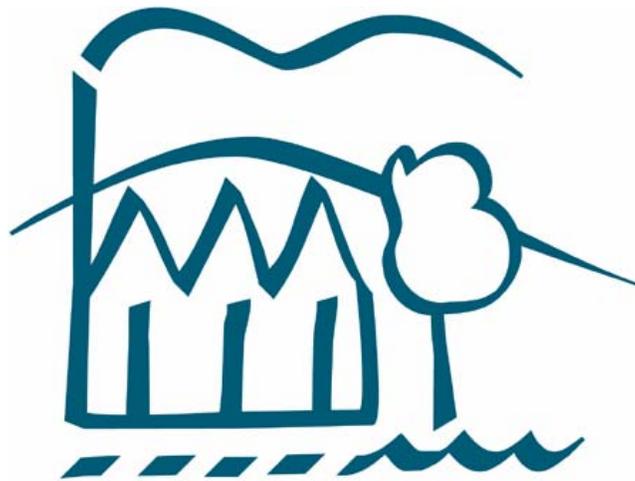

School Enrollment Projections for the Marcus Whitman School District

February 2008



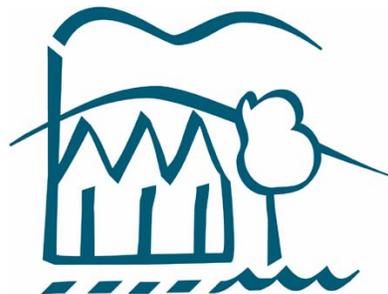
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John Griffen, Code/Zoning Enforcement Officer - Town of Benton
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Dawn Kane, Code Enforcement Officer - Town of Middlesex
Daniel King, Code Enforcement Officer - Town of Potter
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John Philips, Code Enforcement Officer - Town of Jerusalem
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Introduction

In April of 2007, the Marcus Whitman School District contracted with Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC) to prepare enrollment projections starting with the 2007-08 academic year and ending with 2011-12. The School District spans across portions of Ontario and Yates Counties, as well as parts of nine municipalities (see Figure 1).

The enrollment projections employ the grade-to-grade cohort survival ratio methodology, which is considered a standard for projections of this type. Three projections using this methodology were created to capture trends in the last five, ten and fifteen year time periods. This document includes a description of the methodology and data sources that were utilized, a discussion of historical enrollment trends, current and future residential development factors affecting enrollment, and the enrollment projections for the next five years.

Data Sources

For this study, G/FLRPC used the most accurate and comprehensive sets of data available from the Marcus Whitman School District, local officials involved in the development processes at the municipal level, and state and federal sources. The following four data sets were used by G/FLRPC to produce the enrollment projections for the Marcus Whitman School District.

15-year Historical Enrollment Figures

Enrollment figures by grade level for the academic years 1992-93 through 2006-07 were provided by the Marcus Whitman School District, and the New York State Education Department's Office of Information and Reporting. Between the 1992-93 and 2002-03 school years, some students were reported as un-graded in the enrollment figures. According to the Marcus Whitman School District, figures for un-graded students are no longer kept as of the 2003-04 academic year. All students are now placed into a specific grade level.

Annual Birth Figures

Annual birth figures (or resident live births) for the municipalities in the Marcus Whitman School District were obtained from the NY State Department of Health's Bureau of Biometrics for the years 1987-2006. Resident live births for all towns and villages within the Marcus Whitman School District were adjusted to reflect the percentage of each municipality's land area within the district.

Building Permits

The number of residential building permits issued in the towns and villages within the Marcus Whitman School District were obtained through G/FLRPC's 2006 Land Use Monitoring Report. The permits were broken down into four categories: single-family, two-family, three to

four-family, and five or more family. The number of permits were analyzed by type and adjusted by the percentage of land area within the school district for the past eight years (1999 through 2006).

Major Subdivisions

Subdivisions that were viewed as having the potential to increase the amount of residential development over historical levels in the Marcus Whitman School District were evaluated. Zoning and Code Enforcement officers were contacted for the Towns of Benton, Gorham, Hopewell, Jerusalem, Middlesex, Potter, Seneca and the Village of Rushville to discuss approved subdivisions, those pending approval, and likelihood of future residential growth beyond the current proposals in each municipality.

Methodology

To reduce the uncertainties inherent in any single method of projection, G/FLRPC developed three sets of enrollment projections for the Marcus Whitman School District using the grade-to-grade cohort survival ratio methodology. The results of the projections were analyzed and compared to residential development trends in the district.

Grade-to-Grade Cohort Survival Ratios

Grade-to-grade cohort survival ratios are a commonly employed and widely accepted methodology for producing school enrollment projections. To calculate the ratios for each grade level, the number of current students in a grade in a given year is divided by the number of students in the next lowest grade the previous year. These ratios are then applied to the live birth figures as well as student enrollment in the current school year to create future enrollment projections. The assumption behind this methodology is that historical ratios of numbers of students that progress through each grade level are indications of how current and future students will also progress through their corresponding successive grade levels.

For this study, three sets of average grade-to-grade cohort survival ratios were computed (15-year, 10-year, and 5-year) using enrollment figures for the academic years 1992-93 through 2006-07, as provided by the Marcus Whitman School District. To determine the number of students entering kindergarten, ratios between the number of live births and the number of students entering kindergarten five years later were computed for the years 1987 through 2001 to correspond with the incoming kindergarten classes of academic years 1992-93 through 2006-07. These current enrollments along with births between 2002 and 2006 were used to project the five years of future enrollment.

Historical Enrollment

The Marcus Whitman School District, and the New York State Education Department's Office of Information and Reporting provided G/FLRPC with enrollment figures by grade level for the

academic years 1992-93 through 2006-07. These enrollment figures for the past 15 years are presented at the end of the report in Figure 2. The highest enrollment was in the 1995-96 school year (1,859 students). Over the 15-year period, the enrollment of the Marcus Whitman School District decreased by 214 students or 13%. There was an even bigger decrease in overall enrollment (18% or 331 students) over the past ten-year period (1997-98 through 2006-07) and a slightly smaller decrease (10% or 157 students) during the past five-year period (2002-03 through 2006-07). The largest single decrease over the 15 years occurred between the 2003-04 and 2004-05 academic years when total enrollment in the Marcus Whitman School District decreased by 86 students or 5%.

The most recent academic year, 2006-07, had the smallest total enrollment (1,494 students) of the 15 years analyzed. Enrollment decreased ten of the fifteen years studied, and only increase once in the past ten years.

Figure 3 illustrates the primary and secondary schools' enrollment trends over the 15 year study period. During this time primary school enrollment decreased by 31% and has been decreasing each year since 1993-94. The largest decrease (60 students) occurred between the 2000-01 and 2001-02 school years.

Secondary school enrollment trends (see Figure 3) show large enrollment increases during the first four years of study followed by decreases in eight of the past 11 years. The largest decrease was 50 students and occurred between 2003-04 and 2004-05. Two of the secondary school enrollment increases occurred in the past five years with increases of 22 students and 43 students (between 2001-02 and 2002-03 as well as 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively). The number of secondary students at the Marcus Whitman School district is actually 85 students higher (917 students) in the 2006-07 school year than it was in the 1992-93 school year (832) due to the large increases that occurred soon after the 1992-93 school year. This gap is a bit smaller when you factor in students in 1992-93 that were in secondary school, but un-graded.

The numbers of students in the district who did not attend Marcus Whitman Schools were provided to G/FLRPC for the 1998-99 through 2006-07 school years. These were broken down into three groups including students who attended private/parochial schools, Mennonite schools, and those that were home schooled. The number of students in these categories has generally been increasing (see Figure 17).

The amount of children attending private/parochial schools and those being home schooled has followed a generally increasing trend throughout the nine years studied. The private/parochial student attendance doubled between the 1998-99 and 2006-07 school years from 22 students to 44 students. During this time period there was a 15% increase (11 students) in home schooled students.

The amount of children attending Mennonite schools have been increasing at a faster rate. In 1998-99, 52 students attended Mennonite schools while 129 did in 2006-07. This accounts for a 148% increase. Mennonite school enrollment increased another 33% (42 students) this year (2007-08) and now accounts for 171 students.

Annual Birth Figures

Based on data obtained from the NYS Department of Health's Bureau of Biometrics, the number of live births in the Marcus Whitman School district between 1987 and 2006 ranged from 73 births in 2006, to 156 births in 1991. The numbers of live births, cohort survival ratios and kindergarten students five years later are presented in Figure 4. The number of live births were adjusted in the region to represent the percentage of land area within the school district (see Figure 5).

Twenty years of birthrates were used to show their effect on historic enrollment (first 15 years) and how they will affect future enrollment (last five years). In general birthrates were much higher in the earlier years studied and much lower in recent years, especially in the 2002-2006 time period, which relate to future enrollment. Figure 6 shows the inconsistencies in year to year birth rates in terms of growth and decline, but illustrates well the general decrease that took place in the past ten years. The average birthrate during the first ten years of study was 127, while the final ten years had an average of 106. The final five years had an even lower average of 94 births per year.

The cohort survival ratios for the numbers of live births and students entering kindergarten five years later in the Marcus Whitman School District have ranged from 1.15 in 1995 to .65 in 2004. A survival ratio greater than one indicates that more students entered the district's kindergarten class than were born in the municipalities that comprise the district five years before. The opposite is true of survival ratios less than one. Much of the variations in the cohort survival ratios from year to year can be explained by the migration of families in and out of the district.

The latest five years of kindergarten survival ratios investigated are on average the lowest, followed by the middle five years and then the earliest five years. This means that even if birthrates were exactly the same, each consecutive five year period would have fewer children entering kindergarten than the previous period. Much of this decline in the percentage of students who attend kindergarten in the district can be directly linked to the increasing amounts of children attending non-Marcus Whitman Schools such as private/parochial schools, Mennonite schools as well as those being home schooled.

*This number may be a little larger because not all towns reported their building permits every year

Building Activity

Historic residential development trends between 1999 and 2006 illustrate the relatively slow residential growth that has taken place in most of the nine municipalities in the district in the past eight years. During this time there were 354 new residential units permitted in the Marcus Whitman School district* (see Figure 7). The number of units permitted over the 8-year period varied between 32 units in 2003 and 56 units in 2005. The amount of permits issued each year are inconsistent and do not seem to follow a general increasing or decreasing trend. The majority of these (305 units or 86 %) were single-family homes, while the remaining units were trailers (49 or 14%).

During this time period the Town of Gorham experienced the most growth within the district with an average of 25 units per year. The rest of the towns ranged from an average of less than one unit per year to nine units per year, with most closer to the lower end of the range.

Major Subdivisions

Local Zoning and Code Enforcement officers were contacted to discuss likely residential development in their respective municipalities. Most predicted limited residential development in the future in the Marcus Whitman School District. The Town of Gorham seems like it will continue to experiencing the most growth, but much of this growth is occurring in residences that are being purchased by elderly residents, who for the most part would not have school aged children. Most of the anticipated future development in the district is proposed rather than under construction. It is harder to make conclusions from these proposals because plans often change and some may never be built.

Town of Benton

Significant residential growth is not likely in the Town of Benton in the future. John Griffen, Code/Zoning Enforcement Officer, believes that at most 10-20 new single-family homes will be built in the next ten years. The lack of sewer and water infrastructure acts as a significant inhibitor to growth. Furthermore, the majority of growth taking place in Benton seems to be within the Mennonite community, which will not increase enrollment at the Marcus Whitman School District. There has been one subdivision discussed, but no formal proposal has been made by the parties involved at this point in time.

Town of Gorham

Several residential developments of significance are currently anticipated in the Town of Gorham. These developments are planned to be located off of Route 364/East Lake Road. This

area is within the Ontario County Sewer District, which runs north/south on the eastern shore of Canandaigua Lake. Beginning with Proposal #1 (see Figure 8) there are currently 42 single-family homes present within a proposed 62-home subdivision. Only two school-aged children live within these 42 existing homes. The majority of residents currently within this subdivision are of retirement age, and it is thought that this trend will continue, which would have a minimal impact on district enrollment. Proposal #2 is a planned 62 single-family unit subdivision. At this point in time, final approval has been granted for the construction of 14 of those 62. It is not known if or at what pace demand will drive the construction of homes on the remaining available lots.

Proposal #3 is a subdivision intended to accommodate 105 total lots; to date, 34 of those lots have been developed with single-family homes. A total of ten school-aged children are known to reside within those homes. As with proposal #2, it is not known if or at what pace demand will drive the construction of homes on the remaining available lots. The last significant subdivision, Proposal #4, is for a proposed 68-unit development. This subdivision is currently in the early stages of proposal; construction has not taken place on any of the lots at this point in time.

The Town of Gorham has also been experiencing limited single-family home development throughout the town outside of the aforementioned subdivisions; however, this type of growth is not considered to be a significant trend within the town. According to Mr. Freida, Zoning/Code Enforcement Officer, many homeowners within the town are reaching retirement age and are interested in down-sizing to smaller homes.

Town of Hopewell

Only one significant future development is anticipated in the Town of Hopewell within the Marcus Whitman School District. Thomas Estates (also known as Estate Homes), a mobile home park near the intersection of Routes 5 and 20 and 247, has submitted an application for an expansion of its current park by 85 lots (see Figure 9). These additional 85 lots are intended to meet the anticipated increase in demand for housing created by the aging/retiring population, and will be marketed toward that population.

John Dhondt, Code Enforcement Officer for the Town of Hopewell noted that this plan for expansion is currently restricted by the lack of adequate water flow for fire service. Until a solution to this problem can be developed, the project is not likely to move forward. This development is not likely to increase school enrollment, even if it were to be built, since it will be targeted toward the retired population who for the most part will not have school aged children.

The majority of future growth anticipated by the Mr. Dhondt is expected to occur within the south-western portion of the Town, which benefits from water and sewer service, as well as views of nearby Canandaigua Lake. This section of the Town is not within the Marcus Whitman School District.

Town of Italy

No significant development is anticipated within the town in the foreseeable future. A major inhibiting factor to development is the lack of any centralized water or sewer infrastructure within the town. Furthermore, as is the trend with other parts of the Marcus/Whitman School District, many homeowners within the town are reaching retirement age (as opposed to child-bearing age) and are interested in down-sizing to smaller homes. The major trend that is occurring throughout the town seems to be the gradual increase among the local Mennonite population.

Town of Jerusalem

No significant developments are currently anticipated in the Town of Jerusalem. Mr. Philips, Code Enforcement Officer for the Town of Jerusalem, noted that future development within the Town of Jerusalem is very likely going to be dominated by individuals seeking pleasure homes and other types of scenic vacation spots, barring any unforeseen changes in current economic and demographic trends. Mr. Philips further noted that sewer and water infrastructure is very limited throughout the town, precluding the ability to develop residential homes at any significant pace or density. Even if significant development were to take place in Jerusalem, it probably would not have a large effect on the Marcus Whitman Schools because less than 1% of the town is within the district.

Town of Middlesex

Dawn Kane, Code Enforcement Officer for The Town of Middlesex, does not anticipate significant residential development within the town in the foreseeable future. Ms. Kane noted that a subdivision moratorium had been in place and was about to expire. This moratorium was enacted in order for the town to draft a new set of subdivision regulations. As of August 8, 2007, there have been several inquiries with regard to the subdivision of land within the town; however, no formal proposals have been made.

Miss Kane was not able to speculate as to the size or location of future development within the town, but it was noted that the centralized water supply is limited to the hamlet of Middlesex and there is no public sewer available within the town. Both of these factors will undoubtedly limit the amount of future residential development within the Town of Middlesex. Ms. Kane concluded by noting that the only new developments occurring within the town were generally second homes for existing residents.

Town of Potter

With the exception of sporadic single-family home construction no significant developments are anticipated to occur in The Town of Potter within the foreseeable future. Daniel King, Code

Enforcement Officer, noted that a major inhibiting factor to development is the lack of any centralized water or sewer infrastructure within the town. Mr. King further noted that the major trend that is occurring in the town seems to be the gradual population increase among the local Mennonite population.

Town of Seneca

Jerry Hoover, Code Enforcement Officer for the Town of Seneca, does not anticipate any residential developments of great significance in the near future. Growth, in fact, is expected to be “marginal” at best over the next five to ten years. Mr. Hoover further noted that the majority of growth that has been taking place within the town has been occurring within the Geneva School District. The Town of Seneca currently lacks centralized sewer service throughout, while public water is supplied throughout approximately 90% of the town. Many of the areas lacking public water are in the Marcus Whitman School District.

Within the Marcus Whitman School District, the Hamlet of Hall has seen three new single-family homes constructed within the past five years. The Hamlets of Stanley and Flint have experienced a similar scattering of single-family homes built over the past five to ten years. Mr. Hoover anticipates low to moderate growth rates north of Routes 5 & 20 near the Hamlet of Flint (one or two single-family homes per year over the next five years). There is currently an approved eight lot subdivision near the intersection of Post Road and Routes 5 & 20, although there have not been any homes sold (only one home has been completed, which is the model home for the subdivision).

Overall, Mr. Hoover’s assessment is that the majority of growth that is likely to occur over the next five to ten years will very likely be outside of the Marcus Whitman School District.

Village of Rushville

No developments of great significance are currently anticipated within village limits particularly given that the Village of Rushville is confined to a relatively small area. Reggie O’Hearn, Code/Zoning Enforcement Officer for the Village of Rushville referenced a twenty-year old subdivision located on the northern portion of the village (the Douglas Drive subdivision) which has expanded at a very slow rate over that period of time. Six lots of an approved twenty lot subdivision have been developed to date. Future growth within this subdivision is constrained by limited water pressure within the village. Large parcels of land in the southern section of the village are currently used for agricultural purposes or are confined to private open space. No other plans for development are anticipated at this point in time.

Enrollment Projections

Using the methodologies outlined earlier in the report, three enrollment projections were produced for the Marcus Whitman School District for the academic years 2007-08 through 2011-

12. Most of the survival ratios for each grade have stayed somewhat consistent throughout the 15 year period, which is why the three projections, which are based on survival ratio averages from three different time periods, are so similar. The birth to kindergarten survival ratio is the only one that varies significantly and therefore affects enrollment the most (see Figure 4). The more recent years in the 15 year study have had fewer students attend kindergarten compared to how many were born five years earlier. This tells us that even if birthrates were exactly the same year to year, enrollment would still have decreased. For example: if 100 children were born and entered kindergarten five years later during the first five year study period, between 91 and 115 children would be enrolled. The middle five year time period would produce between 82 and 100 kindergarten students, while the most recent five years would only have 65 to 88 students enrolled. One factors that is involved in this is the growth of the population of children attending private/parochial schools, Mennonite schools, and those that are home schooled, who would be accounted for in the birth rate but would not ultimately attend kindergarten in the Marcus Whitman Schools five years later.

All three projections suggest an overall district enrollment decrease, as well as secondary school decrease each of the next five years. The primary schools may actually gain a few students (6 to 18) going into the 2007-08 and 2010-11 school years. All projections show the largest enrollment loss will take place between 2008-09 and 2009-10 school years.

Figure 10 (15 year average) shows a total enrollment decrease of 243 students over the next five years (16%). The 15 year average incorporates the higher birth to kindergarten survival ratios that took place during the first five years of the time frame as well as the lower ratios in the following years. This method projects 79% of the loss taking place in grades 6-12. This percentage is affected by that fact that more students attend grades 6-12. The largest single year decrease is projected to occur between the 2008-09 and 2009-10 school years and could be 81 students. The same year the primary school could see a drop of 23 students while the secondary school enrollment could drop by 58.

The ten year average projection (Figure 11) predicts a total enrollment decrease of 279 students over the next five years (19%), which is the largest decrease of the three projections. The ten year survival ratio averages that are used in this method include the declining ratios during the middle five years of study as well as the even lower ratios in the most recent five years. According to this projection the Marcus Whitman secondary school could experience a 20% enrollment reduction in the next five years which would account for 70% of the possible total district enrollment loss. The time between 2008-09 and 2009-10 school years is projected to see the biggest loss with a district wide drop of 90 students. The same year the primary school enrollment could see a decrease by 28 students while the secondary school could lose 62 students.

Figure 12 (5 year average) shows a projected district enrollment decrease of 255 students (17%), over the next five years. While the primary and secondary schools may decline at simi-

lar rates (16% and 17% respectively) the majority of the total enrollment loss will probably occur in secondary school enrollment (63%). The largest single year decrease is projected to occur between the 2008-09 and 2009-10 school years and could be 85 students. The same year the primary school could see a drop of 29 students while the secondary school enrollment could drop by 56.

Conclusion

The future student enrollment decline that is projected to occur at the Marcus Whitman School District can be traced to two main causes. The first is that fewer children are being born in the area. The second is that of the children that are born in the district, a smaller percentage of them are attending Marcus Whitman schools for kindergarten and following grades, than have in the past. These decreasing birth to kindergarten survival ratios are not necessarily suggesting that less children are living to kindergarten age but rather some outside factors are preventing children from attending Marcus Whitman schools. These factors include more children being sent to non-district schools (private/parochial, Mennonite, and those that are home schooled) and more families moving out of the district before their children reach kindergarten age.

As with any type of forecasting, changes in variables not anticipated or unavailable for measurement may alter the accuracy of the projections, but given the available birth and enrollment data and current residential development trends in the district, these projections represent the most logical assessment of future enrollment in the Marcus Whitman School District for the next five years.

In addition, the margin for error increases as projections are made for individual grades as opposed to total enrollment or aggregate grade levels. Changes in policy dictating grade assignment and an influx of persons with school age children into the district are the two most likely explanations for any major variances that may occur between the projections and the actual future enrollment.

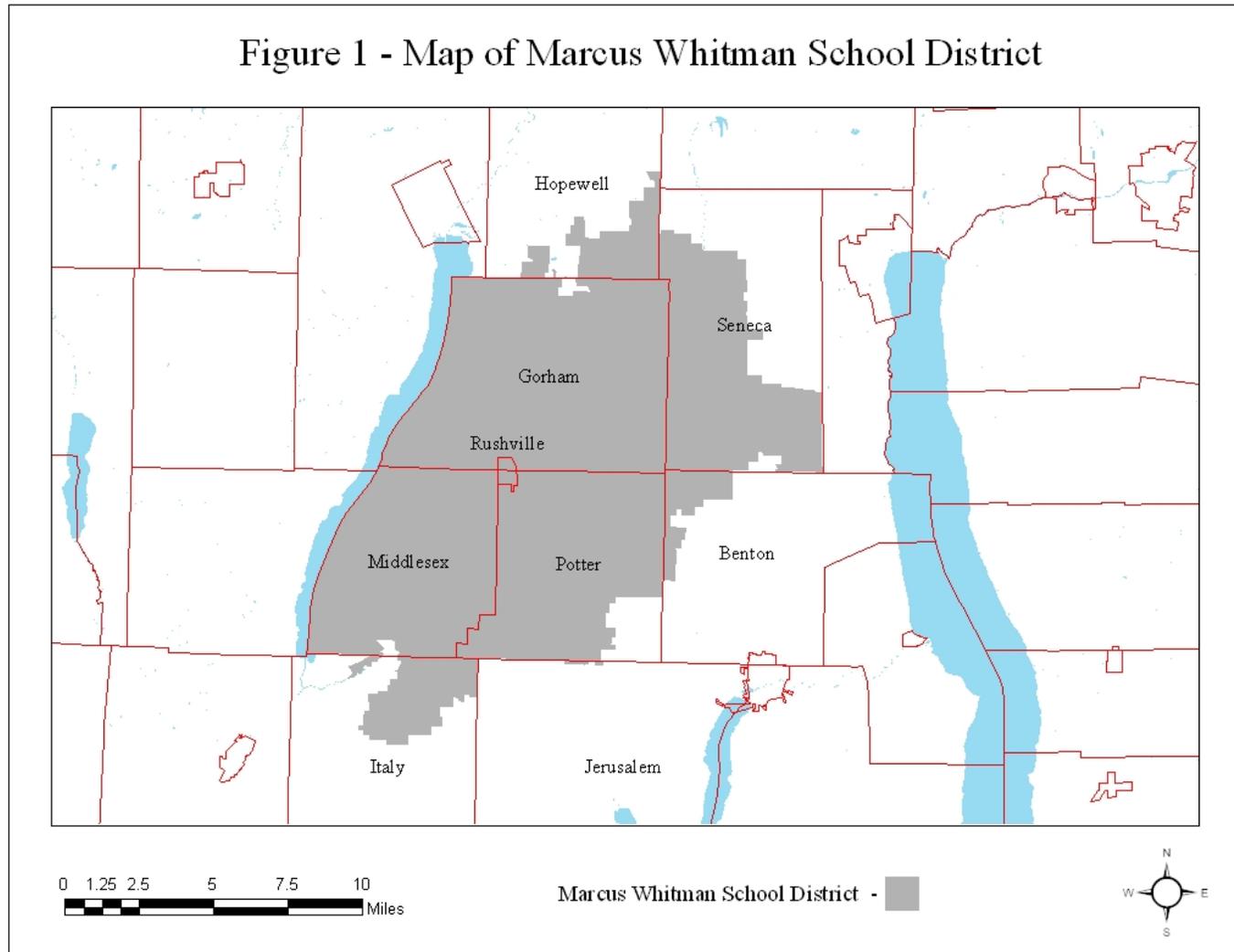


Figure 2 - 15-Year Historical School Enrollment by Grade: 1992-93 to 2006-07

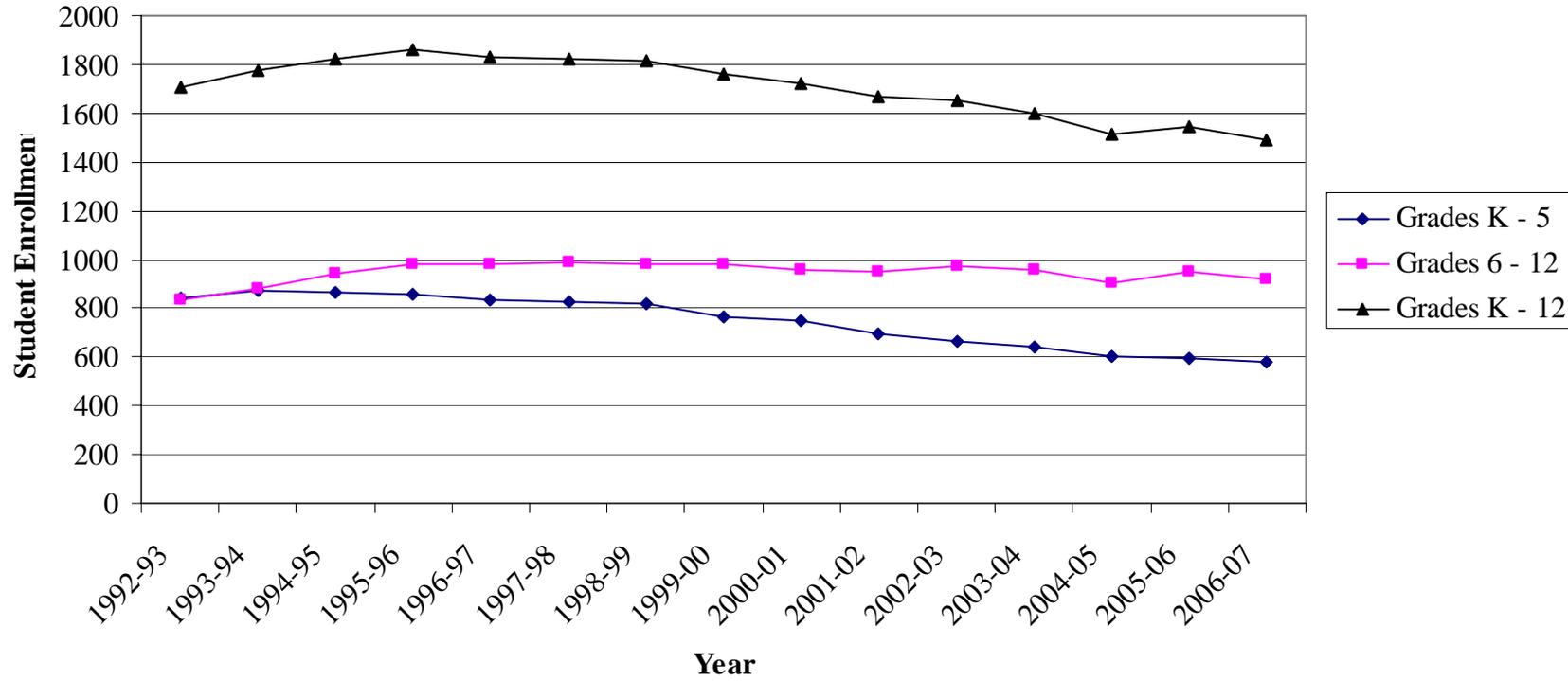
Grade	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
K	117	137	134	127	152	134	114	122	101	93	112	100	71	104	85
1	154	119	146	138	123	155	140	119	124	92	93	98	94	75	108
2	154	158	117	149	134	127	152	127	120	120	92	98	110	95	78
3	148	157	158	122	141	138	128	145	139	119	124	100	99	113	95
4	143	151	157	160	123	142	136	120	139	124	122	122	100	99	114
5	125	147	153	158	158	127	147	132	129	144	123	122	130	107	97
6	143	126	142	159	154	163	129	150	135	125	157	135	125	133	105
7	136	156	123	145	155	147	167	129	148	141	132	154	136	133	133
8	125	138	159	131	150	167	151	163	124	146	132	141	149	144	132
9	122	131	141	186	153	151	167	156	173	142	148	138	150	155	145
10	133	121	137	139	148	132	134	143	130	144	127	133	114	142	152
11	69	128	118	116	124	118	117	121	128	135	147	110	137	112	129
12	104	79	122	108	97	113	119	116	117	117	129	146	96	131	121
Un-graded	35	26	19	21	17	11	14	18	12	28	13	0	0	0	0
Total	1,708	1,774	1,826	1,859	1,829	1,825	1,815	1,761	1,719	1,670	1,651	1,597	1,511	1,543	1,494

Historic Aggregate Enrollment: 2007-08 to 2011-12

Grade	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
K - 5	841	869	865	854	831	823	817	765	752	692	666	640	604	593	577
6 - 12	832	879	942	984	981	991	984	978	955	950	972	957	907	950	917
Un-graded	35	26	19	21	17	11	14	18	12	28	13	0	0	0	0
Total	1,708	1,774	1,826	1,859	1,829	1,825	1,815	1,761	1,719	1,670	1,651	1,597	1,511	1,543	1,494

Source: Marcus Whitman School District, 2007.

Figure 3 - 15 Year Historical Student Enrollment



Source: Marcus Whitman School District

Figure 4 - Number of Live Births: 1987-2006*

Year of Birth	Number of Live Births	Year to Enter Kindergarten	Number of Kindergarten Students	Survival Ratio
1987	128	1992	117	0.9110
1988	136	1993	137	1.0092
1989	119	1994	134	1.1245
1990	110	1995	127	1.1546
1991	156	1996	152	0.9764
1992	133	1997	134	1.0057
1993	118	1998	114	0.9621
1994	136	1999	122	0.8973
1995	123	2000	101	0.8239
1996	109	2001	93	0.8537
1997	136	2002	112	0.8228
1998	113	2003	100	0.8820
1999	108	2004	71	0.6551
2000	128	2005	104	0.8125
2001	101	2006	85	0.8435
2002	121	2007	X	X
2003	103	2008	X	X
2004	75	2009	X	X
2005	98	2010	X	X
2006	73	2011	X	X

*Adjusted for the percentage of each town within the Marcus Whitman School District

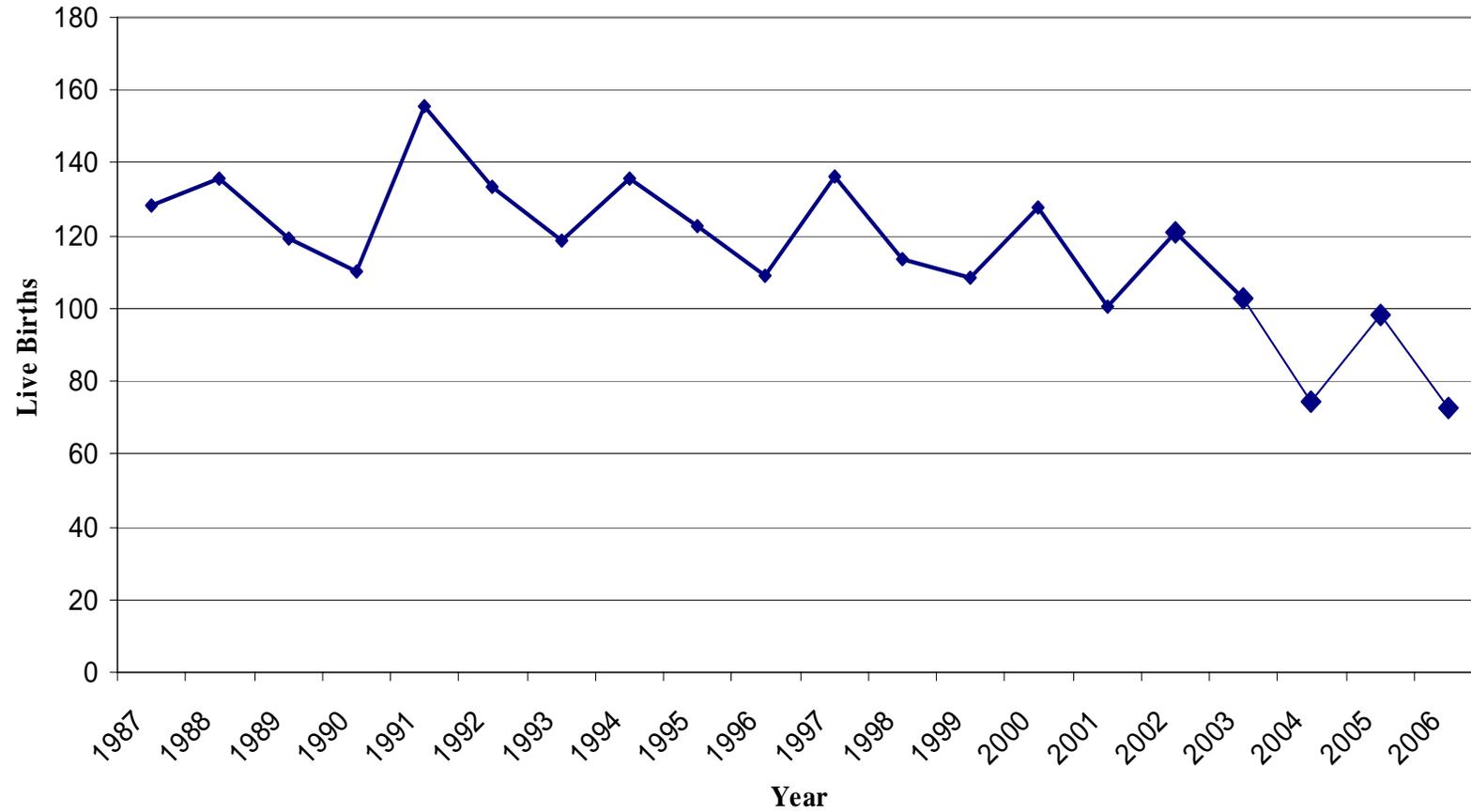
Source: Marcus Whitman School District

Figure 5 - Percentage of Municipal Land Area (Mi2) Within the School District

Municipality	Area Within District (Mi ²)	Area Out of District (Mi ²)	Total Area (Mi ²)	% of Area Within District
Benton	3.9	40.2	44.1	8.9%
Gorham	52.6	0.4	52.9	99.3%
Hopewell	6.9	28.8	35.7	19.3%
Italy	8.0	32.2	40.2	19.8%
Jerusalem	0.2	65.0	65.2	0.3%
Middlesex	33.8	0.3	34.1	99.2%
Potter	33.1	3.8	36.9	89.8%
Rushville	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0%
Seneca	28.0	22.5	50.5	55.4%

Source: New York State Education Department GIS Coverage

Figure 6 - Number of Live Births: 1987-2006



Source: NY State Department of Health's Bureau of Biometrics

Figure 7 - Number of Residential Building Permits 1999-2006

Year	All Types	Single-Family**	Two-Family	Three or Four-Family	5 or more Family	Trailer**
1999	46	34	0	0	0	12
2000*	47	41	0	0	0	6
2001*	51	47	0	0	0	4
2002*	43	36	0	0	0	7
2003*	32	26	0	0	0	6
2004*	42	36	0	0	0	6
2005*	56	51	0	0	0	5
2006*	37	34	0	0	0	3
Total 99-06*	354	305	0	0	0	49

*Data was not available for one or more municipalities in the school district

** Adjusted for percentage of land in municipality within the Marcus Whitman School District

Source: G/FLRPC 2006 Land Use Monitoring Report

Figure 8 - Location of Anticipated Development in Gorham

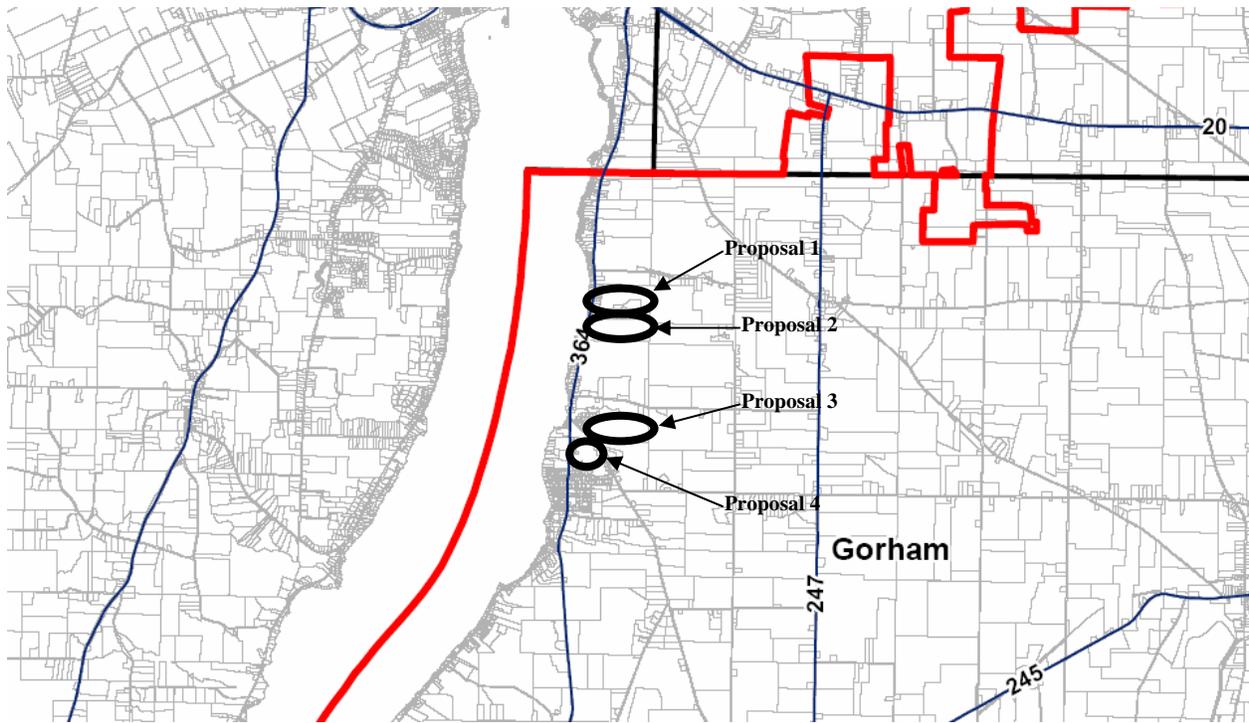
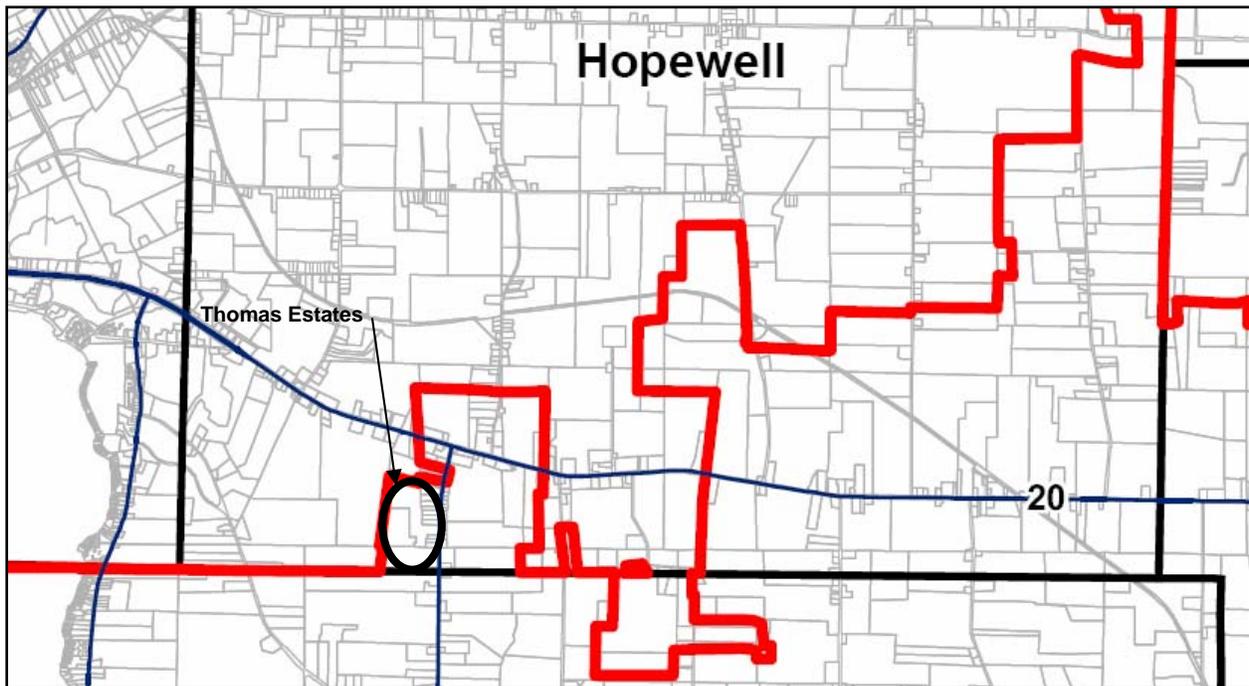


Figure 9 - Location of Anticipated Development in Hopewell



**Figure 10 - Enrollment Projections, 15 Year Average
2007-08 to 2011-12**

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K	111	94	69	90	67
1	86	112	95	69	91
2	109	87	113	96	70
3	79	111	88	115	97
4	94	78	110	87	113
5	116	95	79	112	88
6	99	118	97	80	114
7	106	100	119	98	81
8	134	107	101	120	99
9	139	141	113	106	126
10	132	127	128	103	96
11	140	122	117	118	95
12	125	136	118	113	114
Total	1,470	1,428	1,347	1,307	1,251

Aggregate Enrollment Projections: 2007-08 to 2011-12

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K - 5	595	577	554	569	526
6 - 12	875	851	793	738	725
Total	1,470	1,428	1,347	1,307	1,251

**Figure 11 - Enrollment Projections, 10 Year Average
2007-08 to 2011-12**

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K	104	88	64	84	62
1	85	103	88	64	84
2	109	86	104	89	65
3	80	112	88	106	91
4	93	78	110	86	104
5	117	95	80	113	88
6	100	120	98	82	116
7	106	101	121	99	83
8	134	107	102	122	100
9	137	140	111	106	127
10	128	121	123	98	93
11	142	119	113	115	91
12	124	137	115	109	111
Total	1,459	1,407	1,317	1,273	1,215

Aggregate Enrollment Projections: 2007-08 to 2011-12

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K - 5	588	562	534	542	494
6 - 12	871	845	783	731	721
Total	1,459	1,407	1,317	1,273	1,215

**Figure 12 - Enrollment Projections, 5 Year Average
2007-08 to 2011-12**

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K	97	83	60	79	59
1	83	95	82	59	78
2	113	87	99	86	62
3	80	117	90	102	89
4	95	80	117	90	102
5	116	97	82	120	92
6	101	121	101	86	125
7	107	103	124	103	88
8	134	107	103	125	103
9	136	139	111	107	129
10	132	124	126	101	97
11	146	127	119	121	97
12	125	142	123	116	118
Total	1,465	1,422	1,337	1,295	1,239

Aggregate Enrollment Projections: 2007-08 to 2011-12

Grade	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
K - 5	584	559	530	536	482
6 - 12	881	863	807	759	757
Total	1,465	1,422	1,337	1,295	1,239

Figure 13 - Marcus Whitman School District Enrollment, Historic and Projected (15 year average)

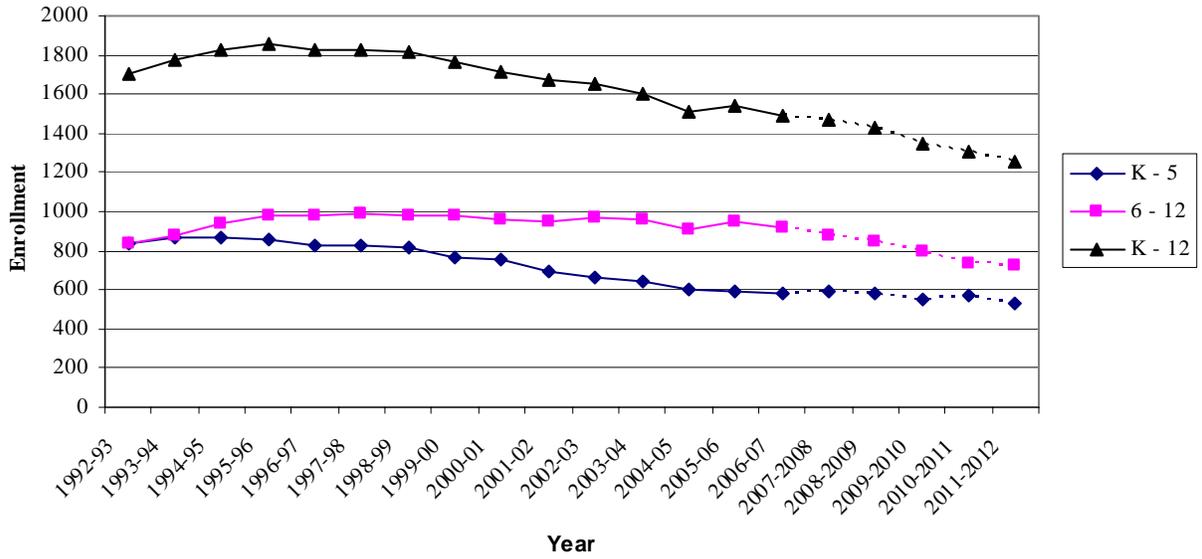


Figure 14 - Marcus Whitman School District Enrollment, Historic and Projected (10 year average)

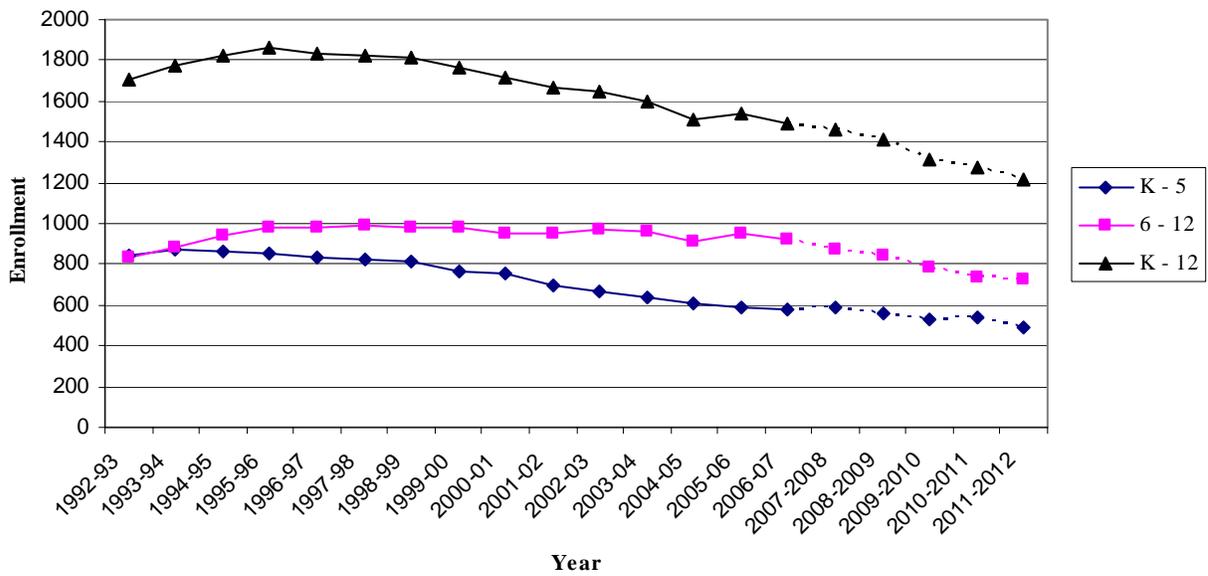


Figure 15 - Marcus Whitman School District Enrollment, Historic and Projected (5 year average)

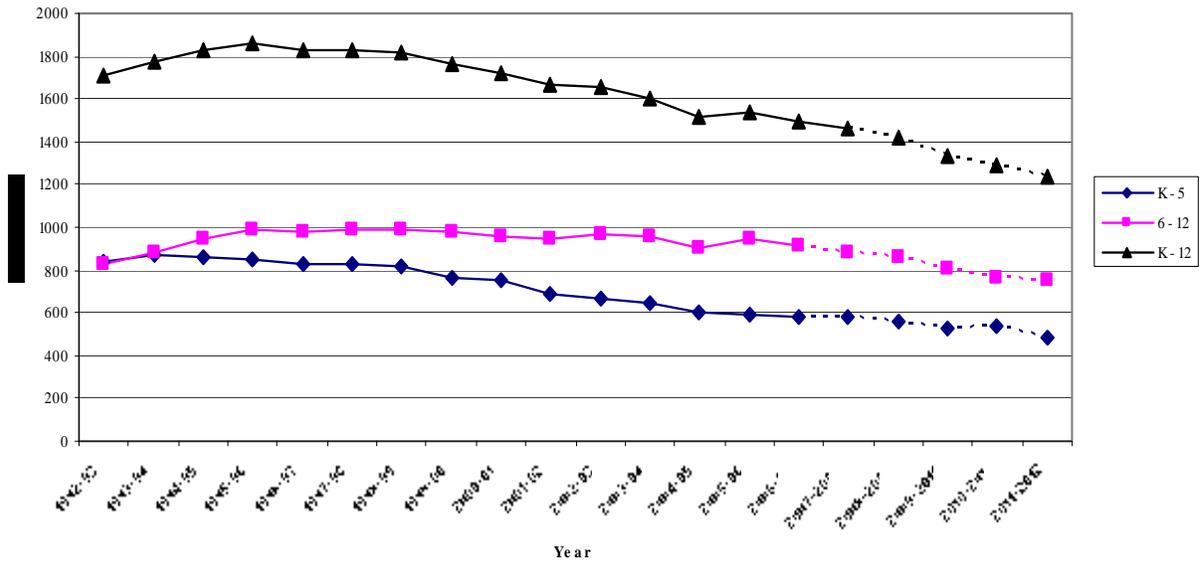


Figure 16 - Marcus Whitman Projected Enrollment, (15, 10, 5 year averages)

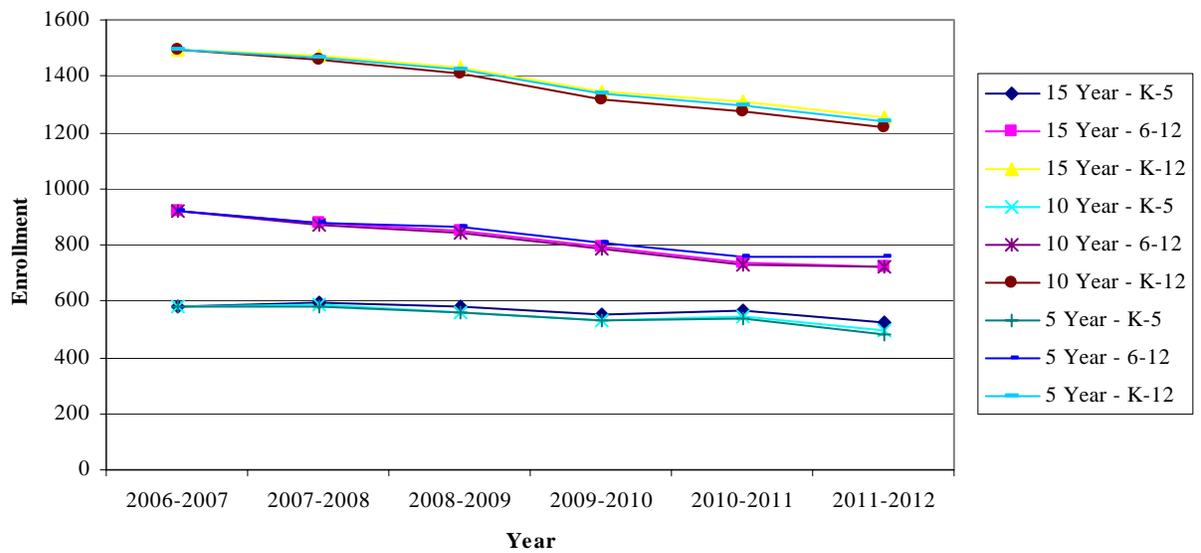


Figure 17. - Students Not Attending Marcus Whitman Schools

