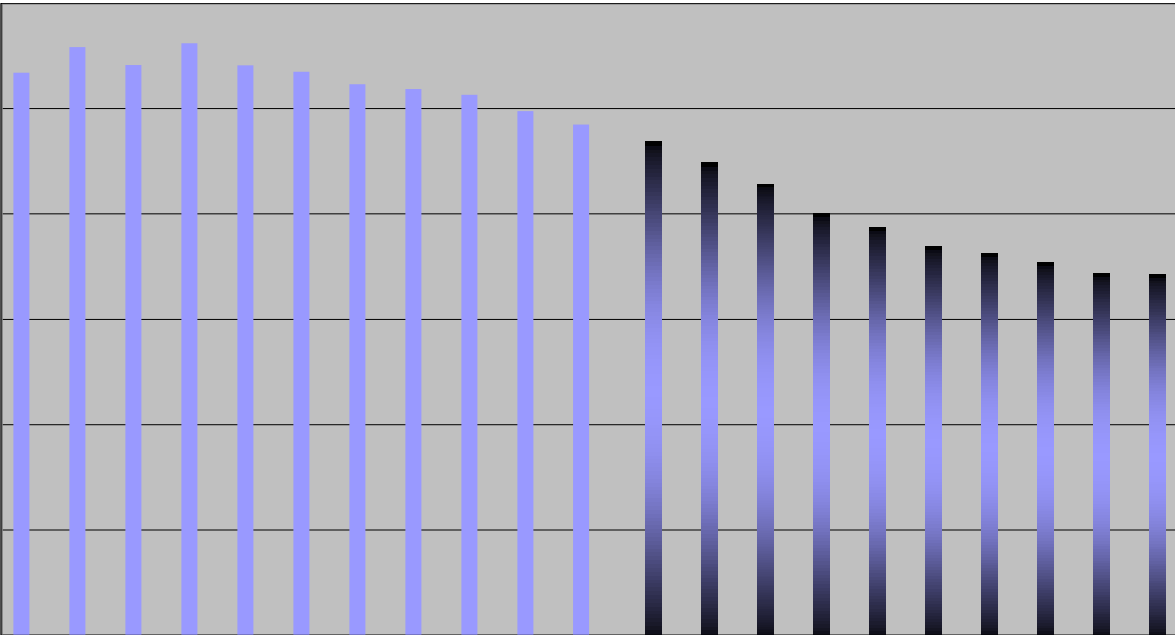


REGION 6 PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2024



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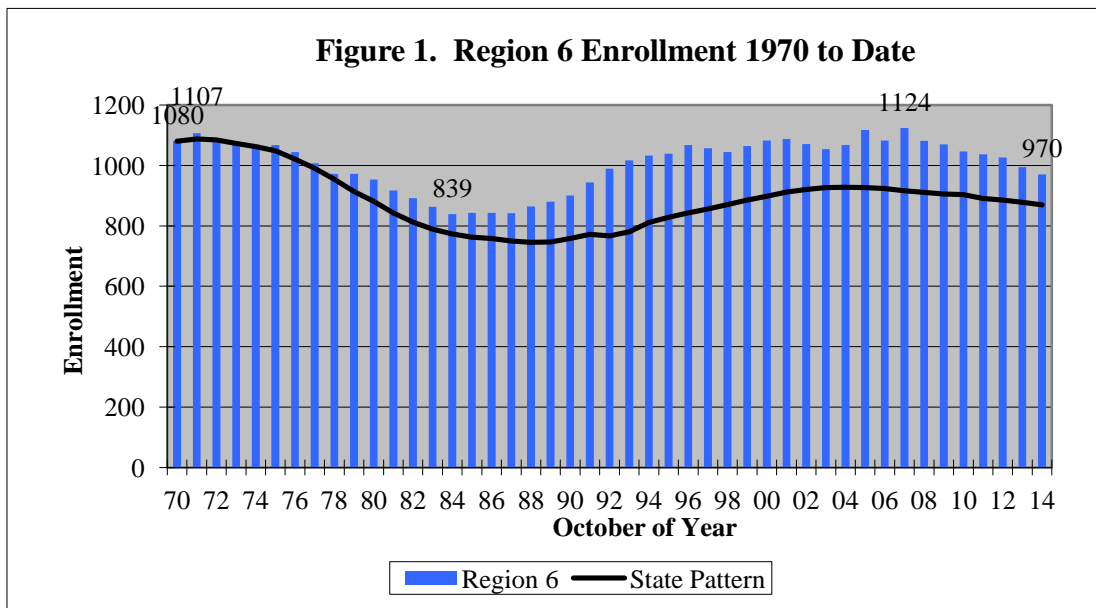
Introduction

This report presents a ten-year projection of enrollment for the Region 6 Public Schools. It is based on residents and non-residents attending the Region 6 schools in October of the school year. The projection is divided into the two grade levels that represent how the Region 6 schools are organized: K-6 and 7-12. The report includes 45 years of enrollment to place the projection into a wider historical perspective. One of the primary drivers of future enrollment is births to residents. The report examines births and their relationship to kindergarten enrollment. Several factors that influence school enrollment - town population, women of child-bearing age, high school dropouts, non-public enrollment, non-resident enrollment at Wamogo High School, resident enrollment in other public schools and migration - are presented. Finally, the accuracy of earlier projections is examined.

Enrollment projections are a valuable planning tool. For budgeting, the numbers can place requested expenditures into a per pupil context. This can inform the public about which expenditures represent continuing expenditures to support on-going programs and expenditures for school improvement and program expansion. In this period of limited resources, it might point out areas for possible cuts. Projections are an essential step in determining the staffing that will be needed in the future. This may facilitate the transfer of teachers from one grade to another or allow the hiring process to start earlier, which can increase the likelihood of attracting the best teachers in the marketplace. Projections are a critical and required step in planning for school facilities. The State of Connecticut requires eight-year school-based projections as a critical component of determining the size of the project for which reimbursement is eligible. This projection is appropriate for that purpose.

Perspective

Enrollment projections typically use the most recent five years of data. While the most recent past is viewed as the best predictor of the near future, it is informative to look at a broader perspective. Figure 1 shows the enrollment in Region 6 from 1970 to date and compares it to public school enrollment statewide. Enrollment in the Region 6 schools rose from 1,080 students in 1970 to 1,107 students in 1971. Between then and 1984, enrollment moved downward to 839 students. In those 13 years, enrollment declined by 268 students or 24.2 percent. Between 1984 and 2007 enrollment grew to an all-time high of 1,124 students. In those 23 years, enrollment grew by 285 students or 34.0 percent. Enrollment is now in a down cycle. The 2014 enrollment of 970 students represented a 13.7 percent decline from the 2007 peak.



Region 6'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. I project that state enrollment declined by 6.4 percent between 2004 and 2014. Region 6's downward cycle of the 1980s was less steep and shorter in duration than the state's cycle. Region 6's growth cycle in the 1990s was greater in magnitude and longer in duration than the state's growth cycle. Region 6's decline cycle of the 2000s has been steeper than the state's cycle to date. Had Region 6 followed the state pattern of enrollment since 1970, it would have had only 869 students on October 1, 2014 instead of the 970 that were enrolled on that date.

Current Enrollment

Table 1 and Figure 2 provide a picture of where Goshen, Morris and Warren residents attended school in October of 2013, the latest data available. The state stopped collecting data on home-schooled students in 2013. They show that 87.7 percent of the region's school-age residents attended the Region 6 Public Schools in 2013. Just under ten 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 (1.5 percent) or public schools in other districts (0.9 percent). There were 122 non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 6 Public Schools in 2013. The projections in this report are based upon the 970 residents and non-residents who were enrolled in the Region 6 Public Schools on October 1, 2014. That is equivalent to the 995 students reported under "Total Enrollment" below.

	Number	Percent
Region 6 Residents		
A. Reg. 6 Public	873	87.7%
B. Tech	15	1.5%
C. Other	9	0.9%
D. Non-Public	99	9.9%
Total (A+B+C+D)	996	
E. Non-Residents	122	
Total Enrollment (A+E)	995	

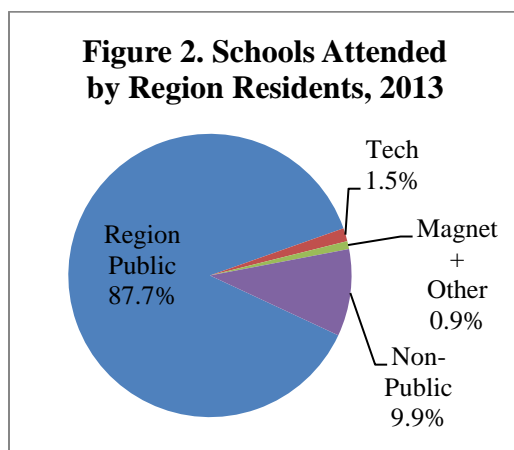
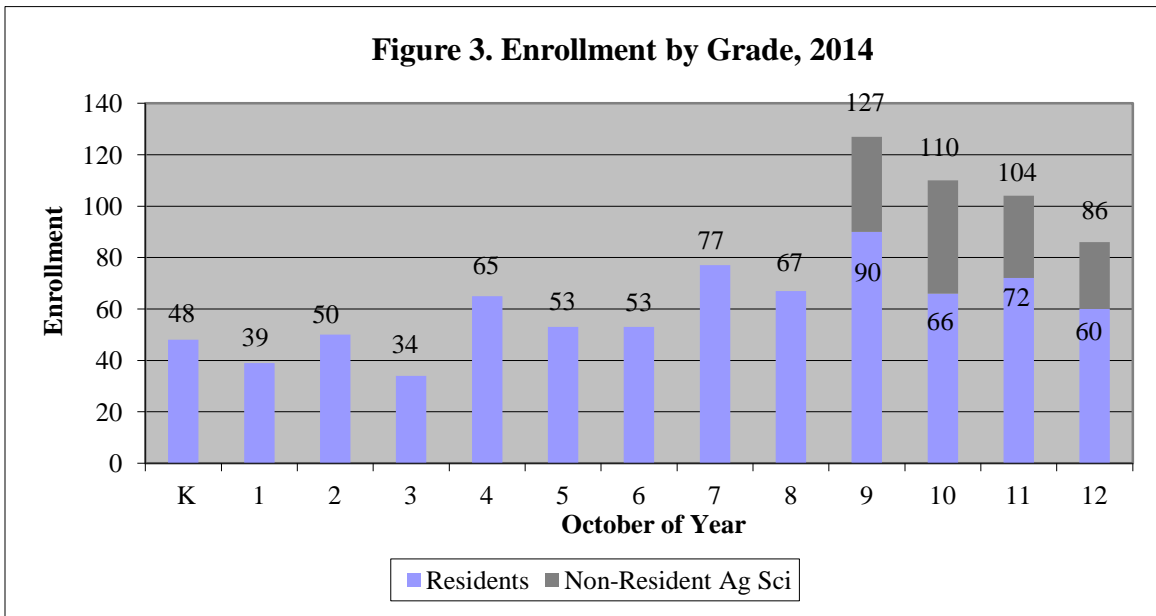


Figure 3 shows the October 2014 grade-by-grade enrollment of students in the Region 6 Public Schools. Enrollment in pre-kindergarten programs is not shown. Grade 9 had the largest resident enrollment with 90 students. Only grades 7 and 11 had more than 70 students. Grade 3 was the smallest class with only 34 students enrolled. It was followed by Grade 1 with 39 students and Kindergarten with 48 students. This pattern practically ensures a decline in enrollment in the upcoming years. If current conditions continue, this year's Kindergarten class of 48 students will have 43 residents when it enters Grade 7 at Wamogo High School in 2021. This is well below the current enrollment in that grade. The current year enrollment by grade is the starting point for this projection. How it moves forward is discussed next.



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 Appendix 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 they 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 weighted three-year average; a five-year average and a weighted five-year average. I choose the average that seems to best fit the data. The average growth rate for a grade is applied to the enrollment from the prior grade. The projection builds grade by grade and year by year.

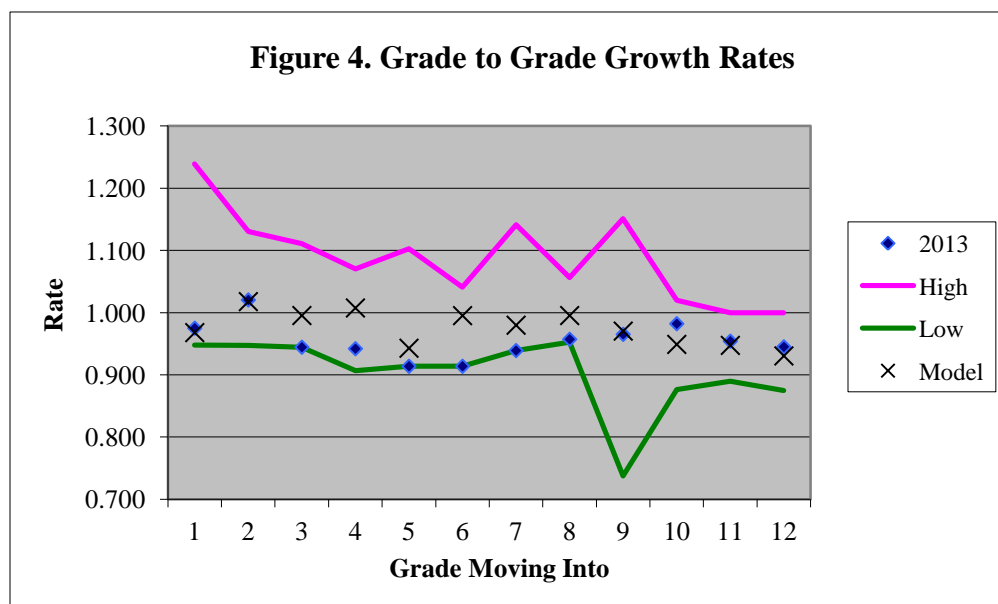
In the standard model, kindergarten enrollment is compared to births five years prior and some average of the observed growth or decline is used to project future kindergarten enrollment. My method breaks kindergarten enrollment into three parts: five-year olds; six-year olds entering kindergarten for 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 preliminary count of 2013 births was 15 for Goshen, nine for Morris and four for Warren. All were lower than the respective 2012 counts. In each town, I estimated 2014 births from in-state births through September, the average of October to December births in 2012 and 2013 and the average number of out-of state births over that time period. I estimated there would be 16 births to Goshen residents, 14 to Morris residents and 12 to Warren residents in 2014. In each town I set 2015 births to the product of the estimated 2012 DRG E fertility rates and the Connecticut State Data Center's (CtSDC) projection of women of child-bearing age in each town. I estimated the 2012 fertility rates for DRG E by taking the 2010 rates and multiplying them by the percentage change in the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) estimate of fertility rates in Connecticut in 2012 and 2010. They have reported a decline in rates. Births in 2016 through 2019 were estimated from the annualized growth of the projections of births in each town in 2015 and 2020 applied to projected births in 2015.

I adjusted the annual grade-to-grade growth rates for movement among the towns. I then I used the five-year average of the observed grade-to-grade growth. In each town, it was the highest of the four averages I calculated. I applied the averages in Goshen, Morris and Warren separately for grades 2-6 and summed the results to get a district total for those grades. I used a two-year average to project Grade 1 because there were only two years of history of moving from full-day kindergarten into Grade 1. I made adjustments in Warren to adjust for the zero enrollment in grade 3 in 2011 and in subsequent grades in subsequent years. Starting in Grade 7, I calculated the averages for the region as a whole. To estimate kindergarten enrollment, I used the two-year averages of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago from each town to account for the start of full-day kindergarten in 2012. I also set the Grade 1 growth rate to average of the grade 2 to 6 rates based upon the change in kindergarten. In Grade 9, I first calculated the growth rates from Grade 8 to Grade 9 for the region's residents only. The agriculture science program no longer has a planned expansion of one section in 2015. I took the weighted five-year averages of grade 8 to grade 9 enrollment in the program and applied them to the prior year's Grade 8 enrollment to determine future growth. This approach means that as future enrollment declines in Grade 8 in the sending towns, so will the number of students they send to the agriculture science program.

Figure 4 gives a perspective of the grade-to-grade growth rates for students attending the Region 6 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 the greater the accuracy of the projection. The rates for grades 1-6 are based upon the district as a whole and are for illustrative purposes. The actual projection was based on the sum of the individual towns.

Most of the model growth rates are toward the middle or lower end of the ten-year range. Six of the eight elementary growth rates are slightly below 1.000 indicating that children are moving out of Region 6 schools. The Grade 9 rate is reflective of about 15 percent of the three towns' residents choosing a non-public or other school for high school, some students returning for high school and a low repeater rate. The average of the model growth gates across grades 2-12 was 0.976. The comparable average in 2014 was only 0.952. The median calculated over the past 20 years was 0.998.



Enrollment data from 2004 to 2013 were taken from the files of the Connecticut State Department of Education. The public school data are available on the Department's website at www.sde.ct.gov. Data for 2014 were provided by the Region 6 central office. All enrollment data after 2011 are subject to minor changes as they are reviewed and audited. Births from 1980 to 2014 were provided by the Healthcare Quality, Statistics, Analysis and Reporting Unit of the State Department of Public Health.

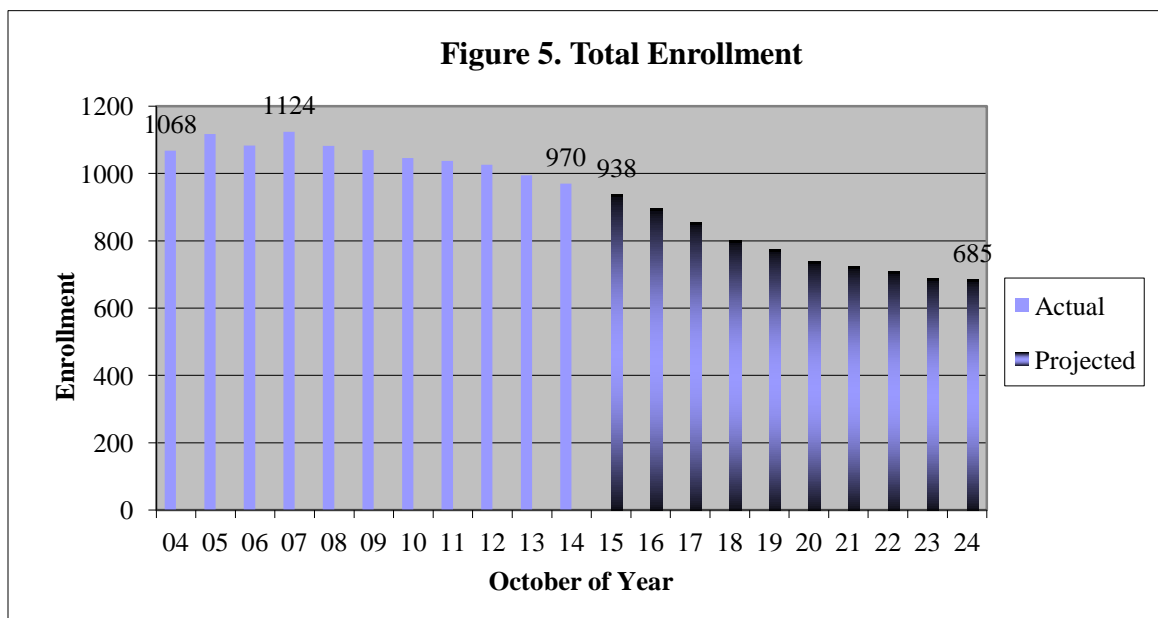
Total Enrollment

Table 2 and Figure 5 present the observed total enrollment in Region 6 from 2004 to 2014 and projected enrollment through 2024. Detailed grade-by-grade data may be found in Appendices D and E. Total enrollment in Region 6 moved from 1,068 students in 2004 to 1,124 in 2007. This capped a 23-year period of enrollment growth and was the all-time enrollment high. By 2014, enrollment had fallen to 970 students. The last time enrollment was less than 1,000 students was 1992. Between 2004 and 2014, Region 6 enrollment decreased by 98 students or 9.2 percent. In that period, I project that statewide public school K-12 enrollment decreased by 6.4 percent. Region 6's decline of 5.6 percent between 2003 and 2013, the latest comparable data available, was the smallest among similar districts in the region. Enrollment fell 10.1 percent in Region 16, 19.8 percent in North Branford, 24.4 percent in Region 1 (and its member towns), 27.8 percent in Litchfield and 28.3 percent in Thomaston.

I anticipate that the decline will continue. Next year, I project that total enrollment will decline by 30-35 students. I expect enrollment will fall below 900 students in 2016 and below 800 students in 2019. The last time enrollment in the three towns was below 900 students was in 1989. At the projection's end in 2024, I forecast that enrollment will be about 685 students. The total ten-year projected decline of about 285 students will be 29 percent below the current enrollment. I have projected that total enrollment statewide will be down 10.8 percent in that period.

Your total enrollment should average about 780 students over the ten-year projection period. This compares to an average total enrollment of 1,055 students over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2004	1,068	
2005	1,117	4.6%
2006	1,083	-3.0%
2007	1,124	3.8%
2008	1,082	-3.7%
2009	1,070	-1.1%
2010	1,046	-2.2%
2011	1,037	-0.9%
2012	1,026	-1.1%
2013	995	-3.0%
2014	970	-2.5%
2015	938	-3.3%
2016	897	-4.4%
2017	856	-4.6%
2018	801	-6.4%
2019	775	-3.2%
2020	738	-4.8%
2021	724	-1.9%
2022	708	-2.2%
2023	687	-3.0%
2024	685	-0.3%



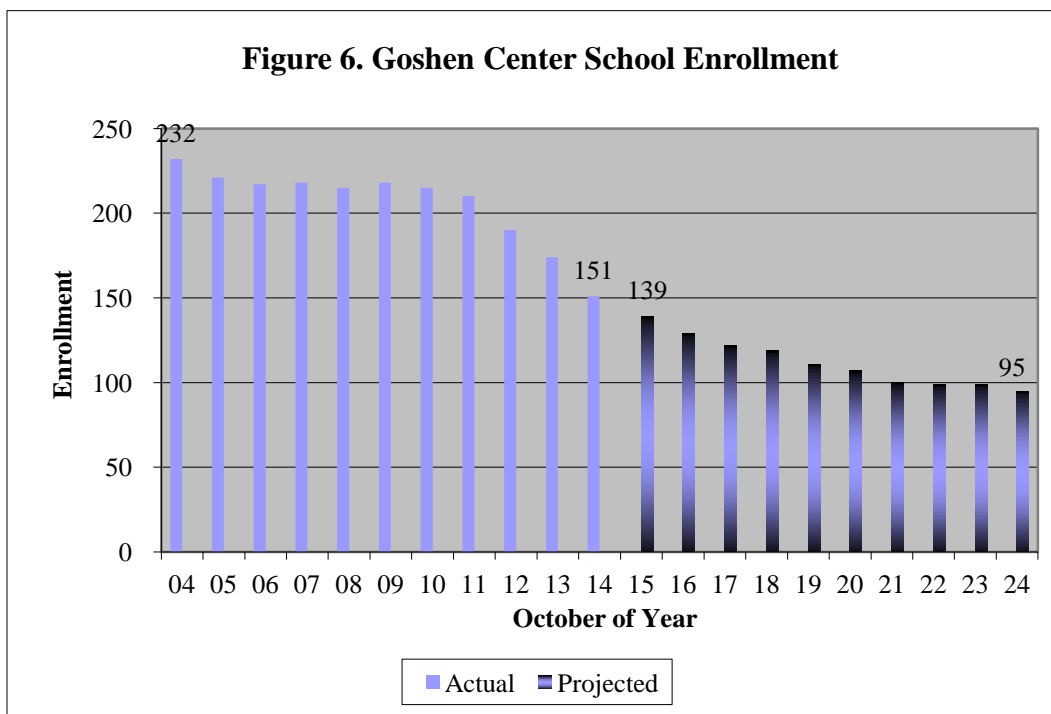
Goshen Center School Enrollment

Table 3 and Figure 6 present actual enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at the Goshen Center School and projected enrollment to 2024. Between 2004 and 2014, enrollment at the school declined from 232 to 151 students. The last time the school's enrollment was less than 160 students was before 1985. Between 2004 and 2014, enrollment fell by 81 students, a 34.9 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-6 fell 8.7 percent in that interval.

I project that next year's enrollment at the Goshen Center School will be 10-15 students less than this year's. I expect that enrollment will drop below 125 students in 2017 and below 100 students in 2022. If births and migration do not recover, I anticipate that the 2024 enrollment will be close to 95 students. I project a ten-year loss of about 55 students or 37 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-6 will fall 12.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe the Goshen Center School enrollment will average 110-115 students. This is well below average of 203 students observed over the past ten years.

These figures exclude pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, as many as 16 children were in a pre-kindergarten program at the Goshen Center School. None have been enrolled in the past three years. My projection model assumes that there will not be one in the future. In 2014, there were 23 Goshen pre-kindergarten students in the district's program at the Reach Early Childhood Learning Center.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2004	232	
2005	221	-4.7%
2006	217	-1.8%
2007	218	0.5%
2008	215	-1.4%
2009	218	1.4%
2010	215	-1.4%
2011	210	-2.3%
2012	190	-9.5%
2013	174	-8.4%
2014	151	-13.2%
2015	139	-7.9%
2016	129	-7.2%
2017	122	-5.4%
2018	119	-2.5%
2019	111	-6.7%
2020	107	-3.6%
2021	100	-6.5%
2022	99	-1.0%
2023	99	0.0%
2024	95	-4.0%



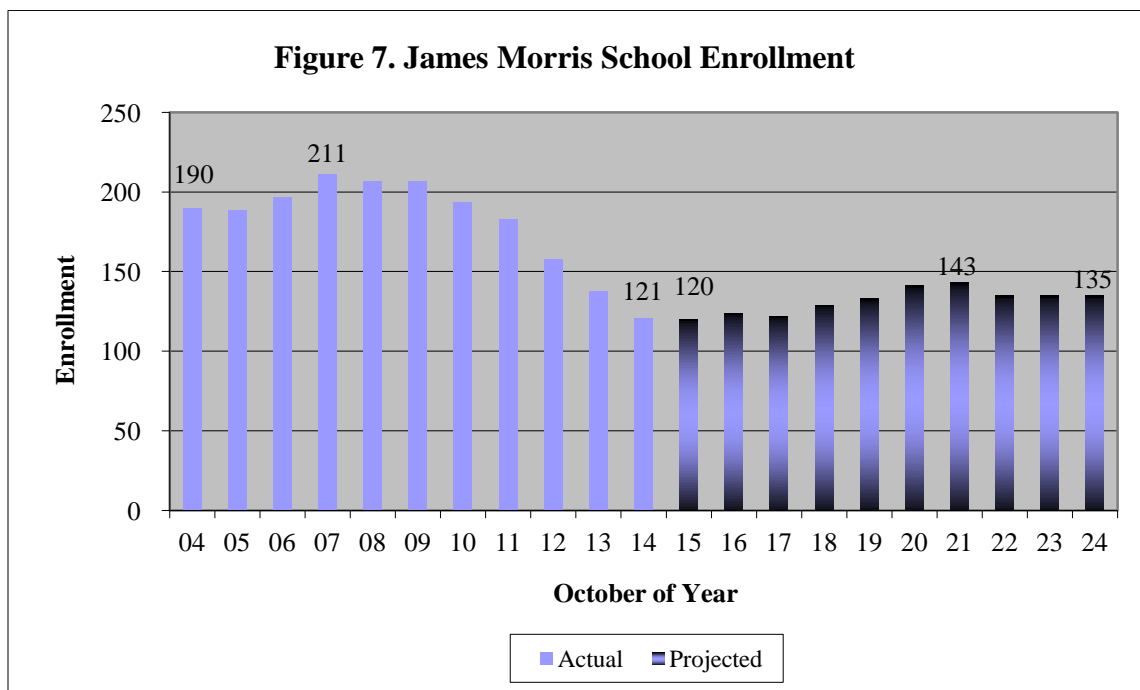
James Morris School Enrollment

Table 4 and Figure 7 present actual enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at the James Morris School and projected enrollment to 2024. Between 2004 and 2007, enrollment increased from 190 to 211 students. By 2014, it had fallen to 121 students. The last time the school's enrollment was close to 130 students was before 1985. Between 2004 and 2014, enrollment fell by 69 students, a 36.3 percent decrease. State public school enrollment in grades K-6 fell 8.7 percent in that interval.

I expect enrollment at the James Morris School will inch upward in the next ten years. I project that next year's school enrollment will be about the same as this year's. I project the high over the next ten years will be 143 students in 2021. I project that enrollment will be 135 students in 2024. Between 2014 and 2024 I anticipate a gain of about 15 students or between 11 and 12 percent. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-6 will fall 12.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I believe James Morris School enrollment will average 132 students. This is much less than the average of 181 students observed over the past ten years.

These figures exclude pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, there were up to three children in a pre-kindergarten program at James Morris School. There have been none in the past three years. My projection model assumes that there will not be one in the future. In 2014, there were 26 Morris pre-kindergarten students in the district's program at the Reach Early Childhood Learning Center.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2004	190	
2005	189	-0.5%
2006	197	4.2%
2007	211	7.1%
2008	207	-1.9%
2009	207	0.0%
2010	194	-6.3%
2011	183	-5.7%
2012	158	-13.7%
2013	138	-12.7%
2014	121	-12.3%
2015	120	-0.8%
2016	124	3.3%
2017	122	-1.6%
2018	129	5.7%
2019	133	3.1%
2020	141	6.0%
2021	143	1.4%
2022	135	-5.6%
2023	135	0.0%
2024	135	0.0%



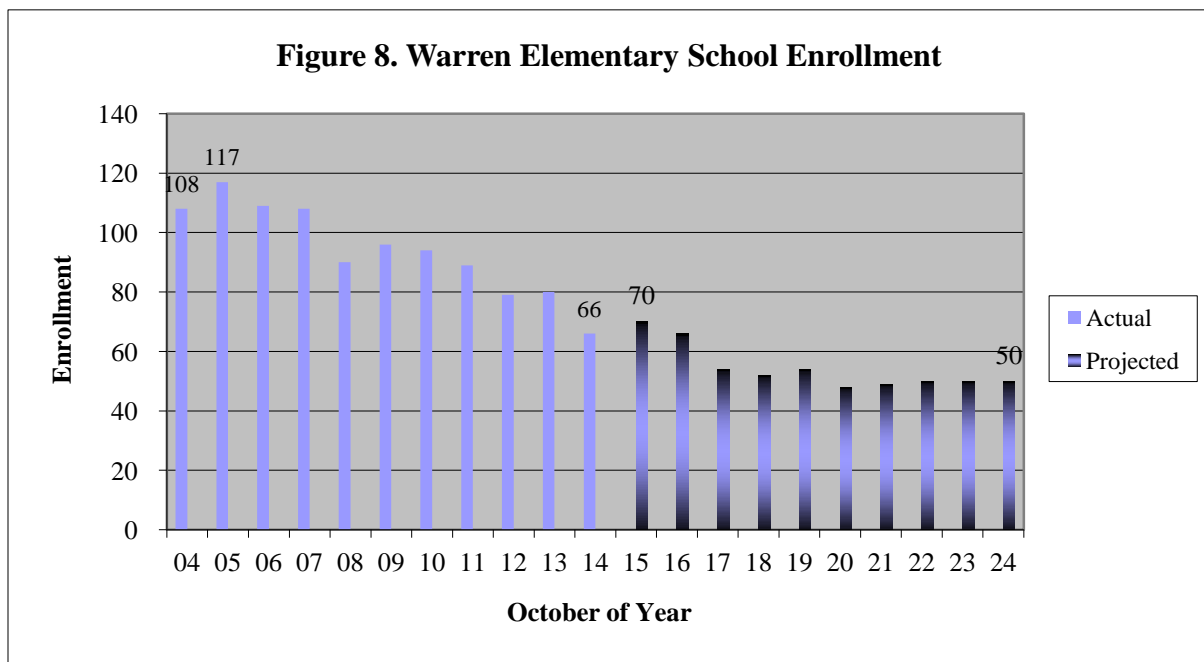
Warren Elementary School Enrollment

Table 5 and Figure 8 present actual enrollment from 2004 to 2014 at the Warren Elementary School and projected enrollment to 2024. Between 2004 and 2005 enrollment rose from 108 to 117 students, but then receded to 66 students in 2014. In the past ten years, the school's enrollment declined by 42 students or 38.9 percent. State public school enrollment in grades K-6 fell 8.7 percent in that interval.

I project that enrollment for the next two years will be close to the 2014 enrollment. I expect the ten-year high will come in 2015 at 70 students. I anticipate the 2024 enrollment will be 50 students. This will be about 15 students or 24 percent below the 2014 figure. I project that state public school enrollment in grades K-6 will fall 12.3 percent in that interval. Over the ten-year projection period, I project Warren Elementary School enrollment will average 54 students compared to 93 students observed over the past ten years.

These figures exclude pre-kindergarten children. Over the past ten years, there were two years where a child was enrolled in a pre-kindergarten program at Warren Elementary School. The last time was 2012. My projection model assumes that there will not be one in the future. In 2014, there were eight Warren pre-kindergarten students in the district's program at the Reach Early Childhood Learning Center.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2004	108	
2005	117	8.3%
2006	109	-6.8%
2007	108	-0.9%
2008	90	-16.7%
2009	96	6.7%
2010	94	-2.1%
2011	89	-5.3%
2012	79	-11.2%
2013	80	1.3%
2014	66	-17.5%
2015	70	6.1%
2016	66	-5.7%
2017	54	-18.2%
2018	52	-3.7%
2019	54	3.8%
2020	48	-11.1%
2021	49	2.1%
2022	50	2.0%
2023	50	0.0%
2024	50	0.0%



Wamogo High School Enrollment

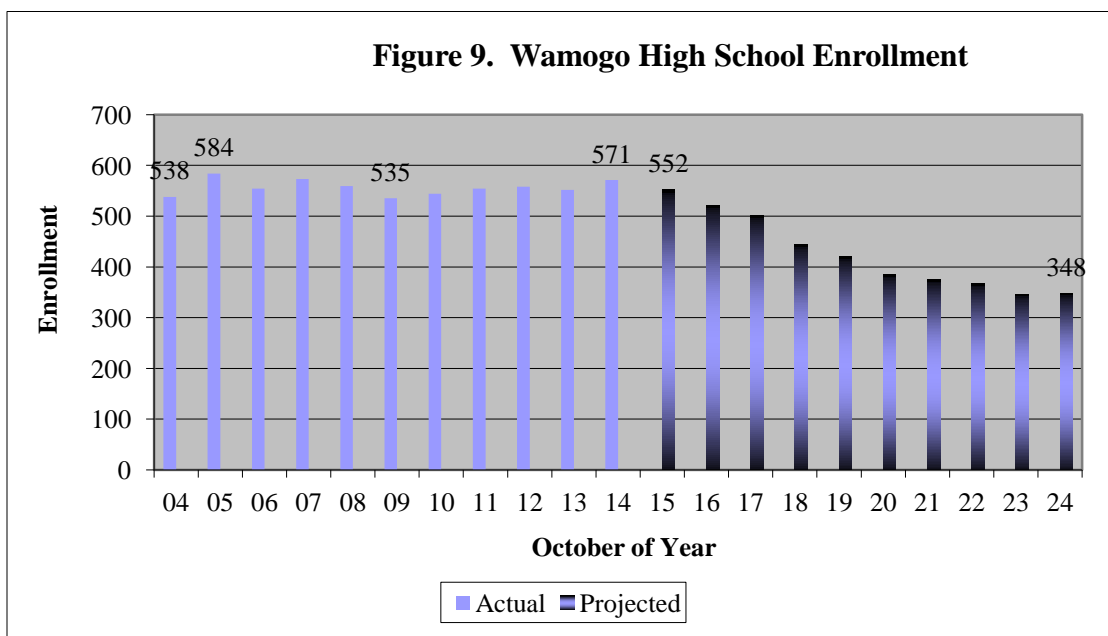
Grade 9 is when the opportunity to attend state technical high schools first becomes available. In October 2013, the latest data available, 86.2 percent of the town's residents enrolled in Grade 9 were enrolled in the district. An estimated 11.5 percent was enrolled in non-public schools in state. An additional 1.1 percent was enrolled in a state technical high school. One 9th grader was enrolled in a magnet or another public high school.

Table 6 and Figure 9 present actual enrollment in grades 7-12 from 2004 to 2014 at the Wamogo High School and projected enrollment to 2024. Enrollment increased from 538 students in 2004 to 584 in 2005. It then fell to 535 students in 2009. By 2014, enrollment recovered to 571 students. Between 2004 and 2014 enrollment grew by 33 students or 6.1 percent. Public school enrollment in grades 7-12 statewide decreased 6.2 percent in that period.

I expect that Wamogo High School enrollment will move downward for the next ten years. Next year's enrollment should be about 20 students less than this year's. By 2024, I anticipate that high school enrollment will be around 350 students. This is a decrease of almost 225 students or about 39 percent from the current enrollment. I project that enrollment in grades 7-12 statewide will decrease 11.9 percent between 2014 and 2024. Over the ten-year projection period, I expect enrollment at Wamogo High School will average 426 students compared to 558 over the past ten years.

Year	Students	Percent Change
2004	538	
2005	584	8.6%
2006	554	-5.1%
2007	573	3.4%
2008	559	-2.4%
2009	535	-4.3%
2010	544	1.7%
2011	554	1.8%
2012	558	0.7%
2013	552	-1.1%
2014	571	3.4%
2015	552	-3.3%
2016	521	-5.6%
2017	501	-3.8%
2018	444	-11.4%
2019	420	-5.4%
2020	385	-8.3%
2021	375	-2.6%
2022	367	-2.1%
2023	346	-5.7%
2024	348	0.6%

These figures include residents from Litchfield, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington and Region 10 who attend your agriculture science program. Over the past ten years, non-resident enrollment ranged from a low of 77 in 2004 to a high of 139 in 2014. The program has plans to expand, but those plans will not be implemented in 2015 and are not part of this projection. I estimate the Grade 8 enrollment in the sending districts is about 880 students this year. I project it will fall to about 630 students by 2024.



Factors Affecting the Elementary Projection

The primary reasons for elementary enrollment change lie in the births and kindergarten yield from the birth cohort. Figure 10 presents the actual births from 1980 to 2012 and estimated births through 2019. Births to Goshen, Morris and Warren residents ranged from a high of 72 in both 1987 and 1988 to a low of 38 in 2011. The State Department of Public Health near final count of births in 2012 was 42. The preliminary 2013 count of 34 births will set a new low. Based on in-state births through September, I estimate there will be a rebound to 45 births in 2014. My model assumes that rebound is temporary. In the 1990s there was an average of 58 births annually. In the five years from 2005 to 2009 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 46. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average 40. The projection in years 2020 to 2024 assumed an average of 38 births annually between 2015 and 2019.

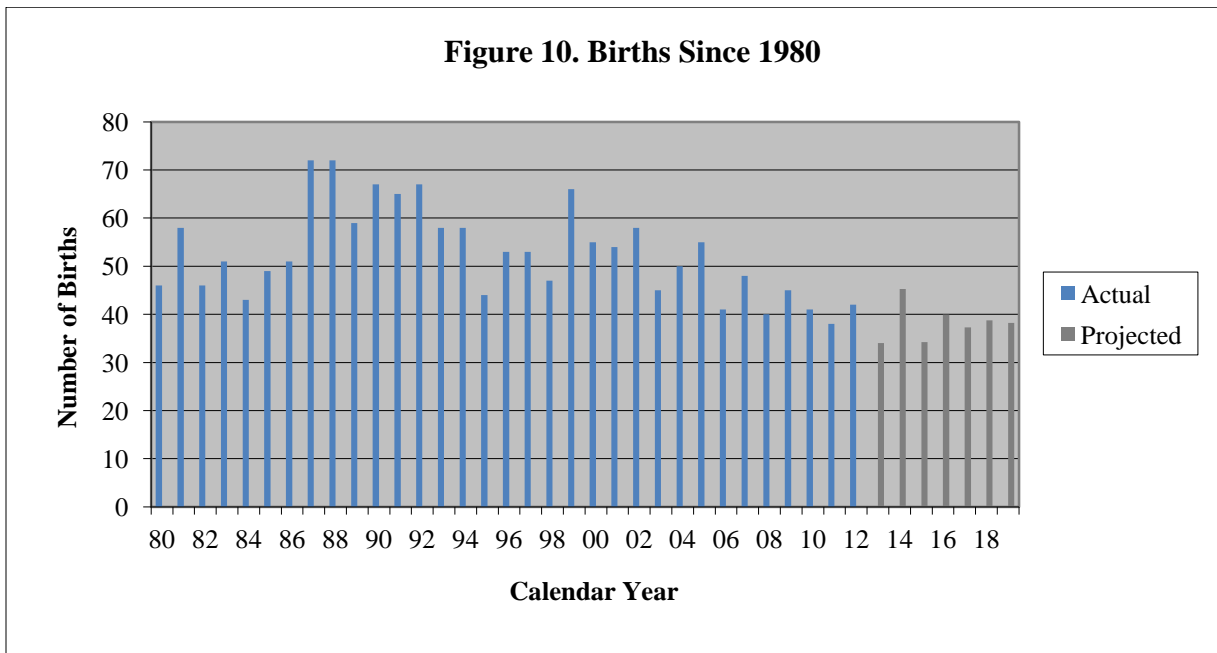
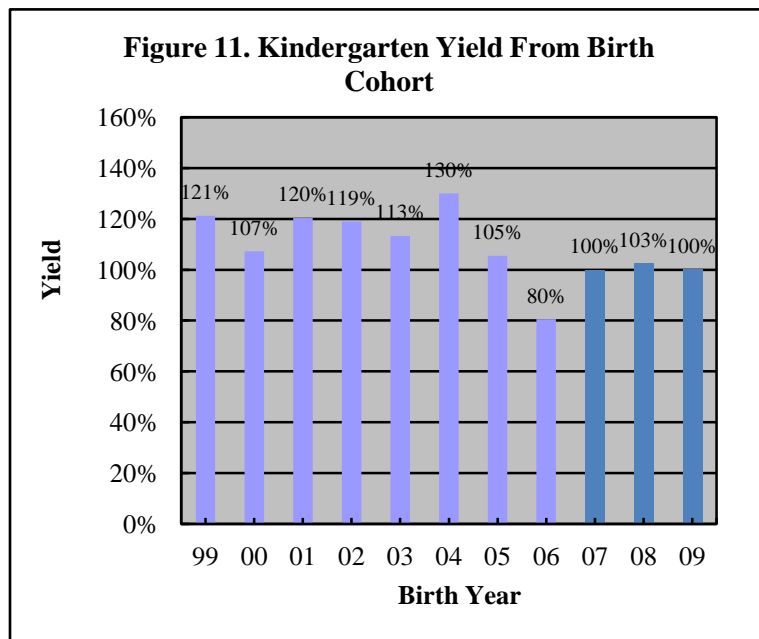


Figure 11 depicts the kindergarten yield five and six years later from the birth cohorts of 1999 to 2009 for residents of the three towns attending kindergarten in Region 6 schools. The dark blue indicates the birth cohorts that were impacted by full-day kindergarten. For example, there were 40 births in 2008 and 35 children enrolled in Region 6 kindergartens at age five in 2013 and an additional six who first enrolled in kindergarten at age six in 2014. That is a yield of 103 percent. The yield from the birth cohort ranged from a low of 80 percent in 2006 to a high of 130 percent in 2004. The estimated yield from births in 2009 was 100



percent. Note that 2009 yield is an estimate because we will not know the actual number of children who will enter kindergarten for the first time as six-year olds until October 2015. Yields above 100 percent generally mean that parents move into town after giving birth while a resident of another town. In the two-year look-back period of the projection the average yield was 101 percent. .

Table 7 gives a history of enrollment in kindergarten since 2004 and relates the components of kindergarten enrollment back to the appropriate birth cohort. Retention is tied to the prior year's kindergarten enrollment. To estimate kindergarten enrollment in this projection, I used the two-year average of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago from each town to account for the opening of full-day kindergarten in 2014. On average across the three towns, kindergarten was 89.4 percent of births five years ago, 9.1 percent of births six years ago, and 4.5 percent of current kindergarten students retained. The key yield from births five years prior was 2.6 percentage points lower than the 2013 projection.

Year	Birth Year	Retained From Prior Year						Yield From Births 5-Years Prior	Yield From Births 6-Years Prior	Total Yield From Birth Cohort	
		Births	K	Resident	Non-Resident	Born 5-Years Prior	Born 6 Years Prior				
2004	1999	66	77	0	71	0	6	0.0%	107.6%	12.8%	121.2%
2005	2000	55	64	1	53	0	9	1.3%	96.4%	13.6%	107.3%
2006	2001	54	62	0	56	0	6	0.0%	103.7%	10.9%	120.4%
2007	2002	58	77	0	68	0	9	0.0%	117.2%	16.7%	119.0%
2008	2003	45	46	0	44	0	1	0.0%	97.8%	1.7%	113.3%
2009	2004	50	66	0	59	0	7	0.0%	118.0%	15.6%	130.0%
2010	2005	55	62	0	55	1	6	0.0%	100.0%	12.0%	105.5%
2011	2006	41	34	1	30	0	3	1.6%	73.2%	5.5%	80.5%
2012	2007	48	51	2	46	0	3	5.9%	95.8%	7.3%	100.0%
2013	2008	40	40	3	35	0	2	5.9%	87.5%	4.2%	102.5%
2014	2009	45	48	1	41	0	6	2.5%	91.1%	15.0%	100.2%
3-Year Average								4.7%	91.7%	8.5%	100.9%
Weighted 3-Year Average								4.2%	90.7%	10.1%	100.9%
5-Year Average								3.0%	90.8%	8.5%	98.1%
Weighted 5-Year Average								3.8%	89.4%	9.1%	98.6%
2-Year Average								4.5%	89.4%	9.1%	101.4%
Rates Used in 2013 Projection								5.9%	92.0%	5.6%	98.1%

The correlation between births and kindergarten enrollment five-year later across the three towns was a low to moderate 0.58 over the 1985 to 2014 period. Remember that the kindergarten enrollment was built up from births in each of the towns separately, not as a whole as illustrated here. If this relationship were used to predict kindergarten enrollment, the estimate would have been off by an average of 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 over the past 32 years with kindergarten enrollment five year later, the range of births was 40 to 72. Full-day kindergarten started in 2012 giving us three years of birth to kindergarten growth under this program. In six of the years between 2013 and 2019, births very likely will be less than 40. Essentially we have no recent history of kindergarten enrollment when there are fewer than 40 births and full-day kindergarten in effect. Until we get some data on the increase between birth and kindergarten enrollment when births are less than 40, I would defer policy decisions that would be affected by kindergarten enrollment.

Context of the Projection

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

To assist in this endeavor, this report examines several factors that could affect enrollment: population growth; projected population; women of child-bearing age; the labor force; new home construction; sales of existing homes, high school dropouts; non-public school enrollment; resident enrollment in other public schools; non-residents enrolled in your agriculture science program and student migration.

Figure 12 presents the US Census Bureau estimate of the three towns' population growth between 2010 and 2013. The towns' population was estimated to have fallen from 6,820 to 6,737 people. The population loss of 1.22 percent was the 143rd ranked in the state. In contrast, Litchfield County declined by 1.49 percent, the state grew by 0.58 percent and communities with similar economic and need characteristics fell by 0.08 percent. The 2010 census data show that from April 2000 to April 2010 the three towns' population grew from 6,252 people to 6,825. The 573-person growth was the smallest since the 1940s. The 9.2 percent increase between 2000 and 2010 would have been the 42nd ranked in the state.

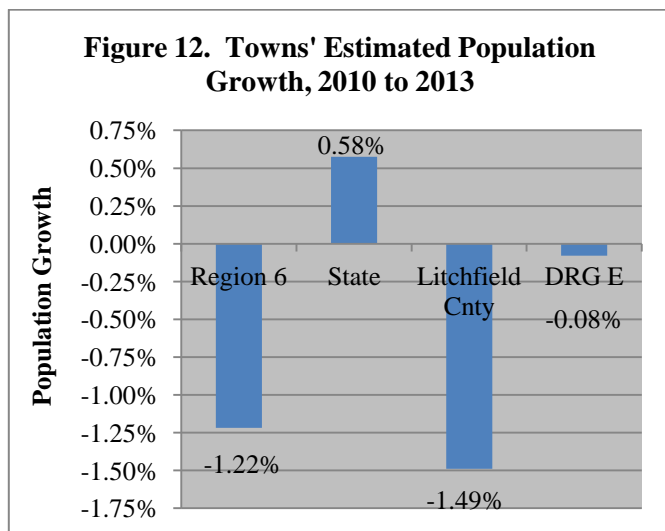


Figure 13 presents the Connecticut State Data Center's population projections for Goshen, Morris and Warren residents 0-19 years of age in the years 2015 and 2020 along with the 2010 Census population. They project that population ages 0-4 will go from 259 children in 2010 to 189 in 2015 and 166 in 2020. The Center projects the population ages 5-9 will drop 42 percent between 2010 and 2020. The number of children ages 10-14 is projected to decrease slightly in 2015 and then drop in 2020. The number of youth ages 15-19 is projected to grow significantly in 2015 and then level off between 2015 and 2020. This independent projection supports the declines projected in this report.

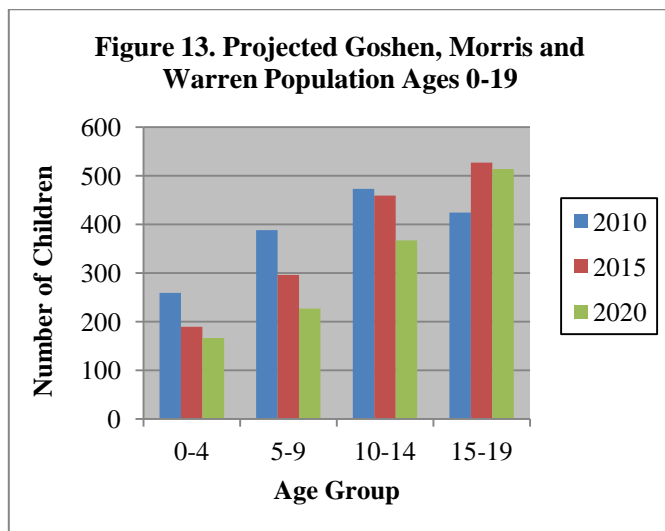


Figure 14 presents the number of women of child-bearing age from the 2000 and 2010 censuses and the Connecticut State Data center projection for 2015. There were 55 births to the residents of the three towns in 2000 and 41 in 2010. In communities similar to Goshen, Morris and Warren, women in the 30-34 age group have the highest rate of births. The number in this group fell from 182 in 2000 to 127 in 2010 and is projected to fall to 85 in 2015. The second highest birth rate in similar communities is women ages 25-29. The number in that age range was essentially the same in 2000 and 2010, but is projected to fall in 2015. The number of women over 34 declined sharply, while the number 15-24 increased modestly.

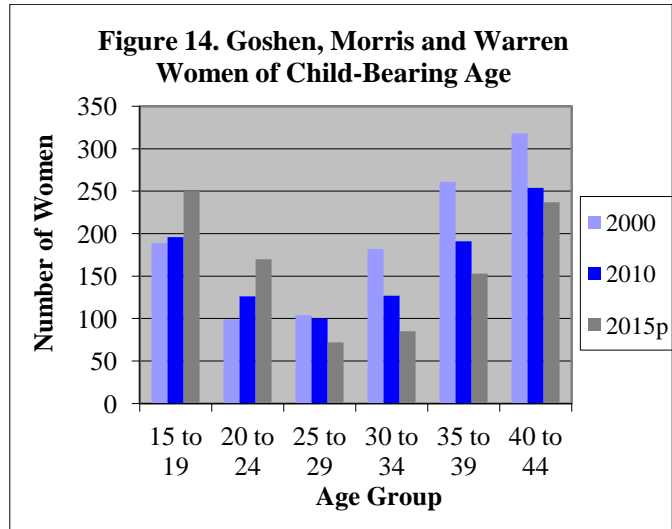


Figure 15 examines the number of people in the labor market from the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These are people 16 years of age or older who were working or actively were seeking employment. I find it a very rough proxy of the number of school-age families. The labor force in the three towns decreased an estimated 4.1 percent between 2009 and 2013. Warren increased by 4.2 percent, but Morris decreased by 1.2 percent and Goshen by 10.0 percent. The combined rate was lower than the state (-1.9 percent) and Litchfield County (-3.1 percent). The 2013 unemployment rates were 6.4 percent in Morris, 6.2 percent in Warren and 6.0 percent in Goshen. All rates were lower than 2012. The state rate in 2013 was 7.8 percent and the Litchfield County rate was 7.2 percent.

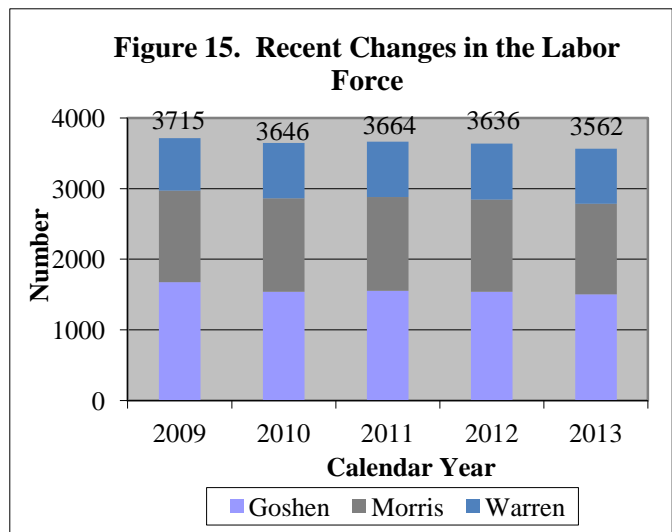


Figure 16 presents the net new housing units permitted from 2003 to 2013 in Goshen, Morris and Warren. The data come from the State Department of Economic and Community Development. The number of net new units ranged from a low of -3 in 2013 to a high of 75 in 2004. In the five-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of 6 net new housing units constructed. The number of new housing permits issued through October indicated an increase to at least 10 units in 2014.

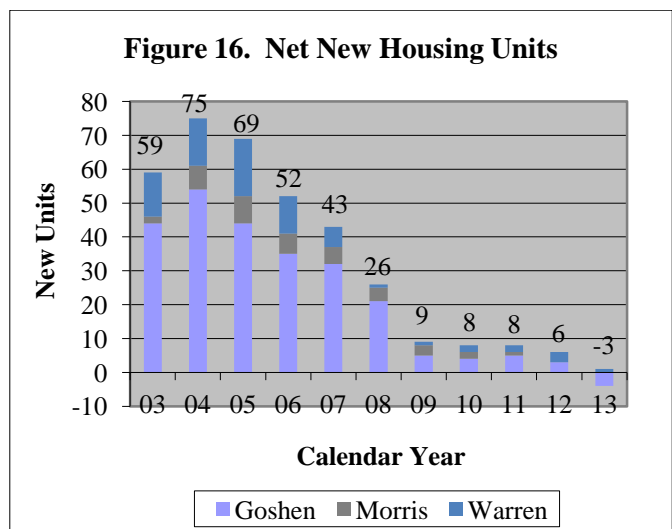


Figure 17 presents my estimate of the number of sales of existing homes. I derived it by taking the number of real estate transactions from The Warren Group/Commercial Record and subtracting the number of new homes constructed. This is an estimate because of the lag between the time a house is permitted and it is sold. The number of sales of existing houses in the three towns ranged from a low of 84 in 2012 to a high of 207 in 2003. In the five-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of 103 sales of existing houses annually. Sales through September 2014 are slightly behind sales in 2013.

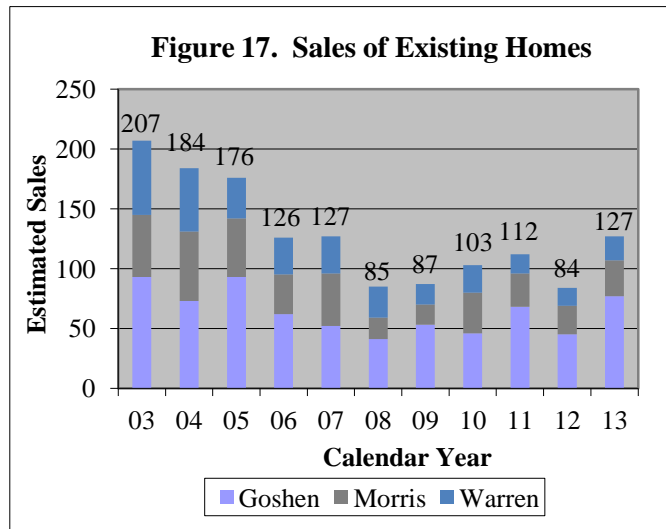


Figure 18 shows the annual percentage of dropouts from grades 9-12 for the 2004-04 to 2011-12 school years, the most recent data made available by the Connecticut State Department of Education. The high school dropout rate ranged from a high of 1.28 percent in 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years to a low of 0.25 in the 2011-12 school year. Over the past five years an average of 2.6 students annually dropped out. In the five-year look-back period for the projection, the rate averaged 0.66 percent.

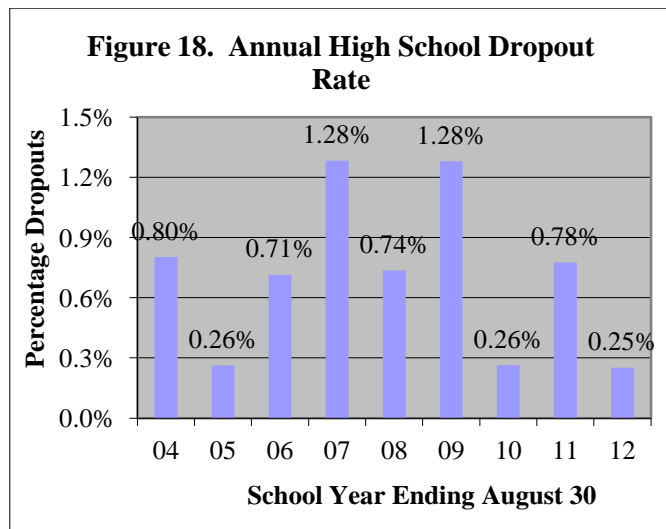


Figure 19 presents the non-public enrollment in Connecticut over the past ten years for students from the three towns. Non-public enrollment ranged from a high of 124 in 2007 to a low of 99 students in 2010 and again in 2013. The 2013 enrollment represented 9.5 percent of the combined public (in-district and out) and non-public enrollment. This was a little lower than the 2012 rate of 10.2 percent. As recently as 2007, the rate was 10.7 percent. I project there were 103 students enrolled in October, 2014.

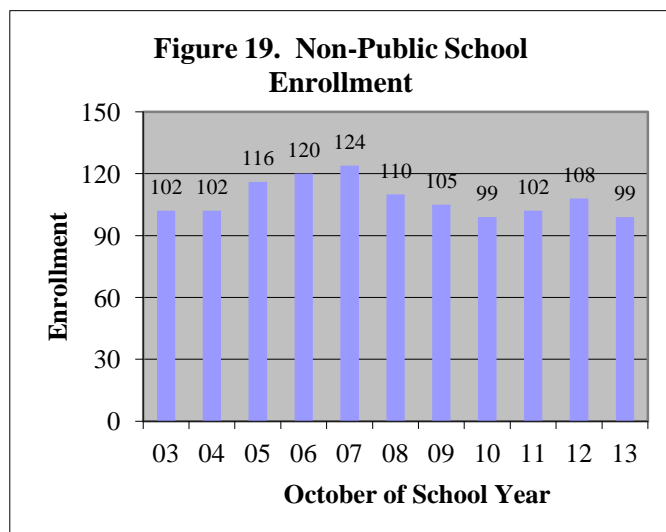


Figure 20 presents Goshen, Morris and Warren enrollment in other public schools. This would include the state technical high schools, magnets and other public schools. The number of residents attending a public school other than the Region 6 Public Schools varied from a low of 21 in 2004 and 2012 to a high of 31 in 2004 and 2008. In 2013, the latest data available from the state, 24 residents attended another public school. This included 15 in a state technical high school, five in a magnet or charter school and four in another public school. These data were extracted from the Public School Information System (PSIS) of the Connecticut State Department of Education.

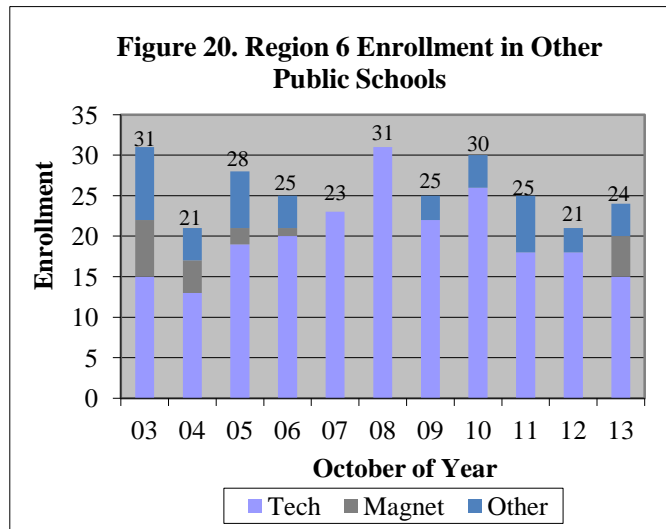


Figure 21 presents Litchfield, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington and Region 10 residents enrolled at the agriculture science and engineering program at Wamogo High School. Enrollment in the program grew from 77 in 2004 to 136 in 2009, dropped in 2010 and was 139 in 2014. The percentage of Grade 8 students in these towns who enrolled in the program in Grade 9 the next year ranged from a low of 2.4 percent in 2006 to 4.9 percent 2013. It retreated to 4.2 percent in 2014. Projected enrollment on the program is predicated on maintaining the 4.2 percent rate.

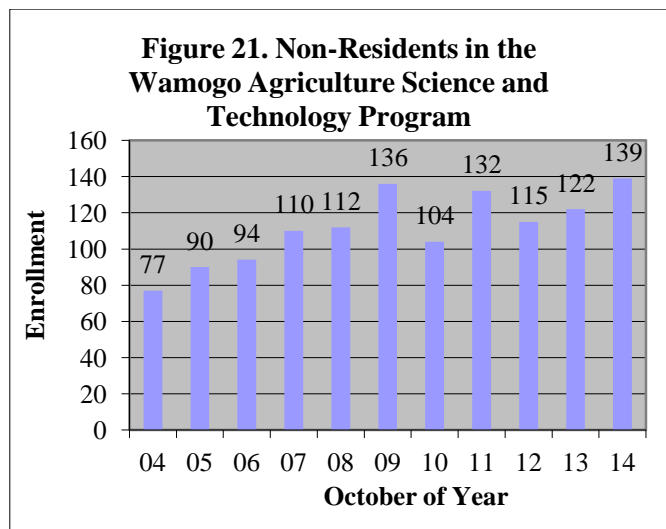
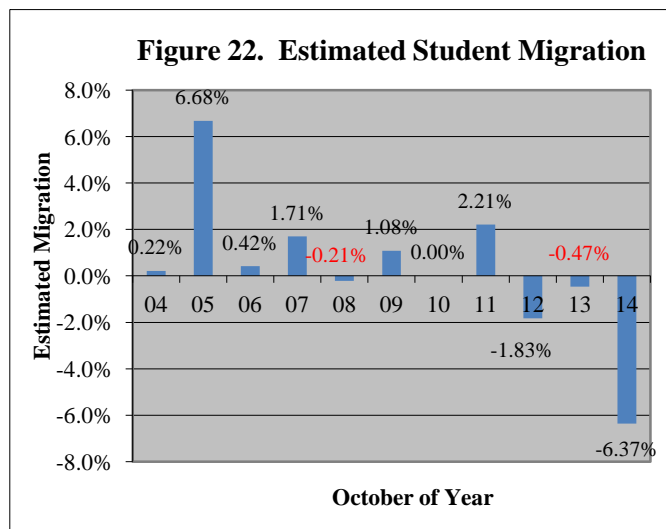


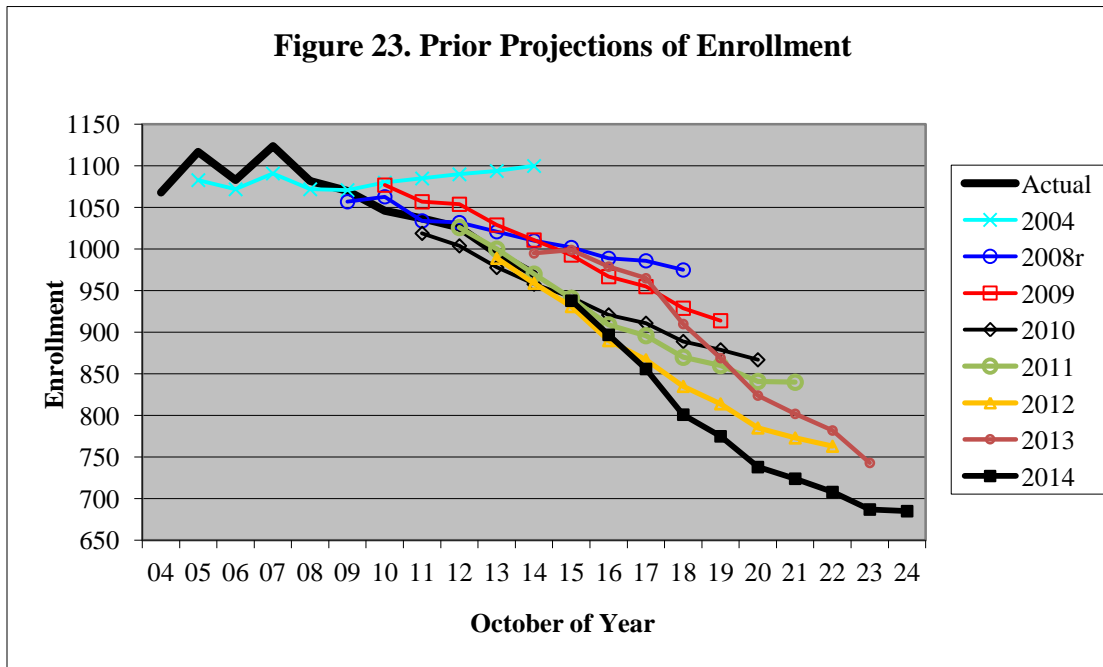
Figure 22 presents the estimated student migration for the 2004 to 2014 period. It is based on observed enrollment in the Region 6 public schools adjusted for Region 6 residents attending other public schools. In eight of the last 11 years migration was positive. More students moved into the towns of Region 6 than moved out. The migration rate ranged from a high of 6.7 percent in 2005 to a low of -6.4 percent in 2014. The average migration over the past five years was -1.3 percent. This was the lowest five-year rate over the past 30 years. The median five-year migration rate over the past 25 years was +1.76 percent.



Prior Projections of Enrollment

The cohort-survival projection method works by moving forward the pattern of recent events that are subsumed within the grade-by-grade enrollment. This works very well when communities are stable. That includes places that are growing or declining at a steady rate. One way to know if that assumption is valid is to examine how past projections have fared. Figure 23 presents the enrollment projections that I have run for Region 6 since 2004. Last year's projection was 25 students or 2.6 percent above this year's enrollment of 970. The six enrollment projections that I did between 2004 and 2012 had one-year error rates that averaged 1.6 percent. The three projections done between 2004 and 2009 had an average five-year error rate of 2.34 percent, which is 0.46 percent annualized.

Last year's projection is running 2.6 percent high. In that analysis, I projected that K-6 enrollment would be 360 students in 2014. The actual enrollment of 342 was 18 students more than projected. The projection was high by 5.3 percent. I projected that enrollment in grades 7-12 would be 584 students in 2014. The actual enrollment of 571 was 13 students more than projected. The projection was high by 2.3 percent. The 2013 projection kept pre-kindergarten enrollment constant at 51 children. That was six children less than the actual enrollment of 57 children. The projection of Goshen was high by 5.3 percent, Morris' was high by 5.8 percent and Warren's was high by 10.6 percent.



In my work I have found the cohort-survival method provides estimates that are sufficiently accurate for intermediate-range policy planning. The eight-year planning horizon for school construction grants is at the limit of the useful accuracy of the method. I analyzed the eight-year accuracy of the district projections from across the state that I ran in 2004. I found for the 67 district-level projections that I ran in 2004 the median projection was 5.5 high in predicting 2012 enrollment. That is an annual error rate of 0.7 percent. The absolute error rate (regardless of whether it was high or low) averaged 8.6 percent. That error was less than five percent in 46 percent of the projections and more than 15 percent in 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 970 in 2014 to about 690 students in 2024, a loss of 29 percent. I project that enrollment at the Goshen Center School will drop from 151 students in 2014 to about 95 students in 2024. The net change over the ten-year projection period will be a loss of 55 students or a decrease of about 37 percent. I project that enrollment at the James Morris School will grow from 121 students in 2014 to 135 students in 2024. Between 2014 and 2024, I forecast there will be a gain of almost 15 students or almost 12 percent. I project that enrollment at Warren Elementary School will fall from 66 students in 2014 to 50 students in 2024. The net loss over the ten-year projection period will be about 15 students or 24 percent. I project that Wamogo High School enrollment will decline by almost 40 percent from 571 students in 2014 to about 350 students in 2024. These figures do not include a possible expansion of the agriculture science program.

This report is projecting a significant decline in enrollment. It is critical to remember that a projection is just a moving forward of recent trends. Is the forecast too severe? In the five years from 2004 to 2009 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 46. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average only 40. Based on the Connecticut State Data Center's projections of women of child-bearing age in the three towns, I anticipate no recovery in births in the near future. I used a 1.4 percent growth between birth and eventual kindergarten enrollment. With full-day kindergarten in effect, I expected the growth to be higher. The median over the past 17 years was a 14 percent growth. The average of the grade-to-grade growth rates across grades 2-12 that reflects the combined growth in the three towns was 0.976. The annual growth rate averaged a very low 0.952 in 2014 and the median over the last 20 years was 0.998. The wild card in this projection is the future impact of full-day kindergarten on parents' decisions to move into Goshen, Morris and Warren. My guess is that it will be positive and increase both the growth from birth to kindergarten and the grade-to-grade growth. Taking these key factors into consideration, I believe that future enrollment likely will exceed the projected enrollment.

The model for projecting enrollment in the agriculture science program assumes that Grade 9 non-resident enrollment will decline with the decline in Grade 8 enrollment in the sending towns. This assumption coupled with the attrition rates over the past three years will take non-resident enrollment in the program from 139 students in 2014 to 106 students in 2024. If the program currently turns away students, then a full capacity model could be considered. This would have the effect of increasing the projected enrollment at the high school and require the sending districts to support the same number, but higher percentage of their students in the program.

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; continued enrollment of 30-40 residents from area towns in Grade 9 of your agriculture science program and continued enrollment of 20-25 Goshen, Morris and Warren residents in other public schools. The projection assumes the following population growth factors will not change appreciably: births will average 38 over the 2015 to 2019 period; a 1.4 percent growth between the number of births and subsequent kindergarten enrollment and a student migration of -1.3 percent. Additionally, nine percent of children will first enter kindergarten one year after they are first eligible, there will be six new housing units constructed annually and 103 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 Goshen, Morris and Warren and then make adjustments as necessary.

Appendix A. Goshen Center School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	PreK	Total
2004-05	1999	21	26	33	33	31	37	33	35	4	232
2005-06	2000	18	25	23	38	32	32	39	32	0	221
2006-07	2001	16	23	24	27	36	33	35	39	0	217
2007-08	2002	19	29	26	28	27	35	35	38	0	218
2008-09	2003	24	22	35	26	32	28	37	35	0	215
2009-10	2004	19	26	31	34	27	35	27	38	0	218
2010-11	2005	17	23	29	28	36	28	38	29	4	215
2011-12	2006	23	14	25	25	32	36	25	37	16	210
2012-13	2007	22	24	15	27	25	36	36	27	0	190
2013-14	2008	16	16	20	17	28	25	30	38	0	174
2014-15	2009	21	22	15	22	18	26	22	26	0	151
Projected											
2015-16	2010	15	16	20	15	23	18	25	22	0	139
2016-17	2011	13	14	14	20	16	23	17	25	0	129
2017-18	2012	19	19	13	14	21	16	22	17	0	122
2018-19	2013	15	16	17	13	15	21	15	22	0	119
2019-20	2014	16	16	14	17	14	15	20	15	0	111
2020-21	2015	13	13	14	14	18	14	14	20	0	107
2021-22	2016	14	14	12	14	15	18	13	14	0	100
2022-23	2017	14	14	13	12	15	15	17	13	0	99
2023-24	2018	14	14	13	13	13	15	14	17	0	99
2024-25	2019	14	14	13	13	14	13	14	14	0	95
Projection Growth Rates²				0.904	1.016	1.045	1.014	0.948	1.002		
			3								
Annual Growth Rates⁴											Estimated Migration⁵
2005			1.500	0.885	1.152	0.970	1.032	1.054	0.970		0.75%
2006			1.438	0.963	1.174	0.947	1.031	1.094	1.000		1.42%
2007			1.526	1.130	1.154	1.000	1.000	1.061	1.086		3.05%
2008			0.958	1.207	1.000	1.133	1.037	1.056	1.000		5.60%
2009			1.368	1.391	0.971	1.038	1.059	0.964	1.000		3.25%
2010			1.353	1.115	0.906	1.059	1.037	1.083	1.074		6.50%
2011			0.609	1.087	0.862	1.069	1.000	0.893	0.974		0.00%
2012			1.091	1.071	1.080	1.000	1.065	1.000	1.080		5.08%
2013			1.000	0.870	1.133	1.037	1.040	0.879	1.056		-2.42%
2014			1.048	0.938	1.100	1.059	0.929	0.885	0.828		-8.00%
3-Year Ave.			1.046	0.959	1.104	1.032	1.011	0.921	0.988		
Weighted 3-year			1.039	0.937	1.108	1.042	0.988	0.902	0.946		
5-Year Ave.			1.020	1.016	1.016	1.045	1.014	0.948	1.002		
Weighted 5-year			1.005	0.978	1.060	1.043	1.002	0.920	0.975		

¹ Births 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 were estimated from in-state births through September. Births in 2015 set to product of estimated 2012 DRG E fertility rates and Connecticut State Data Center projection of Goshen women of child-bearing age. Births in 2016 to 2019 were estimated from the annualized rate of growth of the projected births in 2015 and 2020.

² Grade 1 based on average of grade 2-6 growth rates; grades 2-6 growth rates based on 5-year average.

³ Based on 5-year averages of births 5- and 6-years ago and retention.

⁴ Adjusted for enrollment of member towns in and out.

⁵ Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-6 one year with enrollment in grades 2-5 the prior year.

Appendix B. James Morris School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	PreK	Total
2004-05	1999	36	38	23	32	24	24	22	26	1	190
2005-06	2000	24	22	37	22	31	27	27	23	0	189
2006-07	2001	24	26	26	35	24	33	27	26	0	197
2007-08	2002	29	31	29	30	34	24	36	27	0	211
2008-09	2003	17	21	36	31	32	30	25	32	0	207
2009-10	2004	17	25	23	36	31	33	33	26	0	207
2010-11	2005	21	22	20	22	31	34	31	31	3	194
2011-12	2006	9	14	22	19	28	33	32	33	2	183
2012-13	2007	15	18	13	22	18	26	29	32	0	158
2013-14	2008	7	10	21	12	21	18	28	28	0	138
2014-15	2009	15	18	10	18	10	21	17	27	0	121
Projected											
2015-16	2010	22	27	19	9	18	10	20	17	0	120
2016-17	2011	15	20	29	18	9	18	10	20	0	124
2017-18	2012	16	20	21	27	18	9	17	10	0	122
2018-19	2013	14	18	21	20	26	18	9	17	0	129
2019-20	2014	18	22	19	20	20	26	17	9	0	133
2020-21	2015	14	18	23	18	20	20	25	17	0	141
2021-22	2016	16	20	19	22	18	20	19	25	0	143
2022-23	2017	15	19	21	18	21	18	19	19	0	135
2023-24	2018	16	20	20	20	18	21	17	19	0	135
2024-25	2019	16	20	21	19	20	18	20	17	0	135
Projection Growth Rates²				1.056	0.936	0.976	1.006	0.956	0.994		
			³								
Annual Growth Rates⁴										Estimated Migration⁵	
2005			0.833	0.974	0.957	0.969	1.125	1.125	1.045		5.88%
2006			1.083	1.200	0.946	1.091	1.065	1.000	0.963		2.80%
2007			1.069	1.115	1.167	0.971	0.958	1.091	1.000		1.68%
2008			1.176	1.161	1.069	1.071	0.882	1.043	0.889		-4.03%
2009			1.471	1.100	1.000	1.000	1.067	1.100	1.083		4.24%
2010			1.048	0.800	0.955	0.861	1.097	0.938	0.939		-4.51%
2011			1.556	1.000	0.950	1.286	1.065	0.941	1.067		6.78%
2012			1.200	0.929	1.000	0.947	0.926	0.879	1.000		-6.25%
2013			1.429	1.111	0.923	0.955	0.944	1.080	0.966		0.00%
2014			1.200	1.000	0.850	0.833	1.000	0.941	1.000		-5.06%
3-Year Ave.			1.276	1.013	0.924	0.912	0.957	0.967	0.989		
Weighted 3-year			1.276	1.025	0.899	0.893	0.969	0.977	0.989		
5-Year Ave.			1.286	0.968	0.936	0.976	1.006	0.956	0.994		
Weighted 5-year			1.298	1.002	0.920	0.951	0.985	0.965	0.996		

¹ Births 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2013 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 were estimated from in-state births through September. Births in 2015 set to product of estimated 2012 DRG E fertility rates and Connecticut State Data Center projection of Morris women of child-bearing age. Births in 2016 to 2019 were estimated from the annualized rate of growth of the projected births in 2015 and 2020.

² Grade 1 based on average of grade 2-6 growth rates; grades 2-6 growth rates based on 5-year average.

³ Based on 5-year averages of births 5- and 6-years ago and retention.

⁴ Adjusted for enrollment of member towns in and out.

⁵ Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-6 one year with enrollment in grades 2-5 the prior year.

Appendix C. Warren Elementary School Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	PreK	Total
2004-05	1999	9	13	18	9	16	17	18	17	0	108
2005-06	2000	13	18	13	17	11	17	20	21	0	117
2006-07	2001	14	13	19	13	18	10	16	20	0	109
2007-08	2002	10	17	14	20	14	18	10	15	0	108
2008-09	2003	4	3	17	15	18	10	17	10	0	90
2009-10	2004	14	15	3	17	15	19	10	17	0	96
2010-11	2005	17	17	15	3	16	15	17	10	1	94
2011-12	2006	9	6	18	17	0	16	15	17	0	89
2012-13	2007	11	9	5	20	15	0	15	14	1	79
2013-14	2008	17	14	8	7	20	15	0	16	0	80
2014-15	2009	9	8	14	8	6	18	12	0	0	66
Projected											
2015-16	2010	4	4	8	16	7	6	17	12	0	70
2016-17	2011	10	8	4	9	15	7	6	17	0	66
2017-18	2012	7	6	8	5	8	15	6	6	0	54
2018-19	2013	5	4	6	9	5	8	14	6	0	52
2019-20	2014	12	9	4	7	8	5	7	14	0	54
2020-21	2015	7	7	9	5	7	8	5	7	0	48
2021-22	2016	10	8	7	10	5	7	7	5	0	49
2022-23	2017	8	7	8	8	9	5	6	7	0	50
2023-24	2018	9	7	7	9	7	9	5	6	0	50
2024-25	2019	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	5	0	50
Projection Growth Rates²				0.950	1.129	0.936	0.991	0.926	1.000		
			³								
Annual Growth Rates⁴											
										Estimated Migration⁵	
2005			1.385	1.000	0.944	1.222	1.063	1.176	1.167		15.00%
2006			0.929	1.056	1.000	1.059	0.909	0.941	1.000		-1.54%
2007			1.700	1.077	1.053	1.077	1.000	0.900	0.938		0.00%
2008			0.750	1.000	1.071	0.900	0.714	0.944	1.111		-11.29%
2009			1.071	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.056	1.000	1.000		1.67%
2010			1.000	1.000	1.000	0.941	1.000	0.895	1.000		-4.92%
2011			0.667	1.059	1.133	0.667	1.000	1.000	1.000		-5.88%
2012			0.818	0.833	1.111	0.882	2.000	0.938	0.933		-8.33%
2013			0.824	0.900	1.400	1.000	1.000	0.500	1.067		8.00%
2014			1.000	1.000	1.000	0.857	0.900	0.800	1.000		-14.29%
3-Year Ave.			0.881	0.911	1.170	0.913	0.967	0.913	1.000		
Weighted 3-year			0.911	0.939	1.152	0.909	0.950	0.879	1.011		
5-Year Ave.			0.862	0.958	1.129	0.936	0.991	0.926	1.000		
Weighted 5-year			0.872	0.948	1.147	0.846	0.970	0.903	1.004		

¹ Births 1999 to 2013 are from the State Department of Public Health. The 2012 figure is preliminary. Births in 2014 were estimated from in-state births through September. Births in 2015 set to product of estimated 2012 DRG E fertility rates and Connecticut State Data Center projection of Warren women of child-bearing age. Births in 2016 to 2019 were estimated from the annualized rate of growth of the projected births in 2015 and 2020.

² Grade 1 based on average of grade 2-6 growth rates; grades 2-6 growth rates based on 5-year average.

³ Based on 5-year averages of births 5- and 6-years ago and retention.

⁴ Adjusted for enrollment of member towns in and out.

⁵ Estimated by comparing enrollment in grades 3-6 one year with enrollment in grades 2-5 the prior year.

Appendix D. Region 6 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024: Grades PK-6

School Year	Birth Year	Births ¹	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	PK	Total K-6
2004-05	1999	66	77	74	74	71	78	73	78	5	525
2005-06	2000	55	64	73	77	75	76	85	77	6	527
2006-07	2001	54	62	69	75	78	76	78	85	6	523
2007-08	2002	58	77	69	78	75	77	81	80	14	537
2008-09	2003	45	46	88	72	82	68	79	77	11	512
2009-10	2004	50	66	57	87	73	87	70	81	14	521
2010-11	2005	55	62	63	54	83	77	86	70	7	495
2011-12	2006	41	34	65	61	60	85	72	88	18	465
2012-13	2007	48	51	33	69	59	62	80	73	41	427
2013-14	2008	40	40	49	36	69	58	58	82	51	392
2014-15	2009	45	48	39	50	34	65	53	53	57	342
Projected											
2015-16	2010	41	47	47	40	48	34	62	51	57	329
2016-17	2011	38	42	47	47	40	48	33	62	57	319
2017-18	2012	42	45	42	46	47	40	45	33	57	298
2018-19	2013	34	38	44	42	46	47	38	45	57	300
2019-20	2014	45	47	37	44	42	46	44	38	57	298
2020-21	2015	34	38	46	37	45	42	44	44	57	296
2021-22	2016	40	42	38	46	38	45	39	44	57	292
2022-23	2017	37	40	42	38	45	38	42	39	57	284
2023-24	2018	39	41	40	42	38	45	36	42	57	284
2024-25	2019	38	41	41	40	42	38	42	36	57	280
Projection Growth Rates		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Annual Growth Rates										Estimated Migration⁴	
2005		1.164	0.948	1.041	1.014	1.070	1.090	1.055			6.68%
2006		1.148	1.078	1.027	1.013	1.013	1.026	1.000			0.42%
2007		1.328	1.113	1.130	1.000	0.987	1.066	1.026			1.71%
2008		1.022	1.143	1.043	1.051	0.907	1.026	0.951			-0.21%
2009		1.320	1.239	0.989	1.014	1.061	1.029	1.025			1.08%
2010		1.127	0.955	0.947	0.954	1.055	0.989	1.000			0.00%
2011		0.829	1.048	0.968	1.111	1.024	0.935	1.023			2.21%
2012		1.063	0.971	1.062	0.967	1.033	0.941	1.014			-1.83%
2013		1.000	0.961	1.091	1.000	0.983	0.935	1.025			-0.47%
2014		1.067	0.975	1.020	0.944	0.942	0.914	0.914			-6.37%
3-Year Ave.		1.043	0.969	1.058	0.971	0.986	0.930	0.984			
Weighted 3-Year		1.044	0.9695	1.051	0.967	0.971	0.926	0.968			
5-Year Ave.		1.017	0.982	1.018	0.995	1.007	0.943	0.995			
Weighted 5-Year		1.020	0.979	1.036	0.987	0.990	0.933	0.984			

¹ Births are the sum of the births in each town.

² Kindergarten based on five-year averages of estimated yield from births five- and six-years ago and retention by town.

³ Projection based on sum of projections by grade within 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 non-residents in and residents out to public schools

Appendix E. Region 6 Enrollment Projected by Grade to 2024: Grades 7-12									
School Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	7-8 Total	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2004-05	71	86	113	85	107	76	157	381	1,068
2005-06	89	75	126	109	79	106	164	420	1,117
2006-07	76	88	94	119	98	79	164	390	1,083
2007-08	84	80	118	88	114	89	164	409	1,124
2008-09	84	84	95	109	80	107	168	391	1,082
2009-10	76	80	113	92	97	77	156	379	1,070
2010-11	85	75	102	99	89	94	160	384	1,046
2011-12	69	88	110	104	99	84	157	397	1,037
2012-13	85	68	116	102	96	91	153	405	1,026
2013-14	70	86	112	109	91	84	156	396	995
2014-15	77	67	127	110	104	86	144	427	970
Projected									
2015-16	52	77	101	121	104	97	129	423	938
2016-17	50	52	111	96	115	97	102	419	897
2017-18	61	50	87	105	91	107	111	390	856
2018-19	32	61	84	83	99	85	93	351	801
2019-20	44	32	93	80	79	92	76	344	775
2020-21	37	44	66	88	76	74	81	304	738
2021-22	43	37	78	63	83	71	80	295	724
2022-23	43	43	70	74	60	77	86	281	708
2023-24	38	43	73	66	70	56	81	265	687
2024-25	41	38	72	69	63	65	79	269	685
Projection Growth Rates¹	0.980	0.995	0.970	0.949	0.947	0.930			
Annual Growth Rates²									Migration³
2005	1.141	1.056	1.151	0.965	0.929	0.991			6.68%
2006	0.987	0.989	0.800	0.944	0.899	1.000			0.42%
2007	0.988	1.053	1.023	0.936	0.958	0.908			1.71%
2008	1.050	1.000	0.738	0.924	0.909	0.939			-0.21%
2009	0.987	0.952	1.012	0.968	0.890	0.963			1.08%
2010	1.049	0.987	0.813	0.876	0.967	0.969			0.00%
2011	0.986	1.035	1.067	1.020	1.000	0.944			2.21%
2012	0.966	0.986	0.875	0.927	0.923	0.919			-1.83%
2013	0.959	1.012	1.132	0.940	0.892	0.875			-0.47%
2014	0.939	0.957	0.965	0.982	0.954	0.945			-6.37%
3-Year Ave.	0.955	0.985	0.991	0.950	0.923	0.913			
Weighted 3-Year	0.950	0.980	1.006	0.959	0.928	0.917			
5-Year Ave.	0.980	0.995	0.970	0.949	0.947	0.930			
Weighted 5-Year	0.963	0.990	0.995	0.958	0.938	0.923			

¹ Based on 5-year averages of annual growth rates. Grade 9 projected from resident growth plus projected non-resident enrollment in the agriculture science and engineering program.

² Grade 9 growth rates based on residents of member towns only.

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