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Executive Summary

The process for analyzing population changes involves looking at trends and finding what variables in those trends are likely to change future patterns. The authors looked at a number of factors including population trends; the age of the population; births and deaths; numbers of current and planned housing units; and student retention (also known as year to year progression rates).

Generally, overall population of the District is continuing to increase. Hampden Township continues to have the largest population, but Silver Spring Township has experienced a higher rate of growth in the past decade. The median age of the District is increasing and as the population grows, there are proportionally fewer school age children.

For some time, the factor that most contributed to increased population and student enrollment in Cumberland Valley School District has been, and continues to be, "in-migration," i.e., new residents moving into the District. In the Cumberland county Comprehensive Plan of 2003 (the Plan is currently being updated), it was noted that births accounted for about 30% of the overall growth of the county. The remainder was attributed to in-migration. In 2006 and again in 2011, the authors of found that in-migration accounted for 83% to 85% of the population growth within the District.

At the time of the writing of the 2006 report, the economy was growing and the housing market spurred tremendous interest from developers. Townships reported large increases in the numbers for approvals sought for new housing communities. Large new developments planned for both Monroe and Middlesex Townships where there had been very few in the past. By all accounts, the numbers of building permits throughout the District were expected to increase over previous years. If this were to happen, projections of student enrollment would have to be modified to reflect this change.

In 2006, all indications favored a substantial increase over previous years in housing, population and student enrollment. While housing continued to increase, development leveled off to at or below previous numbers. The impact of the economic downturn and housing bust, however, had the effect of tamping down the rate of increase of growth in the District. Growth continues, but at rates similar to the past.

The report reviewed birth rates in the District. Even though the overall population is increasing, birth rate are relatively level, a likely impact of a community that is experiencing a rising median age. Comparing the numbers of children born in the District to those who enter Kindergarten and First grade 5 and 6 years subsequently, the data proved quite consistent, with approximately 15% more students entering First grade than are born in the District. This again supports the point that growth is driven by in-migration. By comparing the percentage of children who move from one grade to the next, a fairly consistent pattern was revealed. Once again, t pattern revealed a consistent influence of in-migration.

Based on these observations, the authors generated several enrollment projections that included the overall enrollment as well as individual enrollment projections for each elementary school, the middle schools and the high school. The central conclusion is that student enrollments have continued to increase, but at about the same rate as previously encountered. Until the housing market and economy change, it appears that overall student enrollments will continue to increase at a rate of .2% to .5 per year. The

District is likely to encounter a very slight decrease in elementary school enrollment and a very slight increase in secondary enrollment.

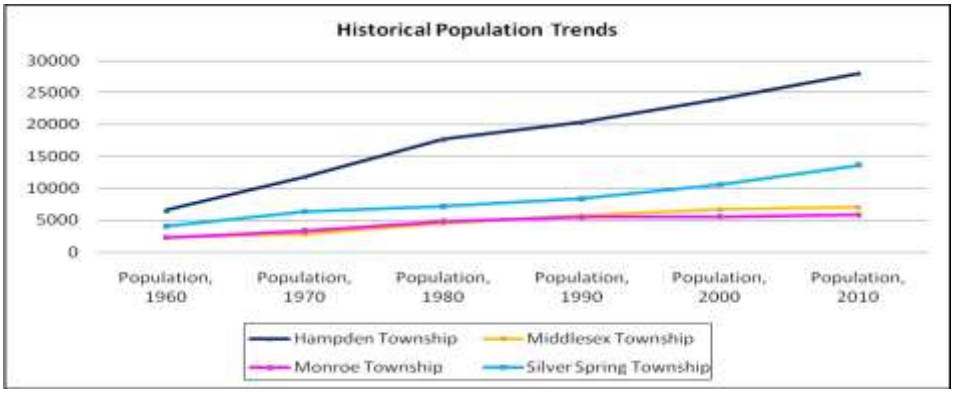
Although outside the scope of this report the authors took the opportunity to look at projected enrollment and compared it to capacity levels derived from earlier reports by other firms.(Note: this review did not consider the quality, size or location of any spaces.) The District appears to have sufficient capacity (although certainly not an overabundance of it) at all levels; the distribution of the capacity at the elementary school levels is problematic. . Monroe Elementary, Green Ridge Elementary and Middlesex Elementary schools have excess student capacity for the foreseeable future. Shaull and Silver Spring Elementary schools will likely experience a shortage of capacity in the near term and Hampden Elementary and Sporting Hill are currently at capacity and likely to remain so. In view of this, the District may wish to consider adjusting elementary school boundaries to better balance student load among facilities. Additionally, the District may wish to reconsider its "Functional Capacity." As was noted above, the "Functional Capacity" at the elementary level is approximately the same as the PDE level. Most facility planners in Pennsylvania believe that the PDE capacity (which is designed more as a tool for distributing the construction subsidy than as a planning too) does not provide sufficient classroom space. It is true that numerous rooms were not counted by either methodology, and this may offer some additional space for the District. It still appears, however, that CVSD is being very aggressive in its use of space and, as school populations reach the designated capacity levels there will be little flexibility in accommodating the enrollment. The District should consider revising its elementary school attendance areas in order to balance enrollment throughout the District.

Cumberland Valley School District Demographic Study

Brad Furey Consulting was engaged by the Cumberland Valley School District to provide an analysis and forecast of the district population and student enrollment. In that the key personnel who are creating this report provided similar services as Hayes Large Architects in 2006, we were further asked to provide comparisons of previous findings with current findings. Our process is to begin with the assumption that trends and patterns of previous years will provide a key to future populations. We create an initial forecast based on an analysis of key variables and then turn our analysis to indicators of change of those previous patterns. The variables associated with population in general are births, deaths and in and out migration, housing turnover and new housing development. The variables associated with student enrollment are births, in and out-migration, student progression from grade to grade, and school policy.

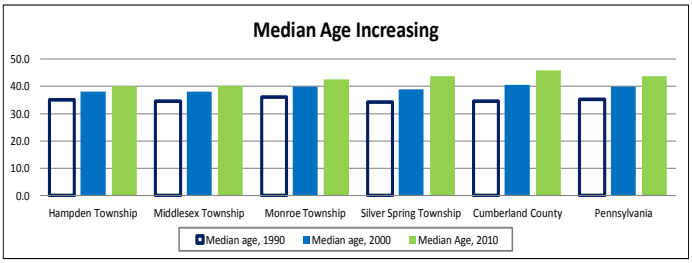
POPULATION

We begin our analysis with a review of the population of the District. The District is comprised of four townships located in Cumberland County: Hampden, Middlesex, Monroe and Silver Spring. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, all four of the townships have experienced relatively steady and continuous growth. While the previous report presented the years 1960 through 2000 this report includes the 2010 census data reflecting a continued growth of all municipalities.

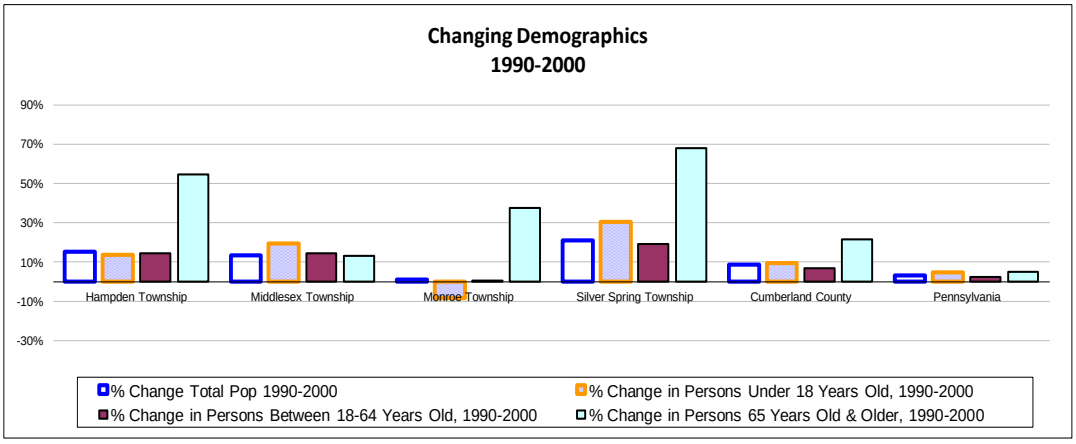


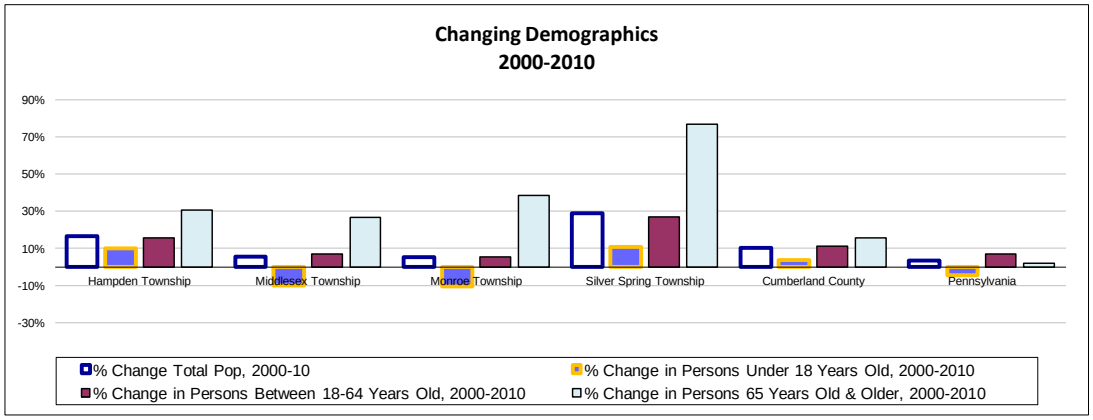
According to the 2010 Census data, Hampden Township continues to have the largest population. Since 1990, however, the population of Silver Spring Township grew at the greatest rate (26.6%). The growth rate of the other municipalities was a good deal lower: Hampden Township grew by 18%, Middlesex by 15.3% and Monroe by 1.2%.

In addition to overall growth, the demographics of the townships have been changing. The median age of all four townships increased from 1990 to 2010. In our last look at these data, the demographics in the townships were changing at a slightly faster degree than either the county or State. With the 2010 census, the change in all entities is approximately the same.



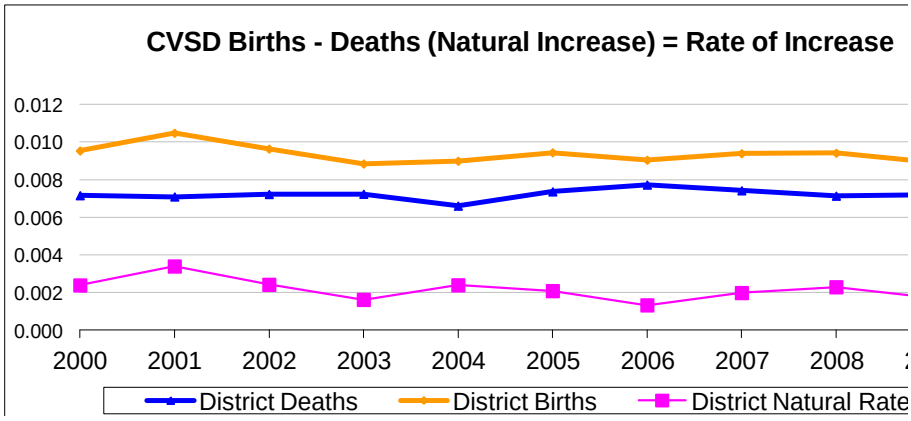
A closer look at the changes in the ages of the populations from 1990 to 2000 and from 1990 to 2010 indicate that, as a percentage of population, Silver Spring Township had the greatest changes in total population as well as in populations under 18 years of age and over 65. Monroe Township had the lowest change in total population and experienced a decrease in the population for persons under 18years old.



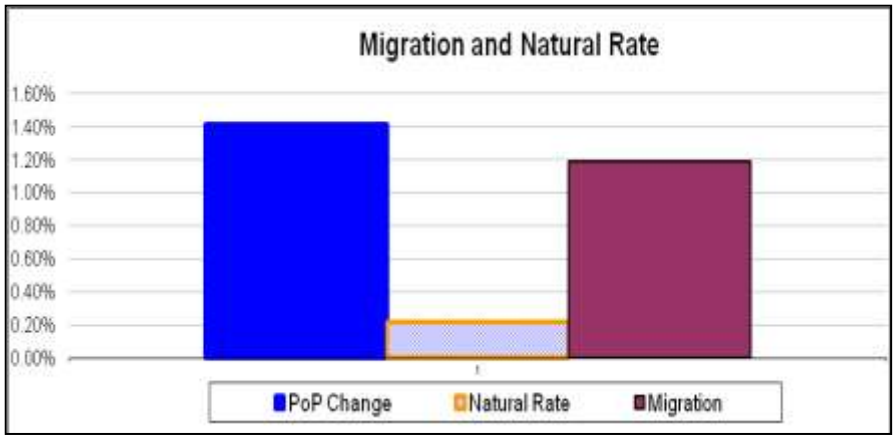


INCREASE IN OVRALL POPULATION

What is driving growth in the overall population? To answer that question, we must look at the factors that determine population: births, deaths and migration. The Pennsylvania Department of Health collects data on births and deaths.[1] The difference between the number of children that are born in a community and the number that die within a given period (usually one year) provides what is termed the "Rate of Natural Increase", or the "per capital rate of increase." These numbers reflect growth (or decline in population) regardless of the net in- or out-migration. As can be seen from the following chart, the average rate of per capita deaths is about .0072 or .72% and the average number of births is about .0093 or .95% yielding and average rate of increase of approximately .00216 or .216 %. The population of CVSD has been increasing at .22% per year disregarding the influence of in- or out-migration.



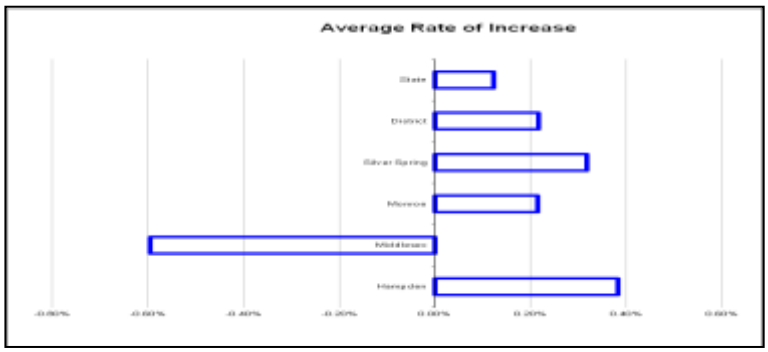
If we look at the information in a different way, we can see that the driving force of population growth is in-migration.



[1] "These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions."

Average Rates of Increase for the individual municipalities are as follows: Hampden Township, .381 % (up from .36% in 2004), Middlesex Township, -.594%; (.-33 in 2004), Monroe Township, .214% (down from .33% in 2004 and Silver Spring Township,.317% (up from .30%in 2004).

By way of explanation, let's look at Middlesex Township. For the period 2000 to 2009, the number of deaths per capita in Middlesex Township consistently exceeded the number of births. That township would have experienced a net decrease in population but for numbers of persons moving in to the municipality.

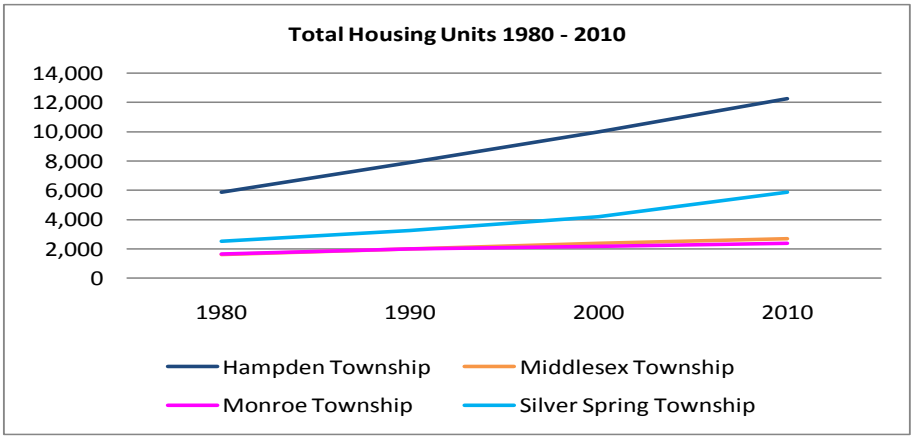


From the above, we know that the difference between the actual population and the population that would be derived from the Rate of Natural Increase is due to in-migration. District wide, increases in population owing to in-migration (move-ins) has been approximately 85%.

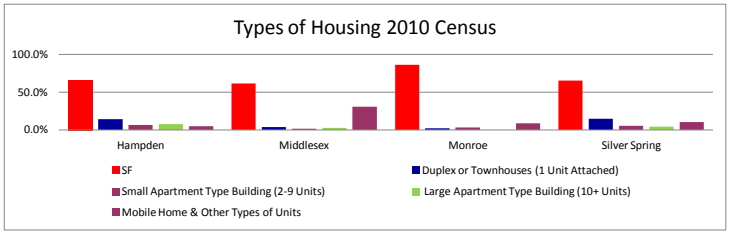
HOUSING

Since over 80% of the population growth in CVSD is attributed to in-migration, it will be worthwhile to review the pattern of housing development in the district to ascertain both previous patterns and trends and to determine the likely future growth in housing units.

US Department of Census data show that the number of housing units has been increasing for decades. The number of housing units in Hampden Township and Silver Spring outpaced that of their two neighbors.

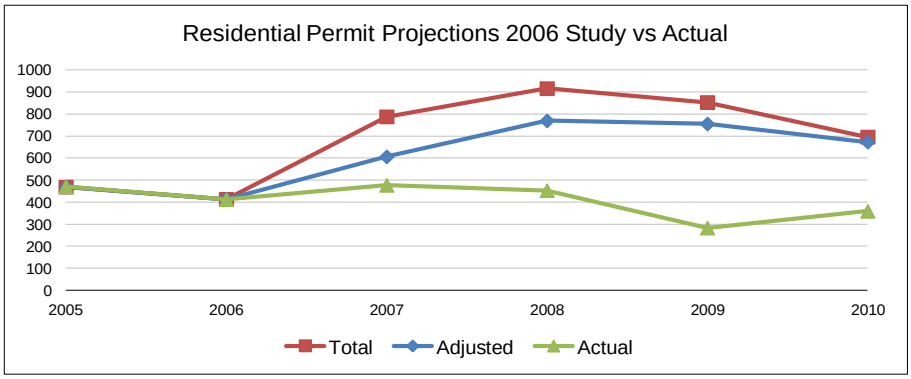


The single family dwelling (single unit detached) has been the predominant structure, by far. Over 86% of Monroe Townships 2,300 units are single family detached, whereas the remaining townships that percentage ranges in the low to mid 60% level. The duplex or townhouses in Hampden and Silver Spring Townships make up about 14% to 15% of the stock while Monroe and Middlesex are about 2% to 3%. Another distinctive difference is that percentage of units classified as mobile homes and other in Middlesex Township is over 30% while the range for this type of unit is 5% to 10% in the other townships.

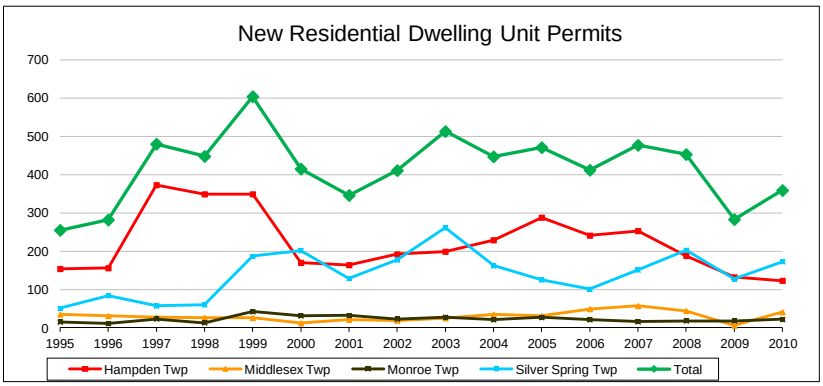


As stated at the beginning of this report, the process for analyzing population changes involves looking at trends and finding what variables in those trends are likely to change future patterns. At the time of the writing of the 2006 report, the economy was growing and the housing market spurred tremendous interest from developers. Townships reported large increases in the numbers for approvals sought for new housing communities. This included many large new developments planned for both Monroe and Middlesex Townships where there had been very few in the past. The writers documented all the new planned developments and spoke with developers about their projections for individual communities. Maps were generated for this report to show the locals of these developments relative to District attendance areas.

In the 2006 report, a projection of residential permits was developed based on information from the Cumberland County Planning Commission, meetings with municipal zoning officials and interviews with developers. By all accounts, the numbers of building permits throughout the District were expected to increase over previous years. While housing continued to increase, development leveled off to at or below previous numbers. The following chart shows the total number of permits that had been projected as well as an adjustment the writers made to discount the likelihood of some developments progressing as planned. These two projections are compared to the actual number of permits issued.



What is important for our study is to determine if the number of new dwelling units likely to be added each year differs significantly from previous years. Just a few years ago, all indications favored a substantial increase. The impact of the economic downturn and housing bust had the effect of tamping down the rate of increase of growth in the District. While the writers anticipated a jump in the number of homes to be built, from 2006 -2008, permits for new housing remained relatively consistent with prior years. In 2009, there was a modest overall dip (in part attributed to concern about a pending change in the law regarding home sprinkler systems) followed by an upward trend in 2010 so that current levels are fairly consistent with those in the past.



In order to determine what future patterns may look like, we met with each township to

1. Update the status of new housing communities identified in the 2006 study i.e., determine how many were added since 2006 and whether planned communities had been started as planned.
2. Identify any new communities planned
3. Review recent commercial activity to identify changes that could impact employment and migration
4. Discuss permit history since 2006 and gather township input on anticipated permits for next 5 years (identify factors that could hinder or encourage new construction)

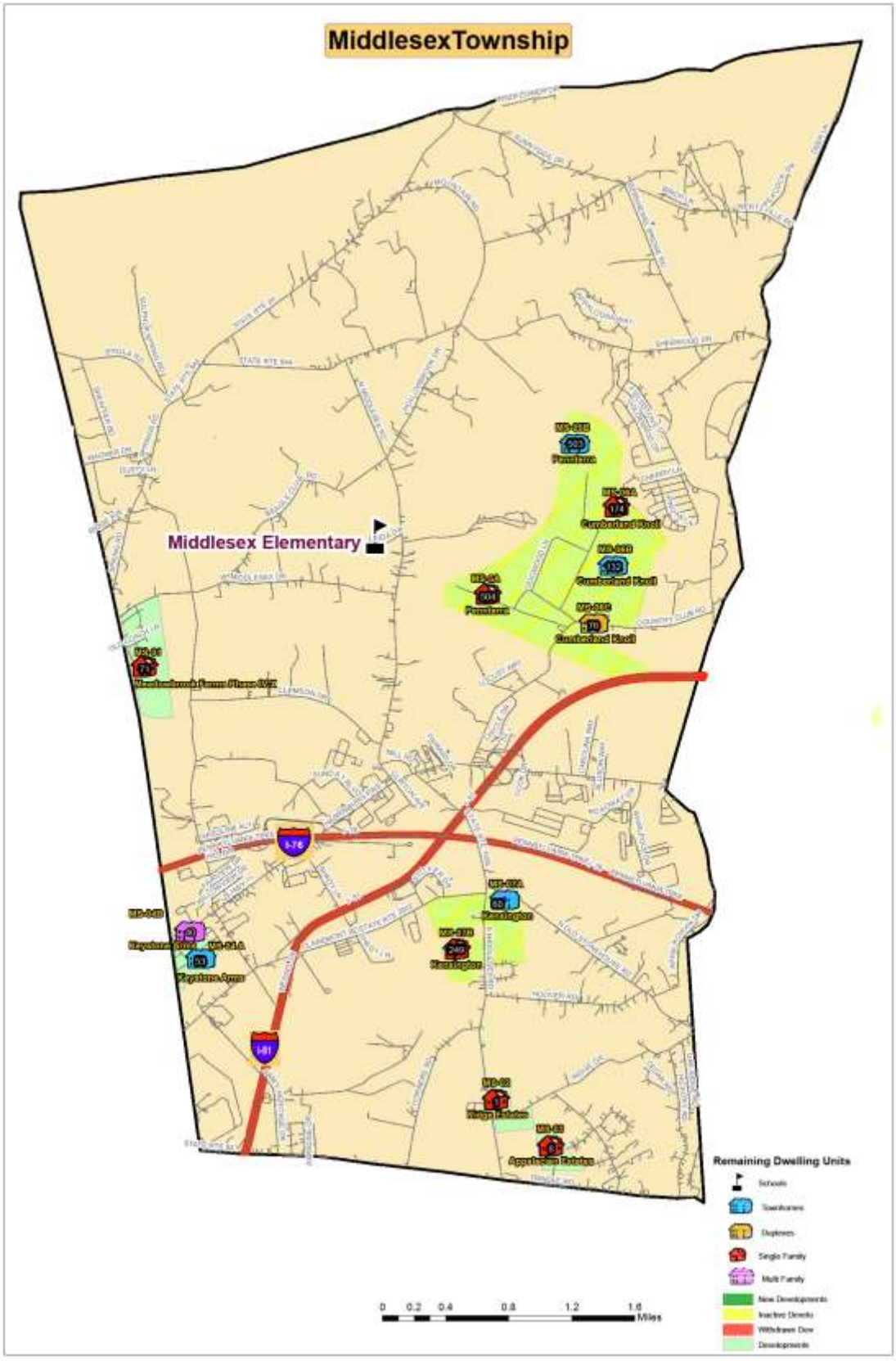
Specific information gathered from meeting with individual townships within Cumberland Valley School District follows:

Middlesex Township

The Zoning Officer in Middlesex Township, Mark Carpenter, Zoning Officer, reported that the recent pattern of permits is fairly consistent with past experiences, except for 2009 when 6 developers temporarily held off building single family townhomes. He does not foresee any change in the recent pattern of permits and expects 5-10 Single Family and 25-35 Townhomes per year. Some of the developments that were previously expected to be on line are now viewed as at least being temporarily inactive. They include Kensington, Pennterra and Cumberland Knoll

Mr. Carpenter indicated that the township is seeing more demand for multi-family units--due to lower cost and change in mortgage requirements. Part of the Keystone Arms plan was changed to take 6 unit townhomes and convert them to 10 units that include apartments. In Mark's opinion, there are not many families in these units--mostly singles adults.

Ahold Financial Services (Giant) recently opened a new headquarters in Middlesex Township. Mark believes it may have added 800 jobs, some of which may have been relocated from another nearby headquarters building. This may result in some in-migration to mostly higher end homes. It does not appear that this will severely impact new construction.


MiddlesexTownship
Middlesex Elementary
Remaining Dwelling Units
Schools
Townhouses
Duplexes
Single Family
Multi Family
New Developments
Inactive Devels
Withdrawn Dev
Developments
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Miles

Monroe Township

Mr. Greg Rogalski of Monroe Township reviewed all planned housing developments from the 2006 study and provided data on the status of each. Similar to Middlesex, several large communities planned in Monroe Township that were on the books in 2006 are either inactive or have been withdrawn. Permits have been averaging in the high teens, low twenties over the last ten years. Mr. Rogalski believes this trend is likely to continue, and sees no factors that would indicate a change to this pattern.

Major changes include:

1. White Rock Acres: planned expansion of 268 single family homes is no longer an option. Land was purchased by a conservancy group under a Federal Government program. There are still about 25 lots available in the original White Rock Acres community.

2. Breeches Crossing: Plans for these 23 lots appear to be put on hold by the developer. They have not sought final approval. No activity foreseen in the near future.

3. Old Stone House Road: 20 Single family lots are no longer planned.

4. Eagles Crest: 68 Single family lots. A neighbor has since purchased the property and withdrew subdivision plans.

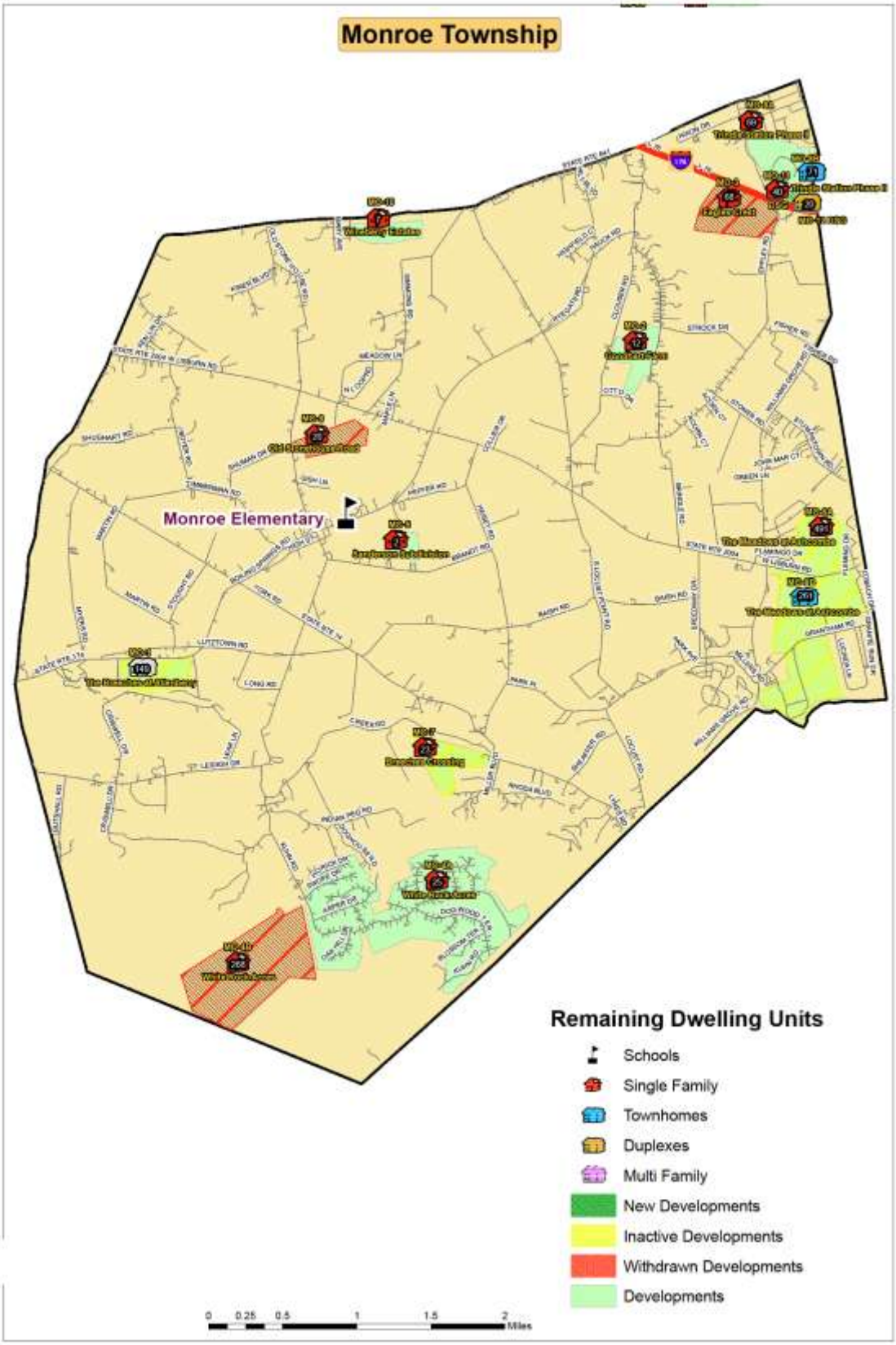
5. Breeches at Allenberry: This age restricted community has been placed on hold.

6. The Meadows at Ashcombe: This very large multi-family and single home community has not been started. The developer has put in sewer lines and infrastructure, but appears to be on hold.

7. DSG Development: This is the only new community planned since 2006. It is adjacent to Trindle Station. 40 Single family and 20 Duplex units were originally targeted for over 55, but due to the economy, they are opening them to all ages.

8. Trindle Station Phase II: This is where the majority of the new housing activity has taken place and seems to be the quickest moving within the township.

There are sewer limitations in the southern part of the township. The sewer is owned by South Middleton. They are doing upgrades to address the Chesapeake Bay Standards. They also have infiltration issues that increase their sewer usage (groundwater getting into the system and taking up capacity). Furthermore there is no significant commercial or industrial activity is on the horizon.


Monroe Township
Monroe Elementary
Remaining Dwelling Units
Schools
Single Family
Townhomes
Duplexes
Multi Family
New Developments
Inactive Developments
Withdrawn Developments
Developments
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

Silver Spring Township

Terri Martini of Silver Spring Township reviewed all planned housing developments from the 2006 study and provided data on the status of each. Overall, Silver Spring did not see a significant drop in the number of permits for new housing since 2006. 2008 was slightly higher ahead of anticipated new regulations that would require sprinklers in residential homes. 2009 was slightly lower as a result of this pending legislation. Most developments have progressed; several have not started due to the economy but are still on the horizon. Two changes include:

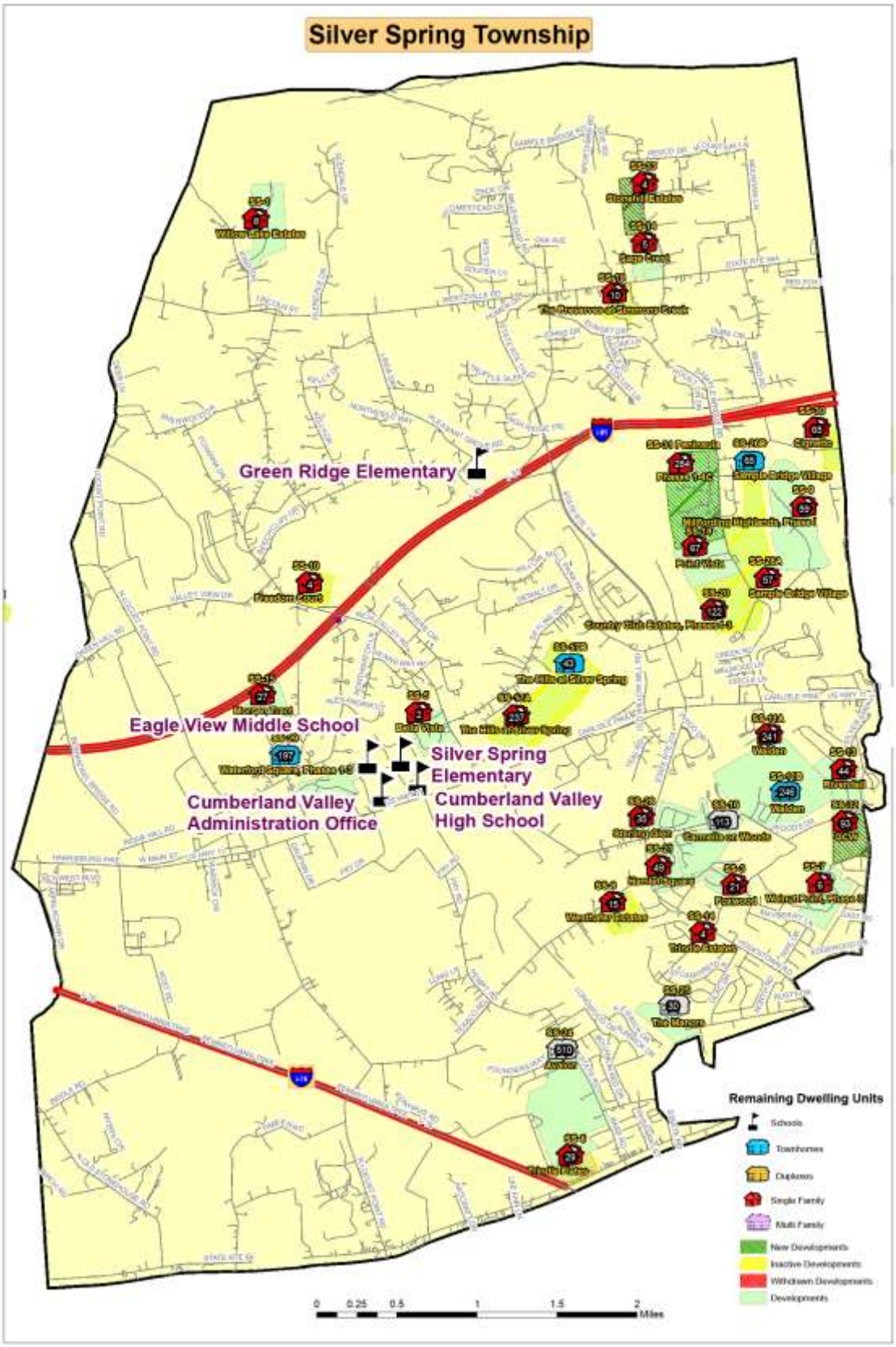
1. GCW Development: new subdivision approved just below Rivendell – 93 SF lots.

2. Stonehill Estates – 4 new single family lots adjacent to Sage Crest.

3. The Peninsula – 95 new single family homes in Phases 2-4 north of Point Vista

There are no sewer issues with regard to capacity that would impede future growth. There continues to be commercial development, and there are plans for a new warehouse within the township that could add 200 jobs.

Terri feels that the number of new housing units is likely to remain steady, and sees no factors that would either encourage or hinder previous residential permit rates.


Silver Spring Township
Green Ridge Elementary
Eagle View Middle School
Silver Spring Elementary
Cumberland Valley Administration Office
Cumberland Valley High School
Remaining Dwelling Units
Schools
Townhomes
Duplexes
Single Family
Multi Family
New Developments
Inactive Developments
Withdrawn Developments
Developments
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

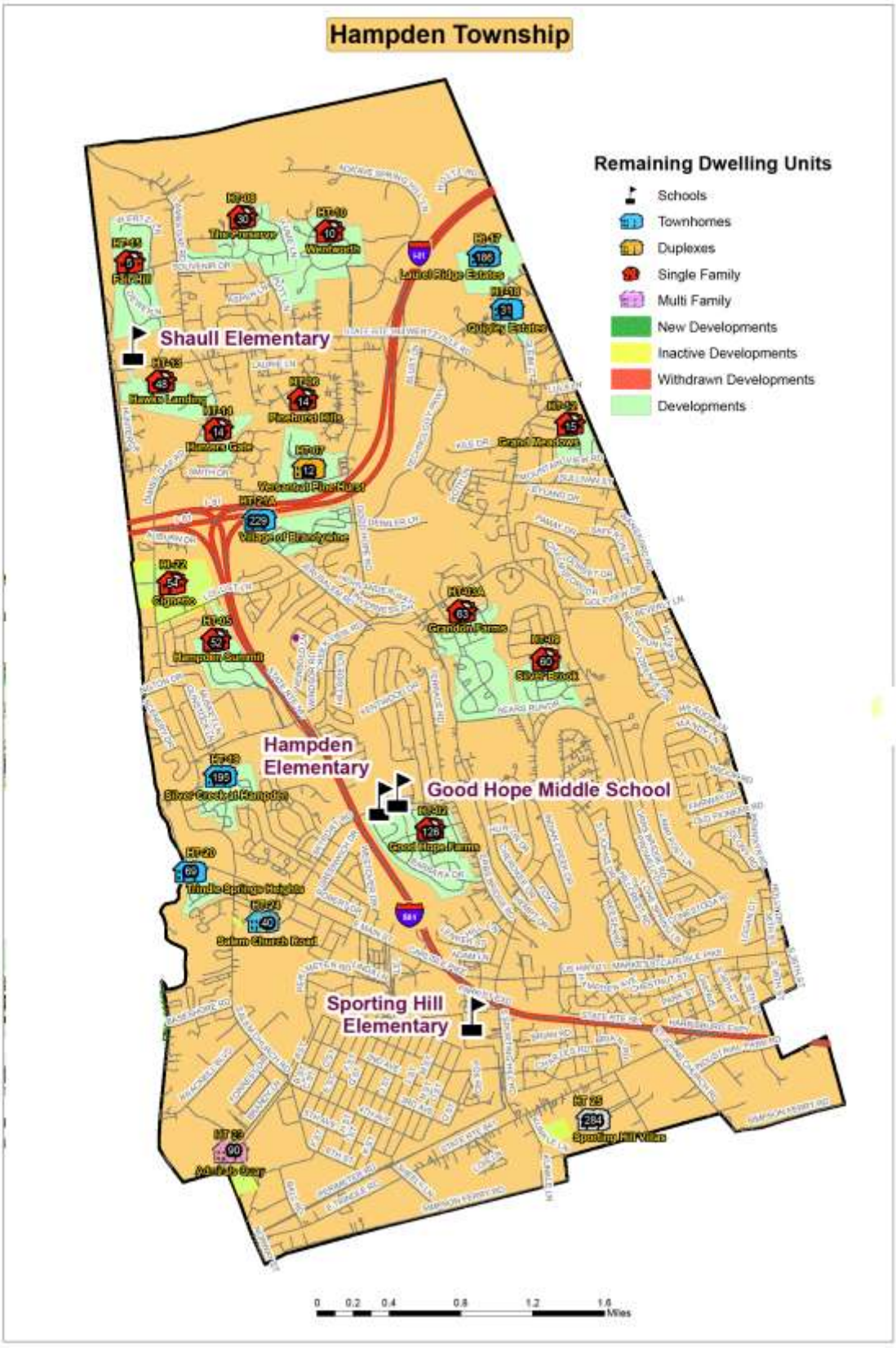
HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP

We reviewed our previous data with Mr. McMillan and he provided updates on the number of remaining units in all developments within Hampden. We located several of the new subdivisions approved since 2006 on the maps.

Overall, new starts for residential housing in Hampden Township have dropped significantly since 2007. From 2005 to 2007, new residential permits averaged around 250 per year. They started to steadily decline from 2008 until 2010 (123 permits), and 2011 is tracking at about 125. The Township estimates 115 permits for 2012. They do not make predictions beyond that year. If economic factors change, Hampden Township could see an increase to previous levels. There are ample approved lots and units available, but there is not enough demand at this time.

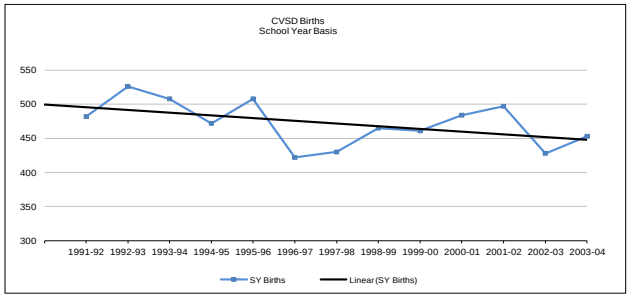
Hampden is not completely "built out", there is still some available land that could be developed for which there no plans are submitted, but the inventory of available land continues to decline over time. Economic conditions will affect the rate at which that land is developed. At this time, there is ample sewer capacity to support new housing. No foreseeable sewer issues into the future.

With regard to commercial development and employment, there is a new retail complex planned along Carlisle Pike toward Silver Spring Township that will include a Toys R Us/Babies R Us and several smaller retail spaces. The Department of Corrections recently completed a large addition to its administrative offices in Technology Park within Hampden Township. He did not have any data with regard to the number of new jobs which may be added by either of these endeavors, but it is unlikely to drive any significant in-migration.

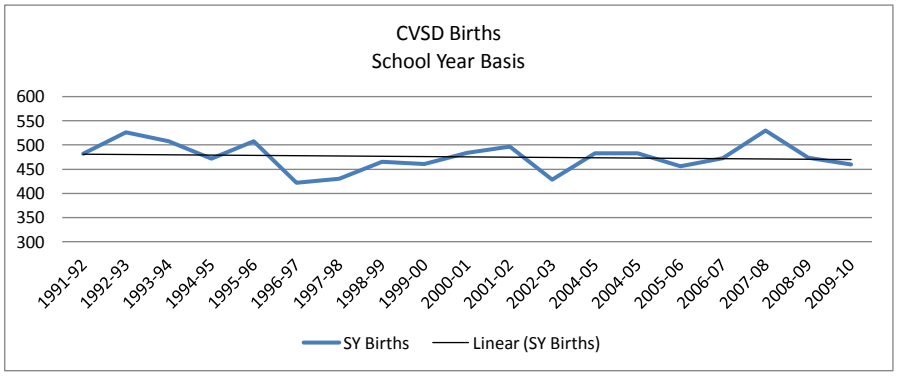

Hampden Township
Remaining Dwelling Units
Schools
Townhomes
Duplexes
Single Family
Multi Family
New Developments
Inactive Developments
Withdrawn Developments
Developments
Shaull Elementary
Hampden Elementary
Good Hope Middle School
Sporting Hill Elementary
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Miles

Birth Rates and Enrollment

In the beginning of this report, we looked at birth data as part of the overall look at the population as a whole. We now turn to looking at birth rates as an indicator of future school enrollments. In the previous study, we reviewed the patterns of birth rates from 1991 to 2004. Most studies of this nature look at the number of children born to mothers who claim the School District as their residence (i.e., even if a birth occurs at a hospital outside of the District boundaries, it is recorded as a CVSD birth). This data show a fairly stable but declining number of births, starting around 500 to 550 and falling to 450 children (data converted from annual basis to coincide with school year).



Adding additional years of data, presents quite a different picture. The trend line is now flat. The 2009-10 data is a preliminary estimated from the Pennsylvania Department of Health and was not used in this study. When that data is available, all enrollment calculations will be updated to reflect the latest information available. [2]

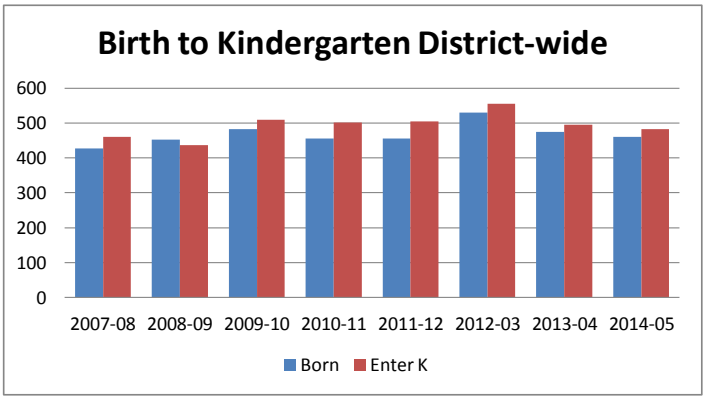


The most common type of enrollment projection is the "cohort survival" or "student progression" method. In its simplest form, this model tracks the net percentage of children that move from one grade one year to the next grade the following year. If for example, there are 100 students enrolled in first grade one year and 102 are enrolled in

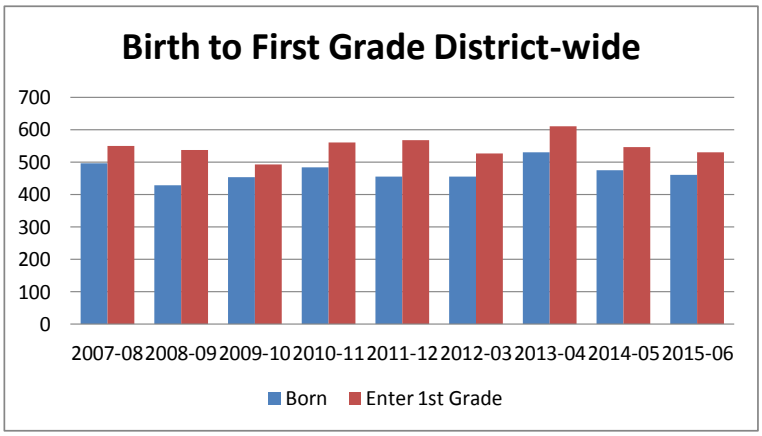
[2] [2] "These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions."

second grade the next year, the net percentage is 2 percent. This may be because 2 new students moved into the District, or because four moved out and 6 moved in. The model looks for patterns over a period of years and then uses some form of average to project future enrollment. In the example above, the forecast would be for a 2 percent increase from first grade to second grade each year. In similar fashion, the model uses the number of children born compared to the number of children who enter kindergarten five years later as an indicator of future kindergarten enrollment. The cohort survival model thus reflects total in-migration and total out migration and tends to be very accurate in stable environments.

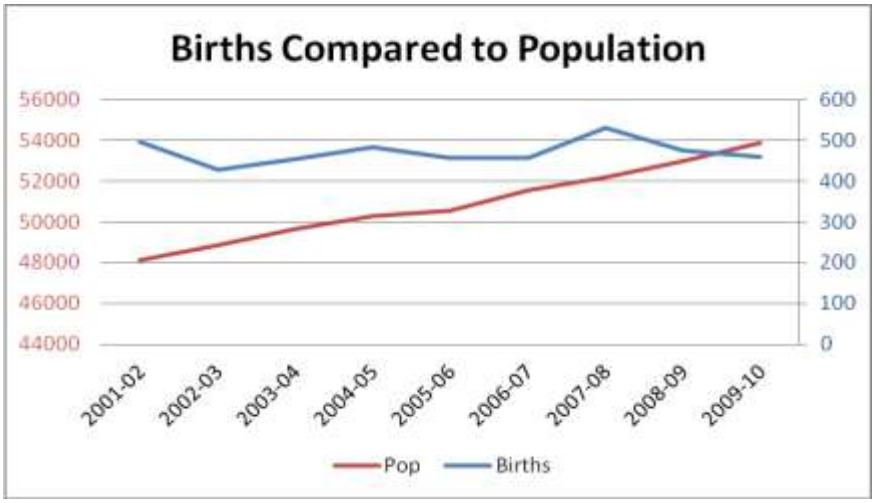
While not a perfect correlation, the relationship between births and subsequent Kindergarten enrollment, depicted in the following chart, shows that there is a fairly consistent relationship. In the last few years, Kindergarten enrollment tended to be slightly more than 100% of the number of children born in the District. If we use a four-year average (1.047) it should be a relatively safe predictor of future Kindergarten enrollments for a District-wide projection. To take the matter a step further, we considered births in the individual municipalities and compared that to the corresponding Kindergarten enrollment. Even though the attendance boundaries may not perfectly coincide with that of the four municipalities, a view of that information should provide us with a better indication of future enrollments.



The relationship between the number of births and the numbers of children who enter first grade 6 years later is even more consistent and averages slightly more than 1:1.15 (i.e., 15% more students enter First grade than were born in the district 6 years earlier.



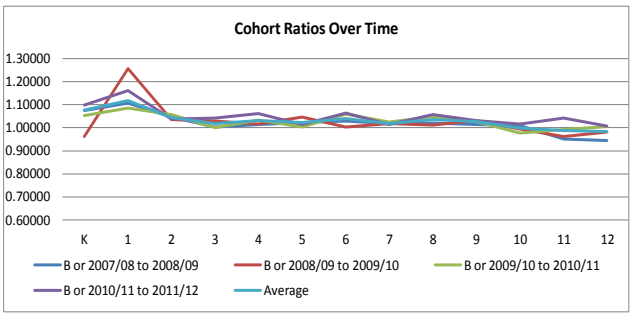
Projecting the number of births forward is difficult. One finds almost no relationship between the number of births and the general population. Although the general population of the district has risen steadily from 48,098 in 2001, to 54,564 in 2010, the numbers of births fluctuated throughout the period at approximately the same level.



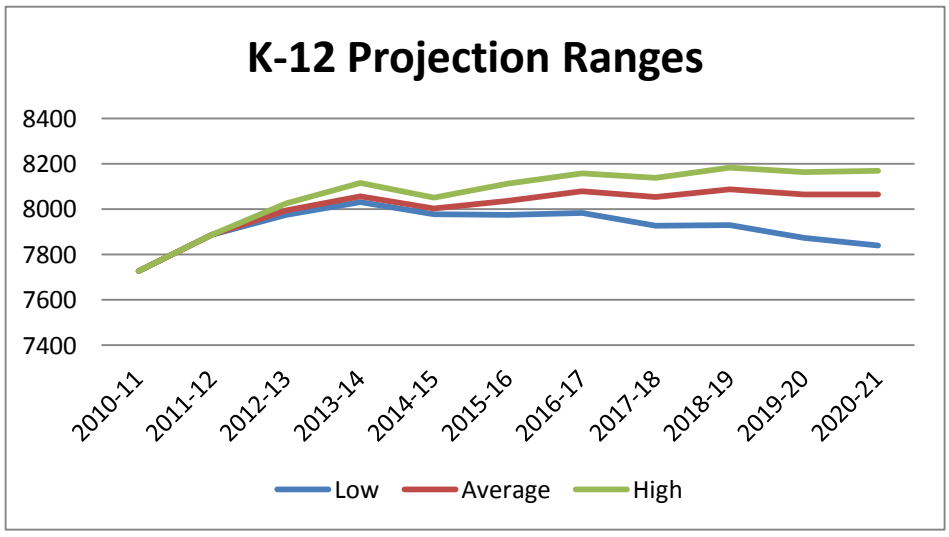
In order to project forward, we plotted the number of births over a period of years and compared the high, the low and the average. Based on trends we select which among these presents the best fit. We do this both at the municipality level and at the District-wide level.

Determining the Student Progression rate is done in much the same manner. We tracked the enrollment patterns for a five-year period. In general, we used a five year average as a predictor with the following exceptions. If one year's net percentage varied significantly from the others, it was omitted. If rates showed either a consistent increase or decrease, rather than use an average, the last year's rate was used. In these cases, it was felt that the trend tended toward the final year.

These steps were taken for each elementary school to create individual projections for each facility. The elementary school data were then combined and added to the middle schools and high school data to provide a district-wide projection. The cohort rates tended to group closely except for the data relating to Birth to Kindergarten and Birth to First grade in the 2008-09 to 2009-10 school years. These years were therefore eliminated from our calculation.



The result was the development of three projections for grades K-12 as well as three each for the elementary schools.



If Births are held at average of the last 7 years of available data the following projection is created. This appears to be the most likely scenario. (Complete elementary school enrollment projections for each school are provided in the Appendix.)

Ave Births		K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
CURRENT	2011-12	3406	1872	2610	7888
	2012-13	3447	1938	2608	7993
	2013-14	3441	1917	2699	8057
	2014-15	3453	1919	2631	8003
	2015-16	3427	1920	2688	8035
5 YEAR	2016-17	3391	1951	2736	8078
	2017-18	3399	1976	2678	8053
	2018-19	3332	2019	2737	8088
	2019-20	3338	1974	2752	8064
	2020-21	3362	1961	2740	8063
10 YEAR	2021-22	3362	1888	2846	8096

If Births are held at the high of the last 7 years of available data, we would get the following projection. The high birth rate of 530 children occurred in 2007 and decreased in the following two years. This number appears to be an outlier and the projections is deemed less likely.

High Births		K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
CURRENT	2011-12	3406	1872	2610	7888
	2012-13	3447	1933	2644	8024
	2013-14	3441	1912	2761	8114
	2014-15	3453	1914	2683	8050
	2015-16	3459	1915	2737	8111
5 YEAR	2016-17	3430	1946	2782	8158
	2017-18	3445	1971	2722	8138
	2018-19	3385	2013	2785	8183
	2019-20	3398	1969	2795	8162
	2020-21	3398	1987	2783	8168
10 YEAR	2021-22	3398	1922	2894	8214

The lowest birth rate in the last 7 years of available data occurred in 2003 (453). This number is closer to the average as well as the predicted rate for the year 2009-10.

Low Births		K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
CURRENT	2011-12	3406	1872	2610	7888
	2012-13	3447	1932	2596	7975
	2013-14	3441	1910	2679	8030
	2014-15	3453	1912	2611	7976
	2015-16	3400	1913	2662	7975
5 YEAR	2016-17	3336	1944	2703	7983
	2017-18	3314	1969	2644	7927
	2018-19	3216	2010	2703	7929
	2019-20	3190	1966	2718	7874
	2020-21	3181	1953	2705	7839
10 YEAR	2021-22	3181	1846	2810	7837

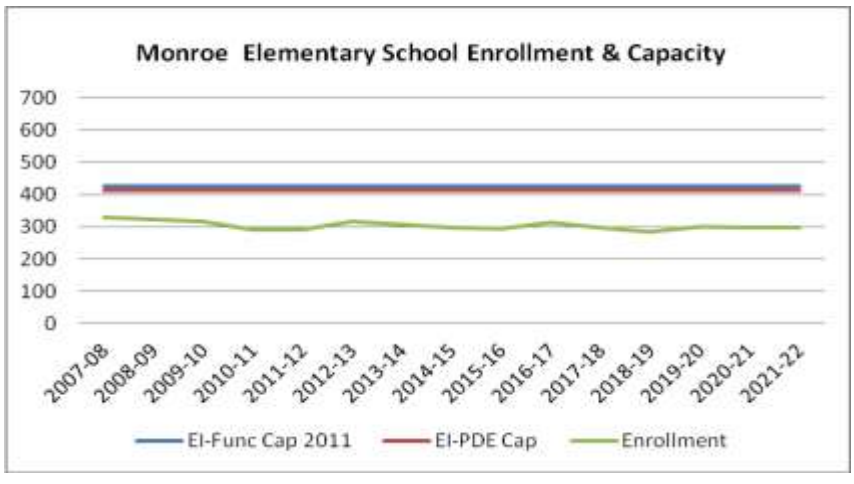
Enrollment and Capacity

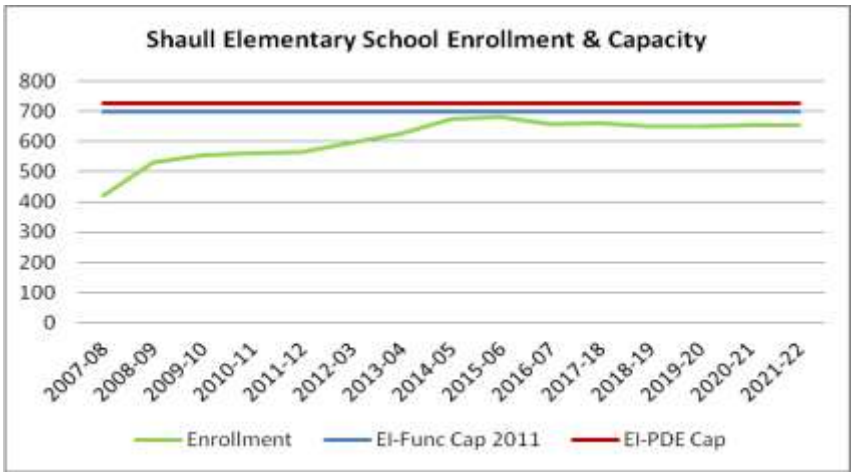
Although not included in the scope of this work, we have included "capacity levels" for each building to provide a comparison between the capacity of each building and the projected enrollment. There are numerous ways of determining capacity and it should be noted that "capacity" changes over time and is a function of policy and educational program decisions. These levels come from two studies completed for the District by other firms and follow the following calculations.

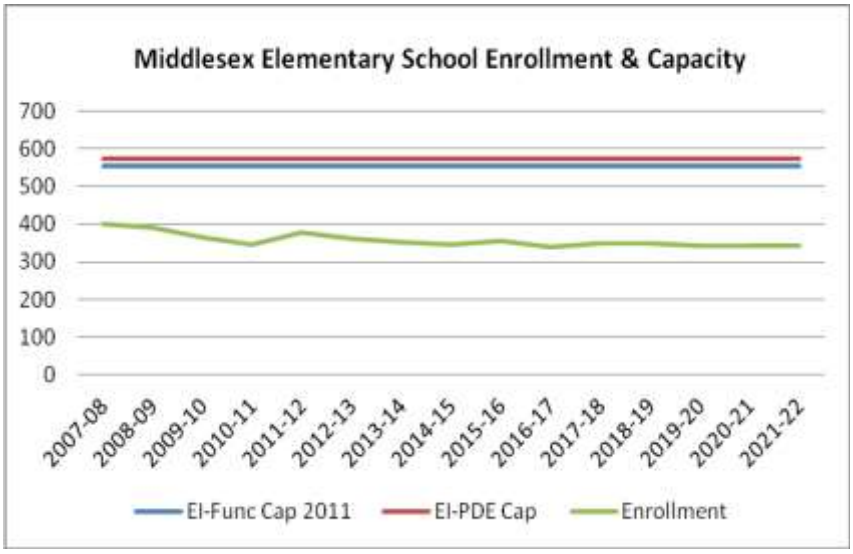
The elementary capacity figures are drawn from the 2011 EI feasibility study. The EI study portrays a "Functional Capacity," which counts the capacity of regular classrooms as follows: Half-time Kindergarten students at 44 per room, Full-time Kindergarten through second grade at 22 per room, Third grade at 25 per room and Fourth and Fifth grade at 28 per room. As is frequently the case, the capacity count excludes many educational spaces such as: Special Education (27 rooms); Art, Music and special education (21 rooms). Changes in the use of these spaces will change the capacity. In their study, the firm provided two levels of capacity The level depicted as a solid red line is their calculation of PDE capacity (based on approximately 25 students per room at the elementary school level and discounting those designated as Art, Music and Special Education). The second capacity level (depicted in blue) represents the firms "Functional Capacity," as described above. Although calculated in a different manner, the results are almost the same.

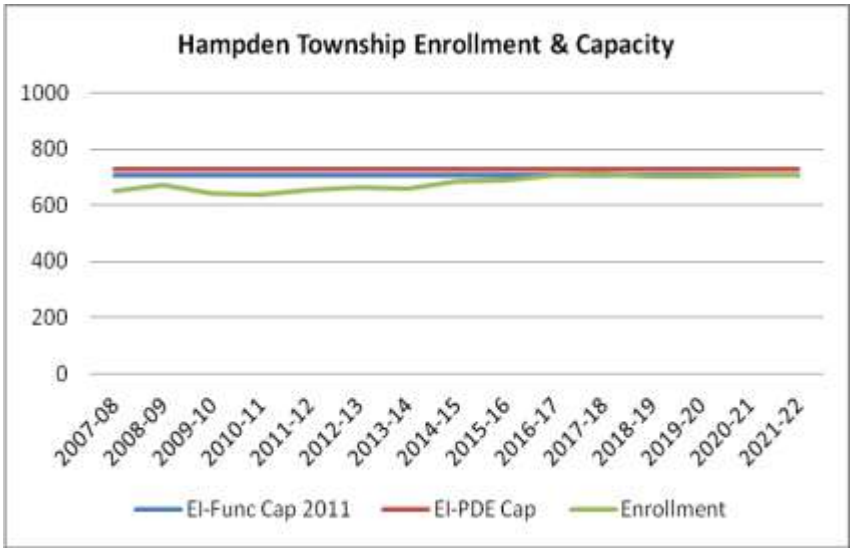
Capacities for the middle schools and the high school are from the Ray Group study of a few years ago. They, depict both a PDE capacity and a "design capacity". Both methods attribute a seating capacity based on the type of room that is discounted by a "utilization factor "of 10% for PDE calculations, apparently and 15% for design capacity.

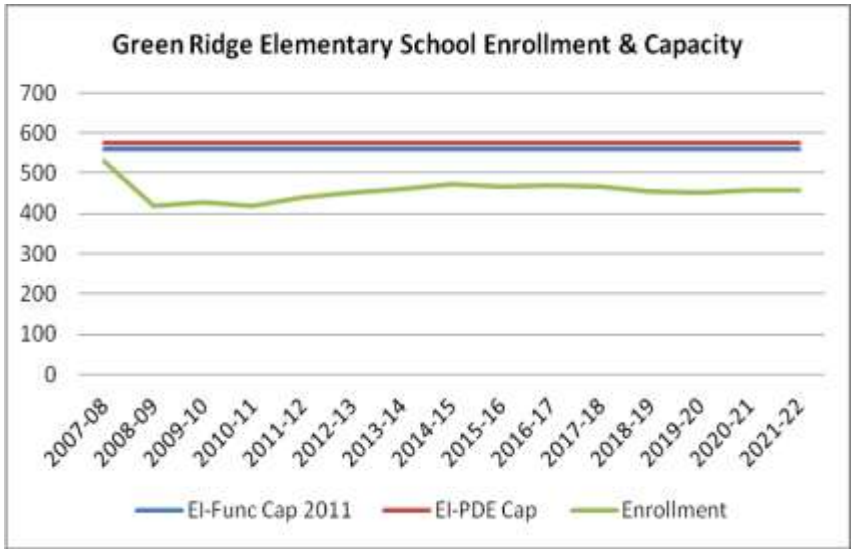
The following charts are based on an average birth rate for the last six years in which data is available.

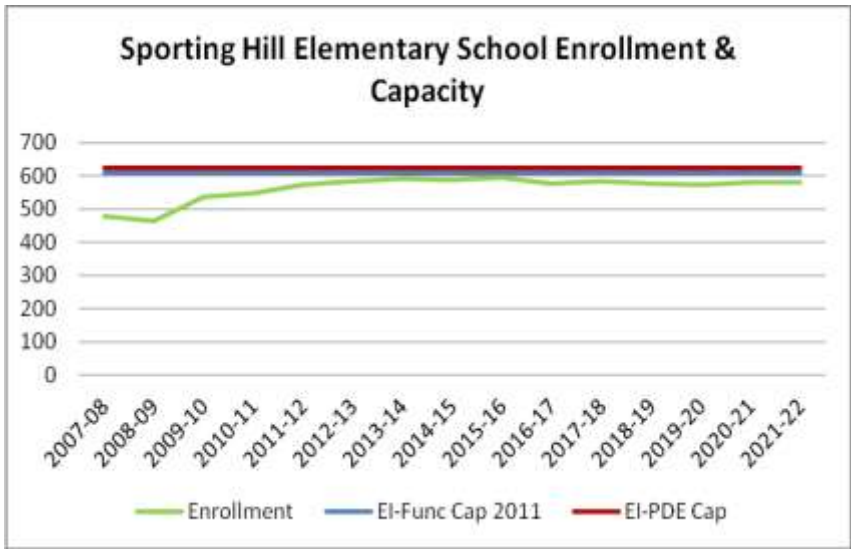


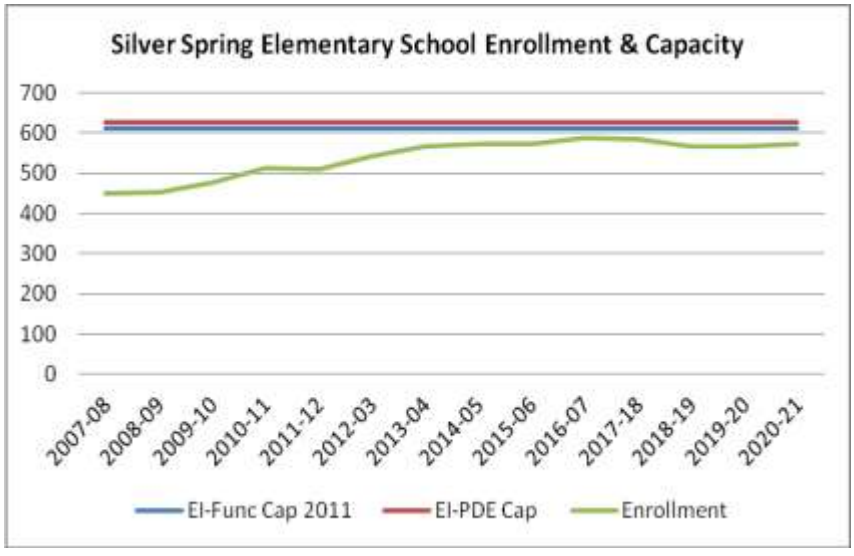

Shaull Elementary School Enrollment & Capacity
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-03
2013-04
2014-05
2015-06
2016-07
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
Enrollment
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap


Middlesex Elementary School Enrollment & Capacity
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap
Enrollment

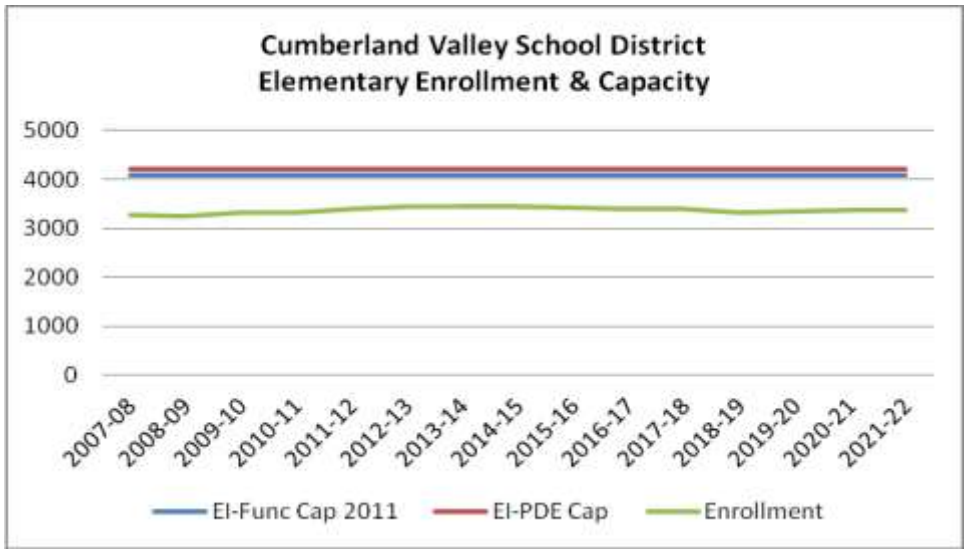

Hampden Township Enrollment & Capacity
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap
Enrollment


Green Ridge Elementary School Enrollment & Capacity
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap
Enrollment

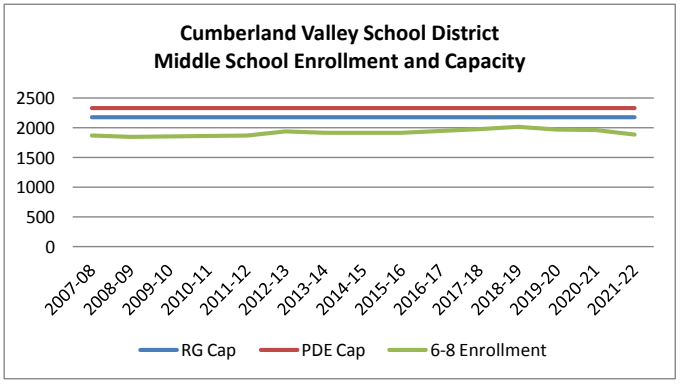

Sporting Hill Elementary School Enrollment & Capacity
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
Enrollment
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap

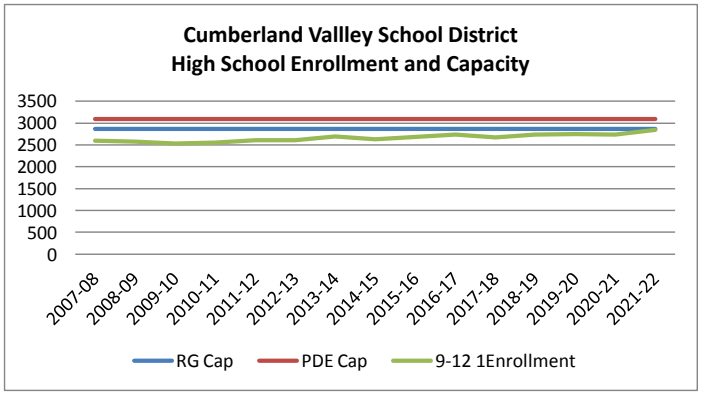

Silver Spring Elementary School Enrollment & Capacity
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-03
2013-04
2014-05
2015-06
2016-07
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
EI-Func Cap 2011
EI-PDE Cap
Enrollment

The following charts combines all elementary schools and shows the combined elementary enrollment and capacity for the District. This chart indicates that, using the "functional capacity," the District appears to have sufficient overall capacity (although certainly not an overabundance of it). The previous charts, however, show that the distribution of the capacity at the elementary school levels is problematic. Monroe Elementary, Green Ridge Elementary and Middlesex Elementary schools have excess student capacity for the foreseeable future. Shaull and Silver Spring Elementary schools will likely experience a shortage of capacity in the near term and Hampden Elementary and Sporting Hill are currently at capacity and likely to remain so. In view of this, the District may wish to consider adjusting elementary school boundaries to better balance student load among facilities. Additionally, the District may wish to reconsider its "Functional Capacity." As was noted above, the "Functional Capacity" at the elementary level is approximately the same as the PDE level. Most facility planners in Pennsylvania believe that the PDE capacity (which is designed more as a tool for distributing the construction subsidy than as a planning too) does not provide sufficient classroom space. It is true that numerous rooms were not counted by either methodology, and this may offer some additional space for the District. It still appears, however, that CVSD is being very aggressive in its use of space and, as school populations reach the designated capacity levels there will be little flexibility in accommodating the enrollment.



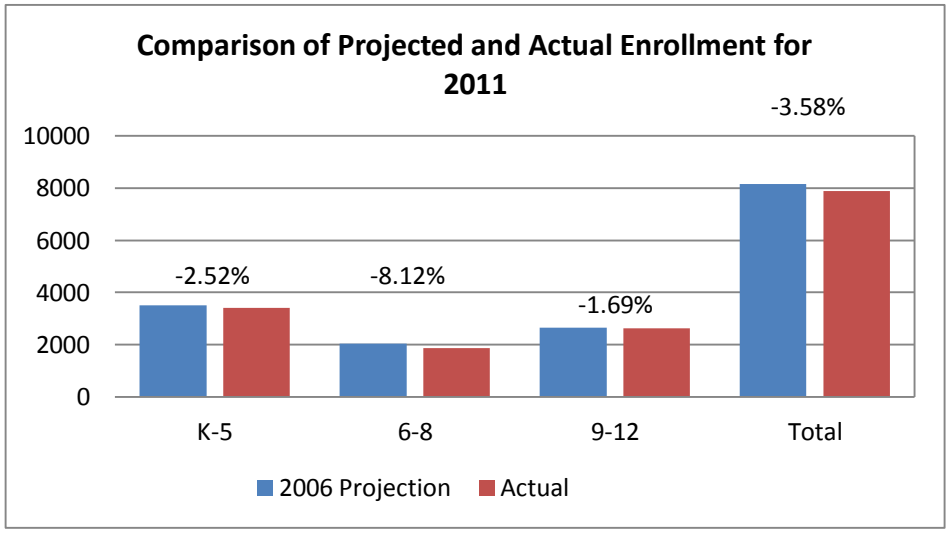
The following charts depict the enrollment capacities of the middle schools and the high school. These charts show that District enrollment should remain below both the "design capacity" and the PDE capacity. Capacities appear adequate but there is no surplus of space.





Comparison to Previous Report

How did our last report compare to actual results? The chart below compares the 2011 projected and actual enrollment. Much of the deviation can be attributed to the changes in the housing market over the last several years.



We've taken a great deal of effort to analyze enrollments and develop student enrollment projections. Nonetheless, they are projections and subject to change as the variable used to develop the change. The most significant factors in Cumberland Valley's projections are the live birth rates and in-migration. These must be monitored closely. It has been noted throughout the report that the last birth data available at the time of this writing is an estimate for 2009-10. As soon as actual data becomes available, we will review and update our projections as necessary. The District may also find it valuable to keep transfer records to track migration into and out of the District. While residential construction activity appears to be steady for the next few years and does not appear to be a significant variable at this time, it could change and in some instances quickly. It would be useful to continue tracking building permit data on new developments from townships and the County Planning Commission. Private, non-public, charter and cyber school activity was not covered in this report as it did not appear to be an overarching influence. However that too may change and there is significant interest at the State level to change current law regarding alternate education venues.