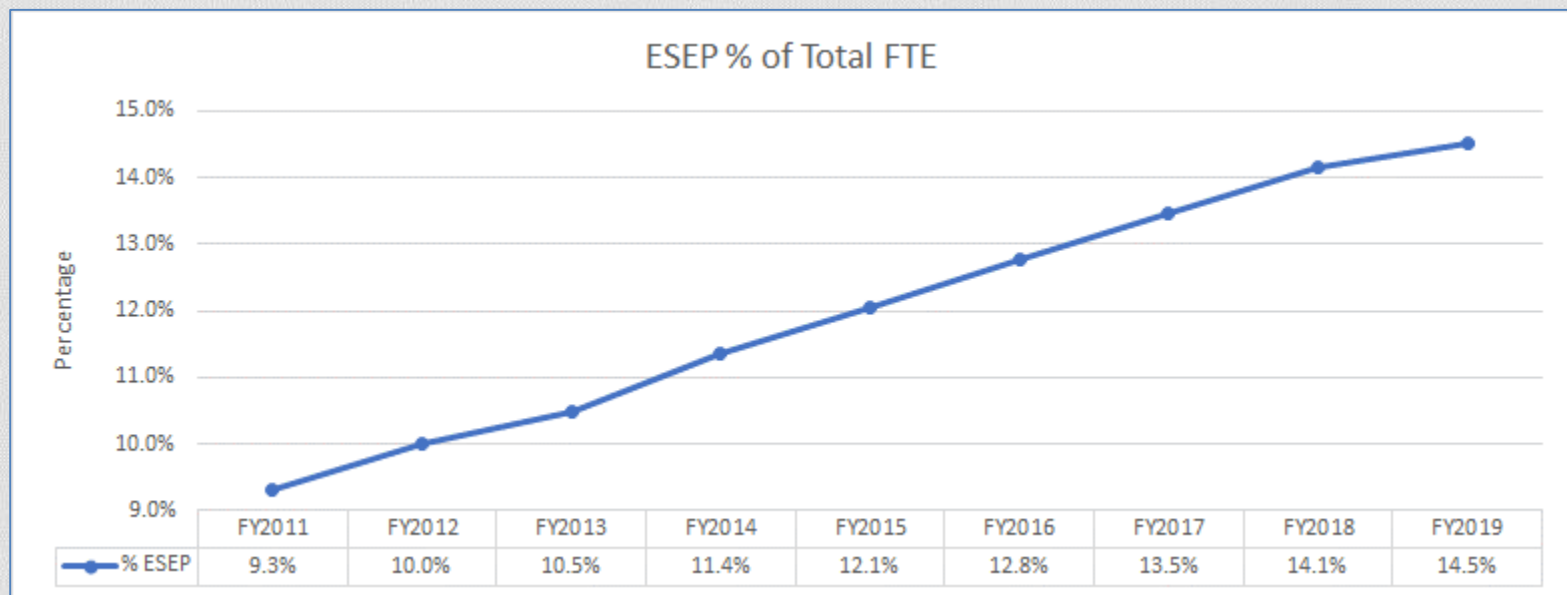
	North East (46%)	South East (36%)	South West (10%)	North West (8%)	Total
FY2016	283	(59)	(40)	(50)	134
FY2017	355	62	(44)	(32)	341
FY2018	422	(110)	23	67	402
FY2019	567	(197)	-	131	501
FY2020 (P)	459	(164)	41	172	508

North East – Abney ES, Burnt Hickory ES, McGarity ES, Roberts ES, Russom ES, Shelton ES, EPMS, Moses MS, McClure MS, PB Ritch MS, EPHS and NPHS (12)
 South East – Baggett ES, Dugan ES, Hiram ES, Hutchens ES, Nebo ES, Panter ES, Austin MS, Dobbins MS, SPMS, Hiram HS, PCHS and SPHS (12)
 South West – Allgood ES, New GA ES, Ragsdale ES, Union ES and Scoggins MS (5)
 North West – Dallas ES, Northside ES, Poole ES and Herschel Jones MS (4)

Please Note: These are preliminary numbers and will be influenced by Kindergarten Registration, School Choice, and the Magnet Program.

ESEP Enrollment Growth. Enrollment in Exceptional Students Educational Programs (ESEP) have increased dramatically over the past several years. In FY2018, the average additional cost per ESEP student was \$2,134 or \$8.9 million total.

- 65% increase over the past 8 years verses -1% in non-ESEP
- 14% greater cost (local and state sources)
- Approximately \$327 per pupil or \$1.4 million is funded locally
- 22% greater cost (local, state and federal sources)



Note: Total include Pre-K

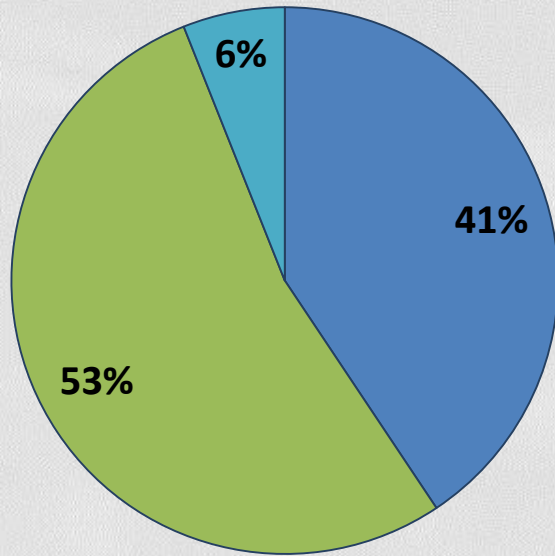


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Organization-wide Factors Influencing Decisions: Funding Factors

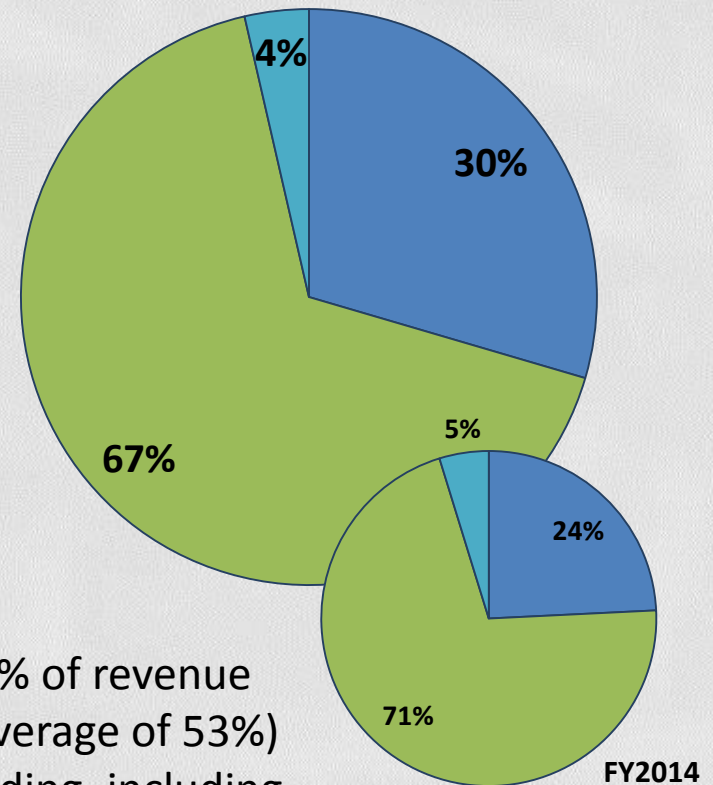
FY2018 Statewide Revenue Sources

Local Revenue State Revenue Federal Revenue



FY2018 PCSD Revenue Sources

Local Revenue State Revenue Federal Revenue

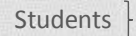


Dependency on State Sources. With approximately 67% of revenue coming from State sources (compared to a statewide average of 53%) the District is highly susceptible to changes in State funding, including austerity reductions, Equalization Grant funding and changes in the Quality Basic Education (QBE) methodology.

Source: GaDOE School System Revenue/Expenditures Report as of FY2018

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13

Local Revenue }

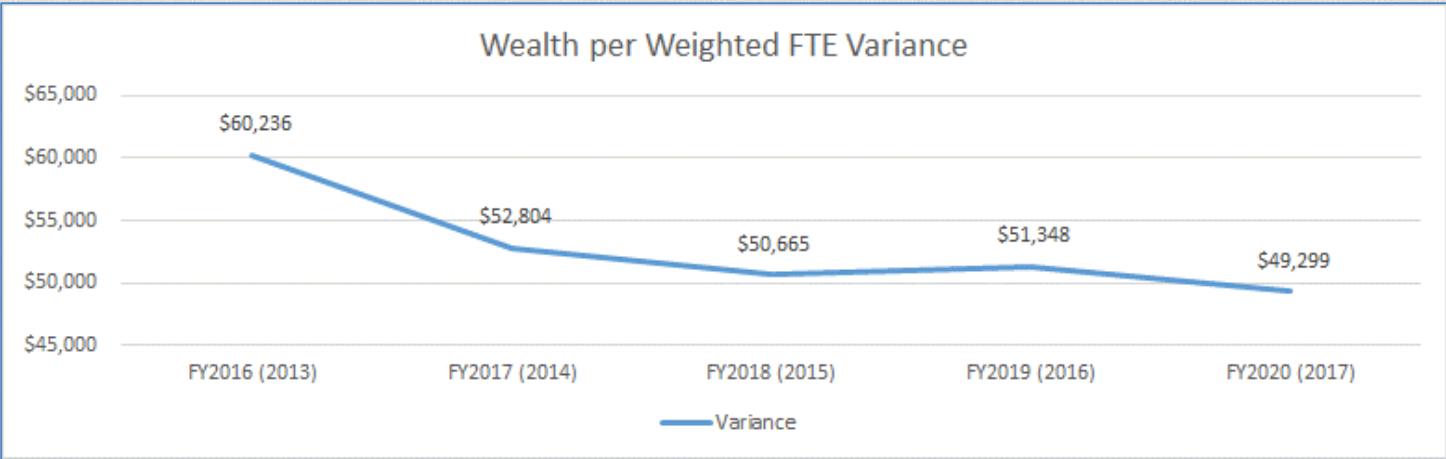
31

Ranking

Low Wealth: Local per Pupil Funding

Low Wealth. Despite favorable employment, income and free-and-reduced lunch statistics, PCSD is considered low wealth due to a limited commercial and industrial tax base and the large number of school-age children per household.

- 13th Largest District as of FY2018
- 31st in Local Revenue per Student (128 vs 180)
 - ✓ Collect \$1,235 less than Average per Student or \$36 million
- 8th in **State Revenue** per Student (85 vs 180)
 - ✓ Collect \$775 more than Average per Student
 - ✓ 3rd Largest Recipient of Equalization (\$27 million)
 - ✓ Equalization is declining, influenced by wealth per weighted FTE and local revenue (millage rate)



Source: GaDOE School System Revenue/Expenditures Report as of FY2018
 Average per Student: 35 Large Georgia School Districts with >10,000 FTE (180 total)

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Ranking	

State Revenue }

Students }

Local Revenue }

FY2018

- State Revenue }

Students }

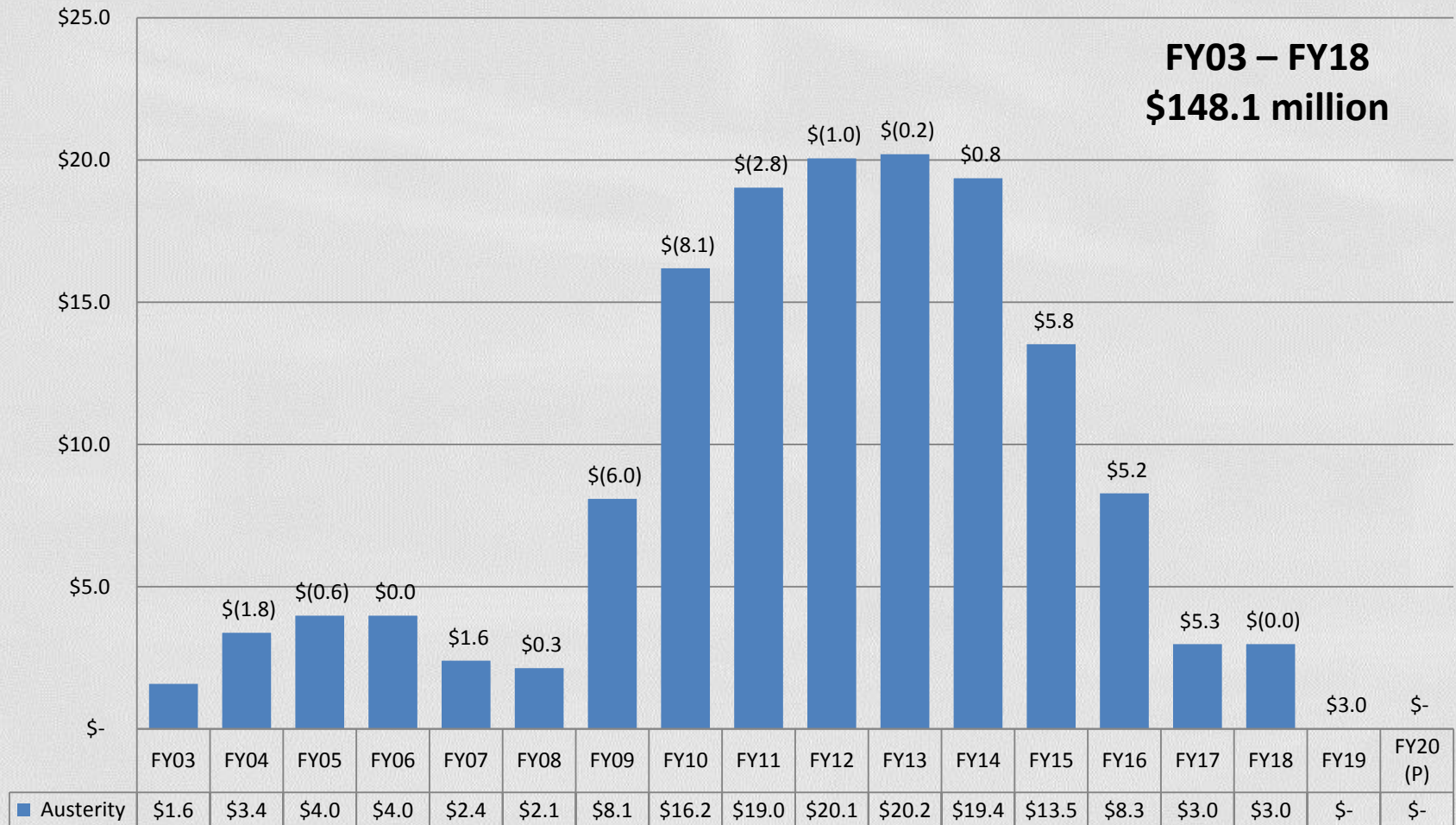


Local Revenue }

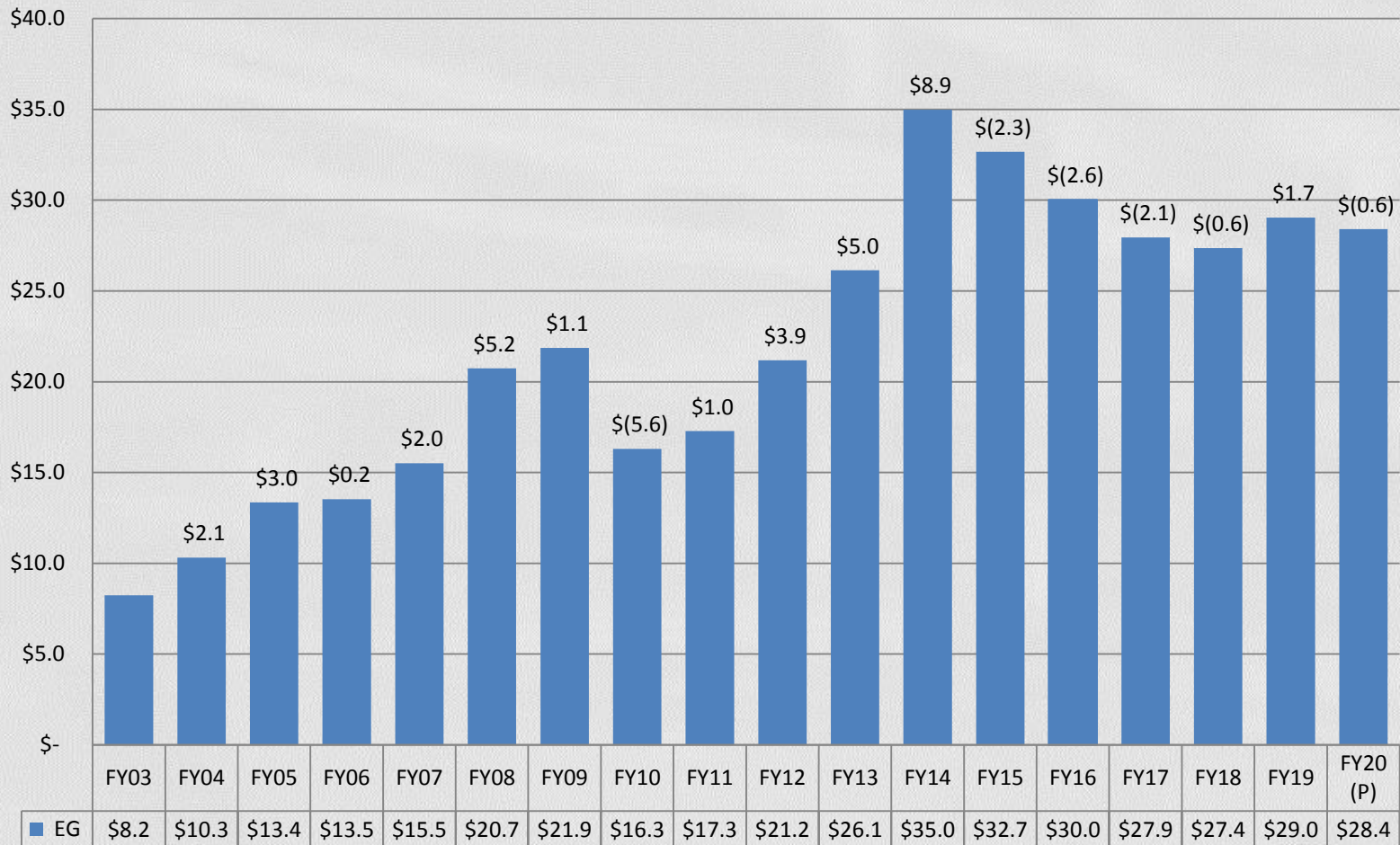
Ranking

Historical Austerity Reductions

(millions)



Historical Equalization Grant (millions)



FY2018

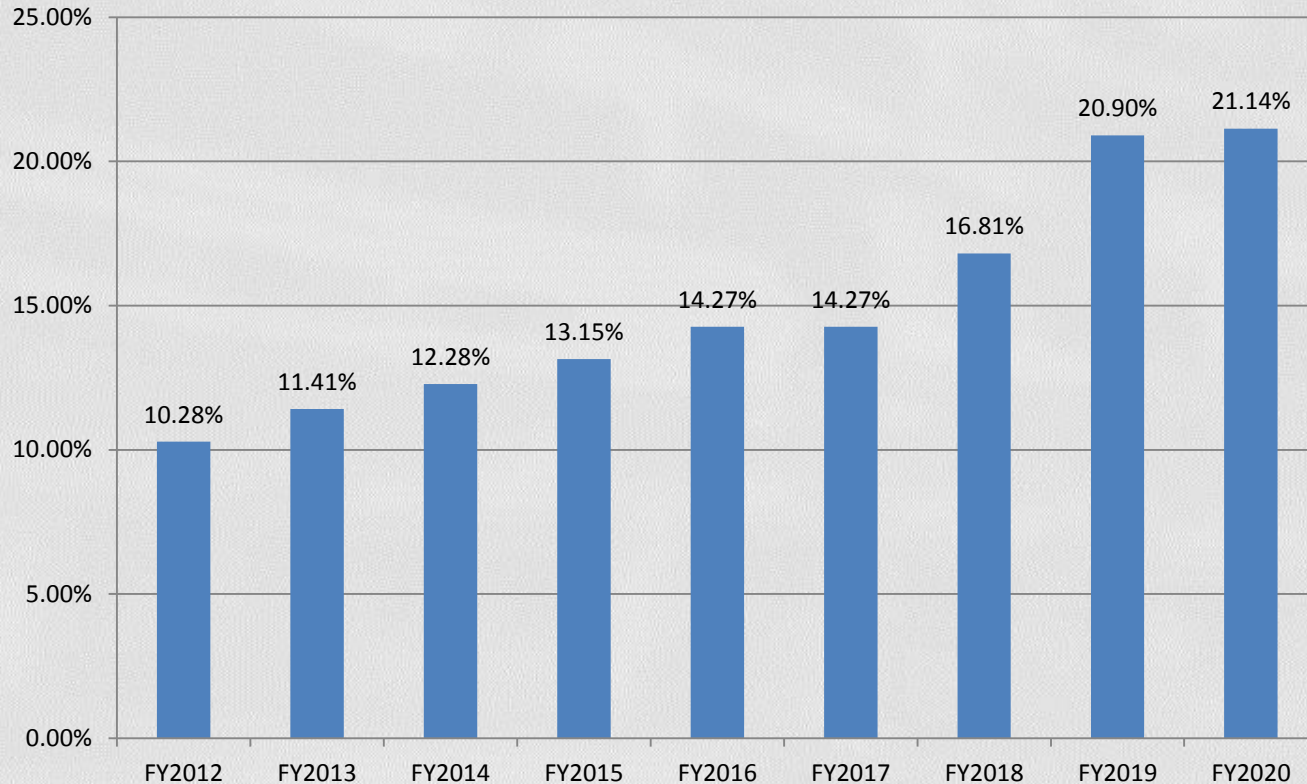




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Organization-wide Factors Influencing Decisions: Operating Factors

TRS Employer Contribution Rates



TRS Contribution. Since FY2012, the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) contribution rate has increased 106%. The TRS budget for FY2019 is \$32.6 million or approximately 12% of the total General Fund budget. These expenditures are funded with state and local resources.

What is the Financial Efficiency Rating?

O.C.G.A. § 20-14-33 requires that the Governor's Office of Student Achievement, in coordination with the Georgia Department of Education, create a financial efficiency rating. The Financial Efficiency Star Rating measures an individual school district's per-pupil spending in relation to the academic achievements of its students.

How is the rating calculated?

The Financial Efficiency Star Rating utilizes a three-year average of per-pupil expenditures and College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) scores to determine a district's rating.

★★★★★	CCRPI Average					
Percentile of Average PPE	Less than 50	51-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-89.9	90 and Above
80-100 (High Spending)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
60-79	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5
40-59	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
20-39	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5
0-19 (Low Spending)	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5

	>10,000 School Districts								School Districts (Compliant)							
	4 Stars FY2015		4 Stars FY2016		4 Stars FY2017		4 Stars FY2018		4 Stars FY2015		4 Stars FY2016		4 Stars FY2017		4 Stars FY2018	
Higher	4	12%	4	12%	5	15%	5	15%	9	5%	10	6%	12	7%	12	7%
Lower	23	68%	22	67%	26	76%	26	76%	150	83%	147	82%	150	84%	150	84%
Same	7	21%	7	21%	3	9%	3	9%	21	12%	23	13%	17	9%	16	9%
% Same or Lower	88%		88%		85%		85%		95%		94%		93%		93%	

AdvancED Engagement Review Report

Resource Capacity Domain

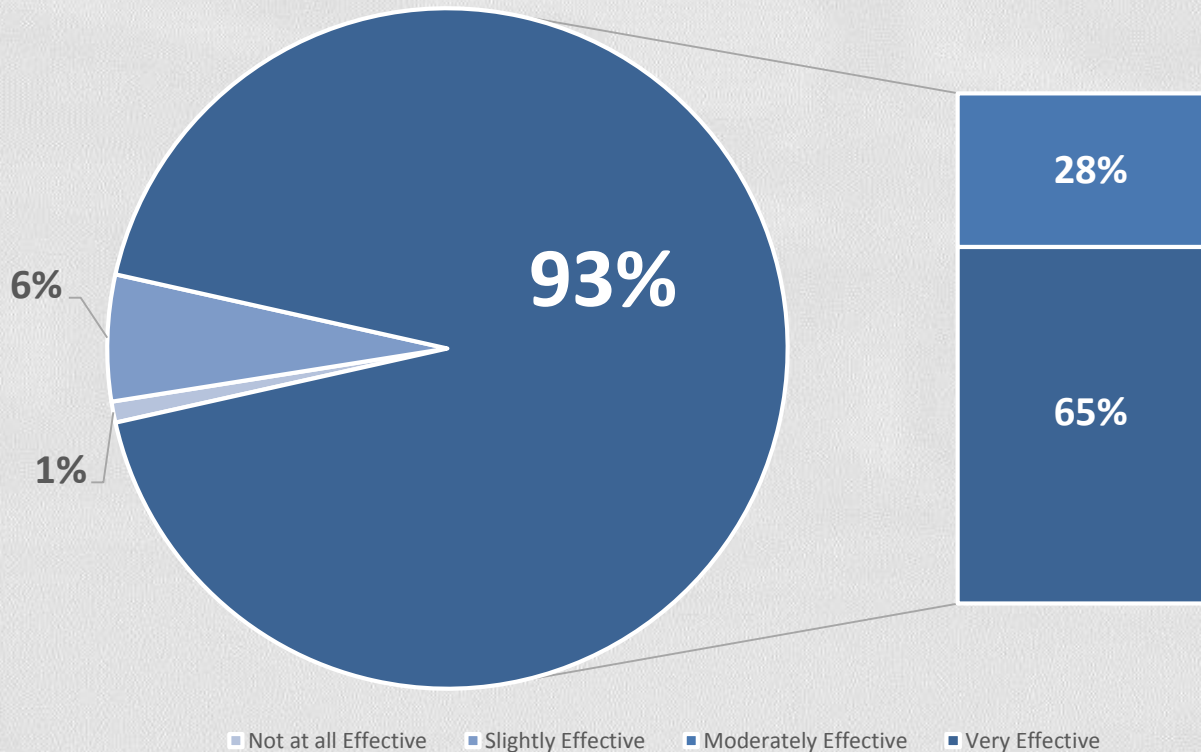
The use and distribution of resources support the stated mission of the institution. Institutions ensure that resources are distributed and utilized equitably so the needs of all learners are adequately and effectively addressed. The utilization of resources includes support for professional learning for all staff. The institution examines the allocation and use of resources to ensure appropriate levels of funding, sustainability, organizational effectiveness, and increased student learning.

Resource Capacity Standards		Rating
3.1	The system plans and delivers professional learning to improve the learning environment, learner achievement, and the system's effectiveness.	Exceeds Expectations
3.4	The system attracts and retains qualified personnel who support the system's Exceeds purpose and direction. Expectations	Exceeds Expectations
3.6	The system provides access to information resources and materials to support the curriculum, programs, and needs of students, staff, and the system.	Meets Expectations
3.7	The system demonstrates strategic resource management that includes long-range planning and use of resources in support of the system's purpose and direction.	Exceeds Expectations
3.8	The system allocates human, material, and fiscal resources in alignment with the system's identified needs and priorities to improve student performance and organizational effectiveness.	Exceeds Expectations

Hanover Research

Climate Survey, Fall 2018

Prioritizing local, state, and federal funds in a way that is equitable, promotes student achievement and is fiscally responsible.



Highlights of Proposed 2019 Amended Fiscal Year Budget for K-12 Education

- \$69 million, or 37 percent, is tied to the one-time school security grants.
- Just under \$90 million will be used for midterm adjustments to Quality Basic Education, or QBE.
- \$3.6 million for growth in the Dual Enrollment Program.

Highlights of Proposed 2020 Fiscal Year Budget for K-12 Education

- 2020 budget for the GaDOE will increase about \$659 million, or 6.6 percent, from the original FY2019 amount.
- Most of the additional funds, \$483 million, are directed to increase the base salary schedule for certified teachers and certified employees by \$3,000. This amount will cover the raises and employer contribution to TRS for 133,000 employees. [Actual amounts and structure of the increase is still being developed]
- A proposed boost of about \$134 million covers student enrollment growth and routine adjustments in teachers' salaries through the Quality Basic Education (QBE) formula, the state's method for calculating K-12 funding.
- Funding reductions are proposed for new math and science teachers, \$1.5 million, and for school nurses, \$110,468.
- Increases in QBE are partially offset by a reduction of about \$117 million under the Local Five Mill Share.
- Funding for the equalization program, which provides supplemental funds to districts with low property wealth, would receive a \$79 million increase.
- Just over \$2.5 million is allocated for pupil transportation. This amount will pay for a 2 percent salary increase for bus drivers and includes \$818,906 for natural enrollment growth.
- The Dual Enrollment Program is allocated an additional \$3.5 million to meet projected need.
- \$20 million is allocated in bonds for school bus replacement.

HB329 TVAT Update

New formula splits TVAT revenue 65% to the local governments and 35% to the state. School districts will receive 49% of the local dollars. *Effective July 1, 2019*

Source: Georgia Budget and Policy Institute (GBPI)

FY2020 Budget Milestones

- January 22, 2019 – Budget Timeline Presentation
- February 26, 2019 – Budget Primer Presentation
- March 26, 2019 – Budget Outlook Presentation
- April 23, 2019 – Revenue and Allotment Projections Presentation
- May 14, 2019 – Tentative Budget Presentation and Adoption
- June 2019 – Receive Final Consolidation and Evaluation of Digest from Tax Commissioner
- June 11, 2019 – Original Budget Presentation and Adoption (with Tentative Millage Rate)
- June 11, 2019 – Current Tax Digest and Five Year History Presentation

○ Indicates BOE Action is Required

Deadline for Budget Adoption – June 30, 2019

Coming up:
March 26, 2019
Budget Outlook
April 23, 2019
Revenue and Allotment Projections

FY2020 Budget

2019 Millage Rate



- May 14, 2019 – Publish Budget Overview Flyer
- May 14, 2019 – 2nd Public Meeting on Proposed Budget (Regular Meeting)
- April 23, 2019 – 1st Public Meeting on Proposed Budget (Regular Meeting)
- April 18 - 24, 2019 – Advertise two Public Meetings on Proposed Budget

Note: All Meeting Dates are Pending BOE Approval

- June 25, 2019 – Adoption of Millage Rate Recommendation
- June 25, 2019 – Budget Amendment, if necessary
- ~August 2019 – Millage Rate Certification, BOC Adopts Millage Rate Resolution and DOR Collection Order
- June 11, 2019* – 3rd Public Hearing (5:00pm)
- June 6, 2019* – 1st (11:30am) and 2nd (6:00pm) Public Hearing
- May 30 - June 5, 2019* – Advertise all three Public Hearing (1 week)
- May 27, 2019* – Issue Millage Rate Press Release
- May 23 - June 5, 2019* – Advertise Five Year History

* If Millage Rate Exceeds Rollback Rate

Please note: This schedule may be modified if concerns over the DOR 3% variance rule exist



FY2020 Public Meetings and Hearings, Press Releases, Advertisements and Notices

FY2020 Budget Approval Timeline



Engage. Inspire. Prepare.

Thank You

For Budget Ideas and Feedback:
Visit our Website (Budget Ideas) or
Email Budget@Paulding.k12.ga.us

2018 Land Use	Paulding County	Douglas County	Bartow County	Coweta County
Residential	58%	63%	14%	33%
Commercial & Industrial	3%	14%	8%	6%
Agricultural	3%	2%	47%	18%
Other*	36%	21%	31%	43%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Other includes Conservation, Utilities, Forest Land, Timber and Other

Source: Georgia Department of Revenue, Consolidated Tax Digest Summaries

	Population		Housing		Var	Persons	
	Population	%	Units	%		per HH	Age 5-18
Paulding County	159,445	1.5%	56,445	1.3%	0.2%	2.95	20.2%
Bartow County	105,054	1.0%	41,045	1.0%	0.0%	2.74	18.1%
Douglas County	143,882	1.4%	52,695	1.2%	0.1%	2.87	19.8%
Carroll County	117,812	1.1%	45,356	1.1%	0.1%	2.71	17.8%
Coweta County	143,114	1.4%	546,223	12.8%	-11.4%	2.72	18.7%
Cobb County	755,754	7.2%	300,545	7.0%	0.2%	2.66	17.7%
<i>Average Comp</i>	<i>209,960</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>90,347</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>-0.1%</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>17.0%</i>

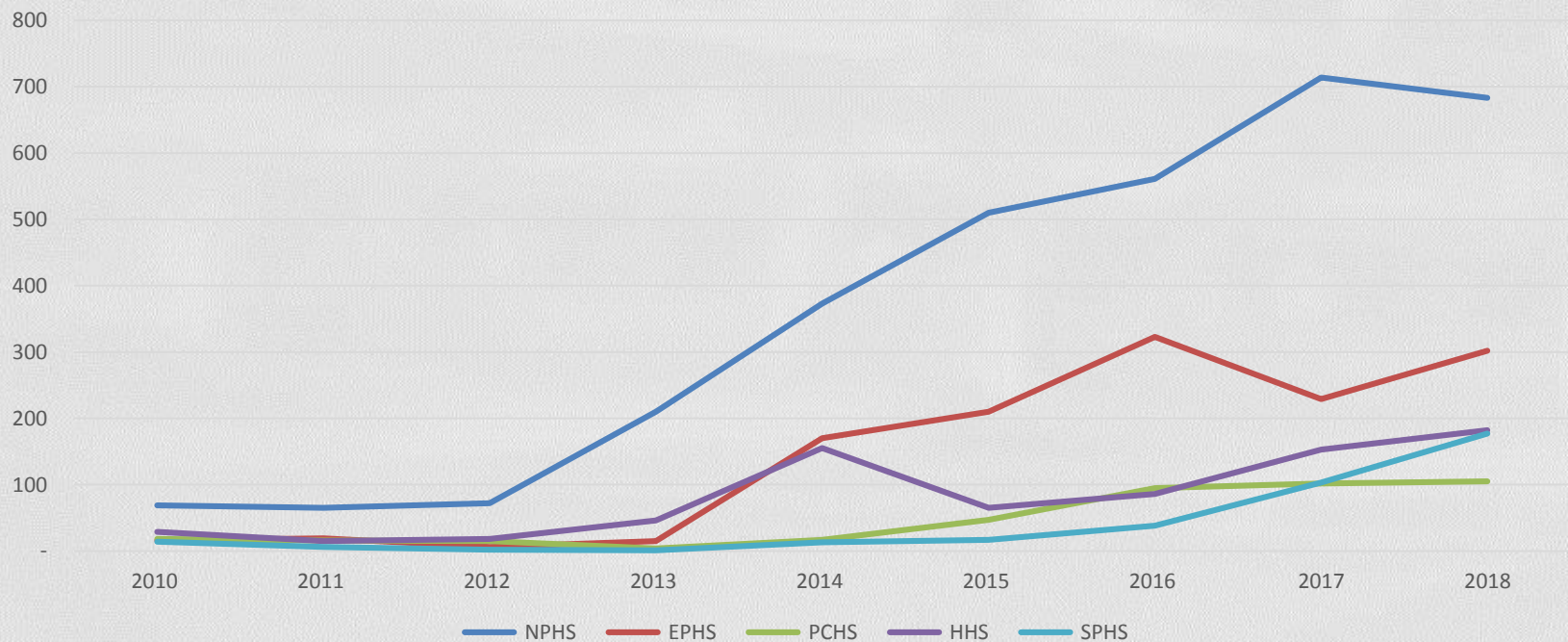
Comparable Districts: Savannah-Chatham County (10), Muscogee County (11), Richmond County (13) and Houston County (14)

Source: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts> on 2.12.19

Children per Household: Comparisons

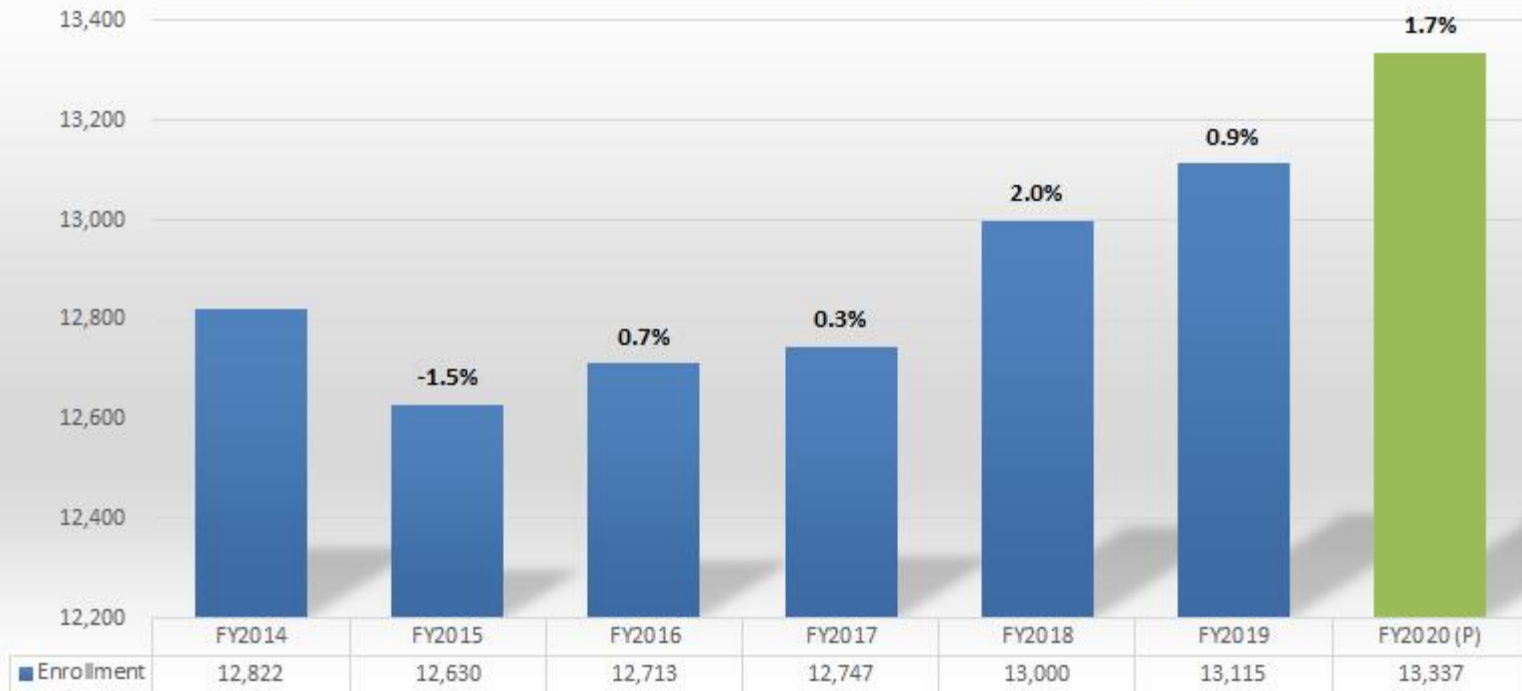
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Growth	%
NPHS	69	65	72	210	373	510	561	714	683	(31)	-4.3%
EPHS	16	19	6	15	170	210	323	229	302	73	31.9%
PCHS	18	16	15	4	17	47	95	102	105	3	2.9%
HHS	29	15	18	46	155	65	86	153	182	29	19.0%
SPHS	14	6	2	1	13	17	38	103	177	74	71.8%
Total	146	121	113	276	728	849	1,103	1,301	1,449	148	11.4%

Certificates of Occupancy



Source: Paulding County Economic Development on 2.12.2019

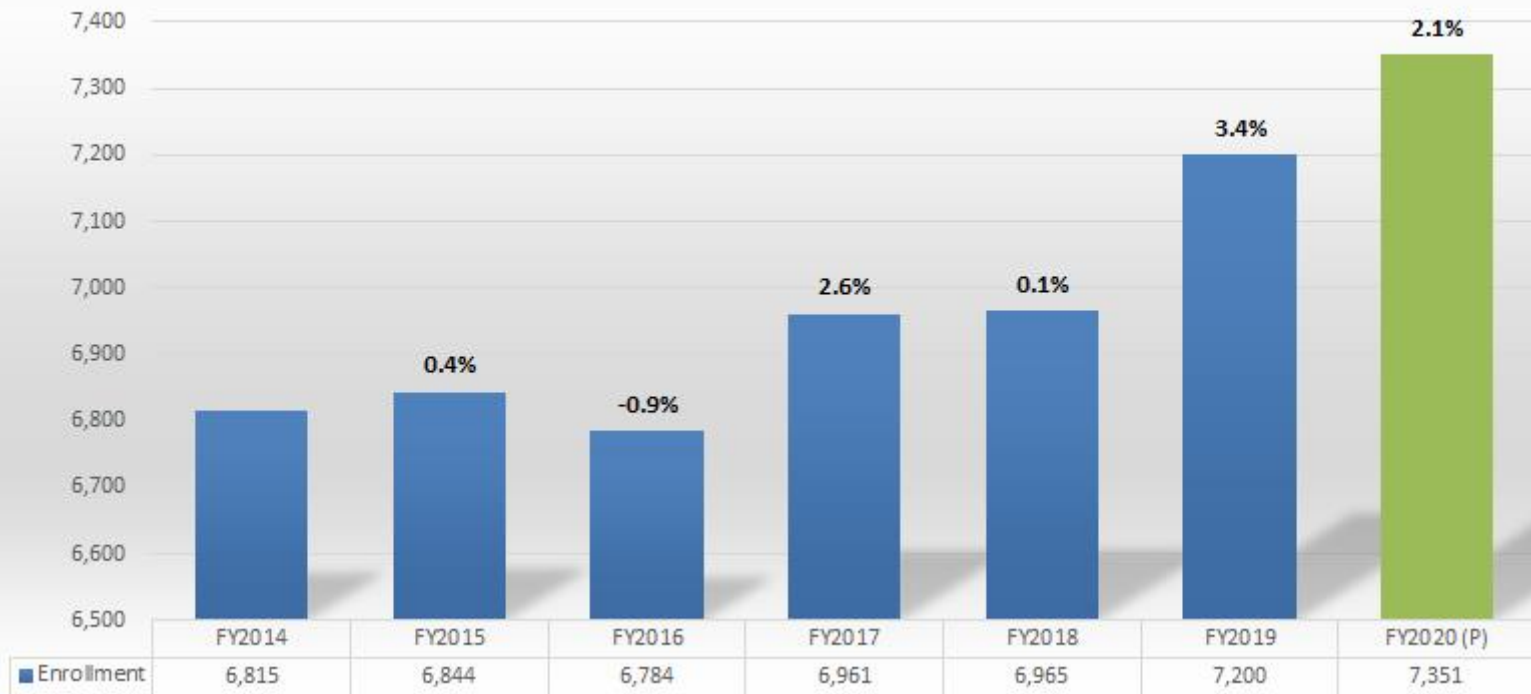
Elementary School Enrollment (Preliminary)



Please Note: These are preliminary numbers and will be influenced by Kindergarten Registration, School Choice, and the Magnet Program.

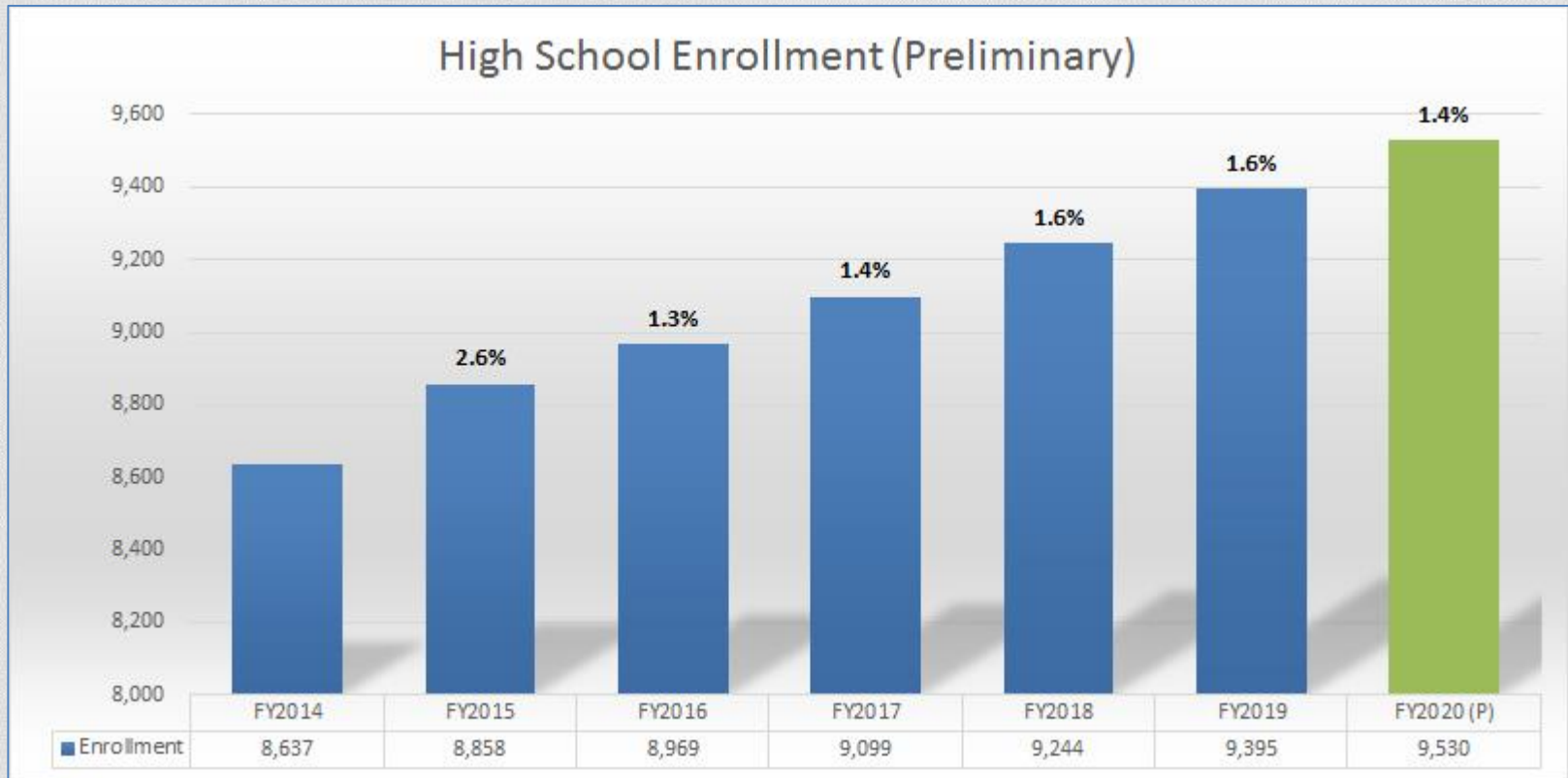
Elementary School Projections

Middle School Enrollment (Preliminary)



Please Note: These are preliminary numbers and will be influenced by Kindergarten Registration, School Choice, and the Magnet Program.

Middle School Projections



Please Note: These are preliminary numbers and will be influenced by Kindergarten Registration, School Choice, and the Magnet Program.