

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS IN INDIANA AND NEWTON COUNTY

North Newton School Corporation

Community and Student Demographic Update, April, 2019

Following is an updated report on North Newton School Corporation (NNSC) and Newton County from demographic data available from the Indiana Department of Education (www.doe.in.gov), the U.S. Bureau of Census and Indiana Business Research Center (www.stats.indiana.edu) and the Indiana State Board of Health. It is intended to help get a solid understanding of the community in which we live. This may help inform both our internal and external publics regarding **what nearly all Indiana, small, and rural schools are facing in today's educational policy environment, namely decline of students and fiscal resources!**

HISTORICAL STUDENT POPULATION:

The following table shows enrollment by grade for NNSC from 2009 to and including the current 2018-2019 school year.

Table 1
North Newton School Corporation, Corporation-wide Enrollments by Grade Level, 2009-2018

Grade	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kdg.	110	91	97	95	119	90	98	78	96	87
1	100	110	102	107	101	112	93	97	85	94
2	114	96	111	108	106	113	102	96	105	80
3	113	118	93	110	115	90	106	106	94	107
4	117	111	122	91	114	98	92	118	101	83
5	115	113	110	128	96	108	99	80	118	99
6	127	118	116	118	137	103	105	100	81	112
Elem. Total	796	757	751	757	788	714	695	735	710	662
Grade Average	114	108	107	108	113	102	99	105	101	95
7	126	136	115	115	118	94	101	106	98	76
8	129	120	128	119	110	134	87	102	110	98
Jr. High Total	255	256	243	224	228	228	188	208	208	174
Grade Average	128	128	121	112	114	114	94	104	104	87
9	124	128	121	135	115	121	124	91	100	106
10	123	114	124	118	134	110	117	126	91	94
11	114	120	110	118	103	102	102	117	113	89
12	119	103	111	107	112	119	98	106	113	104
HS Total	480	465	466	478	464	452	441	440	417	393
Grade Average	120	116	117	120	116	113	110	110	104	98
Corp. Total	1,531	1,478	1,460	1,459	1,480	1,394	1,324	1,383	1,304	1,229
Grade Average	118	114	112	112	114	107	102	106	100	95
# Change		-53	-18	-1	+21	-86	-70	+29	-79	-75
% Change		-3.5%	-1.2%	0%	1.4%	-5.8%	-5.0%	2.2%	-5.7%	-5.8%

Source: www.doe.in.gov/Compass

The results reported above are quite similar to most rural Indiana corporations. You will notice a decrease of 134 students (16.8%) at the elementary level, 81 student decline (31.8%) at the junior high level, and a 87 student decline (18.1%) at the high school. **Together NNSC has declined by 302 students or 19.7% over the ten-year period.** Three hundred and two students at \$6,000 per student in State Tuition Support totals \$1,812,000 less revenue per year for the Education Fund of the school corporation. Clearly in an environment where 100% of the revenue for the Education Fund comes from state revenue sources and is determined mainly by the total number of students enrolled, the less students you have, the less revenue you will generate regardless of the expenditure levels necessary to carry on quality educational programming. School Choice vouchers added nearly \$134,000 in lost revenue to the NNSC in 2018 as **a net 93 students out – migrated from NNSC.**

HISTORICAL COUNTY POPULATION:

North Newton isn't alone. **Fifty-three of Indiana's 92 counties are declining in total population., while 113 or nearly 40% on Indiana school corporations lost students over the past year.** As shown in Table 2, Newton County has declined by 1,436 people since 2000 going from 15,566 to 14,130 in 2017 for a 9.2% decline. Indiana as a whole grew by 9.5% over the same period.

Table 2

Total Population of Newton County, Indiana, 1970-2010, With Projection for 2017

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Projection 2017
Population	11,606	14,844	13,551	15,566	14,244	14,130

Source: Indiana Business Research Center

Specifically, by townships in the NNSC, only Lake and Lincoln have shown growth since 1970 and **only Lincoln increased population from 2000 to 2017.** All other townships have declined as shown in Table 3. NNSC has grown from 50.4% of the county's total population in 1970 to 65.4% of the county total in 2017. **While the NNSC grew by 57.9%, all-be-it mostly in Lincoln Township, the county as a whole grew by just 21.7%.**

Table 3

Total Population of North Newton School Corporation Townships, 1970-2017, with Number and Percentage Change Since 1970

Township	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	Number Change	Percentage Change
Lake	1,762	2,311	2,208	2,465	2,140	2,390	628	+35.6%
Lincoln	1,191	3,753	3,591	4,268	4,480	4,505	3,314	+278.3%
McClellan	244	280	237	228	217	217	-27	-11.1%
Colfax	256	213	197	176	199	198	-58	-22.7%
Beaver	1,831	1,863	1,547	1,667	1,573	1,552	-279	-15.2%
Jackson	567	578	480	439	382	377	-190	-33.5%
NNSC Total	5,851	8,998	8,260	9,243	8,991	9,239	3,388	57.9%
NNSC % of County Total	50.4%	60.6%	61.0%	63.5%	63.1%	65.4%		+15.0%
County Total	11,606	14,844	13,551	14,566	14,244	14,130	2,524	21.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Indiana Business Research Center

HISTORICAL NEWTON COUNTY RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS:

One of the major contributors to the above decline from 2000 to 2017 is Newton County’s Resident Live Birth rates that records *where the mother lived when the baby was born, not where the baby was born*. The county’s Resident Live Births have declined over the past fifteen years from 158 Resident Live Births per year average in the early 2000’s to 141 Resident Live Births per year average over the past five years or **17 less births per year for a decline of nearly 11% per year. That is approximately one less classroom of students per year countywide.** Further, while NNSC includes 65.4% of the total county population, its history over the period 2001 to 2018 saw an average 66.7% of the Resident Live Births enrolling in NNSC kindergarten five years later (net in/out migration). Thus, Newton County is not as “baby productive” as it has been historically. Therefore, it is not surprising, and is most significant, that the **median age in Newton County is now 43.1, while the median age in Indiana is 37.7.** Both figures suggest a total population moving beyond normal child bearing years in NNSC and Newton County.

**Table 4
Number of Resident Live Births in Newton County from 2001 through 2017
And Number of Students Entering NNSC Kindergarten Five Years Later with
Estimates of Resident Live Births and Kindergarten Enrollment for 2019-2026**

Resident Live Birth Year	Newton County Resident Live Births	Kindergarten Enrollment Year	NNSC Kindergarten Enrollment	Percent of Live Births as Kdg Enrollment
2001	163	2006	100	61.3%
2002	156	2007	116	74.4%
2003	155	2008	96	61.9%
Totals	474/158 Average		312/104 Average	65.8%
2004	141	2009	100	70.9%
2005	133	2010	91	68.4%
2006	138	2011	97	70.3%
2007	138	2012	95	68.8%
2008	162	2013	119	73.5%
Totals	712/142 Average		502/100 Average	71.2%
2009	137	2014	110	80.3%
2010	140	2015	98	70.0%
2011	148	2016	98	66.2%
2012	155	2017	78	50.3%
2013	125	2018	86	68.8%
Totals	705/141 Average		470/94 Average	66.7%
2014	132	2019	88**	66.7%
2015	171	2020	114**	66.7%
2016	148	2021	99**	66.7%
2017	139	2022	93**	66.7%
2018	143*	2023	95**	66.7%
2019	147*	2024	98**	66.7%
2020	150*	2025	100**	66.7%
2021	145*	2026	97**	66.7%

*Estimate based on rolling 5 year average resident live births.

**Estimate of Kindergarten enrollment based on 66.7% of Resident live births after five years net in/out migration.

Source: Indiana State Board of Health Website, Calculated by researcher

AREA PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS:

While NNSC has lost 23.8% of its student population since 2006, as shown in Table 5 below, both Tri-Creek and Rensselaer have declined over 10% in total student population. All of the corporations that are neighbors of NNSC have declined in student population. The total regional decline has totaled 1,414 students or 9.9%. NNSC accounted for a region leading 23.8% of the student population decline in the area. School age public school enrollment during the same period for the state of Indiana has shown a 2.1% increase. North Newton has declined by 385 students or 23.8% while Tri-Creek has declined by 392 students, Rensselaer by 183, and Benton Community Schools by 191 over the 12 year span.

Table 5
Student Population of North Newton School Corporation and Neighboring School Corporations, 2006, 2012, and 2018, With Number and Percentage Change, Rank Ordered by Percentage Change

School Corporation	2006	2012	2018	Corporation Number Change	Corporation Percentage Change
North Newton	1,619	1,476	1,234	-385	-23.8%
Tri-Creek	3,695	3,591	3,303	-392	-10.6%
Rensselaer	1,820	1,742	1,637	-183	-10.1%
Benton	1,948	1,882	1,757	-191	-9.8%
Tri-County	801	762	731	-70	-8.7%
Kankakee Valley	3,511	3,488	3,357	-154	-4.4%
South Newton	929	854	890	-39	-4.2%
Area Totals	14,323	13,795	12,909	-1,414	-9.9%
State Totals	1,117,548	1,122,099	1,141,248	23,700	2.1%

Source: www.doe.in.gov/Compass

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

Population projections, by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, for Newton County by age cohort groups documents smaller totals for pre-school (0-4), school aged (5-19) and young adults (20-24) and the 25-44 and 45-64, while the senior cohort, 65 and older is the only cohort group that projects an increase.

The population projections produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Newton County by age cohort groups are shown in Table 6 below from 2015 to 2040. A continuation of declining population is evident from these projections. This is especially important in the pre-school, school age, and older adults. The pre-school cohort is projected to decrease by 25.9%, while the school age population is projected to decrease by 27.4% between 2015 and 2040. Thus, the potential pool of students in Newton County will be decreasing significantly in the coming years. The county is projected to continue to get older, not younger, which will negatively impact student enrollment going forward. A loss of 726 school age children and thus students by 2040 is more than many small rural Indiana school corporations have as total enrollment.

Table 6
Projected Population by Age Cohorts, 2015 - 2040 For Newton County, Indiana,
with Number and Percentage Change for the State of Indiana

YEAR	Age 0-4 Pre-School	Age 5-19 School Age	Age 20-24 Young Adults	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age 65+ Seniors	Total
2015	687	2,653	778	3,168	4,148	2,568	14,002
2020	715	2,420	649	3,208	3,852	2,953	13,797
2025	697	2,307	537	3,103	3,545	3,389	13,578
2030	610	2,190	550	2,924	3,217	3,707	13,198
2035	546	2,105	467	2,730	3,150	3,708	12,706
2040	509	1,927	494	2,377	3,198	3,631	12,136
Number Change	-178	-726	-284	-891	-950	1,063	-1,866
% Change	-25.9%	-27.4%	-36.5%	-28.1%	-22.9%	+41.4%	-13.3%
Indiana							
State 2015	420,910	1,339,667	485,768	1,670,534	1,729,765	966,124	6,612,768
State 2040	444,996	1,422,270	456,871	1,697,356	1,656,940	1,493,269	7,171,702
Number Change	24,086	82,604	-25,897	26,822	-78,825	527,145	558,934
% Change	+5.7%	+6.2%	-5.9%	1.6%	-4.6%	+54.6%	+8.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY COMMUTING PATTERNS:

The total number of people who work in Newton County is 6,957. As shown in table 7 below, some 1,300 workers commute into Newton County to work each day, while 3,706 workers commute out of Newton County to work each day. The largest numbers of workers who commute out of county go to Lake and Jasper counties in Indiana and Cook County in Illinois. In such **net exporters of workers, communities are generally referred to as “bedroom” communities, however, the fact is people will travel several miles to work if they can return home to live in a community that reflects the quality of life that they value.**

Table 7
Labor Force Commuting Pattern for Newton County, Indiana, 2018

*1,300 workers commute into Newton County to work each day from: Jasper (470), Iroquois County, Ill. (392), Benton (258), Tippecanoe (109), White (45), and Kankakee County, Ill. (26)
*3,706 workers commute out of Newton County to work each day to: Lake (1,676) Jasper (947), Cook County, Ill. (427), Tippecanoe (148), Kankakee County, Ill. (146), Porter (131), White (87), Benton (77), and Iroquois County, Ill. (67).

Source: IBRC.Indiana.edu

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERSTIONS:

Demographic shifts have and will continue to account for more of the declining student enrollments in our school corporation than will job shifts or open enrollment policies. The important thing is for us to understand this and make such realities a part of our decision making on educational programs and certainly in our conversations with government policy makers. Managing decline is never as much fun as managing growth, but continued decline is supported by the demographic shifts reported in this data analysis. Following in Table 8 is a set of

demographic data points that shows a comparison of Newton County to Lake, Jasper and Benton County as well as the state of Indiana. Salient areas of comparison are highlighted in **RED**.

Figure 8
Demographic Characteristics for Newton, Lake, Jasper, Benton County
and the State of Indiana

General Demographics	Newton County	Lake County	Jasper County	Benton County	State of Indiana
*Total Population 2010	14,244	496,050	33,478	8,836	6,484,125
*Total Population 2017	14,130	485,640	33,447	8,613	6,660,082
*Total Population 2020 (Estimated)	13,854	507,724	36,323	8,559	6,852,121
*Preschool (0-4) 2017	792/5.6%	29,631/6.1%	1,914/5.7%	555/6.4%	6.3%
*School Age 2017	2,286/16.2%	85,451/17.6%	5,954/17.8%	1,593/18.5%	18.5%
*Adults (18-64) 2017	8,384	162,805	19,882	4,955	61.1%
*Older (age 65+) 2017	2,668/18.9%	78,166/16.1%	5,697/17.0%	1,510/17.5%	15.4%
*Births 2016	148	5,649	395	114	83,063
*Deaths 2016	164	4,835	323	77	63,492
*Population sq. mile	35	973	60	21	181
*Median Age 2017	43.1	39.1	39.9	40.4	37.7
*Married couples with children	17.6%	16.8%	19.3%	19.8%	18.8%
*Married without children	36.7%	27.6%	37.3%	30.8%	30.0%
*Single Parents	9.4%	11.6%	8.6%	8.7%	9.6%
*Residents high school graduates	86.1%	88.1%	87.8%	89.5%	88.3%
*Residents four years or more college	11.6%	21.4%	14.9%	16.8%	25.3%
* Less Than High School Education	11.7%	11.9%	12.2%	10.5%	11.7%
*Median household income 2017	\$58,348	\$54,929	\$58,891	\$52,841	\$54,134
*Per capita income	\$36,856	\$43,099	\$41,653	\$38,447	\$45,150
*Median Value Home	\$112,500	\$140,100	\$153,200	\$84,900	\$143,500
*Poverty Rate, 2017	10.9%	15.9%	10.0%	11.2%	13.3%
*Poverty Rate Children Under 18	16.5%	23.7%	13.3%	17.0%	17.8%
*Residential Bldg permits, 2017	19	1,399	84	17	NA
*Residential Bldg permits single family	19	1,324	84	17	NA
*Residential Bldg permits multi-family	0	75	0	0	NA
*Total Resident Labor Force (2017)	6,957	229,520	16,348	4,510	3,336,655
*Employed	6,619	217,832	15,641	4,357	3,218,115
*Annual Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.1%	4.3%	3.4%	3.6%
*Unemployment Rate (February 2019)	5.9%	5.8%	5.1%	4.3%	4.1%

Source: www.ibrc.indiana.edu

PROJECTED STUDENT POPULATION:

This analysis now shifts to projecting student enrollment for the NNSC.

Several assumptions must be made and considerations set forth before projecting enrollments can be attempted. The following assumptions have been made in this study and if they do not hold true the enrollment projections could be altered. These assumptions are:

1. The legal age for attending schools in Indiana will remain the same;
2. The percentage of children now attending public schools will remain at the present level;
3. The school corporation boundaries will remain as they are at present;
4. The students will progress through the grade levels at about the same retention rate as at present;
5. The dropout rate will remain about the same;
6. The current pattern of enrollment increases and decreases will remain the same.

An important aspect of a school survey is an estimate of future enrollments. Irrespective of what modifications in facilities or programs are contemplated, inevitably the corporation must respond to the number of pupils to be served in the most effective and efficient manner possible. Generally, in an area with a relatively stable population, future enrollments can be predicted with a fair degree of accuracy. **After giving due attention to demographic factors which influence public school enrollment such as community growth or decline, resident live birth rates, age and grade composition of the pupil population, the progress of pupils through school and housing patterns and availability, projection of future enrollment can be made with a fair degree of confidence.**

A variety of techniques can be used for forecasting total school enrollment. The cohort survival technique is the method that is generally used as a short-range tool. It is based on the calculation of a series of continuation rates, each of which indicates the fraction of students in one grade in a given year that "continue" to the next grade in the next year. The survival rates will thus encompass all the individual factors influencing enrollments, such as migration and retention rates. Enrollments in the initial grade are estimated independently on the basis of past birth rate data. **This technique may be particularly appropriate for school districts where the principal source of uncertainty as to future enrollment levels can be attributed to changes in birth rate or the age distribution of the population, and where other factors such as migration rates are expected to remain stable or continue to change at the same rate as they have in the past.**

The cohort survival or grade progression technique is the most commonly used enrollment forecasting method. The data requirements are not extensive and the necessary computations are relatively simple and straightforward. All methods rely heavily on community demographic characteristics to make the proper assumptions.

Even when population growth occurs, it does not necessarily imply increased enrollment in schools. New businesses might add to the economic base, but have little impact on school enrollments. A spurt of residential building does not mean new homes will be occupied by

families with school age children. Mobile homes, light industry, apartment complexes, retirement facilities or commercial ventures all may affect the population and school officials need to periodically assess the nature of these variables within their corporation.

There is a national trend toward reduced family size with delayed families or families with no children. As a result, more housing units are needed to yield the same number of school age children as was true in the past. Table 4, above presented the number of actual and projected resident live births in Newton County each year from 2001 through 2022 and the number of Kindergarten students entering NNSC five years later. ***Resident live births reflect where the mother lived when the baby was born, not where the baby was born.*** An average percentage was derived by dividing the number of kindergarten enrollees from 2006 to 2018 (881) by the total number of live births from 2001 to 2017. This indicates that an average of 66.7% of the yearly Newton County resident live births entered NNSC's kindergarten five years later during this period. ***Thus, while Newton County resident live births were decreasing significantly during the period from an average of 158 per year to 141 the NNSC's share of those resident live births was remaining relatively stable.***

The school corporation has experienced steady decreases in total enrollment over the past several years. Obviously, the condition of the northwest Indiana area economy, the employment opportunities in the area, and the availability of reasonably priced housing and continuing low interest rates for housing will play a major role in determining the accuracy of any enrollment projections.

Because of the discrepancies in enrollment projections encountered by the study, a decision was made to detail future enrollment projections on the basis of a combination of birth rates, using a rolling average resident live birth data over the past five years and three-year enrollment history data or "continuation rates" as the basis for the enrollment projections. ***The survey is under the opinion that birth data alone may reflect a somewhat higher than actual future enrollment; and, in all probability, history data alone would provide a lower estimate of enrollment for the school corporation.***

The continuation rate is a ratio between the numbers of pupils at one grade level succeeding to the next grade level the next year. For example, if in the 2012-13 school year there were 110 students in grade three and the following school year, the 2013-14 school year, there were 114 students in grade four, that would reflect a continuation rate of 103.6 signaling a gain of 3.6%. If in 2013-14 school year there were 115 students in grade four while in the 2014-15 school year there were 98 students in grade five that would be a continuation rate of 85.2 signaling a loss of 14.8%. ***These factors are influenced by migration in and out of the school district as well as retention policy or fluctuations in non-public school enrollments.***

Table 9 presents the average continuation rate by grade level for the NNSC for the period 2013-14 through 2018-19 together with the per grade average continuation rates for the past three year and six year periods. The continuation rate can serve as an indicator of the relative stability of enrollments over time. A factor of 99% to 101% would reflect stable enrollment. Corporation-wide factors below 99% would reflect a decreasing student population, and an increasing population would be apparent if factors over 101% prevailed over a period of time. The NNSC

system average of 98.5 the past three years reflects the declining enrollment experienced by the school corporation during that period of time. The elementary average shows a net out-migration of 1.7%, while the secondary population has a net out-migration of 1.5%.

If we track high school students from grade seven to grade twelve, net in and out migration, we find that the combined loss of students from grade eight to twelve is about 8.5%. Thus, for every 100 seventh graders we can project approximately 91 of them will still be in the system, (again, net in and out migration) by the time they are seniors. The total population over age 25 in Indiana shows approximately 88.3% with a high school diploma. Any increase in the continuation rates for grades nine, ten, eleven and twelve could make a significant difference in total population of the corporation.

Table 9
Average Continuation Rate Percentages, 2013-14 through 2018-19
by Grade Level for NNSC with Six and Three Year Averages

GRADE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	6 Year Average	3 Year Average
K								
1	106.3	92.6	103.3	99.0	109.0	74.6	97.5	94.2
2	99.0	111.9	91.1	103.2	108.2	94.1	101.2	101.8
3	106.5	84.9	93.8	103.9	97.9	101.9	98.2	101.2
4	103.6	85.2	102.2	111.3	95.3	88.3	97.7	98.3
5	105.5	94.7	101.0	87.0	100.0	98.0	97.7	95.0
6	107.0	101.3	97.2	101.0	101.3	94.9	101.5	99.1
Elem. Ave	104.7	96.1	98.1	100.9	103.4	92.0	99.0	98.3
7	100.0	68.6	98.1	100.9	98.0	93.8	98.2	97.6
8	95.7	113.6	92.6	101.0	103.8	100.0	99.1	101.6
9	96.6	110.0	92.5	104.6	98.0	96.4	99.7	99.7
10	99.3	95.7	96.7	101.6	100.0	94.0	98.4	98.5
11	87.3	76.1	92.7	100.0	89.7	97.8	90.6	95.8
12	94.9	115.5	96.1	103.9	96.6	92.0	99.8	97.5
Sec. Ave	95.6	96.6	94.8	102.0	97.7	95.7	97.1	98.5
Corp. Ave	100.2	96.4	96.5	101.5	100.6	93.9	98.1	98.4

Source: Calculated by Researcher

Attempting to assess future enrollment figures is difficult at best. As has been pointed out many factors can influence future student populations and projecting is not exact science utilizing any available data. **If we looked at both the birth rate and historical data in projecting elementary (K-6), and secondary (7-12) separately we would project with some measure of confidence that a continuing declining total student population is defensible for the NNSC.**

Table 10 shows the projected enrollment for the NNSC for 2018 through 2026 using rolling five year resident live birth estimates and past three-year continuation rates. **This nine-year projection shows the elementary population decreasing from 662 to 660. The secondary population is expected to decrease from 393 to 326 a 85 student for a 15.0% decrease.**

Table 10

North Newton School Corporation, Corporation-wide Enrollments by Grade Level,
Projected by Resident Live Birth Rates and Three Year Continuation Rates, 2018-2026

Grade	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
K	87	88	114	99	93	95	98	100	97
1	94	82	83	107	93	88	90	93	94
2	80	96	84	85	109	95	90	97	95
3	107	81	97	85	86	110	96	91	93
4	83	105	80	95	84	85	108	94	90
5	99	79	100	76	90	80	81	103	89
6	112	98	78	99	75	89	79	80	102
K-6 Elem Total	662	629	636	646	630	642	642	653	660
Per Grade Ave	95	90	91	92	90	92	92	93	94
7	76	109	96	76	97	73	87	77	78
8	98	77	111	98	77	99	74	88	78
7-8 Total	174	186	207	174	174	172	161	165	156
Per Grade Ave	87	93	103	87	87	86	80	82	79
9	106	98	77	111	98	77	99	74	88
10	94	104	97	76	109	97	76	98	73
11	89	90	100	93	73	104	93	73	94
12	104	87	88	98	91	71	101	91	71
9-12 Total	393	379	362	378	371	349	369	336	326
Per Grade Ave	98	95	91	95	93	87	92	84	82
Secondary 7-12 Total	567	565	569	552	545	521	530	501	482
Per Grade Ave	95	94	95	92	91	87	88	84	80
Corporate Total	1,229	1,194	1,205	1,198	1,175	1,163	1,172	1,154	1,142
Corporate Per Grade Ave	95	92	93	92	90	90	90	89	88

*Official ADM count.

Source: Calculated by Researcher

Clearly, the near future will see a declining elementary enrollment initially and then leveling off to near current levels if the birth rate assumptions made for this study hold. However, a significant decrease in secondary enrollment will occur as the current larger per class numbers at the secondary level matriculate out of the system.