APPLIED ECONOMICS

SCOTTSDALE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS

DRAFT REPORT

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Economic & Fiscal Impact Demographic Analysis Economic Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY iii

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS 3

2.1 CURRENT & HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT 3
2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 11
2.3 CHARTER AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 13

3.0 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT 17

3.1 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION 17
3.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL 19
3.2.1 MARKET CONDITIONS 24
3.2.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS 27

4.0 DISTRICT-LEVEL PROJECTIONS 29

4.1 HOUSING & POPULATION 29
4.2 SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION & CAPTURE RATES 31
4.3 DISTRICT ENROLLMENT 33

5.0 SUB-DISTRICT PROJECTIONS 36

5.1 ENROLLMENT TRENDS BY DISTRICT COMMUNITY 36
5.1.1 ARCADIA COMMUNITY 39
5.1.2 CHAPARRAL COMMUNITY 40
5.1.3 CHAPARRAL NORTH 41
5.1.4 CORONADO COMMUNITY 42
5.1.5 DESERT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY 43
5.1.6 SAGUARO COMMUNITY 44
5.2 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY ATTENDANCE AREA 45
5.3 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL 48

APPENDIX A – COMMUNITY AREA DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 53

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the key findings of the 2018/19 Demographic and Enrollment Analysis update performed for the Scottsdale Unified School District by Applied Economics. The purpose of this analysis is to identify current and historic demographic, development and enrollment trends, and to anticipate future trends to create District, Community and sub-District enrollment projections through 2028/29. The update includes new student enrollment data, along with revised residential real estate market and development information. This summary describes some of the key findings from the report.

Historic Enrollment. Enrollment in the Scottsdale Unified School District has been declining gradually for the past decade. While there has been some growth in the northern part of the District, this has been offset by declines in more mature areas to the south, resulting in overall net losses. Kindergarten to 12th grade enrollment peaked in 2000/01 at approximately 27,225 students but has fallen to 22,371 students in 2018/19. These declines are linked primarily to the aging of the existing population, and increasing competition from alternative providers, with both trends likely to continue through the projection period.

Demographic Shifts. The aging of the population is causing a decrease in household sizes, and the nature of new housing additions is shifting more toward non-family oriented, multifamily housing. Currently, the housing stock in the District is made up of 50 percent single family units and 50 percent multifamily units. The majority of the new housing built since 2010 has been multifamily.

Historic Construction Activity. Residential development over the past ten years has resulted in about 8,000 net new housing units. There were actually more new units built, but they were partially offset by demolitions associated with redevelopment. Redevelopment of residential and commercial properties can be expected to continue as vacant land becomes scarce, particularly in the southern portion in the District.

Future Development Potential. The future residential development potential within the District is estimated to be about 14,300 units, including potential redevelopment. Future development is expected to be very similar to recent trends, with most new single family housing located on large lots, but most residential development overall contained in multifamily projects. It is also expected that there will be a fairly significant amount of new high-density single family located on infill parcels in the southern portion of the District.

Alternative Education Providers. Between 2010/11 and 2015/16, the number of charter schools operating in or near the District increased from 7 to 20 schools. While no new schools have opened since 2015/16, enrollment has continued to increase from less than 3,300 students in 2013/14 to over 6,600 students in just five years. While not all of these charter school students reside in the SUSD boundaries, there has been an enormous increase in the proliferation of charter schools in the area. There are also 26 private schools operating in or near the District with total estimated enrollment of about 4,300 students.

District Enrollment Projections. Overall, District enrollment is expected to decline by about 8 percent over the next 10 years, and while there should only be slight fluctuations from one year to the next, enrollment is projected to stabilize in the later part of the projection period. Declines K-5 enrollment that began at the start of the recession and are projected to continue for the next several years will have an echo effect on 6th to 8th grade enrollment, and ultimately high school enrollment during the projection period. Modest losses are expected at the K-5 level over the projection period, with a net decline of about 260 students (3 percent), while middle school enrollment could fall by about 700 students (13 percent). Enrollment in 9th to 12th grade is projected to decline by about 10 percent, or 860 students, as graduating classes decline due to the lesser numbers of students in lower grades.

Enrollment Projections by School. Sub-District enrollment projections were also created based on the attendance at each school and the residency of the Scottsdale Unified School District student population. In order to use the projections of enrollment by attendance area (place of residence) to project enrollment by school, it is necessary to account for where students actually attend school. Only about 64 percent of the Kindergarten through 8th grade students from within the District's boundary attend the school designated for their place of residence, while about 82 percent of the 9th through 12th grade students attend the designated school for their area of residence.

Among the 24 elementary and middle schools, only seven are projected to have increases in enrollment over the next ten years, with modest growth of 3 to 50 students each. The most growth is expected at Mohave Middle School with 50 new students, followed by Laguna Elementary with about 30 new students. Losses at the remaining 19 schools range from 216 students at Copper Ridge to less than 10 students over ten years at Desert Canyon Middle School and Sequoya Elementary. Mountainside Middle School, Cheyenne Traditional School and Tonalea K-8 are all expected to decline by more than 100 students over the next ten years.

At the high school level, all of the schools are projected to experience small to moderate losses in enrollment over the projection period. Chaparral currently has the largest enrollment with 2,301 students, followed by Desert Mountain with 2,138. Both of these schools are expected to decline in enrollment over the next ten years, with Desert Mountain losing 390 students and Chaparral losing 250 students. Chaparral is still expected to be the largest high school at the end of the projection period with an enrollment of 2,047 and Desert Mountain is projected to remain the second largest with enrollment of 1,745 students. Arcadia is projected to lose 74 students by 2028/29, which would make it the third largest high school with 1,659 students enrolled. Coronado is expected to lose 114 students over the next ten years, while enrollment at Saguaro is projected to decline by 28 students.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the key findings of the 2018/19 Demographic and Enrollment Analysis update performed for the Scottsdale Unified School District by Applied Economics. The purpose of this analysis is to identify current and historic demographic, development and enrollment trends, and to anticipate future trends to create District, Community and sub-District enrollment projections through 2028/29. The District-level projections incorporate long-term demographic and housing trends for SUSD and projected trends for the region to create a top-down analysis of population and enrollment.

The Scottsdale Unified School District is comprised of two geographic areas that can best be described as the southwest and northeast sections. The southwestern section is bounded by 40th Street to the west, Thomas Road to the southwest, McKellips Road to the southeast, the Loop 101 Freeway to the east, and Cactus Road to the north. The northeastern section is bordered by Pinnacle Peak Road to the north, the Loop 101 freeway/Pima Road to the west, generally 136th Street to the east, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community south of Shea Boulevard. **Map 1** shows the District boundary, the 6 high school "communities" (attendance areas), and the 343 study grids.

This report is divided into four sections: Existing Conditions, Residential Development, District-level Projections, and Sub-District projections.

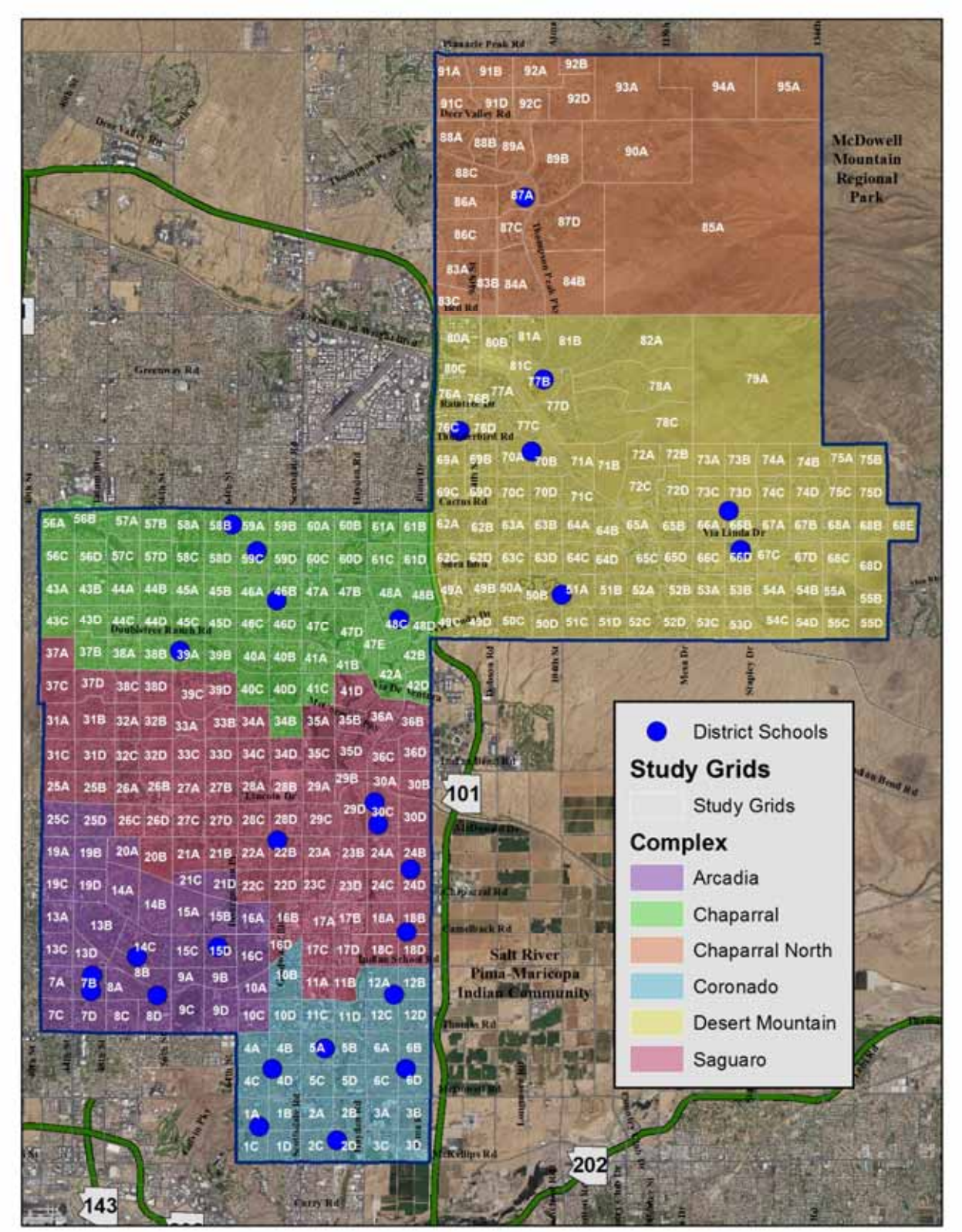
- Section 2.0, Existing Conditions, provides a historical context for interpreting enrollment trends and a detailed review of the distribution by grade and geography. Census data for 2000 and 2010 are compared with 2018 estimates to identify trends in population and housing characteristics that impact District enrollment. Finally, charter and private school enrollment data is presented for those providers operating within SUSD boundaries to help explain recent District 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.

- Section 4.0, District 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 assumptions about the share of District population that will choose to attend District schools. In total, these projections take into account local and regional socioeconomic trends.

- Section 5, Sub-District Projections, details enrollment projections by attendance area and school. District-level student generation rates are combined with expected housing additions, demographic trends and capture rates at the study area level to estimate future enrollment by place of residence. This study area data is aggregated to form projections by attendance area. The relationship between the number of students that reside within an attendance area and 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.

MAP 1
DISTRICT LOCATION AND GRID GEOGRAPHY



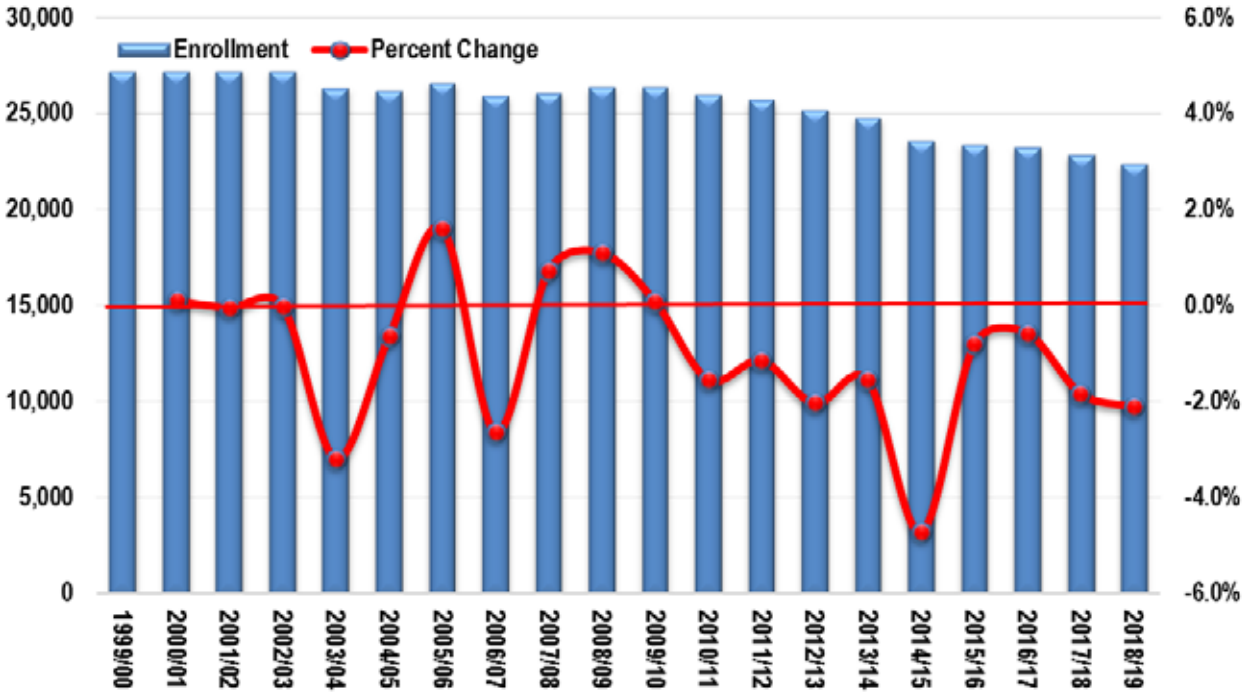
2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 CURRENT & HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in the Scottsdale Unified School District has declined gradually over the past decade. More recently, enrollment has dropped by an average of 2 percent per year for the past five years, cumulatively resulting in a loss of about 1,230 students. These declines are linked primarily to the aging of the existing population, and increasing competition from alternative providers, with both trends likely to continue through the projection period. As shown in **Figure 1**, Kindergarten to 12th grade enrollment peaked in 2000/01 at approximately 27,225 students but has fallen to 22,371 students in 2018/19, despite the District's continuing ability to attract large numbers of students from outside the District.

Out-of-District enrollment is a significant factor for the SUSD. In all, about 4,396 of the District's 22,371 K-12 students (about 22 percent) reside outside District boundaries, which is relatively high compared to most districts. Out-of-District enrollment has grown by 9 percent since 2013/14, resulting in about 350 additional students during that time period, while in-District enrollment dropped by about 2,750 students during the same period. However, out-of-District students are more likely to be attracted to charter schools, and the proliferation of charter schools located within District boundaries has had a dampening effect on the growth rate in the past several years.

FIGURE 1
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019



Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

In order to get a more detailed understanding of the sub-District trends that are impacting enrollment, similar information on enrollment change for each Community is depicted in **Figures 1A through 1F**. A Community represents a high school attendance area and all of the elementary and middle schools that are within that attendance area.

There are currently 4,368 K-12 students in the Arcadia Community. Enrollment in this community has been quite stable with an average decline of only -0.6 percent per year since 2009/10, including five years with modest increases in enrollment. By comparison, District enrollment has declined by an average of 1.6 percent per year over the past ten years with only one year of growth at a rate of 0.1 percent. The most significant losses in the Arcadia Community have been at the K-5 level.

The Chaparral Community with 4,932 K-12 students is the only community that has shown a net increase over the past ten years, growing at an average rate of 0.7 percent per year. Although there were declines in four of the last ten years, the growth outweighed the losses. There were modest declines in 6-8 grade level enrollment while K-5 enrollment remained steady and high school enrollment increased.

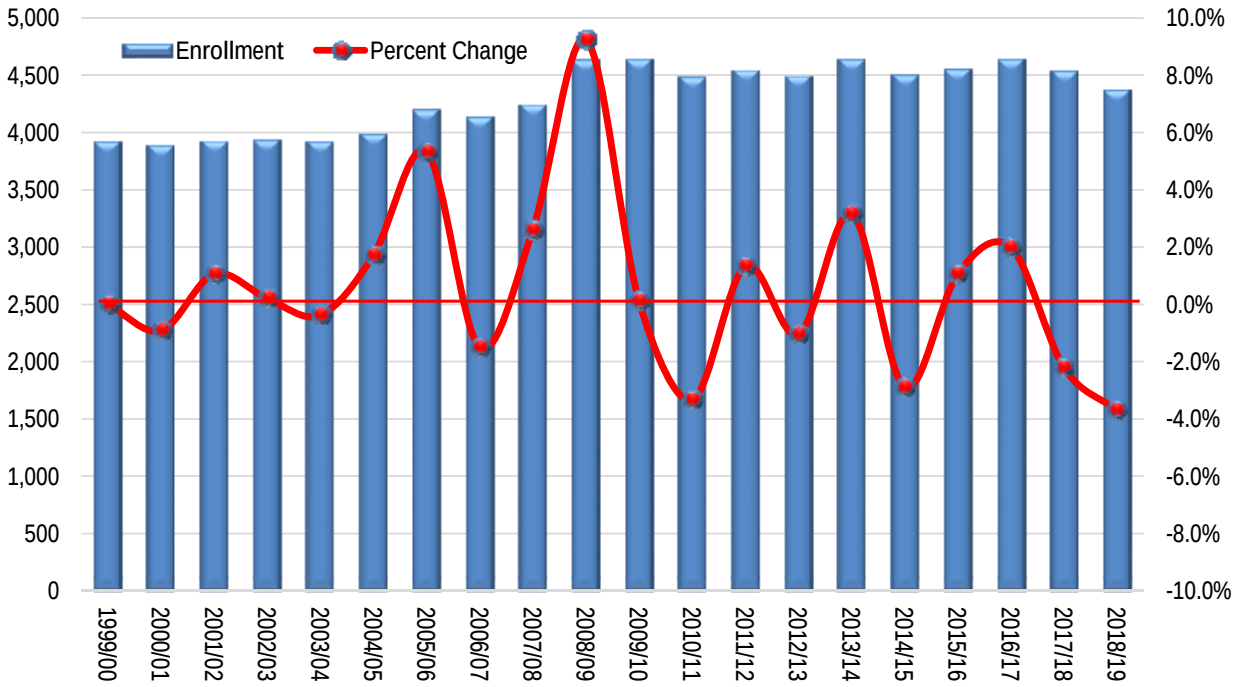
The Chaparral North Community represents the eastern part of the Chaparral High School attendance area and includes only 753 students at the K-8 level. Enrollment in this community has declined by an average of 3.2 percent per year, with growth of 12.5 percent in 2009/10, followed by moderate losses through 2016/17, then plummeting 12 to 14 percent per year in the past two years. Losses have been most significant at the K-5 level.

Enrollment in the Coronado Community has declined significantly in the past ten years at an average annual rate of -3.8 percent, making it the smallest community with only 2,934 K-12 students in 2018/19. The losses have generally been evenly distributed across grade levels.

Desert Mountain is significantly larger than the other communities at 5,935 students in 2018/19, down from 7,685 students in 2009/10. Enrollment losses have averaged 2.7 percent per year. Although there have been declines at all grade levels, K-5 accounts for about 60 percent of the enrollment loss over ten years, with younger students more likely to choose charter schools or other alternative providers than older students.

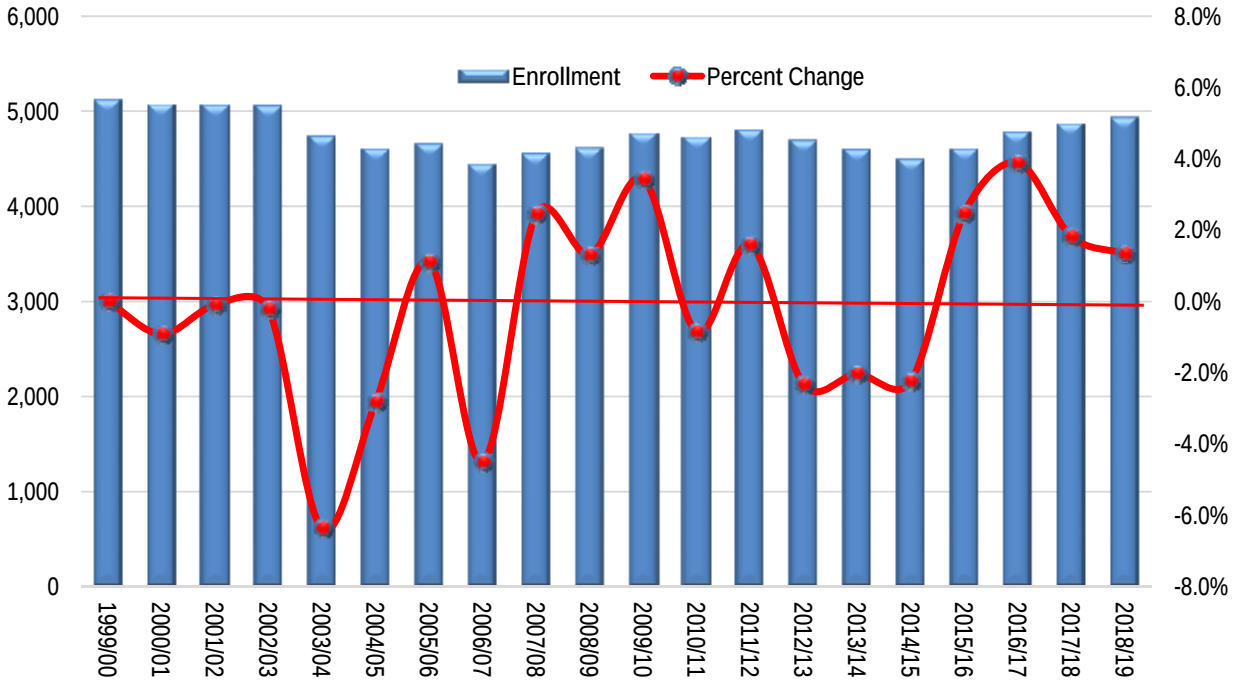
The Saguaro Community currently has 3,449 students, and while it is one of the smaller communities, enrollment has been relatively stable, declining at only 1.2 percent per year on average. About half of the decline in enrollment over the past ten years occurred in a single year (2014/15). Similar to other communities, the most significant losses have been at the K-5 level, with enrollment at the 6th to 8th grade level remaining relatively unchanged over the past ten years.

FIGURE 1A
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
ARCADIA COMMUNITY



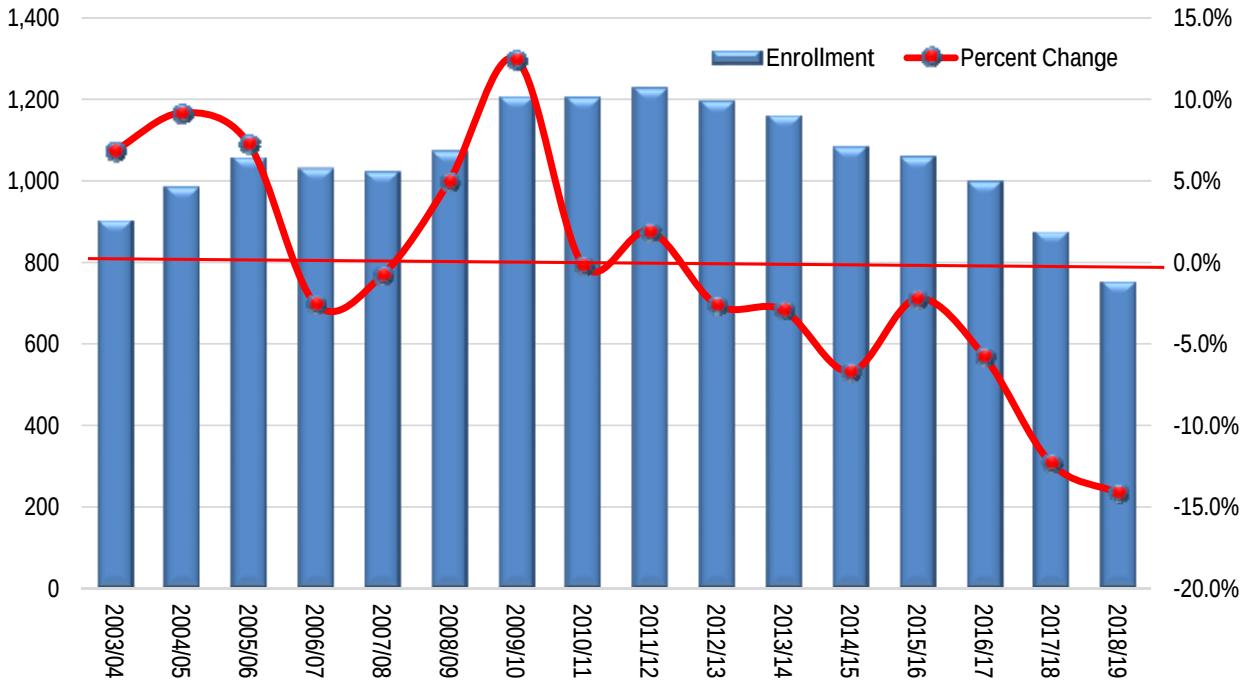
Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

FIGURE 1B
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
CHAPPARAL (SOUTH) COMMUNITY



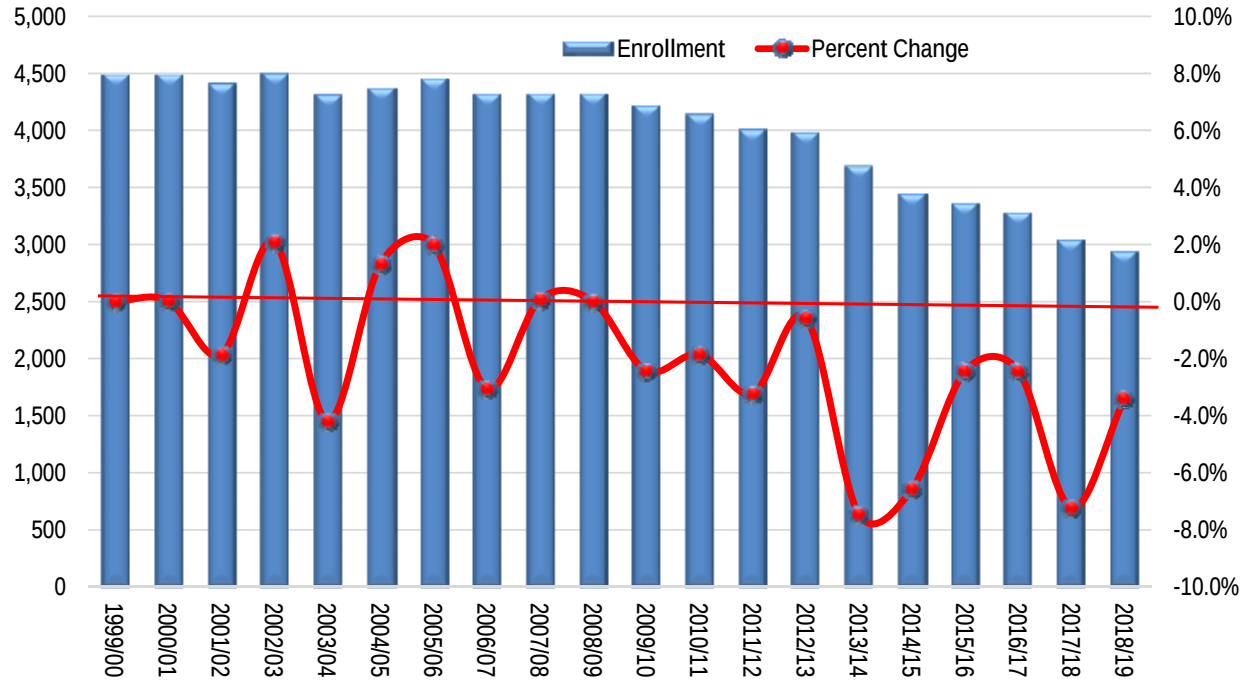
Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

FIGURE 1C
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
CHAPPARAL NORTH COMMUNITY



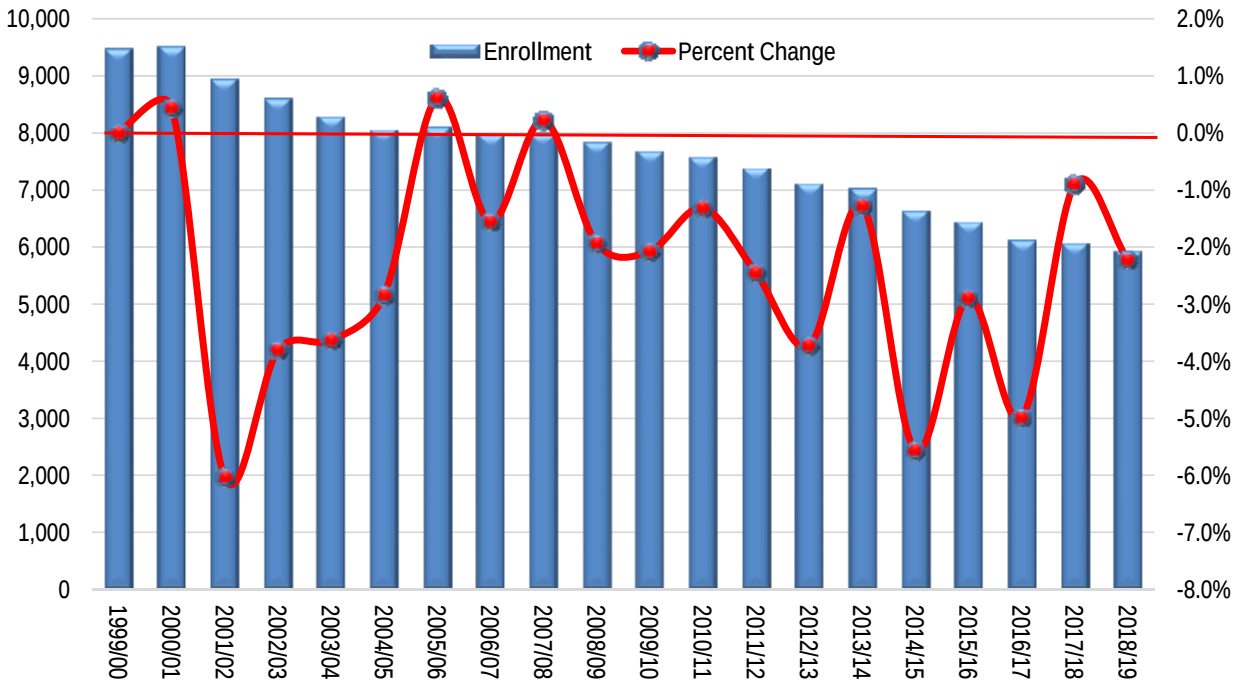
Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

FIGURE 1D
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
CORONADO COMMUNITY



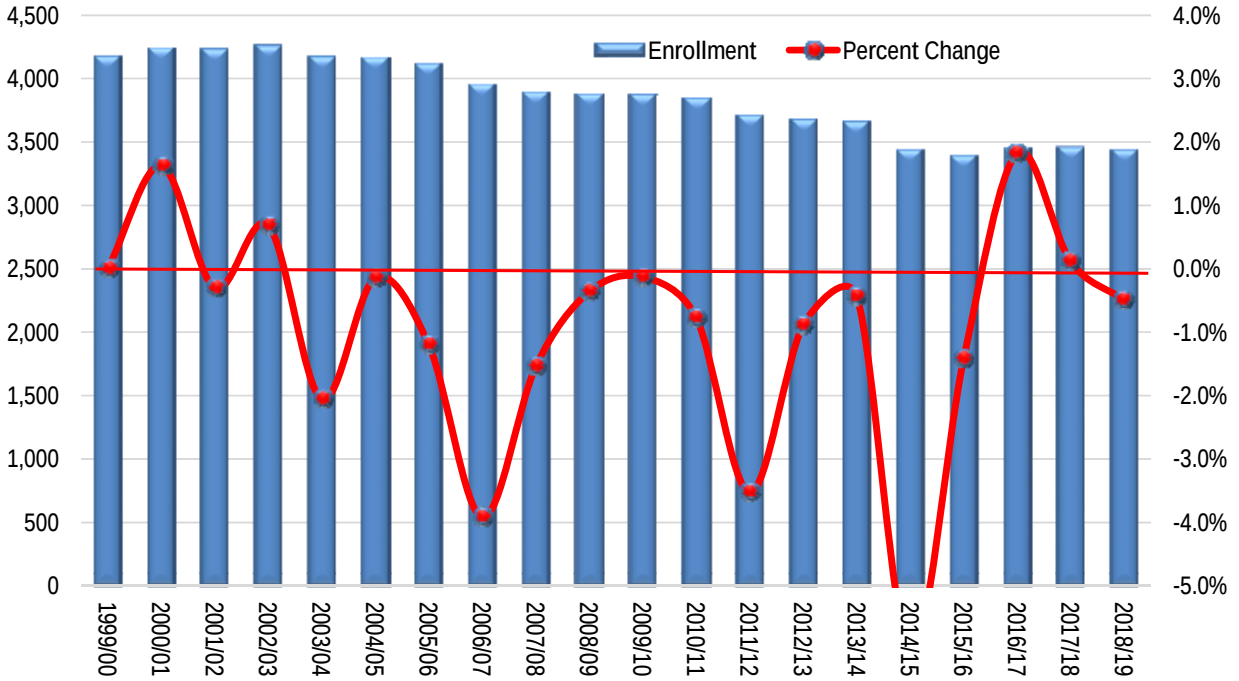
Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

FIGURE 1E
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
DESERT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY



Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

FIGURE 1F
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019
SAGUARO COMMUNITY



Source: Scottsdale Unified School District.

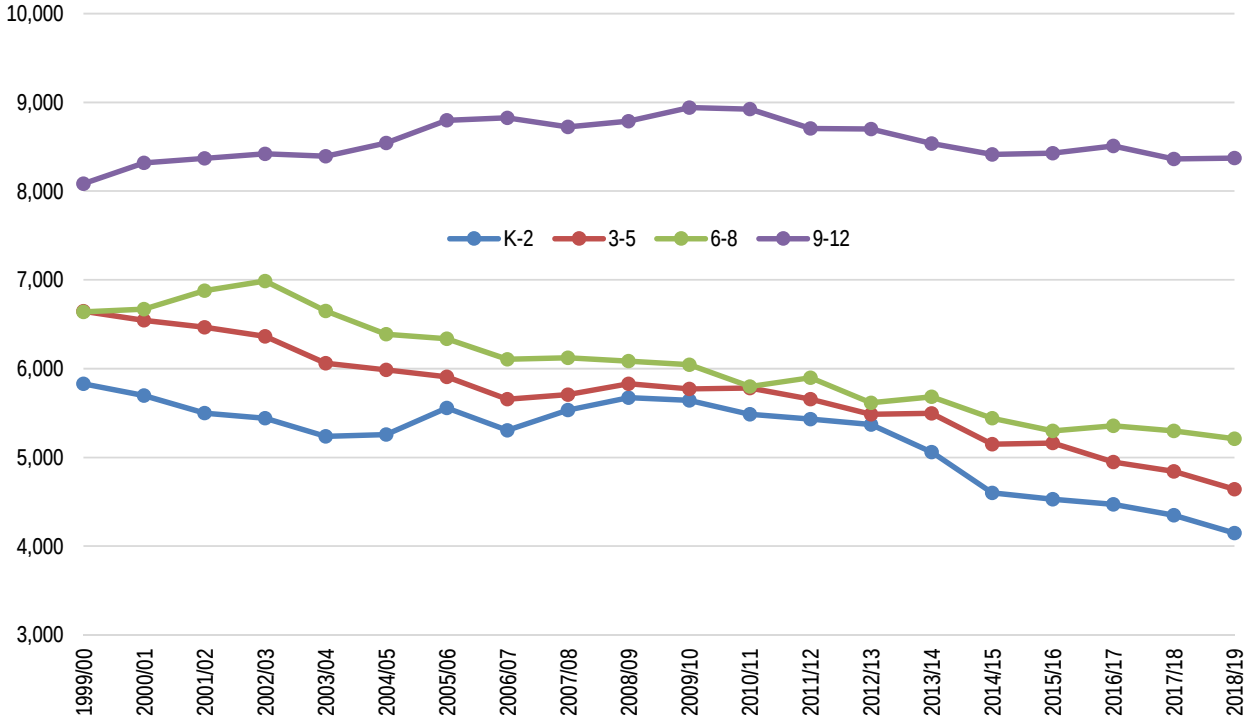
The breakdown of enrollment by grade cohort provides a insights about past and current enrollment characteristics, and lends insight into structural trends that will continue to shape enrollment in the coming years. For this analysis, the grades are divided into four cohorts: three groups of three grades each for grades K-8, and the high school cohort that contains four grades. **Figure 2** displays the historic distribution of students by cohort in District schools since 1999/00. Currently, the 9th to 12th grade cohort is by far the largest, including about 8,400 students. This is indicative of a mature, move-up community. This cohort is influenced by both the progression of existing students and the introduction of new students due to housing turnover.

The 6th to 8th grade cohort is the second largest at about 5,200 students, or about 360 less students per grade than in the 9th to 12th grade cohort. While enrollment in the 6th to 8th grade cohort has declined steadily, it has consistently remained larger than the two younger grade cohorts, which is again reflective of the move-up nature of much of the housing market in the District.

The 3rd to 5th grade cohort includes around 4,600 students, or about 165 students per grade more than the Kindergarten to 2nd grade cohort, which is the smallest at just over 4,100 students. The Kindergarten to 2nd grade cohort experienced a larger than usual decline in enrollment this year, fueled by increasing home prices in much of the District and increased competition from charter schools.

While the size of an incoming Kindergarten class certainly plays a major role in shaping enrollment in each successive grade level, a myriad of other factors, including increased charter school competition, special program additions or closures within the District or in neighboring Districts and the economic climate, ultimately affect enrollment to a greater extent in some cohorts than others.

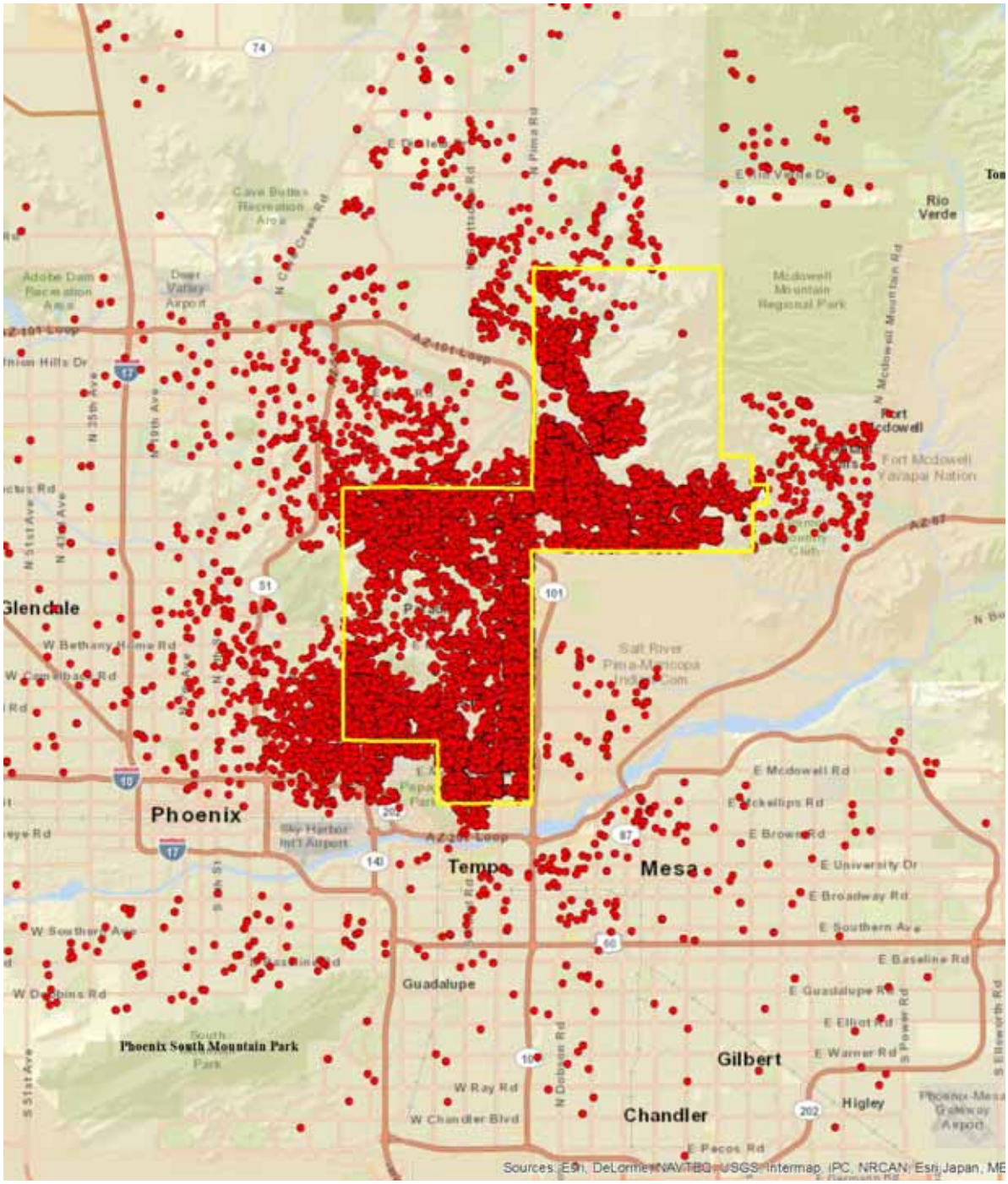
FIGURE 2
ENROLLMENT GROWTH RATE BY LEVEL: 1999/2000 – 2018/2019



Sources: Arizona Department of Education; Scottsdale Unified School District.

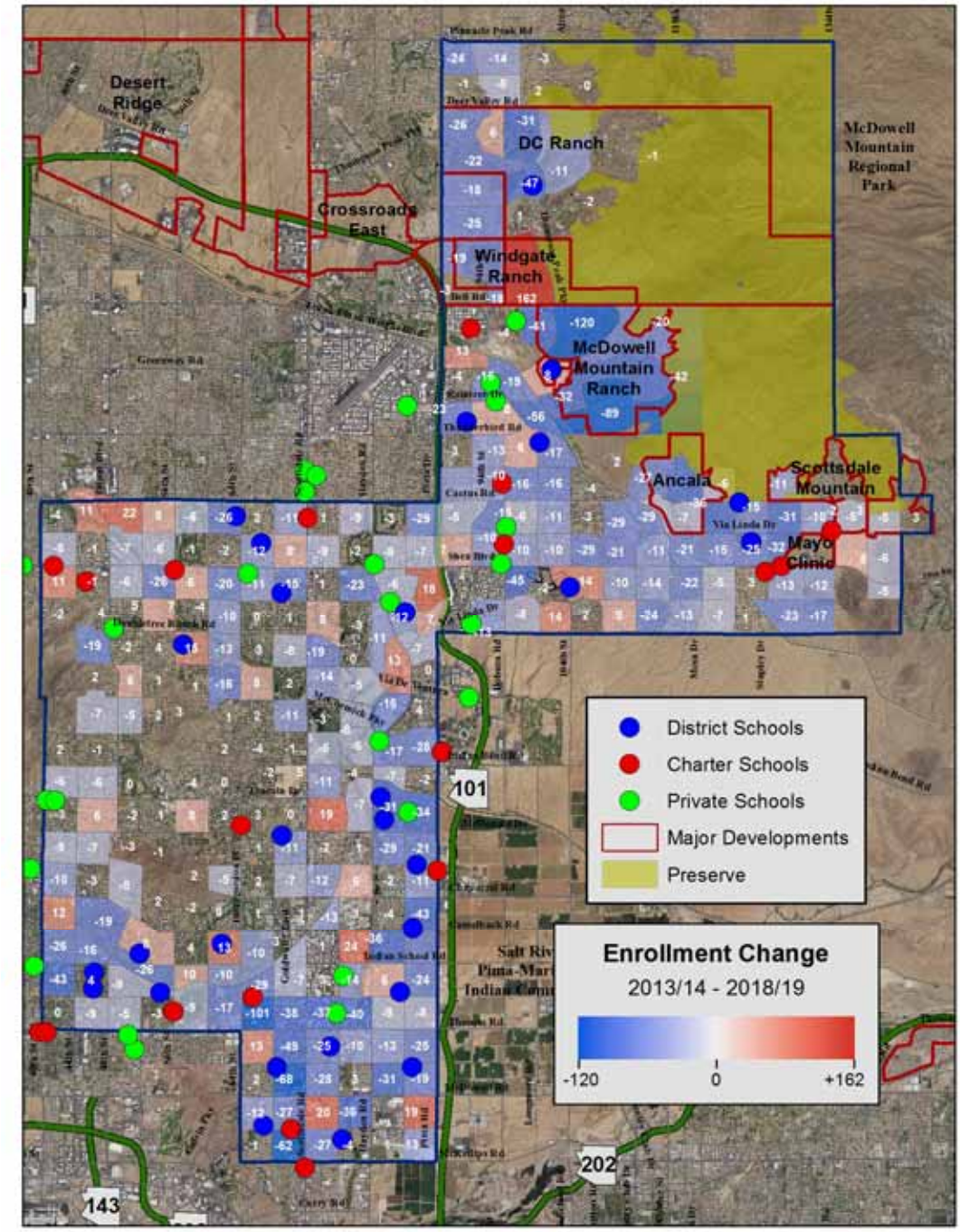
In addition to looking at enrollment by grade, it is also useful to analyze the geographic distribution of students. **Map 2** shows the current point location of students attending District schools including students residing within the District, and those living in surrounding out-of-District areas. The majority of the student population lives in the central and southern portions of the District, with a significant number of students living just south and west of the District boundaries. There are also notable concentrations of out-of-District students north of Cactus Road to the west, and east of the District in Fountain Hills.

MAP 2
STUDENT DISTRIBUTION



Tracking the location of District students provides data on their current location, and it can also be used to analyze the distribution of enrollment over time. Map 3 shows the change in K-12 enrollment by study grid over the past five years. The map shows widespread losses in enrollment, with the largest declines occurring in the northeastern and far southern portions of the District. Other than a significant increase in the Windgate Ranch area, the other areas of increase were small and scattered.

MAP 3
ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 2013/14 – 2018/19



2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Table 1 displays Census data for key population and housing characteristics within the District for 2000 and 2010, along with Applied Economics' estimates for 2018. The 2018 estimates employ data from the American Community Survey, and as well as several other public and private data sources. Changes in the District's population with regard to age and ethnicity, as well as housing growth and types of housing development, help to explain recent demographic trends. Unlike many parts of the Valley, the District experienced little increase in population from 2000 to 2010, growing by only 0.34 percent over ten years. There was modest growth in the Desert Mountain Community and significant growth in the Chaparral North Community, but declines in population the remainder of the District. Since 2010, population growth has been slightly faster, increasing by about 1.0 percent per year.

The racial and ethnic composition of the District population has changed little since 2010, with a slight decline in the white share of population and slight increases in the Hispanic share of the population. This represents a continuation of the shift that occurred between 2000 and 2010.

The data indicates a general aging of the population since 2010, which directly impacts District enrollment. The population under 5 years of age increased by about 5 percent between 2010 and 2018, despite a regional decline in birth rates during and after the recession. However, the population ages 5 to 13, generally comprising Kindergarten through 8th graders, has increased only slightly (about 1.9 percent) since 2010, and the high school age population (14 to 17 years) decreased by about 3.6 percent over the past eight years.

The population in the 25 to 44 age group, typically considered prime child-bearing years, has grown by 9.3 percent since 2010, exceeding growth rates for school-aged children. Surprisingly, growth in the 25 to 44 age group exceeded growth in the 45 to 64 year old cohort from 2010 to 2018. However, the rate of growth in the 65 years and older category was the highest at nearly twice that of the overall population. The population aged 45 and older comprised about 62 percent of the District's population growth since 2010.

There were about 11,000 new housing units added between 2000 and 2010, resulting in an annual growth rate of about 1.0 percent. Since 2010, about 7,700 new units have been added to the inventory, representing an annual growth rate of 0.7 percent. Single family units comprise only about 20 percent of total additions since 2010, even though 50 percent of the inventory is single family. In the southern part of the District, much of the multifamily growth has been infill or redevelopment. Occupancy levels dropped from 89 percent to 85 percent between 2000 and 2010 as a result of the recession, but they are now back up to 88 percent.

Household size has declined from 2.24 in 2000 to 2.10 in 2018. This can be attributed to the increase in multifamily units and the overall aging of the existing population.

TABLE 1
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	220,068	100.0%	220,818	100.0%	238,107	100.0%	17,289	7.8%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	194,761	88.5%	185,636	84.1%	195,685	82.2%	10,049	5.4%
African American	2,548	1.2%	3,782	1.7%	3,863	1.6%	81	2.1%
Native American	1,371	0.6%	1,728	0.8%	3,048	1.3%	1,320	76.3%
Asian	5,034	2.3%	7,598	3.4%	9,422	4.0%	1,824	24.0%
Hispanic	16,104	7.3%	21,798	9.9%	25,663	10.8%	3,865	17.7%
Other	250	0.1%	275	0.1%	425	0.2%	150	54.5%
By Age:								
Under 5	10,955	5.0%	9,597	4.3%	10,100	4.2%	503	5.2%
5 to 13	23,100	10.5%	20,732	9.4%	21,134	8.9%	402	1.9%
14 to 17	10,095	4.6%	10,353	4.7%	9,980	4.2%	-373	-3.6%
18 to 24	15,198	6.9%	16,422	7.4%	17,172	7.2%	750	4.6%
25 to 44	67,196	30.5%	56,533	25.6%	61,777	25.9%	5,243	9.3%
45 to 64	56,571	25.7%	65,532	29.7%	70,111	29.4%	4,578	7.0%
65 and up	36,954	16.8%	41,649	18.9%	47,834	20.1%	6,185	14.8%
Housing Units								
Total	110,533	100.0%	121,622	100.0%	129,334	100.0%	7,712	6.3%
Occupied	98,031	88.7%	102,742	84.5%	113,268	87.6%	10,527	10.2%
Owner	66,690	60.3%	67,941	55.9%	72,760	56.3%	4,819	7.1%
Renter	31,341	28.4%	34,801	28.6%	41,032	31.7%	6,231	17.9%
Vacant	12,502	11.3%	18,880	15.5%	16,065	12.4%	-2,815	-14.9%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	59,744	54.1%	63,492	52.2%	65,086	50.3%	1,594	2.5%
Multifamily	50,790	46.0%	56,245	46.2%	64,248	49.7%	8,003	14.2%
Households								
Total	98,031		102,742		113,268		10,527	10.2%
By Age:							0	
Under 34	19,979	20.4%	19,160	18.6%	20,949	18.5%	-819	-3.7%
35 to 44	20,242	20.6%	16,217	15.8%	17,683	15.6%	-4,025	-18.3%
45 to 54	19,011	19.4%	20,552	20.0%	21,575	19.0%	1,542	9.7%
55 to 64	14,767	15.1%	18,844	18.3%	20,998	18.5%	4,077	22.4%
65 and up	24,032	24.5%	27,969	27.2%	32,063	28.3%	3,936	11.7%
Population Per	2.24		2.15		2.10		-0.05	-2.2%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

2.3 CHARTER AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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, but due to a one-year lag in the headcount enrollment data being released by the Arizona Department of Education, charter enrollment from the 2016/17 school year is the most recent available. However, 40th day Average Daily Membership (ADM) data is available for 2017/18 and, while the figures differ from headcount data by a small margin, the relationship between the two figures by school and grade is consistent enough to derive 2017/18 headcount estimates for charter schools with a high degree of accuracy. Private schools do not have to report to the state so enrollment data is more difficult to find. However, enrollment tends to be more stable at private schools, with much less volatility than at charter institutions.

In the 2010/11 school year there were 7 charter schools operating within the boundaries of the District, but by 2015/16 there were 20 charter schools in or near the District. While no new schools have opened since 2015/16, charter school enrollment has continued to increase. In the past five years, charter enrollment increased from less than 3,300 students in 2013/14 to over 6,600 students currently. While not all of these charter school students reside in the SUSD boundaries, there has been an enormous increase in the proliferation of charter schools in the area. These charter schools are listed on **Table 2,** and are shown on **Map 4** along with District school locations. There are also 26 private schools with current enrollment of about 4,300 students, up from 16 schools just five years ago (**Table 3**).

TABLE 2
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL CHARTER SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Total K-12
Accelerated Learning Center	4105 E. Shea Boulevard	Phoenix	85028	188
BASIS Scottsdale	10400 N.128th Street	Scottsdale	85259	1,149
BASIS Scottsdale Primary	11440 N. 136th Street	Scottsdale	85259	554
Great Hearts Academies - Archway Cicero	7205 N. Pima Road	Scottsdale	85258	529
Great Hearts Academies - Cicero Prep	7205 N. Pima Road	Scottsdale	85258	446
Great Hearts Academies - Scottsdale Prep	16537/16576 N. 92nd Street	Scottsdale	85260	860
Great Hearts Academies - Veritas Prep	3102 N. 56th Street	Phoenix	85018	721
Great Hearts Academies- Archway Veritas	3102 N. 56th Street	Phoenix	85018	539
Hirsch Academy: A Challenge Foundation Academy	6535 E. Osborn Road	Scottsdale	85251	154
Integrity Education Centre	515 E. Continental Drive	Tempe	85281	46
Mission Montessori Academy	12990 E. Shea Boulevard	Scottsdale	85259	86
Mission Montessori Academy (MC)	11050 N. 96th Street	Scottsdale	85260	80
Mission Montessori Academy (MC)	9575 E. Larkspur St.	Scottsdale	85260	80
Mission Montessori Academy at St. George	4530 E. Gold Dust Avenue	Phoenix	85028	33
Montessori Academy	6050 N. Invergordon Road	Paradise Valley	85253	165
Noah Webster Schools - Pima	5399 N. Pima Road	Scottsdale	85250	444
Ombudsman - Charter East	3943 E. Thomas Road	Phoenix	85018	102
Ombudsman - Charter East II	4041 E. Thomas Road	Phoenix	85018	156
PLC Arts Academy at Scottsdale	7214 E. Jenan Road	Scottsdale	85260	124
Scottsdale Country Day School	10460 N. 56th Street	Scottsdale	85253	168
Total Charter				6,624

Source: Arizona Department of Education, 2017-18 ADM data, 2018; Applied Economics 2018.

TABLE 3
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Total K-12
Christ Lutheran School	3901 E. Indian School Road	Phoenix	85018	521
St. Theresa Catholic School	5001 E. Thomas Road	Phoenix	85018	352
Community Montessori School	3737 E. Shea Boulevard	Phoenix	85028	6
Goretti Preschool and Kindergarten	6261 N. Granite Reef Road	Scottsdale	85250	9
Our Lady of Perpetual Help School	3801 N. Miller Road	Scottsdale	85251	421
Christ Church School	4015 E. Lincoln Drive	Paradise Valley	85253	31
Camelback Christian School	3900 E. Stanford Drive	Paradise Valley	85253	10
Desert View Learning Center	4027 E. Lincoln Drive	Paradise Valley	85253	102
Phoenic Country Day School	3901 E. Stanford Drive	Paradise Valley	85253	717
Blessed Sacrament Preschool & Kindergarten	11300 N. 64th Street	Scottsdale	85254	8
Brightmont Academy	6990 E. Shea Bloulevard	Scottsdale	85254	14
Chaparral Christina Preschool & Kindergarten	6451 E. Shea Boulevard	Scottsdale	85254	5
Desert Sky Montessori	12850 N. Scottsdale Road	Scottsdale	85254	1
Pardes Jewish Day School	12753 N. Scottsdale Road	Scottsdale	85254	301
Arizona International Academy	12430 N. Scottsdale Road	Scottsdale	85254	10
Rainbow Montessori School - Cactus	6520 E. Cactus Road	Scottsdale	85254	3
Rainbow Montessori School - Voltaire	6402 E. Voltaire Avenue	Scottsdale	85254	5
Gateway Academy	9659 N. Hayden Road	Scottsdale	85258	57
International School of Arizona	9128 E. San Salvador Drive	Scottsdale	85258	156
Rancho Solano Preparatory School	9180 E. Via De Ventura	Scottsdale	85258	248
Camelback Desert School	9606 E. Kalil Drive	Scottsdale	85260	76
New Covenant Lutheran School	15152 N. Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard	Scottsdale	85260	14
Notre Dame Preparatory	9701 E. Bell Road	Scottsdale	85260	898
Shepard Of The Desert Lutheran School	9590 E. Shea Boulevard	Scottsdale	85260	190
The Scottsdale School	14684 N. Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard	Scottsdale	85260	16
Thunderbird Christian Elementary School	7440 E. Sutton Drive	Scottsdale	85260	95
Total Private				4,266

Source: Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2015-16 Data, 2018; Applied Economics 2018.

MAP 4
AREA SCHOOLS BY TYPE

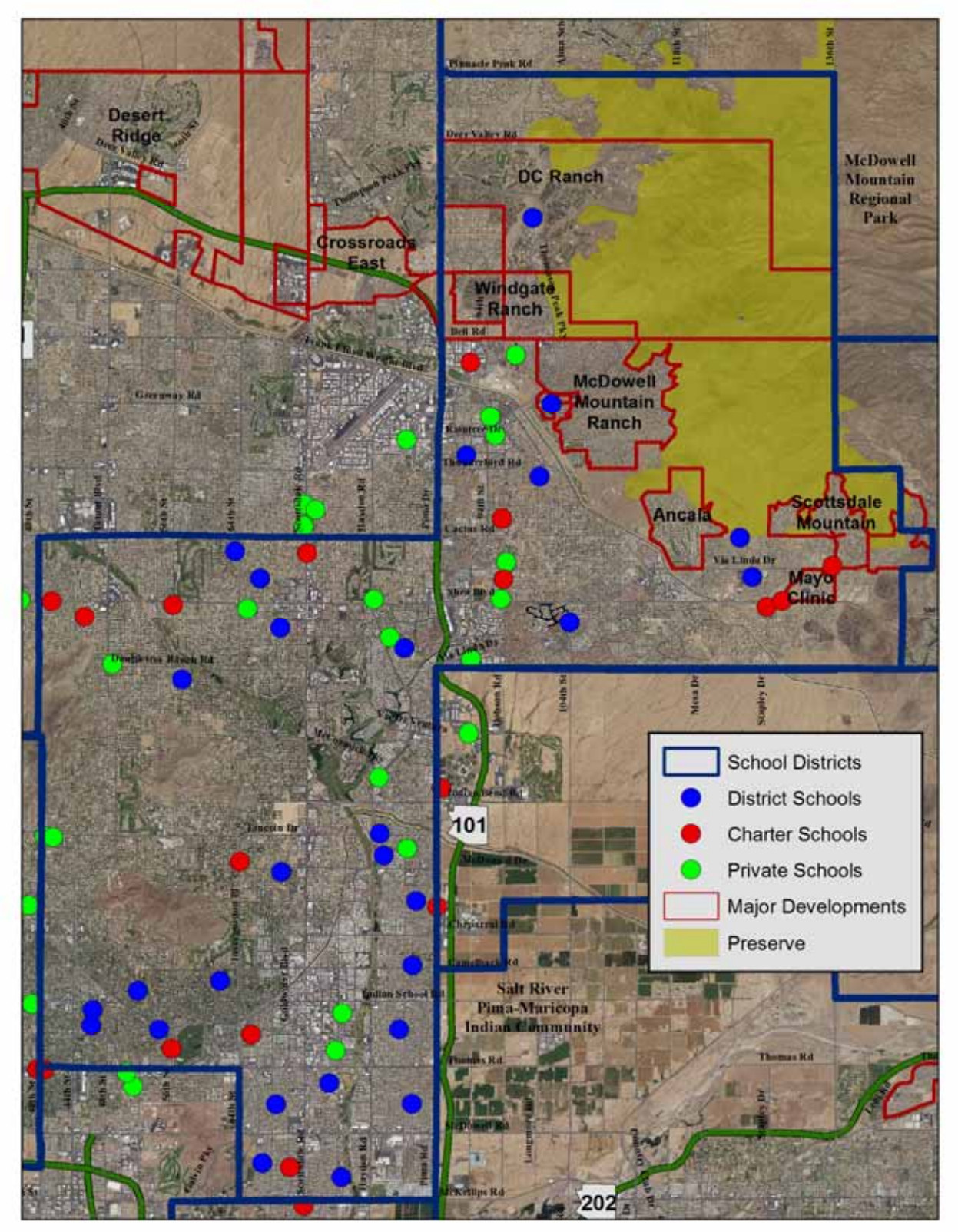


Table 4 shows enrollment by grade in charter schools over the past eight years. The total increase since 2010/11 is about 5,200 students, more than quadrupling charter school enrollment. The annual rate of growth has slowed since 2015-16, perhaps indicating that a saturation point has been reached. No new schools have opened since that time.

TABLE 4
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL CHARTER SCHOOLS BY GRADE

School Year	# of Schools	KG	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total K-12	Annual Change
2010-11	7	25	20	24	25	25	21	182	198	182	170	154	192	245	1,463	
2011-12	9	142	147	147	142	130	255	213	200	199	183	199	190	272	2,419	956
2012-13	9	144	144	140	146	132	257	321	249	257	183	197	231	314	2,715	296
2013-14	15	236	230	216	210	182	308	328	332	252	204	213	208	339	3,258	543
2014-15	18	383	360	357	366	320	409	423	379	313	188	262	259	355	4,374	1,116
2015-16	20	451	458	403	389	391	495	577	513	499	306	322	369	460	5,633	1,259
2016-17	20	524	536	548	502	529	649	631	511	502	333	350	322	490	6,427	794
2017-18*	20	516	545	550	537	505	636	640	582	509	385	372	399	448	6,624	197

Source: Arizona Department of Education; Applied Economics 2018.

* 2017-18 ADM

3.0 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Residential development over the past ten years has resulted in about 8,000 net new housing units as shown in **Table 5**. New construction has actually been higher, but there have also been numerous residential demolitions in recent years, so in many cases the new homes merely replaced older ones. In other cases, single family units have been removed and replaced by a different number or type of units. Redevelopment of residential or commercial properties can be expected to continue as vacant land becomes more scarce, particularly in the southern portion in the District.

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

New housing development in the District is highly varied, with about 12 percent of the total housing permitted in the past decade being very low density single family, and about 50 percent high density multifamily. Nearly 60 percent of the single family units permitted were for half-acre or larger lots. Multifamily development has been varied, with some lower density townhouse/condominium projects, but densities otherwise have averaged about 35 to 40 units per acre, and some projects had considerably higher levels of development intensity.

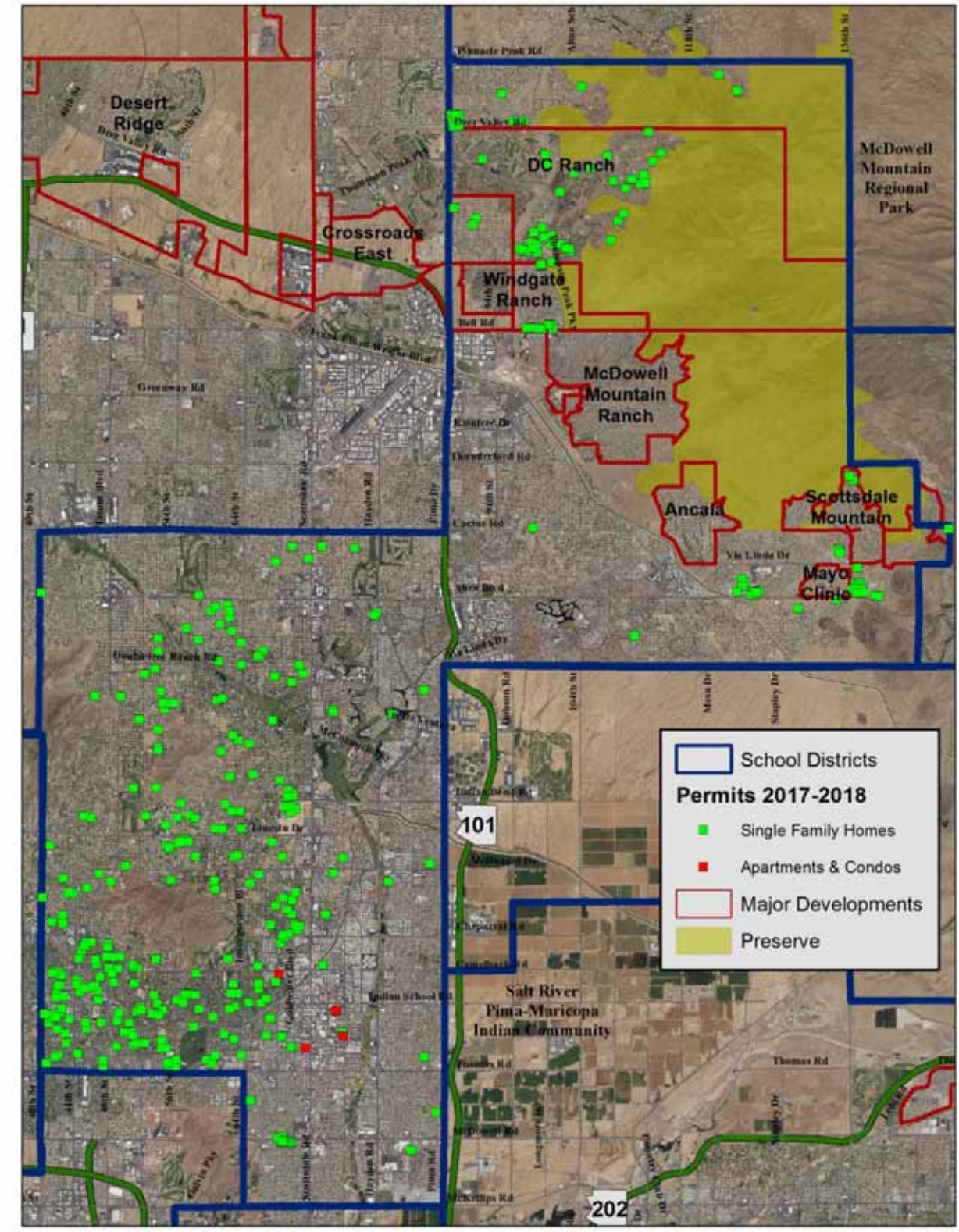
TABLE 5
HOUSING PERMITS

Housing Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
Non-Retirement Housing											
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	10	56	56	103	152	129	147	163	55	143	1,014
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	14	22	25	32	39	34	49	34	40	34	323
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	4	5	17	18	29	26	16	75	21	86	297
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	47	52
Single Family Attached	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	20
Total Single Family	28	83	98	153	220	201	220	272	121	310	1,706
Multifamily, Low Density	20	17	43	-	15	46	199	32	51	109	532
Multifamily, Standard Courtyard	82	10	-	-	-	369	612	26	(10)	574	1,663
Multifamily, Urban/Lifestyle	-	-	82	274	523	1,525	418	69	17	301	3,209
High-rise, Intensive	-	-	-	203	-	402	-	-	-	176	781
Total Multifamily	102	27	125	477	538	2,342	1,229	127	58	1,160	6,185
Total	130	110	223	630	758	2,543	1,449	399	179	1,470	7,891

Sources: Maricopa Association of Governments; Construction Monitor; Maricopa County Assessor; Applied Economics, 2018.

Recent development activity in the District is illustrated on **Map 5**. Most new construction is on individual lots or small infill parcels rather than in major subdivisions, leading to the highly dispersed activity for 2017-18.

MAP 5
RESIDENTIAL PERMITTING



3.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The identified residential potential in the Scottsdale Unified District is currently estimated to be about 14,300 units. This includes defined projects as well as initial estimates of future redevelopment potential. **Table 6** shows estimated unit counts by type of product, and the estimated time period that construction could begin on lots within projects, with developments generally under construction over a number of years. It is also possible some projects would not begin at all. The Infill category includes small custom projects that are likely to be under development intermittently over a number of years, as well as smaller building sites. Examples of this could include most of Paradise Valley and the Shea Boulevard corridor near Mayo Clinic. Potential redevelopment is also included within this estimate category. Both the unit potential on this table and the timing estimates will change as new information is acquired.

Future development is expected to be very similar to recent trends, with most single family housing located on large lots, and most new residential development overall contained in multifamily projects. It is expected that there will be a fairly significant amount of new high-density single family located on infill parcels in the southern portion of the District. However, such parcels are not likely to be large, so the overall impact to the District could be muted. Most infill is likely to be multifamily due to land costs, and mostly the sort of high-density, high-amenity projects that have become common in recent years in the downtown area and to the south. Such projects are often directed at young singles or couples rather than families, and in the case of redevelopment these projects could displace some older, more family oriented housing.

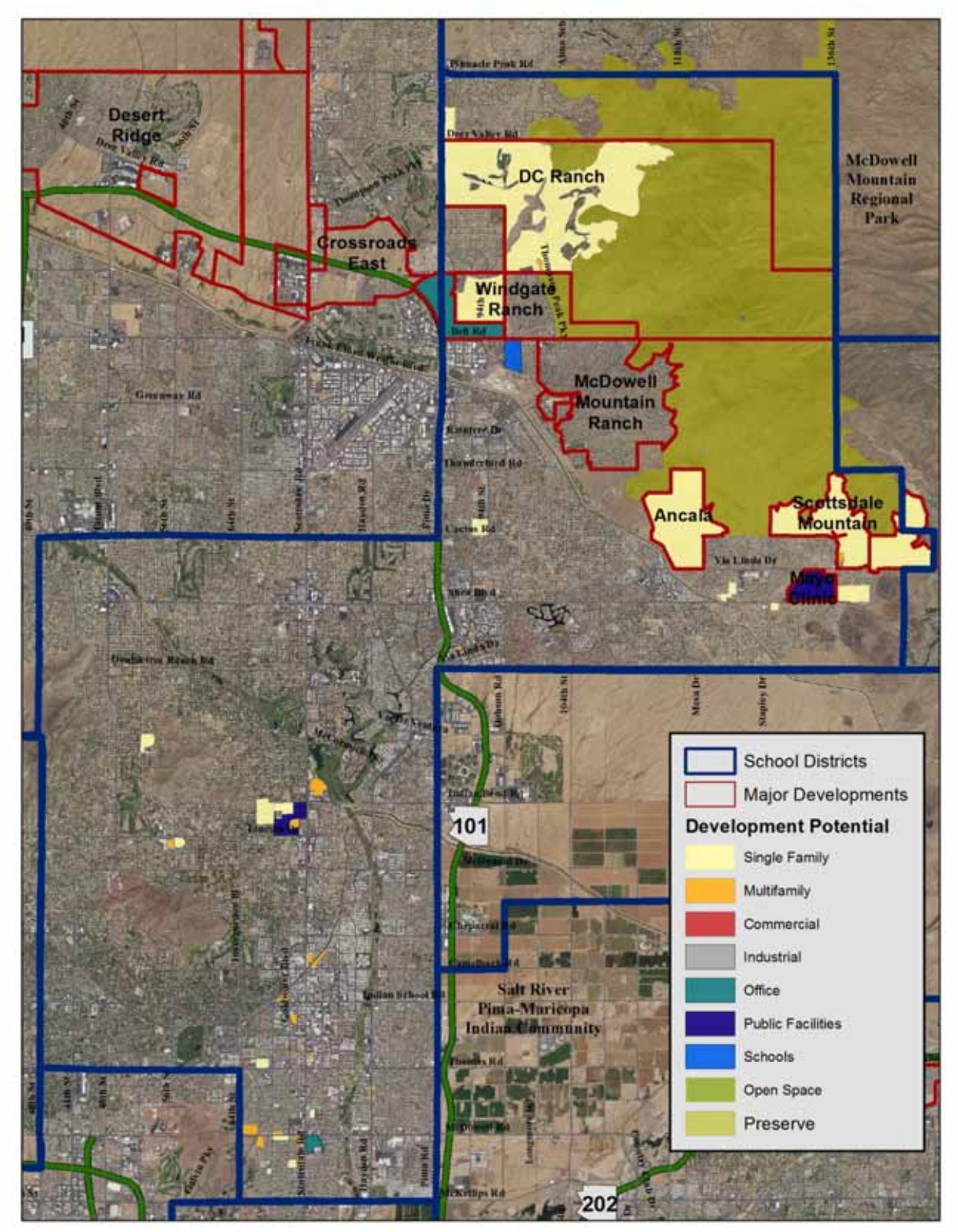
TABLE 6
POTENTIAL NEW HOUSING BY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

	Active		Vacant Land				
Housing Type	Projects	Infill	1 Year	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-10 Years	Total
Non-Retirement Housing							
Single Family 2 du/ac or less	100	2,583	-	10	24	-	2,717
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	220	-	-	45	45	-	310
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	-	1,359	-	-	-	-	1,359
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Single Family 6.01du/ac & Over	45	499	65	-	-	90	699
Single Family Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactured Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Single Family	365	4,441	65	85	69	90	5,115
Multifamily, Low Density	98	665	308	83	81	-	1,235
Multifamily, Standard Courtyard	-	1,445	-	31	-	-	1,476
Multifamily, Urban/Lifestyle	58	2,499	371	877	735	760	5,300
High-rise, Intensive	-	-	-	146	-	1,019	1,165
Total Multifamily	156	4,609	679	1,137	816	1,779	9,176
Total	521	9,050	744	1,222	885	1,869	14,291

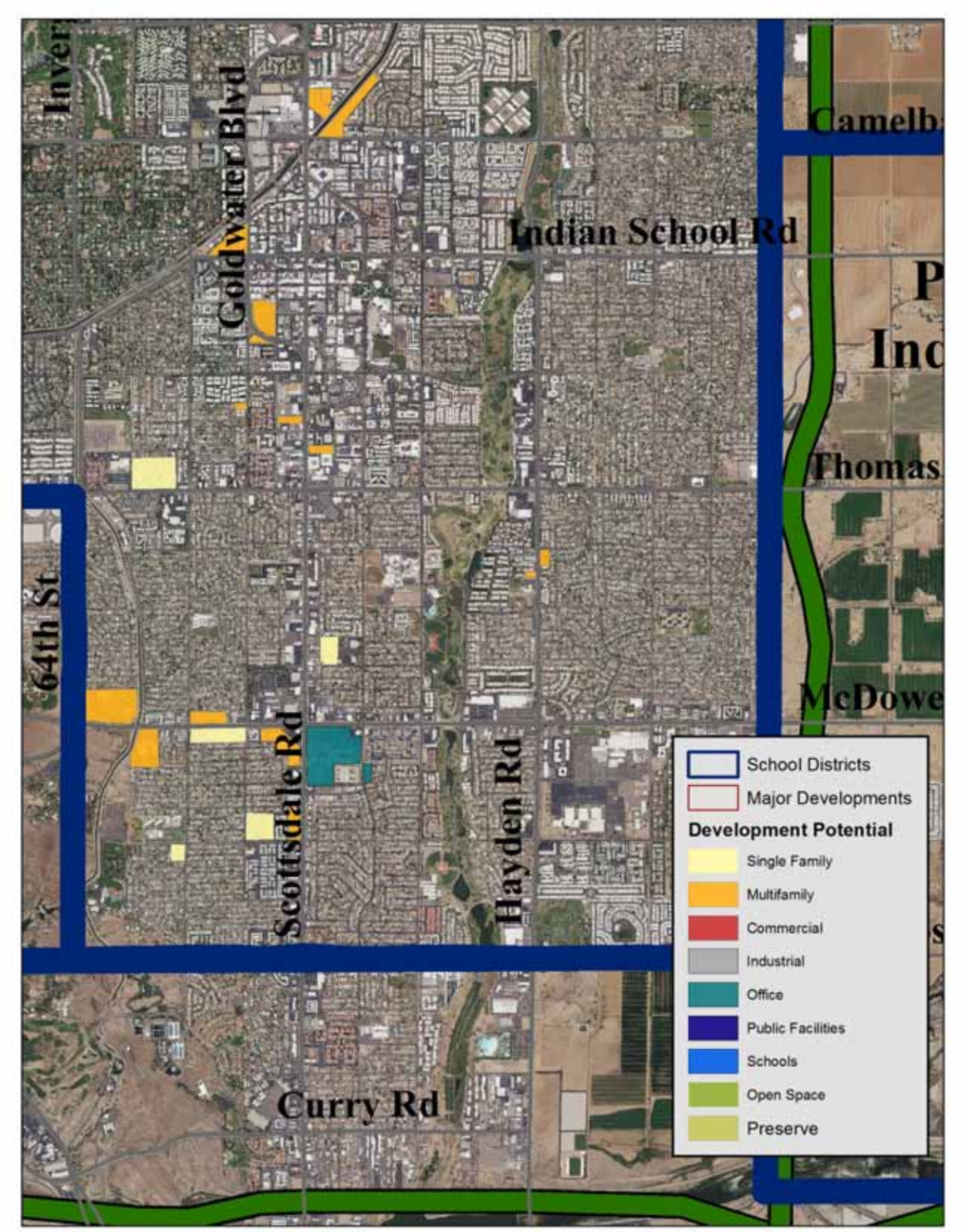
Sources: City of Scottsdale; Applied Economics, 2018.

Maps 6 and 7 show currently active and future development areas by land use and the estimated timing to begin development as presented on the table above. The maps cover the entire district including the downtown area, which has much smaller development parcels, though with higher growth potential.

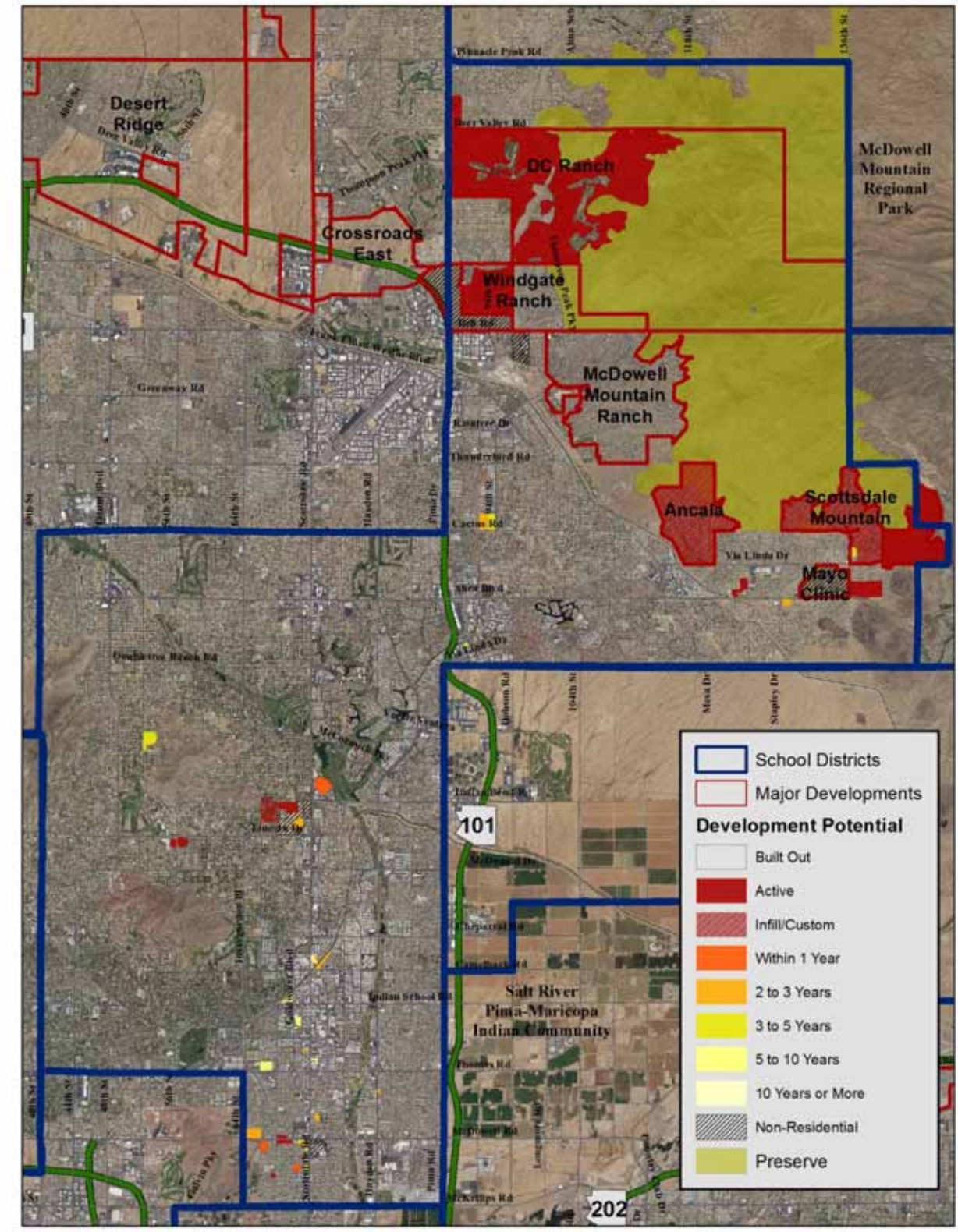
MAP 6A
FUTURE LAND USE



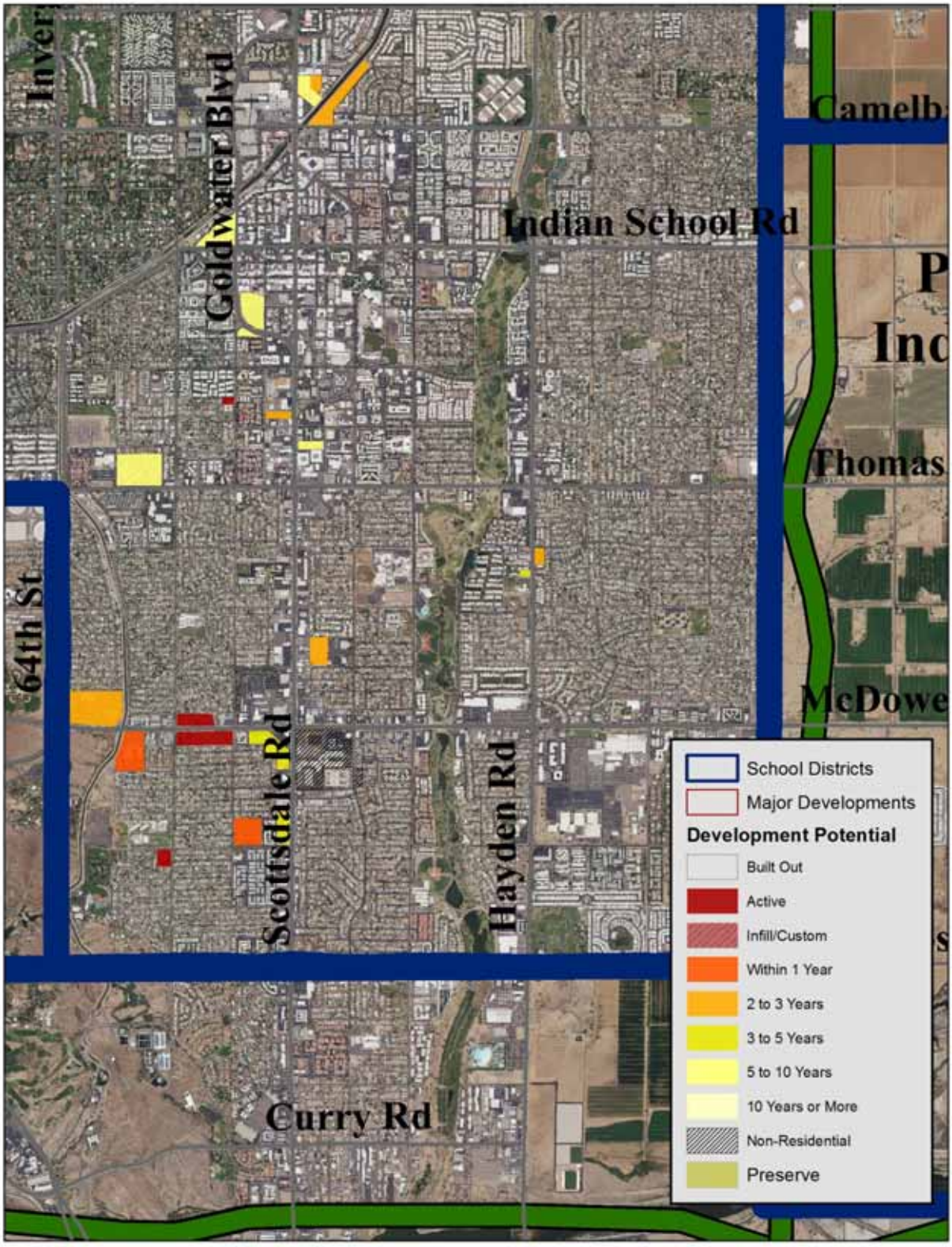
MAP 6B
FUTURE LAND USE – DOWNTOWN AREA



MAP 7A
DEVELOPMENT TIMING



MAP 7B
DEVELOPMENT TIMING – DOWNTOWN AREA



3.2.1 MARKET CONDITIONS

The overall state of the U.S. economy remains strong as the second longest economic expansion in over a century continues. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) the unemployment rate has averaged 4.0 percent over the first seven months of 2018, holding steady at 3.9 percent to 4.0 percent between April and July. Hourly earnings have increased, though modestly. Regional and local trends frequently differ from national ones, but overall economic conditions have increased household mobility, which is an important factor for Arizona where there is typically substantial in-migration from other regions of the country.

Conditions in the Phoenix metropolitan region continue to be positive. Population in Maricopa County has increased by 482,400 persons since the depths of the recession in 2010, reaching an estimated total population of 4,307,000 in July 2017. Growth has averaged 73,000 persons per year since 2012, but has been slightly above that for the last three years.

The civilian labor force in the Phoenix metropolitan area in the first half of 2018 increased by 18,900 persons according to preliminary BLS estimates, reaching 2,354,800 workers in July, while the number of unemployed persons fell by 4,400 during the year to 100,700. The July unemployment rate of 4.3 percent is higher than the low of 3.4 percent in May, but is still a healthy rate. The average of 4.1 percent through 2018 to date compares favorably to the 4.0 percent national average. There have been strong employment gains in the construction, manufacturing, and professional services sectors, with modest losses in the trade/transportation/utilities sector in 2018.

The commercial real estate market in the metro area is also performing well, with increases in total inventory and decreases in vacancies. Based on the report for the second quarter of 2018 by Daum Commercial Real Estate, office vacancy rates have fallen from 17.7 percent to 16.5 percent in the past year and there are currently over 1.5 million square feet under construction. Vacancy rates are highest in the Airport submarket at 22.0 percent. Rates of 18 to 19 percent are found in the Central Corridor, North and Northwest Phoenix submarkets. Older office properties can be more difficult to lease in some cases because of parking availability or space configuration, which tends to affect older parts of the metro area more than the newer suburban submarkets. Lower vacancy rates, between 15 and 17 percent are found in East and West Phoenix, as well as Scottsdale. The lowest vacancy rate in the region is currently found in the East Valley at just 12.1 percent. The East Valley has the largest office submarket with nearly 25 million square feet of inventory.

The industrial market has absorbed 44.6 million square feet in the past five years. There are over 6 million square feet under construction as of the second quarter of 2018 with gross absorption of 5.4 million square feet. The variation between submarkets is less pronounced than in the office sector. The total vacancy rate for the metro region was 7.0 percent, ranging from a high of 7.9 percent in the Airport submarket to 6.3 percent in the Northeast, with the other submarkets averaging 6.9 percent.

The residential real estate market has rebounded dramatically since the last recession. As reported by the Arizona Republic from Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service data, median home prices reached a record of $265,000 in June 2006, before falling to $120,000 by September 2011, about four years into the recession. In June 2018, twelve years after the previous record, median house price reached $268,000, with prices still escalating, driven largely by low levels of supply.

While housing costs continue to escalate in metro Phoenix, it is still a more affordable location than other parts of the west. According to the Cushman & Wakefield "Housing Opportunity Index" which measures the percentage of new and existing homes sold that were affordable to families at the area's median income level, most west coast cities had very low affordability indexes. Phoenix had an index of 63.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2017, followed closely by Salt Lake City at 62.1 percent. Dallas and San Antonio, had indexes of 49.6 and 59.2 percent, respectively' with Houston at 60.0 percent. Las Vegas was rated at 58.7 and Denver 50.3 percent. In the Southwest region, only Tucson and Albuquerque had higher affordability ratings at 72.7 and 71.6 percent, though they both are much smaller markets.

The vibrancy of the local housing market is also demonstrated by a 2018 report on master planned communities by RCLCO (formerly Robert Charles Lesser & Co.) Of the 48 communities nationwide with the highest sales, six are in Arizona. Texas has the greatest number of communities at 15 while Florida has four of the top seven selling master planned communities. However, Arizona has only a quarter the population of Texas, and a third of Florida. The Arizona communities are all located in the Phoenix metro area, but are widely dispersed from Eastmark in Mesa (#6) to Verrado in Buckeye (#13) and Vistancia in Peoria (#19).

The depth and severity of the 2007-2009 recession didn't just pause or slow housing construction, but caused alterations in the geographic direction of new development. The broad outcomes of some of this shifting can be seen in housing completions data from the Maricopa Association of Governments. The north and northeastern portions of the metro area accounted for about 9 percent of all single family completions during the housing "boom" years of 2004 to 2006. Between 2008 and 2010, at the depth of the recession, these areas still accounted for about 9 percent of single family completions and in the last three years 11 percent. This is a low-growth region and generally affluent, showing higher levels of financial stability during the recession. The Southeast Valley has long been a desirable housing market, accounting for 37 percent of all single family completions with over 11,000 units in 2000. By 2006, competition from outlying areas, and decreasing land availability, had steadily reduced that proportion to 16 percent. The onset of the recession reversed that trend, with the Southeast Valley increasing its market share from 18 to 36 percent between 2008 and 2010, and an average of 35 percent of single family completions over the past three years.

A much different dynamic has occurred in areas with more entry-level housing. Housing growth in Pinal County, including the city of Maricopa and the San Tan Valley, grew rapidly in the 2000's, accounting for about 25 percent of the metro housing completions by 2006. That proportion began falling during the recession and continued to fall to just 13 percent by 2015, though was increasing slightly by 2017. In the Northwest Valley, new housing construction was also strong, averaging about 14 percent of the metro total from 2000 to 2006. The activity in the Northwest plummeted during the recession and currently accounts for just 3 to 4 percent of the metro total.

While the housing market is improving, along with the economy overall, it has not returned to normal except possibly in terms of median sales price. In response to the disrupted housing market, developers and builders have altered or added products and strategies. Because of financial constraints there have been new product lines introduced for entry-level buyers by some builders, while others have targeted the move-up market with additional options, or focused on added values such as more energy efficient homes. Smaller lot sizes have also been introduced, with cluster or court designs, as well as increases in townhouse/row house and single family attached construction.

The main challenges to the local residential market currently involve affordability, in particular for younger people. Impediments to purchasing a house delay new household formation. The primary factors for young people are high levels of student debt and difficulties in obtaining a down payment, according to a recent survey by real estate website PropertyShark. Since wage rates have not kept pace with housing cost increases, the problem is difficult to resolve. Coupled with increases in rental rates, the time frame for first time purchases becomes even more extended. In addition to the impacts specifically on young people, construction prices are increasing due to labor shortages and increases in material costs.

Higher density single family construction can be expected to continue in two forms. In suburban areas, smaller lot sizes allow for lower prices on family-sized houses of three or four bedrooms. Some buyers are willing to sacrifice house size for locations near social amenities, which is driving significant infill development in downtowns and other commercial areas. One method of providing affordable product is high density housing on small infill lots. Single family rental complexes, such as those built by NexMetro (Avilla) and Christopher Todd, have proven to be very successful in recent years and more such properties are expected.

Multifamily housing has become a major residential sector in the Phoenix metro region since the recession with increasing activity levels. In the Cushman & Wakefield Marketbeat report for the second quarter of 2016, there had been 1,927 multifamily units absorbed in the first half of the year, with 5,924 units under construction and another 17,874 planned. In the 2018 quarter two report, absorption was 4,032 multifamily units, with 15,405 units under construction and 33,633 units planned. Of the multifamily units under construction, about half are in three submarkets: Central Phoenix, Chandler/Queen Creek, and Tempe. Some 1,939 units are under construction in Scottsdale, which is nearly the combined total for Mesa/Gilbert and the Northwest Valley. There is very little activity in East or West Phoenix. One notable change in the multifamily market is the increase in high-density projects with major amenities and high rents. Part of this can be attributed to lifestyle choices, with locations in high-density urban environments desired. The costs involved in developing also play a part in the emphasis on projects that will generate higher rates of return. Construction of such properties can be expected to continue, especially in central urban areas, but should slow as rents moderate. More traditional multifamily complexes are expected to begin construction in outer areas that have seen less multifamily activity recently.

The general consensus is that the next recession will likely begin in about 2020. No period of expansion is endless, and there have been some mixed signals of economic slowing already. However, the next recession should be mild, and housing is not anticipated to decline significantly. The reason is that the next downturn will likely be related to inflation and interest rates, not uncontrolled housing speculation. In Arizona, especially metro Phoenix, the increases in non-service sector employment, continued low housing costs relative to other metro areas, and the increasing diversity of housing products should also provide a greater level of economic stability.

3.2.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The residential market in the District has improved significantly since the bottom of the recession in 2009/10, with most new growth taking place in the multifamily sector. As has been the case in recent years, future growth will likely be moving in different directions in regards to type of development, and the location within the District.

Single family development is unlikely to grow substantially due to the limited amount of land available for large-scale development. New single family growth will primarily take place in the north and northeastern areas of the District on large lot properties, as is currently the case. Much of this construction will be on lots purchased individually for custom homes. There will also be subdivision development, but these will generally be small projects with large lots. Examples include Sienna Hills, a two-phase Blandford Homes project of 37 lots on Shea Boulevard near 124th Street, or the Camelot Homes 50-lot White Horse project on Pima Road, south of Pinnacle Peak Road. Houses at Sienna Hills are priced from over $900,000; White Horse has listings at nearly $2-million. Residents in this type of housing are typically older, without school-age children.



White Horse - Camelot Homes

The northern areas of the District may see some additional multifamily, such as the 72-unit Silverleaf project currently under construction at DC Ranch, but it is very unlikely to be a significant future residential component. Units in such projects are often used as second home or vacation residences, so the impacts on the District would likely be less than might be expected based on unit counts.

Development in the southern portion of the District, the area south of Chaparral Road, can be expected to be very different both in terms of the type of housing and expected densities. The potential for redevelopment of existing uses is also high, especially in the downtown area and the McDowell Road corridor. Evidence of this redevelopment activity can already be seen, and can be expected to increase, especially over the next few years.

Multifamily development will be the major component of future growth in the southern area, with high-density, high-amenity, and therefore high-rent projects, the norm. This has already been the case in downtown, which has had substantial growth in recent years even while many metro areas remained stagnant after the recession. Much of the future growth in the downtown area will be redevelopment of older or underutilized properties, where the value of the land has outpaced the value of the improvements. Changes in the retail industry have also played a part here in creating pressure for more intensity of development or changes in use. In some cases, existing multifamily properties may be renovated; resulting in higher values but the same number of units, although such changes should have limited impact.

Near-term projects include The McDowell, a 371-unit apartment-office community located at the former Chapman Autoplex on McDowell Road and Crosscut Canal. Artesia is a 242-unit project at Indian Bend and Scottsdale Road, also expected to begin construction soon. There is also activity planned for the redevelopment of the Papago Plaza shopping center at McDowell and Scottsdale Roads, which is expected to add about 274 multifamily units. Several other projects are in planning stages and expected to move forward as the current market is very good for such high-end projects. However, these are generally not family-oriented so while the number of units is substantial, the actual enrollment impact is not expected to be significant.



Shadow Rock - Taylor Morrison

There will be some infill and redevelopment growth in single family housing. At 68th Street and Continental Drive, Taylor Morrison is currently building out Shadow Rock, an 18-lot subdivision, with home prices from about $350,000 originally, though nearly sold out. The market for these houses includes families with school-age children as evidenced by the marketing material, which has information on District schools.



Future North 70 - Taylor Morrison

Taylor Morrison is also in the early development stages of North 70, only a block east of Shadow Rock. This property had been a mobile home park that likely had little impact on the District. The new subdivision will include 65 single family houses, and the target market will be family-oriented.

While developments like this are a net positive for housing diversity, such infill projects tend to be small so the overall impact to the District is not likely to be significant. The housing stock in the area is generally good so the opportunities for single family redevelopment are limited.

Overall, multifamily development in the District is expected to remain strong throughout the projection period, with high growth in the first five years. Single family construction should decline very slowly, after somewhat stronger growth in the next two to three years.

4.0 DISTRICT-LEVEL PROJECTIONS

Enrollment, demographic and development information are integrated in order to project changes in District-level enrollment by grade over the next ten years. The level of projected change is based on housing growth, occupancy rates, and per household student-age population generation and capture rates. Due to the pronounced demographic and development differences that exist among the different areas of the District, the District-level projections are derived from the projections by Community that are discussed in Section 5.0 of this report. These projections account for local and regional socioeconomic trends.

4.1 POPULATION AND HOUSING

The long-term population and housing projections for the District, shown in **Table 7,** are based on trends in housing construction, occupancy, ownership and economic growth indicators. Currently, the District contains approximately 113,400 households (occupied housing units), up about 106,400 from five years ago, with a population per household of about 2.10 persons. District population and households are expected to increase modestly throughout the projection period as new housing supply enters the market and redevelopment continues. Population per household is expected to remain about the same. Occupancy rates, which have recovered from a low of 84.5 percent during the recession to a current level of 87.6 percent, are projected to increase only very slightly over the next ten years to 88.3 percent.

About 8,300 new housing units are projected over the next ten years, resulting in a population increase of about 16,900 persons in 8,200 new households. However, the population per household is expected to remain low since about 64 percent of the total development potential is projected to be multifamily units. The decline in school-age population in existing housing units combined with declining capture rates will likely be large enough to offset all of the growth that would otherwise be associated with the creation of over 8,200 new households.

TABLE 7
PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING

Year	Population	Total Units	New Units	Occupancy Rate	Vacant Units	Households Total	Households Change	Pop/HH
2000/01	220,068	110,533		88.7%	12,502	98,031		2.245
2001/02	223,229	111,978	1,445	89.2%	12,144	99,834	1,803	2.236
2002/03	226,455	113,441	1,462	89.6%	11,774	101,667	1,832	2.227
2003/04	229,543	114,891	1,451	90.1%	11,389	103,502	1,836	2.218
2004/05	232,575	116,329	1,438	90.6%	10,989	105,341	1,839	2.208
2005/06	236,260	118,037	1,707	91.0%	10,618	107,419	2,078	2.199
2006/07	235,504	119,263	1,227	90.1%	11,775	107,489	70	2.191
2007/08	233,836	120,319	1,056	89.1%	13,161	107,158	-331	2.182
2008/09	229,265	120,975	656	87.3%	15,412	105,563	-1,595	2.172
2009/10	224,712	121,366	391	85.7%	17,398	103,968	-1,595	2.161
2010/11	220,818	121,621	255	84.5%	18,879	102,742	-1,226	2.149
2011/12	222,775	121,923	303	85.2%	18,056	103,868	1,126	2.145
2012/13	225,400	122,392	468	86.3%	16,805	105,587	1,719	2.135
2013/14	226,036	123,788	1,396	86.0%	17,355	106,433	846	2.124
2014/15	232,386	126,549	2,761	86.9%	16,532	110,017	3,584	2.112
2015/16	233,600	127,250	701	87.3%	16,164	111,086	1,069	2.103
2016/17	236,941	127,591	341	88.3%	14,872	112,719	1,633	2.102
2017/18	237,338	128,460	869	87.9%	15,539	112,922	203	2.102
2018/19	238,367	129,451	991	87.6%	16,077	113,374	452	2.102
2019/20	239,771	130,452	1,001	87.4%	16,441	114,011	637	2.103
2020/21	241,532	131,701	1,249	87.2%	16,840	114,860	849	2.103
2021/22	243,205	132,921	1,220	87.0%	17,242	115,679	819	2.102
2022/23	244,006	133,628	707	86.8%	17,575	116,052	373	2.103
2023/24	245,041	134,475	847	86.7%	17,929	116,546	493	2.103
2024/25	246,611	134,857	382	87.0%	17,550	117,307	761	2.102
2025/26	249,593	136,030	1,173	87.3%	17,265	118,764	1,458	2.102
2026/27	251,187	136,396	366	87.6%	16,873	119,522	758	2.102
2027/28	254,150	137,551	1,155	88.0%	16,572	120,979	1,456	2.101
2028/29	255,301	137,750	199	88.3%	16,151	121,599	620	2.100
2019/20 - 2028/29			8,299				8,225	

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
*Bolding Indicates Actuals

4.2 SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND CAPTURE RATES

In addition to the volume and market orientation of new housing, trends in per-household student generation and capture rates, shown in **Table 8,** are key factors used in determining future enrollment levels. The first element, student generation, refers to the expected size of the school-age population, or the number of persons 5 to 17 years old per household. The average number of school-age persons per household has decreased from 0.337 in 2000/01, which was already low compared to most metropolitan Phoenix suburbs, to just 0.269 currently. The District is expected to experience continued declines in student generation rates, down to 0.246 by 2028/29. After that, student generation rates are expected to stabilize, and even perhaps increase somewhat, as many of the baby-boomers "age-out" of the area. It should be noted that these rates vary significantly within the District.

TABLE 8
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT GROWTH RATE

		School-Age Population *		K-12 Enrollment		Net	Enrollment -
Year	Households	Total	Per Household	Total	Per Household	Difference	Population Ratio
2000/01	98,031	33,063	0.337	27,225	0.278	5,838	0.823
2001/02	99,834	33,254	0.333	27,214	0.273	6,040	0.818
2002/03	101,667	33,434	0.329	27,211	0.268	6,223	0.814
2003/04	103,502	33,610	0.325	26,342	0.255	7,268	0.784
2004/05	105,341	33,771	0.321	26,173	0.248	7,598	0.775
2005/06	107,419	34,006	0.317	26,595	0.248	7,411	0.782
2006/07	107,489	33,663	0.313	25,892	0.241	7,772	0.769
2007/08	107,158	33,230	0.310	26,083	0.243	7,147	0.785
2008/09	105,563	32,438	0.307	26,372	0.250	6,066	0.813
2009/10	103,968	31,645	0.304	26,396	0.254	5,249	0.834
2010/11	102,742	30,606	0.298	25,989	0.253	4,617	0.849
2011/12	103,868	30,626	0.295	25,691	0.247	4,935	0.839
2012/13	105,587	30,739	0.291	25,167	0.238	5,572	0.819
2013/14	106,433	29,975	0.282	24,775	0.233	5,200	0.827
2014/15	110,017	31,135	0.283	23,604	0.215	7,531	0.758
2015/16	111,086	31,026	0.279	23,414	0.211	7,612	0.755
2016/17	112,719	31,134	0.276	23,280	0.207	7,854	0.748
2017/18	112,922	30,789	0.273	22,853	0.202	7,936	0.742
2018/19	113,374	30,538	0.269	22,371	0.197	8,167	0.733
2019/20	114,011	30,480	0.267	22,051	0.193	8,429	0.723
2020/21	114,860	30,438	0.265	21,771	0.190	8,666	0.715
2021/22	115,679	30,400	0.263	21,520	0.186	8,880	0.708
2022/23	116,052	30,267	0.261	21,295	0.183	8,972	0.704
2023/24	116,546	30,124	0.258	21,088	0.181	9,036	0.700
2024/25	117,307	30,049	0.256	20,958	0.179	9,091	0.697
2025/26	118,764	30,109	0.254	20,884	0.176	9,225	0.694
2026/27	119,522	30,027	0.251	20,674	0.173	9,354	0.689
2027/28	120,979	30,080	0.249	20,633	0.171	9,447	0.686
2028/29	121,599	29,938	0.246	20,554	0.169	9,383	0.687

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.

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

Bolding indicates historical data.

In 1990/91 the District's enrollment to population ratio was 0.879, meaning that nearly 88 percent of the school-age population of the District was attending District schools. That capture rate was very typical for a mature area that also featured a variety of private and parochial schools. Since that time, increasing open enrollment, and the proliferation of public charter schools, has significantly impacted the in-District capture rates for public school districts in Arizona. Open enrollment causes a shifting of students between districts, with gains and losses offsetting each other to varying degrees, but charter schools only subtract from districts. The capture rate in Scottsdale fell to 0.823 by 2000/01, dropping further to 0.769 by 2006/07, but rebounding back to 0.849 by 2010/11. Since that time the capture rate again declined to 0.733 in 2018/19, consistent with the opening of a significant number of new charter schools in or near District boundaries.

Because of the increasing number of educational alternatives and open enrollment policies, it is necessary to apply a "capture rate", or enrollment to population ratio, to the school-age population in order to project District enrollment. While households may be generating an average of 0.269 school-age persons, this does not necessarily equate to an equivalent amount of enrollment. Please note that 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 in-District students to other providers, and the addition of students from outside the District.

This year the District enrolled about 4,396 students from outside the District's boundaries, meaning that only about 17,975 of the District's 30,540 school-age children attend District schools. This would imply an internal capture rate of just 59 percent of the resident school-age population. With out-of-District students included, the net capture rate rises to 73 percent with a net loss of nearly 8,200 students. The level of out-of-District enrollment is assumed to remain fairly stable.

4.3 DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

Based on the projected change in the school-age population, and trends in the District's capture rate, a continuing decline in total in-District K-12 enrollment is projected through 2023/24 at an average rate of about 1.2 percent per year. Over the second five years of the projection period, K-12 enrollment is projected to decline at an average rate of about 0.5 percent per year through 2028/29. The effects of new home construction within the District on enrollment over the next ten years are expected to be largely offset by aging of the population in existing housing units, coupled with a slow decline in capture rates. As a result of these counterpoising factors, total in-District K-12 enrollment is projected to decline by about 1,800 students over the next ten years to 20,554 by 2028/29. **Table 9** provides more detail on in-District enrollment history and projections by grade level at the elementary and high school levels.

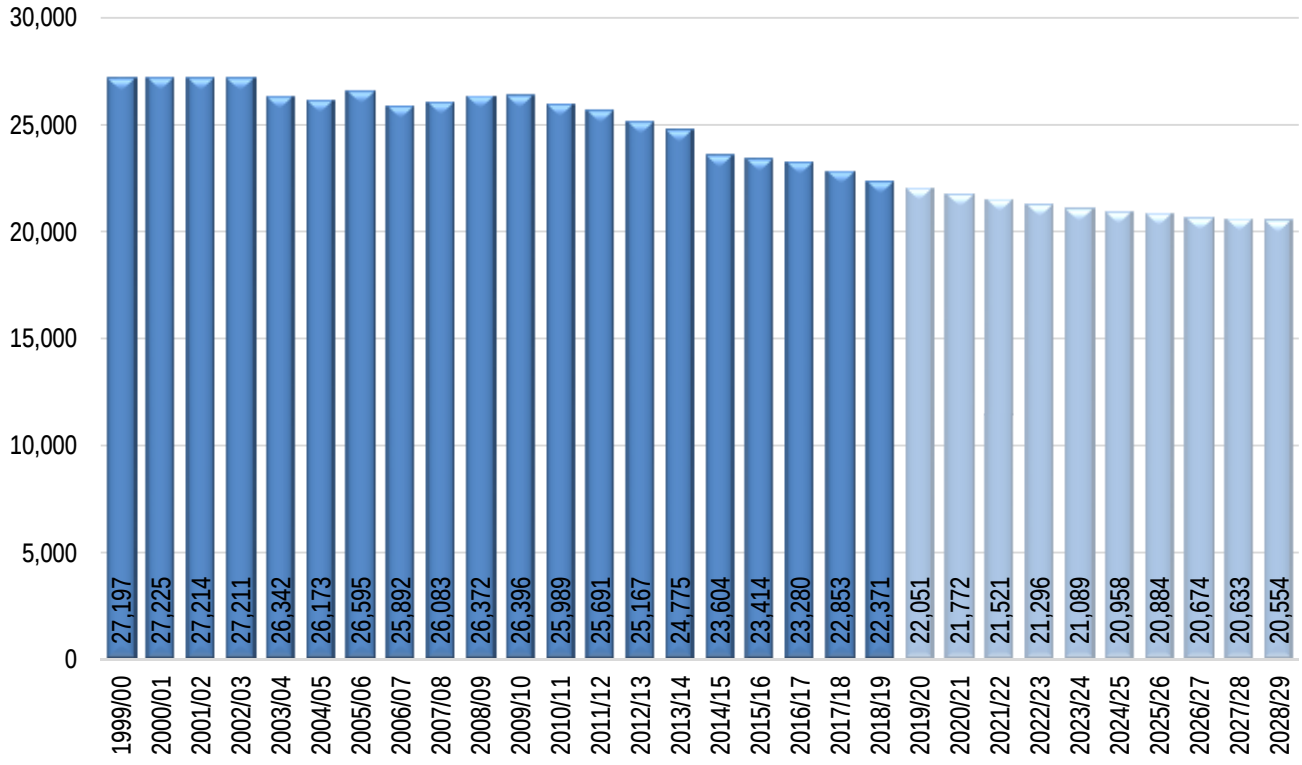
District enrollment is expected to decline by a total of 8 percent over the next 10 years, and while there should be only slight fluctuations from one year to the next, a total loss of nearly 1,300 total students is expected by 2023/24 (**Figure 3**). The declines in K-5 enrollment since the recession will continue to impact 6th to 8th grade enrollment during the projection period. Modest net losses are expected at the K-5 level over the projection period, with a decline of about 260 students (3 percent), while middle school enrollment could fall by about 700 students (13 percent). Enrollment in 9th to 12th grade is projected to decline by about 10 percent, or 860 students, as graduating classes are succeeded by lesser numbers of students in lower grades.

TABLE 9
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	na	12,239	6,670	18,909	8,316	27,225		
2001/02	na	11,666	6,552	18,218	8,370	26,588	-637	-2.3%
2002/03	100	11,804	6,987	18,791	8,420	27,211	623	2.3%
2003/04	190	11,300	6,649	17,949	8,393	26,342	-869	-3.2%
2004/05	183	11,243	6,387	17,630	8,543	26,173	-169	-0.6%
2005/06	341	11,462	6,337	17,799	8,796	26,595	422	1.6%
2006/07	263	10,962	6,105	17,067	8,804	25,871	-724	-2.7%
2007/08	475	11,237	6,122	17,359	8,680	26,039	168	0.7%
2008/09	657	11,502	6,083	17,585	8,787	26,372	333	1.3%
2009/10	697	11,414	6,042	17,456	8,940	26,396	24	0.1%
2010/11	749	11,266	5,798	17,064	8,925	25,989	-407	-1.5%
2011/12	770	11,088	5,898	16,986	8,705	25,691	-298	-1.1%
2012/13	770	10,856	5,613	16,469	8,698	25,167	-524	-2.0%
2013/14	657	10,555	5,684	16,239	8,536	24,775	-392	-1.6%
2014/15	650	9,749	5,442	15,191	8,413	23,604	-1,171	-4.7%
2015/16	609	9,690	5,299	14,989	8,425	23,414	-190	-0.8%
2016/17	134	9,417	5,356	14,773	8,507	23,280	-134	-0.6%
2017/18	106	9,192	5,298	14,490	8,363	22,853	-427	-1.8%
2018/19	690	8,788	5,210	13,998	8,373	22,371	-482	-2.1%
2019/20	677	8,573	5,100	13,673	8,378	22,051	-320	-1.4%
2020/21	667	8,467	4,983	13,450	8,322	21,772	-279	-1.3%
2021/22	659	8,407	4,863	13,270	8,251	21,521	-251	-1.2%
2022/23	651	8,314	4,745	13,059	8,237	21,296	-226	-1.0%
2023/24	644	8,372	4,601	12,973	8,116	21,089	-207	-1.0%
2024/25	640	8,400	4,511	12,911	8,047	20,958	-130	-0.6%
2025/26	639	8,456	4,438	12,894	7,990	20,884	-75	-0.4%
2026/27	632	8,475	4,483	12,958	7,716	20,674	-210	-1.0%
2027/28	631	8,521	4,504	13,025	7,608	20,633	-41	-0.2%
2028/29	626	8,533	4,512	13,045	7,509	20,554	-78	-0.4%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

FIGURE 3
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED K-12 ENROLLMENT



Sources: Scottsdale Unified School District Applied Economics, 2018

5.0 SUB-DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

The purpose of this section is to provide sub-District enrollment projections based on the attendance at each school and the residency of the Scottsdale Unified School District student population, which forms the basis of the grid-level projections. Accordingly, the section begins with projections by community based on the school of attendance. These projections form the basis for the District enrollment projections and provide baseline information for comparing enrollment by school with enrollment by attendance area.

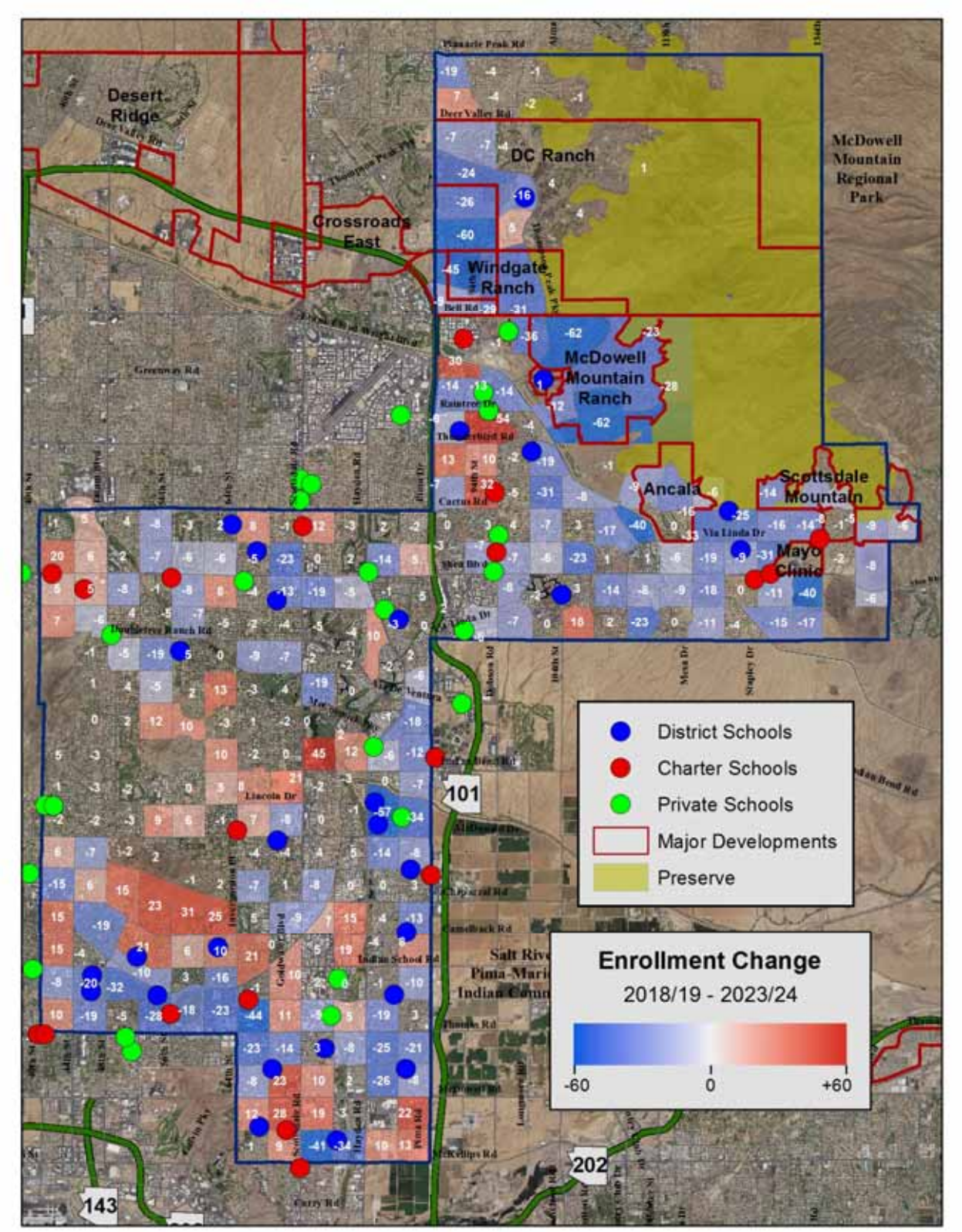
The sub-District analysis aggregates grid-level enrollment by attendance area, which is most closely linked to the characteristics of the population in specific parts of the District. These projections are used in conjunction with the analysis of residence versus enrollment in the final part of the section to project the level of enrollment by school over the next ten years.

The grid-level projections are illustrated by **Maps 8 and 9**, which show the projected change in enrollment by grid for the 2018/19 to 2023/24 and 2023/24 to 2028/29 time periods, respectively. The maps generally show large areas with declines similar to the 2013/14 to 2018/19 period. However, there is also some regeneration expected in the southern portion of the District over the next five years, potentially spreading to other parts of the District over the second five years of the projection period.

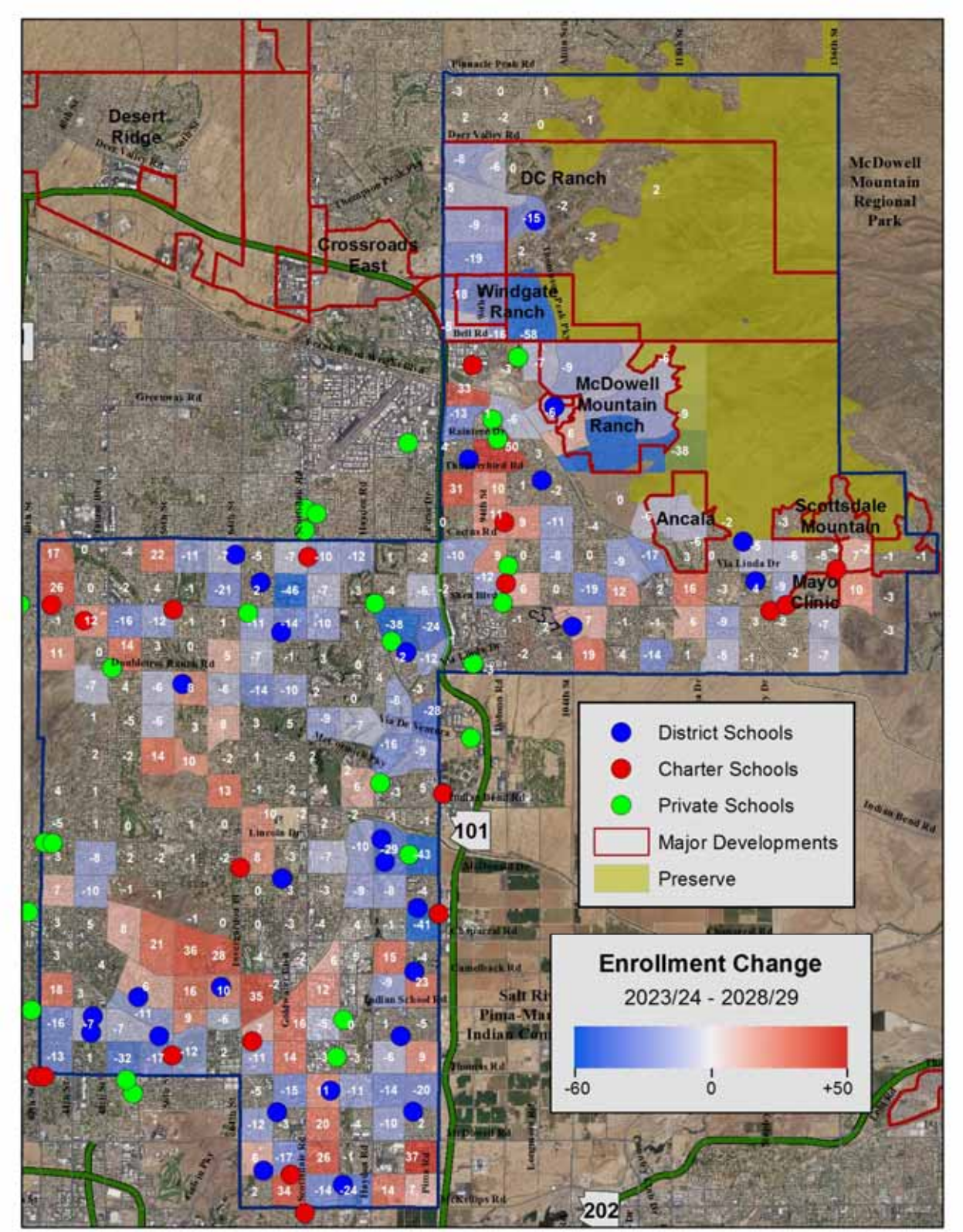
5.1 ENROLLMENT TRENDS BY DISTRICT COMMUNITY

Each of the District's communities have notable differences in demographic and household characteristics that can be expected to cause variations in enrollment in the future, but that are masked when examining the District-level information. In some communities there are short-term factors affecting enrollment, while longer-term trends are present in others. These projections are based on community attendance. The relationship between attendance and residence is altered by open enrollment and other factors, as will be discussed later in this section. Tables containing detailed demographic information by community are included in **Appendix A** of this report.

MAP 8
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2018/19 – 2023/24



MAP 9
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2023/24 – 2028/29



5.1.1 ARCADIA COMMUNITY

As shown on **Table 10**, enrollment in the Arcadia Community fluctuated within a fairly narrow margin of plus or minus 160 students from 2009/10 through 2016/17. Peak enrollment during this period of about 4,635 students occurred four times during the past ten years, most recently in 2016/17. Since 2016/17, enrollment has declined by 271 students, representing a 6 percent drop in just two years. This is an older, well-established area, so large changes in enrollment would not normally be expected. Total population in this region grew by 3.2 percent since 2010, but the population aged 5 to 13 years declined by 7.1 percent. Therefore, despite the attractiveness of this community to students from outside the District, the resident population continues to age and enrollment is projected to decline by about 1.0 percent per year, dropping to 4,069 students by 2028/29.

TABLE 10
ARCADIA COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2000/01-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	0	1,716	963	2,679	1,204	3,883		
2001/02	0	1,686	985	2,671	1,253	3,924	41	1.1%
2002/03	17	1,678	1,013	2,691	1,241	3,932	8	0.2%
2003/04	56	1,725	963	2,688	1,229	3,917	-15	-0.4%
2004/05	16	1,795	909	2,704	1,280	3,984	67	1.7%
2005/06	47	1,953	867	2,820	1,376	4,196	212	5.3%
2006/07	40	1,839	890	2,729	1,404	4,133	-63	-1.5%
2007/08	58	1,879	944	2,823	1,417	4,240	107	2.6%
2008/09	52	2,010	1,041	3,051	1,581	4,632	392	9.2%
2009/10	51	1,941	1,034	2,975	1,662	4,637	5	0.1%
2010/11	57	1,865	904	2,769	1,713	4,482	-155	-3.3%
2011/12	49	1,869	987	2,856	1,686	4,542	60	1.3%
2012/13	49	1,877	908	2,785	1,709	4,494	-48	-1.1%
2013/14	44	1,926	967	2,893	1,743	4,636	142	3.2%
2014/15	32	1,814	954	2,768	1,733	4,501	-135	-2.9%
2015/16	66	1,856	941	2,797	1,752	4,549	48	1.1%
2016/17	18	1,856	1,049	2,905	1,734	4,639	90	2.0%
2017/18	11	1,745	1,064	2,809	1,727	4,536	-103	-2.2%
2018/19	66	1,606	1,026	2,632	1,736	4,368	-168	-3.7%
2019/20	64	1,539	1,001	2,540	1,726	4,266	-102	-2.3%
2020/21	63	1,500	961	2,461	1,710	4,171	-95	-2.2%
2021/22	62	1,473	952	2,425	1,669	4,094	-77	-1.8%
2022/23	61	1,433	916	2,349	1,679	4,028	-66	-1.6%
2023/24	61	1,450	898	2,348	1,665	4,013	-15	-0.4%
2024/25	61	1,445	896	2,341	1,688	4,029	16	0.4%
2025/26	61	1,458	896	2,354	1,692	4,046	17	0.4%
2026/27	61	1,469	926	2,395	1,654	4,049	3	0.1%
2027/28	61	1,485	920	2,405	1,673	4,078	29	0.7%
2028/29	61	1,492	918	2,410	1,659	4,069	-9	-0.2%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.1.2 CHAPARRAL COMMUNITY

The Chaparral Community has shown a sustained annual increase in enrollment of about 2 to 4 percent per year since 2015/16, following three previous years of declines (**Table 11)**. While not nearly as established as the Arcadia Community, this area is gentrifying. Since 2010, the population in this community has grown by an estimated 1,339 people (4.0 percent), although the school-age population (ages 5 to 17 years) declined by 125 students, or 2.4 percent. At the same time, the population over 64 years of age has increased by 16.3 percent, or 751 persons. Nonetheless, this is still a relatively stable area in terms of District enrollment. Enrollment is projected to decline to around 4,495 students in 2028/29 resulting in a net loss of 437 students over ten years.

TABLE 11
CHAPARRAL COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2000/01-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	0	1,968	1,214	3,182	1,889	5,071		
2001/02	0	1,967	1,252	3,219	1,847	5,066	-5	-0.1%
2002/03	20	1,944	1,243	3,187	1,868	5,055	-11	-0.2%
2003/04	19	1,828	1,112	2,940	1,793	4,733	-322	-6.4%
2004/05	24	1,736	1,070	2,806	1,793	4,599	-134	-2.8%
2005/06	26	1,752	1,049	2,801	1,849	4,650	51	1.1%
2006/07	18	1,618	997	2,615	1,825	4,440	-210	-4.5%
2007/08	43	1,635	987	2,622	1,927	4,549	109	2.5%
2008/09	81	1,609	974	2,583	2,025	4,608	59	1.3%
2009/10	122	1,731	927	2,658	2,108	4,766	158	3.4%
2010/11	108	1,736	873	2,609	2,116	4,725	-41	-0.9%
2011/12	129	1,722	890	2,612	2,188	4,800	75	1.6%
2012/13	129	1,677	906	2,583	2,105	4,688	-112	-2.3%
2013/14	123	1,624	892	2,516	2,077	4,593	-95	-2.0%
2014/15	109	1,530	897	2,427	2,063	4,490	-103	-2.2%
2015/16	82	1,629	886	2,515	2,086	4,601	111	2.5%
2016/17	17	1,633	928	2,561	2,219	4,780	179	3.9%
2017/18	11	1,717	907	2,624	2,243	4,867	87	1.8%
2018/19	123	1,733	895	2,628	2,304	4,932	65	1.3%
2019/20	123	1,715	857	2,572	2,352	4,924	-8	-0.2%
2020/21	122	1,687	900	2,587	2,314	4,901	-23	-0.5%
2021/22	121	1,671	892	2,563	2,298	4,861	-40	-0.8%
2022/23	121	1,645	891	2,536	2,313	4,849	-12	-0.2%
2023/24	119	1,656	857	2,513	2,257	4,770	-79	-1.6%
2024/25	119	1,637	843	2,480	2,284	4,764	-6	-0.1%
2025/26	118	1,638	831	2,469	2,268	4,737	-27	-0.6%
2026/27	116	1,631	833	2,464	2,194	4,658	-79	-1.7%
2027/28	114	1,630	829	2,459	2,117	4,576	-82	-1.8%
2028/29	112	1,622	826	2,448	2,047	4,495	-81	-1.8%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.1.3 CHAPARRAL NORTH

The Chaparral North (community part) area generally increased enrollment through 2011/12 due to new construction, as shown on **Table 12**. This was the District's primary area for new single family housing construction. Chaparral North had an increase in population in every age group from 2010 to 2018, although the increase in the population aged 5 to 13 years was minimal, at only 1.7 percent, compared to increases of 10 percent to 60 percent in other age groups during the same period. The largest increases by householder age were for households aged 55 to 64 years, which are generally outside the range of households with school-age children. The second largest increase was for householders aged 45 to 54 years, who are more likely to have middle school and high school age children. Despite population growth in the Chaparral North community, enrollment has been steadily declining since 2012/13, and at an increasing rate, with losses of more than 120 students per year for the past two years. With future construction in this area waning, enrollment declines are expected to continue, but at a much more gradual rate than has occurred in the past two years. The projections show a total loss of 216 students by 2028/29, with enrollment of 537 students at the end of the projection period.

TABLE 12
CHAPARRAL NORTH COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2002/03-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level		K-8 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2002/03	0	315	531	846		
2003/04	0	375	529	904	58	6.9%
2004/05	0	440	547	987	83	9.2%
2005/06	0	515	544	1,059	72	7.3%
2006/07	0	558	474	1,032	-27	-2.5%
2007/08	56	622	402	1,024	-8	-0.8%
2008/09	106	730	345	1,075	51	5.0%
2009/10	126	824	385	1,209	134	12.5%
2010/11	86	839	368	1,207	-2	-0.2%
2011/12	91	797	433	1,230	23	1.9%
2012/13	91	750	448	1,198	-32	-2.6%
2013/14	22	702	461	1,163	-35	-2.9%
2014/15	31	634	451	1,085	-78	-6.7%
2015/16	68	622	439	1,061	-24	-2.2%
2016/17	12	551	449	1,000	-61	-5.7%
2017/18	11	477	400	877	-123	-12.3%
2018/19	34	379	374	753	-124	-14.1%
2019/20	31	366	316	682	-71	-9.4%
2020/21	29	360	270	630	-52	-7.6%
2021/22	28	352	248	600	-30	-4.8%
2022/23	27	347	238	585	-15	-2.5%
2023/24	27	345	231	576	-9	-1.5%
2024/25	26	356	198	554	-22	-3.8%
2025/26	26	359	187	546	-8	-1.4%
2026/27	26	361	180	541	-5	-0.9%
2027/28	26	362	182	544	3	0.6%
2028/29	26	361	176	537	-7	-1.3%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.1.4 CORONADO COMMUNITY

The Coronado Community is older than all but the Arcadia Community, with a diversifying population and generally declining enrollment, as shown in **Table 13**. Recent additions to the housing supply have nearly all been multifamily, contributing to the decline in the number of students per household. Despite the increase in multifamily housing, the school-age population within the community is actually expected to increase by about 500 students over the next ten years. However, due to declining capture rates, the growth in the school-age population will not translate into enrollment increases at District schools. Enrollment is expected to decline by about 2 percent next year and then fluctuate with annual declines of 1 to 2 percent until late in the projection period when enrollment could re-bound slightly. Overall losses in the Coronado Community are projected at 164 students, resulting in enrollment of 2,770 by 2028/29.

TABLE 13
CORONADO COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2000/01-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	0	2,225	996	3,221	1,268	4,489		
2001/02	0	2,129	1,041	3,170	1,235	4,405	-84	-1.9%
2002/03	18	2,129	1,082	3,211	1,286	4,497	92	2.1%
2003/04	45	1,942	1,088	3,030	1,278	4,308	-189	-4.2%
2004/05	44	2,039	1,000	3,039	1,326	4,365	57	1.3%
2005/06	154	2,026	1,052	3,078	1,374	4,452	87	2.0%
2006/07	113	1,943	912	2,855	1,461	4,316	-136	-3.1%
2007/08	137	2,012	913	2,925	1,394	4,319	3	0.1%
2008/09	155	2,053	888	2,941	1,378	4,319	0	0.0%
2009/10	184	1,918	892	2,810	1,404	4,214	-105	-2.4%
2010/11	221	1,922	849	2,771	1,365	4,136	-78	-1.9%
2011/12	222	1,953	807	2,760	1,242	4,002	-134	-3.2%
2012/13	222	1,961	760	2,721	1,258	3,979	-23	-0.6%
2013/14	186	1,869	737	2,606	1,076	3,682	-297	-7.5%
2014/15	166	1,720	678	2,398	1,042	3,440	-242	-6.6%
2015/16	150	1,673	645	2,318	1,038	3,356	-84	-2.4%
2016/17	39	1,623	579	2,202	1,072	3,274	-82	-2.4%
2017/18	25	1,526	563	2,089	948	3,037	-237	-7.2%
2018/19	198	1,459	533	1,992	942	2,934	-103	-3.4%
2019/20	194	1,441	449	1,890	982	2,872	-62	-2.1%
2020/21	192	1,444	379	1,823	1,018	2,841	-31	-1.1%
2021/22	192	1,462	301	1,763	1,072	2,835	-6	-0.2%
2022/23	191	1,469	303	1,772	1,050	2,822	-13	-0.5%
2023/24	187	1,492	300	1,792	967	2,759	-63	-2.2%
2024/25	183	1,508	316	1,824	875	2,699	-60	-2.2%
2025/26	180	1,534	321	1,855	801	2,656	-43	-1.6%
2026/27	181	1,551	338	1,889	785	2,674	18	0.7%
2027/28	184	1,570	341	1,911	811	2,722	48	1.8%
2028/29	187	1,590	352	1,942	828	2,770	48	1.8%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.1.5 DESERT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY

The total population in the Desert Mountain Community grew by just 1.2 percent, or 780 persons, between 2010 and 2018. This growth was almost entirely fueled by persons aged 45 years and older, with losses in the school-age cohorts and significant losses in the under 5 cohort. This shift is reflected in declining enrollment over the past ten years, as shown on **Table 14**. Given the market orientation of much of the housing in this community, it is not surprising that the number of households aged 44 years and younger also declined, while the largest growth since 2010 has been in households aged 64 years and older. As a result, this is one of the few parts of the District where school-age population is projected to decline sharply, with estimated losses of over 400 persons over the next ten years. Declines in the school-age population will likely be exaggerated in Desert Mountain due to continued growth in charter school enrollment (based on the increase of 1,300 students in the last eight years), resulting in projected net losses of some 583 students in District schools by 2028/29.

TABLE 14
DESERT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2000/01-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	0	4,588	2,546	7,134	2,393	9,527		
2001/02	0	4,218	2,275	6,493	2,458	8,951	-576	-6.0%
2002/03	34	4,134	2,102	6,236	2,374	8,610	-341	-3.8%
2003/04	53	3,865	2,016	5,881	2,416	8,297	-313	-3.6%
2004/05	79	3,713	1,943	5,656	2,405	8,061	-236	-2.8%
2005/06	81	3,719	1,943	5,662	2,449	8,111	50	0.6%
2006/07	64	3,546	1,959	5,505	2,480	7,985	-126	-1.6%
2007/08	141	3,580	1,990	5,570	2,433	8,003	18	0.2%
2008/09	214	3,543	1,973	5,516	2,332	7,848	-155	-1.9%
2009/10	151	3,397	1,928	5,325	2,360	7,685	-163	-2.1%
2010/11	201	3,350	1,899	5,249	2,335	7,584	-101	-1.3%
2011/12	190	3,189	1,918	5,107	2,291	7,398	-186	-2.5%
2012/13	190	3,060	1,771	4,831	2,291	7,122	-276	-3.7%
2013/14	178	2,966	1,790	4,756	2,275	7,031	-91	-1.3%
2014/15	174	2,737	1,650	4,387	2,252	6,639	-392	-5.6%
2015/16	140	2,590	1,605	4,195	2,252	6,447	-192	-2.9%
2016/17	25	2,397	1,537	3,934	2,191	6,125	-322	-5.0%
2017/18	28	2,396	1,511	3,907	2,163	6,070	-55	-0.9%
2018/19	168	2,315	1,489	3,804	2,131	5,935	-135	-2.2%
2019/20	164	2,239	1,498	3,737	2,073	5,810	-125	-2.1%
2020/21	161	2,198	1,443	3,641	2,068	5,709	-101	-1.7%
2021/22	158	2,202	1,410	3,612	2,008	5,620	-89	-1.6%
2022/23	155	2,207	1,358	3,565	1,942	5,507	-113	-2.0%
2023/24	154	2,232	1,292	3,524	1,949	5,473	-34	-0.6%
2024/25	152	2,262	1,271	3,533	1,884	5,417	-56	-1.0%
2025/26	152	2,282	1,248	3,530	1,879	5,409	-8	-0.1%
2026/27	150	2,290	1,263	3,553	1,786	5,339	-70	-1.3%
2027/28	150	2,307	1,280	3,587	1,749	5,336	-3	-0.1%
2028/29	150	2,312	1,295	3,607	1,745	5,352	16	0.3%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.1.6 SAGUARO COMMUNITY

As shown on **Table 15**, enrollment in the Saguaro Community has been on the decline for most of the past 20 years, with significant losses in 2014/15 when several new charter schools opened in the attendance area. Between 2010 and 2018, overall population in the Saguaro Community grew by a healthy 14 percent and population increased in all age groups, albeit less for school-age population than for other age cohorts. Households in the 35 to 44 age group grew by 16 percent during this period, while the under 34 household cohort grew by 29 percent. Despite strong demographics, projected increases in the school-age population are expected to be very limited over the next ten years, increasing by just 130 children. With capture rates declining slightly during the projection period, enrollment in the Saguaro Community is expected to continue to slowly decline, with a total loss of 126 students (3.6 percent) by 2028/29.

TABLE 15
SAGUARO COMMUNITY ENROLLMENT: 2000/01-2028/29

		Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total		
Fall	PS	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2000/01	0	1,742	951	2,693	1,562	4,255		
2001/02	0	1,666	999	2,665	1,577	4,242	-13	-0.3%
2002/03	11	1,604	1,016	2,620	1,651	4,271	29	0.7%
2003/04	17	1,565	941	2,506	1,677	4,183	-88	-2.1%
2004/05	20	1,520	918	2,438	1,739	4,177	-6	-0.1%
2005/06	33	1,497	882	2,379	1,748	4,127	-50	-1.2%
2006/07	28	1,458	873	2,331	1,634	3,965	-162	-3.9%
2007/08	40	1,509	886	2,395	1,509	3,904	-61	-1.5%
2008/09	49	1,557	862	2,419	1,471	3,890	-14	-0.4%
2009/10	63	1,603	876	2,479	1,406	3,885	-5	-0.1%
2010/11	76	1,554	905	2,459	1,396	3,855	-30	-0.8%
2011/12	89	1,558	863	2,421	1,298	3,719	-136	-3.5%
2012/13	89	1,531	820	2,351	1,335	3,686	-33	-0.9%
2013/14	104	1,468	837	2,305	1,365	3,670	-16	-0.4%
2014/15	138	1,314	812	2,126	1,323	3,449	-221	-6.0%
2015/16	103	1,320	783	2,103	1,297	3,400	-49	-1.4%
2016/17	23	1,357	814	2,171	1,291	3,462	62	1.8%
2017/18	20	1,331	853	2,184	1,282	3,466	4	0.1%
2018/19	101	1,296	893	2,189	1,260	3,449	-17	-0.5%
2019/20	102	1,261	975	2,236	1,245	3,481	32	0.9%
2020/21	103	1,263	1,028	2,291	1,212	3,503	22	0.6%
2021/22	103	1,234	1,057	2,291	1,204	3,495	-8	-0.2%
2022/23	103	1,200	1,036	2,236	1,253	3,489	-6	-0.2%
2023/24	103	1,185	1,018	2,203	1,278	3,481	-8	-0.2%
2024/25	103	1,186	978	2,164	1,317	3,481	0	0.0%
2025/26	103	1,179	946	2,125	1,349	3,474	-7	-0.2%
2026/27	101	1,167	935	2,102	1,297	3,399	-75	-2.2%
2027/28	100	1,160	949	2,109	1,257	3,366	-33	-1.0%
2028/29	99	1,150	942	2,092	1,231	3,323	-43	-1.3%

Source: Applied Economics, 2018.
Bolding indicates actuals.

5.2 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY ATTENDANCE AREA

Table 16 displays the projected enrollment by attendance area for 2013/14 through 2028/29 based on the current student data and the demographic trends. This table is based solely on the attendance area designated for District students' place of residence, regardless of which school they actually attend. The data provides a direct link to the demographic analysis and is used to predict enrollment by school in Section 5.4. It includes a designation for out-of-District students, and excludes schools that do not have specific attendance areas, such as Echo Canyon and Cheyenne Traditional School.

Among elementary schools, the Redfield Elementary and Hopi Elementary attendance areas are projected to have the largest number of students by 2028/29, with 913 and 640 students respectively. Redfield is expected to be stable over the next few years before increasing in the latter half of the projection period. Hopi is projected to increase by 78 students, despite remaining unchanged over the next few years. The Sequoya, Cherokee, Hohokam Traditional and Pima Elementary attendance areas are currently the smallest, with fewer than 375 students each. The Sequoya and Cherokee attendance areas expected to continue to decline over the next ten years, while the Hohokam Traditional area remains steady and Pima Elementary area rebounds. By 2028/29, the Cochise, Kiva and Desert Canyon attendance areas could join the group of attendance areas with less than 375 resident students. Overall, 9 of the 16 elementary school attendance areas are projected to decline in enrollment by 2028/29.

The Desert Canyon, Ingleside and Mohave Middle School attendance areas are projected to be the largest in 6th to 8th grade enrollment. The Mohave attendance areas is projected to gain about 30 students over the next ten years, while all of the other middle school areas decline in enrollment. The Mountainside and Cocopah areas area projected to lose about 150 and 130 students, respectively, while the Ingleside and Desert Canyon attendance areas are projected to experience minor declines.

Among high schools, the Desert Mountain High School attendance area is currently the largest with 2,087 students, but it is expected to lose about 600 students over the next decade for a total resident enrollment of about 1,455 students. Chaparral High School is currently the second largest high school attendance area at 1,535 students, including the students in the Chaparral North attendance area, but is projected to lose nearly 200 students over the next ten years. The Saguaro, Coronado and Arcadia attendance area each currently have about 1,000 students and are projected to remain at that level at the end of the projection period. The number of students from outside the District is projected to increase from 1,793 in 2018/19 to around 1,857 students by 2028/29.

TABLE 16
STUDENT GENERATION BY ATTENDANCE AREA: 2013/14-2028/29

Attendance Area	2013/14	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
Ingleside Middle School	649	596	591	656	651	630	637	628	623	598	604	602	603	611	616	621
Hopi Elementary School	619	522	516	538	538	562	566	585	594	592	599	607	617	626	635	640
Tavan Elementary School	768	638	654	617	593	532	502	487	473	468	467	463	462	465	472	473
Echo Canyon K-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocopah Middle School	704	704	660	704	662	627	585	604	592	587	548	531	514	512	504	497
Cherokee Elementary School	369	320	307	322	320	338	329	313	319	307	311	302	300	295	291	286
Cochise Elementary School	466	424	442	396	413	410	395	374	354	355	343	337	332	325	319	312
Sequoya Elementary School	348	326	336	334	339	334	326	321	310	291	289	291	289	286	285	282
Copper Ridge School	886	841	887	840	809	709	660	620	575	543	529	494	482	469	475	466
Hohokam Traditional School	436	373	350	379	359	367	359	365	369	354	355	367	372	375	381	385
Pima Elementary School	469	417	396	402	392	371	371	384	404	427	425	426	434	438	441	445
Tonalea K-8	1,339	1,199	1,175	1,143	1,159	1,165	1,102	1,020	948	961	981	995	1,009	1,034	1,045	1,063
Yavapai Elementary School	466	439	432	414	406	409	417	418	419	418	428	432	440	446	452	458
Desert Canyon Middle School	881	776	788	762	751	708	736	722	709	683	654	672	655	685	681	688
Desert Canyon Elementary Sc	627	513	471	441	425	380	346	332	332	327	342	339	344	347	350	352
Redfield Elementary School	943	878	837	816	845	853	838	844	856	852	872	878	891	898	907	913
Cheyenne Traditional School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountainside Middle School	798	722	670	654	610	610	569	530	499	478	466	446	444	431	455	459
Anasazi Elementary School	630	581	559	489	479	414	403	394	389	383	381	400	406	410	416	421
Laguna Elementary School	547	507	479	419	397	407	391	377	381	385	386	396	404	409	416	422
Mohave Middle School	598	575	566	565	556	568	613	676	706	686	670	630	598	587	601	594
Kiva Elementary School	468	377	376	382	402	388	379	390	386	372	368	370	368	364	361	358
Navajo Elementary School	745	710	698	693	647	613	582	561	548	526	519	527	526	523	523	521
Pueblo Elementary School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of District	2,483	2,753	2,802	2,808	2,737	2,603	2,565	2,504	2,483	2,464	2,434	2,407	2,405	2,423	2,397	2,389
Total	16,239	15,191	14,992	14,774	14,490	13,998	13,673	13,449	13,269	13,058	12,972	12,911	12,894	12,958	13,025	13,045

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018

TABLE 16 (Continued)
STUDENT GENERATION BY ATTENDANCE AREA: 2013/14-2028/29

Attendance Area	2013/14	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
Arcadia High School	1,022	984	1,013	1,026	1,068	1,032	1,047	1,042	1,015	1,043	1,022	1,037	1,038	1,009	1,031	1,026
Chaparral High School	1,532	1,414	1,422	1,469	1,456	1,535	1,586	1,582	1,606	1,621	1,556	1,568	1,534	1,469	1,398	1,339
Coronado High School	1,171	1,158	1,170	1,160	1,089	1,043	1,096	1,137	1,190	1,173	1,092	1,003	925	914	936	953
Desert Mountain High	2,240	2,205	2,190	2,133	2,110	2,087	1,979	1,889	1,759	1,668	1,641	1,577	1,569	1,487	1,453	1,455
Saguaro High School	1,006	943	938	929	904	883	875	827	814	863	885	944	995	944	903	879
Out of District	1,565	1,709	1,692	1,790	1,736	1,793	1,795	1,846	1,868	1,868	1,919	1,919	1,928	1,893	1,887	1,857
Total	8,536	8,413	8,425	8,507	8,363	8,373	8,378	8,322	8,251	8,237	8,116	8,048	7,989	7,715	7,607	7,509

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018.

5.4 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL

In order to use the projections of enrollment by attendance area (place of residence) to project enrollment by school, it is necessary to understand the relationship between student place of residence and school of attendance. This is accomplished by analyzing the relationship between the two measurements based on current student information. **Table 17** and **Table 18** display the 9th through 12th grade and Kindergarten through 8th grade distributions of enrollment by school, versus enrollment by attendance area. This provides an informative view of the flow of District 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. In terms of school of attendance, these tables include schools that do not have a specific geography or attendance area, such as Echo Canyon, Pueblo and Cheyenne Traditional School, just as they also include students from outside the District.

In the tables below, the shaded numbers reflect students whose residence area and school of attendance are the same. The columns at the right break out the number of students from outside the District, total school enrollment, the number who reside within the District, and the overall net difference between the number of students attending a school and residing within the attendance area. For example, at Arcadia High School there are 935 students enrolled who also live in the Arcadia attendance area. There are 12 students at Arcadia who reside in the Chaparral (2000) attendance area, 78 from Coronado, etc. From outside the District there are 669 students who attend Arcadia, resulting in total enrollment of 1,733 students. The Arcadia attendance area contains 1,032 students, though 17 attend Chaparral, 46 are at Coronado, and so forth. Arcadia has a net gain of 701 students from outside the attendance area since the enrollment is 1,733 but there are only 1,032 students residing in that attendance area. It captures 91 percent of the District students living within its attendance area.

Only about 64 percent of the Kindergarten through 8th grade students from within the District attend the school designated for their place of residence, while about 82 percent of the 9th through 12th grade students attend the designated school for their area of residence. It is logical that high school students would exhibit a higher rate than the K-8th grade students because of the larger size of the attendance areas. However, the Coronado and Saguaro attendance areas have a much lower capture of resident students than do the other three high schools.

TABLE 17
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY ATTENDANCE AREA (9th-12th GRADE)

		School Attendance Area of Residence						Outside	Total	Total	
School Attended		1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	District	Attend	Reside	Difference
Arcadia High School	1000	935	12		78	4	35	669	1,733	1,032	701
Chaparral High School	2000	17	1,056	323	26	264	130	485	2,301	1,535	766
Coronado High School	4000	46	3		631		11	251	942	1,043	-101
Desert Mountain High	5000	1	26	51	8	1,769	15	258	2,128	2,087	41
Saguaro High School	6000	29	43	4	297	32	689	165	1,259	883	376
Other/On-line		4	14	3	3	18	3	18	63	0	63
Total		1,032	1,154	381	1,043	2,087	883	1,846	8,426	6,580	1,846
Total Attending School for Residence Area										5,403	
Percent Attending School of Residence Area		91%	92%	85%	60%	85%	78%			82%	

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018.
Note: School Attendance Area of Residence "3000" is the Chaparral North attendance area.

TABLE 18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY ATTENDANCE AREA (K-8th GRADE)

School Attended / School ID		School Attendance Area of Residence																				Outside	Total	Total	
		100	101	102	200	201	202	203	301	401	402	403	404	500	501	502	600	601	602	700	701	702	District	Attend	Reside	Diff.
Ingleside Middle School	100	508		1	1							43					1			12			283	849	630	219
Hopi Elementary School	101		498	89		1				3	6	16	5					1			5	12	114	750	573	177
Tavan Elementary School	102		12	334						2	2	14	5			1		2			2	4	308	686	578	108
Echo Canyon K-8	103	57	21	40	2					9	11	65	20				1	1		6		6	171	410	0	410
Cocopah Middle School	200	7			578			1	5			5		40			16			56			187	895	627	268
Cherokee Elementary School	201		11	3		343	31	56		1	5	3	1			18		3	5		79	7	197	763	380	383
Cochise Elementary School	202		2			12	345	12	3	2	1	1	5		7	64		14	14		48	13	57	600	445	155
Sequoya Elementary School	203			1		10	2	266	2	1	2				2	8			4		5	7	182	492	350	142
Copper Ridge School	301				4		1		568					36	28	12	5	2	1	3			127	787	736	51
Hohokam Traditional School	401			7						244	40	49	58								9	23	65	495	419	76
Pima Elementary School	402		3	20		1	1			53	212	39	37		1	1			1		3	38	70	480	420	60
Tonalea K-8	403	26		24	1		2			19	29	598	53	1						8		4	119	884	1204	-320
Yavapai Elementary School	404			1						11	13	30	227					2				19	26	329	454	-125
Desert Canyon Middle School	500				8				12			1		413		1	27			5			47	514	708	-194
Desert Canyon Elementary Sch	501						1	2	18		4				283	105		12	3		3	1	49	481	406	75
Redfield Elementary School	502			1		4	13	6	11	1	2				10	359		19	14		4	5	43	492	911	-419
Cheyenne Traditional School	503	2	2		14	2	12	2	107		1	1	1	147	63	245	85	74	79	3	5	1	111	957	0	957
Mountainside Middle School	600				5				5			3		65			471			5			98	652	610	42
Anasazi Elementary School	601						1	1							5	20		239	36		1	2	98	403	457	-54
Laguna Elementary School	602					1	15		2		1	1	2		6	53		72	284		3	1	29	470	448	22
Mohave Middle School	700	29			14				2			277		6			4			470		1	91	894	568	326
Kiva Elementary School	701		13	32		4	6	2		15	19	26	8			9		7	3		188	102	70	504	423	81
Navajo Elementary School	702		7	8		1				18	18	9	12			1					5	220	43	342	679	-337
Pueblo Elementary School	703		4	16		1	15	2	1	40	54	23	19		1	14		9	4		63	212	72	550	0	550
Other/On-line		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	0	10
Total		630	573	578	627	380	445	350	736	419	420	1,204	454	708	406	911	610	457	448	568	423	679	2,663	14,689	12,026	2,663
Total Attending School of Residence Area																								7,648	
Percent Attending School of Residence Area		81%	87%	58%	92%	90%	78%	76%	77%	58%	50%	50%	50%	58%	70%	39%	77%	52%	63%	83%	44%	32%			64%	

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018

The difference between each school's enrollment and the number of students that reside within the attendance area, provides an estimate of the net impact of in- and out-migration on enrollment. Since Cheyenne Traditional, Echo Canyon and Pueblo Elementary do not have defined attendance areas; their net difference is 100 percent of enrollment and the largest in the District. Cherokee Elementary and Mohave Middle School have the largest net additions among K-8 schools with defined attendance areas. K-8 schools with the highest net losses in enrollment include Redfield Elementary, Tonalea K-8 and Navajo Elementary. These schools currently have a net out-migration between 320 and 419 students each.

All of the high schools except Coronado currently have a net in-migration of students. Arcadia and Chaparral High Schools have the greatest net additions, with 701 and 766 students, respectively. While Coronado has 251 students attending from outside the District, only 60 percent of students residing within Coronado's attendance area attend the school, resulting in a net loss of 101 students.

Table 19 shows the projected enrollment by school for 2019/20 through 2028/29. These projections were derived by combing the attendance area projections with data on the number of intra-district transfers, and the number of students from outside the District, at each school. Among the 24 elementary and middle schools, only seven are projected to have increases in enrollment over the next ten years, with modest growth of 3 to 50 students each. The most growth is expected at Mohave Middle School with 50 new students, followed by Laguna Elementary with 32 additional students. Losses at the remaining 19 schools range from 216 students at Copper Ridge to less than 10 students over ten years at Desert Canyon Middle School and Sequoya Elementary. Mountainside Middle School, Cheyenne Traditional School and Tonalea K-8 are all expected to decline by more than 100 students over the next ten years.

At the high school level, all of the schools are projected to experience small to moderate losses in enrollment over the projection period. Chaparral currently has the largest enrollment with 2,301 students, followed by Desert Mountain with 2,138. Both of these schools are expected to decline in enrollment over the next ten years, with Desert Mountain losing 390 students and Chaparral losing 250 students. Chaparral is still expected to be the largest high school at the end of the projection period with an enrollment of 2,047 and Desert Mountain is projected to remain the second largest with enrollment of 1,745 students. Arcadia is projected to lose 74 students by 2028/29, which would make it the third largest high school with 1,659 students enrolled. Coronado is expected to lose 114 students over the next ten years, while enrollment at Saguaro is projected to decline by 28 students.

TABLE 19
PROJECTED ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL: 2013/14-2028/29

School Attended / School ID	2013/14	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
Ingleside Middle School	739	772	756	861	891	847	843	828	829	802	808	806	808	815	819	822
Hopi Elementary School	900	839	848	873	827	750	705	665	645	608	595	609	631	650	668	684
Tavan Elementary School	729	702	721	699	685	639	615	606	592	588	595	584	581	579	583	580
Echo Canyon K-8	501	455	472	472	406	393	377	362	359	351	350	342	334	351	335	324
Cocopah Middle School	884	897	886	928	907	894	857	900	892	891	857	843	831	833	829	826
Cherokee Elementary School	527	484	534	590	633	667	677	663	666	659	663	646	646	642	642	637
Cochise Elementary School	596	579	613	562	577	575	552	532	518	516	512	508	509	506	504	501
Sequoya Elementary School	501	467	482	481	507	490	486	492	487	470	481	483	483	483	484	484
Copper Ridge School	1,163	1,085	1,061	1,000	877	753	682	630	600	585	576	554	546	541	544	537
Hohokam Traditional School	428	409	427	436	483	433	425	433	433	433	427	437	441	445	452	459
Pima Elementary School	607	565	528	503	452	431	426	421	439	456	460	464	466	462	458	454
Tonalea K-8	404	338	335	914	859	861	785	717	647	654	669	683	697	724	735	753
Yavapai Elementary School	430	408	383	349	295	266	254	252	244	229	236	240	251	258	266	276
Desert Canyon Middle School	599	566	563	530	561	513	551	542	529	503	475	494	477	507	504	512
Desert Canyon Elementary School	510	501	472	457	474	462	438	423	424	422	429	428	432	432	434	431
Redfield Elementary School	558	484	438	419	452	471	467	476	479	490	511	511	509	502	499	493
Cheyenne Traditional School	1,044	976	984	921	937	931	932	912	909	895	859	835	830	828	824	825
Mountainside Middle School	815	764	689	690	639	651	600	553	529	515	508	496	502	496	527	539
Anasazi Elementary School	635	567	573	495	473	378	369	358	361	353	352	369	373	375	379	381
Laguna Elementary School	572	529	476	422	371	394	380	377	381	387	390	400	407	413	420	426
Mohave Middle School	834	812	783	814	853	892	975	1,028	1,057	1,036	1,018	978	946	935	949	942
Kiva Elementary School	521	460	478	467	453	474	461	465	447	424	421	426	430	431	434	436
Navajo Elementary School	418	363	346	385	375	342	321	316	311	300	300	299	292	284	279	272
Pueblo Elementary School	529	491	496	505	503	478	479	482	476	476	464	461	457	452	447	442
Other	71	0	16	16	12	13	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	14	9	9
Total	15,515	14,513	14,360	14,789	14,502	13,998	13,673	13,448	13,269	13,058	12,972	12,911	12,894	12,958	13,024	13,045

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018

TABLE 19 (Continued)
PROJECTED SECONDARY ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL: 2013/14-2028/29

School	2013/14	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
Arcadia High School	1,743	1,733	1,752	1,734	1,727	1,733	1,726	1,710	1,669	1,679	1,665	1,688	1,692	1,654	1,673	1,659
Chaparral High School	2,077	2,063	2,086	2,219	2,243	2,301	2,352	2,314	2,298	2,313	2,257	2,284	2,268	2,194	2,117	2,047
Coronado High School	1,076	1,042	1,038	1,072	948	942	982	1,018	1,072	1,050	967	875	801	785	811	828
Desert Mountain High	2,275	2,252	2,252	2,191	2,163	2,138	2,073	2,068	2,008	1,942	1,949	1,884	1,879	1,786	1,749	1,745
Saguaro High School	1,365	1,323	1,297	1,291	1,282	1,259	1,245	1,212	1,204	1,253	1,278	1,317	1,349	1,297	1,257	1,231
Total	8,536	8,413	8,425	8,507	8,363	8,373	8,378	8,322	8,251	8,237	8,116	8,048	7,989	7,716	7,607	7,510

Source: Scottsdale Unified School District, Applied Economics, 2018.

APPENDIX A
COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE A-1
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
ARCADIA COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	30,418	100.0%	29,244	100.0%	30,178	100.0%	934	3.2%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	25,163	82.7%	23,217	79.4%	23,479	77.8%	262	1.1%
African American	468	1.5%	639	2.2%	560	1.9%	-79	-12.3%
Native American	322	1.1%	253	0.9%	523	1.7%	269	106.4%
Asian	559	1.8%	666	2.3%	824	2.7%	159	23.8%
Hispanic	3,883	12.8%	4,431	15.2%	4,746	15.7%	315	7.1%
Other	23	0.1%	39	0.1%	46	0.2%	7	17.7%
By Age:								
Under 5	1,656	5.4%	1,666	5.7%	1,633	5.4%	-33	-2.0%
5 to 13	3,350	11.0%	3,318	11.3%	3,081	10.2%	-236	-7.1%
14 to 17	1,469	4.8%	1,481	5.1%	1,468	4.9%	-14	-0.9%
18 to 24	2,211	7.3%	2,039	7.0%	2,083	6.9%	44	2.2%
25 to 44	9,345	30.7%	7,576	25.9%	7,975	26.4%	398	5.3%
45 to 64	7,275	23.9%	8,516	29.1%	8,788	29.1%	272	3.2%
65 and up	5,113	16.8%	4,648	15.9%	5,151	17.1%	503	10.8%
Housing Units								
Total	14,943	100.0%	15,418	100.0%	16,015	100.0%	597	3.9%
Occupied	13,489	90.3%	13,072	84.8%	13,533	87.8%	461	3.5%
Owner	8,718	58.3%	8,251	53.5%	8,314	51.9%	62	0.8%
Renter	4,771	31.9%	4,820	31.3%	5,743	35.9%	923	19.1%
Vacant	1,454	9.7%	2,347	15.2%	2,482	16.1%	136	5.8%
For Seasonal Use			601	3.9%	636	4.0%	36	5.9%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	8,387	56.1%	8,577	55.6%	8,900	55.6%	323	3.8%
Multifamily	6,556	43.9%	6,841	44.4%	7,115	44.4%	274	4.0%
Households								
Total	13,489	100.0%	13,072	100.0%	13,533	100.0%	461	3.5%
By Age:								
Under 34	2,730	20.2%	2,332	17.8%	2,342	17.3%	10	0.4%
35 to 44	2,902	21.5%	2,294	17.6%	2,304	17.0%	10	0.4%
45 to 54	2,645	19.6%	2,864	21.9%	2,668	19.7%	-195	-6.8%
55 to 64	1,811	13.4%	2,382	18.2%	2,713	20.0%	331	13.9%
65 and up	3,400	25.2%	3,199	24.5%	3,506	25.9%	306	9.6%
Population Per	2.26		2.24		2.23		-0.01	-0.3%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

TABLE A-2
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
CHAPARRAL COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	34,972	100.0%	33,582	100.0%	34,921	100.0%	1,339	4.0%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	32,356	92.5%	30,469	90.7%	31,573	90.4%	1,104	3.6%
African American	337	1.0%	410	1.2%	345	1.0%	-65	-15.8%
Native American	174	0.5%	90	0.3%	160	0.5%	69	76.8%
Asian	873	2.5%	1,026	3.1%	1,397	4.0%	372	36.2%
Hispanic	1,204	3.4%	1,545	4.6%	1,382	4.0%	-163	-10.6%
Other	28	0.1%	42	0.1%	64	0.2%	22	52.6%
By Age:								
Under 5	1,453	4.2%	1,161	3.5%	1,352	3.9%	191	16.5%
5 to 13	4,089	11.7%	3,314	9.9%	3,274	9.4%	-40	-1.2%
14 to 17	2,107	6.0%	1,953	5.8%	1,868	5.4%	-85	-4.3%
18 to 24	1,916	5.5%	1,958	5.8%	2,138	6.1%	180	9.2%
25 to 44	8,686	24.8%	6,525	19.4%	5,767	16.5%	-758	-11.6%
45 to 64	11,163	31.9%	11,351	33.8%	11,332	32.4%	-19	-0.2%
65 and up	5,558	15.9%	7,320	21.8%	9,190	26.3%	1,870	25.5%
Housing Units								
Total	16,750	100.0%	17,879	100.0%	18,021	100.0%	142	0.8%
Occupied	14,703	87.8%	14,883	83.9%	15,678	87.0%	795	5.3%
Owner	11,231	67.1%	11,321	70.1%	12,513	69.4%	1,192	10.5%
Renter	3,472	20.7%	3,562	13.8%	3,165	17.6%	-397	-11.1%
Vacant	2,047	12.2%	2,996	16.1%	2,343	13.0%	-653	-21.8%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	10,499	62.7%	10,800	60.4%	10,932	60.7%	132	1.2%
Multifamily	6,251	37.3%	7,078	39.6%	7,089	39.3%	10	0.1%
Households								
Total	14,703	100.0%	14,883	100.0%	15,678	100.0%	795	5.3%
By Age:								
Under 34	1,908	13.0%	1,680	11.3%	1,681	10.7%	1	0.1%
35 to 44	2,773	18.9%	2,011	13.5%	2,012	12.8%	1	0.1%
45 to 54	3,627	24.7%	3,275	22.0%	3,070	19.6%	-205	-6.2%
55 to 64	2,832	19.3%	3,297	22.2%	3,543	22.6%	246	7.4%
65 and up	3,561	24.2%	4,620	31.0%	5,371	34.3%	751	16.3%
Population Per	2.38		2.26		2.23		-0.03	-1.3%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

TABLE A-3
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
CHAPARRAL NORTH COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	3,573	100.0%	9,027	100.0%	11,178	100.0%	2,151	23.8%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	3,365	94.2%	8,116	89.9%	9,899	88.6%	1,783	22.0%
African American	49	1.4%	74	0.8%	129	1.2%	54	73.4%
Native American	0	0.0%	25	0.3%	35	0.3%	9	36.2%
Asian	53	1.5%	399	4.4%	623	5.6%	224	56.0%
Hispanic	105	2.9%	398	4.4%	419	3.7%	21	5.3%
Other	1	0.0%	14	0.2%	74	0.7%	60	425.8%
By Age:								
Under 5	202	5.7%	654	7.2%	753	6.7%	99	15.2%
5 to 13	336	9.4%	1,339	14.8%	1,326	11.9%	-13	-0.9%
14 to 17	132	3.7%	478	5.3%	610	5.5%	132	27.5%
18 to 24	68	1.9%	321	3.6%	405	3.6%	84	26.3%
25 to 44	825	23.1%	2,275	25.2%	2,451	21.9%	176	7.7%
45 to 64	1,488	41.6%	2,783	30.8%	3,791	33.9%	1,008	36.2%
65 and up	522	14.6%	1,177	13.0%	1,842	16.5%	665	56.5%
Housing Units								
Total	1,776	100.0%	4,277	100.0%	5,228	100.0%	951	22.2%
Occupied	1,486	83.7%	3,470	81.1%	4,705	90.0%	1,235	35.6%
Owner	1,428	80.4%	2,873	67.2%	3,371	64.5%	498	17.3%
Renter	58	3.3%	597	14.0%	1,334	25.5%	737	123.4%
Vacant	290	16.3%	807	18.9%	523	10.0%	-284	-35.2%
For Seasonal Use			497	11.6%	620	11.9%	123	24.7%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	1,665	93.8%	3,098	72.4%	3,804	72.8%	706	22.8%
Multifamily	112	6.3%	1,044	24.4%	1,424	27.2%	380	36.4%
Households								
Total	1,486	100.0%	3,470	100.0%	4,705	100.0%	1,235	35.6%
By Age:								
Under 34	99	6.7%	337	9.7%	366	7.8%	29	8.5%
35 to 44	276	18.5%	824	23.7%	983	20.9%	159	19.3%
45 to 54	386	26.0%	866	25.0%	1,292	27.5%	426	49.2%
55 to 64	395	26.6%	719	20.7%	1,121	23.8%	402	55.9%
65 and up	331	22.3%	724	20.9%	944	20.1%	220	30.3%
Population Per	2.40		2.60		2.38		-0.23	-8.7%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

TABLE A-4
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
CORONADO COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2000-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	42,402	100.0%	41,610	100.0%	47,638	114.5%	6,029	14.5%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	34,559	81.5%	30,106	72.4%	32,745	68.7%	2,639	8.8%
African American	781	1.8%	1,055	2.5%	1,232	2.6%	177	16.8%
Native American	387	0.9%	841	2.0%	1,444	3.0%	603	71.7%
Asian	939	2.2%	1,044	2.5%	1,434	3.0%	390	37.4%
Hispanic	5,663	13.4%	8,502	20.4%	10,707	22.5%	2,205	25.9%
Other	72	0.2%	63	0.2%	77	0.2%	15	23.3%
By Age:								
Under 5	2,258	5.3%	2,004	4.8%	2,432	5.1%	428	21.4%
5 to 13	3,897	9.2%	3,307	7.9%	3,975	8.3%	668	20.2%
14 to 17	1,729	4.1%	1,603	3.9%	1,285	2.7%	-318	-19.9%
18 to 24	4,027	9.5%	4,739	11.4%	4,341	9.1%	-398	-8.4%
25 to 44	15,122	35.7%	13,401	32.2%	17,490	36.7%	4,090	30.5%
45 to 64	8,170	19.3%	9,714	23.3%	10,899	22.9%	1,185	12.2%
65 and up	7,199	17.0%	6,842	16.4%	7,217	15.1%	375	5.5%
Housing Units								
Total	20,565	100.0%	22,585	100.0%	25,331	100.0%	2,746	12.2%
Occupied	19,015	92.5%	19,593	86.8%	22,570	99.9%	2,977	15.2%
Owner	11,573	56.3%	10,931	48.4%	12,015	47.4%	1,084	9.9%
Renter	7,442	36.2%	8,662	38.4%	10,555	46.7%	1,893	21.9%
Vacant	1,550	7.5%	2,992	13.2%	2,761	12.2%	-231	-7.7%
For Seasonal Use			798	3.5%	904	3.6%	106	13.3%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	10,640	51.7%	10,658	47.2%	10,730	42.4%	72	0.7%
Multifamily	9,925	48.3%	10,177	45.1%	14,601	57.6%	4,424	43.5%
Households								
Total	19,015	92.5%	19,593	87.2%	22,570	87.2%	2,977	15.2%
By Age:								
Under 34	5,438	28.6%	5,668	28.9%	6,398	28.3%	731	12.9%
35 to 44	4,082	21.5%	3,162	16.1%	4,225	18.7%	1,063	33.6%
45 to 54	2,595	13.6%	3,244	16.6%	3,550	15.7%	306	9.4%
55 to 64	2,272	11.9%	2,747	14.0%	3,069	13.6%	322	11.7%
65 and up	4,628	24.3%	4,774	24.4%	5,328	23.6%	555	11.6%
Population Per	2.23		2.12		2.11		-0.01	-0.6%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

TABLE A-5
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
DESERT MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	62,227	100.0%	64,889	100.0%	65,670	100.0%	781	1.2%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	57,413	92.3%	56,770	87.5%	57,281	87.2%	511	0.9%
African American	501	0.8%	954	1.5%	772	1.2%	-182	-19.0%
Native American	231	0.4%	217	0.3%	198	0.3%	-19	-8.9%
Asian	1,788	2.9%	3,331	5.1%	3,202	4.9%	-128	-3.9%
Hispanic	2,222	3.6%	3,541	5.5%	4,121	6.3%	580	16.4%
Other	71	0.1%	76	0.1%	95	0.1%	19	25.4%
By Age:								
Under 5	3,555	5.7%	2,698	4.2%	2,184	3.3%	-514	-19.0%
5 to 13	8,011	12.9%	6,594	10.2%	6,340	9.7%	-254	-3.9%
14 to 17	2,918	4.7%	3,356	5.2%	3,227	4.9%	-129	-3.9%
18 to 24	3,621	5.8%	4,135	6.4%	4,478	6.8%	343	8.3%
25 to 44	20,421	32.8%	15,728	24.2%	14,485	22.1%	-1,243	-7.9%
45 to 64	16,401	26.4%	21,294	32.8%	22,412	34.1%	1,118	5.3%
65 and up	7,300	11.7%	11,084	17.1%	12,545	19.1%	1,461	13.2%
Housing Units								
Total	29,691	100.0%	34,331	100.0%	34,591	100.8%	260	0.8%
Occupied	26,202	88.2%	29,660	86.4%	30,855	89.9%	1,195	4.0%
Owner	17,930	60.4%	19,809	57.7%	19,660	56.8%	-149	-0.8%
Renter	8,272	27.9%	9,851	28.7%	11,196	32.6%	1,345	13.6%
Vacant	3,489	11.8%	4,671	13.6%	3,736	10.9%	-935	-20.0%
For Seasonal Use			2,412	7.0%	2,479	7.2%	67	2.8%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	17,327	58.4%	18,905	55.1%	19,113	55.7%	208	1.1%
Multifamily	12,364	41.6%	15,426	44.9%	15,478	45.1%	52	0.3%
Households								
Total	26,202	100.0%	29,660	100.0%	30,855	100.0%	1,195	4.0%
By Age:								
Under 34	5,551	21.2%	4,649	15.7%	4,353	14.1%	-296	-6.4%
35 to 44	6,456	24.6%	5,065	17.1%	4,848	15.7%	-217	-4.3%
45 to 54	5,947	22.7%	6,765	22.8%	7,002	22.7%	237	3.5%
55 to 64	3,866	14.8%	5,935	20.0%	6,483	21.0%	548	9.2%
65 and up	4,382	16.7%	7,246	24.4%	8,170	26.5%	924	12.7%
Population Per	2.37		2.19		2.13		-0.06	-2.7%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

TABLE A-6
POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS
SAGUARO COMMUNITY

	2000 Census		2010 Census		2018 Estimate		Change (2010-2018)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population								
Total	46,476	100.0%	42,466	100.0%	48,521	114.3%	6,055	14.3%
By Race & Ethnicity:								
White	41,904	90.2%	36,958	87.0%	40,708	83.9%	3,750	10.1%
African American	411	0.9%	650	1.5%	825	1.7%	174	26.8%
Native American	257	0.6%	302	0.7%	689	1.4%	388	128.5%
Asian	821	1.8%	1,133	2.7%	1,942	4.0%	809	71.4%
Hispanic	3,027	6.5%	3,382	8.0%	4,289	8.8%	907	26.8%
Other	55	0.1%	42	0.1%	69	0.1%	28	65.9%
By Age:								
Under 5	1,831	3.9%	1,414	3.3%	1,745	3.6%	331	23.4%
5 to 13	3,417	7.4%	2,860	6.7%	3,137	6.5%	277	9.7%
14 to 17	1,740	3.7%	1,481	3.5%	1,523	3.1%	42	2.8%
18 to 24	3,355	7.2%	3,230	7.6%	3,728	7.7%	498	15.4%
25 to 44	12,797	27.5%	11,028	26.0%	13,609	28.0%	2,581	23.4%
45 to 64	12,074	26.0%	11,874	28.0%	12,889	26.6%	1,015	8.5%
65 and up	11,262	24.2%	10,578	24.9%	11,890	24.5%	1,312	12.4%
Housing Units								
Total	26,808	100.0%	27,132	100.0%	30,148	100.0%	3,016	11.1%
Occupied	23,136	86.3%	22,064	81.3%	25,927	86.0%	3,863	17.5%
Owner	15,810	59.0%	14,756	54.4%	16,888	56.0%	2,132	14.5%
Renter	7,326	27.3%	7,308	26.9%	9,039	33.3%	1,731	23.7%
Vacant	3,672	13.7%	5,068	18.7%	4,221	14.0%	-847	-16.7%
For Seasonal Use			2,502	9.2%	2,836	9.4%	334	13.3%
By Unit Type:								
Single Family	11,226	41.9%	11,453	42.2%	11,607	42.8%	154	1.3%
Multifamily	15,582	58.1%	15,679	57.8%	18,541	68.3%	2,863	18.3%
Households								
Total	23,136	86.3%	22,064	81.9%	25,927	81.9%	3,863	17.5%
By Age:								
Under 34	4,253	18.4%	4,495	20.4%	5,810	22.4%	1,315	29.3%
35 to 44	3,753	16.2%	2,861	13.0%	3,311	12.8%	450	15.7%
45 to 54	3,810	16.5%	3,539	16.0%	3,992	15.4%	453	12.8%
55 to 64	3,590	15.5%	3,764	17.1%	4,070	15.7%	305	8.1%
65 and up	7,730	33.4%	7,406	33.6%	8,745	33.7%	1,339	18.1%
Population Per	2.01		1.92		1.87		-0.05	-2.8%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010; American Community Survey, 2018; Applied Economics, 2018.

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