4: Demographic & Enrollment Projections

Overview of Long Range Enrollment Projections

The art and science of creating mathematical models to predict public school enrollment began in 1959 with two studies by Wasik and Webster. Since that time, school demographers have been developing models that attempt to more accurately predict future school enrollments with significant improvements and refinements. The introduction of geographical information systems modeling on personal computers in the early 1990's helped improve long-range enrollment forecasting models by adding spatial components.

Although many forecasting schema exist, two general approaches have emerged: 1) Models that look at prior years' enrollment data and extrapolate into the future. 2) Models that correlate predicted future events, such as new housing units or prior year's birth data with future school populations. The accuracy of future forecasts is dependent upon the number and impact of unexpected intervening events, which influence school enrollment choices.

Although the steady expansion of San Diego County's housing stock since the early 1950's has led many to assume that school enrollments would continue to increase, school demographers have seen actual enrollment follow unexpected trends. Intervening variables, such as neighborhood real estate cycles, generational birth patterns regional economic cycles, and the events which followed September 11, 2001, have all impacted the best forecasts.

Reasonably high accuracy has been achieved in short-range forecasts of one to three years over a limited geographical area where housing growth, real estate cycles, economic conditions, and other variables are relatively consistent. However, developing accurate long-range enrollment forecasts of four or more future years over a larger geographic area, such as the San Diego Unified School District's territory have presented many challenges.

The San Diego Unified School District is composed of diverse established and developing neighborhoods with both low and high density housing interspersed, with commercial and industrial development. These neighborhoods are aging and revitalizing simultaneously. Affordability and desirability of neighborhoods for families with school-age children vary across relatively small geographic areas. Socio-economic, ethnic, and cultural factors have also impacted the ability to predict long-range enrollment patterns.

The demographic study for this master plan has been developed in conjunction with the district's Instruction Facilities Planning Department staff. It is designed to facilitate the process of forecasting and updating one - through five year enrollment forecasts at the district and school level that permit the efficient and affordable delivery of facilities improvement and instructional programs in the most timely and accurate manner. Although it provides a five-year forecast and a

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ten-year supplement, the forecast must be updated regularly to maintain accuracy.

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San Diego Unified School District Demographic History

The San Diego USD's enrollment cannot be characterized as having continuous growth, but rather one of growth and decline that has followed economic and housing development and population cycles within the City of San Diego and the San Diego Metropolitan area. On average, The District's enrollment has grown at the rate of over 1,641 students per year over the last 55 years.

Generation cycles have been one of the most influential factors affecting The District's enrollment history. The baby boom generation began entering school in 1952. Within five years the enrollment of The District more than doubled the 1952 enrollment, an increase of over 42,600 students. In 1970, at the peak of the baby boom generation, The District's enrollment had grown to over 130,000 students or more than three times the 1952 enrollment level.

Paralleling the increase in students was an increase in residential housing construction. During the baby boom expansion period, the area of the District south of Mission Valley and Mission Bay became fully developed. Also, during this period, initial development of the Clairemont Mesa and Kearney Mesa areas of the City of San Diego were initiated and much of the Mira Mesa area was in the planning stages.

In 1971, the impact of the baby boom generation on enrollment began to wane and The District entered period of declining enrollment that lasted for 12 years. Student enrollment declined by over 15 percent and many schools were forced to contract their programs and reduce staff.

By 1983, several factors had converged to restart enrollment growth. The economic and political problems of the 1970's had ended and the country had elected a California President who was focused on promoting prosperity. In 1978, Californians had enacted Proposition 13, which reduced property taxes and limited future property tax increases. These factors helped start an 18 year period of residential development, in-migration, and enrollment growth that would last through 2000, and peak district-wide enrollment above 142,000.

In 2001, The District entered a declining enrollment period. If the 30-year real estate cycle that has applied to The District's historical enrollment is maintained, the declining enrollment period could last twelve years or through 2012. If during this 12-year period, The District follows a 15 percent decrease in enrollment, the nadir enrollment would be approximately 120,800 students in the 2012-13 school year.

The District's Instructional Facilities Planning Department staff and this study have performed five-year enrollment forecasts for the 2007-08 school year

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through the 2012-13 school year. The results of the school-level forecasts result in similar pattern of declining enrollment district-wide and the results are with 2 percent of the real estate forecast of 120,800 students for 2012-13. Enrollment decline and or growth varies by neighborhood throughout the district, however, the district-wide totals are similar.

The current downturn in enrollment is most prominent in middle-class neighborhoods of the district, where housing costs have dramatically increased since 2001. New families with children have been priced out of these neighborhoods where in contrast, the more well-to-do neighborhoods of La Jolla and Point Loma have remained level or have experienced some enrollment growth. Most likely, future enrollment growth will take place in the more affordable neighborhoods as the southwestern United State real estate market recovers.

The critical issue for this study is when does the district-wide enrollment turn to growth, and at what percentage does the growth occur? The real estate model, using the 18-year growth period followed by the 12-year decline period could suggest that enrollment could begin to increase in 2013 and reach a peak of approximately 155,000 students by 2030. If the real estate model follows the previous 30-year cycle, the growth patterns within The District will be different than in prior periods, mostly because the large tracts of available land have all been developed, and the remaining areas occupied by the United States military are unlikely to become available for large-scale residential development.

The current wave of residential construction is in the urban core of The District. It has focused on high-rise condominium development replacing older urban commercial structures with urban residential units. These units are currently not yielding many students per residential unit. Developers have been attracted to this urban design because the assemblage of a few commercial properties to support dense residential construction has made economic sense. The future areas of development may not be as easy to predict. Assembling parcels in previously developed single-family neighborhoods could be more challenging, taking significantly more money and time.

Some west coast urban areas such as Oakland and Portland have experienced urban growth through gentrification, where marginal single-family neighborhoods attract young families with economic power who can afford to purchase homes and rejuvenate the neighborhood. The key factor to attracting these families is high quality schools. It is the focus of this Long-Range Facilities Master Plan, along with the critical improvements currently underway in The District's curriculum and instructional programs that will lay the foundation for the next generation of high quality schools.

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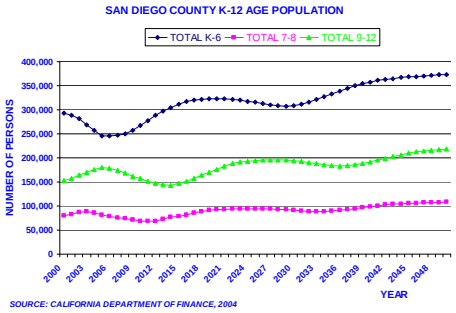
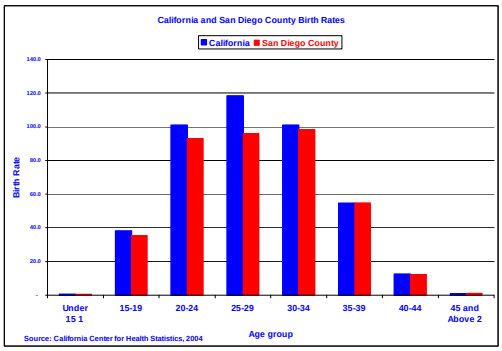
Current Demographic Trends & Enrollment Projections

In the previous section, the observed district-wide 30-year enrollment trend cycle was described as 18 years of enrollment growth, followed by 12 years of enrollment decline. That cycle, which began in 1953 and ended in 1982, preceded a new cycle, beginning in 1983 and predicted to end in 2012. This current cycle forecasts K-12 enrollment for the remaining five to six years, followed by a period of growth. Enrollment growth in the K-5 student population, however, could occur earlier than 2013.



Although this cycle is based on observed enrollment data, other information sources are forecasting a similar trend with similar timelines. The California Department of Finance (CDOF) has developed an age-based county-wide population forecast for the period of 2000-2050. The graph to the left shows the results of this forecast, which correlates with The District's observed trends.

The CDOF San Diego County-wide forecast indicates an overall decline in the school-age population for the years 2000 through 2012, with a net loss of over 18,000 students, followed by growth. It should be noted that the growth and declines in the school-age population is not even throughout the elementary, middle and high school levels. The elementary-school-age population is forecasted to decline rapidly through 2007-08 and then recover. The middle-school-age population is forecasted to grow through 2003-04 and then decline. The high-school-age population is forecasted to grow through 2005-06 and then to decline at a slower rate than both the elementary and middle school age populations. Because individual grade level populations are forecasted to grow and/or decline at varying rates throughout this period San Diego County-wide, the K-12 population is forecasted to decline until 2009. Although growth in the San Diego Unified School District may lag by two or three years, the CDOF forecast reinforces The District's observed enrollment trend data and the forecast of SDUSD's decline, ending around 2014-15.



Birth rate data from the California Center for Health Statistics, collected in 2004, indicates that San Diego County birth rates are below the California average for most age groups. This may be due to several factors, including age distribution of the San Diego County population, as compared with statewide data. The accompanying graph (at left) illustrates these population distributions. District enrollment data seems to correlate with lower birth rates as a continuing trend.

A San Diego County-based study, conducted with data collected from 1981 through 1991, of kindergarten enrollment forecasting models indicated that, of all the economic factors influencing kindergarten enrollment, single-family dwelling units contributed 85 percent and dwarfed other factors, ("An Economic Model for Kindergarten Enrollment Forecasting," Winters, 1991). Since 2001, the

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rate of detached single-family unit construction within The District has decreased, as has kindergarten enrollment. Although The District has seen development of multi-family and condominium projects in the core urban areas, the likelihood of these units producing a significant number of kindergarten enrollees is less than 15 percent of what detached single-family units would produce.

Existing residential development trends may be an indication of the future enrollment patterns within the district. In some areas of The District, older units are being replaced with higher-density, multi-family housing that is usually less affordable than the residential units that they have replaced. Although families with children have occupied some of these newer high-density, multi-family units, there have not been a substantial number of children attending The District's schools.

Trends in the real estate market and mortgage interest rates also correlated with the enrollment trends. After September 11, 2001 mortgage interest rates declined to their lowest levels in 30 years. This permitted the financing of first mortgages on residential units at historically low rates, allowing more expensive units to become affordable to a greater population. Home sales accelerated to take advantage of these market conditions and home prices increased at record levels.

Two trends began emerging in 2002, with the commencement of the recent housing boom that could have a substantial impact on The District's future enrollment. First, families whose children had grown and left home, were choosing to remain in their homes rather than move to another unit, either within San Diego or in another area. In a Wells Fargo Home Mortgage survey, David Bradley concluded that:

> Many older adults—plus their boomer children—are adamant about staying put in their home as long as possible. And builders have readily adapted techniques to convert homes with long-term livability in mind. Manufacturers, too, have warmed to stylish design of products that meet functional needs of older homeowners but sacrifice little in esthetic appeal.
>
> It's a market poised for growth. Older adults in the millions will remain a substantial driver of homeownership as life expectancy rates continue to rise. According to the U.S. Census, there are more than 42 million people in the 55-to-74 age group. The portion of Americans ages 65 and over is expected to grow by 147 percent by 2050. The latter is a group not without

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> resources. The median net worth of those households is nearly $109,000, compared to just $7,200 for households under age 35, (Remodeling Finance That Makes Sense for Older Consumers, David Bradley, www.wellsfargo.com/mortgage, 2007).

Furthermore, the population of older, urban-dwelling Americans is expected to increase.

> A new report from the National Association of Home Builders' (NAHB) 50+ Housing Council predicts that 40 percent of all households will be headed by someone 55 or older by 2012. The 55+ population is expected to reach 85 million by 2014. The number of households in the 65-74 age bracket by itself will grow by 4.5 million between 2005 and 2014, an increase of more than 38 percent in only ten years, (The Profile, put together by NAHB Housing Policy Researcher Paul Emrath, analyzes U.S. Census Bureau data, provides demographic information, and forecasts housing characteristics, mobility, neighborhood attributes and other factors that will help determine demand for 50+ housing).

To fuel the demand for financing this trend, Wells Fargo Mortgage indicates:

> These older consumers face myriad finance options rolled out after their peak mortgage-paying years. From 1950 until relatively recently, the mortgage of choice was a 30-year fixed-rate. Now, mortgage alternatives have swelled to all manner of fixed and adjustable rates, as well as exotic choices such as interest-only or no down payment versions. These may kindle delays in the remodeling process while wary consumers sort out how to move forward, (Wells Fargo Mortgage, Ibid).

The second trend, which also began in the early portion of this cycle, is that some urban families were able to afford new single-family detached units in the suburban communities of North and East San Diego County. This movement of families was a contributing factor in The District's declining enrollment from 2001 through 2004.

As the cycle progressed, both urban and suburban families choosing to move up in the housing market were priced out of San Diego County homes. Many potential San Diego County homebuyers chose more affordable units in Riverside

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and San Bernardino Counties, or moved out of California altogether, (California Realtor's Association, *Trends*, 2006-2007). In 2006, long-term mortgage rates began to increase, slowing the residential real estate market. In April 2007, the sales rates of residential units had significantly declined, and this move-up trend had all but disappeared, (*Ibid*). Several mortgage rate forecasts, including Kiplinger and Dow Jones, do not expect the residential real estate market to recover moderately accelerated sales until early 2009.

The implications for The District's short-term enrollment trends can be related to these real estate trends. Continuing growth in school enrollment depends on a continuing supply of families with school-age children. When families stay in their current housing, their children will progress through the school system, but few new families will be available to supply replacement populations for those children that graduate the system. This factor has been especially evident at the elementary school level and may be a major factor in the middle school level, starting in the 2008 school year. When the real estate market recovers, mobility may increase and enrollment could resume growth.

The decrease in the school-age population within The District is most evident in neighborhoods where the above trends have occurred.

Declines in District-enrolled students over the past decade have been evident in the neighborhoods of North Clairemont, Clairemont Mesa East, Clairemont Mesa West, Bay Park, Morena, Birdland, Serra Mesa, Logan Heights, Mountain View, Chollas View, Southcrest, Shell Town, Lincoln Park, Valencia Park, Encanto, Paradise Hills, and portions of Bay Ho and University City, where most units were constructed between 1950 and 1979. Many of these neighborhoods could undergo revitalization in the next real estate cycle, forecasted to begin as early as 2009. If revitalization of these neighborhoods attracts new families with children, there may be increased enrollment in The District's schools which serve these areas, although there would be an initial period of decline as housing stock is demolished then rebuilt.

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has developed a population forecast for The District, based on regional and local growth estimates, including housing growth. Contrary to existing SDUSD enrollment trends and current forecasts, SANDAG predicts that The District's total school-age population will grow by over 2 percent between 2006 and 2010. The discrepancy between the SANDG and District forecast can be explained by examining the basis for each forecast. Although both forecasts include housing growth, actual housing growth has been in multi-family attached units and condominium units, which produce far fewer students.

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Although enrollment has declined over the past several years and is expected to decline for several years in the future, The District may use this opportunity to ready its schools to accommodate future populations. During the past two growth periods, The District has accommodated excess enrollment growth in portable and/or temporary buildings, placed on school sites in spaces not designed for them. In this current period of enrollment contraction, many of these school sites that are impacted with portable and/or temporary buildings could be returned to less crowded conditions, resulting in more attractive and suitable facilities for future school populations. However, it is important to recognize that the enrollment contraction trend will not continue forever. At some future time, possibly beginning in 2012, enrollment growth may re-emerge. A trend-based forecast indicates that the next enrollment growth peak could occur around 2030 and may result in a K-12 enrollment of approximately 150,000 +/- 2,000. Therefore it is important to recognize that current plans may need to be structured in a manner that will permit The District schools to accommodate future growth.

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

Cluster	School	Actual 2006-2007	Actual 2007-2008	Forecast 2011-2012	Forecast 2016-2017
	CLAIREMONT CLUSTER				
CM	ALCOTT	508	533	460	448
CM	BAY PARK	453	456	427	416
CM	CADMAN	245	242	246	239
CM	TOLER	283	269	262	255
CM	MARSTON	1154	1098	858	835
CM	CLAIREMONT	1459	1527	1423	1385
	CRAWFORD CLUSTER				
CR	CARVER	415	380	375	365
CR	CLAY	333	317	340	331
CR	EUCLID	593	593	514	500
CR	HARDY	359	355	332	323
CR	HERBERT IBARRA	628	593	563	548
CR	JACKSON	644	628	554	539
CR	MARSHALL	611	570	521	507
CR	OAK PARK	772	844	742	722
CR	ROLANDO PARK	228	216	195	190
	MANN	1052	1105	799	778
	CRAWFORD	1700	1514	1467	1428
	HENRY CLUSTER				
HN	BENCHLEY/WEINBERGER	550	528	504	491
HN	DAILARD	492	525	437	425
HN	FOSTER	438	425	382	372
HN	GAGE	546	507	481	468
HN	GREEN	418	416	392	382
HN	HEARST	410	395	387	377
HN	MARVIN	368	374	319	311
HN	LEWIS	1106	1052	933	908
HN	PERSHING	1001	966	844	822
HN	HENRY	2533	2438	2187	2129
	HOOVER CLUSTER				
HV	ADAMS	435	387	359	349
HV	CENTRAL	853	854	753	733

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

HV	CHEROKEE POINT	482	502	460	448
HV	EDISON	621	615	538	524
HV	FLORENCE G JOYNER	0	559	563	548
HV	FRANKLIN	322	288	293	285
HV	HAMILTON	848	655	605	589
HV	NORMAL HEIGHTS	430	424	238	232
HV	ROSA PARKS	1268	970	932	907
HV	ROWAN	300	290	264	257
HV	CLARK	1371	1312	1067	1039
HV	WILSON	895	782	681	663
HV	HOOVER	2246	2163	1893	1843
	KEARNY CLUSTER				
KN	ANGIER	447	408	431	420
KN	CARSON	528	498	458	446
KN	CHESTERTON	548	535	496	483
KN	CUBBERLEY	267	250	243	237
KN	FLETCHER	260	258	241	235
KN	JONES	334	320	297	289
KN	JUAREZ	298	314	307	299
KN	LINDA VISTA	549	556	497	484
KN	ROSS	361	369	327	318
KN	WEGEFORTH	297	285	283	275
KN	MONTGOMERY	636	620	490	477
KN	TAFT	784	734	668	650
	KEARNY	1858	1828	1655	1611
	LA JOLLA CLUSTER				
LJ	BIRD ROCK	473	450	411	400
LJ	LA JOLLA	523	553	483	470
LJ	TORREY PINES	395	398	376	366
LJ	MUIRLANDS	1053	1078	953	928
LJ	LA JOLLA	1685	1666	1573	1531
	LINCOLN CLUSTER				
LN	CHOLLAS/MEAD	781	797	694	676
LN	HORTON	624	578	522	508
LN	JOHNSON	353	357	342	333
LN	KNOX	472	549	613	597
LN	PORTER	694	759	685	667

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

LN	WEBSTER	480	499	440	428
	GOMPERS HS	712	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	*0*	2333	2489	2423
	MISSION BAY CLUSTER				
MB	BAYVIEW TERRACE	284	280	224	218
MB	CROWN POINT	123	123	97	94
MB	PACIFIC BEACH	294	324	269	262
MB	SESSIONS	404	400	376	366
MB	PACIFIC BEACH	832	788	691	673
MB	MISSION BAY	1699	1722	1528	1487
	MADISON CLUSTER				
MD	FIELD	337	336	302	294
MD	HAWTHORNE	330	332	285	277
MD	HOLMES	465	442	424	413
MD	LAFAYETTE	389	392	358	348
MD	LINDBERGH/SCHWEITZER	679	647	531	517
MD	SEQUOIA	327	299	279	272
MD	WHITMAN	362	348	331	322
MD	KROC	624	635	526	512
MD	MADISON	1446	1252	1198	1166
	MIRA MESA CLUSTER				
MM	ERICSON	773	753	667	649
MM	HAGE	732	741	735	715
MM	HICKMAN	673	683	603	587
MM	MASON	833	776	727	708
MM	SANDBURG	651	672	607	591
MM	WALKER	598	565	507	494
MM	CHALLENGER	1178	1137	980	954
MM	WANGENHEIM	1323	1308	1044	1016
MM	MIRA MESA	2556	2592	2313	2251
	MORSE CLUSTER				
MO	AUDUBON	524	542	640	623
MO	BETHUNE	508	584	714	695
MO	BOONE	643	538	461	449
MO	ENCANTO	731	713	640	623

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

MO	FREESE	623	518	474	461
MO	FULTON	394	465	576	561
MO	LEE	582	434	392	382
MO	NYE	589	589	533	519
MO	PARADISE HILLS	424	358	314	306
MO	PENN	693	549	492	479
MO	PERRY	443	366	317	309
MO	VALENCIA PARK	607	614	551	536
MO	ZAMORANO	1380	1250	1146	1116
MO	BELL	1463	1374	1191	1159
MO	MORSE	2622	2714	2310	2249
	POINT LOMA CLUSTER				
PL	BARNARD	154	174	196	191
PL	CABRILLO	216	203	195	190
PL	DEWEY	420	443	453	441
PL	LOMA PORTAL	389	359	371	361
PL	OCEAN BEACH	265	276	237	231
PL	SILVER GATE	447	453	445	433
PL	SUNSET VIEW	399	405	368	358
PL	CORREIA	1010	925	767	747
PL	DANA	884	811	760	740
PL	POINT LOMA	2086	2024	1860	1811
	SAN DIEGO CLUSTER				
SD	BAKER	450	483	429	418
SD	BALBOA	682	707	602	586
SD	BIRNEY	312	339	376	366
SD	BURBANK	246	354	373	363
SD	CHAVEZ	522	543	452	440
SD	EMERSON\BANDINI	824	760	663	645
SD	FLORENCE	285	281	258	251
SD	GARFIELD	441	397	320	311
SD	GOLDEN HILL	428	458	647	630
SD	GRANT	443	531	652	635
SD	JEFFERSON	334	325	295	287
SD	KIMBROUGH	928	808	574	559
HV	LAURA RODRIGUEZ	0	384	480	467

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

SD	LOGAN	800	619	678	660
SD	MCKINLEY	392	399	402	391
SD	NORTH PARK	180	143	107	104
SD	PERKINS	430	444	440	428
	SHERMAN		0	458	446
SD	WASHINGTON	277	335	376	366
SD	ROOSEVELT	977	969	765	745
	SAN DIEGO HS COMPLEX	2965	2900	2362	2299
	SERRA CLUSTER				
SE	HANCOCK	833	787	971	945
SE	KUMEYAAY	469	473	597	581
SE	MILLER	816	796	903	879
SE	TIERRASANTA	490	512	614	598
SE	VISTA GRANDE	516	468	626	609
SE	DE PORTOLA	1012	986	1089	1060
SE	FARB	792	772	897	873
SE	SERRA	2156	2110	2139	2082
	SCRIPPS RANCH CLUSTER				
SR	DINGEMAN	851	720	658	640
SR	E. B. SCRIPPS	538	553	668	650
SR	JERABEK	842	833	627	610
SR	MIRAMAR RANCH	796	687	673	655
SR	MARSHALL	1146	1408	1335	1299
SR	SCRIPPS RANCH	2352	2279	2162	2104
	UNIVERSITY CITY CLUSTER				
UC	CURIE	593	594	544	530
UC	DOYLE	807	805	773	752
UC	SPRECKELS	748	739	696	677
UC	STANDLEY	1372	1328	1222	1189
UC	UNIVERSITY CITY	1915	1890	1774	1727
	TOTAL	112150	111806	104246	101475

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

	CHARTER SCHOOLS				
CH	AUDEO	249	369	344	335
CH	CHILDRENS CONSERV	168	0	0	0
CH	CITY ARTS	17	0	0	0
CH	DARNALL	490	539	477	464
CH	EINSTEIN	305	410	363	353
CH	EXPLORER	294	317	297	289
CH	FANNO ACADEMY	44	0	0	0
CH	HOLLY DRIVE	142	175	136	132
CH	IFTIN	141	143	143	139
CH	KING CHAVEZ	292	270	226	220
CH	KING CHAVEZ ARTS	152	155	124	121
CH	KING CHAVEZ ATHLETIC	136	145	116	113
CH	KING CHAVEZ PREP	68	212	191	186
CH	KING CHAVEZ PRIMARY	310	333	298	290
CH	KIPP ADELANTE	338	340	305	297
CH	LEARNING CHOICE	476	573	454	442
CH	MCGILL ACADEMY	175	144	143	139
CH	MOMENTUM MIDDLE	135	249	220	214
CH	MUSEUM SCHOOL	81	78	124	121
CH	NUBIA	350	349	329	320
CH	PROMISE	158	173	167	163
CH	SD COOPERATIVE	358	377	327	318
CH	TUBMAN	284	261	239	233
CH	CORTEZ HILL	233	212	210	204
CH	EINSTEIN MIDDLE	114	223	210	204
CH	GOMPERS MID	794	595	668	650
CH	HIGH TECH MIDDLE	326	321	247	240
CH	KEILLER	506	526	487	474
CH	MEMORIAL	1327	832	522	508
CH	OFARRELL	1229	1127	859	836
CH	ARROYO PASEO	0	103	193	188
CH	CHARTER SD	1548	1860	1611	1568
CH	HEALTH SCIENCES	0	182	496	483
CH	HIGH TECH HIGH	519	531	472	459
CH	HIGH TECH INTL	379	387	344	335
CH	HIGH TECH MEDIA ARTS	275	343	305	297
CH	HIGH TECH MID MED ARTS	300	323	286	278
CH	PREUSS	752	760	745	725
		13465	13937	12678	12338

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Enrollment Projections and Capacity Information by Cluster

	ATYPICAL SCHOOLS				
OT	LANGUAGE ACADEMY	828	823	763	743
OT	LONGFELLOW	664	684	616	600
OT	CPMA	603	600	901	877
OT	A.L.B.A.	99	71	80	78
OT	DEL SOL	67	53	67	65
OT	GARFIELD	353	318	333	324
OT	HOME HOSP IN	82	69	66	64
OT	ILS PACE TRC	11	11	11	11
OT	LCI INSTR	220	274	237	231
OT	MET SCHOOL	139	191	191	186
OT	MT EVEREST	240	248	237	231
OT	NEW DAWN HS	56	48	48	47
OT	ORACLE GARFIELD	101	93	100	97
OT	RILEY	72	79	69	67
OT	TRACE	448	547	458	446
OT	TRACE SRS	40	30	38	37
OT	TWAIN	446	383	382	372
OT	WHITTIER	29	26	22	21
OT	MUIR	272	325	334	325
OT	SCPA	1430	1493	1411	1373
	TOTAL	6200	6366	6364	6195
		131815	132109	123288	120008

4: Demographic & Enrollment Projections

How Demographic Information is used in the LRFMP

The changing demographics of the San Diego Unified School District outlined in this chapter help inform facilities planning strategies for the next ten years. Where significant residential development is expected, planning may require the construction of new school facilities; where continued decline is projected, the opportunity to remove the oldest portable classrooms in the district exists. Future enrollment projections are compared to current information on capacity, site utilization and the quantity and age of portable classrooms to develop strategies to ensure that the District's facilities needs are accounted for in the Long-Range Facilities Master Plan.

The District provides opportunities for students to attend schools within their residential neighborhoods, as well as opportunities to attend schools in educational settings outside their identified attendance boundaries. The 2008 projections included in this LRFMP were based on The District continuing the District policy of the Choice Program which provides students to select a school outside their neighborhood. As an alternative model, The District will continue to study future enrollment based on students remaining in their neighborhood schools. This information will be useful in actually seeing where students are living and what educational opportunities may be needed in all of the District's high school Clusters.