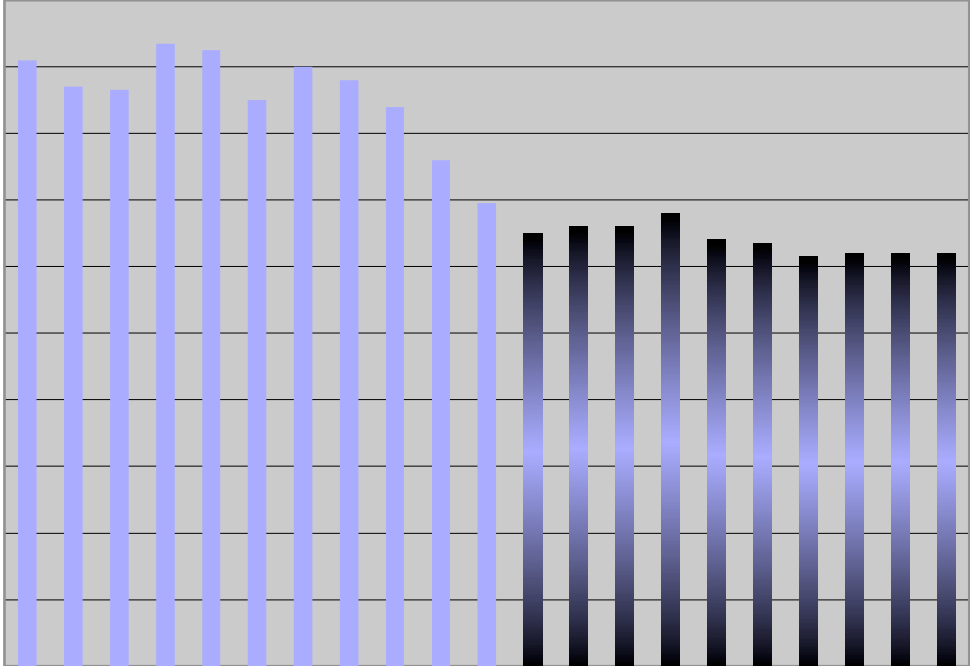


EASTFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTED TO 2024



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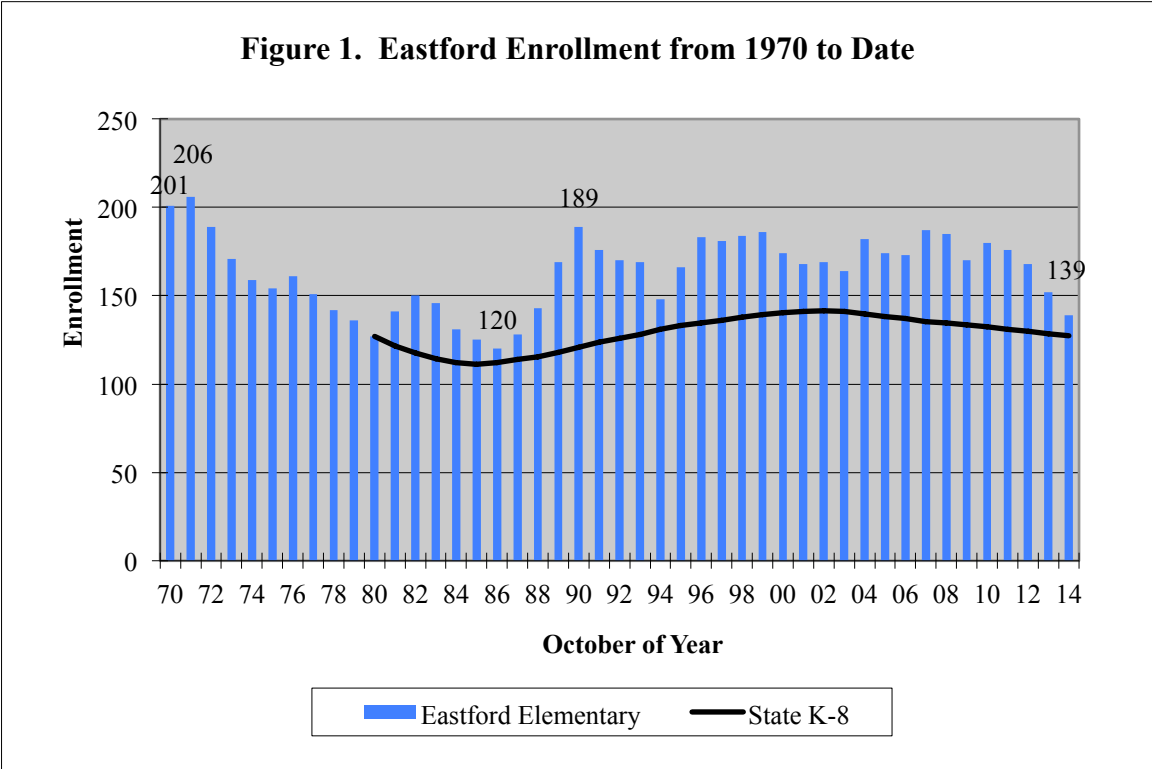
Introduction

This report is a ten-year projection of enrollment for the Eastford Elementary School. It is based on students attending the school in October of the school year. The report includes 45 years of enrollment to place the projection into a wider historical perspective. One of the primary drivers of future enrollment is births to residents. The report examines births and their relationship to kindergarten enrollment. Several factors that influence school enrollment - town population, women of child-bearing age, housing, migration and non-public enrollment - are presented. Finally, the accuracy of earlier projections is examined.

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

Perspective

Enrollment projections typically use the most recent five years of data. While the most recent past is viewed as the best predictor of the near future, it is informative to look at a broader perspective. Figure 1 shows the enrollment in the Eastford Elementary School from 1970 to date.



Enrollment at the Eastford Elementary School peaked at 212 students in 1968. Peak enrollment in the 1970 to 2014 period was 206 students in 1971. Between 1971 and 1986, enrollment fell to 120 students. In those 15 years, enrollment declined by 86 students or 41.7 percent. Between 1986 and 1990 enrollment grew by 69 students, or 57.5 percent, and reached a secondary peak of 189 students. The 2014 enrollment was 139 students, 50 students (26.5 percent) below the 1990 level.

Eastford's enrollment pattern is not that similar to that of the state's public schools in grades K-8. I have tracked public school K-8 enrollment since 1980. Public school K-8 enrollment bottomed in 1985, one year before Eastford. It reached a secondary peak in 2002. In those 17 years, state K-8 enrollment grew by 27.2 percent. Eastford's period of growth was much shorter than the state's but greater in magnitude. The state's public school K-8 enrollment has been declining for 12 years. Between 2002 and 2014, it fell by 10.1 percent. Eastford started the second downturn much earlier than the state. The magnitude of the district's decline has been greater than the state's. Had Eastford followed the state pattern of enrollment since 1980, it would have had 127 students in October of 2014 instead of the 139 that were enrolled on that date.

Current Enrollment

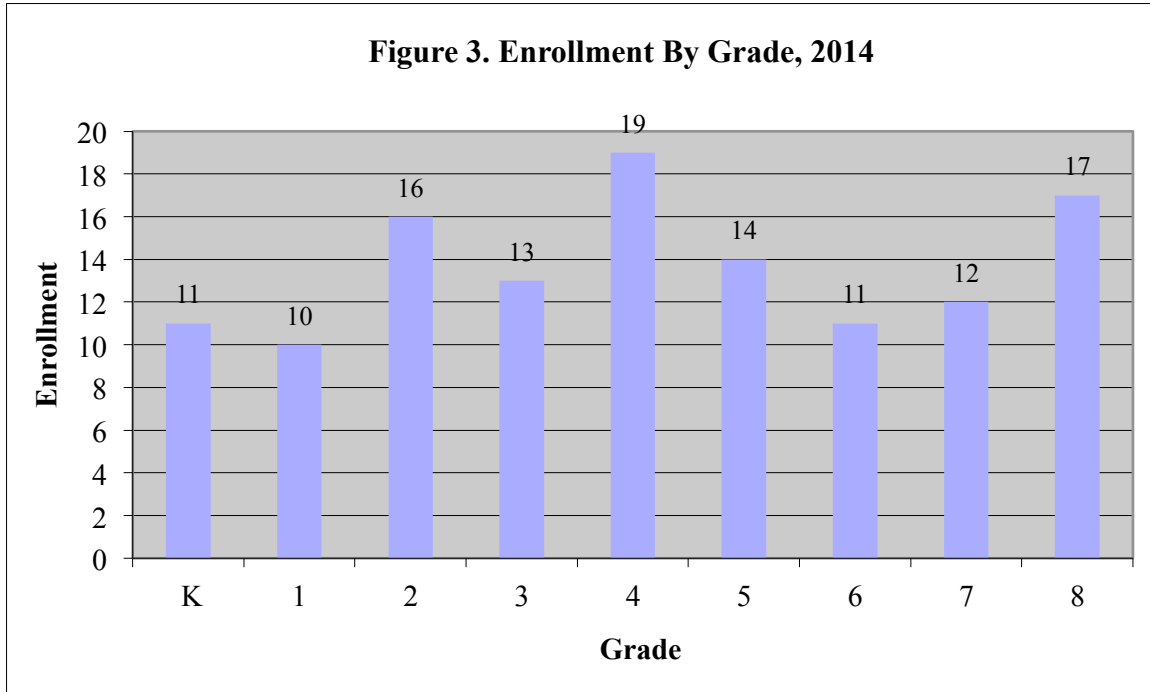
Table 1 and Figure 2 provide a picture of where Eastford residents in grades PK-8 attended school in October of 2014. The non-public data are preliminary. They show that 87.9 percent of Eastford's elementary school-age residents attended Eastford Elementary School in 2014. Only 1.3 percent of the school-age residents attended non-public schools in state. Other school-age residents attended magnet schools (0.6 percent) or public schools in other districts (0.6 percent). The district reported 15 children (9.6 percent) home schooled in 2014. There was one non-resident enrolled in the Eastford Elementary School in 2014. The projections in this report are based on the 139 students who attended the Eastford Elementary School in October, 2014.

| Table 1. 2014 Enrollment | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Residents | | |
| A. Eastford Public | 138 | 87.9% |
| B. Other Public | 1 | 0.6% |
| C. Magnets | 1 | 0.6% |
| D. Non-Public | 2 | 1.3% |
| E. Home Schooled | 15 | 9.6% |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E) | 157 | |
| F. Non-Residents | 1 | |
| Total Enrollment (A+F) | 139 | |



Figure 3 shows the October 2014 grade-by-grade enrollment of students in the Eastford Elementary School. The children in pre-kindergarten programs are not shown. Grade 4 had the largest enrollment with 19 students. It was followed by Grade 8 with 17 students and Grade 2 with 16. Grade 1 was the smallest class with only 10 students. Kindergarten had 11 students as did Grade 6. If current conditions continue, this year's Kindergarten class will have nine students when it enters Grade 8 in 2022. That is well below the current enrollment for that grade. The current year enrollment by grade is the starting

point for this projection. How it moves forward is discussed below.



Projection Method

The projections in this report were generated using the cohort survival method. This is the standard method used by people running enrollment projections. For the grades above kindergarten, I compute grade-to-grade growth rates for ten years (see Appendix B). For example, if the number of fifth graders this year is 21 and the number of fourth graders last year was 20, then the growth rate is 1.050. A growth rate above 1.000 indicates that students moved in, transferred from a non-public school or they were retained. A growth rate below 1.000 means that students moved out, transferred or were not promoted from the prior grade. For each grade I calculate four different averages of the annual growth rates: a three-year average, a weighted three-year average, a five-year average and a weighted five-year average. I choose the average that seems to best fit the data. The average growth rate for a grade is applied to the prior year's enrollment from the prior grade. The projection builds grade by grade and year by year.

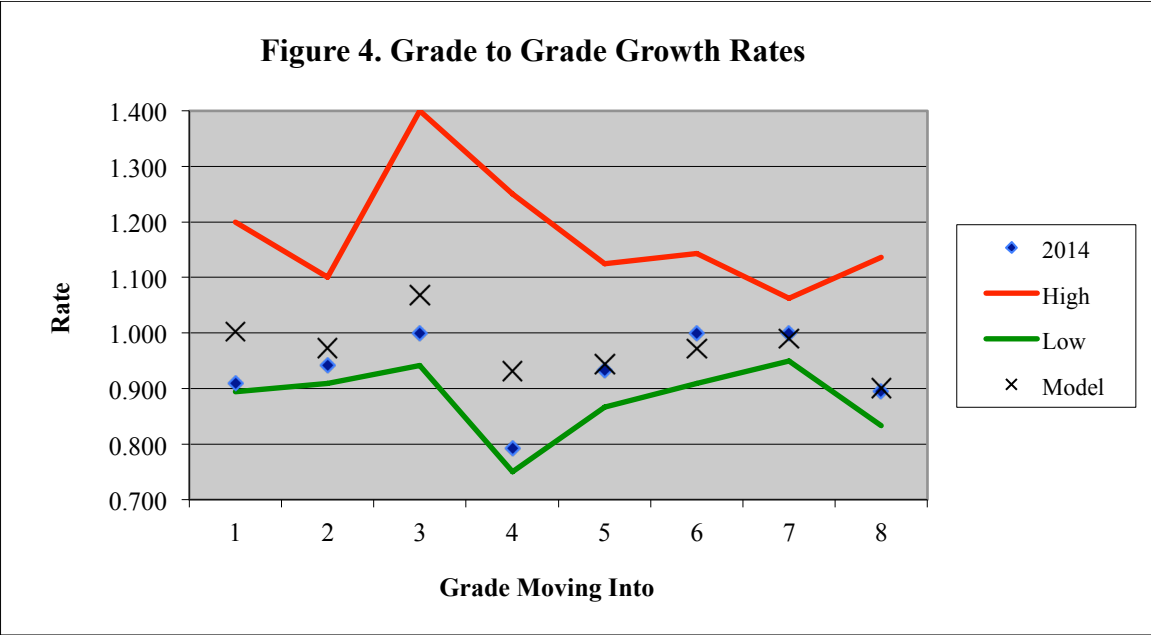
In the standard model, kindergarten enrollment is compared to births five years prior and some average of the observed growth or decline is used to project future kindergarten enrollment. My method breaks kindergarten enrollment into three parts: five-year olds, six-year olds entering kindergarten for the first time, and six-year old repeaters. Each component is analyzed separately and then combined to get total projected kindergarten. Kindergarten enrollment is very difficult to predict. I feel that this component model can improve the predictability slightly. I chose the five-year average of each component for the projection. It was the second largest of the four I reviewed.

To extend the projection beyond four years, I need to estimate births. The State Department of Public Health recorded 11 births in 2012. That is the near official count. The preliminary count for 2013 was 20 births. In 2014, there were eight in-state births recorded through December. Preliminary figures show no out-of-state births to Eastford residents in 2014. I estimated the 2013 fertility rates from similar districts

(DRG E) by taking the 2010 rates and multiplying them by the percentage change in the Center for Disease Control’s (CDC) estimate of fertility rates in Connecticut in 2013 and 2010. They have reported a decline in rates. I applied the estimated 2013 DRG E rates to the Connecticut State Data Center's projection of women of child-bearing age in 2015 to project 12 births in 2015. To project births in 2015 and 2020, I calculated the projected growth in births in the interval, annualized it and applied it to the prior year’s births in Eastford.

Figure 4 gives a perspective of the grade-to-grade growth rates for students attending the Eastford schools. An "x" indicates the average growth rate used in this projection. The diamond is the growth observed between last year and this year. The upper line indicates the largest growth rate observed over the past ten years and the lower line, the lowest. In general, the narrower the gap between the two lines is, the greater the accuracy of the projection. The growth rates used in the projection were based on a five-year average of the observed grade-to-grade growth. This was the highest of the four averages I calculated.

The model growth rates are toward the lower end of the ten-year range. Five of the elementary growth rates are below 1.00 indicating a net out-migration of families with school-age children. Three of the 2014 grade-to-grade growth rates - grades 1, 2 and 4 - were close to ten-year lows. These pulled the model growth rates downward. Most of the model growth rates were very close to the annual rates in 2014. However, the rates in grades 1, 3 and 4 were well above the 2014 rates. The average growth rate across grades 1-8 used for the projection was 0.973. The rate in 2014 was a relatively low 0.934; the median rate over the past 20 years was 1.007.



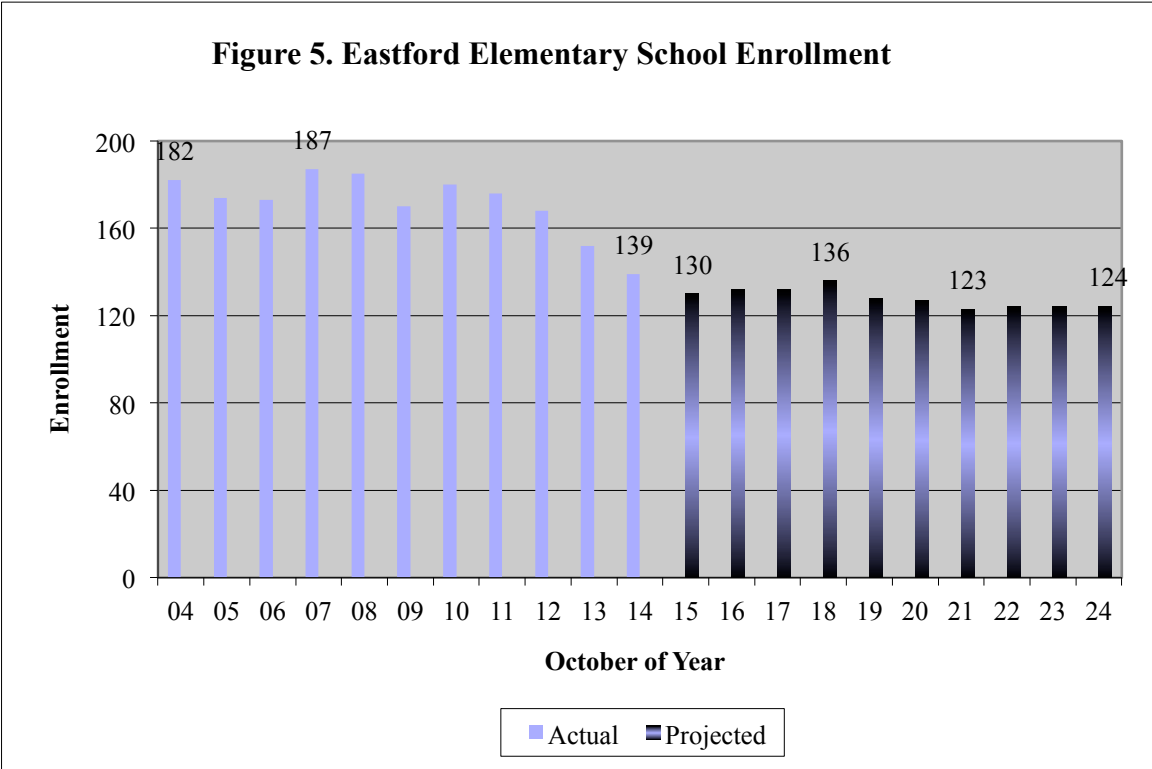
Enrollment data from 2003 to 2013 were taken from the files of the Connecticut State Department of Education. The public school data are available on the Department's website at www.sde.ct.gov. Data for 2014 were provided by the Bureau of Data Collection, Research and Evaluation of the Connecticut State Department of Education. All enrollment data after 2011 are subject to minor changes as they are reviewed and audited. Births from 1980 to 2014 were provided by the Healthcare Quality, Statistics, Analysis and Reporting Unit of the State Department of Public Health.

Eastford Elementary School Enrollment

Table 2 and Figure 5 present the observed total enrollment at Eastford Elementary School from 2004 to 2014 and projected enrollment through 2024. Detailed grade-by-grade data may be found in Appendix A. Enrollment inched upward from 182 students in 2004 to 187 students in 2007. That was the highest level since 1990. Enrollment then declined to 139 students in 2014. The losses were significant in 2009, 2013 and 2014. Between 2004 and 2014 there was a loss of 43 students or 23.6 percent. Statewide in that period, grade K-8 decreased by 8.9 percent. Eastford's decline was in the middle of similar districts in the region. Union's enrollment gained 5.3 percent. The losses in Brooklyn (-9.0 percent) and Woodstock (-12.6 percent) were smaller than Eastford. The 23.6 percent decline in Chaplin (K-6) was the same as Eastford's decline. Steeper declines were recorded in Ashford (-28.4 percent), Scotland (-30.6 percent in grades K-6) and Hampton (-29.8 percent in grades K-6).

I anticipate that enrollment will decline through 2021. Next year, I anticipate that total enrollment will fall to 130 students. The peak enrollment over the next ten years is projected to be 136 students in 2018. In 2024, I expect the enrollment will be about 124 students. The total ten-year projected decline of 15 students is almost 11 percent below the current enrollment. I have projected that K-8 enrollment statewide will be down 12.1 percent in that period. Your total enrollment should average 128 students over the ten-year projection period. This compares to an average total enrollment of 170 students over the past ten years.

| Year | Students | Percent Change |
|------|----------|----------------|
| 2004 | 182 | |
| 2005 | 174 | -4.4% |
| 2006 | 173 | -0.6% |
| 2007 | 187 | 8.1% |
| 2008 | 185 | -1.1% |
| 2009 | 170 | -8.1% |
| 2010 | 180 | 5.9% |
| 2011 | 176 | -2.2% |
| 2012 | 168 | -4.5% |
| 2013 | 152 | -9.5% |
| 2014 | 139 | -8.6% |
| 2015 | 130 | -6.5% |
| 2016 | 132 | 1.5% |
| 2017 | 132 | 0.0% |
| 2018 | 136 | 3.0% |
| 2019 | 128 | -5.9% |
| 2020 | 127 | -0.8% |
| 2021 | 123 | -3.1% |
| 2022 | 124 | 0.8% |
| 2023 | 124 | 0.0% |
| 2024 | 124 | 0.0% |



Factors Affecting the Projection

The primary reasons for elementary enrollment change lie in the births and yield from the birth cohort. Figure 6 presents the official birth counts from 1980 to 2012 and preliminary, estimated and projected births through 2019. Births ranged from a low of eight in 1981 and 2009 to a high of 26 in 1995. There were 11 births in 2012, the close to official count. The preliminary count of births in 2013 was 20. Based on in-state births through December of 2014, I estimate there will be only eight births in 2014. In the 1990s there was an average of 19 births annually. In the five years from 2005 to 2009 (this fall’s kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 15. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average 13. The projection in years 2020 to 2024 assumes an average of 11 births annually between 2015 and 2019. This is based in part upon the Connecticut State Data Center projection of Eastford women of child-bearing ages and my estimate of DRG E fertility rates in 2013.

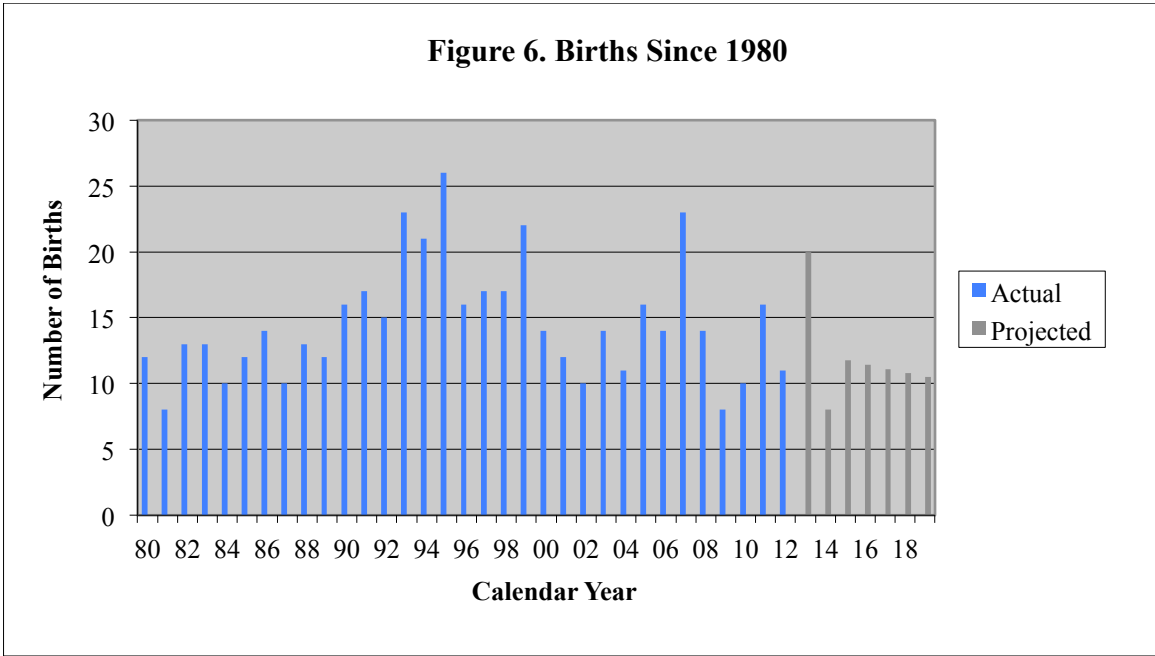
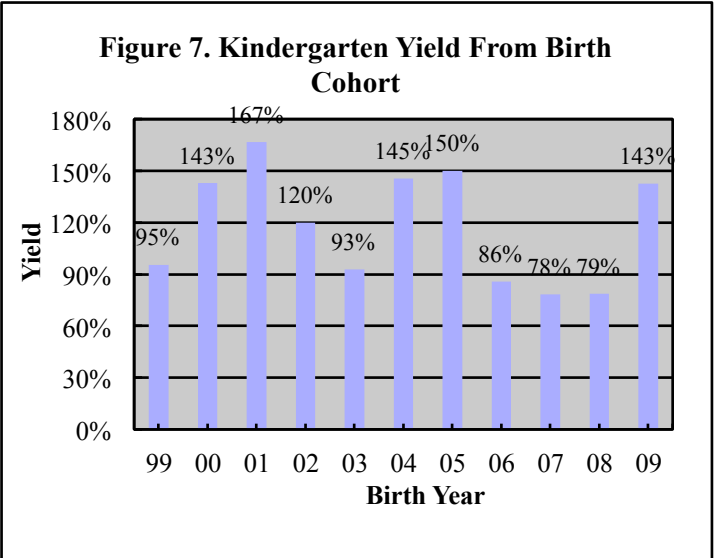


Figure 7 depicts the kindergarten yield five and six years later from the birth cohorts of 1999 to 2009 for Eastford residents attending kindergarten in Eastford. There were 14 births in 2008 and 11 children enrolled in Eastford kindergarten at age five in 2013 and none who first enrolled in kindergarten at age six in 2014. That is a yield of 79 percent. The yield from the birth cohort ranged from a low 78 percent in 2007 to a high of 167 percent in 2001. The estimated yield from the 2009 birth cohort is 143 percent. Note that 2009 yield is an estimate because we will not know the actual number of children who will enter



kindergarten for the first time as six-year olds until October 2015. Yields above 100 percent generally mean that parents move into town after giving birth elsewhere. Yields below 100 percent mean that families who gave birth as town residents left town or chose another school system for kindergarten. The average yield over the past five years was 107 percent.

Table 5 gives a history of enrollment in kindergarten since 2004 and relates the components of kindergarten enrollment back to the appropriate birth cohort. Retention is tied to the prior year's kindergarten enrollment. To estimate kindergarten enrollment, I used the five-year average of retentions, and yields from births five and six years ago. I estimated kindergarten from 97.3 percent of births five years ago, 5.1 percent of births six years ago, and no current Kindergarten students retained.

| Table 3. Analysis of Kindergarten Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Year | Birth Year | Births | K | Retained From Prior Year | | | | Percent Retained | Yield From Births 5-Years Prior | Yield From Births 6-Years Prior | Total Yield From Birth Cohort |
| | | | | Retained From Prior Year | Non-Resident Born 5-Years Prior | Non-Resident Born 6 Years Prior | Non-Resident Born 6 Years Prior | | | | |
| 2004 | 1999 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 95.5% | 5.9% | 95.5% |
| 2005 | 2000 | 14 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 142.9% | 0.0% | 142.9% |
| 2006 | 2001 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 166.7% | 0.0% | 166.7% |
| 2007 | 2002 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 110.0% | 0.0% | 120.0% |
| 2008 | 2003 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 92.9% | 10.0% | 92.9% |
| 2009 | 2004 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 136.4% | 0.0% | 145.5% |
| 2010 | 2005 | 16 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 137.5% | 9.1% | 150.0% |
| 2011 | 2006 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0.0% | 78.6% | 12.5% | 85.7% |
| 2012 | 2007 | 23 | 19 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 78.3% | 7.1% | 78.3% |
| 2013 | 2008 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 78.6% | 0.0% | 78.6% |
| 2014 | 2009 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 137.5% | 0.0% | 142.6% |
| 3-Year Average | | | | | | | | 0.0% | 88.9% | 2.0% | 99.8% |
| Weighted 3-Year Average | | | | | | | | 0.0% | 108.0% | 1.2% | 110.5% |
| 5-Year Average | | | | | | | | 0.0% | 97.3% | 5.1% | 107.0% |
| Weighted 5-Year Average | | | | | | | | 0.0% | 102.1% | 3.7% | 105.6% |

The correlation between births and kindergarten enrollment five-year later was a low 0.42 over the 1985 to 2014 period. If this relationship were used to predict kindergarten enrollment, the estimate would have been off by an average of three children annually over the past ten years. The cohort survival method, even with my breakout into five-year olds, six-year old delayed entrants and children retained, cannot overcome the underlying unpredictability of kindergarten enrollment from earlier births.

Public Act 14-39 requires that the Office of Early Childhood develop a plan by June 30, 2015 to change the age eligible to start kindergarten from January of the school year to October and to create spaces in public and private child readiness programs for the students affected by the change. The earliest this plan could be implemented would seem to be the 2016-17 school year. Whatever form the plan takes, it would reduce the size of your kindergarten class in October, 2016 and possibly increase your pre-kindergarten enrollment in that year. This change is not built into this projection, but will be built into future projections once the plan is formalized.

Context of the Projection

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

To assist in this endeavor, this report examines eight factors that could affect enrollment: town population, women of child-bearing age; people in the labor market; new home construction; sales of existing homes; non-public enrollment; and student migration.

Figure 8 presents the US Census Bureau estimate of Eastford population growth between July, 2010 and 2013. In those three years, they estimated the town population decreased by 14 people. The population loss of 0.80 percent was the 124th ranked in the state. In contrast, Windham County declined by 0.72 percent, the state grew by 0.58 percent and communities with similar economic and need characteristics declined by 0.08 percent. The 2010 census population data show that from April 2000 to April 2010 Eastford's population grew from 1,618 people to 1,749. The 131-person growth was the second smallest in the past six decades. The 8.1 percent increase between 2000 and 2010 was the 53rd largest in the state.

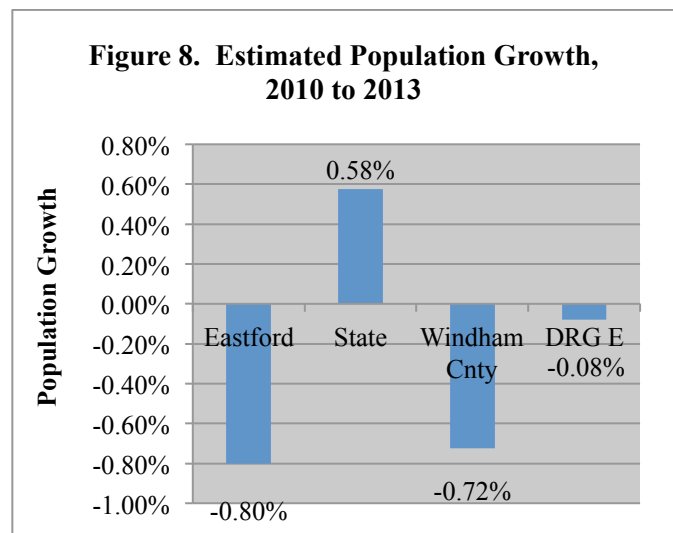


Figure 9 presents Eastford's population ages 0-14 in 2010 and the Connecticut State Data center's projections for 2015 and 2020. The Center projects that Eastford's population ages 0-4 will decline from 90 in 2010 to 65 in 2015 and 60 in 2020. They expect the population ages 5-9 will grow from 95 in 2010 to 101 in 2015 and then decline to 75 in 2020. They expect the population ages 10-14 will grow from 190 in 2010 to 114 in 2015 and 119 in 2020. Between October 2010 and October 2014, Eastford's school age population in grades K-8 in all schools (roughly ages 5-13) declined from 168 to 127 students. It appears that the actual decline is greater than projected by the Center.

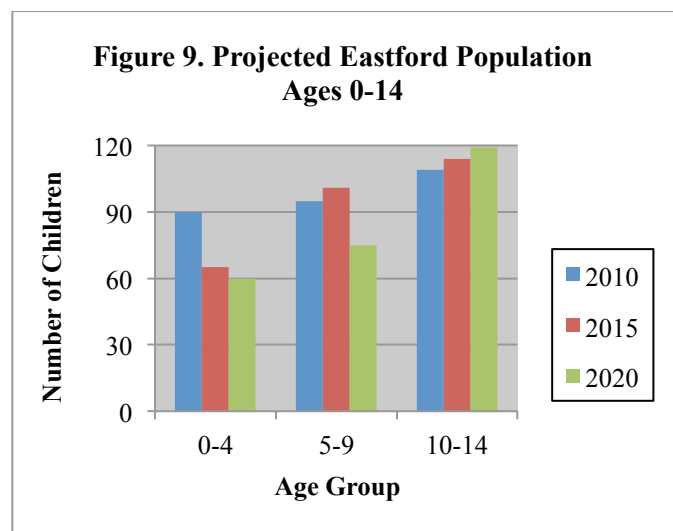


Figure 10 presents the number of women of child-bearing age from the 2000 and 2010 censuses and projected in 2015. There were 14 births to Eastford residents in 2000 and 10 in 2010. In communities such as yours, women in the 30-34 age group have the highest rate of births. The number of women in this group fell from 55 in 2000 to 35 in 2010 and is projected to increase slightly in 2015. The second highest birth rate in communities like yours is women ages 25-29. The number in that age range grew from 25 in 2000 to 45 in 2010 but is projected to decline significantly. The only age range that increased between 2000 and 2010 was 20-24. No age range except 30-34 is projected to increase between 2010 and 2015.

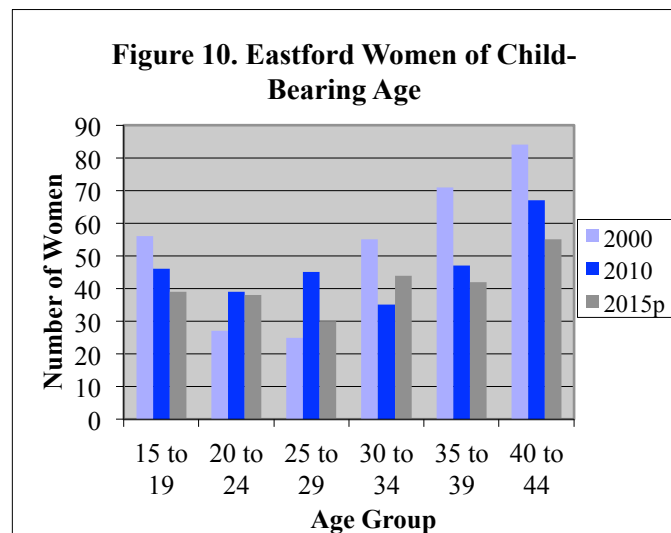


Figure 11 examines the number of people in the labor market from the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These are people 16 years of age or older working or actively seeking employment. Since it excludes most students and the elderly, I find it a very rough proxy of the number of school-age families. The Eastford labor force decreased 6.6 percent between 2009 and 2013. This was worse than the state (-1.9 percent) and Windham County (-3.8 percent). The 2013 unemployment rate of 6.5 percent was down from the 7.3 percent recent high set in 2010. It is below the state rate of 7.8 percent and the Windham County rate of 8.7 percent. Eastford's preliminary unemployment rate for 2014 was 5.1 percent

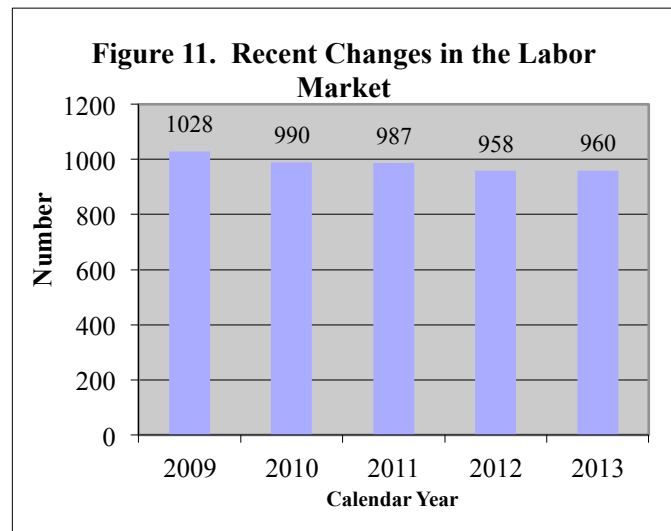


Figure 12 presents the net new housing units constructed from 2003 to 2013 from the State Department of Economic and Community Development. In the past ten years the number of net (of demolitions) new housing units constructed in Eastford ranged from a high 19 in 2003 down to a low of zero in 2010. There were permits for four new housing units issued in 2013. In the five-year look-back period for this projection, there was an average of 2.8 net new housing units constructed. The 2010 census indicated that Eastford had 793 housing units of which 87.0 percent were occupied in April 2010. There was an average of 2.53 people per household and 28.0 percent of the households had a child under 18.

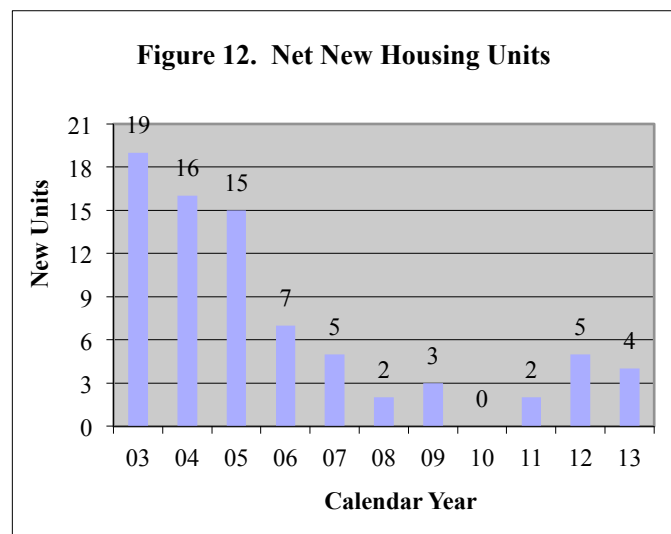


Figure 13 presents my estimate of the number of sales of existing homes. I derived it by taking the number of real estate transactions from The Warren Group/Commercial Record and subtracting the number of new single-family housing units authorized. This is an estimate because of the lag between the time a new house is authorized and it is sold. The estimated number of sales of existing homes ranged from a low of seven in 2011 to a high of 46 in 2004. There were 18 existing houses sold in 2014. In the five-year look back period for the projection, there were 13 sales annually.

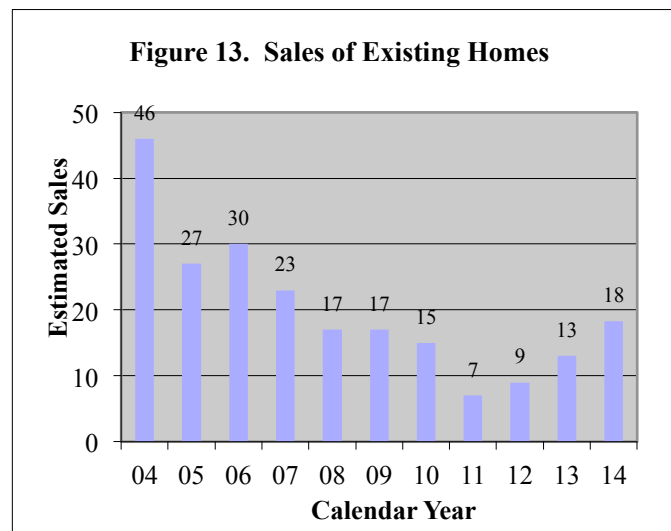


Figure 14 presents the non-public enrollment in grades PK-8 over the past ten years for students from the town of Eastford. The 2014 data are preliminary. The data are from the records of the Connecticut State Department of Education. Non-public enrollment ranged from a high of 16 students in 2004 to a low of two students in 2014. In the past ten years, enrollment in the non-public schools decreased by 14 students or 87.5 percent. The 2014 enrollment represented 1.4 percent of all PK-8 students from Eastford. That is down from the 12.8 percent recent high recorded in 2003. In addition to the students enrolled in non-public schools, in 2014 Eastford had two children enrolled in other public schools.

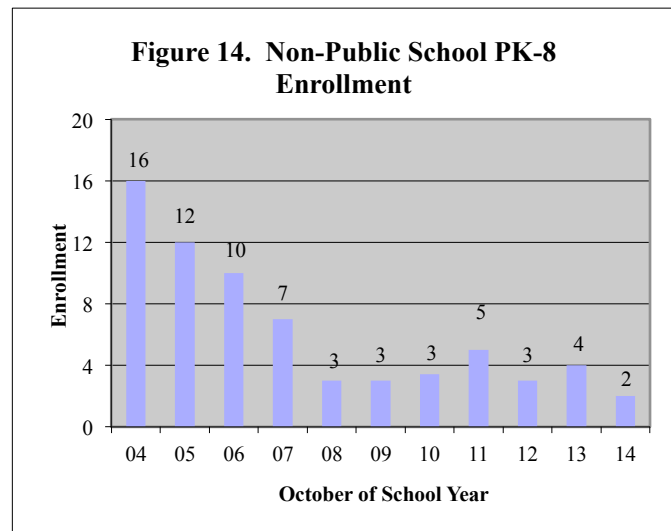
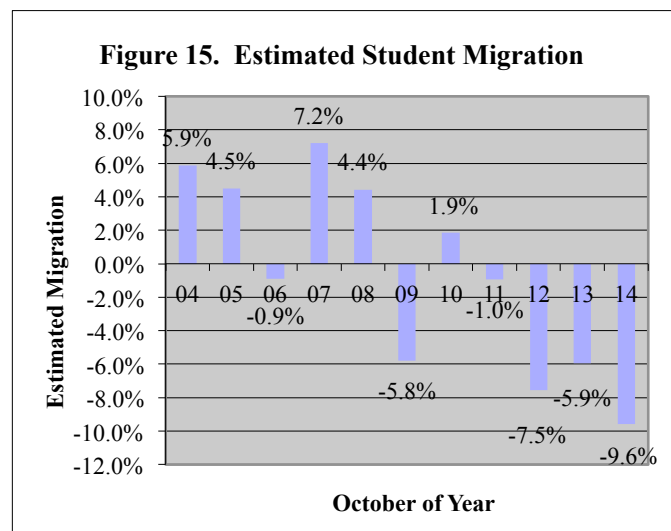


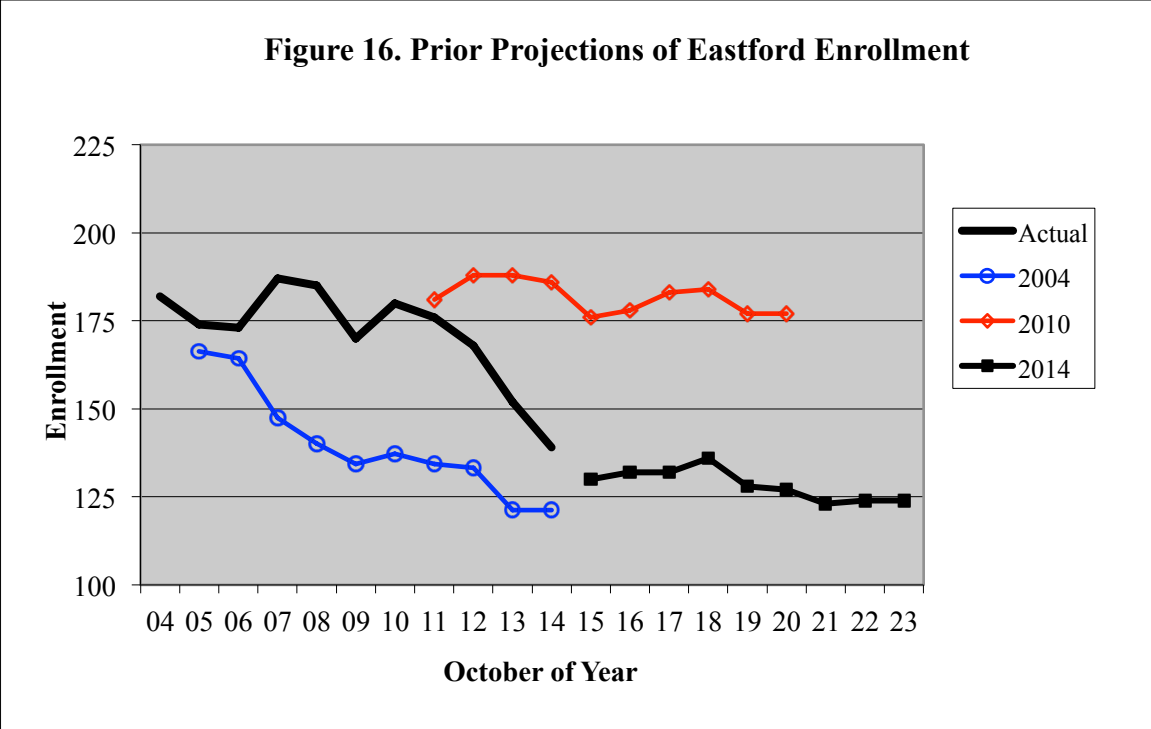
Figure 15 presents the estimated migration of students from Eastford. Estimated migration ranged from a high of +7.2 percent in 2007 to a low of -9.6 percent in 2014. The data behind these figures may be found in Appendix B. Migration has been negative for the past four years. The last time that happened was 2000 to 2003. The average migration in the five-year look-back period of the projection was -4.43 percent. Going back 25 years, the average five-year migration was lower only once before. The median five-year migration rate over the past 25 years was +0.58 percent. If migration returns to previous levels, then this projection will be a little low.



Prior Projections of Enrollment

The cohort-survival projection method works by moving forward the pattern of recent events that are subsumed within the grade-by-grade enrollment. This works very well when communities are stable. That includes places that are growing or declining at a steady rate. One way to know if that assumption is valid is to examine how past projections have fared. Figure 16 presents the enrollment projections that I have run for Eastford since 2004. The two enrollment projections that I did between 2004 and 2012 had one-year error rates that averaged 3.6 percent. The one projection done between 2004 and 2009 had an average five-year error rate of 21.0 percent, which is 3.9 percent annualized.

My 2010 projection for Eastford is running 33.8 percent low after four years. In that analysis, I projected that PK-8 enrollment would be 186 students in 2014. The actual enrollment of 139 was 47 students less than projected. The projection was high by 33.8 percent over four years, which is an annual rate of a high 7.6 percent. The 2010 projection kept pre-kindergarten enrollment at the 2010 level of 16 children. There were 22 children enrolled in the program in 2014.



In my work I have found the cohort-survival method provides estimates that are sufficiently accurate for intermediate-range policy planning. The eight-year planning horizon for school construction grants is at the limit of the useful accuracy of the method. I analyzed the eight-year accuracy of the district projections from across the state that I ran in 2004. I found for the 67 district-level projections that I ran in 2004 the median projection was 5.5 high in predicting 2012 enrollment. That is an annual error rate of 0.7 percent. The absolute error rate (regardless of whether it was high or low) averaged 8.6 percent. That error was less than five percent in 46 percent of the projections and more than 15 percent in 15 percent of the projections. Among the 87 elementary projections run, the median projection was 9.5 percent high (1.1 percent annually). This illustrates what an economic downturn can do to projections run with the cohort-survival method.

Summary

There were 139 students enrolled at Eastford Elementary School in October 2014. Next year, I anticipate that total enrollment will fall to 130 students. The peak enrollment over the next ten years is projected to be 136 students in 2018. By 2024, I expect the enrollment will be about 125 students. The total ten-year projected decline of 15 students is almost 11 percent below the current enrollment. The school's total enrollment should average 128 students over the ten-year projection period.

This report is projecting a moderate decline in enrollment. It is critical to remember that a projection is just a moving forward of recent trends. Is the forecast realistic? In the five years from 2005 to 2009 (this fall's kindergarten through 4th graders) births averaged 15. Births in the 2010 through 2014 period will average 13. This decline in births, which has already happened, supports the decline. My calculation of 12 births in 2015 was based on the Connecticut State Data Center projection of Eastford women of child-bearing age in 2015 and my estimate of DRG E fertility rates in 2013, the latest data available. My kindergarten model expects a small seven percent growth between births and eventual kindergarten enrollment. The median growth over the past 17 years was only -.01 percent. The average of the grade-to-grade growth rates across grades 1-8 that I used to grow future enrollment was 0.973. The annual growth rate averaged a low 0.934 in 2014 and the median over the last 20 years was 1.007. Taking these three key factors into consideration, I consider the projection neither overly optimistic nor pessimistic in the short term.

These projections are based upon several key assumptions revolving around the notion that the recent past is a good predictor of the near future. The projection assumes that the following school policies will continue: kindergarten will remain full-day, retention policies will not change, continued small enrollment of Eastford residents in regional magnet schools and continued enrollment in other regional towns in your pre-kindergarten program. The projection assumes the following population growth factors will not change appreciably: births will average 11 over the 2015 to 2019 period, a seven percent growth between the number of births and kindergarten enrollment and a student migration of -4.4 percent. Additionally, five percent of parents will start their children in kindergarten at age six (or have had a special education child held in pre-school for an extra year); there will be three new housing units constructed annually and 13 sales of existing homes.

It is important to remember that the cohort survival method relies on observed data from the recent past. Its key assumption is that those conditions will persist. It does not try to predict when the economic conditions might change. We cannot know today how long these conditions will continue. This projection should be used as a starting point for local planning. Examine the factors and assumptions underlying the method. You know your community best. Apply your knowledge of the specific conditions in Eastford and then make adjustments as necessary.

Appendix A. Eastford Enrollment Projected By Grade to 2024

| School Year | Birth Year | Births ¹ | K ² | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Pre-K | K-8 | PK-8 |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-----|------|
| 2004-05 | 1999 | 22 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 33 | 2 | 22 | 180 | 182 |
| 2005-06 | 2000 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 20 | 172 | 174 |
| 2006-07 | 2001 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 20 | 173 | 173 |
| 2007-08 | 2002 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 25 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 169 | 187 |
| 2008-09 | 2003 | 14 | 11 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 165 | 185 |
| 2009-10 | 2004 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 22 | 15 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 154 | 170 |
| 2010-11 | 2005 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 23 | 165 | 180 |
| 2011-12 | 2006 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 159 | 176 |
| 2012-13 | 2007 | 19 | 12 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 19 | 153 | 168 |
| 2013-14 | 2008 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 136 | 152 |
| 2014-15 | 2009 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 123 | 139 |
| Projected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015-16 | 2010 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 114 | 130 |
| 2016-17 | 2011 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 116 | 132 |
| 2017-18 | 2012 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 116 | 132 |
| 2018-19 | 2013 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 120 | 136 |
| 2019-20 | 2014 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 112 | 128 |
| 2020-21 | 2015 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 111 | 127 |
| 2021-22 | 2016 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 107 | 123 |
| 2022-23 | 2017 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 108 | 124 |
| 2023-24 | 2018 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 108 | 124 |
| 2024-25 | 2019 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 108 | 124 |

¹ 1999 to 2013 births from the State Department of Public Health. Births in 2013 are preliminary. Births in 2014 were estimated from the 2014 count of in-state births through December. Births in 2015 were based on estimated 2013 DRG E fertility rates and the Connecticut State Data Center projections of Eastford women of child-bearing ages.

² Based on five-year averages of births 5- and 6- years ago and retention.

Appendix B. Growth from Grade-to-Grade across Years

| October of Year | Grade Moved Into from Prior Year | | | | | | | | | | Estimated Migration ¹ | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | PreK | | |
| 2005 | 1.429 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.056 | 1.250 | 0.944 | 1.100 | 1.000 | 1.000 | | | 4.50% |
| 2006 | 1.667 | 0.900 | 1.091 | 1.071 | 1.000 | 0.933 | 0.941 | 1.000 | 0.962 | | | -0.88% |
| 2007 | 1.100 | 1.000 | 1.056 | 1.042 | 1.067 | 1.053 | 1.143 | 1.063 | 1.136 | | | 7.21% |
| 2008 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 1.053 | 0.960 | 1.125 | 1.000 | 1.063 | 1.118 | | | 4.42% |
| 2009 | 1.364 | 1.071 | 0.909 | 1.000 | 0.750 | 0.958 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.941 | | | -5.79% |
| 2010 | 1.438 | 1.200 | 0.933 | 1.400 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.957 | 1.000 | 0.950 | | | 1.85% |
| 2011 | 0.929 | 1.087 | 0.944 | 1.000 | 1.071 | 1.000 | 1.067 | 1.000 | 0.833 | | | -0.95% |
| 2012 | 0.826 | 0.923 | 0.960 | 0.941 | 0.857 | 0.867 | 0.909 | 1.000 | 0.955 | | | -7.55% |
| 2013 | 0.786 | 0.895 | 1.083 | 1.000 | 0.938 | 0.917 | 0.923 | 0.950 | 0.875 | | | -5.94% |
| 2014 | 1.375 | 0.909 | 0.941 | 1.000 | 0.792 | 0.933 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.895 | | | -9.57% |
| 3-Year Ave. | 0.996 | 0.909 | 0.995 | 0.980 | 0.862 | 0.906 | 0.944 | 0.983 | 0.908 | | | |
| Weighted 3-Year | 1.087 | 0.907 | 0.992 | 0.990 | 0.851 | 0.917 | 0.959 | 0.983 | 0.898 | | | |
| 5-Year Ave. | 1.071 | 1.003 | 0.972 | 1.068 | 0.932 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 0.990 | 0.902 | | | |
| Weighted 5-year | 1.053 | 0.951 | 0.983 | 1.015 | 0.895 | 0.929 | 0.967 | 0.987 | 0.897 | | | |
| Enrollment Multiplier | | 1.003 | 0.972 | 1.068 | 0.932 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 0.990 | 0.902 | | | XX |

¹ Adjusted for Eastford residents enrolled in other public schools.