REGION 14 PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2024

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**Introduction**

This report presents a ten-year projection of enrollment for the Region 14 Public Schools. It is based on residents and non-residents attending the Region 14 schools in October of the school year. The projection is divided into the three grade levels that represent how the Region 14 schools are organized: K-5, 6-8 and 9-12. The report includes 45 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, migration, non-public enrollment, non-resident enrollment in Region 14 and resident enrollment in other public schools - 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. In this period of limited resources, it might point out areas for possible cuts. Projections 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 critical and 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 that purpose for all four schools.

**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 Region 14 from 1970 to date and compares it to public school enrollment statewide. Enrollment in the Region 14 schools grew from 1,925 students in 1970 to 2,058 students

in 1974. Between then and 1987, enrollment moved downward to 1,596 students. In those 13 years,

enrollment declined by 462 students or 22.4 percent. Between 1987 and 2004 enrollment grew to an all-time high of 2,326 students. In those 17 years, enrollment grew by 737 students or 46.2 percent. Enrollment is now in the 10th year of a down cycle that has taken it to 1,787 students in 2014. That was a loss of 539 students, a 23.2 percent decline.

Region 14's enrollment pattern is somewhat 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 2.8 percent between 2004 and 2014. Region 14's downward cycle of the 1980s was less steep and shorter in duration than the state’s cycle. Region 14’s growth cycle in the 1990s was much greater than the state’s growth cycle in magnitude and slightly longer in duration. Region 14’s decline cycle of the 2000s has been steeper than the state’s cycle to date. Had Region 14 followed the state pattern of enrollment since 1970, it would have had 1,549 students on October 1, 2014 instead of the 1,787 that were enrolled on that date.

**Current Enrollment**

Table 1 and Figure 2 provide a picture of where Bethlehem and Woodbury residents attended school in October of 2013, the latest data available. They show that 85.3 percent of the region’s school-age residents attended the Region 14 Public Schools in 2013. Over 13 percent of the school-age residents attended non-public schools in state. The number attending private schools out-of-state is not known. Eighteen school-age residents (0.9 percent) attended a technical high school. Only seven students (0.4 percent) attended a magnet school or public schools in other districts. The state no longer gathers counts of students home-schooled. There were 227 non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 14 Public Schools in 2013. The projections in this report are based upon the 1,787 residents and non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 14 Public Schools on October 1, 2014. That is equivalent to the 1,875 students listed under “Total Enrollment” below.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 1. 2013 Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  | Number | Percent |
| **Residents** |  |  |
|  A. Reg. 14 Public | 1,648 | 85.3% |
|  B. Tech | 18 | 0.9% |
|  C. Magnet + Other | 7 | 0.4% |
|  D. Non-Public | 260 | 13.5% |
| **Total (A+B+C+D)** | 1,933 |  |
|  E. Non-Residents | 227 |  |
| **Total Enrollment (A+E)** | 1,875 |  |

Figure 3 shows the October 2014 grade-by-grade enrollment of residents of Bethlehem and Woodbury in the Region 14 Public Schools. Non-residents in the agriculture science program are not included. Enrollment in pre-kindergarten programs is not shown. Grade 8 had the largest enrollment with 140 students. Grades 4, 11 and 12 all had at least 130 students enrolled. Kindergarten was the smallest class with only 75 students followed by Grade 2 with 92 students. Grades 1, 3, 5 and 7 all had less than110 students. This is the pattern for a future decline. If current conditions continue, this year's Kindergarten class will have 80 students when it enters Grade 6 at Woodbury Middle School in 2020 and 74 students when it enters Grade 9 at Nonnewaug High School in 2023. Both these figures are well below the current enrollment in those grades. The current year enrollment by grade is the starting point for this projection. How it moves forward is discussed below.

**Projection Method**

I generated the projections in this report using the cohort survival method. This is the standard method used by people running enrollment projections. For the grades above kindergarten, I computed grade-to-grade growth rates for ten years (see Appendices B to E). For example, if the number of fifth graders this year is 142 and the number of fourth graders last year was 140, then the growth rate is 1.014. Growth rates above one indicate that students moved in, transferred in or they were retained. Growth rates below one mean that students moved out, transferred out, dropped out, or were not promoted from the prior grade. For each grade I calculate four different averages of the annual growth rates: a three-year average; a three-year weighted average; a five-year average and a weighted five year average. I choose the average that seems to best fit the data. The average growth rate for a grade is applied to the current enrollment from the prior grade. The projection builds grade by grade and year by year.

I normally break kindergarten enrollment into three parts: five-year olds; six-year olds entering kindergarten for the first time; and six-year old repeaters. Each component is analyzed separately and then combined to get total projected kindergarten. This breakdown is available for the region as a whole but not for Bethlehem Elementary and Mitchell Elementary separately. I reverted to the standard model where kindergarten enrollment is compared to births five years prior and an average of the observed growth or decline is used to project future kindergarten enrollment. Kindergarten enrollment is notoriously difficult to predict. This change should have only a little bearing on projected kindergarten enrollment.

To extend a projection beyond four years, I need to project births. The State Department of Public Health near final count of births in 2012 was 16 for Bethlehem and 66 for Woodbury. The preliminary counts for 2013 are 27 births in Bethlehem and 58 in Woodbury. In Bethlehem, I estimated from in-state births through September that there would be 24 births in 2014. In Woodbury, I estimated there would be only 49 births in 2014. The combined births in the two towns likely will set a new low. I set births in 2015 to 2019 to the average of births in 2012 to 2014. Normally to estimate births in 2015 I use the product of the Connecticut State Data Center's projection of women of child-bearing ages in 2015 and my estimate of the 2012 fertility rates in the two towns. That calculation resulted in an estimated 17 births in Bethlehem and 60 in Woodbury. Given the recent births in those towns, I didn’t feel comfortable using those figures.

In this projection I used a three-year average of the observed grade-to-grade growth for Bethlehem residents attending Bethlehem Elementary, Woodbury residents attending Bethlehem Elementary and Woodbury residents attending Mitchell Elementary. I summed the results to get a district total for those grades. Starting in Grade 6, I used the three-year average of annual grade-to-grade growth rates for residents. All averages were very close.

To determine non-resident enrollment in you agriculture science and technology program, I computed the annual growth from grade to grade for grades 10-12 (see Appendix G). To project annual enrollment in these grades, I applied the three-year average of the annual growth rates to the prior year’s enrollment in grades 9-11. I then assumed that the program would be able to maintain the capacity of 230 non-residents. The program currently turns down applicants and has a waiting list. I set the Grade 9 enrollment as the number needed to bring the non-resident enrollment to the 230 total. The number of 9th graders needed will range from 55-68 and average 60 over the upcoming 10 years. As grade 8 enrollments in six key sending districts (Naugatuck, New Milford, Oxford, Seymour, Watertown and Region 15) declines, the yield from the prior year’s Grade 8 will range from 3.4 percent to 5.2 percent and average 5.2 percent. The yield in 2014 was 4.2 percent. As these six districts accounted for 77.4 percent of the Grade 9 enrollment in 2014, the true yield is even less.

Figure 4 gives a perspective of the grade-to-grade growth rates for students attending the Region 14 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. The rates depicted for grades 1-5 are based on the district as a whole. In general, the narrower the gap between the two lines is, the greater the accuracy of the projection.

With the exception of grades 6 and 9, the model growth rates are toward the middle or upper end of the ten-year range. Five of the eight elementary growth rates are below 1.00. This indicates a slight tilt toward more families with children moving out of rather than into Region 14 schools. Two of the 2014 rates established ten-year lows and Grade 4 set a ten-year high. The Grade 9 rate is reflective of 22 percent of the two towns’ residents choosing a non-public or other school for high school, some students returning for high school and a low repeater rate. Most of the model growth rates were close to the growth rates of 2014. The exceptions are grades 4 and 10. The average of growth rates across grades 2-12 used for the model was 0.991. The average in 2014 was 0.989 and the median over the past 20 years was 0.995.

Enrollment data from 2004 to 2013 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 2014 were provided by the Region 14 Public Schools central office. All enrollment data after 2011 are subject to minor changes as they are reviewed and audited. Births from 1980 to 2014 were provided by the Healthcare Quality, Statistics, Analysis and Reporting Unit of the State Department of Public Health.

**Total Enrollment**

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2. Total Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Percent |
| Year | Students | Change |
| 2004 | 2,337 |  |
| 2005 | 2,281 | -2.4% |
| 2006 | 2,273 | -0.4% |
| 2007 | 2,190 | -3.7% |
| 2008 | 2,127 | -2.9% |
| 2009 | 2,108 | -0.9% |
| 2010 | 2,076 | -1.5% |
| 2011 | 1,990 | -4.1% |
| 2012 | 1,920 | -3.5% |
| 2013 | 1,876 | -2.3% |
| 2014 | 1,787 | -4.7% |
| 2015 | 1,732 | -3.1% |
| 2016 | 1,668 | -3.7% |
| 2017 | 1,615 | -3.2% |
| 2018 | 1,572 | -2.6% |
| 2019 | 1,506 | -4.2% |
| 2020 | 1,478 | -1.8% |
| 2021 | 1,447 | -2.1% |
| 2022 | 1,421 | -1.8% |
| 2023 | 1,371 | -3.5% |
| 2024 | 1,348 | -1.7% |

Table 2 and Figure 5 present the observed total enrollment in Region 14 from 2004 to 2014 and projected enrollment through 2024. Detailed grade-by-grade data may be found in Appendices E and F. The 2004 enrollment of 2,337 students capped a 17-year period of enrollment growth and set an all-time enrollment high. By 2014, enrollment had fallen to 1,787 students. Between 2004 and 2014, Region 14 enrollment decreased by 550 students or 23.5 percent. In that period, statewide public school K-12 enrollment decreased an estimated 6.4 percent. Region 14's loss of 18.7 percent between 2003 and 2013, the most recent data available, was more than most similar districts in the region. Canton grew by 3.1 percent in that period. The enrollment losses in Suffield (-2.4 percent), Region 10 (-4.6 percent), Region 17 (-4.9 percent) and Region 13 (-13.2 percent) were all smaller than the loss in Region 14. The decline in Region 12 (-31.9 percent) was more severe than Region 14.

I anticipate that the decline that started in 2005 will continue. Next year, I project that total enrollment will decrease by 55 students. I expect enrollment will fall below 1,700 students in 2016 and below 1,500 students in 2020. The last time enrollment in the two towns was below 1,500 students was before the Region was formed in 1968. At the projection's end in 2024, I forecast that enrollment will be about 1,350 students. The total ten-year projected decline of about 440 students is 24-25 percent below the current enrollment. I have projected that total enrollment statewide will be down 10.8 percent in that period. Your total enrollment should average 1,515 students over the ten-year projection period.This compares to an average total enrollment of 2,063 students over the past ten years.

**Bethlehem Elementary Enrollment**

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 3. Bethlehem Elementary PK-5 Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | From  |
| Year | Students | Woodbury |
| 2004 | 350 | 114 |
| 2005 | 334 | 114 |
| 2006 | 341 | 111 |
| 2007 | 341 | 147 |
| 2008 | 321 | 134 |
| 2009 | 316 | 133 |
| 2010 | 343 | 144 |
| 2011 | 317 | 135 |
| 2012 | 280 | 124 |
| 2013 | 283 | 120 |
| 2014 | 264 | 103 |
| 2015 | 246 | 92 |
| 2016 | 220 | 79 |
| 2017 | 202 | 70 |
| 2018 | 202 | 68 |
| 2019 | 193 | 63 |
| 2020 | 189 | 63 |
| 2021 | 192 | 62 |
| 2022 | 192 | 62 |
| 2023 | 199 | 61 |
| 2024 | 195 | 61 |

Table 3 and Figure 6 present what enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at Bethlehem Elementary would have been had that school remained K-5 serving Bethlehem residents and North Woodbury and projected enrollment to 2024. In 2007 to 2010, the school housed grades K-2 for the entire district. Between 2004 and 2014, enrollment in grades PK-5 at the school fell from 350 to 264 students. In that period, enrollment fell by 86 students, a 24.6 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-5 fell an estimated 8.8 percent in that interval.

I project that next year's Bethlehem Elementary enrollment will be 15-20 students less than this year's. I expect that enrollment will drop below 200 students in 2019. I anticipate a low near 190 students in 2020 with little change between then and 2024 unless births recover. I project a ten-year loss of about 70 students or a little more than 26 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-5 will fall 11.5 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe Bethlehem Elementary enrollment will average a little more than 200 students. This is below average of 313 students had the school remained grades PK-5 over the past ten years.

These figures include pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, pre-kindergarten enrollment at Bethlehem Elementary has ranged from 0 to 6 children. All the district’s pre-kindergarten children are now educated in the Integrated Star Preschool Program. My projection assumes that will continue for the next ten years.

**Mitchell Elementary Enrollment**

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| --- |
| **Table 4. Mitchell Elementary PK-5 Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Percent |
| Year | Students | Change |
| 2004 | 612 |  |
| 2005 | 603 | -1.5% |
| 2006 | 577 | -4.3% |
| 2007 | 480 | -16.8% |
| 2008 | 458 | -4.6% |
| 2009 | 446 | -2.6% |
| 2010 | 397 | -11.0% |
| 2011 | 396 | -0.3% |
| 2012 | 378 | -4.5% |
| 2013 | 379 | 0.3% |
| 2014 | 360 | -5.0% |
| 2015 | 363 | 0.8% |
| 2016 | 338 | -6.9% |
| 2017 | 334 | -1.2% |
| 2018 | 323 | -3.3% |
| 2019 | 293 | -9.3% |
| 2020 | 298 | 1.7% |
| 2021 | 290 | -2.7% |
| 2022 | 291 | 0.3% |
| 2023 | 284 | -2.4% |
| 2024 | 283 | -0.4% |

Table 4 and Figure 7 present what enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at the Mitchell Elementary would have been had that school remained K-5 serving most residents of Woodbury and projected enrollment to 2024. In 2005 and 2006 fifth graders who normally would have attended this school attended Woodbury Middle School to alleviate overcrowding. In 2007 to 2010, the school housed grades 3-5 for the entire district. Between 2004 and 2014, enrollment in grades K-5 would have decreased from 612 to 360 students. In those years, enrollment fell by 252 students, a 41.2 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-5 fell an estimated 8.8 percent in that interval.

I project that next year's Mitchell Elementary enrollment will be close to this year's. I anticipate that enrollment will fall below 300 students in 2019 and end the projection about 285 students. Between 2014 and 2024, I anticipate a loss of about 75 students or 21 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-5 will fall 11.5 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe Mitchell Elementary enrollment will average 310 students. This is much less than the average of 447 students had the school remained PK-5 over the past ten years.

There have been no pre-kindergarten children enrolled in this school over the past ten years. All the district’s pre-kindergarten children are now educated in the Integrated Star Preschool Program. My projection assumes that will continue for the next ten years.

**Woodbury Middle School Enrollment**

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 5. Grade 6-8 Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Percent |
| Year | Students | Change |
| 2004 | 516 |  |
| 2005 | 505 | -2.1% |
| 2006 | 519 | 2.8% |
| 2007 | 498 | -4.0% |
| 2008 | 487 | -2.2% |
| 2009 | 475 | -2.5% |
| 2010 | 447 | -5.9% |
| 2011 | 421 | -5.8% |
| 2012 | 413 | -1.9% |
| 2013 | 371 | -10.2% |
| 2014 | 364 | -1.9% |
| 2015 | 331 | -9.1% |
| 2016 | 357 | 7.9% |
| 2017 | 346 | -3.1% |
| 2018 | 333 | -3.8% |
| 2019 | 310 | -6.9% |
| 2020 | 284 | -8.4% |
| 2021 | 277 | -2.5% |
| 2022 | 247 | -10.8% |
| 2023 | 249 | 0.8% |
| 2024 | 247 | -0.8% |

Table 5 and Figure 8 present actual enrollment from 2004 to 2014 in grades 6-8 at the Woodbury Middle School and projected enrollment to 2024. The Woodbury Middle School housed 114 Grade 5 students from Woodbury in 2005 and 103 students in 2006 to relieve overcrowding at Mitchell Elementary. Enrollment in grades 6-8 went from 516 students in 2004 to 519 students in 2006. That culminated a 17-year period of irregular growth in grades 6-8. By 2014, enrollment had dipped to 364 students. Between 2004 and 2014 enrollment in grades 6-8 decreased by 152 students or 29.5 percent. Enrollment in grades 6-8 in the state's public schools decreased an estimated 9.4 percent in that interval.

I believe that the decline will continue. I expect that next year's enrollment will be 30-35 students less than this year's. I project the peak enrollment over the next ten years will be 357 students in 2016. I expect enrollment to fall below 300 students in 2020. The last time grade 6-8 enrollment was below 300 students was before the Region was formed. At the projection's end, I project an enrollment near 250 students. That is about 115 students below the current level, a decline of about 32 percent. I project that enrollment in grades 6-8 statewide will decline by 15.4 percent in that period. Over the ten-year projection period, I expect that enrollment at the Woodbury Middle School will average nearly 300 students. This is well below the average of 450 students in grades 6-8 over the past ten years.

**Nonnewaug High School Enrollment**

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| --- |
| **Table 6. Nonnewaug High School Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Non- |
| Year | Students | Residents |
| 2004 | 836 | 198 |
| 2005 | 826 | 179 |
| 2006 | 826 | 197 |
| 2007 | 852 | 194 |
| 2008 | 843 | 208 |
| 2009 | 838 | 207 |
| 2010 | 850 | 212 |
| 2011 | 811 | 208 |
| 2012 | 803 | 211 |
| 2013 | 792 | 216 |
| 2014 | 748 | 228 |
| 2015 | 741 | 230 |
| 2016 | 702 | 230 |
| 2017 | 682 | 230 |
| 2018 | 663 | 230 |
| 2019 | 659 | 230 |
| 2020 | 656 | 230 |
| 2021 | 637 | 230 |
| 2022 | 640 | 230 |
| 2023 | 588 | 230 |
| 2024 | 572 | 230 |

Grade 9 is when the opportunity to attend state technical high schools first becomes available. In October 2013, the latest data available, 77.6 percent of the town's residents enrolled in Grade 9 were enrolled in the district. Between 18 and 19 percent were enrolled in non-public schools in state. Five students (2.9 percent) were enrolled in a state technical high school. Two 9th graders (1.1 percent) were enrolled in a magnet or another public high school.

Table 6 and Figure 9 present actual enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at the Nonnewaug High School and projected enrollment to 2024. Enrollment increased from 836 students in 2004 to 870 in 2007. That ended an 18-year period of enrollment growth. Enrollment fell to 748 students in 2014. Between 2004 and 2014 enrollment declined by 88 students or 10.5 percent. Public high school enrollment statewide decreased an estimated 6.4 percent in that period.

I expect that Nonnewaug High School enrollment will move downward for the next ten years. Next year's enrollment should be similar to this year's. I expect that enrollment will fall below 700 students in 2017 and below 600 students in 2023. By 2024, I project an enrollment of about 570 students. This is a decrease of 175 students or 23-24 percent from the current enrollment. I project that high school enrollment statewide will decrease 10.6 percent between 2014 and 2024. Over the ten-year projection period, I expect enrollment at Nonnewaug High School will average about 655 students compared to 819 over the past ten years. This assumes that the agriculture science and technology program will be able to attract enough applicants in a period of declining 8th grade enrollments to maintain 230 non-residents in the program.

**Factors Affecting the Elementary Projection**

The primary reasons for elementary enrollment change lie in the births and kindergarten yield from the birth cohort. Figure 10 presents the actual births from 1980 to 2012 and estimated births through 2019. Births to Bethlehem and Woodbury residents ranged from a high of 152 in 1986 to a low of 79 in 2011. The State Department of Public Health has a near final count of 82 births in 2012. The preliminary count in 2013 is 85 births. Based on in-state births through September, I estimate there will be only 73 births in 2014. In the 1990s there was an average of 134 births annually. In the five years from 2005 to 2009 (this fall’s kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 98. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average 81. The projection in years 2020 to 2024 assumes an average of 80 births annually between 2015 and 2019.

Figure 11 depicts the kindergarten yield five and six years later from the birth cohorts of 1999 to 2009 for residents of the two towns attending kindergarten in Region 14 schools. For example, there were 104 births in 2008 and 89 children enrolled in Region 14 kindergartens at age five in 2013 and an additional 10 who first enrolled in kindergarten at age six in 2014. That is a yield of 95 percent. The yield from the birth cohort ranged from a low of 88 percent in 2003 to a high of 118 percent in 2005. The estimated yield for births in 2009 is 103 percent. Note that 2009 yield is an estimate because we will not know the actual number of children who will enter kindergarten for the first time as six-year olds until October 2015. Yields below 100 percent generally mean that parents choose another school system or move out of town after giving birth while a resident of the two towns. Yields above 1.000 indicate that families moved into the towns after giving birth elsewhere. In the three-year look-back period of the projection, the average yield was 99 percent.

Table 7 gives a history of enrollment in kindergarten since 2004 and relates the components of kindergarten enrollment back to the appropriate birth cohort. Retention is tied to the prior year's kindergarten enrollment. To estimate kindergarten enrollment, I normally use a five-year average of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago. These breakdowns are not readily available for the two elementary schools. Since I built up elementary enrollment from Bethlehem enrollment in Bethlehem Elementary, Woodbury enrollment in Bethlehem Elementary and Woodbury enrollment in Woodbury elementary, I projected kindergarten enrollment from births five year’s prior, a traditional approach. With about 13 percent of kindergartner’s entering at age six, this approach will lead to a very slightly different kindergarten enrollment than my normal approach.

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| **Table 8. Analysis of Kindergarten Enrollment** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Yield** | **Yield** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  | **Retained** |  **- - - - Non-Retained - - - -** |  | **From** | **From** | **Yield** |
|  |  |  |  | **From** | **Born 5-Years Prior** | **Born** |  | **Births** | **Births** | **From** |
|  | **Birth** |  |  | **Prior** |  | **Non-** | **6 Years** | **Percent** | **5-Years** | **6-Years** | **Birth** |
| **Year** | **Year** | **Births** | **K** | **Year** | **Resident** | **Resident** | **Prior** | **Retained** | **Prior** | **Prior** | **Cohort** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2004** | 1999 | 125 | 147  | 2 | 121 | 0 | 24 | 1.3% | 96.8% | 19.4% | 108.8% |
| **2005** | 2000 | 131 | 150  | 7 | 127 | 1 | 15 | 4.8% | 96.9% | 12.0% | 116.0% |
| **2006** | 2001 | 130 | 143  | 7 | 111 | 0 | 25 | 4.7% | 85.4% | 19.1% | 97.7% |
| **2007** | 2002 | 112 | 111  | 5 | 90 | 0 | 16 | 3.5% | 80.4% | 12.3% | 92.9% |
| **2008** | 2003 | 137 | 118  | 0 | 104 | 0 | 14 | 0.0% | 75.9% | 12.5% | 87.6% |
| **2009** | 2004 | 115 | 108  | 0 | 92 | 0 | 16 | 0.0% | 80.0% | 11.7% | 94.8% |
| **2010** | 2005 | 101 | 119  | 1 | 102 | 0 | 17 | 0.9% | 101.0% | 14.8% | 117.8% |
| **2011** | 2006 | 111 | 103  | 0 | 86 | 0 | 17 | 0.0% | 77.5% | 16.8% | 91.9% |
| **2012** | 2007 | 92 | 91  | 0 | 76 | 0 | 16 | 0.0% | 82.6% | 14.4% | 97.8% |
| **2013** | 2008 | 104 | 104  | 1 | 89 | 0 | 14 | 1.1% | 85.6% | 15.2% | 95.2% |
| **2014** | 2009 | 84 | 75  | 0 | 75 | 0 | 10 | 0.0% | 89.3% | 9.6% | *102.7%* |
|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Average**  |  |  |  |  | 0.3% | 85.7% | 13.0% | 98.6% |
| **Weighted 3-Year Average** |  |  |  |  | 0.4% | 86.9% | 12.3% | 99.4% |
| **5-Year Average** |  |  |  |  | 0.4% | 87.0% | 14.1% | 101.1% |
| **Weighted 5-Year Average** |  |  |  |  | 0.4% | 86.2% | 13.4% | 99.3% |

The correlation between births and kindergarten enrollment five-year later across the two towns was a low to moderate 0.78 over the 1985 to 2014 period. Remember that the kindergarten enrollment was built up from births in each of the towns separately, not as a whole as illustrated here. If this relationship were used to predict kindergarten enrollment, the estimate would have been off by an average of 12 children annually over the past ten years. The cohort survival method cannot overcome the underlying unpredictability of kindergarten enrollment from earlier births.

Public Act 14-39 requires that the Office of Early Childhood develop a plan by June 30, 2015 to change the age eligible to start kindergarten from January of the school year to October and to create spaces in public and private child readiness programs for the students affected by the change. The earliest this plan could be implemented would seem to be the 2016-17 school year. Whatever form the plan takes, it would reduce the size of your kindergarten class in October, 2016 and possibly increase your pre-kindergarten enrollment in that year. With some Bethlehem and Woodbury parents already holding out their kindergarten-eligible, but under five-year old children, this law will have relatively minimal impact on your kindergarten enrollment in the future. This change is not built into this projection, but will be built into future projections once the plan is formalized.

**Context of the Projection**

The cohort-survival method 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 five years and whether they are likely to change. Analyzing how the factors underlying the projection changed in the prior year can be an important step in this process.

To assist in this endeavor, this report examines several factors that could affect enrollment: population, women of child-bearing age, the labor force, new home construction, sales of existing homes, non-public school enrollment, resident enrollment in other public schools, non-resident enrollment in Region 14 and student migration.

Figure 12 presents the US Census Bureau estimate of the two towns’ population growth between 2010 and 2013. In that period, the population is estimated to have declined by 194 people. This estimate is based in part on relative growth in new housing units within the county. The population loss of 1.4 percent ranked it 156th in the state. In contrast, Litchfield County declined by 1.49 percent, the state grew by 0.58 percent and communities with similar economic and need characteristics (DRG C) fell by 0.43 percent. The 2010 census population data show that from April 2000 to April 2010 the two towns' population grew from 12,620 people to 13,582. The 5.4 percent growth in Bethlehem was 81st ranked in the state and the 8.4 percent growth in Woodbury was 50th ranked in the state.

Figure 13 presents the Connecticut State Data Center’s population projections for Bethlehem and Woodbury residents 0-19 years of age in the years 2015 and 2020 along with the 2010 Census population. They project that population ages 0-4 will go from 528 children in 2010 to 430 children in 2015 and a little below that in 2020. The population ages 5-9 is projected to drop 37 percent between 2010 and 2020. The number of children ages 10-14 is projected to decrease from 926 in 2010 to 665 in 2020. The number of youth ages 15-19 is projected to grow slightly in 2015 and then decline a little between 2015 and 2020. This independent projection reflects the declines projected in this report.

Figure 14 presents the number of women of child-bearing age from the 2000 and 2010 censuses. There were 131 births to Bethlehem and Woodbury women in 2000 and 86 in 2010. Overall, the number of women of child-bearing age (15-44) fell 12.9 percent between 2000 and 2010 and is projected to decline only 2.6 percent between 2010 and 2015. In communities similar to these two, women in the 30-34 age group have the highest rate of births. The number in this group fell from 398 in 2000 to 249 in 2010. The second highest birth rate in similar communities is women ages 25-29. The number in that age range remained essentially unchanged - 236 in 2000 and 239 in 2010.

Figure 15 examines the estimated 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 combined labor force decreased 0.3 percent between 2009 and 2013. This was better than the state (-1.9 percent) and Litchfield County (-3.1 percent). The 2013 unemployment level was of 5.8 percent in Bethlehem and 5.9 percent in Woodbury. Both are better than 2012. They both were better than the state rate of 7.8 percent and the Litchfield County rate of 7.2 percent.

Figure 16 presents the net new housing units constructed from 2003 to 2013 in Bethlehem and Woodbury. The data come from the State Department of Economic and Community Development. The number of net new units ranged from a low of 6 in 2010 to a high of 67 in 2003. There were permits for 13 new housing units issued in 2013. In the three-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of eight net new housing units constructed. The 2010 census recorded 6,139 housing units - 1,575 in Bethlehem and 4,564 in Woodbury. In the two towns combined, 27.8 percent of the occupied units had children under 18.

Figure 17 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 homes constructed. This is an estimate because of the lag between the time a house is constructed and it is sold. The sales of existing homes ranged from a low of 115 in 2014 to a high of 300 in 2004. In the three-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of 148 sales of existing houses annually.

Figure 18 presents the non-public enrollment in Connecticut over the past ten years for students from Bethlehem and Woodbridge. Non-public enrollment ranged from a low of 260 students in 2013 to a high of 365 students in 2008. The 2013 enrollment represented 13.4 percent of the combined public (in-district and out) and non-public enrollment. That was down from the 15.9 percent recent high recorded in 2008.

Figure 19 presents Bethlehem and Woodbury enrollment in other public schools. The 2014 figure is preliminary. The number of residents attending a public school other than the Region 14 Public Schools ranged from a low of 17 in 2011 to a high of 28 in both 2004 and 2012. The preliminary count for 2014 is 23 students. The numbers attending magnet schools peaked at six in 2006 and is now down to three. The numbers attending technical schools in the past ten years ranged from nine to 18. There were 13 enrolled in 2014.

Figure 20 presents the number of non-residents enrolled in Region 14 schools. Almost all are enrolled in the Agricultural Science and Technology program at Nonnewaug High School. The non-resident enrollment grew from 197 students in 2004 to 231 students in 2014. The agriculture science program accepted students from 22 area towns in 2014 led by 40 students from Naugatuck. Oxford, New Milford, Seymour, Region 15 and Watertown all sent 20 or more students to the program.

Figure 21 presents the estimated student migration for the 2004 to 2014 period. It is based on observed enrollment in the Region 14 public schools adjusted for Region 14 residents attending other public schools and non-residents enrolled in Region 14 schools. The migration rate ranged from a low of -1.5 percent in 2007 to a high of +3.1 percent in 2009. The rate was +0.3 percent in 2014. The average migration over the past three years was +0.68 percent. That three-year rate has been lower only seven times in the past 27 years. The median three-year rate over the past 20 years was +0.98 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 20 presents the enrollment projections that I have run for Region 14 since 2002. The six enrollment projections that I did between 2002 and 2012 had one-year error rates that averaged 1.5 percent. The four projections done between 2002 and 2009 had an average five-year error rate of 4.6 percent, which is 0.89 percent annualized.

My 2011 projection is running 22 students (1.2 percent) high after three years. In that analysis, I projected that K-5 enrollment would be 632 students in 2014. The actual enrollment of 624 students was eight students less than projected. The projection was high by 1.2 percent over three years, or 0.04 percent per year. I projected that enrollment in grades 6-8 would be 401 students in 2014. The actual enrollment of 364 was 37 students less than projected. The projection was high by 10.2 percent (3.3 percent annually). I projected that high school enrollment would be 522 students from Bethlehem and Woodbury in 2014. The actual enrollment of 420 was two less than projected. The projection was high by 0.4 percent over three years. The 2011 projection kept pre-kindergarten enrollment constant at 45 children. That was six children less than the actual enrollment of 51 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 2004. I found for the 67 district-level projections that I ran in 2004 the median projection was 5.5 high in predicting 2012 enrollment. That is an annual error rate of 0.7 percent. The absolute error rate (regardless of whether it was high or low) averaged 8.6 percent. That error was less than five percent in 46 percent of the projections and more than 15 percent in 15percent of the projections. Among the 87 elementary projections run, the median projection was 9.5 percent high (1.1 percent annually). Among the 70 middle school projections run, the median projection was 8.2 percent high (1.0 percent annually). Among the 72 high school projections run, the median projection was 3.1 percent high (0.4 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 decline from 1,787 students in 2014 to about 1,350 students in 2024, a loss of 24-25 percent. I project that enrollment at Bethlehem Elementary will ease from 264 students in 2014 to around 195 students in 2024. The net change over the ten-year projection period will be a loss of almost 70 students or a decrease of about 26 percent. I project that enrollment at the Mitchell Elementary will decline from 360 students in 2014 to about 285 students in 2024. Between 2014 and 2024, I forecast there will be a loss of about 75 students or about 21 percent. I believe that enrollment at the Woodbury Middle School will decline by about 32 percent in the next ten years, falling from 364 students in 2014 to about 250 students in 2024. I project that Nonnewaug High School enrollment will decline by about 21 percent from 748 students in 2014 to about 570 students in 2024. These high school figures include non-residents in the agriculture science program.

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 appropriate? In the five years from 2005 to 2009 (this fall’s kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 98. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average only 81. I assumed births would stay near that figure for the years 2015 to 2019. Across the two schools, the projection used a birth to kindergarten growth rate of 96.1 percent, the average over the past three years. The median growth over the past 18 years was 111.3 percent. The average of the grade-to grade growth rates across grades 2-12 that I used to grow future enrollment was 0.991. The annual growth rate averaged 0.989 in 2014 and the median over the last 20 years was 0.995. Taking these three key factors into consideration, unless something changes that would draw more young families with children into the towns, I cannot consider the projection as overly pessimistic.

These projections are based upon several key 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 remain full-day; retention policies will not change; no change in the drop-out rate; continued enrollment of Bethlehem and Woodbury residents in other public schools and Grade 9 enrollment in the agriculture science program will maintain a level of 230 non-residents. The projection assumes the following population growth factors will not change appreciable: births will average 80 over the 2015 to 2019 period; a 3.9 percent decrease between the number of births and kindergarten enrollment five years later and a student migration of +0.68 percent. Additionally, 15 percent of children will first enter kindergarten one year after they are first eligible; there will be 8 new housing units constructed annually and 148 sales of existing homes.

It is important to remember that the cohort survival method relies on observed data from the recent past. Its key assumption is that those conditions will persist. It does not try to predict when the economic conditions might change. We cannot know today how long these conditions will continue. 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 Region 14 and then make adjustments as necessary.

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| **Appendix A. Bethlehem Elementary Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **School****Year** | **Birth****Year** | **Births1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **K** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **PreK PreK** | **PK-5** |
| **2004-05** | 1999 | 125 | 49 | 62 | 50 | 67 | 54 | 68 | 0 | 350 |
| **2005-06** | 2000 | 131 | 64 | 39 | 63 | 50 | 63 | 55 | 0 | 334 |
| **2006-07** | 2001 | 130 | *55* | *55* | *44* | *64* | *53* | *64* | *6* | *341* |
| **2007-082** | 2002 | 112 | *35* | *61* | *58* | *54* | *75* | *58* | *0* | *341* |
| **2008-092** | 2003 | 137 | *53* | *35* | *57* | *58* | *50* | *67* | *1* | *321* |
| **2009-102** | 2004 | 115 | *51* | *56* | *37* | *60* | *61* | *50* | *1* | *316* |
| **2010-112** | 2005 | 101 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 42 | 64 | 64 | 4 | 343 |
| **2011-12** | 2006 | 111 | 44 | 59 | 52 | 60 | 39 | 63 | 0 | 317 |
| **2012-13** | 2007 | 92 | 32 | 43 | 57 | 52 | 56 | 40 | 0 | 280 |
| **2013-14** | 2008 | 104 | 39 | 32 | 45 | 56 | 53 | 58 | 0 | 283 |
| **2014-15** | 2009 | 84 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 48 | 57 | 51 | 0 | 264 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 2010 | 86 | 30 | 34 | 41 | 35 | 48 | 58 | 0 | 246 |
| **2016-17** | 2011 | 79 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 42 | 35 | 48 | 0 | 220 |
| **2017-18** | 2012 | 82 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 36 | 0 | 202 |
| **2018-19** | 2013 | 85 | 35 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 36 | 42 | 0 | 202 |
| **2019-20** | 2014 | 73 | 31 | 35 | 26 | 33 | 31 | 37 | 0 | 193 |
| **2020-21** | 2015 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 36 | 26 | 33 | 32 | 0 | 189 |
| **2021-22** | 2016 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 37 | 26 | 34 | 0 | 192 |
| **2022-23** | 2017 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 27 | 0 | 192 |
| **2023-24** | 2018 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 0 | 199 |
| **2024-25** | 2019 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 0 | 195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projection Growth Rates3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Annual Growth Rates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration4** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **2005** |  |  | 0.489 | 0.796 | 1.016 | 1.000 | 0.940 | 1.019 |   | -0.86% |
| **2006** |  |  | 0.423 | 0.859 | 1.128 | 1.016 | 1.060 | 1.016 |   | 4.65% |
| **2007** |  |  | 0.313 | 1.109 | 1.055 | 1.227 | 1.172 | 1.094 |   | 13.43% |
| **2008** |  |  | 0.387 | 1.000 | 0.934 | 1.000 | 0.926 | 0.893 |   | -6.45% |
| **2009** |  |  | 0.443 | 1.057 | 1.057 | 1.053 | 1.052 | 1.000 |   | 4.00% |
| **2010** |  |  | 0.554 | 1.098 | 1.018 | 1.135 | 1.067 | 1.049 |   | 6.07% |
| **2011** |  |  | 0.396 | 1.071 | 0.946 | 1.070 | 0.976 | 1.000 |   | -0.46% |
| **2012** |  |  | 0.348 | 0.977 | 0.983 | 1.019 | 0.950 | 1.077 |   | -0.48% |
| **2013** |  |  | 0.375 | 1.000 | 1.047 | 1.018 | 1.019 | 1.054 |   | 3.37% |
| **2014** |  |  | 0.405 | 1.026 | 1.063 | 1.067 | 1.018 | 0.962 |   | 2.15% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Ave.** | **0.376** | **1.001** | **1.031** | **1.034** | **0.996** | **1.031** |  |  |
| **Weighted 3-Year** | 0.385 | 1.009 | 1.044 | 1.042 | 1.007 | 1.012 |  |  |
| **5-Year Ave.** | 0.416 | 1.034 | 1.011 | 1.062 | 1.006 | 1.028 |  |  |
| **Weighted 5-year** | 0.394 | 1.020 | 1.024 | 1.049 | 1.002 | 1.020 |  |  |

1 Births in Bethlehem and Woodbury, combined, from 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health.

 The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 estimated from in-state births through September.

 Births in 2015-19 set to the average of 2012,2013 and 2014

2 From 2007 to 2010, the school housed all district students in grades K-2. The italicized figures represent what enrollment would have been if the school had remained K-5 in that period.

3 Based on sum of projections of Bethlehem students attending Bethlehem Elementary and Woodbury students attending

 Bethlehem Elementary.

4 Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-5 one year with enrollment in grades 2-4 the prior year.

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| **Appendix B. Bethlehem Enrollment in Bethlehem Elementary Projected by Grade to 2024** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **School****Year** | **Birth****Year** | **Births1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **K** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **PreK PreK** | **PK-5** |
| **2004-05** | 1999 | 20 | 30 | 44 | 32 | 50 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 235 |
| **2005-06** | 2000 | 34 | 38 | 25 | 45 | 30 | 48 | 33 | 0 | 219 |
| **2006-07** | 2001 | 23 | 37 | 34 | 28 | 46 | 34 | 49 | 2 | 230 |
| **2007-08** | 2002 | 18 | *21* | *37* | *31* | *32* | *43* | *30* | *0* | 194 |
| **2008-09** | 2003 | 32 | *32* | *20* | *35* | *28* | *30* | *41* | *1* | 187 |
| **2009-10** | 2004 | 24 | *26* | *35* | *20* | *39* | *31* | *31* | *1* | 183 |
| **2010-11** | 2005 | 26 | *35* | *28* | *34* | *22* | *43* | *33* | *4* | 199 |
| **2011-12** | 2006 | 23 | 24 | 36 | 26 | 35 | 20 | 41 | 0 | 182 |
| **2012-13** | 2007 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 35 | 26 | 33 | 21 | 0 | 156 |
| **2013-14** | 2008 | 29 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 0 | 163 |
| **2014-15** | 2009 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 27 | 34 | 29 | 0 | 161 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 2010 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 36 | 0 | 154 |
| **2016-17** | 2011 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 142 |
| **2017-18** | 2012 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 0 | 131 |
| **2018-19** | 2013 | 27 | 24 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 29 | 0 | 134 |
| **2019-20** | 2014 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 0 | 129 |
| **2020-21** | 2015 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 0 | 126 |
| **2021-22** | 2016 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 15 | 24 | 0 | 130 |
| **2022-23** | 2017 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 16 | 0 | 130 |
| **2023-24** | 2018 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 0 | 138 |
| **2024-25** | 2019 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 0 | 134 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projection Growth Rates2** | 0.894 | 1.005 | 1.075 | 1.032 | 0.994 | 1.051 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Annual Growth Rates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration3** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **2005** |  |  | 1.167 | 1.000 | 0.912 | 1.143 | 0.935 | 0.882 |   | -2.50% |
| **2006** |  |  | 1.000 | 0.952 | 0.946 | 0.903 | 0.938 | 0.953 |   | 6.08% |
| **2007** |  |  | 1.083 | 1.094 | 1.000 | 1.114 | 1.107 | 1.033 |   | -4.23% |
| **2008** |  |  | 1.346 | 1.077 | 0.971 | 1.100 | 1.103 | 1.065 |   | -6.29% |
| **2009** |  |  | 1.043 | 1.029 | 0.929 | 1.029 | 0.909 | 0.953 |   | 7.08% |
| **2010** |  |  | 0.900 | 0.958 | 0.972 | 1.000 | 0.943 | 1.050 |   | 5.60% |
| **2011** |  |  | 0.862 | 1.056 | 1.043 | 0.971 | 1.038 | 1.030 |   | -3.94% |
| **2012** |  |  | 0.920 | 1.000 | 1.211 | 1.125 | 1.000 | 1.074 |   | -1.71% |
| **2013** |  |  | 1.167 | 1.000 | 0.912 | 1.143 | 0.935 | 0.882 |   | 1.71% |
| **2014** |  |  | 1.000 | 0.952 | 0.946 | 0.903 | 0.938 | 0.953 |   | 8.65% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Ave.** | **0.894** | **1.005** | **1.075** | **1.032** | **0.994** | **1.051** |  |  |
| **Weighted 3-Year** | 0.897 | 1.012 | 1.115 | 1.053 | 1.003 | 1.055 |  |  |
| **5-Year Ave.** | 1.014 | 1.024 | 1.025 | 1.045 | 0.999 | 1.034 |  |  |
| **Weighted 5-Year** | 0.945 | 1.015 | 1.065 | 1.045 | 0.994 | 1.041 |  |  |

1 Births in Bethlehem from 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health.

 The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 estimated from in-state births through September.

 Births in 2015-19 set to the average of 2012, 2013 and 2014

2 Based three –year average of annual growth rates.

3 Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-5 one year with enrollment in grades 2-4 the prior year.

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| **Appendix C. Woodbury Enrollment in Bethlehem Elementary Projected by Grade to 2024** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **School****Year** | **Birth****Year** | **Births1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **K** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **PreK PreK** | **PK-5** |
| **2004-05** | 1999 | 105 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 0 | 114 |
| **2005-06** | 2000 | 97 | 26 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 114 |
| **2006-07** | 2001 | 107 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 111 |
| **2007-08** | 2002 | 94 | 14 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 32 | 28 | 0 | 147 |
| **2008-09** | 2003 | 105 | 21 | 15 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 134 |
| **2009-10** | 2004 | 91 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 30 | 19 | 0 | 133 |
| **2010-11** | 2005 | 75 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 31 | 0 | 144 |
| **2011-12** | 2006 | 88 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 22 | 0 | 135 |
| **2012-13** | 2007 | 72 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 0 | 124 |
| **2013-14** | 2008 | 75 | 14 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 0 | 120 |
| **2014-15** | 2009 | 59 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 0 | 103 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 2010 | 67 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 21 | 22 | 0 | 92 |
| **2016-17** | 2011 | 57 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 79 |
| **2017-18** | 2012 | 66 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 70 |
| **2018-19** | 2013 | 58 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 68 |
| **2019-20** | 2014 | 49 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 63 |
| **2020-21** | 2015 | 58 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 63 |
| **2021-22** | 2016 | 58 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 62 |
| **2022-23** | 2017 | 58 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 62 |
| **2023-24** | 2018 | 58 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 61 |
| **2024-25** | 2019 | 58 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 61 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projection Growth Rates**2 | 0.189 | 1.000 | 0.951 | 1.000 | 0.988 | 0.963 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Annual Growth Rates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration3** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **2005** |  |  | 0.268 | 0.778 | 1.000 | 1.056 | 0.882 | 1.100 |   | 1.37% |
| **2006** |  |  | 0.168 | 0.808 | 1.143 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |   | 3.03% |
| **2007** |  |  | 0.149 | 1.333 | 1.286 | 1.375 | 1.778 | 1.474 |  | 47.30% |
| **2008** |  |  | 0.200 | 1.071 | 0.917 | 1.111 | 0.909 | 0.813 |  | -6.67% |
| **2009** |  |  | 0.275 | 1.000 | 1.133 | 0.955 | 1.000 | 0.950 |  | 0.00% |
| **2010** |  |  | 0.280 | 1.120 | 1.095 | 1.176 | 1.000 | 1.033 |  | 6.74% |
| **2011** |  |  | 0.227 | 1.095 | 0.929 | 1.087 | 0.950 | 1.048 |  | 0.00% |
| **2012** |  |  | 0.194 | 1.000 | 0.957 | 1.000 | 0.920 | 1.000 |  | -3.23% |
| **2013** |  |  | 0.187 | 0.929 | 1.050 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.043 |  | 2.20% |
| **2014** |  |  | 0.186 | 1.071 | 0.846 | 1.000 | 1.045 | 0.846 |  | -6.10% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Ave.** | **0.189** | **1.000** | **0.951** | **1.000** | **0.988** | **0.963** |  |  |
| **Weighted 3-Year** | 0.188 | 1.012 | 0.932 | 1.000 | 1.009 | 0.938 |  |  |
| **5-Year Ave.** | 0.215 | 1.043 | 0.975 | 1.053 | 0.983 | 0.994 |  |  |
| **Weighted 5-Year** | 0.200 | 1.025 | 0.950 | 1.023 | 0.992 | 0.969 |  |  |

1 Births in Woodbury from 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health.

 The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 estimated from in-state births through September.

 Births in 2015 set to the average of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

2 Based three –year average of annual growth rates.

3 Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-5 one year with enrollment in grades 2-4 the prior year.

|  |
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| **Appendix D. Mitchell Elementary Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **School****Year** | **Birth****Year** | **Births1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **K** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **PreK PreK** | **PK-5** |
| **2004-05** | 1999 | 105 | 98 | 93 | 108 | 99 | 115 | 99 | 0 | 612 |
| **2005-062** | 2000 | 97 | 86 | 100 | 92 | 109 | 102 | *114* | 0 | *603* |
| **2006-072** | 2001 | 107 | 88 | 89 | 96 | 94 | 107 | *103* | 0 | *577* |
| **2007-082** | 2002 | 94 | *76* | *77* | *71* | *88* | *74* | *94* | 0 | *480* |
| **2008-092** | 2003 | 105 | *64* | *78* | *86* | *62* | *90* | *78* | 0 | *458* |
| **2009-102** | 2004 | 91 | *57* | *67* | *78* | *92* | *61* | *91* | 0 | *446* |
| **2010-112** | 2005 | 75 | *64* | *50* | *67* | *68* | *85* | *63* | 0 | *397* |
| **2011-12** | 2006 | 88 | 59 | 69 | 47 | 68 | 71 | 82 | 0 | 396 |
| **2012-13** | 2007 | 72 | 59 | 62 | 68 | 54 | 65 | 70 | 0 | 378 |
| **2013-14** | 2008 | 75 | 65 | 59 | 60 | 73 | 55 | 67 | 0 | 379 |
| **2014-15** | 2009 | 59 | 41 | 69 | 58 | 60 | 76 | 56 | 0 | 360 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 2010 | 67 | 53 | 43 | 68 | 62 | 60 | 77 | 0 | 363 |
| **2016-17** | 2011 | 57 | 45 | 55 | 42 | 73 | 62 | 61 | 0 | 338 |
| **2017-18** | 2012 | 66 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 45 | 73 | 63 | 0 | 334 |
| **2018-19** | 2013 | 58 | 46 | 54 | 46 | 58 | 45 | 74 | 0 | 323 |
| **2019-20** | 2014 | 49 | 39 | 48 | 53 | 49 | 58 | 46 | 0 | 293 |
| **2020-21** | 2015 | 58 | 46 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 49 | 59 | 0 | 298 |
| **2021-22** | 2016 | 58 | 46 | 48 | 39 | 50 | 57 | 50 | 0 | 290 |
| **2022-23** | 2017 | 58 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 42 | 50 | 58 | 0 | 291 |
| **2023-24** | 2018 | 58 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 42 | 51 | 0 | 284 |
| **2024-25** | 2019 | 58 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 42 | 0 | 283 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projection Growth Rates3** | 0.794 | 1.037 | 0.979 | 1.074 | 1.005 | 1.012 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Annual Growth Rates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration4** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **2005** |  |  | 0.887 | 1.020 | 0.989 | 1.009 | 1.030 | 0.991 |   | 0.48% |
| **2006** |  |  | 0.822 | 1.035 | 0.960 | 1.022 | 0.982 | 1.010 |   | -0.74% |
| **2007** |  |  | 0.809 | 0.875 | 0.798 | 0.917 | 0.787 | 0.879 |   | -15.28% |
| **2008** |  |  | 0.610 | 1.026 | 1.117 | 0.873 | 1.023 | 1.054 |   | 1.94% |
| **2009** |  |  | 0.626 | 1.047 | 1.000 | 1.070 | 0.984 | 1.011 |   | 1.90% |
| **2010** |  |  | 0.853 | 0.877 | 1.000 | 0.872 | 0.924 | 1.033 |   | -5.03% |
| **2011** |  |  | 0.670 | 1.063 | 0.920 | 1.000 | 1.015 | 0.953 |   | -2.22% |
| **2012** |  |  | 0.819 | 1.051 | 0.986 | 1.149 | 0.956 | 0.986 |   | 0.78% |
| **2013** |  |  | 0.867 | 1.000 | 0.968 | 1.074 | 1.019 | 1.031 |   | 2.41% |
| **2014** |  |  | 0.695 | 1.062 | 0.983 | 1.000 | 1.041 | 1.018 |   | 1.21% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Ave.** | **0.794** | **1.037** | **0.979** | **1.074** | **1.005** | **1.012** |  |  |
| **Weighted 3-Year** | 0.773 | 1.039 | 0.978 | 1.049 | 1.019 | 1.017 |  |  |
| **5-Year Ave.** | 0.781 | 1.010 | 0.971 | 1.019 | 0.991 | 1.004 |  |  |
| **Weighted 5-year** | 0.773 | 1.031 | 0.972 | 1.041 | 1.007 | 1.007 |  |  |

1 Births in Woodbury from 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health.

 The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 estimated from in-state births through September.

 Births in 2015-19 set to the average of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

2 In 2005 and 2006 Grade 5 students were educated at Woodbury Middle School to relieve overcrowding. From 2007 to 2010, the school housed all district students in grades 3-5. The italicized figures represent what enrollment would have been if the school had remained K-5 in that period.

3 Based three-year average of annual growth rates.

4 Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-5 one year with enrollment in grades 2-4 the prior year.

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| **Appendix E. Region 14 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024: Grades PK-5** |
| **School Year** | **Birth Year** | **Births1** |  **K** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **PK** | **Total PK-5** |
| **2004-05** | 1999 | 125 | 147 | 155 | 158 | 166 | 169 | 167 | 23 | 985 |
| **2005-06** | 2000 | 131 | 150 | 138 | 156 | 158 | 165 | 169 | 14 | 950 |
| **2006-07** | 2001 | 130 | 143 | 144 | 140 | 158 | 160 | 167 | 16 | 928 |
| **2007-08** | 2002 | 112 | 111 | 138 | 130 | 142 | 150 | 152 | 17 | 840 |
| **2008-09** | 2003 | 137 | 118 | 113 | 143 | 121 | 140 | 146 | 16 | 797 |
| **2009-10** | 2004 | 115 | 108 | 123 | 115 | 152 | 123 | 141 | 33 | 795 |
| **2010-11** | 2005 | 101 | 119 | 106 | 124 | 110 | 149 | 128 | 43 | 779 |
| **2011-12** | 2006 | 111 | 103 | 128 | 99 | 128 | 110 | 145 | 45 | 758 |
| **2012-13** | 2007 | 92 | 91 | 105 | 125 | 106 | 121 | 110 | 46 | 704 |
| **2013-14** | 2008 | 104 | 104 | 91 | 105 | 129 | 108 | 125 | 51 | 713 |
| **2014-15** | 2009 | 84 | 75 | 109 | 92 | 108 | 133 | 107 | 51 | 675 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 2010 | 86 | 83 | 77 | 109 | 97 | 108 | 135 | 51 | 660 |
| **2016-17** | 2011 | 79 | 75 | 85 | 77 | 115 | 97 | 109 | 51 | 609 |
| **2017-18** | 2012 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 84 | 81 | 115 | 99 | 51 | 587 |
| **2018-19** | 2013 | 85 | 81 | 80 | 78 | 89 | 81 | 116 | 51 | 576 |
| **2019-20** | 2014 | 73 | 70 | 83 | 79 | 82 | 89 | 83 | 51 | 537 |
| **2020-21** | 2015 | 80 | 77 | 71 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 91 | 51 | 538 |
| **2021-22** | 2016 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 72 | 87 | 83 | 84 | 51 | 533 |
| **2022-23** | 2017 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 76 | 87 | 85 | 51 | 534 |
| **2023-24** | 2018 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 83 | 76 | 89 | 51 | 534 |
| **2024-25** | 2019 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 83 | 83 | 77 | 51 | 529 |
|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projection Growth Rates2**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Estimated** |
| **Annual Growth Rates History** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration3** |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| **2005** |   |  | 1.145 | 0.939 | 1.006 | 1.000 | 0.994 | 1.000 | -0.10% |
| **2006** |   |  | 1.100 | 0.960 | 1.014 | 1.013 | 1.013 | 1.012 | 1.10% |
| **2007** |   |  | 0.991 | 0.965 | 0.903 | 1.014 | 0.949 | 0.950 | -1.46% |
| **2008** |   |  | 0.861 | 1.018 | 1.036 | 0.931 | 0.986 | 0.973 | -0.88% |
| **2009** |   |  | 0.939 | 1.042 | 1.018 | 1.063 | 1.017 | 1.007 | 3.10% |
| **2010** |   |  | 1.178 | 0.981 | 1.008 | 0.957 | 0.980 | 1.041 | 0.72% |
| **2011** |   |  | 0.928 | 1.076 | 0.934 | 1.032 | 1.000 | 0.973 | -0.12% |
| **2012** |   |  | 0.989 | 1.019 | 0.977 | 1.071 | 0.945 | 1.000 | 0.66% |
| **2013** |   |  | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.032 | 1.019 | 1.033 | 1.09% |
| **2014** |   |  | 0.893 | 1.048 | 1.011 | 1.029 | 1.031 | 0.991 | 0.28% |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| **3-Year Ave.****3-Year Ave.** |  | 0.961 | 1.022 | 0.996 | 1.044 | 0.998 | 1.008 |   |
| **Weighted 3-Year****Weighted 3-Year** |  | 0.945 | 1.027 | 1.002 | 1.037 | 1.013 | 1.006 |   |
| **5-Year Ave.** |  | 0.998 | 1.025 | 0.986 | 1.024 | 0.995 | 1.008 |  |
| **Weighted 5-year** |  | 0.964 | 1.029 | 0.991 | 1.034 | 1.003 | 1.005 |  |

1 Births 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2013 figure is preliminary.

 Births in 2014 are estimated from in-state births through September in each town.

 Births in 2015-19 set to the average of 2012, 2014 and 2014 in each town.

2 Projection based on sum of Bethlehem and Woodbury projections.

3 Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-8 one year with enrollment in grades 2-7 the prior year.

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| **Appendix F. Region 14 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024: Grades 6-12** |
| **School Year** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | 12 | **6-8** |  **Resident9-12 Total** | **Non-Resident****9-12****Total** | **PK-12****Total** |
| **2004-05** | 185 | 156 | 175 | 175 | 155 | 158 | 150 | 516 | 638 | 198 | 2,337 |
| **2005-06** | 167 | 183 | 155 | 167 | 184 | 134 | 162 | 505 | 647 | 179 | 2,281 |
| **2006-07** | 167 | 168 | 184 | 150 | 159 | 186 | 134 | 519 | 629 | 197 | 2,273 |
| **2007-08** | 164 | 168 | 166 | 168 | 148 | 156 | 186 | 498 | 658 | 194 | 2,190 |
| **2008-09** | 151 | 169 | 167 | 154 | 169 | 151 | 161 | 487 | 635 | 208 | 2,127 |
| **2009-10** | 147 | 152 | 176 | 157 | 157 | 163 | 154 | 475 | 631 | 207 | 2,108 |
| **2010-11** | 139 | 156 | 152 | 164 | 158 | 151 | 165 | 447 | 638 | 212 | 2,076 |
| **2011-12** | 131 | 140 | 150 | 136 | 164 | 156 | 147 | 421 | 603 | 208 | 1,990 |
| **2012-13** | 142 | 130 | 141 | 137 | 144 | 160 | 151 | 413 | 592 | 211 | 1,920 |
| **2013-14** | 108 | 137 | 126 | 135 | 138 | 139 | 164 | 371 | 576 | 216 | 1,876 |
| **2014-15** | 116 | 108 | 140 | 119 | 126 | 138 | 137 | 364 | 520 | 228 | 1,787 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Projected** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2015-16** | 109 | 114 | 108 | 131 | 119 | 124 | 137 | 331 | 511 | 230 | 1,732 |
| **2016-17** | 136 | 107 | 114 | 101 | 131 | 117 | 123 | 357 | 472 | 230 | 1,668 |
| **2017-18** | 105 | 134 | 107 | 107 | 101 | 128 | 116 | 346 | 452 | 230 | 1,615 |
| **2018-19** | 95 | 104 | 134 | 100 | 107 | 99 | 127 | 333 | 433 | 230 | 1,572 |
| **2019-20** | 112 | 94 | 104 | 126 | 100 | 105 | 98 | 310 | 429 | 230 | 1,506 |
| **2020-21** | 80 | 110 | 94 | 98 | 126 | 98 | 104 | 284 | 426 | 230 | 1,478 |
| **2021-22** | 88 | 79 | 110 | 88 | 98 | 124 | 97 | 277 | 407 | 230 | 1,447 |
| **2022-23** | 81 | 87 | 79 | 103 | 88 | 96 | 123 | 247 | 410 | 230 | 1,421 |
| **2023-24** | 82 | 80 | 87 | 74 | 103 | 86 | 95 | 249 | 358 | 230 | 1,371 |
| **2024-25** | 86 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 74 | 101 | 85 | 247 | 342 | 230 | 1,348 |
|  **Projection Growth Rates Growth Rates**  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.963 | 0.986 | 0.999 | 0.938 | 1.000 | 0.980 | 0.993 |  |  |  |  |
| **Annual Growth Rates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Migration** |
| **2005** | 1.000 | 0.989 | 0.994 | 0.954 | 1.051 | 0.865 | 1.025 |  |  |  | -0.10% |
| **2006** | 0.988 | 1.006 | 1.005 | 0.968 | 0.952 | 1.011 | 1.000 |  |  |  | 1.10% |
| **2007** | 0.982 | 1.006 | 0.988 | 0.913 | 0.987 | 0.981 | 1.000 |  |  |  | -1.46% |
| **2008** | 0.993 | 1.030 | 0.994 | 0.928 | 1.006 | 1.020 | 1.032 |  |  |  | -0.88% |
| **2009** | 1.007 | 1.007 | 1.041 | 0.940 | 1.019 | 0.964 | 1.020 |  |  |  | 3.10% |
| **2010** | 0.986 | 1.061 | 1.000 | 0.932 | 1.006 | 0.962 | 1.012 |  |  |  | 0.72% |
| **2011** | 1.023 | 1.007 | 0.962 | 0.895 | 1.000 | 0.987 | 0.974 |  |  |  | -0.12% |
| **2012** | 0.979 | 0.992 | 1.007 | 0.913 | 1.059 | 0.976 | 0.968 |  |  |  | 0.66% |
| **2013** | 0.982 | 0.965 | 0.969 | 0.957 | 1.007 | 0.965 | 1.025 |  |  |  | 1.09% |
| **2014** | 0.928 | 1.000 | 1.022 | 0.944 | 0.933 | 1.000 | 0.986 |  |  |  | 0.28% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3-Year Ave.** | **0.963** | **0.986** | **0.999** | **0.938** | **1.000** | **0.980** | **0.993** |  |  |  |  |
| **Weighted 3-Yr** | 0.954 | 0.987 | 1.002 | 0.944 | 0.9789 | 0.9844 | 0.9958 |  |  |  |  |
| **5-Year Ave.** | 0.980 | 1.005 | 0.992 | 0.928 | 1.001 | 0.978 | 0.993 |  |  |  |  |
| **Weighted 5-Yr** | 0.969 | 0.994 | 0.995 | 0.934 | 0.992 | 0.982 | 0.993 |  |  |  |  |

1 Based on 5-year averages of annual growth rates.

2 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 non-residents in and residents out to public schools

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| **Appendix G. Non-Resident Enrollment in the Agriculture Science and Technology Program Projected to 2024** |
| **October****Of Year** | **Key Sending****Grade 81** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **9-12** | **Pct. Prior Year Grade 8** |
| 2003 | 1913 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 | 1878 | 57 | 45 | 50 | 35 | 187 | 2.98% |
| 2005 | 1921 | 57 | 56 | 46 | 49 | 208 | 3.04% |
| 2006 | 1926 | 64 | 50 | 51 | 42 | 207 | 3.33% |
| 2007 | 1793 | 57 | 59 | 49 | 48 | 213 | 2.96% |
| 2008 | 1868 | 51 | 55 | 56 | 46 | 208 | 2.84% |
| 2009 | 1748 | 61 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 211 | 3.27% |
| 2010 | 1719 | 60 | 60 | 48 | 48 | 216 | 3.43% |
| 2011 | 1699 | 57 | 56 | 46 | 49 | 208 | 3.32% |
| 2012 | 1700 | 59 | 52 | 54 | 48 | 213 | 3.47% |
| 2013 | 1638 | 56 | 58 | 54 | 56 | 224 | 3.29% |
| 2014 | 1630 | 69 | 52 | 57 | 51 | 229 | 4.21% |
| 2015 | 1604 | 56 | 65 | 52 | 57 | 230 | 3.44% |
| 2016 | 1548 | 60 | 53 | 65 | 52 | 230 | 3.74% |
| 2017 | 1552 | 55 | 57 | 53 | 65 | 230 | 3.55% |
| 2018 | 1460 | 68 | 52 | 57 | 53 | 230 | 4.38% |
| 2019 | 1386 | 57 | 64 | 52 | 57 | 230 | 3.90% |
| 2020 | 1398 | 60 | 54 | 64 | 52 | 230 | 4.33% |
| 2021 | 1328 | 55 | 57 | 54 | 64 | 230 | 3.93% |
| 2022 | 1200 | 67 | 52 | 57 | 54 | 230 | 5.04% |
| 2023 | 1161 | 58 | 63 | 52 | 57 | 230 | 4.83% |
| 2024 |  | 60 | 55 | 63 | 52 | 230 | 5.17% |
| **Projection Growth Rates2** |  | 0.942 | 0.994 | 1.006 |  |  |

1 The key sending districts were Naugatuck, New Milford, Oxford, Seymour, Watertown and Region 15. Each had 20 or more students enrolled in 2014.

2 Projection growth rates based on three-year averages of annual growth rates. Grade 9 enrollment set to total non-resident enrollment equaled 230 students.