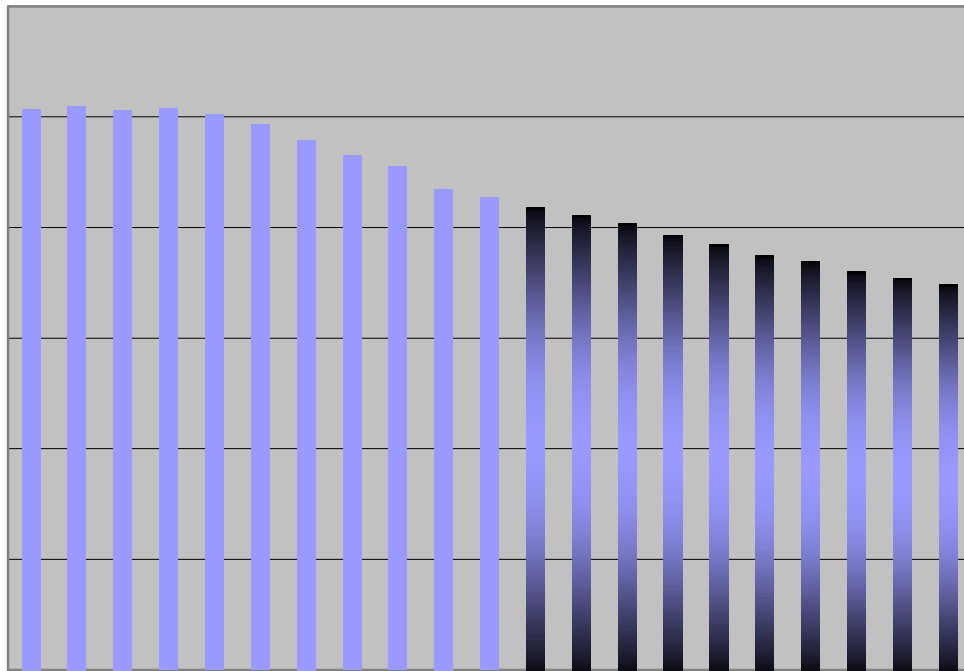


SOUTH WINDSOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2022



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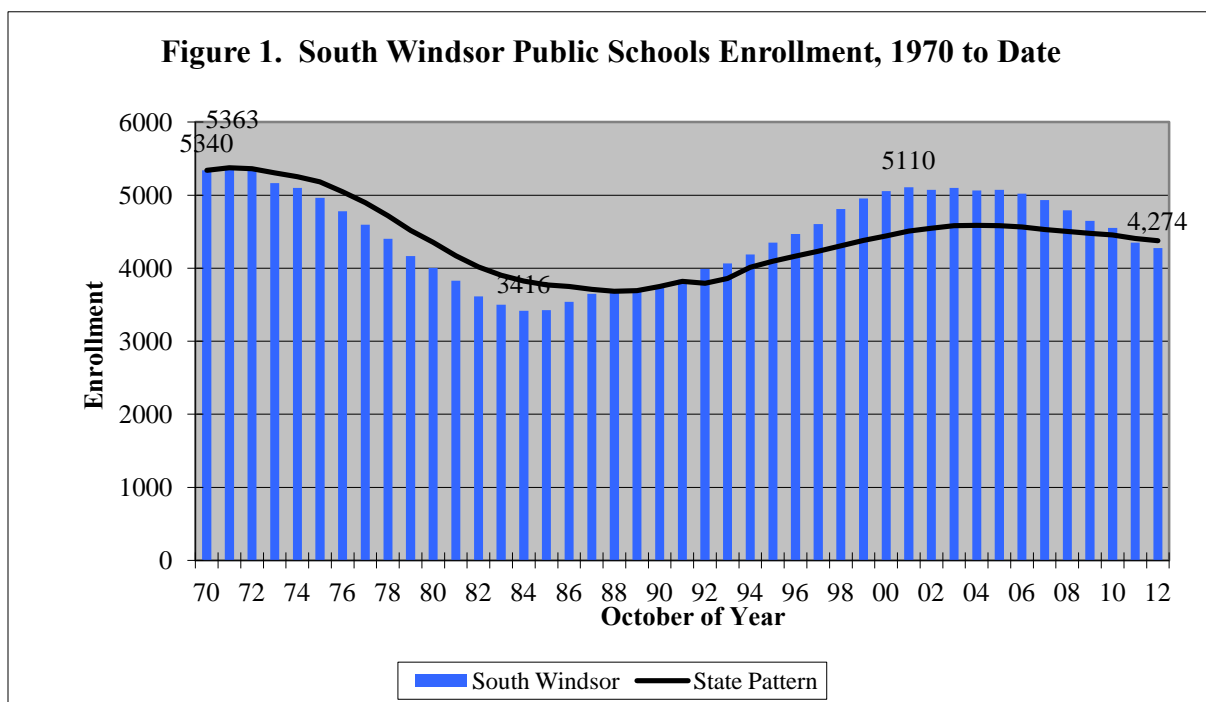
Introduction

This report presents a ten-year projection of enrollment for the South Windsor Public Schools. It is based on students enrolled in South Windsor schools. The projection is divided into the three grade levels that represent how the South Windsor schools are organized: PK-5, 6-8 and 9-12. The report includes 43 years of enrollment to place the projection into a wider historical perspective. One of the primary drivers of future enrollment is births to residents. The report examines births and their relationship to kindergarten enrollment. Several factors that influence school enrollment - town population, women of child-bearing age, housing, growth in the labor market, dropouts, non-public enrollment, resident enrollment in other public schools, non-resident enrollment in South Windsor's schools and migration - are presented. Finally, the accuracy of earlier projections is examined.

Enrollment projections are a valuable planning tool. For budgeting, the numbers can place requested expenditures into a per pupil context. This can inform the public about which expenditures represent continuing expenditures to support on-going programs and expenditures for school improvement and program expansion. They are an essential step in determining the staffing that will be needed in the future. This may facilitate the transfer of teachers from one grade to another or allow the hiring process to start earlier, which can increase the likelihood of attracting the best teachers in the marketplace. Projections are a required step in planning for school facilities. The State of Connecticut requires eight-year school-based projections as a critical component of determining the size of the project for which reimbursement is eligible. This report is appropriate for the Timothy Edwards and South Windsor High School only. In some communities the projection can determine the number of places they can make available to urban students as part of a regional desegregation effort.

Perspective

Enrollment projections typically use the most recent five years of data. While the most recent past is viewed as the best predictor of the near future, it is informative to look at a broader perspective. Figure 1 shows the enrollment in South Windsor from 1970 to date.



Enrollment in the South Windsor Public Schools grew from 5,340 students in 1970 to an all-time high of 5,363 students in 1971. Between then and 1984, enrollment moved downward to 3,416 students. In those 13 years, enrollment declined by 1,947 students or 36.3 percent. Between 1984 and 2001 enrollment grew by 1,694 students or 49.6 percent. Enrollment then entered a second downward cycle. Between 2001 and 2012 enrollment declined from 5,110 to 4,274 students. That represented a loss of 836 students or 19.6 percent. About 100 students of that loss can be attributed to the increase in area magnet schools. That was partially offset by an increase of about 45 students enrolled in South Windsor under the Open Choice program. Current enrollment is close to that of 1995.

South Windsor's enrollment pattern is fairly similar to that of the state's public schools. Between its 1971 peak and 1988, Connecticut public school enrollment declined by 31.5 percent. State enrollment hit a secondary peak in 2004. It grew 24.5 percent between the 1988 low and 2004. State enrollment declined by 4.6 percent between 2004 and 2012. The 1971 to 1984 decline in South Windsor was shorter in duration but slightly deeper than the state's decline. The subsequent enrollment gain in South Windsor was one year longer in duration, and more robust than the state's. South Windsor entered a second cycle of decline earlier than the state. To date the decline has been deeper in South Windsor than the state. Had South Windsor followed the state pattern of enrollment since 1970, it would have had 4,378 students on October 1, 2012 instead of the 4,274 that were enrolled on that date.

Current Enrollment

Table 1 and Figure 2 provide a picture of where South Windsor residents attended school in October of 2012. They show that 88.9 percent of South Windsor's school-age residents attended the South Windsor Public Schools in 2012. Almost six percent of the school-age residents attended non-public schools in state. The number attending private schools out-of-state is not known. Other school-age residents attended area magnet or charter schools (3.8 percent) or state technical high schools, an agriculture science center or other public schools in other districts (1.1 percent). Several (18 children or 0.4 percent) were reported as being home schooled. There were 106 non-residents enrolled in the South Windsor Public Schools in 2012. The projections in this report are based off of the 4,274 residents and non-residents enrolled in the South Windsor Public Schools in October of 2012.

Table 1. 2012 Enrollment		
	Number	Percent
Residents		
A. South Windsor Public	4,168	88.9%
B. Other Public	50	1.1%
C. Magnets	176	3.8%
D. Non-Public	276	5.9%
E. Home Schooled	18	0.4%
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	4,688	
F. Non-Residents	106	
Total Enrollment (A+F)	4,274	

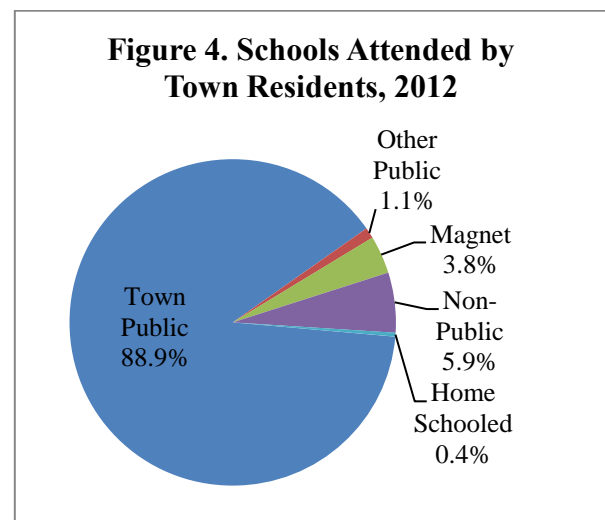
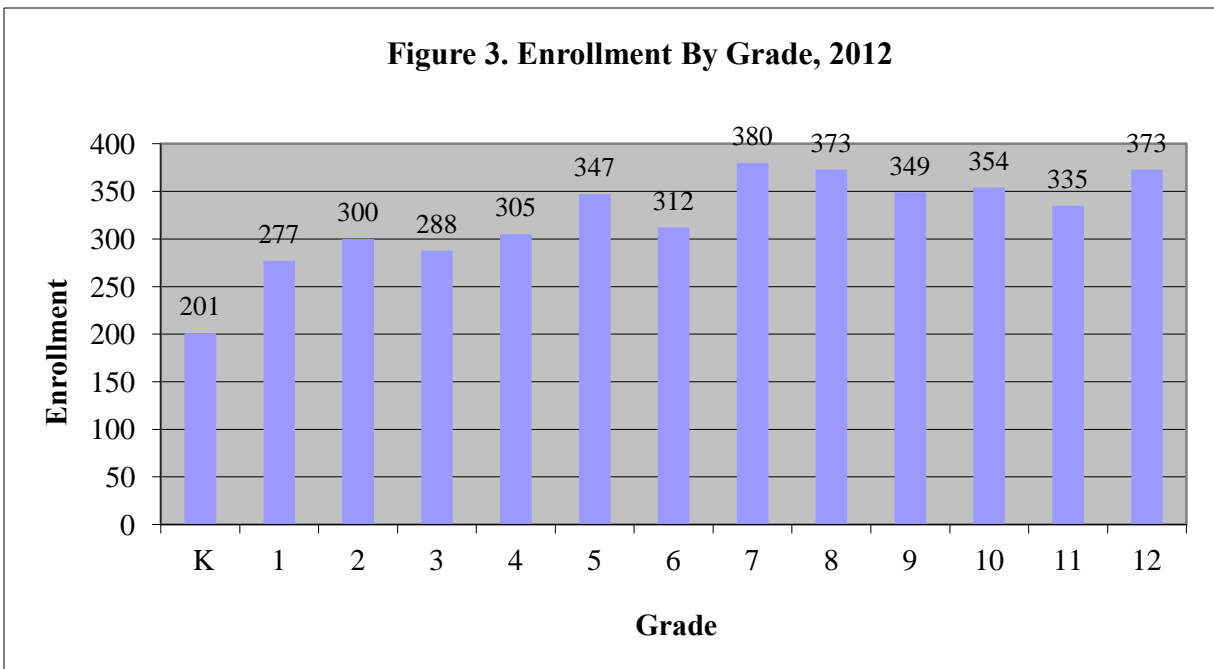


Figure 3 shows the October 2012 grade-by-grade enrollment by of students in the South Windsor Public Schools. The children in pre-kindergarten programs are not shown. Grades 7, 8 and 12 all had more than 370 students enrolled. Kindergarten was the smallest class with only 201 students followed by Grade 1



with 277 students and Grade 3 with 288 students. This is the typical pattern for continued enrollment decline. If current conditions continue, this year's Kindergarten class will have 231 students when it enters Grade 6 in the Timothy Edwards School in 2018 and 235 students when it enters Grade 9 in 2021. Both these figures are below the current enrollment in each of those grades. The current year enrollment by grade is the starting point for this projection. How it moves forward is discussed below.

Projection Method

The projections in this report were generated primarily using the cohort survival method. This is the standard method used by people running enrollment projections. For the grades above kindergarten, I computed resident grade-to-grade growth rates for ten years by taking observed enrollment and subtracting out Open Choice students (see Appendices A and B). For example, if the number of fourth graders this year is 303 and the number of third graders last year was 300, then the growth rate is 1.01. Growth rates above 1.000 indicate that students moved in, transferred from non-public schools or other public schools or were retained. Growth rates below 1.000 mean that students moved out, transferred to private or other public schools, dropped out, or were not promoted from the prior grade. For each grade I calculated four different averages of the year-to-year growth rates: a three-year average; a weighted three-year average; a five-year average and a weighted five-year average. I chose the average that seemed to best fit the data. The average growth rate for a grade was applied to the enrollment from the prior grade. The projection builds grade by grade and year by year.

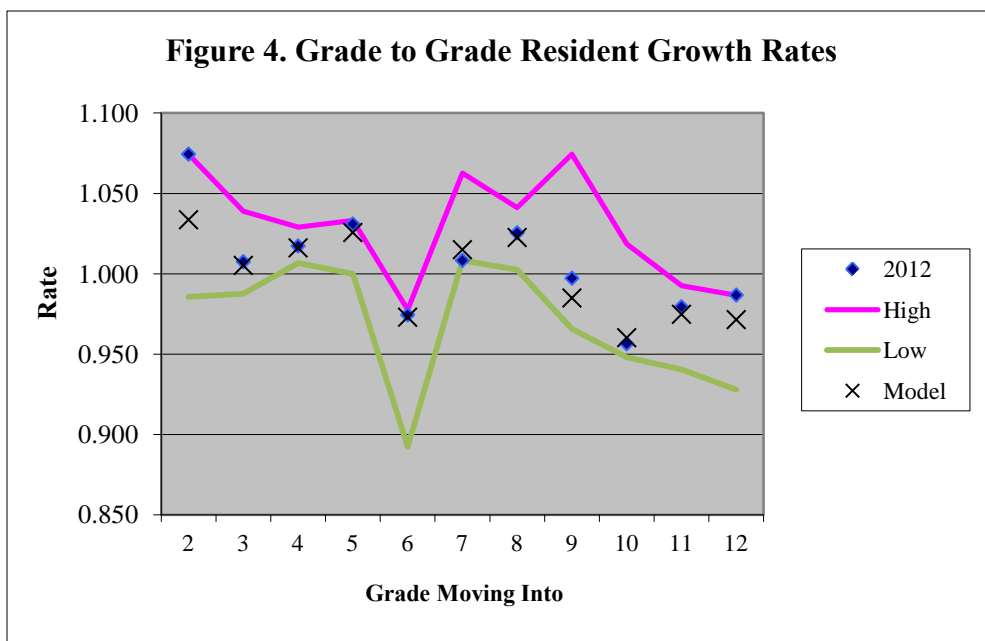
To project enrollment of students in grades 2-12 in South Windsor schools, I utilized a three-year weighted average of the annual resident growth rates. This was the highest of the four I examined. I applied this to the number of residents and then added in projected future enrollment in the Open Choice program. To project kindergarten and Grade 1, I had to simulate that full-day kindergarten was in place for the past three years. I did this by adding to the resident kindergarten enrollment the enrollment of South Windsor residents in Kindercare, Mother Goose and the South Windsor Child Development Center. I also looked at South Windsor enrollment in Kindergarten and Grade 1 in non-public and other public school districts and assumed that the year over year declines between kindergarten and Grade 1 were children enrolled just for full-day kindergarten. For kindergarten I calculated a three-year average between simulated kindergarten enrollment and births five-years previous to get a simulated birth-to-K

growth rate. I applied the simulated rate to births and then added in 16 Open Choice slots allocated for 2013 and 10 slots annually afterward. For Grade 1 I calculated a two-year average resident growth rate based on actual Grade 1 enrollment one year and simulated full-day kindergarten enrollment the prior year. I applied this rate to the resident enrollment in kindergarten the prior year and added the projected number of Grade 1 Open Choice slots.

Under the projection model I chose for South Windsor, I needed to project enrollment in the Open Choice program (see Appendix C). In 2012, 2.4 percent of South Windsor’s enrollment was students from Hartford. The district would like to move to the state target of three percent suburban participation in the Open Choice program. To do so, it allocated 130 slots in 2013. These will be filled by students already in the program, 16 slots in kindergarten and several additional slots in grades 1 to 5. In the future, the program should be able to maintain the state’s three percent target by accepting 10 Hartford children in kindergarten annually, with a two percent annual attrition in grades 1-8 and the observed attrition over the past five years in grades 9-12.,

To extend the projections beyond four years, I needed to estimate births for the years 2013 to 2017. The Connecticut State Department of Public Health recorded 220 births to South Windsor residents in 2010. That was the last official count. Their preliminary counts are 184 births in 2011 and 220 in 2012. I estimated births in 2015 from the 2000 South Windsor fertility rates and the Connecticut State Data Center's 2015 projection by age group of South Windsor women ages 15-44. That yielded 188 births in 2015. Births in 2013 and 2014 were prorated to that number. To estimate births in 2016 and 2017, I utilized the Connecticut State Data Center's (CtSDC) projection of children ages 0-4 in 2015 and 2020. I calculated the projected growth in this interval, annualized it and applied it to the prior year's births starting with 2015.

Figure 4 gives a perspective of the grade-to-grade resident growth rates for students attending the South Windsor schools. An "x" indicates the average growth rate used in this projection. The diamond is the growth observed between last year and this year. The upper line indicates the largest growth rate observed over the past ten years and the lower line, the lowest. In general, the narrower the gap between the two lines is, the greater the accuracy of the projection. The growth rates used in the projection were based on three-year weighted averages of the observed grade-to-grade growth.



The growth rates have been in a fairly wide band for the past 10 years. This can affect the accuracy of the projection. Most of the projection growth rates are in the middle of the ten-year range. Seven of the eight elementary growth rates were above 1.000 which indicates a net in migration of students. Only in Grade 6, where you lose students to regional 6-12 magnet schools, was the rate below 1.000. The rate in Grade 9 is a reflection of people choosing other school systems and a fairly low repeater in the grade. The lower rates in grades 10-12 are usually an indicator of drop-outs. The average growth rate across grades 2-12 used for the projection was 0.998. The rate in 2012 was a relatively high 1.005; the median rate over the past 18 years was 0.998.

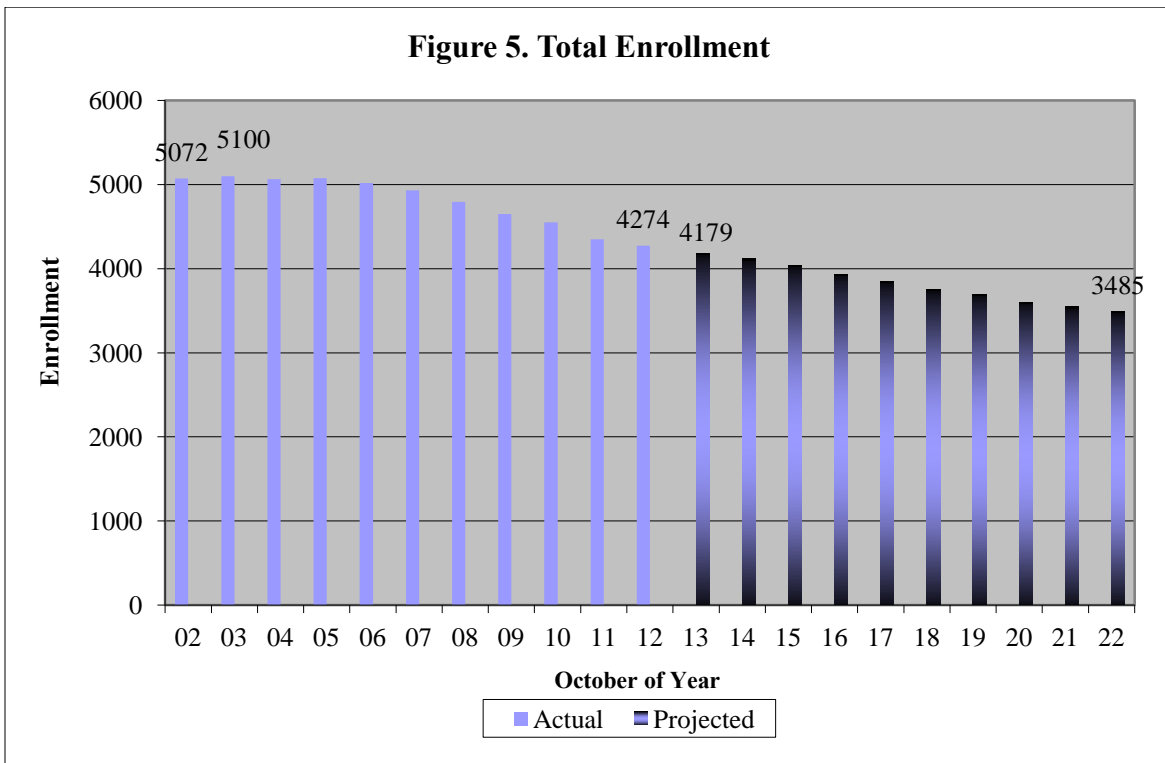
Enrollment data from 2002 to 2012 were taken from the files of the Connecticut State Department of Education. The public school data are available on the Department's website at www.sde.ct.gov. Data for 2012 were provided by the Department's Bureau of Data Collection, Research and Evaluation. All enrollment data after 2009 are subject to minor changes as they are reviewed and audited. Births from 1980 to 2012 were provided by the Healthcare Quality, Statistics, Analysis and Reporting Unit of the State Department of Public Health.

Total Enrollment

Table 2 and Figure 5 present the observed total enrollment in South Windsor schools from 2002 to 2012 and projected enrollment through 2022. Detailed grade-by-grade data may be found in Appendices A and B. Total enrollment in South Windsor increased from 5,072 students in 2002 to 5,100 in 2003 and then fell to 4,274 in 2012. The last time enrollment was close to that figure was 1995. Enrollment decreased by 798 students or 15.7 percent between 2002 and 2012. Statewide public school enrollment declined 3.8 percent in that period. Between 2002 and 2012, the enrollment loss in South Windsor was the largest among similar towns in the area. Avon (+10.3 percent), West Hartford (+4.2) and Glastonbury (+2.9 percent) all gained enrollment. The losses in Simsbury (-10.1 percent), Farmington (-3.8 percent), and Granby (-2.2 percent) were all less than South Windsor's loss.

I project that your enrollment will continue to decline. Next year, I anticipate that total enrollment will decrease by 95 students. Your senior class of 373 students will depart and a kindergarten class expected to be about 260 students will enter. I anticipate that the enrollment will fall below 4,000 in 2016 and, if births do not recover, below 3,500 students in 2022. It may end the projection period at 3,485 students. The projected 10-year decline is almost 790 students or 18 percent. In the state's public schools, I am projecting an 11.3 percent decline between 2012 and 2022. Total enrollment in South Windsor should average about 3,820 students over the ten-year projection period compared to an average total enrollment of 4,781 students over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2002	5,072	
2003	5,100	0.6%
2004	5,063	-0.7%
2005	5,075	0.2%
2006	5,020	-1.1%
2007	4,932	-1.8%
2008	4,792	-2.8%
2009	4,650	-3.0%
2010	4,552	-2.1%
2011	4,348	-4.5%
2012	4,274	-1.7%
2013	4,179	-2.2%
2014	4,113	-1.6%
2015	4,034	-1.9%
2016	3,932	-2.5%
2017	3,847	-2.2%
2018	3,748	-2.6%
2019	3,696	-1.4%
2020	3,602	-2.6%
2021	3,544	-1.6%
2022	3,485	-1.7%



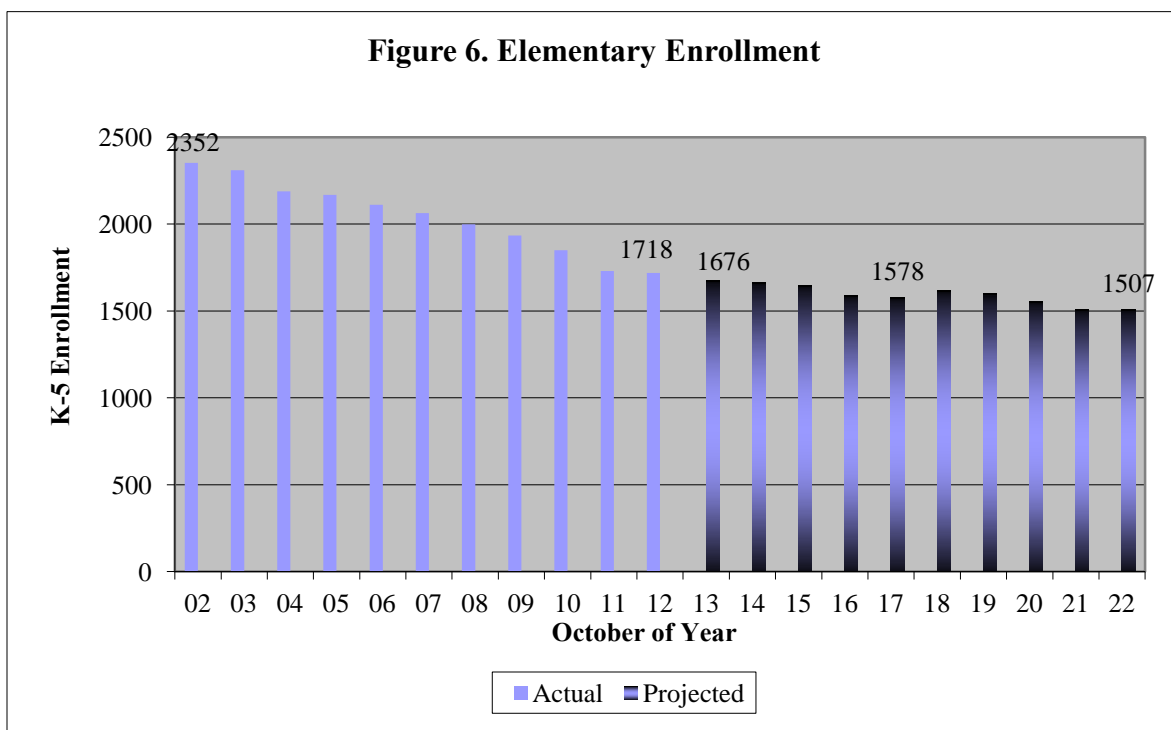
Elementary Enrollment

Table 3 and Figure 6 present actual enrollment in grades K-5 in 2002 to 2012 and projected enrollment to 2022 at the Philip R. Smith, Pleasant Valley, Wapping Elementary, Orchard Hill and Eli Terry schools. Enrollment by grade may be found in Appendix A. Enrollment in grades K-5 fell from 2,352 students in 2002 to 1,718 students in 2012. The last time that elementary (including ungraded) enrollment was near 1,700 students was 1987. The ten-year loss was 634 students or 27.0 percent. Public school enrollment statewide in grades K-5 declined by 8.2 percent in that period.

I expect that enrollment will continue to move downward for all of the projection. Next year, I anticipate that enrollment in grades K-5 will decrease by 40-45 students as the 5th grade of 347 students moves into middle school and a kindergarten class of about 260 students enters. I project elementary enrollment will fall below 1,600 students in 2016. The last time elementary enrollment was that low was 1986. By 2022, I project that elementary enrollment will fall to about 1,510 students. That will be about 210 students less than 2012, a loss of about 12 percent. In grades K-5 in the state's public schools, I am projecting a 13.9 percent enrollment decline. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe enrollment in grades K-5 will average a little less than 1,600 students compared to the average of 2,007 students observed over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2002	2,352	
2003	2,310	-1.8%
2004	2,188	-5.3%
2005	2,168	-0.9%
2006	2,111	-2.6%
2007	2,063	-2.3%
2008	1,999	-3.1%
2009	1,935	-3.2%
2010	1,849	-4.4%
2011	1,729	-6.5%
2012	1,718	-0.6%
2013	1,676	-2.4%
2014	1,664	-0.7%
2015	1,650	-0.9%
2016	1,591	-3.6%
2017	1,578	-0.8%
2018	1,621	2.7%
2019	1,599	-1.4%
2020	1,555	-2.8%
2021	1,510	-2.9%
2022	1,507	-0.2%

These figures exclude the children in your pre-kindergarten programs. In the past ten years, pre-kindergarten enrollment ranged from 46 to 81 children. There were 80 children in these programs in 2012. My projection model keeps pre-kindergarten enrollment at 80 children for the next ten years

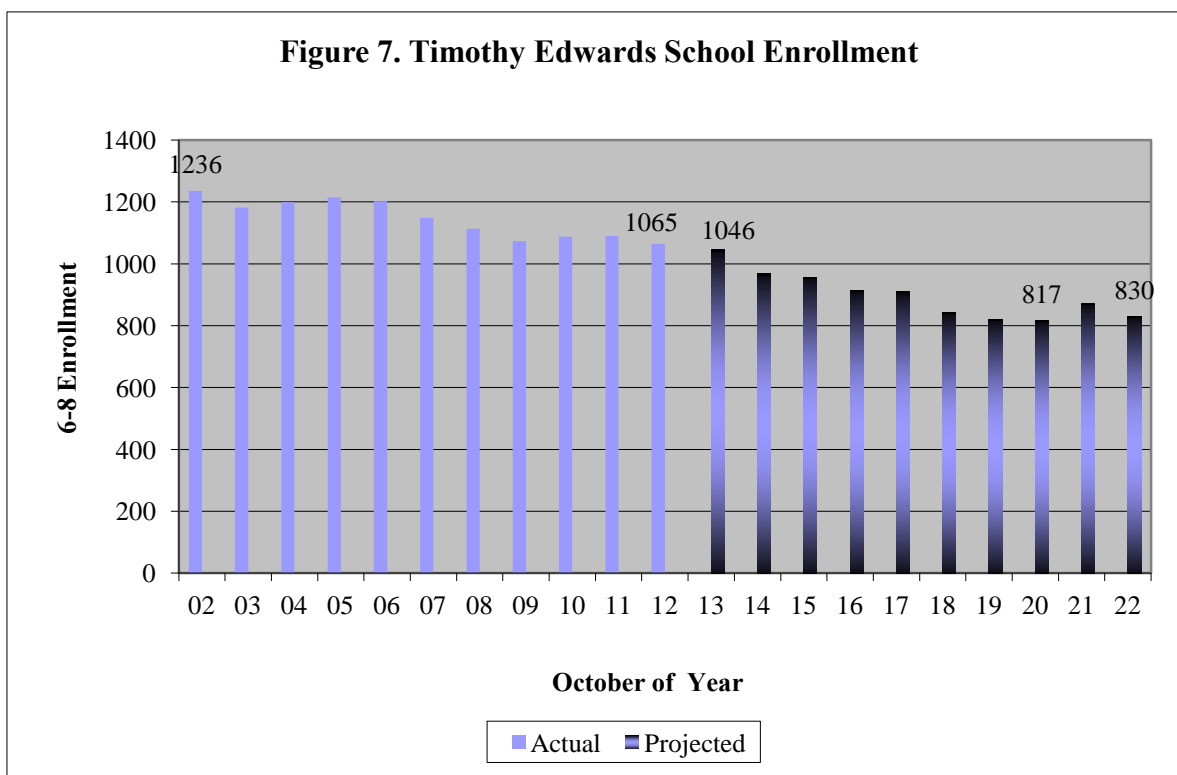


Timothy Edwards School Enrollment

Table 4 and Figure 7 present actual enrollment in grades 6-8 in 2002 to 2012 and projected enrollment at the Timothy Edwards School to 2022. Enrollment by grade may be found in Appendix B. Between 2002 and 2012 the school's enrollment declined from 1,236 to 1,065 students. The last time that grade 6-8 enrollment was around 1,065 students was 1987. Between 2002 and 2012 enrollment at the school fell by 171 students or 13.8 percent. Enrollment in grades 6-8 declined by 8.2 percent in that period in the state's public schools.

I believe that future enrollment at the Timothy Edwards School will move irregularly downward. Next year I anticipate a loss of about 20 students. Sizeable declines should occur in 2014 and 2018. I expect enrollment to fall below 1,000 students in 2014 and below 900 students in 2018. The last time that enrollment was below 900 students was 1991. I estimate the school's enrollment will be 830 students at the projection's end. Over the ten-year projection period, I project a decrease of 235 students or 22 percent. Between 2012 and 2022, I believe enrollment at the school will average nearly 900 students compared to the average of 1,138 students observed over the past ten years. In the state's public schools, I project that enrollment in grades 6-8 will decline by 13.9 percent in that period.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2002	1,236	
2003	1,182	-4.4%
2004	1,199	1.4%
2005	1,215	1.3%
2006	1,203	-1.0%
2007	1,149	-4.5%
2008	1,114	-3.0%
2009	1,073	-3.7%
2010	1,088	1.4%
2011	1,090	0.2%
2012	1,065	-2.3%
2013	1,046	-1.8%
2014	968	-7.5%
2015	957	-1.1%
2016	915	-4.4%
2017	910	-0.5%
2018	842	-7.5%
2019	822	-2.4%
2020	817	-0.6%
2021	873	6.9%
2022	830	-4.9%



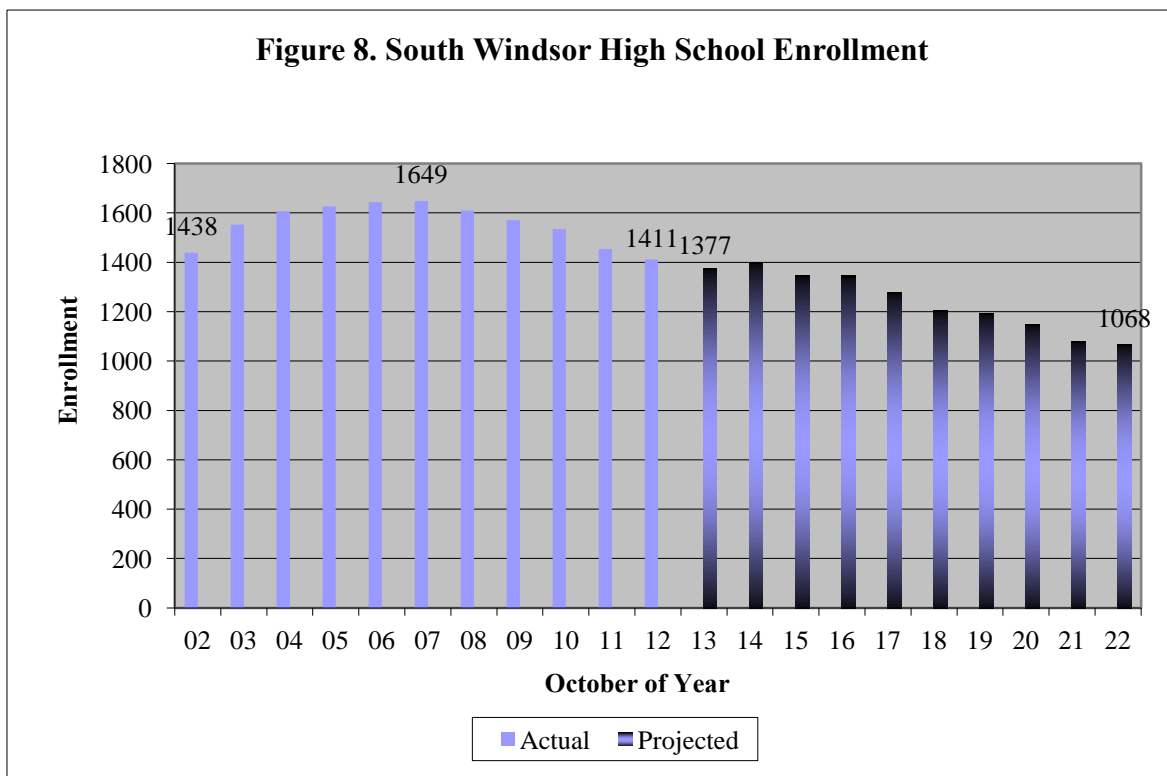
South Windsor High School Enrollment

Grade 9 is the time when the opportunity to attend state technical high schools and agriculture science and technology centers first becomes available. In October 2012, 85.3 percent of South Windsor residents enrolled in Grade 9 were enrolled in the district. A little less than ten percent were enrolled in non-public schools in state. Only 2.2 percent were enrolled in a state technical high school or an agriculture science center. Only 2.4 percent were enrolled in magnet or other public school.

Table 5 and Figure 8 present enrollment in grades 9-12 in South Windsor. All but five in 2012 were educated at South Windsor High School. Grade-by-grade enrollment may be found in Appendix B. Enrollment grew from 1,438 students in 2002 to 1,649 students in 2007. That ended 17 years of high school enrollment growth. Enrollment retreated to 1,411 students in 2012. In the past ten years, grades 9-12 enrollment decreased by 27 students or 1.9 percent. Statewide public school enrollment in grades 9-12 fell 3.6 percent in that period.

I expect that next year's enrollment in high school will be 30-35 students less than this year. I anticipate that enrollment will fall to about 1,070 students in 2022. The last time that high school enrollment was less than 1,100 students was 1994. The projected loss of 340 students between 2012 and 2022 is 24 percent. Statewide, I have projected an 8.7 percent decline in public school grades 9-12 enrollment between 2012 and 2022. I believe enrollment at South Windsor High will average about 1,245 students over the next ten years compared to the average of 1,566 students observed over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2002	1,438	
2003	1,553	8.0%
2004	1,607	3.5%
2005	1,626	1.2%
2006	1,644	1.1%
2007	1,649	0.3%
2008	1,610	-2.4%
2009	1,571	-2.4%
2010	1,534	-2.4%
2011	1,454	-5.2%
2012	1,411	-3.0%
2013	1,377	-2.4%
2014	1,401	1.7%
2015	1,347	-3.9%
2016	1,346	-0.1%
2017	1,279	-5.0%
2018	1,205	-5.8%
2019	1,195	-0.8%
2020	1,150	-3.8%
2021	1,081	-6.0%
2022	1,068	-1.2%



Factors Affecting the Elementary Projection

The primary reasons for elementary enrollment change lie in the births and yield from the birth cohort. Figure 9 presents the births from 1980 to 2010 and preliminary and estimated births through 2017. Births ranged from a low of 174 in 1980 to a high of 333 in 1989. The last official count of births was 220 in 2010. The preliminary counts of births are 184 in 2011 and 220 in 2012. In the 1990s there was an average of 289 births annually. In the five years from 2003 to 2007 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 216. Births in the 2008 through 2012 period will average 213. The projection in years 2018 to 2022 assumes an average of 192 births annually between 2013 and 2017.

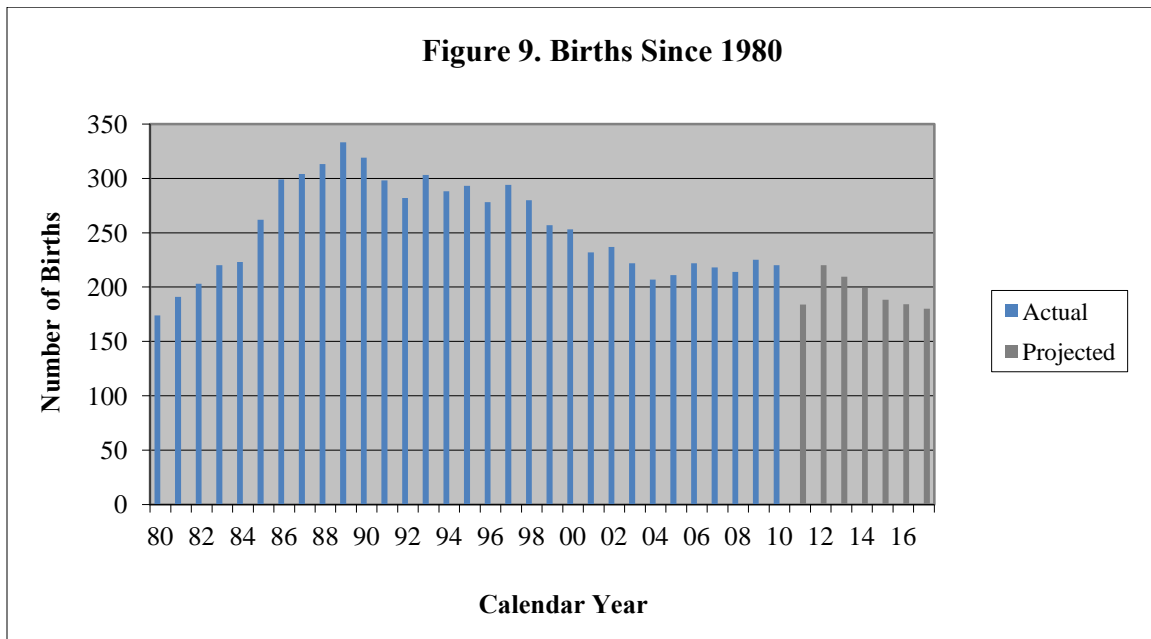
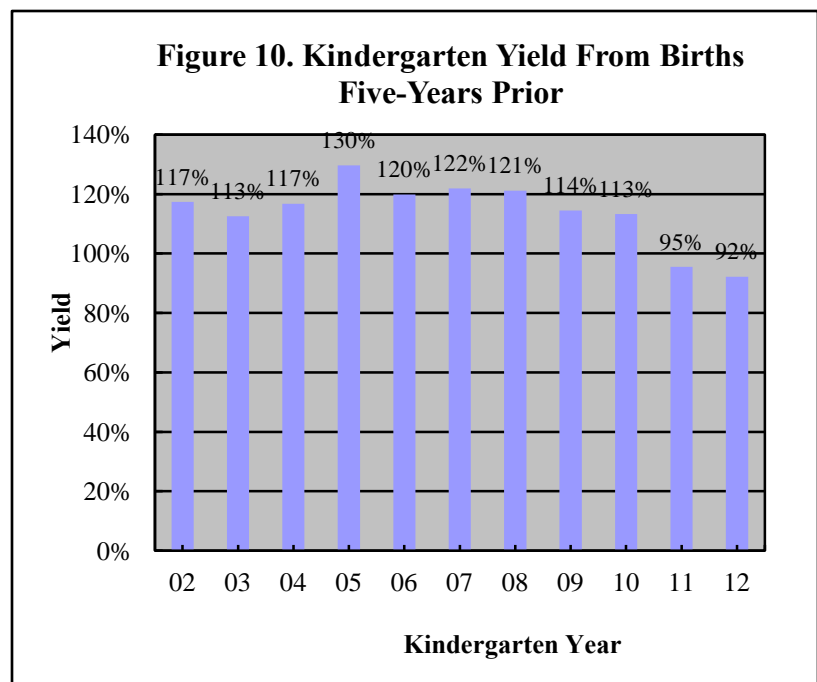


Figure 10 depicts the resident kindergarten yield from births five-years ago. For example, there were 201 resident kindergartners enrolled in 2012 and 218 births to South Windsor residents in 2007. That is a yield of 92 percent. Since full-day kindergarten was not in place in these years, this figure is presented for the historical trend only. For example, there were an estimated 255 South Windsor residents enrolled in kindergarten in Connecticut in 2012. That is a total kindergarten yield of 117 percent. The kindergarten yield in the South Windsor Public Schools fell from 130 percent in 2005 to only 92 percent in 2012. That is indicative of more choices for kindergarten and a decreasing number of families with young children moving into South



Windsor after giving birth elsewhere.

South Windsor will introduce full-day kindergarten in September 2013. As there is no history of enrollment in this program in town, it must be simulated. Table 6 gives my simulation of what kindergarten enrollment might have been in 2010 to 2012 had full-day kindergarten been in place. Resident enrollment is total enrollment in the South Windsor Public Schools less non-residents enrolled through the Open Choice program. “ADK enrollment” represents enrollment of South Windsor residents in all-day kindergarten programs in other locations. “Other public” includes Hartford and CREC magnets, the Wintonbury Early Childhood Center and area charter schools. “Non-Public” includes Enfield Montessori, Saint James, Assumption, St. Bridget, the Master’s School, and Solomon Schecter Day School. “Day Care” includes Kindercare, Mother Goose and the South Windsor Child Development Center. “Est. Yield” is my estimate of the number of South Windsor children attending other public or non-public schools who would have attended full-day kindergarten in South Windsor had it been offered. It was based on the net number returning to South Windsor in Grade 1 the subsequent year. I assumed that all South Windsor students enrolled in day-care settings would have attended full-day kindergarten in South Windsor had it been offered. Had full-day kindergarten been offered, I estimated that resident enrollment would have been 261 children in 2010, 244 in 2011 and 231 in 2012. Using these simulated enrollments, I estimated there would have been a 13.1 percent growth between kindergarten enrollment and births five years prior and a 5.5 percent growth between kindergarten and Grade 1 one year later.

Table 6. Simulation of Full-Day Kindergarten Enrollment											
Year	Birth Year	Births	ADK Enrollment in:					Est. Yield		Simulated Enrl.	
			Resident Enrollment		Other Public	Non-Public	Day Care	Other Public	Non-Public	K	GR 1
			K	GR 1							
2010	2005	211	239	276	16	9	14	7	1	261	276
2011	2006	222	212	269	11	9	27	2	3	244	269
2012	2007	218	201	264	23	9	22	8	0	231	264
Estimated Growth Rate										1.131	1.055

Normally I project kindergarten from births five and six years prior and retentions. In 2012, 87.6 percent of the kindergarten students entered at the standard age, 11.4 entered late and 1.0 percent were retained. Late entries are children usually born between September and December who are eligible to attend kindergarten but have been held out for a year by their parents. The data for this analysis were not available. The loss in predictability of kindergarten enrollment should be minimal.

The correlation between births and kindergarten enrollment five-year later was a moderate 0.77 over the 1985 to 2012 period. If this relationship were used to predict kindergarten enrollment, the estimate would have been off by an average of 25 children annually over the past ten years. The cohort survival method, cannot overcome the underlying unpredictability of kindergarten enrollment from earlier births.

Context of the Projection

The cohort-survival method typically needs only births and a few years of recent enrollment data to generate a projection. Mathematically, nothing else matters. But enrollment changes do not occur in a vacuum. Events and policies in the district, community and region all have some bearing on enrollment. Remember that a basic assumption of the cohort-survival method is that the recent past can be a good predictor of the near future. It is incumbent for every receiver of a projection to determine what events happened in the past few years and whether they are likely to change.

To assist in this endeavor, this report examines 11 factors that could affect enrollment: population growth; projected population ages 0-19; women of child-bearing age; new home construction; sales of existing homes; the labor force; high school dropouts; non-public enrollment; non-resident enrollment in South Windsor schools; resident enrollment in other public schools and student migration.

Figure 11 presents the US Census Bureau estimate of South Windsor population growth between April of 2010 and April of 2012. In that interval the population increased by an estimated 122 people or 0.47 percent. That was the 48th ranked growth in the state. South Windsor's growth compares to 0.42 percent for the state, 0.35 percent for Hartford County and 0.81 percent for similar communities (DRG B). Census population data show that from April 2000 to April 2010 South Windsor's population grew from 24,412 people to 25,709. The 1,297-person growth was the smallest in the past six decades. The 5.3 percent increase between 2000 and 2010 was the 84th ranked in the state.

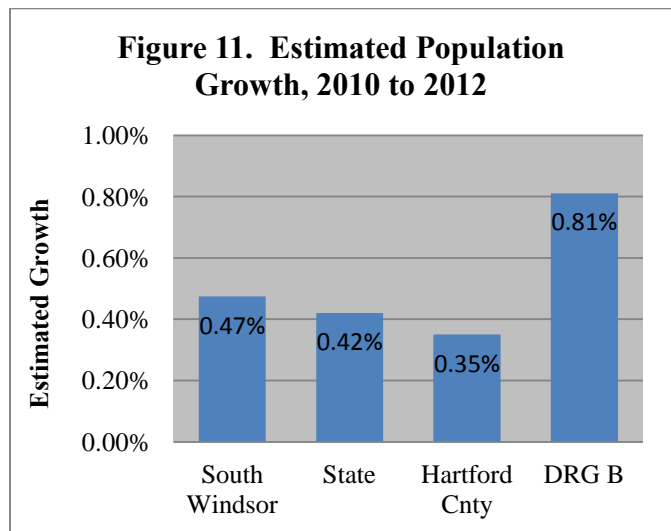


Figure 12 presents the Connecticut State Data Center's population projections for South Windsor residents 0-19 years of age in the years 2010, 2020 and 2025 along with the 2010 Census population. They project that population ages 0-4 will decline from 1,185 children in 2010 to about 900 children in 2025. The population ages 5-9 is projected to decline 37 percent between 2010 and 2025. The number of children ages 10-14 is projected to decrease 30 percent between 2010 and 2025 with most of the decline coming after 2015. The number of youth ages 15-19 is projected to grow through 2015 and then begin to decline.

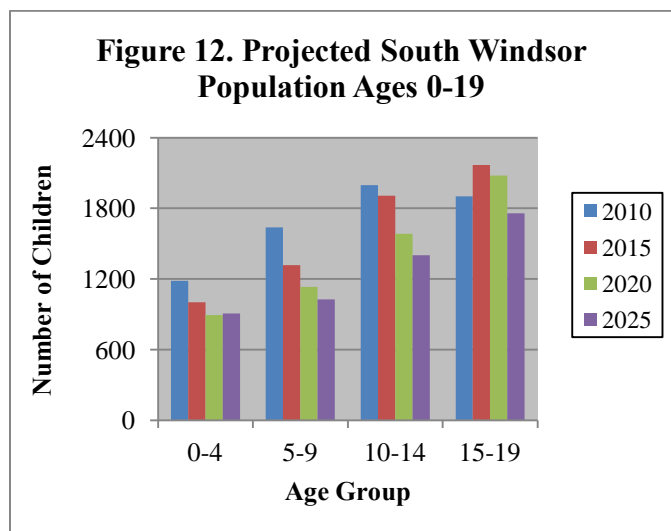


Figure 13 presents the number of women of child-bearing age from the 2000 and 2010 censuses and the Connecticut State Data Center projection for 2015. There were 253 births to South Windsor residents in 2000 and 220 in 2010. In communities like yours, women in the 30-34 age-group have the highest rate of births. The number in this group eased from 846 in 2000 to 661 in 2010. It is projected to be 559 in 2015. The second highest birth rate in communities like yours is women ages 25-29. The number in that age range grew from 474 in 2000 to 547 in 2010. It is projected to be only 290 in 2015. The number of women ages 35-44 is expected to decline and the number 15 to 24 is expected to grow.

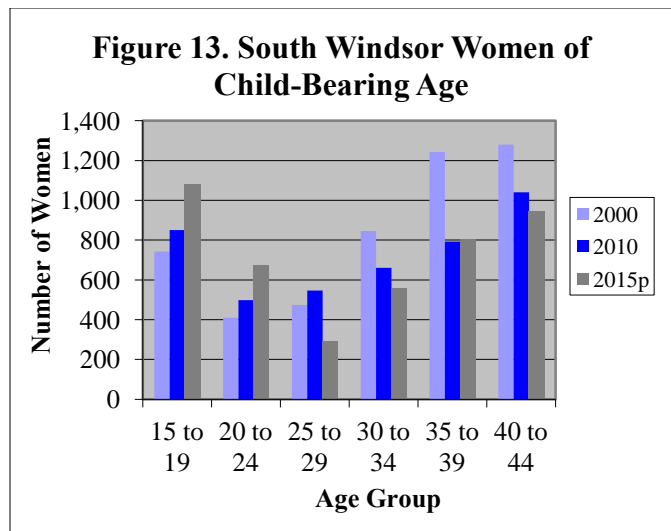


Figure 14 presents the net new housing units constructed from 2002 to 2012 from the State Department of Economic and Community Development. In the past ten years the number of net (of demolitions) new housing units constructed in South Windsor ranged from a high 166 in 2002 down to a low of 13 in 2011. There were permits for 15 new housing units issued in 2012. In the three-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of 14 net new housing units constructed. The 2010 census indicated that South Windsor had 10,243 housing units of which 96.8 percent were occupied in April 2010.

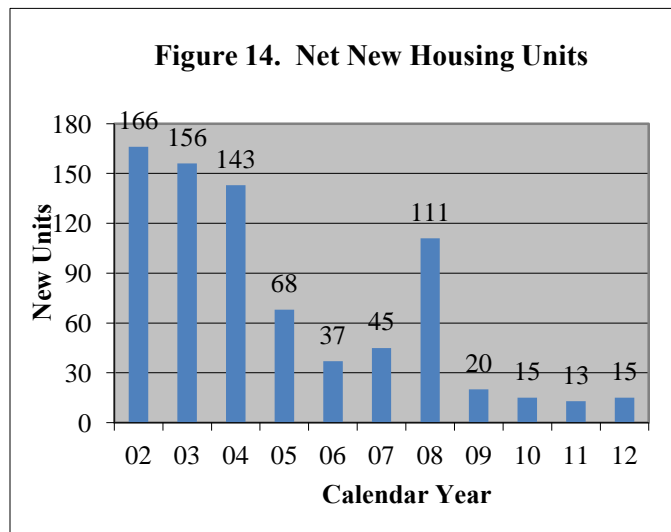


Figure 15 presents my estimate of the number of sales of existing homes. I derived it by taking the number of real estate transactions from The Warren Group/Commercial Record and subtracting the number of new single-family housing units authorized. This is an estimate because of the lag between the time a new house is authorized and it is sold. The estimated number of sales of existing homes ranged from a low of 247 in 2011 to a high of 586 in 2005. There were 273 sales of existing homes in 2012. In the three-year look back period for the projection, there were 274 sales annually. Based on sales through March, I anticipate there will be over 300 sales of existing houses in 2013.

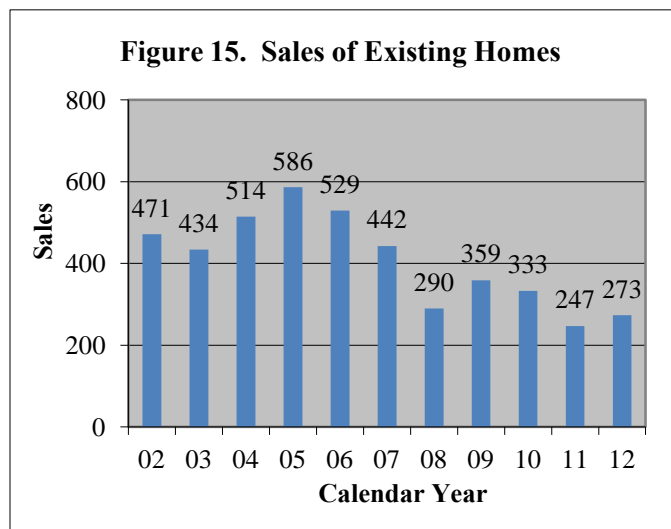


Figure 16 examines the number of people in the labor market from the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These are people 16 years of age or older who were working or actively were seeking employment. Since it excludes most students and the elderly, I find it a very rough proxy of the number of school-age families. The South Windsor labor force decreased 3.1 percent between 2008 and 2012. This was less growth than the state (0.3 percent) and Hartford County (0.5 percent). The 2012 unemployment level of 6.3 percent was down 1.1 percentage points from the 2010 high. It is better than the state rate of 8.4 percent and the Hartford County rate of 8.7 percent.

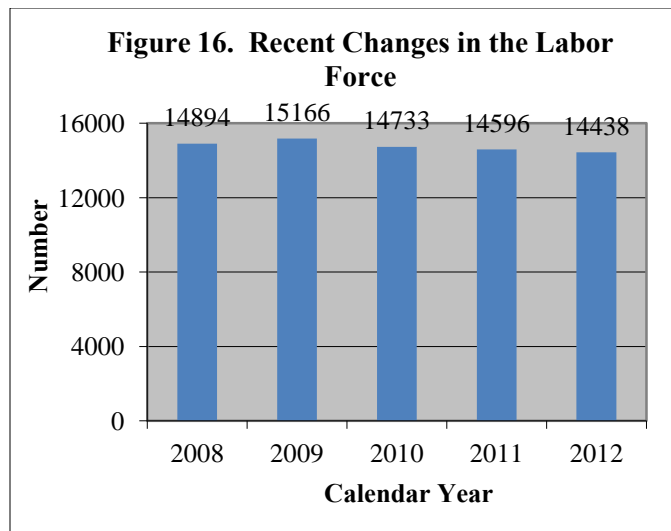


Figure 17 shows the annual percentage of dropouts from grades 9-12 for the 2003-04 to 2011-12 school years. The data were provided by the Connecticut State Department of Education. The high school dropout rate ranged from 1.57 percent in the 2007-08 school year to 0.42 percent in the 2006-07 school year. The rate in the 2011-12 school year was 0.62 percent. Over the past nine years an average of 15 students annually dropped out. In the three-year look-back period for the projection, the dropout rate averaged 0.92 percent.

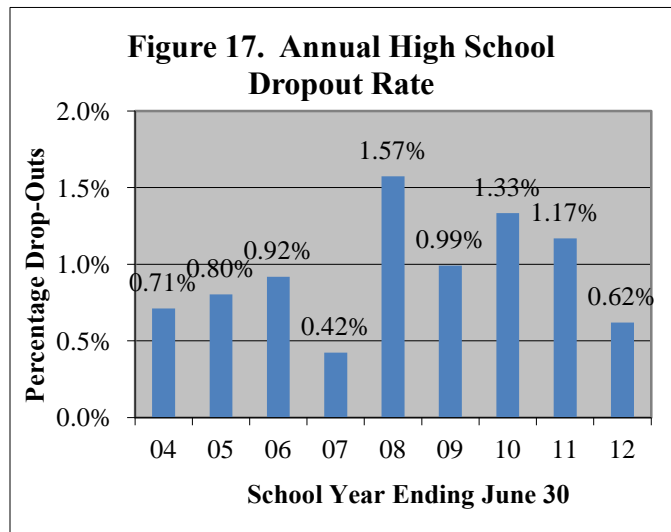


Figure 18 presents the non-public enrollment over the past ten years for students from the town of South Windsor. The data are from the records of the Connecticut State Department of Education. Non-public enrollment in Connecticut ranged from a high of 294 students in 2011 to a low of 225 students in 2004. (I suspect that a school did not report that year.) There were 276 students enrolled in 2012. In the past ten years, enrollment in the non-public schools increased by 11 students or 4.2 percent. The 2012 enrollment represented 6.0 percent of all students from South Windsor. That is down 0.3 percentage points from the 2011 high.

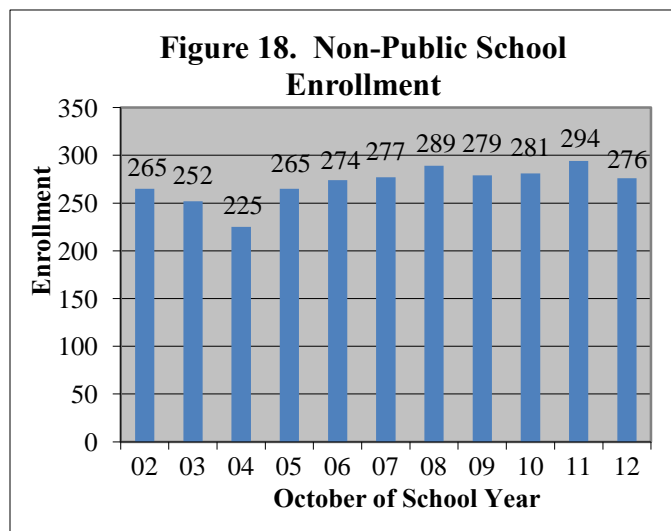


Figure 19 represents non-residents enrolled in South Windsor schools. Most are Hartford residents enrolled under the Open Choice program. The number of students in the Open Choice program fell from 61 in 2002 to 50 in 2005 and then more than doubled to 103 in 2012. The 2012 count represented 2.4 percent of the district's enrollment. South Windsor is making 130 slots available in 2013 which, if filled, will take the participation percentage above the state target of three percent.

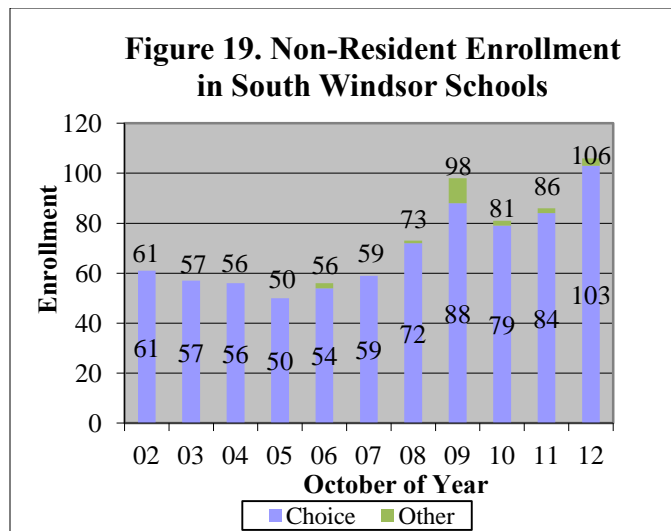


Figure 20 presents the enrollment of South Windsor residents in other public schools in Connecticut from 2002 to 2012. The number educated out-of-district went from 114 in 2002 to 226 in 2012. In 2012, 106 attended a CREC magnet, 63 attended a Hartford magnet, seven attended another magnet or charter school, 34 students attended a State Technical High School, one attended the agriculture science program at Rockville High and 15 students attended a special education program or another public school.

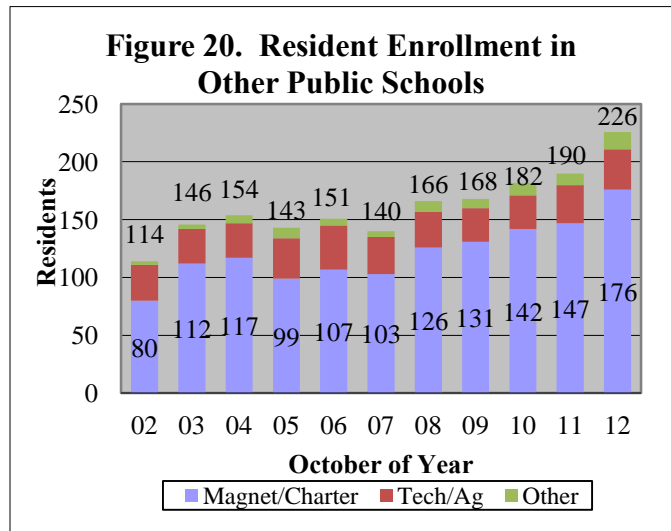
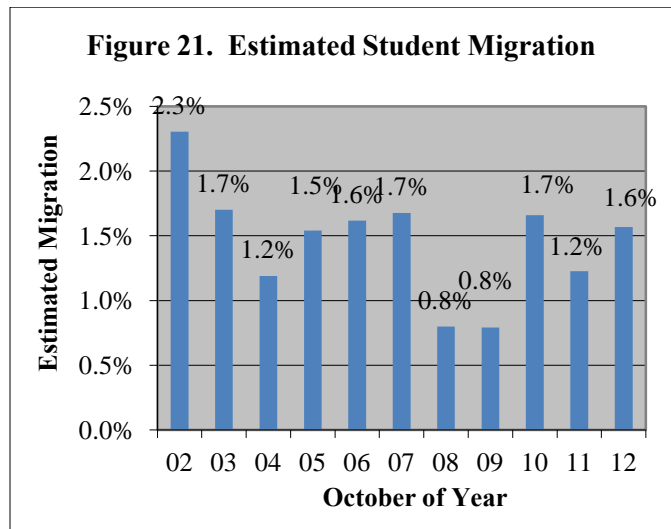


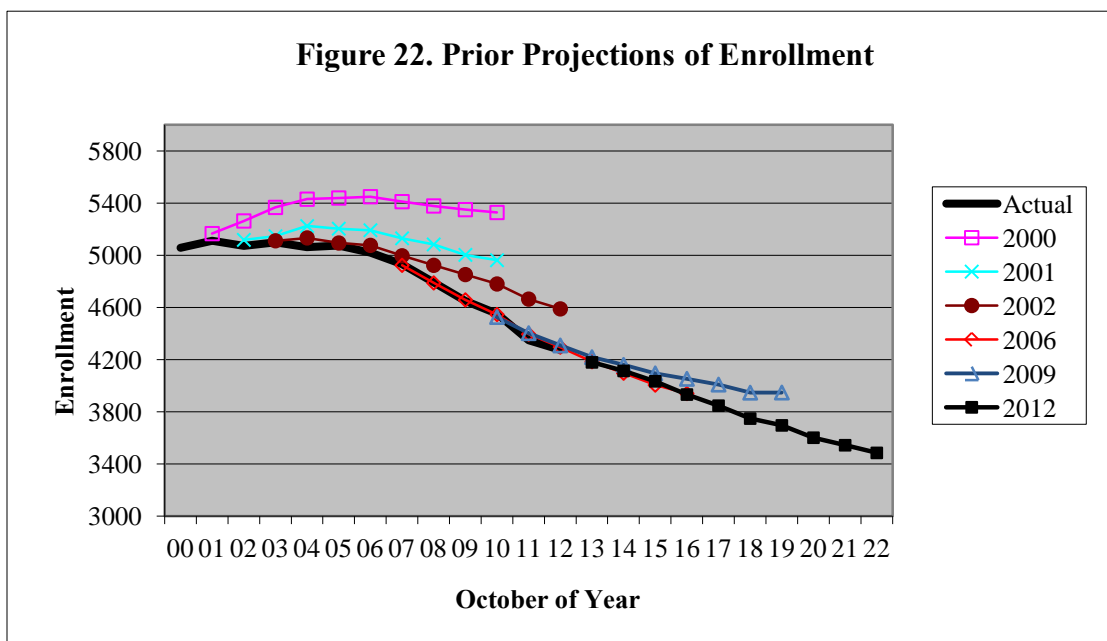
Figure 21 presents the estimated migration of students from South Windsor. The estimate takes into account non-residents in South Windsor and South Windsor residents attending other public schools. Estimated migration ranged from a low of 0.8 percent in both 2008 and 2009 to a high of +2.3 percent in 2002. The estimated migration was +1.6 percent in 2012. The data behind these figures may be found in Appendices A and B. The average migration in the projection's three-year look-back period was +1.47 percent. This figure was exceeded in 10 of the past 25 years. The median three-year migration over the past 25 years was +1.30 percent.



Prior Projections of Enrollment

The cohort-survival projection method works by moving forward the pattern of recent events that are subsumed within the grade-by-grade enrollment. This works very well when communities are stable. That includes places that are growing or declining at a steady rate. One way to know if that assumption is valid is to examine how past projections have fared. Figure 22 presents the enrollment projections that I have run for South Windsor since 2000. The five enrollment projections that I did between 2000 and 2010 had one-year error rates that averaged 0.6 percent. The four projections done between 2000 and 2007 had an average five-year error rate of 3.2 percent, which is 0.64 percent annualized.

My 2009 projection for South Windsor is running 0.82 percent high after three years. In that analysis, I projected that K-5 enrollment would be 1,788 students in 2012. The actual enrollment of 1,718 was 70 students less than projected. The projection was high by 4.1 percent over three years or 1.3 percent per year. I projected that enrollment in grades 6-8 would be 1,022 students in 2012. The actual enrollment of 1,065 was 43 students more than projected. The projection was low by 4.1 percent over three years or 1.4 percent per year. I projected that high school enrollment would be 1,428 students in 2012. The actual enrollment of 1,411 was 17 students less than projected. The projection was high by 1.2 percent (0.4 percent per year). The 2009 projection kept pre-kindergarten enrollment constant at 71 children. The actual enrollment in 2012 was 80 children.



In my work I have found the cohort-survival method provides estimates that are sufficiently accurate for intermediate-range policy planning. The eight-year planning horizon for school construction grants is at the limit of the useful accuracy of the method. I analyzed the eight-year accuracy of the district projections from across the state that I ran in 2003. I found for the 54 district-level projections that I ran in 2003 the median projection was 6.0 high in predicting 2011 enrollment. That is an annual error rate of 0.7 percent. The absolute error rate (regardless of whether it was high or low) averaged 7.0 percent. That error was less than five percent in 44 percent of the projections and more than 15 percent in 7 percent of the projections. Among the 73 elementary projections run, the median projection was 9.6 percent high (1.2 percent annually). Among the 61 middle school projections run, the median projection was 9.1 percent high (1.1 percent annually). Among the 57 high school projections run, the median projection was 2.8 percent high (-0.35 percent per year). This illustrates what an economic downturn can do to projections run with the cohort-survival method.

Summary

I project that total enrollment will decrease 18 percent, going from 4,274 students in 2012 to 3,485 students in 2022. I project that K-5 enrollment will continue downward from 1,718 students in 2012 to about 1,510 students in 2022. This will be about a 210 student loss, a decline of about 12 percent. I believe that Timothy Edwards School enrollment will move downward from 1,065 students in 2012 to about 830 students in 2022. The decrease between 2012 and 2022 will be about 235 students or about 22 percent. Between 2012 and 2022, I project that enrollment in grades 9-12 will decline from 1,411 students to about 1,070 students. That is a projected decrease of 340 students, representing a loss of 24 percent.

This report is projecting a significant decline in enrollment. It is critical to remember that a projection is just a moving forward of recent trends. Is the forecast too severe? In the five years from 2003 to 2007 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 216. Births in the 2008 through 2012 period will average 213. My assumption of only 188 births in 2015 was based in part on the Connecticut State Data Center projection of South Windsor women of child-bearing age in 2015. Their projection appears to be a little low. If so, it will not affect enrollment until 2018. Based on data from the past three years only, I simulated that there will be a 13.1 percent future growth between kindergarten enrollment and births five years prior. My model expects a kindergarten enrollment of 258 students in 2013. That includes 16 from the Open Choice program. South Windsor had 248 children pre-registered for kindergarten as of the third week in May. As there is no history for full-day kindergarten enrollment in South Windsor, this is a weak point of the model. The average of the grade-to grade growth rates across grades 2-12 that I used to grow future enrollment was 0.998. The annual growth rate averaged a high 1.005 in 2012 and the median over the last 18 years was 0.998. Taking these three key factors into consideration, I cannot consider the projection as overly pessimistic.

These projections are based upon several other assumptions revolving around the notion that the recent past is a good predictor of the near future. The projection assumes that the following school policies will continue: kindergarten will become and then remain full-day; retention policies will not change; no change in area magnet schools and no change in the drop-out rate. The projection assumes the following population growth factors will not change appreciably: births will average 192 over the 2013 to 2017 period; a 13.1 percent increase between the number of births and subsequent kindergarten enrollment; a 5.5 percent increase between kindergarten and Grade 1 enrollment; and a student migration of +1.47 percent. Additionally, there will be little change in non-public school enrollment; 14 new housing units will be constructed annually; there will be an average of 274 sales of existing homes and little change in the size of the labor force.

This remains a difficult time to predict future enrollment. A high unemployment rate, a slow economic recovery and a tight mortgage market all make conditions today different than several years ago. South Windsor's 6.3 percent unemployment rate for 2012 is down 1.1 percentage points from the 2010 high. But five years ago it was only 4.1 percent. These conditions are only a part of the five-year enrollment history that is used to look forward to the next ten years. We cannot know today how long these conditions will continue. The cohort survival method relies on observed data from the recent past. The method is somewhat unresponsive to change. However, I know of no alternative data-based model that is responsive and produces grade-level data.

This projection should be used as a starting point for local planning. Examine the factors and assumptions underlying the method. You know your community best. Apply your knowledge of the specific conditions in South Windsor and then make adjustments as necessary.

Appendix A. South Windsor Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2022: Grades PK-5											
School Year	Birth Year	Births¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	PK	Total K-5	Total PK-5
2002-03	1997	294	345	369	392	390	443	413	46	2,352	2,398
2003-04	1998	280	315	374	371	404	397	449	55	2,310	2,365
2004-05	1999	257	300	325	376	369	408	410	69	2,188	2,257
2005-06	2000	253	328	339	335	378	379	409	66	2,168	2,234
2006-07	2001	232	279	364	347	352	383	386	62	2,111	2,173
2007-08	2002	237	293	298	371	348	360	393	71	2,063	2,134
2008-09	2003	222	275	323	299	382	360	360	69	1,999	2,068
2009-10	2004	207	245	294	334	310	387	365	71	1,935	2,006
2010-11	2005	211	239	284	296	330	310	390	81	1,849	1,930
2011-12	2006	222	220	276	280	298	335	320	75	1,729	1,804
2012-13	2007	218	201	277	300	288	305	347	80	1,718	1,798
Projected											
2013-14	2008	214	258	220	291	299	300	308	80	1,676	1,756
2014-15	2009	225	264	271	227	292	303	307	80	1,664	1,744
2015-16	2010	220	259	278	279	228	296	310	80	1,650	1,730
2016-17	2011	184	218	272	287	280	231	303	80	1,591	1,671
2017-18	2012	220	259	229	281	288	284	237	80	1,578	1,658
2018-19	2013	210	247	272	237	282	292	291	80	1,621	1,701
2019-20	2014	199	235	260	281	238	286	299	80	1,599	1,679
2020-21	2015	188	223	247	268	282	241	293	80	1,555	1,635
2021-22	2016	184	218	235	255	269	286	247	80	1,510	1,590
2022-23	2017	180	214	230	242	256	273	293	80	1,507	1,587
Projection Growth²			³	⁴	0.999	1.014	1.037	1.032			
Annual Resident Growth Rates⁵										Estimated Migration⁶	
2003			1.125	1.084	1.006	1.031	1.021	1.014			1.70%
2004			1.167	1.029	0.997	0.995	1.010	1.033			1.19%
2005			1.296	1.130	1.031	1.005	1.028	1.005			1.54%
2006			1.203	1.091	1.015	1.039	1.013	1.022			1.62%
2007			1.258	1.054	1.011	1.006	1.023	1.029			1.68%
2008			1.273	1.069	1.000	1.019	1.029	1.000			0.80%
2009			1.231	1.063	1.042	1.024	1.016	1.006			0.79%
2010			1.133	1.165	1.007	0.988	1.007	1.008			1.66%
2011			1.028	1.126	0.986	1.010	1.019	1.026			1.23%
2012			0.922	1.245	1.074	1.007	1.017	1.031			1.57%
3-Year Average			1.028	1.178	1.022	1.002	1.014	1.022			
Weighted 3-Year			0.992	1.192	1.034	1.005	1.016	1.026			
5-Year Average			1.117	1.134	1.022	1.010	1.018	1.014			
Weighted 5-Year			1.057	1.161	1.028	1.007	1.016	1.020			

¹ The 2011 & 2012 births are preliminary. Births in 2015 set to product of 2000 fertility rates of South Windsor women and Connecticut State Data Center 2015 projection of South Windsor Women ages 15-44.

² Grades 2-6 based on 3-year weighted averages of annual growth rates by grade.

³ Kindergarten based on three-year average of simulated full-day kindergarten yields from births five-years ago.

⁴ Grade 1 based on 2-year growth rates between simulated full-day kindergarten enrollment and actual Grade 1.

⁵ Growth Rates adjusted to include resident students only.

⁶ Estimated by comparing the enrollment in grades 3-8 one year with the enrollment in grades 2-7 the prior year with an adjustment for Residents out and non-residents in.

Appendix B. South Windsor Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2022: Grades 6-12										
School Year	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6-8 Total	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2002-03	379	404	453	385	407	330	316	1,236	1,438	5,072
2003-04	371	395	416	446	391	403	313	1,182	1,553	5,100
2004-05	405	389	405	444	423	366	374	1,199	1,607	5,063
2005-06	388	430	397	436	428	408	354	1,215	1,626	5,075
2006-07	376	392	435	419	425	411	389	1,203	1,644	5,020
2007-08	355	393	401	439	410	409	391	1,149	1,649	4,932
2008-09	360	361	393	411	423	391	385	1,114	1,610	4,792
2009-10	337	369	367	397	395	406	373	1,073	1,571	4,650
2010-11	357	348	383	361	392	384	397	1,088	1,534	4,552
2011-12	377	362	351	369	343	378	364	1,090	1,454	4,348
2012-13	312	380	373	349	354	335	373	1,065	1,411	4,274
Projected										
2013-14	342	314	390	373	334	345	325	1,046	1,377	4,179
2014-15	300	347	321	384	357	325	335	968	1,401	4,113
2015-16	299	304	354	316	368	347	316	957	1,347	4,034
2016-17	302	303	310	348	303	357	338	915	1,346	3,932
2017-18	295	306	309	305	333	294	347	910	1,279	3,847
2018-19	231	299	312	304	292	323	286	842	1,205	3,748
2019-20	283	234	305	307	291	283	314	822	1,195	3,696
2020-21	291	287	239	300	294	281	275	817	1,150	3,602
2021-22	285	295	293	235	287	285	274	873	1,081	3,544
2022-23	240	289	301	288	225	278	277	830	1,068	3,485
Projection Growth Rates¹	0.973	1.015	1.022	0.985	0.960	0.975	0.971			
Annual Resident Growth Rates²										Migration³
2003	0.892	1.043	1.030	0.984	1.019	0.993	0.948			1.70%
2004	0.897	1.049	1.028	1.069	0.948	0.940	0.928			1.19%
2005	0.950	1.063	1.021	1.074	0.963	0.967	0.972			1.54%
2006	0.918	1.013	1.017	1.059	0.975	0.962	0.955			1.62%
2007	0.921	1.046	1.026	1.005	0.981	0.962	0.950			1.68%
2008	0.918	1.017	1.003	1.020	0.968	0.953	0.943			0.80%
2009	0.935	1.014	1.014	1.010	0.963	0.959	0.953			0.79%
2010	0.978	1.036	1.041	0.986	0.987	0.977	0.973			1.66%
2011	0.968	1.014	1.009	0.966	0.952	0.966	0.948			1.23%
2012	0.974	1.008	1.025	0.997	0.956	0.979	0.987			1.57%
3-Year Average	0.973	1.020	1.025	0.983	0.965	0.974	0.969			
Weighted 3-Year	0.973	1.015	1.022	0.985	0.960	0.975	0.971			
5-Year Average	0.955	1.018	1.018	0.996	0.965	0.967	0.961			
Weighted 5-Year	0.964	1.017	1.021	0.990	0.963	0.971	0.966			

¹ Grades 6-12 based on 3-year weighted averages.

² Growth Rates adjusted to include resident students only.

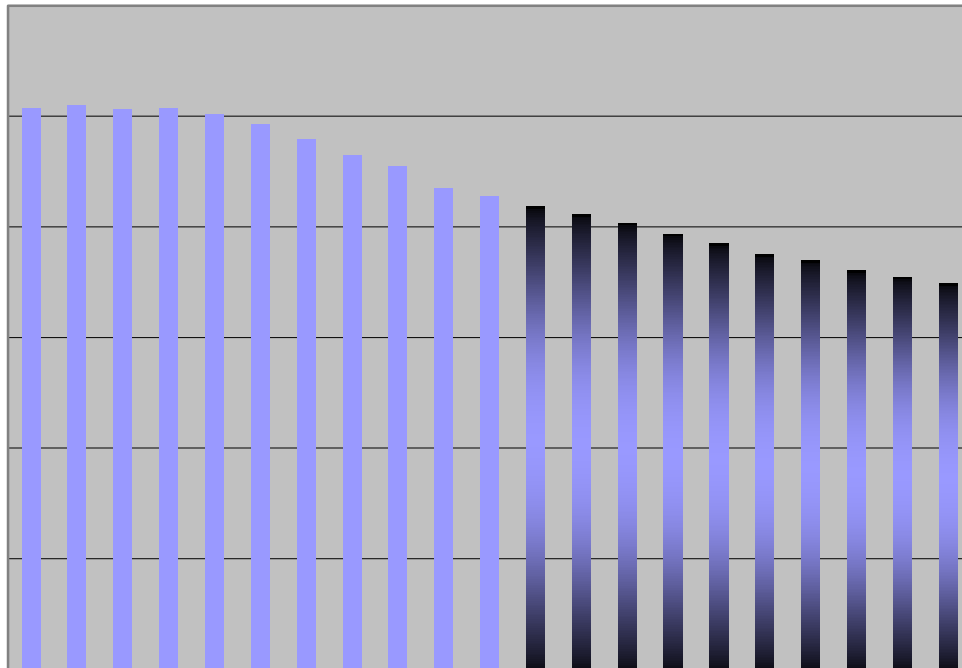
³ Estimated by comparing the enrollment in grades 3-8 one year with the enrollment in grades 2-7 the prior year with an adjustment for residents out to public schools and non-residents in to the South Windsor.

Appendix C. Open Choice Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2022															
Oct. of Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Pct. Of South Windsor Enrl.
2002	0	7	7	7	4	4	3	8	5	7	2	4	3	61	1.2%
2003	0	0	7	7	6	4	6	3	8	5	6	1	4	57	1.1%
2004	0	1	3	7	7	6	6	6	2	8	5	4	1	56	1.1%
2005	0	0	1	3	7	6	4	6	6	3	8	4	2	50	1.0%
2006	0	6	3	5	3	6	6	3	4	5	3	7	3	54	1.1%
2007	4	4	9	2	5	2	5	6	2	6	4	3	7	59	1.2%
2008	6	14	5	13	4	5	1	5	5	4	4	4	2	72	1.5%
2009	8	8	12	9	12	7	5	5	6	5	3	4	4	88	1.9%
2010	0	8	8	12	7	12	7	4	4	5	5	1	6	79	1.7%
2011	8	7	8	7	11	9	11	7	4	3	4	4	1	84	1.9%
2012	0	13	11	14	9	13	9	11	9	3	4	3	4	103	2.4%
Proj. 2013	16	8	16	12	17	9	13	9	11	9	3	3	3	128	3.1%
2014	10	16	8	16	12	17	9	12	9	10	7	2	3	131	3.2%
2015	10	10	15	8	15	12	16	8	12	8	9	6	2	132	3.3%
2016	10	10	10	15	8	15	11	16	8	12	7	7	6	135	3.4%
2017	10	10	10	9	15	7	15	11	16	8	10	6	8	134	3.5%
2018	10	10	10	9	9	14	7	14	11	15	7	8	6	131	3.5%
2019	10	10	10	9	9	9	14	7	14	10	13	5	9	130	3.5%
2020	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	14	7	13	9	10	6	125	3.5%
2021	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	14	7	12	7	11	125	3.5%
2022	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	13	6	9	8	119	3.4%
Projection Growth Rates¹															
	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.98	.95	.97	.80	1.06		

¹ Kindergarten slots set at 16 in 2013 and 10 annually afterwards. Growth rates in grades 1-8 based on estimated two percent attrition. Growth rates in grades 9-12 based on attrition observed over the past five years.

SOUTH WINDSOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

AMENDED as of 10/01/13



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October 4, 2013

ELI TERRY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	62	58	71	86	65	93	49	435	484
2004-05	1999	257	59	66	56	69	87	69	60	406	466
2005-06	2000	253	41	65	67	58	70	88	62	389	451
2006-07	2001	232	60	52	68	71	58	73	53	382	435
2007-08	2002	237	46	64	57	72	71	61	62	433	495
2008-09	2003	222	55	59	60	61	74	64	60	373	433
2009-10	2004	207	49	61	61	62	61	78	63	372	435
2010-11	2005	211	50	54	62	63	63	65	78	357	435
2011-12	2006	222	50	51	55	64	63	61	73	344	417
2012-13	2007	218	44	60	53	56	65	66	79	344	423
2013-14	2008	214	75	53	61	60	57	65	70	371	441
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	74	77	54	64	61	58	70	388	458
2015-16	2010	220	71	76	78	57	64	62	70	408	478
2016-17	2011	184	59	73	78	82	57	66	70	415	485
2017-18	2012	220	70	61	74	82	83	58	70	428	498
2018-19	2013	197	63	72	62	78	82	85	70	442	512
2019-20	2014	192	62	65	74	65	79	84	70	428	498
2020-21	2015	187	60	63	66	77	66	81	70	413	483
2021-22	2016	184	59	62	65	69	78	67	70	400	470
2022-23	2017	180	58	61	63	68	70	80	70	399	469
2023-24	2018	177	57	60	62	66	68	72	70	384	454

ORCHARD HILL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u> ¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	78	94	67	92	81	87	1	499	500
2004-05	1999	257	57	79	93	68	94	83	2	474	476
2005-06	2000	253	85	69	84	96	70	95	0	499	499
2006-07	2001	232	69	94	74	83	99	69	3	488	491
2007-08	2002	237	75	78	93	72	85	100	4	503	507
2008-09	2003	222	56	76	81	92	75	85	3	465	468
2009-10	2004	207	60	65	80	86	97	75	3	463	466
2010-11	2005	211	40	65	63	81	83	94	2	426	428
2011-12	2006	222	45	47	59	63	83	88	1	385	386
2012-13	2007	218	42	61	51	60	67	85	0	366	366
2013-14	2008	214	61	65	66	55	65	75	0	387	387
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	61	62	66	67	57	67	0	379	379
2015-16	2010	220	58	62	63	67	69	58	0	378	378
2016-17	2011	184	48	60	63	64	69	71	0	375	375
2017-18	2012	220	58	50	60	64	66	71	0	369	369
2018-19	2013	197	52	59	50	61	66	68	0	356	356
2019-20	2014	192	50	53	60	51	64	68	0	345	345
2020-21	2015	187	49	52	53	61	53	65	0	333	333
2021-22	2016	184	48	50	52	54	63	54	0	323	323
2022-23	2017	180	48	49	51	53	56	65	0	322	322
2023-24	2018	177	47	49	50	52	55	58	0	310	310

PHILIP R. SMITH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u> ¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	79	70	95	79	96	123	3	542	545
2004-05	1999	257	63	86	75	97	77	97	3	495	498
2005-06	2000	253	68	70	92	77	100	75	2	482	484
2006-07	2001	232	50	74	73	93	81	102	3	473	476
2007-08	2002	237	65	49	74	72	91	83	2	434	436
2008-09	2003	222	55	69	47	80	69	93	2	413	415
2009-10	2004	207	46	53	66	46	77	70	2	358	360
2010-11	2005	211	44	55	54	63	46	79	1	341	342
2011-12	2006	222	52	60	56	56	61	48	0	333	333
2012-13	2007	218	33	65	68	58	60	59	0	343	343
2013-14	2008	214	48	42	64	71	60	67	0	352	352
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	48	49	43	65	72	62	0	337	337
2015-16	2010	220	47	49	50	43	65	73	0	327	327
2016-17	2011	184	39	47	50	50	44	67	0	296	296
2017-18	2012	220	46	39	48	50	50	45	0	279	279
2018-19	2013	197	41	47	40	49	50	52	0	278	278
2019-20	2014	192	40	42	48	40	49	52	0	270	270
2020-21	2015	187	39	41	43	48	41	50	0	262	262
2021-22	2016	184	39	40	42	43	48	42	0	253	253
2022-23	2017	180	38	39	41	42	43	50	0	253	253
2023-24	2018	177	37	39	40	41	42	44	0	244	244

PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u> ¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	63	86	79	89	87	81	2	485	487
2004-05	1999	257	68	62	88	79	93	89	2	479	481
2005-06	2000	253	78	78	58	90	82	92	1	478	479
2006-07	2001	232	55	85	78	67	91	84	3	460	463
2007-08	2002	237	59	61	86	77	71	91	3	445	448
2008-09	2003	222	65	62	68	87	84	76	3	442	445
2009-10	2004	207	50	67	68	74	91	83	3	433	436
2010-11	2005	211	68	59	68	66	79	92	1	432	433
2011-12	2006	222	40	76	56	66	70	79	1	387	388
2012-13	2007	218	37	46	83	57	65	71	1	359	360
2013-14	2008	214	52	45	47	82	54	67	0	347	347
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	52	53	47	47	84	54	0	336	336
2015-16	2010	220	49	52	54	46	48	84	0	335	335
2016-17	2011	184	41	50	54	54	47	48	0	295	295
2017-18	2012	220	49	42	52	54	55	48	0	299	299
2018-19	2013	197	44	50	43	52	55	56	0	299	299
2019-20	2014	192	43	44	51	43	53	55	0	290	290
2020-21	2015	187	42	43	46	51	44	53	0	279	279
2021-22	2016	184	41	42	45	46	52	44	0	270	270
2022-23	2017	180	40	42	44	45	47	53	0	270	270
2023-24	2018	177	40	41	43	44	46	47	0	260	260

WAPPING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2023

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u> ¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	33	66	59	58	68	65	0	349	349
2004-05	1999	257	53	32	64	56	57	72	2	334	336
2005-06	2000	253	56	57	34	57	57	59	1	320	321
2006-07	2001	232	45	59	54	38	54	58	0	308	308
2007-08	2002	237	48	46	61	55	42	58	0	310	310
2008-09	2003	222	44	57	43	62	58	42	1	306	307
2009-10	2004	207	40	48	59	42	61	59	0	309	309
2010-11	2005	211	37	51	49	57	39	60	0	293	293
2011-12	2006	222	33	42	54	49	58	44	0	280	280
2012-13	2007	218	45	45	45	57	48	66	0	306	306
2013-14	2008	214	59	53	45	43	56	46	0	302	302
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	60	59	54	44	42	57	0	317	317
2015-16	2010	220	60	60	61	53	43	43	0	320	320
2016-17	2011	184	50	60	61	60	52	44	0	328	328
2017-18	2012	220	60	50	62	60	58	53	0	343	343
2018-19	2013	197	53	60	51	61	59	60	0	344	344
2019-20	2014	192	52	54	61	50	60	60	0	337	337
2020-21	2015	187	51	52	55	60	49	61	0	329	329
2021-22	2016	184	50	51	53	54	59	51	0	318	318
2022-23	2017	180	49	50	52	53	53	60	0	317	317
2023-24	2018	177	48	49	51	51	52	54	0	306	306

SUM OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROJECTIONS

School	Birth										
<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u> ¹	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>'PreK</u>	<u>K-5</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003-04	1998	280	315	374	371	404	397	449	55	2,310	2,365
2004-05	1999	257	300	325	376	369	408	410	69	2,188	2,257
2005-06	2000	253	328	339	335	378	379	409	66	2,168	2,234
2006-07	2001	232	279	364	347	352	383	386	62	2,111	2,173
2007-08	2002	237	293	298	371	348	360	393	71	2,063	2,134
2008-09	2003	222	275	323	299	382	360	360	69	1,999	2,068
2009-10	2004	207	245	294	334	310	387	365	71	1,935	2,006
2010-11	2005	211	239	284	296	330	310	390	82	1,849	1,931
2011-12	2006	222	220	276	280	298	335	320	75	1,729	1,804
2012-13	2007	218	201	277	300	288	305	347	80	1,718	1,798
2013-14	2008	214	295	258	283	311	292	320	70	1,759	1,829
Projected											
2014-15	2009	225	294	300	263	286	315	298	70	1,757	1,827
2015-16	2010	220	286	299	306	266	290	321	70	1,768	1,838
2016-17	2011	184	237	290	305	310	270	296	70	1,708	1,778
2017-18	2012	220	283	241	297	309	313	276	70	1,718	1,788
2018-19	2013	197	253	287	247	300	312	320	70	1,719	1,789
2019-20	2014	192	247	257	294	250	304	319	70	1,671	1,741
2020-21	2015	187	241	251	263	297	252	311	70	1,616	1,686
2021-22	2016	184	237	245	257	266	301	258	70	1,564	1,634
2022-23	2017	180	234	241	251	260	269	307	70	1,561	1,631
2023-24	2018	177	229	237	246	254	263	275	70	1,505	1,575