

6-2014

Oregon City School District Enrollment Forecasts 2014-15 to 2023-24

Portland State University. Population Research Center

Charles Rynerson
Portland State University, rynerson@pdx.edu

Kevin Christopher Rancik
Portland State University

Sheila Martin
Portland State University, sheilam@pdx.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/enrollmentforecasts>



Part of the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Portland State University. Population Research Center; Rynerson, Charles; Rancik, Kevin Christopher; and Martin, Sheila, "Oregon City School District Enrollment Forecasts 2014-15 to 2023-24" (2014). *School District Enrollment Forecast Reports*. 86.

<https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/enrollmentforecasts/86>

This Technical Report is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in School District Enrollment Forecast Reports by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

2014-15 TO 2023-24



JUNE, 2014

**OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS
2014-15 TO 2023-24**

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

JUNE, 2014

Project Staff:

Charles Rynerson, Research Associate

Kevin Rancik, Research Assistant

Sheila Martin, Director

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
Population and Economic Trends	1
Enrollment Trends.....	1
District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Middle Range	2
District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Low Range.....	2
District-wide Enrollment Forecast: High Range	2
INTRODUCTION	5
POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING TRENDS	7
Births	9
Housing Growth and Characteristics	11
ENROLLMENT TRENDS.....	15
Private School Enrollment, Home School, and Inter-District Transfers.....	17
Neighboring Districts.....	19
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS.....	23
District-wide Long-range Forecast Methodology	23
Population Forecast	24
Individual School Forecasts.....	31
FORECAST ERROR AND UNCERTAINTY	35
APPENDIX A: DISTRICT-WIDE PRELIMINARY ENROLLMENT FORECASTS, 2014-15 TO 2023-24.....	

TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1. Historic and Forecast K-12 Enrollment, Low, Middle, and High Scenarios.....	3
Table 2. Historic and <u>Middle Range</u> Forecast Enrollment by School Level.....	4
Table 3. City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2013.....	7
Table 4. Where OCSD Residents Are Employed, 2011.....	8
Table 5. Annual Births, 1990 to 2012.....	10
Table 6. Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990, 2000, and 2010.....	11
Table 7. Recent and Proposed Single Family Subdivisions, OCSD, Spring 2014.....	13
Table 8. Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, City of Oregon City.....	14
Table 9. OCSD Enrollment History, 2003-04 to 2013-14.....	16
Table 10. Selected School Districts, Demographic and Enrollment Highlights.....	19

TABLES AND CHARTS (continued)

Table 11. Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2008-09 to 2013-14.....	21
Table 12. Population by Age Group, <u>Middle Range</u> Forecast, OCSD, 2000 to 2030.....	26
Table 13. Grade Progression Rates, OCSD History and <u>Middle Range</u> Forecast.....	28
Table 14. OCSD, Enrollment Forecasts by School Level, 2014-15 to 2023-24.....	30
Table 15. Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2014-15 to 2023-24.....	33
Table 16. Fall 2013 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts by Grade Level.....	37
Table 17. Fall 2013 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecast by Individual School.....	38
Table A1. Population by Age Group, <u>Low Range</u> Forecast, OCSD, 2000 to 2030.....	A-3
Table A2. Population by Age Group, <u>High Range</u> Forecast, OCSD, 2000 to 2030.....	A-4
Table A3. OCSD, <u>Low Range</u> Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24.....	A-5
Table A4. OCSD, <u>Middle Range</u> Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24.....	A-6
Table A5. OCSD, <u>High Range</u> Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24.....	A-7
Chart 1. OCSD K-12 Enrollment History and Forecast, 2003-04 to 2023-24.....	4
Chart 2. Net Migration, 1990 to 2030, History and <u>Middle Range</u> Forecast.....	25
Chart 3. Birth Cohorts and Kindergarten Enrollment, <u>Middle Range</u> Forecast.....	27
Chart A1. Net Migration, 1990 to 2030, History and <u>Low Range</u> Forecast.....	A-1
Chart A2. Net Migration, 1990 to 2030, History and <u>High Range</u> Forecast.....	A-1
Chart A3. Birth Cohorts and Kindergarten Enrollment, <u>Low Range</u> Forecast.....	A-2
Chart A4. Birth Cohorts and Kindergarten Enrollment, <u>High Range</u> Forecast.....	A-2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a range of three scenarios of district-wide enrollment forecasts by grade level for the Oregon City School District (OCSD) for the 10 year period between 2014-15 and 2023-24. Each enrollment forecast scenario is related to population forecasts that incorporate different assumptions about growth within the District, with the primary differences being the contribution of net migration to the District's population and age distribution. Individual school forecasts consistent with the middle range scenario are also presented for the 10 year period.

Population and Economic Trends

- Between 2000 and 2010, total population within the OCSD grew by 14 percent, while school-age population grew by only seven percent.
- OCSD population under age five *decreased* by 8.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- As of 2012 the number of births to women living in the OCSD remained below its pre-recession 2007-2008 peak. This peak precipitated the large incoming kindergarten enrollment in Fall 2013.
- Clackamas County's unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in 2007 to 10.2 percent in 2009, and fell to 6.8 percent in 2013.

Enrollment Trends

- After reaching almost 8,000 students during the early 2000s, K-12 enrollment in the Oregon City School District decreased in seven of the eight years between 2004-05 and 2012-13. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, the District experienced its largest growth in 10 years.
- The K-12 total in Fall 2013 was 7,736 students, 156 students (2.1 percent) higher than in the previous year, but still 260 students (three percent) lower than its peak in 2004-05.
- The District's K-5 enrollment peaked in the early 2000s and again in 2007-08.
- Secondary enrollment trends followed chronologically: grades 6-8 peaked in 2004-05 and 2010-11; high school enrollment peaked in 2005-06 and reached a new all-time peak in 2013-14.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Middle Range

- K-12 enrollment increases by 359 students (five percent) in the next 10 years.
- K-5 enrollment grows slowly in first three years, stabilizes, and then grows by about 140 students in the last five years, for a total growth of about 200, or about six percent.
- Grade 6-8 enrollment grows slowly in the first five years and then fluctuates in the second five years of the forecast for a total change of 84 students, or about five percent.
- High school enrollment falls by 97 in the first five years but experiences significant growth of 168 students in the second five years of the forecast for a total growth of 71 (three percent) over the ten-year period.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Low Range

- K-12 enrollment declines slightly in each of the first five years of the forecast, and then grows at a rate of 0.3 percent annually after 2018-19.
- Over the entire 10 year period, K-12 enrollment is expected to decrease by 20 students.
- K-5 enrollment falls slightly during the first five years but regains those losses in the second five years, adding a total of 30 students in the 10 year forecast period.
- Middle school grades add 55 students during the first five years, and then lose 59 in the second five.
- Enrollment decline occurs in high school grades in the first five years of the forecast period. After 2018-19, high school enrollment increases and regains most of the loss from the previous five years.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: High Range

- The population forecast under the high scenario is consistent with Metro's most recent forecast of households in the area approximating the OCSD.
- K-12 enrollment grows at an average of 0.9 percent annually. Over the entire 10 year period, K-12 enrollment is expected to increase by 756 students (10 percent).
- Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 445 students (13 percent) over the 10 year period.

- Enrollment in middle grades grows by almost nine percent during the first five years, and then fluctuates in the second five years for little or no net increase.
- High school grades reach an initial peak in 2014-15, lose enrollment until 2018-19, and then grow throughout the remainder of the forecast period, adding a total of 154 students, or about six percent.

Table 1 summarizes recent and forecast K-12 enrollments by five year intervals under the three scenarios. Chart 1 depicts the District’s 10 year K-12 enrollment history and the 10 year K-12 forecasts. Table 2 details the *Middle Range* forecast by grade level groups. More details of the forecasts are presented in the “Enrollment Forecasts” section and in Appendix A.

School Year	LOW		MIDDLE		HIGH	
	Enroll-ment ¹	5 year growth	Enroll-ment ¹	5 year growth	Enroll-ment ¹	5 year growth
2003-04	7,928		7,928		7,928	
2008-09	7,878	-50	7,878	-50	7,878	-50
2013-14	7,736	-142	7,736	-142	7,736	-142
2018-19 (fcst.)	7,601	-135	7,797	61	8,060	324
2023-24 (fcst.)	7,716	115	8,095	298	8,492	432
AAEG ² , 2013-14 to 2023-24	0.0%		0.5%		0.9%	

1. Includes OCSLA, Springwater, and CAIS. Does not include Alliance Academy.
 2. Average Annual Enrollment Growth.

Source: Historic enrollment, Oregon City School District; Enrollment forecasts, Population Research Center, PSU. May 2014.

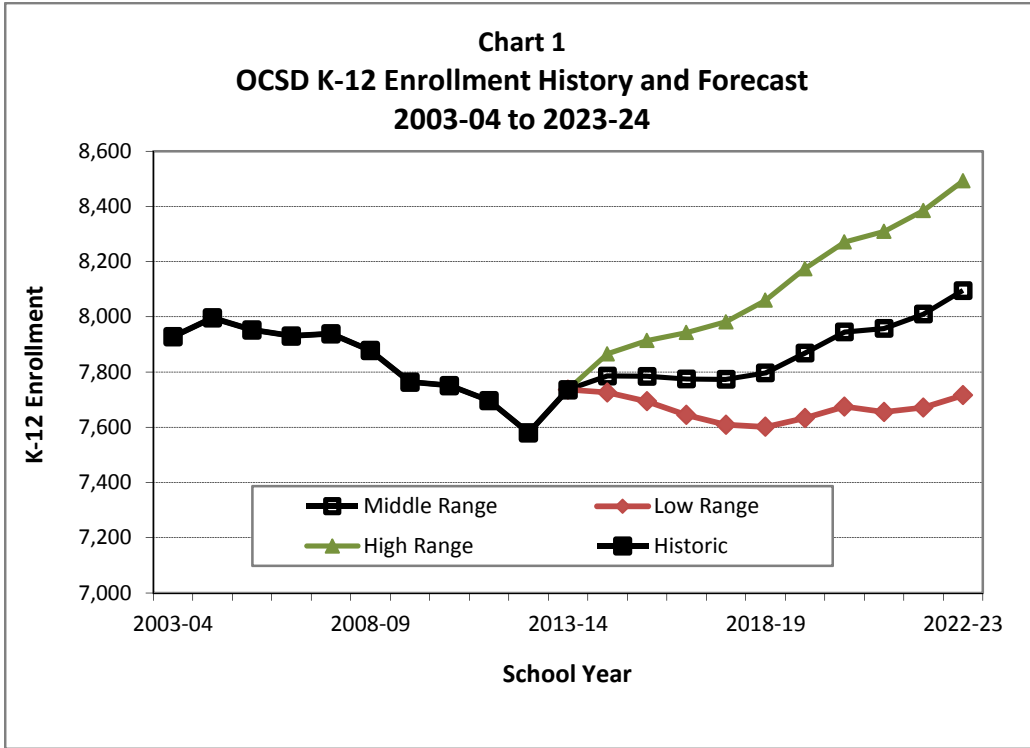


Table 2
Historic and Middle Range Forecast Enrollment
by School Level (K-5, 6-8, 9-12)
Oregon City School District

	Actual			Forecast	
	2003-04	2008-09	2013-14	2018-19	2023-24
Grades K-5	3,732	3,685	3,430	3,493	3,634
5 year change		-47	-255	63	141
		-1.3%	-6.9%	1.8%	4.0%
Grades 6-8	1,947	1,865	1,740	1,835	1,824
5 year change		-82	-125	95	-11
		-4.2%	-6.7%	5.5%	-0.6%
Grades 9-12	2,249	2,328	2,566	2,469	2,637
5 year change		79	238	-97	168
		3.5%	10.2%	-3.8%	6.8%
Total	7,928	7,878	7,736	7,797	8,095
5 year change		-50	-142	61	298
		-0.6%	-1.8%	0.8%	3.8%

*Includes OCSLA, Springwater, and CAIS. Does not include Alliance Academy.
Actual: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.
Forecast: Population Research Center, PSU, May 2014.*

INTRODUCTION

The Portland State University Population Research Center (PRC) has prepared district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts for the Oregon City School District (OCSD) annually for the past eight years. This study includes enrollment forecasts for the District and for individual schools for the 10 years from 2014-15 to 2023-24. Information about OCSD enrollment trends and local area population, housing, and economic trends are updated, but some of the historic analysis from the previous reports may remain the same. Information sources include historic enrollment from OCSD, demographic, housing, and employment data from the U.S. Census Bureau, employment trends from the Oregon Employment Department, birth data from the Oregon Center for Health Statistics, geographic shape files from Clackamas County and Metro, city and county population estimates produced by PRC, housing development and planning data from the City of Oregon City and Clackamas County, and residential capacity data from Metro.

The District serves the entire city of Oregon City, a few blocks in the City of Gladstone, and portions of unincorporated Clackamas County, notably the Jennings Lodge community north of Gladstone and the Redland and Beaver Creek communities east and southeast of Oregon City. Land use plans have recently been prepared for several hundred acres of unincorporated areas adjacent to the City of Oregon City that were added to the Urban Growth Boundary within the past several years. These areas are being incrementally annexed into the City and residential development within the area will contribute to OCSD enrollment in the long run, though the timing is uncertain.

In the next two sections, overviews of local area population and housing trends and historic OCSD enrollment trends will be presented. Next, the methodology for the district-wide and individual school enrollment forecasts is described followed by the results of the forecasts. The final section contains a brief discussion of the nature and accuracy of forecasts. Appendix A contains detailed annual enrollment forecasts by grade level under the low, middle, and high growth scenarios.

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING TRENDS

Between 2000 and 2010, total population within the OCSD grew by 14 percent, from 48,098 persons to 54,670. This growth rate was greater than Clackamas County’s 11 percent and similar to the Portland metropolitan area’s 15 percent growth in the decade. Since 1990 the City of Oregon City has consistently grown faster than the District, the County, and the metro area. As a result, the share of the District’s population living within the City of Oregon City grew from 38 percent in 1990 to 54 percent in 2000 and 58 percent in 2010. From 2010 to 2013, total population within the OCSD grew by 0.9 percent—the same rate as the Portland metropolitan area and about the same rate as Clackamas County. During those same years, population growth in the City of Oregon City again outpaced the district, further increasing its share of the District’s population to 59 percent. Population figures for the District, the cities of Oregon City and Gladstone, the County and the metropolitan region are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
City and Region Population, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2013

	1990	2000	2010	2013	Avg. Annual Growth Rate		
					1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2013
City of Oregon City ¹	14,698	25,754	31,859	33,390	5.8%	2.2%	1.5%
City of Gladstone	10,152	11,438	11,497	11,495	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%
OCSD Portion ²	300	384	586	586	2.5%	4.3%	0.0%
OCSD Total ³	38,908	48,098	54,670	56,329	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%
OCSD Unincorporated	23,910	21,960	22,225	22,353	-0.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Clackamas County	278,850	338,391	375,992	386,080	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA ⁴	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,226,009	2,291,650	2.4%	1.4%	0.9%

1. A portion of the City of Oregon City's population growth was due to the annexation of 284 persons between 1990 and 2000 and 144 persons between 2000 and 2010.

2. The 1990 population of OCSD within Gladstone is an estimate because 1990 census blocks were not delineated by school district boundaries.

3. School District population determined by PSU-PRC based on aggregation of census blocks within the OCSD boundary shapefiles. The 2010 OCSD population published by the Census Bureau is 54,748. The 2013 estimate is based on an extrapolation of 2010-2012 growth estimated by the Census Bureau. See <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>.

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 censuses; Population Research Center, PSU, July 1, 2013 estimates.

The District is part of the Portland metropolitan area labor market and most residents commute outside of the District to work, so population growth in the area depends to a great extent on the strength of the metro area’s economy. Recent data show that 15 percent of the OCSD workers have primary jobs within the District itself. Another 26 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas County, and most of the rest worked in Multnomah (34 percent), Washington (16 percent), or Marion (four percent) counties. Table 4 reports the number and share of workers by place of work.¹

Table 4
Where OCSD Residents Are Employed, 2011

Job Located Within*	Workers	Share
Clackamas County	9,258	41%
Oregon City School District	3,361	15%
City of Oregon City	2,772	12%
Multnomah County	7,770	34%
City of Portland	7,052	31%
Washington County	3,630	16%
Marion County	814	4%
All other locations	1,249	5%
Total Primary Jobs	22,721	100%

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2013. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2011 data. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Between 2004 and 2007, Clackamas County added 12,600 jobs—just over nine percent growth over the three-year period. Growth slowed in early 2008, and in October 2008 the county began to post year-to-year job losses. By 2010, employment had fallen below its 2004 level, mainly due to the loss of 11,000 jobs between 2008 and 2009. Modest growth in employment has occurred since 2010, with a gain of 5,600 jobs between 2010 and 2013.²

¹U.S. Census Bureau. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2011 data. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

²“Current Employment by Industry,” Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual non-farm employment in Clackamas County was 135,900 in 2004, 148,500 in 2007, 135,100 in 2010, and 140,700 in 2013.

Clackamas County's unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in 2007, on par with the U.S. rate, to 10.2 percent in 2009, nearly a percentage point higher than the U.S. rate of 9.3 percent. The most recent annual Clackamas County rate of 6.8 percent in 2013 was lower than the nation's 7.4 percent rate; however, despite a significant improvement from the 2009 high, remained higher than pre-recession level.³

The Oregon Employment Department offered this assessment of Clackamas County employment growth in April 2014:

Clackamas County continues its slow march down the path of recovery. Heading into spring, it's recovered more than half of the jobs lost during the Great Recession. Growth decelerated towards the end of last year, and that trend continued in the early months of 2014. The good news is that most major private-sector industries are above, or at, year-ago levels; indicative of a broad-based and healthier recovery. The public sector still lags. Meanwhile, the jobless rate slowly declined despite tepid job growth. Some residents left the labor force, while others undoubtedly found work in neighboring Multnomah and Washington counties, where job levels are at all-time highs.⁴

Births

Between 2005 and 2008 there was a gradual increase each year in births to residents of the OCSD. The annual birth total in the OCSD declined sharply in 2009 and has recovered only partially since then. In the U.S. and in Oregon, the number of births peaked in 2007 and fell each year through 2012.⁵ The Pew Research Center's analysis of multiple economic and demographic data sources confirms the close correlation between the economic downturn and the nation's fertility downturn.⁶ The number of OCSD births each year from 1990 to 2012 is reported in Table 5. In the "Enrollment Forecasts" section of this report, we will examine the relationship between births, migration, and subsequent school enrollments.

³ "Labor Force Data," Oregon Employment Department, OLMIS. Average annual unemployment rate.

⁴ Excerpt from: "Recent Trends, Clackamas." Amy Vander Vliet, Employment Department, OLMIS, April 1, 2014.

⁵ "Births: Final Data for 2012." National Vital Statistics Report, Volume 62, Number 9, National Center for Health Statistics; *Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2012 Volume 1*, Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics.

⁶ "In a Down Economy, Fewer Births." Pew Research Center, Pew Social & Demographic Trends, October 2011. Also, "U.S. Birth Rate Falls to a Record Low; Decline Is Greatest Among Immigrants." Pew Research Center, Pew Social & Demographic Trends, November 2012.

Table 5
Annual Births, 1990 to 2012
Oregon City School District

Year	Births
1990	642
1991	601
1992	596
1993	584
1994	598
1995	628
1996	683
1997	692
1998	672
1999	644
2000	631
2001	646
2002	642
2003	617
2004	630
2005	612
2006	631
2007	657
2008	679
2009	580
2010	595
2011	612
2012	609

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

Housing Growth and Characteristics

During the 2000 to 2010 period, the District added about 3,500 housing units, as shown in Table 6. The smaller increase of about 3,000 households (occupied housing units) was due to an increase in vacancy rates, from 5.0 percent in 2000 to 6.3 percent in 2010. The housing unit and household growth was smaller in the 2000s than in the 1990s, when the District added about 4,500 units and 4,000 households.

In both the 1990s and 2000s the number of households with children under 18 grew more slowly than the number of households without children, so the share of households with children fell from 43 percent in 1990 to 38 percent in 2000 and 34 percent in 2010. The average number of persons per household also decreased, from 2.81 in 1990 to 2.67 in 2000 and 2.61 in 2010.

	1990	2000	2010	Change	
				'90 to '00	'00 to '10
Housing Units	14,042	18,566	22,081	4,524	3,515
Households	13,656	17,641	20,684	3,985	3,043
Households with children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	5,865 43%	6,727 38%	6,981 34%	862	254
Households with no children under 18 <i>share of total</i>	7,791 57%	10,914 62%	13,703 66%	3,123	2,789
Household Population	38,381	47,181	54,048	8,800	6,867
Persons per Household	2.81	2.67	2.61	-0.14	-0.06

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses; data aggregated to OCSD boundary by Portland State University Population Research Center. 2010 household characteristics data will be available in summer 2011.

To anticipate the scale and geographic distribution of new housing in the short-term future, we compile data from land use applications and building permits. Developers submit land use applications to local jurisdictions in order to subdivide or partition residential land, creating new tax lots for single family development or to gain site development review for multi-family development. After the land use approvals are attained and subdivisions are platted, building

permits may be issued. These steps create public records, which are compiled for the District and its attendance areas.

Updating the inventory of land use changes is an ongoing process incorporating information provided by Clackamas County and the City of Oregon City. New information is added and older information from previous reports may be adjusted to account for development name changes, lot or unit counts, or withdrawn applications. Most of the subdivisions approved prior to 2010 are now completely or nearly built-out, so Table 7 includes only those land use applications for single family subdivisions that have been submitted since 2010. At least nine of the subdivisions listed in the table have been platted already, and homebuilding is underway in at least seven of them. The largest activity has been in Crabtree Terrace 2 (Redland Elementary), where permits were issued for 23 new homes between June 2013 and April 2014. Walnut Glen (12 homes) and Nadeline Joy Acres (10 homes) also have had significant new construction since mid-2013. The number of lots shown in Table 7 indicates the total for each subdivision, including homes that have been completed or are under construction and, in some cases, vacant lots that remain ready to develop. Several of the most recent subdivisions, including all of the 2014 applications, are currently under review.

Table 7
Recent and Proposed Single Family Subdivisions
Oregon City School District, Spring 2014

Year*	Elementary Area (2013-14)	Subdivision Name	Jurisdiction	Lots
2010	Redland	Edgecliff (EX Z0205-10 of Z0067-09)	Clackamas Co.	25
	Holcomb	Cherri Meadows (EX 10-04 of TP 08-02)	City of O.C.	5
	Redland	Meriwether (TP10-01; was Thayer Road)	City of O.C.	68
2011	John McLoughlin	Anastyn Estates (TP 11-02)	City of O.C.	19
	Redland	Walnut Glen (TP 11-01; was Lofgren Acres)	City of O.C.	18
2012	John McLoughlin	Pavilion Park 2 (TP 12-04)	City of O.C.	11
	Redland	Crabtree Terrace 2 (TP 12-01)	City of O.C.	30
	Holcomb	Visionary Place (TP 12-02)	City of O.C.	6
	Gaffney Lane	Nadeline Joy Acres (TP 12-03)	City of O.C.	13
2013	John McLoughlin	Aspen Ridge (TP 13-01)	City of O.C.	8
	Beavercreek	Kinslie Heights (TP 13-02)	City of O.C.	10
	John McLoughlin	Central Point Crossing (TP 13-03)	City of O.C.	27
	Gaffney Lane	Lindsay Anne Estates (TP 13-04)	City of O.C.	35
	Holcomb	Barlow Place Subdivision (TP 13-05)	City of O.C.	6
2014	Holcomb	Sunnybrook Phase 2 (TP14-01)	City of O.C.	29
	Gaffney Lane	Small Slope (TP 14-02)	City of O.C.	10
	Gaffney Lane	Ellis Estates (TP 14-03)	City of O.C.	25
	John McLoughlin	Adeline Acres (TP 14-04)	City of O.C.	16

**Note: "Year" is the latter of initial submission or most recent extension. Approval, final plat, construction and occupancy may be in later years.*

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU; primary information from City and County planning departments. The number of lots sometimes changes between initial approval and final plat, so lot counts in this table may differ slightly from those published elsewhere.

Residential building permit activity within the City of Oregon City each of the past 17 years is presented in Table 8. Growth was relatively slow from 2008 to 2011, but the 2012 total for both single and multi-family units of more than 400 permitted units exceeded any of the previous 12 years. The 117 unit Landing Apartments (Beavercreek Elementary) were permitted in August, 2012. In 2013, Oregon City permitted 173 new single-family units and permitted another 38 in the first four months of 2014.

Table 8
Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits

Year Permit Issued	City of Oregon City	
	Single Family	Multiple Family
1996	347	318
1997	232	78
1998	287	41
1999	465	8
2000	334	6
2001	311	19
2002	250	0
2003	259	24
2004	208	12
2005	214	0
2006	267	19
2007	237	0
2008	95	0
2009	103	4
2010	109	5
2011	137	0
2012	293	117
2013	173	0
2014 (Jan-Apr)	38	0

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

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Note: Charter schools are included in district-wide enrollment, with the exception of Alliance Charter Academy. This provides the best fit for long term analysis of enrollment and demographics, because while the Springwater Environmental Sciences School, Oregon City Service Learning Academy (OCSLA), and the Clackamas Academy of Industrial Sciences (CAIS) provide unique curriculums and academic environments, the majority of their students are OCSD residents who are likely to have attended other OCSD schools if the charter schools did not exist. In contrast, Alliance enrolls many residents from other districts as well as students who were previously home schooled, so its initial enrollment and subsequent growth is not closely related to school age population trends within the OCSD.

After reaching almost 8,000 students during the early 2000s, the K-12 enrollment in the Oregon City School District has decreased in seven of the eight years between 2004-05 and 2012-13. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, the District experienced its largest growth in 10 years. The K-12 total in Fall 2013 was 7,736 students, 156 students (2.1 percent) higher than in the previous year, but still 260 students (3 percent) lower than its peak in 2004-05.

The District's elementary (K-5th) enrollment peaked in the early 2000s and again in 2007-08. Secondary enrollment trends followed chronologically: grades 6-8 peaked in 2004-05 and 2010-11; high school enrollment peaked in 2005-06 and reached a new all-time peak in 2013-14.

Decreasing enrollment is not unique to Oregon City. Many districts in Oregon have had followed similar paths, due primarily to lower fertility rates and an aging population. Statewide K-5 enrollment has increased, in the most recent few years, and is larger than 10 years ago, but total middle school (6th-8th) grade enrollment is lower now than in the 2003-04 school year. Statewide high school enrollment is only slightly higher than in 2003-04.

Table 9 summarizes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually for the 10 year period from 2003-04 to 2013-14.

Table 9

Oregon City School District, Enrollment History, 2003-04 to 2013-14¹

Grade	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
K	615	584	541	535	548	567	569	517	557	533	554
1	643	635	617	579	588	592	594	571	545	559	577
2	605	654	658	640	613	580	562	610	572	547	587
3	594	611	664	652	663	628	582	565	623	566	540
4	616	599	605	661	661	656	617	563	558	580	567
5	659	633	594	633	675	662	642	626	568	534	605
6	627	675	627	615	624	670	665	670	630	576	554
7	662	637	651	619	633	573	645	656	631	597	570
8	658	663	622	656	610	622	575	638	645	626	616
9	649	669	658	623	638	614	633	591	650	639	653
10	593	606	623	611	592	606	581	618	586	641	649
11	506	545	562	564	566	562	554	556	574	584	641
12	501	485	524	543	528	546	543	569	555	598	593
US²	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	30
Total	7,928	7,996	7,953	7,931	7,939	7,878	7,764	7,751	7,697	7,580	7,736
Annual change		68	-43	-22	8	-61	-114	-13	-54	-117	156
		0.9%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.5%	2.1%
K-5	3,732	3,716	3,679	3,700	3,748	3,685	3,566	3,452	3,423	3,319	3,430
6-8	1,947	1,975	1,900	1,890	1,867	1,865	1,885	1,964	1,906	1,799	1,740
9-12	2,249	2,305	2,374	2,341	2,324	2,328	2,313	2,335	2,368	2,462	2,566

	2003-04 to 2008-09		2008-09 to 2013-14		2003-04 to 2013-14	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	-47	-1%	-255	-7%	-302	-8%
6-8	-82	-4%	-125	-7%	-207	-11%
9-12	79	4%	238	10%	317	14%
Total	-50	-1%	-142	-2%	-192	-2%

1. Includes Springwater and OCSLA charter schools. Does not include Alliance Academy.

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

Source: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

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

The major private schools in Oregon City are the North Clackamas Christian School, enrolling 236 students in grades K-12 in 2013-14, and St. John the Apostle Catholic School, enrolling about 230 students in grades K-8. There are several smaller private schools enrolling fewer than 100 students each. Just outside of the OCSD boundaries, Rivergate Adventist Elementary School in Gladstone enrolls about 135 students in grades K-8.

Private schools within the OCSD enroll local students as well as students from beyond the OCSD boundaries. Conversely, OCSD residents attend private schools beyond the District's boundary, so the number of students enrolled in private schools physically located within the District cannot be used to measure overall private school share. The 2000 Census and the more recent American Community Survey (ACS) included questions about school enrollment by level and by type (public or private), reported by residence.⁷ In 2000, 11 percent of 1st-12th grade students living in the District were enrolled in private schools. The ACS estimate from surveys conducted from 2008 to 2012 indicates that only eight percent of OCSD 1st-12th grade residents were enrolled in private schools. However, the ACS has a smaller sample size than the Census long form, thus with larger margins of error.

Another disparity between OCSD enrollment and child population can be attributed to home-schooling. Home schooled children age 7 to 18 living in the District are required to register with the Clackamas Educational Service District (CESD), though the statistics kept by the CESD are not precise because students who move out of the area are not required to drop their registration. Students who enroll in public schools after being registered as home schooled are dropped from the home school registry. In February 2014 there were 367 OCSD residents registered, down from 413 at the end of the 2012-13 school year. The number of registered home school students represents about four percent of OCSD's school age population, with high school grades represented at a higher rate than elementary and middle school grades in the registry.

Private schools and home schooling help to explain the difference between the number of school-age children living in the District and the number attending District schools. Both

⁷ Census 2000 Table P36 and ACS 2008-12 Table B14002 provides information on school enrollment by grade level and school type.

represent “outflow” from the District. That is, children eligible but not attending District schools. The other “outflow” consists of District residents who attend public schools in other school districts. There is also a related “inflow” of residents from other districts. There are three different inter-district transfer flows that impact OCSD’s enrollment.

Under Oregon’s inter-district transfer rules that were in place prior to 2012-13, students who wanted to attend a public school outside of their resident district had to gain approval from their home district and the district that they want to attend, and that approval must be renewed each year. In recent years the OCSD has had a net loss of students under this policy, which remains as one of the three flows. The net loss occurs at each school level (elementary, middle, and high) and grew from 33 students in 2009-10 to 58 students in 2012-13, contributing a very small amount to the OCSD enrollment decline during that three year period. The net loss increased to 91 students in 2013-14, in contrast to the District’s overall enrollment growth.

Beginning in the 2012-13 school year, Oregon adopted a new open enrollment policy under which students may transfer without approval of their home district to a district that designates available spaces at its schools. The OCSD adopted the policy and designated spaces at Oregon City High School, Gardiner and Ogden Middle Schools, and Jennings Lodge and Candy Lane Elementary Schools. For the 2013-14 school year, 52 out-of-district residents enrolled in OCSD schools under this policy. However, about 117 OCSD residents applied to neighboring school districts that offered open enrollment, indicating a net loss to the OCSD.

Historically, many OCSD residents have attended schools in the Gladstone School District under an agreement dating back to 1994 called Student Choice, or “Options,” whereby OCSD and Gladstone residents in grades 7 to 12 could choose to attend schools in the other District. As a result of the OCSD’s noncontiguous boundary including the Jennings Lodge neighborhood, which is closer to Gladstone’s secondary schools, there are more OCSD residents enrolled in Gladstone schools under this program, compared with Gladstone residents enrolled in OCSD schools. However, the new open enrollment policy in place allows students to remain enrolled in a district without having to renew each year, reducing the demand for the Options program. Whereas this program was once unique among area districts, open enrollment has liberalized transfers in many districts including Gladstone and OCSD.

Neighboring Districts

Table 10 displays several facts about OCSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Clackamas County school districts. K-12 enrollment in each of the districts is at or below its 2005-06 level. All have experienced a slowdown in new housing development since the mid-2000s. NCSD has experienced five consecutive years of enrollment losses since 2008-09, following 22 consecutive years of growth. Enrollment has stabilized in Canby and increased in Gladstone since 2011-12, in contrast to several years of prior decline. This shift is at least partly attributable to their open enrollment policies.

	Oregon City	Canby	Gladstone	North Clackamas
Enrollment growth, 1990-91 to 2000-01	5%	23%	17%	22%
Enrollment growth, 2000-01 to 2005-06	8%	-1%	-8%	14%
Enrollment growth, 2005-06 to 2010-11	-3%	-7%	-7%	2%
Enrollment growth, 2010-11 to 2013-14	0%	-3%	4%	-2%
Latino enrollment, 2013-14	12%	29%	15%	17%
Grades 9-12 enrollment, 2013-14	33%	33%	34%	33%
Population growth, 1990 to 2000	24%	18%	15%	26%
Population growth, 2000 to 2010	14%	10%	-2%	15%
Multi-family housing share, 2000	23%	24%	26%	38%
Population share under age 18, 1990	28.6%	27.0%	26.4%	23.6%
Population share under age 18, 2000	26.3%	26.9%	26.0%	24.4%
Population share under age 18, 2010	23.8%	24.1%	23.4%	23.3%
Population rural, 2010	17.7%	31.6%	0.0%	0.9%

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

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools

Current (2013-14) enrollment totals for elementary and middle schools are not comparable to years prior to 2012-13 due to the 2012 change in grade level configuration from K-6 to K-5 and school closures and boundary realignment. In addition to those changes, the Spanish immersion program at Jennings Lodge and Candy Lane has attracted both intra-district and inter-district transfers to those schools, causing their enrollments to increase.

Total OCSD K-5 enrollment increased by 108 students between 2012-13 and 2013-14, led by growth of 68 students at Beaver Creek Elementary. Growth also occurred at Jennings Lodge (21 students), Candy Lane (17 students), and John McLoughlin (15 students), while Fall 2013 enrollments at Gaffney Lane, Holcomb, and Redland remained within 10 students of their Fall 2012 enrollments.

Both middle schools in OCSD grew between 2012-13 and 2013-14 due to the addition of 6th grade; however, total 6th to 8th grade enrollment decreased by 65 students between 2012-13 and 2013-14. While Gardiner lost 68 students, Ogden gained three.

Oregon City High School reached a peak of 2,374 students in 2005-06. In 2013-14, OCHS enrolled 2,229 students, 145 fewer than the 2005-06 peak but 42 students more than in 2012-13. However, when OCHS's enrollment peaked in 2005-06 there were no charter high schools in the District. If OCSLA's 165 students and CAIS's 187 students were added to OCHS's 2013-14 enrollment, overall high school enrollment has grown by 206 students since 2005-06. While enrollments have grown at OCSLA and CAIS, total enrollment has remained close to 2,200 at OCHS in each of the past four years since 2010-11.

Table 11 shows the total enrollments and five-year enrollment changes at each of the District's schools from 2008-09 to 2013-14.

**Table 11
Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2008-09 to 2013-14**

School	Historic Enrollment						Change 2008-09 to 2013-14	
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Number	Percent
Beavercreek	462	461	441	432	480	548	86	19%
Candy Lane	267	223	202	182	235	252	-15	-6%
Gaffney Lane	574	547	573	570	536	540	-34	-6%
Holcomb	487	577	566	542	547	537	50	10%
Jennings Lodge	293	334	296	293	292	313	20	7%
John McLoughlin	591	565	554	557	545	560	-31	-5%
King	406	409	369	375	0	0	-406	--
Mt. Pleasant	395	385	395	403	0	0	-395	--
Park Place	268	0	0	0	0	0	-268	--
Redland	466	576	572	544	547	540	74	16%
Elementaries	4,209	4,077	3,968	3,898	3,182	3,290	-919	-22%
Gardiner	557	560	633	625	845	777	220	39%
Ogden	638	643	623	608	898	901	263	41%
Middle Schools	1,195	1,203	1,256	1,233	1,743	1,678	483	40%
Oregon City HS	2,231	2,231	2,194	2,200	2,187	2,229	-2	0%
Subtotal	7,635	7,511	7,418	7,331	7,112	7,197	-438	-6%
CAIS	0	0	53	66	133	187	187	--
OCSLA	97	82	88	102	142	165	68	70%
Springwater	146	171	192	198	193	187	41	28%
Charters*	243	253	333	366	468	539	296	122%
Grand Total*	7,878	7,764	7,751	7,697	7,580	7,736	-142	-2%

*Note: Does not include Alliance Academy.

Source: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

District-wide Long-range Forecast Methodology

To ensure that enrollment forecasts are consistent with the dynamics of likely population growth within the District, a grade progression enrollment model is combined with a demographic cohort-component model used to forecast population for the District by age and sex. The components of population change are births, deaths, and migration. Using age-specific fertility rates, age-sex specific mortality rates, age-sex specific migration rates, estimates of recent net migration levels, and forecasts of future migration levels, each component is applied to the base year population in a manner that simulates the dynamics of population change. In addition to the middle range, or most likely, population and enrollment forecasts, we also prepared high and low range forecasts with alternative assumptions about future net migration.

The 2000 and 2010 Census results are used as a baseline for the population forecasts. By “surviving” the 2000 population and 2000s births (estimating the population in each age group that would survive to the year 2010) and comparing the “survived” population to the actual 2010 population by age group, we are able to estimate the overall level of net migration between 2000 and 2010 as well as net migration by gender and age cohort. The net migration data was used to develop initial net migration rates, which were used as a baseline for rates used to forecast net migration for the 2010 to 2030 period.

We estimated the number of births to women residing within the District each year from 1999 to 2010, using data from the Oregon Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics. Detailed information including the age of mothers is incorporated in the establishment of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for both 2000 and 2010.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is another measure for fertility; it is an estimate of the number of children that would be born to the average woman during her child-bearing years based on age-specific fertility rates observed at a given time. The estimated TFR for OCSD decreased from 1.98 in 2000 to 1.85 in 2010. Similar trends were observed in Clackamas County and the State during the past decade. In 2000, the TFRs were 2.02 for Clackamas County and 1.98 for the State; while in 2010, the estimated TFRs were 1.80 for Clackamas County and 1.79 for the State.

State and national long term trends indicate declining fertility rates for women under 30, but fertility rates in the 2009 to 2010 period were unusually low, likely due to the poor economy. We increased rates slightly by 2015 for all age groups 25 and over, and the District's TFR is expected to rebound from 1.85 in 2010 to 1.91 in 2015 and 1.95 in 2020. The same set of future migration rates were used in all three forecast scenarios, but the number of births varies slightly between scenarios due to differences in the populations of women in child-bearing ages.

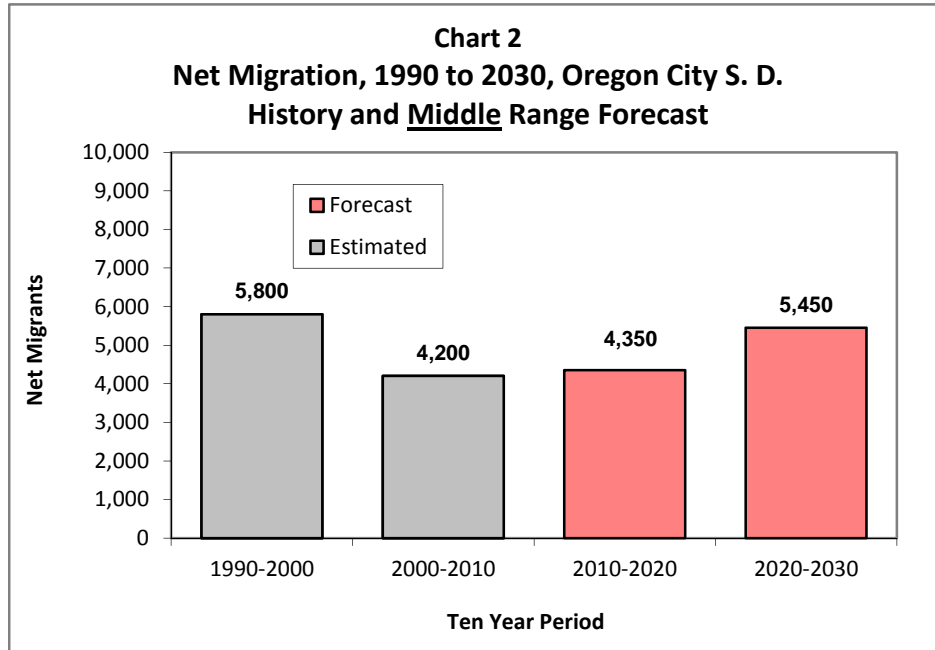
School enrollment is linked to population in two ways. First, the kindergarten and first grade enrollments at the time of the most recent census (the 2009-10 school year) are compared to the population at the appropriate ages counted in the census. The "capture rate," or ratio of enrollment to population, is an estimate of the share of area children enrolled in OCSD schools. Assumptions for capture rates based on census data are used to bring new kindergarten and first grade students into the District. If there is evidence that capture rates have changed since the time of the census, they may be adjusted in the forecast.

The other way that historic population and enrollment are linked is through migration. Annual changes in school enrollment by cohort closely follow trends in the net migration of children in the District's population. Once the students are in first grade, a set of baseline rates are used to move students from one grade to the next. A grade progression rate (GPR) is the ratio of enrollment in an individual grade to enrollment in the previous grade the previous year. Baseline rates, usually 1.00 for elementary grades, represent a scenario under which there is no change due to migration. Enrollment change beyond the baseline is added (or subtracted, if appropriate) at each grade level depending on the migration levels of the overall population by single year of age. For the cohort transitioning from 6th to 7th grade, a lower baseline rate of 0.98 reflects the number of students going to Gladstone under the Student Choice Plan.

Population Forecast

The District added about 2,600 fewer residents in the 2000s than in the 1990s. Most of the difference was due to a lower level of positive net migration (people moving in minus people moving out). Natural increase (births minus deaths) has also contributed less to population growth since 2000 due to an aging population and lower fertility. The current decade began like the last one ended, with slower growth, but growth expected between 2013 and 2020 will result in overall net migration levels in the 2010 to 2020 period similar to the 2000 to 2010 period.

Chart 2 shows the 1990 to 2010 estimates and 2010 to 2030 forecasts of OCSD population growth attributable to net migration under the middle range forecast scenario. Forecasts of net migration under the high and low range scenarios are presented in charts in the appendix.



The 2010 population for the OCSD was 54,670, an increase of 6,572 persons from the 2000 Census (1.3 percent average annual growth rate, or AAGR). The middle range forecast for 2020 population in the OCSD is 59,960, an increase of 5,290 persons from the 2010 Census (0.9 percent AAGR). The 2030 population forecast is 64,970, an additional increase of 5,011 persons (0.8 percent AAGR).

School-age population (5 to 17) increased by 652 persons between 2000 and 2010. Because the seven percent increase in school age population was less than the 14 percent increase in total population, school age population fell as a share of total population, from 19.1 percent to 18.0 percent. Between 2010 and 2020 school age population is expected to decline by four percent, resulting in an even lower share of 15.7 percent in 2020. By 2030, the fastest growing age groups are the “baby boom” generation in its late 60s and above. Population age 65 and older in the District is forecast to account for 80 percent of the District’s population growth between 2010 and 2030. These middle range forecasts are shown in Table 12. The high and low population forecasts by age group are included in the appendix.

Table 12
Population by Age Group, Middle Range Forecast Scenario
Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2030

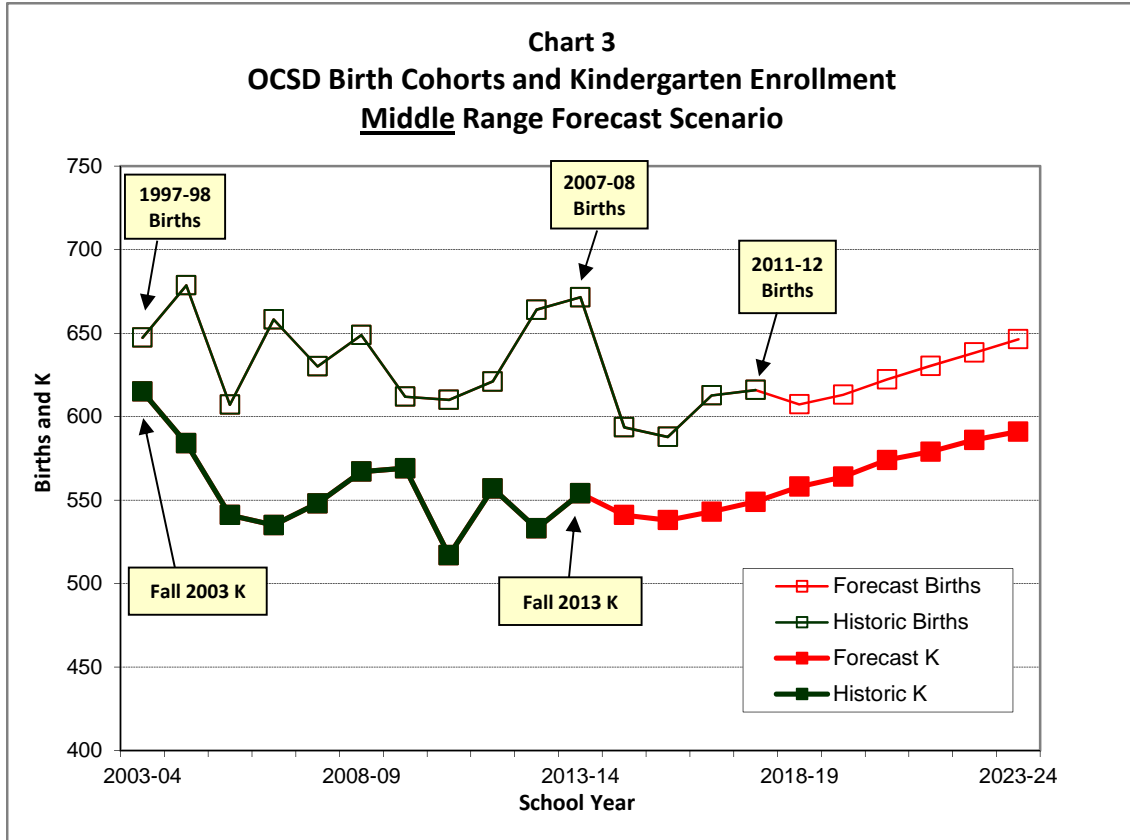
	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Forecast	2030 Forecast	2010 to 2030 Change	
					Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,310	3,500	314	10%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,413	3,718	196	6%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,653	3,853	-51	-1%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,333	2,303	-91	-4%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,420	1,421	-11	-1%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,435	3,171	127	4%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,539	3,449	383	12%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,527	4,046	573	16%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,588	4,213	554	15%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,898	4,012	74	2%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,940	3,904	-329	-8%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,086	4,074	-96	-2%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,439	4,174	13	0%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,061	4,001	443	12%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,797	4,060	1,653	69%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,208	3,684	2,133	138%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,963	3,139	2,060	191%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,155	2,431	1,562	180%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,195	1,817	793	77%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	59,960	64,970	10,300	19%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,399	9,874	54	1%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	19.1%	18.0%	15.7%	15.2%		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	6,572	5,290	5,011
<i>Percent</i>	14%	10%	8%
<i>Average Annual</i>	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%

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

District-wide Enrollment Forecast

Chart 3 compares the historic and forecast number of births in the District with the historic and forecast number of OCSD kindergarten students under the middle range scenario. Births correspond to kindergarten cohorts (September to August). Many children move into and out of the District between birth and age five, and not all District residents attend OCSD kindergartens, so the difference between lagged births and OCSD kindergarten enrollment represents a combination of net migration and the kindergarten capture rate. In the most recent twelve years the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to births five years earlier has fluctuated between 0.81 and 0.95, evidence of in-migration in most years, given that not all District residents attend OCSD kindergartens.



The historic GPRs in Table 13 show the contrast between the most recent five years, when enrollment has fallen, and the previous five years, when enrollment was increasing or relatively stable. In both periods, the highest rates were for the kindergarten to 1st grade progression, when the District enrolls new students who attended private kindergartens. For the

progressions into grades 2nd through 5th, rates above 1.00 were typical before 2008-09, indicating gains due to net migration. Since 2008-09, rates have been close to or below 1.00, indication no gain, or net loss, in elementary grade progression.

In spite of the downturn in net migration, recent GPRs for the progressions into grades 10, 11, and 12 have been higher than in the past, likely attributable to a decrease in the dropout rate. In the more recent period shown in Table 13, the GPRs have been 0.98 for 10th grade, 0.96 for 11th grade, and 1.01 for 12th grade. Rates above 1.00 can result from fifth year seniors being counted as 12th grade students in two consecutive years.

In the middle range forecast, elementary GPRs are close to historic (pre 2008-09) norms, while high school rates reflect the more recent phenomena of fewer dropouts, in addition to more in-migration.

Table 13
Grade Progression Rates¹
OCSD History and Middle Range Forecast

Grade Transition	Historic Average: 2003-04 to 2008-09	Historic Average: 2008-09 to 2013-14	Baseline (without the influence of migration)	Forecast Average: 2013-14 to 2023-24
K-1	1.07	1.04	-- ²	1.03
1-2	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.03
2-3	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.02
3-4	1.00	0.97	0.98	1.00
4-5	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.01
5-6	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.03
6-7	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.99
7-8	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01
8-9	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.03
9-10	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.00
10-11	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.99
11-12	0.96	1.01	1.01	1.02

1. Ratio of enrollment in an individual grade to enrollment in the previous grade the previous year.
2. The enrollment forecast model uses capture rates for first grade; K-1 baseline GPRs are not used.

In the *middle range* forecast, overall K-12 enrollment is expected to increase by 359 students (five percent) in the next 10 years. Moderate growth of 0.6 percent is forecast for 2014-15,

followed by no or very slow growth over the following 4 years. Enrollment growth between 2018-19 and 2023-24 averages 0.8 percent per year. K-5 enrollments grow slowly in first three years, stabilize, and then grow by about 140 students in the last five years, for a total growth of 204, or about six percent. Grade 6-8 enrollments grow slowly in the first five years but then stabilize for a total 10 year growth of 84 students, or about five percent. High school enrollment falls by 97 in the first five years but experiences significant growth of 168 students in the second five years of the forecast for a total growth of 71 (three percent) over the ten-year period.

The *low range* forecast depicts a scenario under which net migration remains near its recent low levels. Overall K-12 enrollment declines slightly in the first year of the forecast, continues to decline through 2018-19, and then grows at a pace of just 0.3 percent annually. Over the entire 10 year period, K-12 enrollment is expected to decrease by 20 students. Kindergarten enrollment remains below its 2013-14 level for the first five years of the forecast and overall K-5 enrollment also falls slightly during the first five years. In the second five years, K-5 enrollment regains those losses, adding a total of 30 students in the 10 year forecast period. Middle school grades add 55 students during the first five years, then lose 59 in the second five. Enrollment decline occurs in high school in the first five years of the forecast period. After 2018-19, 9th-12th grade enrollment increases and regains most of the loss from the previous five years.

The *high range* forecast includes net migration consistently near the higher levels observed in the mid-2000s. The population forecast under the high scenario is consistent with Metro's most recent forecast of households in the area approximating the OCSD. K-12 enrollment grows at an average of 0.9 percent annually. Over the entire 10 year period, K-12 enrollment is expected to increase by 756 students (10 percent). Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 445 students (13 percent) over the 10 year period. Enrollment in middle grades grows by almost nine percent during the first five years, then moderates to add only 6 new students in the second five years. High school grades reach an initial peak in 2014-15, lose enrollment until 2018-19, and then grow throughout the remainder of the forecast period, adding a total of 154 students, or about six percent.

Table 14 contains annual district-wide forecasts by school level under the three scenarios for the District. Detailed annual forecasts by individual grades are included in the appendix.

Table 14
Oregon City S.D., Enrollment Forecasts by School Level, 2014-15 to 2023-24

		<u>LOW RANGE FORECAST</u>						<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>		
Grade	Actual 2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2023-24	2013-14 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2023-24	2013-14 to 2023-24
K-5	3,430	3,390	3,406	3,432	3,412	3,395	3,460	-35	65	30
6-8	1,740	1,743	1,761	1,768	1,762	1,795	1,736	55	-59	-4
9-12	2,566	2,593	2,527	2,444	2,435	2,411	2,520	-155	109	-46
Total	7,736	7,726	7,694	7,644	7,609	7,601	7,716	-135	115	-20
<i>Annual change</i>		-10 -0.1%	-32 -0.4%	-50 -0.6%	-35 -0.5%	-8 -0.1%	23 0.3%			

		<u>MIDDLE RANGE FORECAST</u>						<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>		
Grade	Actual 2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2023-24	2013-14 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2023-24	2013-14 to 2023-24
K-5	3,430	3,425	3,454	3,502	3,499	3,493	3,634	63	141	204
6-8	1,740	1,755	1,780	1,794	1,794	1,835	1,824	95	-11	84
9-12	2,566	2,606	2,551	2,479	2,481	2,469	2,637	-97	168	71
Total	7,736	7,786	7,785	7,775	7,774	7,797	8,095	61	298	359
<i>Annual change</i>		50 0.6%	-1 0.0%	-10 -0.1%	-1 0.0%	23 0.3%	60 0.8%			

		<u>HIGH RANGE FORECAST</u>						<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>		
Grade	Actual 2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2023-24	2013-14 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2023-24	2013-14 to 2023-24
K-5	3,430	3,471	3,529	3,602	3,619	3,648	3,875	218	227	445
6-8	1,740	1,771	1,806	1,827	1,838	1,891	1,897	151	6	157
9-12	2,566	2,624	2,579	2,514	2,525	2,521	2,720	-45	199	154
Total	7,736	7,866	7,914	7,943	7,982	8,060	8,492	324	432	756
<i>Annual change</i>		130 1.7%	48 0.6%	29 0.4%	39 0.5%	78 1.0%	86 1.0%			

Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2014.

Individual School Forecasts

Forecasts for individual schools are consistent with the *middle range* district-wide forecast. Program changes, open enrollment, school choice policies, boundary adjustments, or other decisions about individual schools and the students they serve could impact enrollment in ways that these forecasts do not anticipate. The individual school forecasts depict what future enrollments might be if facilities, programs, and boundaries remain unchanged from 2014-15 to 2023-24.

The forecast of future kindergarten classes relies on information about the number of births to women residing in each attendance area, the 2010 Census population by single year of age, recent enrollment trends, and expected housing growth. These factors are evaluated for consistency and applied conservatively to avoid extreme variation, particularly if opposing trends are evident. In geographic areas as small as elementary attendance areas, there may be great variation in single age cohorts from year to year and the relationship between kindergarten enrollment and births may not be stable. For example, a 40 percent increase in births does not guarantee a 40 percent increase in kindergarten enrollment five years later.

Subsequent grades at individual schools were forecast using GPRs influenced by district-wide rates, historic observations, and expected housing growth. Fifth grade enrollments at the appropriate elementary feeder schools are used to forecast sixth grade enrollments at each middle school. Enrollments at OCSLA and CAIS are assumed to reach stable levels, and are subtracted from district-wide high school grades enrollments to produce a forecast for OCHS.

A pilot full-day kindergarten program was instituted at Jennings Lodge in the 2013-14 school year. All five kindergarten classes at Jennings Lodge are full-day, non-tuition. This program, along with the popular dual immersion program drawing students from throughout the District, makes it likely that Jennings Lodge will continue to have large incoming kindergarten classes, similar to the Fall 2013 class of 108 students.

Among the District's elementary schools, Jennings Lodge and Candy Lane are expected to grow over the coming five years due to the immersion programs and enrollment of students from beyond their boundary, including open enrollment from other districts. For the 2014-15 school year, Candy Lane will house the Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge 2nd grade Spanish immersion

classrooms. Although future changes to this configuration are possible, the long range forecasts assume that the assignment will continue. Beaver Creek also gains in the short run due to open enrollment, but it continues to grow over the long run due to new housing, both in recently platted subdivisions and future development within the Beaver Creek Road Concept Plan area. Holcomb and Redland are also expected to grow over the long run due to development in the Park Place Concept Plan area, though their initial growth is slow due to their current enrollments being skewed toward upper grades. Gaffney Lane and John McLoughlin are currently experiencing residential development, but we have observed recent declines in the number of births to residents of those areas, so smaller incoming kindergarten classes may prevent those schools from growing very much in the next few years. The John McLoughlin area includes the South End Concept Plan area targeted for long term growth. The Concept Plan was recently adopted, but annexation and infrastructure development will need to occur before new subdivisions can be platted, so it is uncertain how soon growth will occur.

Over the 10 year horizon of the forecasts, both Gardiner and Ogden Middle Schools gain enrollment. However, their enrollments fluctuate due to the size of individual classes advancing from lower grades. For example, Ogden's feeders currently have relatively large 5th grade enrollments, so Ogden's enrollment is expected to be higher in 2014-15 than in 2013-14. However, Ogden's forecast indicates stable or declining enrollment each year from 2015-16 to 2018-19, while Gardiner grows steadily each of those years. Enrollment at OCHS is forecast to increase for 2014-15, but lose over 60 students in each of the following two years, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Growth is forecast to resume at OCHS after 2019-20, and by 2023-24 the school's enrollment exceeds its previous (2014-15) peak.

Table 15 presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level.

Table 15
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2014-15 to 2023-24

School	Actual	Forecast										Change 2013-14 to 2023-24	
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Number	Percent
Beavercreek Elem.	548	533	542	554	574	582	573	577	583	588	592	44	8%
Candy Lane Elem. (2nd-5th)	252	314	333	349	363	359	357	355	353	353	353	101	40%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	540	549	545	548	524	518	527	533	548	557	563	23	4%
Holcomb Elem.	537	538	546	557	556	545	540	535	538	545	551	14	3%
Jennings Lodge Elem. (K-2nd)	313	271	272	270	268	266	266	266	266	266	266	-47	-15%
John McLoughlin Elem.	560	540	539	552	533	532	523	518	523	531	539	-21	-4%
Redland Elem.	540	537	533	528	538	548	562	575	590	607	627	87	16%
Gardiner Middle School	777	766	779	791	829	862	900	871	842	829	817	40	5%
Ogden Middle School	901	927	935	934	893	901	942	963	957	937	935	34	4%
Oregon City High School	2,229	2,264	2,201	2,130	2,136	2,124	2,119	2,192	2,198	2,237	2,292	63	3%
Subtotal	7,197	7,239	7,225	7,213	7,214	7,237	7,309	7,385	7,398	7,450	7,535	338	5%
CAIS	187	192	200	199	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	8	4%
OCSLA	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	0	0%
Springwater School	187	190	195	198	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	13	7%
Charter Subtotal*	539	547	560	562	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	21	4%
Total Enrollment*	7,736	7,786	7,785	7,775	7,774	7,797	7,869	7,945	7,958	8,010	8,095	359	5%

*Note: Does not include Alliance Academy.

Actual: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.

Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2014.

FORECAST ERROR AND UNCERTAINTY

Forecasts should be understood to represent a range of outcomes even though discrete numbers are provided. In general, forecast error varies according to the size of the population being forecast and the length of the forecast horizon. The smaller the population and the longer the forecast period, the larger the error is likely to be. In particular, the school level forecasts depend on assumptions about the distribution of housing and population growth in small areas within the District, so their relative errors are likely greater than the District-wide forecast error. The forecasts should be used as only one of many tools in the planning process.

The best way to measure potential forecast error is to compare actual enrollments with previous forecasts that were conducted using similar data and methodologies. Additional context about institutional changes or unforeseen circumstances or trends may be helpful. For example, the housing crisis of the late 2000s resulted in enrollment losses in many suburban communities that had been expected to grow based on residential development plans.

Forecasts with a longer horizon may be expected to be less accurate than short term forecasts. However, year-to-year fluctuations can cause long term forecasts to be closer than short term forecasts to actual enrollments. For example, the combination of a larger than expected enrollment loss in 2012-13 and unexpected growth in 2013-14 resulted in OCSD K-12 total forecasts for Fall 2013 prepared in Spring 2011 and 2012 being more accurate than the K-12 total forecast prepared in Spring 2013. The percentage errors from each of those forecasts are shown on the “Total” row of Table 16.

Measures of forecast error for total K-12 enrollments can benefit from compensating differences among individual grades. A measure of average error for individual grades, the mean absolute percent error (MAPE), is also included in Table 16. Individual grades typically have larger average errors than the K-12 total, and an annual “reset” is likely to result in improved grade level forecasts.

Because the grade configuration and boundary changes that occurred in 2012 were not incorporated in the Spring 2012 and previous forecasts, only the one year forecasts are comparable to actual Fall 2013 enrollments at individual schools. Table 17 shows that the one

year forecasts for six of the District's seven elementary schools were within 11 students, or two percent, of actual enrollments. An increase of 21 students was forecast for Beavercreek Elementary, but enrollments increased by 68 students, resulting in an 8.6 percent error. Ogden Middle School and Oregon City High School were forecast to lose enrollment but both grew, resulting in relatively large numeric errors of 36 and 55 students, respectively. A significant loss of 49 students was forecast at Gardiner Middle School, and the actual loss of 68 students exceeded that, resulting in enrollment 19 students below the forecast. The MAPE for the District's elementary and middle schools and OCHS was 2.3 percent.

Table 16
Fall 2013 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts
By Grade Level

Grade	2013-14	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²			Three year forecast ³		
	Actual	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	554	527	-27	-4.9%	542	-12	-2.2%	562	8	1.4%
1	577	562	-15	-2.6%	594	17	2.9%	596	19	3.3%
2	587	569	-18	-3.1%	597	10	1.7%	596	9	1.5%
3	540	561	21	3.9%	557	17	3.1%	578	38	7.0%
4	567	568	1	0.2%	583	16	2.8%	602	35	6.2%
5	605	587	-18	-3.0%	633	28	4.6%	636	31	5.1%
6	554	546	-8	-1.4%	568	14	2.5%	584	30	5.4%
7	570	571	1	0.2%	561	-9	-1.6%	563	-7	-1.2%
8	616	604	-12	-1.9%	615	-1	-0.2%	618	2	0.3%
9	653	637	-16	-2.5%	639	-14	-2.1%	672	19	2.9%
10	649	629	-20	-3.1%	637	-12	-1.8%	641	-8	-1.2%
11	641	631	-10	-1.6%	597	-44	-6.9%	589	-52	-8.1%
12	593	587	-6	-1.0%	549	-44	-7.4%	519	-74	-12.5%
UN ⁴	30	0	-30	--	3	-27	--	1	-29	--
Total	7,736	7,579	-157	-2.0%	7,675	-61	-0.8%	7,757	21	0.3%
MAPE⁵				2.3%			3.1%			4.3%

1. Middle range forecasts for 2013-14 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2012-13 enrollment, prepared April 2013.
2. Forecasts for 2013-14 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2011-12 enrollment, prepared March 2012.
3. Middle range forecasts for 2013-14 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2010-11 enrollment, June 2011.
4. Ungraded secondary enrollment.
5. Mean absolute percent error for individual grades K-12.

Table 17
Fall 2013 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecast
By Individual School

School	Actual	One year forecast ¹		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error
Beavercreek Elem.	548	501	-47	-8.6%
Candy Lane Elem. (3rd-5th)	252	254	2	0.8%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	540	535	-5	-0.9%
Holcomb Elem.	537	538	1	0.2%
Jennings Lodge Elem. (K-2nd)	313	313	0	0.0%
John McLoughlin Elem.	560	549	-11	-2.0%
Redland Elem.	540	547	7	1.3%
Elementaries	3,290	3,237	-53	-1.6%
Gardiner	777	796	19	2.4%
Ogden	901	865	-36	-4.0%
Middle Schools	1,678	1,661	-17	-1.0%
Oregon City HS	2,229	2,174	-55	-2.5%
CAIS	187	141	-46	-24.6%
OCSLA	165	169	4	2.4%
High Schools	2,581	2,484	-97	
District-run	7,549	7,382	-167	-2.2%
MAPE²				2.3%

1. Forecast for 2013-14 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2012-13 enrollment, April 2013

2. Mean absolute percent error for individual schools, excluding CAIS and OCSLA.

APPENDIX

DISTRICT-WIDE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

Chart A1
Net Migration, 1990 to 2030, Oregon City S. D.
History and Low Range Forecast

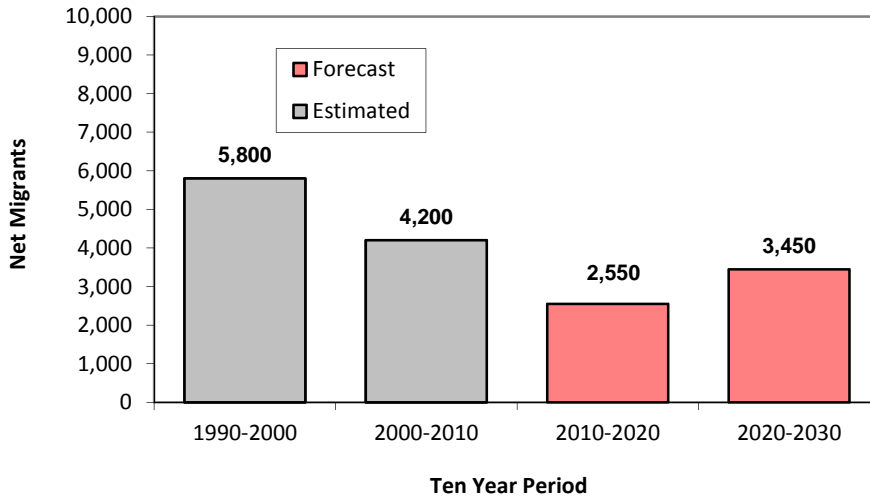
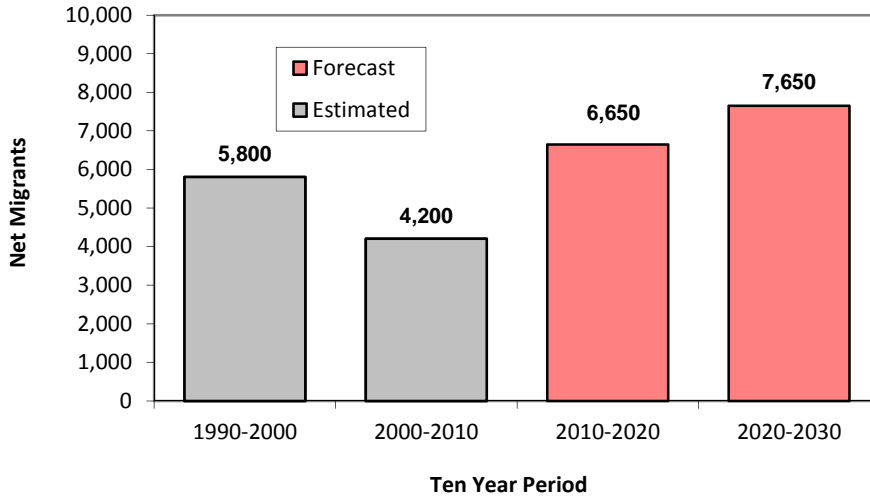


Chart A2
Net Migration, 1990 to 2030, Oregon City S. D.
History and High Range Forecast



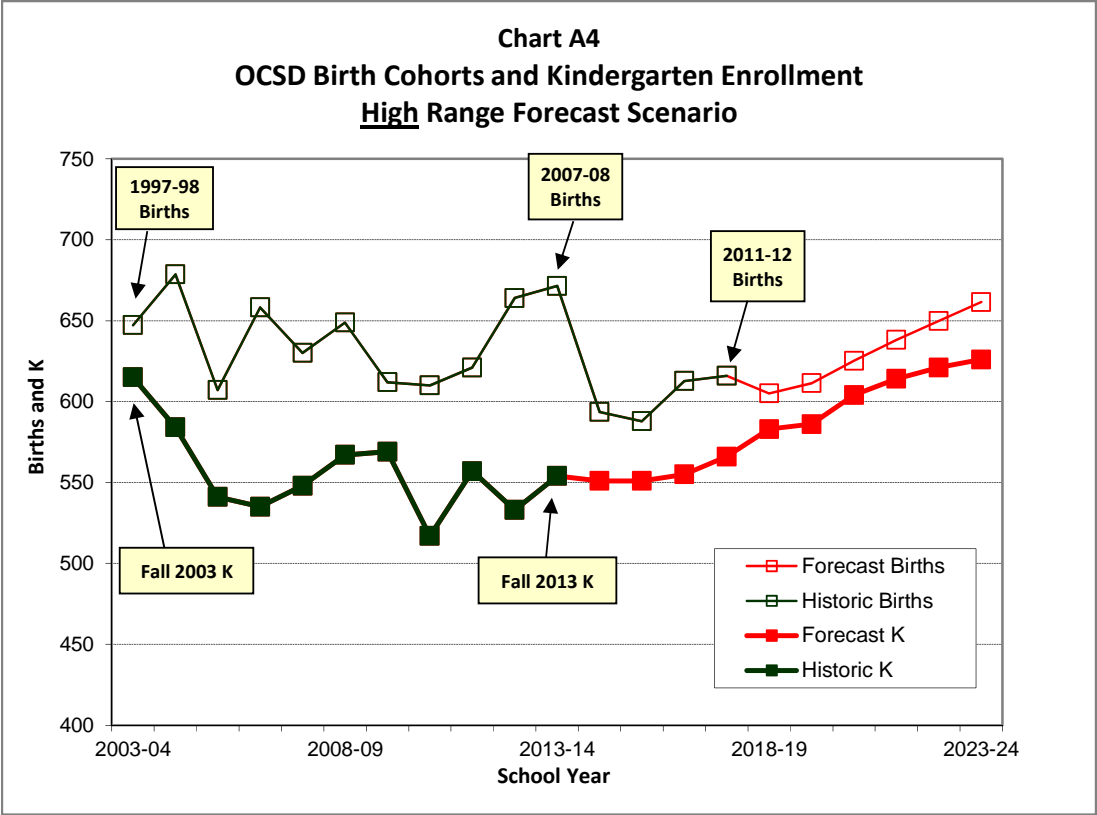
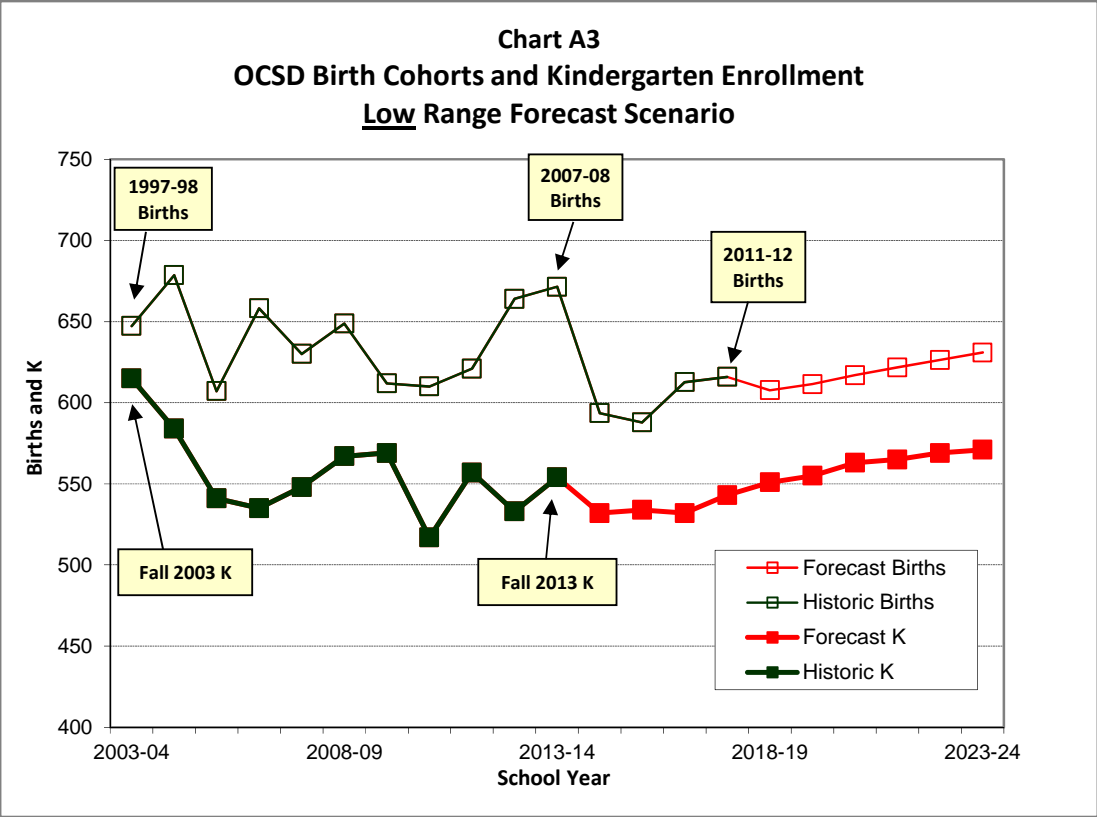


Table A1
Population by Age Group, Low Range Forecast Scenario
Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2030

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2010 to 2030 Change	
	Census	Census	Forecast	Forecast	Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,218	3,284	98	3%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,301	3,460	-62	-2%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,530	3,593	-311	-8%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,263	2,156	-238	-10%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,370	1,305	-127	-9%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,315	2,978	-66	-2%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,408	3,228	162	5%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,410	3,793	320	9%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,477	3,950	291	8%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,780	3,771	-167	-4%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,806	3,654	-579	-14%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	3,963	3,819	-351	-8%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,330	3,933	-228	-5%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	3,965	3,779	221	6%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,717	3,871	1,464	61%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,130	3,513	1,962	126%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,900	2,999	1,920	178%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,103	2,294	1,425	164%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,123	1,663	639	62%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	58,109	61,043	6,373	12%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,094	9,209	-611	-6%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>	<i>15.1%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	6,572	3,439	2,934
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>

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

Table A2
Population by Age Group, High Range Forecast Scenario
Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2030

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2010 to 2030 Change	
	Census	Census	Forecast	Forecast	Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,484	3,760	574	18%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,596	4,028	506	14%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,771	4,135	231	6%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,371	2,422	28	1%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,476	1,516	84	6%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,549	3,430	386	13%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,659	3,684	618	20%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,669	4,277	804	23%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,734	4,455	796	22%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	4,048	4,274	336	9%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	4,122	4,207	-26	-1%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,264	4,383	213	5%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,616	4,495	334	8%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,192	4,286	728	20%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,909	4,332	1,925	80%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,287	3,861	2,310	149%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	2,037	3,322	2,243	208%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,233	2,618	1,749	201%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,307	2,053	1,029	100%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	62,324	69,538	14,868	27%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,738	10,585	765	8%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>15.2%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	6,572	7,654	7,214
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>12%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>

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

**Table A3
Oregon City S.D., Low Range Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24**

Actual		Forecast									
Grade	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
K	554	532	534	532	543	551	555	563	565	569	571
1	577	570	556	539	537	548	556	557	566	568	571
2	587	590	587	573	555	553	564	569	571	581	582
3	540	593	599	596	582	564	561	570	576	578	588
4	567	534	589	595	592	579	560	555	565	571	572
5	605	571	541	597	603	600	586	565	561	571	576
6	554	622	590	559	616	623	619	603	581	577	587
7	570	547	617	585	554	611	617	612	596	574	570
8	616	574	554	624	592	561	618	622	617	601	579
9	653	631	589	569	641	608	576	633	638	633	616
10	649	647	627	585	565	636	604	571	628	633	628
11	641	637	636	616	575	555	625	593	561	617	622
12	593	648	645	644	624	582	562	632	600	568	624
US	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total	7,736	7,726	7,694	7,644	7,609	7,601	7,633	7,675	7,655	7,671	7,716
Annual change		-10	-32	-50	-35	-8	32	42	-20	16	45
		-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
K-5	3,430	3,390	3,406	3,432	3,412	3,395	3,382	3,379	3,404	3,438	3,460
6-8	1,740	1,743	1,761	1,768	1,762	1,795	1,854	1,837	1,794	1,752	1,736
9-12*	2,566	2,593	2,527	2,444	2,435	2,411	2,397	2,459	2,457	2,481	2,520

	2013-14 to 2018-19		2018-19 to 2023-24		2013-14 to 2023-24	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	-35	-1.0%	65	1.9%	30	0.9%
6-8	55	3.2%	-59	-3.3%	-4	-0.2%
9-12	-155	-6.0%	109	4.5%	-46	-1.8%
Total	-135	-1.7%	115	1.5%	-20	-0.3%

Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2014.

Table A4
Oregon City S.D., Middle Range Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24

Actual		Forecast									
Grade	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
K	554	541	538	543	549	558	564	574	579	586	591
1	577	580	568	551	556	562	572	580	592	598	604
2	587	595	600	587	570	575	582	588	598	610	615
3	540	597	607	612	599	581	587	591	598	608	619
4	567	537	595	605	610	597	579	583	587	594	604
5	605	575	546	604	615	620	607	586	590	594	601
6	554	626	596	566	626	638	643	626	605	609	613
7	570	551	624	594	564	624	636	637	621	600	604
8	616	578	560	634	604	573	635	643	645	629	607
9	653	634	596	578	654	623	591	653	661	664	647
10	649	651	632	594	576	652	621	588	650	658	661
11	641	640	642	624	586	568	644	612	580	641	648
12	593	651	651	653	635	596	578	654	622	589	651
US	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total	7,736	7,786	7,785	7,775	7,774	7,797	7,869	7,945	7,958	8,010	8,095
Annual change		50 0.6%	-1 0.0%	-10 -0.1%	-1 0.0%	23 0.3%	72 0.9%	76 1.0%	13 0.2%	52 0.7%	85 1.1%
K-5	3,430	3,425	3,454	3,502	3,499	3,493	3,491	3,502	3,544	3,590	3,634
6-8	1,740	1,755	1,780	1,794	1,794	1,835	1,914	1,906	1,871	1,838	1,824
9-12*	2,566	2,606	2,551	2,479	2,481	2,469	2,464	2,537	2,543	2,582	2,637
		2013-14 to 2018-19		2018-19 to 2023-24		2013-14 to 2023-24					
		5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.				
K-5		63	1.8%	141	4.0%	204	5.9%				
6-8		95	5.5%	-11	-0.6%	84	4.8%				
9-12		-97	-3.8%	168	6.8%	71	2.8%				
Total		61	0.8%	298	3.8%	359	4.6%				

Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2014.

**Table A5
Oregon City S.D., High Range Enrollment Forecasts, 2014-15 to 2023-24**

Actual		Forecast									
Grade	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
K	554	551	551	555	566	583	586	604	614	621	626
1	577	587	584	572	573	594	611	609	630	640	645
2	587	604	612	608	595	596	617	630	629	651	660
3	540	605	620	627	623	610	610	627	642	641	662
4	567	543	607	621	628	624	610	606	624	639	637
5	605	581	555	619	634	641	636	616	612	630	645
6	554	633	606	578	645	660	667	653	633	629	647
7	570	556	633	605	577	644	658	658	645	625	621
8	616	582	567	644	616	587	655	662	663	650	629
9	653	639	602	586	666	637	606	673	680	681	668
10	649	655	640	602	586	666	637	604	671	678	679
11	641	644	649	634	596	580	659	629	596	663	669
12	593	656	658	662	647	608	592	670	640	607	674
US	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total	7,736	7,866	7,914	7,943	7,982	8,060	8,174	8,271	8,309	8,385	8,492
Annual change		130	48	29	39	78	114	97	38	76	107
		1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%
K-5	3,430	3,471	3,529	3,602	3,619	3,648	3,670	3,692	3,751	3,822	3,875
6-8	1,740	1,771	1,806	1,827	1,838	1,891	1,980	1,973	1,941	1,904	1,897
9-12*	2,566	2,624	2,579	2,514	2,525	2,521	2,524	2,606	2,617	2,659	2,720

	2013-14 to 2018-19		2018-19 to 2023-24		2013-14 to 2023-24	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	218	6.4%	227	6.2%	445	13.0%
6-8	151	8.7%	6	0.3%	157	9.0%
9-12	-45	-1.8%	199	7.9%	154	6.0%
Total	324	4.2%	432	5.4%	756	9.8%

Population Research Center, Portland State University, May 2014.