



Enrollment Projection Study

for the

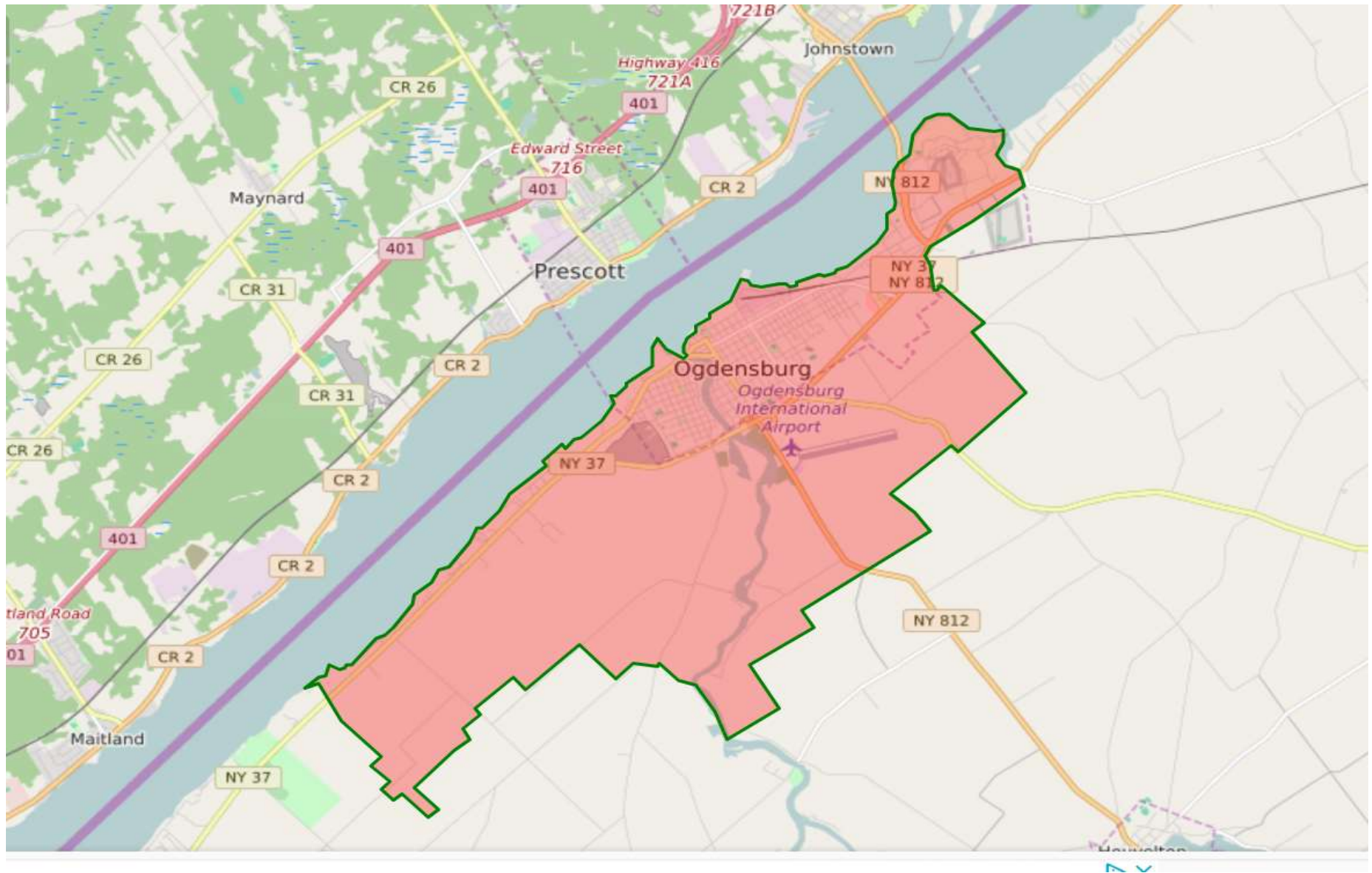
***Ogdensburg
City School District
Ogdensburg, New York***

Tools to Help Plan and Discuss the Future

Prepared by Dr. Paul M. Seversky,
Principal, SES Study Team, LLC

August, 2024

*"Custom tools and research to aid a school district in defining a vision and
decision options for serving students in the future."*

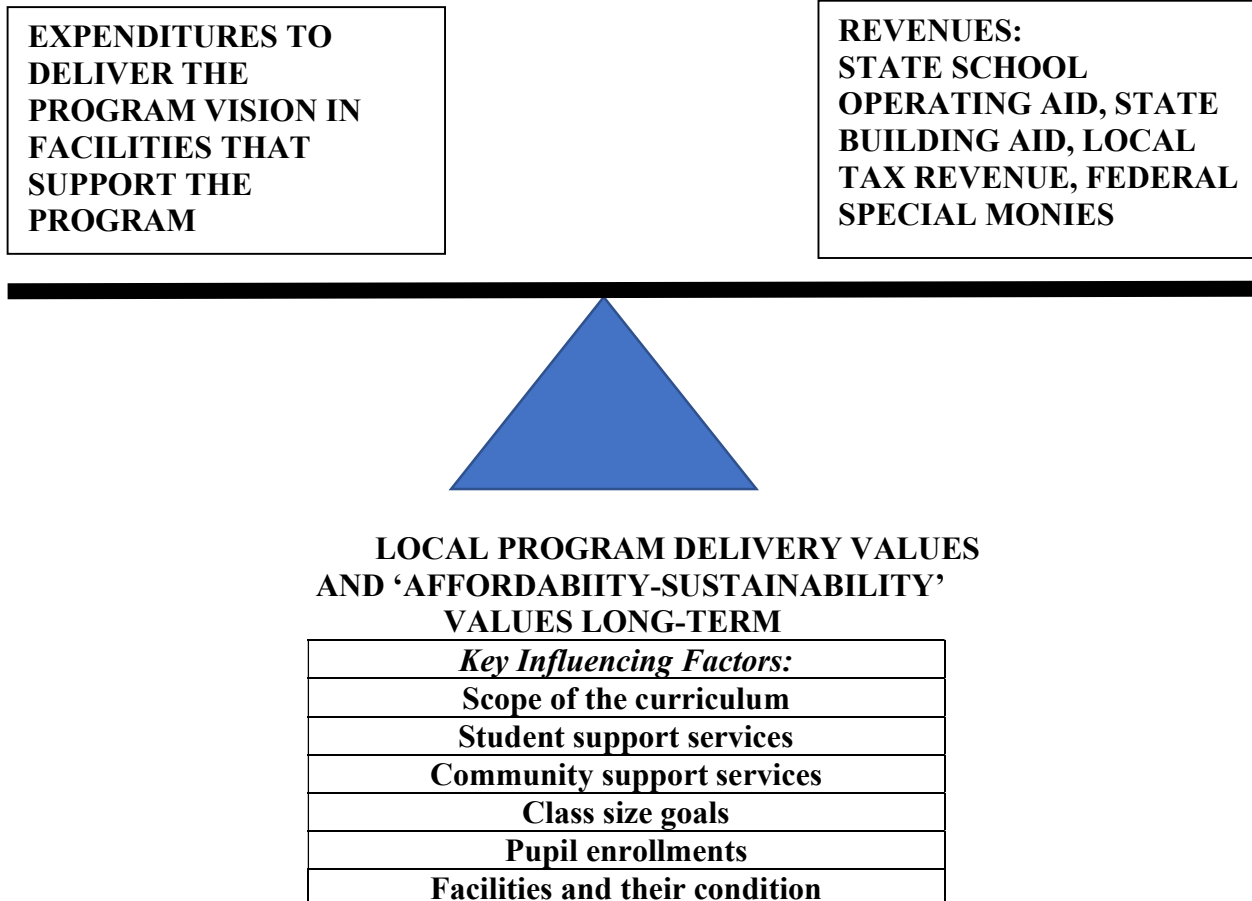


“Custom tools and research to aid a school district in defining a vision and decision options for serving students in the future.”

PREFACE

An ***Enrollment Projection Study*** is a key baseline tool to help the long-term planning by a school district. Driven by clear Program Vision values to serve the pupils and the community, a school district continuously plans and balances the expenditures to deliver that Vision with the public revenues available. Careful planning and clear measurable program goals help to achieve a balance of affordability and sustainability long-term. Having a very good indication as to how many pupils a district can reasonably expect to serve over the next ten years allows the district to plan more precisely programmatically, financially, and with regard to school facilities.

***Local Ogdensburg City School District ‘Data-Driven’ Discussion to
Determine a Long-Term
Balance of Program Vision,
Financial Resources, and School Building Assets***



“Custom tools and research to aid a school district in defining a vision and decision options for serving students in the future.”

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Dr. Paul M. Seversky
Paul.Seversky@SES-StudyTeam.org

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decision options for serving students in the future.”*

PURPOSE AND USE OF THE ENROLLMENT PROJECTION STUDY

This enrollment projection study provides historical and current Ogdensburg City School District enrollment data and suggests enrollment projection scenarios based on the trending of historical data patterns. The Ogdensburg School District has 16.87 square miles within its enrollment boundaries.

The main purpose of the study is to provide a tool to help school district decision-making. The study provides projected pupil enrollments based on different assumptions about the future. The study is a tool to engage a community in identifying what they believe about the future of the school district and the community it serves. The study also enables the school district to comply with Commissioner's Regulation Section 155.1. The Regulation requires long-range planning of program requirements, future enrollments K-12, pupil capacity of existing facilities, and a plan for repair or modernization of facilities and/or provision for additional facilities to support the delivery of the program kindergarten through grade 12. Planning for a Pre-kindergarten program component is a separate element and analysis. Unlike kindergarten, which has evolved into a 'compulsory' enrollment grade for which State attendance aid is given to a district, Pre-kindergarten enrollment rests solely on the availability of such a program at the discretion of a school district and the volition of the parents or guardians to have their children attend.

The enrollment projection study combined with the values, intuition, and vision of school district officials can frame planning discussions as the school district defines its facilities, staffing and pupil program needs into the future.

VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE FUTURE SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENTS

The six sources of current and projected school district enrollment are:

- live births within the school district and their eventual kindergarten enrollment in the district;
- new household population with children who move to the district;
- new population who moves to the district who are at child-bearing age and plan to begin a family;
- enrollment of students from non-public schools or from home-schooling settings;
- school program and academic intervention changes that may increase the success of the school district in keeping existing enrollment as long as possible to culminate in high school graduation;
- a change by other public schools, if any, who tuition students to attend the Ogdensburg City School District.

If there are data to suggest that one or more of the variables listed above will not continue into the near future of the next five years in the same historical pattern, then the baseline enrollment projections results

are modified to estimate the potential impact the variable(s) may have on future school district enrollments.

METHODOLOGY TO PROJECT BASELINE ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

Compilation of Data

The study collects the following data to execute the cohort survival statistic to project *baseline* future enrollments of the school district:

- Student enrollments of the Ogdensburg City School District by grade level from 2018-2019 through 2023-2024 are compiled from data provided by district personnel. *All* public school enrolled children including ‘ungraded’, special needs students regardless of current school year program location of program, and temporarily home-bound pupils are included in the estimates.
- Annual kindergarten class enrollments are compared to the live birth in the total school district enrollment area five years earlier.
- Live birth numbers in the school district since 2002 as reported by the New York State Department of Health are analyzed.

Application of the Baseline Cohort Survival Statistic

The cohort survival statistic identifies a ‘percentage of survival’ ratio that describes the relationship of a grade level enrollment in a given year compared to the grade enrollment in the next lower grade from the previous year. If a ratio falls below 1.0, the ratio signifies that the enrollment of students in a grade level decreased or did not ‘survive’ enrollment into the next grade level of the next year. If a ratio rises above 1.0, the ratio then signifies that new enrollment has moved to the district or a significant change in grade-to-grade promotion policy.

Calculating the survival ratios from 2018-2019 through 2023-2024 for each of the grade enrollments provides the basis for a set of average grade-to-grade survival ratios that can be used to estimate future *baseline* grade enrollments in the Ogdensburg City School District.

Limitations of the Study

- The future enrollments predicted using the cohort survival statistic should be adjusted if there is evidence that one or more of the study assumptions have changed.
- Enrollment projection totals for K-6 and 7-12 are more reliable than are those for specific grade levels in specific years. *Primary focus should be given to estimates five years into the future for grades K-6; eight years for grades 7-8, and ten years for grades 9-12.*
- The cohort survival statistic is a linear calculation. As such, sporadic fluctuations of historical enrollment data from year-to-year could affect the estimated projections of future enrollment.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ANNUAL ENROLLMENTS

Total K-12 enrollment in the six enrollment years since 2018-2019 has declined yearly from 1548 pupils to 1328 in the current school year. Two hundred and twenty fewer pupils equate to a -14.2% change over the past six years. The six-year average is 1440 pupils and the median is 1442.

**CHART ONE: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
HISTORICAL K-12 ENROLLMENT
2018-2023**

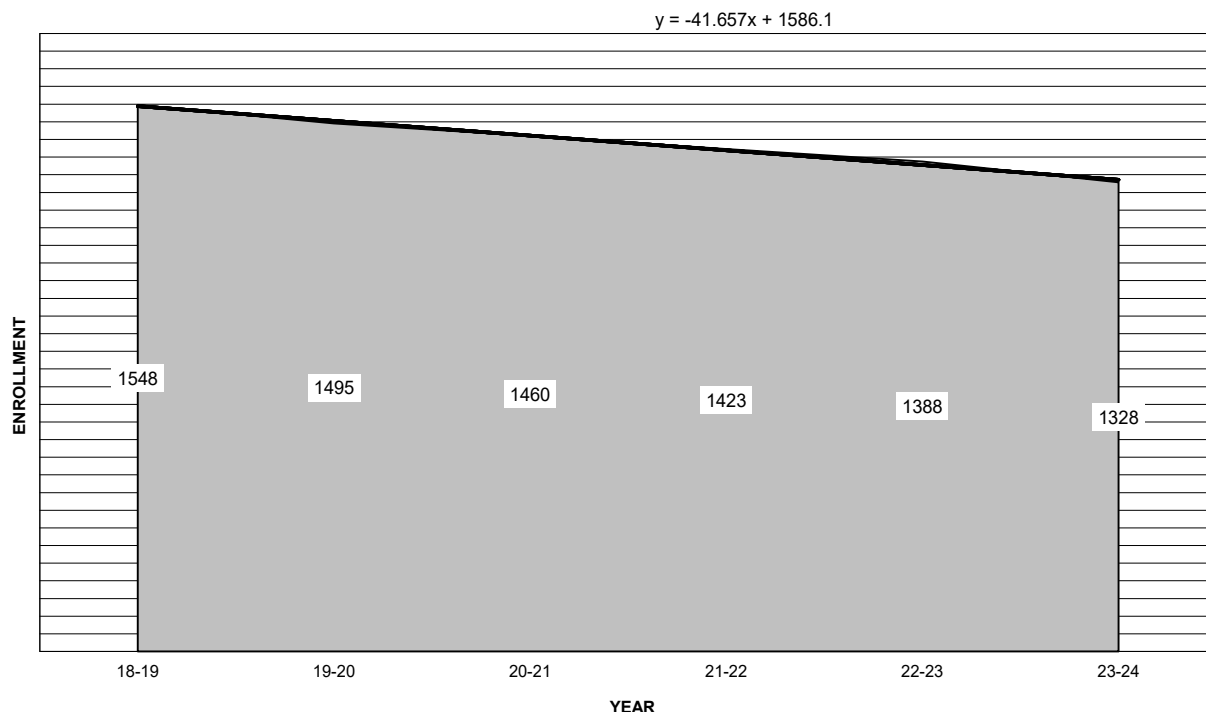


Chart Two on the next page illustrates the historical pattern of K-6 and 7-12 since 2018. Note the difference in the decreasing pattern of K-6 elementary grade level enrollments and 7-12 secondary enrollments since 2018. K-6 enrollments over the past six years have declined at a steeper rate than enrollments in 7-12.

Grade	Change since 2018	% Change since 2018	Insights as to the variables that influenced the decline of grade K-6 enrollment from 2018-2023?
K-6	-153	-19%	Insights as to the variables that influenced the decline of 7-12 from 2018-2023?
7-12	-67	-9%	

CHART TWO: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HISTORICAL K-6, 7-12 ENROLLMENT 2018-2023

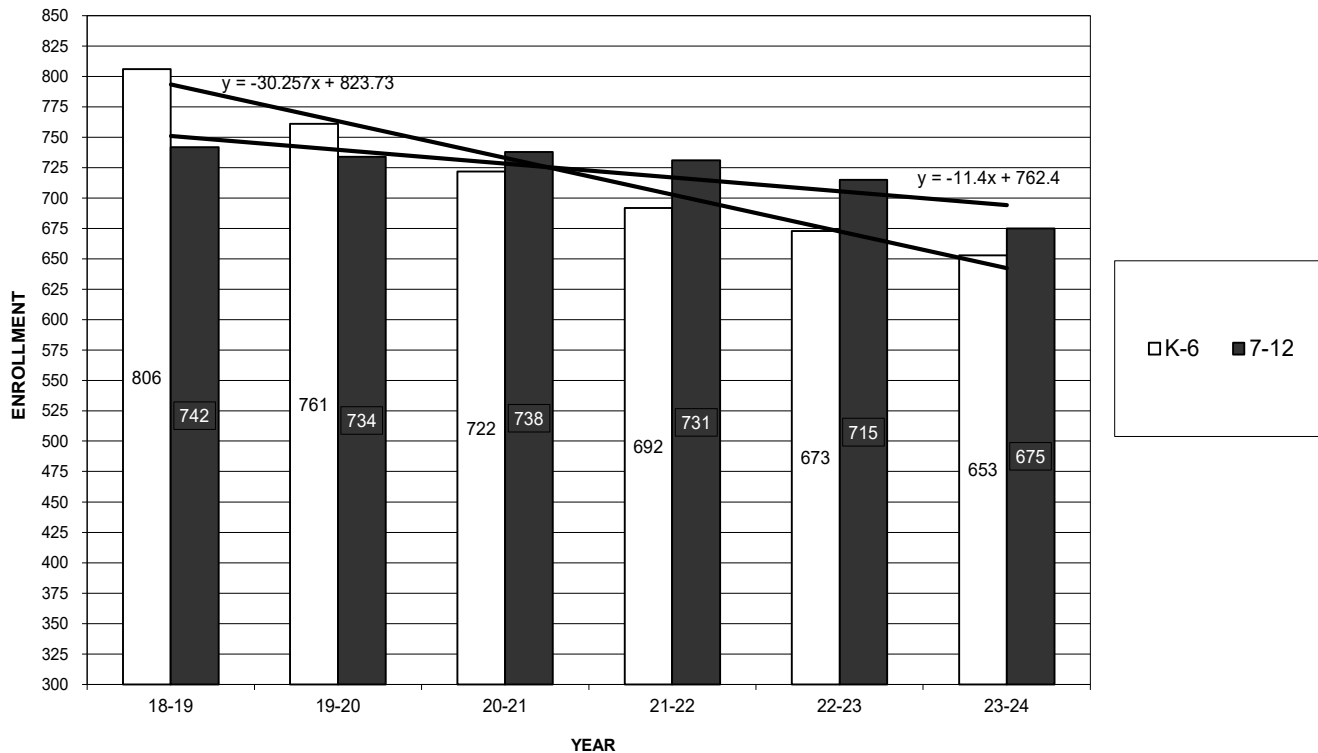
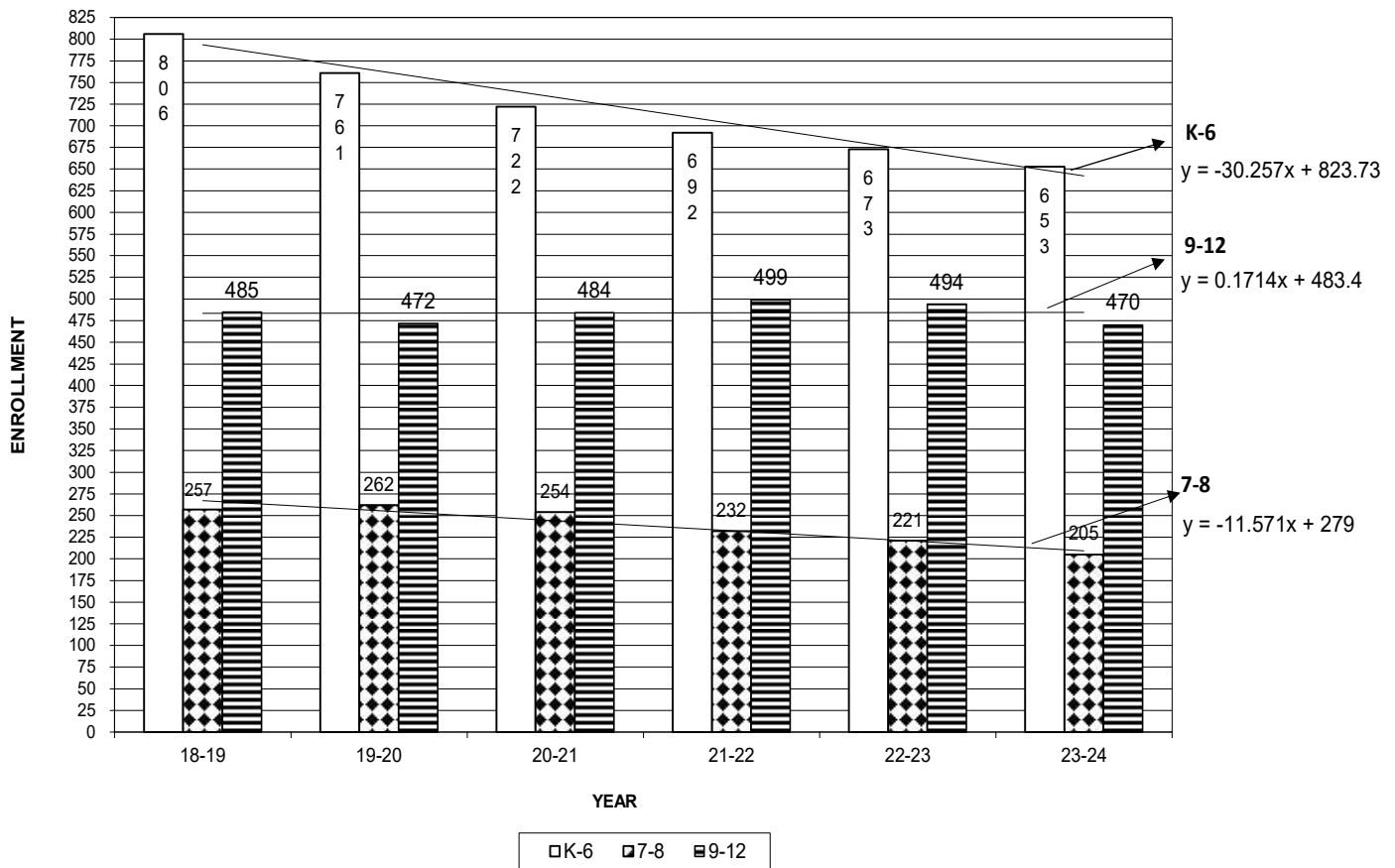


Chart Three on the next page illustrates the historical pattern of K-6, 7-8, and 9-12 enrollments since 2018. Note the decreasing patterns of K-6 and 7-8 since 2018. The decreasing patterns of K-6 and 7-8 enrollment over the past six years suggests 9-12 enrollments may likely continue to decrease over the next ten years compared to the previous six years. Note the decreasing pattern of K-6 from 2020-23 during the COVID epidemic. The K-6 enrollment in 2023-24 does not suggest the beginning of a recovery of some elementary enrollment after the COVID years.

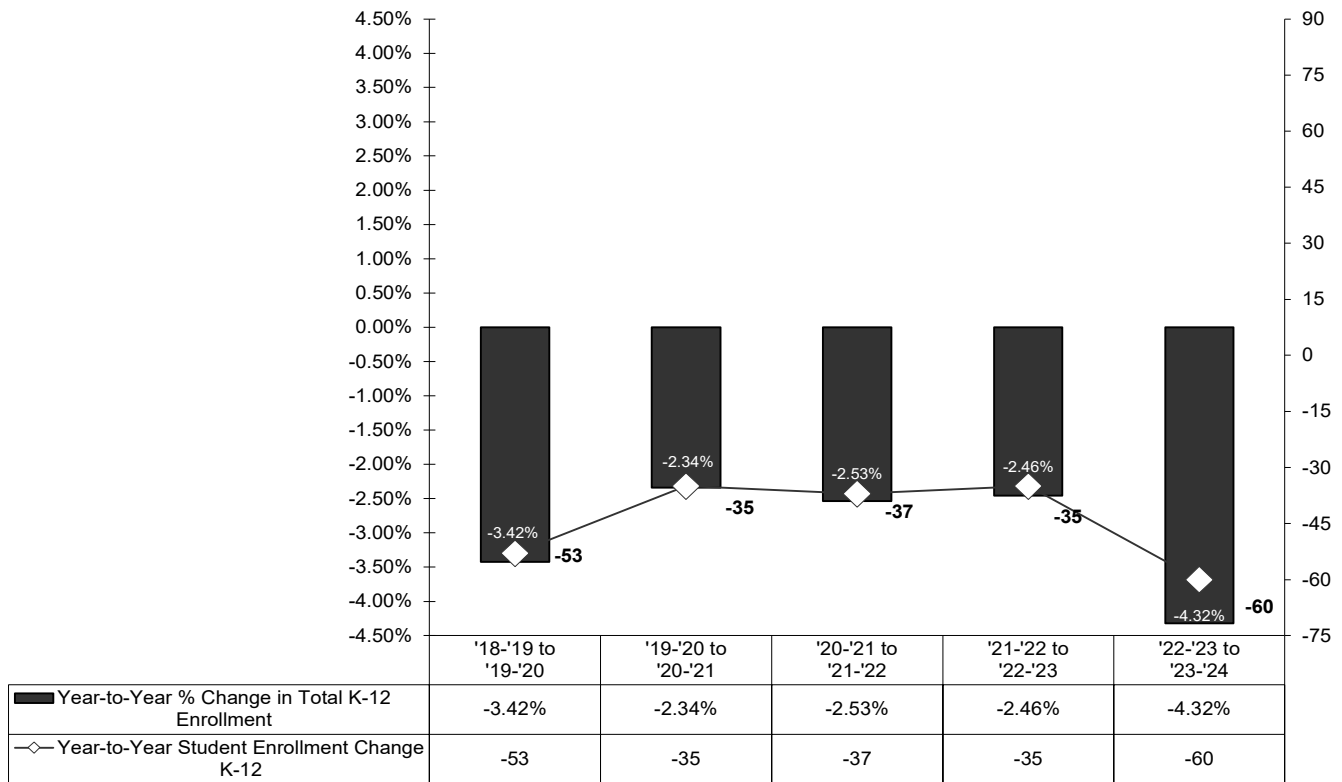
Grade	Change since 2018	% Change since 2018	
K-6	-153	-19%	<i>Insights as to the variables that influenced the 19% decline in K-6 enrollment from 2018-2023?</i>
7-8	-52	-20.2%	<i>Insights as to the variables that influenced the 20.2% decrease in 7-8 enrollment from 2018-2023?</i>
9-12	-15	-3.1%	<i>Insights as to the variables that influenced the 3.1% decline in 9-12 enrollment from 2018-2023?</i>

CHART THREE: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HISTORICAL K-6, 7-8, 9-12 ENROLLMENT 2018-2023

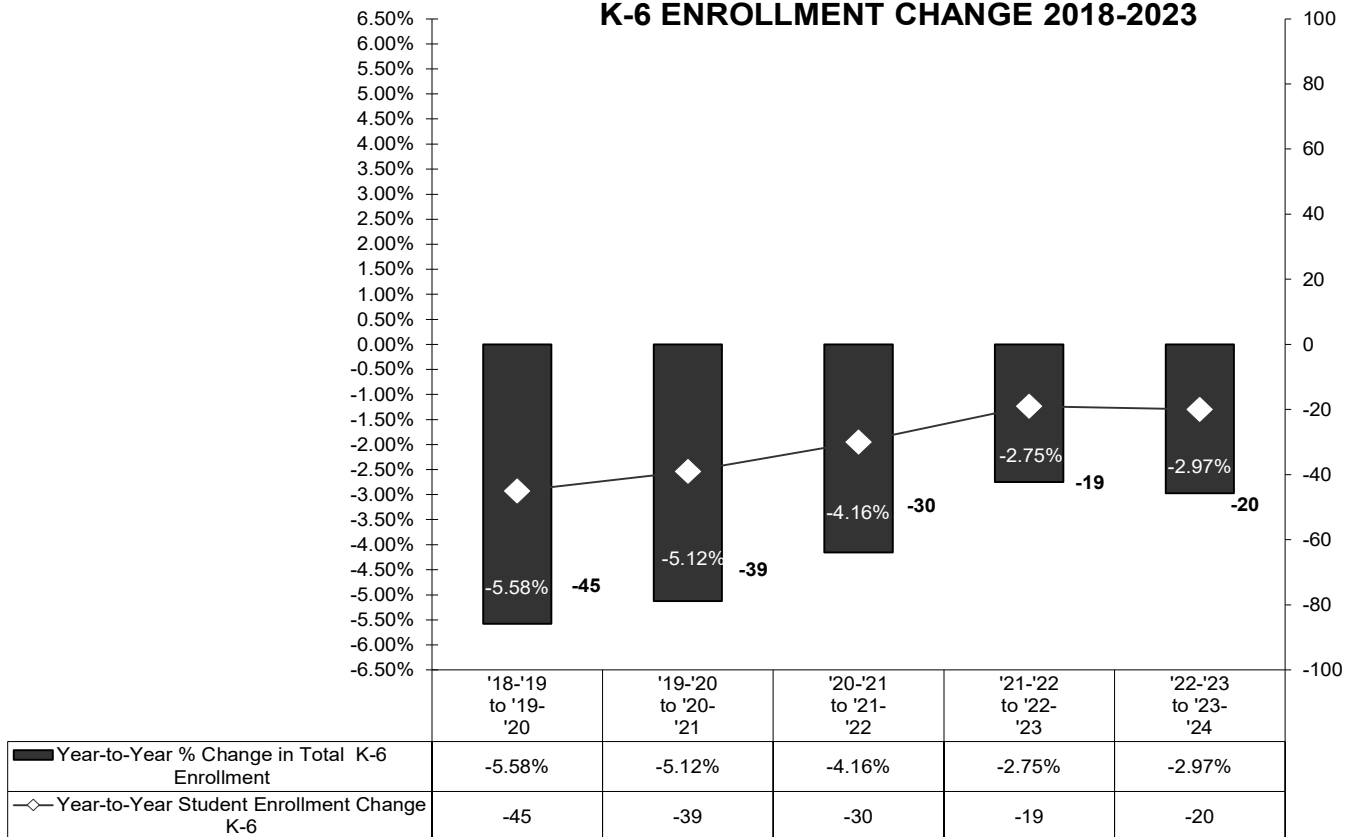


Charts Four through Seven graphically represent the net percentage changes in enrollment from 2018 through 2023 for grades K-12; K-5, 6-8; and 9-12 enrollments respectively. *What are local insights as to the variables that influenced the year-to-year fluctuations in enrollments?*

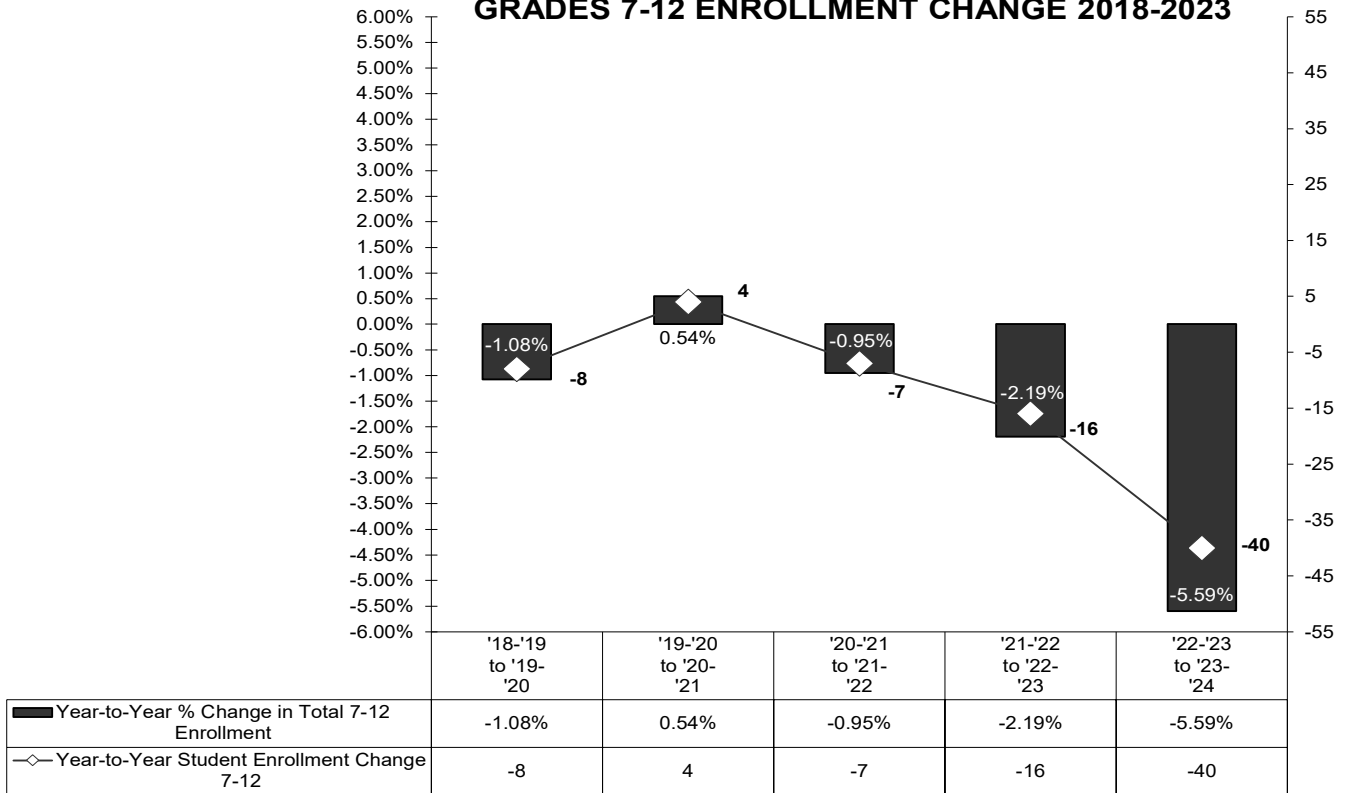
**CHART FOUR: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE 2018-2023**



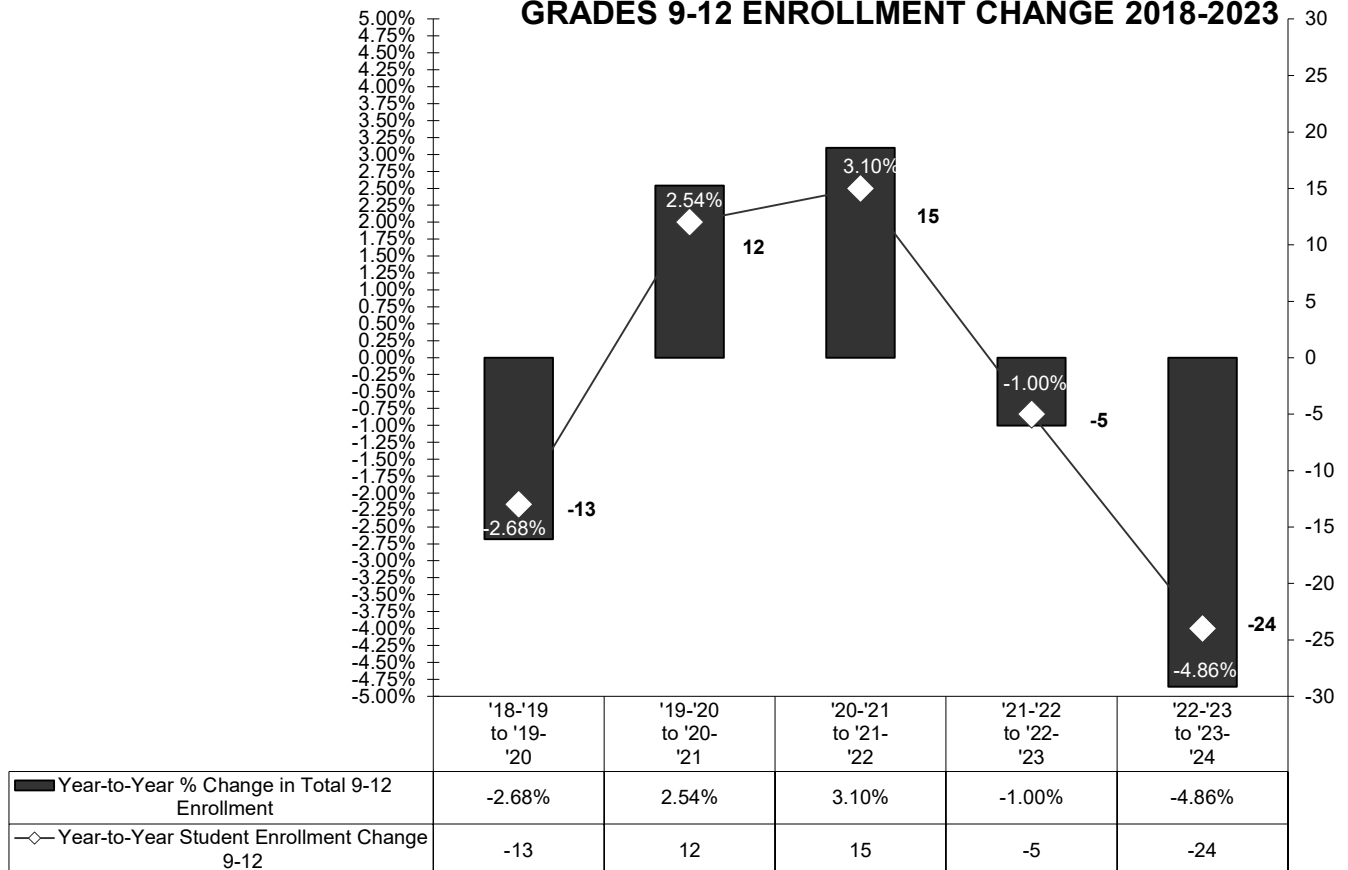
**CHART FIVE: OGDENSBURG SD
K-6 ENROLLMENT CHANGE 2018-2023**



**CHART SIX: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL
GRADES 7-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE 2018-2023**



**CHART SEVEN: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
GRADES 9-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE 2018-2023**



DISTRICT ENROLLMENT AREA AND DISTRICT LIVE BIRTHS

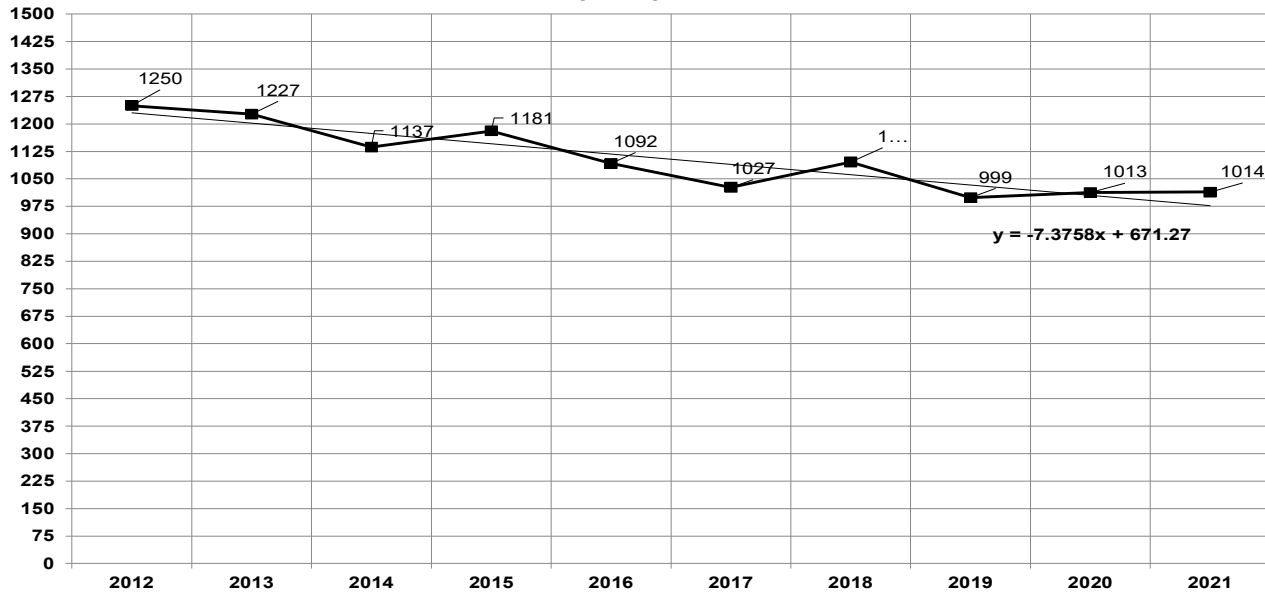
Table 1 below lists live birth data from 2002 through 2021 for the geographic ‘catchment area’ in which the enrollment boundaries of the Ogdensburg School District fall along with the number of live births specific to the enrollment attendance boundaries of the school district. The NYS Health Department geocodes annual live birth data for the State allows the recording of live births specific to the school district even though the boundaries of the district can cross into one or more cities/villages and towns. The data support a trend analysis of the pattern of the yearly live birth totals attributed to the school district. **Table 2** lists the annual Ogdensburg School District kindergarten enrollments since 2002.

TABLE 1 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE 'CATCHMENT AREAS' IN WHICH PROPERTIES SERVED BY THE OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT ARE LOCATED; MOST CURRENT DATA AS REPORTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2024																				
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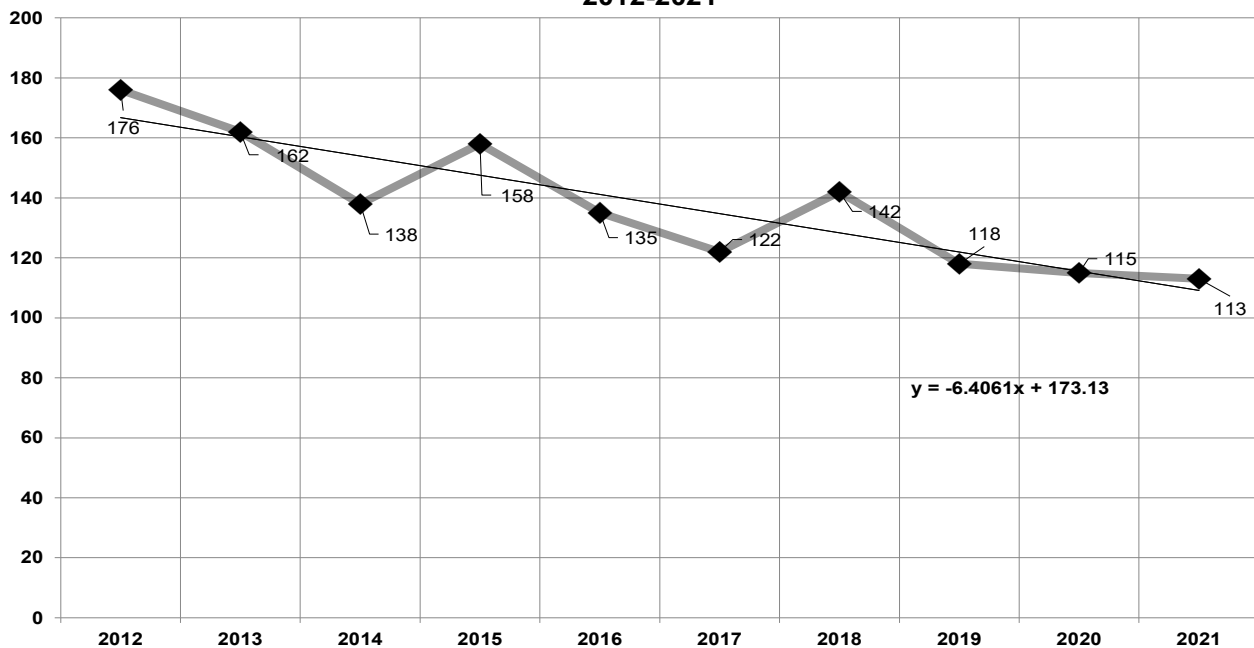
Figures One, Two, and Three on the following pages chart the live birth data for St. Lawrence County, the 'enrollment catchment area' of the school district, and for the attendance boundaries of the school district since 2012 to 2021. The 10-year pattern of annual totals of county live births has trended

downward. There are 236 or -18.9.% fewer St. Lawrence County births in 2021 compared to 2012. The town/city 'catchment area' for the school district has 63 or -35.8% fewer births in 2021 compared to 2012. The enrollment boundary area of the school district has 32 or -26% fewer births in 2021 compared to 2012.

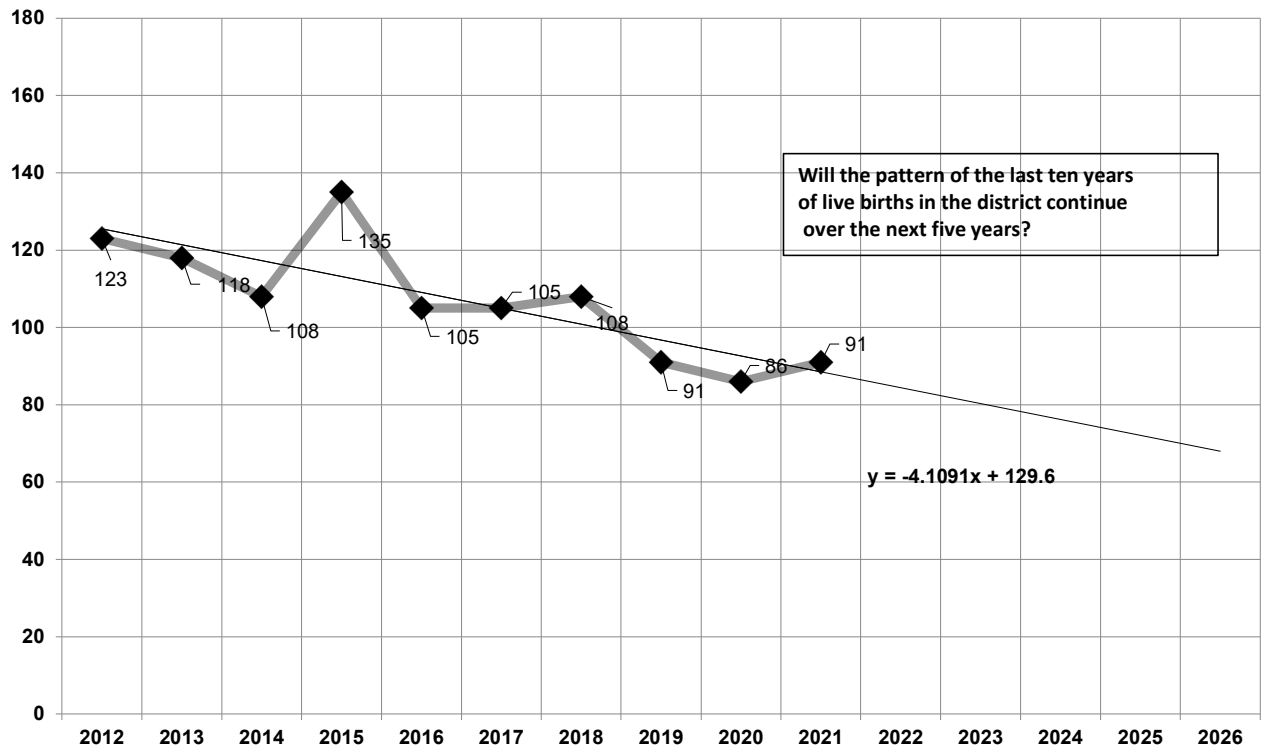
**FIGURE ONE: ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
LIVE BIRTH TRENDS
2012-2021**



**FIGURE TWO: DISTRICT ENROLLMENT
'CATCHMENT AREA' LIVE BIRTH TRENDS
2012-2021**

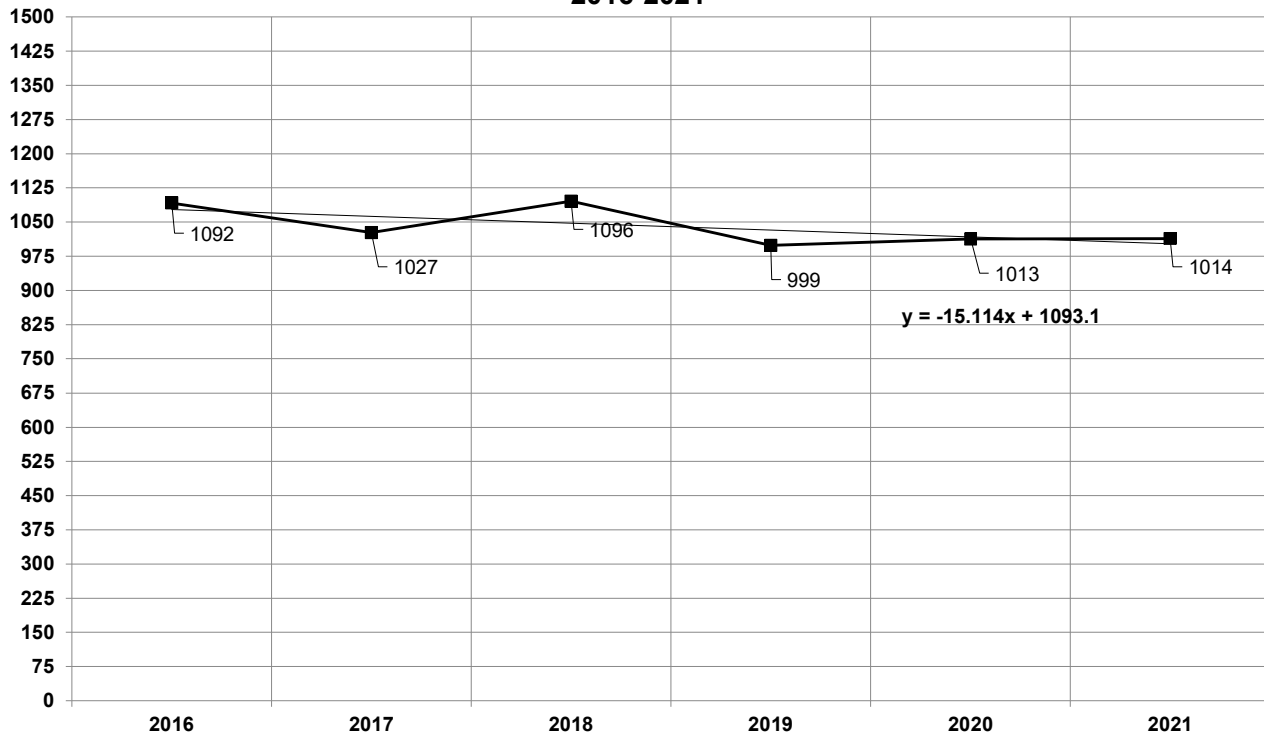


**FIGURE THREE: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE AREA BIRTH TRENDS
2012-2021**

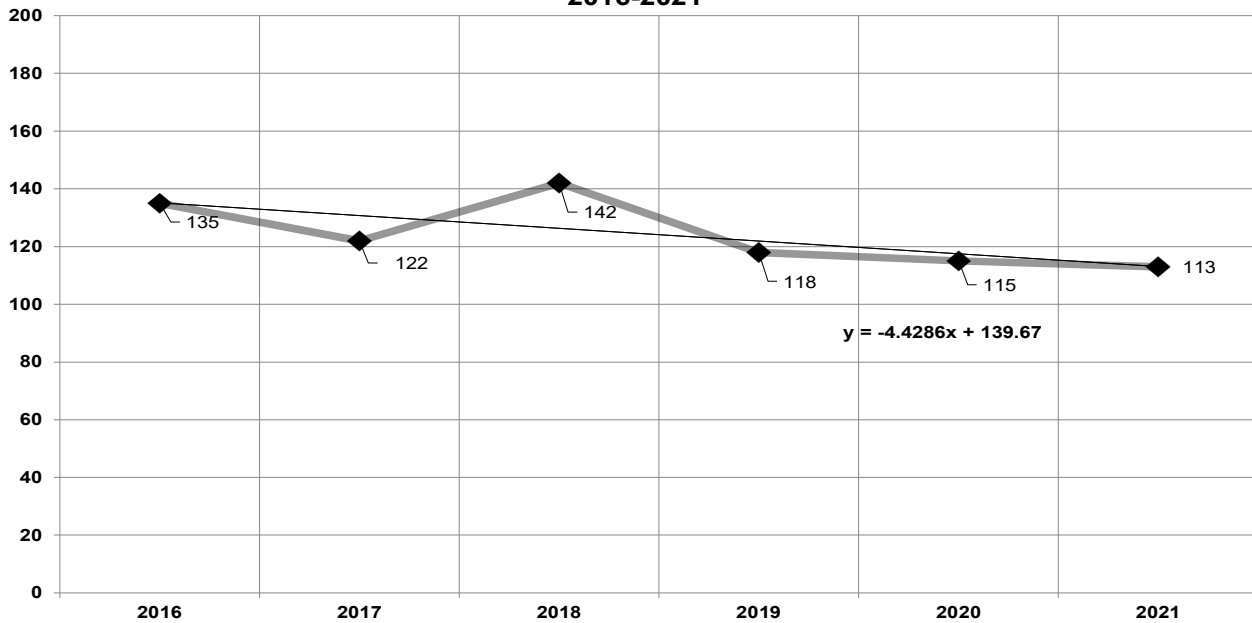


Figures Four, Five, and Six on the following pages chart the live birth data for St. Lawrence County, the 'enrollment catchment area' of the school district, and for the attendance boundaries of the school district from 2016 to 2021. The 6-year pattern of annual totals of county live births has also trended downward; but, at a slower rate. There are 78 or -7.2.% fewer St. Lawrence County births in 2021 compared to 2016. The town/city 'catchment area' for the school district has 22 or -16.3% fewer births in 2021 compared to 2016. The enrollment boundary area of the school district has 14 or -13.3% fewer births in 2021 compared to 2016.

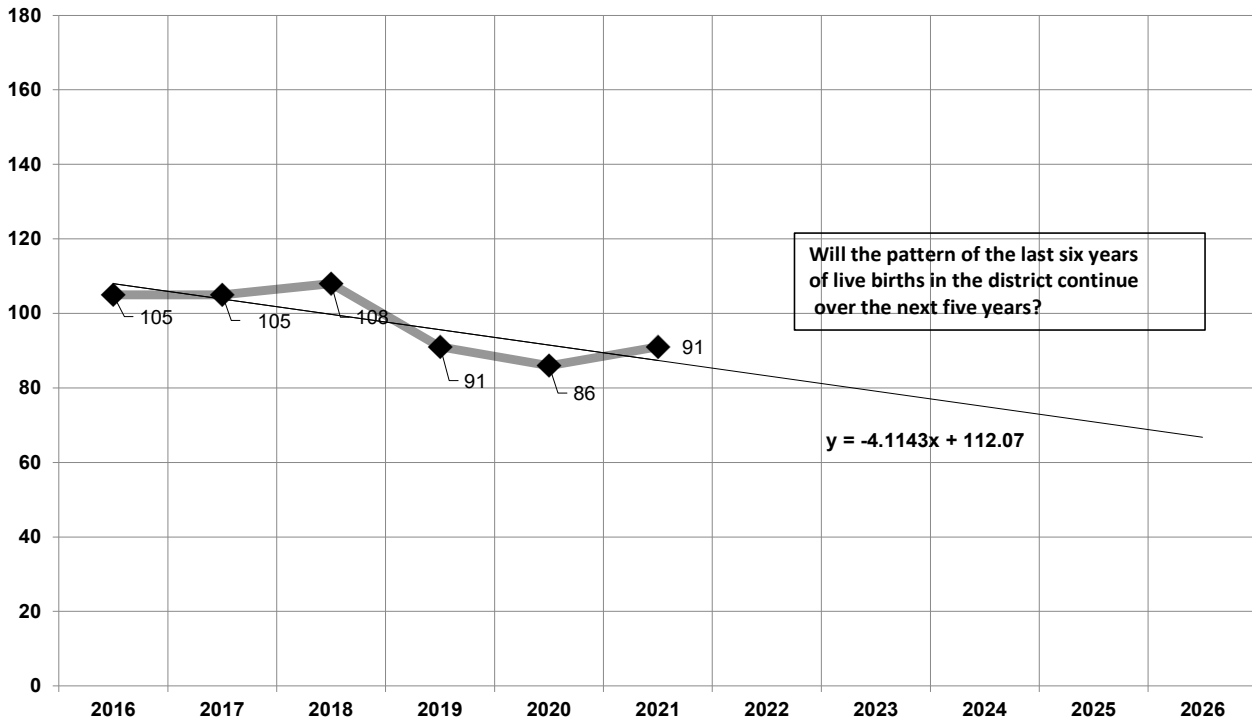
**FIGURE FOUR: ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
LIVE BIRTH TRENDS
2016-2021**



**FIGURE FIVE: DISTRICT ENROLLMENT
'CATCHMENT AREA' LIVE BIRTH TRENDS
2016-2021**



**FIGURE SIX: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ATTENDANCE AREA BIRTH TRENDS
2016-2021**



Observations: Live Birth Patterns in Cattaraugus County; the towns ‘catchment area’ in which Ogdensburg City School District is located; and the enrollment/attendance area of the school district

	Pattern of Live Births
St. Lawrence County 2012-2021	Downward slope of -7.3758
Towns ‘Catchment’ Area for the School District 2012-2021	Downward slope of -6.4061
Ogdensburg SD Geographic Attendance/Enrollment Boundary 2012-2021	Downward slope of -4.1091
St. Lawrence County 2016-2021	Downward slope of -15.114
Towns ‘Catchment’ Area for the School District 2016-2021	Downward slope of -4.4286
Ogdensburg SD Geographic Attendance/Enrollment Boundary 2016-2021	Downward slope of -4.1143

Fewer live births in most geographic locations in the United States and New York State have become commonplace. Live births in St. Lawrence County, in the towns that make up segments of the Ogdensburg School District attendance boundary, and in the attendance/enrollment boundary of the Ogdensburg School District trended downward with a perspective of the past ten years. *Viewing the live birth pattern over the past 10 years since 2012 has the live births in the attendance/enrollment area of Ogdensburg City School District declining at a **slower rate** than the county and the towns ‘catchment area’ of the school district.*

Viewing the live birth pattern over the past 6 years (since 2016) of available live birth data has the attendance/enrollment area of Ogdensburg City School District at a similar declining rate it has for the past ten years. The rate of birth decline in the ‘catchment area’ for the school district is declining at a slower rate over the past six years compared to the past ten years. The rate of birth decline in the county is steeper over the past six years compared to the past ten years.

Will the ten-year historical pattern since 2012 of live births in the Ogdensburg School District or will the six-year historical pattern of live births since 2016 continue for the next five years from 2024 through 2028? What might influence the pattern of live births into the future?

District leadership and policy makers may want to brainstorm possible factors that may influence future births as well as future enrollment in the district over the next five to ten years. The results of the 2018 Census 5-Year American Community Survey, and the 2023 Census 5-Year American Community Survey of the district are provided to the district as a separate study. The *Ogdensburg City School District Demographic Profile Study* may provide some insights and support for local discussion/analysis as the district plans for the future. For example:

Demographic Characteristic	Ogdensburg City School District (2013-2017) 5-yr. ACS 2017 Published 12/2018	Ogdensburg City School District (2018-2022) 5-yr.ACS 2022 Published 12/2023	Notes for discussion:
K-12 Enrollment	1570	1328	-242; -15.4%
Total Population	11,125	10,111	-1014; -9.1% population decrease
20 to 24	5.5%	6%	Prime childbearing years. A decrease of -3.1% (32.4%-29.3%)
25 to 34	13.3%	11.9%	
35 to 44	13.6%	11.4%	
Under 18 years	20.6%	19.2%	Change of -1.4%.
65 years and over	17.2%	19.8%	Change of +2.6%.
Median Age	42.1	44.9	Up to age 44 is considered ‘child-bearing’
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months; Per 1000 women 35-50	105 7	148 123	Potential impact on kindergarten enrollment five years from now? Without an active family housing market of new population to the district? With an active family housing market of new population to the district? Significant demographic change in births by women age 35-50.

Demographic Characteristic	Ogdensburg City School District (2013-2017) 5-yr. ACS 2017 Published 12/2018	Ogdensburg City School District (2018-2022) 5-yr.ACS 2022 Published 12/2023	Notes for discussion:
Average size of owner-occupied units	2.37	2.24	
Total Housing Units	5031	4590	
Average size of renter occupied units	1.99	1.92	
Householder living alone	1558; 34.9%	1413; 33.5%	Decreased percentage and number of householders living alone.
All of households with one or more people 18 years and younger	1305; 29.2%	1167; 27.7%	Decreased percentage and number of households with residents 18 years or younger.
All of households with one or more people 65 years and older	1220; 27.3%	1262; 29.9%	Increased share of population.
Average household size	2.22	2.14	
Average family size	2.84	2.62	

DISTRICT KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENTS AND DISTRICT LIVE BIRTHS

Figure Four below charts the Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten enrollment from 2014 through 2023. The pattern illustrates a decreasing kindergarten enrollment pattern over 10 years; -4.3 slope. The range of change over the ten years is from a low of 83 kindergarten enrollments in 2021 to a high of 125 kindergarten enrollments in 2014. *Will the decreasing pattern of kindergarten enrollment over **ten years** since 2014 in the Ogdensburg School District continue into the future?*

CHART FOUR: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT 2014-2023

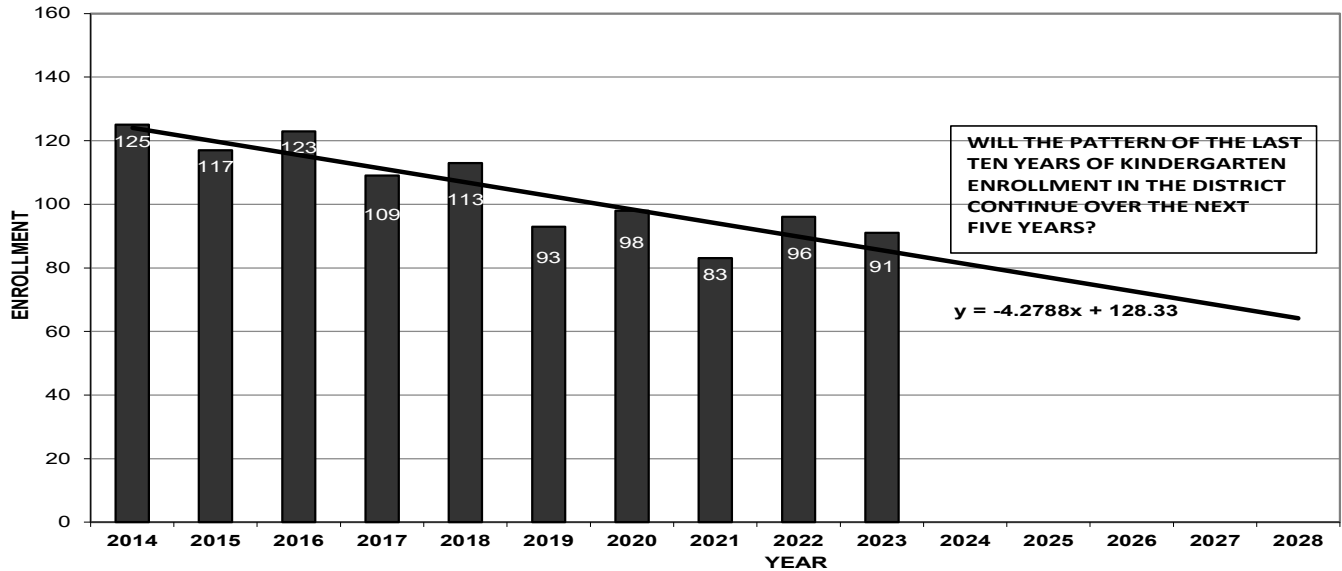
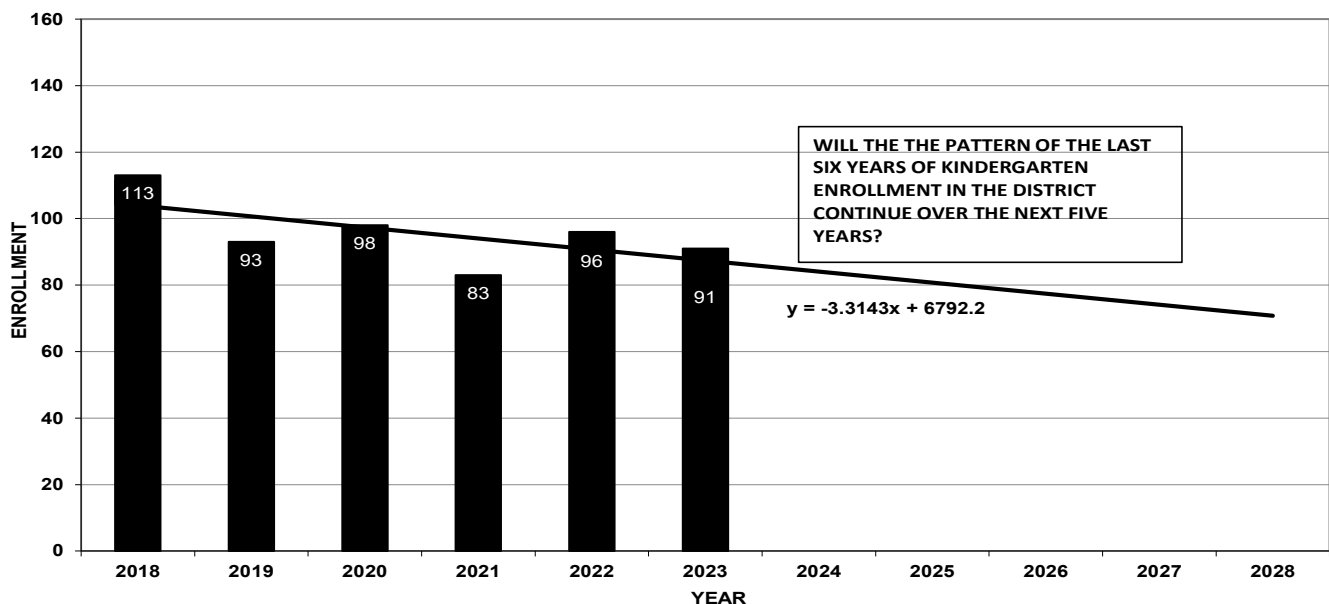


Figure Five charts the Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten enrollment for the past six years from 2018 through 2023. There is a similar less negative pattern of annual kindergarten enrollments decline over the past six school years (slope -3.3) compared to viewing enrollment data over the past ten years (slope of -4.3).

*Will the trend pattern of kindergarten enrollment over the past **six years** since 2018 continue into the future?*

CHART FIVE: OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT 2018-2023

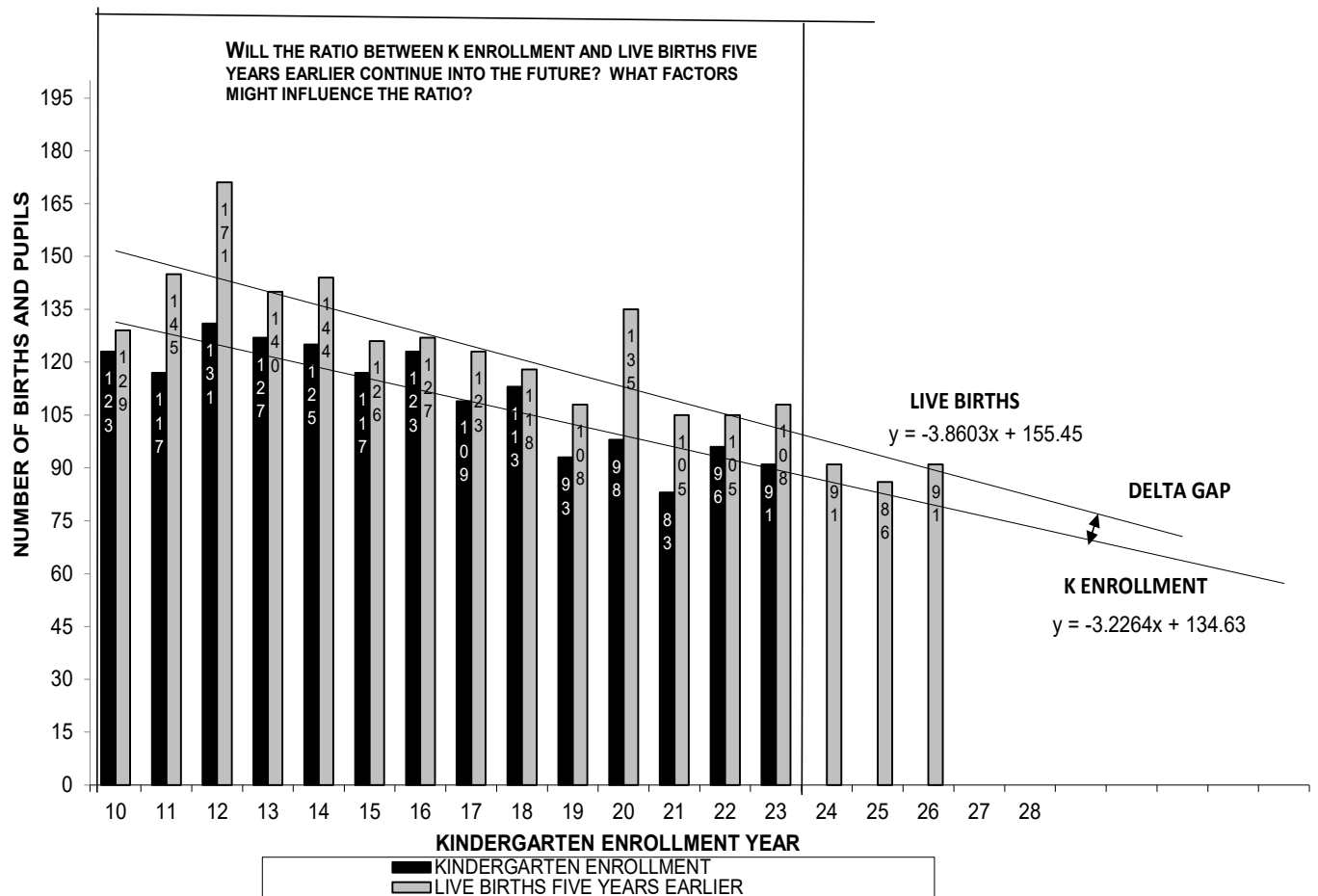


One way to suggest possible answers to the questions about possible future kindergarten enrollments is to compare the pattern of kindergarten enrollments of the Ogdensburg City School District with the documented live births recorded for the school district enrollment area five years earlier each kindergarten enrollment year. Reliable annual live birth data for the school district does not exist before 2002. Therefore, comparing kindergarten enrollment numbers with births five years earlier in the district can only reliably be done for from 2007-2023. *Given the annual kindergarten-live-birth ratios from 2007-2023, can the pattern of those ratios suggest what might be the kindergarten enrollments in years 2024 through 2028?*

Figure Six-A on the next page illustrates the pattern of kindergarten enrollments and the pattern of live births five years earlier each enrollment year since 2010. Note that historically in all of the school years since 2010 there have been fewer kindergarten enrollments in the district compared to the live births five years earlier. This can partly be due to households with children born in the district, but move out of Ogdensburg City School District before the preschoolers enroll in kindergarten. A second factor is the number of households with children who choose a private school or home-schooled setting instead of enrollment in the public school district. A unique variable since 2019 is the COVID epidemic that influenced parent decisions about homeschooling and private school enrollment instead of public school enrollment. Note the lower kindergarten enrollment of 2021 compared to the live births in the school district five years earlier.

Both the Ogdensburg City School District resident births (since 2005) and Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten enrollments (since 2010) have decreasing patterns. From 2005-2021, live births have a *declining* pattern (slope of -3.86). Kindergarten enrollments from 2010-2023 have a slightly lower pattern of decline (slope of -3.22). *What factors from a local perspective might have influenced resident school age children born in the district (2005-2018) from not enrolling in Ogdensburg City kindergarten from 2010-2023?*

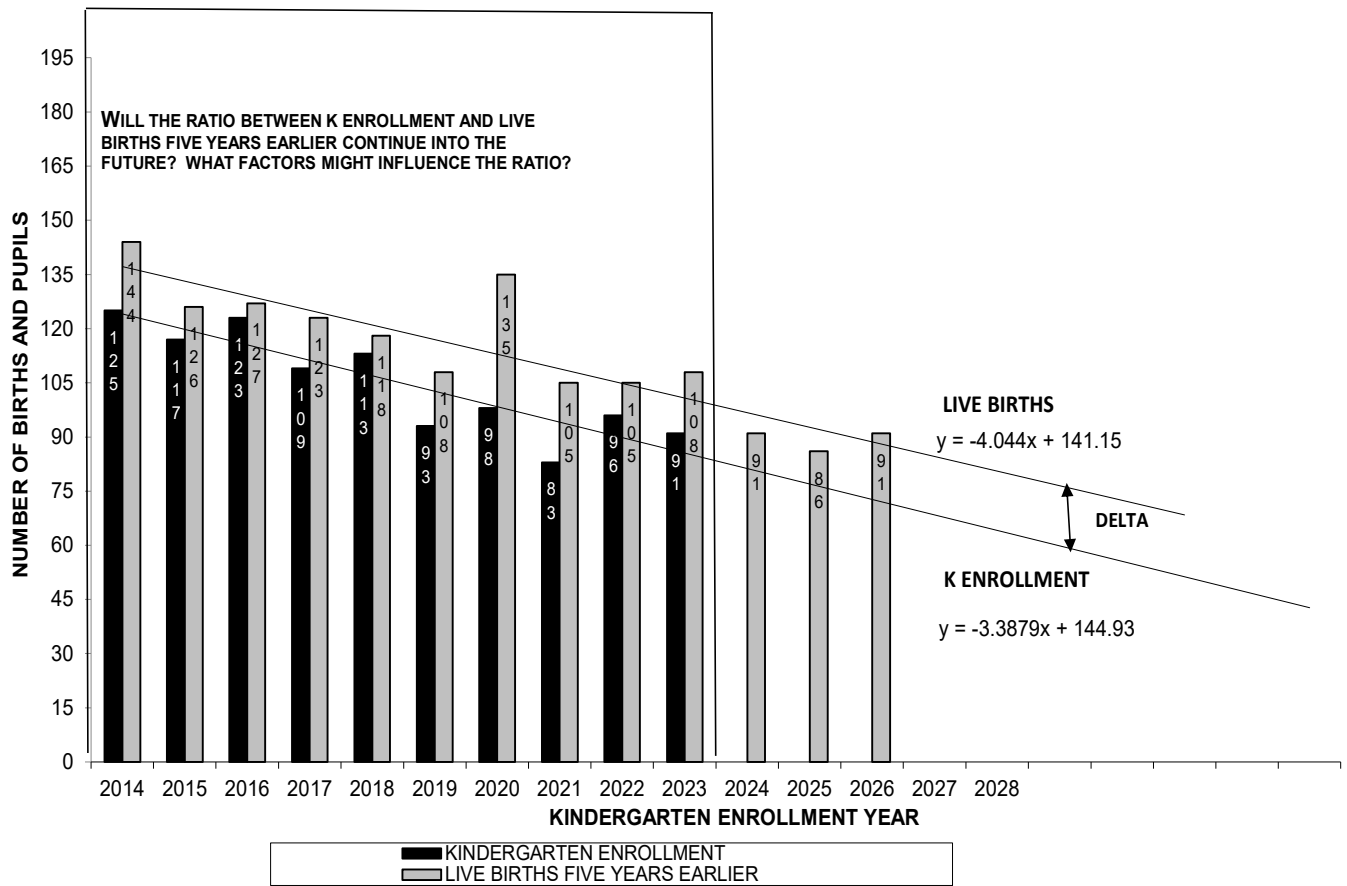
CHART SIX-A: PATTERN OF KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT AND THE PATTERN OF LIVE BIRTHS FIVE YEARS EARLIER IN THE OGDENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT 2010-2023



Does the relationship since 2010 between the pattern of kindergarten enrollments and live births five years earlier each enrollment year exist in the same manner if the data pattern is viewed instead over the most recent past ten years? Five years?

Figure Six-B on the next page illustrates the pattern of kindergarten enrollments and the pattern of live births five years earlier each enrollment year over five years from 2019-2023 (live births 2014-2018).

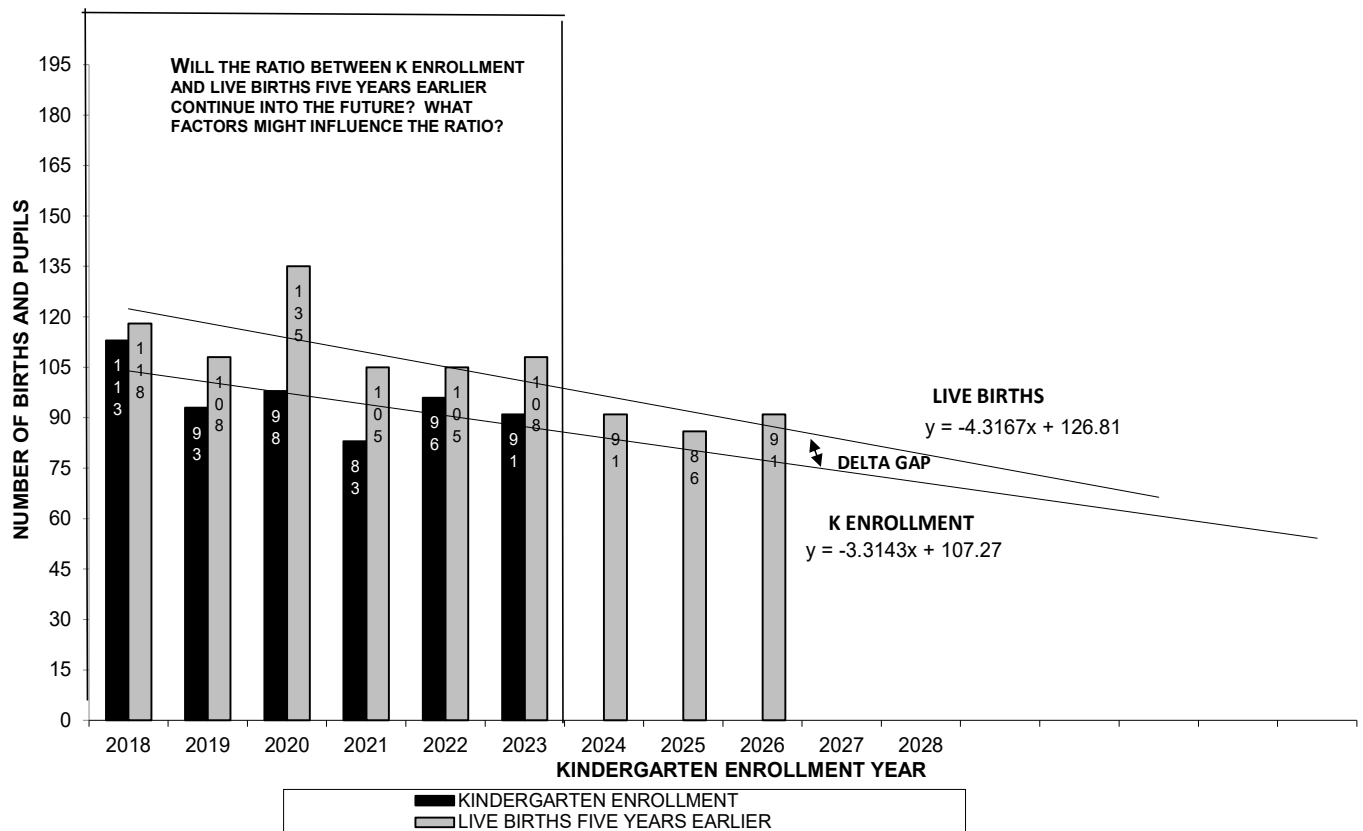
CHART SIX-B: PATTERN OF KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT AND THE PATTERN OF LIVE BIRTHS FIVE YEARS EARLIER IN THE OGDENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT 2014-2023



The pattern of kindergarten enrollments in **Figure Six-B** from 2014-2023 is declining (slope -3.4) as well as the pattern of live births from 2009-2018 (slope -4.04). The decline pattern in live births since 2009 and kindergarten enrollments since 2014 is more than the decline pattern of live births since 2005 and kindergarten enrollments from 2010 (Chart Six-A).

Figure Six-C on the next page illustrates the pattern of kindergarten enrollments and the pattern of live births five years earlier each enrollment year over six years from 2018-2023 (live births 2013-2018).

CHART SIX-C: PATTERN OF KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT AND THE PATTERN OF LIVE BIRTHS FIVE YEARS EARLIER IN THE OGDENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT 2018-2023



The pattern of kindergarten enrollments in *Chart Six-C* from 2018-2023 is declining (slope -3.3) as well as the pattern of live births from 2013-2018 (slope -4.3). The decline pattern in live births from 2013-2018 (*Chart Six-C*) is more negative (slope -4.3) than viewing the data from 2009-2018 (*Chart Six-B*) (slope -4). However, in spite of the continued decline of live births in the school district, the decline in kindergarten enrollment over six years (*Chart Six-C; slope -3.3*) is slightly less negative than the decline over ten years (*Chart Six-B; slope -3.4*). This suggests an increase in households with pre-school children not born in the district, but enrolled in kindergarten 2018-2023 moved to Ogdensburg.

Figures Six-A, Six-B and Six-C encourage planning discussion of some ‘what ifs’ about possible future kindergarten enrollments:

1. What might influence households with pre-school children born elsewhere to move to the district and eventually enroll their children in kindergarten at Ogdensburg?
2. What might influence households with pre-school children born in the district to migrate from the district before their children are of kindergarten enrollment age?
3. What might influence households with pre-school children born in the district to choose a private or home-schooled setting instead of the public school for kindergarten? Is the influence of the COVID pandemic still influencing parent decisions about public school enrollment of kindergarteners (and students of other grade levels, particularly elementary)?

4. What might influence population of child-bearing age to move or stay in the school district?

The live birth data officially recorded by the NYS Health Department do provide a documented population factor that can be charted and statistically used to forecast estimated future kindergarten enrollments in the school district. There are no data to identify which specific kindergarten enrollments 2018-2023 were of children not born in the enrollment area served by Ogdensburg City School District. Similarly, there are no data to determine specifically how many children born in the school district enrollment area in the years from 2013-2018 moved from the area and, therefore, did not enroll in the Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten classes for each year from 2018 through 2023. The study initially assumes that the migration of students both into and out of the district will continue in a similar manner as it has during the years since 2018.

The **base cohort** enrollment projection calculations of the study assume the live birth trends and kindergarten trends described above will continue in the same pattern into the future.

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT FORECASTS

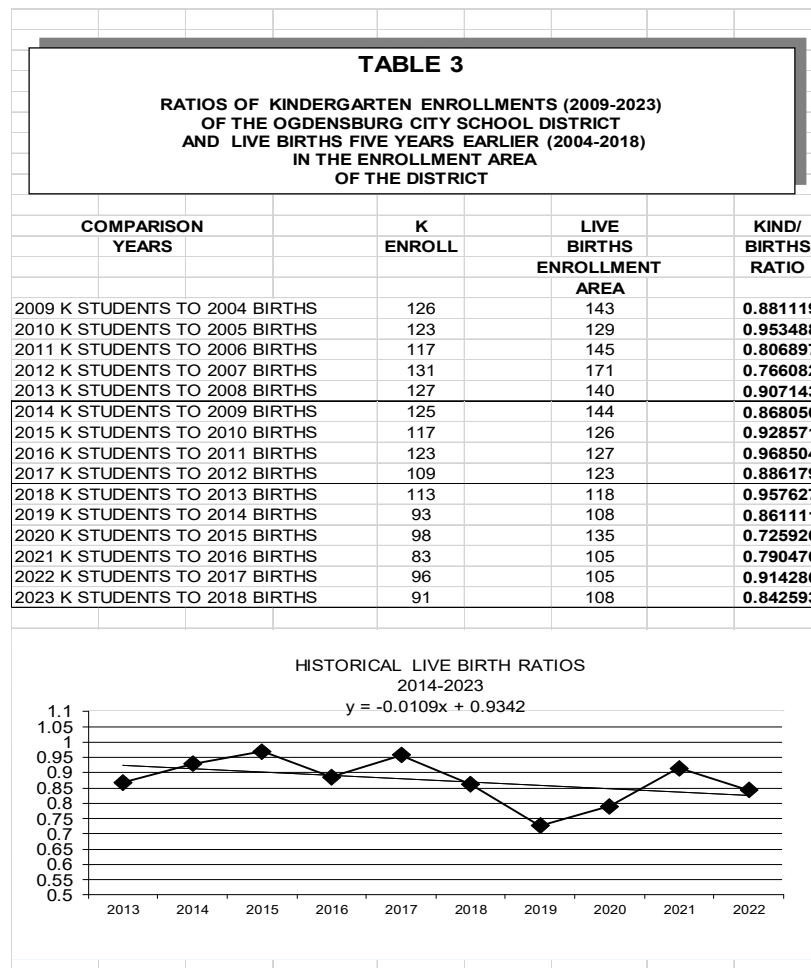
Estimating future kindergarten enrollments is the most speculative aspect of projecting K-12 enrollments. However, analyzing historical annual kindergarten enrollments in concert with historical annual live birth data and patterns do reveal a set of defensible estimates of future kindergarten enrollments. These estimated future kindergarten enrollments can be included in the base cohort survival statistic application to project future K-12 enrollments.

In order to forecast future kindergarten enrollments, **Table 3** on the next page first compares the Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten annual enrollments from 2009 to 2023 to the annual live births in the school district from 2004 to 2018. Ratios are calculated to determine the annual historical pattern of kindergarten enrollment in the Ogdensburg City School District compared to all the children born five years earlier in the enrollment area served by the school district. The mathematical comparison of each annual kindergarten enrollment with the total live births five years earlier in the Ogdensburg City School District enrollment area results in a set of ratios. For example, in 2022 there were 96 students enrolled in the kindergarten class. In 2017, there were 105 live births in the enrollment area of the school district. A ratio of .914286 results from comparing the 2022 kindergarten enrollment of 96 students with the 105 total live births five years earlier (2017). That is, about 91% of the year 2017 live births in the

Ogdensburg City School District enrollment area became Ogdensburg City School District kindergarten pupils in 2022.

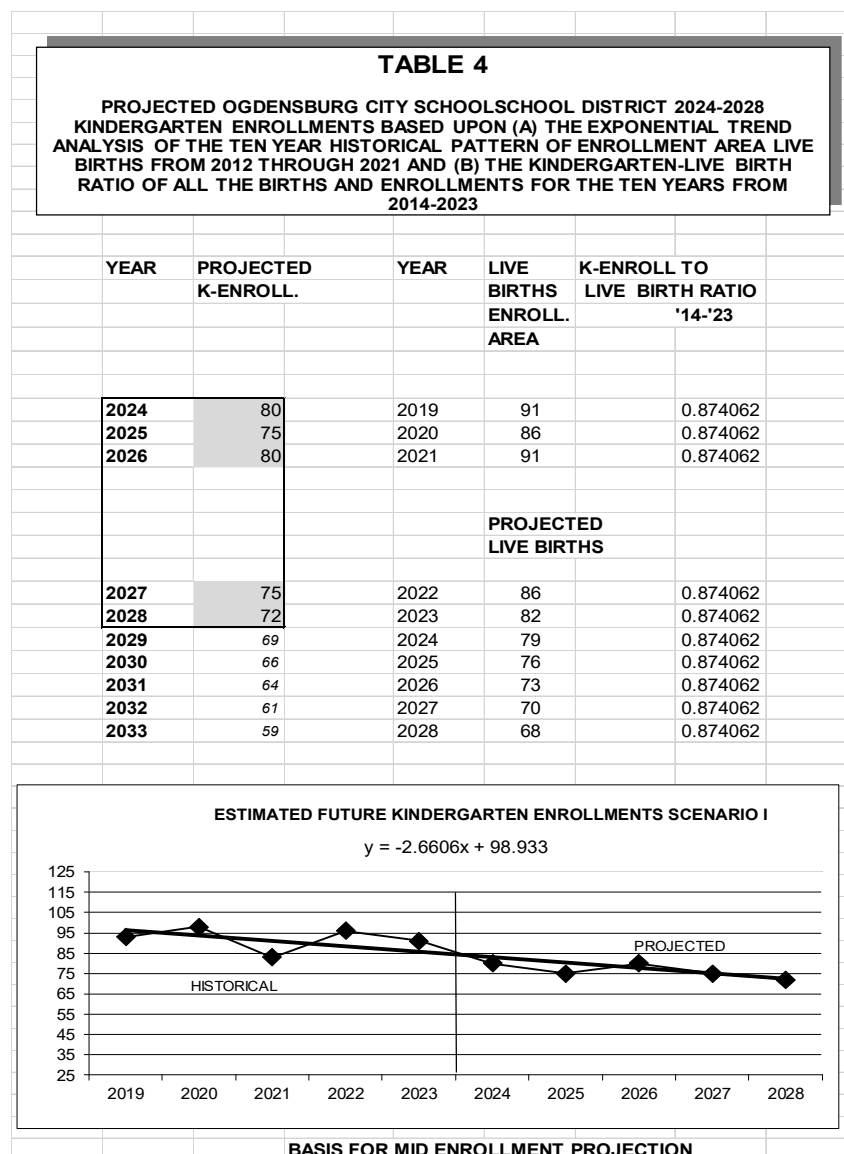
For the **ten years** between 2009 and 2018, there were 1199 births in the Ogdensburg City School District enrollment area. From 2014 through 2023, there were 1048 Ogdensburg City kindergarten enrollments. The live-birth-kindergarten ratio for this ten-year period is .874062. That is, about 87% of the children born in the Ogdensburg City School District attendance area from 2009 to 2018 enrolled as kindergarten pupils at the Ogdensburg City School District from 2014-2023. The ten-year median live-birth-kindergarten ratio is .877117. The average is .874333.

The annual live-birth-kindergarten ratios are subject to at least four variables: one, the number of live births resident in the district; two, the number of preschoolers born in the district who move from the district and do not enroll at Ogdensburg; three, the number of preschoolers who move to the district and enroll in the district for kindergarten; and four, the number of preschoolers born in the district or move to the district who do not attend public school for kindergarten.

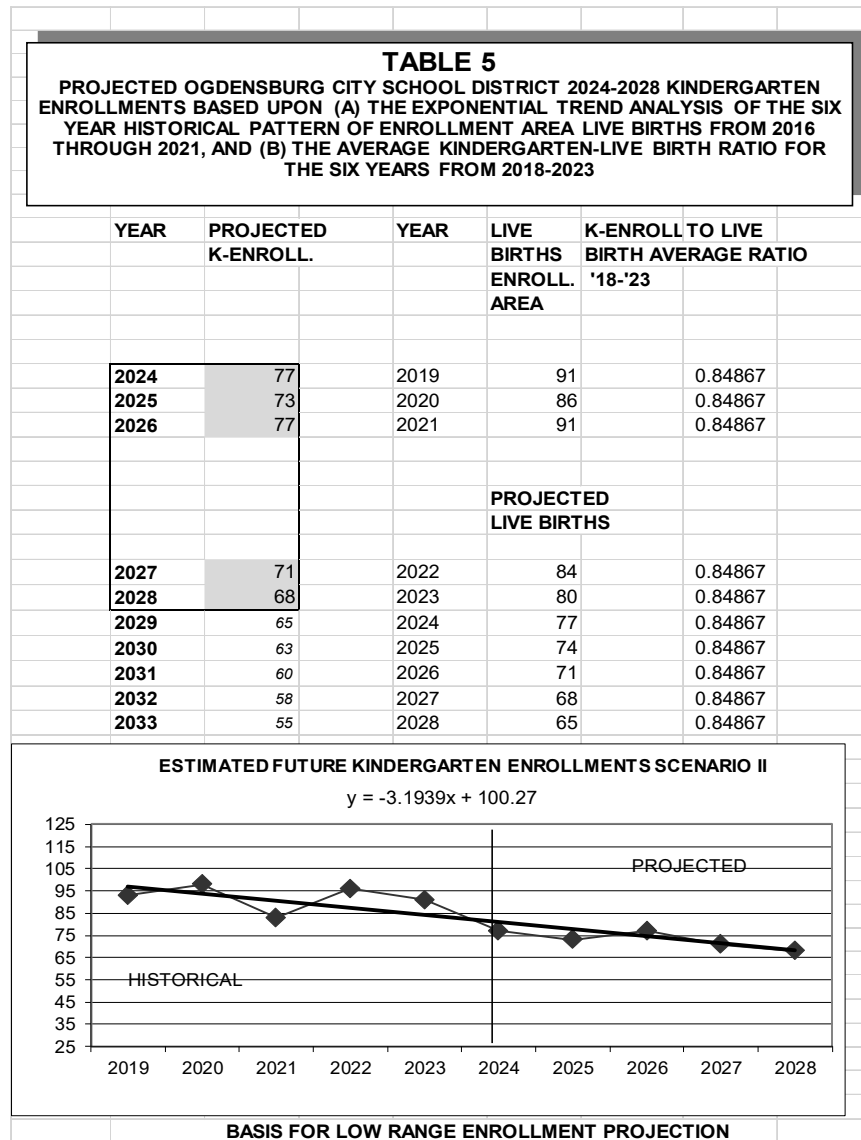


Low, Mid, and High Kindergarten Enrollment Estimates

The historical kindergarten enrollments of the Ogdensburg City School District and historical live birth data are analyzed three ways. The three analyses form the basis for three kindergarten enrollment forecasts. The three kindergarten forecasts are used to develop Low, Mid, and High K-12 enrollment projection calculations. One forecast (**Table 4**) of future kindergarten enrollments assumes that the live births in the school district enrollment area will continue in the same pattern as it has for the past ten years since 2012. It also assumes that the total kindergarten-enrollment-to-live-birth ratio (i.e. total kindergarten enrollments 2014-2023 divided by total live births 2009-2018) is a historically based ratio that is possible to expect in the future. Forecast scenario one is the basis for the *mid-range* enrollment projection calculations *with a view of five years into the future for the elementary grades*.



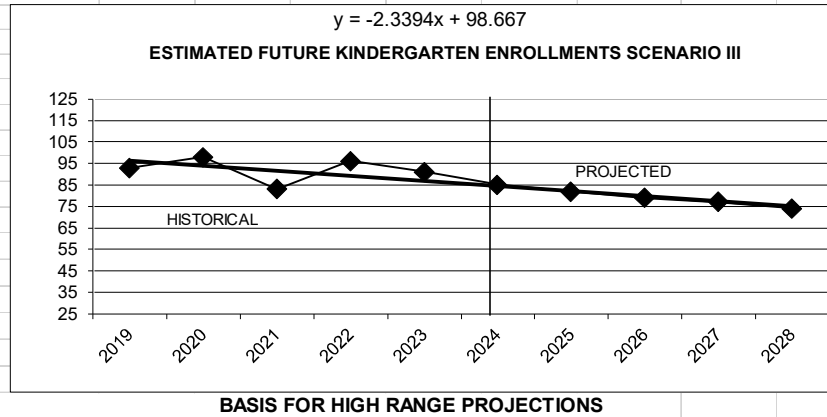
A second forecast of estimated future kindergarten enrollments (**Table 5**) assumes that the live births in the school district enrollment area will continue in the same pattern as it has for the past six years from 2016-2021. The forecast also assumes that the average kindergarten-enrollment-live-birth ratio derived from 2018 through 2023 ratios is a historically based ratio that is possible to expect in the future. Forecast scenario two is the basis for the *low-range* enrollment projection calculations *with a view of five years into the future for the elementary grades*.



A third forecast of estimated future kindergarten enrollments (**Table 6**) on the next page solely assumes that the kindergarten enrollment pattern in the school district enrollment area will continue in the same pattern as it has for the past six years from 2018-2023 for the next five years. Forecast scenario three is the basis for the *high-range* enrollment projection calculations *with a view of five years into the future for the elementary grades*.

TABLE 6
PROJECTED OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL SCHOOL DISTRICT
KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENTS
BASED UPON AN EXPONENTIAL TREND ANALYSIS
OF THE HISTORICAL PATTERN OF KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT
DATA FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS 2018-2023

YEAR	PROJECTED K-ENROLL.	YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS ENROLL. AREA	EST. K-ENROLL TO ENROLL. AREA LIVE BIRTH RATIO
2024	85	2019	91	0.934066
2025	82	2020	86	0.953488
2026	79	2021	91	0.868132
PROJECTED LIVE BIRTHS				
2027	77	2022		
2028	74	2023		
2029	72	2024		
2030	68	2025		
2031	65	2026		
2032	63	2027		
2033	61	2028		



Summary of the Low, Mid, and High Kindergarten Enrollment Baseline Estimates in Five Years

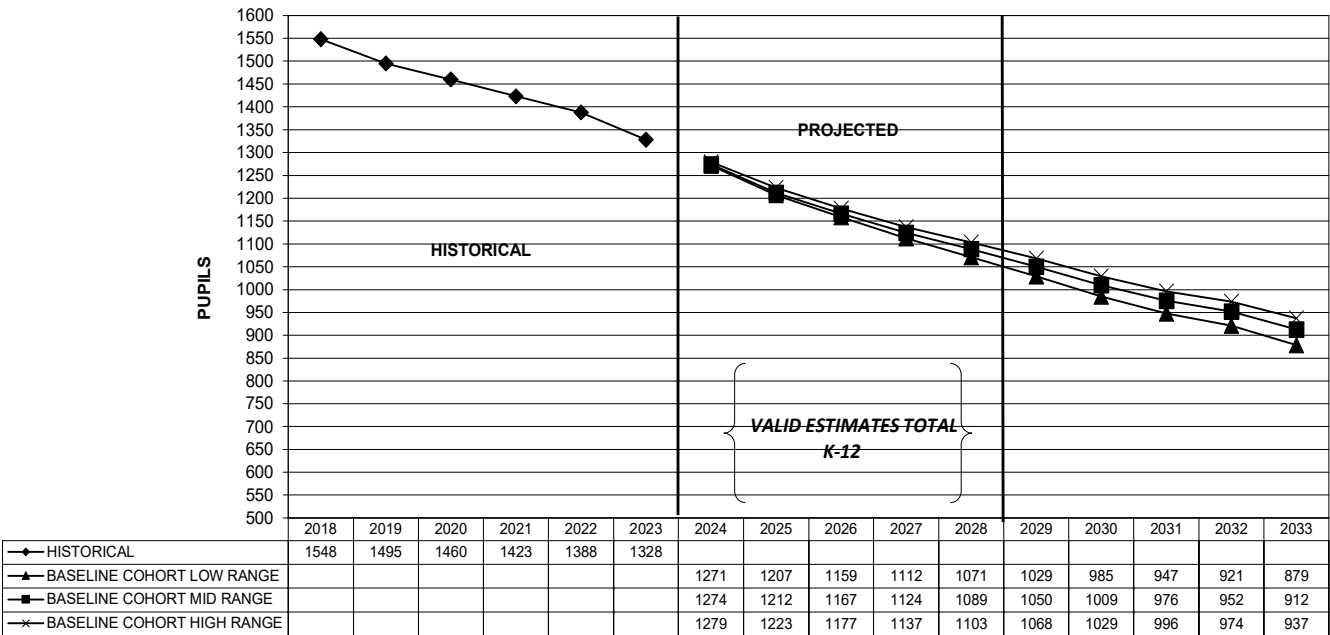
Historical Kindergarten Enrollments		Estimated Kindergarten Enrollment Estimate Scenarios			
		School Year	LOW	MID	HIGH
2019	83	2024	77	80	85
2020	98	2025	73	75	82
2021	83	2026	77	80	79
2022	96	2027	71	75	77
2023	91	2028	68	72	74
Five Year Average					
Five Year Average	90	Five Year Average	74	77	80
Five Year Median					
Five Year Median	91	Five Year Median	73	75	79

BASELINE K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Tables 7A, B, and C in Appendix A present Low (X), Mid (Y), and High (Z) range K-12 enrollment projections calculated using the cohort survival statistic. Each calculation is based on historical K-12 enrollments as reported by the school district for each of the school years 2018-2019 through 2023-2024. The historical enrollment data are used to calculate ‘percentage of survival’ ratios for each grade level K-12. The ratios quantify the rate of change in number of students in a particular grade level compared to the number of students in the next higher grade level in the following year. The ‘survival ratios’ are averaged for each grade level from 2018-2019 through 2023-2024. The six-year average ratios for each grade level are used to calculate estimated future grade K-12 enrollments through 2033-34. As noted earlier in the study, the valid tool for planning are the enrollment projections for grades K-6 over the next five years; for grades 7-8 over the next eight years; and for grades 9-12 over the next ten years.

The chart below illustrates the **Low (X), Mid (Y), and High (Z) K-12 enrollment projections** for the years 2024-2025 through 2033-2034 applying the cohort survival statistic and the three forecast scenarios to estimate future kindergarten enrollments. *Please note that since the validity of kindergarten through grade 6 enrollment estimates extends only to five years into the future, the validity of total K-12 estimates for 2029-2033 are not as statistically strong as the K-12 estimates for 2024-2028.*

**GRADES K-12 ESTIMATED BASELINE COHORT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS 2024-2033
OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**



MIGRATION TO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT

The historical ‘percentage of survival ratios’ from grade-to-grade in Tables 7A, B, and C are reflective of the historical pattern of migration to and out of the school district *from school year to new school year*. The enrollment changes due to migration are reflected in the enrollment estimated calculations based on the historical pattern of grade level enrollments since 2018 and the rates of ‘survival’ of the total number of pupils in one grade level into the next grade level the next school year. As a public school, it is expected that enrollments may increase or decrease from June 30 of one school year until the beginning of the new school year. Migration of students *during* a school year after the school year begins can present learning and teaching challenges. The data below reflect the history of migration at the Ogdensburg School District *during each given school year* from 2018-19 through 2022-2023.

	Total K-12 Migration			K-12 Enrollment	Rate of Annual Migration ‘In’ + ‘Out’ /Enrollment
	IN	OUT	Chg		
2018-2019	63	99	-36	1548	10.5%
2019-2020	42	74	-32	1495	7.8%
2020-2021	58	77	-19	1460	9.5%
2021-2022	76	94	-18	1423	12%
2022-2023	65	103	-38	1388	12.1%
Total over Five School Years				Average	10.4%
				Median	10.5%

	Total K-6 Migration			K-6 Enrollment	Rate of Annual Migration ‘In’ + ‘Out’ /Enrollment
	IN	OUT	Chg		
2018-2019	34	49	-15	806	10.3%
2019-2020	18	28	-10	761	6%
2020-2021	25	27	-2	722	7.2%
2021-2022	37	43	-6	692	11.6%
2022-2023	40	46	-6	673	12.8%
Total over Five School Years				Average	9.6%
				Median	10.3%

	Total 7-12 Migration			7-12 Enrollment	Rate of Annual Migration ‘In’ + ‘Out’ /Enrollment
	IN	OUT	Chg		
2018-2019	29	50	-21	742	10.7%
2019-2020	24	46	-22	734	9.5%
2020-2021	33	50	-17	738	11.3%
2021-2022	39	51	-12	731	12.3%
2022-2023	25	57	-32	715	11.5%
Total over Five School Years				Average	11.1%
				Median	11.3%

Observations and possible discussion questions:

- There is an average ‘turnover’ of about 10 out of 100 pupils in grades K-12 annually over the past five years.
- The highest turnover rate from after school starts in September through the end of the school year on June 30 is about **11 (11%)** out of each 100 pupils over the past five years in grades **7-12**. The grades **K-6** turnover is about **10 (10%)** out of each 100 pupils. **The migration rates are in the above average range typically for public schools. It is not uncommon to find an annual migration rate at 4 to 6%. Student migration as a variable during the school year can provide challenges to productive instruction and student achievement.** *What are the resources necessary to achieve the logistics of in-out migration of pupils annually during the school year? How does pupil ‘turnover’ influence the delivery of the program at the various grade levels? What are the resources necessary to prepare school records for children moving to attend another school district? What are the resources necessary to integrate new pupils to the school district? What is the impact on pedagogy, program delivery, and student achievement to serve in-migration pupils after the school year starts?*
- The Private School-Home School data for the past six years for the district document an overall ‘increasing’ pattern of home-school annual enrollments of Ogdensburg CSD resident pupils K-6 and 7-12. The district may want to begin to chart the reasons for out-migration and in-migration at the K-6 and 7-12 local grade configuration levels in order to analyze possible opportunities/challenges for the district regarding population/enrollment changes in the future.

HOME-SCHOOL/NON-PUBLIC ENROLLMENT

The district reports the following *historical non-public school enrollment data and home-schooled data* for the school years 2018-2023. There are no reports about current private schools/charter schools closing and/or new ones opening to which Ogdensburg City School District resident pupils could enroll.

SCHOOL YEAR	NON-PUBLIC PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
	K-6	7-12		TOTAL ENROLLMENT
2018	1	1		2
2019	1	1		2
2020		2		2
2021		2		2
2022		2		2
2023		2		2

SCHOOL YEAR	HOME SCHOOLED ENROLLMENT			
	K-6	7-12		TOTAL ENROLLMENT
2018	10	16		26
2019	11	21		32
2020	12	16		28
2021	19	27		46
2022	14	25		39
2023	14	19		33

The six-year historical set of non-public and home-schooled annual data from 2018-2019 through 2023-2024 illustrate the following patterns.

K-12	Private School Enrollments	Home School Enrollments	Public School Enrollments	Percentage of Annual Public School Enrollment		
				Private School	Home School	Private/Home Total % of Public School Enrollment
2018	2	26	1548	.13%	1.7%	1.8%
2019	2	32	1495	.13%	2.1%	2.3%
2020	2	28	1460	.14%	1.9%	2.1%
2021	2	46	1423	.14%	3.2%	3.4%
2022	2	39	1388	.14%	2.8%	3%
2023	2	33	1328	.15%	2.5%	2.6%
Six-Year Average:				.14%	2.4%	2.5%

K-6	Private School Enrollments	Home School Enrollments	Public School Enrollments	Percentage of Annual Public School Enrollment		
				Private School	Home School	Private/Home Total % of Public School Enrollment
2018	1	10	806	.12%	1.2%	1.4%
2019	1	11	761	.13%	1.5%	1.6%
2020	0	12	722	0	1.7%	1.7%
2021	0	19	692	0	2.8%	2.7%
2022	0	14	673	0	2.1%	2.1%
2023	0	14	653	0	2.1%	2.1%
Six-Year Average:				.04	1.9%	1.9%

7-12	Private School Enrollments	Home School Enrollments	Public School Enrollments	Percentage of Annual Public School Enrollment		
				Private School	Home School	Private/Home Total % of Public School Enrollment
2018	1	16	742	.13%	2.2%	2.3%
2019	1	21	734	.14%	2.9%	3%
2020	2	16	738	.27%	2.2%	2.4%
2021	2	27	731	.27%	3.7%	4%
2022	2	25	715	.28%	3.5%	3.8%
2023	2	19	675	.3%	2.8%	3.1%
Six-Year Average:				.23%	2.9%	3.1%

The private school and home-school enrollment data have already been incorporated and are reflected in the pattern of historical public school enrollments since 2018 applied to the cohort enrollment projection estimates.

No changes, at this time, are made to the baseline enrollment projection calculations because of the pattern of non-public and home-schooled enrollments since 2018. The district may wish to take a conservative approach in looking at future enrollment of new school-aged population generated by any future estimated influence of the family residence market in the district. Note the increase in share of K-6 and 7-12 resident school age children attending home schooling and non-public private schools. A conservative assumption based on the pattern of non-public/home schooled enrollment over the past six years is that at minimum about 2.5 to 3% of the enrolled school-aged population may likely attend non-public settings instead of the public school system.

The ongoing attention by the district to track the private school and home-school enrollment data annually and comprehensively enables the district to analyze the possible influence of non-public enrollments on future public school enrollment projections. It is suggested that efforts be given to contact families of K-12 pupils who have chosen to enroll their children in other schools or practice home schooling. Learning about the reasons for their non-district enrollment decisions may help the district choose various initiatives, if appropriate. Such information may be an added asset as the district, along with other agencies and businesses of the district, prepare welcoming information for new residents. A communication/information strategy with current non-public school families may encourage public school enrollment and parent comfort about switching children from a non-public school experience to the opportunities of instruction offered by Ogdensburg City School District as a public school. Such a

strategy of communication and information also strengthens relationships with all taxpayer residents of the district regardless of where their children are enrolled.

DISTRICT DROPOUT—NONCOMPLETERS

High school graduation non-completers since 2016-2017 for the Ogdensburg City School District are charted below as published by the State Education Department.

HIGH SCHOOL NON-COMPLETETERS FOR ALL OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENTS*

YEAR	# DROPPED OUT	# ENTERED GED PROGRAM	TOTAL NON-COMPLETERS
22-23	7	0	7
21-22	10	2	12
20-21	10	0	10
19-20	15	2	17
18-19	16	1	17
17-18	9	1	10
Totals over six years	67	6	73

*Noncompletion and GED data are also recorded for ‘Students with Disabilities’ and ‘General Education Students’ separately by the SED. The data are in the summary chart above and are reflective of ‘All Students’.

The historical number of high school ‘non-completers’ is a factor to review as part of enrollment projection studies. The factor gives insight about how many students annually leave enrollment before they become high school completers. A source of added school district enrollment is the success of the school district through program and academic intervention efforts in keeping existing enrollment as long as possible to culminate in high school graduation. Enrollment of students in a GED course of study is not viewed by SED as a program and academic intervention to keep enrollees in the ‘public school system’ since such GED enrollees are identified as ‘noncompleters.’ The State Education Department graduation data charted above shows that Ogdensburg City *averages about 12 non-completers per school year over the past six years* for which data are published.

No changes, at this time, are made to the baseline enrollment projection calculations because of the potential of decreasing the number of non-completers in the future. The documented progress on reducing the number of non-completers has already been incorporated into the pattern of historical public school enrollments since 2017 which base the enrollment projections. The historical data suggests that intervention services since 2017 partially have helped to reduce the number of high school non-completers. In 2017-18 the total was 10 and in 2022-23 the total was 7. The continued ongoing discussion

in the district about how to help all pupils succeed may identify other elements of the Academic Intervention Program K-12 that may reduce the six-year-on-average 12 non-completers annually in future school years and thus retain enrollment through graduation.

ENROLLED TUITION STUDENTS AND OTHER ENROLLMENTS

Ogdensburg does not accept non-resident tuition pupils who live in other school districts nor do other school districts sponsor tuition for their students to attend the district. However, Ogdensburg does allow children of staff who do not live within the Ogdensburg School District to enroll without tuition.

Year	Grades K-6	Grades 7-12	Total	Total District K-12 Enrollment	Enrollment % of Non-Resident Children of Staff
23-24		2	2	1328	.15%
22-23		2	2	1388	.14%

The enrollment of children of non-school district resident staff are included in the historical data used to estimate future school year enrollments. The Board Policy to accept enrollments from non-school district resident staff helps to mitigate the impact of the general trend of fewer children per household in the district. Allowing children of non-resident school district staff to enroll without tuition can be an asset in attracting quality instructional and instructional support staff applicants for job openings.

SNAPSHOT OF COUNTY INITIATIVES AND POTENTIAL IMPACT ON FUTURE SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENTS

The Planning/Codes Office of the City of Ogdensburg was contacted to learn about any approved multi-unit residential projects, residential projects in the pipeline, and other items like zoning changes that might encourage added residential units and impact possible new population to the City and the school district. In addition, the St Lawrence Cnty Planning Office was contacted to learn of any initiatives regarding housing and/or economic development that might influence added population. Both offices are sincerely thanked for their time and information. At the present time there are no major forecasts for added housing that might influence added population to the County or to the City. The existing County rehabilitation/homeowners grants program is expected to continue to support existing housing. The St. Lawrence County Grants Office is focused on expanding the availability of broadband throughout the County as one very important asset to support commerce/industry and remote work employment.

It is suggested that the district continue on-going communication with the Planning/Building Codes offices of the City to be as up-to-date as possible about economic and residential projects that might likely influence the population and housing market of the Ogdensburg City School District geographic service area.

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE HOUSING MARKET

A step in preparing this study is to interview a realtor referred by the school district as a community respected real estate professional knowledgeable about the housing market in the Ogdensburg City School District.

Ms. Rhonda Roethel of America 1 Realty Ogdensburg was interviewed to gain insights about the housing market within the school district. Ms. Roethel was referred by the school district as a respected real estate professional knowledgeable about the housing market in the Ogdensburg School District. *Her time and information to help district planning is greatly appreciated.* Thanks are also extended to Rachel Barr of the school district who was a liaison with Rhonda to prepare the data summary.

Ms. Roethel shared the following general characteristics of the home buyers in the school district based on her experience serving the community.

- About 25% are ages 25-35, low to mid-level income, with one or two children buying their first home
- About 50% are ages 36-50, mid to upper level income, with 0 to one children, upgrading their home
- About 25% are ages 51 and over, looking for a retirement home or waterfront property

When asked about the market turnover and availability, she reported that resident ‘empty nesters’ are “mostly staying in their homes”. There is a set who are ‘downsizing’ *and* remain residents of Ogdensburg. Ms. Roethel reports that a number of ‘empty-nesters’ maintain their current family-sized local residences and “are going South for the winter and returning in the spring.” Generally, families with only 1-2 children are moving into the school district. Local families who are buying for the first time or upgrading also have “1 or 2 children at most.” These data are reflective of the statewide and national demographic data that families are smaller and have fewer school-age children.

Ms. Roethel reports that the “rental inventory is widely varied”. There is a supply of fair to good quality apartments for rent. There is a limited supply of “very good to excellent” rentals. There are very few houses for rent within the school district.

Ms. Roethel notes that there is one “small” residential project being talked about that may start next year. It likely will be a small townhouse complex.

The ‘for sale inventory’ in a typical year is about 115. Ms. Roethel shares that in a normal year before COVID, sales were about 50 properties per year. During COVID about 150 properties per year were sold. In 2023, “120 properties” were sold. Sales in 2024 so far have slowed. A primary reason is that there are fewer housing properties coming on the market reducing sales inventory and population turnover.

Ms. Roethel shares the following insights. During COVID she found that most people from outside the area who purchased Ogdensburg property wanted a safer “better quality of life with a lower level of crime and drug trafficking”.

Ms. Roethel prepared the following historical housing sales data regarding St. Lawrence County including the Ogdensburg School District.

TIME PERIOD	NUMBER OF LISTINGS	MEDIAN SALES PRICE	AVERAGE DAYS ON THE MARKET BEFORE SALE
January - December 2021	984	\$119,400	120
January – December 2022	855	\$130,000	80
January – December 2023	760	\$129,950	72
January – July 2024	281	\$135,000	83

Noteworthy:

- The median sales price of single family homes increased by 13% over 3.5 years.
- The average days on market before sale *dropped* over the past 3.5 years from 120 days in 2021 to 83 days currently.
- The number of for sales listings have decreased over the past three years.
- Based on the professional perspective of a local relator, the Ogdensburg-St. Lawrence County housing market is an attractive market for buyers.
- Turnover of current housing units by ‘empty nesters’ is not large. There are no plans currently for a large scale increase in the number of newly constructed housing units added to the housing market.

- The local housing market demographic reflects the statewide and national pattern of fewer children per household—impacting the number of children the school district can expect to enroll over at least the next five years.

No changes are made to the baseline enrollment projection estimates at this time based on the current housing market data. It is suggested that the district continue on-going communication with the County and City along with local realtors to have an up-to-date understanding of how the housing market might influence future student enrollments.

BASELINE COHORT ENROLLMENT ESTIMATES

The tables on the following pages are a helpful resource as the district undertakes its ongoing long-range planning efforts regarding its vision for the educational program to be delivered and the use of the school building assets of the district. *‘Scenarios X, Y, and Z’ are a result of applying the cohort survival statistic to three assumptions about the future patterns of grade level enrollments and live births in the school district.* The highlighted estimates follow SED planning guidelines with regard to applying enrollment projections to anticipated space needs in the future and the calculation of Building aid Units. **Commissioner’s Regulation 155.1 requires districts to match facility planning with the estimated grades K-6 enrollment five years into the future; since grades 7-8 enrollment and 9-12 enrollment are in the same school building, estimated enrollment ten years into the future.** Building Aid Units for State building aid on approved capital projects are based on the enrollment estimates outlined in the Regulations. It is suggested that the **‘Scenario Z’ projection** (the most optimistic) be used to base facility pupil capacity need in the future with regard to facility planning. **The ‘Scenario X’ projection** (the most conservative) estimates can be a tool to estimate *conservatively* the impact of *potentially* smaller future enrollments on existing staff and program offerings. The **‘Scenario Y’ projection** (with an eye on the ‘Scenario Z’ projection) often can be a good tool to project potential impacts on district financials of potential future enrollments. In summary, the long-term range of enrollment projections suggest that:

	BASE COHORT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
Grades K-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grades K-6 enrollment may decrease slightly by about 86 pupils over the next 5 years per the most optimistic estimate. The most conservative estimate suggests enrollment may decrease by about 118 pupils in five years compared to 2023-2024.
Grades 7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grades 9-12 may decrease by about 204 pupils over the next 10 years as per the most optimistic estimate. The most conservative estimate suggests enrollment may decrease by 222 pupils in ten years compared to 2023-2024.

Calculation	Year	Grades K-6	Grades 7-12
CURRENT ENROLLMENT	2023-2024	653	675
BASELINE ENROLLMENT PROJECTION ESTIMATES			
Baseline Cohort Scenario X <i>Methodology: 6-year recent pattern of annual live births and the average kindergarten-live-birth ratio for the past six years</i>	2026-2027	586	573
	2028-2029	535	536
	2031-2032	461	486
	2033-2034	426	453
Baseline Cohort Scenario Y <i>Methodology: 10-year pattern of annual live births and the 10-year kindergarten-live-birth ratio</i>	2026-2027	594	573
	2028-2029	552	536
	2031-2032	487	489
	2033-2034	452	461
Baseline Cohort Scenario Z <i>Methodology: trend analysis of the recent 6-year pattern of Kindergarten enrollments</i>	2026-2027	605	573
	2028-2029	567	536
	2031-2032	502	493
	2033-2034	466	471

Highlighted estimates follow SED planning guidelines with regard to applying enrollment projections to plan anticipated space needs in the future.

Pre-Kindergarten Early Childhood Enrollment

Unlike Kindergarten, which has evolved into a defacto ‘compulsory’ enrollment grade for which State attendance aid is given to a district, an early childhood Pre-kindergarten program enrollment rests solely on the availability of such a program at the discretion of a school district and the volition of the parents or guardians to have their four-year old children attend.

The number of early childhood Pre-Kindergarten classrooms needed for delivery of the program now and in the future is dependent upon: if the program is full or half day; 18 pupils per class section; the total possible number of four-year-olds who are resident in the district; *and how many class sections the school district wishes to offer and fund*. Early Childhood classrooms qualify for State building aid; and not attendance operating aid. The number of classrooms with at least 770 square feet needed to serve the early childhood enrollment with classes at 18 pupils (identified by the SED, full day) each qualify for 27 Building Units worth of capital building aid ceiling in an SED approved capital building project.

Charted below is the number of children born in the district compared with the number of four year-olds who enrolled in the Ogdensburg City School District Early Childhood Pre-Kindergarten program offerings since 2017.

EARLY CHILDHOOD PRE-KINDERGARTEN AGE 4

Enrollment Year	Pre-K Enrollment 4-year-olds Full-day	Birth Year	Number of District Births Four Years Earlier Pre-K Enrollment	% of Resident District Births Served by OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT four-year-old Pre-K Four Years Later
2017	81	2013	118	68.6%
2018	77	2014	108	71.3%
2019	74	2015	135	54.8%
2020	44	2016	105	41.9%
2021	55	2017	105	52.41%
2022	65	2018	108	60.2%
2023	68	2019	91	74.7%
2024		2020	86	WHAT IS THE ANNUAL PRE-K PROGRAM ENROLLMENT SERVICE GOAL PERCENTAGE OF ALL RESIDENT FOUR-YEAR-OLDS?
2025		2021	91	
2026		2022	?	

Since 2017, Ogdensburg City School District **has served *on-average* over seven years about 61% of all resident four-year olds in the Pre-K Early Childhood Program (range: 42% to 75%)**. The availability and quality of a district’s Early Childhood Pre-Kindergarten Program can be an important

asset to retain and to encourage/attract new residents to a school district including families with pre-school children.

Ogdensburg has also served a limited number of *under* 4-year olds in the Early Childhood Pre-K program. The enrollment data below is not included in the Pre-K Age 4 chart above.

Enrollment Year	Pre-K Enrollment 3-year-olds
2017	3
2018	1
2019	1
2020	1
2021	3
2022	1
2023	0

Often school districts will identify a percentage goal of service to the total age 4 preschoolers resident to the district to help define the number of Early Childhood half-day or full-day class sections to implement. Depending upon the program vision of the school district, school districts will set a goal of a certain percentage of all age 4 (and/or age 3) pupils to serve with an Early Childhood Pre-Kindergarten program. Often schools will set a goal of 70% up to 100% of all four-year-olds to serve and plan facilities, staff, and financials accordingly. The data above can support school district discussion about the program vision for the age 4 (and/or 3) Pre-K program into the future (2024-2025, 2025-2026 and following years) especially if potential new non-local taxpayer resources may become available to the Ogdensburg City School District to deliver expanded early childhood pre-kindergarten education. One by-product of potentially falling K-6 enrollment is the availability of educational classroom space to expand the early childhood program possibly to more age 4 pupils and expansion to age 3 children. The district is encouraged to seek out State and Federal funding for such expanded programs given the economic and population demographics of the school district.

Ogdensburg's Junior Kindergarten Program

Ogdensburg City School District offers a **Junior Kindergarten** year which serves as a *preparatory year before a pupil enters kindergarten*. The Junior Kindergarten offering is not a “pre-K or early childhood program”. The Junior Kindergarten program is designed specifically for kindergarten eligible children who are at least five years old to attend school. The program was created as an option to provide a foundational learning experience that respects the unique developmental timeline of each enrollment age-eligible pupil. The Junior Kindergarten year program **is not** a Committee on the Handicapped special

needs program. Often, the program is utilized by five-year-old children who have no prior school experience or by pupils who likely would benefit from additional time to develop social, emotional, academic, and motor skills. Enrollment by five-year old pupils in Junior Kindergarten is determined in full collaboration by the parents, the building principal and the kindergarten screening team. Together the family and school judge that two years for grade level kindergarten success is a positive plan for the pupil's success. 'Junior kindergarten' pupils become 'kindergarten' pupils in the next school year. The K-6 and K-12 enrollment projections reported in the study *do not* include the Junior Kindergarten pupils in projection calculations. Such Junior Kindergarten pupils in a given school year *are included as kindergarten pupils in the next school year* in the analysis and projection calculations to estimate future K-12 pupils over the next five to ten years.

PUPIL ENROLLMENTS IN BOCES CONSORTIUM SHARED SPECIAL NEEDS PROGRAMS IN RENTED SPACE AT OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Ogdensburg City School District has a partnership with the component school districts of the St. Lawrence BOCES to host special needs pupils program classes in rented space at the Ogdensburg City Schools. The enrollments of pupils in these collaborative program operated by the BOCES in rented space *are not* incorporated into the Ogdensburg City School District resident enrollment projections for the future. *However*, the enrollments of such guest pupils served by the BOCES in rented space at Ogdensburg City *do substantiate an additional* Building Aid allotment by the SED for approved facility projects. In 2023-2024, Ogdensburg City hosts the following special needs classes (plus program support spaces):

School	Support Space	Classrooms
Kennedy Elementary	COOS Room-New Visions	8:1:1 8:1:1 12:1:1
		Up to 28 guest pupils at Ogdensburg City School District enrolled through BOCES shared programming

The programs in rented space at Ogdensburg allow the school district to qualify for 28 special needs Building Aid units to support Ogdensburg facility renovations/construction approved projects. These Building Aid units are *in addition* to the Building Aid units substantiated for Ogdensburg City by the estimated future enrollments of resident Ogdensburg City School District School District pupils.

CAUTIONS CONCERNING ENROLLMENT PROJECTION ESTIMATES

All enrollment projections for more than five years into the future have inherent uncertainties because the assumptions on which they are based can be affected by changes in human behavior, by the economy, or by other events. Elementary age enrollment estimates *more than five years* into the future, in particular, have a lower reliability. Key factors of population change relating to school enrollments are often interrelated and can multiply as one or more factors unexpectedly change or change significantly from their status at the time of this study. Future enrollments can be affected by:

- Out of the historical ‘norm’ added or decreased births in the district and the resulting kindergarten enrollments five years later.
- The reductions or increases in private school/home-school/charter school enrollments.
- A robust employment market that can attract new residents with children and/or who are at childbearing age. A depressed employment market that causes residents to relocate.
- A robust housing market that can attract new residents with children and/or who are at childbearing age. A static housing market with no new construction and little turnover of existing family-sized housing units.
- Increased enrollment of tuition students from other school districts.
- Outcome/results of drop-out prevention support of pupils
- Expanded Pre-Kindergarten Early Childhood offerings to encourage families to remain in enrollment in the school-age K-12 program
- Public perception of the quality of the school district.
- Environmental issues in the geographical area of the school district.

Therefore, the enrollment projection estimates should be revisited and updated yearly *if* there are any major changes in: the assumptions that base the methodology of this study; the annual live birth data for the district; major shifts in the housing market and employment market opportunities from what has been expected; changes in the educational program offered; and/or changes in the non-public school, charter school, or out of school district enrollments by Ogdensburg City District residents; or major immediate changes to the numbers of tuition pupils to Ogdensburg City from other school districts.

USE OF THE ENROLLMENT PROJECTION DATA FOR PLANNING

The *Enrollment Projection Study* provides sets of estimates about future K-12 enrollments ranging from ‘low’ to ‘high’ based on defined assumptions and historical patterns of population and enrollment data. It is suggested that the Board of Education and the school district leadership team discuss the projection scenarios and come to consensus with the community about what the *school district and the community*

believe about the local future—will the “glass be filled, half-filled or half empty?” with regard to such items as new residential unit construction, new population to the district with children or at child-bearing age, increased jobs within commuting distance of the district, or increased numbers of tuition pupils.

Most critical to successful long range school program and facility planning is defining the vision of the program the Board and community expect to provide to the students of the district. ***Facility form follows program function.*** A successful long-range facility plan occurs when the planning is viewed as a ‘curriculum project’ that defines and plans the program vision for delivery to all pupils regardless of the total enrollment size of the district. Once the curriculum vision is defined, a facility plan is only then a ‘brick and mortar’ plan to support the implementation of the curriculum/program. What are the implications of the Board and community’s pupil program vision on the current facilities of the school district? With stable future student enrollments? With decreasing student enrollments? If enrollments were to increase?

Is there a gap between the current pupil capacities of the school buildings and the estimated enrollments to be served five years into the future? Is there a gap between the Board’s future vision for the pupil program, the pupil capacity of the facilities, and the values that guide how the program is implemented currently

Appendix A: Tables Illustrating the Baseline Enrollment Projection Estimates

TABLE 7-A: LOW RANGE BASELINE COHORT SURVIVAL STATISTIC ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS GRADES K-12

OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Methodology: previous six-year pattern of district live births and the last six years average of the K-enrollment to Live Birth Ratios

YEAR	KNDG	R	1ST	R	2ND	R	3RD	R	4TH	R	5TH	R	6TH	R	7TH	R	8TH	R	9TH	R	10TH	R	11TH	R	12TH	TOTAL
18-19	113		104		110		104		111		126		138		127		130		130		121		112		122	1548
19-20	93	0.98	111	1.04	108	0.95	105	1.04	108	0.94	104	1.05	132	0.96	132	1.02	130	0.97	126	0.96	125	0.89	108	1.01	113	1495
20-21	98	0.97	90	0.92	102	1.00	108	1.05	110	0.99	107	1.03	107	0.92	122	1.00	132	1.02	132	1.05	132	0.90	112	1.00	108	1460
21-22	83	1.01	99	0.97	87	1.01	103	0.98	106	0.98	108	0.99	106	1.07	115	0.96	117	1.06	140	0.96	127	0.94	124	0.96	108	1423
22-23	96	0.98	81	1.03	102	0.93	81	1.00	103	0.99	105	0.97	105	1.00	106	1.00	115	1.09	128	0.93	130	0.92	117	0.96	119	1388
23-24	91	0.98	94	1.10	89	0.94	96	1.02	83	0.91	94	1.01	106	0.99	104	0.95	101	1.00	115	0.94	120	0.93	121	0.97	114	1328
Average Ratio		0.983		1.011		0.967		1.018		0.963		1.010		0.989		0.987		1.028		0.967		0.916		0.981		
24-25	77		89		95		86		98		80		95		105		103		104		111		110		119	1271
25-26	73		76		90		92		88		94		81		94		104		106		100		102		108	1207
26-27	77		72		77		87		94		84		95		80		93		106		102		92		100	1159
27-28	71		76		73		74		89		90		85		94		79		95		103		94		90	1112
28-29	66		70		77		70		75		86		91		84		93		81		92		94		92	1071
29-30	65		65		71		74		71		73		87		90		83		95		78		84		93	1029
30-31	63		64		66		68		75		69		73		86		89		86		92		72		83	985
31-32	60		62		65		63		69		73		69		72		85		91		83		85		70	947
32-33	58		59		63		62		65		67		73		69		72		87		88		76		83	921
33-34	55		57		60		61		64		62		68		72		68		74		84		81		74	879

TABLE 7-B: MID RANGE BASELINE COHORT SURVIVAL STATISTIC ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS GRADES K-12

OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

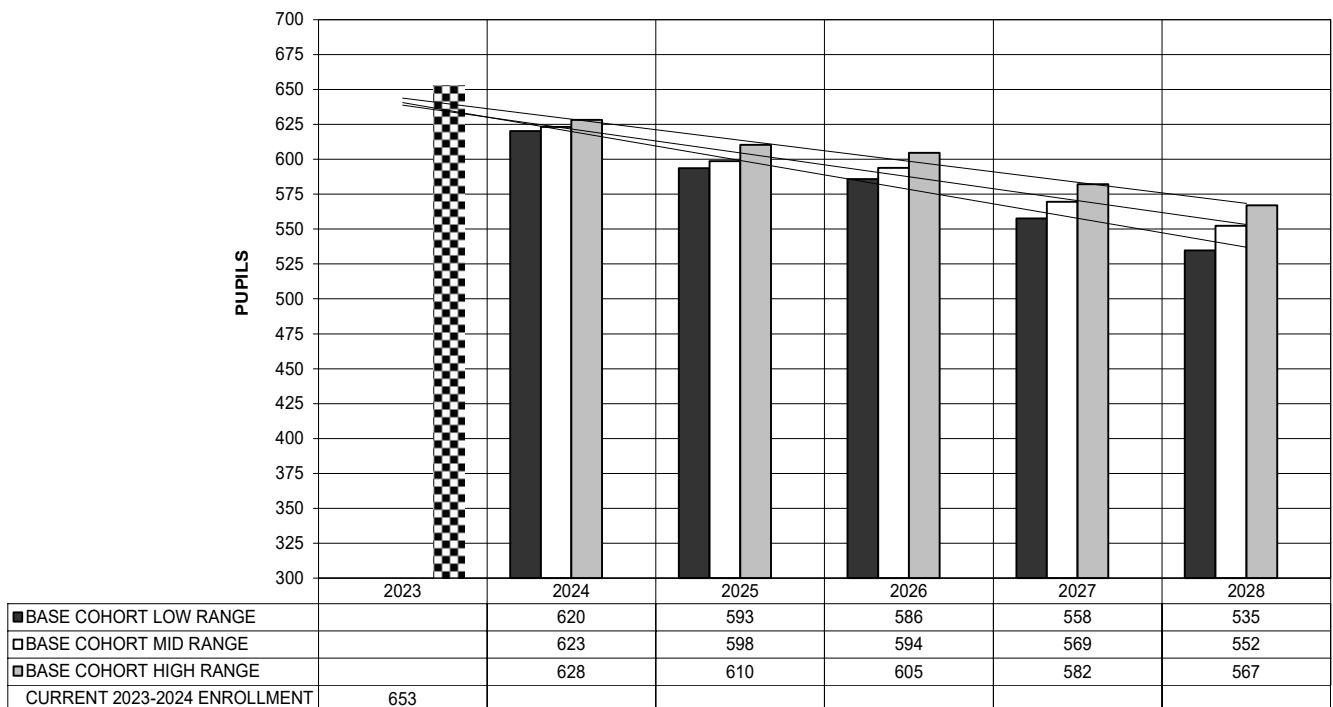
Methodology: Ten-year pattern of live births and ten-year kindergarten-live birth ratio

YEAR	KNDG	R	1ST	R	2ND	R	3RD	R	4TH	R	5TH	R	6TH	R	7TH	R	8TH	R	9TH	R	10TH	R	11TH	R	12TH	TOTAL
18-19	113		104		110		104		111		126		138		127		130		130		121		112		122	1548
19-20	93	0.98	111	1.04	108	0.95	105	1.04	108	0.94	104	1.05	132	0.96	132	1.02	130	0.97	126	0.96	125	0.89	108	1.01	113	1495
20-21	98	0.97	90	0.92	102	1.00	108	1.05	110	0.99	107	1.03	107	0.92	122	1.00	132	1.02	132	1.05	132	0.90	112	1.00	108	1460
21-22	83	1.01	99	0.97	87	1.01	103	0.98	106	0.98	108	0.99	106	1.07	115	0.96	117	1.06	140	0.96	127	0.94	124	0.96	108	1423
22-23	96	0.98	81	1.03	102	0.93	81	1.00	103	0.99	105	0.97	105	1.00	106	1.00	115	1.09	128	0.93	130	0.92	117	0.96	119	1388
23-24	91	0.98	94	1.10	89	0.94	96	1.02	83	0.91	94	1.01	106	0.99	104	0.95	101	1.00	115	0.94	120	0.93	121	0.97	114	1328
Average Ratio		0.983		1.011		0.967		1.018		0.963		1.010		0.989		0.987		1.028		0.967		0.916		0.981		
24-25	80		89		95		86		98		80		95		105		103		104		111		110		119	1274
25-26	75		79		90		92		88		94		81		94		104		106		100		102		108	1212
26-27	80		74		79		87		94		84		95		80		93		106		102		92		100	1167
27-28	75		79		75		77		89		90		85		94		79		95		103		94		90	1124
28-29	72		74		79		72		78		86		91		84		93		81		92		94		92	1089
29-30	69		71		75		77		73		75		87		90		83		95		78		84		93	1050
30-31	66		68		72		72		78		71		76		86		89		86		92		72		83	1009
31-32	64		65		69		69		73		75		71		75		85		91		83		85		70	976
32-33	61		63		66		66		70		71		76		71		74		87		88		76		83	952
33-34	58		60		64		63		68		68		71		75		70		76		84		81		74	912

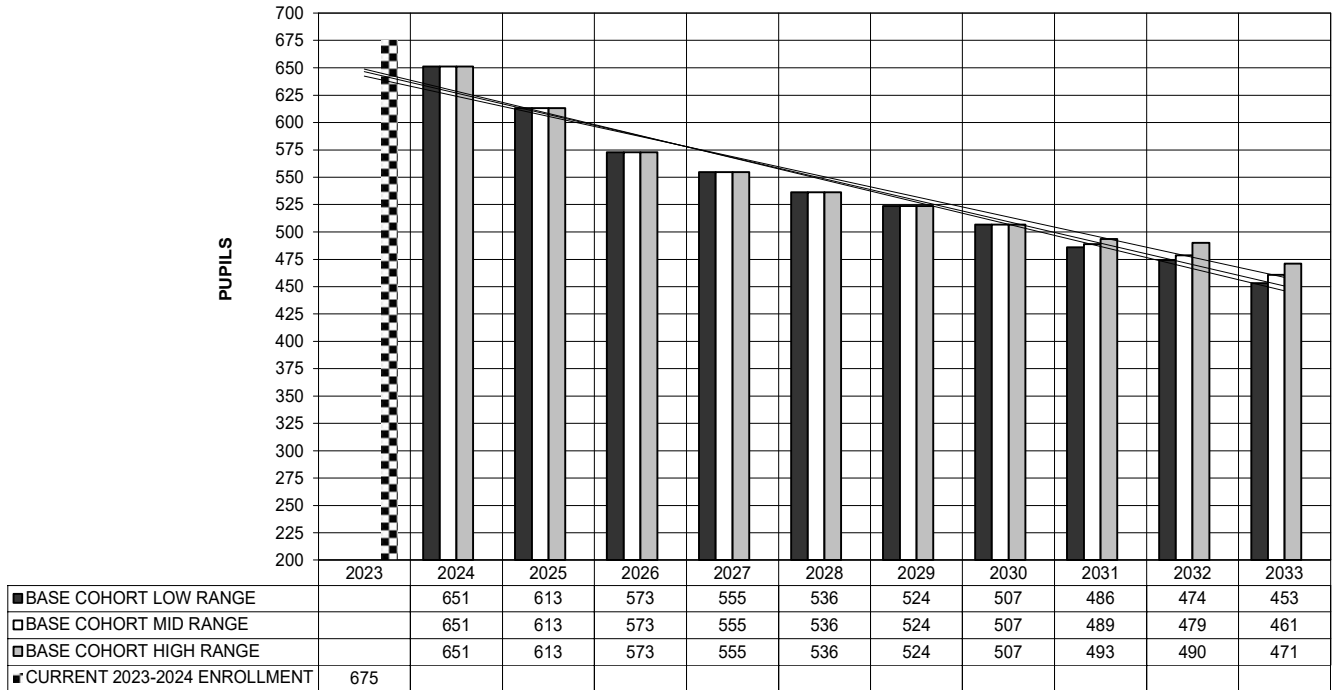
TABLE 7-C: HIGH RANGE BASELINE COHORT SURVIVAL STATISTIC ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS GRADES K-12

	OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT																									
	Methodology: Last six-year pattern of kindergarten enrollments																									
YEAR	KNDG	R	1ST	R	2ND	R	3RD	R	4TH	R	5TH	R	6TH	R	7TH	R	8TH	R	9TH	R	10TH	R	11TH	R	12TH	TOTAL
18-19	113		104		110		104		111		126		138		127		130		130		121		112		122	1548
19-20	93	0.98	111	1.04	108	0.95	105	1.04	108	0.94	104	1.05	132	0.96	132	1.02	130	0.97	126	0.96	125	0.89	108	1.01	113	1495
20-21	98	0.97	90	0.92	102	1.00	108	1.05	110	0.99	107	1.03	107	0.92	122	1.00	132	1.02	132	1.05	132	0.90	112	1.00	108	1460
21-22	83	1.01	99	0.97	87	1.01	103	0.98	106	0.98	108	0.99	106	1.07	115	0.96	117	1.06	140	0.96	127	0.94	124	0.96	108	1423
22-23	96	0.98	81	1.03	102	0.93	81	1.00	103	0.99	105	0.97	105	1.00	106	1.00	115	1.09	128	0.93	130	0.92	117	0.96	119	1388
23-24	91	0.98	94	1.10	89	0.94	96	1.02	83	0.91	94	1.01	106	0.99	104	0.95	101	1.00	115	0.94	120	0.93	121	0.97	114	1328
Average Ratio		0.983		1.011		0.967		1.018		0.963		1.010		0.989		0.987		1.028		0.967		0.916		0.981		
24-25	85		89		95		86		98		80		95		105		103		104		111		110		119	1279
25-26	82		84		90		92		88		94		81		94		104		106		100		102		108	1223
26-27	79		81		84		87		94		84		95		80		93		106		102		92		100	1177
27-28	77		78		81		82		89		90		85		94		79		95		103		94		90	1137
28-29	74		76		78		79		83		86		91		84		93		81		92		94		92	1103
29-30	72		73		77		76		80		80		87		90		83		95		78		84		93	1068
30-31	68		71		74		74		77		77		81		86		89		86		92		72		83	1029
31-32	65		67		72		71		75		74		78		80		85		91		83		85		70	996
32-33	63		64		68		69		72		73		75		77		79		87		88		76		83	974
33-34	61		62		65		65		70		70		73		74		76		81		84		81		74	937

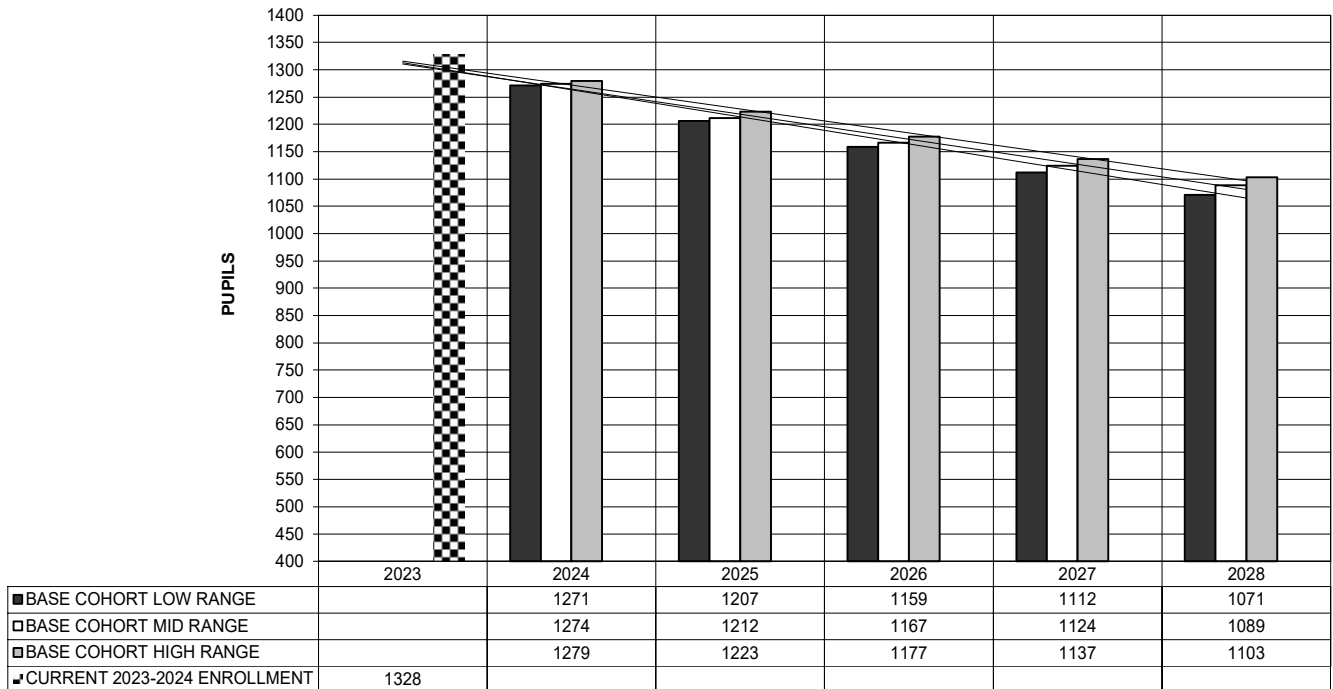
GRADES K-6 ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT OGDENSBURG SD SCENARIOS 2024-2028



GRADES 7-12 ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT OGDENSBURG SD SCENARIOS 2024-2033



GRADES K-12 ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT OGDENSBURG SD SCENARIOS 2024-2028



Highlighted estimates follow SED planning guidelines with regard to applying enrollment projections to plan anticipated space needs in the future.

BASE COHORT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS SUMMARY FOR OGDENSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT JUNE 2024

	LOW RANGE PROJECTION					MID RANGE PROJECTION					HIGH RANGE PROJECTION						
YEAR	K-6		7-12		TOTAL K-12		K-6		7-12		TOTAL K-12		K-6		7-12		TOTAL K-12
2024	620		651		1271		623		651		1274		628		651		1279
2025	593		613		1207		598		613		1212		610		613		1223
2026	586		573		1159		594		573		1167		605		573		1177
2027	558		555		1112		569		555		1124		582		555		1137
2028	535		536		1071		552		536		1089		567		536		1103
2029	505		524		1029		527		524		1050		544		524		1068
2030	478		507		985		503		507		1009		522		507		1029
2031	461		486		947		487		489		976		502		493		996
2032	447		474		921		473		479		952		484		490		974
2033	426		453		879		452		461		912		466		471		937
	LOW RANGE PROJECTION					MID RANGE PROJECTION					HIGH RANGE PROJECTION						
YEAR	K-4	5-6	7-8	9-12			K-4	5-6	7-8	9-12			K-4	5-6	7-8	9-12	
2024	445	175	208	444	1271		448	175	208	444	1274		453	175	208	444	1279
2025	419	175	197	416	1207		424	175	197	416	1212		436	175	197	416	1223
2026	406	179	172	400	1159		414	179	172	400	1167		425	179	172	400	1177
2027	382	175	173	382	1112		394	175	173	382	1124		407	175	173	382	1137
2028	358	177	177	359	1071		376	177	177	359	1089		390	177	177	359	1103
2029	346	159	173	351	1029		365	162	173	351	700		377	167	173	351	1068
2030	336	142	174	332	985		356	147	174	332	677		364	158	174	332	1029
2031	319	142	157	329	947		340	147	160	329	647		350	152	165	329	996
2032	307	140	140	334	921		326	147	145	334	618		336	148	156	334	974
2033	296	130	140	313	879		313	139	145	316	597		323	143	151	321	937

