

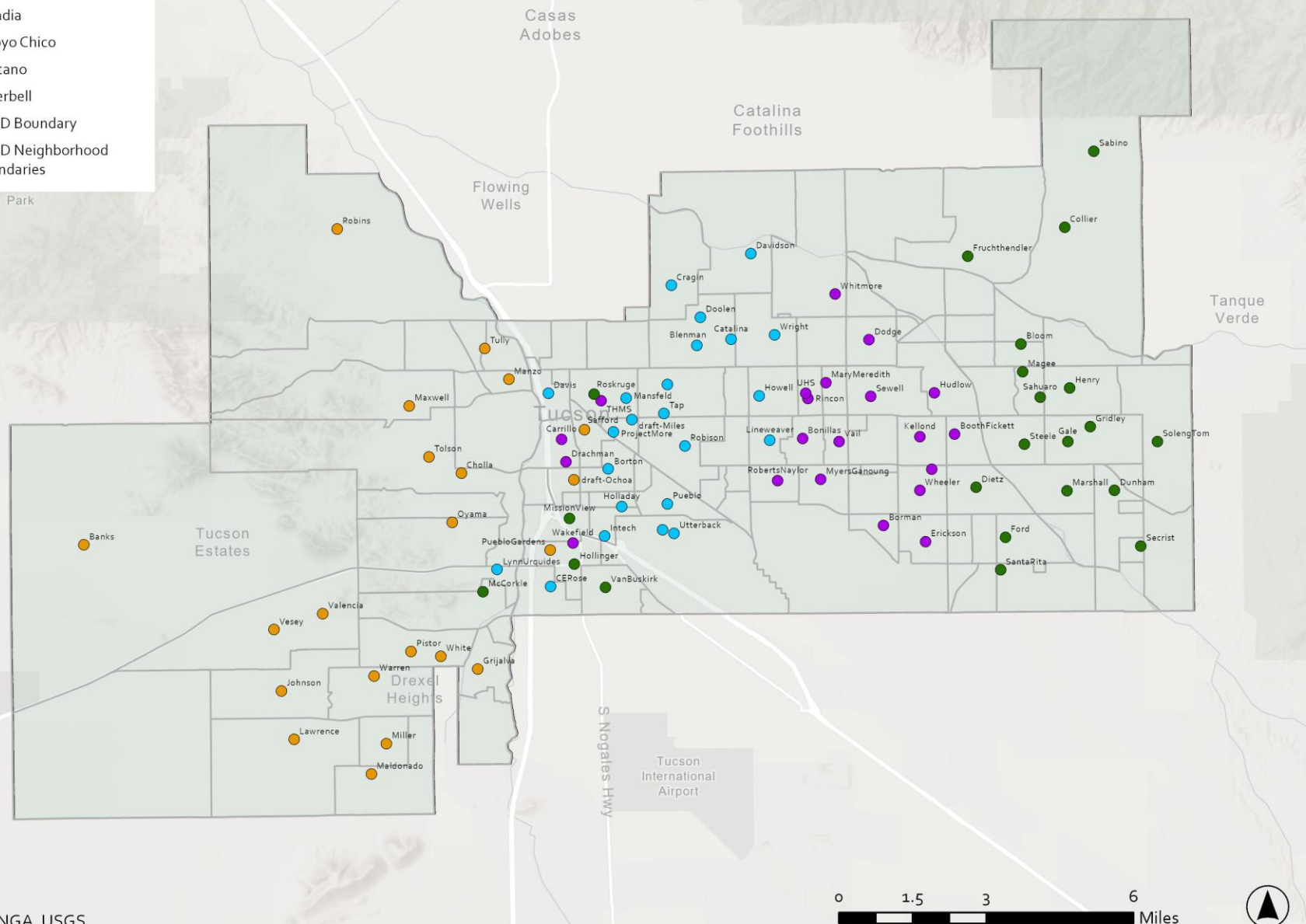
TUSD Schools by Region

TUSD Regions

Region

- Arcadia
- Arroyo Chico
- Pantano
- Silverbell

- TUSD Boundary
- TUSD Neighborhood Boundaries



Schools by Region

Schools are no longer assigned by geography. Following the dissolution of the Santa Cruz Region, its schools were redistributed among the remaining regions regardless of their physical location.

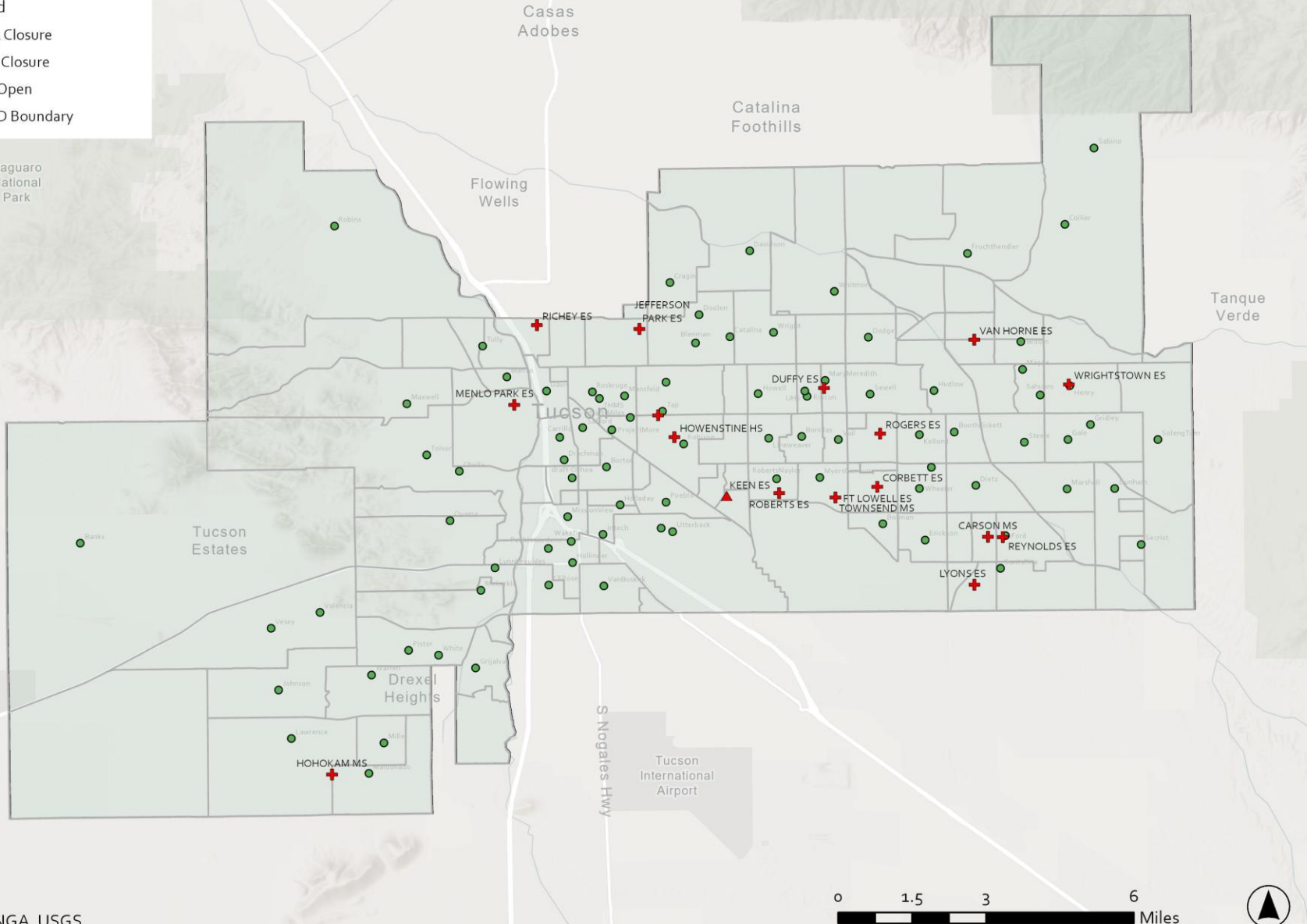
TUSD Historic School Closures

TUSD School Closures

Year Closed

- ▲ 2004 Closure
- ✚ 2013 Closure
- Still Open

▭ TUSD Boundary



Historic School Closures

TUSD Schools by Type

TUSD Schools by Type

School Category

- Alternative Ed
- Elementary
- High
- K-8
- Middle

TUSD Boundary

National
Park

Casas
Adobes

Catalina
Foothills

Flowing
Wells

Tanque
Verde

Tucson
Estates

Drexel
Heights

S Nogales Hwy

Tucson
International
Airport

TUCSON

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



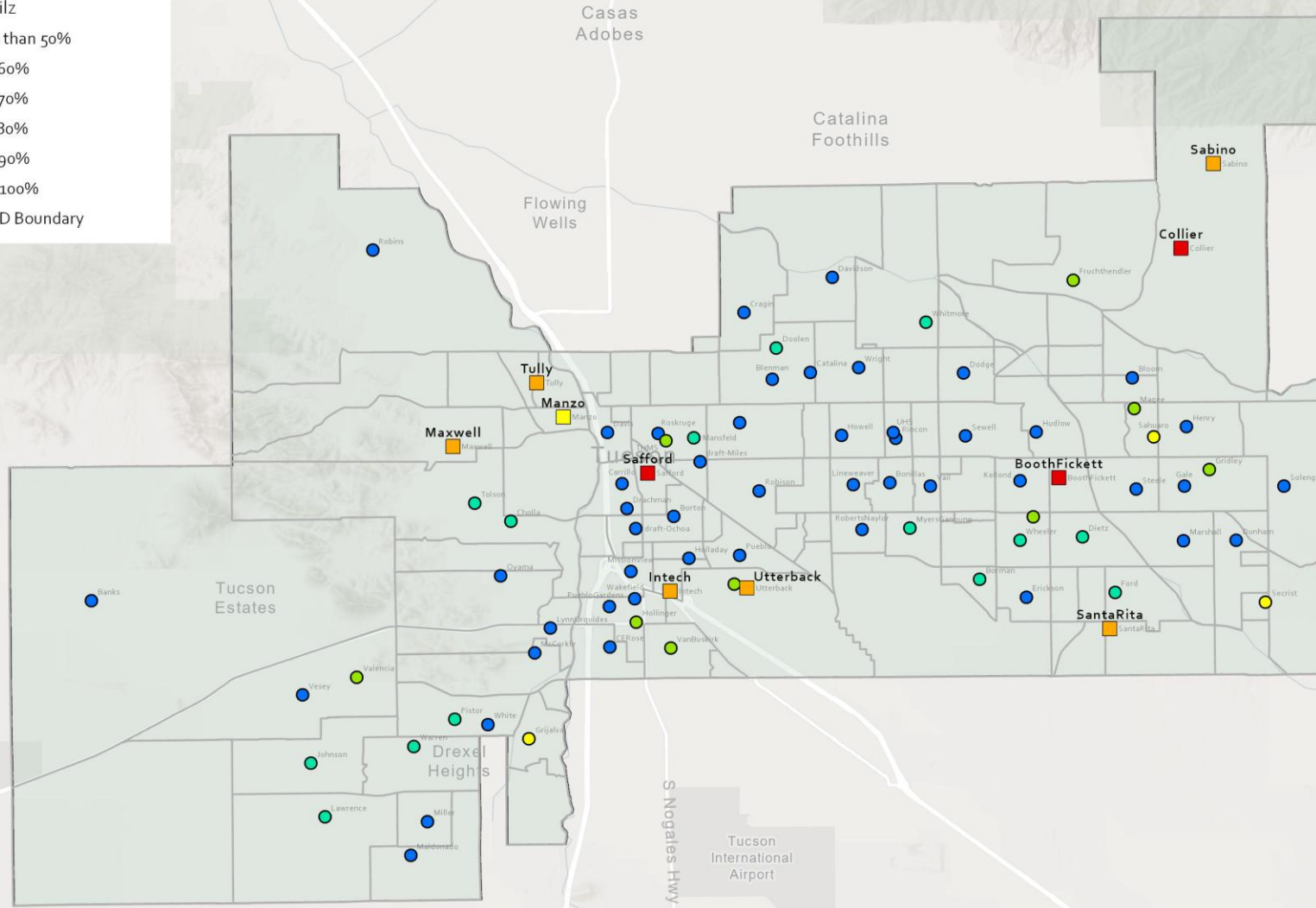
Schools by Type

47 Elementary Schools
11 Middle Schools
15 K-8 Schools
11 High Schools
4 Alternative Schools

TUSD Schools by Classroom Utilization

TUSD Class Utilization

ClassrmUtiliz



Lowest Utilized Classrooms*

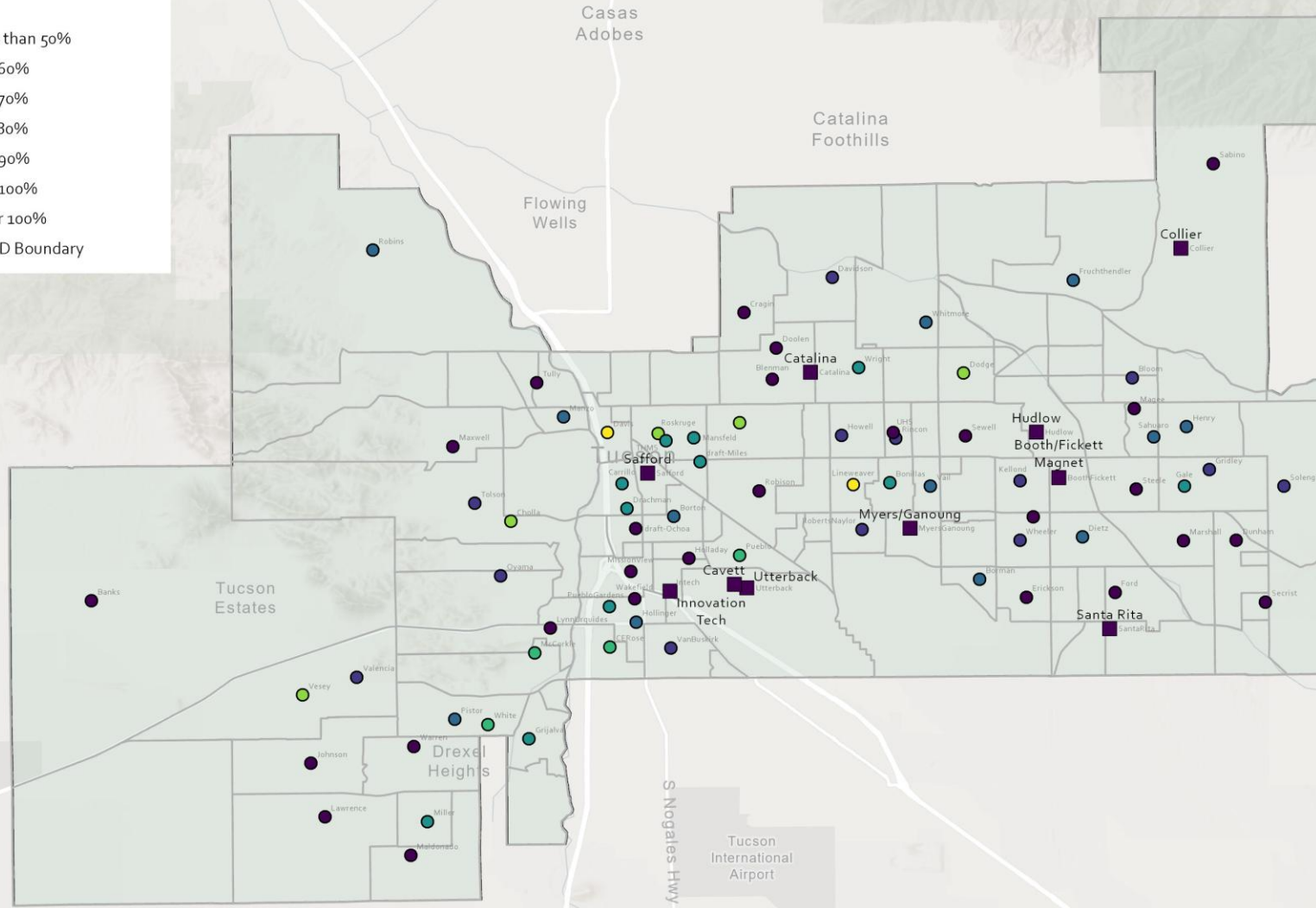
*Indicated on map by squares

1. Booth/Fickett Magnet
2. Collier
3. Safford
4. Innovation Tech
5. Santa Rita
6. Morgan Maxwell
7. Sabino
8. Tully
9. Utterback
10. Manzo

TUSD Schools by Enrollment Utilization

TUSD Enrollment Utilization

EnrUtilz



Lowest Enrollment Utilization*

*Indicated on map by squares

1. Santa Rita
2. Booth/Fickett Magnet
3. Utterback
4. Catalina
5. Innovation Tech
6. Collier
7. Hudlow
8. Safford
9. Cavett
10. Myers/Ganoung



TUSD Schools by FCI

TUSD FCI Scores

FCI

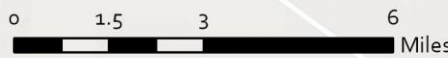
- Unsuitable (0.00 - 1.00)
- Poor (1.01 - 2.00)
- Fair (2.01 - 3.00)
- Good (3.01 - 4.00)
- Great (4.01 - 5.00)

TUSD Boundary

Lowest Facility Condition Index*

*Indicated on map by squares

- Rincon
- UHS
- Secrist
- SantaRita
- Lawrence
- Hollinger
- Robison
- Ochoa
- Dodge
- THMS



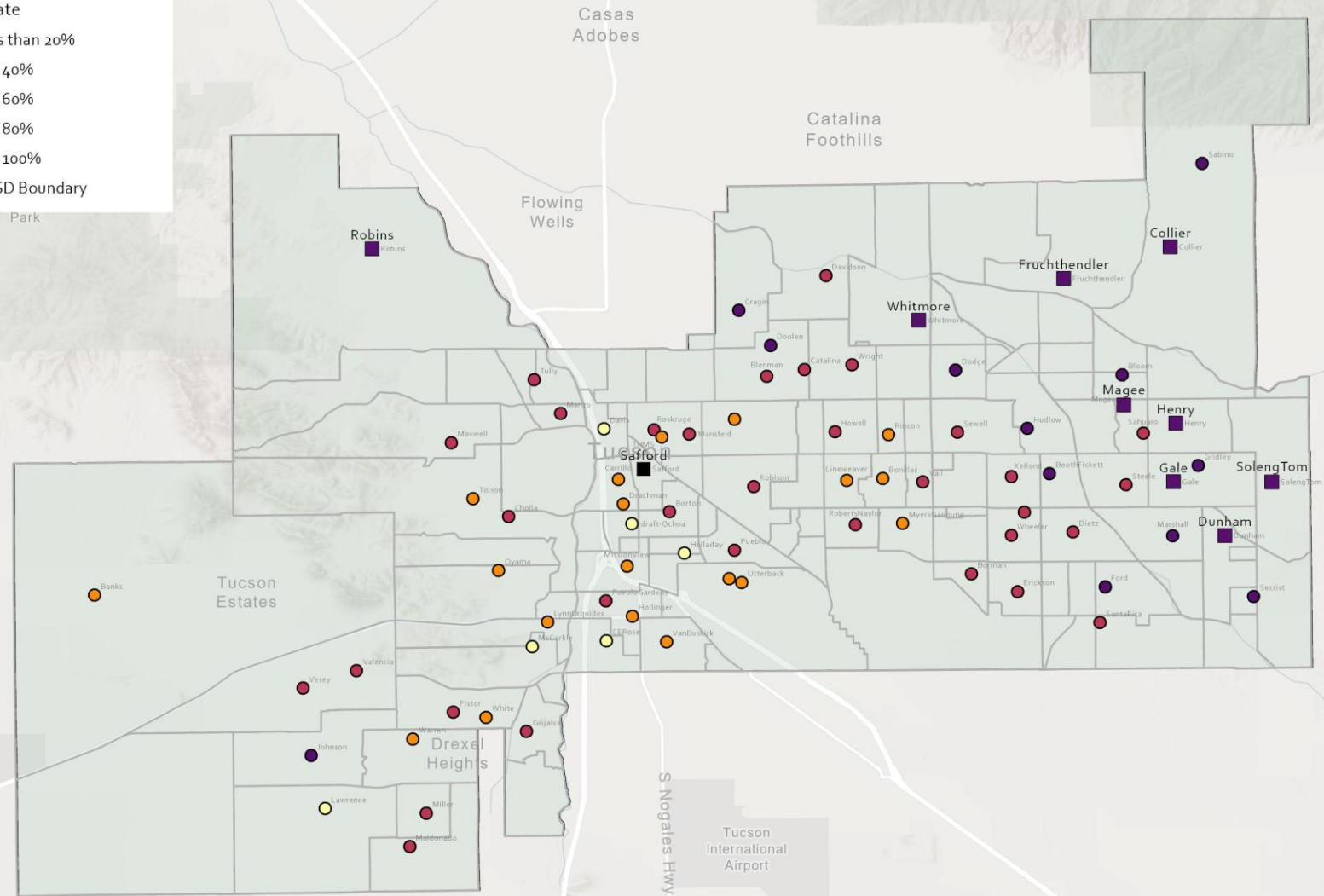
TUSD Schools by Capture Rate

TUSD Capture Rate

CaptureRate

- Less than 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

TUSD Boundary



Lowest Capture Rate

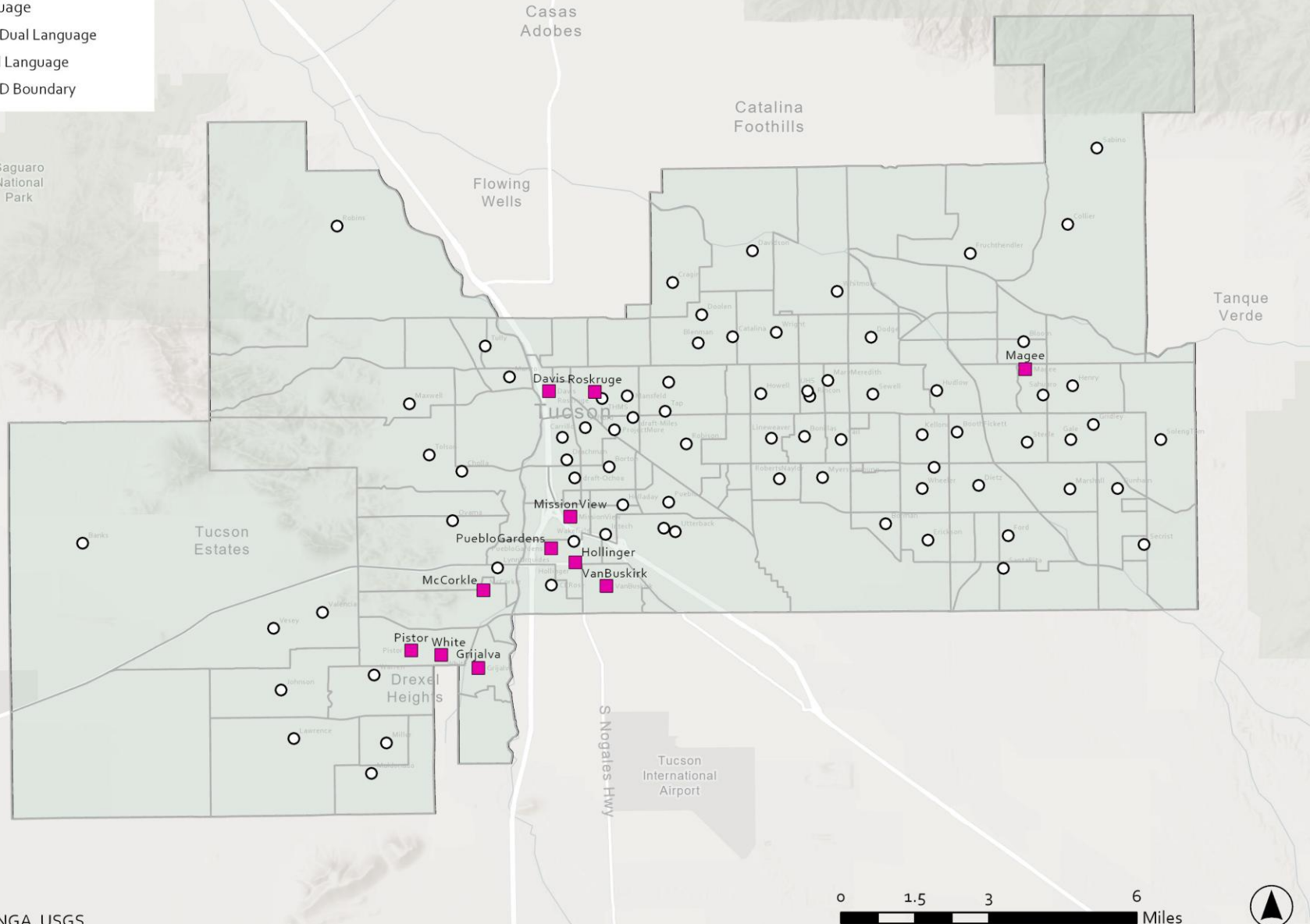
- Safford
- Collier
- Henry
- Soleng Tom
- Magee
- Fruchthendler
- Whitmore
- Gale
- Dunham
- Robins

TUSD Schools by Utilization

TUSD Dual Language Schools

Dual Language

- Not Dual Language
- Dual Language
- ▭ TUSD Boundary



Schools that provide Dual Language Program

1. Roskrige
2. Magee
3. MissionView
4. PuebloGardens
5. VanBuskirk
6. Pistor
7. Grijalva
8. White
9. Hollinger
10. Davis
11. McCorkle

Demographic Data within TUSD Boundary

487,509.7

People

Total Population

TUSD Boundary

40.3

Years

Median Age

TUSD Boundary

\$41,255

USD

Median Earnings

TUSD Boundary

\$67,601

USD

Median Household Income

TUSD Boundary

\$304,138

USD

Median Home Value

TUSD Boundary

31.1%

Child Dependency Ratio

TUSD Boundary

66,549.3

People

Population Age 5 to 17

TUSD Boundary

294,523

People

People with High School Diploma or Equivalent

TUSD Boundary

89.1%

Percent High School Educated

TUSD Boundary

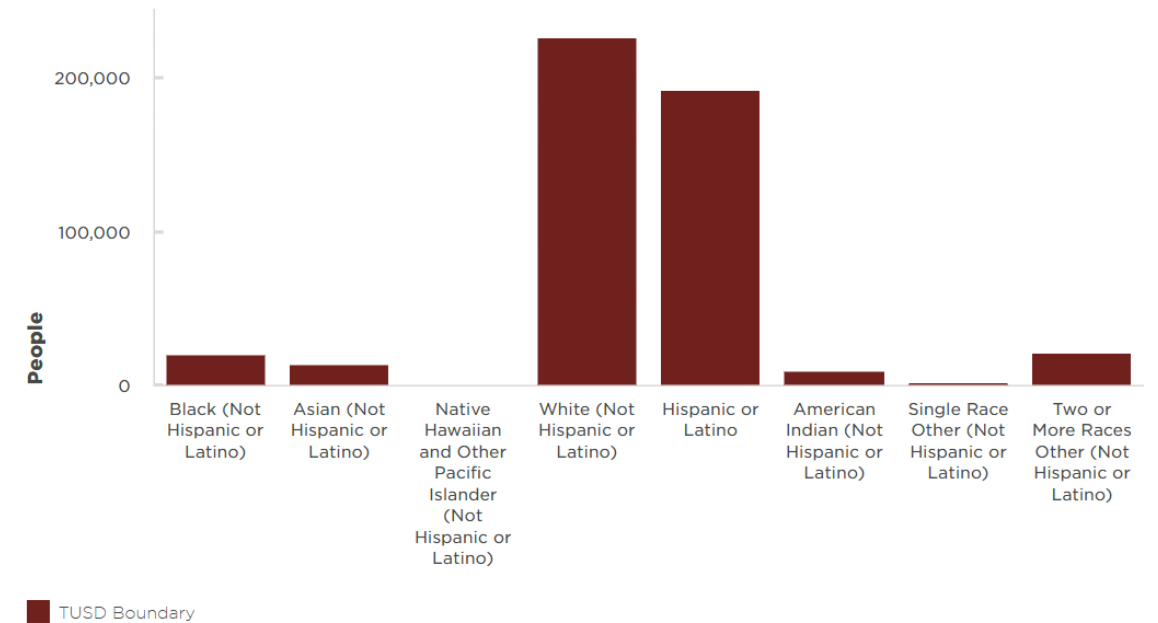
33,074.8

People

People without High School Diploma or Equivalent

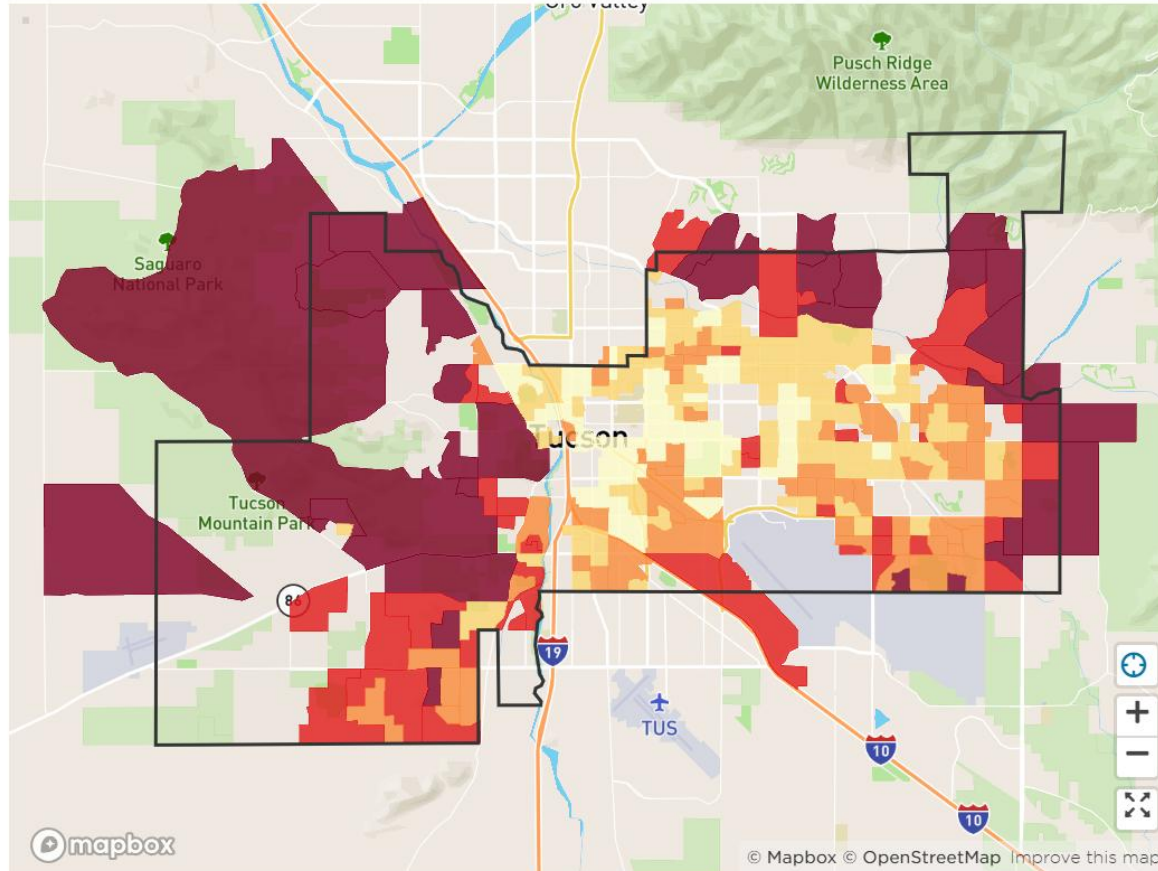
TUSD Boundary

Race/Ethnicity Totals within TUSD Boundary



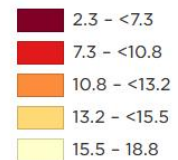
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2020-2024

Walkability Index



□ TUSD Boundary

Walkability Index



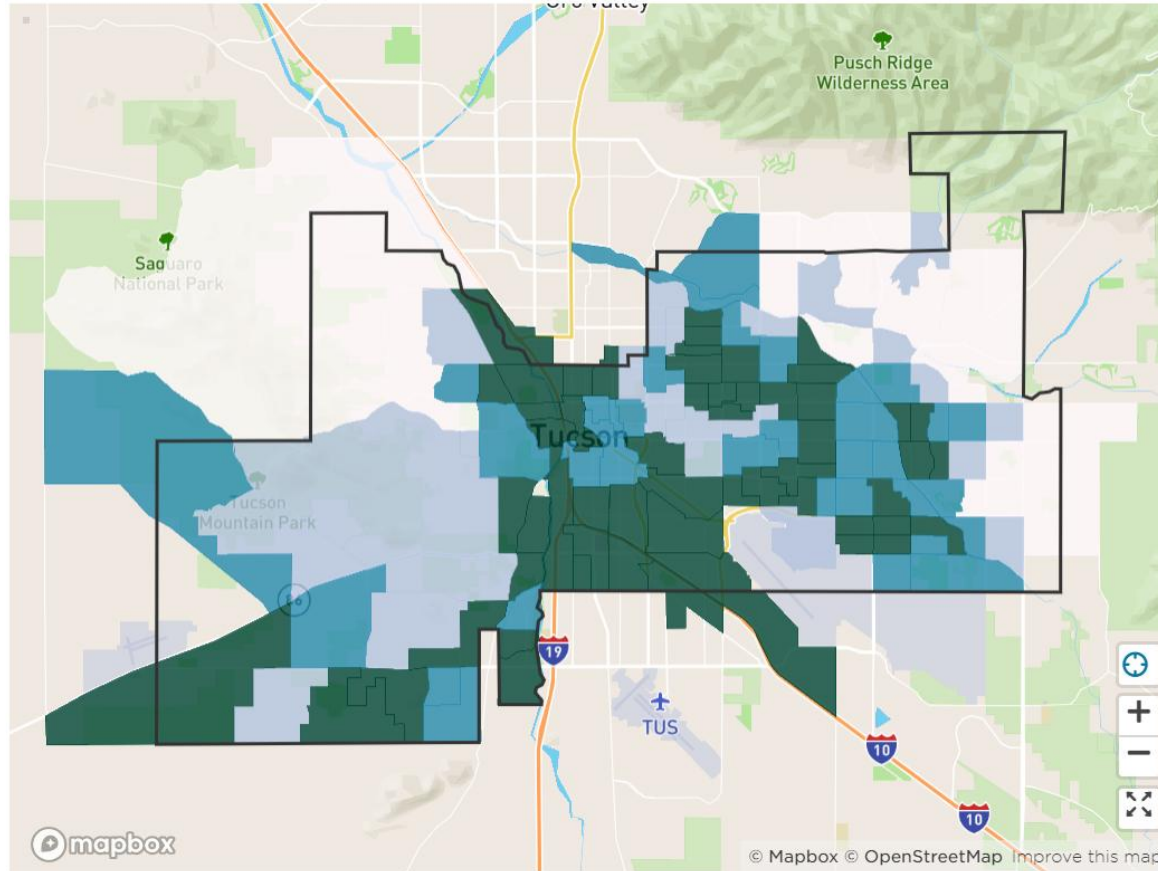
Low Scores Across TUSD

Generally Low Walk scores across TUSD. The highest score is 18.8/100, categorizing TUSD as “Car Dependent”

Urban to Suburban Gradient

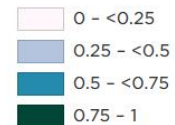
TUSD shows slightly higher walkability toward the core of Tucson with lower walkability as you travel further from the center.

Social Vulnerability Index



TUSD Boundary

Social Vulnerability Index Across the US



“Social vulnerability refers to the demographic and socioeconomic that adversely affect communities that encounter hazards and other community-level stressors. These stressors can include natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreak.”

-CDC.GOV

SVI Scale

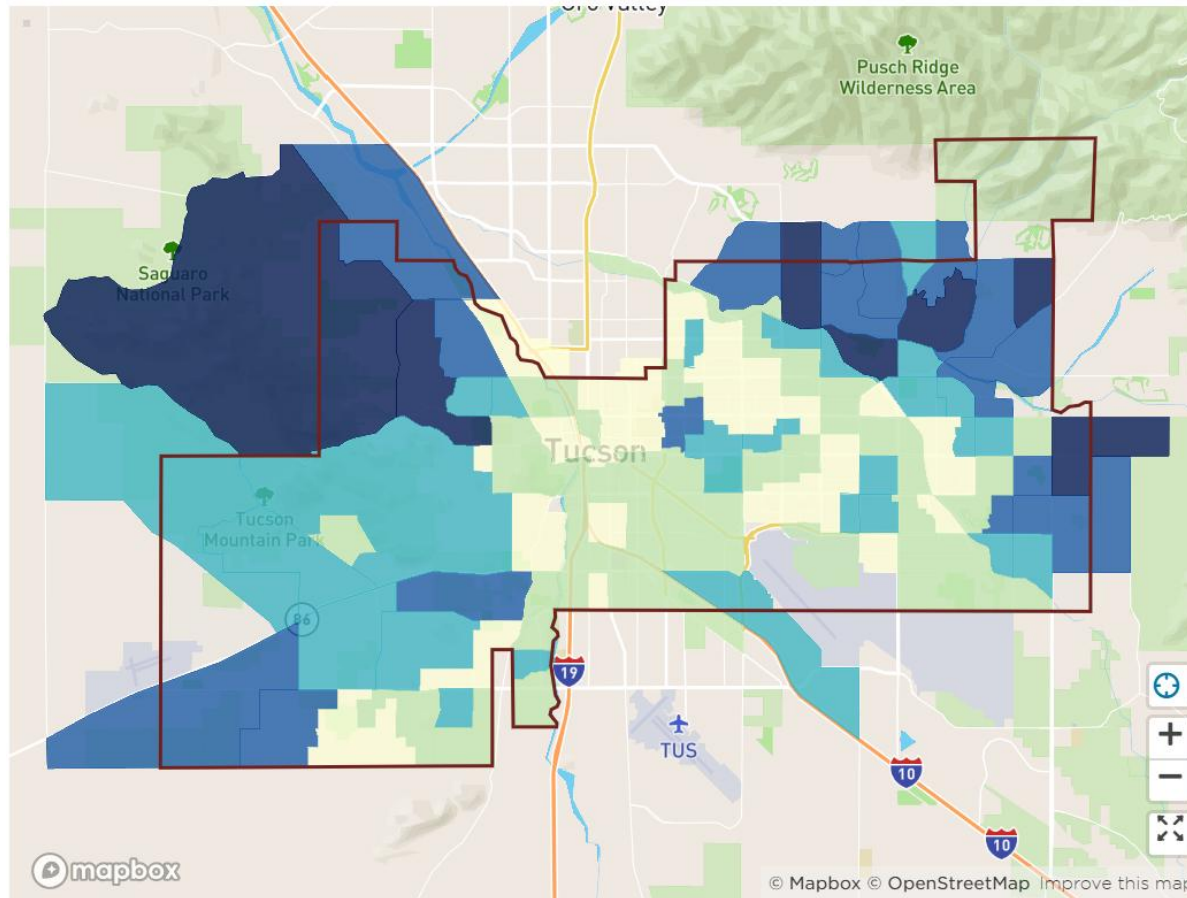
0.00 to 0.25: Lowest vulnerability

0.26 to 0.50: Low-to-moderate vulnerability

0.51 to 0.75: Moderate-to-high vulnerability

0.76 to 1.00: Highest vulnerability

Median Household Income



 TUSD Boundary

Median Household Income

\$28,333 - <\$51,790
\$51,790 - <\$69,583
\$69,583 - <\$90,817
\$90,817 - <\$121,367
\$121,367 - \$165,859

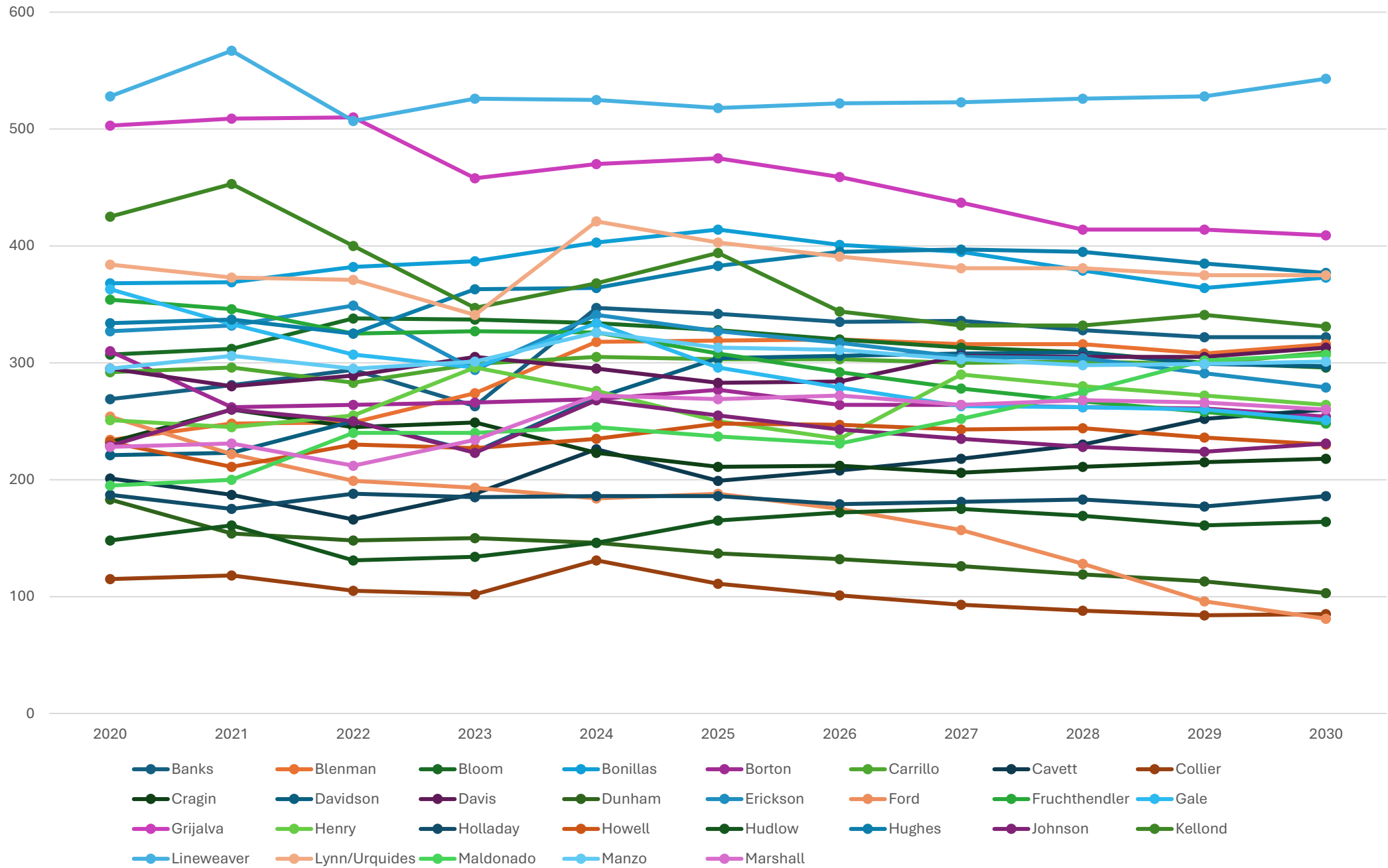
Wealth Disparities

The lowest-income areas are concentrated in the central and central-east portions of TUSD, while the highest-income areas are primarily on the northwest, north, and portions of the southwest edges.

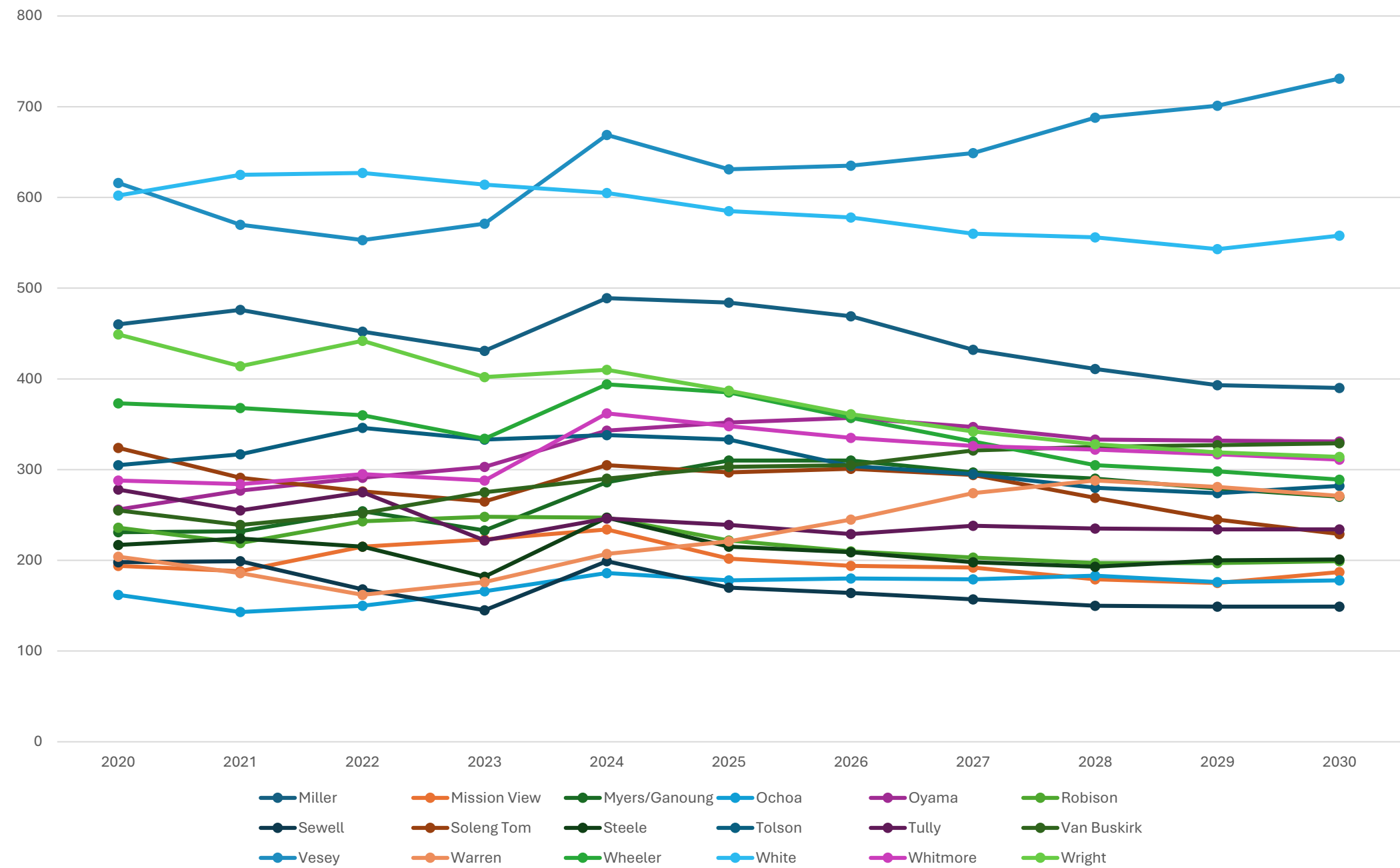
Potential Transit Considerations

Students in lower income areas may depend more on walking or transportation to go to school. Ensuring access by proximity to transit lines should be taken into consideration.

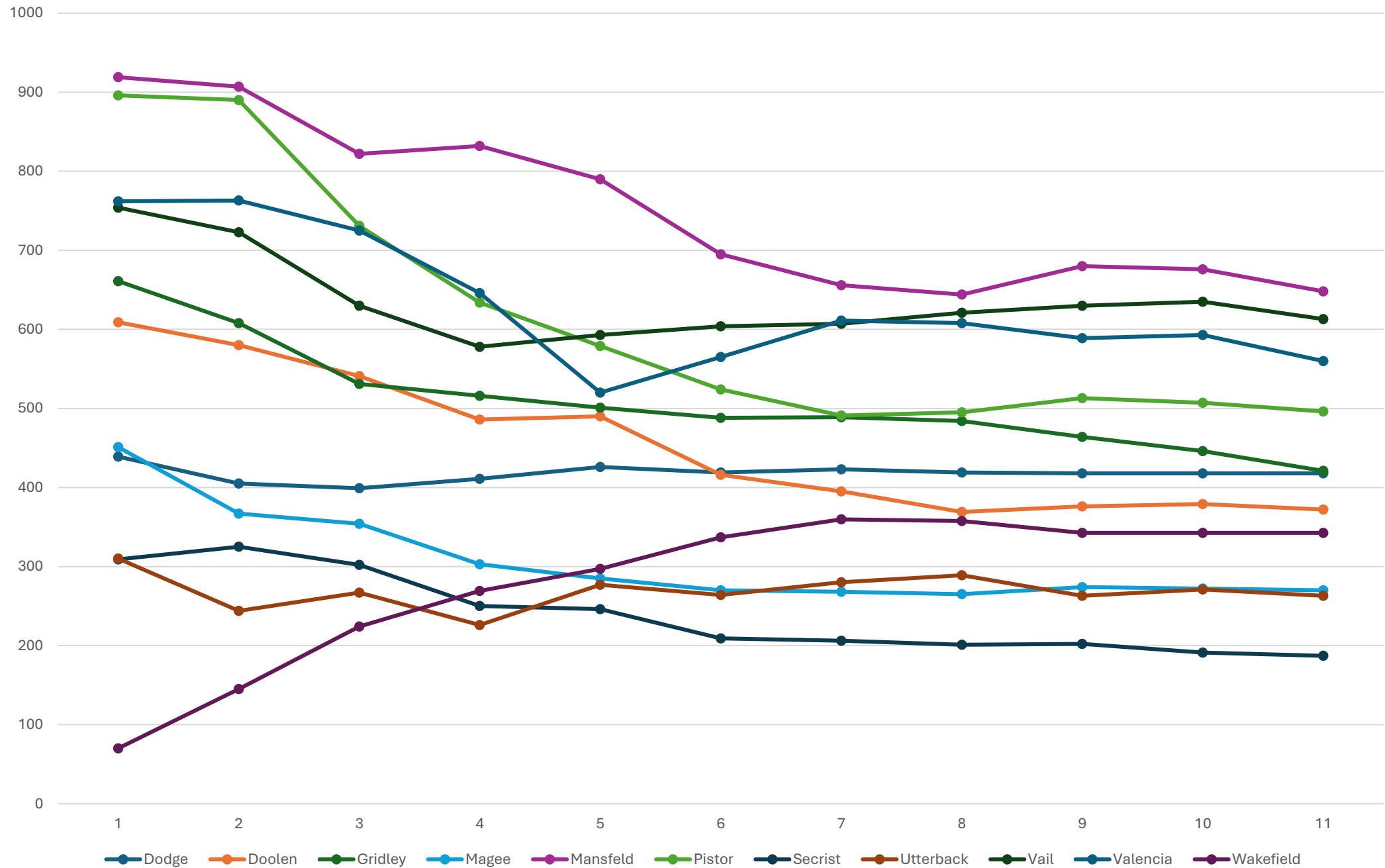
TUSD Elementary School Enrollment Projections (1/2)



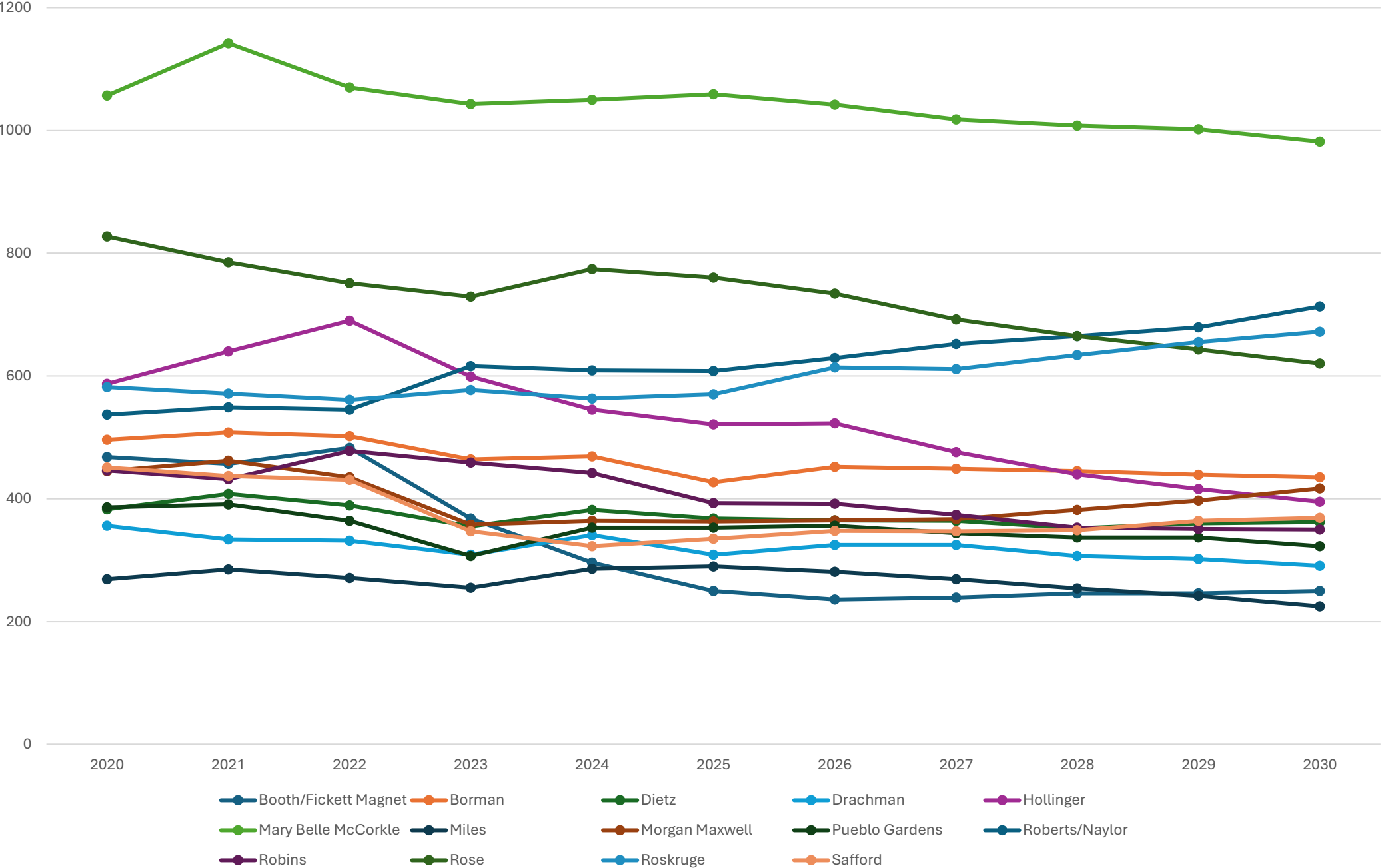
TUSD Elementary School Enrollment Projections (2/2)



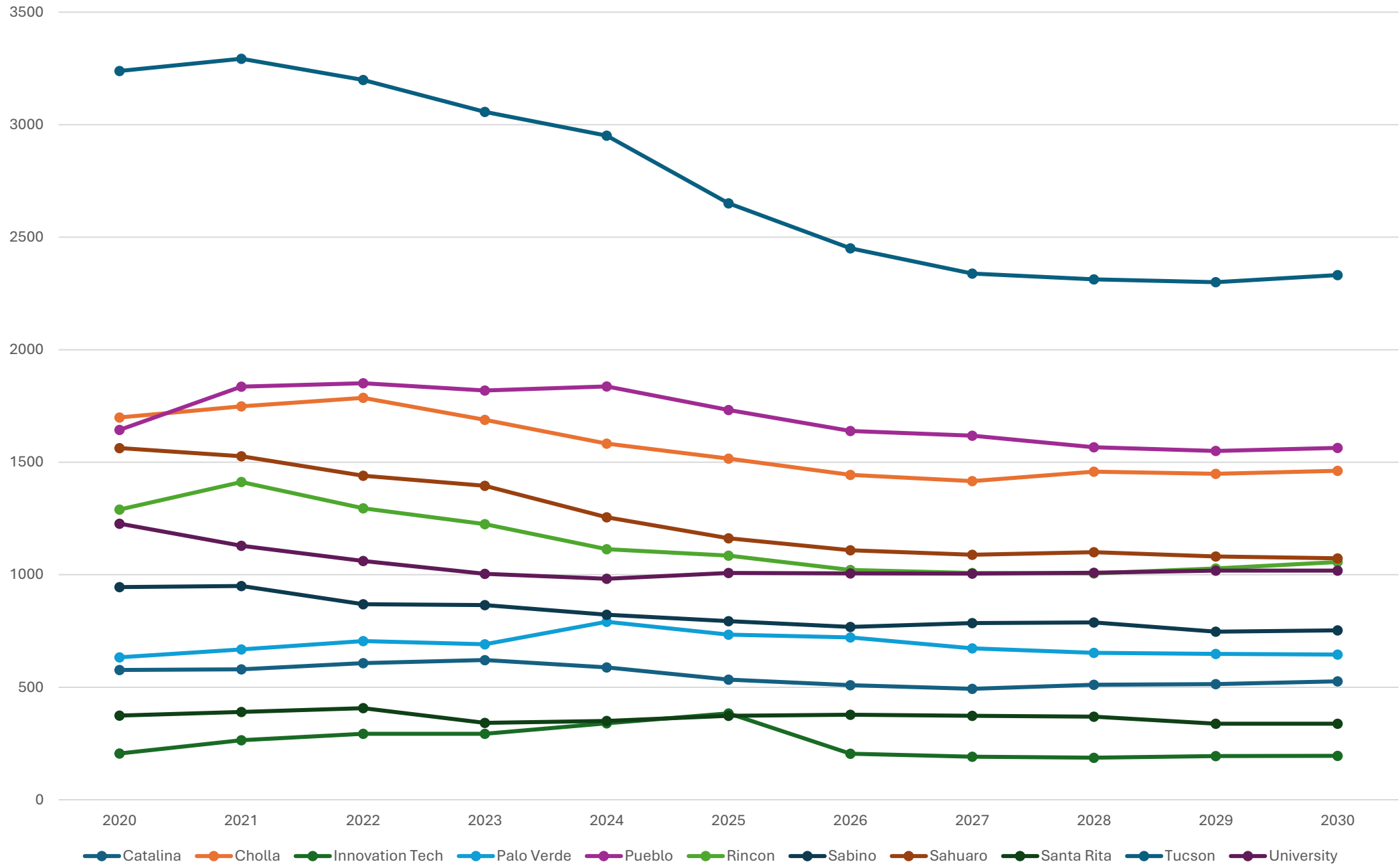
TUSD Middle School Enrollment Projections



TUSD K-8 School Enrollment Projections



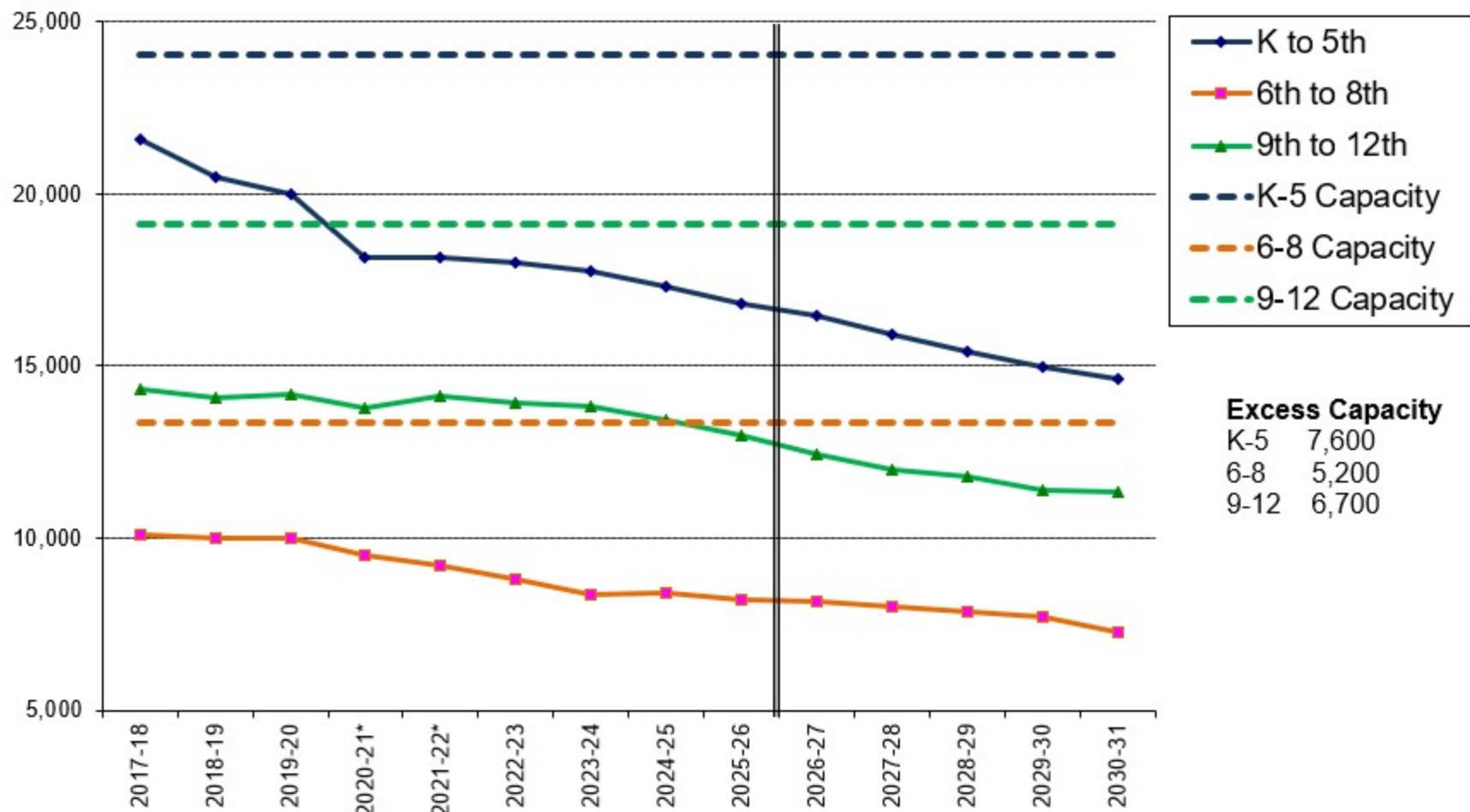
TUSD High School Enrollment Projections



Enrollment and 80% Capacity by Grade Level

Past

Projected



TUSD Timeline

Event	Significance
First enrollment peak at just over 63,000 students (1973-74)	Represents the height of TUSD's post-war growth period, when rapid population growth and strong neighborhood school enrollment supported a large district footprint. Much of the district's existing facilities were built to serve enrollment levels experienced during this era.
Enrollment rebounds after earlier decline (1984-85 to 1995-96)	After losing more than 10,000 students during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the district experienced a substantial recovery driven by population growth and favorable demographics. This rebound demonstrated that enrollment decline was not yet viewed as a permanent trend and ultimately led to a second enrollment peak.
Arizona adopts charter school legislation and open enrollment policies (1994)	Fundamentally changed Arizona's public education landscape by giving families significantly more choices. For the first time, students could more easily leave their assigned neighborhood school for charter schools or schools in other districts, creating direct competition for enrollment and state funding.
TUSD reaches second enrollment peak (1995-96)	Marks the district's most recent enrollment high point at approximately 63,000 students. This year serves as the benchmark against which all subsequent enrollment declines are measured and represents the end of TUSD's long-term growth era
Open enrollment restrictions removed after legal changes (2007)	Following changes to desegregation-related enrollment policies, TUSD could no longer effectively prevent resident students from enrolling in neighboring districts. This increased student mobility and accelerated enrollment losses that had already begun due to charter school expansion.
Great Recession and demographic shifts begin (2007-08)	Economic downturns reduced migration into Arizona while birthrates began declining across the state. Together, these trends reduced the number of school-age children entering public schools and created a long-term demographic headwind for enrollment growth.
Unitary Status litigation and return to court supervision (2009-2012)	A period of legal uncertainty that resulted in renewed federal oversight and the appointment of a Special Master. Changes to magnet programs and the loss of desegregation funding at certain schools reduced program offerings and may have diminished the attractiveness of some campuses to prospective families.
TUSD closes 9 schools (2010)	The district's first major effort to align facility capacity with enrollment realities. The closures acknowledged that student enrollment had fallen far below the levels for which many schools were originally built and represented the beginning of a larger district right-sizing effort.
Mexican American Studies program suspended (2012)	One of the most significant political controversies in district history. The state threatened to withhold approximately \$15 million in funding unless the program was discontinued, leading to years of protests, community activism, and public debate over curriculum and local control.
TUSD closes 10 additional campuses (2013)	Demonstrated that enrollment decline was continuing despite previous closure efforts. This second round of closures significantly reduced district capacity and reflected a growing recognition that long-term enrollment trends required structural adjustments to the school system.
Wakefield reopens and Innovation Technology High School opens (2020-21)	Signaled a shift from solely reducing capacity toward strategically investing in specialized educational programs. These actions illustrated TUSD's efforts to respond to changing student interests and workforce demands while remaining competitive in a school-choice environment.
Universal ESA eligibility begins statewide (2023)	Expanded school choice beyond district and charter schools by making taxpayer-funded education savings accounts available to virtually all K-12 students. This introduced a new competitive pressure that potentially allows families to use public funds for private schooling or homeschooling options.
Enrollment approximately 39,180 students with 58% facility utilization (2025-26)	Illustrates the district's current reality: a school system designed to serve more than 67,000 students now enrolls fewer than 40,000. The resulting excess capacity of roughly 28,000 seats presents major financial, operational, and strategic challenges for future district planning.