

2019-20 Enrollment Projections

TO: Dr. Patricia Cosentino, New Fairfield Public Schools, New Fairfield, CT
FROM: Donald G. Kennedy, Ed.D. and Karen LeDuc, Ph.D.
DATE: October 9, 2019
RE: Enrollment Projections

We are pleased to send you the enclosed documents displaying the past, present and projected enrollments for the New Fairfield School District. We have received the figures given to us by the District and we assume that the method of collecting the enrollment data has been consistent from year to year. NESDEC's enrollment projection totals from fall of 2018 data fell within 14 students of the actual Grade K-12 enrollment total for fall, 2019 (2,081 projected v. 2,095 actual). In Grades K-2, 838 pupils were projected v. 854 enrolled; in Grades 3-5, 443 children were forecast v. 444 registered. In Grades 6-8, 527 students were forecast v. 538 enrolled. And in Grades 9-12, 716 pupils were projected v. 703 enrolled. On pages 2-3, see discussion of forecasting Kindergarten enrollments.

The two factors now at work which will have the greatest effect upon future enrollments are: a. a lower number of births to New Fairfield residents and, b. an expected increase in the in-migration of new families (which still is strengthening from the effects of the 2008 real estate slowdown). **The students currently in Grades 1-10 were born during a period when New Fairfield was averaging 116 births per year. More recently (and expected over the next 6-7 years), New Fairfield is averaging only 98 births per year, about -18 fewer births per year than previously.** Hard-hit Connecticut experienced an 8.6% decline in births from 2007 to 2009 (in part caused by the economic Recession), the largest decline among the six New England states – followed by an 8.1% decline in Rhode Island births, the two states also with the highest rates of unemployment in the New England region, followed by a 4.7% birth decline in Maine, a 3.9% decline of births in Massachusetts, -3.0% downturn in New Hampshire births and a -2.1% birth decline in Vermont. The rate of unemployment influences the likelihood of improving real estate sales, residential construction and thus affects the number of new families moving into the community – the US unemployment rate was above 10% during the Great Recession of 2008. Although New Fairfield was less affected than some communities by the real estate slowdown, see the real estate information on pages 2-3 below. The global economy continues to be somewhat unsettled, yet NESDEC has not assumed that there will be a downturn in the U.S. comparable to the 2008 Recession.

The ever-changing relationship between New Fairfield births and Kindergarten enrollments is displayed on the B-K graph. New Fairfield, over the past 10-12 years, has registered about 141 Kindergarteners for every 100 births (five years previous), a relationship which has been relatively steady. This fall there was a ratio of 151 Kindergarteners for every 100 births (five years previous) – contrasted with the 2010-11 ratio of only 110 Kindergarteners per 100 births (five years prior). See comments on page 3 regarding careful tracking of 4-year olds – to avoid “surprises” in the number of children enrolled in Kindergarten. NESDEC will send to New Fairfield a separate memo on forecasting the number of incoming Kindergarteners. New families continue to move into New Fairfield, thus next year’s Grade 1 is expected to be 3% larger than this year’s Kindergarten class.

“Hidden Trends” within the district: Like many nearby communities, New Fairfield continues to experience fluctuations in enrollment and in/out-migration in Grades 1-8. There are additional trends and counter-trends to consider. More so than other grade levels, **Grades 1-8 in most districts tend to be quite stable in numbers.** Grades 9-12 are excluded from the calculation as in many communities there tends to be additional fluctuation for reasons having little to do with students moving in/out of the community (in the case of New Fairfield the trend is for the Grade 9 class to be about –4% smaller than the Grade 8 class from the prior year. Regarding the Grade 1-8 enrollment stability, if last year the Grade 1-7 total was 1,150 children, if no one moved in or out, this fall’s Grades 2-8 would equal about 1,150 – the same cohort of children. Because Grades 1-8 tend to be the most stable in total K-12 enrollment, these Grades 1-8 are excellent places to discover “hidden trends” that otherwise might go unnoticed and provide a useful yardstick by which to measure a district's tendency toward in-/out-migration. **In the case of New Fairfield, we know that the school district is currently experiencing, in most years, a “net in-migration” of new school-age children. For example, the 1,112 children in Grades 1-7 in 2018-19 increased by 22 children to 1,134 students in Grades 2-8 in 2019-20. However, over the past eight years, this “expected stability” has averaged a net increase of +14 children each year (experiencing increases in 7 of the past 8 school years) - and is expected to continue in this positive range.** The presence of a mixed in/out-migration trend is evidence of the complexity of enrollments in these unsettled economic times. Analysis of these hidden trends provides an additional benchmark by which to assess enrollment trends.

Enrollment projections and real estate trends: **For the next 3-5 years, the District is expected to enroll about 20-35 fewer K-12 students each year.** Over the next three years, K-5 enrollments are forecast to decrease by a total of -6 students; Grades 6-8 to decrease by -56 pupils; and the high school level to decrease by about -35 pupils...all within the next three years – as the classes move up the grades. After that point these projections show increasing enrollment in Grades K-5 of +44 students, combined with an increase in enrollment of +15 students at Grades 6-8; and a decline of -65 pupils in Grades 9-12 – as classes work their way up through the grades. That said, it is quite possible that real estate turnover will have increased, bringing in additional new families – see the “projections” page. Although the Year #1-3 forecast likely will occur, the longer-term future is better viewed as a possible direction which may be affected by improved real estate conditions – rather than a specific set of numbers. That longer-term future also will be affected by the number of babies-yet-to-be-born...it is quite likely that the birth numbers will increase slightly as new families move in. **Will these patterns of decreasing enrollments really last for as long as ten years? That is difficult to answer – although the most recent five-year trends in real estate sales and “net move-ins” of new families suggest that the later enrollment declines forecast for years #6-10 may overly pessimistic.** All projections are more reliable for Years #1-5 in the future; and less reliable in the “out-years” – as some many factors can change. As soon as the economy and real estate situation become more stable in the region, additional in-migration may occur into New Fairfield. Many communities in the region sold during 2008-2014 only about 50-80% as many homes as in 2003-2007. **In the case**

of New Fairfield, an average of 222 single-family homes were sold in 2003-2007, yet an average of only 115 homes were sold in 2010 and 2011, the slowest years – 52% of the earlier pace. Although sales rebounded to an average of 213 single-family homes sold in 2016 and 2017; the pace from 2018 through August of 2019 has been at the rate of about 180 s-f homes sold per year. With the exception of 24 condo units sold in 2015, the condo market continues in the single digits sold. As prices climb closer to their pre-recession levels, more “Boomers” who have been waiting to downsize will be encouraged to place their homes on the market. When this step occurs, even more young families may move into New Fairfield. The median price for New Fairfield single-family homes hit a high of \$422,000 in 2006, dipping to \$300,000 in 2011. In 2015 through August 2019, the s-f median has hovered between \$325,000 and 341,000. The condo median has fluctuated between the 250,000s and \$310,00 for several years. Real estate information is from The Warren Group, *The Commercial Record*. Building permits had slowed as well; see the “Additional Data” table below. **As additional families move in, the forecasted declines may moderate.** See the description on Page 4 below regarding “reliability of projections”. The birth numbers used in the projections, through 2018, are from the CT Department of Public Health – the “provisional” numbers for 2017 and 2018 reflect a total that is preliminary: the total may rise yet will not shrink. The “estimated” years, beginning with 2019 are a rolling five-year average, which NESDEC has found to be the most accurate method of estimation. Local City/Town Clerks have up-to-date information on local births however do not have access to the number of New Fairfield residents born out-of-state (information which will eventually become known to the CT DPH).

Forecasting Kindergarten and Grade 9: The two most difficult grades to forecast in all districts are Kindergarten and Grade 9. The latter is difficult to anticipate, as there are so many options for Grade 9 (in vocational or agricultural schools, private or parochial non-public schools, etc.). Kindergarten can be difficult to project based upon births alone, especially in a changing real estate market like New Fairfield at the present time, as many districts have large numbers of “net move-ins/move-outs” who are ages 1-4. **Some districts take extra steps to track 3 and 4-year olds with a local census, or report to NESDEC the known number of 4-year olds in local preschools/nursery schools which typically enroll Kindergarteners in the district. Knowing this information helps NESDEC to project Kindergarteners more reliably...as does data from the Kindergarten Screening in districts which also track 3 and 4-year old siblings (or neighbors) at that time. New Fairfield’s substantial population of immigrants remains an important variable within the new class of Kindergarteners each year – and is well-worth tracking in order to update, periodically, the estimated number of newly-arrived children. The more data, in addition to births, which is sent to NESDEC regarding the incoming Kindergarten class, the greater is the chance that “enrollment surprises” will be minimized.**

Trends in real estate sales: Everyday across America, 10,000 “Baby Boomers” celebrate their 65th birthday - a phenomenon which will continue for a decade. New England has a disproportionately large share of these senior citizens, many of whom had planned to “downsize” their living arrangements, yet postponed putting homes on the market due to the Great Recession. School enrollments are influenced strongly by the number of real estate sales, as these contribute new families moving into many districts. In over 80% of districts, the number of real estate sales is 4-5 times larger than the number of building permits for new residential construction – thus the number of real estate sales often is a more important factor than the number of building permits. **In New England, how rapidly will additional homes be placed on the market?** A mid-2014 study using data from the Federal Housing Finance Agency, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau directly links home prices to the “real Gross Domestic Product” (GDP) in each of the nine regions in the country. However New England ranks only 7th among the 9 regions in the

recovery of its regional economy (as measured in “the bubble” prior to the Recession, in “real GDP”). Comparing the regional economies from 2 Quarter of 2007 to 4 Quarter 2013: W. South Central = +18.6% (that is, many jobs are available); W. North Central +11.8%; Pacific +7.4%; E. South Central + 5.6%; Middle Atlantic + 5.1%; Mountain + 4.1%; **New England +3.4%**; South Atlantic + 2.1%; and E. North Central + 2.0%. Home sales prices are +14.6% in the W. South Central region (including Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma) with the strongest “real G.D.P.” v. -4.4% in New England. Thus, although real estate sales and rentals are very strong in some New England towns and cities, there are many senior citizens still refraining from placing their homes on the market – as house prices still may be rising – this factor does affect some residents of New Fairfield. New England births, however, are likely to remain at low levels, due to the advanced median age of the New England population.

A note about the Pre-Kindergarten Year (PK): Recent research on the critical value of quality educational programs for 3-and-4-year-old children is summarized in *The Most Important Year, Pre-Kindergarten and the Future of Our Children* by Suzanne Bouffard, a Developmental Psychologist, Penguin Random House (2017). A child’s brain develops faster during these essential early childhood years than at any other time during the life span. Further, children who attend quality Pre-Kindergarten programs develop better language, literacy, problem-solving and math skills, and are more likely to display stronger self-control – qualities that will prepare them for a lifetime of successful learning. Across the U.S., more districts are increasing the number of children in public Pre-Kindergarten – and some are considering “universal Pre-K” for all 4-year olds.

Continuing Declines Expected in New England’s PK-12 Enrollments

The US Department of Education, from 2015 to 2027, anticipates changes in PK-12 enrollment of +9.1% in the South; +2.4% in the West, -1.4% in the Midwest; and -3.9% in the Northeast.

State	Fall 2015	Fall 2027 Projected	PK-12 Decline	% Change, 2015-2027
CT	537,933	472,100	-65,833	-12.2%
ME	181,613	170,700	-10,913	-6.0%
MA	964,026	941,600	-22,426	-2.3%
NH	182,425	163,700	-18,725	-10.3%
RI	142,014	136,100	-5,914	-4.1%
VT	87,866	79,700	-8,166	-9.3%

Source: USDE, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2027*, Table 3, pages 40-41.

Analyzing Your Enrollment

Historical Public Enrollments

1. After the "YEAR" column can be found the "BIRTHS" column. The number of births to residents for each of eleven years is displayed. Note any trends, e.g., have births been decreasing? increasing? leveling off? Kindergarten and Grade 1 enrollments normally are quite responsive to these fluctuations.
2. Look **down** the K and 1 columns, noting the direction of the trend. This affords a comparison of these classes over a ten-year period. Add the K and Grade 1 enrollments of the first school year recorded, and compare them with the sum of the current K and Grade 1 enrollments.
3. Take the first K class and follow it diagonally to trace its movement to Grade 1, 2, etc. up to its current 10th grade status. This comparison (which can be accomplished for other classes also) gives some measure of the effects of migration in your school district. If a sixth grade class today is larger than it was as a K class six years ago, then net in-migration probably has occurred; if it is smaller, then net out-migration probably has occurred.
4. Compare each K class with the previous year's graduating class. Note which is larger and by what amount one surpasses the other. Larger graduating classes generally reflect declining enrollments; larger K classes generally indicate increasing enrollments.
5. In the "Grade Combinations" section, note the trends of elementary, middle school and high school enrollments. A significant and consistent trend in these summaries usually results in the corresponding trend for projected enrollments. If enrollments are leveling off in the elementary grades after a period of decline, then the secondary enrollments might be expected to continue to decline for several years until the leveling off experience has had time to take hold at the secondary grades.

Enrollment Projections

1. Note the trends exhibited in the total K-12 (or 1-12) projection for the next five years as well as the projections for various grade combinations. The trends on this page should generally exhibit a continuation of the trends mentioned above for historical enrollments,

although the **rate** of change may be quite different.

2. Look at the births in the most recent years and note whether the trend is up, down, or level.
3. Make similar comparisons as appropriate on this page as were suggested for the "Historical Public Enrollments" page.

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

Cohort component (survival) technique is a frequently used method of preparing enrollment forecasts. NESDEC uses this method, but modifies it in order to move away from forecasts which are wholly computer or formula driven. Such modification permits the incorporation of important, current town-specific information into the generation of the enrollment forecasts (such as the volume of real estate sales, building permits, in/out-migration, etc.). Basically, percentages are calculated from the historical enrollment data to determine a reliable percentage of increase or decrease in enrollment between any two grades. For example, if 100 students enrolled in Grade 1 in 2017-18, increased to 104 students in Grade 2 in 2018-19, the percentage of survival would have been 104% or a ratio of 1.04. Such ratios are calculated between each pair of grades or years in school over several recent years.

After study and analysis of the historical ratios, and based upon a reasonable set of assumptions regarding births, migration rates, retention rates, etc., ratios most indicative of future growth patterns are determined for each pair of grades. The ratios thus selected are applied to the present enrollment statistics for a pre-determined number of years. The ratios used are the key factors in the reliability of the projections, given the validity of the data at the starting point. The strength of the ratios lies in the fact that each ratio encompasses **collectively** the variables that account for increases or decreases in the size of a grade enrollment as it moves on to the next grade. Each ratio represents the cumulative effect of the following factors:

1. Real estate turnover and new residential construction;
2. Migration, in or out, of the schools;
3. Drop-outs, transfers, etc.;
4. Births to residents;
5. Retention in the same grade.

RELIABILITY OF ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Projections can serve as useful guides to school administrators for educational planning. In this regard, the projections are generally most reliable when they are closest in time to the current year. Projections six to ten years out may serve as a guide to future enrollments, and are useful for facility planning purposes. However, they should be viewed as subject to change given the likelihood of changes in the underlying assumptions/trends.

Projections that are based upon **the children who already are in the district** (the current K-12 population only) will be the most reliable; the second level of reliability will be for those children already **born into the community but not yet old enough to be in school**. A less reliable category is the group for which an estimate must be made **to predict the number of births**, thereby adding an additional variable. See these three multi-colored groupings on the “Projected Enrollment” slide/page.

How often do the actual enrollments closely match the NESDEC projections? The research literature reports the closest that enrollment forecasters are likely to come to actual enrollments is about 1% variance per year-from-the-known-data. That is, a 1% variance from projection-to-actual “one-year-out” into the future (2% variance “two-years-out” ... 10% variance “ten-years-out”). NESDEC reaches this “highest possible” standard in about 90% of cases. When our NESDEC variance is greater, the reasons often are one of the following: a. imbedded/intervening “hidden” variables (examples: a parochial school closed or other students returned from non-public schools, a charter school opened, the Kindergarten program changed entrance age or to extended/full-day, the high school toughened its course credit/graduation requirements, the District set new attendance boundaries for elementary schools, or the District had well-publicized budget/referendum academic accreditation difficulties); b. the District size was below 500 students, thus subject to fluctuations in total numbers; or c. the District has not done enrollment projections on an annual basis.

Annual updates allow for early identification of recent changes in historical trends. When the actual enrollment in a grade is significantly different (high or low) from the projected number, it is important (yet difficult) to determine whether this is a one-year aberration or whether a new trend may have begun. **In light of this possibility, NESDEC urges all school districts to have updated enrollment forecasts developed by NESDEC each October.** This service is available at no cost to affiliated school districts.

Using This Information Electronically

If you would like to extract the information contained in this report for your own documents or presentations, you can use Adobe Acrobat reader to convert the desired information to a “snapshot,” which can be inserted into PowerPoint slides, Word documents, etc. Because the snapshot tool creates a graphic, the image is not editable.

Steps for Using The Snapshot Tool in Adobe Acrobat Reader:

1. Click on Edit Menu (earlier versions of Adobe Reader might require you to click on the Tools menu and then choose “Select and Zoom;”);
2. Choose “Take a Snapshot” (or “Snapshot Tool” in earlier versions);
3. Click and drag around the text, chart, and/or graphics that you would like to capture: your selection will be copied to the clipboard automatically;
4. Click in the document where you would like the information to appear;*
5. Give Paste command.

If you have an earlier version of Adobe Acrobat and these instructions don’t work for you, contact your tech support person, or NESDEC and we will try to assist you. Telephone (508)481-9444 or ep@nesdec.org. Ask for Carol or Christina.

*You may paste your snapshot onto a PowerPoint slide, onto an Excel sheet, or even into a graphics program to save as a separate graphic file (in .jpg or other format), so that it is available for inserting into future documents.

New Fairfield, CT Historical Enrollment

School District: **New Fairfield, CT**

10/8/2019

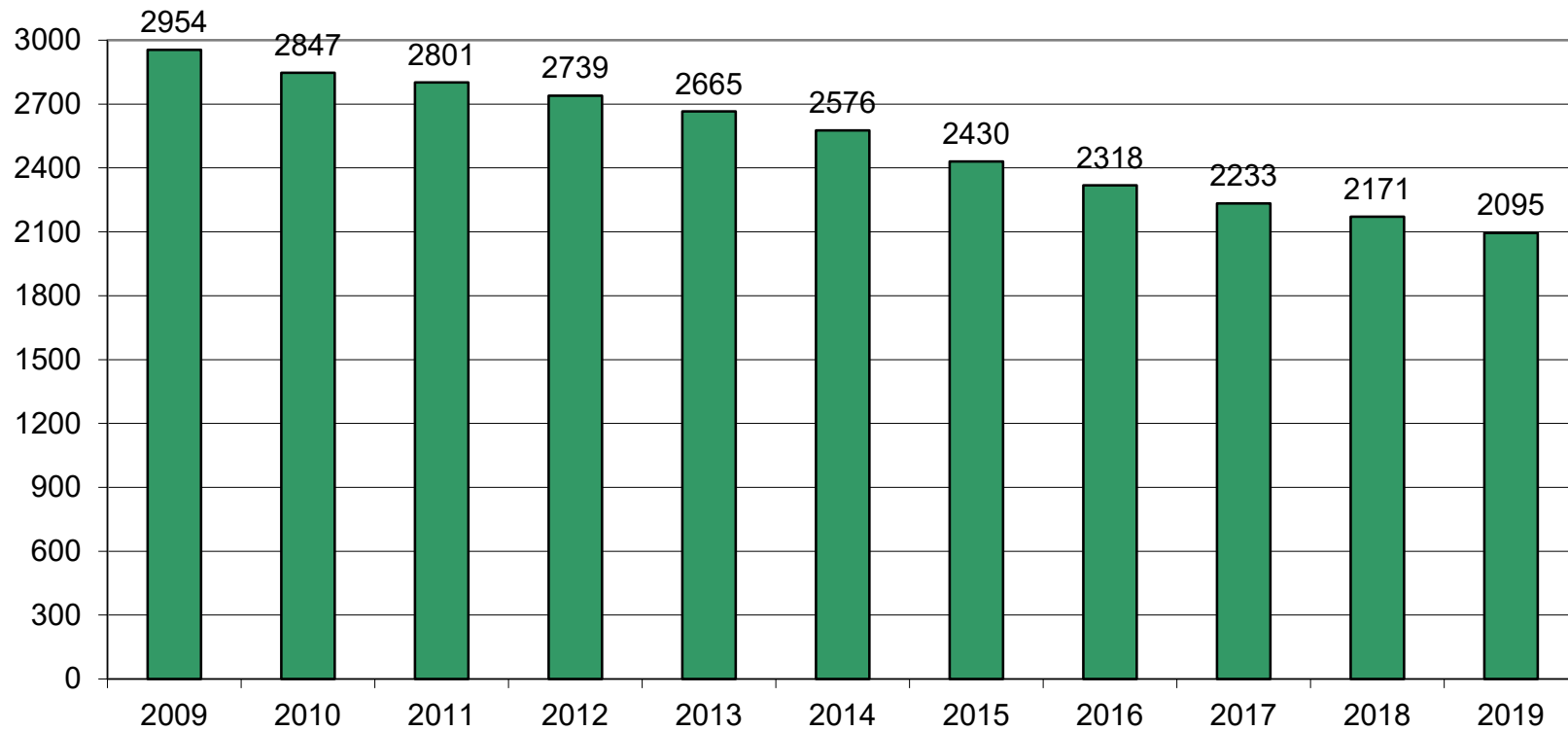
Historical Enrollment By Grade																			
Birth Year	Births	School Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	UNGR	K-12	PK-12
2004	166	2009-10	77	187	188	198	210	204	223	241	251	232	273	249	237	261	0	2954	3031
2005	126	2010-11	79	139	198	185	197	213	200	231	246	257	250	269	239	223	0	2847	2926
2006	128	2011-12	73	172	146	197	191	194	209	203	234	248	287	234	255	231	0	2801	2874
2007	125	2012-13	67	154	163	151	204	196	201	216	206	232	256	280	232	248	0	2739	2806
2008	125	2013-14	66	162	151	170	157	201	203	204	216	206	247	246	261	241	0	2665	2731
2009	85	2014-15	85	139	158	162	174	154	199	209	204	216	213	240	240	268	0	2576	2661
2010	117	2015-16	67	153	130	151	165	173	152	193	198	199	230	213	228	245	0	2430	2497
2011	102	2016-17	77	136	153	138	152	164	172	152	190	201	188	226	211	235	0	2318	2395
2012	100	2017-18	74	150	139	153	137	153	170	180	154	190	190	186	225	206	0	2233	2307
2013	85	2018-19	77	112	157	139	156	141	161	174	184	158	183	189	194	223	0	2171	2248
2014	95	2019-20	89	143	115	152	144	161	139	174	175	189	152	179	185	187	0	2095	2184

Historical Enrollment in Grade Combinations									
Year	PK-2	K-5	3-5	K-8	5-8	6-8	7-8	7-12	9-12
2009-10	650	1210	637	1934	947	724	483	1503	1020
2010-11	601	1132	610	1866	934	734	503	1484	981
2011-12	588	1109	594	1794	894	685	482	1489	1007
2012-13	535	1069	601	1723	855	654	438	1454	1016
2013-14	549	1044	561	1670	829	626	422	1417	995
2014-15	544	986	527	1615	828	629	420	1381	961
2015-16	501	924	490	1514	742	590	397	1313	916
2016-17	504	915	488	1458	715	543	391	1251	860
2017-18	516	902	460	1426	694	524	344	1151	807
2018-19	485	866	458	1382	677	516	342	1131	789
2019-20	499	854	444	1392	677	538	364	1067	703

Historical Percentage Changes			
Year	K-12	Diff.	%
2009-10	2954	0	0.0%
2010-11	2847	-107	-3.6%
2011-12	2801	-46	-1.6%
2012-13	2739	-62	-2.2%
2013-14	2665	-74	-2.7%
2014-15	2576	-89	-3.3%
2015-16	2430	-146	-5.7%
2016-17	2318	-112	-4.6%
2017-18	2233	-85	-3.7%
2018-19	2171	-62	-2.8%
2019-20	2095	-76	-3.5%
Change		-859	-29.1%

New Fairfield, CT Historical Enrollment

K-12, 2009-2019



New Fairfield, CT Projected Enrollment

School District: **New Fairfield, CT**

10/8/2019

Enrollment Projections By Grade*																				
Birth Year	Births		School Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	UNGR	K-12	PK-12
2014	95		2019-20	89	143	115	152	144	161	139	174	175	189	152	179	185	187	0	2095	2184
2015	95		2020-21	89	136	148	115	154	147	165	145	176	178	181	150	180	182	0	2057	2146
2016	93		2021-22	90	133	140	148	117	157	151	172	147	179	170	179	151	177	0	2021	2111
2017	98	(prov.)	2022-23	90	140	137	140	150	120	161	158	174	150	171	168	180	149	0	1998	2088
2018	107	(prov.)	2023-24	91	153	144	137	142	153	123	168	160	177	144	169	169	177	0	2016	2107
2019	98	(est.)	2024-25	91	140	158	144	139	145	157	129	170	163	169	142	170	166	0	1992	2083
2020	98	(est.)	2025-26	92	140	144	158	146	142	149	164	131	173	156	167	143	167	0	1980	2072
2021	99	(est.)	2026-27	92	141	144	144	161	149	146	156	166	133	166	154	168	141	0	1969	2061
2022	100	(est.)	2027-28	93	143	145	144	146	165	153	153	158	169	127	164	155	165	0	1987	2080
2023	100	(est.)	2028-29	93	143	148	145	146	149	169	160	155	161	162	125	165	153	0	1981	2074
2024	99	(est.)	2029-30	94	141	148	148	147	149	153	177	162	158	154	160	126	163	0	1986	2080

Note: Ungraded students (UNGR) often are high school students whose anticipated years of graduation are unknown, or students with special needs - UNGR not included in Grade Combinations for 7-12, 9-12, etc.

Based on an estimate of births

Based on children already born

Based on students already enrolled

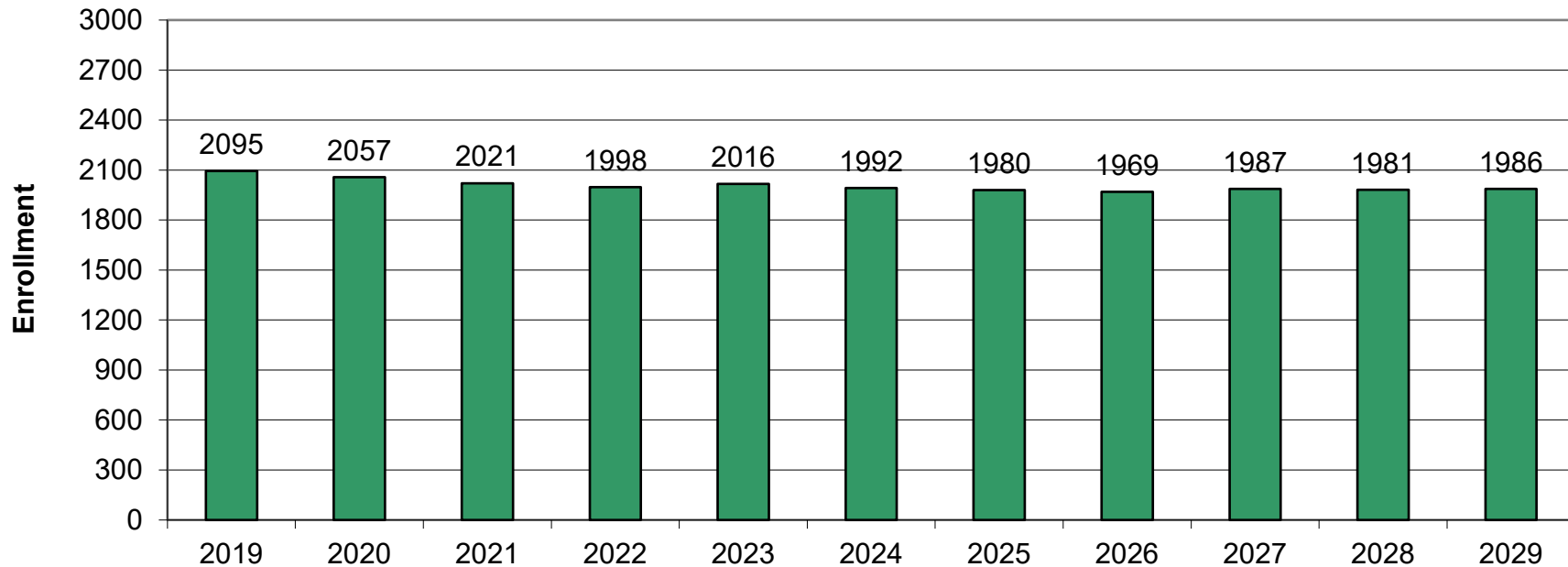
Projected Enrollment in Grade Combinations*									
Year	PK-2	K-5	3-5	K-8	5-8	6-8	7-8	7-12	9-12
2019-20	499	854	444	1392	677	538	364	1067	703
2020-21	488	865	466	1364	664	499	354	1047	693
2021-22	511	846	425	1344	649	498	326	1003	677
2022-23	507	848	431	1330	643	482	324	992	668
2023-24	525	852	418	1357	628	505	337	996	659
2024-25	533	883	441	1345	619	462	333	980	647
2025-26	534	879	437	1347	617	468	304	937	633
2026-27	521	885	456	1340	601	455	299	928	629
2027-28	525	896	464	1376	633	480	327	938	611
2028-29	529	900	464	1376	645	476	316	921	605
2029-30	531	886	449	1383	650	497	320	923	603

Projected Percentage Changes			
Year	K-12	Diff.	%
2019-20	2095	0	0.0%
2020-21	2057	-38	-1.8%
2021-22	2021	-36	-1.8%
2022-23	1998	-23	-1.1%
2023-24	2016	18	0.9%
2024-25	1992	-24	-1.2%
2025-26	1980	-12	-0.6%
2026-27	1969	-11	-0.6%
2027-28	1987	18	0.9%
2028-29	1981	-6	-0.3%
2029-30	1986	5	0.3%
Change		-109	-5.2%

*Projections should be updated annually to reflect changes in in/out-migration of families, real estate sales, residential construction, births, and similar factors.

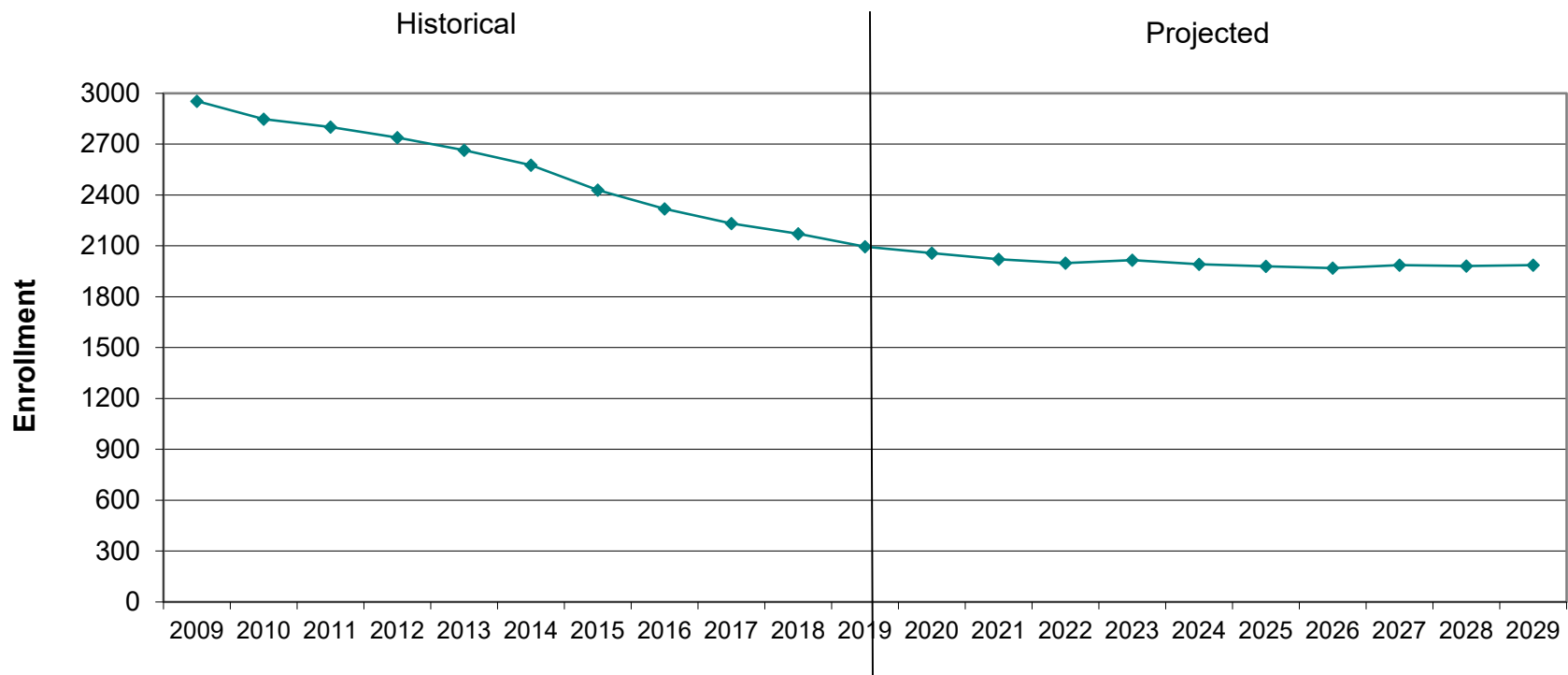
New Fairfield, CT Projected Enrollment

K-12 To 2029 Based On Data Through School Year 2019-20

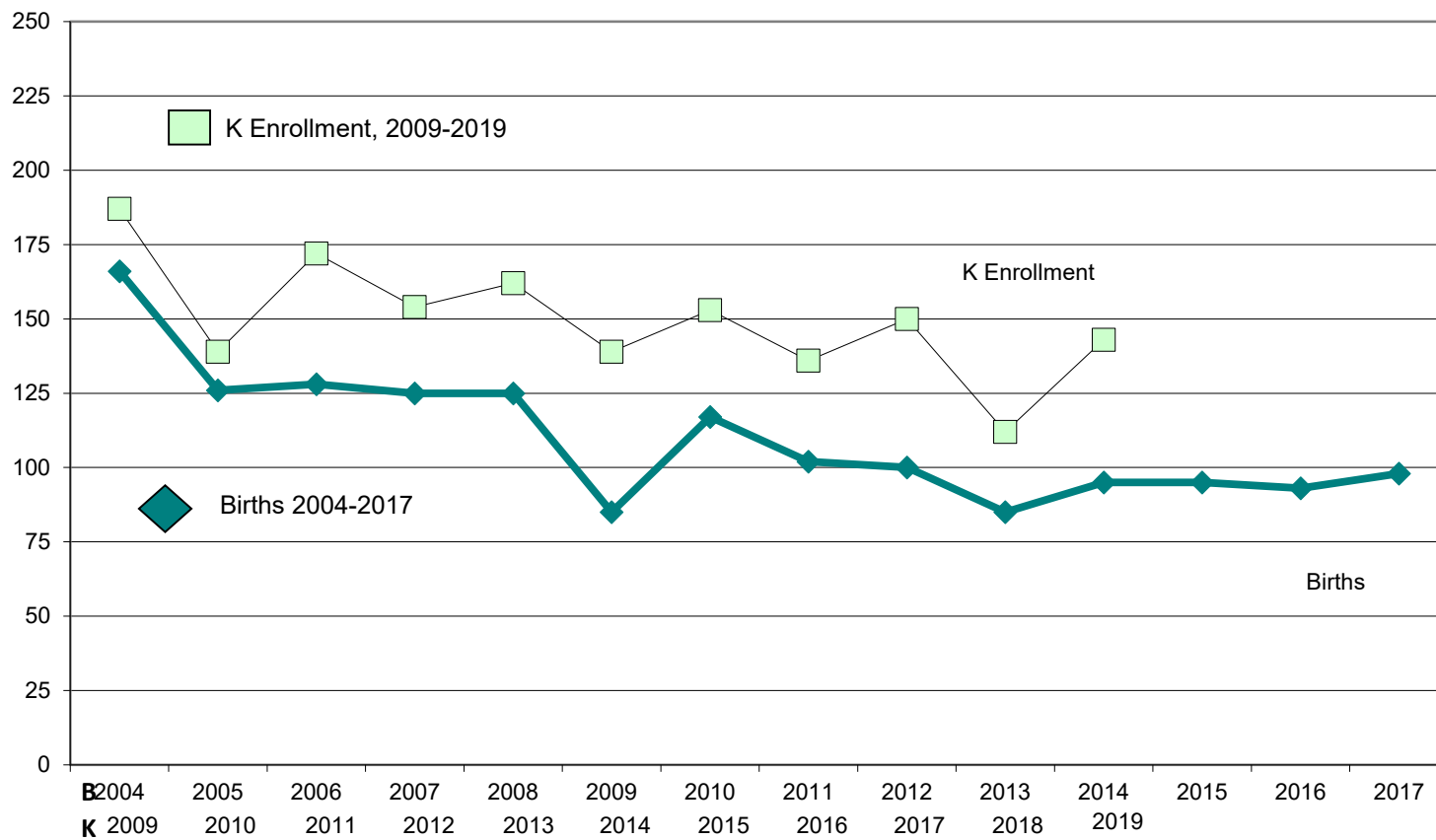


New Fairfield, CT Historical & Projected Enrollment

K-12, 2009-2029



New Fairfield, CT Birth-to-Kindergarten Relationship



New Fairfield, CT Additional Data

Building Permits Issued		
Year	Single-Family	Multi-Units
2005	25	18
2015	12	0
2016	10	0
2017	6	0
2018	8	0
2019	5 to date	0 to date

Source: HUD and Building Department

Enrollment History		
Year	Career-Tech 9-12 Total	Non-Public K-12 Total
2005-06	36	138
2015-16	24	n/a
2016-17	24	n/a
2017-18	29	n/a
2018-19	38	n/a
2019-20	39	n/a

Residents in Non-Public Independent and Parochial Schools (General Education)														
Enrollments as of Oct. 1	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-12 TOTAL
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

K-12 Home-Schooled Students	
2019	15

K-12 Residents in Charter or Magnet Schools, or "Choiced-out"	
2019	18

K-12 Special Education Outplaced Students	
2019	5

K-12 Tuitioned-In, Choiced-In, & Other Non-Residents	
2019	6

The above data were used to assist in the preparation of the enrollment projections. If additional demographic work is needed, please contact our office.