

School Enrollment Projections

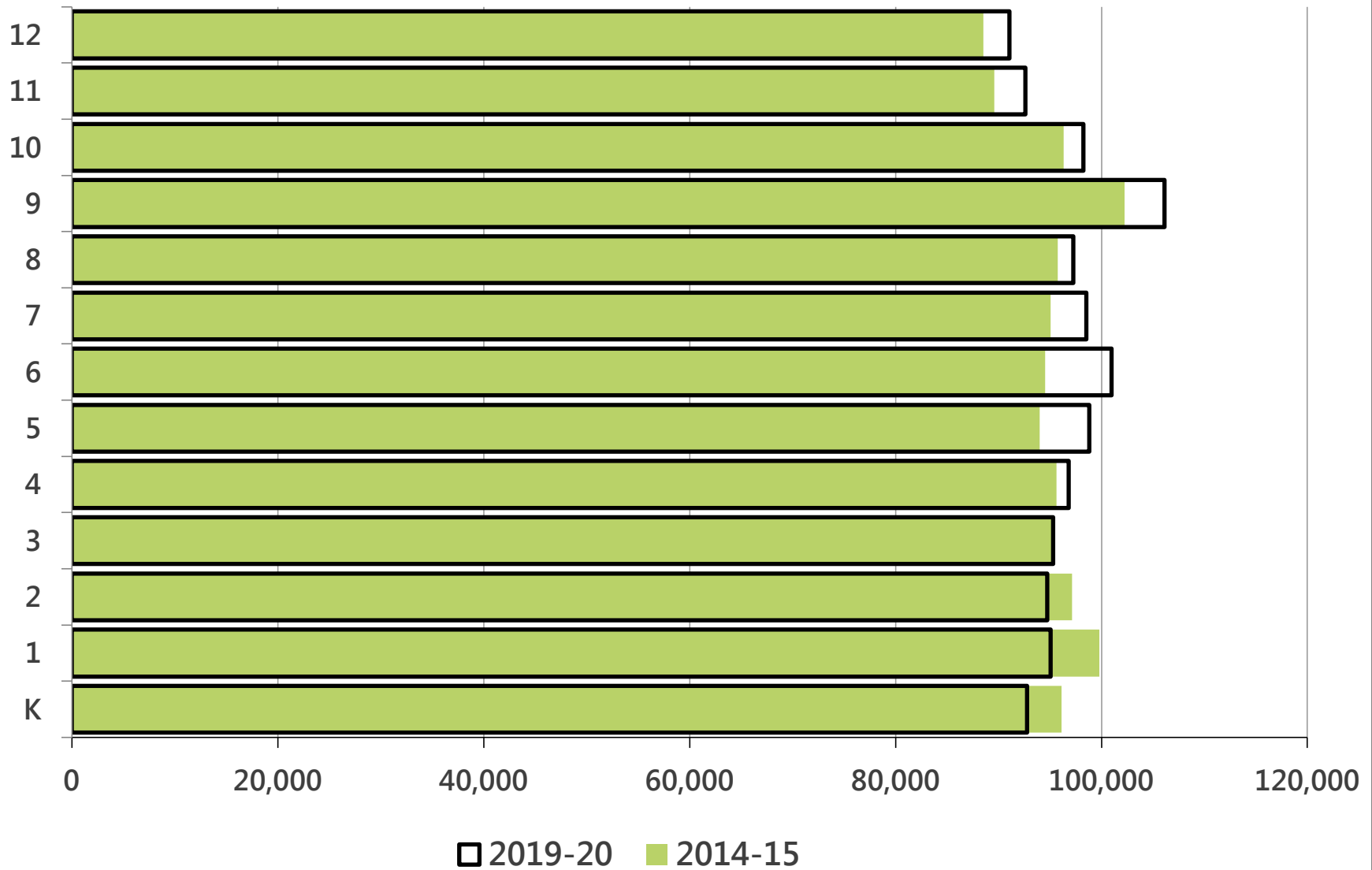
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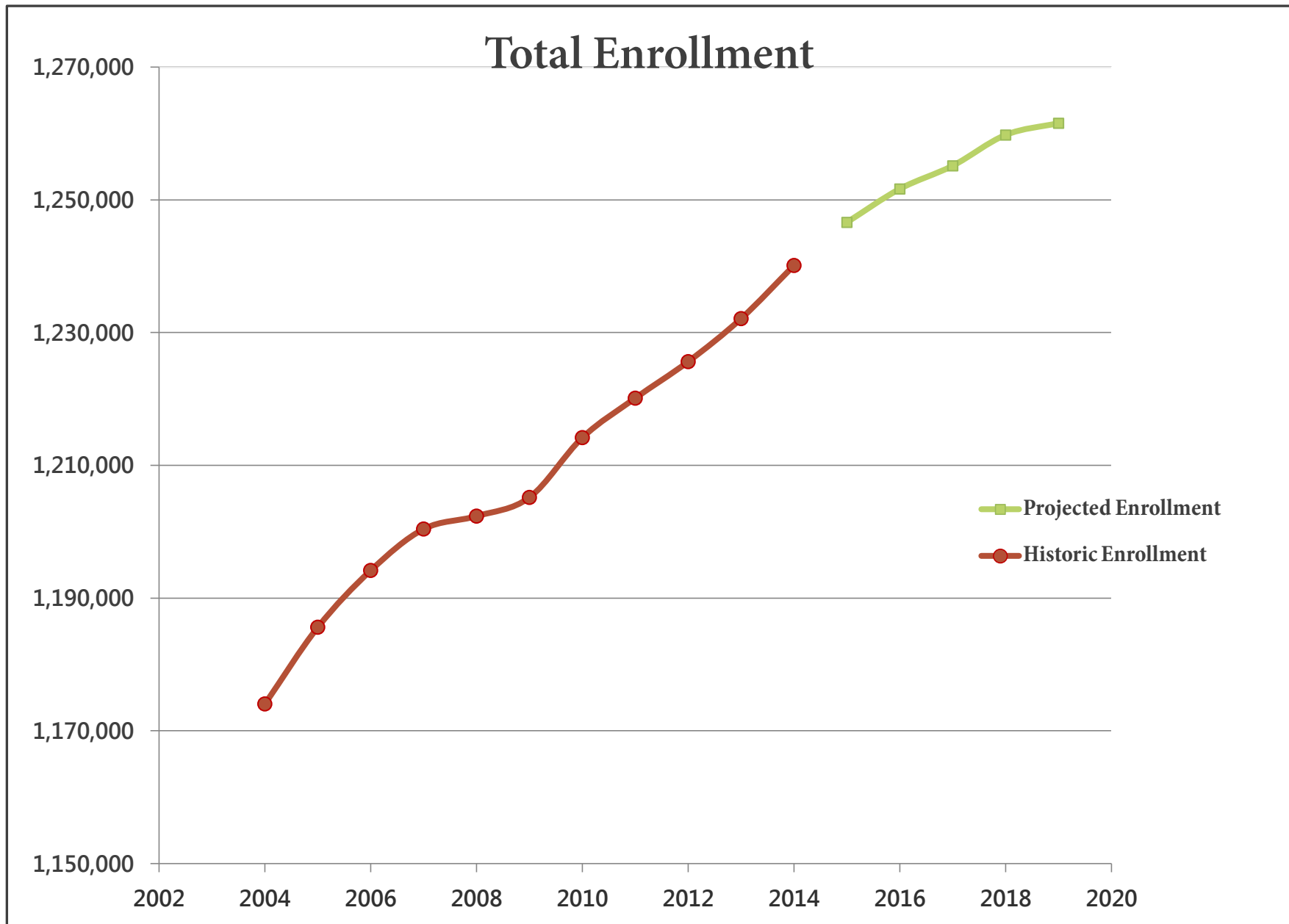


SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS - BASED ON FALL 2014 STUDENT ENROLLMENT COUNTS

Grade Enrollment Projection							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Change
Kindergarten	96,113	94,303	92,858	92,566	92,876	92,767	-3,346
1 Grade	99,803	98,277	96,446	95,152	94,724	95,066	-4,737
2 Grade	97,156	99,826	98,322	96,432	95,169	94,740	-2,416
3 Grade	95,382	97,285	99,952	98,459	96,561	95,296	-86
4 Grade	95,621	95,664	97,515	100,205	98,717	96,803	1,182
5 Grade	93,991	95,793	95,775	97,608	100,336	98,830	4,839
6 Grade	94,516	94,595	96,384	96,374	98,221	100,962	6,446
7 Grade	95,066	94,879	94,874	96,670	96,688	98,522	3,456
8 Grade	95,763	95,689	95,435	95,476	97,275	97,282	1,519
9 Grade	102,231	104,547	104,360	104,106	104,171	106,112	3,881
10 Grade	96,327	96,184	98,627	98,482	98,134	98,257	1,930
11 Grade	89,596	90,820	90,795	93,100	92,927	92,623	3,027
12 Grade	88,545	87,692	88,952	88,999	91,188	91,041	2,496
Total K-12	1,240,110	1,245,554	1,250,295	1,253,629	1,256,987	1,258,301	18,191

Grade Enrollment Projection







METHODOLOGY FOR SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

This document describes the grade-progression ratio method used by Cooper Center demographers in developing standard five-year school enrollment projections.

INPUT DATA

School enrollment projections require the use of birth data and fall membership counts. Birth data are obtained from the Virginia Center for Health Statistics, reported by county. To ensure that the birth data have been assigned to the correct localities, Cooper Center demographers geocode the residence address of each birth mother and then assign each birth to the locality of residence.

The second element of input data—historical and current fall membership counts—are obtained from the school division or from the Virginia Department of Education.

GRADE-PROGRESSION RATIO METHOD

The grade-progression ratio captures the school enrollment patterns of a cohort of children as they move forward in time and progress from grade to grade. Grade progression ratios provide detail of how many students advance into the next grade from the lower grade one year before and are determined by dividing the number of students in a particular grade by the number of students from the previous grade in the previous school year. For example, the 2nd grade/1st grade-progression ratio is found by dividing the current number of 2nd grade students by last year's number of 1st grade students. (In the case of kindergarten, the ratio is the actual enrollment in kindergarten divided by births five years prior). A ratio larger than 1 means there are additional students coming in to the school who were not enrolled in the previous grade. A ratio smaller than 1 means students may be transferring to private school or home school, dropping out, or families with school children are moving away from the community, among other reasons.

Because grade-specific progression ratios can fluctuate considerably from one year to another, it is important to generate and evaluate multiple sets of grade-progression ratios to minimize the “noise”. The Cooper Center does this by creating three- and five-year average ratios based on data from those most recent years, along with the single-year ratio of the latest year. All three grade-progression ratios are applied to the current school enrollment data to obtain forecasts for the following year, which then become the basis for projecting enrollment the year after. The projections based on single- and multiple-year grade progression ratios are compared, and the middle series is selected as most probable.

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