DEER VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEMOGRAPHIC & ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS
2022/23 UPDATE

Draft Report

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DEER VALLEY

APPLIED ECONOMICS

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1.0 Introduction

This demographic update report for the Deer Valley Unified School District (District) for the 2022/23 school year incorporates information on enrollment, demographic trends and residential development into 10-year District-level and small-area projections of enrollment by grade. The District-level projections use long-term demographic and housing trends for the District and projected trends for the region to create a macroeconomic, top-down analysis of population and enrollment. The District is divided into 282 small area planning geographies, referred to as "grids," that provide sufficient detail to support facility and attendance area planning activities.

The balance of this report is divided into four sections. Section 2.0 reviews existing demographic and development conditions and provides enrollment information for the District. This chapter details demographic trends, including birth rate and student mobility trends, in the District in order to help understand current changes in enrollment. Finally, charter and private school enrollment data is presented for providers operating within and nearby District boundaries to help explain recent enrollment changes as compared to changes in the school-age population.

Section 3.0, Residential Development, presents information on current construction activity, vacancy rates and the potential future supply of new housing by unit type. It provides estimates for the timing of construction based on current activity, ownership and zoning status for vacant land available for residential development as well as area growth forecasts. The housing potential is segmented both by the type of housing product and the timing of specific housing projects within the district, which leads to the future distribution of enrollment.

Section 4.0 combines the demographic and residential development trends derived from the information presented in sections 2.0 and 3.0 to project District-level enrollment by grade for the 10-year period. These projections are developed in a top-down fashion, using long-term trends in enrollment, housing starts and completions, and student generation. Finally, Section 5.0 presents sub-District enrollment projections and the corresponding impact on student population in current attendance areas. The information in this section is helpful because it identifies the geographical areas of growth using visual representations of the ten-year enrollment projections for the grid planning areas within the District.

The information and observations contained in this report are based on our present knowledge of the land use and development patterns of the area under analysis, the current physical and socioeconomic conditions of the affected areas, and regional forecasts. Estimates and projections made in this report are based on hypothetical assumptions. However, even if the assumptions outlined in this report occur, there will usually be differences between the estimates and projections and the actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur precisely as expected. Applied Economics is under no obligation to update this report for events occurring after the date of its release.

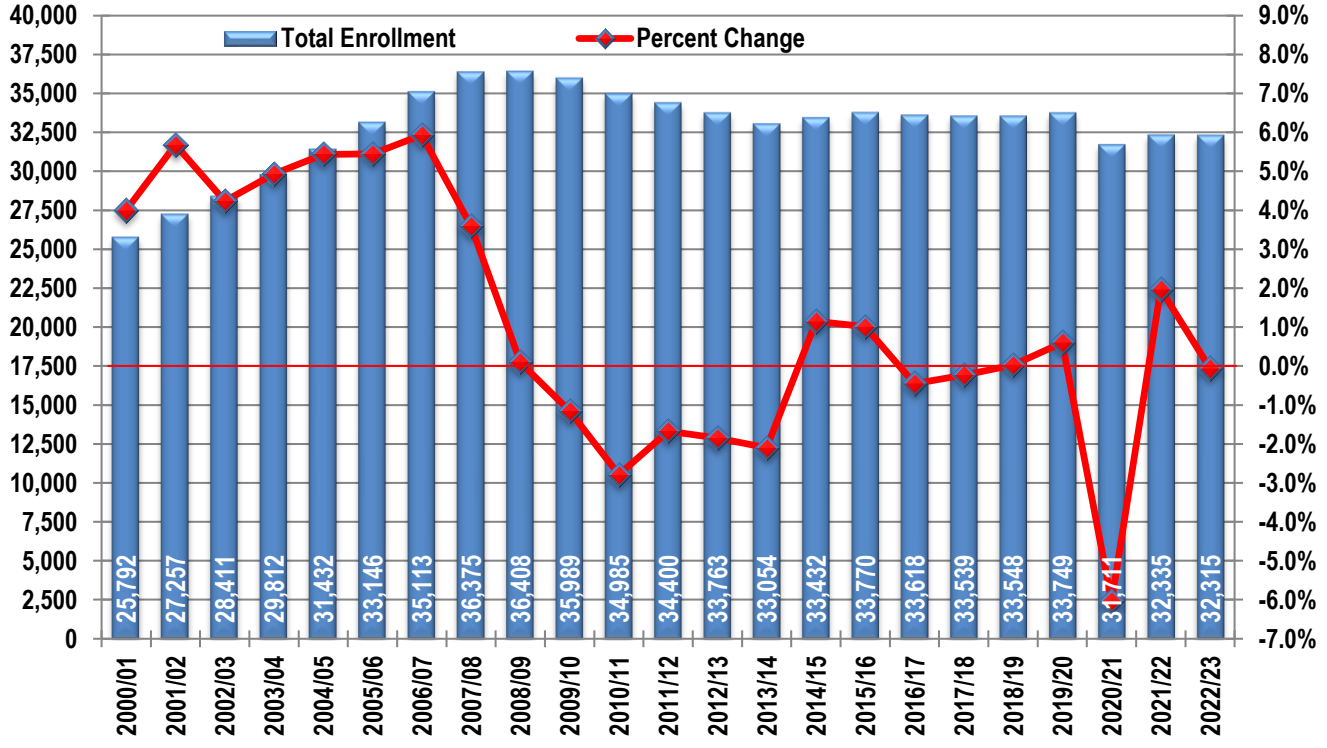
2.0 Enrollment and Demographic Trends

2.1 Enrollment

Total Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) enrollment in District was 32,315 students in the fall of the 2022/23 school year; this represents a very small decrease (20 students) compared to last year. Total enrollment remains well below pre-pandemic levels as it is down roughly 1,400 students (4.3 percent) compared to 2019/20 total enrollment.

As illustrated in **Figure 1**, District enrollment grew by 4 to 6 percent per year between 2000/01 and 2006/07, adding more than 9,300 students, due to a wave of new housing construction. This "bubble" in the housing market ultimately collapsed, causing widespread employment losses and dwindling occupancy rates during the ensuing recession. Enrollment declined by an average of 1.6 percent per year between 2008/09 and 2013/14, ultimately reaching a low of about 33,000 students. The large drop in the 2010/11 school year includes the loss of about 400 Kindergarten students as a result of the elimination of the District's free all-day program; the reinstatement free all-day Kindergarten helped fuel the enrollment increases in 2014/15 and 2015/16. Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 enrollment was fairly stable, averaging roughly 33,600 students during that period. The dramatic enrollment decline in 2020/21 (6.0 percent) resulted from the anomalous effects of the pandemic; although enrollment increased in 2021/22 (2.0 percent), the vast majority of students that were lost during the pandemic have not returned.

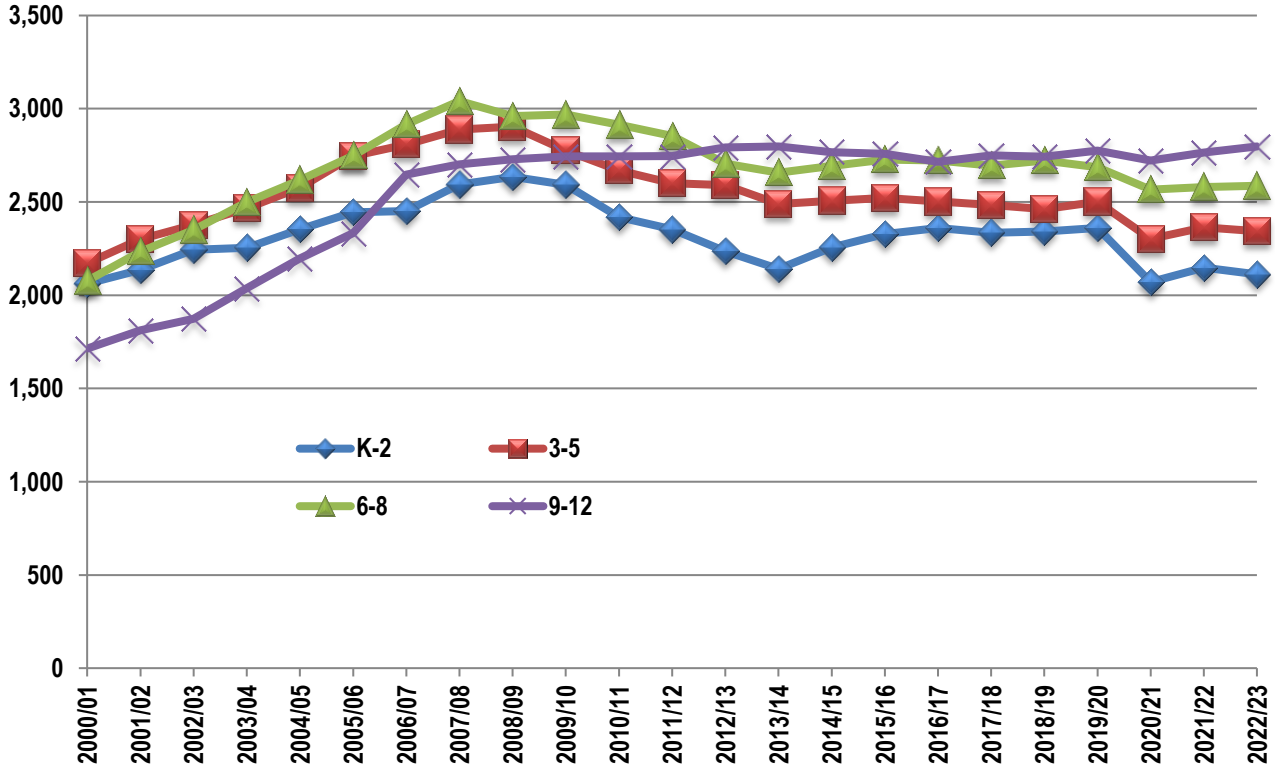
FIGURE 1
TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE



Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2023.

In addition to looking at trends in total enrollment, it is useful to analyze the student population by grade cohort. For this purpose, the grades are divided into four cohorts; in order to equalize the differences in number of grades per cohort, **Figure 2** shows average enrollment per grade in each cohort.

FIGURE 2
AVERAGE ENROLLMENT PER GRADE BY COHORT



Source: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2023.

Between 2000/01 and 2007/08 every grade experienced a high level of growth, although faster growth in 9-12 and slower growth in Kindergarten to 2nd grade (K-2) cohort is reflective of a shift that occurred in the housing market as rising values limited the supply of entry-level options for younger families. Following the collapse of the housing market, enrollment in Kindergarten through 8th grade (K-8) entered a period of decline that persisted through the 2013/14 school year. The most significant losses were in the K-2 cohort, while losses in the 6th to 8th grade (6-8) cohort were less severe. Although growth in the 9th to 12th grade (9-12) cohort was hindered, it continued to increase slightly through the 2013/14 school year. These trends are evidence of the disproportionate impact of the Great Recession on younger families, which resulted in widespread enrollment decline in the younger grades.

In 2014/15 and 2015/16, average enrollment in each of the K-8 cohorts increased while enrollment in the 9-12 cohort decreased each year; however, by 2016/17, average enrollment was declining in all but the K-2 cohort. Although many factors impact enrollment, a major source of the 9-12 decline during this period was due simply to the ripple effect of the smaller class sizes in the younger cohorts progressing forward. In 2017/18, average enrollment declined in all but the 9-12 cohort and in 2018/19, enrollment gains in the 6-8 cohort were offset by losses in the 3rd to 5th (3-5) cohort.

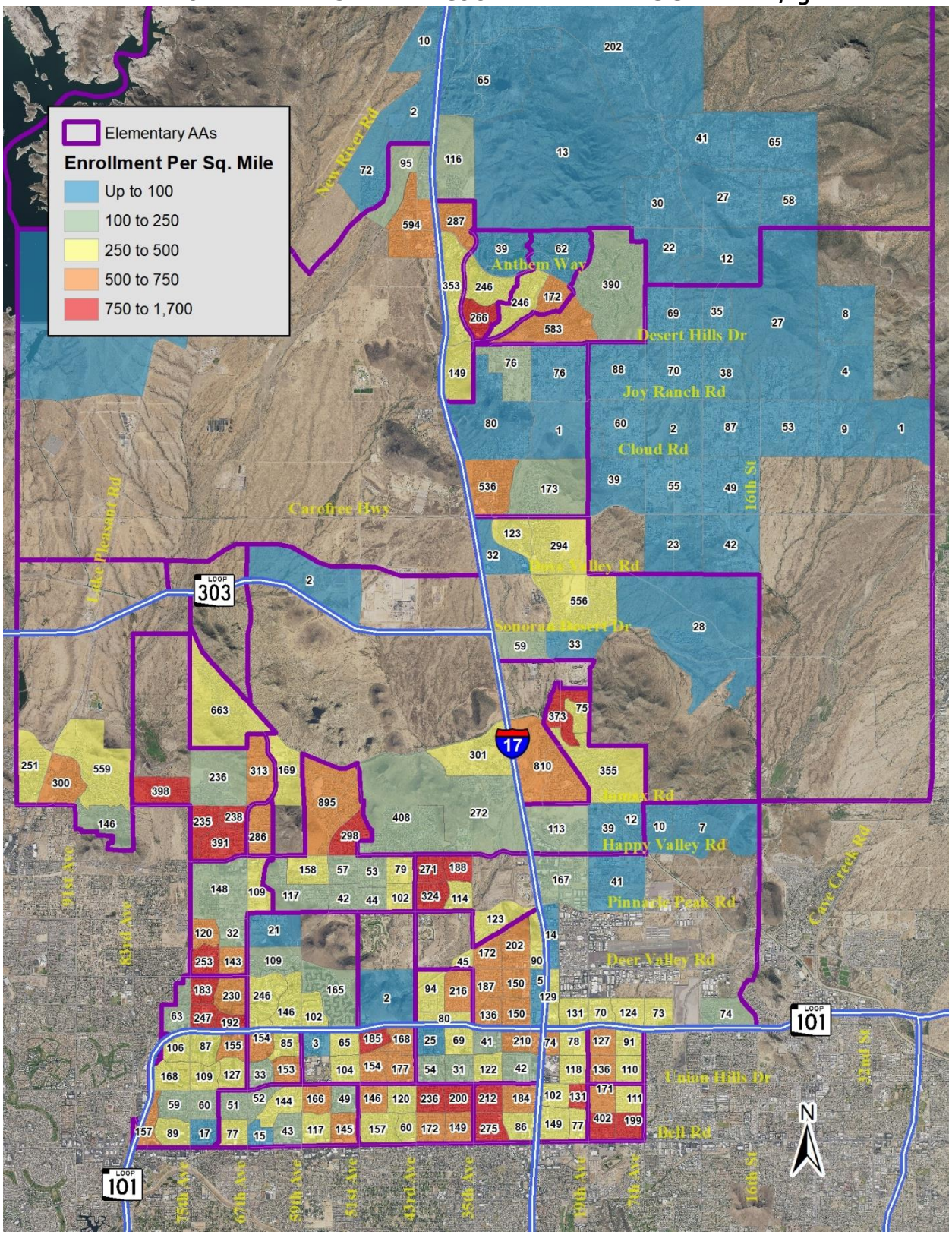
In 2019/20, only the 6-8 cohort experienced a decline in average enrollment, likely due to the losses sustained in the 3-5 cohort the year before. Last year, the declines in average enrollment occurred in all four cohorts due to the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, although the losses were much stronger in the K-2 and 3-5 cohorts. Since 2020/21, enrollment per grade in all four cohorts has remained relatively similar, although growth has been strongest in the 9-12 cohort (2.7 percent). Compared to last year, average enrollment declined in both the K-2 cohort (1.7 percent) and the 3-5 cohort (0.9 percent), while the per grade enrollment in the 9-12 cohort increased by 1.2 percent and remained nearly unchanged in the 6-8 cohort.

In general, changes in average enrollment by grade cohort is not caused by any single factor, but by varying degrees of multiple factors. While the size of an incoming Kindergarten class certainly plays a major role in shaping enrollment in each successive grade level, a myriad of factors, including increased charter school competition, special program additions or closures within the District or in neighboring Districts and the economic climate.

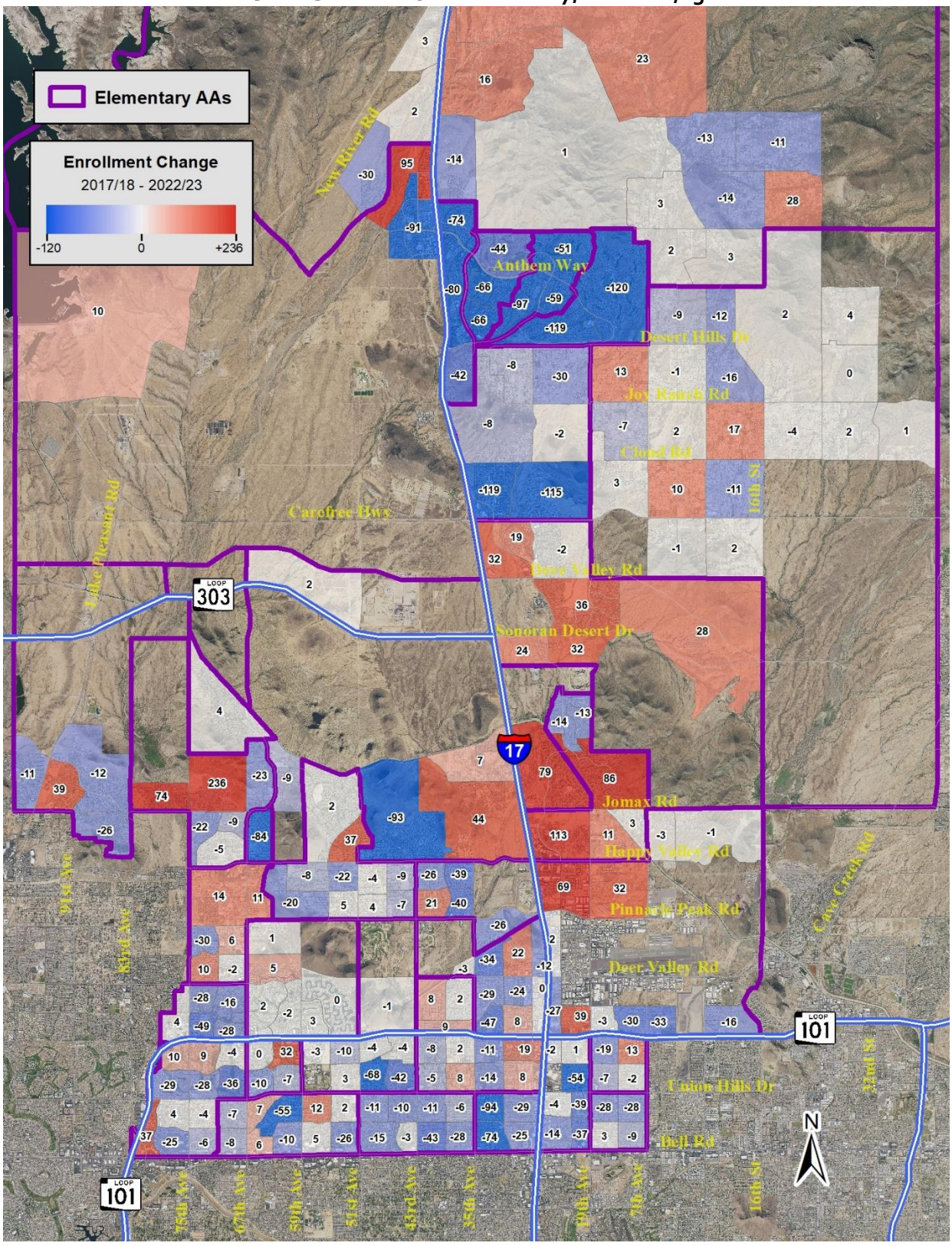
Map 1 displays the number of District students residing in each planning area (grid). Higher-density areas are scattered throughout the southern portion of the District and in the north, near 1-17 in Anthem. Due to the significant amount of state and federal land within the District, there are large areas with little to no population.

Map 2 displays changes in enrollment since 2017/18. Enrollment declines were widespread during this period, but the strongest losses are concentrated in the Anthem area and in a few pockets west of I-17, adjacent to Happy Valley Road. Growth during this period was significant in the central portion of the District, particularly in areas east of I-17, and in a few areas north of Anthem and others west of 67th Avenue.

MAP 1
ENROLLMENT DENSITY WITH COUNT BY PLANNING GRID: 2022/23



MAP 2
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2017/18 - 2022/23



2.2 Demographics

Table 1 contains Census data on population and housing in the District for 2000, 2010 and 2020; this information can help to explain recent trends and the current character of the area. Like many parts of the Valley, the District experienced a significant increase in population from 2000 to 2010, growing by an average of 4.1 percent annually. Between 2010 and 2020, the addition of new housing units and households (occupied housing units) slowed and the rate of population growth declined considerably, averaging 1.2 percent per year. During both periods, the population per household in the District declined, dropping from 2.8 to 2.67 persons per household during the 20-year period.

TABLE 1
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	Change (2000-2010)** Total	Change (2000-2010)** Percent	Change (2010-2020)** Total	Change (2010-2020)** Percent
Population	159,234	239,040	268,641	79,806	4.1%	29,601	1.2%
Housing Units	60,589	96,493	105,964	35,904	4.8%	9,471	0.9%
Households	56,782	87,217	99,479	30,435	4.4%	12,262	1.3%
Population Per	2.80	2.74	2.67	-0.06	-0.2%	-0.07	-0.3%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; Applied Economics, 2022.
** Annual compound rate of change.

As growth slowed during the second 10-year period, the population in the District began to show signs of aging. In **Table 2,** population age groups with above the average change for that period are depicted in shades of red, while those with below the average change are shown in shades of blue. Between 2000 and 2010, the population under 5 years of age grew by an average of 2.7 percent per year; however, this rate of growth was considerably lower than the rate of growth in the overall population during the same time period (4.1 percent per year), resulting in a decline in the age group's share of the total population (from 8.0 percent in 2000 to 6.9 percent in 2010). Due to the disproportionate impact of the recession on younger families and the persistent decline in birth rates, the population under 5 years of age in the District decreased by an average of 0.4 percent per year between 2010 and 2020, causing the age group's share of the population to drop further by 2020 (5.9 percent). The population aged 5 to 13 years, generally comprising persons in the elementary (K-8) grades, also declined between 2010 and 2020, dropping by 0.2 percent per year on average, while very slight growth (0.1 percent per year) occurred in the high school age population (14 to 17 years). As a result, the share of school-age persons (5 to 17 years) in the District declined by from 19.6 in 2010 to 17.3 percent in 2020.

The population in the 25 to 44 age group, typically considered prime child-rearing years, grew by just 0.2 percent per year between 2010 and 2020, illustrating the correlation of this age group with the population under the age of 18. At 6.6 percent per year, the average annual rate of growth in the 65 and older category during the same recent 10-year period was significantly higher than that of the overall population (1.2 percent per year). As a result, in 2020, the 45 to 64 and 65 and Up categories, which together comprised about 35 percent of the population in the District in 2010, accounted for 42 percent of the total population in 2020.

TABLE 2
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – AGE

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	Change (2000-2010)** Total	Change (2000-2010)** Percent	Change (2010-2020)** Total	Change (2010-2020)** Percent
Population	159,234	239,040	268,641	79,806	4.1%	29,601	1.2%
By Age:							
Age 0-4	8.0%	6.9%	5.9%	3,885	2.7%	-637	-0.4%
Age 5-13	14.5%	13.6%	11.8%	9,551	3.5%	-800	-0.2%
Age 14-17	6.3%	6.0%	5.4%	4,352	3.7%	194	0.1%
Age 18-24	8.5%	8.4%	7.7%	6,669	4.1%	666	0.3%
Age 25-44	35.7%	29.8%	27.1%	14,398	2.3%	1,524	0.2%
Age 45-64	21.2%	27.1%	28.3%	30,962	6.7%	11,321	1.6%
Age 65 Up	5.9%	8.1%	13.7%	9,989	7.5%	17,334	6.6%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; Applied Economics, 2022.
** Annual compound rate of change.

As shown in **Table 3**, about 36,000 new housing units were added between 2000 and 2010, which translates to an annual average growth rate of 4.8 percent. Between 2010 and 2020, nearly 9,500 new units were added to the District's inventory, representing an average annual growth rate of just 0.9 percent. Multifamily housing additions increased at a slightly higher annual rate than single family units in both time periods. Occupancy levels in the District dropped from 93.7 percent to 90.4 percent between 2000 and 2010 as a result of the recession; at roughly 94 percent in 2020, the District's occupancy rate has fully recovered and returned to pre-recession levels.

TABLE 3
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – HOUSING UNITS

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	Change (2000-2010)** Total	Change (2000-2010)** Percent	Change (2010-2020)** Total	Change (2010-2020)** Percent
Housing Units	60,589	96,493	105,964	35,904	4.8%	9,471	0.9%
Occupied	93.7%	90.4%	93.9%	30,435	4.4%	12,262	1.3%
Owner	73.4%	65.5%	68.2%	18,720	3.6%	9,076	1.4%
Renter	20.3%	24.9%	25.7%	11,715	6.9%	3,186	1.3%
Vacant	6.3%	9.6%	6.1%	5,469	9.3%	-2,791	-3.5%
Seasonal Use	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	921	5.9%	-313	-1.6%
By Unit Type:							
Single Family	83.7%	82.5%	83.9%	28,936	4.6%	9,303	1.1%
Multifamily	16.3%	17.5%	16.1%	6,968	5.5%	168	0.1%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; Applied Economics, 2022.
** Annual compound rate of change.

The profile of occupied housing units shifted from 20.3 percent renter-occupied units in 2000, to 24.9 percent in 2010 and 27.0 percent in 2020; this trend can impact enrollment because the age structure of the student population becomes more stable; although rental units tend to have higher turnover rates, these households are generally replaced by new households with similar characteristics, rather than aging in place. A greater proportion of owner-occupied units will typically increase the student population in the near-term, but it will decrease over time.

The distribution of households (occupied housing units) by age can be an indicator of future student enrollment. Between 2010 and 2020, the share of householders that drive younger elementary enrollment (householders aged 25 to 34 years) dropped from 17 to 15.5 percent due to a lack of growth in this this age group (just 0.4 percent per year); declines in the age category that drives older elementary enrollment (householders aged 35 to 44 years) and nominal growth (0.4 percent per year) in householders that drive high school enrollment (ages 45 to 54 years) have resulted in similar declines in the share of both of these important householder age groups. As **Table 4** shows, the District experienced a strong increase in the share of householders over 64 years of age over between 2010 and 2020, increasing from 13 percent in 2010 to 21 percent in 2020; these groups represent the aging-in-place that is occurring in many neighborhoods within the District, which, in turn, is contributing to the decreased share of the school-age population.

In the long-term, these older householder groups represent the potential for increased housing turnover and a subsequent regeneration of the school-age population. It is important to also understand that outcomes from this type of demographic change occur much more slowly than those resulting from new construction and, hence, have a lesser impact on enrollment levels in the short-term. Household size has declined slowly since 2000, which can also be attributed to the overall aging of the existing population.

TABLE 4
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – HOUSEHOLDS

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	Change (2000-2010)** Total	Change (2000-2010)** Percent	Change (2010-2020)** Total	Change (2010-2020)** Percent
Households	56,782	87,217	99,479	30,435	4.4%	12,262	1.3%
Householders by Age:							
Under 25	5.0%	4.2%	2.4%	817	2.6%	-1,327	-4.4%
25 to 34	21.7%	17.0%	15.5%	2,504	1.9%	612	0.4%
35 to 44	29.0%	23.5%	18.9%	4,039	2.2%	-1,708	-0.9%
45 to 54	21.7%	24.5%	22.5%	9,059	5.7%	939	0.4%
55 to 64	12.5%	17.7%	19.9%	8,337	8.1%	4,365	2.5%
65 to 74	6.5%	8.8%	14.4%	4,012	7.7%	6,662	6.4%
Over 75	3.5%	4.2%	6.4%	1,667	6.3%	2,718	5.7%
Owners by Age	78.4%	72.5%	72.7%	18,691	3.6%	9,076	1.4%
Under 25	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	63	0.8%	-482	-8.6%
25 to 34	14.8%	8.6%	7.7%	-954	-1.2%	216	0.3%
35 to 44	23.6%	16.7%	12.3%	1,162	0.8%	-2,308	-1.7%
45 to 54	18.8%	19.7%	17.3%	6,502	4.9%	32	0.0%
55 to 64	11.2%	15.3%	16.7%	6,970	7.7%	3,294	2.2%
65 to 74	5.7%	7.8%	12.6%	3,532	7.6%	5,764	6.4%
Over 75	2.9%	3.5%	5.7%	1,416	6.3%	2,560	6.2%
Renters by Age	21.6%	27.5%	27.3%	11,744	6.9%	3,186	1.3%
Under 25	3.7%	3.3%	2.0%	755	3.1%	-846	-3.5%
25 to 34	6.9%	8.4%	7.8%	3,458	6.6%	397	0.5%
35 to 44	5.4%	6.8%	6.6%	2,877	6.9%	600	1.0%
45 to 54	3.0%	4.9%	5.2%	2,557	9.7%	907	2.0%
55 to 64	1.4%	2.5%	3.2%	1,367	10.6%	1,072	4.1%
65 to 74	0.8%	1.0%	1.8%	480	7.8%	898	7.1%
Over 75	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	251	5.9%	159	2.5%
Population Per	2.80	2.74	2.67	-0.06	-0.2%	-0.07	-0.3%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; Applied Economics, 2022.
** Annual compound rate of change.

2.3 Alternative Providers

There are currently 19 charter schools operating within the District's boundaries serving approximately 7,200 K-12 students, as listed on **Table 5**; Legacy Traditional School – Deer Valley opened at 2747 W. Union Hills Drive in 2021/22 with more than 300 K-6 students. Ridgeline Academy and Great Heart's new Anthem campus each enroll more than 1,000 K-12 students, making them the largest charter schools operating within the District. There are another 13 charter schools located within one mile of the District's boundaries that currently enroll nearly 5,000 K-12 students; with nearly 1,000 5^{th}-12^{th} grade students, Basis Peoria is the largest charter school operating in close proximity to the District.

Table 6 shows the enrollment in charter schools by grade over the past ten years. The total number of local charter schools has decreased recently due to the closure of a few nearby locations. The increase in in-District charter enrollment this year was driven by strong enrollment gains at Great Heart's new Anthem location, which opened this school year. Area charter enrollment decreased by nearly 600 students this year due to school closures and an enrollment decrease at Legacy Traditional School – Peoria.

Private schools do not have the same reporting requirements as charter or district schools and data is often less accessible, although private school enrollment tends to be more stable than charter schools. The Private School Survey, conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, is the only consistent source of private school enrollment data; however, it is only published every 2 years; the 2019/20 enrollment figures provided are the most current available. There are currently seven private schools operating either in the District or within one mile of the District's boundaries that serve nearly 2,500 K-12 students, as shown in **Table 7.** The largest private school, Northwest Christian School, is located just outside of the District and currently enrolls nearly 1,300 K-12 students.

TABLE 5
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL CHARTER SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Grades	Total K-12
In-District Charter Schools					
Adams Traditional Academy	2323 W. Parkside Lane	Phoenix	85027	KG-8th	601
Jefferson Preparatory High School	2333 W. Parkside Lane	Phoenix	85027	9th-12th	57
AMCS at Anthem dba Caurus Academy	41900 N. 42nd Avenue	Anthem	85086	KG-6th	187
AMCS at Anthem dba Caurus Academy	44111 N. 43rd Avenue	Phoenix	85087	7th-12th	129
Canyon Pointe Academy	4941 W. Union Hills Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-6th	69
Challenge Charter School	5801 W. Greenbriar Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-6th	393
Deer Valley Academy	18424 N. 51st Avenue	Glendale	85308	9th-12th	25
Desert Heights Preparatory Academy	3540 W. Union Hills Drive	Glendale	85308	5th-12th	566
Thrivepoint High School at Grovers (formerly E-Institute)	4744 W. Grovers Avenue	Glendale	85308	9th-12th	37
Thrivepoint High School at Union Hills (formerly E-Institute)	3515 W. Union Hills Drive	Phoenix	85308	9th-12th	66
Great Hearts Academies - Anthem Prep/Archway Anthem	3950 W. Arroyo Norte Drive	Phoenix	85086	KG-12th	1,029
Happy Valley School	7140 W. Happy Valley Road	Peoria	85383	KG-8th	546
Imagine Bell Canyon	18052 N. Black Canyon Highway	Phoenix	85053	KG-8th	285
Pinnacle Pointe Academy	6753 W. Pinnacle Peak Road	Glendale	85310	KG-7th	133
Reid Traditional Schools' Valley Academy	1520 W. Rose Garden Lane	Phoenix	85027	KG-8th	708
Ridgeline Academy	33625 N. North Valley Parkway	Phoenix	85085	KG-12th	1,021
Stepping Stones Academy	35812 N. 7th Street	Phoenix	85086	KG-8th	215
The Hearn Academy	17606 N. 7th Avenue	Phoenix	85023	KG-8th	663
Legacy Traditional School - Deer Valley	2747 W. Union Hills Drive	Phoenix	85027	KG-6th	450
In-District Total					7,180
Area Charter Schools *					
Legacy Traditional School - Peoria	7877 W. Hillcrest Boulevard	Peoria	85383	KG-8th	657
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics	2820 W. Kelton Lane	Phoenix	85053	9th-12th	172
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics Middle School	2820 W. Kelton Lane	Phoenix	85053	6th-8th	140
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics Elementary Schoo	16454 N. 28th Avenue	Phoenix	85053	KG-5th	180
Ombudsman - Charter West	2909 W. Bell Road	Phoenix	85053	9th-12th	118
BASIS Peoria	9902 W. Yearling Road	Peoria	85383	5th-12th	974
BASIS Peoria Primary	25950 N. Lake Pleasant Parkway	Peoria	85383	KG-4th	671
Desert Heights Charter School	5821 W. Beverly Lane	Glendale	85306	KG-4th	342
Great Hearts Academies - Archway Glendale	23276 N. 83rd Avenue	Peoria	85383	KG-5th	559
Great Hearts Academies - Glendale Prep	23276 N. 83rd Avenue	Peoria	85383	6th-12th	610
Sonoran Science Academy - Peoria	17667 N. 91st Avenue	Peoria	85382	KG-8th	232
Student Choice High School	8194 W. Deer Valley Road	Peoria	85382	9th-12th	260
Intelli-School Glendale	4961 W. Bell Road	Phoenix	85308	9th-12th	54
Area Total					4,969
Grand Total					12,149

Source: Arizona Department of Education; Applied Economics 2023.
* Located within approximately one mile of the District's boundaries.

TABLE 6
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL CHARTER SCHOOLS BY GRADE

School Year	Schools	KG	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total K-12	Annual Change
In-District Charter Schools																
2010-11	19	941	756	700	623	628	566	531	348	265	85	73	116	131	5,763	918
2011-12	21	1,040	912	784	778	703	633	605	340	311	97	79	100	140	6,522	759
2012-13	19	1,098	977	890	804	776	594	636	392	330	107	94	84	168	6,950	428
2013-14	18	1,135	1,012	946	877	772	724	590	454	384	145	104	113	171	7,427	477
2014-15	16	914	988	903	832	790	689	624	393	400	136	99	130	184	7,082	-345
2015-16	16	908	902	921	831	751	724	637	414	368	119	121	128	193	7,017	-65
2016-17	16	831	864	903	840	770	654	658	421	390	107	126	145	212	6,921	-96
2017-18	16	729	757	729	765	694	635	593	454	417	132	110	140	190	6,345	-576
2018-19	16	748	739	754	709	728	715	648	482	449	197	182	108	160	6,619	274
2019-20	18	745	748	721	701	640	690	705	550	492	236	232	219	171	6,850	231
2020-21	18	636	711	689	666	644	629	656	575	522	212	190	209	213	6,552	-298
2021-22	19	731	660	760	692	642	691	628	556	554	254	212	209	238	6,827	275
2022-23	19	800	773	715	763	717	711	682	566	527	262	242	211	211	7,180	353
Area Charter Schools*																
2010-11	6	106	113	96	84	91	103	121	179	150	114	123	103	133	1,516	156
2011-12	9	114	122	132	128	102	293	346	346	306	183	130	115	113	2,430	914
2012-13	9	124	151	132	155	153	300	351	397	304	220	161	155	151	2,754	324
2013-14	11	295	240	256	227	269	307	338	382	371	225	195	181	205	3,491	737
2014-15	12	290	190	266	261	259	409	375	364	323	285	238	188	270	3,718	227
2015-16	12	316	311	280	261	265	298	346	346	276	292	320	324	302	3,937	219
2016-17	13	353	342	314	286	285	393	372	412	363	252	261.9	315	373	4,322	385
2017-18	14	480	470	450	415	408	376	386	398	400	285	286	276	360	4,990	668
2018-19	14	508	518	509	484	491	458	443	451	384	324	327	323	381	5,601	611
2019-20	14	532	495	485	497	487	437	452	411	374	230	237	284	348	5,269	-332
2020-21	15	540	566	525	506	505	436	446	435	386	246	226	274	550	5,641	372
2021-22	15	547	555	567	513	549	457	420	422	413	235	222	235	414	5,549	-92
2022-23	13	414	462	452	461	443	433	424	370	359	249	226	248	428	4,969	-580
All Charter Schools																
2010-11	25	1,047	869	796	707	719	669	652	527	415	199	196	219	264	7,279	1,074
2011-12	30	1,154	1,034	916	906	805	926	951	686	617	280	209	215	253	8,952	1,673
2012-13	28	1,222	1,128	1,022	959	929	894	987	789	634	327	255	239	319	9,704	752
2013-14	29	1,430	1,252	1,202	1,104	1,041	1,031	928	836	755	370	299	294	376	10,918	1,214
2014-15	28	1,204	1,178	1,169	1,093	1,049	1,098	999	757	723	421	337	318	454	10,800	-118
2015-16	28	1,224	1,213	1,201	1,092	1,016	1,022	983	760	644	411	441	452	495	10,954	154
2016-17	29	1,184	1,206	1,217	1,126	1,055	1,047	1,030	833	753	359	388	460	585	11,243	289
2017-18	30	1,209	1,227	1,179	1,180	1,102	1,011	979	852	817	417	396	416	550	11,335	92
2018-19	30	1,256	1,257	1,263	1,193	1,219	1,173	1,091	933	833	521	509	431	541	12,220	885
2019-20	32	1,277	1,243	1,206	1,198	1,127	1,127	1,157	961	866	466	469	503	519	12,119	-101
2020-21	33	1,176	1,277	1,214	1,172	1,149	1,065	1,102	1,010	908	458	416	483	763	12,193	74
2021-22	34	1,278	1,215	1,327	1,205	1,191	1,148	1,048	978	967	489	434	444	652	12,376	183
2022-23	32	1214	1235	1167	1224	1160	1144	1106	936	886	511	468	459	639	12,149	-227

Source: Arizona Department of Education; Applied Economics 2023.

* Located within approximately one mile of the District's boundaries.

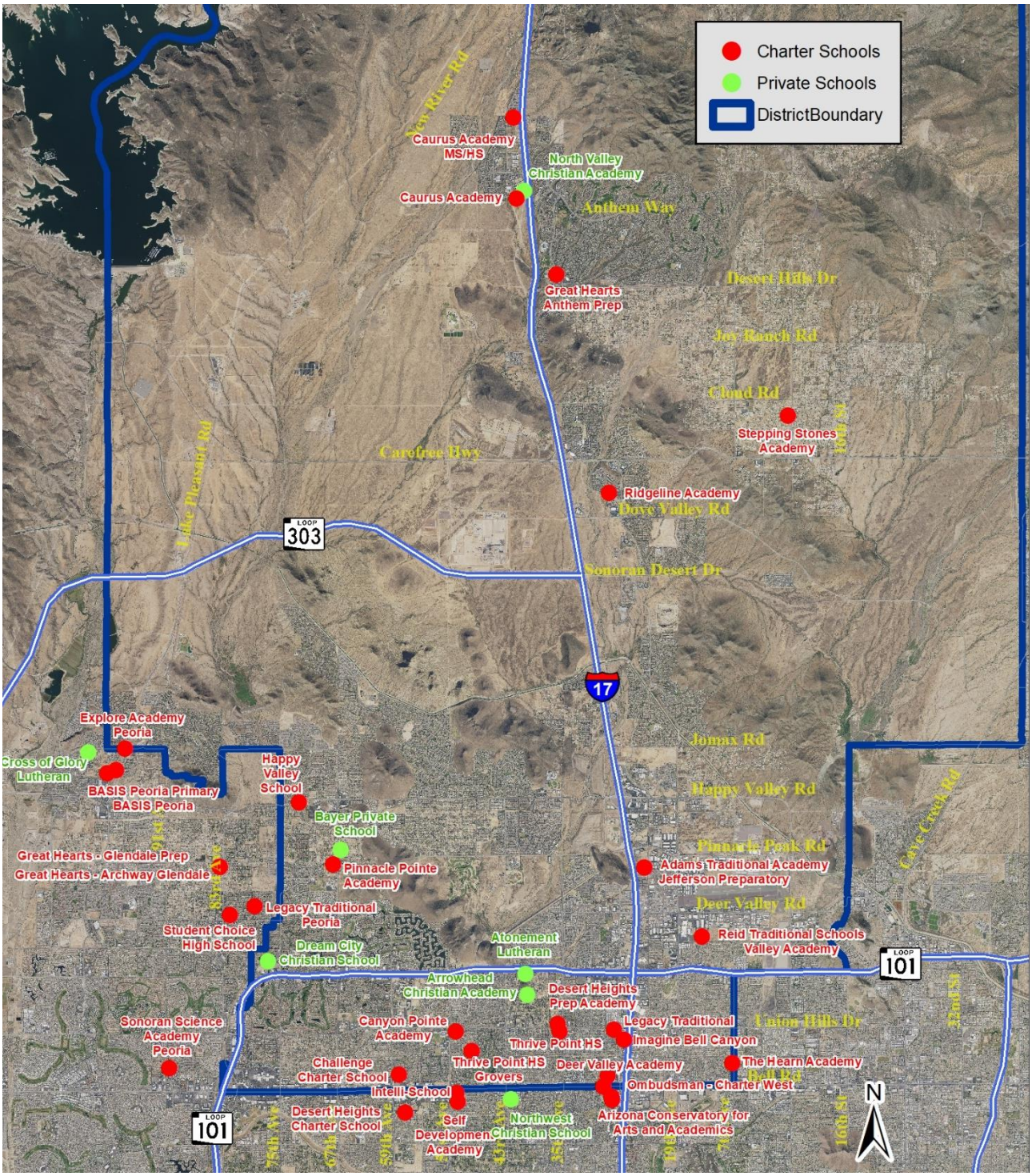
TABLE 7
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Grades	Total K-12
In-District Private Schools					
Arrowhead Christian Academy	4030 W. Yorkshire Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-12	198
Atonement Lutheran	4001 W. Beardsley Road	Glendale	85308	KG-8	41
Dream City Christian School	21000 N. 75th Avenue	Glendale	85308	KG-12	235
North Valley Christain Academy	33655 N. 27th Drive	Phoenix	85085	KG-12	560
Bayer Private School	23555 N. 67th Avenue	Glendale	85310	KG-8	94
In-District Total					1,128
Area Private Schools *					
Cross of Glory Lutheran School	10111 W. Jomax Road	Peoria	85383	KG-8	40
Northwest Christian School	16401 N. 43rd Avenue	Phoenix	85053	K-12	1,296
Area Total					1,336
Grand Total					2,464

Sources: Private School Universe Survey, 2019-20 school year data; Association of Christian Schools International, 2023; Applied Economics 2023.
* Located within approximately one mile of District's boundaries.

The non-District schools are generally concentrated in the southern portion of the District and often in close proximity to I-17 and the Loop 101, as shown in **Map 3**. This is in keeping with the tendency of charter schools to locate along major transportation corridors and in established areas with high population density. Since students living in the District are not limited to attending schools located within the District and vice-versa, a complex flow of incoming and outgoing students impacts all areas of the District to some degree.

MAP 3
DEER VALLEY AREA SCHOOLS BY ENTITY TYPE



3.0 Residential Development

3.1 Market Conditions

Population growth in Arizona is shown on **Table 8**. Economic conditions that drive job-based, in-migration cause growth levels to fluctuate from year to year; most recently, a severe decline was due to the 2007-2009 recession, which was followed by a significant rebound 2015 to 2019. County population increases within the Sun Corridor in 2021 were very similar to overall annual changes that have occurred since 1980, except for Pinal County, which grew by nearly 11,000 persons in 2021 (versus an overall growth rate since 1981 of 8,400 persons annually). Census data shows that four of the ten fastest growing cities in the country include Queen Creek and Buckeye at opposite sides of the metropolitan area, along with Casa Grande and Maricopa in Pinal County. As the metro area matures, residential growth is increasingly occurring in the outer suburbs.

TABLE 8
POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SUN CORRIDOR

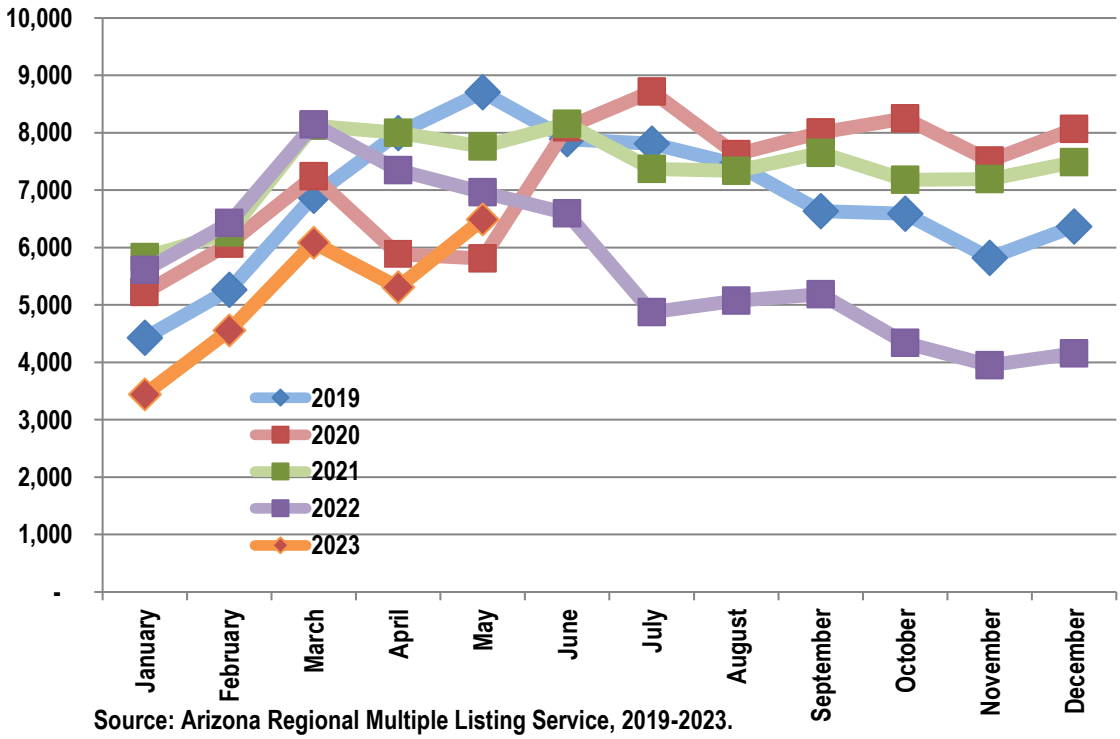
Population	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Maricopa County	1,781,049	2,132,273	2,498,964	3,092,927	3,577,074	3,824,083	4,076,400	4,436,704	4,507,419
Pima County	577,370	668,187	750,399	848,375	940,004	981,015	1,005,920	1,045,589	1,058,318
Pinal County	101,139	116,996	143,933	182,435	250,195	375,541	387,993	428,220	439,128
Yavapai County	83,711	108,647	133,151	169,520	196,629	210,919	218,182	237,073	241,173
Arizona	3,122,537	3,682,913	4,279,799	5,175,581	5,924,476	6,398,985	6,701,021	7,176,401	7,285,370
Average Annual Change	**1980-1985**	**1985-1990**	**1990-1995**	**1995-2000**	**2000-2005**	**2005-2010**	**2010-2015**	**2015-2020**	**2021**
Maricopa County	53,221	70,245	73,338	118,793	96,829	49,402	50,463	72,061	70,715
Pima County	8,191	18,163	16,442	19,595	18,326	8,202	4,981	7,934	12,729
Pinal County	1,939	3,171	5,387	7,700	13,552	25,069	2,490	8,045	10,908
Yavapai County	3,002	4,987	4,901	7,274	5,422	2,858	1,453	3,778	4,100
Arizona	78,115	112,075	119,377	179,156	149,779	94,902	60,407	95,076	108,969

Source: Arizona Commerce Authority; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Applied Economics, 2022.

Employment growth is the primary driver for in-migration. In the first six months of 2022 the civilian labor force in Arizona grew by 41,600 persons, including 31,200 in the Phoenix metropolitan region, while the unemployment rate was to 3.3 percent in the state and 3.4 percent in the Phoenix metro region, after falling below 3.0 percent for three months. Substantial job growth has occurred in the Manufacturing, Information, Business Services, and Education and Health Services sectors, which offer more stability and higher wages than Hospitality and Personal Service jobs.

Strong economic conditions overall have affected the housing market, which had largely recovered from the recession period prior to the Covid 19 pandemic. **Figure 3** shows that house sale trends have generally been similar year to year, with increased activity in Spring and slower sales late in the year. In 2020 the market dropped suddenly in the second quarter due to pandemic lockdowns, but it recovered quickly and entered an extended period of high sales activity. High demand, as well as construction labor and supply constraints, led to imbalances and escalating prices; coupled with increased mortgage rates in early 2022, these trends resulted in lower sales levels, although they appear to be increasing. An average sale price of $465,000 in May 2023 for existing houses is up from previous months, but it is still below levels from fall 2022. Listings have dropped to less than a two-month supply, which is well below normal market levels.

FIGURE 3
SALES OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES



Source: Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service, 2019-2023.

Rental properties, where younger households are often formed, have also been subject to shortages and price escalation. Rental rates in metropolitan Phoenix increased by nearly 30 percent in 2021 according to the Arizona Republic. Significant increases are projected to continue in 2022 given a vacancy rate of about 3 percent, although the rate of increase appears to be moderating. Declining investor activity could provide some financial relief in the rental market.

The current housing market is shifting and the various mixed signals have led to concerns about a recession and subsequent housing market crash. However, the current market is not the same as what existed in 2007. There is a downturn, but it is related to prices and interest rates, both of which are expected to stabilize over the next 12 to 18 months. Population and employment growth is expected to continue, and the housing supply remains below normal levels. Declines in housing prices may be thought of as a correction from the excessive increases

seen in the past 2 to 3 years. A significant portion of those increases are likely attributable to investor purchases, which reached nearly 30 percent of house sales in Phoenix in early 2022. Falling home prices will likely be accompanied by decreased investor activity. While the economy may slow, current estimates suggest a relatively mild correction as pricing and interest rates stabilize.

The local housing market will continue to face challenges including material costs and shortages, labor availability, and the approval of new projects. These issues, along with the cost and availability of land, will affect the market in terms of what type of housing is built and where it will be located, and those factors will affect the characteristics of new households.

The single family market is facing an affordability problem since the rapid price increases combined with higher interest rates have priced many consumers out of the market, primarily first-time buyers. All parts of the metro region will be affected to varying extents, although the largest impacts on new construction are expected in the outer areas, including Pinal County and the West Valley. The large new tracts of State Land opening for development in the northern and eastern portions of the metro region may help, but probably not significantly due to the high auction prices.

Technological and design approaches are expected to be used to address affordability issues. Construction of smaller houses on smaller lots is already common, and houses arranged in a "cluster" pattern (which uses less land) are also becoming more common. In addition, new building components are being tested that enable the use of less material or labor. Builders are also experimenting with 3-D printing and modular construction. It became very clear during the pandemic that home builders can be very innovative when confronting problems, and that remains true.

Two major trends have emerged in the rental market over the last several years. Apartments have typically been the low-cost choice of housing for college students and young couples saving for their first house. While that is still often the case, many new apartment complexes are lifestyle properties with high rents that are justified by extensive amenities, such as business and fitness centers, spas, and movie theatres. Since the 2007-2009 recession, most of the large-scale complexes built in the metro area have been high-end properties that are marketed to young professionals and other renters by choice, rather than families.

The other primary rental property trend involves single family rentals, which include two main product types. The first are fairly typical subdivisions except they are built specifically as rental properties. These houses may be multi-story and are comparable in size to other nearby houses; these homes are likely to attract families who are evaluating an area or saving money for a house purchase. The now dominant build-to-rent (BTR) type is the single-story bungalow complex, sometimes called "horizontal apartments", that originated in Arizona around 2010 after the housing market collapse. This market segment is expanding rapidly, and local inventory is expected to double within two years.

The local housing market is confronted by a variety of issues, primarily affordability, and conditions continue to shift as new practices are introduced. Overall, however, demand remains strong based on current economic conditions and supply constraints are being addressed via multiple approaches.

3.2 Housing Construction

Housing construction activity in the District, as measured by building permits over the past decade, is shown on **Table 9**. The housing categories are intended to allow the correlation of new units to the age structure of the households that occupy them. In general, younger households tend to occupy single family housing built at higher densities, which usually have lower purchase prices. Estate housing, at the lowest density levels, tend to have older householders with older children. The student population per housing unit estimates are associated to the unit type, with exceptions made in certain specific cases. Group quarter facilities, such as nursing homes or dormitories, are not included as either retirement or multifamily housing.

The number of single family permits has remained fairly constant over the last decade, averaging just under 700 per year. Multifamily activity has been much different. Over the ten-year period, multifamily housing accounted for 44 percent of total permitting in the District, but the level of new multifamily activity has accelerated in recent years, averaging 65 percent of total permits over the past three years.

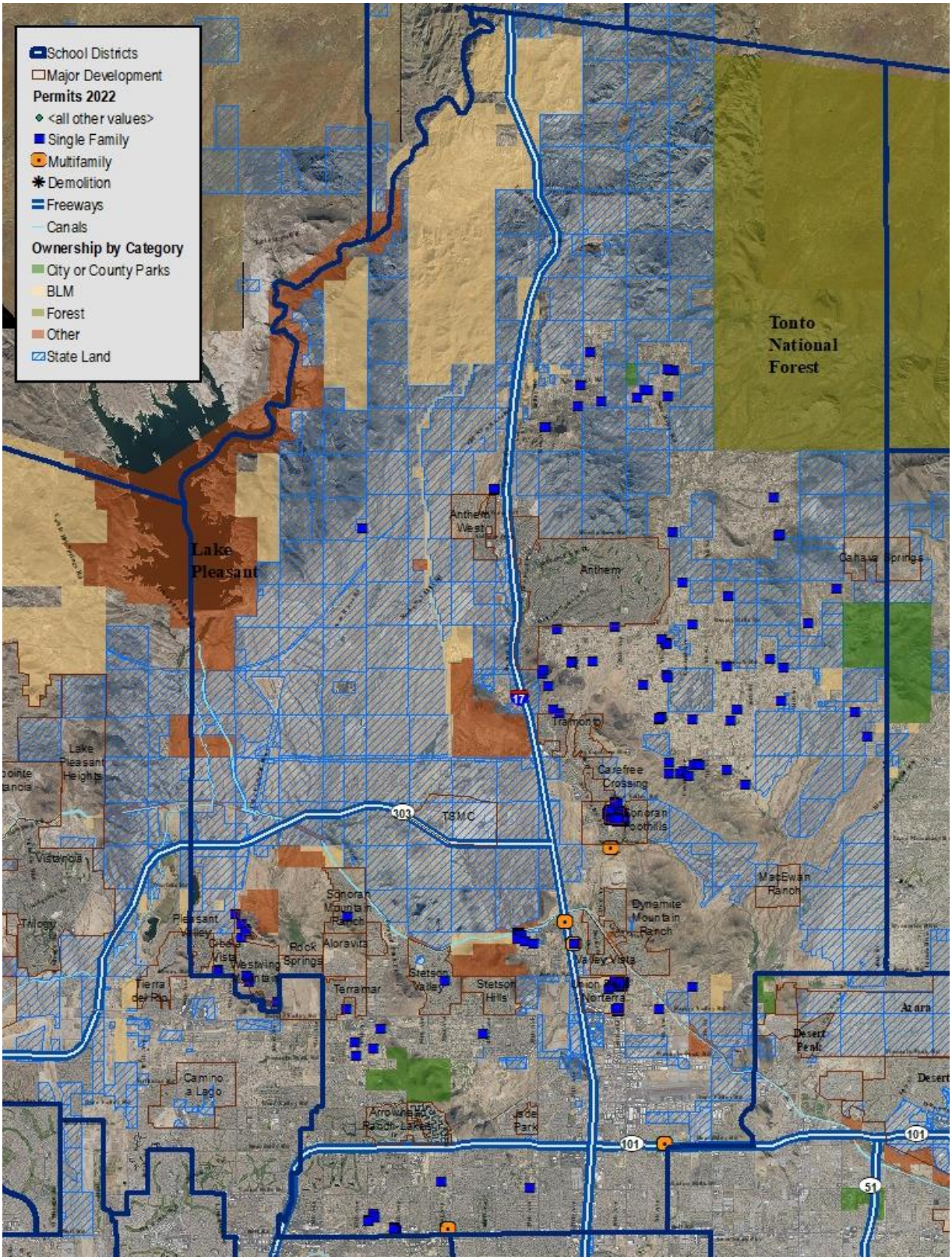
TABLE 9
HOUSING PERMITS

Housing Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Family Housing											
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	200	335	208	186	138	159	143	134	175	191	1,869
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	443	327	332	351	270	582	302	113	72	61	2,853
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	42	11	43	89	226	174	194	296	242	84	1,401
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	49	-	-	20	19	2	152	178	46	162	628
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	8	33
Single Family Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	58	-	113
Manufactured Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Single Family	734	673	583	646	653	917	791	776	618	506	6,897
Condominium/Townhouse	-	25	10	67	5	178	25	252	-	-	562
Rental SF/BTR	-	-	-	-	49	76	-	230	-	530	885
Standard Courtyard Apts	-	257	389	69	331	-	-	130	1,166	204	2,546
Urban/Lifestyle Apts	-	-	-	-	80	305	-	503	-	547	1,435
Total Multifamily	-	282	399	136	465	559	25	1,115	1,166	1,281	5,428
Total	734	955	982	782	1,118	1,476	816	1,891	1,784	1,787	12,325

Sources: Maricopa Association of Governments; Construction Monitor; Maricopa County Assessor; Applied Economics, 2023.

Map 4 shows development activity in the District in 2021/22 with markers for individual building permits. In general, new single family housing is found throughout the District, but it is predominantly in areas east of I-17. Multifamily growth continues to be strongest along I-17.

MAP 4
RESIDENTIAL PERMITTING



3.3 Residential Development

3.3.1 Future Development Potential

Future housing supply in the District is detailed on **Table 10**, categorized by the type of housing and according to the general time period during which vertical construction is expected to begin. The timing categories only indicate the start of construction for a project and are not related to the level or rate of construction, both of which can vary widely for diverse reasons. The Infill category includes rural parcels, single lots within existing neighborhoods, and small custom projects likely to be under intermittent development over time. The number of units, type, and timing estimates will frequently be adjusted as new information becomes available.

Well over half of the District's estimated potential is in single family housing, but that level is distorted by the enormous amount of potential located on State Land parcels. While some of this land is likely to enter production at some point, much of it will probably remain vacant for decades and it is difficult to know which parcels are most apt to progress sooner rather than later. It is most likely that multifamily housing will account for at least 50 percent of all new growth in the near-term, if not longer.

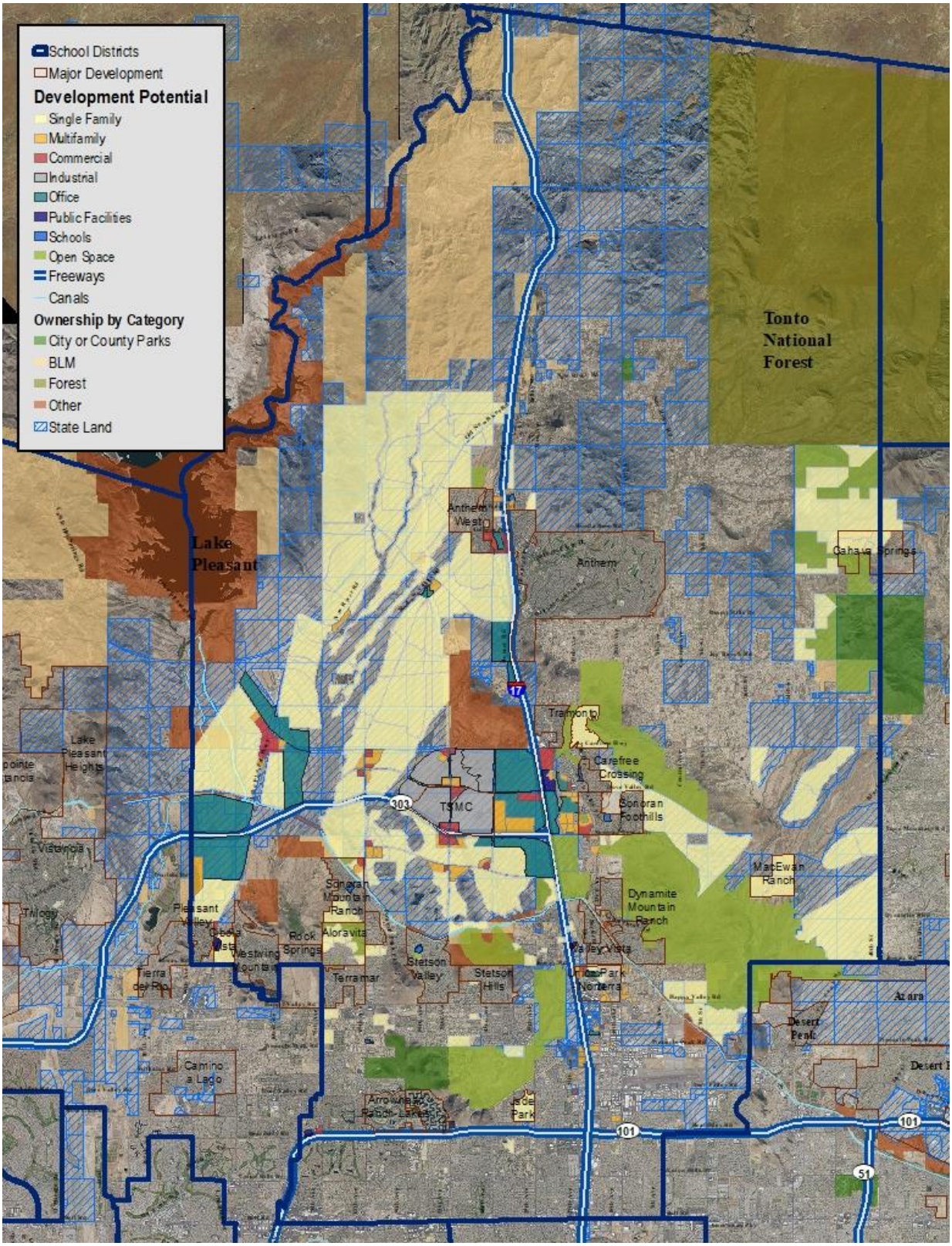
TABLE 10
POTENTIAL NEW HOUSING BY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

	Existing		Vacant Land					
Housing Type	Infill	Projects	1 Year	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	10+ Years	Total
Family Housing								
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	1,365	187	67	-	60	107	2,652	4,438
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	315	301	294	814	562	3,023	28,449	33,758
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	-	122	362	108	280	2,744	6,141	9,757
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	-	165	110	-	82	-	610	967
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single Family Attached	-	-	449	20	-	2,144	-	2,613
Total Single Family	1,680	775	1,282	942	984	8,018	37,852	51,533
Condominium/Townhouse	-	140	-	259	176	170	3,607	4,352
Rental SF/BTR	-	77	297	935	745	-	-	2,054
Standard Courtyard Apts	663	-	-	823	370	4,541	5,708	12,105
Urban/Lifestyle Apts	-	-	-	830	5,996	1,010	-	7,836
Total Multifamily	663	217	297	2,847	7,287	5,721	9,315	26,347
Total	2,343	992	1,579	3,789	8,271	13,739	47,167	77,880
Age-Restricted Housing								
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	324
Condominium/Townhouse	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	180
Standard Courtyard Apts	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	145
Total Age-Restricted	-	-	145	324	-	180	-	649
Total	2,343	992	1,724	4,113	8,271	13,919	47,167	78,529

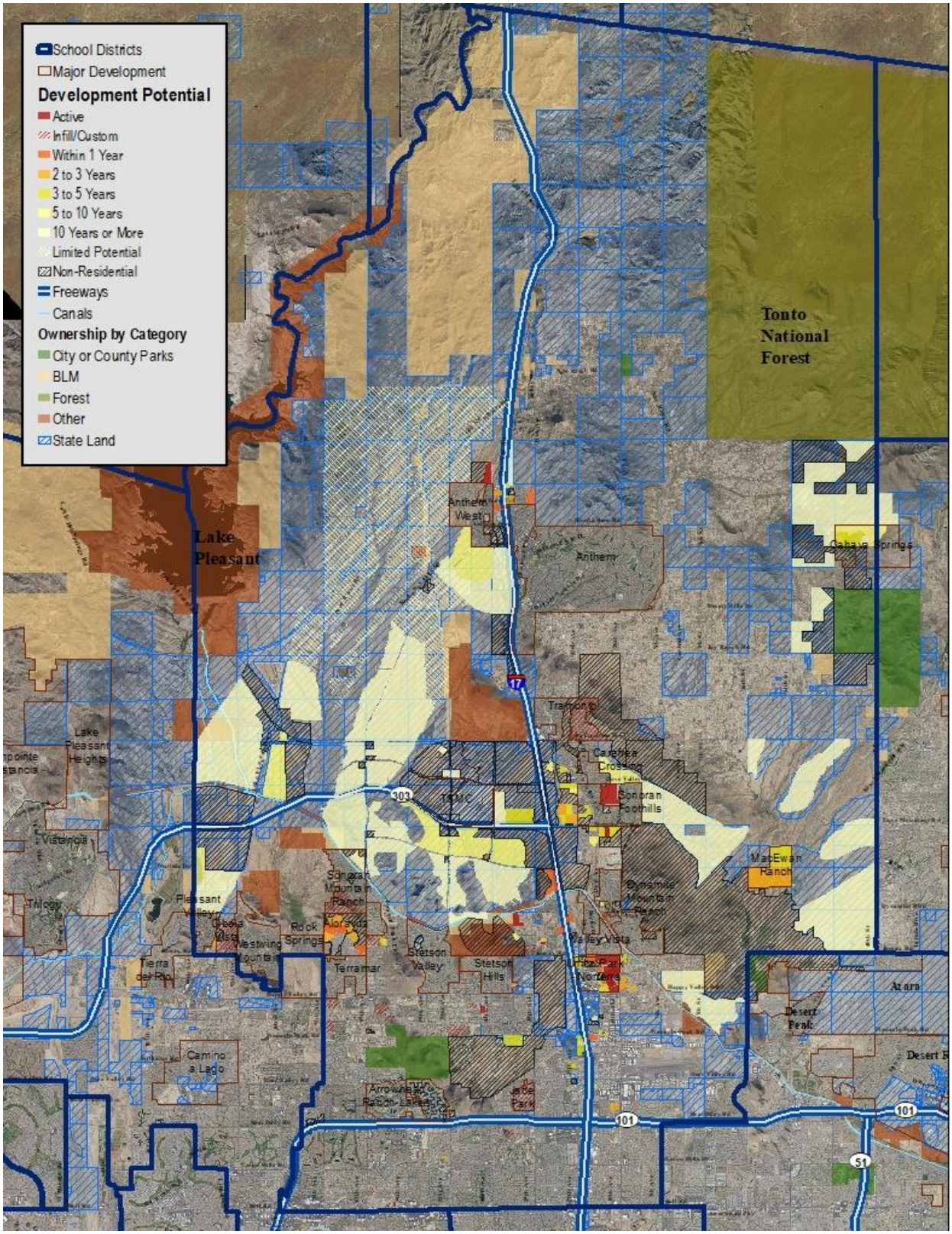
Sources: City of Phoenix, City of Peoria, City of Glendale; Applied Economics, 2023.

Future land use and development timing is illustrated in the following maps (**Maps 5 and 6**).

MAP 5
FUTURE LAND USE



MAP 6
DEVELOPMENT TIMING



3.3.2 Residential Development Potential

The District continues to be a popular location for residential development despite the lack of easily developable land available. Existing single family and multifamily projects (listed below) are generally located on small infill parcels, and most new projects are in the vicinity of I-17. Production housing is active at the Union Park and Copperleaf projects and will be joined by new subdivisions at Aloravita and Middle Vistas in the next few months. The Verdin master plan (formerly MacEwan Ranch) is expected to follow within the next two years. Others include:

- Aloravita (Jomax Rd. and 75th Ave.) - Pulte, Shea, D.R. Horton: 1,472 total lots – 740 remaining
- Copperleaf (Dove Valley Rd. and North Valley Pkwy.) - Lennar, Pulte: 411 total lots – 220 remaining
- Middle Vistas (I-17 and CAP canal) - Lennar Homes: 228 total lots.
- Union Park (Jomax Rd. and 19th Ave.) - Cachet Homes, Ashton Woods, David Weekley: 977 total lots – 470 remaining
- Verdin (Sonoran Desert Pkwy and 24th St.) - Taylor Morrison Homes: 1,250 estimated total lots

Multifamily development has become a major component of new housing and it is expected to continue to grow, with numerous new projects coming online over the next few months and many more are in the planning stage. This new development should include a range of products, including single family rentals and additions to the luxury market.

Employment growth associated with the Taiwan Semiconductor plant and its suppliers will be a driving force behind new residential development in the District for an extended period. Much of this development will be on State Trust Land. Although planning is already underway, timing of the land sales is still unclear. It is likely that the opening of new tracts of land will be as a master planned development, similar to Desert Ridge, and could contain as many as 4,000 lots in the initial phases. As such, new housing growth can be expected to be strong and sustained over time, containing various housing components. Unlike current development patterns which are widely dispersed, this growth will be more concentrated and will create issues for facility and transportation planning.

4.0 District Projections

4.1 Population & Housing

District-level enrollment projections are created by integrating historical enrollment, demographic and housing market trends with the projected housing unit additions and the associated change in the school-age population. The projections of future enrollment are also impacted by assumptions regarding the share of the District's population that will choose to attend District schools. Due to the pronounced demographic and development differences that exist among the different areas of the District, the District-level projections are cross-checked using projections by District sub-area, as presented in Section 5 of this report.

The long-term population and housing projections for the District shown in **Table 11** are based on historical and forecast trends in housing construction, occupancy, and economic growth indicators. Currently, the District contains more than 274,000 persons in nearly 102,000 households (occupied housing units), with a population per household of about 2.7 persons. Occupancy rates appear to have stabilized at about 94 percent after falling during the recession. Population per household is expected to decline slowly during the projection period due to the aging of existing households and the increase in multifamily housing, both of which dampen the impact of an increase in the number of households on total and school-age population.

District population and households are expected to increase throughout the projection period as new housing supply enters the market and occupancy rates remain stable. In the past year, nearly 1,100 new housing units were added to inventory and activity is projected to increase considerably by 2025/26; an average of about 2,400 new units are forecast to be added each year during the projection period. Combined with a steady occupancy rate, this growth is expected to yield nearly 23,000 new households over the next 10 years; however, the population per household in the District is expected to fall to 2.588 by 2032/33. These changes result in a population of about 323,000 persons occupying nearly 125,000 households by the end of the projection period.

TABLE 11
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING

Year	Population	Housing Units Total	Housing Units New	Occupancy Rate	Vacant Units	Households Total	Households Change	Pop/HH
2010/11	**239,040**	**96,493**	**872**	**90.4%**	**9,276**	**87,217**	**106**	**2.741**
2011/12	**241,119**	**96,765**	**272**	**91.0%**	**8,714**	**88,051**	**834**	**2.738**
2012/13	**245,571**	**97,603**	**838**	**92.0%**	**7,792**	**89,811**	**1,760**	**2.734**
2013/14	**248,100**	**98,337**	**734**	**92.3%**	**7,551**	**90,786**	**975**	**2.733**
2014/15	**252,715**	**99,292**	**955**	**93.2%**	**6,702**	**92,590**	**1,804**	**2.729**
2015/16	**255,014**	**100,274**	**982**	**93.3%**	**6,697**	**93,577**	**988**	**2.725**
2016/17	**259,120**	**101,056**	**782**	**94.2%**	**5,887**	**95,169**	**1,592**	**2.723**
2017/18	**261,340**	**102,174**	**1,118**	**94.1%**	**6,033**	**96,141**	**972**	**2.718**
2018/19	**263,866**	**103,650**	**1,476**	**93.8%**	**6,421**	**97,229**	**1,088**	**2.714**
2019/20	**266,025**	**104,466**	**816**	**93.9%**	**6,389**	**98,077**	**848**	**2.712**
2020/21	**268,641**	**105,964**	**1,498**	**93.6%**	**6,782**	**99,182**	**1,105**	**2.709**
2021/22	**272,055**	**107,548**	**1,584**	**93.7%**	**6,776**	**100,772**	**1,590**	**2.700**
2022/23	**274,447**	**108,615**	**1,067**	**93.8%**	**6,734**	**101,881**	**1,108**	**2.694**
2023/24	276,380	109,481	866	93.9%	6,678	102,803	922	2.688
2024/25	279,834	110,896	1,415	94.0%	6,654	104,242	1,440	2.684
2025/26	286,867	114,474	3,578	94.0%	6,868	107,606	3,363	2.666
2026/27	293,924	118,180	3,706	94.0%	7,091	111,089	3,484	2.646
2027/28	299,654	121,279	3,099	94.0%	7,277	114,002	2,913	2.628
2028/29	303,997	123,583	2,304	94.0%	7,415	116,168	2,166	2.617
2029/30	308,660	125,913	2,330	94.0%	7,555	118,358	2,190	2.608
2030/31	313,540	128,327	2,414	94.0%	7,700	120,627	2,269	2.599
2031/32	318,579	130,648	2,321	94.0%	7,839	122,809	2,182	2.594
2032/33	323,037	132,796	2,148	94.0%	7,968	124,828	2,019	2.588
2023/24 - 2032/33			24,181				22,947	

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.
***Bolding Indicates Actuals**

4.2 Enrollment

In addition to the volume and market orientation of housing development, trends in per-household student generation rates and enrollment-population ratios are key factors used in determining future enrollment levels. The first element, student generation, refers to the expected size of the school-age population (persons aged 5 to 17 years old) per household. As detailed in **Table 12**, the school-age population averaged 0.538 persons per household in 2010, but has since declined to 0.459 persons per household due to historically low birth rates and the overall aging of the District's population. The decline in the number of school-age persons per household is expected to continue throughout the projection period.

Open enrollment causes a shifting of students between districts, with gains and losses offsetting each other to varying degrees, whereas charter schools only detract from District enrollment. Due to the increasing number of educational alternatives and open enrollment policies, it is necessary to apply an Enrollment-to-Population (E-P) Ratio to the school-age population in order to project enrollment. This ratio can be based on the difference between the school-age population and **total** enrollment, acknowledging that there are flows of students between all school districts in Arizona (henceforth referred to as the E-P Ratio), or it can be based on **in-District** enrollment alone (herein referred to as the Service Rate).

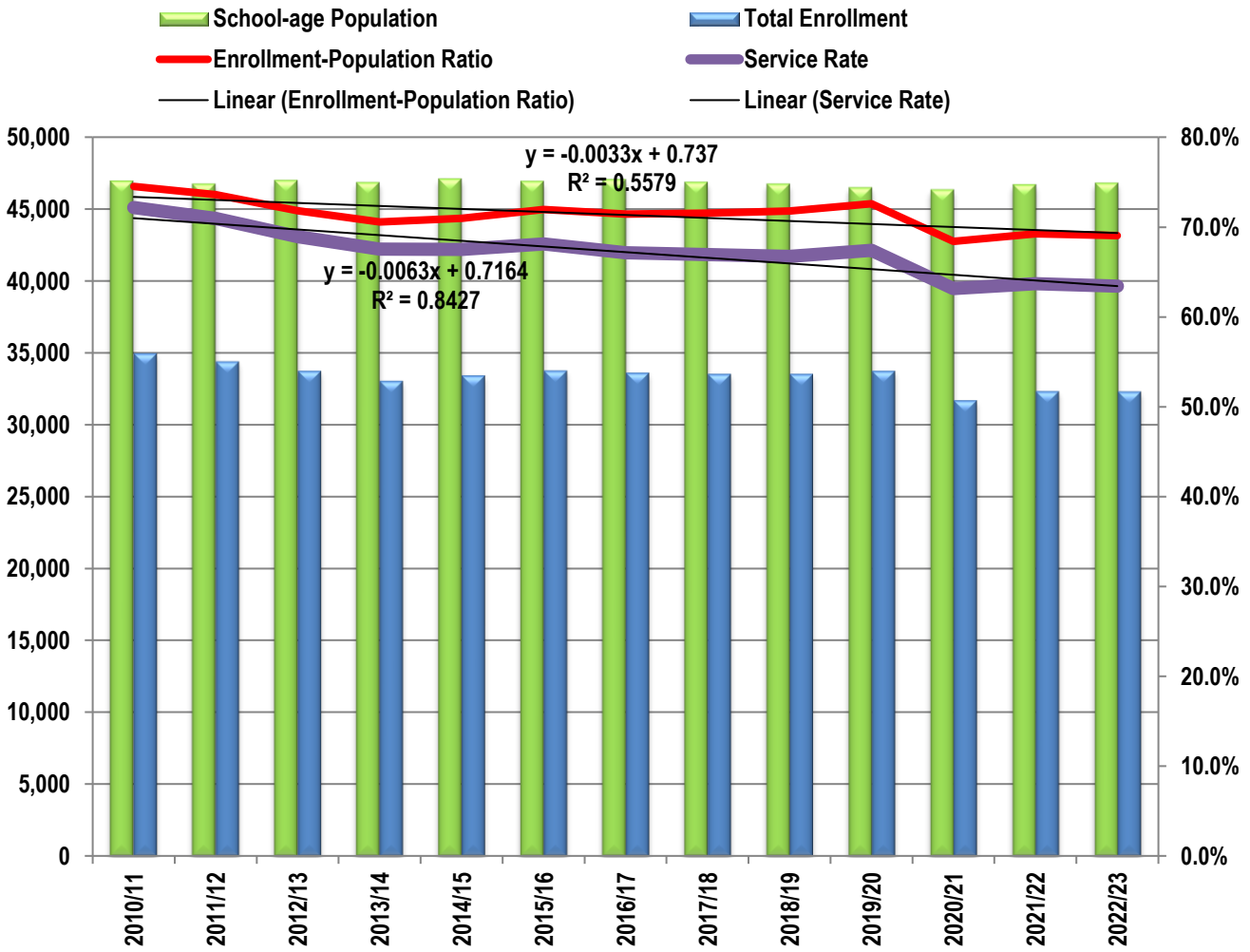
TABLE 12
SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, E-P RATIO AND SERVICE RATE

		School-Age Population *		K-12	Net	Enrollment -	Out of District	In-District	Service
Year	Households	Total	Per Household	Enrollment	Difference	Population Ratio	Students	Enrollment	Rate
2010/11	87,217	46,950	0.538	34,985	11,965	74.5%	1,092	33,893	72.2%
2011/12	88,051	46,733	0.531	34,400	12,333	73.6%	1,241	33,159	71.0%
2012/13	89,811	46,997	0.523	33,763	13,234	71.8%	1,360	32,403	68.9%
2013/14	90,786	46,839	0.516	33,054	13,785	70.6%	1,420	31,634	67.5%
2014/15	92,590	47,098	0.509	33,432	13,666	71.0%	1,639	31,793	67.5%
2015/16	93,577	46,932	0.502	33,770	13,162	72.0%	1,797	31,973	68.1%
2016/17	95,169	47,059	0.494	33,618	13,441	71.4%	2,017	31,601	67.2%
2017/18	96,141	46,872	0.488	33,539	13,333	71.6%	2,165	31,374	66.9%
2018/19	97,229	46,736	0.481	33,548	13,188	71.8%	2,358	31,190	66.7%
2019/20	98,077	46,481	0.474	33,749	12,732	72.6%	2,407	31,342	67.4%
2020/21	99,182	46,344	0.467	31,711	14,633	68.4%	2,447	29,264	63.1%
2021/22	100,772	46,687	0.463	32,335	14,352	69.3%	2,591	29,744	63.7%
2022/23	101,881	46,799	0.459	32,315	14,484	69.1%	2,631	29,684	63.4%

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.
* Population age 5 through 17, corresponds with Kindergarten through 12th grade.

Figure 4 is a graphical illustration of the relationship between the size of the District's school-age population, total enrollment, and both the E-P Ratio and the Service Rate. In 2022/23 the school-age population within the District is estimated to be about 46,800 persons, while enrollment totaled 32,315 students; this results in a difference between total enrollment and the school-age population of roughly 14,500 persons and an E-P Ratio of 69.1 percent. Comparing the school-age population to in-District enrollment results in a Service Rate of 63.4 percent. Both ratios are down considerably compared to 2019/20 (pre-pandemic).

FIGURE 4
TRENDS IN THE E-P RATIO AND SERVICE RATE



It is important to note that assumptions regarding future trends in these ratios will have an effect on enrollment projections, therefore three scenarios are presented in **Table 13** for comparison; these scenarios have been developed based on trends in the District's Service Rate (based on in-District enrollment). The "Trend" scenario assumes an aggressive decline in the District's Service Rate, which is informed by the average rate of decline in the Service Rate since 2010/11. In this scenario, the District would add roughly 450 students over the next ten years and enrollment would total 30,100 in-District students by 2032/33.

The "Stable" scenario assumes a Service Rate is in place for the duration of the 10-year period that is similar to the current ratio. This scenario would add about 3,800 students and result in in-District enrollment of approximately 33,500 K-12 students by 2032/33. The "Mid Forecast" scenario assumes that the District's Service Rate declines at rate that falls between the Trend and Stable scenarios; under this scenario, the District would add nearly 2,100 students, resulting in enrollment of about 31,800 in-District students at the end of the projection period. ***This scenario is used in all of the sub-District projections presented in Section 5 of this report***.

TABLE 13
PROJECTED SERVICE RATE AND IN-DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY SCENARIO

	Trend Service Rate			Mid Forecast			Stable Service Rate		
	Service	In-District Enrollment		Service	In-District Enrollment		Service	In-District Enrollment	
Year	Rate	Total	Change	Rate	Total	Change	Rate	Total	Change
2010/11	**72.2%**	**33,893**		**72.2%**	**33,893**		**72.2%**	**33,893**	
2011/12	**71.0%**	**33,159**	**-734**	**71.0%**	**33,159**	**-734**	**71.0%**	**33,159**	**-734**
2012/13	**68.9%**	**32,403**	**-756**	**68.9%**	**32,403**	**-756**	**68.9%**	**32,403**	**-756**
2013/14	**67.5%**	**31,634**	**-769**	**67.5%**	**31,634**	**-769**	**67.5%**	**31,634**	**-769**
2014/15	**67.5%**	**31,793**	**159**	**67.5%**	**31,793**	**159**	**67.5%**	**31,793**	**159**
2015/16	**68.1%**	**31,973**	**180**	**68.1%**	**31,973**	**180**	**68.1%**	**31,973**	**180**
2016/17	**67.2%**	**31,601**	**-372**	**67.2%**	**31,601**	**-372**	**67.2%**	**31,601**	**-372**
2017/18	**66.9%**	**31,374**	**-227**	**66.9%**	**31,374**	**-227**	**66.9%**	**31,374**	**-227**
2018/19	**66.7%**	**31,190**	**-184**	**66.7%**	**31,190**	**-184**	**66.7%**	**31,190**	**-184**
2019/20	**67.4%**	**31,342**	**152**	**67.4%**	**31,342**	**152**	**67.4%**	**31,342**	**152**
2020/21	**63.1%**	**29,264**	**-2,078**	**63.1%**	**29,264**	**-2,078**	**63.1%**	**29,264**	**-2,078**
2021/22	**63.7%**	**29,744**	**480**	**63.7%**	**29,744**	**480**	**63.7%**	**29,744**	**480**
2022/23	**63.4%**	**29,684**	**-60**	**63.4%**	**29,684**	**-60**	**63.4%**	**29,684**	**-60**
2023/24	62.9%	29,443	-242	63.2%	29,576	-109	63.4%	29,706	21
2024/25	62.2%	29,276	-167	62.8%	29,552	-24	63.4%	29,827	121
2025/26	61.3%	29,555	280	62.3%	29,997	446	63.2%	30,436	610
2026/27	60.7%	29,913	357	61.9%	30,529	531	63.2%	31,149	712
2027/28	60.2%	30,197	285	61.8%	30,989	461	63.4%	31,795	647
2028/29	59.7%	30,277	80	61.6%	31,242	253	63.6%	32,229	434
2029/30	59.1%	30,284	7	61.4%	31,422	180	63.6%	32,590	361
2030/31	58.6%	30,336	52	61.2%	31,650	228	63.8%	33,002	412
2031/32	58.0%	30,313	-23	60.9%	31,797	147	63.8%	33,333	331
2032/33	57.2%	30,132	-181	60.4%	31,781	-16	63.6%	33,497	164
2023/24 - 2032/33			448			2,097			3,813

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.

Table 14 provides a detailed view of total projected enrollment by grade cohort based on the "Mid Forecast" scenario. By 2032/33, total enrollment is projected rise to 34,600 students (up nearly 2,300 students or 7.0 percent) and the distribution of enrollment by grade cohort is expected to shift slightly toward the oldest cohort.

The Kindergarten to 4th grade (K-4) cohort is projected to add roughly 200 students over the next 10 years (2.0 percent), while the 5-8 cohort is expected to add about 700 students (7.0 percent); during the same time period, the 9-12 cohort is expected to increase by more than 1,300 students (12.0 percent), primarily due to strong growth during the second half of the projection period that results from the advancement of the larger K-8 classes. By 2032/33, the 9-12 cohort is projected to account for 36.2 percent of total enrollment in the District (up from 34.6 percent in 2022/23) and the K-4 cohort is expected to account for 32.4 percent of total enrollment (down from 34.0 percent in 2022/23).

TABLE 14
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL – MID FORECAST

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-4	5-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2010/11	**297**	**12,499**	**11,510**	**24,009**	**10,976**	**34,985**	**-1,004**	**-2.8%**
2011/12	**343**	**12,335**	**11,083**	**23,418**	**10,982**	**34,400**	**-585**	**-1.7%**
2012/13	**403**	**11,903**	**10,691**	**22,594**	**11,169**	**33,763**	**-637**	**-1.9%**
2013/14	**412**	**11,280**	**10,583**	**21,863**	**11,191**	**33,054**	**-709**	**-2.1%**
2014/15	**465**	**11,680**	**10,684**	**22,364**	**11,068**	**33,432**	**378**	**1.1%**
2015/16	**490**	**11,989**	**10,745**	**22,734**	**11,036**	**33,770**	**338**	**1.0%**
2016/17	**453**	**11,969**	**10,785**	**22,754**	**10,864**	**33,618**	**-152**	**-0.5%**
2017/18	**434**	**11,878**	**10,663**	**22,541**	**10,998**	**33,539**	**-79**	**-0.2%**
2018/19	**440**	**11,922**	**10,654**	**22,576**	**10,972**	**33,548**	**9**	**0.0%**
2019/20	**426**	**11,993**	**10,652**	**22,645**	**11,104**	**33,749**	**201**	**0.6%**
2020/21	**426**	**10,746**	**10,073**	**20,819**	**10,892**	**31,711**	**-2,038**	**-6.0%**
2021/22	**425**	**11,084**	**10,192**	**21,276**	**11,059**	**32,335**	**624**	**2.0%**
2022/23	**426**	**10,999**	**10,127**	**21,126**	**11,189**	**32,315**	**-20**	**-0.1%**
2023/24	427	10,907	10,174	21,081	11,162	32,243	-72	-0.2%
2024/25	427	10,739	10,357	21,096	11,176	32,272	29	0.1%
2025/26	427	10,891	10,611	21,502	11,254	32,756	484	1.5%
2026/27	427	10,839	11,106	21,945	11,403	33,348	592	1.8%
2027/28	425	10,909	11,276	22,185	11,693	33,878	530	1.6%
2028/29	423	10,928	11,170	22,098	12,064	34,162	284	0.8%
2029/30	423	10,990	11,152	22,142	12,209	34,351	189	0.6%
2030/31	423	11,072	10,882	21,954	12,607	34,561	210	0.6%
2031/32	423	11,155	10,833	21,988	12,666	34,654	93	0.3%
2032/33	423	11,217	10,835	22,052	12,536	34,588	-66	-0.2%

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.
Bolding indicates actuals.

The distribution of total enrollment by individual grade is shown in **Table 15**, and can provide some additional insight into enrollment patterns and the progressive impact of smaller or larger classes. If enrollment was evenly distributed, each K-12 grade would have 7.7 percent of the total. In 2000/01, grades 1st through 6th each had over eight percent of enrollment, while grade 12 only had 5.6 percent of the total. In 2022/23, the Kindergarten through 4th grades each have an average of 6.8 percent of total enrollment, while grades 5th through 8th each have an average of 7.8 percent and 9th through 12th each have about 8.7 percent of the total. Despite the additions over the next 10 years, these same grade-level enrollment distributions are projected to persist in 2032/33.

TABLE 15
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY GRADE

Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-12 Total	Percent Change
2010/11	**2,065**	**2,526**	**2,667**	**2,650**	**2,591**	**2,768**	**2,846**	**2,983**	**2,913**	**2,916**	**2,809**	**2,711**	**2,540**	**34,985**	**-2.8%**
2011/12	**2,136**	**2,338**	**2,585**	**2,649**	**2,627**	**2,523**	**2,734**	**2,863**	**2,963**	**2,841**	**2,847**	**2,712**	**2,582**	**34,400**	**-1.7%**
2012/13	**2,005**	**2,371**	**2,331**	**2,539**	**2,657**	**2,577**	**2,476**	**2,744**	**2,894**	**2,992**	**2,827**	**2,782**	**2,568**	**33,763**	**-1.9%**
2013/14	**1,939**	**2,190**	**2,293**	**2,350**	**2,508**	**2,611**	**2,588**	**2,619**	**2,765**	**2,854**	**2,979**	**2,696**	**2,662**	**33,054**	**-2.1%**
2014/15	**2,216**	**2,197**	**2,353**	**2,432**	**2,482**	**2,605**	**2,687**	**2,718**	**2,674**	**2,835**	**2,805**	**2,844**	**2,584**	**33,432**	**1.1%**
2015/16	**2,363**	**2,330**	**2,290**	**2,436**	**2,570**	**2,561**	**2,645**	**2,794**	**2,745**	**2,803**	**2,770**	**2,728**	**2,735**	**33,770**	**1.0%**
2016/17	**2,337**	**2,361**	**2,382**	**2,363**	**2,526**	**2,617**	**2,587**	**2,770**	**2,811**	**2,818**	**2,758**	**2,670**	**2,618**	**33,618**	**-0.5%**
2017/18	**2,331**	**2,327**	**2,347**	**2,459**	**2,414**	**2,577**	**2,607**	**2,704**	**2,775**	**2,917**	**2,766**	**2,708**	**2,607**	**33,539**	**-0.2%**
2018/19	**2,256**	**2,348**	**2,421**	**2,346**	**2,551**	**2,486**	**2,653**	**2,730**	**2,785**	**2,854**	**2,857**	**2,688**	**2,573**	**33,548**	**0.0%**
2019/20	**2,379**	**2,335**	**2,369**	**2,455**	**2,455**	**2,594**	**2,526**	**2,766**	**2,766**	**2,915**	**2,848**	**2,778**	**2,563**	**33,749**	**0.6%**
2020/21	**1,942**	**2,131**	**2,141**	**2,209**	**2,323**	**2,373**	**2,452**	**2,546**	**2,702**	**2,841**	**2,810**	**2,654**	**2,587**	**31,711**	**-6.0%**
2021/22	**2,107**	**2,075**	**2,261**	**2,324**	**2,317**	**2,451**	**2,468**	**2,641**	**2,632**	**2,939**	**2,831**	**2,727**	**2,562**	**32,335**	**2.0%**
2022/23	**1,982**	**2,215**	**2,138**	**2,324**	**2,340**	**2,365**	**2,477**	**2,588**	**2,697**	**2,913**	**2,938**	**2,706**	**2,632**	**32,315**	**-0.1%**
2023/24	1,926	2,052	2,297	2,221	2,411	2,431	2,436	2,636	2,671	2,879	2,875	2,830	2,578	32,243	-0.2%
2024/25	1,897	2,001	2,135	2,394	2,312	2,513	2,513	2,601	2,730	2,861	2,846	2,772	2,697	32,272	0.1%
2025/26	1,929	2,014	2,127	2,274	2,547	2,463	2,654	2,742	2,752	2,988	2,860	2,759	2,647	32,756	1.5%
2026/27	1,971	2,046	2,140	2,264	2,418	2,711	2,600	2,895	2,900	3,010	2,986	2,772	2,635	33,348	1.8%
2027/28	2,003	2,081	2,163	2,267	2,395	2,561	2,847	2,822	3,046	3,156	3,000	2,891	2,646	33,878	1.6%
2028/29	2,015	2,093	2,178	2,268	2,374	2,511	2,662	3,058	2,939	3,281	3,129	2,897	2,757	34,162	0.8%
2029/30	2,029	2,107	2,192	2,285	2,377	2,491	2,612	2,862	3,187	3,169	3,255	3,022	2,763	34,351	0.6%
2030/31	2,044	2,123	2,208	2,301	2,396	2,495	2,593	2,809	2,985	3,437	3,144	3,144	2,882	34,561	0.6%
2031/32	2,060	2,139	2,225	2,318	2,413	2,516	2,598	2,789	2,930	3,220	3,411	3,037	2,998	34,654	0.3%
2032/33	2,071	2,151	2,237	2,332	2,426	2,529	2,614	2,789	2,903	3,155	3,192	3,293	2,896	34,588	-0.2%

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.

5.0 Sub-District Projections

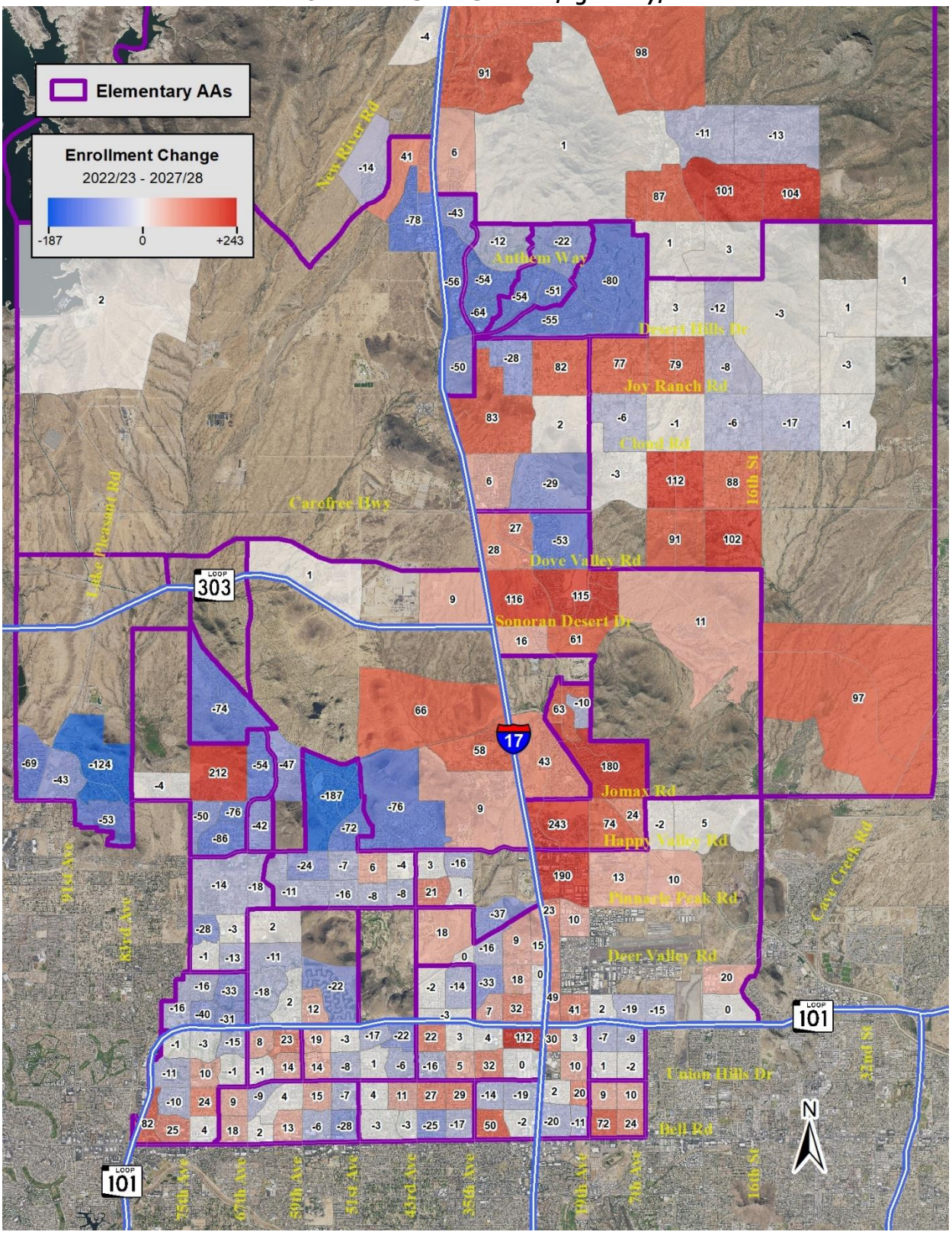
Sub-District enrollment projections are based on the current number of students in each study area, the expected occupancy of existing housing units, absorption of new housing units and the expected student generation from existing and newly created households. The small-area forecasts are developed by applying the expected level of District-wide absorption to the supply of new residential housing on a project-by-project basis. Absorption is first allocated to active residential projects and then to vacant land planned for residential development, according to the development schedule assigned to each project or portion thereof. Using this data, annual projections of enrollment by grade for each of the study areas have been developed.

The projected changes in the number of students by study area over the next two five-year periods are depicted on **Maps 7** and **8**. The grids are color coded according to the amount of change, with increasing saturations of red for positive change and blue for negative change. During the first five-year period, the highest growth is expected east of I-17 and north of Pinnacle Peak Road. Pockets of growth can also be seen in the central portion of the District, west of I-17, between Jomax Road and Sonoran Desert Road. Declines are largely anticipated in older residential areas in the west-central portion of the District and in Anthem; the southern portion of the District should see a mix of gains and losses as new infill projects partially offset losses in aging neighborhoods.

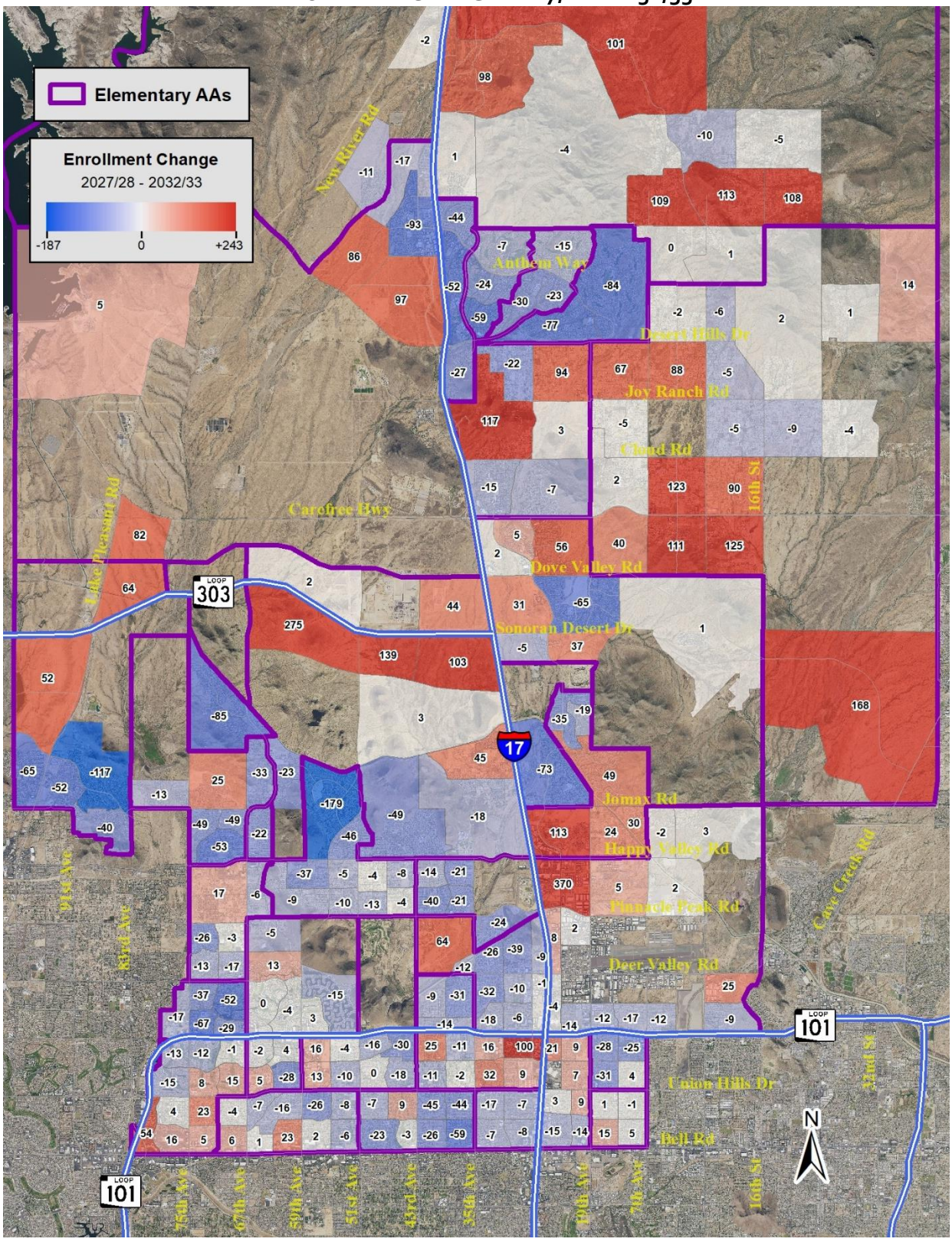
During the second five-year period, growth is expected to become more concentrated in areas east of I-17 and expand into more areas west of I-17 in the north and several areas adjacent to Loop 303. Enrollment losses are expected to continue in Anthem and the central portion of the District, and become more predominant in the south due to aging of the existing population.

There are a number of major employers in the southern part of the District, creating a strong base of office, retail and industrial jobs. This portion of the District, particularly the area south of the Loop 101 freeway, consists of older, more affordable housing whose appeal to the area's workforce helps to create some stability in the school-age population. Therefore, grids in this area have different levels of age and household composition, which helps to explain the "patchwork" appearance of enrollment growth in the area.

MAP 7
ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 2022/23 – 2027/28



MAP 8
ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 2027/28 – 2032/33



For analysis purposes, the grid level data within the District is summed to generate enrollment estimates by current school attendance areas. **Table 16** displays the projected enrollment by attendance area through 2032/33 based on current student data and the demographic and development trends observed in the District. Enrollment is presented for each level and is based solely on the attendance area designated for the student's place of residence. This provides a direct link to the demographic analysis and development projections that were used as the basis for predicting enrollment at each school. Projected enrollment from outside District boundaries is also included.

Attendance area enrollment is color coded by size relative to the average size (number of students) of the attendance areas, and by level; larger numbers are represented in red and smaller numbers are in blue. The saturation of the colors increases with the attendance area's variation in size over time. The changes in both color and saturation from year to year provide a visual representation of growth trends within each area.

Elementary (K-6 and K-8) attendance area enrollment during the first five-year period is forecast to increase by five percent, or nearly 900 students, due in part to an eight percent increase in out-of-District enrollment (150 students). The largest enrollment increases are expected in the Desert Mountain (+400 students), Union Park (+300 students) and New River (+250 students) attendance areas; five additional attendance areas are expected to increase enrollment by 100 or more students each over the next five years. Twelve elementary attendance areas are projected to experience enrollment declines during the first half of the projection period; the largest decline during this period is expected in the Westwing (-200 students) attendance area, but another five attendance areas are projected to experience losses of 100 or more students by 2027/28.

In the second five-year period, elementary (K-6 and K-8) attendance area enrollment gains continue in the Desert Mountain (+500 students) and New River (+300 students) attendance areas and growth accelerates in the Stetson Hills (+300 students) attendance area. Enrollment gains during this period, however, are nearly completely offset by losses ranging from nearly 200 students (Terramar) to fewer than 20 students (Village Meadows) in 20 other elementary attendance areas. Including a 200-student drop in in-District enrollment, total elementary enrollment during the second half of the projection period is expected to remain nearly unchanged, resulting in an overall increase of 950 elementary students (five percent) by 2032/33.

Among the middle school attendance areas, the addition of 200 students in the Deer Valley attendance area during the first five-year period results in a net enrollment gain of eight percent by 2027/28. This gain is entirely offset by losses in all of the middle school attendance areas during the second half of the projection period, leaving total middle school enrollment nearly unchanged in 2032/33.

More dramatic enrollment changes, both gains and losses, in the high school attendance areas are expected over the next 10 years. Significant growth in the Barry Goldwater attendance area is anticipated throughout the projection period, resulting in the addition of nearly 1,200 students by 2032/33; in addition, strong gains are expected in the Boulder Creek (+400 students) and Deer Valley (+300 students) attendance areas over the next 10 years. These gains are partially offset by losses in the Mountain Ridge (-400 students) and Sandra Day (-400 students) attendance areas during the same 10-year period. Including a 200-student increase in out-of-District enrollment, total high school enrollment is projected to increase more than 1,300 students by 2032/33.

TABLE 16
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY ATTENDANCE AREA

	Actual						Projected										Change		
Attendance Area*	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	'17-'22	'22-'27	'27-'32
Anthem Elem	453	422	371	337	322	305	299	276	263	257	236	235	225	217	210	204	-33%	-23%	-14%
Arrowhead	597	603	595	566	601	576	586	602	634	645	666	649	645	646	645	645	-3%	16%	-3%
Bellair	467	469	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Canyon Springs	1,060	1,083	1,023	957	956	892	859	841	849	831	795	754	730	742	807	840	-16%	-11%	6%
Constitiution	670	738	707	522	529	485	495	512	510	532	549	526	506	499	489	480	-28%	13%	-13%
Copper Creek	685	679	700	658	664	678	657	647	637	640	634	588	583	569	554	541	-1%	-6%	-15%
Desert Mountain	495	486	486	443	444	473	506	575	671	773	890	1,010	1,138	1,247	1,333	1,433	-4%	88%	61%
Desert Sage	567	596	613	561	535	537	523	513	497	488	487	469	448	435	422	410	-5%	-9%	-16%
Diamond Canyon	774	718	705	644	641	624	582	563	542	522	497	481	466	447	427	413	-19%	-20%	-17%
Esperanza	580	596	583	561	763	710	715	730	766	786	809	801	827	848	872	903	22%	14%	12%
Gavilan Peak	529	494	470	448	424	396	379	377	389	402	409	414	417	431	435	442	-25%	3%	8%
Greenbrier	464	441	443	416	414	424	428	436	448	437	434	422	416	410	404	399	-9%	2%	-8%
Highland Lakes	542	593	597	531	535	575	566	552	544	587	604	601	634	606	586	581	6%	5%	-4%
Inspiration Mountai	0	0	0	0	0	573	537	504	479	448	433	401	398	384	371	360		-24%	-17%
Las Brisas	1,018	1,010	1,008	922	968	429	412	402	397	396	389	369	360	350	341	332	-58%	-9%	-15%
Legend Springs	378	373	378	356	347	371	359	372	377	385	390	383	375	373	370	368	-2%	5%	-6%
Mirage	710	725	727	649	647	682	650	612	600	581	573	548	535	520	507	496	-4%	-16%	-14%
Mountain Shadows	534	502	508	434	431	422	416	420	418	417	425	416	401	395	388	381	-21%	1%	-10%
New River	350	359	399	328	343	331	357	396	458	522	576	635	688	748	795	844	-6%	74%	46%
Norterra Canyon	856	876	904	541	521	543	548	542	547	560	552	539	521	512	493	482	-37%	2%	-13%
Park Meadows	536	513	527	473	517	526	547	557	584	580	569	567	575	577	582	589	-2%	8%	3%
Paseo Hills	788	786	813	730	779	701	702	659	655	656	663	647	660	643	616	597	-11%	-5%	-10%
Sierra Verde	703	689	667	612	586	607	591	562	531	505	484	448	420	399	376	356	-14%	-20%	-26%
Sonoran Foothills	745	805	863	818	818	771	792	799	832	893	920	931	931	935	952	951	4%	19%	3%
Stetson Hills	765	703	694	584	563	621	620	654	667	670	689	728	794	880	950	1,030	-19%	11%	49%
Sunrise	538	532	501	439	390	386	384	376	376	376	381	375	361	356	351	346	-28%	-1%	-9%
Sunset Ridge	800	733	709	574	594	578	580	604	648	670	706	724	750	757	774	791	-28%	22%	12%
Terramar	986	1,006	1,056	1,079	1,099	1,088	1,052	1,035	1,100	1,139	1,153	1,117	1,086	1,053	1,024	998	10%	6%	-13%
Village Meadows	475	453	464	397	407	371	383	393	400	400	392	390	384	381	378	376	-22%	5%	-4%
Westwing	894	885	850	790	759	782	718	658	618	578	551	520	485	471	503	498	-13%	-29%	-10%
Union Park	0	0	0	660	715	692	748	817	912	973	1,030	1,042	1,030	1,038	1,053	1,058		49%	3%
Out Of District	1,496	1,628	1,678	1,713	1,817	1,827	1,876	1,904	1,949	1,981	1,982	1,951	1,922	1,856	1,815	1,784	22%	8%	-10%
Total	20,455	20,496	20,470	18,743	19,130	18,978	18,868	18,888	19,298	19,631	19,869	19,680	19,714	19,726	19,823	19,928	-7%	5%	0%

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.

*** Excludes pre-school enrollment. Bold indicates a K-8 school.**

TABLE 16 (Continued)
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY ATTENDANCE AREA

	Actual						Projected										Change		
Attendance Area	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	'17-'22	'22-'27	'27-'32
Middle School *																			
Deer Valley Middle	605	598	630	685	746	708	725	745	790	864	923	981	993	934	917	915	17%	30%	-1%
Desert Sky Middle	588	565	600	550	574	557	573	579	564	583	569	567	583	541	511	497	-5%	2%	-13%
Hillcrest Middle	939	940	923	866	850	883	916	885	850	866	824	870	851	753	737	712	-6%	-7%	-14%
Total	2,132	2,103	2,153	2,101	2,170	2,148	2,213	2,208	2,204	2,314	2,316	2,418	2,428	2,228	2,165	2,124	1%	8%	-8%
High School																			
Barry Goldwater	2,128	2,116	2,221	2,211	2,297	2,378	2,496	2,632	2,793	2,899	3,081	3,229	3,383	3,559	3,589	3,567	12%	30%	16%
Boulder Creek	2,566	2,530	2,536	2,386	2,431	2,425	2,443	2,427	2,400	2,412	2,489	2,597	2,646	2,720	2,777	2,825	-5%	3%	13%
Deer Valley	1,448	1,413	1,347	1,415	1,538	1,549	1,685	1,708	1,746	1,799	1,798	1,867	1,825	1,884	1,908	1,846	7%	16%	3%
Mountain Ridge	1,892	1,834	1,851	1,980	2,113	2,292	2,325	2,224	2,142	2,088	2,063	2,020	1,980	1,995	1,943	1,879	21%	-10%	-9%
Sandra Day	2,295	2,349	2,420	2,166	1,906	1,743	1,422	1,369	1,359	1,360	1,346	1,370	1,352	1,375	1,384	1,378	-24%	-23%	2%
Out Of District	669	730	729	734	774	803	792	816	814	845	916	981	1,022	1,074	1,066	1,042	20%	14%	14%
Total	10,998	10,972	11,104	10,892	11,059	11,189	11,162	11,176	11,254	11,403	11,693	12,064	12,209	12,607	12,666	12,536	2%	5%	7%

Source: Applied Economics, 2023.
*Excludes out of district students at these schools as they are included in the out of district total on the elementary school table.

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