# Enrollment Projections for ORCSD, 2011-2021 

## Long Range Planning Committee

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## Summary of LRPC Goals

- Provide the School Board with enrollment projections for each of the next 10 years.
- Make every effort to provide projections for the following school year in the fall when they can be used in the budgeting process.
$\square$ Continually improve and refine the model used to make enrollment projections.


## Methodology

- Multiple linear regression equations based on historical births and enrollment trends are used to project students in kindergarten and grade 1.
- Grade Progression Ratios (GPRs) are used to forecast the number of students in grades 2 through 12.


## Projections for Grades 2-12

- Calculate GPR's for each grade and year
- Find the 5 year average GPR for each grade.
- Apply 5-year average GPR's to actual and predicted enrollments to predict enrollments into the future.
- Takes into account the net migration (inmigration and out-migration) over time and by grade (different GPR for each grade).


## What is a "Grade Progression Ratio?"

Number of students in
grade J and year t

A numerical example:

200 students in $5^{\text {th }}$ grade in 2009 + 10 new students join ORSD at the $6^{\text {th }}$ grade for 2010
-15 students leave ORSD before $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ grade in 2010
$=195$ students in $6^{\text {th }}$ grade in 2010

GPR (5th to 6th $=195 / 200=.975$

## Recent Innovations

- Model rewritten and simplified in 2009-2010.
- HS tuition students now are included in the model's enrollment estimates (based on GPR).
- Separate enrollment estimates for Mast Way and Moharimet schools also are provided.


## Elementary School Split

- Historical ratios used to estimate Kindergarten and grade 1 split between the schools
- District-wide GPR used to project grades 2-4 based on projections for grades 1-3 at each school


## How Accurate Are the Projections?

- Backcasting (running today's model against historical data to "predict" historical enrollment) shows the model to be most accurate in the near term with average error of estimate approximately $2 \%$ (plus or minus) one year out.
- The average error of estimate increases as we project further out in time, reaching about 8\% (plus or minus) when projecting ten years into the future.


## The Projections



| Enrollment Projections |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Oyster River School District |  |  |  |  | Average Absolute Error of Estimate |  |  |
| 2011 Actual to 2021 Projected |  |  |  |  |  | Percent Error |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | To Total |  |
| Year | K | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-12 | Total |  |  |
| 2011-12 | 106 | 606 | 612 | 680 | 2004 | Actual Year |  |
| 2012-13 | 113 | 598 | 637 | 676 | 2024 | One Year Out | 2\% |
| 2013-14 | 101 | 573 | 632 | 677 | 1983 | Two Years Out | 3\% |
| 2014-15 | 102 | 568 | 621 | 675 | 1965 | Three Years Out | 4\% |
| 2015-16 | 94 | 536 | 633 | 656 | 1919 | Four Years Out | 5\% |
| 2016-17 | 88 | 496 | 625 | 683 | 1891 | Five Years Out | 6\% |
| 2017-18 | 82 | 473 | 598 | 678 | 1830 | Six Years Out | 6\% |
| 2018-19 | 80 | 439 | 592 | 665 | 1776 | Seven Years Out | 6\% |
| 2019-20 | 77 | 421 | 560 | 678 | 1735 | Eight Years Out | 7\% |
| 2020-21 | 76 | 404 | 517 | 670 | 1667 | Nine Years Out | 8\% |
| 2021-22 | 74 | 389 | 494 | 641 | 1598 | Ten Years Out | 8\% |

## Highlights: Current to 2021-22

(1) Total enrollment drops by about 400 or $20 \%$ over 10 years.
(2) High School enrollment decreases by 40, as the forecasted 60 tuition students do not fully offset the decline in resident high school students.
(3) Middle School enrollment declines by 118.
(4) Elementary school enrollment declines by about 250 students over 10 years.

## HS Tuition Students in Projection



## Elementary School Projections

|  |  | Mast Way Projections |  |  |  |  |  | Moharimet Projections |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
|  | $\underline{K}$ | 1 | $\underline{2}$ | 3 | 4 | Total | $\underline{K}$ | 1 | 2 | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{4}$ | Total | Both |
| 2011-12 | 41 | 73 | 59 | 85 | 66 | 324 | 65 | 72 | 83 | 72 | 96 | 388 | 712 |
| 2012-13 | 53 | 73 | 74 | 60 | 85 | 345 | 60 | 77 | 73 | 84 | 72 | 366 | 711 |
| 2013-14 | 48 | 62 | 74 | 75 | 60 | 318 | 53 | 66 | 79 | 74 | 84 | 356 | 674 |
| 2014-15 | 48 | 65 | 63 | 75 | 75 | 326 | 54 | 69 | 67 | 80 | 74 | 344 | 670 |
| 2015-16 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 63 | 75 | 304 | 49 | 59 | 70 | 68 | 80 | 326 | 630 |
| 2016-17 | 41 | 53 | 56 | 67 | 63 | 281 | 46 | 57 | 60 | 71 | 67 | 302 | 583 |
| 2017-18 | 39 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 67 | 268 | 43 | 54 | 58 | 61 | 71 | 287 | 555 |
| 2018-19 | 38 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 57 | 250 | 42 | 52 | 55 | 59 | 61 | 269 | 519 |
| 2019-20 | 36 | 47 | 50 | 52 | 55 | 240 | 41 | 50 | 53 | 56 | 59 | 258 | 498 |
| 2020-21 | 36 | 45 | 47 | 50 | 52 | 231 | 40 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 248 | 480 |
| 2021-22 | 35 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 224 | 39 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 240 | 464 |



## Actual and Projected Enrollment plus



## Declining Enrollment Predicted in Statewide Studies

NH Center for Public Policy (September 2007)
"The population that is school-aged...is now expected to level off and decline slightly by 2020."
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education ( March 2008)
"The state will see a mostly uninterrupted decline in the number of public high school graduates through 2016-17.."
New Hampshire Housing study prepared by Applied Economic Research (May 2005)
"Communities not adding many new housing units will likely see declining enrollment in the coming years"

## Summary

- Total ORCSD enrollment is projected to decline significantly, by about 400 students over 10 years from just over 2,000 in 2011-12 to under 1,600 in 2021-22.
- Student populations at the elementary schools will decrease, with each school's enrollment dropping by more than 100 students (one class per grade) over 10 years.
- Middle school enrollment, now 612 is projected to rise slightly and then drop to under 500 by 2021.
- High School enrollment, now 680, will drop to 640, as new tuition students are not expected to offset the drop in resident students.


## NESDEC Projection Confirms Enrollment Decline

- NESDEC predicts enrollment decline of 300 over the next 10 years.
- First 5 years LRPC enrollment predicts higher enrollment than NESDED, due to higher predicted first grade in 2012-13.
- Later years, NESDEC predicts higher enrollment because they assume births return to high 80's.
- Actual Births 75 in 2010, 76 in 2011


## Comparison of Total Enrollment Projections

|  | LRPC K-12 | NESDEC K-12 | LRPC Projection |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year | Projection | Projection | Higher (Lower) |  |
| $2011-12$ | 2004 | 2004 | 0 |  |
| $2012-13$ | 2024 | 2004 | 20 |  |
| $2013-14$ | 1983 | 1972 | 11 |  |
| $2014-15$ | 1965 | 1956 | 9 |  |
| $2015-16$ | 1919 | 1911 | 8 |  |
| $2016-17$ | 1891 | 1887 | 4 |  |
| $2017-18$ | 1830 | 1846 | $(16)$ |  |
| $2018-19$ | 1776 | 1809 | $(33)$ |  |
| $2020-21$ | 1735 | 1787 | $(52)$ |  |
| $2021-22$ | 1667 | 1739 | $(72)$ |  |
| $2022-23$ | 1598 | 1697 | $(99)$ |  |

## NESDEC LRPC Variance by Grade

Variance LRPC Higher (Lower)

| Year | $\underline{K}$ | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{3}$ | 4 | $\underline{5}$ | $\underline{6}$ | $\underline{7}$ | 8 | $\underline{9}$ | $\underline{10}$ | $\underline{11}$ | $\underline{12}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 1 | 24 | (0) | (0) | (1) | 4 | (2) | (1) | 0 | (0) | (1) | (0) | (1) |
| 2013 | (0) | (6) | 24 | (0) | (1) | 2 | 2 | (4) | (1) | 0 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 2014 | (12) | 14 | (7) | 24 | (2) | 2 | 0 | (1) | (4) | (2) | (1) | (1) | (3) |
| 2015 | 12 | (22) | 10 | (7) | 23 | 2 | (0) | (2) | (0) | (4) | (3) | (0) | 1 |
| 2016 | (1) | 12 | (23) | 13 | (8) | 26 | (1) | (2) | (2) | (1) | (5) | (3) | (2) |
| 2017 | (18) | (1) | 12 | (23) | 12 | (5) | 25 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (5) | (4) |
| 2018 | (17) | (18) | (1) | 12 | (24) | 15 | (8) | 24 | (2) | (2) | (4) | (1) | (6) |
| 2019 | (20) | (19) | (19) | (2) | 11 | (22) | 14 | (9) | 24 | (2) | (2) | (3) | (3) |
| 2020 | (17) | (21) | (20) | (20) | (3) | 14 | (24) | 12 | (9) | 25 | (3) | (2) | (4) |
| 2021 | (21) | (21) | (23) | (21) | (21) | (1) | 13 | (26) | 12 | (10) | 25 | (3) | (4) |

NESDEC assumes grade progression based on this year's low K enrollment. LRPC bases next year's grade 1 on births 6 years before.
Lower actual births in 2010-2011 impact this cohort the most.

NESDEC assumes births rebound to high 80's. LRPC assumes continued downward trend. Difference is approximately one class per year.
Because LRPC uses average of two years' births to predict each cohort, differences explained by blue and lavendar comments above are offset in prior and following year:

## Why Look at Demographics?

- Demographics Help Explain Why Enrollment is declining.
- Demographics Help Predict Whether Enrollment will continue to decline.
- Demographics Will Not tell us the precise rate of decline.
- Demographics Will Not tell us whether the enrollment decline over 10 years will be 300 or 400 students or some other number.


## Watch NH's Population Change

New Hampshire Population Distribution by Age, 1900


New Hampshire began the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century with the majority of its population under the age of 30 and relatively few aged 60 and older. Watch how that shifts through the decades. Look out especially for the bump that arrives in the 1950 Census - the Baby Boom Generation - and see how they dominate the subsequent decades. (When you've watched the entire cycle, through 2010, press the down arrow key to continue the presentation.)

## Demographics of the ORCSD

- Fastest growing segments are 64+ and 40-64
-15-24 age group also growing due to increase in UNH enrollment.
$\square$ Numbers of children and young adults aged 25-39 are shrinking.


## Ten Year Population Trends

|  |  |  | Increase | \% Increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (-Decrease) | (-Decrease) | CAGR |
| Age | 2000 | 2010 | 10 Years | 10 Years | 2000-2010 |
| 0-14 | 2622 | 2198 | -424 | -16.2\% | -1.7\% |
| 15-24 | 8185 | 10503 | 2318 | 28.3\% | 2.5\% |
| 25-39 | 2327 | 1670 | -657 | -28.2\% | -3.3\% |
| 40-64 | 3999 | 4759 | 760 | 19.0\% | 1.8\% |
| 65+ | $\underline{1185}$ | 1609 | 424 | 35.8\% | 3.1\% |
| Total Population | 18318 | 20739 | 2421 | 13.2\% | 1.2\% |

## Twenty Year Population Trends

|  |  |  | Increase | \% Increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (-Decrease) | (-Decrease) | CAGR |
| Age | 1990 | 2010 | 20 Years | 20 Years | 1990-2010 |
| 0-14 | 2247 | 2198 | -49 | -2.2\% | -0.2\% |
| 15-24 | 7925 | 10503 | 2578 | 32.5\% | 2.9\% |
| 25-39 | 2857 | 1670 | -1187 | -41.5\% | -5.2\% |
| 40-64 | 3030 | 4759 | 1729 | 57.1\% | 4.6\% |
| 65+ | 992 | 1609 | 617 | 62.2\% | 5.0\% |
| Total Population | 17051 | 20739 | 3688 | 21.6\% | 2.0\% |

## Number of Children in ORCSD <br> Source: U.S. Census Bureau



# Births after the 2010 Census to Mothers Residing in ORCSD 

■ 70 from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011.

■ 66 from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012.

## ORCSD Adults in Prime Childbearing

Years Source: Us Census Bureau


## Housing in the ORCSD

|  | Durham Number | Lee <br> Number | Madbury Total |  | Durham | Lee | Madbury | Total ORCSD | 2000-2010 2000-2010 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2000-2010 } \\ \text { CAGR } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Housing |  |  | Number | ORCSD |  |  |  |  | Change | Change |  |
|  | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | Number | Number$\underline{2000}$ | Number <br> 2000 | Number | Number <br> 2000 | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
|  |  |  |  | 2010 |  |  | 2000 |  |  |  |  |
| OCCUPANCY STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total housing units | 3,092 | 1,765 | 653 | 5510 | 2,923 | 1,534 | 543 | 5,000 | 510 | 10.2\% | 1.0\% |
| Octupied housing units | 2,960 | 1,661 | 626 | 5247 | 2,882 | 1,466 | 534 | 4882 | 365 | 7.5\% | 0.7\% |
| Vacant housing units | 132 | 104 | 27 | 263 | 41 | 68 | 9 | 118 | 145 | 122.9\% | 8.3\% |
| TENURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Octupied housing units | 2,960 | 1,661 | 626 | 5247 | 2,882 | 1,466 | 534 | 4882 | 365 | 7.5\% | 0.7\% |
| Owner octupied | 1,713 | 1,294 | 514 | 3521 | 1,628 | 1,104 | 412 | 3144 | 377 | 12.0\% | 1.1\% |
| Renter occupied | 1,247 | 367 | 112 | 1726 | 1,254 | 362 | 122 | 1738 | -12 | -0.7\% | -0.1\% |

## Summary of Town Plans

- Durham ( Most recent Master Plan 2000) Work with UNH to update plans; Recent statements support environmentally friendly commercial development and off campus apartments.
- Lee (Most recent Master Plan 2006) Retain Rural/ Agricultural Character; Discourage Residential development.
- Madlbury (Most recent Master Plan 2001) Respect rural character and natural resources but allow varied types of residential development.


## Summary of Demographic Report

- The number of children under age 15 in ORCSD was lower in 2010 than it was in 1990.
- The number of adults aged $25-39$ declined 28.3\% from 2000-2010 and 41.5\% from 1990 2010.
- Housing grew at the rate of $1 \%$ per year over the 2000-2010 period.
- The new rental housing being built in Durham is targeted to college students, not families.

