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Canby School District: Enrollment Forecast Update 2009-10 to 2013-14

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**CANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECAST UPDATE
2009-10 TO 2013-14**



Portland State
UNIVERSITY
**Population Research
Center**



FEBRUARY, 2009

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ENROLLMENT FORECAST UPDATE
2009-10 TO 2013-14**

Prepared by Population Research Center faculty and staff in the Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies & Planning, College of Urban & Public Affairs at Portland State University. Charles Rynerson, principal investigator and author; Vivian Siu, database development and spatial and statistical analysis; Ken Radin assisted with the report.

FEBRUARY, 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an updated demographic study for the Canby School District (CSD) 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 2009-10 to 2013-14 school years.

CSD enrolled 5,015 students in Fall 2008, 139 fewer students (2.7 percent) than in Fall 2007. A small decrease had been forecast due to a relatively small birth cohort corresponding to the 2008-09 kindergarten class and a slowing housing market, but actual enrollment was even lower. In contrast to last year, there were almost no enrollment gains from new housing, and for the first time in many years the District lost students due to net mobility at the elementary level, that is, more children left the District than entered it. Enrollment losses in previous years were influenced more by age structure and the relative sizes of individual grade cohorts than by mobility.

This forecast includes another year of relatively large enrollment decline in 2009-10, followed by a smaller loss in 2010-11, stable enrollment in 2011-12, and small enrollment increases after 2011-12. Based on historic trends in births, migration, and housing construction and assumptions about future trends, enrollment changes over the next five years will most likely fall between the large losses that occurred this year and the growth that occurred in 2007-08. Throughout the five year forecast, total elementary and middle school enrollments will change very little. The most significant enrollment change in this forecast is a loss of about 100 students in high school grades between Fall 2008 and Fall 2010.

The in-migration that typically fuels the Portland region's population growth appears to have already slowed to a trickle during the current recession, and is not expected to recover in the next year or two as job losses continue to mount and the region's

unemployment rate exceeds the U.S. rate. In the City of Canby, building permits were issued for only two new homes in the last eight months of 2008. Therefore, virtually no new housing is expected in 2009. Even if the housing market recovers in the mid-term future (three to five years), very little land is currently available for residential development in the City of Canby, so large scale housing construction is not likely. No large apartment complexes are currently being developed. These economic and land use constraints, along with the existing age distribution of the District's child population, contribute to forecasts of falling enrollment and limited potential for enrollment growth. Table 1 on the next page contains CSD recent and forecast enrollments for one year and five year intervals.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

- Total K-12 enrollment will decline by 170 students during the next three years, and then grow by about 90 students in the last two years of the forecast.
- Over the entire five year period, K-12 enrollment is forecast to decline by 81 students, a drop of 1.6 percent.
- Kindergarten enrollments are forecast to be consistently greater than the 323 students counted in Fall 2008. Large kindergarten classes are expected in Fall 2012 and 2013, related to an increase in births that began in 2005.
- Elementary (K-5) enrollments are forecast to decline by 45 students between Fall 2008 and Fall 2011, then grow by 69 students between Fall 2011 and Fall 2013.
- Middle school (6-8) enrollments are forecast to be relatively stable throughout the five year forecast period.
- High school (9-12) enrollments will decrease in both 2009-10 and 2010-11, due to small classes entering ninth grade in each year.
- Over the five year forecast period, high school enrollment is forecast to decrease by 89 students (five percent).

**Table 1
Historic and Forecast Enrollment
Canby School District**

One Year Trend

	Actual		Forecast
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Grades K-5	2,275	2,173	2,145
Change		-102	-28
		-4.5%	-1.3%
Grades 6-8	1,149	1,169	1,167
Change		20	-2
		1.7%	-0.2%
Grades 9-12	1,730	1,673	1,600
Change		-57	-73
		-3.3%	-4.4%
Total	5,154	5,015	4,912
Change		-139	-103
		-2.7%	-2.1%

Five Year Trend

	Actual		Forecast
	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Grades K-5	2,241	2,173	2,197
Change		-68	24
		-3%	1%
Grades 6-8	1,293	1,169	1,153
Change		-124	-16
		-10%	-1%
Grades 9-12	1,752	1,673	1,584
Change		-79	-89
		-5%	-5%
Total	5,286	5,015	4,934
Change		-271	-81
		-5%	-2%

Population Research Center, PSU. February 2009

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.

Results of the individual school forecasts include:

- Knight and Trost Elementary schools are both forecast to gain a small number of students over the five year period.
- Eccles and Lee Elementary schools' attendance areas contain most of the District's potential housing growth, yet development potential remains limited and both schools have relatively stable enrollments forecast.
- Enrollment declines are forecast at Carus Elementary and Ninety-One School.
- Enrollments at Ackerman and Baker Prairie Middle Schools may fluctuate due to the relative sizes of individual classes; very little net change is forecast over the five year forecast period.
- Canby High School's enrollment is forecast to drop by about 100 students over the next two years, and then remain near 1,550 students throughout the rest of the forecast period.

Enrollment Growth due to New Housing Development

We identified 1,192 housing units built within the CSD over the eight years from 2000 to 2007, and found 676 CSD students residing in these new homes in Fall 2008, an average of 0.57 students per new home. The section of this report called "Housing Development and Student Generation" starting on page 31 includes tables showing the average number of CSD students per new home 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). Although there are 676 CSD students living in the housing added since 2000, overall District enrollment is 274 students less than it was eight years ago, implying that the number of students living in homes built before 2000 has declined by more than 900 during the period.

INTRODUCTION

For the third 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 are updated, but much of the historic analysis from the previous report remains the same. A new table has been added showing the accuracy of previous forecasts for individual schools. 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, and housing development data from the City and County.

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 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. Each profile includes the school's enrollment history and forecasts, and 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:

- Joe Morelock, CSD
- Diana Rick, Clackamas ESD
- Susie Strangfield, CSD
- Jill Thorn, City of Canby
- Ken Wheeler, Clackamas County

POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2008

Between 1990 and 2000, total population within the CSD grew by 18 percent, from 23,309 persons to 27,431. In comparison, Clackamas County grew by 21 percent 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 during the decade. As a result of the growth in the cities and slight population loss in unincorporated areas, city population as a share of the District's total 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, but the City of Canby has continued to outpace growth in Clackamas County and the Portland area overall.

Table 2
City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, and 2008

	1990	2000	2008	Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
				1990-2000	2000-2008
City of Canby	8,990	12,790	15,165	3.6%	2.1%
City of Barlow	118	140	140	1.7%	0.0%
City of Wilsonville	7,106	13,991	17,940	7.0%	3.1%
CSD Portion ¹	1,924	2,601	N/A	3.1%	
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	376,660	2.0%	1.3%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA ²	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,191,785	2.4%	1.6%

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

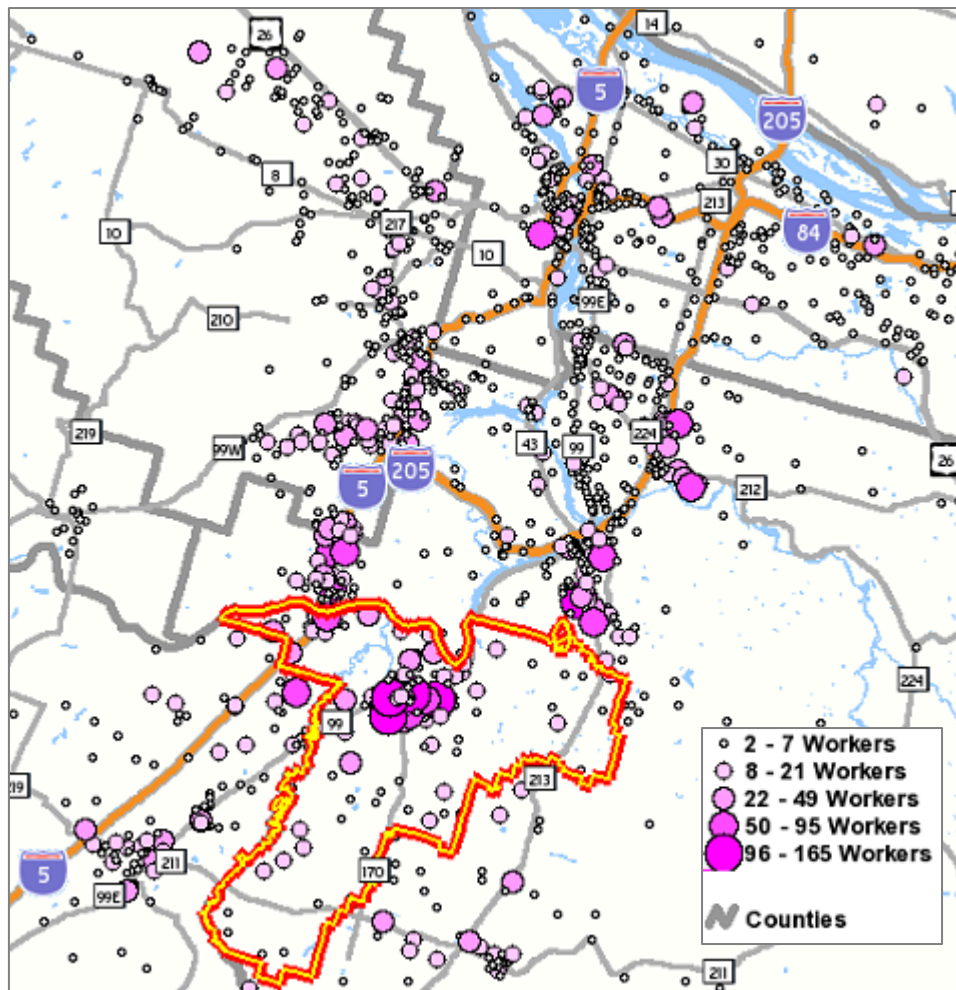
2. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA consists of Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill (OR) and Clark and Skamania (WA) Counties.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses; Portland State University Population Research Center, 2008 estimates.

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 19

percent of CSD workers have primary jobs within the District itself. Another 28 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas County, and most of the rest worked in Multnomah (20 percent), Washington (16 percent), or Marion (10 percent) counties. Map 1 shows concentrations of CSD area residents working in Wilsonville, Oregon City, Tigard/Tualatin, Central Portland, and locations near Clackamas Town Center and the I-205 & Oregon 212 interchange.¹

**Map 1
Place of Work of Canby S.D. Residents, 2006**



¹U.S. Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Database (2nd quarter 2006). Commute shed report for residents of Canby School District. Includes workers at firms covered by unemployment insurance (excludes most agricultural jobs and self-employment). Report and map created on line at <http://lehdmap3.did.census.gov/themap3/>.

Between 2004 and 2007 Clackamas County added 12,200 jobs, nine percent over the three year period.² Near the end of 2007, the Oregon Employment Department summarized the County's robust employment growth:

“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.”³

In hindsight, we know that employment in the U.S. and in Clackamas County was near its peak at about the time this statement was published. Since then, the County has lost nearly 3,700 jobs (2.5 percent between December 2007 and December 2008), according to the Oregon Employment Department's most recent statistics. The Portland metropolitan area's unemployment rate rose from 4.8 percent in December 2007 (same as the U.S. rate) to 8.1 percent in December 2008 (a full percentage point above the U.S. rate). 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.

In 2008, 383,000 square feet of industrial development took place in Canby, including several new and existing employers adding jobs.⁴ However, regional job losses in manufacturing and retail, as well as losses in the construction and real estate sectors will likely result in fewer jobs available for the District's current or potential residents.

Population by Age Group

Table 3 shows population by age group for 1990 and 2000. Nearly all age groups experienced significant growth during the decade. Notable exceptions include ages 25 to 34 (five percent decline) and ages 65 to 69 (12 percent decline). Nationwide, these age

²“Current Employment by Industry,” Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual non-farm employment in Clackamas County was 135,900 in 2004 and 148,100 in 2007. December employment was 150,600 in 2007 and 146,900 in 2008.

³“Portland Metro Area: A Look at Recent Job Growth,” Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS, December 20, 2007.

⁴State of the City address, January, 2009, at <http://www.ci.canby.or.us/>.

groups also shrank 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. District declines in these age groups likely reflect these nationwide and statewide trends.

**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%		

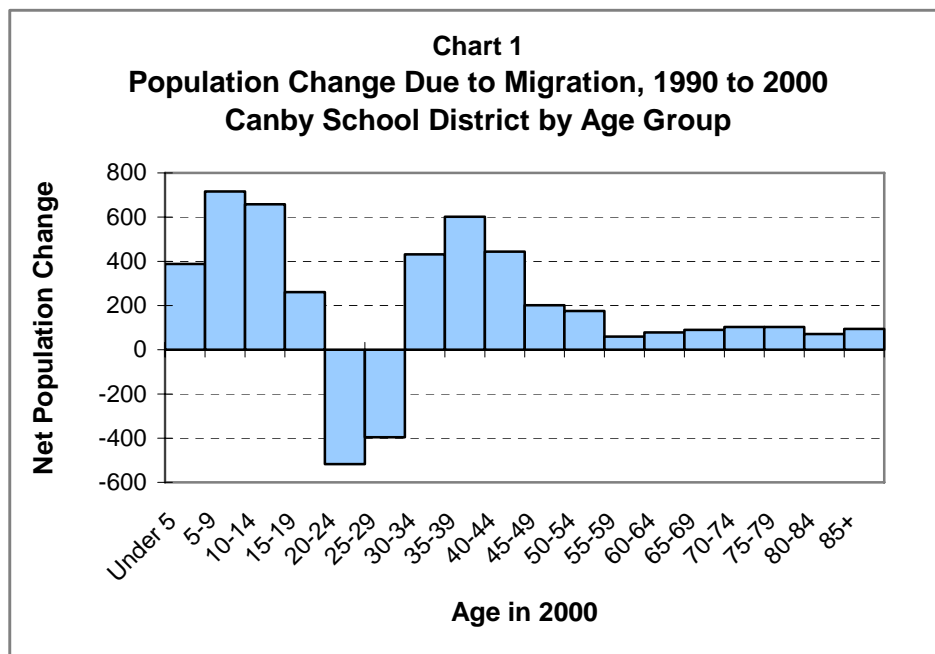
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to CSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.

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 largest percentage gains during the 1990s were 50 to 59 and 75 and over. The younger adult population age 18 to 39 remained about the same in 2000 as

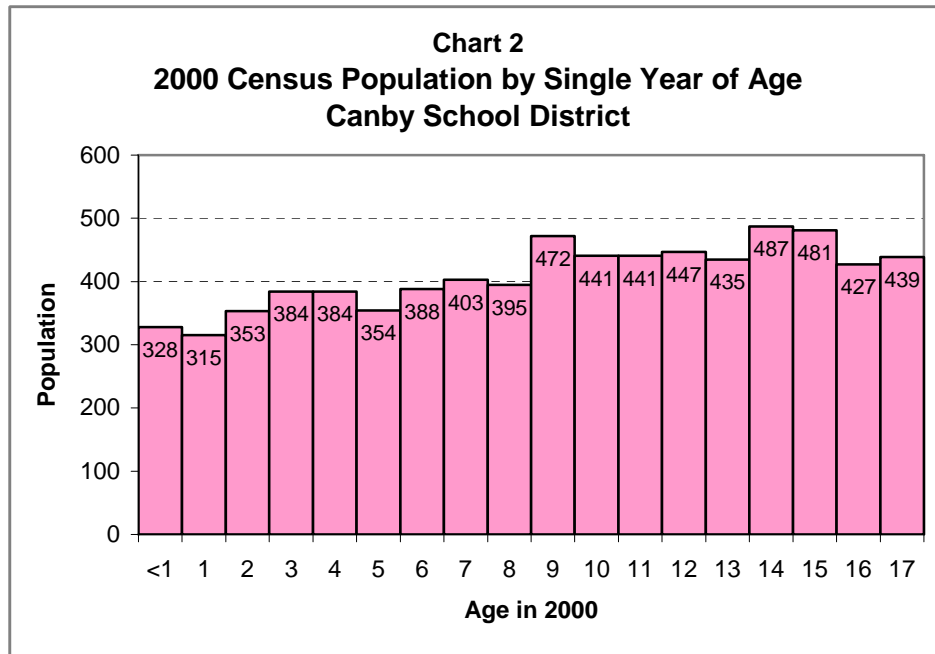
it was in 1990, while the population age 40 to 59 grew by more than 2,100, or 37 percent. The effect of this shift in age distribution was seen initially in birth rates, and ultimately in slower growth or decline in school enrollment.

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 actual 2000 population counts by age group, we are able to estimate net migration by age cohort. Chart 1 shows estimated 1990 to 2000 population change due to migration by each cohort’s age in 2000. For example, for the cohort age 20 to 24 in 2000, about 500 more people moved out of the CSD than into it during the period. Conversely, about 600 more people who were age 35 to 39 in 2000 moved into the district than out of it. 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, while slightly older adults settle in the area for home ownership or lifestyle choices.



In 2000 there were more CSD 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 (now in their late 40s to early 60s) and baby bust (now in their 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

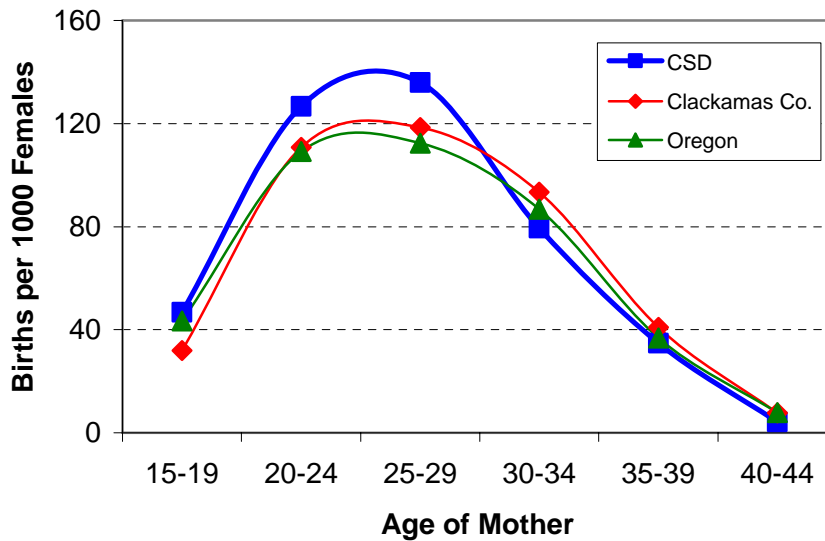
The average number of births each year to residents of the CSD has been slightly higher during the 2000s than during the 1990s, though the increase has not kept up with overall population growth. This is likely due to declining fertility rates and relatively slow growth in the number of women in prime childbearing ages — 20s and 30s. Table 4 reports the number of CSD births each year from 1990 to 2007. Later, the “Enrollment Forecasts” section examines the relationship between births, migration, and subsequent school enrollments.

Table 4
Annual Births, 1990 to 2007
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	352
2006	360
2007	387

Source: PSU-PRC estimates using Oregon Center for Health Statistics zip code data and geocoded birth records.

Chart 3
Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 2000
CSD, Clackamas County & State of Oregon



Fertility rates for the CSD in 2000 are shown in Chart 3. Clackamas County and the State of Oregon's fertility rates are also included. Rates are 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-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 are generally reflected in the CSD birth rates, with the exception of an increase in CSD rates for women age 25 to 29. The other notable trend between 1990 and 2000 is 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.⁵ Also, fertility rates in Mexico, the leading country of origin for immigrants to Oregon, have fallen sharply and are now only a bit higher than the U.S. rates.⁶

Since 2000, fertility rates have continued to increase for women age 30 and over in the U.S. and in Oregon. Preliminary 2006 data for the U.S. indicates that birth rates for women in their 30s were higher than at any time since 1964. Rates for women under age

⁵See "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>.

⁶UN (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.

25 reached the lowest levels ever reported in 2004 (for women age 20 to 24) and 2005 (for women age 15 to 19), but increased slightly in 2006.⁷

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. The smaller increase of 1,900 households (occupied housing units) results from higher vacancy rates, up from 3.6 percent in 1990 to 5.6 percent in 2000.

	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.

⁷*Births: Preliminary data for 2006.* National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 7. National Center for Health Statistics. 2007 and *Births: Final data for 2005.* National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 6. National Center for Health Statistics. 2007.

The number of households with at least one child under 18 grew at a slower rate than the number of households without children under 18. As a result, 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. These housing figures from the decennial censuses are presented in Table 5.

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.⁸ By 2007, residential construction slowed down in Canby as well, and in 2008 there were only 15 permits issued for new homes,

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

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>.

⁸U.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>.

less than one tenth of the annual average from 1996 to 2006. Only two of those 15 permits were issued in the last eight months of 2008.

During the 1990s, about 1,400 single family homes were built in the District, with most of the construction occurring in the first half of the decade.⁹ 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 each year. Between 2000 and 2005, single family housing construction within the CSD remained at about the late 1990s level, with an average of about 126 units built annually. The 223 new homes built in 2006 were the most since 1990.

Tax assessor data provided by the Clackamas County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department — spatially aligned with the District’s boundaries and supplemented with additional information about apartments — indicates that 1,192 new housing units were built within the District between 2000 and 2007 (excluding structures specifically built as senior housing). This total includes 1,082 single family homes (detached homes or attached townhomes on individual taxlots), 12 duplexes, and the 86 unit Willamette Grove apartments. The City of Canby accounted for 86 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.

The school attendance areas for which new housing is tabulated in Table 7 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

⁹These 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.

**Table 7
Canby School District
Housing Units Built 2000 to 2007 by Attendance Area**

Elementary Area ¹	Year Built								2000-07 Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003 ²	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Carus	8	3	7	7	13	18	7	7	70
Eccles	15	7	44	5	14	63	169	47	364
Knight ²	34	23	29	115	52	51	28	35	367
Lee	19	28	25	48	24	8	8	3	163
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	12	10	7	59
Trost	37	55	53	19	4	0	1	0	169
Middle School Area¹									
Ackerman	34	35	69	53	38	71	177	50	527
Baker Prairie ²	79	81	89	141	69	69	36	42	606
Ninety-One	6	8	2	8	6	12	10	7	59
District Total	119	124	160	202	113	152	223	99	1192

1. Current (2008-09) attendance areas.

2. Includes the 86 unit Willamette Grove apartments in the Knight 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 2009. Compiled by attendance area by PSU-PRC.

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; 59 percent of the District's homes built between 2005 and 2007 were built in the Eccles area. Also, Eccles currently has the largest number of available lots in existing platted subdivisions, and is likely to continue to contribute the most to the District's new housing stock through 2010.

For the foreseeable future, only limited single family home construction will occur in the District. In her January 2008 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."¹⁰

¹⁰State of the City address, January, 2008, at <http://www.ci.canby.or.us/>.

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. Comparing the subdivision information with tax assessor data and personal inspection, we found that only about nine detached and 24 attached home sites remain available for future construction within the developments approved between 2000 and 2005. Most of the current construction and potential new construction that may occur in 2009 and 2010 is in developments approved in 2006 and 2007, and will result in fewer than 100 new homes. In particular, five homes have been completed and 13 lots remain vacant in the 18 lot Postlewait Phase 2 (Knight Elementary); there have been 15 homes completed, three homes are under construction, and 23 lots remain vacant in the 41 lot Northwoods Estates Phase 1 (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.

After 2010, development may occur in the remaining phases of Northwoods Estates, which is planned to total 110 lots (Eccles Elementary), and in areas recently annexed 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 that could be parceled into 56 lots.

**Table 8
Single Family Subdivisions, City of Canby, 2000 to 2008**

Approval*	Elementary	Middle School	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:			193
2005	Eccles	Ackerman	Auburn Farms II	53
	Lee	Ackerman	Tofte V	4
	Eccles	Ackerman	Bremmer Court	7
	Eccles	Ackerman	Kraft Place	4
2005 Total:			68	
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	
2008			none	
2008 Total:			0	
Grand Total approved 2000-2008:			608	

**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 2008

Approval*	Elementary	Middle School	Subdivision 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
2008			none	
			2008 Total:	0
			Grand Total approved 2000-2008:	273
pending	Knight	Baker Prairie	Third Avenue Townhomes (SF attached)	4
			pending Total:	4

*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, 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. Three out of four years since 2004-05 have seen enrollment losses, amounting to a net loss of 287 students (5.4 percent) in the period. The K-12 total in Fall 2008 was 5,015 students.

The largest enrollment losses in 2008-09 occurred at the elementary level. The District's schools enrolled 102 fewer K-5 students (4.5 percent) in Fall 2008 than in Fall 2007, due to an incoming kindergarten class about 80 students smaller than the outgoing 5th grade class and a small amount of net out-migration at other grade levels. The District gained 20 students in middle grades 6-8, the first increase at that level since 2004-05. High school grades lost 57 students (3.3 percent).

Other notable district-wide enrollment trends include:

- Kindergarten enrollment of 323 students was the smallest since 2000-01.
- High school enrollment, including both Canby High School and alternative placements, fell below 1,700 for the first time since 1999-2000.
- Enrollment in 12th grade reached a new high of 442 students, representing the largest enrollment in any single grade in Fall 2008.

On the next page, Table 10 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually from 2003-04 to 2008-09.

Table 10
Canby School District
Enrollment History, 2003-04 to 2008-09

Historic Enrollment						
Grade	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
K	332	358	361	337	370	323
1	396	354	363	361	360	369
2	375	390	351	370	375	353
3	358	394	394	359	381	375
4	370	365	394	393	386	373
5	410	371	381	382	403	380
6	415	421	376	379	401	403
7	457	420	423	364	386	384
8	421	457	417	417	362	382
9	467	453	474	414	432	384
10	471	466	446	480	442	434
11	420	445	422	407	447	407
12	388	402	438	405	399	442
US*	6	6	6	7	10	6
Total	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,015
<i>One Year Change:</i>		16 (0.3%)	-56 (-1.1%)	-171 (-3.3%)	79 (1.6%)	-139 (-2.7%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-271 (-5.1%)
K-5	2,241	2,232	2,244	2,202	2,275	2,173
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-9 (-0.4%)	12 (0.5%)	-42 (-1.9%)	73 (3.3%)	-102 (-4.5%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-68 (-3.0%)
6-8	1,293	1,298	1,216	1,160	1,149	1,169
<i>One Year Change:</i>		5 (0.4%)	-82 (-6.3%)	-56 (-4.6%)	-11 (-0.9%)	20 (1.7%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-124 (-9.6%)
9-12	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730	1,673
<i>One Year Change:</i>		20 (1.1%)	14 (0.8%)	-73 (-4.1%)	17 (1.0%)	-57 (-3.3%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-79 (-4.5%)

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

Source: Canby School District

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

According to the Oregon Department of Education's (ODE's) lists of private schools and other sources, there are no private schools in Canby serving elementary or secondary grades. Private schools nearest to the CSD are in Wilsonville, Molalla, and Oregon City, including the 215 student North Clackamas Christian School (K-12) in Oregon City just north of Carus and the Country Christian School (K-12) near Molalla, which has grown from 219 students in 2005-06 to 301 students this year. 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” indicate that about 400 CSD residents attended private schools in 2000, a seven percent share of all K-12 residents.¹¹ At that time, 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.

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. Table 11 shows these data by grade level. Currently (February 2009), there are 212 CSD residents registered, over half of whom are high school age. The number of younger students currently registered is lower than in either of the previous two years. The current number of registered home school students represents about three percent of CSD’s 1st to 8th grade population and five percent of its 9th to 12th grade 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
2008-09 ⁴	49	50	113	212

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.

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

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

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 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. Table 12 shows that part of the 2008-09 enrollment decline can be attributed to a less favorable balance of transfer students. In 2006-07 and 2007-08 the CSD had a net gain of students from inter-district transfer agreements, whereas a small net enrollment loss due to inter-district transfers characterizes the 2008-09 school year.

**Table 12
Inter-District Transfers**

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
October 2008				
Into Canby	6	0	20	26
Out of Canby	16	6	9	31
Net	-10	-6	11	-5

Source: Canby School District

Hispanic Enrollment Growth

Since 2000-01, Hispanic enrollment has grown by more than 500 students (88 percent) while the number of non-Hispanic students has decreased by over 800 students (17

percent). The CSD's 22 percent Hispanic enrollment share is higher than the State of Oregon's 17 percent share. The ethnic enrollment trends in the District have followed the same direction as statewide trends, but the District's change has been of a greater magnitude. In Oregon between 2000-01 and 2008-09, Hispanic enrollment increased by 73 percent and non-Hispanic enrollment declined by five percent.

International migration and higher fertility rates among foreign-born Latinas play a role in the Hispanic enrollment growth, but the most important factor 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 longer established, the age distribution of children is evening out somewhat. In the 1990s, Hispanic enrollment growth contributed to enrollment growth in elementary grades, but recent growth has been greatest in high school. In the past five years, Hispanic enrollment in CSD grades K-5 increased by about 20 percent, compared with a 55 percent increase at the high school level.

Table 13 on the next page reports Hispanic K-12 enrollment annually from 1998-99 to 2008-09, and by grade level groups from 2003-04 to 2008-09.

**Table 13
Hispanic Enrollment History**

	Year						5 year change	
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Number	Percent
Hispanic K-5	496	N/A	492	504	548	601	105	21%
<i>Share of K-5 Total</i>	22%		22%	22%	25%	26%		
Hispanic 6-8	230	N/A	208	197	228	251	21	9%
<i>Share of 6-8 Total</i>	17%		16%	16%	20%	22%		
Hispanic 9-12	196	N/A	212	232	282	303	107	55%
<i>Share of 9-12 Total</i>	11%		12%	13%	16%	18%		
Hispanic Total	922	N/A	912	933	1,058	1,155	233	25%
<i>Share of K-12 Total</i>	17%		17%	18%	21%	22%		

K-12 Enrollment Change, 1998-99 to 2008-09

Year	Total Enrollment			Hispanic Enrollment			Non-Hispanic Enrollment		
	K-12	Change		K-12	Change		K-12	Change	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1998-99	5,120			487			4,633		
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%
2008-09	5,015	-139	-2.7%	1,155	97	9.2%	3,860	-236	-5.8%
Change 1998-99 to 2008-09		-105	-2%		668	137%		-773	-17%

Sources: 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. Each of the elementary schools remains within 30 students of its 2006-07 enrollment with the exception of Carus, which experienced a large drop in enrollment this year. The biggest growth has occurred at Eccles, due to the new housing in its attendance area. Although Eccles lost enrollment this year due to a smaller kindergarten replacing a larger 5th grade, it enrolls 29 students more than it did in 2006-07.

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 grew this year, after declining last year, while Baker Prairie lost enrollment this year after growing last year. Each of the middle schools enroll slightly (four percent) more students than they did two years ago. 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 include students at Parrott Creek, since they are now reported as CHS students. The high school's enrollment fell by 63 students, from 1,703 in Fall 2007 to 1,640 in Fall 2008, and is now about 100 students smaller than its 2005-06 peak of 1,746 students.

Total enrollments at each of the District's schools from 2003-04 to 2008-09 are shown in Table 14 on the next page. Enrollment change is also shown for the two year period since the current boundaries were established.

Table 14
Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2003-04 to 2008-09

School	Historic Enrollment						Change ¹ 2006-07 to 2008-09	
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Number	Percent
Carus Elementary (K-6)	382	374	442	397	393	344	-53	-13%
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	448	444	417	373	421	402	29	8%
Knight Elementary (K-5)	517	508	500	377	375	384	7	2%
Lee Elementary (K-5)	0	0	0	406	411	380	-26	-6%
Ninety-One (K-8)	523	535	526	499	484	470	-29	-6%
Trost Elementary (K-5)	621	634	611	406	427	418	12	3%
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	1,036	1,031	957	444	417	461	17	4%
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	0	0	0	457	493	476	19	4%
Other K-8 ²	7	4	7	3	3	7	0	
Canby High ³	1,737	1,738	1,746	1,678	1,703	1,640	-38	-2%
Other 9-12 ²	15	34	40	35	27	33	18	
District Totals	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,015	-271	-5.1%

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

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

3. Includes students at Parrott Creek.

Source: Canby School District

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENT GENERATION

For school districts with potential for housing growth, understanding the existing demographics of the district is not enough. The impact of new residential development on school enrollment is a common concern yet, without detailed analysis, community members and school officials go uninformed. Residential development, such as new subdivisions, typically contributes to enrollment growth at local schools. But the size of that contribution is often smaller than most people realize. For example, the average number of students generated by each new home is often lower than expected. Potential gains can vary widely – depending on characteristics, such as the type and size, of the housing being developed. Meanwhile, demographic trends in *existing* homes can offset (or exacerbate) potential gains, as long-time residents age, including their children. This section covers these issues, presenting estimates of the number of students generated by new housing (“student generation”), by jurisdictions within the CSD. This information informs the enrollment forecasts, but it also can be used by District staff on an *ad hoc* basis – to estimate the number of potential students generated by new housing once proposed or approved.

We estimated the Fall 2008 number of students per housing unit built between 2000 and 2007 in a geographic information system (GIS), matching student addresses with tax lots and their associated attributes. Attribute data from the Clackamas County tax assessor’s office allowed us to determine whether each tax lot included a home, the year that the home was built, the type of home, and the lot size. Student records contain no personally identifiable data such as names or birth dates, and the information is reported only in aggregate or summary form, such as in the tables in this section.

For the District, the average number of K-12 students per recently built housing unit was 0.57, just over one student for every two homes. Broken down by housing type, apartments generated 0.29 students per unit on average, and single family homes generated 0.60 students per unit on average. The rate for single family homes is

somewhat higher than we have found in other recent studies for other area school districts.¹²

We found very little difference in the student generation rates for new single family homes within the City of Canby (0.59) compared with the remainder of the District (0.65). However, within the City of Canby, where 85 percent of the District’s recent single family housing construction has occurred, new homes on very small lots (less than 3,500 square feet) house fewer CSD students than homes on larger lots. All of the 200 homes identified on small lots, including attached homes as well as small detached homes, were built during the 2004 to 2006 period. Table 15 summarizes these results.

Table 15
Average Number of CSD Students per Home, Fall 2008
Homes Built 2000 to 2007

Jurisdiction and Type	Grade Level			
	K-5	6-8	9-12	K-12
District Total	0.28	0.14	0.14	0.57
Single Family Homes	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.60
<i>City of Canby</i>	--	--	--	0.59
<i>lot size > 3,500 s.f.</i>	--	--	--	0.65
<i>lot size < 3,500 s.f.</i>	--	--	--	0.37
<i>Unincorporated Area</i> ¹	--	--	--	0.65
Apartments ²	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.29

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 2007 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.

Last year’s report illustrated that much of the enrollment growth between Fall 2006 and Fall 2007 was attributable to new housing, with large increases in the number of Eccles Elementary, Ackerman Middle School, and Canby High School students residing in new

¹²For example, 0.45 in the Oregon City School District, 0.51 in the Tigard-Tualatin School District and 0.53 in the North Marion School District.

subdivisions. This year is different. Table 16 compares this year's change to last year's change. It shows the number of students enrolled in CSD in each of the past three years who reside in City of Canby subdivisions approved since 2004. Last year's growth is in the "2006 to 2007 change" column. This year's growth is in the "2007 to 2008 change" column. In contrast to last year, little or no growth at any of the District's elementary or middle schools was due to new subdivisions. Only Canby High School saw a significant enrollment gain from new housing this year.

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

Grade Level	Fall 2006 Students	Fall 2007 Students	Fall 2008 Students	2006 to 2007 Change	2007 to 2008 Change
K-5	52	91	94	39	3
6-8	28	40	43	12	3
9-12	13	35	49	22	14
Total	93	166	186	73	20
School Attending					
Carus Elementary (K-6)	1	1	0	0	-1
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	45	77	75	32	-2
Knight Elementary (K-5)	4	9	13	5	4
Lee Elementary (K-5)	0	3	1	3	-2
Ninety-One (K-8)	2	2	0	0	-2
Trost Elementary (K-5)	0	0	5	0	5
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	21	31	36	10	5
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	7	8	7	1	-1
Canby High (9-12)	13	35	49	22	14

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

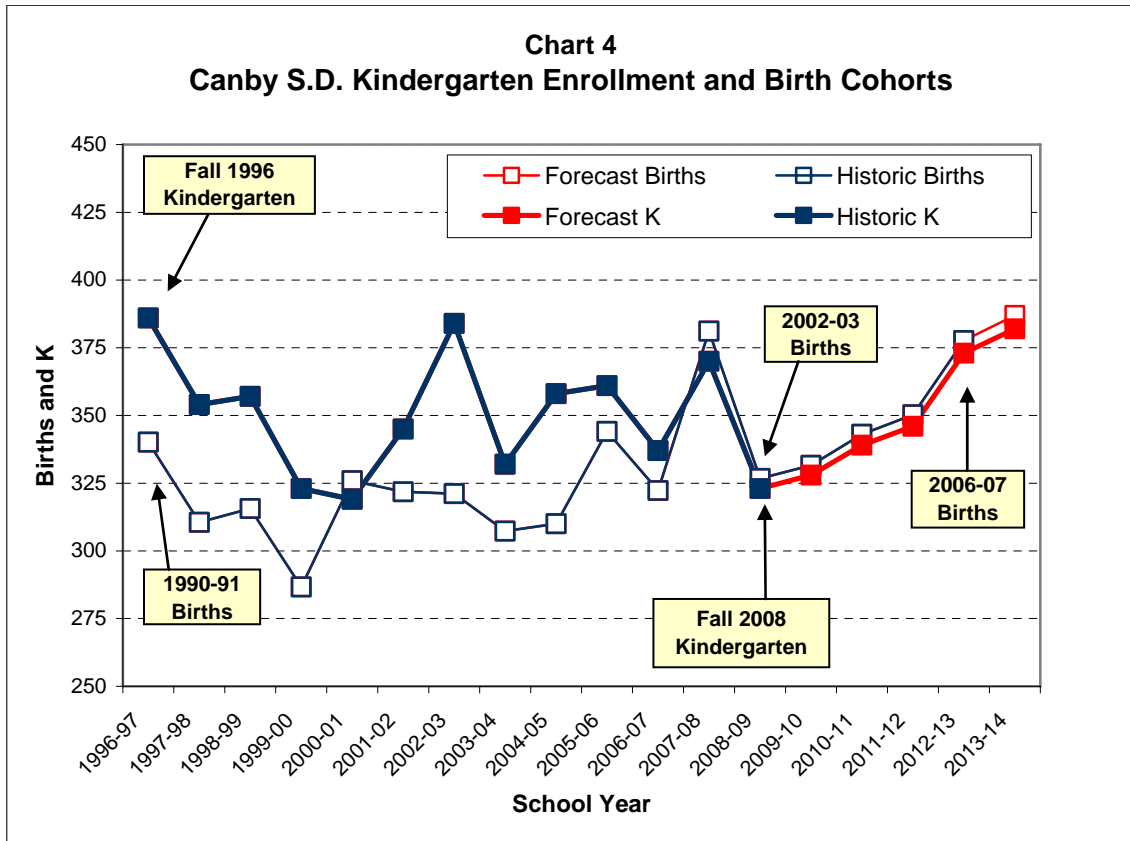
Source: PSU-PRC using land use information from the City of Canby, student data from the Canby School District, and geographic shape files from Clackamas County GIS.

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

District-wide Enrollment Forecast — Methods and Data

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 District were estimated for the years 1990 to 2007, using location-specific 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 the correspondence between births and kindergarten enrollment. 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). 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 for six consecutive years the direction of change in kindergarten enrollment has matched the trend in birth cohorts, and over the last three years the magnitude of change has been similar. For example, kindergarteners in 2008 numbered 47 fewer than kindergarteners in 2007, a difference of minus 13 percent. Births in 2002-03, the period corresponding to the 2008 kindergarten class, numbered 54 fewer than births in 2001-02, a difference of minus 14 percent. The correspondence is very close. Because the number of births increased slightly between 2002-03 and 2003-04, a small increase in kindergarten enrollment is forecast for Fall 2009.

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. Depending on the school district, rates for some grades are typically high 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.

In 2007-08, when the District gained enrollment, it had higher than usual GPRs and a large incoming kindergarten class. This year, the GPRs were lower at almost every grade level, indicating net out-migration from the District. GPRs used in the forecast model are not as low as the 2007-08 to 2008-09 rates, but for the next two years, 2009-10 and 2010-11, they are below long term historic averages, reflecting expectations of slow housing growth and regional job losses. After 2010-11 the rates for some grades increase slightly.

Table 17 compares average rates from the five year forecast with rates for each of the past two years.

Grade Transition	2006-07 to 2007-08	2007-08 to 2008-09	Forecast (5 year average)
K-1	1.07	1.00	1.03
1-2	1.04	0.98	1.01
2-3	1.03	1.00	1.02
3-4	1.08	0.98	1.01
4-5	1.03	0.98	1.01
5-6	1.05	1.00	1.02
6-7	1.02	0.96	1.00
7-8	0.99	0.99	0.99
8-9	1.04	1.06	1.05
9-10	1.07	1.00	1.02
10-11	0.93	0.92	0.93
11-12	0.98	0.99	0.99

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

The link between *housing development* and school enrollment is less certain than the link between births and kindergarten or the progression from one grade to the next, and more judgment is required to integrate 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, attached homes have fewer school age children per unit than detached single family homes, as illustrated 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, reducing the impact of housing growth on school enrollment growth.

In the City of Canby, no new subdivisions have been approved over the past 24 months, and the amount of vacant residential land within the city limits is relatively small. There is potential to add residential land that exists within the Canby Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), but it takes time to put annexations on the ballot, gain voter approval, submit development plans, plat new subdivisions, and build infrastructure and homes. Outside

the UGB, rural zoning limits development, and an average of about 20 homes per year have been built since 2000, including homes that were merely replacements for existing homes. In light of these circumstances, 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 and housing growth is expected to contribute very little to enrollment growth.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast — Summary

Overall, K-12 enrollment is forecast to decline next year, by about 100 students, or by two percent. A smaller loss of about 50 students, or one percent, is expected in 2010-11. After 2010-11, K-12 enrollment is expected to be relatively stable, with small increases in 2012 and 2013. By 2013-14 forecasted K-12 enrollment is 81 students (1.6 percent) less than K-12 enrollment in 2008-09.

Elementary school enrollment is forecast to change very little over the five year period. By 2013-14 forecasted K-5 enrollment is 24 students (1.1 percent) more than K-5 enrollment in 2008-09.

Similarly, middle school enrollment is expected to change very little. By 2013-14 forecasted 6-8 enrollment is 16 students (1.4 percent) less than in 2008-09.

High school enrollment is forecast to change the most – particularly next year. A loss of 73 students in grades 9-12 is expected for Fall 2009, followed by a loss of 30 students, after which forecasted high school enrollment remains relatively stable. By 2013-14, forecasted 9-12 enrollment is 89 students (5.3 percent) less than 9-12 enrollment in 2008-09.

Table 18 presents figures on which these summaries are based. It includes grade level forecasts for the CSD for each year from 2009-10 to 2013-14. It also includes summaries by elementary, middle and high school levels (K-5, 6-8, and 9-12). Six years of historic enrollment figures facilitate comparisons between historic and forecasted enrollments (summarized by one and five year periods).

Table 18

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

Grade	Historic Enrollment						Forecast Enrollment				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
K	332	358	361	337	370	323	328	339	346	373	382
1	396	354	363	361	360	369	331	336	351	358	386
2	375	390	351	370	375	353	372	334	341	357	364
3	358	394	394	359	381	375	359	378	341	348	364
4	370	365	394	393	386	373	378	362	383	345	352
5	410	371	381	382	403	380	377	382	366	387	349
6	415	421	376	379	401	403	386	383	388	372	394
7	457	420	423	364	386	384	400	383	384	389	373
8	421	457	417	417	362	382	381	397	380	381	386
9	467	453	474	414	432	384	401	400	417	399	400
10	471	466	446	480	442	434	389	406	407	425	406
11	420	445	422	407	447	407	403	361	379	380	397
12	388	402	438	405	399	442	401	397	356	374	375
US*	6	6	6	7	10	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	5,286	5,302	5,246	5,075	5,154	5,015	4,912	4,864	4,845	4,894	4,934
<i>One Year Change:</i>		16 (0.3%)	-56 (-1.1%)	-171 (-3.3%)	79 (1.6%)	-139 (-2.7%)	-103 (-2.1%)	-48 (-1.0%)	-19 (-0.4%)	49 (1.0%)	40 (0.8%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-271 (-5.1%)					-81 (-1.6%)
K-5	2,241	2,232	2,244	2,202	2,275	2,173	2,145	2,131	2,128	2,168	2,197
<i>One Year Change:</i>		-9 (-0.4%)	12 (0.5%)	-42 (-1.9%)	73 (3.3%)	-102 (-4.5%)	-28 (-1.3%)	-14 (-0.7%)	-3 (-0.1%)	40 (1.9%)	29 (1.3%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-68 (-3.0%)					24 (1.1%)
6-8	1,293	1,298	1,216	1,160	1,149	1,169	1,167	1,163	1,152	1,142	1,153
<i>One Year Change:</i>		5 (0.4%)	-82 (-6.3%)	-56 (-4.6%)	-11 (-0.9%)	20 (1.7%)	-2 (-0.2%)	-4 (-0.3%)	-11 (-0.9%)	-10 (-0.9%)	11 (1.0%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-124 (-9.6%)					-16 (-1.4%)
9-12	1,752	1,772	1,786	1,713	1,730	1,673	1,600	1,570	1,565	1,584	1,584
<i>One Year Change:</i>		20 (1.1%)	14 (0.8%)	-73 (-4.1%)	17 (1.0%)	-57 (-3.3%)	-73 (-4.4%)	-30 (-1.9%)	-5 (-0.3%)	19 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>Five Year Change:</i>						-79 (-4.5%)					-89 (-5.3%)

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

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2009

Individual School Forecasts

We prepared forecasts for individual schools under a scenario in which current boundaries and grade configurations remain constant. 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 remain unchanged.

The methodology relies on unique sets of grade progression rates for each school and the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to lagged births within each school's attendance area. Long-term trends in kindergarten enrollment and grade progressions are not available for four of the elementary schools affected by the 2006 boundary changes. New kindergarten classes were forecast each year based on Fall 2006, 2007, and 2008 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 2008-09 and 2013-14 are forecast at Knight and Trost, an addition of 22 students at each school. Carus E.S. is forecast to lose 21 students by 2013-14. Ninety-One School is forecast to lose 27 students by 2013-14. Forecasts for Eccles and Lee elementary schools produce future enrollments similar to 2008-09 levels. The differences between elementary schools are mostly related to birth trends within their attendance areas, assumptions about future net mobility into and out of the schools based on recent observations, and the existing distribution of students by grade level. A small amount of new housing is expected during the forecast period, and enrollment growth at Knight and stable enrollments at Eccles and Lee depend to a degree on the assumption that new housing will contribute some students to those schools.

Migration can contribute to enrollment gains at the secondary level as well as the elementary level, but enrollment changes at Ackerman, Baker Prairie, and CHS depend largely on fluctuations in the size of individual classes. For example, Ackerman is forecast to lose about 30 students between 2010-11 and 2011-12 — when the large class currently in 6th grade advances to high school. Baker Prairie is forecast to gain about 30 students between 2010-11 and 2011-12 —when the current large 3rd grade class at Knight and 4th grade class at Carus enter middle school. Canby High School is forecast to lose about 73 students next year and remain below 1,600 students throughout the rest of the forecast period.

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 each school's attendance area.

Table 19
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2009-10 to 2013-14

School	Actual	Forecast					Change 2008-09 to 2013-14	
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Number	Percent
Carus Elementary (K-6)	344	340	326	316	318	323	-21	-6%
Eccles Elementary (K-5)	402	396	388	393	408	407	5	1%
Knight Elementary (K-5)	384	391	390	383	400	406	22	6%
Lee Elementary (K-5)	380	360	367	371	371	369	-11	-3%
Ninety-One (K-8)	470	444	443	436	439	443	-27	-6%
Trost Elementary (K-5)	418	426	433	432	434	440	22	5%
Ackerman Middle (6-8)	461	469	464	437	430	460	-1	0%
Baker Prairie Middle (6-8)	476	479	476	505	503	495	19	4%
Other K-8 ¹	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0%
Canby High ²	1,640	1,567	1,537	1,532	1,551	1,551	-89	-5%
Other 9-12 ¹	33	33	33	33	33	33	0	0%
District Totals	5,015	4,912	4,864	4,845	4,894	4,934	-81	-2%

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

2. Includes students at Parrott Creek.

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2009

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.

Table 20 compares the actual CSD enrollment by grade level in Fall 2008 with the 2008-09 forecasts prepared one year, two years, and three years earlier. Although enrollment fell in other years, the grade progression rates observed between Fall 2007 and Fall 2008 were unprecedented in this decade, generally below 1.00 at each grade level, indicating that more students moved out of the District than into it. Therefore, all of the recent forecasts predicted that Fall 2008 enrollment would be higher than it actually was. The forecast from one year ago was consistently high by 10 to 21 students for each of the grades K through 7th. The smallest errors were from the forecast prepared two years ago, illustrating that a longer term forecast can sometimes be more accurate than a short term forecast, due to compensating errors that occur from year to year. The CSD grew more than expected between 2006-07 and 2007-08, and lost more than expected between 2007-08 and 2008-09, so the K-12 total in the two year forecast was only 1.3 percent higher than actual enrollment. As a measure of average error for individual grade levels, we have included the mean absolute percent error (MAPE) in the table.

The two most recent forecasts used the current boundaries for the District's schools, so those two forecasts are compared with actual Fall 2008 enrollments by school in Table 21. The table shows that Fall 2008 forecasts for Knight, Ninety-One, Trost, and Canby High School were relatively accurate in both forecast series. The one year forecast for Ackerman Middle School was also accurate. However, forecasts for Carus, Eccles, and Baker Prarie have been less accurate. This analysis was conducted before the current

forecast was prepared, in the hope that quantifying and evaluating past errors will result in better accuracy in future years.

In general, forecast error varies according to the size of the population being forecast. As the tables show, the average absolute error for individual grade levels and schools is generally larger than the absolute error for the K-12 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.

Table 20
Fall 2008 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	323	334	11	3.4%	348	25	7.7%	380	57	17.6%
1	369	383	14	3.8%	390	21	5.7%	380	11	3.0%
2	353	370	17	4.8%	351	-2	-0.6%	366	13	3.7%
3	375	386	11	2.9%	374	-1	-0.3%	383	8	2.1%
4	373	394	21	5.6%	386	13	3.5%	381	8	2.1%
5	380	393	13	3.4%	372	-8	-2.1%	394	14	3.7%
6	403	413	10	2.5%	408	5	1.2%	412	9	2.2%
7	384	404	20	5.2%	392	8	2.1%	420	36	9.4%
8	382	383	1	0.3%	378	-4	-1.0%	402	20	5.2%
9	384	377	-7	-1.8%	393	9	2.3%	404	20	5.2%
10	434	440	6	1.4%	443	9	2.1%	453	19	4.4%
11	407	415	8	2.0%	395	-12	-2.9%	427	20	4.9%
12	442	438	-4	-0.9%	441	-1	-0.2%	449	7	1.6%
US ⁴	6	10	4		7	1		33	27	
Total	5015	5140	125	2.5%	5078	63	1.3%	5284	269	5.4%
MAPE⁵				2.9%			2.4%			5.0%

1. Forecast for 2008-09 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2007-08 enrollment, February 2008

2. Forecast for 2008-09 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2006-07 enrollment, April 2007

3. Forecast for 2008-09 by Dr. Judith A. Barmack, baseline 2005-06 enrollment, December 2005

4. Ungraded secondary enrollment

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

Table 21
Fall 2008 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts
By Individual School

School	Actual	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
Carus (K-6)	344	384	40	11.6%	385	41	11.9%
Eccles (K-5)	402	434	32	8.0%	372	-30	-7.5%
Knight (K-5)	384	378	-6	-1.6%	396	12	3.1%
Lee (K-5)	380	399	19	5.0%	403	23	6.1%
Ninety-One (K-8)	470	473	3	0.6%	480	10	2.1%
Trost (K-5)	418	414	-4	-1.0%	421	3	0.7%
Ackerman MS	461	465	4	0.9%	437	-24	-5.2%
Baker Prairie MS	476	510	34	7.1%	502	26	5.5%
Canby HS	1,640	1,653	13	0.8%	1,644	4	0.2%
Other K-12	40	30	-10		38	-2	
District	5,015	5,140	125	2.5%	5,078	63	1.3%
MAPE³				4.1%			4.7%

1. Forecast for 2008-09 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2007-08 enrollment, February 2008

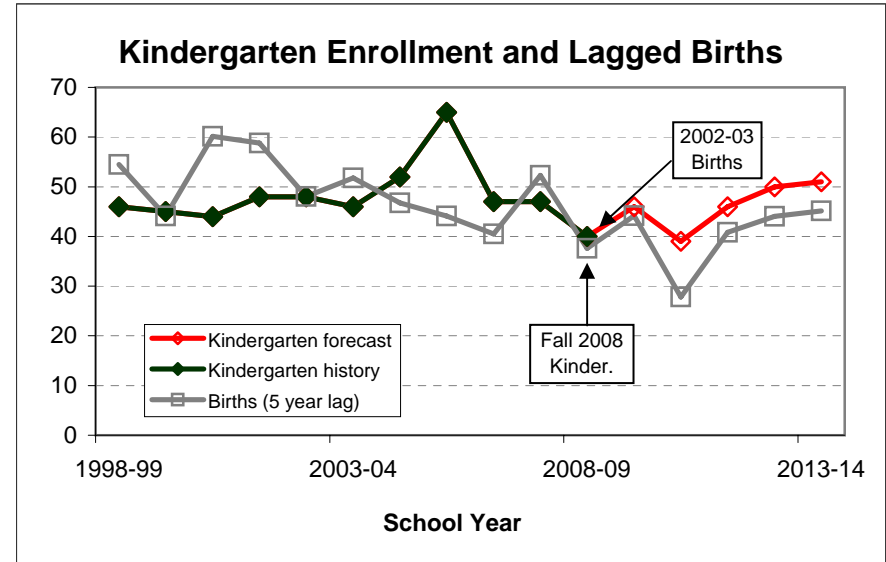
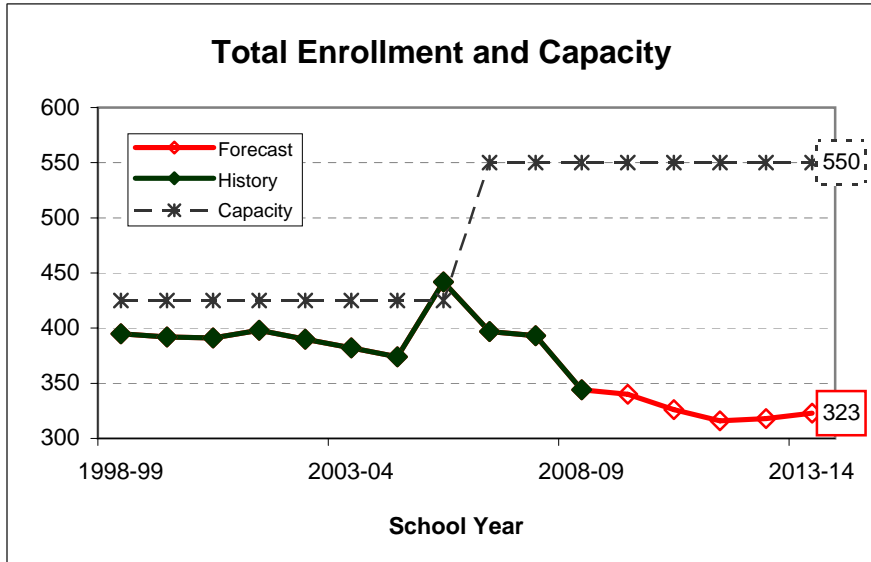
2. Forecast for 2008-09 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2006-07 enrollment, April 2007

3. Mean absolute percent error for individual schools.

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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	395	382	344	323
Change		-13	-38	-21

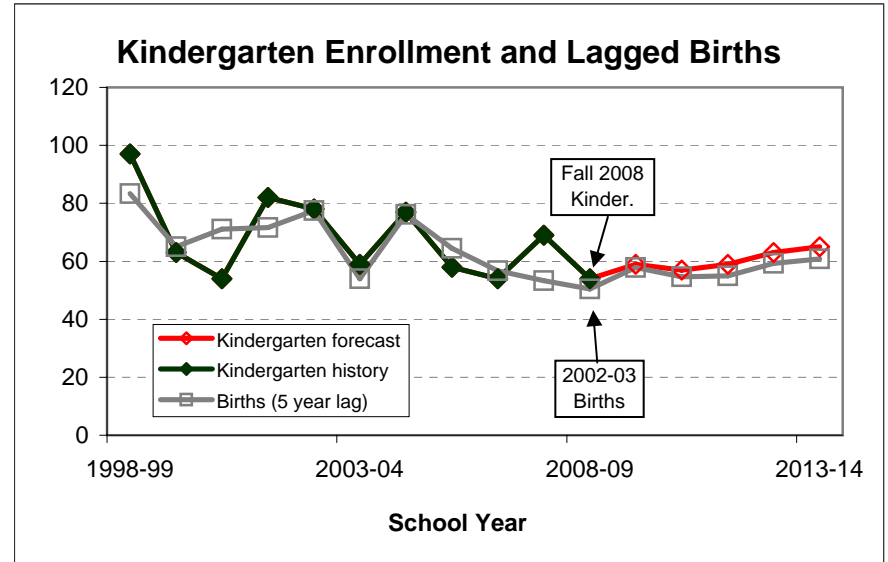
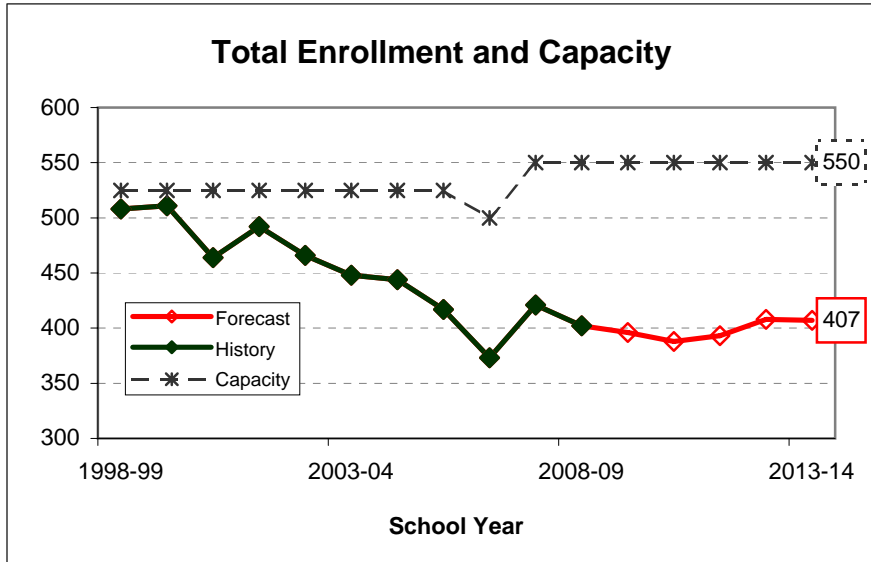
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	70
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	0
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

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.

A-2

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	508	448	402	407
Change		-60	-46	5

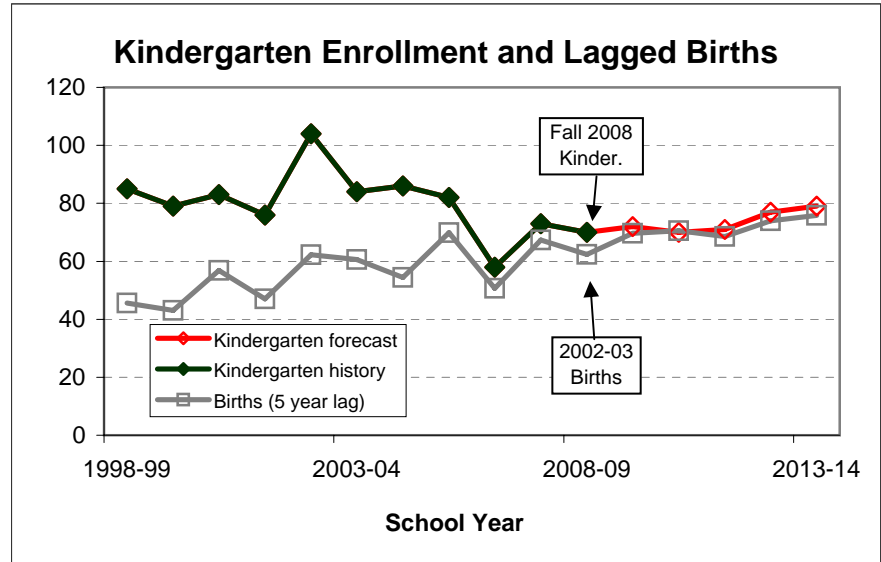
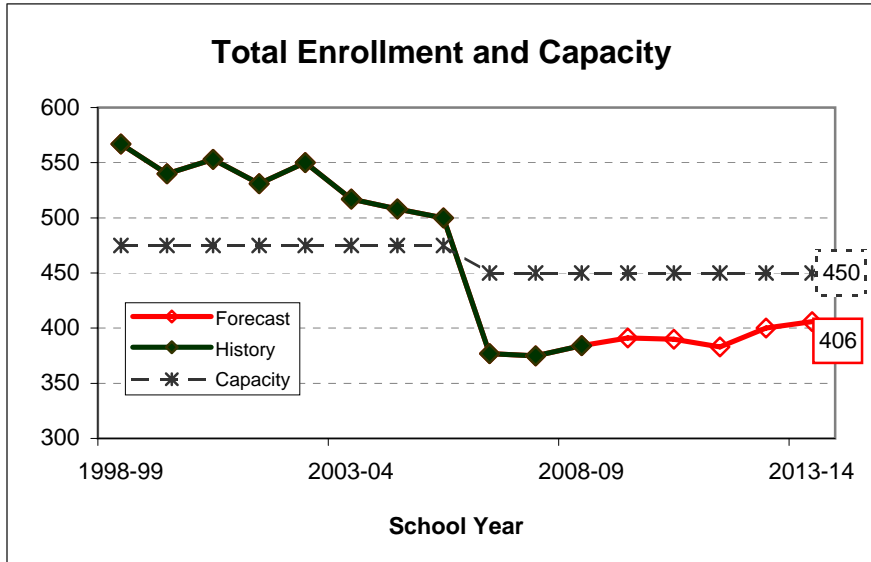
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	362
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	2
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	67

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes 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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	567	517	384	406
Change		-50	-133	22

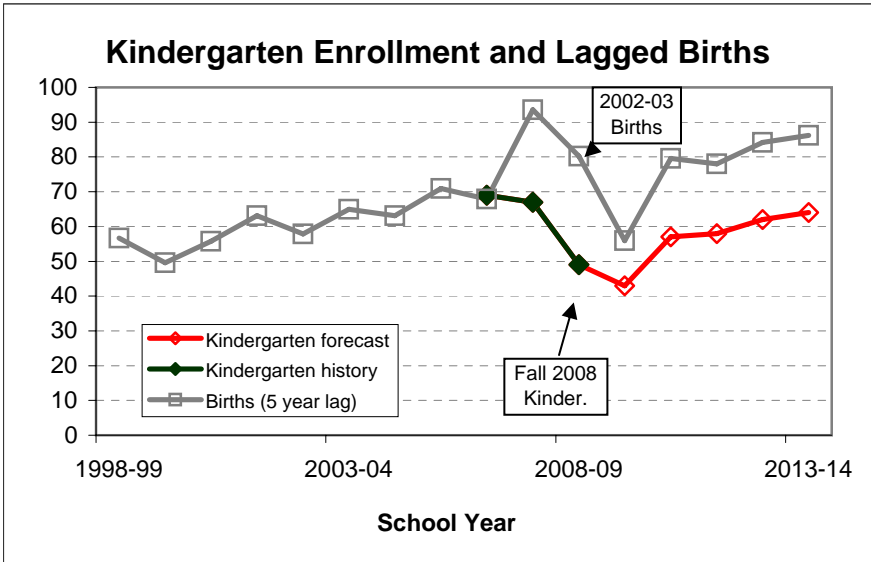
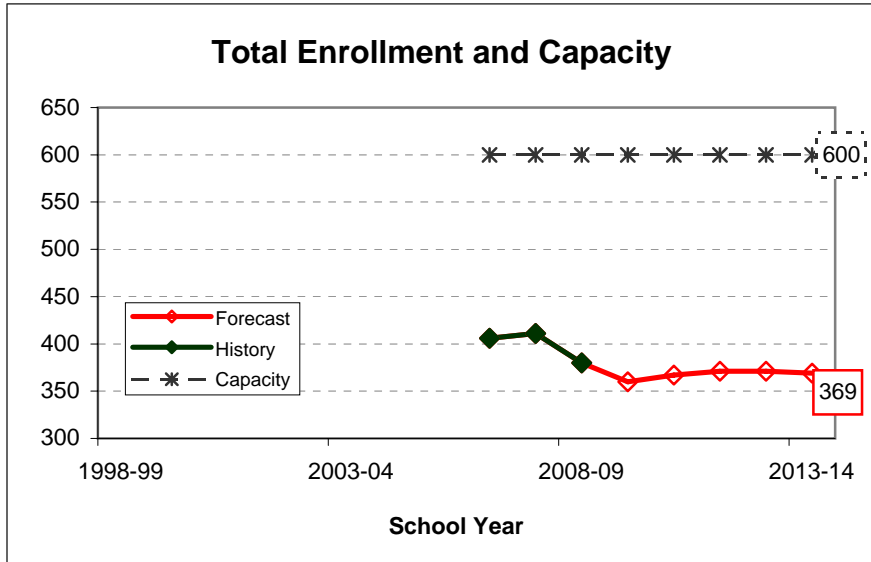
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	273
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	94
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	17

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes 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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	0	0	380	369
Change		0	380	-11

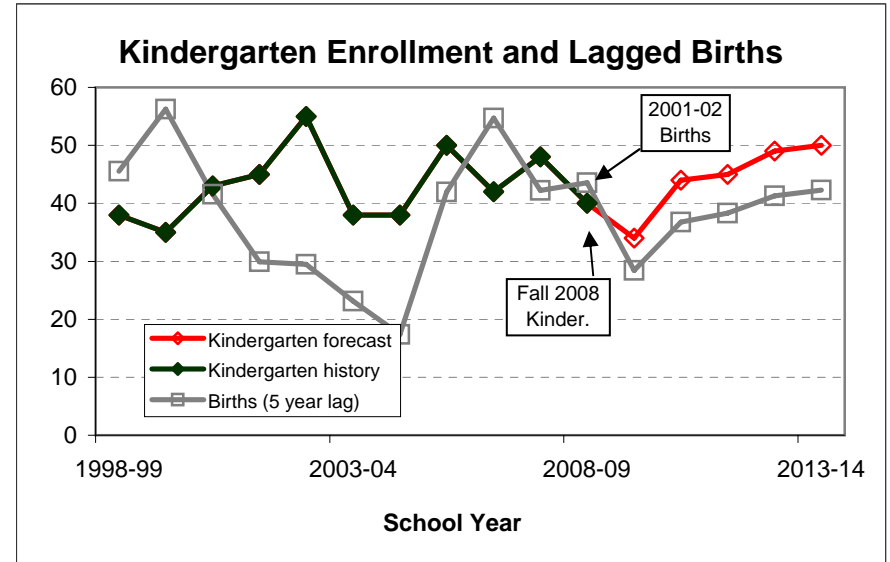
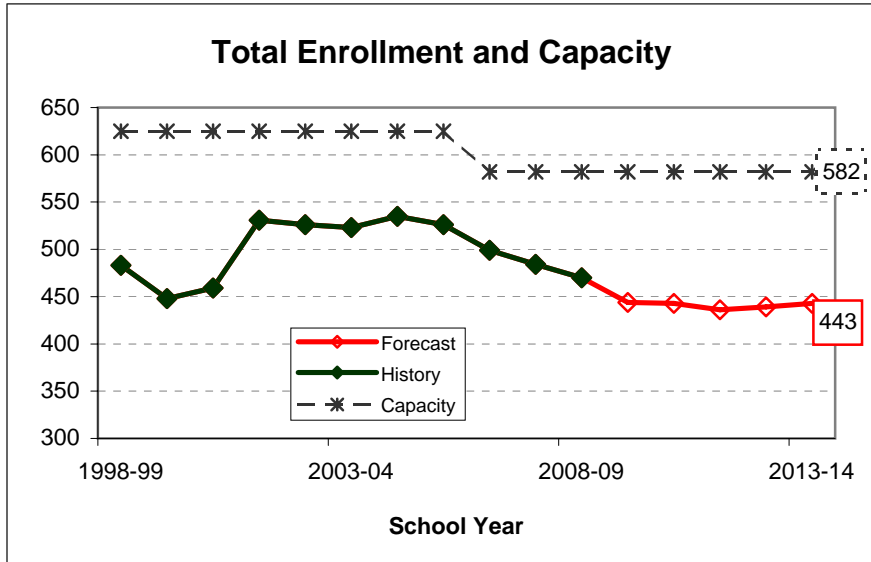
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	155
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	8
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	27

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	483	523	470	443
Change		40	-53	-27

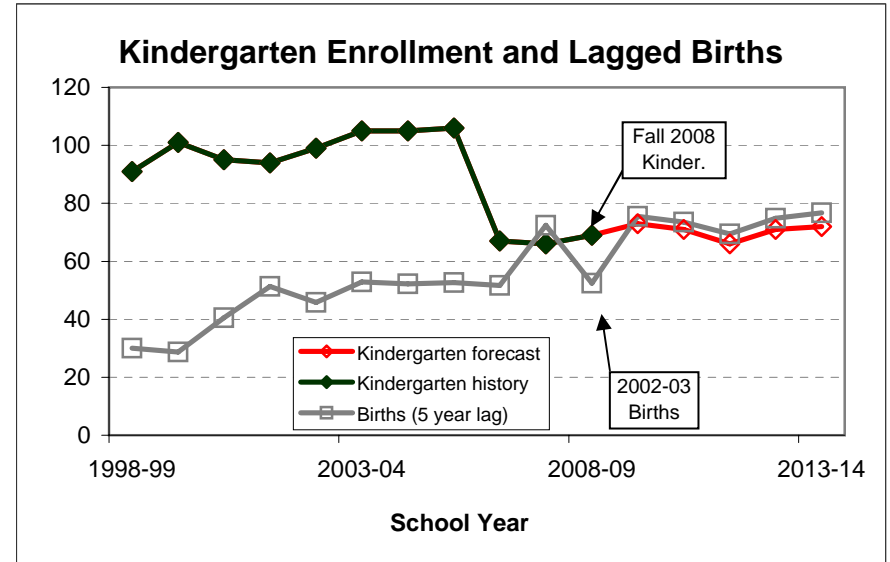
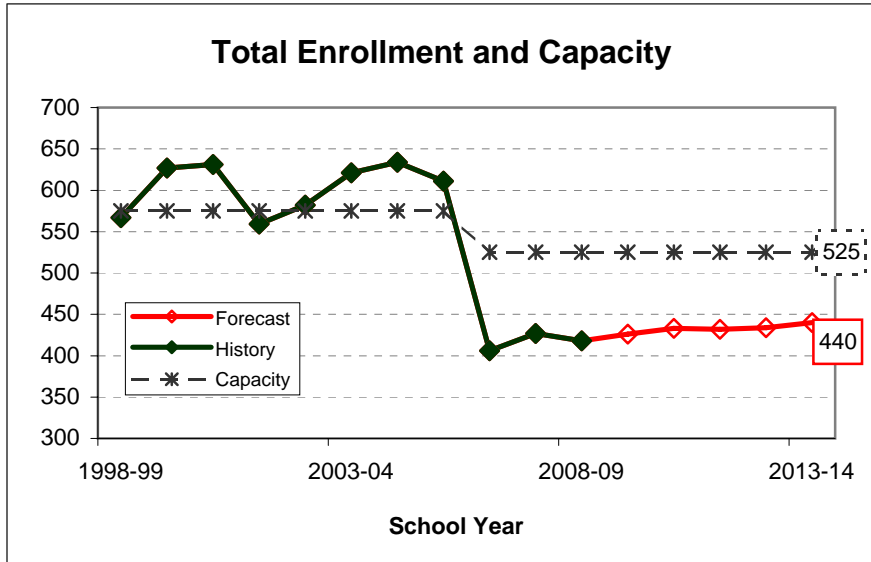
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	59
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	0
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes 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.

A-6

1990 and 2000 Census Data

2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	567	621	418	440
Change		54	-203	22

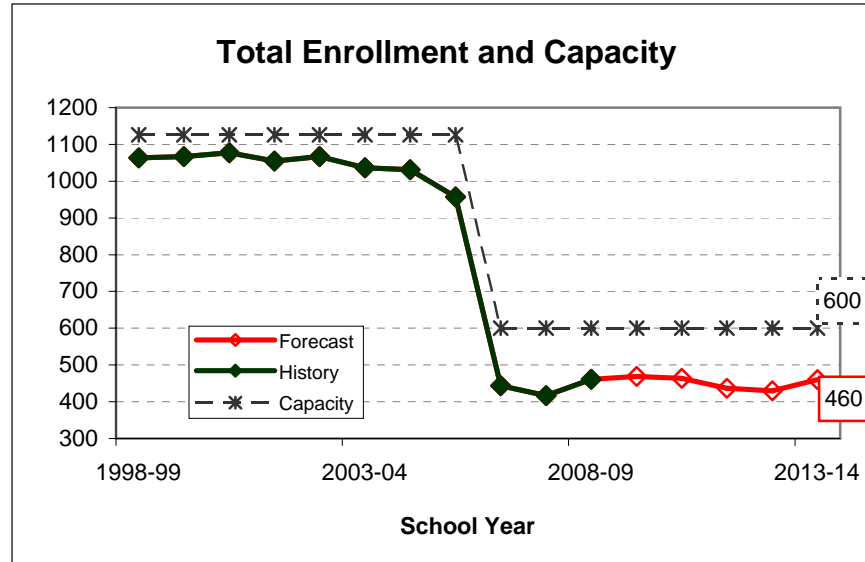
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	163
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	6
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	0

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes 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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	1063	1036	461	460
Change		-27	-575	-1

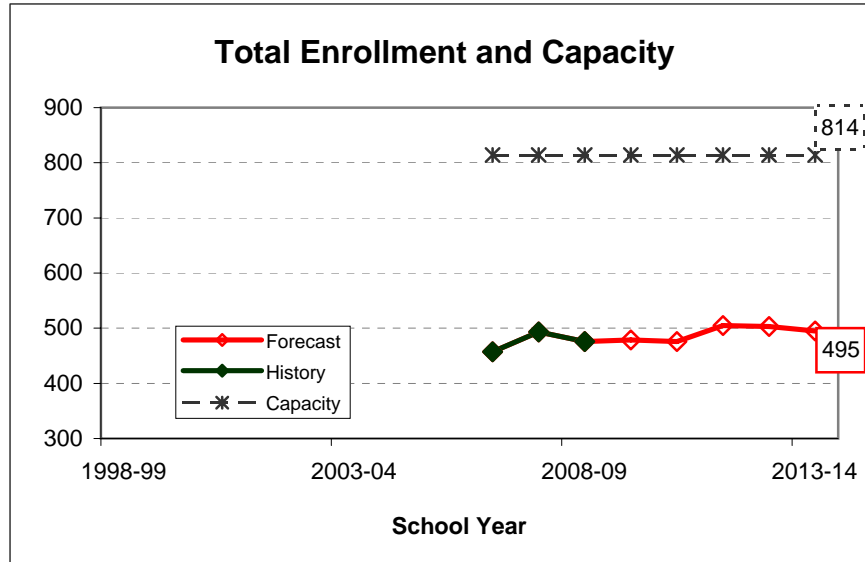
New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	517
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	10
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	94

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes 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 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	0	0	476	495
Change		0	476	19

New Housing Development

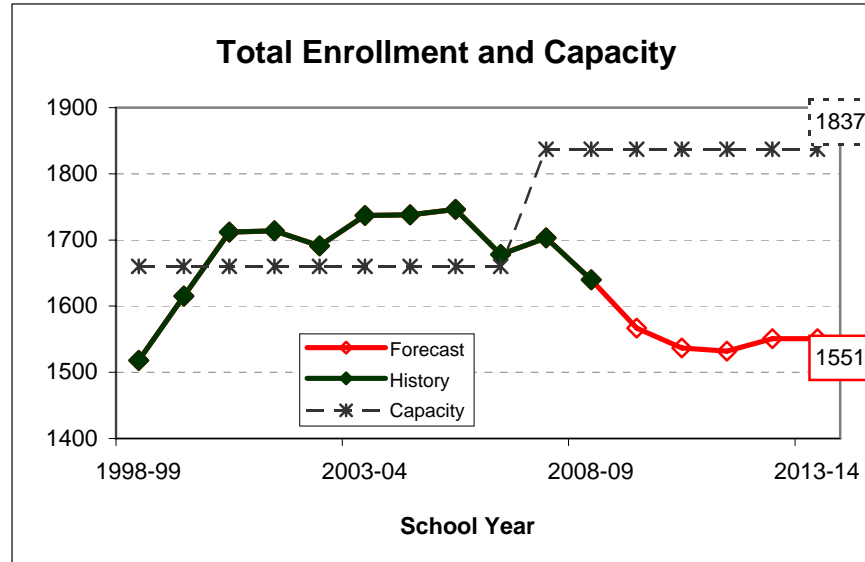
Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	506
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	100
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	17

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Population Research Center, Portland State University
February, 2009

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



Note: Historic and forecast enrollment includes Parrott Creek.

1990 and 2000 Census Data 2008-09 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
	1998-99	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
Total enrollment	1518	1737	1640	1551
Change		219	-97	-89

New Housing Development

Number of single family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	1082
Number of multi-family housing units built 2000 to 2007 ¹ :	110
Additional homes approved in City of Canby subdivisions ² :	111

1. Based on Clackamas County tax lot attribute data, January 2009.

2. Lots in recently approved subdivisions. Homes are now under construction, or are yet to be built.

Population Research Center, Portland State University
February, 2009