

**SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
UPDATE: 2007-2016**

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SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS UPDATE: 2007-2016
December 2006

KEY RESULTS

Actual school enrollment in the District declined this year and our projections forecast a continued enrollment drop over the next ten years. The comparison between the actual and projected enrollment this year reverses in many ways the comparison between the forecast and actual enrollment for the 2005-2006 school year.

- Last year's projections overestimated this fall's total District enrollment by between 11 and 24 students.
- We underestimated enrollment in Canterbury Elementary School and the High School, and overestimated it in Belmont Elementary School and the Middle School.

This year's comparison appears in Figure 8 and we present a three-year comparison in Figure 9. The updated enrollment projections appear in Figures 1-6; we've made slight changes to these figures—we've included the current year's actual enrollment so you can better put the projections in context. We've also added a few more figures, which we hope will prove useful. All the figures appear in a separate section following the text.

OBJECTIVE

This annual update of student enrollment projections for the Shaker Regional School District provides information to enable the School Board to anticipate potential changes in student enrollment that could affect operations or facilities needs. The enrollment projection model relies on past enrollment patterns, birth rates, and population. Proposed near-term housing development in the District's towns could impact enrollment. Conducting the annual updates can help the School Board anticipate the need or opportunity for action.

METHODOLOGY

As part of our attempt to provide accurate enrollment forecasts, we tweak our methodology each year, while employing the same overall approach and key information that we've used in prior years. This year is no different. To generate the projections we used historic population, births (through 2006-estimated), student enrollment data (including figures for the current school year), and projected population from the NH Office of Energy and Planning. We relied on secondary information, but also had conversations with state and town staff. As in prior years, we used a projection model provided by the NH Office of State Planning (now the Office of Energy and Planning) that calculates grade-progression ratios, then applies the ratios along with anticipated births to forecast future enrollment.

As in prior years, the projections include kindergarten (based upon historic trends) as well as readiness students (included in the first grade figures). We did not assume mandatory kindergarten nor did we include any pre-school students.

We made the following changes to this year's projection methodology.

- **Belmont Elementary School (BES):** As can be seen in Figure 11, of the District's schools, BES has experienced the largest enrollment drop over the past six years. To better deal with that, while taking into account the potential impact of proposed housing developments, we increased the range of our high and low projections.
 - First, we made assumptions that increased the difference in projected births more than in the past. For the low range, we used the lower birth rate per 100 people that has existed in town over the past five years. We also projected future population to grow at a rate comparable to the recent past. For the high range, we assumed a slightly higher birth rate, reflecting longer historic patterns. We also used the State's population projections, which by 2011 were more than 600 people greater than what we forecast for the low range. As shown in Figure 7, the difference in projected births between the two ranges starts at 8 in 2007 and rises to 14 in 2011.
 - Second, because of the enrollment decline, we flipped the grade-progression ratio set that we used for the low and high range projections. Last year, we used the 5-year ratios for the low projections. As the name implies, these ratios take into account school enrollment for the previous five years. This year we used them for the high range. We used the three-year weighted-average, grade-progression ratios for the low-range forecast. This set of ratios reflects the previous three years of student enrollment, with the most recent year carrying a weight of three, the second most recent year a weight of two, and the year before that just one. This set of ratios will be more responsive to sudden changes in school enrollment (right now weighing more heavily the recent enrollment declines), while still using multiple years as the basis of the projections.
- **Canterbury Elementary School (CES):**
 - Although enrollment at CES has been more stable than at BES, the fact that we underestimated enrollment this year, led us to make low- and high-range projections for CES, as we do for the District's other schools. The only difference between the two projections is the grade progression ratio set we use: for the low range we used the five-year grade progression ratios and for the high range we used the three-year weighted average ratios. We used the same figures for projected births for both enrollment projections (please refer to Figure 8).
 - We continued one additional assumption from last year when projecting Canterbury grade 5: we assumed some Canterbury students would attend Belmont Middle School. The October enrollment figures revealed that about 30% of the Canterbury grade five students attended the Middle School instead of CES. We used that figure to adjust our projections for fifth grade enrollment in both schools. From a facilities planning perspective, this is a more conservative approach, since CES has plenty of room, whereas space in the Middle School is tight. We note that the pattern of Canterbury fifth graders attending the Middle School is volatile: last year about half of Canterbury's grade 5 students went to

the Middle School. The big drop from last year to this (from 50% to 30%) explained in part why we underestimated CES enrollment this year. In fact, we have only two years of data for this phenomenon, so we don't have enough information to define a true pattern.

- **Belmont Middle School and High School:** The only change we made this year was to reverse the grade progression ratios we used for each set of projections. So, for the low range we used the three-year weighed average ratios and for the high range we used the five-year grade progression ratios. We made the switch because, in general the results fit better with the respective low and high ranges. Nevertheless, you will notice that in some years the low-range projected enrollment is greater than it is for the high-range.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Actual Versus Projected Enrollment

This year, we not only compared last year's forecast with this fall's enrollment, but we also looked at the accuracy of the three years of projections we've made since starting to produce the annual updates. These comparisons appear in Figures 9 and 10. We also provide enrollment by school since 2001 in Figure 11.

- **District Total:** Overall for the 2006-2007 school year, we overestimated enrollment by between 11 and 24 students (for the low- and high-range projections). Enrollment in CES and the Middle School declined, while it increased in BES and the High School. The biggest enrollment changes were in the Middle and High Schools. In the prior two years, we underestimated total enrollment, with the net over the three years being fairly close.
- **Belmont Elementary School:** We overestimated BES enrollment for this fall by between 7 and 18 students, with the biggest differences being in first grade and kindergarten, respectively. The first two years of projections just slightly underestimated BES enrollment (even though it dropped both years), so over the three years we've been on the high side.
- **Canterbury Elementary School:** For the 2006-2007 school year we underestimated enrollment at CES by 7 students (6 alone in fifth grade, which, as noted above, in part reflects the lower percentage of Canterbury fifth grade students who attended the Middle School). Our projections for the other grades were fairly accurate (more so than with the BES forecast). Although our projections for the 2005-2006 school year were right on, we greatly overestimated enrollment the prior year. Enrollment rose in the 2004-2005 school year, but has declined each year since then. On balance then, over the three years we overestimated enrollment.
- **Belmont Middle School:** We overestimated enrollment in the Middle School by 16 to 17 students, with the biggest error in seventh grade (14 to 15 students). As noted, part of our overestimation of fifth grade enrollment stems from the fact that a lower percentage of Canterbury fifth graders attended the Middle School this year than we had projected. Over the three years, we've seen swings, overestimating enrollment in our 2003 update and greatly underestimating it in 2004. Overall we've been on the high side with our projections, as enrollment has declined.

- **Belmont High School:** High School enrollment this year exhibited the greatest grade-by-grade variation from our projections, yet our total forecast was very close. Overall, we underestimated enrollment by 4 to 5 students. We overestimated enrollment for grades nine and ten, but underestimated it for eleventh and twelfth grades. We're uncertain whether this reflects the District's efforts to reduce the dropout rate. Based upon dropout figures for the past several years from the NH Department of Education (Division of Program Support, Bureau of Information Services), Belmont High School's dropout rate was fairly constant between the 2002-2003 and 2004-2005 school years (between 13 and 14 students), when it was about half of what it had been in the 2000-2001 school year (28 students). Certainly, this is wonderful progress and a positive trend. Since it has continued for a few years, we would have expected our projection model to pick it up, so other reasons likely contributed to our underestimating enrollment in these two grades. Last year's update produced our most accurate forecast thus far, as we greatly underestimated the 2004 enrollment and overestimated it for the 2005-2006 school year. Despite the fact that our enrollment forecasts for the High School have gotten increasingly accurate over the three years, on balance they showed the greatest variance with actual enrollment. They were also the only set that underestimated enrollment (for the other schools, on balance, we overestimated it).

Although the above comparison highlights where our projections missed the mark, overall we think they've been fairly accurate and we hope they've been useful to the Board. On balance over the three sets of projections, our forecasts were off by less than one percent for the District as a whole. On a school basis, the largest percentage error (almost four percent) was at BHS. For CES, the projections were off around 3.5 percent. For BES the variance was about two percent, and for the Middle School it was closer to 1.5 percent. Despite variations by grade, the relative accuracy of the total school enrollment forecasts should help the Board monitor building capacity issues.

The Projections for 2007-2016

The updated projections continue to show a decline in total student enrollment over the next ten years (see Figure 1). As discussed below and shown in Figures 2 through 6, each school in the District has a somewhat different pattern. The projections once again indicate that the Middle School will have a serious capacity issue in the short term. Yet, overall, the District could experience a fairly significant enrollment drop over the projection period.

We appreciate the Board's need to anticipate the District's facility needs. The large proposed housing developments in Belmont and the conversion of seasonal homes to year-round residences in Canterbury's Sherwood Forest development are just two reasons for closely monitoring student enrollment. Whereas the annual building permit limit in Canterbury restricts year-to-year population (and enrollment) changes, the absence of land use controls in Belmont that would help the town manage its growth complicates matters. Because of the range of factors affecting the District's enrollment, the Discussion section below addresses the District's demographic and enrollment trends as well as broader demographic conditions. We hope this discussion puts our projections in a useful context and helps the Board understand their implications.

The projection results appear in Figures 1 through 6. Historic and projected births, birth rates, and projected population appear in Figures 7 and 8.

- **Total Enrollment:** As shown in Figure 1, we forecast that total enrollment will decline to between 1,236 and 1,300 students by 2016, compared to the 2006 fall enrollment of 1,472. Unlike our previous projections, this year's high-range forecast doesn't show an increase in enrollment towards the end of the projection period. One reason for this might be the continuing enrollment decline the District has experienced, which is becoming a better-established pattern influencing our projection model. As we have noted before, the further out we project, the less accurate the figures are likely to be. Yet, based upon broader factors discussed in the next section, the decreasing trend in enrollment might actually hold for the next ten years. Figure 2 presents the enrollment projections by school total. Three patterns are evident:
 - CES's enrollment staying fairly steady;
 - BES's enrollment declining then, after 2011, rising (which might largely reflect the increased number of births we're projecting than has been the average over the past five years)
 - the Middle School and High School enrollments declining over the entire projection period.

Although it is very far off, the potential growth in BES enrollment after 2011 is noteworthy. If this increase occurs, the Middle School will start feeling the effects in 2017 and the High School will be impacted four years later.

- **Belmont Elementary School:** Figure 3 shows that we project a declining enrollment for the next several years, possibly followed by an increase. Under both the low and high projections, enrollment bottoms out in 2011 at about 55-60 students fewer than this year's total. After that, we forecast enrollment rising to either somewhat less (404 students) or more (441 students) than today's figure. then picks up to levels at least comparable to and perhaps far in excess of what we have today. Note that, while this pattern is similar to what we estimated last year, the growth in the second half of the projection period isn't as dramatic.
- **Canterbury Elementary School:** Figure 4 indicates that enrollment is projected to remain fairly steady through 2016. What's interesting is that the projections are generally higher than they were last year. This year's growth in actual enrollment is likely part of the reason.
- **The Middle School:** As can be seen in Figure 5, we forecast that enrollment will increase for two to three years (equaling or exceeding the school's capacity) then generally decline for the remainder of the projection period. *(Note that we have assumed that thirty percent of Canterbury's fifth-grade students will attend the Middle School, rather than stay at CES.)* This year's projections show a similar pattern to last year's. By 2016, total enrollment could be more than 100 students less than the school's current total. If the projected increase in BES enrollment materializes, these additional students will start reaching the Middle School in 2017 and absorb at least some of the excess capacity.
- **The High School:** Figure 6 shows that enrollment will grow to a peak of up to 470 students in 2009 and then steadily decline to around 100 students fewer than today's total. This pattern is similar to what we forecast last year, but the year-to-year totals are consistently less. As noted previously, success with dropout-prevention

programs will impact enrollment and our projection model will pick that up if the trend continues.

DISCUSSION: WHAT THE FACTS ARE TELLING US ABOUT ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION TRENDS

The enrollment decline we project this year is consistent with our prior forecasts. It should not surprise the Board, especially with a drop of 35 students this year alone in actual District enrollment. We think it's important to address the following key questions so that the results can be placed in context and be more fully understood.

- Why are we predicting declining enrollment?
- Won't enrollment increase as population increases?
- What are the broader demographic conditions that are influencing enrollment patterns?

To address these and related questions, we start with the key factors underlying the projection model, a standard methodology that has worked reasonably well for the District. The projection results are driven by the following three factors.

- Recent enrollment trends
- Birth rates
- Population

Enrollment Trends

As presented in Figure 11, the District's enrollment has declined by almost 70 students (about 4.6 percent) over the past several years, despite increasing populations in both towns. Indeed, during the same period, the estimated population in the District increased by almost 800 people (8.7 percent). Note that the percentage *decrease* in enrollment is about half of the percentage *increase* in population, a swing of more than 13 percent. In other words, **if enrollment proportionately followed population trends, the District should have 13 percent more students (about 200) than it does today, or a total enrollment of around 1670.**

A normal question when considering the impact of population growth on enrollment relates to families moving into the District with school-age children. Should we expect growing enrollment as the population grows? Enrollment figures represent the net effect of multiple movements of students in and out of a district's schools: young children of established residents starting school; children of new residents entering school; children returning to public school from private ones; children leaving a district for one of several reasons—graduation, transfer to schools outside the district, and dropping out to go to work, enter the military, etc. The enrollment figures for the six-year period we use as the basis of the projections tell us is that all these movements combined have resulted in decreased enrollment, even though the population of both towns has increased. The implications for the District of this pattern are potentially significant: **as the population in the District's towns increases, student enrollment will not necessarily increase, and if it does, it will likely not grow as much as it has in the past.**

We have some new information this year that provides further insights into population movement and its relation to enrollment. Discussion Paper 06-1, dated October 2006, from the New England Public Policy Center at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is entitled “New England migration trends.” The paper uses Internal Revenue Service data by county to analyze migration trends from 2003 to 2004 within each New England state, within the New England region, and between New England and the rest of the country and the rest of the world. Merrimack and Belknap counties overall experienced net in-migration, with Belknap county’s rate being somewhat higher. The greatest sources of new residents to these two counties were the rest of New Hampshire and other New England states. Indeed, while the counties had a very small net in-migration internationally, they both experienced net out-migration with the rest of the country. The significance here is that, according to this report, “New England’s population has long grown more slowly than the national average, due in equal measure to out-migration and *a slower rate of natural increase.*” (Italics added for emphasis.) Thus, the new residents moving into our two counties largely consist of people from elsewhere in New England who, in general, have fewer children.

Birth Rates

Turning to birth rates, Figures 7 and 8 show that birth rates in both towns have been dropping. As we’ve pointed out in prior reports, the declining birth rates is part of a broader demographic trend. Our nation is on the cusp of the “echo” generation. The child-bearing years of the “baby boomers” is over, people are getting married later and having children later, and perhaps even having fewer children. Birth rates in Belmont and Canterbury have been decreasing at least since the early 1990s. While birth rates have fluctuated from year to year, the downward trend is clear. When preparing the projections, we used historic birth rates. Yet, if the trend over the past ten years continue, birth rates may continue to drop, which would reduce enrollment below what we have forecast. Again, the implications for the District are significant: **declining birth rates mean that population increases will not necessarily result in a proportionate increase in births—and, ultimately, school-age children.**

Population

Population is the next key factor used in our projection model. The projection methodology does not directly take future population into account, other than as it impacts the number of births. As noted in our description of the projection methodology, Canterbury has grown faster than the State projected, whereas Belmont has grown more slowly than anticipated. We took these factors into account in our projections, especially in Belmont where we included a wide range of future town population.

Aside from using population to project total births, the methodology is keyed primarily on enrollment trends and the progression of students through the school system. As noted above, actual enrollment is a net figure of students entering and leaving the District’s schools. These movements also reflect population changes. The projection model assumes the pattern in recent years will be repeated. As each new year’s enrollment figures are added to the model, the trends are updated. If a sudden increase in enrollment occurs it will impact the projections. The size of the impact will be greater on the three-year weighted average progression ratio than it will be on the five-year average ratio.

To help us look at near-term population growth, we obtained building permit information from Belmont and Canterbury to give us some first-hand information about actual building trends in the two towns. These data show that growth is slowing.

- Belmont: Activity has slowed somewhat from the recent highs in 2003. The one-year moratorium on sub-divisions adopted in 2004 had at least a short-term impact. Building permit data bear this out. In 2003 the Town issued permits for 45 single-family homes and 10 duplex units. Those figures dropped respectively to 38 and 1 in 2004, 25 and 1 in 2005, and 25 and 2 in 2006. We learned that there is a new proposed sub-division for 150-200 homes, but it has not yet been approved and we have no idea of the likely rate of build out.
- Canterbury: In 2004 the town voted to reduce the cap on new building permits from four percent of the total units in town to three percent. With the lower cap, 26 permits could have been issued in 2004 and 2005 and 27 in 2006. Not only did the number of permits issued over the past three years not reach these limits, they actually declined from 25 in 2004 to 14 in 2005 and just 9 thus far this year (one of these is for a duplex).

This information shows that population growth in Belmont and Canterbury has been at least temporarily slowing down. In the very short term this could reflect current national economic conditions and the state of the housing market. The slowing down of the rate of increase in home prices (and in some cases the actual decline of housing prices) and higher interest rates (which, in part is likely causing the slow down) are also impacting the level of new construction. The National Association of Business Economics' latest forecast predicts a national total of 1.8 million housing permits in 2006 compared with 2.1 million in 2005. The forecast for 2007 ranges between 1.4 and 1.8 million units, continuing the slide. Each quarter this year the forecast has been slightly lowered, so at least in the short term, the slow down seems increasingly likely. New England appears to be hit harder than the rest of country, although New Hampshire is the only state in the region with employment growth that approaches the national average. The bottom line is that in the short term we should not expect any significant population increases in Belmont or Canterbury.

DISCUSSION: BROADER DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The District's recent declining enrollment despite population growth reflects larger demographic trends. It isn't unique. These trends are affecting districts throughout New Hampshire and the impact is evident for the state as a whole. The region, too, is affected. Let's take a look.

- Figure 12 shows enrollment and population changes between 2000 and 2005 for 41 school districts in New Hampshire. The data come from the NH Department of Education and the NH Office of Energy and Planning. As can be seen, 40 of the districts shown had increasing population yet decreasing enrollment (Claremont's population dropped slightly, but the decrease in enrollment was almost four times as great). In some cases, the figures are dramatic. In others, they're not, but the pattern is the same. And the implications are real. A recent Concord Monitor article noted that the Concord School Board is looking into consolidating from eight elementary schools to five.
- The larger pool of data from which we created Figure 12, tells the same story. Of the 165 schools districts in the state, 108 (accounting for more than half of the state's total student

enrollment) experienced enrollment declines between 2000 and 2005. The total decrease for these districts was almost 8000 students. Sixty-four of the districts have enrollments exceeding 1000 students. Of those, 37 saw a decline in enrollment from just one student to almost 700 (30 districts had enrollment decreases of more than 50 students).

- Figure 13 shows the impact of these district changes on the state as a whole. We've included this table in each of our reports and the trend identified three years ago is continuing as predicted. The table clearly demonstrates that, starting in the 1996-1997 school year, enrollment peaked and then dropped in consecutive grades, starting with first grade. Although the state's total student enrollment continued to increase until the 2002-2003 school year, since then it has steadily declined. In fact, total student enrollment for the 2005-2006 school year was less than it was for the 2000-2001 school year, even though the state's total population increased by almost 80,000 people during this period. Also note that these trends apply fairly consistently across public district schools, all public schools, and total school enrollment, including private schools.
- We get some indication of future state trends by looking at Figure 14, which presents US Census and NH Office of Energy and Planning population estimates and projections from 2000 to 2020. This figure shows that, despite projected state population increases between 2000 and 2020, the number of school-age children is expected to decline. This pattern mirrors what we've projected for the District. Following an increase from 2000 to 2005, the school-age population is forecast to steadily decline until 2020. And, even though the 20-34 age group (the primary child bearing category) is projected to grow significantly between 2005 and 2020, the projected number of 0-4 year olds doesn't reach the 2000 total until some time between 2015 and 2020. Perhaps the NH OEP believes current trends of couples having fewer children later in life will continue during this period. Figures 13 and 14 depict a pattern of population and student enrollment spanning 24 years. At this point the pattern seems well-entrenched. This means that recent published reports (by the New England Economic Partnership) about NH leading the New England region out of the current economic downturn will not significantly impact the state's school enrollment or change the overall conclusions we've come to in this year's update.
- From a regional perspective, we also see the same trend. The Institute of Education Sciences, part of the National Center on Education Statistics of the US Department of Education, in the publication *The Condition of Education 2006*, shows that total school enrollment in the northeastern US peaked in the 2002-2003 school year. In fact, the region's enrollment in 2005 and 2000 was the same, even though population had increased by more than 1.2 million people (as estimated by the US Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005). The US DOE report projects that enrollment in the region will drop by almost 350,000 students between 2005 and 2015. At the same time, the Census Bureau projects that region's population will increase by almost 1.8 million people. This pattern is not confined to the northeast. Despite a projected population increase of more than 1 million people in the mid-west from 2005 to 2015, that region's student enrollment is expected to decline and only partially recover during this period.

From this information, it should be clear that what's happening in the District is not unique, but rather reflects broad demographic trends affecting not only the rest of the state, but also the surrounding region. At the core they foreshadow declining student enrollment, at least for a period of time and a changed relationship between population growth and student enrollment. Can there be exceptions? Sure. But the evidence we've seen to date indicates that the District, despite recent accolades and a growing population, is not an exception.

THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF LARGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Regardless of these trends, there is concern that proposed large housing developments in Belmont could dramatically increase student enrollment. Although there are many uncertainties, we think the information presented above indicates the impact might not be as dramatic as some people fear. In last year's report, we examined state-level demographic trends specifically to address the issue of the potential enrollment impact of these housing developments. We cited information from reports issued by *Applied Economic Research* of Laconia. The facts and trends highlighted then apply as much this year as they did last. We will not reproduce that discussion here, but suggest that anyone who is interested and did not read last year's report should review that section.

It is useful, however, to summarize some of the key questions and our conclusions.

- Will these developments (proposed in 2005) increase Belmont's growth by raising the number of new homes built each year above recent averages? From the building permit information presented earlier, it appears the answer is no. In fact, the total number of permits issued each year in 2005 and 2006 were less than in the prior years.
- How quickly will these developments be built out? Obviously, the longer the build-out period, the less likely will there be a dramatic enrollment impact. Initial build-out estimates cited in news articles were three to six years. During this period we project that total enrollment could drop by more than 100 students, so that the impact on the District would be less than if we were already forecasting a rising enrollment. As noted above, the number of building permits issued by the Town in 2005 and 2006 was actually lower than in prior years. This fact and the overall slow down in the housing market indicate that build out will likely occur towards the high end of this range, if not over an even longer time period.
- The type and size of the new homes and the make up of the families that move into them will impact the population and school enrollment growth resulting from these developments. Assuming a mix of housing sizes and an average distribution of family make up, we conservatively estimated last year that the developments could add from 100 to 200 students to the District's schools. It's impossible for us to predict the ages of children moving into these homes, so we could only estimate a potential total District enrollment increase—we can't predict which schools would be impacted.

From the above, we think last year's estimate was reasonable and possibly even conservative (on the high side) in terms of the rate of build out and associated population and enrollment impacts. We also note that, despite the building permits issued and new homes built in both towns, school enrollment declined. We have repeatedly stated that all evidence indicates that population growth in Belmont and Canterbury will not result in the same rate of enrollment growth as it has in the past. Recent history proves these statements to be correct.

We do acknowledge that a sudden, dramatic population increase could impact enrollment. Because of the lack of controls in Belmont, it is here where such growth could theoretically occur. However, based upon the information we've gathered this year, we think such an increase is unlikely, at least in the short term. At the same time, the major proposed developments in Belmont warrant monitoring, so the Board and administration can anticipate any significant enrollment impact. Conducting the annual enrollment updates and our using both three- and five-year base periods for our projections are part of such a monitoring effort.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

As we have done in each of our previous reports, we identify here key factors that could cause actual student enrollment to diverge greatly from what we've projected. These factors are new housing developments, land use controls and/or growth measures in Belmont, and the high school dropout rate. Last year we added school quality, although (within the scope of our research) we haven't detected any student enrollment impact from the District's recent successes. We've already discussed the housing developments in Belmont and the dropout rate. We have no idea whether Belmont will adopt land use controls and/or growth measures. These factors and associated uncertainties again warrant regular monitoring. If they stay relatively stable, we just might find that the biggest force impacting the District's enrollment are the broad demographic trends we've highlighted. So far, that appears to be the case.

In our updates we have consistently focused upon demographic factors that have the greatest impact on student enrollment. Early on we cautioned about forecasting enrollment too far into the future. In some regards, even ten years is a long time. Indeed, recent initiatives by major education organizations in the US are highlighting other factors that could shape the nature of and enrollment in our public schools within the next ten years. For example, last year the Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning (McREL), a 40-year-old regional education laboratory and research center, published "The Future of Schooling: Educating America in 2014." This document highlights key factors that will affect K-12 education and fleshes out a series of future scenarios of what challenges local school districts might face between now and 2014. These factors include the success of schools in meeting the mandates of the No Child Left Behind Act; the reauthorization of that act; the availability of resources at the federal, state, and local levels to support public education; the role of technology in K-12 education; and the impact of the private sector and alternative schools on public school enrollment. The scenarios depict drastically different futures for our nation's public schools. The message is that school boards and administrators should take heed and start taking steps to prepare for possible changes in the not-too-distant future. McREL's work is not isolated, indeed the organization is working with the nation's largest accreditation agency and earlier this year engaged in an extended workshop with the education chiefs from most of the states. Certainly, these factors go far beyond our scope, but we mention them because they are real and, under certain conditions, could dramatically impact enrollment—not next year or the year after, but potentially within the horizon of our projections (note that the alternative futures McREL forecast occur well within the ten-year period of this year's update).

Within our scope and budget, we've used our best efforts to project the District's enrollment over the next ten years. We've described the key drivers that affect enrollment and highlighted broad demographic trends that clearly appear to be impacting the District. Because of the uncertainties and the consequences of being wrong, we think the District's undertaking these annual updates makes sense. Whether we're involved or not, such regular check-ups provide the School Board and administration with fresh, up-to-date information and insights that will help them diagnose the situation, anticipate significant changes, and act accordingly. We appreciate the opportunity to participate in this process with you.

FIGURES

(Data sources for the figures are noted in the body of the report and on selected figures.)

FIGURE 1
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
TOTAL PROJECTED ENROLLMENT 2007 TO 2016
 December 2006

YEAR	LOW		HIGH	
	'06 UPDATE	'05 UPDATE	'06 UPDATE	'05 UPDATE
2006 ACTUAL	1472	1483	1472	1496
2007	1450	1467	1450	1478
2008	1425	1404	1437	1415
2009	1408	1393	1432	1414
2010	1349	1360	1364	1389
2011	1355	1355	1359	1392
2012	1351	1332	1364	1370
2013	1346	1320	1385	1357
2014	1306	1330	1367	1364
2015	1264	1322	1336	1402
2016	1236		1300	

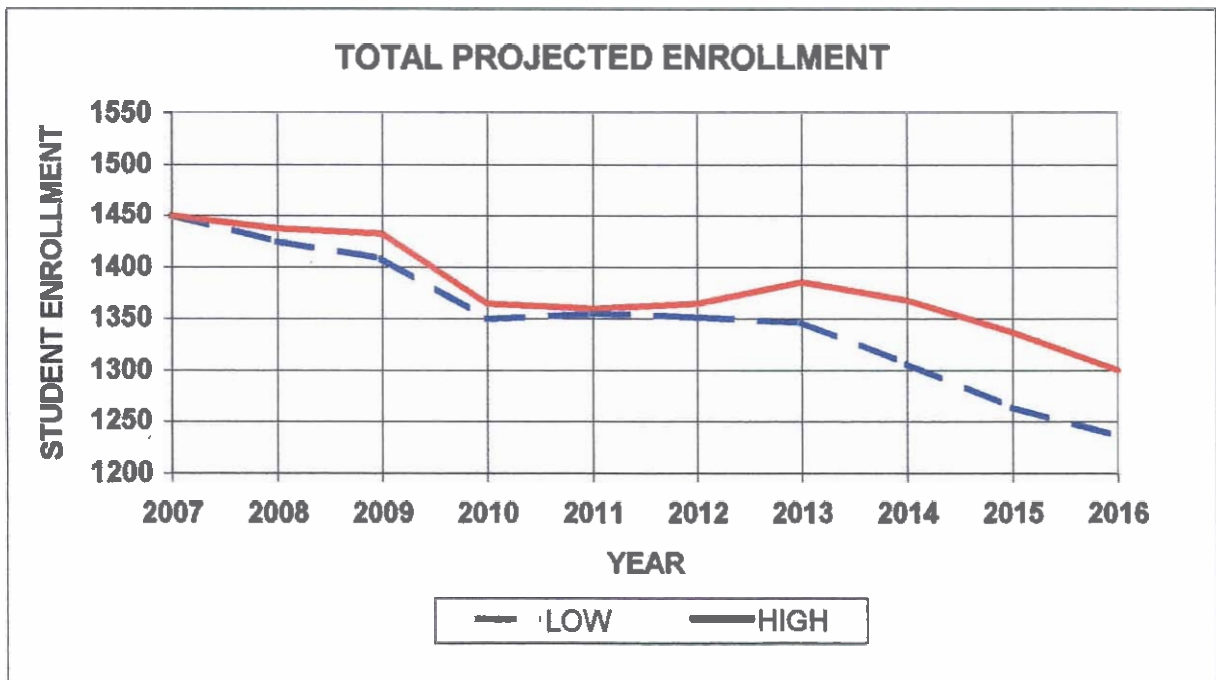


FIGURE 2
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY PROJECTED ENROLLMENT 2007 TO 2016 BY SCHOOL
 December 2006

YEAR	LOW RANGE					'06 UPDATE	HIGH RANGE					'06 UPDATE
	BES	CES	BMS	BHS	TOTAL		BES	CES	BMS	BHS	TOTAL	
2006 ACTUAL	420	138	447	467	1472	1483	420	138	447	467	1472	1496
2007	395	128	467	461	1450	1467	396	126	471	457	1450	1478
2008	383	130	464	448	1425	1404	387	134	475	441	1437	1415
2009	381	126	431	470	1408	1393	383	131	450	468	1432	1414
2010	375	121	419	434	1349	1360	373	127	432	432	1384	1389
2011	364	122	438	432	1355	1355	362	129	439	429	1359	1392
2012	383	127	415	427	1381	1332	390	134	415	425	1384	1370
2013	385	128	425	408	1346	1320	403	135	435	412	1386	1367
2014	388	128	383	407	1306	1330	417	133	400	417	1367	1364
2015	397	130	336	402	1264	1322	440	136	349	411	1336	1402
2016	404	135	334	363	1236		441	140	347	372	1300	

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

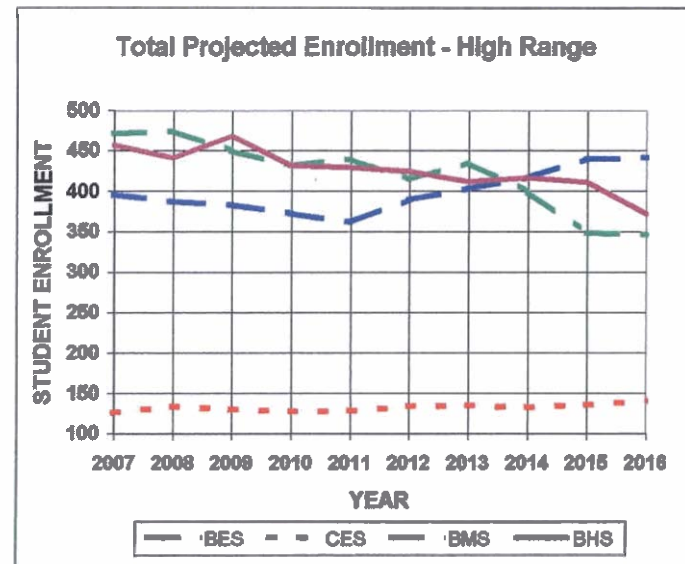
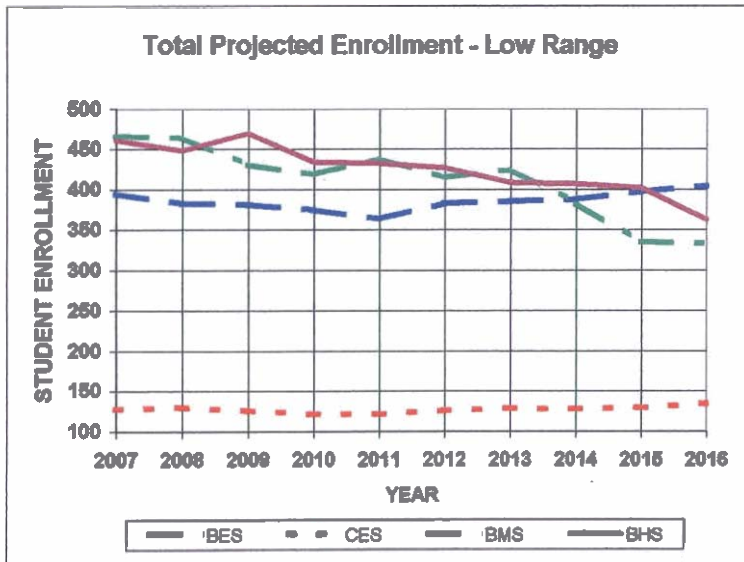


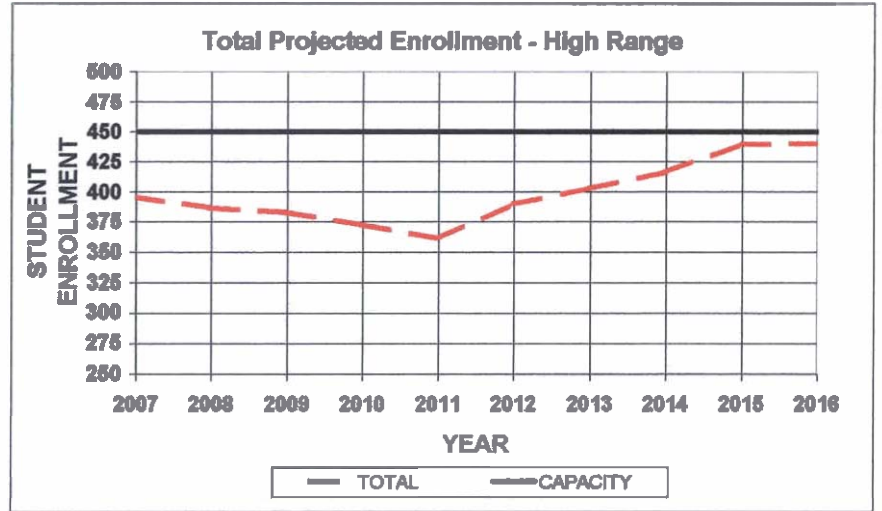
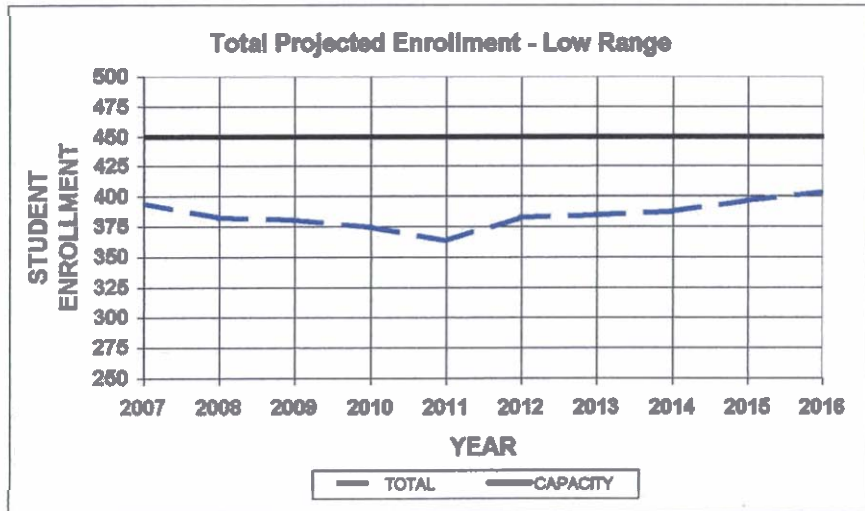
FIGURE 3
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2007 TO 2016
 December 2006

LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	'06 UPDATE TOTAL	'06 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2006 ACTUAL	69	95	84	82	90	420	427	450
2007	52	100	79	80	84	396	406	450
2008	71	71	83	76	82	383	386	450
2009	69	96	59	79	78	381	347	450
2010	64	94	80	56	81	375	346	450
2011	64	87	78	77	88	384	345	450
2012	69	87	73	75	79	383	374	450
2013	71	94	73	70	77	386	417	450
2014	72	96	78	70	72	388	427	450
2015	73	97	80	75	72	387	426	450
2016	70	99	81	77	77	404		450

HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	'06 UPDATE TOTAL	'06 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2006 ACTUAL	69	95	84	82	90	420	438	450
2007	50	95	81	86	84	396	413	450
2008	68	67	81	83	88	387	380	450
2009	67	91	57	83	85	383	370	450
2010	62	90	78	58	85	373	371	450
2011	62	83	77	80	80	382	372	450
2012	75	83	71	79	82	390	402	450
2013	78	100	71	73	81	403	446	450
2014	80	104	85	73	75	417	456	450
2015	82	107	89	87	75	440	497	450
2016	60	110	91	91	89	441		450



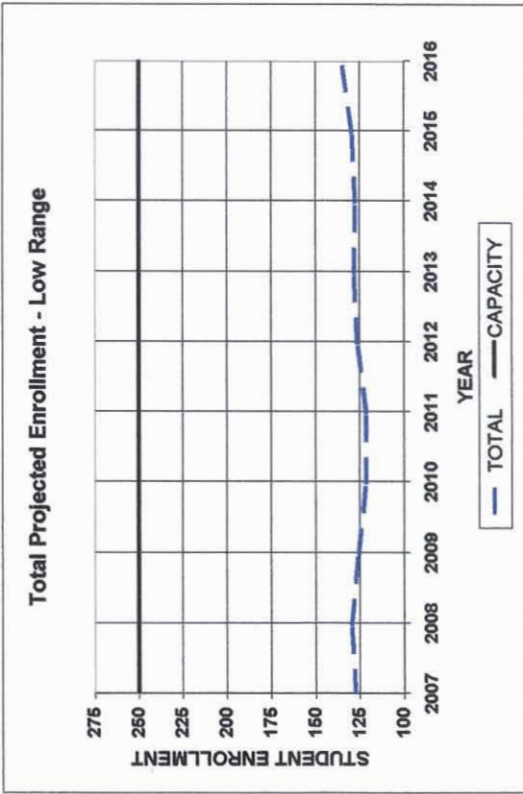
NOTE: FIRST GRADE INCLUDES READINESS.

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

FIGURE 4
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
CANTERBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2007 TO 2016
 December 2008

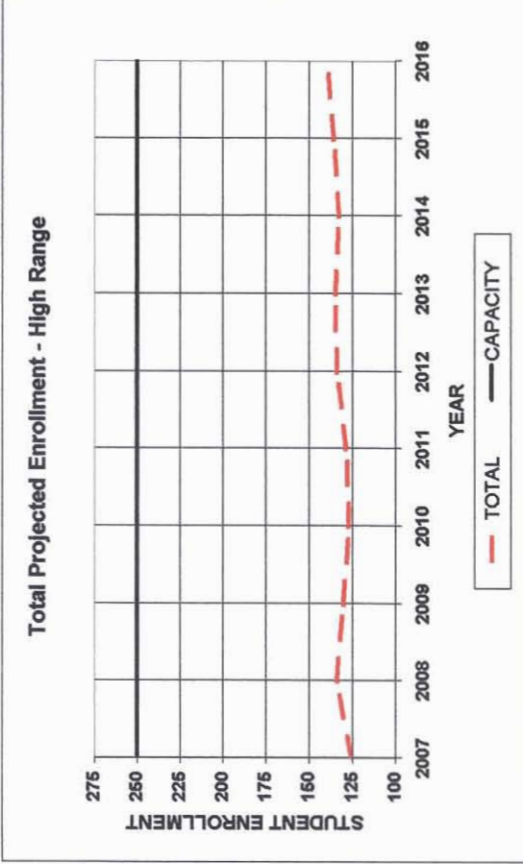
LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	K	'06 UPDATE					'05 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 4	Grade 5	TOTAL		
2007	16	23	23	31	11	128	127	250
2008	23	22	19	23	19	130	118	250
2009	20	31	18	23	14	126	113	250
2010	17	27	25	19	14	121	110	250
2011	21	23	22	18	12	122	108	250
2012	20	29	19	25	11	127	109	250
2013	21	27	23	22	15	128	110	250
2014	21	28	22	19	14	128	109	250
2015	21	28	23	23	12	130	113	250
2016	23	29	23	22	14	135	113	250



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	K	'06 UPDATE					'05 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5		
2007	17	24	24	23	12	128	127	250
2008	25	23	20	24	20	134	118	250
2009	21	33	19	20	15	131	113	250
2010	18	28	19	19	16	127	110	250
2011	22	24	23	29	18	129	108	250
2012	21	30	20	23	12	134	109	250
2013	22	28	25	20	22	135	110	250
2014	22	29	23	25	19	133	108	250
2015	22	30	24	23	24	136	113	250
2016	23	30	25	24	16	140	113	250

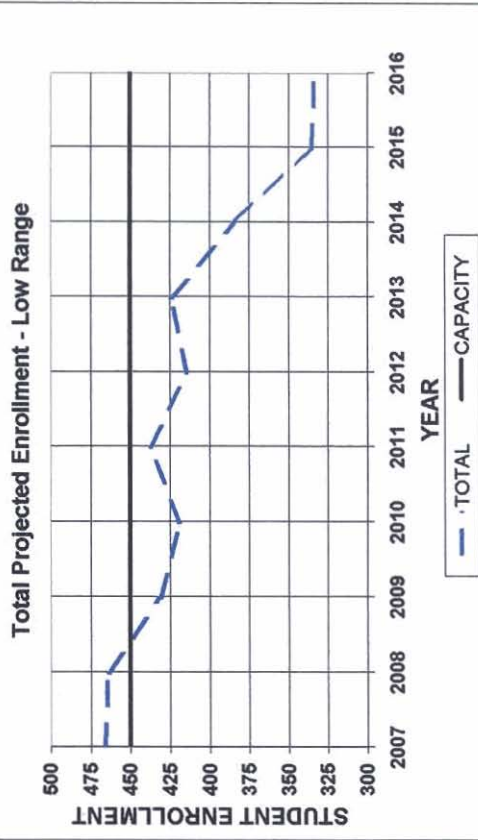


NOTE: FIRST GRADE INCLUDES READINESS.

FIGURE 5
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT MIDDLE SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2007 TO 2016
 December 2006

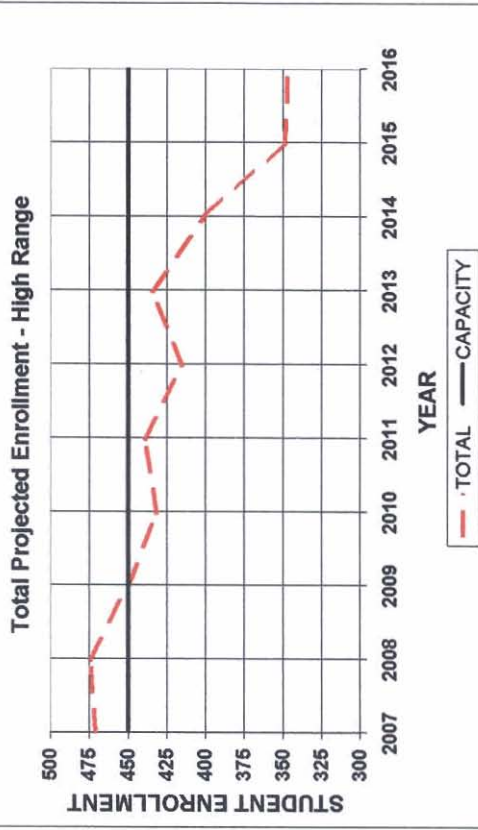
LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	'06 UPDATE		'05 UPDATE		CAPACITY
	Grade 5	Grade 8	TOTAL	TOTAL	
84	128	110	447	463	450
97	123	108	467	473	450
94	100	142	464	447	450
90	106	131	431	444	450
86	117	106	419	453	450
88	116	113	438	451	450
64	107	124	415	410	450
88	103	111	425	358	450
84	78	107	383	354	450
78	67	81	336	350	450
79	102	70	334		450



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	'06 UPDATE		'05 UPDATE		CAPACITY
	Grade 5	Grade 8	TOTAL	TOTAL	
84	128	110	447	464	450
98	127	105	471	481	450
96	103	142	475	449	450
97	109	135	450	437	450
95	113	109	432	449	450
93	112	115	439	449	450
67	111	119	415	414	450
80	107	117	435	369	450
90	80	117	400	361	450
83	69	84	349	356	450
85	105	73	347		450



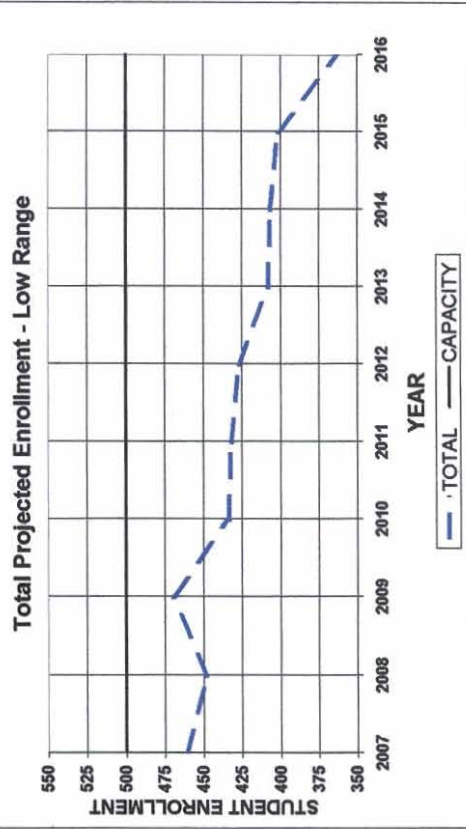
NOTE: Grade 5 consists of students from Belmont and approximately thirty percent of the 5th grade students from Canterbury.

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

FIGURE 6
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2007 TO 2016
 December 2006

LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	Grade 9				Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12				'06 UPDATE TOTAL		'05 UPDATE TOTAL		CAPACITY
	148	116	136	104	104	136	88	119	96	119	88	115	96	121	90	117	467	461	462	473	
2007	116	136	107	104	104	136	88	119	96	119	88	115	96	121	90	117	467	461	462	473	500
2008	136	107	125	104	104	107	90	115	90	117	90	115	90	117	90	117	448	448	473	473	500
2009	138	125	127	104	125	127	106	106	92	106	92	106	92	106	92	106	434	434	452	452	500
2010	109	117	100	104	100	100	107	107	108	107	108	107	108	107	108	107	427	427	440	440	500
2011	125	115	108	104	108	108	85	109	109	108	109	108	109	108	109	108	408	408	435	435	500
2012	115	115	115	104	115	115	91	115	87	91	87	91	87	91	87	91	407	407	440	440	500
2013	111	111	106	104	106	106	97	106	93	97	93	106	116	116	116	116	402	402	434	434	500
2014	111	102	102	104	102	102	86	102	92	86	92	86	363	363	434	434	434	434	500		
2015	83	102	102	104	102	102	86	102	92	86	92	86	363	363	434	434	434	434	500		
2016	83	102	102	104	102	102	86	102	92	86	92	86	363	363	434	434	434	434	500		



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2006 ACTUAL	Grade 9				Grade 10				Grade 11				Grade 12				'06 UPDATE TOTAL		'05 UPDATE TOTAL		CAPACITY
	148	114	141	104	104	141	86	119	96	119	86	116	96	116	84	114	467	457	463	457	
2007	114	141	108	104	104	141	86	119	96	119	86	116	96	116	84	114	467	457	463	457	500
2008	132	108	125	104	108	125	90	117	84	117	84	114	84	114	84	114	441	441	468	468	500
2009	139	139	132	104	139	132	104	104	88	104	88	104	88	104	88	104	432	432	459	459	500
2010	108	116	103	104	108	116	109	109	101 <th>109</th> <th>101<th>106</th> <th>106</th><th>106</th><th>106</th><th>106</th> <th>429</th><th>429</th> <th>463</th><th>463</th> <th>500</th> </th>	109	101 <th>106</th> <th>106</th> <th>106</th> <th>106</th> <th>106</th> <th>429</th> <th>429</th> <th>463</th> <th>463</th> <th>500</th>	106	106	106	106	106	429	429	463	463	500
2011	124	124	110	104	124	124	118	118	83	118	83	118	83	118	83	118	412	412	446	446	500
2012	120	118	114	104	120	118	114	114	89	114	89	114	89	114	89	114	417	417	438	438	500
2013	111	110	110	104	111	110	110	110	95	110	95	110	95	110	95	110	411	411	436	436	500
2014	83	105	105	104	83	105	105	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	372	372	436	436	500
2015	83	105	105	104	83	105	105	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	372	372	436	436	500
2016	83	105	105	104	83	105	105	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	93	105	372	372	436	436	500

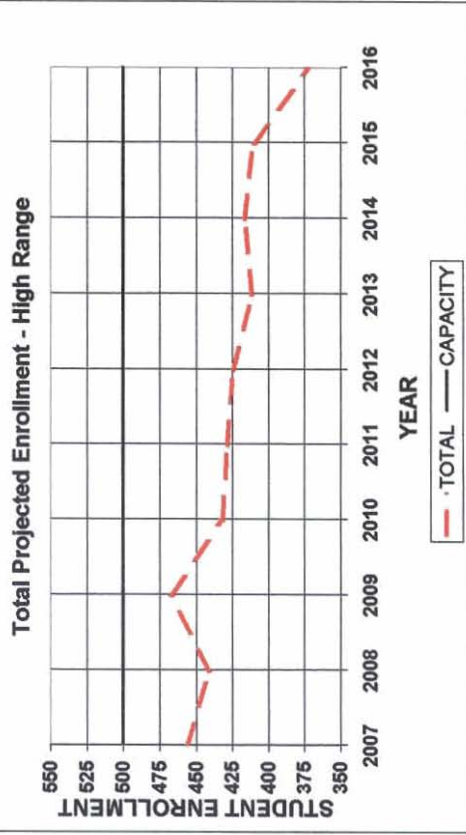


FIGURE 7
TOWN OF BELMONT: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BIRTHS – 1995-2011
 December 2006

HISTORIC

YEAR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
POPULATION	6239	6332	6426	6521	6618	6716	6811	6908	7006	7106	7206	7315
BIRTHS	71	88	73	81	80	72	71	50	68	67	62	62
BIRTHS/100 POP	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8

PROJECTED

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
LOW PROJECTION					
POPULATION (SLIGHT INCREASE OVER HISTORIC GROWTH RATE)	7424	7536	7649	7763	7880
PROJECTED BIRTHS AT THE 2002-2006 AVERAGE BIRTH RATE (0.9/100 PEOPLE)	67	68	69	70	71
HIGH PROJECTION					
POPULATION (MATCH NH STATE FORECAST)	7497	7734	7978	8230	8490
PROJECTED BIRTHS AT THE 1995-2006 AVERAGE BIRTH RATE (1.0/100 PEOPLE)	75	77	80	82	85

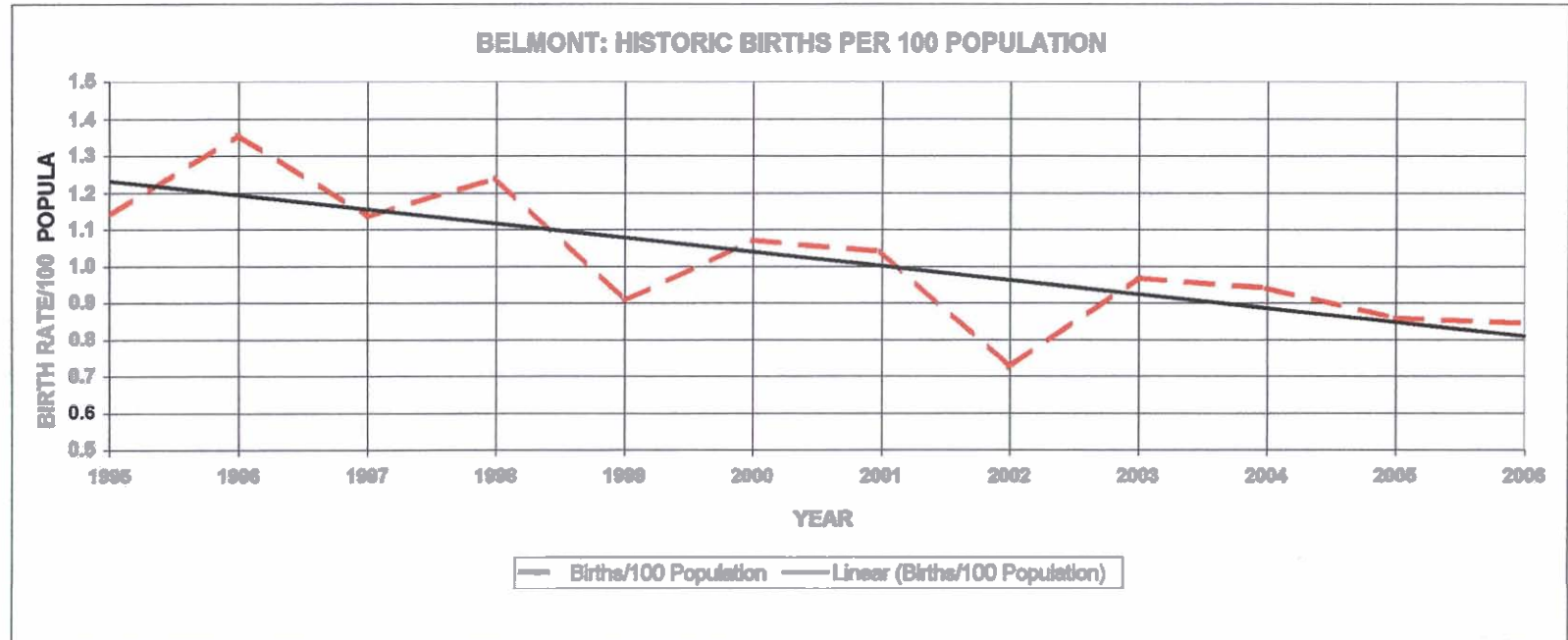


FIGURE 8
TOWN OF CANTERBURY: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BIRTHS -- 1995-2011
 December 2006

HISTORIC

YEAR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
POPULATION	1823	1853	1884	1915	1947	1979	2028	2078	2129	2181	2235	2289
BIRTHS	29	21	29	33	22	23	20	19	27	23	20	25
BIRTHS/100 POP	1.59	1.13	1.54	1.72	1.13	1.16	0.99	0.91	1.27	1.05	0.90	1.09

PROJECTED

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
POPULATION	2335	2382	2429	2478	2527
PROJECTED BIRTHS/100 POP	1	1	1	1	1
PROJECTED BIRTHS	23	24	24	25	25

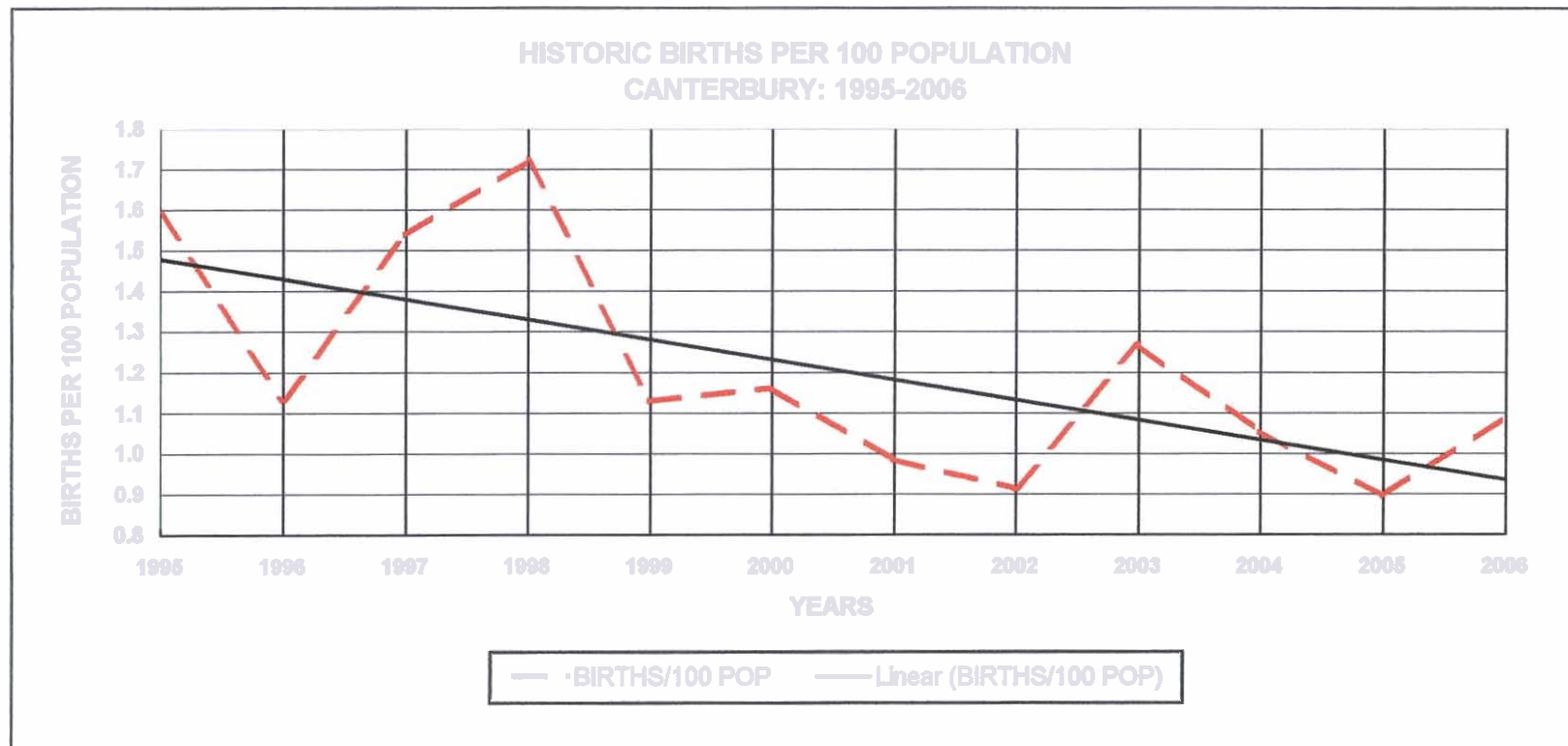


FIGURE 9
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
2006 ENROLLMENT COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS
 December 2006

TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

	CES	BES	SMS	SHS	TOTAL
PROJECTED					
LOW	131	427	463	462	1483
HIGH	131	438	464	464	1497
ACTUAL	138	420	447	467	1472
PROJECTED					
LESS ACTUAL					
LOW	-7	7	16	-5	11
HIGH	-7	18	17	-4	24

CANTERBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	TOTAL	CAPACITY
PROJECTED	18	28	22	34	19	10	131	
ACTUAL	20	29	23	32	18	16	138	250
PROJECTED								
LESS ACTUAL	-2	-1	-1	2	1	-6	-7	

BELMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

	K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	TOTAL	CAPACITY
PROJECTED							
LOW	69	96	89	84	89	427	
HIGH	77	106	88	77	90	438	
ACTUAL	69	95	84	82	90	420	450
PROJECTED							
LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	0	1	5	2	-1	7	
HIGH	8	11	4	-5	0	18	

MIDDLE SCHOOL

	GRADE 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	TOTAL	CAPACITY
PROJECTED						
LOW	93	123	139	108	463	
HIGH	91	127	141	105	464	
ACTUAL	84	128	125	110	447	450
PROJECTED						
LESS ACTUAL						
LOW	9	-5	14	-2	16	
HIGH	7	-1	16	-5	17	

HIGH SCHOOL

	GRADE 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL	CAPACITY
PROJECTED						
LOW	150	116	111	85	462	
HIGH	156	113	107	87	463	
ACTUAL	148	104	119	96	467	500
PROJECTED						
LESS ACTUAL						
LOW	2	12	-8	-11	-5	
HIGH	8	9	-12	-9	-4	

FIGURE 10
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED AND ACTUAL ENROLLMENT:
FOR FORECASTS MADE 2003-2005
 December 2006

TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

	TOTAL ENROLLMENT		
	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED			
LOW	1483	1497	1530
HIGH	1497		
ACTUAL	1472	1507	1535
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL			
LOW	11	-10	-5
HIGH	24		
NET THREE-YEAR DIFFERENCE	3		

	BELMONT ELEMENTARY			CANTERBURY ELEMENTARY		
	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED						
LOW	427	417	437	131	141	157
HIGH	438			131		
ACTUAL	420	419	439	138	141	145
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL						
LOW	7	-2	-2	-7	0	12
HIGH	18			-7		
NET THREE-YEAR DIFFERENCE	9			5		

	MIDDLE SCHOOL			HIGH SCHOOL		
	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED						
LOW	463	474	480	462	465	456
HIGH	464			464		
ACTUAL	447	496	468	467	451	483
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL						
LOW	16	-22	12	-5	14	-27
HIGH	17			-4		
NET THREE-YEAR DIFFERENCE	7			-18		

**To calculate the average difference, we averaged the high and low projections for the 2005 forecast.*

FIGURE 11
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL AND POPULATION: 2001-2006
 December 2006

YEAR	ENROLLMENT				TOTAL	DISTRICT POPULATION
	BES	CES	BMS	BHS		
2006	420	138	447	467	1472	9604
2005	419	141	496	451	1507	9441
2004	439	145	468	483	1535	9287
2003	472	131	466	453	1522	9135
2002	445	144	467	495	1551	8986
2001	451	138	474	472	1535	8839

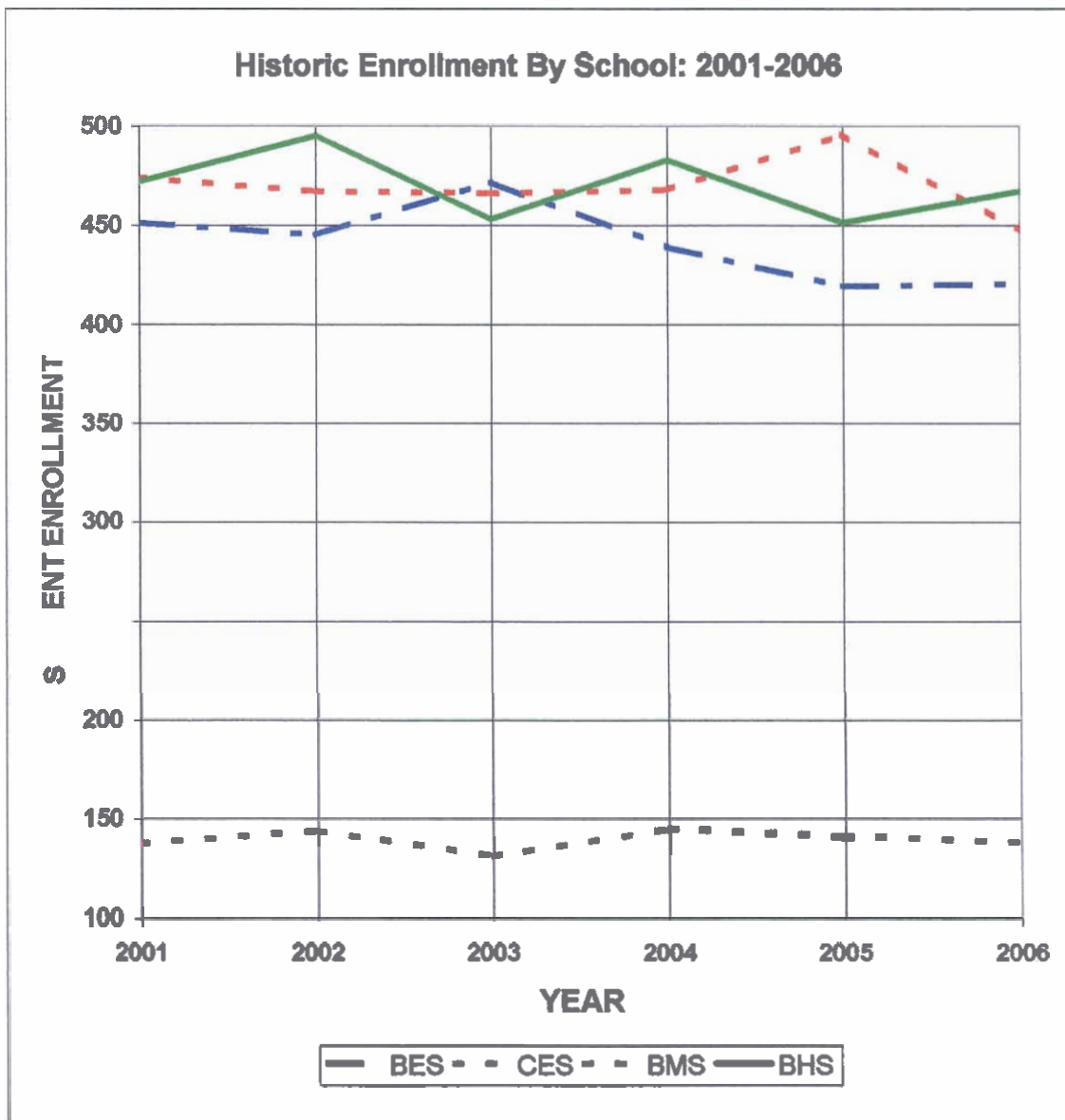


FIGURE 12
ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION CHANGES
IN SELECTED NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICTS: 2000-2005
December 2006

DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT			2000-2005 POP CHANGE
	2005	2000	2005-2000	
Allenstown	493	675	-182	189
Alton	599	724	-125	489
Amherst	1,657	1,743	-86	758
Auburn	606	625	-19	495
Bamstead	545	553	-8	621
Barrington	963	970	-7	700
Bow	1,792	1,822	-30	667
Chichester	276	280	-4	246
Claremont	2,011	2,114	-103	-27
Concord	5,409	5,564	-155	1,534
Conway	2,045	2,204	-159	588
Derry Cooperative	3,996	4,685	-689	634
Dunbarton	223	231	-8	295
Epsom	469	502	-33	491
Exeter	1,013	1,072	-59	505
Farmington	1,419	1,530	-111	936
Franklin	1,465	1,467	-2	281
Gilford	1,376	1,401	-25	484
Hampstead	1,047	1,215	-168	345
Hampton	1,351	1,446	-95	457
Henniker	481	625	-144	522
Hollis	839	866	-27	611
Keene	3,835	3,846	-11	460
Laconia	2,378	2,502	-124	691
Lebanon	1,949	2,105	-156	853
Littleton	937	1,043	-106	436
Merrimack	4,751	4,875	-124	1,490
Moultonborough	686	737	-51	391
Nashua	12,983	13,668	-685	1,381
Newmarket	1,134	1,171	-37	1,279
Northwood	470	537	-67	342
Pittsfield	724	839	-115	431
Plymouth	451	524	-73	495
Portsmouth	2,572	2,706	-134	211
Raymond	1,589	1,842	-253	965
Seabrook	850	885	-35	469
Somersworth	1,807	1,904	-97	403
Strafford	500	532	-32	359
Stratham	645	667	-22	776
Wakefield	534	556	-22	532
Weare	1,236	1,241	-5	1,078

FIGURE 13

**State Totals - Ten Years Public and Private Fall Enrollments
1996-1997 Through 2005-2006**

April 24, 2006

	Public District Schools									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
Preschool	1,540	1,576	1,585	1,696	1,877	1,830	1,923	2,221	2,360	2,525
Kindergarten	8,552	8,744	8,809	9,032	9,160	9,599	9,757	9,989	10,116	10,360
Readiness	938	874	729	613	454	432	352	293	260	210
Grade 1	17,164	16,403	16,409	15,818	15,624	15,443	15,196	15,071	15,009	14,733
Grade 2	16,507	16,820	16,249	16,206	15,587	15,563	15,319	14,951	14,978	14,940
Grade 3	16,401	16,604	16,858	16,390	16,372	15,776	15,748	15,403	15,019	14,976
Grade 4	16,378	16,421	16,662	16,948	16,541	16,612	15,939	15,810	15,495	15,147
Grade 5	16,121	16,502	16,600	16,910	17,167	16,756	16,769	16,045	15,950	15,627
Grade 6	16,379	16,208	16,822	16,818	17,171	17,422	16,971	16,889	16,200	16,093
Grade 7	15,736	16,532	16,497	16,922	16,893	17,314	17,667	17,166	17,009	16,358
Grade 8	15,518	15,728	16,561	16,508	16,874	17,111	17,421	17,703	17,224	17,035
Grade 9	14,962	15,200	15,388	16,317	16,315	16,513	16,625	17,131	17,302	16,973
Grade 10	13,433	14,009	14,070	14,235	15,047	15,188	15,524	15,659	16,012	16,224
Grade 11	12,103	12,562	13,215	13,372	13,508	14,304	14,419	14,894	14,766	15,203
Grade 12	10,468	10,991	11,451	11,986	12,206	12,541	13,499	13,618	13,893	13,998
Spec Ed Elem	518	547	422	487	524	448	431	348	368	377
Ungraded Elem	82	80	96	1	4	11	1	0	7	0
Spec Ed Sec	94	49	111	56	185	132	65	128	183	135
Ungraded Sec	91	64	28	39	54	58	71	23	55	28
Post Graduate	4	5	8	9	5	19	18	17	17	33
Totals	192,989	195,919	198,570	200,363	201,568	203,072	203,715	203,359	202,223	200,975

	Public Academies & Joint Maintenance Agreement									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
All Grades	3,212	3,303	3,461	3,605	3,731	3,775	3,969	4,058	4,548	4,592

	Public Charter									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
All Grades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	200

	Total Public									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
All Grades	196,201	199,222	202,031	203,968	205,299	206,847	207,684	207,417	206,852	205,767

	Total - Nonpublic Schools									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
All Grades	21,057	21,642	22,515	22,995	23,820	24,114	23,828	23,470	22,736	22,237

	Total - All Schools									
	<u>96-97</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>
All Grades	217,258	220,864	224,546	226,963	229,119	230,961	231,512	230,887	229,588	228,004

Source: New Hampshire Department of Education, Division of Program Support - Bureau of Information Services

FIGURE 14
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NH POPULATION BY AGE: 2000-2020
 December 2006

AGE CATERORY	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	75,685	71,486	70,800	73,946	77,042
5-19	268,480	278,778	273,987	265,513	260,408
20-34	228,827	225,696	241,628	262,642	269,402
35+	662,794	742,021	806,458	860,888	921,201
TOTAL	1,235,786	1,317,981	1,392,873	1,462,989	1,528,053
SUBTOTALS					
5-19: % OF TOTAL	22%	21%	20%	18%	17%
20-34: % OF TOTAL	19%	17%	17%	18%	18%

*Source: 2000 U.S. Census and NH Office of Energy & Planning Population Projections
 Published September 2004*