BELLE PLAINE SCHOOLS

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY AND ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

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I. Introduction

Estimating the number of students that will enroll in a school district in future years is important because:

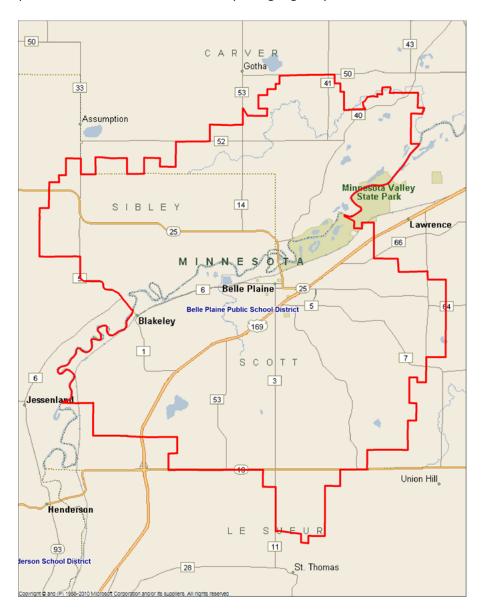
- District revenues are based on the number of students that enroll
- The number of teachers needed is based on enrollment
- The need for new or expanded school facilities is based on enrollment

Given the importance of enrollment projections, the Belle Plaine Schools #716 retained SchoolFinances.com to complete a demographic analysis of the district and prepare enrollment projections for 10 years.

The enrollment projections contained in this report were prepared using the enrollment history of the district, population and population projections for the district, school age population, housing development, migration and the number of births in the primary zip codes served by the district.

II. Map of the District

The following map shows the geographic region of the Belle Plaine Schools. The district encompasses 105.385 miles in Scott County along Highway 169.



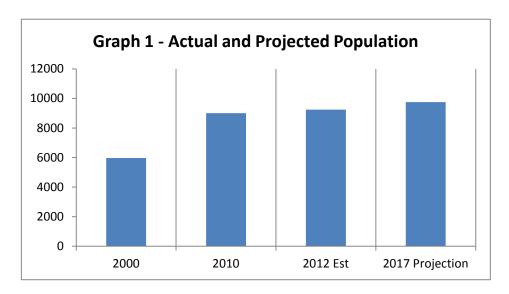
III. General Characteristics and Community Development

- A. Description of the District A demographic profile was developed for the Belle Plaine Schools using the 2010 Census, data from the state demographer, Scott County and a demographic database. Interviews were conducted with key individuals within the district to gain their perspectives on growth and development within the district. (Individuals interviewed are listed in *Appendix I*.) Some highlights of the review of information include:
 - Scott County was the fastest growing county in Minnesota from 2000-2010.

- In a comprehensive housing study completed in 2011, the Maxwell group forecasted that the population and household growth of Scott County will be stable for the next few years with greater growth after 2015.
- In 2012, the median age of the population within the district was 34.9, and the average age of the population was 35.7. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 36.5.
- For 2012 the population of the Belle Plaine School District:
 - 93.4% are White
 - 1.2% are Black or African American
 - .4% are American Indian or Alaska Native
 - 1.8% are Asian
 - 0.5% are Some Other Race, and 2.8% are Two or More Races
- For 2012, the average household income was estimated to be \$70,016 and is projected to increase 16.8% over the next five years.
- In 2012, 6.2% of the population over age 25 in Belle Plaine was estimated to have earned a Masters, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 19.4% have earned a Bachelor's Degree.
- B. Population Trends and Estimates A profile of the geographic region of the district was prepared that used a database that includes the census of 1990, 2000, estimates for 2012 and projections for 2017. The data includes Medicare and Social Security files, Internal Revenue Service statistics on tax filers and a household level credit and demographic database, which cover the vast majority of households. The detail of this information is presented in a supplement to this report, "Census Geographic Report." Some information from that report is presented in the graphs which follow.

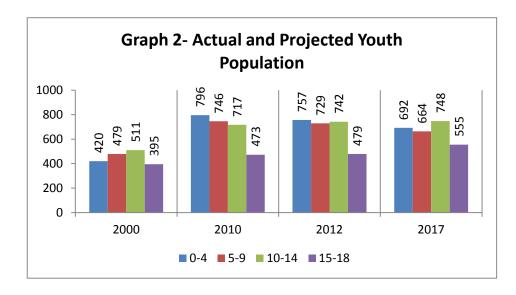
1. Actual and Projected Population Growth

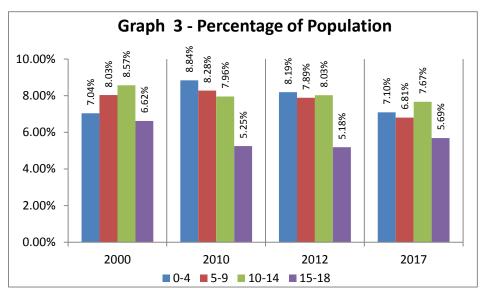
Graph 1 presents the population of the Belle Plaine Schools from 2000 through the projected population in 2017. The population of the district is projected to increase 1.11% annually between the 2012 estimates and the projections for 2017.



2. Actual and Projected Youth Population

Graphs 2 and *3* presents the population of children in the Belle Plaine Schools in both the number and the percentage of the total population from the 2000 and 2010 Census data, 2012 Estimates and 2017 projections.





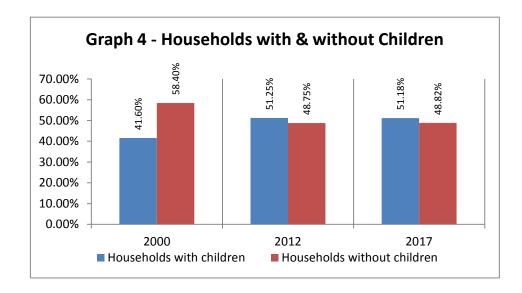
3. Female Population in Child Bearing Years

Table 1 presents the female population within the district in childbearing years; ages 18-44. In 2017, 33.0% of the women in the Belle Plaine School District are projected to be in child bearing years.

Table	Table 1 – Female Population in Child Bearing Years											
2012 Estimates	012 Estimates % of		2017 Projections		% of							
		Population			Population							
18 years	60	1.0%	18 years	73	1.0%							
19 years	61	1.0%	19 years	73	1.0%							
20 to 24 years	238	4.0%	20 to 24 years	362	7.0%							
25 to 29 years	277	5.0%	25 to 29 years	278	6.0%							
30 to 34 years	387	6.0%	30 to 34 years	299	6.0%							
35 to 39 years	362	8.0%	35 to 39 years	324	7.0%							
40 to 44 years	281	9.0%	40 to 44 years	268	5.0%							
Child Bearing Years	1,666	34.0%	Child Bearing Years	1677	33.0%							

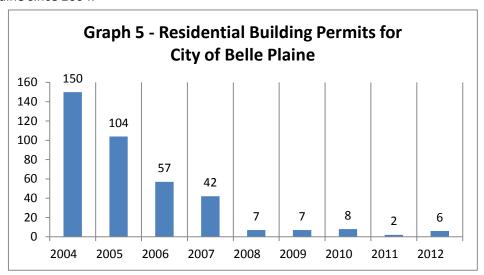
4. Households with and without children

Graph 4 presents the percentage of households with and without children. The majority of households within the district have children. The percentage of households with children is projected to remain stable between the 2012 estimates and projections for 2017.

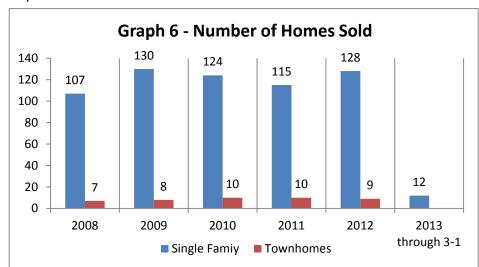


C. Development within Belle Plaine Schools

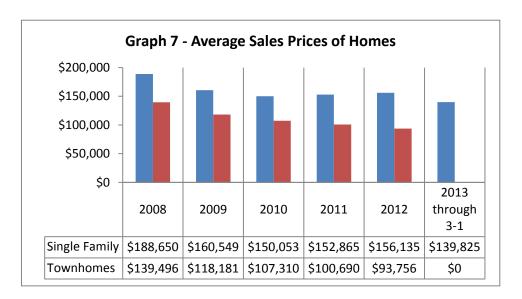
Graph 5 presents the number of residential building permits issued by the City of Belle Plaine since 2004.



D. Real Estate Sales in the Belle Plaine School District Graph 6 presents the real estate sales in the Belle Plaine School District from 2008 through March 1, 2013. During this time, an annual average of 103 homes and 9 townhomes were sold and the average length of time homes were on the market was 96 days.



Graph 7 presents the average sales price of town homes and single family homes in the Belle Plaine Schools from 2008 through March 1, 2013.



- IV. Enrollment History and Trends
 - A. Enrollment History all methods of projecting enrollment rely on understanding the history of realized enrollment. While some of the data presented does not have a direct bearing on projecting enrollment, it is included as background information for understanding the student and demographic changes that are taking place within the district. This information is available from the Minnesota Department of Education.
 - 1. <u>Home Primary Language</u> This data presents the primary language spoken in the student's home. *Appendix A* of this report presents a (16) year graph of this data. English is, and always has been, the primary language within the district. The percentage of homes with English as the primary language has changed from 99.9% in1997 to 98.1% in 2012. The second and third most common home languages within the district are Spanish and Russian.

Statewide, the English percentages for Home Primary Language were 95.1% in 1997 and 87.3% in 2012. The second through seventh most common languages statewide were Spanish, Hmong, Somali, Vietnamese, Russian, and Mandarin Chinese. Spanish as the primary home language increased every year for (16) years to the level of 39,187 in 2012. This is 4.8% on a statewide basis.

- 2. Student Ethnicity The student ethnicity is reported in (5) categories. These are American Indian, Asian Pacific, Hispanic, Black and White. The changing student ethnicity in these (5) categories is presented and graphed in *Appendix B*. The minority enrollments have begun a gradual increase to their present numbers. In 2013 the Belle Plaine Schools enrolled (10) Indian students, (37) Asian Pacific students, (41) Hispanic students, and (29) Black students. All minorities combined totaled 117 students or 7.18% of the total 2013 enrollment. In 2013 the white enrollment was 1513 of the total 1630 students enrolled.
- 3. Special Student Population The data collected in this area is whether the student is enrolled in a program of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) or a special education program (SPED). Also collected is the number of students eligible for free or reduced price school lunch. The number of free/reduced lunch students in a district is the best indicator available of the economic well-being of the district population. *Appendix C* presents a (9) year trend in the number of students in 716 that are enrolled in LEP and SPED programs and the total number of students eligible for free/reduced price lunch. The percentages in these three categories in the Belle Plaine Schools versus the State totals are:

2012 Percentage of Special Student Populations									
	Free/Reduced	LEP	Special Education						
District #716	21.4%	0	11.3%						
State of Minnesota	37.0%	7.5%	13.4%						

District 716 has a significantly lower percentage of economically disadvantaged students as well as lower percentage of students enrolled in LEP and SPED programs. *Appendix C* shows the number and percentage of Free/Reduced eligible students in District #716 for the past ten years.

4. Enrollment History - The enrollment realized in District #716 for the years 2006-07 through 2012-13, is the basis for projecting the enrollments that will be realized in 2013-14 through 2022-2023. *Table 2* presents the Fall Seat Count enrollment history by grade.

		Table 2	- Enrollmeı	nt History			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
К	111	108	131	136	135	136	143
1	104	107	115	131	134	126	119
2	123	109	105	112	131	130	130
3	133	124	106	99	114	127	126
4	102	123	130	106	105	113	125
5	119	112	124	129	112	112	106
6	101	124	110	118	128	117	115
7	114	103	130	110	131	134	122
8	118	116	105	140	113	136	132
9	122	115	112	110	133	113	140
10	124	122	113	120	106	126	118
11	108	129	111	115	113	109	118
12	131	109	122	112	111	112	108
Total K-12	1510	1501	1514	1538	1566	1591	1602
Enrollment				·			
Change		-9	13	24	28	25	11

Graph 8 presents the enrollment change as percentages from 2008-09 through 2012-13 of District #716 and the neighboring districts. With the exception of LeSueur-Henderson and Tri-County* (the history presented includes the history of Montgomery, Lonsdale and LeCenter), all districts experienced an increase from the Fall 2011-12 Enrollment to the Fall Enrollment of 2012-13.

	Table 3 - Percentage Change in Enrollment of Neighboring Districts												
				Eastern									
	Belle	New		Carver				LeSueur	Tri				
	Plaine	Prague	Jordan	County	Waconia	Central	Sibley East	Henderson	County*				
2005-06	1.94%	3.39%	2.16%	3.67%	6.63%	-0.20%	-1.64%	-3.83%	-0.60%				
2006-07	2.51%	6.08%	2.11%	2.27%	4.19%	5.11%	-2.63%	-3.03%	1.68%				
2007-08	-0.86%	3.68%	0.32%	1.06%	3.57%	1.17%	-1.63%	0.74%	3.78%				
2008-09	1.14%	0.31%	5.74%	0.01%	3.14%	-1.15%	0.75%	-5.80%	-1.25%				
2009-10	0.53%	3.62%	2.93%	1.84%	5.02%	-3.79%	-3.05%	-1.21%	2.19%				
2010-11	2.89%	1.83%	-0.83%	1.05%	4.28%	-0.81%	0.34%	-1.75%	-1.80%				
2011-12	1.72%	2.60%	2.63%	0.46%	3.20%	-0.41%	2.20%	-3.39%	4.19%				
2012-13	0.69%	1.23%	1.34%	2.33%	4.09%	1.23%	1.16%	-2.68%	-1.60%				

B. Migration

Migration refers to how students move through the grades of a school district along with students entering or leaving a school district and the resulting enrollment changes that occur by grade. It is important for anyone studying enrollment projections to understand the concept of 'migration' and the varying methods of applying this 'history of student movement' to future enrollment projections.

If the grade 3 enrollment of a school district is 100 students, it is anticipated that the grade 4 enrollment of the school district in the next year will be 100 students (plus the migration). If this migration is (-5) the enrollment will be 95. If the migration is (+7) the enrollment will be 107. Migration is a net sum of all the students leaving and all the students entering.

Some of the reasons that students leave and enter a district could be:

- 1. Parents leaving the community
- 2. Students enrolling in a non-public school, charter or another public school district through open enrollment
- 3. Students beginning home schooling or an on-line school program
- 4. Students enrolling in a special program under a tuition agreement
- 5. Students discontinuing school after the age requirement is met
- 6. Student deaths
- 7. Parents losing their jobs in a community forcing families to relocate

The reasons why students enter the district are typically opposite of the above items with the main reasons being:

- 1. The highest-grade level in a non-public or charter school is achieved and students enroll in the public school district at the next grade level
- 2. Community growth in housing and/or employment attracts additional families and the children enroll in the public schools
- 3. Transportation/roadways make it reasonable for families to live in a district while they work in another location
- 4. Employment opportunities attracting new families to move to the community

For the reasons listed above, there is always some turnover in the students enrolled in a district from year to year. Some migration takes place during the school year and other migration of students takes place during the summer months.

The enrollment migration is computed by grade level and is reviewed for several prior years in an attempt to see enrollment trends that can be used for projecting future enrollment. The enrollment migration can be used as a percentage; i.e. 100 to 105 would be 1.05 and 100 to 93 would be .93. In addition, the enrollment migration can be viewed as a number without converting to a ratio. And for our example it would be +5 or -7. *Table 4* presents the migration of students in District #716 by grade level from 2007-08 through 2012-13.

	Table 4	l - Total Mi	igration by	Grade		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
12 - K	(23.0)	22.0	14.0	23.0	25.0	31.00
1	(4.0)	7.0	0.0	(2.0)	(9.0)	(17.00)
2	5.0	(2.0)	(3.0)	0.0	(4.0)	4.00
3	1.0	(3.0)	(6.0)	2.0	(4.0)	(4.00)
4	(10.0)	6.0	0.0	6.0	(1.0)	(2.00)
5	10.0	1.0	(1.0)	6.0	7.0	(7.00)
6	5.0	(2.0)	(6.0)	(1.0)	5.0	3.00
7	2.0	6.0	0.0	13.0	6.0	5.00
8	2.0	2.0	10.0	3.0	5.0	(2.00)
9	(3.0)	(4.0)	5.0	(7.0)	0.0	4.00
10	0.0	(2.0)	8.0	(4.0)	(7.0)	5.00
11	5.0	(11.0)	2.0	(7.0)	3.0	(8.00)
12	1.0	(7.0)	1.0	(4.0)	(1.0)	(1.00)
Total Migration	14.0	(9.0)	10.0	5.0	0.0	(20.0)
Total Enrollment						
Change	(9.0)	13.0	24.0	28.0	25.0	11.0

Table 4 includes a row designated as 12 – K. This number is the enrollment variation in the number of grade 12 students leaving a district in a spring of one year versus the number of Kindergarten students entering the district in the fall of the next school year. This is called the 'natural change.' Therefore, by definition, the enrollment change in a school district from the preceding year is the total of the grade level migration and the 'natural change'.

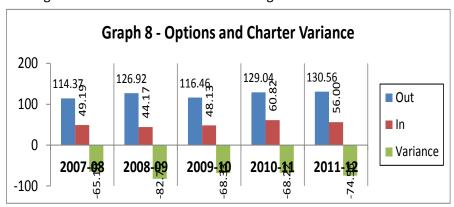
What conclusions can be drawn from the data that is presented in *Table 3*?

- 1. The total enrollment change in the District #716 has averaged 15 students per year for the past 5 years (from 2007-08 through 2012-13).
- From 2008-09 through 2012-13, there has been a positive change in the number of Kindergarten students who enrolled in the fall from the previous year's graduating 12th grade class. This is correlated directly to the positive enrollment change in the district.
- 3. Grades 1, 3, and 12 have experienced enrollment decreases in 4 of the last 6 years.
- C. Enrollment and Charter Options Influencing Enrollment

Enrollment options and charter enrollment must also be considered when making enrollment projections. Options to neighboring districts come about for many reasons, which include:

- 1. The belief that the student will receive a better education in the neighboring district.
- 2. The proximity of the school facilities in neighboring districts to the residence of the optioning student.
- 3. The extra-curricular programs in a district versus those in neighboring districts also influence the decision of parents to pursue an enrollment option.
- 4. Parent jobs in neighboring districts.

Graph 8 presents an overview of the variance between District #716 students enrolling to other districts or charter schools and the number of students from other districts open enrolling to District #716 from 2007-08 through 2011-12.



Some additional reports are presented in *Appendix D, E, F* and *G*. This data includes:

- Appendix D is a report presenting where resident students of District #716 attended school in 2011-12. This table presents enrollment by grade, listing all districts and the number of enrolled District #716 students.
- 2. **Appendix E** presents a resident student comparison review for Belle Plaine and 9 comparison districts for school year 2011-12.
- 3. **Appendix F** presents from which districts District #716 enrolled students in 2011-12; i.e., resident districts of students served. This table presents enrollment by grade, listing all districts and number of enrolled students in District #716.
- 4. Appendix G presents the resident students served for District #716 for 2011-12.

From reviewing the information of District #716 resident students and resident students of other districts being served by District #716, the following observations were made:

- 1. In 2011-12, District #716 had 1661 resident students. (See Appendix D for the detail.)
- 2. In 2011-12, District #716 served 1518 resident students, or 91.4% of the resident students in District #716. The remaining 8.6% of District #716 residents were served in 31 other public school districts and charter schools. (See *Appendix D* for the detail.)
- 3. In 2011-12, only one of the comparison districts, Albany, served a higher percentage of resident students than did Belle Plaine. Albany served 93.4% of the resident students compared to Belle Plaine serving 91.4% of resident students. (See *Appendix E* for the detail).
- 4. In 2011-12, District #716 served 1517.89 Resident students, or 96% of students served. The remaining 4% of students served were resident students of 8 other school districts. (See *Appendix F* for the detail).
- 5. In 2011-12, the four districts that enrolled the largest number of students in District #716 were LeSueur-Henderson 29.67, Jordan 8.51, New Prague 5.0 and Norwood 4.0. (See *Appendix F* for the detail.)
- 6. In 2011-12, every grade in the Belle Plaine Schools lost resident enrollment in every grade level; for a loss of (-86) students. (See *Appendix G* for the detail)

Appendix H presents several graphs which summarize residents enrolled in districts bordering District #716, the students enrolled in District #716 from bordering districts and the variance in open enrollment in and out of the district from 2000-01 through 2011-12.

Observations based on a review of District #716 students open enrolling to bordering districts include:

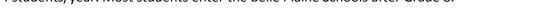
- 1. There are (8) districts bordering District #716; New Prague, Jordan, Eastern Carver County, Waconia, Central, Sibley East, LeSueur Henderson and the newly consolidated Tri-City United. Since the 2012-13 is the first year that the Tri City district is operational, the data for this district was not included in the analysis.
- 2. From 2005-06 through 2011-12, the variance between neighboring district students entering and leaving District #716 has been negative. That is, more resident students of the Belle Plaine Schools open enroll to neighboring districts than resident students of the neighboring districts open enroll to Belle Plaine.

D. Nonpublic enrollment

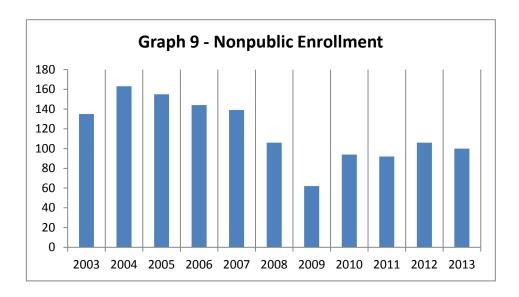
There are two nonpublic schools within the Belle Plaine School District; Our Lady of the Prairie and Trinity Lutheran School.

Our Lady of the Prairie provides education for students in grades Kindergarten through 6. The school is in the final stages of a building program and plan to open a new school in the fall of 2014. The school hopes to increase enrollment to 60 students.

Trinity Lutheran provides education for 3 year old preschool through Grade 8. The school has no plans for expansion of either the facility or the program. Enrollment growth has been steady; 3-4 students/year. Most students enter the Belle Plaine Schools after Grade 8.



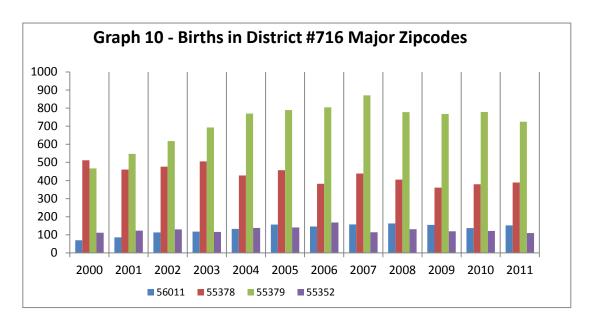
Graph 9 presents the history of enrollment in the nonpublic schools in the last 10 years.

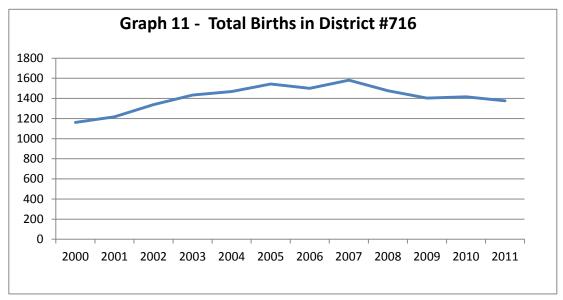


V. Birth Patterns and Kindergarten enrollment

The future enrollment of Belle Plaine Schools must be projected as accurately as possible. This requires that we analyze the birth rates within the area of district and is best accomplished by securing data from the Minnesota Department of Health on the births in the zip codes within the district. Then, we must analyze how many births resulted in kindergarten enrollment 5 years later. This number is enhanced by the families with kindergarten students that move into the district and is reduced by the families that move out of the district for all reasons.

The kindergarten enrollment projections for this study used birth data in the major zip codes served by the school district. *Graph 10 presents* the number of births in zip codes 56011, 55378, 55379 and 55352 and *Graph 11* is a line graph which presents total births within the District from 2000 to the most recent data available from the State Health Department.





In projecting the Kindergarten enrollment for Belle Plaine, the study team opted to use the most recent year as the best indicator of future Kindergarten. The Kindergarten enrollment for 2013-14 through 2022-23 is projected to be:

2013-14	140
2014-15	132
2015-16	131
2016-17	129
2017-18	123
2018-19	118
2019-20	114
2020-21	109
2021-22	105
2022-23	101

VI. Enrollment Projections

A. Method of Projecting Enrollment

The method of projecting enrollment used by SchoolFinances.com is determined by the dynamics of enrollment in the district. One method is the cohort survival method and the other, the numeric survival method. Both methods are based on the concept that students' progress routinely from one grade to another and that factors that influenced grade progression in the past will continue to influence the progression of students from grade to grade in the future.

In the cohort survival methodology a ratio is developed for each grade that compares the number of students in a grade to the number of students in the previous grade in the prior year. This cohort survival ratio indicates whether the change between grades was an enrollment increase or decrease. This cohort methodology is calculated for several years. The ratios can then be used for any prior year, the ratios can be averaged and the ratios can also be weighted to give the most recent year's ratio the greatest influence.

The numeric survival method is similar in that grade to grade progressions are compared, but rather than calculate a ratio, the changed enrollment – either positive or minus, is added or subtracted to the enrollment in a particular grade to project future enrollment. Using the same data that was presented above, if a school had 100 fourth graders and the next year has 95 fifth graders, the numeric survival would be -5. The numeric changes can be averaged and weighted to make projections.

The following table presents an example of the difference in enrollment that would be projected using the cohort survival method and numeric survival method.

			Grade 5 Proj 12-13 -	
	2010-11	2011-12	Cohort Survival	Grade 5 Proj 12-13
Grade	Enrollment	Enrollment	Method	Numeric Survival
4	232	249		
5	248	260	279.1	277.00

The cohort ratio is 260/232 = 1.1207

The numeric change is 260-232 = +28.

The cohort projection is $1.1207 \times 249 = 279.1$

The numeric projection is 28+249 = 277

Both methods collectively encompass all the variables that account for an increase or decrease in the size of a grade cohort as it moves on to the next grade and then represent the cumulative effect of the following factors:

- 1. Migration, in or out, of the schools
- 2. Retention in the same grade
- 3. Changes in school program
- 4. Drop-outs, transfers, etc.
- 5. Births and deaths
- 6. Housing growth

For this study, one year of history and the numeric survival method was used.

It is recommended that these enrollment projections be reviewed annually so that adjustments can be made that include actually enrollment realized. At any given time, the following factors may have an effect on the projections:

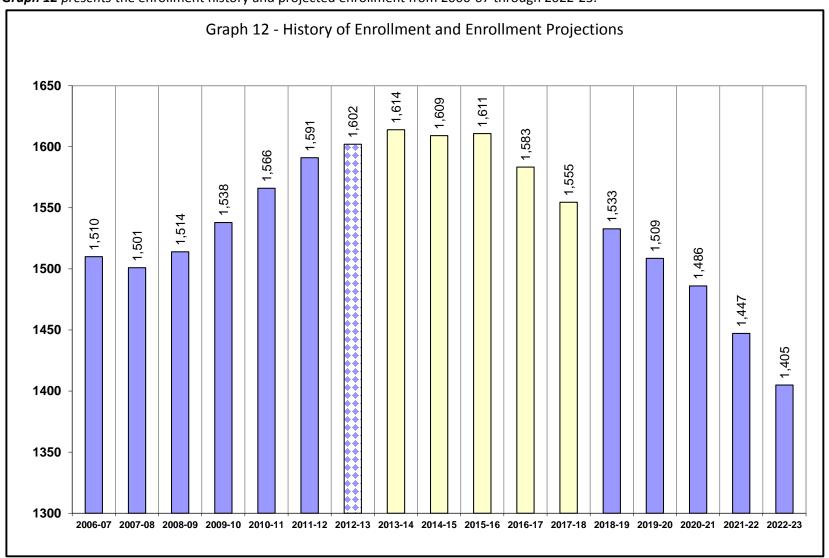
- 1. economic conditions
- 2. changes in charter school or nonpublic enrollment
- 3. changes in the rate of new housing development
- 4. changes in interest rates which could increase or decrease home sales

B. Enrollment Projections

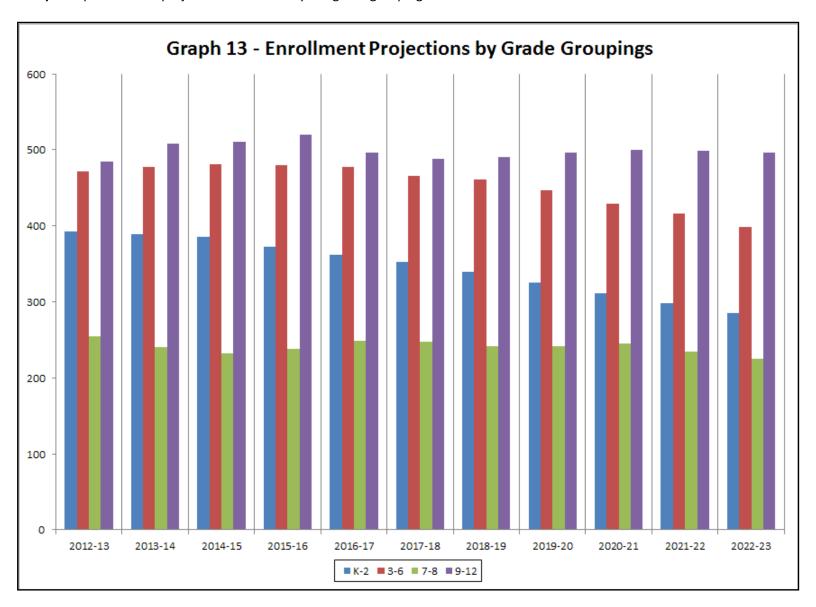
The enrollment projections for District 716 are presented in *Table 5*. These enrollment projections are 'soft'. By this, we mean that certain factors not within the control of the school district can dramatically influence these projections.

7	Table 5 - BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS												
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22			
Kindergarten	143	140	132	131	129	123	118	114	109	105			
Grade 1	119	126	123	115	114	112	106	101	97	92			
Grade 2	130	123	130	127	119	118	116	110	105	101			
Grade 3	126	126	119	126	123	115	114	112	106	101			
Grade 4	125	124	124	117	124	121	113	112	110	104			
Grade 5	106	118	117	117	110	117	114	106	105	103			
Grade 6	115	109	121	120	120	113	120	117	109	108			
Grade 7	122	120	114	126	125	125	118	125	122	114			
Grade 8	132	120	118	112	124	123	123	116	123	120			
Grade 9	140	136	124	122	116	128	127	127	120	127			
Grade 10	118	145	141	129	127	121	133	132	132	125			
Grade 11	118	110	137	133	121	119	113	125	124	124			
Grade 12	108	117	109	136	132	120	118	112	124	123			
Total-Graph Below	1602	1614	1609	1611	1583	1555	1533	1509	1486	1447			
Change		12	-5	2	-27	-29	-22	-24	-23	-39			
% Change		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
Grade 12 to K Change		32	15	22	-7	-9	-2	-4	-3	-19			
Grade 1-12 Migration		-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20			

Graph 12 presents the enrollment history and projected enrollment from 2006-07 through 2022-23.



Graph 13 presents the projected enrollment by the grade groupings of the Belle Plaine Schools.



In addition to this written report, SchoolFinances.com is providing the district with an enrollment projection system and a census geographic report. The enrollment system is interactive and has been designed to examine and easily adjust enrollment assumptions and modify the enrollment projections.

VII. Observations and recommendations

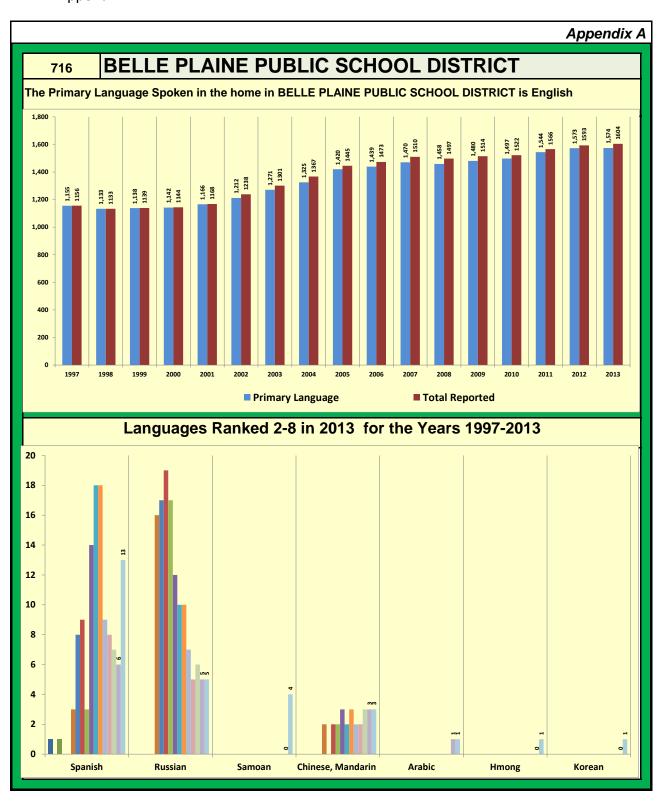
- 1. Scott County was the fastest growing county in Minnesota between 2000 and 2010.
- 2. The population of the district is projected to increase 1.11% annually between the 2012 estimates and the projections for 2017
- 3. The total number of children ages 0-14 is projected to decrease between from the 2012 estimates to the 2017 projections. The number of children ages 15-18 is projected to increase between the 2012 estimates and 2017 projections.
- 4. 35% of the female population of the district is of child bearing age in 2012. By 2017, this population is projected to be 33% of the female population.
- 5. More than half (51.25%) of the homes in the district have school aged children in 2012. This percentage is projected to remain stable through the projections for 2017.
- 6. The number of building permits issued for single-family homes in the district has slowed in recent years.
- 7. An average of 103 single family homes and 9 townhomes have sold in District #716 in the years from 2008-March 2013.
- 8. In neighboring districts, LeSueur-Henderson is the only district which saw enrollment decline in the fall 2012-13 seat count.
- 9. The total enrollment change in the district has averaged +15.3 students per year for the years 2007-08 through 2012-13.
- 10. The variation between the entering Kindergarten class and the graduating 12th grade class averaged 15.3 students from 2007-08 through 2012-13. In other words, the entering Kindergarten class was larger than the graduating 12th grade class from the previous spring.
- 11. District #716 loses more resident students to charter or other districts than it gains through open enrollment into the district.
- 12. The enrollment of the nonpublic schools in the district will continue at similar levels for the next 10 years.

Recommendations

- 1. This enrollment must be reviewed annually to determine if the projections are realized and to modify the projections each year based on the actual enrollment realized. The district may consider convening a committee to annually review the enrollments realized and dialogue the factors in the district that may have changed in the previous year. Also, these projections are for 10 years which assume the anticipated Kindergarten enrollment of children who are not yet born. This requires additional attention to ensure the accuracy of these enrollments.
- 2. Enrollment projections are now significantly influenced by parental choices and program offerings. This complicates the exactness of enrollment planning. In Minnesota, in addition to competition from charter schools, we see and hear television and radio ads for the Minnesota Online Public Schools and for other school districts. Some school districts have developed programs such as all-day kindergarten, Spanish or other language immersion programs that are attractive to parents seeking alternative programs for their children.

3. Competition for K-12 students is likely to increase. Public schools must compete for students. School districts have some influence over the course of events but must manage their resources to remain solvent. School districts must plan, analyze current information, and plan again and again.

VIII. Appendix



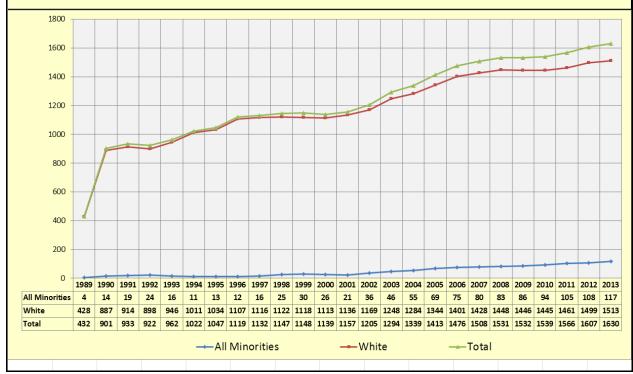
BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT 716

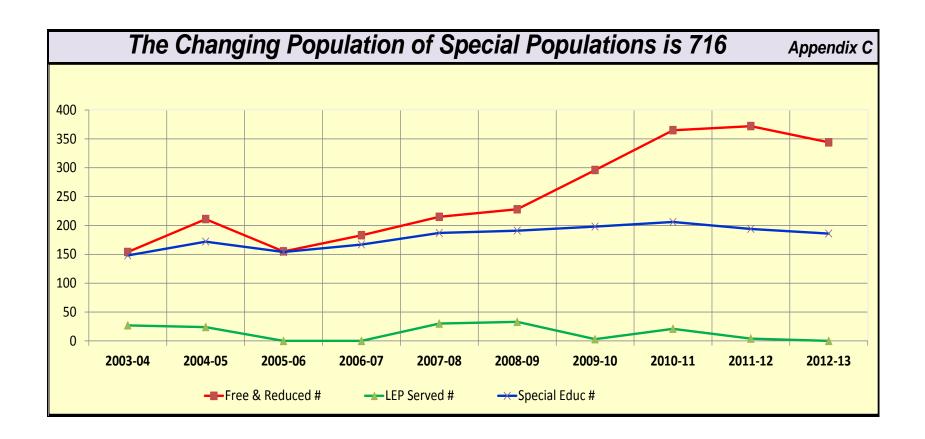
Appendix B

The Minority Students in BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT for the past (24) years



Total Enrollments, Minority, White and Total for the past (24) years in BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

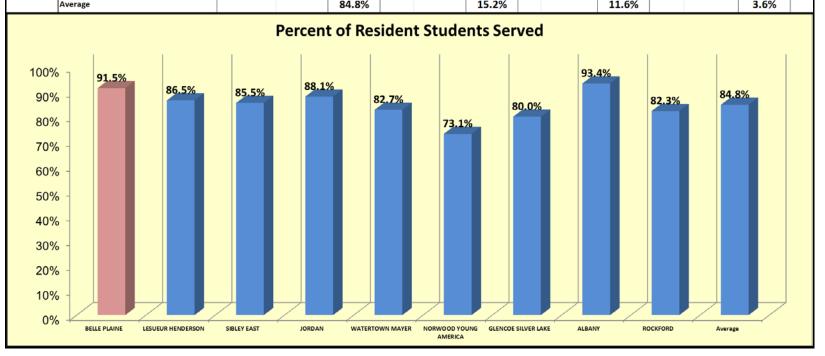




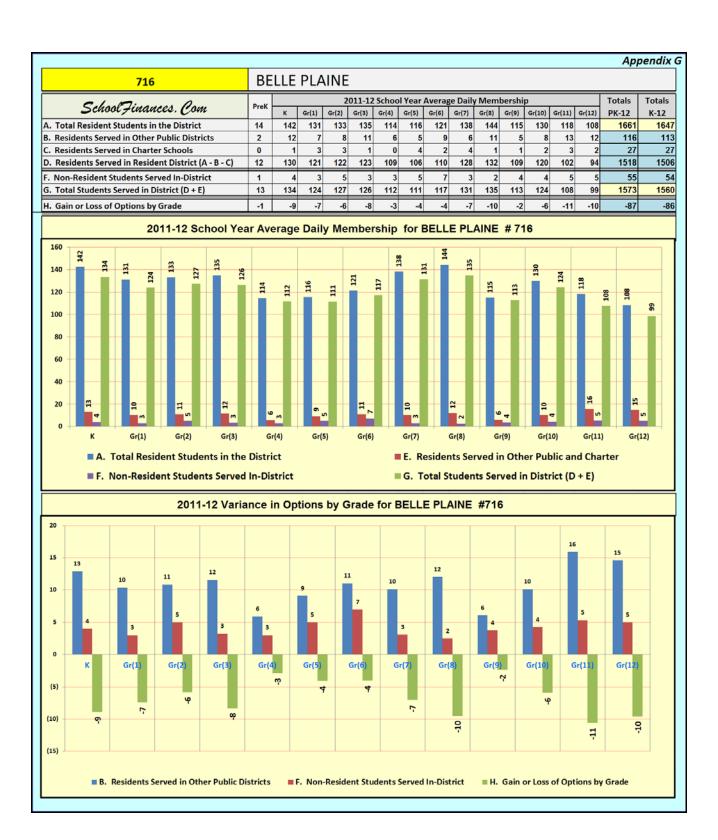
Appendix D

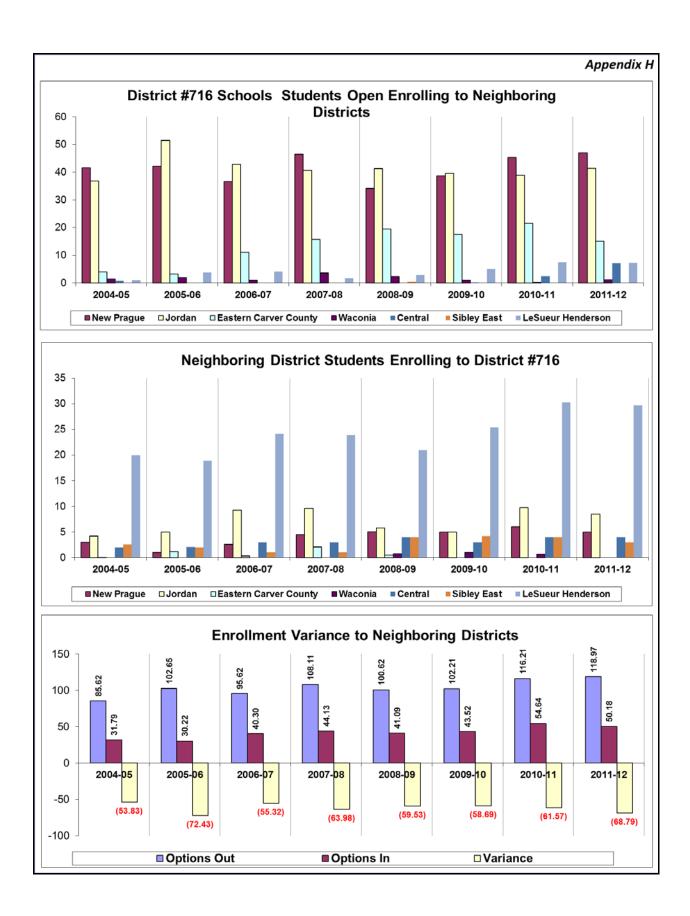
Sorted by Rank BELLE PLAINE Additional content of the plant of th	94 12 15 2 108 14 Adjusted Aver	HK 15 3 18	KG 114 10 124	143 1661 rship for	(%) 91.4% 8.6% 100% 2011-12 RANK
Grade Level	94 12 15 2 108 14 Adjusted Avei 2 EC 3.77 11.56 2.99	15 3 18 rage Dail	114 10 124 у Метье	1518 143 1661 rship for	91.4% 8.6% 100% 2011-12
Residents Attending Other Districts 10 11 12 6 9 11 10 12 6 10 16 Total Resident Students 131 133 135 114 116 121 138 144 115 130 118 1 Sorted by Rank BELLE PLAINE Attending Other District School District Svc Dist 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	15 2 108 14 Adjusted Aver 2 EC 3.77 11.56 2.99	3 18 rage Dail	10 124 y Membe	143 1661 rship for	8.6% 100% 2011-12
Total Resident Students	108 14 Adjusted Aver EC 3.77 11.56 2.99	18 rage Dail нк 15.38	124 y Membe	1661 rship for	100% 2011-12 RANK
Sorted by Rank BELLE PLAINE Additional content of the plant of th	Adjusted Aver 2 EC 3.77 11.56 2.99	rage Dail	y Membe кв	rship for	2011-12 RANK
School District Svc Dist 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	2 EC 3.77 11.56 2.99	нк 15.38	KG	Grand Total	RANK
	3.77 11.56 2.99	15.38			
BELLE PLAINE 716 120.85 122.28 123.12 108.56 106.49 110.25 128.17 132.24 109.01 119.81 102.20 93	2.99		114.20	1517 89	(4)
		1.12		1317.03	(1)
JORDAN 717 4.00 2.00 4.25 3.00 2.00 5.00 2.00 5.51 2.00 2.37 1.30 2	1.95 1.27		3.88		
EASTERN CARVER COUNTY 112 1.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.11 1.24 2.15 1.54	1.95 1.27		1.00	15.04	
SHAKOPEE 720 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.21 1.00 0.04 0.50 1		0.36	0.30	8.63	
GREEN ISLE COMMUNITY 4144 1.00 2.00 3.00 2.00				8.00	(5)
No Name on File 930 0.00 0.07 0.00 1.01 0.08 0.02 0.00 0.09 0.03 1.79 0.60 3	3.85		0.00	7.54	(6)
NEW PRAGUE AREA S 721 1.00 1.00 1.09 1.00 1	1.00	0.26	1.97	7.32	(7)
LESUEUR-HENDERSON 2397 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.27 1.00 1	1.00	1.00		7.27	(8)
NORWOOD 108 1.00 1.00 2.00 0.28 1.00 0.98	0.84			7.10	(9)
COLOGNE 4188 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00			1.00	7.00	(10)
No Name on File 993 0.68 2.00 0.83 0.13 2.87				6.51	(11)
PRIOR LAKE-SAVAGE AREA S 719 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	1.00			4.00	(12)
HOUSTON 294 0.06 1.06 0.06 1.00 1.00 1.00 0	0.00			3.18	(13)
MINNESOTA TRANSITIONS 4017 1.00 0.09 0.00 0.11 1.72				2.92	(14)
MINNESOTA NEW COUNTRY 4007 1.92 0.56 0	0.27			2.75	(15)
BLUESKY 4082 1.31 1	1.00			2.31	(16)
EDVISIONS OFF CAMPUS 4151 0.42 1.00 0.58				2.00	(17)
EDEN PRAIRIE 272 1.00 0	0.28			1.28	(18)
TRIO WOLF CREEK ANCE LEARNING 4095 0.14 1	1.00			1.14	(19)
WACONIA 110 0.10			1.00	1.10	(20)
HOPKINS 270 1.00				1.00	(21)
MONTGOMERY-LONSDALE 394 STORM			1.00	1.00	(21)
MAIN STREET PERFORMING ARTS 4110 1.00				1.00	(21)
PERPICH CENTER FOR ARTS 1000 0.98				0.98	(24)
R.A.V.E. 196 0.94				0.94	(25)
Intermed. Dist. 287 287 0.31 0.03 0.05				0.39	(26)
ONAMIA 480 0 0 0	0.27			0.27	(27)
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS 13 0.26				0.26	(28)
Intermediate Dist. 917 917 0.02 0.10				0.12	(29)
BROOKLYN CENTER 286 0.12				0.12	(30)
MINNEAPOLIS 1.1 0.07				0.07	(31)
ST. CLOUD 742 0.01				0.01	(32)

	Appendix E													
Resid	Resident Students Comparison Review for BELLE PLAINE 2011-12													
Dist #	District Name	2011-12	Resident Students Served	% Resident Students Served	Rank of %age	Residents Served by Other Dist & Charters	% Served by Other Dist & Charter	Rank of %age	Served by other Public	% Served by Other Public	Rank of %age	Served by Charters 4000's	% Served by Charters 4000's	Rank of %age
716	BELLE PLAINE	1,646.89	1506.33	91.5%	(2)	140.56	8.5%	(8)	113.44	6.9%	(8)	27	1.6%	(5)
2397	LESUEUR HENDERSON	1,165.95	1009.00	86.5%	(4)	156.95	13.5%	(6)	87.67	7.5%	(6)	69.28	5.9%	(3)
2310	SIBLEY EAST	1,278.42	1093.18	85.5%	(5)	185.24	14.5%	(5)	93.76	7.3%	(7)	91.48	7.2%	(2)
717	JORDAN	1,778.29	1566.28	88.1%	(3)	212.01	11.9%	(7)	198.94	11.2%	(5)	13.07	0.7%	(7)
111	WATERTOWN MAYER	1,610.68	1332.67	82.7%	(6)	278.01	17.3%	(4)	266.29	16.5%	(2)	11.72	0.7%	(8)
108	NORWOOD YOUNG AMERICA	1,149.37	839.70	73.1%	(9)	309.67	26.9%	(1)	187.81	16.3%	(4)	121.86	10.6%	(1)
2859	GLENCOE SILVER LAKE	1,935.69	1547.68	80.0%	(8)	388.01	20.0%	(2)	317.76	16.4%	(3)	70.25	3.6%	(4)
745	ALBANY	1,560.59	1456.97	93.4%	(1)	103.62	6.6%	(9)	92.72	5.9%	(9)	10.9	0.7%	(9)
883	ROCKFORD	1,659.20	1364.85	82.3%	(7)	294.35	17.7%	(3)	275.62	16.6%	(1)	18.73	1.1%	(6)
	Average			84.8%			15.2%			11.6%			3.6%	



												Appendix F						
Students Served Report for the 2011-12 School Year																		
Grade Level		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	EC	нк	KG	Total	(%)
Major District	716	121	122	123	109	106	110	128	132	109	120	102	94	12	15	114	1518	96%
Served FROM other Districts		3	5	3	3	5	7	3	2	4	4	5	5	1	1	3	55	4%
Total Students Served		124	127	126	112	111	117	131	135	113	124	108	99	13	16	117	1573	100%
Sorted by Rank	Belle Plaine Schools																	
School District	Res Dist	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	EC	нк	KG	Grand Total	RANK
BELLE PLAINE	716	120.85	122.28	123.12	108.56	106.49	110.25	128.17	132.24	109.01	119.81	102.20	93.77	11.56	15.38	114.20	1517.89	(1)
LESUEUR-HENDERSON	2397	1.00	4.01		2.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	2.49	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.17		2.00	29.67	(2)
JORDAN	717	1.00			1.00	2.00	1.00	0.09		1.76	0.33	0.33	1.00				8.51	(3)
NEW PRAGUE AREA S	721			1.00		1.00		1.00				1.00	1.00				5.00	(4)
NORWOOD	108	1.00		1.00	_	·	·	·			1.00		1.00				4.00	(5)
SIBLEY EAST	2310		1.00		•	·	1.00	1.00	·							_	3.00	(6)
PRIOR LAKE-SAVAGE AREA S	719			0.24		·					0.24	1.00				1.00	2.48	(7)
SHAKOPEE	720				•	·	·	·			0.64				1.00	•	1.64	(8)
MONTGOMERY-LONSDALE	394			1.00												-	1.00	(9)





Appendix I

Interviews Conducted

Brad Davis, Manager of Planning, Scott County

Chuck Keller, Business Manager, Belle Plaine Schools

Laurie King, Realtor, Edina Realty

David Murphy, City Administrator, Belle Plaine

Mindy Reeder, Principal, Our Lady of the Prairie

Dr. Kelly Smith, Superintendent, Belle Plaine Schools

Cindy Stender-Becker, Chestnut Realty

Daniel Whitney, Principal, Trinity Lutheran

Marian Wiebusch, Executive Director, Lutheran Home