

LONG RANGE PLANNING STUDY

NORTH SALEM

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2016-17

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 2016-17

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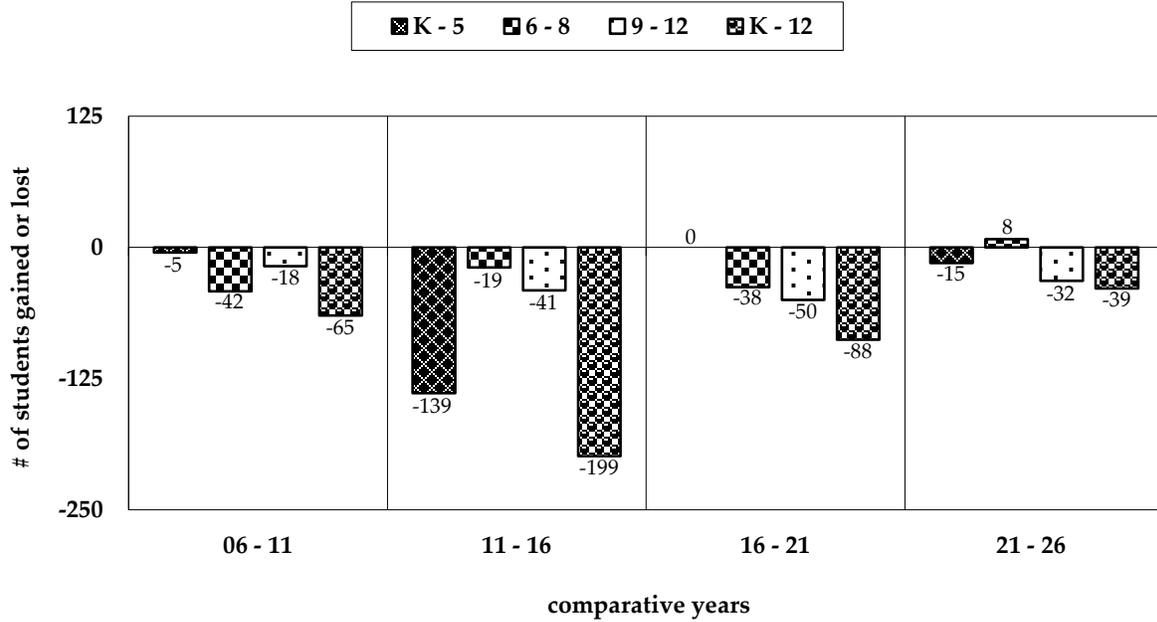
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North Salem Central School District Enrollment Change 2006 - 2026



The North Salem Central School District enrollment decreased by 264 students, or 19.3 percent, between 2006 and 2016. All grade configurations lost students during the historical period. The elementary grades are expected to remain stable during the first half of the projection period, while the middle and high school grades are expected to lose students. During the latter half of the projection period, the elementary and middle grades are forecasted to remain stable, while the high school grades are expected to lose students. A loss of 127 students, 11.5 percent, is projected by 2026, when 980 students are expected to be enrolled.

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 2026.

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 Long Range Planning Study prepared for the district during the 2015-16 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. Janice Schwartz, 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
Core Logic
Current Population Survey
Forbes
Freddie Mac
Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors, Inc.
Migration Policy Institute
National Alliance for Public Charter Schools
National Association of Homebuilders
National Association of Realtors
National Catholic Education Association
National Center for Education Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics
National Home Education Research Institute
New York State Education Department
New York State Office of Real Property Services
Pew Research Center
The Empire Center
The State of the Nation's Housing 2015, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University
The Wall Street Journal
The New York Times
Town of Southeast Planning Department
Town of Somers Planning Department
Town of North Salem Planning Department
Town of Carmel Planning Department
Trulia
US News & World Report
United States Census Bureau

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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 overall district K - 12 enrollment during the projection period 2017 - 2026. This enrollment decline is accounted for by declining births and housing factors.

A. BIRTHS

Preliminary data from the *National Center for Health Statistics* indicates that the number of recorded births dropped slightly last year (2015) when compared to the prior year. There were 3,977,745 births reported in 2015, reflecting a decrease of 0.3 percent when compared to 2014. The preliminary fertility rate also decreased in 2015 to 62.5 births per thousand women between the ages of 15 - 44, down from 62.9 births in 2014. This is the lowest fertility rate on record; the fertility rate peaked at 122.7 births in 1957, during the Baby Boom years. The recent birth data came as a surprise to many experts. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, "Demographers had generally expected the number of births to rise in 2015, as it had in 2014. Instead, the U.S. appears to still be stuck in something of an ongoing baby bust that started with the recession and housing collapse and has yet to reverse."

Birth declines have been attributed to several factors, including high rates of unemployment during the recent recession, lower starting salaries and significant student loan debt, which have resulted in many young people continuing to live with their parents. As a result, many millennials have delayed marriage and childbearing. The average age of first birth has increased from 24.9 years in 2000 to 26.3 years in 2014 (latest available data), with most of the increase occurring between 2009 and 2014.

Birth rates for women in their early twenties reached record lows in 2015, decreasing by 3 percent when compared to the prior year, while the most significant decline (8 percent) in birth rates was seen in women between the ages of 15 - 19. However, between 2014 and 2015, gains in the numbers of births were recorded for women in their late twenties (25 - 29), thirties and forties; the most significant birth gains were attributed to women aged 35 - 39 (4 percent) and aged 45 - 49 (5 percent). Some experts feel this is due in part to women who, for various reasons, had previously delayed childbearing.

According to the *National Center for Health Statistics*, in 2014 (latest available data), Hispanic women had the highest fertility rates (72 births per 1,000 women), followed by blacks (65 births), whites (63 births), Asian/Pacific Islander women (61 births) and American Indian/Alaska Native women (45 births). However, between 2000 and 2014 fertility rates have fallen for all racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest declines seen in the Hispanic segment. The latest available data (2013) has shown that among Hispanic women, Central/South American women had the highest fertility rates, with 94 births per thousand women, compared to Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban women, with 68, 58 and 48 births, respectively.

The non-marital birth rate for women between the ages of 15 - 44 declined for the seventh consecutive year in 2015, to 43.5 births per 1,000 women. This includes a significant decline in births to unmarried teens, with an 8 percent decrease for teens 15 - 17 years of age and a 7 percent decrease for teens 18 - 19 years of age. Amongst racial and ethnic groups, black women have the greatest percentage of unwed births (70.4 percent), while the lowest percentage of unwed births (16.4 percent) are accounted for by Asian/Pacific Islander women.

In New York State the number of births remained stable last year, with 238,004 births recorded in 2015 (preliminary data). However, this represents a decrease of 6.2 percent when compared to the number of births in 2007 (252,662 births) and a decrease of 12.2 percent when compared to births in 1995 (271,042 births).

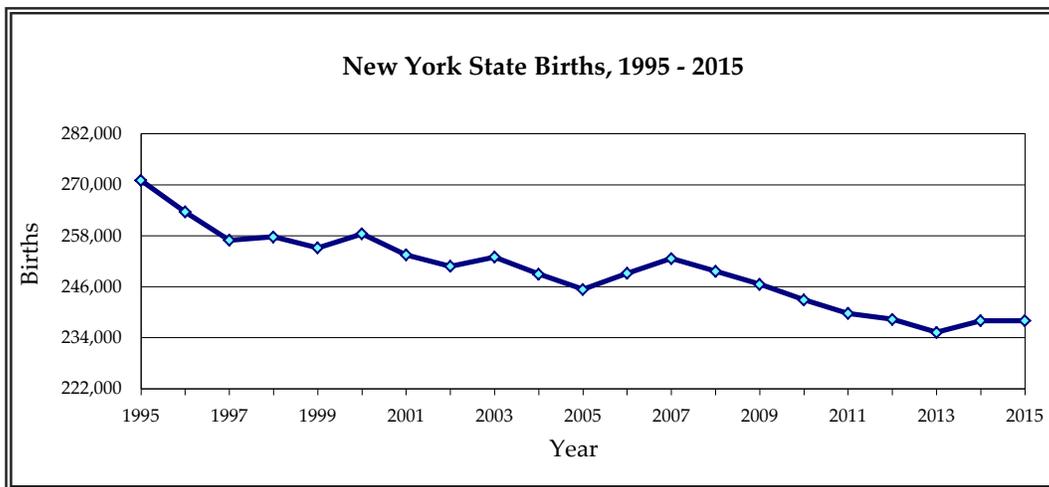


Figure 1 - New York State Births, 1995 - 2015
 Note: 2015 data are preliminary

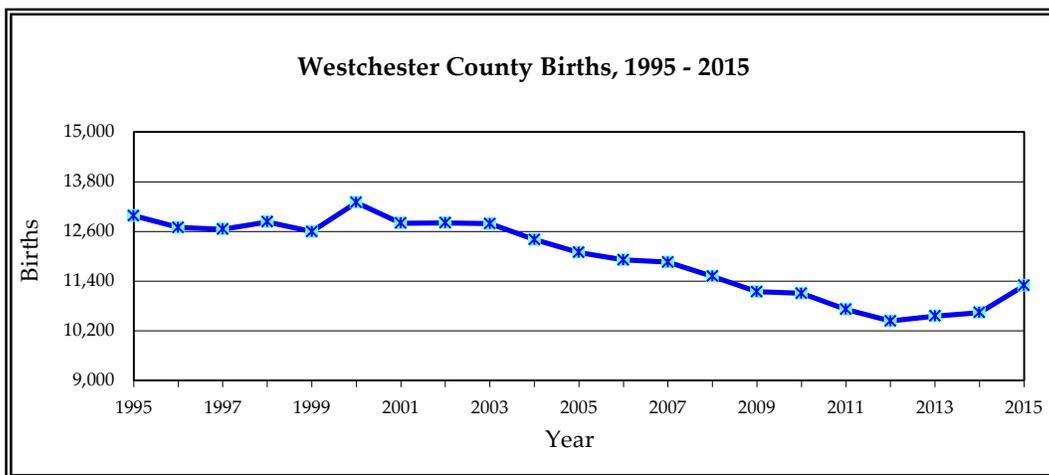


Figure 2 - Westchester County Births, 1995 - 2015
 Note: 2015 data are preliminary

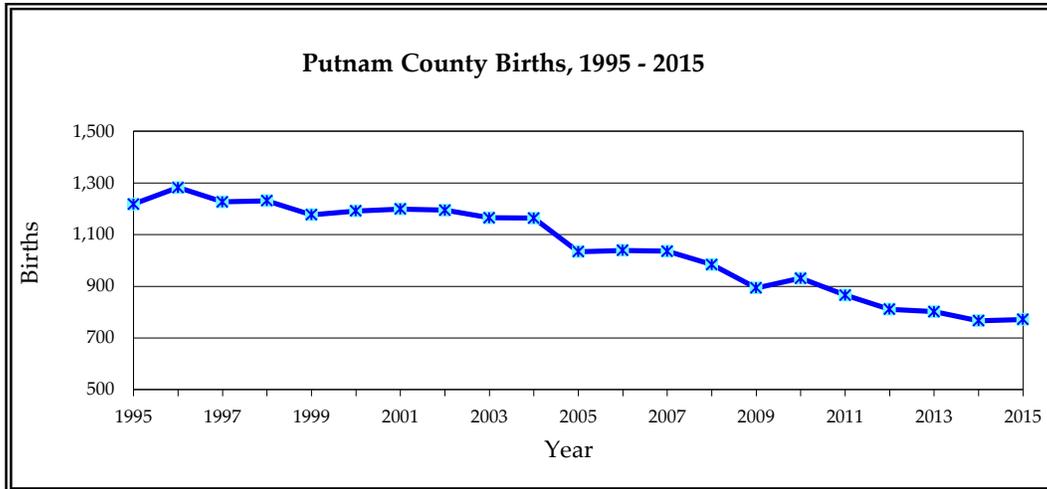


Figure 3 - Putnam County Births, 1995 - 2015
 Note: 2015 data are preliminary

Figure 2 shows births were relatively stable in Westchester County between 1995 and 1999, followed by an increase of 5.6 percent noted between 1999 and 2000. Subsequently, a decline of 21.5 percent was noted between 2000 and 2012. However, births have increased during the last three years; preliminary data indicates that there were 11,293 births recorded in 2015. Figure 3 shows that Putnam County recorded 1,218 births in 1995. Since then, births have overall declined 36.6 percent, with 772 births (preliminary number) recorded in 2015. However, the level of births has increased slightly during the last two years. It is important to note that the *Department of Health* advises that births in counties or municipalities which border other states tend to be undercounted initially.

The number of births within the North Salem Central School District ranged within 55 - 91 per year between 2002 and 2009; however, in four of the five years between 2010 and 2014, 47 or fewer births have been recorded per year (2015 birth data is still incomplete).

B. POPULATION

The *Census Bureau* reported that there were an estimated 321.4 million people living in the United States in July 2015, reflecting an increase of 12.7 million people, or 4.1 percent, since the 2010 Census. *Census Bureau* projections indicate that the population will 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 19.8 million people on July 1, 2015, reflecting a gain of 417,689 people, or 2.2 percent, since the 2010 Census. However, last year, New York experienced a net migration loss of 23,832 people (between July 2014 and July 2015), meaning more residents moved to other states than moved in. Recent domestic migration losses in New York have been partially offset by international migration; 630,763 international immigrants have moved into the state since 2010. The rise in population was due to natural increases (more births than deaths). However, gains through natural increase have declined since 2010; in 2015, the number of births decreased, while the number of deaths increased, when compared to 2010. In 2015, New York's domestic migration loss was significantly greater than any other state (-157,992), losing more residents to domestic migration than Illinois (-105,217) and New Jersey (-65,254), the next two states with the greatest losses. Despite the slight overall population gain, New York has recently fallen to the fourth most populous state behind California (39.1 million people), Texas (27.5 million people) and Florida (20.3 million people).

Between 2010 and 2015, Westchester County recorded a greater gain of 2.9 percent when compared to New York State, with 976,396 residents in 2015. As seen in New York State, Westchester County has been experiencing losses due to domestic migration; however, those losses have been offset by gains from international migration and natural increases. Westchester County ranks seventh in population among New York's 62 counties. 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 668 residents, or 0.7 percent, between 2010 and 2015. Putnam County ranks 29th in population among New York's 62 counties.

Between 2010 and 2015, the Towns of North Salem and Somers recorded population gains of 2.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively, with increases of 101 and 963 residents. During the same period, the population of the Town of Carmel remained stable, while the population in the Town of Southeast declined 2.0 percent, with a loss of 363 residents. The population in the North Salem Central School District increased 1.4 percent during the same period, with an estimated 7,542 residents living within the district in 2015.

Census Bureau data indicates that the demographics in the United States are in the midst of a transformation, as the nation's population is aging and becoming far more diverse. The age structure of 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.

As shown in Figure 4, the nation's 65-and older segment consisted of 13 percent of the total population in 2010. It is forecasted that growth in this age segment will more than double from 47 million people in 2015, to 98 million people by 2060, when it is projected that the 65-and older segment will comprise almost 24 percent of the population. However, the percentage of residents under 20 years of age is projected to decrease from approximately 27 percent of the population in 2015 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 between 2015 and 2060, declining from more than 33 percent in 2015 to approximately 30 percent in 2060.

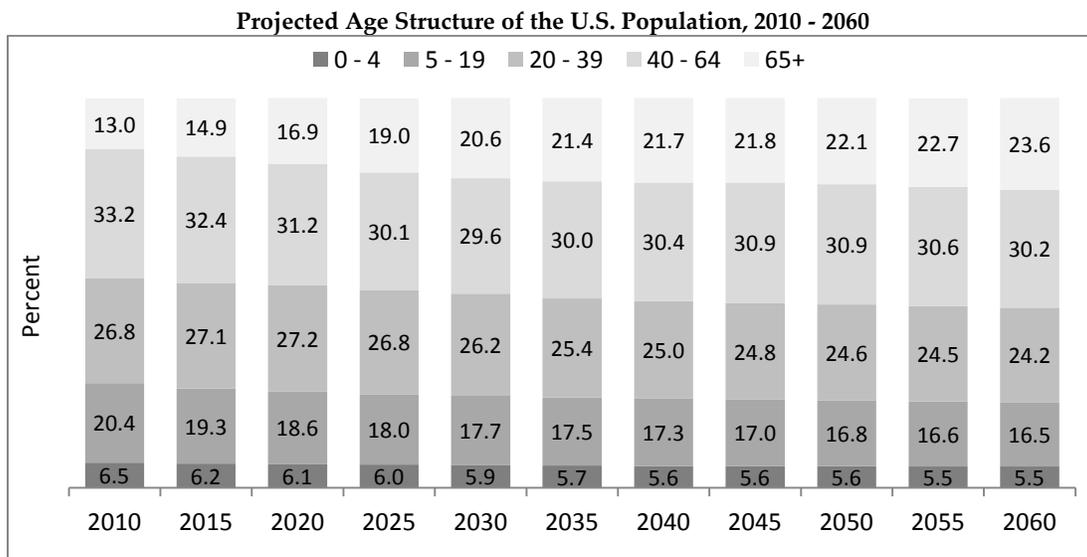


Figure 4 - Projected Age Structure of the U.S. Population
Source U.S. Census Bureau

Changes in the age structure of the population are evident in New York State, as well. The 65-and older segment grew from 13.5 percent of the population in 2010 to 15.0 percent in 2015. However, the percentage of children under 18 years of age decreased from 22.3 to 21.3 percent during the same period. Between 2010 and 2015, the young adult population (20 - 34 years) grew slightly from 21.0 percent to 21.7 percent; however, in 1990, this age segment represented approximately 28 percent of the population.

The population trends in Westchester and Putnam Counties mirror those of New York State and the nation. Between 2010 and 2015, the under-18 segment in Westchester County decreased from 24.0 to 22.7 percent of the population; however, the 65-and older segment grew from 14.7 to 15.8 percent during the same period. In Putnam County, the under-18 segment decreased from 23.7 to 21.0 percent of the population; however, the 65-and older segment grew from 12.5 to 15.2 percent during the same period. The median age in Westchester County has increased from 40.0 years in 2010 to 40.5 years in 2015, while the median age in Putnam County has increased from 41.9 years to 43.7 years; both are greater than the

New York State median age of 38.3 years. The median age in the North Salem Central School District was 48.9 years in 2014.

Immigration is the driving force behind the changing face of America. In 1990, foreign-born residents accounted for almost 8 percent (20 million people) of the population in the United States. As of 2014, 13.1 percent of the nation's population was foreign-born (latest available data). 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 accounted for more than 50 percent of the nation's population increase between 2000 and 2014, and comprised approximately 52 percent (21 million people) of the foreign born population in 2014. Asians accounted for 29 percent (12.0 million people) of the foreign born population in 2014, while Europeans accounted for almost 12 percent of the foreign born population, with 4.8 million people in 2014. This is a significant shift since 1960, when 75 percent of immigrants in the United States had been born in Europe and primarily settled in the Northeast and Midwest. In 1960, 9 percent of the foreign-born population was from Latin America and 5 percent was from Asia.

Currently, approximately 1 in 4 children under the age of 18 have at least one foreign-born parent. According to recent *Census Bureau* projections, by the 2050's, international migration will surpass natural increase as the primary reason for population growth. This would be the first time since 1850 that natural increase would not be the leading cause of population growth.

In New York State, the foreign-born population increased by 4.7 percent between 2010 and 2014, representing 22 percent of the population in 2014. This makes New York the number two state (behind California) with the greatest percentage of immigrant residents. The foreign born population in Westchester and Putnam Counties also increased between 2010 and 2014 and represents approximately 25.1 and 12.9 percent of the populations, respectively.

The recent trends in immigration have resulted in changes in the ethnic composition of the population in this country. In 2015, approximately 62 percent of the population in the United States 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 38 percent in 2015. As shown in Figure 5, Hispanics were the largest minority group in 2015, accounting for approximately 18 percent of the population, followed by blacks (12.4 percent), Asians (6.2 percent) and those identifying themselves as two or more races (2.1 percent).

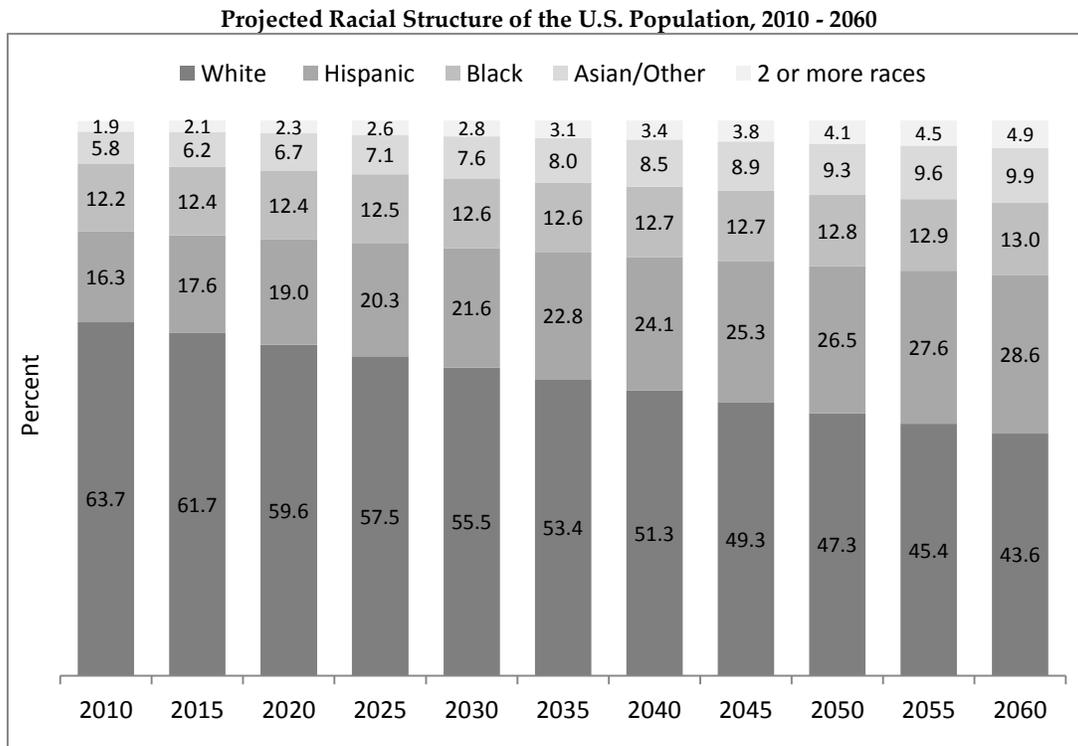


Figure 5 - Projected Racial Structure of the U.S. Population
Source U.S. Census Bureau

Projected changes in the ethnic structure of the population are also linked to the aging of the baby boomers. The *Census Bureau* reported, “An overwhelming majority of baby boomers are non-Hispanic white and, as this cohort reaches the oldest ages, their projected declines due to mortality will contribute to projected decreases in the percentage of the population in the non-Hispanic white category. This pattern, combined with increases in immigration and births to minority populations, is expected to produce an increasingly diverse population in the years to come.”

In New York State, whites made up 56 percent of the population in 2015, down from more than 58 percent in 2010, while minorities comprised 44 percent of state residents. Hispanics are the largest minority group at approximately 19 percent, followed by blacks (17.6 percent), Asians (8.8 percent) and those identifying themselves as two or more races (2.4 percent). Currently four states are “majority-minority” states: California, Hawaii, New Mexico and Texas.

According to data from the *Census Bureau*, the ethnic compositions within Westchester and Putnam Counties have also shifted. Growth continues in the Hispanic segment in both counties, increasing in Westchester County from 20.5 percent in 2010 to 22.8 percent in 2014 and in Putnam County from 10.7 percent to 12.3 percent. The Asian segment also increased between 2010 and 2014 in Westchester and Putnam Counties, from 5.3 to 5.5 percent and from 1.9 to 2.3 percent, respectively. However, the white population decreased in both counties, from 58.9 to 56.1 percent in Westchester County and from 84.0 to 81.7 percent in Putnam County. The black segment remained relatively stable at 3.5 percent in Westchester County and at 1.9 percent in Putnam County, in 2014.

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 87.3 percent in 2014. During the same period, the Asian segment also declined, from 2.4 to 1.5 percent. However, the Hispanic and black segments increased, from 6.9 to 8.9 percent and from 1.1 to 1.5 percent, respectively. In 2014, 0.8 percent of residents identified themselves as two or more races.

The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that during the 2014-15 school year there were fewer white students than minority students in the nation’s public school system for the first time in the nation’s history. As shown in Figure 6, in 1998, white students comprised almost 63 percent of public school enrollment compared to an estimated 49.7 percent during the 2014 school year. By 2022, minority students are expected to comprise approximately 55 percent of public school enrollment and white students are projected to comprise 45 percent.

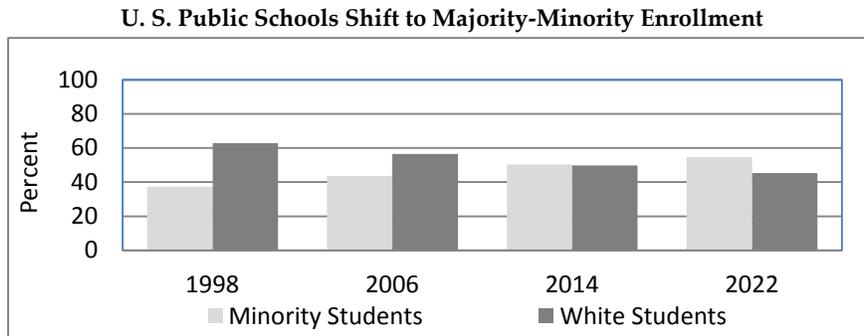


Figure 6 - United States Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity from 1998 - 2022
Source: Pew Research Center

According to *U.S. Customs and Border Protection*, there has been a surge of unaccompanied minor children (UAC) aged 0 - 17 years old who have entered the United States on humanitarian grounds in recent years (2011 - 2016); this influx reached record highs in 2014, when 68,541 children were apprehended, up from 15,949 children in 2011. Subsequently, there was a decline in the flow of UACs in 2015 (39,970 children); however, year-to-date arrivals through the first ten months of fiscal year 2016 (FY Oct. 1 - Sept. 30) has surpassed the total number of UACs in 2015, with 48,311 children as of July 2016. In addition, the number of parents or guardians traveling with children (family units) who were apprehended at the border doubled last year’s total as of July 31. 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

A study issued by the *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* reported that the housing market has recovered considerably since the recession, as housing starts and completions are up and sales have increased. Residential housing starts increased 10.9 percent between 2014 and 2015 and residential housing completions increased 9.5 percent, during the same period. Total existing homes sales in June 2016 (5.57 million) were 1.1 percent higher than in May 2016 (5.51 million) and 3.0 percent higher than June 2015 (5.41 million). This was the highest level recorded since February 2007 (5.79 million) and the 52nd consecutive month of year-over-year sales gains. The median existing home price for all housing types in June (2016) was \$247,700, reflecting an increase of 3.7 percent from May 2016 (\$238,900) and an increase of 4.8 percent from June 2015 (\$236,300).

Various influences have contributed to the recovery of the housing market. In recent years, the market has seen record low mortgage rates, which encouraged buying and resulted in price increases. *Freddie Mac* reported that 30-year fixed rate mortgages are at 3.5 percent (October 2016), down from 3.7 percent in March 2016. Solid employment growth and low oil prices have also contributed to the recovery. Unemployment rates, which reached 10.0 percent in 2009, have dropped to 4.9 percent (July 2016). Low levels of inventory have also stimulated the recovery. There are now approximately 2.12 million existing homes available for sale (June 2016), compared to the 2.25 million existing homes available for sale in June 2015. As the housing supply remains tight, median home prices are expected to continue rising.

In the third quarter of 2016, consistent with the increases being seen nationally, the residential real estate markets in Westchester and Putnam Counties posted quarterly year-to-year sales gains of 2.2 and 19.6 percent, respectively. During the same period, the median sale price in Putnam County increased 1.5 percent. However, the median sale price in Westchester County decreased, with a loss of 1.2 percent.

Table 1 - Number of Home Sales and Median Prices in Westchester and Putnam Counties

County	2016 Q3		2015 Q3		Change	
	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price
Westchester County	2,112	\$668,500*	2,067	\$676,500*	2.2%	-1.2%
Putnam County	330	\$340,000*	276	\$335,000*	19.6%	1.5%

Source: Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors, Inc.

*Median Price for Single Family Homes

Although positive signs have indicated continued recovery in the housing market, some economists have expressed concerns regarding factors which could negatively impact the housing forecast. According to *Ralph McLaughlin*, chief economist at *Trulia*, “At a time when rising prices should be inducing inventory, exactly the opposite is happening.” Although housing starts are up, according to *Forbes.com*, most of the newly constructed homes in recent years have been in the high-end market, rather than lower priced starter homes. In May (2016), the inventory of entry-level and mid-ranged homes dropped 8.9 and 9.7 percent respectively, compared to a year earlier, while the inventory of high-end homes fell 0.5 percent. In addition, homeowners aren’t moving as often, resulting in fewer existing homes coming on the market. These factors will impact first-time homebuyers attempting to enter the real estate market. The *National Association of Realtors* reported that first-time home buyers comprised 32 percent of all home buyers in 2015; this is well below the historical average of 40 percent of home buyers.

The young adult (25 - 34 years) population increased nationwide between 2010 - 2014 by approximately 2.1 million people, or 5.3 percent. New York State saw an increase of approximately 157,000 people in this age group, or 6.0 percent, while Westchester and Putnam Counties saw smaller increases in that age group of 3.3 and 1.7 percent, respectively. However, this generation has been delaying marriage and children, consequently changing the patterns of household formation. Some in this age group are still struggling to obtain good paying jobs and many are burdened with high levels of student loan debt. The *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* reported an 18 percent drop in real incomes among 25 - 34 year olds between 2000 and 2014, and a 9 percent drop in real incomes for 35 - 44 year olds, during the same period. College graduates from the class of 2016 are carrying more debt than any previous graduating class; the average borrower graduated with a debt load of more than \$37,000. Additionally, a spike in the number of households that were made up of multiple generations occurred during the *Great Recession*. This pattern is continuing, although at a slower pace, in the post-recession period. Data from the *American Community Survey* indicates that the share of 25 - 34 year olds living with their parents grew from 17 percent in 2008 to approximately 22 percent in 2014; more recent data from the *Current Population Survey* indicates that this trend is continuing.

Despite record low mortgage rates, the national homeownership rate fell for the eleventh straight year to 62.9 percent in the second quarter of 2016, down from a peak of 69.2 percent in 2004. This downward trend is fueled by tight credit, rising home prices and an increase in the number of renter households. The most significant drop has been for individuals in the 35 - 54 year old range (Generation X), with a drop of 11 percentage points to 58.9 percent in the first quarter of 2016, down from 65.6 percent in the second quarter of 2010. Prior to the recession, this age group would have typically been trading up or remodeling homes; however, due to the lasting effects of the recent recession, earnings were impacted, which in turn affected the housing market. Among ethnic groups, homeownership rates for black and Hispanic households continue to remain well below those for whites, resulting in a gap between white and minority ownership. In the second quarter of 2016, the homeownership rate for blacks was 41.7 percent and for Hispanics 45.1 percent, compared to 71.5 percent for the white segment.

Record growth in rental demand has resulted in continued strength in multifamily construction. As reported by *Freddie Mac*, the multifamily rental market experienced its strongest post-recession growth in 2015, with continued growth anticipated in 2016. In 2015, 306,000 multifamily units were completed and

entered the market, which was the most in any single year since 1989. According to the *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University*, the share of U.S. households that rent their homes grew to the highest level in over twenty years, at 36.4 percent in 2015, up from 35.5 percent in 2014. Most of the projected 20 million household formations by young adults over the next ten years are expected to be rental units.

The *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* reported that the overall number of cost-burdened households (those paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing) increased from 39.6 million in 2013 to 39.8 million in 2014. This increase is driven by cost-burdened renter households, which has increased from 17.7 million in 2008 to 21.3 million in 2014. This upsurge is credited to a lack of affordable housing options in many communities; however, the number of cost-burdened homeowners has declined for the fourth straight year to its lowest share in over a decade.

The median monthly rental cost in the nation increased from \$841 in 2010 to \$920 in 2014, reflecting an increase of 9.4 percent; however, the median monthly cost for owner households has declined by 1.6 percent, from \$1,126 in 2010 to \$1,108 in 2014. In comparison, the median monthly rental cost in New York State increased from \$977 in 2010 to \$1,117 in 2014, reflecting an increase of 14.3 percent; and the median monthly cost for owner households also increased (3.6 percent), from \$1,364 in 2010 to \$1,413 in 2014.

As shown in Table 2, 69 homes were sold in the North Salem School District in 2015, reflecting a decrease of 11.5 percent when compared to the prior year and a decrease of 45.7 when compared to the peak of 127 homes sold in 2005. The median sales price also decreased in 2015 to \$474,880; this is a loss of 10.7 percent when compared to the previous year.

Table 2 - Home Sales in the North Salem CSD 2005 - 2015

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

Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services

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 projects within district boundaries and that plans for the *Highgate-Woodlands* project (42 single family homes, 76 townhomes - 55 and older) are being modified. The *Gilport* project is still awaiting submittal and the *Hawley Woods* project remains under review. The Town of Southeast reported that there are no new projects; the *T & N* project is still vacant. There were no new proposals reported for the Towns of Carmel and Somers.

Table 3 - Approved and Proposed Housing in the North Salem CSD

Project name	Number and Type of Dwellings	Status
<i>Town of North Salem</i>		
Gilport	8 lots	Awaiting submittal
Hawley Woods	3 SF lots	Under review
Highgate Woodlands*	118 units: 42 SF and 76 (over 55) condominiums	No approval/Project is changing
<i>Town of Southeast</i>		
T & N	Formerly 3 lots, now 2	Still vacant
<i>Towns of Carmel and Somers</i>		
No new projects reported		

Source: Towns of Carmel, Somers, Southeast & North Salem Planning Departments

*indicates change since last report **BOLD** = new since last report

D. NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that private school enrollment in pre-kindergarten through grade 12 increased from 5.9 million to 6.3 million students between 1995-96 and 2001-02. This was followed by a decrease to an estimated 5.4 million students in 2013-14 (latest available data); projections suggest a further decrease to 5.1 million students in 2025-26.

According to *Census Bureau* estimates, in 2014, private schools in New York State enrolled approximately 416,000 students (13 percent) in grades K - 12. This is a 9.4 percent decrease since 2010, when approximately 460,000 students, or 14 percent of all New York State school-age children, attended private schools. It is estimated that the percentage of students attending private schools in Westchester and Putnam Counties decreased from 14.3 to 13.1 percent and from 10.0 to 5.2 percent, respectively, between 2010 and 2014.

The North Salem School District reported that 54 students, or 4.7 percent of North Salem district resident students, attend private schools in 2016. Since 2006, non-public enrollment has ranged within 3.9 - 8.3 percent of district resident students.

It is important to note that New York State recently (April 2016) passed legislation establishing a new *Office of Religious and Independent Schools*. State funding for non-public schools includes \$2 million for grants and resources, \$15 million for increased security and an additional \$52 million for the *Comprehensive Attendance Policy* program.

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 approximately 52.0 percent to 2.5 million students, enrolled in 8,719 Catholic schools; Catholic school enrollment has further decreased, with approximately 1.9 million students enrolled in 6,525 Catholic schools in 2015-16.

The decline in Catholic school enrollment has been attributed to several influences, including rising tuition costs, an increase in the number of charter schools, particularly in urban areas, an increase in the number of students being homeschooled and *School Choice* (22 states), which provides students the opportunity to attend a school that will provide services that best fit their needs. Catholic school enrollment has also been impacted by the *Great Recession* (2007 - 2009) as families were affected by job losses, lower salaries and pay cuts. Although many Catholic school tuitions are subsidized by a parish, diocesan or a religious congregation, many families have found it increasingly more difficult to pay for private school tuition. The *Census Bureau* reports that another reason Catholic school enrollment has declined is that families who generally would have sent their children to Catholic schools in large metropolises have relocated to the suburbs, where suburban public schools seemingly offer a higher quality of education than public schools in urban areas.

Charter schools have contributed to the decline in private school enrollment. The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that charter school enrollment increased from 400,000 students to 2.9 million students between 2000-01 and 2015-16. Many students who otherwise would have been enrolled in private schools have transferred to charter schools as they offer a tuition-free alternative to traditional

public schools and frequently offer an education that is centered on a private school model. The *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools* reported that there are more than 6,800 charter schools in operation, including more than 400 charter schools that opened in the 2015-16 school year. This is a 78 percent increase from the 1999-2000 school year when 1,500 Charter Schools were in operation.

The *New York State Department of Education* reported that there are currently (2016-17) over 126,000 students enrolled in 297 charter schools throughout New York State. There are two charter schools in operation in Westchester County, located in Yonkers and Mount Vernon. Currently, there are no charter schools in operation in Putnam County.

The decline in private school enrollment has also been linked to an increase in homeschooling. The recent economic recession has resulted in a greater number of families with non-working adults who would have previously sent their children to a private school deciding to homeschool their children. Dr. Brian D. Ray, founder and president of the *National Home Education Research Institute*, reported that homeschooling may be the fastest-growing form of education in the United States. Estimates indicate that over 2.3 million children were homeschooled during the 2015-16 school year, up from 1.1 million students in 2003.

According to a report from the *National Home Education Research Institute*, families choose to homeschool for a variety of reasons, including the ability to customize curriculum and the learning environment, the flexibility to use different pedagogical approaches, the ability to provide a safer environment and the freedom to enhance family relationships. Approximately, four percent of school-age children in the United States are being taught at home.

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 2006 - 2016 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 the counties of Westchester and Putnam, 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, relative to housing turnover and changes in population.
3. Non-public schools will continue to enroll approximately 4 - 5 percent of 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 (2017 - 2021) 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 2015-16 Western Suffolk BOCES study and the actual enrollment observed in the 2016-17 school year. As shown in *Appendix A-1* and Table 4, the 2015-16 study projected the 2016-17 K - 12 enrollment at 1,086 students, while there were actually 1,107 students enrolled. This projection was within 21 students of the actual enrollment, reflecting accuracy within 1.9 percent.

The projections for each grade level showed variations ranging within 1 - 10 students of the actual enrollments. The K - 5 grade configuration was projected within 8 students, or 1.8 percent, the 6 - 8 grade configuration was projected within 11 students, or 3.9 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; average losses are seen to grades 7, 9 and 12.

Table 4 - Accuracy of the Western Suffolk BOCES 2015-16 Projections for 2016-17

Grades	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Projected	Difference	Accuracy
K - 12	1,107	1,086	-21	98.1%
K - 5	447	439	-8	98.2%
6 - 8	279	268	-11	96.1%
9 - 12	381	379	-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 2026 for the district and each grade configuration. It is shown that decreases are projected in all grade configurations during the projection period. The elementary (K - 5) grade configuration is projected to reach its projection period peak enrollment of 457 students in 2018, while the middle (6 - 8) and high school (9 - 12) grades are projected to enroll the greatest numbers of students in 2017, with 280 and 388 students, respectively. District enrollment (K - 12) is expected to decrease to 980 students in 2026; this is 127 fewer students (11.5 percent) than currently enrolled.

Table 5 - Projected North Salem CSD Enrollment

Year	K - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12	K - 12
Actual 2016	447	279	381	1,107
Projected 2017	426	280*	388*	1,094*
2018	457*	244	387	1,088
2019	453	237	376	1,066
2020	452	222	362	1,036
2021	447	241	331	1,019
2022	450	233	316	999
2023	452	227	308	987
2024	434	241	294	969
2025	436	243	305	984
2026	432	249	299	980

* = denotes peak enrollment during 2017 - 2026

District enrollment [Appendix A-2, A-5] consisted of 1,371 students in grades K - 12 in 2006; this was the historical peak enrollment. Subsequently, losses in each of the last ten years led to the current enrollment of 1,107 students in 2016. This represents a loss of 264 students, or 19.3 percent, during the historical period.

Enrollment is expected to continue to decrease during the next ten years. The projection period peak enrollment of 1,094 students is expected in 2017. Subsequently, losses in eight of the next nine years will lead to the forecasted enrollment of 980 students in 2026; this represents a loss of 127 students, or 11.5 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

The projected enrollment can be attributed to several factors:

- ☞ **First**, the kindergarten enrolled 90 or more students in five years of the historical period. There are currently 66 kindergarten students enrolled in 2016. Kindergarten enrollment is expected to range between 67 - 84 students per year through 2026 [Appendix A-4].
- ☞ **Second**, 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 10 - 36 students per year, in nine of the next ten years [Appendix A-7].
- ☞ **Third**, on average, the district gains or maintains students in transition to most grades; average losses are seen to grades 7, 9 and 12 [Appendix A-2].
- ☞ **Fourth**, the average grade level size decreased in grades K - 12 during 2011 - 2016 as compared to 2006 - 2011. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 9 and 11 - 12 during 2016 - 2021. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 3 and 6 - 12 during 2021 - 2026 [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 housed 591 students in grades K - 5 in 2006. Gains in each of the next two years resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 598 students in 2008. Subsequently, losses in seven of the last eight years led to the current enrollment of 447 students. This represents a loss of 144 students, or 24.4 percent, during the historical period.

Enrollment is expected to fluctuate during the next ten years; however, the projected 2026 enrollment of 432 students represents relative stability, with a loss of 15 students, or 3.4 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

Pequenakonck Elementary School displays the average trend to gain students in transition to first, second, third and fifth grades and maintain students in transition to fourth grade. It is projected that the entering kindergarten class will be smaller than the exiting fifth grade class in nine 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 2026. This school currently houses twenty-six (26) sections for the instruction of 3 - 5 sections per grade level, including two sections of self-contained special education. The average section size for this school is 18.6 students, ranging from an average of 16.5 students in kindergarten to 19.3 students in both third and fourth grades. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 24 - 27 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	2016	447	26
Projected	2017	426	25
	2018	457*	27
	2019	453	26
	2020	452	25
	2021	447	24
	2022	450	24
	2023	452	25
	2024	434	25
	2025	436	24
	2026	432	24

*= denotes peak enrollment during 2017 - 2026

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 340 students in the middle grades (6 - 8) in 2006; this was the historical peak enrollment. Subsequently, losses in six of the last ten years led to the current enrollment of 279 students in 2016. This represents a loss of 61 students, or 17.9 percent, during the historical period.

The projection period peak enrollment of 280 students is expected in 2017. Subsequently, losses are expected in five of the nine remaining years of the projection period. The projected 2026 enrollment of 249 students represents a loss of 30 students, or 10.8 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

There were 440 students enrolled in the high school grades (9 - 12) in 2006; this was the historical peak enrollment. Subsequently, losses in seven of the last ten years led to the current enrollment of 381 students in 2016. This represents a loss of 59 students, or 13.4 percent, during the historical period.

The projection period peak enrollment of 388 students is expected in 2017. Subsequently, losses are expected in eight of the nine remaining years of the projection period. The projected 2026 enrollment of 299 students represents a loss of 82 students, or 21.5 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

The middle and secondary grades enrolled at North Salem Middle School/High School display the average trend to lose students in transition to grades 7, 9 and 12; average gains are noted to grades 10 and 11 and maintenance is seen in transition to grade 8. The incoming sixth grade is expected to be smaller than the graduating twelfth grade of the previous year in six of the next ten years. 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 peak enrollments in 2017, with 280 and 388 students, respectively. The combined middle and high school enrollment is also expected to be at its peak in 2017, when 668 students are anticipated.

Projections suggest that a total of 26 rooms will be needed in 2017, decreasing to 22 rooms by 2026, 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 2016	279	381	660	-
Projected 2017	280*	388*	668*	26
2018	244	387	631	25
2019	237	376	613	25
2020	222	362	584	23
2021	241	331	572	23
2022	233	316	549	22
2023	227	308	535	21
2024	241	294	535	22
2025	243	305	548	22
2026	249	299	548	22

* = denotes peak enrollment during 2017 - 2026

Appendix A

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ACCURACY OF WESTERN SUFFOLK BOCES 2015-16 PROJECTIONS FOR 2016-17

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Grade	Actual 2016-17	Projected	Difference	
KINDERGARTEN	66	70	4	
FIRST	74	70	-4	
SECOND	76	74	-2	
THIRD	77	67	-10	
FOURTH	58	59	1	
FIFTH	96	99	3	
SIXTH	89	84	-5	
SEVENTH	96	94	-2	
EIGHTH	94	90	-4	
NINTH	106	104	-2	
TENTH	96	99	3	
ELEVENTH	95	91	-4	
TWELFTH	84	85	1	Projected/Actual
K - 12	1,107	1,086	-21	98.1%
K - 5	447	439	-8	98.2%
6 - 8	279	268	-11	96.1%
9 - 12	381	379	-2	99.5%

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16
KINDERGARTEN	95	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66
FIRST	94	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74
SECOND	83	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76
THIRD	111	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77
FOURTH	109	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58
FIFTH	93	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96
SIXTH	127	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89
SEVENTH	99	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96
EIGHTH	114	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94
NINTH	114	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106
TENTH	101	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96
ELEVENTH	121	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95
TWELFTH	104	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84
UNGRADED	6	0	0	1	8	9	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,371	1,349	1,343	1,331	1,325	1,306	1,223	1,164	1,162	1,115	1,107
% CHANGE		-1.6%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.2%	-4.0%	-0.7%
MIGRATION	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	AVERAGE
K - 1	108.4%	104.0%	97.0%	103.3%	106.8%	101.1%	98.4%	107.8%	96.1%	107.2%	103.7%
1 - 2	96.8%	101.9%	100.0%	97.9%	106.3%	94.9%	105.4%	101.6%	98.6%	102.7%	102.1%
2 - 3	104.8%	103.3%	101.9%	101.0%	103.2%	93.1%	98.7%	104.1%	95.2%	113.2%	100.9%
3 - 4	97.3%	100.0%	101.1%	98.1%	102.9%	100.0%	96.8%	108.1%	92.1%	98.3%	99.5%
4 - 5	98.2%	100.9%	102.3%	103.2%	100.0%	100.9%	104.1%	107.7%	106.3%	103.2%	104.7%
5 - 6	100.0%	99.1%	98.2%	102.2%	102.0%	97.1%	103.7%	93.1%	98.0%	104.7%	99.9%
6 - 7	100.8%	100.0%	102.8%	103.7%	100.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.1%	96.8%	100.0%	99.4%
7 - 8	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	102.8%	96.4%	97.8%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%	103.3%	99.6%
8 - 9	96.5%	96.9%	96.1%	98.9%	90.2%	91.6%	92.1%	96.7%	95.1%	96.4%	96.1%
9 - 10	96.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	101.1%	102.0%	102.0%	100.0%	103.4%	99.0%	101.2%
10 - 11	97.0%	101.8%	101.8%	109.5%	97.6%	94.6%	98.1%	96.0%	104.9%	103.3%	101.4%
11 - 12	95.9%	103.1%	96.4%	100.9%	100.0%	97.5%	98.9%	99.0%	99.0%	97.7%	98.5%

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 HISTORICAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16
KINDERGARTEN	95	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66
FIRST	94	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74
SECOND	83	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76
THIRD	111	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77
FOURTH	109	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58
FIFTH	93	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96
UNGRADED	6	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL K – 5	591	596	598	583	575	586	530	488	487	448	447
% CHANGE		0.8%	0.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	1.9%	-9.6%	-7.9%	-0.2%	-8.0%	-0.2%
SIXTH	127	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89
SEVENTH	99	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96
EIGHTH	114	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94
UNGRADED							1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 6 – 8	340	319	327	309	314	298	286	306	308	297	279
% CHANGE		-6.2%	2.5%	-5.5%	1.6%	-5.1%	-4.0%	7.0%	0.7%	-3.6%	-6.1%
NINTH	114	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106
TENTH	101	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96
ELEVENTH	121	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95
TWELFTH	104	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84
UNGRADED	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 9 - 12	440	434	418	439	436	422	407	370	367	370	381
% CHANGE		-1.4%	-3.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-9.1%	-0.8%	0.8%	3.0%
TOTAL 6 - 12	780	753	745	748	750	720	693	676	675	667	660
% CHANGE		-3.5%	-1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-2.5%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.0%
TOTAL K - 12	1,371	1,349	1,343	1,331	1,325	1,306	1,223	1,164	1,162	1,115	1,107
% CHANGE		-1.6%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.2%	-4.0%	-0.7%

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS

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Birth Year	Births		Enrollment Year	District K	Ratio	
	Westchester & Putnam Counties	Four Towns (Carmel, North Salem, Somers, Southeast)			K/ 2 County Births	K/ 4 Town Births
2001	13,998		2006	95	0.0068	
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	67		
2013	11,359	604	2018	84		
2014	11,466	601	2019	68		
est. 2015	12,152		2020	70		
est. 2016	11,790		2021	68		
est. 2017	11,754		2022	67		
est. 2018	11,796		2023	68	0.0062	0.103
est. 2019	11,885		2024	68	historical	average
est. 2020	11,969		2025	69	average	since 2007
est. 2021	11,932		2026	68		

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Note: NYS updates town/village births. As of April 2016 release, most current update includes 2002 forward.

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NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
	Actual										
KINDERGARTEN	66	67	84	68	70	68	67	68	68	69	68
FIRST	74	68	69	87	71	73	71	69	71	71	72
SECOND	76	76	69	70	89	72	75	72	70	72	72
THIRD	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71	73
FOURTH	58	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71
FIFTH	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80	76
SIXTH	89	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80
SEVENTH	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93	76
EIGHTH	94	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93
NINTH	106	90	92	85	91	59	77	77	77	70	71
TENTH	96	107	91	93	86	92	60	78	78	78	71
ELEVENTH	95	97	108	92	94	87	93	61	79	79	79
TWELFTH	84	94	96	106	91	93	86	92	60	78	78
TOTAL	1,107	1,094	1,088	1,066	1,036	1,019	999	987	969	984	980
% CHANGE		-1.2%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-2.8%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-1.8%	1.5%	-0.4%

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

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	Oct-16 Actual	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
KINDERGARTEN	66	67	84	68	70	68	67	68	68	69	68
FIRST	74	68	69	87	71	73	71	69	71	71	72
SECOND	76	76	69	70	89	72	75	72	70	72	72
THIRD	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71	73
FOURTH	58	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71
FIFTH	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80	76
TOTAL K - 5	447	426	457	453	452	447	450	452	434	436	432
% CHANGE		-4.7%	7.3%	-0.9%	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	-4.0%	0.5%	-0.9%
SIXTH	89	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80
SEVENTH	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93	76
EIGHTH	94	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93
TOTAL 6 - 8	279	280	244	237	222	241	233	227	241	243	249
% CHANGE		0.4%	-12.9%	-2.9%	-6.3%	8.6%	-3.3%	-2.6%	6.2%	0.8%	2.5%
NINTH	106	90	92	85	91	59	77	77	77	70	71
TENTH	96	107	91	93	86	92	60	78	78	78	71
ELEVENTH	95	97	108	92	94	87	93	61	79	79	79
TWELFTH	84	94	96	106	91	93	86	92	60	78	78
TOTAL 9 - 12	381	388	387	376	362	331	316	308	294	305	299
% CHANGE		1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	-3.7%	-8.6%	-4.5%	-2.5%	-4.5%	3.7%	-2.0%
TOTAL 6 - 12	660	668	631	613	584	572	549	535	535	548	548
% CHANGE		1.2%	-5.5%	-2.9%	-4.7%	-2.1%	-4.0%	-2.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
TOTAL K - 12	1,107	1,094	1,088	1,066	1,036	1,019	999	987	969	984	980
% CHANGE		-1.2%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-2.8%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-1.8%	1.5%	-0.4%

NORTH SALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL SIZE

GRADE	1	2	3	4	change		
	06 - 11	11 - 16	16 - 21	21 - 26	2/1	3/2	4/3
KINDERGARTEN	92	72	71	68	-21.7%	-1.4%	-4.2%
FIRST	95	75	74	71	-21.1%	-1.3%	-4.1%
SECOND	96	80	75	72	-16.7%	-6.3%	-4.0%
THIRD	100	84	77	76	-16.0%	-8.3%	-1.3%
FOURTH	102	88	72	76	-13.7%	-18.2%	5.6%
FIFTH	100	99	79	79	-1.0%	-20.2%	0.0%
SIXTH	104	99	82	80	-4.8%	-17.2%	-2.4%
SEVENTH	105	98	83	79	-6.7%	-15.3%	-4.8%
EIGHTH	109	99	86	80	-9.2%	-13.1%	-7.0%
NINTH	106	96	87	72	-9.4%	-9.4%	-17.2%
TENTH	105	94	94	76	-10.5%	0.0%	-19.1%
ELEVENTH	111	98	96	80	-11.7%	-2.0%	-16.7%
TWELFTH	108	98	94	81	-9.3%	-4.1%	-13.8%

DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN ENTERING & EXITING GRADES

YEAR	GRADE 12	YEAR	K	DIFFERENCE
2006	104	2007	100	-4
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	67	-17
2017	94	2018	84	-10
2018	96	2019	68	-28
2019	106	2020	70	-36
2020	91	2021	68	-23
2021	93	2022	67	-26
2022	86	2023	68	-18
2023	92	2024	68	-24
2024	60	2025	69	9
2025	78	2026	68	-10
Average Difference 2006 - 2011				-17
Average Difference 2011 - 2016				-33
Average Difference 2016 - 2021				-23
Average Difference 2021 - 2026				-14

PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16
KINDERGARTEN	95	100	99	92	74	91	62	64	77	69	66
FIRST	94	103	104	96	95	79	92	61	69	74	74
SECOND	83	91	105	104	94	101	75	97	62	68	76
THIRD	111	87	94	107	105	97	94	74	101	59	77
FOURTH	109	108	87	95	105	108	97	91	80	93	58
FIFTH	93	107	109	89	98	105	109	101	98	85	96
UNGRADED	6	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	591	596	598	583	575	586	530	488	487	448	447
% CHANGE		0.8%	0.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	1.9%	-9.6%	-7.9%	-0.2%	-8.0%	-0.2%
MIGRATION	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	AVERAGE
K - 1	108.4%	104.0%	97.0%	103.3%	106.8%	101.1%	98.4%	107.8%	96.1%	107.2%	103.7%
1 - 2	96.8%	101.9%	100.0%	97.9%	106.3%	94.9%	105.4%	101.6%	98.6%	102.7%	102.1%
2 - 3	104.8%	103.3%	101.9%	101.0%	103.2%	93.1%	98.7%	104.1%	95.2%	113.2%	100.9%
3 - 4	97.3%	100.0%	101.1%	98.1%	102.9%	100.0%	96.8%	108.1%	92.1%	98.3%	99.5%
4 - 5	98.2%	100.9%	102.3%	103.2%	100.0%	100.9%	104.1%	107.7%	106.3%	103.2%	104.7%

PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-16 Actual	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
KINDERGARTEN	66	67	84	68	70	68	67	68	68	69	68
FIRST	74	68	69	87	71	73	71	69	71	71	72
SECOND	76	76	69	70	89	72	75	72	70	72	72
THIRD	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71	73
FOURTH	58	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71
FIFTH	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80	76
TOTAL	447	426	457	453	452	447	450	452	434	436	432
% CHANGE		-4.7%	7.3%	-0.9%	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	-4.0%	0.5%	-0.9%

PEQUENAKONCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT -- SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

optimum class sizes: Grades K - 2 = 20, Grades 3 - 5 = 25

GRADE	Oct-16 Actual	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
KINDERGARTEN	66	67	84	68	70	68	67	68	68	69	68
# of Sections	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	16.5	16.8	21.0	17.0	17.5	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.0
FIRST	74	68	69	87	71	73	71	69	71	71	72
# of Sections	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	18.5	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.0
SECOND	76	76	69	70	89	72	75	72	70	72	72
# of Sections	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Avg Section Size	19.0	19.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.8	18.0	17.5	18.0	18.0
THIRD	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71	73
# of Sections	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	19.3	25.7	25.7	23.3	23.7	22.5	24.3	25.3	24.3	23.7	24.3
FOURTH	58	77	77	77	70	71	90	73	76	73	71
# of Sections	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	19.3	25.7	25.7	25.7	23.3	23.7	22.5	24.3	25.3	24.3	23.7
FIFTH	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80	76
# of Sections	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3
Avg Section Size	19.2	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	24.3	24.7	23.5	25.3	20.0	25.3
GRADED SC SPED	in grade level counts										
# of Sections	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Enrollment	447	426	457	453	452	447	450	452	434	436	432
Total Sections	26	23	24	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	23
Avg Section Size	18.6	20.7	21.2	20.2	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.2	20.2	21.1

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 greater than the optimum class size for the grade level.

NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16
SIXTH	127	93	106	107	91	100	102	113	94	96	89
SEVENTH	99	128	93	109	111	91	94	101	112	91	96
EIGHTH	114	98	128	93	112	107	89	92	102	110	94
UNGRADED							1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 6 - 8	340	319	327	309	314	298	286	306	308	297	279
% CHANGE		-6.2%	2.5%	-5.5%	1.6%	-5.1%	-4.0%	7.0%	0.7%	-3.6%	-6.1%
NINTH	114	110	95	123	92	101	98	82	89	97	106
TENTH	101	110	110	95	123	93	103	100	82	92	96
ELEVENTH	121	98	112	112	104	120	88	101	96	86	95
TWELFTH	104	116	101	108	113	104	117	87	100	95	84
UNGRADED	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL 9 - 12	440	434	418	439	436	422	407	370	367	370	381
% CHANGE		-1.4%	-3.7%	5.0%	-0.7%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-9.1%	-0.8%	0.8%	3.0%
TOTAL 6 - 12	780	753	745	748	750	720	693	676	675	667	660
% CHANGE		-3.5%	-1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-2.5%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.0%
MIGRATION	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	AVERAGE
6 - 7	100.8%	100.0%	102.8%	103.7%	100.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.1%	96.8%	100.0%	99.4%
7 - 8	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	102.8%	96.4%	97.8%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%	103.3%	99.6%
8 - 9	96.5%	96.9%	96.1%	98.9%	90.2%	91.6%	92.1%	96.7%	95.1%	96.4%	96.1%
9 - 10	96.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	101.1%	102.0%	102.0%	100.0%	103.4%	99.0%	101.2%
10 - 11	97.0%	101.8%	101.8%	109.5%	97.6%	94.6%	98.1%	96.0%	104.9%	103.3%	101.4%
11 - 12	95.9%	103.1%	96.4%	100.9%	100.0%	97.5%	98.9%	99.0%	99.0%	97.7%	98.5%

NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
	Actual										
SIXTH	89	96	61	81	81	81	73	74	94	76	80
SEVENTH	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93	76
EIGHTH	94	96	88	95	61	80	80	80	73	74	93
TOTAL 6 - 8	279	280	244	237	222	241	233	227	241	243	249
% CHANGE		0.4%	-12.9%	-2.9%	-6.3%	8.6%	-3.3%	-2.6%	6.2%	0.8%	2.5%
NINTH	106	90	92	85	91	59	77	77	77	70	71
TENTH	96	107	91	93	86	92	60	78	78	78	71
ELEVENTH	95	97	108	92	94	87	93	61	79	79	79
TWELFTH	84	94	96	106	91	93	86	92	60	78	78
TOTAL 9 - 12	381	388	387	376	362	331	316	308	294	305	299
% CHANGE		1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	-3.7%	-8.6%	-4.5%	-2.5%	-4.5%	3.7%	-2.0%
TOTAL 6 - 12	660	668	631	613	584	572	549	535	535	548	548
% CHANGE		1.2%	-5.5%	-2.9%	-4.7%	-2.1%	-4.0%	-2.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%

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NORTH SALEM MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
SECTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR REGULAR INSTRUCTION OF GRADES 6 - 12 optimum class sizes: 25 students for Grades 6 -12

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GRADE	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct-26
Sixth - Eighth		280	244	237	222	241	233	227	241	243	249
# of Core Rooms		11	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	10
Avg Section Size		25.5	24.4	23.7	24.7	24.1	25.9	25.2	24.1	24.3	24.9
Core Rooms = Science, English, Math, Social Studies, Language, Health, Computer, Special Ed											
Ninth - Twelfth		388	387	376	362	331	316	308	294	305	299
# of Core Rooms		15	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	12	12
Avg Section Size		25.9	25.8	25.1	25.9	25.5	24.3	25.7	24.5	25.4	24.9
Core Rooms = Science, English, Math, Social Studies, Language, Health, Computer, Special Ed											
Total 6 - 12 Enrollment		668	631	613	584	572	549	535	535	548	548
Total 6 - 12 Core Rooms		26	25	25	23	23	22	21	22	22	22
Avg Section Size		25.7	25.1	24.4	25.3	24.8	25.1	25.4	24.3	24.9	24.9

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

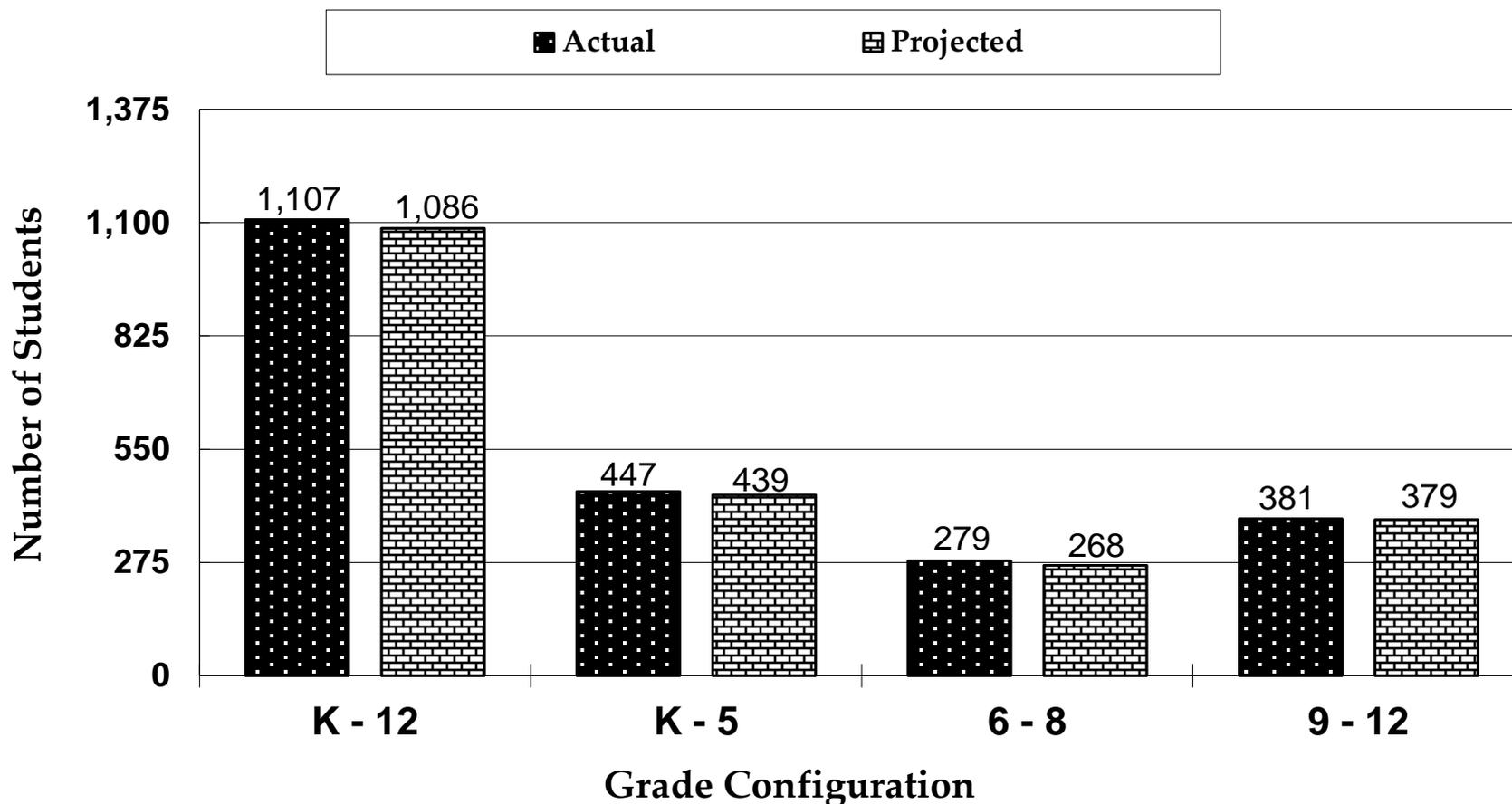
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Appendix B

North Salem Central School District

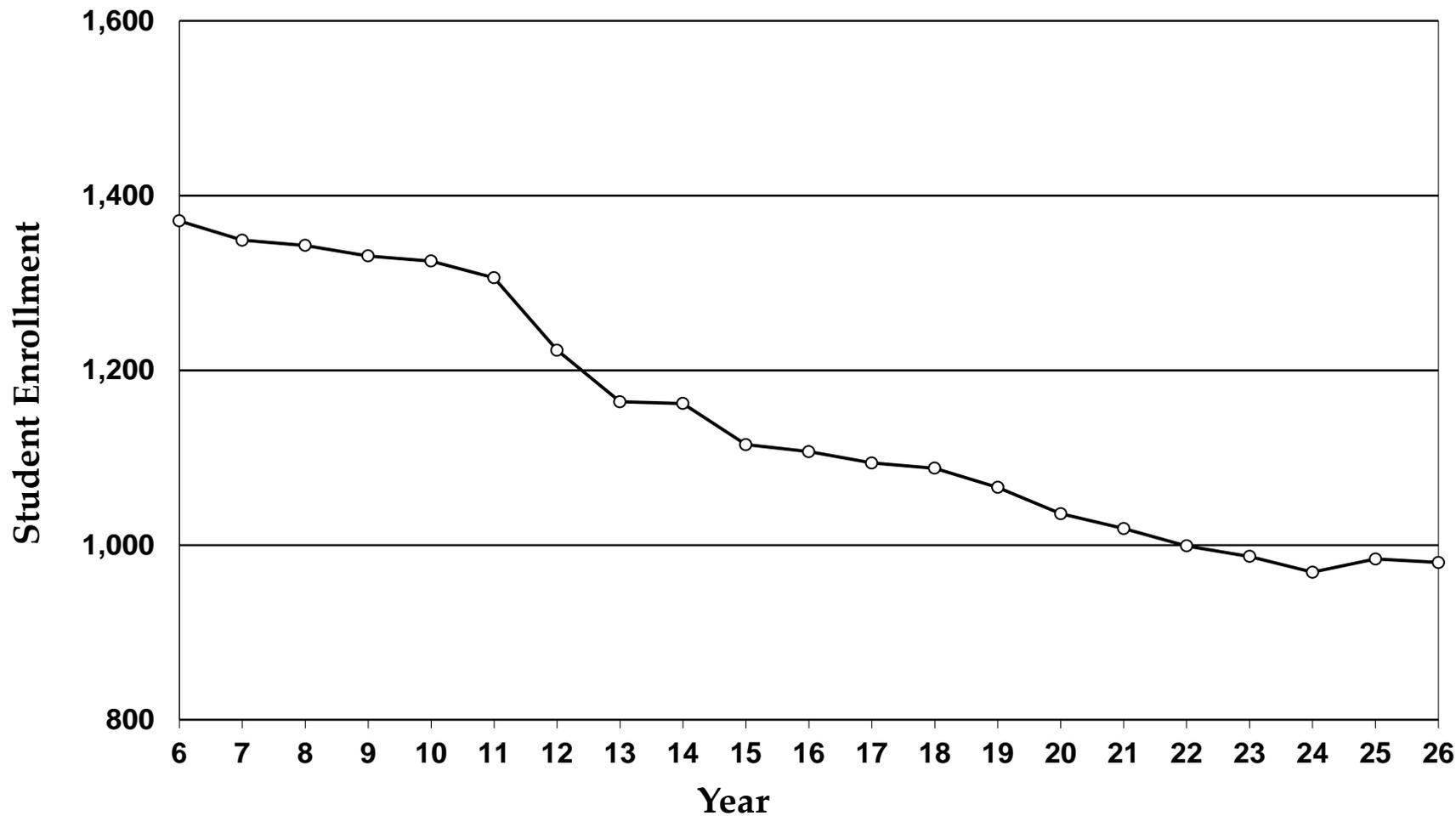
Accuracy of 2015-16 Western Suffolk BOCES Projections for 2016-17

2016-17 Enrollment



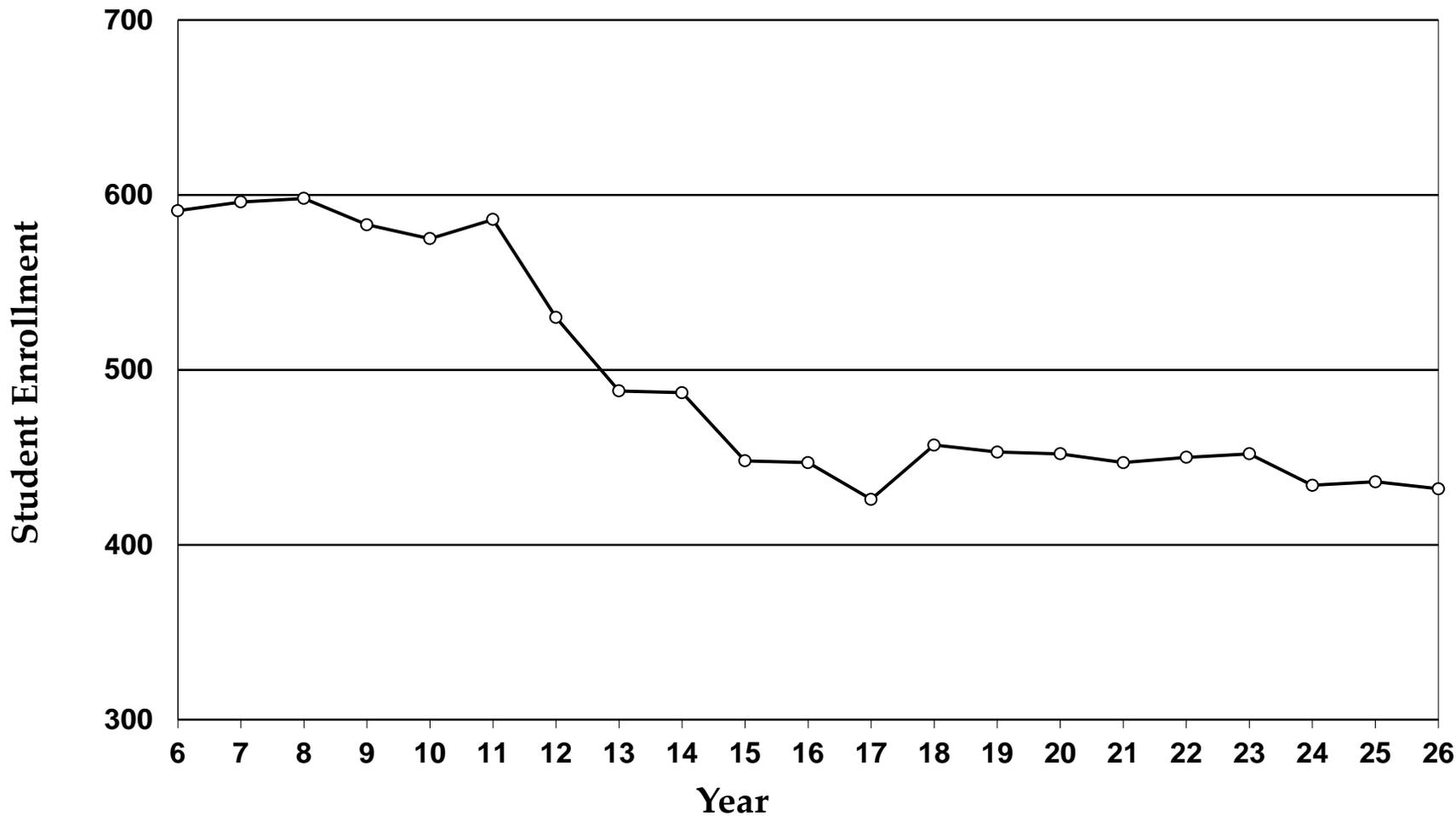
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades K - 12



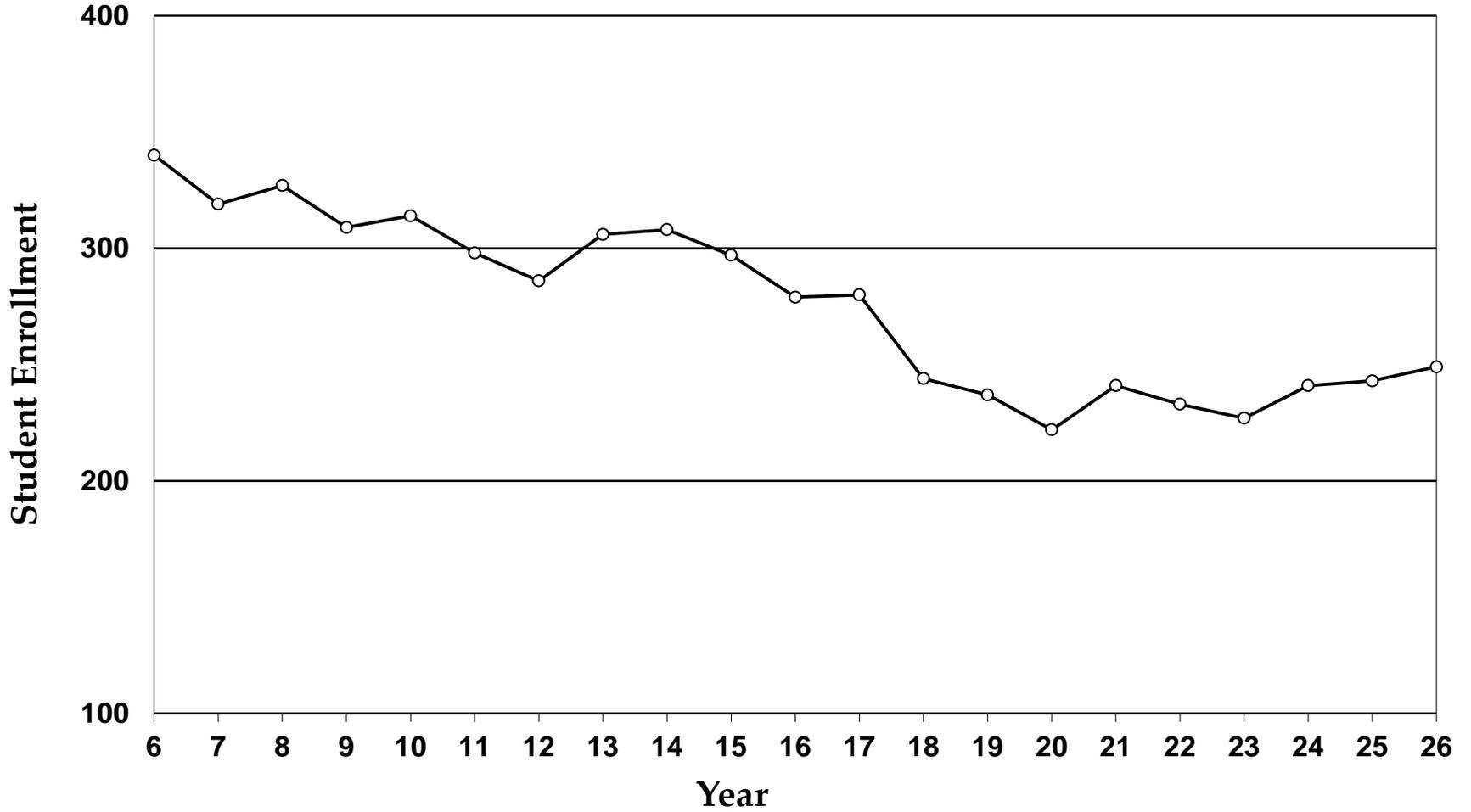
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades K - 5



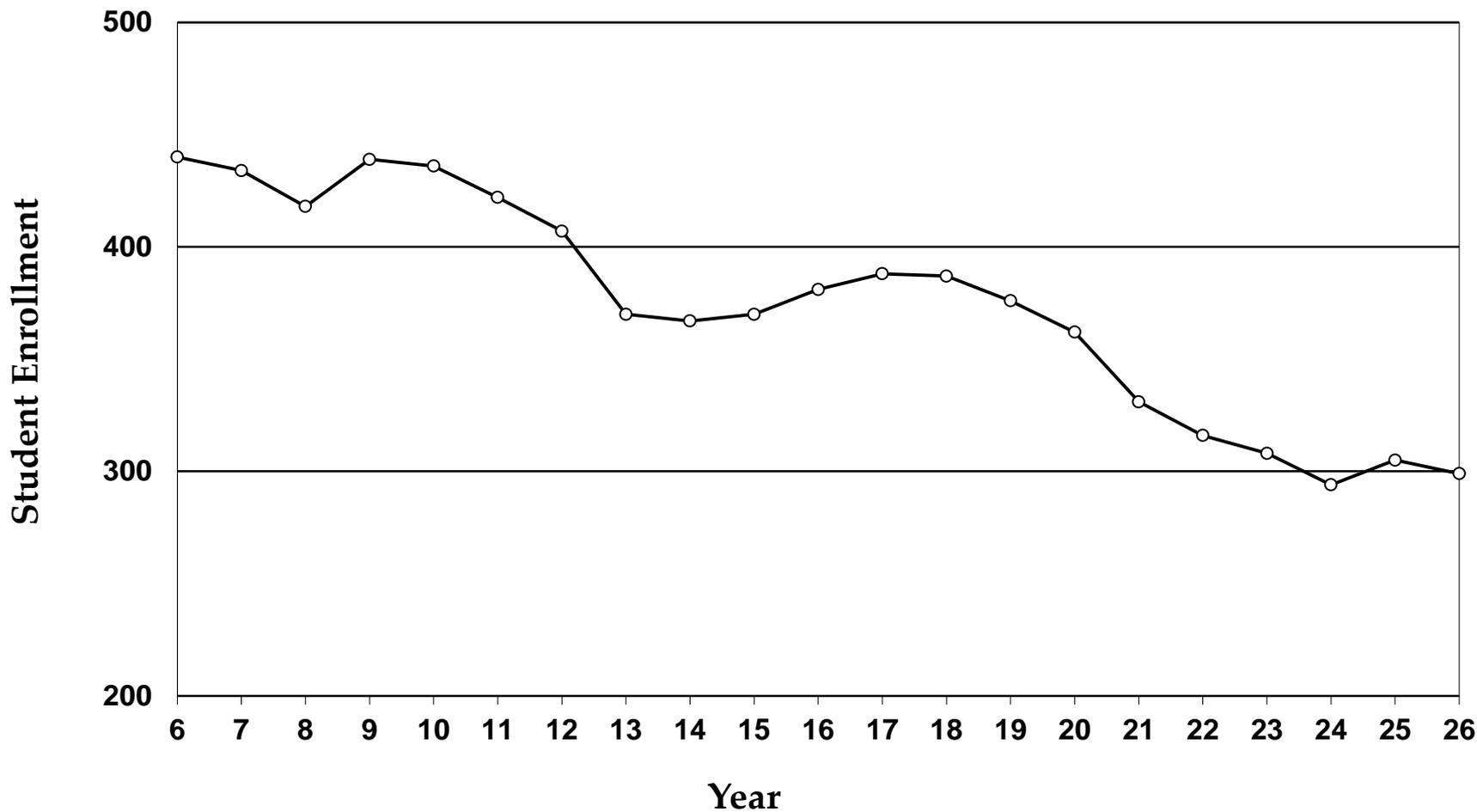
North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades 6 - 8

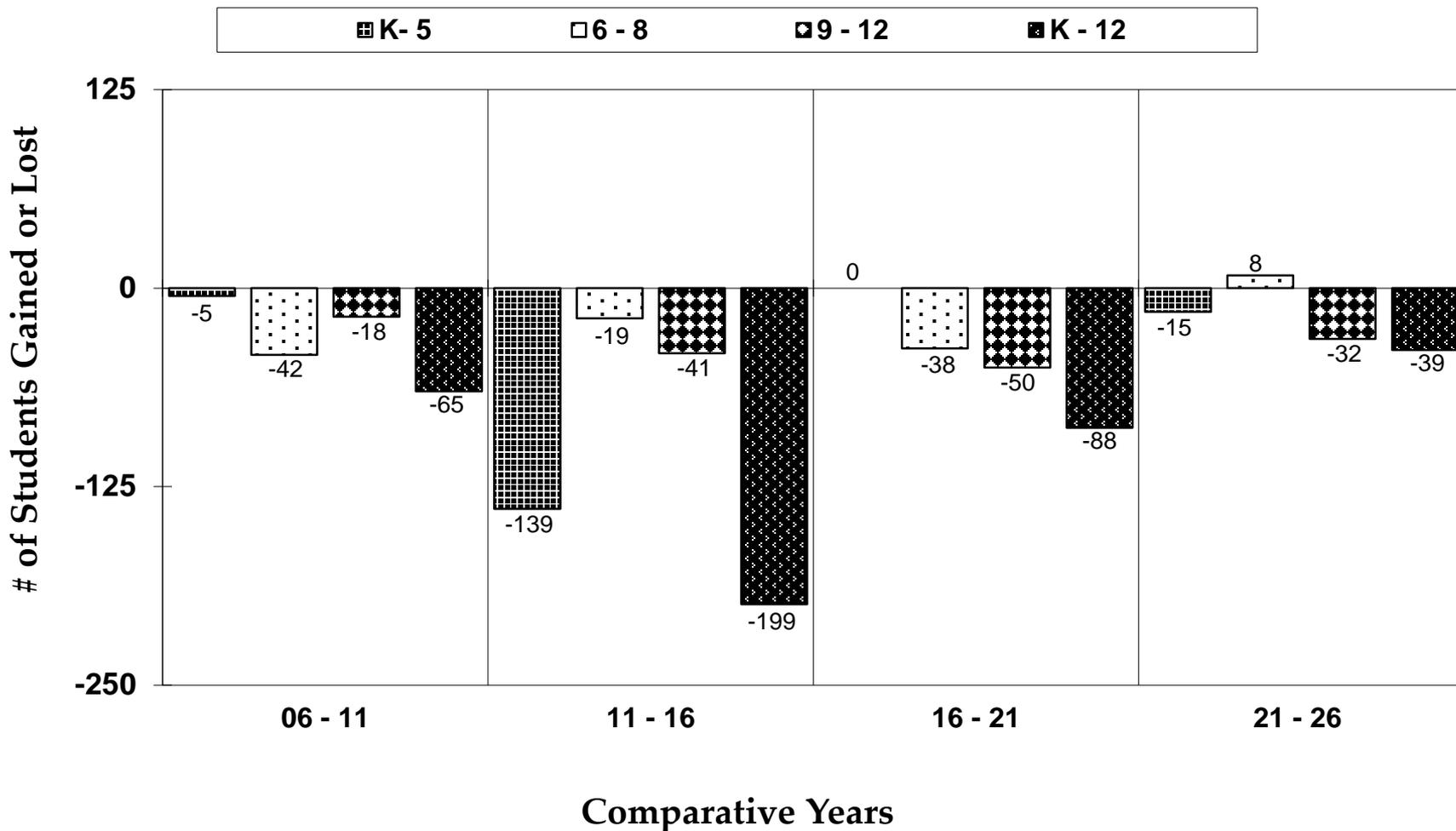


North Salem Central School District

Enrollment: Grades 9 - 12



North Salem Central School District Enrollment Change 2006 - 2026



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Mr. Salvatore Marinello, Vice President
Ms. Mildred Browne
Mr. Sydney Finkelstein
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