Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan


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Orange Unified School District

## Introduction and District Background

In 2019, the Orange Unified School District (Orange USD/District) contracted with Davis Demographics \& Planning, Inc. (DDP) to update its demographic study using Fall 2019 student data and new housing information. The current report includes projections through the next seven years that are conducted at the Study Area, Attendance Area and District-wide levels. These projections are conducted by "residence" which is based upon where the students actually live, as opposed to actually attend (this type of projection is used for "staffing" purposes and has been provided to the District staff in a separate report). The reasons for updating this study included the following: changing enrollment patterns, increasing residential activity, and the need to evaluate future site requirements. In addition to student data, maintained by DDP since 1996, DDP has updated its database of planned housing information to reflect the most current and future development trends within the District. The methodology used to calculate the "residence" projections will be discussed in greater detail later in the report.

The rate of new home construction in the District slowed down drastically after 2008 when the downturn in the economy occurred, but 10 years later, it appears that it has started to pick up again. There are several large residential projects that had been planned to have started many years ago and have been put on hold and now appear to be finally expected to be built over the next seven years. Most of the new housing in the District in recent years was of the multi-family rental variety
and it continues to be the case. Based upon the best available information, these projections are the scenario for the foreseeable future. Development plans change, and therefore, new projections and adjustments to the overall District facility planning will continue to be necessary in the future.

The purpose of this report is to inform the District of the following: the changes in trends occurring in the community; how these trends may affect future student enrollment; and to help show facility requirements that may be necessary to accommodate the proposed future growth. The
District can then get a better idea on the need location, and timing of future schools. In Section One, entitled Sources of Data, we explain how and where the data was gathered for the projections.

In the Methodology Used for the Projections by "Residence" section (Section Two), we will discuss in greater detail how the factors in the study were calculated and why they were used. Section Two focuses on the factors used in the projections by "residence". This projection uses the following factors: the calculation of incoming Kindergarten classes ""birth rates"), additional enrollment from of student mobility within the District (in/out migration of families, or "resales").

Section Three includes the Attendance Matrices and explains how to read them and why they are included in this report. One of the main reasons for including the Elementary, Middle and High School attendance matrices at this point of the report is to help explain the differences between
the "residential" proiections versus "actual enrollment". Reading across the matrices shows the reader the "residential" projections versus "actual enroilment". Reading across the matrices shows the reader
how many students live in a school's attendance area, while reading down the matrices breaks down the total students "attending" a particular school. The matrices also help to show the inter-and intraDistrict transfers that the District is currently experiencing.

Section Four has a review of the projection results based upon the Fall 2019 student base The rest, there will be a general overview of the growth trends occurring in the District in recent years, impact for the next seven years. Deciding where future schools should be located and generating new attendance boundary scenarios need to be based upon student residence. Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District

## Executive Summary

In recent years, the Orange USD (and many other districts in Southern California) has begun to see the K-6 grade class sizes start to drop as the larger grade classes move-on into the later grades (in the District's middle and high schools). Higher birthrates in the late 80's and early 90 's added a significant number of students to the District from 1998-2003. These "new" students had created a "bubble" of students that has now completely passed through the District's high schools as of Fall
2016. Most of the District's current 5th through 12th grade classes are between 1951-2.224 students. However, it is now the Kindergarten through 4th grade class sizes that have begun to shrink even more and they range from $1,835-1,964$ students, which helps explain the continuous declines in the forecasts. The projections in this year's report show that the Orange USD K-12 student population is expected to continue to decline over the next seven years.
The following is a summary of Analyses and Suggestions from Section Four of this report:
The District-wide Projection Summary by "Residence" finds that the Orange USD, as of October 2019, had 27,030 TK-12 students attending a District facility (which is down 406 TK-12
students from the 27,436 it had in 2018; 30,310 in 2010). Over the next seven years, the projections students from the 27,436 it had in 2018; 30,310 in 2010). Over the next seven years, the projections
show that the Orange USD is expected to have a net decline of 2,961 TK-12 students ( 24,066 TK-12 show that the Orange USD is expected to have a net decline of 2,961 TK-12 students ( 24,066 TK-12 students by Fall 2026), or a net decline percentage of $11 \%$. The District is expected to continue to
dedine for the next seven years, but the degree of severity may vary from losing $288-499$ students from one year to another. One factor that can change this trend is for larger housing projects to begin in the near future. At the time of updating development data, there were no significant increases in new single-family housing starts planned for the next seven years. In the past, there were new large housing developments planned by The Irvine Company (Santiago Hills Phase II) that could have started but this possibility of occurring is uncertain at best. Current economic conditions and new housing sales have had a dramatic effect on the District's current and future enrollment patterns.
If the Santiago Hills Phase II project winds up being pushed out further or does not happen at all, then the student projections in later years beyond 2026 could be significantly less than anticicated. Keep in mind that the potential growth in the Chapman Hills ES area would mask the overall declining enrollment in other regions of the District.

The Orange USD reached its peak K-6 enrollment back in 2001 when it reached just over 18,000 students. As of Fall 2019, the District had 14,216 TK-6 students and could lose another 328
TK-6 students by Fall 2020 ( 13,888 TK-6) and another 227 TK- 6 total student loss by Fall 2021 ( 13,661 TK-6). From 2022 through 2026, the District's TK-6 student population could drop to around 12,753 elementary students. The TK-6 declines are not expected to stop even with new apartments and small Single and Multi-Family projects being constructed over the next seven years. If these new housing projects are delayed, then the anticipated TK-6 decline in the later years of the projections may show
greater losses in enrollment. greater losses in enrollment.

In Fall 2003, the Orange Unified School District reached its peak 7-8 student population at 5,161. Currently, the Orange USD has $4,2907-8$ students attending one of their schools and that
figure may decline by 41 students to 4,249 by Fall 2020 and then continue to see more declines figure may decline by 41 students to 4,249 by
thereafter through 2026 ( $3,7057-8$ students).

The "bubble" of students began entering the District's high schools about 10 years ago which caused the District's $9-12$ student population to grow and peak around Fall 2008 ( 10,005 ). Smaller grade class sizes have been entering the middle schools since 2003 and finally hit the Districts
schools in 2009. In 2008, Orange USD's 9 -12 student enrollment figure was at its peak with 10,005 , in 2016 it was 9,018 , and is now 8,524 in October 2019. The seven-year projections have this declining trend at the high school grades continuing with loses as small as $25-263$ students from one $\frac{\text { year to the next. The high schools can expect to decline to around 7,609 by } 2026 \text { (a net loss of } 915}{\text { February 27, } 2020}$ EDAVIS

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
9-12 students). The 9-12 declines could continue if large planned developments do not occur over the projection timeframe.

The Orange USD reached its peak K-6 enrollment (18,022), to Fall 2007, when it reached its lowest K-6 count since 1995 ( 15,417 K-6 in 2007), the Orange USD lost $2,605 \mathrm{~K}-6$ students (or a $14.5 \%$ loss). Since 2007, the District has lost 1,201 elementary school students ( 14,216 in 2019). At the District-wide level, the TK-6 projections by "residence" show that there will be continuous
decreases through 2026 with the District losing another 1,463 TK-6 students over that seven-year span ( 14,216 in 2019 to 12,753 in 2026). Eight of the current elementary attendance areas are expected to see stable student populations ( + - the size of a classroom) over the next seven years (see Table 6 on page 28). Keep in mind that TK-6 students could grow if new or previously planned development, such as Santiago Hills Phase II, breaks grown over the course of the projection timeframe. Please see the maps on pages $29-31$ of the current and projected elementary school students for each District attendance area

From 2009 through 2013 the Orange USD 7-8 counts remained fairly stable around 4,600 students. In 2014 that figure dropped to 4,439 7-8 students enrolled. In fact, the drop from 2013 to 2014 (170 $7-8$ students) was the largest $7-8$ student decline since 2005. Orange USD $7-8$ student population is expected to see an overall decline of $5857-8$ students through 2026. This decline is mostly due to smaller grade classes entering the District's middle schools from the feeder elementary
schools. Currently (Fall 2019), the Orange USD middle school ( $7-8$ ) student population is at 4,290 and can be at $3,7057-8$ students by Fall 2026. Assuming that the Santiago Hills Phase Il units do not start construction before 2026, then the middle school grades could continue to decrease beyond the scope of these projections (past Fall 2026).

Based upon October 2019 enrollment figures, three of the District's four high schools (Canyon, El Modena, and Villa Park) all are near or exceed 2,000 9th-12th grade students. Orange high (the highest in the District). According to the historical data, it appears that the District reached its peak enrollment for its high schools around the Fall 2008 school year ( 10,005 9-12 students) and has lost about 1,481 9-12 students over the past ten years (8,704 in 2018). The projections show that the District should continue to see an overall decine in their $9-12$ enroliment for the next seven years (losing another 915 9-12 students). The degree of loss in the 9-12 student population over the next rise. If any of the new developments, including the start-up of the Santiago Hills Phase II units as well as the many new apartment complexes in the south of the District are delayed, then decreases in the 9-12 student population may worsen.

Dramatic changes to the economy and housing market starting in 2008 had a drastic impact on the area's demographics and have had a direct effect on the enrollment at Orange USD. The sharp decline in the construction of new homes, the reduction in selling of existing homes along with
the increase of home foreclosures have all helped to contribute to the aging of the student population. Declines in the birth rates over the past 5-10 years have resulted in smaller Kindergarten class sizes over the last $5-6$ years (see Chart 3 on page 23). At this point the Southern California housing market has made improvements over the last few years, but it is quite a bit less than the area had been experiencing a decade ago. Therefore, it is critical to closely monitor the housing market in Orange County, as well as the Orange USD area and update the student projections annually to see if there level is broken down at the $K-6,7-8$ and $9-12$ grade groupings and can be found in Section Four.

Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Section One
Sources of Data
Six basic types of information were compiled and reviewed for use in preparing this year's student projections. The six basic types of information that were used are: 1) the actual Fall 2019 student enrollment data; 2) historical enrollment (Fall 2016 - Fall 2019); 3) live birth data; 4) projected
housing development-5) student yield factors; and 6) student mobility factors. As one might assume housing development; the accuracy of any statistical forecast or projection depends on the quality of the information. DDP compared current and historical data from available sources to ensure that the projection data mirrors prevailing circumstances in the District as closely as possible.

1) Fall Enrollment (October 2019) by grade level and by study area is used as a base for the projections by "residence." DDP received a download of the Orange USD student data
around the 2019 CBEDS date (early October) and verified the records with the District. The student file was then "mapped" against the most up-to-date street data. This resulted in the student records being placed along the proper street in which they live. This process is called "address-matching" or "geocoding." Once completed this gives DDP the ability to find each student's actual place of residence. Each student record also has their school of enrollment and allows DDP to generate Attendance Matrices (pages 18-20), which shows where the
students live in relation to the school that they attend. The projections are run each year from students live in relation to the school that they attend. The projections are run each year from
Fall 2020 through Fall 2026. Continuation High School students have been included in the "residential" projections; while Special Day Class (SDC) students have been excluded. In many school districts, SDC students are not necessarily graded and do not always attend their local school. For these reasons DDP feels that it is inappropriate to "mix" these students with regular graded students in the projections by "residence" and, therefore has excluded SDC. However, SDC students have been added back into the District summary projections on a proportional basis. Please see the Attendance Matrices for a breakdown of the student enrollment used in the projections.

Student Accounting - The Student Accounting Summary (Table 1) shows the total student enrollment as of October 2019 and the number of students used in the seven-year student population projections. The projection model is based upon student residence and excludes students residing outside of the District's boundaries, students unable to be address
matched and special education students (special education students usually attend a school that services their need).

Table 1
Student Accounting Summary
School Year 2019/20 (Representing October 2019)
Total Students Provided by District Students living out of District
Special Day Class (SDC) Students $-813$
Adult Education Students
Pre-Kindergarten Students -89

-186 $\frac{\text { Re-Kident TK-12 Students }}{\text { Restent }}$ 25,255 | Resident TK-12 Students | 25,255 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Transitional Kindergarten Students (Projected Separately) | -615 |
| Total K-12 Students Used in the Projections | $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 4 0}$ |

2) Historical Enrollment compares past student population growth as well as the effects mobility throughout the District. Enrollment by grade level for each study area was
determined by DDP from District records for 2016-2019. Past growth trends and mobility are reviewed at the study area (small geographic regions of focus), attendance area and district Projections by "Residence" section of this report.
3) Live Birth Data was obtained from the California State Department of Health Services Vital Statistics Division. Birth factors were calculated by using live birth counts, available at the zip
code level, and correlating those zip codes with the District boundary as well as the District's high school attendance areas. The change in historical birth data was used to estimate incoming Kindergarten enrollment from existing housing during the projection years.
4) Projected Housing Development is tracked as tentative tract maps are filed, DDP mapped and entered the development information into a database and checked for changes in status. Individual residential developers were contacted for updates on phasing/construction
schedules. DDP also worked with District staff in finding future projects and estimating dates of occupancy.
5) Student Yield Factors (sometimes referred to as "Student Generation Rates") represent the average number of students living in certain types and ages of homes. These factors were used to estimate the number of students to be generated from housing currently under
construction as well as future residential development. The "student yield factors" were determined previously from a large sample of the existing housing units within the District's boundary. The sample included three major housing types: single-family detached [SFD], multi-family attached [MFA] (town homes and condominiums), and apartments [APT]. DDP did not update the District's Student Yield Factors for this year's report and used the same figures as year.
6) Student Mobility Factors are also a necessary part of the projections, because they take into account the migration of families in and out of the District boundaries. The "mobility factors" represent a large sampling of established neighborhoods within the District that have not experienced the impact of new residential development in recent years. DDP has compiled the District's historical student data down to small planning areas called "study areas" and has
made comparisons at this level going back for the past four years. By cutting the impact of made comparisons at this level going back for the past four years. By cutting the impact of movement within the District. This factor helps account for housing "resales," renter migration and dropouts.

How and why DDP calculated each factor that goes into this report will be discussed in greater detail in the next section entitled, Methodology Used for the Projections by "Residence."

Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
Section Two

## Methodology Used for the Projections by "Residence"

The projection methodology used in this study combines historical enrollment figures, past and present demographic characteristics, and planned residential development to forecast future development at the study area level. District-wide and attendance area projections are summarized
from the individual study area projections. It is important to oote that these projections are based from the individual study area projections. It is important to note that these projections are based
on where the students live and where they should be attending school. In the projections, DDP on where the stud lontsive and where they stuould be attending school. In the projections, , DDP to provide the most accurate depiction of where future schools (if necessary) should be located. The best way to plan for future schools is to know where the next group of students will be coming
from, not necessarily which school they are currently attending. The following paragraphs detail how from, not necessarily which school they are currently attending. The following paragraphs detail how
the data described in the earlier section is used in preparing the "seven-year" student projections.

## Variables Used in the "Seven-Year" Projections

## 1) Incoming Kindergarten Class (Birth Factors)

For each year of the projection, 12th grade students graduate, and continuing students progress to the next grade level, while a new Kindergarten class enters the system. DDP accounts "birth factor." These factors increase or decrease the next year's Kindergarten class, depending on the rate of change.

Live birth data is reported to the California State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division, by the resident postal zip code of the mother. For estimating incoming Kindergarteners, DDP broke areas. DDP correlated the Orange USD's current high school attendance areas with the corresponding zip code areas. DDP determined that it would be best to examine birth rates at the seven predominant zip code areas rather than use a District-wide average. This is due to certain areas of the District experiencing differing rates of birth (see the map on page 6 for the District's zip codes).

The assumption underlying the use of birth statistics from year to year is that increases or decreases in the number of births will translate to increases or decreases in future kindergarten enrollment. Furthermore, the Fall 2019 kindergarten class in Orange USD was born five years earlier
in 2014. Any later changes in births in 2015 compared to 2014 and 2016 to 2014, etc. would either increase or decrease future kindergarten class sizes.

Incoming kindergarten classes, for existing homes, are estimated by comparing changes in past births in the area. Table 3 illustrates the total births for each of the District's seven main zip current kindergarten class (2019/20 SY) was born five years ago (2014). Future incoming kindergarten classes are estimated by comparing the number births in 2014 to the number of births in 2015 through 2018. DDP compared the total births in 2014 to the total births in 2015, to determine a factor for next year's kindergarten class (2020/21). The 2014 births were compared to 201 (2021/22's K class), 2014 to 2017 ( $2022 / 23^{\prime}$ K Class), and 2014 to 2018 (2023/24's K class). The following steps should help explain how DDP arrived at the birthrates used
estimate the number of incoming Kindergarteners for Fall 2020 through Fall 2026):

1. Historical live birth data by zip code was acquired from the California Vital Statistics
Department (Sacramento, CA). Since the Fall 2019 student data is the base for the projections Department (Sacramento, CA). Since the Fall 2019 student data is the base for the projections February 27, 2020 QDAVIS

Section Two - Page 3
in this report, then the Fall 2019 Kindergarten ( $K$ ) class was to be used as the base for the birth rates. It is assumed that most of the 2019 K class was born in 2014, therefore the 2014 birth data becomes the "base year" for the birth rates.
2. DDP collected live birth data for the seven predominant zip codes in the District (92807, $92808,92865,92866,92867,92868$ and 92869 ) for the years 1992-2018. The 1992-2013 data is not used in the actual birth rate calculations, but more for historical reference (DDP
listed only $2017-2018$ live birth data in Table 3 below). A District-wide set of birth rates were calculated, but DDP prefers to use a smaller set of regions whenever possible to calculate a more area-specific set of data. DDP chose to use the boundaries for the District's four high schools rather than using the District-wide figures, Therefore, four sets of birth rates were used based on the District's current four high schools and the zip codes that most closely correlate to those boundaries were used (see Table 2).
3. To calculate the birth rates that would be used to determine the incoming class for Fall 2020 , DDP compared the 2015 live birth counts (standing for the future Fall 2020 K class) for the zip code(s) and compared it to the Fall 2014 counts. This same practice was used with the
2016, 2017, and 2018 birth counts (corresponding to the 2021, 2022, 2023 future Kindergarteners).
4. Since the future students representing Fall 2024-Fall 2026 (2019-2021 births) are not yet born at the time of this report, then DDP had to take certain steps to determine the birth factors used for Fall 2024 -Fall 2026 Kindergarteners. DDP used a 4 -year average of the previous 4 years to determine those future birth rate estimates. This was done to avoid over or under
projecting the number of new kindergarteners in the final years of the projection and is a very projecting the num
common practice.
5. Overall, births in the Orange USD area are dropping (See Table 3 below) which causes DDP to predict smaller Kindergarten class sizes continuing to enter the District over the next seven years when compared to historical kindergarten class sizes. It is new development that increases the Kindergarten class sizes in the later years of the projections.
$\underline{\text { Table } 2}$
Birth Factors by Current High School Boundaries

| School Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0} / \mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3 / 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4 / 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5 / 2 6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HS Area | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 |
| Canyon | 1.002 | 0.874 | 0.906 | 0.877 | 0.915 | 0.893 | 0.898 |
| El Modena | 0.984 | 0.944 | 0.947 | 0.933 | 0.952 | 0.944 | 0.944 |
| Orange | 0.989 | 0.962 | 0.901 | 0.900 | 0.938 | 0.925 | 0.916 |
| Villa Park | 1.023 | 0.926 | 0.949 | 1.001 | 0.975 | 0.963 | 0.972 |

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6 . 3
APPENDIX
DEMOGRAPHICS REPORT
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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan



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Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
2) Student Yield Factors

The Student Yield Factors, when applied to planned residential development units, determine how many students will be generated from new construction within the District (see Section Two for details on planned residential development).

Two sets of data are required to calculate Student Yield Factors: a "current" student file (provided by the District) and "current" housing unit data (taken from the Orange County Tax Assessor files). Each student record and tax assessor record are geocoded by their given address. The two database sets are then linked by common address. This allows DDP to associate each student with a specific housing unit. For the District, three general categories of housing units were analyzed; Single-Family Detached (SFD), Multi-Family Attached (MFA) and Apartments (APT).

Before the SYFs can be calculated from the current housing stock, the year of construction for each housing type must be determined. In general, new housing attracts young families with elementary school aged children. Over the next 12 to 15 years, the children grow older and pass through the grades. This cycle is then repeated throughout the life of the home. Identifying the year
of construction and number of current resident students in recently built housing units assists in of construction and number of current resident students in recently built housing units
estimating the number of new students generated from future residential development.

Students generated by new construction are taken into account by multiplying projected new housing units by the Student Yield Factors (SYF's) found in Table 4. Student Yield Factors (sometimes referred to as "Student Generation Rates") calculated by DDP for the Fall 2002/2003 report were used for this year's report. The following factors were produced using a large sampling of all unit types built within the District from 1997 to 2002. Not much new housing has occurred in the Orange USD for the past ten years. Consequently, a more recent sample size is not large enough to properly
update these figures. Therefore DDP continued to use these "older" SYF's. Over the next few years update these figures. Therefore, DDP continued to use these "older" SYF's. Over the next few years
when new housing developments have been completed and settled, then it is strongly recommended for the District to have these figures updated with a more current, larger sampling.
$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { Table } 4 \\ \text { Student } \\ \text { Vield } \\ \text { Factors }}}$


MFA

|  | Units $=1,195$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GK-6 | G7-8 | G9-12 | GK-12 |
| Students | 183 | 31 | 52 | 266 |
| SYF | 0.153 | 0.026 | 0.0 | 0.2 |


| SYF | 0.153 | 0.026 | 0.044 | 0.223 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



SFD= Single Family Detached MFA= Multi-Family Attached APT $=$ Apartments

Orange Unified School District
3) Student Mobility Factors

Enrollment is further modified by using Student Mobility Factors. These factors (similar to cohorts) represent the net effect of the in/out migration of students from existing homes within the District. Only 10 of the District's 320 study areas were excluded from the Mobility Factor sampling due to that they contained new housing construction over the past five years (Study Areas 5, 8, 17, $24,32,61 \mathrm{~A}, 77 \mathrm{~A}, 124 \mathrm{~B}, 128,230$, and 279 were not part of the sample). The main purpose of using
such a factor is to simply eliminate the impact of new residential development and focus on the "resales," foreclosures and/or other movement occurring within the District's established neighborhoods.

The sampling used was taken over a four-year period (student data from 2016/17 through 2019/20) and four yearly groupings were calculated. For example, a comparison was made for the 2016/17 Kindergarten student population to the 2017/18 $1^{\text {si }}$ grade students at the study area level.
This comparison was also conducted for $2017 / 18$ \& 2018/2019 school years \& the $2018 / 19$ \& 2019/20 school year groupings at the study area level as well. There are a few main reasons for using the last four years of data and not using more or less years for the Mobility Study. If you use student data going back too far ( $5+$ years), then specific trends that were happening a number of years ago that are not occurring in recent years will be factored into the projections and therefore not reflect the most recent patterns. If only the last few years of student data (i.e. 2018 and 2019) are used, then
if there is a particular anomaly occurring in the District sharp rise or decline in the student population) then the seven-year projections will show those same tendencies. DDP's experience has shown that using the last four years of data and averaging the three years of change provides a more balanced and accurate mobility trend for the seven-year student projections. Once these mobility factors were applied, the resulting projections more closely resembled the patterns taking place within the District's
boundaries. boundaries.

Student mobility factors further refine the seven-year student population projections. Mobility refers to the increase/decrease in the migration of students within the District boundary (move-
in/move-out of students from existing housing). Mobility, similar to a cohort, is applied as a percentage of increase/decrease to each grade for every year of the projections.

Having historical student data categorized by study area is extremely helpful in calculating accurate Student Mobility Factors. Table 5 lists the Student Mobility Factors, which were calculated
to correspond with the District's current 26 elementary school attedane areas. The headings to correspond with the District's current 26 elementary school attendance areas. The headings
represent the net growth/decline from the previous grade to the current grade. In other words, the "K to $1^{\prime \prime}$ r represents the grade transition from Kindergarten (the previous grade) to $1^{\text {s/ }}$ grade, the more current grade. The Student Mobility Factors below help show the transitioning that is going on within each of the District's elementary attendance areas.

Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District

$\quad$| Student $\frac{\text { Table } 5}{\text { Mobility }}$ Factors |
| :--- |

Used Student files from Fall 2016 through Fall 2019)


A net increase or decrease of zero students over time is represented by a factor of $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 0}$ (shaded blue). A net student loss is represented by a factor less than $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 0}$ (shaded red) and a net gain by a factor greater than $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 0}$ (shaded green) [see Table 5 above].

> Example: |  | 100 K Grade students in Fall $2019 / 20$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\times \quad 1.12(1$ st Grade mobility Anaheim Hills ES) |  |
| $=\mathbf{1 1 2 . 0}$ 1st Grade students in Fall 2020/21 |  |

Table 5, above, shows that, overall there are more losses (red cells) than gains (green cells) as the students move through the grades and that those losses are larger than the gains. In other words, overall, the District's mobility factors show that Orange USD is losing students from year to year, even in their elementary school grades $(\mathbb{K}-6)$. The columns that have the highest factors are at the $K$ to 1
and $8^{\text {h }}$ to $9^{\text {th }}$ grade transitions. This is a very typical pattern. The very high $K$ to 1 Student Mobility Factors shows that many students enter Orange USD in $1^{\text {st }}$ grade after completing Kindergarten elsewhere, possibly at a day care center offering this program. The large increase from $8^{\text {hh }}$ to $9^{\text {th }}$ grade appears because more students are entering the Orange USD at the high school level because they are coming from private institutions that typically only serve grades K-8.

## Orange Unified School District

## 4) Residential Development

The Active Residential Development Projects Over the Next 7 Years Summary, found on page 12 , has been supplied to give the District an idea of the amount of expected residential construction over the seven-year timeframe of our projections. Please keep in mind that the phasing schedules listing in the table are based upon estimated dates of occupancy. The information contained in this table is current as of December 2019. In the few instances where developers were unable to be
reached, estimates were made based upon aerial photographs and conversations with District staff, City and/or County officials. The number of projected housing units shown in the table are used in developing the student projections over the next seven years. Please note that any study areas not appearing on this table have no planned development over the next seven years.

Overall, there are 2,254 total units projected to be built within the Orange USD boundary over the next seven years. Most of these units are expected to be apartment units of the luxury high rise variety. The breakdown of the new housing units to be built 2026 is as forinium/townhome (Multi-Family Attached units or MFA) units and 1,997 apartment units (APT). Typically, as the Student Yield Factors will support, single-family homes generate the most students and the most elementary-aged students while the multi-family type housing units and especially the higher end, high rental apartment units produce very few students (especially those younger students). Most of the 1,997 new apartment 650.

After more than eight years since the last of the larger ( $10+$ units) single-family detached and condo/townhome projects were completed, there now appears to be slight resurgence in these types of homes under construction within the Orange USD boundary. Large developers are once again grading and building new projects in the District: Shea Homes' Gardenia (70 SFD); and Century

Of course, the largest of the proposed projects had been The Irvine Company's Santiago Hills Phase Il units, which are planned to be built just east of the Chapman Hills Elementary School region. The current breakdown of the Santiago Hills Phase II project consists of over 1,066 SFD units and 114 condominiums/townhomes for a total of 1,180 units. This large project has been delayed and
altered many times over the past $10+$ years. Just recently The Irvine Company released a statement altered many times over the past 10+ years. Just recently The Irvine Company released a statement
that the Santiago Hills Phase II projects have be pushed out a few more years. According to City of Orange staff, they do not expect any movement on this project within the timeframe of this projection. Therefore, none of the 1,180 units will have an effect in the seven-year projections.

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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan


Orange Unified School District

## Applying the Variables to Generate the Projections

The projections by "residence," as well as the "actual enrollment" projections, use the same projections factors previously described. However, their base student counts are different. The "residential" projections (DDP's regular method for running projections) use the number of students that live in a study area as its base. The "actual enrollment" projections use the number of students, or actual enrollment, attending a school as its base. Both projections are carried out seven
consecutive years (Fall 2020 - Fall 2026). The following paragraphs summarize how DDP uses the factors to determine the student population projections (see Chart 1 on page 14 for a flowchart of this process).

The Orange USD has been broken up into 320 "study areas" and each are coded to its corresponding elementary, middle, and high school, depending upon what attendance area they fall
within. The "residential" projections are calculated at the study area level. This means that DDP within. The "residential projections are calculated at the study area level. This means that DDP
conducts 320 individual projections that are based upon the number of students living in each study area. The first step in running the "residential" projection involves listing the number of students that live in a study area by each individual grade (Kindergarten through $12^{\text {th }}$ grade). [Special Day Class students were removed from the initial student counts since many of these students do not attend a neighborhood facility but can be accounted for by referring to the corresponding Attendance Matrix and added back into the projection totals.] The current student base (in this case Fall 2019), is then
passed onto the next year's grade (2019's K become 2020's 1t
sraders, 2019's ${ }^{\text {st }}$ graders become 2020 's $2^{\text {nd }}$ graders, and so on). After the natural progressions of students through the grades are applied, then Birth Factors are multiplied to the current Kindergarten class to generate a base for the following year's Kindergarten class.

Next, a Student Mobility Factor is applied to all grades. Again, these factors take into accoun the natural in/out migration of students throughout the District (i.e.: incorporating house "re-sales" mobility factor is applied to each study area, grouped by the District's elementary school attendance areas.

The last essential layer applied to the projections is dealing with students generated by new housing. This is a simple calculation, again conducted at the study area level, where the estimated number of new housing units for a particular year is multiplied by the corresponding Student Yield
Factor (SYF) [see Section Two, Page 7]. For example, if 100 single-family detached (SFD) units are to be built in a specific study area in a given year, then you would multiply this number (100) by the SFD K-6 student yield factor (.325) and the resulting number (32.5) is rounded and divided evenly among the seven grades. This same process is conducted for the 7-8 SYF's and the 9-12 SYF's with the estimated students evenly divided by the corresponding number of grades.

To finish generating the "residential" projections, this process is conducted for each of the 320 study areas. Once the projections have been run at the study area level, then it is simple addition to
determine projections for each of the District's attendance areas or for a District-wide summary. For example, the "residential" projection for Canyon Rim Elementary is simply the summary of all the study areas that make up this specific attendance area (see Appendix A for a study area listing for each Orange USD attendance area). The district-wide TK-12 summary projections (found on page 21 ) is a total summary of all 320 study areas, which naturally excludes all students that attend a District school and live completely outside of the District's boundaries.

At the request from District staff, DDP applied a ratio to each year of the projections for SDC and Out-of-District (OD) students. DDP compared the $\mathrm{K}-6 \mathrm{SDC} / \mathrm{OD}$ totals to the overall non SDC/OD K-6 totals for Fall 2019 and then applied that same percentage to each year's projected non-SDC/OD K-6 total to estimate the next year's K-6 SDC/OD total. The same logic was applied to

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Orange Unified School District
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both the $7-8$ totals and the $9-12$ totals. Please see the district summary on page 21 for the resulting breakdown of the SDC and Out-of-District students by school and attendance area as of October 2019 (around the CBEDS date).

Projections by $\frac{\text { Chart } 1}{\text { Residence Flowchart }}$


Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

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Section Three

## Attendance Matrices

Three "Attendance Matrices" have been included to provide a better understanding of where students live and where they attend school. Remember, our proiections are based upon where the $\frac{\text { students live, not where they attend school. We use the actual location of where the students reside, }}{\text { as opposed to their school of enrollment, in order to provide the most accurate depiction of where }}$ as opposed to their school of enrollment, in order to provide the most accurate depiction of where
future schools (if necessary) should be located. Therefore, since the projections are based upon where the students live, the figures we use as a base for each school's projection may be slightly higher or lower than the actual reported enrollment for each school. The attendance matrices act as "checks and balances" for student accounting. These attendance matrices show where the students live (in what Attendance Area) based upon our "address-matching" capabilities and what school they attend (School of Attendance) based upon data in the student file supplied by the District. The
inclusion of these matrices is essential to showing how the students used in the projections "matchup" to the District's records of enrollment for each school. The best way to plan for future schools is to know where the next group of students will be coming from, not necessarily which school they are currently attending. The attendance matrices show the impact of the District's open enrollment policies and how those policies relate to the capacity and location of schools versus where students are actually residing and where facilities should be located.

## Reading the Matrices

The following provides a more detailed explanation of how to read the three attendance matrices included in this report. The Elementary School (K-6) Attendance Matrix can be found on page 18. Reading across the top of the "elementary school" matrix, you can see that we have included all of the District's schools which all contain grades K through 6. McPherson (a K-8 academy school with no attendance area), California (K-5 only), Lampson (K-5 only), West Orange Elementary
Schools (K-5 only) and part of Portola Middle (only their $6^{\mathrm{H}}$ graders), part of Yorba Middle (only their $6^{\text {th }}$ graders), and Canyon Hills (a K-12 Special Education School) are all included in this matrix. Even though these seven schools are not " $\mathrm{K}-6$ " schools, they do contain students between grades Kindergarten and $6^{\text {h }}$. Looking at the K-6 Attendance Matrix, let's begin with Anaheim Hills ES as an example. Following down the first column, with "Anaheim Hills" as its heading, we see that 438 students attend Anaheim Hills and live in Anaheim Hills' attendance area (excluding SDC and Out-of-
District students) Continuing downward, no students attend Anaheim Hills ES and live in the California ES attendance area. The next row shows that there are no students attending Anaheim Hills ES and live in the Cambridge ES attendance area. There are ten students residing in the Canyon Rim ES area and attend Anaheim Hills ES, and so on. Reading the K-6 Sub-Totals at the bottom of the matrix has a total of 12,768 K-6 students residing within the Orange USD boundary around early
October 2019 (excluding SDC and Out-of-District students). October 2019 (excluding SDC and Out-of-District students).

The next set of rows deal with the students that were not used in the projections. There are six types of students that fall into this category. The first of these students are "Phe "Preschool Kindergarten (PK)" students. As of early October 2019, there were 0 Pre-K students enrolled at
Anaheim Hills ES. The next row lists 27 students enrolled in "Transitional Kindergarten (TK)" at Anaheim Hills ES. The next row lists 27 students enrolled in "Transitional Kinderg
Anaheim Hills ES. The "Non-Public School" row does not apply to Anaheim Hills ES.

The item named "Special Education/SDC students" refers to the number of Special Day Class Students that are currently registered at a school. Anaheim Hills E S had zero SDC students enrolled
at the school. The next item, "OUt-of-District," refers to students that attend an Orange USD facility at the school. The next item, "Out-of-District," refers to students that attend an Orange USD facility
but live completely outside of the District's boundary. There are 2 "Out-of-District" students that attend Anaheim Hills ES. The row titled "Unmatched" refers to students that were unable to be

Orange Unified School District
mapped due to incomplete address information (such as PO Boxes). Anaheim Hills ES had no "unmatched" students attending the school.

If you read the totals across the bottom row ("PK-6 Totals"), these numbers should correspond with the District's student counts for each school (enrollment close to the Fall 2019 CBEDS reporting date). Therefore, reading across the bottom, according to our records, 511 TK- 6 students were


The last two rows refer to what DDP is terming "transfer" students or "\# Enrolled, But Not Living in Attendance Area". "Transfers" are all of the students that are currently enrolled at a particular elementary school but live outside of their "assigned" attendance area. For example, the 46 "transfer" students for Anaheim Hills ES refers to all of the students that attend Anaheim Hills ES but live outside
of its attendance area (excluding SDC and TK students). The last row shows the overall percentage of its attendance area (excluding SDC and TK students). The last row shows the overall percentage
of how many students are attending a particular school but live outside of its attendance area. For example, $9.5 \%$ of all of the students actually attending Anaheim Hills ES live outside of the school's attendance area. DDP is referring to this as the "Open Enrollment \% ('Transfers In' Rate)."

The next step is to start reading across the matrix, beginning with the Anaheim Hills attendance area. We now understand that the 438 represents the total number of K - 6 students that live in the Anaheim Hills ES attendance area and attend Anaheim Hills ES (excluding SDC and Out-
of-District students). The next column, California ES, refers to the number of K -6 students that live in the Anaheim Hills ES attendance area but go to California ES instead. Only one student falls into this category. No students live in the Anaheim Hills ES attendance area and go to Cambridge ES, and so on. The column entitled, "K-6 Students" lists the students living within a school's attendance area. If you add down this column (or add across the bottom row), you can determine the total number of student records presented by the District to DDP on or around the Fall 2019 CBEDS date ( 14,402
students). Of these total PK-6 students, 4,164 were students that did not attend their "resident" school, resulting in a District-wide "Transfer In" rate of $32.6 \%$; this equates to nearly a third of the District's elementary students attending a school from outside their resident boundary.

The individual elementary attendance area projections by "residence" can be found in Appendix B on pages B-2 to B-10. Each of the 26 elementary schools that have their own attendance area is listed and the projections that follow are based upon these numbers (hence, the "residential" projections).

The Middle School ( $7-8$ ) Attendance Matrix is located on page 19. Reading across the top of the "middlle school" matrix you can see that we have included all schools that contain grades 7 and 8; namely, Cerro Villa Middle School ( $7-8$ ), El Rancho Charter Middle School ( $7-8$ ), McPherson Public school (K-12), Canyon Hills (K-12), Community Day School (7-12), and Home School (K-12). Once again, not all of these schools are " $7-8$ " schools; however, we have included them in this matrix since they all have seventh or eighth grade students attending their facility. However, DDP has included the total Portola and Yorba MS's $7-8$ student counts on this matrix (see the orange columns).

Looking at the Middle School (7-8) Attendance Matrix, let us start with Cerro Villa MS as an example. Following down the column headed by "Cerro Villa," we see that 650 students attend Cerro
Villa MS and live in the Cerro Villa MS attendance area. Continuing downward, 17 students attend Cerro Villa MS, but live in the El Rancho MS attendance area. The next row shows that 45 students attend Cerro Villa MS but live in the Portola MS attendance area; and so on.

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The item named "Special Education/SDC students" refers to the number of Special Day Class Students that are currently registered to a school. Cerro Villa MS has 19 SDC students enrolled at the school. The "Non-Public Schools" row are students attending a non-public school and Orere U
none attending Cerro Villa. The item, "Out-of-District," refers to students that attend an Orange USD facility but ive completely outside of the District's boundary. There are 28 "Out-of-District" students that attend Cerro Villa MS. The row titled, "Unmatched," refers to students that were not able to be mapped due to incomplete address information; there are no such students attending Cerro Villa MS.

The last two rows refer to the "transfer" students. "Transfers", or the number enrolled but not living in the attendance area, are all of the students that are currently enrolled at a particular middle for Cerro Villa MS refers to all of the students that attend Cerro Villa MS but live outside of its attendance area (excluding SDC students). The last row shows the overall percentage of how many
students are attending a particular school but live outside of its attendance area. For example $26 \%$ students are attending a particular school but live outside of its attendance area. For example, $26 \%$
of all the students actually attending Cerro Villa MS live outside of the school's attendance area. DDP is referring to this as the "Open Enrollment percentage."

If you read the totals across the bottom row, these numbers should correspond with the District's student counts for each school (enrollment close to the Fall 2019 CBEDS reporting date). Therefore, reading across, according to our records, as of October 2019, 904 7-8 students attended
Cerro Villa MS; 1,196 7-8 students attend El Rancho MS; etc. Overall, there were 4,290 7-8 students enrolled in the Orange USD as of October 2019, with 967 of them attending a District middle school outside of its resident area; that equates to a District-wide "Transfers $\ln$ " rate of $22.5 \%$.

These same procedures can be used for reading the District's High School (9-12) Attendance Matrix (found on page 20). Across the top of this matrix, we have included all schools that contain grades 9 through 12; namely, Canyon, Canyon Hills, El Modena, Orange, Richland Continuation High,
Villa Park, Non-Public School, Community Day School and Home-Schooled Students. Overall, there were 8,524 9-12 students enrolled in the Orange USD as of October 2019. A total of 23\% (or 1,958 9-12 students) of the District's high school students attend a school from outside of their assigned area. DDP excluded 89 Adult Education students from the matrices and projections since they have a grade distinction of 15


Elementar School (K.6) Atendande Matrix

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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan



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Facilities Master Plan


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Chart 3


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## District Wide Projection Trends

The basic unit in the projections are the individual study areas. There is currently a total of 320 study areas in the Orange USD. The current attendance areas are made up of specific study areas (see Appendix A for a listing by study area and a map of these neighborhoods). The entire District Summary is simply the compilation of all of study areas (please see page A-6 in Appendix A for a map of the District's study areas and study area numbers). For each study area, the student Counts are projected out over seven years (Current: Fall 2019; Projected: Fall 2020 through Fall 2026). District's historical enrollment (from 2000-2019) and its next projected seven years (through 2026) is on page 22. Chart 3, page 23, shows the District's historical TK-6, $7-8$ and $9-12$ counts for the past 20 years.

Since 2010, the Orange USD (and many other districts in Southern California) have seen its K-6 grade class sizes continue to drop as the larger grade classes move-on into the later grades (in the K-6 grade class sizes continue to drop as the larger grade classes move-on into the later grades (in the
District's middle and high schools). Higher birthrates in the late 80's and early 90 's added a significant number of students to the District from 1998-2003. These "new" students had created a "bubble" of students that has now completely passed through the District's high schools as of Fall 2016. Currently, the District's 5 th through 12 th grade classes are between $1,828-2,047$ students, while its younger grades ( K through 4 th) range from $1,711-1,851$. Smaller entering grade classes have been replacing larger graduating 12th grade classes for the past five years; this trend helps to partially explain the District's declining enrollment since 2010.

The following sections cover the various growth/decline trends at the District's main grade groupings, K-6, 7-8 and 9-12. The projections by "residence" exclude Special Day Class (SDC) students and Out-of-District. All of these students are accounted for by using the current numbers and adding them back into each year's projection (see the District-wide TK-12 Summary on page 21). For a
detailed breakdown of each of these categories by school, please see the Attendance Matrices detailed breakdown of each of these categories by school, please see the Attendance Matrices
located on pages $18-20$ of this report. Therefore, the projections by "residence" discussed in this section include all non-SDC students living within the District's boundaries on or around the Fall 2019 CBEDS date (October 2, 2019).

## "Residential" Projection Summaries

The projections by "residence" were prepared for seven consecutive years, from Fall 2020 through Fall 2026. These projections are based upon the concept of study areas as "building blocks." By breaking down the District boundaries into study areas we can use these smaller areas of focus to look into various scenarios. The possibilities include creating new attendance area configurations; Cooking into more detail on the progress of certain neighborhoods; and specifically, identifying the
regions within the District that are experiencing the most growth, new development, have reached regions within the District that are experiencing the
stability, or are undergoing a decrease in population.

These projections use the physical location of where the students reside, as opposed to their school of enrollment, in order to provide the most accurate depiction of where future schools (if necessary) should be located. It is critical to base future facility site decisions upon projected enrollment by residence, rather than school of choice, to encourage the concept of neighborhood schools. Assuming a perceived equity in the educational programs offered at each school site, families will generally send their children to the closest school with available space. Therefore, since these
projections are based upon where the students live, the figures we use as a base for each school's projection may be slightly higher or lower than the actual reported enrollment currently being experienced for each school (for a detailed list of student accounting, see the Attendance Matrices in Section Three)

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The attendance matrices have also been included to act as additional "checks and balances" for student accounting. Remember, these attendance matrices show where the students live (in what Attendance Area) based upon our "address-matching" capabilities and what school they attend these matrices is essential to showing how the students used in the "residential" projections compare to the District's records of enrollment for each. The best way to plan for future schools is to know where the next group of students will be coming from, not necessarily which school they are currently
attending. However, DDP has run both types of projections as a courtesy to the District. These matrices help to give a full accounting of the students used in the projections, showing school of attendance versus area of residence.

## District Wide Projections Summary by "Residence"

The basic unit in our projections is the study area. There are currently 320 study areas in the Orange USD. The current attendance areas are made up of specific study areas (see Appendix A for a listing by study area). The District Summary is simply the compilation of all 320 study areas (please see page A-6 in Appendix A for a map of the District's study areas and study area numbers). For each
study area, the enrollment is proiected out over seven years (Fall 2020 through Fall 2026). The Study stuay area, the enrollment is projected out over seven years (Fall 2020 through Fall 2026). The Stua attendance areas. The Attendance Area Projections enable the District to see which schools are mos impacted by growth or are experiencing a declining student population. The District Wide Projection by "Residence" offers a perspective on the overall rate of growth. The Attendance Area Projecuns by "residence" can be found in Appendix B. The individual Study Ar
Appendix D. The District-wide TK-12 Summary is located on page 21

The District-wide Projection Summary by "Residence" finds that the Orange USD, as of October 2019, had 27,030 TK-12 students attending a District facility (which is down 406 TK-1 students from the 27,436 it had in $2018 ; 30,310$ in 2010). Over the next seven years, the projection
show that the Orange USD is expected to have a net decline of 2,961 TK-12 students ( $24,066 \mathrm{TK}$ - 12 students by Fall 2026), or a net decline percentage of $11 \%$. The District is expected to continue to decline for the next seven years, but the degree of severity may vary from losing 288-499 students from one year to another. One factor that can change this trend is for larger housing projects begin in the near future. At the time of updating development data, there were no significant
increases in new single-family housing starts planned for the next seven years. In the past, there were new large housing developments planned by The Irvine Company (Santiago Hills Phase II) that could have started but this possibility of occurring is uncertain at best. Current economic conditions and new housing sales have had a dramatic effect on the District's current and future enrollment patterns. If the Santiago Hills Phase Il project winds up being pushed out further or does not happen at all, the the student projections in later years beyond 2026 could be significantly less than anticipated. Keep in mind that the potential growth in the Chapman Hills ES area would mask the overall declining enrollment in other regio

The Orange USD reached its peak K-6 enrollment back in 2001 when it reached just over 18,000 students. As of Fall 2019, the District had 14,216 TK-6 students and could lose another 328 TK-6 students by Fall 2020 ( 13,888 TK-6) and another 227 TK-6 total student loss by Fall 2021 ( 13,66 TK-6). From 2022 through 2026, the District's TK-6 student population could drop to around 12,75 elementary students. The TK-b decines are not expected to stop even with new apartments and small projects are delayed, then the anticipated TK-6 decline in the later years of the projections may show greater losses in enrollment. In Fall 2003, the Orange Unified School District reached its peak $7-8$ student population at
5,161. Currently, the Orange USD has 4,290 7-8 students attending one of their schools and that February 27, 2020 QDAVIS Section Four - Page 25

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figure may decline by 41 students to 4,249 by Fall 2020 and then continue to see more declines thereafter through 2026 (3,705 7-8 students).

The "bubble" of students began entering the District's high schools about 10 years ago which caused the District's 9-12 student population to grow and peak around Fall 2008 ( 10,005 ). Smaller grade class sizes have been entering the middle schools since 2003 and finally hit the District's high in 2016 it was 9,018 , and is now 8,524 in October 2019. The seven-year projections have this declining trend at the high school grades continuing with loses as small as $25-263$ students from one year to the next. The high schools can expect to decline to around 7,609 by 2026 (a net loss of 915 9-12 students). The 9-12 declines could continue if large planned developments do not occur over the projection timeframe.

Dramatic changes to the economy and housing market starting in 2008 had a drastic impact on the area's demographics and have had a direct effect on the enrollment at Orange USD. The sharp decline in the construction of new homes, the reduction in selling of existing homes along with the increase of home foreclosures have all helped to contribute to the aging of the student population. Declines in the birth rates over the past 5-10 years have resulted in smaller Kindergarten class sizes over the last 5 -6 years (see Chart 3 on page 23). At this point the Southern California housing market has made improvements over the last few years, but it is quite a bit less than the area had been experiencing a decade ago. Therefore, it is critical to closely monitor the housing market in Orange
County, as well as the Orange USD area and update the student projections annually to see if there is any reversal of these patterns. A more detailed analysis at the individual school attendance area level is broken down at the $\mathrm{K}-6,7-8$ and $9-12$ grade groupings and can be found in upcoming pages.

## Elementary School (K-6) Student Projections by "Residence"

The birth factors used in the projections (see page 4) forecast that the K class sizes may continue to decline District-wide over the next seven years. This trend leads to similar patterns for many of the District's current elementary attendance areas, mostly stable or declining populations. For many years, a number of Orange USD elementary schools were near or at their capacities. Over the last five years, many of these schools have found some relief. The projections in this report show tudent populations over the next seven years (for a listing of "residential" projections by flementay Attendance Area, please see Appendix B).

Many of the older neighborhoods, especially ones in the south (such as Jordan, Esplanade, and La Veta) are currently experiencing declining student populations due to smaller Kindergarten classes over the past $3-4$ years and are projected to continue this trend. The District-wide TK-6 projections show a deccining trend for the next seven years (losing another 1,463 TK-6 students)
through 2026. In many of the District's established neighborhoods, the older students are graduating out of the system, and a lesser number of new students are moving in. In many cases, families are simply not moving at all. In recent years there has also been another trend occurring, where people are staying put, not moving out and therefore the typical turnover in certain neighborhoods is not happening and the population is aging. Additionally, many of the new families that have been moving into the District have been characterized by having fewer and/or older children, meaning that there are fewer young children to replace the iarger class sizes graduating out. This has been a more
common occurrence in many Districts in Orange County. In addition, the nearly 2,000 luxury apartments that are planned for the District over the next seven years, typically do not generate younger elementary school-age students.

There are some instances where certain older communities may actually begin to see a resurgence of a younger student population as the older residents move out and newer, younger, February 27, 2020 QDAVIS $\quad$ Section Four - Page 26
larger families move in. This is especially true in the Fairhaven, Olive, and Taft areas. These communities will need to be closely monitored by the District to make sure if this is a continulig
trend or an anomaly. Please see Table 6 (on page 28) for a breakdown of the net growth or decline by each elementary attendance area, based upon the Fall 2019/2020 projections by "residence." Eventually the Chapman Hills area can also be expected to see large increases in student populations, but this is dependent upon exactly when The Irvine Company decides to begin its new housing development, the Santiago Hills Phase II project area.

When you look at the District-wide projected TK-6 population over the next seven years, there does not appear to be a need for any new elementary schools. Another issue is that the District is experiencing an uneven distribution of the K - 6 student population across their boundary. The Distris Imperial, Linda Vista, Nohl Canyon, Palmyra, Panorama, Serrano, and West Orange [ $K$ - 5 ] ), while two other areas have a much larger resident student populations greater than 700 students (Handy and Lampson Elementary Schools).

Chapman Hills, located in the southern portion of the District, currently has a low number of K-6 students (191) living in its attendance area (it had 206 in 2018, 242 in 2016, 272 in 2014 and 323 in 2012). According to the projections by "residence," Chapman Hills' current attendance area could drop as low as 171 resident students by 2022. The southern portion of the Irvine Company's
Santiago Hills Phase II development (Study Area 291A \& 291C) is assigned to Chapman Hills but it is not expected to impact the area over the next seven years. If the Santiago Hills project happens, then the District should easily be able to accommodate these "new" students at Chapman Hills. The neighboring Panorama area is currently at $183 \mathrm{~K}-6$ residents and is expected to decline slightly over the next seven years to about 161 resident students. If the proposed new housing units in Chapman's area is further delayed, then the District will need to determine how low they are willing to let Chapman and Panorama's resident counts get; a potential consolidation between these two sites may
be an inevitable process.

## Elementary School ( $\mathbf{K}$-6) Conclusions

From Fall 2001, when the Orange USD reached its peak K-6 enrollment ( 18,022 ), to Fall 2007 , when it reached its lowest K-6 count since 1995 ( $15,417 \mathrm{~K}-6$ in 2007), the Orange USD lost $2,605 \mathrm{~K}$ 6 students (or a $14.5 \%$ loss). Since 2007, the District has lost 1,201 elementary school students
(14,216 in 2019). At the District-wide level, the TK-6 projections by "residence" show that there will be continuous decreases through 2026 with the District losing another 1,463 TK-6 students over that seven-year span ( 14,216 in 2019 to 12,753 in 2026). Eight of the current elementary attendance areas are expected to see stable student populations ( + - the size of a classroom) over the next seven years (see Table 6 on page 28). Keep in mind that TK-6 students could grow if new or previously planned development, such as Santiago Hills Phase II, breaks grown over the course of the projection timeframe. Please see the maps on pages 29-31 of the current and projected elementary school
students for each District attendance area.

Currently, the Orange USD has 26 elementary schools that have a speciic attendance area and one magnet school
(McPherson) that has no boundary and pulls $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{-}$ students from across the District. The proiections by "residence" do have an attendance area a rojection for McPherson. The existing 642 K .6 McPherson students are folded into the existing
elementary attendance areas based upon where the McPherson students actually live. Thenefore if you take into account elementary attendance areas based upon where the McPherson students actually live. Therefore, if you take into account
 a classroom per school). The Elementary and Middle School attendance matrices on pages $18 \& 19$ show exactly what
attendance area the McPherson students come from.

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| Attendance Areas with <br> Small Increases (between +35 and +74 ) | Net Change <br> (rounded up |
| :--- | ---: |
| Fletcher | $37 \mathrm{~K}-6$ Totals |


| Attendance Areas with | Net Change |
| :--- | ---: |
| Little or No Projected Growth (between +35 and -35 ) <br> (rounded up) |  |
| Imperial | 22 K Totals |
| Running Springs | $18 \mathrm{~K}-6$ Totals |
| Nohl Canyon | 16 K T Totas |
| Villa Park | 6 K Totals |
| Crescent | $-4 \mathrm{~K}-6$ Totals |
| Chapman Hills | -17 K Totals |
| Panorama | -22 K T Totals |
| Palmyra | -27 K Totals |
|  | Total Schools: 8 |


| Attendance Areas with <br> Small Decreases (between-35 and -74$)$ | Net Change <br> (rounded up) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Linda Vista | -40 K ) Totals |

The above figures are based upon the largest net effect for each projections by "residence" in the SY 2019/20 Report.

Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan


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Orange Unified School District
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## Middle School (7-8) Student Projections by "Residence"

As of October 2019, the Orange USD had 3,962 7-8 students living within its boundaries (excluding SDC students), down 112 from the 4,074 it had in 2018. In 2019, Cerro Villa's attendance area contained $8777-8$ students, 36 less than its 2018 figure ( 913 in 2018, 921 in 2017, 904 in 2016). El Rancho's area has $9867-8$ resident students, which is 43 less than it had in 2018 ( 1,029 in 2018 , 1,057 in 2017 and 1,069 in 2016). In 2019, Portola (which is actually a $6-8$ middle school) has 675 in 2018, 674 7-8 in 2017, $7007-8$ residents in 2016). The Santiago attendance area contained 828 $7-8$ students in 2019, which is 5 more than it had in 2018 ( 823 in 2018, 811 in 2017, $8727-8$ students in 2016). As of Fall 2019, there were $5967-8$ students living within Yorba's attendance area (it is actually a $6-8$ school), which is 36 students less than its 2018 resident count ( 632 in 2018, 651 in 2017 and $6457-8$ students in 2016). Overall you can see that the District's $7-8$ student population has declined over the past four years ( -223 when comparing 2019 to 2016 resident counts). Please
see the Middle School Attendance Matrix, on page 19 for a comparison of how many middle school students live in each of their attendance areas versus how many students actually attend each facility. The K-6 Elementary Matrix also contains Portola and Yorba MS's, but shows exactly which areas of the District their 6th graders are coming from.

According to the projections in this year's report, over the next seven years the $7-8$ student population for the Orange USD is expected to decline. Smaller grade classes have been entering the the projections), it shows that the resident $7-8$ student population may be around 3,422 (excluding SDC), a net decline of 540 7-8 students (or a $13.6 \%$ loss). If new development does not occur over the projection timeframe, then the decline at the middle schools could continue. The middle school grades could eventually increase beyond the scope of these projections (sometime after Fall 2026) if The Irvine Company decides to build its preapproved 1,180 mixed units, so the District will need to continue to closely monitor any new housing growth.

In the past, the District's current middle schools housed over 5,000 7-8 students. Since the seven-year projections show the District-wide $7-8$ projections to not even exceed the 4,600 level, then these five sites should be able to easily accommodate their enrollment over the next seven years. Please see the map on page 34 of the current and projected middle school students for each Distric attendance area

All of the District's current five middle schools are expected to see net decline over the next seven years, with minimal growth in between years. The middle school's attendance areas could show the following net decreases in their resident population over the next seven years: Cerro Villa (-29 7-8 students), El Rancho ( $-337-8$ students), Portola ( $-159 \quad 6-8$ students), Santiago ( $-2087-8$ students) and Yorba ( $-2836-8$ students). Collectively, these five attendance areas can see a net
decline of 711 middle school students. All of the District's middle schools appear to have more than enough room to accommodate their projected counts: Cerro Villa once housed $1,1557-8$ students (2004) and now has 904 attending; El Rancho had 1,204 7-8 students attending in 2016 and now has 1,196; Portola had 958 6-8 students attending in 2002 and now has 493; Santiago had 1,164 7-8 students in 2003 and now houses 1,022; and Yorba once had $8636-8$ students in 2004 and now has 455. Overall, the District's middle schools should have no problem accommodating its projected student counts over the next seven years.

Please see the "residence" projections for the
specific tigures for each of theses sites through Fall 2026 .

Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020 Middle School (7-8) Conclusions

From 2009 through 2013 the Orange USD 7-8 counts remained fairly stable around 4,600 students. In 2014 that figure dropped to 4,439 7-8 students enrolled. In fact, the drop from 2013 to 2014 (170 7.8 students) was the largest $7-8$ student decline since 2005. Orange USD $7-8$ student population is expected to see an overall decline of $5857-8$ students through 2026. This decline is mostly due to smaller grade classes entering the District's middle schools from the feeder elementary
schools. Currently (Fall 2019), the Orange USD middle school ( $7-8$ ) student population is at 4,290 and can be at 3,705 7-8 students by Fall 2026. Assuming that the Santiago Hills Phase II units do not start construction before 2026, then the middle school grades could continue to decrease beyond the scope of these projections (past Fall 2026).

The Irvine Company is no longer planning on building the remainder of the East Orange area that is located east of Santiago Hills Phase II. The East Orange area had included a K-8 school site designed to house up to $900 \mathrm{~K}-8$ students, but since those units are not going to be built, then the 2,500 units in the Mountain Park project. The cancellation of these two large projects definitely diminishes the impact of new students. New school construction and existing site expansion projects that were associated with these two large projects are not needed now.

Overall it does appear that the District's five existing middle school sites should be able to accommodate their projected students over the next seven years. The existing five middle schools should all experience more declines in its enrollment over the next seven years and, therefore, will easily be able to house its projected student population during that time span. Please see the ma
on page 34 of the current and projected middle school students for each District attendance area.

Please keep in mind the following: the five middle school attendance area projections include all 205 McPherson Magnet School 7.8 students. Therefore, each middle school attendance area projection can have a certain number of students removed due to them choosing to attend MCPherson. McPherson does not have a specific attendance boundary and, therefore, pults students from the entire District. See
(pages 18 and 19 ) to see from which attendance areas that the McPherson Magnet School pulls its students. (pages 18 and 19) to see from which attendance areas that the MCPherson Magnet School puls its students.


Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District

## High School (9-12) Student Projections by "Residence"

The Orange USD's 9-12 enrollment figures have dropped since 2014. After hitting a peak of 10,005 9-12 students in Fall 2008, the District saw its high school enrollment drop to 8,524 in 2019 (a net loss of 162 9-12 students from 8,686 from 2018). There was a slight uptick in the 9-12 students in 2014 , but it appears that that was a one-time anomaly. According to the projections, it appears the reduction in the number of 9-12 students will continue for six years after Fall 2020
where there may be an 81 student increase district wide. After excluding "Out-of-District" and SDC students, Orange USD had 7,910 9th through 12th graders living within its boundaries in 2019 (down from the 8,046 in 2018, 8,138 in 2017 and the 8,328 in Fall 2016). By Fall 2019, the projections show that the high school student population count could increase by 75 students living within the current Orange USD boundaries (excluding SDC students), reaching 7,985 9-12 students. In 2021, the high school student population could begin to see declines start again. This decline in
high school students is mainly due to an aging resident population (smaller incoming grade class sizes from its feeder middle schools) and only minimal new single-family housing planned each yea (approximately $30-50$ units annually) and lots of high-rise luxury apartments that do not generate many new students. Overall, the new proposed development is not enough to compensate for the entering smaller grade classes.

According to historical data, Canyon High School's enrollment reached its peak in 2011 when it housed 2,435 students. In 2016 the enrollment for Canyon was $2,2859-12$ students, 2,314 students in 2017, 2,200 in 2018, and is now at 2,174 9-12 students (a net loss of 111 students over the past 3 years). The existing Canyon attendance boundary is expected to see its overall $9-12$ student 1,8929 -12 drade students stive within Cangon's attendance area (down from the 1,937 in $2018,1,962$ in 2017, and 1,987 in 2016). Recently, entering 9 th grade class sizes for the Canyon area have begun to get smaller, while the larger 12th grade classes graduate out. This is a typical trend for older reached its peak, then the school should have no problems accommodating its resident population over the next seven years.

The existing El Modena High School attendance boundary is expected to see a net decline of 3049-12 students over the next seven years. For Fall 2019, there were 1,630 9-12 students (excluding SDC) living within El Modena's attendance area (down from the 1,684 it had in 2018). By quite a
large margin, El Modena's attendance area currently contains the District's smallest resident counts among its four high schools and that figure should continue to decline. To help compensate for these losses, the District has allowed El Modena to have one of the District's highest "transfers in percentages among its four high schools ( $34.4 \%$ of El Modena HS's enrollment comes from outside of its assigned boundary); the District-wide rate is $23 \%$. According to current trends, El Modena's existing attendance area could have its $9-12$ resident students decline down to 1,326 by 2026.
Overall, the net decline for the El Modena area is $3049-12$ students $(-18.7 \%)$ through 2026 . The main reason for this decline is that there are larger grade classes that will be graduating out and are being replaced by smaller incoming 9th grade class sizes. Another reason why the decline is so drastic, is that there are no new housing units planned during the projection window. At one point there was a large amount of planned new residential development within EI Modena's attendance area, but now only the Santiago Hills Phase II project could happen (the remainder of the East Orange project is no longer being planned by The Irvine Company). The new students that could come out
of these new units are now not expected show up. Until there are more definitive plans for the Santiago Hills Phase II project, it should be assumed that El Modena's boundary will continue to decline. El Modena once housed as many as 2,207 9-12 students as recently as Fall 2011. During the scope of this report (through Fall 2026) it appears that El Modena should have no problems housing its resident $9-12$ counts and even continue to house the large amounts of incoming students
from outside of its boundary. from outside of its boundary

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Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Orange High School reached its highest enrollment figure for the past 20 years in 2008 when It housed 2,439 9-12 students; its enrollment dropped steadily thereafter. In 2014, the Orange enrollment grew slightly to $1,928(+27)$ but by 2019 it's down to 1,767 9-12. In 2008 Orange HS had the District's highest enrollment of its four high schools, now in 2019, Orange is by far the smanlest
of the four. As of October 2019, Orange had 2,588 9-12 students living within its current boundary (excluding SDC), which is down from 2,606 in 2018. However, this total is by far the largest resident (excluding SDC), which is down from 2,60y in 2018. However, this 1otal is by far the largest resident
population of the four high schools; Canyon is the next closest at 1,892). The projections have the current Orange attendance area experiencing an overall decrease over the next seven years, going from 2,588 in 2019 to 2,291 in 2026 (a net loss of $2979-12$ students, or a decrease of $11.5 \%$. high over ten years, the Orange area has had the largest resident population among the District's four high
schools. However, for the last six years, Orange has had the smallest enrollment of the four schools. schools. However, for the last six years, Orange has had the smallest enrolment of te four $23 \%$ ) while
Orange has the District's smallest "transfer in" rate ( $10.2 \%$ versus the District-wide of having, by far, the District's highest "transfer out" rate. Over 43\% of Orange's resident students go
to another District schol, the next closest figure is the $18.8 \%$ for Villa Park. A total of $1,1169.12$ students that live in Orange's area choose to go to another District school. That includes 558 9-12 students living in the Orange area and going to El Modena and 429 resident 9-12 students going to Villa Park. All of these factors point to the fact that either Orange has outgrown its attendance area and/or that there are deeper issues for such drastic trends. These "transfer out" rates for Orange have been happening for quite some time. Assuming that the current transfer trends continue, Orange should be able to accommodate the any projected short-term growth in its area (between 2021 -
2022), especially since it has housed up to 2,445 students. However, the District needs to closely 2022), especially since it has housed up to 2,445 students. However, the District needs to closely to go to Orange, then the District may be facing an extreme situation. The District may want to explore the possibility of making a boundary adjustment with Orange and its adjacent attendance areas to better balance the resident 9-12 populations and prevent this issue from becoming more serious or at least try to determine why so many Orange residents leave to go to other high schools.

Villa Park High School has been the Orange USD's largest high school in terms of enrollment for the last nine years. For the last eleven years, Villa Park's enrollment has lowered just slightly until this year, it dropped to 2,257 9-12 students in 2019 (losing only 51 students since 2018). It appears that Villa Park might have reached its peak in 2010. Like many of the areas within Orange USD, the population in Villa Park's area is aging and the larger grades are graduating out and being replaced by smaller 9th grade classes. Currently 1,800 9-12 graders (excluding SDC) live within Villa Park's attendance area (down from the 1,1819 in $2018,1,817$ in 2017 , and 1,900 in 2016). The projections
show that the Villa Park attendance area is expected to see its $9-12$ student population increase by 56 students in 2020 and then start a declining trend from 1,856 students to 1,713 by 2026. The two main reasons for this decline is due to no new significant housing projects in its area (the region is essentially built-out) and smaller middle school classes moving through its area for the foreseeable future. The number of ransfer in to vila Park has increased in each of the last seven years and it now makes up just under $32.7 \%$ of its enrollment. Most of these transfers are coming from the trends very closely. If this trend reverses itself, then Villa Park HS could be in store for some dramatic decreases in its enrollment. Since Villa Park has had as many as 2,500 students enrolled (in the 2010/2011 SY) then it should have no problems housing the projected student counts for the next seven years as well as the large number of "transfer in."

Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan

## High School (9-12) Conclusions

Based upon October 2019 enrollment figures, three of the District's four high schools (Canyon, El Modena, and Villa Park) all are near or exceed 2,000 9th-12th grade students. Orange has been dramatically dropping its enrollment despite the population in its attendance area remaining high (the highest in the District). According to the historical data, it appears that the District reached its peak enrollment for its high schools around the Fall 2008 school year ( $10,0059-12$ students) and
has lost about $1,4819-12$ students over the past ten years ( 8,704 in 2018). The projections show that the District should continue to see an overall decline in their $9-12$ enrollment for the next seven years (losing another 915 9-12 students). The degree of loss in the 9-12 student population over the next seven years could be lessened by any new housing construction activity and if birth rates continue to rise. If any of the new developments, including the start-up of the Santiago Hills Phase II units as well as the many new apartment complexes in the south of the District are delayed, then decreases in th $9-12$ student population may worsen

Over the past five years, The Irvine Company has decided to not proceed with building the Mountain Park or the remainder of the East Orange project; only the Santiago Hills Phase II units may have a chance to start. Orange USD has no plans to build a new high school facility. However, the District was planning on eventually expanding Canyon and El Modena High Schools to accommodate the new growth, which was mainly due to the large planned residential development by The Irvine Orange projects located within El Modena's area). Now that the Santiago Hills Phase II (accounting for 1,180 mixed units) is the only planned Irvine Company project, then District will need to determine once it gets started if it will need any expansions to El Modena HS. No expansion is necessary before 2026. The Orange USD should have more than enough room at their existing high schools to house the anticipated $9-12$ students during the span of this report (through Fall 2026). However, boundary adjustments may be necessary between the District's four high schools to more evenly distribute the
$9-12$ student population due to demographic shifts.

Please keep in mind the following: the projections by "residence" include the 159 resident students attending
Richland Continuation High School. This school does not have a specific attendance boundary and therefore pulls students
 from the entire District. Most of Richland's students come from the Orange HS area $(84$ of 208 resident students, or $53 \%$
of Richland's enrollment). Since Richland is expected to continue operating throughout the next seven years, then it is safe to assume that it would absorb about the same number of students. See the High School $(9-12)$ Attendance Matrix on page
20 to find the breakdown of which attendance areas the Richland Cont. HS students live within.


Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Appendix A
Listing of Each Attendance Area by Study Area for Each School
Elementary Schools
Middle School
High Schools

Orange Unified School District
Breakdown of Each Elementary School and the Study Areas that Compris

|  | Each Attendance Area for the Orange USD |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCHOOL \# | SCHOOL NAME |  |


| SCHOOL \# | SChool name | STUDY AREAS FOR EACH ATTENDANCE AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 268 | Anaheim Hills Elementary School | 107A, 107C, 111A, 111B, 112,120 6 Study Areas |
| 240 | California Elementary School (K-5) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133, } \\ \text { 134,135,160,165,166,173,174,180,181 } \\ \text { 17 Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 241 | Cambridge Elementary School | 175,176,177,178,179,182,183,184,185,186,187, 188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,200 22 Study Areas |
| 269 | Canyon Rim Elementary School | 30,31,35,37,38,39,109,110A,110B, 113,114,115,116,117,118,119 16 Study Areas |
| 250 | Chapman Hills Elementary School | 157A, 224, ,225,226,227, 289, 291A, ,291B, 291C, 291D <br> 10 Study Areas |
| 242 | Crescent Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} 21,22,23,25,26,27,28,29 \\ \mathbf{8} \text { Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 243 | Esplanade Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} 210,212,213,214,215, \\ 217,219,220,221,222 \\ \mathbf{1 0} \text { Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 244 | Fairhaven Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \hline 9,10,230,237,238,239,240, \\ 241,251,252,253,254,255,256 \\ \text { 14 Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 245 | Fletcher Elementary School | 11,12,43,44,45,46,47,48, $49,61 \mathrm{~A}, 61 \mathrm{~B}, 124 \mathrm{~A}, 124 \mathrm{~B}, 125$ <br> 14 Study Areas |
| 246 | Handy Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \hline 136,137,141,142, \\ \text { 198,199,201,202A,202B } \\ \mathbf{9} \text { Study Areas } \end{gathered}$ |
| 267 | Imperial Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} 24,103,104,105,106 \\ 5 \text { Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 248 | Jordan Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} 271,273,276,277,278, \\ 279,280,281,282,283,285 \\ \text { 11 Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 252 | La Veta Elementary School | 259A,259B,260,261,262,263,264,265, $266,267,268,269,270,272,274,275$ 16 Study Areas |

Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
Breakdown of Each Elementary School and the Study Areas that Comprise

| Breakdown of Each Elementary School and the Study Areas that Comprise Each Attendance Area for the Orange USD (continued) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCHOOL \# | SCHOOL NAME | STUDY AREAS FOR EACH |
| 251 | LampsonElementary School (K-5) | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 |
|  |  | 8 Study Areas |
| 253 | Linda Vista Elementary School | 108A, 108B, 150,151,152,153,154A, $154 \mathrm{~B}, 155,157,158,211,218$ <br> 13 Study Areas |
| 254 | Nohl Canyon Elementary School | 18A, 18B, 18C,77A, 77 B , |
|  |  | 77C,87A, 878,88,89,90 |
|  |  | 11 Study Areas |
| 255 | Olive Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \text { 13A, } 13 \mathrm{~B}, 14,15,16,17, \\ 19,20,50,51,52,53 \\ \mathbf{1 2} \text { Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 256 | Palmyra Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \hline 242,243,244,245,246, \\ 247,248,249,250,257,258 \mathrm{~A}, 258 \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ |
| 257 | Panorama Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} 156,223 \mathrm{~A}, 223 \mathrm{~B}, 284, \\ 286,287 \mathrm{~A}, 287 \mathrm{C}, 288 \\ 8 \text { Study Areas } \end{gathered}$ |
| 259 | Prospect Elementary School | 149,203,204,205, |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 206,207,208,209,216 } \\ \mathbf{9} \text { Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 270 | Running Springs ElementarySchool | 32,33,34,36,40,41,42A,42B,121,122,123 |
|  |  | 11Study Areas |
| 261 | Serrano Elementary School | 69B,73,74,75,76A,76B,78,79,80,81,82, 83,84,85,91,92,93,94.95,102C 20 Study Areas |
|  |  | 159A,159B,161,162,163,164, |
| 263 | Sycamore Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \text { 167,168,169,170,171,172 } \\ \text { 12 Study Areas } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 264 | Taft Elementary School | $\begin{gathered} \hline 54,55,56,57,58,59, \\ 60,62 \mathrm{~A}, 62 \mathrm{~B}, 63,64,65, \\ 66,67,68,69 \mathrm{~A}, 70,71,72 \\ \text { 19 Study Areas } \end{gathered}$ |
| 265 | Villa Park Elementary School | 86,96,97,98,99,100,101, |
|  |  | 102A,102B, 107B, 138, 139, |
|  |  | 140,143,144,145, 146, 147,148 19 Study Areas |
| 266 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { West Orange } \\ & \text { Elementary School (K-5) } \end{aligned}$ | 228,229,231,232, |
|  |  | 233,234,235,236 |
|  |  | 8 Study Areas |
|  | All elementary schools are $K-6$, unless noted. | There is a Grand Total of 320 Study Areas |

Orange Unified School District
Breakdown of Each Middle School and the Study Areas that Comprise

| SCHOOL\# | SChool name | STUDY AREAS FOR EACH ATIENDANCE AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 380 | Cerro Villa Middle School | $11,12,13 \mathrm{~A}, 13 \mathrm{~B}, 14,18 \mathrm{~A}, 43,44,45,46,47,48$, 49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61A, 61B,62A,62B,63,64,65,66,67,68,69A,69B, 70,71,72,73,74,75,76A,76B,77A,77B, 77C,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87A,88, 89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99, $100,101,102 \mathrm{~A}, 102 \mathrm{~B}, 102 \mathrm{C}, 107 \mathrm{~B}, 108 \mathrm{~A}, 108 \mathrm{~B}$, $124 \mathrm{~A}, 124 \mathrm{~B}, 125,126,129,130,133,134,138$, 139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148 96 Study Areas |
| 387 | El Rancho Middle School | 15,16,17,18B,18C,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26, 27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39, 40,41,42A,42B,87B, 103,104,105,106,107A, 107C,109,110A,110B,111A,111B,112,113, 114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123 54 Study Areas |
| 383 | Portola Middle School (6-8) (contains 6th graders from Lampson \& West Orange Elementary School's Attendance Areas) | $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,159 \mathrm{~A}, 159 \mathrm{~B}, 161,162$, $163,164,167,168,169,170,171,172$, $175,176,177,178,179,228,229,230$, $231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238$, $239,240,241,251,252,253,254,255,256$ 47 47 Study Areas |
| 384 | Santiago Middle School | 149,150,151,152,153,154A,154B,155,156,157, 157A,158,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210, 211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220, $221,222,223 \mathrm{~A}, 224 \mathrm{~B}, 224,225,226,227,259 \mathrm{~A}, 259 \mathrm{~B}$, 260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270, 271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281 282,283,284,285,286,287A,287C,288,289,291A, 291B,291C,291D <br> 75 Study Areas |
| 386 | $\qquad$ | 127,128,131,132,135,136,137,160,165, $166,173,174,180,181,182,183,184,185$, <br> 186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194, 195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202A,202B,242, $243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,257,258 \mathrm{~A}, 258 \mathrm{~B}$ <br> 48 Study Areas |
|  | All middle schools are 7-8, unless noted. | There is a Grand Total of 320 Study Areas |

Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan


Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Appendix $\boldsymbol{B}$
Attendance Area Projections Using The "Residence" Method
"Residence" Projections for the Elementary School Attendance Areas "Residence" Projections for the Middle School Attendance Areas "Residence" Projections for the High School Attendance Areas

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections


The above projections do include the $K$-. students that are attending M MPherson Magnet School. See the Elementary School ( $K$ - -6$)$
Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within each attendance area.


school. please se
(see page 18).
February 27, 2020
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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)

| Attendance Area Canyon Rim ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual |  |  | ojected | sident S | dents |  |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 82 | 82 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 75 | 73 | 74 |
| 1 | 78 | 84 | 84 | 73 | 76 | 73 | 77 | 75 |
| 2 | 93 | 80 | 86 | 86 | 75 | 78 | 76 | 79 |
| 3 | 91 | 92 | 80 | 85 | 86 | 75 | 77 | 75 |
| 4 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 79 | 84 | 85 | 74 | 77 |
| 5 | 107 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 80 | 86 | 86 | 75 |
| 6 | 100 | 111 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 84 | 90 | 90 |
| K-6 | 642 | 632 | 601 | 586 | 570 | 555 | 552 | 543 |
| PK |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK |  | ending | (31 Residing |  |  |  |  |  |
| SpEd |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  | nding |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attendance Area Chapman Hills ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actual |  | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | 20 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| 2 | 29 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| 3 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| 4 | 33 | 24 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| 5 | 27 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| 6 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 20 |
| K-6 | 191 | 183 | 179 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 175 | 174 |
| PK |  | eding |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK |  | ending | (18 Residing |  |  |  |  |  |
| SpEd |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attendance Area Crescent ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actual |  | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 75 | 75 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 69 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 | 67 | 76 | 76 | 66 | 69 | 66 | 69 | 68 |
| 2 | 69 | 70 | 79 | 79 | 69 | 71 | 69 | 72 |
| 3 | 77 | 70 | 71 | 80 | 81 | 70 | 73 | 71 |
| 4 | 86 | 82 | 75 | 76 | 86 | 86 | 75 | 78 |
| 5 | 73 | 83 | 79 | 72 | 73 | 83 | 83 | 72 |
| 6 | 70 | 75 | 85 | 82 | 75 | 75 | 85 | 85 |
| K-6 | 517 | 531 | 531 | 523 | 517 | 521 | 521 | 513 |
| PK | 29 Attending ( 37 Residing TK) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SpEd | 0 Attending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above projections do include the $K .6$ students that are attending McPherson Magnet School. See the
Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within each attendance area.
 students. The TK, SpEd, OD and PK student that attended the school in Fall 201 is is isted below the "Actual 2019 " column for each
school. Please see the lementary school (K-6) Atendance Matrix for a breakdown of the "Open Enolliment" patterns for each school school. Please
(see pagee 18$)$.
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Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Attendance Area Esplanade ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 } \\
\text { Actual }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Attendance Area Fairhaven ES Projection Date } 10 / 2 / 2019 \text { Projected Resident Students } \\
& \begin{array}{ll} 
\\
\text { PK } & 0 \text { Attending } \\
\text { TK } & 31 \text { Attending (28 Residing TK) } \\
\text { TED } & 60 \text { Attending }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { SpEd } \\
\text { OD } \\
24 \text { Attending } \\
\end{array} \\
& \text { Attendance Area Fletcher ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { The above proiections do include the } K \text {.-6 students that are attending M MPherson Magnet School. See the Elementar School ( } K \text { - } 6 \text { ) } \\
\text { Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within each attendance area. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



school. leaae.
(see page 18).
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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)


Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)


The above projections do include the $K$-. students that are attending M MPherson Magnet School. See the Elementary School ( $K$ - -6$)$
Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within each attendance area.


school. pleases.
(see page 18).
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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Attendance Area Nohl Canyon ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 } \\
& \begin{array}{r}
37 \text { Attending } \\
8 \text { Attending }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Attendance Area Palmyra ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 }
\end{aligned}
$$

The above proiections do include the $\mathrm{K}-6$ students that are attending McPherson Magnet School. See the
Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson sudents live within each attendance area.
The above projections exclude all Transtional Kindergarten (TK), Special Education (SpEE), Outof.District (OD) and Pre-Kindergarten (PK)
students. The K, Sped, OD and PK students that attended the school in fall 12019 is isted below the "Actual 2019" column for each students. The TK, SpEd, OD and PK students that attended the school in Fall 2019 is listed below "he "ACtual 2019 " column for each

school. Please see the lementary School ( $K$-G) Atendance Matrix tor a breakdown of the "Open Enrollment" patterns for each school | school. Pease |
| :--- |
| (see page 18$)$ |

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Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)


Attendance Area Prospect ES Projection Date 10/2/2019

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 69 | 68 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 | 59 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 62 |
| 2 | 74 | 56 | 62 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 |
| 3 | 75 | 71 | 53 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 56 | 55 |
| 4 | 65 | 71 | 67 | 50 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 53 |
| 5 | 68 | 59 | 64 | 61 | 46 | 51 | 50 | 48 |
| 6 | 72 | 65 | 56 | 61 | 58 | 43 | 48 | 47 |
| K-6 | 482 | 454 | 432 | 419 | 402 | 390 | 391 | 389 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { K-6 } & 482 \\ \text { PK } & 0 \text { Attending } \\ \text { TK } & 0 \text { Attending } \\ \text { T } & (14 \text { Residing TK }\end{array}$

| SpEd |
| :---: |
| OD |
|  |
| 5 Attending |

Attendance Area Running Springs ES Projection Date 10/2/2019


The above projections do include the $K .6$ students that are atending McPherson Magnet School. See the
Attendance Matrix tor a breakdown of how many Mcherson sudents live within each attendance area.


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(see page 18).
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Orange Unified School District Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Attendance Area Sycamore ES Projection Date 10/2/2019 } \\
& \begin{aligned}
& \text { TK } 3 \text { Attending } \\
& \text { TpEd } \\
& 3 \text { Attending }
\end{aligned} \\
& \begin{array}{r}
\text { SpEd } \\
\text { OD Attending } \\
25 \text { Attending }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{rr}
\text { TK } & 28 \text { Attenaning } \\
\text { SpEd } & 0 \text { Attending }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The above projections do include the $K$.-6students that are attending McPherson Magnet School. See the Elementary School ( $K$ - 6$)$
Attendance Matix for a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within eagh a ttendance area.
 students. The $T K$, SpEd, OD and PK Students that attended the school in Fall 2019 is is isted below "he "ACtual 2019 " column for each
school. Please see the lementary School (K-6) Attendance Matixix for abreakdown of the "Open Enrolment" patterns for each school Schoil. Please
(see page 18 ).
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Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Elementary School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)


The above projections do include the $K$.- students that are attending McPherson Magnet School. See the Elementary School (K-6)
 students. The TK, SpEd, OD and PK Students that atended the school in Fall 2019 is isted below the "Actual 2019 " column for each
school. Please see the Elementary School (K-6) Attendance Matrix for a breakdown of the "Open Enrolment" patters for each school school. please
(see page 18).
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APPENDIX
DEMOGRAPHICS REPORT
Orange Unified School District
Facilities Master Plan

Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Middle School Attendance Area Projections

| Actual 2019 |  | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 398 | 409 | 371 | 380 | 401 | 390 | 385 | 389 |
| 1 | 380 | 409 | 420 | 381 | 389 | 410 | 400 | 395 |
| 2 | 421 | 384 | 414 | 424 | 383 | 392 | 413 | 402 |
| 3 | 381 | 424 | 387 | 414 | 424 | 383 | 392 | 413 |
| 4 | 410 | 384 | 427 | 388 | 416 | 425 | 385 | 393 |
| 5 | 395 | 413 | 389 | 432 | 392 | 419 | 429 | 388 |
| 6 | 439 | 404 | 427 | 398 | 442 | 401 | 428 | 438 |
| 7 | 400 | 450 | 415 | 436 | 409 | 454 | 412 | 439 |
| 8 | 477 | 399 | 449 | 414 | 433 | 406 | 453 | 409 |
| 7.8 | 877 | 849 | 864 | 850 | 842 | 860 | 864 | 848 |
| SpEd |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attendance Area El Rancho MS Projection Date 10/2/2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actual |  | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 409 | 410 | 358 | 371 | 360 | 375 | 366 | 368 |
| 1 | 378 | 429 | 430 | 375 | 390 | 377 | 393 | 383 |
| 2 | 422 | 384 | 436 | 437 | 382 | 396 | 383 | 399 |
| , | 402 | 434 | 395 | 449 | 450 | 393 | 407 | 394 |
| 4 | 426 | 414 | 446 | 406 | 462 | 463 | 404 | 419 |
| 5 | 414 | 432 | 420 | 454 | 414 | 470 | 471 | 411 |
|  | 471 | 421 | 440 | 427 | 461 | 421 | 477 | 478 |
| 7 | 466 | 494 | 443 | 464 | 449 | 484 | 444 | 502 |
| 8 | 520 | 473 | 502 | 450 | 473 | 457 | 492 | 451 |
| $7-8$ | 986 | 967 | 945 | 914 | 923 | 940 | 935 | 953 |
| SpEd | 16 Attending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Attendance Area Portola MS Projection Date 10/2/2019

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 330 | 330 | 331 | 316 | 316 | 331 | 325 | 322 |
| 1 | 340 | 319 | 326 | 326 | 306 | 306 | 316 | 310 |
| 2 | 369 | 331 | 318 | 323 | 318 | 299 | 294 | 304 |
| 3 | 313 | 363 | 333 | 318 | 319 | 314 | 291 | 286 |
| 4 | 340 | 304 | 360 | 328 | 311 | 311 | 302 | 279 |
| 5 | 344 | 337 | 309 | 362 | 326 | 309 | 304 | 295 |
| 6 | 356 | 330 | 330 | 303 | 347 | 313 | 292 | 288 |
| 7 | 342 | 346 | 324 | 322 | 293 | 338 | 301 | 282 |
| 8 | 333 | 344 | 352 | 328 | 326 | 295 | 340 | 302 |
| 6-8 | 1,031 |  | 1,007 | 953 | 966 | 946 | 933 | 872 |
| SpEd |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above projections duu include the 7.8 students that are attending McPherson Magnet School. See the Middle School ( $7-8$ ) Attendance
Matrix for abreakdown of how many Mcherson students ive within each attendance area.

Fall 2019 are listed below "he "Actual 2019" column for each school. Please.
breakdown of the "Open Enrollment" patterss for each school (see page 19 .
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Orange Unified School District
SY 2019/2020
Middle School Attendance Area Projections (Continued)

|  | Actual |  |  | Projected Resident Students |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 327 | 322 | 309 | 310 | 305 | 311 | 309 | 309 |
| 1 | 316 | 316 | 311 | 298 | 299 | 295 | 301 | 298 |
| 2 | 352 | 306 | 306 | 301 | 289 | 290 | 286 | 291 |
| 3 | 376 | 340 | 296 | 295 | 290 | 278 | 279 | 275 |
| 4 | 366 | 372 | 335 | 292 | 291 | 287 | 275 | 276 |
| 5 | 373 | 359 | 364 | 328 | 287 | 286 | 281 | 270 |
|  | 397 | 368 | 353 | 360 | 324 | 284 | 281 | 277 |
| 7 | 408 | 384 | 357 | 341 | 351 | 313 | 275 | 271 |
| 8 | 420 | 406 | 382 | 355 | 338 | 349 | 312 | 274 |
| 7-8 | 828 | 790 | 739 | 696 | 688 | 662 | 588 | 545 |
| SpEd | 38 Attending 50 Attending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Actual |  |  | jecte | sident | dents |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| K | 274 | 271 | 264 | 247 | 247 | 257 | 254 | 251 |
| 1 | 297 | 271 | 268 | 261 | 244 | 244 | 254 | 251 |
| 2 | 277 | 291 | 265 | 262 | 255 | 238 | 238 | 248 |
| 3 | 325 | 268 | 280 | 256 | 253 | 247 | 231 | 231 |
| 4 | 309 | 321 | 264 | 277 | 253 | 250 | 243 | 228 |
| 5 | 302 | 300 | 312 | 257 | 269 | 246 | 243 | 236 |
| 6 | 339 | 293 | 291 | 303 | 249 | 261 | 239 | 236 |
| 7 | 299 | 337 | 291 | 289 | 302 | 247 | 260 | 238 |
| 8 | 297 | 292 | 328 | 285 | 283 | 294 | 242 | 253 |
| $6-8$ | 935 | 921 | 910 | 877 | 833 | 802 | 740 | 727 |
| SpEd |  | ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OD |  | nding |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above projections due indude the 78.8 students that are attending Mchherson Magnet S
Matrix fora a breakdown of how many Mcherson students live within each attendance area
 Fall 2019 are histed below the "Actual 2019 " column for each school. Please see the Middle School ( $7-8$ ) Attendance Matrix for
breakdown of the "Open Enrollment" patterns for each school (see page 19 .

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