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Portland State University. Population Research Center

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**OREGON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT FORECASTS
2018-19 TO 2027-28**



February, 2018

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ENROLLMENT FORECASTS
2018-19 TO 2027-28**

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

February, 2018

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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 2018-19 and 2027-28. 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. Since 2010 school-age population has declined while total population has grown.
- OCSD population under age five *decreased* by 8.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- The number of births to residents of the OCSD peaked in 2008; the average of 599 births per year from 2009 to 2013 was seven percent lower than the average of the previous five year period between 2004 and 2008. Since 2014 annual birth totals have rebounded and are approaching their 2008 peak.
- The Clackamas County unemployment rate of 3.7 percent in 2017 was the lowest annual average in 27 years.

Enrollment Trends

- A negligible decrease of 13 students between fall 2016 in fall 2017 brought district-wide K-12 enrollment to 7,412 students, marking the eighth year in a ten year period in which total K-12 enrollment was smaller than in the previous year.
- In the most recent five years, the number of K-5th grade students in OCSD schools has increased by 129 students (four percent). Each elementary cohort gained students between 2016-17 and 2017-18 (e.g. 3rd grade compared with the previous year's 2nd grade), and the incoming kindergarten class was the largest in 13 years.

- District-wide enrollment in 6th-8th grade increased for the second consecutive year, for a net gain of 43 students since 2015-16.
- Enrollment in high school grades fell for a second consecutive year, and is now 188 students smaller than the all-time high observed in 2015-16.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Middle Range

- K-12 enrollment increases by 595 students (eight percent) in the next 10 years.
- K-5th grade enrollments plateau until 2019-20, and then begin a sustained growth period resulting in 380 more K-5 students (11 percent) over the 10 year forecast.
- Grade 6-8 enrollments fluctuate over the first five years, and grow significantly after 2022-23. Over the ten year forecast period grades 6-8 gain 165 students (10 percent).
- High school enrollment changes very little, with net growth of just 50 students (two percent) over the ten-year period.

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: Low Range

- The *low range* forecast depicts a scenario under which net migration falls back to levels observed during and after the recession. Overall K-12 enrollment falls by 89 students during the first two years of the forecast, and rebounds slightly for a net increase of 159 students over the ten year period.
- K-5 enrollment also initially declines, but finishes the forecast period in 2027-28 with an overall increase of 131 students (four percent).
- Middle school enrollments are relatively stable throughout the forecast, gaining just 44 students (three percent) in 10 years.
- High school enrollments peak in 2023-24, ending the 10 year forecast horizon with a net loss of 16 students (one percent).

District-wide Enrollment Forecast: High Range

- The *high range* forecast includes net migration near the recent relatively high 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 1,050 students (14 percent).
- Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 604 students (18 percent) over the 10 year period.
- Middle grades end the period with an overall 287 student (17 percent) increase.
- High school grades add 159 students (seven percent) in 10 years. The slower growth at the high school level reflects the smaller cohorts now in primary grades and lower mobility among families once their children are in school.

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
2007-08	7,814		7,814		7,814	
2012-13	7,387	-427	7,387	-427	7,387	-427
2017-18	7,412	25	7,412	25	7,412	25
2022-23 (fcst.)	7,448	36	7,699	287	7,994	582
2027-28 (fcst.)	7,571	123	8,007	308	8,462	468
AAEG ² , 2017-18 to 2027-28	0.2%		0.8%		1.3%	

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 2018.

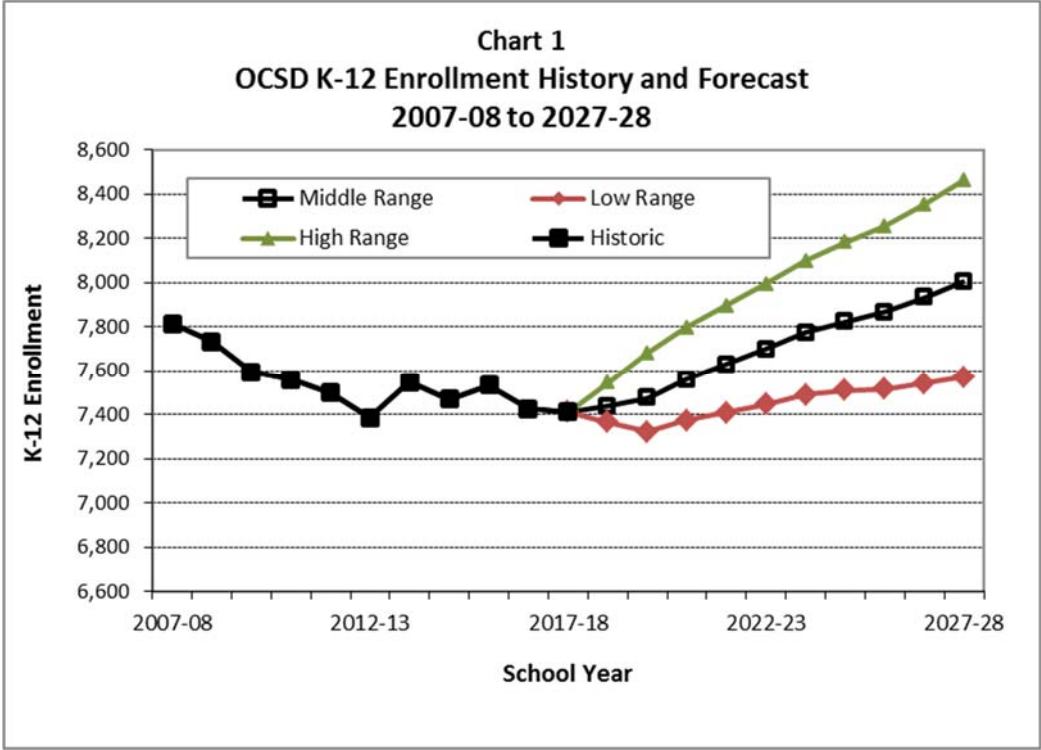


Table 2
Historic and Middle Range Forecast Enrollment
by School Level (K-5, 6-8, 9-12)
Oregon City School District

	Actual			Forecast	
	2007-08	2012-13	2017-18	2022-23	2027-28
Grades K-5	3,623	3,182	3,311	3,531	3,691
5 year change		-441	129	220	160
		-12.2%	4.1%	6.6%	4.5%
Grades 6-8	1,867	1,743	1,714	1,695	1,879
5 year change		-124	-29	-19	184
		-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.1%	10.9%
Grades 9-12	2,324	2,462	2,387	2,473	2,437
5 year change		138	-75	86	-36
		5.9%	-3.0%	3.6%	-1.5%
Total	7,814	7,387	7,412	7,699	8,007
5 year change		-427	25	287	308
		-5.5%	0.3%	3.9%	4.0%

*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 2018.*

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 12 years. This study includes enrollment forecasts for the District and for individual schools for the 10 years from 2018-19 to 2027-28. 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 in the early 2000s. 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 accuracy of previous forecasts. Appendix A contains detailed annual enrollment forecasts by grade level under the low, middle, and high growth scenarios. Appendix B contains a District profile based upon two recent American Community Survey data sets.

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. 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 54 percent in 2000 to 58 percent in 2010. 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
Oregon City S.D., City, and Region Population

	2000	2010	2017	Avg. Annl. Growth Rate	
				2000-2010	2010-2017
Oregon City SD Total ¹	48,098	54,670	N/A	1.3%	N/A
City of Oregon City ²	25,754	31,859	34,610	2.2%	1.1%
City of Gladstone	11,438	11,497	11,840	0.1%	0.4%
<i>OCSD Portion</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>--</i>
OCSD Unincorporated	21,960	22,225	N/A	0.1%	--
Clackamas County	338,391	375,992	413,000	1.1%	1.3%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA ³	1,927,881	2,226,009	2,452,195	1.4%	1.3%

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.

2. A portion of the City of Oregon City's population growth was due to the annexation of 144 persons between 2000 and 2010 and 2 persons between 2010 and 2016.

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

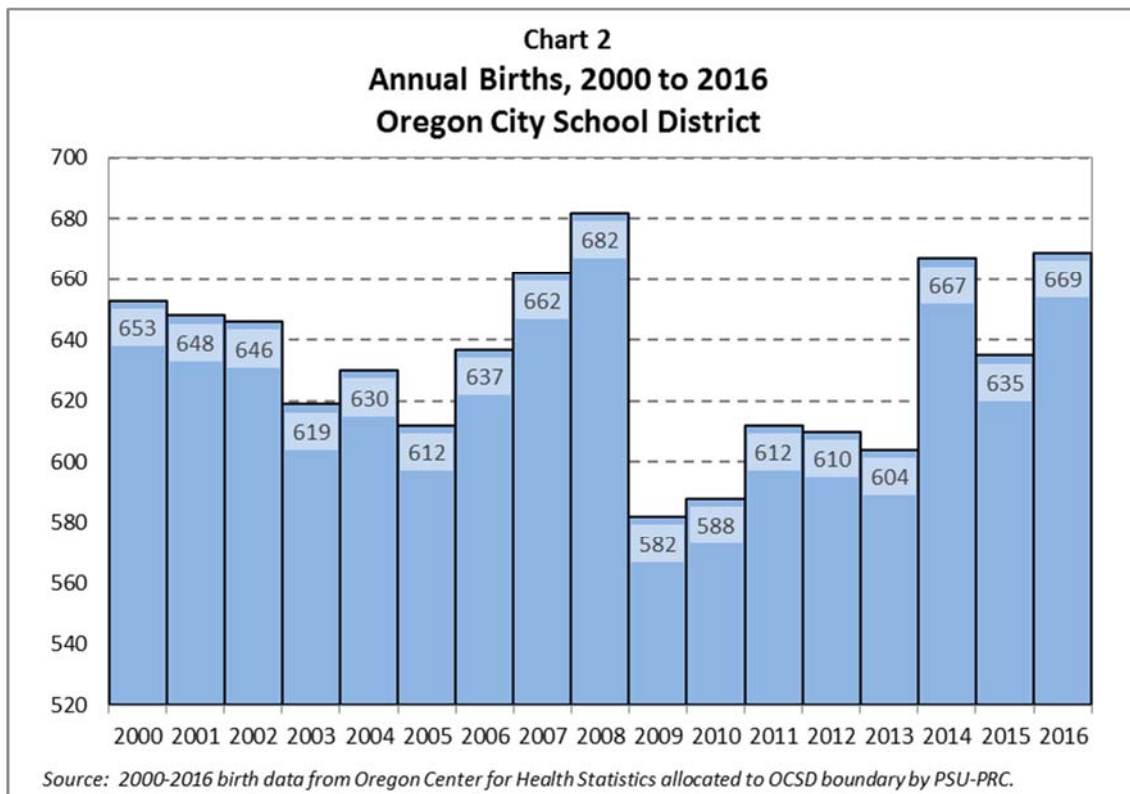
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 censuses; Population Research Center, PSU, July 1, 2017 estimates; State of Washington, Office of Financial Management, April 1, 2017 estimates.

Births

The number of births to women residing within the District peaked in 2008, one year later than the 2007 peak in the U.S. and in Oregon. In both the U.S. and in Oregon, annual births fell more than eight percent between 2007 and 2011. Births began a slight rebound in Oregon between 2013 and in the U.S. in 2014, but Oregon 2016 totals remained more than eight percent below

their 2007 peak.¹ In the OCSD the downturn persisted between 2009 and 2013. During those five years the average of 599 births per year was seven percent lower than the average of the previous five year period between 2004 and 2008. Between 2014 and 2016 births moved upward, reaching 669 in 2016.

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



Employment

The District is part of the Portland metropolitan area labor market and most residents commute beyond 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 14 percent of the OCSD workers have primary jobs within the District itself. Another 27 percent worked elsewhere in Clackamas

¹ “Births: Final Data for 2015.” National Vital Statistics Report, Volume 66, Number 1, National Center for Health Statistics; *Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2016 Volume 1*, Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics.

County, and most of the rest worked in Multnomah (33 percent), Washington (16 percent), or Marion (three percent) counties. Table 4 reports the number and share of workers by place of work.²

Table 4
Where OCSD Residents Are Employed, 2015

Job Located Within*	Workers	Share
Clackamas County	10,377	41%
Oregon City School District	3,608	14%
City of Oregon City	2,833	11%
Multnomah County	8,333	33%
City of Portland	7,591	30%
Washington County	4,117	16%
Marion County	829	3%
All other locations	1,921	8%
Total Primary Jobs	25,577	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. 2018. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2015 data. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Between 2004 and 2007, Clackamas County added 12,600 jobs—more than 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 occurred since 2010, with a gain of 9,000 jobs between 2010 and 2014. Growth accelerated after 2014, with more than 15,000 jobs added between 2014 and 2017.³

Clackamas County’s unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in 2007, on par with the U.S. rate, to 10.4 percent in 2009, about a percentage point higher than the U.S. rate of 9.3 percent.

²U.S. Census Bureau. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2nd Quarter 2015 data. Includes at most one (primary) job per resident. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

³ “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, 144,000 in 2014 and 159,200 in 2016.

In 2017 Clackamas County's annual rate was 3.7 percent, a little lower than Oregon's record low 4.0 percent rate.

In November 2017 the Oregon Employment Department summarized 2017 growth in the Portland metro area. The following is an excerpt from the article.

The pace of job growth in the metro area ticked up over the summer then pulled back in the autumn. Over the past 12 months, the region's total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 24,800 jobs, or 2.1 percent, compared with an average of 3.0 percent in June through August. This year is on track to end with annual growth averaging about 2.5 percent compared with 3.0 percent in 2016.

Slowing growth combined with low unemployment is a reflection of a mature expansion and the region's tight labor market – businesses are having difficulty finding available workers. It is not necessarily indicative of an impending recession. Both the University of Oregon and the Office of Economic Analysis produce indices of leading indicators, and neither show cause for real concerns at this time.⁴

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. Housing unit and household growth were 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.

⁴“Employment in the Portland Metro Area: November 2017 Low Unemployment, Moderate Job Losses” Employment Department, State of Oregon. December 26, 2017.

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.

Updating the inventory of land use changes is an ongoing process incorporating information provided by Clackamas County and the City of Oregon City. Most of the subdivisions approved prior to 2014 are now completely or nearly built-out; Table 6 includes land use applications for single family subdivisions that have been submitted since 2014. Twelve of the 16 subdivisions from 2014 and 2015 have been platted, with housing construction well underway.

Applications submitted in years 2014 through 2017 include 600 total lots, on which about 100 homes were completed and another 100 permitted during 2017, leaving capacity for about 400 more homes, including close to 300 in new applications from 2016 and 2017 that are not yet platted.

Table 6
Single Family Subdivision Applications, 2014-2017
Oregon City School District

Year¹	Elementary Area	Subdivision Name	Jurisdiction	Total Lots	Remaining Lots²
2014	Holcomb	Sunnybrook Phase 2 (TP14-01)	City of O.C.	27	2
	Gaffney Lane	Ellis Estates (TP 14-03)	City of O.C.	25	3
	John McLoughlin	Adeline Acres (TP 14-04)	City of O.C.	16	1
	Gaffney Lane	Marlo Farms (TP 14-05)	City of O.C.	39	4
	Gaffney Lane	Small Slope (TP 14-06)	City of O.C.	8	2
	Redland	Douglas Grove (TP 14-07)	City of O.C.	11	4
	Redland	Lavine Lane (Z0197-14)	Clackamas Co.	4	4
	Can L./Jenn	Hillside Dr (Z0291-14)	Clackamas Co.	13	13
2015	John McLoughlin	Highland Park (TP15-01)	City of O.C.	32	3
	John McLoughlin	Boulder Run (TP15-02)	City of O.C.	19	3
	John McLoughlin	Pavillion Park 3 (TP15-03)	City of O.C.	25	16
	Holcomb	Eastham Hill (TP15-04)	City of O.C.	7	7
	Gaffney Lane	Lucille Riggs Landing (TP15-05)	City of O.C.	32	4
	Holcomb	Hunter Hill (TP15-06)	City of O.C.	11	11
	John McLoughlin	Ed's Orchard (TP15-07)	City of O.C.	41	24
	Gaffney Lane	Gaffney Corners (TP15-08)	City of O.C.	7	7
2016	Holcomb	Abernethy Landing (TP 16-01)	City of O.C.	98	98
	Beavercreek	Lazy Creek (TP 16-02)	City of O.C.	5	5
	Can L./Jenn	Jennings Lodge Estates (Z0051-16)	Clackamas Co.	62	62
	Beavercreek	"Four lot minor subdivision" (Z0453-16)	Clackamas Co.	4	4
	Redland	"Four lot minor subdivision" (Z0545-16)	Clackamas Co.	4	4
	Beavercreek	Beavercreek Road (Z0593-16)	Clackamas Co.	12	12
	2017	Gaffney Lane	Parker Knoll (TP 17-02)	City of O.C.	11
Holcomb		Apperson Boulevard (TP 17-05)	City of O.C.	4	4
John McLoughlin		Wheeler Farms (TP17-03)	City of O.C.	77	77
Can L./Jenn		River Road (Z0471-17)	Clackamas Co.	6	6

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

2. Based on tax records, building permits and aerial photos, approximate counts of lots with homes not completed or permitted as of December 2017.

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

In addition to these single family developments, construction is now underway for the 244 unit Edgewater at the Cove Apartments in the Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge Elementary Area. The project's concept plan includes the possibility of an additional 195 unit future phase.⁵

The 600 building lots included in Table 6 represent recent and ongoing current single family home development within the OCSD. There is ample additional land within the UGB and urban reserves to allow this pace of development to continue for many years, subject to the strength of the housing market. In 2016 Metro allocated their most recent regional growth forecasts to transportation analysis zones (TAZs), 64 of which are entirely or partially within the OCSD. We used these small area forecasts to approximate the household and population growth that Metro allocated to the OCSD area. When aggregated, we found that Metro's forecasts indicate growth of about 7,300 households between 2015 and 2040, an average of about 290 each year.

Most of the housing growth will occur on land that is currently outside of the City of Oregon City, requiring annexation, zone changes, infrastructure development, and in some cases, transportation improvements before residential development can take place. For example, an application to annex about 35 acres east of Holcomb Elementary School and north of Holcomb Road was submitted in 2016, and is now under review. Known as the Serres property, and identified in official documents as AN-16-0004, the site may ultimately include 124 single family homes under the proposed R-10 zoning. Another proposed annexation of 92 acres south of Holcomb Road lies partly within the Holcomb Elementary area but primarily within the current Redland Elementary area. Those 92 acres may include 400 to 450 homes when fully developed in nine to 10 years.⁶ Also, a 117 acre annexation of the Oregon City County Club was proposed in 2016 and is under review.

The proposed Abernathy Place Hotel project includes a second phase consisting of 131 apartment units and 12,000 square feet of retail space. An appeal hearing before City Commission is scheduled for February 2018⁷.

⁵ The City of Oregon City has information about the Grand Cove Project at <http://www.orcity.org/economicdevelopment/grand-cove-project>.

⁶ Correspondence from Planning Consultant Rick Givens to OCSD Director of Operations Wes Rogers, February 24th, 2017.

⁷ <https://www.orcity.org/planning/project/ap-17-0006>

Residential building permit activity within the City of Oregon City each of the past 22 years is presented in Table 7.⁸

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	79	4
2015	130	0
2016	151	0
2017	120	222

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch. Data retrieved at <https://www.census.gov/construction/bps/>.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey.

Table 8 identifies the number of homes permitted by elementary and middle school attendance area. In both 2014 and 2015 Redland saw the most new home construction among elementary areas. Most of the new homes in Redland have been built in the vicinity of the Maplelane Road and Thayer Road intersection, primarily in the 69-lot Meriwether⁹ and 11-lot Douglas Grove subdivisions, which are mostly built out. In both 2016 and 2017 the Gaffney Lane and John McLoughlin areas accounted for more than half of the new homes in the District. Development ramped up in Gaffney Lane’s 25-lot Ellis Estates, 39-lot Marlo Farms and 32-lot Lucille Riggs Landing subdivisions. For John McLoughlin, construction occurred in the 16-lot Adeline Acres, 32-lot Highland Park, 19-lot Boulder Run, 25-lot Pavillion Park, and 41-lot Ed’s Orchard subdivisions.¹⁰

Table 8
New Single Family Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits
2014 to 2017 by Attendance Area

Elementary Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Beavercreek	12	21	11	11	55
Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge	12	14	7	8	41
Gaffney Lane	16	32	55	49	152
Holcomb	18	18	32	9	77
John McLoughlin	9	36	52	54	151
Redland	54	71	39	34	198
District Total	121	192	196	165	674
Middle School Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Gardiner	25	69	108	104	306
Ogden	96	123	88	61	368
District Total	121	192	196	165	674

Source: Individual records from Construction Monitor, Inc., processed and geocoded by PSU-PRC.

⁹ The Meriwether subdivision was listed in year 2010 and is no longer in Table 6.

¹⁰ The source for Table 8 is weekly reports from Construction Monitor, Inc., processed and geocoded by PRC. Construction Monitor is a subscription service. <https://www.constructionmonitor.com/>.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

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.

The Oregon City School District enrolled 7,412 K-12 students in fall 2017, a decrease of 13 students (0.2% percent) from fall 2016. Although the decrease was small, 2017 marked the eighth year in a ten year period in which total K-12 enrollment was smaller than in the previous year.

Focusing on elementary grades tells a different story about enrollment trends. In the most recent five years, the number of K-5th grade students in OCSD schools has increased by 129 students (four percent), a reversal from the earlier decline. Each elementary cohort gained students between 2016-17 and 2017-18 (e.g. 3rd grade compared with the previous year's 2nd grade), and the incoming kindergarten class was the largest in 13 years.

For the first half of the 10 year historical period (2007-08 to 2012-13) enrollment declined by a total of 427 students (five percent). Grades K-5 had the largest decrease, 441 students (12 percent). Grades 6-8 declined by 124 students (seven percent) and grades 9-12 showed an increase of 138 students (six percent).

For the second half (2012-13 to 2017-18) enrollment increased by 25 students (0.3 percent). The K-5th grade growth was mostly offset by declines at grades 6-8 and 9-12 of two and three percent respectively.

For the ten year historical period, grades K-5 lost 312 students, grades 6-8 decreased 153 students, and grades 9-12 increased by 63. These changes produced a total enrollment loss of 402 students (five percent) for OCSD.

Table 9 includes the enrollment history for the District by grade level annually for the past 10 years, from 2007-08 to 2017-18. The figures at the bottom of Table 9 summarize growth by elementary, middle and high school grade level groups for five and 10 year periods.

Table 9
Oregon City School District, Enrollment History, 2007-08 to 2017-18¹

Grade	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
K	529	545	547	495	534	509	531	522	510	496	551
1	565	570	572	549	523	536	553	550	529	522	513
2	589	559	539	588	549	523	563	559	568	544	527
3	644	606	561	543	602	543	516	548	581	553	561
4	642	635	593	542	535	560	544	517	567	581	569
5	654	646	622	604	548	511	583	533	534	576	590
6	624	648	643	647	607	557	533	585	534	561	589
7	633	573	628	635	608	578	557	528	579	549	552
8	610	622	575	621	625	608	603	566	558	582	573
9	638	614	633	591	650	639	653	618	627	579	600
10	592	606	581	618	586	641	649	643	621	614	577
11	566	562	554	556	574	584	641	644	643	605	589
12	528	546	543	569	555	598	593	639	664	646	601
US²	0	0	2	1	3	0	30	17	20	17	20
Total	7,814	7,732	7,593	7,559	7,499	7,387	7,549	7,469	7,535	7,425	7,412
Annual change		-82	-139	-34	-60	-112	162	-80	66	-110	-13
		-1.3%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.5%	2.2%	-1.1%	-0.2%
K-5	3,623	3,561	3,434	3,321	3,291	3,182	3,290	3,229	3,289	3,272	3,311
6-8	1,867	1,843	1,846	1,903	1,840	1,743	1,693	1,679	1,671	1,692	1,714
9-12	2,324	2,328	2,313	2,335	2,368	2,462	2,566	2,561	2,575	2,461	2,387

	2007-08 to 2012-13		2012-13 to 2017-18		2007-08 to 2017-18	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	-441	-12%	129	4%	-312	-9%
6-8	-124	-7%	-29	-2%	-153	-8%
9-12	138	6%	-75	-3%	63	3%
Total	-427	-5%	25	0.3%	-402	-5%

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.¹¹ 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 2012 to 2016 indicates that about 12 percent of K-12 students residing within OCSD were enrolled in private schools, not significantly different from 2000.

	2012-16	
	estimate	MOE*
Enrolled in K-12 th grade	9,539	+/-639
Public Schools	8,409	+/-608
Private Schools	1,130	+/-235
<i>Private Share</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>+/- 2.6%</i>
Enrolled in 1 st -8 th grade	5,709	+/-516
Public Schools	5,020	+/-492
Private Schools	689	+/-178
<i>Private Share</i>	<i>12.1%</i>	<i>+/- 3.3%</i>
Enrolled in 9 th -12 th grade	3,074	+/-331
Public Schools	2,768	+/-322
Private Schools	306	+/-127
<i>Private Share</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>+/- 4.3%</i>

*Margin of sampling error at the 90 percent confidence level.
Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, Table B14002.

Another difference 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

¹¹ Census 2000 Table P36 and ACS 2011-15 Table B14002 provide information on school enrollment by grade level and school type.

the Clackamas Educational Service District (CESD). In June 2017 there were 453 OCSD residents registered. The total has changed very little over the last 10 years, and 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.

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. Inter-district transfers remain one of the ways that students can attend a school in another district. In recent years the OCSD has had a net loss of students under this policy, but the net losses of 47 students in 2016-17 and 29 in 2017-18 are smaller than in previous years.

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. Once the students enroll, they do not need to re-apply each year. 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 residents used open enrollment to attend schools in other districts, for a net open enrollment loss of 28. In 2016-17, open enrollment drew 28 students to OCSD, 14 each at Jennings Lodge and Oregon City High School. There were 87 OCSD residents enrolling in other districts, for a net loss of 59. In 2017-18, OCSD's net open enrollment loss was 42, as 70 students enrolled outside of the District and 28 students (14 each at Jennings Lodge and Oregon City High School) from other districts enrolled in OCSD.

Historically, many OCSD residents 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 were more OCSD residents enrolled in Gladstone schools under this program, compared with Gladstone residents enrolled in OCSD schools. This program no longer exists, as it was replaced by open enrollment. However, there are still a few students attending Gladstone schools who were admitted under the program, and the historic and geographic context for the program helps to explain why OCSD has a net outflow under open enrollment.

Neighboring Districts

Table 11 displays several facts about OCSD demographic and enrollment trends in comparison to three other nearby Clackamas County school districts.

The OCSD began the 21st Century growing more slowly than North Clackamas, but avoided the losses experienced in Canby and Gladstone. By the end of the decade, all four districts were losing enrollment, as job losses and the housing crisis during the Great Recession slowed the growth of suburban housing tracts that had fueled earlier growth. Also during the 2005-06 to 2010-11 period, the K-12 educational landscape was evolving to include more charter school and online options. More recently, an aging population and low birth rates have been an impediment to enrollment growth.

Latino enrollment has grown in OCSD, but Latinos represent a smaller share of district-wide enrollment compared with the other three districts.

In 2000, OCSD had the highest share of children under the age of five. The share of total population under age five fell in all four districts by 2010, with OCSD experiencing the steepest decline.

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.

North Clackamas has the highest share of multi-family housing (27 percent) among the four districts while Canby had the lowest (15 percent). OCSD ranks second to Canby SD in both median household income and median home value, though the differences are not statistically significant.

Table 11
Selected School Districts
Demographic and Enrollment Highlights, 2000 to 2016

	Oregon City	Canby	Gladstone	North Clackamas
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 2016-17	-2%	-3%	1%	0%
Population growth, 2000 to 2010	14%	10%	-1%	15%
Latino enrollment, 2016-17	13%	29%	15%	18%
Population growth, 2000 to 2010	14%	10%	-1%	15%
Population under age 5, 2000	7.2%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%
Population under age 5, 2010	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%
Population share age 5 to 17, 2000	19%	20%	20%	18%
Population share age 5 to 17, 2010	18%	18%	18%	17%
Population rural, 2010	17.7%	31.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Multi-family housing share, 2012-16*	17%	15%	22%	27%
Multi-family housing share - MOE	+/-2%	+/-2%	+/-5%	+/-1%
Median Household Income 2012-16*	\$67,713	\$67,892	\$57,515	\$63,754
Median Household Income - MOE	+/- \$3,249	+/- \$3,435	+/- \$3,934	+/- \$2,279
Median Value of Home 2012-16*	\$290,600	\$300,000	\$232,900	\$287,300
Median Value of Home - MOE	+/- \$6,868	+/- \$9,713	+/- \$10,490	+/- \$4,681

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, 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates. Table B25024, Units in Structure; Table B19013, Median Household Income; Table B25077, Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units. In 2016 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. ACS data needs to be interpreted along with margins of error (MOE).*

Enrollment Trends at Individual Schools

Five OCSD elementary schools increased enrollment between 2012-13 and 2017-18, led by Beaver Creek (71 student increase) and McLoughlin (70 students). Holcomb had the largest loss (42 students) and Jennings Lodge decreased by 18. Altogether, the elementaries gained 129 students (four percent) over the historical period.

The District's neighborhood middle school enrollment fell by 126 students between 2012-13 and 2015-16, attributable to the pre-2012 decline in elementary grades enrollment as well as the addition of eighth grade at the District's Clackamas Academy of Industrial Sciences (CAIS) charter school beginning in 2013-14. More recently, Gardiner has added enrollment in each of the past three years, and Ogden has gained enrollment for two consecutive years.

Oregon City High School reached a peak of 2,374 students in 2005-06. In 2017-18, OCHS enrolled 2,063 students, 311 fewer than the peak. However, in 2005-06 there were no charter high schools in the District. Including the 152 students at Oregon City Service Learning Academy (OCSLA) and CAIS's 172 9th-12th grade students, overall high school enrollment of 2,387 slightly exceeds OCHS's 2005-06 peak. However, all three schools had lower enrollments in 2017-18 than in 2016-17.

Table 12 shows the total enrollments at each of the District's schools from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

Table 12
Enrollment History for Individual Schools, 2012-13 to 2017-18

School	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Change 2012-13 to 2017-18	
							Number	Percent
Beavercreek	480	548	541	530	533	551	71	15%
Candy Lane	235	252	310	271	276	269	34	14%
Gaffney Lane	536	540	566	585	553	544	8	1%
Holcomb	547	537	489	497	484	505	-42	-8%
Jennings Lodge	292	313	239	284	268	274	-18	-6%
John McLoughlin	545	560	558	577	601	615	70	13%
Redland	547	540	526	545	557	553	6	1%
Elementaries	3,182	3,290	3,229	3,289	3,272	3,311	129	4%
Gardiner	845	777	765	784	790	796	-49	-6%
Ogden	898	901	885	833	845	870	-28	-3%
Middle Schools	1,743	1,678	1,650	1,617	1,635	1,666	-77	-4%
Oregon City HS	2,187	2,229	2,186	2,162	2,092	2,063	-124	-6%
Subtotal	7,112	7,197	7,065	7,068	6,999	7,040	-72	-1%
CAIS	133	187	215	257	237	220	87	65%
OCSLA	142	165	189	210	189	152	10	7%
Charters*	275	352	404	467	426	372	97	35%
Grand Total*	7,387	7,549	7,469	7,535	7,425	7,412	25	0%

*Note: Does not include Alliance Academy or Springwater

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 2016, 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 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 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.

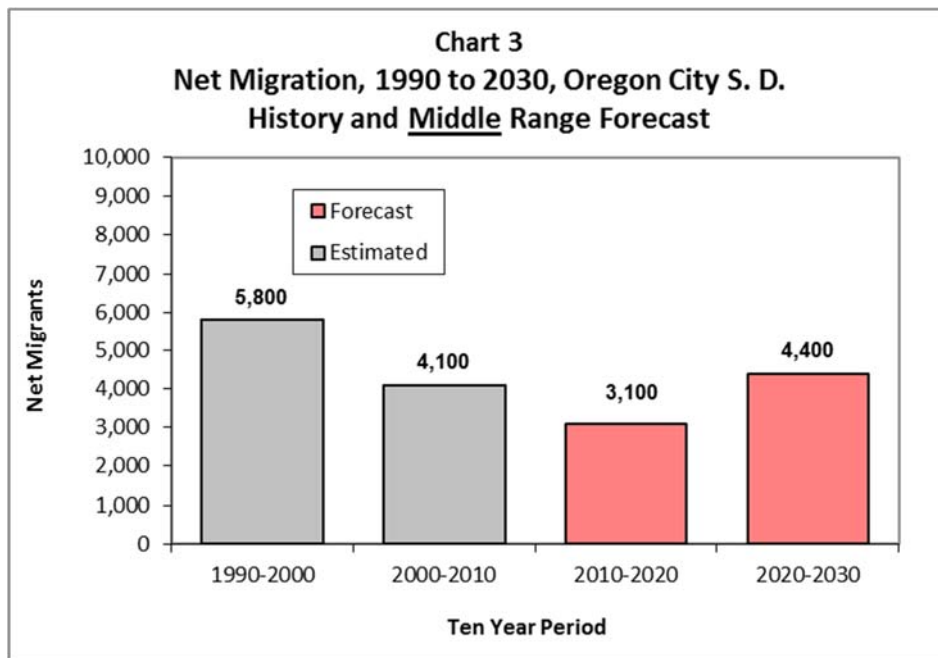
State and national long term trends indicate declining fertility rates for women under 30, but fertility rates in the 2009 to 2010 period were unusually low, likely due to the poor economy. We increased rates slightly by 2020 for all age groups 25 and over, while lowering the rate for women under 25. These changes were informed by national trends as well as births by age of mother observed through 2015. Based on these adjustments, the District's TFR is expected to rebound slightly to 1.97 by 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 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 Appendix A.



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 58,733, an increase of 4,063 persons from the 2010 Census (0.7 percent AAGR). The 2030 population forecast is 63,080, an additional increase of 4,348 persons (0.7 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. By 2020 school age population is expected to decline by nine percent from its 2010 level, resulting in an even lower share of 15.3 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 80 percent of the District’s population growth between 2010 and 2030. These middle range forecasts are shown in Table 13. The high and low population forecasts by age group are included in Appendix A.

Table 13
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	3,371	3,555	369	12%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,355	3,764	242	7%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,377	3,864	-40	-1%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,232	2,250	-144	-6%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,344	1,290	-142	-10%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,455	2,949	-95	-3%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,557	3,322	256	8%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,564	4,152	679	20%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,614	4,320	661	18%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,788	4,054	116	3%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,859	3,933	-300	-7%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,027	3,959	-211	-5%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,350	4,010	-151	-4%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,016	3,903	345	10%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,728	3,935	1,528	63%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,042	3,465	1,914	123%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,878	2,852	1,773	164%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,067	1,994	1,125	129%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,109	1,509	485	47%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	58,733	63,080	8,410	15%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	8,964	9,878	58	1%
share age 5 to 17	19.1%	18.0%	15.3%	15.7%		
		2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030		
Population Change		6,572	4,063	4,348		
Percent		14%	7%	7%		
Average Annual		1.3%	0.7%	0.7%		

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 4 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 between September and August correspond to kindergarten cohorts. The difference between lagged births and OCSD kindergarten enrollment represents a combination of net migration and the kindergarten capture rate, as many children move into and out of the District between birth and age five and not all District residents attend OCSD kindergartens. The relatively large gap in 2012-13 and 2013-14 compared with births in the 2006 to 2008 period reflects the recessionary slow growth period. Conversely, while the current large kindergarten class may be somewhat of an outlier, it is likely the result of increased in-migration, as it is drawing closer to the level of corresponding births.

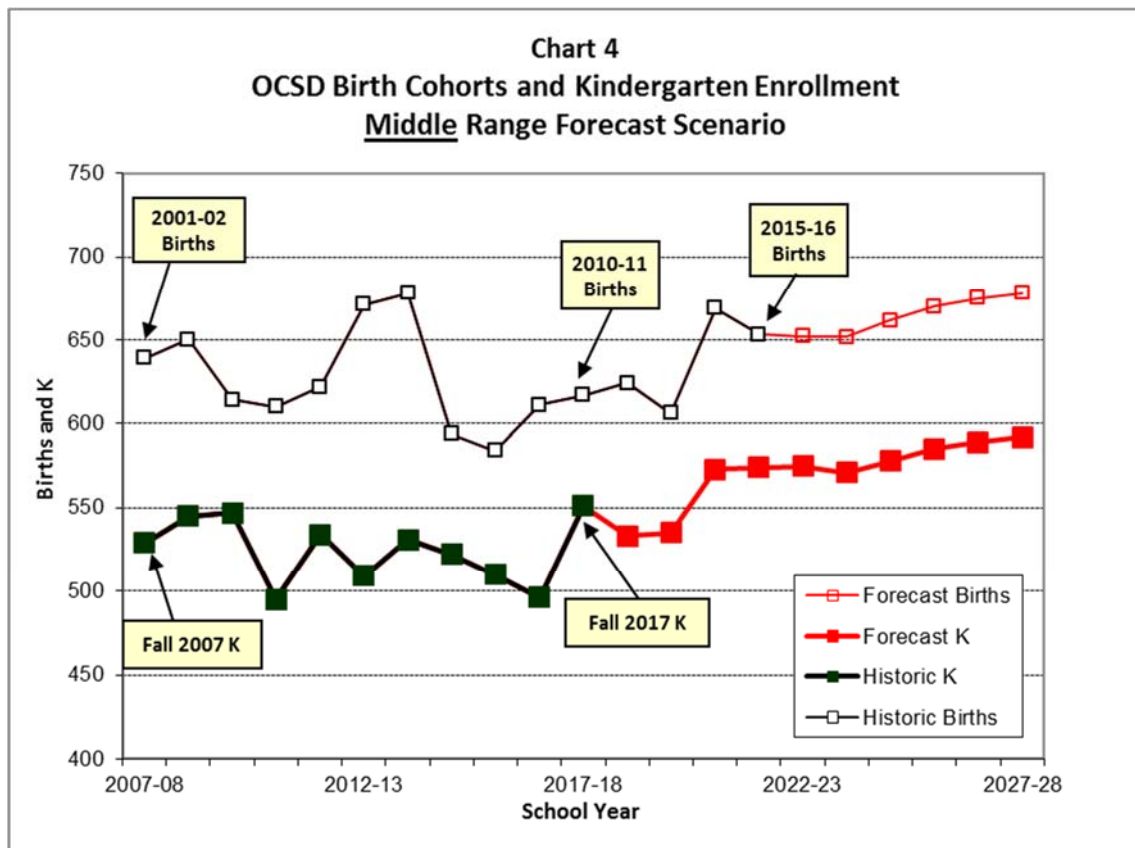


Table 14 compares the average GPRs for each grade transition over the most recent 10 years, which included several years of little or no net in-migration, with the average over the 10 year forecast, when migration is expected to contribute to enrollment growth. For nearly every

grade, the forecast average is higher than the historic average. An exception is the kindergarten to 1st 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 1st grade each year. The 5th to 6th grade and 8th to 9th grade transitions are among the highest GPRs, attributable to a net gain in families choosing OCSD middle and high school programs after having been in charter or private schools or having been home schooled.

Table 14
Grade Progression Rates¹
OCSD History and Middle Range Forecast

Grade Transition	Historic Average: 2007-08 to 2017-18	Baseline (without the influence of migration)	Forecast Average: 2017-18 to 2027-28
K-1	1.038	-- ²	1.028
1-2	1.010	1.01	1.028
2-3	1.004	1.00	1.014
3-4	0.992	1.00	1.013
4-5	1.004	1.00	1.009
5-6	1.017	1.01	1.018
6-7	0.974	0.98	0.988
7-8	1.010	1.01	1.017
8-9	1.018	1.01	1.017
9-10	0.983	0.99	0.995
10-11	0.967	0.97	0.975
11-12	1.004	1.00	1.005

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 595 students (eight percent) in the next 10 years. K-12 enrollment changes very little in the first two years of the forecast and then begins to grow after 2019-20. K-5th grade enrollments also plateau until 2019-20, and then begin a sustained growth period resulting in 380 more K-5 students (11 percent) over the 10 year forecast. Grade 6-8 enrollments fluctuate over the first five years, and begin a period of sustained growth after 2022-23. Over the ten year forecast period grades 6-8

grow by 165 students (10 percent). High school enrollment changes very little, with net growth of just 50 students (two percent) over the ten-year period.

The *low range* forecast depicts a scenario under which net migration falls back to levels observed during and after the recession. Overall K-12 enrollment falls by 89 students during the first two years of the forecast, and rebounds slightly for a net increase of 159 students over the ten year period. K-5 enrollment also initially declines, but finishes the forecast period in 2027-28 with an overall increase of 131 students (four percent). Middle school enrollments are relatively stable throughout the forecast, gaining just 44 students (three percent) in 10 years. High school enrollments peak in 2023-24, ending the 10 year forecast horizon with a net loss of 16 students (one percent).

The *high range* forecast includes net migration consistently near the higher levels observed currently as well as 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 1,050 students (14 percent). Most of the enrollment increase occurs in the elementary grades, which add 604 students (18 percent) over the 10 year period. Middle grades end the ten year forecast period with an overall 287 student (17 percent) increase. High school grades add 159 students (seven percent) in 10 years. The slower growth at the high school level reflects the smaller cohorts now in primary grades and lower mobility among families once their children are in school.

Table 15 contains annual district-wide forecasts by school level under the three scenarios for the District. Detailed annual forecasts by individual grades are included in Appendix A.

Table 15
Oregon City S.D. Enrollment Forecasts by School Level, 2018-19 to 2027-28

		LOW RANGE FORECAST						FORECAST CHANGE		
Grade	Actual 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2027-28	2017-18 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2027-28	2017-18 to 2027-28
K-5	3,311	3,260	3,222	3,242	3,290	3,347	3,442	36	95	131
6-8	1,714	1,740	1,759	1,754	1,706	1,669	1,758	-45	89	44
9-12	2,387	2,365	2,342	2,379	2,413	2,432	2,371	45	-61	-16
Total	7,412	7,365	7,323	7,375	7,409	7,448	7,571	36	123	159
<i>Annual change</i>		-47	-42	52	34	39	25			
		-0.6%	-0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%			

		MIDDLE RANGE FORECAST						FORECAST CHANGE		
Grade	Actual 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2027-28	2017-18 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2027-28	2017-18 to 2027-28
K-5	3,311	3,304	3,315	3,366	3,447	3,531	3,691	220	160	380
6-8	1,714	1,756	1,790	1,781	1,730	1,695	1,879	-19	184	165
9-12	2,387	2,378	2,370	2,414	2,453	2,473	2,437	86	-36	50
Total	7,412	7,438	7,475	7,561	7,630	7,699	8,007	287	308	595
<i>Annual change</i>		26	37	86	69	69	62			
		0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%			

		HIGH RANGE FORECAST						FORECAST CHANGE		
Grade	Actual 2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2027-28	2017-18 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2027-28	2017-18 to 2027-28
K-5	3,311	3,360	3,417	3,489	3,597	3,702	3,915	391	213	604
6-8	1,714	1,778	1,836	1,829	1,777	1,745	2,001	31	256	287
9-12	2,387	2,406	2,428	2,478	2,521	2,547	2,546	160	-1	159
Total	7,412	7,544	7,681	7,796	7,895	7,994	8,462	582	468	1,050
<i>Annual change</i>		132	137	115	99	99	94			
		1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%			

Population Research Center, Portland State University, February 2018.

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 2017-18 to 2027-28.

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.

Candy Lane and Jennings Lodge are able to manage enrollment by setting targets for non-residents in their immersion program, thus avoiding large fluctuations. They are forecast to grow the least among the District's elementary schools. As we reported earlier in the Population, Employment, and Housing section, Gaffney Lane and John McLoughlin are currently experiencing the largest amount of single family home building and subdivision activity in the District. Over the 10 year period John McLoughlin gains the most students, a net growth of 87. Beavercreek, Gaffney Lane, Holcomb, and Redland all add between 63 and 74 students. Beavercreek has growth potential due to future development expected within the Beavercreek Road Concept Plan area. However, the area's ability to grow depends on transportation system

improvements. Several subdivisions now in planning and pre-development stages will draw more residents to the Holcomb area. Some uncertainty about Holcomb's future enrollment exists because the Housing Authority of Clackamas County is seeking permission from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to sell Oregon City View Manor and relocate the 100 families who live there.¹² In the Redland area, growth may depend on the pace of development in the Park Place Concept Plan area. The Oregon City Planning Commission is currently reviewing an annexation and zone change proposal for 92 acres in the Concept Plan area that could have 400 to 450 homes at build-out, mostly within Redland's boundary.¹³

Although the individual school forecasts are consistent with the district-wide middle series forecast, the 10 year horizon extends several years beyond the period in which residential building activity can be quantified by building permits and subdivision applications. The specific locations of future development, as well as births that have not yet occurred will influence enrollment trends. Therefore, forecasts should be monitored and adjusted as more specific information becomes available.

In a 2012 report we measured the number of students living in recently built single family detached homes, finding that there was about one OCSD student for every two new homes. Adjusting school level rates from those findings to account for 6th grade now being assigned to middle schools, we estimated that each new home generated 0.24 K-5th grade students, 0.12 6th-8th grade students, and 0.14 9th-12th grade students.¹⁴ In the 92 acre Park Place annexation, those rates would generate 108 elementary students, 54 middle school students, and 63 high school students if built out with 450 homes. Because of uncertainty about the timing of development, this growth is not explicitly included in the current forecasts. We will continue to monitor the progress in future forecasts.

The number of students assigned to Gardiner's and Ogden's feeders is relatively balanced throughout the forecast, and enrollment at each of the two middle schools grows by 10 percent

¹² See <http://www.clackamas.us/housingauthority/ocviewmanor.html>.

¹³ https://www.orcity.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning/project/11115/revised_narrative_08.11.2017.pdf. Retrieved February 22nd, 2018.

¹⁴ *Oregon City School District Enrollment Forecasts, 2012-13 to 2021-22*, Table 9, Portland State University, Population Research Center. December 2012. <http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/enrollmentforecasts/20/>.

in 10 years; Gardiner by 76 and Ogden by 87 students. Ogden has a larger 2017-18 base enrollment and remains larger than Gardiner throughout the period.

OCHS experiences relatively stable enrollment in the coming three years until 2020-21, and then begins to grow slowly until 2023-24. After receding slightly from the 2023-24 peak, its 2027-28 enrollment is just 36 students larger than its 2017-18 base year enrollment.

Table 16 presents the enrollment forecasts for each school, grouped by school level.

Table 16
Enrollment Forecasts for Individual Schools, 2018-19 to 2027-28

School	Actual	Forecast										Change 2017-18 to 2027-28	
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Number	Percent
Beavercreek Elem.	551	552	550	565	579	580	588	600	606	605	614	63	11%
Candy Lane Elem. (3rd-5th)	269	237	232	246	258	264	265	268	271	271	271	2	1%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	544	544	549	541	546	557	559	566	581	592	608	64	12%
Holcomb Elem.	505	498	494	504	515	538	542	549	560	566	568	63	12%
Jennings Lodge Elem. (K-2nd)	274	286	292	293	297	301	301	301	301	301	301	27	10%
John McLoughlin Elem.	615	636	646	652	668	694	692	697	705	704	702	87	14%
Redland Elem.	553	551	552	565	584	597	607	621	632	633	627	74	13%
Gardiner Middle School	796	822	836	836	809	799	814	841	865	864	872	76	10%
Ogden Middle School	870	884	904	895	871	846	859	871	891	920	957	87	10%
Oregon City High School	2,063	2,055	2,035	2,084	2,117	2,135	2,158	2,120	2,067	2,090	2,099	36	2%
Subtotal	7,040	7,065	7,090	7,181	7,244	7,311	7,385	7,434	7,479	7,546	7,619	579	8%
CAIS	220	221	233	228	234	236	236	236	236	236	236	16	7%
OCSLA	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	0	0%
Charter Subtotal*	372	373	385	380	386	388	388	388	388	388	388	16	4%
Total Enrollment*	7,412	7,438	7,475	7,561	7,630	7,699	7,773	7,822	7,867	7,934	8,007	595	8%

**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, February 2018.

FORECAST ACCURACY

Fall 2017 enrollment is compared to previous PRC district-wide forecasts in Tables 17 and 18, and to previous individual school forecasts in Table 19. Table 17 evaluates the 2017-18 forecasts from the low, middle, and high series prepared during the 2016-17 school year, while Tables 18 and 19 evaluate forecasts for the 2017-18 school year based on a one, two, and three year horizon. 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.

Table 17 shows that total K-12 enrollment in 2017-18 was just six students greater than the middle range forecast and 71 students greater than the low forecast. Actual enrollment fell 73 students short of the high range forecast prepared one year ago. In all three series, the largest errors were in kindergarten, where actual enrollment exceeded each forecast and in 9th grade, where actual enrollment was lower than each set of forecasts.

Annual fluctuations will always occur that are not predictable in a long range forecast, and the magnitude of forecast error does not necessarily increase as the forecast horizon lengthens. For example, Table 18 reports that the forecast based on school year 2014-15 enrollment was within three students of actual 2017-18 K-12 enrollment, while the 2017-18 forecast prepared the following year was 119 students higher than actual enrollment.

Although both the three year and one year forecasts were very close to the district-wide K-12 total, the MAPEs show that the one year forecasts for individual grades (Table 18) and for individual schools (Table 19) were more reliable than the earlier forecasts, demonstrating the benefit of an annual “reset.”

Table 17
Fall 2017 Enrollment Compared to February 2017 Forecasts
By Grade Level

Grade	2017-18 Actual	Middle range forecast ¹			Low range forecast ¹			High range forecast ¹		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	551	508	-43	-7.8%	498	-53	-9.6%	518	-33	-6.0%
1	513	508	-5	-1.0%	502	-11	-2.1%	518	5	1.0%
2	527	536	9	1.7%	529	2	0.4%	541	14	2.7%
3	561	552	-9	-1.6%	547	-14	-2.5%	557	-4	-0.7%
4	569	561	-8	-1.4%	556	-13	-2.3%	566	-3	-0.5%
5	590	589	-1	-0.2%	585	-5	-0.8%	595	5	0.8%
6	589	583	-6	-1.0%	579	-10	-1.7%	589	0	0.0%
7	552	562	10	1.8%	558	6	1.1%	568	16	2.9%
8	573	562	-11	-1.9%	557	-16	-2.8%	566	-7	-1.2%
9	600	628	28	4.7%	624	24	4.0%	633	33	5.5%
10	577	578	1	0.2%	574	-3	-0.5%	583	6	1.0%
11	589	606	17	2.9%	603	14	2.4%	612	23	3.9%
12	601	616	15	2.5%	612	11	1.8%	622	21	3.5%
UN ²	20	17	-3	--	17	-3	--	17	-3	--
Total	7,412	7,406	-6	-0.1%	7,341	-71	-1.0%	7,485	73	1.0%
MAPE³				2.2%			2.5%			2.3%

1. Forecasts for 2016-17 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2015-16 enrollment, prepared February 2016.

2. Ungraded secondary enrollment.

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

Table 18
Fall 2017 Enrollment Compared to Previous Middle Range Forecasts
By Grade Level

Grade	2017-18	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²			Three year forecast ³		
	Actual	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
K	551	508	-43	-7.8%	535	-16	-2.9%	524	-27	-4.9%
1	513	508	-5	-1.0%	540	27	5.3%	531	18	3.5%
2	527	536	9	1.7%	543	16	3.0%	538	11	2.1%
3	561	552	-9	-1.6%	556	-5	-0.9%	567	6	1.1%
4	569	561	-8	-1.4%	587	18	3.2%	586	17	3.0%
5	590	589	-1	-0.2%	597	7	1.2%	583	-7	-1.2%
6	589	583	-6	-1.0%	581	-8	-1.4%	574	-15	-2.5%
7	552	562	10	1.8%	540	-12	-2.2%	536	-16	-2.9%
8	573	562	-11	-1.9%	546	-27	-4.7%	553	-20	-3.5%
9	600	628	28	4.7%	643	43	7.2%	630	30	5.0%
10	577	578	1	0.2%	604	27	4.7%	567	-10	-1.7%
11	589	606	17	2.9%	617	28	4.8%	587	-2	-0.3%
12	601	616	15	2.5%	622	21	3.5%	616	15	2.5%
UN ⁴	20	17	-3	--	20	0	--	17	-3	--
Total	7,412	7,406	-6	-0.1%	7,531	119	1.6%	7,409	-3	0.0%
MAPE⁵				2.2%			3.4%			2.6%

1. Middle range forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2016-17 enrollment, February 2017.

2. Middle range forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2015-16 enrollment, February 2016.

3. Middle range forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2014-15 enrollment, March 2015.

4. Ungraded secondary enrollment.

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

Table 19
Fall 2017 Enrollment Compared to Previous Forecasts
By Individual School

School	Actual	One year forecast ¹			Two year forecast ²			Three year forecast ³		
		Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error	Fcst.	Diff.	Error
Beavercreek Elem.	551	540	-11	-2.0%	557	6	1.1%	587	36	6.5%
Candy Lane/Jennings Lodge	543	546	3	0.6%	573	30	5.5%	579	36	6.6%
Gaffney Lane Elem.	544	528	-16	-2.9%	580	36	6.6%	554	10	1.8%
Holcomb Elem.	505	481	-24	-4.8%	491	-14	-2.8%	510	5	1.0%
John McLoughlin Elem.	615	593	-22	-3.6%	597	-18	-2.9%	552	-63	-10.2%
Redland Elem.	553	566	13	2.4%	560	7	1.3%	547	-6	-1.1%
Elementaries	3,311	3,254	-57	-1.7%	3,358	47	1.4%	3,329	18	0.5%
Gardiner	796	835	39	4.9%	836	40	5.0%	824	28	3.5%
Ogden	870	817	-53	-6.1%	791	-79	-9.1%	819	-51	-5.9%
Middle Schools	1,666	1,652	-14	-0.8%	1,627	-39	-2.3%	1,643	-23	-1.4%
Oregon City HS	2,063	2,066	3	0.1%	2,076	13	0.6%	2,015	-48	-2.3%
CAIS	220	241	21	9.5%	260	40	18.2%	226	6	2.7%
OCSLA	152	193	41	27.0%	210	58	38.2%	196	44	28.9%
High Schools	2,435	2,500	65	2.7%	2,546	111	4.6%	2,437	2	0.1%
Total	7,412	7,406	-6	-0.1%	7,531	119	1.6%	7,409	-3	0.0%
MAPE⁴				3.0%			3.9%			4.3%

1. Forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2016-17 enrollment, February 2017.

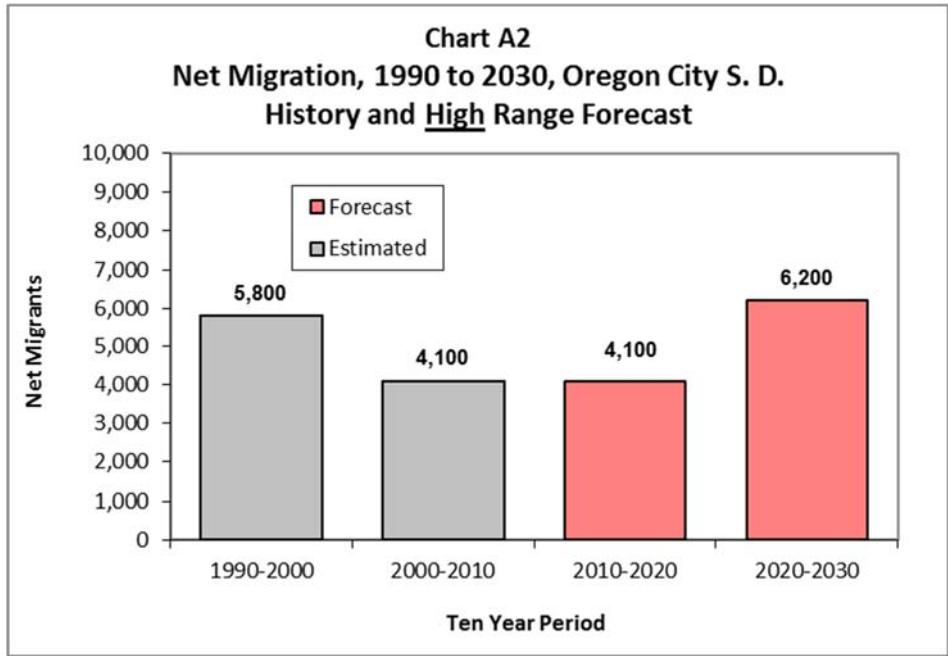
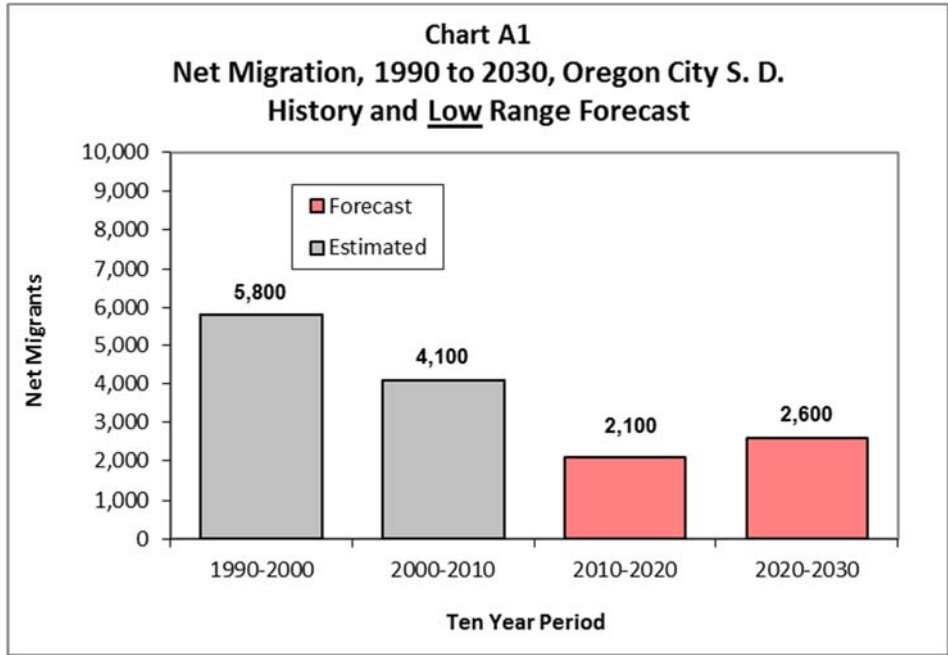
2. Forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2015-16 enrollment, February 2016.

3. Forecasts for 2017-18 by PSU-PRC, baseline 2013-14 enrollment, March 2015.

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

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT-WIDE POPULATION FORECASTS AND ENROLLMENT FORECASTS



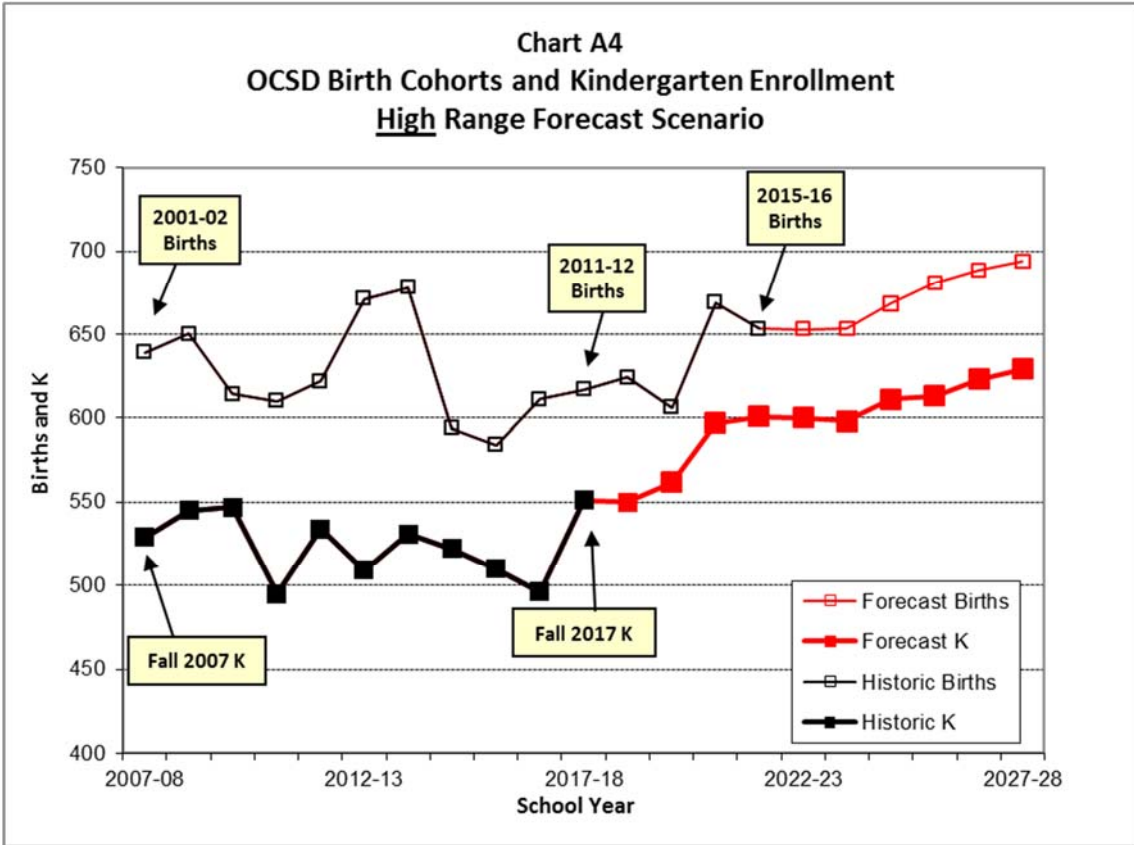
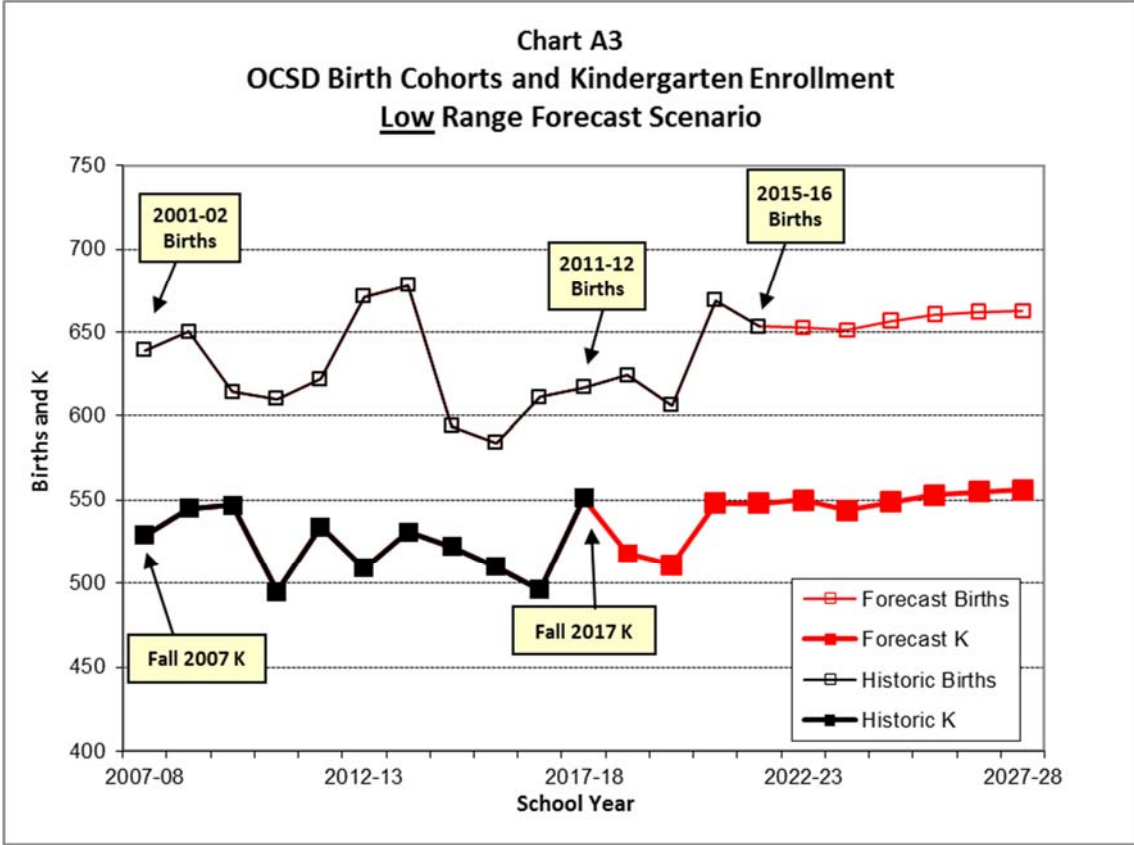


Table A1
Population by Age Group, Low Range Forecast Scenario
Oregon City School District, 2000 to 2030

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2010 to 2030 Change	
	Census	Census	Forecast	Forecast	Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,289	3,349	163	5%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,238	3,499	-23	-1%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,314	3,612	-292	-7%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,196	2,125	-269	-11%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,280	1,213	-219	-15%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,408	2,772	-272	-9%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,498	3,113	47	2%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,506	3,984	511	15%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,551	4,137	478	13%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,733	3,892	-46	-1%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,809	3,754	-479	-11%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	3,978	3,808	-362	-9%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,306	3,849	-312	-7%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	3,973	3,781	223	6%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,685	3,835	1,428	59%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,005	3,362	1,811	117%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,848	2,754	1,675	155%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,040	1,901	1,032	119%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,075	1,403	379	37%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	57,732	60,143	5,473	10%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	8,748	9,236	-584	-6%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.2%</i>	<i>15.4%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	6,572	3,062	2,410
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>6%</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	2010	2020	2030	2010 to 2030 Change	
	Census	Census	Forecast	Forecast	Number	Percent
Under Age 5	3,481	3,186	3,538	3,775	589	18%
Age 5 to 9	3,621	3,522	3,493	4,016	494	14%
Age 10 to 14	3,510	3,904	3,454	4,206	302	8%
Age 15 to 17	2,037	2,394	2,302	2,428	34	1%
Age 18 to 19	1,302	1,432	1,398	1,412	-20	-1%
Age 20 to 24	2,946	3,044	3,503	3,136	92	3%
Age 25 to 29	3,073	3,066	3,605	3,551	485	16%
Age 30 to 34	3,460	3,473	3,621	4,326	853	25%
Age 35 to 39	3,891	3,659	3,678	4,492	833	23%
Age 40 to 44	3,990	3,938	3,843	4,234	296	8%
Age 45 to 49	3,928	4,233	3,900	4,102	-131	-3%
Age 50 to 54	3,634	4,170	4,057	4,084	-86	-2%
Age 55 to 59	2,636	4,161	4,395	4,134	-27	-1%
Age 60 to 64	1,707	3,558	4,049	4,015	457	13%
Age 65 to 69	1,309	2,407	3,751	4,033	1,626	68%
Age 70 to 74	1,149	1,551	3,071	3,558	2,007	129%
Age 75 to 79	1,053	1,079	1,908	2,944	1,865	173%
Age 80 to 84	699	869	1,095	2,073	1,204	139%
Age 85 and over	672	1,024	1,137	1,593	569	56%
Total Population	48,098	54,670	59,798	66,112	11,442	21%
Total age 5 to 17	9,168	9,820	9,249	10,650	830	8%
<i>share age 5 to 17</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>		

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Population Change	6,572	5,128	6,314
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>
<i>Average Annual</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>1.0%</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 Forecasts¹, 2018-19 to 2027-28**

Grade	Actual		Forecast								
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
K	551	518	511	548	548	550	544	549	553	555	556
1	513	558	526	522	559	560	561	556	561	565	567
2	527	520	566	537	533	570	571	572	567	572	576
3	561	530	523	572	543	539	576	577	578	573	578
4	569	562	531	526	576	546	542	580	581	582	577
5	590	572	565	537	531	582	552	548	586	587	588
6	589	599	581	577	549	543	595	564	560	599	600
7	552	579	589	574	570	543	537	588	557	553	592
8	573	562	589	603	587	583	556	550	602	570	566
9	600	599	588	617	632	617	614	585	578	631	598
10	577	595	594	584	613	628	613	610	581	574	627
11	589	561	578	578	568	597	611	597	594	565	559
12	601	590	562	580	580	570	599	613	599	596	567
US²	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	7,412	7,365	7,323	7,375	7,409	7,448	7,491	7,509	7,517	7,542	7,571
Annual change		-47	-42	52	34	39	43	18	8	25	29
		-0.6%	-0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
K-5	3,311	3,260	3,222	3,242	3,290	3,347	3,346	3,382	3,426	3,434	3,442
6-8	1,714	1,740	1,759	1,754	1,706	1,669	1,688	1,702	1,719	1,722	1,758
9-12	2,387	2,365	2,342	2,379	2,413	2,432	2,457	2,425	2,372	2,386	2,371

	2017-18 to 2022-23		2022-23 to 2027-28		2017-18 to 2027-28	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	36	1%	95	3%	131	4%
6-8	-45	-3%	89	5%	44	3%
9-12	45	2%	-61	-3%	-16	-1%
Total	36	0%	123	2%	159	2%

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 2018.

Table A4
Oregon City S.D., Middle Range Enrollment Forecasts¹, 2018-19 to 2027-28

Grade	Actual		Forecast								
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
K	551	533	535	573	574	575	571	578	585	589	592
1	513	566	549	551	590	591	592	588	595	602	607
2	527	526	581	564	566	606	607	608	604	611	618
3	561	535	534	591	573	575	616	617	618	614	621
4	569	567	541	540	598	580	582	623	624	625	621
5	590	577	575	547	546	604	586	588	630	631	632
6	589	605	591	586	557	556	615	597	599	642	643
7	552	584	600	583	578	549	548	606	589	591	633
8	573	567	599	612	595	590	560	559	618	601	603
9	600	603	597	627	641	625	621	589	587	647	630
10	577	598	601	594	624	638	622	618	586	584	644
11	589	564	584	586	579	608	622	606	603	571	569
12	601	593	568	587	589	582	611	625	609	606	574
US ²	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	7,412	7,438	7,475	7,561	7,630	7,699	7,773	7,822	7,867	7,934	8,007
Annual change		26 0.4%	37 0.5%	86 1.2%	69 0.9%	69 0.9%	74 1.0%	49 0.6%	45 0.6%	67 0.9%	73 0.9%
K-5	3,311	3,304	3,315	3,366	3,447	3,531	3,554	3,602	3,656	3,672	3,691
6-8	1,714	1,756	1,790	1,781	1,730	1,695	1,723	1,762	1,806	1,834	1,879
9-12	2,387	2,378	2,370	2,414	2,453	2,473	2,496	2,458	2,405	2,428	2,437

	2017-18 to 2022-23		2022-23 to 2027-28		2017-18 to 2027-28	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	220	7%	160	5%	380	11%
6-8	-19	-1%	184	11%	165	10%
9-12	86	4%	-36	-1%	50	2%
Total	287	4%	308	4%	595	8%

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 2018.

Table A5

Oregon City S.D., High Range Enrollment Forecasts¹, 2018-19 to 2027-28

Grade	Actual		Forecast								
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
K	551	550	562	597	601	600	598	611	613	623	629
1	513	579	567	581	617	621	620	618	632	634	644
2	527	534	602	584	599	636	640	639	637	651	653
3	561	540	547	614	595	611	648	652	651	649	663
4	569	573	551	555	623	603	620	657	661	660	658
5	590	584	588	558	562	631	611	628	665	669	668
6	589	612	606	601	570	574	644	624	641	679	683
7	552	592	615	599	594	563	567	636	617	633	671
8	573	574	615	629	613	608	576	580	650	631	647
9	600	610	612	644	659	644	640	606	609	681	661
10	577	606	616	610	642	657	642	638	604	607	679
11	589	570	599	601	595	627	641	627	623	590	592
12	601	600	581	603	605	599	631	645	631	627	594
US ²	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	7,412	7,544	7,681	7,796	7,895	7,994	8,098	8,181	8,254	8,354	8,462
Annual change		132 1.8%	137 1.8%	115 1.5%	99 1.3%	99 1.3%	104 1.3%	83 1.0%	73 0.9%	100 1.2%	108 1.3%
K-5	3,311	3,360	3,417	3,489	3,597	3,702	3,737	3,805	3,859	3,886	3,915
6-8	1,714	1,778	1,836	1,829	1,777	1,745	1,787	1,840	1,908	1,943	2,001
9-12	2,387	2,406	2,428	2,478	2,521	2,547	2,574	2,536	2,487	2,525	2,546

	2017-18 to 2022-23		2022-23 to 2027-28		2017-18 to 2027-28	
	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	5 yr. chg.	Pct.	10 yr. chg.	Pct.
K-5	391	12%	213	6%	604	18%
6-8	31	2%	256	15%	287	17%
9-12	160	7%	-1	0%	159	7%
Total	582	8%	468	6%	1,050	14%

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 2018.

APPENDIX B

**POPULATION, HOUSING, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE,
2007-2011 AND 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEYS**

Population, Housing, Social and Economic Profile

Oregon City School District 62, Oregon

	2007-2011			2012-2016			Compare
	Estimate	CV *	Margin of Error (+/-)	Estimate	CV *	Margin of Error (+/-)	Statistically Different?
POPULATION							
Total population	54,189	●	1,022	57,796	●	1,136	**
Percent under 18 years	23.6%	●	1.0%	22.8%	●	0.9%	
Percent 65 years and over	12.3%	●	0.8%	15.1%	●	0.8%	**
Median age (years)	39.2	●	0.9	39.6	●	0.9	
Percent white alone, non-Latino	86.8%	●	1.8%	87.0%	●	1.5%	
HOUSING							
Total housing units	21,673	●	521	22,066	●	549	
Occupied housing units	20,472	●	527	21,252	●	506	**
Owner occupied	14,570	●	572	15,203	●	549	
Percent owner-occupied	71.2%	●	2.1%	71.5%	●	1.8%	
Renter occupied	5,902	●	459	6,049	●	386	
Vacant housing units***	1,201	●	304	814	●	260	
Vacancy rate	5.5%	●	1.4%	3.7%	●	1.1%	**
Average household size	2.61	●	0.06	2.68	●	0.05	
Renter households paying more than 30 percent of household income on rent plus utilities	54.1%	●	5.4%	54.1%	●	5.4%	
SOCIAL							
Age 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher	22.5%	●	1.9%	24.0%	●	1.6%	
Foreign-born population	3,112	●	705	2,754	●	515	
Percent foreign-born	5.7%	●	1.3%	4.8%	●	0.9%	
Age 5+ language other than English at home	4,670	●	836	3,751	●	710	
Percent language other than English	9.2%	●	1.6%	6.9%	●	1.3%	**
ECONOMIC							
Median household income (2016 dollars)	\$66,175	●	\$3,688	\$67,713	●	\$3,249	
Per capita income (2016 dollars)	\$30,294	●	\$1,061	\$30,589	●	\$982	
Percent of persons below poverty level	11.2%	●	1.7%	10.3%	●	1.4%	

* **Green**, **yellow**, and **red** icons indicate the reliability of each estimate using the coefficient of variation (CV). The lower the CV, the more reliable the data. **High reliability** (CV < 15%) is shown in green, **medium reliability** (CV between 15-30% - be careful) is shown in yellow, and **low reliability** (CV > 30% - use with extreme caution) is shown in red. However, there are no absolute rules for acceptable thresholds of reliability. Users should consider the margin of error and the need for precision.

** Indicates that the two estimates are statistically different at the 90 percent confidence level based on results of z-test taking into account the difference between the two estimates as well as an approximation of the standard errors of both estimates.

*** Vacant units include those for sale or rent, those sold or rented but not yet occupied, those held for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, as well as other vacant such as homes under renovation, settlement of an estate, or foreclosures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 year estimates. Surveys are collected over a 60 month period. Estimates represent average characteristics over the entire period. Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University, with additional calculations from source data as needed.