APPLIED ECONOMICS

DEER VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENROLLMENT UPDATE

FY 2019/20

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR:

DEER VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
20402 N 15TH AVE
PHOENIX, AZ 85027

APRIL 11, 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the key findings of the 2019/20 Demographic and Enrollment Update performed for the Deer Valley Unified School District (District) by Applied Economics. The purpose of this analysis is to identify current and historical demographic, development and enrollment trends, and to anticipate future trends to create District and sub-District enrollment projections through 2029/30. The update includes new student enrollment data, along with revised residential real estate market and development information.

- These projections are being prepared amid the early weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic. While there will certainly be some level of long-term economic and demographic impacts associated with this event, it is simply too early to predict what those specific quantitative impacts might be and how they will affect District enrollment. Currently, we expect that Fall 2020/21 District enrollment levels will not be significantly impacted since short-term demographic changes will be minimal and any new housing impacting enrollment for next year is already under construction. The bigger enrollment impacts may be felt in 2021/22 due to the recession that will likely result from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; however, such a recession may still be relatively minor in metropolitan Phoenix.
- Total K-12 enrollment in District was 33,749 students in the fall of the 2019/20 school year; this represents an increase of 200 students (0.6 percent) compared to last year, and follows three consecutive years of enrollment losses or no growth. Overall, the increase in 2019/20 enrollment was driven primarily by gains at the high school (9-12) level, which increased by 132 students this year; smaller gains were achieved in K-4 enrollment (71 students), while 5-8 enrollment remained nearly unchanged.
- Enrollment levels continue to be highest in the older cohorts; 6-8 average enrollment per grade remains at roughly 2,700 students, while 9-12 enrollment has risen recently to nearly 2,800 students per grade; K-2 and 3-5 average enrollment has remained fairly flat, hovering around 2,300 and 2,500 students per grade, respectively.
- Census data indicates a general aging of the population since 2000, which directly impacts District enrollment. The population under 5 years of age in the District has dropped slightly since 2010, decreasing by about 200 people, or 0.1 percent per year. The population aged 5 to 13, generally comprising persons in Kindergarten through 8th grade, has been stagnant since 2010, declining by about 60 persons. The high school age population (14 to 17 years) has also grown slowly, 0.6 percent per year since 2010, increasing by roughly 800 persons over the nine year period.
- The population in the 25 to 44 age group, typically considered prime child-rearing years, has grown only 0.5 percent per year since 2010, illustrating the correlation of this age group with the population under the age of 18. The addition of more than 21,000 persons aged 45 or older since 2010 has significantly outpaced growth in all of the other age categories combined. The 45 to 64 and 65 and older categories, which together comprised about 27 percent of the population residing in the District in 2000, now account for nearly 40 percent of the total population.
- The profile of occupied housing units has shifted from 20.3 percent renter-occupied units in 2000 to 29.8 percent in 2019; 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.
- There are currently 18 charter schools operating within the District's boundaries serving approximately 6,800 K-12 students; total enrollment at these in-District charter schools grew by about 200 students this year, largely due to enrollment increases at the Caurus Academy, which added 11th

grade this year, and the relocation of Jefferson Preparatory High School to a location within the District. There are another 14 charter schools located within one mile of the District's boundaries that currently enroll nearly 5,300 K-12 students, which is down slightly compared to last year. Since 2016/17, however, enrollment at these area charter schools has increased by more than 1,300 students. In total, charter enrollment has increased by roughly 6,600 students since the 2008/09 school year and nearly 2,600 of those students have gone to in-District charter schools. The number of charter schools has continued to increase, reaching a new high of 32 schools this year. The bulk of charter school enrollment continues to be in the younger grades, with lower levels after 7th grade.

- Housing development in the District is subject to limitations due to terrain, land ownership, and infrastructure availability. Single family production was highest in 2017, averaging 227 permits per quarter; production fell to about 210 permits per quarter in both 2018 and 2019, while 2019 exhibited more strength in the last half of the year. The identified residential potential in the District is estimated to be over 70,000 units and is expected to be similar to recent development, with about 70 percent of the total being single family housing. Recent health and economic issues will likely cause single family housing production in the District to fall in the near-term. Multifamily projects already underway should be completed, but there may be a pause after that. While the depth and length of this slowing is unknown at this time, it is anticipated that construction in the second half of the projection period will be stronger than the first five years.

- 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, more than 800 new housing units were added to inventory and an average of nearly 1,500 new units are forecast to be added each year during the projection period, yielding 15,122 new units by 2029/30. With continued improvements in the housing occupancy rate, more than 14,800 new households are expected to be formed in that same ten-year period; however, the population per household is expected to fall to 2.655 by 2029/30. These changes result in a population of nearly 300,000 persons occupying roughly 113,000 households by the end of the projection period.

- In 2019/20 the estimated school-age population within the District was roughly 47,666 persons, while total enrollment was about 33,749 students. This resulted in a difference between enrollment and the school-age population of 13,917 persons and capture rate of 70.8 percent, which is down significantly from 2000/01 (about 79 percent), but it has remained relatively stable since 2013/14. A gradual decline in the capture rate, combined with nominal growth in the resident school-age population, is projected to produce a net enrollment increase of almost 1,200 students by 2029/30; this represents an increase in total enrollment of 3.5 percent over 2019/20 total enrollment.

- Overall, elementary enrollment is expected to grow by 235 students over the next ten years. The Sonoran Foothills attendance area is projected to have the largest growth, adding nearly 390 during the 10-year period, followed by the Terramar (+285 students) and Canyon Springs (+217 students) attendance areas. Norterra Canyon is expected to lose about 360 students over the next 10 years, while the Paseo Hills, Sierra Verde and Las Brisas attendance areas are all expected to lose 200 students or more by 2029/30.

- In the middle school attendance areas, growth of 263 students over ten years in the Deer Valley Middle School attendance area is expected to be offset somewhat by a loss of 146 students in the Hillcrest area, while enrollment in the Desert Sky attendance area remains relatively unchanged; these changes result in a net increase of about 100 7-8 students by 2029/30.

- Overall, the high school attendance areas are expected to gain nearly 850 students during the next ten years. Significant growth in the Barry Goldwater attendance area (more than 1,300 students) over the 10-year period is expected to offset losses in the Sandra Day (-1,172 students) attendance area. Enrollment in the Deer Valley High School attendance area is projected to add nearly 600 students by 2029/30 and the addition of nearly 300 out-of-District high school students is expected to be offset by the loss of 360 students in the Boulder Creek attendance area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2019/20 Demographic and Enrollment Update for the Deer Valley Unified School District (District) incorporates new 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.

In addition to the District-level enrollment forecasts, projections are developed for small-area planning geographies, referred to as "grids", that are generally one-quarter square mile, or 160 acres, as shown on **Map 1**. The planning grids divide the District into 255 sub-areas that provide sufficient detail to support facility and attendance area planning activities. The data and analysis supporting the enrollment projections are separated into four sections: Existing Conditions, Residential Development, District Projections and Sub-District Projections.

Section 2, Existing Conditions, provides a historical context for interpreting the current District enrollment levels and a detailed review of student distribution by grade and geography. Census data from 2000 and 2010 are compared with 2019 estimates to identify trends in key population and housing characteristics that impact District enrollment. Birth rate and student mobility information are also provided to help understand the current changes in enrollment. Finally, charter and private school enrollment data is presented for those providers operating within District boundaries, to help explain recent enrollment changes as compared to changes in the school-age population.

Section 3, Residential Development, presents information on current construction activity, housing vacancy rates and the potential future supply of new housing units. It provides estimates for the timing of housing construction based on current construction activity, regional growth forecasts, and the ownership and zoning status of land available for future residential development. Future new housing potential is categorized by unit type and density, as well as the timing of known housing projects within the District. These projections are instrumental in predicting the future level and distribution of enrollment within the District.

District enrollment projections are provided in Section 4. These projections are created by analyzing past demographic and housing market trends and extending them based on expected housing unit additions and the associated change in school-age population. Enrollment projections are also impacted by the assumption that is made regarding the share of the District's population that will choose to attend District schools. In total, these projections take into account local and regional trends in socioeconomic conditions and economic growth forecasts.

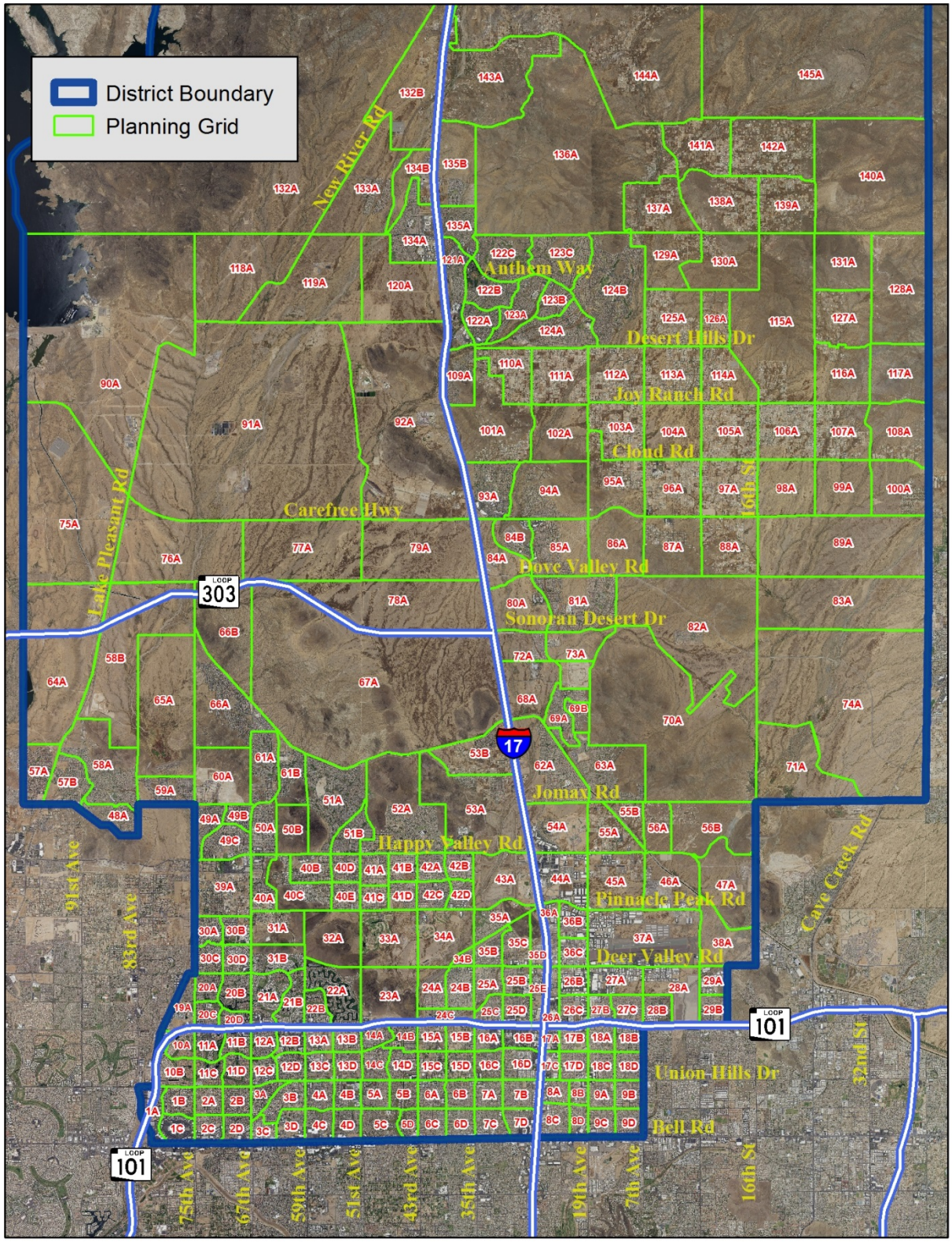
Section 5, Sub-District Projections, details enrollment projections by attendance area and school. District-level student generation rates are combined with expected housing additions, market characteristics and demographic trends at the grid level to estimate future enrollment by place of residence. This grid-level data is aggregated to form projections by attendance area and can also be used to examine potential changes to facilities and boundaries. The relationship between the number of students that reside within an attendance area and that school's enrollment illustrates the impact of student movement, including students from outside the District. This relationship is applied to attendance area projections to forecast enrollment by school.

The information and observations contained in this report are based on present knowledge of the land use and development patterns of the area under analysis, current physical and socioeconomic conditions, and regional forecasts. Estimates and projections made in this report are based on hypothetical assumptions. 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.

SPECIAL NOTE

These projections are being prepared amid the early weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic. While there will certainly be some level of long-term economic and demographic impacts associated with this event, it is simply too early to predict what those specific quantitative impacts might be and how they will affect District enrollment. While the short-term impacts have been enormous, they occurred during a very strong economic cycle and we know that there is a fundamental strength in the economy on which to build. Currently, we expect that Fall 2020/21 District enrollment levels will not be significantly impacted (assuming schools are open) since short-term demographic changes will be minimal and any new housing impacting enrollment for next year is already under construction. The bigger enrollment impacts may be felt in 2021/22 due to the recession that will likely result from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; such a recession may still be relatively minor in metropolitan Phoenix given the strong position of growth and shortage of new housing that prevailed in the area prior to the outbreak. We plan to provide more direction to our clients on this topic in the form of on-line forums as events unfold.

MAP 1
DISTRICT LOCATION AND GRID PLANNING GEOGRAPHY

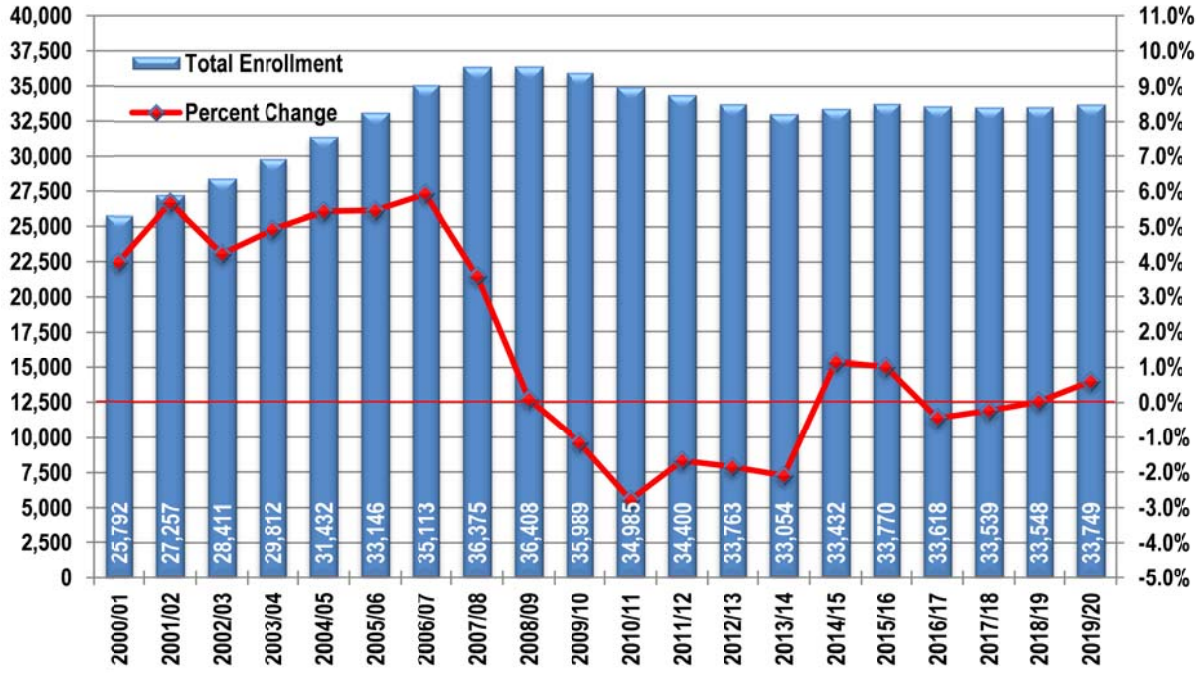


2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 CURRENT & HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

Total Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) enrollment in District was 33,749 students in the fall of the 2019/20 school year; this represents an increase of 200 students (0.6 percent) compared to last year, and follows three consecutive years of enrollment losses or no growth. 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 between 1.2 and 2.8 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, but small K-12 enrollment declines returned again 2016/17.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2000/01 – 2019/20

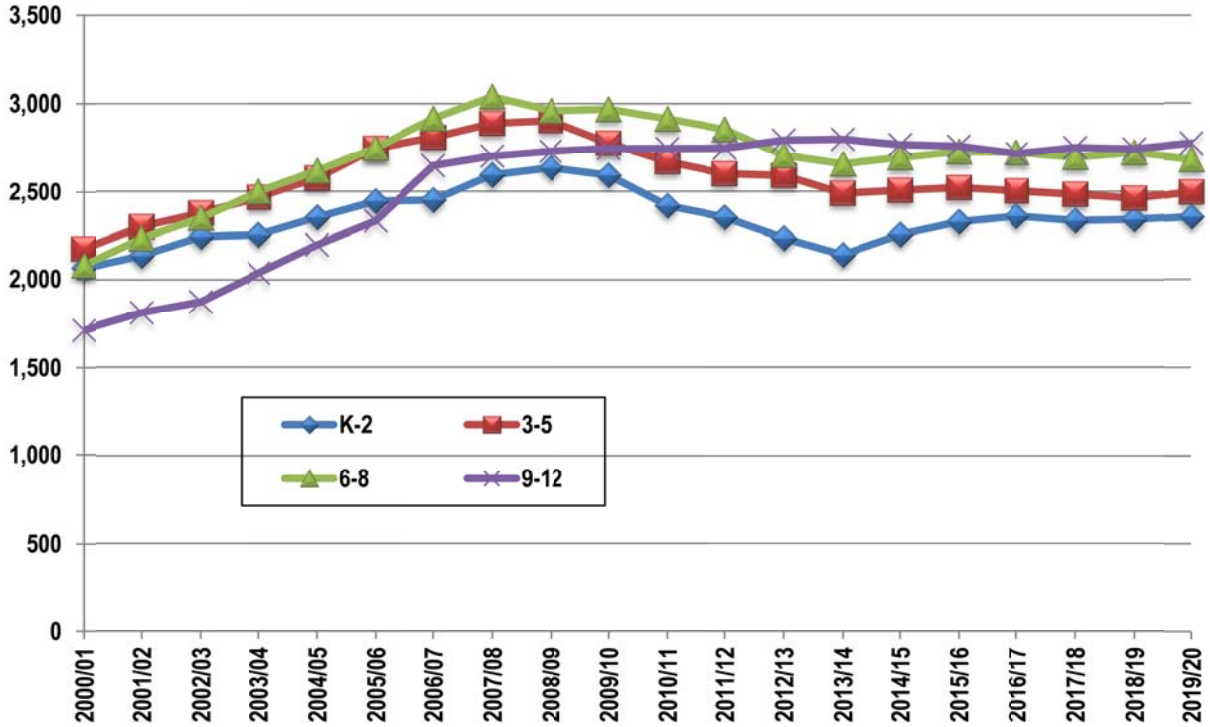


Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

2.1.1 Grade Cohorts

The breakdown of enrollment by grade cohort provides a good understanding of past and current enrollment characteristics and lends insight into structural trends that will continue to shape enrollment in the coming years. For this purpose, the grades are grouped into the following cohorts: Kindergarten through 2nd grade (K-2), 3rd through 5th grade (3-5), 6th through 8th grade (6-8) and 9th through 12th grade (9-12). By showing the average enrollment per grade in **Figure 2**, the differences between the three- and four-grade groupings are normalized.

FIGURE 2
AVERAGE ENROLLMENT PER GRADE BY GRADE COHORT: 2000/01 – 2019/20



Source: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

Between 2000/01 and 2007/08 every grade experienced high levels of growth, although faster growth in 9-12 and slower growth in K-2 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 6-8 cohort were less severe. Although growth in the 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; 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. The 2nd grade class from the K-2 cohort of 2009/10 (the first year of recessionary decline) entered 9th grade in 2016/17, and this year (2019/20) that cohort comprises grades 10 through 12. While this phenomenon tends to be muted over time, as well as by any significant overall enrollment change, it may continue to dampen enrollment in the 9-12 cohort for a few more years.

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 3-5 cohort. This year, 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. Enrollment levels continue to be highest in the older cohorts; 6-8 average enrollment per grade remains at roughly 2,700

students, while 9-12 enrollment has risen recently to nearly 2,800 students per grade; K-2 and 3-5 average enrollment has remained fairly flat, hovering around 2,300 and 2,500 students per grade, respectively.

In general, the inconsistent nature of changes in enrollment by grade cohort is not caused by any single factor, but rather by varying degrees of multiple factors. The Great Recession resulted in inconsistent enrollment changes throughout the region due to the variable rates of recovery among householders. 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 open enrollment, special program additions or closures within the District or in neighboring districts, new competition from alternative providers and the economic climate, ultimately affect enrollment to a greater extent in some cohorts more than others.

2.1.2 Geographic Distribution

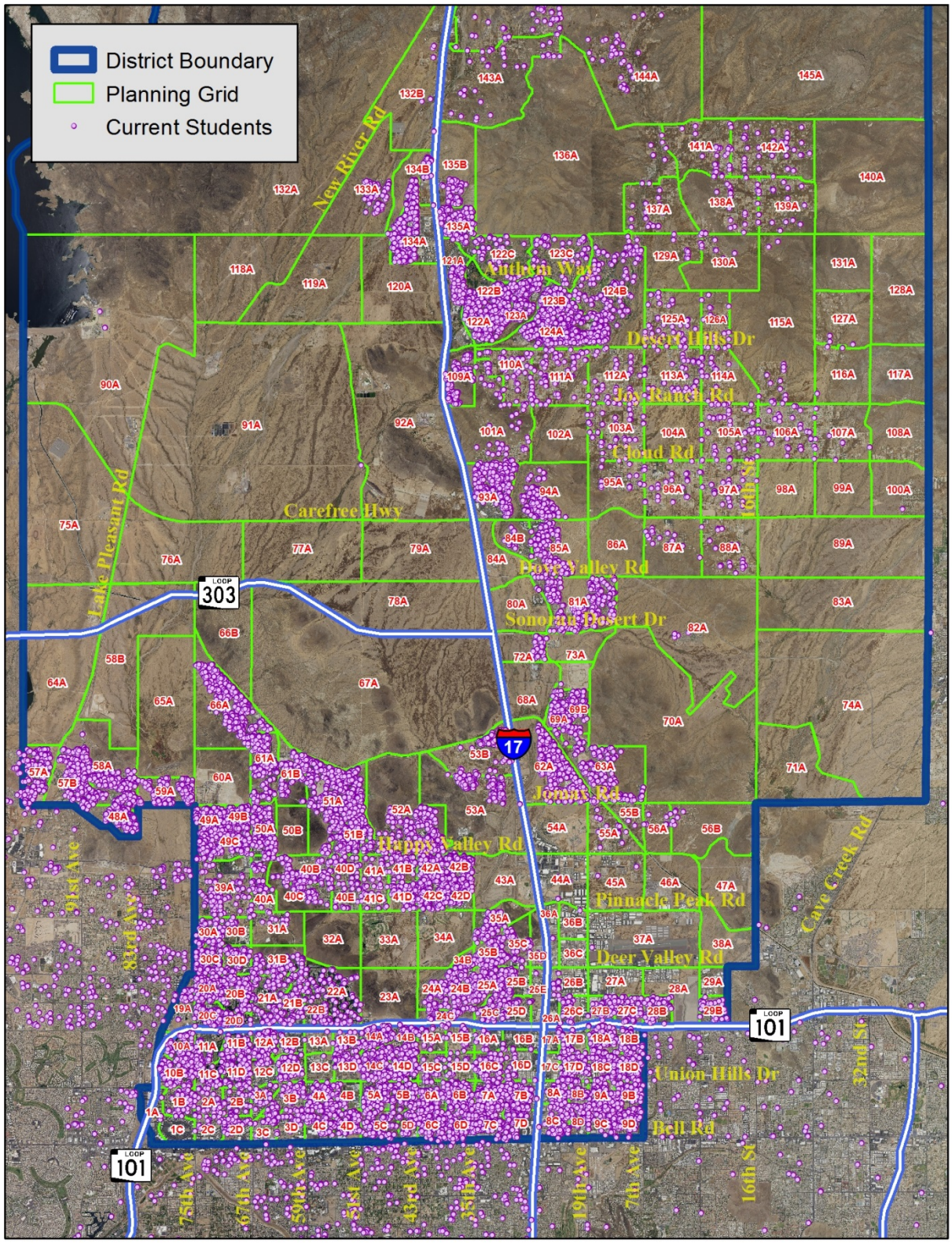
In addition to looking at enrollment by grade, it is also useful to analyze the geographic distribution of students. **Map 2** shows the current point location of students attending District schools, including those living outside District boundaries. In all, 2,407 of the District's 33,749 K-12 students (7.1 percent) reside outside District boundaries, up from about 1,800 students (5.3 percent) in 2015/16. The majority of the in-District students reside in the southwestern portion of the District, which is a well-established, primarily residential, area. Large student concentrations exist in new and growing subdivisions between the Loop 101 and Jomax Road, as well as east of Interstate 17 all the way from Jomax Road to Desert Hills Drive and in Anthem.

Map 3 displays the number of District students residing in each planning area (grid) used in the analysis. Higher-density areas are primarily concentrated in the established neighborhoods near the District's southern border, in the west north of Happy Valley Road, east of the Loop 101 Freeway, and in the Anthem area to the north. Due to the significant amount of state and federal land within the District, there are large areas with little to no population.

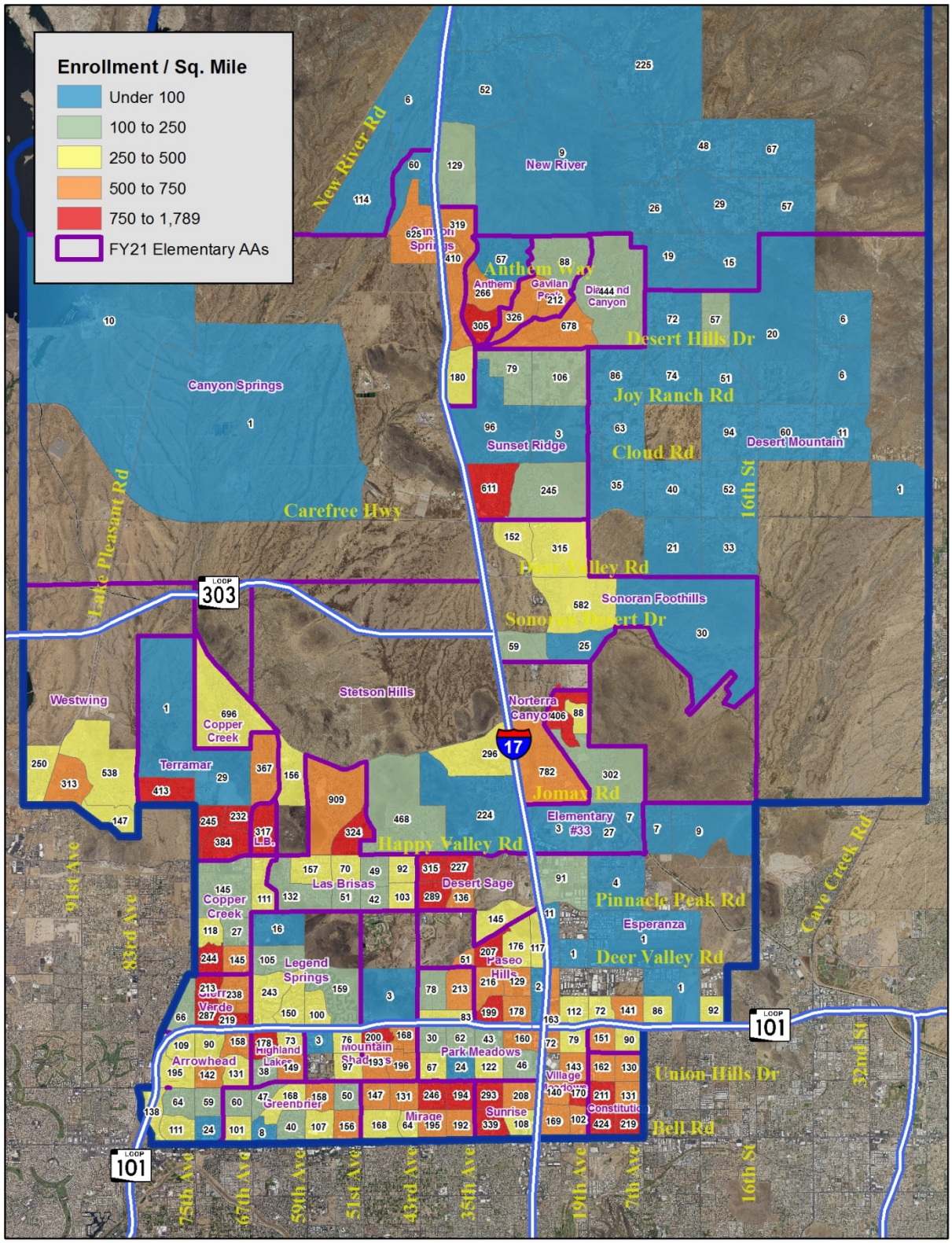
Map 4 displays changes in enrollment between 2014/15 and 2019/20. Enrollment declines were widespread over this period, but particularly severe in the Anthem area and in a few pockets north of Happy Valley Road. Overall, enrollment from inside District boundaries has decreased by about 630 students; the 610-student increase in out-of-District enrollment has offset much of this loss, leaving total enrollment relatively unchanged during this time period. Growth rates during this period were significant in new developments east of I-17, between Jomax and Dove Valley Roads, in areas north of Anthem and in a few pockets west of 51st Avenue and north of Happy Valley Road.

Map 5 shows the change in housing units since 2010, which illustrates the correlation between housing construction and enrollment growth over the past ten years. The largest increases have occurred between Carefree Highway and Happy Valley Road due to new development in those areas. Pockets of strong growth are also found on either side of I-17 in the northern part of the District due to new construction in Anthem during this time period.

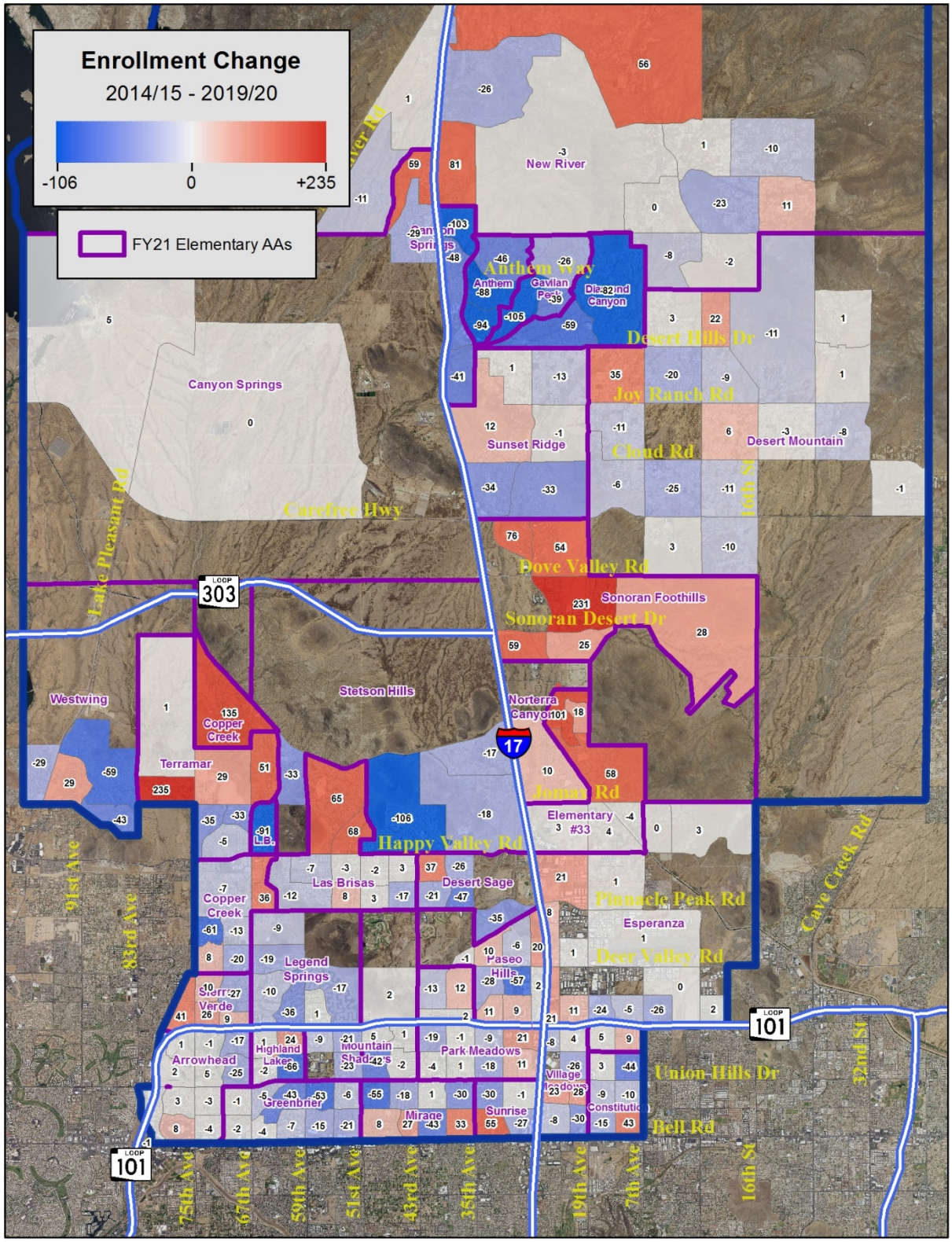
MAP 2
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF 2019/20 K-12 STUDENTS



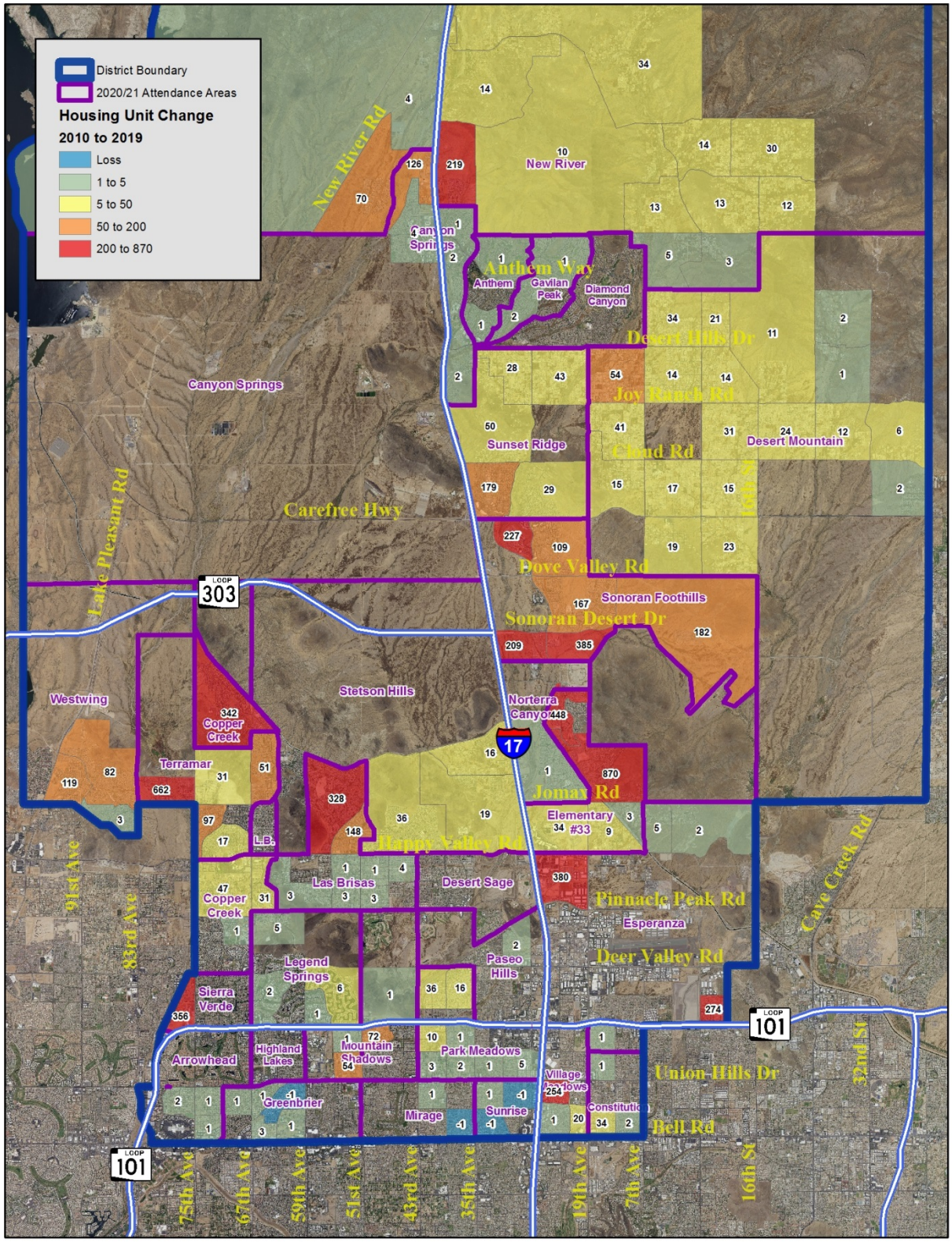
MAP 3
2019/20 K-12 ENROLLMENT DENSITY WITH COUNT BY PLANNING GRID



MAP 4
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2014/15 TO 2019/20



MAP 5
CHANGE IN HOUSING UNITS: 2010 TO 2019



2.1.3 Mobility

Turn-over and enrollment retention characteristics are important to understanding the long-term trends in student behavior that will drive future enrollment totals. **Table 1** summarizes the key measurements of student movement, including the loss of students from the District one year to the next, the share that new students comprise of total enrollment each year, and the share of students that are retained from the prior year.

TABLE 1
DISTRICT MOBILITY RATES

Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
2011_12	2,133	2,339	2,584	2,652	2,627	2,529	2,737	2,871	2,980	2,852	2,858	2,716	2,600	34,478
Lost	21%	18%	18%	17%	18%	17%	18%	13%	17%	15%	17%	17%	99%	
New	83%	29%	20%	18%	18%	17%	16%	18%	13%	16%	11%	11%	7%	
Retained	44%	80%	81%	81%	82%	83%	83%	82%	87%	83%	85%	83%	86%	
2012_13	2,067	2,394	2,380	2,553	2,652	2,602	2,501	2,753	2,881	2,953	2,735	2,653	2,489	33,613
Lost	13%	14%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	13%	6%	8%	7%	95%	
New	84%	18%	12%	11%	10%	9%	10%	13%	8%	12%	8%	7%	6%	
Retained	50%	87%	85%	88%	89%	90%	90%	91%	92%	87%	94%	92%	96%	
2013_14	1,941	2,193	2,298	2,354	2,513	2,620	2,599	2,629	2,774	2,869	3,007	2,718	2,722	33,237
Lost	16%	14%	14%	12%	12%	12%	12%	9%	14%	11%	12%	12%	97%	
New	76%	27%	20%	19%	17%	16%	14%	15%	11%	16%	9%	8%	6%	
Retained	55%	84%	86%	86%	88%	88%	88%	89%	91%	86%	89%	88%	91%	
2014_15	2,221	2,207	2,367	2,436	2,493	2,612	2,680	2,736	2,681	2,856	2,816	2,868	2,633	33,606
Lost	17%	16%	15%	12%	12%	12%	12%	10%	15%	11%	11%	12%	97%	
New	78%	21%	20%	17%	16%	15%	13%	15%	11%	19%	9%	8%	6%	
Retained	54%	83%	84%	85%	88%	87%	88%	89%	89%	85%	89%	89%	91%	
2015_16	2,373	2,327	2,294	2,433	2,572	2,569	2,645	2,799	2,749	2,812	2,780	2,743	2,772	33,868
Lost	18%	14%	14%	12%	13%	13%	11%	10%	15%	10%	12%	13%	98%	
New	74%	19%	17%	17%	16%	14%	13%	15%	11%	17%	9%	8%	6%	
Retained	54%	81%	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%	89%	90%	85%	90%	88%	90%	
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
Lost	16%	15%	13%	12%	13%	13%	12%	11%	15%	11%	10%	10%	98%	
New	74%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	13%	15%	11%	18%	9%	8%	6%	
Retained	53%	84%	84%	87%	87%	87%	87%	89%	89%	85%	89%	90%	92%	
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
Lost	16%	13%	13%	11%	14%	12%	13%	10%	15%	11%	12%	12%	98%	
New	74%	17%	17%	14%	15%	16%	14%	17%	13%	17%	9%	10%	5%	
Retained	51%	84%	87%	86%	89%	86%	88%	87%	90%	85%	89%	88%	90%	
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
Lost	14%	13%	13%	10%	13%	11%	13%	10%	15%	10%	11%	12%	98%	
New	74%	17%	15%	14%	14%	14%	13%	16%	11%	19%	10%	8%	5%	
Retained	54%	86%	86%	87%	90%	87%	89%	87%	90%	85%	90%	89%	90%	
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
AVERAGE														
Lost	16%	15%	14%	12%	13%	12%	12%	10%	15%	11%	12%	12%	97%	
New	77%	21%	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	16%	11%	17%	9%	9%	6%	
Retained	52%	83%	85%	86%	88%	87%	88%	88%	90%	85%	89%	88%	91%	

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2020.

On average, the share of students leaving the District after each year ranges from a high of 16 percent for Kindergarteners (excluding the 97 percent of 12th graders who leave), to a low of 10 percent for 7th graders. These percentages are the same as the averages reported last year.

Averaged over the past eight years, the share of the next year's enrollment coming from new students ranges from a high of 21 percent in 1st grade (excluding the 77 percent of Kindergarteners that are new), to a low of 6 percent in 12th grade. The share of new students declines steadily after 1st grade as older families stabilize, although there is an increase in both 7th and 9th grade due to students returning to District middle and high schools from alternative providers; the lower shares in 10th through 12th grade reflect the reluctance of parents and students to move once in high school.

On average, the share of students retained from the year before ranges from 83 percent in 1st grade to 91 percent in 12th grade. The rates tend to increase with the grade level, with the exception of 9th grade where some students that have been attending District schools seek alternative providers for the same reasons that attract new students in the same class.

Using the mobility data, it is also possible to track the share of students that stay in the District over time. Overall, the data compiled for 1st through 8th grades shows that about 58 percent of 1st graders are likely to attend a District school through 8th grade. The largest drop (14 percent) occurs from 1st to 2nd grade, followed by nine percent from 2nd to 3rd grade, declining all the way down to 2 percent per year in 8th grade. The long-term survival rate varies significantly by elementary attendance area (i.e. where the student attended first grade), ranging from 35 percent in the New River attendance area to 76 percent in the Stetson Hills attendance area, as shown in **Figure 3**.

FIGURE 3
SHARE OF STUDENTS STAYING IN THE DISTRICT FROM 1ST TO 8TH GRADE
2012/13 TO 2019/20

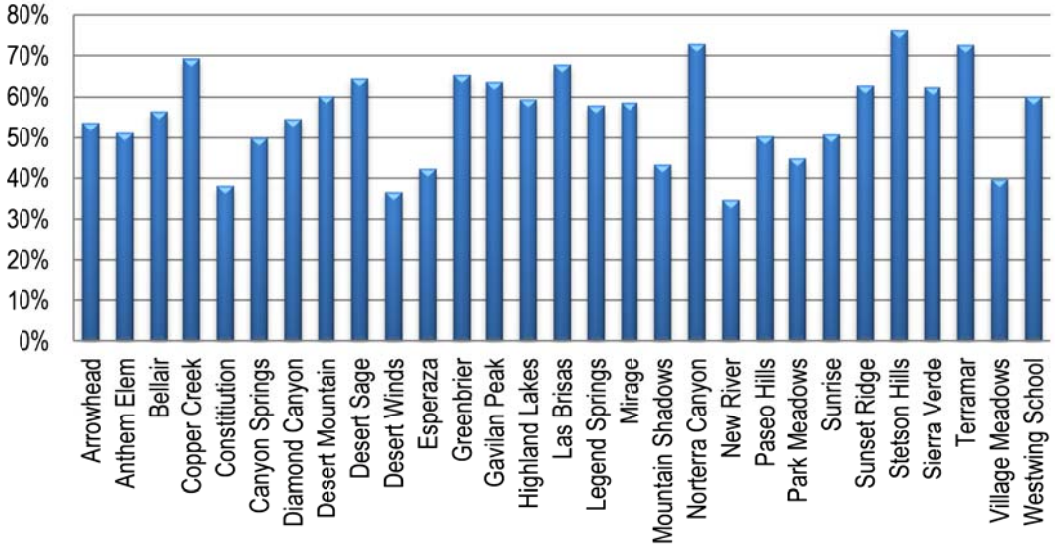
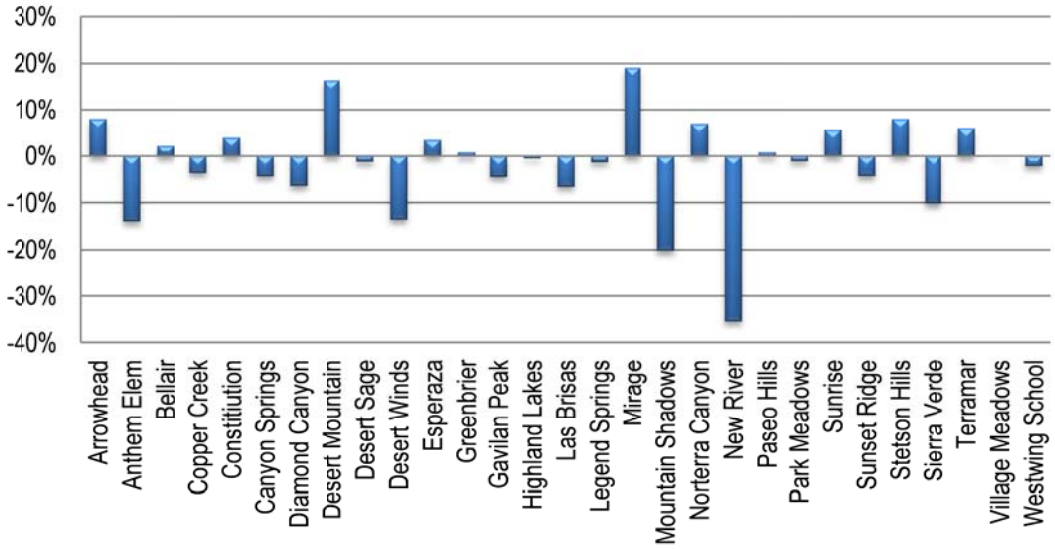


Figure 4 depicts the recent change, for each attendance area, in the share of students that stay in the District from 1st to 8th grade. Note that the share of continuing students increased by more than 10 percent this year in the Desert Mountain (16 percent) and Mirage (19 percent) attendance areas. The largest decreases in the share of continuing students occurred in the Mountain Shadows (-20 percent) and New River (-35 percent) attendance areas this year.

FIGURE 4
CHANGE IN THE SHARE OF STUDENTS STAYING IN THE DISTRICT FROM 1ST TO 8TH GRADE: 2018/19 TO 2019/20



The movement of students between 8th and 9th grade has become a very important part of the enrollment projections for high schools. **Table 2** details the impact of these shifts using the comparison of the number of 8th grade students in each attendance area to the number of 9th grade students in each attendance area the next year, and the relationship between the number of 8th graders by attendance area and the number of 9th graders by school the next year. The 8th to 9th grade shift by attendance area shows that the progression rate has moved from under 100 percent to over 100 percent for the District and most of the attendance areas, again showing the impact of students returning to District schools for high school.

The relationship between the number of 8th graders by attendance area and the number of 9th graders by schools shows the same rates at which 9th grade enrollment now typically exceeds 8th grade enrollment in the previous year; the only exception occurs at Barry Goldwater High School where roughly 76 percent of 8th graders in the school's attendance area were enrolled in 9th grade at the school. This data also reveals a significant amount of movement between schools from 8th to 9th grade.

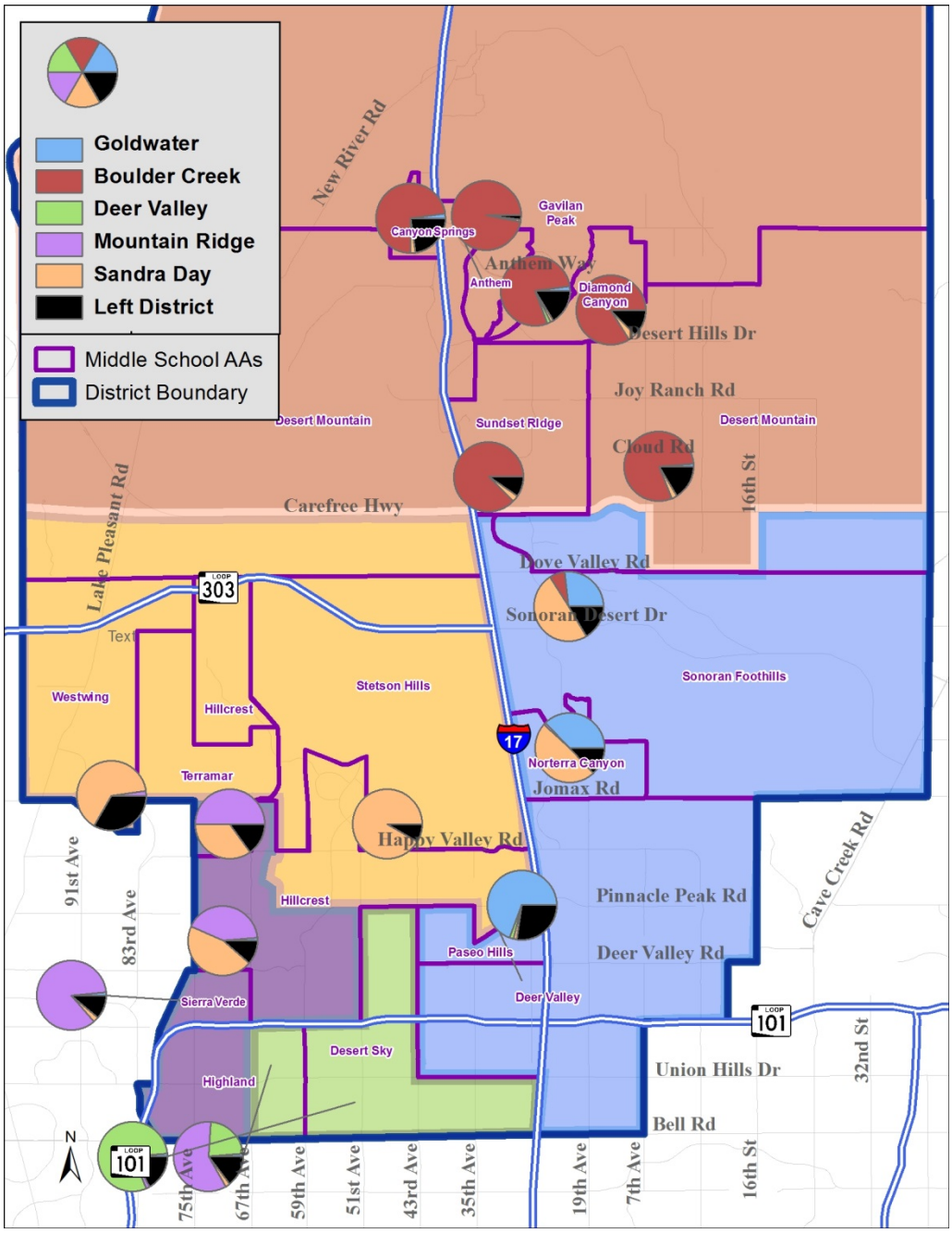
TABLE 2
8TH TO 9TH GRADE TRANSITION STATISTICS

AA/SCHOOL	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	2019_20
8TH GRADERS BY ATTENDANCE AREA									
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	550	516	469	473	430	454	457	458	444
DEER VALLEY	465	403	405	375	379	385	365	332	363
BARRY GOLDWATER	666	595	595	589	533	622	589	603	633
SANDRA DAY	560	613	534	576	594	589	582	614	604
BOULDER CREEK	647	634	660	548	678	630	645	622	551
OUT OF DISTRICT	92	120	106	120	135	131	137	145	171
TOTAL	2,980	2,881	2,769	2,681	2,749	2,811	2,775	2,774	2,766
9TH GRADERS BY ATTENDANCE AREA									
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	537	552	528	471	482	471	468	486	470
DEER VALLEY	426	448	412	421	403	373	371	350	340
BARRY GOLDWATER	563	619	534	564	578	540	621	558	612
SANDRA DAY	574	592	614	576	609	565	608	617	670
BOULDER CREEK	677	654	667	713	614	709	683	667	652
OUT OF DISTRICT	75	88	112	111	126	160	166	176	171
TOTAL	2,852	2,953	2,867	2,856	2,812	2,818	2,917	2,854	2,915
PROGESSION OF 8TH GRADERS BY ATTENDANCE AREA TO 9TH GRADERS BY ATTENDANCE AREA									
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	98.4%	100.4%	102.3%	100.4%	101.9%	109.5%	103.1%	106.3%	102.6%
DEER VALLEY	95.1%	96.3%	102.2%	104.0%	107.5%	98.4%	96.4%	95.9%	102.4%
BARRY GOLDWATER	91.2%	92.9%	89.7%	94.8%	98.1%	101.3%	99.8%	94.7%	101.5%
SANDRA DAY	104.0%	105.7%	100.2%	107.9%	105.7%	95.1%	103.2%	106.0%	109.1%
BOULDER CREEK	99.6%	101.1%	105.2%	108.0%	112.0%	104.6%	108.4%	103.4%	104.8%
OUT OF DISTRICT	98.7%	95.7%	93.3%	104.7%	105.0%	118.5%	126.7%	128.5%	117.9%
TOTAL	97.7%	99.1%	99.5%	103.1%	104.9%	102.5%	103.8%	102.8%	105.1%
9TH GRADERS BY SCHOOL									
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	549	561	578	533	567	604	577	632	644
DEER VALLEY	432	499	453	472	451	424	435	407	382
BARRY GOLDWATER	486	543	511	506	495	413	492	408	457
SANDRA DAY	696	686	627	597	649	603	675	707	757
BOULDER CREEK	670	645	683	726	630	747	718	689	648
OTHER	19	19	17	22	20	27	20	11	27
TOTAL	2,852	2,953	2,869	2,856	2,812	2,818	2,917	2,854	2,915
PROGESSION OF 8TH GRADERS BY ATTENDANCE AREA TO 9TH GRADERS BY SCHOOL									
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	100.5%	102.0%	112.0%	113.6%	119.9%	140.5%	127.1%	138.3%	140.6%
DEER VALLEY	96.4%	107.3%	112.4%	116.5%	120.3%	111.9%	113.0%	111.5%	115.1%
BARRY GOLDWATER	78.8%	81.5%	85.9%	85.0%	84.0%	77.5%	79.1%	69.3%	75.8%
SANDRA DAY	126.1%	122.5%	102.3%	111.8%	112.7%	101.5%	114.6%	121.5%	123.3%
BOULDER CREEK	98.5%	99.7%	107.7%	110.0%	115.0%	110.2%	114.0%	106.8%	104.2%
TOTAL	97.7%	99.1%	99.6%	103.1%	104.9%	102.5%	103.8%	102.8%	105.1%

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2020.

Another way to look at relationship between 8th graders and 9th graders is by the high school chosen by 8th graders from each school. This information is detailed in Appendix A and summarized in **Map 6**. It primarily shows the distribution of 9th graders from each school follows logical patterns, with most students choosing the school indicated by their residence; however, in some cases the 8th grade class splits and goes to several high schools. For instance, the majority (48 percent) of Norterra Canyon 8th graders enrolled at Sandra Day O'Conner, rather than Goldwater (the area's designated high school), and a substantial number of students (13 percent) chose to attend high school outside of the District. West Wing is notable for the large number of 8th grade students leaving the District for high school (33 percent); the distance to Sandra Day O'Conner High School appears to be a major obstacle for students in this attendance area.

MAP 6
TRANSITION OF 8TH GRADERS TO HIGH SCHOOL



2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Table 3 displays Census data for key population and housing characteristics of the District for 2000 and 2010, along with Applied Economics' estimates for 2019. Changes in the District's population with regard to age and ethnicity, as well as in housing growth and types of housing development, help to explain recent demographic trends. Like many parts of the Valley, the District experienced a significant increase in population from 2000 to 2010, growing by more than 4 percent annually. Most of that growth occurred in the first half of the decade, prior to the nationwide economic recession. Since 2010, population growth has been sluggish, increasing by about 1 percent per year.

The racial and ethnic composition of the District population has changed little since 2010, with minor increases in the African-American, Native American and Asian shares. The Hispanic share of population remained relatively constant, growing at a rate roughly equal to that of the overall population during the nine-year period.

Census data indicates a general aging of the population since 2000, which directly impacts District enrollment. Between 2000 and 2010, the population under 5 years of age increased by 2.7 percent per year. Due to the disproportionate impact of the recession on younger families and the widespread decline in birth rates in general, the population under 5 years of age in the District has dropped slightly since 2010, decreasing by about 200 people, or 0.1 percent per year. The population aged 5 to 13, generally comprising persons in Kindergarten through 8th (K-8) grade, has been stagnant since 2010, declining by about 60 persons. The high school age population (14 to 17 years) has also grown slowly, 0.6 percent per year since 2010, increasing by roughly 800 persons over the nine year period.

The population in the 25 to 44 age group, typically considered prime child-rearing years, has grown only 0.5 percent per year since 2010, illustrating the correlation of this age group with the population under the age of 18. The population over the age of 44 years grew at the fastest pace between 2000 and 2010; in fact, the annual rate of growth in the 65 and older category was nearly twice that of the overall population. This trend has continued in the District with the addition of more than 21,000 persons aged 45 or older since 2010, thereby significantly outpacing growth in all of the other age categories combined. The 45 to 64 and 65 and older categories, which together comprised about 27 percent of the population residing in the District in 2000, now account for nearly 40 percent of the total population.

There were about 36,000 new housing units added between 2000 and 2010, which translates to an annual average growth rate of about 5 percent. Since 2010, nearly 8,000 new units have been added to the inventory, representing an annual growth rate of nearly 1 percent. Multifamily housing additions increased at a slightly higher rate than single family in both time periods. Occupancy levels dropped from 93.7 percent to 90.4 percent between 2000 and 2010 as a result of the recession. At 94 percent in 2019, the District's occupancy rate has fully recovered and returned to pre-recession levels.

The profile of occupied housing units shifted from 20.3 percent renter-occupied units in 2000, to 24.9 percent in 2010 and 29.8 percent in 2019; 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. Household size has declined slowly since the 2000 Census, which can also be attributed to the reduction in home ownership and the overall aging of the existing population.

TABLE 3
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2019 Estimate		Change (2000-2010)		Change (2010-2019)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Population										
Total	159,234	100.0%	239,040	100.0%	265,145	100.0%	79,806	4.1%	26,105	1.2%
By Race & Ethnicity:										
White	134,862	84.7%	189,437	79.2%	207,094	78.1%	54,575	3.5%	17,657	1.0%
African American	3,333	2.1%	5,623	2.4%	6,611	2.5%	2,290	5.4%	988	1.8%
Native American	1,175	0.7%	1,786	0.7%	2,338	0.9%	611	4.3%	552	3.0%
Asian	3,736	2.3%	11,727	4.9%	15,045	5.7%	7,991	12.1%	3,318	2.8%
Hispanic	15,933	10.0%	30,090	12.6%	33,598	12.7%	14,157	6.6%	3,508	1.2%
Other	193	0.1%	377	0.2%	459	0.2%	184	6.9%	82	2.2%
By Age:										
Under 5	12,717	8.0%	16,602	6.9%	16,389	6.2%	3,885	2.7%	-213	-0.1%
5 to 13	23,031	14.5%	32,582	13.6%	32,526	12.3%	9,551	3.5%	-56	0.0%
14 to 17	10,016	6.3%	14,368	6.0%	15,140	5.7%	4,352	3.7%	772	0.6%
18 to 24	13,474	8.5%	20,143	8.4%	21,672	8.2%	6,669	4.1%	1,529	0.8%
25 to 44	56,869	35.7%	71,267	29.8%	74,307	28.0%	14,398	2.3%	3,040	0.5%
45 to 64	33,731	21.2%	64,693	27.1%	76,781	29.0%	30,962	6.7%	12,088	1.9%
65 and up	9,396	5.9%	19,385	8.1%	28,329	10.7%	9,989	7.5%	8,944	4.3%
Housing Units										
Total	60,589	100.0%	96,493	100.0%	104,431	100.0%	35,904	4.8%	7,938	0.9%
Occupied	56,782	93.7%	87,217	90.4%	98,145	94.0%	30,435	4.4%	10,928	1.3%
Owner	44,491	73.4%	63,211	65.5%	67,044	64.2%	18,720	3.6%	3,833	0.7%
Renter	12,291	20.3%	24,006	24.9%	31,101	29.8%	11,715	6.9%	7,095	2.9%
Vacant	3,807	6.3%	9,276	9.6%	6,286	6.0%	5,469	9.3%	-2,990	-4.2%
Seasonal Use	1,190	2.0%	2,111	2.2%	1,942	1.9%	921	5.9%	-169	-0.9%
By Unit Type:										
Single Family	50,715	83.7%	79,651	82.5%	85,506	81.9%	28,936	4.6%	5,855	0.8%
Multifamily	9,874	16.3%	16,842	17.5%	18,925	18.1%	6,968	5.5%	2,083	1.3%
Households										
Total	56,782	100.0%	87,217	100.0%	98,145	100.0%	30,435	4.4%	10,928	1.3%
By Age of Householder:										
15 to 24	2,850	5.0%	3,669	4.2%	3,509	3.6%	819	2.6%	-160	-0.5%
25 to 34	12,325	21.7%	14,836	17.0%	16,139	16.4%	2,511	1.9%	1,303	0.9%
35 to 44	16,467	29.0%	20,509	23.5%	20,155	20.5%	4,042	2.2%	-354	-0.2%
45 to 54	12,330	21.7%	21,395	24.5%	23,023	23.5%	9,065	5.7%	1,628	0.8%
55 to 64	7,135	12.6%	15,461	17.7%	18,526	18.9%	8,326	8.0%	3,065	2.0%
65 to 74	3,670	6.5%	7,684	8.8%	11,545	11.8%	4,014	7.7%	3,861	4.6%
Over 75	2,005	3.5%	3,663	4.2%	5,249	5.3%	1,658	6.2%	1,586	4.1%
Population Per	2.80		2.74		2.70		-0.06	-0.2%	-0.04	-0.2%

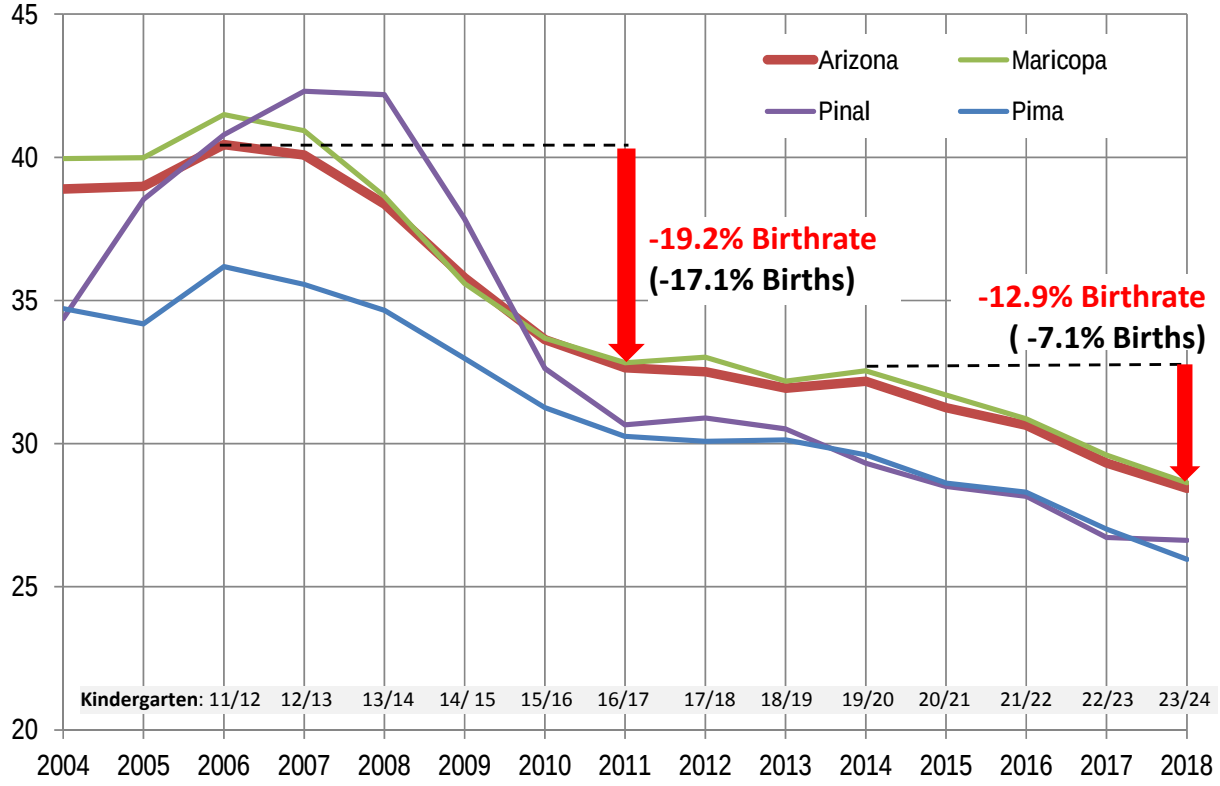
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; Applied Economics, 2020.
* Annual compound rate of change.

Another major factor affecting enrollment in schools is the recent decline in the birth rate, both regionally and nationally. As shown in **Figure 5**, the birthrate (births per 1,000 for the population aged 15 to 45) in Arizona declined by 19.2 percent between 2006 and 2011 due to the recession. Between 2011 and 2014

the rate was fairly stable, but since then the rate has been declining again falling by another 12.9 percent in four years, which brings the total compound rate reduction to 29.7 percent since 2006.

Despite the continued decline in the birth rate, the total number of births has declined less since 2014 because the population aged 15 to 45 has been increasing faster. The impact of the declining birth rate on Kindergarten enrollment is delayed five years. Statewide the birthrate declined by about 19 percent between 2006 and 2011, which then impacted kindergarten enrollment between 2012/13 and 2016/17. The latest drop in the birthrate may impact the size of the incoming kindergarten class in 2020/21 and will continue to affect incoming classes through at least 2023/24. However, due to the overall increase in population, the total number of Kindergarten students should remain nearly unchanged, declining by about 7.1 percent statewide. Between this factor and the push by charter schools to attract Kindergarteners, nearly all school Districts in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area experienced declines in Kindergarten enrollment over the past several years, and these declines are likely to continue for a few more years.

FIGURE 5
BIRTHRATES IN ARIZONA AND SELECTED COUNTIES: 2004 – 2018

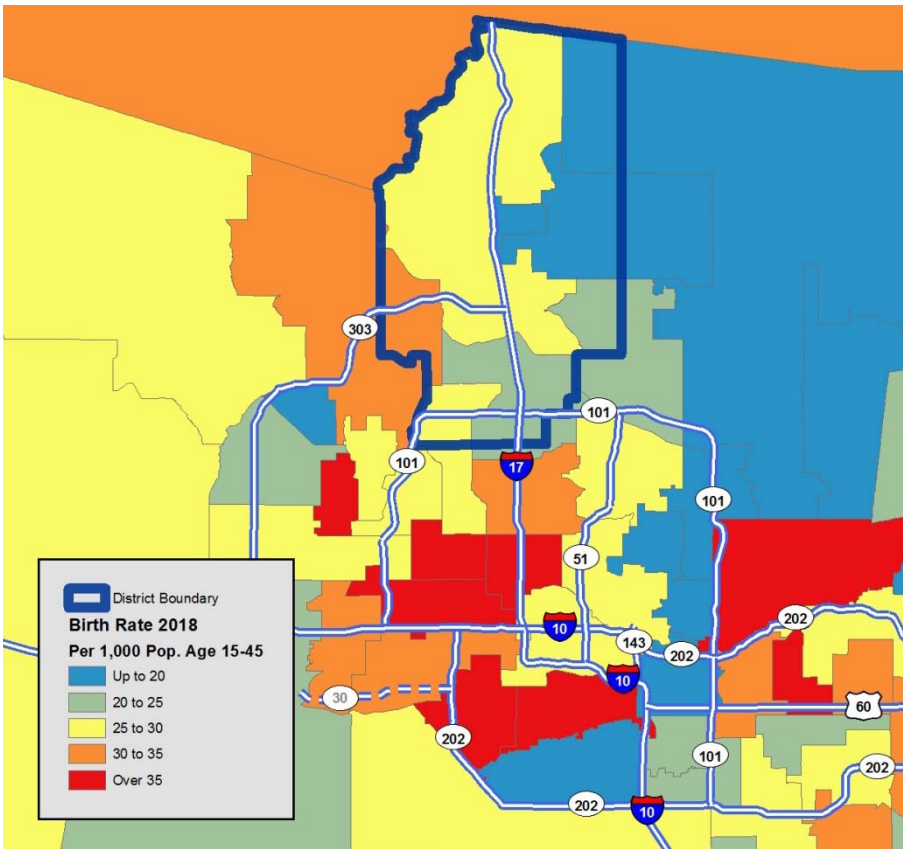


Sources: Arizona Department of Health Services; Applied Economics, 2019.

Historical birth and enrollment data is correlated to help project Kindergarten enrollment in the near-term. This analysis is performed by analyzing District enrollment versus county births; and by examining the characteristics and trends in birth rates with the metropolitan area. The second data set is useful in understanding the local impact on a particular community. The reason to consider the sub-county data in preparing projections is illustrated by the following **Maps 7** and **8** that show how current birthrates in the District compare with other parts of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area, and how these rates have changed over the past five years. The most recent data available at the sub-area level is for 2018.

MAP 7
BIRTH RATES
2018

With respect to sub-county birthrates, most of the populated parts of the District are near the county average. However, the District has generally lower birthrates in Anthem, as evidenced by the enrollment trends for the schools in the area. The southwest Valley and isolated parts of the southeast Valley boast the highest birthrates in the region, while the northeast Valley features the lowest rates.



MAP 8
CHANGE IN BIRTHRATES
2012 - 2018

During the economic recovery period (2011 through 2015), birth rates declined across most of the District, indicative of an aging population and the absence of new, younger families due to the higher than average home prices in many areas. New development in the southwestern and east-central portion of the District has attracted some younger families, thereby causing the birthrate to rise slightly in those areas.

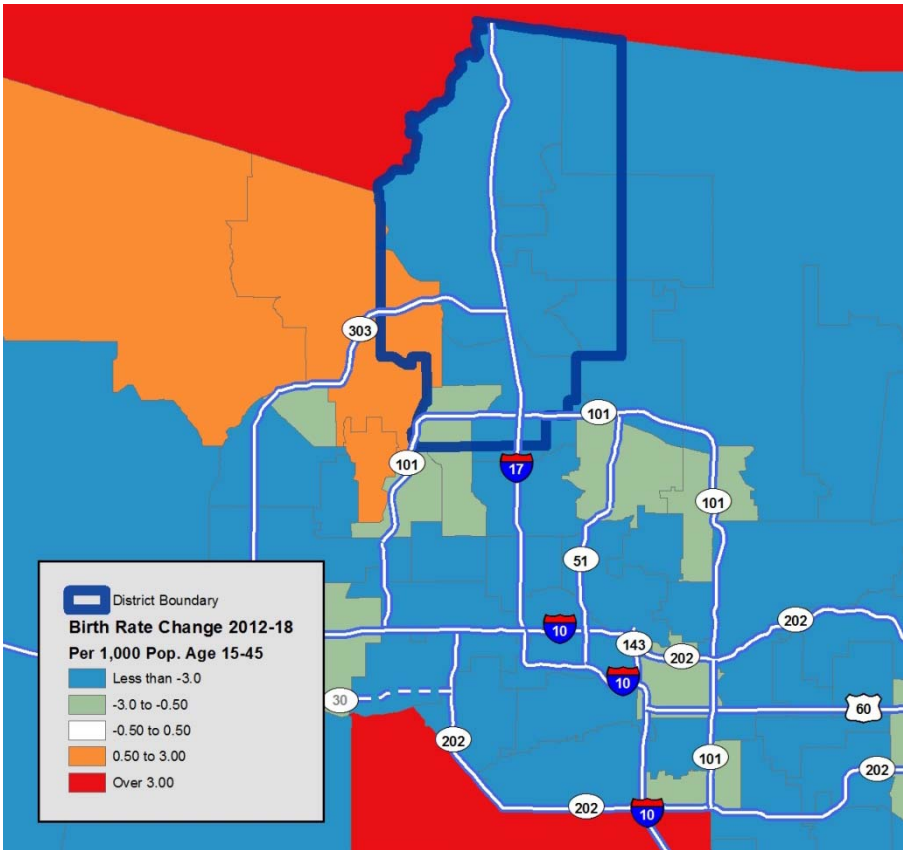


Table 4 shows near-term Kindergarten enrollment projections for the District based on both the county and District methods. The Maricopa County data shows the historical decline, increase and recent stability in the number of births. The lagged relationship of this trend to enrollment shows the District's share of births beginning at about 4.4 percent in the 2015/16 school year, declining to about 4.2 percent in 2018/19 and then rising to 4.3 percent this year. Held constant and applied to the known births through 2018, this rate would result in District Kindergarten enrollment of between 2,200 and 2,300 students over the next four years.

TABLE 4
PROJECTED KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT BASED ON PAST
MARICOPA COUNTY AND DISTRICT BIRTHS

Year	Births*	School Year	Kindergarten Enrollment	Share of Lagged Births
Maricopa County				
2010	54,229	2015/16	2,363	4.36%
2011	53,361	2016/17	2,337	4.38%
2012	54,475	2017/18	2,331	4.28%
2013	53,848	2018/19	2,256	4.19%
2014	55,285	2019/20	2,379	4.30%
2015	54,600	2020/21	2,349	4.30%
2016	54,021	2021/22	2,324	4.30%
2017	52,470	2022/23	2,257	4.30%
2018	51,701	2023/24	2,224	4.30%
Deer Valley Unified School District *				
2010	2,584	2015/16	2,363	91.5%
2011	2,619	2016/17	2,337	89.2%
2012	2,638	2017/18	2,331	88.4%
2013	2,523	2018/19	2,256	89.4%
2014	2,557	2019/20	*2,379*	93.0%
2015	2,576	2020/21	*2,326*	*90.3%*
2016	2,579	2021/22	*2,329*	*90.3%*
2017	2,489	2022/23	2,248	*90.3%*
2018	2,354	2023/24	2,125	*90.3%*

Sources:
Arizona Department of Health Servcices, 2004 - 2020.
Deer Valley Unified School District, 2004 - 2019.
Applied Economics, 2020.

* Births estimated based on birth rate and population for sub-areas in the District
Sub-county from before 2010 is not comparable.

Coloring indicates projections

Using the estimated births in the District, and the lagged historical share of those compared to Kindergarten enrollment (about 90 percent), District Kindergarten enrollment would range downward from about 2,300 students to 2,100 students over the next four years, which is slightly lower than the projections based on the county birth-based estimates.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE PROVIDERS

Public school districts face increasing competition for students from charter and private schools, as well as from neighboring public school districts through open enrollment policies. Charter schools report enrollment to the state as do district schools and, while there is a one-year lag in the reported data, the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) is usually a reliable source of enrollment figures. Therefore, 2019/20 charter enrollment has been estimated using Average Daily Membership (ADM).

There are currently 18 charter schools operating within the District's boundaries serving approximately 6,800 K-12 students, as listed on **Table 5**. The largest charter school is Great Heart's Anthem Prep with enrollment of about 800 K-12 students. The next-largest schools are Reid Traditional Schools' Valley Academy (748 K-8 students), Ridgeline Academy (648 K-8 students), and The Hearn Academy (670 K-8 students); four other in-District schools enroll more than 500 students each. Total enrollment at these in-District charter schools grew by about 200 students this year, largely due to enrollment increases at the Caurus Academy (AMCS at Anthem), which added 11th grade this year, and the relocation of Jefferson Preparatory High School to a location within the District.

There are another 14 charter schools located within one mile of the District's boundaries that currently enroll nearly 5,300 K-12 students, which is down slightly compared to last year. Since 2016/17, however, enrollment at these area charter schools has increased by more than 1,300 students, primarily due to the opening of two large schools during that time, Legacy Traditional School-Peoria (700 K-8th grade students) and BASIS Peoria Primary (670 K-4th grade students). The two schools at the Great Hearts campus on 83rd Avenue service now enroll more than 1,100 K-12 students just outside of the District's southwestern border.

Table 6 shows the enrollment in charter schools by grade over the past ten years. Enrollment has increased by roughly 6,600 students since the 2008/09 school year and nearly 2,600 of those students have gone to in-District charter schools. The total number of in-District and area charter schools has continued to increase, reaching a new high of 32 schools this year. The bulk of charter school enrollment continues to be in the younger grades, with lower levels after 7th grade.

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, therefore, the 2017/18 enrollment figures provided are the most current available. There are currently six private schools operating either in the District or within one mile of the District's boundaries that serve more than 2,000 K-12 students, as shown in **Table 7**. The largest private school, Northwest Christian School, is located just outside of the District and enrolled nearly 1,300 K-12 students in the 2017/18 school year.

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	598
Jefferson Preparatory High School (New address 2019)	2323 W. Parkside Lane	Phoenix	85027	9th-12th	105
AMCS at Anthem dba Caurus Academy	41900 N. 42nd Avenue	Anthem	85086	KG-6th	389
AMCS at Anthem dba Caurus Academy (New MS/HS campus)	44111 N. 43rd Avenue	Phoenix	85087	7th-11th	291
Canyon Pointe Academy	4941 W. Union Hills Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-6th	111
Challenge Charter School	5801 W. Greenbriar Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-6th	510
Deer Valley Academy	18424 N. 51st Avenue	Glendale	85308	9th-12th	40
Desert Heights Preparatory Academy	3540 W. Union Hills Drive	Glendale	85308	5th-12th	509
E-Institute at Grovers	4744 W. Grovers Avenue	Glendale	85308	9th-12th	23
E-Institute at Union Hills	3515 W. Union Hills Drive	Phoenix	85308	9th-12th	77
Great Hearts Academies - Anthem Prep	39808 N. Gavilan Peak Parkway	Anthem	85086	KG-12th	804
Happy Valley School	7140 W. Happy Valley Road	Peoria	85383	KG-8th	583
Imagine Bell Canyon	18052 N. Black Canyon Highway	Phoenix	85053	KG-8th	369
Pinnacle Pointe Academy	6753 W. Pinnacle Peak Road	Glendale	85310	KG-6th	105
Reid Traditional Schools' Valley Academy	1520 W. Rose Garden Lane	Phoenix	85027	KG-8th	748
Ridgeline Academy	33625 N. North Valley Parkway	Phoenix	85085	KG-8th	688
Stepping Stones Academy	35812 N. 7th Street	Phoenix	85086	KG-8th	196
The Hearn Academy	17606 N. 7th Avenue	Phoenix	85023	KG-8th	670
In-District Total					6,816
Area Charter Schools **					
Legacy Traditional School - Peoria	7877 W. Hillcrest Boulevard	Peoria	85383	KG-8th	707
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics	2820 W. Kelton Lane	Phoenix	85053	9th-12th	169
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics Middle School	2820 W. Kelton Lane	Phoenix	85053	6th-8th	223
Arizona Conservatory for Arts and Academics Elementary School	16454 N. 28th Avenue	Phoenix	85053	KG-5th	276
Ombudsman - Charter West	2909 W. Bell Road	Phoenix	85053	9th-12th	230
BASIS Peoria	9902 W. Yearling Road	Peoria	85383	5th-12th	934
BASIS Peoria Primary	25950 N. Lake Pleasant Parkway	Peoria	85383	K-4th	665
Desert Heights Charter School	5821 W. Beverly Lane	Glendale	85306	K-4th	401
Great Hearts Academies - Archway Glendale	23276 N. 83rd Avenue	Peoria	85383	K-5th	557
Great Hearts Academies - Glendale Prep	23276 N. 83rd Avenue	Peoria	85383	6th-12th	585
Sonoran Science Academy - Peoria	17667 N. 91st Avenue	Peoria	85382	K-8th	263
Student Choice High School	8194 W. Deer Valley Road	Peoria	85382	9th-12th	80
Intelli-School Glendale (New location)	4961 W. Bell Rd.	Phoenix	85308	9th-12th	98
Self Development Academy - Glendale (New)	16635 N. 51st Avenue	Glendale	85306	K-8th	65
Area Total					5,253
Grand Total					12,069

Source: Arizona Department of Education; Applied Economics 2020.

* Estimated based on 40th-day 2019-20 ADM data.

** 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																
2008-09	14	651	594	559	526	415	419	356	218	194	75	43	73	100	4,223	
2009-10	16	749	660	595	566	527	435	487	275	213	60	75	76	127	4,845	622
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	738	751	722	707	637	691	706	550	493	226	221	217	157	6,816	197
Area Charter Schools																
2008-09	5	81	86	95	79	57	58	97	135	142	91	99	84	110	1,214	
2009-10	6	97	86	73	97	86	73	145	130	159	115	95	104	100	1,360	146
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	516	493	486	497	488	437	453	410	373	227	237	286	350	5,253	-348
All Charter Schools																
2008-09	19	732	680	654	605	472	477	453	353	336	166	142	157	210	5,437	
2009-10	22	846	746	668	663	613	508	632	405	372	175	170	180	227	6,205	768
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	1,254	1,244	1,208	1,204	1,125	1,128	1,159	960	866	453	458	503	507	12,069	-151

Source: Arizona Department of Education; Applied Economics 2020.

* Estimated based on 40th-day ADM data.

TABLE 7
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS

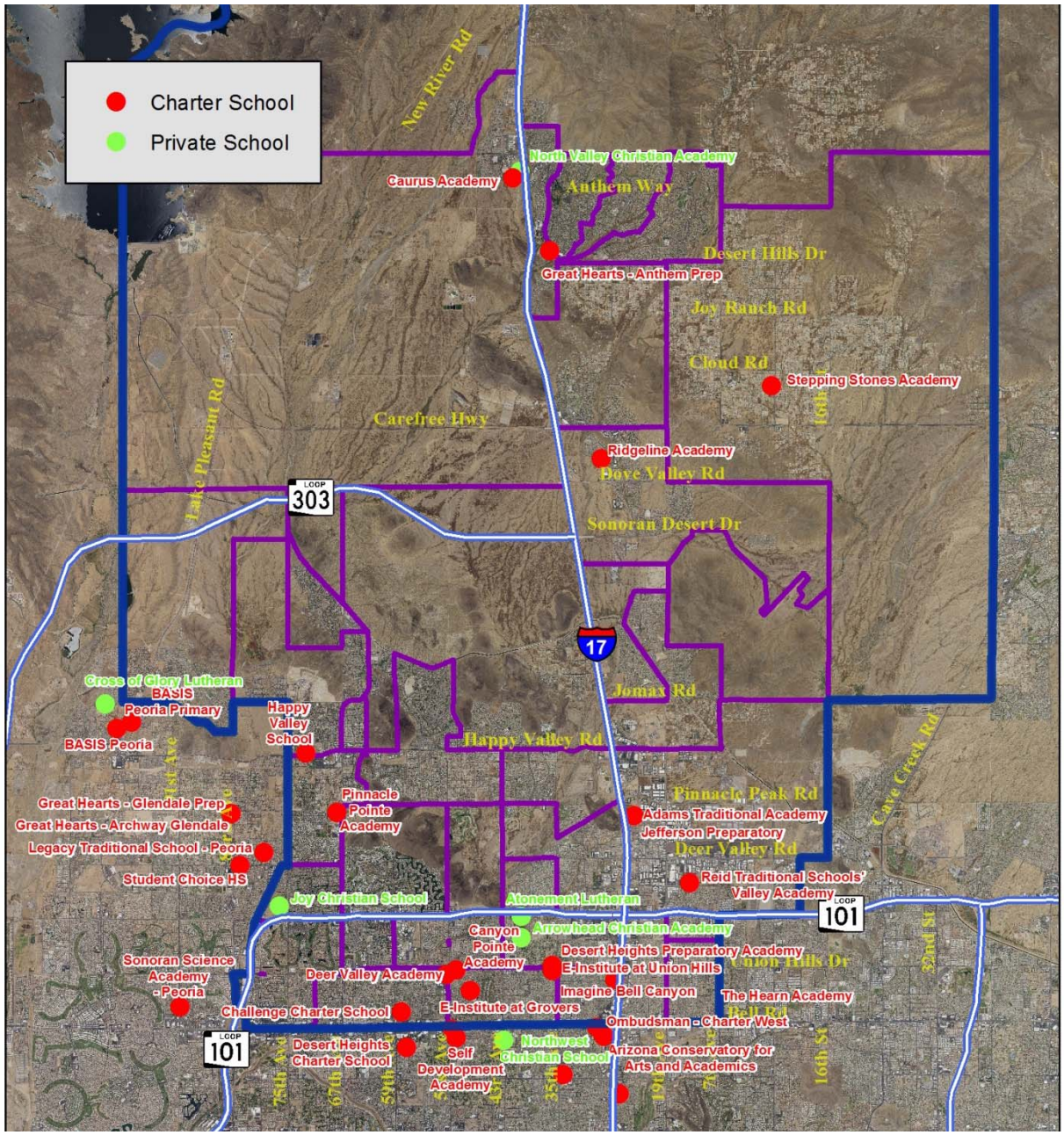
School Name	Address	City	Zip	Grades	Total K-12
In-District Private Schools					
Arrowhead Christian Academy	4030 W. Yorkshire Drive	Glendale	85308	KG-12	164
Atonement Lutheran	4001 W. Beardsley Road	Glendale	85308	KG-8	53
Dream City Christian School	21000 N. 75th Avenue	Glendale	85308	KG-12	235
North Valley Christain Academy	33655 N. 27th Drive	Phoenix	85085	KG-12	280
In-District Total					732
Area Private Schools *					
Cross of Glory Lutheran School	10111 W. Jomax Road	Peoria	85383	KG-8	45
Northwest Christian School	16401 N. 43rd Avenue	Phoenix	85053	K-12	1,266
Area Total					1,311
Grand Total					2,043

Sources: Private School Universe Survey, 2017-18 school year data;Association of Christian Schools

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

The non-District schools are generally concentrated in the southern portion of the District, as shown in **Map 9**. This is in keeping with the tendency of charter schools to locate along major transportation corridors and in established areas with high population density. Charter and private schools located north of Loop 101 are primarily concentrated along Interstate 17. Some of the largest charter schools are located just outside of the District's southwestern boundary. 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 9
DEER VALLEY AREA SCHOOLS BY ENTITY TYPE



3.0 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Residential development in the District has been strong and steady in recent years, as can be seen below on **Table 8**. Single family production has averaged over 600 permits per year for the decade, and more than 700 units per year over the past five years. Multifamily development has been somewhat uneven, but the volume has been increasing.

The residential building permits shown below are grouped into housing categories that reflect correlations between the types of housing and the age structure of the households likely to occupy them. Group quarter facilities, such as nursing homes, are not included as either retirement or multifamily housing.

Of the 8,700 units added in the past ten years about 70 percent have been single family, and about half of those units have been in the 2 to 3.5 lots-per-acre category. This is a fairly low density level, but the hilly terrain of the District tends to lead to more open space in projects. Nearly 30 percent of the lots were a half-acre or larger, which again is a reflection of the terrain and the large amount of infill growth in the semi-rural Desert Hills area.

TABLE 8
HOUSING PERMITS

Housing Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	135	75	108	193	336	208	186	136	159	143	1,679
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	237	147	266	443	327	332	351	255	574	292	3,224
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	55	35	86	42	11	43	89	226	174	201	962
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	-	7	44	49	-	-	20	19	-	152	291
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	76	-	125
Total Single Family	427	264	504	727	674	583	646	685	983	788	6,281
Multifamily, Low Density	-	-	-	-	25	10	67	5	178	25	310
Multifamily, Standard Courtyard	359	8	334	-	257	389	69	331	-	-	1,747
Multifamily, Urban/Lifestyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	305	-	385
Total Multifamily	359	8	334	-	282	399	136	416	483	25	2,442
Total	786	272	838	727	956	982	782	1,101	1,466	813	8,723

Sources: Maricopa Association of Governments; Construction Monitor; Maricopa County Assessor; Applied Economics, 2020.

Viewing the calendar year building permits by quarter (**Table 8A)** provides an alternate view of recent activity. Only single family permits are shown due to the long lead times and construction periods involved with multifamily projects, which can distort short-term appearances.

Single family production was highest in 2017, averaging 227 permits per quarter; production fell to about 210 permits per quarter in both 2018 and 2019, while 2019 exhibited more strength in the last half of the year. Housing densities increased in 2019, with permitting in the 2 to 3.5 lots-per-acre category falling from about 50 percent in 2017 and 2018 to about a quarter of the lots permitted in 2019. Over 30 percent of the single family permits issued in 2019 were at densities of 4.5 lots-per-acre or more.

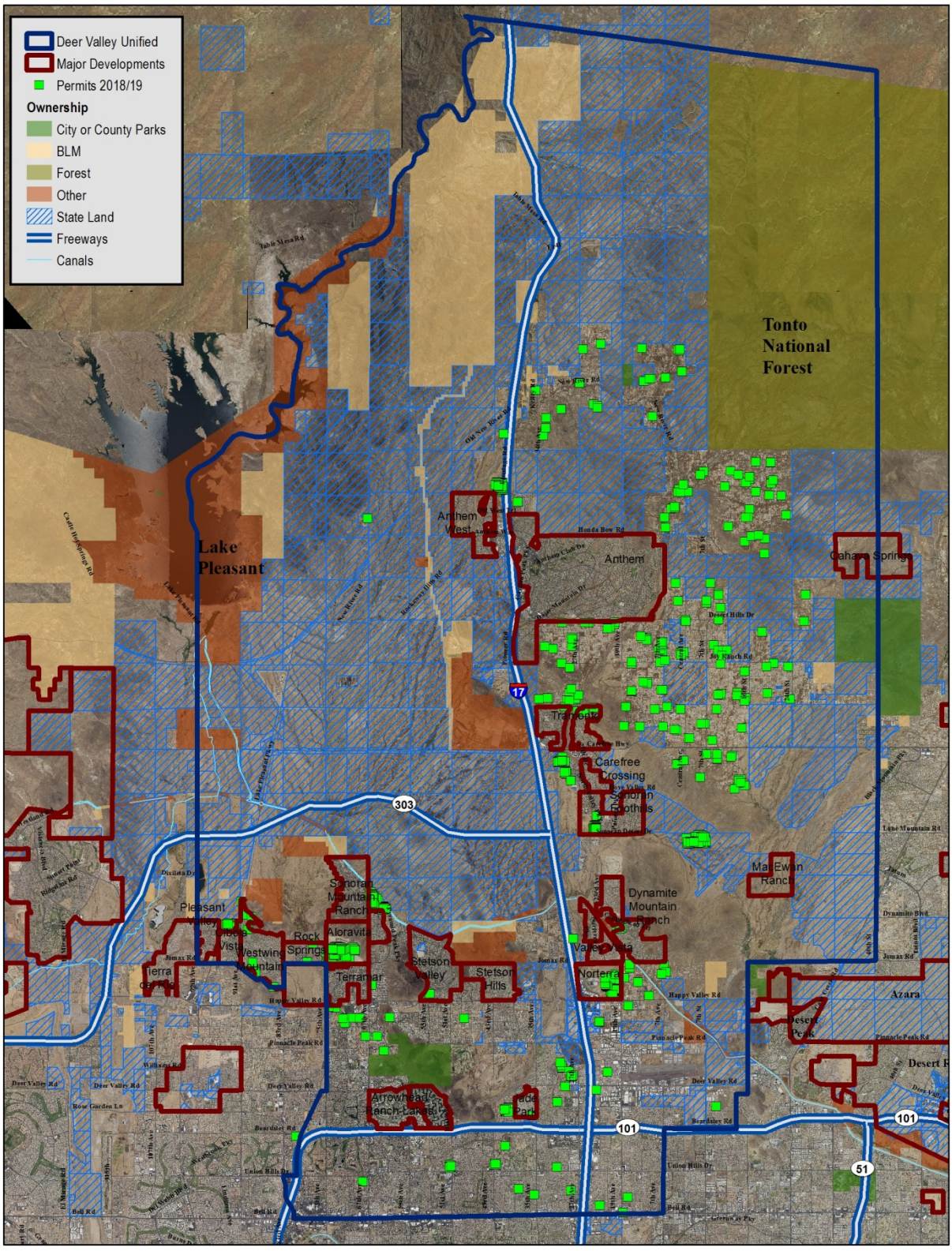
TABLE 8A
HOUSING PERMITS BY QUARTER

	2017					2018					2019				
Housing Type	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	30	39	41	39	149	41	38	48	36	163	26	33	31	37	127
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	59	94	113	151	417	175	135	100	57	467	74	61	25	33	193
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	60	66	47	29	202	58	40	46	38	182	64	53	53	67	237
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	10	4	-	-	14	-	-	8	14	22	63	67	69	53	252
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Ov	-	49	76	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Single Family Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Total Single Family	159	252	277	219	907	274	213	202	145	834	227	214	178	211	830

Sources: Maricopa Association of Governments; Construction Monitor; Maricopa County Assessor; Applied Economics, 2020.

Recent development activity in the District is illustrated on **Map 10** and housing permits for 2018/19 marked in green. While there are concentrations of activity at Aloravita, Norterra and a few other areas, it is notable how dispersed new housing growth in the District has been. The Desert Hills area near Anthem has had a great deal of new development, although water issues may curtail that activity in coming years.

MAP 10
RESIDENTIAL PERMITTING



3.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The identified residential potential in the District is estimated to be over 70,000 units. This includes defined projects and raw land with development potential beyond a practical ten-year horizon. **Table 9** shows projected unit counts by type of product and the estimated time period that construction **could begin** on lots within those projects, although developments are generally under construction over a number of years. The Infill category generally includes rural lots and small custom projects that are likely to be under development intermittently over a number of years. The Desert Hills area around Anthem is the most obvious example of such development, but the southern portion of the District also contains significant infill potential. There are also large tracts of land in the northern and western portions of the District with development potential that is possible but remote and not included on this table.
Both the unit potential and the timing estimates presented on this table will change as new information is acquired.

The future residential potential is similar to recent development in the District, with about 70 percent of the total being single family housing that is generally in the lower density ranges; this scenario could very well change as more defined plans with higher densities are introduced.

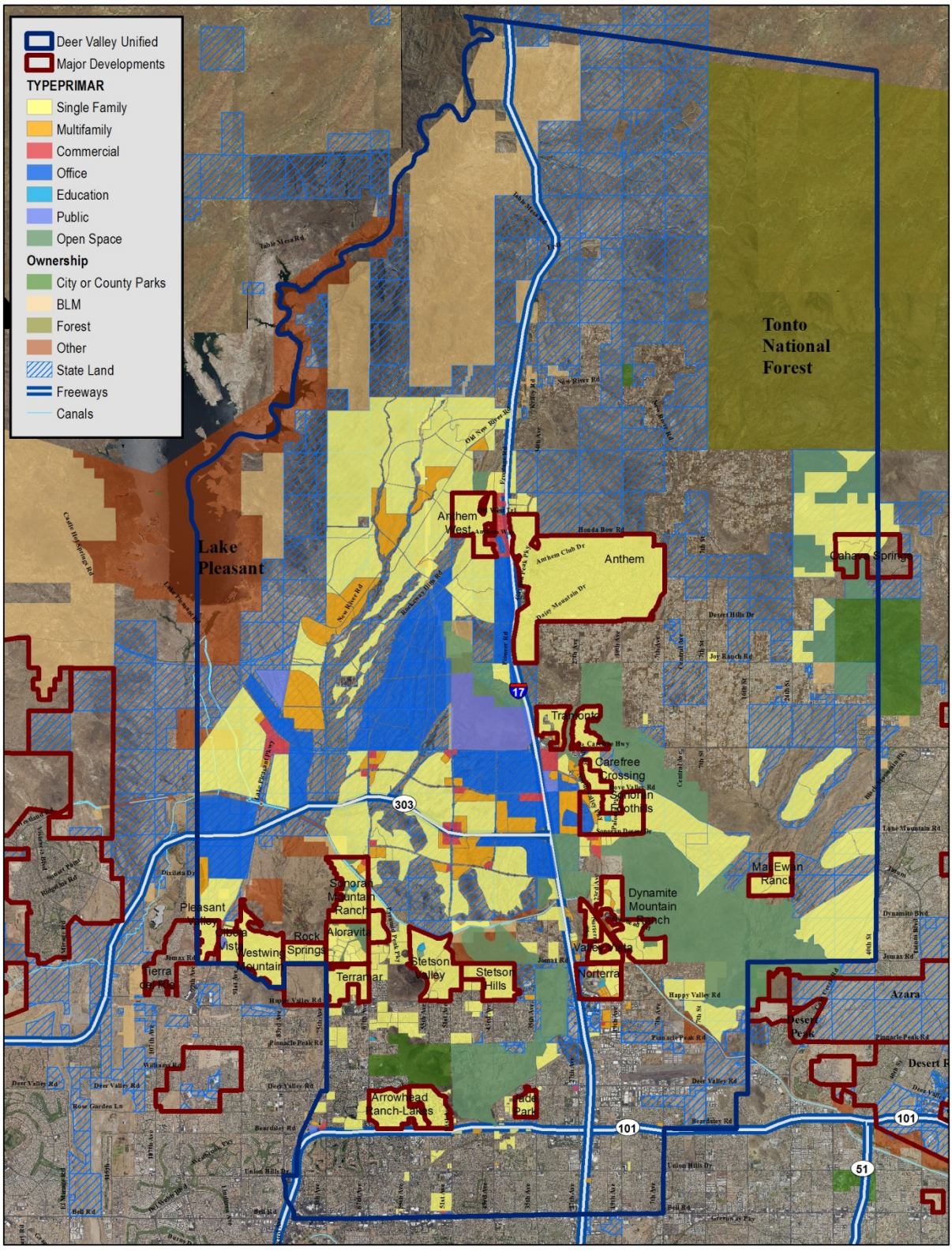
TABLE 9
POTENTIAL NEW HOUSING BY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

	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	1,740	11	-	89	96	50	2,697	4,683
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	362	59	79	1,311	2,350	4,266	30,552	38,979
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	3	341	132	20	2,154	655	3,253	6,558
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	-	87	-	264	82	-	214	647
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	-	129	333	-	-	-	-	462
Single Family Attached	-	104	-	200	-	100	-	404
Total Single Family	2,105	731	544	1,884	4,682	5,071	36,716	51,733
Multifamily, Low Density	-	34	248	-	234	-	8,836	9,352
Multifamily, Standard Courtyard	700	-	296	325	-	2,226	3,414	6,961
Multifamily, Urban/Lifestyle	-	-	-	-	793	1,702	-	2,495
Total Multifamily	700	34	544	325	1,027	3,928	12,250	18,808
Total	2,805	765	1,088	2,209	5,709	8,999	48,966	70,541
Age-Restricted Housing								
Multifamily, Low Density	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Multifamily, Standard Courtyard	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	140
Total Age-Restricted	-	-	140	-	-	200	-	340
Total	2,805	765	1,228	2,209	5,709	9,199	48,966	70,881

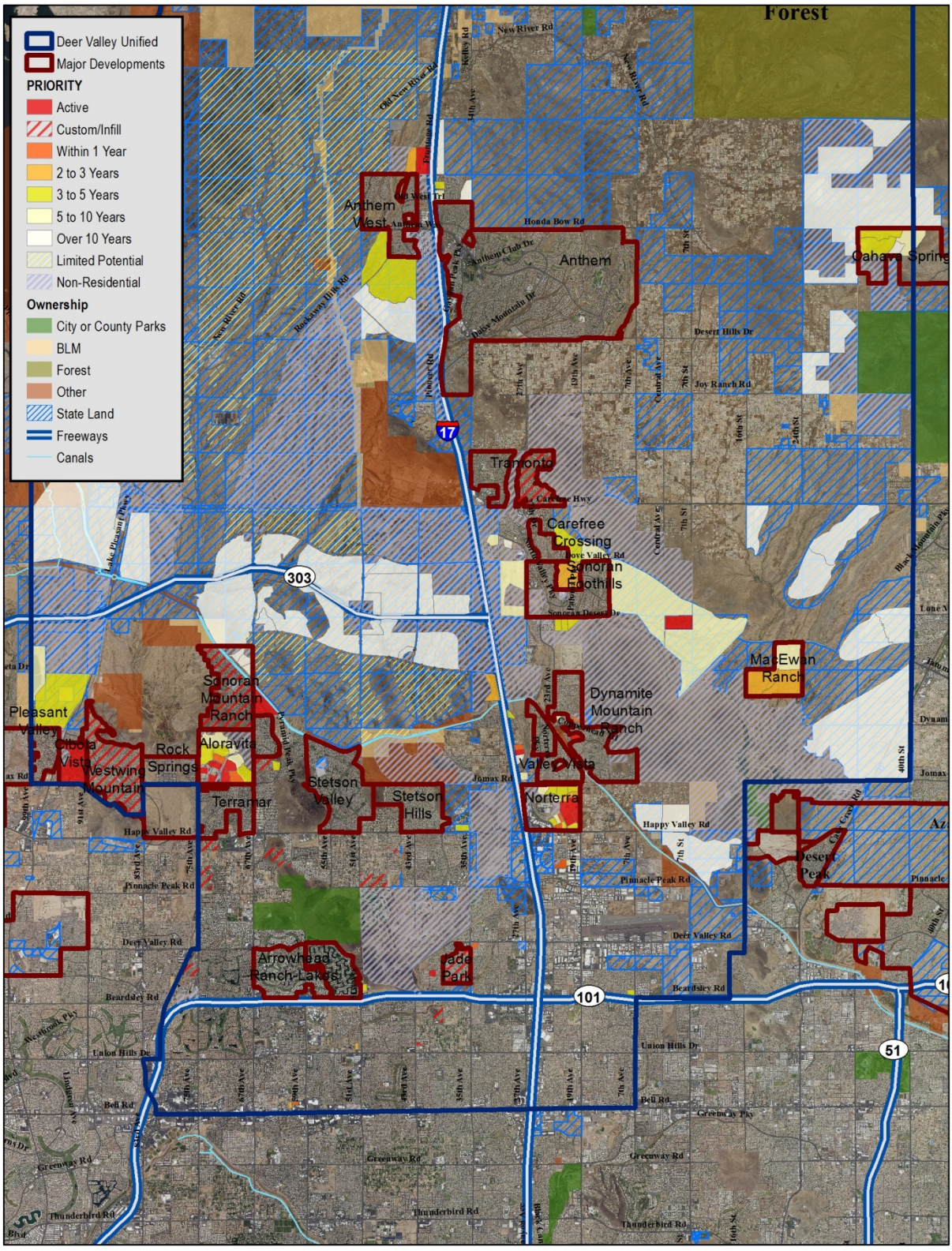
Sources: City of Phoenix; Applied Economics, 2020.

Maps 11 and 12 show active and future development areas by land use and the estimated timing to begin development, as presented on the table above. The land use map depicts the expansive land area that comprises the entire District, displaying the large tracts of available single family land and the potential for major tracts of multifamily and employment uses. The timing map shows a smaller portion of the District where most of the development is expected over the next ten years.

MAP 11
FUTURE LAND USE



MAP 12
DEVELOPMENT TIMING



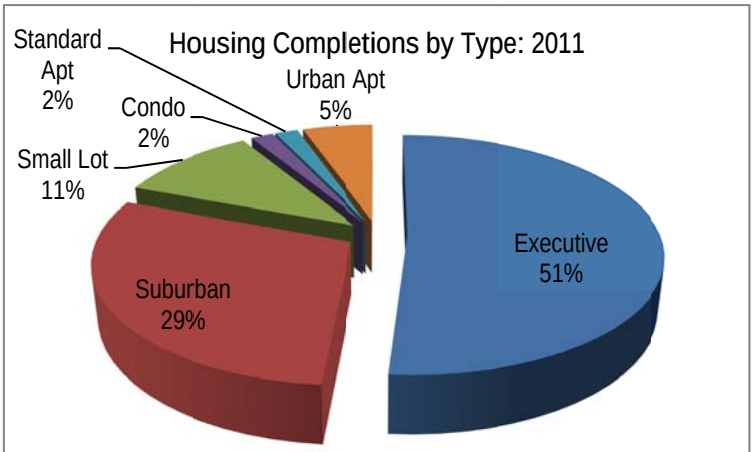
3.2.1 MARKET CONDITIONS

The State of Arizona continues to grow, with a population gain of 111,800 persons between July 2018 and July 2019. The Phoenix metropolitan area was the leading growth area of the state, accounting for 78 percent of the state population growth increasing by an average of 83,600 persons annually over the past five years. The City of Phoenix remains the fifth most-populous city and is currently the fastest growing city in the nation based on recent Census data. According to a Forbes article from May 2019, this growth is attributed to a "business-friendly environment, plentiful job opportunities and affordable cost of living".

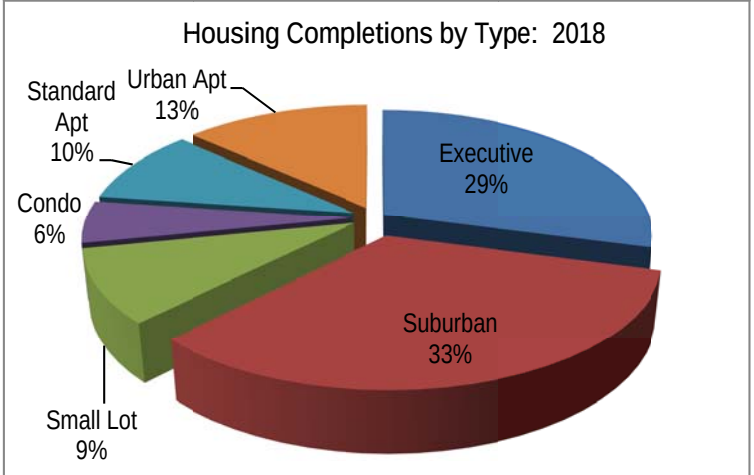
Housing prices in the Phoenix metro area compare favorably to other markets that are in competition for young, tech employees that now make up a significant part of the economy. While Seattle, Austin, and San Jose have much stronger tech growth, they also have significantly higher housing costs. Data from the National Association of Realtors provides a comparison. In the first quarter of 2019 the median sales price of existing single family houses in the U.S. was $254,800 versus $384,300 in the Western region. The Seattle median price was $497,000, or 129 percent of the Western region price. At $303,400 Austin was just 79 percent of the Western region median. San Jose was 317 percent above the Western region price with a median of $1,220,000. The Phoenix median price of $276,400 is only 72 percent of the Western region and 108 percent of the U.S. median, which is a favorable position for people considering a move within the west or nationally.

The great recession distorted the local housing market in several ways. Because of financial limitations the local housing market shifted both geographically and in type. Entry-level markets were especially impacted as housing starts in some areas of the metro region were seriously curtailed. The housing market has largely recovered with strong new construction activity taking place throughout the metro region, although activity in parts of Pinal County continues to be limited.

The impacts on housing diversity can be seen in the charts to the right, which show residential completion data for Maricopa County. In 2011, low-density executive housing accounted for about half of all residential completions in developments. This segment includes developments with fewer than 3.5 lots-per-acre and is typically a move-up market. In contrast, typical suburban housing only accounted for 29 percent of completions. This is the inverse of a normal market and a reflection of the distorted economic and lending conditions that existed during the recession.



Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, Applied Economics, 2019.



Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, Applied Economics, 2019.

By 2018 there were two notable market shifts. The single family market recovered as suburban densities increased and low-density properties accounted for a smaller proportion of new construction. The other significant change is the shift in metro area multifamily housing that has occurred as the market has recovered from the recession. New growth has been concentrated in high-amenity, high-rent properties that are generally located in urban centers or along major transportation corridors.

Overall, residential growth in the Phoenix metro area is expected to remain strong. While the economy is expected to slow in the next year, a major recession is not likely unless there is a significant disruptive action. The coronavirus pandemic may well provide that disruption but it is too early to accurately determine the overall impacts other than the obvious near-term disorder. The Phoenix metro area should be less susceptible to negative impacts due to the structural changes in the local economy and more measured increases in construction activity and housing prices that have occurred during the prolonged recovery period. Residential growth is expected to be more diverse both geographically and by housing type and price, although some parts of the region lack sufficient diversity to provide an adequate buffer against future market downturns.

3.2.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The single family residential market in the District has been stable in recent years, steadily growing but not surging. While the area is popular, recent construction has been fairly limited in type. The presence of a variety of housing options leads to diversity in the market, which tends to increase stability and support a wider range of resident populations. **Table 10** provides additional detail on the economic characteristics of some of the developments in the District which reflect the buying populace. This table is not a comprehensive listing of all projects, but it does show that the District is basically a "move-up" market that generally lacks both entry level and "executive" housing (homes in the million dollar range). This narrow range of housing products could become a significant issue during an extended economic downturn.

TABLE 10
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AT SELECTED DISTRICT SUBDIVISIONS

Builder	Subdivision	Models offered	Sq. Ft. Min	Beds Min	Price Min	Sq. Ft. Max	Beds Max	Price Max	Price/SqFt Min-Max	
David Weekley	Union Park at Norterra	7	2,332	3	$474,990	3,864	5	$569,990	$204	$148
D. R. Horton	Copperhead	8	1,570	3	$408,500	2,674	4	$473,500	$260	$177
K Hovnanian	Union Park: Pinnacle TH	3	1,954	3	$349,990	2,399	3	$361,990	$179	$151
Lennar Homes	Anthem Circle Mountain Ranch	5	1,800	4	$318,990	2,762	4	$372,990	$177	$135
	Pyramid Peak	2	2,594	3	$403,990	2,856	4	$429,990	$156	$151
Shea Homes	Aloravita: Ascent	6	1,968	3	$364,490	3,062	4	$413,490	$185	$135
	Aloravita: Emblem	6	2,318	3	$413,490	3,505	4	$459,490	$178	$131
Taylor Morrison	Aloravita: Landmark	6	2,153	4	$395,990	3,693	5	$451,990	$184	$122

Source: Builder websites: Applied Economics, January 16 & 23, 2020.

The highest production volumes currently are at Aloravita, northwest of Jomax and 67th Avenue, which has seen about 350 housing permits taken out since its opening in the third quarter of 2018 (right). Taylor Morrison is building-out two subdivisions in the development, while five others remain active. Pulte Homes has three of these projects, including two that recently opened. Shea Homes has two active subdivisions and two more that are scheduled to open within the next year.



Construction activity in this development will be strong through 2019/20; activity after that is expected to fall significantly and then remain low for about two years or more. In addition to the economic and labor disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the land in the northern portion of the project has reverted back to State ownership. Although there is no current time frame for a new auction of this property, new development isn't expected until about 2022 to 2023; since there has been some builder interest in the property already, it seems unlikely that the property will remain idle longer than that.

The next most active project in the District is at Norterra, northwest of Happy Valley Road and 19th Avenue, which also opened in the third quarter of 2018. At Union Park, Ashton Woods, David Weekley and Cachet Homes have taken out about 120 permits. Although there are about 190 lots remaining, Ashton Woods has nearly built-out its section. Weekley and Cachet both build houses starting at around $500,000 and project production is expected to be much lower than in the first year since there are now three builders. Meanwhile, K. Hovnanian has opened a 113-unit attached project called Pinnacle at Union Park; production is strong and the project is expected to build-out in 2020. Sunbelt, the master developer at Norterra, has a policy of not pushing phases of development into competition with each other. Since Union Park production is expected to slow, additional new single family development at Norterra is not expected to begin for two years or more. Multifamily development is expected to proceed, and two parcels began initial grading in early 2020, although one of them is a retirement community.



Rental housing development is experiencing high growth levels and several projects are currently under construction, including the 288-unit Acero North Valley apartments at North Valley Parkway north of Dove Valley Road (right), Elux at Deer Valley (212 units at 19th Avenue and Happy Valley Road), and single family rental projects Avilla Paseo (89 units at 35th Avenue and Deer Valley) and Bungalows on Jomax (141 units at I-17 and Jomax). Grading began in early 2020 for the 296-unit Springs at Deer Valley apartments (23rd Avenue south of Happy Valley Road). Avilla Canyon is expected to begin construction on 211 units in 2020/21 near I-17 and Jomax. Several large single family projects are planned to start within the next two years. Lennar Homes is expected to begin house construction in the first half of 2021 on a State Land purchase that is located at Dove Valley Road east of North Valley Parkway. This 400-lot project will have multiple product lines, so production is expected to be strong. Lennar is also acquiring land near I-17 north of the CAP canal; this project is planned for 240 lots and construction is expected to commence in early 2022.

The MacEwan Ranch project, located at Sonoran Desert Parkway and 16th Street alignment, is still in process due to issues related to housing density, infrastructure, and roadways. Taylor Morrison currently has plans for 1,420 lots, which includes an age-targeted section. Housing construction isn't likley to start until 2021/22, but production should be strong and steady once it begins and additions are expected through the end of the projection period. The City of Phoenix is extending sewer and water lines to the north, on the west side of I-17. Expected to be in service sometime in 2022, the new infrastructure will open large areas of State Land for development. Although there has already been some developer interest, no firm plans or auctions are scheduled at this time. New housing development resulting from these infrastructure improvements is expected in three to five years, likely near Anthem West.

Recent health and economic issues, and the lead-time needed before new developments begin, will likely cause single family housing production in the District to fall in the near-term. Multifamily projects already underway should be completed, but there may be a pause after that. While the depth and length of this slowing is unknown at this time, it is anticipated that construction in the second half of the projection period will be stronger than the first five years.

4.0 DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

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. These projections account for local and regional trends in socioeconomic conditions and economic growth forecasts.

4.1 POPULATION & HOUSING

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 approximately 265,100 persons in 98,100 households (occupied housing units), with a population per household of about 2.70 persons. Occupancy rates appear to have stabilized at about 94 percent over the past four years, after falling during the recession. Population per household is expected to continue to decline throughout the projection period due to aging in existing households and the increase in multifamily housing, both of which dampen the impact of the increase in the number of households on total and school-age population.

TABLE 11
PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING

		Housing Units		Occupancy	Vacant	Households		
Year	Population	Total	New	Rate	Units	Total	Change	Pop/HH
2010/11	239,040	96,493	872	90.4%	9,276	87,217	106	2.741
2011/12	240,998	96,765	272	91.0%	8,714	88,051	834	2.737
2012/13	245,326	97,603	838	92.0%	7,792	89,811	1,760	2.732
2013/14	247,712	98,330	727	92.3%	7,551	90,779	968	2.729
2014/15	252,202	99,287	957	93.2%	6,702	92,585	1,805	2.724
2015/16	254,374	100,269	982	93.3%	6,696	93,573	988	2.718
2016/17	258,345	101,051	782	94.2%	5,886	95,165	1,592	2.715
2017/18	260,427	102,152	1,101	94.1%	6,032	96,120	956	2.709
2018/19	263,120	103,618	1,466	93.9%	6,321	97,297	1,177	2.704
2019/20	265,145	104,431	813	94.0%	6,286	98,145	848	2.702
2020/21	268,864	106,008	1,577	94.1%	6,296	99,712	1,568	2.696
2021/22	271,663	107,289	1,281	94.1%	6,285	101,004	1,292	2.690
2022/23	274,747	108,280	991	94.5%	5,955	102,325	1,321	2.685
2023/24	276,202	109,630	1,350	94.0%	6,578	103,052	728	2.680
2024/25	280,530	111,447	1,817	94.1%	6,598	104,849	1,797	2.676
2025/26	285,563	113,596	2,149	94.2%	6,634	106,962	2,113	2.670
2026/27	289,315	115,117	1,521	94.2%	6,631	108,486	1,524	2.667
2027/28	293,186	116,743	1,626	94.3%	6,631	110,112	1,626	2.663
2028/29	296,363	118,058	1,315	94.4%	6,611	111,447	1,335	2.659
2029/30	299,851	119,553	1,495	94.5%	6,599	112,954	1,507	2.655
2020/21-2029/30			15,122				14,809	

Source: Applied Economics, 2020.
*Bolding Indicates Actuals

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, more than 800 new housing units were added to inventory and an average of nearly 1,500 new units are forecast to be added each year during the projection period, yielding 15,122 new units by 2029/30. With continued improvements in the housing occupancy rate, more than 14,800 new households are expected to be formed in that same ten-year period; however, the population per household is expected to fall to 2.655 by 2029/30. These changes result in a population of nearly 300,000 persons occupying roughly 113,000 households by the end of the projection period.

4.2 SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

In addition to the volume and market orientation of housing development, trends in per-household student generation rates and enrollment-population (E-P) 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. The school-age population averaged 0.538 persons per household in 2010, but has dropped by over 8 percent since then down to 0.486 persons per household due to the overall aging of the District's population and historically low birth rates. As detailed in **Table 12**, this decline in the number of persons per household is likely to continue throughout the projection period since the number of new households that will be added is small in comparison to the total population.

TABLE 12
SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

		School-Age Population *		K-12 Enrollment		Net	Enrollment -
Year	Households	Total	Per Household	Total	Per Household	Difference	Population Ratio
2010/11	87,217	46,950	0.538	34,985	0.401	11,965	74.5%
2011/12	88,051	46,860	0.532	34,400	0.391	12,460	73.4%
2012/13	89,811	47,254	0.526	33,763	0.376	13,491	71.5%
2013/14	90,779	47,220	0.520	33,054	0.364	14,166	70.0%
2014/15	92,585	47,612	0.514	33,432	0.361	14,180	70.2%
2015/16	93,573	47,572	0.508	33,770	0.361	13,802	71.0%
2016/17	95,165	47,832	0.503	33,618	0.353	14,214	70.3%
2017/18	96,120	47,763	0.497	33,539	0.349	14,224	70.2%
2018/19	97,297	47,798	0.491	33,548	0.345	14,250	70.2%
2019/20	98,145	47,666	0.486	33,749	0.344	13,917	70.8%
2020/21	99,712	48,016	0.482	33,946	0.340	14,070	70.7%
2021/22	101,004	48,225	0.477	34,082	0.337	14,143	70.7%
2022/23	102,325	48,440	0.473	34,102	0.333	14,338	70.4%
2023/24	103,052	48,370	0.469	34,165	0.332	14,205	70.6%
2024/25	104,849	48,795	0.465	34,253	0.327	14,542	70.2%
2025/26	106,962	49,355	0.461	34,637	0.324	14,718	70.2%
2026/27	108,486	49,633	0.458	34,762	0.320	14,871	70.0%
2027/28	110,112	49,948	0.454	34,807	0.316	15,141	69.7%
2028/29	111,447	50,124	0.450	34,904	0.313	15,220	69.6%
2029/30	112,954	50,370	0.446	34,939	0.309	15,431	69.4%

Source: Applied Economics, 2020.

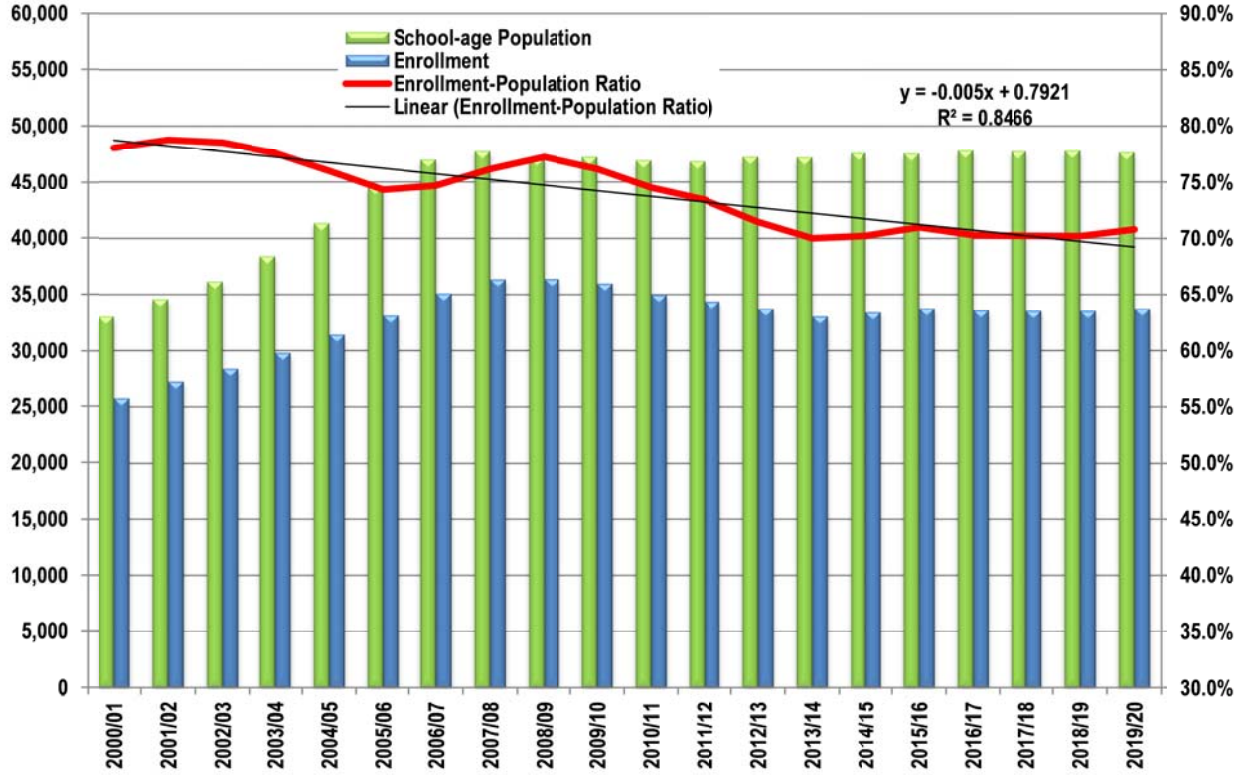
* Population age 5 through 17, corresponds with Kindergarten through 12th grade.

Bolding indicates historical data.

Due to the increasing number of educational alternatives that are available and existing open enrollment policies, it is necessary to apply an E-P ratio, or "capture rate", to the projected school-age population when forecasting District enrollment. Please note, in this analysis the capture rate is based on the *net difference* between the school-age population and District enrollment. This includes the loss of some in-District, school-age persons to other providers and a gain of some students from outside the District. In addition to competition from alternative providers, there are a number of factors that could alter the trend in either direction, including specific program offerings within the District or in neighboring districts.

In the 2019/20 school year the estimated school-age population within the District was roughly 47,666 persons, while total enrollment was about 33,749 students. This results in a difference between enrollment and the school-age population of 13,917 persons and a net E-P ratio of 0.708, or 70.8 percent. As shown in **Figure 6**, the District's E-P ratio is down significantly from 2000/01 (about 79 percent), but it has remained relatively stable since 2013/14.

FIGURE 6
LONG TERM TRENDS IN SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AND E-P RATIO



As shown in **Table 13**, the District's net capture rate is below the average ratio of the districts served by Applied Economics so far this year. While these rates can be indicative of the actual and/or perceived quality of the education provided by each district, they may be distorted based on location, the availability of alternative providers and the ability of parents to access alternative providers.

TABLE 13
ENROLLMENT-POPULATION RATIO FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS

	Enrollment (1)	School-age Population (2)	Net Capture Rate (3)
Peoria	37,214	42,527	87.5%
Chandler	45,814	53,857	85.1%
Buckeye Elementary	5,348	6,898	77.5%
Scottsdale Unified	22,233	30,462	73.0%
Dysart	24,475	34,450	71.0%
Deer Valley	33,749	47,666	70.8%
Saddle Mountain	2,120	3,128	67.8%
Higley	13,121	20,141	65.1%
Queen Creek	7,576	11,997	63.1%
Average (4)	191,650	251,126	76.3%

(1) October 1st, K-12 headcount enrollment as reported by the Districts
(2) Population Ages 5 to 17 for unified districts, and 5 to 13 for elementary districts.
(3) Includes all students attending, including those from outside the district.
(4) Average of the districts shown.

The E-P ratio may fluctuate upward or downward depending on the real or perceived quality of education offered by the District, the number, convenience, and perceived value of other education options, and a myriad of other factors that are beyond the scope of this study. However, we are not aware of many school districts in Arizona experiencing an E-P ratio increase over the past several years and nearly all have experienced some level of decline. As a result, the enrollment projections contained herein have been formulated under three scenarios as shown in **Table 14**.

The "Long-Term Trend Capture" scenario assumes that the District's E-P ratio continues to decline at the average rate that has occurred over the past nine years, or about 0.4 percent per year, resulting in a decline of about 4 percent over the next ten years. The continued decline in the ratio would result in a net decline in enrollment of about 463 students over the next ten years despite nominal growth in the resident school-age population.

The "Short-Term Trend Capture" scenario assumes that the District's E-P ratio continues to decline at the same rate that has occurred over the past seven years, since the large drop in 2012/13 that resulted from budget-mandated reductions in services; **this scenario is used in all of the sub-District projections presented in Section 5 of this report**. The more gradual decline in the ratio, combined with nominal growth in the resident school-age population, would produce a net enrollment increase of almost 1,200 students by 2029/30; this represents an increase in total enrollment of 3.5 percent over 2019/20 total enrollment.

The "Improved Capture" scenario is based on carrying forward the small increase in the E-P ratio that has occurred since 2013/14. This scenario would result in District enrollment of approximately 35,959 K-12 students by 2029/30, which represents an enrollment increase of 6.5 percent (about 2,200 students) over the 10-year projection period.

TABLE 14
PROJECTED E-P RATIO AND ENROLLMENT BY SCENARIO

	Long-term Trend Capture Rate			Short-term Trend Capture Rate			Improved Capture Rate		
Year	Enrollment - Population Ratio	Enrollment	Change	Enrollment - Population Ratio	Enrollment	Change	Enrollment - Population Ratio	Enrollment	Change
2010/11	74.5%	34,985		74.5%	34,985		74.5%	34,985	
2011/12	73.4%	34,400	-585	73.4%	34,400	-585	73.4%	34,400	-585
2012/13	71.5%	33,763	-637	71.5%	33,763	-637	71.5%	33,763	-637
2013/14	70.0%	33,054	-709	70.0%	33,054	-709	70.0%	33,054	-709
2014/15	70.2%	33,432	378	70.2%	33,432	378	70.2%	33,432	378
2015/16	71.0%	33,770	338	71.0%	33,770	338	71.0%	33,770	338
2016/17	70.3%	33,618	-152	70.3%	33,618	-152	70.3%	33,618	-152
2017/18	70.2%	33,539	-79	70.2%	33,539	-79	70.2%	33,539	-79
2018/19	70.2%	33,548	9	70.2%	33,548	9	70.2%	33,548	9
2019/20	70.8%	33,749	201	70.8%	33,749	201	70.8%	33,749	201
2020/21	70.4%	33,804	55	70.7%	33,946	197	70.9%	34,030	281
2021/22	70.1%	33,786	-18	70.7%	34,082	136	71.0%	34,258	228
2022/23	69.5%	33,644	-142	70.4%	34,102	20	71.0%	34,376	118
2023/24	69.3%	33,537	-107	70.6%	34,165	63	71.4%	34,542	166
2024/25	68.6%	33,456	-81	70.2%	34,253	88	71.2%	34,734	192
2025/26	68.2%	33,660	204	70.2%	34,637	384	71.4%	35,223	489
2026/27	67.7%	33,615	-45	70.0%	34,762	125	71.4%	35,455	232
2027/28	67.0%	33,490	-125	69.7%	34,807	45	71.3%	35,609	154
2028/29	66.7%	33,416	-74	69.6%	34,904	97	71.5%	35,814	205
2029/30	66.1%	33,286	-130	69.4%	34,939	35	71.4%	35,959	145
2020/21-2028/29			-463			1,190			2,210

Source: Applied Economics, 2020.

4.3 ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL

Table 15 provides a more detailed review of past and projected enrollment changes by showing enrollment at the elementary, middle and high school levels. Enrollment in the cohorts is more evenly divided currently than it was prior to the recession, with nearly 36 percent of total enrollment in the K-4 group and 32 to 33 percent in the other cohorts. During the projection period, the share of enrollment in the K-4 and 9-12 groups will become nearly equal (at roughly 34.5 percent each) while the share of 5-8 enrollment is expected to remain almost unchanged at 31 percent.

Over the next ten years, enrollment in all of the grade levels is projected to increase; the strongest growth will be in 9-12 enrollment, which is expected to increase by 849 students by 2029/30. Smaller increases are expected in both the K-4 (53 students) and 5-8 (288 students) cohorts by the end of the projection period. Losses in the K-4 grades during the first half of the period are offset by slightly larger gains that occur during the second half, while strong enrollment gains in the middle school cohort during the first 5-year period are reduced by losses during the second 5-year period. Unlike the younger grades, the high school cohort is expected to grow throughout the projection period, although the vast majority of the increase (87 percent or 739 students) will occur during the second 5-year period.

TABLE 15
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED 40TH DAY ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

		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	12,137	10,611	22,748	11,198	33,946	197	0.6%
2021/22	425	12,188	10,650	22,838	11,244	34,082	136	0.4%
2022/23	426	12,163	10,770	22,933	11,169	34,102	20	0.1%
2023/24	427	12,111	10,835	22,946	11,219	34,165	63	0.2%
2024/25	427	11,934	11,105	23,039	11,214	34,253	88	0.3%
2025/26	427	11,953	11,335	23,288	11,349	34,637	384	1.1%
2026/27	427	11,839	11,403	23,242	11,520	34,762	125	0.4%
2027/28	425	11,857	11,350	23,207	11,600	34,807	45	0.1%
2028/29	423	11,920	11,112	23,032	11,872	34,904	97	0.3%
2029/30	423	12,046	10,940	22,986	11,953	34,939	35	0.1%

Source: Applied Economics, 2020.
Bolding indicates actuals.

The distribution of enrollment by individual grade is shown in **Table 16,** which provides 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 2019/20, Kindergarten through 4th grade each have about seven percent of total enrollment, while grades 7th to 11th each have more than eight percent; this clearly demonstrates the shift of enrollment to the older grades. This trend continues through 2029/30, at which point two of the upper grades (9th and 10th) are each expected to represent around nine percent of the total, while the Kindergarten through 2nd grades will be less than seven percent each.

TABLE 16
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED 40TH DAY ENROLLMENT BY GRADE

Year	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-12 Total	Percent Change
2010/11	297	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	343	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	403	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	412	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	465	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	490	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	453	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	434	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	440	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	426	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	426	2,327	2,431	2,395	2,433	2,551	2,511	2,640	2,649	2,811	2,882	2,874	2,773	2,669	33,946	0.6%
2021/22	425	2,306	2,383	2,500	2,465	2,534	2,615	2,561	2,775	2,699	2,935	2,845	2,799	2,665	34,082	0.4%
2022/23	426	2,223	2,359	2,447	2,570	2,564	2,594	2,664	2,689	2,823	2,815	2,895	2,770	2,689	34,102	0.1%
2023/24	427	2,195	2,281	2,430	2,523	2,682	2,633	2,651	2,806	2,745	2,954	2,782	2,821	2,662	34,165	0.2%
2024/25	427	2,191	2,253	2,350	2,507	2,633	2,755	2,692	2,793	2,865	2,873	2,919	2,711	2,711	34,253	0.3%
2025/26	427	2,234	2,274	2,348	2,451	2,646	2,735	2,848	2,868	2,884	3,032	2,855	2,853	2,609	34,637	1.1%
2026/27	427	2,256	2,285	2,335	2,414	2,549	2,709	2,786	2,990	2,918	3,008	2,991	2,780	2,741	34,762	0.4%
2027/28	425	2,281	2,310	2,349	2,403	2,514	2,613	2,763	2,928	3,046	3,047	2,969	2,913	2,671	34,807	0.1%
2028/29	423	2,303	2,333	2,371	2,414	2,499	2,573	2,661	2,900	2,978	3,176	3,006	2,891	2,799	34,904	0.3%
2029/30	423	2,330	2,360	2,400	2,441	2,515	2,562	2,625	2,798	2,955	3,111	3,136	2,928	2,778	34,939	0.1%

Source: Applied Economics, 2020.

5.0 SUB-DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

Sub-District enrollment projections are based on the current number of students in each planning grid, the expected occupancy of existing housing units, the 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 levels 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 through 2029/30 for each of the planning grids have been developed.

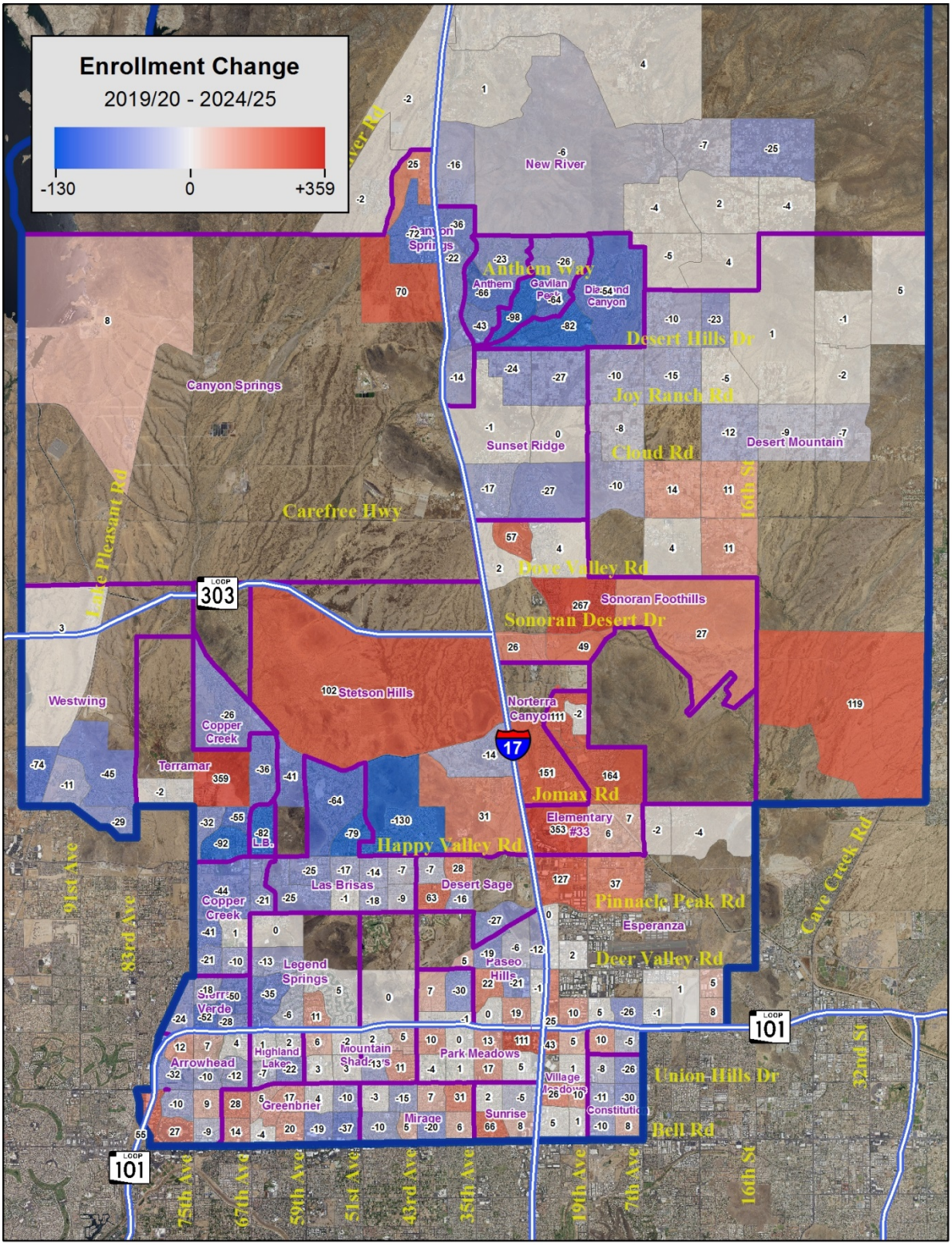
The grid-level projections are then aggregated by attendance area and compared with enrollment by school to provide a cross-check for the District enrollment projections. Matrices showing the relationship between where the students live and where they attend school are provided for elementary, middle, and high school grade levels. These relationships are combined with the attendance area projections to forecast enrollment by school.

5.1 ENROLLMENT BY GRID & ATTENDANCE AREA

The projected changes in the number of students by grid over the next two five-year periods are depicted on **Maps 13 and 14**. The planning grids are color coded according to the degree of change, with increasing saturations of red for positive change and blue for negative change. During the first five-year period, from 2019/20 to 2024/25, the highest growth is expected from Jomax Road, as strong residential development continues at Norterra, north to Dove Valley Road in areas that have seen high growth levels in recent years. An additional growth area is expected in the western portion of the District around the Alora Vita and Sonoran Mountain Ranch developments. Declines are anticipated in older residential areas, including Anthem and Stetson Valley/Stetson Hills, while the southern portion of the District should see a mix of gains and losses as new infill projects partially offset aging neighborhoods.

The pattern is similar for the second five-year period, 2024/25 to 2029/30, although there will be some losses in current growth areas due to aging, most notably just north of Jomax Road on the east side of I-17. The southern portion of the District should continue to be a mixture of aging and growth. Growth is expected to intensify in the north, west of I-17, due to activity in the Anthem West area. There are a number of major employers in the southern part of the District, creating a strong base of both office and industrial jobs. This portion of the District consists of smaller subdivisions that were developed over time, and the older, more affordable housing helps to create some stability in the school-age. 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 13
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT CHANGE BY PLANNING GRID: 2019/20 – 2024/25



MAP 14
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT CHANGE BY PLANNING GRID: 2024/25 – 2029/30

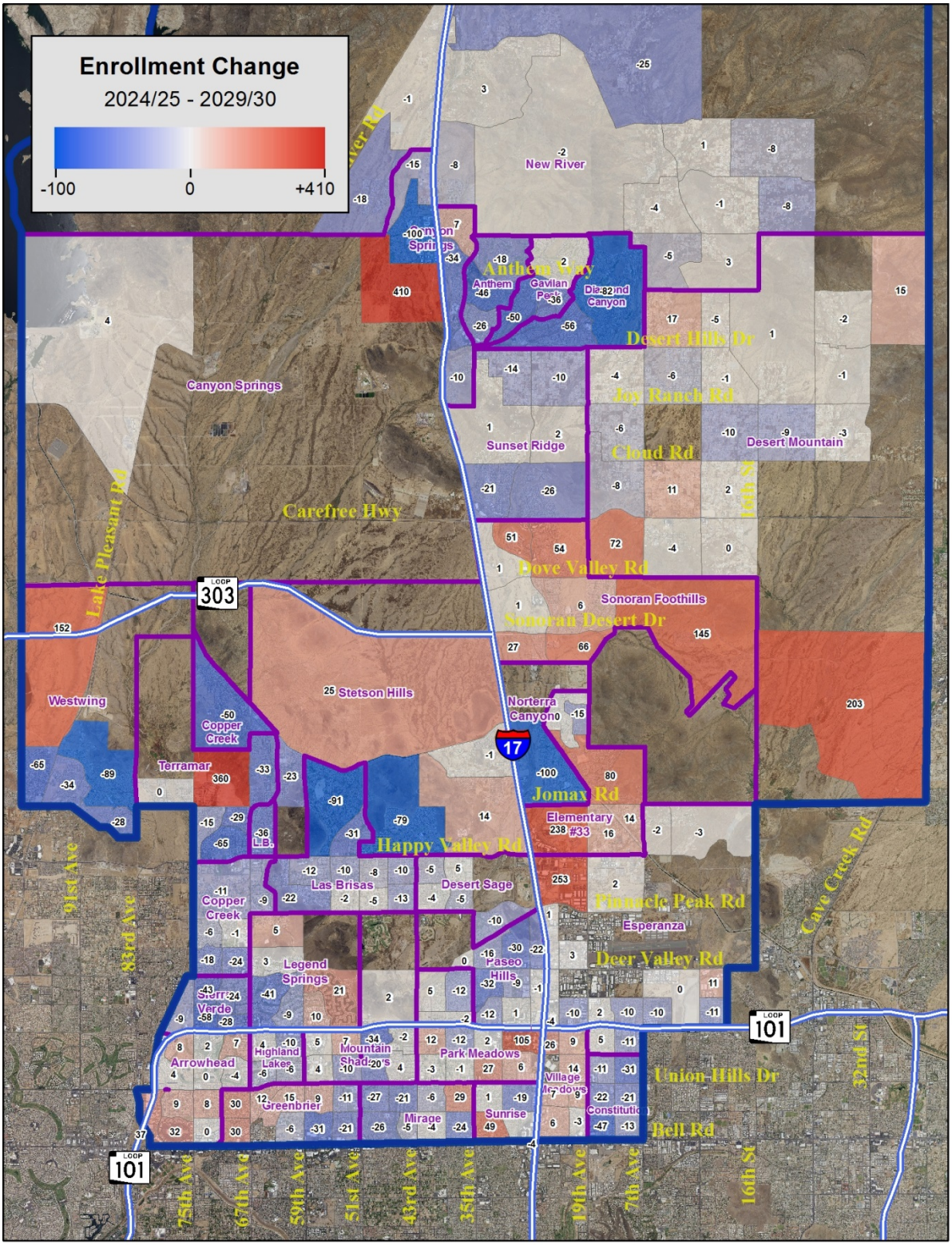


Table 17 displays the projected enrollment by attendance area through 2029/30 based on current student data and the demographic trends observed in the District. Enrollment is presented for all levels (elementary, middle and high school) based on the attendance area designated for the student's place 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 of the District boundaries is also included. Attendance area enrollment is color coded by size, relative to the average size (in students) of the attendance areas 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 attendance area. Changes by 5-year period are also provided to highlight these trends.

Kindergarten to 6th grade (K-6) enrollment during the first five-year projection period is forecast to increase by one percent, or nearly 200 students, due in part to an 18 percent increase in out-of-District enrollment (300 students). As a percentage, the largest enrollment increases are expected in the Greenbrier (+62 percent) and Mirage (+55 percent) attendance areas; five additional attendance areas are expected to increase enrollment by 10 percent or more in the next five years. Numerous areas are projected to experience declines of 20 percent or more during this period; the largest percentage declines in the next five years are expected in the Norterra Canyon (-36 percent) and Desert Mountain (-34 percent) attendance areas. Note that both the opening of the new elementary school and the dissolution of the Bellair attendance area into the Greenbrier and Mirage attendance areas planned for 2020/21 are reflected in these projections; these events and the associated revisions to attendance area boundaries that are being implemented in 2020/21 have likely contributed to some of the aforementioned enrollment changes.

In the second five-year period, the Desert Mountain attendance area will see the largest percentage increase (30 percent) in enrollment, while the Canyon Springs attendance area is projected to grow by 20 percent. Four other attendance areas will see enrollment increases in excess of 10 percent during the second half of the projection period. The largest percentage decline in elementary enrollment in the second five-year period is expected at Sierra Verde (21 percent), and both the Constitution and Paseo Hills areas will decline by 17 percent. Out-of-District elementary enrollment during this period is projected to decrease by one percent, resulting in a net increase of just 45 elementary students for the period.

Overall, elementary enrollment is expected to grow by 235 students over the next ten years. The Sonoran Foothills attendance area is projected to have the largest growth, adding nearly 390 during the 10-year period, followed by the Terramar (+285 students) and Canyon Springs (+217 students) attendance areas. Norterra Canyon is expected to lose about 360 students over the next 10 years, while the Paseo Hills, Sierra Verde and Las Brisas attendance areas are all expected to lose 200 students or more by 2029/30.

In the middle school attendance areas, growth of 263 students over ten years in the Deer Valley Middle School attendance area is expected to be offset somewhat by a loss of 146 students in the Hillcrest area. Overall, middle school enrollment is projected to increase by about 100 students by 2029/30. More dramatic changes in the high school attendance areas are projected. Significant growth in the Barry Goldwater attendance area is anticipated, adding more than 1,300 students over the 10-year period. These gains more than offset losses in the Sandra Day (-1,172 students) area during the same time period. After declining for the past six years, enrollment in the Deer Valley high school attendance area is projected to add nearly 600 students by 2029/30, although most of that growth will occur during the first half of the projection period. The addition of nearly 300 out-of-District high school students during the projection period is offset by the loss of 360 students in the Boulder Creek attendance area. Overall, the high school attendance areas are expected to gain nearly 850 students during the next ten years.

TABLE 17
STUDENTS BY ATTENDANCE AREA: 2014/15 - 2029/30

	Actual						Projected										Change		
Attendance Area*	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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	'14-'19	'19-'24	'24-'29
Anthem Elem	558	494	469	453	422	371	358	329	313	308	293	285	276	265	264	259	-34%	-21%	-12%
Arrowhead	631	620	631	597	603	595	607	622	652	660	681	685	683	686	690	701	-6%	14%	3%
Bellair	452	451	446	467	469	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5%	-100%	
Canyon Springs	1,131	1,143	1,141	1,057	1,055	972	1,015	976	967	976	988	1,031	1,070	1,106	1,143	1,189	-14%	2%	20%
Constitiution	766	620	680	670	738	707	692	670	665	639	623	607	578	555	535	520	-8%	-12%	-17%
Copper Creek	633	677	662	685	679	700	700	691	677	649	639	614	612	597	585	579	11%	-9%	-9%
Desert Mountain	748	764	762	796	800	824	474	472	485	504	547	589	623	661	692	713	10%	-34%	30%
Desert Sage	556	558	576	567	596	613	626	634	646	632	629	617	597	581	567	559	10%	3%	-11%
Diamond Canyon	852	841	810	774	718	705	693	680	674	636	612	600	581	549	546	531	-17%	-13%	-13%
Esperanza	540	519	601	593	611	603	626	656	666	656	650	683	684	691	703	725	12%	8%	12%
Gavilan Peak	615	616	573	529	499	486	458	461	436	399	376	370	364	346	341	329	-21%	-23%	-12%
Greenbrier	335	312	305	293	278	300	443	457	473	476	486	509	485	483	481	482	-10%	62%	-1%
Highland Lakes	559	579	548	542	593	597	564	567	556	563	571	584	619	618	594	585	7%	-4%	2%
Las Brisas	1,090	1,076	1,048	1,018	1,010	1,008	984	967	936	912	883	879	854	832	813	803	-8%	-12%	-9%
Legend Springs	398	417	403	378	373	378	375	385	380	369	369	367	371	369	370	374	-5%	-2%	1%
Mirage	425	413	414	414	419	439	738	738	731	690	682	692	661	645	631	623	3%	55%	-9%
Mountain Shadows	478	492	517	534	502	508	496	496	498	498	487	488	475	466	458	454	6%	-4%	-7%
New River	368	377	345	350	376	425	380	357	347	340	347	346	342	337	330	327	15%	-18%	-6%
Norterra Canyon	1,103	836	852	856	876	904	619	648	620	601	578	571	582	575	555	543	-18%	-36%	-6%
Park Meadows	539	540	544	536	513	527	525	536	555	591	602	612	595	598	599	604	-2%	14%	0%
Paseo Hills	910	914	896	898	909	917	813	791	779	782	754	738	697	672	645	623	1%	-18%	-17%
Sierra Verde	639	650	680	703	689	667	645	624	611	595	559	531	494	479	459	439	4%	-16%	-21%
Sonoran Foothills	0	624	713	745	805	863	904	931	979	1,044	1,079	1,141	1,166	1,188	1,211	1,252		25%	16%
Stetson Hills	794	792	782	765	703	694	665	648	686	691	711	697	695	688	687	680	-13%	2%	-4%
Sunrise	511	544	546	538	532	501	518	516	530	537	534	534	524	519	513	513	-2%	7%	-4%
Sunset Ridge	1,051	825	798	800	733	709	700	701	670	646	648	655	648	651	638	634	-33%	-9%	-2%
Terramar	836	960	968	986	1,006	1,056	1,122	1,125	1,127	1,140	1,167	1,252	1,275	1,306	1,323	1,341	26%	10%	15%
Village Meadows	482	492	483	475	453	464	479	505	515	525	521	532	522	520	518	522	-4%	12%	0%
Westwing School	1,058	965	905	894	885	850	801	771	737	688	656	645	625	643	651	664	-20%	-23%	1%
New School	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	820	875	947	1,029	1,085	1,134	1,175	1,176	1,186			15%
Out Of District	1,160	1,323	1,404	1,496	1,628	1,678	1,749	1,829	1,915	1,944	1,985	2,021	2,028	1,999	1,980	1,973	45%	18%	-1%
Total	20,218	20,434	20,502	20,409	20,473	20,492	20,505	20,603	20,702	20,636	20,683	20,959	20,857	20,797	20,699	20,727	1%	1%	0%

Source: Applied Economics, April 2020.
* Bold indicates a K-8 school.

TABLE 17 (Continued)
STUDENTS BY ATTENDANCE AREA: 2014/15 - 2029/30

	Actual						Projected										Change		
Attendance Area	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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	'14-'19	'19-'24	'24-'29
Middle School *																			
Deer Valley Middle	660	644	644	605	598	630	772	796	794	804	849	888	930	952	912	893	-5%	35%	5%
Desert Sky Middle	630	654	630	588	565	600	596	592	590	623	638	588	621	648	610	589	-5%	6%	-8%
Hillcrest Middle	925	927	978	939	940	923	875	847	847	882	869	854	834	810	810	777	0%	-6%	-11%
Total	2,215	2,225	2,252	2,132	2,103	2,153	2,243	2,235	2,231	2,310	2,356	2,329	2,385	2,410	2,333	2,259	-3%	9%	-4%
High School																			
Barry Goldwater	2,072	2,097	2,004	2,128	2,116	2,221	2,382	2,518	2,708	2,860	2,978	3,085	3,206	3,288	3,452	3,542	7%	34%	19%
Boulder Creek	2,630	2,521	2,533	2,566	2,530	2,536	2,452	2,427	2,337	2,295	2,257	2,204	2,172	2,156	2,155	2,175	-4%	-11%	-4%
Deer Valley	1,659	1,573	1,453	1,448	1,413	1,347	1,480	1,586	1,707	1,834	1,788	1,829	1,843	1,840	1,949	1,944	-19%	33%	9%
Mountain Ridge	2,034	2,038	1,953	1,892	1,834	1,851	1,964	2,071	2,104	2,163	2,119	2,105	2,110	2,099	2,044	2,024	-9%	14%	-5%
Sandra Day	2,299	2,308	2,308	2,295	2,349	2,420	2,225	1,940	1,636	1,336	1,313	1,313	1,309	1,279	1,276	1,248	5%	-46%	-5%
Out Of District	479	474	613	669	730	729	696	702	678	730	759	813	881	937	995	1,020	52%	4%	34%
Total	11,173	11,011	10,864	10,998	10,972	11,104	11,198	11,244	11,169	11,219	11,214	11,349	11,520	11,600	11,872	11,953	-1%	1%	7%

Source: Applied Economics, April 2020.
*Excludes out of district students at these schools as they are included in the out of district total on the elementary school table.

5.2 ENROLLMENT BY ATTENDANCE AREA VERSUS SCHOOL

In order to convert the projections of enrollment by attendance area (place of residence) into enrollment by school, it is necessary to quantify the relationship between the place of residence and school of attendance. This is accomplished by analyzing the relationship between the two based on current student information. **Table 18**, **Table 19**, and **Table 20** display the distribution of enrollment by school versus enrollment by attendance area for elementary (K-6), middle (7-8) and high school students. These patterns at the school level provide an informative view of the flow of students between schools and from outside the District. It also provides insight into the success of each school in retaining students within their own attendance area and attracting students from outside their attendance area.

Reading the table across shows the number of students attending a school from each attendance area (listed by initials across the top row as defined in the first column) and from outside the District. Reading down the columns details where students living in each attendance area choose to go to school. The number of students attending the school in their designated attendance area is shaded in green and the rightmost columns show the net difference between attendance area and school enrollment.

For example, at Arrowhead Elementary, there are 426 students enrolled who also live within the Arrowhead attendance area. There are 6 students at Arrowhead who reside in the Bellair attendance area, 5 from Copper Creek, and so on. There are also 44 students who attend Arrowhead from outside the District, resulting in a total enrollment of 527 students. The Arrowhead attendance area contains a student population of 595, although 11 attend Copper Creek, 3 are at Greenbrier, and so forth. Arrowhead has a net loss of 68 students, or about 11 percent of the resident K-6 student population.

Overall, about 78 percent of the elementary school students living within District boundaries attended their designated school in the 2019/20 school year, while roughly 82 percent of 7th and 8th grade students attended their designated middle school. At the high school level that share jumps to about 85 percent. The lower rate of attendance at designated schools at the elementary level is likely due to the greater number of educational options for families and the shorter distances between neighboring schools. Schools near the District boundaries also are also more likely to have cross-enrollment with schools in neighboring districts.

The net difference between each school's enrollment and the number of students that reside within the attendance area provides an estimate of in- and out-migration impacts on enrollment. Among elementary schools, Highland Lakes has the largest net gain in enrollment from outside its attendance area with 435 additional K-6 students, including 115 students from outside of the District. Legend Springs, Sierra Verde, and Stetson Hills each have net gains of over 200 students. Legend Springs, Stetson Hills, Sierra Verde, and West Wing all retain over 90 percent of their attendance area students. Las Brisas had the largest loss of students (-243), followed by Desert Mountain (-186 students), New River (-173 students) and Canyon Springs (-115 students).

At the middle school level, Sonoran Foothills, Sierra Verde and Westwing all retain 90 percent or more of their resident students, while Anthem and Canyon Springs each retain 54 and 59 percent, respectively. Highland Lakes has the largest gain of 107 students, including 52 from outside of the attendance area. Desert Sky Middle School attracts the largest number of out-of-District students (88) and retains 86 percent of its resident students. Among the high schools, Boulder Creek retains the highest share of its resident population (95 percent), followed by Mountain Ridge (91 percent), Deer Valley High School (86 percent) and Sandra Day (85 percent); Barry Goldwater has a retention rate of just 68 percent and a net loss of 514 students. Mountain Ridge had a net gain of 545 students, 245 of which were from outside of its attendance area. The net gain at Deer Valley High School (219 students) was due entirely to the enrollment of students from outside of its attendance area (238).

TABLE 18
SCHOOL VERSUS ATTENDANCE AREA ENROLLMENT (K-6th GRADE): 2019/20

		Attendance Area																														Total	Total		%
School	Code	AEE	ANE	BEE	CCE	COE	CSE	DCS	DME	DSE	ESE	GBE	GPE	HLE	LBE	LEG	MEE	MSE	NOR	NRE	PHE	PME	SEE	SFS	SRE	STE	SVE	TER	VME	WWE	Outside	Attend	Reside	Diff.	Diff
Arrowhead	AEE	426		6	5	1	1			4	1	18		5	1	1	1	5			2		2				4				44	527	595	-68	-11%
Anthem Elem	ANE		168			2	104	23	5				7						2	32	1				4						13	361	257	104	40%
Bellair	BEE			306		3				1	6	11					12	17		1	1	2	10						3		80	453	431	22	5%
Copper Creek	CCE	11		3	545	2					1	4		1	9	1	2	4		1	1	2	1			1	11	23	3	4	56	686	700	-14	-2%
Constitiution	COE			1		546					16							2			6		3						21		36	631	707	-76	-11%
Canyon Springs	CSE		10	1			418	13	12	2	2		17		6			2	11	52				13	12	3		3		4	9	590	705	-115	-16%
Diamond Canyon	DCS		29				82	431	7				50		1				1	38		1		5	6						6	657	530	127	24%
Desert Mountain	DME						1	3	368		2		1						2	16	2				19			1	2		2	419	605	-186	-31%
Desert Sage	DSE			1	4	2	1		2	498	13	1		3	20	3	3	7	8	1	29	14	2	3	1	5		8	4		29	662	613	49	8%
Esperanza	ESE					63				1	455							1			5	1	2						4		17	549	603	-54	-9%
Greenbrier	GBE	3		41	2						2	177		5	1		1	9			2	1	7						1		111	363	300	63	21%
Gavilan Peak	GPE		40				73	51	12				169							41				5	22				2		11	426	249	177	71%
Highland Lakes	HLE	85	2	32	15	5				3	1	70	1	206	32	8	10	24	3		6	13	3	5		6	11	9	2	3	115	670	235	435	185%
Las Brisas	LBE			2	5	1				3	1	1			714			1			4			1		1		12		3	16	765	1,008	-243	-24%
Legend Springs	LEG	33	2	12	23	2				11		6		7	49	352	4	27	2		10	6	1	1		3	6	22			112	691	378	313	83%
Mirage	MEE			10	2	3				1	1	2			2		374	10			6	3	25						7		77	523	439	84	19%
Mountain Shadows	MSE	3		4		3			1		3	3		1	1		13	368			4	9	2						4		24	443	508	-65	-13%
Norterra Canyon	NOR	1			5		1		16	8	28		1		4			1	595		7	1	2	20	7	1		5	2	1	21	727	697	30	4%
New River	NRE							2	5											230											15	252	425	-173	-41%
Paseo Hills	PHE					7				7	19		2				1	5			561	16	1	1	3	1			5		25	654	716	-62	-9%
Park Meadows	PME	3		3	1	18			1		15				1		15	14			45	435	14	2					17		93	677	527	150	28%
Sunrise	SEE	2				7				1	2	2									6	3	415						7		58	503	501	2	0%
Sonoran Foothills	SFS		2				7		126		10	1			5				48	3	1			608	25	2		3		1	13	855	676	179	26%
Sunset Ridge	SRE		2				14	6	37											8	2			8	425			4	1		7	514	531	-17	-3%
Stetson Hills	STE	2	1	3	11	1			4	56	10				119			1	17		8	4	4	2	4	467		15	1	6	18	754	499	255	51%
Sierra Verde	SVE	20		5	27				3	6		4		7	16	12		6			2	4				2	469	21	1	2	122	729	502	227	45%
Terramar	TER	2			42				4	4	1				21	1		1	2		1	2			2	3	594	1	5	49	735	765	-30	-4%
Village Meadows	VME					33				1	5						3	1			2	1	2					373		31	452	464	-12	-3%
Westwing School	WWE	1			10						2				6				4	1					1	3	42		584	123	777	614	163	27%
Other		3	1	1	3	8	3	1	2	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	9	5	2	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	68	0	68	
Total Reside		595	257	431	700	707	705	530	605	613	603	300	249	235	1,008	378	439	508	697	425	716	527	501	676	531	499	502	765	464	614	1,333	17,113	15,780	1,333	8%
Attend = Reside:		72%	65%	71%	78%	77%	59%	81%	61%	81%	75%	59%	68%	88%	71%	93%	85%	72%	85%	54%	78%	83%	83%	90%	80%	94%	93%	78%	80%	95%		12,277	77.8%		

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

TABLE 19
SCHOOL VERSUS ATTENDANCE AREA ENROLLMENT (7TH-8th GRADE): 2019/20

School Name	Code	Attendance Area																	Total Attend	Total Reside	Diff.
		ANE	CSE	DCS	DME	DSM	DVM	GPE	HCM	HLE	NOR	PHE	SFS	SRE	STE	SVE	TER	WWE	Outside			
Anthem Elem	ANE	62	40	5	2			7						3					2	121	114	7
Canyon Springs	CSE	7	158	8	5		1	22	6		1		3	2	1			1	2	217	267	-50
Diamond Canyon	DCS	20	29	147	8			30						1						235	175	60
Desert Mountain	DME		1		158			5			2	4	2	4						176	219	-43
Desert Sky Middle	DSM					516	16		3	6		3		1	1				88	634	600	34
Deer Valley Middle	DVM					3	548		1			38							28	618	630	-12
Gavilan Peak	GPE	20	28	11	2		3	162	1		1		1	4					1	234	237	-3
Hillcrest Middle	HCM					17	3	1	767	23		8	1		8	7	32	6	65	938	923	15
Highland Lakes	HLE			2		47	5	1	26	305	3	2	3	2	4	3	13	1	52	469	362	107
Norterra Canyon	NOR		1		2	1	9		7		182		2	2	1				5	212	207	5
Paseo Hills	PHE					3	14		2			141	1		1				7	169	201	-32
Sonoran Foothills	SFS		1		31	1					8		169	7					7	224	187	37
Sunset Ridge	SRE	3	7	1	10		1	5			1		5	152					1	186	178	8
Stetson Hills	STE				1	4	7	1	61	2	5	1			170		3	1	5	261	195	66
Sierra Verde	SVE					3	6		14	20		1			1	153	6	1	45	250	165	85
Terramar	TER					1			26	4	1				5		223	5	9	274	291	-17
Westwing School	WWE						2		4		1				1	1	14	221	28	272	236	36
Other		2	2	1	0	4	15	3	5	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	42	0	42
Total Reside:		114	267	175	219	600	630	237	923	362	207	201	187	178	195	165	291	236	345	5,532	5,187	345
Attend = Reside:		54%	59%	84%	72%	86%	87%	68%	83%	84%	88%	70%	90%	85%	87%	93%	77%	94%		4,234	81.6%	

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

TABLE 20
SCHOOL VERSUS ATTENDANCE AREA ENROLLMENT (9TH-12th GRADE): 2019/20

School	Code	Attendance Area						Total Attend	Total Reside	Diff.
		BCH	BGH	DVH	MRH	SDH	Outside			
Boulder Creek	BCH	2,401	137	4		3	59	2,604	2,536	68
Barry Goldwater	BGH	30	1,520	46	4	20	87	1,707	2,221	-514
Deer Valley	DVH	6	90	1,161	53	18	238	1,566	1,347	219
Mountain Ridge	MRH	2	54	97	1,693	305	245	2,396	1,851	545
Sandra Day	SDH	65	378	24	82	2,050	97	2,696	2,420	276
Other		32	42	15	19	24	3	135	0	135
Total Reside		2,536	2,221	1,347	1,851	2,420	729	11,104	10,375	729
Attend = Reside:		95%	68%	86%	91%	85%		8,825	85.1%	

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

Table 21 shows the pattern of attendance versus residence over the past four years. The opening of Sonoran Foothills in 2015/16 created a new factor in these relationships, likely impacting Esperanza and Paseo Hills, and possibly Desert Mountain. Notable positive differences have been seen at Highland Lakes, Legend Springs, Stetson Hills and Sierra Verde in each of the past four years, and recent improvements at Park Meadows, Sonoran Foothills and Westwing. Despite recent reductions at Anthem, the positive net difference increased this year to 104. Substantial losses continue at Desert Mountain, Las Brisas and New River, while some improvement can be seen at Canyon Springs and Esperanza. Overall, the attend-reside ratio for elementary schools has dropped by two percent since 2016/17 (from 80.0 to 77.8 percent).

TABLE 21
TOTAL ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE VERSUS RESIDENCE

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Difference			
School	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Arrowhead	563	631	541	597	538	603	527	595	-68	-56	-65	-68
Anthem Elem	519	342	426	329	399	304	361	257	177	97	95	104
Bellair	473	446	463	467	468	469	453	431	27	-4	-1	22
Copper Creek	709	662	689	683	678	679	686	700	47	6	-1	-14
Constitiution	585	595	583	596	649	738	631	707	-10	-13	-89	-76
Canyon Springs	595	853	571	761	614	766	590	705	-258	-190	-152	-115
Diamond Canyon	760	598	729	571	682	542	657	530	162	158	140	127
Desert Mountain	449	550	430	578	425	585	419	605	-101	-148	-160	-186
Desert Sage	611	576	604	567	623	596	662	613	35	37	27	49
Esperanza	553	686	552	667	567	611	549	603	-133	-115	-44	-54
Greenbrier	369	305	374	293	353	278	363	300	64	81	75	63
Gavilan Peak	464	309	455	280	446	269	426	249	155	175	177	177
Highland Lakes	664	194	684	212	681	227	670	235	470	472	454	435
Las Brisas	804	1,048	778	1,018	767	1,010	765	1,008	-244	-240	-243	-243
Legend Springs	645	403	654	378	698	373	691	378	242	276	325	313
Mirage	479	414	467	414	475	419	523	439	65	53	56	84
Mountain Shadows	439	517	454	534	435	502	443	508	-78	-80	-67	-65
Norterra Canyon	712	640	733	699	722	687	727	697	72	34	35	30
New River	214	345	231	350	245	376	252	425	-131	-119	-131	-173
Paseo Hills	696	689	665	700	637	700	654	716	7	-35	-63	-62
Park Meadows	598	544	638	536	642	513	677	527	54	102	129	150
Sunrise	556	546	531	538	509	532	503	501	10	-7	-23	2
Sonoran Foothills	604	621	694	606	770	635	855	676	-17	88	135	179
Sunset Ridge	574	576	549	573	513	529	514	531	-2	-24	-16	-17
Stetson Hills	800	558	776	543	744	492	754	499	242	233	252	255
Sierra Verde	756	500	785	514	778	516	729	502	256	271	262	227
Terramar	671	720	697	718	710	730	735	765	-49	-21	-20	-30
Village Meadows	472	483	479	475	472	453	452	464	-11	4	19	-12
Westwing School	777	675	769	637	755	619	777	614	102	132	136	163
Other	62	0	59	0	66	0	68	0	62	59	66	68
Total	17,173	16,026	17,060	15,834	17,061	15,753	17,113	15,780	1,147	1,226	1,308	17,061
Attend = Reside:		80.0%		78.4%		77.8%		77.8%				

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

At the middle school level, Highland Lakes has seen the strongest out-of-area enrollment, with a net difference of more than 100 students in each of the past four years, although that difference has declined. Anthem has seen their positive net difference decline from 54 to 7 students in just four years. Losses have accelerated at Desert Mountain and Paseo Hills but lessened at Canyon Springs, Deer Valley and Terramar. Overall, the attend-reside rate at the middle school level has dropped from 83.0 percent 81.6 percent in the past four years.

Differences at the high schools show a strong negative trend at Barry Goldwater, while significant increases in the retention rate have been experienced at Mountain Ridge. Overall, the high school attend-reside ratio has declined from 90.0 percent to 85.1 percent over the past four years.

TABLE 21 (continued)
TOTAL ENROLLMENT ATTENDANCE VERSUS RESIDENCE

GRADES 7-8

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Difference			
School Name	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Anthem Elem	181	127	171	124	158	118	121	114	54	47	40	7
Canyon Springs	206	288	220	296	198	289	217	267	-82	-76	-91	-50
Diamond Canyon	257	212	244	203	223	176	235	175	45	41	47	60
Desert Mountain	191	212	172	218	175	215	176	219	-21	-46	-40	-43
Desert Sky Middle	674	630	631	588	604	565	634	600	44	43	39	34
Deer Valley Middle	590	644	554	605	581	598	618	630	-54	-51	-17	-12
Gavilan Peak	250	264	270	249	253	230	234	237	-14	21	23	-3
Hillcrest Middle	1,002	978	967	939	971	940	938	923	24	28	31	15
Highland Lakes	484	354	452	330	476	366	469	362	130	122	110	107
Norterra Canyon	150	140	167	157	203	189	212	207	10	10	14	5
Paseo Hills	209	207	187	198	178	209	169	201	2	-11	-31	-32
Sonoran Foothills	149	164	161	139	209	170	224	187	-15	22	39	37
Sunset Ridge	232	222	224	227	200	204	186	178	10	-3	-4	8
Stetson Hills	283	224	270	222	265	211	261	195	59	48	54	66
Sierra Verde	253	180	258	189	251	173	250	165	73	69	78	85
Terramar	194	248	237	268	248	276	274	291	-54	-31	-28	-17
Westwing School	252	230	272	257	287	266	272	236	22	15	21	36
Other	24	0	22	0	35	0	42	0	24	22	35	42
Total	5,581	5,324	5,479	5,209	5,515	5,195	5,532	5,187	257	270	320	345
Attend = Reside:		83.0%		82.1%		81.6%		81.6%				

GRADES 9-12

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Difference			
School	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	Attend	Reside	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Boulder Creek	2,586	2,533	2,650	2,566	2,610	2,530	2,604	2,536	53	84	80	68
Barry Goldwater	1,739	2,004	1,786	2,128	1,694	2,116	1,707	2,221	-265	-342	-422	-514
Deer Valley	1,713	1,453	1,729	1,448	1,649	1,413	1,566	1,347	260	281	236	219
Mountain Ridge	2,310	1,953	2,303	1,892	2,349	1,834	2,396	1,851	357	411	515	545
Sandra Day	2,384	2,308	2,442	2,295	2,560	2,349	2,696	2,420	76	147	211	276
Other	132	0	88	0	110	0	135	0	132	88	110	135
Total	10,864	10,251	10,998	10,329	10,972	10,242	11,104	10,375	613	669	730	729
Attend = Reside:		90.0%		87.9%		85.8%		85.1%				

Sources: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2019.

Table 22 shows attend-reside data for the District high school attendance areas over the past four years. While most of the schools have fairly stable levels of enrollment shifts between other attendance areas, there are some trends that should be noted. Mountain Ridge has been taking in an increasing number of students from the Sandra Day O'Conner attendance area, while Sandra Day O'Conner has been receiving more students from Barry Goldwater. It is also worth noting that there have been an increasing number of out-of-district students attending Deer Valley and Mountain Ridge.

TABLE 22
HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT VERSUS ATTENDANCE AREA ENROLLMENT

	Barry Golwater	Boudler Creek	Deer Valley	Mountain Ridge	Sandra Day	Out of District	Total
Barry Goldwater							
2014-15	1,648	53	42	22	23	74	1,862
2015-16	1,697	48	36	16	25	50	1,872
2016-17	1,559	41	28	20	23	68	1,739
2017-18	1,606	35	36	13	19	77	1,786
2018-19	1,495	33	34	8	25	99	1,694
2019-20	1,520	30	46	4	20	87	1,707
Boulder Creek							
2014-15	85	2,499		1	1	55	2,641
2015-16	101	2,419	1	1	4	52	2,578
2016-17	106	2,410		2	5	63	2,586
2017-18	131	2,455		1	5	58	2,650
2018-19	136	2,401	5		3	65	2,610
2019-20	137	2,401	4		3	59	2,604
Deer Valley							
2014-15	85	4	1,499	75	20	174	1,857
2015-16	80	4	1,428	79	33	189	1,813
2016-17	83	4	1,294	61	36	235	1,713
2017-18	92	6	1,292	55	30	254	1,729
2018-19	92	4	1,238	54	26	235	1,649
2019-20	90	6	1,161	53	18	238	1,566
Mountain Ridge							
2014-15	33	6	78	1,835	133	120	2,205
2015-16	37	6	83	1,859	167	128	2,280
2016-17	37	5	94	1,778	211	185	2,310
2017-18	42	7	83	1,731	236	204	2,303
2018-19	53	3	91	1,672	292	238	2,349
2019-20	54	2	97	1,693	305	245	2,396
Sandra Day O'Connor							
2014-15	186	38	15	79	2,102	56	2,476
2015-16	168	37	19	82	2,076	55	2,437
2016-17	178	43	15	77	2,011	60	2,384
2017-18	222	46	22	84	1,995	73	2,442
2018-19	316	62	28	84	1,981	89	2,560
2019-20	378	65	24	82	2,050	97	2,696
Other							
2014-15	12	5	6	5	1		29
2015-16	14	7	6	1	3		31
2016-17	16	10	8	1	5	1	41
2017-18	35	17	15	8	10	3	88
2018-19	24	27	17	16	22	4	110
2019-20	42	32	15	19	24	3	135
Total							
2014-15	2,049	2,605	1,640	2,017	2,280	479	11,070
2015-16	2,097	2,521	1,573	2,038	2,308	474	11,011
2016-17	1,979	2,513	1,439	1,939	2,291	612	10,773
2017-18	2,128	2,566	1,448	1,892	2,295	669	10,998
2018-19	2,116	2,530	1,413	1,834	2,349	730	10,972
2019-20	2,221	2,536	1,347	1,851	2,420	729	11,104

Source: Deer Valley Unified School District; Applied Economics, 2020.

5.3 ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL

Tables 23 and 24 show actual enrollment since the 2014/15 school year and projected enrollment by school for 2020/21 through 2029/30, based on applying the existing reside/attend relationships to the projected level of enrollment by resident attendance area. Note that in **Table 23** the 7th & 8th grade enrollment at the K-8 schools is included in the totals for the elementary schools. This leaves only the three 7th and 8th grade middle schools on **Table 24**, along with the five high schools. Color coding indicates a school's relationship to its enrollment capacity, as defined by the School Facilities Board (SFB), with orange indicating where enrollment exceeds the facility capacity.

Sonoran Foothills and Stetson Hills are both currently over-capacity and forecast to continue to grow throughout the projection period; Norterra, Sierra Verde and Westwing are all currently over-capacity, however, enrollment at these schools is projected to begin dropping in 2020/21 and all three schools will be under 90 percent capacity during the second half of the projection period. Enrollment growth at Terramar will put that school over-capacity for the duration of the projection period beginning next year. Canyon Springs, Highland Lakes and Park Meadows are all expected to have enrollment that exceeds 90 percent of their building capacity by the second half of the projection period and the new elementary school is projected to exceed 100 of its capacity by 2023/24. Desert Mountain, Greenbrier and New River are all currently operating at less than 50 percent capacity, but Greenbrier is expected to see increases in enrollment next year that remedy that situation. Anthem and Mountain Shadows are both expected to be at less than 50 percent capacity during the second half of the projection period.

None of the middle schools are over-crowded currently, and none are expected to grow beyond capacity during the projection period, although Deer Valley Middle School is projected to exceed 90 percent of its capacity by 2025/26. Among the high schools, Mountain Ridge is currently over-capacity and the school is projected to remain that way throughout the projection period. At Sandra Day, enrollment is expected to begin to decline next year, bringing the school to less than 90 percent of its capacity by 2022/23. Barry Goldwater is projected to exceed 100 percent of its capacity by 2026/27 and Deer Valley will be over 90 percent of its capacity by 2028/29.

TABLE 23
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: 2014/15 - 2029/30

School	SFB Capacity	Actual						Projected									
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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
Anthem Elem	928	784	757	724	613	567	497	500	486	473	471	454	447	450	439	439	436
Arrowhead	841	596	614	601	576	562	560	600	643	684	699	715	730	722	719	716	717
Bellair	681	482	477	486	467	486	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canyon Springs	1,098	787	810	809	809	827	825	891	862	861	881	907	969	1,009	1,054	1,100	1,150
Constitiution	747	684	624	618	604	675	653	659	655	659	646	629	614	584	559	538	526
Copper Creek	926	719	728	732	708	698	723	732	730	730	717	714	697	695	682	673	670
Desert Mountain	1,329	699	689	651	615	612	605	417	405	423	447	481	521	554	584	610	624
Desert Sage	938	595	624	655	645	661	691	719	736	743	736	732	725	703	686	669	659
Desert Winds	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diamond Canyon	1,040	1,036	1,031	1,017	973	909	892	869	827	802	756	734	720	692	656	656	647
Esperanza	806	567	530	577	579	600	589	605	634	640	628	626	651	652	657	668	690
Gavilan Peak	919	790	795	723	735	718	679	675	704	671	642	609	609	607	585	583	574
Greenbrier	802	389	388	385	397	370	375	516	513	504	502	501	523	504	503	503	508
Highland Lakes	1,294	1,086	1,134	1,146	1,134	1,155	1,140	1,134	1,162	1,154	1,167	1,187	1,220	1,269	1,268	1,242	1,233
Las Brisas	894	833	849	829	797	780	764	760	750	726	695	662	650	626	605	587	581
Legend Springs	902	648	681	645	652	693	692	713	708	700	691	696	689	694	694	698	709
Mirage	957	460	470	500	487	492	539	791	785	783	753	751	763	736	723	712	708
Mountain Shadows	869	466	498	479	493	485	494	484	481	479	471	451	449	436	429	421	418
New River	559	275	239	209	229	243	254	240	230	232	224	228	229	222	217	212	212
Norterra Canyon	945	1,164	909	863	925	948	957	781	810	764	740	711	698	698	677	653	637
Park Meadows	807	585	610	622	648	672	693	704	717	741	758	764	769	750	751	750	752
Paseo Hills	1,012	963	942	914	864	837	829	732	707	691	686	645	617	575	555	536	522
Sierra Verde	938	969	982	1,010	1,040	1,032	979	963	936	917	893	857	829	792	776	753	730
Sonoran Foothills	950	0	589	786	855	985	1,080	956	979	1,021	1,065	1,119	1,176	1,184	1,199	1,200	1,218
Stetson Hills	972	1,085	1,070	1,074	1,045	1,009	1,013	1,012	1,004	1,049	1,069	1,103	1,112	1,120	1,124	1,125	1,122
Sunrise	768	506	564	562	543	517	509	521	512	528	533	536	531	523	518	515	519
Sunset Ridge	1,039	975	889	821	797	742	736	732	729	724	712	714	728	722	727	709	699
Terramar	1,039	861	866	894	967	985	1,024	1,087	1,071	1,064	1,062	1,086	1,141	1,151	1,159	1,161	1,165
Village Meadows	726	503	500	478	487	490	467	491	515	528	542	549	566	561	563	562	565
Westwing School	1,040	1,046	1,038	1,024	1,041	1,044	1,049	1,018	999	977	944	919	913	894	901	905	917
New Elementary	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	796	922	989	1,067	1,121	1,171	1,215	1,221	1,237
VSP		na	43	86	83	101	42	39	39	38	39	38	39	41	43	44	44
Total	28,563	20,553	20,940	20,920	20,808	20,895	20,815	20,981	21,125	21,229	21,159	21,186	21,447	21,338	21,268	21,159	21,186
Percent of Capacity		72.0%	73.3%	73.2%	72.8%	73.2%	72.9%	73.5%	74.0%	74.3%	74.1%	74.2%	75.1%	74.7%	74.5%	74.1%	74.2%

Source: Applied Economics, April 2020.
Bold indicates a K-8 school.

>100% Capacity >90% Capacity <50% Capacity

TABLE 24
MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: 2014/15 - 2029/30

School	SFB Capacity	Actual 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Projected 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Middle School																	
Deer Valley Middle	943	609	602	599	559	579	615	740	749	749	762	812	857	897	923	890	873
Desert Sky Middle	910	644	695	683	630	607	611	585	564	557	593	614	567	608	638	603	581
Hillcrest Middle	1,016	992	985	1,004	969	968	938	902	860	857	893	887	878	863	842	843	806
Total	2,869	2,245	2,282	2,286	2,158	2,154	2,164	2,227	2,173	2,163	2,248	2,313	2,302	2,368	2,403	2,336	2,260
Percent of Capacity		78.3%	79.5%	79.7%	75.2%	75.1%	75.4%	77.6%	75.7%	75.4%	78.4%	80.6%	80.3%	82.5%	83.8%	81.4%	78.8%
Grades 9-12																	
Barry Goldwater	2,380	1,865	1,885	1,783	1,791	1,699	1,707	1,726	1,740	1,805	1,849	1,908	1,989	2,102	2,174	2,325	2,405
Boulder Creek	2,660	2,644	2,593	2,621	2,648	2,609	2,603	2,476	2,423	2,313	2,273	2,241	2,194	2,165	2,152	2,152	2,172
Deer Valley	2,466	1,860	1,818	1,725	1,729	1,658	1,567	1,693	1,784	1,889	2,045	2,016	2,086	2,140	2,167	2,316	2,330
Mountain Ridge	2,196	2,209	2,282	2,324	2,296	2,352	2,396	2,580	2,748	2,825	2,887	2,843	2,831	2,836	2,821	2,765	2,745
Sandra Day	2,660	2,479	2,442	2,407	2,443	2,565	2,697	2,597	2,425	2,211	2,048	2,091	2,140	2,175	2,193	2,230	2,223
Other		na	na	4	91	89	134	126	126	129	129	130	131	132	133	133	133
Total	12,362	11,057	11,020	10,864	10,998	10,972	11,104	11,198	11,246	11,172	11,231	11,229	11,371	11,550	11,640	11,921	12,008
Percent of Capacity		89.4%	89.1%	87.9%	89.0%	88.8%	89.8%	90.6%	91.0%	90.4%	90.9%	90.8%	92.0%	93.4%	94.2%	96.4%	97.1%

Source: Applied Economics, April 2020.

>100% Capacity >90% Capacity <50% Capacity

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Maricopa County Assessor's Office
Maricopa County, AZ

Phoenix Business Journal
Residential Real Estate

Rose Law Group
Rose Law Group Reporter

APPENDIX A – HIGH SCHOOL CHOICE BY 8TH GRADE SCHOOL

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Total
ANTHEM ELEM									
BARRY GOLDWATER	7	7	5		2		4	1	26
BOULDER CREEK	84	86	89	76	97	95	82	62	671
MOUTAIN RIDGE			1			1	1		3
SANDRA DAY	4	3			3	1		2	13
LEFT DISTRICT	28	13	9	11	9	10	15	9	104
TOTAL	123	109	104	87	111	107	102	74	817
CANYON SPRINGS									
BARRY GOLDWATER	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	13
BOULDER CREEK	87	73	91	97	73	90	73	97	681
MOUTAIN RIDGE							1	1	2
DEER VALLEY							1		1
SANDRA DAY	1			3	1	1	1	6	13
LEFT DISTRICT	21	23	3	9	11	9	9	23	108
TOTAL	110	99	97	110	87	101	86	128	818
DEER VALLEY MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	252	284	253	271	251	210	254	213	1,988
BOULDER CREEK	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	9
DEER VALLEY	5	12	7	7	6	8	3	7	55
MOUTAIN RIDGE	1		1	1	1		2		6
SANDRA DAY	9	1		2	4	1	1	7	25
LEFT DISTRICT	97	103	70	57	60	58	56	55	556
TOTAL	367	401	332	339	323	278	316	283	2,639
DESERT MOUNTAIN									
BARRY GOLDWATER	3	8	4	2	7	4	6	6	40
BOULDER CREEK	95	83	86	83	55	73	70	70	615
SANDRA DAY	1	6	3	3	2	3	1	3	22
LEFT DISTRICT	25	22	11	15	13	15	19	15	135
TOTAL	124	119	104	103	77	95	96	94	812
DESERT SKY MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	8	12	7	2	7	8	7	9	60
BOULDER CREEK		1		2			1	1	5
DEER VALLEY	299	305	289	293	251	264	265	259	2,225
MOUTAIN RIDGE	1	2		5	1	4	3	3	19
SANDRA DAY	7	4	6		1		5	2	25
LEFT DISTRICT	67	76	38	41	41	62	59	54	438
TOTAL	382	400	340	343	301	338	340	328	2,772

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Average
ANTHEM									
BARRY GOLDWATER	5.7%	6.4%	4.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.9%	1.4%	3.2%
BOULDER CREEK	68.3%	78.9%	85.6%	87.4%	87.4%	88.8%	80.4%	83.8%	82.1%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%
SANDRA DAY	3.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%	1.6%
LEFT DISTRICT	22.8%	11.9%	8.7%	12.6%	8.1%	9.3%	14.7%	12.2%	12.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CANYON SPRINGS									
BARRY GOLDWATER	0.9%	3.0%	3.1%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%
BOULDER CREEK	79.1%	73.7%	93.8%	88.2%	83.9%	89.1%	84.9%	75.8%	83.3%
MOUTAIN RIDGE									0.2%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%
SANDRA DAY	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	4.7%	1.6%
LEFT DISTRICT	19.1%	23.2%	3.1%	8.2%	12.6%	8.9%	10.5%	18.0%	13.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DEER VALLEY MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	68.7%	70.8%	76.2%	79.9%	77.7%	75.5%	80.4%	75.3%	75.3%
BOULDER CREEK	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
DEER VALLEY	1.4%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.9%	0.9%	2.5%	2.1%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%
SANDRA DAY	2.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%	0.9%
LEFT DISTRICT	26.4%	25.7%	21.1%	16.8%	18.6%	20.9%	17.7%	19.4%	21.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DESERT MOUNTAIN									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2.4%	6.7%	3.8%	1.9%	9.1%	4.2%	6.3%	6.4%	4.9%
BOULDER CREEK	76.6%	69.7%	82.7%	80.6%	71.4%	76.8%	72.9%	74.5%	75.7%
SANDRA DAY	0.8%	5.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	1.0%	3.2%	2.7%
LEFT DISTRICT	20.2%	18.5%	10.6%	14.6%	16.9%	15.8%	19.8%	16.0%	16.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DESERT SKY MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2.1%	3.0%	2.1%	0.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%
BOULDER CREEK	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
DEER VALLEY	78.3%	76.3%	85.0%	85.4%	83.4%	78.1%	77.9%	79.0%	80.3%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
SANDRA DAY	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.9%
LEFT DISTRICT	17.5%	19.0%	11.2%	12.0%	13.6%	18.3%	17.4%	16.5%	15.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Total
DIAMOND CANYON									
BARRY GOLDWATER	1	2	5			1	1		10
BOULDER CREEK	108	80	105	110	86	122	121	119	851
DEER VALLEY									0
SANDRA DAY		4			1		1		6
LEFT DISTRICT	20	15	18	9	16	12	7	12	109
TOTAL	129	101	128	119	103	135	130	131	976
GAVILAN PEAK									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2	1	1	1	3	1	2		11
BOULDER CREEK	101	107	117	129	79	123	94	117	867
DEER VALLEY						1		1	2
SANDRA DAY	2					3	1	1	7
LEFT DISTRICT	15	19	11	8	9	15	16	20	113
TOTAL	120	127	129	138	91	143	113	139	1,000
HIGHLAND LAKES									
BARRY GOLDWATER	7	3	7	2	4	3	5	3	34
BOULDER CREEK				5	9	6	5	4	29
DEER VALLEY	73	98	105	89	103	80	78	66	692
MOUTAIN RIDGE	115	92	122	101	67	127	107	121	852
SANDRA DAY	9	4	2	8	7	4	18	18	70
LEFT DISTRICT	35	37	18	26	25	43	30	26	240
TOTAL	239	234	254	231	215	263	243	238	1,917
HILLCREST MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	7	5	8	3	8	1	4	2	38
BOULDER CREEK	2	2		1		1	1	1	8
DEER VALLEY		2		4	1	2	3	1	13
MOUTAIN RIDGE	232	248	230	198	219	213	213	211	1,764
SANDRA DAY	243	263	258	211	253	214	242	220	1,904
LEFT DISTRICT	52	71	54	63	53	46	43	43	425
TOTAL	536	591	550	480	534	477	506	478	4,152
NORTERRA CANYON									
BARRY GOLDWATER	28	37	45	41	37	29	11	13	241
BOULDER CREEK	1	1	11	6	1	2	4	2	28
DEER VALLEY			1	1	1	1		2	6
MOUTAIN RIDGE	1	2	2		1	1	2	1	10
SANDRA DAY	58	37	28	17	41	47	45	47	320
LEFT DISTRICT	17	19	25	30	13	16	13	13	146
TOTAL	105	96	112	95	94	96	75	78	751

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Average
DIAMOND CANYON									
BARRY GOLDWATER	0.8%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%
BOULDER CREEK	83.7%	79.2%	82.0%	92.4%	83.5%	90.4%	93.1%	90.8%	87.2%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SANDRA DAY	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
LEFT DISTRICT	15.5%	14.9%	14.1%	7.6%	15.5%	8.9%	5.4%	9.2%	11.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GAVILAN PEAK									
BARRY GOLDWATER	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	3.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%
BOULDER CREEK	84.2%	84.3%	90.7%	93.5%	86.8%	86.0%	83.2%	84.2%	86.7%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%
SANDRA DAY	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
LEFT DISTRICT	12.5%	15.0%	8.5%	5.8%	9.9%	10.5%	14.2%	14.4%	11.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HIGHLAND LAKES									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%
BOULDER CREEK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%
DEER VALLEY	30.5%	41.9%	41.3%	38.5%	47.9%	30.4%	32.1%	27.7%	36.1%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	48.1%	39.3%	48.0%	43.7%	31.2%	48.3%	44.0%	50.8%	44.4%
SANDRA DAY	3.8%	1.7%	0.8%	3.5%	3.3%	1.5%	7.4%	7.6%	3.7%
LEFT DISTRICT	14.6%	15.8%	7.1%	11.3%	11.6%	16.3%	12.3%	10.9%	12.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HILLCREST MIDDLE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%
BOULDER CREEK	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	43.3%	42.0%	41.8%	41.3%	41.0%	44.7%	42.1%	44.1%	42.5%
SANDRA DAY	45.3%	44.5%	46.9%	44.0%	47.4%	44.9%	47.8%	46.0%	45.9%
LEFT DISTRICT	9.7%	12.0%	9.8%	13.1%	9.9%	9.6%	8.5%	9.0%	10.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NORTERRA CANYON									
BARRY GOLDWATER	26.7%	38.5%	40.2%	43.2%	39.4%	30.2%	14.7%	16.7%	32.1%
BOULDER CREEK	1.0%	1.0%	9.8%	6.3%	1.1%	2.1%	5.3%	2.6%	3.7%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.8%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	1.0%	2.1%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	1.3%	1.3%
SANDRA DAY	55.2%	38.5%	25.0%	17.9%	43.6%	49.0%	60.0%	60.3%	42.6%
LEFT DISTRICT	16.2%	19.8%	22.3%	31.6%	13.8%	16.7%	17.3%	16.7%	19.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Total
PASEO HILLS									
BARRY GOLDWATER	54	61	79	93	79	66	91	58	581
BOULDER CREEK					1	1			2
DEER VALLEY	2	5	1	4	3	3	3	1	22
MOUTAIN RIDGE			2	1					3
SANDRA DAY	23	17	9	5	8	10	4	13	89
LEFT DISTRICT	16	22	22	12	15	13	13	16	129
TOTAL	95	105	113	115	106	93	111	88	826
SIERRA VERDE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2			1		1	1	1	6
BOULDER CREEK		1		2					3
DEER VALLEY	1	2	1		2	1	1		8
MOUTAIN RIDGE	76	76	70	94	96	90	86	104	692
SANDRA DAY	1		1	2	3	1	2	3	13
LEFT DISTRICT	19	18	27	24	26	19	33	21	187
TOTAL	99	97	99	123	127	112	123	129	909
STETSON HILLS									
BARRY GOLDWATER		2	1		1	2	2	1	9
BOULDER CREEK		1			1		2		4
DEER VALLEY		1	1						2
MOUTAIN RIDGE	1		1		5	1	1	1	10
SANDRA DAY	124	118	137	120	125	114	124	128	990
LEFT DISTRICT	11	13	14	6	6	13	12	10	85
TOTAL	136	135	154	126	138	130	141	140	1,100
SUNSET RIDGE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	8	7	14	8	5	3	2	2	49
BOULDER CREEK	84	107	93	101	87	110	105	98	785
MOUTAIN RIDGE		1		1	1				3
SANDRA DAY	13	3	4	10	3	2	2	2	39
LEFT DISTRICT	17	23	8	14	14	13	15	13	117
TOTAL	122	141	119	134	110	128	124	115	993
TERRAMAR									
BARRY GOLDWATER	3		4						7
BOULDER CREEK	1	1		1					3
DEER VALLEY			1		2	2	1		6
MOUTAIN RIDGE	63	64	62	62	66	48	41	69	475
SANDRA DAY	18	28	19	26	22	41	31	28	213
LEFT DISTRICT	11	11	8	7	24	9	15	14	99
TOTAL	96	104	94	96	114	100	88	111	803

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Average
PASEO HILLS									
BARRY GOLDWATER	56.8%	58.1%	69.9%	80.9%	74.5%	71.0%	82.0%	65.9%	70.3%
BOULDER CREEK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
DEER VALLEY	2.1%	4.8%	0.9%	3.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.7%	1.1%	2.7%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
SANDRA DAY	24.2%	16.2%	8.0%	4.3%	7.5%	10.8%	3.6%	14.8%	10.8%
LEFT DISTRICT	16.8%	21.0%	19.5%	10.4%	14.2%	14.0%	11.7%	18.2%	15.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SIERRA VERDE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
BOULDER CREEK	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
DEER VALLEY	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	76.8%	78.4%	70.7%	76.4%	75.6%	80.4%	69.9%	80.6%	76.1%
SANDRA DAY	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%
LEFT DISTRICT	19.2%	18.6%	27.3%	19.5%	20.5%	17.0%	26.8%	16.3%	20.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
STETSON HILLS									
BARRY GOLDWATER	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%
BOULDER CREEK	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
SANDRA DAY	91.2%	87.4%	89.0%	95.2%	90.6%	87.7%	87.9%	91.4%	90.0%
LEFT DISTRICT	8.1%	9.6%	9.1%	4.8%	4.3%	10.0%	8.5%	7.1%	7.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SUNSET RIDGE									
BARRY GOLDWATER	6.6%	5.0%	11.8%	6.0%	4.5%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	4.9%
BOULDER CREEK	68.9%	75.9%	78.2%	75.4%	79.1%	85.9%	84.7%	85.2%	79.1%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
SANDRA DAY	10.7%	2.1%	3.4%	7.5%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	3.9%
LEFT DISTRICT	13.9%	16.3%	6.7%	10.4%	12.7%	10.2%	12.1%	11.3%	11.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TERRAMAR									
BARRY GOLDWATER	3.1%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
BOULDER CREEK	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%
MOUTAIN RIDGE	65.6%	61.5%	66.0%	64.6%	57.9%	48.0%	46.6%	62.2%	59.2%
SANDRA DAY	18.8%	26.9%	20.2%	27.1%	19.3%	41.0%	35.2%	25.2%	26.5%
LEFT DISTRICT	11.5%	10.6%	8.5%	7.3%	21.1%	9.0%	17.0%	12.6%	12.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Total
WESTWING SCHOOL									
BARRY GOLDWATER	1		1		2		1		5
BOULDER CREEK	1	1			1			1	4
DEER VALLEY			1	2					3
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	2	3	2	3	5	4	7	6	32
SANDRA DAY	78	72	82	94	75	74	67	78	620
LEFT DISTRICT	37	29	58	26	51	64	56	44	365
TOTAL	119	105	144	125	134	142	131	129	1,029

	9th Grade Class Year								
	2011_12	2012_13	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17	2017_18	2018_19	Average
WESTWING SCHOOL									
BARRY GOLDWATER	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
BOULDER CREEK	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
DEER VALLEY	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
MOUNTAIN RIDGE	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%	2.4%	3.7%	2.8%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%
SANDRA DAY	65.5%	68.6%	56.9%	75.2%	56.0%	52.1%	51.1%	60.5%	77.2%
LEFT DISTRICT	31.1%	27.6%	40.3%	20.8%	38.1%	45.1%	42.7%	34.1%	45.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	128.1%