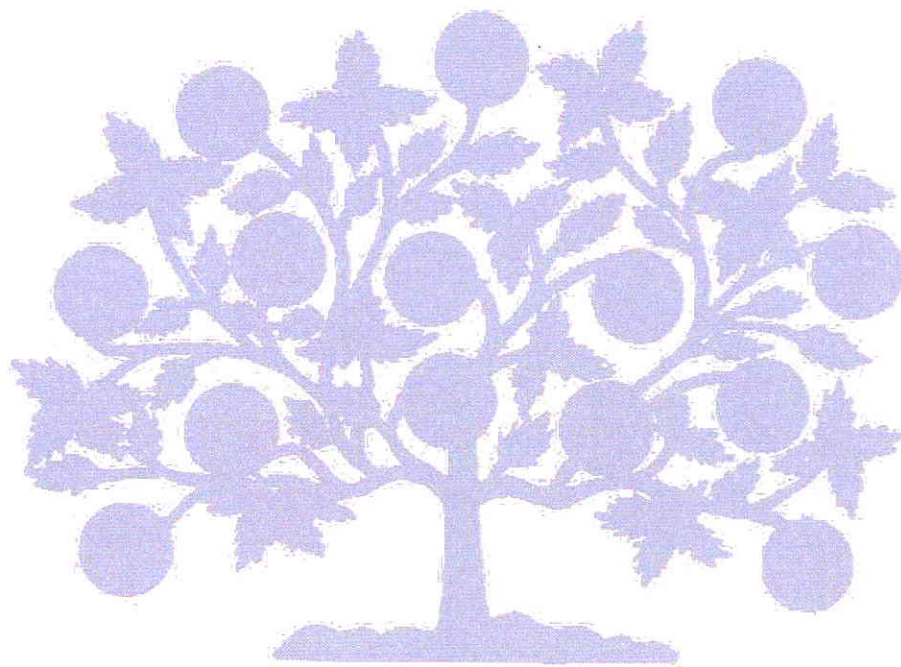


**FINAL REPORT
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
UPDATE: 2010-2020**



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SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS UPDATE: 2009-2018
January 31, 2011

OBJECTIVE

This update of enrollment projections for the Shaker Regional School District provides information to enable the School Board to anticipate potential changes in student population that could affect operations or facilities needs. The enrollment projection model relies on past enrollment patterns, birth rates, and population. Such factors as national and regional economic conditions and demographic trends, housing conditions regionally and locally, the status of alternative schools, and the success of dropout prevention programs also impact enrollment. We hope this update helps the School Board to anticipate the need or opportunity for action.

KEY RESULTS

Current Enrollment and Accuracy of the 2008 Projections

The District's total fall 2010 enrollment of 1414 (exclusive of pre-school students) was the lowest level this decade, 86 students fewer than just three years ago and 121 fewer than ten years ago. During this period the estimated population in Belmont and Canterbury increased by more than 800 people (Figure 1). Enrollment at Belmont Elementary School (BES), Canterbury Elementary School (CES), and Belmont Middle School (BMS) all had their lowest enrollment figures of the decade. At Belmont High School (BHS), enrollment dropped to 468 students from its anomalously high level of 500 students in 2009.

As shown in Figure 2, the high-range projections we made in our update two years ago was fairly close to the District's total enrollment in 2009 (under by 7 students) and 2010 (over by 10). However, this overall result masks the fact that we under-estimated enrollment to varying degrees in all schools except CES, where our forecast greatly exceeded enrollment in both years. Over the past three years BHS and CES showed by far the most dramatic changes in enrollment. In the case of CES, enrollment in 2009 and 2010 was 30 students (20%) lower than in 2008. At the high school, enrollment increased by 35 students from 2008 to 2009 and then dropped by 32 students from 2009 to 2010, the largest drop since 2003.

Figure 3 shows that our average variance (projected less actual enrollment) remains fairly small. Even the differences for 2009 and 2010 were generally within 1-7% of actual student enrollment. The lone exception was CES where the variance was significant, caused by the dramatic drop in enrollment from 2008 to a level far below what we've seen this decade.

Because our overall methodology has remained consistent over the years and relies heavily on historic enrollment, repeated under-estimating future enrollment in those District schools where capacity is an ongoing concern, relatively large projection errors (such as for CES), and dramatic enrollment changes, such as occurred between 2009 and 2010 (the largest absolute change in at least a decade) drive us to try to identify any unusual factors that help provide explanations. Each

year we look at factors within and outside the District that might contribute to the variances. This year is no exception. The significant enrollment swings and variances from our projections also explain why we support regular updates, as there appears to be at least some unpredictability in annual District enrollment.

This year we spent additional effort looking at population, housing, and economic data, which we discuss later in the report. We also looked at alternative schooling in more depth. Figure 4 provides information on the number of students attending private school or schooled at home over the past several years. Overall, in 2008 and 2009 about 100 students fell into these categories (the 2010 preliminary home-schooled figures are likely low because reporting does not officially take place until the spring). In both absolute and relative terms, Canterbury outpaces Belmont in both home schooled and private schools. Not surprisingly due to the recession, the number of students from the District attending private school declined from 2008 to 2010—from 77 to 55. However, the number of home-school students rose—from 32 in 2008 to 42 in 2009. Private school attendance tends to be less in the primary grades. Home schooling had tended to favor the primary and middle grades, although it recently increased in the high school grades—possibly due to amendments to RSA 193:1, which raised the mandatory age for students to attend school from 16 to 18.

These figures are relevant to capacity issues at BES, BMS, and BHS. In absolute terms, the middle grades have the most students in alternative schooling. Tracking these students will help anticipate potential space issues. Monitoring how families react to the changes to RSA 193:1 will help identify potential capacity problems in BHS. Even though the number of Belmont students in alternative schooling is fairly small, since BES faces the greatest capacity issues, the District should also monitor these students.

Projections Overview

The declining or stable enrollment trends in each of the District's schools over the past several years led us to make somewhat lower projections for the next ten years than we had forecast in 2008. Unlike in previous years when our projected enrollment trends generally followed a pattern of declining then increasing enrollment, this year we forecast either less of a rebound or virtually none. We think the recession has affected housing, population, and enrollment within the District and will continue to do so for the near term.

Figure 5 shows that our low-range forecast anticipates total District enrollment to decline somewhat to 1393 students by 2020 or slowly but steadily increase to 1539. Figure 6 shows that we expect BES enrollment to grow—perhaps significantly, CES enrollment to decline or remain fairly stable, BMS to grow somewhat, and BHS to see decreasing enrollment. The biggest capacity issues will be at BES, perhaps starting in 2014. Note that our projections do not include pre-school students, which have almost doubled over the past few years. We also forecast that BMS could be over capacity by 2019. The updated enrollment projections for each school appear in Figures 7-10, which include the current year's actual enrollment along with the projections to help put our forecasts in context. We also include the 2008 total school enrollment projections for comparison. All the major figures appear in a separate section following the text. Other tables and charts appear in the text.

METHODOLOGY

To provide accurate enrollment forecasts, we tweak our methodology each year, while using the same overall approach and key information we've used in prior years to ensure consistency. This year is no different. To generate the projections we used historic population, births (through 2010-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, local real estate brokers, and others. As in prior years, we used a projection model based upon grade-progression ratios and 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 also generated low- and high-range projections for each school using a process that incorporated the assumptions highlighted below.

Projected Births

Historic and projected births play an important part in the projections, with the latter having a key impact on elementary school enrollment in the second half of the projection period. The projected births reflect two key factors: anticipated birth rates and projected population. The grade-by-grade figures show how unusually large or small classes progress through the system. Recent birth rate changes (higher in Belmont and lower in Canterbury) played a role in our forecast of future birth rates. We do not know whether the recent birth rates represent a lasting trend. We use birth data from the NH Department of Health and Human Services—DHHS), which we think are more accurate than town figures because they include out-of-state births for town residents. We use the most current data available and on a proportionate basis estimate the annual total. We include births in the projections to project kindergarten enrollment by reflecting school policy regarding when students can start school. So we calculate weighted total births each year, using 75% of the births five years prior to the year we're projecting and 25% of the births six years prior to the projection year.

- **Town of Belmont.** Historic and projected births and population figures appear in Figure 11. The town's birth rate has shown an increasing trend over the past 12 years. The pattern shows that rates exceeded the trend line at the beginning and end of this period and fell below the line in the middle (when, incidentally, economic conditions were more favorable). Births rose significantly in 2007 and have remained at high levels since then, greatly affecting the 12-year trend. They reached a peak of 93 in 2009, almost 50% more than in 2005 and 2006. In forecasting future births, we used the average birth rate per 100 people over the full 12-year historic period covered. This resulted in projected births for 2011 through 2015 that exceed the levels in most of the preceding 12 years, but are less than the recent highs. Especially given the likely continuation of tight economic times, we think the results are reasonable.
- **Town of Canterbury.** Historic and projected births and population figures appear in Figure 12. Canterbury's birth rates have been more erratic than Belmont's and exhibit an opposite pattern, with rates exceeding the trend line in the middle of decade and falling below at the beginning and end (during tighter economic times). This pattern explains the slight downward trend for the decade. As in Belmont and as we have done in prior years, we used a birth rate per 100 people that was the average of the rate for the past 12 years. The projected births exceed the annual total in six of the past 12 years, but fall below the peak year figures.

Population

We use both US Bureau of the Census and New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning (NHOEP) data in evaluating historic population trends and future forecasts. The most accurate data come from the decennial US census. Both agencies estimate population in between the ten-year counts, using somewhat different methodologies and generating somewhat different results. In the case of the NHOEP estimates, rather than directly projecting each municipality's population, the agency estimates county figures then breaks them down to the community level. These are the best readily available figures, but we think they are the least reliable input to our enrollment projections. Based upon several factors we discuss later in the report, we expect that population growth in Belmont and Canterbury has slowed over the past 2-3 years. Yet, the NHOEP estimates show substantial growth. In the absence of better data, we used these figures. We also used the agency's population projections, which (as discussed later) it adjusted downward from previously forecast levels due to state and regional demographic factors. We reduced the projections for Belmont and Canterbury proportionately to the anticipated reduction for Belknap and Merrimack counties. Overall, we think the population figures we used are likely high currently and for at least the next few years. It is possible, therefore, that the projected births might also be somewhat high in the near term, making the projections somewhat more conservative.

Use of Grade-Progression Ratios

The grade-progression ratios represent an essential component of the projections. These ratios reflect the myriad changes that impact enrollment, from births and in- and out-migration of families with school-age children, to the rise and fall of alternative schooling and the effectiveness of dropout prevention programs. To generate the low and high projections, each year we use two sets of grade progression ratios. One set uses the average of the grade progression ratios for the previous five years—because of the recent enrollment declines, we used this set to generate the high-range forecast. The second set uses the average of the grade progression ratios for the previous three years. This year we used the three-year ratios as our low estimate. This time frame coincides with the economic recession and reflects our expectation that it will take at least three years before we return to more normal growth patterns.

Cross-town Enrollment

Every year, a handful or so of Canterbury elementary age students attend either BES or BMS. Occasionally, a Belmont student will attend CES. Nevertheless, we ignored this situation in making the projections. The primary reason is that the core methodology involved projecting the number of students in the District's schools *by* town. The process starts with births, which we track by town. Another reason is the unpredictable nature of this practice and the assumed right of the District to restrict it to avoid overcrowding. Therefore, in generating the projections, we assumed that all students attend the schools they should attend given their town of residence. Since the practice typically involves Canterbury students attending school in Belmont, the result of this assumption is a slightly greater projected enrollment in CES and slightly lower forecasts for BES and BMS.

THE PROJECTIONS FOR 2011-2020

This year's projections exhibit somewhat different patterns than those of prior years. Previous sets included an enrollment decline, hitting bottom around 2013-2014, followed by an increase. This year we see distinct patterns in different schools and the district as a whole (Figures 5 and 6). Under the low-range projections total enrollment dips a couple of times before ending up at 1393, slightly below the current figure. In contrast, the high-range projections forecast a varying but consistent increase throughout the next ten years, ending at 1539 students—at the high end of the District's enrollment over the past decade.

As highlighted below and shown in Figures 7 through 10, each school in the District has a somewhat different pattern.

- **BES:** Enrollment in could consistently exceed the school's core capacity starting in 2014 (under both the high- and low-range forecast), approaching or exceeding 500 students for at least a few years while dropping off starting in 2017. The enrollment peak—stemming largely from the recent high birth rates—will in later years bubble through BMS and BHS.
- **CES:** We project enrollment will stay within a fairly narrow band varying no more than 15-20% from the current figure.
- **BMS:** We predict that enrollment will follow the more traditional pattern we've seen, although varying less than 20% from current levels. Under the low-range projection, we forecast that enrollment will drop to 357 in 2016 prior to rebounding to 443 by 2020. The high-range forecast calls for less of a decline (to 380 in 2013), followed by a steady increase to more than 500 students in 2020—in 2019 and 2020 enrollment would exceed the school's capacity.
- **BHS:** Both sets of projections anticipate varying but steady declines from the current enrollment—to 368 students under the low-range set and 408 students under the high-range.

The District's enrollment patterns over the next decade will largely reflect the number and ages of students already in the system. Certainly, actual enrollment will reflect the number of students in alternative schooling, in and out migration, and other demographic factors. The country's economic challenges (the recession is officially over) and lingering housing problems will limit growth, at least in the short term. We also note that macro-level trends, forecast by the NHOEP, the US Bureau of the Census, and the US Department of Education, envision the region and state declining in both population and student enrollment. If those predictions are true, one might then question the likelihood of the high-range set of projections and the 125 student increase in enrollment over the next ten years. We discuss these factors in the following section.

DISCUSSION OF ENROLLMENT, BIRTH RATES, AND POPULATION TRENDS WITHIN THE DISTRICT AND STATE

As we have noted earlier, the projections reflect key factors within the Shaker Regional School District that in most cases reflect larger demographic trends. Reviewing these data helps put the results in context. This section addresses three critical factors driving the results: enrollment trends, birth rates, and population changes. The next section discusses broader demographic

trends that impact the District, shedding further light on the projection results and their implications.

Enrollment Trends

Figure 1 reveals that this year's enrollment is 137 students (7%) less than in 2002, when the total peaked for this decade and when the combined population of Belmont and Canterbury was almost 700 people less than it is today. Clearly, student enrollment and population are not moving hand-in-hand. Indeed, if enrollment proportionately followed population, the District would have 250 more students than it has today. As noted earlier, enrollment figures (and therefore the grade-progression ratios) represent the net effect of multiple movements of students in and out of the District's schools. These movements reflect local births, in- and out-migration, and children of residents leaving or returning to the District's schools for a variety of reasons. Over the past decade, despite year-to-year swings, the net effect of these movements has decreased enrollment. This pattern reflects factors within the Districts as well as those outside. Whether the pattern continues also depends upon internal and external factors.

Certainly the District's declining enrollment mirrors statewide trends. Figure 13 shows that statewide enrollment on a grade level began declining for first grade in the 1997-1998 school year. Each year thereafter, the drop began in successive grades. The state's public school enrollment peaked at 203,715 in the 2002-2003 school year. As of the fall of 2009 it stood at 191,802, a decrease of almost 6%. During this period the state's population increased by more than 53,000 people (4%). By comparison, the District's enrollment peaked at 1551 in 2002 and now stands almost 9% lower, while its population has increased by almost 7.5%. Thus, despite a proportionately greater population increase, the District actually lost a greater share of its students than the statewide average.

Looking to the future, the US Department of Education anticipates regional and state enrollment declines for the rest of the decade, which contrasts with the agency's projection of a 6% increase nationally. In its June 2010 Condition of Education 2010 report, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) forecast a drop in enrollment for the state, although it was the second smallest decline projected for the region. Two noteworthy facts relate to this projection:

- The expected decline in statewide enrollment was the reverse of earlier projections NCES had made in 2008 that saw the total rising to 206,000 students by 2018, far in excess of the previous peak.
- The actual drop in the state's public school enrollment has already exceeded what predicted.

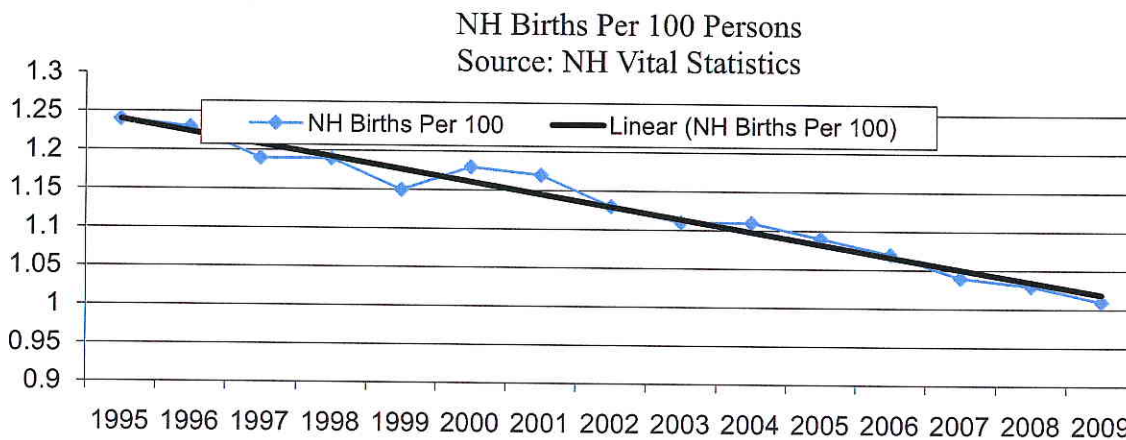
The District's historic enrollment trends, the state's trends, and the federal forecasts can't help but raise questions about whether and how much District's enrollment will increase over the next ten years.

Birth Rates

Belmont (slightly rising) and Canterbury (slightly declining) have opposite birth rate trends, with the latter's average rate being somewhat higher (Figures 11 and 12). In both cases we forecast future births that exceeded levels in several prior years but also stayed below peak totals. Because of the volatility in annual births—an 86% difference in the high and low years in

Belmont and a 112% difference in Canterbury—it is very difficult to accurately predict future births and their trends.

Given the opposing birth-rate trends in the two towns, it might seem inappropriate to try to relate them to more macro trends, yet such a look might be informative. The National Health Care Statistics Center at the Center for Disease Control reports that the average age nationally for first time mothers increased to 25 years old by 2006. For New Hampshire, the average age increased from 21 in 1970 to 26.7 years by 2006. Partly as a result of older mothers but also tied in to broader demographic trends in New Hampshire, the state’s birth rate per 100 persons has steadily declined over the last decade. If this trend continues, will Belmont continue to buck it? Note that the average birth rate in the state is somewhat higher than Belmont’s and lower than Canterbury’s. Does this increase the likelihood that Belmont’s birth rate will continue to rise? We address broader trends—that might help answer the question—in the next section.



A look at the state’s and Belknap and Merrimack counties’ population trends relate to and help explain the declining birth rates. The state’s population growth has slowed and its population is aging. As shown in the table below, the state’s school- age and child-bearing population segments declined from 2005 to 2009. Recent population estimates for New Hampshire are

New Hampshire Population						Increase
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Over 2005
00-04	77,107	77,328	76,441	75,755	74,689	-3.1%
05-19	267,322	272,533	262,308	258,720	255,066	-4.6%
20-44	442,254	438,402	433,460	428,512	423,252	-4.3%
45-65	354,715	366,796	376,329	384,491	392,321	10.6%
65&	160,017	164,421	168,805	174,394	179,247	12.0%
Total	1,301,415	1,319,480	1,317,343	1,321,872	1,324,575	1.8%
Distribution by Age						
00-04	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	
05-19	20.5%	20.7%	19.9%	19.6%	19.3%	
20-44	34.0%	33.2%	32.9%	32.4%	32.0%	
45-65	27.3%	27.8%	28.6%	29.1%	29.6%	
65&	12.3%	12.5%	12.8%	13.2%	13.5%	

lower than previously estimated. Final data from the 2010 US Census will not be available until the spring of 2011. Current US Census estimates show that the state's population increased only 1.8% since 2005. Despite this even small increase, the number of school-aged children declined by 4.6%, the number of pre-school children decreased by 3.1%, and the number of people in the child-bearing age brackets also dropped. In contrast, the number of older residents increased by double-digit percentages and now account for more than 43% of the state's population.

Belknap and Merrimack counties reflect the same patterns. There are fewer school-age children and fewer pre-school children. There is a greater percent of persons over 45, and an increase in those over 65.

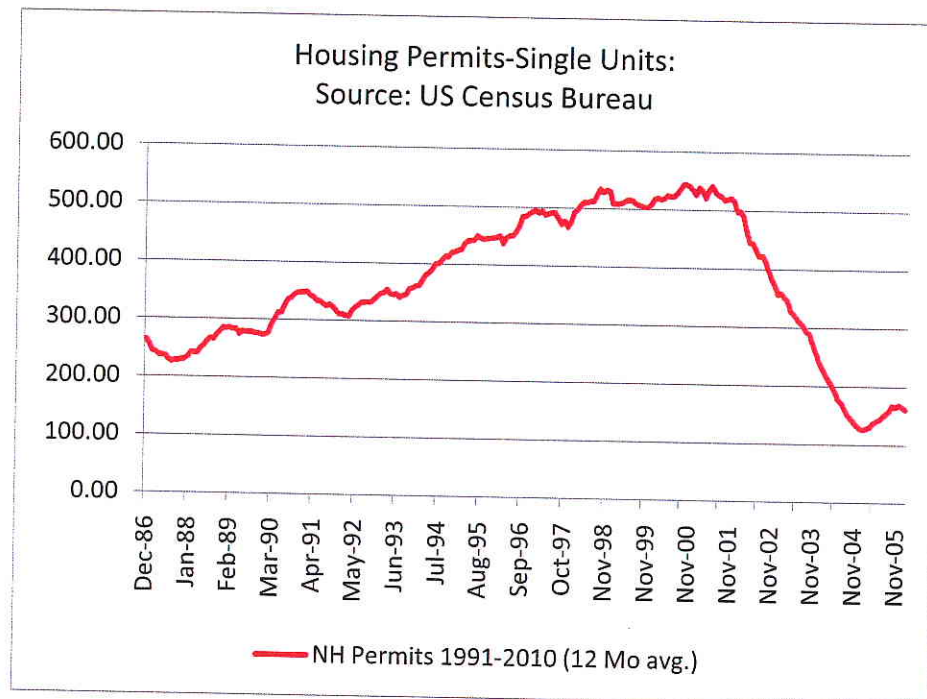
Belknap County Population						Increase
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	over 2005
00-04	3,086	3,039	3,005	3,050	3,028	-1.9%
05-19	11,753	11,446	11,337	11,100	10,910	-7.2%
20-44	18,522	18,146	17,940	17,835	17,612	-4.9%
45-65	18,328	18,869	19,236	19,513	19,792	8.0%
65&	9,273	9,336	9,509	9,778	10,016	8.0%
Total	60,962	60,836	61,027	61,276	61,358	0.6%
Distribution by Age						
00-04	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	
05-19	19.3%	18.8%	18.6%	18.1%	17.8%	
20-44	30.4%	29.8%	29.4%	29.1%	28.7%	
45-65	30.1%	31.0%	31.5%	31.8%	32.3%	
65&	15.2%	15.3%	15.6%	16.0%	16.3%	
Merrimack County						Increase
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	over 2005
00-04	8,200	8,162	8,134	8,071	7,829	-4.5%
05-9	30,288	31,046	29,766	29,286	28,894	-4.6%
20-44	49,225	49,096	48,529	47,879	46,995	-4.5%
45-65	40,631	42,103	43,139	44,004	45,000	10.8%
65&	17,931	18,448	19,016	19,739	20,353	13.5%
Total	146,275	148,855	148,584	148,979	149,071	1.9%
Distribution by Age						
00-04	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	
05-19	20.7%	20.9%	20.0%	19.7%	19.4%	
20-44	33.7%	33.0%	32.7%	32.1%	31.5%	
45-65	27.8%	28.3%	29.0%	29.5%	30.2%	
65&	12.3%	12.4%	12.8%	13.2%	13.7%	

Source: Missouri Census Data Center

Population

Population estimates for Belmont and Canterbury drive our enrollment figures. However, even these figures are just estimates. There are other external factors that—such as the local housing situation—that can inform enrollment projections.

Housing permits clearly relate to population movement. As has been noted several times, although the recession is officially over, we have experienced an almost unprecedented economic downturn since 2007. The decline in New Hampshire's growth actually started as far back as 2005; the large increase in the state's housing stock began to decline before the current recession. The decrease in in-migration probably drove the drop.



Housing permits for single family homes in Belmont and Canterbury show a similar pattern per the data presented on the following page. Single family housing permits peaked in 2004 and have steadily declined to 2007 and then precipitously declined from 2007 to the present. This trend alone would suggest a slowdown in population migration to the District.

What we do not know is if—or how—the increase in multi-family units Belmont affects the birth rates there. In 2008, Belmont issued 42 building permits, only 8 of which were for single-family homes. The following year, 2009, the number of births jumped by almost 20% to a decade-high total of 93. There are several key factors we do not know:

- Is the increase in births tied into the increase in multi-family units?
- Are the families living in multi-family units young families or older residents?
- Given the economic downturn and housing problems, is the demand for rental units high and is the population in multi-family units more transient?

Information that would help us answer these questions would be helpful in making future enrollment projections more accurate.

Housing Units Authorized by Permit			
	Belmont	Belmont	Canterbury
	Total	Single Fam.	Total
1992	32	21	10
1993	38	17	4
1994	49	12	12
1995	38	6	13
1996	31	9	7
1997	89	7	7
1998	45	13	18
1999	27	20	20
2000	53	25	20
2001	51	29	15
2002	54	37	27
2003	62	43	34
2004	48	40	24
2005	23	23	14
2006	36	26	14
2007	21	19	13
2008	42	8	5
2009	10	6	5

Source: NHHFA

The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning monitors these factors as well and took them into account in August of this year when it updated its population projections for the state and counties. The agency lowered its projections from prior estimates, citing several reasons for the change.

- Migration patterns were steady from 1960 to 2002, but shifted since 2000. Based on data from IRS returns, there has been a larger out migration to Sun Belt states.
- Massachusetts is by far the largest supplier of in-migration to New Hampshire, accounting for approximately 40% of the in-migration, followed by the state of Maine. However, both of these states have shown similar out-migration patterns to Sun Belt States.
- Sun Belt states have offered greater employment opportunities and significantly lower housing costs, which have attracted not only older retirees but also younger workers.
- The current economic situation has “clouded” long-term growth trends. The projections assume that we are moving out of the recession. However, it is unlikely we will return to the growth rate experienced between 1960 and 2000.
- The projections indicate that the state should see the decline in school-age children abate over the next 5 years and that the pre-school population actually will increase (this element conflicts with projections cited earlier from the National Center for Education Statistics).

As shown in the table below, between 2015 and 2020, NHOEP's latest projections call for the largest increase in population in the 65+ year-old cohort for the state and all counties, particularly Belknap. The forecast projects a decline in the number of school-age children for each county between 2010 and 2015. Between 2015 and 2020, the forecast calls for an increase in school-age children in Merrimack County as well as an increase in pre-school children in the state as a whole. However, Belknap County's growth will come from the older cohorts.

New Hampshire Population Projections

New Hampshire		Projections			Increase
Estimate		Increase			
Age	2010	2015	Over 2010	2020	Over 2015
00-04	71,658	72,348	1.0%	74,113	2.4%
05-19	263,504	253,079	-4.0%	250,391	-1.1%
20-44	393,280	387,422	-1.5%	396,916	2.5%
45-65	419,049	419,588	0.1%	392,705	-6.4%
65&	182,696	232,691	27.4%	296,014	27.2%
Total	1,330,187	1,365,128	2.6%	1,410,139	3.3%
Belknap		Increase			Increase
Age	2010	2015	Over 2010	2020	Over 2010
00-04	3,081	3,031	-1.6%	2,933	-3.2%
05-19	10,044	9,899	-1.4%	9,900	0.0%
20-44	15,472	15,167	-2.0%	14,974	-1.3%
45-65	22,731	22,986	1.1%	20,909	-9.0%
65&	10,327	13,983	35.4%	18,443	31.9%
Total	61,655	65,066	5.5%	67,159	3.2%
Merrimack		Increase			Increase
Age		2015	Over 2010	2020	Over 2010
00-04	8,380	8,703	3.9%	8,887	2.1%
05-9	28,780	28,366	-1.4%	29,166	2.8%
20-44	43,532	44,134	1.4%	46,190	4.7%
45-65	48,872	48,777	-0.2%	45,042	-7.7%
65&	20,150	25,483	26.5%	32,927	29.2%
Total	149,714	155,463	3.8%	162,212	4.3%

Source: NH OEP, Aug. 2010

Despite the time and effort invested in these projections, they should be considered in the proper context. First, the most recent decennial population figures are from 2000 and are now 10 years old. The 2010 Census done in April 2010 will be released in next spring, at which point the NHOEP will revise its estimates. Second, New Hampshire is still in economic-recovery mode but has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. The current forecast from the New England Economic Partnership for employment indicates that growth will be slow until the end of 2012, but is then expected to return to its long-term trend. Both of these factors could alter the population projections.

DISCUSSION: BROADER ECONOMIC TRENDS

Given the breadth and magnitude of the nation's recent recession and the sluggishness of the recovery, gaining a better understanding of where we are and the key forces at play will help put the enrollment projections into perspective and provide insights we hope will benefit District leaders.

The economic conditions of a community can and will have an impact on student enrollment. The economy directly affects the lives of residents of our community and will drive such decisions as whether a family moves in or out of the community in search of better jobs or seeks alternative schooling for its children. Housing conditions—particularly falling home prices and large numbers of houses “under water” or in foreclosure—may also restrict movement into and out of a community.

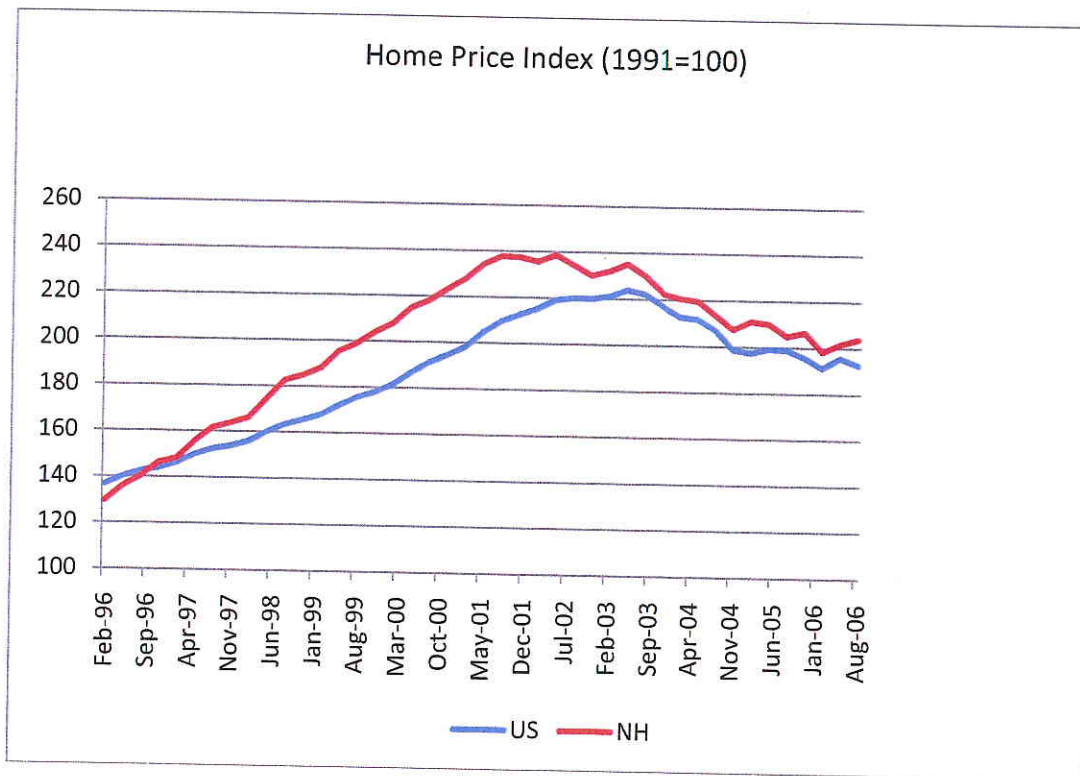
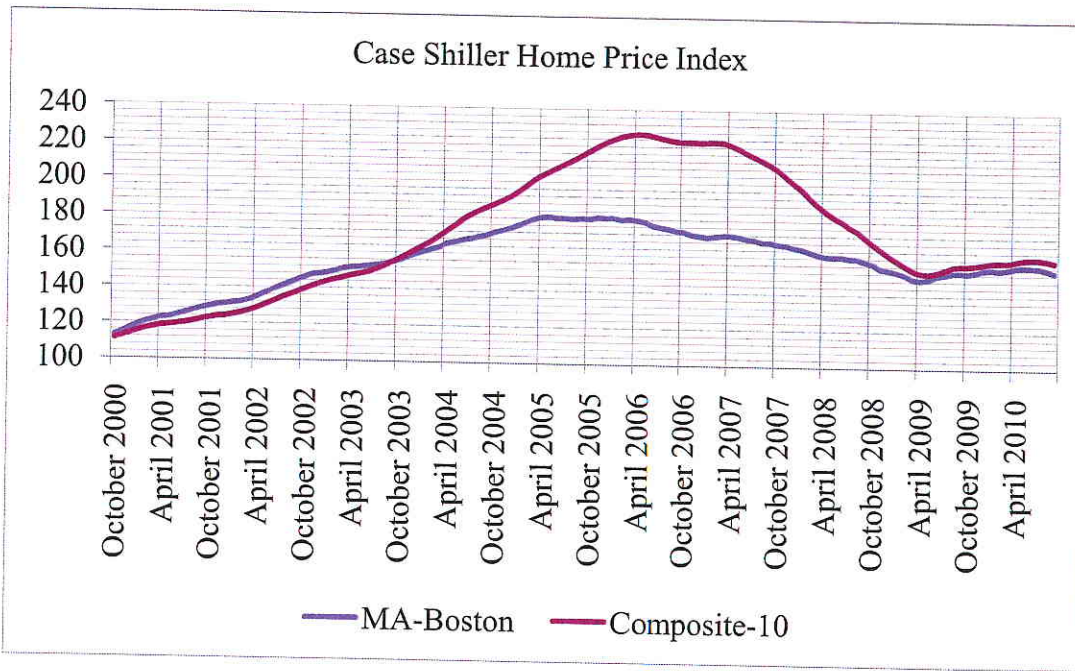
The great recession, which began in 2007 and continued through 2009, has impacted us all. The crisis in the US economy is clearly reflected in the economic data for New Hampshire as a whole as well as the District's communities. Three indicators of the health of our region demonstrate what we have experienced.

- Declining home prices
- Rising foreclosure rates
- Unemployment

The significant build-up in housing prices experienced both locally and regionally between 2004 and 2007 was unsustainable. Coupled with the financial meltdown and recession, the housing sector collapsed. As shown in the graph on the following page, the Case-Shiller Index of home prices for the US demonstrates the dramatic decline that occurred nationwide, as well as in the Boston Metropolitan area.

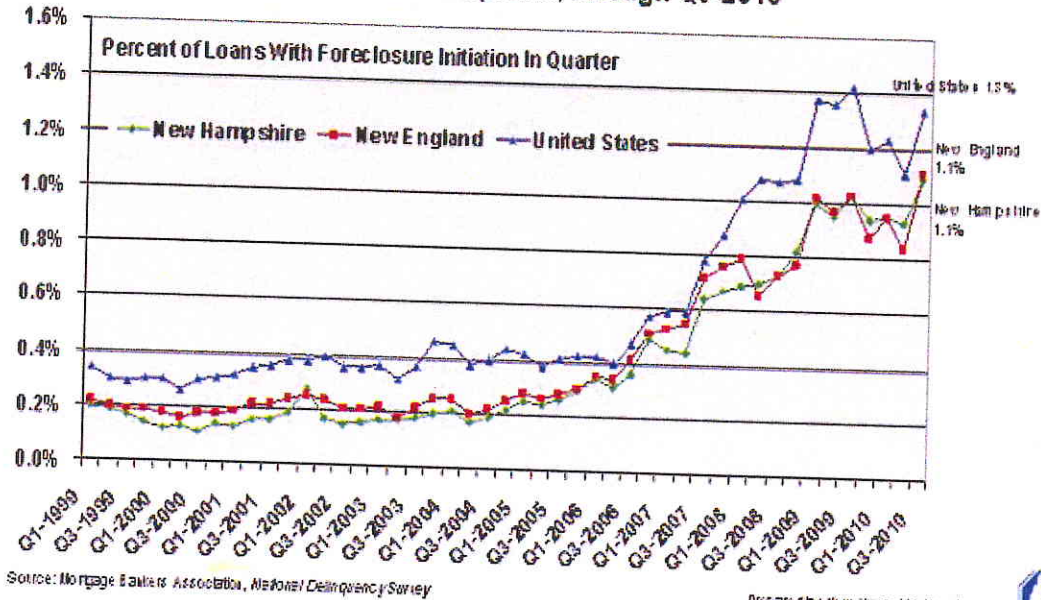
New Hampshire was not immune to the housing crisis. Data on median home prices from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (appearing in the second graph on the next page) indicate that the state's home price index peaked in June of 2006 and was 17% lower at the bottom of the market in June of 2010. Prices have shown a slight 3% increase in the last few months.

The significant decline in home prices and rising unemployment has all but ceased home construction. More directly significant for enrollment are the number of foreclosures. Currently according to Realty Trac, there are 14 foreclosed homes in Belmont and 3 in Canterbury. If these foreclosed properties have school-age children, this will directly affect enrollment. The



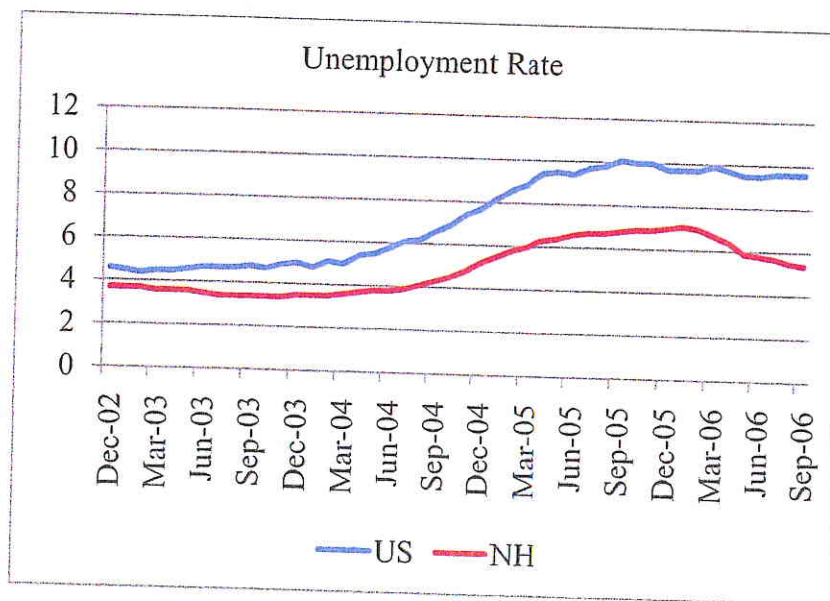
number of foreclosures in our district is only a reflection of the state of housing in New Hampshire and the rest of the country as shown in a graph below from the NH Housing Finance Authority. Although the data indicate we are in recovery, it will take time to work through the foreclosures. Further, the Mortgage Bankers Association reports that as of October 2010, 8% of NH Home Loans have installments past due, indicating that the situation might get worse.

Foreclosure Rates For United States, New England and New Hampshire, through Q3-2010

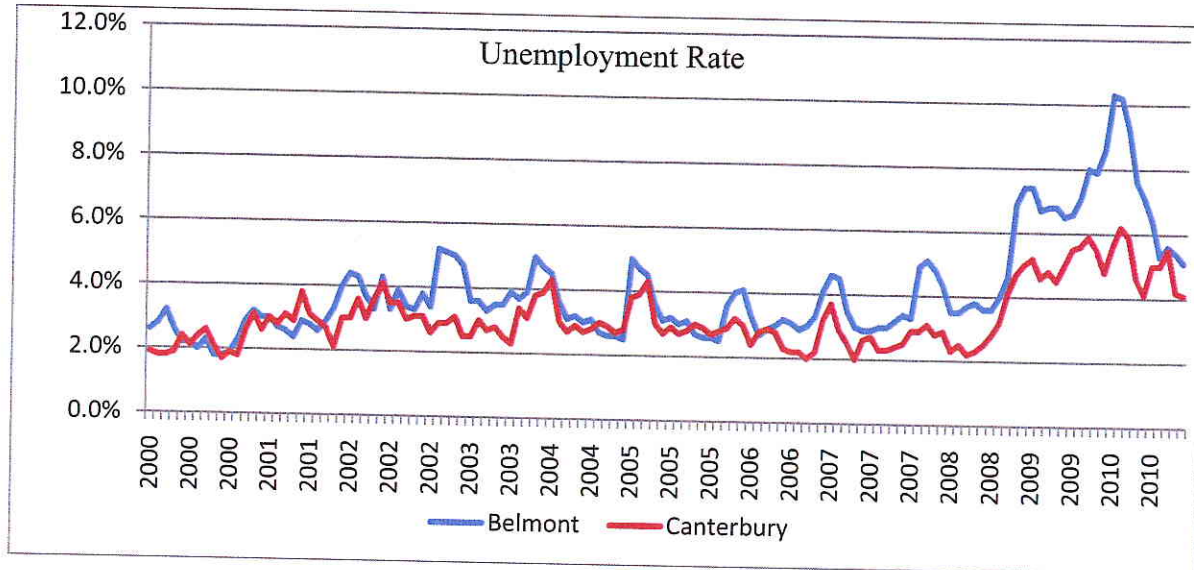


As noted earlier, population growth within the District depends primarily on in-migration. Massachusetts contributes more than any other state to new District residents. Therefore, economic opportunities in this region combined with relatively favorable housing conditions in Massachusetts are two key factors that could drive a rebound in in-migration. Neither condition yet exists for a major turn-around.

Despite the bad economic news, data indicate that New Hampshire's economy is recovering. Unemployment rates in the state did not rise to the 9%-to-10% range that the country has averaged for some time. As can be seen in the graph below, the unemployment rate in New Hampshire has fallen from the 7.1% high in February 2010 to 5.5% by September, still somewhat high by state standards.



Data from the New Hampshire Labor Market Information Bureau shown in the graph below indicate that both Canterbury and Belmont have experienced rising unemployment, with Belmont peaking at 10%. As with the state as a whole, unemployment in the Shaker Regional District has shown a strong recovery in the last six months, but is still high by historic measures.



Where do we go from here?

Most economists predict a slow economic recovery. The National Association of Business Economists November 2010 forecast indicates that the economy will struggle against the financial headwinds. The housing sector is in recovery but tepid. Home prices have in general stopped their decline but will only show modest improvement of 1.6% next year, roughly equal to the inflation rate. Nationally, the unemployment rate is not expected to improve until 2012 and will not reach pre-recession levels for several years after that.

Moody's Economic Forecast presented to the New England Economic Partnership in November can be summarized as follows:

- The economic recovery is gaining momentum and payroll employment is growing.
- The Federal Reserve will keep interest rates low to accommodate the fragile economy.
- Job growth will steadily improve, but hiring is still soft.
- Housing inventories have peaked.
- Foreclosures remain a problem

New Hampshire is better situated than the US economy as a whole. The November Economic Forecast of the New England Economic Partnership (NEEP) shows New Hampshire with a slow improvement in employment in 2011 and a return to normal employment growth by the end of 2012.

The bottom line from all this information: the recession has affected the district and a return to pre-recession days is not just around the corner. Sub-par conditions will be with us for years.

A recent study published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston indicates that potential shortages of skilled workers could hamper New England's growth over the next 20 years. The report, "Mismatch in the Labor Market: Measuring the Supply of and Demand for Skilled Labor in New England," (New England Public Policy Center Research Report 10-2, November 2010), identifies two concerns. The first is the projected decline in the total workforce as the number of people entering the workforce in the next two decades will be less than the number retiring. The projection reflects patterns seen over the past decade as New England has slower natural population growth than other regions and has been experiencing net out-migration. While New England is not unique in this regard, the situation is expected to be more significant here than in other regions. Second, the report projects a shortage of the type of skilled workers that the region will need, particularly "middle-skill" workers. Unless public policy and other initiatives fully address the situation, the effect would be to constrain the region's growth.

What Are the Implications for Shaker Regional School District?

Given the forecast of a slow economic recovery at least through 2012—and the likelihood that housing problems will linger beyond that, the data suggest that the next three years 2011 through 2013 will probably be similar to what has been experienced over the last three. Enrollment changes will depend upon actions of current residents in Belmont and Canterbury, given the limited anticipated migration into or out of the district. Other issues, such as the potential labor shortfall and skills mismatch cited above, might constrain the towns' growth for the remainder of the decade.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

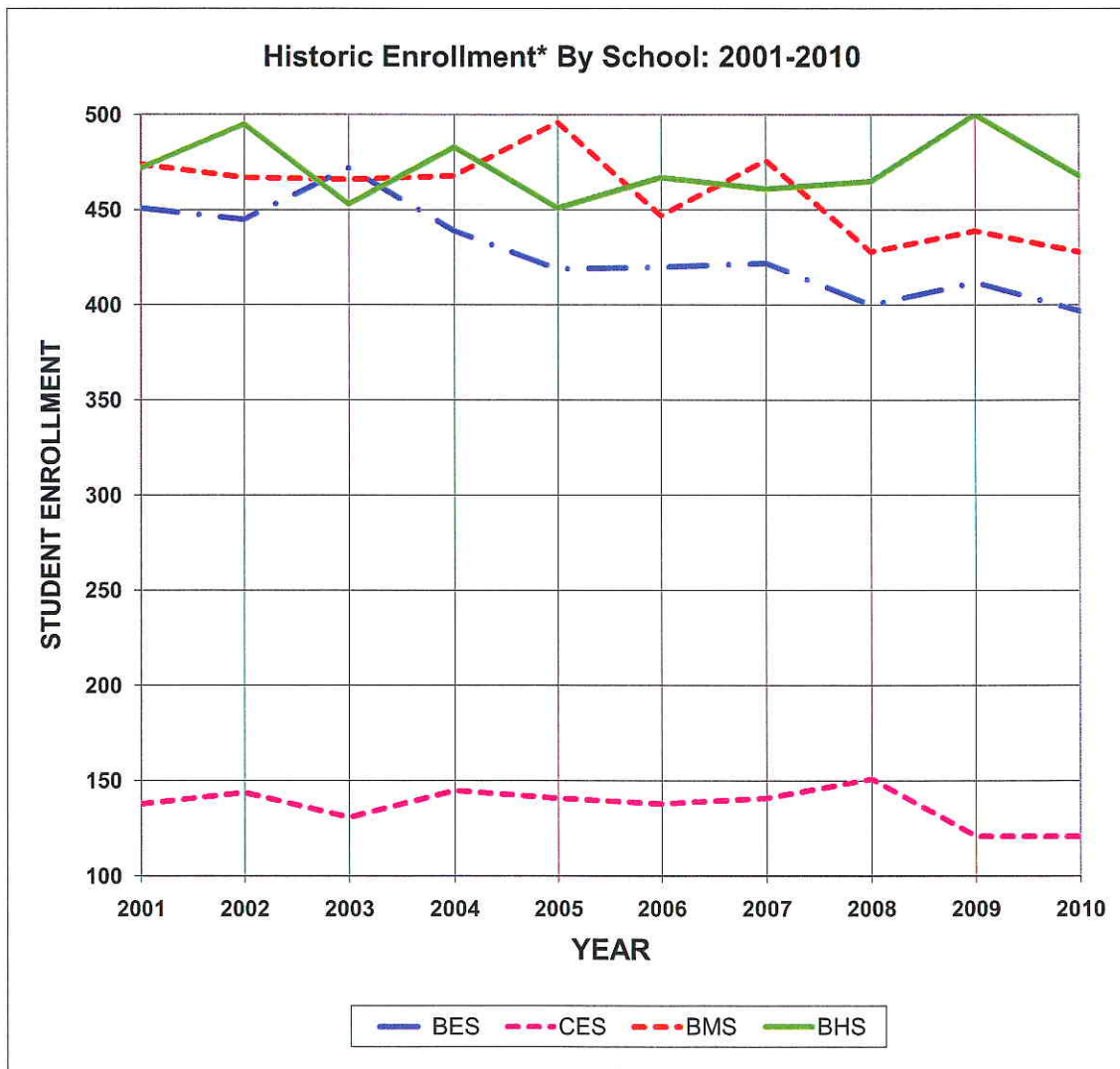
Within our scope and budget, we've done our best to project the District's enrollment over the next ten years. We've discussed the key enrollment drivers and highlighted broad demographic trends that we think affect the District. Because of the uncertainties, the projected capacity issues at BES and possibly BMS—and the consequences of being wrong, we think the District's undertaking regular updates represents a sound investment. They provide the School Board and District Administration with current check-ups and fresh insights to help them diagnose the situation, anticipate 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
ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL AND POPULATION: 2001-2010
 December 2010

YEAR	ENROLLMENT*				TOTAL	CHANGE	DISTRICT POPULATION
	BES	CES	BMS	BHS			
2010	397	121	428	468	1414	-58	9750
2009	412	121	439	500	1472	28	9553
2008	400	151	428	465	1444	-56	9431
2007	422	141	476	461	1500	28	9425
2006	420	138	447	467	1472	-35	9406
2005	419	141	496	451	1507	-28	9441
2004	439	145	468	483	1535	13	9355
2003	472	131	466	453	1522	-29	9230
2002	445	144	467	495	1551	16	9073
2001	451	138	474	472	1535		8941



*Does not include pre-school students

*We included all Canterbury students in the CES figures, although a small number may attend BES or BMS each year..

FIGURE 2
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED AND ACTUAL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL AND GRADE: 2009 AND 2010
 December 2010

School/Grade	Actual Enrollment		Projected Enrollment		Projected less Actual Enrollment					
	2009	2010	Low Range 2009	High Range 2010	Low Range 2009	High Range 2010				
School District Total										
All Schools and Grades	1472	1414	1446	1391	1465	1424	-26	-23	-7	10
Belmont Elementary School										
Kindergarten	79	69	72	65	76	69	-7	-4	-3	0
Readiness	16	14								
Grade 1	79	87								
Grade 1*	95	101	98	96	103	101	3	-5	8	0
Grade 2	78	75	75	82	71	83	-3	7	-7	8
Grade 3	75	75	68	73	70	71	-7	-2	-5	-4
Grade 4	85	77	81	69	79	69	-4	-8	-6	-8
TOTALS	412	397	394	385	399	393	-18	-12	-13	-4
Canterbury Elementary School										
Kindergarten	18	13	21	26	24	29	3	13	6	16
Readiness	2	4								
Grade 1	23	19								
Grade 1*	25	23	35	30	41	35	10	7	16	12
Grade 2	25	25	23	26	21	28	-2	1	-4	3
Grade 3	18	23	21	24	21	22	3	1	3	-1
Grade 4	19	18	22	21	23	22	3	3	4	4
Grade 5	16	19	24	21	24	22	8	2	8	3
TOTALS	121	121	146	148	154	158	25	27	33	37
Belmont Middle School										
Grade 5	98	81	89	82	91	85	-9	1	-7	4
Grade 6	124	116	110	108	112	111	-14	-8	-12	-5
Grade 7	113	122	114	112	115	115	1	-10	2	-7
Grade 8	104	109	100	114	101	116	-4	5	-3	7
TOTALS	439	428	413	416	419	427	-26	-12	-20	-1
Belmont High School										
Grade 9	143	119	141	105	143	108	-2	-14	0	-11
Grade 10	142	133	127	130	129	135	-15	-3	-13	2
Grade 11	98	124	96	110	94	109	-2	-14	-4	-15
Grade 12	117	92	129	97	127	94	12	5	10	2
TOTALS	500	468	493	442	493	446	-7	-26	-7	-22

**FIGURE 3
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED AND ACTUAL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL
FOR FORECASTS MADE FROM 2003 TO 2008
December 2010**

TOTAL ENROLLMENT							
	'08 Forecast ('10)	'08 Forecast ('09)	'07 Forecast	'06 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED							
LOW	1391	1446	1447	1451	1483	1497	1530
HIGH	1424	1465	1472	1450	1497		
ACTUAL	1414	1472	1444	1500	1472	1507	1535
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	-23	-26	3	-49	11	-10	-5
HIGH	10	-7	28	-50	25		
NET SIX-YEAR DIFFERENCE	-8						

BELMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL							
	'08 Forecast ('10)	'08 Forecast ('09)	'07 Forecast	'06 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED							
LOW	385	394	393	395	427	417	437
HIGH	393	399	396	396	438		
ACTUAL	397	412	400	422	420	419	439
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	-12	-18	-7	-27	7	-2	-2
HIGH	-4	-13	-4	-26	18		
NET SIX-YEAR DIFFERENCE	-7						

CANTERBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL							
	'08 Forecast ('10)	'08 Forecast ('09)	'07 Forecast	'06 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED							
LOW	148	146	140	128	131	141	157
HIGH	158	154	149	126	131		
ACTUAL	121	121	151	141	138	141	145
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	27	25	-11	-13	-7	0	12
HIGH	37	33	-2	-15	-7		
NET SIX-YEAR DIFFERENCE	7						

BELMONT MIDDLE SCHOOL							
	'08 Forecast ('10)	'08 Forecast ('09)	'07 Forecast	'06 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED							
LOW	416	413	456	467	463	474	480
HIGH	427	419	468	471	464		
ACTUAL	428	439	428	476	447	496	468
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	-12	-26	28	-9	16	-22	12
HIGH	-1	-20	40	-5	17		
NET SIX-YEAR DIFFERENCE	1						

BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL							
	'08 Forecast ('10)	'08 Forecast ('09)	'07 Forecast	'06 Forecast	'05 Forecast	'04 Forecast	'03 Forecast
PROJECTED							
LOW	442	493	458	461	462	465	456
HIGH	446	493	459	457	464		
ACTUAL	468	500	465	461	467	451	483
PROJECTED LESS ACTUAL							
LOW	-26	-7	-7	0	-5	14	-27
HIGH	-22	-7	-6	-4	-3		
NET SIX-YEAR DIFFERENCE	-8						

*To calculate the average difference, we averaged the projected-less-actual differences for the high and low projections for the years in which we made them.
 *The enrollment figures do not include pre-K.
 *We included Canterbury K-5 students in the CES figures, even though each year some Canterbury students attend BES and/or 5th grade at BMS.

Figure 4
Shaker Regional School District - Private and Home-School Students: 2006-2010
 December 2010

Students attending private school: 2008-2010																	
Town&Year/Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-4	5-8	9-12	Totals
Belmont																	
2008	1	2	2	0	5	5	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	10	12	8	30
2009	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	5	13	6	24
2010	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	5	7	7	19
Canterbury																	
2008	0	3	2	8	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	11	5	16	8	23	47
2009	0	1	3	1	7	3	2	5	5	7	2	2	10	12	15	21	48
2010	0	0	1	3	1	8	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	5	17	14	36
District Totals																	
2008	1	5	4	8	8	6	6	4	4	6	5	13	7	26	20	31	77
2009	1	1	5	3	7	7	6	8	7	9	4	4	10	17	28	27	72
2010	3	0	1	4	2	8	6	4	6	7	5	4	5	10	24	21	55
Home-Schooled Students: 2006-2010P*																	
Belmont																	
2006	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	1	9
2007	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	4	2	9
2008	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	5	0	1	0	4	5	6	15
2009	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	1	1	3	2	1	0	3	9	6	18
2010P*	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	1	2	2	0	2	6	5	13
Canterbury																	
2006	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	13
2007	1	5	0	0	3	2	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	9	9	3	21
2008	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	4	10	3	17
2009	0	3	0	5	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	9	8	7	24
2010P*	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	4	8	18
District Totals																	
2006	0	2	2	2	1	3	3	5	3	1	0	0	0	7	14	1	22
2007	1	5	0	1	5	2	4	3	4	4	1	0	0	12	13	5	30
2008	0	0	4	3	1	4	2	3	6	8	0	1	0	8	15	9	32
2009	0	3	0	6	3	3	8	3	3	5	5	2	1	12	17	13	42
2010P*	0	1	1	0	6	1	1	7	1	4	3	5	1	8	10	13	31
District totals of private and home-schooled students: 2008-2009																	
2008	1	7	6	10	9	9	9	9	7	7	5	13	7	33	34	32	99
2009	2	6	5	4	12	9	10	11	11	13	5	4	10	29	41	32	102
2010*	3	0	5	7	3	12	8	7	12	15	5	5	5	18	39	30	87

P* - Preliminary figures, which are likely to be less than the final reported total

* Includes preliminary figures for home-schooled students

FIGURE 5
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
TOTAL PROJECTED ENROLLMENT 2010 TO 2020
 December 2010

YEAR	LOW		HIGH	
	'10 UPDATE	'08 UPDATE	'10 UPDATE	'08 UPDATE
2010 ACTUAL	1414	1391	1414	1424
2011	1398	1388	1416	1431
2012	1379	1390	1415	1452
2013	1368	1379	1417	1449
2014	1374	1396	1437	1466
2015	1377	1404	1454	1478
2016	1363	1416	1452	1493
2017	1356	1440	1459	1516
2018	1365	1474	1482	1558
2019	1379		1511	
2020	1393		1539	

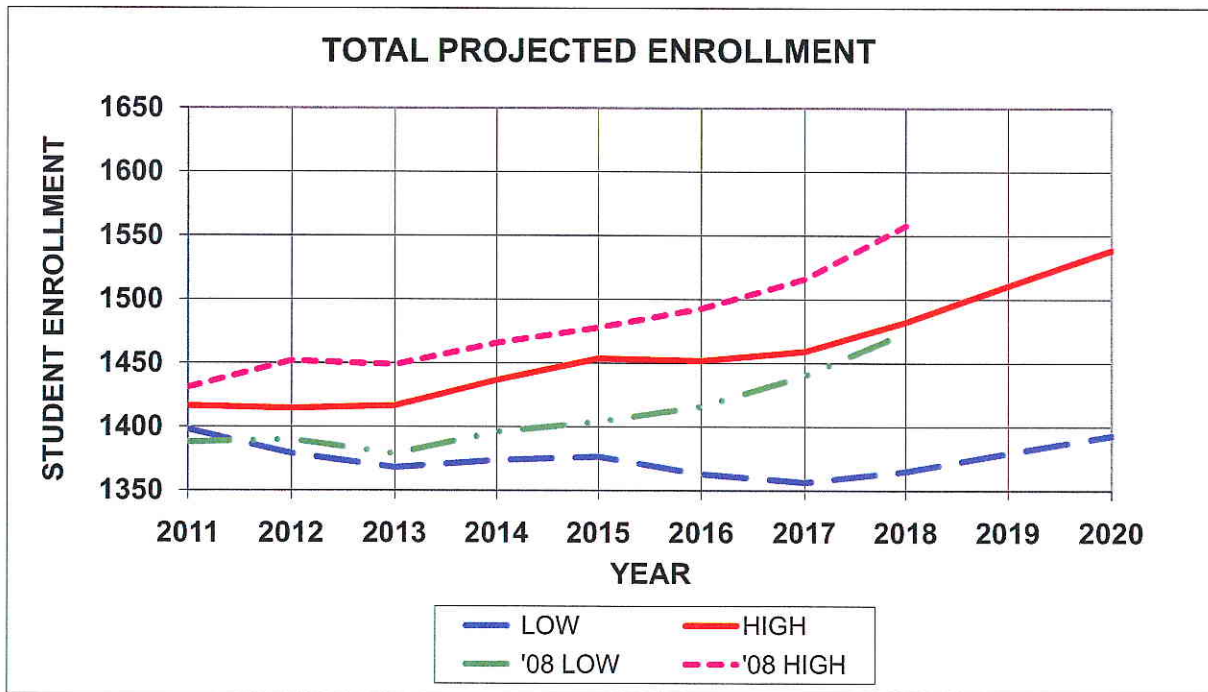


FIGURE 6
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY PROJECTED ENROLLMENT 2010 TO 2020 BY SCHOOL
in

YEAR	LOW RANGE					HIGH RANGE						
	BES	CES	BMS	BHS	TOTAL	'08 UPDATE	BES	CES	BMS	BHS	TOTAL	'08 UPDATE
2010 ACTUAL*	394	125	427	468	1414	1391	394	125	427	468	1414	1424
2011	389	127	412	470	1398	1388	395	131	419	472	1416	1431
2012	409	130	382	458	1379	1390	418	141	393	462	1415	1452
2013	432	125	367	445	1368	1379	444	141	380	451	1417	1449
2014	455	114	373	433	1374	1396	468	136	392	441	1437	1466
2015	489	106	366	415	1377	1404	503	132	390	429	1454	1478
2016	506	106	357	394	1363	1416	522	134	386	409	1452	1493
2017	501	103	372	381	1356	1440	517	130	412	399	1459	1516
2018	498	101	386	381	1365	1474	515	128	434	404	1482	1558
2019	486	99	424	369	1379		503	127	482	399	1511	
2020	479	103	443	368	1393		494	133	503	408	1539	

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

NOTE: BES AND GRADE 5 BMS FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE CANTERBURY STUDENTS, WHO WE INCLUDED IN THE CES TOTALS.

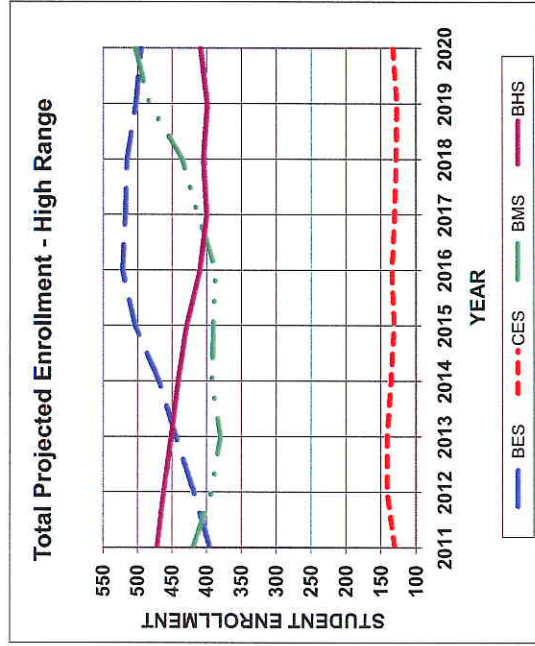
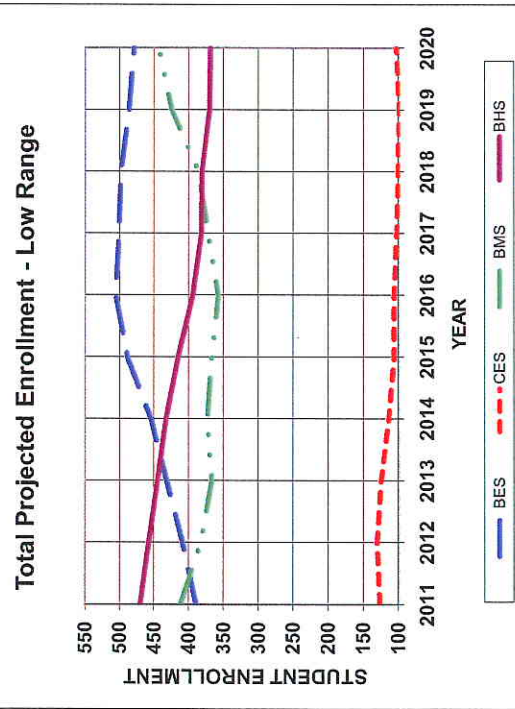
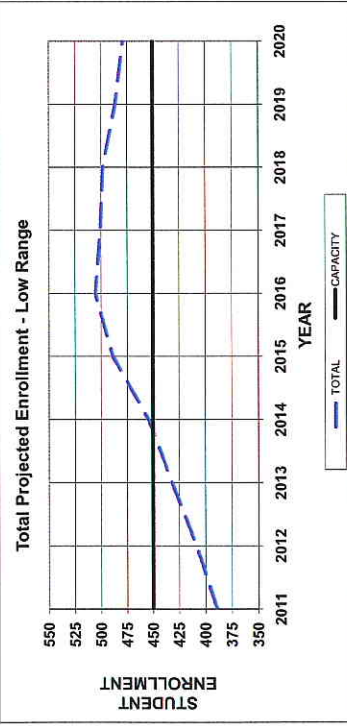


FIGURE 7
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2010 TO 2020
 December 2010

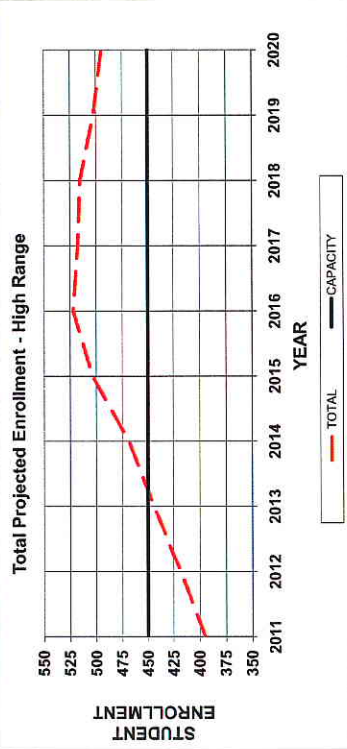
LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	K	Grade 1*	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	'10 UPDATE TOTAL	'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2010 ACTUAL*	68	102	75	73	76	394	400	450
2011	72	87	82	74	74	389	396	450
2012	90	93	70	81	75	409	408	450
2013	91	115	74	69	82	432	425	450
2014	102	116	93	74	70	455	433	450
2015	98	131	94	92	74	489	452	450
2016	89	126	105	93	93	506	470	450
2017	88	114	101	104	94	501	464	450
2018	88	112	92	100	105	498	470	450
2019	90	114	90	91	102	486	470	450
2020	91	115	91	89	92	479	470	450



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	K	Grade 1*	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	'10 UPDATE TOTAL	'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2010 ACTUAL*	68	102	75	73	76	394	393	450
2011	72	89	83	76	75	395	398	450
2012	89	94	73	84	78	418	428	450
2013	90	117	77	74	86	444	445	450
2014	101	118	96	78	76	468	455	450
2015	98	133	97	97	80	503	476	450
2016	88	128	108	98	99	522	496	450
2017	87	116	105	110	100	517	491	450
2018	88	114	95	106	112	515	510	450
2019	88	116	93	96	109	503	494	450
2020	90	117	95	94	98	494	484	450



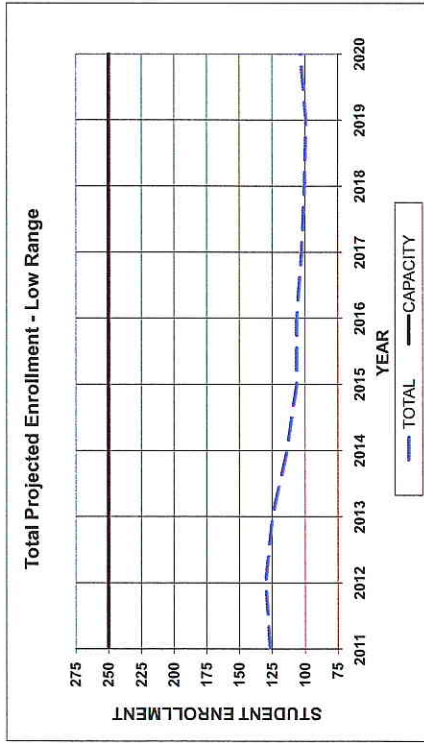
NOTES: 2010 ACTUAL ENROLLMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE CANTERBURY STUDENTS WHO ATTEND BES. FIRST GRADE INCLUDES READINESS.

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

FIGURE 8
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
CANTERBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2011 TO 2020
 December 2010

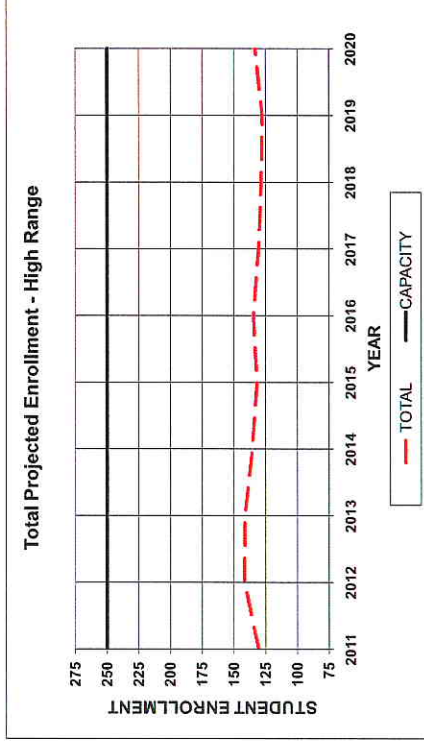
LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2010 ACTUAL*	K	Grade 1*					Grade 2					Grade 3					Grade 4					Grade 5					'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2010 ACTUAL*	14	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	155	250
2011	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	147	250
2012	19	27	25	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	142	250
2013	18	25	25	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	139	250
2014	13	24	20	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	135	250
2015	11	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	132	250
2016	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	130	250
2017	17	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	144	250
2018	17	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	103	250
2019	17	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	101	250
2020	17	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	103	250



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2010 ACTUAL*	K	Grade 1*					Grade 2					Grade 3					Grade 4					Grade 5					'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2010 ACTUAL*	14	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	132	250
2011	27	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	127	250
2012	25	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	117	250
2013	23	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	107	250
2014	17	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	106	250
2015	14	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	102	250
2016	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	100	250
2017	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	98	250
2018	22	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	128	250
2019	22	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	127	250
2020	22	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	133	250

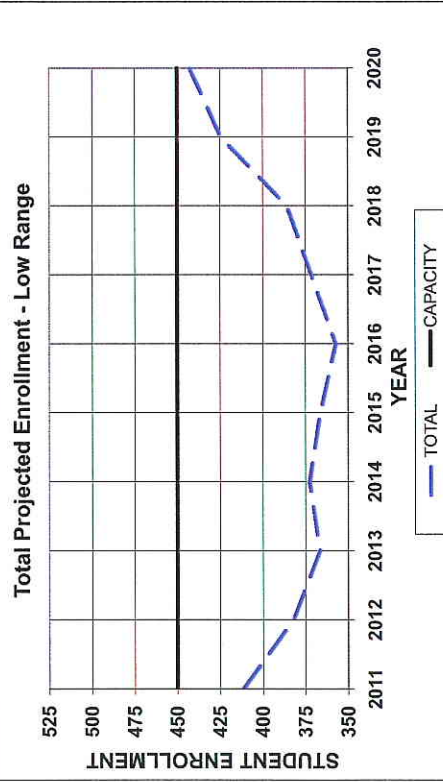


NOTES: ACTUAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES CANTERBURY STUDENTS ATTENDING BES AND BMS. FIRST GRADE INCLUDES READINESS.

FIGURE 9
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT MIDDLE SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2011 TO 2020
 December 2010

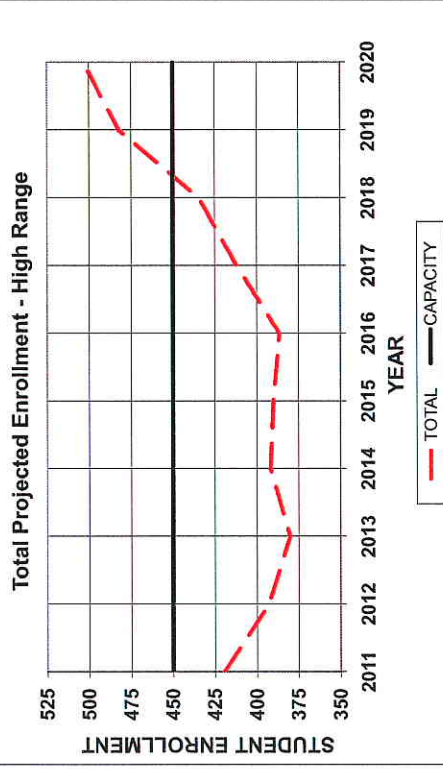
LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	'10 UPDATE TOTAL	'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2010 ACTUAL	80	116	122	109	427	416	
2011	74	102	115	120	412	393	450
2012	72	95	101	114	382	373	450
2013	73	99	95	100	367	369	450
2014	80	101	98	93	373	377	450
2015	68	100	100	97	366	385	450
2016	73	86	100	99	357	397	450
2017	91	97	85	99	372	430	450
2018	91	114	97	84	386	449	450
2019	103	113	113	96	424		450
2020	99	119	113	111	443		450



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	'10 UPDATE TOTAL	'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
2010 ACTUAL	80	116	122	109	427	427	
2011	78	101	116	124	419	406	450
2012	77	97	101	118	393	389	450
2013	80	101	97	103	380	383	450
2014	89	104	101	98	392	387	450
2015	78	106	104	102	390	393	450
2016	82	93	106	106	386	399	450
2017	102	109	93	108	412	431	450
2018	103	128	110	94	434	450	450
2019	116	127	128	111	482	450	450
2020	112	134	128	130	503	450	450



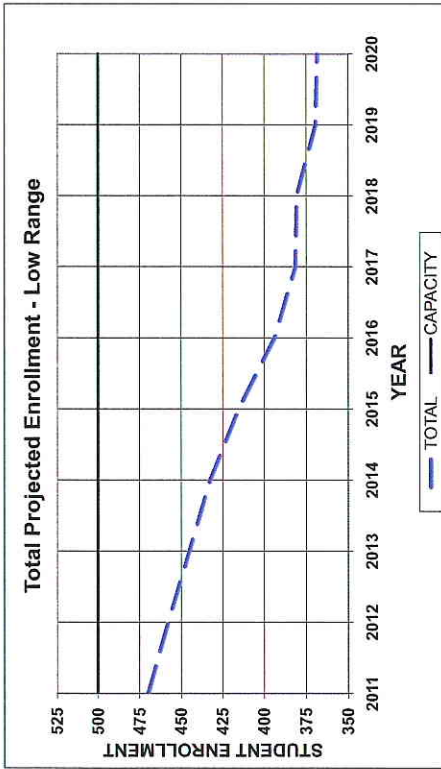
NOTE: The Grade 5 figures do not include students from Canterbury, although a varying number does each year.

INDICATES EXCEEDS CORE CAPACITY

FIGURE 10
SHAKER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY GRADE: 2010 TO 2020
 December 2010

LOW-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2010 ACTUAL	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	'10 UPDATE TOTAL		'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
					Grade 9	Grade 10		
2011	119	133	124	92	468	442	442	500
2012	118	114	117	121	470	442	442	500
2013	130	113	100	115	458	428	428	500
2014	123	124	99	98	445	406	406	500
2015	108	118	110	97	433	405	405	500
2016	105	103	104	108	415	383	383	500
2017	107	96	91	102	394	367	367	500
2018	107	100	85	89	381	371	371	500
2019	107	102	88	83	381	377	377	500
2020	103	87	90	88	368			500



HIGH-RANGE PROJECTIONS

2010 ACTUAL	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	'10 UPDATE TOTAL		'08 UPDATE TOTAL	CAPACITY
					Grade 9	Grade 10		
2011	119	133	124	92	468	446	446	500
2012	117	112	120	122	472	449	449	500
2013	133	111	101	117	462	441	441	500
2014	127	126	100	99	451	425	425	500
2015	111	120	113	98	441	429	429	500
2016	106	104	108	111	429	406	406	500
2017	110	100	94	106	409	393	393	500
2018	114	104	90	92	399	395	395	500
2019	116	107	93	88	404	396	396	500
2020	120	96	98	95	408			500

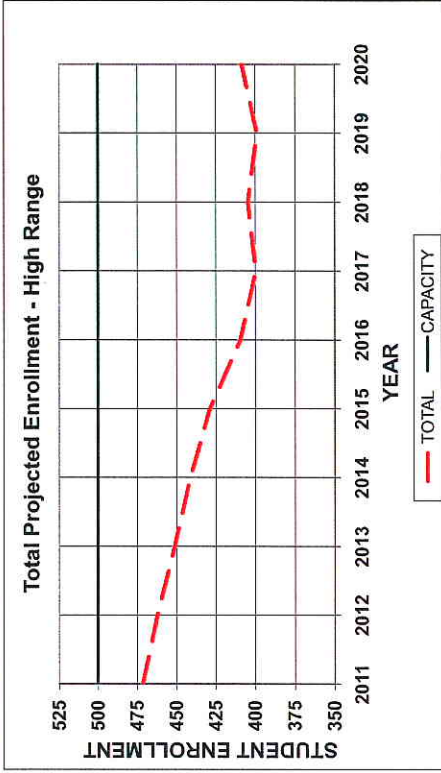
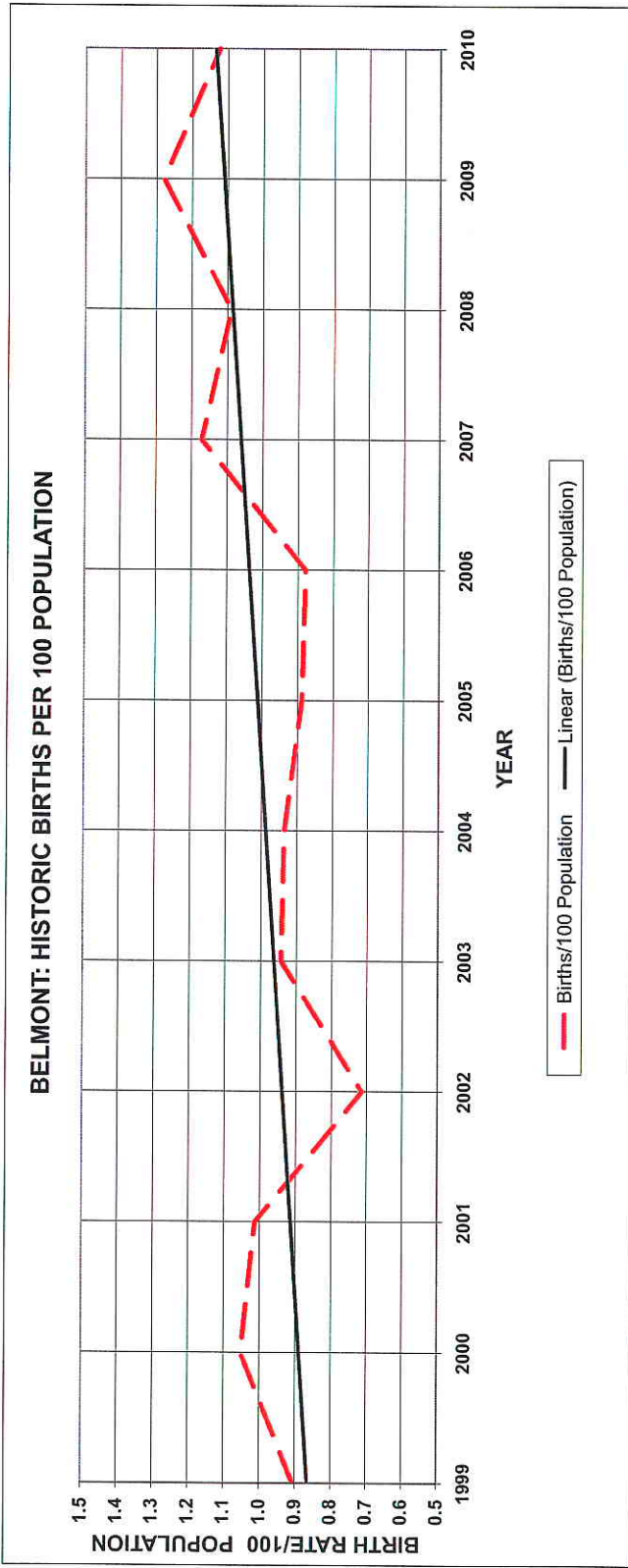


FIGURE 11
TOWN OF BELMONT: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BIRTHS -- 1999-2015
 December 2010

HISTORIC		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
YEAR													
POPULATION		6618	6747	6905	7006	7103	7160	7206	7167	7177	7169	7274	7487
BIRTHS		60	71	70	50	67	67	64	63	84	78	93	84
BIRTHS/100 POP		0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1

PROJECTED		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
YEAR						
POPULATION		7588	7691	7795	7900	8005
PROJECTED BIRTHS AT THE 1999-2010 AVERAGE BIRTH RATE (1.0/100 PEOPLE)		76	77	78	79	80

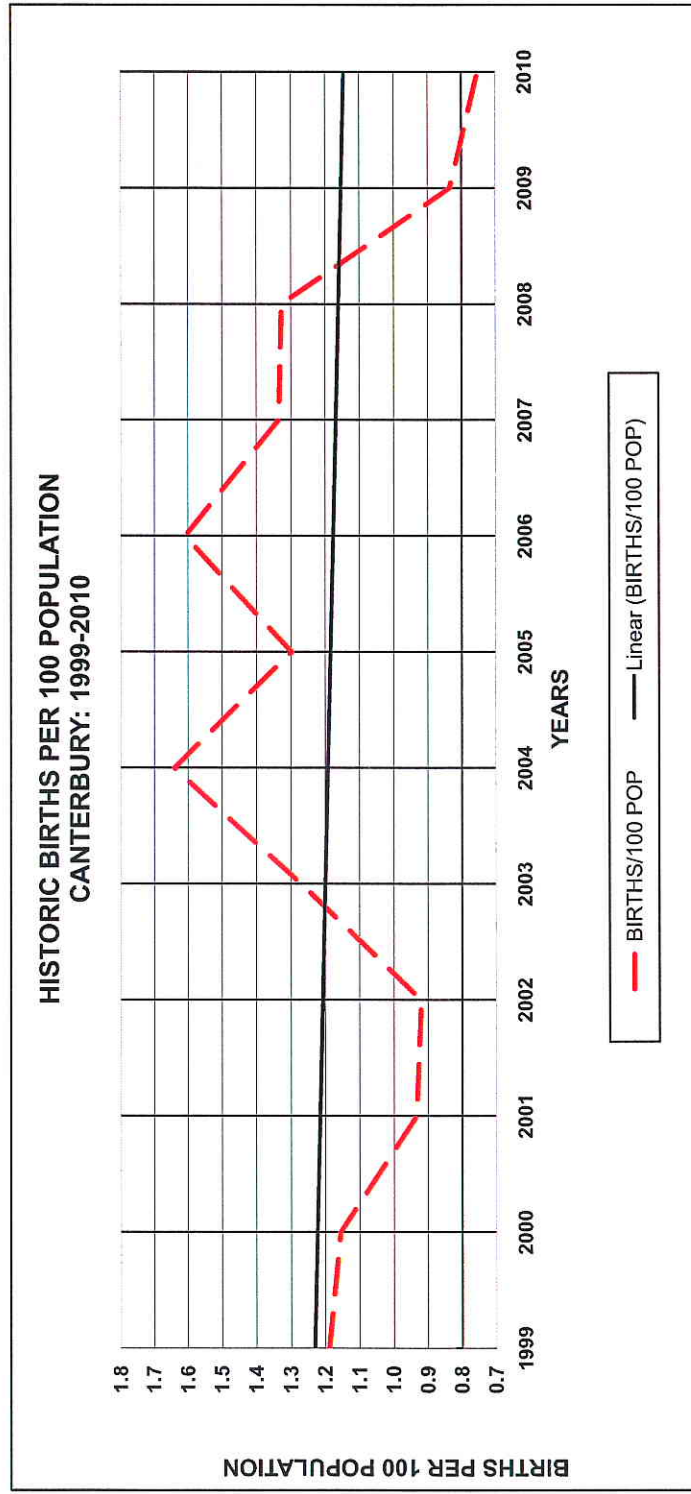


Sources: Historic birth data from the NH Department of Health and Human Services; Historic population data from the NH Office of Energy and Planning (NHOEP) and the US Census; Projected population based upon data from NHOEP January 2007 and August 2010.

FIGURE 12
TOWN OF CANTERBURY: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BIRTHS -- 1999-2015
 December 2010

HISTORIC												
YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
POPULATION	1934	1990	2036	2067	2127	2195	2235	2239	2248	2262	2279	2263
BIRTHS	23	23	19	19	27	36	29	36	30	30	19	17
BIRTHS/100 POP	1.19	1.16	0.93	0.92	1.27	1.64	1.30	1.61	1.33	1.33	0.83	0.75

PROJECTED				
YEAR	2111	2112	2113	2115
POPULATION	2278	2293	2307	2338
PROJECTED BIRTHS (AT 1999-2010 AVERAGE OF 1.2 BIRTHS/ 100 POPULATION)	27	27	27	28



Sources: Historic birth data from the NH Department of Health and Human Services; Historic population data from the NH Office of Energy and Planning (NHOEP) and the US Census; Projected population based upon data from NHOEP January 2007 and August 2010.

FIGURE 13

State Totals - Public School Fall Enrollments: 1996-7 to 2009-10

	Public District Schools													
	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Preschool	1,540	1,576	1,585	1,696	1,877	1,830	1,923	2,221	2,360	2,525	2,531	2,614	2,834	2,987
Kindergarten	8,552	8,744	8,809	9,032	9,160	9,599	9,757	9,989	10,116	10,360	10,370	10,479	10,956	11,958
Readiness	938	874	729	613	454	432	352	293	260	210	193	246	223	182
Grade 1	17,164	16,403	16,409	15,818	15,624	15,443	15,196	15,071	15,009	14,733	14,639	14,332	14,169	13,925
Grade 2	16,507	16,820	16,249	16,206	15,587	15,563	15,319	14,951	14,978	14,940	14,603	14,404	14,196	14,171
Grade 3	16,401	16,604	16,858	16,390	16,372	15,776	15,748	15,403	15,019	14,976	14,941	14,598	14,431	14,199
Grade 4	16,378	16,421	16,662	16,948	16,541	16,612	15,939	15,810	15,495	15,147	15,065	14,989	14,582	14,512
Grade 5	16,121	16,502	16,600	16,910	17,167	16,756	16,769	16,045	15,950	15,627	15,274	15,186	14,896	14,642
Grade 6	16,379	16,208	16,822	16,818	17,171	17,422	16,971	16,889	16,200	16,093	15,758	15,307	15,160	15,048
Grade 7	15,736	16,532	16,497	16,922	16,893	17,314	17,667	17,166	17,009	16,358	16,295	15,794	15,429	15,277
Grade 8	15,518	15,728	16,561	16,508	16,874	17,111	17,421	17,703	17,224	17,035	16,429	16,205	15,748	15,456
Grade 9	14,962	15,200	15,388	16,317	16,315	16,513	16,625	17,131	17,302	16,973	16,935	16,235	15,929	15,714
Grade 10	13,433	14,009	14,070	14,235	15,047	15,188	15,524	15,659	16,012	16,224	15,688	15,655	15,092	15,042
Grade 11	12,103	12,562	13,215	13,372	13,508	14,304	14,419	14,894	14,766	15,203	15,474	14,798	14,747	14,279
Grade 12	10,468	10,991	11,451	11,986	12,206	12,541	13,499	13,618	13,893	13,998	14,430	14,775	14,297	14,390
Spec Ed Elem	518	547	422	487	524	448	431	348	368	377	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Elem	82	80	96	1	4	11	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
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	20	41	22	20
Totals	192,989	195,919	198,570	200,363	201,568	203,072	203,715	203,359	202,223	200,975	198,645	195,668	192,811	191,802

NH Population 1,162,000 1,173,000 1,185,000 1,201,000 1,235,786 1,256,879 1,271,163 1,281,871 1,292,766 1,301,415 1,311,894 1,317,343 1,321,872 1,324,575

Source: NH Dept. of Education, Division of Program Support, Bureau of Data Management
 US Bureau of the Census; NH Office of State Planning (renamed NH Office of Energy and Planning)