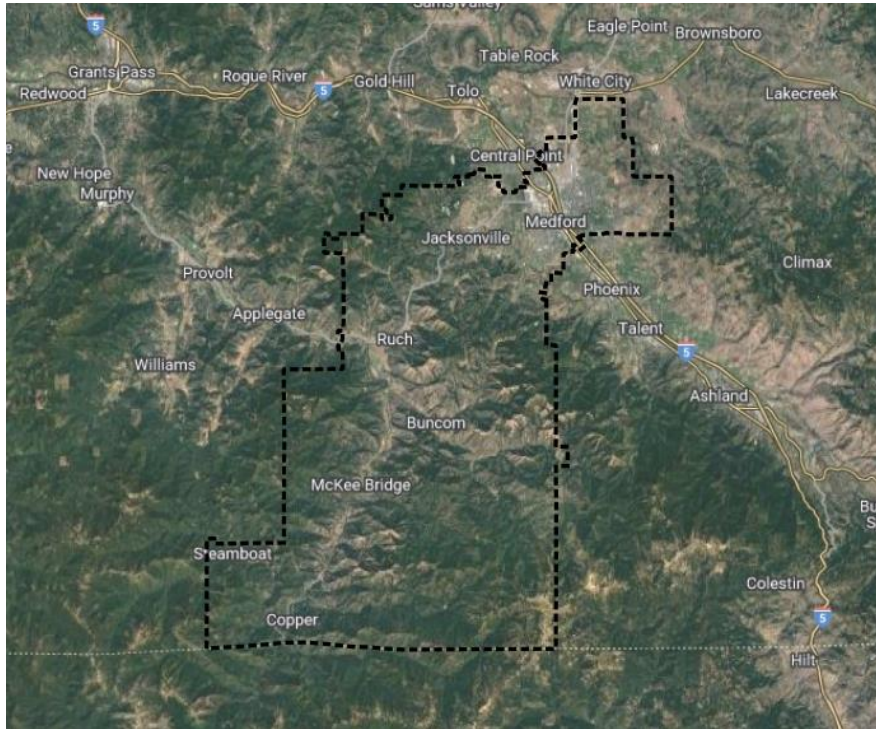




JOHNSON
ECONOMICS



STUDENT ENROLLMENT FORECAST

2023 - 2042

MEDFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT

PREPARED FOR
MEDFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT
AUGUST 2023

JOHNSON ECONOMICS, LLC

621 SW Alder St, Suite 506
Portland, Oregon 97205



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I. INTRODUCTION

JOHNSON ECONOMICS was retained by the Medford School District (MSD) to develop a student enrollment forecast on the elementary, middle, and high school levels over the next 20 years. The forecast, which will serve to inform the District's facility planning, was developed by grade level and school. This report presents the forecast results as well as the methodology and assumptions used in the analysis.

This analysis follows previous forecasts developed by JOHNSON ECONOMICS for the MSD, most recently in 2019. Significant changes have taken place since 2019 that have materially impacted student enrollment. The most important of these were COVID-19 and concurrent social-political developments that resulted in reduced public school enrollment. Demographic trends with bearing on future enrollment have also seen changes, with births, family formation, and in-migration all appearing to settle into lower trajectories. This has resulted in a weaker growth outlook for Medford and the Rogue Valley region. Additionally, the MSD is implementing changes to its schools and attendance areas which will impact the distribution of enrollment within the district.

This analysis makes use of a range of informative parameters, including historical enrollment data, demographic estimates, and geocoded housing and land data. The methodology produces a district-wide fall enrollment forecast by grade level for the 2023-2042 period. We then evaluate the current residential distribution of MSD students as well as future residential development prospects within the district's attendance areas in order to forecast enrollment at each school. Factors informing this "top down" allocation include recent enrollment trends, birth trends, kindergarten capture, grade progression, housing characteristics, development trends, and residential land capacity. The objective of this process is to determine likely geographic growth patterns and the impact of these on enrollment at each school.

This analysis follows a similar approach to the previous enrollment forecasts completed for the MSD, though with one significant methodological change. Previous analyses relied heavily on population estimates from the Census Bureau. These often have wide margins of error, and have suffered recently from challenges in the data collection process, especially during the decennial census of 2010 (due to housing market collapse) and 2020 (due to COVID-19). For data quality reasons, the Census Bureau decided not to publish the 2020 data, except for a limited set of redistricting data. In our work with census data in recent years, we have found substantial discrepancies between housing/household estimates provided by the Census Bureau and housing data from assessors' offices, and between age-specific population estimates from the Census Bureau and enrollment data from public, private, and home school organizations. In many cases, the population growth indicated by the Census Bureau for a certain period is impossible to reconcile with the growth reflected in these other data sources. This is also the case for the MSD. We have therefore moved away from using census population estimates as the basis for enrollment forecasts.

In this analysis, we rely largely on population estimates from the PSU Population Research Center, which has been contracted by the State of Oregon to produce official estimates and forecasts for counties and cities in the state, including for urban growth areas around each city. Moreover, while previous enrollment forecasts were based on year-by-year population estimates by single years of age, this forecast estimates the number of new students generated by new housing, based on the current share of students in recently built homes. The latter was calculated by geocoding student addresses provided by the MSD, and overlaying these with geocoded housing data.

This report begins with background information on changes within the MSD, before we discuss historical enrollment trends and key trends likely to impact future enrollment. We then outline our methodology and present projected enrollment by grade level and school. Detailed enrollment charts and tables are included at the end of the report.

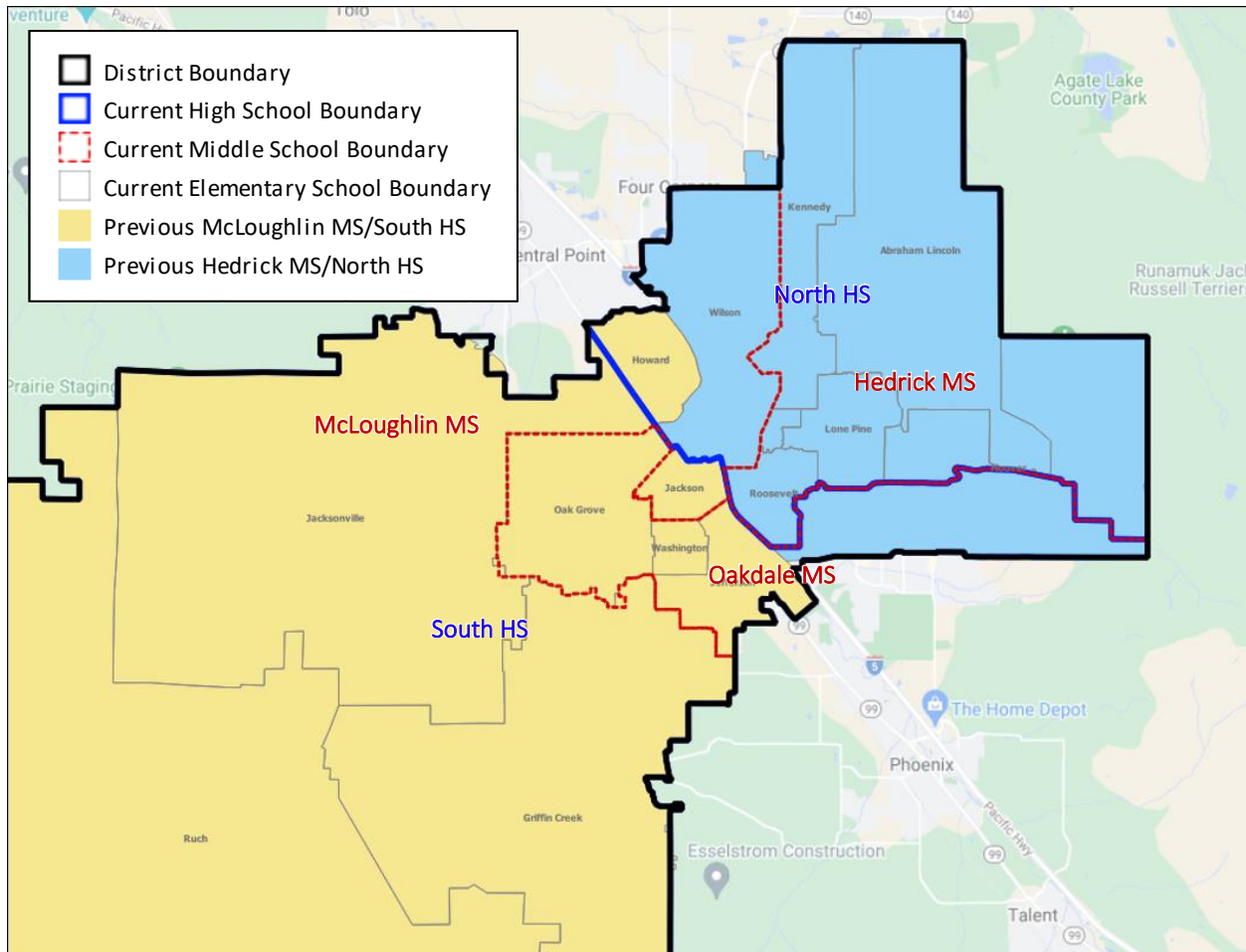


II. BACKGROUND

As of fall 2023, the MSD will operate 13 elementary schools (K-5), 1 elementary/middle school (K-8), 1 online school (K-12), 3 middle schools (6-8), and 3 high schools (9-12). New schools as of this fall are Oakdale Middle School and the Innovation Academy (high school). While Oakdale will draw students from a geographic attendance area, the Innovation Academy is an option for students from the entire district. Medford Online Academy continues to be an option for students from the entire district as either a sole enrollment option or as a concurrent enrollment option. The attendance area for Oakdale includes areas that were previously part of both the Hedrick and McLoughlin attendance areas. Unlike in previous years, the new middle school boundaries do not align with elementary school boundaries. On the high school level, the boundary between the North and South attendance areas has been moved, resulting in a net expansion of the South attendance area. Central High will cease operations.

In addition to these changes, there are also changes to the grades offered at each school. For the purpose of this analysis, we will assume that all schools will follow the grade splits indicated above (K-5, 6-8, 9-12), and that there will be no enrollment in the Medford Opportunity program. In previous years, grade six has been part of the elementary level. This grade now becomes included in middle school.

FIGURE 2.1: PREVIOUS AND NEW ATTENDANCE AREAS



SOURCE: Medford School District, Google Maps, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

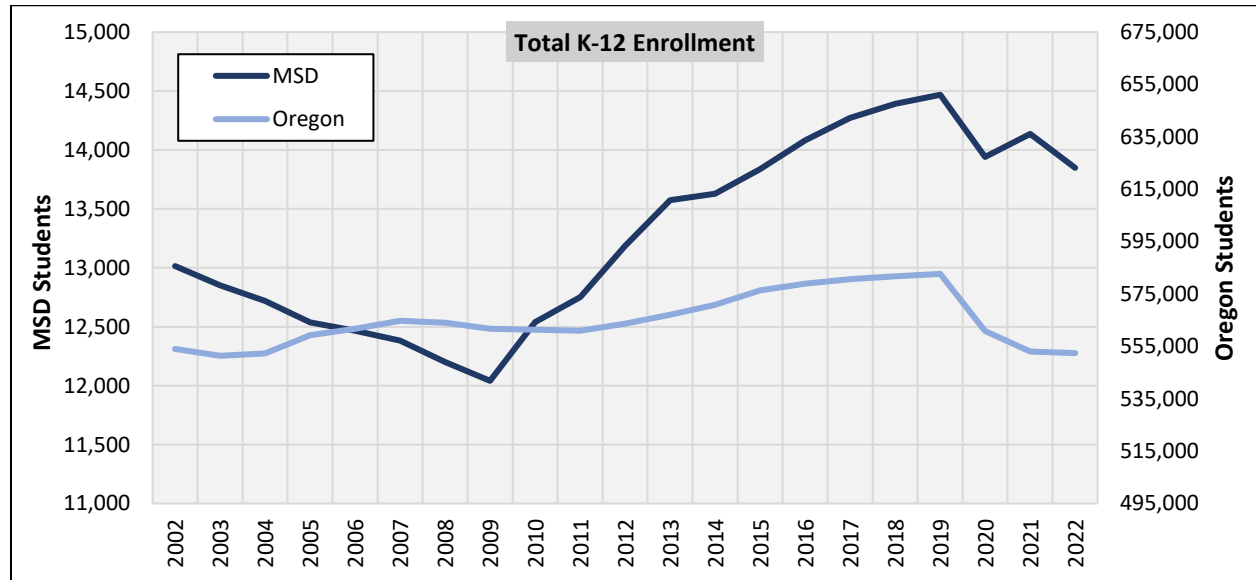


III. HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

TOTAL K-12 ENROLLMENT

The Medford School District experienced strong enrollment growth during the last decade, reflecting a combination of strong in-migration and high birth rates during the 2000s. Between 2009 and 2019, the district added more than 2,400 students on the net. COVID-19 caused a steep decline in the fall of 2020, followed by a partial recovery in 2021. Another decline was recorded in 2022, partly because a large senior class graduated while a small Kindergarten class entered in the fall. As of fall 2022, the MSD had 13,849 students – a decline of 619 students from the 2019 peak, but an increase of 662 from 2012. The trends in the MSD have largely followed the statewide trajectory over the past 10 years, but with stronger growth during the 2010s. The continued declines during the COVID-19 recovery can in part be attributed to increased private and home school due to a polarization over certain social and political issues, along with increased availability of online options and private school capacity.

FIGURE 3.1: HISTORICAL FALL ENROLLMENT, MSD AND OREGON (OCT 1, 2002-22)



HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT																		
Grade	2002	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2002-2012		2012-22		2002-2022	
													Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR
K	886	1,055	1,050	1,058	1,099	1,110	1,123	1,146	1,117	890	1,054	937	169	1.8%	-118	-1.2%	51	0.3%
1	958	1,005	1,131	1,122	1,131	1,154	1,121	1,143	1,152	1,036	994	1,096	47	0.5%	91	0.9%	138	0.7%
2	953	1,067	1,066	1,130	1,133	1,160	1,145	1,169	1,137	1,068	1,082	985	114	1.1%	-82	-0.8%	32	0.2%
3	958	1,032	1,093	1,062	1,145	1,153	1,186	1,150	1,176	1,059	1,086	1,102	74	0.7%	70	0.7%	144	0.7%
4	949	978	1,072	1,062	1,055	1,161	1,181	1,181	1,166	1,126	1,090	1,104	29	0.3%	126	1.2%	155	0.8%
5	1,030	976	1,017	1,078	1,083	1,095	1,157	1,194	1,175	1,115	1,130	1,074	-54	-0.5%	98	1.0%	44	0.2%
6	1,048	946	988	991	1,085	1,104	1,087	1,195	1,194	1,129	1,122	1,097	-102	-1.0%	151	1.5%	49	0.2%
7	1,097	1,069	958	1,003	980	1,094	1,092	1,090	1,168	1,173	1,149	1,081	-28	-0.3%	12	0.1%	-16	-0.1%
8	989	960	1,080	964	1,009	981	1,089	1,065	1,081	1,166	1,155	1,123	-29	-0.3%	163	1.6%	134	0.6%
9	1,027	1,003	972	1,098	988	1,020	1,013	1,096	1,057	1,056	1,131	1,106	-24	-0.2%	103	1.0%	79	0.4%
10	1,054	1,009	1,019	966	1,099	973	1,004	984	1,089	1,033	1,075	1,119	-45	-0.4%	110	1.0%	65	0.3%
11	938	1,003	998	986	965	1,069	977	975	953	1,066	997	1,033	65	0.7%	30	0.3%	95	0.5%
12	1,127	1,084	1,130	1,108	1,064	1,007	1,096	1,004	1,003	1,023	1,070	992	-43	-0.4%	-92	-0.9%	-135	-0.6%
Total	13,014	13,187	13,574	13,628	13,836	14,081	14,271	14,392	14,468	13,940	14,135	13,849	173	0.1%	662	0.5%	835	0.3%
K-5	5,734	6,113	6,429	6,512	6,646	6,833	6,913	6,983	6,923	6,294	6,436	6,298	379	0.6%	185	0.3%	564	0.5%
6-8	3,134	2,975	3,026	2,958	3,074	3,179	3,268	3,350	3,443	3,468	3,426	3,301	-159	-0.5%	326	1.0%	167	0.3%
9-12	4,146	4,099	4,119	4,158	4,116	4,069	4,090	4,059	4,102	4,178	4,273	4,250	-47	-0.1%	151	0.4%	104	0.1%

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



One of the tools used in enrollment forecasting is grade progression ratios (GPRs), which is the ratio between students in a grade relative to the number of students in the grade below in the prior year. A GPR of 1.00 indicates stable progression, where the number of students moving out of the district, dropping out, or attending private or home school is equal to the number of new students. GPRs tend to grow in years of strong economic growth and immigration, and decline during contractions. We see this also in the MSD, where recent GPRs have been significantly lower than in the mid-2010s. The average GPR was 1.00 over the past five years and 1.01 over the past 10-years.

FIGURE 3.2: HISTORICAL GRADE PROGRESSION RATIOS, MSD (2013-22)

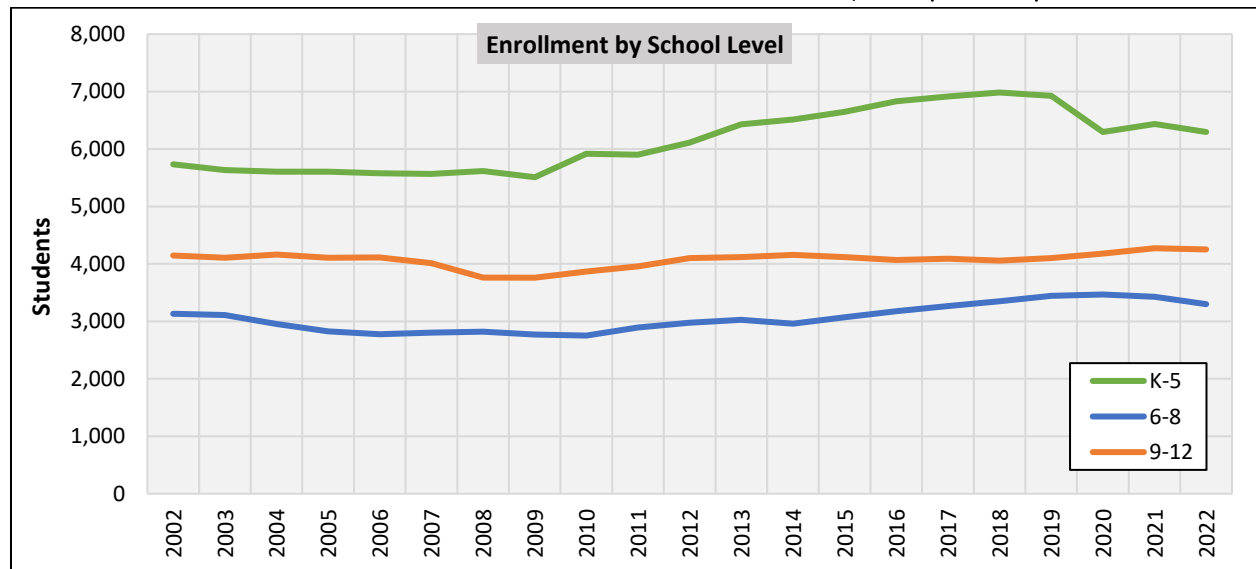
HISTORICAL GRADE PROGRESSION RATIOS												
Grade	'12-'13	'13-'14	'14-'15	'15-'16	'16-'17	'17-'18	'18-'19	'19-'20	'20-'21	'21-'22	5-Year Average	10-Year Average
1	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.93	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.04
2	1.06	1.00	1.01	1.03	0.99	1.04	0.99	0.93	1.04	0.99	1.00	1.01
3	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.01	0.93	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.01
4	1.04	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.01	0.96	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.01
5	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.01
6	1.01	0.97	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.00	0.96	1.01	0.97	0.99	1.00
7	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98	1.02	0.96	0.99	1.00
8	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99
9	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.98	1.00
10	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.98	1.02	0.99	0.99	0.99
11	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.98
12	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.05
Average	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.01

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL LEVEL

The elementary level saw the strongest increase over the last decade, but also the steepest declines in the most recent years. Over the past 10 years, the net change is a moderate increase of 185 students, which represents an annual growth rate of 0.3%. The middle school level has seen the strongest gains over the past 10 years, with an increase of 326 students, averaging a 1.0% annual growth rate. The high school level, which has seen limited impact from COVID-19 and ongoing social-political issues, has grown at a 0.4% annual rate over the 10-year period, adding 151 students.

FIGURE 3.3: HISTORICAL FALL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL LEVEL, MSD (2002-22)



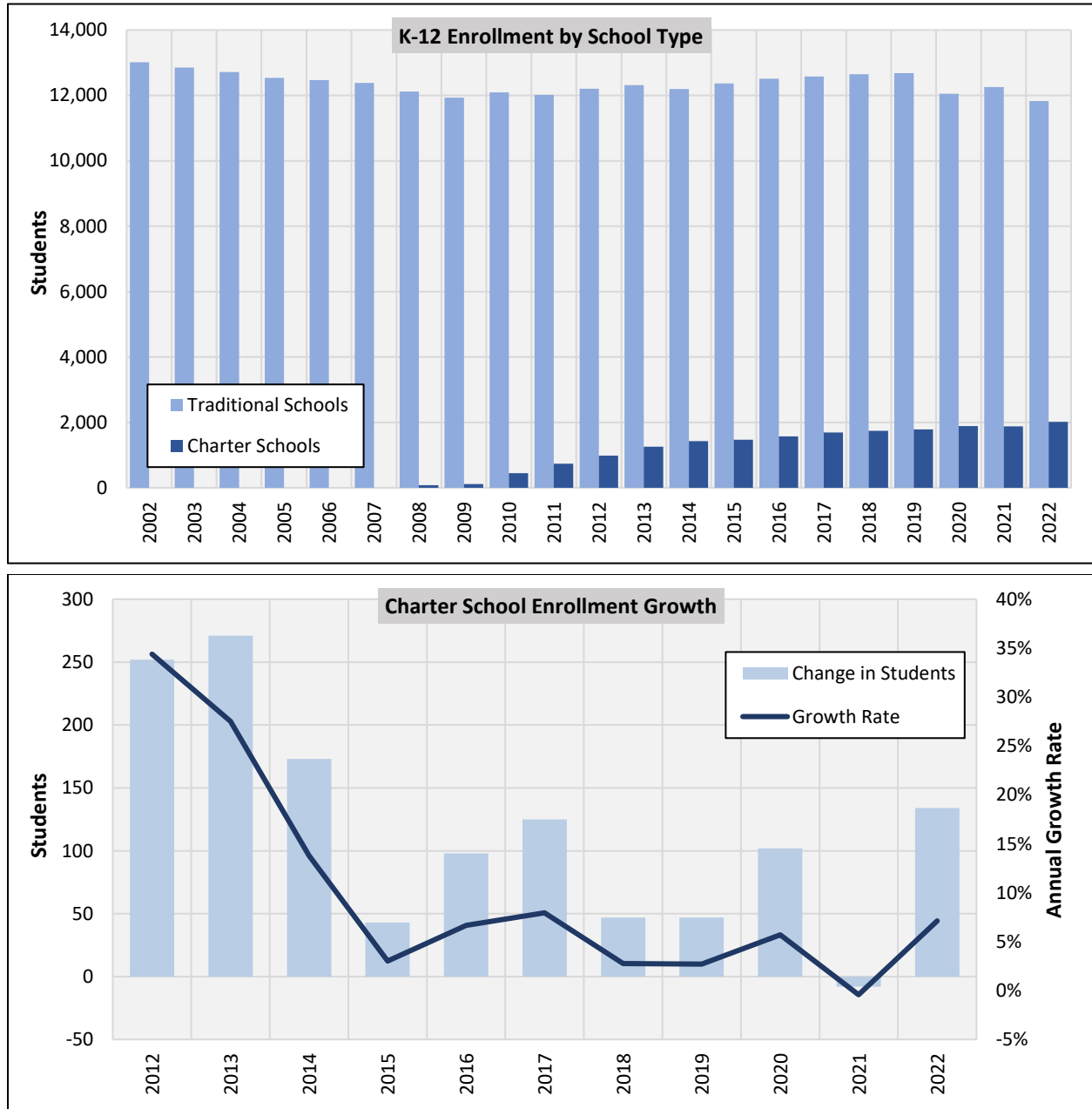
SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE

Public charter schools accounted for most of the enrollment growth over the past decade, and these schools continue to see relatively strong growth at the expense of traditional schools. Since the introduction of these schools in 2007, total K-12 enrollment in charter schools has grown to 2,017 as of fall 2022, representing 15% of total public enrollment. Apart from a slight decline in 2021, charter schools have generally seen an annual increase of around 50 to 130 students per year in recent years. The annual growth rate has hovered between 3% and 7%.

FIGURE 3.4: HISTORICAL FALL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE, MSD (2002-22)



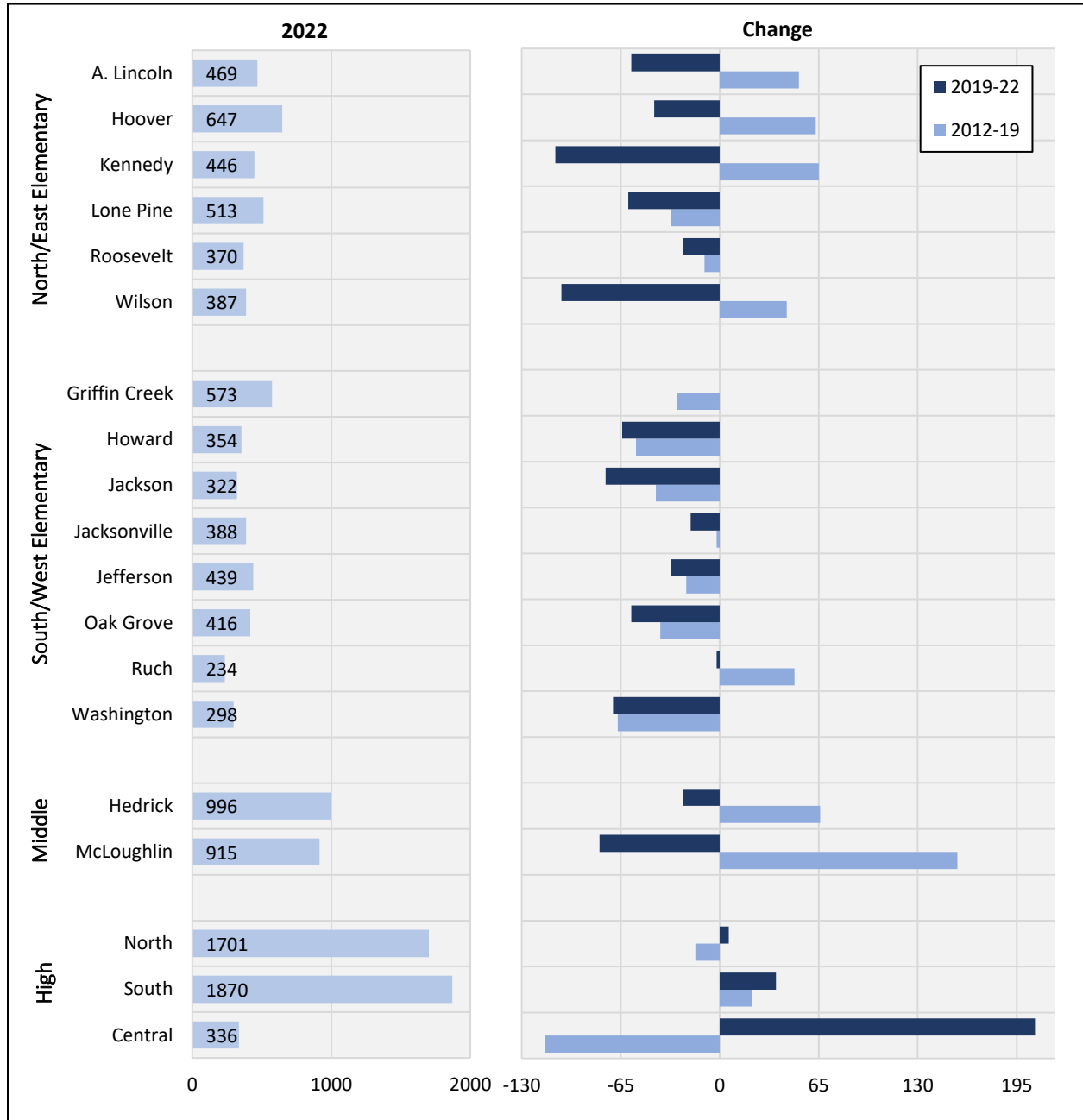
SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL

On the elementary level, south/west schools have seen the steepest enrollment losses over the past 10 years. These schools also saw declines prior to 2019, whereas the north/east schools generally saw growth over that period. All elementary schools have seen declines since 2019. The middle schools have seen the same patterns as the north/east elementary schools, with growth prior to 2019 and declines after. On the high school level, North saw only modest changes over the period, while South saw growth both before and after 2019.

FIGURE 3.5: ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL*, MSD



* All grades, regardless of school level. Ruch includes Ruch Outdoor Community School.

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



IV. POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS

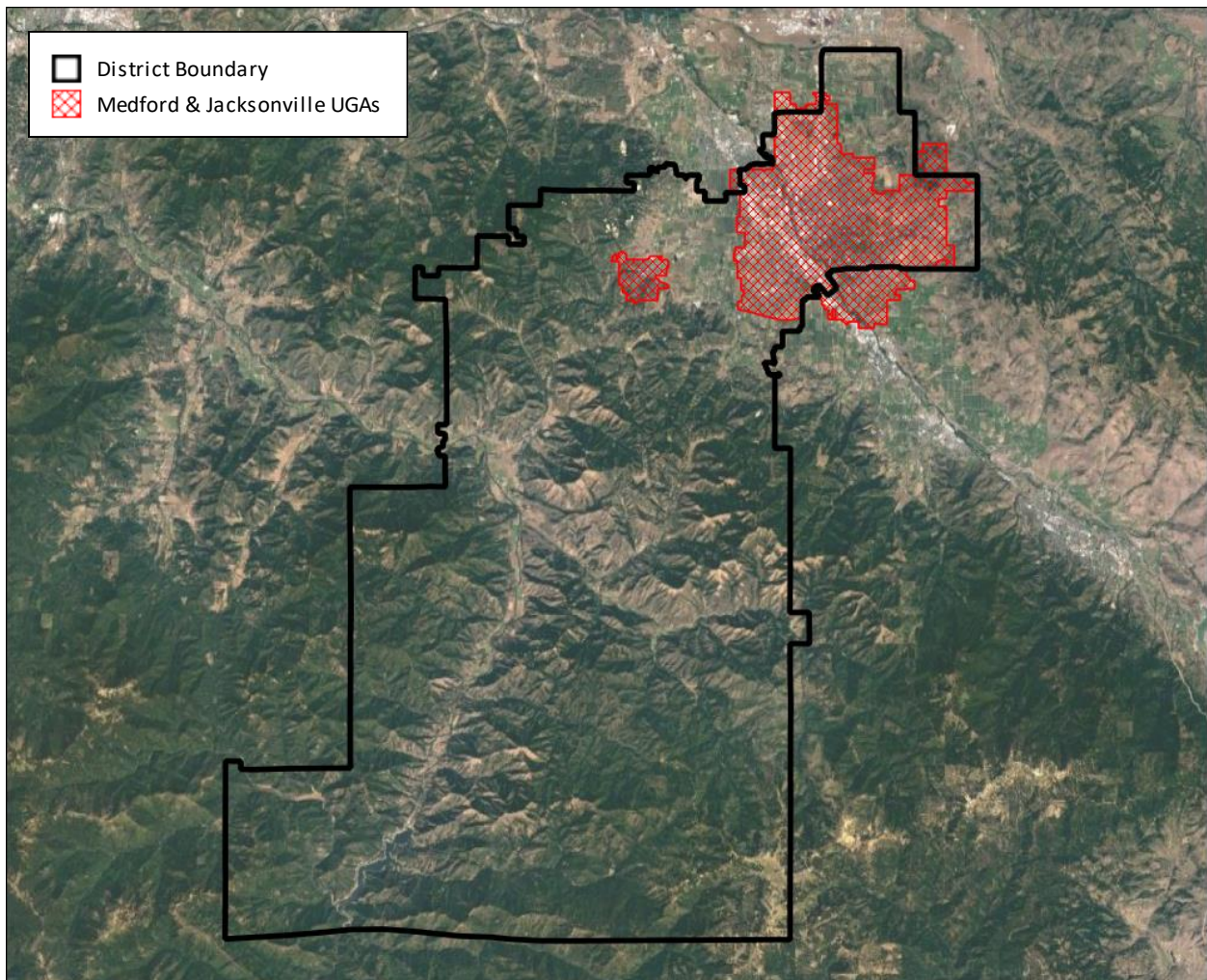
POPULATION GROWTH

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

As explained in the introduction, we rely on official population estimates from the PSU Population Research Center (PRC) in this analysis. The PRC does not produce estimates for school districts, but provides estimates for urban growth areas (UGAs) around cities, which can be used as basis for district estimates. The combined UGAs of Medford and Jacksonville cover most of the housing within the MSD, and most of the new growth takes place within these areas. The rural population outside these areas is relatively stable, as rural homebuilding is limited and less cyclical than urban homebuilding.

The following map shows the MSA and the urban growth areas of Medford and Jacksonville. Parts of the Medford UGA fall outside the MSD, while the MSD includes rural areas outside the UGAs. When estimating the population in the MSD, we use county housing data in order to add and subtract growth in these areas. With this approach, we estimate the 2022 population in the MSD to be 105,000, compared to 101,000 in the combined UGAs.

FIGURE 4.1: MSD BOUNDARY VS. MEDFORD & JACKSONVILLE UGAS



SOURCE: Jackson County, Google Earth, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

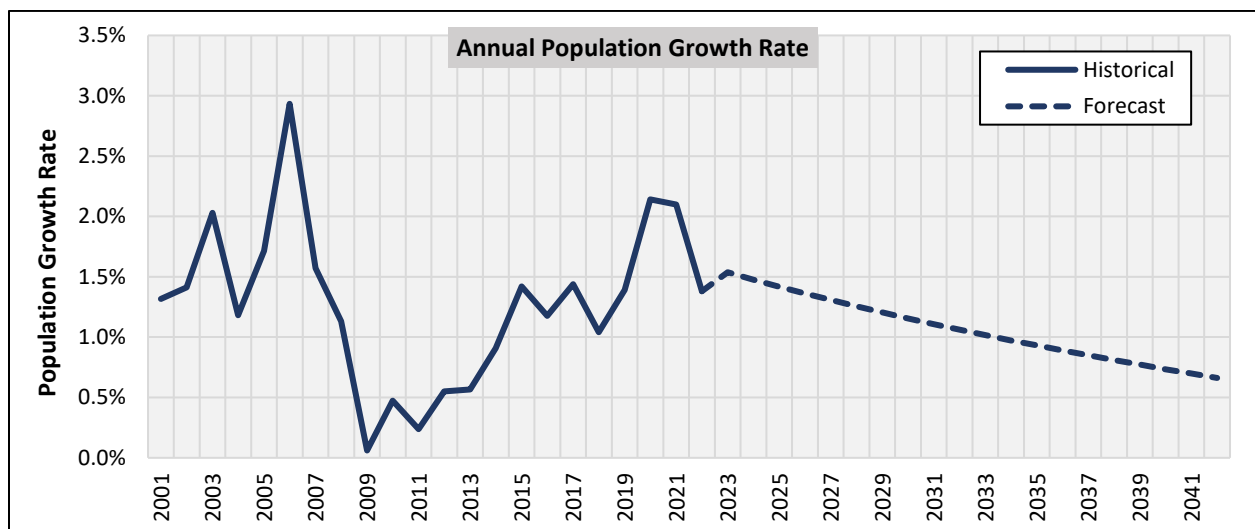
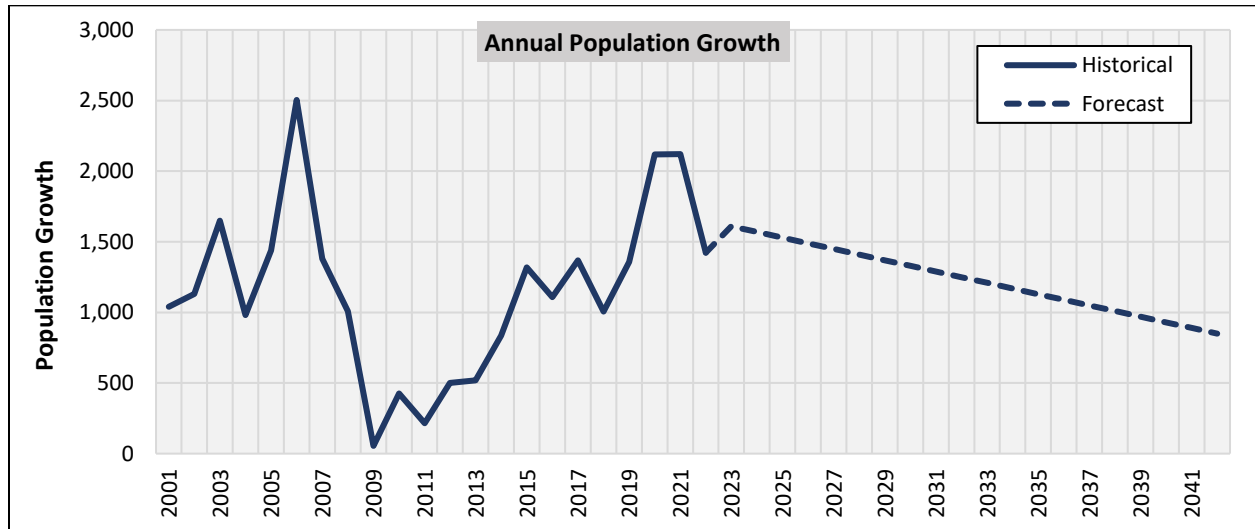


MSD POPULATION GROWTH

Based on changes in the housing inventory within the MSD and the UGAs, we estimate that the MSD population has grown by 25,500 people since the turn of the millennium. This represents an average annual growth rate of 1.3%, which compares to 1.4% in the Medford-Jacksonville UGAs and 0.9% in Jackson County. The growth was strongest in the mid-2000s, when the annual increase peaked at 2,500 (2.9%). Strong growth was also seen during COVID, reflecting in-migration and return of students during COVID-19, with gains of 2,100 (2.1%) in both 2020 and 2021.

Over the next 20 years, the PRC projects a gradual decline in the growth rate, from 1.6% to 0.7% per year for the combined UGAs. Adjusted to reflect the MSD, this translates into a slowdown from 1.5% to 0.7%. The deceleration is in part a function of broader demographic trends, reflecting that the large baby boomer cohort is leaving the population while relatively few new children are born. However, it also reflects an expected slowdown in in-migration on the local level, which in the past has been driven largely by baby boomers from California. The PRC estimates are significantly lower than the growth assumed by the City of Medford's most recent Comprehensive Plan, which formed part of the basis for our population growth projections in previous enrollment forecasts.

FIGURE 4.2: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH, MSD (2001-2042)



SOURCE: PSU Population Research Center, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



BIRTHS

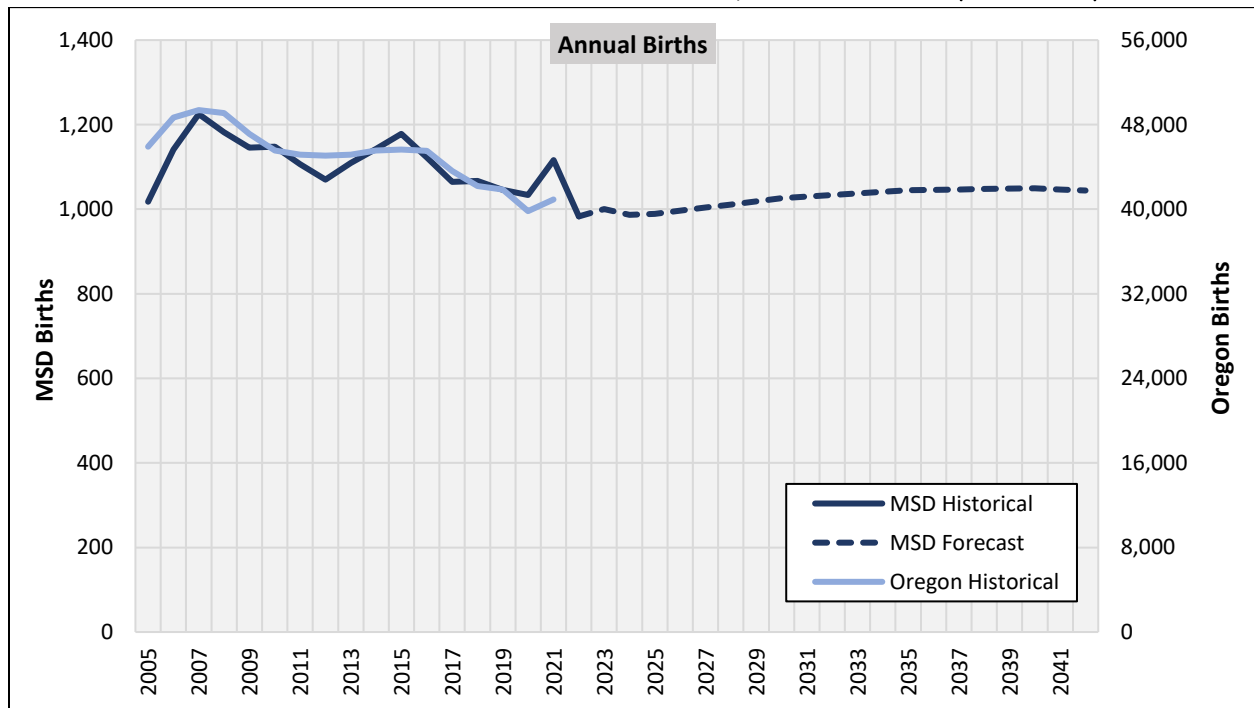
Births are of particular interest due to the impact on future Kindergarten enrollment. Data on births to mothers residing in the MSD are provided through custom datasets from the Oregon Health Authority, while county and state data is publicly available.

The birth trend in the MSD has closely tracked the county and state trends in recent years. The trend has been on a downward trajectory since 2007, when the foreclosure crisis hit. Easy access to financing had enabled many young households – include single-income households with moderate incomes – to move into their own family-friendly single-family homes. This caused an increase in births until 2007. The following recession resulted in an overhaul of credit requirements, and relegated a majority of young households to the rental market. The threshold to the ownership market has only increased since then, due to a combination of rapidly rising home prices, increasing levels of student debt, and the difficulty in saving for downpayments as rents have taken increasing shares of household budgets. As a result, young couples wait longer before they have children, or they decide not to have children at all.

In the MSD, the birth count was 1,225 in 2007, and thereafter fell to 1,070 by 2012, before partly recovering to 1,178 in 2015. Since then, the trend has pointed downward, except for a temporary spike in 2021, reflecting that COVID-19 caused many millennial couples to settle into family life. Some of these may originally have planned to wait longer. The steep drop in 2022 suggests that some of the planned births had been moved forward a year.

Though the historical data seems to indicate a continued downward trend, we expect a stabilization over the next years, followed by moderate growth. This is due to the population distribution in the MSD, partly reflecting the large cohort born in the mid-2000s reaching the family stage in the coming years. Though birth rates are assumed to continue to decline slightly, the population increase at the early family stage should result in an increase in the number of births.

FIGURE 4.3: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED BIRTH COUNTS, MSD AND OREGON (2005-2042)



SOURCE: Oregon Health Authority, CDC, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

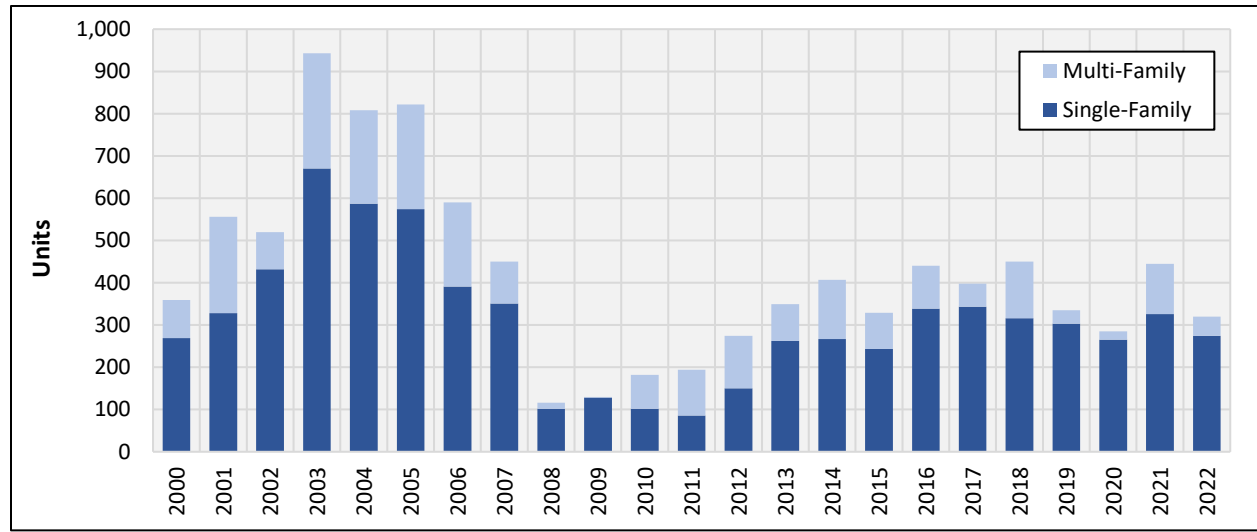


HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION TRENDS

The number of residential building permits issued in Medford and Jacksonville have been relatively stable in recent years, generally ranging between 300 and 450 per year, with single-family permits hovering around 300. Homebuilding in rural parts of the MSD have typically been in the 20s per year.

FIGURE 4.4: ISSUED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, MEDFORD AND JACKSONVILLE (2000-22)

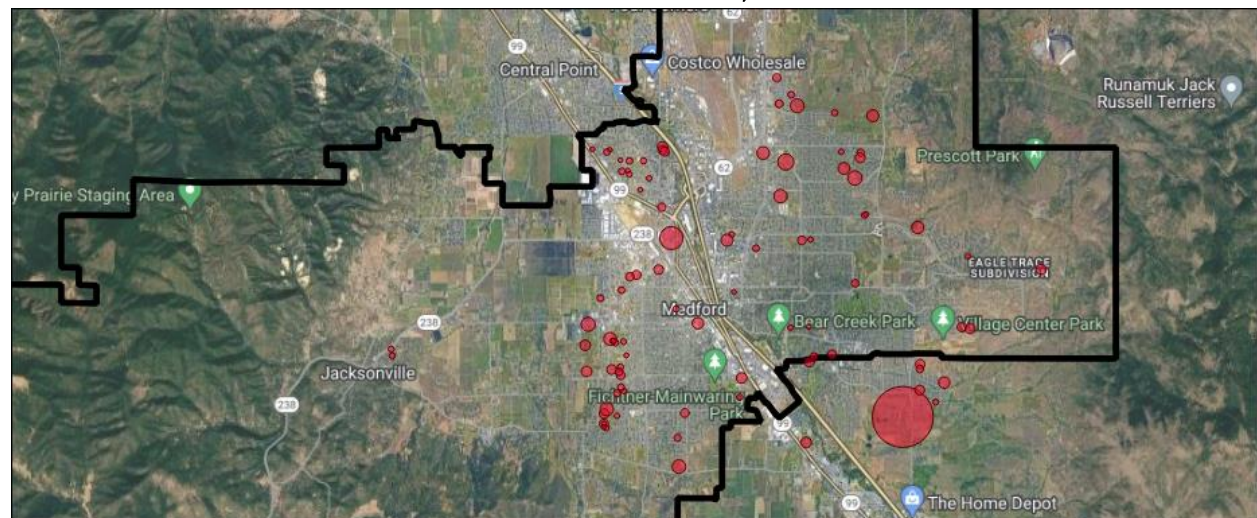


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau/HUD, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Over the near term, we expect an increase in housing construction in the MSD, especially in the multifamily segment. There are six large projects currently under construction in Medford, including several multi-phase projects. In total, these represent 870 units. Four additional projects with a total of 300 units have also been proposed. The following map shows all proposed residential projects in this area, including multifamily projects under construction.

FIGURE 4.5: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, MEDFORD AND JACKSONVILLE



SOURCE: City of Medford, City of Jacksonville, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

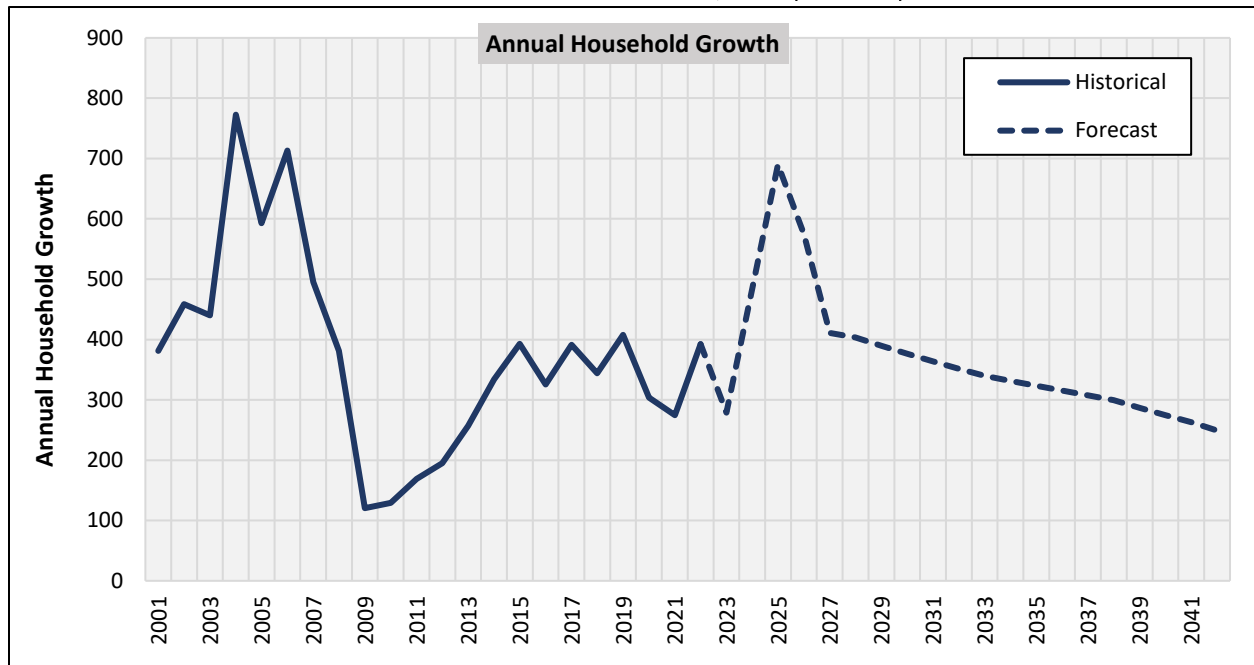


HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

We project near-term household growth in the MSD based on anticipated completed housing units. Household growth beyond the near term is estimated on the basis of the population forecast derived from PRC projections. Our estimates are shifted to match the school year. Due to the general undersupply of affordable housing in the Rogue Valley region and the remainder of the state, we assume that all new multifamily housing will be absorbed upon completion, though at a gradual rate.

We expect the largest annual increase in households to take place during the 2024-25 school year, when we model an increase of 690 households, of which 430 are in multifamily housing. These will impact fall enrollment counts in 2025. In the following chart, we therefore allocate this growth to 2025. Between 2027 and 2041, we assume a gradual decline in the annual household growth, from around 400 to 250 units per year, with 21% of the new homes being multifamily units. Note that we distinguish between single- and multifamily units when we estimate the enrollment impact, as single-family units generally have a higher frequency of students.

FIGURE 4.6: HOUSEHOLD GROWTH, MSD (2001-42)



SOURCE: JOHNSON ECONOMICS



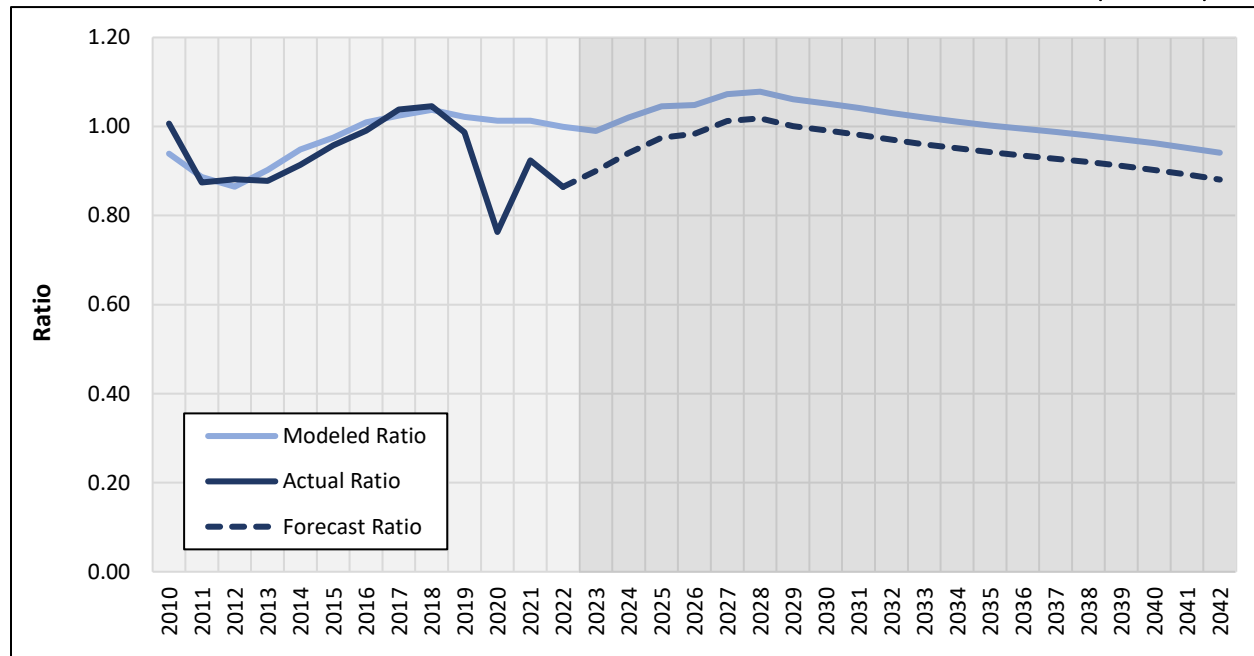
V. DISTRICT-WIDE ENROLLMENT FORECAST

METHODOLOGY

KINDERGARTEN CAPTURE

Our modeling of future enrollment on the district level incorporates several independent analyses. First, we analyze the historical relationship between births in the district and kindergarten enrollment five years later. This analysis takes into account the rate of household growth, which affects the number of children moving into the district between birth and kindergarten. Due to a moderation in prior-five-year household growth, a decline was expected in recent years in the ratio between kindergarten enrollment and births five years prior. However, COVID and the other factors that have reduced enrollment recently caused a much steeper decline than expected based on household growth. In our forecast, we assume that the differential between the modeled ratio (pre-2020 household-growth-adjusted ratio) and the actual ratio will narrow somewhat from current levels, but that the increased availability of online tools and private options will result in lower public kindergarten capture than prior to 2020.

FIGURE 5.1: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED RATIO BETWEEN BIRTHS AND K ENROLLMENT 5 YEARS LATER (2010-42)



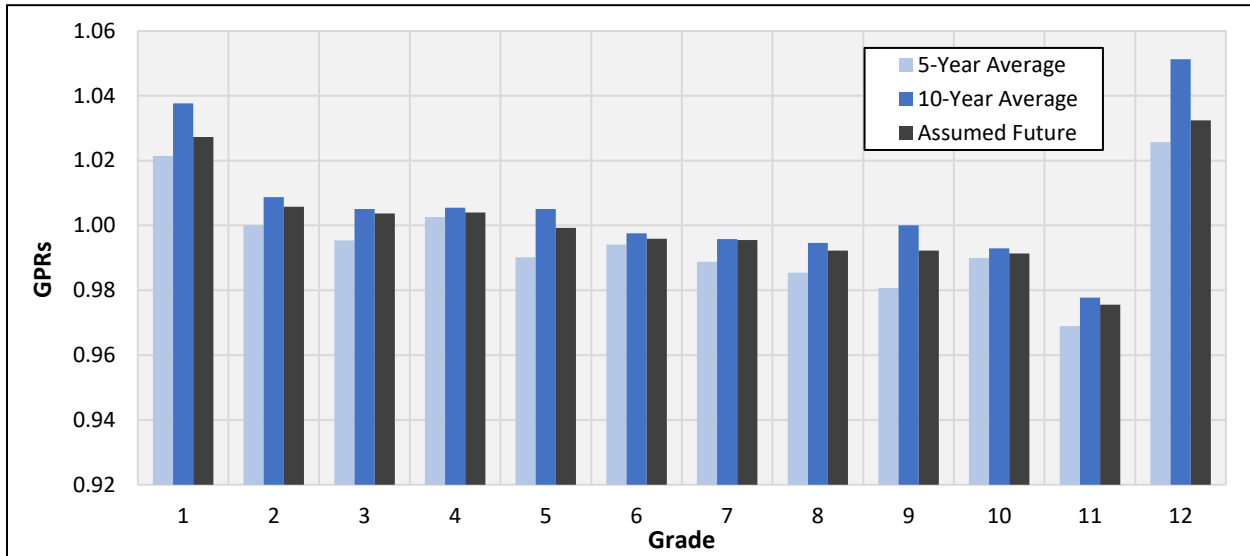
SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Health Authority, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

GRADE PROGRESSION

The second main component of our district-wide enrollment forecast is the enrollment progression within the existing household base in the MSD. As the basis for this component, we use the historical 10-year average grade progression ratios (GPRs) presented in Section III. However, as historical GPRs reflect in-migration and household growth, we use the growth-adjusted average (see next page), which is estimated by subtracting enrollment attributable to growth (see next component).



FIGURE 5.2: ASSUMED FUTURE GRADE PROGRESSION RATIOS

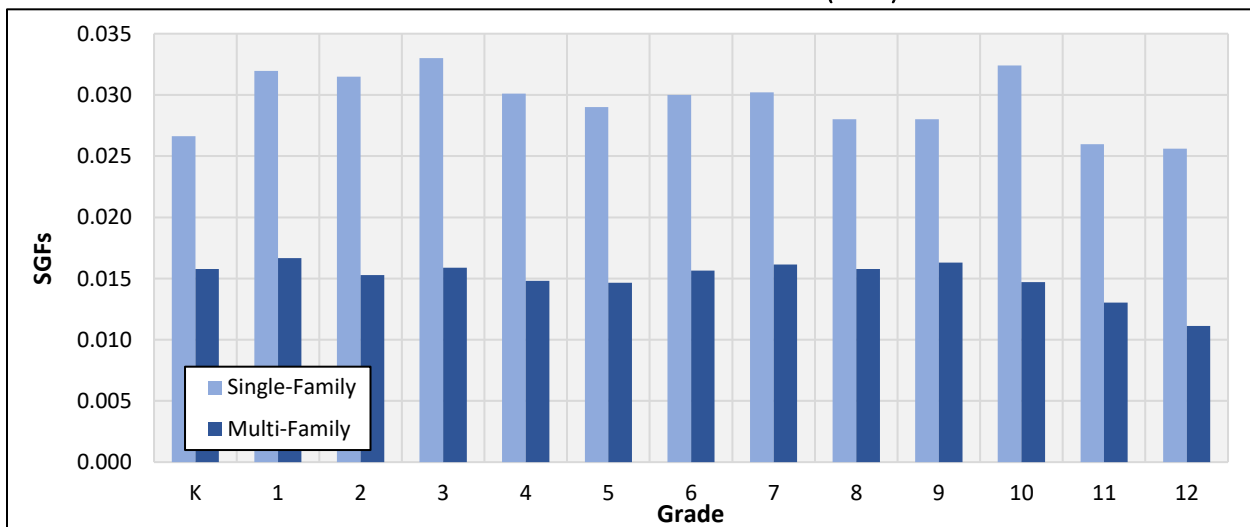


SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

While the kindergarten enrollment forecast incorporates the impact of future household growth, the growth-adjusted GPRs applied to grade 1-12 enrollment do not. In order to account for household growth over the period, we apply grade 1-12 student generation factors (SGFs) to the projected household growth in the district. The SGFs are derived from a geographic analysis of the type of housing that current MSD students live in, relying on geocoded student addresses and geocoded housing data from the county assessor. The SGRs represent the ratios between the number of students residing in recently constructed homes (built last 10 years) and the total number of recently constructed homes. SGRs are calculated for each grade, and separately for single- and multi-family homes, due to the higher frequency of students in single-family homes. For instance, for every new single-family home built in the MSD, we expect 0.032 first-grade students, while we expect 0.017 first-grade students for every new multi-family home.

FIGURE 5.3: STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS (SGFs)



SOURCE: JOHNSON ECONOMICS



DISTRICT FORECAST

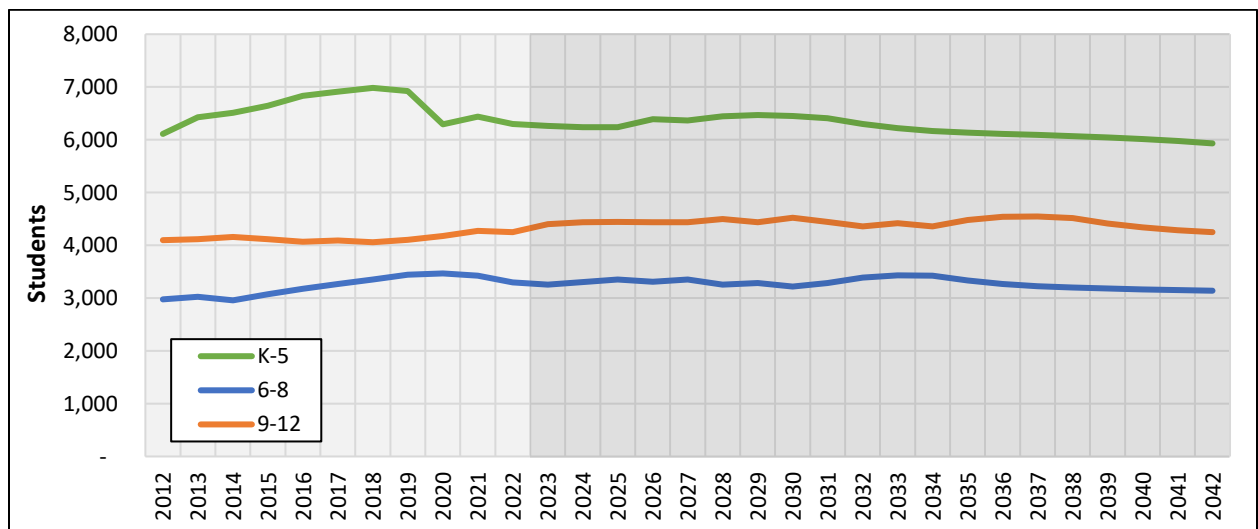
TOTAL DISTRICT FORECAST

The outlined methodology results in the following enrollment forecast for the MSD over the next 20 years. In the first few years, we expect a slight decline in elementary school enrollment, reflecting that the falling birth rates over the past decade will result in smaller classes replacing graduating classes. However, the birth increase in 2021 is expected to lift the enrollment by 2026, with additional growth expected toward the end of the decade, followed by declines. At the middle school level, we expect moderate growth in the first five years, followed by similar declines in the subsequent five years. High schools are anticipated to see a marked increase in the fall of 2023, due to a small senior class of 2022 and a large rising freshman class. Nearly flat enrollment growth is anticipated in the following years.

For the next 10 years as a whole, we expect an increase of around 200 students in total, including 90 at the middle school level and 110 at the high school level. The elementary level is modeled to remain nearly unchanged. In the following 10-year period, we expect declines across all school levels, for a total loss of around 700 students.

FIGURE 5.4: ENROLLMENT FORECAST, TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, MSD (2023-2042)

MSD DISTRICT FORECAST																
Grade	ACTUAL ENROLLMENT						FORECAST ENROLLMENT				2022-2032		2032-2042		2022-2042	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027	2032	2037	2042	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR
K	1,123	1,146	1,117	890	1,054	937	1,040	972	958	922	35	0.4%	-50	-0.5%	-15	-0.1%
1	1,121	1,143	1,152	1,036	994	1,096	1,110	1,011	995	965	-85	-0.8%	-46	-0.5%	-131	-0.6%
2	1,145	1,169	1,137	1,068	1,082	985	1,069	1,032	1,013	986	47	0.5%	-45	-0.4%	1	0.0%
3	1,186	1,150	1,176	1,059	1,086	1,102	1,065	1,058	1,027	1,004	-44	-0.4%	-54	-0.5%	-98	-0.5%
4	1,181	1,181	1,166	1,126	1,090	1,104	1,050	1,094	1,043	1,021	-10	-0.1%	-73	-0.7%	-83	-0.4%
5	1,157	1,194	1,175	1,115	1,130	1,074	1,034	1,133	1,054	1,033	59	0.5%	-99	-0.9%	-41	-0.2%
6	1,087	1,195	1,194	1,129	1,122	1,097	1,166	1,170	1,064	1,041	73	0.6%	-129	-1.2%	-56	-0.3%
7	1,092	1,090	1,168	1,173	1,149	1,081	1,041	1,118	1,074	1,049	37	0.3%	-70	-0.6%	-32	-0.2%
8	1,089	1,065	1,081	1,166	1,155	1,123	1,148	1,102	1,088	1,051	-21	-0.2%	-51	-0.5%	-72	-0.3%
9	1,013	1,096	1,057	1,056	1,131	1,106	1,132	1,075	1,111	1,054	-31	-0.3%	-21	-0.2%	-52	-0.2%
10	1,004	984	1,089	1,033	1,075	1,119	1,093	1,051	1,140	1,058	-68	-0.6%	6	0.1%	-61	-0.3%
11	977	975	953	1,066	997	1,033	1,095	1,158	1,152	1,045	125	1.1%	-113	-1.0%	12	0.1%
12	1,096	1,004	1,003	1,023	1,070	992	1,121	1,077	1,144	1,094	85	0.8%	17	0.2%	102	0.5%
Total	14,271	14,392	14,468	13,940	14,135	13,849	14,163	14,051	13,863	13,322	202	0.1%	-728	-0.5%	-527	-0.2%
K-5	6,913	6,983	6,923	6,294	6,436	6,298	6,368	6,299	6,090	5,931	1	0.0%	-368	-0.6%	-367	-0.3%
6-8	3,268	3,350	3,443	3,468	3,426	3,301	3,355	3,391	3,226	3,141	90	0.3%	-250	-0.8%	-160	-0.2%
9-12	4,090	4,059	4,102	4,178	4,273	4,250	4,441	4,360	4,547	4,250	110	0.3%	-110	-0.3%	0	0.0%



SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

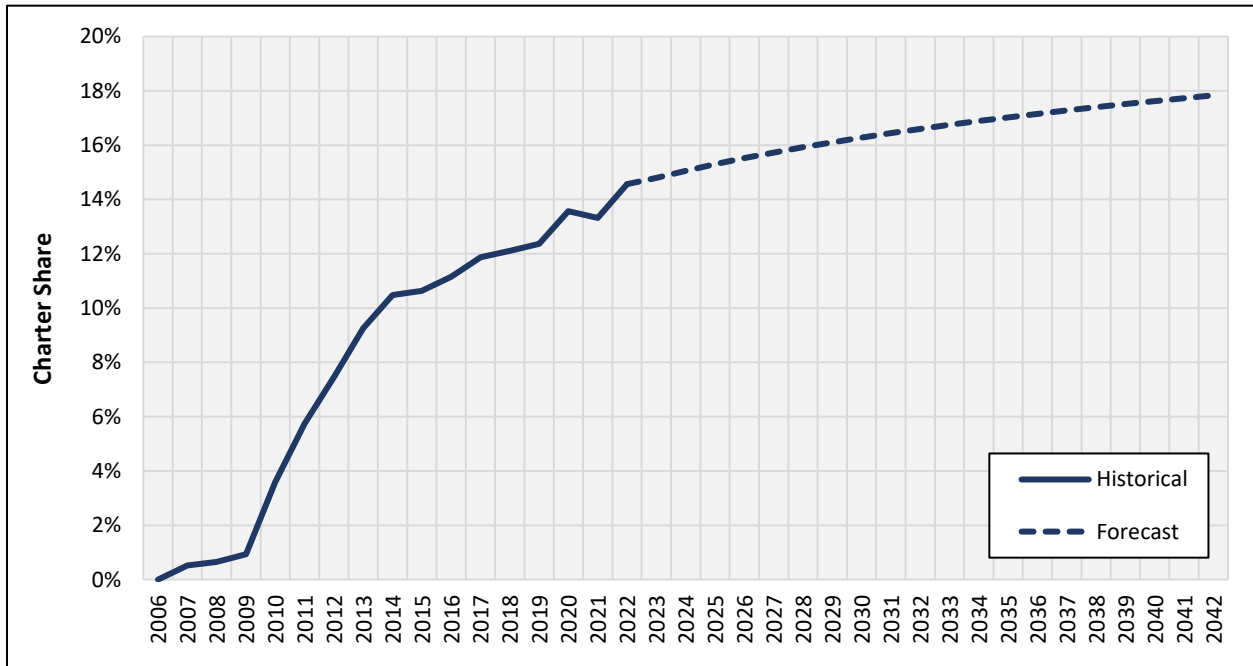


CHARTER SCHOOL VS. TRADITIONAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

As discussed in Section III, public charter schools have accounted for much of the enrollment growth over the past decade, and have continued to grow until the present. Charter school enrollment grew from 0 in 2006 to 2,017 in 2022, now accounting for 15% of total public enrollment. The enrollment growth was strongest early in the last decade, and has been more moderate in recent years.

Future charter school enrollment will depend on capacity constraints at existing schools and the approval of new schools. If or when new schools open, there might be rapid enrollment growth for a few years, followed by more moderate growth as the new schools fill up. In the following, we will assume gradual growth in charter school enrollment, with continued increase in the share of total enrollment from the current 15% to 18% by 2042. As an extension of the current trend, the share of total enrollment is projected to increase at a moderating rate (logarithmic trend line), gaining 1.0 percentage points over the first five years and 0.4 percentage points over the last five years.

FIGURE 5.5: CHARTER SCHOOL SHARE OF MSD ENROLLMENT (2006-42)



SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

The above assumptions indicate an increase from around 2,000 to 2,400 charter school students over the next 20 years (see tables next page). Charter school enrollment is modeled for each grade level individually, taking into account recent trends in terms of capture of total enrollment growth in each grade. Elementary schools are projected to see the strongest gains over the period (+200 students), while the high school level is projected to see the smallest increase (+70 students).

Projected charter school enrollment is subtracted from total public enrollment to arrive at enrollment at traditional schools. At the traditional schools, a decline of nearly 200 students is expected on the elementary level over the first ten years, while the middle school level is modeled to see stable enrollment and high school enrollment is projected to increase by 60 students. Over the following ten-year period, declines are expected across all levels, for a total loss of nearly 800 students.



FIGURE 5.6: ENROLLMENT FORECAST, TRADITIONAL AND CHARTER SCHOOLS, MSD (2023-2042)

TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS																
Grade	ACTUAL ENROLLMENT						FORECAST ENROLLMENT				2022-2032		2032-2042		2022-2042	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027	2032	2037	2042	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR
K	971	1,003	977	750	908	774	840	776	754	721	2	0.0%	-55	-0.7%	-53	-0.4%
1	977	982	995	874	837	912	901	810	787	758	-102	-1.2%	-52	-0.7%	-154	-0.9%
2	993	1,017	958	906	905	812	864	824	797	770	12	0.1%	-53	-0.7%	-42	-0.3%
3	1,046	999	1,018	879	926	905	858	841	805	782	-64	-0.7%	-59	-0.7%	-123	-0.7%
4	1,031	1,034	997	972	913	923	854	879	827	804	-44	-0.5%	-75	-0.9%	-119	-0.7%
5	1,001	1,039	1,018	941	969	894	846	917	841	819	23	0.3%	-97	-1.1%	-75	-0.4%
6	922	995	993	928	916	883	923	914	818	794	31	0.4%	-120	-1.4%	-89	-0.5%
7	920	922	970	961	939	854	812	860	812	787	6	0.1%	-74	-0.9%	-67	-0.4%
8	951	900	913	949	959	933	944	896	873	838	-37	-0.4%	-58	-0.7%	-95	-0.5%
9	935	1,032	1,000	980	1,052	1,029	1,042	985	1,013	958	-44	-0.4%	-27	-0.3%	-71	-0.4%
10	935	910	1,034	971	1,002	1,035	993	950	1,025	948	-85	-0.9%	-3	0.0%	-87	-0.4%
11	880	896	879	992	920	955	1,008	1,061	1,050	950	106	1.1%	-111	-1.1%	-5	0.0%
12	1,014	921	927	946	1,006	923	1,051	1,007	1,065	1,017	84	0.9%	10	0.1%	94	0.5%
Total	12,576	12,650	12,679	12,049	12,252	11,832	11,935	11,720	11,467	10,945	-112	-0.1%	-774	-0.7%	-887	-0.4%
K-5	6,019	6,074	5,963	5,322	5,458	5,220	5,163	5,046	4,811	4,654	-174	-0.3%	-392	-0.8%	-566	-0.6%
6-8	2,793	2,817	2,876	2,838	2,814	2,670	2,679	2,671	2,503	2,419	1	0.0%	-252	-1.0%	-251	-0.5%
9-12	3,764	3,759	3,840	3,889	3,980	3,942	4,094	4,002	4,153	3,872	60	0.2%	-130	-0.3%	-70	-0.1%

CHARTER SCHOOLS																
Grade	ACTUAL ENROLLMENT						FORECAST ENROLLMENT				2022-2032		2032-2042		2022-2042	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2027	2032	2037	2042	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR
Total	1,695	1,742	1,789	1,891	1,883	2,017	2,228	2,331	2,396	2,377	314	1.5%	46	0.2%	360	0.8%
K-5	894	909	960	972	978	1,078	1,205	1,253	1,279	1,277	175	1.5%	24	0.2%	199	0.9%
6-8	475	533	567	630	612	631	676	720	723	722	89	1.3%	2	0.0%	91	0.7%
9-12	326	300	262	289	293	308	347	358	394	378	50	1.5%	20	0.5%	70	1.0%

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



VI. ENROLLMENT FORECAST BY SCHOOL

METHODOLOGY

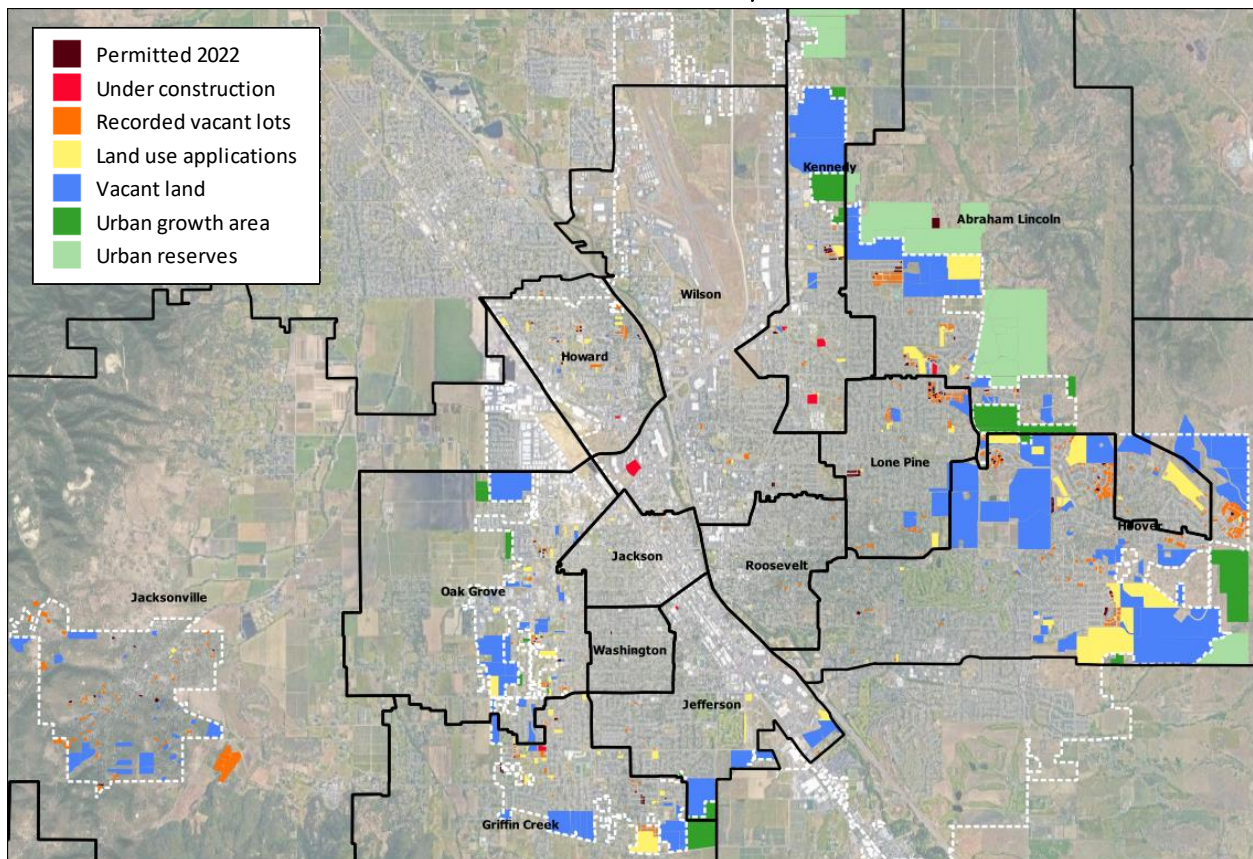
In this section, we allocate the forecasted district-wide enrollment to individual schools within the district. This exercise highlights the likely path of growth as well as potential capacity constraints.

We utilize a "top-down" allocation method that incorporates a series of variables with impact on enrollment, including births, ratios between births and kindergarten enrollment five years later, and school-specific grade progression ratios (GPRs). These factors are all affected by changes to the housing inventory. We therefore analyze historical trends in these variables relative to the historical housing inventory. We then model future housing construction in each ESAA and develop growth-adjusted estimates of future births, kindergarten enrollment, and GPRs in the ESAs. These factors are discussed in more detail over the next pages. We begin with housing construction.

NEW HOUSING

Our modeling of future household growth in the MSD is conducted in GIS, and takes into account recently completed housing (permitted 2022, not assumed to be occupied before Oct 1, 2022), housing under construction, vacant lots, subdivisions and multifamily projects in development, proposed development, and additional residential land capacity. Data for this analysis was provided by Jackson County and planning departments for the cities in the MSD. The following map displays residential land with potential for future housing in the central portion of the MSD.

FIGURE 6.1: RESIDENTIAL LAND BY DEVELOPMENT/ENTITLEMENT CATEGORY

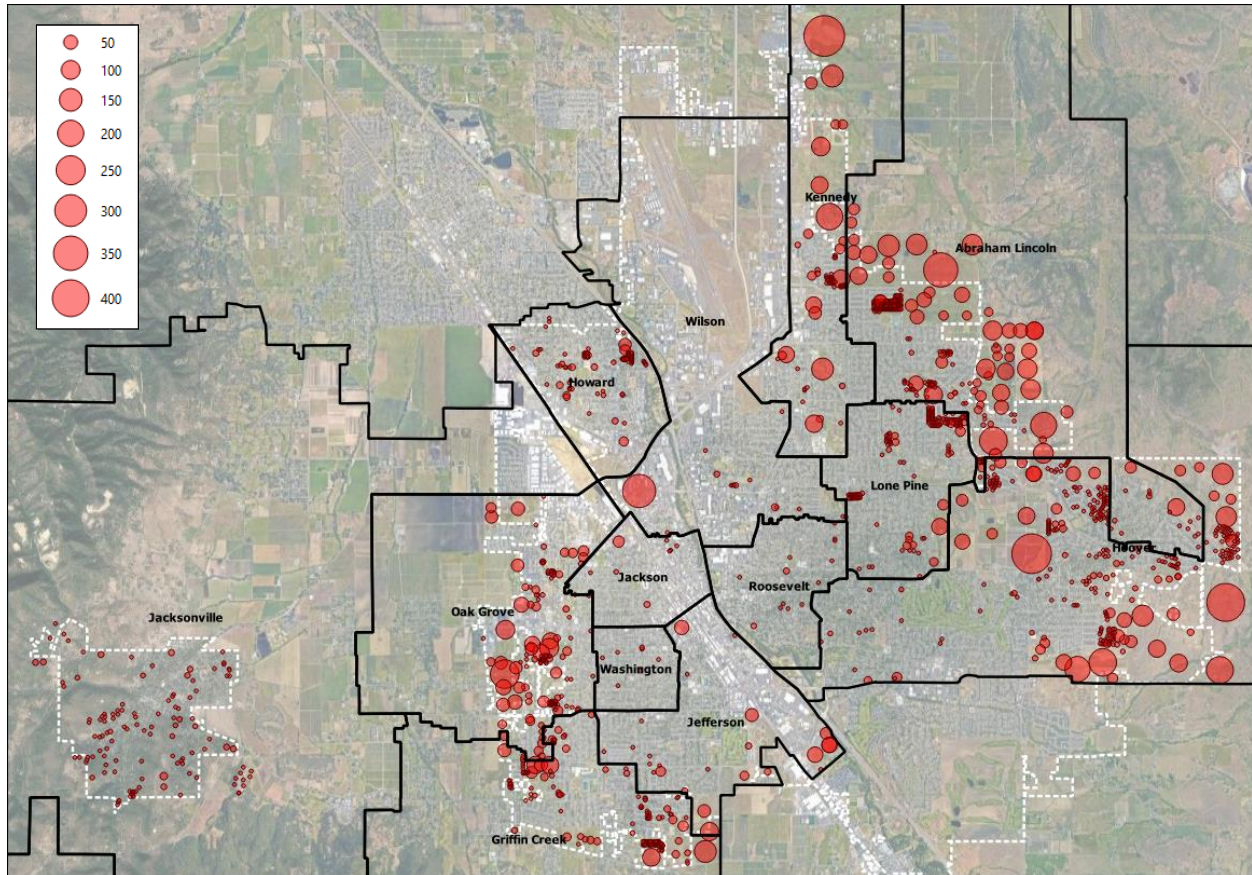


SOURCE: Jackson County, City of Medford, City of Jacksonville, City of Central Point, Google, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



In order to estimate the number and type of new housing units that may be built on vacant land, we apply density assumptions provided by city planners or derived from recent development in each area. For properties that already have submitted land use applications, we use the unit counts provided in the applications. The following map displays the residential land with points sized by the potential number of housing units.

FIGURE 6.2: POTENTIAL HOUSING SUPPLY (UNITS), MSD



	Permitted 2022	Under construction	Recorded vacant lots	Land use applications	Vacant city land	Urban growth area	Urban reserves	Total
Abraham Lincoln	37	138	149	394	775	476	2,337	4,306
Griffin Creek	32	16	72	237	237	162		756
Hoover	35	35	202	1,029	1,812	538	248	3,899
Howard	23	7	41	45	33			149
Jackson	25	1	6	8				40
Jacksonville	9	18	79	8	76			190
Jefferson		64	11	116	291	114		596
Kennedy	25	87	14	12	359	317	760	1,574
Lone Pine	49	13	76	29	217			384
Oak Grove	25	6	34	414	1,228	133		1,840
Roosevelt	1	1	8	5	7			22
Ruch	5	5						10
Washington	2	1	4		2			9
Wilson	11	1	8	3	5			28
Total	279	393	704	2,300	5,042	1,740	3,345	13,803

SOURCE: Jackson County, City of Medford, City of Jacksonville, City of Central Point, Google, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



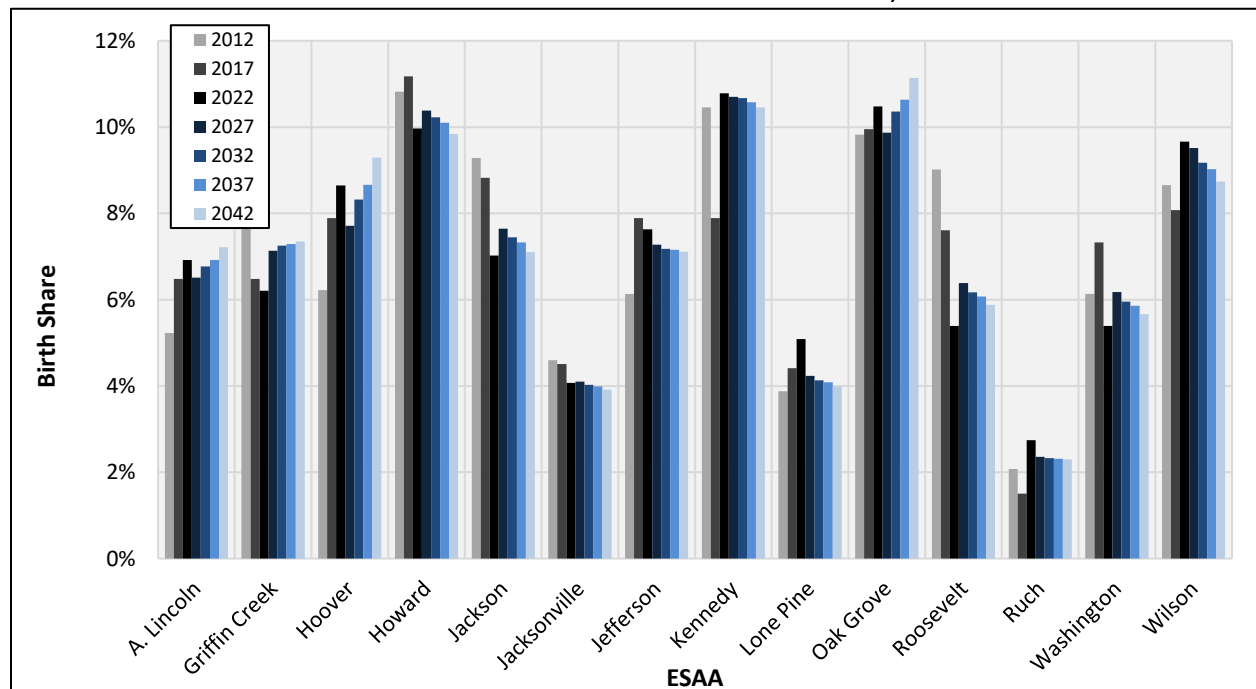
When we model future household growth by ESAA, we take into account construction and entitlement status of the different land categories. Housing units permitted in 2022 are assumed to be absorbed prior to October 1, 2023, while homes currently under construction are assumed to be available for occupancy prior to October 1, 2024. Recorded vacant lots are assumed to have the first homes absorbed around the same time. Approved multifamily projects are allocated to future years based on available construction information, while projects with submitted land use applications are allocated based on typical buildout and absorption rates. Vacant land within city limits that does not yet have land use applications are assumed to have the first homes available for occupancy by fall 2027, while land outside current city limits (none with current annexation applications) are assumed to produce housing starting in the early 2030s. For each category, we limit the maximum possible market share in each year. Note that throughout the entire forecast period, we also assume continued rural homebuilding equal to the average over the past 15 years in each ESAA, reflecting the relatively stable rate of rural homebuilding.

The model assumes that each ESAA will capture a share of the new housing construction equal to its share of potential housing supply in each future year, plus rural homebuilding. Homes and multifamily projects currently under construction dictate our estimates of housing absorption over the first three years. Absorption beyond that is controlled by our household growth forecast presented in Section IV. Due to the current large number of multifamily units under construction, the peak year for household growth is modeled to be 2025, with 690 new units, including 430 multifamily units.

BIRTHS

Our birth forecast for the MSD is allocated to ESAAAs based on the historical birth share of each ESAA relative to its share of the MSD housing inventory. As new housing construction in the future shifts the inventory shares in the district, the birth shares also change. According to our model, Hoover will see the greatest increase in its share of births over the next 20 years, while Jackson, Roosevelt, and Washington will see the steepest declines.

FIGURE 6.3: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED MSD BIRTH SHARE, BY ESAA

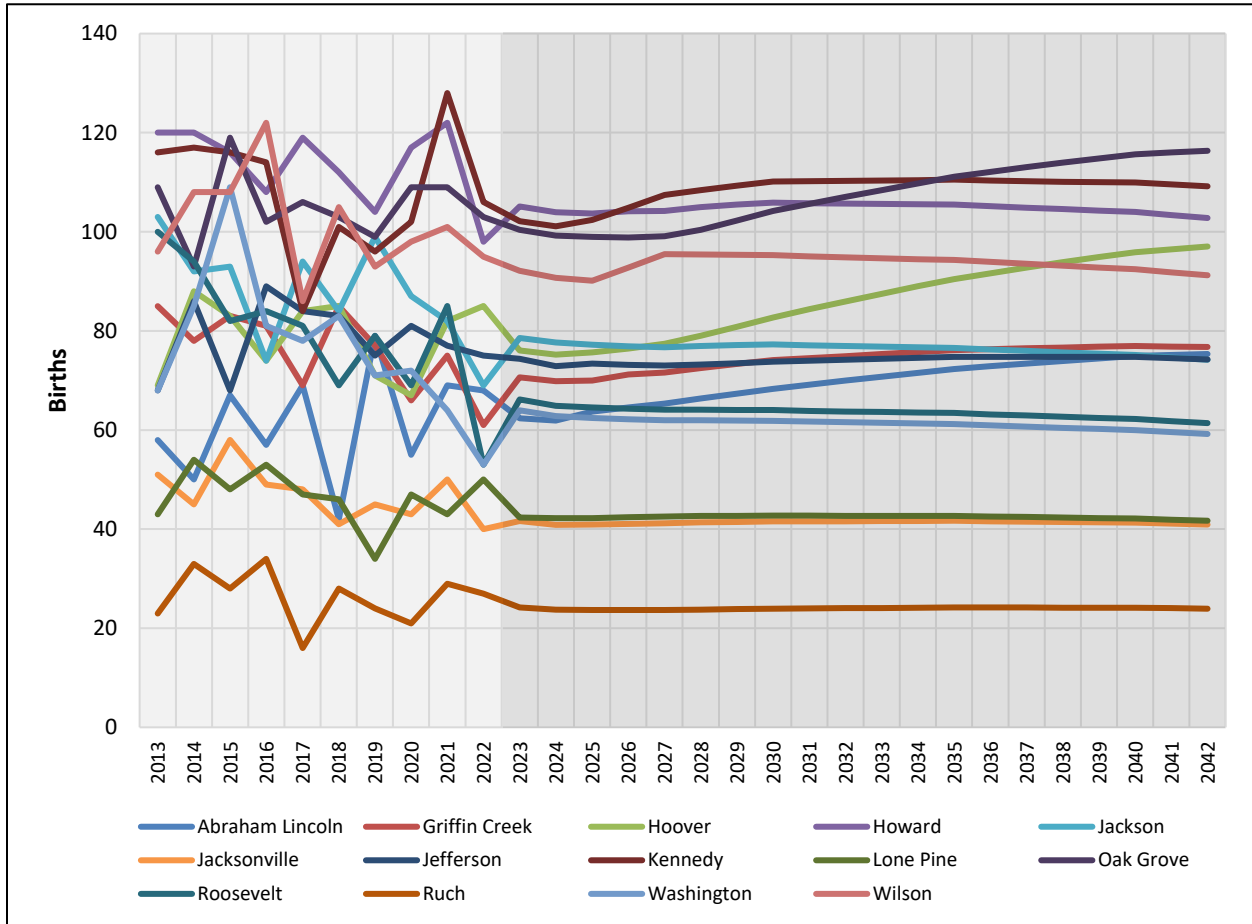


SOURCE: Oregon Health Authority, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



Our birth forecast for the ESAAs in the MSD is displayed below. Hoover is projected to see the strongest increase in births over the period, though Oak Grove is projected to see the highest number of births after 2035. Ruch is projected to see the lowest number of births, in line with the recent trend.

FIGURE 6.4: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED BIRTHS, BY ESAA



SOURCE: Oregon Health Authority, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

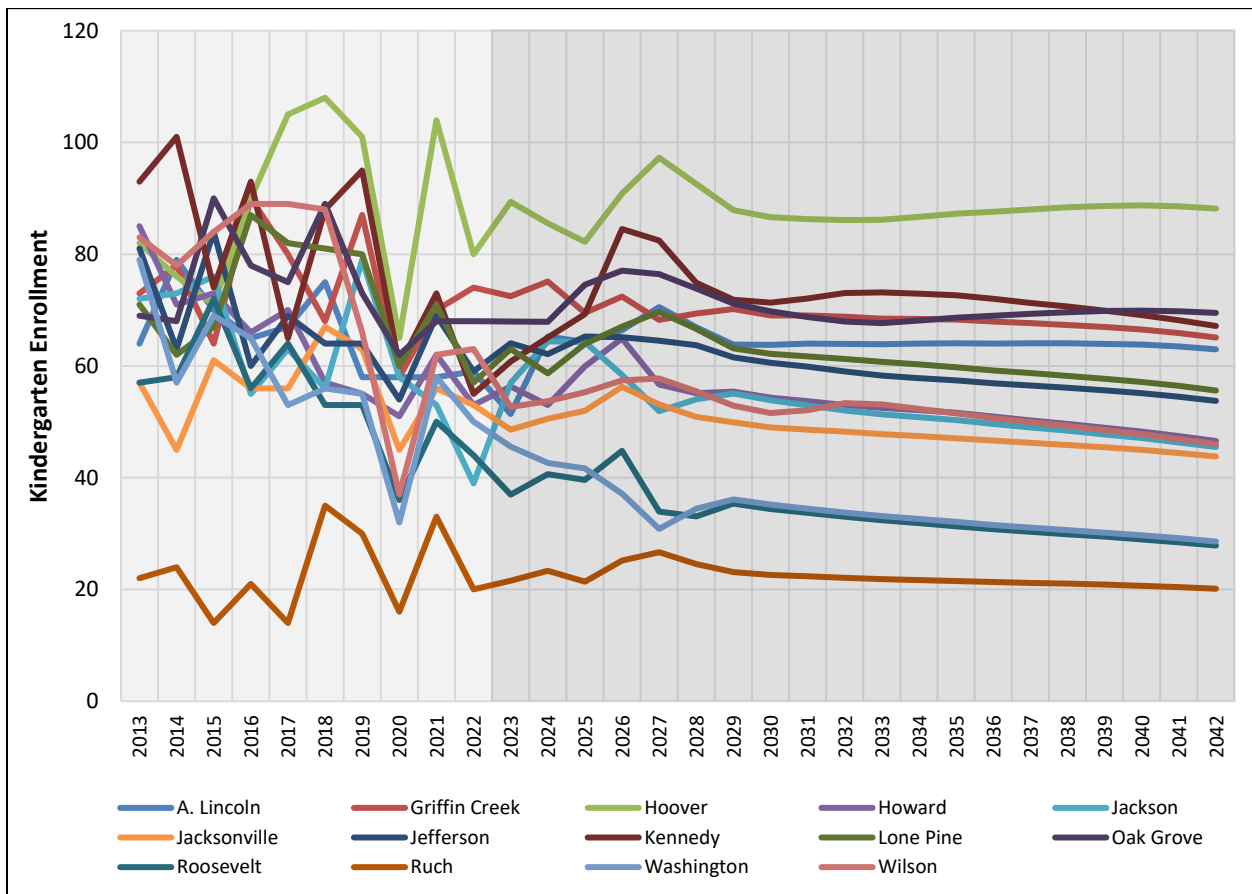
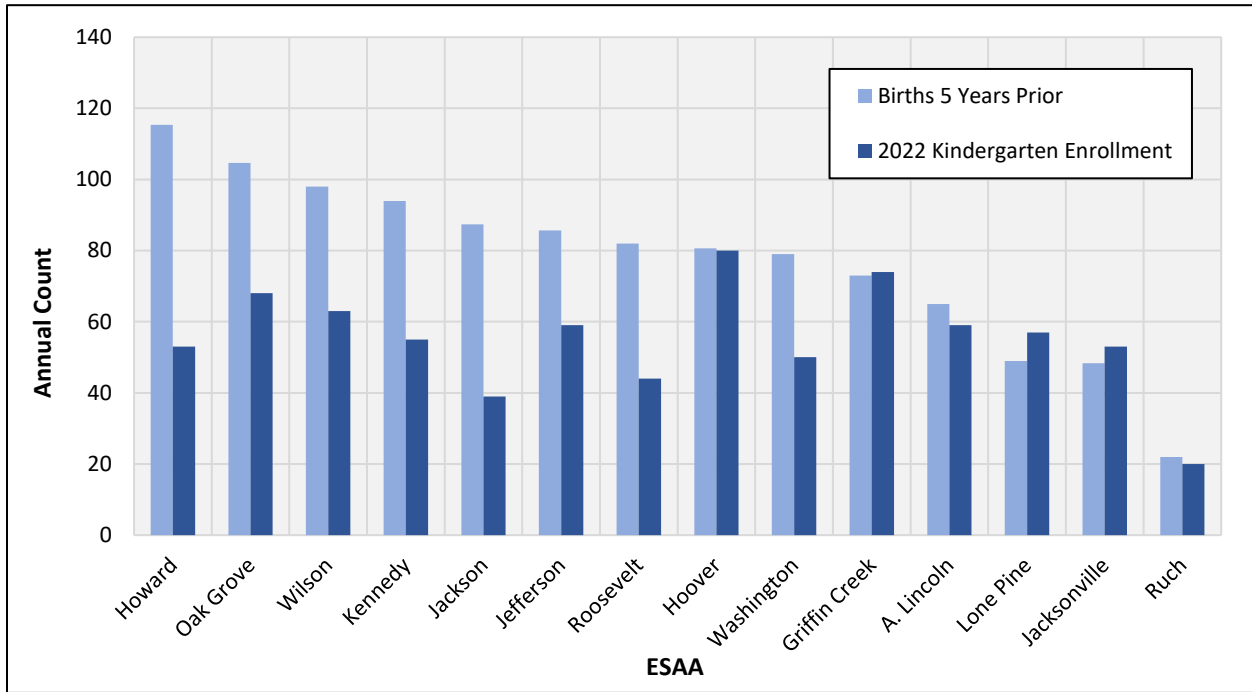
KINDERGARTEN CAPTURE

As discussed in Section V, there is a clear relationship between the number of births in an area and kindergarten enrollment five years later. However, the correlation is much stronger for an entire region than for small geographic areas, as families are more likely to move within a region than between regions in the years between birth and kindergarten. While housing affordability is among the most important factors for where a young couple lives around the time it establishes a family, a family-friendly environment (single-family housing, backyards, parks, low traffic, low crime, good schools) become more important for families as their children approach school age. This affects the ratio between kindergarten enrollment and births five years prior in the ESAAs. In the MSD, this appears to result in a migration of young families from the west to the east. The Howard ESAA had the largest number of births in 2016-17, but Hoover had the highest kindergarten enrollment in the fall of 2022 (see chart next page). Jackson had the lowest enrollment-to-births ratio (45%), while Lone Pine had the highest (116%).

For our forecast of future kindergarten enrollment in each ESAA, we apply three-year average enrollment-birth differentials to future birth estimates for the ESAAs. The results are displayed on the next page.



FIGURE 6.5: 2022 K. ENROLLMENT AND BIRTHS FIVE YEARS PRIOR; K. ENROLLMENT FORECAST (2023-42)



SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Health Authority, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



GRADE PROGRESSION

Finally, we draw on historical GPRs within each ESAA in order to estimate future enrollment for levels 1-12. As our starting point, we use the 10-year average for each grade in each ESAA. We then apply adjustments to account for the change in housing inventory, based on historical relationships between GPRs and inventory growth in each ESAA. Because of the anticipated slowdown in household growth in the MSD over the next 20 years, the GPRs toward the end of the forecast period are lower than near-term GPRs. The resulting ESAA enrollment forecasts by grade are controlled by the district totals for traditional schools.

Average school level GPRs for the 2012-22 period are displayed in the table below. Attendance areas with a lot of new housing supply generally exhibit the highest ratios, reflecting that these see stronger in-migration than the already built out areas. However, the attendance areas that have had the highest GPRs in recent years are also the areas that will see the greatest reduction in GPRs when the overall household growth slows, as is assumed in our long-term forecasts. Note that because the new middle school boundaries do not align with elementary boundaries, and the new high school boundaries do not align with middle school boundaries, we allocated students based on the current geographic distribution of students in order to estimate the transitional GPRs for 6th and 9th grade.

FIGURE 6.6: 10-YEAR AVERAGE GRADE PROGRESSION RATIOS BY SCHOOL (2012-22)

SCHOOL	GRADE												Average	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
A. Lincoln Elementary School	1.09	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.01									1.04
Griffin Creek Elementary School	1.08	1.01	1.04	0.99	0.99									1.02
Hoover Elementary School	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.02									1.05
Howard Elementary School	0.92	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.97									0.97
Jackson Elementary School	0.98	0.90	0.95	0.93	0.99									0.95
Jacksonville Elementary School	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.99									1.02
Jefferson Elementary School	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.98									0.98
Kennedy Elementary School	0.99	0.97	0.97	1.01	1.01									0.99
Lone Pine Elementary School	1.04	1.03	1.06	0.99	1.04									1.03
Oak Grove Elementary School	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.02									0.99
Roosevelt Elementary School	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.02									1.01
Ruch Elementary School	1.04	1.12	1.07	1.15	0.98									1.07
Washington Elementary School	0.94	0.97	0.92	0.98	0.96									0.96
Wilson Elementary School	0.95	0.97	0.98	1.02	0.95									0.97
Hedrick Middle School						0.97	0.98	0.99						0.98
McLoughlin Middle School						1.03	0.94	0.98						0.98
North Medford High School									1.01	0.95	0.91	0.95		0.96
South Medford High School									1.13	0.96	0.93	0.92		0.98

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS

FORECAST BY SCHOOL

Our enrollment projections by school are summarized on the next page. Note that we advise some caution when interpreting long-term forecasts for individual schools, especially at the elementary level. Input variables for small areas tend to exhibit a great degree of variability, with relatively small changes having significant impact over time.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

At the elementary level, the forecast indicates growth at five schools over the next 10 years. These include the three easternmost ESAs, where most of the new housing is expected to be built: Hoover, Kennedy, and Abraham Lincoln.



On the west side, Oak Grove is expected to expand for the same reason, while Ruch is anticipated to grow due to dispersed rural homebuilding. Declines are anticipated in the already built-out ESAAs, especially in the ESAAs dominated by single-family housing. In some these ESAAs – like Roosevelt and Washington – declining births paired with a tendency among young families to move out prior to kindergarten, is expected to result in steep enrollment declines. The more central mixed-use ESAAs – like Howard, Wilson, Jackson, and Jefferson – are likely to see more multifamily development, which will in part offset the diluting effect, resulting in more limited enrollment declines.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The two main changes at the middle school level are the inclusion of grade six, which will increase the overall enrollment, and the addition of Oakdale, which captures most of the net increase. As a result, minor changes are anticipated at the other two schools, though McLoughlin is projected to see declines in the 2032-42 period. Hedrick is projected to see fairly stable enrollment over the period. Based on the current geographic distribution of students, Oakdale’s enrollment is projected to stay below 800 over the next two decades.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The boundary adjustment at the high school level is expected to result in a near-term increase at South High, due to more students residing in the added southeast area than in the Wilson ESAA, which has been moved to North High. However, the Innovation Academy is anticipated to offset this increase over time. North is projected to see declines over the forecast period, though only minor declines over the first 10 years. Tentative estimates for the Innovation Academy, which will have capped enrollment, are provided by the District. Medford Online Academy enrollment estimates are included in the Innovation Academy forecast.

FIGURE 6.7: ENROLLMENT FORECAST BY SCHOOL, MSD (2023-42)

School	ACTUAL ENROLLMENT					FORECAST ENROLLMENT								2022-2032		2032-2042		2022-2042	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2032	2037	2042	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR	Δ	AAGR
ELEMENTARY																			
Wilson (K-5)	484	432	347	353	338	325	315	355	404	384	308	300	281	-30	-0.9%	-27	-0.9%	-57	-0.9%
Hoover (K-5)	654	639	473	607	593	597	598	585	593	603	661	620	613	68	1.1%	-48	-0.7%	20	0.2%
Lone Pine (K-5)	522	490	419	456	437	451	432	418	423	419	419	396	382	-18	-0.4%	-37	-0.9%	-55	-0.7%
Kennedy (K-5)	507	495	416	423	393	399	401	401	451	454	438	428	420	45	1.1%	-18	-0.4%	27	0.3%
Roosevelt (K-5)	348	335	277	312	341	324	290	281	265	241	207	196	183	-134	-4.9%	-25	-1.3%	-158	-3.1%
A. Lincoln (K-5)	486	470	385	410	411	398	423	435	435	434	447	431	428	36	0.8%	-18	-0.4%	17	0.2%
Griffin Creek (K-5)	488	499	403	464	501	487	486	488	483	484	455	447	435	-46	-1.0%	-20	-0.4%	-66	-0.7%
Oak Grove (K-5)	491	474	438	413	416	416	403	410	406	428	471	439	435	55	1.3%	-36	-0.8%	19	0.2%
Jacksonville (K-5)	350	355	303	334	342	338	337	325	327	329	309	295	284	-33	-1.0%	-26	-0.9%	-58	-0.9%
Jefferson (K-5)	395	410	377	391	380	373	385	367	375	371	371	350	337	-9	-0.2%	-35	-1.0%	-43	-0.6%
Jackson (K-5)	325	352	350	317	295	302	307	301	303	302	289	275	260	-6	-0.2%	-29	-1.0%	-35	-0.6%
Washington (K-5)	322	324	271	280	258	259	243	233	232	219	186	178	166	-72	-3.2%	-20	-1.1%	-92	-2.2%
Howard (K-5)	377	356	319	327	315	326	317	328	326	324	300	285	268	-15	-0.5%	-32	-1.1%	-47	-0.8%
Ruch (K-5)	157	167	119	157	152	163	172	166	174	172	185	170	163	33	2.0%	-22	-1.3%	11	0.4%
MIDDLE																			
Hedrick (6-8)	1,018	1,020	1,004	1,071	996	953	1,010	1,013	1,011	1,008	976	944	982	-20	-0.2%	7	0.1%	-14	-0.1%
McLoughlin (6-8)	895	994	938	931	915	882	876	903	891	928	921	842	825	6	0.1%	-97	-1.1%	-90	-0.5%
Oakdale (6-8)						795	774	775	749	743	774	717	612	774	N/A	-162	-2.3%	612	N/A
HIGH																			
North (9-12)	1,653	1,695	1,660	1,760	1,701	1,808	1,786	1,725	1,709	1,736	1,672	1,683	1,558	-29	-0.2%	-114	-0.7%	-143	-0.4%
South (9-12)	1,781	1,833	1,745	1,850	1,870	2,064	2,021	1,981	1,974	1,934	1,883	2,022	1,866	13	0.1%	-16	-0.1%	-4	0.0%
Innov. Acad. (9-12)						200	300	400	412	424	448	448	448	448	N/A	0	0.0%	448	N/A
K-5	6,074	5,963	5,322	5,458	5,220	5,158	5,108	5,092	5,197	5,163	5,046	4,811	4,654	-174	-0.3%	-392	-0.8%	-566	-0.6%
6-8	2,817	2,876	2,838	2,814	2,670	2,631	2,661	2,691	2,651	2,679	2,671	2,503	2,419	1	0.0%	-252	-1.0%	-251	-0.5%
9-12	3,759	3,840	3,889	3,980	3,942	4,072	4,107	4,105	4,094	4,094	4,002	4,153	3,872	60	0.2%	-130	-0.3%	-70	-0.1%
TOTAL:	12,650	12,679	12,049	12,252	11,832	11,861	11,876	11,888	11,942	11,935	11,720	11,467	10,945	-112	-0.1%	-774	-0.7%	-887	-0.4%

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



ENROLLMENT VS. CAPACITY

Based on capacity numbers provided by the MSD, only the high school level is projected to exceed capacity over the forecast period. This is based on the assumption that enrollment at the Innovation Academy will range from 200 to 450 over this period. North Medford High is projected to exceed capacity by 24 students in 2023, and then see slight excess also in 2024 and 2030. South Medford High is projected to exceed capacity through most of the 20-year period, with the greatest excess (185 students) in 2023, due to an unusually large rising senior class. Note that the geographic distribution of students attending the Innovation Academy may impact the balance between North and South enrollment.

The charts on the next pages display the enrollment forecast for each school along with current capacity levels.

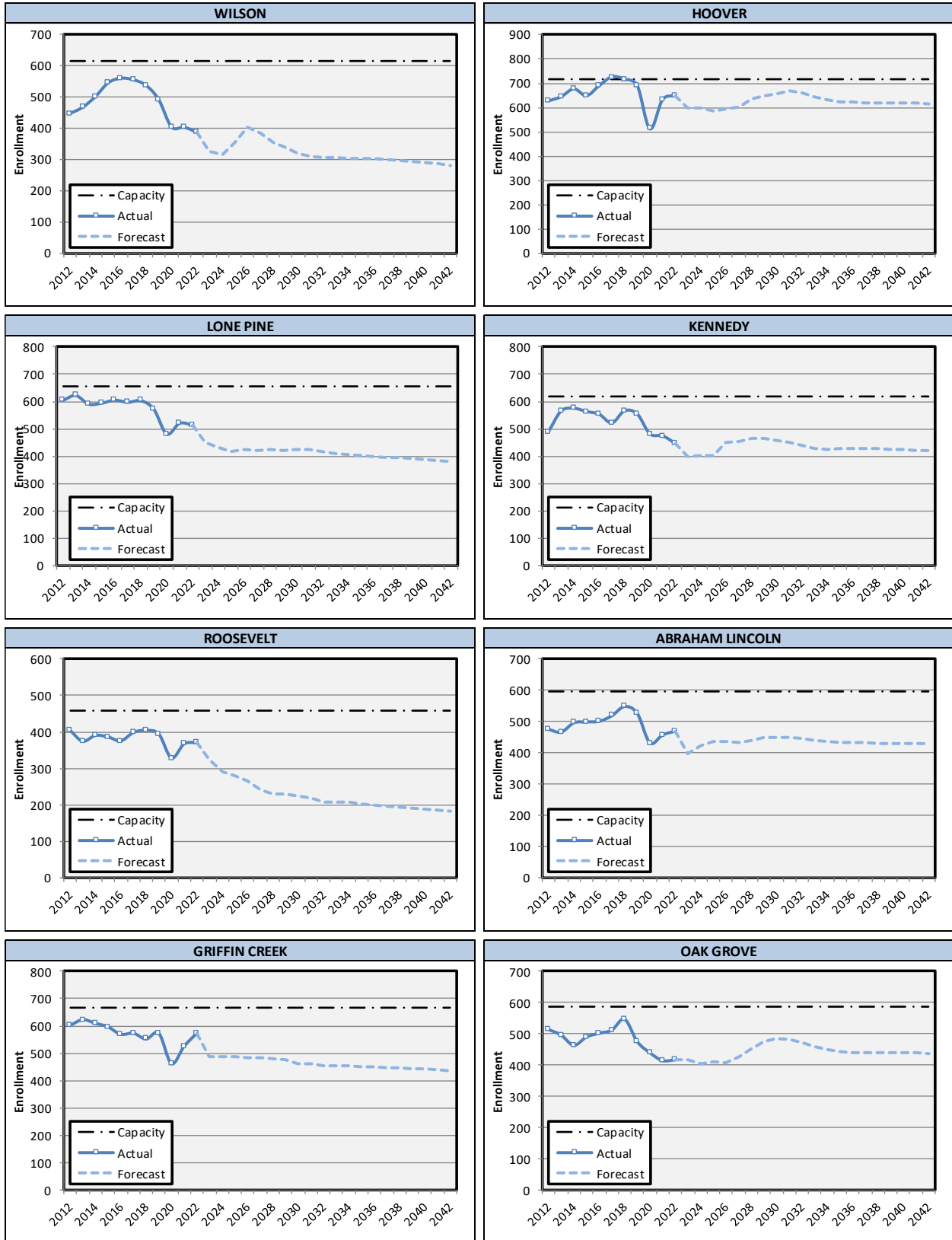
FIGURE 6.8: ENROLLMENT VS. CAPACITY BY SCHOOL, MSD (2023)

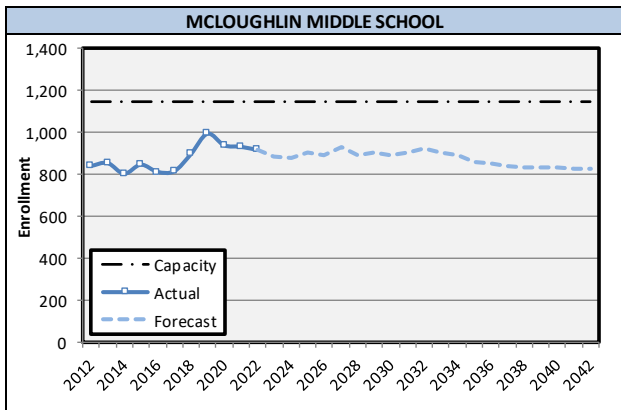
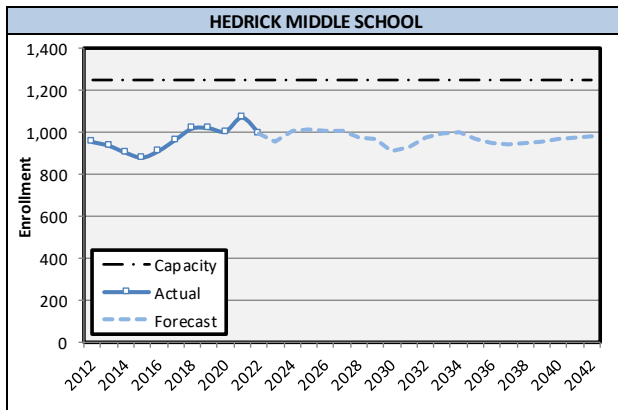
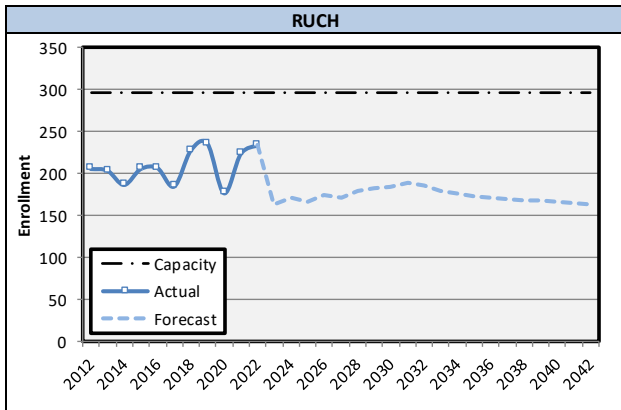
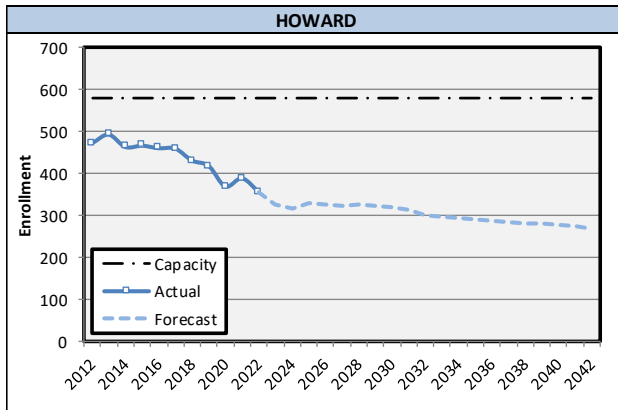
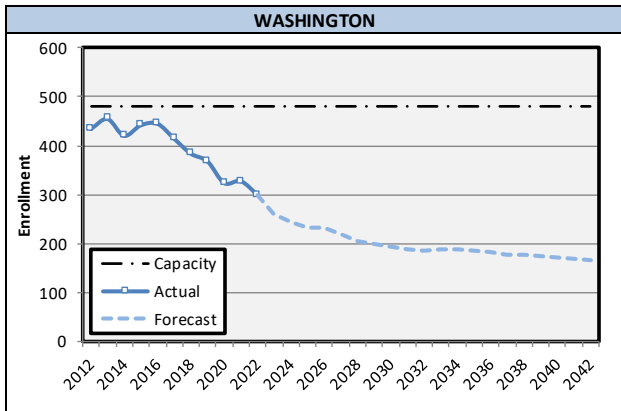
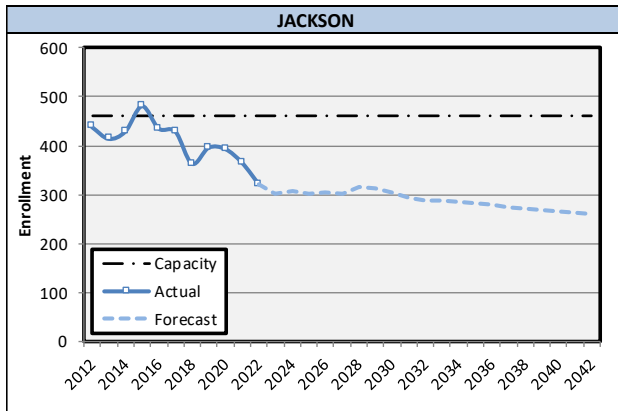
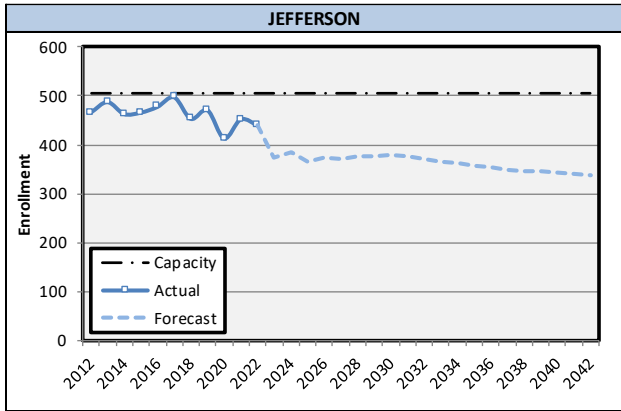
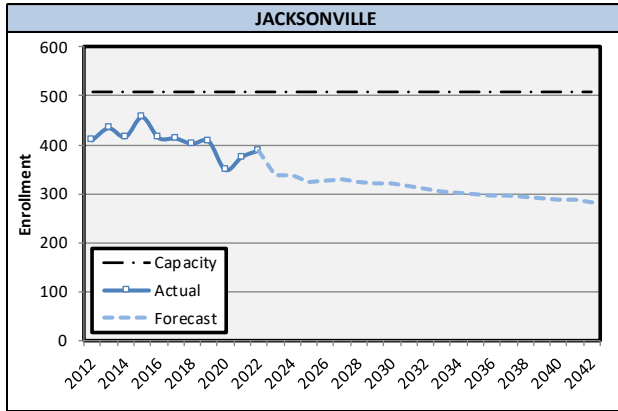
School	Address	Building Size / SF	2023 Capacity	2023 Forecast	Residual Capacity
Abraham Lincoln	3101 McLoughlin Drive	63,438	597	398	199
Griffin Creek	2430 Griffin Creek Road	54,930	667	487	180
Hoover	2323 Siskiyou Boulevard	55,403	715	597	118
Howard	286 Mace Road	59,530	579	326	253
Jackson	713 Summit Avenue	57,596	460	302	158
Jacksonville	655 Hueners Lane	57,561	507	338	169
Jefferson	333 Holmes Drive	52,943	505	373	132
Kennedy	2860 Keene Way Drive	54,788	617	399	218
Lone Pine	3158 Lone Pine Road	77,042	657	451	206
Oak Grove	2838 West Main Street	59,355	585	416	169
Roosevelt	1212 Queen Anne Avenue	51,002	457	324	133
Ruch	156 Upper Applegate Road	34,590	297	163	134
Washington	610 Peach Street	58,146	480	259	221
Wilson	1400 Johnson Street	52,660	615	325	290
Elementary Total:			7,738	5,158	2,580
<i>Hedrick</i>	1501 E. Jackson Street	158,990	1,253	953	300
<i>McLoughlin</i>	320 W 2nd Street	161,072	1,146	882	264
<i>Oakdale</i>	815 S Oakdale Avenue	251,721	1,247	795	452
Middle Total:			3,646	2,631	1,015
<i>North Medford</i>	1900 N. Keene Way Drive	234,121	1,784	1,808	-24
<i>South Medford</i>	1551 Cunningham Avenue	255,000	1,879	2,064	-185
<i>Innovation Academy</i>	TBD	TBD	TBD	200	N/A
High Total:			3,663	4,072	-409

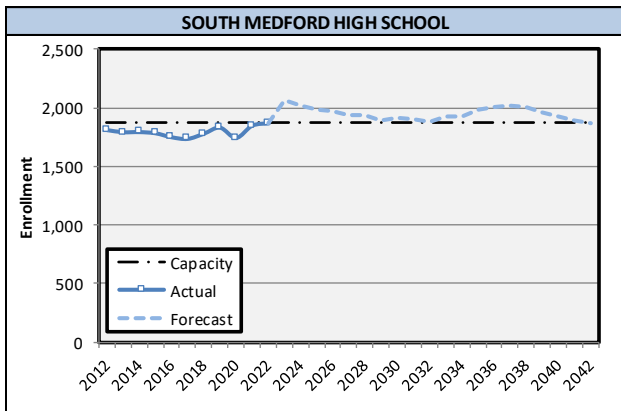
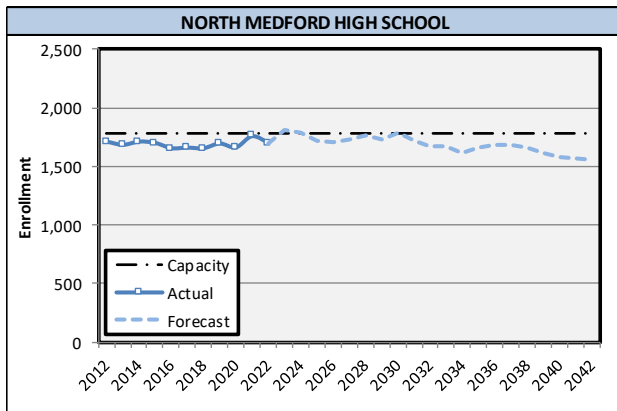
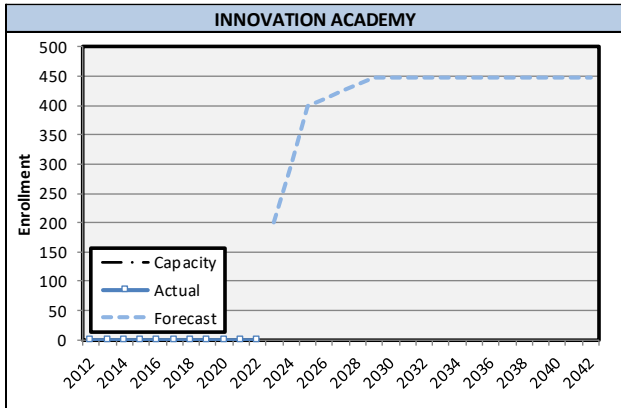
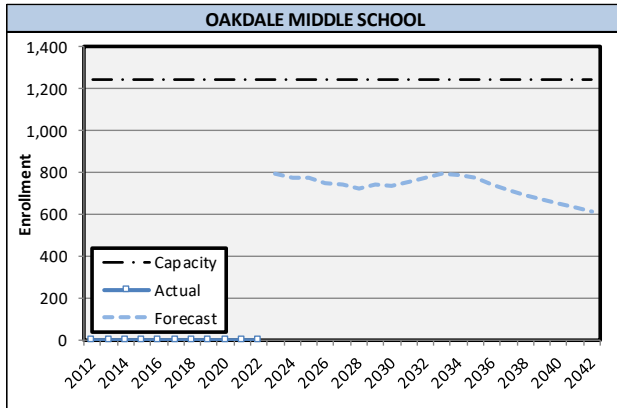
SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS



FIGURE 6.9: ENROLLMENT FORECAST AND CURRENT CAPACITY BY SCHOOL, MSD (2023-42)







School	2022	FORECAST ENROLLMENT																			
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042
ELEMENTARY																					
Wilson (K-5)	338	325	315	355	404	384	356	338	320	310	308	305	304	302	302	300	297	293	290	286	281
Hoover (K-5)	593	597	598	585	593	603	636	647	658	668	661	643	631	625	622	620	620	620	618	613	
Lone Pine (K-5)	437	451	432	418	423	419	424	421	425	423	419	411	405	402	399	396	394	391	389	385	382
Kennedy (K-5)	393	399	401	401	451	454	466	466	457	452	438	427	426	427	428	428	428	426	423	419	420
Roosevelt (K-5)	341	324	290	281	265	241	230	229	224	219	207	207	207	203	199	196	193	191	188	185	183
A. Lincoln (K-5)	411	398	423	435	435	434	439	450	449	449	447	439	435	433	432	431	431	431	430	429	428
Griffin Creek (K-5)	501	487	486	488	483	484	479	475	463	461	455	455	454	450	449	447	445	444	442	439	435
Oak Grove (K-5)	416	416	403	410	406	428	453	473	485	482	471	458	450	444	441	439	439	439	440	439	435
Jacksonville (K-5)	342	338	337	325	327	329	324	322	320	316	309	305	302	299	297	295	293	291	289	286	284
Jefferson (K-5)	380	373	385	367	375	371	377	376	378	376	371	366	361	357	353	350	347	345	343	340	337
Jackson (K-5)	295	302	307	301	303	302	314	314	304	294	289	288	286	282	278	275	272	269	267	263	260
Washington (K-5)	258	259	243	233	232	219	206	198	193	188	186	189	188	184	181	178	176	173	171	169	166
Howard (K-5)	315	326	317	328	326	324	325	323	320	312	300	296	294	291	288	285	282	279	276	273	268
Ruch (K-5)	152	163	172	166	174	172	179	183	185	188	185	179	175	173	171	170	168	167	166	165	163
MIDDLE																					
Hedrick (6-8)	996	953	1,010	1,013	1,011	1,008	975	966	908	929	976	997	1,003	970	947	944	950	958	966	973	982
McLoughlin (6-8)	915	882	876	903	891	928	890	902	895	906	921	903	890	862	851	842	835	833	831	828	825
Oakdale (6-8)		795	774	775	749	743	722	743	738	757	774	792	790	773	745	717	693	671	650	632	612
HIGH																					
North (9-12)	1,701	1,808	1,786	1,725	1,709	1,736	1,770	1,736	1,788	1,725	1,672	1,676	1,617	1,659	1,690	1,683	1,667	1,618	1,583	1,566	1,558
South (9-12)	1,870	2,064	2,021	1,981	1,974	1,934	1,938	1,896	1,921	1,907	1,883	1,927	1,926	1,990	2,012	2,022	2,008	1,962	1,926	1,893	1,866
Innov. Acad. (9-12)		200	300	400	412	424	436	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Education, JOHNSON ECONOMICS