

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District

Comprehensive Long Range Planning Study

Demographic and Enrollment Analysis

February 2015

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District is to provide an academically challenging and stimulating environment for all students, and to enable them to realize their full potential to be happy, ethical and analytical citizens of the world.

We do this by:

- making tolerance, acceptance, respect, honesty and kindness expectations for all students, and for members of the Plainview-Old Bethpage school community;
- identifying each student's academic, social-emotional, aesthetic and physical needs, and striving to meet those needs; and
- encouraging communication between and among students, teachers, parents, administrators, and community members.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, the *Western Suffolk BOCES Office of School Planning and Research* conducted this study that includes an assessment of demographic and historical enrollment trends in order to prepare enrollment projections through the year 2024.

The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District is committed to meeting the educational needs of its students. The continued monitoring of enrollment trends will allow the district the hard data 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 *Comprehensive Long Range Planning Study*. 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.

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

Dr. Lorna R. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools, provided access to district records. Ryan Ruf, the previous Assistant Superintendent for Business, 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
Core Logic
Google Maps
Long Island Index
Long Island Newsday
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
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 2014, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University
Town of Oyster Bay 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-Bureau of Economic Analysis
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
Wall Street Journal

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District
Long Range Planning Study conducted by Western Suffolk BOCES
Summary of Demographic and Enrollment Analysis (page 1)

Demographic Analysis

- The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District's area demographics help us to understand the enrollment trends of the district.
- The **population** within the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District increased by 1.9 percent between 2000 and 2010, followed by a 1.0 percent increase between 2010 and 2013. The percentage of pre-school-aged children decreased between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of school-aged children increased. The ethnic composition of the resident population has shifted, with gains noted in the Hispanic and Asian/other segments since 2000, while the white segment experienced a decrease. The school district's enrollment reflects the community's ethnic distribution.
- **Births** in Nassau County decreased to the historical low (1999 - 2013) of 13,818 births in 2013 (preliminary data). Births within the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District peaked in 2003, when 337 births were recorded; the low was 210 recorded births in 2010. Preliminary data indicates 249 births were recorded within the district in 2013.
- The resale of existing **housing** has the greatest potential to impact enrollment. The number of homes sold in the district peaked in 2013 when 354 sales were recorded. This reflects a year-to-year increase of 39.4 percent (254 sales recorded in 2012).
- Approximately 401 students, or 7.6 percent of district children, attended **non-public** schools in 2013. This compares to approximately 13 percent of Nassau County students enrolled in private schools.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District
Long Range Planning Study conducted by Western Suffolk BOCES
Summary of Demographic and Enrollment Analysis (page 2)

Enrollment Analysis

- The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District educates students in grades K - 12 in eight schools.
- Historically, the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District K - 12 enrollment decreased from 4,999 students in 2004 to 4,902 students in 2014, reflecting a loss of 97 students, or 1.9 percent, during this period.
- An additional loss of approximately 244 students, or 5.0 percent, is anticipated between the 2014 actual enrollment of 4,902 students and the projected 2024 enrollment of 4,658 students.
- The elementary grades (K - 4) are projected to lose 147 students, or 8.1 percent; the middle grades (5 - 8) are projected to lose 67 students, or 4.4 percent; and the high school grades (9 - 12) are projected to lose 30 students, or 1.9 percent of the current enrollment, by 2024.
- There are several key factors that influenced the projected enrollment trends:
 - The housing market saw a significant sales decline between 2008 and 2012, resulting in fewer new families with children moving into the district.
 - Kindergarten enrollment was at 368 students this year, compared to the peak kindergarten enrollment of 421 students in 2005. The number of births remains at a lower level, in both the district and the county, than seen in the past. Therefore, it is anticipated that kindergarten cohorts will also remain at a lower level during the next ten years, ranging between 307 - 336 students between 2015 and 2024.
 - The entering kindergarten is projected to be smaller than the exiting twelfth grade of the previous year throughout the projection period, resulting in losses of between 34 - 123 students each year.

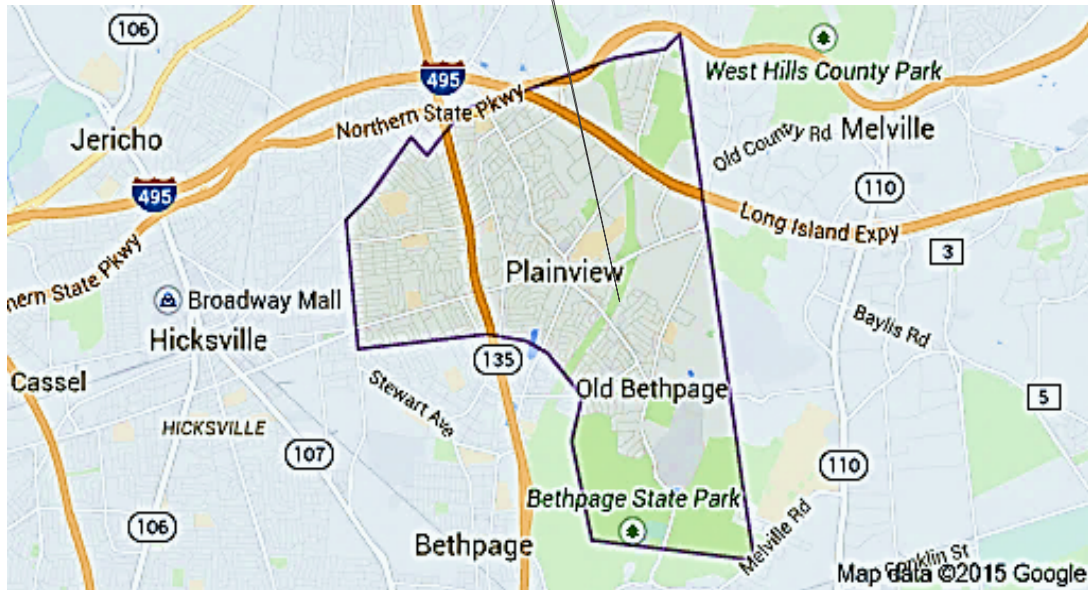


Figure 1 - Location of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District

Section One: Demographic Analysis

The objective of this section of the study was to evaluate demographic factors that can impact the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District. Change in school enrollment occurs because of the number of children being born, moving into a community, or attending non-public or charter schools. Therefore, the demographic factors considered were population characteristics, birthrates, housing, and non-public school enrollment.

A. POPULATION

The *Census Bureau* reported that there were an estimated 317.3 million people living in the United States on January 1, 2014, reflecting an increase of 2.2 million people, or 0.7 percent, since January 1, 2013. This represents the lowest rate of population growth since the 1930's and is below the pre-recession growth rates of approximately one percent. Experts attribute the weakened growth rate to the sluggish economy, which has resulted in declining births and lower immigration rates. According to *William Frey* of the *Brookings Institution*, "It shows the impact of the recession and its aftermath still exist. What we're seeing now is really economically driven."

New York State's population totaled approximately 19.7 million people on July 1, 2013, reflecting a modest gain of approximately 75,000 people, or 0.4 percent, between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013. New York has experienced a net domestic migration loss of 328,538 people (more residents who have moved to other states than have moved in) since 2010, which is significantly greater than any other state. However, this loss was offset by foreign immigration; the modest increase in population is the result of natural increase, i.e. more births than deaths. New York had been the third most populous state; however, Florida has recently overtaken New York for the third place ranking.

Nassau and Suffolk Counties recorded smaller gains of 0.3 and 0.1 percent, respectively, during the same period, with an increase of approximately 5,643 Long Island residents. As in New York State, Suffolk County is experiencing losses due to domestic migration; natural increases resulted in the small gain in population. However, in Nassau County, international migration overcame domestic migration losses.

Data from the *Census Bureau* indicates that the demographics of this country are undergoing a transformation – our population is becoming older and far more diverse. The nation as a whole is aging, as the oldest of the baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) started turning 65 in 2011. The 65- and older segment grew by 14.4 percent between 2010 and 2013, compared to the under-65 population, which grew by only 1.0 percent during the same period. Continued growth is projected in this segment, which is expected to almost double from 43.1 million people in 2012 to 83.7 million people by 2050. The *Census Bureau* projects that, by 2030, the senior segment will comprise 20 percent of U. S. residents, compared to 13 percent in 2010. This aging of the population is reflected in the nation's median age, which has increased from 32.9 years in 1990 to 37.6 years in 2013.

Younger age segments saw significantly smaller gains between 2010 and 2013: ages 18 - 24 (2.6 percent gain), ages 25 - 44 (1.4 percent) and ages 45 - 64 (2.0 percent). However, the under-18 segment saw a decline of 0.8 percent during the same period. This segment comprised 23.3 percent of the population in 2013, compared to 24.0 percent in 2010 and 25.7 percent in 2000.

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

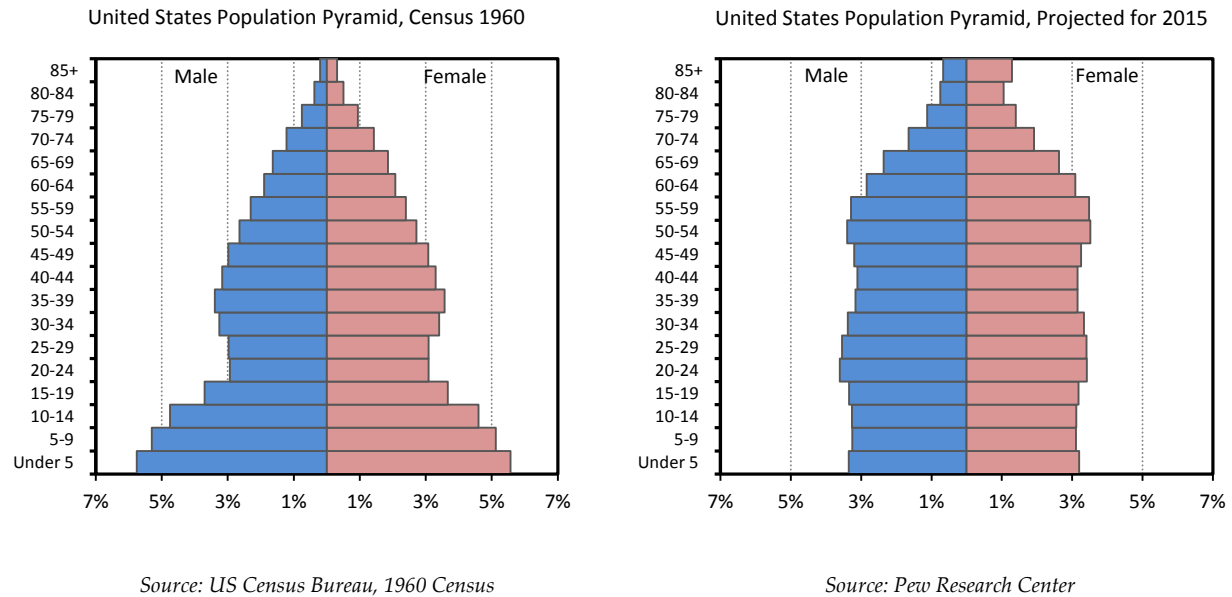


Figure 2 - Population Pyramids: 1960 & 2015

New York State has also seen changes in the age structure of its population. The 65-and older segment grew by 8.2 percent between 2010 and 2013, compared to the under-65 population, which remained stable during that period. This segment comprised 14.4 percent of the state’s population in 2013, up from 13.5 percent in 2010. Long Island’s population is aging as well. Between 2010 and 2013, the 65-and older population increased 6.6 percent in Nassau County and 10.8 percent in Suffolk County. In 2013, median ages in Nassau and Suffolk Counties were 41.6 years and 40.9 years, respectively, compared to the New York State median age of 38.2 years. The median age in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District is approximately 44.3 years.

The country has also seen significant changes in the ethnic composition of the population. In 1960 the U.S. population was 85 percent white; by 2060 it is projected to be 43 percent white. According to *Census Bureau* data, the combined minority population is projected to increase from 116 million in 2012 to 241 million by 2060. Hispanics are currently the largest minority group, comprising approximately 17 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). According to *U.S. Department of Education* projections, in the 2014-15 school year, minority students were expected to outnumber white students in the nation’s public school

system. White students comprised 63.4 percent of enrollment in 1997, compared to an estimated 49.7 percent of public school enrollment projected for the current school year.

Immigration is the driving force behind the changing face of America. The past decade saw substantial growth in the foreign-born population, with a 31 percent increase between 2000 and 2012. The foreign-born share of population has more than doubled since the 1960's, from 5.4 percent of the population to approximately 13 percent in 2012. It is expected that immigrants will continue to play a significant role in the country's population growth. According to recent *Census Bureau* projections, by the 2050's, international migration will surpass natural increase as the primary driver of 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 has increased from 15.9 percent of residents in 1990 to 22.7 percent in 2012, making New York the number two state (behind California) with the greatest percentage of immigrant residents. However, the origins of the foreign-born population have changed. In 1960, 75 percent of immigrants in this country were born in Europe, compared to 12 percent in 2012; 9 percent and 5 percent of immigrants came from Latin America and Asia in 1960, respectively, compared to 53 percent and 28 percent in 2010.

Hispanic growth accounted for more than 50 percent of the nation's population increase between 2000 and 2010. Asians, however, have recently become the fastest growing minority group (19.4 million), with a reported growth rate of 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2013, compared to the Hispanic growth rate of 2.1 percent during the same period. Approximately 61 percent of the growth in the Asian population in 2013 can be attributed to international migration, whereas natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for 78 percent of the Hispanic growth.

In addition to immigration, projected changes in the ethnic structure of the population can also be attributed to the baby boom cohort. According to a recent *Census Bureau* report, "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."

Long Island's population continues to become more racially and ethnically diversified as well. Since 1990, the minority share of the population has doubled, increasing from 16 percent to 32 percent in 2011. However, this is a significantly smaller percentage than in New York State, where minorities comprise approximately 43 percent of the population. Hispanics account for approximately 16 percent of Long Island's population, while blacks and Asians account for 9 and 5 percent, respectively. In New York State, Hispanics and Asians comprise 18 and 8 percent, respectively, of the population. New York has the largest black population of any state, making up approximately 16 percent of residents.

As shown in Table 1, historically, between 1990 and 2000, the resident population increased 3.7 percent in Nassau County, while the Town of Oyster Bay noted a smaller gain of 0.4 percent. The population in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District decreased 2.2 percent during the same period, while surrounding districts experienced gains of between 1.5 - 4.5 percent. Nassau County experienced a slight population gain of 0.4 percent, between 2000 and 2010, while the Town of Oyster Bay experienced a slight decrease of 0.2 percent. The population in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District increased 1.9 percent during this period, while several adjacent districts also saw gains ranging from 0.9 - 11.3 percent; whereas the Bethpage Union Free School District and the Farmingdale Union Free School District saw population declines of 1.7 and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Table 1 - Comparative Population Growth

Location	4/1/1990 Census	4/1/2000 Census	% change 1990 -2000	4/1/2010 Census	% change 2000 -2010
Nassau County	1,287,348	1,334,544	3.7%	1,339,532	0.4%
Oyster Bay Town	292,657	293,925	0.4%	293,214	-0.2%
Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD	28,759	28,138	-2.2%	28,676	1.9%
Bethpage UFSD	18,964	19,498	2.8%	19,166	-1.7%
Farmingdale UFSD	40,462	41,080	1.5%	39,909	-2.9%
Half-Hollow Hills CSD	41,745	43,616	4.5%	48,558	11.3%
Hicksville UFSD	38,050	39,330	3.4%	39,700	0.9%
Syosset CSD	32,889	33,716	2.5%	34,200	1.4%

Source: Bureau of the Census

As shown in Table 2, public school enrollment increased from 1990 to 2000 in Nassau County, the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District and in the surrounding school districts. Significantly smaller gains continued from 2000 through 2010 in Nassau County, the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District and most of the surrounding districts. A noticeably higher increase was seen in Half-Hollow Hills Central School District, while the Farmingdale Union Free School District saw a decrease in enrollment during the same period.

Table 2 - Comparative Enrollment Growth

Location	1990 Enrollment	2000 Enrollment	% change 1990 - 2000	2010 Enrollment	% change 2000 - 2010
Nassau County	169,335	202,882	19.8%	203,023	0.1%
Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD	4,104	4,670	13.8%	4,960	6.2%
Bethpage UFSD	2,405	2,889	20.1%	3,023	4.6%
Farmingdale UFSD	5,258	6,402	21.8%	6,088	-4.9%
Half-Hollow Hills CSD	7,311	8,468	15.8%	9,882	16.7%
Hicksville UFSD	4,444	4,952	11.4%	5,336	7.8%
Syosset CSD	5,137	6,164	20.0%	6,604	7.1%

Source: New York State Education Department

As shown in Figure 3, the percentage of each age segment in the district has changed. The school aged (5 - 19 years) and the 55 and over age segments increased from 2000 to 2010; however, pre-school aged (0 - 4) and the 20 - 54 age segments decreased during this same time period. Children aged 0 - 4 accounted for 5.5 percent of the population in 2010, as compared to 6.5 percent in 2000. In 2010, 5 - 19 year olds made up 20.5 percent of the district population, whereas in 2000 they totaled 20.0 percent.

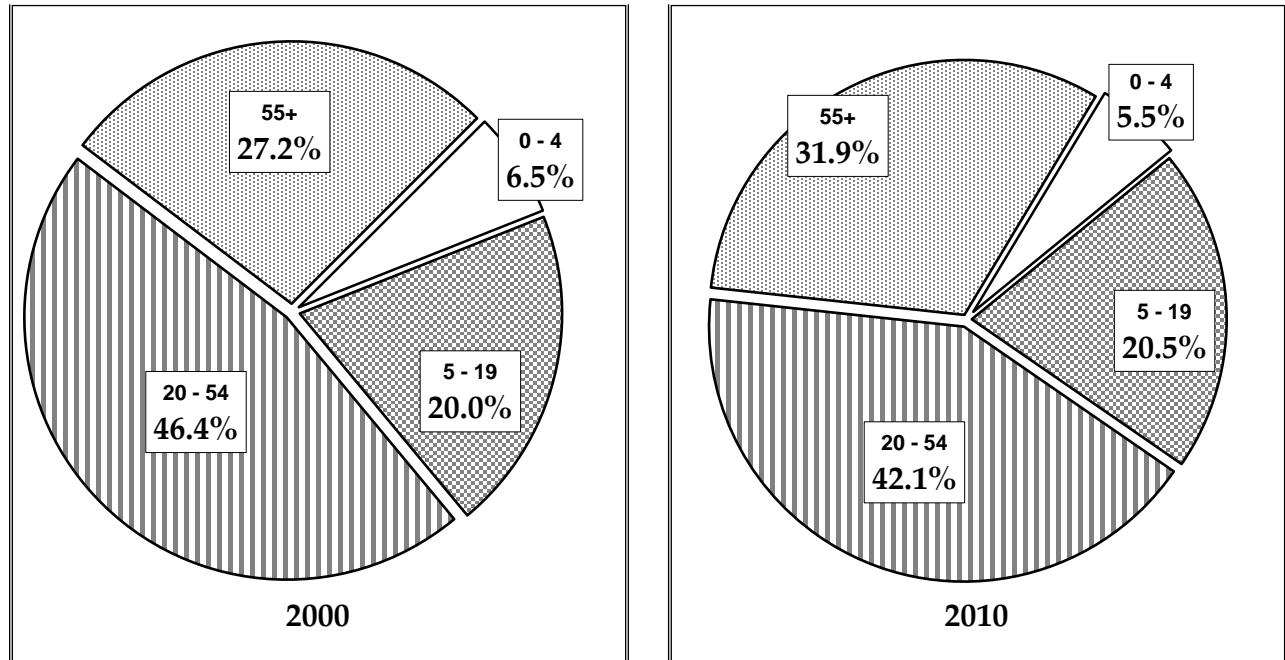


Figure 3 - Population Distribution by Age for the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District

A comparison of the ethnic composition of the *total resident population* of the district between 1990 and 2010 showed the majority of residents were white (95.4 percent) in 1990. By 2000 the white segment had decreased to 91.9 percent of the resident population, with a further decrease to 84.4 percent by 2010. The Asian/other segment, however, increased between 1990 and 2010, from 2.3 to 10.1 percent of the population. The Hispanic segment also increased from 1.8 percent in 1990 to 3.8 percent in 2010, while the black segment remained relatively stable. Approximately 1.2 percent of district residents identified themselves ethnically as 2 or more races in 2010; this category was not available for the 1990 Census.

Table 3 - Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District Ethnic Composition of Resident Population

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Other	2 or More Races
1990	95.4%	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%	n/a
2000	91.9%	0.5%	2.4%	4.5%	0.7%
2010	84.4%	0.4%	3.8%	10.1%	1.2%

Source: American Fact Finder 2, New York State Data Center

B. BIRTHS

For the first time since 2007, as reported by the *National Center for Health Statistics*, the number of births in this country rose slightly. Preliminary data indicates that there were 3,957,577 births in 2013, which is an increase of 4,736 births when compared to 2012. However, the general fertility rate decreased to a record low 62.9 births per thousand women aged 15 - 44. This represents a significant decline since 2007, when there were 69.3 babies born for every thousand women of childbearing age. The fertility rate peaked during the Baby Boom years at 122.7 births in 1957, almost double the rate reported in 2013.

The recent decline in births has been attributed to the economic recession. High rates of unemployment, coupled with lower starting salaries and significant student loan debt forced many young people to continue living at home and to delay marriage and children. However, the slight uptick in births last year is seen by some experts as an indication that people are feeling more optimistic about future economic conditions.

Birth rates were highest among women aged 25 - 29 (106 births per 1,000 women), followed by women aged 30 - 34 (99 births) and women aged 20 - 24 (81 births). However, birth rates for women in their 20's declined in 2013 when compared to 2012, while birth rates for women aged 30 - 34 and 35 - 39 (50 births) increased 1 - 3 percent in 2013. The most significant declines in birth rates were seen in women between the ages of 15 and 19 (falling approximately 10 percent from 29.4 births per thousand women in 2012 to 26.6 births in 2013).

Among all racial and ethnic groups, Hispanic women continue to have the highest fertility rates (73 births per 1,000 women), followed by blacks (65 births), Asians (60 births), whites (59 births) and American Indian/Alaskan Native women (47 births). However, between 2000 and 2013, except for non-Hispanic white women, birth rates have fallen for all racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest declines seen in the Hispanic segment. The latest available data (2011) has shown that among Hispanic women, Mexican women had the highest fertility rate with 73 births per thousand women, compared to Puerto Rican and Cuban women, with 60 and 46 births, respectively.

Recent data from the *National Center for Health Statistics* indicate that, although the non-marital birth rate declined one percent in 2013, the proportion of births to unmarried women remains at approximately 41 percent. Births to unmarried teens have dropped to an historical low of 15 percent in 2013, compared to 50 percent of unmarried births in 1970. However, the rate of non-marital births to women in their 20's has increased in recent years; in 2013, 62 percent of non-marital births were to women in their 20's. Among racial and ethnic groups, black women have the greatest percentage of unwed births (71.4 percent), while the lowest percentage of out of wedlock births (17.0 percent) can be attributed to Asian/Pacific Islander women.

As indicated in the following chart, New York State births have continued to decline. There was a steady decline in births between 1993 and 1997. Subsequently, the number of births fluctuated but overall further decreased to the lowest level of the twenty year period in 2013, when 234,840 births were recorded (preliminary data).

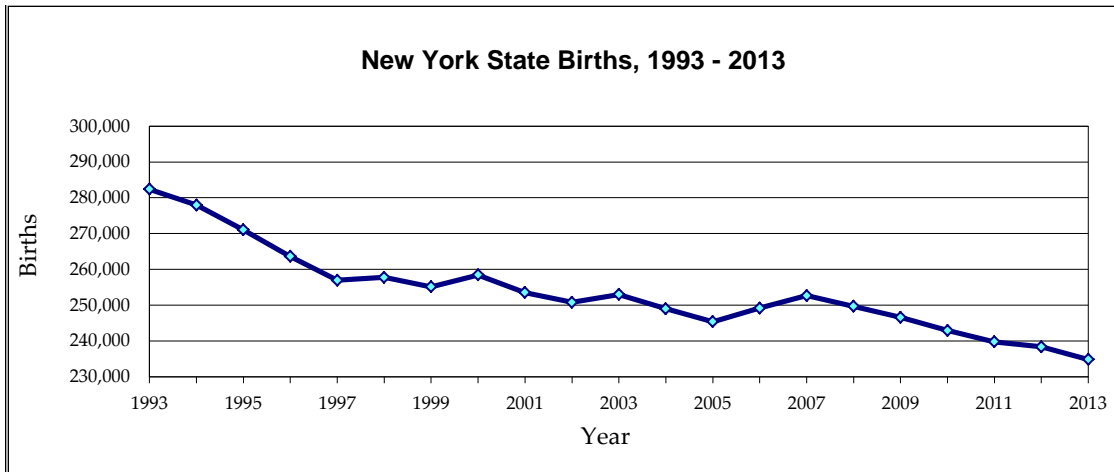


Figure 4 - New York State Births, 1993 - 2013

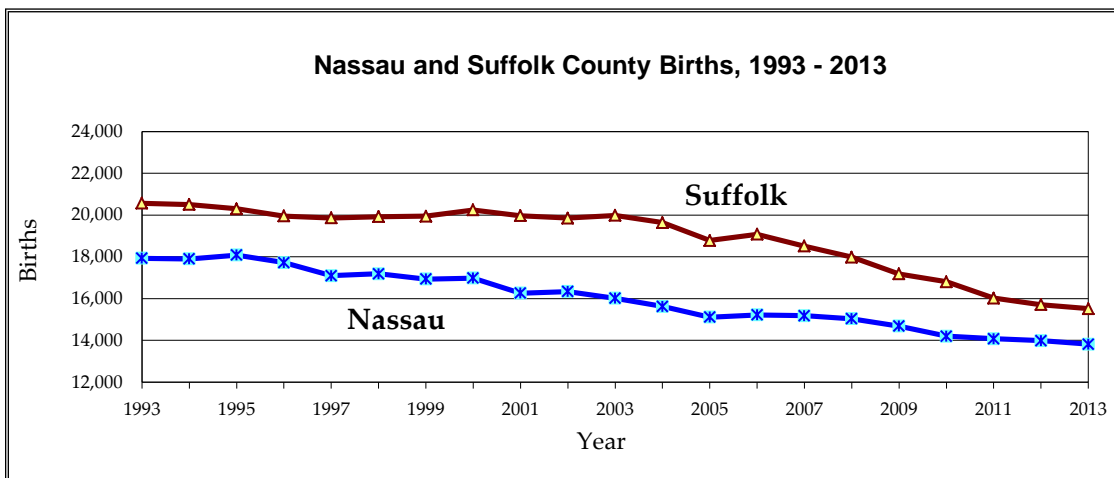


Figure 5 - Nassau & Suffolk County Births, 1993 - 2013
 Note: 2013 data are preliminary

Figure 4 shows stability in the number of births in Nassau County between 1993 and 1995; subsequently, between 1997 and 2000, births dropped to a slightly lower plateau. However, since 2000 births have decreased 18.6 percent, to the historical low (1993 - 2013) of 13,818 births in 2013. A similar pattern is noted in Suffolk County, with a small decrease (2.8 percent) between 1993 and 2003. However, since 2003 births have decreased 22.3 percent, to the historical low of 15,521 births in 2013.

Births within the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District have also declined. Between 2002 and 2004, 302 - 337 births were recorded; subsequently, between 2004 and 2009, births dropped to a lower plateau (258 - 287 births). More recently, 210 - 268 births were recorded between 2010 and 2013.

C. HOUSING

Recent national data from various sources indicate that the housing market is steadily continuing to recover. Home prices are rising and housing starts and completions are up. Nationally, sales of existing homes increased in June (2014) to 5.04 million units, up from 4.91 million units in May (2014), reflecting a 2.6 percent increase. Yearly national sales are the highest since October 2013, at a 5.13 million-unit level, but remain 0.6 percent below the 5.16 million-unit level from a year ago. The median existing home price for all housing types in June (2014) was \$223,300, reflecting an increase of 4.3 percent from June 2013. This marks the 28th consecutive month of year-over-year price gains. Housing starts were up from 831,000 units in June 2013 to 893,000 units in June 2014, which represents a 7.5 percent increase. While there was a four percent decrease in starts of single-family homes between June 2013 and June 2014, there was a 38 percent increase in starts of multi-family homes.

Despite the growth being seen nationally, the Long Island residential real estate market has struggled to gain momentum. In December, Nassau and Suffolk Counties posted monthly year-to-year sales losses of 7.7 and 10.0 percent, respectively. However, the median sale prices increased in December, with a gain of 5.4 percent in Nassau County and a smaller increase of 1.7 percent in Suffolk County.

Table 4 - Number of Sales and Median Price in Nassau and Suffolk Counties

County	December 2014		December 2013		Change	
	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price	# Sales	Median Price
Nassau County	930	\$431,250	1,008	\$409,000	-7.7%	5.4%
Suffolk County	1,018	\$312,600	1,131	\$307,500	-10.0%	1.7%

Source: Multiple Listing Service of Long Island

Numerous 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 an increase of prices. Solid employment growth and low levels of inventory have also stimulated the recovery.

The *National Association of Realtors* reported that inventory levels for existing homes available for sale increased 6 percent from a year ago. There were 2.15 million existing homes available for sale last year (2013), while there are now approximately 2.28 million existing homes available for sale. Also, rising home prices and an improving job market have reduced the number of underwater homeowners and delinquent borrowers from 6.6 million to 6.3 million, according to *Core Logic*. During the first quarter of 2014 the negative equity share nationwide fell to 12.7 percent from 13.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2013, compared to 14.7 percent during the second quarter of 2013. The total dollar amount of negative equity was down \$17 billion from the end of the third quarter in 2013 to the first quarter of 2014, thereby decreasing from \$401 billion to \$384 billion.

However, many experts point to a number of weaknesses in the market and cite the challenges of sustaining a healthy recovery. Low wages and tight credit conditions continue to deter potential buyers from purchasing, even with the availability of lower interest rates. Mortgage rates are currently at 3.89

percent (January 2015); in November 2012, rates were as low as 3.31 percent. Although mortgage rates are still low by historical standards, increasing mortgage rates could impact sales momentum, with a resulting adverse effect on home prices.

Although the young adult (25 - 34) population increased nationwide between 2008 - 2012, Nassau County saw a 12.1 percent decline in that age group, while Suffolk County showed a 13.2 percent decline. According to the *Census Bureau*, the young adult workforce on Long Island is in a "demographic collapse." In addition, the rate at which members of this age group have set up their own households has declined. Some in this age group are still struggling to obtain good paying jobs and many are burdened with high levels of student debt. As reported by the *Wall Street Journal*, in the class of 2014, the average borrower graduated with a balance of \$33,000 in debt. This generation is also delaying marriage and children, thereby changing the patterns of household formation. According to a report by the *Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University*, 2.1 million more adults in their twenties lived with their parents last year (2013), than if household formation rates in 2003 had continued.

Despite the fact that the combination of low mortgage rates and lower prices have made owning a home more affordable than at any time since the 1970's, the homeownership rate fell for the tenth straight year in 2014 (second quarter), from 66.1 to 64.7 percent. Homeownership rates have fallen more sharply for black and Hispanic households, resulting in a widening gap between white and minority ownership. The home ownership rate for blacks (43.5 percent) has dropped to the lowest level since 1995. The homeownership rates for households in the 25 - 54 year old range were at the lowest point since 1976, when record keeping began. However, rates for homeowners aged 65 and older during the second quarter of 2014 was 80.1 percent, compared to the homeownership rate for those less than 35 years of age, which is at an all-time low of 35.9 percent.

As homeownership rates have declined, the rental market has continued to strengthen. Nationally, rents increased 0.6 percent during the first quarter of 2014. The vacancy rate has decreased to 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter (2014), which is the lowest level since 2001. According to the *Census Bureau* there are approximately 41 million renter households in the United States, accounting for 35 percent of all households in the country. In 2012, there were approximately 186,000 completions of new rental units. However, since 2007, conversions of single-family homes to rentals have contributed significantly more to the rental inventory than new construction.

According to the *U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development*, there is an increase in the number of cost-burdened households, that is, those who are paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. The United States has an estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households that are severely cost burdened, meaning they pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing. This is a result of various factors, including recession induced unemployment or underemployment, rising rent prices, and burdens incurred during the boom years when buyers stretched to afford homes at inflated prices. New York is one of five states with a high percentage (30 percent or more) of severely cost-burdened households.

The amount of available land naturally affects potential housing starts. Population and enrollment density (persons/pupils per square mile) presents a general index of available land and population composition. As shown in Table 5, the data indicates that the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District uses land at a lower density, with lower student yields relative to that of Nassau County and several of the surrounding districts. As of 2010, there were approximately 608 pupils and 3,514 persons per square mile in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, as compared to 713 students and 4,705 persons per square mile in Nassau County.

Table 5 - Population and Enrollment Density (# per Square Miles) for Selected Areas

Location	Area (sq. miles)	1990		2000		2010	
		Pop Density	Enroll Density	Pop Density	Enroll Density	Pop Density	Enroll Density
Nassau County	284.72	4,521	595	4,687	713	4,705	713
Oyster Bay Town	103.75	2,821	N.A.	2,833	N.A.	2,826	N.A.
Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD	8.16	3,524	503	3,448	572	3,514	608
Bethpage UFSD	4.46	4,252	539	4,372	648	4,297	678
Farmingdale UFSD	9.82	4,120	535	4,183	652	4,064	620
Half-Hollow Hills CSD	31.51	1,325	232	1,384	269	1,541	314
Hicksville UFSD	6.50	5,854	684	6,051	762	6,108	821
Syosset CSD	13.61	2,417	377	2,477	453	2,513	485

Source: Bureau of the Census; NYSED

There are approximately 8.16 square miles, or 5,222 acres of land within the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, offering a suburban lifestyle. Other uses of land include commercial, institutional (schools, medical facilities, religious houses of worship), recreation, open space, and utilities.

As shown in Table 6, housing sales increased last year to 354 units, reflecting a year-to-year gain of 39.4 percent. The median selling price also increased last year to \$490,000, a 5.5 percent increase from 2012. This, however, represents a decrease of 13.3 percent when compared to the peak median price of \$565,000 in 2006.

Table 6 - Home Sales in Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD: 2005 - 2013

Year	Number of Sales	Median Price
2005	350	\$560,000
2006	290	\$565,000
2007	343	\$515,000
2008	249	\$512,500
2009	222	\$465,000
2010	205	\$485,000
2011	219	\$445,000
2012	254	\$464,500
2013	354	\$490,000

Source: New York State Office of Real Property Services

The Building Department of the Town of Oyster Bay was contacted regarding the status of potential building projects, as well as any new developments before the Planning Board. It was reported that there is a proposal by *The Beechwood Organization* for a project entitled *Country Pointe Plainview*, which is expected to include 800 2-bedroom market rate units; of those, 536 would be age restricted units and 264 non-age restricted units. The town indicated that these plans are preliminary and are likely to be revised during the approval process; therefore, this project will need to be monitored to determine the possible impact to the school district.

The *Western Suffolk BOCES Planning Team* conducted a recent survey of new residents to the district. The majority of people responding to the survey were in the 35 - 49 (50 percent) age category. It should be noted that the number of responses (22) is typical for this survey.

Approximately 64 percent of the respondents had children of school age or pre-school age. The displacement of school-age children between the buyers and sellers was positive; that is, the number of sellers that had children between the ages of 0 - 18 was smaller than the number of buyers that moved in with school-aged children. A majority claimed that they would send any children they may have in the future to Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District.

A majority of the homes purchased by those responding were built since 1950; with three homes built since 2000. Most of the homes purchased were single-family dwellings (86 percent); two were condominiums and one a multi-family home. Eleven of the twenty-two respondents replied that this was the first home they owned; most indicated they relocated from other areas on Long Island. The reputation of the neighborhood and public schools, proximity to family, work and the railroad and the size and cost of the home, were all important factors for those purchasing in the area.

Housing data for the area encompassed by the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District indicated that 97.7 percent of the total housing in 2010 was occupied; the percentage of vacant housing increased from 0.9 percent in 2000 to 2.3 percent in 2010 ('vacant' includes seasonal residences). Occupied housing can be inhabited by the owner of the house or a renter. Rental property generally attracts a more transient population with fewer school-aged children than owner occupied housing. The number of owner-occupied houses decreased from 92.7 percent in 2000 to 90.2 percent in 2010. During this same time, the amount of occupied housing that is rented in the district increased from 7.3 percent in 2000 to 9.8 percent in 2010.

Additional factors to consider when determining the impact of housing on school enrollment include resident characteristics, the number of households with children and the age of the children. Table 7 includes household characteristics for Nassau County, the Town of Oyster Bay and the Plainview-Old Bethpage School District. In the United States, since 1990, the number of households increased, while household size and school enrollments decreased. Nationally, the average household consisted of 2.63 persons in 1990 and 2.58 persons in 2010. From 1990 to 2010, the household size in Nassau County remained stable at 3.0 persons, while the household size in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District decreased from 3.1 to 2.9 persons.

Between 1990 and 2010, the percentage of the population under age 5 in Nassau County decreased from 6.1 to 5.5 percent, while the under age 5 segment in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, decreased from 5.9 to 5.5 percent. Between 1990 and 2010, the median age of residents in Nassau County increased from 36.5 to 41.1 years, the median age in the Town of Oyster Bay increased from 37.0 to 43.1 years, which is similar to the median age in the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District in 2010 (44.3 years). This data supports the assertion that the population in most areas is aging. According to the 2010 Federal Census, 38.4 percent of the occupied households in the Plainview-Old Bethpage School District contain children under the age of eighteen, compared to 36.8 percent of Nassau County households and 36.9 percent of households in the Town of Oyster Bay.

Table 7 - Population Characteristics for Selected Areas

Location		Nassau County	Town of Oyster Bay	Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District
Household Size	1990	3.0	3.1	3.1
	2000	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2010	3.0	2.9	2.9
% of Households with Children under 18	1990	35.4%	36.1%	38.7%
	2000	38.6%	38.7%	40.8%
	2010	36.8%	36.9%	38.4%
# Public School Children per Household	1990	0.39	n/a	0.44
	2000	0.45	n/a	0.49
	2010	0.45	n/a	0.50
Population under Age 5	1990	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%
	2000	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
	2010	5.5%	4.9%	5.5%
Median Age	1990	36.5	37.0	n/a
	2000	38.5	39.8	n/a
	2010	41.1	43.1	44.3

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census; NYSED

D. NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

As reported by the *National Center for Education Statistics*, non-public school enrollment in pre-kindergarten through grade 12 increased between 1995 and 2001 from 5.9 to 6.3 million students. This was followed by a decrease to 5.3 million students in 2011-12. Projections indicate that, for the 2014-15 school year, private school enrollment will have declined to 5.1 million students.

In 2009-10, 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, private schools in New York State enrolled 390,000 pre-k - 12 students, or approximately 13 percent of all New York State school-age children, according to the *National Center for Education Statistics*. This is a 21 percent decrease since 2000-01, when 495,738 pre-k - 12, or 15 percent of all New York State school-age children, were enrolled in non-public schools.

On Long Island, there has also been a decrease in the percentage of students attending non-public schools. In Nassau County, 13.3 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools in 2011-12. This is a decrease from ten years prior (2001-02), when 15.4 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools. In Suffolk County, 5.6 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools in 2011-12, reflecting a decrease from ten years prior (2001-02), when 7.0 percent of school-age students attended non-public schools.

The decline in private school enrollment has been attributed to several influences, including rising tuition costs, Catholic school closings, 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 was apparent prior to the recent recession, during the economic decline, numerous families were confronted with job losses or pay cuts. Consequently, families were finding it increasingly more difficult to continue making private school tuition payments.

Nationally, in 2011, the majority of private schools (68 percent) had a religious orientation. However, Catholic school enrollment has been significantly impacted in recent years. According to the *National Catholic Education Association (NCEA)*, since 2003-04, Catholic school enrollment has dropped by 21 percent. The decline in enrollment has directly correlated with the closure of many Catholic schools throughout the United States. The *NCEA* reported a 17 percent decrease in the number of Catholic schools between 2003-04 and 2013-14, including an 8 percent decrease over the past five years. According to the *Census Bureau*, a further connection to the decline has been linked to the changing demographics of the Catholic population. There is an indication that families who typically sent their children to Catholic schools in large cities have relocated to the suburbs, where suburban public schools have been deemed better than public schools in urban areas. Another factor is the growth in Hispanic communities in urban settings. Research shows Hispanics do not typically send their children to private schools.

Recent studies have indicated that during the last decade, charter schools have also contributed to the decline in private school enrollments, as students who otherwise would have been enrolled in Catholic schools have transferred to charter schools. Charter schools offer a tuition-free alternative to traditional

public schools and frequently offer an education centered on a private school model. A recent study by *Abraham M. Lackman* estimates that approximately one third of the charter school students in New York State are former Catholic school students. According to the *National Center for Education Statistics*, between 1999-00 and 2011-12, the growth of students enrolled in charter schools increased from approximately 300,000 to 2.1 million students. The *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools*, reported that, during the 2013-14 school year, there were 91,813 students enrolled in 233 charter schools throughout New York State (183 in New York City). Currently there are five charter schools in operation on Long Island, located in Roosevelt, Hempstead (2), Riverhead and Wainscott.

There is limited data available on homeschool enrollments; however, according to the *National Center for Education Statistics*, the homeschooled population grew from 850,000 students in 1999 to 1.1 million students in 2003. The population further increased to 1.5 million students in 2007, with more recent estimates indicating that over 2 million children were homeschooled in 2011. Although researchers are predicting growth in this educational segment, currently only four percent of school-age children are being homeschooled. There is an indication of a link between the decline in private school enrollment and the growth in homeschooling. According to the *Census Bureau*, if the economic decline led to more families with non-working adults, then families who would have previously sent their children to private school are now more inclined to homeschool their children.

The *New York State Education Department* reported that approximately 401 students, or 7.6 percent of district students, attended private schools in 2013. This number has declined since 2007, when 485 students, or 8.4 percent, attended non-public schools.

Table 8 - Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD Resident Student Enrollment in Non-Public Schools

Year	Non-Public Enrollment	Public Enrollment	Total Public & Non-Public Enrollment	% Non-Public
2010	437	4,960	5,397	8.1%
2011	449	4,888	5,337	8.4%
2012	443	4,879	5,322	8.3%
2013	401	4,860	5,261	7.6%

Source: NYS Dept. of Education

Section Two: Enrollment Analysis

The objective of this section of the study was to evaluate the district's enrollment trends and variables in order to project future enrollments. The projected enrollment incorporates assumptions based on the demographic analysis presented in Section One.

This study uses BEDS enrollment data from the *New York State Department of Education* and enrollment data from the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District. The objective of this section of the study was to calculate enrollment projections by year, grade and school for the next ten years.

The enrollment projections in this report incorporate past and present demographic factors, which include population characteristics, birthrates, housing and non-public school enrollment. If any significant changes in these factors occur, as detailed below, the enrollment projections should be recalculated. It is recommended that the district update these projections regularly.

The enrollment projections are based on historical trends in the district. The projected enrollment is a reflection of stable incoming classes and gains and losses within grade transitions, paired with housing and non-public school factors. Enrollment projections are based on several assumptions, including continued migration patterns, maintained birth to kindergarten relationships and general demographics not experiencing extraordinary changes.

A. ENROLLMENT PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes fall enrollment data provided by the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central 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 2004 through 2014 for the district [Appendix A-1] and each school [Appendix A-7, A-8, A-10, A-12, A-14, A-17, A-18, A-19].
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-1] and each elementary, middle and high school [Appendix A-8, A-10, A-12, A-14, A-17, A-18, A-19].
3. Projected kindergarten entering cohorts based on the number of live births in Nassau County, with consideration given to school district births, five years before each year projected [Appendix A-3].

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

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

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

1. Population will continue to grow slowly as limited new residential development brings fewer younger families into the community than in the past. The turnover of approximately 200 - 350 homes each year is anticipated to continue.
2. Future kindergarten classes are anticipated to be maintained at a lower level than seen during the past ten years, due to declining birth rates and limited new construction anticipated within the district boundaries.
3. Non-public school enrollment will continue to enroll approximately six to eight percent of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District resident students each year.

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 that is significantly higher or lower than that experienced by the district 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.
- Sociological changes that reflect changed values or attitudes concerning 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 (2015 - 2019) projections are those best used in district planning and decision making. That is because this period consists mainly of Category 1 projections.

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

B. GRADE - TO - GRADE RETENTION

The enrollment trends of the past ten years were analyzed, particularly the trend to lose or gain students in transition from one grade to the next. The Cohort Survival Model measures these trends through the analysis of "migration ratios" that compare the number of students at a particular grade level in a given year to the number of students at the next grade level in the following year. Migration ratios measure this relationship as a percent change. If the ratio is 100 percent, then no students were lost or gained in the transition between grades. A ratio of less than 100 percent would indicate that students were lost, and a ratio greater than 100 percent would reveal a gain between grades.

An analysis of average Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District's migration ratios [Appendix A-1] revealed the average trend to gain or maintain enrollment in progression to most grades; the exception is ninth grade, where on average, there are losses of students in transition. A review of each transition over the last ten years reflected fluctuating migrations, with variations accounted for by demographic factors, such as housing turnover and non-public school attendance and possible programmatic adjustments.

The transition trends in the district were analyzed and used to project enrollment. These ratios incorporate enrollment variables (housing, non-public enrollment, population characteristics, birthrates, etc.) particular to the district. The development of trends is based on the demographic analysis presented in Section One. These ratios play an integral role in the enrollment projections, since the current grade enrollments are multiplied by them to project future grade enrollments.

C. PROJECTED ENTERING COHORTS

The application of migration ratios to the current grade enrollments cannot provide the entering kindergarten cohorts, since they are not yet in the system. The *Birth Persistence Method* views the number of live births five years earlier than each historical district kindergarten grade. The relationship between births and district kindergarten is then used to derive projected entering kindergarten cohorts. This method is considered highly reliable when accurate district census data are unavailable. The numbers of births in Nassau County, as well as school district births, were analyzed in comparison to Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District kindergarten enrollments [Appendix A-3].

New housing and housing turnover would normally bring younger women into the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District and subsequently increase the number of school-age children entering the district. This in-migration affects the percentage of children born five years earlier in Nassau County that will enter the district. It is noted that the county kindergarten-to -birth ratio in 2014 was the highest of the historical period. A three to five-year weighted average historical birth-to-kindergarten ratio was applied against actual and estimated births in 2010 - 2019 to project the incoming district kindergarten for 2015 through 2024.

D. DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District's enrollment reflects the tendency to gain or maintain students in progression to all but ninth grade. These migration patterns reflect historical trends and influences from housing turnover, birthrate, and non-public school factors. The district is projected to see declining enrollment during the next ten years, with an overall decrease of 244 students expected by 2024.

The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District educates students in grades Pre-K - 12 within 8 district facilities. The kindergarten program is currently housed in one school: Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center. Grades 1 - 4 are housed in four schools: Old Bethpage, Parkway, Pasadena and Stratford Road Elementary Schools. Students in grades 5 - 8 attend Howard B. Mattlin Middle School and Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School. Students in grades 9 - 12 are housed in Plainview-Old Bethpage/John F. Kennedy High School.

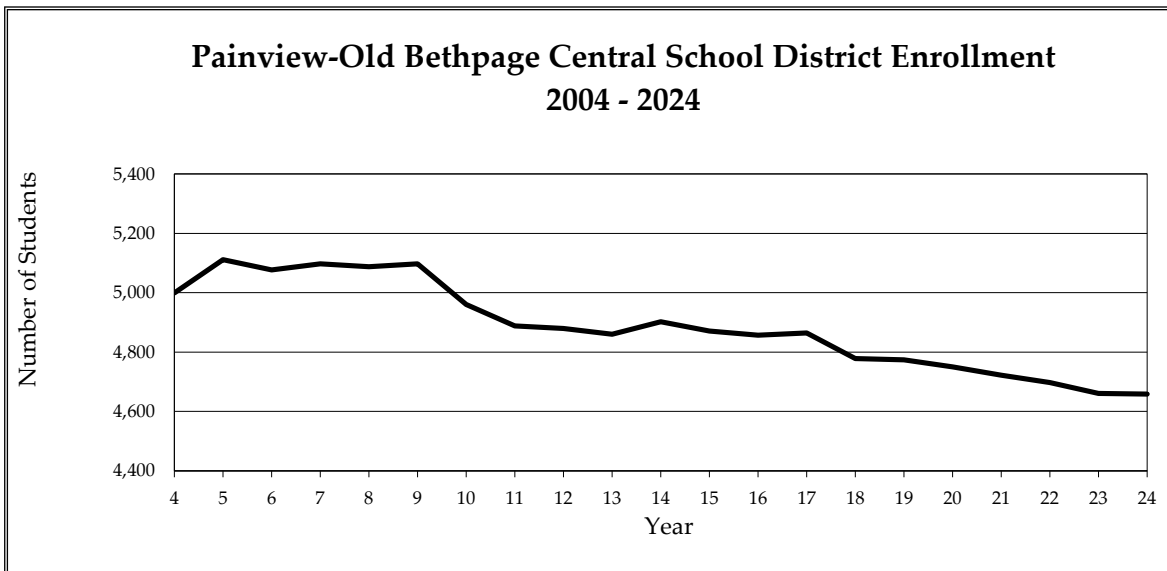


Figure 6 - Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, K - 12 Enrollment

As shown in Figure 7, enrollment increases were seen in the elementary (K - 4) and high school (9 - 12) grades during the first half of the historical period, while the middle (5 - 8) grades saw losses. Decreases were seen in all grade configurations during the second half of the period. Losses are expected to continue in the elementary and high school grade configurations during the first half of the projection period. During the latter half of the projection period, losses are expected in all grade configurations. The projection period peak enrollment of 4,871 students is expected next year in 2015. A loss of 244 students, or 5.0 percent of the current district enrollment, is expected over the next ten years.

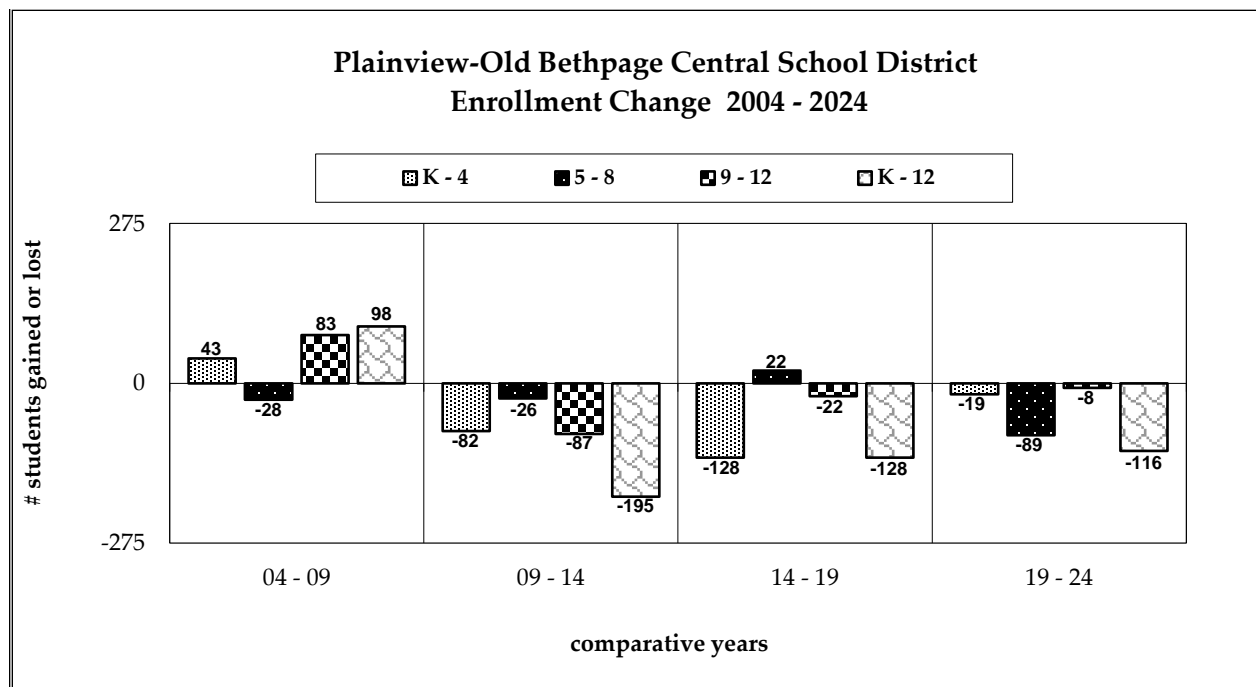


Figure 7 - Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District Enrollment Change

The Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District enrolled 4,999 students in grades K - 12 in 2004. During the historical period, enrollment fluctuated but ultimately decreased, leading to the current enrollment of 4,902 students in 2014. This represents a loss of 97 students, or 1.9 percent, over the last ten years. An additional loss of 244 students, or 5.0 percent of the current enrollment, is expected by 2024, when 4,658 students are anticipated to enroll [Appendix A-1, A-4].

Several factors contribute to the projected district enrollment trends:

- ☞ **First**, the district has the tendency to gain or maintain students in transition to most grades; with the exception of ninth grade, where student losses are seen in migration [Appendix A-1].
- ☞ **Second**, kindergarten enrollment ranged between 330 - 421 students during the last ten years; there are currently 368 students enrolled. Due to an historically low number of births recorded in the district in 2010, kindergarten enrollment is projected to drop to 307 students next year; this will be the lowest enrollment of the ten year projection period. Subsequently, enrollment is projected to increase to 336 students in 2016, and then range between 314 - 328 students between 2017 and 2024 [Appendix A-3].
- ☞ **Third**, the kindergarten class has been smaller than the twelfth grade class of the previous year since 2006. This trend is expected to continue throughout the projection period with losses of between 34 - 123 students expected each year due to this displacement [Appendix A-6].
- ☞ **Fourth**, the average grade level size decreased in all grades except fifth and twelfth between 2009 and 2014, as compared to 2004 through 2009. Grade level size decreases are projected in all grades except fifth, ninth and tenth between 2014 and 2019. Grade level size decreases are projected in all grades between 2019 and 2024 [Appendix A-6].

It is shown in Table 9 that the elementary (K - 4) grades are expected to be at their projection period peak enrollment in 2016; the middle (5 - 8) and high school (9 - 12) grades are expected to reach their peak enrollments later in the projection period, in 2019 and 2017, respectively. The overall district is expected to be at its projection period peak next year in 2015, when 4,871 students are anticipated to enroll. It should be noted that this is 31 fewer students when compared to the current enrollment.

Table 9 - Projected Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD Enrollment

Year	K - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	Total K - 12
Current 2014	1,816	1,532	1,554	4,902
Projected 2015	1,773	1,553	1,545	4,871*
2016	1,792*	1,521	1,544	4,857
2017	1,747	1,539	1,578*	4,864
2018	1,732	1,534	1,512	4,778
2019	1,688	1,554*	1,532	4,774
2020	1,706	1,543	1,501	4,750
2021	1,691	1,512	1,519	4,722
2022	1,690	1,492	1,515	4,697
2023	1,683	1,442	1,535	4,660
2024	1,669	1,465	1,524	4,658

* shows peak enrollment during 2015 – 2024

E. ENROLLMENT OF GRADE CONFIGURATIONS

ELEMENTARY GRADES (K - 4) ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-2, A-5]*

The elementary enrollment consisted of 1,855 students in grades K - 4 in 2004. Decreases during five of the next ten years led to the current enrollment of 1,816 students in grades K - 4 in 2014. A loss of 39 students in grades K - 4 is noted since 2004.

Losses are projected in eight of the next ten years, leading to the anticipated 2024 enrollment of 1,669 students. This represents a loss of 147 students, or 8.1 percent, when compared to the current enrollment. The elementary grades are housed in five schools: Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center, Old Bethpage School, Parkway School, Pasadena School and Stratford Road School.

Table 10 details the projected enrollment in the district’s elementary schools through 2024. It is shown that Parkway and Pasadena Schools will reach their projection period peak enrollment next year in 2015, while Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center, Old Bethpage School and Stratford Road School will each peak in 2016. It should be noted that the Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center peak enrollment represents a decrease of 32 students, when compared to the current enrollment. The total K - 4 enrollment is expected to be at its projection period peak enrollment of 1,792 students in 2016; this is a decrease of 24 students when compared to the current enrollment.

Table 10 - Projected Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD Elementary Enrollment

Year	Kindergarten Center	Old Bethpage School	Parkway School	Pasadena School	Stratford Road School	Total K - 4
Current 2014	368	339	353	353	403	1,816
Projected 2015	307	335	361*	362*	408	1,773
2016	336*	339*	352	349	416*	1,792*
2017	320	325	349	356	397	1,747
2018	324	322	345	349	392	1,732
2019	328	311	332	337	380	1,688
2020	325	316	337	343	385	1,706
2021	322	313	334	340	382	1,691
2022	319	313	334	341	383	1,690
2023	317	312	333	340	381	1,683
2024	314	309	331	337	378	1,669

* shows peak enrollment during 2015 - 2024

Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center *[Appendix A-7]*

Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center housed 357 kindergarten students in 2004; a gain the following year resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 421 students in 2005. Losses in six of the next nine years led to the current enrollment of 368 students in 2014. Despite the recent losses, an increase of 11 students, or 3.1 percent, is noted during the historical period.

Due to an historically low number of births recorded in the district in 2010, the kindergarten projection for 2015 is the lowest (307 students) of the ten year projection period. Enrollment is projected to increase to 336 students in 2016 and then range between 314 - 328 students between 2017 and 2024 *[Appendix A-6]*.

This school currently houses nineteen (19) sections for kindergarten instruction, including two self-contained special education sections. The average section size for this school is 21.6 students. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 15 - 16 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students per section.

Old Bethpage School *[Appendix A-8, A-9]*

Old Bethpage School housed 383 students in grades 1 - 4 in 2004; gains in the next two years led to the historical peak enrollment of 403 students. Losses in seven of the next eight years led to the current enrollment of 339 students in 2014. This represents a decrease of 44 students, or 11.5 percent, during the historical period.

Losses are expected in seven of the next ten years, leading to the projected 2024 enrollment of 309 students. This represents a loss of 30 students, or 8.8 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

Old Bethpage School displays the average trend to gain students in transition to all grades. However, the entering first grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting fourth grade class of the previous year in eight of the next ten years, minimizing the gains occurring through transition. These factors will lead to the projected enrollment pattern.

This school currently houses fifteen (15) sections for the instruction of three to four sections per grade level. The average section size for this school is 22.6 students, ranging from an average of 19.8 students in first grade to 23.8 students in both second and fourth grades. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 14 - 15 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students in grades 1 - 2 and 28 students in grades 3 - 4.

Parkway School *[Appendix A-10, A-11]*

Parkway School housed 332 students in grades 1 - 4 in 2004; gains in two of the next five years led to the historical peak enrollment of 361 students. Losses in three of the last five years led to the current enrollment of 353 students in 2014. Despite the recent losses, an increase of 21 students, or 6.3 percent, is noted since 2004.

Losses are expected in seven of the next ten years, leading to the projected 2024 enrollment of 331 students. This represents a loss of 22 students, or 6.2 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

Parkway School displays the average trend to gain or maintain students in transition to all grades. However, the entering first grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting fourth grade class of the previous year in eight of the next ten years, minimizing the gains occurring through transition. These factors will lead to the projected enrollment pattern.

This school currently houses sixteen (16) sections for the instruction of four sections per grade level. The average section size for this school is 22.1 students, ranging from an average of 21.0 students in first grade to 22.8 students in third grade. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 15 - 16 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students in grades 1 - 2 and 28 students in grades 3 - 4.

Pasadena School *[Appendix A-12, A-13]*

Pasadena School housed 391 students in grades 1 - 4 in 2004; this was the historical peak enrollment. Losses in six of the next ten years led to the current enrollment of 353 students in 2014. This represents a decrease of 38 students, or 9.7 percent, during the historical period.

Losses are expected in six of the next ten years, leading to the projected 2024 enrollment of 337 students. This represents a loss of 16 students, or 4.5 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

Pasadena School displays the average trend to gain or maintain students in transition to all grades. However, the entering first grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting fourth grade class of the previous year in seven of the next ten years, minimizing any gains occurring through transition. These factors will lead to the projected enrollment pattern.

This school currently houses sixteen (16) sections for the instruction of four sections per grade level. The average section size for this school is 22.1 students, ranging from an average of 20.3 students in second grade to 23.8 students in third grade. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 15 - 16 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students in grades 1 - 2 and 28 students in grades 3 - 4.

Stratford Road School *[Appendix A-14, A-15]*

Stratford Road School housed 392 students in grades 1 - 4 in 2004; gains in the next four years led to the historical peak enrollment of 465 students in 2008. Losses in five of the last six years resulted in the current enrollment of 403 students in 2014. Despite the recent losses, an increase of 11 students, or 2.8 percent, is noted since 2004.

Losses are expected in six of the next ten years, leading to the projected 2024 enrollment of 378 students. This represents a loss of 25 students, or 6.2 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

Stratford Road School displays the average trend to gain students in transition to all grades. However, the entering first grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting fourth grade class of the previous year in eight of the next ten years, minimizing the gains occurring through transition. These factors will lead to the projected enrollment pattern.

This school currently houses twenty-two (22) sections for the instruction of four to five sections per grade level. The average section size for this school is 23.7 students, ranging from an average of 21.0 students in third grade to 26.5 students in fourth grade. Enrollment projections suggest the need for 21 - 24 instructional sections throughout the projection period, in order to maintain class sizes at a maximum of 24 students in grades 1 - 2 and 28 students in grades 3 - 4.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL SECTIONS

The current and projected need for elementary instructional sections is presented in Table 11. These needs are based on the following district class size guidelines:

Grades K - 2 maximum of 24 students

Grades 3 - 4 maximum of 28 students

It is shown that the district currently houses 88 sections for the core instruction of grades K - 4. The projected K - 4 enrollment suggests the need for 81 - 85 sections during the projection period in order to accommodate the above stated class size guidelines. It is projected that the district will require 83 sections in 2024, which is five fewer sections when compared to the current allocation [Appendix A-16].

It is anticipated that Old Bethpage and Parkway Schools will require that the current sectional allocation be maintained next year, while Pasadena will require one fewer section and the Plainview-Old Bethpage Kindergarten Center will require four fewer sections. Projections indicate Stratford Road School is expected to require two additional sections next year.

Table 11 - Projected Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD Elementary Instructional Sections

Year	Kindergarten Center	Old Bethpage School	Parkway School	Pasadena School	Stratford Road School	Total K - 4
Current 2014	19	15	16	16	22	88
Projected 2015	15	15	16	15	24	85
2016	16	15	16	15	23	85
2017	16	15	16	16	21	84
2018	16	15	15	15	22	83
2019	16	14	15	15	21	81
2020	16	14	16	16	21	83
2021	16	14	16	16	21	83
2022	16	14	16	16	21	83
2023	16	14	16	16	21	83
2024	16	14	16	16	21	83

Note: Includes ungraded sections

MIDDLE GRADES (5 - 8) ENROLLMENT [Appendix A-2, A-5]

Enrollment in the district’s middle grades (5 - 8) totaled 1,586 students in 2004. A gain the following year in 2005, led to the historical peak enrollment of 1,639 students. Decreases occurred in six of the next nine years, resulting in the current enrollment of 1,532 students in 2014. An overall loss of 54 students, or 3.4 percent, is noted over the last ten years. The total 5 - 8 enrollment is expected to increase by 22 students, to a peak of 1,554 students in 2019; decreases are forecasted during the remaining five years of the projection period.

The middle grades are housed in two schools: Howard B. Mattlin and Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle Schools.

Table 12 shows the current and projected middle school enrollment through 2024. Howard B. Mattlin Middle School is expected to reach its projection period peak enrollment next year in 2015, with 771 students and Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School is expected reach its peak enrollment in 2019 with 819 students.

Table 12 - Projected Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD Middle School Enrollment

Year	H.B. Mattlin Middle School	Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School	Total 5 - 8
Current 2014	758	774	1,532
Projected 2015	771*	782	1,553
2016	748	773	1,521
2017	752	787	1,539
2018	730	804	1,534
2019	735	819*	1,554*
2020	729	814	1,543
2021	709	803	1,512
2022	702	790	1,492
2023	677	765	1,442
2024	688	777	1,465

* shows peak enrollment during 2015 - 2024

Howard B. Mattlin Middle School *[Appendix A-17]*

Howard B. Mattlin Middle School housed 797 students in grades 5 - 8 in 2004; this was the historical peak enrollment. Subsequently, losses in six of the next ten years led to the current enrollment of 758 students in 2014. This represents a loss of 39 students, or 4.9 percent, during the historical period.

The peak enrollment of the projection period is expected next year in 2015, with 771 students; this is 13 more students than are currently enrolled. Decreases are anticipated in six of the nine remaining years of the projection period, leading to the 2024 enrollment of 688 students. This represents a loss of 70 students, or 9.2 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

This school displays the average trend to gain students in progression to fifth and sixth grade, maintain students in progression to seventh grade and lose students in progression to eighth grade. The entering fifth grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting eighth grade class of the previous year in six of the next ten years, minimizing any gains occurring through transition. These factors will result in the projected enrollment pattern.

Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School *[Appendix A-18]*

Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School housed 789 students in grades 5 - 8 in 2004; subsequently a gain the following year resulted in the historical peak enrollment of 844 students. Losses in four of the next nine years led to the current enrollment of 774 students in 2014. This represents a loss of 15 students, or 1.9 percent, during the historical period.

Gains in four of the next five years will lead to the peak enrollment of 819 students in 2019; this is 45 more students than are currently enrolled. Decreases are anticipated in four of the five remaining years of the projection period, leading to the 2024 enrollment of 777 students. Despite the projected losses, a gain of 3 students is expected by 2024, when compared to the current enrollment.

This school displays the average trend to gain students in progression to fifth, sixth and eighth grades and maintain students in progression to seventh grade. The entering fifth grade class is expected to be smaller than the exiting eighth grade class of the previous year in five of the next ten years, thereby reducing gains occurring through transition. These factors will result in the projected enrollment pattern.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES (9 - 12) ENROLLMENT *[Appendix A-2, A-5]*

Plainview-Old Bethpage/John F. Kennedy High School *[Appendix A-19]*

Plainview-Old Bethpage/JFK High School housed 1,558 students in grades 9 - 12 in 2004; gains in four of the next five years led to the historical peak enrollment of 1,641 students, in 2009. Subsequently losses in three of the next five years led to the current enrollment of 1,554 students in 2014. This represents an overall loss of 4 students, during the historical period. However, a loss of 87 students is noted since the peak enrollment in 2009.

The projection period peak enrollment is expected in 2017, with 1,578 students; this is 24 more students than are currently enrolled. Losses are expected in four of the seven remaining years of the projection period, leading to the anticipated 2024 enrollment of 1,524 students. This represents a loss of 30 students, or 1.9 percent, when compared to the current enrollment.

This school displays the average trend to gain students in transition to eleventh and twelfth grades and maintain students in transition to tenth grade. The incoming ninth grade class is expected to be smaller than the graduating twelfth grade class of the previous year in six of the next ten years. These factors will result in the projected enrollment pattern.