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**CANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECAST UPDATE
2008-09 TO 2012-13**



Portland State
UNIVERSITY
**Population Research
Center**



FEBRUARY, 2008

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2008-09 TO 2012-13**

**Prepared By
Population Research Center
Portland State University**

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**Project Staff:
Charles Rynerson
Vivian Siu**

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
District-wide Enrollment Forecast.....	3
Individual School Forecasts.....	3
Enrollment Growth due to New Housing Development.....	4
INTRODUCTION	5
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2007	7
Population by Age Group	10
Births and Fertility Rates	12
Housing Growth and Characteristics	15
ENROLLMENT TRENDS	23
Private School Enrollment, Home School, and Inter-District Transfers	24
Hispanic Enrollment Growth	26
Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Elementary Schools	29
Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Secondary Schools.....	29
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENT GENERATION	31
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS.....	35
District-wide Enrollment Forecast.....	35
Individual School Forecasts.....	40
FORECAST ERROR AND UNCERTAINTY.....	43
APPENDIX: POPULATION, HOUSING, AND ENROLLMENT PROFILES FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS.....	

TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1. Historic and Forecast Enrollment, Canby School District.....	2
Table 2. City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, and 2007.....	7
Table 3. Population by Age Group, Canby School District, 1990 and 2000.....	10
Table 4. Annual Births, 1990 to 2006, Canby School District.....	13
Table 5. CSD, Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990 and 2000.....	15
Table 6. Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, City of Canby.....	16
Table 7. CSD, Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 by Attendance Area.....	17
Table 8. Single Family Subdivisions, City of Canby, 2000 to 2007.....	20
Table 9. Multiple Family Developments, City of Canby, 2000 to 2007.....	21
Table 10. Canby S.D., Enrollment History, 2002-03 to 2007-08.....	24
Table 11. Home School Students Residing in CSD.....	25
Table 12. Inter-District Transfers.....	26
Table 13. Hispanic Enrollment History.....	28
Table 14. Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2002-03 to 2007-08.....	30

TABLES AND CHARTS (continued)

Table 15. Average Number of CSD Students per Home, Fall 2007.....	32
Table 16. Enrollment Growth From New Subdivisions.....	33
Table 17. Grade Progression Rates, Canby S.D., Historic and Forecast.....	37
Table 18. CSD, Enrollment History and Forecasts, 2002-03 to 2012-13.....	39
Table 19. Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2008-09 to 2012-13.....	42
Table 20. Fall 2007 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts, By Grade Level.....	43
Chart 1. Population Change Due to Migration, 1990 to 2000, CSD by Age Group.....	11
Chart 2. 2000 Census Population by Single Year of Age, Canby S.D.....	12
Chart 3. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 2000, Canby S.D., Clackamas Co. & Oregon.....	14
Chart 4. Canby S. D. Kindergarten Enrollment and Birth Cohorts.....	35
Map 1. Place of Work of CSD Area Residents, 2004.....	8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Canby School District (CSD) enrolled 5,154 students in Fall 2007, an increase of 79 students (1.6 percent) from Fall 2006. Most of the increase is directly attributable to families living in new housing developed within the District. A relatively large incoming kindergarten class also played a role in the growth.

This report presents the results of an updated demographic study conducted by the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC). The study includes analysis of population, housing and enrollment trends affecting the District in recent years and forecasts of district-wide and individual school enrollments for the 2008-09 to 2012-13 school years.

We forecast relatively stable K-12 enrollment totals for the next five years. Based on historic trends in births, migration, and housing construction and our judgment of future trends, we conclude that the average enrollment changes of the next five years are most likely to fall between the large loss that occurred in 2006-07 and the growth that occurred in 2007-08. We are also forecasting relatively stable elementary enrollment, but middle school enrollments are likely to increase and high school enrollments decrease due to the sizes of current classes advancing through secondary schools.

Housing growth has already slowed from its 2006 peak; there are few homes currently under construction in the City of Canby, and very little land is currently available for residential development.¹ No large apartment complexes are underway, and an increasing share of new homes are attached single family homes which house fewer children than detached homes on larger lots. These trends in housing development contribute to the forecasts of stable district-wide enrollments.

¹See Mayor Thompson's State of the City address, January, 2008, at <http://www.ci.canby.or.us/>.

Table 1 contains CSD recent and forecast enrollments for one year and five year intervals. Following the table are highlights of the district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts.

Table 1			
Historic and Forecast Enrollment			
Canby School District			
<i>One Year Trend</i>			
	Actual		Forecast
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Grades K-5	2,202	2,275	2,260
<i>Change</i>		73 3.3%	-15 -0.7%
Grades 6-8	1,160	1,149	1,200
<i>Change</i>		-11 -0.9%	51 4.4%
Grades 9-12	1,713	1,730	1,680
<i>Change</i>		17 1.0%	-50 -2.9%
Total	5,075	5,154	5,140
<i>Change</i>		79 1.6%	-14 -0.3%
<i>Five Year Trend</i>			
	Actual		Forecast
	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Grades K-5	2,261	2,275	2,240
<i>Change</i>		14 1%	-35 -2%
Grades 6-8	1,328	1,149	1,224
<i>Change</i>		-179 -13%	75 7%
Grades 9-12	1,710	1,730	1,639
<i>Change</i>		20 1%	-91 -5%
Total	5,299	5,154	5,103
<i>Change</i>		-145 -3%	-51 -1%
<i>Population Research Center, PSU. February 2008</i>			

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

- Total K-12 enrollment is forecast to decline by about 100 students during the next four years, and then grow by about 50 students in 2012-13.
- Over the entire five year forecast period, K-12 enrollment is forecast to decrease by 51 students, a drop of one percent.
- The 2007-08 kindergarten class size of 370 students is larger than each of the four previous kindergarten classes, but in 2008-09 kindergarten is forecast to decrease to 334 students. Subsequent kindergarten forecasts remain below the 2007-08 level.
- Elementary (K-5) enrollments are forecast to remain close to the 2007-08 total.
- Middle school (6-8) enrollments are forecast to increase by 75 students (seven percent) during the five year period, with all of the growth occurring by 2009-10.
- Enrollment in high school (9-12) is forecast to decrease in both 2008-09 and 2009-10, due to smaller classes entering ninth grade in each year.
- Over the five year forecast period, high school enrollment is forecast to decrease by 91 students (five percent).

Individual School Forecasts

Forecasts for individual schools depict what future enrollments might be if current boundaries, grade configurations, and programs remain unchanged. Specific figures may be found in Table 19 of this report and in school profiles in the Appendix.

Highlights of the individual school forecasts include:

- Eccles and Knight Elementary schools are both forecast to gain a small number of students in the five year period. Most of the current and planned housing growth in the District is within the attendance areas of these two schools.

- Carus, Lee, and Trost Elementary schools have small enrollment decreases forecast, due primarily to smaller incoming kindergarten classes.
- Enrollment declines of about 10 percent are forecast at Ninety-One School at both the elementary (K-5) and middle level (6-8).
- Ackerman and Baker Prairie Middle Schools are each forecast to add about 50 students in the five year forecast period.
- Canby High School's enrollment is forecast to drop by about 100 students in the next two years, and then remain near 1,600 students throughout the rest of the forecast period.

Enrollment Growth due to New Housing Development

We identified 1,079 housing units built within the CSD in the seven years from 2000 to 2006, and found that there were 679 CSD students residing in the new homes in Fall 2007, for an average of 0.63 students per home. The section of this report called "Housing Development and Student Generation" includes tables showing the average number of CSD students per home for new housing by location (inside and outside the City of Canby), structure type (single family and apartment unit) and by lot size (larger or smaller than 3,500 square feet). Even with the housing added since 2000, overall District enrollment is 135 students less than it was seven years ago, so the number of students living in homes built before 2000 must have declined by several hundred during the period.

INTRODUCTION

For the second consecutive year, the Canby School District (CSD) requested that the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) prepare enrollment forecasts for use in the District's planning. Information about CSD enrollment trends and local area population, housing, and economic trends has been updated, but much of the historic analysis from the previous report has been retained. Added features this year include tables showing home school and inter-district transfer enrollment, estimates of the average number of students generated by new housing development, and an analysis of the accuracy of previous forecasts. Information sources include the U.S. Census Bureau, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, geographic shape files from Clackamas County and Metro, county population forecasts from the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, employment trends and forecasts from the Oregon Employment Department, housing development data from the city and county, and interviews with school district officials and local housing developers.

The District serves the cities of Canby and Barlow, the Charbonneau neighborhood of the City of Wilsonville and portions of unincorporated Clackamas County, notably the Carus area east of Canby and the Lone Elder and Ninety-One areas south of Canby. The entire District is within Clackamas County and its western boundary follows the county's boundary along the Pudding River.

Following this introduction are sections presenting recent population, housing, and enrollment trends within the District, and estimates of the average number of students living in recently built homes. Next are the results of the district-wide enrollment forecasts and individual school forecasts, and a description of the methodology we used to produce them. The final section contains a brief discussion of the nature and accuracy of forecasts, and the appendix contains a one page profile for each of the District's schools showing its enrollment history and forecasts, as well as housing trends within its attendance area.

We would like to acknowledge (in alphabetical order) the help of the following individuals who contributed to the study by answering questions, providing local insight, or providing data:

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POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2007

During the decade between 1990 and 2000, total population within the CSD grew by 18 percent, from 23,309 persons to 27,431. Clackamas County grew by 21 percent overall, and the Portland metropolitan area grew by 27 percent. Although the area served by the CSD grew at a slower rate than the metro area and Clackamas County, the CSD population living within incorporated cities grew by 41 percent, adding about 4,500 residents in the decade. As a result of the growth in the cities and slight population loss in unincorporated areas, the share of the District's population living within the cities grew from 47 percent in 1990 to 57 percent in 2000. Average annual growth rates have been lower in the 2000s than in the 1990s for all areas shown in Table 2 below, but once again the City of Canby's growth has outpaced the growth of Clackamas County and of the Portland area overall.

Table 2
City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, and 2007

	1990	2000	2007	Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
				1990-2000	2000-2007
City of Canby	8,990	12,790	15,140	3.5%	2.3%
City of Barlow	118	140	140	1.7%	0.0%
City of Wilsonville	7,106	13,991	17,405	6.8%	3.0%
<i>CSD Portion¹</i>	1,924	2,601	N/A	3.0%	
CSD Unincorporated	12,277	11,900	N/A	-0.3%	
CSD Total	23,309	27,431	N/A	1.6%	
Clackamas County	278,850	338,391	372,270	1.9%	1.3%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA ²	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,159,720	2.4%	1.6%

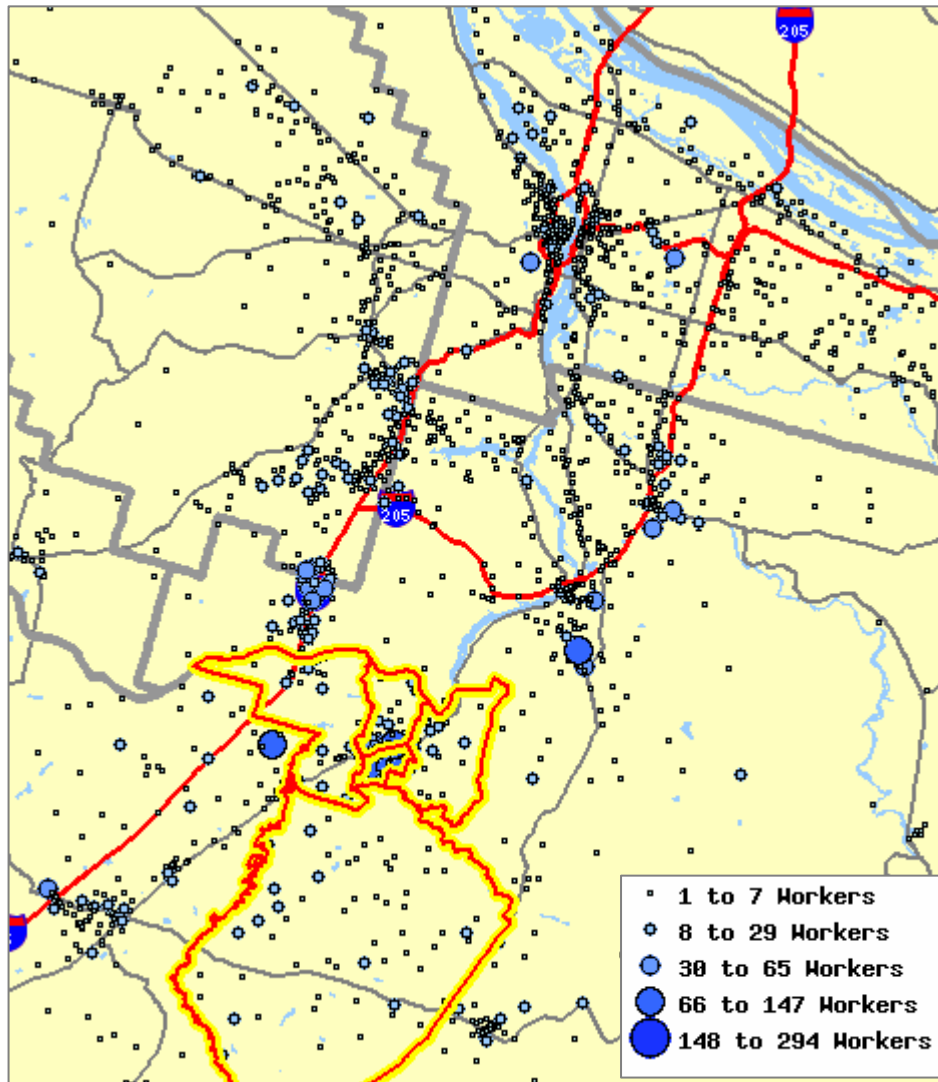
1. The Canby School District includes the portion of Wilsonville south of the Willamette River.
2. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA consists of Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill (OR) and Clark and Skamania (WA) Counties.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses; Portland State University Population Research Center, 2007 estimates.

The District is part of the large Portland metropolitan area labor market, and most residents commute outside of the District to work, so population growth in the area

depends to a great extent on the strength of the metro area's economy. The 2000 Census revealed that 25 percent of the City of Canby's employed residents worked within Canby itself, another 34 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas County, and 17 percent worked in the City of Portland.² More recent data from firms covered by unemployment insurance (excluding most agricultural jobs and self-employment) confirm that the workplaces of area residents remain geographically diverse. In 2004, among workers

**Map 1
Place of Work of CSD Area Residents, 2004**



²U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3, Tables P26, P27, and P28.

living in an area approximating the CSD, about 48 percent worked within Clackamas County, and most of the rest worked in Multnomah (18 percent), Washington (16 percent), or Marion (12 percent) counties. Map 1 on the previous page shows concentrations of Canby area residents working in Wilsonville, Oregon City, Tigard/Tualatin, Central Portland, and the area near the I-205 & Oregon 212 interchange.³

Although employment levels were stagnant statewide and in Clackamas County during the early 2000s recession, a different picture has emerged since 2004. The county added 9,300 jobs from 2004 to 2006, or seven percent over the two year period, and monthly data for 2007 show job growth continuing at a similar pace.⁴ Annual 2007 data is not yet available, but the number of jobs in December 2007 was 4,500 higher than in December 2006. The Oregon Employment Department reports that “the pace of [Portland metro area job] growth has slowed dramatically over the past year” but that:

“Clackamas is the metro's fastest growing county, fueled by an expanding population and strength in trade and professional and business services. Its manufacturing sector has bucked national and state trends by adding hundreds of jobs, thanks in part to ongoing demand in aerospace- and defense-related industries. As measured by nonfarm jobs, Clackamas represents 15 percent of Portland's economy and has accounted for nearly 30 percent of its recent job growth.”⁵

Population growth has also increased since 2004; Oregon's total population growth rate is approaching rates seen in the mid-1990s, and Clackamas County has added 16,000 residents in the past three years.⁶

³U.S. Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Database (2nd quarter 2004). Commute shed report for residents of census tracts approximating the CSD boundary (tracts 228, 229.01, 229.02, 229.03, 238). Report and map created on line at <http://lehdm2.did.census.gov/themap/>.

⁴“Current Employment by Industry”. Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual non-farm employment in Clackamas County was 135,900 in 2004, 140,900 in 2005, and 145,200 in 2006. December employment was 152,700 in 2007 and 148,200 in 2006.

⁵“Portland Metro Area: A Look at Recent Job Growth”. Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS, December 20, 2007.

⁶“2007 Certified Oregon Population Estimates”, Portland State University, Population Research Center. At <http://www.pdx.edu/prc/annualorpopulation.html>

Population by Age Group

Population by age group for 1990 and 2000 is shown in Table 3. Nearly all age groups experienced significant growth during the decade. Notable exceptions were ages 25 to 34 (five percent decline) and ages 65 to 69 (12 percent decline). Those age groups lost population in the U.S. between 1990 and 2000 because the cohort age 25 to 34 in 2000 were born during the late 1960s and early 1970s “baby bust” that followed the “baby boom,” and those 65 to 69 were born during the depression era of the early 1930s, when births also fell from previous levels. The 30 to 34 and 65 to 69 year old populations also declined in Oregon between 1990 and 2000.

Table 3
Population by Age Group
Canby School District, 1990 and 2000

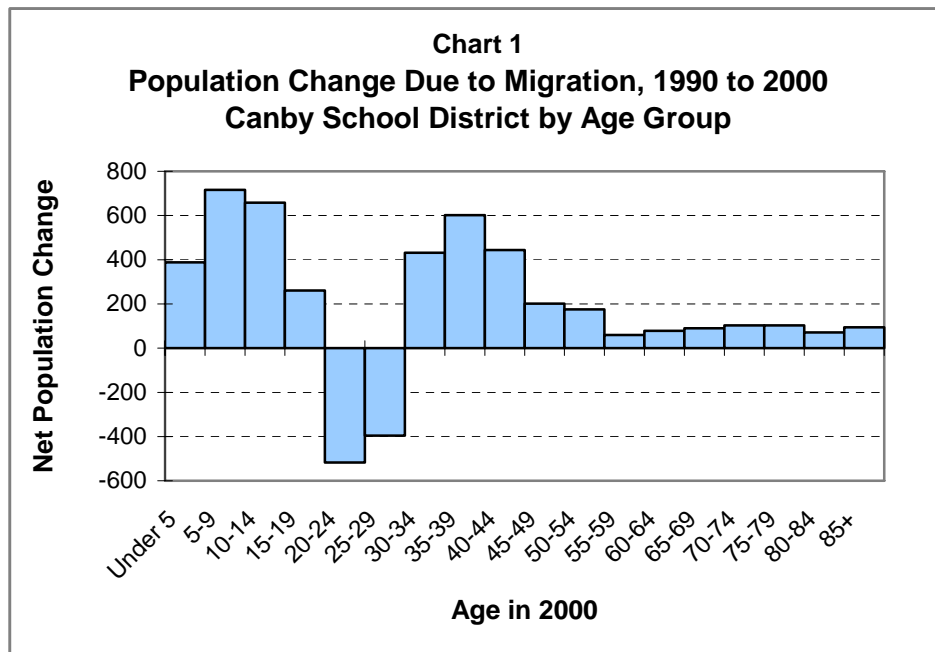
	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Under Age 5	1,596	1,764	168	11%
Age 5 to 9	1,768	2,012	244	14%
Age 10 to 14	1,836	2,251	415	23%
Age 15 to 17	1,090	1,347	257	24%
Age 18 to 19	662	676	14	2%
Age 20 to 24	1,233	1,307	74	6%
Age 25 to 29	1,423	1,340	-83	-6%
Age 30 to 34	1,724	1,650	-74	-4%
Age 35 to 39	1,942	2,002	60	3%
Age 40 to 44	1,907	2,134	227	12%
Age 45 to 49	1,665	2,098	433	26%
Age 50 to 54	1,178	2,026	848	72%
Age 55 to 59	1,003	1,648	645	64%
Age 60 to 64	1,071	1,168	97	9%
Age 65 to 69	1,110	976	-134	-12%
Age 70 to 74	827	993	166	20%
Age 75 to 79	605	933	328	54%
Age 80 to 84	389	593	204	52%
Age 85 and over	280	513	233	83%
Total Population	23,309	27,431	4,122	18%
Total age 5 to 17	4,694	5,610	916	20%
share age 5 to 17	20.1%	20.5%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to CSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.

The 20 percent growth rate for school-age population, 5-17 years, was slightly higher than the growth rate for total population, but the population under age five grew by only 11 percent, foreshadowing slower school enrollment growth in the early 2000s.

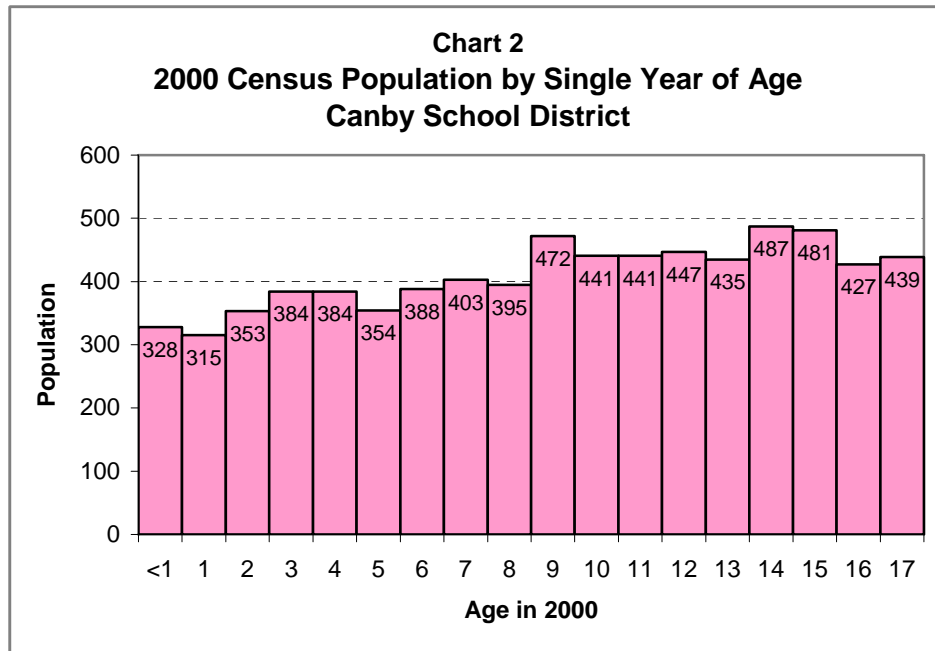
The age groups with the biggest population growth rates were 50 to 59 and 75 and over. The aggregate population of younger adults ages 18 to 39 was just about the same in 2000 as it was in 1990, while the population of older adults ages 40 to 59 grew by more than 2,100, or 37 percent.

By “surviving” the 1990 population and 1990s births (estimating the population in each age group that would survive to the year 2000) and comparing the “survived” population to the actual 2000 population by age group, we are able to estimate net migration by age cohort. Chart 1 shows the estimated population change that each age group contributed due to migration between 1990 and 2000. For example, for the cohort that was 10 to 14 in 1990 and 20 to 24 in 2000, about 500 more people moved out of the CSD than into it in the 1990s. Conversely, migration flows contributed to a gain of about 600 people who were in their late 20s in 1990 and in their late 30s in 2000. Net losses due to migration for the age groups between 20 and 29 and gains for ages 30 to 44 are typical for areas



outside of urban centers, as young people move away for college and other opportunities, and slightly older adults settle in the area for home ownership or lifestyle choices.

In 2000 there were more residents in their 40s than in their 30s, and even fewer in their 20s. Because the City of Canby and the surrounding rural areas are family oriented, with no college and predominately owner-occupied single family homes, there may always be fewer young adults. But the gap in recent years has been more extreme due to the contrast between the baby boom (40s and 50s) and baby bust (20s and early 30s) populations in the County and State overall. The age of children is closely related to the age of their parents, as younger adults have young children, and older adults are more likely to have teenagers or adult children. Chart 2 shows the single year population for children under age 18 in the CSD in 2000. Census counts for ages eight and under were notably lower than those for ages nine to seventeen.



Births and Fertility Rates

The average number of births each year to residents of the CSD since 2000 has been slightly higher than in the 1990s, though the increase has not kept up with the overall population increase. The number of births between 2004 and 2006 was only two percent

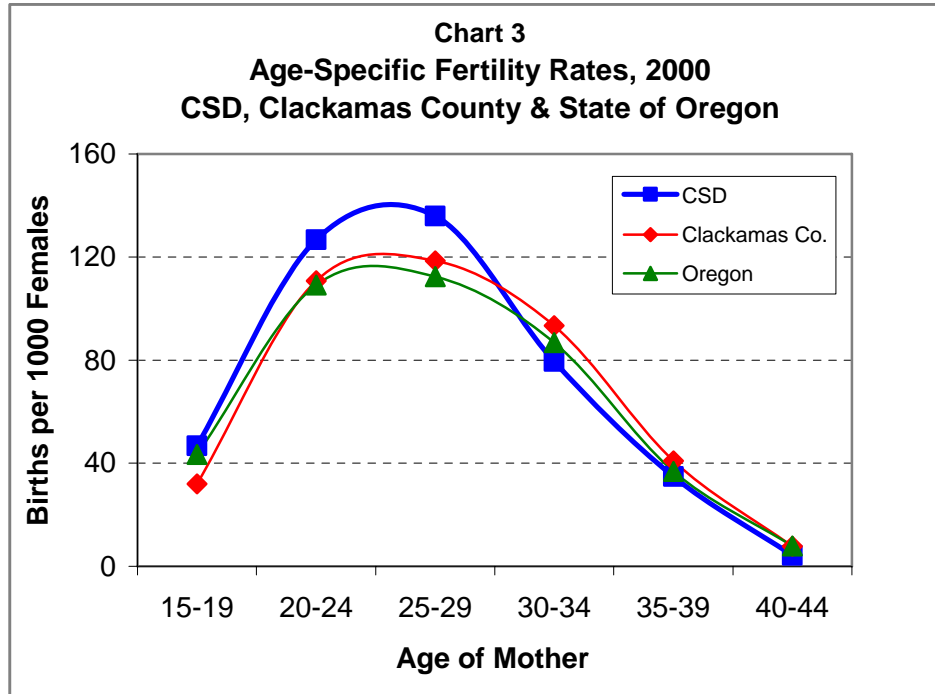
higher than the number between 1994 and 1996, and seven percent lower than the peak three year period, 2000 to 2002. This is likely due to declining fertility rates and little or no growth in the number of women in their prime childbearing ages — 20s and 30s. The number of CSD births each year from 1990 to 2006 is reported in Table 4. In the “Enrollment Forecasts” section of this report we will examine the relationship between births, migration, and subsequent school enrollments.

Fertility rates for the CSD in 2000 are shown in Chart 3 on the next page. For comparison, Clackamas County and the State of Oregon’s fertility rates for 2000 are also included. The rates were calculated for each age group by dividing the number of births in the calendar year by the female population counted in the census. For example, in 2000 there were 89 births to mothers age 25 to 29 and a population of 655 women age 25 to 29 in the CSD, so the fertility rate in 2000 for women age 25 to 29 was $89 \div 655 = 0.136$ births per female or 136 births per thousand females. Chart 3 shows that CSD age-

Table 4
Annual Births, 1990 to 2006
Canby School District

Year	Births
1990	362
1991	311
1992	313
1993	314
1994	307
1995	340
1996	312
1997	305
1998	322
1999	303
2000	357
2001	322
2002	372
2003	345
2004	307
2005	329
2006	340

Source: PSU-PRC estimates using Oregon Center for Health Statistics zip code data and geocoded birth records. The estimates for 1990 to 2005 have been revised from previous reports to more closely approximate the District boundaries.



specific fertility rates for women age 20 to 29 in 2000 were higher than comparable rates for Clackamas County and the State of Oregon, and slightly lower than the county and state for women age 30 to 39.

In Oregon and Clackamas County between 1990 and 2000, fertility rates decreased for women under age 30 and increased for women age 30 and over. These trends were generally reflected in the CSD birth rates, with the exception of an increase in CSD rates for women 25 to 29. The other notable trend between 1990 and 2000 was a significant decrease in fertility rates for Latina women. The District's population of Latinas age 15 to 44 increased by 114 percent between 1990 and 2000, but the number of births to Latinas increased by only 52 percent. Latina fertility rates are likely to continue to fall as labor force participation and educational attainment continue to increase for the American-born children of immigrants.⁷ Also, fertility rates in Mexico, the leading

⁷See "Fertility of Immigrant Women in California", California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, April, 1995, at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/documents/IMPAA.PDF>, and "Birth Rates in California", Public Policy Institute of California, November, 2007, at <http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=777>.

country of origin for immigrants to Oregon, have fallen sharply, and are now only a bit higher than the U.S. rates.⁸

Another common measure of fertility is the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). This is an estimate of the number of children that would be born to the average women during her child-bearing years, based on age-specific fertility rates observed at a given time. The TFR for the District was 2.14 in 2000, compared with 2.02 for Clackamas County overall, and 1.98 for the State.

Housing Growth and Characteristics

During the 1990s, the number of housing units within the District’s boundaries increased by about 2,200, as shown in Table 5 below. The smaller increase of 1,900 households (occupied housing units) was due to an increase in vacancy rates, from 3.6 percent in

	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Housing Units	8,506	10,705	2,199	26%
Single Family <i>share of total</i>	5,831 69%	7,077 66%	1,246	21%
Multiple Family <i>share of total</i>	1,699 20%	2,517 24%	818	48%
Mobile Home and Other <i>share of total</i>	976 11%	1,110 10%	134	14%
Households	8,201	10,101	1,900	23%
Households with children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	3,084 38%	3,621 36%	537	17%
Households with no children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	5,117 62%	6,480 64%	1,363	27%
Household Population	22,863	27,271	4,408	19%
Persons per Household	2.79	2.70	-0.09	-3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to CSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.

⁸ UN (United Nations). 2005b. *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2004 Revision*. Database. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. New York. TFR estimates for the 2000-05 period are 2.0 for the U.S. and 2.4 for Mexico.

1990 to 5.6 percent in 2000. The 17 percent growth rate of households with at least one child under 18 was lower than the 27 percent increase in households without children under 18, so the District's share of households with children fell from 38 percent in 1990 to 36 percent in 2000, remaining slightly higher than the Portland metro area's 35 percent share. The average number of persons per household decreased from 2.79 in 1990 to 2.70 in 2000.

Table 6 shows the number of housing units authorized in the City of Canby each year since 1996. A downturn in the number of housing units permitted in Oregon and the U.S. began in 2006, but more single family homes were permitted in the City of Canby in 2006 than in any of the previous 10 years.⁹ By 2007, residential construction had slowed down in Canby as well, according to the most recent figures that the City submitted to the Census Bureau.

Table 6
Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year Permit Issued	City of Canby	
	Single Family	Multiple Family
1996	71	100
1997	90	105
1998	75	24
1999	151	50
2000	96	22
2001	132	4
2002	143	92
2003	97	58
2004	110	2
2005	121	24
2006	197	2
2007 (preliminary)	79	6

Note: Most of the multiple family units permitted in 2003 and 2005 were in a retirement community; 2002 multi-family permits included the 86 unit Willamette Grove apartment complex.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data available online at <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>.

⁹U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data available for the U.S. and states at <http://www.census.gov/const/www/C40/table2.html>, and for counties and cities at <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>.

In the 1990s, about 1,400 single family homes were built in the District, with most of the new construction occurring in the first half of the decade.¹⁰ In the five years from 1990 to 1994, an average of 168 single family homes were added each year, while the 1995 to 1999 period averaged 116 new single family homes annually. Between 2000 and 2005, new single family housing construction within the CSD remained at about the same level as in the late 1990s, with an average of about 126 units built annually. The 214 new homes built in 2006 were the most since 1990.

Table 7 reports all non-senior housing built between 2000 and 2006 by CSD’s elementary attendance areas, using tax assessor data aligned with boundaries of the District’s attendance areas. The new housing includes 971 single family homes, 11 duplexes, and

**Table 7
Canby School District
Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 by Attendance Area**

Elementary Area ¹	Year Built							2000-06 Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003 ²	2004	2005	2006	
Carus	8	2	7	7	12	18	7	61
Eccles	15	8	44	5	14	63	162	311
Knight ²	34	23	29	115	51	51	27	330
Lee	19	27	25	48	24	8	8	159
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	10	9	49
Trost	37	55	53	19	4	0	1	169
Middle School Area¹								
Ackerman	34	35	69	53	38	71	170	470
Baker Prairie ²	79	80	89	141	67	69	35	560
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	10	9	49
District Total	119	123	160	202	111	150	214	1079

1. Current (2007-08) attendance areas.

2. Includes the 86 unit Willamette Grove apartments in the Eccles ES/Baker Prairie MS attendance areas. Other than Willamette Grove and some senior housing developments not included in this table, housing built in Canby since 2000 has consisted of single family homes and a small number of duplexes.

Source: Clackamas County GIS, January 2008. Compiled by attendance area by PSU-PRC.

¹⁰These estimates of single family homes by year built use tax lot shape files from Metro’s Regional Land Information System (RLIS). The shape files spatially represent information from county tax assessor records, including the land use and year built. Because other homes would have been demolished or replaced in the 1990s, the count of 1,421 parcels with a home built between 1990 and 1999 within the CSD boundary in the February 2007 RLIS is fairly consistent with the single family change of 1,246 units derived from census data shown in Table 5, which reports *net* change.

the 86 unit Willamette Grove apartments. The City of Canby accounted for 85 percent of the homes built since 2000, while the Clackamas County unincorporated area accounts for nearly all of the rest. There have been just two homes built in the City of Barlow since 2000, and none in the CSD portion of the City of Wilsonville. Homes that are demolished or removed are not subtracted from the number of new homes, so the *net* change in the District's housing stock may be lower than the number of new homes, particularly in the rural portions of the District where some new homes are replacing previously existing homes.

More than two thirds of the CSD's new homes built in 2006 were located in the Eccles Elementary (Ackerman Middle School) attendance area. The three largest developments, the 79 lot Auburn Farms, the 136 lot Darcy's Country Estates, and the 26 lot Knight's Bridge Estates, each began construction in 2005 and were substantially complete by early 2007. As of February 2008, there are 11 recently completed homes in Darcy's Country Estates that are for sale or lease and not yet occupied, and another 18 small lots on which attached homes are yet to be built.

For the foreseeable future, only limited single family home construction will occur in the District. In her recent State of the City address, Mayor Thompson stated that "residential construction has slowed dramatically because of the residential market and because of the lack of available residential land in Canby. Our land supply is well under a year now and we're only issuing a couple of residential permits per month. Citizens continue to approve residential land annexations in small part and parcel."¹¹

In Tables 8 and 9 at the end of this section, information about subdivisions and multiple family developments approved by the City of Canby has been brought up to date, and historic data has been verified and updated as needed and assigned to current elementary and middle school boundaries. Very few undeveloped lots remain in any of the developments approved in 2005 and before; most of the new homes to be built in the District in 2008 and 2009 will be in those developments approved in 2006 and 2007. The first few homes are now under construction in the 18 lot Postlewait Phase 2 (Knight

¹¹State of the City address, January, 2008, at <http://www.ci.canby.or.us/>.

Elementary) and the 41 lot Northwoods Estates (Eccles Elementary). Both of these developments feature relatively large custom homes built by local home builders, and the pace of development will be slower than in recent larger developments of speculative homes. Two other developments will add 32 homes in the Lee Elementary area.

Table 8
Single Family Subdivisions, City of Canby, 2000 to 2007

Approval*	Elementary School Area	Middle School Area	Subdivision Name	Lots
2000	Lee	Ackerman	Tofte Farms, Phase III	46
	Trost	Baker Prairie	Faist Farms, Phase III	25
	Trost	Baker Prairie	Katie Acres	4
			2000 Total:	75
2001	Trost	Baker Prairie	Faist Farms, Phase IV	26
	Trost	Baker Prairie	Redwood Park	17
	Eccles	Ackerman	Territorial Estates	45
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Longhorn Estates	6
	Lee	Ackerman	Tofte Farms, Phase IV	41
			2001 Total:	135
2002	Trost	Baker Prairie	Faist, Phase V	24
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Dupont Estates	11
			2002 Total:	35
2003	Lee	Ackerman	Ivy Gardens	9
	Lee	Ackerman	Sequoia Place (formerly Willow Creek)	12
			2003 Total:	21
2004	Eccles	Ackerman	Darcy's Country Estates	74
	Lee	Ackerman	Township Trail	5
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Walnut Crossing	11
	Eccles	Ackerman	Burbank Estates	20
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Postlewait Estates	31
	Eccles	Ackerman	Knight's Bridge Estates	26
	Eccles	Ackerman	Auburn Farms, Phase 1	26
				2004 Total:
2005	Eccles	Ackerman	Auburn Farms II	53
	Lee	Ackerman	Tofte V	4
	Eccles	Ackerman	Bremmer Court	5
	Eccles	Ackerman	Kraft Place	4
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Brown Bark Estates (formerly "Lee", also 13 townhomes)	1
			2005 Total:	67
2006	Eccles	Ackerman	2166 N. Locust Street-Fawver	8
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Postlewait Phase II	18
	Eccles	Ackerman	Northwoods Estates	41
			2006 Total:	67
2007	Lee	Ackerman	Dinsmore Estates (also 8 duplex units)	14
			2007 Total:	14
			Grand Total approved 2000-2007:	607

*Note: "Approval" indicates the year in which the City gave approval for the land use change. Construction and occupancy may be in later years.

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU from information provided by Canby planning department. The number of units sometimes changes between initial approval and final construction, so unit counts in this table may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

**Table 9
Multiple Family and Townhome Developments
City of Canby, 2000 to 2007**

Approval*	Elementary School Area	Middle School Area	Development Name	Units
2000			none	
			2000 Total:	0
2001	Knight	Baker Prairie	Willamette Grove Apts.	86
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Redwood Corner (SF attached and duplexes)	12
			2001 Total:	98
2002			none	
			2002 Total:	0
2003	Knight	Baker Prairie	Garden Crossing (SF attached)	55
	Eccles	Ackerman	Valentine Meadow (SF attached)	16
			2003 Total:	71
2004	Eccles	Ackerman	Darcy's Country Estates (SF attached)	62
			2004 Total:	62
2005	Knight	Baker Prairie	Pine Station (SF attached)	11
	Knight	Baker Prairie	Brown Bark Estates (formerly "Lee", SF attached)	13
			2005 Total:	24
2006			none	
			2006 Total:	0
2007	Lee	Ackerman	Knotts Commons (SF attached)	10
	Lee	Ackerman	Dinsmore Estates (duplexes)	8
			2007 Total:	18
			Grand Total approved 2000-2007:	273
Pending	Trost	Baker Prairie	Addition to Orchards Apartments	16
			Pending Total	16

**Notes: "Approval" indicates the year in which the jurisdiction gave approval for the land use change. Construction and occupancy may be in later years. Senior housing developments are not included in this table because they do not directly impact school enrollment.*

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU from information provided by Canby planning department. The number of units sometimes changes between initial approval and final construction, so unit counts in this table may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

After many years of growth, total K-12 enrollment in the Canby School District reached about 5,300 students in 2000-01 and remained at that level through the 2004-05 school year. After 2004-05 there were two years of K-12 enrollment decline, amounting to 56 students (loss of 1.1 percent) in 2005-06 and 171 students (loss of 3.3 percent) in 2006-07. Growth resumed in 2007-08, as the District added 79 students (1.6 percent) to reach a K-12 total of 5,154.

Enrollment losses in 2006-07 impacted each of the school levels, elementary, middle, and high. This year's growth was concentrated at the elementary level, which added 73 students (3.3 percent). Middle grades (loss of 11 students, or 0.9 percent) and high school grades (gain of 17 students, or 1.0 percent) had relatively stable enrollment.

Other notable district-wide enrollment trends include:

- Kindergarten enrollment increased by 33 students, to 370 in 2007-08.
- Net migration of families with children into the District contributed to enrollment gains, as each grade from 1st to 7th enrolled more students than the previous grade in 2006-07 (e.g. 2nd grade in Fall 2007 was bigger than 1st grade in Fall 2006).
- High school enrollment remained over 1,700 for the eighth consecutive year, including both Canby High School and alternative placements.

On the next page, Table 10 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually from 2002-03 to 2007-08.

Table 10
Canby School District
Enrollment History, 2002-03 to 2007-08

Historic Enrollment						
Grade	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
K	384	332	358	361	337	370
1	371	396	354	363	361	360
2	348	375	390	351	370	375
3	356	358	394	394	359	381
4	402	370	365	394	393	386
5	400	410	371	381	382	403
6	465	415	421	376	379	401
7	426	457	420	423	364	386
8	437	421	457	417	417	362
9	458	467	453	474	414	432
10	432	471	466	446	480	442
11	415	420	445	422	407	447
12	402	388	402	438	405	399
US*	3	6	6	6	7	10
Total	5,299	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-13 (-0.2%)	16 (0.3%)	-56 (-1.1%)	-171 (-3.3%)	79 (1.6%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-145 (-2.7%)
K-5	2,261	2,241	2,232	2,244	2,202	2,275
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-20 (-0.9%)	-9 (-0.4%)	12 (0.5%)	-42 (-1.9%)	73 (3.3%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						14 (0.6%)
6-8	1,328	1,293	1,298	1,216	1,160	1,149
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-35 (-2.6%)	5 (0.4%)	-82 (-6.3%)	-56 (-4.6%)	-11 (-0.9%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-179 (-13.5%)
9-12	1,710	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730
<i>One Year Change:</i>		42 (2.5%)	20 (1.1%)	14 (0.8%)	-73 (-4.1%)	17 (1.0%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						20 (1.2%)

*Note: "US" is ungraded secondary; included in grade 9-12 totals

Source: Canby School District

Private School Enrollment, Home School, and Inter-District Transfers

There were no private schools in Canby serving elementary or secondary grades, according to the Oregon Department of Education's (ODE's) lists of private schools and other sources. The private schools nearest to the CSD were in Wilsonville, Molalla, and Oregon City. It is likely that some CSD residents attend these and other private schools. The best estimate of private school enrollment for CSD residents comes from the 2000 Census. Responses on the "long form" of the 2000 Census indicate that about 400 CSD

residents attended private schools in 2000, a seven percent share of all K-12 residents.¹¹ For K-8 students as well as high school students, the shares of CSD residents attending private schools in 2000 were slightly lower than the private school shares for the rest of Clackamas County. Although the CSD’s private school share is relatively low, it increased from four percent in 1990 to seven percent in 2000.

Another difference between public school enrollment and total school age population can be attributed to home schooling. Home schooled children age 7 to 18 living in the District are required to register with the Clackamas Educational Service District (CESD), though the statistics kept by the CESD are not precise because students who move out of the area are not required to drop their registration. Students who enroll in public schools after being registered as home schooled are dropped from the home school registry. Currently (January 2008), there are 235 CSD residents registered. Table 11 shows home schooled students by grade level, and the data reveals very little change in the number of home schooled students compared with a year ago. The current number of registered home school students represents a little over four percent of the CSD’s resident school-age population.

	Grade 1-5	Grade 6-8	Grade 9-12	Total
2006-07 ²	66	64	108	238
2007-08 ³	59	64	112	235

1. Residents of CSD age 7-18 enrolled with Clackamas Education Service District.
 2. February 23, 2007.
 3. January 17, 2008.
 Source: Clackamas Education Service District

Private schools and home schooling help to explain the difference between the number of school-age children living in the District and the number attending District schools. Both represent “outflow” from the District. That is, children eligible but not attending District schools. The other “outflow” consists of District residents who attend public schools in other school districts. There is also a related “inflow” of residents from other districts.

¹¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3, Table P36.

Under state rules, families must request and be granted an inter-district transfer from their resident district and the transfer must also be approved by the district that they want to attend. In both 2006-07 and 2007-08, the CSD has had a net gain of students from inter-district transfer agreements, as shown in Table 12.

October 2004	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
Into Canby S.D.	21	7	22	50
Out of Canby S.D.	18	11	19	48
Net	3	-4	3	2
October 2005				
Into Canby S.D.	12	9	14	35
Out of Canby S.D.	14	4	18	36
Net	-2	5	-4	-1
October 2006				
Into Canby S.D.	26	22	26	74
Out of Canby S.D.	9	7	17	33
Net	17	15	9	41
October 2007				
Into Canby S.D.	14	10	24	48
Out of Canby S.D.	9	3	14	26
Net	5	7	10	22

Source: Canby School District

Hispanic Enrollment Growth

Since 1999-2000, Hispanic enrollment has grown by about 500 students (88 percent), while the number of non-Hispanic students has decreased by about 560 students. The CSD's 21 percent Hispanic enrollment share is higher than the State of Oregon's 17 percent share, but the State has also experienced decline in non-Hispanic enrollment and similar (85 percent) growth in Hispanic enrollment during the same period.

International migration and higher fertility rates among foreign-born Latinas play a role in the Hispanic enrollment growth, but the biggest difference between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations is the age distribution of adults. Among non-Hispanics in Oregon, there are currently many more adults in their 40s and 50s than in their 20s and 30s, a result of the baby boom and baby bust cycle that the U.S. experienced. Their

children are older on average, and each graduating 12th grade class is replaced by a smaller incoming kindergarten class. Conversely, the Hispanic population currently includes more adults in their 20s and 30s than in their 40s and 50s, with younger children and fewer teenagers. As the Hispanic population becomes established, the age distribution of children is evening out somewhat. Hispanic enrollment growth initially had its biggest impact on elementary grades, but is now influencing high school enrollment. In the past five years, Hispanic elementary and middle school enrollments have each increased by about 20 percent, compared with a 75 percent increase at the high school level.

Table 13 on the next page reports Hispanic K-12 enrollment annually from 1997-98 to 2007-08, and by grade level groups from 2002-03 to 2007-08.

**Table 13
Hispanic Enrollment History**

	Year						5 year change	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Number	Percent
Hispanic K-5	452	496	N/A	492	504	548	96	21%
<i>Share of K-5 Total</i>	20%	22%		22%	23%	24%		
Hispanic 6-8	191	230	N/A	208	197	228	37	19%
<i>Share of 6-8 Total</i>	14%	18%		17%	17%	20%		
Hispanic 9-12	161	196	N/A	212	232	282	121	75%
<i>Share of 9-12 Total</i>	9%	11%		12%	14%	16%		
Hispanic Total	804	922	N/A	912	933	1,058	254	32%
<i>Share of K-12 Total</i>	15%	17%		17%	18%	21%		

K-12 Enrollment Change, 1997-98 to 2007-08

Year	Total Enrollment			Hispanic Enrollment			Non-Hispanic Enrollment		
	K-12	Change		K-12	Change		K-12	Change	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1997-98	5,063			426			4,637		
1998-99	5,120	57	1.1%	487	61	14.3%	4,633	-4	-0.1%
1999-00	5,220	100	2.0%	562	75	15.4%	4,658	25	0.5%
2000-01	5,289	69	1.3%	615	53	9.4%	4,674	16	0.3%
2001-02	5,280	-9	-0.2%	705	90	14.6%	4,575	-99	-2.1%
2002-03	5,299	19	0.4%	804	99	14.0%	4,495	-80	-1.7%
2003-04	5,286	-13	-0.2%	922	118	14.7%	4,364	-131	-2.9%
2004-05	5,302	16	0.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005-06	5,246	-56	-1.1%	912	N/A	N/A	4,334	N/A	N/A
2006-07	5,075	-171	-3.3%	933	21	2.3%	4,142	-192	-4.4%
2007-08	5,154	79	1.6%	1,058	125	13.4%	4,096	-46	-1.1%
Change 1997-98 to 2007-08		91	1.8%		632	148.4%		-541	-11.7%

Source: Canby School District; Oregon Department of Education

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Elementary Schools

When Lee Elementary opened in 2006, attendance area boundaries for Eccles, Knight, and Trost elementary schools changed, so long term enrollment comparisons are affected by the boundary changes. In 2006-07, with the new boundaries, each of the District's five elementary schools enrolled around 400 students. Ninety-One School, serving grades K-8, enrolled about 500 students. Between 2006-07 and 2007-08 enrollment was relatively stable at Carus, Knight, and Lee, fell by 15 students at Ninety-One, and grew by 21 students at Trost. The biggest change occurred at Eccles, which added 48 students. In the next section, we will show that most of Eccles' growth occurred due to the new housing in its attendance area.

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Secondary Schools

Boundaries were also drawn in 2006 for middle schools, since Baker Prairie Middle School opened in Fall 2006. Enrollment at the two middle schools was initially balanced, with about 450 students at each school in 2006-07. Due mostly to diverse sizes of individual classes, Ackerman lost 27 students between 2006-07 and 2007-08, while Baker Prairie gained 36 students (a large 8th grade class graduated from Ackerman, and Baker Prairie has a larger 6th grade class than last year). Because there are only three grades in the middle schools, year to year fluctuations may often occur due to changes in the size of incoming or outgoing classes.

For historic comparisons, Canby High School's enrollments should include students at Parrott Creek, since they are included in the CHS total for 2007-08. The high school's enrollment grew by 25 students, from 1,678 in Fall 2006 to 1,703 in Fall 2007, but it is below its 2005-06 peak of 1,746 students.

Total enrollments at each of the District's schools from 2002-03 to 2007-08 are shown in Table 14 on the next page. Enrollment change is also shown for the five year period.

Table 14
Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2002-03 to 2007-08

School	Historic Enrollment						Change ¹ 2002-03 to 2007-08	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Number	Percent
Carus Elementary (K-6)	390	382	374	442	397	393	3	1%
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	466	448	444	417	373	421	-45	-10%
Knight Elementary (K-5)	550	517	508	500	377	375	-175	-32%
Lee Elementary (K-5)	0	0	0	0	406	411	411	
Ninety-One (K-8)	526	523	535	526	499	484	-42	-8%
Trost Elementary (K-5)	582	621	634	611	406	427	-155	-27%
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	1,067	1,036	1,031	957	444	417	-650	-61%
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	0	0	0	0	457	493	493	
Other K-8 ²	8	7	4	7	3	3		
Canby High	1,670	1,714	1,716	1,726	1,657	1,703	33	2%
Parrott Creek ³	21	23	22	20	21	0	-21	
Other 9-12 ²	19	15	34	40	35	27	8	
District Totals	5,299	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	-145	-2.7%

1. Elementary and middle school boundaries were realigned in 2006.

2. "Other" includes CSD students in alternative placements & tutoring.

3. Parrott Creek enrollment is included with Canby High School beginning in 2007-08.

Source: Canby School District

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENT GENERATION

For school districts with the potential for housing growth, understanding the existing demographics of the district is not enough. A common concern is the impact of new residential development on school enrollment. Without a detailed analysis, community members and school officials are often unsure about the impact. Residential developments generally contribute enrollment growth to local schools, but the average number of students in each home is often lower than many people anticipate, and demographic trends in existing homes may either offset or exacerbate the enrollment gains from new housing. Also, the impacts vary by the characteristics of the new housing. In this section, we present estimates of student generation by jurisdiction for new housing in the CSD. These estimates help to inform the enrollment forecasts, and they can be used by District staff on an *ad hoc* basis to estimate potential student generation from future developments as they are proposed or approved.

We estimated the Fall 2007 number of students per housing unit built between 2000 and 2006 with a geographic information system (GIS), combining tax lots (polygons) and their associated attributes with CSD student residences (points) and the District and City boundaries. Attribute data from the Clackamas County tax assessor's office allowed us to determine whether each tax lot included a home and the year that the home was built. Points for student residences were created by matching the student addresses to the tax lot addresses. In all cases, the student records used in this study contain no personally identifiable data such as names or birth dates, and the confidential locations of student residences are reported only in summary form, such as in the tables in this section.

For the District overall in Fall 2007, the average number of K-12 students per recently built housing unit was 0.63, just under two students for every three homes. The average includes all housing built within the district between 2000 and 2006, including apartments, which had 0.31 students per unit, and single family homes averaging 0.67

students. The average for single family homes is somewhat higher than we have found in other recent studies for area school districts.¹²

We found very little difference between student generation from new single family homes within the City of Canby (0.67) and those in the remainder of the District (0.65). However, within the City of Canby, where 83 percent of the District’s recent single family housing construction has occurred, new homes on very small lots (less than 3,500 square feet) are home to fewer CSD students than those on larger lots. All of the 157 homes that we identified on small lots were built in the 2004 to 2006 period, and they include attached homes as well as small detached homes. A summary of the results is shown in Table 15.

Table 15
Average Number of CSD Students per Home, Fall 2007
Homes Built 2000 to 2006

Jurisdiction and Type	Grade Level			
	K-5	6-8	9-12	K-12
District Total	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.63
Single Family Homes	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.67
<i>City of Canby</i>	--	--	--	0.67
<i>lot size > 3,500 s.f.</i>	--	--	--	0.71
<i>lot size < 3,500 s.f.</i>	--	--	--	0.48
<i>Unincorporated Area</i> ¹	--	--	--	0.65
Apartments ²	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.31

1. All lots in are larger than 3,500 square feet. Unincorporated area data includes two homes in Barlow; none were built in the CSD portion of Wilsonville.

2. Apartments built between 2000 and 2006 include duplexes and one large development, all within the City of Canby. Student generation rates in multi-family housing vary widely depending on the characteristics of individual developments, so these rates may not be applicable for future developments.

Source: Data compiled by PSU-PRC, using geographic shape files from Clackamas County GIS and tax lot attribute data from Clackamas County Assessor's Office. Housing unit counts were determined by PSU-PRC using the attribute data.

In the “Population and Housing Trends” section we discussed the recent large housing developments in the Eccles Elementary area, and in the “Enrollment Trends” section we observed that Eccles had the largest enrollment increase of any CSD school this year. To

¹²For example, 0.52 in the Tigard-Tualatin School District and 0.53 in the North Marion School District.

measure the contribution of new housing developments to this year’s enrollment increases, we identified the subdivisions approved by the City of Canby in 2004 and 2005 where most of the District’s 2006 and 2007 housing construction occurred, and counted the number of CSD students residing in those subdivisions by grade level and school attending in both Fall 2006 and Fall 2007.

The overall enrollment growth of 73 students in the new subdivisions is very close to the district-wide enrollment growth of 79 students. Although student generation rates vary by development, new housing will nearly always generate some enrollment for area schools. Housing growth does not guarantee district-wide enrollment increases, though. After all, new housing was also added between Fall 2005 and Fall 2006, when the District lost 161 students overall.

New housing often has the greatest impact at the elementary level because of its appeal to young families. Also, because elementary schools have more grade levels than secondary schools, the numeric impact of new development is likely to be greatest at elementary

**Table 16
Enrollment Growth From New Subdivisions ***

Grade Level	Fall 2006 Students	Fall 2007 Students	2006 to 2007 Change
K-5	52	91	39
6-8	28	40	12
9-12	13	35	22
Total	93	166	73
School Attending			
Carus Elementary (K-6)	1	1	0
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	45	77	32
Knight Elementary (K-5)	4	9	5
Lee Elementary (K-5)	0	3	3
Ninety-One (K-8)	2	2	0
Trost Elementary (K-5)	0	0	0
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	21	31	10
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	7	8	1
Canby High (9-12)	13	35	22

**Note: Students residing in housing developments approved by the City of Canby in 2004 and 2005. See Tables 8 and 9 for lists of developments.*

Source: PSU-PRC using land use information from the City of Canby, student data from the Canby School District, and geographic shape files from Clackamas County GIS.

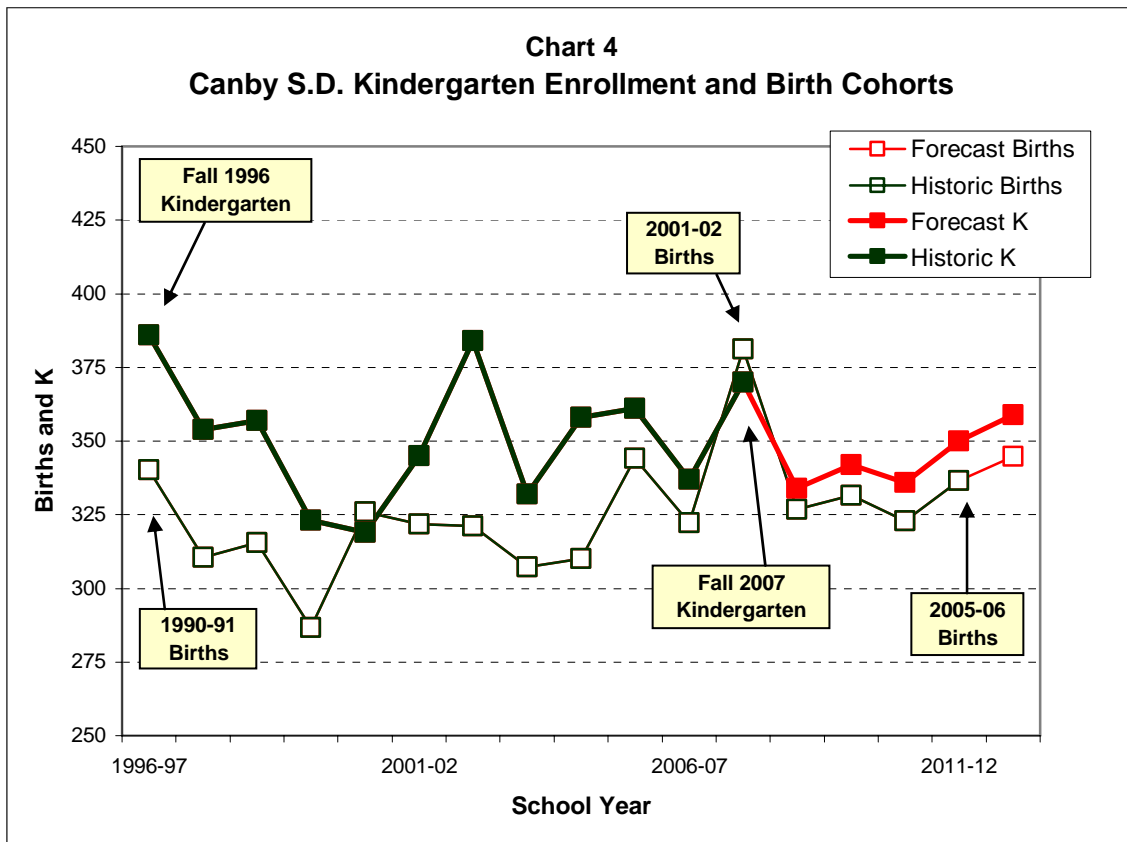
schools, and because elementary schools have smaller attendance areas and total enrollment than secondary schools, development concentrated in a particular elementary school's attendance area is likely to cause more percentage growth at the elementary school. Table 16 shows that the CSD enrollment growth attributable to the new subdivisions was 32 students at Eccles, 10 students at Ackerman, and 22 students at Canby High School. The 77 students at Eccles in Fall 2007 living in the new subdivisions account for 18 percent of Eccles total enrollment.

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

These enrollment forecasts rely on input from three general sources of information: births, recent enrollment history, and housing development data.

Births to women residing within the specific boundaries of the District were estimated for the years 1990 to 2006, using individual birth records obtained through a data use agreement with the Oregon Center for Health Statistics. This data provides a closer fit than the annual data published by zip code, both spatially and chronologically, as births can be grouped by school attendance area and by kindergarten cohort (September to August). Chart 4 shows that the number of students enrolled in CSD kindergarten classes in the past decade has consistently been about the same size or larger than the number of



births to District residents five years earlier. This shows that the CSD gains young children due to migration, given that some kindergarten age CSD residents are not enrolled in CSD kindergartens (they attend private schools or are home schooled). The increase in CSD kindergarten enrollment between Fall 2006 and Fall 2007 was similar to the increase in births five years earlier. Many children move into and out of the district between birth and age five, so the size of the kindergarten class can not be predicted precisely from birth trends, but the direction of change in kindergarten enrollment (increase or decrease) has matched the direction of change in the corresponding birth totals in eight of the past 11 years. This relationship is incorporated into our forecasts of kindergarten enrollment. For example, a smaller kindergarten is forecast in Fall 2008, corresponding to the drop in births between 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Several years of recent CSD enrollment history were evaluated to develop initial grade progression rates (GPRs) for the forecast. The GPR is the ratio of enrollment in a specific grade in one year to the enrollment of the same age cohort in the previous year. For example, the number of students enrolled in second grade this year divided by the number of students enrolled in first grade last year. Rates for some grades may be consistently high, indicating that new students are entering the District from private schools. For this reason, it is common to see higher GPRs for the K-1st and 8th-9th grade transitions. In grades 10, 11, or 12, low GPRs can indicate that students are leaving high school or being retained at lower grade levels. But for most elementary grades, if the population entering and leaving the District is in balance and there is no widespread grade retention, one can expect GPRs very close to 1.00.

In 2006-07, when the District lost enrollment, it had lower than usual GPRs, a small incoming kindergarten class, and had just graduated a historically large 12th grade class. This year, the GPRs were higher at every grade level, indicating net migration into the District. The GPRs used in the forecast model are similar to long term averages in each of the next two years, and slightly below long term averages for the following three years, due to the expectation of slower housing growth. Table 17 compares the average rates from the five year forecast with rates for each of the past two years. The rates used in the forecast are consistently higher than those associated with the enrollment loss

between 2005-06 and 2006-07, but lower than those observed between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Table 17
Grade Progression Rates*
Canby S.D., Historic and Forecast

Grade Transition	2005-06 to 2006-07	2006-07 to 2007-08	Forecast (5 year average)
K-1	1.00	1.07	1.03
1-2	1.02	1.04	1.03
2-3	1.02	1.03	1.03
3-4	1.00	1.08	1.03
4-5	0.97	1.03	1.02
5-6	0.99	1.05	1.02
6-7	0.97	1.02	1.00
7-8	0.99	0.99	0.99
8-9	0.99	1.04	1.04
9-10	1.01	1.07	1.02
10-11	0.91	0.93	0.94
11-12	0.96	0.98	0.98

**Ratio of enrollment in an individual grade to enrollment in the previous grade the previous year.*

The link between housing and school enrollment is less certain, and more judgment is required to integrate the housing data into the forecast. The District’s housing stock has grown in recent years, but many of the new units are townhouse style attached homes. In general, the attached homes have fewer school age children per unit compared with detached single family homes, as we showed in the previous section. Because the population in Oregon and the U.S. has aged and fertility rates have declined, fewer households include young children, weakening the influence of housing growth on school enrollment.

No new subdivisions have been approved by the City of Canby in the past 13 months, and the amount of vacant residential land in the City is relatively small. Therefore, the number of new single family homes built in the coming five years is likely to be less than the number built in the past five years, given the time required to put annexations on the ballot, gain voters’ approval, submit development plans, plat new subdivisions, and build

infrastructure and homes. Outside the City of Canby, the passage of Measure 49 will prevent the larger developments that might have occurred due to Measure 37 claims.

Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to be relatively stable throughout the next five years, with changes not greater than one percent in any individual year or the entire five year period. In spite of the stability in the K-12 total, divergent trends are forecast for grade level groups. Elementary enrollment is forecast to change very little. By 2012-13, elementary enrollment is forecast to be just 35 students (1.5 percent) lower than in 2007-08. Middle schools currently enroll a small number of students by historic standards, so they are expected to add 51 students (4.4 percent) by next year and another 20 students (1.7 percent) the following year after the current relatively small 7th and 8th grades advance to high school. Conversely, high school enrollment is forecast to decline in each of the next two years, bottoming out at about 1,600 students before beginning to grow again in 2012-13.

Table 18 contains grade level forecasts for the Canby School District for each year from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The forecasts are also summarized by grade level groups (K-5, 6-8, and 9-12). The table includes six years of historic enrollment figures to facilitate comparison between forecast and recent enrollment change by single year and five year increments.

Table 18

Canby School District, Enrollment History and Forecasts, 2002-03 to 2012-13

Grade	Historic Enrollment						Forecast Enrollment				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
K	384	332	358	361	337	370	334	342	336	350	359
1	371	396	354	363	361	360	383	346	353	346	361
2	348	375	390	351	370	375	370	394	354	361	354
3	356	358	394	394	359	381	386	381	405	364	371
4	402	370	365	394	393	386	394	397	391	416	374
5	400	410	371	381	382	403	393	403	402	396	421
6	465	415	421	376	379	401	413	403	411	410	404
7	426	457	420	423	364	386	404	416	404	412	411
8	437	421	457	417	417	362	383	401	413	401	409
9	458	467	453	474	414	432	377	399	418	430	418
10	432	471	466	446	480	442	440	384	406	426	438
11	415	420	445	422	407	447	415	413	360	381	400
12	402	388	402	438	405	399	438	406	404	352	373
US*	3	6	6	6	7	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	5,299	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,140	5,095	5,067	5,055	5,103
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-13 (-0.2%)	16 (0.3%)	-56 (-1.1%)	-171 (-3.3%)	79 (1.6%)	-14 (-0.3%)	-45 (-0.9%)	-28 (-0.5%)	-12 (-0.2%)	48 (0.9%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-145 (-2.7%)					-51 (-1.0%)
K-5	2,261	2,241	2,232	2,244	2,202	2,275	2,260	2,263	2,241	2,233	2,240
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-20 (-0.9%)	-9 (-0.4%)	12 (0.5%)	-42 (-1.9%)	73 (3.3%)	-15 (-0.7%)	3 (0.1%)	-22 (-1.0%)	-8 (-0.4%)	7 (0.3%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						14 (0.6%)					-35 (-1.5%)
6-8	1,328	1,293	1,298	1,216	1,160	1,149	1,200	1,220	1,228	1,223	1,224
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-35 (-2.6%)	5 (0.4%)	-82 (-6.3%)	-56 (-4.6%)	-11 (-0.9%)	51 (4.4%)	20 (1.7%)	8 (0.7%)	-5 (-0.4%)	1 (0.1%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-179 (-13.5%)					75 (6.5%)
9-12	1,710	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730	1,680	1,612	1,598	1,599	1,639
<i>One Year Change:</i>		42 (2.5%)	20 (1.1%)	14 (0.8%)	-73 (-4.1%)	17 (1.0%)	-50 (-2.9%)	-68 (-4.0%)	-14 (-0.9%)	1 (0.1%)	40 (2.5%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						20 (1.2%)					-91 (-5.3%)

*Note: "US" is ungraded secondary; included in grade 9-12 totals

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2008

Individual School Forecasts

We prepared forecasts for individual schools under a scenario in which current boundaries and grade configurations remain constant. Since boundaries just changed in 2006, it may not be necessary to change them again in the short term future, but program changes, school choice policies, or other decisions about individual schools and the students they serve could impact enrollment in ways that these forecasts do not anticipate. The individual school forecasts depict what future enrollments might be if today's facilities, programs, and boundaries were unchanged.

The methodology for the individual school forecasts relies on unique sets of grade progression rates for each school and the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to lagged births within the school's attendance area. Because of the 2006 boundary changes affecting four of the elementary schools, long-term trends in kindergarten enrollment and grade progressions are not available for individual schools with their current boundaries. New kindergarten classes were forecast each year based on Fall 2006 and 2007 kindergarten enrollments and their relationships to corresponding birth cohorts within their attendance areas. Subsequent grades were forecast using GPRs influenced by district-wide rates, historic observations at individual schools, and future expected housing growth. The final forecasts for individual schools are controlled to match the district-wide forecasts.

Among the District's elementary schools, small enrollment increases between 2007-08 and 2012-13 are forecast at Eccles (39 students, or nine percent growth) and Knight (15 students, or four percent growth). Most of the current and planned housing growth in the District is within the attendance areas of these two schools. The other three elementary schools – Carus, Lee, and Trost, have small decreases of 13 to 27 students (three to seven percent) forecast. Enrollment decline of 50 students (10 percent) over the next five years is forecast at Ninety-One School. All four schools with declining enrollment forecast are expected to have slightly smaller kindergarten classes than they currently have.

Although migration can contribute to enrollment gains at the secondary level as well as the elementary level, enrollment changes at Ackerman, Baker Prairie, and CHS depend

largely on the size of the classes moving up from the previous school level. The Ackerman area includes more planned housing development than the Baker Prairie area, and is poised to grow faster than any other CSD school in the next two years due to large 5th grade classes advancing from its feeders, Eccles and Lee. Ackerman's enrollment is forecast to grow by 73 students by 2009-10, then remain stable or decline slightly. Baker Prairie's growth is forecast to occur more gradually, adding 45 students (nine percent) in the next five years. Canby High School's enrollment is forecast to drop by about 100 students in the next two years, and remain near 1,600 students throughout the rest of the forecast period. The smaller classes that entered middle school in 2005-06 and 2006-07 will enter high school in 2008-09 and 2009-10, causing a decline at CHS that will parallel the middle school enrollment loss of recent years.

Table 19 on the next page presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level. Profiles in the Appendix for each school include enrollment history and forecasts, school capacities, and housing development information for the school's attendance area.

Table 19
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2008-09 to 2012-13

School	Actual 2007-08	Forecast					Change 2007-08 to 2012-13	
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Number	Percent
Carus Elementary (K-6)	393	378	386	390	377	369	-24	-6%
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	421	433	447	442	447	460	39	9%
Knight Elementary (K-5)	375	378	386	386	376	390	15	4%
Lee Elementary (K-5)	411	398	387	395	396	384	-27	-7%
Ninety-One (K-8)	484	474	445	444	439	434	-50	-10%
Trost Elementary (K-5)	427	421	427	424	423	414	-13	-3%
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	417	465	490	491	471	472	55	13%
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	493	510	512	494	524	538	45	9%
Other K-8 ¹	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0%
Canby High ²	1,703	1,653	1,585	1,571	1,572	1,612	-91	-5%
Other 9-12 ¹	27	27	27	27	27	27	0	0%
District Totals	5,154	5,140	5,095	5,067	5,055	5,103	-51	-1%

1. "Other" includes CSD students in alternative placements & tutoring.

2. Includes students at Parrott Creek.

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2008

FORECAST ERROR AND UNCERTAINTY

Forecasts should be understood to represent a range of outcomes even though discrete numbers are provided. Due to the nature of forecasting, there is no way to estimate a confidence interval as one might for data collected from a survey. The best way to measure potential forecast error is to compare actual enrollments with previous forecasts that were conducted using similar data and methodologies.

In Table 20, we compare the actual CSD enrollment by grade level in Fall 2007 with the 2007-08 forecasts that were prepared one year earlier, as well as those prepared two years earlier. Total K-12 enrollment in Fall 2007 was 72 students (1.4 percent) higher than the forecast prepared last year, and 115 students (2.2 percent) lower than the 2007-08

Table 20
Fall 2007 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts
By Grade Level

Grade	Actual	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	370	378	8	2.2%	369	-1	-0.3%
1	360	348	-12	-3.3%	362	2	0.6%
2	375	364	-11	-2.9%	372	-3	-0.8%
3	381	380	-1	-0.3%	374	-7	-1.8%
4	386	365	-21	-5.4%	383	-3	-0.8%
5	403	400	-3	-0.7%	402	-1	-0.2%
6	401	390	-11	-2.7%	413	12	3.0%
7	386	381	-5	-1.3%	405	19	4.9%
8	362	362	0	0.0%	379	17	4.7%
9	432	441	9	2.1%	450	18	4.2%
10	442	416	-26	-5.9%	447	5	1.1%
11	447	456	9	2.0%	460	13	2.9%
12	399	394	-5	-1.3%	420	21	5.3%
US ³	10	7	-3		33	23	
Total	5154	5082	-72	-1.4%	5269	115	2.2%
MAPE⁴				2.3%			2.4%

1. Forecast for 2007-08 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2006-07 enrollment, April 2007

2. Forecast for 2007-08 by Dr. Judith A. Barmack, baseline 2005-06 enrollment, December 2005

3. Ungraded secondary enrollment

4. Mean absolute percent error for individual grades K-12.

forecast from two years ago. The two-year-old forecast is remarkably accurate in the elementary grades, but there is greater error in each of the secondary grades. The one year forecast is close at most grade levels, with the exception of 4th grade and 10th grade. As a measure of average error for individual grade levels, we have included the mean absolute percent error (MAPE) in the table.

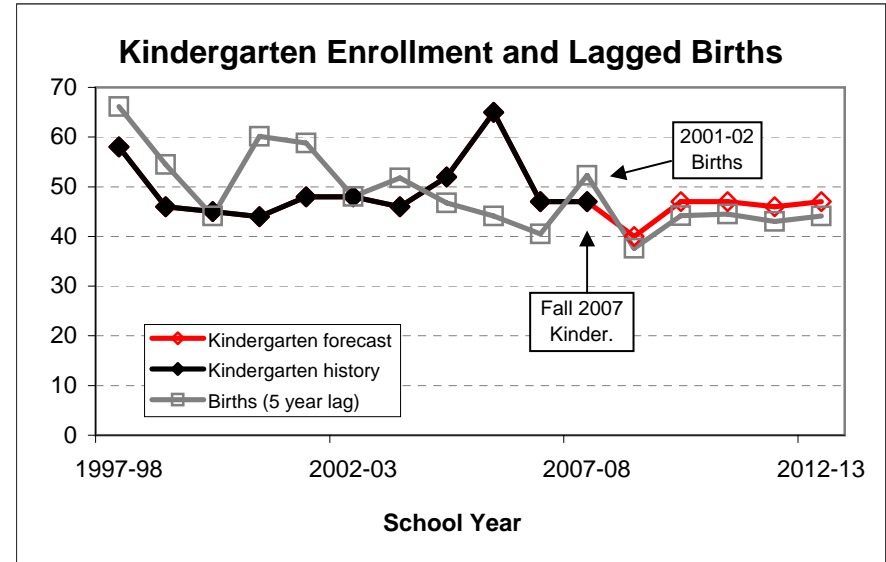
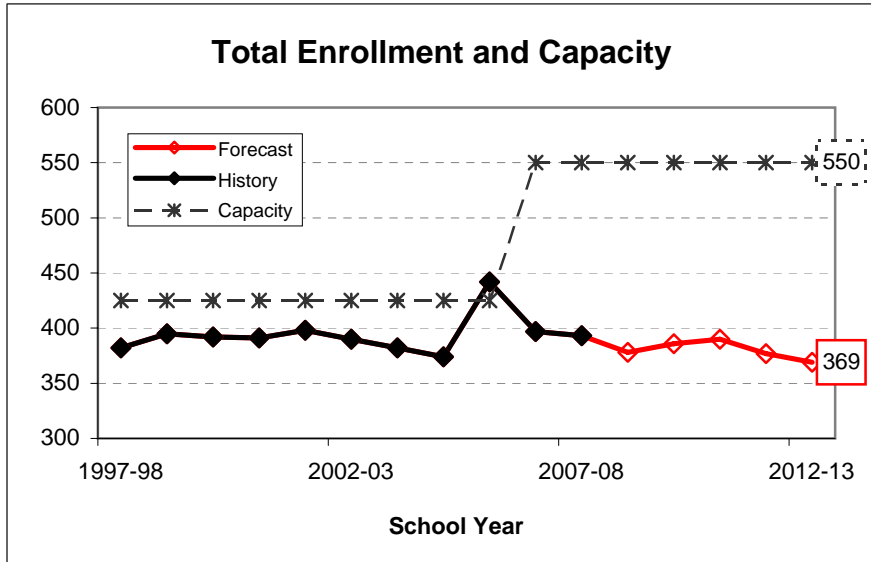
In general, forecast error varies according to the size of the population being forecast. As Table 20 shows, the average absolute error by grade level is larger than the absolute error for the K-12 total. Similarly, the average absolute error for individual school forecasts is likely to be greater than for the District total. The school level forecasts depend on assumptions about the distribution of housing growth and population change in small areas within the District over a five year period, so they should be used as only one of many tools in the planning process.

Because of the uncertainties of forecasts described in this section, it is important to monitor the results and update the forecast as new information becomes available. New information may be school enrollment data, new census data, proposals for major new housing development, or land use changes that may result in housing or economic growth that differs significantly from recent and current trends.

APPENDIX

**POPULATION, HOUSING, AND ENROLLMENT PROFILES FOR
INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS**

Carus Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: There were boundary adjustments in 2001; births each year are for post-2001 boundaries.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	5,601	5,219	-382	-7%
Population Under Age 5	344	273	-71	-21%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,294	1,103	-191	-15%
Housing Units	1,875	1,847	-28	-1%
Households	1,842	1,810	-32	-2%
with children under 18	810	696	-114	-14%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	382	390	393	369
Change		8	3	-24

New Housing Development

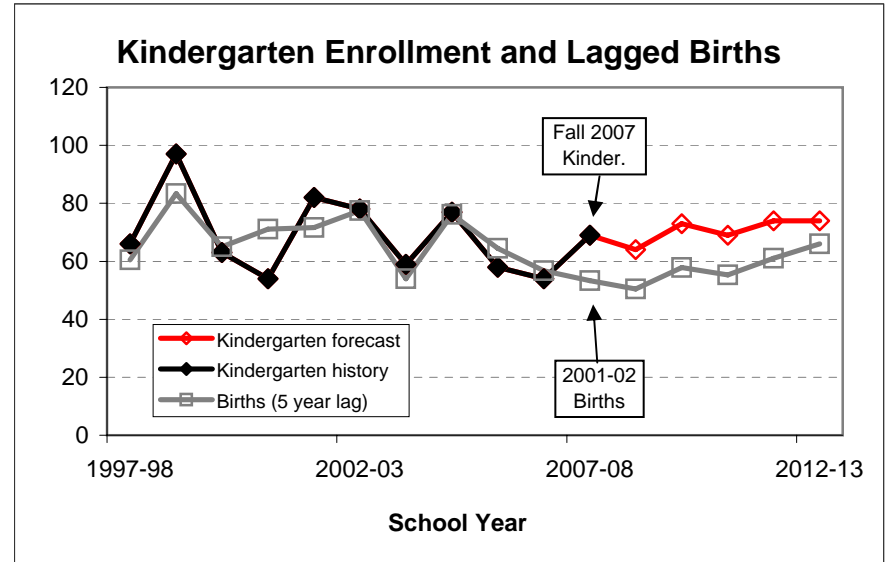
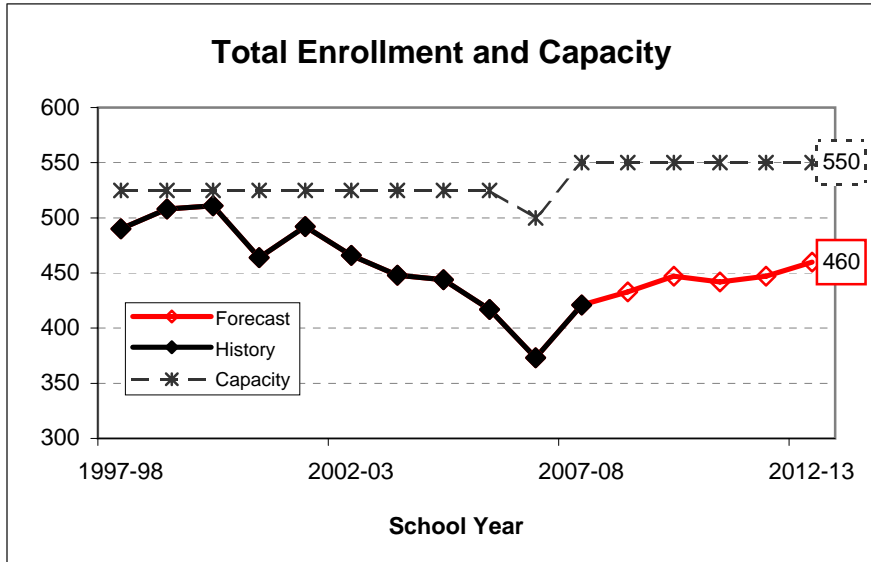
Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	61
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	0
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

I-V

Eccles Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Eccles had a net gain of students due to boundary changes in 2001 and a net loss due to boundary changes in 2006; births each year are for post-2006 boundaries.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	6,538	7,224	686	10%
Population Under Age 5	349	310	-39	-11%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,017	1,076	59	6%
Housing Units	2,774	3,351	577	21%
Households	2,585	3,141	556	22%
with children under 18	702	679	-23	-3%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	490	466	421	460
Change		-24	-45	39

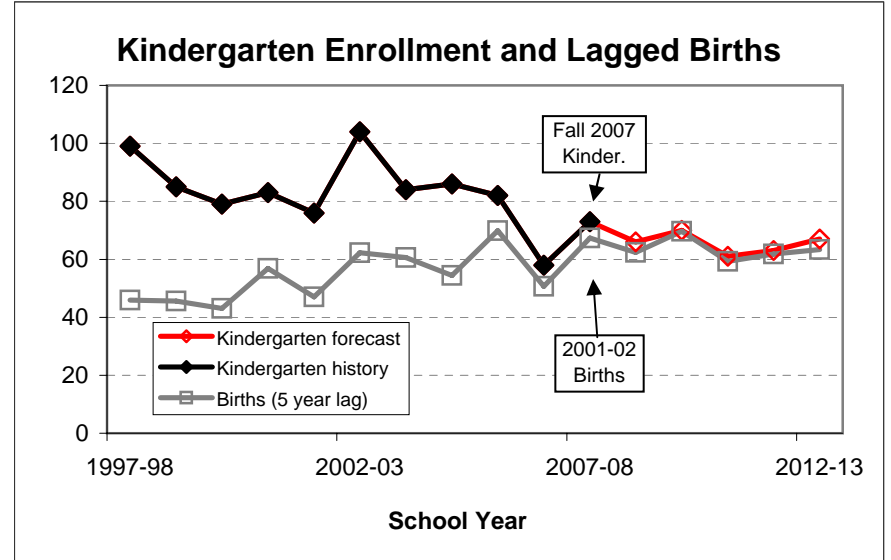
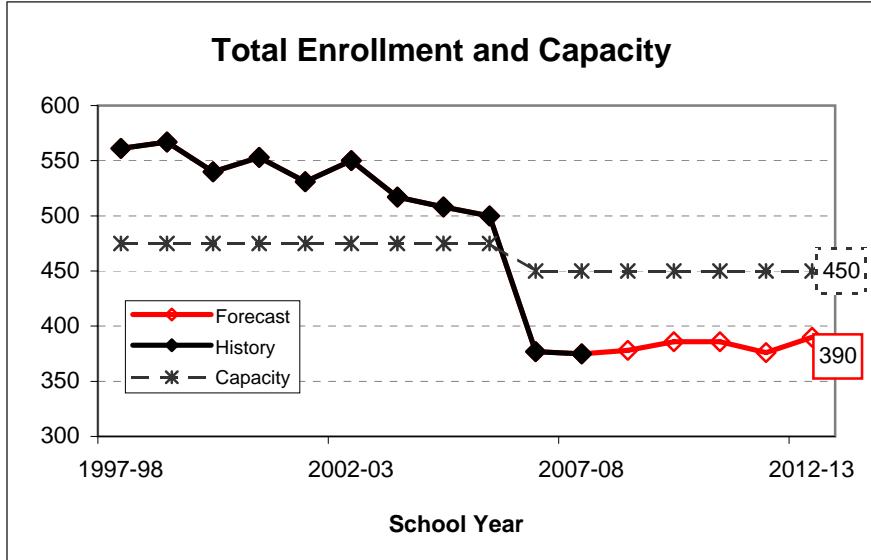
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	311
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	0
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	115

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Knight Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Knight had a net loss of students due to boundary changes in both 2001 and 2006; births each year are for post-2006 boundaries.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	2,737	3,732	995	36%
Population Under Age 5	190	319	129	68%
Population Age 5 to 17	563	816	253	45%
Housing Units	1,057	1,422	365	35%
Households	1,032	1,348	316	31%
with children under 18	397	582	185	47%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	561	550	375	390
Change		-11	-175	15

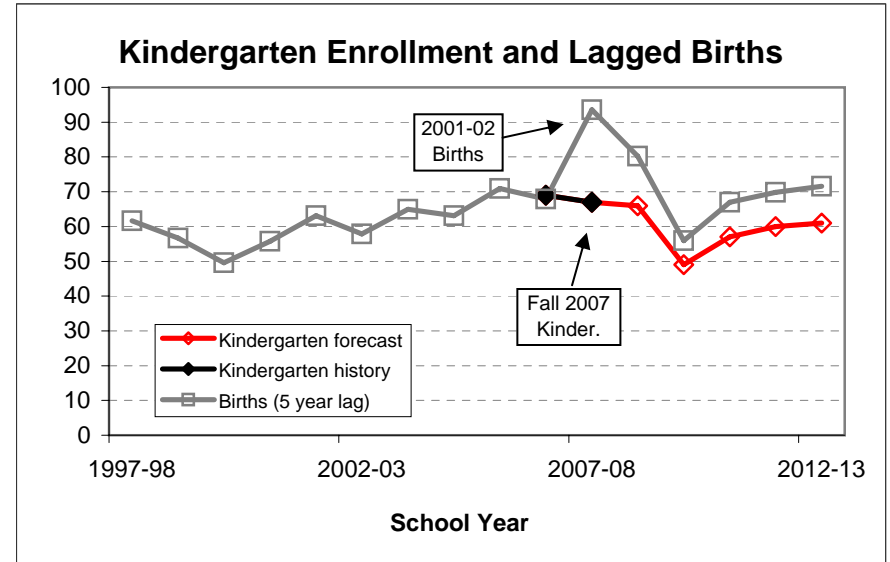
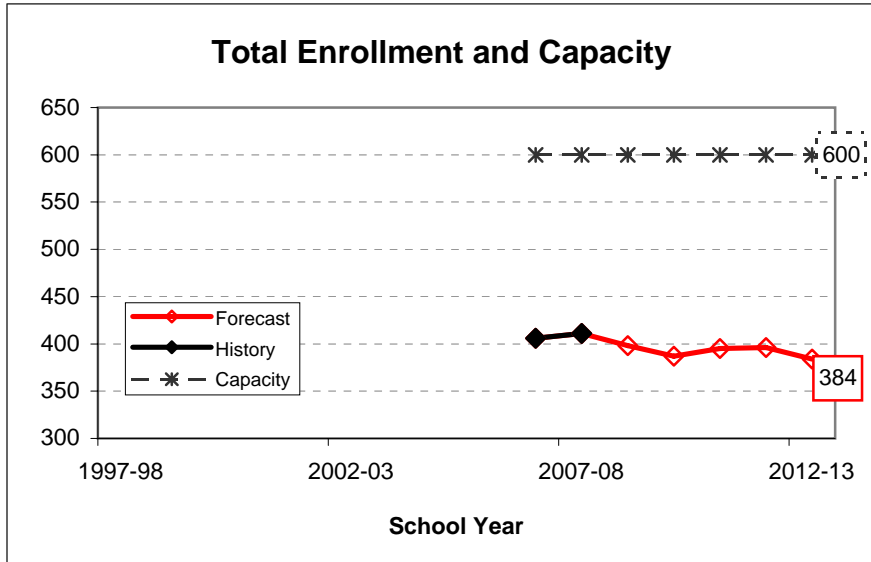
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	236
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	94
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	43

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Lee Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Lee reopened in 2006.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	2,804	4,563	1,759	63%
Population Under Age 5	250	361	111	44%
Population Age 5 to 17	601	1,040	439	73%
Housing Units	967	1,630	663	69%
Households	956	1,570	614	64%
with children under 18	422	707	285	68%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	0	0	411	384
Change		0	411	-27

New Housing Development

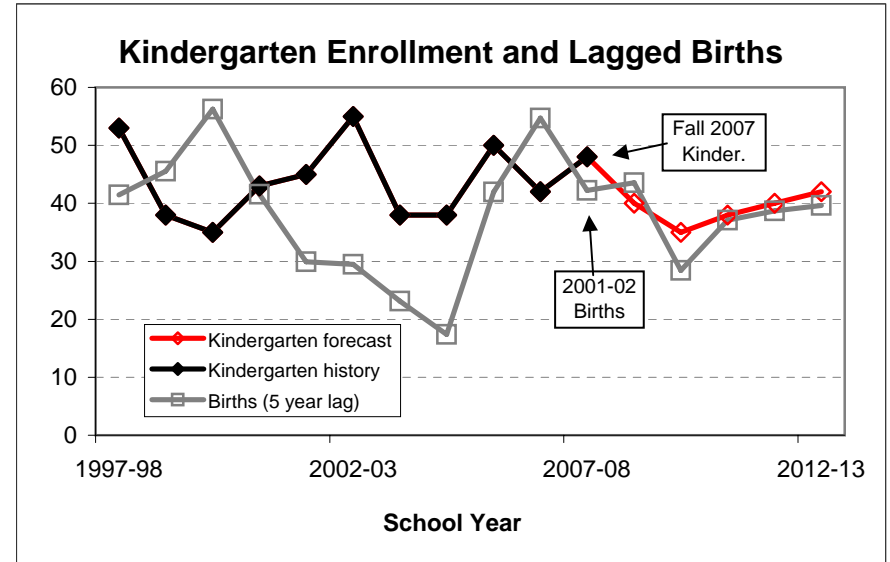
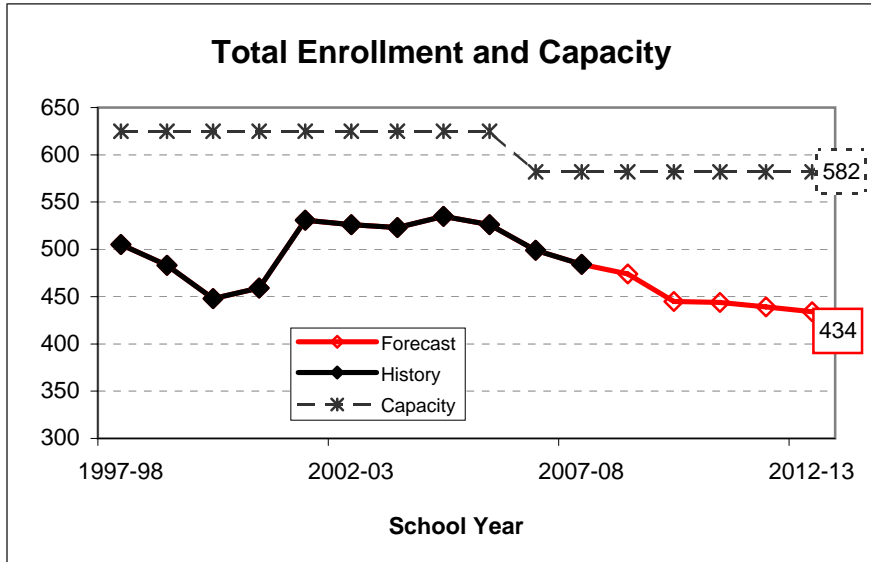
Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	151
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	8
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	32

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Population Research Center, Portland State University
February, 2008

Ninety-One School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Ninety-one gained students due to boundary changes in 2001; births each year are for post-2001 boundaries..

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	4,681	4,424	-257	-5%
Population Under Age 5	360	230	-130	-36%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,038	1,040	2	0%
Housing Units	1,479	1,608	129	9%
Households	1,436	1,478	42	3%
with children under 18	624	578	-46	-7%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	505	526	484	434
Change		21	-42	-50

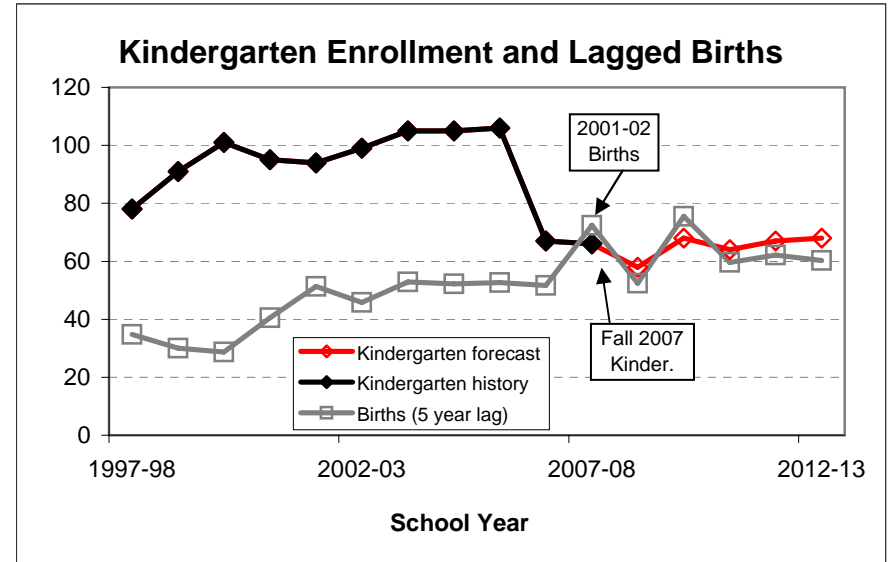
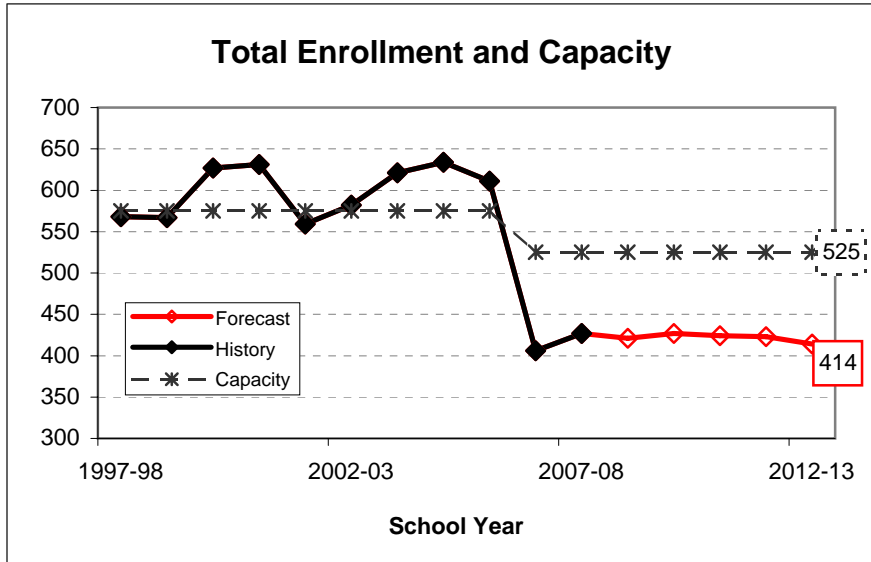
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	49
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	0
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Trost Elementary School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Trost had a net loss of students due to boundary changes in both 2001 and 2006; births each year are for post-2006 boundaries.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	948	2,269	1,321	139%
Population Under Age 5	103	271	168	163%
Population Age 5 to 17	181	535	354	196%
Housing Units	354	847	493	139%
Households	350	754	404	115%
with children under 18	129	379	250	194%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	568	582	427	414
Change		14	-155	-13

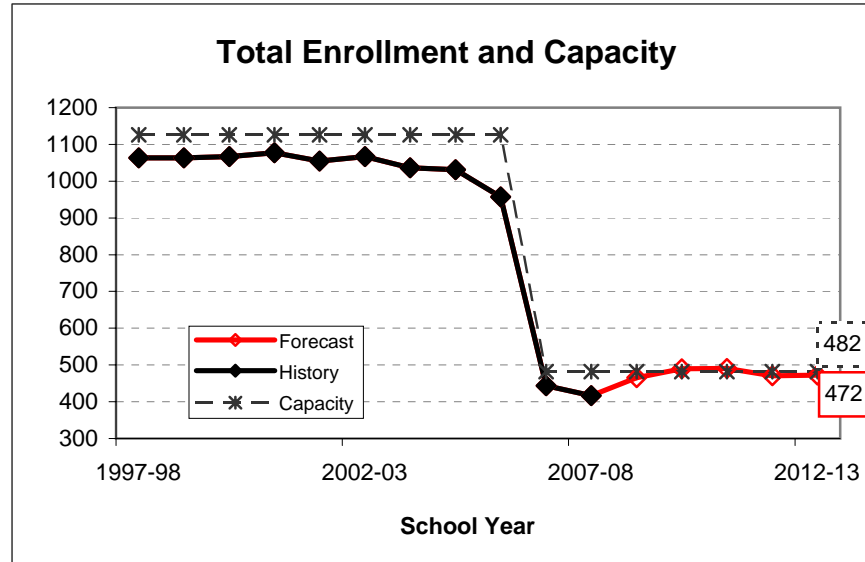
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	163
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	6
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Ackerman Middle School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Ackerman lost enrollment when Baker Prarie opened in 2006 and lost capacity when Lee reopened as an elementary school, also in 2006.

A-7

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	9,342	11,787	2,445	26%
Population Under Age 5	599	671	72	12%
Population Age 5 to 17	1,618	2,116	498	31%
Housing Units	3,741	4,981	1,240	33%
Households	3,541	4,711	1,170	33%
with children under 18	1,124	1,386	262	23%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	1063	1067	417	472
Change		4	-650	55

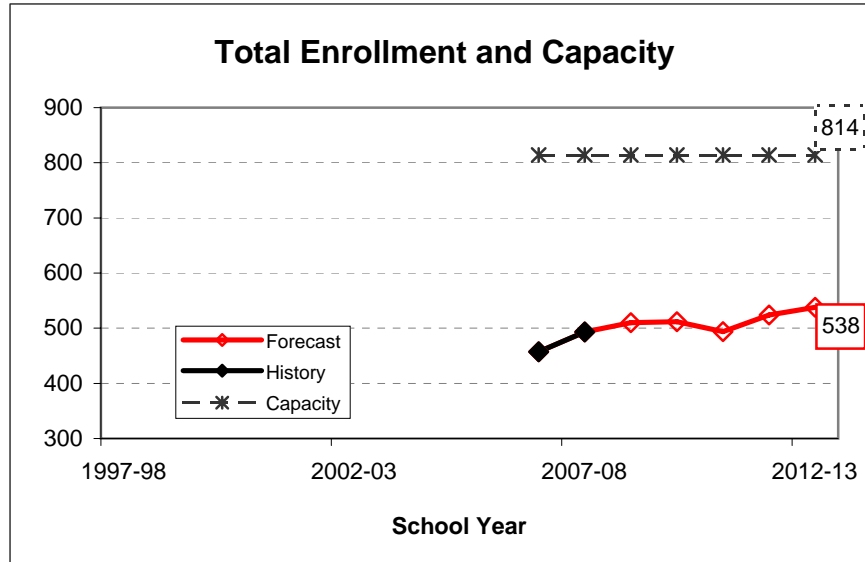
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	462
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	8
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	147

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Baker Prairie Middle School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Baker Prairie opened in 2006.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	9,286	11,220	1,934	21%
Population Under Age 5	637	863	226	35%
Population Age 5 to 17	2,038	2,454	416	20%
Housing Units	3,286	4,116	830	25%
Households	3,224	3,912	688	21%
with children under 18	1,336	1,657	321	24%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	0	0	493	538
Change		0	493	45

New Housing Development

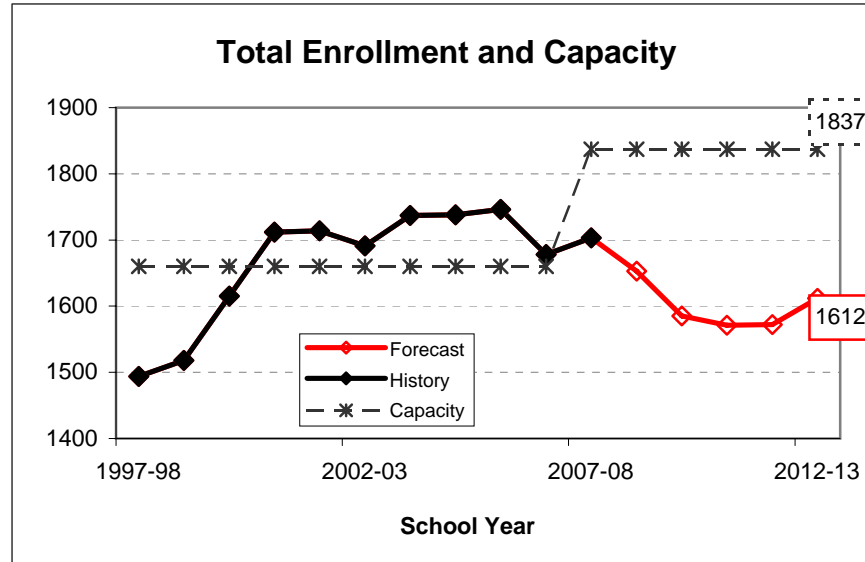
Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	460
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	100
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	43

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Population Research Center, Portland State University
February, 2008

Canby High School -- Population, Housing, and Enrollment Profile



Note: Historic and forecast enrollment includes Parrott Creek.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2007-08 attendance area boundaries

	1990	2000	'90-'00 Change	
			Number	Percent
Total Population	23,309	27,431	4,122	18%
Population Under Age 5	1,596	1,764	168	11%
Population Age 5 to 17	4,694	5,610	916	20%
Housing Units	8,506	10,705	2,199	26%
Households	8,201	10,101	1,900	23%
with children under 18	3,084	3,621	537	17%

Enrollment History and Forecast

	History			Forecast
	1997-98	2002-03	2007-08	2012-13
Total enrollment	1494	1691	1703	1612
Change		197	12	-91

New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	971
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2006 ¹ :	108
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	190

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2008.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes may have been completed in 2007, or are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Population Research Center, Portland State University
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