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Canby School District: Enrollment Forecast Update 2012-13 to 2021-22

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**CANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECAST UPDATE
2012-13 TO 2021-22**



Portland State
UNIVERSITY
**Population Research
Center**



APRIL, 2012

CANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECAST UPDATE
2012-13 TO 2021-22

Prepared By
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APRIL, 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Population Research Center (PRC) has prepared district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts for the Canby School District (CSD) annually for the past six years. This study includes forecasts of district-wide enrollment for the 10 years from 2012-13 to 2021-22 and forecasts for individual schools for the five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The 10 year horizon of the district-wide forecast enhances opportunities for school districts to coordinate long range planning with city and county comprehensive plans, which may extend for 20 or more years.

Enrollment Trends

After reaching about 5,300 students between 2000-01 and 2004-05 school year, the K-12 enrollment in the Canby School District declined in six out of seven years between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The K-12 total in Fall 2011 was 4,742 students. The District's enrollment in Fall 2011 was the lowest in the past decade; enrollment change over the past decade amounted to a net loss of 538 students (10 percent).

These enrollment losses have occurred in spite of 12 percent growth in the District's housing stock between the 2000 and 2010 censuses, an increase in Latino student enrollment from 705 K-12 students in Fall 2001 to 1,283 in Fall 2011, and enrollment of nearly 800 students living in new homes built since 2000. These trends have not compensated for the loss of enrollment due to the aging population and recent net out-migration related to the recession.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

The District's overall population grew at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent between 2000 and 2010. However, the District's population of school age residents declined at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent during the same period. The population forecast for the 2010 to 2020 period shows a slightly lower average annual growth of 0.8 percent for total population and average annual decline of 0.1 percent for school age population.

Under a new policy enacted by the state of Oregon, students may transfer without approval of their home district to a district that designates available spaces at its schools. The CSD has

adopted the policy and should expect to gain some additional enrollment as a result. The deadline for application was April 1, after these forecasts were prepared, and additional enrollment due to the new policy was not factored into the forecasts. Future forecasts will assess the impact from open enrollment.

Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to increase by 364 students (8 percent) in the next 10 years. K-12 enrollment loss of three students (0.1 percent) is forecast for 2012-13 and only moderate growth, averaging 0.8 percent, is forecast for the remaining nine years of the forecast. K-6 enrollments begin to grow gradually after 2012-13, but grades 7-8 enrollments remain flat or decline until 2017-18, begin to grow in between 2017-18 and 2019-20, and decline slightly in the last two years of the forecast horizon. High school enrollment changes very little throughout the 10 year forecast period.

Table 1 contains CSD recent and forecast enrollments for five year intervals. Table 17 on page 38 contains annual detail by individual grade level.

Table 1					
Historic and Forecast Enrollment, Canby School District					
	Actual			Forecast	
	2001-02	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	2021-22
Grades K-6	2,697	2,581	2,421	2,524	2,663
<i>5 year change</i>		-116 -4.3%	-160 -6.2%	103 4.3%	139 5.5%
Grades 7-8	869	781	760	724	790
<i>5 year change</i>		-88 -10.1%	-21 -2.7%	-36 -4.7%	66 9.1%
Grades 9-12	1,714	1,713	1,561	1,567	1,653
<i>5 year change</i>		-1 -0.1%	-152 -8.9%	6 0.4%	86 5.5%
Total	5,280	5,075	4,742	4,815	5,106
<i>5 year change</i>		-205 -3.9%	-333 -6.6%	73 1.5%	291 6.0%

Actual: Canby School District.
Forecast: Population Research Center, PSU, March 2012.

Individual School Enrollment Forecasts

Among the District's elementary schools, each of the four schools in the City of Canby is forecast to enroll more students in 2016-17 than in 2011-12, ranging from growth of four students at Lee, 19 students at Knight, and 38 students at Eccles, to 41 students at Trost. Each of these four schools serves a portion of the City of Canby. Carus and Ninety-One Schools are located in the rural portions of the District with little potential for housing growth. Carus' enrollment forecast is relatively stable while Ninety-One is forecast to lose 31 students.

Enrollment changes at Baker Prairie Middle and Canby High depend largely on fluctuations in the size of individual classes. Baker Prairie is forecast to remain within 20 students of its current enrollment. Canby High School is forecast to remain at or above 1,500 students throughout the five year period.

Table 18 on page 40 presents the enrollment forecasts for each school for the next five years, grouped by school level. Profiles in the Appendix for each school include enrollment history and forecasts and school capacities.

INTRODUCTION

The Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) has prepared district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts for the Canby School District (CSD) annually for the past six years. This study includes forecasts of district-wide enrollment for the 10 years from 2012-13 to 2021-22 and forecasts for individual schools for the five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The 10 year horizon of the district-wide forecast enhances opportunities for school districts to coordinate long range planning with city and county comprehensive plans, which may extend for 20 or more years. Information about CSD enrollment trends and local area population, housing, and economic trends are updated, but some of the historic analysis from the previous reports may remain the same. Information sources include historic enrollment from CSD, demographic, housing, and employment data from the U.S. Census Bureau, employment trends from the Oregon Employment Department, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, geographic shape files from Clackamas County and Metro, city and county population estimates produced by PRC, housing development and planning data from the City of Canby and Clackamas County, and residential capacity data from Metro.

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 City of Canby accounts for 53.7 percent of the District's population; the cities of Barlow and Wilsonville have small shares of 0.5 percent and 8.3 percent of the CSD population, respectively. The entire District is within Clackamas County and its western boundary follows the county's boundary along the Pudding River.

In the next three sections, overviews of local area population and housing trends, the relationship between housing and enrollment, and historic CSD enrollment trends will be presented. Next, the methodology for the district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts is described followed by the results of the forecasts. The final section contains a brief discussion of the nature and accuracy of forecasts. Appendix A contains one page profiles for each school showing its enrollment history and forecasts; Appendix B contains a five page census profile for the District.

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING TRENDS

Between 2000 and 2010, total population within the CSD grew by 10 percent, from 27,354 persons to 30,137. This growth rate was slower than Clackamas County's 11 percent and the Portland metropolitan area's 15 percent growth in the decade. Numeric and percentage growth in all of these areas was smaller in the 2000s than in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000, total population within the CSD grew by 17 percent, Clackamas County grew by 21 percent and the Portland metropolitan area grew by 27 percent.

The District's population living within incorporated cities grew by 41 percent in the 1990s and 21 percent in the 2000s. As a result of the growth in the cities and slight population loss in unincorporated areas in both decades, city population as a share of the District's total grew from 47 percent in 1990 to 57 percent in 2000 and 62 percent in 2010. The 1990, 2000, and 2010 populations of each of the cities served by CSD, the District itself, the County and the metropolitan region are shown in Table 2.

	1990	2000	2010	Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
				1990-2000	2000-2010
City of Canby	8,990	12,790	16,187	3.6%	2.4%
City of Barlow	118	140	137	1.7%	-0.2%
City of Wilsonville	7,106	13,991	19,509	7.0%	3.4%
<i>CSD Portion</i> ¹	1,924	2,601	2,499	3.1%	-0.4%
CSD Unincorporated	12,277	11,823	11,314	-0.4%	-0.4%
CSD Total ²	23,309	27,354	30,137	1.6%	1.0%
Clackamas County	278,850	338,391	375,992	2.0%	1.1%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA ²	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,226,009	2.4%	1.4%

1. The Canby School District includes the portion of Wilsonville south of the Willamette River.

2. School District population determined by PSU-PRC based on aggregation of census blocks within the CSD boundary shapefiles. The 2010 CSD population published by the Census Bureau is 30,183.

3. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA consists of Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill (OR) and Clark and Skamania (WA) Counties.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 censuses. CSD population aggregated from census blocks by PSU-PRC.

The District is part of the 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. Recent data show that 17 percent of CSD workers have primary jobs within the District itself. Another 26 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas County, and most of the rest worked in Multnomah (23 percent), Washington (16 percent), or Marion (10 percent) counties. Table 3 reports the number and share of workers by place of work.¹

Table 3
Where CSD Residents Are Employed

Job Located Within*	Workers	Share
Clackamas County	5,091	43%
Canby School District	1,976	17%
City of Canby	1,271	11%
Multnomah County	2,801	23%
City of Portland	2,522	21%
Washington County	1,920	16%
Marion County	1,135	10%
All other locations	979	8%
Total Primary Jobs	11,926	100%

**Note: Indentation indicates that the area is also included within the area above it. For example, workers in the City of Canby are also counted in the Canby School District. Portions of the City of Portland are outside of Multnomah County, but few jobs are located in those areas.*

Source: US Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Data Base (2nd Quarter 2010). Jobs covered by unemployment insurance, generally excluding federal government, agricultural, self-employed and domestic workers. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident.

Between 2004 and 2007 Clackamas County added 12,200 jobs, nine percent over the three year period. Growth slowed in early 2008, and in October 2008 the county began to post year-to-year job losses. By 2010, employment had fallen below its 2004 level, mainly due to the loss of 11,000 jobs between 2008 and 2009. A slight growth of 1,100 jobs was note between 2010 and

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Database (2nd quarter 2010). Commute shed report for residents of Canby School District. Includes workers at firms covered by unemployment insurance (excludes most agricultural jobs and self-employment). <http://lehdmapp.did.census.gov/>.

2011; however, nonfarm employment in Clackamas County remains at about the same level as 2004.²

Clackamas County's unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in May 2008, about one percentage point *below* the U.S. rate, to 11.2 percent in May 2009, nearly two percentage points *above* the U.S. rate. The Portland metro area's unemployment rate increase of 6.7 percentage points during that period was the biggest increase among the nation's large metro areas. Typically, when the Portland area's unemployment rate is higher than the U.S. rate, population growth slows as a result of fewer people moving to the region. Recently however, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Clackamas County fell *below* the nation's rate—in January 2012, the unemployment rate in Clackamas County was at 8.1 percent, compared to 8.5 percent for the nation as a whole.

The Oregon Employment Department offered this assessment of Clackamas County employment growth in October 2011:

Economists predicted that the nation's jobs recovery would be sporadic in the early stages, and we're seeing that in [Clackamas County]. After stabilizing in mid-2010, the area's economy picked up steam late last fall and through the winter. Growth slowed to a crawl this past spring and we remain in a holding pattern into the fall months. At the end of the third quarter of 2011, private sector employment is up just 400 jobs compared to one year ago. Gains in manufacturing and educational and health services have been offset by losses in construction and financial activities. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate has dropped below nine percent.³

Previous enrollment forecast reports included details about the location and size of residential developments approved by the City of Canby and by Clackamas County. Because no significant new residential developments have been approved since 2007, these tables are not included in this report. The small number of students that the District may gain from new housing in the next two years is likely to be overshadowed by demographic changes in existing homes.

² "Current Employment by Industry," Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual non-farm employment in Clackamas County was 135,900 in 2004, 148,500 in 2007, 135,100 in 2010, and 136,200 in 2011.

³ "Recent Trends, Region 15." Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS, October 1, 2011.

When the market for new homes recovers, the initial locations for development may be in the remaining phases of Northwoods Estates (Eccles Elementary), and in areas approved by voters in November 2008 for annexation to the City of Canby, including a 4.85 acre parcel in the Knight Elementary area that could potentially include 30 residences, and 14.88 acres in the Lee Elementary area where 56 new homes could be built. Citywide, there are over 100 vacant parcels in platted subdivisions.

Residential building permit activity within the City of Canby each of the past 16 years is presented in Table 4. The table shows the robust housing growth that occurred through 2006 and the extreme downturn that began in 2007.⁴

Table 4
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	79	6
2008	15	0
2009	4	3
2010	4	0
2011	7	2

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>.

⁴ U.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>.

Another data source for recent housing construction is tax assessor records. Tax assessor data provided by the Clackamas County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department — spatially aligned with the District’s attendance area boundaries — indicates that during the 1990s, about 1,400 single family homes were built in the District. In the ten years between 2000 and 2009, about 1,100 single family homes were added. Table 5 reports this decade’s new single family homes by attendance area and year built.

**Table 5
Canby School District
Single Family Homes Built 2000 to 2009 by Attendance Area**

Elementary School Area*	Year Built										2000-09 Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Carus	8	3	7	7	13	18	7	8	4	3	78
Eccles	12	8	44	5	14	63	169	45	6	2	368
Knight	34	23	24	27	52	51	28	35	4	2	280
Lee	19	28	25	44	19	8	8	3	5	0	159
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	12	10	8	9	1	70
Trost	37	51	52	17	4	0	1	0	1	0	163
Middle School Area*											
Ackerman	31	36	69	49	33	71	177	48	11	2	527
Baker Prairie	79	77	83	51	69	69	36	43	9	5	521
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	12	10	8	9	1	70
District Total	116	121	154	108	108	152	223	99	29	8	1118

**Note: Current (2011-12) attendance areas.*

Source: Tax assessor data provided by Clackamas County GIS, December 2010. Housing identified based on parcel attributes and compiled by attendance area by PSU-PRC.

The City of Canby accounted for 84 percent of the homes built since 2000, while the Clackamas County unincorporated area accounts for nearly all of the rest. There have been just three 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.

The school attendance areas for which new housing is tabulated in Table 5 are based on current boundaries established in 2006 when Lee and Baker Prairie schools opened. Between 2000 and

2002, the current Trost Elementary area had the greatest number of homes built. In 2003 and 2004, the current Knight Elementary area led the District in new home construction. Since 2005, the Eccles Elementary attendance area has had the most new homes; 56 percent of the District's homes built between 2005 and 2009 were built in the Eccles area. Also, Eccles currently has the largest number of available lots in existing platted subdivisions, and is therefore likely to continue to contribute the most to the District's new housing stock in the near future.

ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING

Since the recent enrollment downturn is partly attributable to the slow housing market, it may be helpful to identify the enrollment changes attributable to specific types of housing. Each development is unique; the number of resident public school students per home may depend on factors including affordability, proximity to schools, the number of bedrooms, and the presence or absence of child-friendly amenities within the development and in the surrounding neighborhood. However, district-wide average student generation rates may be useful as a baseline for estimating potential student generation from planned and proposed developments. Furthermore, measuring the number of students in older homes helps to explain the “aging in place” phenomenon that can lead to enrollment losses as families age.

Using data from Metro, we compiled a current housing inventory in a spatial file based on parcels that differentiates single family homes, apartments, condominiums, and manufactured home parks. We then combined this file with student address points from Fall 2011 in order to quantify the number of students by housing type.

For District homes built between 2000 and 2010, the average number of CSD K-12 students per single family home was 0.69, or about two students in every three homes. The rates are within the range of rates that we have measured for new single family homes in recent studies for other area school districts.⁵ Homes built in the 1990s had a lower K-12 average of 0.45 students, and these homes, now 11 to 21 years old, are home to slightly older families — fewer school age children. Homes built before 1990 have an average of just 0.35 CSD K-12 students per home.

Table 6 includes these rates by age of single family home as well as rates for other types of homes. In the most recent decade, a growing number of lots in new subdivisions are designed for attached or nearly attached row homes. In contrast to many other school districts in which attached or nearly attached row homes and rental apartments have about half as many

⁵ For example, 0.47 in the Hillsboro School District, 0.66 in the North Clackamas School District, 0.48 in the Oregon City School District, 0.84 in the Sherwood School District, and 0.55 in the Tigard-Tualatin School District.

students per home as detached single family homes, the CSD’s higher density housing types have student generation rates comparable to single family homes. There is an average of 0.58 students per row home built since 2000, compared with 0.70 students per detached home built since 2000. The number of students in specific apartment complexes varies widely depending on the size of units, presence of family-friendly amenities, income restrictions, or other factors, but the overall rate of 0.61 students per apartment unit is relatively high compared with other districts. The apartments exclude senior housing developments. Rental apartments had higher student generation rates than condominium units (0.09) or manufactured homes (0.23).

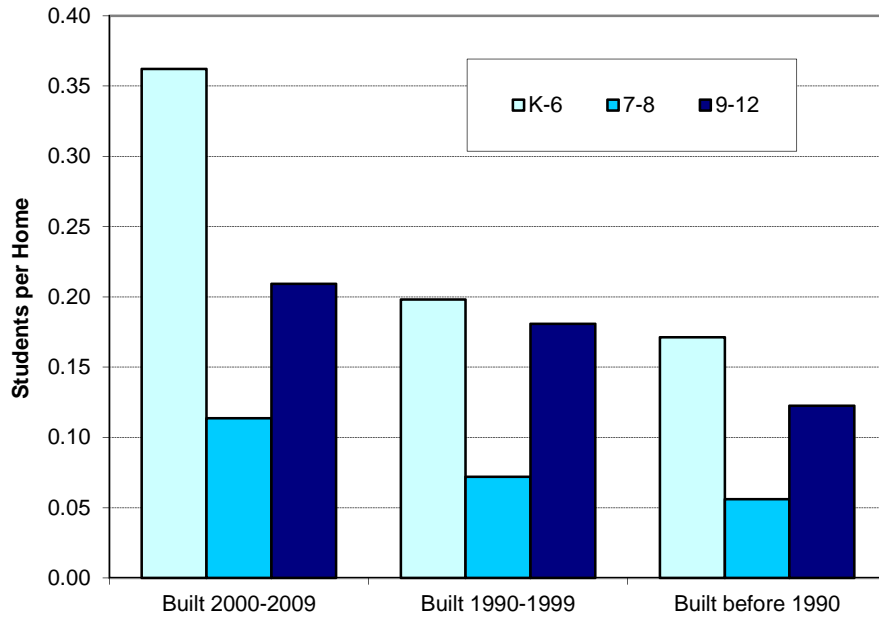
Table 6
Average Number of CSD Students per Home, Fall 2011
By Housing Type and Grade Level

	Grade Level			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	K-12
Single family homes built 2000-2010	0.36	0.11	0.21	0.69
<i>detached homes built 2000-2010</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.70</i>
<i>row homes built 2000-2010</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.58</i>
Single family homes built 1990-1999	0.20	0.07	0.18	0.45
Single family homes built before 1990	0.17	0.06	0.12	0.35
Condominiums	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.09
Apartments	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.61
Manufactured homes in M.H. Parks	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.23

Source: Data compiled by PSU-PRC, using CSD student data, geographic shape files from Clackamas County GIS, tax lot attribute data from Clackamas County Assessor's Office, and a multi-family housing inventory from Metro.

The student generation rates shown in Chart 1 illustrate the “aging in place” that occurs in single family homes. On average, the homes that are 11-21 years old are home to fewer elementary age children than homes that are less than 11 years old. However, they are home to more high school children, on average. As the children graduate from high school, the homes built in the 1990s will soon have fewer K-12 residents, much like the homes built before 1990 that are now more than 20 years old. Although younger families may eventually occupy the older homes, owner-occupied homes turn over to new owners very gradually, and the new owners will represent a diverse mix of households that may not include as many families with children as do the newer tract homes.

Chart 1
CSD Students per Single Family Home, Fall 2011



ENROLLMENT TRENDS

After reaching about 5,300 students during the early 2000s, the K-12 enrollment in the Canby School District has declined in six out of seven years between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The K-12 total in Fall 2011 was 4,742 students; enrollment change over the past decade amounted to a net loss of 538 students (10 percent).

The District's enrollment in Fall 2011 was the lowest in the past decade. The District's elementary enrollment peaked more than a decade ago, in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Secondary enrollment trends followed chronologically: grades 7-8 peaked in 2003-04, and high school enrollment peaked in 2005-06. These trends are not unique to Canby. Many districts in Oregon have had followed similar paths, due primarily to lower fertility rates and an aging population.

At least one of the factors that created the "perfect storm" for the current statewide K-12 school enrollment decline may have nearly run its course. The smaller population of Oregon and U.S. residents born during the "baby bust" of the early 1970s is leaving its prime fertility years and being replaced by the larger "echo boom" cohort of the 1980s and early 1990s. These cohorts were responsible for the school enrollment losses of the 1980s and gains of the 1990s, and may again be responsible for the cycle repeating in the current century. The other major factor currently influencing enrollment is the recession, which may limit the typical in-migration that Oregon experiences. The Portland region had a net loss of about 60,000 jobs between September 2008 and September 2011, slowing migration to the area and preventing the depressed housing market from recovering. A longer term effect of the recession is that the number of births in Oregon and the U.S. has fallen since the downturn began.

Chart 2 illustrates the District's recent enrollment trends by grade level groups, comparable intervals of three grades each. The current pyramid shape shows that there are significantly more students in upper grades than in lower grades, making K-12 enrollment growth more difficult to achieve, even if primary grades begin to rebound.

Following the chart, Table 7 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually for the 10 year period from 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Chart 2
Enrollment by Grade Level, 2001-02, 2006-07, and 2011-12
Canby School District

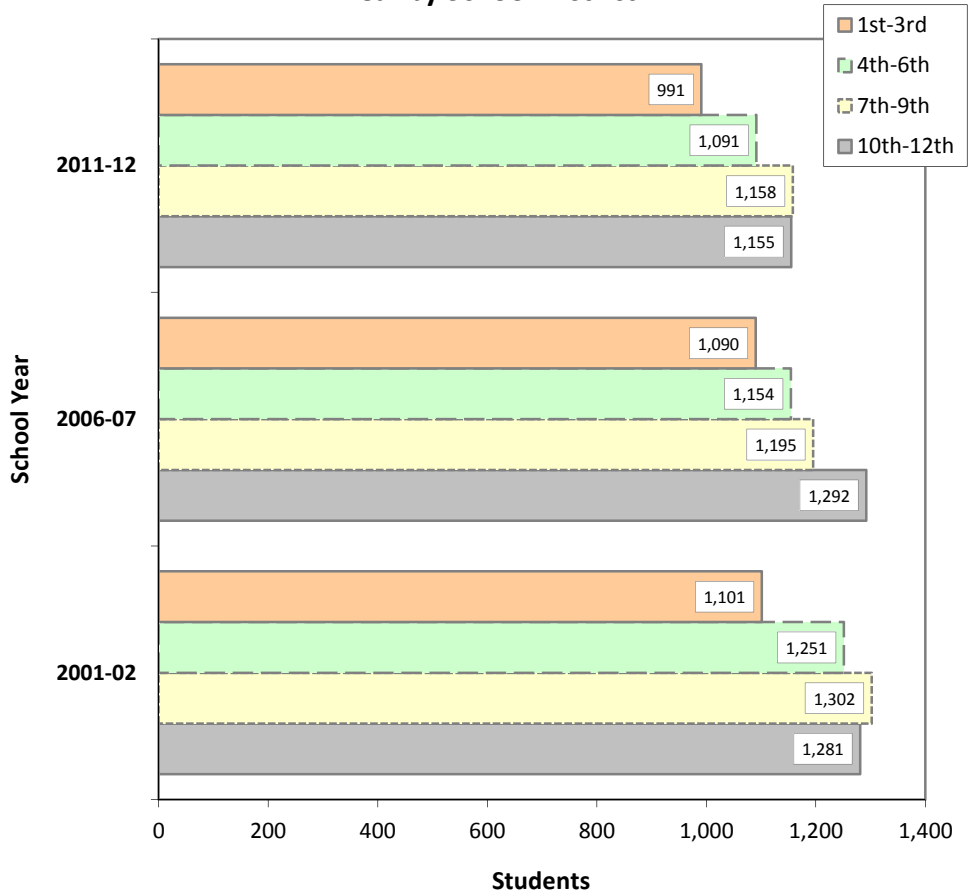


Table 7
Canby School District, Enrollment History, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Grade	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
K	345	384	332	358	361	337	370	323	327	313	339
1	354	371	396	354	363	361	360	369	339	337	332
2	348	348	375	390	351	370	375	353	380	323	332
3	399	356	358	394	394	359	381	375	355	366	327
4	388	402	370	365	394	393	386	373	385	358	365
5	451	400	410	371	381	382	403	380	378	382	359
6	412	465	415	421	376	379	401	403	393	379	367
7	437	426	457	420	423	364	386	384	396	401	379
8	432	437	421	457	417	417	362	382	395	398	381
9	433	458	467	453	474	414	432	384	401	422	398
10	431	432	471	466	446	480	442	434	378	404	417
11	447	415	420	445	422	407	447	407	436	370	376
12	403	402	388	402	438	405	399	442	404	434	362
US*	0	3	6	6	6	7	10	6	11	8	8
Total	5,280	5,299	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,015	4,978	4,895	4,742
Annual change		19	-13	16	-56	-171	79	-139	-37	-83	-153
		0.4%	-0.2%	0.3%	-1.1%	-3.3%	1.6%	-2.7%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-3.1%
K-6	2,697	2,726	2,656	2,653	2,620	2,581	2,676	2,576	2,557	2,458	2,421
7-8	869	863	878	877	840	781	748	766	791	799	760
9-12	1,714	1,710	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730	1,673	1,630	1,638	1,561

	2001-02 to 2006-07		2006-07 to 2011-12		2001-02 to 2011-12	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-6	-116	-4%	-160	-6%	-276	-10%
7-8	-88	-10%	-21	-3%	-109	-13%
9-12	-1	0%	-152	-9%	-153	-9%
Total	-205	-4%	-333	-7%	-538	-10%

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

Source: Canby School District.

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

The only private school in Canby serving elementary or secondary grades is the very small First Baptist Church School. Larger private schools nearest to the CSD are in Wilsonville, Molalla, and Oregon City, including the 236 (K-12) student North Clackamas Christian School in Oregon City just north of Carus and the Country Christian School near Molalla, which has about 200 (K-12) students this year. Some CSD residents attend these and other private schools.

School-age students attending private schools account for part of the gap between CSD enrollment and child population. The best source for private school enrollment by residence is Census data. The 2000 Census and the more recent American Community Survey (ACS) included questions about school enrollment by level and by type (public or private).⁶ In 2000, 7 percent of K-12 students living in the District were enrolled in private schools. The ACS estimate from surveys conducted from 2006 to 2010 indicates that eight percent of CSD K-12 students were enrolled in private schools. However, the ACS has a smaller sample size than the Census long form, thus with larger margins of error. The shares of CSD residents attending private schools were slightly lower than the private school shares for the rest of Clackamas County. Although the CSD's private school share was relatively low, it increased from four percent in 1990 to seven percent in 2000 to eight percent in 2010.

Another disparity between CSD enrollment and child 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.

Table 8 shows these data by grade level. Recently (January 2012), there were 201 CSD residents registered, about half of whom were high school age. The recent number of registered home

⁶ Census 2000 Table P36 and ACS 2006-10 Table B14002 provide information on school enrollment by grade level and school type.

school students represented about three percent of CSD's 1st to 8th grade population and six percent of its 9th to 12th grade population.

Table 8
Home School Students Residing in CSD¹

	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-12	Total
2006-07 ²	81	49	108	238
2007-08 ³	81	42	112	235
2008-09 ⁴	63	36	113	212
2010-11 ⁵	68	37	104	209
2011-12 ⁶	65	37	99	201

1. Residents of CSD age 7-18 enrolled with Clackamas Education Service District.
2. February 23, 2007.
3. January 17, 2008.
4. February 2, 2009.
5. March 1, 2011.
6. January 20, 2012.
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.

Under Oregon’s existing inter-district transfer rules, students who want to attend a public school outside of their resident district must gain approval from their home district and the district that they want to attend, and that approval must be renewed each year. In Fall 2011, 67 students attended CSD schools with inter-district transfers, while 95 CSD residents transferred to schools in other districts, for a net outflow of 28 students. As shown in Table 9, there has been a gradual shift in the balance of inter-district transfers in the last five years, from a net gain to a net loss.

Oregon has added a new policy for the 2012-13 school year, under which students may transfer without approval of their home district to a district that designates available spaces at its schools. The CSD has adopted the policy and should expect to gain some additional enrollment as a result. The deadline for application was April 1, after these forecasts were prepared, and

additional enrollment due to the new policy was not factored into the forecasts. Future forecasts will assess the impact from open enrollment.

	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
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
October 2008				
Into Canby	6	0	20	26
Out of Canby	16	6	9	31
Net	-10	-6	11	-5
October 2009				
Into Canby	9	5	21	35
Out of Canby	18	6	10	34
Net	-9	-1	11	1
October 2010				
Into Canby	23	6	27	56
Out of Canby	24	11	20	55
Net	-1	-5	7	1
October 2011				
Into Canby	36	11	20	67
Out of Canby	39	21	35	95
Net	-3	-10	-15	-28

Source: Canby School District

Latino Enrollment Growth

In the last ten years Latino enrollment has grown by 578 students while non-Latino enrollment has decreased by more than 1,100 students. The CSD's 27 percent Latino enrollment share is

higher than the State of Oregon's 21 percent share. In both Oregon and the CSD, Latino enrollment has almost doubled since 2001-02, while non-Latino enrollment has declined.

International migration and higher fertility rates among foreign-born Latinas play a role in the Latino enrollment growth, but the most important factor is the age distribution of adults. Among non-Latinos 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 Latino population currently includes more adults in their 20s and 30s than in their 40s and 50s, with younger children and fewer teenagers. As the Latino population becomes longer established, the age distribution of children is evening out somewhat. In the 1990s, Latino enrollment contributed most to growth in elementary grades, but recent growth has been greatest in high school. In the past five years, Latino enrollment increased by 35 percent in CSD grades K-8, and 44 percent in grades 9-12.

Table 10 reports Latino and non-Latino CSD enrollment annually from 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Table 10
Canby School District, Latino Enrollment History, 2001-02 to 2011-12

Grade	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Latino											
K-8	554	643	726	720	742	701	776	852	907	935	949
<i>Share of K-8 Total</i>	16%	18%	21%	20%	21%	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%	30%
9-12	151	161	196	269	238	232	282	303	325	342	334
<i>Share of 9-12 Total</i>	9%	9%	11%	15%	13%	14%	16%	18%	20%	21%	21%
K-12	705	804	922	989	980	933	1,058	1,155	1,232	1,277	1,283
<i>Share of K-12 Total</i>	13%	15%	17%	19%	19%	18%	21%	23%	25%	26%	27%
K-12 Annual change		99	118	67	-9	-47	125	97	77	45	6
		14.0%	14.7%	7.3%	-0.9%	-4.8%	13.4%	9.2%	6.7%	3.7%	0.5%
Non Latino											
K-8	3,012	2,946	2,808	2,810	2,718	2,661	2,648	2,490	2,441	2,322	2,232
9-12	1,563	1,549	1,556	1,503	1,548	1,481	1,448	1,370	1,305	1,296	1,227
K-12	4,575	4,495	4,364	4,313	4,266	4,142	4,096	3,860	3,746	3,618	3,459
K-12 Annual change		-80	-131	-51	-47	-124	-46	-236	-114	-128	-159
		-1.7%	-2.9%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-2.9%	-1.1%	-5.8%	-3.0%	-3.4%	-4.4%
District Total											
K-8	3,566	3,589	3,534	3,530	3,460	3,362	3,424	3,342	3,348	3,257	3,181
9-12	1,714	1,710	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730	1,673	1,630	1,638	1,561
K-12	5,280	5,299	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,015	4,978	4,895	4,742
K-12 Annual change		19	-13	16	-56	-171	79	-139	-37	-83	-153
		0.4%	-0.2%	0.3%	-1.1%	-3.3%	1.6%	-2.7%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-3.1%

Sources: Canby School District; Oregon Department of Education

Neighboring Districts

Table 11 displays several facts about CSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Clackamas County school districts. The overall enrollment growth or decline in each district is influenced by housing construction, and also by the district’s unique demographics. The portion of the North Clackamas S.D. east of I-205 has been one of the fastest growing parts of the metro area for the past two decades. Consequently, while NCS D has recently experienced slight enrollment decline, it has fared better than other Clackamas County districts. Significant enrollment losses have occurred since the early 2000s in both Canby and Gladstone as relatively small classes have entered elementary grades.

Table 11
Selected Clackamas County School Districts
Demographic and Enrollment Highlights, 1990 to 2011

	Canby	Gladstone	North Clackamas	Oregon City
Enrollment growth, 1990-91 to 1995-96	13%	12%	13%	-1%
Enrollment growth, 1995-96 to 2000-01	9%	5%	8%	6%
Enrollment growth, 2000-01 to 2005-06	-1%	-8%	14%	8%
Enrollment growth, 2005-06 to 2011-12	-10%	-6%	1%	-3%
Latino enrollment, 2011-12	27%	15%	16%	11%
Grades 9-12 enrollment, 2011-12	33%	35%	32%	31%
Population growth, 1990 to 2000	18%	15%	26%	24%
Population growth, 2000 to 2010	10%	-2%	15%	14%
Multi-family housing share, 2000	24%	26%	38%	23%
Population share under age 18, 1990	27.0%	26.4%	23.6%	28.6%
Population share under age 18, 2000	26.9%	26.0%	24.4%	26.3%
Population share under age 18, 2010	24.1%	23.4%	23.3%	23.8%
Population rural, 2000	35.6%	0.0%	1.0%	16.5%

Data assembled by Population Research Center, PSU, from several sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Canby S.D.; Oregon City S.D.; North Clackamas S.D.; OR Dept. of Education; U.S. Dept. of Education.

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Elementary Schools

In Fall 2011, Eccles, Knight, Lee, and Trost elementary schools served K-6 instead of K-5 students; therefore, long term enrollment comparisons are affected by the grade configuration change. With the new grade configuration, the District's elementary schools enrolled between 300 and 520 students in Fall 2011. K-6 enrollment was highest at Trost elementary with 519 students, followed by Eccles (273 students), Lee (405 students), and Knight (397 students) elementary. Ninety-One School, serving grades K-8, enrolled about 422 students. Carus elementary has the lowest K-6 enrollment; enrollment losses of 87 students (22 percent) have occurred at Carus between 2006-07 and 2011-12.

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools: Secondary Schools

Due to the closure of Ackerman Middle School and subsequent grade configuration change in Fall 2011, Baker Prairie Middle School serves the District's 7th and 8th grade students starting in Fall 2011. Fall 2011 enrollment at Baker Prairie Middle was 646 students. Because there are only two grades in the middle schools, year to year fluctuations are expected to occur in future enrollment due to changes in the size of incoming or outgoing classes.

For historic comparisons, Canby High School's enrollments include students at Parrott Creek, since they are now reported as Canby High School students. Total enrollment of 1,521 students in Fall 2011 is about 100 fewer students than in Fall 2010; there was a net loss of 157 students or nine percent between 2006-07 and 2011-12.

Total enrollments at each of the District's schools from 2006-07 to 2011-12 are shown in Table 12 on the next page. Enrollment change is shown for the five year period despite changes in grade configuration in most elementary and middle schools.

Table 12
Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2006-07 to 2011-12

School	Historic Enrollment						Change 2006-07 to 2011-12	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Number	Percent
Carus Elementary (K-6)	397	393	344	367	335	310	-87	-22%
Eccles Elementary (K-6) ¹	373	421	402	406	392	473	100	27%
Knight Elementary (K-6) ¹	377	375	384	401	360	397	20	5%
Lee Elementary (K-6) ¹	406	411	380	365	357	405	-1	0%
Ninety-One (K-8)	499	484	470	461	437	422	-77	-15%
Trost Elementary (K-6) ¹	406	427	418	391	428	519	113	28%
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	444	417	461	468	465	0	-444	-100%
Baker Prairie Middle (7-8) ¹	457	493	476	487	478	646	189	41%
Other K-8 ²	3	3	7	2	5	9	6	
Canby High ³	1,678	1,703	1,640	1,608	1,620	1,521	-157	-9%
Other 9-12 ²	35	27	33	22	18	40	5	
District Totals	5,075	5,154	5,015	4,978	4,895	4,742	-333	-6.5%

1. Prior to 2011-12, Eccles, Knight, Lee, and Trost served grades K-5 and Baker Prairie served grades 6-8.

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

3. Includes students at Parrott Creek.

Source: Canby School District

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

Residential Development

Although residential development has slowed in recent years, there is potential to add approximately 4,400 households within the City's current Urban Growth Boundary if vacant or underdeveloped land is built out, according to the December 2010 Canby Transportation System Plan (TSP). At the ratio of 2.5 persons per household, these additional households could be home to 11,000 residents.⁷ The TSP incorporates these household growth assumptions in modeling travel demand for the year 2030. If build-out were to occur in that time period, it would result in an average of 210 additional households per year over a 21 year period, more growth annually than in either the 1990s or 2000s.

District-wide Long-range Forecast Methodology

To ensure that enrollment forecasts are consistent with the dynamics of likely population growth within the District, a grade progression enrollment model is combined with a demographic cohort-component model used to forecast population for the District by age and sex. The components of population change are births, deaths, and migration. Using age-specific fertility rates, age-sex specific mortality rates, age-sex specific migration rates, estimates of recent net migration levels, and forecasts of future migration levels, each component is applied to the base year population in a manner that simulates the actual dynamics of population change.

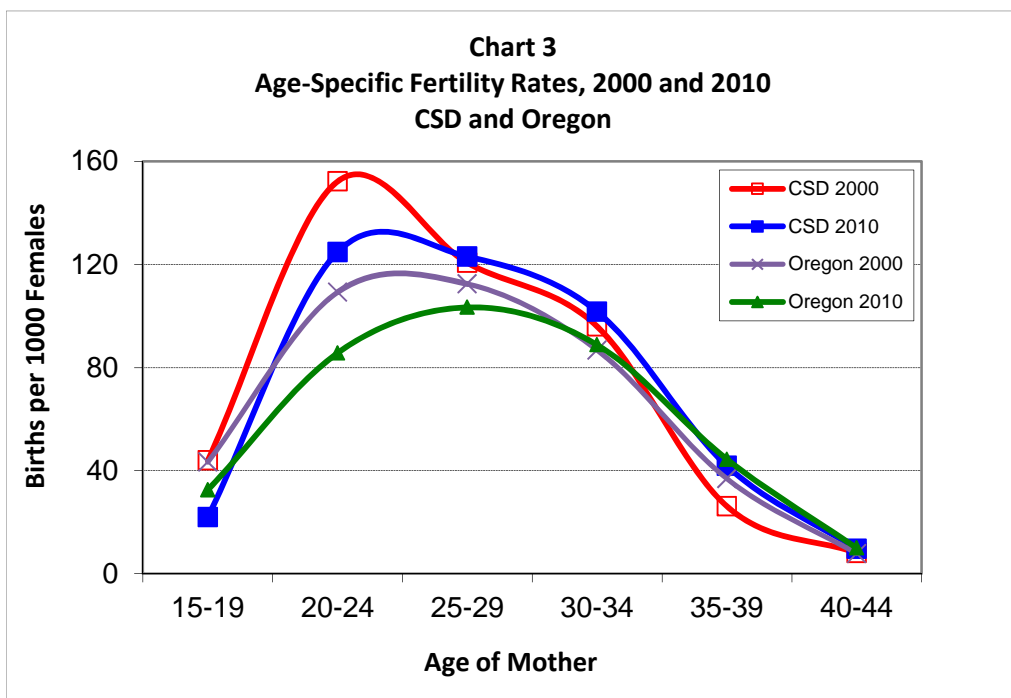
The 2000 and 2010 Census results are used as a baseline for the population forecasts. By "surviving" the 2000 population and 2000s births (estimating the population in each age group that would survive to the year 2010) and comparing the "survived" population to the actual 2010 population by age group, we are able to estimate the overall level of net migration between 2000 and 2010 as well as net migration by gender and age cohort. The net migration

⁷ Based on "Canby Transportation System Plan". DKS Associates, December, 2010.

data was used to develop initial net migration rates, which were used as a baseline for rates used to forecast net migration for the 2010 to 2030 period.

We estimated the number of births to women residing within the District each year from 1999 to 2010, using data from the Oregon Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics. Detailed information including the age of mothers is incorporated in the establishment of fertility rates by age group for both 2000 and 2010. We adjusted the future fertility rates to reflect trends of decreasing fertility rates for women under age 25 and increases for women age 30 and older. These trends are based on state and national observations, as well as the number of births by age of mother occurring within the District during the 2001 to 2009 period for which detailed birth data is available.

The 2000 and 2010 age-specific fertility rates for the CSD and for the State of Oregon are shown in Chart 3. CSD age-specific fertility rates for the younger age groups were higher in 2000 than in 2010. The rates for women between 20 and 34 were higher for CSD than the State's rates. The total fertility rate (TFR) is another measure for fertility; it is an estimate of the number of children that would be born to the average woman during her child-bearing years based on age-specific fertility rates observed at a given time. The estimated TFRs for the District decreased from 2.23 in 2000 to 2.11 in 2010. A similar drop in TFRs was observed in Clackamas County, and



the State during the past decade. In 2000, the TFRs were 2.02 for Clackamas County and 1.98 for the State; while in 2010, the estimated TFRs were 1.89 for Clackamas County and 1.82 for the State.

State and national long term trends indicate declining fertility rates for women under 30 and increasing rates for women 30 and over, but fertility rates in the 2009 to 2010 period have been unusually low, likely due to the poor economy. Provisional and preliminary data indicated that birth totals fell more than seven percent in the U.S. and Oregon between 2007 and 2010.⁸ The Pew Research Center's analysis of multiple economic and demographic data sources confirms the close correlation between the economic downturn and the nation's fertility downturn.⁹ Because of the current unusually low rates, we increased rates slightly by 2015 for all age groups 25 and over, and the District's TFR is expected to rebound from 2.11 in 2010 to 2.20 by 2015.

Table 13 shows historic births from 2000 to 2010 as well as forecasts from 2011 until 2016, the period that will have an impact on the enrollment forecasts presented in this study. The number of births in CSD fluctuated between 300 and 370 in the 2000s, with about 340 births in 2010. Births in CSD have experienced a slight dip between 2008 and 2011, likely as a result of poor economic conditions; however, births are forecast to increase gradually from 2012 to 2016.

⁸ "Recent Trends in Births and Fertility Rates Through 2010." NCHS Health E-Stat, June 2011; "Month of Occurrence and County of Residence, Oregon Resident Births, 2010, Preliminary." Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, date unknown.

⁹ "In a Down Economy, Fewer Births." Pew Research Center, Pew Social & Demographic Trends, October 2011.

Table 13
Estimated and Forecast Births
Canby School District

Year	Births
2000	349
2001	321
2002	356
2003	353
2004	307
2005	341
2006	330
2007	360
2008	369
2009	348
2010	341
2011 (forecast)	329
2012 (forecast)	333
2013 (forecast)	337
2014 (forecast)	344
2015 (forecast)	352
2016 (forecast)	357

Source: 2000-2010 birth data from Oregon Center for Health Statistics allocated to CSD boundary by PSU-PRC. 2011-2016 forecasts, PSU-PRC.

Historic school enrollment is linked to the population forecast in two ways. First, the kindergarten and first grade enrollments at the time of the most recent census (the 2009-2010 school year) are compared to the population at the appropriate ages counted in the census. The “capture rate,” or ratio of enrollment to population, is an estimate of the share of area children who are enrolled in CSD schools. Assumptions for capture rates based on census data are used to bring new kindergarten and first grade students into the District’s enrollment. If there is evidence that capture rates have changed since the time of the census, they may be adjusted in the forecast.

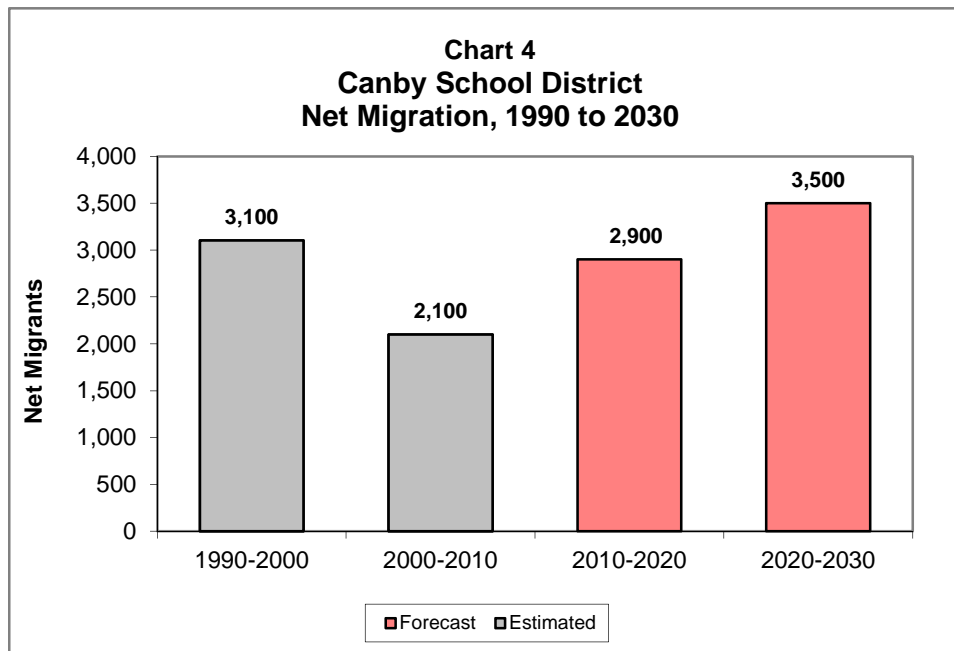
The other way that historic population and enrollment are linked is through migration. Annual changes in school enrollment by cohort closely follow trends in the net migration of children in the District’s population. Once the students are in first grade, a set of baseline grade progression rates (GPRs) are used to move students from one grade to the next. GPRs are the ratio of enrollment in an individual grade to enrollment in the previous grade the previous year. Baseline rates, usually 1.00 for elementary grades, represent a scenario under which there is no

change due to migration. Enrollment change beyond the baseline is added (or subtracted, if appropriate) at each grade level depending on the migration levels of the overall population by single years of age.

Population Forecast

Census data reported in the “Population and Housing Trends” section showed that the District added about 1,300 fewer residents in the 2000s than in the 1990s. Most of the difference was due to a lower level of positive net migration (more people moving in than moving out). Natural increase (births minus deaths) has also contributed less to population growth since 2000 due to an aging population and lower fertility.

For the following decade, 2010 to 2020, assumptions about growth are based on long term historic trends as well as forecasts prepared by the State, Metro, and the City of Canby. Population growth due to net migration is forecast to be slightly higher in the 2010 to 2020 and 2020 to 2030 periods than in the 2000 to 2010 period. Chart 4 shows the 1990 to 2010 estimates and 2010 to 2030 forecast of CSD population growth attributable to net migration.



The district-wide population forecast by age group is presented in Table 14. The 2010 population for the CSD is 30,137, an increase of 2,783 persons from the 2000 Census (1.0

percent average annual growth rate, or AAGR). The forecast for 2020 population in the CSD is 32,726, an increase of 2,589 persons from the 2010 Census (0.8 percent AAGR). The 2030 population forecast is 35,158, an additional increase of 2,431 persons.

Table 14
Population by Age Group
Canby School District, 2000 to 2030

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Forecast	2030 Forecast	2010 to 2030 Change	
					Number	Percent
Under Age 5	1,761	1,776	1,886	1,976	200	11%
Age 5 to 9	2,011	1,939	1,948	2,143	204	11%
Age 10 to 14	2,242	2,194	2,130	2,312	118	5%
Age 15 to 17	1,341	1,347	1,331	1,374	27	2%
Age 18 to 19	674	775	717	760	-15	-2%
Age 20 to 24	1,299	1,402	1,420	1,379	-23	-2%
Age 25 to 29	1,339	1,486	1,666	1,612	126	8%
Age 30 to 34	1,647	1,611	1,816	1,843	232	14%
Age 35 to 39	1,997	1,694	1,879	2,106	412	24%
Age 40 to 44	2,130	1,881	1,838	2,074	193	10%
Age 45 to 49	2,084	2,104	1,780	1,974	-130	-6%
Age 50 to 54	2,013	2,141	1,887	1,844	-297	-14%
Age 55 to 59	1,640	2,262	2,273	1,920	-342	-15%
Age 60 to 64	1,166	2,030	2,146	1,891	-139	-7%
Age 65 to 69	978	1,712	2,350	2,370	658	38%
Age 70 to 74	993	1,110	1,935	2,048	938	85%
Age 75 to 79	933	950	1,667	2,290	1,340	141%
Age 80 to 84	594	841	932	1,635	794	94%
Age 85 and over	512	882	1,126	1,607	725	82%
Total Population	27,354	30,137	32,726	35,158	5,021	17%
Total age 5 to 17	5,594	5,480	5,409	5,829	349	6%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>20.5%</i>	<i>18.2%</i>	<i>16.5%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	2,783	2,589	2,431
<i>Percent</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>7%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>

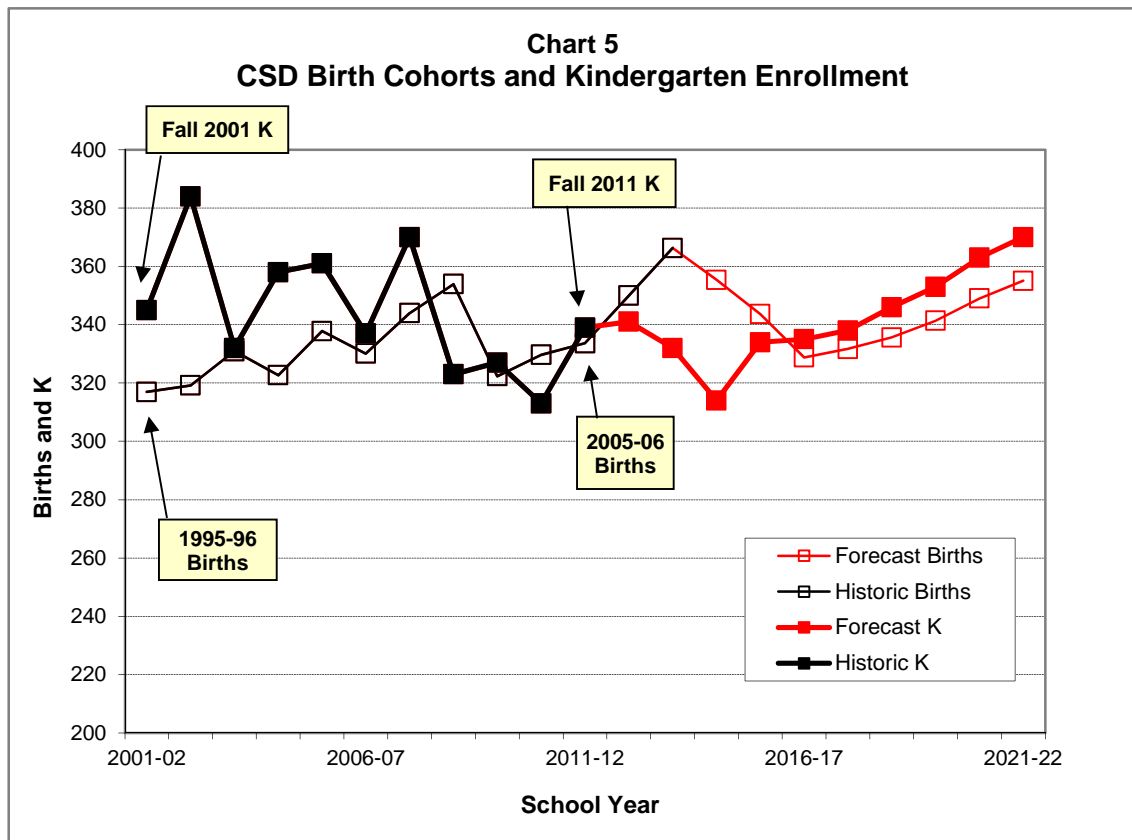
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; data aggregated to CSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center. PSU-PRC Forecasts, 2020 and 2030.

School-age population (5 to 17) has fallen since the 2000 Census despite a ten percent growth in overall population during the same period. The 114 person decrease in school-age population amounts to two percent in the 10 year period, or 0.2 percent annually. Population growth is forecast at a slightly slower pace between 2010 and 2020 than in the 2000s: a nine percent population growth is expected while the population for school age children is expected to

decline by another one percent. Therefore the school age population share falls from 18.2 percent in 2010 to 16.5 percent in 2020. By 2030, the fastest growing age groups are the “baby boom” generation in its 70s and above. Population age 65 and older in the District is forecast to account for 88 percent of the District’s population growth between 2010 and 2030.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

Chart 5 compares the historic and forecast number of births in the District with the historic and forecast number of CSD kindergarten students. Births correspond to kindergarten cohorts (September to August). The number of kindergarten students has remained close to the number of corresponding births, indicating consistent net gains due to migration between birth and age five, evidence of significant in-migration given that not all District residents attend CSD kindergartens



Kindergarten and first grade capture rates are shown in Table 15. The higher rates for first grade reflect the fact that additional residents enter CSD schools after completing their

kindergarten year in private schools. Beginning in 2015-16, the kindergarten ratio is higher, reflecting the proposed adoption of full day kindergarten at all schools.

Table 15
Estimated and Forecast Capture Rates*
Canby School District

School Year	Kindergarten	Grade 1
1999-2000 (census)	0.86	0.95
2009-2010 (census)	0.85	0.87
2019-2020 (forecast)	0.92	0.93

**The ratio of enrollment in District schools to total population in the District.*

Table 16 displays Grade Progression Rates (GPRs), showing that in spite of stable or slight decline in annual enrollment losses in the early to mid 2000s, the CSD typically gained students due to migration at nearly every grade level. 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 are notably higher because new students enter the District from private schools at particular grades. 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 net migration is zero and students are not held back for academic reasons, one can expect GPRs very close to 1.00. Average rates of 1.02 or 1.03 for elementary grades during the six year period between 2001-02 and 2007-08 indicate two to three percent gains due to net migration each year.

In the most recent four years, the District has not experienced growth due to migration, based on observed ratios of 2nd to 5th grade enrollment to the previous year's 1st to 4th grade enrollment. Average rates shown in Table 16 for the 2007-08 to 2011-12 period range from 0.99 to 1.00 for 1st to 8th grade, indicating no net gain or slight loss. The GPRs calculated from the enrollment forecast imply a return to net migration levels similar to the early and mid-2000s.

Table 16
Grade Progression Rates¹
Canby S.D. History and Forecast

Grade Transition	Historic Average: 2001-02 to 2007-08	Historic Average: 2007-08 to 2011-12	Baseline (without the influence of migration)	Forecast Average: 2011-12 to 2021-22
K-1	1.04	1.03	-- ²	1.04
1-2	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.02
2-3	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.02
3-4	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.03
4-5	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.03
5-6	1.03	1.00	0.99	1.02
6-7	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.02
7-8	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01
8-9	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.05
9-10	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01
10-11	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.96
11-12	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.00

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

2. The enrollment forecast model uses capture rates for first grade; K-1 baseline GPRs are not used.

These enrollment forecasts should be interpreted as a “baseline” informed by the District’s population and enrollment trends and existing inter-district transfer rules, as they do not include additional students from the open enrollment policy.

Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to increase by 364 students (eight percent) in the next 10 years. K-12 enrollment loss of three students (0.1 percent) is forecast for 2012-13 and only moderate growth, averaging 0.8 percent annually, is forecast for the remaining nine years of the forecast. K-6 enrollments begin to grow gradually after 2012-13, but grades 7-8 enrollments remain flat or decline until 2017-18, begin to grow in between 2017-18 and 2019-20, and decline slightly in the last two years of the forecast horizon. High school enrollment changes very little throughout the 10 year forecast period.

Table 17 contains grade level forecasts for the Canby School District for each year from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The forecasts are also summarized by grade level groups (K-6, 7-8, and 9-12).

Table 17
Canby School District, Enrollment Forecasts, 2012-13 to 2021-22

Grade	Actual	Forecast									
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
K	339	341	332	314	334	335	338	346	353	363	370
1	332	354	357	351	331	345	347	351	359	368	378
2	332	334	360	366	359	338	354	356	360	370	379
3	327	334	340	369	375	366	346	363	365	372	381
4	365	329	341	350	379	384	377	356	374	375	382
5	359	367	337	352	361	389	397	389	368	384	384
6	367	358	372	345	359	367	398	406	398	374	389
7	379	369	364	381	353	366	376	408	416	405	380
8	381	380	374	370	387	358	372	383	415	421	410
9	398	397	399	394	389	406	377	392	403	436	442
10	417	398	399	402	397	391	409	380	395	406	439
11	376	397	380	382	385	379	374	392	364	378	388
12	362	373	395	379	381	383	378	373	391	363	376
US*	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total	4,742	4,739	4,758	4,763	4,798	4,815	4,851	4,903	4,969	5,023	5,106
Annual change		-3	19	5	35	17	36	52	66	54	83
		-0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%
K-6	2,421	2,417	2,439	2,447	2,498	2,524	2,557	2,567	2,577	2,606	2,663
7-8	760	749	738	751	740	724	748	791	831	826	790
9-12	1,561	1,573	1,581	1,565	1,560	1,567	1,546	1,545	1,561	1,591	1,653

	2011-12 to 2016-17		2016-17 to 2021-22		2011-12 to 2021-22	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-6	103	4%	139	6%	242	10%
7-8	-36	-5%	66	9%	30	4%
9-12	6	0%	86	5%	92	6%
Total	73	2%	291	6%	364	8%

Note: These "baseline" forecasts do not include additional students admitted through open enrollment.

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

Population Research Center, Portland State University, March 2012.

Individual School Forecasts

Forecasts for individual schools are prepared under a scenario in which current boundaries and grade configurations remain constant. Of course, school districts typically respond to enrollment change in various ways that might alter the status quo, such as attendance area boundary changes, opening new schools, or offering special programs. If new charter or private schools open, enrollment at District-run schools may be affected. However, the individual school forecasts depict what future enrollments might be under current conditions.

The methodology for the individual school forecasts relies on unique sets of GPRs for each school, and the average shares of District's kindergarten enrollment for each individual school. New kindergarten classes were forecast each year based on the school shares of the District kindergarten enrollment in recent years and the total kindergarten enrollment forecast for the District. Subsequent grades were forecast using GPRs based initially on recent rates and adjusted based on expected levels of housing growth. The final forecasts for individual schools are controlled to match the district-wide forecasts.

Among the District's elementary schools, each of the four schools in the City of Canby is forecast to enroll more students in 2016-17 than in 2011-12, ranging from growth of four students at Lee, 19 students at Knight, and 38 students at Eccles, to 41 students at Trost. Each of these four schools serves a portion of the City of Canby. Carus and Ninety-One Schools are located in the rural portions of the District and have little potential for housing growth. Carus' enrollment forecast is relatively stable while Ninety-One is forecast to lose 31 students.

Enrollment changes at Baker Prairie Middle and Canby High depend largely on fluctuations in the size of individual classes. Baker Prairie is forecast to lose 10 students between 2011-12 and 2012-13 —when the entering 7th grade class is smaller than the 8th grade class leaving middle school for high school. Canby High School is forecast to remain at or above 1,500 students throughout the five year period.

Table 18 presents the enrollment forecasts for each school for the next five years, grouped by school level. Profiles in the Appendix for each school include enrollment history and forecasts and school capacities.

Table 18
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2012-13 to 2016-17

School	Actual	Forecast					Change
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2011-12 to 2016-17
Carus Elementary (K-6)	310	303	306	309	318	317	7
Eccles Elementary (K-6)	473	477	500	495	504	511	38
Knight Elementary (K-6)	397	395	407	407	407	416	19
Lee Elementary (K-6)	405	405	387	383	402	409	4
Ninety-One (K-8)	422	408	404	394	391	391	-31
Trost Elementary (K-6)	519	533	537	550	562	560	41
Baker Prairie Middle (7-8)	646	636	627	651	645	635	-11
Other K-8 ¹	9	9	9	9	9	9	0
Canby High ²	1,521	1,533	1,541	1,525	1,520	1,527	6
Other 9-12 ¹	40	40	40	40	40	40	0
District Totals	4,742	4,739	4,758	4,763	4,798	4,815	73

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

2. Includes students at Parrott Creek.

Note: These "baseline" forecasts do not include additional students admitted through open enrollment.

Population Research Center, Portland State University, March 2012.

FORECAST ERROR AND UNCERTAINTY

In general, forecast error varies according to the size of the population being forecast and the length of the forecast horizon. The smaller the population and the longer the forecast period, the larger the error is likely to be. In particular, the school level forecasts depend on assumptions about the distribution of housing and population growth in small areas within the District, so their relative errors are likely greater than the District-wide forecast error. The forecasts should be used as only one of many tools in the planning process. The best way to measure potential forecast error is to compare actual enrollments with previous forecasts that were conducted using similar data and methodologies.

Table 19 compares the actual CSD enrollment by grade level in Fall 2011 with the 2011-12 forecasts prepared one year, two years, and three years earlier. Each of these forecasts correctly predicted the *direction* of change. They all included enrollment losses through 2011-12. However, none of them foretold the *magnitude* of the 2010-11 to 2011-12 decrease. All anticipated greater than actual K-12 enrollment in Fall 2011. The three year forecast made in early 2009 anticipated a K-12 enrollment in Fall 2011 that was 103 students (2.2 percent) higher than the actual enrollment. The two year forecast made in early 2010 was 198 students (4.2 percent) too high. The one year forecast made in early 2011 based on Fall 2010 enrollment was 101 students (2.1 percent) too high.

Fall 2011 kindergarten enrollment was lower than the two year and three year forecasts, but very close to one year forecast with a difference of only three students. Nearly all of the error and directional bias in the one year forecast occurred in 6th to 12th grades. Actual enrollments were lower than forecast in each of the secondary grades. Forecasts for K to 5th grades were no more than eight students above or below actual enrollment. As a measure of average error for individual grade levels, the mean absolute percent error (MAPE) is included in the table.

Forecast errors for individual schools are not included in this report because changes in school and grade configurations were implemented after the March 2011 forecasts were prepared; comparisons of forecast and actual enrollments for individual schools under the current grade configuration will be included in future reports.

Table 19
Fall 2011 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts by Grade Level

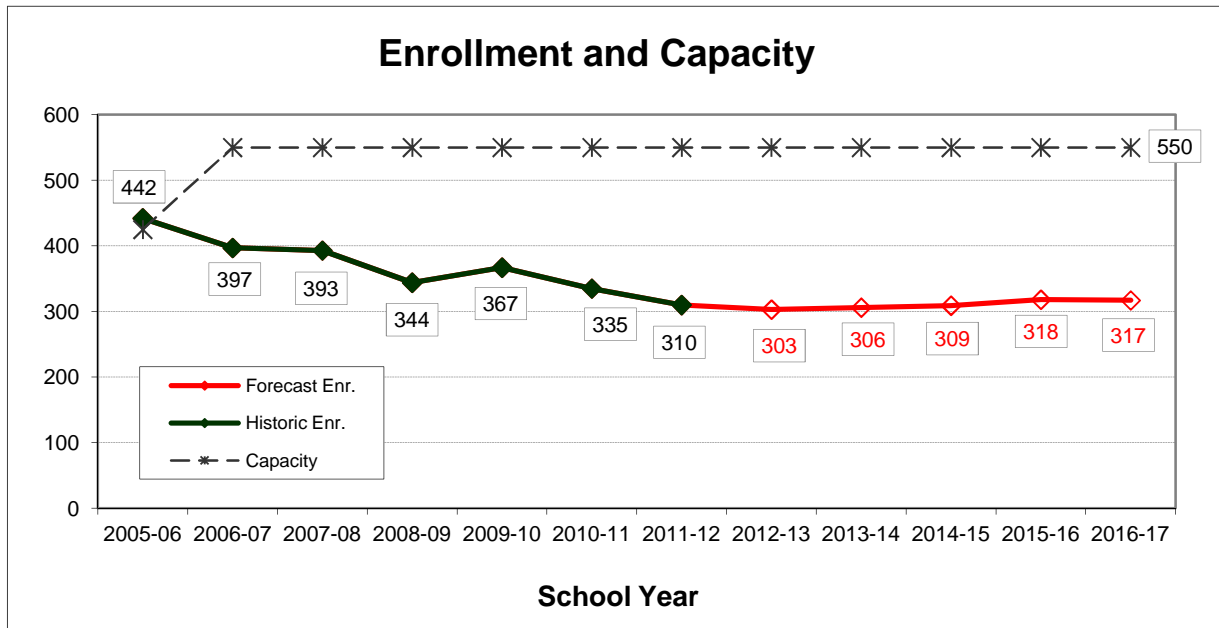
Grade	Actual	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²			Three year forecast ³		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	339	336	-3	-0.9%	357	18	5.3%	346	7	2.1%
1	332	327	-5	-1.5%	355	23	6.9%	351	19	5.7%
2	332	340	8	2.4%	350	18	5.4%	341	9	2.7%
3	327	325	-2	-0.6%	350	23	7.0%	341	14	4.3%
4	365	368	3	0.8%	391	26	7.1%	383	18	4.9%
5	359	360	1	0.3%	364	5	1.4%	366	7	1.9%
6	367	388	21	5.7%	396	29	7.9%	388	21	5.7%
7	379	381	2	0.5%	381	2	0.5%	384	5	1.3%
8	381	403	22	5.8%	391	10	2.6%	380	-1	-0.3%
9	398	416	18	4.5%	417	19	4.8%	417	19	4.8%
10	417	428	11	2.6%	418	1	0.2%	407	-10	-2.4%
11	376	396	20	5.3%	393	17	4.5%	379	3	0.8%
12	362	367	5	1.4%	366	4	1.1%	356	-6	-1.7%
US ⁴	8	8	0		11	3		6	-2	
Total	4,742	4,843	101	2.1%	4,940	198	4.2%	4,845	103	2.2%
MAPE⁵				2.5%			4.2%			3.0%

1. Forecast for 2011-12 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2010-11 enrollment, March 2011
2. Forecast for 2011-12 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2009-10 enrollment, March 2010
3. Forecast for 2011-12 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2008-09 enrollment, February 2009
4. Ungraded secondary enrollment.
5. Mean absolute percent error for individual grades K-12.

APPENDIX A

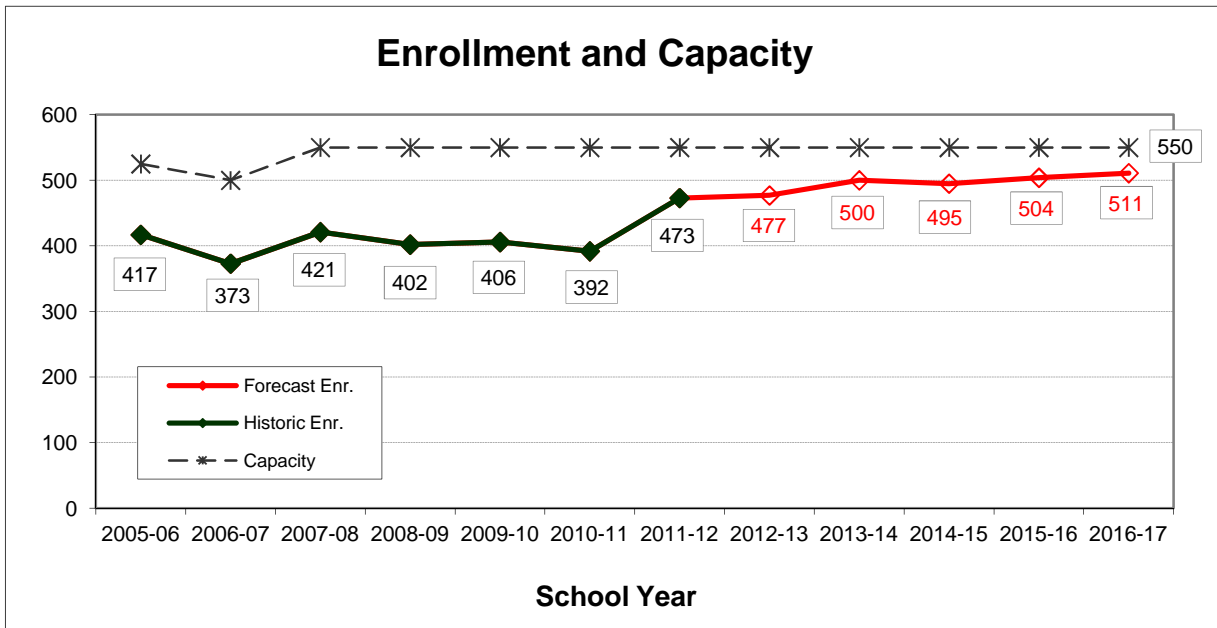
ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY PROFILES FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS

Carus Elementary School



Enrollment History and Forecast							
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	397	310	303	306	309	318	317
<i>Five Year Change</i>		-87					7

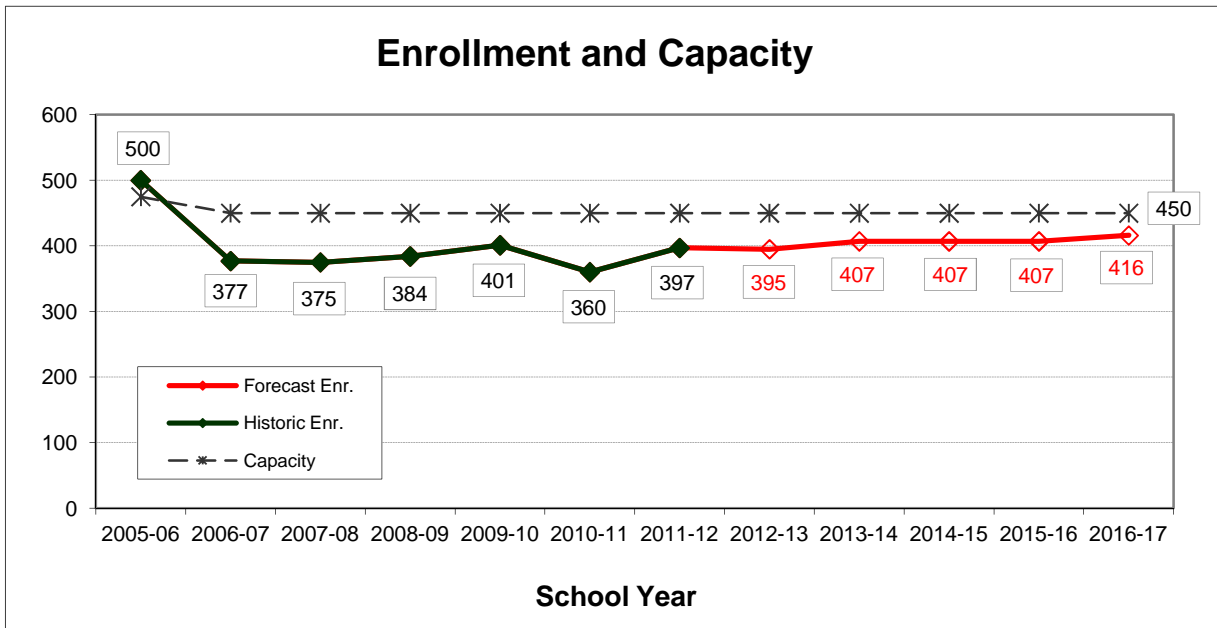
Eccles Elementary School



Note: Eccles had a net loss of students due to boundary changes in 2006. Starting in Fall 2011, Eccles serves K-6 grade students.

	Enrollment History and Forecast						
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	373	473	477	500	495	504	511
Five Year Change		100					38

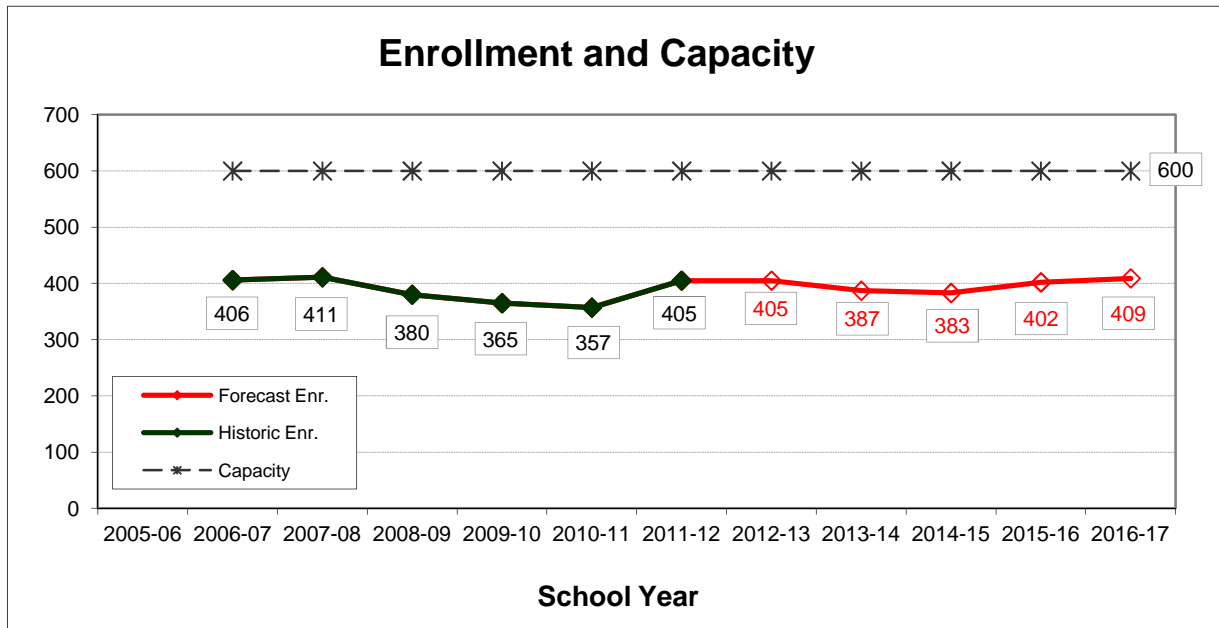
Knight Elementary School



Note: Knight had a net loss of students due to boundary changes in 2006. Starting in Fall 2011, Knight serves K-6 grade students.

	Enrollment History and Forecast						
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	377	397	395	407	407	407	416
Five Year Change		20					19

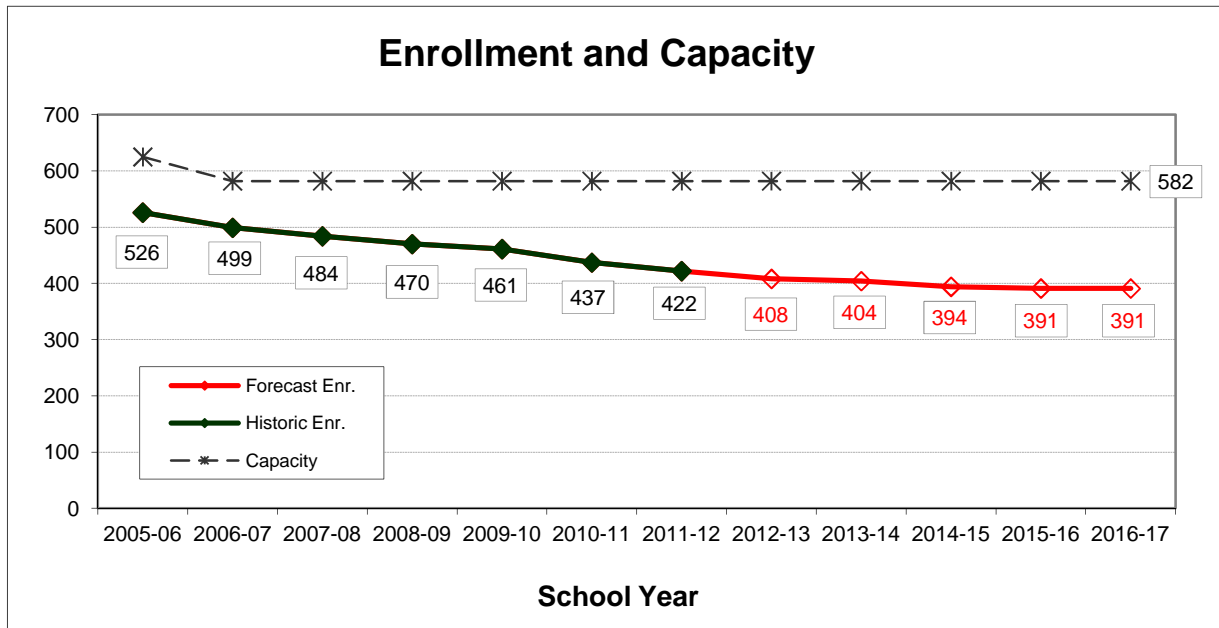
Lee Elementary School



Note: Lee reopened in 2006. Starting in Fall 2011, Lee serves K-6 grade students.

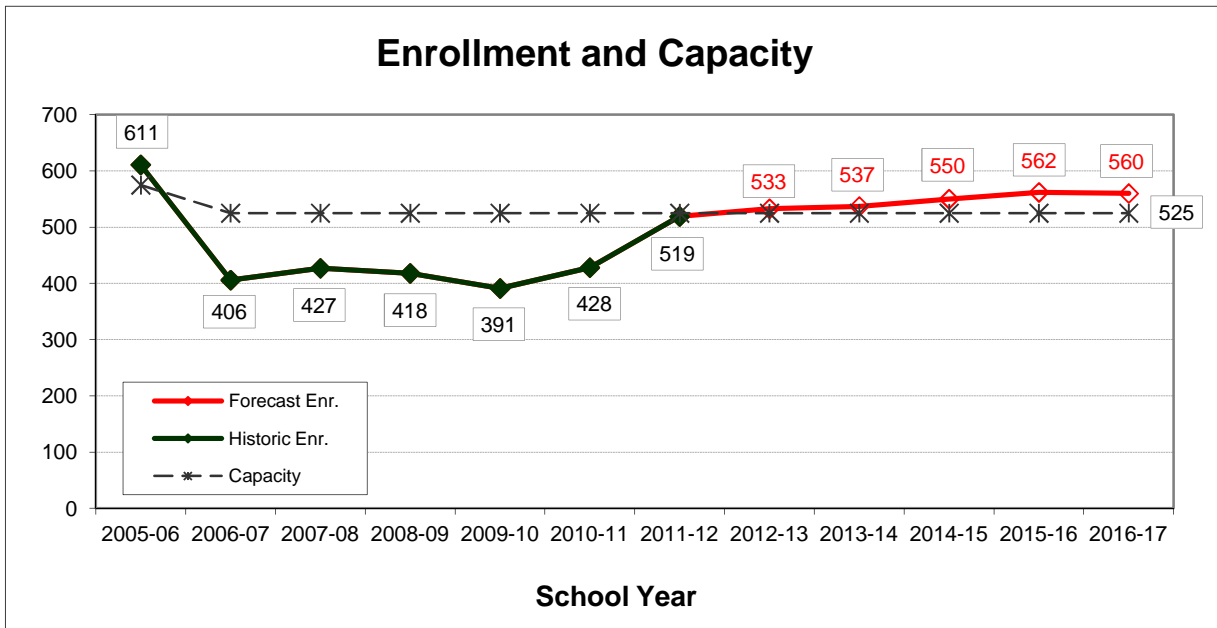
	Enrollment History and Forecast						
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	406	405	405	387	383	402	409
<i>Five Year Change</i>		-1					4

Ninety-One School



Enrollment History and Forecast							
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	499	422	408	404	394	391	391
<i>Five Year Change</i>		-77					-31

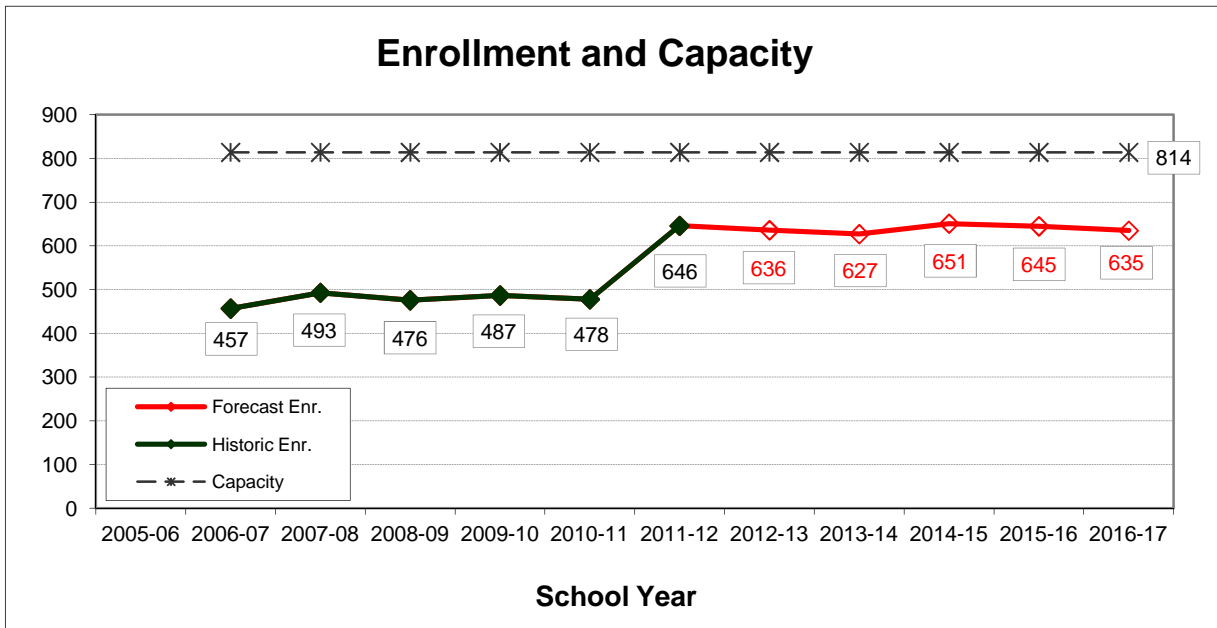
Trost Elementary School



Note: Trost had a net loss of students due to boundary changes in 2006. Starting in Fall 2011, Trost serves K-6 grade students.

Enrollment History and Forecast							
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	406	519	533	537	550	562	560
Five Year Change		113					41

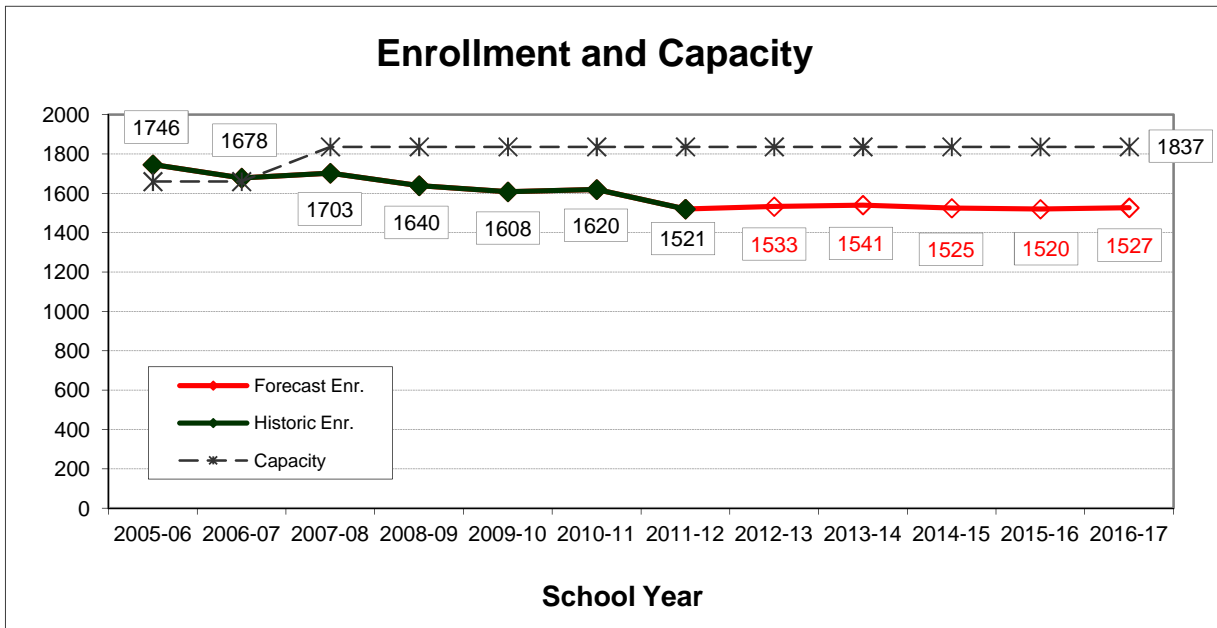
Baker Prairie Middle School



Note: Baker Prairie opened in 2006 as one of two middle schools serving 6th to 8th grade students; starting in Fall 2011, Ackerman was closed and Baker Prairie serves 7th and 8th grade students.

	Enrollment History and Forecast						
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	457	646	636	627	651	645	635
Five Year Change		189					-11

Canby High School



Note: Historic and forecast enrollment includes Parrott Creek.

Enrollment History and Forecast							
	History		Forecast				
	2006-07	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total enrollment	1678	1521	1533	1541	1525	1520	1527
Five Year Change		-157					6

APPENDIX B

2000 AND 2010 CENSUS PROFILE FOR THE DISTRICT

2000 and 2010 Census Profile

Canby School District

Approximation based on census blocks

POPULATION	2000		2010		Change	
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	27,354	100.0%	30,137	100.0%	2,783	10.2%
Under 5 years	1,761	6.4%	1,776	5.9%	15	0.9%
5 to 9 years	2,011	7.4%	1,939	6.4%	-72	-3.6%
10 to 14 years	2,242	8.2%	2,194	7.3%	-48	-2.1%
15 to 19 years	2,015	7.4%	2,122	7.0%	107	5.3%
20 to 24 years	1,299	4.7%	1,402	4.7%	103	7.9%
25 to 29 years	1,339	4.9%	1,486	4.9%	147	11.0%
30 to 34 years	1,647	6.0%	1,611	5.3%	-36	-2.2%
35 to 39 years	1,997	7.3%	1,694	5.6%	-303	-15.2%
40 to 44 years	2,130	7.8%	1,881	6.2%	-249	-11.7%
45 to 49 years	2,084	7.6%	2,104	7.0%	20	1.0%
50 to 54 years	2,013	7.4%	2,141	7.1%	128	6.4%
55 to 59 years	1,640	6.0%	2,262	7.5%	622	37.9%
60 to 64 years	1,166	4.3%	2,030	6.7%	864	74.1%
65 to 69 years	978	3.6%	1,712	5.7%	734	75.1%
70 to 74 years	993	3.6%	1,110	3.7%	117	11.8%
75 to 79 years	933	3.4%	950	3.2%	17	1.8%
80 to 84 years	594	2.2%	841	2.8%	247	41.6%
85 years and over	512	1.9%	882	2.9%	370	72.3%
Median age (years)	38.4		42.2		3.8	
Under 18 years	7,355	26.9%	7,256	24.1%	-99	-1.3%
18 to 64 years	15,989	58.5%	17,386	57.7%	1,397	8.7%
65 years and over	4,010	14.7%	5,495	18.2%	1,485	37.0%
Male population						
Male population	13,515	100.0%	14,649	100.0%	1,134	8.4%
Under 5 years	889	6.6%	905	6.2%	16	1.8%
5 to 9 years	1,035	7.7%	968	6.6%	-67	-6.5%
10 to 14 years	1,134	8.4%	1,124	7.7%	-10	-0.9%
15 to 19 years	1,084	8.0%	1,127	7.7%	43	4.0%
20 to 24 years	705	5.2%	706	4.8%	1	0.1%
25 to 29 years	684	5.1%	761	5.2%	77	11.3%
30 to 34 years	815	6.0%	772	5.3%	-43	-5.3%
35 to 39 years	967	7.2%	862	5.9%	-105	-10.9%
40 to 44 years	1,018	7.5%	904	6.2%	-114	-11.2%
45 to 49 years	1,071	7.9%	1,014	6.9%	-57	-5.3%
50 to 54 years	976	7.2%	1,019	7.0%	43	4.4%
55 to 59 years	816	6.0%	1,120	7.6%	304	37.3%
60 to 64 years	593	4.4%	969	6.6%	376	63.4%
65 to 69 years	464	3.4%	805	5.5%	341	73.5%
70 to 74 years	437	3.2%	538	3.7%	101	23.1%
75 to 79 years	405	3.0%	413	2.8%	8	2.0%
80 to 84 years	235	1.7%	332	2.3%	97	41.3%
85 years and over	187	1.4%	310	2.1%	123	65.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.

www.pdx.edu/prc

2000 and 2010 Census Profile

Canby School District

Approximation based on census blocks

POPULATION (continued)	2000		2010		Change	
Male population (continued)						
Median age (years)	37.1		40.6		3.5	
Under 18 years	3,752	27.8%	3,713	25.3%	-39	-1.0%
18 to 64 years	8,035	59.5%	8,538	58.3%	503	6.3%
65 years and over	1,728	12.8%	2,398	16.4%	670	38.8%
Female population	13,839	100.0%	15,488	100.0%	1,649	11.9%
Under 5 years	872	6.3%	871	5.6%	-1	-0.1%
5 to 9 years	976	7.1%	971	6.3%	-5	-0.5%
10 to 14 years	1,108	8.0%	1,070	6.9%	-38	-3.4%
15 to 19 years	931	6.7%	995	6.4%	64	6.9%
20 to 24 years	594	4.3%	696	4.5%	102	17.2%
25 to 29 years	655	4.7%	725	4.7%	70	10.7%
30 to 34 years	832	6.0%	839	5.4%	7	0.8%
35 to 39 years	1,030	7.4%	832	5.4%	-198	-19.2%
40 to 44 years	1,112	8.0%	977	6.3%	-135	-12.1%
45 to 49 years	1,013	7.3%	1,090	7.0%	77	7.6%
50 to 54 years	1,037	7.5%	1,122	7.2%	85	8.2%
55 to 59 years	824	6.0%	1,142	7.4%	318	38.6%
60 to 64 years	573	4.1%	1,061	6.9%	488	85.2%
65 to 69 years	514	3.7%	907	5.9%	393	76.5%
70 to 74 years	556	4.0%	572	3.7%	16	2.9%
75 to 79 years	528	3.8%	537	3.5%	9	1.7%
80 to 84 years	359	2.6%	509	3.3%	150	41.8%
85 years and over	325	2.3%	572	3.7%	247	76.0%
Median age (years)	39.6		43.8		4.2	
Under 18 years	3,603	26.0%	3,543	22.9%	-60	-1.7%
18 to 64 years	7,954	57.5%	8,848	57.1%	894	11.2%
65 years and over	2,282	16.5%	3,097	20.0%	815	35.7%

AREA AND DENSITY

Land Area - Acres ¹	56,122	55,973		
Persons per acre	0.5	0.5	0.1	10.5%
Persons per square mile	312	345	33	10.5%

RACE

Total population	27,354	100.0%	30,137	100.0%	2,783	10.2%
White alone	25,015	91.4%	26,248	87.1%	1,233	4.9%
Black or African American alone	103	0.4%	124	0.4%	21	20.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	180	0.7%	305	1.0%	125	69.4%
Asian alone	227	0.8%	313	1.0%	86	37.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	34	0.1%	40	0.1%	6	17.6%
Some Other Race alone	1,276	4.7%	2,381	7.9%	1,105	86.6%
Two or More Races	519	1.9%	726	2.4%	207	39.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.

www.pdx.edu/prc

2000 and 2010 Census Profile Canby School District

Approximation based on census blocks

POPULATION (continued)	2000		2010		Change	
RACE (continued)						
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races ²						
White	25,496	93.2%	26,933	89.4%	1,437	5.6%
Black or African American	150	0.5%	217	0.7%	67	44.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	371	1.4%	577	1.9%	206	55.5%
Asian	356	1.3%	483	1.6%	127	35.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	84	0.3%	108	0.4%	24	28.6%
Some Other Race	1,457	5.3%	2,595	8.6%	1,138	78.1%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population	27,354	100.0%	30,137	100.0%	2,783	10.2%
Hispanic or Latino	2,632	9.6%	4,158	13.8%	1,526	58.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	24,722	90.4%	25,979	86.2%	1,257	5.1%
White alone	23,840	87.2%	24,838	82.4%	998	4.2%
Black or African American alone	72	0.3%	63	0.2%	-9	-12.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	149	0.5%	210	0.7%	61	40.9%
Asian alone	224	0.8%	312	1.0%	88	39.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	22	0.1%	30	0.1%	8	36.4%
Some Other Race alone	12	0.0%	27	0.1%	15	125.0%
Two or More Races	403	1.5%	499	1.7%	96	23.8%
RELATIONSHIP						
Total population	27,354	100.0%	30,137	100.0%	2,783	10.2%
In households	27,194	99.4%	29,951	99.4%	2,757	10.1%
In family households	24,094	88.1%	26,153	86.8%	2,059	8.5%
Householder	7,548	27.6%	8,259	27.4%	711	9.4%
Spouse ³	6,447	23.6%	6,779	22.5%	332	5.1%
Child	8,280	30.3%	8,674	28.8%	394	4.8%
Own child under 18 years	6,764	24.7%	6,400	21.2%	-364	-5.4%
Other relatives	1,246	4.6%	1,725	5.7%	479	38.4%
Nonrelatives	573	2.1%	716	2.4%	143	25.0%
In nonfamily households	3,100	11.3%	3,798	12.6%	698	22.5%
Householder	2,526	9.2%	3,144	10.4%	618	24.5%
Nonrelatives	574	2.1%	654	2.2%	80	13.9%
Population under 18 in households	7,344	99.9%	7,231	99.7%	-113	-1.5%
Population 18 to 64 in households	15,925	99.6%	17,317	99.6%	1,392	8.7%
Population 65 and over in households	3,925	97.9%	5,403	98.3%	1,478	37.7%
In group quarters	160	0.6%	186	0.6%	26	16.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1.
Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.

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2000 and 2010 Census Profile Canby School District

Approximation based on census blocks

POPULATION (continued)	2000		2010		Change	
GROUP QUARTERS						
Total group quarters population	160	100.0%	186	100.0%	26	16.3%
Institutionalized population	71	44.4%	101	54.3%	30	42.3%
Male	19	11.9%	52	28.0%	33	173.7%
Female	52	32.5%	49	26.3%	-3	-5.8%
Noninstitutionalized population	89	55.6%	85	45.7%	-4	-4.5%
Male	74	46.3%	60	32.3%	-14	-18.9%
Female	15	9.4%	25	13.4%	10	66.7%
Population under 18 in group quarters	11	0.1%	25	0.3%	14	127.3%
Population 18 to 64 in group quarters	64	0.4%	69	0.4%	5	7.8%
Population 65 and over in group quarters	85	2.1%	92	1.7%	7	8.2%
HOUSEHOLDS						
Total households	10,074	100.0%	11,403	100.0%	1,329	13.2%
Family households (families) ⁴	7,548	74.9%	8,259	72.4%	711	9.4%
With own children under 18 years	3,383	33.6%	3,262	28.6%	-121	-3.6%
Husband-wife family	6,447	64.0%	6,779	59.4%	332	5.1%
With own children under 18 years	2,706	26.9%	2,475	21.7%	-231	-8.5%
Male householder, no wife present	354	3.5%	489	4.3%	135	38.1%
With own children under 18 years	196	1.9%	243	2.1%	47	24.0%
Female householder, no husband present	747	7.4%	991	8.7%	244	32.7%
With own children under 18 years	481	4.8%	544	4.8%	63	13.1%
Nonfamily households ⁴	2,526	25.1%	3,144	27.6%	618	24.5%
Householder living alone	2,101	20.9%	2,602	22.8%	501	23.8%
Male	746	7.4%	912	8.0%	166	22.3%
65 years and over	211	2.1%	361	3.2%	150	71.1%
Female	1,355	13.5%	1,690	14.8%	335	24.7%
65 years and over	849	8.4%	1,146	10.0%	297	35.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	3,610	35.8%	3,623	31.8%	13	0.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	2,790	27.7%	3,894	34.1%	1,104	39.6%
Average household size	2.70		2.63		-0.07	-2.7%
Average family size ⁴	3.12		3.08		-0.04	-1.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1.
Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.

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2000 and 2010 Census Profile Canby School District

Approximation based on census blocks

HOUSING UNITS	2000		2010		Change	
Total housing units	10,678	100.0%	12,006	100.0%	1,328	12.4%
Occupied housing units	10,074	94.3%	11,403	95.0%	1,329	13.2%
Owner occupied ⁵	7,582	75.3%	8,330	73.1%	748	9.9%
Owned with a mortgage or a loan	N/A		5,942	71.3%		
Owned free and clear	N/A		2,388	28.7%		
Renter occupied	2,492	24.7%	3,073	26.9%	581	23.3%
Vacant housing units ⁶	604	5.7%	603	5.0%	-1	-0.2%
For rent	232	38.4%	161	26.7%	-71	-30.6%
For sale only	181	30.0%	127	21.1%	-54	-29.8%
Rented or sold, not occupied	50	8.3%	50	8.3%	0	0.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	67	11.1%	102	16.9%	35	52.2%
For migrant workers	2	0.3%	7	1.2%	5	250.0%
All other vacants	72	11.9%	156	25.9%	84	116.7%
Owner-occupied housing units	7,582	75.3%	8,330	73.1%	748	9.9%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	20,449		21,838		1,389	6.8%
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.70		2.62		-0.08	-3.0%
Renter-occupied housing units	2,492	24.7%	3,073	26.9%	581	23.3%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	6,745		8,113		1,368	20.3%
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.71		2.64		-0.07	-2.6%

1. Land area of the census blocks that approximate the area. The same boundaries were used for both 2000 and 2010; any differences in land area between 2000 and 2010 reflect changes to census block geography.
2. In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
3. "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."
4. "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples unless there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.
5. Percentage distribution of ownership categories ("owned with a mortgage or a loan" and "owned free and clear") adds to 100 percent.
6. Percentage distribution of vacancy categories ("for rent," etc.) adds to 100 percent.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1.
Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.

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