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# Oregon City School District Enrollment Forecasts 2016-17 to 2025-26

Portland State University. Population Research Center

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**OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**ENROLLMENT FORECASTS**

**2016-17 TO 2025-26**



**Portland State**  
UNIVERSITY  
**Population Research  
Center**



**March, 2016**



**OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS  
2016-17 TO 2025-26**

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

**March, 2015**

**Project Staff:**

*Charles Rynerson, Research Associate*

*Scott Stewart, Research Associate*



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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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 2016-17 and 2025-26. 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.
- In 2014 the number of births to women living in the OCSD spiked to 667, approaching its pre-recession 2007-2008 peak of 682. This earlier peak precipitated the large incoming kindergarten enrollment in fall 2013. In 2008-2009 births declined as the recession took hold, leading to a decrease in fall 2014 kindergarten enrollment. It remains to be seen if the 2014 birth level is an anomaly or the beginning of an upward trend.
- Clackamas County's unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in 2007 to 10.2 percent in 2009. In 2014 it fell to 6.2 percent, equaling the U.S. rate.

### ***Enrollment Trends***

- After reaching almost 8,000 students during the early 2000s, K-12 enrollment in the Oregon City School District decreased for seven straight years between 2005-06 and 2012-13. In 2013-14 the District experienced its largest growth in nine years, a gain of 162 students. The next two years seesawed, with decline of 80 students in 2014-15 and an increase of 66 in 2015-16.
- The K-12 total in fall 2015 was 7,535 students, five percent lower than enrollment in 2004-05.



- After declining for five straight years through 2012-13 the District's elementary (K-5th) increased to 3,290 in 2013-14 and has remained above its 2012-13 low for each of the past three years.
- Over the 10 year period K-5 enrollment declined by 11 percent. Middle (6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>) grades enrollment fell by 229 students (12 percent) during the same period, while high school (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>) grades added 201 students (eight percent).

***District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Middle Range***

- K-12 enrollment increases by 595 students (eight percent) in the next 10 years.
- K-5 enrollments grow by 154 students in the first five years and accelerate to an increase of 220 in the second five, for a total increase of 374 students (11 percent) over the forecast period.
- Over the ten year forecast period grade 6-8 grow by 180 students (10.8 percent).
- High school enrollment falls by 90 students in the first five years but grows by 131 in the second five years for a total growth of 41 students (1.6 percent) in ten-years.

***District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Low Range***

- The *low range* forecast depicts a scenario under which net migration remains near its recent low levels.
- K-12 enrollment declines through the first two years of the forecast, stabilizes, and then grows to a net increase of 178 over the ten year period.
- K-5 enrollment is fairly flat through the first four forecast years and then begins increasing in 2020-21. It ends the forecast period in 2025-26 with an overall increase of 206 students (6.3 percent).
- Middle school grades add 66 students during the first five years and ten in the second five, for a total increase of 76 (4.5 percent) over 10 years.
- Enrollment decline occurs in high school in the first five years of the forecast period: a loss of 162 students (6.3 percent). After 2019-20, 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment increases,

but not enough to overcome the earlier losses. High school enrollment ends the ten year forecast period with a 104 student loss.

***District-wide Enrollment Forecast: High Range***

- The *high range* forecast includes net migration consistently near the higher levels observed in the mid-2000s.
- K-12 enrollment grows at an average of 1.3 percent annually and is expected to increase by 991 students (13 percent) over the 10 year period.
- Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 550 students (17 percent) over the 10 year period.
- Enrollment in middle grades grows by 11 percent during the first five years, and then slows, ending the ten year forecast period with an overall 268 student (16 percent) increase.
- High school grades are flat for the first five years of the forecast and then increase by 171 students in the second five years, for a total increase of 173 (7 percent) for the ten year forecast period.

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.

**Table 1**  
**Historic and Forecast K-12 Enrollment**  
**Low, Middle, and High Scenarios**  
**Oregon City School District**

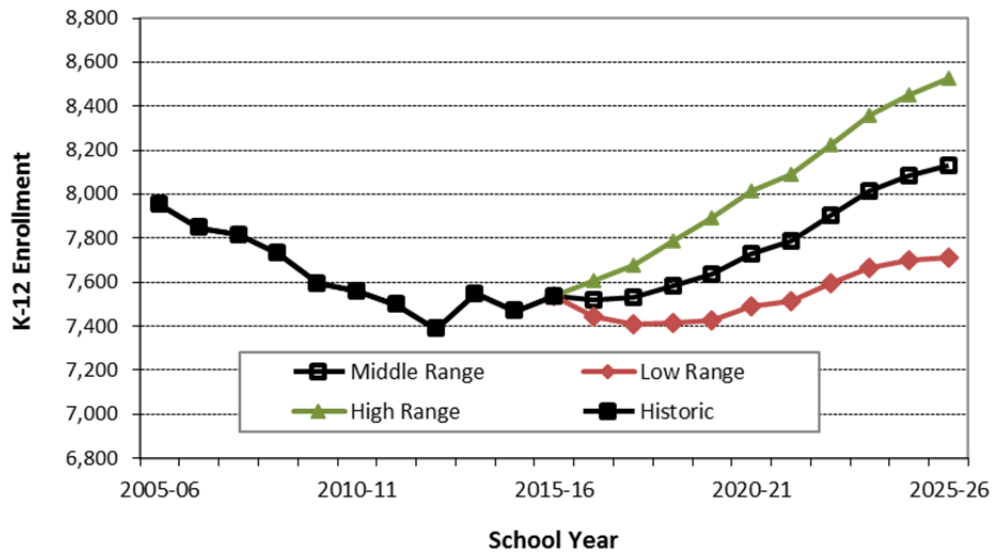
School Year	LOW		MIDDLE		HIGH	
	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	5 year growth	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	5 year growth	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	5 year growth
2005-06	7,953		7,953		7,953	
2010-11	7,559	-394	7,559	-394	7,559	-394
2015-16	7,535	-24	7,535	-24	7,535	-24
2020-21 (fcst.)	7,489	-46	7,730	195	8,014	479
2025-26 (fcst.)	7,713	224	8,130	400	8,526	512
AAEG <sup>2</sup> , 2015-16 to 2025-26	0.2%		0.8%		1.2%	

1. Includes OCSLA and CAIS. Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater

2. Average Annual Enrollment Growth.

Source: Historic enrollment, Oregon City School District; Enrollment forecasts, Population Research Center, PSU. February 2016.

**Chart 1**  
**OCSD K-12 Enrollment History and Forecast**  
**2005-06 to 2025-26**



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

	Actual			Forecast	
	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2020-21	2025-26
Grades K-5	3,679	3,321	3,289	3,443	3,663
<i>5 year change</i>		-358	-32	154	220
		-9.7%	-1.0%	4.7%	6.4%
Grades 6-8	1,900	1,903	1,671	1,802	1,851
<i>5 year change</i>		3	-232	131	49
		0.2%	-12.2%	7.8%	2.7%
Grades 9-12	2,374	2,335	2,575	2,485	2,616
<i>5 year change</i>		-39	240	-90	131
		-1.6%	10.3%	-3.5%	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>8,130</b>
<i>5 year change</i>		<b>-394</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>400</b>
		<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

*Includes OCSLA and CAIS. Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater*  
*Actual: Oregon City School District, September 30 quarterly report information.*  
*Forecast: Population Research Center, PSU, February 2016.*



## **INTRODUCTION**

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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 ten years. This study includes enrollment forecasts for the District and for individual schools for the 10 years from 2016-17 to 2025-26. 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 Beavercreek 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 grew 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 2015, the average annual growth rate (AAGR) within the OCSD was 1.2%, which was 0.1% lower than its 2000-2010 AAGR. From 2010-2015 population growth in the City of Oregon City was close to the same as the District percentagewise, and its AAGR was a full percentage point lower than it had been in 2000-2010, equaling OCSD's AAGR. The City's share of the District's population in 2015 was 58 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**  
**OCSD, City, and Region Population, 2000, 2010, and 2015**

	2000	2010	2015	Avg. Annl. Growth Rate	
				2000-2010	2010-2015
Oregon City SD Total <sup>1</sup>	48,098	54,670	58,099	1.3%	1.2%
City of Oregon City <sup>2</sup>	25,754	31,859	33,940	2.2%	1.2%
City of Gladstone	11,438	11,497	11,505	0.1%	0.0%
<i>OCSD Portion</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
OCSD Unincorporated	21,960	22,225	23,573	0.1%	1.1%
Clackamas County	338,391	375,992	397,385	1.1%	1.1%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA <sup>3</sup>	1,927,881	2,226,009	2,362,655	1.4%	1.1%

1. 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 2015 estimate is based on an extrapolation of 2010-2014 growth estimated by the Census Bureau. See <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>.

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

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 censuses; Population Research Center, PSU, July 1, 2015 estimates; State of Washington, Office of Financial Management, April 1, 2015 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 13 percent of the OCSD workers have primary jobs within the District itself. Another 27 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.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 4**  
**Where OCSD Residents Are Employed, 2013**

<b>Job Located Within*</b>	<b>Workers</b>	<b>Share</b>
Clackamas County	9,458	40%
Oregon City School District	3,129	13%
City of Oregon City	2,561	11%
Multnomah County	7,965	34%
City of Portland	7,220	31%
Washington County	3,856	16%
Marion County	844	4%
All other locations	1,386	6%
<b>Total Primary Jobs</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\*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. 2015. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2013 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. Growth in employment has

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<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2013 data. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

occurred since 2010, with a gain of 8,700 jobs between 2010 and 2014. Growth between 2014 and 2015 was 4,800 jobs, more than twice the yearly average for 2010-14.<sup>2</sup>

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 6.2 percent in 2014 once again equaled the national rate, and was an improvement over the County's 2013 rate of 6.8 percent. Unemployment in both Clackamas County and the U.S., however, remains above pre-recession levels.

In February 2015 the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis released its quarterly economic and revenue forecast. This is an excerpt from its executive summary:

Economic turmoil is front page news in recent months, headlined by falling stock prices. Given financial market trends, coupled with declining industrial production and a clearly weakened manufacturing sector, many are wondering if the next recession is just around the corner. The answer is a strong "probably not," even as the prospect cannot be ruled out completely. The reason is twofold. First, the vast majority of non-manufacturing measures and indicators remain clearly in expansion territory. In particular, strong job gains are now being followed by accelerating wage growth. Second, the manufacturing weakness so far remains confined to energy, mining and related sectors like metals and the states that rely upon such industries. Certainly the overall decline in industrial production is concerning, however there is yet to be widespread pain, which is typically seen in recessions.

Oregon continues to see full-throttle rates of growth. Job gains are outpacing the typical state, as are wages for Oregon workers. The state's average wage today, while still lower than the nation's, is at its highest relative point since the mills closed in the early 1980s. Furthermore, these wage increases are not confined to certain industries or regions of the state. Rather, wage gains are seen statewide and across all major industries. Encouragingly, Oregon's improving economy is pulling workers into the labor market, as the participation rate is increasing off its recessionary lows. While much of the decline in labor force participation is demographic, some is certainly attributable to the business cycle and job opportunities. Overall, much of Oregon's advantage in expansion, vis-à-vis the nation, is attributable to the state's industrial structure and net

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<sup>2</sup> "Current Employment Estimates," 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 141,000 in 2013, 143,800 in 2014 and 148,600 in 2015.

migration flows. Heading into the peak season for income tax collections, Oregon's General Fund revenues are posting healthy growth. In keeping with a strong labor market, personal income tax collections are expanding at nearly a double digit annual rate. While revenue growth has been strong thus far in the biennium, these gains have not come as a surprise. Expectations for growth in Oregon's General Fund revenues have remained virtually unchanged since the 2015-17 budget was drafted.<sup>3</sup>

### ***Births***

Between 1993 and 1997 OCSD births increased, peaking at 692. (Chart 2). Births then steadily declined through 2005 before rising to another peak in 2008. As the recession took hold between 2008 and 2009 births sharply declined by 100 to their lowest level of the previous 19 years. Since 2009 birth levels have shown a mixed trend, culminating in a relatively large 2014 spike of 667.

In the U.S. and in Oregon the birth pattern surrounding the recession was roughly similar: births peaked in 2007, fell for several years, and began rebounding in 2013 and 2014<sup>4</sup>. 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.<sup>5</sup>

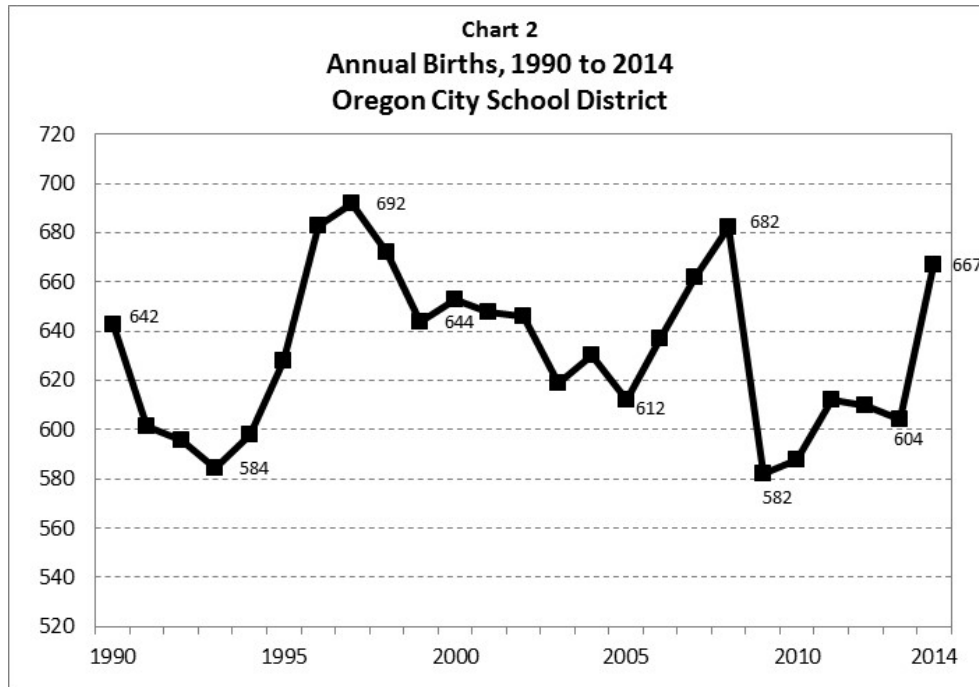
In the "Enrollment Forecasts" section of this report, we will examine the relationship between births, migration, and subsequent school enrollments.

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<sup>3</sup>Excerpt from "Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast, March 2016" (released February 10, 2016), Office of Economic Analysis.

<sup>4</sup>"Births: Final Data for 2014." National Vital Statistics Report, Volume 64, Number 12, National Center for Health Statistics; *Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2014 Volume 1*, Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>5</sup>"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.



***Housing Growth and Characteristics***

During the 2000 to 2010 period, the District added about 3,500 housing units, as shown in Table 5. 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.

**Table 5**  
**Oregon City School District**  
**Housing and Household Characteristics, 1990, 2000, and 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.*

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 6 includes only those land use applications for single family subdivisions that have been submitted since 2010. Sixteen of the subdivisions listed in the table have been platted, ten are under final plat review and three under preliminary review. Homebuilding is underway in at least 13 of them.

During the last five years the McLoughlin attendance area has had the largest amount of proposed subdivision activity with 237 lots in 9 subdivisions, and 57 homes actually built as of

January 2016. The Redland elementary area follows with 152 lots in 5 subdivisions and 78 homes built, and Gaffney Lane with 120 lots in six subdivisions with 34 builds. The number of lots shown in Table 6 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 are currently under review and have not yet been platted.

**Table 6**  
**Recent and Proposed Single Family Subdivisions**  
**Oregon City School District, October 2015**

<b>Year*</b>	<b>Elementary Area (2014-15)</b>	<b>Subdivision Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Lots</b>
<b>2010</b>	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
	Beavercreek	Sandroll Estates (Z0363-10)	Clackamas Co.	4
<b>2011</b>	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
<b>2012</b>	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
<b>2013</b>	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
<b>2014</b>	Holcomb	Sunnybrook Phase 2 (TP14-01)	City of O.C.	29
	Gaffney Lane	Ellis Estates (TP 14-03)	City of O.C.	25
	John McLoughlin	Adeline Acres (TP 14-04)	City of O.C.	16
	John McLoughlin	Marlo Farms (TP 14-05)	City of O.C.	39
	Gaffney Lane	Small Slope (TP 14-06)	City of O.C.	8
	Redland	Douglas Grove (TP 14-07)	City of O.C.	11
	Redland	Lavine Lane (Z0197-14)	Clackamas Co.	4
	Can L./Jenn	Hillside Dr (Z0291-14)	Clackamas Co.	13
<b>2015</b>	John McLoughlin	Highland Park (TP15-01)	City of O.C.	32
	John McLoughlin	Boulder Run (TP15-02)	City of O.C.	19
	John McLoughlin	Pavillion Park 3 (TP15-03)	City of O.C.	25
	Holcomb	Eastham Hill (TP15-04)	City of O.C.	7
	Gaffney Lane	Lucille Riggs Landing (TP15-05)	City of O.C.	32
	Holcomb	Hunter Hills (TP15-06)	City of O.C.	10
	John McLoughlin	Ed's Orchard (TP15-07)	City of O.C.	41
	Gaffney Lane	Gaffney Corners (TP15-08)	City of O.C.	7
	Can L./Jenn	Jennings Lodge Estates (Z0283-15)	Clackamas Co.	72
Redland	Holly Lane (Z0300-15)	Clackamas Co.	4	

*\*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.*

Table 7 lists active and proposed multiple family developments in OCSD, including an 180 unit mixed use (121 apartments and 59 live/work units) apartment building proposed on Beaver Creek Road across from Oregon City High School. Land use documents describe it as “a cornerstone for possible future expansion of currently un-zoned land around it.” The project, currently under appeal, could contribute to enrollment in the Beaver Creek Elementary Area if approved. The 244 unit Cove Garden Apartments has been approved. The project’s concept plan includes the possibility of an additional 195 unit future phase. The Holcomb Plaza apartments have also been approved.

**Table 7**  
**Recent and Proposed Multiple Family Developments**  
**Oregon City School District, October 2015**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Elementary Area (2015-16)	Development Name	Jurisdiction	Units
<b>2014</b>	Beaver Creek	Beaver Creek Road Live/Work and Apartments (SP 14-01) <sup>2</sup>	City of O.C.	180
<b>2015</b>	Can L./Jenn	The Cove Garden Apartments (DP 15-01) <sup>3</sup>	City of O.C.	244
	Holcomb	Holcomb Plaza Apartments	City of O.C.	18

1. "Year" generally indicates the year that of initial application for a land use change or site plan. Approval, construction and occupancy may be in later years.

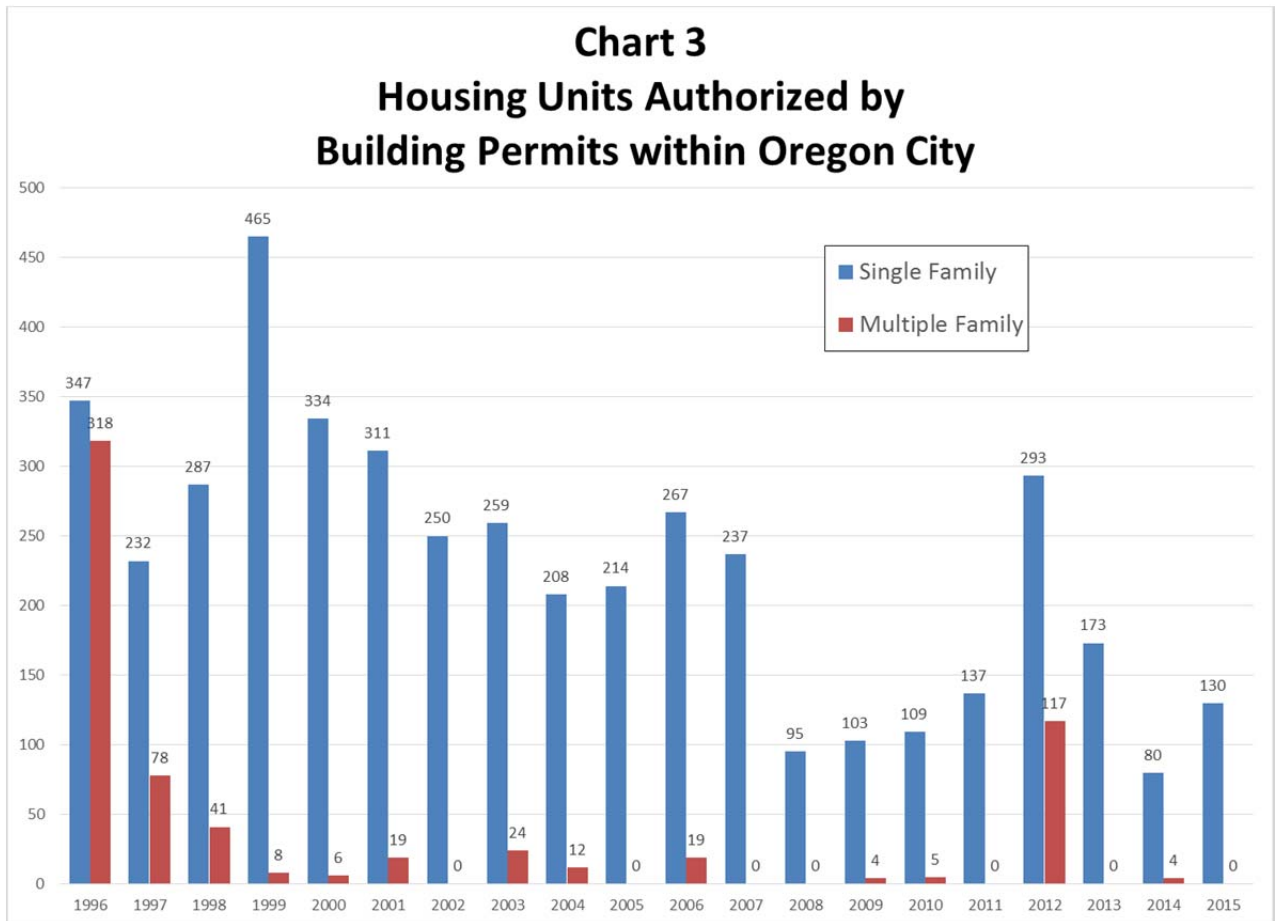
2. Consists of 121 apartments and 59 live/work units. Currently under appeal at Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)

3. The concept plan includes an additional 195 units in a future phase.

Sources: Compiled by Population Research Center, PSU; primary information from City and County planning departments and from previous OCSD demographic studies.



Residential building permit activity within the City of Oregon City each of the past 19 years is presented in Chart 3. Activity was 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. For the three years following the 2012 spike single family residence permits have returned closer to their 2008-2011 level.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey. <http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml>.

## ENROLLMENT TRENDS

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*Note: District-run charter schools, Oregon City Service Learning Academy (OCSLA), and the Clackamas Academy of Industrial Sciences (CAIS), are included in district-wide enrollment. Springwater Environmental Sciences School and Alliance Charter Academy are not included.*

After reaching almost 8,000 students during the early 2000s, K-12 enrollment in the Oregon City School District decreased for seven straight years between 2005-06 and 2012-13. In 2013-14 the District experienced its largest growth in nine years, a gain of 162 students. The next two years seesawed, with decline of 80 students in 2014-15 and an increase of 66 in 2015-16. The K-12 total in fall 2015 was 7,535 students, five percent lower than enrollment in 2004-06.

After declining for five straight years through 2012-13 the District's elementary (K-5<sup>th</sup>) increased to 3,290 in 2013-14 and has remained above its 2012-13 low for each of the past three years. Over the 10 year period between 2005-06 and 2015-16, K-5 enrollment declined by 11 percent. Middle (6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>) grades enrollment fell by 229 students (12 percent) during the same period, while high school (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>) grades added 201 students (eight percent).

The long-term trends in OCSD of K-8 decline and significant high school growth differ from the statewide experience. For Oregon overall between 2005-06 and 2015-16, K-8<sup>th</sup> grades enrollment grew by 4.7 percent, while 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades added just one percent. The statewide K-12<sup>th</sup> grade total has grown very slowly, just 3.5 percent in 10 years, and many districts in Oregon have experienced enrollment decline due to lower fertility rates and an aging population.

**Table 8**  
**Oregon City School District, Enrollment History, 2005-06 to 2015-16<sup>1</sup>**

Grade	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
K	541	516	529	545	547	495	534	509	531	522	510
1	617	556	565	570	572	549	523	536	553	550	529
2	658	619	589	559	539	588	549	523	563	559	568
3	664	641	644	606	561	543	602	543	516	548	581
4	605	650	642	635	593	542	535	560	544	517	567
5	594	633	654	646	622	604	548	511	583	533	534
6	627	615	624	648	643	647	607	557	533	585	534
7	651	619	633	573	628	635	608	578	557	528	579
8	622	656	610	622	575	621	625	608	603	566	558
9	658	623	638	614	633	591	650	639	653	618	627
10	623	611	592	606	581	618	586	641	649	643	621
11	562	564	566	562	554	556	574	584	641	644	643
12	524	543	528	546	543	569	555	598	593	639	664
US <sup>2</sup>	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	30	17	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>7,593</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,499</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>7,469</b>	<b>7,535</b>
Annual change		-107	-32	-82	-139	-34	-60	-112	162	-80	66
		-1.3%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.5%	2.2%	-1.1%	0.9%
<b>K-5</b>	3,679	3,615	3,623	3,561	3,434	3,321	3,291	3,182	3,290	3,229	3,289
<b>6-8</b>	1,900	1,890	1,867	1,843	1,846	1,903	1,840	1,743	1,693	1,679	1,671
<b>9-12</b>	2,374	2,341	2,324	2,328	2,313	2,335	2,368	2,462	2,566	2,561	2,575

	2005-06 to 2010-11		2010-11 to 2015-16		2005-06 to 2015-16	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	-358	-10%	-32	-1%	-390	-11%
6-8	3	0%	-232	-12%	-229	-12%
9-12	-39	-2%	240	10%	201	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-394</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-418</b>	<b>-5%</b>

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

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

Source: Oregon City School District

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

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.<sup>7</sup> In 2000, 11 percent of 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade students living in the District were enrolled in private schools. The ACS estimate from surveys conducted from 2010 to 2014 indicates that 10 percent of OCSD 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> 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 January 2016 there were 445 OCSD residents registered, Three less than the 448 one year earlier. The number of registered home school students represents about five percent of OCSD's school age population. OCSD K-5 averages 24 home schooled students per grade, 6-8 averages 25, and high school grades average 40.

Private schools and home schooling help to explain the difference between the number of school-age children living in the District and the number attending District schools. Both represent "outflow" from the District. That is, children eligible but not attending District schools. The other "outflow" consists of District residents who attend public schools in other school districts. There is also a related "inflow" of residents from other districts. There are three different inter-district transfer flows that impact OCSD's enrollment.

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<sup>7</sup> Census 2000 Table P36 and ACS 2010-14 Table B14002 provide information on school enrollment by grade level and school type.

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, decreased to a net loss of 54 students in 2014-15, and in 2015-16 increased again to a net loss of 81 students.

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. For the 2014-15 school year, 44 out-of-district residents enrolled in OCSD schools under this policy, including 26 Kindergarten students at Jennings Lodge, and smaller numbers at Beavercreek and Candy Lane elementaries and Oregon City High School. However, about 127 OCSD residents applied to neighboring school districts that offered open enrollment, indicating a net loss to the OCSD. In 2015-16, 55 out-of-district students utilized open enrollment to enter OCSD schools, with Jennings Lodge receiving 46 of them. A total of 83 OCSD students used open enrollment to attend schools in other districts, for a net open enrollment loss of 28.

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 9 displays several facts about OCSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Clackamas County school districts.

With the exception of Gladstone, each of the districts had enrollment losses between 2008-09 and 2015-16.

Canby's 2015-16 Latino enrollment percentage is high relative to the other three districts. It is nearly two and a half times higher than the OCSD percentage and close to twice that of Gladstone's.

Between 2000 and 2010, population share of persons age 5-17 declined in all four districts.

OCSD's percentage of rural population was nearly 18 percent in 2010, much lower than Canby at 31.5 percent. Rural populations in Gladstone and North Clackamas were negligible.

In the 2010-14 American Community Survey North Clackamas had the highest share of multi-family housing (28 percent) among the four districts while Canby had the lowest (14 percent). OCSD was at 16 percent, roughly in the same range as Canby when margin of error is considered. OCSD and Canby are also close for median household income. OCSD and North Clackamas are close for median home value, in between Canby at \$284,800 and Gladstone at \$227,000.

**Table 9**  
**Selected School Districts**  
**Demographic and Enrollment Highlights, 2000 to 2015**

	Oregon City	Canby	Gladstone	North Clackamas
Enrollment growth, <b>2000-01 to 2008-09</b>	7%	-5%	-13%	18%
Enrollment growth, <b>2008-09 to 2015-16</b>	-2%	-7%	3%	-3%
Population growth, <b>2000 to 2010</b>	14%	10%	-1%	15%
Grades 9-12 enrollment, <b>2015-16</b>	33%	31%	35%	34%
Latino enrollment, <b>2015-16</b>	12%	29%	15%	18%
Population growth, <b>2000 to 2010</b>	14%	10%	-1%	15%
Population under age 5, <b>2000</b>	7.2%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%
Population under age 5, <b>2010</b>	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%
Population share age 5 to 17, <b>2000</b>	19%	20%	20%	18%
Population share age 5 to 17, <b>2010</b>	18%	18%	18%	17%
Population rural, <b>2010</b>	17.7%	31.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Multi-family housing share, <b>2010-14*</b>	16%	14%	23%	28%
Multi-family housing share - MOE	+/-2%	+/-2%	+/-5%	+/-2%
Median Household Income <b>2010-14*</b>	\$62,372	\$62,493	\$56,325	\$58,970
Median Household Income - MOE	+/-3,038	+/-4,182	+/-5,091	+/-1,415
Median Value of Home <b>2010-14*</b>	\$265,600	\$284,800	\$227,000	\$265,600
Median Value of Home - MOE	+/-5,359	+/-8,264	+/-10,435	+/-4,986

*Data assembled by PSU Population Research Center (PRC) from several sources: U.S. Census Bureau; enrollment reports from PRC; OR Dept. of Education.*

*\*Note. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates. Table DP04, Selected Housing Characteristics; Table B19013, Median Household Income; Table B25077, Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units. In 2014 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. ACS data needs to be interpreted along with margins of error (MOE).*

### ***Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools***

Current (2015-16) 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. In 2014-15, Candy Lane added 2<sup>nd</sup> grade Spanish immersion classrooms to their existing 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grade configuration, contributing to the enrollment increase at Candy Lane and decrease at Jennings Lodge.

After a reversal in enrollment decline with an increase of 108 students between 2012-13 and 2013-14, total elementary enrollment again declined in 2014-15, by 61 students. 2015-16 brought another positive reversal, bringing elementary enrollment back to within one student of its 2013-14 level. Between 2014-15 and 2015-16 five elementary schools gained enrollment while Beaver Creek and Candy Lane declined by 11 and 39 students respectively. Jennings Lodge was the biggest gainer with 45 additional students.

Both middle schools in OCSD grew between 2011-12 and 2012-13 due to the addition of 6<sup>th</sup> grade; however, total 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment decreased by 65 students between 2012-13 and 2013-14. Total middle school enrollment decreased again between 2013-14 and 2014-15, but by a lesser amount of 28 students. In 2015-16 Gardiner gained 19 students but Ogden lost 52, creating a net 33 student decline for middle schools.

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. Since 2013-14 OCHS enrollment has declined two years in a row. 2015-16's enrollment of 2,162 is OCHS' lowest since the early 2000s. However, when OCHS's enrollment peaked in 2005-06 there were no charter high schools in the District. Including OCSLA's 210 students and CAIS's 257 students in 2015-16, overall high school enrollment has grown by 255 students since 2005-06. While enrollments increases at OCSLA and CAIS have been consistently strong over the last five years, total enrollment at OCHS has hovered close to its 2,193 average during the same period.

Table 10 shows the total enrollments and five-year enrollment changes at each of the District's schools from 2010-11 to 2015-16.



**Table 10**  
**Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2010-11 to 2015-16**

School	Historic Enrollment						Change 2010-11 to 2015-16	
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Number	Percent
Beavercreek	441	432	480	548	541	530	89	20%
Candy Lane	202	182	235	252	310	271	69	34%
Gaffney Lane	573	570	536	540	566	585	12	2%
Holcomb	566	542	547	537	489	497	-69	-12%
Jennings Lodge	296	293	292	313	239	284	-12	-4%
John McLoughlin	554	557	545	560	558	577	23	4%
King	369	375	0	0	0	0	-369	--
Mt. Pleasant	395	403	0	0	0	0	-395	--
Redland	572	544	547	540	526	545	-27	-5%
<b>Elementaries</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>-679</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Gardiner	633	625	845	777	765	784	151	24%
Ogden	623	608	898	901	885	833	210	34%
<b>Middle Schools</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Oregon City HS</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,418</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>-5%</b>
CAIS	53	66	133	187	215	257	204	385%
OCSLA	88	102	142	165	189	210	122	139%
<b>Charters*</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>231%</b>
<b>Grand Total*</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,499</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>7,469</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>0%</b>

\*Note: Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater

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

## ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

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### *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 2014, 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.

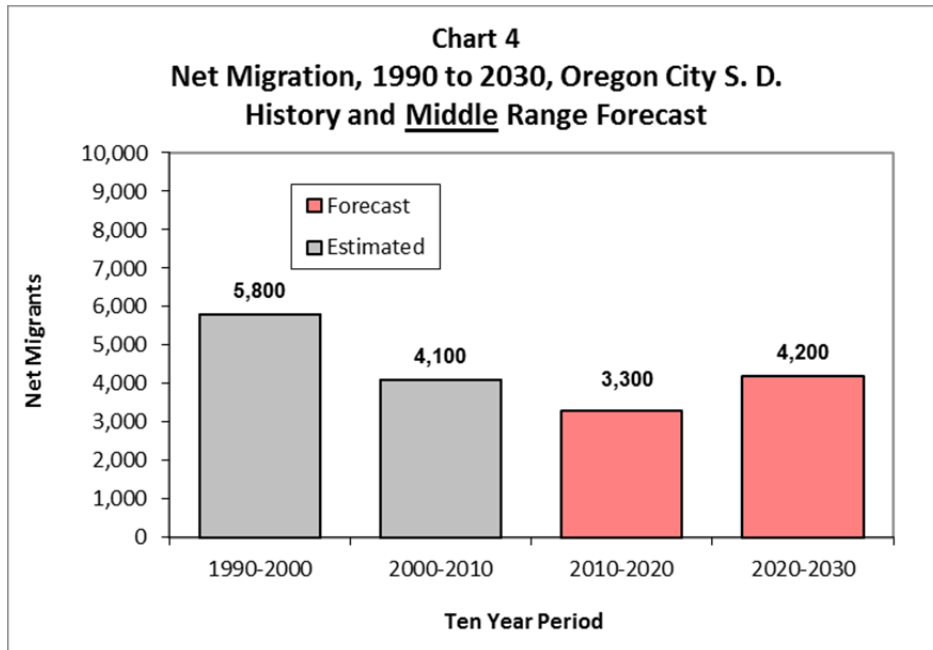
State and national long term trends indicate declining fertility rates for women under 30, but fertility rates in the 2009 to 2010 period were unusually low, likely due to the poor economy. We increased rates slightly by 2020 for all age groups 25 and over, while lowering the rate for women under 20. The District's TFR is expected to rebound from 1.88 in 2010 to 1.98 in 2020. The same set of future fertility 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. Kindergarten capture rates increased slightly to 0.85 in fall 2015, on par with first grade capture rates, when full day kindergarten became universal. Those rates account for 15 percent of OCSD residents who may be attending private or charter schools, are home schooled, or enrolled in other districts.

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.

**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, and growth due to net migration expected between 2014 and 2020 will result in overall levels in the 2010 to 2020 period falling short of the 2000 to 2010 period. Chart 3 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 58,850, an increase of 4,180 persons from the 2010 Census (0.7 percent AAGR). The 2030 population forecast is 62,652, an additional increase of 3,802 persons (0.6 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 seven percent, resulting in an even lower share of 15.5 percent in 2020. By 2030, the fastest growing age groups are the “baby boom” generation in its late 60s and older. Population age 65 and older in the District is forecast to account for 87 percent of the District’s population growth between 2010 and 2030. These middle range forecasts are shown in Table 11. The high and low population forecasts by age group are included in the appendix.

**Table 11**  
**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	3,228	3,401	215	7%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,331	3,606	84	2%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,531	3,722	-182	-5%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,264	2,244	-150	-6%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,401	1,385	-47	-3%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,406	3,065	21	1%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,529	3,368	302	10%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,469	4,012	539	16%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,524	4,201	542	15%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,843	3,946	8	0%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,900	3,835	-398	-9%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,057	4,016	-154	-4%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,395	4,052	-109	-3%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,039	3,932	374	11%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,741	3,975	1,568	65%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,071	3,484	1,933	125%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,897	2,862	1,783	165%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,087	2,014	1,145	132%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,137	1,532	508	50%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,098</b>	<b>54,670</b>	<b>58,850</b>	<b>62,652</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>15%</b>
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,126	9,572	-248	-3%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>15.3%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>3,802</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>6%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>0.6%</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.

**District-wide Enrollment Forecast**

Chart 5 compares the historic and forecast number of births in the District with the historic and forecast number of OCS D 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 OCS D kindergartens, so the difference between lagged births and OCS D kindergarten enrollment represents a combination of net migration and the kindergarten capture rate. In the early 2000s, the ratio of kindergarten enrollment to births five years earlier was as high as 0.97, showing evidence of in-migration, given that not all District residents attend OCS D kindergartens. In 2012-13 and 2013-14 the ratio was below 0.80, but rebounded to 0.88 in 2014-15, and stayed close at 0.87 in 2015-16.

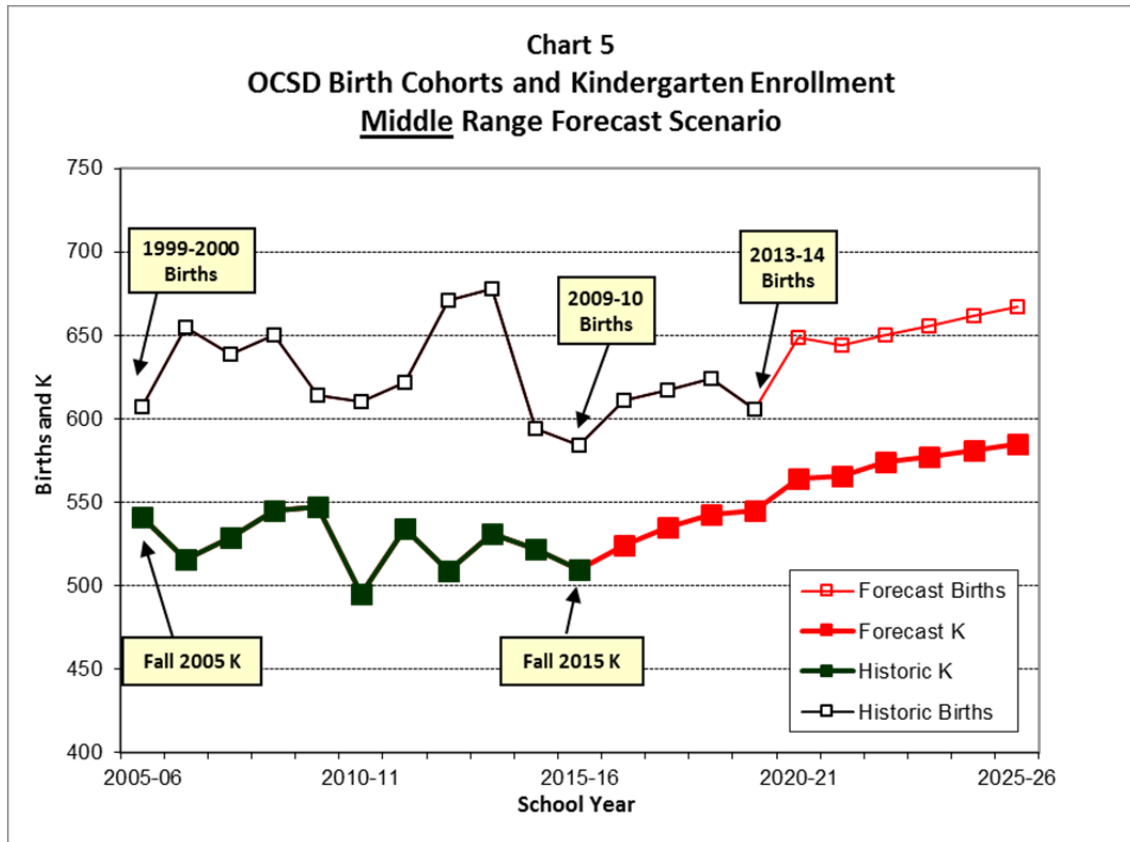


Table 12 compares the average GPRs for each grade transition over the most recent 10 years, which included several years of little or no net in-migration, with the average over the 10 year forecast, when migration is expected to contribute to enrollment growth. For nearly every

grade, the forecast average is higher than the historic average. An exception is the kindergarten to 1<sup>st</sup> grade transition, when the District traditionally enrolls new students who attended private kindergartens. With the implementation of full day kindergarten, a higher share of district residents are expected to enroll in OCSD kindergartens, resulting in less net growth between kindergarten and 1<sup>st</sup> grade each year. The highest GPR in the forecast occurs in the 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> grade transition, primarily due to families choosing OCSD high school programs after having been in charter private schools or having been home schooled. This expectation is based on observations of net cohort growth in two of the most recent three school years.

**Table 12**  
**Grade Progression Rates<sup>1</sup>**  
**OCSD History and Middle Range Forecast**

<b>Grade Transition</b>	<b>Historic Average: 2005-06 to 2015-16</b>	<b>Baseline (without the influence of migration)</b>	<b>Forecast Average: 2015-16 to 2025-26</b>
K-1	1.05	-- <sup>2</sup>	1.03
1-2	1.02	1.01	1.03
2-3	1.01	1.00	1.02
3-4	0.99	1.00	1.01
4-5	1.01	1.00	1.01
5-6	1.01	1.00	1.01
6-7	0.97	0.99	1.00
7-8	1.00	1.01	1.02
8-9	1.02	1.04	1.05
9-10	0.97	0.99	1.00
10-11	0.96	0.98	0.99
11-12	0.99	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 (Table 13, Page 35), overall K-12 enrollment is expected to increase by 595 students (eight percent) in the next 10 years. K-12 enrollment is fairly steady for the first two years of the forecast and then begins to grow in 2018-19. By 2023-24 it exceeds 8,000 students, surpassing its previous 2004-05 high water mark of 7,996. K-5 enrollments grow by 154 students in the first five years and accelerate to an increase of 220 in the second five, for a total increase of 374 students (11 percent) over the forecast period. Grade 6-8 enrollments are



stable in the first two years, increase between 2018-19 and 2020-21, and increase again between 2023-24 and 2025-26. Over the ten year forecast period grade 6-8 grows by 180 students (10.8 percent). High school enrollment falls by 90 students in the first five years but grows by 131 in the second five years of the forecast for a total growth of 41 students (1.6 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 through the first two years of the forecast, stabilizes, and then grows to a net increase of 178 over the ten year period. K-5 enrollment is fairly flat through the first four forecast years and then begins increasing in 2020-21. It ends the forecast period in 2025-26 with an overall increase of 206 students (6.3 percent). Middle school grades add 66 students during the first five years and ten in the second five, for a total increase of 76 (4.5 percent) over 10 years. Enrollment decline occurs in high school in the first five years of the forecast period: a loss of 162 students (6.3 percent). After 2019-20, 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment increases, but not enough to overcome the earlier losses. High school enrollment ends the ten year forecast period with a 104 student loss.

The *high range* forecast includes net migration consistently near the higher levels observed in the mid-2000s. K-12 enrollment grows at an average of 1.3 percent annually. Over the entire 10 year period, K-12 enrollment is expected to increase by 991 students (13 percent). Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 550 students (17 percent) over the 10 year period. Enrollment in middle grades grows by 11 percent during the first five years, and then slows, ending the ten year forecast period with an overall 268 student (16 percent) increase. High school grades are flat for the first five years of the forecast and then increase by 171 students in the second five years, for a total increase of 173 (7 percent) for the ten year forecast period.

Table 13 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 13**  
**Oregon City S.D. Enrollment Forecasts by School Level, 2016-17 to 2025-26**

		<u>LOW RANGE FORECAST</u>					<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>			
Grade	Actual 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2025-26	2015-16 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2025-26	2015-16 to 2025-26
K-5	3,289	3,292	3,295	3,292	3,297	3,339	3,495	50	156	206
6-8	1,671	1,650	1,637	1,694	1,746	1,737	1,747	66	10	76
9-12	2,575	2,502	2,475	2,430	2,383	2,413	2,471	-162	58	-104
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>178</b>
<i>Annual change</i>		-91	-37	9	10	63	45			
		-1.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%			

		<u>MIDDLE RANGE FORECAST</u>					<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>			
Grade	Actual 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2025-26	2015-16 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2025-26	2015-16 to 2025-26
K-5	3,289	3,337	3,358	3,369	3,388	3,443	3,663	154	220	374
6-8	1,671	1,666	1,667	1,737	1,799	1,802	1,851	131	49	180
9-12	2,575	2,517	2,506	2,478	2,449	2,485	2,616	-90	131	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>595</b>
<i>Annual change</i>		-15	11	53	52	94	80			
		-0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%			

		<u>HIGH RANGE FORECAST</u>					<u>FORECAST CHANGE</u>			
Grade	Actual 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2025-26	2015-16 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2025-26	2015-16 to 2025-26
K-5	3,289	3,384	3,433	3,471	3,515	3,578	3,839	289	261	550
6-8	1,671	1,683	1,694	1,777	1,852	1,859	1,939	188	80	268
9-12	2,575	2,542	2,549	2,537	2,526	2,577	2,748	2	171	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>7,785</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>8,526</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>991</b>
<i>Annual change</i>		74	67	109	108	121	102			
		1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%			

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2016.

### ***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 2016-17 to 2025-26.

The forecast of future kindergarten classes relies on information about the number of births to women residing in each attendance area, 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, an increase in births from one year to the next does not guarantee an 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.

Among the District's elementary schools, Candy Lane is expected to grow over the coming few years as larger language immersion enrollment currently in primary grades, including out-of-district residents filling open enrollment slots, advance into upper grades. Beaver Creek grows over the long run due to future development within the Beaver Creek Road Concept Plan area. Large apartment projects have also been proposed within the Beaver Creek and Candy Lane attendance areas. John McLoughlin has had ten subdivisions proposed in the last five years, including four in 2015. Five of the earlier six McLoughlin subdivisions have been platted, and an increase of 86 students is forecast for this elementary school by 2025-26. Redland is expected to grow by 74 students over the long run due to the proposal of seven subdivisions since 2010.

Gaffney Lane and Holcomb also have submissions for new subdivisions from 2013, 2014 and 2015, which should bring long term growth. Two Gaffney Lane subdivisions have been platted; the remaining subdivisions in these two areas are under plat review.

During the 10 year horizon of the forecasts, Gardiner and Ogden Middle Schools together gain enrollment of 190 students: 154 for Gardiner (a 20 percent increase) and 36 for Ogden (four percent increase). Over 80 percent of Gardiner's growth occurs in the first four years of the forecast.

OCHS loses enrollment during the first four years of the forecast, declining by 152 students from 2015-16 to 2019-20. It then makes small gains over the last six years, ending the forecast period with a net 22 student increase (one percent).

Table 14 presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level.

**Table 14**  
**Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2016-17 to 2025-26**

School	Actual	Forecast										Change 2015-16 to 2025-26	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Number	Percent
Beavercreek Elem.	530	540	557	567	568	583	596	603	611	619	626	96	18%
Candy Lane Elem. (3rd-5th)	271	282	284	268	263	273	275	275	277	279	281	10	4%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	585	596	580	586	604	609	618	625	629	630	633	48	8%
Holcomb Elem.	497	495	491	482	476	490	506	518	527	532	543	46	9%
Jennings Lodge Elem. (K-2nd)	284	278	289	291	292	294	296	298	298	298	298	14	5%
John McLoughlin Elem.	577	604	597	612	617	624	632	643	652	658	663	86	15%
Redland Elem.	545	542	560	563	568	570	577	588	594	608	619	74	14%
Gardiner Middle School	784	799	836	877	913	895	890	894	906	923	938	154	20%
Ogden Middle School	833	825	791	819	842	863	842	827	842	861	869	36	4%
Oregon City High School	2,162	2,091	2,076	2,045	2,010	2,053	2,080	2,155	2,202	2,199	2,184	22	1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>7,061</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>7,254</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>7,654</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>8%</b>
CAIS	257	258	260	264	273	266	266	266	266	266	266	9	4%
OCSLA	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	0	0%
<b>Charter Subtotal*</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total Enrollment*</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>8%</b>

\*Note: Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater

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

Forecast: Population Research Center, Portland State University, November 2015.

## **FORECAST ACCURACY**

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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

In Table 15, actual OCSD enrollment by grade level in fall 2015 is compared with the 2015-16 forecasts that were prepared one year earlier, as well as those prepared two and three years earlier. Similarly, Table 16 compares enrollment forecasts for individual schools. As a measure of average error for grade levels and for individual school enrollments, the mean absolute percent error (MAPE) is included in the tables.

Measures of forecast error for total K-12 enrollments can benefit from compensating differences among individual grades. 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.

**Table 15**  
**Fall 2015 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts**  
**By Grade Level**

Grade	2015-16	One year forecast <sup>1</sup>			Two year forecast <sup>2</sup>			Three year forecast <sup>3</sup>		
	Actual	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	510	509	-1	-0.2%	515	5	1.0%	517	7	1.4%
1	529	541	12	2.3%	545	16	3.0%	548	19	3.6%
2	568	566	-2	-0.4%	576	8	1.4%	546	-22	-3.9%
3	581	568	-13	-2.2%	582	1	0.2%	569	-12	-2.1%
4	567	557	-10	-1.8%	571	4	0.7%	567	0	0.0%
5	534	522	-12	-2.2%	521	-13	-2.4%	551	17	3.2%
6	534	544	10	1.9%	573	39	7.3%	570	36	6.7%
7	579	588	9	1.6%	608	29	5.0%	581	2	0.3%
8	558	535	-23	-4.1%	548	-10	-1.8%	532	-26	-4.7%
9	627	597	-30	-4.8%	596	-31	-4.9%	591	-36	-5.7%
10	621	615	-6	-1.0%	632	11	1.8%	608	-13	-2.1%
11	643	634	-9	-1.4%	642	-1	-0.2%	620	-23	-3.6%
12	664	654	-10	-1.5%	651	-13	-2.0%	625	-39	-5.9%
UN <sup>4</sup>	20	17	-3	--	30	10	--	0	-20	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>MAPE<sup>5</sup></b>				<b>1.9%</b>			<b>2.4%</b>			<b>3.3%</b>

1. Middle range forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2014-15 enrollment, March 2015.

2. Middle range forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2013-14 enrollment, May 2014. Springwater subtracted for comparability with 2015-16 actual enrollment reported in this table.

3. Middle range forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2012-13 enrollment, April 2013. Springwater subtracted for comparability with 2015-16 actual enrollment reported in this table.

4. Ungraded secondary enrollment.

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

**Table 16**  
**Fall 2015 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts**  
**By Individual School**

School	Actual	One year forecast <sup>1</sup>			Two year forecast <sup>2</sup>			Three year forecast <sup>3</sup>		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
Beavercreek Elem.	530	551	21	4.0%	542	12	2.3%	499	-31	-5.8%
Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge	555	566	11	2.0%	605	50	9.0%	613	58	10.5%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	585	563	-22	-3.8%	545	-40	-6.8%	543	-42	-7.2%
Holcomb Elem.	497	497	0	0.0%	546	49	9.9%	538	41	8.2%
John McLoughlin Elem.	577	555	-22	-3.8%	539	-38	-6.6%	532	-45	-7.8%
Redland Elem.	545	531	-14	-2.6%	533	-12	-2.2%	573	28	5.1%
<b>Elementaries</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Gardiner	784	773	-11	-1.4%	779	-5	-0.6%	816	32	4.1%
Ogden	833	873	40	4.8%	935	102	12.2%	867	34	4.1%
<b>Middle Schools</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Oregon City HS	2,162	2,127	-35	-1.6%	2,201	39	1.8%	2,118	-44	-2.0%
CAIS	210	215	5	2.4%	200	-10	-4.8%	157	-53	-25.2%
OCSLA	257	196	-61	-23.7%	165	-92	-35.8%	169	-88	-34.2%
<b>High Schools</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
<b>District-run</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>MAPE<sup>4</sup></b>				<b>2.7%</b>			<b>5.7%</b>			<b>6.1%</b>

1. Forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2014-15 enrollment, March 2015.

2. Forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2013-14 enrollment, May 2014.

3. Forecasts for 2015-16 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2012-13 enrollment, April 2013

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

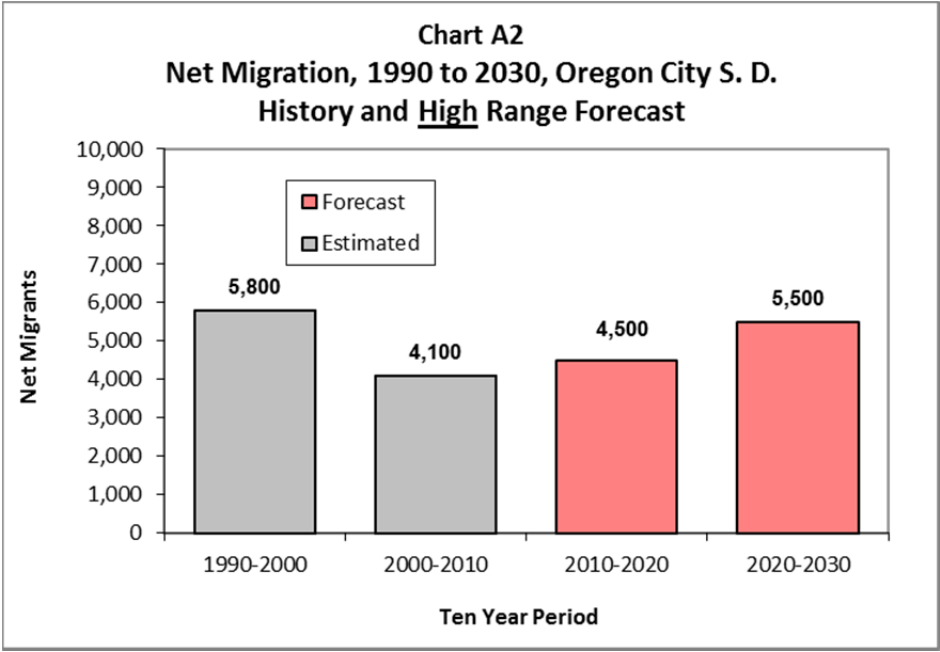
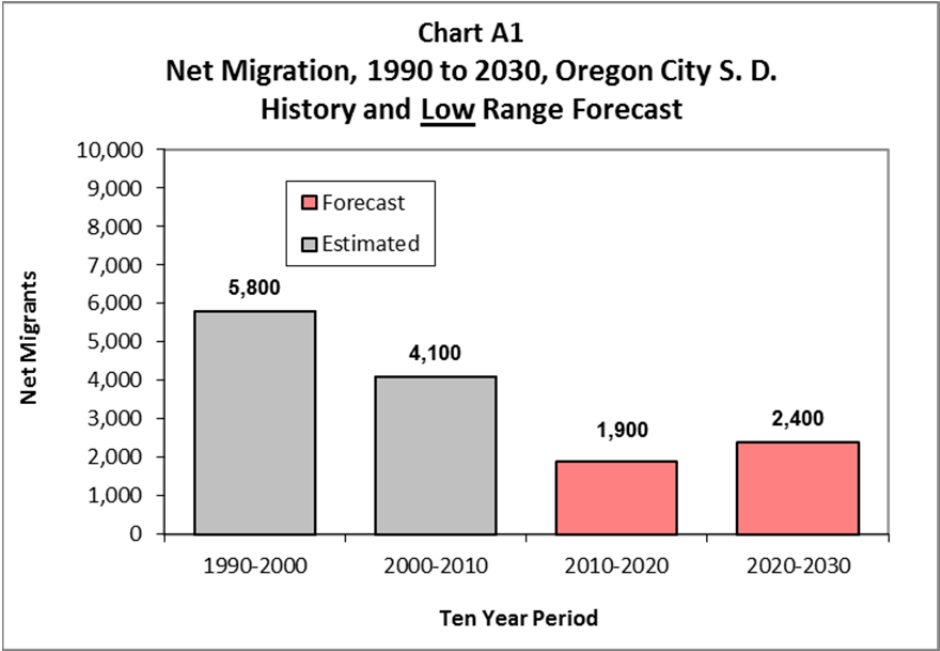




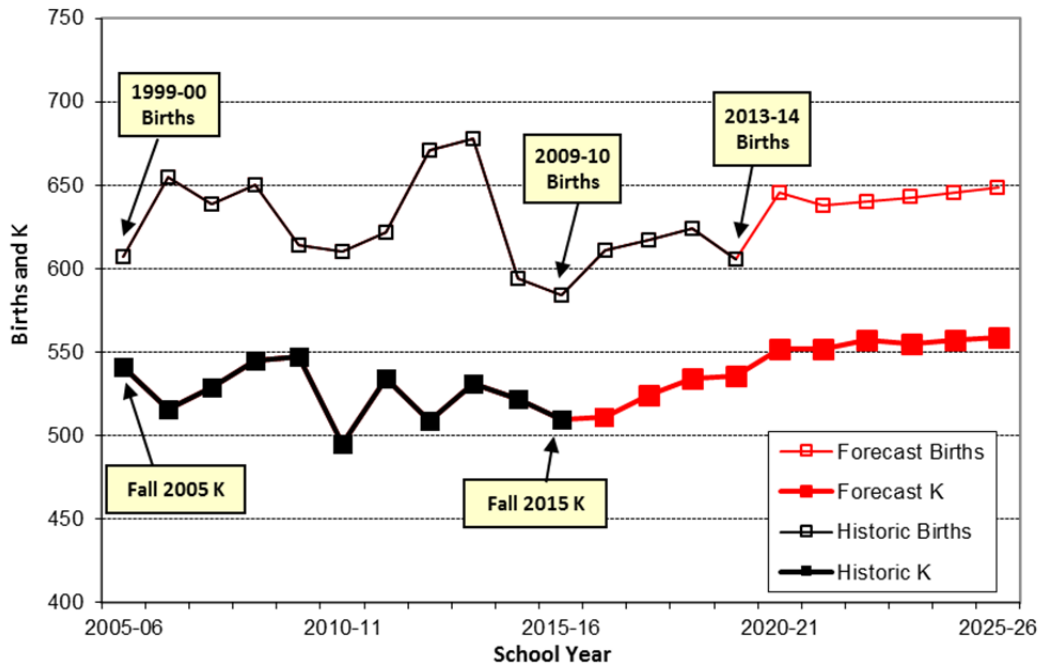
## **APPENDIX A**

### **DISTRICT-WIDE POPULATION FORECASTS AND ENROLLMENT FORECASTS**

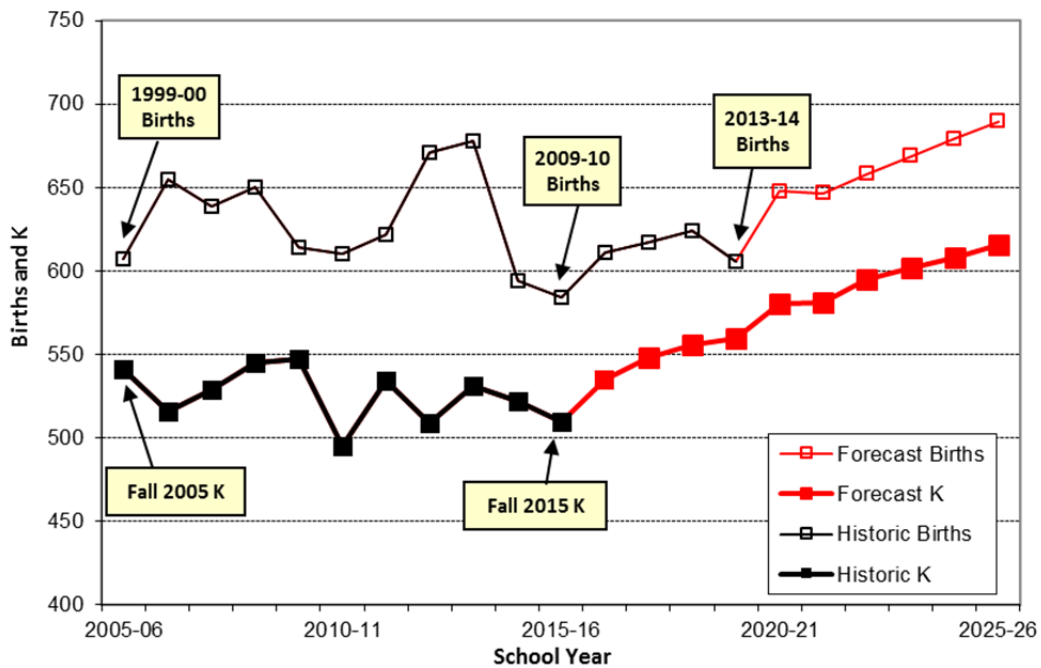




**Chart A3**  
**OCSD Birth Cohorts and Kindergarten Enrollment**  
Low Range Forecast Scenario



**Chart A4**  
**OCSD Birth Cohorts and Kindergarten Enrollment**  
High Range Forecast Scenario



**Table A1**  
**Population by Age Group, Low 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	3,268	3,316	130	4%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,325	3,480	-42	-1%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,384	3,590	-314	-8%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,166	2,154	-240	-10%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,379	1,342	-90	-6%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,310	2,847	-197	-6%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,431	3,175	109	4%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,368	3,841	368	11%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,413	4,008	349	10%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,733	3,687	-251	-6%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,818	3,600	-633	-15%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	3,978	3,817	-353	-8%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,306	3,848	-313	-8%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	3,973	3,791	233	7%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,696	3,835	1,428	59%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,014	3,333	1,782	115%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,860	2,743	1,664	154%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,048	1,859	990	114%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,080	1,372	348	34%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,098</b>	<b>54,670</b>	<b>57,550</b>	<b>59,638</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>9%</b>
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	8,875	9,224	-596	-6%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.4%</i>	<i>15.5%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,088</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>4%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>0.4%</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 Census	2010 Census	2020 Forecast	2030 Forecast	2010 to 2030 Change	
					Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,421	3,705	519	16%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,527	3,928	406	12%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,609	4,044	140	4%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,338	2,435	41	2%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,424	1,489	57	4%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,441	3,181	137	5%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,546	3,479	413	13%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,584	4,154	681	20%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,651	4,334	675	18%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,953	4,191	253	6%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,981	4,055	-178	-4%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,116	4,191	21	1%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,483	4,220	59	1%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,084	4,033	475	13%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,766	4,082	1,675	70%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,111	3,566	2,015	130%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,933	2,940	1,861	172%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,126	2,103	1,234	142%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,193	1,660	636	62%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>48,098</b>	<b>54,670</b>	<b>60,287</b>	<b>65,790</b>	<b>11,120</b>	<b>20%</b>
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,474	10,407	587	6%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>	<i>15.8%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>5,503</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>9%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>0.9%</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, 2016-17 to 2025-26**

Grade	Actual	Forecast									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
K	510	511	524	534	536	552	552	557	555	557	559
1	529	513	526	543	553	553	568	567	573	571	573
2	568	540	528	541	559	567	566	581	580	586	584
3	581	573	548	536	549	565	573	572	587	586	592
4	567	586	580	554	543	555	570	578	577	592	591
5	534	569	589	584	557	547	559	574	582	581	596
6	534	535	571	591	586	560	550	562	577	585	584
7	579	529	530	566	586	582	556	546	558	573	581
8	558	586	536	537	574	595	591	564	554	566	582
9	627	602	632	580	579	621	645	641	611	600	612
10	621	621	597	627	575	577	619	643	639	609	598
11	643	609	610	586	616	568	569	610	634	630	601
12	664	650	616	617	593	627	578	578	620	644	640
US*	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>7,593</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>7,713</b>
Annual change		-91	-37	9	10	63	27	77	74	33	13
		-1.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>K-5</b>	3,289	3,292	3,295	3,292	3,297	3,339	3,388	3,429	3,454	3,473	3,495
<b>6-8</b>	1,671	1,650	1,637	1,694	1,746	1,737	1,697	1,672	1,689	1,724	1,747
<b>9-12</b>	2,575	2,502	2,475	2,430	2,383	2,413	2,431	2,492	2,524	2,503	2,471
		<b>2015-16 to 2020-21</b>			<b>2020-21 to 2025-26</b>			<b>2015-16 to 2025-26</b>			
		<b>5 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	<b>5 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	<b>10 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	
K-5		50		1.5%	156		4.7%	206		6.3%	
6-8		66		3.9%	10		0.6%	76		4.5%	
9-12		-162		-6.3%	58		2.4%	-104		-4.0%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>-46</b>		<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>224</b>		<b>3.0%</b>	<b>178</b>		<b>2.4%</b>	

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

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

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2016.



**Table A4**  
**Oregon City S.D., Middle Range Enrollment Forecasts<sup>1</sup>, 2016-17 to 2025-26**

Grade	Actual	Forecast									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
K	510	524	535	543	545	564	566	574	577	581	585
1	529	525	540	557	565	566	584	586	594	597	601
2	568	546	543	558	576	582	583	601	603	611	614
3	581	578	556	553	569	585	591	592	610	612	620
4	567	590	587	564	562	577	592	598	599	617	619
5	534	574	597	594	571	569	584	599	605	606	624
6	534	540	581	604	601	580	577	592	607	613	614
7	579	534	540	581	604	603	581	578	593	608	614
8	558	592	546	552	594	619	618	595	592	607	623
9	627	606	643	594	599	644	672	671	646	641	657
10	621	625	604	641	592	596	641	669	668	643	638
11	643	612	617	596	632	583	587	631	659	658	633
12	664	654	622	627	606	642	592	596	641	669	668
US <sup>2</sup>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>8,130</b>
Annual change		-15	11	53	52	94	58	114	112	69	47
		-0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%
K-5	3,289	3,337	3,358	3,369	3,388	3,443	3,500	3,550	3,588	3,624	3,663
6-8	1,671	1,666	1,667	1,737	1,799	1,802	1,776	1,765	1,792	1,828	1,851
9-12	2,575	2,517	2,506	2,478	2,449	2,485	2,512	2,587	2,634	2,631	2,616
		<b>2015-16 to 2020-21</b>			<b>2020-21 to 2025-26</b>			<b>2015-16 to 2025-26</b>			
		<b>5 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	<b>5 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	<b>10 yr. chg.</b>		<b>Pct.</b>	
K-5		154		4.7%	220		6.4%	374		11.4%	
6-8		131		7.8%	49		2.7%	180		10.8%	
9-12		-90		-3.5%	131		5.3%	41		1.6%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>195</b>		<b>2.6%</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>5.2%</b>	<b>595</b>		<b>7.9%</b>	

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

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

Population Research Center, Portland State University, November 2015.

**Table A5  
Oregon City S.D., High Range Enrollment Forecasts, 2016-17 to 2025-26**

Grade	Actual		Forecast								
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>K</b>	510	535	548	556	560	580	581	595	602	608	616
<b>1</b>	529	535	556	577	585	584	604	605	618	626	632
<b>2</b>	568	554	557	579	601	605	604	623	625	638	646
<b>3</b>	581	585	568	571	594	613	616	615	634	636	649
<b>4</b>	567	596	597	580	584	604	622	625	624	643	645
<b>5</b>	534	579	607	608	591	592	612	630	633	632	651
<b>6</b>	534	546	590	618	619	600	601	620	639	642	641
<b>7</b>	579	539	549	594	622	621	601	602	621	640	643
<b>8</b>	558	598	555	565	611	638	636	616	617	636	655
<b>9</b>	627	612	653	608	617	665	695	692	670	670	690
<b>10</b>	621	631	615	656	611	619	666	696	693	671	671
<b>11</b>	643	619	627	611	652	606	614	660	690	687	665
<b>12</b>	664	660	634	642	626	667	619	627	674	705	702
<b>US*</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>7,785</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>8,526</b>
Annual change		74	67	109	108	121	77	135	134	94	72
		1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%
<b>K-5</b>	3,289	3,384	3,433	3,471	3,515	3,578	3,639	3,693	3,736	3,783	3,839
<b>6-8</b>	1,671	1,683	1,694	1,777	1,852	1,859	1,838	1,838	1,877	1,918	1,939
<b>9-12</b>	2,575	2,542	2,549	2,537	2,526	2,577	2,614	2,695	2,747	2,753	2,748
		<b>2015-16 to 2020-21</b>		<b>2020-21 to 2025-26</b>		<b>2015-16 to 2025-26</b>					
		<b>5 yr. chg.</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>5 yr. chg.</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>10 yr. chg.</b>	<b>Pct.</b>				
K-5		289	8.8%	261	7.3%	550	16.7%				
6-8		188	11.3%	80	4.3%	268	16.0%				
9-12		2	0.1%	171	6.6%	173	6.7%				
<b>Total</b>		<b>479</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>13.2%</b>				

1. Includes CAIS and OCSLA charter schools. Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater  
 2. "US" is ungraded secondary; included in grade 9-12 totals.