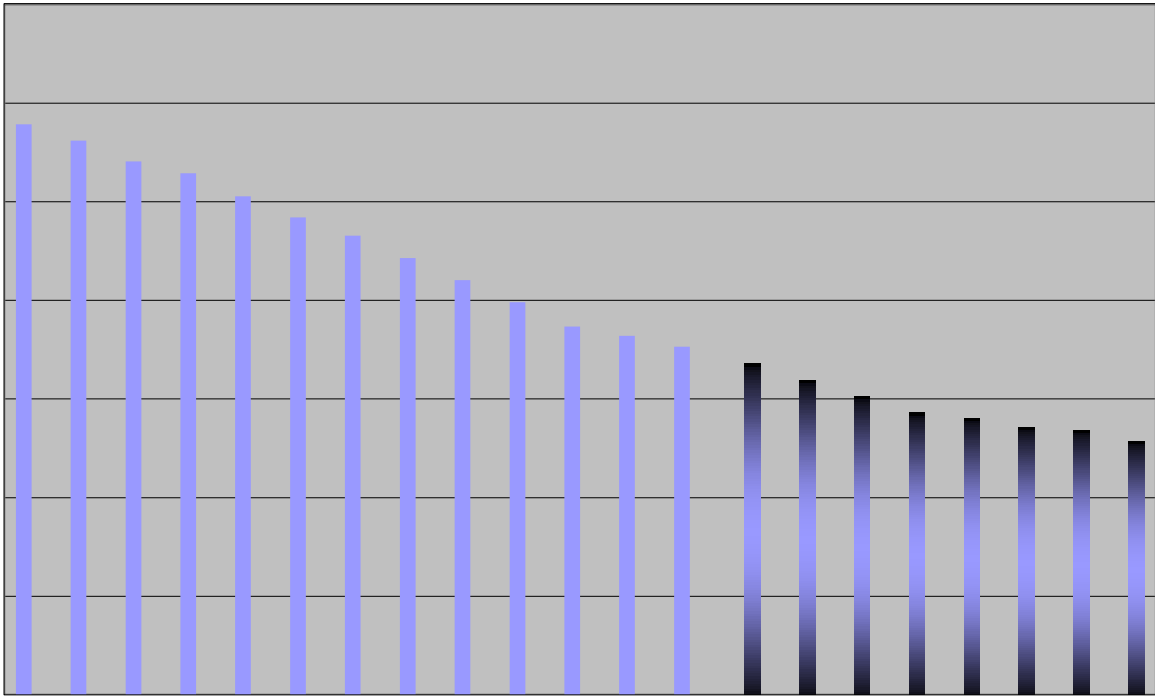


REGION 12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2026



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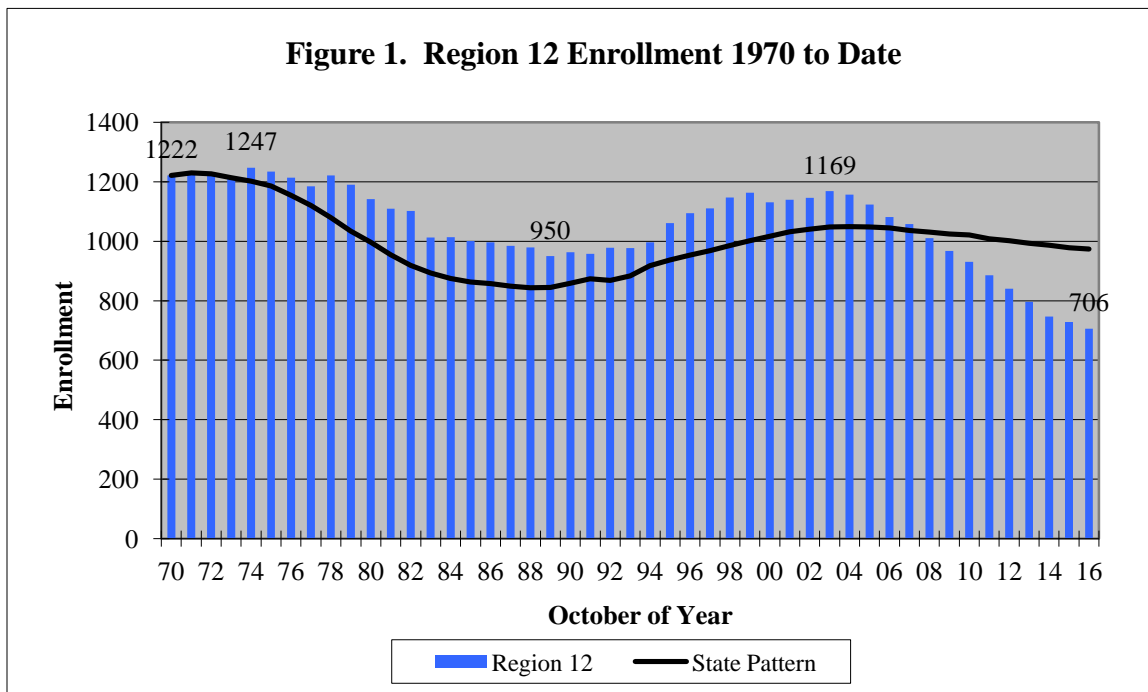
Introduction

This report presents a ten-year projection of enrollment for the Region 12 Public Schools. It excludes growth from the planned agriculture science program. It is based on residents and non-residents enrolled in the Region 12 schools on October 1 of the school year. The projection is divided into the three grade levels that represent how the Region 12 schools are organized: K-5, 6-8 and 9-12. The report includes 47 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 - population, women of child-bearing age, labor force, housing, dropouts, migration, non-public enrollment, non-resident enrollment in the district 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. The projections in this report are appropriate for that use.

Perspective

Enrollment projections typically use the most recent three to 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 12 from 1970 to date and compares it to public school enrollment statewide. Enrollment in the Region 12 schools grew from 1,222 students in 1970 to an all-



time peak of 1,247 in 1974. Between then and 1989, enrollment moved downward to 950 students. In those 15 years, enrollment declined by 324 students or 25.4 percent. Between 1989 and 2003 enrollment grew to 1,169 students. In those 14 years, enrollment rose by 219 students or 23.1 percent. Enrollment is now in a 13 year down cycle that has taken it to 706 students in 2016, a 39.6 percent decline.

Region 12's enrollment pattern is fairly similar to that of the state's public schools. Between its 1971 peak and 1988, Connecticut public school enrollment declined by 31.5 percent. State enrollment hit a secondary peak in 2004. It grew 24.5 percent between the 1988 low and 2004. State enrollment declined by 7.3 percent between 2004 and 2016. Region 12's downward cycle of the 1980s was less steep and shorter in duration than the state's cycle. Region 12's growth cycle in the 1990s was about the same magnitude and duration as the state's growth cycle. Region 12's decline cycle of the 2000s has been much steeper than the state's cycle to date. Had Region 12 followed the state pattern of enrollment since 1970, it would have had 973 students on October 1, 2016 instead of the 706 that were enrolled on that date.

Current Enrollment

Table 1 and Figure 2 provide a preliminary picture of where Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington residents attended school in October of 2016. The non-public data are projected. They show that only 72.6 percent of the region's school-age residents attended the Region 12 Public Schools in 2016. An estimated 25.9 percent of the school-age residents attended non-public schools in state. The number attending private schools out-of-state is not known. Other school-age residents attended a state technical high school (0.4 percent) or an agriculture science program (1.1 percent). The number of students of teachers residing in the three towns, but enrolled in other districts, is not yet available. There were 47 non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 12 Public Schools in 2016. The projections in this report are based upon the 706 residents and non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 12 Public Schools on October 1, 2016.

	Number	Percent
A. Reg. 12 Public	659	72.6%
B. Tech/Ag Sci	4	0.4%
C. Ag Sci	10	1.1%
<i>D. Non-Public</i>	235	25.9%
Total (A+B+C+D)	908	
E. Non-Residents	47	
Total Enrollment (A+E)	706	

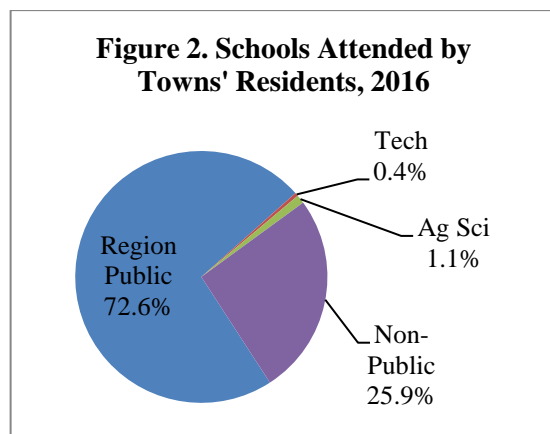
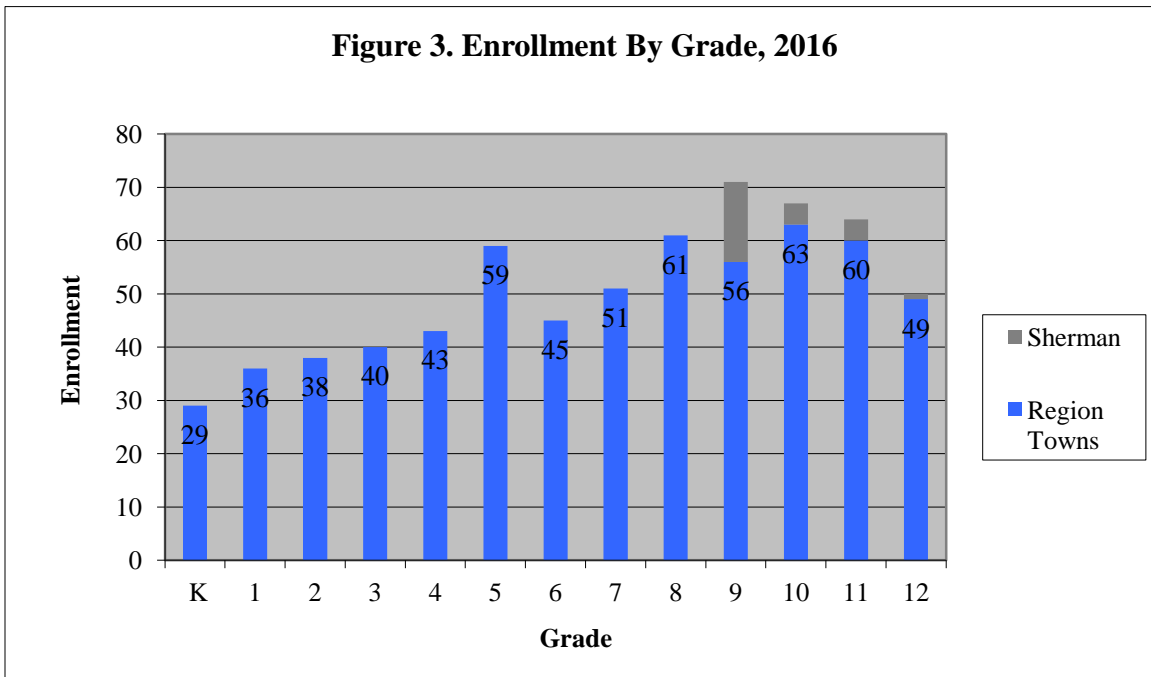


Figure 3 shows the October 2016 grade-by-grade enrollment by of students in the Region 12 Public Schools. Enrollment in pre-kindergarten programs is not shown. Grade 10 had the largest resident enrollment with 63 students. Grades 8 and 11 both had more than 60 resident students enrolled. Kindergarten was the smallest class with only 29 students followed by grade 1 with 36 students and grade 2 with 38 students. This is the pattern for a future enrollment decline. If current conditions continue, this year's kindergarten class students will have 33 students when it enters grade 6 at Shepaug Valley Middle High School in 2022 and 39 resident students (excluding Sherman) when it enters grade 9 at Shepaug Valley High School in 2025. 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.

Figure 3. Enrollment By Grade, 2016



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 A-D). For example, if the number of fifth graders this year is 61 and the number of fourth graders last year was 60, then the growth rate is 1.017. Growth rates above 1.000 indicate that students moved in, transferred in or were retained. Growth rates below 1.000 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 five-year weighted average. I choose the average that seems to best fit the data. The average growth rate for a grade is applied to the prior year’s enrollment from the prior grade. The projection builds grade by grade and year by year.

In the standard model, kindergarten enrollment is compared to births five years prior and some average of the observed growth or decline is used to project future kindergarten enrollment. My method breaks 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. Kindergarten enrollment is notoriously difficult to predict. I feel that this component model can improve the predictability slightly.

To extend a projection beyond four years, I need to project births. The State Department of Public Health recorded three births in Bridgewater, 10 in Roxbury and 19 in Washington in 2013. Those were the latest official counts. The preliminary counts of births in 2014 were 10 in Bridgewater, eight in Roxbury and 19 in Washington. The preliminary counts of births in 2015 were three in Bridgewater, 11 in Roxbury and 24 in Washington. To estimate 2016 births in each of the towns, I took the in-state births through September and added the average of 2014 and 2015 births in October to December and the average of out-of-state births in 2012 and 2013, the latest data available. The resulting estimates were 10 births in Bridgewater, 14 in Roxbury and 20 in Washington. I set births in 2017 to 2021 in each town to the average of births in 2015 and 2016. That kept births at 6 in Bridgewater, 12 in Roxbury and 22 in Washington.

In this projection I used a five-year average of the observed grade-to-grade growth in towns. Given the small size of the schools, I felt that five years of data would be more stable in the long run than three. I applied the averages in Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington separately for grades K-5 and summed the results to get a district total for those grades. Starting in grade 6, I calculated the averages for the region as a whole. To estimate kindergarten enrollment, I used the five-year averages of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago from each town. In grade 9, I calculated the growth rates from grade 8 to grade 9 for the region's residents only and then added projected enrollment from Sherman in grade 9 based on a three-year weighted average of the percentage of grade 8 students from Sherman who attend Grade 9 at Shepaug Valley. I used the weighted three-year average because Sherman sent an unusually large number of students to Region 12 in 2016. We cannot know if that will continue. However, the weighted three-year average protects us to some extent in case it does. I adjusted in annual growth rates where needed in 2015 to account for non-resident children from New Milford.

Enrollment data from 2006 to 2015 were taken from earlier files provided by the Connecticut State Department of Education. Note that current district-level data on the Department's website includes special education students educated outside of the district and thus would not be appropriate for this analysis. Data for 2016 were provided by the Region 12 central office. All enrollment data after 2013 are subject to minor changes as they are reviewed and audited. Births from 1980 to 2016 were provided by the Healthcare Quality, Statistics, Analysis and Reporting Unit of the State Department of Public Health.

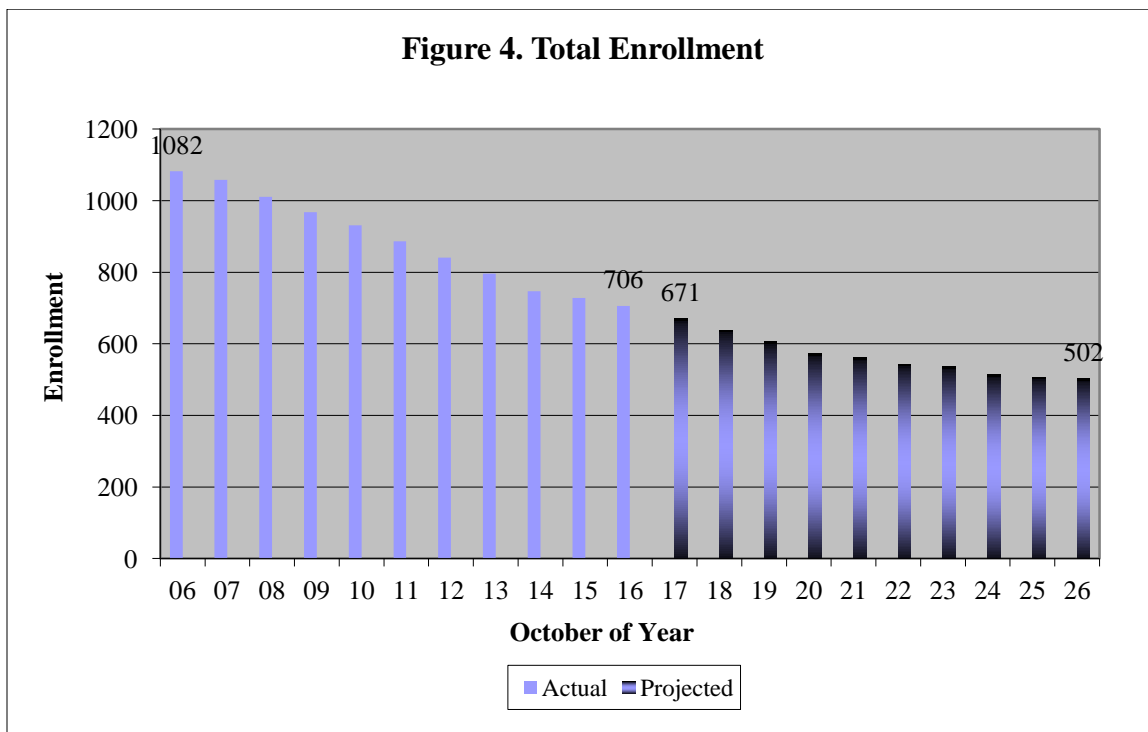
Total Enrollment

Table 2 and Figure 4 present the observed total enrollment in Region 12 from 2006 to 2016 and projected enrollment through 2026. Detailed grade-by-grade data may be found in Appendices D and E. Enrollment declined from 1,082 in 2006 to 706 students in 2016. My enrollment records go back 47 years and enrollment was never that low before. Between 2006 and 2016, Region 12 enrollment decreased by 376 students or 34.8 percent. In that period, statewide public school K-12 enrollment decreased by 6.7 percent.

Region 12's decline between 2006 and 2016 was greater than most similar districts in the region. Enrollment declined 28.3 percent in New Hartford (K-8), 22.9 percent in Region 14, 17.3 percent in Oxford (K-8 only), 16.2 percent in Region 10 and 6.5 percent in Canton. Only the 35.3 percent decline observed in grades K-8 in Sherman was larger.

I anticipate that the decline will continue. Next year, I project that total enrollment will decrease by 35 students or five percent. I expect enrollment will fall below 600 students in 2020. At the projection's end in 2026, I forecast that enrollment will be about 500 students. The total ten-year projected decline of about 225 students is 32 percent below the current enrollment. I have projected that total enrollment statewide will be down 6.9 percent in that period. Your total enrollment could average about 565 students over the ten-year projection period. This compares to an average total enrollment of 867 students over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	1,082	-3.7%
2007	1,058	-2.2%
2008	1,011	-4.4%
2009	968	-4.3%
2010	931	-3.8%
2011	886	-4.8%
2012	841	-5.1%
2013	796	-5.4%
2014	747	-6.2%
2015	728	-2.5%
2016	706	-3.0%
2017	671	-5.0%
2018	638	-4.9%
2019	605	-5.2%
2020	572	-5.5%
2021	561	-1.9%
2022	543	-3.2%
2023	536	-1.3%
2024	513	-4.3%
2025	506	-1.4%
2026	502	-0.8%



The Burnham School Enrollment

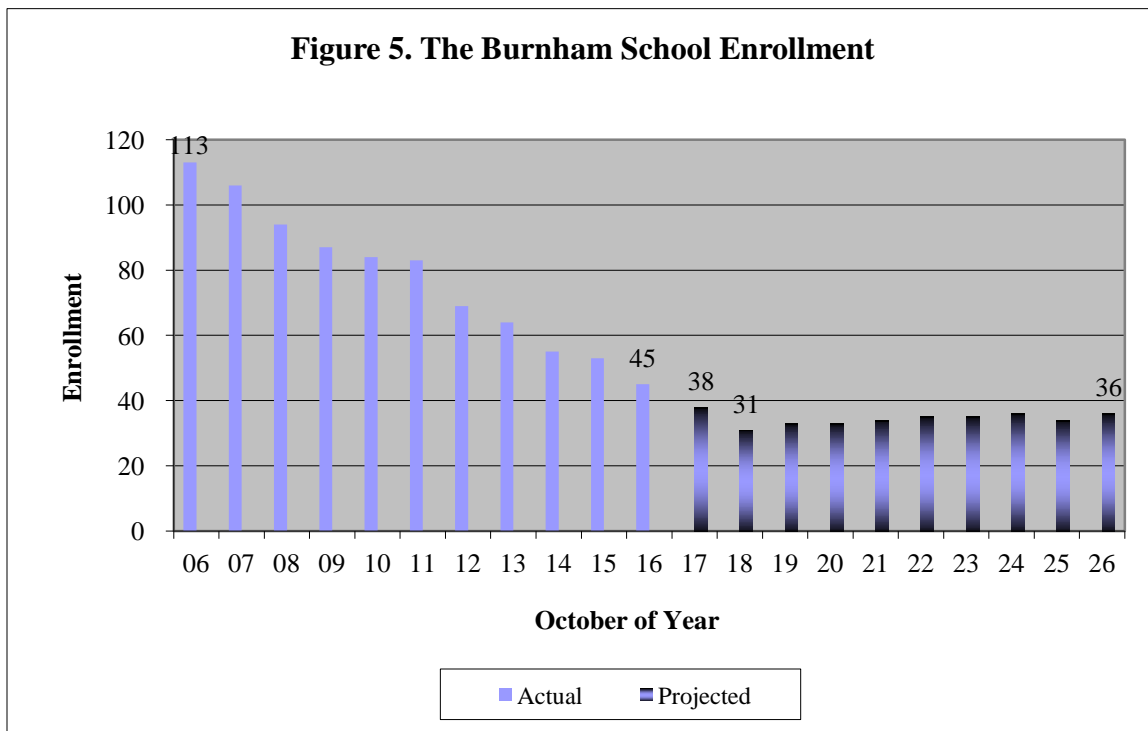
Table 3 and Figure 5 present actual enrollment from 2006 to 2016 at The Burnham School and projected enrollment to 2026. Grade by grade results may be found in Appendix A. Between 2006 and 2016, enrollment in grades K-5 dropped from 113 to 45 students. The 2016 count includes five students from the other two towns. In those ten years, enrollment fell by 68 students, a 60.2 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-5 fell 9.4 percent in that interval.

I project that next year's enrollment at The Burnham School will be 5-10 students less than this year's. That could take enrollment below 40 students in 2017. I project another decline in 2018 and then for enrollment to stabilize. If births remain at 2015 and 2016 levels, I anticipate a low enrollment of 31 students in 2018 and an enrollment of 33-36 between 2019 and 2026. I project a ten-year loss of less than 10 students or 20 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-5 will fall 6.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, The Burnham School enrollment could average 35 students. This is well below average of 74 students observed over the past ten years. The introduction of full-day kindergarten in 2011 may make the town more attractive to families with young children and mitigate some of the projected decline.

These figures exclude pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, there has not been a pre-kindergarten program at The Burnham School.

My projection model assumes that there will not be one in the future. In 2016, there were nine Bridgewater pre-kindergarten students in the district's program at the Washington Primary School.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	113	-6.6%
2007	106	-6.2%
2008	94	-11.3%
2009	87	-7.4%
2010	84	-3.4%
2011	83	-1.2%
2012	69	-16.9%
2013	64	-7.2%
2014	55	-14.1%
2015	53	-3.6%
2016	45	-15.1%
2017	38	-15.6%
2018	31	-18.4%
2019	33	6.5%
2020	33	0.0%
2021	34	3.0%
2022	35	2.9%
2023	35	0.0%
2024	36	2.9%
2025	34	-5.6%
2026	36	5.9%



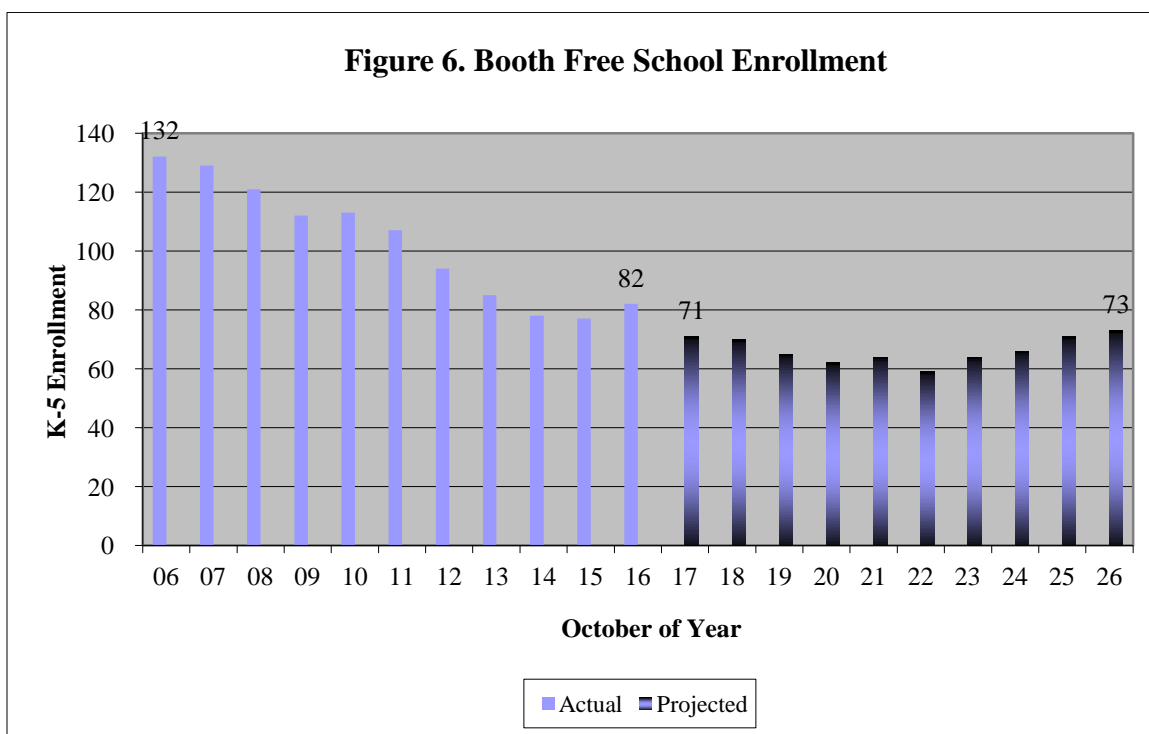
Booth Free School Enrollment

Table 4 and Figure 6 present actual enrollment from 2006 to 2016 at the Booth Free School and projected enrollment to 2026. Grade by grade results may be found in Appendix B. Between 2006 and 2016, enrollment in grades K-5 decreased from 132 to 82 students. The 2016 count includes five students from the other two towns. In those years, enrollment fell by 50 students, a 37.9 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-5 fell 9.4 percent in that interval.

Although this year's enrollment did grow slightly, the ten-year trend is a drift downward. Next year, I project an enrollment of 71 students. I expect the ten-year low will be 59 students in 2022. If births remain at the levels of 2015 and 2016, elementary enrollment could be 70-75 students in 2026. I anticipate large declines in 2017 and 2019. Between 2016 and 2026, I anticipate a loss of about ten students or 11 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-5 will fall 6.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe Booth Free School enrollment could average 65-70 students. This is much less than the average of 100 students observed over the past ten years. The introduction of full-day kindergarten in 2011 may make the town more attractive to families with young children and mitigate some of the projected decline.

These figures exclude pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, there has not been a pre-kindergarten program at Booth Free School. My projection model assumes that there will not be one in the future. In 2016, there were 16 Roxbury pre-kindergarten children in the district's program at the Washington Primary School.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	132	-1.5%
2007	129	-2.3%
2008	121	-6.2%
2009	112	-7.4%
2010	113	0.9%
2011	107	-5.3%
2012	94	-12.1%
2013	85	-9.6%
2014	78	-8.2%
2015	77	-1.3%
2016	82	6.5%
2017	71	-13.4%
2018	70	-1.4%
2019	65	-7.1%
2020	62	-4.6%
2021	64	3.2%
2022	59	-7.8%
2023	64	8.5%
2024	66	3.1%
2025	71	7.6%
2026	73	2.8%



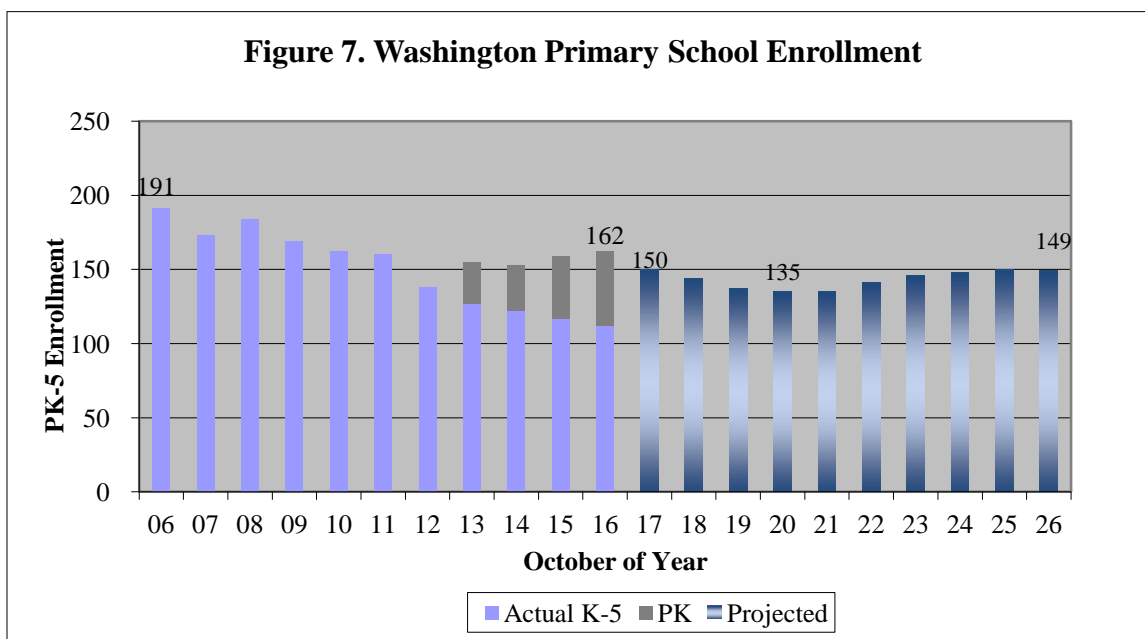
Washington Primary School Enrollment

Table 5 and Figure 7 present actual enrollment from 2006 to 2016 at the Washington Primary School and projected enrollment to 2026. Grade by grade results may be found in Appendix C. Between 2006 and 2016, enrollment declined from 191 to 162 students. In that period, enrollment hit a low of 138 students in 2012. The district's pre-kindergarten program was moved to the Washington School in 2013. In the past ten years, the school's net enrollment declined by 29 students or 15.3 percent. Without pre-kindergarten students, the ten-year enrollment loss would have been 79 students or 41.6 percent. State public school enrollment in grades K-5 fell 9.4 percent in that interval.

I project that next year's enrollment will be 10-15 students less than this year's. I anticipate enrollment will fall to 135 students in 2020 or 2021 and end the projection near 150 students. The projected 2026 enrollment will be 10-15 students or eight percent below the 2016 figure. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-5 will fall 6.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe Washington Primary School enrollment will average almost 145 students compared to 154 students observed over the past ten years. The introduction of full-day kindergarten in 2011 may make the town more attractive to families with young children and mitigate some of the projected decline.

These figures include pre-kindergarten children starting in 2013 when the program was moved from the Reach Early Childhood Center. Over the past ten years, district-wide prekindergarten enrollment ranged from 17 children in 2011 to 52 children in 2016. My projection assumes that the number currently enrolled, 52, will stay constant for the projection period. With fewer births, keeping the figure at that level may be difficult. In 2016, there were 25 Washington pre-kindergarten children in the district's program at the Washington Primary School.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	191	0.5%
2007	173	-9.4%
2008	184	6.4%
2009	169	-8.2%
2010	162	-4.1%
2011	160	-1.2%
2012	138	-13.8%
2013	155	12.3%
2014	153	-1.3%
2015	159	3.9%
2016	162	1.9%
2017	150	-7.4%
2018	144	-4.0%
2019	137	-4.9%
2020	135	-1.5%
2021	135	0.0%
2022	141	4.4%
2023	146	3.5%
2024	148	1.4%
2025	150	1.4%
2026	149	-0.7%

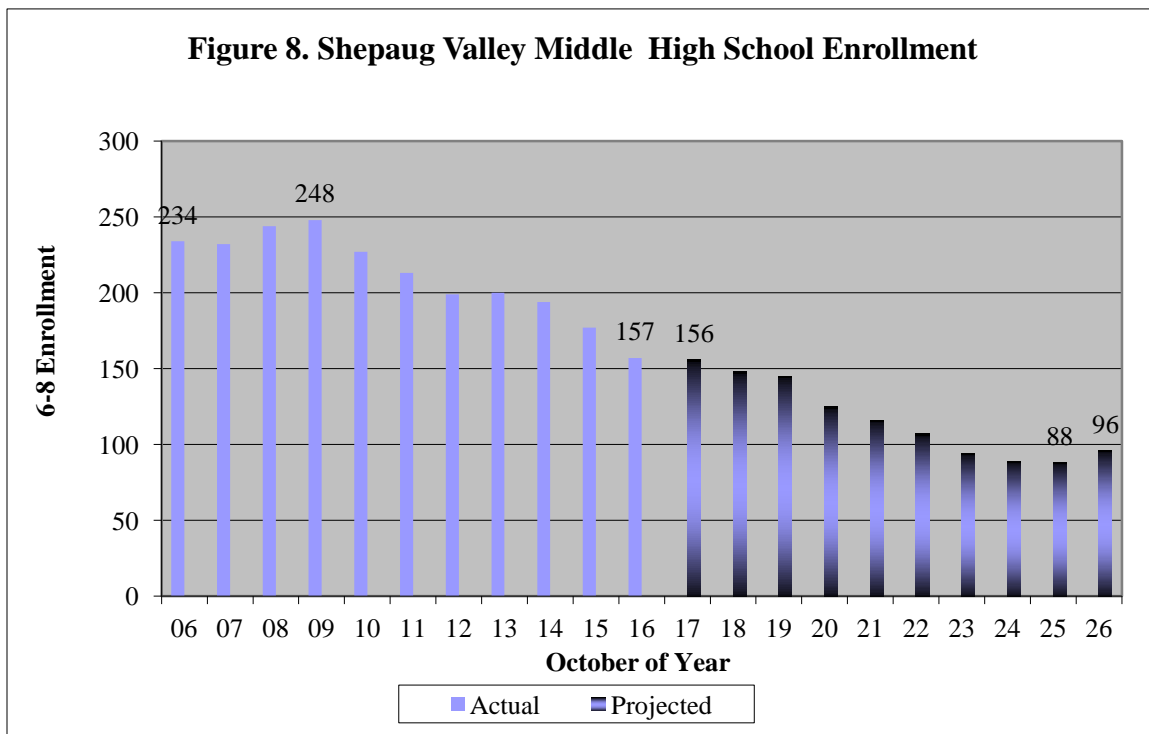


Shepaug Valley Middle School Enrollment

Table 6 and Figure 8 present actual enrollment from 2006 to 2016 in grades 6-8 at the Shepaug Valley School and projected enrollment to 2026. Grade by grade results may be found in Appendix E. The school's enrollment grew from 234 students in 2006 to 248 students in 2009 and then fell to 157 in 2016. My records go back to 1975 and that figure is the smallest on record. Between 2006 and 2016 enrollment decreased by 77 students or 32.9 percent. Enrollment in grades 6-8 in the state's public schools decreased 7.7 percent in that interval.

Although I expect next year's enrollment will be similar to this year, the upcoming trend is downward. I expect enrollment to fall below 150 students in 2018 and below 125 students in 2021. I project significant drops in 2020 and 2023. At the projection's end, I project an enrollment of 95-100 students. That will be about 80 students below the current level, a decline of over 50 percent. I project that enrollment in grades 6-8 statewide will decline by 12.1 percent in that period. Over the ten-year projection period, I expect that enrollment in grades 6-8 at the Shepaug Valley School will average about 115 students over the next ten years. This is well below the average of 209 students observed over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	234	-4.5%
2007	232	-0.9%
2008	244	5.2%
2009	248	1.6%
2010	227	-8.5%
2011	213	-6.2%
2012	199	-6.6%
2013	200	0.5%
2014	194	-3.0%
2015	177	-8.8%
2016	157	-11.3%
2017	156	-0.6%
2018	148	-5.1%
2019	145	-2.0%
2020	125	-13.8%
2021	116	-7.2%
2022	107	-7.8%
2023	94	-12.1%
2024	89	-5.3%
2025	88	-1.1%
2026	96	9.1%



Shepaug Valley High School Enrollment

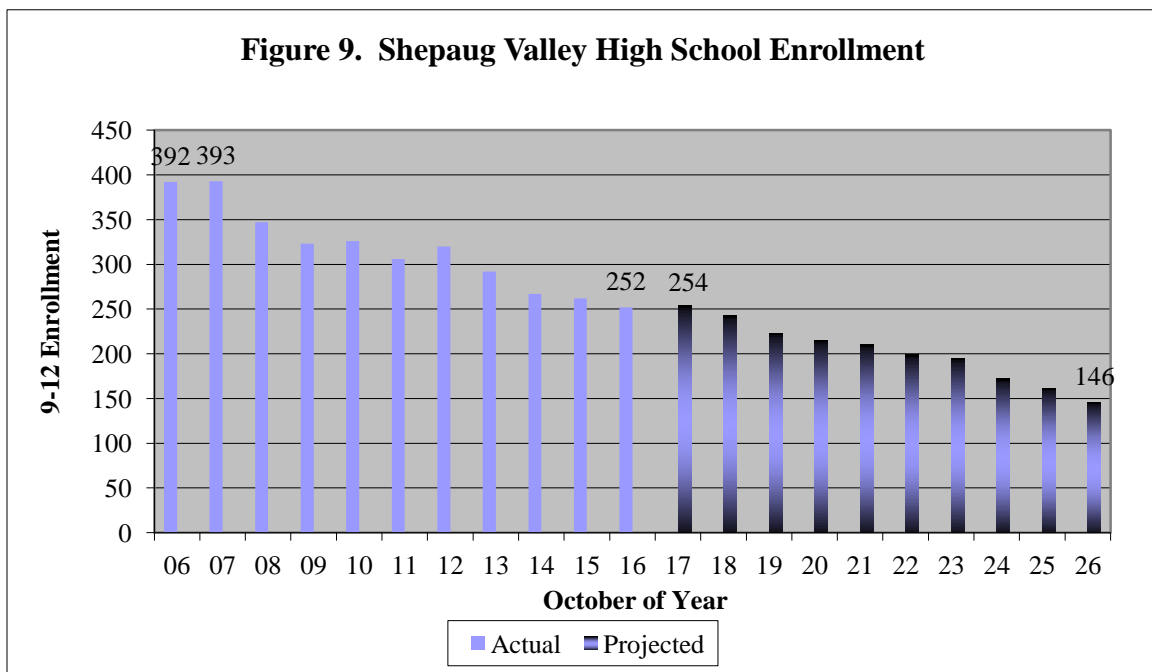
Grade 9 is when students may attend state technical high schools or agriculture science and technology centers. In October 2016, only 63 percent of the towns' residents enrolled in grade 9 were estimated to be enrolled in the district. An estimated 31.3 percent was enrolled in non-public schools in state. An additional 5.7 percent was enrolled in a state technical high school or an agriculture science center. No 9th grader was reported as enrolled in a magnet or another public high school.

Table 7 and Figure 9 present actual enrollment from 2006 to 2016 at the Shepaug Valley High School and projected enrollment to 2026. Enrollment decreased from 392 students in 2006 to 252 students in 2016. Between 2006 and 2016 enrollment fell by 140 students or 35.7 percent. Public high school enrollment statewide decreased 5.7 percent in that period.

Although next year's enrollment should be similar to this year, the trend will continue downward. By 2026, I anticipate that high school enrollment will be around 150 students. This is a decrease of about 115 students or about 46 percent from the current enrollment. I project that high school enrollment statewide will decrease 9.6 percent between 2016 and 2026. Over the ten-year projection period, I expect enrollment at Shepaug Valley High School will average about 200 students compared to 309 over the past five years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2006	392	-5.1%
2007	393	0.3%
2008	347	-11.7%
2009	323	-6.9%
2010	326	0.9%
2011	306	-6.1%
2012	320	4.6%
2013	292	-8.8%
2014	267	-8.6%
2015	262	-1.9%
2016	252	-3.8%
2017	254	0.8%
2018	243	-4.3%
2019	223	-8.2%
2020	215	-3.6%
2021	210	-2.3%
2022	199	-5.2%
2023	195	-2.0%
2024	172	-11.8%
2025	161	-6.4%
2026	146	-9.3%

These figures include Sherman residents. Shepaug Valley is one of three high schools they can attend. New Fairfield and New Milford are the other two. In 2016, there were 24 Sherman residents at Shepaug Valley High, including 15 in grade 9. I have projected that Sherman enrollment will average 30 students over the next ten years. This is based on 26.3 percent of 8th graders in Sherman choosing Shepaug Valley. This projection excludes students from five area towns who will attend Region 12's Agriscience Center scheduled to open in 2018.



Factors Affecting the Projection

The primary reasons for elementary enrollment change lie in the births and kindergarten yield from the birth cohort. Figure 11 presents the actual births from 1980 to 2013 and estimated births through 2021. Births to Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington residents ranged from a high of 83 in 1986 to a low of 28 in 2012. The preliminary counts were 37 births in 2014 and 38 in 2015. Based on in-state births through September, I estimate there will be 43 births in 2016. In the 1990s there was an average of 67 births annually. In the five years from 2007 to 2011 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 41. Births in the 2012 through 2016 period will average 35. The projection in years 2022 to 2026 assumes an average of 40 births annually between 2017 and 2021

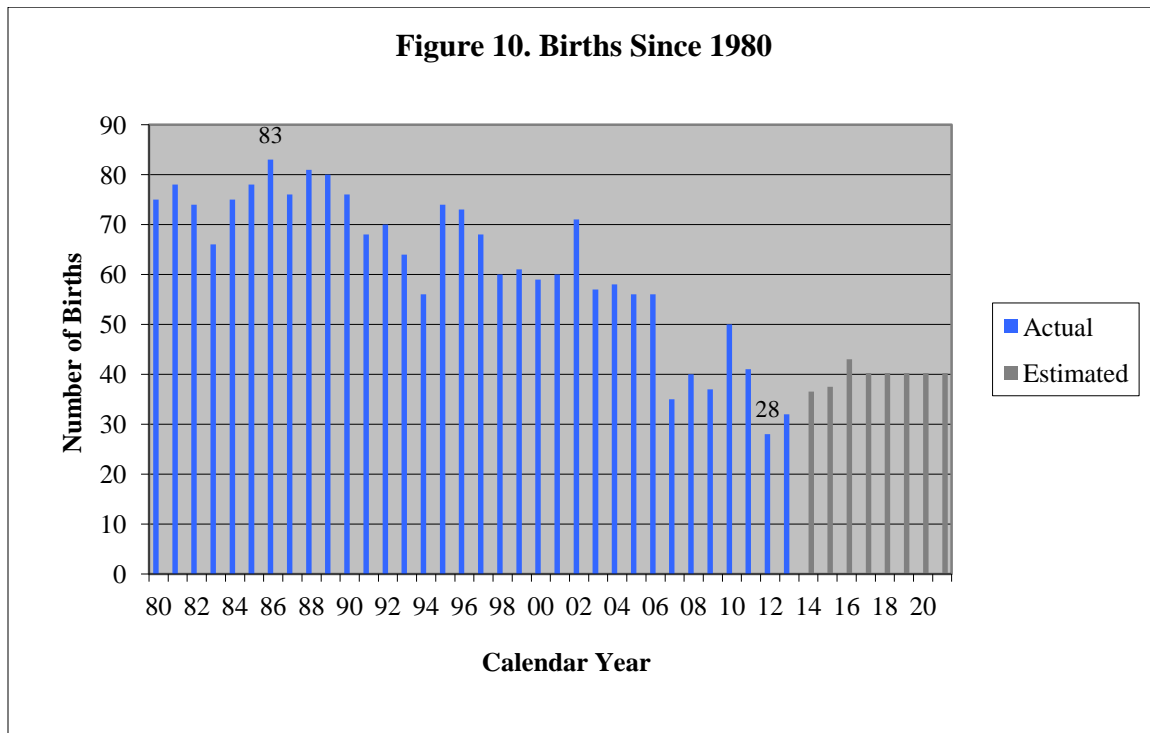
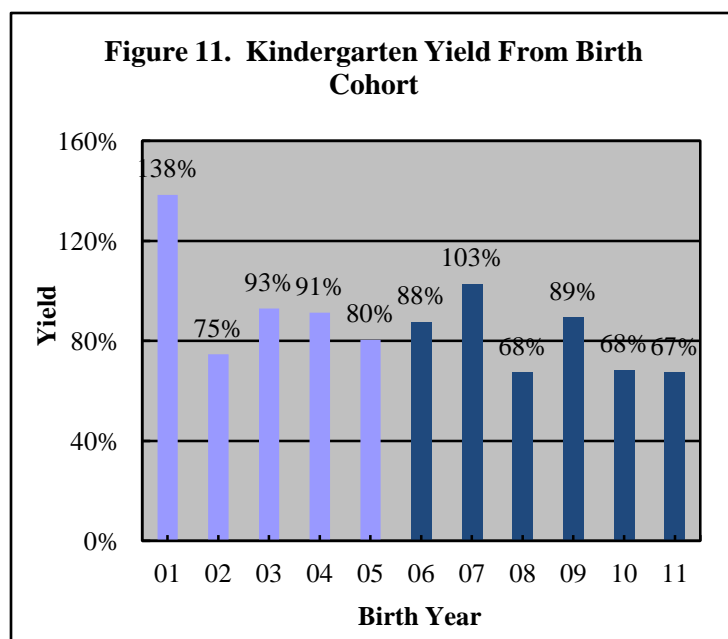


Figure 10 depicts the kindergarten yield five and six years later from the birth cohorts of 2001 to 2011 for residents of the three towns attending kindergarten in Region 12 schools. The dark blue represents the birth cohorts that were affected by the introduction of full-day kindergarten in 2011. There were 50 births in 2010 in the three towns and 25 resident children enrolled in Region 12 kindergartens at age five in 2015 and an additional four who first enrolled in kindergarten at age six in 2016. That is a yield of 68 percent. The yield from the birth cohort ranged from a low of 68 percent in 2008 and 2010 to a high of 138 percent in 2001. The estimated yield for births in 2011 is 67 percent. Note that 2011 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 2017. 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 three towns. I expected that with the introduction of all-day kindergarten in 2011, the recent yields would have been higher.

Table 8 gives a history of enrollment in kindergarten since 2006 and relates the components of kindergarten enrollment back to the appropriate birth cohort. Retention is tied to the prior year's kindergarten enrollment. The projection was built up from a similar analysis in each town. This table is presented to give an overall perspective. To estimate kindergarten enrollment in all three towns, I used the five-year average of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago. Combined, this averaged 71.4 percent of births five years ago, 6.4 percent of births six years ago, and 0.0 percent of current kindergarten students retained. These figures are up slightly from last year's projection, but well below the rates of the past two years.

Year	Birth Year	Births		Retained From Prior Year				Non-Retained		Yield From Births 5-Years Prior	Yield From Births 6-Years Prior	Total Yield From Birth Cohort
		Births	K	From Prior Year	Born 5-Years Resident	Non-Retained Resident	Born 6 Years Prior	Percent Retained	Percent Retained			
2006	2001	60	67	0	77	0	3	0.0%	128.3%	5.1%	138.3%	
2007	2002	71	56	3	47	0	6	4.5%	66.2%	10.0%	74.6%	
2008	2003	57	59	1	52	0	6	1.8%	91.2%	8.5%	93.0%	
2009	2004	57	48	0	47	0	1	0.0%	82.5%	1.8%	91.2%	
2010	2005	56	46	0	41	0	5	0.0%	73.2%	8.8%	80.4%	
2011	2006	56	51	1	46	0	4	2.2%	82.1%	7.1%	87.5%	
2012	2007	35	36	0	33	0	3	0.0%	94.3%	5.4%	102.9%	
2013	2008	40	33	0	25	0	3	0.0%	62.5%	8.6%	67.5%	
2014	2009	37	35	0	31	2	2	0.0%	83.8%	5.0%	89.2%	
2015	2010	50	35	0	31	2	2	0.0%	62.0%	5.4%	68.3%	
2016	2011	41	29	0	25	0	4	0.0%	61.0%	8.0%	67.3%	
3-Year Average									0.0%	68.0%	6.3%	74.9%
Weighted 3-Year Average									0.0%	65.1%	6.6%	71.3%
5-Year Average									0.0%	71.4%	6.4%	79.0%
Weighted 5-Year Average									0.0%	68.2%	6.6%	74.3%
Rates used in 2015 Projection									0.0%	68.5%	6.3%	75.0%

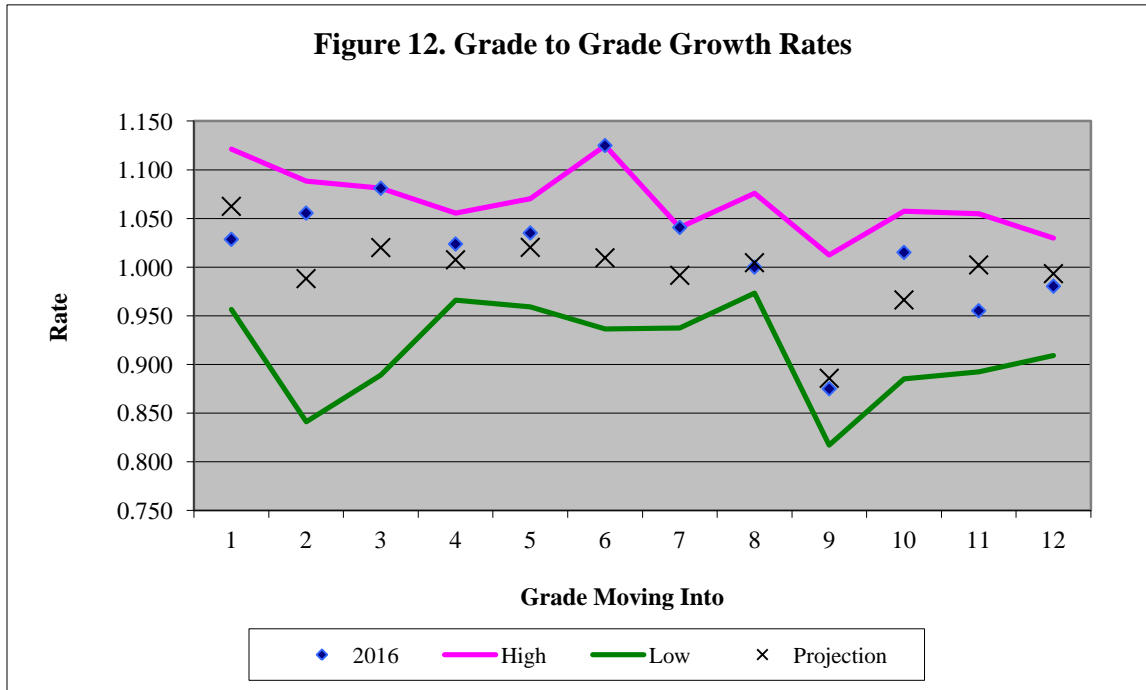
The correlation between births and kindergarten enrollment five-year later across the three towns was a moderate to high 0.88 over the 1985 to 2016 period. Remember that the kindergarten enrollment was built up from births in each of the towns separately, not as a whole as illustrated here. If this relationship were used to predict kindergarten enrollment, the estimate would have been off an average of nine children annually over the past ten years. The cohort survival method, even with my breakout into five-year olds, six-year old delayed entrants and children retained, cannot overcome the underlying unpredictability of kindergarten enrollment from earlier births.

In matching up births with recent full-day kindergarten enrollment, there were only two years when births were 40 or less across the three towns. In nine of the ten upcoming years, births are expected to be 40 or less. The cohort-survival method uses past history to project future enrollment. Unfortunately the conditions in your recent past do not mirror those expected in the near future. In some other towns in a similar circumstance, I have seen large percentage increases between birth and subsequent kindergarten enrollment. Using the five-year average should give us some protection, but I urge you exercise caution in making policy decisions for the upcoming kindergarten classes.

The “Connecticut Early Childhood Report on Changing the Kindergarten Date,” mandated by Public Act 14-39, recommended that the start date for kindergarten be moved back to October 1st phased in one month increments over the course of three years. It further recommended the elimination of the section of C.G.S Sec. 10-184 which allows parents the option of not enrolling their age-eligible child. Funds for the implementation were not made available during the 2015-16 session of the General Assembly. Unless the state’s fiscal situation changes for the better or a court intervenes, I do not believe this common sense change will be implemented. Once implemented, the changes will very slightly decrease the size of your kindergarten class for three years and increase your pre-kindergarten enrollment. This change is not built into this projection, but will be built into future projections once the implementation date is set.

Figure 12 gives a perspective of the grade-to-grade growth rates for students attending the Region 12 schools. An "x" indicates the average growth rate used in this projection. The diamond is the growth observed between last year and this year. The upper line indicates the largest growth rate observed over the past ten years and the lower line, the lowest. In general, the narrower the gap between the two lines is, the greater the accuracy of the projection. This table, which is based on growth for the district as a whole, is for illustrative purposes only as the elementary projections were built separately for each town.

The projection growth rates are, with the exception of grade 9, in the middle of the ten-year range. Six of the eight elementary growth rates are above 1.00 indicating an in-migration into Region 12 schools. The grade 9 rate is reflective of about 33 percent of the three towns’ residents choosing a non-public or other school for high school, some students returning for high school and a very low repeater rate. The rates in 2016 set ten-year highs in grades 3, 6 and 7. The projection growth rates were below the 2016 rates in grades 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10 and above the 2016 rates only in grades 1 and 11. All others were close. The average growth rate across grades 2-12 used for the projection was 0.990. The rate in 2016 was a high (for the district) 1.017 and the median rate over the past 20 years was 0.995.



Context of the Projection

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

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

Figure 13 presents the US Census Bureau estimate of Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington population growth between 2010 and 2015. The estimate is based, in part, on relative housing growth within Litchfield County. In that period, the population is estimated to have declined by 245 people. The population loss of 3.2 percent would have ranked it 160th in the state. In contrast, Litchfield County fell by 3.3 percent, the state grew by 0.3 percent and communities with similar economic and need characteristics (DRG C) fell by 0.9 percent. The 2010 census data show that from April 2000 to April 2010 the three towns' population grew from 7,556 people to only 7,567. The 11-person growth was the smallest in eight decades. The 0.1 percent increase between 2000 and 2010 would have been ranked 155th in the state.

Figure 14 presents the Connecticut State Data Center's population projections for the region's residents 0-19 years of age in the years 2015 and 2020 along with the 2010 Census population. The Center projects that the 0-4 age population will go from 260 children in 2010 to about 175 children in 2015 and 138 children in 2020. The Center projects the population ages 5-9 will drop 48 percent between 2010 and 2020. The number of children ages 10-14 is projected to drop 27 percent between 2010 and 2020. The number of youth ages 15-19 is projected to grow in 2015 and then fall back a little in 2020. This independent projection is consistent with the decline projected in this report.

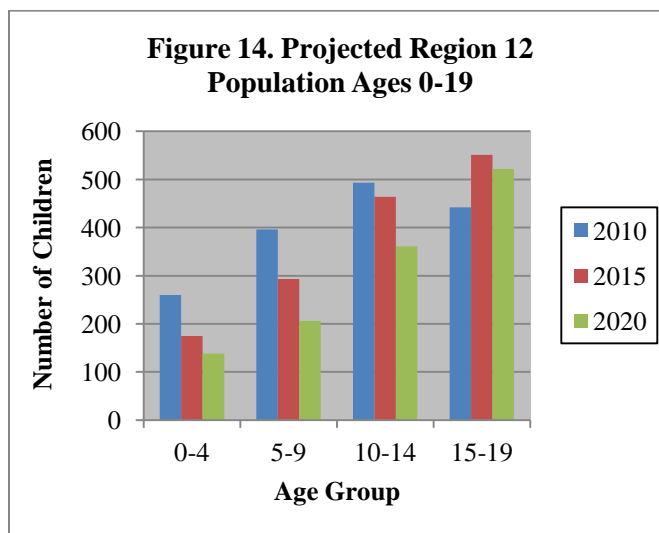
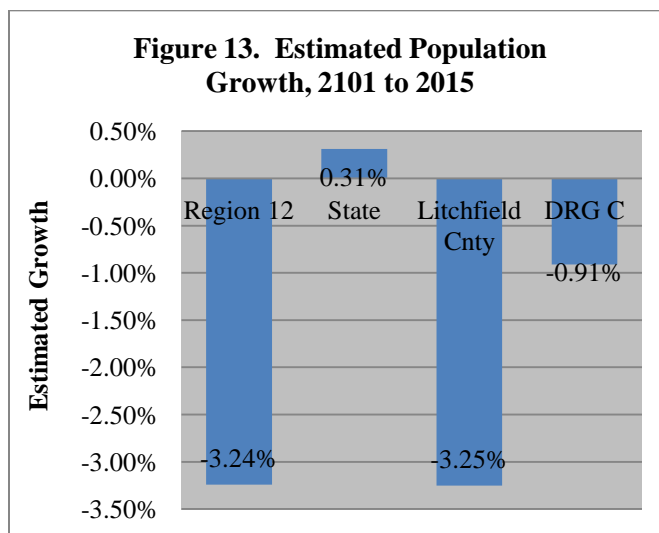


Figure 15 presents the number of women of child-bearing age from the 2010 census and the Connecticut State Data Center's projections for 2015 and 2020. There were 50 births to the residents of the three towns in 2010 and 38 are estimated for 2015. In communities similar to Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington, women in the 30-34 age group have the highest rate of births. The Center projects the number in this group will fall from 122 in 2010 to 93 in 2015 and 37 in 2020. The second highest birth rate in similar communities is women ages 25-29. The number in that age range is projected to decline from 114 in 2010 to 43 in 2015 and 62 in 2020. The number of women over 34 is projected to decline, while the number 15-24 is projected to increase.

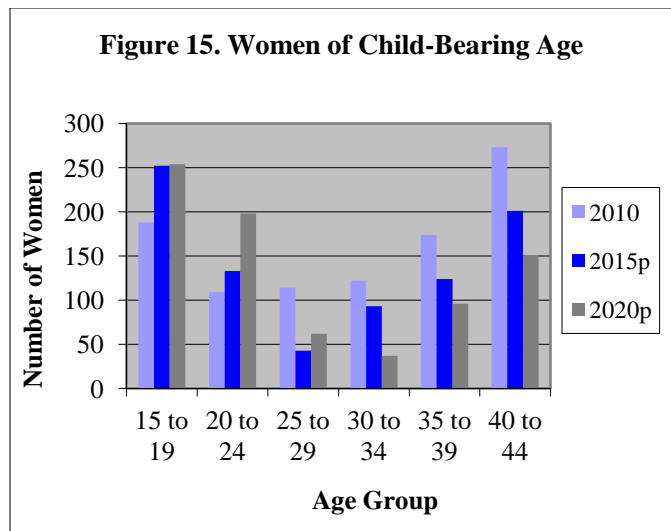


Figure 16 examines the number of people in the labor force from the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These are people 16 years of age or older who were working or actively were seeking employment. They estimate that the combined labor force in the three towns decreased 0.3 percent between 2010 and 2015. The loss was smaller than both the state (-1.2 percent) and Litchfield County (-2.5 percent). The 2015 unemployment rate of 3.9 percent across the three towns was down 2.3 percentage points from the 2010 high. It is better than the state rate of 5.6 percent and the Litchfield County rate of 5.0 percent.

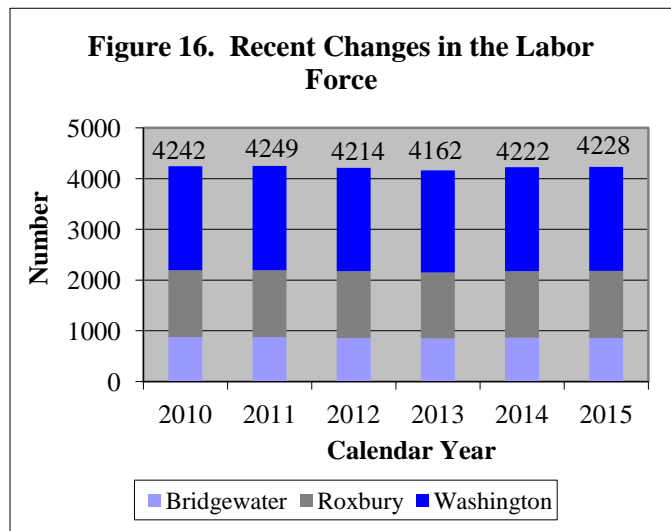


Figure 17 presents the net new housing units constructed from 2005 to 2015 from the State Department of Economic and Community Development. In the past ten years the number of net (of demolitions) new housing units constructed in Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington ranged from a high 33 in 2006 down to a low of zero in 2012. There were permits for four houses issued in 2015. In the five-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of five net new housing units constructed. The 2010 census recorded that only 25 percent of the occupied units had children under 18.

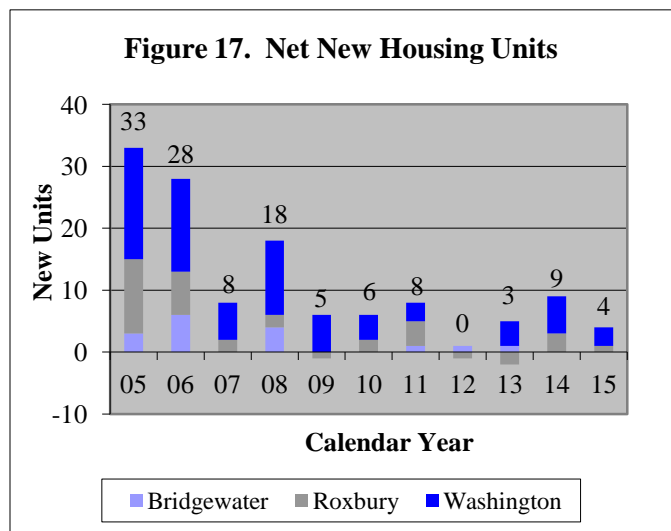


Figure 18 presents my estimate of the number of sales of existing homes. I derived it by taking the number of real estate transactions from The Warren Group/Commercial Record and subtracting the number of new single-family housing units authorized. The estimated number of sales of existing homes ranged from a low of 97 in 2008 to a high of 184 in 2005. There was an estimated 173 sales of existing houses in 2015. In the five-year look-back period of the projection, there was an average of 139 sales annually. Sales through September of 2016 were up 4.3 percent across the three towns compared to 2015.

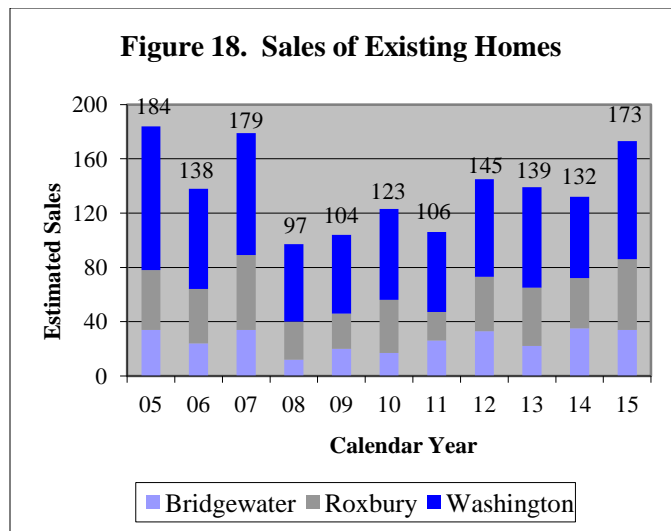
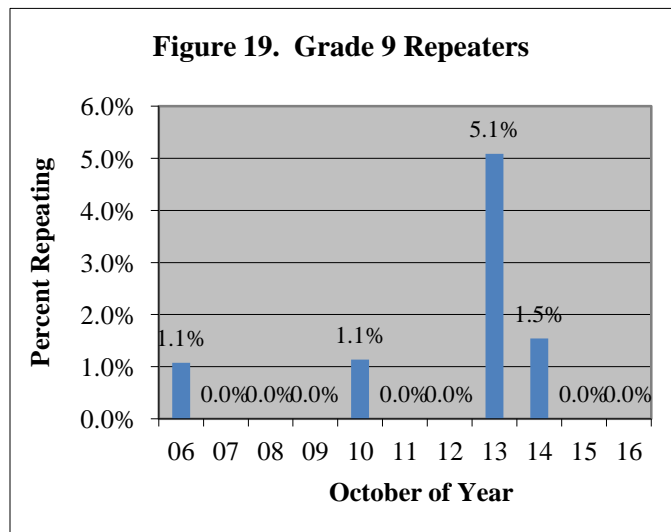


Figure 19 shows the percentage of students in grade 9 who did not earn enough credits to be promoted to grade 10. The percentage repeating ranged from zero in seven previous years to 5.1 percent in 2013. The rate was 0.0 percent in 2016. In the five-year look-back period of the projection, a total of four students were retained in the grade, a rate of 1.2 percent.



Dropouts can also affect the high school enrollment. This is not an issue in Region 12. You recorded none in the 2015-16 school year.

Figure 20 presents the non-public enrollment in Connecticut over the past ten years for students from the three towns. Non-public enrollment ranged from a low of 202 students in 2011 to a high of 254 students in 2005 and 2006. There were 236 students enrolled in 2015. The 2015 enrollment represented a very high 25.1 percent of the combined public (in-district and out) and non-public enrollment. The rate in 2005 was 18.8 percent. I project a non-public enrollment of 235 in 2016 from Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington.

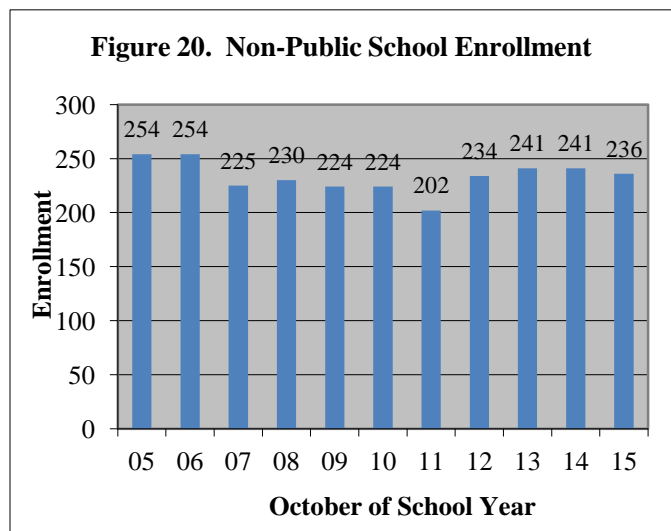


Figure 21 presents Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington enrollment in other public schools. This would include state technical high schools, the agriculture science and technology program at Nonnewaug High and area magnets. The number of residents attending a public school other than the Region 12 Public Schools fell from 32 in 2006 to 15 in 2010, rebounded to 24 in 2012 and fell to 13 in 2016. In 2016, four residents attended a state technical high school and 10 attended an agriculture science center. These data were extracted from the Public School Information System (PSIS) of the Connecticut State Department of Education prior to 2016 and provided by Region 12 in 2016.

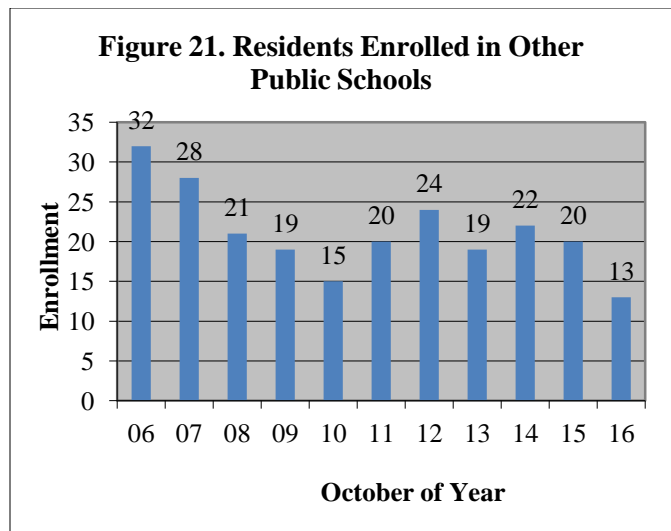


Figure 22 presents non-resident enrollment in Region 12 schools. Most are Sherman residents enrolled at Shepaug Valley High School. Peak non-resident enrollment was 60 Sherman residents in 2006. That number fell to 19 in 2011. By 2016, there were a total of 47 non-residents enrolled. This included 24 from Sherman and 23 students from other area towns. Sherman high school students have the option to attend New Milford High or New Fairfield High. The projection assumes 26 percent of Sherman’s grade 8 students will enroll in Region 12. That will yield from 28 to 34 students from Sherman annually.

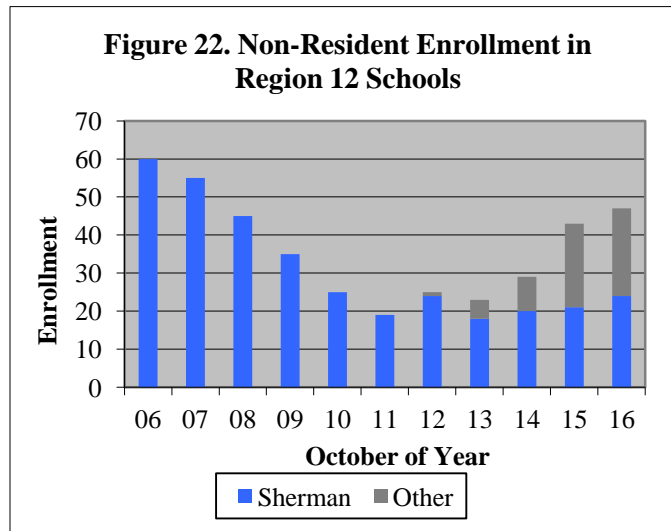
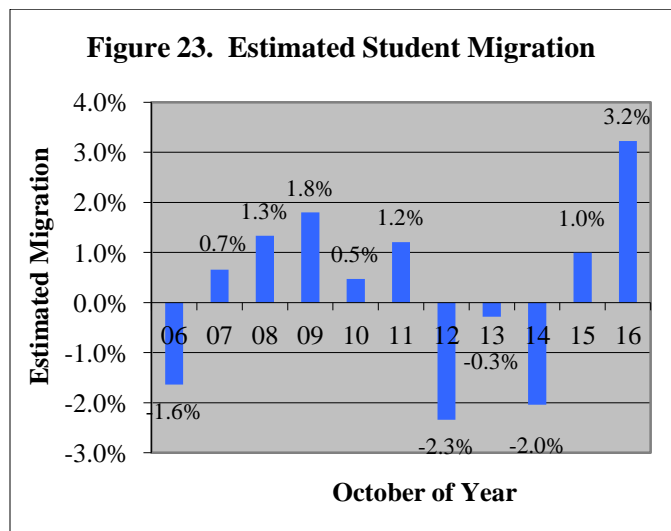


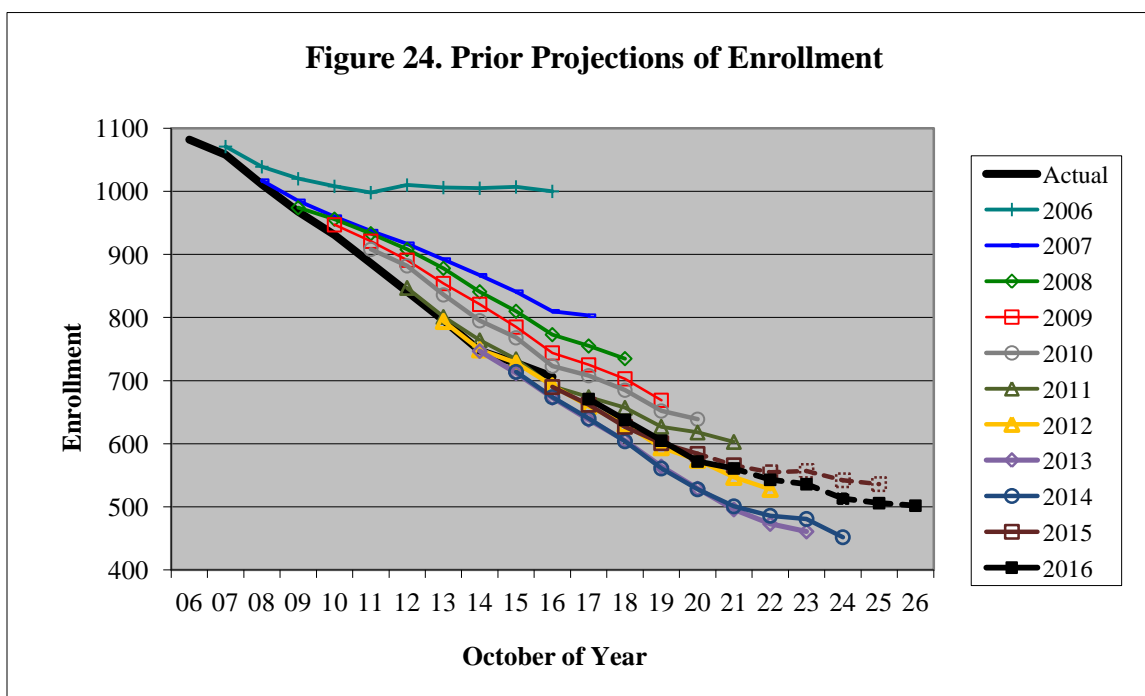
Figure 23 presents the estimated student migration for the 2006 to 2016 period. It is based on observed enrollment in the Region 12 public schools adjusted for Region 12 residents attending other public schools. Migration was negative in three of the past five years. More students chose a non-public school or moved out of the towns of Region 12 than moved in. The migration rate ranged from a low of -2.3 percent in 2012 to a high of 3.2 percent in 2016. The 2016 rate was the highest since 1998. The average migration over the five-year look-back period of this projection was -0.09 percent. The median five-year rate over the past 25 years was +0.73 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. One way to know if that assumption is valid is to examine how past projections have fared. Figure 24 presents the enrollment projections that I have run for Region 12 since 2006. Last year's projection was 16 students (2.3 percent) less than actually enrolled. The nine enrollment projections that I did between 2006 and 2014 had one-year error rates that averaged 1.1 percent. The six projections done between 2006 and 2011 had an average five-year error rate of 8.3 percent, which is 1.6 percent annualized.

Last year's projection is running 2.3 percent low. In that analysis, I projected that K-5 enrollment would be 253 students in 2016. The actual enrollment of 245 was eight students less than projected. The projection was high by 3.3 percent. I projected that enrollment in grades 6-8 would be 153 students in 2016. The actual enrollment of 157 was four students more than projected. The projection was low by 2.6 percent. I projected that high school enrollment would be 242 students in 2016. The actual enrollment of 252 was 10 students more than projected. The projection was low by 4.0 percent. The 2015 projection kept pre-kindergarten enrollment constant at 42 children. That was 10 children less than the actual enrollment of 52 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 2006. I found for the 67 district-level projections that I ran in 2006 the median projection was 5.5 percent 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 15 percent 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 706 students in 2016 to about 500 students in 2026, a loss of 32 percent. I project that enrollment at The Burnham School will drop from 45 students in 2016 to about 36 students in 2026. The net change over the ten-year projection period will be a loss of almost 10 students, a decrease of 20 percent. I project that enrollment at the Booth Free School will decline from 82 students in 2016 to about 75 students in 2026. Between 2016 and 2026, I forecast there will be a loss of about 10 students or 11 percent. I project that enrollment at Washington Primary School will decline from 162 students in 2016 to about 150 students in 2026. The net loss over the ten-year projection period will be 10-15 students or eight percent. I believe that enrollment in grades 6-8 at the Shepaug Valley School will decline by almost 52 percent in the next ten years, falling from 157 students in 2016 to about 95 students in 2026. I project that Shepaug Valley High School enrollment will decline by 46 percent from 252 students in 2016 to about 145 students in 2026. These figures include Sherman residents who pay tuition to attend Shepaug Valley, but do not include the addition of an agriculture science and STEM program.

This report is projecting a decline in enrollment. It is critical to remember that a projection is just a moving forward of recent trends. Is the forecast too severe? In the five years from 2007 to 2011 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 41. Births in the 2012 through 2016 period will average only 35. That practically guarantees a decline. My projection for the years 2022-2026 is based on an average of 40 births annually between 2017 and 2021. This is the average number observed in 2015 and 2016. I used a 21 percent decline between birth and eventual kindergarten enrollment. The growth anticipated with full-day kindergarten in place has not materialized. We have no history of kindergarten enrollment when there are less than 35 births. It is very possible that kindergarten growth relative to prior births may come in higher than predicted by the model. The average of the district's grade-to-grade growth rates across grades 2-12 was 0.990. The annual growth rate averaged 1.017 in 2016 and the median over the last 20 years was 0.995. This projection is showing less of a decline than recent past projections. I believe the partial recovery of the sales of existing homes from the low levels of 2008 to 2011 justifies that optimism.

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 dropout rate, enrollment of 26-34 Sherman residents at Shepaug Valley High, continued strong enrollment in non-public schools and continued enrollment of about 20 Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington residents in other public schools. The projection assumes the following population growth factors will not change appreciably: births will average 40 over the 2017 to 2021 period, a 21 percent decline between the number of births and subsequent kindergarten enrollment and a student migration of -0.1 percent. Additionally, there will be five new housing units constructed annually and 139 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 Bridgewater, Roxbury and Washington and then make adjustments as necessary.

Appendix A. The Burnham School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2026

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	PreK	Total
2006-07	2001	13	24	10	17	22	21	19	0	113
2007-08	2002	12	10	23	11	16	23	23	0	106
2008-09	2003	6	11	10	22	11	16	24	0	94
2009-10	2004	13	15	11	10	24	11	16	0	87
2010-11	2005	15	12	16	10	9	24	13	0	84
2011-12	2006	9	9	11	16	10	11	26	0	83
2012-13	2007	8	9	13	12	12	10	13	0	69
2013-14	2008	8	7	9	14	10	13	11	0	64
2014-15	2009	9	5	8	9	15	9	9	0	55
2015-16	2010	9	7	6	8	10	14	8	0	53
2016-17	2010	4	3	8	4	7	10	13	0	45
Projected										
2017-18	2012	6	5	4	8	4	7	10	0	38
2018-19	2013	3	3	6	4	7	4	7	0	31
2019-20	2014	10	8	4	6	4	7	4	0	33
2020-21	2015	3	3	9	4	6	4	7	0	33
2021-22	2016	10	7	4	9	4	6	4	0	34
2022-23	2017	6	5	8	4	8	4	6	0	35
2023-24	2018	6	5	6	8	4	8	4	0	35
2024-25	2019	6	5	6	6	7	4	8	0	36
2025-26	2020	6	5	6	6	6	7	4	0	34
2026-27	2021	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	0	36
Projection Growth Rates				1.186	0.967	0.928	0.983	0.958		
			2							
Annual Growth Rates										Migration³
2007			0.833	0.958	1.100	0.941	1.045	1.095	3.33%	
2008			1.833	1.000	0.957	1.000	1.000	1.043	2.00%	
2009			1.154	1.000	1.000	1.091	1.000	1.000	4.08%	
2010			0.800	1.067	0.909	0.900	1.000	1.182	2.22%	
2011			1.000	0.917	1.000	1.000	1.222	1.083	9.30%	
2012			1.125	1.444	1.091	0.750	1.000	1.182	-5.41%	
2013			0.875	1.000	1.077	0.833	1.083	1.100	0.00%	
2014			0.556	1.143	1.000	1.071	0.900	0.692	-10.81%	
2015			0.778	1.200	1.000	1.111	0.933	0.889	-3.03%	
2016			0.750	1.143	0.667	0.875	1.000	0.929	-6.25%	
3-Year Ave.			0.694	1.162	0.889	1.019	0.944	0.837		
Weighted 3-Year			0.727	1.162	0.833	0.986	0.961	0.876		
5-Year Ave.			0.817	1.186	0.967	0.928	0.983	0.958		
Weighted 5-year			0.760	1.158	1.028	0.989	0.983	0.931		

¹ Births 2001 to 2015 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2014 and 2015 figures are preliminary.

Births in 2016 are my estimate from an analysis of in-state births through September.

Births in 2017-21 set to average of 2015 and 2016 births.

² Based on 5-year averages of births five- and six-years ago and retention.

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

Appendix B. The Booth Free School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2026

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	PreK	Total
2006-07	2001	18	20	17	15	28	30	22	0	132
2007-08	2002	21	24	19	15	14	27	30	0	129
2008-09	2003	17	20	25	20	15	16	25	0	121
2009-10	2004	18	13	22	22	23	17	15	0	112
2010-11	2005	15	14	15	22	20	24	18	0	113
2011-12	2006	22	21	11	16	19	17	23	0	107
2012-13	2007	10	11	20	10	15	20	18	0	94
2013-14	2008	10	7	10	20	12	14	22	0	85
2014-15	2009	11	11	9	10	20	13	15	0	78
2015-16	2010	14	12	12	9	10	19	15	0	77
2016-17	2011	16	15	10	13	12	12	20	0	82
Projected										
2017-18	2012	6	6	15	10	14	13	13	0	71
2018-19	2013	10	9	6	15	11	15	14	0	70
2019-20	2014	8	7	9	6	16	11	16	0	65
2020-21	2015	11	10	7	9	7	17	12	0	62
2021-22	2016	14	12	10	7	10	7	18	0	64
2022-23	2017	12	11	12	10	8	10	8	0	59
2023-24	2018	12	11	11	12	11	8	11	0	64
2024-25	2019	12	11	11	11	13	11	9	0	66
2025-26	2020	12	11	11	11	12	14	12	0	71
2026-27	2021	12	11	11	11	12	13	15	0	73
Projection Growth Rates				1.014	0.998	1.094	1.044	1.087		
			2							
Annual Growth Rates										Migration³
2007			1.143	0.950	0.882	0.933	0.964	1.000		-2.74%
2008			1.176	1.042	1.053	1.000	1.143	0.926		0.00%
2009			0.722	1.100	0.880	1.150	1.133	0.938		7.84%
2010			0.933	1.154	1.000	0.909	1.043	1.059		0.00%
2011			0.955	0.786	1.067	0.864	0.850	0.958		-10.61%
2012			1.100	0.952	0.909	0.938	1.053	1.059		1.92%
2013			0.700	0.909	1.000	1.200	0.933	1.100		6.67%
2014			1.000	1.286	1.000	1.000	1.083	1.071		4.35%
2015			0.857	1.091	1.000	1.000	0.950	1.154		2.33%
2016			0.938	0.833	1.083	1.333	1.200	1.053		15.79%
3-Year Ave.			0.932	1.070	1.028	1.111	1.078	1.093		
Weighted 3-Year			0.921	0.995	1.042	1.167	1.097	1.090		
5-Year Ave.			0.919	1.014	0.998	1.094	1.044	1.087		
Weighted 5-year			0.908	1.068	0.992	1.023	0.989	1.095		

¹ Births 2001 to 2015 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2014 and 2015 figures are preliminary.

Births in 2016 are my estimate from an analysis of in-state births through September.

Births in 2017-21 set to average of 2015 and 2016 births.

² Based on 5-year averages of births five- and six-years ago and retention.

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

Appendix C. Washington Primary School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2026

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	PreK	Total
2006-07	2001	29	23	35	32	37	26	38	0	191
2007-08	2002	38	22	25	36	29	37	24	0	173
2008-09	2003	34	28	21	32	38	28	37	0	184
2009-10	2004	27	20	31	22	31	36	29	0	169
2010-11	2005	26	20	20	31	25	32	34	0	162
2011-12	2006	25	21	22	22	35	29	31	0	160
2012-13	2007	17	16	22	15	21	34	30	0	138
2013-14	2008	22	19	19	22	15	22	30	28	155
2014-15	2009	17	19	20	20	24	16	23	31	153
2015-16	2010	27	16	18	20	22	24	17	42	159
2016-17	2011	21	11	16	18	21	21	25	50	162
Projected										
2017-18	2012	16	12	12	15	19	21	21	50	150
2018-19	2013	19	14	13	11	16	19	21	50	144
2019-20	2014	19	14	15	12	11	16	19	50	137
2020-21	2015	24	17	15	14	12	11	16	50	135
2021-22	2016	20	15	18	14	15	12	11	50	135
2022-23	2017	22	16	16	17	15	15	12	50	141
2023-24	2018	22	16	17	15	18	15	15	50	146
2024-25	2019	22	16	17	16	16	18	15	50	148
2025-26	2020	22	16	17	16	17	16	18	50	150
2026-27	2021	22	16	17	16	17	17	16	50	149
Projection Growth Rates				1.047	0.947	1.039	1.008	1.013		
			2							
Annual Growth Rates										Migration³
2007			0.579	1.087	1.029	0.906	1.000	0.923		-5.26%
2008			0.824	0.955	1.280	1.056	0.966	1.000		0.98%
2009			0.741	1.107	1.048	0.969	0.947	1.036		-2.04%
2010			0.769	1.000	1.000	1.136	1.032	0.944		2.25%
2011			0.840	1.100	1.100	1.129	1.160	0.969		7.95%
2012			0.941	1.048	0.682	0.955	0.971	1.034		-1.16%
2013			0.864	1.188	1.000	1.000	1.048	0.882		-4.29%
2014			1.118	1.053	1.053	1.091	1.067	1.045		6.78%
2015			0.593	0.947	1.000	1.100	1.000	1.063		5.00%
2016			0.524	1.000	1.000	1.050	0.955	1.042		1.52%
3-Year Ave.			0.745	1.000	1.018	1.080	1.007	1.050		
Weighted 3-Year			0.646	0.991	1.009	1.073	0.988	1.049		
5-Year Ave.			0.808	1.047	0.947	1.039	1.008	1.013		
Weighted 5-year			0.734	1.047	0.978	1.060	1.034	1.012		

¹ Births 2001 to 2015 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2014 and 2015 figures are preliminary. Births in 2016 are my estimate from an analysis of in-state births through September.

Births in 2017-21 set to average of 2015 and 2016 births.

² Based on 5-year averages of births five- and six-years ago and retention.

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

Appendix D. Region 12 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2026: Grades PK-5

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	PK	Total PK-5
2006-07	2001	60	67	62	64	87	77	79	20	456
2007-08	2002	71	57	68	62	59	88	78	21	433
2008-09	2003	57	59	56	74	64	60	86	21	420
2009-10	2004	58	48	64	54	78	64	60	29	397
2010-11	2005	56	46	51	63	54	80	65	19	378
2011-12	2006	56	51	44	54	64	57	80	17	367
2012-13	2007	35	36	55	37	48	64	61	21	322
2013-14	2008	40	33	38	56	37	49	63	28	304
2014-15	2009	37	35	37	39	59	38	47	31	286
2015-16	2010	50	35	36	37	42	57	40	42	289
2016-17	2011	41	29	36	38	40	43	59	52	297
Projected										
2017-18	2012	28	23	31	33	37	41	44	52	261
2018-19	2013	32	26	25	30	34	38	42	52	247
2019-20	2014	37	29	28	24	31	34	39	52	237
2020-21	2015	38	30	31	27	25	32	35	52	232
2021-22	2016	43	34	32	30	29	25	33	52	235
2022-23	2017	40	32	36	31	31	29	26	52	237
2023-24	2018	40	32	34	35	33	31	30	52	247
2024-25	2019	40	32	34	33	36	33	32	52	252
2025-26	2020	40	32	34	33	35	37	34	52	257
2026-27	2021	40	32	34	33	35	36	38	52	260
Projection Growth Rates										
Annual Growth Rates										Estimated Migration⁴
2007			0.803	1.015	1.000	0.922	1.011	1.013		0.66%
2008			1.035	0.982	1.088	1.032	1.017	0.977		1.33%
2009			0.828	1.085	0.964	1.054	1.000	1.000		1.80%
2010			0.821	1.063	0.984	1.000	1.026	1.016		0.47%
2011			0.911	0.957	1.059	1.016	1.056	1.000		1.21%
2012			1.029	1.078	0.841	0.889	1.000	1.070		-2.34%
2013			0.825	1.056	1.018	1.000	1.021	0.984		-0.28%
2014			0.946	1.121	1.026	1.054	1.027	0.959		-2.04%
2015			0.700	1.029	1.000	1.077	0.966	1.053		1.00%
2016			0.707	1.029	1.056	1.081	1.024	1.035		3.23%
3-Year Ave.			0.784	1.059	1.027	1.071	1.006	1.016		
Weighted 3-Year			0.745	1.044	1.032	1.075	1.005	1.028		
5-Year Ave.			0.841	1.062	0.988	1.020	1.008	1.020		
Weighted 5-year			0.790	1.054	1.016	1.051	1.007	1.020		

¹ Births 2001 to 2015 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2014 and 2015 figures are preliminary.

Births in 2016 are my estimate from an analysis of in-state births through September.

Births in 2017-21 set to average of 2015 and 2016 births.

² Projection based on sum of projections by grade within town.

³ Kindergarten based on 5-year averages of estimated yield from births five- and six-years ago and retention by town.

⁴ 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

Appendix E. Region 12 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2026: Grades 6-12

School Year	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6-8 Total	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2006-07	80	66	88	93	99	104	96	234	392	1,082
2007-08	80	81	71	96	93	103	101	232	393	1,058
2008-09	77	82	85	73	91	83	100	244	347	1,011
2009-10	90	78	80	87	70	88	78	248	323	968
2010-11	59	89	79	87	92	67	80	227	326	931
2011-12	64	61	88	76	77	84	69	213	306	886
2012-13	78	60	61	82	73	80	85	199	320	841
2013-14	63	75	62	59	76	77	80	200	292	796
2014-15	59	62	73	65	53	76	73	194	267	747
2015-16	50	63	64	66	67	51	78	177	262	728
2016-17	45	51	61	71	67	64	50	157	252	706
Projected										
2017-18	60	45	51	54	69	67	64	156	254	671
2018-19	44	59	45	55	52	69	67	148	243	638
2019-20	42	44	59	49	53	52	69	145	223	605
2020-21	39	42	44	63	47	53	52	125	215	572
2021-22	35	39	42	49	61	47	53	116	210	561
2022-23	33	35	39	44	47	61	47	107	199	543
2023-24	26	33	35	44	43	47	61	94	195	536
2024-25	30	26	33	39	43	43	47	89	172	513
2025-26	32	30	26	37	38	43	43	88	161	506
2026-27	34	32	30	29	36	38	43	96	146	502
Projection Growth Rates¹										
	1.010	0.992	1.005	0.886	0.966	1.002	0.993			
Annual Growth Rates²										
										Migration²
2007	1.013	1.013	1.076	0.920	1.000	1.040	0.971			0.66%
2008	0.987	1.025	1.049	0.901	0.948	0.892	0.971			1.33%
2009	1.047	1.013	0.976	0.953	0.959	0.967	0.940			1.80%
2010	0.983	0.989	1.013	1.013	1.057	0.957	0.909			0.47%
2011	0.985	1.034	0.989	0.899	0.885	0.913	1.030			1.21%
2012	0.975	0.938	1.000	0.830	0.961	1.039	1.012			-2.34%
2013	1.033	0.962	1.033	0.951	0.927	1.055	1.000			-0.28%
2014	0.937	0.984	0.973	0.952	0.898	1.000	0.948			-2.04%
2015	0.979	1.034	1.016	0.822	1.031	0.962	1.026			1.00%
2016	1.125	1.041	1.000	0.875	1.015	0.955	0.980			3.23%
3-Year Ave.	1.013	1.020	0.996	0.883	0.981	0.972	0.985			
Weighted 3-Year	1.045	1.029	1.001	0.870	1.001	0.965	0.990			
5-Year Ave.	1.010	0.992	1.005	0.886	0.966	1.002	0.993			
Weighted 5-year	1.026	1.010	1.003	0.883	0.981	0.985	0.991			

¹ Grades 6-12 based on 5-year averages of annual growth rates.

² Grade 9 rates adjusted for residents only. Projected Sherman enrollment added to resident projection. Italicized growth rates Adjusted for enrollment of New Milford residents (in 2015).

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