8-1-2007

Portland Public Schools Enrollment Forecasts, 2007-08, Based on October 2006 Enrollments

Portland State University. Population Research Center

Charles Rynerson
Portland State University, rynerson@pdx.edu

Risa Proehl
Portland State University

Vivian Siu
Portland State University

Richard Lycan
Portland State University

See next page for additional authors

Authors

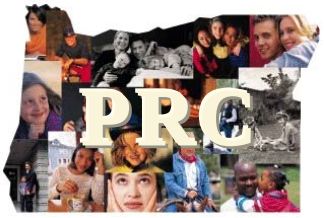
Portland State University. Population Research Center, Charles Rynerson, Risa Proehl, Vivian Siu, Richard Lycan, and George C. Hough Jr.

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FORECASTS 2007-08 to 2015-16

Based on October 2006 Enrollments

Portland State UNIVERSITY

Population Research Center



AUGUST 2007

Portland Public Schools

Portland Public Schools Nondiscrimination Statement

Portland Public Schools recognizes the diversity and worth of all individuals and groups and their roles in society. All individuals and groups shall be treated with fairness in all activities, programs and operations, without regard to age, color, creed, disability, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation.

Board of Education Policy 1.80.020-P

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FORECASTS 2007-08 TO 2015-16

Portland State UNIVERSITY

Population Research Center

AUGUST, 2007

Project Staff:
Charles Rynerson, Demographic Analyst
Risa Proehl, Demographic Analyst
Vivian Siu, Research Assistant
Richard Lycan, Senior Research Associate
George Hough, Director

CONTENTS

TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS

TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS (continued)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Portland Public School District (PPS) enrolled 45,446 K-12 students in Fall 2006, a decrease of 676 students (1.5 percent) from Fall 2005. This was the second consecutive year that PPS lost about 700 students, following three years of much steeper losses averaging over 1,500 annually between 2001-02 and 2004-05. Enrollment has fallen in each of the past 10 years, and the 2006-07 K-12 enrollment was 17 percent below its 1996-97 peak of 54,697. About half of the 10 year decline occurred during the 2001-02 to 2004-05 period, when the recession slowed regional employment growth but housing prices continued to rise.

This report presents the results of a demographic study conducted by the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC). The study includes analysis of population, housing and enrollment trends affecting the District in recent years, estimates of the impacts of new housing development on PPS enrollment, forecasts of district-wide enrollment for the 2007-08 to 2020-21 school years and forecasts by area of residence (high school clusters, school attendance areas) and by individual school for the years 2007-08 to 2015-16.

For the district-wide forecast, three scenarios of population and enrollment changes were developed: a most-likely, or medium, growth scenario; a scenario for lower growth; and a higher growth scenario. The area of residence and individual school forecasts are based on the middle scenario. All three growth scenarios for the PPS district-wide enrollment forecasts assume that current mortality, fertility, and "capture rates" (the share of District residents enrolled in PPS schools) will not change much during the next 15 years. The differences between the three scenarios are primarily due to different assumptions about the levels of net migration (the net movement into and out of the District) among families with children.

The middle series forecast indicates that overall PPS enrollment will continue to decrease during the next five years until stabilizing at about 42,700 by 2011-12. The K-12 enrollment losses of the next five years will be largely due to the ongoing impact of large elementary enrollment declines that occurred from the late 1990s until the 2004-05 school year. In the past two years elementary enrollment declines were much smaller and kindergarten and first grade enrollments have been stable, but the smaller enrollments now in elementary schools will continue to influence secondary school enrollments for the next several years. Even as elementary enrollment begins to stabilize, secondary enrollment will continue to decrease.

About 12,000 housing units were added to the District's housing stock between 2000 and 2005, and in Fall 2006 over 2,300 PPS students lived in the new housing. The District's enrollment stabilization will depend to some extent on continued housing growth, because the share of PPS households that have school-age children is continuing to fall. As the region adds more people and households, the "close-in" neighborhoods with amenities that have the greatest appeal to affluent households without children are expanding geographically to include a larger and larger share of the PPS District.

Table 1 contains PPS recent and forecast enrollments by five year intervals under the three forecast scenarios. Following the table, Chart 1 depicts the annual K-12 enrollment since 2000-01 and forecasts through 2020-21.

Table 1
PPS District-wide K-12 Enrollment Forecasts

	Historic		Forecast	
	2001-02	**2006-07**	**2011-12**	**2016-17**
Medium (Most Likely) Scenario	51,501	45,446	42,693	42,830
5 year change		*-6,055*	*-2,753*	*137*
Low Growth Scenario	51,501	45,446	41,791	41,166
5 year change		*-6,055*	*-3,655*	*-625*
High Growth Scenario	51,501	45,446	43,849	44,851
5 year change		*-6,055*	*-1,597*	*1,002*

Note: Includes K-12 and ungraded; does not include pre-kindergarten.

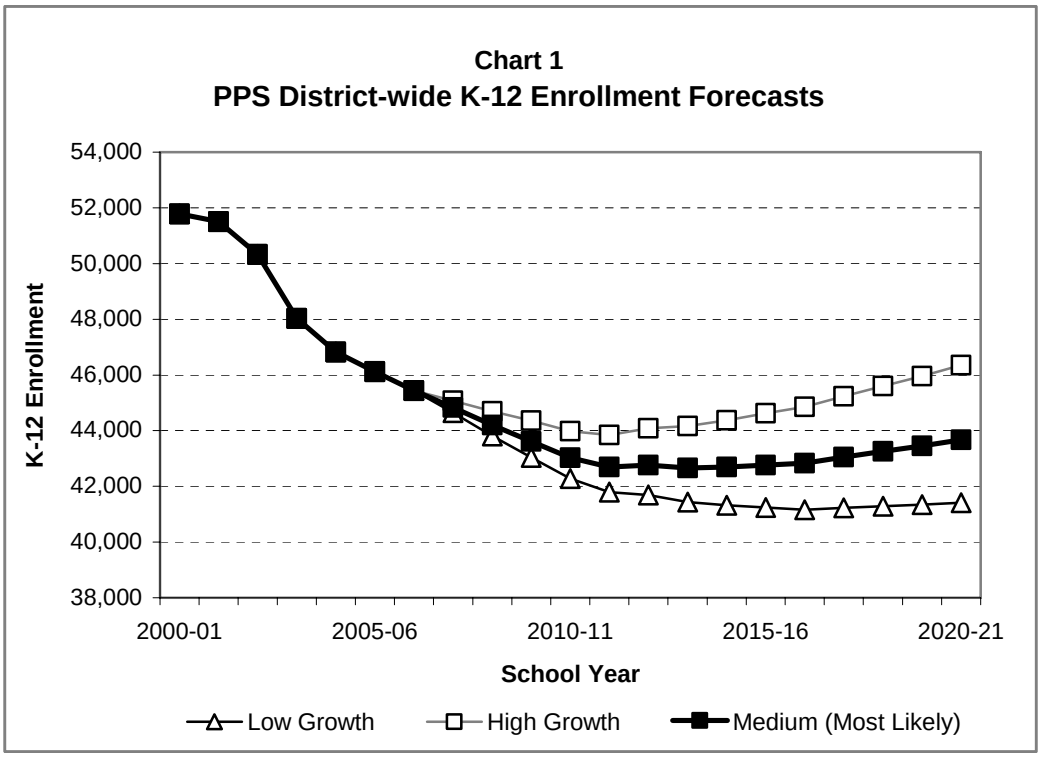


Chart 1
PPS District-wide K-12 Enrollment Forecasts
54,000
52,000
50,000
48,000
46,000
44,000
42,000
40,000
38,000
K-12 Enrollment
2000-01
2005-06
2010-11
2015-16
2020-21
School Year
Low Growth
High Growth
Medium (Most Likely)

INTRODUCTION

The Population Research Center (PRC) has prepared district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts for Portland Public Schools (PPS) annually for the past eight years. This study includes district-wide enrollment forecasts by grade level for the years 2007-08 to 2020-21, and enrollment forecasts by grade level group (K-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9-12) by area of residence (high school clusters, school attendance areas) and by school attending for the years 2007-08 to 2015-16.

Primary data sources used to prepare these forecasts include historic PPS enrollments through 2006-07, 1990 and 2000 Census data, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, and housing development information from the City of Portland, Metro, and Multnomah County. Additional sources included the number of home schooled students provided by Multnomah ESD, private school enrollment from the Oregon Department of Education, and data from the Census Bureau's 2005 American Community Survey. The attendance area and individual school forecasts incorporate decisions made by the PPS Board as of April 2007 concerning future changes in attendance area boundaries and schools' grade configurations, and information from PPS about the number of transfer slots available at each school.

Forecasts were initially prepared for the District as a whole and for the students residing in the high school clusters and elementary school attendance areas. The students were then assigned to individual schools based on expected shares of school attending by place of residence. For example, 70 percent of the grade K-2 residents of a hypothetical elementary attendance area might attend their neighborhood school, 5 percent might attend a neighborhood school in an adjacent neighborhood, three percent might attend a specific magnet school, and so on. These shares were initially based on those observed in 2006-07, but adjustments were made for known program, boundary, and grade configuration changes.

For the district-wide forecast, three scenarios of population and enrollment changes were developed to account for different demographic assumptions: a most-likely, or medium, growth scenario; a scenario for lower growth; and a higher growth scenario. The individual school forecasts are based on the most-likely growth scenario. All three growth scenarios use the same fertility rates, and "capture rates" (the share of District residents enrolled in PPS schools) differ only slightly. The main difference between the low, medium, and high growth forecasts are the assumptions about how much population growth (or decline) the District will experience due to net migration.

The District serves most of the City of Portland and small portions of the cities of Lake Oswego and Beaverton and unincorporated Multnomah and Washington Counties. Among the 426,200 residents living in PPS at the time of the 2000 Census, there were about 417,300 City of Portland residents (representing 79 percent of the City total), 2,100 Lake Oswego residents, 1,100 Beaverton residents, and 5,700 unincorporated area residents.

Following this introduction are sections presenting recent population, housing, and enrollment trends within the District. Next are summaries and highlights of the district-wide enrollment forecasts and individual school forecasts, and a description of the methodology we used to produce them. The final section contains a brief discussion of the nature and accuracy of forecasts, and appendices contain detailed tables showing A) district-wide enrollment forecasts, B) enrollment forecasts by area of residence, C) enrollment forecasts by individual school, and D) charts showing trends in the number of births by age of mother by high school cluster.

POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2006

During the decade between 1990 and 2000, total population within PPS grew by 6.6 percent, from 399,758 persons to 426,240. Multnomah County grew by 13 percent, and the Portland metropolitan area grew by 27 percent. More than half of the City of Portland's growth in the 1990s was due to expansion of its municipal boundaries, as the City added over 47,000 residents in formerly unincorporated areas. The PPS boundary remained unchanged, and nearly all of the City's expansion occurred in areas outside of the PPS boundary. Although growth rates have been lower in the 2000s than in the 1990s for all areas shown in Table 2 below, the metro area added nearly 200,000 residents in the six years after the 2000 Census, growing at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent. The City of Portland's boundaries have been relatively unchanged since 2000, and its population has grown at a rate of 1.0 percent annually.

Table 2
City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, and 2006

				Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
	1990	2000	2006	1990-2000	2000-2006
PPS Area	399,758	426,240	N/A	*0.6%*	
City of Portland[1]	436,898	526,986	560,405	*1.9%*	*1.0%*
Multnomah County	583,887	660,486	701,545	*1.2%*	*1.0%*
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton MSA[2]	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,121,910	*2.4%*	*1.5%*

1. A portion of the City of Portland's population growth was due to the annexation of 47,227 persons between 1990 and 2000 and 3 persons between 2000 and 2006.

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, 2006 estimates.

Growth in total population does not always lead to school enrollment growth. Demographic trends affect the relationship between population change and school enrollment trends. In particular, population by age group, birth trends, characteristics of

new housing units and changing household composition affect the number of school-age children in a community.

Population by Age Group

Population by age group for 1990 and 2000 is shown in Table 3. Comparing the population of specific age groups shows both gainers and losers. The largest gains were for the age groups between 45 and 54, due to the entry of the baby boom generation into these age groups. The next largest numeric increase was among people age 25 to 29, a group that lost population nationwide. Several age groups lost population in the PPS area, notably those between 60 and 79, and those under age 10. The sharpest decline was for the age

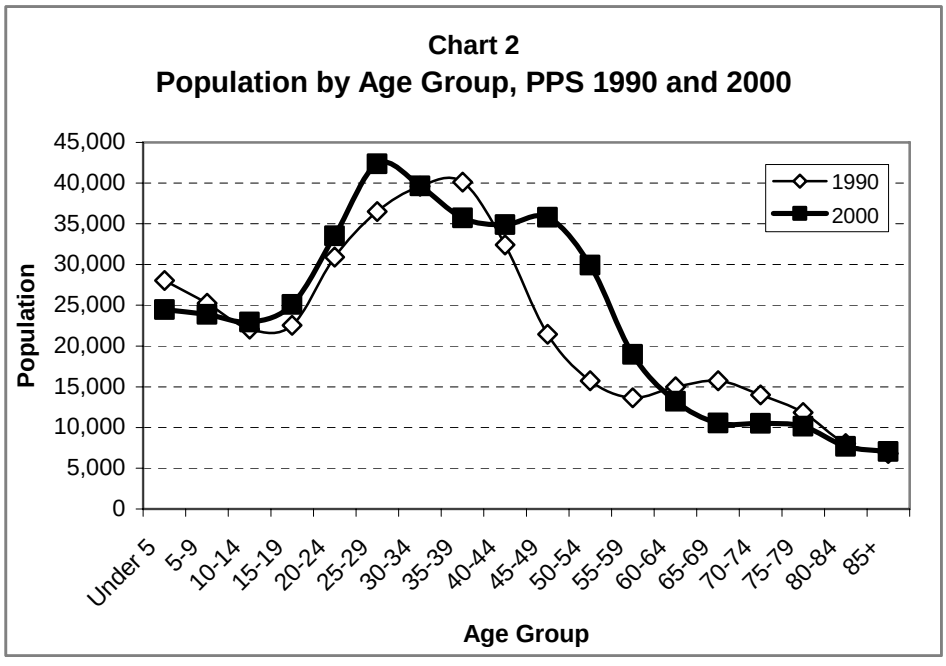
Table 3
Population by Age Group
Portland Public Schools, 1990 and 2000

			1990 to 2000 Change	
	1990	**2000**	**Number**	**Percent**
Under Age 5	28,042	24,469	-3,573	*-13%*
Age 5 to 9	25,245	23,869	-1,376	*-5%*
Age 10 to 14	22,083	22,914	831	*4%*
Age 15 to 17	12,135	13,786	1,651	*14%*
Age 18 to 19	10,423	11,293	870	*8%*
Age 20 to 24	30,923	33,504	2,581	*8%*
Age 25 to 29	36,484	42,349	5,865	*16%*
Age 30 to 34	39,604	39,633	29	*0%*
Age 35 to 39	40,121	35,700	-4,421	*-11%*
Age 40 to 44	32,428	34,885	2,457	*8%*
Age 45 to 49	21,420	35,810	14,390	*67%*
Age 50 to 54	15,735	29,949	14,214	*90%*
Age 55 to 59	13,661	18,956	5,295	*39%*
Age 60 to 64	14,977	13,217	-1,760	*-12%*
Age 65 to 69	15,747	10,538	-5,209	*-33%*
Age 70 to 74	14,012	10,517	-3,495	*-25%*
Age 75 to 79	11,857	10,148	-1,709	*-14%*
Age 80 to 84	8,041	7,659	-382	*-5%*
Age 85 and over	6,820	7,044	224	*3%*
Total Population	**399,758**	**426,240**	**26,482**	***7%***
Total age 5 to 17	59,463	60,569	1,106	*2%*
share age 5 to 17	*14.9%*	*14.2%*		

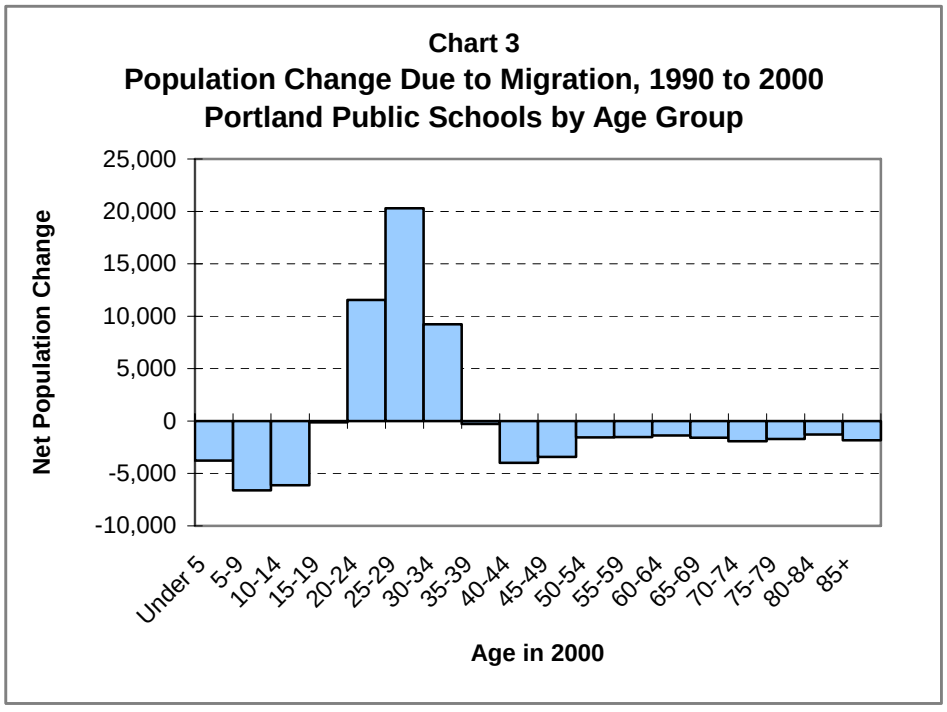
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to OCSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center.

group 65 to 69, which also lost population in Oregon and the U.S. between 1990 and 2000. Persons in their late 60s in the year 2000 were born during the depression era of the early 1930s, when births fell from previous levels. Population under age 10 was affected by demographic trends specific to PPS that we will explore later in this section -- the decline in births in the 1990s and the net out-migration of families with young children.

Chart 2 below presents the same information as Table 3, depicting the aging of the population. The shape of the 1990 curve for ages 30 and up is reflected in the shape of the 2000 curve for ages 40 and up, though each cohort lost population (due to mortality and net out-migration). For example, the population age 50 to 54 in 2000 is similar to but somewhat less than the population age 40 to 44 in 1990. The baby boom peak ages 35 to 39 in 1990 becomes a lower peak age 45 to 49 in 2000. In contrast, the 1990 and 2000 distributions for younger age groups were dissimilar. The 25 to 29 year old age group became the District's most populous group in 2000 despite the relatively small number of 15 to 19 year olds in 1990. The migration of this cohort into the PPS area compensated for their status as children of the "baby bust" in the early 1970s, when the number of births bottomed out both in Oregon and nationwide.



By "surviving" the 1990 population and 1990s births (estimating the population in each age group that would survive to the year 2000) and comparing the "survived" population to the actual 2000 population by age group, we are able to estimate the population change that each age group contributed due to net migration between 1990 and 2000. Overall the PPS area gained about 3,900 residents in the decade due to more people moving in than out, but net inflows only occurred for the cohorts that were age 20 to 34 in 2000. All other cohorts had more people move out of PPS than into it between 1990 and 2000. The general trend is not unusual, given the area's role as the central city of a major metropolitan area. Proximity to colleges, a high share of multi-family housing, and an urban lifestyle have long attracted young adults to Portland, while families with children make housing choices across a broader geographic region more likely to include locations outside of PPS. What is unusual is the magnitude of the net in-migration of young adults. Chart 3 shows that the District gained about 40,000 persons due to migration of the cohorts that were age 20 to 34 in 2000.



Trends in Births and Fertility Rates

The number of births to District residents increased during the 1980s due to the "echo" of the baby boom (the large population of baby boomers having their own children) as well as an influx of young adult immigrants and refugees. After 1990, international migration continued to contribute to PPS birth totals, but the baby boom generation began to age beyond their childbearing years. In addition, since 1990 fertility rates have fallen sharply among women under age 30. The number of PPS births peaked in 1990, and by 2005 the number of births was about 18 percent less than the 1990 peak. Most of the decline occurred between 1991, when there were about 6,500 births to PPS residents, and 1994, when there were fewer than 5,800. From 1994 until 2003, annual births were relatively stable in the 5,600 to 5,800 range, but further declines occurred in 2004 and 2005. The estimated district-wide births reported in Table 4 are generally one to two percent higher

Table 4
Annual Births, 1990 to 2005
Portland Public Schools

Year	Births
1990	6,511
1991	6,502
1992	6,193
1993	5,905
1994	5,782
1995	5,765
1996	5,735
1997	5,622
1998	5,687
1999	5,592
2000	5,784
2001	5,638
2002	5,646
2003	5,586
2004	5,474
2005	5,318

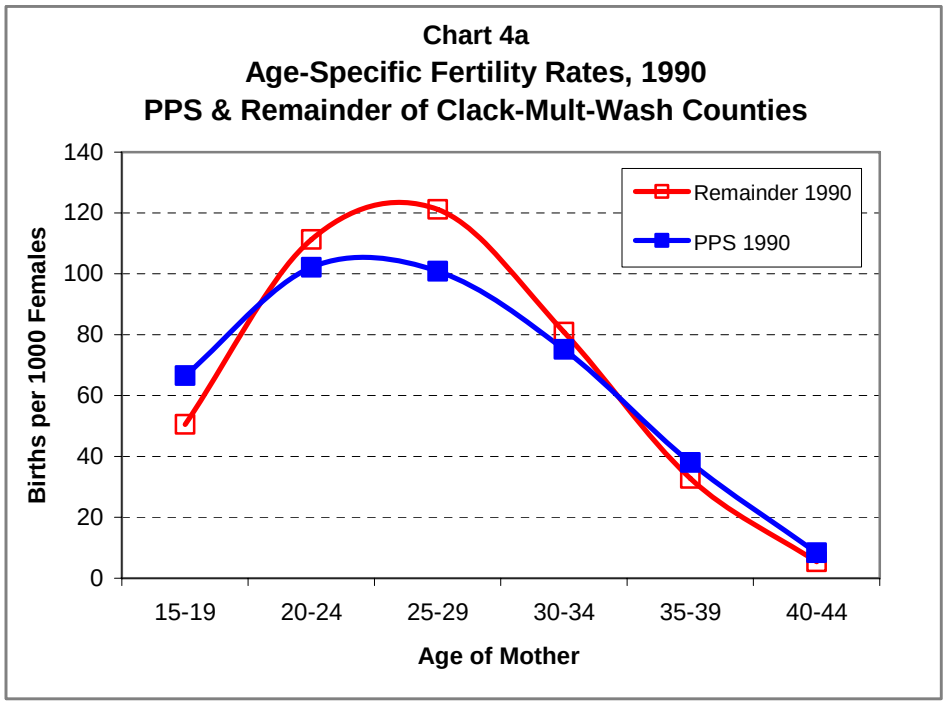
Source: PSU-PRC estimates using Oregon Center for Health Statistics zip code data and individual birth records. Figures in this table are slightly higher than those reported elsewhere, because they include births reported by zip code that could not be matched by address.

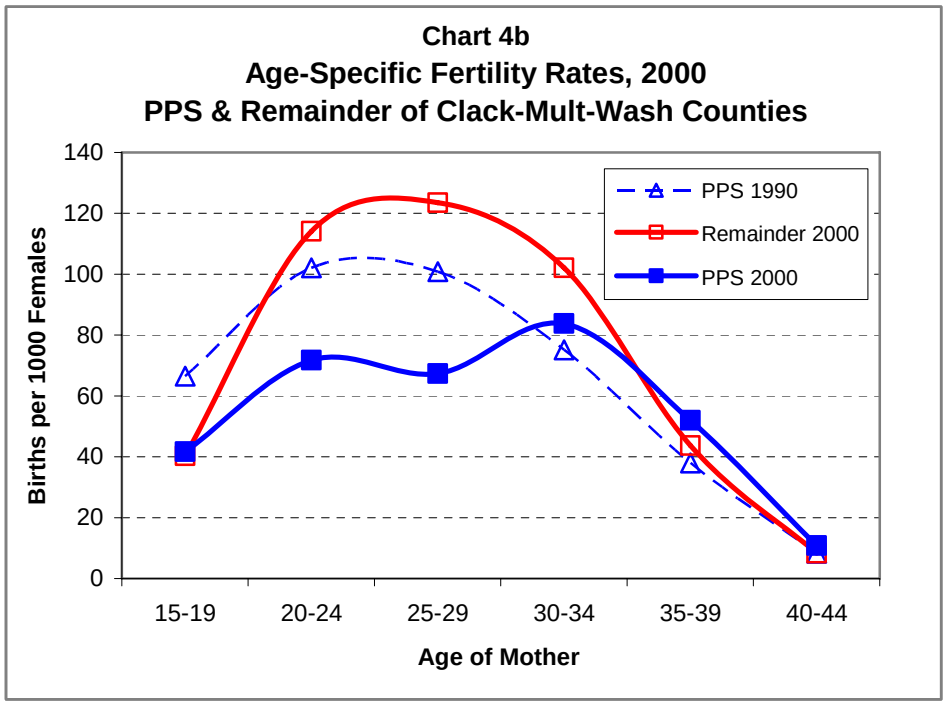
than those reported by detailed attendance area, because they include births for which precise geographic detail is not available. In the "Enrollment Trends" section of this report we will illustrate the relationship between the number of PPS births and future school enrollments.

Age-specific fertility rates for PPS residents in 1990 and 2000 are shown in Charts 4a and 4b on the next page. For comparison, fertility rates for residents of the remainder of the Clackamas-Multnomah-Washington three county area outside of PPS are also shown. The rates were calculated for each age group by dividing the number of births in the calendar year by the female population counted in the census. For example, in 2000 there were 1,229 births to women age 20 to 24 and a population of 17,120 women age 20 to 24 in PPS, so the fertility rate in 2000 for women age 20 to 24 was 1,229 ÷ 17,120 = 0.072 births per female or 72 births per thousand females.

Chart 4a shows that in 1990 the age-specific fertility rates in PPS were similar to those in the rest of the three county area, except that rates for women under age 20 in PPS were somewhat higher and those for women age 20 to 29 were lower.

Between 1990 and 2000, fertility rates for women 30 and over increased both inside and outside of PPS, following state and national trends. However, PPS fertility rates changed more for women under age 30. While fertility rates changed very little between 1990 and 2000 for women under age 30 in the remainder of the three county area, fertility rates for PPS residents under age 30 fell by 33 percent. In 1990, overall rates for PPS residents under age 30 were five percent lower than those for residents outside of PPS, but by 2000 they were 35 percent lower. Chart 4b shows the 2000 fertility rates for PPS and the remainder of the Clackamas-Multnomah-Washington three county area, and to illustrate the magnitude of change in PPS fertility rates between 1990 and 2000, the chart also includes 1990 PPS rates. Within PPS in 2000, the highest fertility rates were for women age 30 to 34, but women age 25 to 29 had the highest fertility rates in the remainder of the three county area in 2000 and in PPS in 1990.





Because the highest fertility rates in 1990 were among women age 20 to 29, and the population of women age 20 to 29 increased between 1990 and 2000, we would have expected the number of births in PPS to increase if fertility rates had remained at their

1990 levels. Based on the female population by age group counted in PPS in the 2000 Census, we estimate that there would have been about 350 more births in 2000 than in 1990 if fertility rates had not changed. Instead, there were over 700 *fewer* births in 2000 than in 1990.

Table 5 shows that most of the drop in PPS births between the early 1990s and the early 2000s occurred in three of the District's nine high school clusters. Jefferson, Cleveland, and Franklin each experienced declines of several hundred births, representing between

Table 5
Births by High School Cluster

HS Cluster[1]	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	1990-94 to 2000-04 change
Cleveland	4,101	3,583	3,324	-777
Franklin	3,558	3,073	2,998	-560
Grant	3,233	2,899	2,976	-257
Jefferson	5,014	4,395	4,120	-894
Lincoln	2,068	2,158	2,400	332
Madison	3,102	3,056	2,892	-210
Marshall	3,284	3,378	3,429	145
Roosevelt	2,886	2,857	2,668	-218
Wilson	3,218	2,768	2,873	-345
PPS District Total[2]	**30,464**	**28,167**	**27,680**	**-2,784**

1. High school cluster boundaries in 2007-08.

2. Excludes births for which mother's residence could not be determined (one to two percent of the total each year).

Source: Oregon Center for Health Statistics; individual birth records aggregated to 2007-08 high school cluster boundaries by Population Research Center, PSU.

16 percent (Franklin) and 19 percent (Cleveland) of the cluster's 1990-94 total. A common thread between the three clusters is a greater loss of affordable housing in close-in Southeast (Cleveland and Franklin) and North/Northeast (Jefferson) than in other parts of the Portland area. Home prices have soared in these areas, and along with the Grant cluster, they all lost population in rental housing between 1990 and 2000, as more affluent homeowners replaced renters. An earlier study found that the Cleveland, Franklin, Grant, and Jefferson clusters all experienced declines in the number of

households with children between 1990 and 2000. The District's other five clusters had stable or increasing numbers of households with children.[1]

Changes in neighborhood demographics due to the loss of affordable housing influenced the number of births, but the trend will not continue indefinitely. Families with children in close-in eastside neighborhoods may be fewer in number than they once were, but the shift in demographics may have already run its course in many areas. In the Cleveland cluster, the decline in births occurred mostly in the early and mid-1990s. Since 1999, the number of births has been stable. A more recent trend has been a downturn in births in the Marshall cluster beginning in 2003. It is possible that the demographic changes that began in close-in Southeast in the 1990s have spread east as young college educated households have found home ownership more attainable in the Marshall cluster where homes are relatively affordable. Higher educational attainment is associated with childbearing at an older average age, and fewer total children.

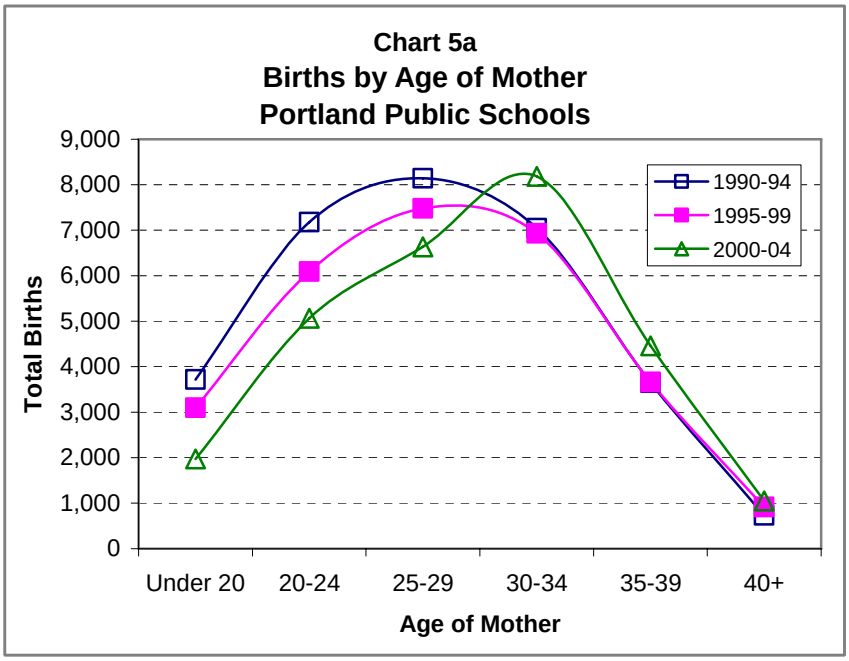
Births by Age of Mother

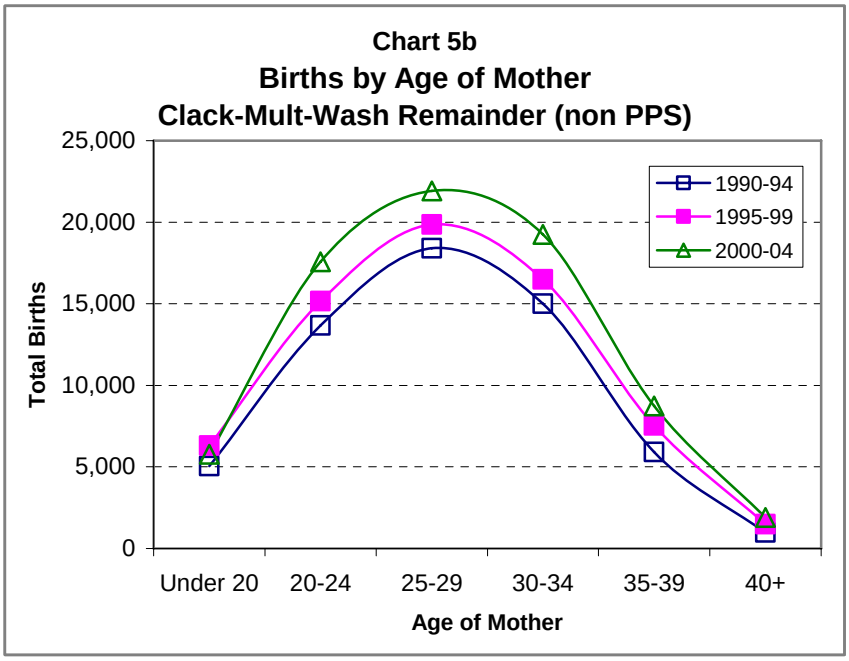
Since 2000, fertility rates have continued to increase for women age 30 and over in the U.S., and our research indicates that the trend has occurred in PPS as well. Preliminary 2005 data for the U.S. indicate that "birth rates for women aged 30 years and over rose to levels not seen in almost 40 years." Rates for women under age 25 were at or near the lowest levels ever reported.[2]

Since 2000 the decline in births to younger mothers in PPS has continued but there has been an increase in births to mothers age 30 and older. In the early 2000s, the 30 to 34 year old age group replaced 25 to 29 year olds in PPS as the largest group of mothers of newborns, as illustrated in Chart 5a. In the rest of the three county area outside of the District, there were increases in births to mothers of all age groups except for those under age 20, and 25 to 29 year old women remained the most frequent group to give birth, as

[1] *Comings and Goings Between the Censuses: Factors Affecting Portland Public School Enrollments.* 2002. Population Research Center, PSU.
[2] *Births: Preliminary data for 2005*. National vital statistics reports; vol 55 no 11. National Center for Health Statistics. 2007 and *Births: Final data for 2004.* National vital statistics reports; vol 55 no 1. National Center for Health Statistics. 2006.

illustrated in Chart 5b. In the 2000-04 period, mothers age 30 and older accounted for 50 percent of all PPS births and just 40 percent of all births in the remainder of the three county area.





The increase in births to older mothers partly reflects the national trend of increasing fertility rates for women 30 and over, but it is even more prevalent within PPS due to housing turnover whereby less affluent residents leave and are replaced by more affluent, more educated residents. An analysis of birth rates for the District using 2000 Census and birth data clearly demonstrated the dual fertility profiles in the District with mothers in lower income neighborhoods having most of their children before age 30 whereas in higher income neighborhoods a much larger proportion of the births were to mothers age 30 and older.[3] In spite of the weak economy and stagnant regional employment between 2001 and 2003, housing prices continued to rise. The recessionary period coincided with the District's largest enrollment losses, as renters with children found more affordable housing outside of the PPS district.

When we examined the changes between the late 1990s and early 2000s by high school cluster, we discovered three distinct patterns. Three clusters (Madison, Marshall, and Roosevelt) had only small decreases in the number and share of births to women under age 30, and a majority of births still are attributable to younger women. Two clusters (Lincoln and Wilson) already had a majority of births to women 30 and over in the 1990s, and the highest frequency of births have consistently been to women age 30 to 34. Three clusters (Cleveland, Franklin, and Jefferson) have had large decreases in the number and share of births to women under age 30, and the highest frequency of births shifted from younger age groups to the 30 to 34 year old group. The Grant cluster straddles the latter two groups, because women age 30 to 34 already accounted for the greatest number of births, but the decrease in the number and share of births to women under age 30 in the Grant cluster was similar to the other close-in eastside clusters (Cleveland, Franklin, and Jefferson). Our findings are presented in Table 6 on the next page and in Charts D1 through D9 in Appendix D.

[3] *Analysis of Recent Birth Trends for the Portland Public Schools Attendance Area.* 2003. Population Research Center, PSU.

Table 6

Share of Births to Women Age 30 and Older By High School Cluster

HS Cluster[1]	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
Cleveland	40%	42%	55%
Franklin	38%	41%	53%
Grant	49%	54%	66%
Jefferson	25%	30%	42%
Lincoln	55%	60%	67%
Madison	35%	39%	46%
Marshall	24%	26%	32%
Roosevelt	23%	23%	31%
Wilson	58%	61%	63%
PPS District Total	**38%**	**41%**	**50%**
Remainder of Tri-county[2]	37%	38%	40%

1. High school cluster boundaries in 2007-08.

2. Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties excluding PPS.

Source: Oregon Center for Health Statistics; individual birth records aggregated to 2007-08 high school cluster boundaries by Population Research Center, PSU.

Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother

We have reported in previous studies that the long term trends in the number of births to PPS residents differ by race. When demographers report births by race, they most often use the mother's race and ethnicity, following the convention adopted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1989. In general, in the 1990s births to whites and African-Americans declined, births to Asians increased slightly and births to Hispanics increased sharply. We now have several years of more recent data showing somewhat different trends beginning in about 1999. Between 1999 and 2004 the annual number of white births changed very little, contrasting with the previous long period of decline. By 1999, Hispanic births in PPS reached two and a half times their 1990 level, but the annual total has changed little since then. The number of Asian births in PPS peaked in 2000, and declined somewhat by 2004. African-American births have continued to fall, but the decline has leveled off somewhat since 2001. Annual birth totals by race of mother for residents of the PPS area are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

PPS Births[1]

By Race/Ethnicity of Mother

Year	Total All Races[2]		Native American[3]		White[3]		African-American[3]		Asian & Pacific Islander[3]		Hispanic	
	Births	Share[4]	Births	Share[4]	Births	Share[4]	Births	Share[4]	Births	Share[4]	Births	Share[4]
1990	6,354	*100%*	94	*1%*	4,856	*76%*	708	*11%*	430	*7%*	262	*4%*
1991	6,379	*100%*	87	*1%*	4,791	*75%*	772	*12%*	440	*7%*	277	*4%*
1992	6,120	*100%*	85	*1%*	4,539	*74%*	729	*12%*	472	*8%*	293	*5%*
1993	5,852	*100%*	74	*1%*	4,271	*73%*	672	*12%*	441	*8%*	377	*6%*
1994	5,760	*100%*	73	*1%*	4,163	*72%*	661	*11%*	467	*8%*	388	*7%*
1995	5,732	*100%*	75	*1%*	4,081	*71%*	618	*11%*	476	*8%*	472	*8%*
1996	5,681	*100%*	61	*1%*	4,045	*71%*	597	*11%*	490	*9%*	476	*8%*
1997	5,594	*100%*	79	*1%*	3,835	*69%*	588	*11%*	505	*9%*	570	*10%*
1998	5,633	*100%*	66	*1%*	3,899	*69%*	588	*10%*	480	*9%*	589	*10%*
1999	5,530	*100%*	60	*1%*	3,702	*67%*	525	*10%*	525	*10%*	679	*12%*
2000	5,636	*100%*	69	*1%*	3,771	*67%*	578	*10%*	532	*9%*	669	*12%*
2001	5,413	*100%*	60	*1%*	3,616	*67%*	481	*9%*	490	*9%*	723	*13%*
2002	5,505	*100%*	59	*1%*	3,723	*68%*	456	*8%*	511	*9%*	715	*13%*
2003	5,452	*100%*	70	*1%*	3,665	*68%*	496	*9%*	508	*9%*	654	*12%*
2004	5,345	*100%*	56	*1%*	3,653	*69%*	458	*9%*	470	*9%*	669	*13%*

1. Excludes births for which mother's residence could not be determined.

2. Includes mothers with unknown race (less than one percent of the total).

3. Non-Hispanic.

4. Share of total, excluding births with mothers of unknown race.

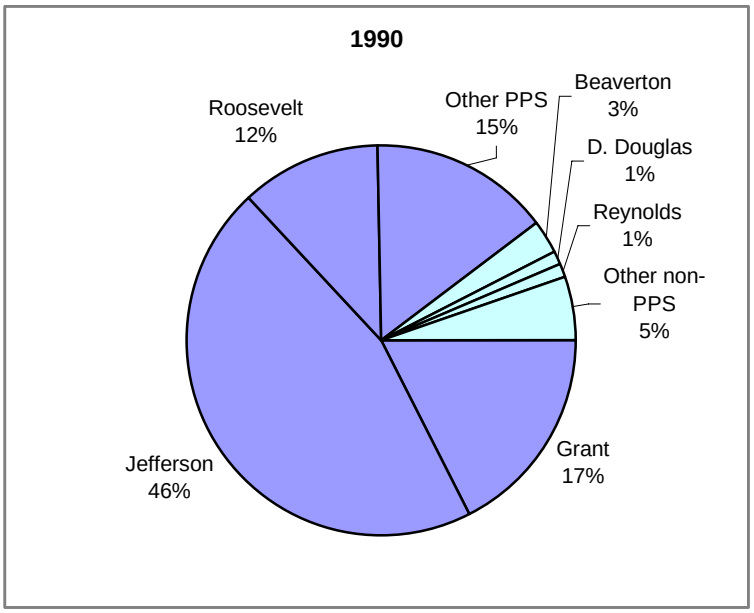
Source: Oregon Center for Health Statistics; individual birth records aggregated to school district boundaries by Population Research Center, PSU.

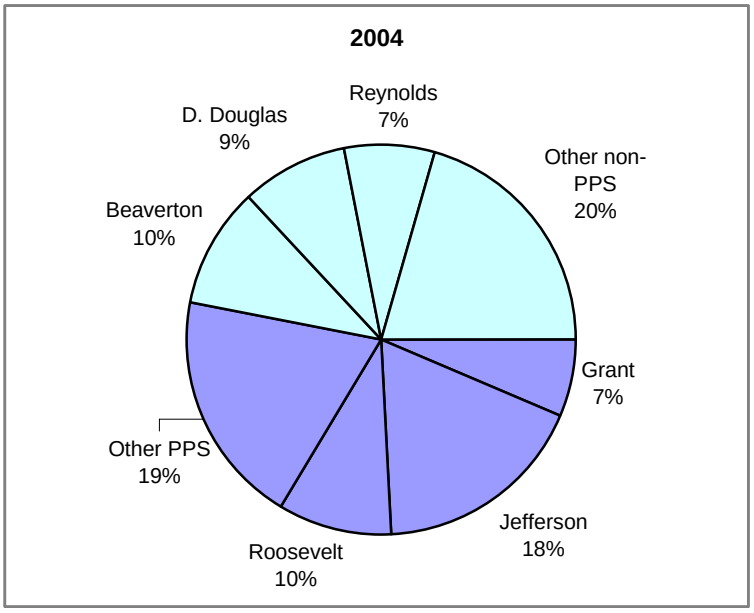
Earlier in this section, we showed that recent trends in the number of births by age of mother are different within PPS compared with nearby suburban areas. Our data also shows that PPS trends in the number of births by race differ from the rest of the Clackamas-Multnomah-Washington tri-county region.

One of the Portland region's most notable demographic trends in recent years has been the loss of African-American families in close-in North and Northeast Portland, yet the number of births to African-American women throughout the tri-county area increased by 13 percent between 1997 and 2004. The PPS share of tri-county African-American births fell from 90 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 2004 due to trends experienced in the Jefferson and Grant clusters, which together represented 63 percent of the tri-county total in 1990 and only 24 percent in 2004. In each of the District's seven other clusters, the

number of births to African-American women was relatively stable or increased slightly during the period, with the largest increase occurring in the Marshall cluster. Outside of PPS, the largest increases occurred in the David Douglas, Beaverton, and Reynolds districts. The pie charts (Charts 6a and 6b) compare the 1990 and 2004 geographic distributions of tri-county African-American births.

Chart 6a (1990) and 6b (2004)
Share of Clackamas-Multnomah-Washington Co. African-American Births
Selected School Districts and PPS High School Clusters





In the tri-county area and in Oregon statewide, the number of births to non-Hispanic white women peaked in 1990 and has fallen since. Although Oregon's population has grown, fertility rates have fallen for all races, and the number of women of childbearing age has grown more slowly among whites than among non-whites due to the continuing influence of the nationwide baby boom and baby bust. Statewide, there are currently more white residents in their 40s and 50s than in their 20s and 30s. From 1990 until the late 1990s, the entire tri-county decline in white births was concentrated in PPS. Population growth in Portland's suburbs prevented the number of white births from dropping as it did statewide and in PPS. Between 1990 and 1997, the PPS share of tri-county white births declined from 32 percent to 27 percent. Since 1999, white births have been stable in PPS, and by 2001 they began to decline in the remainder of the tri-county area outside of PPS. Since 1997, PPS' share of tri-county white births has remained at 27 percent, even as its share of total births fell from 30 percent to 26 percent.

Table 8 shows PPS' numbers and shares of tri-county births by race and ethnicity in 1990, 1997, and 2004. The increasing ethnic diversity of Portland's suburbs throughout the period and the stabilization of white births in PPS since the late 1990s is reflected in the shares. Comparing Portland to other West Coast cities where urban living has become highly desired, both San Francisco and Seattle have shown even greater reversal in their long term white birth trends. In the City of San Francisco, births to non-Hispanic white females have been increasing since 1999, after many years of decline. Similarly, the number of white births has been increasing in the City of Seattle since 2001. In both regions, the white share of total births in suburban areas is declining.

Table 8

Clackamas-Multnomah-Washington County Births[1] By Race/Ethnicity of Mother and PPS Share

Race/Ethnicity	1990	1997	2004
Total births[2]	17,758	18,939	20,592
PPS births	6,354	5,594	5,345
PPS share of total	*36%*	*30%*	*26%*
Native American[3]	166	191	181
PPS births	94	79	56
PPS share of total	*57%*	*41%*	*31%*
White[3]	15,018	14,185	13,681
PPS births	4,856	3,835	3,653
PPS share of total	*32%*	*27%*	*27%*
African-American[3]	789	759	861
PPS births	708	588	458
PPS share of total	*90%*	*77%*	*53%*
Asian & Pacific Islander[3]	837	1,384	1,836
PPS births	430	505	470
PPS share of total	*51%*	*36%*	*26%*
Hispanic	942	2,351	3,953
PPS births	262	570	669
PPS share of total	*28%*	*24%*	*17%*

1. Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington County total. Excludes births for which school district of mother's residence could not be determined.

2. Includes mothers with unknown race (less than one percent of the total).

3. Non-Hispanic.

Source: Oregon Center for Health Statistics; individual birth records aggregated to school district boundaries by Population Research Center, PSU.

Housing Growth and Characteristics

During the 1990s, the number of housing units within the District's boundaries increased by nearly 15,000, as shown in Table 9 below. More than half of the increase was attributable to multiple family (apartment and condominium) housing. The number of households with children under 18 was about the same in 2000 as it was in 1990, but there was an 11 percent increase in households without children under 18. As a result, the share of PPS households with children fell from 27 percent in 1990 to 25 percent in 2000, significantly lower than the 35 percent share in the Portland-Vancouver metro area overall in 2000. The average number of persons per household decreased slightly from 2.26 in 1990 to 2.23 in 2000.

Table 9
Portland Public Schools
Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Housing Units	182,630	197,252	14,622	*8%*
Single Family *share of total*	116,411 *64%*	123,519 *63%*	7,108	*6%*
Multiple Family *share of total*	63,158 *35%*	71,613 *36%*	8,455	*13%*
Mobile Home and Other *share of total*	3,061 *2%*	2,120 *1%*	-941	*-31%*
Households	172,254	185,822	13,568	*8%*
Households with children under 18 *share of total*	46,998 *27%*	46,876 *25%*	-122	*0%*
Households with no children under 18 *share of total*	125,256 *73%*	138,946 *75%*	13,690	*11%*
Household Population	389,273	413,890	24,617	*6%*
Persons per Household	2.26	2.23	-0.03	*-1%*

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

Since 2000, new housing construction within PPS has averaged more than 2,000 units annually, exceeding the pace of the 1990s, when an average of 1,500 units was added each year. The difference is entirely due to an increase in multiple family development, as the number of new single family homes added each year within PPS in this decade remained similar to the 1990s average. The District's trend toward more multiple family housing is seen in the mix of its current housing stock by age of home. Among homes built before 1990 in PPS, 64 percent are single family. About 48 percent of homes built in the 1990s were single family homes, and only about 35 percent of the housing built between 2000 and 2005 was single family.

We use two primary data sources to measure recent and current residential building activity within the District. Both sources are integrated with PPS boundaries and other data in a geographic information system (GIS), allowing us to aggregate the data by attendance area or any desired geographic area. One source is tax assessor data, spatially represented in files from Metro's Regional Land Information System (RLIS). Multnomah County GIS and PRC supplemented the RLIS data with research from additional sources to quantify the number of units in multi-family dwellings. The assessor tax lot data helps to identify homes that have already been built, by year. The other source is residential building permit data provided by the City of Portland Planning Department. The permit data includes the number of units, type of construction, and location of new residences authorized by City of Portland building permits issued through December 2006. It allows us to compare the level of construction expected in the short term future (about one year) with the recent past. Large datasets like these are never flawless; we identify and correct errors to the extent possible. Fortunately, these two sources are fairly consistent with each other. The estimate of over 2,000 new units built per year within PPS can be derived from both the number of units authorized by building permits and the number of new units identified in the tax lot data.

Residential building permit data for the past 12 years, 1995 to 2006, is displayed in Chart 7 and tabulated by high school cluster in Table 10. The chart shows that building permit

activity was at its lowest just before and during the recession of 2000 to 2002, recovered dramatically in 2003, and has remained at higher levels in the most recent three years.

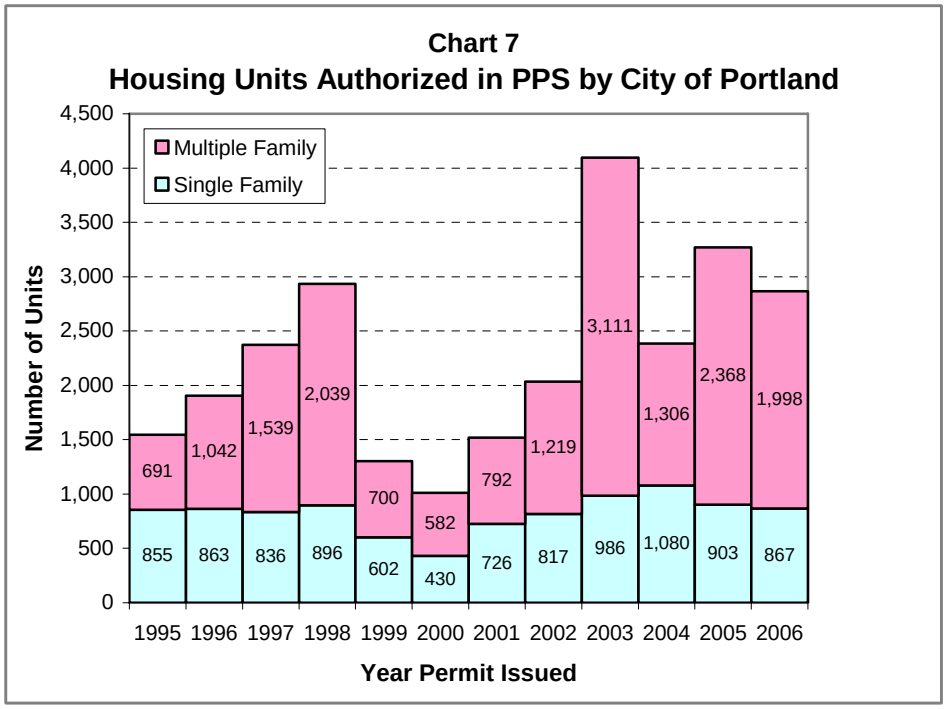


Table 10 on the following page shows that the Lincoln cluster has led the District in both single family and multiple family permits, with over half of the District's multiple family total since 2000, including nearly 2,500 of the 3,100 apartment and condominium units permitted in 2003. Most of the Lincoln cluster's multiple family activity is in the Pearl District (Chapman Elementary), while the bulk of its single family activity has been in Forest Heights (Forest Park Elementary). Development is slowing in Forest Heights as it nears build-out, so in both 2005 and 2006 the largest numbers of permits issued for single family homes were no longer in the Lincoln cluster, but were instead in the Roosevelt, Marshall, and Wilson clusters. Roosevelt includes the New Columbia redevelopment (Clarendon/Portsmouth K-8 and Rosa Parks Elementary. Smaller infill developments are contributing to Marshall and Wilson's single family housing growth. Wilson, Roosevelt, and Marshall were also 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in the number of units authorized in multiple family developments in 2005 and 2006, with most of Wilson's growth concentrated in the South Waterfront neighborhood (Capitol Hill Elementary).

Table 10

Housing Units Authorized by City of Portland Building Permits
PPS By High School Cluster, 1995 to 2006

Single Family Units by Year Permit Issued

HS Cluster	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Cleveland	61	35	85	58	47	10	55	49	98	70	85	84	451
Franklin	42	32	34	69	33	19	32	54	40	43	63	48	299
Grant	22	16	97	19	20	19	25	25	35	25	25	25	179
Jefferson	113	134	117	167	78	63	93	69	155	116	82	78	656
Lincoln	249	247	246	193	169	162	175	190	146	338	109	100	1,220
Madison	41	31	43	41	31	29	38	44	65	69	51	55	351
Marshall	98	159	70	104	79	50	98	182	132	180	161	140	943
Roosevelt	69	88	50	90	65	41	108	119	179	114	183	205	949
Wilson	160	121	94	155	80	37	102	85	136	125	144	132	761
PPS Total	**855**	**863**	**836**	**896**	**602**	**430**	**726**	**817**	**986**	**1,080**	**903**	**867**	**5,809**

Multiple Family Units by Year Permit Issued

HS Cluster	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Cleveland	22	276	315	15	151	21	64	10	227	171	112	60	665
Franklin	87	25	18	73	21	4	22	91	21	41	47	50	276
Grant	51	70	133	110	22	3	59	8	39	52	25	59	245
Jefferson	14	28	206	430	25	2	39	35	95	30	252	67	520
Lincoln	294	111	667	935	320	532	291	940	2,466	478	769	886	6,362
Madison	56	37	26	58	57	4	45	43	76	211	55	11	445
Marshall	60	167	109	359	73	13	146	49	109	62	139	102	620
Roosevelt	23	202	18	26	8	0	114	12	30	209	475	172	1,012
Wilson	84	126	47	33	23	3	12	31	48	52	494	591	1,231
PPS Total	**691**	**1,042**	**1,539**	**2,039**	**700**	**582**	**792**	**1,219**	**3,111**	**1,306**	**2,368**	**1,998**	**11,376**

Source: Data files from City of Portland Planning Department; processed and aggregated to PPS attendance areas by Population Research Center, PSU.

One other source of housing data helps to identify concentrations of single family homes in the short to mid-term future (two to four years). The City of Portland Planning Department provides lists of residential land divisions — both minor partitions of two to three lots and subdivisions of four or more lots. We match the land division data in our GIS in order to assign each development to PPS attendance areas. The largest individual subdivisions of 10 or more lots that were approved or pending during 2005 and 2006 are featured in Table 11 below, with high school clusters and elementary attendance areas indicated.

Table 11
Single Family Subdivisions of 10 or More Lots
Portland Public Schools, 2005 and 2006

Year*	HS Cluster (Elementary Area)	Case Number	Subdivision Name or Address	Lots
2005	Madison (Scott)	05-160255	"Helensview" (40 SFR + 12 Condo Units at 6300 NE Killingsworth St)	42
	Roosevelt (J. John)	05-142902	9418 N Macrum Ave	21
	Marshall (Whitman)	05-120870	"Crystal Springs 11" (8033 SE Crystal Springs Blvd)	11
	Roosevelt (Sitton)	05-177927	9744 N Lombard St	11
	Wilson (Stephenson)	05-110305	3105 SW Arnold St	10
	Jefferson (Woodlawn)	05-172336	519 NE Ainsworth St	10
2006	Lincoln (Chapman)	06-133884	"Logan Property" (NW Cornell & Miller)	36
	Lincoln (Forest Park)	06-167039	9030 NW Thompson	13
	Cleveland (Grout)	06-161021	4237 SE 37th Ave	11
	Marshall (Kelly)	06-110960	6305 SE 97th Ave	10
	Madison (Scott)	06-136829	6911 NE Emerson St	10
	Wilson (Rieke)	06-139932	5920 SW 18th Drive	10

**Note: "Year" indicates the year that the land use application was submitted. Construction and occupancy may be in later years.*

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU from information provided by City of Portland 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.

Finally, we tabulated the number of housing units built between 2000 and 2006 for elementary attendance areas and high school clusters based on the tax assessor data and other sources. The results are detailed in Tables 12 and 13 on the following pages. Table 12 includes 5,092 single family units, and Table 13 includes 9,275 multiple family units.

Table 12

Single Family Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 in PPS
By 2007-08 Elementary Attendance Area and High School Cluster

Elementary Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Abernethy	1	1		7	4	6	2	21
Buckman	5	2	1				2	10
Duniway	2	2	3	5	11	6	4	33
Grout	3	15	9	4	3	5	9	48
Lewis	22	11	19	29	37	21	22	161
Llewellyn	14	1	1	5	17	26	15	79
Cleveland Cluster Total	**47**	**32**	**33**	**50**	**72**	**64**	**54**	**352**
Arleta	8	8	9	9	13	13	15	75
Atkinson		2	4		2	1	4	13
Creston	5	8	2	9	5	4	9	42
Glencoe	4	32	2	13	5	9	8	73
Sunnyside			3	1	3	1	3	11
Woodstock	16	8	5	17	6	8	18	78
Franklin Cluster Total	**33**	**58**	**25**	**49**	**34**	**36**	**57**	**292**
Alameda	1	3	6	1	1		2	14
Boise-Eliot	3		4	2	2	9	6	26
Hollyrood					1	1	2	4
Irvington		2	4	2		6		14
Laurelhurst	3	2	1		4	3	1	14
Sabin	3	6	10	11	12	5	15	62
Grant Cluster Total	**10**	**13**	**25**	**16**	**20**	**24**	**26**	**134**
Beach	6	1	1	5	8	5	7	33
Chief Joseph		1	9	5	6	6	16	43
Faubion	51	44	10	11	60	78	20	274
Humboldt	9	9	2	1	1	5	6	33
King	4	5	8	11	1	4	3	36
Vernon	4	9	15	11	13	8	7	67
Woodlawn	17	7	19	14	47	16	23	143
Jefferson Cluster Total	**91**	**76**	**64**	**58**	**136**	**122**	**82**	**629**
Ainsworth	9	8	9	10	8	16	7	67
Bridlemile	24	8	14	9	17	12	16	100
Chapman	14	14	12	13	18	16	14	101
Forest Park	134	133	117	83	100	74	51	692
Skyline	16	12	12	12	18	19	15	104
Lincoln Cluster Total	**197**	**175**	**164**	**127**	**161**	**137**	**103**	**1,064**

continued on next page

Table 12 (continued)

Single Family Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 in PPS By 2007-08 Elementary Attendance Area and High School Cluster

Elementary Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Lee	3	2	3		16	6	12	42
Rigler	18	11	8	17	6	10	5	75
Rose City Park	2	3	8	1	11	11	7	43
Scott	2	6	6	8	14	14	10	60
Vestal	5	9	6	8	17	26	15	86
Madison Cluster Total	**30**	**31**	**31**	**34**	**64**	**67**	**49**	**306**
Bridger	4	3	4	3	8	7	12	41
Clark	17	14	12	55	23	46	29	196
Kelly	5	10	18	25	12	25	9	104
Lent	3	6	7	4	23	17	5	65
Marysville	10	8	14	5	8	12	18	75
Whitman	13	19	17	32	26	23	42	172
Woodmere	25	13	22	30	19	19	25	153
Marshall Cluster Total	**77**	**73**	**94**	**154**	**119**	**149**	**140**	**806**
Astor	5	6	6	10	8	13	14	62
Clarendon	5	4		7	16	13	37	82
James John	19	38	22	30	49	31	29	218
Peninsula	17	10	17	35	28	25	20	152
Rosa Parks	2		16	5	5		55	83
Sitton	20	9	41	36	57	30	12	205
Roosevelt Cluster Total	**68**	**67**	**102**	**123**	**163**	**112**	**167**	**802**
Capitol Hill	17	7	33	29	20	36	56	198
Hayhurst	4	4	13	5	4	7	5	42
Maplewood	25	9	9	8	12	16	32	111
Markham	36	25	13	20	28	28	32	182
Rieke	5	5	8	16	8	17	7	66
Stephenson	19	37	17	8	10	4	13	108
Wilson Cluster Total	**106**	**87**	**93**	**86**	**82**	**108**	**145**	**707**
PPS Total	**659**	**612**	**631**	**697**	**851**	**819**	**823**	**5,092**

Notes: Basic data from Multnomah County Tax Assessor and Multnomah County GIS supplemented from various sources. Aggregated to attendance areas by Population Research Center, PSU. Information may be approximate in some cases. Single family homes in this table also include manufactured and floating homes.

Table 13

Multiple Family Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 in PPS By 2007-08 Elementary Attendance Area and High School Cluster

Elementary Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Abernethy	2		2		16	7	15	42
Buckman	122	151			185	96		554
Duniway		2						2
Grout	12	2			2	2	4	22
Lewis					4			4
Llewellyn	30	49	13			14		106
Cleveland Cluster Total	**166**	**204**	**15**	**0**	**207**	**119**	**19**	**730**
Arleta	4	4	2	4		2	3	19
Atkinson	0		2	2	3	4		11
Creston				2	2			4
Glencoe	117		4		45		38	204
Sunnyside					4	27	30	61
Woodstock	10		3	2			4	19
Franklin Cluster Total	**131**	**4**	**11**	**10**	**54**	**33**	**75**	**318**
Alameda			1		2			3
Boise-Eliot	12	2	12	2		3	5	36
Hollyrood	4				26			30
Irvington		5	6	3			4	18
Laurelhurst								0
Sabin	2	106		1		2		111
Grant Cluster Total	**18**	**113**	**19**	**6**	**28**	**5**	**9**	**198**
Beach		3		12	10			25
Chief Joseph	1	15	2	15		31		64
Faubion	32					2	98	132
Humboldt	6	48		2				56
King	2	13	3			3		21
Vernon		1			16	21	2	40
Woodlawn	3			2	7	2	2	16
Jefferson Cluster Total	**44**	**80**	**5**	**31**	**33**	**59**	**102**	**354**
Ainsworth	54	20	2		5			81
Bridlemile								0
Chapman	428	780	254	600	1,653	602	509	4,826
Forest Park		37	168	53	164	10	12	444
Skyline						20		20
Lincoln Cluster Total	**482**	**837**	**424**	**653**	**1,822**	**632**	**521**	**5,371**

continued on next page

Table 13 (continued)

Multiple Family Housing Units Built 2000 to 2006 in PPS By 2007-08 Elementary Attendance Area and High School Cluster

Elementary Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-06 Total
Lee	104					0		104
Rigler	6	9	43	4	9	4		75
Rose City Park							6	6
Scott		4					44	48
Vestal	4	2		29		4	2	41
Madison Cluster Total	**114**	**15**	**43**	**33**	**9**	**8**	**52**	**274**
Bridger	3			13	16	12	4	48
Clark	19	28	12	162	18	18	61	318
Kelly	127	103				9	14	253
Lent		6			30	3	17	56
Marysville	129		6	51	18	8	14	226
Whitman			4		8		13	25
Woodmere	12		16	8	7	4	2	49
Marshall Cluster Total	**290**	**137**	**38**	**234**	**97**	**54**	**125**	**975**
Astor		150		2	3	6	2	163
Clarendon					4		90	94
James John	4	11	113		4	19	7	158
Peninsula							2	2
Rosa Parks							161	161
Sitton	1	21			10	2	2	36
Roosevelt Cluster Total	**5**	**182**	**113**	**2**	**21**	**27**	**264**	**614**
Capitol Hill	2	7	10	14	28	14	262	337
Hayhurst		6					20	26
Maplewood		11		14	2	29	7	63
Markham				2	2			4
Rieke		3						3
Stephenson			8					8
Wilson Cluster Total	**2**	**27**	**18**	**30**	**32**	**43**	**289**	**441**
PPS Total	**1,252**	**1,599**	**686**	**999**	**2,303**	**980**	**1,456**	**9,275**

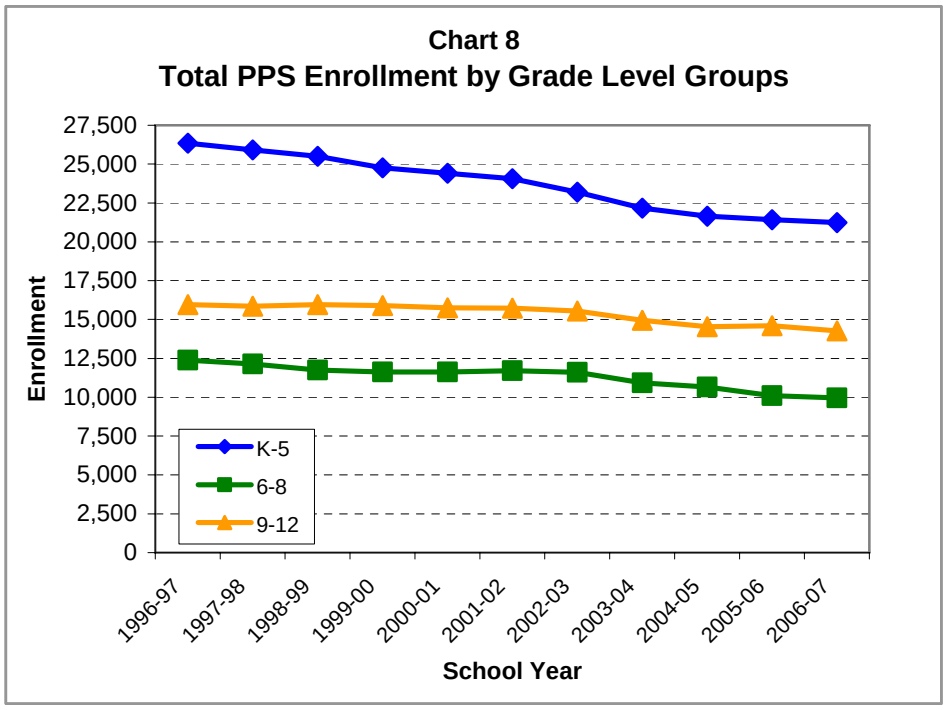
Notes: Basic data from Multnomah County Tax Assessor and Multnomah County GIS supplemented from various sources. Aggregated to attendance areas by Population Research Center, PSU. Information may be approximate in some cases. Multiple family homes in this table also include additions and conversions (e.g. industrial buildings becoming residential).

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Between 2005-06 and 2006-07 the Portland Public School District's total K-12 enrollment decreased by 676 students (1.5 percent). This was the second consecutive year that PPS lost about 700 students, following three years of much steeper losses averaging over 1,500 annually between 2001-02 and 2004-05. Enrollment has fallen in each of the past 10 years, and the 2006-07 K-12 enrollment of 45,446 is 17 percent below its 1996-97 peak of 54,697. About half of the 10 year decline occurred during the 2001-02 to 2004-05 period, when the recession slowed regional employment growth but housing prices continued to rise.

Comparing historic enrollment by grade level over the long run presents a challenge due to the assignment of nearly 1,800 previously "ungraded" special education students to grade levels beginning in the 2004-05 school year. The change caused enrollment gains between 2003-04 and 2004-05 at nearly every grade level in spite of the overall loss of about 1,200 students.[4] After compensating for that change, we found that the K-5 losses of about 200 students in each of the past two years (2004-05 to 2005-06 and 2005-06 to 2006-07) are the smallest since PPS elementary enrollment began to decline in the mid-1990s. In the first several years of the current 10 year enrollment decline, elementary grades accounted for most of the loss, and secondary grades declined only slightly. Now elementary enrollment losses are subsiding, and secondary enrollment losses are greater due to the earlier elementary losses advancing through the grade levels. The 10 year trends in enrollment by grade level groups are shown in Chart 8 on the next page. The enrollment data used for the chart has been adjusted to assign ungraded students to grade levels.

[4]To estimate the change that would have occurred between 2003-04 and 2004-05 had the grade assignments been consistent we assigned the historic ungraded enrollment to grade levels based on students' ages. The results are 2003-04 to 2004-05 losses of about 500 elementary students (rather the reported loss of 58 students), about 300 middle school students (rather than the reported gain of 281 students), and about 400 high school students (rather than the reported gain of 335 students).



Other notable district-wide enrollment trends in 2006-07 include:

- Kindergarten enrollment of 3,620 was slightly (23 students) less than the 2005-06 figure and higher than in 2004-05. First grade enrollment grew by over two percent (78 students).

- The largest enrollment gain was in 6th grade (150 students); the largest loss in 7th grade (295 students).

On the next page, Table 14 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually from 1996-97 to 2006-07.[5]

[5]The figures in Table 14 are consistent with the annual enrollment summaries published by PPS Management Information Services, but they differ from the district-wide totals in the PPS reports for two reasons. First, we do not include pre-kindergarten enrollment; Table 14 shows K-12 figures only. Also, prior to the 2003-04 school year, the PPS enrollment summaries included enrollment in the Columbia Regional Programs, Hospital Programs, M.E.S.D. Functional Living Skills, and Early Intervention Programs. Administration of these programs was transferred to Multnomah Education Service District in 2003, and since that time the PPS enrollment summaries have not included their enrollment. In order to create a historic series that more closely reflects demographic change without the influence of programmatic change, we have removed the enrollments in these programs from the historic data.

Table 14

Portland Public Schools, Historic K-12 Enrollment, 1996-97 to 2006-07

Grade	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
K	4,462	4,095	3,927	3,701	3,741	3,709	3,720	3,546	3,589	3,643	3,620
1	4,512	4,564	4,351	4,102	3,856	3,945	3,806	3,700	3,742	3,618	3,696
2	4,460	4,390	4,367	4,169	4,050	3,873	3,833	3,660	3,608	3,612	3,549
3	4,275	4,293	4,242	4,152	4,115	3,993	3,692	3,663	3,600	3,505	3,501
4	4,085	4,115	4,107	4,131	4,121	3,968	3,788	3,486	3,653	3,537	3,436
5	4,120	3,953	3,998	3,971	4,035	4,023	3,811	3,637	3,442	3,505	3,429
6	4,043	3,996	3,764	3,832	3,888	3,861	3,799	3,341	3,547	3,233	3,383
7	4,037	3,863	3,868	3,610	3,724	3,725	3,781	3,511	3,501	3,458	3,163
8	4,030	3,979	3,810	3,827	3,628	3,703	3,631	3,523	3,608	3,420	3,411
9	4,674	4,625	4,527	4,313	4,282	4,084	4,043	3,558	3,753	3,570	3,481
10	4,013	4,186	4,103	4,070	4,002	4,055	3,741	3,577	3,654	3,734	3,558
11	3,552	3,505	3,632	3,776	3,666	3,713	3,848	3,396	3,548	3,624	3,581
12	3,340	3,157	3,306	3,296	3,364	3,396	3,420	3,662	3,573	3,663	3,610
UN*	1,094	1,183	1,223	1,313	1,309	1,453	1,421	1,769	5	0	28
Total	**54,697**	**53,904**	**53,225**	**52,263**	**51,781**	**51,501**	**50,334**	**48,029**	**46,823**	**46,122**	**45,446**
Annual change		*-793* *-1.4%*	*-679* *-1.3%*	*-962* *-1.8%*	*-482* *-0.9%*	*-280* *-0.5%*	*-1,167* *-2.3%*	*-2,305* *-4.6%*	*-1,206* *-2.5%*	*-701* *-1.5%*	*-676* *-1.5%*
K-5	25,914	25,410	24,992	24,226	23,918	23,511	22,650	21,692	21,634	21,420	21,231
6-8	12,110	11,838	11,442	11,269	11,240	11,289	11,211	10,375	10,656	10,111	9,957
9-12	15,579	15,473	15,568	15,455	15,314	15,248	15,052	14,193	14,528	14,591	14,230

	5 Year Change: 1996-97 to 2001-02		5 Year Change: 2001-02 to 2006-07		10 Year Change: 1996-97 to 2006-07	
	Change	**Pct.**	**Change**	**Pct.**	**Change**	**Pct.**
K-5	-2,403	*-9%*	-2,280	*-10%*	-4,683	*-18%*
6-8	-821	*-7%*	-1,332	*-12%*	-2,153	*-18%*
9-12	-331	*-2%*	-1,018	*-7%*	-1,349	*-9%*
UN*	359	*33%*	-1,425	*-98%*	-1,066	*-97%*
Total	**-3,196**	***-6%***	**-6,055**	***-12%***	**-9,251**	***-17%***

**UN are ungraded, unassigned, or unclassified students, e.g., special education students who attend special education classes in separate classrooms.*

Source: Portland Public Schools Enrollment Summaries. Historic figures do not include students enrolled in the Columbia Regional Programs, Hospital Programs, M.E.S.D. Functional Living Skills, and Early Intervention Programs.

Private and Home School Enrollment and District "Capture Rate"

The capture rate is the ratio of enrollment in District schools to the school age population living within the District boundary. School age residents who do not attend PPS schools include those who attend private schools, transfer to other districts, are home schooled, five or six year olds who have not yet entered school, and teenagers who have graduated or dropped out. Conversely, PPS enrollment includes some students who are not included in the district's school age population, specifically transfer students from other districts and students over age 18.

Table 15

Estimated PPS Capture Rates[1]

1999-2000 and 2006-2007

	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	K-12
2000 Population[2]	14,186	14,589	13,452	18,806	**61,033**
1999-2000 Enrollment[3]	12,201	12,559	11,619	15,887	**52,266**
Capture Rate, 1999-2000	*86.0%*	*86.1%*	*86.4%*	*84.5%*	***85.6%***
Capture Rate, 2006-2007	*85.0%*	*85.7%*	*85.1%*	*80.3%*	***83.7%***

1. The ratio of District enrollment to total District population by grade level.

2. April 1, 2000 census counts grouped by grade level cohorts. For example, K-2 is an estimate of the number of children who would have been age 5 to 7 on 9/1/99.

3. Excludes students enrolled in programs that were transferred to MESD in 2003; ungraded students assigned to grade levels.

The most accurate count of school age population comes from the decennial census, so baseline capture rates for the enrollment forecast are calculated by comparing 1999-2000 enrollment with the April 1, 2000 Census counts. The 1999-2000 capture rates shown in Table 15 are slightly higher than in previous enrollment forecast reports, because the grade level totals have been revised to include ungraded students distributed to grade level groups based on their date of birth.[6] For 2006-07, estimated capture rates are about one percentage point lower than 1999-2000 rates for grades K-8 and four percentage

[6]In the 1999-2000 school year there were about 1,300 PPS students classified as ungraded, but beginning in the 2004-05 school year, nearly all students were assigned a grade. To create a consistent historic data series for demographic analysis, PRC has assigned estimated grade levels to ungraded students. Historic enrollment excludes enrollment in Columbia Regional Programs and other programs transferred to MESD in 2003.

points lower for grades 9-12. The estimated change in capture rates is based on the school age population in our cohort-component model supported by information from sources including private school data from the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), home school information from the Multnomah Education Service District (MESD), and estimates from the Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS).

If capture rates had remained at their 1999-2000 levels, it would imply that all of the District's enrollment change could be attributed to demographics, and not related to choices that PPS residents make about whether or not to enroll their children in PPS schools.[7]

Private Schools

The long form of the 1990 and 2000 censuses included questions about school enrollment by level and by type (public or private). Responses to these questions indicate that the share of District residents enrolled in private schools increased from 11.2 percent in 1990 to 12.9 percent in 2000. Estimates for PPS based on the 1990 and 2000 censuses are shown in Table 16 on the next page.

Each year, we evaluate private school enrollment data from the Oregon Department of Education to estimate the trends in private school enrollment among PPS residents. However, the relationship between private school enrollment change and District residents' private school shares is not explicit, because private schools within the PPS boundary enroll students from throughout the region and PPS residents may attend schools outside of the PPS area. Since 1999-2000, overall enrollment in private schools in or near the District has increased only slightly, with most of the increase occurring at high schools within the District.

[7] Demographic trends contributing to enrollment losses are discussed in other sections of this report. For example, the decrease in births since 1990 explains much of the elementary enrollment losses of the last 10 years. The demographic impacts of economic events also can alter enrollment expectations as in the 2002-2004 period when a weak regional economy and declining housing affordability within the PPS area contributed to unusually large enrollment losses.

Table 16

School Enrollment by Type of School

Residents of Portland Public School District

Census Data, 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000
Enrolled in 1st-12th grade	53,499	56,288
Public Schools	47,494	49,031
Private Schools	6,005	7,257
Private Share	*11.2%*	*12.9%*
Enrolled in 1st-8th grade	N/A	37,415
Public Schools		32,315
Private Schools		5,100
Private Share		*13.6%*
Enrolled in 9st-12th grade	N/A	18,874
Public Schools		16,716
Private Schools		2,158
Private Share		*11.4%*

Sources: 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 3, Table P54; 2000 Census, Summary File 3, Table P36. Data allocated to PPS area by Population Research Center, PSU.

Home Schooling

Another difference between public school enrollment and total school age population can be attributed to home schooling. Home schooled students living in the District are required to register with MESD, though the registry is not an exact count because students who move out of the area are not required to drop their registration. In 1999-2000 there were 1,498 registered home school students throughout the MESD's service area, representing 1.5 percent of Multnomah County's age 7 to 18 population counted in the 2000 Census.[8]

In the 2004-05 school year the number of home schooled students registered with the MESD had increased to 2,231, representing about 2.2 percent of Multnomah County's age 7 to 18 population. Recent information indicates that the home school share may be slightly lower for the PPS area than for Multnomah County overall. In April 2007, there were 849 home schooled PPS residents registered with the MESD, representing about 1.7

[8]The MESD serves the eight Multnomah County school districts. Some of the districts extend into adjacent counties, so the MESD service area is similar to, but not coterminous with Multnomah County.

percent of the age 7 to 18 population. Home schooling among PPS residents is more common at the high school level, with 346 registered home school students (about 1.9 percent of the high school age population) compared with 503 students grade 8 and under (about 1.6 percent) in April 2007.

American Community Survey

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual survey that will supplant the long form in future decennial censuses. It includes the same questions that were included on the long form about school enrollment and type of school. The ACS is a smaller sample than the census long form, therefore sampling error is greater, and other technical details are still being explored. The Census Bureau has determined that beginning with the results of the 2005 ACS released in Fall 2006, the sample is now large enough to publish annual data for areas with household populations larger than 65,000, including school districts. Using 2005 ACS results, we derived an estimate for PPS that 17.2 percent of 1^{st} -12^{th} grade residents are enrolled in private schools. If this estimate were accurate and comparable with the 12.9 percent figure reported in the 2000 Census, the private school share would have increased by over four percentage points in a five year period.

Private school enrollment increases are insufficient to account for the higher private school share reported by the ACS, and ACS methodology and results are not strictly comparable with the decennial census. Therefore, we do not believe that the share has increased to the extent implied by comparing the 2005 ACS with the 2000 Census. Though the magnitude of change may be smaller, the higher private school enrollment in the ACS is one more piece of evidence that PPS capture rates have decreased somewhat since 1999-2000.

Enrollment Trends by High School Cluster

To develop an understanding of recent enrollment trends in the District and to build a foundation for enrollment forecasts for areas within the District and for individual schools, one of the most important tasks in this study is the assignment and tabulation of PPS students by place of residence. Enrollment at individual schools may change due to program or boundary changes, school openings or closures, school choice, the number of transfer slots, or other changes not related to underlying demographic trends. To identify demographic trends, we use consistent geographic areas to create historic time series of resident PPS students by grade level (enrolled at any PPS school, including charter schools). Because our long range forecasts use the 2007-08 school boundaries already approved by the PPS Board, we tabulate the historic number of students within 2007-08 boundaries.

High school clusters (HSCLs) are composed of the attendance areas of elementary schools in the high schools' feeder patterns. In a few cases where elementary school attendance areas (ESAAs) are split among two high school attendance areas (HSAAs), the entire ESAA is assigned to one cluster. For example, all of the Sunnyside ESAA is in the Franklin cluster although a small portion of the ESAA is assigned to Cleveland's HSAA. There are nine high school clusters in the PPS. Four of the nine clusters will have changes to their boundaries for the 2007-08 school year, so historic data reported here will be slightly different from previous reports. Although Grant and Madison's HSAA boundaries do not change, the Grant cluster becomes larger and the Madison cluster becomes smaller due to K-8 boundary changes.[9] The Cleveland cluster becomes larger and the Marshall cluster becomes smaller due to elementary, middle, and high school boundary changes.[10]

Table 17 reports the total number of K-12 residents of each high school cluster enrolled in PPS schools. The District lost 17 percent of its K-12 enrollment during the 10 year

[9]For more details, see Board of Directors, School District No. 1J, Resolution No. 3492, May 1, 2006 and Resolution No. 3606, November 30, 2006.
[10]For more details, see Board of Directors, School District No. 1J, Resolution No. 3590, October 23, 2006 and Resolution No. 3609, November 30, 2006.

period between 1996-97 and 2006-07, and comparable losses ranging between 12 and 21 percent occurred in four clusters — Cleveland, Madison, Roosevelt, and Wilson. Somewhat larger percentage losses occurred in the Grant (24 percent) and Franklin (26 percent) clusters, and the largest decline occurred in the Jefferson cluster (36 percent). The Marshall cluster had about the same number of resident PPS students in 2006-07 as it did 10 years earlier, and the Lincoln cluster registered a 19 percent gain. Lincoln's growth was entirely attributable to new housing construction in the Forest Park Elementary area. Excluding the Forest Park Elementary area, the remainder of the Lincoln cluster experienced a four percent K-12 enrollment loss between 1996-97 and 2006-07.

Table 17

Portland Public Schools Historic K-12 Enrollment[1]
By High School Cluster of Residence

HS Cluster[2]	1996-97	2001-06	2006-07	'96 to '06 Change	
Cleveland	5,838	5,096	4,606	-1,232	*-21%*
Franklin	5,794	4,957	4,315	-1,479	*-26%*
Grant	6,469	5,534	4,929	-1,540	*-24%*
Jefferson	9,016	7,960	5,777	-3,239	*-36%*
Lincoln	3,574	3,945	4,256	682	*19%*
Madison	5,560	5,339	4,517	-1,043	*-19%*
Marshall	6,243	6,770	6,249	6	*0%*
Roosevelt	5,578	5,450	4,877	-701	*-13%*
Wilson	5,513	5,460	4,842	-671	*-12%*
Non-PPS Resident	1,112	990	1,078	-34	*-3%*
PPS Total	**54,697**	**51,501**	**45,446**	**-9,251**	***-17%***

1. Includes ungraded students; excludes enrollment in pre-kindergarten and programs that were transferred to MESD in 2003.

2. For all years, students are counted by 2007-08 cluster boundaries.

Each of the seven clusters that lost K-12 enrollment over the past 10 years experienced enrollment loss in both five year periods, 1996-97 to 2001-02 and 2001-02 to 2006-07, but the timing and magnitude varied by cluster. The Cleveland, Franklin, and Grant clusters experienced their largest losses in the earlier period and have had smaller losses recently, while the Madison, Roosevelt, and Wilson clusters had only small losses prior to 2001-02 and much larger losses after 2001-02. The Jefferson cluster had significant losses in both periods, with two-thirds of the 10 year loss occurring in the most recent

five years. The Lincoln cluster gained enrollment in both five year periods. Only the Marshall cluster experienced opposing trends between the two periods, with enrollment growth each year between 1996-97 and 2002-03 and losses in three of the four years since 2002-03.

The maps on pages 49 to 52 at the end of this section depict enrollment trends by cluster in the two most recent five year periods. Map 1a shows the numeric change in enrollment by school level (K-5, 6-8, 9-12) between 1996-97 and 2001-02, and its companion Map 1b shows the percentage change over the same period. Maps 2a and 2b show the numeric and percentage change by school level between 2001-02 and 2006-07.

In the most recent year, between 2005-06 and 2006-07, seven of the District's nine clusters lost K-12 residents, but Roosevelt reversed course and joined Lincoln in adding enrollment. Roosevelt's largest losses occurred between the 2002-03 and 2003-04 school years when residents moved out of the former Columbia Villa. New housing was completed at New Columbia between 2005 and 2007, and the Roosevelt cluster opened the 2006-07 school year with 283 more students than in Fall 2005, a six percent increase.

Table 18 shows detailed PPS enrollment by cluster of residence by grade level group for the 2006-07 school year and the numeric change from the previous year. The grade level detail provides evidence that the steep enrollment declines of recent years are beginning to subside in most parts of the District. Enrollment trends are generally led by early elementary grades, and the table shows that only three of the nine clusters (Grant, Jefferson, and Marshall) lost enrollment in grades K-2 between Fall 2005 and Fall 2006.

Table 18

Portland Public Schools K-12 Enrollment, 2006-07
Numeric Change from 2005-06
By High School Cluster of Residence and Grade Level

HS Cluster[1]	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	Total[2]
Cleveland 2006-07	1,133	1,054	1,022	1,397	4,606
one year change	*18*	*-17*	*-42*	*-3*	*-44*
Franklin 2006-07	1,120	1,006	898	1,290	4,315
one year change	*25*	*3*	*-65*	*-88*	*-124*
Grant 2006-07	1,204	1,097	1,016	1,612	4,929
one year change	*-17*	*-47*	*-43*	*-2*	*-109*
Jefferson 2006-07	1,417	1,369	1,242	1,745	5,777
one year change	*-103*	*-57*	*-33*	*-180*	*-369*
Lincoln 2006-07	918	1,010	917	1,404	4,256
one year change	*15*	*25*	*25*	*83*	*155*
Madison 2006-07	1,103	971	991	1,449	4,517
one year change	*31*	*-46*	*-9*	*-84*	*-105*
Marshall 2006-07	1,484	1,467	1,448	1,843	6,249
one year change	*-81*	*-58*	*-40*	*-80*	*-252*
Roosevelt 2006-07	1,229	1,125	1,089	1,431	4,877
one year change	*105*	*53*	*78*	*44*	*283*
Wilson 2006-07	1,017	1,038	1,143	1,643	4,842
one year change	*14*	*-70*	*-35*	*-61*	*-151*
Non-PPS Resident 2006-07	240	229	191	416	1,078
one year change	*-14*	*33*	*10*	*10*	*40*
PPS Total 2006-07	**10,865**	**10,366**	**9,957**	**14,230**	**45,446**
one year change	***-7***	***-181***	***-154***	***-361***	***-676***

1. Students are counted by 2007-08 cluster boundaries.

2. Total includes ungraded students; excludes pre-kindergarten.

The number of PPS students living in a specific area has a major influence on the number of students in the area's schools. But many students are enrolled at schools without attendance areas such as focus and alternative programs, special education programs, and charter schools. Other students transfer to neighborhood schools outside of their own neighborhood. Table 19 shows that the share of students attending schools within their cluster varies by cluster and by grade level. Students in elementary grades are more likely to attend schools within their cluster than students in secondary grades. Residents of the Lincoln and Wilson clusters are the most likely to attend neighborhood schools within their cluster, while residents of the Jefferson cluster are the least likely, at every grade level.

Table 19
Share of PPS Students Attending Schools in their HSCL By Grade Level, 2006-07

HS Cluster (HSCL)[1]	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-12
Cleveland	*81.0%*	*79.2%*	*71.2%*	*72.0%*
Franklin[2]	*74.7%*	*72.5%*	*73.7%*	*60.9%*
Grant	*85.1%*	*80.7%*	*64.7%*	*74.5%*
Jefferson	*71.0%*	*65.4%*	*50.1%*	*25.7%*
Lincoln	*94.8%*	*95.3%*	*88.7%*	*86.1%*
Madison[3]	*76.4%*	*73.8%*	*63.6%*	*47.7%*
Marshall[4]	*82.0%*	*80.5%*	*71.1%*	*45.1%*
Roosevelt	*83.0%*	*81.5%*	*73.8%*	*49.7%*
Wilson	*88.5%*	*88.0%*	*92.0%*	*85.3%*
PPS Overall	***81.2%***	***79.2%***	***71.6%***	***59.6%***

1. Students are counted by 2006-07 cluster boundaries.

2. Includes residents of the portions of the cluster assigned to Hosford or Cleveland who were attending those schools.

3. Includes residents of the portions of the cluster assigned to Binnsmead or Grant who were attending those schools.

4. Includes residents of the portions of the cluster assigned to Kellogg or Franklin who were attending those schools.

Enrollment Trends by Race/Ethnicity

The number of PPS students identified as white has decreased by a larger percentage than total enrollment in each of the past 10 years. As a result, the share of PPS K-12 students identified as white has fallen from 69 percent in 1996-97 to 61 percent in 2001-02 and 56 percent in 2006-07.

African-American enrollment in PPS has fallen in each of the past six years, but African-Americans remain the second largest racial/ethnic group in the District, representing 16 percent of total PPS enrollment. The District's African-American student population became more dispersed in the past 10 years. In both 1996-97 and 2006-07, a majority of PPS' African-American students lived in the Jefferson, Grant, or Roosevelt clusters, but the share residing in the three clusters fell from 82 percent in 1996-97 to 65 percent in 2006-07. During the 10 year period, only the Jefferson (loss of about 1,700) and Grant (loss of over 600) clusters have lost a significant number of African-American K-12 residents. The Madison and Marshall clusters have each gained over 400 African-American residents, Roosevelt has added over 200 and Wilson over 100. The Cleveland,

Franklin, and Lincoln clusters had very little change in African-American student population during the period.

Hispanic enrollment increased by an average of 11 percent between 1996-97 and 2001-02, but has increased by only about 3.5 percent since 2001-02. Hispanics represented just six percent of PPS total K-12 enrollment in 1996-97 and nearly 14 percent by 2006-07. A slight majority (51 percent) of the District's Hispanic students lived in the Jefferson, Roosevelt, or Marshall clusters in 1996-97. By 2006-07 the three clusters accounted for 59 percent of the District's Hispanic enrollment.

The District's Asian and Pacific Islander K-12 enrollment increased each year from 1996-97 to 2002-03, but has fallen in three of the past four years. In 2006-07 Asians and Pacific Islanders represented 10 percent of the District's K-12 enrollment. The Franklin, Madison, and Marshall clusters were home to 53 percent of the District's Asian and Pacific Islander residents in both 1996-97 and 2006-07.

Native American K-12 enrollment has fallen in each of the past 8 years, and the Native American share of PPS enrollment declined from 2.4 percent in 1996-97 to 2.0 percent in 2006-07. During the past 10 years Marshall replaced Jefferson as the high school cluster with the largest number of Native American residents, and the Roosevelt cluster remained a close second.

The multiple race category was added in 2006-07, and accounts for one percent of PPS' enrollment. An unknown category first appeared in 2003-04, has grown each year since, and now accounts for more than one percent of PPS' total enrollment.

Table 20 presents the racial/ethnic distribution for PPS residents within each high school cluster. In the table, the racial/ethnic distribution is shown for each cluster, with the percentages indicating the racial/ethnic group share of the cluster's K-12 total.

Table 20

Share of Total Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-07[1]
PPS K-12 Students by High School Cluster of Residence

HS Cluster[2]	Native American	White	African American	Asian & Pacific Isl.	Hispanic	Multiple or Unknown
Cleveland	*2%*	*74%*	*6%*	*8%*	*7%*	*2%*
Franklin	*2%*	*66%*	*6%*	*13%*	*10%*	*2%*
Grant	*2%*	*65%*	*20%*	*6%*	*6%*	*2%*
Jefferson	*2%*	*31%*	*42%*	*6%*	*16%*	*2%*
Lincoln	*1%*	*81%*	*3%*	*10%*	*4%*	*1%*
Madison	*2%*	*42%*	*19%*	*14%*	*20%*	*2%*
Marshall	*3%*	*46%*	*10%*	*19%*	*21%*	*2%*
Roosevelt	*3%*	*35%*	*24%*	*8%*	*29%*	*2%*
Wilson	*1%*	*76%*	*6%*	*7%*	*7%*	*3%*
Non-PPS Resident	*1%*	*43%*	*20%*	*19%*	*12%*	*5%*
PPS Total	***2%***	***56%***	***16%***	***10%***	***14%***	***2%***

1. Includes ungraded students; excludes enrollment in pre-kindergarten. Cluster totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

2. Students are counted by 2007-08 cluster boundaries.

Housing Development and School Enrollment

Two of the recent trends that we have addressed in this study are the large growth in the District's housing stock and the ongoing decline in PPS school enrollment. Obviously, the two are not directly related, because very little existing housing has been removed; most of the residential development has occurred on underutilized former industrial and commercial land or vacant lots. But the two trends are both influenced by the increasing attractiveness of the region's core, including downtown and close-in neighborhoods, and ironically, the ongoing population growth that the region has experienced since the late 1980s. Between 1990 and 2006 the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metro area added about 600,000 residents and 225,000 households. The share of households that include children is declining, and there are now about 160,000 more households in the region without children than there were in 1990. For many years households without children have been predominant in some close-in neighborhoods. As the region adds more people and households, the concept of "close-in" is expanding to include a larger share of the PPS District. Most of the recent demand for housing close to the amenities of downtown and the City's walkable neighborhood business districts has come from households without children. The demand has stimulated the construction of new housing as well as

the escalating prices and increased owner-occupancy of existing housing, which caused many lower and middle income renters and homebuyers to find more affordable housing farther from the core.

In spite of the countervailing demographic trends that have caused district-wide enrollment to fall, new housing has contributed to PPS enrollment totals. There were about 12,000 housing units built within the District between 2000 and 2005, and in Fall 2006 over 2,300 PPS students lived in the new housing. Another 3,400 PPS students lived in homes built during the 1990s. If the new housing had not been built, it is likely that PPS enrollment would have experienced an even greater decline.

School officials and community members often want to know how many students to expect from new residential developments. There is no "one size fits all" answer to this question. Estimates of the average number of students per unit are known as "student generation" rates. These estimates must be project-specific, and may depend on factors that include affordability, proximity to schools, the number of bedrooms per unit, and the presence or absence of child-friendly amenities in the development and in the surrounding neighborhood. Actual numbers of K-12 public school students in new multiple family developments in Portland and other urban districts have ranged from as low as one student per 100 units in high-rise market rate condominiums to more than 150 students per 100 units in affordable three and four bedroom rental apartments.

Table 21 shows the average number of students per unit in Fall 2006 for single family and multiple family homes built before 1990, built during the 1990s, and built 2000 to 2005. Student generation from recently built single family homes is about four times greater than from multiple family homes. Part of the difference may be due to the characteristics and location of recent development. The largest concentration of multiple family developments has been in the Pearl District, which has lower student generation than most other multiple family housing, whereas the largest concentration of single family homes has been in Forest Heights, an area with higher than average student generation. Among older housing, the average student generation from single family

homes is about two and one half times greater than from multiple family homes, a smaller difference than among newer housing.

Average K-12 student generation in newer multiple family homes of 0.09 per unit, or nine students per 100 units, is not too much lower than the 0.11 per unit in older multiple family homes. The K-12 student generation of about 0.40, or 40 students per 100 single family homes built since 1990, is higher than the 0.26 for older homes, and not too much lower than the 0.50 to 0.60 that we have observed in newer homes in some suburban school districts.[11] However, new housing built within the District has shifted toward a greater share of multiple family units and the 12,000 new housing units built between 2000 and 2005 have not generated enough students to overcome the district-wide enrollment losses.

Table 21
Average Number of PPS Students per Housing Unit, Fall 2006
By Type of Housing Unit and Year Built

	Grade Level			
Housing Type and Year Built	**K-5**	**6-8**	**9-12**	**K-12**
Homes built before 1990				
Single Family	*0.12*	*0.06*	*0.08*	***0.26***
Multiple Family	*0.05*	*0.02*	*0.03*	***0.11***
Homes built 1990 to 1999				
Single Family	*0.18*	*0.10*	*0.13*	***0.41***
Multiple Family	*0.05*	*0.02*	*0.03*	***0.09***
Homes built 2000 to 2005				
Single Family	*0.21*	*0.10*	*0.10*	***0.40***
Multiple Family	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.02*	***0.09***

Note: Average number of students per housing unit on tax lots identified as residential in PPS portion of Multnomah County. K-12 totals may not equal sum of grade level totals due to rounding.

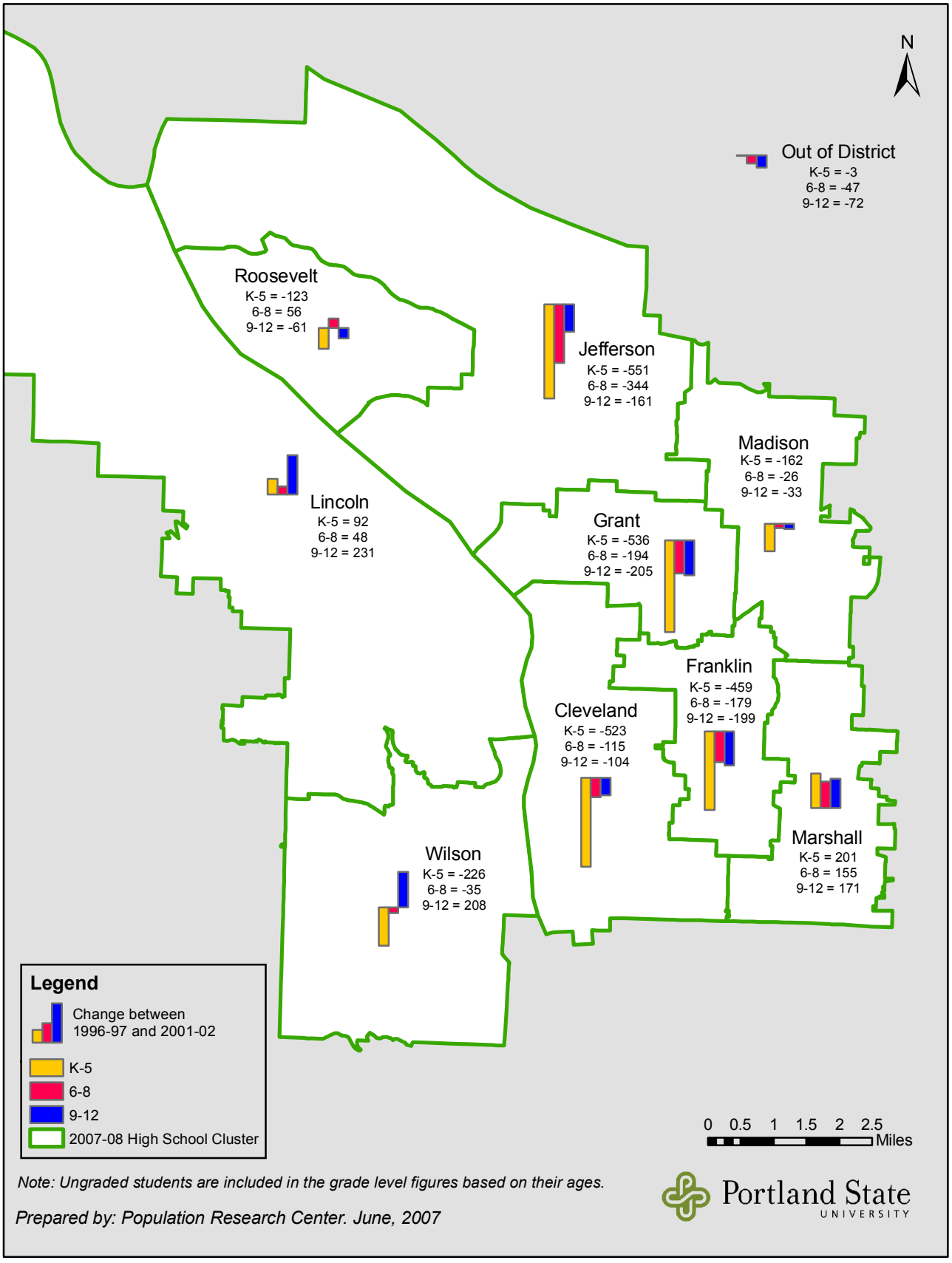
Population Research Center, Portland State University

[11]For example, 0.53 in Tigard-Tualatin S.D. in Fall 2006 and 0.56 in Hillsboro S.D. in Fall 2005.

Map 1a

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Change by High School Cluster, 1996-97 to 2001-02



Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

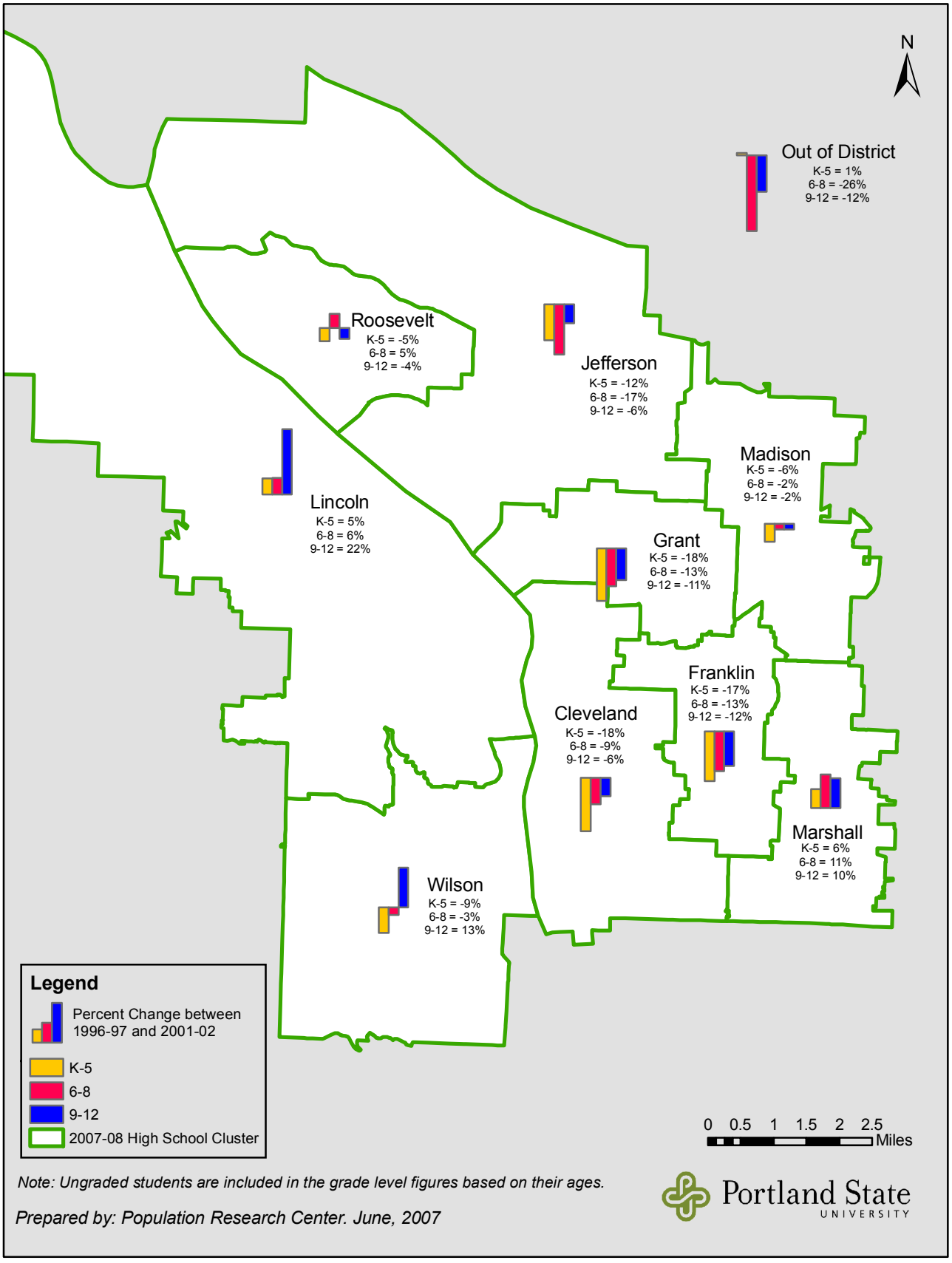
Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

Portland State UNIVERSITY

Map 1b

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Percent Change by High School Cluster, 1996-97 to 2001-02



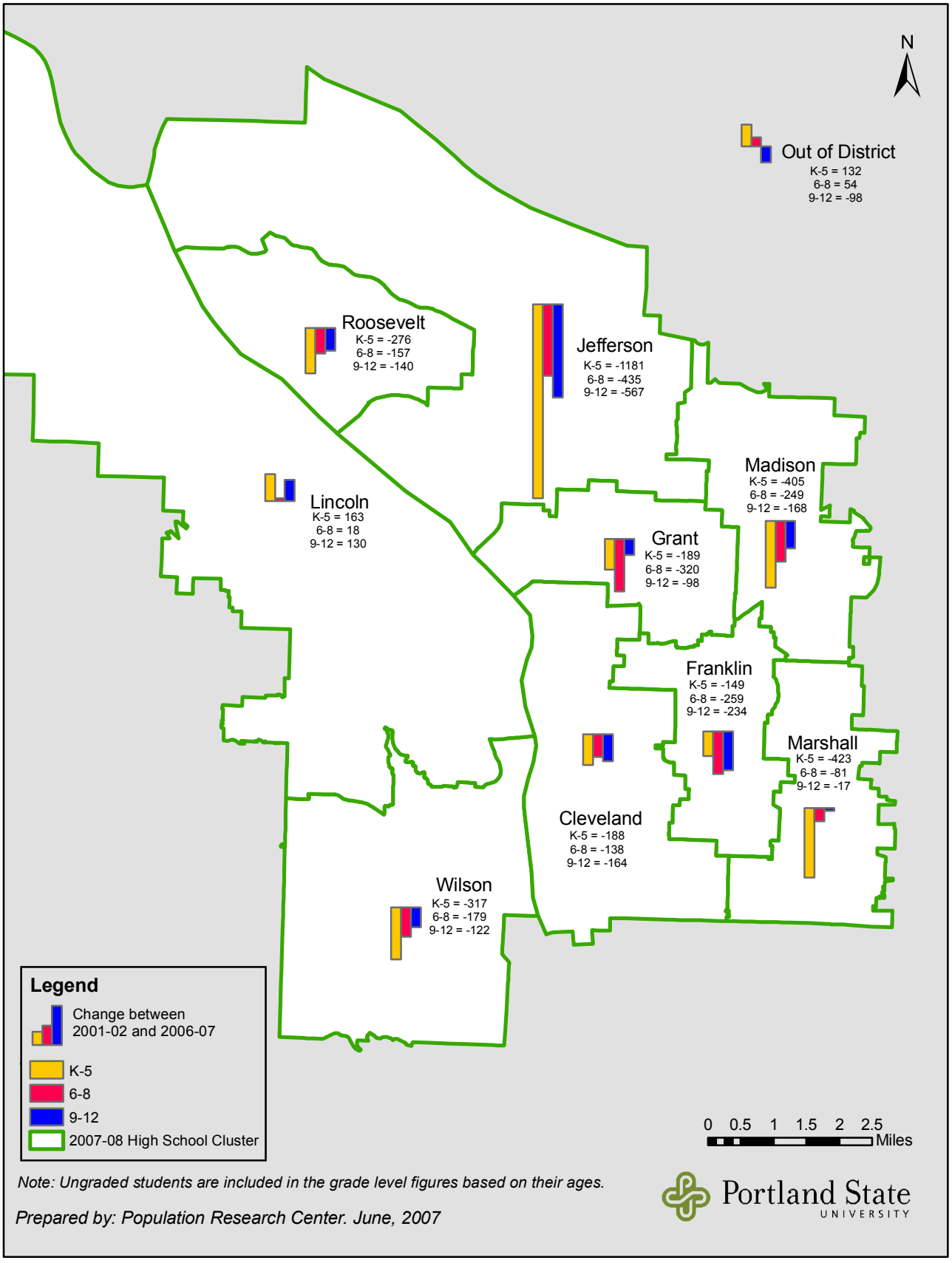
Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

Map 2a

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Change by High School Cluster, 2001-02 to 2006-07



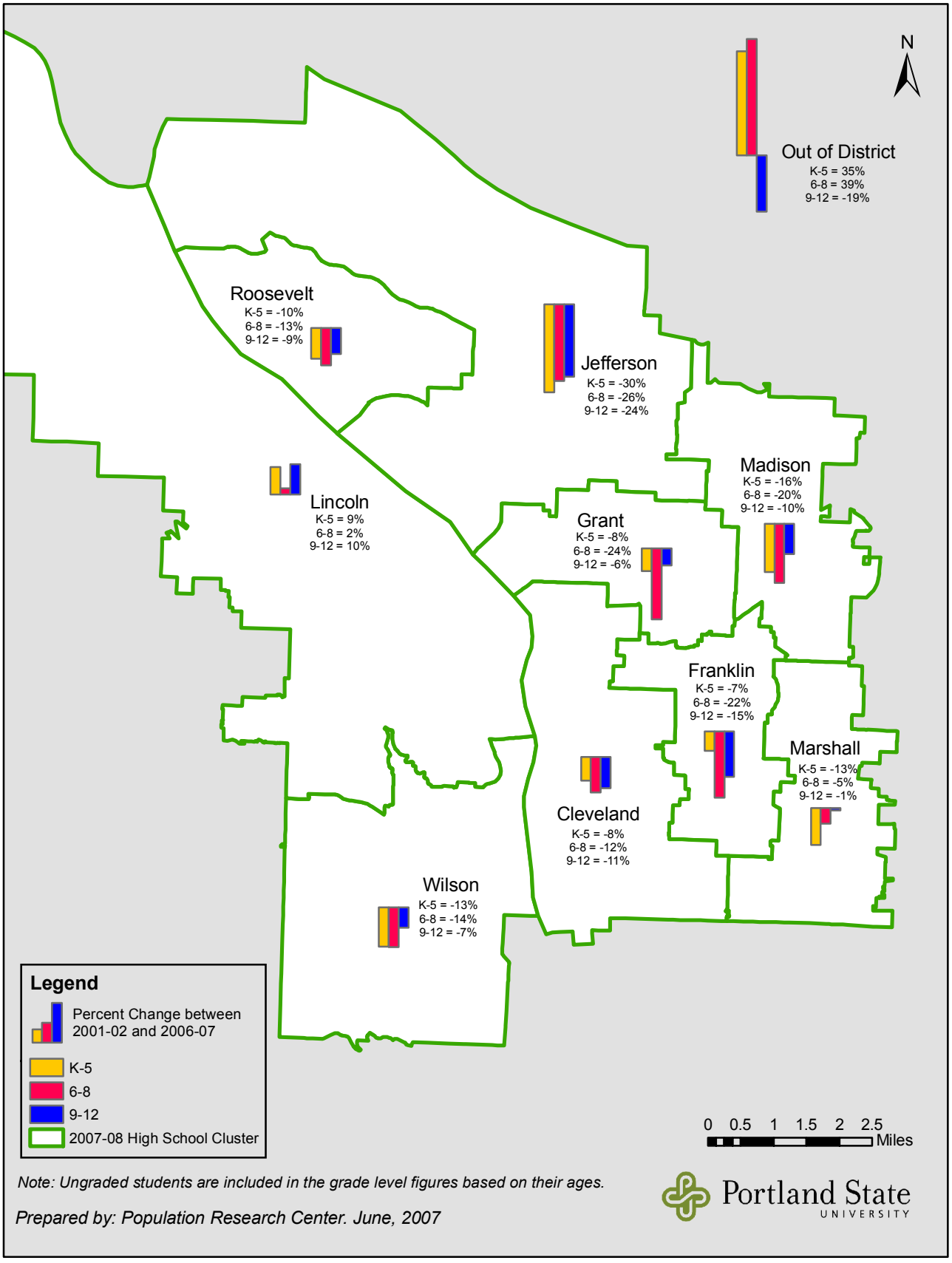
Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

Map 2b

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Percent Change by High School Cluster, 2001-02 to 2006-07



Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

Forecast Methodology

Forecasting PPS school enrollments includes two main phases: 1) forecasting the number of students residing in the district and its sub-areas (high school clusters and elementary school attendance areas), and 2) allocating the students to the schools they are predicted to attend. Two types of forecasting models were utilized to prepare the district-wide and attendance area forecasts, described in more detail below. The cohort-component model was used for the district and each of its high school clusters, and the grade progression model was utilized for each elementary school attendance area. The cohort-component model best predicts student population over the 10-year forecast period, while the grade progression model is better suited to account for annual fluctuations in enrollment over the forecasting period.

Cohort-Component Model

A demographic projection model called the Cohort-Component Model was used to forecast school-age children residing and enrolled in PPS. It models future populations and school enrollments as outcomes of the life events that occur in populations over time. These events are births and deaths, and migration into or out of the area. Thus, the District population grows if births outnumber deaths or if more people move into the District than leave it. These events occur more often in certain age groups, or cohorts, than in others. For example, people tend to relocate the most when they are in their 20s and the elderly have a lower chance than people in their 40s to survive over a five year period. Applying appropriate age- and gender-specific rates of birth, death and migration to the existing population cohorts of the District produces forecasts of future population including school-age children. Most of these children will attend the area's public schools, however, some of them will not be "captured" by the system: some might attend private schools, be home-schooled, or attend schools outside of the District. To address

this phenomenon, we apply "capture rates" in order to derive future public school enrollment.

The cohort-component method of forecasting enrollment depends on the availability of accurate data on the age and sex composition of the District's population. The most precise information about population age structure in an area is provided by the most recent U.S. Census of Population. The cohort-component model is also sensitive to the rates of life events that are applied to the known population cohorts. These rates are usually derived from known data such as those provided by the U.S. Census, and then modified to account for the most recent trends as well as predicted future ones. Examples of trends that may affect the future population of an area include the recent tendency among women of childbearing ages to delay having their first child, or a predisposition of young men (ages 20 to 24) to be more mobile than women in the same age cohort. A set of assumptions is developed to address likely changes in the initial rates of life events based on judgment about how the trends might evolve in the study area. Since the existing population structure influences the future population composition of the area, the method works best in the short and medium range.

The 1990 and 2000 population of PPS was obtained from the 1990 and 2000 Census at the census-block level by age group and sex. The census blocks were allocated into the District's boundaries using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The 1990 population data were then organized into five-year age cohorts, such as 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, and so on. Each of these cohorts was then "survived", or aged into the next cohort by the year 1995. "Surviving" the cohorts is accomplished by applying age- and sex-specific survival rates. These rates represent the proportion of population in each younger cohort that would survive during a given time period (such as the 5 years between 1990 and 1995) to become the next older cohort. This process is repeated for each five-year age and time interval between 1990 and 2015. Forecasting an already known population and its age distribution enables appropriate adjustments to be made to the model so that the forecasted population becomes aligned with the actual population and ensures the accuracy of the model's projections.

During each five-year interval, a certain number of births occur to the women in childbearing ages. To determine the number of newly born residents of the District, age-specific fertility rates were applied to the numbers of women in childbearing cohorts (10-14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and so on up to 45 years and over). Fertility rates indicate how many children women in a given age group are likely to give birth to during each five-year period. Once born, children become subject to survival rates and are "moved", or "aged", through the system like all the other cohorts.

The most difficult part is to estimate the in- and out-migration of an area. In reality, since little reliable data are available to study in- and out-migration, one works with net migration rates, or the balance between in- and out-migration. Net migration can be calculated if the population is known at the beginning and the end of a time period, as well as the number of births and deaths. Net migration is positive when more people move into the area than leave it; it is negative if the opposite is true. Net migration rates used in the cohort-component model can be interpreted as the number of people who are added to (or subtracted from) a given cohort due to migration over a given period of time (in this case, five years) per each 100 persons. The initial net migration rates for the cohort-component model were derived from the 1990 and 2000 population cohorts for the census tracts that are located within the school district boundaries as well as births and deaths that occurred in the same area during 1990-2000. The rates were adjusted so that the forecasted population for the year 2000 fit the actual population obtained from the 2000 Census. The net migration rates used to forecast the District's population from 2005 to 2020 were further modified to reflect the most likely future migration patterns; these migration patterns are greatly influenced by current, planned, and forecasted housing growth in the area.

High School Clusters.

The development of the forecasts of students residing in each of the nine PPS high school clusters (HSCLs) utilized the same methodology as the district-wide forecasting described in the section above. A unique set of demographic data were compiled for each

of the district's high school clusters. Trends specific to each high school cluster were considered when making adjustments to the cohort component models.

PPS Students Residing Outside of the District.

The small percentage of PPS students who do not reside within the district were forecasted with a grade progression model, using the methodology described below.

Grade Progression Model for Attendance Areas

To prepare the small area enrollment forecasts a grade progression model was created for each elementary school attendance area (ESAA). The grade progression models are comprised of recent grade progression ratios (GPRs) for PPS students residing in each attendance area by grade level. The GPR is the proportion of students enrolled in one grade level divided by the number of students enrolled in the preceding grade level in the previous year. One ratio is associated with each grade level for students entering grades 1 through 12. Recent local trends are captured in the construction of the GPR model. The model accounts for the effects of migration, changes in population, housing growth due to new construction, dropout rates, and the percentage of students residing within the attendance area who are attending private schools or being home-schooled.

In order to determine the GPRs for the future, weighted averages of the ratios for each grade level from the past four years were calculated. A heavier weight is applied to the years that are assumed to have more bearing on future enrollments, allowing the trends of those to dominate over the other years.

The 2006-07 enrollments were multiplied by the GPR weighted averages to forecast 2007-08 enrollments. The same GPRs were then applied to the 2007-08 enrollments to calculate the forecasted 2008-09 enrollments and so on until the 2015-16 enrollments were calculated. To account for predicted changes in the demographic factors that influence school enrollments, adjustments were made to the weighted average GPRs on an individual year basis for each grade level by applying a multiplier to accelerate or hinder growth. The factors that were considered for every attendance area are the annual

number of births, residential building activity, racial/ethnic composition of student population, and enrollment trends. The adjustments were based on findings from the analysis of data on student enrollment and geocoded student addresses, births, building permit, and land division records.

Kindergarten Forecasts for Attendance Areas

The numbers of students entering kindergarten from 2007-08 to 2015-16 are forecasted by another method. A "kindergarten capture rate" is the ratio of the actual number of PPS kindergarten students in an ESAA to the number of births in the same ESAA five years earlier. This rate implicitly combines five years of net migration with the unique capture rate for the area. For example, if an ESAA has a net loss of 20 percent of its child population due to migration between birth and age five and 90 percent of its kindergarten age residents attend PPS schools, its kindergarten capture rate would be 0.72 (0.80 times 0.90). A weighted average of the most recent four years of kindergarten capture rates for each is multiplied by the number of known births in the corresponding area to forecast the number of kindergartners that will attend PPS schools in 2007-08 to 2009-10. Birth data by precise geographic location is only available through 2004, so to predict PPS kindergarten class sizes after 2009-10 the number of annual births during 2005 through 2010 had to be predicted. Births are projected based on five-year historical trends from 1999 to 2004 and the kindergarten capture rate is applied to forecast the number of kindergarten students five years later.

Reconciliation of Small-area Forecasts and the District-wide Forecast

The sum of the HSCL forecasts served as a control to which the district-wide forecast under the middle, or most-likely scenario was reconciled. The preliminary forecast for the district was adjusted by grade level to equal the sum of PPS students residing in the HSCLs for each year of the forecast period. The adjustment produced minor changes in the enrollment numbers. The preliminary low and high scenarios were also adjusted to be consistent with the middle series adjustment.

The forecasts for the ESAAs were adjusted so that their sum would be equal to the forecast of the HSCL in which the ESAAs are located. In the end, the sum of the ESAA forecasts add up to the sum of the HSCL forecasts, and the district-wide forecast equals the sum of the HSCL forecasts.

Allocation of Students Residing in ESAAs to Individual Schools

After the forecasts of students residing in the ESAAs were reconciled to the HSCL and district-wide forecasts, the students residing in the ESAAs were then allocated to the school they were predicted to attend using shares based initially on 2006-07 patterns of enrollment by residence. A matrix of allocation shares of resident ESAA by school of attendance was created for each grade level, K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12. Adjustments were made to the shares as needed to account for school closures, boundary changes, and new grade configurations taking effect in the 2007-08 school year and beyond.

The enrollment forecasts for schools being affected by boundary or grade configuration changes utilize unique adjustments to the allocation shares based on the specific situation. For example, a school that is in the process of converting from K-5 to K-8 will obviously have incremental increases in its shares of 6^{th}-8^{th} grade students. Some schools undergoing that type of change, such as Irvington, may have fewer transfer slots available for new students from outside its ESAA, so their K-2 and 3-5 shares gradually decrease over the next few years. The immersion programs at Richmond and Woodstock are expanding, so higher K-2 and 3-5 shares are being phased in for those schools. Adjustments to the enrollment by residence shares were made through the 2011-12 school year; they remain constant after that because there are too many other unknown changes that may affect the shares in the next several years, particularly given the major changes at the 6^{th}-8^{th} grade level.

District-wide Enrollment Forecasts

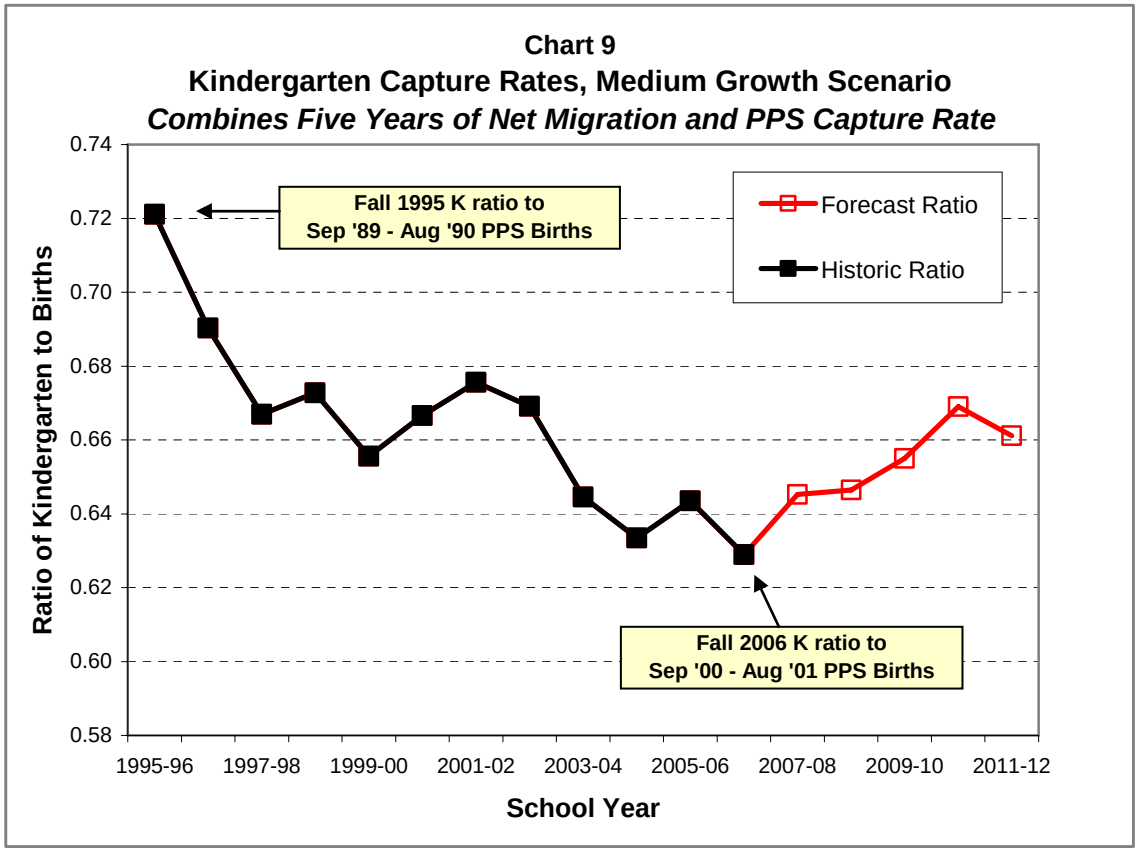
In our most recent PPS enrollment forecast reports, district-wide enrollment was forecast through 2015-16 school year. For this study we extended the horizon of the district-wide forecasts to the 2020-21 school year. Under the Medium Growth, or "most likely" forecast scenario, district-wide K-12 enrollments continue to decline each year until stabilizing at about 42,700 in 2011-12. The extent of the forecast losses is about 600 students in each of the next four years until 2010-11 and another 300 students between 2010-11 and 2011-12. After that, total K-12 enrollments are forecast to change very little through 2016-17. We are forecasting increased PPS enrollment of about 200 K-12 students each year after 2016-17 until total enrollment reaches nearly 43,700 in 2020-21.

Assumptions for the forecast are rooted in the demographic, housing and enrollment trends discussed previously in this report. The sharp drop in births leveled off several years ago and kindergarten enrollments are no longer decreasing. New housing construction is expected to continue at recent levels. The large enrollment losses of the early 2000s that were attributed to the loss of housing affordability in the region's urban core have moderated.

The District has experienced a net loss of children due to migration nearly every year, even in years when the District's enrollment was growing due to increasing kindergarten class sizes. In the two year period from the 2001-02 to 2003-04 school years the net outflow was considerably greater than in other years before and since. This observation is based on PPS school enrollments, but mobility trends for children not yet enrolled in kindergarten are likely similar to those for young school-age children. The net outflow of young children between 2001 and 2003 impacted school enrollment, and also influenced the relationship between the number of children born to residents of the District and the number entering kindergarten five years later.

The ratio of PPS kindergarten enrollment to corresponding PPS birth is shown in Chart 9. For six years beginning with the 1997-98 school year and continuing until the 2002-03 school year, the ratio of PPS kindergarten enrollments to previous births fluctuated

between 0.66 and 0.68. That means that there were 32 to 34 percent fewer PPS kindergarten students than births within PPS five years earlier, due to a combination of net migration and the District's capture rates. For the most recent four years beginning in 2003-04, that ratio has been in the range between 0.63 and 0.64. Because we do not expect another period with net loss of children to the extent of the 2001-2003 losses, kindergarten enrollments in the middle series forecast imply that the ratio will gradually return to near 0.66. These ratios are not used to forecast district-wide kindergarten enrollment in our model, but they provide a useful comparison between the kindergarten forecasts and the births that have already occurred within the District.



The Low Growth forecast scenario assumes that the net out-migration of children will be greater than in the Medium scenario, and that the District's capture rates will be somewhat lower. Total K-12 enrollment falls by about 800 students in each of the next four years until 2010-11, another 500 students between 2010-11 and 2011-12, and 100 to

200 students each year until 2016-17. Enrollment bottoms out at about 41,200 in the 2015-16 to 2017-18 period, then recovers very slightly to about 41,400 in 2020-21.

The High Growth forecast scenario assumes that the net out-migration of children will be less than in the Medium scenario, and that the District's capture rates will be somewhat higher. Total K-12 enrollment falls by about 350 students in each of the next four years until 2010-11, and by 150 students between 2010-11 and 2011-12. After 2011-12, total enrollment increases by about 100 to 250 students each year until 2016-17, and then nearly 400 students annually until reaching about 46,300 in 2020-21.

The three district-wide forecast scenarios are summarized in Table 22 on the next page. Detailed forecasts by year and by individual grade are in Appendix A.

Table 22

PPS District-wide Growth Forecasts by Grade Level

Medium Growth Scenario

	Historic		Forecast	
	2001-02	**2006-07**	**2011-12**	**2016-17**
Grades K-2	11,527	10,865	10,872	11,282
5 year change		*-662*	*7*	*410*
Grades 3-5	11,984	10,366	10,091	10,394
5 year change		*-1,618*	*-275*	*303*
Grades 6-8	11,289	9,957	9,143	9,174
5 year change		*-1,332*	*-814*	*31*
Grades 9-12	15,248	14,230	12,559	11,952
5 year change		*-1,018*	*-1,671*	*-607*
Total*	**51,501**	**45,446**	**42,693**	**42,830**
5 year change		***-6,055***	***-2,753***	***137***

Low Growth Scenario

	Historic		Forecast	
	2001-02	**2006-07**	**2011-12**	**2016-17**
Grades K-2	11,527	10,865	10,623	10,838
5 year change		*-662*	*-242*	*215*
Grades 3-5	11,984	10,366	9,864	9,980
5 year change		*-1,618*	*-502*	*116*
Grades 6-8	11,289	9,957	8,953	8,806
5 year change		*-1,332*	*-1,004*	*-147*
Grades 9-12	15,248	14,230	12,323	11,514
5 year change		*-1,018*	*-1,907*	*-809*
Total*	**51,501**	**45,446**	**41,791**	**41,166**
5 year change		***-6,055***	***-3,655***	***-625***

High Growth Scenario

	Historic		Forecast	
	2001-02	**2006-07**	**2011-12**	**2016-17**
Grades K-2	11,527	10,865	11,188	11,818
5 year change		*-662*	*323*	*630*
Grades 3-5	11,984	10,366	10,387	10,895
5 year change		*-1,618*	*21*	*508*
Grades 6-8	11,289	9,957	9,387	9,623
5 year change		*-1,332*	*-570*	*236*
Grades 9-12	15,248	14,230	12,859	12,487
5 year change		*-1,018*	*-1,371*	*-372*
Total*	**51,501**	**45,446**	**43,849**	**44,851**
5 year change		***-6,055***	***-1,597***	***1,002***

**Note: Total includes K-12 and ungraded; does not include pre-kindergarten. Because ungraded is not included in grade level groups, the totals are greater than the sums of the grade levels.*

Forecasts of PPS Residents by High School Cluster and Attendance Areas

Forecasts of PPS residents by high school cluster have been an important part of PRC's forecast methodology for several years, and have been reported in summary tables in previous reports, but last year was the first time that detailed annual high school cluster forecasts by grade level group were published in the report. This year, for the first time, we are also publishing the resident forecasts for attendance areas. The annual enrollment forecasts by area of residence are detailed in Appendix B.

Forecasts of the future number of students by residence should be more accurate than the individual school enrollment forecasts because they are less likely to be affected by the non-demographic factors that can affect individual schools (boundary changes, grade configuration changes, school openings and closures, and the changing shares of neighborhood children enrolling in magnet programs, charter schools, and other choices). Forecasts by residence are useful for a variety of scenarios for school planning, and easier to evaluate.

In next nine years, only the Roosevelt cluster is expected to add a significant number of K-12 students, growing by nearly 300 PPS residents, or six percent. Relatively stable PPS student population is forecast for the Lincoln (one percent growth) and Franklin (two percent loss) clusters. The Jefferson cluster is forecast to continue to experience the District's most extreme losses, 20 percent of its K-12 residents in the next nine years, with the largest losses in secondary grades. Forecast enrollment losses between 2006-07 and 2015-16 for the other five clusters range between four and eight percent, similar to the District's overall forecast six percent enrollment decline.

Table 23 on the next page presents summaries of the resident forecasts for high school clusters in the manner of previous reports. The table reports the nine year forecast for 2015-16 and also includes the 2011-12 forecasts. A close look at the table reveals that for most clusters the forecast change in total enrollment trends are very different between the first five years of the forecast and the final four years. Most clusters lose enrollment between 2006-07 and 2011-12 but gain enrollment or are relatively stable after 2011-12. Maps 3a and 3b at the end of this section show the forecast enrollment change from

2006-07 to 2011-12, a five year interval consistent with the maps that show historic change in the "Enrollment Trends" section.

Table 23

Portland Public Schools Forecast K-12 Enrollment[1]
By High School Cluster of Residence

HS Cluster[2]	2006-07 Actual	2011-12 Forecast	2015-16 Forecast	'06 to '15 Change		Average Annual Change	
Cleveland	4,606	4,309	4,399	-207	*-4%*	-23	*-1%*
Franklin	4,315	4,095	4,216	-99	*-2%*	-11	*0%*
Grant	4,929	4,498	4,514	-415	*-8%*	-46	*-1%*
Jefferson	5,777	4,879	4,647	-1,130	*-20%*	-126	*-2%*
Lincoln	4,256	4,331	4,309	53	*1%*	6	*0%*
Madison	4,517	4,166	4,165	-352	*-8%*	-39	*-1%*
Marshall	6,249	5,808	5,862	-387	*-6%*	-43	*-1%*
Roosevelt	4,877	5,090	5,168	291	*6%*	32	*1%*
Wilson	4,842	4,459	4,388	-454	*-9%*	-50	*-1%*
Non-PPS Resident	1,078	1,058	1,094	16	*1%*	2	*0%*
PPS Total	**45,446**	**42,693**	**42,762**	**-2,684**	***-6%***	**-298**	***-1%***

1. Includes ungraded students; excludes enrollment in pre-kindergarten.

2. For all years, students are counted by 2007-08 cluster boundaries.

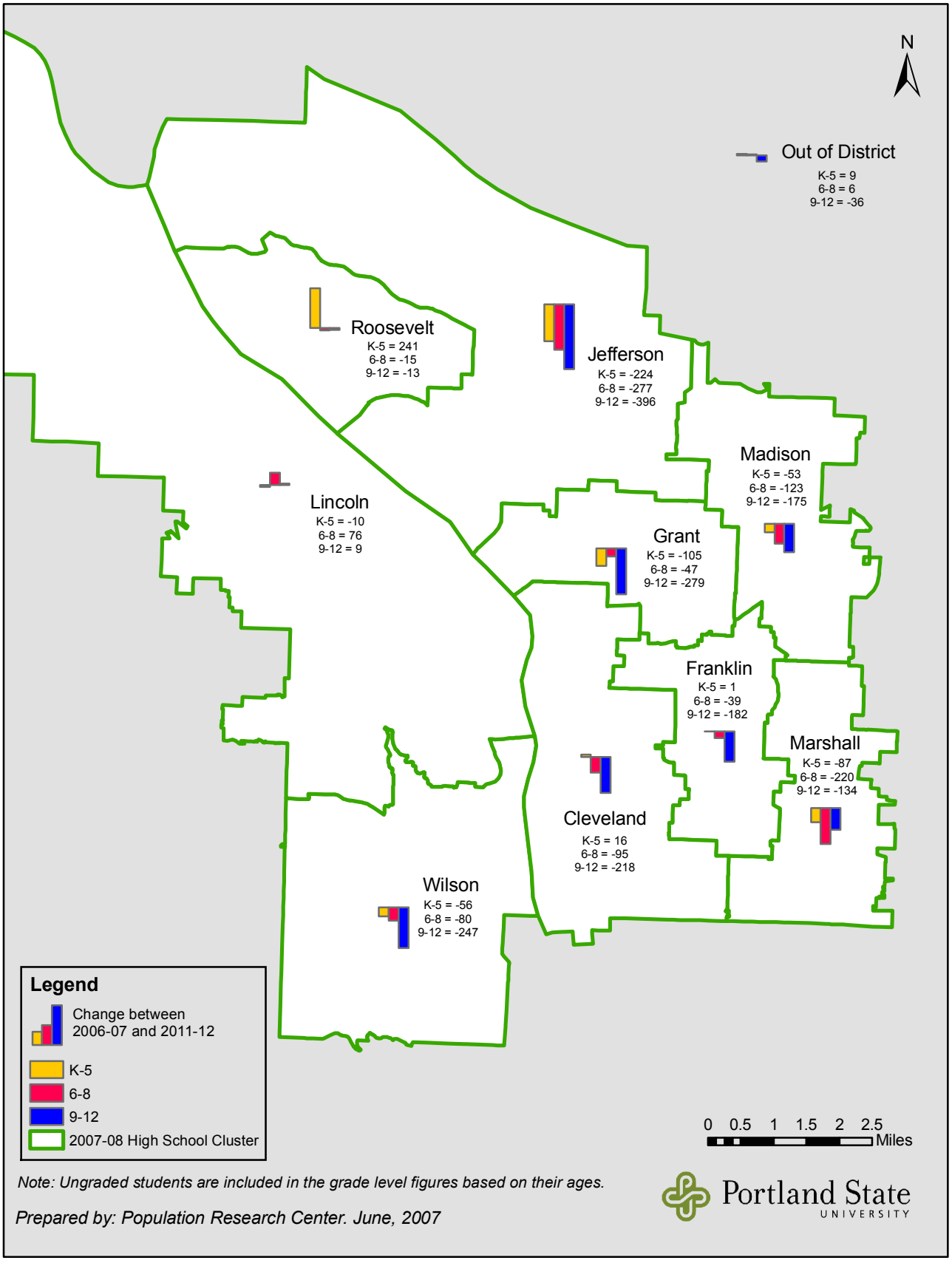
Individual School Forecasts

Appendix C includes annual enrollment forecasts by grade level (K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12) for each of the District's regular schools and four of its focus/alternative schools (da Vinci, Metropolitan Learning Center, Richmond, and Winterhaven). PPS students not attending any of the schools listed in the tables are combined in the "Other Schools and Programs" category. The school forecasts incorporate decisions made by the PPS Board as of April 2007 concerning future changes in attendance area boundaries and schools' grade configurations, and information from PPS about the number of transfer slots available at each school.

Map 3a

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Change by High School Cluster, 2006-07 to 2011-12



Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

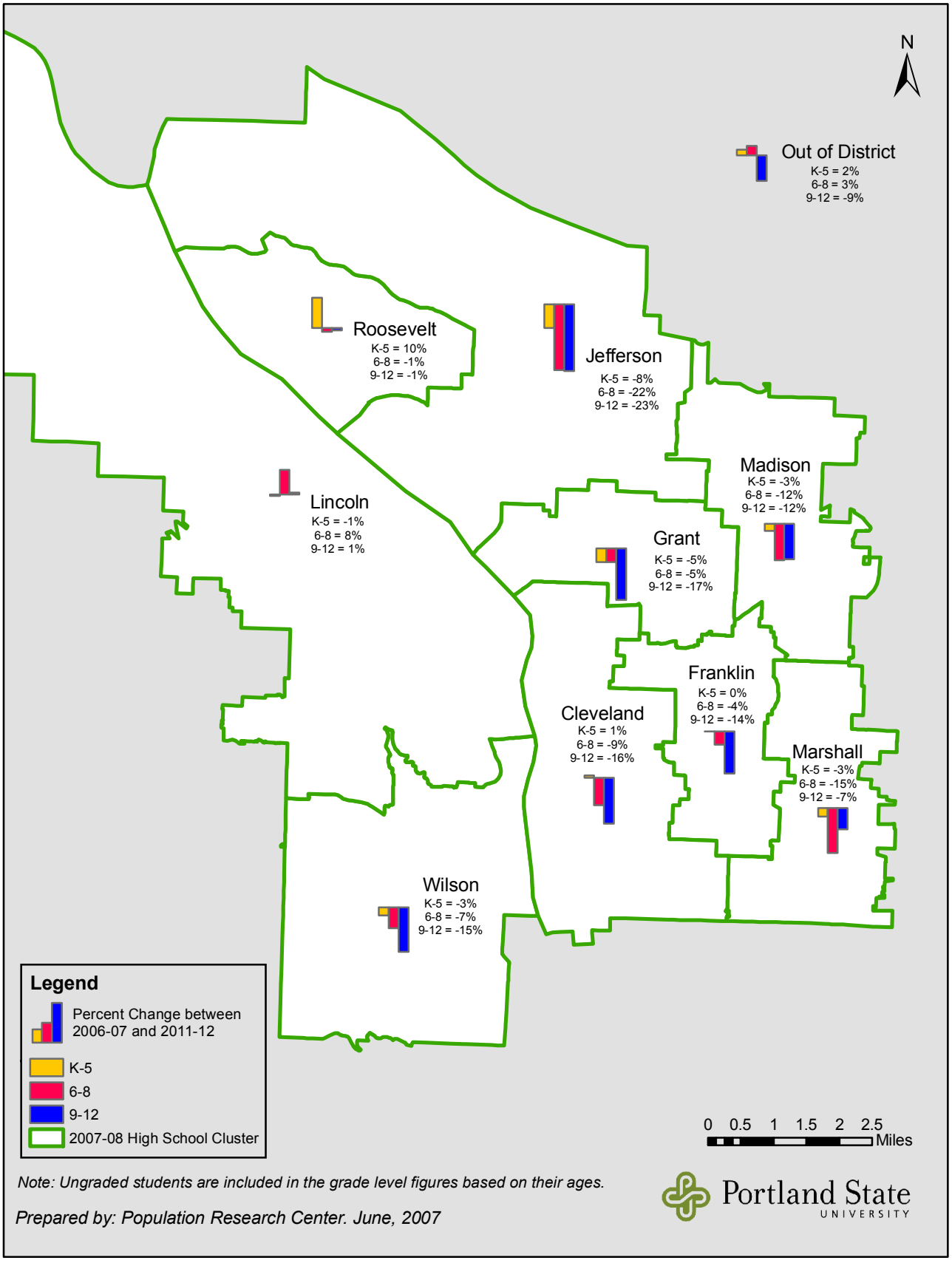
Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

Portland State UNIVERSITY

Map 3b

PPS K-12 Students by Place of Residence

Percent Change by High School Cluster, 2006-07 to 2011-12



Note: Ungraded students are included in the grade level figures based on their ages.

Prepared by: Population Research Center. June, 2007

Portland State UNIVERSITY

FORECAST RELIABILITY AND ERROR

Enrollment forecasts are utilized as a school planning tool and as a basis for community discussions about future school facilities needs. It is generally understood that forecasts will be updated as new information becomes available, but the hope is that updates are merely fine-tuning previous forecasts that were already reliable. So how reliable are school enrollment forecasts? How might actual enrollments differ from forecast enrollments? 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.

This is the eighth consecutive year that PRC has conducted enrollment forecasts for PPS, so we have previously published seven district-wide forecast series. Table 24 compares the total K-12 forecasts from each series with the actual K-12 enrollments through 2006-07. The "base year" indicates the most recent actual enrollment that PRC researchers used when they prepared the forecasts. In each series, PRC accurately forecast the direction of total enrollment change. That is, enrollment was expected to fall each year through 2006-07, and that has happened. However, the degree of accuracy varies by series and by the number of years forecast, as shown by the percentages in the table comparing the actual and forecast enrollment totals.

Forecasts for 2000-01 through 2002-03 with a 1999-2000 base year and for 2001-02 with a 2000-01 base year were below actual enrollments. Conversely, the magnitude of enrollment decline that the District experienced in the 2002-03 to 2004-05 school years was unanticipated, so forecasts prepared with a 2001-02 and 2002-03 base year have been consistently higher than actual enrollments. The three most recent forecast series have been very accurate – within one half of one percent of actual enrollment for one or two year forecasts and within one percent for a three year forecast (2006-07 enrollment forecast from a 2003-04 base).

Table 24
District-wide Forecast Error

School Year	Actual Enroll.[1]	K-12 Enrollment Forecasts by Base Year[2]						
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1999-00	52,263							
2000-01	51,781	51,360						
2001-02	51,501	50,512	50,939					
2002-03	50,334	49,596	50,324	51,168				
2003-04	48,029	48,763	49,598	50,874	49,810			
2004-05	46,823	48,210	49,031	50,584	49,310	46,720		
2005-06	46,122	47,627	48,790	50,338	49,020	46,290	45,875	
2006-07	45,446	46,876	48,344	49,960	48,670	45,900	45,304	45,404

School Year	Percentage Error in Enrollment Forecasts by Base Year[2]						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
2000-01	*-0.8%*						
2001-02	*-1.9%*	*-1.1%*					
2002-03	*-1.5%*	*0.0%*	*1.7%*				
2003-04	*1.5%*	*3.3%*	*5.9%*	*3.7%*			
2004-05	*3.0%*	*4.7%*	*8.0%*	*5.3%*	*-0.2%*		
2005-06	*3.3%*	*5.8%*	*9.1%*	*6.3%*	*0.4%*	*-0.5%*	
2006-07	*3.1%*	*6.4%*	*9.9%*	*7.1%*	*1.0%*	*-0.3%*	*-0.1%*

1. Includes K-12 and ungraded students; excludes pre-kindergarten. Actual enrollment has been adjusted to remove all programs transferred to the MESD in 2003. Previous reports excluded the Columbia Regional Programs from historic and forecast enrollment, but included a small number of students (fewer than 100) in other programs such as Hospital and Early Intervention Programs.

2. Previous reports included either one, three, or five alternative forecast series. Forecasts presented in this table are those characterized as "Current Trends" (1999-00 to 2001-02), or "Medium" (2002-03 to 2005-06). In the 1999-00 and 2000-01 reports, an alternative called the "Recession Model" tracked more closely with actual enrollments.

Last year's forecast report was the first time that PRC published detailed forecasts of residents by high school cluster by grade level groups. Before we prepared the forecasts this year, we evaluated the 2006-07 high school cluster forecasts that were based on 2005-06 enrollments. The forecasts are primarily used for long range (five to 10 year) planning rather than short range (one year) planning, but adjustments to the long range forecasts are made each year as new data becomes available. Table 25 illustrates the accuracy of last year's forecasts, giving an indication of why the updated forecasts in this study differ somewhat by cluster. For example, K-2 forecasts were higher than actual enrollments by 5.7 percent in the Jefferson cluster and by 6.8 percent in the Marshall cluster. This resulted in a lower base for the new forecasts, so the new 2015-16 enrollment forecasts for the two clusters based on the 2006-07 enrollments are lower than last year's forecasts for 2015-16, which were based on 2005-06 enrollments.

Table 25

Forecast Error by High School Cluster of Residence

2006-07 Forecast based on Fall 2005 Enrollment

	K-12 Residents[1]		K-12 Forecast Error	
HS Cluster[2]	**Forecast**	**Actual**	**Number**	**Percent**
Cleveland	4,287	4,331	-44	*-1.0%*
Franklin	4,367	4,315	52	*1.2%*
Grant	4,546	4,566	-20	*-0.4%*
Jefferson	5,801	5,777	24	*0.4%*
Lincoln	4,137	4,256	-119	*-2.8%*
Madison	4,803	4,880	-77	*-1.6%*
Marshall	6,808	6,524	284	*4.3%*
Roosevelt	4,730	4,877	-147	*-3.0%*
Wilson	4,904	4,842	62	*1.3%*
Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE)				***1.8%***

Percent Forecast Error by Grade Level Groups

HS Cluster	**K-2**	**3-5**	**6-8**	**9-12**
Cleveland	*-3.5%*	*1.5%*	*1.0%*	*-2.3%*
Franklin	*-0.7%*	*-0.8%*	*6.1%*	*1.1%*
Grant	*-2.2%*	*2.7%*	*2.4%*	*-2.8%*
Jefferson	*5.7%*	*-1.5%*	*-5.4%*	*2.0%*
Lincoln	*-2.4%*	*-2.2%*	*0.3%*	*-5.1%*
Madison	*-2.8%*	*-0.9%*	*-2.7%*	*-0.1%*
Marshall	*6.8%*	*3.2%*	*1.0%*	*6.3%*
Roosevelt	*-2.9%*	*-2.0%*	*-7.0%*	*-0.6%*
Wilson	*-2.3%*	*3.6%*	*1.6%*	*1.8%*
MAPE	***3.3%***	***2.0%***	***3.1%***	***2.5%***

1. K-12 resident totals may include a small number of ungraded students.

2. To make accurate comparisons to the forecasts, figures are reported for 2006-07 boundaries. Other high school cluster tables in this report are based on 2007-08 boundaries.

All population and enrollment forecasts are based on a combination of historic data, various rates, and the forecasters' judgment about future trends. 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 high school cluster and attendance area forecasts depend on assumptions about the distribution of housing and population growth in small areas within the District over a nine year period, and individual school enrollments can be affected by changes in schools' grade configurations, program offerings, and boundary changes. Therefore, differences between the forecasted and actual enrollments will vary

in magnitude and perhaps direction, so forecasts should be used as only one of many tools in the planning process.

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT-WIDE ENROLLMENT FORECASTS
2007-08 to 2020-21

Portland Public Schools, District-wide Enrollment Forecasts, 2007-08 to 2020-21

Table A1. Medium Growth Scenario, District-wide Enrollment by Grade and Year

	< Historic			Forecast >													
Grade	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
K	3,589	3,643	3,620	3,621	3,616	3,604	3,592	3,616	3,639	3,664	3,689	3,714	3,714	3,711	3,712	3,713	3,711
1	3,742	3,618	3,696	3,672	3,676	3,673	3,664	3,677	3,719	3,753	3,782	3,816	3,833	3,825	3,827	3,833	3,836
2	3,608	3,612	3,549	3,617	3,596	3,589	3,579	3,579	3,601	3,647	3,681	3,712	3,735	3,743	3,742	3,747	3,756
3	3,600	3,505	3,501	3,464	3,520	3,480	3,466	3,477	3,492	3,518	3,563	3,594	3,616	3,633	3,644	3,646	3,659
4	3,653	3,537	3,436	3,465	3,420	3,445	3,392	3,382	3,400	3,411	3,430	3,462	3,484	3,501	3,521	3,538	3,548
5	3,442	3,505	3,429	3,336	3,339	3,262	3,266	3,232	3,233	3,252	3,255	3,265	3,294	3,324	3,348	3,375	3,403
6	3,547	3,233	3,383	3,224	3,122	3,125	3,068	3,107	3,093	3,089	3,098	3,092	3,107	3,151	3,189	3,223	3,260
7	3,501	3,458	3,163	3,322	3,180	3,073	3,064	3,001	3,041	3,026	3,018	3,021	3,029	3,056	3,101	3,137	3,171
8	3,608	3,420	3,411	3,160	3,296	3,125	3,006	3,035	2,999	3,040	3,031	3,019	3,038	3,058	3,085	3,124	3,157
9	3,753	3,570	3,481	3,441	3,194	3,346	3,173	3,079	3,127	3,080	3,120	3,094	3,094	3,127	3,153	3,181	3,225
10	3,654	3,734	3,558	3,499	3,459	3,200	3,342	3,176	3,083	3,113	3,040	3,046	3,030	3,027	3,045	3,050	3,058
11	3,548	3,624	3,581	3,439	3,379	3,348	3,107	3,269	3,108	3,008	3,033	2,939	2,953	2,954	2,946	2,957	2,955
12	3,573	3,663	3,610	3,545	3,375	3,315	3,277	3,035	3,195	3,030	2,925	2,960	2,875	2,907	2,910	2,895	2,900
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	44,833	44,200	43,613	43,024	42,693	42,758	42,659	42,693	42,762	42,830	43,045	43,251	43,447	43,667
K-2	10,939	10,873	10,865	10,910	10,888	10,866	10,835	10,872	10,959	11,064	11,152	11,242	11,282	11,279	11,281	11,293	11,303
3-5	10,695	10,547	10,366	10,265	10,279	10,187	10,124	10,091	10,125	10,181	10,248	10,321	10,394	10,458	10,513	10,559	10,610
6-8	10,656	10,111	9,957	9,706	9,598	9,323	9,138	9,143	9,133	9,155	9,147	9,132	9,174	9,265	9,375	9,484	9,588
9-12	14,528	14,591	14,230	13,924	13,407	13,209	12,899	12,559	12,513	12,231	12,118	12,039	11,952	12,015	12,054	12,083	12,138
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	44,833	44,200	43,613	43,024	42,693	42,758	42,659	42,693	42,762	42,830	43,045	43,251	43,447	43,667
K-12	46,818	46,122	45,418	44,805	44,172	43,585	42,996	42,665	42,730	42,631	42,665	42,734	42,802	43,017	43,223	43,419	43,639

1. Ungraded students.

2. Includes K-12 and ungraded; does not include pre-kindergarten.

Sources: Portland Public Schools, historic enrollment; Population Research Center, PSU, enrollment forecasts.

Portland Public Schools, District-wide Enrollment Forecasts, 2007-08 to 2020-21

Table A2. Low Growth Scenario, District-wide Enrollment by Grade and Year

	< Historic			Forecast >													
Grade	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
K	3,589	3,643	3,620	3,593	3,573	3,548	3,522	3,533	3,544	3,557	3,569	3,581	3,571	3,559	3,551	3,542	3,531
1	3,742	3,618	3,696	3,658	3,632	3,615	3,594	3,593	3,622	3,642	3,658	3,677	3,681	3,665	3,658	3,654	3,647
2	3,608	3,612	3,549	3,603	3,567	3,531	3,510	3,497	3,506	3,539	3,559	3,575	3,586	3,584	3,574	3,570	3,568
3	3,600	3,505	3,501	3,450	3,491	3,437	3,396	3,397	3,399	3,412	3,444	3,462	3,472	3,478	3,478	3,472	3,474
4	3,653	3,537	3,436	3,451	3,391	3,400	3,336	3,301	3,308	3,308	3,315	3,335	3,346	3,350	3,360	3,365	3,366
5	3,442	3,505	3,429	3,322	3,310	3,220	3,210	3,166	3,143	3,152	3,146	3,144	3,162	3,180	3,192	3,207	3,223
6	3,547	3,233	3,383	3,210	3,094	3,083	3,014	3,042	3,019	2,991	2,992	2,977	2,982	3,013	3,039	3,061	3,084
7	3,501	3,458	3,163	3,309	3,153	3,032	3,011	2,938	2,967	2,942	2,914	2,909	2,907	2,922	2,955	2,978	2,999
8	3,608	3,420	3,411	3,148	3,268	3,085	2,955	2,973	2,928	2,958	2,939	2,907	2,917	2,926	2,941	2,968	2,989
9	3,753	3,570	3,481	3,427	3,167	3,303	3,121	3,016	3,053	2,997	3,026	2,990	2,969	2,992	3,007	3,023	3,054
10	3,654	3,734	3,558	3,486	3,432	3,162	3,290	3,115	3,013	3,031	2,949	2,946	2,921	2,896	2,906	2,902	2,899
11	3,548	3,624	3,581	3,427	3,354	3,310	3,062	3,209	3,040	2,932	2,946	2,844	2,848	2,839	2,812	2,814	2,804
12	3,573	3,663	3,610	3,533	3,351	3,280	3,231	2,983	3,128	2,956	2,843	2,868	2,776	2,797	2,792	2,758	2,754
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	44,645	43,811	43,034	42,280	41,791	41,698	41,445	41,328	41,243	41,166	41,229	41,293	41,342	41,420
K-2	10,939	10,873	10,865	10,854	10,772	10,694	10,626	10,623	10,672	10,738	10,786	10,833	10,838	10,808	10,783	10,766	10,746
3-5	10,695	10,547	10,366	10,223	10,192	10,057	9,942	9,864	9,850	9,872	9,905	9,941	9,980	10,008	10,030	10,044	10,063
6-8	10,656	10,111	9,957	9,667	9,515	9,200	8,980	8,953	8,914	8,891	8,845	8,793	8,806	8,861	8,935	9,007	9,072
9-12	14,528	14,591	14,230	13,873	13,304	13,055	12,704	12,323	12,234	11,916	11,764	11,648	11,514	11,524	11,517	11,497	11,511
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	44,645	43,811	43,034	42,280	41,791	41,698	41,445	41,328	41,243	41,166	41,229	41,293	41,342	41,420
K-12	46,818	46,122	45,418	44,617	43,783	43,006	42,252	41,763	41,670	41,417	41,300	41,215	41,138	41,201	41,265	41,314	41,392

1. Ungraded students.

2. Includes K-12 and ungraded; does not include pre-kindergarten.

Sources: Portland Public Schools, historic enrollment; Population Research Center, PSU, enrollment forecasts.

Portland Public Schools, District-wide Enrollment Forecasts, 2007-08 to 2020-21

Table A3. High Growth Scenario, District-wide Enrollment by Grade and Year

	< Historic			Forecast >													
Grade	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
K	3,589	3,643	3,620	3,657	3,670	3,677	3,682	3,720	3,757	3,797	3,836	3,877	3,886	3,892	3,904	3,915	3,923
1	3,742	3,618	3,696	3,690	3,733	3,746	3,755	3,784	3,840	3,889	3,935	3,986	4,016	4,016	4,028	4,044	4,058
2	3,608	3,612	3,549	3,634	3,634	3,664	3,669	3,684	3,722	3,782	3,831	3,880	3,916	3,936	3,941	3,956	3,977
3	3,600	3,505	3,501	3,482	3,558	3,536	3,556	3,580	3,609	3,651	3,709	3,756	3,790	3,819	3,841	3,852	3,877
4	3,653	3,537	3,436	3,483	3,458	3,502	3,465	3,488	3,516	3,540	3,572	3,616	3,652	3,681	3,714	3,744	3,764
5	3,442	3,505	3,429	3,354	3,377	3,319	3,338	3,319	3,347	3,376	3,391	3,413	3,453	3,497	3,535	3,575	3,619
6	3,547	3,233	3,383	3,241	3,159	3,180	3,137	3,191	3,187	3,209	3,228	3,232	3,260	3,316	3,369	3,419	3,472
7	3,501	3,458	3,163	3,340	3,216	3,125	3,133	3,082	3,134	3,129	3,146	3,158	3,177	3,219	3,276	3,327	3,377
8	3,608	3,420	3,411	3,176	3,331	3,176	3,071	3,114	3,090	3,141	3,142	3,157	3,186	3,218	3,259	3,311	3,360
9	3,753	3,570	3,481	3,457	3,227	3,400	3,240	3,158	3,219	3,183	3,236	3,220	3,247	3,292	3,330	3,373	3,430
10	3,654	3,734	3,558	3,515	3,494	3,248	3,409	3,253	3,170	3,215	3,151	3,169	3,163	3,187	3,215	3,230	3,250
11	3,548	3,624	3,581	3,454	3,410	3,395	3,166	3,345	3,192	3,103	3,142	3,056	3,081	3,092	3,110	3,129	3,137
12	3,573	3,663	3,610	3,559	3,405	3,360	3,335	3,103	3,278	3,120	3,024	3,073	2,996	3,039	3,052	3,062	3,075
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	45,070	44,700	44,356	43,984	43,849	44,089	44,163	44,371	44,621	44,851	45,232	45,602	45,965	46,347
K-2	10,939	10,873	10,865	10,981	11,037	11,087	11,106	11,188	11,319	11,468	11,602	11,743	11,818	11,844	11,873	11,915	11,958
3-5	10,695	10,547	10,366	10,319	10,393	10,357	10,359	10,387	10,472	10,567	10,672	10,785	10,895	10,997	11,090	11,171	11,260
6-8	10,656	10,111	9,957	9,757	9,706	9,481	9,341	9,387	9,411	9,479	9,516	9,547	9,623	9,753	9,904	10,057	10,209
9-12	14,528	14,591	14,230	13,985	13,536	13,403	13,150	12,859	12,859	12,621	12,553	12,518	12,487	12,610	12,707	12,794	12,892
UN[1]	5	0	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total[2]	46,823	46,122	45,446	45,070	44,700	44,356	43,984	43,849	44,089	44,163	44,371	44,621	44,851	45,232	45,602	45,965	46,347
K-12	46,818	46,122	45,418	45,042	44,672	44,328	43,956	43,821	44,061	44,135	44,343	44,593	44,823	45,204	45,574	45,937	46,319

1. Ungraded students.

2. Includes K-12 and ungraded; does not include pre-kindergarten.

Sources: Portland Public Schools, historic enrollment; Population Research Center, PSU, enrollment forecasts.

APPENDIX B

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
2007-08 to 2015-16

1. *Component elementary attendance area boundaries approved for 2007-08.*
2. *Elementary attendance area boundaries approved for 2007-08.*
3. *Grade 6-8 boundaries based on reconfiguration plans approved as of April 2007. Currently approved grade 6-8 reconfiguration plans will be fully implemented by 2009-10.*
4. *High School attendance area boundaries approved for 2007-08.*

Table B1. PPS Enrollment by High School Cluster Residing

	< History			Forecast >								
High School Cluster	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
Cleveland HSCL												
K-2	1,105	1,115	1,133	1,151	1,133	1,119	1,128	1,145	1,171	1,199	1,227	1,254
3-5	1,082	1,071	1,054	1,041	1,060	1,063	1,071	1,058	1,053	1,068	1,081	1,093
6-8	1,122	1,064	1,022	985	958	948	921	927	926	929	909	889
9-12	1,419	1,400	1,397	1,354	1,322	1,280	1,207	1,179	1,171	1,147	1,158	1,163
Total	4,728	4,650	4,606	4,531	4,473	4,410	4,327	4,309	4,321	4,343	4,375	4,399
Franklin HSCL												
K-2	1,040	1,095	1,120	1,116	1,096	1,114	1,113	1,121	1,135	1,150	1,161	1,172
3-5	1,010	1,003	1,006	994	1,029	1,020	1,015	1,006	1,026	1,034	1,048	1,066
6-8	1,040	963	898	900	891	863	832	859	863	871	866	883
9-12	1,393	1,378	1,290	1,249	1,186	1,151	1,144	1,108	1,112	1,111	1,102	1,094
Total	4,483	4,439	4,315	4,260	4,203	4,149	4,105	4,095	4,137	4,167	4,178	4,216
Grant HSCL												
K-2	1,219	1,221	1,204	1,203	1,185	1,160	1,151	1,151	1,157	1,164	1,168	1,174
3-5	1,136	1,144	1,097	1,073	1,079	1,062	1,054	1,045	1,038	1,048	1,056	1,065
6-8	1,141	1,059	1,016	1,002	1,011	980	958	969	964	972	969	957
9-12	1,629	1,614	1,612	1,571	1,448	1,435	1,369	1,333	1,367	1,311	1,306	1,318
Total	5,128	5,038	4,929	4,849	4,723	4,637	4,532	4,498	4,526	4,495	4,499	4,514
Jefferson HSCL												
K-2	1,574	1,520	1,417	1,424	1,413	1,404	1,368	1,348	1,338	1,331	1,320	1,308
3-5	1,501	1,426	1,369	1,309	1,280	1,233	1,225	1,214	1,216	1,201	1,193	1,188
6-8	1,427	1,275	1,242	1,176	1,122	1,045	984	965	948	963	966	970
9-12	1,982	1,925	1,745	1,665	1,545	1,501	1,418	1,349	1,321	1,250	1,215	1,178
Total	6,485	6,146	5,777	5,578	5,364	5,187	4,998	4,879	4,826	4,748	4,697	4,647
Lincoln HSCL												
K-2	882	903	918	940	930	919	929	931	929	928	928	927
3-5	928	985	1,010	986	1,001	988	1,001	987	973	980	979	978
6-8	893	892	917	931	950	977	965	993	984	999	989	977
9-12	1,306	1,321	1,404	1,401	1,380	1,395	1,422	1,413	1,450	1,408	1,405	1,420
Total	4,009	4,101	4,256	4,265	4,268	4,286	4,324	4,331	4,343	4,322	4,308	4,309

Note: "Total" may include a small number of ungraded students.

continued on next page

Table B1 (continued). PPS Enrollment by High School Cluster Residing

			< History	Forecast >								
High School Cluster	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
Madison HSCL												
K-2	1,087	1,072	1,103	1,089	1,077	1,068	1,069	1,077	1,095	1,114	1,129	1,145
3-5	1,037	1,017	971	983	979	970	953	944	944	952	963	973
6-8	981	1,000	991	939	916	875	872	868	868	860	853	843
9-12	1,500	1,533	1,449	1,427	1,386	1,374	1,319	1,274	1,256	1,219	1,216	1,201
Total	4,605	4,622	4,517	4,441	4,361	4,290	4,216	4,166	4,166	4,148	4,164	4,165
Marshall HSCL												
K-2	1,590	1,565	1,484	1,482	1,493	1,503	1,486	1,501	1,535	1,574	1,609	1,642
3-5	1,533	1,525	1,467	1,440	1,388	1,368	1,352	1,363	1,394	1,408	1,429	1,452
6-8	1,506	1,488	1,448	1,393	1,365	1,310	1,272	1,228	1,223	1,225	1,233	1,242
9-12	1,870	1,923	1,843	1,825	1,803	1,789	1,746	1,709	1,651	1,617	1,575	1,519
Total	6,499	6,501	6,249	6,147	6,056	5,977	5,863	5,808	5,810	5,831	5,853	5,862
Roosevelt HSCL												
K-2	1,154	1,124	1,229	1,280	1,329	1,358	1,375	1,378	1,375	1,372	1,371	1,372
3-5	1,103	1,072	1,125	1,150	1,174	1,201	1,204	1,217	1,229	1,238	1,243	1,249
6-8	1,048	1,011	1,089	1,079	1,099	1,068	1,066	1,074	1,105	1,118	1,139	1,161
9-12	1,328	1,387	1,431	1,441	1,411	1,422	1,447	1,418	1,409	1,401	1,387	1,383
Total	4,633	4,594	4,877	4,953	5,016	5,052	5,095	5,090	5,121	5,132	5,143	5,168
Wilson HSCL												
K-2	1,035	1,003	1,017	984	979	969	964	967	971	977	980	985
3-5	1,131	1,108	1,038	1,050	1,058	1,068	1,035	1,032	1,028	1,028	1,032	1,032
6-8	1,276	1,178	1,143	1,119	1,102	1,062	1,067	1,063	1,070	1,038	1,032	1,020
9-12	1,622	1,704	1,643	1,580	1,535	1,468	1,442	1,396	1,374	1,373	1,349	1,350
Total	5,064	4,993	4,842	4,734	4,675	4,568	4,509	4,459	4,444	4,417	4,394	4,388
Out of District												
K-2	253	255	240	241	253	252	252	253	253	255	259	263
3-5	234	196	229	239	231	214	214	225	224	224	224	225
6-8	222	181	191	182	184	195	201	197	182	180	191	190
9-12	479	406	416	411	391	394	385	380	402	394	405	413
Total	1,189	1,038	1,078	1,075	1,061	1,057	1,055	1,058	1,064	1,056	1,082	1,094

Note: "Total" may include a small number of ungraded students.

Table B2. PPS Grades K-2 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades K-2 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	CLE	Abernethy	203	197	203	210	203	205	210	216	222	229	236	242
837	CLE	Buckman	124	126	127	114	115	113	107	104	103	105	105	106
844	CLE	Duniway	169	173	181	190	191	192	196	201	206	213	219	225
854	CLE	Grout	261	267	265	272	258	254	253	254	256	259	262	265
871	CLE	Lewis	145	163	155	158	144	142	141	144	149	151	155	158
872	CLE	Llewellyn	203	189	202	206	222	214	220	227	235	243	251	258
826	FRA	Arleta	209	193	189	175	158	165	157	155	155	158	157	156
828	FRA	Atkinson	143	157	146	138	129	138	144	149	151	152	155	157
843	FRA	Creston	176	187	204	202	196	190	187	188	192	194	196	196
850	FRA	Glencoe	281	301	299	304	304	312	314	318	323	329	334	339
893	FRA	Sunnyside	103	112	112	110	113	122	126	129	131	134	137	140
904	FRA	Woodstock	128	145	170	188	196	188	185	183	183	183	183	183
824	GRA	Alameda	272	275	286	300	309	301	295	291	291	297	297	298
833	GRA	Boise-Eliot	145	123	117	115	110	104	100	100	102	102	103	104
857/848	GRA	Hollyrood/Fernwood	261	273	269	270	263	261	262	264	265	266	268	269
861	GRA	Irvington	187	192	176	176	164	167	170	172	174	175	177	178
868	GRA	Laurelhurst	179	193	200	208	210	202	198	198	200	200	200	201
886	GRA	Sabin	175	165	156	134	129	126	126	126	125	124	123	123
830	JEF	Beach	227	203	204	202	197	189	184	181	180	178	177	175
840	JEF	Chief Joseph	247	249	249	260	247	236	233	231	229	226	224	222
847	JEF	Faubion	183	186	168	166	169	172	174	174	176	178	179	179
860	JEF	Humboldt	141	137	124	114	121	124	123	123	124	125	125	125
866	JEF	King	151	147	133	128	134	132	127	124	121	122	121	119
895	JEF	Vernon	292	282	253	259	254	254	244	239	237	236	234	231
902	JEF	Woodlawn	333	316	286	295	292	297	283	276	270	266	261	256
823	LIN	Ainsworth	128	126	153	168	170	162	165	167	167	166	167	167
835	LIN	Bridlemile	216	221	219	220	216	213	210	207	203	201	198	196
839	LIN	Chapman	192	199	212	225	229	230	236	240	240	243	244	246
2413	LIN	Forest Park	246	275	250	236	219	220	221	223	223	222	223	223
890	LIN	Skyline	100	82	84	91	97	95	96	95	96	96	96	96

continued on next page

Table B2 (continued). PPS Grades K-2 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades K-2 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
869	MAD	Lee	172	157	154	157	148	143	140	140	144	148	150	152
884	MAD	Rigler	275	278	278	273	272	270	276	284	294	304	312	319
885/853	MAD	Rose City Park/Gregory Hts	164	177	166	160	161	151	142	141	145	149	152	154
887	MAD	Scott	248	235	279	284	292	298	307	306	303	298	296	298
896	MAD	Vestal	228	225	226	215	204	205	204	205	209	216	220	223
834	MAR	Bridger	191	193	169	158	159	165	162	162	165	167	169	172
842	MAR	Clark	284	281	286	289	291	287	293	301	310	315	320	322
864	MAR	Kelly	280	280	247	246	252	252	249	252	259	265	273	281
870	MAR	Lent	174	184	181	191	184	182	178	180	183	187	191	195
875	MAR	Marysville	209	188	188	188	192	194	195	197	203	211	217	224
900	MAR	Whitman	215	197	207	192	194	199	200	204	209	215	221	226
903	MAR	Woodmere	237	242	206	217	222	223	208	204	207	215	218	222
827	ROO	Astor	163	142	153	156	157	158	158	159	160	164	167	169
841/881	ROO	Clarendon/Portsmouth	174	167	179	182	190	191	198	202	204	207	210	212
862	ROO	James John	287	269	263	266	258	270	276	280	281	282	284	286
879	ROO	Peninsula	160	154	157	155	165	161	160	158	158	156	155	155
829	ROO	Rosa Parks	115	130	218	236	265	288	299	298	291	282	275	269
889	ROO	Sitton	255	262	259	284	294	289	283	281	281	281	281	281
838	WIL	Capitol Hill	164	177	186	181	185	189	189	192	194	199	202	206
855	WIL	Hayhurst	142	143	130	125	133	129	124	122	121	123	123	125
873	WIL	Maplewood	186	168	174	169	158	160	154	152	151	153	153	154
1278	WIL	Markham	250	243	253	244	242	238	239	242	243	246	249	253
1299	WIL	Rieke	152	149	159	162	155	143	140	139	139	138	138	139
892	WIL	Stephenson	141	123	115	103	107	110	117	121	121	117	114	109
Grade K-2 residing in PPS			10,686	10,618	10,625	10,669	10,635	10,614	10,583	10,619	10,706	10,809	10,893	10,979
Grade K-2 residing outside PPS			253	255	240	241	253	252	252	253	253	255	259	263
Grade K-2 Totals			**10,939**	**10,873**	**10,865**	**10,910**	**10,888**	**10,866**	**10,835**	**10,872**	**10,959**	**11,064**	**11,152**	**11,242**

Table B3. PPS Grades 3-5 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School	H.S.	Grades 3-5	< History			Forecast >								
No.	Cluster	Attendance Area	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	CLE	Abernethy	213	200	195	179	179	180	185	179	183	188	193	196
837	CLE	Buckman	106	111	104	118	109	114	102	103	102	97	94	92
844	CLE	Duniway	188	184	165	161	170	175	182	183	185	190	194	197
854	CLE	Grout	252	234	247	225	242	234	237	225	224	224	224	224
871	CLE	Lewis	162	154	156	156	174	164	165	151	150	151	153	156
872	CLE	Llewellyn	161	188	187	202	187	197	201	216	210	217	223	228
826	FRA	Arleta	224	227	228	212	216	191	176	161	169	163	162	164
828	FRA	Atkinson	110	135	138	143	149	139	131	123	132	140	145	148
843	FRA	Creston	176	161	154	162	166	176	174	172	168	168	170	175
850	FRA	Glencoe	267	269	266	260	263	259	264	267	274	278	284	290
893	FRA	Sunnyside	96	88	91	85	89	87	86	90	97	101	104	106
904	FRA	Woodstock	137	123	129	132	146	168	184	193	186	185	184	185
824	GRA	Alameda	278	286	277	265	279	280	289	299	295	293	292	293
833	GRA	Boise-Eliot	125	109	95	81	75	72	70	69	67	66	67	70
857/848	GRA	Hollyrood/Fernwood	239	245	235	233	233	234	233	227	229	234	237	239
861	GRA	Irvington	154	163	152	148	152	137	136	127	131	136	139	141
868	GRA	Laurelhurst	187	186	195	188	194	204	210	212	207	207	208	210
886	GRA	Sabin	153	155	143	158	146	135	115	111	110	112	112	112
830	JEF	Beach	203	204	198	190	183	185	182	177	171	169	167	167
840	JEF	Chief Joseph	243	212	214	203	211	213	219	208	201	201	201	200
847	JEF	Faubion	168	169	172	171	167	161	158	160	165	168	170	172
860	JEF	Humboldt	125	120	113	119	106	102	92	97	101	101	102	103
866	JEF	King	156	144	134	125	111	110	104	109	109	106	104	102
895	JEF	Vernon	280	282	265	253	258	231	234	229	231	225	222	221
902	JEF	Woodlawn	326	295	273	247	245	231	236	234	239	231	227	223
823	LIN	Ainsworth	169	145	171	157	176	189	204	205	195	199	200	200
835	LIN	Bridlemile	240	255	246	236	230	235	233	229	225	222	218	214
839	LIN	Chapman	198	217	211	204	211	212	223	226	226	232	235	235
2413	LIN	Forest Park	228	260	275	286	293	262	245	226	227	227	228	230
890	LIN	Skyline	93	108	107	103	90	89	96	101	99	100	99	100

continued on next page

Table B3 (continued). PPS Grades 3-5 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades 3-5 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
869	MAD	Lee	178	179	166	154	138	134	134	127	125	123	125	128
884	MAD	Rigler	259	234	215	232	238	238	232	232	234	242	251	259
885/853	MAD	Rose City Park/Gregory Hts	161	159	148	142	131	128	121	121	115	110	110	113
887	MAD	Scott	214	232	235	260	272	286	292	297	302	307	304	298
896	MAD	Vestal	225	213	207	195	199	184	174	166	169	170	173	175
834	MAR	Bridger	210	207	166	164	161	156	145	146	155	155	156	157
842	MAR	Clark	294	307	317	323	308	304	305	308	309	321	331	338
864	MAR	Kelly	226	235	219	213	205	202	197	201	204	206	209	214
870	MAR	Lent	207	191	171	155	157	165	173	167	168	168	170	172
875	MAR	Marysville	184	177	179	180	179	171	169	173	177	181	184	188
900	MAR	Whitman	186	194	187	194	190	191	176	177	186	191	195	198
903	MAR	Woodmere	226	214	228	212	187	179	187	191	195	185	183	185
827	ROO	Astor	164	156	144	145	154	154	150	147	147	147	148	152
841/881	ROO	Clarendon/Portsmouth	163	168	192	196	189	197	192	194	194	200	206	211
862	ROO	James John	269	249	231	223	230	221	216	203	210	214	217	219
879	ROO	Peninsula	158	132	131	130	129	137	129	134	129	128	128	129
829	ROO	Rosa Parks	104	119	194	219	231	252	263	284	301	305	300	290
889	ROO	Sitton	245	248	233	237	240	241	253	255	248	244	244	247
838	WIL	Capitol Hill	165	174	170	186	191	198	193	197	202	203	206	209
855	WIL	Hayhurst	146	138	141	151	147	142	135	144	140	136	134	133
873	WIL	Maplewood	184	179	167	171	172	173	168	158	161	155	154	153
1278	WIL	Markham	269	274	241	251	257	261	251	248	245	248	252	253
1299	WIL	Rieke	167	164	168	152	156	164	166	159	148	146	145	144
892	WIL	Stephenson	200	179	151	139	135	130	121	127	132	139	142	139
Grade 3-5 residing in PPS			10,461	10,351	10,137	10,026	10,048	9,973	9,910	9,866	9,901	9,957	10,024	10,096
Grade 3-5 residing outside PPS			234	196	229	239	231	214	214	225	224	224	224	225
Grade 3-5 Totals			**10,695**	**10,547**	**10,366**	**10,265**	**10,279**	**10,187**	**10,124**	**10,091**	**10,125**	**10,181**	**10,248**	**10,321**

Table B4. PPS Grades K-5 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades K-5 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	CLE	Abernethy	416	397	398	389	381	385	395	395	405	417	428	438
837	CLE	Buckman	230	237	231	232	224	227	209	207	205	202	199	199
844	CLE	Duniway	357	357	346	351	361	367	378	383	391	403	413	422
854	CLE	Grout	513	501	512	497	499	488	490	479	480	483	486	488
871	CLE	Lewis	307	317	311	314	318	305	306	295	298	302	308	314
872	CLE	Llewellyn	364	377	389	408	409	411	421	443	444	460	474	486
826	FRA	Arleta	433	420	417	387	375	355	332	316	324	321	319	320
828	FRA	Atkinson	253	292	284	282	277	276	275	272	283	292	300	305
843	FRA	Creston	352	348	358	364	362	366	362	360	360	362	365	371
850	FRA	Glencoe	548	570	565	563	567	571	577	584	597	607	617	629
893	FRA	Sunnyside	199	200	203	195	202	209	212	219	228	235	241	246
904	FRA	Woodstock	265	268	299	319	342	356	369	376	369	367	367	368
824	GRA	Alameda	550	561	563	565	589	580	584	590	586	590	589	592
833	GRA	Boise-Eliot	270	232	212	196	185	176	171	169	169	169	170	174
857	GRA	Hollyrood	500	518	504	503	495	495	495	491	494	500	505	509
861	GRA	Irvington	341	355	328	324	316	304	305	299	305	311	315	319
868	GRA	Laurelhurst	366	379	395	396	405	406	408	411	407	407	409	412
886	GRA	Sabin	328	320	299	292	274	261	241	237	234	235	236	234
830	JEF	Beach	430	407	402	392	380	374	366	358	351	347	344	342
840	JEF	Chief Joseph	490	461	463	463	458	450	452	439	430	427	425	421
847	JEF	Faubion	351	355	340	338	336	333	332	334	341	346	349	352
860	JEF	Humboldt	266	257	237	233	227	226	215	220	224	226	227	228
866	JEF	King	307	291	267	253	245	242	231	233	230	228	224	221
895	JEF	Vernon	572	564	518	512	512	485	478	468	468	461	456	452
902	JEF	Woodlawn	659	611	559	542	536	527	519	509	509	497	488	479
823	LIN	Ainsworth	297	271	324	325	347	351	369	372	362	365	366	367
835	LIN	Bridlemile	456	476	465	456	447	448	444	436	429	423	416	410
839	LIN	Chapman	390	416	423	429	440	442	459	465	466	475	479	480
2413	LIN	Forest Park	474	535	525	522	512	482	466	449	450	450	451	452
890	LIN	Skyline	193	190	191	195	186	184	192	196	195	196	195	196

continued on next page

Table B4 (continued). PPS Grades K-5 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades K-5 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
869	MAD	Lee	350	336	320	311	286	277	274	267	269	271	274	280
884	MAD	Rigler	534	512	493	505	510	509	508	517	528	545	563	578
885	MAD	Rose City Park	325	336	314	302	292	278	263	262	260	259	262	267
887	MAD	Scott	462	467	514	544	564	584	599	603	604	605	600	595
896	MAD	Vestal	453	438	433	410	404	390	378	371	378	386	392	398
834	MAR	Bridger	401	400	335	321	320	321	307	309	319	322	325	329
842	MAR	Clark	578	588	603	612	599	591	598	608	619	636	651	660
864	MAR	Kelly	506	515	466	459	458	454	446	453	463	471	482	494
870	MAR	Lent	381	375	352	346	341	347	352	347	351	355	361	367
875	MAR	Marysville	393	365	367	367	372	366	363	370	380	392	401	412
900	MAR	Whitman	401	391	394	386	384	391	376	382	394	405	416	425
903	MAR	Woodmere	463	456	434	430	409	402	395	395	402	400	401	407
827	ROO	Astor	327	298	297	301	311	312	308	305	307	311	315	321
829	ROO	Rosa Parks	219	249	412	455	496	541	563	582	592	587	574	559
841/881	ROO	Clarendon/Portsmouth	337	335	371	378	379	388	390	396	398	407	416	424
862	ROO	James John	556	518	494	489	488	491	492	483	491	496	501	505
879	ROO	Peninsula	318	286	288	286	295	298	289	292	287	284	283	284
889	ROO	Sitton	500	510	492	521	534	530	537	536	530	525	525	528
838	WIL	Capitol Hill	329	351	356	368	375	387	383	388	396	402	408	415
855	WIL	Hayhurst	288	281	271	276	280	271	259	265	261	259	257	258
873	WIL	Maplewood	370	347	341	340	330	333	323	310	312	308	306	306
1278	WIL	Markham	519	517	494	495	499	498	490	490	489	495	501	506
1299	WIL	Rieke	319	313	327	314	311	308	306	298	287	284	283	283
892	WIL	Stephenson	341	302	266	242	242	241	238	247	254	257	256	249
Grade K-5 residing in PPS			21,147	20,969	20,762	20,695	20,683	20,587	20,493	20,485	20,607	20,766	20,917	21,075
Grade K-5 residing outside PPS			487	451	469	480	484	466	466	478	477	479	483	488
Grade K-5 Totals			**21,634**	**21,420**	**21,231**	**21,175**	**21,167**	**21,053**	**20,959**	**20,963**	**21,084**	**21,245**	**21,400**	**21,563**

Table B5. PPS Grades 6-8 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2009-10 grades 6-8 attendance area boundary in which they reside) *

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades 6-8 Attendance Area	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
858	CLE/FRA	Hosford Middle 6-8	732	642	614	614	591	586	555	566	577	588	572	560
888	CLE	Sellwood Middle 6-8	548	537	515	464	449	445	449	453	458	462	463	450
826	FRA	Arleta K-8	207	200	186	217	218	216	198	201	180	170	158	165
843	FRA	Creston K-8	173	178	152	139	133	120	125	128	138	140	138	134
877	FRA	Mt. Tabor Middle 6-8	425	398	382	371	373	365	356	363	360	365	363	377
893	FRA	Sunnyside K-8	77	72	71	80	86	80	71	75	76	76	79	85
831	GRA	Beaumont Middle 6-8	272	258	282	271	263	265	252	267	269	282	292	287
833	GRA	Boise-Eliot K-8	110	95	84	85	82	68	58	55	54	54	54	52
857/848	GRA	Hollyrood/Fernwood K-8	252	232	217	215	225	213	211	211	214	216	211	211
861	GRA	Irvington K-8	174	137	129	114	117	114	111	114	104	104	97	100
868	GRA	Laurelhurst K-8	166	164	160	182	184	190	181	189	199	207	211	205
886	GRA	Sabin K-8	167	173	144	135	139	131	144	133	124	108	104	102
830	JEF	Beach K-8	196	157	159	154	157	148	140	134	139	140	138	133
847	JEF	Faubion K-8	191	171	133	123	137	135	132	130	128	128	131	135
860	JEF	Humboldt K-8	146	131	122	102	97	91	94	85	83	77	82	85
866	JEF	King K-8	124	117	120	125	118	103	94	84	84	81	86	86
878	JEF	Ockley Green K-8	263	219	213	185	174	165	155	161	166	175	168	162
895	JEF	Vernon K-8	242	224	252	251	227	209	196	200	183	190	188	190
902	JEF	Woodlawn K-8	265	256	243	236	213	194	173	171	165	172	172	177
890	LIN	Skyline K-8	116	109	109	92	100	101	99	87	87	94	100	98
898	LIN	Sylvan Middle 6-8	777	783	808	839	850	876	866	906	897	905	889	879
869	MAD	Lee K-8	174	168	158	147	153	150	137	123	120	124	118	114
884	MAD	Rigler K-8	221	243	262	244	229	212	223	231	235	232	235	234
885/853	MAD	Rose City Pk/Greg Hts K-8	168	176	158	148	134	127	120	114	114	111	114	107
887	MAD	Scott K-8	235	230	219	201	212	212	231	236	244	244	244	243
896	MAD	Vestal K-8	183	183	194	200	187	174	160	164	155	149	143	144

continued on next page

Table B5. PPS Grades 6-8 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2009-10 grades 6-8 attendance area boundary in which they reside) *

School No.	H.S. Cluster	Grades 6-8 Attendance Area	< History			Forecast >								
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
834	MAR	Bridger K-8	214	196	174	171	157	140	138	136	134	127	128	134
842	MAR	Clark K-8	259	301	316	307	317	322	324	309	308	313	315	311
1243	MAR	Lane Middle 6-8	678	650	613	593	584	560	539	509	504	499	506	512
870	MAR	Lent K-8	178	184	183	168	158	143	128	130	137	146	141	139
875	MAR	Marysville 6-8	177	157	162	153	148	145	144	145	139	139	143	145
827	ROO	Astor K-8	132	114	120	117	121	107	106	112	113	112	111	113
841/881	ROO	Clarendon/Ports. 7-8 (RP 6)	98	98	166	175	190	200	218	225	243	252	269	283
841/881	ROO	Clarendon/Portsmouth K-8	131	162	161	182	198	204	201	191	200	197	201	202
849	ROO	George Middle 6-8	533	477	503	469	463	435	424	429	425	438	433	441
879	ROO	Peninsula K-8	154	160	139	137	127	122	117	117	124	119	125	123
852	WIL	Gray Middle 6-8	535	519	492	482	477	483	476	471	475	466	455	440
1277	WIL	Jackson Middle 6-8	741	659	651	637	625	579	591	592	595	572	577	580
Grade 6-8 residing in PPS			10,434	9,930	9,766	9,524	9,414	9,128	8,937	8,946	8,951	8,975	8,956	8,942
Grade 6-8 residing outside PPS			222	181	191	182	184	195	201	197	182	180	191	190
Grade 6-8 Totals			**10,656**	**10,111**	**9,957**	**9,706**	**9,598**	**9,323**	**9,138**	**9,143**	**9,133**	**9,155**	**9,147**	**9,132**

**Note: Enrollment is shown for ultimate grade 6-8 attendance areas based on reconfiguration plans approved by the PPS Board as of April, 2007. Grade 6-8 reconfigurations currently approved will be complete by 2008-09, with the exception of Laurelhurst, which will be complete by 2009-10.*

Table B6. PPS Grades 9-12 Enrollment by Attendance Area Residing

(students attending all PPS schools tabulated by the 2007-08 high school attendance area boundary in which they reside)

School No.	Grades 9-12 Attendance Area	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
909	Cleveland	1,487	1,466	1,454	1,413	1,379	1,333	1,257	1,221	1,212	1,189	1,203	1,210
911	Franklin	1,469	1,463	1,391	1,325	1,252	1,214	1,204	1,171	1,164	1,158	1,140	1,127
912	Grant	1,629	1,614	1,612	1,571	1,448	1,435	1,369	1,333	1,367	1,311	1,306	1,318
913	Jefferson Campus	1,982	1,925	1,745	1,665	1,545	1,501	1,418	1,349	1,321	1,250	1,215	1,178
914	Lincoln	1,306	1,321	1,404	1,401	1,380	1,395	1,422	1,413	1,450	1,408	1,405	1,420
915	Madison	1,500	1,533	1,449	1,427	1,386	1,374	1,319	1,274	1,256	1,219	1,216	1,201
917	Marshall Campus	1,726	1,772	1,685	1,690	1,680	1,673	1,636	1,604	1,558	1,528	1,492	1,439
918	Roosevelt Campus	1,328	1,387	1,431	1,441	1,411	1,422	1,447	1,418	1,409	1,401	1,387	1,383
922	Wilson	1,622	1,704	1,643	1,580	1,535	1,468	1,442	1,396	1,374	1,373	1,349	1,350
Grade 9-12 residing in PPS		14,049	14,185	13,814	13,513	13,016	12,815	12,514	12,179	12,111	11,837	11,713	11,626
Grade 9-12 residing outside PPS		479	406	416	411	391	394	385	380	402	394	405	413
Grade 9-12 Totals		**14,528**	**14,591**	**14,230**	**13,924**	**13,407**	**13,209**	**12,899**	**12,559**	**12,513**	**12,231**	**12,118**	**12,039**

APPENDIX C

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS BY SCHOOL
2007-08 to 2015-16

Table C1. Grades K-2 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	Abernethy	98	177	178	181	176	177	180	184	188	193	198	202
823	Ainsworth	219	229	240	254	255	245	248	249	249	249	250	250
824	Alameda	313	333	344	344	354	346	341	338	338	343	343	345
825	Applegate	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
826	Arleta	158	142	146	137	130	134	129	128	128	131	131	131
827	Astor	138	143	152	147	148	149	150	150	151	154	155	157
828	Atkinson	319	302	264	249	235	242	246	250	254	257	261	265
830	Beach	208	210	202	212	216	212	208	206	205	204	203	202
833	Boise-Eliot	259	228	186	183	182	177	174	173	175	175	176	177
834	Bridger	177	180	178	188	200	204	202	203	206	209	212	215
835	Bridlemile	212	206	213	214	211	207	205	202	198	196	194	192
837	Buckman	272	263	256	243	243	241	236	234	235	238	240	242
838	Capitol Hill	129	170	171	163	165	168	169	170	173	176	179	182
839	Chapman	207	224	241	251	254	254	259	262	262	265	266	267
840	Chief Joseph	110	181	160	153	147	142	141	139	138	137	136	135
841/881	Clarendon/Portsm.	182	162	176	179	186	189	194	197	198	199	201	202
842	Clark	244	246	240	240	237	235	239	245	252	256	260	262
843	Creston	116	156	147	143	132	130	128	129	131	133	134	135
844	Duniway	213	211	229	227	216	208	212	216	222	228	234	240
845	Edwards	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
847	Faubion	137	147	149	147	148	151	151	151	152	153	154	154
2413	Forest Park	239	263	244	230	215	215	217	218	219	218	219	219
850	Glencoe	233	274	261	256	248	254	255	258	263	267	271	275
854	Grout	170	164	171	170	162	160	159	160	161	163	165	167
855	Hayhurst	139	150	137	129	133	129	126	124	124	126	126	127
857/848	Hollyrood/Fernwood	159	156	159	181	198	207	207	209	210	211	212	213
860	Humboldt	122	116	101	93	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
861	Irvington	259	224	203	195	181	179	181	182	184	185	187	188
862	James John	240	236	243	242	239	247	250	253	253	254	255	257
864	Kelly	267	269	234	234	234	234	231	233	239	245	252	259
865	Kenton	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
866	King	238	193	173	166	169	168	164	163	161	162	161	160

continued on next page

Table C1 (continued). Grades K-2 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
868	Laurelhurst	241	253	222	226	227	220	217	217	219	220	221	222
869	Lee	159	144	149	151	139	135	132	132	136	139	141	143
870	Lent	176	188	192	210	220	219	215	217	220	225	230	235
871	Lewis	126	153	143	159	163	164	163	165	170	172	176	180
872	Llewellyn	161	153	159	171	191	189	194	199	205	211	218	224
873	Maplewood	146	155	162	157	149	151	146	145	144	146	146	147
1278	Markham	165	186	184	178	171	169	170	171	173	175	177	179
875	Marysville	178	164	147	141	140	141	141	142	146	151	156	160
878	Ockley Green	0	0	50	71	76	77	76	75	75	74	74	73
879	Peninsula	135	130	151	152	160	158	157	156	156	155	154	154
1299	Rieke	125	128	138	143	140	135	132	131	131	131	131	132
884	Rigler	222	218	251	238	221	220	224	229	235	240	245	250
829	Rosa Parks	124	147	205	215	231	247	254	253	249	243	238	235
885/853	Rose City Park/GHts	217	232	224	186	157	140	135	134	137	140	142	143
886	Sabin	160	177	158	142	138	137	136	136	135	135	135	134
887	Scott	211	198	219	236	253	257	262	262	260	258	257	259
889	Sitton	163	147	149	168	173	170	167	166	166	166	166	166
890	Skyline	105	94	97	103	108	107	108	107	107	107	107	107
891	Smith	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
892	Stephenson	144	136	142	129	131	134	140	144	145	141	139	135
893	Sunnyside Environm.	106	125	156	154	151	157	160	163	166	169	172	175
895	Vernon	190	187	155	156	151	151	146	144	143	143	142	141
896	Vestal	160	142	153	146	135	136	135	136	138	143	145	147
900	Whitman	232	221	208	185	175	178	178	181	185	190	195	200
902	Woodlawn	184	235	212	217	212	215	207	202	199	197	194	191
903	Woodmere	230	226	196	191	177	177	166	164	166	171	174	177
904	Woodstock	178	181	210	230	255	250	248	249	250	253	255	257
916	Metro. Learning Ctr	76	76	75	76	75	74	73	73	74	74	74	74
883	Richmond	194	161	194	216	239	238	238	240	243	246	249	252
1364	Winterhaven	80	87	82	83	82	81	81	82	83	85	86	87
Other Schools & Programs*		255	274	284	330	337	336	334	334	336	338	340	342
TOTAL K-2		**10,939**	**10,873**	**10,865**	**10,910**	**10,888**	**10,866**	**10,835**	**10,872**	**10,959**	**11,064**	**11,152**	**11,242**

**Note: Includes Focus/Alternative Programs not reported individually, and all Community-Based Programs, Special Services, and Public Charter Programs.*

Table C2. Grades 3-5 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History			Forecast >								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	Abernethy	105	189	179	155	160	160	162	158	161	164	167	170
823	Ainsworth	280	263	269	247	256	263	274	270	260	263	263	264
824	Alameda	317	336	334	330	335	328	326	329	327	326	326	327
825	Applegate	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
826	Arleta	174	171	177	155	157	141	131	122	127	123	123	124
827	Astor	149	136	129	135	136	131	128	125	125	126	127	130
828	Atkinson	234	256	285	291	280	269	255	248	256	262	267	270
830	Beach	174	173	154	162	174	181	179	179	175	174	173	173
833	Boise-Eliot	213	194	162	156	149	146	144	144	142	142	143	145
834	Bridger	210	208	186	167	165	165	168	168	173	174	176	178
835	Bridlemile	238	253	245	229	215	220	218	208	204	201	197	194
837	Buckman	257	274	250	246	235	236	224	224	225	222	221	222
838	Capitol Hill	126	165	170	184	183	183	179	181	185	186	189	191
839	Chapman	207	229	237	235	240	239	248	250	251	256	258	258
840	Chief Joseph	124	170	157	151	152	151	146	141	138	138	138	137
841/881	Clarendon/Portsm.	157	163	173	191	186	192	190	192	193	198	202	205
842	Clark	255	254	268	284	260	244	242	238	239	248	255	260
843	Creston	130	134	122	119	121	124	123	121	119	119	120	123
844	Duniway	230	232	217	207	215	216	217	218	219	224	228	232
845	Edwards	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
847	Faubion	132	136	127	133	128	124	122	123	126	128	129	130
2413	Forest Park	217	254	264	282	288	258	241	223	224	224	225	226
850	Glencoe	209	236	237	247	244	239	237	239	246	249	253	258
854	Grout	150	146	162	148	158	154	155	149	149	149	149	149
855	Hayhurst	166	149	146	142	141	138	133	137	135	132	131	131
857/848	Hollyrood/Fernwood	52	59	51	164	175	187	191	187	188	192	194	196
860	Humboldt	114	113	97	99	92	88	83	86	87	87	88	88
861	Irvington	214	221	222	217	203	192	185	179	183	186	187	189
862	James John	241	222	216	219	224	219	218	210	215	217	220	222
864	Kelly	211	215	205	209	208	206	203	208	212	213	216	220
865	Kenton	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
866	King	226	222	180	168	155	150	145	146	147	145	145	144

continued on next page

Table C2 (continued). Grades 3-5 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
868	Laurelhurst	317	328	339	231	231	225	225	219	215	215	216	218
869	Lee	174	165	159	156	143	137	136	131	129	128	129	132
870	Lent	179	178	156	147	166	178	186	187	189	190	194	196
871	Lewis	145	148	150	146	164	166	175	164	162	164	166	168
872	Llewellyn	137	148	150	167	161	171	178	189	184	190	195	199
873	Maplewood	139	160	145	149	150	150	146	139	141	137	135	135
1278	Markham	136	212	175	177	181	178	171	170	168	170	172	173
875	Marysville	171	172	162	154	154	141	137	139	142	145	146	149
878	Ockley Green	0	0	52	47	53	56	60	59	59	59	59	59
879	Peninsula	136	124	122	114	118	123	122	125	123	123	123	123
1299	Rieke	141	139	142	137	140	147	148	142	133	131	131	130
884	Rigler	244	224	209	203	205	196	196	197	198	203	208	213
829	Rosa Parks	104	124	187	193	197	212	216	227	238	241	237	232
885/853	Rose City Park/GHts	216	197	182	169	151	141	132	129	125	122	123	125
886	Sabin	166	172	174	169	160	149	138	135	135	135	136	136
887	Scott	166	171	173	190	204	214	220	230	233	236	235	231
889	Sitton	175	153	136	119	133	138	144	145	141	139	139	141
890	Skyline	92	107	115	116	102	102	108	113	111	112	111	111
891	Smith	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
892	Stephenson	204	189	168	163	158	154	144	145	151	157	160	158
893	Sunnyside Environm.	109	84	92	109	122	126	126	130	135	138	140	142
895	Vernon	161	142	144	149	145	134	134	132	133	131	130	130
896	Vestal	162	152	147	128	132	125	118	114	116	116	118	120
900	Whitman	189	183	176	194	188	184	164	165	171	175	179	181
902	Woodlawn	187	210	157	149	172	171	174	173	175	171	169	167
903	Woodmere	228	223	226	204	183	168	167	170	173	166	165	167
904	Woodstock	165	157	174	170	174	191	206	221	217	217	218	219
916	Metro. Learning Ctr	72	79	77	74	74	73	71	70	70	70	70	70
883	Richmond	199	148	139	135	132	149	167	180	181	182	184	185
1364	Winterhaven	84	90	90	84	85	85	86	85	85	86	87	88
Other Schools & Programs*		182	195	227	248	264	262	261	263	263	264	265	266
TOTAL 3-5		**10,695**	**10,547**	**10,366**	**10,265**	**10,279**	**10,187**	**10,124**	**10,091**	**10,125**	**10,181**	**10,248**	**10,321**

**Note: Includes Focus/Alternative Programs not reported individually, and all Community-Based Programs, Special Services, and Public Charter Programs.*

Table C3. Grades 6-8 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History			Forecast >								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
826	Arleta K-8[2]	0	0	47	109	158	154	142	144	140	138	135	136
827	Astor K-8[2]	0	0	50	78	104	100	100	101	104	104	106	108
830	Beach K-8[1]	0	11	36	55	70	66	64	62	63	63	63	62
833	Boise-Eliot K-8[2]	0	0	27	39	53	49	48	47	46	46	47	46
834	Bridger K-8[2]	0	0	57	89	135	128	125	125	123	122	121	122
841/881	Claren./Portsm. K-8[1]	0	0	52	289	245	246	248	247	259	260	268	273
842	Clark K-8[2]	0	0	0	0	202	195	190	186	185	187	186	186
843	Creston K-8[2]	0	0	40	73	106	101	100	102	102	102	100	100
847	Faubion K-8[2]	0	26	39	55	80	78	75	74	73	73	75	76
855	Hayhurst K-8	48	59	62	61	59	59	59	59	58	57	58	58
857/848	Hollyr./Fernw. K-8[1]	0	0	0	245	208	180	178	178	179	180	178	178
860	Humboldt K-8[2]	0	21	22	35	46	43	43	40	39	38	40	40
861	Irvington K-8[2]	0	0	48	77	93	86	85	86	80	80	77	78
866	King K-8[1]	0	37	65	77	78	71	66	62	62	61	62	63
868	Laurelhurst K-8[3]	0	0	0	70	105	129	124	128	133	138	140	136
869	Lee K-8[2]	0	0	46	79	107	105	97	89	88	89	86	84
870	Lent K-8[2]	0	0	52	78	106	101	96	95	96	99	98	97
875	Marysville K-8[2]	0	0	59	103	132	128	125	123	121	122	123	123
878	Ockley Green K-8	385	318	340	296	211	200	184	184	186	191	189	187
879	Peninsula K-8[2]	0	0	26	49	86	84	84	83	87	86	89	90
884	Rigler K-8[2]	0	0	78	126	175	164	171	174	177	176	177	176
829	Rosa Parks K-6	0	0	43	65	69	71	76	78	84	87	92	96
885/853	RCP/GHts K-8[1]	0	0	0	307	155	146	141	136	135	134	135	131
886	Sabin K-8[2]	47	52	78	88	99	95	94	93	91	90	90	90
887	Scott K-8[2]	0	0	48	90	162	161	172	175	179	179	179	179
890	Skyline K-8[2]	0	0	21	34	57	67	65	59	59	63	67	66
893	Sunnyside Env. K-8	244	234	253	253	253	244	233	235	235	237	238	241
895	Vernon K-8[1]	0	34	85	103	101	93	88	89	84	87	86	87
896	Vestal K-8[2]	0	0	43	84	121	112	106	106	103	102	100	101
902	Woodlawn K-8[2]	0	48	42	56	80	74	67	67	65	67	67	68

continued on next page

Table C3 (continued). Grades 6-8 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Forecast > 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
831	Beaumont MS	542	536	500	438	348	331	323	326	321	323	328	325
832	Binnsmead MS	687	680	484	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
898	East/West Sylvan MS	884	878	896	921	912	925	905	935	926	933	920	909
848	Fernwood MS	582	466	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
849	George MS	473	403	383	339	335	317	309	313	311	319	317	322
852	Gray MS	520	496	457	424	419	421	414	411	415	410	402	390
853	Gregory Heights MS	630	691	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
858	Hosford MS	405	448	476	502	487	468	446	451	451	454	443	439
1277	Jackson MS	773	694	688	672	660	617	625	625	629	606	609	610
863	Kellogg MS	591	482	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1243	Lane MS	592	553	527	498	478	453	436	414	410	407	412	416
877	Mt. Tabor MS	696	676	633	581	566	533	508	511	507	509	508	518
881	Portsmouth MS	460	429	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
888	Sellwood MS	603	564	515	474	472	474	469	474	481	487	490	478
894	Tubman MS	294	273	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
899	Whitaker MS	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
911	Franklin 8th Grade	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
913	Jefferson Academies	0	0	0	102	122	117	119	117	115	116	116	117
1363	da Vinci	350	380	444	444	445	442	439	441	440	441	440	439
916	Metro. Learning Ctr.	153	156	150	152	153	152	150	151	148	149	148	148
1364	Winterhaven	132	162	172	171	173	172	174	175	175	177	175	174
Other Schools & Programs[4]		276	304	369	370	372	371	375	373	368	367	368	370
TOTAL 6-8		**10,656**	**10,111**	**9,957**	**9,706**	**9,598**	**9,323**	**9,138**	**9,143**	**9,133**	**9,155**	**9,147**	**9,132**

1. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2007-08.

2. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2008-09.

3. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2009-10.

4. Includes Focus/Alternative Programs not reported individually, and all Community-Based Programs, Special Services, and Public Charter Programs.

Table C4. Grades 9-12 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History			Forecast >								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
906	Benson	1,501	1,452	1,294	1,267	1,216	1,198	1,164	1,128	1,117	1,087	1,076	1,062
909	Cleveland	1,332	1,449	1,472	1,440	1,402	1,369	1,309	1,267	1,261	1,232	1,235	1,241
911	Franklin	1,547	1,404	1,283	1,239	1,185	1,156	1,137	1,108	1,099	1,093	1,077	1,057
912	Grant	1,848	1,815	1,691	1,651	1,533	1,522	1,460	1,418	1,443	1,390	1,387	1,396
913	Jefferson Academies[1]	661	647	566	557	547	535	525	504	494	477	463	451
914	Lincoln	1,444	1,485	1,498	1,477	1,437	1,449	1,460	1,444	1,473	1,437	1,432	1,443
915	Madison	1,063	983	936	920	890	883	847	823	815	790	787	774
917	Marshall Campus[2]	808	855	860	854	838	826	807	790	768	749	735	713
4153	*BizTech High*	*217*	*297*	*292*	*289*	*282*	*278*	*271*	*265*	*258*	*252*	*247*	*240*
4154	*Pauling Academy*	*200*	*282*	*254*	*254*	*250*	*247*	*242*	*237*	*231*	*225*	*222*	*215*
4155	*PDX Acad. of Int'l St.*	*198*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4156	*Renaissance*	*193*	*276*	*314*	*312*	*306*	*302*	*294*	*288*	*279*	*272*	*266*	*257*
918	Roosevelt Campus	850	778	794	800	775	778	779	762	760	750	745	742
4162	*A.C.T.*	*303*	*282*	*288*	*290*	*281*	*282*	*284*	*278*	*277*	*274*	*272*	*271*
4163	*Two Rivers*	*46*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4164	*Spanish-English Intl.*	*240*	*212*	*217*	*219*	*213*	*213*	*213*	*208*	*207*	*205*	*202*	*201*
4165	*P.O.W.E.R.*	*261*	*284*	*289*	*291*	*281*	*282*	*282*	*276*	*276*	*272*	*270*	*269*
922	Wilson	1,531	1,631	1,556	1,500	1,461	1,401	1,380	1,336	1,315	1,310	1,286	1,287
916	Metro. Learning Ctr.	138	136	137	133	127	124	119	116	114	112	110	109
Other Schools & Programs[3]		1,805	1,956	2,143	2,087	1,996	1,968	1,913	1,863	1,852	1,804	1,784	1,764
TOTAL 9-12		**14,528**	**14,591**	**14,230**	**13,924**	**13,407**	**13,209**	**12,899**	**12,559**	**12,513**	**12,231**	**12,118**	**12,039**

1. Two of the four Jefferson Academies also enroll students in grades 6-8 beginning in 2007-08. Figures in this table are for grades 9-12 only.

2. Previous reports included Marshall Night School in the Marshall Campus total. Marshall Night School is now part of Alliance High School, included in "Other Special Programs."

3. Includes Focus/Alternative Programs not reported individually, and all Community-Based Programs, Special Services, and Public Charter Programs.

Table C5. Total K-12 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	< History			Forecast >								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
822	Abernethy ES	203	366	357	336	336	337	342	342	349	357	365	372
823	Ainsworth ES	499	492	509	501	511	509	521	519	509	512	513	514
824	Alameda ES	630	669	678	675	690	675	667	667	664	669	669	671
825	Applegate ES	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
826	Arleta K-8[2]	332	313	370	402	446	429	402	394	395	392	388	391
827	Astor K-8[2]	287	279	331	360	388	380	377	376	380	383	388	395
828	Atkinson ES	553	558	549	540	516	512	501	498	510	519	528	535
830	Beach K-8[1]	382	394	392	429	460	459	451	446	443	441	439	437
833	Boise-Eliot K-8[2]	472	422	375	379	383	372	365	364	364	364	366	369
834	Bridger K-8[2]	387	388	421	443	500	496	495	495	502	505	508	515
835	Bridlemile ES	450	459	458	442	426	427	423	410	402	397	392	387
837	Buckman ES	529	537	506	489	478	477	461	458	460	460	461	464
838	Capitol Hill ES	255	335	341	347	348	351	348	352	358	363	367	373
839	Chapman ES	414	453	478	486	493	493	507	512	513	520	524	526
840	Chief Joseph ES	234	351	317	303	299	293	287	280	277	275	274	272
841/881	Claren./Portsm. K-8[1]	339	325	401	659	617	627	632	636	649	657	671	680
842	Clark K-8[2]	499	500	508	524	699	674	670	669	676	692	702	708
843	Creston K-8[2]	246	290	309	335	359	354	350	351	353	354	354	358
844	Duniway ES	443	443	446	434	430	424	429	434	441	453	463	472
845	Edwards ES	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
847	Faubion K-8[2]	269	309	315	335	356	352	348	348	351	354	357	361
2413	Forest Park ES	456	517	508	512	503	474	458	441	443	442	444	446
850	Glencoe ES	442	510	498	503	492	493	493	497	508	516	525	534
854	Grout ES	320	310	333	318	319	313	315	309	310	312	315	316
855	Hayhurst K-8	353	358	345	332	333	326	318	320	317	315	316	316
857/848	Hollyr./Fernw. K-8[1]	211	215	210	590	581	574	577	574	576	583	584	587
860	Humboldt K-8[2]	236	250	220	226	234	229	223	222	223	222	225	226
861	Irvington K-8[2]	473	445	473	488	477	457	451	448	447	451	451	455
862	James John ES	481	458	459	460	463	466	468	463	468	471	475	478
864	Kelly ES	478	484	439	443	442	440	433	441	451	458	468	479
865	Kenton ES	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
866	King K-8[1]	464	452	418	411	402	389	376	371	370	368	368	368

continued on next page

Table C5 (continued). Total K-12 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
868	Laurelhurst K-8[3]	558	581	561	527	563	574	565	564	567	573	577	577
869	Lee K-8[2]	333	309	354	385	389	377	366	353	352	356	356	359
870	Lent K-8[2]	355	366	400	435	493	498	497	499	506	515	521	527
871	Lewis ES	271	301	293	305	327	330	338	329	332	336	342	348
872	Llewellyn ES	298	301	309	338	353	360	372	388	389	402	413	423
873	Maplewood ES	285	315	307	307	299	301	292	283	285	282	281	282
1278	Markham ES	301	398	359	354	352	346	341	341	340	344	349	352
875	Marysville K-8[2]	349	336	368	398	425	410	403	405	410	418	425	433
878	Ockley Green K-8	385	318	442	414	340	333	319	318	320	324	322	320
879	Peninsula K-8[2]	271	254	299	316	364	365	363	365	366	364	366	367
1299	Rieke ES	266	267	280	280	280	282	280	274	264	262	262	262
884	Rigler K-8[2]	466	442	538	566	601	580	591	600	609	619	630	638
829	Rosa Parks K-6	228	271	435	473	497	530	546	559	571	570	568	562
885/853	RCP/GHts K-8[1]	433	429	406	663	462	427	408	399	397	396	399	399
886	Sabin K-8[2]	373	401	410	399	397	381	368	364	360	360	360	360
887	Scott K-8[2]	377	369	440	516	618	632	654	667	672	673	671	669
889	Sitton ES	338	300	285	287	306	308	312	311	308	305	305	307
890	Skyline K-8[2]	197	201	233	253	267	275	281	278	277	282	284	284
891	Smith ES	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
892	Stephenson ES	348	325	310	291	289	288	284	289	295	299	299	292
893	Sunnyside Env. K-8	459	443	501	516	527	526	519	528	535	543	550	558
895	Vernon K-8[1]	351	363	384	408	398	378	369	366	360	361	358	358
896	Vestal K-8[2]	322	294	343	358	388	372	359	355	357	361	363	367
900	Whitman ES	421	404	384	379	363	362	342	346	356	365	374	381
902	Woodlawn K-8[2]	371	493	411	422	465	460	448	441	439	434	430	426
903	Woodmere ES	458	449	422	395	360	345	333	334	339	338	339	344
904	Woodstock ES	343	338	384	401	430	442	455	469	468	470	472	476

continued on next page

Table C5 (continued). Total K-12 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
831	Beaumont MS	542	536	500	438	348	331	323	326	321	323	328	325
832	Binnsmead MS	687	680	484	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
898	East/West Sylvan MS	884	878	896	921	912	925	905	935	926	933	920	909
848	Fernwood MS	582	466	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
849	George MS	473	403	383	339	335	317	309	313	311	319	317	322
852	Gray MS	520	496	457	424	419	421	414	411	415	410	402	390
853	Gregory Heights MS	630	691	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
858	Hosford MS	405	448	476	502	487	468	446	451	451	454	443	439
1277	Jackson MS	773	694	688	672	660	617	625	625	629	606	609	610
863	Kellogg MS	591	482	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1243	Lane MS	592	553	527	498	478	453	436	414	410	407	412	416
877	Mt. Tabor MS	696	676	633	581	566	533	508	511	507	509	508	518
881	Portsmouth MS	460	429	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
888	Sellwood MS	603	564	515	474	472	474	469	474	481	487	490	478
894	Tubman MS	294	273	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
899	Whitaker MS	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

continued on next page

Table C5 (continued). Total K-12 Enrollment by School

Sch. No.	School	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
906	Benson HS	1,501	1,452	1,294	1,267	1,216	1,198	1,164	1,128	1,117	1,087	1,076	1,062
909	Cleveland HS	1,332	1,449	1,472	1,440	1,402	1,369	1,309	1,267	1,261	1,232	1,235	1,241
911	Franklin HS	1,547	1,404	1,283	1,239	1,185	1,156	1,137	1,108	1,099	1,093	1,077	1,057
911	Franklin 8th Grade	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
912	Grant HS	1,848	1,815	1,691	1,651	1,533	1,522	1,460	1,418	1,443	1,390	1,387	1,396
913	Jefferson Academies	661	647	566	659	670	652	644	621	609	592	579	568
914	Lincoln HS	1,444	1,485	1,498	1,477	1,437	1,449	1,460	1,444	1,473	1,437	1,432	1,443
915	Madison HS	1,063	983	936	920	890	883	847	823	815	790	787	774
917	Marshall Campus[2]	808	855	860	854	838	826	807	790	768	749	735	713
4153	*BizTech High*	*217*	*297*	*292*	*289*	*282*	*278*	*271*	*265*	*258*	*252*	*247*	*240*
4154	*Pauling Academy*	*200*	*282*	*254*	*254*	*250*	*247*	*242*	*237*	*231*	*225*	*222*	*215*
4155	*PDX Acad. of Int'l St.*	*198*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4156	*Renaissance*	*193*	*276*	*314*	*312*	*306*	*302*	*294*	*288*	*279*	*272*	*266*	*257*
918	Roosevelt Campus	850	778	794	800	775	778	779	762	760	750	745	742
4162	*A.C.T.*	*303*	*282*	*288*	*290*	*281*	*282*	*284*	*278*	*277*	*274*	*272*	*271*
4163	*Two Rivers*	*46*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4164	*Spanish-English Intl.*	*240*	*212*	*217*	*219*	*213*	*213*	*213*	*208*	*207*	*205*	*202*	*201*
4165	*P.O.W.E.R.*	*261*	*284*	*289*	*291*	*281*	*282*	*282*	*276*	*276*	*272*	*270*	*269*
922	Wilson HS	1,531	1,631	1,556	1,500	1,461	1,401	1,380	1,336	1,315	1,310	1,286	1,287
1363	da Vinci	350	380	444	444	445	442	439	441	440	441	440	439
916	Metro. Learning Ctr	439	447	439	435	429	422	414	410	406	405	402	402
883	Richmond	393	309	333	352	370	387	405	420	423	428	433	438
1364	Winterhaven	296	339	344	338	340	339	341	342	343	347	347	349
Other Schools & Programs[4]		2,518	2,729	3,023	3,036	2,970	2,937	2,883	2,833	2,818	2,772	2,758	2,742
TOTAL K-12		**46,818**	**46,122**	**45,418**	**44,805**	**44,172**	**43,585**	**42,996**	**42,665**	**42,730**	**42,631**	**42,665**	**42,734**

1. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2007-08.

2. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2008-09.

3. Conversion to K-8 will be complete in 2009-10.

4. Includes Focus/Alternative Programs not reported individually, and all Community-Based Programs, Special Services, and Public Charter Programs.

APPENDIX D

BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
HIGH SCHOOL CLUSTERS

Chart D1. Births by Age of Mother: Cleveland HS Cluster
Chart D2. Births by Age of Mother: Franklin HS Cluster
Chart D3. Births by Age of Mother: Jefferson HS Cluster

The Cleveland, Franklin, and Jefferson clusters have experienced large decreases in the number of births to women younger than age 30 and small to moderate increases in the number of births to women age 30 and older. In the 1990s, a majority of births occurring to residents of these clusters were to mothers younger than 30, but in the 2000s most births have been to mothers 30 and older. The 30 to 34 year old age group has replaced younger age groups as the largest source of births in these three clusters.

Chart D4. Births by Age of Mother: Grant HS Cluster
Chart D5. Births by Age of Mother: Lincoln HS Cluster
Chart D6. Births by Age of Mother: Wilson HS Cluster

The Grant, Lincoln, and Wilson clusters continue to have a majority of births to mothers 30 and older and the highest frequency of births to mothers age 30 to 34. Like Cleveland, Franklin, and Jefferson, the Grant cluster has experienced a large decrease in births to women younger than age 30 and an increase in births to women age 30 and older. The Lincoln cluster has also had an increase in the number and share of births to women age 30 and older. The distribution of births by age of mother in the Wilson cluster in the 2000s has been similar to the 1990s.

Chart D7. Births by Age of Mother: Madison HS Cluster
Chart D8. Births by Age of Mother: Marshall HS Cluster
Chart D9. Births by Age of Mother: Roosevelt HS Cluster

The Madison, Marshall, and Roosevelt clusters have experienced small decreases in the number of births to women younger than age 30 and small increases in the number of births to women age 30 and older, but the majority of births occurring to residents of these clusters continued to be to mothers younger than age 30 in the 2000s, as in the 1990s.

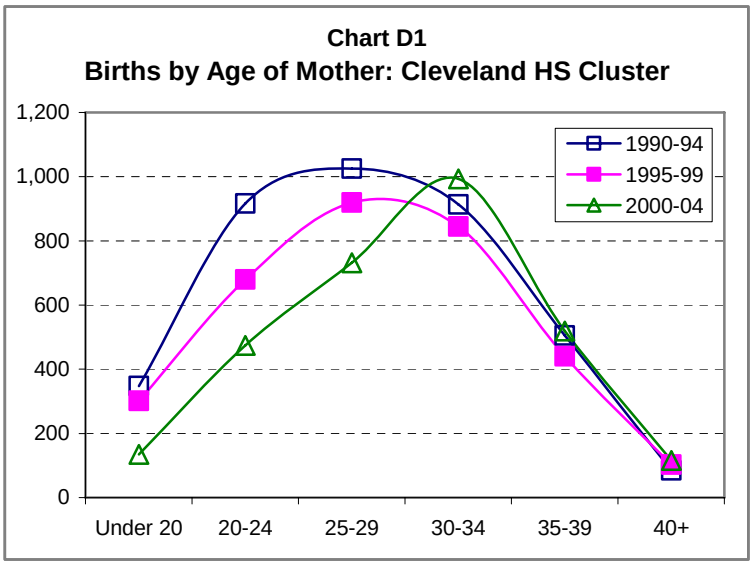


Chart D1
Births by Age of Mother: Cleveland HS Cluster
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

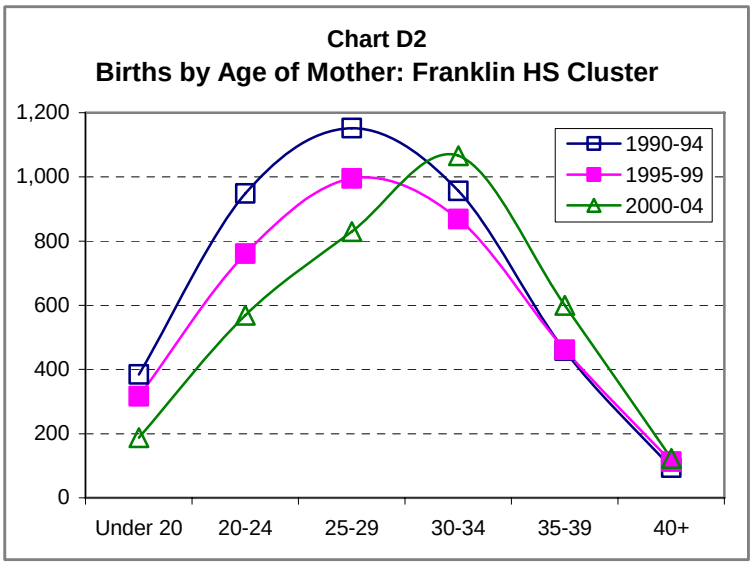


Chart D2
Births by Age of Mother: Franklin HS Cluster
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

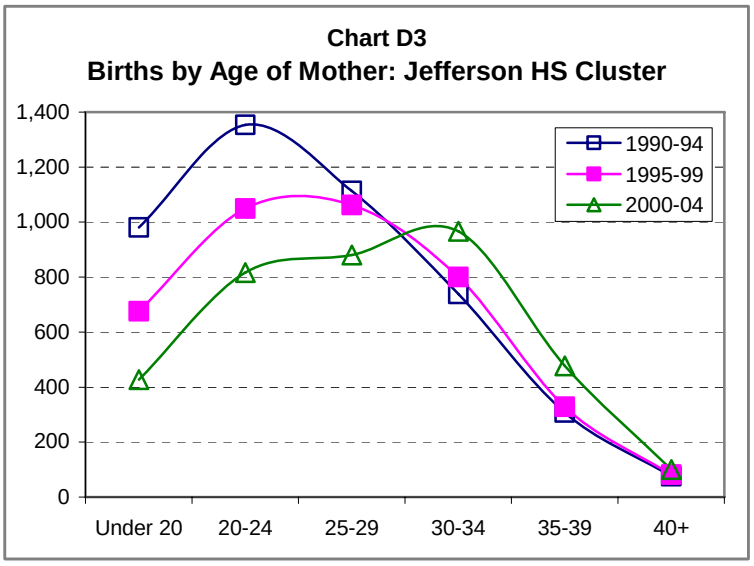


Chart D3
Births by Age of Mother: Jefferson HS Cluster
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

Chart D4
Births by Age of Mother: Grant HS Cluster

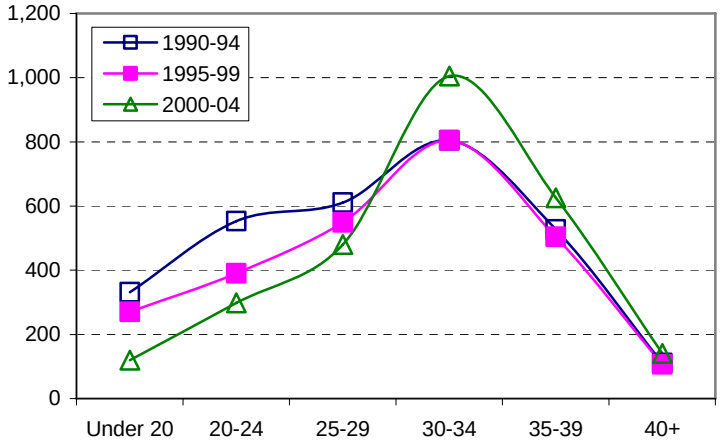


Chart D5
Births by Age of Mother: Lincoln HS Cluster

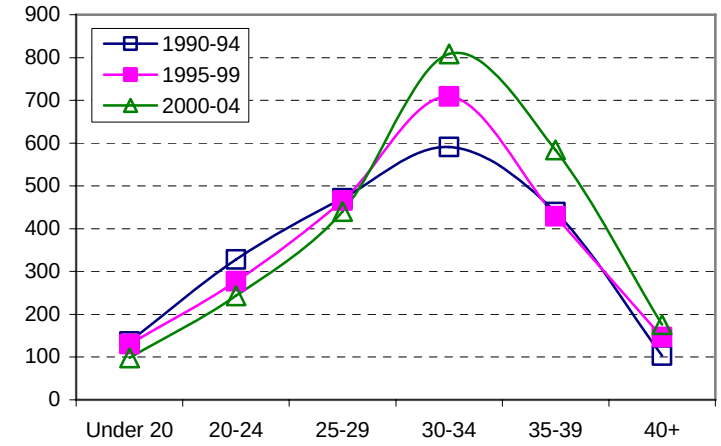
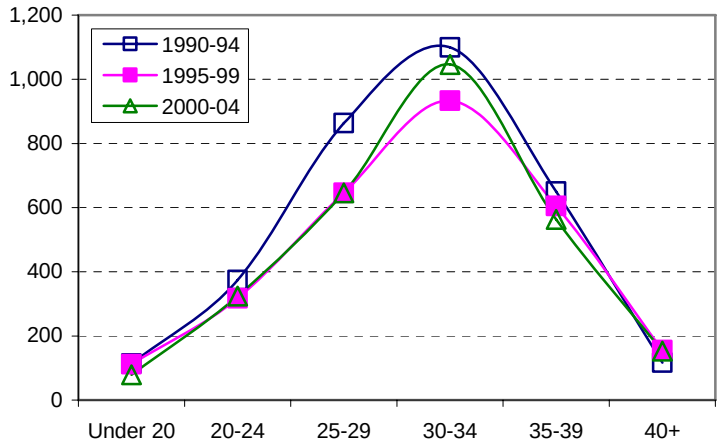


Chart D6
Births by Age of Mother: Wilson HS Cluster



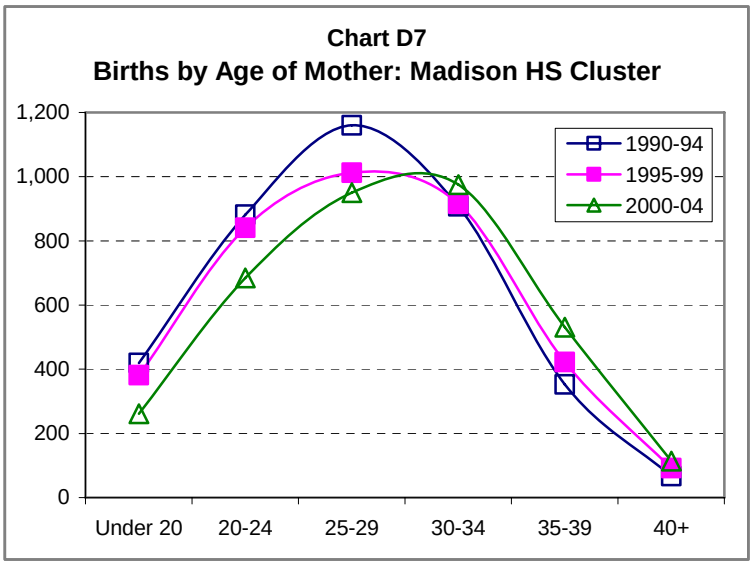


Chart D7
Births by Age of Mother: Madison HS Cluster
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

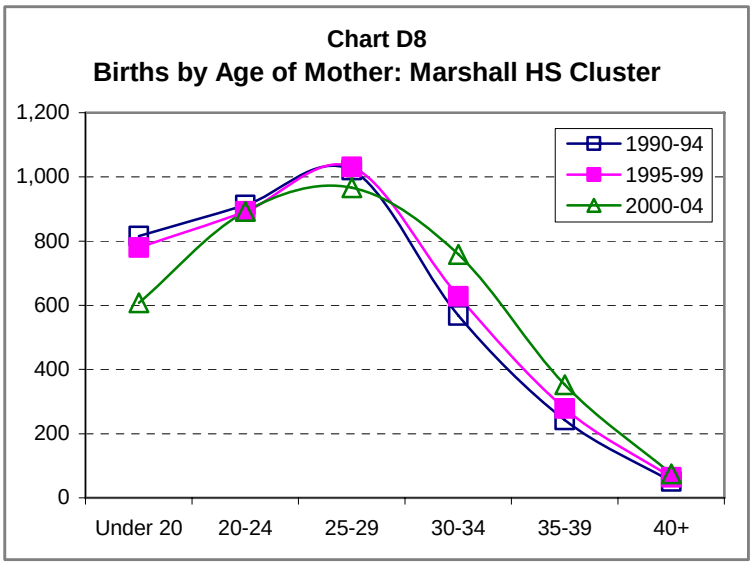


Chart D8
Births by Age of Mother: Marshall HS Cluster
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+

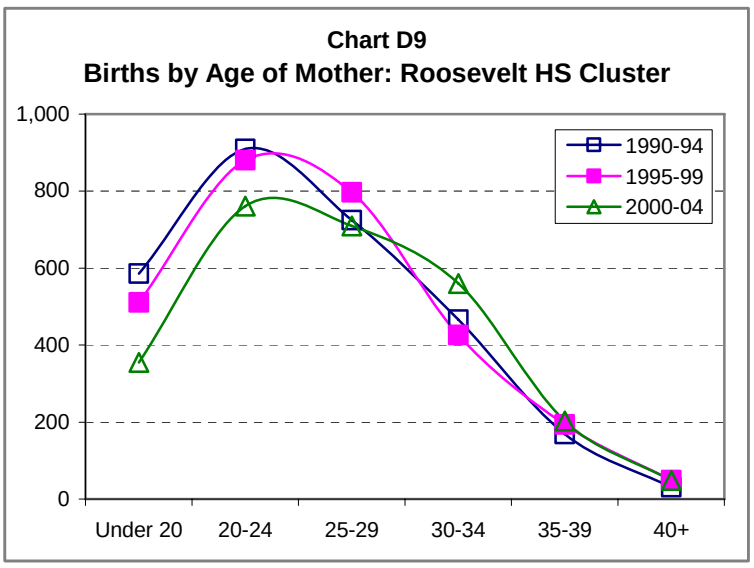


Chart D9
Births by Age of Mother: Roosevelt HS Cluster
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1990-94
1995-99
2000-04
Under 20
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40+