

**Archuleta School District #50 Joint  
Demographic Study**

**Jerome McKibben PhD.**

**McKibben Demographic Research, LLC**

**May 2016**



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	2
Data	2
Assumptions	3
Methodology	4
References	6
Appendix A: Census Data	7
Appendix B: Population Forecast	9
Appendix C: Population Pyramid	10
Appendix D: Enrollment Forecast	11



### Executive Summary

1. The Archuleta School District's fertility rates over the life of the forecasts are below replacement levels. (2.01 versus replacement level of 2.1)
2. Most in-migration to the district occurs in the 0-to-9 and 25-to-39 age groups.
3. The local 18-to-24 year old population continues to leave the district, going to college or moving to urbanized areas. This population group accounts for the largest segment of the district's out migration flow.
4. The primary factor causing the district's enrollment to stabilize is the consistent level of in-migration of young households/families which are replacing out migrating 65+ households.
5. Changes in year-to-year enrollment (at least for the next five years) will primarily be due to larger cohorts entering and moving through the system in conjunction with smaller cohorts leaving the system.
6. The elementary enrollment will begin a slight but steady decline after 2019.
7. The median age of the district population will increase from 48.0 in 2010 to 49.9 in 2025.
8. As the district continues to have minimal new home construction, the rate and magnitude of existing home sales will become the increasingly dominant factor affecting the amount of population and enrollment change.
9. Total enrollment is forecasted to increase by 45 students, or 3.3%, between 2015-16 and 2020-21. Total enrollment will decline by 72 students, or -5.1%, from 2020-21 to 2025-26.



## INTRODUCTION

By demographic principle, distinctions are made between projections and forecasts. A projection extrapolates the past (and present) into the future with little or no attempt to take into account any factors that may impact the extrapolation (e.g., changes in fertility rates, housing patterns or migration patterns) while a forecast results when a projection is modified by reasoning to take into account the aforementioned factors.

To maximize the use of this study as a planning tool, the ultimate goal is not simply to project the past into the future, but rather to assess various factors' impact on the future. The future population and enrollment change of each school district is influenced by a variety of factors. Not all factors will influence the entire school district at the same level. Some may affect different areas at dissimilar magnitudes and rates causing changes at varying points of time within the same district. The forecaster's judgment, based on a thorough and intimate study of the district, has been used to modify the demographic trends and factors to more accurately predict likely changes. Therefore, strictly speaking, this study is a forecast, not a projection; and the amount of modification of the demographic trends varies between different areas of the district as well as within the timeframe of the forecast.

To calculate population forecasts of any type, particularly for smaller populations such as a school district, realistic suppositions must be made as to what the future will bring in terms of age specific fertility rates and residents' demographic behavior at certain points of the life course. The demographic history of the school district and its interplay with the social and economic history of the area is the starting point and basis of most of these suppositions particularly on key factors such as the age structure of the area. The unique nature of each district's demographic composition and rate of change over time must be assessed and understood to be factors throughout the life of the forecast series. Moreover, no two populations, particularly at the school district and level, have exactly the same characteristics.

The manifest purpose of these forecasts is to ascertain the demographic factors that will ultimately influence the enrollment levels in the district's schools. There are of course, other non-demographic factors the affect enrollment levels over time. These factors include,

but are not limited to transfer policies within the district; student transfers to and from neighboring districts; placement of "special programs" within school facilities that may serve students from outside the district; state or federal mandates that dictate the movement of students from one facility to another (No Child Left Behind was an excellent example of this factor); the development of charter schools in the district; the prevalence of home schooling in the area; and the dynamics of local private schools.

Unless the district specifically requests the calculation of forecasts that reflect the effects of changes in these non-demographic factors, their influences are held constant for the life of the forecasts. Again, the main function of these forecasts is to determine what impact demographic changes will have on future enrollment. It is quite possible to calculate special "scenario" forecasts to measure the impact of school policy modifications as well as planned economic and financial changes. However in this case the results of these population and enrollment forecast are meant to represent the most likely scenario for changes over the next 10 years in the district.

The first part of the report will examine the assumptions made in calculating the population forecasts for the Archuleta School District. Since the results of the population forecasts drive the subsequent enrollment forecasts, the assumptions listed in this section are paramount to understanding the area's demographic dynamics. The remainder of the report is an explanation and analysis of the district's population forecasts and how they will shape the district's grade level enrollment forecasts.

## DATA

The data used for the forecasts come from a variety of sources. Enrollments by grade and attendance center were provided by the Archuleta School District for the school years 2010-2011 to 2015-16. Birth and death data were obtained from the Colorado Department of Health for the years 2000 through 2014. The net migration values were calculated using Internal Revenue Service migration reports for the years 2000 through 2012. The data used for the calculation of migration models came from the United States Bureau of the Census, 2005 to 2010, and the models were designed using demographic and economic factors. The base age-sex population counts used is from the results of the 2010 Census.



Recently the Census Bureau began releasing annual estimates of demographic variables at the block group and tract level from the American Community Survey (ACS). There has been wide scale reporting of these results in the national, state and local media. However, due to the methodological problems the Census Bureau is experiencing with their estimates derived from ACS data, particularly in areas with a population of less than 60,000, the results of the ACS are not used in these forecasts. For example, given the sampling framework used by the Census Bureau, each year only 150 of the over 5,100 current households in the district would have been included. For comparison 800 households in the district were included in the sample for the long form questionnaire in the 2000 Census. As a result of this small sample size, the ACS survey result from the last 5 years must be aggregated to produce the tract and block group estimates.

To develop the population forecast models, past migration patterns, current age specific fertility patterns, the magnitude and dynamics of the gross migration, the age specific mortality trends, the distribution of the population by age and sex, the rate and type of existing housing unit sales, and future housing unit construction are considered to be primary variables. In addition, the change in household size relative to the age structure of the forecast area was addressed. While there was a slight drop in the average household size in the Archuleta School District as well as most other areas of the state during the previous 20 years, the rate of this decline has been forecasted to continue over the next ten years.

## ASSUMPTIONS

For these forecasts, the mortality probabilities are held constant at the levels calculated for the year 2010. While the number of deaths in an area are impacted by and will change given the proportion of the local population over age 65, in the absence of an extraordinary event such as a natural disaster or a breakthrough in the treatment of heart disease, death rates rarely move rapidly in any direction, particularly at the school district level. Thus, significant changes are not foreseen in district's mortality rates between now and the year 2025. Any increases forecasted in the number of deaths will be due primarily to the general aging of the district's population and specifically to the increase in the number of residents aged 65 and older.

Similarly, fertility rates are assumed to stay fairly constant for the life of the forecasts. Like mortality rates, age specific fertility rates rarely change quickly or dramatically, particularly in small areas. Even with the recently reported rise in the fertility rates of the United States, overall fertility rates have stayed within a 10% range for most of the last 40 years. In fact, the vast majority of year to year change in an area's number of births is due to changes in the number of women in child bearing ages (particularly ages 20-29) rather than any fluctuation in an area's fertility rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR), the average number of births a woman will have in her lifetime, is estimated to be 2.01 for the total district for the ten years of the population forecasts. A TFR of 2.1 births per woman is considered to be the theoretical "replacement level" of fertility necessary for a population to remain constant in the absence of in-migration. Therefore, over the course of the forecast period, fertility will not be sufficient, in the absence of migration, to maintain the current level of population within the Archuleta School District.

A close examination of data for the Archuleta School District has shown the age specific pattern of net migration will be nearly constant throughout the life of the forecasts. While the number of in and out migrants has changed in past years for the Archuleta School District (and will change again over the next 10 years), the basic age pattern of the migrants has stayed nearly the same over the last 30 years. Based on the analysis of data it is safe to assume this age specific migration trend will remain unchanged into the future. This pattern of migration shows most of the local out-migration occurring in the 18-to-24 year old age group as young adults leave the area to go to college or move to other urbanized areas. The second group of out-migrants is those householders aged 70 and older who are downsizing their residences. Most of the local in-migration occurs in the 0-to-9 and 25-39 age groups (bulk of which is from areas within 150 miles of the Archuleta School District) primarily consisting of younger adults and their children.

As the Archuleta County area is not currently contemplating any major expansions or contractions, the forecasts also assume the current economic, political, transportation and public works infrastructure (with a few notable exceptions), social, and environmental factors of the Archuleta School District will remain the same through the year 2025.

Below is a list of assumptions and issues that are specific to the Archuleta School District. These issues



have been used to modify the population forecast models to more accurately predict the impact of these factors on each area's population change. Specifically, the forecasts for the Archuleta School District assume that throughout the study period:

- a. There will be no short term economic recovery in the next 18 months and the national, state or regional economy does not go into deep recession at any time during the 10 years of the forecasts; (Deep recession is defined as four consecutive quarters where the GDP contracts greater than 1% per quarter);
- b. Interest rates have reached an historic low and will not fluctuate more than one percentage point in the short term; the interest rate for a 30 year fixed home mortgage stays below 5.5%;
- c. The rate of mortgage approval stays at 1999-2003 levels and lenders do not return to "sub-prime" mortgage practices;
- d. There are no additional restrictions placed on home mortgage lenders or additional bankruptcies of major credit providers;
- e. The rate of housing foreclosures does not exceed 125% of the 2005-2007 average of Archuleta County for any year in the forecasts;
- f. All currently planned, platted, and approved housing developments are built out and completed by 2020. All housing units constructed are occupied by 2023;
- g. The unemployment rates for Archuleta County will remain below 6.0% for the 10 years of the forecasts;
- h. The rate of students transferring into and out of the Archuleta School District will remain at the 2005-06 to 2014-15 average;
- i. The inflation rate for gasoline will stay below 5% per year for the 10 years of the forecasts;
- j. There will be no building moratorium within the district;
- k. Businesses within the district and the surrounding area will remain viable;
- l. The number of existing home sales in the district that are a result of "distress sales" (homes worth less than the current mortgage value) will not exceed 20% of total homes sales in the district for any given year;
- m. Housing turnover rates (sale of existing homes in the district) will remain at their current levels. The majority of existing home sales are made by

- n. home owners over the age of 55;
- n. Private school and home school attendance rates will remain constant;
- o. The recent decline in new home construction has ended and building rates have stabilized;
- p. The rate of foreclosures for commercial property remains at the 2004-2008 average for Archuleta County;

If a major employer in the district or in the Greater Archuleta County area closes, reduces or expands its operations, the population forecasts would need to be adjusted to reflect the changes brought about by the change in economic and employment conditions. The same holds true for any type of natural disaster, major change in the local infrastructure (e.g., highway construction, water and sewer expansion, changes in zoning regulations etc.), a further economic downturn, any additional weakness in the housing market or any instance or situation that causes rapid and dramatic population changes that could not be foreseen at the time the forecasts were calculated.

The high proportion of high school graduates from the Archuleta School District that attend college or move to urban areas outside of the district for employment is a significant demographic factor. Their departure is a major reason for the extremely high out-migration in the 18-to-24 age group and was taken into account when calculating these forecasts. The out-migration of graduating high school seniors is expected to continue over the period of the forecasts and the rate of out-migration has been forecasted to remain the same over the life of the forecast series.

Finally, all demographic trends (i.e., births, deaths, and migration) are assumed to be linear in nature and annualized over the forecast period. For example, if 1,000 births are forecasted for a 5-year period, an equal number, or proportion of the births are assumed to occur every year, 200 per year. Actual year-to-year variations do and will occur, but overall year to year trends are expected to be constant.

## METHODOLOGY

The population forecasts presented in this report are the result of using the Cohort-Component Method of population forecasting (Siegel, and Swanson, 2004: 561-601) (Smith et. al. 2004). As stated in the **INTRODUCTION**, the difference between a projection and a forecast is in the use of explicit judgment based



upon the unique features of the area under study. Strictly speaking, a cohort projection refers to the future population that would result if a mathematical extrapolation of historical trends. Conversely, a cohort-component forecast refers to the future population that is expected because of a studied and purposeful selection of the components of change (i.e., births, deaths, and migration) and forecast models are developed to measure the impact of these changes in each specific geographic area.

Five sets of data are required to generate population and enrollment forecasts. These five data sets are:

- a. a base-year population (here, the 2010 Census population for Archuleta School District);
- b. a set of age-specific fertility rates for the district to be used over the forecast period;
- c. a set of age-specific survival (mortality) rates for the district;
- d. a set of age-specific migration rates for the district and;
- e. the historical enrollment figures by grade.

The most significant and difficult aspect of producing enrollment forecasts is the generation of the population forecasts in which the school age population (and enrollment) is embedded. In turn, the most challenging aspect of generating the population forecasts is found in deriving the rates of change in fertility, mortality, and migration. From the standpoint of demographic analysis, the Archuleta School District is classified as a "small area" populations (as compared to the population of the state of Colorado or to that of the United States). Small area population forecasts are more complicated to calculate because local variations in fertility, mortality, and migration may be more irregular than those at the regional, state or national scale. Especially challenging is the forecast of the migration rates for local areas, because changes in the area's socioeconomic characteristics can quickly change from past and current patterns (Peters and Larkin, 2002.)

The population forecasts for Archuleta School District were calculated using a cohort-component method with the populations divided into male and female groups by five-year age cohorts that range from

0-to-4 years of age to 85 years of age and older (85+). Age- and sex-specific fertility, mortality, and migration models were constructed to specifically reflect the unique demographic characteristics of the Archuleta School District.

The enrollment forecasts were calculated using a modified average survivorship method. Average survivor rates (i.e., the proportion of students who progress from one grade level to the next given the average amount of net migration for that grade level) over the previous five years of year-to-year enrollment data were calculated for grades two through twelve. This procedure is used to identify specific grades where there are large numbers of students changing facilities for non-demographic factors, such as private school transfers or enrollment in special programs.

The survivorship rates were modified or adjusted to reflect the average rate of forecasted in and out migration of 5-to-9, 10-to-14 and 15-to-17 year old cohorts to each of the attendance centers in Archuleta School District for the period 2010 to 2015. These survivorship rates then were adjusted to reflect the forecasted changes in age-specific migration the district should experience over the next five years. These modified survivorship rates were used to project the enrollment of grades 2 through 12 for the period 2015 to 2020. The survivorship rates were adjusted again for the period 2020 to 2025 to reflect the predicted changes in the amount of age-specific migration in the district for the period.

The forecasted enrollments for kindergarten and first grade are derived from the 5-to-9 year old population of the age-sex population forecast at the elementary attendance center district level. This procedure allows the changes in the incoming grade sizes to be factors of forecasted population change and not an extrapolation of previous class sizes. Given the potentially large amount of variation in Kindergarten enrollment due to parental choice, changes in the state's minimum age requirement, and differing district policies on allowing children to start Kindergarten early, first grade enrollment is deemed to be a more accurate and reliable starting point for the forecasts. (McKibben, 1996) The level of the accuracy for both the population and enrollment forecasts at the school district level is estimated to be  $\pm 2.0\%$  for the life of the forecasts.



**REFERENCES**

- McKibben, J.  
The Impact of Policy Changes on Forecasting for School Districts. Population Research and Policy Review, Vol. 15, No. 5-6, December 1996
- McKibben, J., M. Gann, and K. Faust.  
The Baby Boomlet's Role in Future College Enrollment. American Demographics, June 1999.
- Peters, G. and R. Larkin  
Population Geography. 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. Dubuque, IA: Kendall Hunt Publishing. 2002.
- Siegel, J. and D. Swanson  
The Methods and Materials of Demography: Second Edition, Academic Press: New York, New York. 2004.
- Smith, S., J. Tayman and D. Swanson  
State and Local Population Projections, Academic Press, New York, New York. 2001.





Appendix A: Census Data

**Table 1: Forecasted Population Change 2010 to 2020**

	2010	2015	2010-2015 Change	2020	2015-2020 Change	2010-2020 Change
Archuleta S.D.	11,526	11,650	1.1%	11,690	0.3%	1.4%

**Table 2: Household Characteristics, 2010 Census**

	HH w/ Pop Under 18	% HH w/ Pop Under 18	Total Households	Household Population	Persons Per Household
Archuleta S.D.	1263	25.2%	5011	11397	2.27

**Table 3: Householder Characteristics , 2010 Census**

	Percentage of Householders aged 35-54	Percentage of Householders aged 65+	Percentage of Householders Who Own Homes
Archuleta S.D.	34.5%	25.5%	74.4%

**Table 4: Single Person Households and Single Person Households that  
are over age 65 , 2010 Census**

	Percentage of Single Person Households	Percentage of Single Person Households and are 65+
Archuleta S.D.	26.6%	8.6%



**Table 5: Total Elementary (K-4) Enrollment, 2015, 2020, 2025**

	2010	2015	2010-2015 Change	2020	2015-2020 Change	2010-2020 Change
Archuleta S.D.	542	512	-5.5%	476	-7.0%	-12.2%

**Table 6: Age Under One to Age Ten Population Counts, by Year of Age:  
2010 Census**

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years
Archuleta S.D.	106	111	121	144	94	131	110	123	125	113	157

**Table 7: Comparison of District Enrollment by Grade with 2010 Census Counts by Age, 2010-2015**

2010 Census	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years
Archuleta District Total	106	111	121	144	94	131	110	123	125	113	157	117	117
2015 Enrollment	115	104	99	119	105	107	124	117	119	108	100	78	77
	108.50%	93.70%	81.80%	82.60%	111.70%	81.70%	112.70%	95.10%	95.20%	95.60%	63.70%	66.70%	65.80%
2014 Enrollment		98	102	113	95	94	118	111	109	108	109	86	88
		88.30%	84.30%	78.50%	101.10%	71.80%	107.30%	90.20%	87.20%	95.60%	69.40%	73.50%	75.20%
2013 Enrollment			98	109	98	92	109	98	102	112	111	98	93
			81.00%	75.30%	104.30%	69.80%	99.10%	79.70%	81.20%	99.10%	70.70%	83.80%	79.50%
2012 Enrollment				110	112	90	119	105	103	104	115	91	96
				76.40%	119.10%	68.70%	108.20%	85.40%	82.00%	92.00%	73.20%	77.80%	82.10%
2011 Enrollment					98	102	111	105	101	110	111	101	104
					104.30%	77.90%	100.90%	85.40%	80.80%	97.30%	70.70%	86.30%	88.50%
2010 Enrollment						93	119	112	108	108	120	102	100
						71.00%	108.20%	91.10%	86.40%	95.60%	76.40%	87.20%	85.00%



**Appendix B: Population Forecast**

**Archuleta School District #50 Joint - May 2016**

Males	2010	2015	2020	2025
0-4	318	290	270	260
5-9	307	320	290	270
10-14	380	330	340	320
15-19	316	350	310	320
20-24	225	220	270	230
25-29	266	260	260	300
30-34	275	300	300	290
35-39	287	310	340	330
40-44	296	300	320	340
45-49	441	290	290	320
50-54	514	430	290	290
55-59	563	500	420	280
60-64	622	540	480	400
65-69	426	580	500	450
70-74	244	390	530	460
75-79	176	210	330	440
80-84	101	130	160	250
85+	59	80	110	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>5,690</b>

Females	2010	2015	2020	2025
0-4	258	280	260	250
5-9	295	260	280	260
10-14	321	320	280	310
15-19	314	290	300	260
20-24	212	220	210	220
25-29	259	250	260	240
30-34	272	300	290	290
35-39	279	310	330	320
40-44	325	290	320	340
45-49	479	320	290	320
50-54	546	480	320	290
55-59	588	540	470	320
60-64	570	570	520	460
65-69	352	550	550	500
70-74	241	330	520	520
75-79	176	220	310	480
80-84	111	150	190	260
85+	112	140	180	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>5,870</b>

Total	2010	2015	2020	2025
0-4	576	570	530	510
5-9	602	580	570	530
10-14	701	650	620	630
15-19	630	640	610	580
20-24	437	440	480	450
25-29	525	510	520	540
30-34	547	600	590	580
35-39	566	620	670	650
40-44	621	590	640	680
45-49	920	610	580	640
50-54	1,060	910	610	580
55-59	1,151	1,040	890	600
60-64	1,192	1,110	1,000	860
65-69	778	1,130	1,050	950
70-74	485	720	1,050	980
75-79	352	430	640	920
80-84	212	280	350	510
85+	171	220	290	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,526</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>11,560</b>
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.9</b>

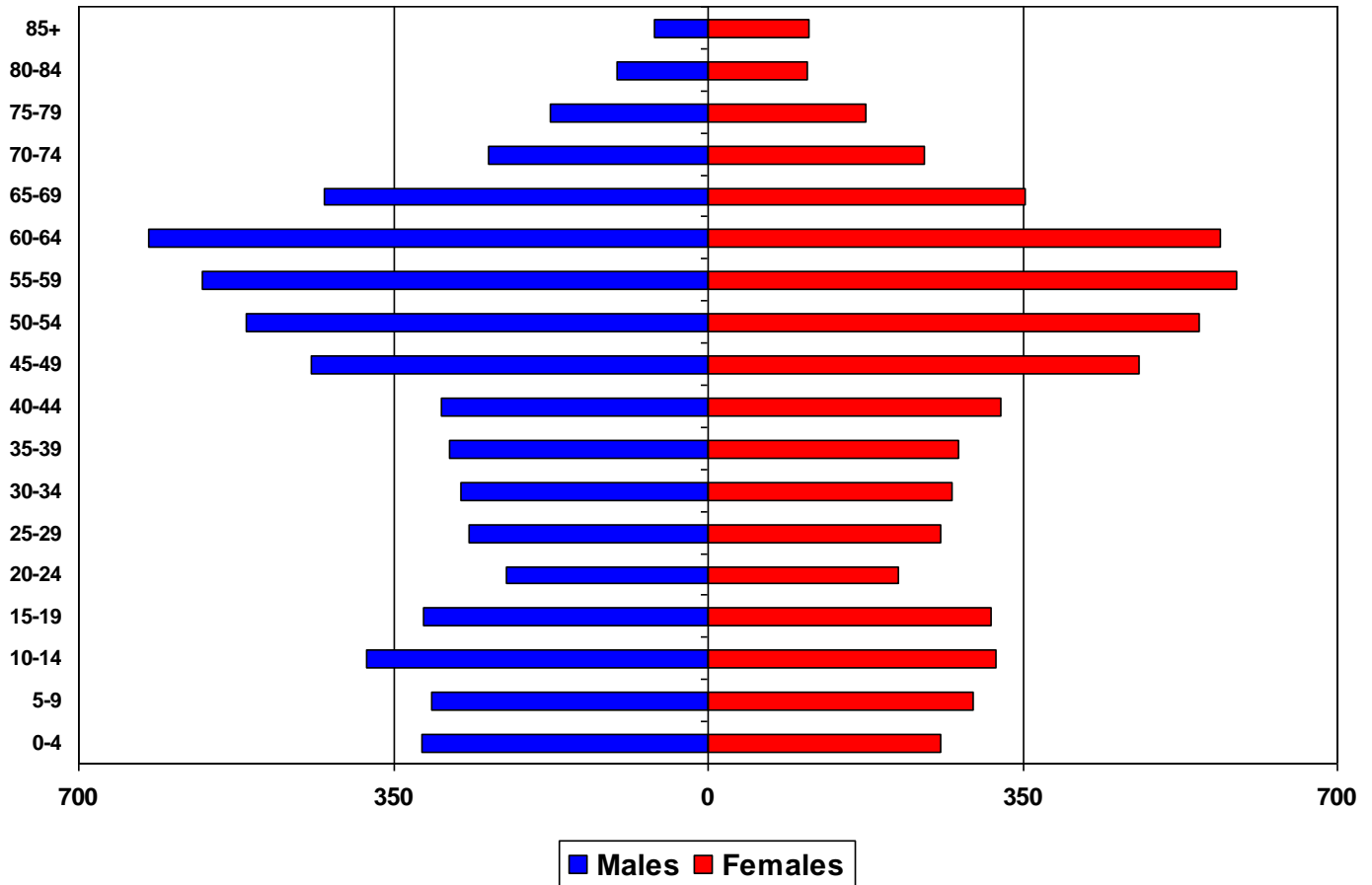
	2010 to 2015	2015 to 2020	2020 to 2025
<b>Births</b>	530	490	470
<b>Deaths</b>	500	610	720
<b>Natural Increase</b>	30	-120	-250
<b>Net Migration</b>	90	160	120
<b>Change</b>	124	40	-130

Differences between period Totals may not equal Change due to rounding.



Appendix C: Population Pyramid

Archuleta School District #50 Joint - Total Population 2010 Census





**Appendix D: Enrollment Forecast**

**Archuleta School District #50 Joint - May 2016**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>K</b>	93	98	110	98	98	115	100	98	97	95	95	94	93	92	91	92
<b>1</b>	119	102	112	109	102	104	113	109	107	104	102	101	100	98	97	95
<b>2</b>	112	111	90	98	113	99	101	110	106	104	100	98	97	96	94	93
<b>3</b>	108	105	119	92	95	119	100	102	111	107	106	102	100	99	98	96
<b>4</b>	108	101	105	109	94	105	123	103	105	114	109	108	104	102	101	100
<b>Total: K-4</b>	540	517	536	505	502	542	537	522	526	524	512	503	494	487	481	476
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>5</b>	120	110	103	98	118	107	108	127	106	108	116	111	110	106	104	103
<b>6</b>	102	111	104	102	111	124	110	111	131	109	110	118	113	112	108	106
<b>Total: 5-6</b>	222	221	207	200	229	231	218	238	237	217	226	229	223	218	212	209
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>7</b>	100	101	115	112	109	117	130	116	117	138	116	117	125	120	119	114
<b>8</b>	133	104	91	111	108	119	116	129	115	116	137	115	116	124	119	118
<b>Total: 7-8</b>	232	205	206	223	217	236	246	245	232	254	253	232	241	244	238	232
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>9</b>	124	125	96	98	109	108	120	117	130	116	118	140	117	118	126	121
<b>10</b>	122	113	113	93	86	100	99	110	108	120	107	109	129	108	109	116
<b>11</b>	120	110	92	109	88	78	91	90	100	98	109	97	99	117	98	99
<b>12</b>	107	106	111	95	95	77	73	86	85	94	92	102	91	93	110	92
<b>Total: 9-12</b>	472	453	412	395	378	363	383	403	423	428	426	448	436	436	443	428
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Total: K-12</b>	1466	1395	1360	1323	1326	1372	1384	1408	1418	1423	1417	1412	1394	1385	1374	1345
<b>Change</b>		-71	-35	-38	4	46	12	24	10	5	-6	-5	-18	-9	-11	-29
<b>% Change</b>		-4.8%	-2.5%	-2.8%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-2.1%
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Total: K-4</b>	540	517	536	505	502	542	537	522	526	524	512	503	494	487	481	476
<b>Change</b>		-23	19	-31	-3	40	-5	-15	4	-2	-12	-9	-9	-7	-6	-5
<b>% Change</b>		-4.3%	3.7%	-5.8%	-0.6%	8.0%	-0.9%	-2.8%	0.8%	-0.4%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-1.0%
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Total: 5-6</b>	222	221	207	200	229	231	218	238	237	217	226	229	223	218	212	209
<b>Change</b>		-1	-14.5	-7	29.5	2	-13	20	-1	-20	9	3	-6	-5	-6	-3
<b>% Change</b>		-0.5%	-6.6%	-3.4%	14.8%	0.9%	-5.6%	9.2%	-0.4%	-8.4%	4.1%	1.3%	-2.6%	-2.2%	-2.8%	-1.4%
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Total: 7-8</b>	232	205	206	223	217	236	246	245	232	254	253	232	241	244	238	232
<b>Change</b>		-28	2	17	-6	19	10	-1	-13	22	-1	-21	9	3	-6	-6
<b>% Change</b>		0.0%	0.7%	8.3%	-2.7%	8.8%	4.2%	-0.4%	-5.3%	9.5%	-0.4%	-8.3%	3.9%	1.2%	-2.5%	-2.5%
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Total: 9-12</b>	472	453	412	395	378	363	383	403	423	428	426	448	436	436	443	428
<b>Change</b>		-20	-41	-17	-17	-15	20	20	20	5	-2	22	-12	0	7	-15
<b>% Change</b>		-4.1%	-9.1%	-4.0%	-4.3%	-4.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	1.2%	-0.5%	5.2%	-2.7%	0.0%	1.6%	-3.4%