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McMinnville School District Enrollment Forecasts, 2008-09 to 2012-13

Portland State University. Population Research Center

Charles Rynerson
Portland State University, rynerson@pdx.edu

Vivian Siu
Portland State University

MCMINNVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS
2008-09 TO 2012-13

Portland State
UNIVERSITY
Population Research
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OCTOBER, 2008

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Prepared By
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OCTOBER, 2008
(enrollment forecasts prepared Spring 2008 based on Fall 2007 enrollments)

Project Staff:
Charles Rynerson
Vivian Siu

CONTENTS

TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS

TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS (continued)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The McMinnville School District (MSD) has experienced nearly uninterrupted enrollment growth for more than 20 years due to a growing economy and rapid housing and population growth within its boundaries. By Fall 2007, total K-12 enrollment reached 6,327 students. The Fall 2007 enrollment was an increase of 97 students over Fall 2006, and amounted to 735 more K-12 students than five years earlier, in 2002-03. During the five year period, elementary schools added 371 students (14 percent), middle schools added 171 students (13 percent), and high schools added 193 students (11 percent).

This report presents the results of a study conducted by the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) concluding that the District should expect enrollment growth to continue over the next five years at all school levels. The forecast of 647 additional students (10 percent) between 2007-08 and 2012-13 is only slightly less growth than the previous five year period.

Although the current downturn in the economy may slow the population and enrollment growth rate in the short run, and recent job losses have emerged in several industries including construction, McMinnville's economy is more diverse than most Oregon places of its size, and it includes a large and growing manufacturing sector. Population in the City of McMinnville is forecast to grow by an average of 2.2 percent annually between 2000 and 2020,[1] and Yamhill County is expected to grow by 1.8 percent annually between 2010 and 2020.[2] These growth rates are similar to the 2.0 percent average annual growth that we forecast for MSD enrollment over the next five years.

[1]"*McMinnville Residential Land Needs Analysis*, adopted by City Council, April 2001, cited in *McMinnville Urban Growth Management Plan*, May 2003.
[2]"Forecasts of Oregon's County Populations and Components of Change, 2000 to 2040." Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Office of Economic Analysis, April 2004.

This study also presents estimates of the number of students per housing unit within the District. We found that single family homes built since 2000 are home to about 1,100 MSD students, an average of 0.57 per home. The K-12 averages are similar for each jurisdiction — the cities of McMinnville and Lafayette and unincorporated Yamhill County. However, new homes within the cities have a greater share of elementary students and fewer high school students than those in unincorporated areas.

Chart 1 illustrates the District's annual K-12 growth trend. Table 1 on the next page contains the MSD's recent and forecast enrollments for one year and five year intervals.

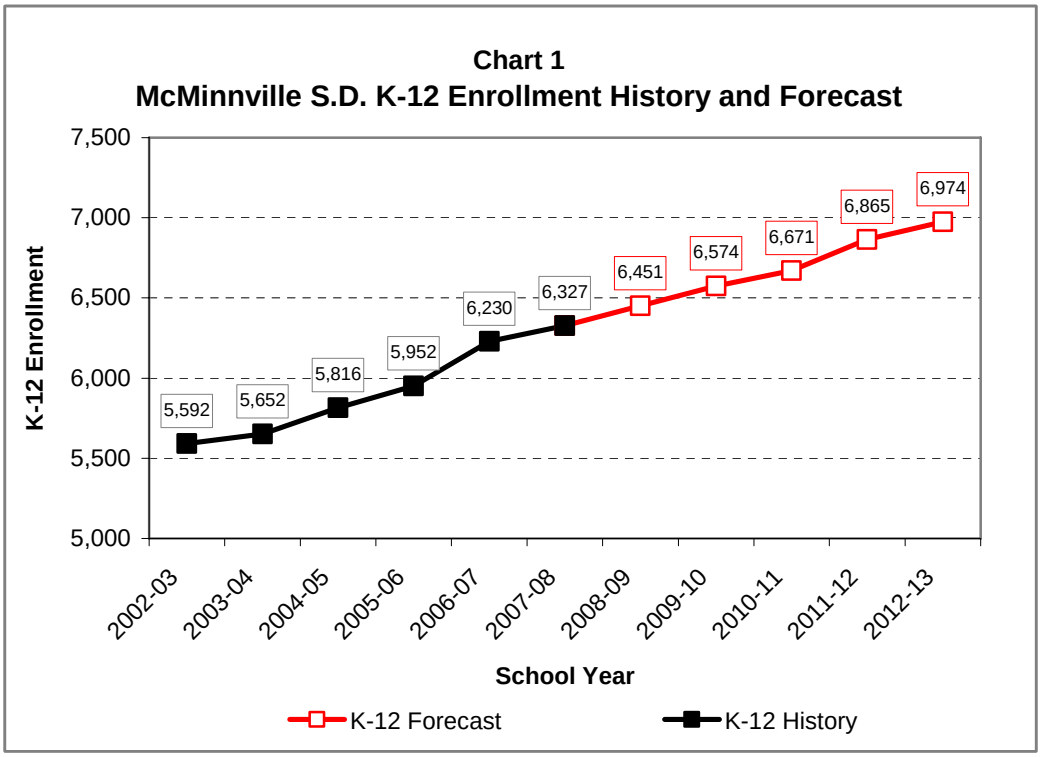


Table 1

Historic and Forecast Enrollment
McMinnville School District

One Year Trend

	Actual		Forecast
	2006-07	**2007-08**	**2008-09**
Grades K-5	2,910	2,945	3,016
Change		*35*	*71*
		1.2%	*2.4%*
Grades 6-8	1,448	1,490	1,457
Change		*42*	*-33*
		2.9%	*-2.2%*
Grades 9-12	1,872	1,892	1,978
Change		*20*	*86*
		1.1%	*4.5%*
Total	**6,230**	**6,327**	**6,451**
Change		***97***	***124***
		1.6%	***2.0%***

Five Year Trend

	Actual		Forecast
	2002-03	**2007-08**	**2012-13**
Grades K-5	2,574	2,945	3,182
Change		*371*	*237*
		14%	*8%*
Grades 6-8	1,319	1,490	1,710
Change		*171*	*220*
		13%	*15%*
Grades 9-12	1,699	1,892	2,082
Change		*193*	*190*
		11%	*10%*
Total	**5,592**	**6,327**	**6,974**
Change		***735***	***647***
		13%	***10%***

Actual: McMinnville School District.
Forecast: Population Research Center, PSU, April 2008.

INTRODUCTION

The McMinnville School District (MSD) requested that the Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) prepare enrollment forecasts for use in the District's long-range planning. This study integrates information about MSD enrollment trends with local area population, housing, and economic trends, and includes forecasts of district-wide enrollment by grade level and total enrollment for individual schools for the period between 2008-09 and 2012-13. The District serves the Cities of McMinnville and Lafayette in Yamhill County as well as surrounding unincorporated areas. Information sources include the U.S. Census Bureau, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, county population forecasts from the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, residential tax lot data from Yamhill County, employment trends from the Oregon Employment Department, and personal interviews with city and regional officials.

Following this introduction are sections presenting recent population, housing, and enrollment trends within the District. Another section is devoted to our research on the average number of MSD students per new single family home. Next are a description of the forecast methodology and the results of the district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts.

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

- John Caputo, Yamhill County
- Mark Davis, Housing Authority of Yamhill County
- Lucy Falcy, City of McMinnville
- Pamela Ferrara, Oregon Employment Department
- David Horner, MSD
- Lori Labb, City of Lafayette
- Mary McMillan, MSD

POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS, 1990 to 2007

During the decade between 1990 and 2000, total population within the MSD grew by 43 percent, from 23,001 persons to 32,805, accounting for more than half of Yamhill County's growth. The remainder of the County grew by just 23 percent, and the MSD's share of County population increased from 35 percent in 1990 to 39 percent in 2000. Table 2 shows that average annual growth rates have slowed since 2000 for the County and for the Cities of McMinnville and Lafayette, but the Cities continue to account for a majority of the County's growth. Furthermore, the average numeric growth of about 900 persons annually for McMinnville and Lafayette combined between 2000 and 2007 is only slightly less than the 990 annual average during the 1990 to 2000 period.

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

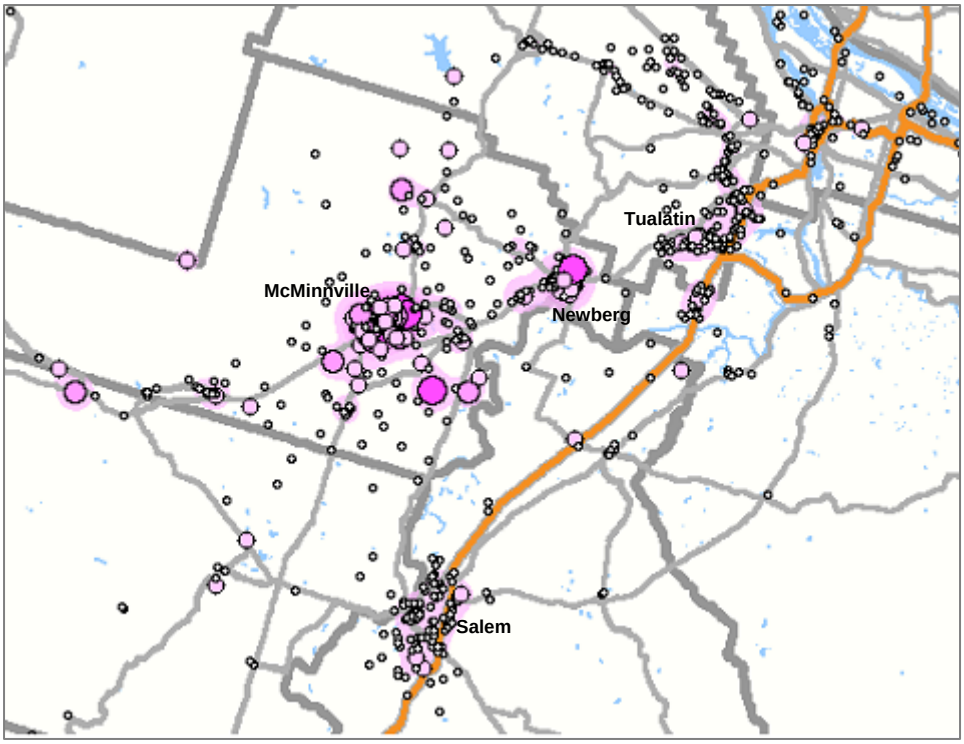
				Avg. Annual Growth Rate	
	1990	2000	2007	1990-2000	2000-2007
MSD Total	23,001	32,805	N/A	*3.6%*	
City of McMinnville	*17,894*	*26,499*	*31,665*	*4.0%*	*2.5%*
City of Lafayette	*1,292*	*2,586*	*3,730*	*7.2%*	*5.2%*
MSD Unincorporated	*5,107*	*6,306*	*N/A*	*2.1%*	
Yamhill County	65,551	84,992	93,085	*2.6%*	*1.3%*

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses; data aggregated to MSD boundary by PSU Population Research Center. 2007 Oregon Population Report, PSU Population Research Center, March 2008.

Although the District's residents live within about 30 miles of several larger job markets including Tualatin/Wilsonville and Salem, the biggest employment destination for McMinnville area residents is McMinnville itself. Based on 2006 data from firms covered by unemployment insurance (excluding most agricultural jobs and self-employment), 60 percent of McMinnville/Lafayette area residents worked within Yamhill County, including 40 percent within the City of McMinnville. About 10 percent of area residents worked in Washington County, and eight percent worked in Marion County,

primarily Salem. The dots on Map 1 below indicate the places of work in 2006 for most McMinnville area residents.[3]

Map 1
Place of Work of MSD Area Residents, 2006



Yamhill County's unemployment rate of 6.1 percent in August 2008 was significantly higher than the rate of 4.9 percent 12 months earlier, but it remained below the State of Oregon's 6.5 percent unemployment rate. Private, non-farm employment in Yamhill County was down by 320 jobs (1.2 percent) in August compared with a year earlier, mostly due to losses in construction and professional and business services. During the same period, there were small gains in manufacturing and (private) educational and health services employment.[4]

Growth in the McMinnville area's diverse manufacturing sector has been an important factor in the growth of its employment, population, and consequently, school enrollment.

[3]U.S. Census Bureau, LED Origin-Destination Database (2006). Commute shed report for residents of ZIP codes 97127 and 97128, which approximate the MSD's boundaries. The map and report were created on line at http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/.
[4]"Current Employment Statistics". Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS.

Yamhill County ranked seventh among Oregon's counties in its percentage of non-farm employment that was in the manufacturing sector (20%) in 2006. Manufacturing employment in Yamhill County recovered substantially from the recession, up 17 percent between 2001 and 2007, whereas the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area's manufacturing employment has yet to recover completely from its recession low and remains below its 2001 level.[5]

Population by Age Group

Population by age group for 1990 and 2000 is shown in Table 3 on the next page. All age groups gained population between 1990 and 2000, and growth in the school-age (5 to 17 year old) population roughly kept pace with overall population growth. In 1990 as well as 2000, 19 percent of the District's population was of school age, only slightly below Yamhill County's 20 percent share in 2000 in spite of the large college-age population within McMinnville.

Among the fastest growing age groups were the leading edge of the baby boom generation, age 45 to 54 in 2000, and the oldest residents, 80 and over. Slower growth for the population age 60 to 74 during the 1990s parallels state and national demographic trends, as persons who were age 65 to 69 in 2000 were born during the depression era of the early 1930s, when births fell from previous levels.

Chart 2 provides even more age detail for the child population within the MSD in 2000, and illustrates the very balanced age distribution that existed at the time of the Census and continues today, judging from recent school enrollment data. Many Oregon school districts that lack significant housing growth or growth in the relatively young Latino population are currently home to more high school age children than younger children. Within the MSD, housing growth and the in-migration of Latino families have both contributed to the balance, and enrollment is fairly evenly distributed throughout all grade levels.

[5]"Manufacturing Employment in Yamhill County", March 31, 2008, Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS; "Current Employment Statistics". Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS.

Table 3

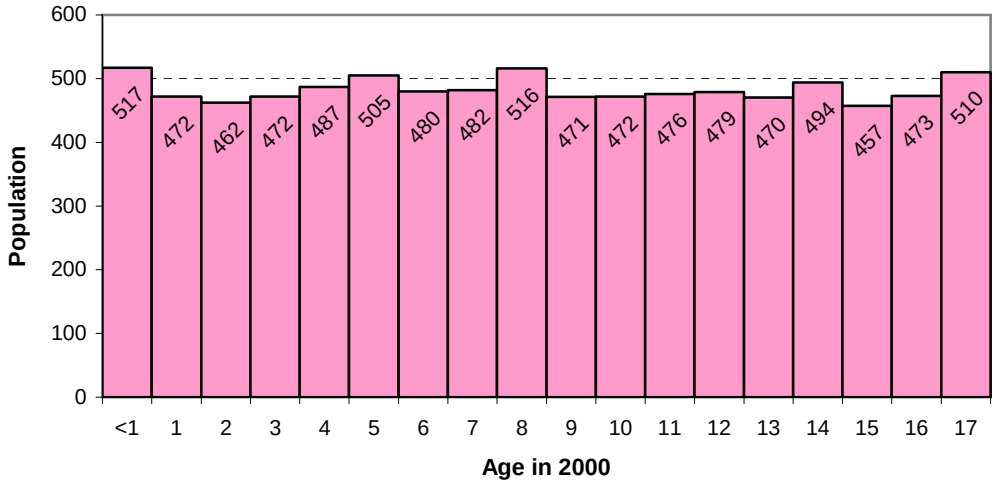
Population by Age Group
McMinnville School District, 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Under Age 5	1,735	2,410	675	*39%*
Age 5 to 9	1,851	2,454	603	*33%*
Age 10 to 14	1,728	2,391	663	*38%*
Age 15 to 17	855	1,440	585	*68%*
Age 18 to 19	950	1,405	455	*48%*
Age 20 to 24	1,910	2,964	1,054	*55%*
Age 25 to 29	1,595	2,088	493	*31%*
Age 30 to 34	1,747	2,190	443	*25%*
Age 35 to 39	1,731	2,249	518	*30%*
Age 40 to 44	1,518	2,267	749	*49%*
Age 45 to 49	1,184	2,144	960	*81%*
Age 50 to 54	886	1,813	927	*105%*
Age 55 to 59	873	1,382	509	*58%*
Age 60 to 64	919	1,052	133	*14%*
Age 65 to 69	1,034	1,050	16	*2%*
Age 70 to 74	914	1,049	135	*15%*
Age 75 to 79	763	1,047	284	*37%*
Age 80 to 84	411	752	341	*83%*
Age 85 and over	397	658	261	*66%*
Total Population	**23,001**	**32,805**	**9,804**	***43%***
Total age 5 to 17	4,434	6,285	1,851	*42%*
share age 5 to 17	*19.3%*	*19.2%*		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to MSD boundary by PSU Population Research Center.

Chart 2

2000 Census Population by Single Year of Age
McMinnville School District



Births and Fertility Rates

The number of births to women living in the MSD grew at about the same rate as overall population between 1990 and 2000, and has continued to increase since 2000. Table 4 reports the number of births in the District annually from 1990 to 2006. The fastest growth was in the middle to late 1990s, but the most recent year for which data is available, 2006, represents a new high of 585 estimated births to MSD residents.

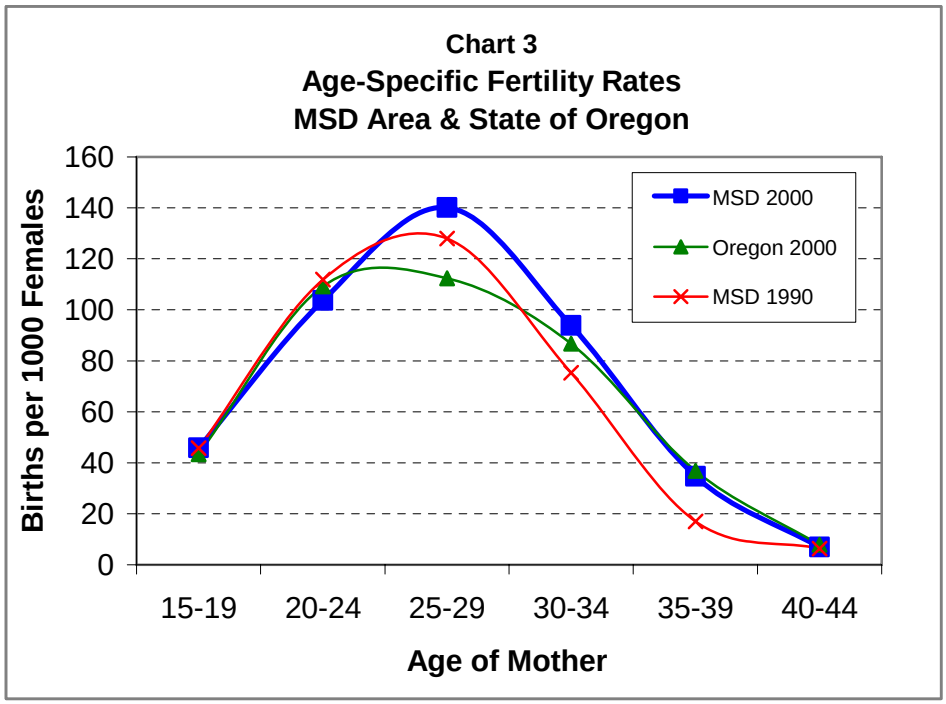
Table 4
Annual Births, 1990 to 2006
McMinnville School District

Year	Births
1990	350
1991	343
1992	355
1993	349
1994	373
1995	436
1996	419
1997	468
1998	505
1999	532
2000	509
2001	506
2002	513
2003	542
2004	539
2005	523
2006	585

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

Fertility rates for 1990 and 2000 for the area within ZIP codes 97127 and 97128, closely approximating the MSD boundary, are shown in Chart 3 on the next page. For comparison, State of Oregon fertility rates for 2000 are also included. The District's rates were calculated for each age group by dividing the average annual number of births in the three year period around each census (1989 to 1991 and 1999 to 2001) by the female population counted in the census. For example, there were an average of 38 births per year to mothers age 35 to 39 in 1999 to 2001 and a population of 1,089 women age 35 to 39 counted in the 2000 Census. So the fertility rate in 2000 for women age 35 to 39 was

38/1089 = 0.035 births per female, or 35 per thousand. Chart 3 shows that fertility rates in the MSD increased for women age 25 to 34 between 1990 and 2000. In spite of the large college-age population in the MSD that presumably has lower fertility rates, rates for women under age 25 were comparable to statewide rates in 2000, while rates for women age 25 to 29 were significantly higher than in Oregon overall.



Another common measure of fertility is the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). This is an estimate of the number of children that would be born to the average woman during her childbearing years, based on age-specific fertility rates observed at a given time. The 2000 TFR for the District was 2.13, an increase from the 1990 rate of 1.92. The District's rate surpassed the State of Oregon's TFR, which fell from 2.05 in 1990 to 1.98 in 2000.

Housing Growth

During the 1990s, the number of housing units within the District's boundaries increased by 3,559 (41 percent), as shown in Table 5 on the next page. The number of households (occupied housing units) increased by 38 percent, a bit less due to a small increase in the vacancy rate. The growth rate for the number of households with children under 18 (41

percent) was only slightly higher than overall household growth, so the share of households in the MSD that included at least one child under the age of 18 remained close to 38 percent in 2000. The average number of persons per household increased from 2.62 in 1990 to 2.70 in 2000.

Table 5
McMinnville School District
Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	1990 to 2000 Change	
			Number	Percent
Housing Units	8,589	12,148	3,559	*41%*
Single Family	5,045	6,990	1,945	*39%*
share of total	*59%*	*58%*		
Multiple Family	2,211	3,295	1,084	*49%*
share of total	*26%*	*27%*		
Mobile Home and Other	1,333	1,863	530	*40%*
share of total	*16%*	*15%*		
Households	8,351	11,540	3,189	*38%*
Households with children under 18	3,147	4,431	1,284	*41%*
share of total	*38%*	*38%*		
Households with no children under 18	5,204	7,109	1,905	*37%*
share of total	*62%*	*62%*		
Household Population	21,862	31,159	9,297	*43%*
Persons per Household	2.62	2.70	0.08	*3%*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses; data aggregated to MSD boundary by Population Research Center, PSU.

To determine the pace of single family housing construction since 2000, we used taxlot attribute data from Yamhill County, and summarized the number of units built by jurisdiction in Table 6. New housing identified from tax roles includes replacement homes, and does not indicate how many homes were removed or demolished. For that reason, the number of new homes exceeds the *net* change in single family housing stock. We found 1,956 homes built within the MSD in the first seven years of this decade, an average of about 280 homes per year.

Table 6
McMinnville School District
New Single Family Homes By Jurisdiction

	Year Built							2000-06
Jurisdiction	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Total**
City of Lafayette	4	33	72	45	28	102	123	407
City of McMinnville	137	170	221	251	278	201	187	1445
Unincorporated Area	9	13	11	10	26	20	15	104
District Total	**150**	**216**	**304**	**306**	**332**	**323**	**325**	**1956**

Source: Yamhill County GIS, March 2008; year built and building "stat class" from county tax assessors information. Compiled by jurisdiction by Population Research Center, PSU. Includes single family attached (townhome) and manufactured homes if they are on imdividual taxlots. Does not include manufactured homes in parks.

Because of the school attendance area changes that are occurring in Fall 2008, we tabulated the new home construction by old (2007-08) attendance areas in Table 7, and new (2008-09) attendance areas in Table 8. The most new homes have been built in the old Memorial attendance area, and relatively few were built in the Columbus and Cook areas. Table 8 illustrates that new developments are more evenly distributed among the District's elementary areas under the new boundary scenario.

Table 7
McMinnville School District
New Single Family Homes By 2007-08 Attendance Area

	Year Built							2000-06
Elementary Area	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Total**
Columbus	20	29	22	3	3	12	1	90
Cook	4	2	6	3	3	12	22	52
Grandhaven	26	20	32	69	81	44	89	361
Memorial	65	98	142	144	106	100	72	727
Newby	31	33	30	42	111	48	17	312
Wascher	4	34	72	45	28	107	124	414
Middle School Area								
Duniway	90	117	139	148	196	119	77	886
Patton	60	99	165	158	136	204	248	1070
District Total	**150**	**216**	**304**	**306**	**332**	**323**	**325**	**1956**

Source: Yamhill County GIS, March 2008; year built and building "stat class" from county tax assessors information. Compiled by MSD attendance area by Population Research Center, PSU. Includes single family attached (townhome) and manufactured homes if they are on imdividual taxlots. Does not include manufactured homes in parks.

Table 8
McMinnville School District
New Single Family Homes By 2008-09 Attendance Area

	Year Built							2000-06
Elementary Area	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Total**
Buel	43	28	53	39	25	18	26	232
Columbus	19	50	65	76	15	11	21	257
Grandhaven	18	20	23	58	72	42	86	319
Memorial	34	50	61	46	79	93	51	414
Newby	32	34	30	42	112	51	17	318
Wascher	4	34	72	45	29	108	124	416
Middle School Area								
Duniway	90	117	141	148	196	123	78	893
Patton	60	99	163	158	136	200	247	1063
District Total	**150**	**216**	**304**	**306**	**332**	**323**	**325**	**1956**

Source: Yamhill County GIS, March 2008; year built and building "stat class" from county tax assessors information. Compiled by MSD attendance area by Population Research Center, PSU. Includes single family attached (townhome) and manufactured homes if they are on imdividual taxlots. Does not include manufactured homes in parks.

Recently approved or pending residential developments are accounted for in Table 9, with 2008-09 elementary schools indicated for each development. The developments are currently at various stages, from those recently completed to those just proposed. By 2007, applications for new subdivisions had slowed, but there are many vacant lots yet to be built on in existing developments, and several large developments have been approved but not yet platted, so once the current weak housing market recovers, the MSD will be positioned to continue to capture a large share of Yamhill County's future growth.

Table 9

Residential Developments
McMinnville School District, 2003 to 2007

Year[1]	Elementary Area *(2008-09)*	Development Name	Jurisdiction	Lots/ Units
2003	Buel	Norton Estates	City of McMinnville	10
	Grandhaven	Autumn Ridge Phases 2 and 3	City of McMinnville	60
	Grandhaven	Apartments, 2201 NE Lafayette	City of McMinnville	14
	Memorial	Cottonwood	City of McMinnville	62
	Newby	Brookside Estates	City of McMinnville	12
	Newby	Hillcrest	City of McMinnville	32
	Newby	Hillcrest Phase 2	City of McMinnville	6
	Newby	Hillcrest Phase 3	City of McMinnville	11
	Newby	Maple Leaf Townhomes	City of McMinnville	30
	Wascher	Morgan's Vineyard (formerly Yamhill Valley Estates)	City of Lafayette	108
	Wascher	Lafayette Highlands	City of Lafayette	72
	Wascher	Stoller Village	City of Lafayette	31
		2003 Total:		**448**
2004	Buel	Millpark Subdivision (formerly Linfield Meadows)	City of McMinnville	59
	Buel	Villa Del Sol Apartments	City of McMinnville	24
	Columbus	Heather Meadows	City of McMinnville	10
	Grandhaven	Gerhard, Phase 2	City of McMinnville	47
	Memorial	Compton Crest	City of McMinnville	47
	Memorial	Cottonwood 1st Addition*	City of McMinnville	56
	Newby	Hillcrest Phase 4	City of McMinnville	37
		2004 Total:		**280**
2005	Buel	Habitat Community Subdivision	City of McMinnville	12
	Buel	Sunflower Park Apartments	City of McMinnville	33
	Buel	Apartments, 1910 SW Old Sheridan Rd.	City of McMinnville	36
	Columbus	West Valley Estates Phase 1 (formerly Howard Addition)	City of McMinnville	41
	Columbus	West Valley Estates Phase 2 (formerly Howard Addition)	City of McMinnville	43
	Columbus	Valley's Edge Phase 1	City of McMinnville	28
	Memorial	Cottonwood 2nd Addition	City of McMinnville	38
	Memorial	Cottonwood 3rd Addition	City of McMinnville	6
	Memorial	Michelbrook Meadows	City of McMinnville	47
	Memorial	Park Meadows 3rd Addition	City of McMinnville	8
	Memorial	Park Meadows 4th Addition	City of McMinnville	17
	Memorial	Park Meadows 5th Addition	City of McMinnville	16
	Newby	Deer Meadows	City of McMinnville	13
	Newby	Hillcrest Phase 5	City of McMinnville	18
	Newby/Columbus	Hillcrest/Valley's Edge Future Phases	City of McMinnville	500
	Wascher	Bridgeport Subdivision (12th and Bridge)	City of Lafayette	12
		2005 Total:		**868**

table continued on next page

Table 9 (continued)
Residential Developments
McMinnville School District, 2003 to 2007

Year[1]	Elementary Area *(2008-09)*	Development Name	Jurisdiction	Lots/ Units
2006	Buel	Berkey Estates	City of McMinnville	10
	Buel	Craftsman Landing	City of McMinnville	26
	Buel	Norton Crest	City of McMinnville	34
	Buel	Riverview Meadows	City of McMinnville	41
	Memorial	Norwegian Wood	City of McMinnville	8
	Newby	Eckman Addition	City of McMinnville	6
	Newby	Forest Glen	City of McMinnville	44
	Newby	Pemberly Townhomes	City of McMinnville	23
	Wascher	Hidden Meadows Ridge	City of McMinnville	71
	Wascher	Green Highlands[2]	City of Lafayette	47
	Wascher	Green Highlands Phase 2[2]	City of Lafayette	51
	Wascher	Willowcrest	City of Lafayette	11
		2006 Total:		**372**
2007	Buel	Millwright Subdivision	City of McMinnville	12
	Columbus/Newby	South Pointe	City of McMinnville	13
	Wascher	Lafayette View Estates[3]	City of Lafayette	70
		2007 Total:		**95**
		Grand Total 2003 - 2007:		**2063**

1. "Year" is generally the year that the land use application was submitted. Planning Commission approval and final plat may be later, and construction and occupancy may lag two or more years.

2. Green Highlands was initially submitted in 2002, but phase 1 was not platted until 2007 and phase 2 is pending final plat in 2008.

3. Currently pending; remanded to City of Lafayette by State Land Use Board of Apppeals in March, 2008.

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU; primary information from City planning departments and from tax assessor maps. The number of lots sometimes changes between initial approval and final plat.

Table 10 shows that the number of single family housing units authorized by building permits reached a recent peak in the City of McMinnville in 2003 and in Lafayette in 2005.[6] Permit activity remained strong in both cities through mid-2007 in spite of the housing downturn that began in the nation in 2006 and had spread to many parts of Oregon by 2007. However, only 40 single family permits were issued in McMinnville and Lafayette combined in the six months between March and August 2008, a pace that represents less than one third of the housing activity seen in recent years.

[6]U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data available for counties and cities at http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml.

Table 10
Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits
Cities of McMinnville and Lafayette

	City of McMinnville		City of Lafayette	
Year Permit Issued	Single Family	Multiple Family	Single Family	Multiple Family
1996	239	41	N/A	N/A
1997	105	82	N/A	N/A
1998	153	21	N/A	N/A
1999	149	109	N/A	N/A
2000	140	231	N/A	N/A
2001	187	62	7	0
2002	232	72	66	0
2003	265	24	41	0
2004	258	56	18	0
2005	202	139	114	0
2006	189	0	107	0
2007	181	66	54	0
2008 (Jan-Aug)	67	80	8	0

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

The impact of future housing development on school enrollment will depend on the number of new homes and the share of those homes that are occupied by families with children. The section of this report titled "Housing Development and Student Generation" presents data on the average number of MSD students in the District's existing and new housing units, helping readers to quantify the actual relationship between housing and school enrollment.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The McMinnville School District (MSD) enrolled 6,327 students in Fall 2007, an increase of 97 students (1.6 percent) from Fall 2006. Growth was distributed throughout the elementary and secondary grades, with increases of 20 students (1.1 percent) in high school grades 9-12, 42 students (2.9 percent) in middle school grades 6-8, and 35 students (1.2 percent) in elementary grades K-5, in spite of an incoming kindergarten class 41 students smaller in Fall 2007 compared with Fall 2006.

In the past five years the District has added 735 K-12 students, an increase of 13 percent between 2002-03 and 2007-08. Although the District has added students nearly every year for at least 20 years, recent growth represents an acceleration from the slower growth of 350 K-12 students in the previous five year period between 1997-98 and 2002-03.

Notable enrollment trends from Fall 2007 include:

- Kindergarten enrollment fell by 41 students to 459 from its peak of 500 students in Fall 2006.
- The District total and total for each school level (elementary, middle, and high) were the largest ever in the MSD.
- The overall enrollment growth of 97 students was smaller than in each of the previous three years.

On the next page, Table 11 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually from 2002-03 to 2007-08.

Table 11
McMinnville School District
Enrollment History, 2002-03 to 2007-08

	Historic Enrollment					
Grade	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**
K	407	420	472	447	500	459
1	430	432	440	483	478	524
2	429	442	450	459	503	496
3	458	423	461	457	479	512
4	422	454	438	462	473	487
5	428	417	467	433	477	467
6	442	453	436	500	473	485
7	446	454	464	439	524	479
8	431	444	453	450	451	526
9	455	445	455	474	482	466
10	412	448	440	456	470	481
11	401	397	432	453	438	467
12	431	423	408	439	482	478
Total	**5,592**	**5,652**	**5,816**	**5,952**	**6,230**	**6,327**
One Year Change:		*60 (1.1%)*	*164 (2.9%)*	*136 (2.3%)*	*278 (4.7%)*	*97 (1.6%)*
Five Year Change:						*735 (13.1%)*
K-5	**2,574**	**2,588**	**2,728**	**2,741**	**2,910**	**2,945**
One Year Change:		*14 (0.5%)*	*140 (5.4%)*	*13 (0.5%)*	*169 (6.2%)*	*35 (1.2%)*
Five Year Change:						*371 (14.4%)*
6-8	**1,319**	**1,351**	**1,353**	**1,389**	**1,448**	**1,490**
One Year Change:		*32 (2.4%)*	*2 (0.1%)*	*36 (2.7%)*	*59 (4.2%)*	*42 (2.9%)*
Five Year Change:						*171 (13.0%)*
9-12	**1,699**	**1,713**	**1,735**	**1,822**	**1,872**	**1,892**
One Year Change:		*14 (0.8%)*	*22 (1.3%)*	*87 (5.0%)*	*50 (2.7%)*	*20 (1.1%)*
Five Year Change:						*193 (11.4%)*

Source: McMinnville School District.

Private and Home School Enrollment and District "Capture Rate"

There are several small private schools in McMinnville enrolling students in elementary and in some cases middle grades. The largest of these, Bethel Christian School (132 K-8 students in 2007-08) and St. James Catholic School (120 K-5 students in 2007-08) both had enrollment growth in each of the past two years between 2005-06 and 2007-08. There are no private high schools within McMinnville, but there are several private high schools nearby in Newberg and Sheridan.

Private schools within the MSD enroll local students as well as students from beyond the MSD boundaries; conversely MSD residents attend private schools located outside of the District. So the number of students enrolled in private schools physically located within the District can not be used to measure overall private school share. The best source of data for private school enrollment of MSD residents is the 2000 Census. Annual updates will be available from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), but the sample size is not yet large enough to provide estimates for the District. In 2000, about 500 of the K-12 students living in the District were reported as private school students, an eight percent share of all K-12 students. Among 9^{th}-12^{th} grade students, only six percent were enrolled in private schools, perhaps reflecting the lack of a private high school in the area. The private school shares in 2000 for the District were nearly identical to those reported in the 1990 Census.

Another difference between MSD enrollment and child population can be attributed to home schooling. Home schooled students living in the District are required to register with the Willamette Education Service District (WESD), though the statistics kept by the WESD are not precise because students who move out of the area are not required to drop their registration. Students who enroll in public schools after being registered as home schooled are dropped from the home school registry. During the 2006-07 school year there were 322 MSD residents in the WESD home school registration[7], accounting for about five percent of total MSD residents age 7 to 18.

For purposes of forecasting enrollment, the ratios of kindergarten and first grade public school enrollment to overall population in the corresponding ages are very important. These ratios are called "capture rates." Once a student is enrolled in the public schools in first grade, it is very likely that they will continue to be enrolled in subsequent grades, unless their family moves out of the District. At the time of the 2000 Census, the kindergarten capture rate was 0.82, and the first grade capture rate was 0.85. That means that about 18 percent of kindergarten-age children and 15 percent of first grade age children were not enrolled in MSD schools, accounting for students who were enrolled in

[7] *Annual Report, 2006-07*, Willamette Education Service District.

private schools, net transfers to and from other public school districts, home schooled students, or five or six year olds not yet attending school.

Inter-District Transfers

In each of the past three years the MSD has had a net loss of students due to inter-district transfers, as there have been fewer students from other public school districts transferring into the District than District residents transferring out. In Fall 2007, the numbers of students transferring in and out were very small in either direction, and had little impact on the District's overall enrollment. Table 12 presents the inter-district transfer flow by school level for each of the past three years. Because the net outflow in Fall 2007 was smaller than in Fall 2006, it may be construed as contributing to a portion of the District's enrollment growth.

Table 12
Inter-District Transfers

October 2005	**K-5**	**6-8**	**9-12**	**Total**
Into MSD	13	9	19	41
Out of MSD	29	6	26	61
Net	**-16**	**3**	**-7**	**-20**
October 2006				
Into MSD	8	4	12	24
Out of MSD	30	11	46	87
Net	**-22**	**-7**	**-34**	**-63**
October 2007				
Into MSD	2	1	2	5
Out of MSD	9	2	7	18
Net	**-7**	**-1**	**-5**	**-13**

Source: McMinnville School District.

Neighboring Districts

Table 13 displays several facts about MSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Yamhill County school districts. The overall enrollment growth or decline in each district is influenced by housing construction, and also by the district's unique demographics. The MSD's Latino enrollment has grown by several hundred students in the current decade, and its Latino share has increased from 17 percent in 1999-2000 to 28 percent in 2007-08, significantly higher than several neighboring Districts. However, Dayton still has a higher Latino share, and has seen relatively little growth in the current decade. As we emphasized earlier, many of the highest growth districts have both a growing Latino enrollment and strong housing growth. Housing growth within the MSD has outpaced all of its Yamhill County neighbors.

Table 13
Selected Yamhill County School Districts
Demographic and Enrollment Highlights, 1990 to 2007

	Amity	Dayton	McMinnville	Newberg
Enrollment growth, **1990-91 to 1995-96**	20%	19%	19%	12%
Enrollment growth, **1995-96 to 2000-01**	-6%	7%	12%	4%
Enrollment growth, **2000-01 to 2007-08**	-6%	3%	16%	6%
Latino enrollment, **2007-08**	12%	34%	28%	14%
Grades 9-12 enrollment, **2007-08**	34%	34%	30%	32%
Population growth, **1990 to 2000**	14%	20%	43%	28%
Multi-family housing share, **2000**	3%	4%	27%	19%
Population age 5 to 17, **1990**	22%	23%	19%	21%
Population age 5 to 17, **2000**	24%	25%	19%	20%
Population under age 5, **1990**	7.0%	8.2%	7.5%	7.5%
Population under age 5, **2000**	6.3%	6.6%	7.3%	7.2%
Percent Rural, **2000**	100%	49%	13%	23%

Data assembled by Population Research Center, PSU, from several sources: U.S. Census Bureau; McMinnville S.D.; Amity S.D.; OR Dept. of Education; U.S. Dept. of Education.

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools

Total enrollments at each of the District's schools and the five year historic enrollment change by school are shown in Table 14 on the next page. All of the District's schools enrolled more students in Fall 2007 than they did five years before, with the exception of Columbus Elementary, which lost students for a few years before beginning to gain again after the 2004-05 school year.

Growth at individual schools varied, with the greatest growth occurring at the schools with the most new housing in their attendance areas. In Table 7 in the previous section, we showed that Memorial Elementary has the most new single family homes among the elementary attendance areas, followed by Wascher and Grandhaven. Memorial also lead the elementary enrollment growth with 143 additional students (31 percent) since 2002-03, and significant growth also occurred at Grandhaven (89 students, or 16 percent) and Waschser (62 students, or 19 percent).

Middle school enrollments can fluctuate due to having fewer grades, depending on the sizes of the incoming 6th grade and outgoing 8th grade classes. Duniway's growth of 48 students (eight percent) over the five year period has been more modest than Patton's growth of 123 students (17 percent).

Students entering 9th and 10th grade in Fall 2007 had a new option, the Media Arts and Communications Academy (MACA), which enrolled 155 students. In spite of the new school, McMinnville High School also enrolled more students in 2007-08 than it did just three years earlier, and total enrollment at the two schools was 193 students (11 percent) greater than MHS' 2002-03 enrollment.

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Table 14

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

	Historic Enrollment						Change 2002-03 to 2007-08	
School	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**Number**	**Percent**
Columbus Elementary	548	518	509	521	524	543	-5	*-0.9%*
Cook Elementary	321	327	344	332	362	359	38	*11.8%*
Grandhaven Elementary	552	547	589	608	688	641	89	*16.1%*
Memorial Elementary	468	501	554	580	599	611	143	*30.6%*
Newby Elementary	364	366	396	380	374	408	44	*12.1%*
Wascher Elementary	321	329	336	320	363	383	62	*19.3%*
Elementary Totals	**2,574**	**2,588**	**2,728**	**2,741**	**2,910**	**2,945**	**371**	***14.4%***
Duniway Middle School	584	603	623	625	657	632	48	*8.2%*
Patton Middle School	735	748	730	764	791	858	123	*16.7%*
Middle School Totals	**1,319**	**1,351**	**1,353**	**1,389**	**1,448**	**1,490**	**171**	***13.0%***
McMinnville High School	1,699	1,713	1,735	1,822	1,872	1,737	38	*2.2%*
MACA						155	155	
High School Totals	**1,699**	**1,713**	**1,735**	**1,822**	**1,872**	**1,892**	**193**	***11.4%***
District Totals	**5,592**	**5,652**	**5,816**	**5,952**	**6,230**	**6,327**	**735**	***13.1%***

Source: McMinnville School District.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENT GENERATION

For school districts with the potential for housing growth, understanding the existing demographics of the district is not enough. A common concern is the impact of new residential development on school enrollment. Without a detailed analysis, community members and school officials are often unsure about the impact. Residential developments generally contribute enrollment growth to local schools, but the average number of students in each home is often lower than many people anticipate, and demographic trends in existing homes may either offset or exacerbate the enrollment gains from new housing. Also, the impacts vary by the characteristics of the new housing. In this section, we present estimates of student generation by jurisdiction for new (built since 2000) housing in the MSD. These estimates help to inform the enrollment forecasts, and they can be used by District staff on an *ad hoc* basis to estimate potential student generation from future developments as they are proposed or approved.

We estimated the Fall 2007 number of students per unit with a geographic information system (GIS), combining tax lots from Yamhill County (polygons) with MSD student residences (points) and city and school attendance area boundaries. Points for student residences were created by matching the student addresses to the taxlot addresses. In all cases, the student records used in this study contain no personally identifiable data such as names or birth dates, and the confidential locations of student residences are reported only in summary form, such as in the tables in this section.

Information from the tax assessor's records is associated with the taxlot polygons. We used the information to determine which taxlot included single family homes. The tax assessor's information also identifies the year that the homes were built. To estimate the number of students per new home, we limited the analysis to homes built between 2000 and 2006, because some of the units built in 2007 may not have been completed and occupied in time for the 2007-08 school year. We did not analyze student generation for apartment dwellings because the information that we have does not consistently include

the number of units or year built. Also, the number of families with school age children per apartment varies widely, from zero in senior developments to a majority of units in family-oriented income restricted developments. Because of this wide variance and the relatively small number of apartment dwellings built since 2000, the results of student generation analysis for apartment dwellings might be less relevant than the single family analysis.

A summary of the results by jurisdiction is shown in Table 15. For the District overall in Fall 2007, there were an estimated 1,108 students residing in the 1,956 single family homes built between 2000 and 2006, or 0.57 students per unit (57 students for every 100 homes). The rates are similar to those observed in several other northwestern Oregon districts for which we have conducted similar analysis.[8] Although individual developments likely vary from this average, we found very little difference by jurisdiction in the average number of K-12 students per housing unit. However, unincorporated area homes included more high school students and fewer elementary students, on average, than those within the municipal boundaries of Lafayette or McMinnville. This is likely because younger families are more prevalent in tract home developments within cities having smaller, more affordable lots, than in unincorporated areas where homes and lots tend to be larger and more expensive.

Table 15

Average Number of MSD Students per New Home, Fall 2007
Single Family Homes Built 2000 to 2006 by Jurisdiction

	Grade Level			
Jurisdiction	**K-5**	**6-8**	**9-12**	**K-12**
Homes built 2000 to 2006 -- MSD	0.29	0.14	0.14	**0.57**
City of Lafayette	*0.32*	*0.14*	*0.12*	***0.58***
City of McMinnville	*0.29*	*0.14*	*0.14*	***0.56***
Yamhill County Unincorporated	*0.21*	*0.14*	*0.20*	***0.56***

Source: Data compiled by PSU-PRC, using geographic shape files and tax lot attribute data from Yamhill County GIS. Housing unit counts were determined by PSU-PRC using the attribute data. Includes single family and manufactured homes on individual taxlots; does not include apartment units or homes in manufactured home parks.

[8] For example, 0.59 in the Hillsboro S.D. in Fall 2005, 0.525 in the North Marion S.D. in Fall 2006, and 0.52 for new single family homes in the Tigard-Tualatin S.D. in Fall 2007.

Because the tax assessor's information about the number of bedrooms is relatively complete for newer homes built in Yamhill County, we were able to compare student generation from new homes by the number of bedrooms in the home. Table 16 below and Chart 4 on the next page illustrate that family sizes are larger in homes with more bedrooms. New homes with one or two bedrooms average very few MSD students per home, whereas K-12 student generation rates for homes with four or more bedrooms average nearly one student per home. Only a small portion of the District's new housing stock consists of one, two, or five or more bedrooms; 69 percent of the new homes have three bedrooms and 24 percent have four bedrooms.

Table 16

Average Number of MSD Students per New Home, Fall 2007
Single Family Homes Built 2000 to 2006 by Number of Bedrooms

	Grade Level			
Number of Bedrooms	**K-5**	**6-8**	**9-12**	**K-12**
Homes built 2000 to 2006 -- MSD	0.29	0.14	0.14	**0.57**
One or two bedroom homes	*0.06*	*0.06*	*0.02*	***0.14***
Three bedroom homes	*0.23*	*0.12*	*0.12*	***0.47***
Four bedroom homes	*0.46*	*0.21*	*0.20*	***0.87***
Five or more bedroom homes	*0.51*	*0.11*	*0.20*	***0.82***

Source: Data compiled by PSU-PRC, using geographic shape files and tax lot attribute data from Yamhill County GIS. Housing unit counts were determined by PSU-PRC using the attribute data. Includes single family and manufactured homes on individual taxlots; does not include apartment units or homes in manufactured home parks.

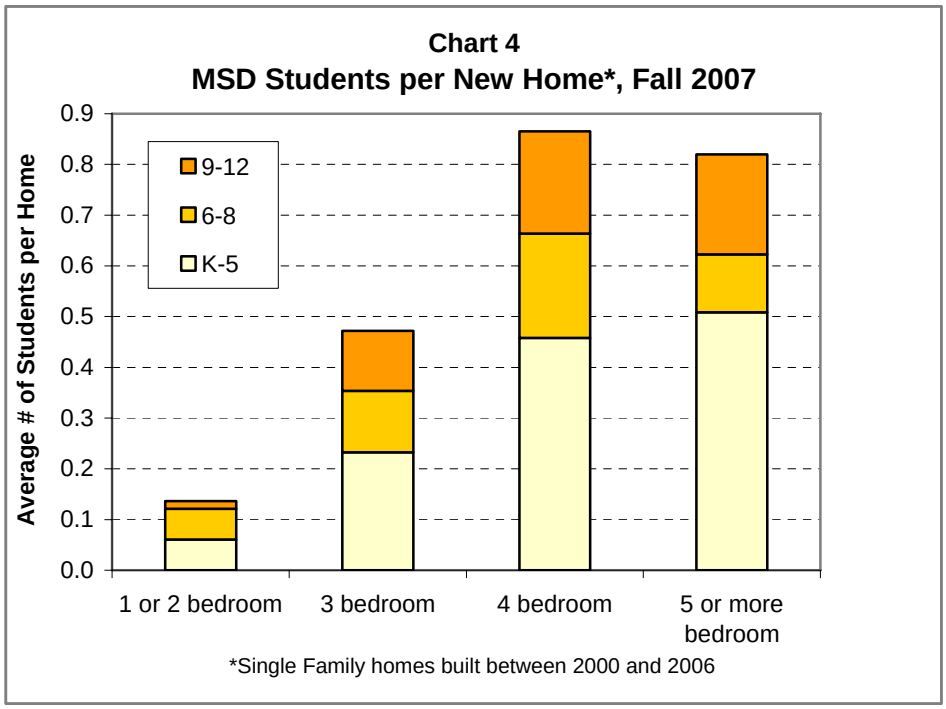


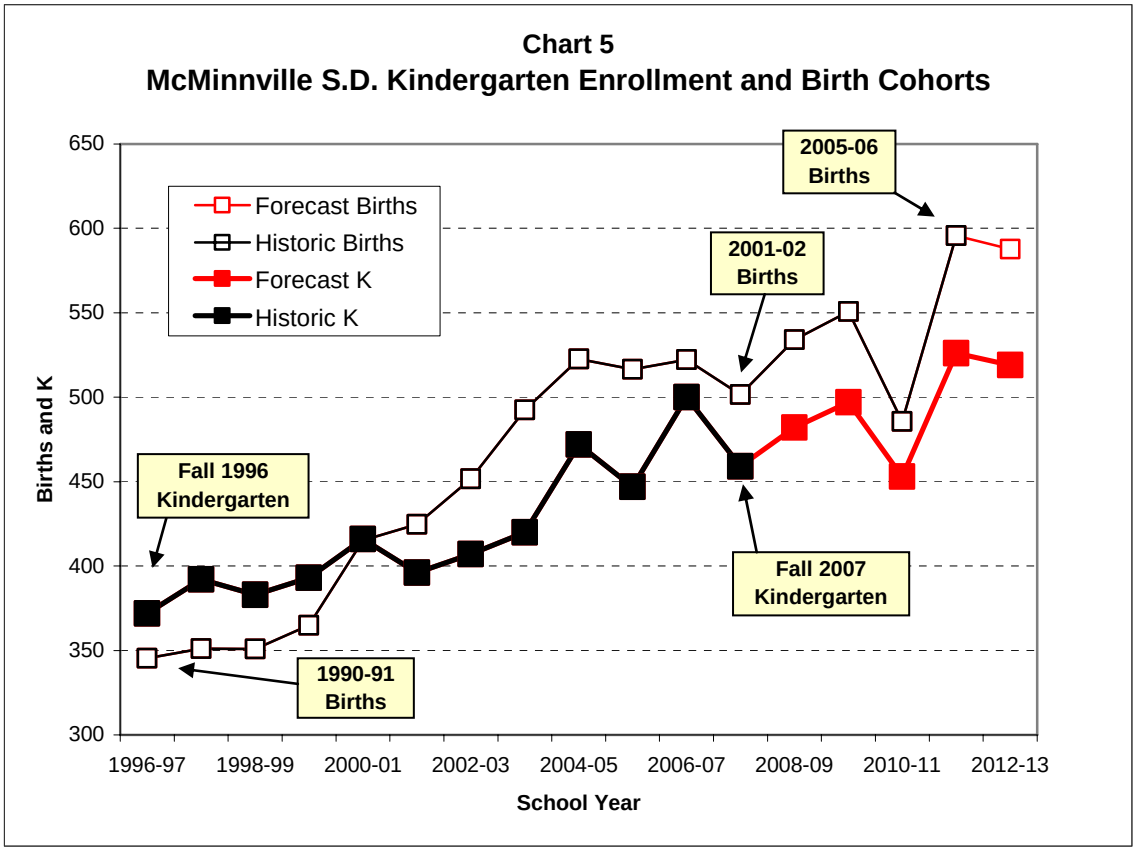
Chart 4
MSD Students per New Home*, Fall 2007
Average # of Students per Home
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
9-12
6-8
K-5
1 or 2 bedroom
3 bedroom
4 bedroom
5 or more bedroom
*Single Family homes built between 2000 and 2006

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

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

Births to women residing within the specific boundaries of the District were estimated for the years 1990 to 2006, using individual birth records obtained through a data use agreement with the Oregon Center for Health Statistics. This data provides a closer fit than the data published by zip code, both spatially and chronologically, as births can be grouped by school attendance area and by kindergarten cohort (September to August). Kindergarten enrollment is affected by migration between birth and age five as well as the District's capture rate, but Chart 5 illustrates the correlation between births and



subsequent kindergarten enrollment for each birth cohort. In 10 of the past 11 years, the kindergarten enrollment trend has matched the direction, if not the magnitude, of the corresponding birth trend. In three of the 11 years, birth totals fell, and in each case District-wide kindergarten enrollment declined five years later. The biggest drop in births occurred between 2000-01 and 2001-02, and the Fall 2007 kindergarten class also experienced its biggest drop. If this relationship continues, the MSD can expect to gain kindergarten enrollment in Fall 2008 and Fall 2009, and then lose enrollment in Fall 2010. Migration trends may undermine this relationship, but in the absence of additional information about the preschool population, births play an important role in our district-wide forecasts.

Chart 5 also shows that the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to lagged births fell somewhat between the late 1990s and early 2000s. Until 1999-2000 there were eight to 12 percent *more* MSD kindergarten students than births to MSD residents five years earlier. By 2002-03, there were 10 percent *fewer* MSD kindergarten students than MSD births in the cohort, and the ratio of kindergarten to births has remained between 0.85 and 0.96 since. Since these ratios are above the 0.82 kindergarten capture rate that we have estimated, there is evidence that net migration still has a positive contribution to MSD kindergarten enrollment. If no one moved into or out of the District between birth and age five, we would expect the kindergarten to birth ratio to be at or near the 0.82 capture rate.

Several years of recent MSD enrollment history were evaluated to develop initial grade progression rates (GPRs). The GPR is the ratio of enrollment in a specific grade in one year to the enrollment of the same age cohort in the previous year. For example, the number of students enrolled in second grade this year divided by the number of students enrolled in first grade last year. Rates for some grades may be consistently high, indicating that new students are entering the District from private schools. For this reason, it is common to see higher GPRs for the K-1st and 8th-9th grade transitions. In the MSD, the K-1st and 8th-9th GPRs have each averaged about 1.05 over the past three years. In grades 10, 11, or 12, low GPRs can indicate that students are dropping out of District schools or switching to continuation programs not counted in regular enrollment

summaries. For most elementary grades, if the population entering and leaving the District is in balance and there is not widespread grade retention, one can expect GPRs very close to 1.00. Average GPRs observed for elementary grades in the MSD in the past several years indicate that the District's enrollment has been growing nearly three percent annually due to migration. Assumptions about future GPRs are established to forecast the number of students in grades one through twelve.

The housing data is the most complex set of information included in the forecast, and integration of the housing data into the forecast is more subjective than the birth and enrollment data. Based on the data presented in the previous sections of this report, single family housing construction may slow from recent levels for the short term, but there is an ample supply of residential land and prospects for continued economic growth in the area, so we expect long term growth in the number of family households in the District.

Table 17 contains grade level forecasts for the McMinnville School District for each year from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The forecasts are also summarized by grade level groups (K-5, 6-8, and 9-12). Overall K-12 enrollment is forecast to increase in each of the next five years, with annual growth averaging 129 students (close to 2.0 percent). Enrollment growth will occur at all school levels, with the largest growth initially in high schools and subsequently middle schools, as the current large primary grade cohorts advance to middle grades. Table 17 reports five years of historic enrollment changes in order to facilitate comparison with the five year forecast. Overall K-12 enrollment growth of 647 students (10 percent) forecast from 2007-08 to 2008-09 is only slightly lower than the 735 student growth of the past five years.

Table 17

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

	Historic Enrollment						Forecast Enrollment				
Grade	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**
K	407	420	472	447	500	459	482	497	453	526	519
1	430	432	440	483	478	524	476	499	522	476	553
2	429	442	450	459	503	496	540	490	519	543	495
3	458	423	461	457	479	512	505	550	501	531	556
4	422	454	438	462	473	487	522	515	561	511	542
5	428	417	467	433	477	467	491	526	521	568	517
6	442	453	436	500	473	485	484	509	548	542	591
7	446	454	464	439	524	479	494	493	521	561	555
8	431	444	453	450	451	526	479	494	496	524	564
9	455	445	455	474	482	466	545	497	515	517	546
10	412	448	440	456	470	481	464	543	495	513	515
11	401	397	432	453	438	467	476	459	537	489	507
12	431	423	408	439	482	478	493	502	482	564	514
Total	**5,592**	**5,652**	**5,816**	**5,952**	**6,230**	**6,327**	**6,451**	**6,574**	**6,671**	**6,865**	**6,974**
One Year Change:		*60 (1.1%)*	*164 (2.9%)*	*136 (2.3%)*	*278 (4.7%)*	*97 (1.6%)*	*124 (2.0%)*	*123 (1.9%)*	*97 (1.5%)*	*194 (2.9%)*	*109 (1.6%)*
Five Year Change:						*735 (13.1%)*					*647 (10.2%)*
K-5	**2,574**	**2,588**	**2,728**	**2,741**	**2,910**	**2,945**	**3,016**	**3,077**	**3,077**	**3,155**	**3,182**
One Year Change:		*14 (0.5%)*	*140 (5.4%)*	*13 (0.5%)*	*169 (6.2%)*	*35 (1.2%)*	*71 (2.4%)*	*61 (2.0%)*	*0 (0.0%)*	*78 (2.5%)*	*27 (0.9%)*
Five Year Change:						*371 (14.4%)*					*237 (8.0%)*
6-8	**1,319**	**1,351**	**1,353**	**1,389**	**1,448**	**1,490**	**1,457**	**1,496**	**1,565**	**1,627**	**1,710**
One Year Change:		*32 (2.4%)*	*2 (0.1%)*	*36 (2.7%)*	*59 (4.2%)*	*42 (2.9%)*	*-33 (-2.2%)*	*39 (2.7%)*	*69 (4.6%)*	*62 (4.0%)*	*83 (5.1%)*
Five Year Change:						*171 (13.0%)*					*220 (14.8%)*
9-12	**1,699**	**1,713**	**1,735**	**1,822**	**1,872**	**1,892**	**1,978**	**2,001**	**2,029**	**2,083**	**2,082**
One Year Change:		*14 (0.8%)*	*22 (1.3%)*	*87 (5.0%)*	*50 (2.7%)*	*20 (1.1%)*	*86 (4.5%)*	*23 (1.2%)*	*28 (1.4%)*	*54 (2.7%)*	*-1 (0.0%)*
Five Year Change:						*193 (11.4%)*					*190 (10.0%)*

Historic: McMinnville School District. *Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, April 2008.*

Individual School Forecasts

We prepared forecasts for individual schools based on the boundary changes planned for Fall 2008. Although we were able to determine the Fall 2007 numbers of students by grade level for the new Fall 2008 boundaries, it is our experience that boundary changes usually bring an additional layer of uncertainty to the already challenging task of forecasting enrollments at individual schools. The forecasts should be regarded as provisional until updates are made in future years that incorporate migration and grade progression trends specific to the new school boundaries.

The methodology for the individual school forecasts relies on unique sets of grade progression rates for each school and the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to lagged births within the school's attendance area. New kindergarten classes were forecast each year based on recent trends and birth cohorts within elementary attendance areas. Subsequent grades were forecast using GPRs based initially on recent rates for the school or its comparable neighborhood schools and adjusted based on expected levels of housing growth. The final forecasts for individual schools are controlled to match the district-wide forecasts.

- The boundary changes are expected to contribute to enrollment increases at Newby and Waschser Elementary schools, while reducing enrollment at Columbus, Grandhaven, and Memorial. Buel Elementary School is forecast to open with many more students than were enrolled at Cook in its final year.

- Because of the grandfathering options for students entering 5th and 8th grade in 2008-09, enrollment changes directly attributable to the boundary changes may also affect 2009-10 enrollments.

- Following the impacts of the boundary changes, the largest enrollment growth among MSD elementary schools is forecast at Newby and Wascher.

- Although Patton Middle School has added more students than Duniway Middle School in the past several years, Duniway is forecast to grow by 153 students (24

percent), while Patton is forecast to be relatively stable through 2009-10, and then add 90 students (11 percent) between 2009-10 and 2012-13.

- As MACA expands to a full 9^{th}-12^{th} grade configuration and reaches an enrollment of nearly 400 students, MHS is expected to have slightly fewer than its students than its 2007-08 enrollment of 1,737. Without the new school, MHS might have enrolled more than 2,000 students by the end of the forecast period.

Table 18 on the next page presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level (elementary, middle, and high).

Table 18
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2008-09 to 2012-13

	Actual	Forecast					Change 2007-08 to 2012-13	
School	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**Number**	**Percent**
Buel Elementary	--	521	565	549	553	570	570	--
Columbus Elementary	543	512	500	506	525	517	-26	*-5%*
Cook Elementary	359	--	--	--	--	--	-359	--
Grandhaven Elementary	641	525	528	521	513	506	-135	*-21%*
Memorial Elementary	611	535	518	512	506	491	-120	*-20%*
Newby Elementary	408	505	539	560	602	631	223	*55%*
Wascher Elementary	383	418	427	429	456	467	84	*22%*
Elementary Totals	**2,945**	**3,016**	**3,077**	**3,077**	**3,155**	**3,182**	**237**	***8%***
Duniway Middle School	632	633	661	712	751	785	153	*24%*
Patton Middle School	858	824	835	853	876	925	67	*8%*
Middle School Totals	**1,490**	**1,457**	**1,496**	**1,565**	**1,627**	**1,710**	**220**	***15%***
McMinnville High School	1,737	1,727	1,659	1,650	1,703	1,702	-35	*-2%*
MACA	155	251	342	379	380	380	225	*145%*
High School Totals	**1,892**	**1,978**	**2,001**	**2,029**	**2,083**	**2,082**	**190**	***10%***
District Totals	**6,327**	**6,451**	**6,574**	**6,671**	**6,865**	**6,974**	**647**	***10%***

Actual: McMinnville School District.

Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2008.