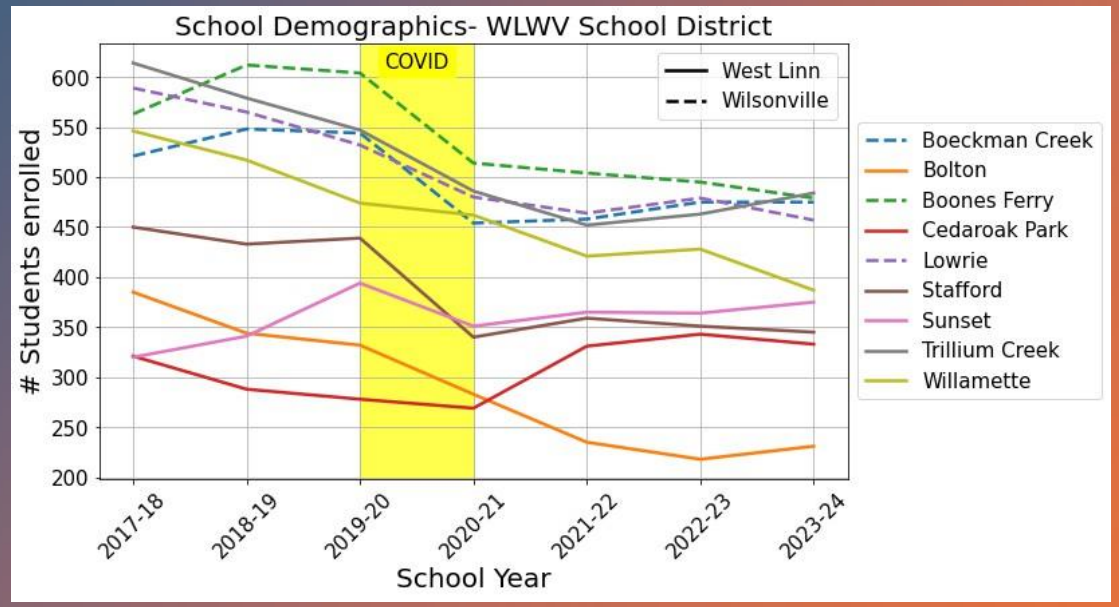
Slides For School district

FLO Analytics responses in green
(10/23/2024)

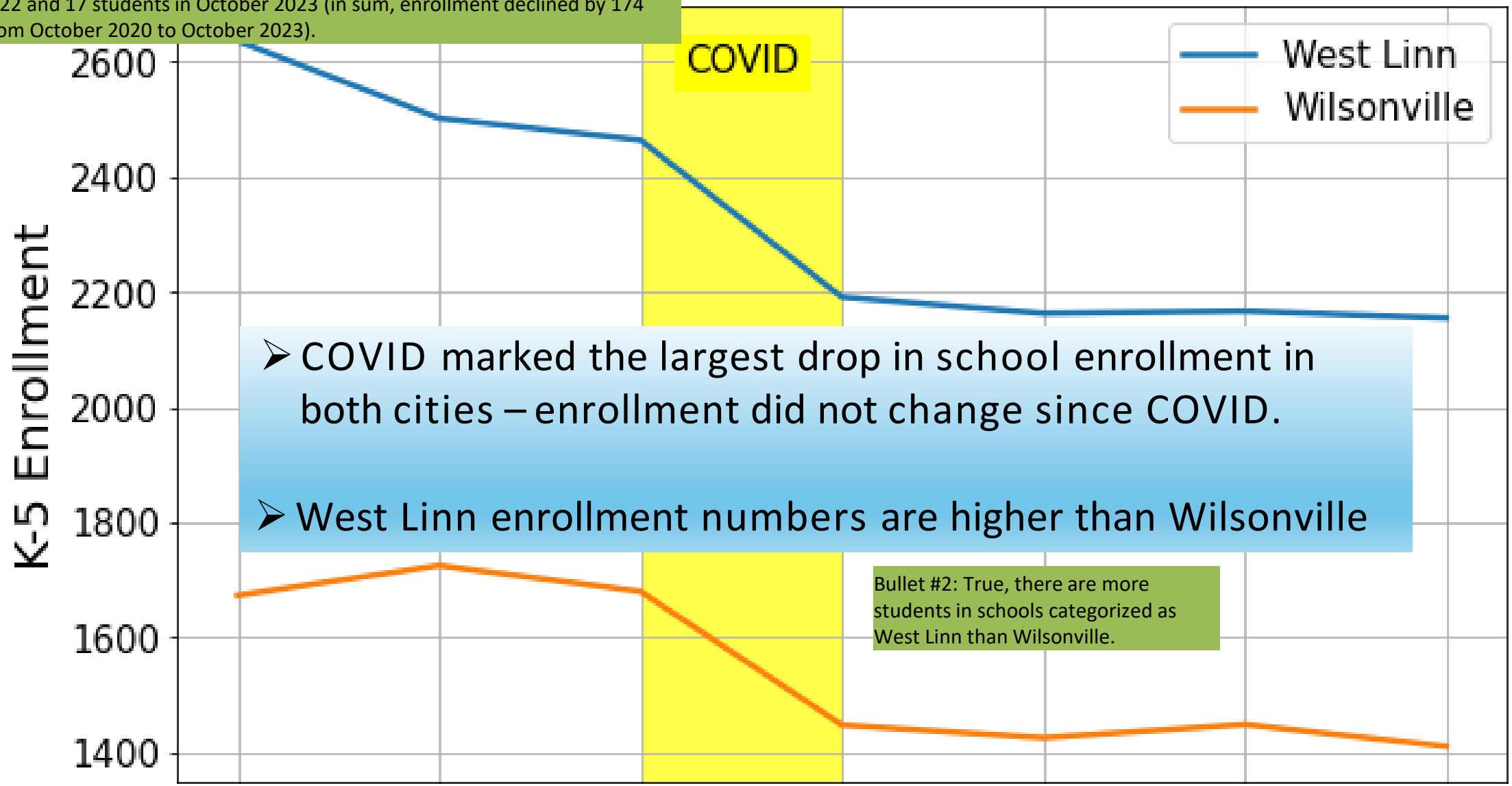


Data based on Flo analytics Figure 10 Table (Historical Enrollment by School and Grade Group- this is only K-5)

- COVID marked the largest drop in school enrollment (all grades but only K-5 shown here)
- Slow recovery is seen mostly in West Linn schools (Cedaroak shows the most increase, possibly reflecting positive migration)

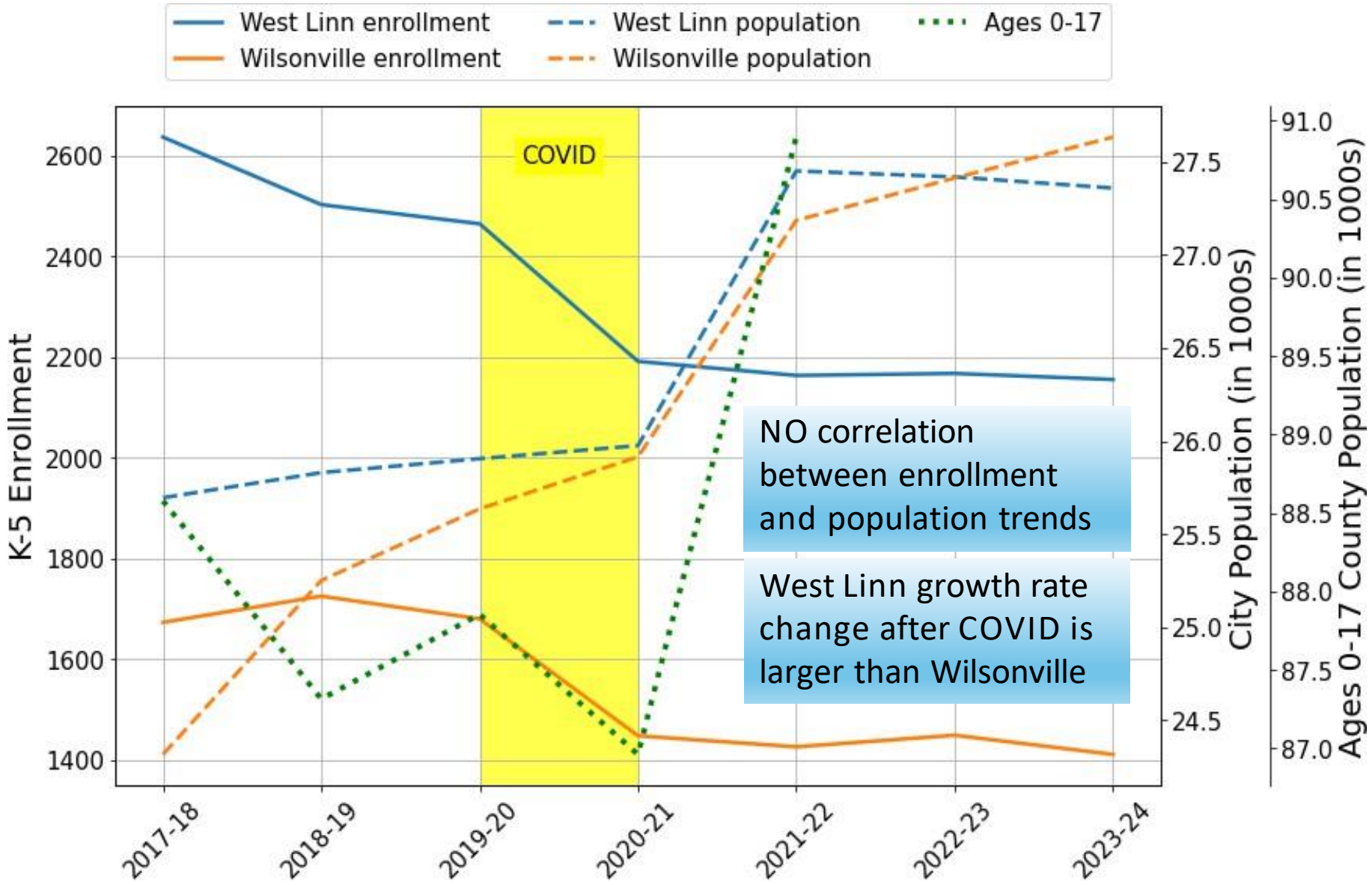
Bullet #1: True.
Bullet #2: Partially true. There are five K-5 schools with enrollment losses since October 2020 and the largest losses were at Bolten (52 students -18%) and Willamette (75 students -16%).

Bullet #1: Part one is true, but part two depends on defining "since COVID" and "did not change". K-12 enrollment declined by 129 students from October 2020 to October 2021, but changed very little in the following two years, with losses of 28 students in October 2022 and 17 students in October 2023 (in sum, enrollment declined by 174 students from October 2020 to October 2023).



- COVID marked the largest drop in school enrollment in both cities – enrollment did not change since COVID.
- West Linn enrollment numbers are higher than Wilsonville

Bullet #2: True, there are more students in schools categorized as West Linn than Wilsonville.



*Population data by PSU: certified Prepared by Population Research Center, Portland State University, December 31, 20xx
Data is updated for July, 1 of each year; https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-estimate-reports

See Figure 3 for city population enumerations and estimates. Census enumeration should be used for 2020 rather than PSU estimate. The PSU estimates are based on census enumerations and local data (e.g., housing information from cities). For instance, the 2019 estimate is based on the 2010 Census benchmark. See "Developing the Population Estimates" for more information. *https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/about-population-estimates*

See Figure 4 for district's share of population under 18 percentages 2000, 2010, and 2020 censuses.

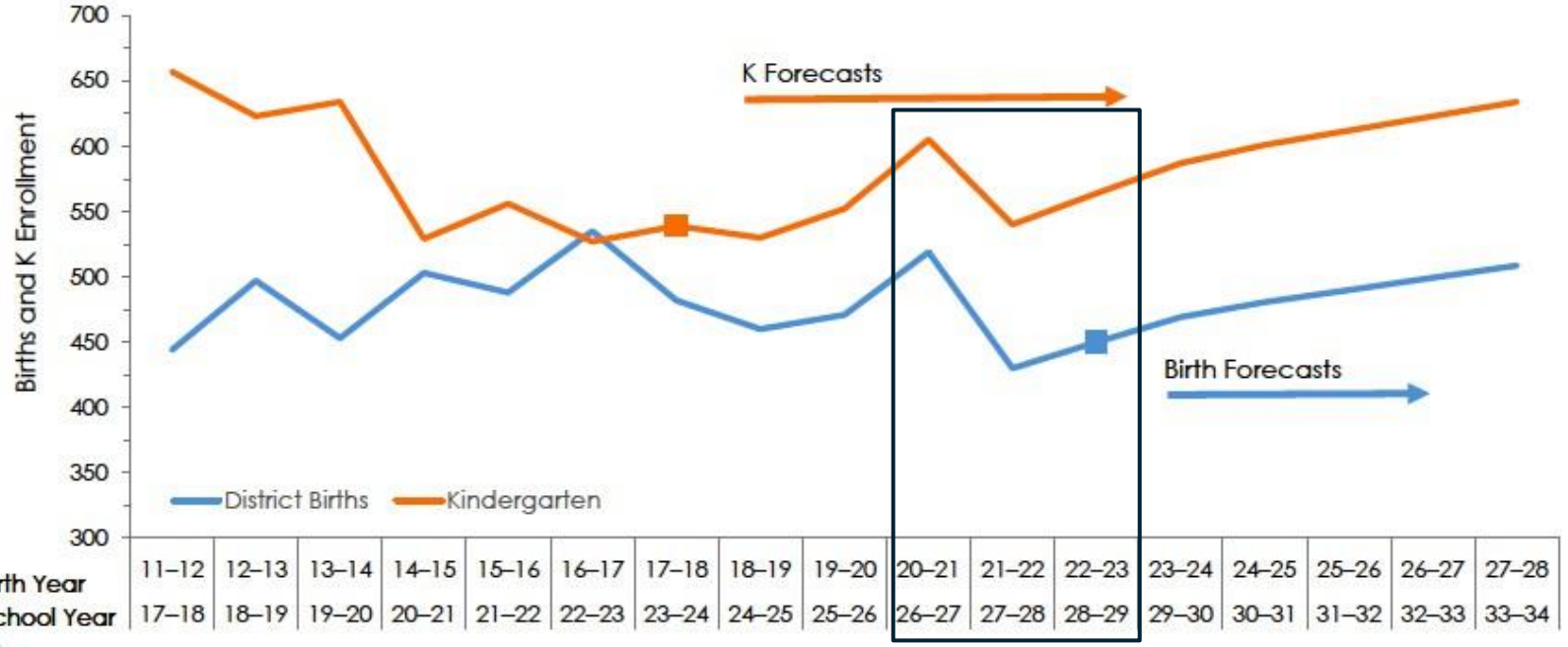
Bullet #1: True, if focusing on total population, but a better comparison is between enrollment and school-age population in the district. As total population increased each decade, the share of under 18 population decreased. The population ages 5-17 grew each decade, but at a slower rate than total population. The under age 5 population actually decreased between 2010 and 2020.

Bullet #2: Assuming this is referring to total population, West Linn's total population has been slightly declining since 2021, with a growth rate of 0.0% from 2020 to 2023. Wilsonville's growth rate is 3.7% from 2020 to 2023

Figure 15: District Births and Kindergarten Enrollment

Birth Year	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	18–19	19–20	20–21	21–22	22–23	Forecasts → 23–24	24–25	25–26	26–27	27–28
Births	444	497	453	503	488	535	482	460	471	519	430	450	469	481	490	499	509

School Year	17–18	18–19	19–20	20–21	21–22	22–23	23–24	Forecasts → 24–25	25–26	26–27	27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31	31–32	32–33	33–34
Kindergarten	657	623	634	529	556	527	539	530	552	605	540	564	587	601	612	623	634
Ratio to Births	1.48	1.25	1.40	1.05	1.14	0.99	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.17	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25



Notes

Enrollment includes students residing outside of the district boundary. Birth cohorts are aligned with K cohorts (e.g., the 17–18 birth year represents births from September 2017 to August 2018, which is the 23–24 K year). The ratio is calculated by dividing each K enrollment by the births five years earlier (e.g., 23–24 K divided by 17–18 births). Births from 2023 to 2028, which inform K classes beginning with the 2028–29 school year, were forecasted based on projections of women of childbearing age and estimated age-specific birth rates. For birth and K values, darker color shades represent higher values and lighter shades represent lower values.

Sources

Oregon Health Authority 2011 to 2023 births to mothers residing within the district boundary. West Linn-Wilsonville School District October 2017–18 to 2023–24 headcount enrollment and FLO October 2024–25 to 2033–34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

Bullet #1: True, slow growth of K class sizes, returning to near pre-pandemic levels by 2033-34.

Bullet #2: False, the K forecasts ***do*** include expected in-migration, as evidenced by the ratio to births values over 1.00. As explained in the report, "The annual K-to-birth ratio is a key metric representing a combination of ***net migration*** between birth and age five and the share of five-year-old residents enrolled in WLWV K classes". A value greater than 1.0 represents in-migration leading to more K students than births to district residents five years previously.

Assumptions for the K-to-birth ratio were increased from the recent post-COVID observations explicitly to account for the fact that a downturn in resident births will not result in a commensurate decline in K enrollment, due to the district's in-migration of young families.

- Kindergarten forecasts increase overall from 23-24
- Enrollment decrease shown in the rectangle (which is based on 20-23 birth rate) DOES NOT take into account students that migrate into the district during those years and were not born/resid within the school district, so **highly underestimating**.

Bullet #1: True, this is largely based on the forecasted increases in births and K, in combination with GPRs greater than 1.0.

Bullet #2: The main reason is the decline in K-5 enrollment in recent years, and despite the assumption that cohort growth will occur at every grade from 1st to 9th (Figure 17).

Figure 19: District-wide Enrollment Forecasts by Grade Group — Middle Scenario

	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34
K–5	4,356	4,274	4,190	3,687	3,637	3,663	3,609	3,635	3,626	3,631	3,609	3,652	3,719	3,799	3,863	3,877	3,980
6–8	2,377	2,465	2,435	2,357	2,269	2,223	2,196	2,070	2,081	2,096	2,160	2,123	2,038	1,998	2,030	2,126	2,143
9–12	3,161	3,184	3,166	3,175	3,184	3,176	3,240	3,258	3,168	3,112	2,980	2,915	2,964	2,941	2,958	2,916	2,832

Notes

Students enrolled in preschool, post-high, and SPED-Placed in External Program are excluded from analysis.

Sources

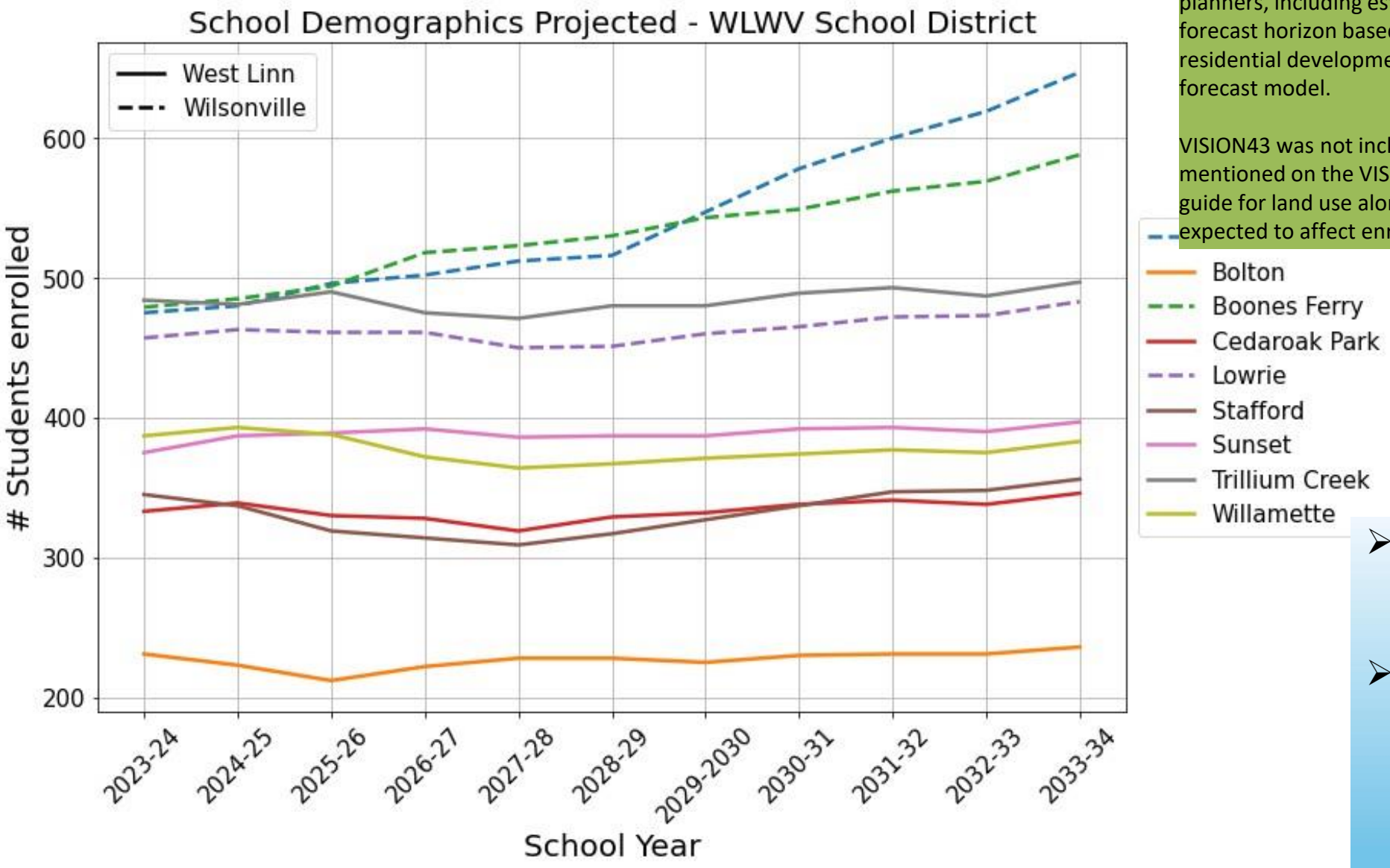
West Linn-Wilsonville School District October 2017–18 to 2023–24 headcount enrollment and FLO October 2024–25 to 2033–34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

- Of all the three grade levels, K-5 show the largest projected increase.
- Middle school and High-School decrease might be a result of more students transferring to the private system in those grade-levels.

Bullet #1: False, explanation in slide #5.

Bullet #2: Residential development information was provided by city planners, including estimates of housing build-out in the 10-year forecast horizon based on current conditions/expectations. FLO fit the residential development assumptions into its annual enrollment forecast model.

VISION43 was not included in the ten-year forecast horizon. As mentioned on the VISION43 website, “it is intended as a long-term guide for land use along Highway 43 for the next 50 years.” (i.e., not expected to affect enrollment in the next 10 years)



Data based on Flo analytics Figure 23 Table (Enrollment Forecast by school)

This is a highly biased demographic Projection!

- Birth Data **does not** include migrating families into the district
- Residential development detail ASSUME (Fig. 8 in Flo-analytics report) many of WV 10-year projected development (**not real numbers**) but **not** WestLinn WaterFront/Vision 43 Plans

Exercpts from the Flo Analytics report:

Grade Progression Ratios:

GPRs described in the report and included in Figure 17 represent district-wide K-12 enrollment. True, most GPRs are greater than 1.0, representing incremental growth for most cohorts from one grade to the next. However, district-wide enrollment decline is expected in upcoming years due to the recent smaller cohorts making their way through the grades, followed by a slight rebound in the following 5 years to nearly reach 2023-24 enrollment in 2033-34. FLO analyzes and forecasts GPRs by school and grade. For instance, Bolton GPR assumptions for individual grades range from 1.00 to 1.03. However, K enrollment at Bolton has remained significantly lower than pre-2020 due to small incoming K cohorts. In 2023, Bolten's largest classes were 4th and 5th grade, resulting in K-5 enrollment losses forecast for 2024-25 and 2025-26.

Figure 17 depicts the GPRs for all District K–12 students from 2017–18 to 2023–24. In each year except 2019–20 to 2020–21, GPRs for most grades have consistently been above 1.00, indicating that WLWV often sees a net gain of students by cohort. On average, cohorts progressing from K to 1st grade typically have the highest GPRs, as new students join the District at 1st grade. GPRs for a

District wise enrollment Forecasts:

Similarly, Willamette's largest cohorts in 2023-24 are 3rd and 4th grades. In both cases, these larger cohorts will enter middle school in coming years and be replaced by comparatively smaller cohorts, thereby reducing each school's total enrollment.

From a grade group perspective as shown in Figure 19, K–5 enrollment is expected to fluctuate between 2023–24 to 2028–29, resulting in a net gain of 43 students over the five-year period. Between 2028–29 and 2033–34, K–5 enrollment will steadily increase and gain a total of 328 students. Over the ten-year period, K–5 enrollment is expected to grow by 371 students (10.3 percent). Grades 6–8 enrollment is expected to decline sharply between 2023–24 and 2024–2

Correct, district-wide K-5 enrollment is expected to increase in the 10-year forecasts. The K-5 enrollment declines already occurred, since 2017-18; the largest of which occurred at Bolton (154 students -40%) and Willamette (159 students -29%). The growth of the K-5 grade group is not distributed evenly. See Figure 23 for forecasts by school, which show expected growth at Wilsonville schools but significantly less at West Linn school.

District wise enrollment Forecasts:

Of the nine primary schools with AAs, three are expected to experience enrollment growth in the next five years, with Boeckman Creek PS, Boones Ferry PS, and Sunset PS expected to increase by a total of 104 students. The remaining six primary schools are expected to experience enrollment decline during this period, with losses ranging from 3 at Bolton PS to 28 at Stafford PS. Enrollment at all primary schools is expected to increase between 2028–29 and 2033–34, ranging from 8 at Bolton PS to 131 at Boeckman Creek PS. Over the ten-year period, enrollment is expected to be higher in 2033–34 than in 2023–24 at each primary school except Willamette PS, which may experience a net loss of four students.

Note these numbers: first, **they are all positive**; so where is the decline? Second, these are accurate to at most 10% (but possibly more), meaning numbers can increase by 30-40 students per school. Where will these students go if schools are closed?

Accuracy

Enrollment projections and forecasts are expected values based on assessment of current and past data and as such should be considered as just one of several planning tools, rather than absolute numbers for the allocation of future resources. Unlike measurable data such as the results of a survey, projections and forecasts do not allow for the estimation of a confidence interval to measure accuracy. The best way to measure error is to compare actual enrollment with previously prepared

Final Note: the WLWV School District and the LRPC (Long Range Planning Committee) are basing their plans for closing the schools on THIS report. If anyone read this accuracy statement it basically says: DO NOT base your assumptions on these because the projections are not accurate enough and CANNOT be because there is NO current data!

False, the statements are not implying that the forecasts are inaccurate, rather they are meant to convey that:
1) the forecasts are based on historical and current data; therefore, a substantial deviation from historical and current trends (e.g., global pandemic) may lead to other enrollment outcomes.
2) the forecast values should not be used for the purposes of exact planning (e.g., ordering the exact number of desks for the 3rd grade class at Lowrie PS in 4 years).

False, there is sufficient current enrollment, demographic, and residential development data to prepare a forecast.

The purpose of the enrollment forecasts is, indeed, to be a planning tool used by WLWV School District and the LRPC. Current low enrollment is a major factor in plans being considered by the District and the LRPC. This report doesn't predict additional significant decline, it simply reports that the most likely scenario is that there won't be a large recovery in enrollment in West Linn schools.