

**LONG
RANGE
PLANNING
STUDY**

**SAG HARBOR
Union Free
School District**

JANUARY
2016
Update

*A Service of
Western Suffolk BOCES
Office of School Planning
and Research*

Sag Harbor Union Free School District

Long Range Planning Study

Update

January 2016

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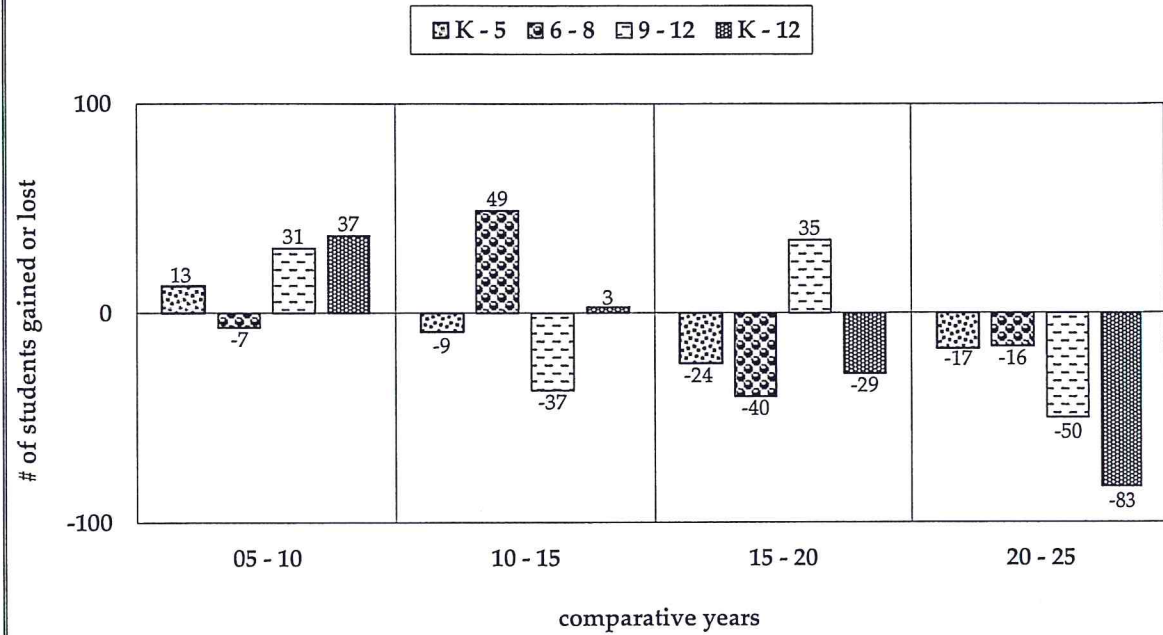
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Sag Harbor Union Free School District Enrollment Change, 2005 - 2025



The Sag Harbor Union Free School District enrollment increased by 40 students, or 4.3 percent, between 2005 and 2015. Enrollment in the elementary (K - 5) and middle (6 - 8) grade configurations remained relatively stable during the first half of the historical period, while the high school (9 - 12) grades gained students. Enrollment in the elementary grades remained stable during the latter half of the historical period, while the middle grades gained students and the high school grades lost students. Losses are projected in the elementary and middle grades during the first half of the projection period, while the high school grades are expected to gain students. Losses are projected in all grade configurations during the latter half of the projection period. The K - 12 peak enrollment of 966 students is expected in 2018. District enrollment is projected to decrease by 112 students, or 11.7 percent, over the next ten years.



INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Sag Harbor Union Free School District, the *Western Suffolk BOCES Office of School Planning and Research* conducted this study to assess recent demographic factors and enrollment trends in order to prepare projections through the year 2025.

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

The Board of Education and the Superintendent's efforts to plan for the future through sound management practices is fostered by comprehensive, objective data, such as contained within this *Long Range Planning Study Update*. This study serves to provide objective data that the Board of Education and administration can use in planning for the future. Planning is, however, a dynamic process that needs to reflect change. Periodic updates would allow the incorporation of subtle changes in district trends. This study provides an update to the Long Range Planning Study prepared for the district in December 2014.

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

Catherine Barber Graves, Superintendent of Schools, provided access to district records. Jennifer Buscemi, School Business Administrator, provided direction on the study scope, compiled the necessary data, and acted as district liaison, thus enabling the study to accomplish its objectives.



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

Brookings Institution
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Calculated Risk Finance and Economics
Center for Housing Policy
Center for Immigration Studies
Core Logic
Freddie Mac
Long Island Index
Long Island Newsday
Migration Policy Institute
Multiple Listing Service of Long Island
National Alliance for Public Charter Schools
National Association of Homebuilders
National Association of Realtors
National Catholic Education Association
National Center for Education Statistics
National Home Education Research Institute
Newsday
New York State Education Department
New York State Office of Real Property Services
New York Times
Paul Taylor, *The Next America* (New York, NY: Public Affairs Books), 2014
Pew Research Center
The Empire Center
The State of the Nation's Housing 2015, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University
The Wall Street Journal
Town of East Hampton Planning Department
Town of Southampton Planning Department
United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey
United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder
United States Census Bureau, New Residential Construction
United States Census Bureau, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
United States Department of Commerce
United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics
United States Department of Health and Human Services–National Center for Health Statistics
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
USA Today
Village of North Haven Village Clerk
Village of Sag Harbor Building Department



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ENROLLMENT - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

School enrollment declines occur as a result of fewer children being born, fewer families moving into a community, or more students attending non-public schools. The Sag Harbor Union Free School District is expected to lose K - 12 enrollment during the projection period 2016 through 2025. This enrollment decline is accounted for by decreased births and housing factors.

A. BIRTHS

Preliminary data from the *National Center for Health Statistics* indicates that the number of recorded births increased last year (2014) for the first time in seven years. There were 3,985,924 births reported in 2014, reflecting an increase of one percent when compared to 2013. The fertility rate also increased in 2014 to 62.9 births per thousand women between the ages of 15 - 44, up from 62.5 births in 2013; however, this represents a 9 percent decrease since 2007, when there were 69.3 babies born for every thousand women of childbearing age. The fertility rate peaked at 122.7 births in 1957, during the Baby Boom years; this is almost double the rate reported in 2014.

The recent increase in births has been attributed to improvements in the economy. The previous declines had been credited to several factors, including easier access to contraception, high rates of unemployment, lower starting salaries and significant student loan debt, which forced many young people to continue to live at home and as a result delay marriage and children.

Birth gains were driven by women in their thirties and early forties, for whom births increased 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Some experts feel that this is due in part to women who, for various reasons, had previously delayed childbearing. Conversely, birth rates for women in their twenties reached record lows in 2014, while the most significant decline (11 percent) in birth rates was seen in women between the ages of 15 - 19. The average age of a first-time mother has increased from 21.4 years in 1970 to 24.6 years in 2014. Despite the declines among younger women, birth rates were highest among women aged 25 - 29 (105.7 births per 1,000 women), followed by women aged 30 - 34 (100.8 births) and women aged 20 - 24 (79 births).

Increases in the number of births were seen in all racial and ethnic groups, with the exception of American Indian/Alaska Native women, for whom births declined by two percent. According to the *National Vital Statistics Report* from 2013 (latest available data), Hispanic women continue to have the highest fertility rates (73 births per 1,000 women), followed by blacks (65 births), whites (63 births), Asian/Pacific Islander (59 births), and American Indian/Alaskan Native women (46 births). However, between 2000 and 2013 fertility rates have fallen for all racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest declines seen in the Hispanic segment. The latest available data (2012) has shown that among Hispanic women, Central/South American women had the highest fertility rates, with 95 births per thousand women, compared to Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban women, with 71, 58 and 45 births, respectively.

The non-marital birth rate for women between the ages of 15 - 44 declined for the sixth consecutive year in 2014, to 44.0 births per 1,000 women. This includes a significant decline in births to unmarried teens, with an 11 percent decrease for teens 15 - 17 years of age and a 7 percent decrease for teens 18 - 19 years of age. Amongst racial and ethnic groups, black women have the greatest percentage of unwed births (70.9 percent), while the lowest percentage of unwed births (16.4 percent) are accounted for by Asian/Pacific Islander women.

Mirroring the national trend, the number of births increased last year in New York State for the first time since 2007. There were 238,722 births recorded in 2014 (preliminary data), reflecting an increase of 1.5 percent when compared to 2013, when births were at the lowest level of the 20-year historical period (235,274 births). However, this represents a decrease of 5.5 percent when compared to the number of births in 2007 (252,662 births) and a decrease of 14.1 percent when compared to births in 1994 (277,945 births).

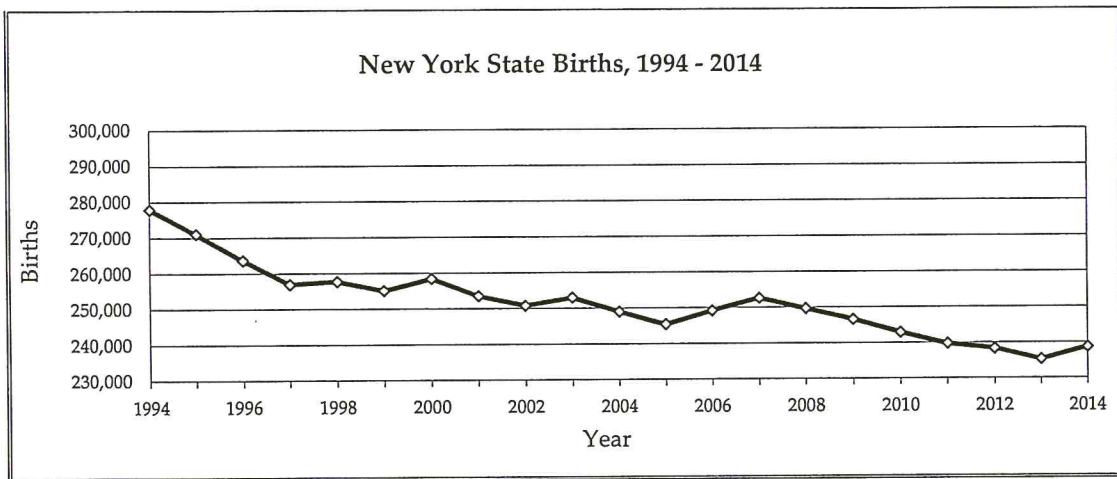


Figure 1 - New York State Births, 1994 - 2014
 Note: 2014 data are preliminary

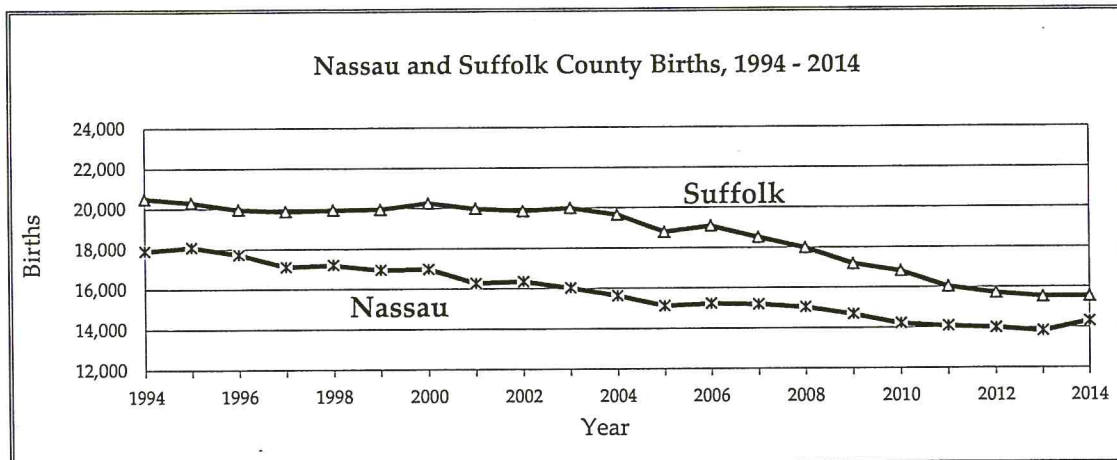


Figure 2 - Nassau & Suffolk County Births, 1994 - 2014
 Note: 2014 data are preliminary

Figure 2 shows stability in the number of births in Nassau County between 1994 and 1996; subsequently, between 1997 and 2000, births dropped to a slightly lower plateau. Since 2000, births have further decreased by 15.8 percent, with 14,304 births (preliminary data) recorded in 2014. However, this is an increase of 3.5 percent when compared to the historical low of 13,821 births recorded in 2013. Similarly, births in Suffolk County decreased slightly by 2.5 percent between 1994 and 2003, but then decreased significantly (20.9 percent) between 2004 and 2014, with 15,535 births (preliminary data) recorded in 2014. Births in Suffolk County remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2014.

Births within the Sag Harbor Union Free School District peaked in 2003 (74 births), but then declined most years through 2009, when 47 births were recorded. Births fluctuated during the last five years, ranging between 48 - 61 births. Preliminary numbers indicate 54 births were recorded in 2014.

B. POPULATION

The *Census Bureau* reported that there were an estimated 318.9 million people living in the United States in July 2014, reflecting an increase of 10.1 million people, or 3.3 percent, since the 2010 Census. *Census Bureau* projections indicate that the population will grow more slowly between 2010 and 2060, when compared to 1950 - 2010; an increase of 98.1 million people is expected by 2060, when 416.8 million people are projected to reside in the United States.

New York State's population totaled approximately 19.7 million people on July 1, 2014, reflecting a gain of 368,125 people, or 1.9 percent, since the 2010 Census. However, last year, New York experienced a net domestic migration loss of 35,122 people (between July 2013 and July 2014), meaning more residents moved to other states than moved in. Recent domestic migration losses in New York have been partially offset by international migration; 461,094 international immigrants have moved into the state since 2010. The rise in population was due to natural increases (more births than deaths). However, gains through natural increase have declined since 2010; the number of births decreased in 2014 when compared to 2010, while the number of deaths increased. In 2014, New York's domestic migration loss was significantly greater than any other state (-153,921), losing more residents to domestic migration than Illinois (-94,956) and New Jersey (-55,469) combined, the next two states with the greatest losses. Despite the slight overall population gain, as of December 2014, New York, for the first time, has fallen to the fourth most populous state (behind California, Texas and Florida).

Between 2010 and 2014, Nassau County recorded a smaller gain of 1.4 percent, when compared to New York State, with approximately 1.4 million residents in 2014; however, the population in Suffolk County essentially remained stagnant during this period (gain of 0.6 percent), with approximately 1.5 million residents in 2014. As seen in New York State, Nassau and Suffolk Counties have been experiencing losses due to domestic migration; however, those losses have been offset by gains from international migration and natural increases. Nassau and Suffolk Counties rank sixth and fourth, respectively, in population among New York's 62 counties.

Between 2010 and 2014, the Town of East Hampton recorded a gain of 470 residents, or 2.2 percent and the Town of Southampton recorded a gain of 1,303 residents, or 2.3 percent. The population of the Sag Harbor Union Free School District also increased 2.3 percent during the same period, with an estimated 6,895 residents living within the district in 2014.

The *Census Bureau's* data indicates that the demographics in the United States are in the midst of a transformation, as the nation's population is aging and becoming far more diverse. The oldest of the baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) started turning 65 in 2011 and the youngest baby boomers will be turning 65 in 2029. In the United States, the 65-and older segment grew from 12.1 percent of the population in 2000 to almost 15 percent in 2014. Growth in this age segment is forecasted to more than double from 46 million people in 2014, to 98 million people by 2060, when it is projected that the 65-and older segment will comprise approximately 24 percent of the population. However, the percentage of children under 18 years of age is projected to decrease from 23 percent of the population in 2014 to 20 percent in 2060. Furthermore, in 2014, there were an estimated 75 million young adults aged 18-34 (referred to as millennials) in the United States. This is the largest number in that age group in the last thirty years; however, young adults now make up a smaller share of the population (approximately 23 percent) than they did in 1980 (approximately 30 percent). The aging of the population is also evident in the foreign-born population. In 2014, immigrants aged 65 and over accounted for 13 percent of the foreign-born population. It is projected that by 2060, 32 million immigrants (26 percent) will be counted in the 65 and over segment. This aging of the population is reflected in the nation's median age, which has increased from 32.8 years in 1990 to 37.7 years in 2014.

The following graphs show the age structure of the population in 1960 compared to the projected age structure for 2015.

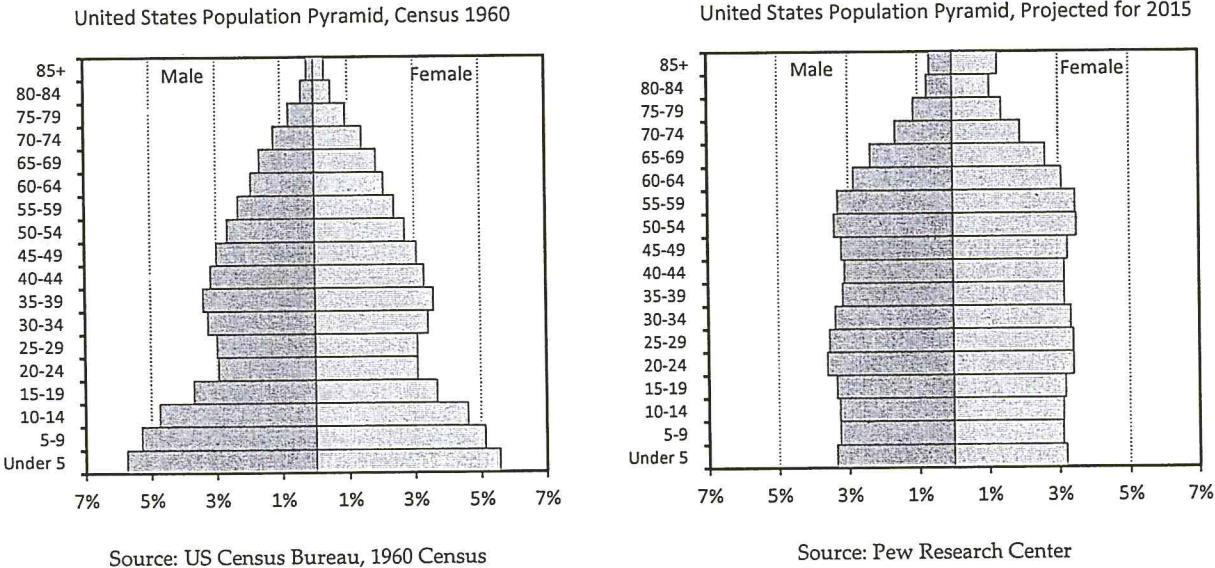


Figure 3 - Population Pyramids: 1960 & 2015

Changes in the age structure of the population are evident in New York State, as well. The 65-and older segment grew from 13.5 percent of the population in 2010 to almost 15 percent in 2014. However, the percentage of children under 18 years of age decreased from 22.3 to 21.4 percent during the same period. Although the percentage of the young adult population has increased slightly since 2010, from 24 percent to 24.4 percent, this represents a decrease when compared to 1990, when young adults comprised 28.2 percent of the population. The median age in New York has increased from 33.7 years in 1990 to 38.3 years in 2014.

On Long Island, population trends mirror those of New York State and the nation. Between 2010 and 2014, the under-18 segment decreased from 23.3 to 22.1 percent of the population in Nassau County and from 24.0 to 22.2 percent in Suffolk County. However, the 65-and older segment grew from 15.3 to 16.4 percent in Nassau County and from 13.5 to 15.2 percent in Suffolk County during the same period. The median age in Nassau County has increased from 38.5 years in 2000 to 41.6 years in 2014, while the median age in Suffolk County has increased from 36.5 years in 2000 to 41.0 years in 2014; both are greater than the New York State median age. The median age in the Sag Harbor Union Free School District is approximately 47.9 years.

Immigration is the driving force behind the changing face of America. In 1990, foreign-born residents accounted for 7.9 percent (20 million people) of the population in the United States. As of 2010, 12.9 percent of the nation's population was foreign-born, accounting for one in eight people. By 2023, the *Census Bureau* projects that one in seven people will be foreign-born (51 million people) and by 2060, one in five people are expected to be foreign-born (78 million people). A majority of the foreign-born population have immigrated from Latin America and Asia, with the greatest numbers settling in California, Nevada, Texas, Florida and New York. Immigrants from Latin America accounted for more than 50 percent of the nation's population increase between 2000 and 2013, and comprised approximately 53 percent (21 million people) of the foreign born population in 2013. Asians accounted for almost 30 percent (11.5 million people) of the foreign born population in 2013, while Europeans accounted for 11.9 percent of the foreign born population, with 4.8 million people in 2013. This is a significant shift since 1960, when 75 percent of immigrants in the United States had been born in Europe and primarily settled in the Northeast and Midwest. In 1960, 9 percent of the foreign-born population was from Latin America and 5 percent was from Asia.

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

In New York State, the foreign-born population increased by 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2013, representing 22.1 percent of the population in 2013. This makes New York the number two state (behind California) with the greatest percentage of immigrant residents. In Suffolk County, the foreign born population increased 4.1 percent between 2010 and 2013, and represents approximately 21.4 percent of the population.

In recent years (2011 - 2014) there has also been a surge of unaccompanied children (UAC) who have entered the United States on humanitarian grounds; this influx reached record highs in 2014, when 68,551 children were apprehended, up from 15,949 children in 2011. According to the *Migration Policy Institute*, recent policies enacted by the United States government have reduced the flow of UACs; arrivals through the first five months of fiscal year 2015 (FY Oct. 1 - Sept. 30) were on a pace for a 40 percent decrease from 2014. Minors from the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have accounted for the majority of the growth as they flee from high crime, gang violence and poverty in their home countries. The greatest numbers of UACs have settled in Texas, California, New York and Florida.

The recent trends in immigration have resulted in changes in the ethnic composition of the population in this country. Currently, approximately 63 percent of the population in the United States is white, down from 85 percent in 1960. The country's white population is forecasted to become "majority minority" in 2044; by 2060, the combined minority population is forecasted to comprise 56 percent of the total population, compared to 38 percent in 2014. Hispanics are the largest minority group, accounting for approximately 17.1 percent of the population, followed by blacks (13.2 percent), Asians (5.3 percent) and those identifying themselves as two or more races (2.4 percent). The two or more races segment is expected to be the fastest growing minority group, with its population expected to triple in size by 2060, when it is projected to comprise 6.2 percent of the population.

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

According to the *National Center for Education Statistics* minority students outnumbered white students in the nation's public school system for the first time during the 2014-15 school year. As seen in Figure 3, in 1998, white students comprised 62.8 percent of public school enrollment compared to an estimated 49.7 percent during the 2014 school year. By 2022, minority students are expected to comprise 54.7 percent of public school enrollment and white students are projected to comprise 45.3 percent.

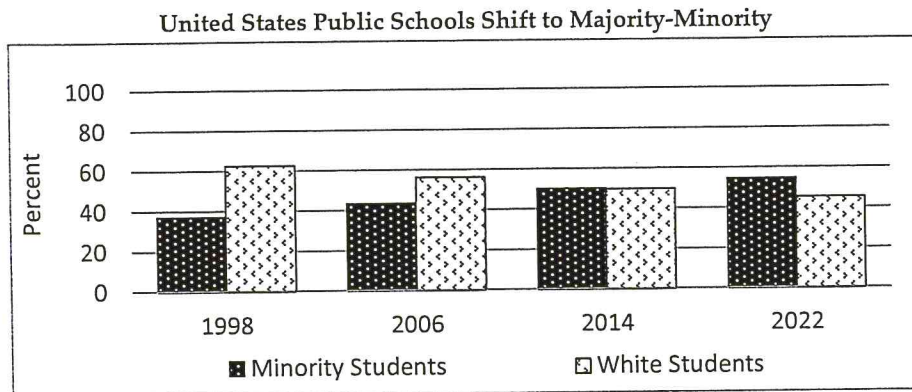


Figure 4 - United States Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity from 1998 - 2022
Source: Pew Research Center

Long Island’s ethnic population has nearly doubled since 1990, reflecting an increase of residents from the two fastest growing ethnic segments in the country, Hispanic and Asian. In 2013, minorities comprised 35.4 percent of the population in Nassau County, with Hispanics and Asians comprising 15.0 and 7.9 percent of the population, respectively. In Suffolk County, minorities accounted for 29 percent of the population, with Hispanics and Asians comprising 16.9 and 3.5 percent of the population, respectively. New York State’s population reveals greater ethnic diversity than Long Island’s. In 2013, minorities comprised 42.2 percent of the population in New York State, with Hispanics accounting for 17.9 percent of the population and Asians consisting of 7.5 percent of the population.

The ethnic composition within the Sag Harbor Union Free School District has also shifted between 2000 and 2010. However, the population remains predominately white. The white population declined from 89.1 percent in 2000 to 84.6 percent in 2010, while the Hispanic segment grew from 5.3 percent to 9.6 percent. The Asian segment increased slightly, from 1.3 percent to 1.9 percent, while the black segment remained relatively stable at 3.0 percent during the same period.

C. HOUSING

National data from various sources indicates that the housing market is gradually continuing to improve as home prices are climbing and housing starts and completions are up. Nationally, sales of existing homes, including single-family homes, townhomes, condominiums and co-ops, increased in June (2015) to 5.49 million units, up from 5.32 million units in May (2015), reflecting an increase of 3.2 percent. Year-over-year sales in May were 9.6 percent above the 5.01 million-unit level from a year ago and the highest since February 2007. The median existing home price for all housing types in June (2015) was \$281,800, reflecting an increase of 26 percent from June 2014. Housing starts increased from 927,000 units in June 2014 to 1,174,000 units in June 2015, which represents a 26.6 percent increase. However, starts of single-family homes decreased 0.9 percent between May 2015 and June 2015.

Record growth in rental demand has resulted in continued strength in multifamily construction. There was a 28.6 percent year-to-year increase in multi-family housing starts in 2014. This is the largest increase in multi-family housing starts since November 1987. According to *Harvard University’s Joint Center for Housing Studies*, the share of U.S. households that rent their housing grew to 35.5 percent in 2014, the largest in 20 years. Rental growth is expected to remain strong as more millennials set up new households; it is projected that this segment will form over 20 million new households during the next ten years, most of which will be rental households.

In December, consistent with the increases being seen nationally, the residential real estate market in Nassau County posted a monthly year-to-year sales gain of 7.4 percent, while Suffolk County posted a greater monthly year-to-year sales gain of 17.8 percent. The median sale prices also increased in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in December, with gains of 2.8 and 5.2 percent, respectively.

Table 1 - Number of Home Sales and Median Prices in Nassau and Suffolk Counties

County	December 2015		December 2014		Change	
	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price
Nassau County	1,045	\$437,000	973	\$425,000	7.4%	2.8%
Suffolk County	1,284	\$326,000	1,090	\$310,000	17.8%	5.2%

Source: Multiple Listing Service of Long Island

Various influences have contributed to the recovery of the housing market. In recent years, the market has seen record low mortgage rates, which encouraged buying and resulted in price increases. *Freddie Mac* reported that 30-year fixed rate mortgages were at 3.98 percent (June 2015); in November and December of 2012, 30-year fixed rate mortgages were as low as 3.35 percent. Solid employment growth has also contributed to the recovery; unemployment rates, which reached 10.0 percent in 2009, have dropped to 5.0 percent (November 2015). Low levels of inventory have also stimulated the recovery. There are now approximately 2.29 million existing homes available for sale, compared to the 4.62 million existing homes available for sale in April 2012. As the housing supply remains tight, median home prices will continue to increase. In addition, the *National Association of Realtors* reported that there was a year-to-year increase in first-time home buyers, rising from 27 percent in May 2014 to 32 percent of all buyers in May 2015; however, this is still below the historical average of 40 percent.

Despite the recent positive signs pointing to a recovery, many economists express concerns about weaknesses in the housing market. Rising home prices have reduced the number of underwater homeowners from a peak of more than 25 percent in 2011 to 10.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014; this is a decrease from over 12 million to 5.4 million underwater homeowners. However, despite the lower number of underwater homeowners, many borrowers still have little equity. The number of homeowners with low equity (5 - 20 percent) has held steady at 8 to 9 million since 2011. Homeowners with low equity have difficulty selling their homes and qualifying for financing to renovate their homes.

The young adult (25 - 34 years) population increased nationwide between 2010 - 2014 by approximately 2,100,000 people, or 5.3 percent. New York saw an increase of approximately 157,000 people in that age group, or 6.0 percent. Nassau County saw a similar increase in that age group of 6.8 percent, while Suffolk County saw a smaller increase of 1.9 percent. However, the rate at which members of this age group have set up their own households has declined. This generation is also delaying marriage and children, thereby changing the patterns of household formation. Some in this age group are still struggling to obtain good paying jobs and many are burdened with high levels of student loan debt. *The Wall Street Journal* reported that college graduates from the class of 2015 are carrying more debt than any previous graduating class; the average borrower graduated with a debt load of more than \$35,000. Additionally, a spike in the number of households that were made up of multiple generations occurred

during the *Great Recession*. This pattern is continuing, although at a slower pace, in the post-recession period. *The New York Times* reported that currently, one in five adults in their twenties and early thirties are living with their parents and sixty percent of those living at home receive financial support from their parents.

Record low mortgage rates and lower prices have made homes more affordable in recent years. However, the national homeownership rate fell for the eleventh straight year to 63.4 percent in the second quarter of 2015. The peak homeownership rate of 69.2 percent was recorded in 2005. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the homeownership rate for individuals 65 years and over was 79.5 percent. However, the rate for households in the 35 - 54 year old range (Generation X) has fallen further than any other age group, dropping from 67.6 percent in the second quarter of 2008 to 58.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014. Prior to the recession, this age group would have typically been trading up or remodeling homes; however, due to the lasting effects of the recent recession, earnings were impacted, which in turn affected the housing market. *The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* projected that the millennial generation (born between 1985 and 2004), consisting of more than 86 million people, will continue growing as immigration continues to emerge. It is believed that millennials have the potential to form more households than Generation X and possibly the baby boomers as well. Among ethnic groups, homeownership rates for black and Hispanic households continue to remain well below those for whites, resulting in a gap between white and minority ownership. In the second quarter of 2015, the home ownership rate for blacks was 43.0 percent and for Hispanics 45.4 percent, compared to 71.6 percent for the white segment.

In the second quarter of 2014, the *Census Bureau* reported that approximately 87.4 percent of the housing units in the United States were occupied and 12.6 percent were vacant. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, the national homeowner vacancy rate declined from 2.0 percent in the first quarter of 2014 to 1.9 percent in the first quarter of 2015. As rental demand has increased, the national rental vacancy rate also decreased, dropping from 7.1 percent in the first quarter of 2015 to 6.8 percent in the second quarter of 2015.

According to the most recent report from the *American Community Survey*, the overall number of cost burdened households (those paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing) declined from 40.9 percent in 2012 to 39.6 percent in 2013. However, *The State of the Nation's Housing 2015*, published by the *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University* reported that, over the past ten years, cost-burdened renters between the ages of 25 - 34 increased from 40 percent to 46 percent. This increase is related to stagnating incomes and the rising costs of renting. The median monthly rental cost in the nation was \$830 in 2010, rising to \$871 in 2013, reflecting an increase of 4.9 percent during the four year period. Meanwhile the median monthly cost for owner households has declined by 7.2 percent, from \$1,037 to \$962, during the same period.

As shown in Table 2, housing turnover increased in 2014 for the fifth consecutive year, with 222 sales recorded, reflecting a year-to-year increase of 12.1 percent; this compares to 77 units sold in 2009. The median sale price also increased, with a gain of 22.6 percent, to \$1,186,250, between 2013 and 2014.

Table 2 - Home Sales in the Sag Harbor Union Free School District 2004 - 2014

Year	Number Sold	Median Price
2004	205	\$725,000
2005	219	\$840,000
2006	158	\$929,500
2007	204	\$957,500
2008	110	\$997,000
2009	77	\$999,000
2010	129	\$900,000
2011	133	\$830,000
2012	174	\$882,500
2013	198	\$967,500
2014	222	\$1,186,250

Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services

The Planning Departments of the *Towns of East Hampton and Southampton* and the *Villages of North Haven and Sag Harbor*, were contacted regarding the status of previously reported projects, as well as any new subdivisions before the planning boards. Many previously reported projects remain on hold, with little activity following the recent recession.

The *Village of Sag Harbor* reported that the *Watchcase Condominium Project* (64 units) is complete. Prices for these luxury condominiums range from \$710,000 - \$10,200,000; the units are expected to be occupied primarily by seasonal residents. The *Village of North Haven* reported that there is one new project (Tyndall Point), which is in the preliminary stages. The *Towns of East Hampton and Southampton* have no new projects before the planning boards.

Table 3 - Approved and Proposed Housing in the Sag Harbor UFSD

Project	Number of Lots	Status
<i>Town of Southampton</i>		
The Bridge (formerly Golf at the Bridge/Bridgehampton Road Races)	20 - Noyack	Map Filed 2008
Browngardt, Thomas	2	Filed map 12/09
DeWeil, Remkus & White	6 (formerly 2)	Filed map 12/12
DFD Co., LLC	3 (formerly 2)	Filed map 4/12
Edwards, Phillip	2	Rec'd final conditional approval 4/08
Jessup's Woods	4	Final conditional approval 1/09
Midline Wood	2 lots	Map filed 8/14
Mill Creek Heights	9 (formerly 13)	Rec'd preliminary approval 8/09
Rainwater, Seawater & Baywater	4	Final Application Submitted 1/09
Stella Luna Family Trust	2	Final approval 4/14
Swarzman, Steven	2 (formerly 4)	Final conditional approval 3/11
<i>Village of Sag Harbor</i>		
Watchcase (Formerly Bulova Watch Factory Condominiums)*	64 (formerly 83)	Near completion
Cedar Farms*	13	Complete
Ferry Road/East End Ventures	18 (luxury condos)	Waiting for new plans to be submitted
Lighthouse Lane*	6	Complete
<i>Village of North Haven</i>		
Tyndall Point	8	Preliminary Planning Sessions

Sources: Planning Departments for the Towns of East Hampton & Southampton and the Villages of North Haven & Sag Harbor

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

D. NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that private school enrollment in pre-kindergarten through grade 12 increased from 5.9 million to 6.3 million students between 1995 and 2001. This was followed by a decrease to an estimated 5.0 million students in 2014; projections suggest a further decrease to 4.9 million students in 2015.

According to the *National Center for Education Statistics*, in 2011 (latest available data), the highest percentages of private school enrollments were in the Northeast (14 percent) and the Midwest (11 percent), while private schools in the West and the South enrolled smaller numbers (8 and 9 percent, respectively).

In 2012-13, non-public schools in New York State enrolled 390,000 students in grades pre-k through 12, or approximately 13 percent of all New York State school-age children. This is a 21 percent decrease since 2000-01, when 495,738 students, or 15 percent of all New York State school-age children, attended non-public schools.

Long Island has also seen a decrease in the number of students attending non-public schools. In Nassau County, 13.3 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools in 2011-12, down from 15.4 percent in 2001-02; in Suffolk County, 5.6 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools in 2011-12, down from 7.0 percent in 2001-02.

The Sag Harbor School District reported that currently 101 students, or 9.5 percent of district students, attend private schools. Since 2010, the percentage of students attending non-public schools has ranged within 7.1 - 9.5 percent.

Nationwide, in 2011, the majority of private schools (68 percent) had a religious orientation. Catholic school enrollment in the United States peaked in the 1960's, when approximately 5.2 million students were enrolled in nearly 13,000 Catholic schools. However, according to *The National Catholic Education Association*, approximately 1.9 million students were enrolled in 6,568 Catholic schools during the 2014-15 school year; this represents an enrollment decrease of approximately 63 percent since the 1960's.

The decline in Catholic school enrollment has been attributed to several influences, including rising tuition costs, an increase in the number of charter schools, particularly in urban areas, and an increase in the number of students being homeschooled. Although the decline in Catholic school enrollment was apparent prior to the recent recession, the economic recession affected numerous families with job losses or pay cuts. Subsequently, families found it increasingly more difficult to pay for private school tuition. According to the *Census Bureau*, another reason for the decline in Catholic school enrollment is that many families who typically would have sent their children to Catholic schools in large cities have relocated to the suburbs, where suburban public schools are perceived to be of higher quality than public schools in urban areas.

Charter schools have also contributed to the decline in private school enrollment. Many students who otherwise would have been enrolled in private schools have transferred to charter schools. Charter schools offer a tuition-free alternative to traditional public schools and frequently offer an education that

is centered on a private school model. According to the *National Center for Education Statistics*, the number of charter schools in the United States increased from 1,500 to 6,100 schools between 1999-2000 and 2012-13. There are now more than 6,700 charter schools in operation, including 500 charter schools that opened in the 2014-15 school year. This expansion has increased the overall enrollment in charter schools by approximately 350,000 students. The *National Center for Education Statistics* reported that charter school enrollment increased from 0.3 million to 2.9 million students between 1999-2000 and 2014-15.

The *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools* reported that there were 106,000 students enrolled in 248 charter schools throughout New York State during the 2014-15 school year. This is an increase of approximately 15,300 students and a gain of 15 schools, when compared to the 2013-14 school year. As of February 2015, 282 charter schools were approved for the 2015-16 school year. Currently there are five charter schools in operation on Long Island, located in Roosevelt, Hempstead (2), Riverhead and Wainscott. An application has also been submitted to New York State for a proposed charter school in Lawrence in Nassau County. In late August, an application was withdrawn for a proposed charter school in Central Islip in Suffolk County, after opposition from community members; however, the application is expected to be refiled at a later date

Data from the *Census Bureau*, suggests that the decline in private school enrollment is also linked to the increase in homeschooling. The economic decline led to more families with non-working adults; therefore, families who would have previously sent their children to a private school are motivated to homeschool their children. Dr. Brian D. Ray, founder and president of the *National Home Education Research Institute*, reported that homeschooling may be the fastest-growing form of education in the United States. Current estimates indicate that over 2.2 million children were homeschooled during the 2014-15 school year up from 1.1 million students in 2003.

According to a report from the *National Home Education Research Institute* more families are choosing to homeschool for a variety of reasons, including the ability to customize the curriculum and learning environment, the ability to use different pedagogical approaches, the potential to provide a safer environment with the avoidance of physical violence, drugs, and alcohol, and the inclination to teach a particular set of values, beliefs or world perspective.

Although researchers are predicting continual growth in the number of children being homeschooled, currently only four percent of school-age children in the United States are being taught at home. The *National Home Education Research Institute* indicates that demographically, a wide range of children from families of varying incomes are homeschooled.

E. ENROLLMENT PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

This study, like the previous Western Suffolk BOCES study update completed in December 2014, utilizes fall enrollment data provided by the Sag Harbor School District. The methodology employed in preparation of projections requires the use of statistics, and number rounding of fractions to the next highest whole number (e.g., 31 could equal 31.33 or 30.82). Therefore, individual numbers may not always add up to the presented total.

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

1. Actual enrollment by grade for 2005 - 2015 for the district [Appendix A-2] and each school [Appendix A-8, A-10].
2. Grade-to-grade retention (migration) ratios for each two-grade transition to grades 1 - 12 for the past ten years for the district [Appendix A-2] and each school [Appendix A-8, A-10].
3. Projected kindergarten entering cohorts based on the number of live births in *Suffolk County*, with consideration given to school district births, five years before each year projected [Appendix A-4].

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

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

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

1. Population will grow slowly as the limited new residential development brings fewer younger families into the community. The turnover of approximately 130 - 220 homes each year is anticipated to continue.
2. Future kindergarten classes are expected to be maintained at a slightly lower level when compared to the historical period.
3. Non-public schools will continue to enroll between 7 - 9 percent of district students, as has been experienced in recent years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, the most reliable projections are those calculated for the periods closest in time. Projections for periods further out in time are less reliable, particularly those beyond five years from the year of the study. The five-year period (2016 - 2020) projections are those best used in district planning and decision-making. That is because this period consists mainly of Category 1 projections.

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

F. ACCURACY OF PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS

A comparison was made between the enrollment projections presented in the *December 2014 Western Suffolk BOCES* study and the actual enrollment observed in the 2015-16 school year. As shown in Appendix A-1 and Table 4, the *December 2014* study projected the 2015-16 enrollment at 1,014 students (including the *Watchcase* impact) and 993 students (not including the *Watchcase* impact), while in actuality 960 students are enrolled.

The projections for each grade level showed variations ranging from 1 - 9 students of the actual enrollment (including the *Watchcase* impact) and variations ranging from 1 - 7 students of the actual enrollment (not including the *Watchcase* impact). The K - 5 grade configuration was projected within 25 students of the actual enrollment (including the *Watchcase* impact) and within 17 students (not including the *Watchcase* impact). The 6 - 8 grade configuration was projected within 16 students of the actual enrollment (including the *Watchcase* impact) and within 11 students (not including the *Watchcase* impact), while the 9 - 12 grade configuration was projected within 13 students of the actual enrollment (including the *Watchcase* impact) and within 5 students (not including the *Watchcase* impact).

An inspection of the variations in the enrollment, particularly in the grade-to-grade migrations, revealed fluctuations. Most grades display the average tendency to gain or maintain students in transition; however, average losses are seen to grades 3, 8 and 11.

Table 4 - Projection Accuracy of December 2014 Western Suffolk BOCES Study

Grades	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 projection w/ <i>Watchcase</i> impact	Difference	2015-16 projection w/o <i>Watchcase</i> impact	Difference
K - 12	960	1,014	54	993	33
K - 5	419	444	25	436	17
6 - 8	256	272	16	267	11
9 - 12	285	298	13	290	5

G. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

The Sag Harbor Union Free School District educates students in a pre-kindergarten program and within grades K - 12 in two district schools. The pre-kindergarten program and the elementary grades (K - 5) are housed at Sag Harbor Elementary School and students in grades 6 - 12 are housed at Pierson Middle/High School.

Table 5 presents the current and projected K - 12 enrollment through 2025 for the district and each grade configuration. It is shown that all grade configurations will see declining enrollments. The elementary (K - 5) grade configuration is expected to reach its projection period peak enrollment of 428 students in 2016. The middle grades are expected to be at the projection period peak enrollment of 244 students in 2019; this represents a loss of 12 students when compared to the current enrollment. The high school grade configuration is expected to reach its peak enrollment of 338 students in 2018. The overall district (K - 12) is also projected to be at its peak enrollment in 2018, with 966 students; this represents a gain of 6 students when compared to the current enrollment.

Table 5 - Projected Sag Harbor UFSD Enrollment

Year	Sag Harbor ES K - 5	Pierson MS 6 - 8	Pierson HS 9 - 12	Total K - 12
Actual 2015	419	256	285	960
Projected 2016	428*	238	286	952
2017	410	238	310	958
2018	391	237	338*	966*
2019	384	244*	321	949
2020	395	216	320	931
2021	395	194	325	914
2022	385	196	309	890
2023	384	206	298	888
2024	381	208	281	870
2025	378	200	270	848

* = denotes peak enrollment during 2016 - 2025

District enrollment [Appendix A-2, A-5] consisted of 920 students in grades K - 12 in 2005. Gains in six of the next eight years led to the historical peak enrollment of 1,028 students in 2013. Losses in each of the last two years led to the current enrollment of 960 students in 2015. Despite the recent losses, this represents an overall gain of 40 students, or 4.3 percent, during the historical period.

District enrollment is expected to decrease during the next ten years. The projection period peak enrollment is expected in 2018, with 966 students. Subsequently, losses are forecasted in each of the seven remaining years of the projection period, leading to the enrollment of 848 students in 2025. This represents a loss of 112 students, or 11.7 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

The projected enrollment can be attributed to several factors:

- ☞ **First**, the kindergarten ranged between 54 - 88 students between 2005 and 2015, with enrollment reaching over 60 students in eight of those years. There are 61 students enrolled in kindergarten this year. Kindergarten enrollment is expected to increase to 72 students next year and then range within 60 - 63 students, between 2017 and 2025 [Appendix A-4].
- ☞ **Second**, the district's migration ratios continue to show fluctuations, with most grades displaying the average tendency to gain or maintain students in transition; however, average losses are seen to grades 3, 8 and 11 [Appendix A-2].
- ☞ **Third**, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than the graduating twelfth grade of the previous year in eight years of the historical period. This trend is expected to continue during the projection period, with anticipated losses of between 5 - 26 students expected in eight years through 2025 [Appendix A-7].
- ☞ **Fourth**, the average grade level size increased in grades K - 12 during 2010 - 2015 as compared to 2005 - 2010. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 6 and 11 - 12 during 2015 - 2020. Grade level size decreases are anticipated in grades K - 10 during 2020 - 2025 [Appendix A-7].

H. ENROLLMENT OF GRADE CONFIGURATIONS

PRE-KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-3, A-6]*

The pre-kindergarten program, housed at Sag Harbor Elementary School, enrolled 36 students beginning in 2012; there are currently 37 students enrolled in 2015. Enrollment is projected to range between 29 - 32 students during the next ten years.

The pre-kindergarten program currently consists of three sections, with an average class size of 12.3 students. Two sections are forecasted during each year of the projection period, with average class sizes expected to range between 14.5 - 16.0 students *[Appendix A-9]*.

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

Sag Harbor Elementary School *[Appendix A-8, A-9]*

Sag Harbor Elementary School housed 415 students in grades K - 5 in 2005. Gains in five of the next seven years led to the historical peak enrollment of 494 students in 2012. Subsequently, losses in each of the last three years resulted in the current enrollment of 419 students. This represents an increase of 4 students, during the historical period. However, a loss of 75 students is noted since the peak enrollment in 2012.

Enrollment is expected to decrease during the next ten years. The projection period peak enrollment of 428 students is expected in 2016; this is 9 more students than are currently enrolled. Losses are forecasted in seven of the nine remaining years of the projection period, leading to the 2025 enrollment of 378 students. This represents an overall loss of 41 students, or 9.8 percent, when compared to the current enrollment. It is anticipated that the kindergarten enrollment will increase to 72 students next year, and then range between 60 - 63 students during the remaining years of the projection period *[Appendix A-5]*.

Sag Harbor Elementary School displays the average trend to gain students in progression to first and fourth grades, maintain students in transition to second and fifth grades and lose students in transition to third grade. The entering kindergarten class is expected to be smaller than the exiting fifth grade class of the previous year in eight of the next ten years, minimizing any gains occurring through transition. These factors will lead to the projected enrollment pattern.

This school currently houses twenty-three (23) sections for the instruction of 3 - 4 sections per grade level of grades K - 5. The average section size for this school is 19.1 students (K - 5), ranging from an average of 16.3 students in fifth grade to 21.0 students in third grade. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 19 - 21 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students in grades K - 5.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL SECTIONS

The current and projected need for elementary instructional sections is presented in Table 6. These needs are based on the following district class size guidelines:

Pre-k Program	18 students
Grades K - 5	24 students

It is shown that the district currently houses 26 sections for the core instruction of the pre-kindergarten program and grades K - 5. The projected pre-k - 5 enrollment suggests the need for 21 - 23 sections during the projection period in order to accommodate the above stated class size ranges. It is projected that the district will require three fewer sections next year and five fewer sections by 2025, when compared to the current allocation [Appendix A-9].

Table 6 - Projected Sag Harbor UFSD Instructional Sections

Year	# of Sections Pre-k, Grades K - 5
Actual 2015	26
Projected 2016	23
2017	23
2018	22
2019	22
2020	22
2021	22
2022	21
2023	21
2024	21
2025	21

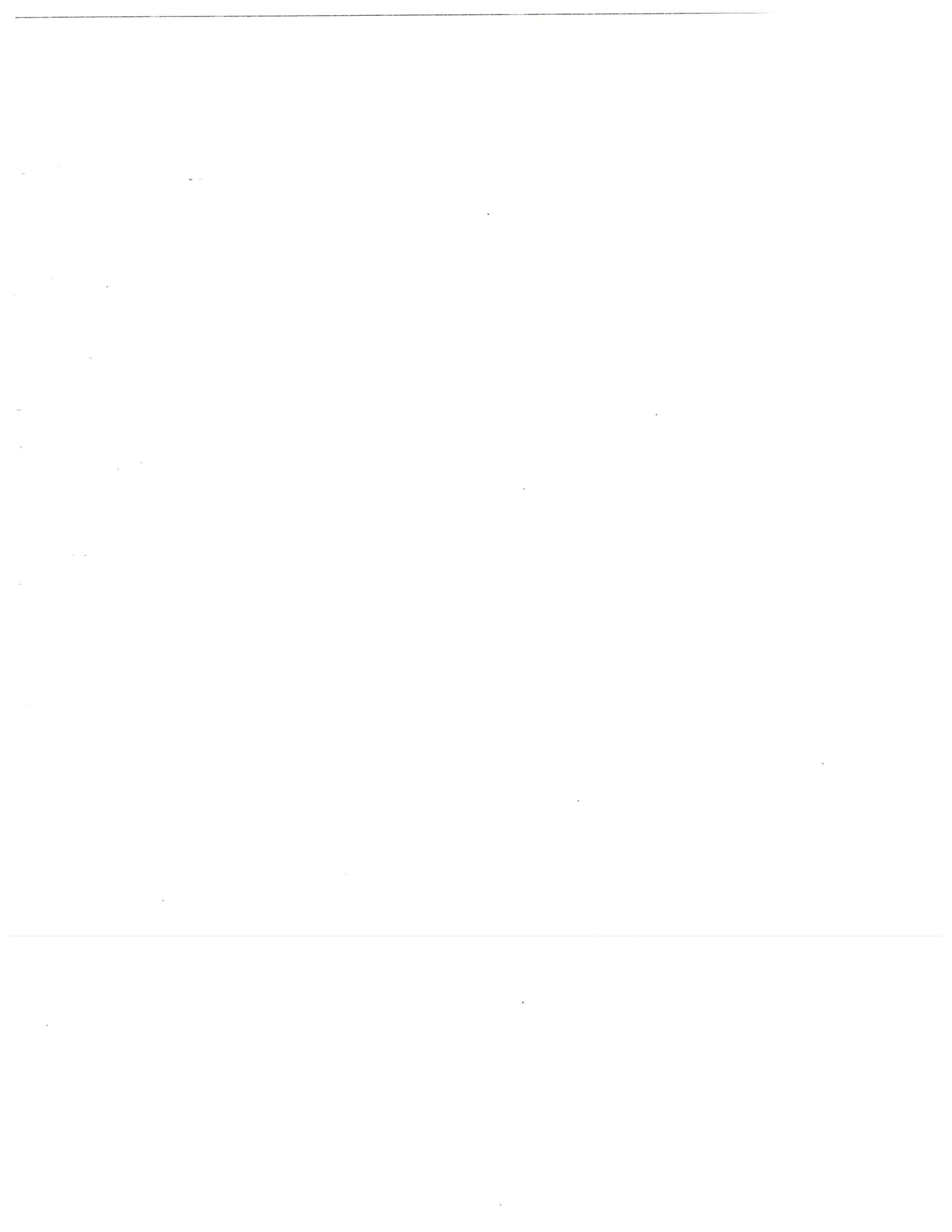
MIDDLE/SECONDARY GRADES (6 - 12) ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-3, A-6]*

Pierson Middle/High School *[Appendix A-10]*

Pierson Middle/High School housed 505 students in grades 6 - 12 in 2005. Subsequently gains in six of the next ten years led to the current and historical peak enrollment of 541 students in 2015. This represents a gain of 36 students, or 7.1 percent, during the historical period.

Enrollment is expected to decrease during the next ten years. The projection period peak enrollment of 575 students is expected in 2018; this is 34 more students than are currently enrolled. Losses are forecasted in each of the seven remaining years of the projection period, leading to the 2025 enrollment of 470 students. This represents an overall loss of 71 students, or 13.1 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

This school displays the average trend to gain students in progression to seventh, ninth and twelfth grades, maintain students in transition to tenth grade and lose students in transition to eighth and eleventh grades. The entering sixth grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting eighth grade class of the previous year in seven of the next ten years. These factors will result in the projected enrollment pattern.



Appendix A

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ACCURACY OF WESTERN SUFFOLK BOCES DECEMBER 2014 PROJECTIONS FOR 2015/16

Grade	Actual 2015/16	Projection with Watchcase Impact	Difference	Projection w/o Watchcase Impact	Difference
KINDERGARTEN	61	60	-1	58	-3
FIRST	54	59	5	57	3
SECOND	73	78	5	77	4
THIRD	84	91	7	90	6
FOURTH	82	85	3	84	2
FIFTH	65	71	6	70	5
SIXTH	88	89	1	87	-1
SEVENTH	84	93	9	91	7
EIGHTH	84	90	6	89	5
NINTH	84	88	4	86	2
TENTH	61	63	2	61	0
ELEVENTH	57	63	6	61	4
TWELFTH	82	82	0	80	-2
UNGRADED	1	2	1	2	1
K - 12	960	1,014	54	993	33
K - 5	419	444	25	436	17
6 - 8	256	272	16	267	11
9 - 12	285	298	13	290	5

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

	NYSED BEDS data : 2010 - 2012										
GRADE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRE-KINDERGARTEN								36	31	21	37
KINDERGARTEN	67	65	60	57	71	58	74	88	73	54	61
FIRST	64	58	74	67	72	84	64	83	91	75	54
SECOND	78	62	59	74	75	71	86	67	86	89	73
THIRD	67	76	62	60	79	75	79	89	66	82	84
FOURTH	73	62	69	64	62	76	78	82	87	69	82
FIFTH	60	68	60	70	64	63	79	85	85	86	65
SIXTH	75	62	73	67	71	62	62	81	84	88	88
SEVENTH	66	76	64	75	62	76	66	62	84	88	84
EIGHTH	73	65	77	70	66	69	81	67	60	84	84
NINTH	63	75	67	74	79	80	72	81	69	61	84
TENTH	70	62	69	66	78	83	87	69	83	62	61
ELEVENTH	81	66	62	69	72	78	76	89	68	80	57
TWELFTH	77	81	67	60	69	78	77	75	88	70	82
SPED/UNGRADED	6	6	6	4	0	4	5	6	4	2	1
TOTAL	920	884	869	877	920	957	986	1,024	1,028	990	960
% CHANGE		-3.9%	-1.7%	0.9%	4.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%	0.4%	-3.7%	-3.0%
TOTAL w/PK								1,060	1,059	1,011	997

Note: 2012/13 enrollment is the finalized BEDS data from NYSED.

	DISTRICT MIGRATION										
	05 - 06	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	AVERAGE
K - 1	86.6%	113.8%	111.7%	126.3%	118.3%	110.3%	112.2%	103.4%	102.7%	100.0%	104.6%
1 - 2	96.9%	101.7%	100.0%	111.9%	98.6%	102.4%	104.7%	103.6%	97.8%	97.3%	100.2%
2 - 3	97.4%	100.0%	101.7%	106.8%	100.0%	111.3%	103.5%	98.5%	95.3%	94.4%	97.9%
3 - 4	92.5%	90.8%	103.2%	103.3%	96.2%	104.0%	103.8%	97.8%	104.5%	100.0%	101.5%
4 - 5	93.2%	96.8%	101.4%	100.0%	101.6%	103.9%	109.0%	103.7%	98.9%	94.2%	100.2%
5 - 6	103.3%	107.4%	111.7%	101.4%	96.9%	98.4%	102.5%	98.8%	103.5%	102.3%	101.8%
6 - 7	101.3%	103.2%	102.7%	92.5%	107.0%	106.5%	100.0%	103.7%	104.8%	95.5%	101.0%
7 - 8	98.5%	101.3%	109.4%	88.0%	111.3%	106.6%	101.5%	96.8%	100.0%	95.5%	98.4%
8 - 9	102.7%	103.1%	96.1%	112.9%	121.2%	104.3%	100.0%	103.0%	101.7%	100.0%	101.2%
9 - 10	98.4%	92.0%	98.5%	105.4%	105.1%	108.8%	95.8%	102.5%	89.9%	100.0%	100.3%
10 - 11	94.3%	100.0%	100.0%	109.1%	100.0%	91.6%	102.3%	98.6%	96.4%	91.9%	96.8%
11 - 12	100.0%	101.5%	96.8%	100.0%	108.3%	98.7%	98.7%	98.9%	102.9%	102.5%	100.8%

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
 HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRE-KINDERGARTEN								36	31	21	37
KINDERGARTEN	67	65	60	57	71	58	74	88	73	54	61
FIRST	64	58	74	67	72	84	64	83	91	75	54
SECOND	78	62	59	74	75	71	86	67	86	89	73
THIRD	67	76	62	60	79	75	79	89	66	82	84
FOURTH	73	62	69	64	62	76	78	82	87	69	82
FIFTH	60	68	60	70	64	63	79	85	85	86	65
SPED/UNGRADED	6	6	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL K - 5	415	397	390	396	423	428	460	494	488	455	419
% CHANGE		-4.3%	-1.8%	1.5%	6.8%	1.2%	7.5%	7.4%	-1.2%	-6.8%	-7.9%
TOTAL PK - 5								530	519	476	456
SIXTH	75	62	73	67	71	62	62	81	84	88	88
SEVENTH	66	76	64	75	62	76	66	62	84	88	84
EIGHTH	73	65	77	70	66	69	81	67	60	84	84
TOTAL 6 - 8	214	203	214	212	199	207	209	210	228	260	256
% CHANGE		-5.1%	5.4%	-0.9%	-6.1%	4.0%	1.0%	0.5%	8.6%	14.0%	-1.5%
NINTH	63	75	67	74	79	80	72	81	69	61	84
TENTH	70	62	69	66	78	83	87	69	83	62	61
ELEVENTH	81	66	62	69	72	78	76	89	68	80	57
TWELFTH	77	81	67	60	69	78	77	75	88	70	82
SPED/UNGRADED						3	5	6	4	2	1
TOTAL 9 - 12	291	284	265	269	298	322	317	320	312	275	285
% CHANGE		-2.4%	-6.7%	1.5%	10.8%	8.1%	-1.6%	0.9%	-2.5%	-11.9%	3.6%
TOTAL 6 - 12	505	487	479	481	497	529	526	530	540	535	541
% CHANGE		-3.6%	-1.6%	0.4%	3.3%	6.4%	-0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	-0.9%	1.1%
TOTAL K - 12	920	884	869	877	920	957	986	1,024	1,028	990	960
% CHANGE		-3.9%	-1.7%	0.9%	4.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%	0.4%	-3.7%	-3.0%
TOTAL PK - 12						1,060	1,059	1,011	997		

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS

Birth Year	Births		Births		Enrollment Year	District K	Ratio	
	Suffolk County	Two Towns	Two Villages	Two Towns			K/County Birth	K/Town Birth
2000	20,248	942	27		2005	67	0.0033	0.0711
2001	19,966	938	33		2006	65	0.0033	0.0693
2002	19,853	964	33		2007	60	0.0030	0.0622
2003	19,986	981	36		2008	57	0.0029	0.0581
2004	19,643	1,001	26		2009	71	0.0036	0.0709
2005	18,785	1,011	18		2010	58	0.0031	0.0574
2006	19,080	1,020	22		2011	74	0.0039	0.0725
2007	18,510	978	28		2012	88	0.0048	0.0900
2008	17,984	996	24		2013	73	0.0041	0.0733
2009	17,183	948	22		2014	54	0.0031	0.0570
2010	16,805	905	25		2015	61	0.0036	0.0674
2011	16,027	842	27		2016	72		
2012	15,727	831	20		2017	61		
2013	15,530	817	27		2018	63		
est. 2014	15,535	857	23		2019	63		
est. 2015	15,968				2020	62		
est. 2016	15,768				2021	61		
est. 2017	15,597				2022	61		
est. 2018	15,526				2023	60	0.0035	0.0681
est. 2019	15,493				2024	60	historical average	historical average
est. 2020	15,487				2025	60		

Note: NYS updates town/village births. As of April 2015 release, most current update includes 2002 forward.

Note: Two towns - East Hampton Town and Southampton Town. Two Villages - North Haven Village and Sag Harbor Village.

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Actual										
PRE-KINDERGARTEN	37	29	31	32	31	31	30	30	30	30	30
KINDERGARTEN	61	72	61	63	63	62	61	61	60	60	60
FIRST	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63	63
SECOND	73	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63
THIRD	84	71	53	63	73	63	65	65	64	63	63
FOURTH	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65	64
FIFTH	65	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65
SIXTH	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65	67	67
SEVENTH	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76	66	68
EIGHTH	84	83	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65
NINTH	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76
TENTH	61	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66
ELEVENTH	57	59	81	82	81	86	65	81	85	72	54
TWELFTH	82	57	59	82	83	82	87	65	82	86	73
UNGRADED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	960	952	958	966	949	931	914	890	888	870	848
% CHANGE		-0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-2.6%	-0.2%	-2.0%	-2.5%
TOTAL w/PK	997	981	989	998	980	962	944	920	918	900	878

Note: Shaded areas denote students already enrolled in the school system.

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
 PROJECTED DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE CONFIGURATION

GRADE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Actual										
PRE-KINDERGARTEN	37	29	31	32	31	31	30	30	30	30	30
KINDERGARTEN	61	72	61	63	63	62	61	61	60	60	60
FIRST	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63	63
SECOND	73	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63
THIRD	84	71	53	63	73	63	65	65	64	63	63
FOURTH	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65	64
FIFTH	65	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65
TOTAL K - 5	419	428	410	391	384	395	395	385	384	381	378
% CHANGE		2.1%	-4.2%	-4.6%	-1.8%	2.9%	0.0%	-2.5%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.8%
TOTAL PK - 5	456	457	441	423	415	426	425	415	414	411	408
SIXTH	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65	67	67
SEVENTH	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76	66	68
EIGHTH	84	83	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65
TOTAL 6 - 8	256	238	238	237	244	216	194	196	206	208	200
% CHANGE		-7.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.0%	-11.5%	-10.2%	1.0%	5.1%	1.0%	-3.8%
NINTH	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76
TENTH	61	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66
ELEVENTH	57	59	81	82	81	86	65	81	85	72	54
TWELFTH	82	57	59	82	83	82	87	65	82	86	73
UNGRADED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL 9 - 12	285	286	310	338	321	320	325	309	298	281	270
% CHANGE		0.4%	8.4%	9.0%	-5.0%	-0.3%	1.6%	-4.9%	-3.6%	-5.7%	-3.9%
TOTAL 6 - 12	541	524	548	575	565	536	519	505	504	489	470
% CHANGE		-3.1%	4.6%	4.9%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-3.2%	-2.7%	-0.2%	-3.0%	-3.9%
TOTAL K - 12	960	952	958	966	949	931	914	890	888	870	848
% CHANGE		-0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-2.6%	-0.2%	-2.0%	-2.5%
TOTAL PK - 12	997	981	989	998	980	962	944	920	918	900	878

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
AVERAGE DISTRICT GRADE LEVEL SIZE

GRADE	change			
	1 05 - 10	2 10 - 15	3 15 - 20	4 20 - 25
KINDERGARTEN	63	68	64	61
FIRST	70	75	65	64
SECOND	70	79	66	65
THIRD	70	79	68	64
FOURTH	68	79	72	67
FIFTH	64	77	70	67
SIXTH	68	78	75	66
SEVENTH	70	77	81	68
EIGHTH	70	74	82	70
NINTH	73	75	82	74
TENTH	71	74	78	73
ELEVENTH	71	75	74	74
TWELFTH	72	78	74	79

DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN ENTERING AND EXITING COHORTS

Year Grade 12 Year Grade K Difference

2005	77	2006	65	-12
2006	81	2007	60	-21
2007	67	2008	57	-10
2008	60	2009	71	11
2009	69	2010	58	-11
2010	78	2011	74	-4
2011	77	2012	88	11
2012	75	2013	73	-2
2013	88	2014	54	-34
2014	70	2015	61	-9
2015	82	2016	72	-10
2016	57	2017	61	4
2017	59	2018	63	4
2018	82	2019	63	-19
2019	83	2020	62	-21
2020	82	2021	61	-21
2021	87	2022	61	-26
2022	65	2023	60	-5
2023	82	2024	60	-22
2024	86	2025	60	-26

Average Difference 2005 - 2010 -9
 Average Difference 2010 - 2015 -8
 Average Difference 2015 - 2020 -8
 Average Difference 2020 - 2025 -20

SAG HARBOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

NYSED BEDS data : 2010 - 2012

GRADE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRE-KINDERGARTEN	67	65	60	57	71	58	74	36	31	21	37
KINDERGARTEN	64	58	74	67	72	84	64	88	73	54	61
FIRST	78	62	59	74	75	71	86	67	91	75	54
SECOND	67	76	62	60	79	75	79	89	86	89	73
THIRD	73	62	69	64	62	76	78	82	87	82	82
FOURTH	60	68	60	70	64	63	79	85	85	86	65
FIFTH	6	6	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SPED/JUNGRADED											
TOTAL	415	397	390	396	423	428	460	494	488	455	419
% CHANGE		-4.3%	-1.8%	1.5%	6.8%	1.2%	7.5%	7.4%	-1.2%	-6.8%	-7.9%
TOTAL w/ PK								530	519	476	456
Elementary School Migration	05 - 06	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	AVERAGE
K - 1	86.6%	113.8%	111.7%	126.3%	118.3%	110.3%	112.2%	103.4%	102.7%	100.0%	104.6%
1 - 2	96.9%	101.7%	100.0%	111.9%	98.6%	102.4%	104.7%	103.6%	97.8%	97.3%	100.2%
2 - 3	97.4%	100.0%	101.7%	106.8%	100.0%	111.3%	103.5%	98.5%	95.3%	94.4%	97.9%
3 - 4	92.5%	90.8%	103.2%	103.3%	96.2%	104.0%	103.8%	97.8%	104.5%	100.0%	101.5%
4 - 5	93.2%	96.8%	101.4%	100.0%	101.6%	103.9%	109.0%	103.7%	98.9%	94.2%	100.2%

SAG HARBOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PRE-KINDERGARTEN	37	29	31	32	31	31	30	30	30	30	30
KINDERGARTEN	61	72	61	63	63	62	61	61	60	60	60
FIRST	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63	63
SECOND	73	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63
THIRD	84	71	53	63	73	63	65	65	64	63	63
FOURTH	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65	64
FIFTH	65	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65
TOTAL	419	428	410	391	384	395	395	385	384	381	378
% CHANGE		2.1%	-4.2%	-4.6%	-1.8%	2.9%	0.0%	-2.5%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.8%
TOTAL w/ PK	456	457	441	423	415	426	425	415	414	411	408

SAG HARBOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL											
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT - SECTIONAL ANALYSIS											
The district does not have official class size guidelines. The analyses are based on maximum class sizes of 18 for Pre-K, and 24 for K - 5.											
GRADE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PRE-KINDERGARTEN	Actual										
# of Sections	37	29	31	32	31	31	30	30	30	30	30
Avg Section Size	12.3	14.5	15.5	16.0	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
KINDERGARTEN											
# of Sections	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Avg Section Size	20.3	24.0	20.3	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
FIRST											
# of Sections	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63	63
Avg Section Size	18.0	21.3	18.8	21.3	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0	21.0
SECOND											
# of Sections	73	54	64	75	64	66	66	65	64	64	63
Avg Section Size	18.3	18.0	21.3	18.8	21.3	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0
THIRD											
# of Sections	84	71	53	63	73	63	65	65	64	63	63
Avg Section Size	21.0	23.7	17.7	21.0	18.3	21.0	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.0	21.0
FOURTH											
# of Sections	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65	64
Avg Section Size	20.5	21.3	24.0	18.0	21.3	18.5	21.3	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.3
FIFTH											
# of Sections	65	82	85	72	54	64	74	64	66	66	65
Avg Section Size	16.3	20.5	21.3	24.0	18.0	21.3	18.5	21.3	22.0	22.0	21.7
SC SPED											
# of Sections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Enrollment	419	428	410	391	384	395	395	385	384	381	378
Total Sections	23	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Avg Section Size	19.1	21.5	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.9	20.9	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.0
Total Enrollment w/PK	456	457	441	423	415	426	425	415	414	411	408
Total Sections w/PK	26	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21

Note: PK is half-day.
 Note: SC SPED students are included in the grade level counts. The actual average section sizes may be lower than shown.
 Note: The boxed cells indicate the average section size is approaching the maximum class size for the grade level.

PIERSON MIDDLE-HIGH SCHOOL HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT												
NYSED BEDS data : 2010 - 2012												
GRADE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
SIXTH	75	62	73	67	71	62	62	81	84	88	88	
SEVENTH	66	76	64	75	62	76	66	62	84	88	84	
EIGHTH	73	65	77	70	66	69	81	67	60	84	84	
NINTH	63	75	67	74	79	80	72	81	69	61	84	
TENTH	70	62	69	66	78	83	87	69	83	62	61	
ELEVENTH	81	66	62	69	72	78	76	89	68	80	57	
TWELFTH	77	81	67	60	69	78	77	75	88	70	82	
UNGRADED						3	5	6	4	2	1	
TOTAL	505	487	479	481	497	529	526	530	540	535	541	
% CHANGE		-3.6%	-1.6%	0.4%	3.3%	6.4%	-0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	-0.9%	1.1%	
Middle-High School Migration												
	05 - 06	06 - 07	07 - 08	08 - 09	09 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	AVERAGE	
6 - 7	101.3%	103.2%	102.7%	92.5%	107.0%	106.5%	100.0%	103.7%	104.8%	95.5%	101.0%	
7 - 8	98.5%	101.3%	109.4%	88.0%	111.3%	106.6%	101.5%	96.8%	100.0%	95.5%	98.4%	
8 - 9	102.7%	103.1%	96.1%	112.9%	121.2%	104.3%	100.0%	103.0%	101.7%	100.0%	101.2%	
9 - 10	98.4%	92.0%	98.5%	105.4%	105.1%	108.8%	95.8%	102.5%	89.9%	100.0%	100.3%	
10 - 11	94.3%	100.0%	100.0%	109.1%	100.0%	91.6%	102.3%	98.6%	96.4%	91.9%	96.8%	
11 - 12	100.0%	101.5%	96.8%	100.0%	108.3%	98.7%	98.7%	98.9%	102.9%	102.5%	100.8%	
PIERSON MIDDLE-HIGH SCHOOL PROJECTED ENROLLMENT												
GRADE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
	Actual											
SIXTH	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65	67	67	
SEVENTH	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76	66	68	
EIGHTH	84	83	88	66	83	87	73	55	65	75	65	
NINTH	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	76	
TENTH	61	84	85	84	89	67	84	88	74	56	66	
ELEVENTH	57	59	81	82	81	86	65	81	85	72	54	
TWELFTH	82	57	59	82	83	82	87	65	82	86	73	
UNGRADED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	541	524	548	575	565	536	519	505	504	489	470	
% CHANGE		-3.1%	4.6%	4.9%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-3.2%	-2.7%	-0.2%	-3.0%	-3.9%	

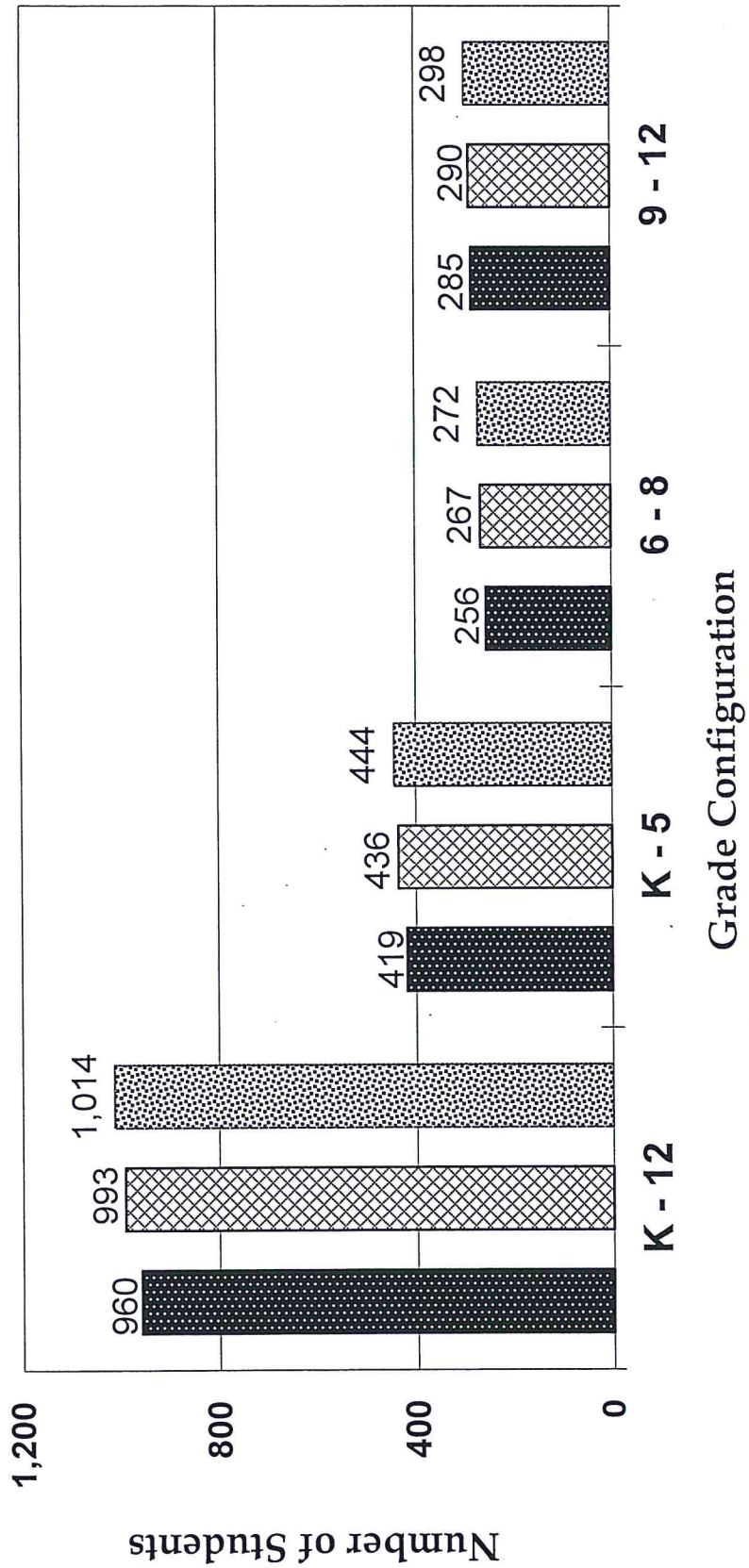
Appendix B

Sag Harbor Union Free School District

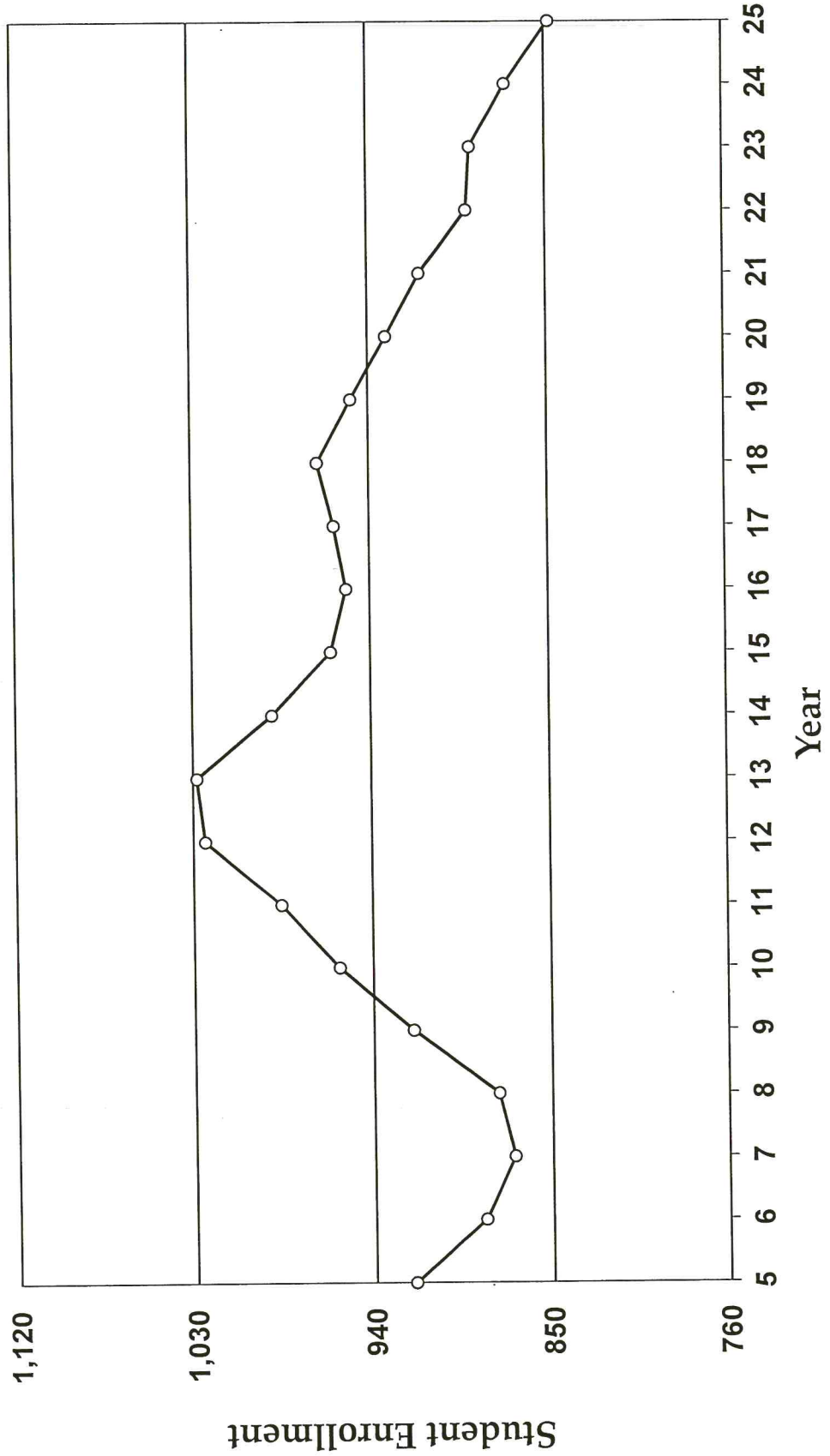
Accuracy of December 2014 Western Suffolk BOCES Projections

2015-16 Enrollment

Actual
 Projected w/o Watchcase Impact
 Projected w/ Watchcase Impact

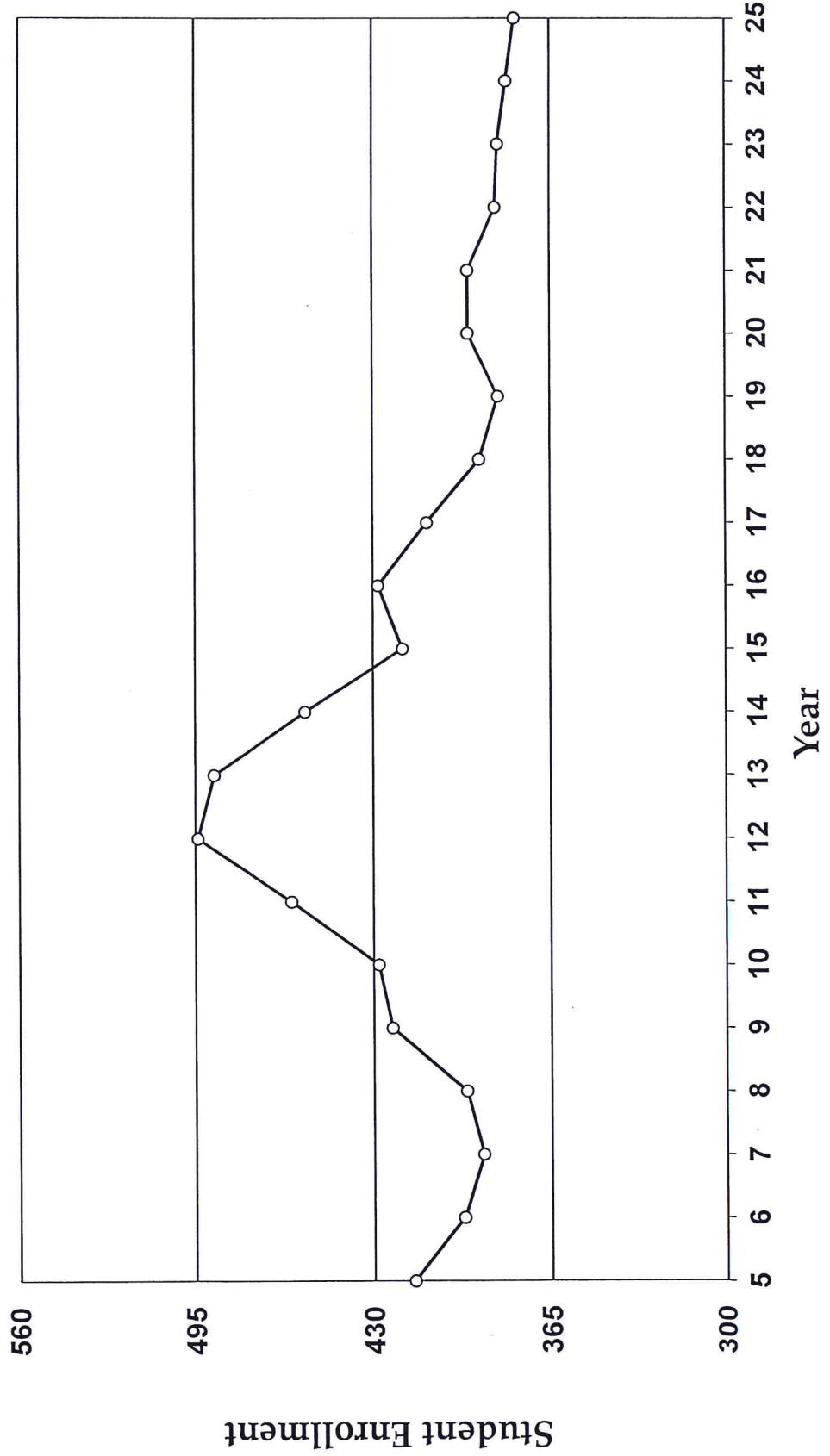


Sag Harbor Union Free School District Enrollment: Grades K - 12



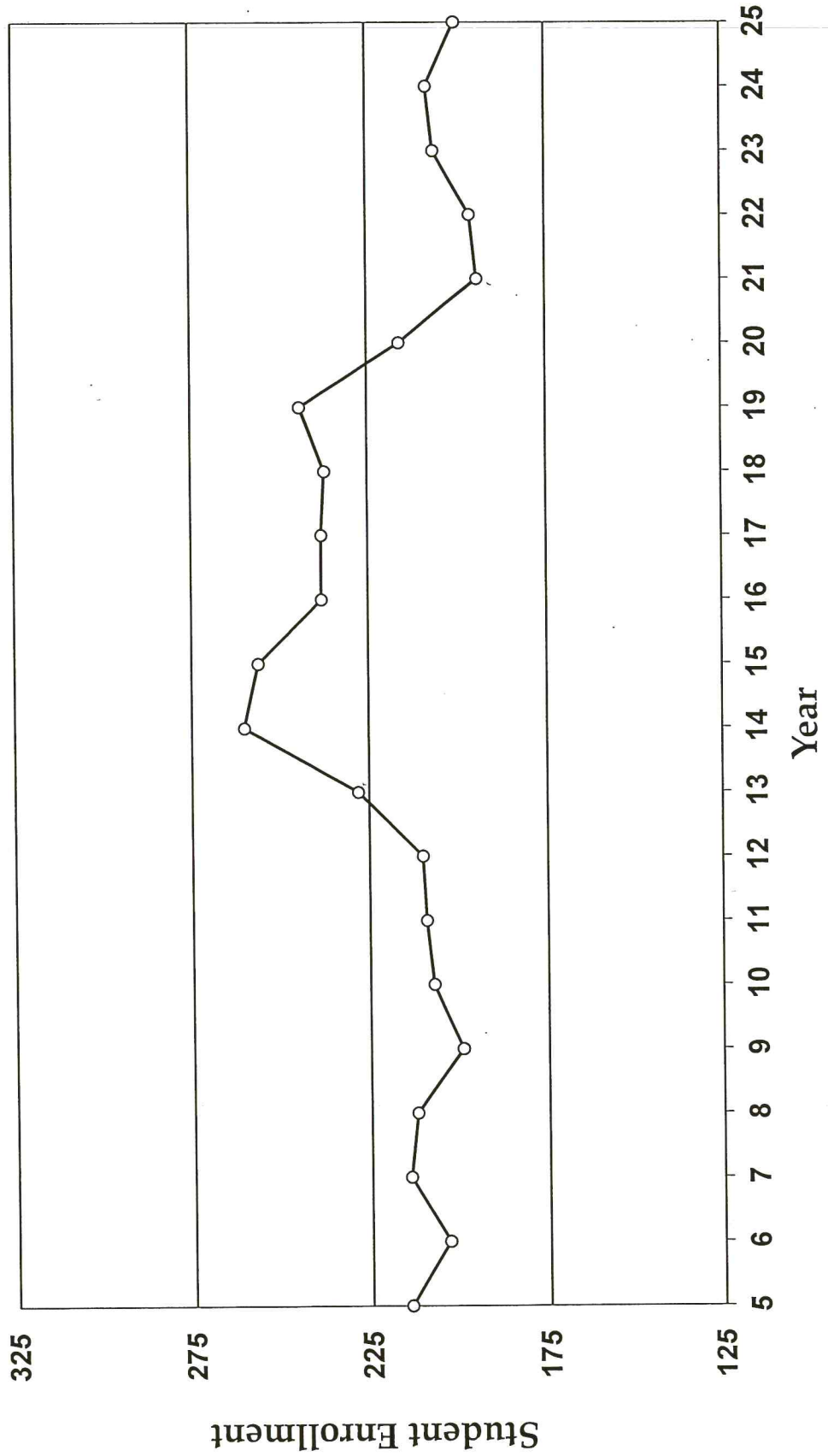
Sag Harbor Union Free School District

Enrollment: Grades K - 5



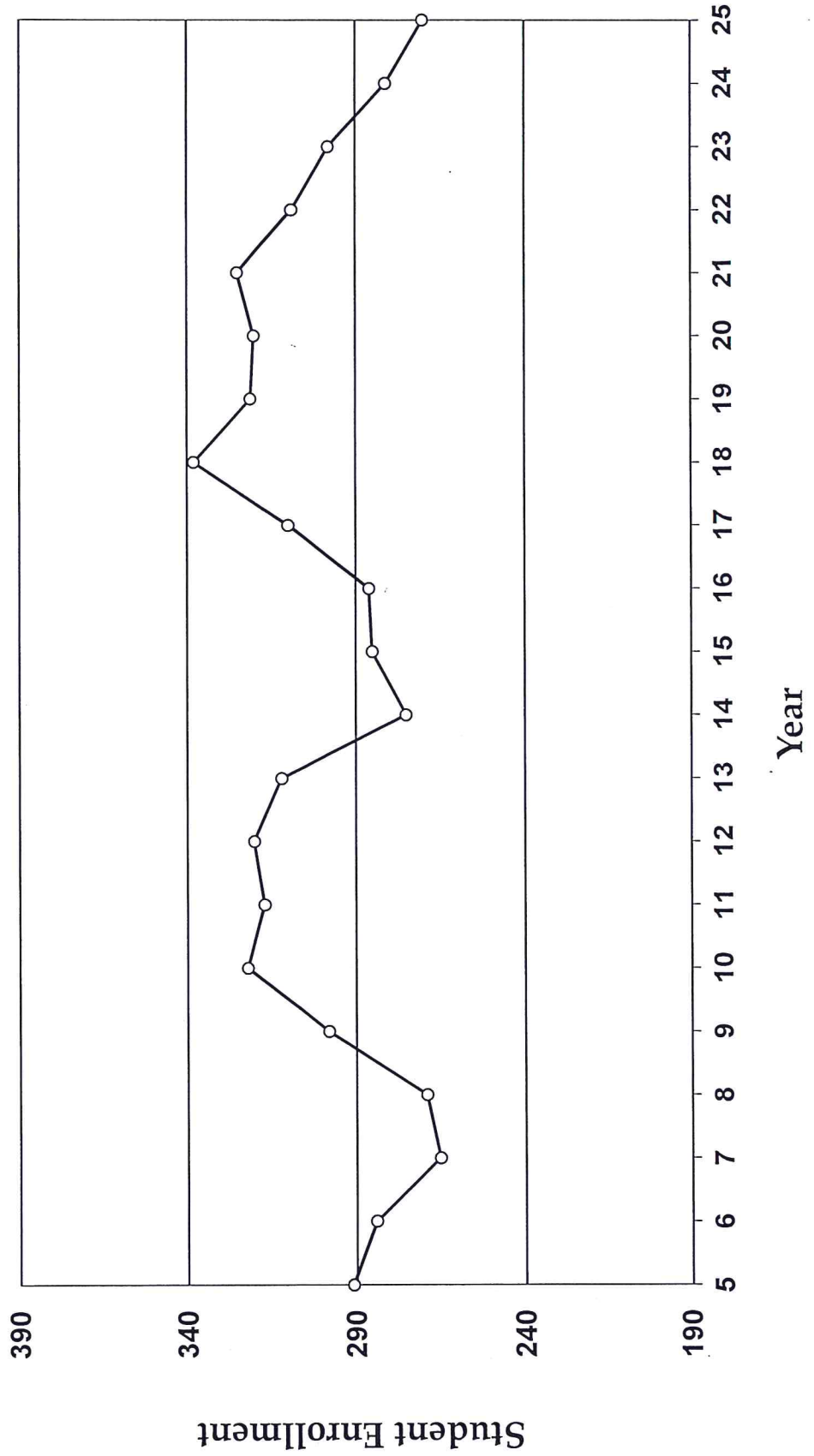
Sag Harbor Union Free School District

Enrollment: Grades 6 - 8

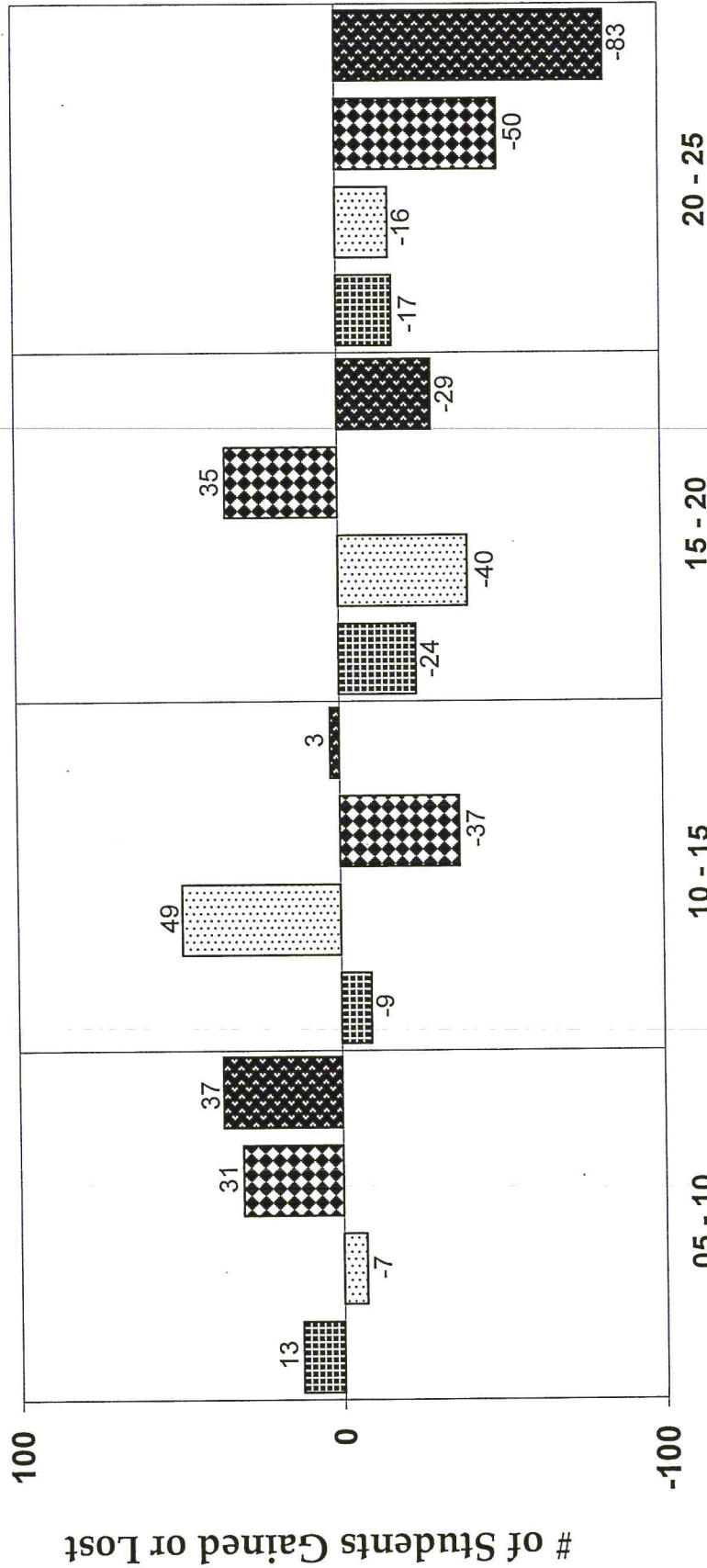


Sag Harbor Union Free School District

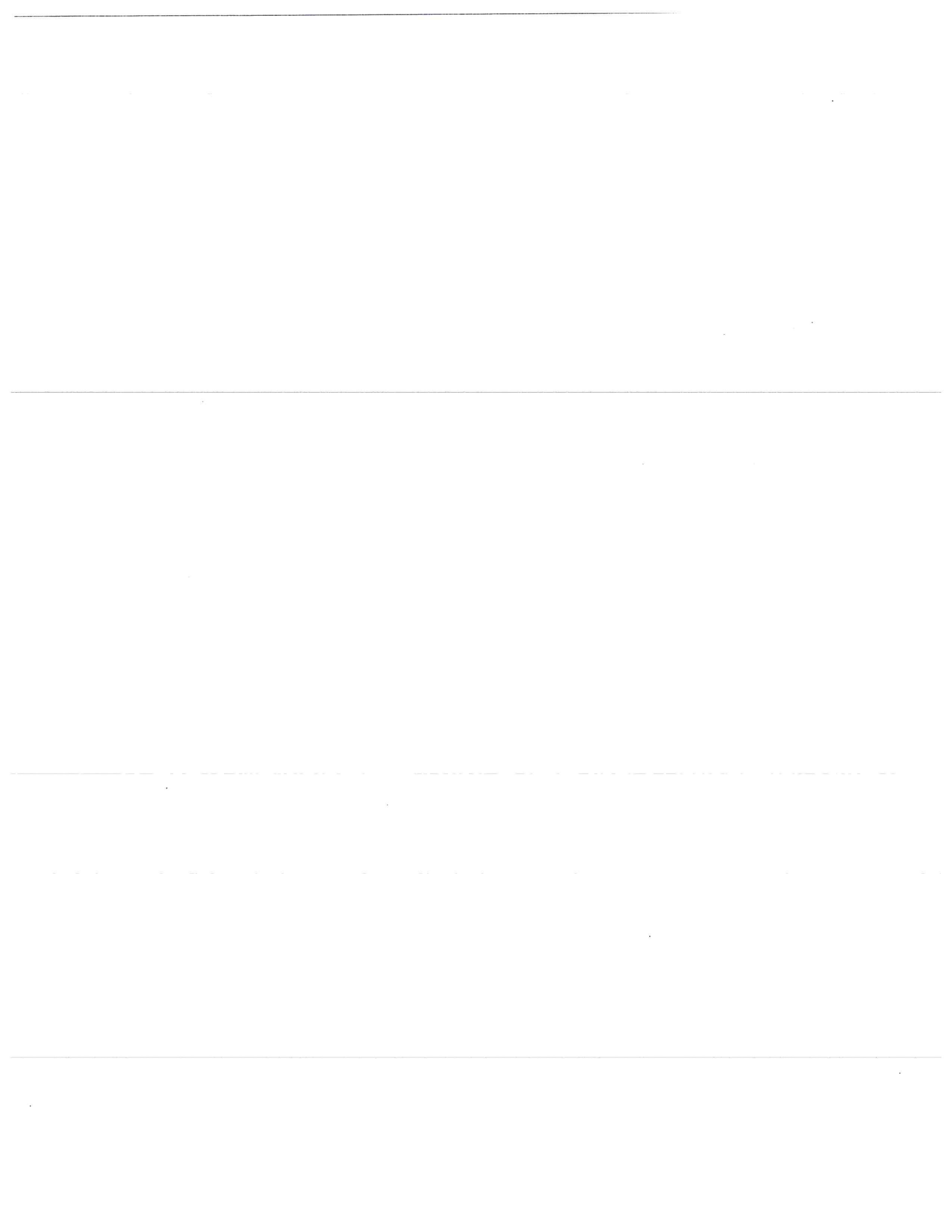
Enrollment: Grades 9 - 12



Sag Harbor Union Free School District Enrollment Change 2005 - 2025



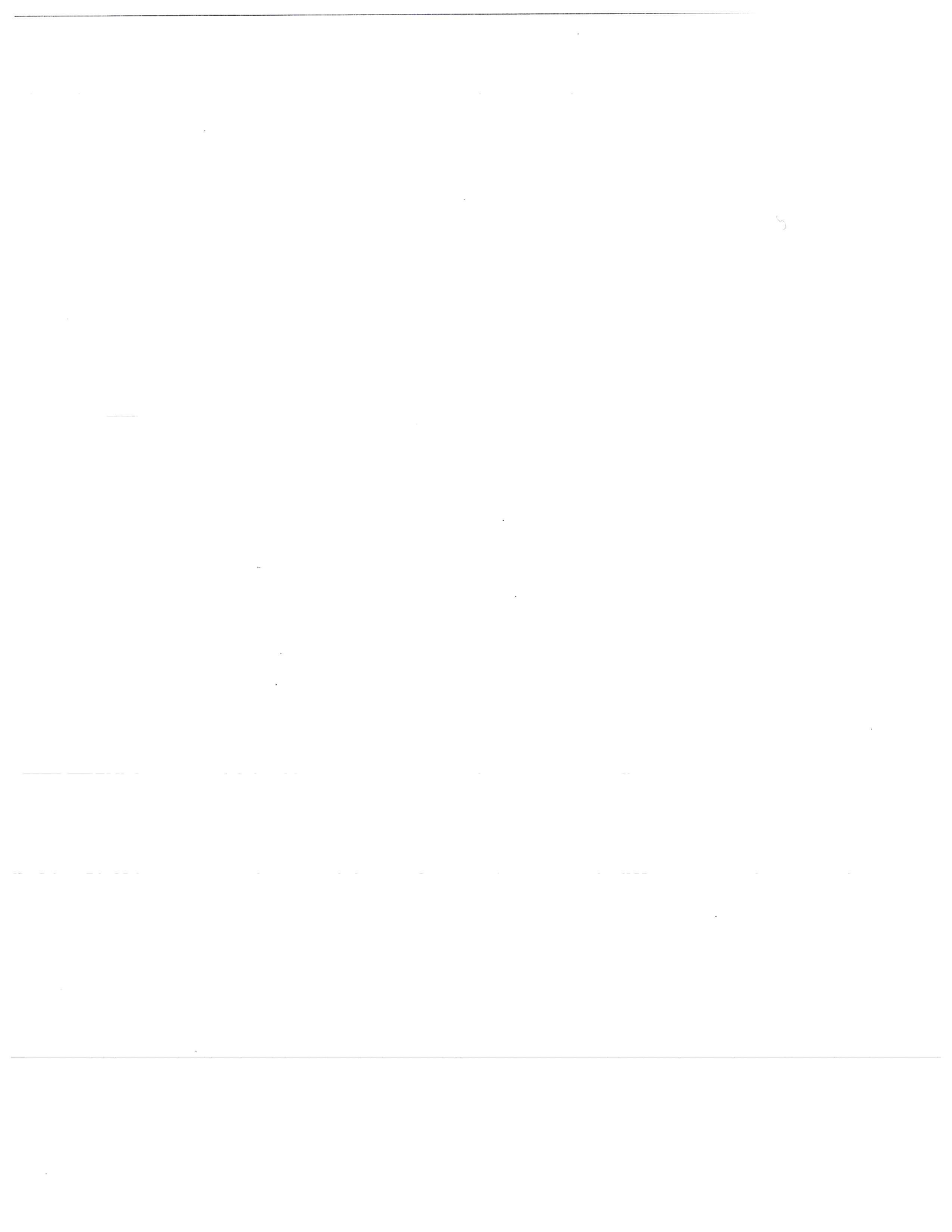




Mr. Peter Wunsch, President
Mr. Salvatore Marinello, Vice President
Ms. Mildred Browne
Mr. Sydney Finkelstein
Ms. Ilene Herz, Esq
Ms. Jeannette Santos
Ms. Maryann Zumpano
Ms. Joanne Klein, District Clerk

Mr. Michael Flynn
Chief Operating Officer
Ms. Maureen Donohue Whitley
District Superintendent







Division of Instructional Support Services

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