

LONG RANGE PLANNING STUDY

NORTH SALEM

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2017-18

UPDATE

*A Service of
Western Suffolk BOCES
Division of Instructional
Support Services
Office of School Planning
& Research*

North Salem Central School District

Long Range Planning Study Update Demographic and Enrollment Analysis 2017-18

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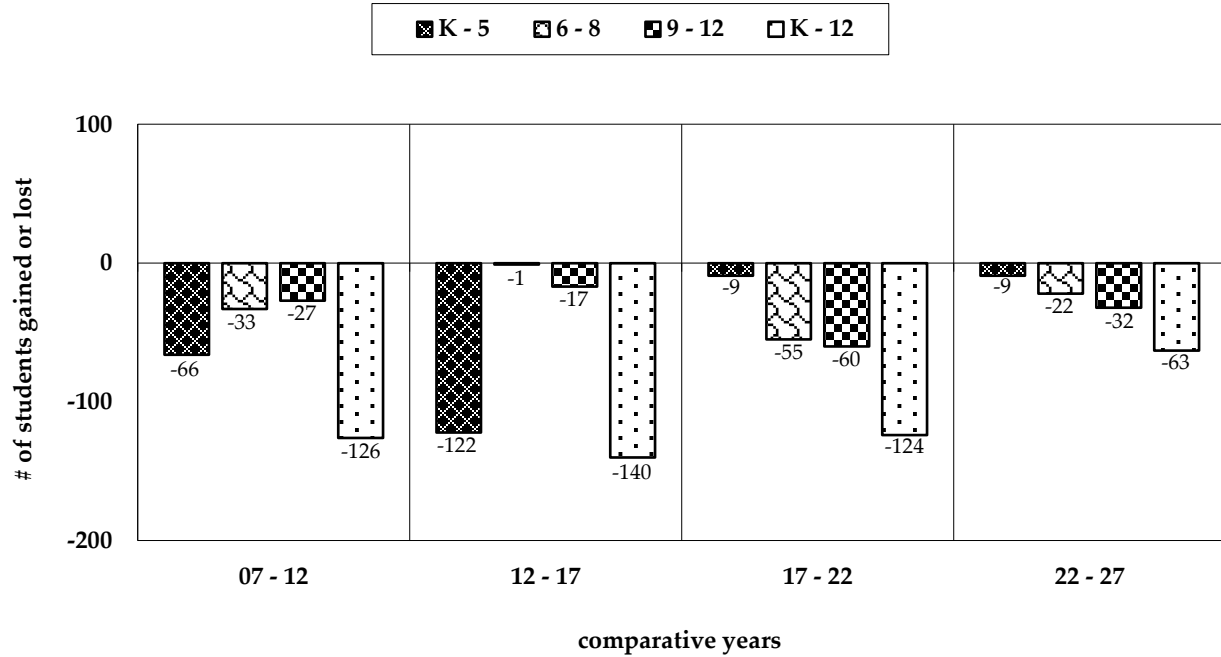
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North Salem Central School District Enrollment Change 2007 - 2027



The North Salem Central School District experienced enrollment decreases in all grade configurations during the historical period. During the first half of the projection period, the elementary (K - 5) grade configuration is forecasted to remain stable, while the middle (6 - 8) and high school (9 - 12) grades are expected to lose students. During the latter half of the projection period, the elementary grades are expected to remain stable, while small losses are projected in the middle and high school grades. The projected 2027 enrollment of 896 students represents a loss of 187 students, or 17.3 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the North Salem Central School District, the *Western Suffolk BOCES Office of School Planning and Research* conducted this study to assess recent demographic factors and enrollment trends in order to prepare projections through the year 2027.

The North Salem Central School District is committed to meeting the educational needs of its students. The continued monitoring of enrollment trends will give the district the data on which to consider a variety of educational issues. The foundation for this study is in keeping with the promotion of the basic district mission and philosophy.

The Board of Education and the Superintendent's efforts to plan for the future through sound management practices is fostered by comprehensive, objective data, such as contained within this *Long Range Planning Study Update*. This study serves to provide objective data that the Board of Education and administration can use in planning for the future. Planning is, however, a dynamic process that needs to reflect change. Periodic updates would allow the incorporation of subtle changes in district trends. This study provides an update to the demographic and enrollment study update prepared for the district during the 2016-17 school year.

Barbara Graziano, School Planning Manager, oversaw all aspects of the study and served as principal researcher. Shu-ling Liu, Research Analyst, served as analyst and forecaster. Irene Bradley, Program Specialist, prepared the report. Denise Facilla, Educational Planning Assistant, provided research assistance and prepared the report for printing.

Dr. Kenneth Freeston, Superintendent of Schools, provided access to district records. Barbara Briganti, Assistant Superintendent for Business Administration, provided direction on the study scope, compiled the necessary data and acted as district liaison, thus enabling the study to accomplish its objectives.

Additionally, selected references and resources were used, as indicated below:

Brookings Institution
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Center for Housing Policy
Center for Immigration Studies
Center for Public Education
Current Population Survey
Education Week
Forbes Magazine
Freddie Mac
Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors, Inc.
National Alliance for Public Charter Schools
National Association of Realtors
National Catholic Education Association
National Center for Education Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics
New York State Education Department
New York State Office of the Aging
New York State Office of Real Property Services
New York State Office of Religious and Independent Schools
New York Times
News Migration Policy Institute
Pew Research Center
The Empire Center
The State of the Nation's Housing 2017, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University
The Wall Street Journal
Town of Carmel Planning Department
Town of North Salem Planning Department
Town of Somers Planning Department
Town of Southeast Planning Department
US News & World Report
United States Customs and Border Protection
United States Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Education

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ENROLLMENT: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

School enrollment decreases occur as a result of fewer children being born, fewer families moving into a community, and/or more children attending non-public or charter schools. The North Salem Central School District is expected to experience a decrease in district K - 12 enrollment during the projection period 2018 - 2027.

A. BIRTHS

Provisional data from the *National Center for Health Statistics* indicates that there were 3,941,109 recorded births in 2016, reflecting a decrease of one percent when compared to 2015. The provisional general fertility rate also decreased in 2016 to 62.0 births per one thousand women between the ages of 15 and 44. This is the lowest fertility rate on record and compares to 62.5 births in 2015 and 62.9 births in 2014. The peak fertility rate of 122.7 births occurred in 1957, during the Baby Boom years.

Declining births have been attributed to several factors, including lower starting salaries, significant student loan debt, the challenges young adults face with high rent costs and with saving money for the down payment required to purchase a home. These factors have resulted in many young people continuing to live with their parents and subsequently, have led to many millennials delaying marriage and childbearing. This is reflected in the average age of first birth, which has increased from 24.9 years in 2000 to 26.4 years in 2015 (latest available data), a record high for the country.

In 2016, record low birth rates were seen in all age groups under the age of 30. Women between the ages of 15 - 19 experienced the most significant birth rate decline (9 percent), when compared to the prior year. The birth rate for women in their early twenties (20 - 24) decreased 4 percent, while the birth rate for women in their late twenties (25 - 29) decreased 2 percent. However, the birth rates for women age 30 and over increased to the highest levels since the 1960's. The birth rate for women aged 30 - 34 increased by one percent between 2015 and 2016, while the birth rates for women aged 35 - 39 and 40 - 44 increased two and four percent, respectively. Women aged 45 - 49 also had their highest birth rates since 1963, with 0.9 births per 1,000 women. This has been attributed to women delaying childbearing for various reasons.

Another factor affecting birth rates are changes in fertility patterns among minority groups. Between 2000 and 2015, fertility rates have fallen for all racial/ethnic groups; however, the greatest declines have been noted in the Hispanic segment. According to *Forbes Magazine*, in 2007, Hispanic fertility rates were 46 percent higher than non-Hispanic fertility rates; by 2015, they were only 19 percent higher. In 2015 (latest available data), fertility rates for Hispanic women were 72 births per 1,000 women, followed by blacks (64 births), whites (63 births), Asian/Pacific Islander women (59 births) and American Indian/Alaska Native women (44 births). The latest available data (2014) has shown that among Hispanic women, Central/South American women had the highest fertility rates, with 95 births per thousand women, compared to Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban women, with 67, 58 and 52 births, respectively.

The non-marital birth rate for women between the ages of 15 - 44 declined for the eighth consecutive year in 2016, to 42.1 births per 1,000 women. Amongst racial and ethnic groups, black women have the greatest percentage of unwed births (69.7 percent), while the lowest percentage of unwed births (12.0 percent) are accounted for by Asian women.

Mirroring the national trend, the number of births in New York State decreased in 2016 when compared to the previous year. Provisional numbers indicate that there were 233,372 births recorded in 2016, reflecting a decrease of 1.1 percent when compared to 2015. However, this represents a decrease of 7.6 percent when compared to the number of births in 2007 (252,662 births) and a decrease of 11.5 percent when compared to births in 1996 (263,611 births).

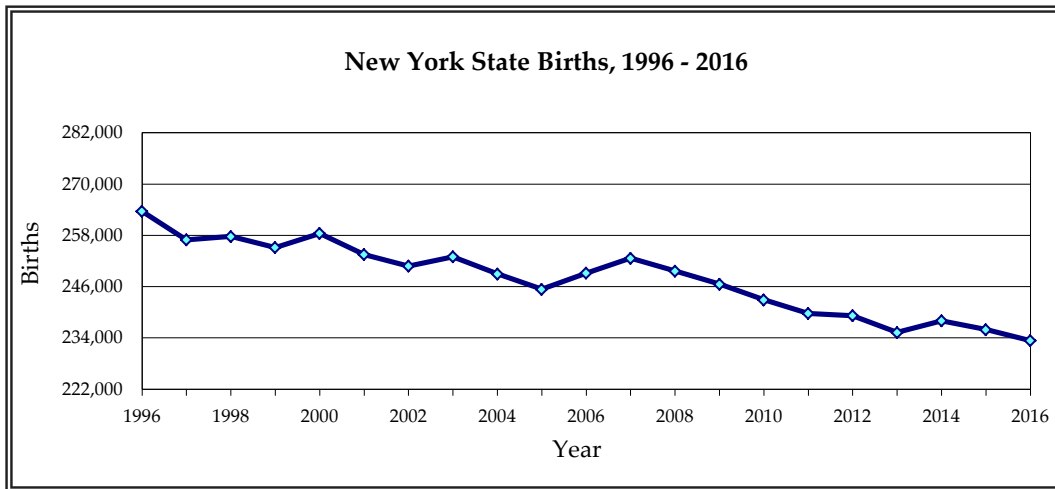


Figure 1 - New York State Births, 1996 - 2016
Note: 2016 data are preliminary

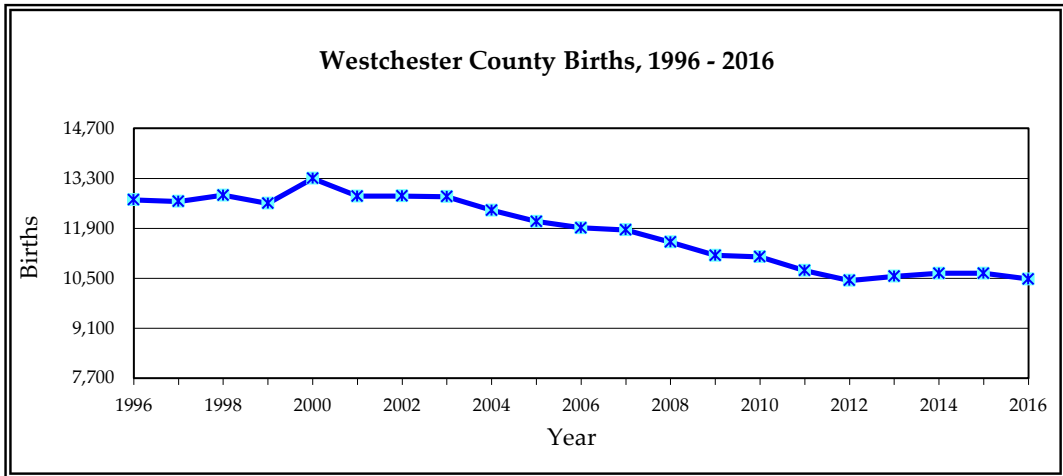


Figure 2 - Westchester County Births, 1996 - 2016
 Note: 2016 data are provisional

Figure 2 shows births were relatively stable in Westchester County between 1996 and 1999, followed by an increase of 5.6 percent between 1999 and 2000. Births declined nearly 22 percent between 2000 and 2012, with a record low number of births recorded in 2012 (10,439 births). This was followed by increases in each of the next three years, with 10,639 births recorded in 2015. There were 10,481 births (estimated based on provisional number) recorded in 2016.

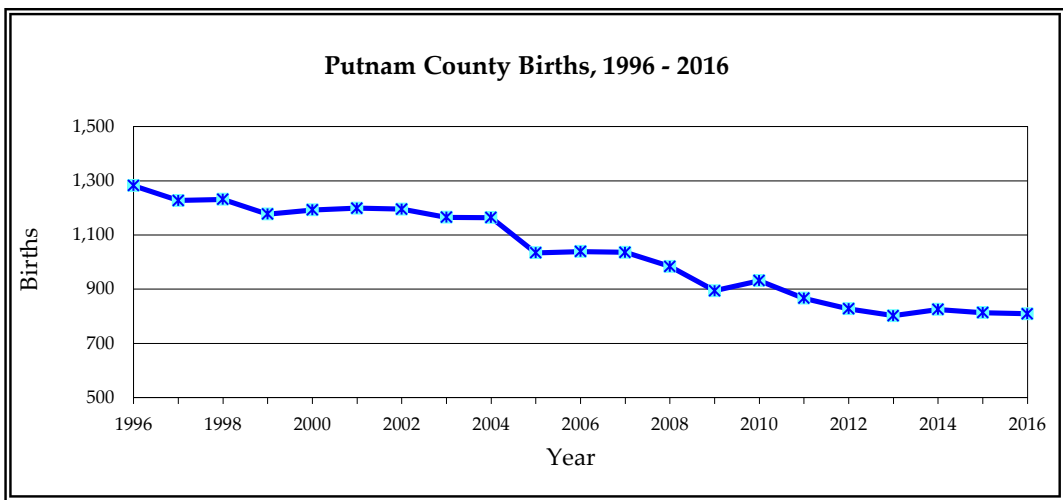


Figure 3 - Putnam County Births, 1996 - 2016
 Note: 2016 data are provisional

Figure 3 shows that Putnam County recorded 1,282 births in 1996. Since then, births have overall declined 36.9 percent, with 809 births (estimated based on provisional number) recorded in 2016.

As seen in Table 1, births within the North Salem Central School District ranged within 55 - 91 per year between 2002 and 2009; however, in five of the six years between 2010 and 2015, 47 or fewer births have been recorded each year (2016 school district birth data is not yet available).

Table 1 - Births in the North Salem CSD 2002 - 2015

Year	North Salem CSD	Towns of Carmel, North Salem, Somers & Southeast
2002	91	941
2003	88	896
2004	66	874
2005	71	802
2006	68	773
2007	66	780
2008	55	732
2009	63	636
2010	45	636
2011	42	624
2012	43	582
2013	65	604
2014	47	601
2015	40	644

Source: NYS Dept. of Health

Note: 2016 birth data for the school district and towns are not yet available

B. POPULATION

The *Census Bureau* reported that there were an estimated 323.1 million people living in the United States in July 2016, reflecting an increase of 14.4 million people, or 4.7 percent, since the 2010 Census. However, this represents a year-to-year population increase of 0.7 percent, marking the slowest growth since the *Great Depression*. This slowdown is attributed to increased deaths amongst baby boomers and fewer births amongst younger generations. *Census Bureau* projections indicate that the population will continue to grow more slowly between 2010 and 2060, when compared to 1950 - 2010; an increase of 98.1 million people is expected by 2060, when 416.8 million people are projected to reside in the United States.

New York State's population totaled approximately 19.7 million people on July 1, 2016, reflecting a gain of 367,187 people, or 1.9 percent, since the 2010 Census. However, last year (2016), New York experienced a net migration loss of 72,889 people (between July 2015 and July 2016), meaning more residents moved to other states than moved in. In 2016, New York's domestic migration loss was significantly greater than any other state (-191,367), losing more residents to domestic migration than Illinois (-114,144) and California (-109,023), the next two states with the greatest losses. Recent domestic migration losses in New York have been partially offset by international migration; nearly 700,000 international immigrants have moved into the state since 2010. The rise in population was due to natural increases (more births than deaths). However, it should be noted that gains through natural increase have declined since 2010. New York remains the fourth most populous state in the country, succeeding California (39.3 million people), Texas (27.9 million people) and Florida (20.6 million people). Prior to 2014, New York had been the third most populous state.

Between 2010 and 2016, Westchester County recorded a gain of 25,429 people, or 2.7 percent. As seen in New York State, Westchester County has been experiencing losses due to domestic migration; however, those losses have been offset by international migration and natural increases. Westchester County ranks seventh in population among New York's 62 counties, with a population of nearly 975,000 people. Although Putnam County has gained residents through international migration and natural increases, those gains have not been large enough to offset the losses from domestic migration. As a result, the county recorded a net loss of 810 residents, or 0.8 percent, between 2010 and 2016. Putnam County ranks twenty-ninth in population among New York's 62 counties, with a population of nearly 100,000 people.

The Towns of North Salem and Somers recorded population gains of 1.6 and 4.5 percent, respectively, between 2010 and 2016, with increases of 82 and 911 residents, respectively. During the same period, the Towns of Carmel and Southeast recorded population losses of 0.1 and 1.3 percent, respectively, with decreases of 50 and 236 residents, respectively.

Census Bureau data indicates that the demographics of the United States are shifting as the populace ages and becomes more diverse. The age structure of the nation's population has been impacted by the oldest of the baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) beginning to turn 65 in 2011. The youngest baby boomers will be turning 65 in 2029. The ethnic structure of the population has been impacted by the nearly 59 million immigrants who have entered the United States during the last 50 years.

As shown in Figure 4, the 65 and over age segment of the population in the United States comprised 13 percent of the total population in 2010. It is forecasted that growth in this age segment will nearly double by 2060, when it is projected that the 65 and over age segment will comprise nearly 24 percent of the population. However, the percentage of residents under 20 years of age is projected to decrease from nearly 27 percent of the population in 2010 to 22 percent in 2060. There were an estimated 82.8 million younger adults aged 20 - 39 in the United States in 2010. This is the largest number in that age group in the last thirty years; however, younger adults now comprise a smaller share of the population (approximately 27 percent) than they did in 1980 (approximately 32 percent); this segment is projected to further decrease to 24 percent by 2060. The 40 - 64 age segment is also expected to see a decreasing share of population through 2060, declining from 33 percent in 2010 to approximately 30 percent in 2060.

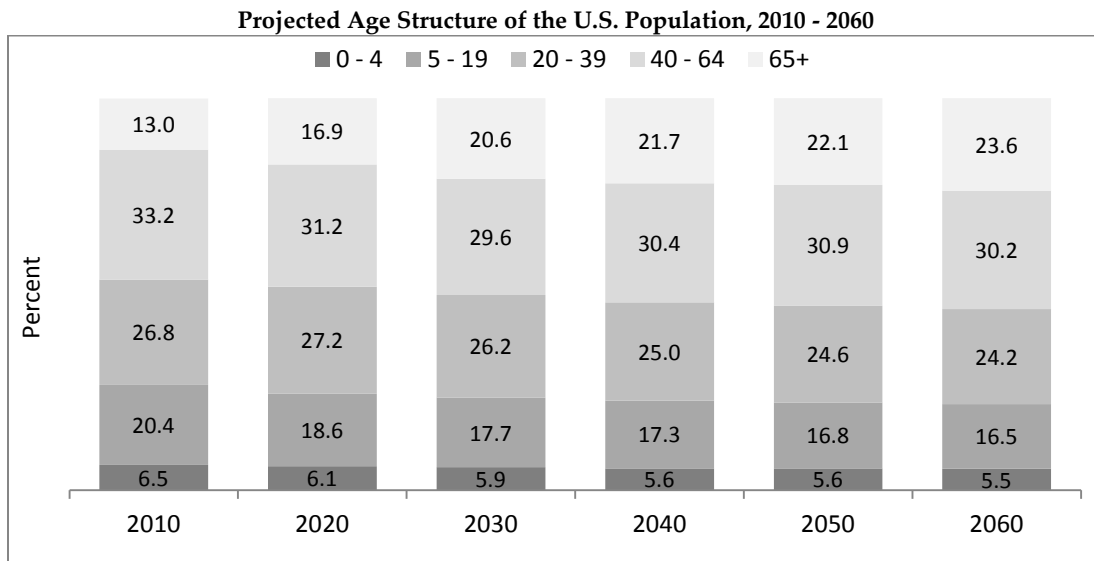


Figure 4 - Projected Age Structure of the U.S. Population
Source U.S. Census Bureau

An aging population is also evident in New York State. This has been attributed to a low birth rate and the inability to attract and retain young people with families. According to the *New York State Office of the Aging*, the portion of the population age 65 and over is forecasted to grow from 13.5 percent of the population in 2010 to 21.0 percent of the population in 2040. In Westchester and Putnam Counties, population trends mirror those of New York State and the nation. In Westchester County between 2010 and 2015, the 19 and under segment decreased from 26.5 to 26.0 percent of the population; however, the 65-and older segment grew from 14.7 to 15.3 percent during the same period. In Putnam County between 2010 and 2015, the 19 and under segment decreased from 25.9 to 24.5 percent of the population; however, the 65-and older segment grew from 12.5 to 14.1 percent during the same period. Similarly, the North Salem Central School District has observed an increase in the 65 and over age segment, while a decrease was seen in the pre-school age (0 - 4) population. The median age in Westchester County has increased from 40.0 years in 2010 to 40.3 years in 2015 and the median age in Putnam County has increased from 41.9 years in 2010 to 42.8 years in 2015; these are both greater than the New York State median age of 38.1 years. The median age in the North Salem Central School District was 48.4 years in 2015.

Immigration is the driving force behind the changing face of America. In 1990, foreign-born residents accounted for nearly 8 percent (20 million people) of the population in the United States. As of 2015, 13.2 percent of the nation's population was foreign-born. By 2025, the *Census Bureau* projects that one in seven people will be foreign-born (52 million people) and by 2060, one in five people are expected to be foreign-born (78 million people). A majority of the foreign-born population have immigrated from Latin America and Asia, with the greatest numbers settling in California, Nevada, Texas, Florida and New York. Immigrants from Latin America comprised approximately 52 percent (21.6 million people) of the foreign-born population in 2015, while Asians accounted for nearly 30 percent (12.4 million people) of the foreign-born population. Europeans accounted for almost 12 percent of the foreign-born population, with 4.8 million people in 2015. This is a significant shift since 1960, when 75 percent of immigrants in the United States had been born in Europe and settled primarily in the Northeast and Midwest. In 1960, nine percent of the foreign-born population was from Latin America and five percent was from Asia.

In 2012, 4.5 million children born in the United States lived with at least one foreign-born parent, resulting in 1 in 4 children under the age of 18 having at least one foreign-born parent. The *Census Bureau* projects that by 2050, international migration will exceed natural increase as the leading cause for population growth; this will be the first time since 1850 that natural increase is not the primary source of population growth.

In New York State, the foreign-born population increased 5.8 percent between 2010 and 2015, representing almost 23 percent of the population in 2015. In Westchester County, the foreign-born population increased 7.2 percent between 2010 and 2015, and represents approximately 25.3 percent of the population, while in Putnam County, the foreign-born population increased 15.3 percent between 2010 and 2015, and represents approximately 12.7 percent of the population. According to *Census Bureau* estimates there was a significantly greater increase (41.2 percent) in the foreign-born population in the North Salem Central School District during this period; this segment represents approximately 13.2 percent of the population.

Immigration has resulted in a transformation of the ethnic composition of the population in the United States. In 2010, approximately 64 percent of the population was white, down from 85 percent in 1960. The country’s white population is forecasted to become “majority minority” in 2044; by 2060, the combined minority population is forecasted to comprise approximately 56 percent of the total population, compared to 36 percent in 2010. As shown in Figure 5, Hispanics were the largest minority group in 2010, accounting for approximately 16 percent of the population, followed by blacks (12.2 percent), Asians (5.8 percent) and those identifying themselves as two or more races (1.9 percent). However, Asians are the fastest growing minority group, growing by 8.3 percent between 2010 and 2015.

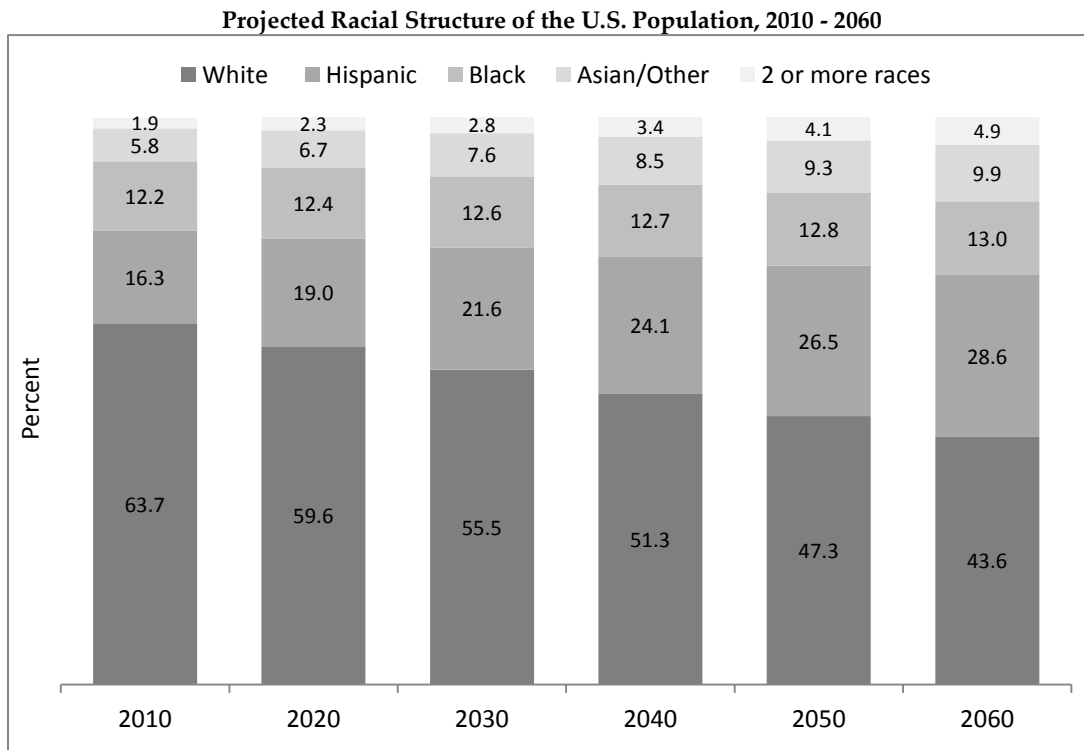


Figure 5 - Projected Racial Structure of the U.S. Population
Source U.S. Census Bureau

The *Census Bureau* reported that a vast portion of the baby boomers are non-Hispanic white. It is anticipated that as the number of baby boomers declines as a result of mortality, the United States will see a significant decrease in the percentage of non-Hispanic whites. This factor, as well as immigration and births to minority populations, is expected to lead to an increasingly diverse population.

In New York State, whites made up approximately 57 percent of the population in 2015, down from more than 58 percent in 2010, while minorities comprised 43 percent of state residents. Hispanics are the largest minority group at approximately 18 percent, followed by blacks (14.4 percent), Asians (8.7 percent) and those identifying themselves as two or more races (1.7 percent). Currently four states are “majority-minority” states: California, Hawaii, New Mexico and Texas.

According to data from the *Census Bureau*, the ethnic composition within Westchester County has also shifted. The Hispanic segment of the population increased from 21.8 percent in 2010 to 23.3 percent in 2015. The Asian segment also increased during the same period, growing from 5.9 to 6.2 percent, while the white population decreased from 57.4 to 55.4 percent. The black segment remained relatively stable at 13.4 percent, during the same period. The ethnic composition within Putnam County has also shifted. The Hispanic segment of the population increased, growing from 11.7 percent in 2010 to 12.7 percent in 2015. The Asian segment also increased during the same period, from 2.1 to 2.6 percent, while the white population decreased from 82.9 to 81.2 percent. The black segment remained stable at 2.2 percent in 2015.

The ethnic composition within the North Salem Central School District has shifted slightly since the 2010 Census. The white population declined from 88.8 percent in 2010 to 86.3 percent in 2015. The Asian segment also decreased, from 2.4 to 2.2 percent, while the black and Hispanic segments increased, growing from 1.1 to 1.8 percent and from 6.9 to 8.7 percent, respectively. In 2015, 0.9 percent of residents were estimated to be two or more races.

The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that beginning in the 2014-15 school year, there were fewer white students than minority students enrolled in the United States public school system. As shown in Figure 6, in 2004, white students comprised approximately 58 percent of the country’s public school enrollment. By the fall of 2014 the number of white students in public schools decreased to 49.5 percent, with a further decrease anticipated by 2026. In 2026, minority students are expected to comprise approximately 55 percent of public school enrollment and white students are projected to comprise 45 percent.

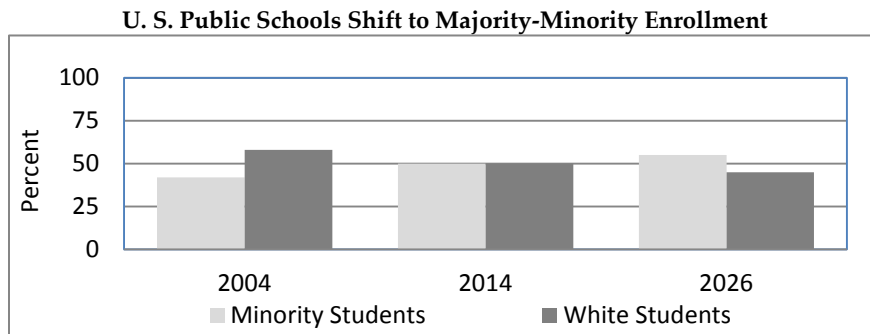


Figure 6 - United States Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: 2004, 2014 and 2026
Source: National Center for Education Statistics

The *United States Customs and Border Protection* reported that a growing number of unaccompanied minor children (UAC) aged 0 - 17 years old have entered the United States on humanitarian grounds in recent years (2011 - 2016); this influx reached record highs in FY2014 (fiscal year Oct. 1 - Sept. 30), when over 68,500 children were apprehended, reflecting a significant increase since FY2011 when approximately 16,000 children were reportedly apprehended. In FY2015, the flow of UACs decreased when it was reported that nearly 40,000 children were apprehended; however, during FY2016 close to 60,000 children were reportedly apprehended, reflecting a year-to-year increase of nearly 50 percent. During the first eight months of FY 2017, there has been a 19 percent decrease of UAC arrivals; however, the number of parents or guardians traveling with children (family units) who were apprehended at the border was up

37 percent over same period during the previous year. Minors from the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have accounted for the majority of the growth as they flee from high crime, gang violence and poverty in their home countries. The greatest numbers of UACs have settled in Texas, California, New York and Florida.

C. HOUSING

Economists and housing market experts anticipate that the housing market will remain strong through 2018, spurred by a growing U.S. economy, low unemployment rates and rising consumer confidence. According to the *Census Bureau*, residential housing starts increased 1.4 percent in August 2017, when compared to the same month a year ago and residential housing completions increased 3.4 percent during the same period. The median sale price for new homes rose to a record \$324,300 in May (2017).

The return of first time home buyers is another factor that is positively impacting the housing market. The postponement in homeownership by younger buyers had been attributed to several factors, including tighter lending standards, high levels of student loan debt, difficulties coming up with down payments, limited new construction of starter homes and lifestyle changes, which included delaying marriage and children. According to the *National Association of Realtors*, the share of first time home buyers fell to 32 percent in 2015, down from the historical average of approximately 40 percent. However, last year (2016) the average increased to 35 percent, as more millennials made the decision to become homeowners. Many builders are catering to this demographic population by building smaller homes at lower, more affordable price points.

In the third quarter of 2017, housing turnover in Putnam County declined 9.7 percent, while the number of sales in Westchester County decreased 5.5 percent, when compared to the same quarter in the prior year. During the same period, the median sale price (for single family homes) remained stable in Putnam County, while Westchester County posted a quarterly year-to-year median price gain of 1.7 percent.

Table 2 - Number of Home Sales and Median Prices in Westchester and Putnam Counties

County	2017 Q3		2016 Q3		Change	
	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price
Westchester County	1,996	\$680,000*	2,112	\$668,500*	-5.5%	1.7%
Putnam County	298	\$340,000*	330	\$340,000*	-9.7%	0.0%

Source: Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors, Inc.

*Median Price for Single Family Homes

Although the outlook for the housing market generally remains positive, some economists have expressed concerns regarding factors which could negatively impact the housing forecast. Growing demand and a lack of inventory will continue to push prices higher. As prices increase, starter homes may become unaffordable for many first time home buyers. The *National Association of Realtors* reported that housing affordability has declined 7.3 percent between June 2016 and June 2017. These factors will impact first-time homebuyers attempting to enter the real estate market.

According to *Census Bureau* data, more United States households are currently renting than at any other time in the past fifty years. The share of households renting their home has grown during the last ten years from 31.2 percent in 2006 to 36.6 percent in 2016. This is reflective of several factors, including the long term effects of the housing crash during the *Great Recession*, and the challenges millennials face as they enter the housing market. In 2016, 65 percent of households headed by people under the age of 35 were renting as compared to 57 percent in 2006. This compares to the percentage of renters in the 35 - 44 age segment (41 percent), the 45 - 64 age segment (28 percent) and the 65 and over age segment (21 percent) in 2016.

The *Pew Research Center* reported that all major racial and ethnic groups were more likely to rent when compared to a decade ago; however, black and Hispanic households are nearly twice as likely to rent as white households. As of 2016, 58 percent of black household heads and 54 percent of Hispanic household heads were renting, compared to 28 percent of white households. This growing demand for rentals has strengthened the construction of multifamily housing. During the first quarter of 2017, completions of apartment units were up 8.9 percent when compared to the first quarter of 2016.

The *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* reported that the overall number of cost-burdened owner households (those paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing) in 2015 was 18 million, accounting for 24 percent of owner occupied households. This remains below the number of cost-burdened renter households, which was 21 million in 2015, accounting for 48 percent of all renters. This is a significant increase since 2008, when there were reportedly 17.7 million cost-burdened renter households. This increase is attributed to a lack of affordable housing options in many communities.

The *Census Bureau* reported that the homeownership rate for the second quarter of 2017 was 63.7 percent; this is a 0.8 percent increase from the second quarter of 2016, when the homeownership rate was at a 50-year low. Among ethnic groups, homeownership rates for black and Hispanic households continue to remain well below the homeownership rate for whites, resulting in a gap between white and minority ownership. In the second quarter of 2017, the homeownership rates for the black and Hispanic segments of the population were 42.3 percent and 45.5 percent, respectively, compared to 72.2 percent for the white segment of the population.

Housing turnover in the North Salem School District bottomed out in 2009 when 38 units were sold. Subsequently, sales have increased and appear to have stabilized during the last four years, with 69 - 78 sales each year between 2013 and 2016; there were 76 homes sold last year in 2016. The median sale price was \$502,250 in 2016; this is 31 percent less than the peak selling price of \$724,000 recorded in 2006.

Table 3 - Home Sales in the North Salem CSD 2005 - 2016

Year	Number Sold	Median Price
2005	127	\$699,000
2006	77	\$724,000
2007	75	\$686,000
2008	61	\$615,000
2009	38	\$570,500
2010	44	\$610,750
2011	44	\$637,500
2012	66	\$477,500
2013	74	\$495,000
2014	78	\$532,000
2015	69	\$474,880
2016	76	\$502,250

Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services

Housing data for the area encompassed by the North Salem Central School District indicated that in 2015, 86.2 percent of the total housing was occupied and 13.8 percent was vacant. Occupied housing can be inhabited by the owner of the house or a renter. Rental property generally attracts a more transient population with fewer school-aged children than owner occupied housing. In 2015, 85.5 percent of housing in the district was owner occupied and 14.5 percent was renter occupied.

The Planning Departments of the Towns of Carmel, Somers, Southeast & North Salem were contacted regarding the status of current building projects, as well as any new developments before the planning boards. The Town of North Salem reported that there are no new proposals within district boundaries; plans for the previously reported *Highgate-Woodlands* project (42 single family homes, 76 townhomes - 55 and older) may be modified by the developer. The *Gilport* project (8 units) is under review and the *Hawley Woods* project (3 units) received preliminary approval. There were no new proposals reported by the Towns of Carmel, Somers and Southeast.

D. NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The *Census Bureau* reported that private school enrollment in the United States decreased by more than 160,000 students in grades K - 12 between 2010 and 2015. There were 5.5 million students enrolled in non-public school in 2015 (latest available data); projections suggest a further decrease to 5.1 million students in 2025. However, if *School Choice* is expanded by the *U.S. Department of Education* in 2018 as proposed, this projection may be skewed.

The *Census Bureau* reported that in 2015, private schools in New York enrolled approximately 413,375 students (13.2 percent of all New York State school-age children) in grades K - 12. This is a 16.5 percent decrease since 2000, when approximately 495,000 students, or nearly 15 percent of all New York State school-age children, attended private schools. Between 2000 and 2016, the percentage of all school age children attending private schools in Westchester County remained stable at 13.4 percent and the percentage of all school age children attending private schools in Putnam County decreased from 12.2 to 4.1 percent.

The North Salem School District reported that 69 students, or 6.0 percent of North Salem resident students, are currently attending private schools in 2017. Since 2006, non-public school enrollment has ranged within 3.9 - 8.3 percent of district resident students.

In April 2016, New York State passed legislation establishing a new *Office of Religious and Independent Schools*. The proposed state budget for non-public schools was \$283 million, including additional funding for increased security and for the *Comprehensive Attendance Policy* program.

Currently, *School Choice* has been established in 31 states and offers a variety of programs that fall into several categories, including Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), School Vouchers, Tax-Credit Scholarships and Individual Tax Credits and Deductions. *School Choice* options also include charter schools, magnet schools, inter/intra-district public school choice, homeschooling, online learning, customized learning, and town tuitioning. *School Choice* provides an opportunity for parents to choose a school that potentially offers services that best meet their child's needs. The United States proposed federal budget for fiscal year 2018 recommends an increase of 1.4 billion dollars to be allocated for *School Choice* programs. Currently, a universal program does not exist; therefore there are variations in regards to what is offered in each state. During the 2016-17 school year more than 446,000 ESAs, vouchers and tax-credit scholarships were awarded through state funds generally disbursed by school districts.

The *National Catholic Education Association* reported that Catholic school enrollment in the United States peaked in the early 1960's, when approximately 5.2 million students were enrolled in nearly 13,000 Catholic schools. By 1990, Catholic school enrollment had decreased by approximately 52.0 percent to 2.5 million students, enrolled in 8,719 Catholic schools. Catholic school enrollment has further decreased, with less than 1.9 million students enrolled in 6,429 Catholic schools during the 2016-17 school year; this represents a decrease of 63 percent between the early 1960's and 2016-17. This also represents a year-to-year loss of 96 Catholic schools, when compared to the 2015-16 school year. However, it should be noted that this total includes some schools that were consolidated, some schools that were reopened as new entities and 20 newly constructed Catholic school buildings.

Enrollment declines in Catholic schools have been attributed to several factors, including rising tuition costs, an increased number of charter schools, an increased number of students being homeschooled or opting for *School Choice* and the lasting impacts from the *Great Recession* (2007 - 2009), as families were affected by job losses, lower wages and salary reductions.

The expansion of charter schools has led to a decrease in the number of students enrolled in private schools, essentially because charter schools offer a tuition-free alternative to traditional public school settings, while providing the individualized attention that private schools offer. Presently, 43 states and Washington D.C. have passed laws regulating charter schools. According to the *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools*, it is estimated that there are 6,900 charter schools in the United States, housing approximately 3.1 million students. This is an increase from 1.2 million students in 2006 and 400,000 students in 2000. However, despite the opening of new charter schools, many charter schools have also closed. These closures have been attributed to low enrollment, financial issues and low academic performance as reported by *Education Week*.

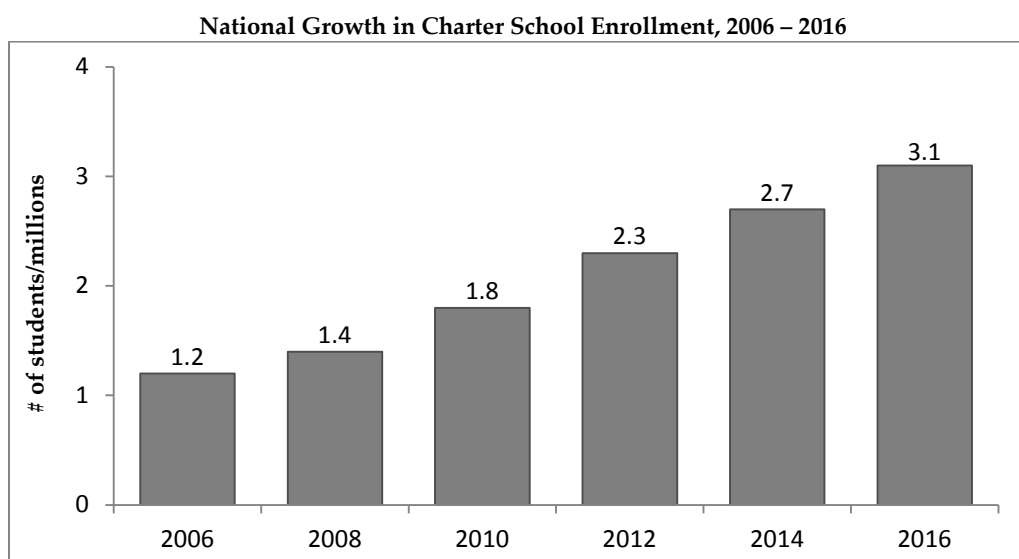


Figure 7 - Growth in Charter School Enrollment
Source: National Alliance for Public Charter Schools

The *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools* reported that there were over 132,000 students enrolled in 267 charter schools throughout New York State during the 2016-17 school year. There are a total of 308 approved charter schools in New York for the 2017-18 school year; however, many are not yet in operation. At the present time, there are two charter schools in operation in Westchester County, located in Yonkers and Mount Vernon and there are no charter schools in operation in Putnam County.

An increase in homeschooling has also contributed to the decline in private school enrollment. During the economic recession in the late 2000's, more families with non-working adults who would have previously sent their children to a private school opted to homeschool their children. Estimates indicate that over 2.3 million children were homeschooled during the 2016-17 school year; this is an increase from 1.1 million students in 2003.

E. ENROLLMENT PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

The *Cohort Survival Technique* was used to project the district's enrollment patterns for the next ten years. Three basic inputs were necessary:

1. Actual enrollment by grade for 2007 - 2017 for the district [Appendix A-2] and each school [Appendix A-8, A-10].
2. Grade-to-grade retention (migration) ratios for each two-grade transition to grades 1 - 12 for the past ten years for the district [Appendix A-2] and each school [Appendix A-8, A-10].
3. Projected kindergarten entering cohorts based on the number of live births in Westchester and Putnam Counties, with consideration given to school district births, five years before each year projected [Appendix A-4].

The *Cohort Survival Model* takes into consideration the normal community processes that affect school enrollment, which include:

1. The number of births and fertility rates
2. Normal in and out migration
3. Transfers to and from non-public schools
4. Population variations
5. Resident family characteristics

The enrollment projections contained within this report are based on assumptions generated through the demographic analysis. *This analysis led to the following assumptions:*

1. Population will continue to grow slowly, as limited new residential development brings fewer younger families into the community. The turnover of approximately 40 - 80 homes each year is anticipated to continue.
2. Future kindergarten classes are anticipated to be maintained at levels seen during the last three years (with the exception of 2018), relative to housing turnover and changes in population.
3. Non-public school enrollment will continue to remain at approximately 3 - 6 percent of district resident students, as has been experienced in the last few years.

The *Cohort Survival Model* is very accurate in forecasting future enrollment patterns, but the occurrence of certain conditions would warrant modifications in these projections. *These conditions include:*

- A level of new housing activity which is significantly higher or lower than that experienced by the district during the past three years.
- A significant change in the level of housing turnover from activity during the past three years.
- Expansion, consolidation, closing or the establishment of new non-public schools.
- Economic conditions that affect employment, finance, and housing in a manner dissimilar to the past three - five years.
- Major sociological changes or changed values/attitudes affecting anticipated family size and birthrate.
- Household characteristics that significantly differ from the past three - five years, including number of persons per household and age of household occupants.

It is important for the reader to understand the nature of enrollment projections. Regardless of the methodology employed to produce projections, *all outcomes fall into three categories of reliability:*

Category 1 - Those projections based on students already enrolled in the system are the most reliable projections.

Category 2 - Those projections based on documented births are slightly less reliable than those of Category 1.

Category 3 - Those projections based on estimates of future births are the least reliable.

Therefore, the most reliable projections are those calculated for the periods closest in time. Projections for periods further out in time are less reliable, particularly those beyond five years from the year of the study. The five-year period (2018 - 2022) projections are those best used in district planning and decision making. That is because this period consists mainly of Category 1 projections.

It is noted that the overall enrollment projections produced by Western Suffolk BOCES generally fall within a 4 percent margin of error. The greatest discrepancies in projections occur in the smallest subsets of those projections. For example, the projections for the district as a whole are likely to be the most accurate, while the projection of a building's particular grade level in a specific year is likely to be the least accurate. It is advised that updates to projections be continued on a periodic basis to maintain modifications warranted by subtle shifts in migration trends and demographic factors.

F. ACCURACY OF PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS

A comparison was made between the enrollment projections presented in the 2016-17 Western Suffolk BOCES study and the actual enrollment observed in the 2017-18 school year. As shown in *Appendix A-1* and Table 4, the 2016-17 study projected the 2017-18 K - 12 enrollment at 1,094 students, while there were actually 1,083 students enrolled. This projection was within 11 students of the actual enrollment, reflecting accuracy within 1.0 percent.

The projections for each grade level showed variations ranging from 1 - 13 students of the actual enrollments. The K - 5 grade configuration was projected within 18 students, or 4.4 percent; the 6 - 8 grade configuration was projected within 5 students, or 1.8 percent and the 9 - 12 grade configuration was projected within 2 students, or 0.5 percent, of the actual enrollment.

An inspection of the variations in the enrollment, particularly in the grade-to-grade migrations, revealed fluctuations. On average, the district gains or maintains students in transition to most grades. However, average losses in transition are seen to grades 9 and 12.

Table 4 - Accuracy of the Western Suffolk BOCES 2016-17 Projections for 2017-18

Grades	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Projected	Difference	Accuracy
K - 12	1,083	1,094	11	101.0%
K - 5	408	426	18	104.4%
6 - 8	285	280	-5	98.2%
9 - 12	390	388	-2	99.5%

G. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

The North Salem Central School District educates students within grades K - 12 in two district schools; one elementary school houses grades K - 5 and a combined middle/high school houses grades 6 - 12.

Table 5 presents the current and projected enrollment through 2027 for the district and each grade configuration. It is shown that the elementary (K - 5), middle (6 - 8) and high school (9 - 12) grade configurations are expected to be at their projection period peak enrollments in 2018. District enrollment is also expected to be at its projection period peak in 2018, when 1,076 students are anticipated; this is a decrease of seven students, when compared to the current enrollment.

Table 5 - Projected North Salem CSD Enrollment

Year	K - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12	Total K - 12
Actual 2017	408	285	390	1,083
Projected 2018	434*	250*	392*	1,076*
2019	422	242	387	1,051
2020	411	223	371	1,005
2021	399	244	342	985
2022	399	230	330	959
2023	410	212	318	940
2024	390	219	304	913
2025	388	221	310	919
2026	391	227	288	906
2027	390	208	298	896

* = denotes peak enrollment during 2018 - 2027

District enrollment [Appendix A-2, A-5] consisted of 1,349 students in grades K - 12 in 2007; this was the historical peak enrollment. Subsequently, losses in each of the last ten years led to the 2017 enrollment of 1,083 students. This represents a loss of 266 students, or 19.7 percent, during the historical period.

Enrollment is forecasted to be at its projection period peak enrollment of 1,076 students in 2018. Subsequently, losses in eight of the nine remaining years of the projection period will lead to the forecasted 2027 enrollment of 896 students. This represents a loss of 187 students or 17.3 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

The projected enrollment can be attributed to several factors:

- ☞ **First**, the kindergarten enrolled 91 or more students in four out of five years between 2007 and 2011. More recently, between 2015 and 2017, kindergarten enrollment ranged between 54 and 69 students; there are 54 kindergarten students currently enrolled in 2017 (the lowest level of the historical period). Kindergarten enrollment is expected to increase to 80 students next year, but then drop to a lower level in 2019, ranging between 59 - 64 students per year through 2027 [Appendix A-4].
- ☞ **Second**, on average, the district gains or maintains students in transition to most grades. However, average losses in transition are seen to grades 9 and 12 [Appendix A-2].
- ☞ **Third**, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than the graduating twelfth grade class of the previous year in each of the last ten years. This trend is expected to continue during the projection period, with losses of between 15 - 52 students per year, in nine of the next ten years [Appendix A-7].
- ☞ **Fourth**, the average grade level size decreased in grades K - 12 during 2012 - 2017 as compared to 2007 - 2012. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 10 and 12 during 2017 - 2022. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 12 during 2022 - 2027 [Appendix A-7].

H. ENROLLMENT OF GRADE CONFIGURATIONS

ELEMENTARY GRADES (K - 5) ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-3, A-6]*

Pequenakonck Elementary School *[Appendix A-8, A-9]*

Pequenakonck Elementary School enrolled 596 students in grades K - 5 in 2007. A gain the following year resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 598 students in 2008. Subsequently, losses in eight of the last nine years led to the enrollment of 408 students in 2017. This represents a loss of 188 students, or 31.5 percent, during the historical period.

Enrollment is expected to increase next year to 434 students. Subsequently, enrollment is expected to range within 388 - 422 students. The forecasted 2027 enrollment of 390 students represents overall stability, with a loss of 18 students, when compared to the current enrollment.

Pequenakonck Elementary School displays the average trend to gain students in transition to first, second, fourth and fifth grades and maintain students in transition to third grade. It is projected that the entering kindergarten class will be smaller than the exiting fifth grade class in eight of the next ten years, minimizing the gains occurring through transition. These factors will result in the projected enrollment pattern.

Table 6 presents the current and projected elementary enrollment and classroom needs for PequenaKonck Elementary School through 2027. This school currently houses twenty-four (24) sections for the instruction of 3 - 4 sections per grade level and two sections of self-contained special education. The average section size for this school is 18.6 students, ranging from an average of 15.8 students in first grade to 20.0 students in fifth grade. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 23 - 25 instructional sections throughout the projection period, including two self-contained special education sections, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 20 students in grades K - 2 and 25 students in grades 3 - 5.

Table 6 - Projected Elementary Enrollment and Instructional Sections

Year		Enrollment	Sections
Actual	2017	408	24
Projected	2018	434*	24
	2019	422	25
	2020	411	24
	2021	399	23
	2022	399	24
	2023	410	24
	2024	390	23
	2025	388	23
	2026	391	23
	2027	390	23

*= denotes peak enrollment during 2018 - 2027

MIDDLE/SECONDARY GRADES (6 - 12) ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-3, A-6]*

North Salem Middle School/High School *[Appendix A-10, A-11, A-12]*

North Salem Middle School/High School enrolled 319 students in the middle grades (6 - 8) in 2007. A gain the following year resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 327 students in 2008. Subsequently, losses in five of the last nine years led to the enrollment of 285 students in 2017. This represents a loss of 34 students, or 10.7 percent, during the historical period.

The projection period peak enrollment of 250 students is expected in 2018. Subsequently, losses are expected in five of the nine remaining years of the projection period. The projected 2027 enrollment of 208 students represents a loss of 77 students, or 27.0 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

There were 434 students enrolled in the high school grades (9 - 12) in 2007. A gain in one of the next two years resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 439 students in 2009. Subsequently, losses in five of the last eight years led to the enrollment of 390 students in 2017. This represents a loss of 44 students, or 10.1 percent, during the historical period.

The projection period peak enrollment of 392 students is expected in 2018. Subsequently, losses are expected in seven of the nine remaining years of the projection period. The projected 2027 enrollment of 298 students represents a loss of 92 students, or 23.6 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

North Salem Middle School/High School displays the average trend to gain students in transition to grades 8, 10 and 11; average losses are noted to grades 9 and 12 and maintenance is seen in transition to grade 7. The incoming sixth grade is expected to be smaller than the graduating twelfth grade of the previous year in nine of the next ten years, minimizing the gains occurring through transition. These factors will contribute to the projected enrollment pattern.

Table 7 displays the current and projected middle and high school enrollments as well as room needs for the North Salem Middle School/High School. It is shown that the middle (6 - 8) and high school (9 - 12) grades are expected to be at their projection period peak enrollments in 2018, with 250 and 392 students, respectively. The combined middle and high school enrollment is also expected to be at its peak in 2018, when 642 students are anticipated.

Projections suggest that a total of 26 rooms will be needed in 2018, decreasing to 20 rooms by 2027, for the core instruction of English, math, science, social studies, language, health, computer and special education, while maintaining an optimal class size of 25 students per section [Appendix A-12].

Table 7 - Projected North Salem Middle/High School Enrollment and Instructional Sections

Year	Enrollment			Instructional Sections
	Grades 6 - 8	Grades 9 -12	Grades 6 - 12	Grades 6 - 12
Actual 2017	285	390	675	
Projected 2018	250*	392*	642*	26
2019	242	387	629	25
2020	223	371	594	24
2021	244	342	586	24
2022	230	330	560	22
2023	212	318	530	22
2024	219	304	523	21
2025	221	310	531	21
2026	227	288	515	21
2027	208	298	506	20

* = denotes peak enrollment during 2018 - 2027

Appendix A

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ACCURACY OF WESTERN SUFFOLK BOCES 2016-17 PROJECTIONS FOR 2017-18

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Grade	Actual 2017-18	Projected	Difference	
KINDERGARTEN	54	67	13	
FIRST	63	68	5	
SECOND	78	76	-2	
THIRD	74	77	3	
FOURTH	79	77	-2	
FIFTH	60	61	1	
SIXTH	97	96	-1	
SEVENTH	91	88	-3	
EIGHTH	97	96	-1	
NINTH	90	90	0	
TENTH	112	107	-5	
ELEVENTH	96	97	1	
TWELFTH	92	94	2	Projected/Actual
K - 12	1,083	1,094	11	101.0%
K - 5	408	426	18	104.4%
6 - 8	285	280	-5	98.2%
9 - 12	390	388	-2	99.5%

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17
KINDERGARTEN	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66	54
FIRST	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74	63
SECOND	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76	78
THIRD	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77	74
FOURTH	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58	79
FIFTH	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96	60
SIXTH	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89	97
SEVENTH	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96	91
EIGHTH	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94	97
NINTH	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106	90
TENTH	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96	112
ELEVENTH	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95	96
TWELFTH	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84	92
UNGRADED	0	0	1	8	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,349	1,343	1,331	1,325	1,306	1,223	1,164	1,162	1,115	1,107	1,083
% CHANGE		-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.2%	-4.0%	-0.7%	-2.2%
MIGRATION	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	16 - 17	AVERAGE
K - 1	104.0%	97.0%	103.3%	106.8%	101.1%	98.4%	107.8%	96.1%	107.2%	95.5%	101.0%
1 - 2	101.9%	100.0%	97.9%	106.3%	94.9%	105.4%	101.6%	98.6%	102.7%	105.4%	103.2%
2 - 3	103.3%	101.9%	101.0%	103.2%	93.1%	98.7%	104.1%	95.2%	113.2%	97.4%	100.3%
3 - 4	100.0%	101.1%	98.1%	102.9%	100.0%	96.8%	108.1%	92.1%	98.3%	102.6%	100.5%
4 - 5	100.9%	102.3%	103.2%	100.0%	100.9%	104.1%	107.7%	106.3%	103.2%	103.4%	104.3%
5 - 6	99.1%	98.2%	102.2%	102.0%	97.1%	103.7%	93.1%	98.0%	104.7%	101.0%	101.2%
6 - 7	100.0%	102.8%	103.7%	100.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.1%	96.8%	100.0%	102.2%	100.3%
7 - 8	100.0%	100.0%	102.8%	96.4%	97.8%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%	103.3%	101.0%	100.9%
8 - 9	96.9%	96.1%	98.9%	90.2%	91.6%	92.1%	96.7%	95.1%	96.4%	95.7%	96.0%
9 - 10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	101.1%	102.0%	102.0%	100.0%	103.4%	99.0%	105.7%	102.7%
10 - 11	101.8%	101.8%	109.5%	97.6%	94.6%	98.1%	96.0%	104.9%	103.3%	100.0%	101.0%
11 - 12	103.1%	96.4%	100.9%	100.0%	97.5%	98.9%	99.0%	99.0%	97.7%	96.8%	97.8%

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17
KINDERGARTEN	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66	54
FIRST	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74	63
SECOND	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76	78
THIRD	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77	74
FOURTH	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58	79
FIFTH	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96	60
UNGRADED	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL K – 5	596	598	583	575	586	530	488	487	448	447	408
% CHANGE		0.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	1.9%	-9.6%	-7.9%	-0.2%	-8.0%	-0.2%	-8.7%
SIXTH	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89	97
SEVENTH	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96	91
EIGHTH	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94	97
UNGRADED						1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 6 – 8	319	327	309	314	298	286	306	308	297	279	285
% CHANGE		2.5%	-5.5%	1.6%	-5.1%	-4.0%	7.0%	0.7%	-3.6%	-6.1%	2.2%
NINTH	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106	90
TENTH	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96	112
ELEVENTH	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95	96
TWELFTH	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84	92
UNGRADED	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 9 - 12	434	418	439	436	422	407	370	367	370	381	390
% CHANGE		-3.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-9.1%	-0.8%	0.8%	3.0%	2.4%
TOTAL 6 - 12	753	745	748	750	720	693	676	675	667	660	675
% CHANGE		-1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-2.5%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.0%	2.3%
TOTAL K - 12	1,349	1,343	1,331	1,325	1,306	1,223	1,164	1,162	1,115	1,107	1,083
% CHANGE		-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.2%	-4.0%	-0.7%	-2.2%

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS

Birth Year	Births Westchester & Putnam Counties	Births Four Towns (Carmel, North Salem, Somers, Southeast)	Enrollment Year	District K	Ratio	
					K/ 2 County Births	K/ 4 Town Births
2002	14,002	941	2007	100	0.0071	0.106
2003	13,954	896	2008	99	0.0071	0.110
2004	13,569	874	2009	92	0.0068	0.105
2005	13,129	802	2010	74	0.0056	0.092
2006	12,953	773	2011	91	0.0070	0.118
2007	12,893	780	2012	62	0.0048	0.079
2008	12,501	732	2013	64	0.0051	0.087
2009	12,037	636	2014	77	0.0064	0.121
2010	12,035	636	2015	69	0.0057	0.108
2011	11,585	624	2016	66	0.0057	0.106
2012	11,266	582	2017	54	0.0048	0.093
2013	11,359	604	2018	80		
2014	11,466	601	2019	64		
2015	11,452	644	2020	59		
est. 2016	11,290		2021	63		
est. 2017	11,299		2022	63		
est. 2018	11,284		2023	63	0.0060	0.102
est. 2019	11,239		2024	62	<i>historical</i>	<i>historical</i>
est. 2020	11,186		2025	62	<i>average</i>	<i>average</i>
est. 2021	11,161		2026	62		
est. 2022	11,126		2027	62		

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-17 Actual	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
KINDERGARTEN	54	80	64	59	63	63	63	62	62	62	62
FIRST	63	55	81	65	60	64	64	64	63	63	63
SECOND	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65	65
THIRD	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65
FOURTH	79	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66
FIFTH	60	82	77	81	68	59	88	70	65	69	69
SIXTH	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66	70
SEVENTH	91	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66
EIGHTH	97	92	98	62	84	79	83	70	61	90	72
NINTH	90	93	88	94	60	81	76	80	67	59	86
TENTH	112	92	95	90	97	62	83	78	82	69	61
ELEVENTH	96	113	93	96	91	98	63	84	79	83	70
TWELFTH	92	94	111	91	94	89	96	62	82	77	81
TOTAL	1,083	1,076	1,051	1,005	985	959	940	913	919	906	896
% CHANGE		-0.6%	-2.3%	-4.4%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-2.9%	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.1%

Note: Shaded area denotes non-UGD students who are already in the system.

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	Oct-17 Actual	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
KINDERGARTEN	54	80	64	59	63	63	63	62	62	62	62
FIRST	63	55	81	65	60	64	64	64	63	63	63
SECOND	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65	65
THIRD	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65
FOURTH	79	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66
FIFTH	60	82	77	81	68	59	88	70	65	69	69
TOTAL K - 5	408	434	422	411	399	399	410	390	388	391	390
% CHANGE		6.4%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-2.9%	0.0%	2.8%	-4.9%	-0.5%	0.8%	-0.3%
SIXTH	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66	70
SEVENTH	91	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66
EIGHTH	97	92	98	62	84	79	83	70	61	90	72
TOTAL 6 - 8	285	250	242	223	244	230	212	219	221	227	208
% CHANGE		-12.3%	-3.2%	-7.9%	9.4%	-5.7%	-7.8%	3.3%	0.9%	2.7%	-8.4%
NINTH	90	93	88	94	60	81	76	80	67	59	86
TENTH	112	92	95	90	97	62	83	78	82	69	61
ELEVENTH	96	113	93	96	91	98	63	84	79	83	70
TWELFTH	92	94	111	91	94	89	96	62	82	77	81
TOTAL 9 - 12	390	392	387	371	342	330	318	304	310	288	298
% CHANGE		0.5%	-1.3%	-4.1%	-7.8%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-4.4%	2.0%	-7.1%	3.5%
TOTAL 6 - 12	675	642	629	594	586	560	530	523	531	515	506
% CHANGE		-4.9%	-2.0%	-5.6%	-1.3%	-4.4%	-5.4%	-1.3%	1.5%	-3.0%	-1.7%
TOTAL K - 12	1,083	1,076	1,051	1,005	985	959	940	913	919	906	896
% CHANGE		-0.6%	-2.3%	-4.4%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-2.9%	0.7%	-1.4%	-1.1%

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL SIZE

GRADE	1 07 - 12	2 12 - 17	3 17 - 22	4 22 - 27	2/1	change 3/2	4/3
KINDERGARTEN	86	65	64	62	-24.4%	-1.5%	-3.1%
FIRST	95	72	65	64	-24.2%	-9.7%	-1.5%
SECOND	95	76	69	65	-20.0%	-9.2%	-5.8%
THIRD	97	80	71	65	-17.5%	-11.3%	-8.5%
FOURTH	100	83	73	69	-17.0%	-12.0%	-5.5%
FIFTH	103	92	71	70	-10.7%	-22.8%	-1.4%
SIXTH	100	99	78	71	-1.0%	-21.2%	-9.0%
SEVENTH	104	98	82	73	-5.8%	-16.3%	-11.0%
EIGHTH	105	97	85	76	-7.6%	-12.4%	-10.6%
NINTH	103	94	84	75	-8.7%	-10.6%	-10.7%
TENTH	106	98	91	73	-7.5%	-7.1%	-19.8%
ELEVENTH	106	94	98	80	-11.3%	4.3%	-18.4%
TWELFTH	110	96	95	81	-12.7%	-1.0%	-14.7%

DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN ENTERING & EXITING GRADES

YEAR	GRADE 12	YEAR	K	DIFFERENCE
2007	116	2008	99	-17
2008	101	2009	92	-9
2009	108	2010	74	-34
2010	113	2011	91	-22
2011	104	2012	62	-42
2012	117	2013	64	-53
2013	87	2014	77	-10
2014	100	2015	69	-31
2015	95	2016	66	-29
2016	84	2017	54	-30
2017	92	2018	80	-12
2018	94	2019	64	-30
2019	111	2020	59	-52
2020	91	2021	63	-28
2021	94	2022	63	-31
2022	89	2023	63	-26
2023	96	2024	62	-34
2024	62	2025	62	0
2025	82	2026	62	-20
2026	77	2027	62	-15
Average Difference 2007 - 2012				-25
Average Difference 2012 - 2017				-31
Average Difference 2017 - 2022				-31
Average Difference 2022 - 2027				-19

PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17
KINDERGARTEN	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66	54
FIRST	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74	63
SECOND	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76	78
THIRD	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77	74
FOURTH	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58	79
FIFTH	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96	60
UNGRADED	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	596	598	583	575	586	530	488	487	448	447	408
% CHANGE		0.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	1.9%	-9.6%	-7.9%	-0.2%	-8.0%	-0.2%	-8.7%

MIGRATION	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	16 - 17	AVERAGE
K - 1	104.0%	97.0%	103.3%	106.8%	101.1%	98.4%	107.8%	96.1%	107.2%	95.5%	101.0%
1 - 2	101.9%	100.0%	97.9%	106.3%	94.9%	105.4%	101.6%	98.6%	102.7%	105.4%	103.2%
2 - 3	103.3%	101.9%	101.0%	103.2%	93.1%	98.7%	104.1%	95.2%	113.2%	97.4%	100.3%
3 - 4	100.0%	101.1%	98.1%	102.9%	100.0%	96.8%	108.1%	92.1%	98.3%	102.6%	100.5%
4 - 5	100.9%	102.3%	103.2%	100.0%	100.9%	104.1%	107.7%	106.3%	103.2%	103.4%	104.3%

 PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-17 Actual	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
KINDERGARTEN	54	80	64	59	63	63	63	62	62	62	62
FIRST	63	55	81	65	60	64	64	64	63	63	63
SECOND	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65	65
THIRD	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65
FOURTH	79	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66
FIFTH	60	82	77	81	68	59	88	70	65	69	69
TOTAL	408	434	422	411	399	399	410	390	388	391	390
% CHANGE		6.4%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-2.9%	0.0%	2.8%	-4.9%	-0.5%	0.8%	-0.3%

PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 PROJECTED ENROLLMENT - SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

based on maximum class sizes: Grades K - 2 = 20, Grades 3 - 5 = 25

GRADE	Oct-17 Actual	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
KINDERGARTEN	54	80	64	59	63	63	63	62	62	62	62
# of Sections	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	18.0	20.0	16.0	19.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
FIRST	63	55	81	65	60	64	64	64	63	63	63
# of Sections	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	15.8	18.3	16.2	16.3	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
SECOND	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65	65
# of Sections	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	19.5	16.3	19.0	16.8	16.8	15.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.3
THIRD	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66	65
# of Sections	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	18.5	19.5	21.7	19.0	21.0	22.3	20.7	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.7
FOURTH	79	74	78	65	57	84	67	62	66	66	66
# of Sections	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	19.8	24.7	19.5	21.7	19.0	21.0	22.3	20.7	22.0	22.0	22.0
FIFTH	60	82	77	81	68	59	88	70	65	69	69
# of Sections	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	20.0	20.5	19.3	20.3	22.7	19.7	22.0	23.3	21.7	23.0	23.0
GRADED SC SPED	in grade level counts										
# of Sections	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Enrollment	408	434	422	411	399	399	410	390	388	391	390
Total Sections	24	24	25	24	23	24	24	23	23	23	23
Avg Section Size	18.6	19.9	18.6	18.9	19.2	18.4	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.1	19.0

Note: Graded SC SPED students are included in grade level counts. The actual average class sizes might be lower than shown.

Note: The boxed cells indicate the average section size is approaching the maximum class size for the grade level.

NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17
SIXTH	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89	97
SEVENTH	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96	91
EIGHTH	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94	97
UNGRADED	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 6 - 8	319	327	309	314	298	286	306	308	297	279	285
% CHANGE		2.5%	-5.5%	1.6%	-5.1%	-4.0%	7.0%	0.7%	-3.6%	-6.1%	2.2%
NINTH	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106	90
TENTH	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96	112
ELEVENTH	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95	96
TWELFTH	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84	92
UNGRADED	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 9 - 12	434	418	439	436	422	407	370	367	370	381	390
% CHANGE		-3.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-9.1%	-0.8%	0.8%	3.0%	2.4%
TOTAL 6 - 12	753	745	748	750	720	693	676	675	667	660	675
% CHANGE		-1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-2.5%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.0%	2.3%
MIGRATION	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	16 - 17	AVERAGE
6 - 7	100.0%	102.8%	103.7%	100.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.1%	96.8%	100.0%	102.2%	100.3%
7 - 8	100.0%	100.0%	102.8%	96.4%	97.8%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%	103.3%	101.0%	100.9%
8 - 9	96.9%	96.1%	98.9%	90.2%	91.6%	92.1%	96.7%	95.1%	96.4%	95.7%	96.0%
9 - 10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	101.1%	102.0%	102.0%	100.0%	103.4%	99.0%	105.7%	102.7%
10 - 11	101.8%	101.8%	109.5%	97.6%	94.6%	98.1%	96.0%	104.9%	103.3%	100.0%	101.0%
11 - 12	103.1%	96.4%	100.9%	100.0%	97.5%	98.9%	99.0%	99.0%	97.7%	96.8%	97.8%

NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-17 Actual	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
SIXTH	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66	70
SEVENTH	91	97	61	83	78	82	69	60	89	71	66
EIGHTH	97	92	98	62	84	79	83	70	61	90	72
TOTAL 6 - 8	285	250	242	223	244	230	212	219	221	227	208
% CHANGE		-12.3%	-3.2%	-7.9%	9.4%	-5.7%	-7.8%	3.3%	0.9%	2.7%	-8.4%
NINTH	90	93	88	94	60	81	76	80	67	59	86
TENTH	112	92	95	90	97	62	83	78	82	69	61
ELEVENTH	96	113	93	96	91	98	63	84	79	83	70
TWELFTH	92	94	111	91	94	89	96	62	82	77	81
TOTAL 9 - 12	390	392	387	371	342	330	318	304	310	288	298
% CHANGE		0.5%	-1.3%	-4.1%	-7.8%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-4.4%	2.0%	-7.1%	3.5%
TOTAL 6 - 12	675	642	629	594	586	560	530	523	531	515	506
% CHANGE		-4.9%	-2.0%	-5.6%	-1.3%	-4.4%	-5.4%	-1.3%	1.5%	-3.0%	-1.7%

NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR REGULAR INSTRUCTION OF GRADES 6 - 12

optimum class sizes: 25 students for Grades 6 -12

GRADE	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26	Oct-27
Sixth - Eighth		250	242	223	244	230	212	219	221	227	208
# of Core Rooms		10	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	8
Avg Section Size		25.0	24.2	24.8	24.4	25.6	23.6	24.3	24.6	25.2	26.0
Core Rooms = Science, English, Math, Social Studies, Language, Health, Computer, Special Ed											
Ninth - Twelfth		392	387	371	342	330	318	304	310	288	298
# of Core Rooms		16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	12	12
Avg Section Size		24.5	25.8	24.7	24.4	25.4	24.5	25.3	25.8	24.0	24.8
Core Rooms = Science, English, Math, Social Studies, Language, Health, Computer, Special Ed											
Total 6 - 12 Enrollment		642	629	594	586	560	530	523	531	515	506
Total 6 - 12 Core Rooms		26	25	24	24	22	22	21	21	21	20
Avg Section Size		24.8	25.0	24.8	24.4	25.5	24.0	24.8	25.2	24.6	25.4

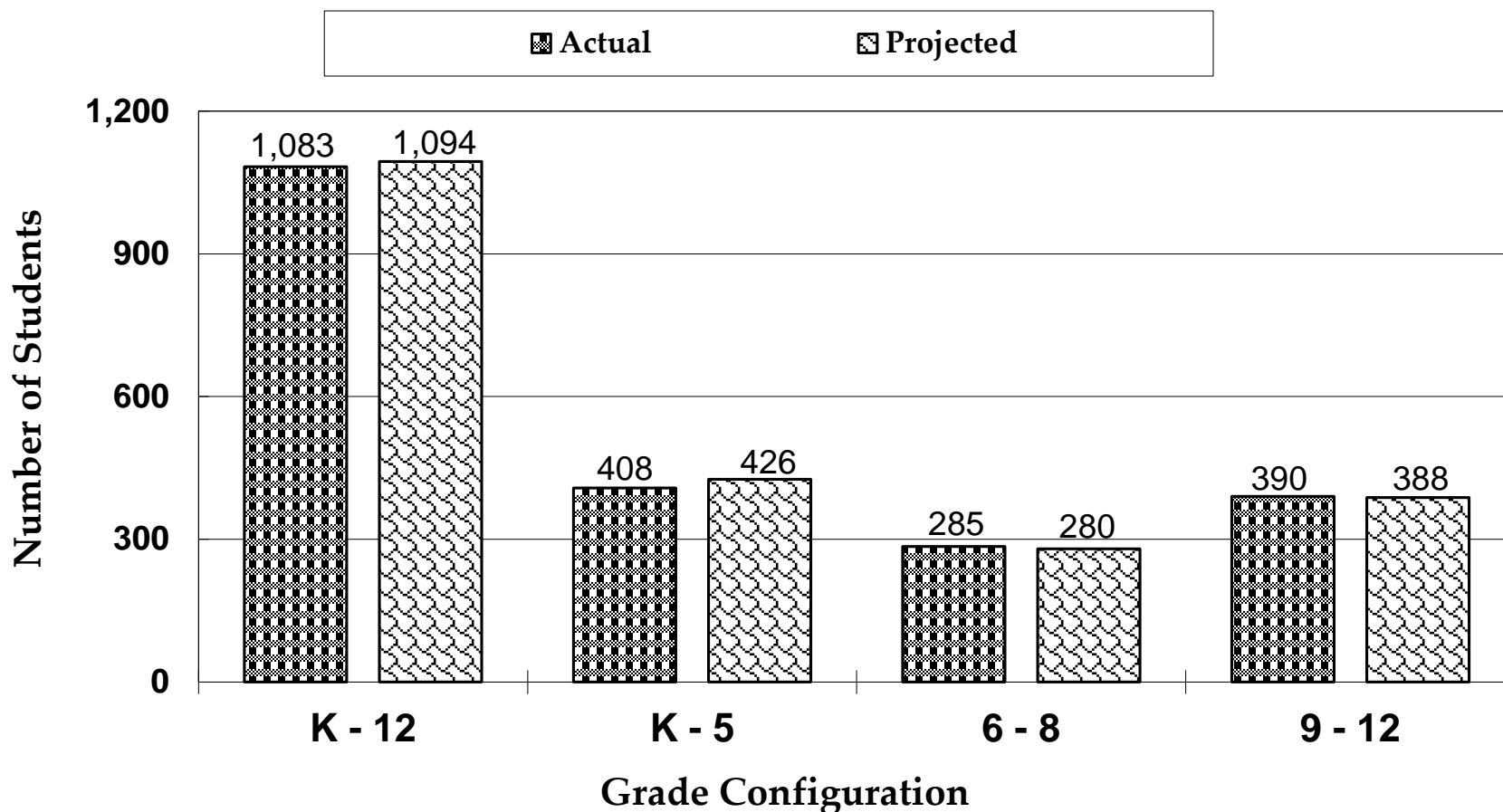
Note: The boxed cells indicate the average section size is greater than the optimum class size for the grade level.

Appendix B

North Salem Central School District

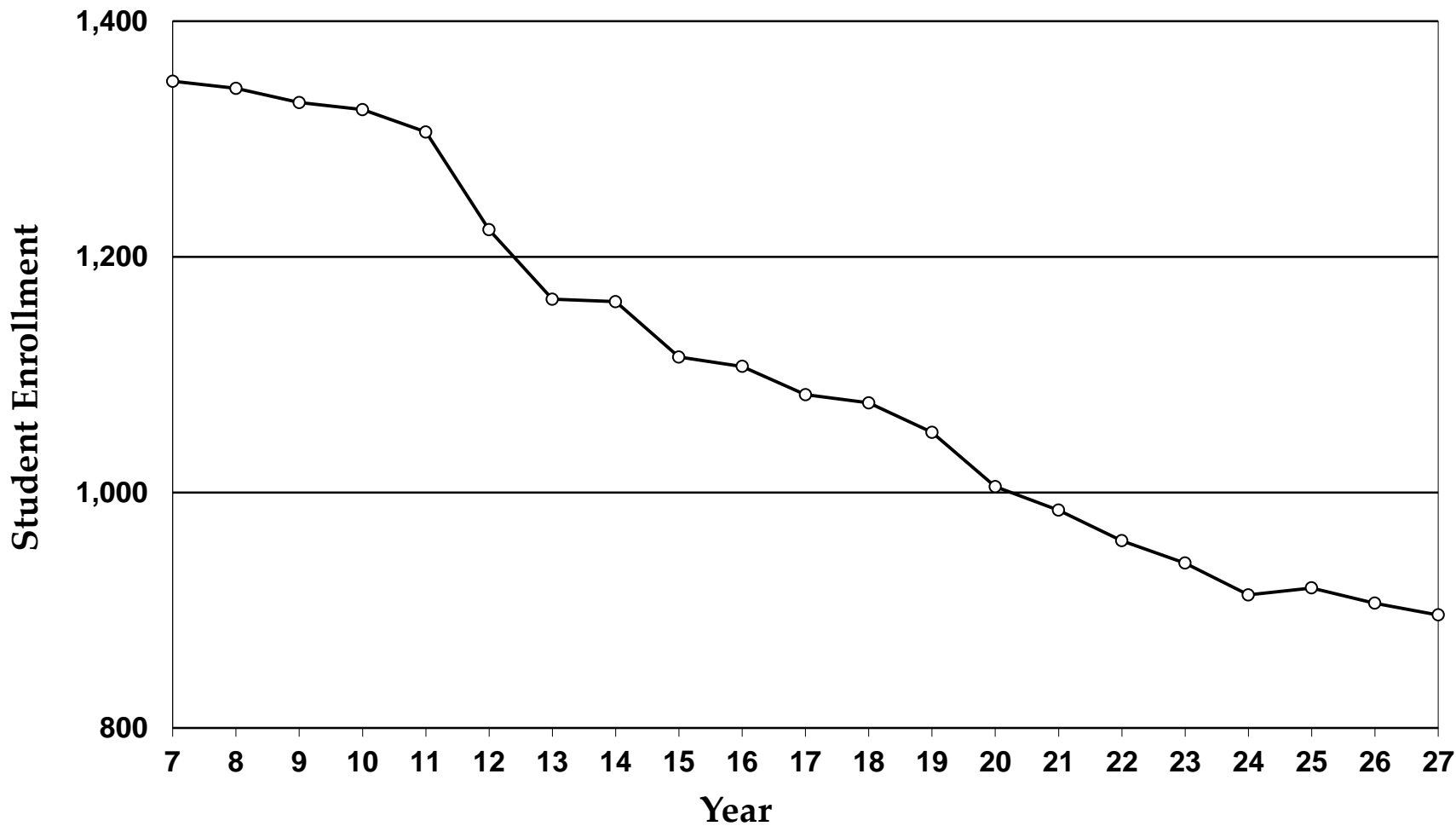
Accuracy of 2016-17 Western Suffolk BOCES Projections for 2017-18

2017-18 Enrollment



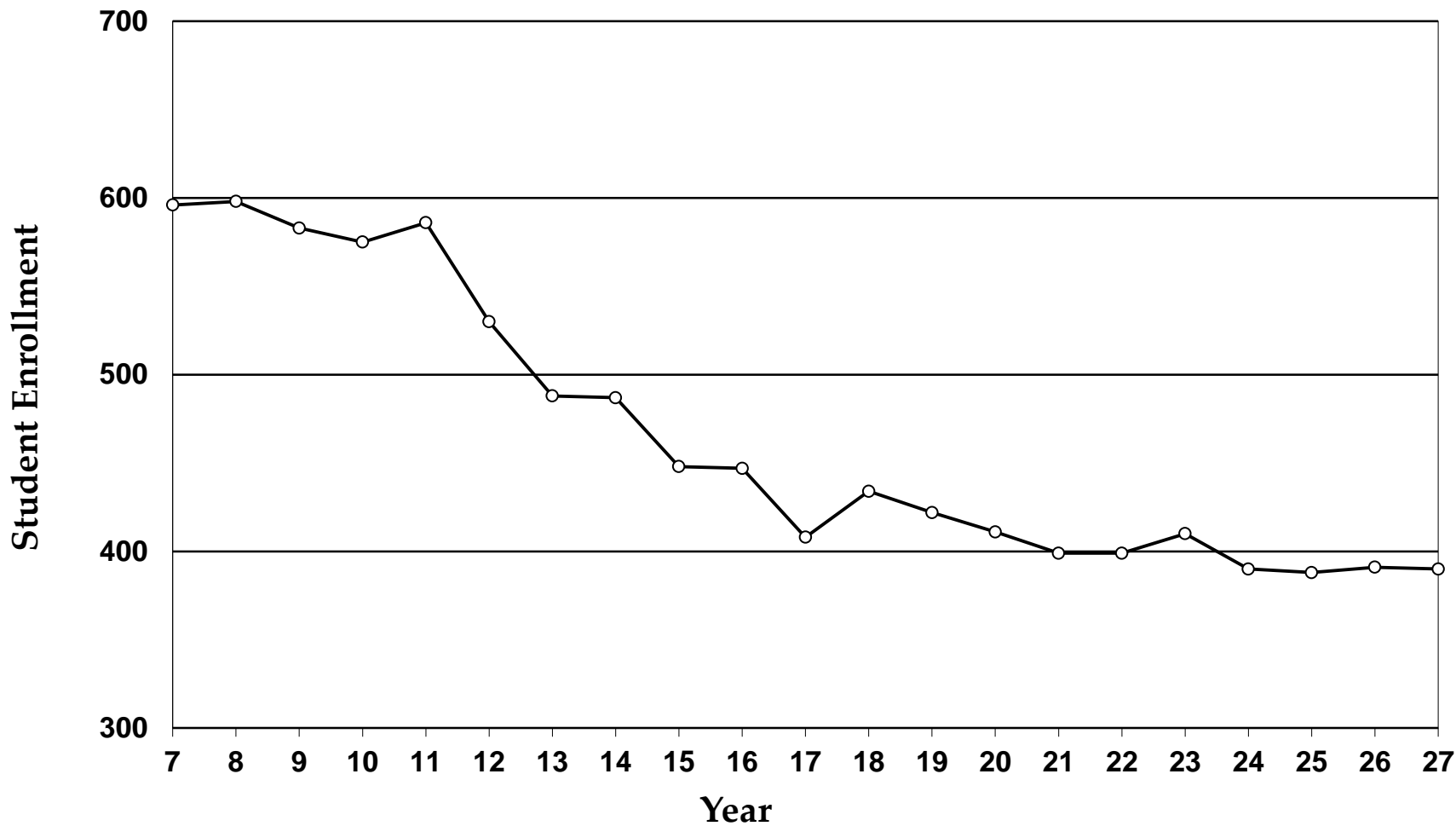
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades K - 12



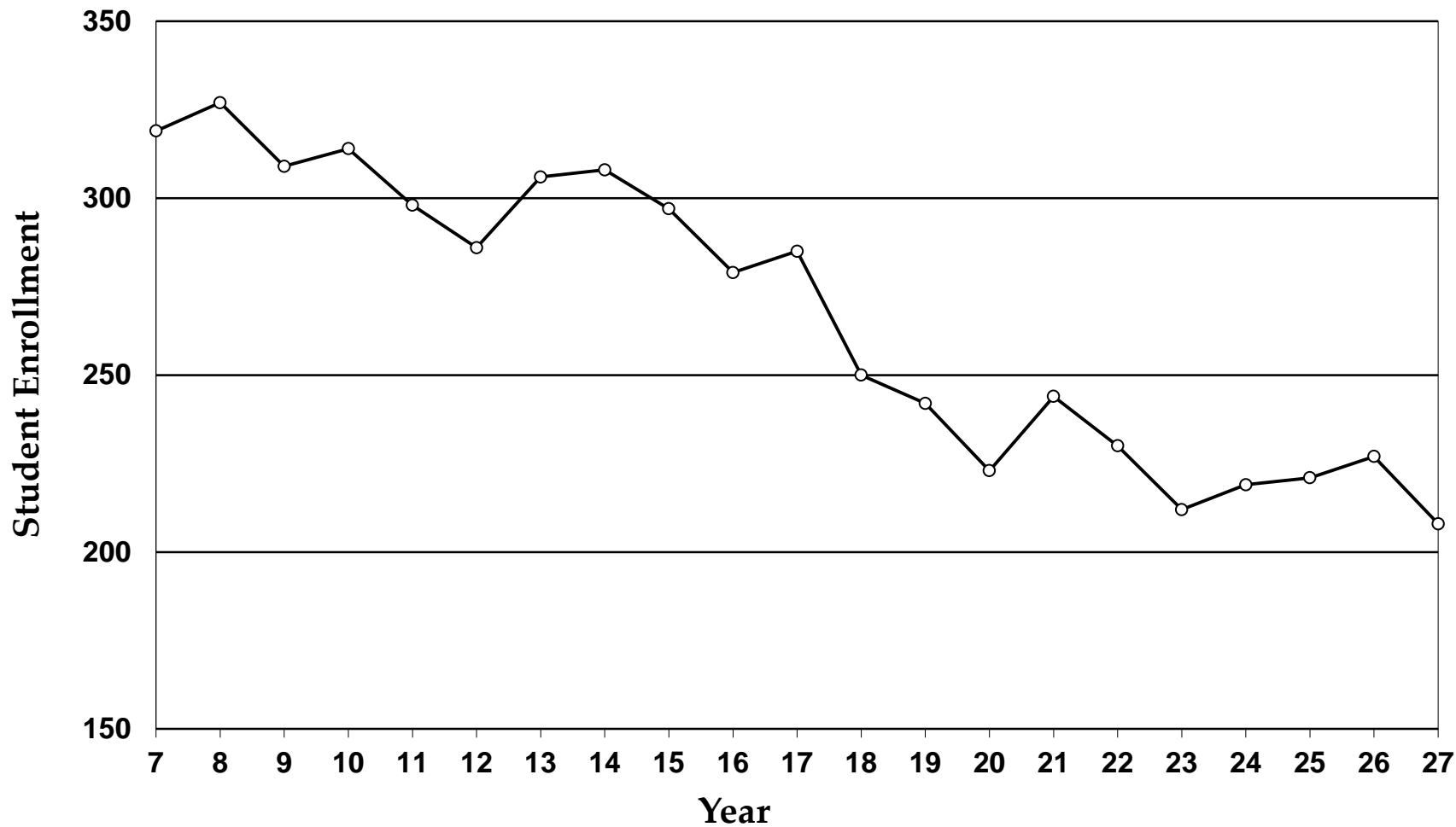
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades K - 5



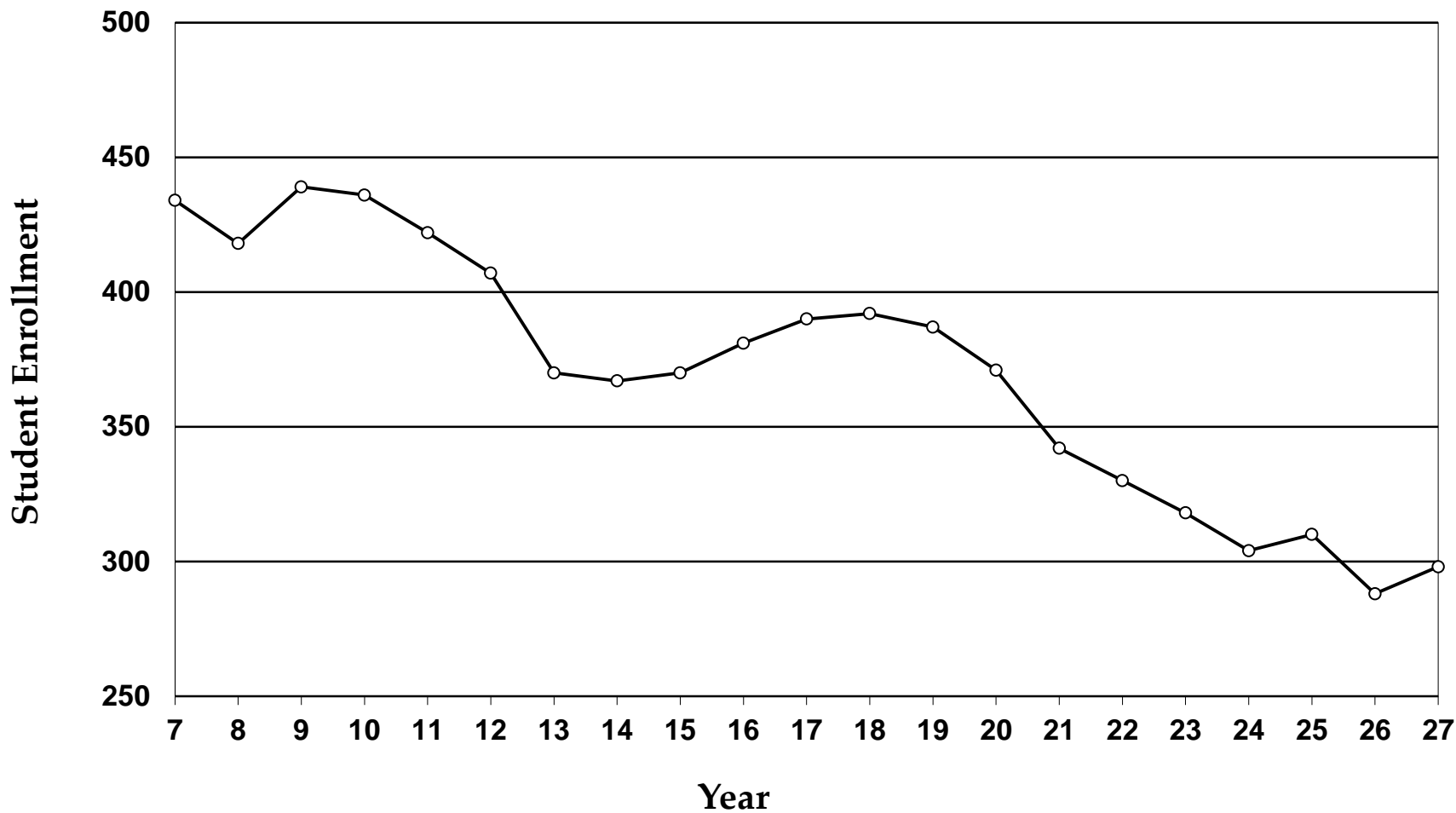
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades 6 - 8

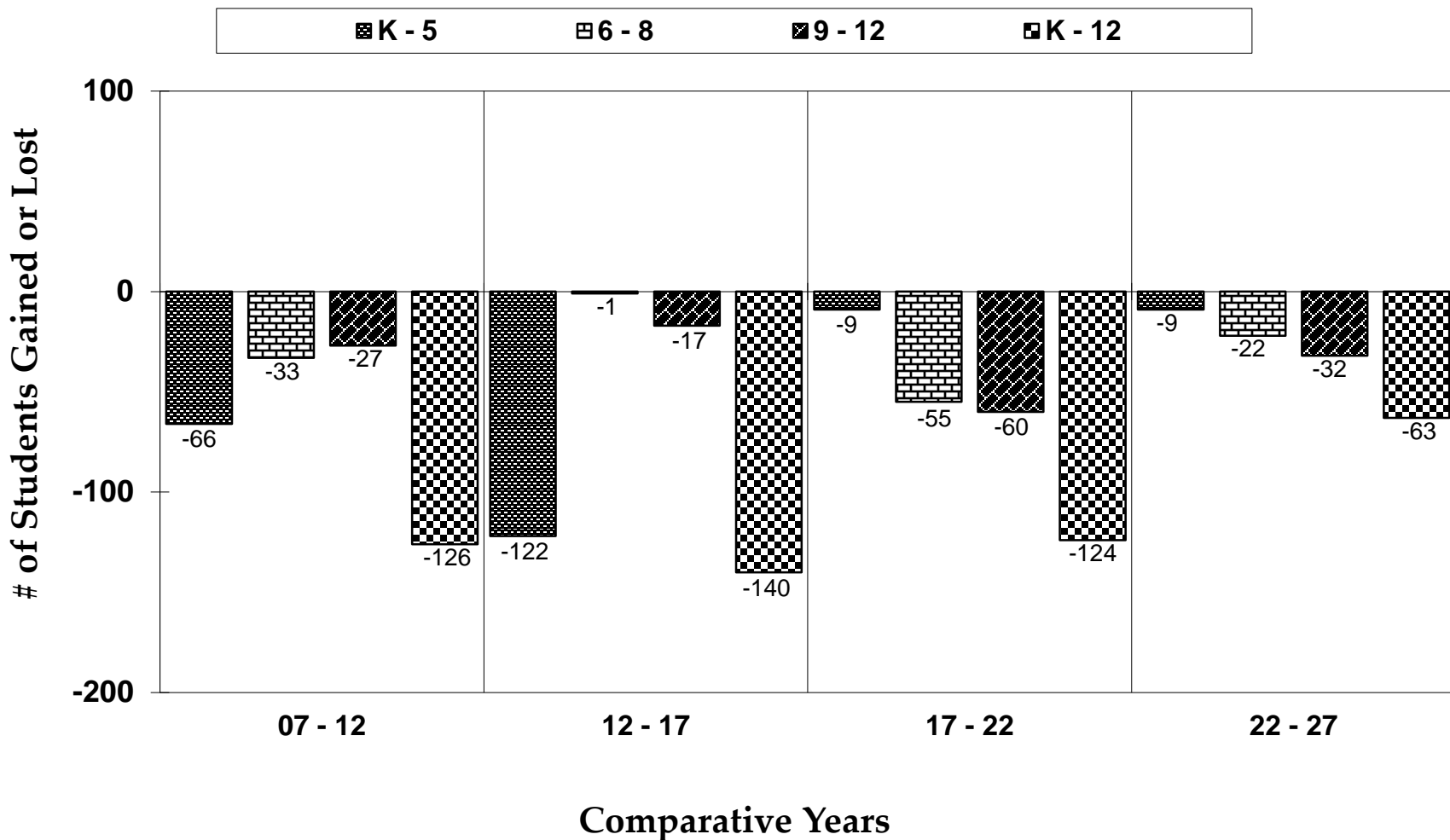


North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades 9 - 12



North Salem Central School District Enrollment Change 2007 - 2027



Mr. Salvatore Marinello, President
Ms. Jeanette Santos, Vice President
Ms. Mildred Browne
Mr. Sydney Finkelstein
Ms. Ilene Herz, Esq
Mr. Peter Wunsch
Ms. Maryann Zumpano
Ms. Joanne Klein, District Clerk

Mr. Michael Flynn
Chief Operating Officer
Ms. Angelique Johnson-Dingle
District Superintendent





Division of Instructional Support Services

Office of School Planning & Research
31 Lee Avenue
Wheatley Heights, NY 11798
631-595-6802