



Demographic Study

for the

New Providence School District

November 2021

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Executive Summary

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study update for the New Providence School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2022-23 through 2026-27, a five-year period. The previous study was completed for the district in May 2019. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

- analyzed community population trends and age structure, demographic characteristics, birth counts, and fertility rates,
- examined historical enrollment trends, both districtwide and by grade configuration (PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12),
- compared building capacities to current and projected enrollments, and
- researched new housing starts and the impact on the school district.

Community Overview

In the 2020 Census, the Borough of New Providence (“New Providence”) had 13,650 residents, which is a gain of 1,479 persons (+10.9%) from 2010. Forecasts prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority project the population to be 14,465 in 2040, which would be a 6.0% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 815 persons.

While Whites are the largest race in New Providence, their population is declining. In the 2020 Census, New Providence was 69.1% White as compared to 81.1% in 2010, which is a loss of 12.0 percentage points. Asians were the second-largest race at 15.9% in 2020, while Hispanics were the third-largest race at 9.2%.

With respect to nativity, 17.4% of New Providence residents are foreign-born, which is less than that of New Jersey (23.4%). India is the largest source, accounting for 33.6% of the foreign-born population, while China is the second-largest source at 15.1%.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments were analyzed from 2012-13 through 2021-22, a ten-year period. Enrollments (PK-12) slowly increased through 2015-16, peaking at 2,386 students, before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined by 81.5 students in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2021-22, enrollment is 2,325.5, which is a gain of 60.5 students (+2.7%) from the 2012-13 enrollment of 2,265.

For grades PK-6, enrollments steadily increased through 2016-17, peaking at 1,362 students, before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined in the last two years. In 2021-22, enrollment is 1,299, which is nearly identical to the 2012-13 enrollment of 1,297.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments increased through 2018-19 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in each of the last three years. In 2021-22, enrollment is 376, which is a gain of 20 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 356.

At New Providence High School (grades 9-12), enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 612-676. In 2021-22, enrollment is 650.5, which is a gain of 38.5 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 612.

First Grade Replacements

First grade replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and first grade replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering first grade students. Typically, the outgoing 12th grade student population is compared to the incoming kindergarten class. However, since the district has a half-day kindergarten program, it is more appropriate to compare the twelfth grade student population to the first grade student population, as the district gains a significant number of students from kindergarten to first grade when parents elect to send their child to a full-day kindergarten program elsewhere before enrolling them in the public school district for the first grade. In each of the last nine years, the district has experienced positive first grade replacement, ranging from 9-54 students per year. Positive first grade replacement occurs when the number of first grade students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year.

Birth Counts

The number of births in New Providence from 2007-2019 was used to project kindergarten enrollments. After peaking at 164 births in 2010, birth counts have been trending lower. In 2019, there were 115 births, which are 37 fewer births than the count in 2007. However, it appears that the birth count in New Providence may be stabilizing, as the annual number of births ranged from 115-127 in the last five years.

In comparing births from both 2007 and 2019 at the elementary attendance area level, in each instance the greatest number of births has occurred in the Roberts attendance area. From 2007-2019, the Roberts attendance area also had the greatest total number of births.

Regarding fertility rates, New Providence's rate is above the fertility rate in both Union County and the State of New Jersey.

Population Age Structure

Age-sex diagrams from the 2010 Census and the 2015-2019 ACS were created for New Providence to show the percentage of males and females in each age class. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 50-54 for males and 45-49 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in the 2015-2019 ACS, the largest cohort for males was the 5-9 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades K-4, while the largest cohort for females remained the 45-49 age group. As the largest groups in the 2015-2019 ACS were not the next oldest cohorts, there is likely significant migration in the borough. Over this time period, the greatest declines occurred in the 40-44 age group for males and the 50-54 age group for females. The greatest gains occurred in the 10-14 age group for males, which corresponds approximately with children in grades 5-9, and the 20-

24 age group for females. If the counts by gender are aggregated for each age group, there were gains in every age group from 55-59 and up, indicating a “graying” of the population.

Potential New Housing

New Providence municipal representatives provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. In February 2019, the Borough Council approved a settlement agreement regarding its affordable housing obligation and potential residential developments to address the obligation. There is the potential for 817 non age-restricted housing units in New Providence (in total, there are 1,212 age-restricted and non age-restricted units that are proposed), all of which would be in the Roberts attendance area near the Murray Hill train station.

The first property likely to be constructed as part of the settlement agreement is the former Bard property at 111 Spring Street, which will consist of 184 market-rate and affordable apartment units. The majority of units will contain two or three bedrooms. A second development at 232 South Street (a former garden center) is currently under construction and will consist of 11 three-bedroom apartment units. The remaining developments from the settlement agreement will only be developed if the properties become available and a developer wishes to build on them. Therefore, there are no site plans for these developments showing unit type or bedroom distribution, or a timeframe of when they might be built.

An estimate was made of the number of public school children that could potentially come from the proposed housing developments. **Estimates were only computed for 111 Spring Street (the former Bard property) as the development has received final approval and its bedroom distribution was available, and 232 South Street, which is under construction.** A total of 80 public school children (K-6 = 51, 7-8 = 13, and 9-12 = 16) in grades K-12 are projected. However, it is possible that the number of students coming from these developments might be lower, as the proposed developments may be considered to be Transit-Oriented Developments (“TOD”) due to their proximity to the Murray Hill train station.

Home Sales

Home sales in New Providence were analyzed from 2001-2020. After peaking at 244 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 117 in 2010 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. Since then, home sales have rebounded. In the last six years, the annual number of sales has been fairly stable, ranging from 186-210, which is an average of 196 sales per year. While the number of sales in 2020 (199) is below the peak total that occurred in 2004, it is comparable to the annual number of sales prior to the housing market crash and banking crisis.

Enrollment Projections

Enrollment projections were calculated at the school level from the 2022-23 school year through the 2026-27 school year, a five-year period. Enrollments (PK-12) are projected to increase for the first two years of the projection period before reversing trend. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 2,296, which would be a loss of 29.5 students from the 2021-22 enrollment of 2,325.5.

At the elementary level (grades PK-6), enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the next two years before declining. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 1,224, which would represent a loss of 75 students from the 2021-22 enrollment of 1,299.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollment is projected to increase for the next two years before stabilizing. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 403, which would be a gain of 27 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Finally, for grades 9-12 at New Providence High School, enrollments are projected to continue to be fairly stable. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 669, which would be a gain of 18.5 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Building Capacities

The capacities of the schools in the district were compared to the current enrollments in 2021-22 and the enrollment projections in the 2026-27 school year. Using the building capacities from the district's architect, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students"). It should be noted that the capacity values are not fixed and can change from year-to-year based on classroom usage. For instance, additional special education classes in a building would reduce the building capacity. On the other hand, districts with unhoused students can accommodate these children by increasing class sizes, which in turn increases the school's capacity. As such, the capacity of a school is not a fixed value and can be changed depending on how the building is used.

At the elementary level, Roberts is currently at capacity (-4) while Salt Brook has a surplus of 83 seats. Due to a projected enrollment decline in each school, Roberts is projected to have a small surplus (+14) of seats while Salt Brook is projected to have a greater number of surplus seats (+140).

At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, which share the same building, there is currently a surplus of 187.5 seats. By 2026-27, the number of surplus seats in the building is projected to be lower (+142) due to a projected gain in enrollment.

Final Thoughts

After a period of stability, enrollments (PK-12) in the New Providence School District have declined in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Enrollments have also declined for the past two years at the elementary level and the last three years in the middle school. Outward migration is also present in the school district, as eight (8) of the 13 grade progressions are showing fewer children from one year to the next. If not for the impending new housing developments in the borough, enrollments would continue to decline. The additional children from the new housing are likely to offset much of the enrollment decline that would have occurred in the school district.

In closing, it is difficult to measure the impact of the coronavirus on the school district's enrollments moving forward. In the short-term, the coronavirus may have a negative impact on the local economy and rentals, which could lead to an outward migration of families with children. If there are a significant number of evictions from rental units, this could have a negative impact on the district's enrollment.

In a New York Times article¹, families with financial means are leaving large metropolitan areas to reside in their second homes in rural areas or are purchasing an existing home in these new locations. These individuals can typically work remotely and are seeking to escape the pandemic. It is not clear whether these households will permanently reside in these locations or return to suburban/urban centers. While the duration of the pandemic is unknown and available data is limited, we are continuing to monitor data as it becomes available to assess its future impact on enrollments both short- and long-term.

¹ (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/26/us/coronavirus-vermont-transplants.html>)

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study update for the New Providence School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2022-23 through 2026-27, a five-year period. The previous study was completed for the district in May 2019. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

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- researched new housing starts and the impact on the school district.

Enrollment Projections from May 2019 Report

In our previous demographic study completed in May 2019, enrollments were projected from 2019-20 through 2023-24, a five-year period. Table 1 compares the actual enrollments (PK-12) to the projected enrollments for the first three years of the projection period. The table shows the numerical differences and percent errors by year. Positive error rates indicate over-projections while negative error rates indicate under-projections.

Table 1
Comparison of Projected to Actual Enrollments (PK-12)
from May 2019 Report

Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2019-20	2,386	2,407	-21	-0.9%
2020-21	2,385	2,349	+36	+1.5%
2021-22	2,400	2,325.5	+74.5	+3.2%

In our previous study, enrollments were projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period, which did not occur. In actuality, enrollments declined in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Enrollments were overestimated on two occasions and underestimated on one occasion. Error rates ranged from 0.9%-3.2% with the magnitude increasing over time. Expressed in numbers, the projections differed from actual enrollments by 21-74.5 students.

In a survey by Schellenberg and Stephens of educational planners who complete enrollment projections, two-thirds believe that an error rate of 1% per year for the total

enrollment is acceptable.² For a five-year projection, this would mean that a 5% error rate in the fifth year would be acceptable. The values were within this parameter in two of three years (year 3 slightly exceeded the threshold).

In Table 2, actual enrollments are compared to the projected enrollments for the first three years of the projection period for each school in the district. At Allen W. Roberts Elementary School (PK-6), enrollments were overestimated in each year as error rates ranged from 0.4%-5.6%. Of the four schools, Allen W. Roberts Elementary School had the lowest percent error in the first year of the projection period. Expressed in numbers, the projections differed from actual enrollments by 3-38 students. At Salt Brook Elementary School (K-6), enrollments were underestimated in each year as error rates ranged from 0.2%-3.4%, which corresponds to a numerical range of 1-22 students. Of the four schools, Salt Brook Elementary School had the lowest percent error in the third projection year.

Table 2
Comparison of Projected to Actual Enrollments by School
from May 2019 Report

Year	Allen W. Roberts Elementary School (PK-6)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2019-20		717	714	+3	+0.4%
2020-21		711	673	+38	+5.6%
2021-22		717	693	+24	+3.5%
Year	Salt Brook Elementary School (K-6)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2019-20		641	654	-13	-2.0%
2020-21		619	641	-22	-3.4%
2021-22		605	606	-1	-0.2%
Year	New Providence Middle School (7-8)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2019-20		409	401	+8	+2.0%
2020-21		413	397	+16	+4.0%
2021-22		409	376	+33	+8.8%
Year	New Providence High School (9-12)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2019-20		619	638	-19	-3.0%
2020-21		642	638	+4	+0.6%
2021-22		669	650.5	+18.5	+2.8%

At New Providence Middle School (7-8), enrollments were overestimated in each year, with the magnitude of the error rates increasing over time. Error rates ranged from 2.0%-8.8%, which corresponds to a numerical range of 8-33 students.

Finally, for New Providence High School (9-12), enrollments were overestimated in two of three years. Error rates ranged from 0.6%-3.0%, which corresponds to a numerical range of 4-

² Schellenberg, S. J., & Stephens, C. E. (1987). Enrollment projection: variations on a theme. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Washington D.C., (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 283 879)

19 students. Of the four schools, New Providence High School had the lowest percent error in the second year of the projection period.

At the school level, half of the survey respondents in the Schellenberg and Stephens survey believed an error rate of 3-5% in the first projection year was acceptable³. The error rates in each school are below or within the range of 3-5% of what educational planners deem acceptable.

The accuracy of the projections is contingent on the most recent historical trends continuing into the future. If there is a departure from these trends caused by, for example, migration or withdrawal of students due to the coronavirus pandemic, numerous new housing starts (or planned housing starts that do not occur), changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, a change in the housing resale market, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years, as this analysis does not forecast future trends. Therefore, the projections need to be revised annually to detect potential reversals in enrollment trends. Changes in enrollment are dependent on several factors such as birth counts, migration of students into or out of the school district, the presence of charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

³ *ibid.*

Population Trends in the Borough of New Providence

Located in Union County, the Borough of New Providence (“New Providence”) contains a land area of 3.64 square miles, with an additional 0.02 square miles of water area. In the 2020 Census, New Providence had 13,650 residents, which is 3,750.0 persons per square mile. Historical and projected populations for New Providence from 1940-2040 are shown in Table 3 and Figure 1. From 1940-1970, the population grew more than five-fold, with its greatest gain occurring in the 1950s (+203.0%) when the population tripled. After declines in the 1970s and 1980s, the population has reversed trend and has increased in the last three decades.

Table 3
Historical and Projected Populations for New Providence
1940-2040

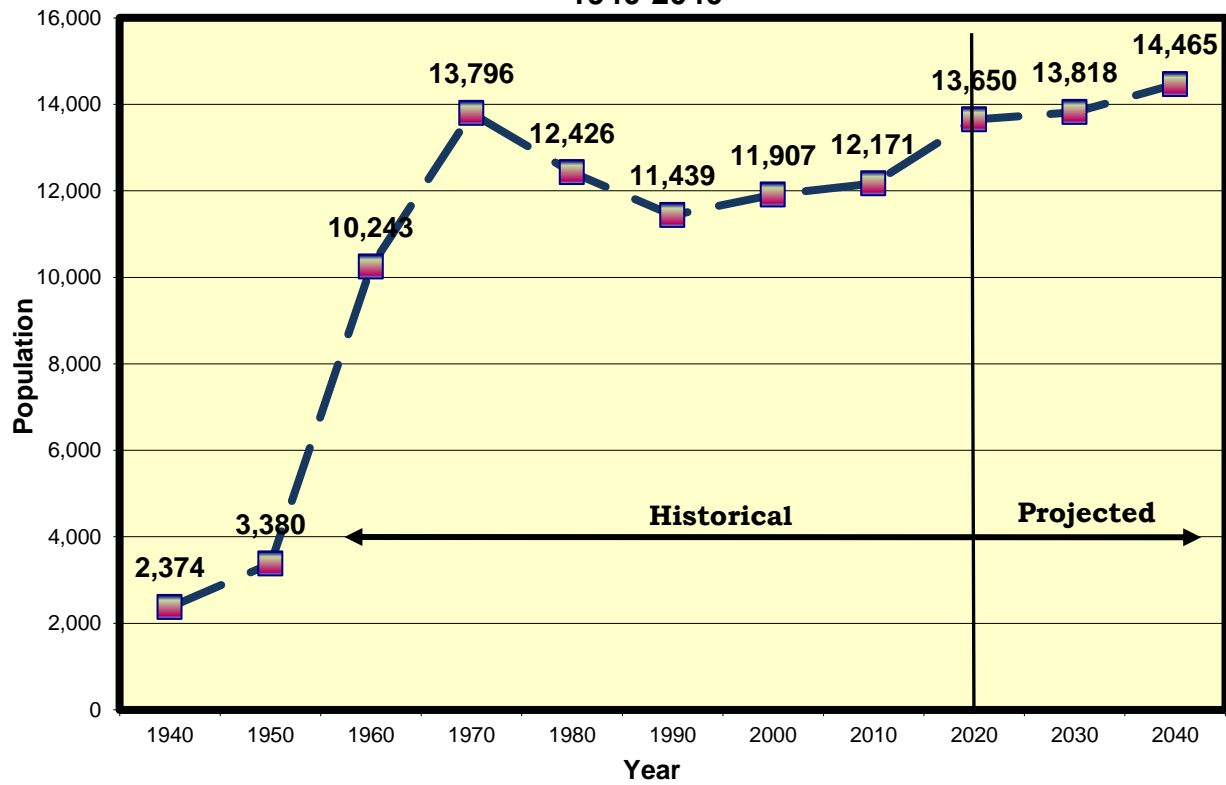
Year	Population	Percent Change
Historical¹		
1940	2,374	N/A
1950	3,380	+42.4%
1960	10,243	+203.0%
1970	13,796	+34.7%
1980	12,426	-9.9%
1990	11,439	-7.9%
2000	11,907	+4.1%
2010	12,171	+2.2%
2020	13,650	+12.2%
Projected²		
2030	13,818	+1.2%
2040	14,465	+4.7%

Sources: ¹United States Census Bureau

²North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, Inc. (2017)

Population projections for 2030 and 2040, which were prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (“NJTPA”), indicate that the population will continue to increase. However, as the 2020 Census count has nearly approached the 2030 population estimate, the NJTPA likely needs to revise its projections now that the 2020 Census results are available. As it currently stands, the forecast projects the population to be 14,465 in 2040, which would be a 6.0% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 815 persons.

Figure 1
Historical and Projected Populations for New Providence
1940-2040



New Providence Demographic Profile

In Table 4, selected demographic characteristics of New Providence are compared from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses and the 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 American Community Surveys (“ACS”). At the time of this writing, a limited amount of demographic data was available from the 2020 Census, which was limited to total counts and racial distribution from the Redistricting Data. While some Census variables account for everyone in the population (e.g., age and race), other variables are collected from a sample (e.g., median family income, educational attainment, poverty status, etc.). The ACS replaced the long form of the Census, last administered in 2000 to approximately 16% of the population in the United States. For communities with fewer than 65,000 persons such as New Providence, ACS data represent a sample collected over a five-year time period, where the estimates represent the average characteristics between January 2015 and December 2019, for example. This information does not represent a single point in time like the long form of earlier Censuses. The five-year ACS contains 1% annual samples from all households and persons from 2015 to 2019, resulting in a 5% sample of the population. Due to the small sample size, the sampling error is quite large, which increases the degree of uncertainty of the estimated values. As such, the forthcoming ACS data should be interpreted with caution.

While Whites are the largest race in New Providence, their population is declining. In the 2020 Census, New Providence was 69.1% White as compared to 81.1% in 2010, which is a loss of 12.0 percentage points. Asians were the second-largest race at 15.9% in 2020, which is a gain of 6.1 percentage points from the 2010 percentage of 9.8%. Hispanics were the third-largest race consisting of 9.2% of the population in 2020. Figures 2 and 3 show the White and Asian percentages by Census block group, which are the two largest races in New Providence. In addition, the elementary attendance areas are shown to provide context of where the highest and lowest percentages are occurring. The White percentage is greatest in the western section of the borough, which corresponds primarily to the Allen W. Roberts (“Roberts”) attendance area. The Asian percentage is greatest in the central and eastern sections of the borough, which is located within both elementary attendance areas.

Regarding nativity, 17.4% of New Providence residents were foreign-born in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is nearly unchanged from the 2006-2010 ACS percentage (18.1%). As a point of comparison, New Jersey’s foreign-born resident percentage was 23.4% in the 2019 ACS, which is higher than the New Providence percentage. While not shown in the table, place of birth, which serves as a proxy for country of origin, indicates that India and China were the largest sources of immigrants in the 2006-2010 ACS, accounting for 15.2% and 11.3%, respectively, of the foreign-born population. While India continues to be the largest source according to the 2015-2019 ACS, it accounts for a much larger share (33.6%) of the foreign-born population. China remains the second-largest source at 15.1%. Figures 4 and 5 show the percentage of foreign-born persons and the percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” in New Providence by Census block group, which may potentially correlate with English as a New Language (“ENL”) students in need of English language development instruction. The foreign-born percentage is greatest in the central and eastern sections of the borough, which correspond primarily to the Salt Brook attendance area. The percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” is also greatest in the central and eastern sections of the borough, although in fewer census block groups than the foreign-born figure.

Table 4
Selected Demographic Characteristics of New Providence

Race Origin¹	2006-2010 ACS 2010 Census	2015-2019 ACS 2020 Census
White	9,870 (81.1%)	9,429 (69.1%)
Black or African American	153 (1.3%)	241 (1.8%)
Hispanic or Latino	783 (6.4%)	1,251 (9.2%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	9 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)
Asian	1,187 (9.8%)	2,171 (15.9%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Other Race	19 (0.2%)	60 (0.4%)
Two or more Races	150 (1.2%)	489 (3.6%)
Place of Birth		
Foreign-Born	18.1%	17.4%
Age		
Under 18	27.3%	26.6%
18-64	58.8%	58.0%
65 and over	13.9%	15.4%
Median age	41.0 years	40.0 years
Educational Attainment		
Bachelor's degree or higher	65.6%	68.9%
Graduate or professional degree	28.3%	29.2%
Income		
Median household income	\$113,542	\$143,672
Percentage of Persons in Poverty ages 5-17	6.9%	0.5%
Housing Units		
Total number	4,537	4,654
Occupied units	4,408 (97.2%)	4,515 (97.0%)
Owner-occupied units	3,375 (76.6%)	3,437 (76.1%)
Renter-occupied units	1,033 (23.4%)	1,078 (23.9%)
Median value of an owner-occupied unit	\$608,900	\$607,100
Average household size	2.73	2.85
Housing Type¹		
Total number	4,363	4,654
1-unit, attached or detached	3,445 (79.0%)	3,400 (73.1%)
Two units	216 (5.0%)	210 (4.5%)
Three or four units	292 (6.7%)	304 (6.5%)
Five to nine units	61 (1.4%)	166 (3.6%)
10 to 19 units	171 (3.9%)	248 (5.3%)
20 or more units	178 (4.1%)	326 (7.0%)
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Sources: American Community Survey (2006-2010 and 2015-2019), United States Census (2010 and 2020)

Notes: ¹Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

Cells shaded orange are from the decennial Census while cells shaded blue are from the American Community Survey.

The median age in New Providence has declined slightly from 41.0 years in 2010 to 40.0 years in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is similar to the median age in New Jersey (40.2 years). During the same time period, the percentage of people under the age of 18 years, which corresponds predominantly to school-age children, declined slightly from 27.3% to 26.6%. Figure 6 shows the percentage of school-age children (5-17) in New Providence by Census block group. The greatest percentage of school-age children is in the northern section of the borough, which is located in the Salt Brook attendance area.

Regarding educational attainment for adults aged 25 and over, 68.9% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher in the 2015-2019 ACS as compared to 65.6% in the 2006-2010 ACS, a gain of 3.3 percentage points. As a point of comparison, the percentage of persons having a bachelor's degree or higher in New Providence is much greater than that of New Jersey (41.2%). Persons with graduate or professional degrees increased from 28.3% to 29.2% during this time period.

Median household income increased from \$113,542 in the 2006-2010 ACS to \$143,672 in the 2015-2019 ACS, a gain of 26.5%. By comparison, median household income in New Jersey is \$85,751, which is nearly \$58,000 lower than that of New Providence. During this time period, the percentage of school-age children (5-17) that are in poverty declined from 6.9% to 0.5%, a loss of 6.4 percentage points. Figure 7 shows the percentage of persons living in poverty in New Providence by Census block group. While the percentages are small, the percentage of persons living in poverty is greatest in the western section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area.

Regarding housing, there were 4,654 housing units in New Providence in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is a gain of 117 units (+2.6%) from 2010. Over this time period, the overall occupancy rate declined slightly from 97.2% to 97.0%, while the average household size increased from 2.73 to 2.85 persons. Renter-occupied units accounted for 23.9% of the occupied units in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is nearly unchanged from the 2010 percentage (23.4%). As a point of comparison, the percentage of renter-occupied units in New Providence is lower than that of New Jersey (36.7%). Finally, the median home price of an owner-occupied unit in the 2015-2019 ACS was \$607,100, which is nearly unchanged from the value reported in the 2006-2010 ACS (\$608,900).

With respect to housing type, 73.1% of homes in the 2015-2019 ACS were one-unit, either attached or detached, which is a 5.9 percentage-point decline from the 2006-2010 ACS percentage (79.0%). Housing with 20 or more units, which contain renters, was the second-largest type of housing in the 2015-2019 ACS, consisting of 7.0% of the housing stock. Homes with 3-4 units had been the second-largest type of housing in the 2006-2010 ACS, consisting of 6.7% of the housing stock. Over this time period, the largest percentage-point change (-5.9) occurred in one-unit homes.

Figure 2
New Providence White Percentage

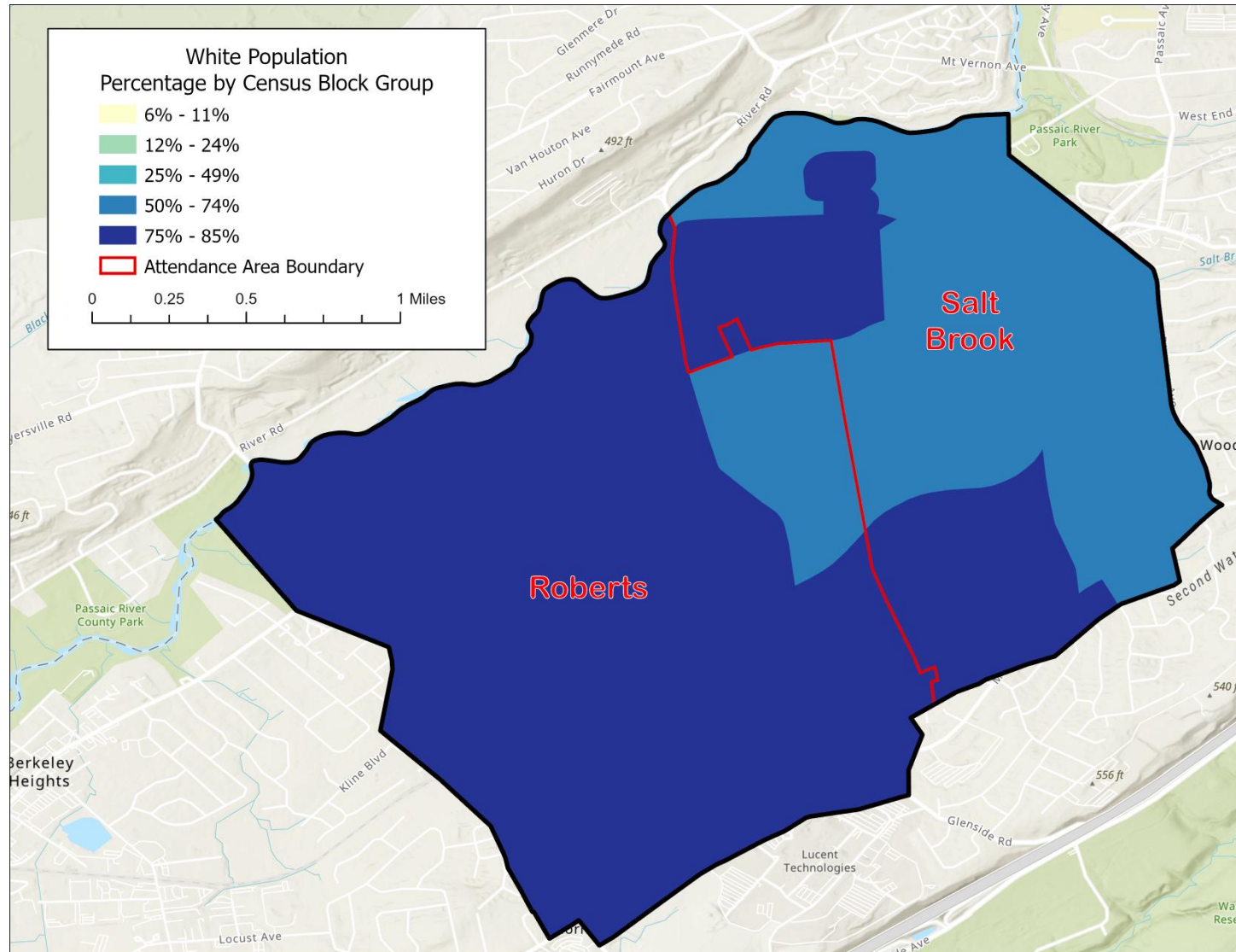


Figure 3
New Providence Asian Percentage

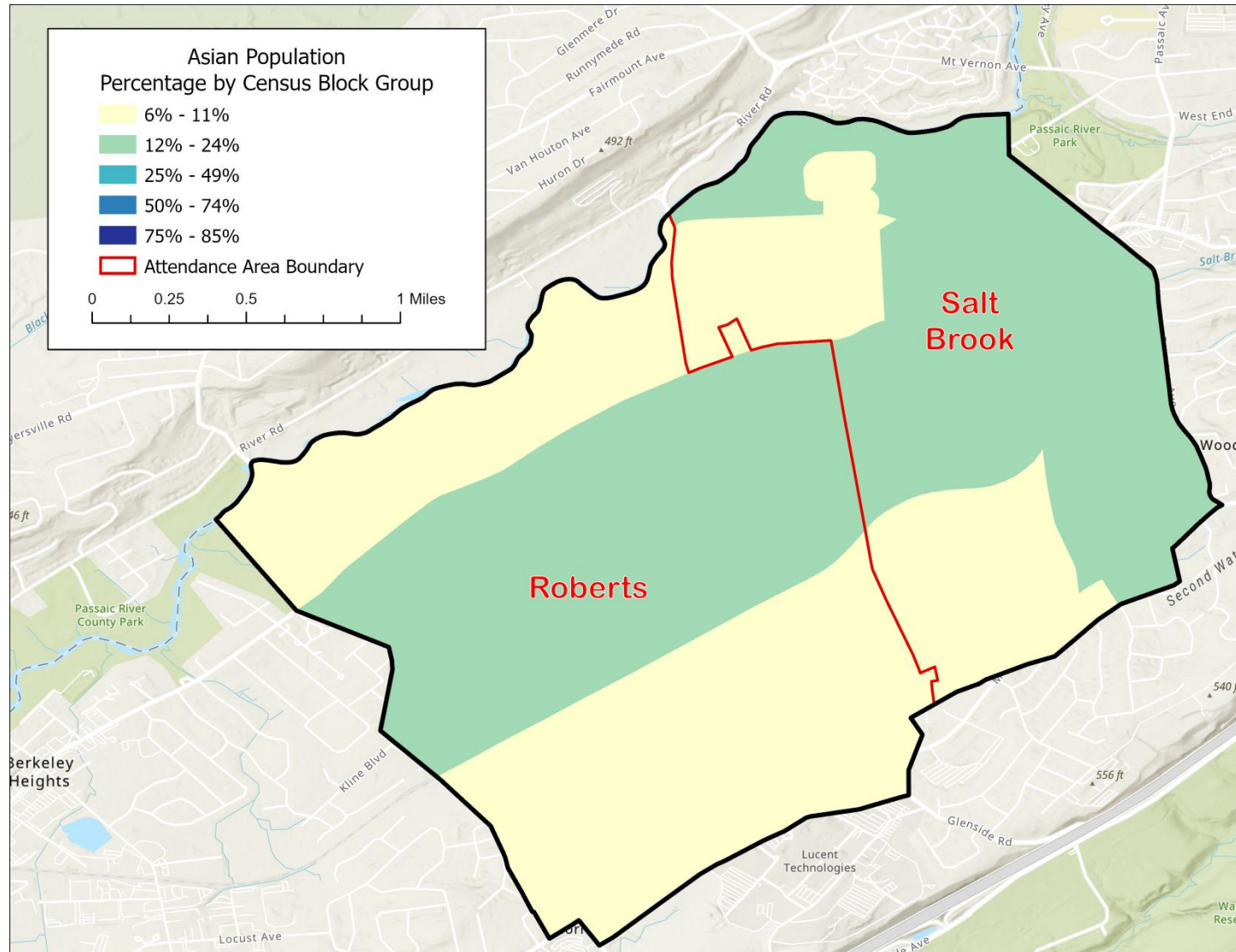


Figure 4
New Providence Foreign-Born Percentage

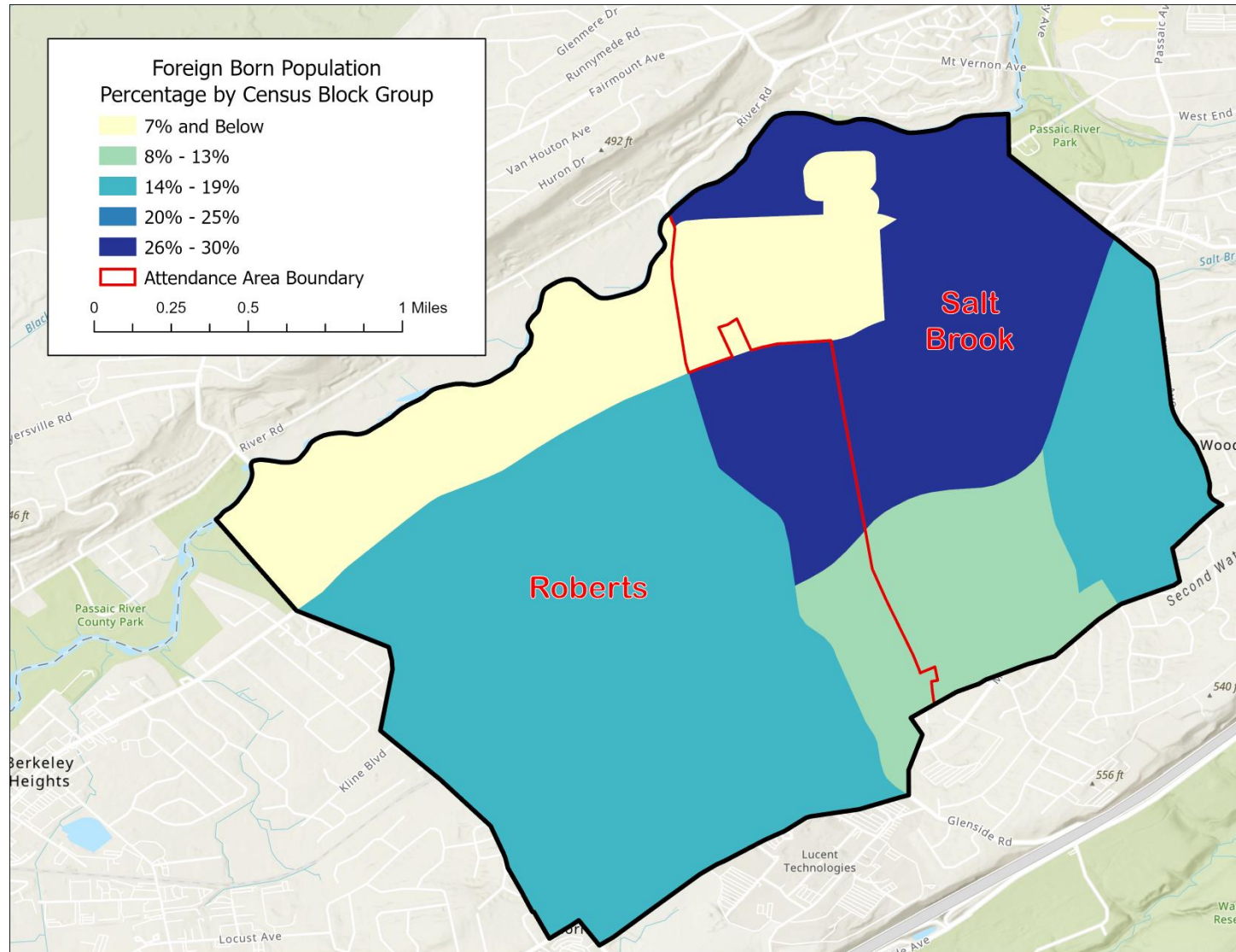


Figure 5
New Providence Percentage of Persons Speaking English Less than "Very Well"

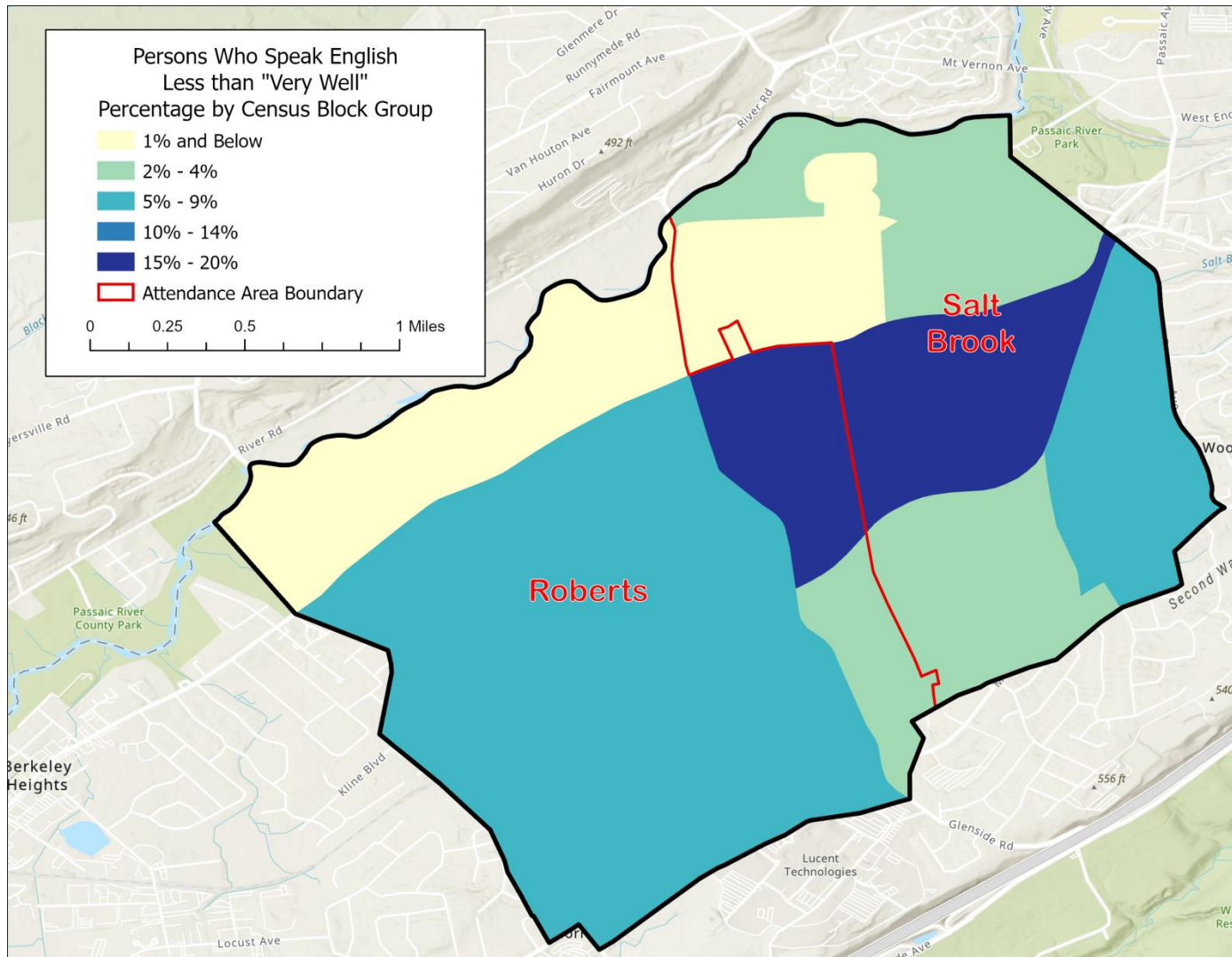


Figure 6
New Providence School-Age Population (5-17) Percentage

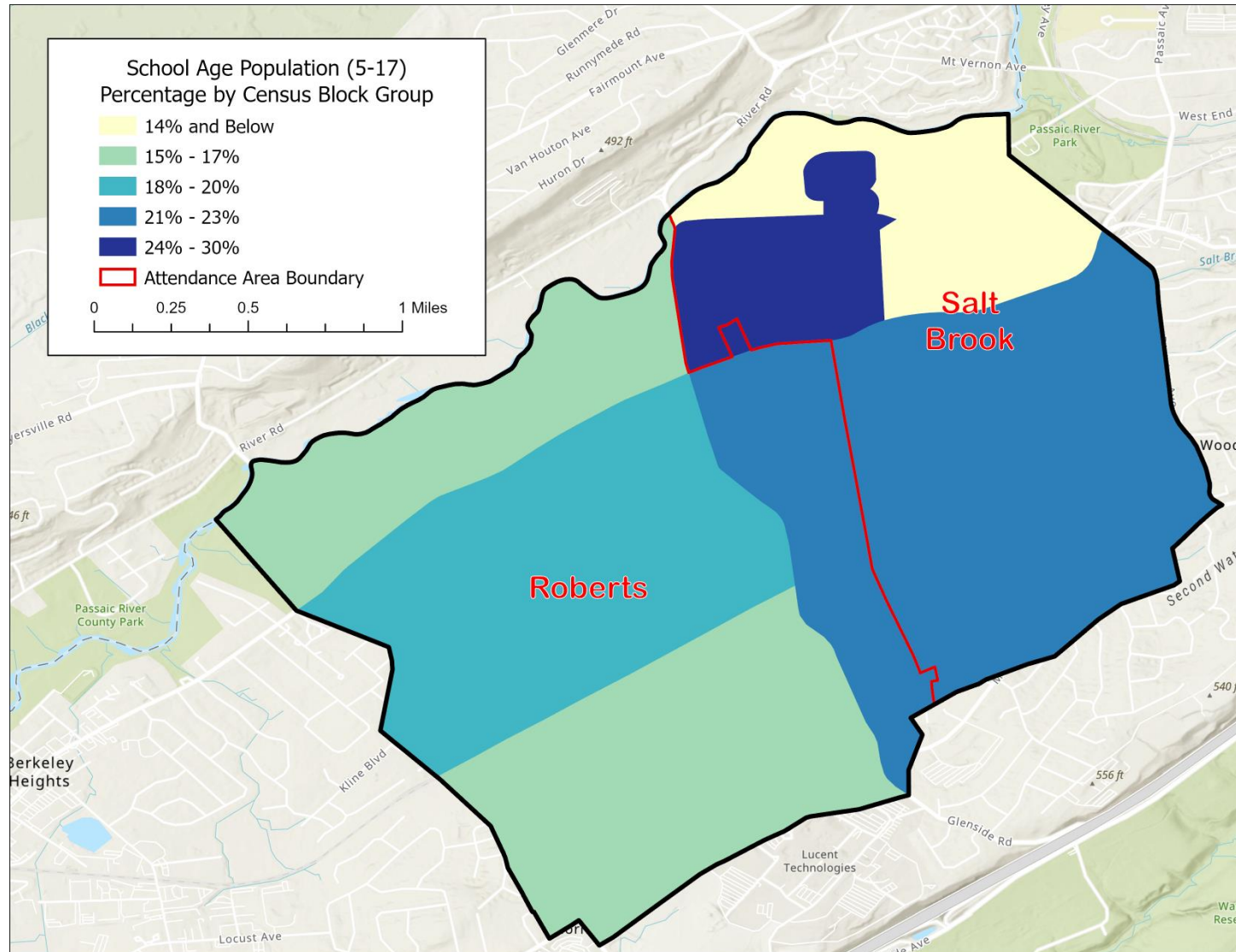
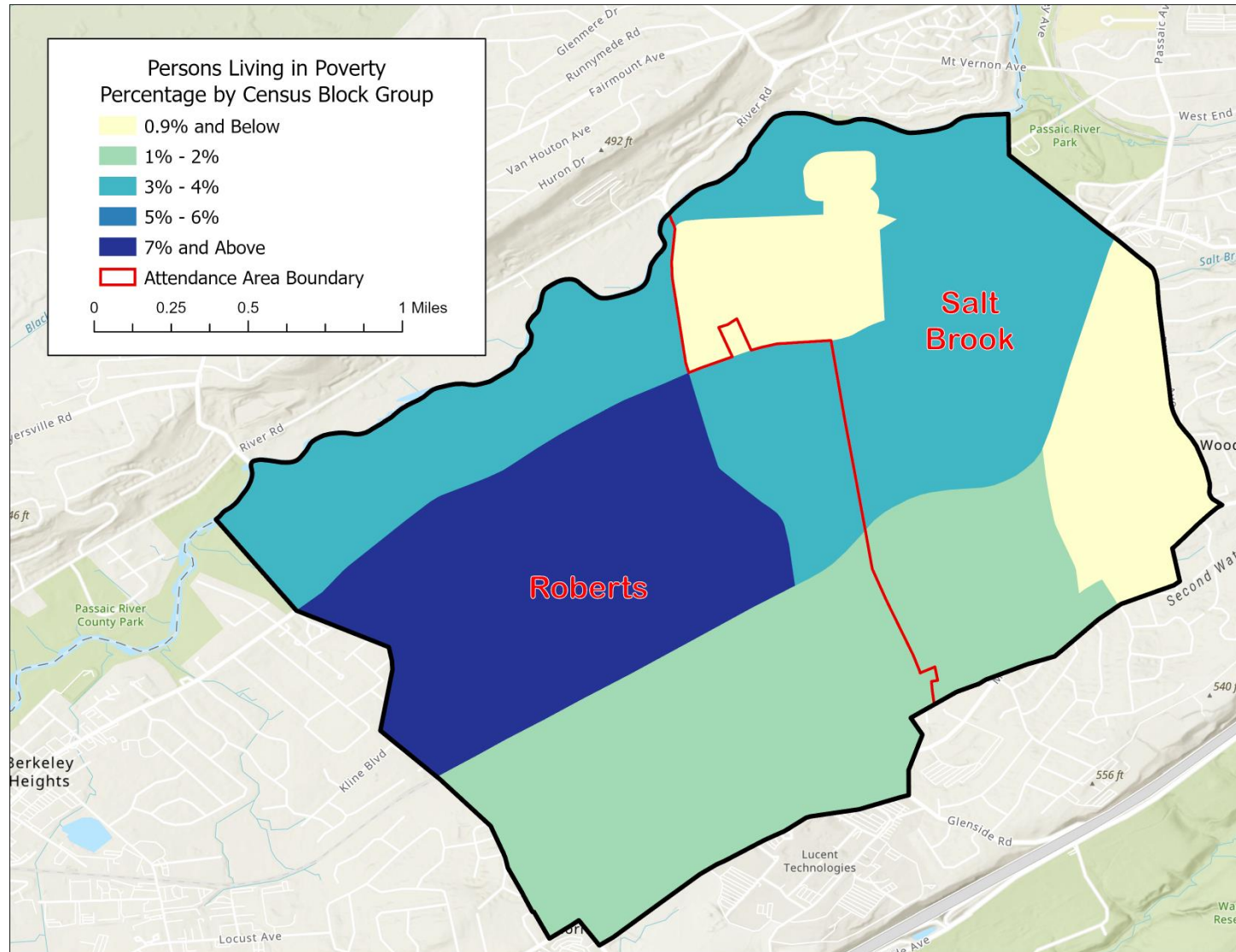


Figure 7
New Providence Percentage of Persons Living in Poverty



District Overview

The New Providence School District has four (4) schools educating children in grades pre-kindergarten through twelfth. Children attend one of two elementary schools for grades K-6: Allen W. Roberts Elementary School (“Roberts”) or Salt Brook Elementary School (“Salt Brook”). Grade-level and special education pre-kindergarten children attend Roberts. New Providence Middle School educates children in grades 7-8 while New Providence High School educates children in grades 9-12. In Figure 8, the location of each of the district’s schools is shown with respect to the municipal boundaries. Figure 9 shows the elementary schools and their respective attendance areas.

According to the district’s architect, total educational capacity in the district is 2,281 students using District Practices methodology and 2,293 students using Facilities Efficiency Standards (“FES”) methodology⁴. The District Practices methodology considers how the building is utilized by the school district and its targeted student-teacher ratios, while the FES methodology utilizes FES-recommended class sizes. Capacity using FES methodology is often lower, particularly for middle and high schools, than when using District Practices methodology. Since buildings cannot be 100% utilized, due in part to scheduling conflicts, most districts employ either an 85% or 90% utilization factor to determine school capacity. A comparison of each school’s capacity to current and projected enrollments is provided later in the report.

In this study, historical enrollments from the New Jersey Department of Education (“NJDOE”) New Jersey Standards Measurement and Resource for Teaching (“NJ SMART”) database were used to project enrollments five years into the future using the Cohort-Survival Ratio method.

⁴ As computed by Settembrino Architects, dated April 1, 2016.

Figure 8
School Locations – New Providence School District

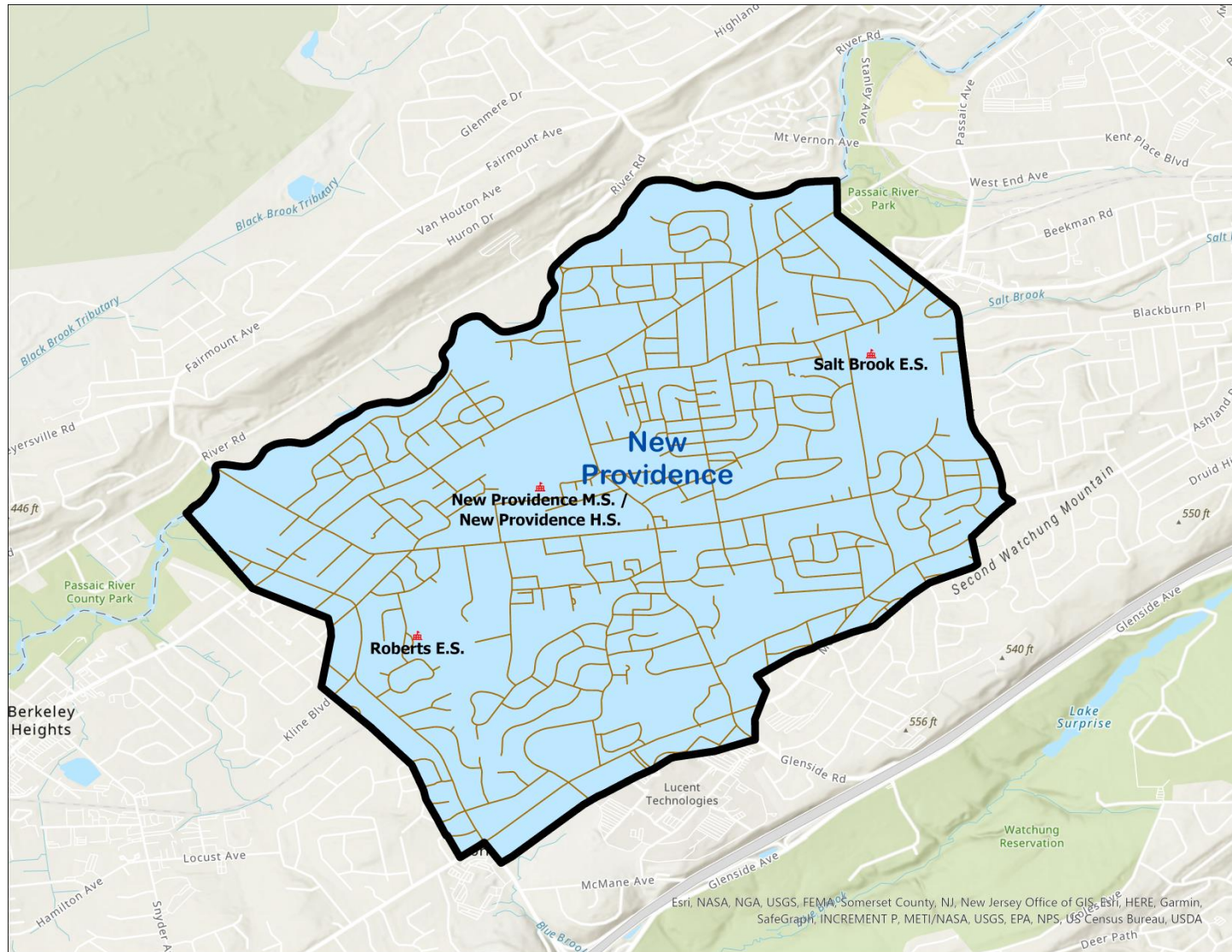
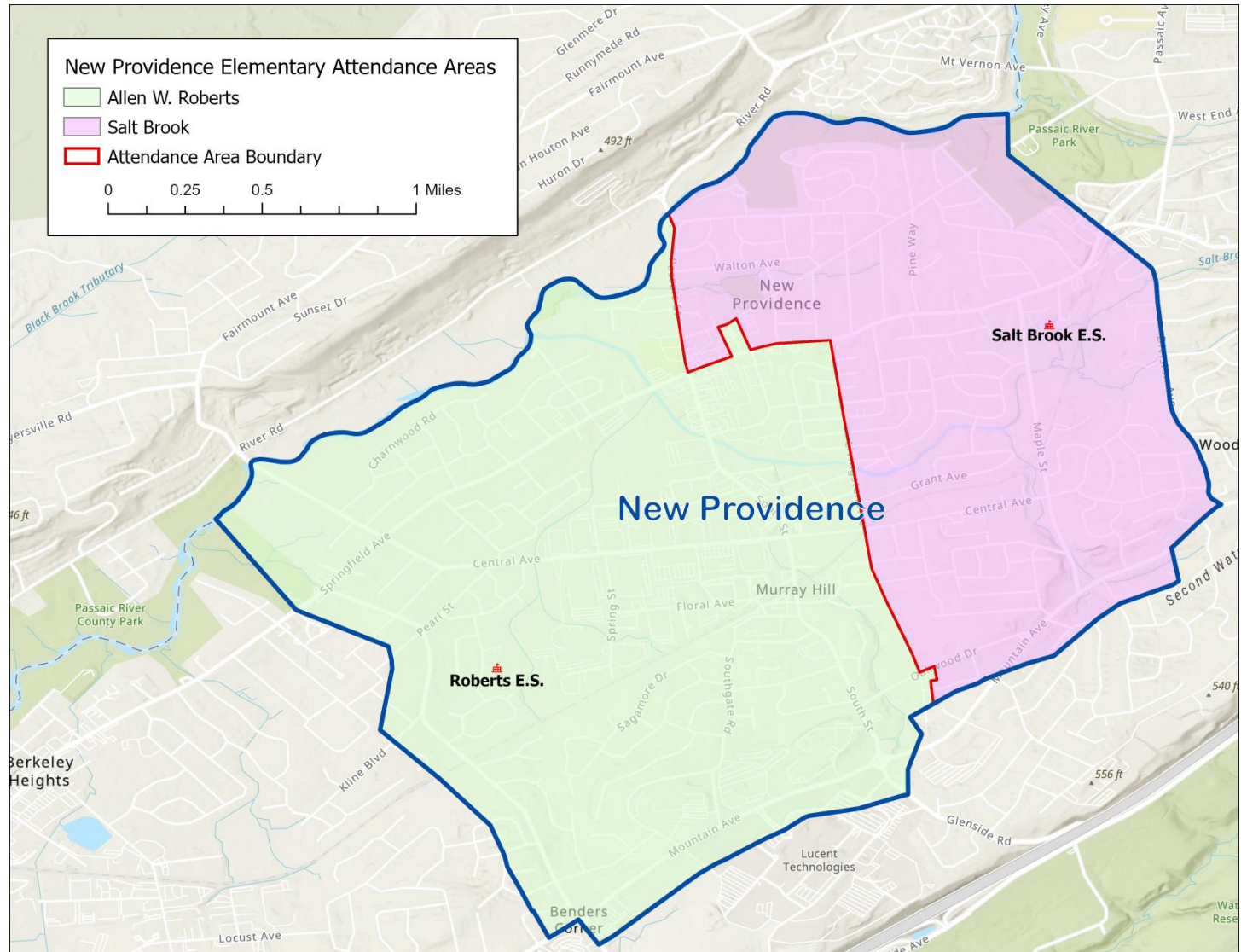


Figure 9
Elementary School Attendance Areas – New Providence School District



Explanation of the Cohort-Survival Ratio Method

In 1930, Dublin and Lodka provided an explicit age breakdown, which enabled analysts to follow each cohort through its life stages and apply appropriate birth and death rates for each generation. A descendant of this process is the Cohort-Survival Ratio (“CSR”) method, which is the NJDOE-approved methodology to project public school enrollments. In this method, a survival ratio is computed for each grade progression, which essentially compares the number of students in a particular grade to the number of students in the previous grade during the previous year. The survival ratio indicates whether the enrollment is stable, increasing, or decreasing. A survival ratio of 1.00 indicates stable enrollment, less than 1.00 indicates declining enrollment, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment. If, for example, a school district had 100 fourth graders and the next year had 95 fifth graders, the survival ratio would be 0.95.

The CSR method assumes that what happened in the past will also happen in the future. In essence, this method provides a linear projection of the population. The CSR method is most applicable for districts that have relatively stable increasing or decreasing trends without any major unpredictable fluctuations from year to year. In school districts encountering rapid growth or decline not experienced historically (a change in the historical trend), the CSR method must be modified and supplemented with additional information. In this study, survival ratios were calculated using historical data for birth to kindergarten, kindergarten to first grade, first grade to second grade, etc. Due to the fluctuation in survival ratios from year to year, it is appropriate to calculate an average survival ratio, which is then used to calculate grade-level enrollments five years into the future.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments for the New Providence School District from 2012-13 through 2021-22, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 10 and Table 5. Enrollments (PK-12) slowly increased through 2015-16, peaking at 2,386 students, before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined by 81.5 students in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2021-22, enrollment is 2,325.5, which is a gain of 60.5 students (+2.7%) from the 2012-13 enrollment of 2,265.

Figure 10
New Providence School District Historical Enrollments
2012-13 to 2021-22

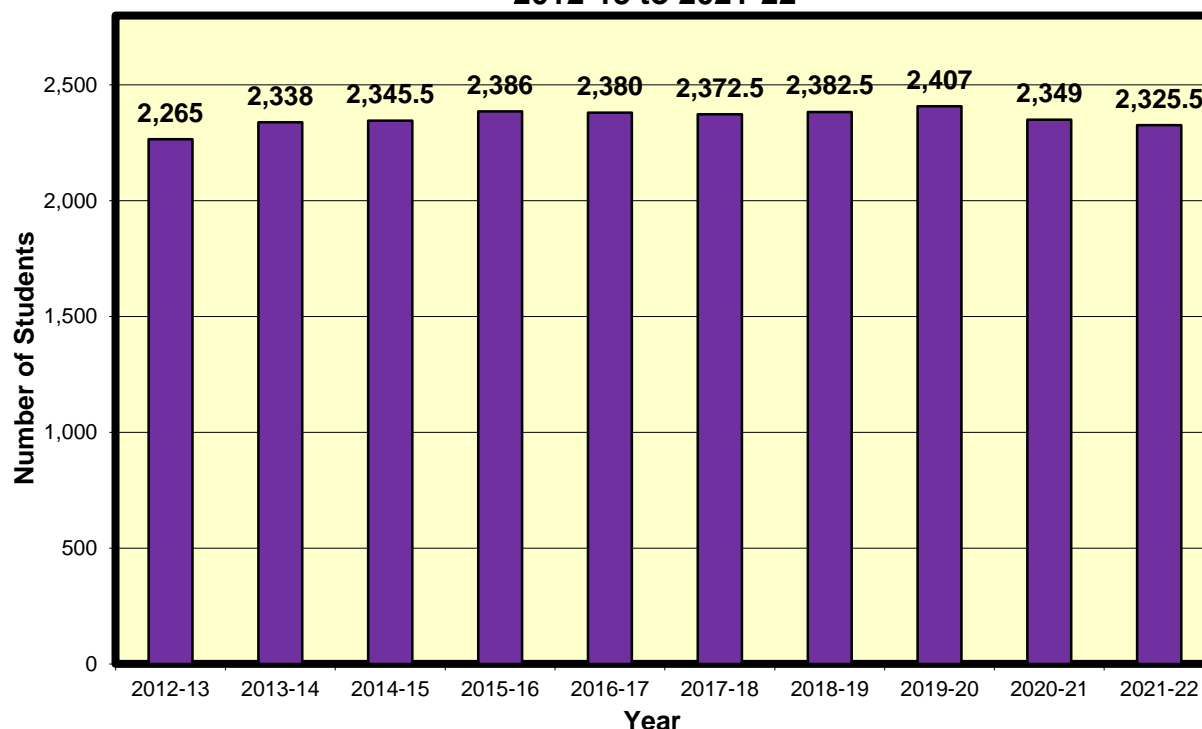


Table 6 shows computed grade-by-grade survival ratios from 2012-13 to 2021-22. In addition, the average, minimum, and maximum survival ratios are shown for the past ten years along with the five-year averages, which were used to project enrollments. The average survival ratios also indicate the net migration by grade, where values over 1.000 reflect net inward migration and values below 1.000 reflect net outward migration. Eight of the 13 five-year average survival ratios were below 1.000, indicating a slight net outward migration of students. In 2021-22, one survival ratio, kindergarten-to-first, was the lowest value in the last decade. The decline in the ratio may be due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents are seeking alternative educational experiences for their children. In comparing the five-year averages with the ten-year averages, the differences were very small, demonstrating the long-term stability of the survival ratios over the last decade, although 11 of 13 differences were negative, indicating a decline in the ratios in the short term.

Table 5
New Providence School District Historical Enrollments
2012-13 to 2021-22

Year ¹	PK ²	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	SE ³	PK-6 Total	7	8	SE ⁴	7-8 Total	9	10	11	12	SE ⁵	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2012-13	52	126	199	182	165	185	173	192	23	1,297	167	184	5	356	161	145	155	141	10	612	2,265
2013-14	58	151	171	201	183	169	187	180	18	1,318	195	172	7	374	173	164	145.5	157.5	6	646	2,338
2014-15	54	131	183	186	205	185	168	182	13	1,307	177	196	6	379	156	177	172.5	142	12	659.5	2,345.5
2015-16	37	143	187	178	196	201	180	172	49	1,343	183	181	3	367	171	160	173	165.5	7	676	2,386
2016-17	33	116	199	187	186	194	204	193	50	1,362	174	182	5	361	149	173	156	171	8	657	2,380
2017-18	23	120	180	200	191	197	196	201	49	1,357	201	179	6	386	144	151	169	158	8	629.5	2,372.5
2018-19	20	151	179	179	204	188	198	196	37	1,352	201	204	6	411	155	143	152	165	5	619.5	2,382.5
2019-20	34	113	219	186	185	210	188	199	34	1,368	202	195	4	401	178	158	144.5	149.5	8	638	2,407
2020-21	24	132	165	196	186	186	201	181	43	1,314	195	199	3	397	161	176.5	148.5	144	8	638	2,349
2021-22	26	113	157	174	207	189	191	205	37	1,299	184	191	1	376	169	165.5	168	143	5	650.5	2,325.5

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>) and the New Providence School District.

²Pre-kindergarten regular education enrollment

³Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the elementary school level

⁴Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the middle school level

⁵Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the high school level

Table 6
New Providence School District Historical Survival Ratios
2012-13 to 2021-22

Progression Years	B-K	K-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
2012-13 to 2013-14	0.9805	1.3571	1.0101	1.0055	1.0242	1.0108	1.0405	1.0156	1.0299	0.9402	1.0186	1.0034	1.0161
2013-14 to 2014-15	0.8506	1.2119	1.0877	1.0199	1.0109	0.9941	0.9733	0.9833	1.0051	0.9070	1.0231	1.0518	0.9759
2014-15 to 2015-16	0.8720	1.4275	0.9727	1.0538	0.9805	0.9730	1.0238	1.0055	1.0226	0.8724	1.0256	0.9774	0.9594
2015-16 to 2016-17	0.9206	1.3916	1.0000	1.0449	0.9898	1.0149	1.0722	1.0116	0.9945	0.8232	1.0117	0.9750	0.9884
2016-17 to 2017-18	0.8633	1.5517	1.0050	1.0214	1.0591	1.0103	0.9853	1.0415	1.0287	0.7912	1.0134	0.9769	1.0128
2017-18 to 2018-19	0.9618	1.4917	0.9944	1.0200	0.9843	1.0051	1.0000	1.0000	1.0149	0.8659	0.9931	1.0066	0.9763
2018-19 to 2019-20	1.0367	1.4503	1.0391	1.0335	1.0294	1.0000	1.0051	1.0306	0.9701	0.8725	1.0194	1.0105	0.9836
2019-20 to 2020-21	1.0560	1.4602	0.8950	1.0000	1.0054	0.9571	0.9628	0.9799	0.9851	0.8256	0.9916	0.9399	0.9965
2020-21 to 2021-22	0.9113	1.1894	1.0545	1.0561	1.0161	1.0269	1.0199	1.0166	0.9795	0.8492	1.0280	0.9518	0.9630
Maximum Ratio	1.0560	1.5517	1.0877	1.0561	1.0591	1.0269	1.0722	1.0415	1.0299	0.9402	1.0280	1.0518	1.0161
Minimum Ratio	0.8506	1.1894	0.8950	1.0000	0.9805	0.9571	0.9628	0.9799	0.9701	0.7912	0.9916	0.9399	0.9594
Avg. 5-Year Ratios	0.9658	1.3979	0.9958	1.0274	1.0088	0.9973	0.9969	1.0068	0.9874	0.8533	1.0080	0.9772	0.9798
Avg. 10-Year Ratios	0.9392	1.3924	1.0065	1.0283	1.0111	0.9991	1.0092	1.0094	1.0034	0.8608	1.0138	0.9882	0.9858
Diff. Between 5-Year and 10-Year Ratios	+0.0266	+0.0055	-0.0107	-0.0009	-0.0023	-0.0019	-0.0123	-0.0026	-0.0160	-0.0075	-0.0058	-0.0109	-0.0059

Note: Bolded value reflects survival ratio from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

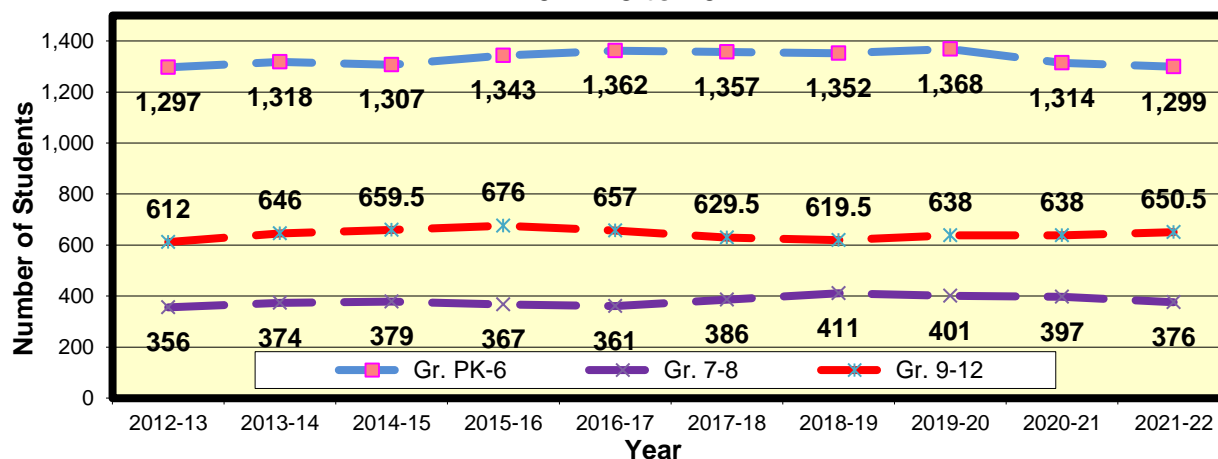
Factors related to inward migration include families with school-age children purchasing an existing home or new housing unit, or renting an apartment. The reasons for families moving into a community vary. For instance, a family could move into New Providence to be close to work, the presence of affordable housing, or to be near family members. Another plausible reason for inward migration is the reputation of the school district, as the appeal of a school district draws families into a community, resulting in the transfer of students into the district. On the flip side, outward migration is caused by families with children moving out of the community, perhaps due to difficulty in finding employment or affordable housing. Outward migration in the school district can also be caused by parents choosing to withdraw their children from public school to attend private, parochial, or charter schools, to be homeschooled, or to attend a different public school district. In the case of the New Providence School District, the reasons for migration are not explicitly known (such as for economic reasons or the appeal of the school district), as exit and entrance interviews would need to be conducted for all children leaving or entering the district.

Historical enrollments are also shown in Table 5 and Figure 11 by the school district's grade configuration (PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12). Self-contained special education/ungraded students were incorporated into the totals by grade configuration. For grades PK-6, enrollments steadily increased through 2016-17, peaking at 1,362 students, before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2021-22, enrollment is 1,299, which is nearly identical to the 2012-13 enrollment of 1,297.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments increased through 2018-19 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in each of the last three years. In 2021-22, enrollment is 376, which is a gain of 20 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 356.

At New Providence High School (grades 9-12), enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 612-676. In 2021-22, enrollment is 650.5, which is a gain of 38.5 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 612.

Figure 11
New Providence School District
Historical Enrollments by Grade Configuration
2012-13 to 2021-22



First Grade Replacement

First grade replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and first grade replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering first grade students. Typically, the outgoing 12th grade student population is compared to the incoming kindergarten class. However, since the district has a half-day kindergarten program, it is more appropriate to compare the twelfth grade student population to the first grade student population, as the district gains a significant number of students from kindergarten to first grade when parents elect to send their child to a full-day kindergarten program elsewhere before enrolling them in the public school district for the first grade. In each of the last nine years, the district has experienced positive first grade replacement, ranging from 9-54 students per year. Positive first grade replacement occurs when the number of first grade students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. Conversely, negative first grade replacement occurs when the number of first grade students entering the district is less than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. As shown in Figure 12, there was a gain of 13 students in 2021-22 due to first grade replacement, as 144 twelfth graders graduated in 2020-21 and were replaced by 157 first grade students in 2021-22. In the last five years, the district has gained an average of 23 students per year due to first grade replacement.

Figure 12
New Providence School District
Historical First Grade Replacement

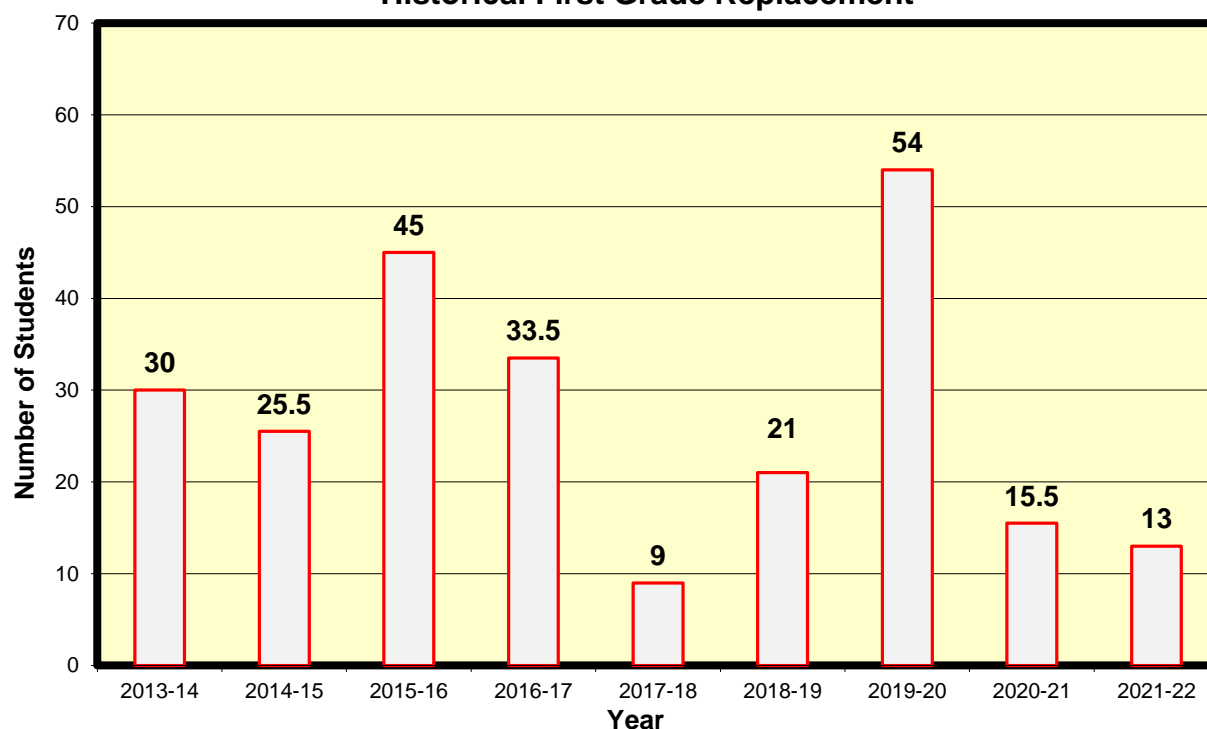
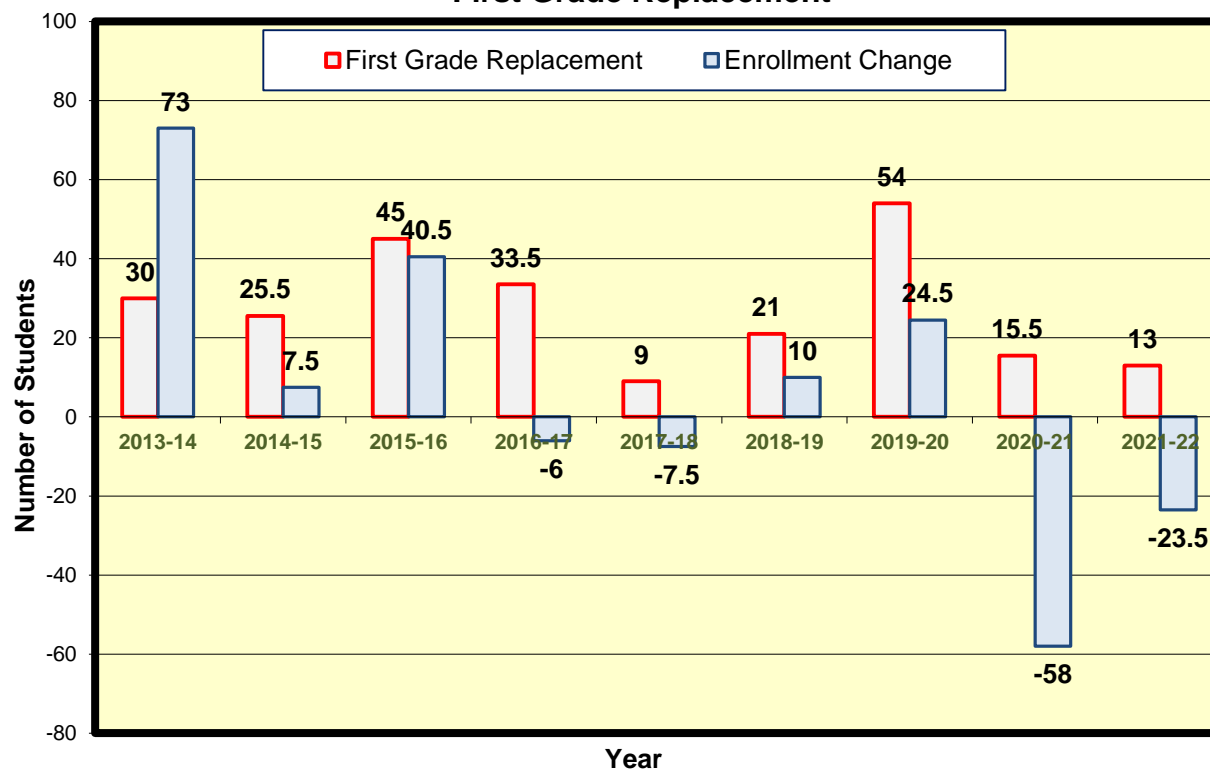


Figure 13 shows the annual change in total enrollment compared to first grade replacement. As the figure demonstrates, there appears to be a strong relationship, statistically speaking, between the overall change in enrollment and first grade replacement. Although this data represents a small sample, the correlation coefficient between the two variables was 0.578. Correlation coefficients measure the relationship or association between two variables; this does not imply that there is cause and effect between the two variables. Other variables, known as lurking variables, may have an effect on the true relationship between first grade replacement and total enrollment change. Negative correlation coefficients indicate that as one variable is increasing (decreasing), the other variable is decreasing (increasing). Positive correlation coefficients indicate that as one of the variables increases (decreases), the other variable increases (decreases) as well. The computed linear correlation coefficient is always between -1 and +1. Values near -1 or +1 indicate a strong linear relationship between the variables while values near zero indicate a weak linear relationship. Based on the correlation of 0.578, there appears to be a strong relationship between enrollment change and first grade replacement in the school district in the last nine years.

In each of the last eight years, the district's gains due to positive first grade replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in an enrollment decline) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (K to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). This was confirmed previously as eight of the 13 average survival ratios in the five-year trend were below 1.000.

Figure 13
Comparison of PK-12 Enrollment Change and
First Grade Replacement



Birth Data

Birth data were needed to compute kindergarten enrollments, which were calculated as follows. Birth data, which are lagged five years behind their respective kindergarten classes, were used to calculate the survival ratio for each birth-to-kindergarten cohort. For instance, in 2016, there were 124 births in New Providence. Five years later (the 2021-22 school year), 113 children enrolled in kindergarten, which is equal to a survival ratio of 0.911 from birth to kindergarten. Birth counts and birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios are displayed in Table 7. Values greater than 1.000 indicate that some children are born outside of a community's boundaries and are attending kindergarten in the school district five years later, i.e., an inward migration of children. This type of inward migration is typical in school districts with excellent reputations, because the appeal of a good school district draws families into the community. Inward migration is also seen in communities where there are a large number of new housing starts (or home resales), with families moving into the community having children of age to attend kindergarten. Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios that are below 1.000 indicate that a number of children born within a community are not attending kindergarten in the school district five years later. This is common in communities where a high proportion of children attend private, parochial, charter, or out-of-district special education facilities, or where there is a net migration of families moving out of the community. It is also common in school districts that have a half-day kindergarten program where parents choose to send their child to a private full-day kindergarten for the first year.

Table 7
Birth Counts and Historical Birth-to-Kindergarten
and Birth-to-First Grade Survival Ratios
New Providence School District

Birth Year	Number of Births New Providence¹	Kindergarten Students 5 Years Later	Birth-to- Kindergarten Survival Ratio	First Grade Students 6 Years Later	Birth-to-First Survival Ratio
2007	152	126	0.829	171	1.125
2008	154	151	0.981	183	1.188
2009	154	131	0.851	187	1.214
2010	164	143	0.872	199	1.213
2011	126	116	0.921	180	1.429
2012	139	120	0.863	179	1.288
2013	157	151	0.962	219	1.395
2014	109	113	1.037	165	1.514
2015	125	132	1.056	157	1.256
2016	124	113	0.911	N/A	N/A
2017	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

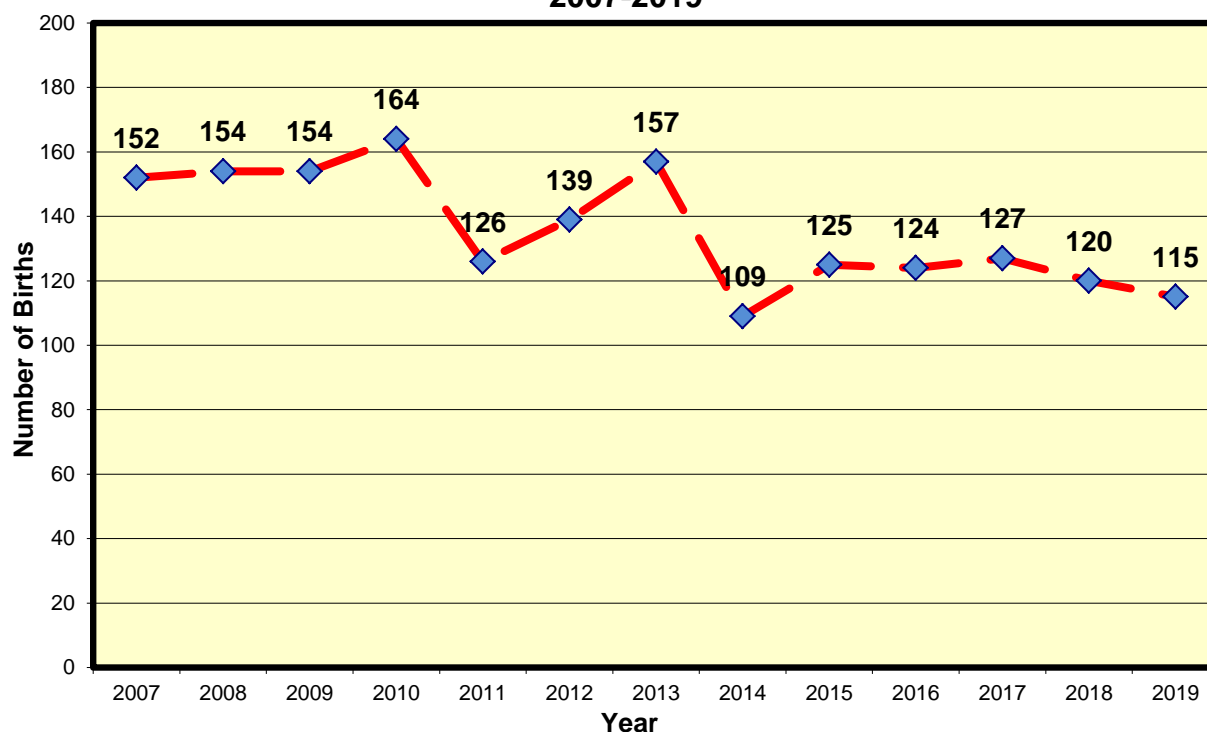
Note: ¹Birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics.

Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios in the district have been below 1.000 in eight of the last ten years, which is due to having a half-day kindergarten program. In addition, birth-to-first grade survival ratios are shown in the table and were above 1.000 in each year. This was computed since the district gains a significant number of children from half-day kindergarten to first grade (5-year average survival ratio = 1.40) as shown previously in Table 6. Since all of the birth-to-first grade survival ratios are above 1.000, this indicates that children who were born in other communities enrolled to attend first grade in the school district, reflecting inward migration.

Geocoded birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics (“NJCHS”) from 2007-2019 by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her street address. Births for 2020 were not yet available. Since the NJCHS did not have birth data for 2020 and 2021, estimates were formulated by averaging historical births. Birth counts were needed for 2020 and 2021 since these cohorts will become the kindergarten classes of 2025 and 2026.

After peaking at 164 births in 2010, birth counts have been trending lower as shown in Figure 14. In 2019, there were 115 births, which are 37 fewer births than the count in 2007. However, it appears that the birth count in New Providence may be stabilizing, as the annual number of births ranged from 115-127 in the last five years.

Figure 14
New Providence Historical Birth Counts
2007-2019



Using mapping software, elementary school attendance area boundaries, and NJCHS birth data by Census block, the number of births from 2007-2019 was determined for each elementary school attendance area and is displayed in Table 8. In each year, some addresses of the mothers within New Providence were unknown. For the purpose of projecting enrollments, the unknown births were redistributed into the two elementary attendance areas using proportional allocations of the births in each school attendance area with respect to the total number of births.

Table 8
Births by Elementary School Attendance Area
New Providence School District
2007-2019

Birth Year	Roberts	Salt Brook	Unknown
2007	82	67	3
2008	71	80	3
2009	66	82	6
2010	78	78	8
2011	70	53	3
2012	71	63	5
2013	90	65	2
2014	60	44	5
2015	64	53	8
2016	74	45	5
2017	65	56	6
2018	74	46	0
2019	58	51	6
Total 2007-2019	923	783	
Difference 2007-2019	-24	-16	

In 2007 and 2019, the greatest number of births occurred in the Roberts attendance area. From 2007-2019, the Roberts attendance area also had the greatest total number of births. The Roberts attendance area also had the largest decline (-24) in the number of births when comparing births in 2019 to 2007.

Figures 15 and 16 show the specific location(s) where birth counts are changing, as births by census block were mapped for 2007 and 2019. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit in which data are collected by the Census Bureau. Blocks are typically bound by streets, roads, or bodies of water. In 2007, the greatest number of births, which are shaded dark blue, occurred in the northern, central, and western sections of New Providence. However, in 2019, only one block was shaded dark blue (using the same scale) in the center of the borough, signifying the decline in the birth rate in New Providence.

Figure 15
New Providence Births by Census Block
2007

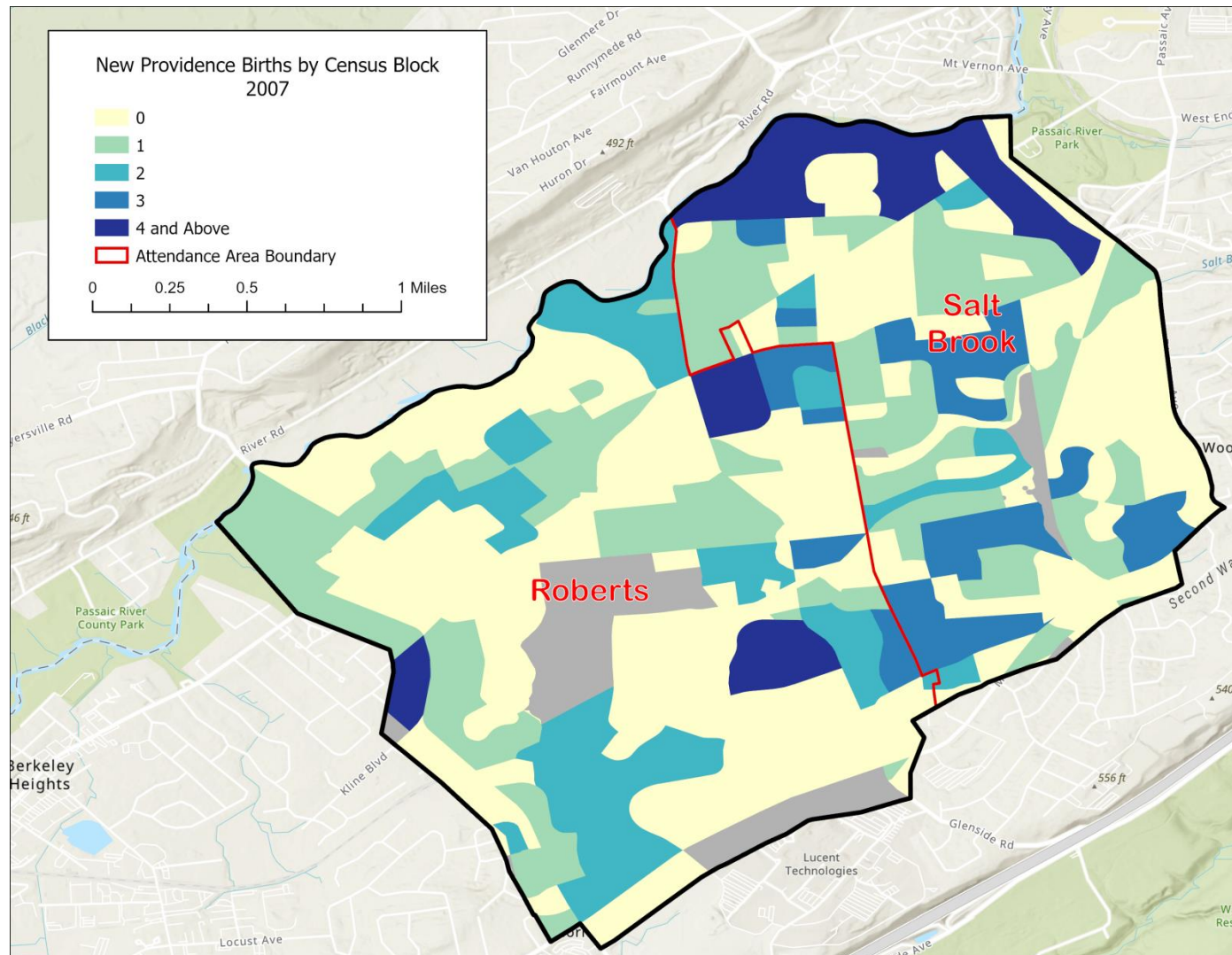
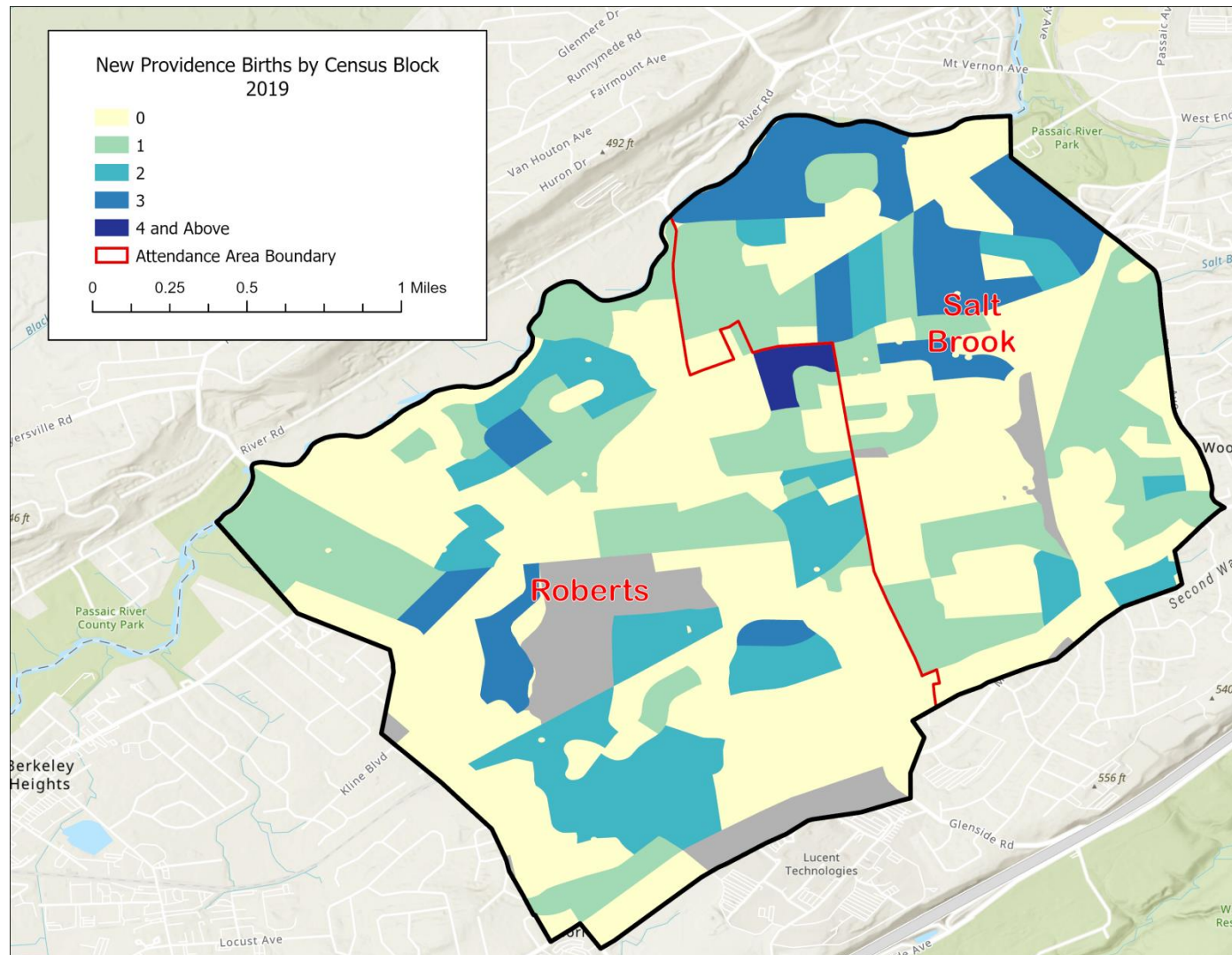


Figure 16
New Providence Births by Census Block
2019



The fertility rate in New Providence is higher than those of both Union County and the State of New Jersey. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, the fertility rate of women aged 15 to 50 in New Providence was 75 births per 1,000 women. In comparison, as reported by the NJCHS, the 2019 fertility rate in Union County was 61.7 births per 1,000 women (ages 15-49) and was 59.3 births per 1,000 women in New Jersey. However, it should be noted that while the municipal, county, and state data are all based on a sample, the New Providence data has a margin of error that is much higher than the county and state data and may not reflect the “true” fertility rate in the community.

Population Age Structure

Figures 17 and 18 show the age pyramids of males and females in New Providence from both the 2010 Census and the 2015-2019 ACS. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 50-54 for males and 45-49 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in the 2015-2019 ACS, the largest cohort for males was the 5-9 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades K-4, while the largest cohort for females remained the 45-49 age group. As the largest groups in the 2015-2019 ACS were not the next oldest cohorts, there is likely significant migration in the borough. As shown in Table 9, the greatest declines (shaded red) over this time period, both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 40-44 age group for males and the 50-54 age group for females. The greatest gains (shaded blue), both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 10-14 age group for males, which corresponds approximately with children in grades 5-9, and the 20-24 age group for females. If the counts by gender are aggregated for each age group, there were gains in every age group from 55-59 and up, indicating a “graying” of the population.

Figure 17
Population Pyramid of New Providence
2010 Census

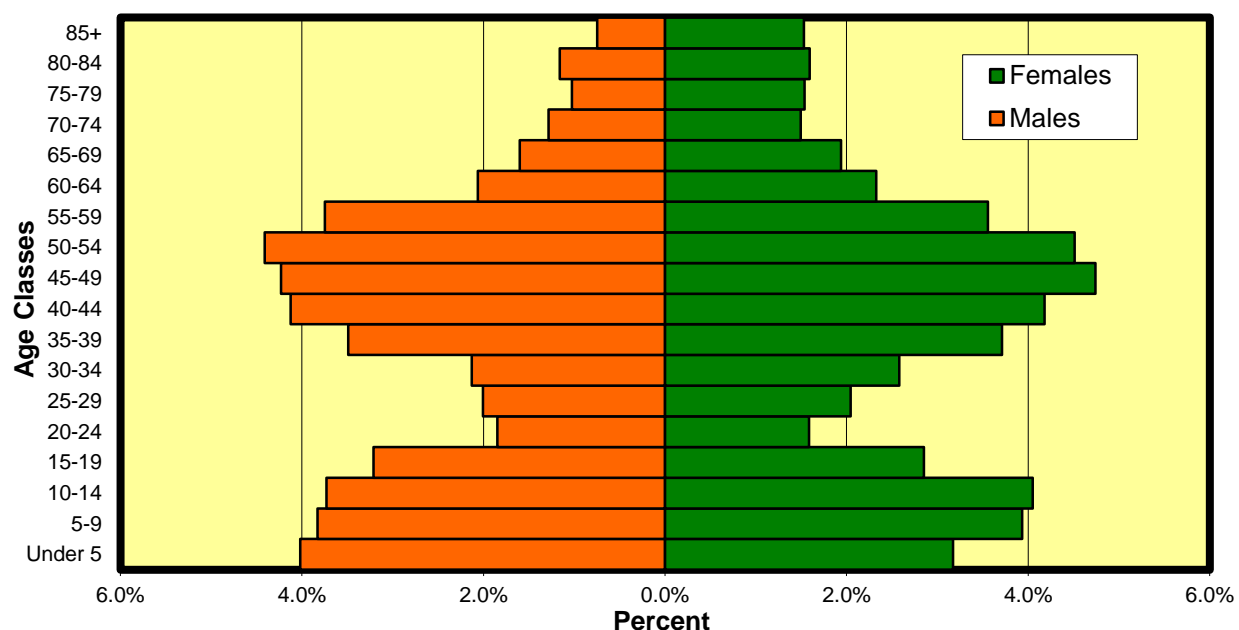


Figure 18
Population Pyramid of New Providence
2015-2019 ACS

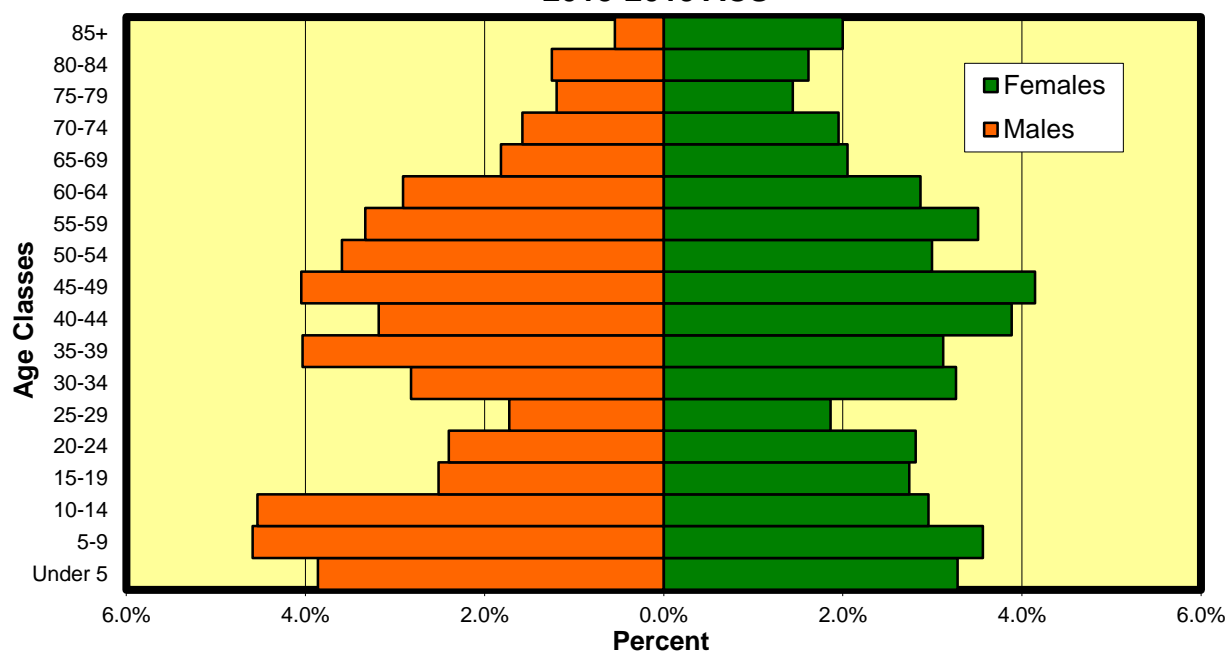


Table 9
Numerical and Percentage Point Changes of Males and Females
New Providence
2010 Census to 2015-2019 ACS

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change
Under 5	+15	-0.2	+42	+0.1
5-9	+133	+0.8	-14	-0.4
10-14	+138	+0.8	-107	-1.1
15-19	-63	-0.7	+11	-0.1
20-24	+88	+0.5	+174	+1.2
25-29	-19	-0.3	-6	-0.2
30-34	+109	+0.7	+112	+0.7
35-39	+101	+0.5	-45	-0.6
40-44	-87	-0.9	-2	-0.3
45-49	+13	-0.2	-36	-0.6
50-54	-68	-0.8	-158	-1.5
55-59	-21	-0.4	+25	0.0
60-64	+129	+0.8	+91	+0.5
65-69	+42	+0.2	+32	+0.1
70-74	+50	+0.3	+73	+0.5
75-79	+31	+0.2	+1	-0.1
80-84	+22	+0.1	+17	0.0
85+	-20	-0.2	+75	+0.5

Notes: Cells shaded blue reflect the greatest gains over the ten-year period.
Cells shaded red reflect the greatest losses over the ten-year period.

New Housing in New Providence

Ms. Bernadette C. Cuccaro, New Providence Borough Administrator, provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. A list of approved and proposed developments, location, affected elementary attendance areas, number of units, bedroom distribution (if available), housing type, and project status is shown in Table 10 and Figure 19. Changes in the status of a development since the May 2019 demographic study have been bolded.

In February 2019, the Borough Council approved a settlement agreement with the Fair Share Housing Center regarding its affordable housing obligation. Potential residential developments were identified to address the obligation, which are shown in the table. Since the May 2019 demographic study, one development (232 South Street) has been added to the table and is highlighted green. Based on the district's current elementary attendance boundaries, the impact would be greatest on Roberts, as all of the developments are located within its boundaries.

In total, there is the potential for 817 non age-restricted housing units in New Providence (a total of 1,212 age-restricted and non age-restricted units are proposed), all of which would be in the Roberts attendance area near the Murray Hill train station. While there is the potential for an additional 395 age-restricted housing units (100 Mountain Avenue/Linde Property and 630 Central Avenue), they were excluded from the table as they should have no impact on the school district. While there should be no direct impact on the school district, there could be an indirect impact if current New Providence residents move into the new age-restricted housing units and sell their existing homes to families with children. While the potential for new schoolchildren exists under this scenario, it is unknown whether current residents will purchase these units and what the demographic characteristics of the buyers will be of the existing homes in New Providence.

The first property likely to be constructed as part of the settlement agreement is the former Bard property at 111 Spring Street, which will consist of 184 market-rate and affordable apartment units. The majority of units will contain two or three bedrooms. Construction is likely to begin in November 2021. A second development at 232 South Street (a former garden center) is currently under construction and will consist of 11 three-bedroom apartment units. The remaining developments in the table are part of the settlement agreement and will only be developed if the properties become available and a developer wishes to build on them. Therefore, there are no site plans for these developments showing unit type or bedroom distribution, or a timeframe of when they might be built.

Finally, there is the potential for condominiums at 17 High Street, 157 South Street, and 165 South Street. These developments were not included in the forthcoming table as there are no definitive plans to build at these locations.

Table 10
Approved and Proposed Developments in New Providence

Property Location	Attendance Area	Number of Units	Bedrooms	Housing Type	Notes
111 Spring Street (a.k.a. Bard Property)	Roberts	184	Market-Rate (154) 64 2-BR 90 3-BR Affordable (30) 6 1-BR 24 2-BR	Apartment Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 154 market-rate units and 30 affordable units. Applying for building permits in November 2021. Completion is projected to occur 18 months thereafter.
41 Spring Street	Roberts	143	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 114 market-rate units and 29 affordable units (20% of units).
165 Spring Street	Roberts	22	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 17 market-rate units and 5 affordable units (20% of units).
48 Commerce Drive	Roberts	38	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 30 market-rate units and 8 affordable units (20% of units).
98 Floral Avenue	Roberts	32	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 25 market-rate units and 7 affordable units (20% of units).
150 Floral Avenue	Roberts	85	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 68 market-rate units and 17 affordable units (20% of units).
140 Spring Street	Roberts	48	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 38 market-rate units and 10 affordable units (20% of units).
700 Central Avenue	Roberts	150	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 120 market-rate units and 30 affordable units (20% of units).
121 Chanlon Road	Roberts	104	N/A	Multi-Family Market-Rate and Affordable	Development will have 83 market-rate units and 21 affordable units (20% of units).
232 South Street	Roberts	11	3-BR	Apartments Market-Rate	Former garden center. Under construction.
Total		817		660 Market-rate Units 157 Affordable Units	

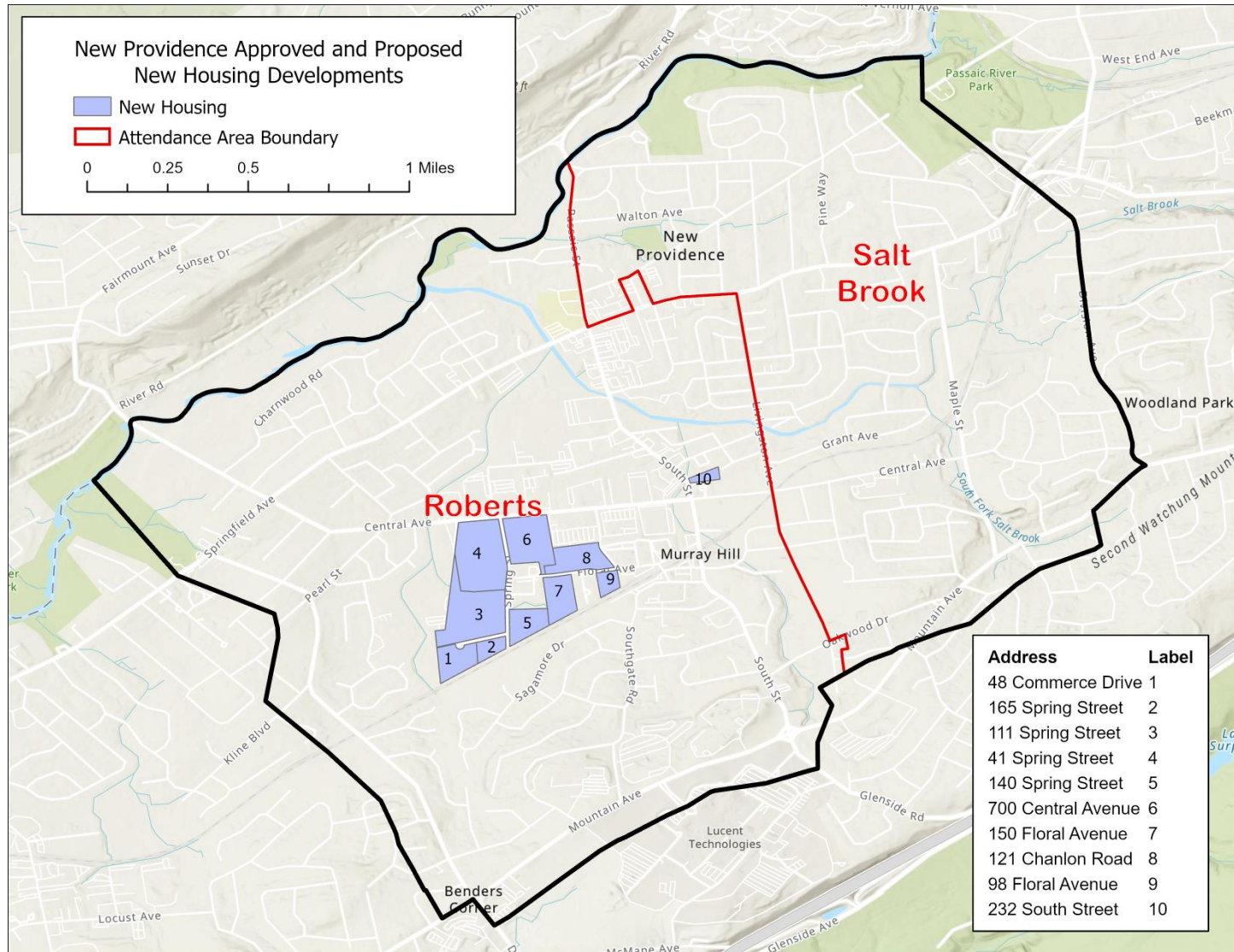
Sources: New Providence Borough Administrator and New Providence Settlement Agreement
<https://www.newprov.org/download/Affordable%20Housing/AFFORDABLE-HOUSING-SETTLEMENT-AGREEMENT-FINAL-04022019.pdf>

Notes: Bolded text reflects a change in status from the May 2019 demographic study.

Development shaded green is new since the May 2019 demographic study.

The table does not include proposed age-restricted developments which would have no impact on the school district.

Figure 19
New Providence Approved and Proposed New Housing Developments



Student Yield Analysis

In the May 2019 demographic study, student yields (children per housing unit) were computed for detached single-family homes, townhouses/condominiums, and apartments in New Providence. To complete this task, the borough's parcel-level MOD IV database was joined to the school district's 2018-19 student database. Age-restricted housing units, condominiums, townhouses, and apartments were removed from the database⁵. As student yields do not change significantly over a short period of time, the student yields computed in the previous study were used in this analysis to estimate the number of public school children from the new housing developments. Student yields by housing type from the May 2019 demographic study are reproduced in the Appendix in Tables A1-A3. Table 11 summarizes the student yields for each of the housing types.

Table 11
Student Yields by Housing Type in New Providence

Housing Type	PK-12 Student Yield ¹
Detached Single-Family	0.893
Townhouse/Condominium	0.207
Apartment	0.206

Note: ¹Based on 2018-19 enrollments in the New Providence School District

Estimate of Public School Children from New Housing

An estimate was made of the number of public school children that could potentially come from the proposed housing developments using the computed student yields by property type. **Estimates were only computed for 111 Spring Street (the former Bard property) as the development has received final approval and its bedroom distribution was available, and 232 South Street, which is under construction.** Student estimates were not computed for the remaining developments as their bedroom distributions were unavailable and there are no definitive plans to build at this time. Since New Providence does not have numerous comparable apartment complexes with affordable units, *Who Lives in New Jersey Housing?*⁶, published by the Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research ("CUPR"), was also utilized. The resource provides statewide housing multipliers (student yields) based on housing type, number of bedrooms, housing value, housing tenure (ownership versus rental), and whether the housing units are market-rate or affordable.

⁵ While most of the housing units analyzed were detached single-family homes, a small number of duplexes and/or other multi-family units may exist in the database.

⁶ Listokin, David, and Voicu, Alexandru. (2018). *Who Lives in New Jersey Housing?* Updated New Jersey Demographic Multipliers. Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research.

To project the number of public school children from the new housing units, several assumptions were made:

1. The multipliers used from CUPR are from a sample of New Jersey homes and these multipliers would be representative of the families moving into New Providence.
2. All affordable apartment units were assumed to have the following student yield multipliers: 1-bedroom = 0.088, 2-bedroom = 0.408.
3. All two-bedroom market-rate apartment units were assumed to have the existing student yield multiplier of The Villages and Spring Garden Apartments: 0.227.
4. All three-bedroom market-rate apartment units were assumed to have the existing student yield multiplier of Diane Court: 0.550.
5. The full build-out and occupation of 111 Spring Street would be completed over a two-year period (2022-23 and 2023-24).
6. The full build-out and occupation of 232 South Street would be completed in the 2022-23 year.

A total of 80 public school children (K-6 = 51, 7-8 = 13, and 9-12 = 16) in grades K-12 are projected according to the following distribution:

- 111 Spring Street – 74 (47 K-6, 12 7-8, 15 9-12)
- 232 South Street – 6 (4 K-6, 1 7-8, 1 9-12)

It should be noted that the student estimates for 111 Spring Street and 232 South Street, which will be located near the Murray Hill train station, relied on multipliers for market-rate apartment units as derived from the borough's property database, as well as affordable unit multipliers from CUPR. However, due to the proximity of the developments to the train station, the student yields for the market-rate units may be more similar to that of a Transit Oriented Development ("TOD"), which would be significantly lower. Historically, TODs have fewer students than housing developments not located near mass transit. In a CUPR study, ten TODs were analyzed to determine the number of public school children per housing unit. Nine of the ten developments had yields of 0.10 public school children or less for each housing unit. In the 2,183 units they analyzed, there were a total of 47 public school children, which is a yield of 0.02 students per housing unit. If a yield of 0.05 students per housing unit is used instead for the proposed market-rate units from 111 Spring Street and 232 South Street (a slightly higher estimate than the CUPR TOD average of 0.02), 19 public school children (assuming no change in the student yields from affordable housing units) are estimated to come from the developments, which is much less than the 80 children estimated using the borough's multipliers for market-rate apartment units. However, as most of the units will have two or three bedrooms, these developments are likely to contain families and therefore the higher number (80) was incorporated into the enrollment projections.

Historical Residential Construction

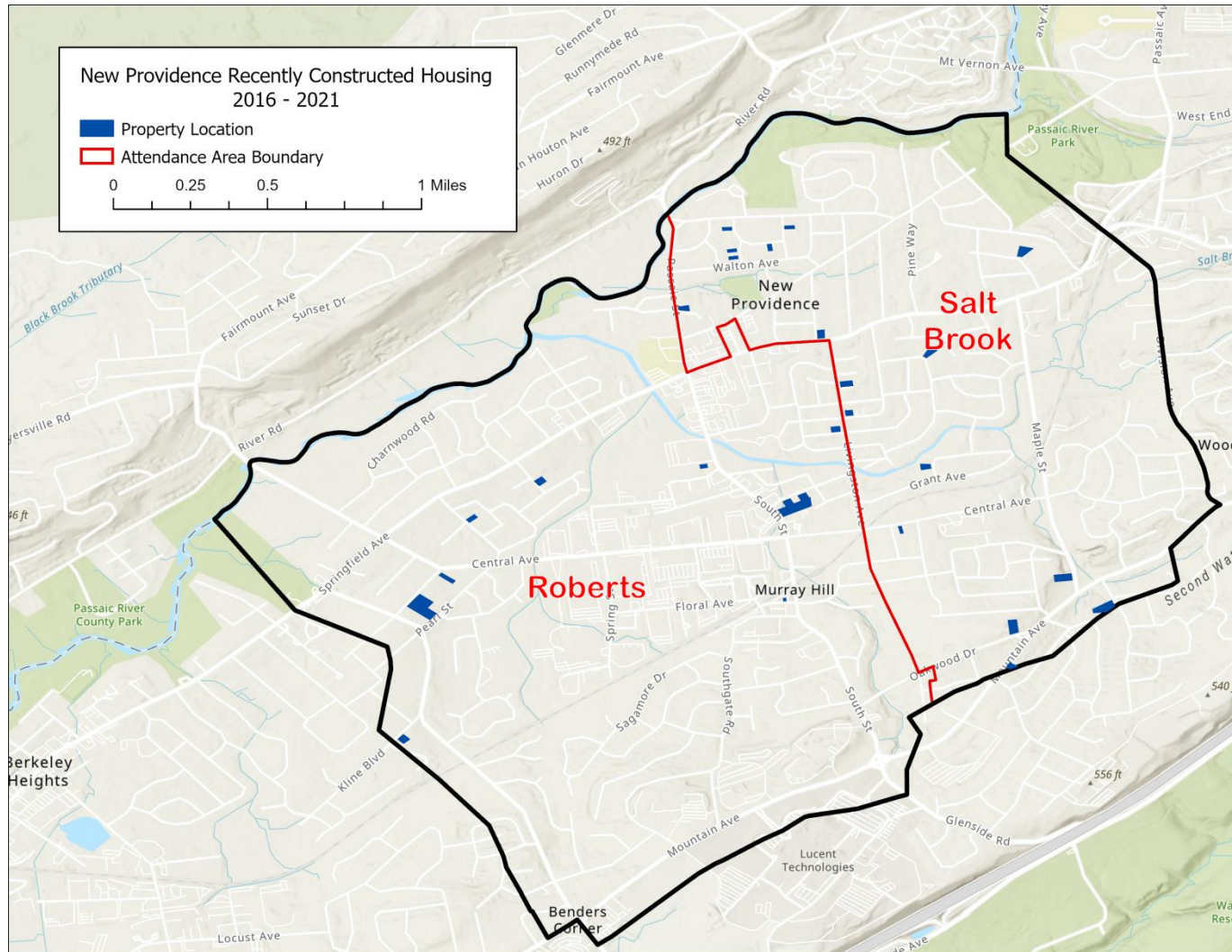
With respect to historical new construction, the number of new homes in New Providence from 2016-2021 is shown by elementary attendance area in Table 12. Figure 20 shows the location of each new housing unit. A total of 54 homes were built over this time period, with the greatest number occurring in the Salt Brook attendance area. Of the 42 units constructed in the Salt Brook attendance area, 22 were townhouses in the Riverbend development on Riverbend Court. While not shown in the table, 25 single-family or two-family housing units were demolished during the same time period as reported by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, which results in a net gain of 29 housing units since 2016.

Table 12
Number of New Homes by Elementary Attendance Area
2016-2021

Year	Elementary Attendance Area ¹		
	Roberts	Salt Brook	Total
2016	4	14	18
2017	0	1	1
2018	3	7	10
2019	1	6	7
2020	3	3	6
2021 (thru August)	1	11	12
Total	12	42	54

Note: ¹As derived from the New Providence property tax database

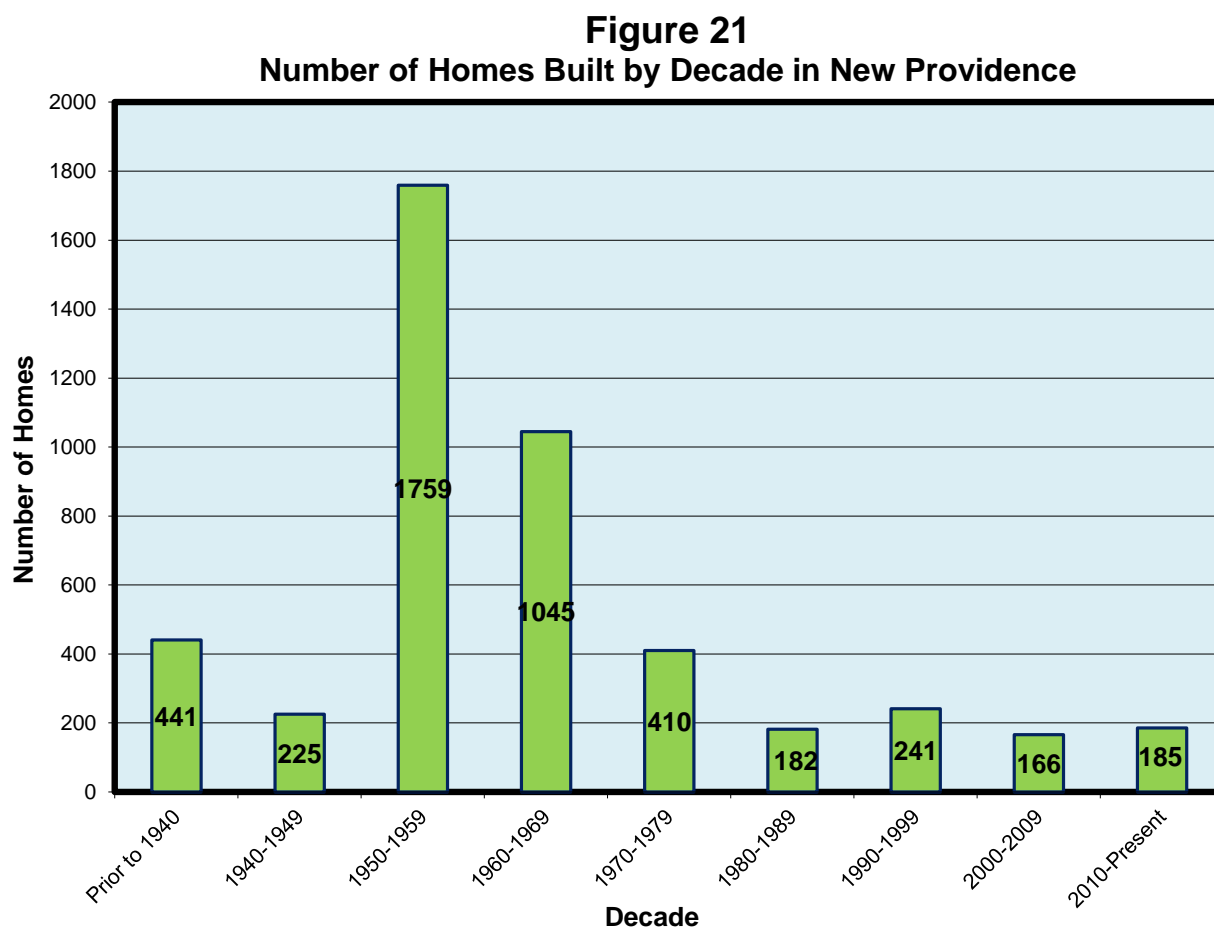
Figure 20
New Providence Recently-Constructed Housing by Elementary Attendance Area
2016-2021



When determining the impact of future new housing, it should be clearly stated that enrollment projections utilize cohort survival ratios that do take into account prior new home construction growth. Children who move into new homes during the historical period are captured by the survival ratios, as these ratios will be used to project future enrollments. Therefore, it is not appropriate to add all of the new children generated from future housing units without considering the historical period, as double counting would occur, since the survival ratios have already increased due to the new children. The baseline enrollment projections should only be adjusted if the projected housing growth is significantly greater than prior housing growth. From 2016-2021, there was a net gain of 29 new housing units in New Providence. Based on this data and that 817 non-age restricted housing units are planned, it appears that future residential construction in New Providence will be significantly greater than that which occurred since 2016. Therefore, the baseline enrollment projections were modified in the affected attendance areas to account for additional children from the new housing developments. **The modification to the enrollment projections was based solely on the developments at 111 Spring Street and 232 South Street, which are either approved or under construction. The remaining developments were not considered as these developments have yet to be approved and may be constructed outside of the enrollment projection timeframe. Bedroom distributions and unit types for these developments were also unavailable, which are needed to compute the estimated number of public school children.**

Distribution of Homes by Decade Built

Figure 21 shows the number of homes built by decade in New Providence as provided by the 2015-2019 ACS. As shown in the figure, New Providence has an older housing stock, with 83% of the homes being built prior to 1980. The number of homes built per decade peaked in the 1950s before slowly declining through the 1980s. Since then, the number of homes built per decade has been fairly uniform, ranging from 166-241. Of the decades shown, New Providence had the greatest number of homes built in the 1950s, which is 38% of the housing stock and corresponds to the sizable population gain in New Providence (+203.0%) shown previously in Table 3.



Home Sales

In Figure 22, the number of annual home sales in New Providence is shown from 2001-2020. The information was retrieved from the Monmouth County Tax Board database, which possesses tax records and home sales for all municipalities in the state. “Paper sales,” which are sales between members of the immediate family for a low price (e.g., \$1 or \$100) and result in a change in title but often not a change of the occupant, were excluded from the totals below. After peaking at 244 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 117 in 2010 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. Since then, home sales have rebounded. In the last six years, the annual number of sales has been fairly stable, ranging from 186-210, which is an average of 196 sales per year. While the number of sales in 2020 (199) is below the peak total that occurred in 2004, it is comparable to the annual number of sales prior to the housing market crash and banking crisis.

Figure 22
New Providence Home Sales
2001-2020

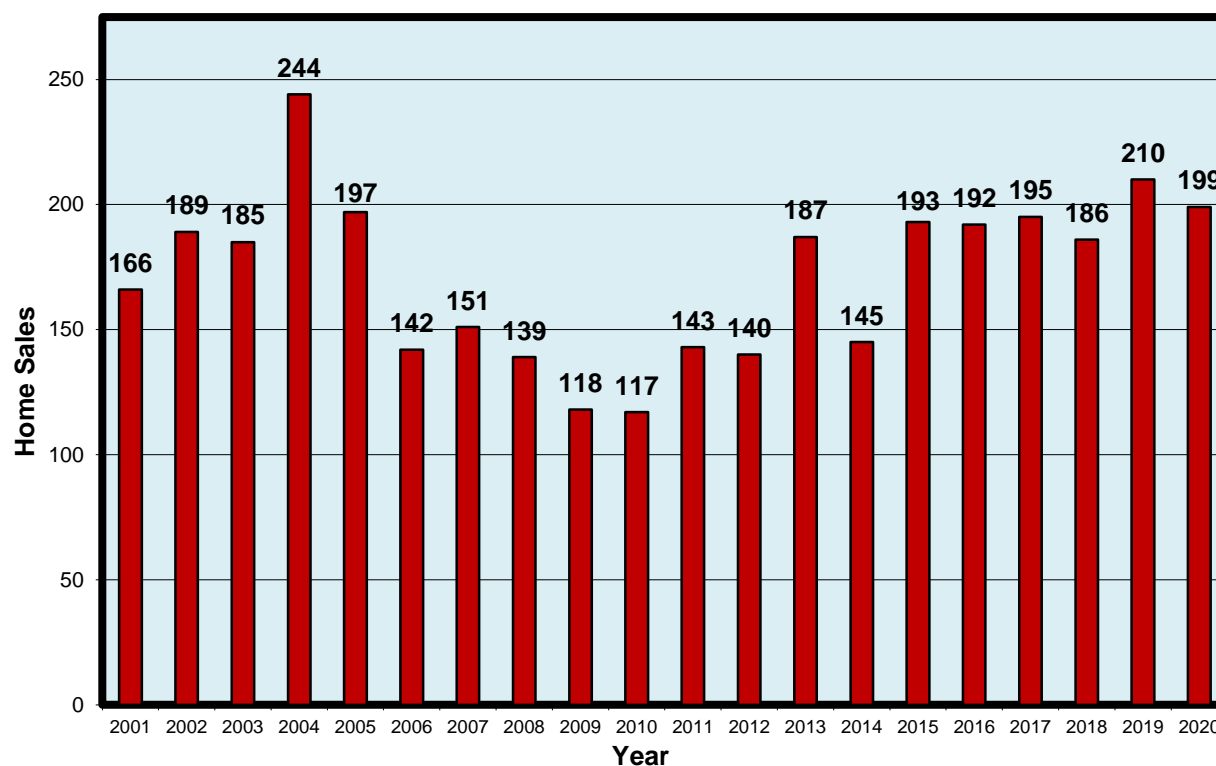
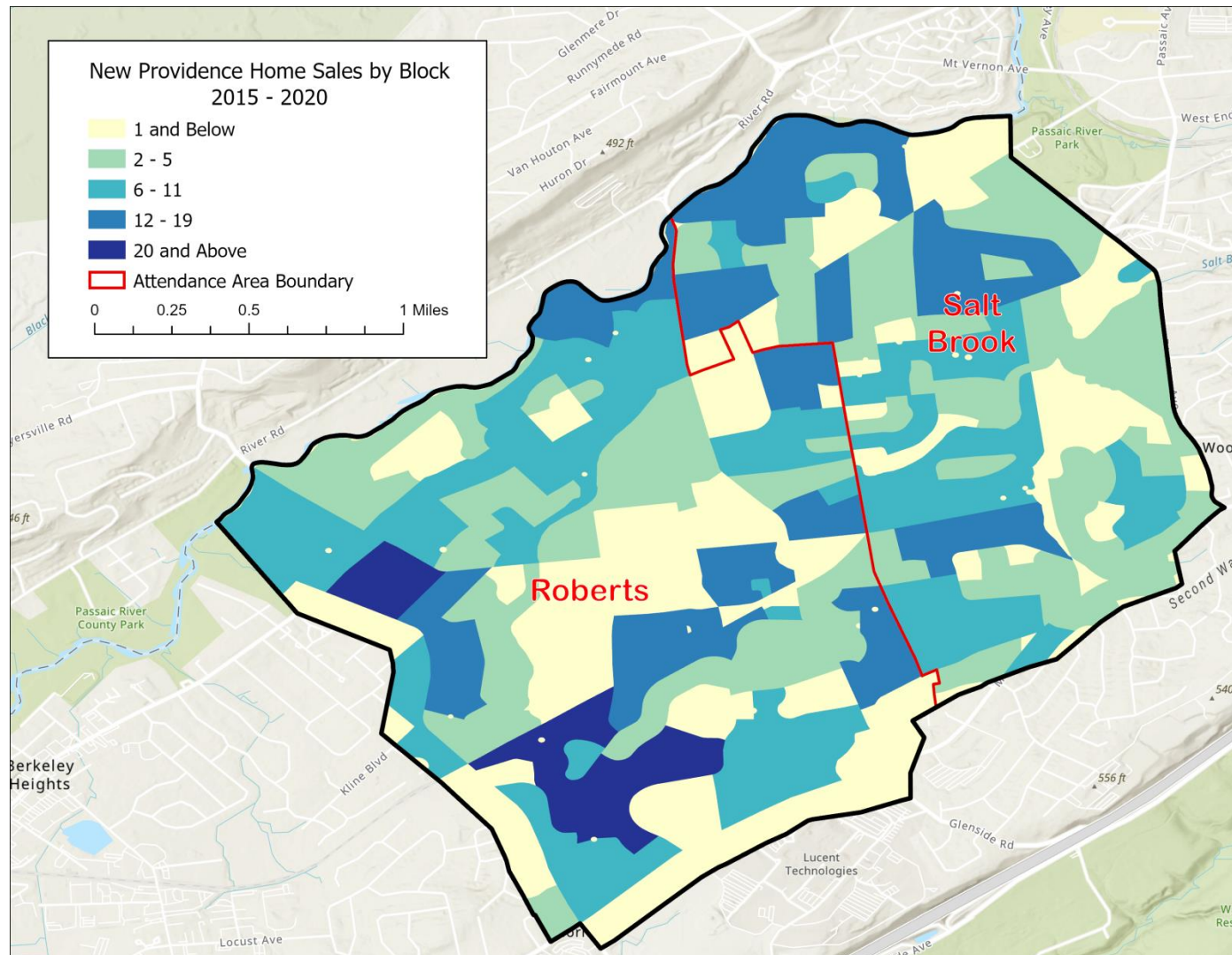


Figure 23 shows the aggregated number of home sales by census block from 2015-2020. Over this time period, the greatest number of sales occurred in census blocks in the western section of the borough within the Roberts attendance area.

Figure 23
New Providence Home Sales
2015-2020



Enrollment Projections

Enrollment projections were calculated at the school level from the 2022-23 school year through the 2026-27 school year, a five-year period. Projected enrollments were also adjusted for additional children expected from the proposed housing developments. Since the grade counts in the school-level projections are smaller as compared to computing districtwide grade counts, the reliability of the school projections are lower than the overall districtwide projections. In general, the smaller the forecasted population, the higher the probability of error associated with the projection.

Enrollments for the self-contained special education/ungraded classes were computed by calculating the historical proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to the regular education subtotals at each school and multiplying that value by the future regular education subtotals. The proportions will be shown in the forthcoming tables.

With respect to grade-level pre-kindergarten students at Roberts, enrollments were projected by computing an average based on historical data from the last three years and using this value throughout the five-year projection period. In the last three years, pre-kindergarten enrollment has ranged from 24-34 students per year. It was estimated that there would be 28 students in the program annually in the future. Pre-kindergarten children with special needs were not included in these counts and were instead included with the special education projections.

On September 10, 2010, former New Jersey Governor Chris Christie signed into law the Choice Program, which took effect in the 2011-12 school year. This enables students the choice in attending a school outside their district of residence if the selected school is participating in the choice program. The choice school sets the number of openings per grade level. The New Providence School District does not participate in the program and therefore has no impact on the enrollment projections.

As part of the School Funding Reform Act of 2008 (“SFRA”), all school districts in New Jersey are to provide expanded Abbott-quality pre-school programs for at-risk 3- and 4-year olds as outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:13A. The State of New Jersey intends to provide aid for the full-day program based on projected enrollment. School districts categorized as District Factor Group⁷ (“DFG”) A, B, and CD with a concentration of at-risk pupils equal to or greater than 40 percent, must offer a pre-school program to all pre-school aged children regardless of income, known as “Universal” pre-school. For all other school districts, a pre-school program must be offered only to at-risk children, known as “Targeted” preschool. School districts may educate the pre-school children in district, by outside providers, or through Head Start programs. School districts were required to offer these programs to at least 90% of the eligible pre-school children by 2013-14.

Due to budgetary constraints, the NJDOE postponed the roll-out of the program, which was scheduled for the 2009-10 school year. According to a recent conversation with Ms. Karin

⁷ Introduced by the New Jersey Department of Education in 1975, DFG provides a system of ranking school districts in the state by their socio-economic status. While the system is no longer used, the number of pre-kindergarten students was determined by the former DFG rankings.

Garver, Educational Program Development Specialist in the NJDOE Early Childhood Education, there are no plans in the imminent future by the State Legislature to fund the program, which would prevent school districts from implementing the program. The pre-school program would have been rolled out over a five-year period according to the following schedule:

- At least 20% of the eligible pre-school universe in Year 1
- At least 35% of the universe in Year 2
- At least 50% of the universe in Year 3
- At least 65% of the universe in Year 4
- At least 90% of the universe in Year 5

The universe of pre-school children in “Universal” districts is computed by multiplying the 1st grade enrollment in 2007-08 by two. The universe of pre-school children in “Targeted” districts is computed by multiplying the 1st grade enrollment in 2007-08 by two and then multiplying by the percentage of students having free or reduced lunch in the district. The New Providence School District is a “Targeted” district since its DFG is “I” with a concentration of at-risk pupils less than 40 percent (1.66%). In Table 13, the estimated number of total eligible pre-school students is provided with the estimated five-year rollout. For the purpose of this study, it has been assumed that the district would educate its pre-school children in-house. As the table shows, there is the potential for only six (6) pre-kindergarten students as a result of the SFRA, which would have little impact on the district. Since it is unclear if and when the program will be funded and subsequently mandated, the forthcoming enrollment projections do not include additional pre-kindergarten students from the SFRA.

Table 13
Estimated Number of Eligible Pre-School Students
as Per School Funding Reform Act of 2008

DFG (2000)	Total eligible	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
I	6	1	2	3	4	5

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, Division of Early Childhood Education

In a different pre-school initiative, the administration of Governor Phil Murphy announced the availability of Preschool Education Expansion Aid (“PEEA”) in 2018. In September 2018, the first round of funding (\$20.6 million) was publicized, where 31 districts received aid to expand their pre-kindergarten programs. A second round of funding was announced in January 2019, providing 33 additional school districts with roughly \$27 million in funding. The second round targeted districts whose free and reduced lunch percentage was above 20% and who have not previously received State preschool aid. Some districts that were eligible to apply for PEEA would fall under the “Universal” category under SFRA while others would be considered “Targeted” districts. However, the main difference with this expansion aid is that districts under SFRA were restricted to serve low-income children where now districts can educate all pre-school age children through PEEA. It appears that the Murphy administration may be moving towards a pre-school program for all children, rather than just for those who are

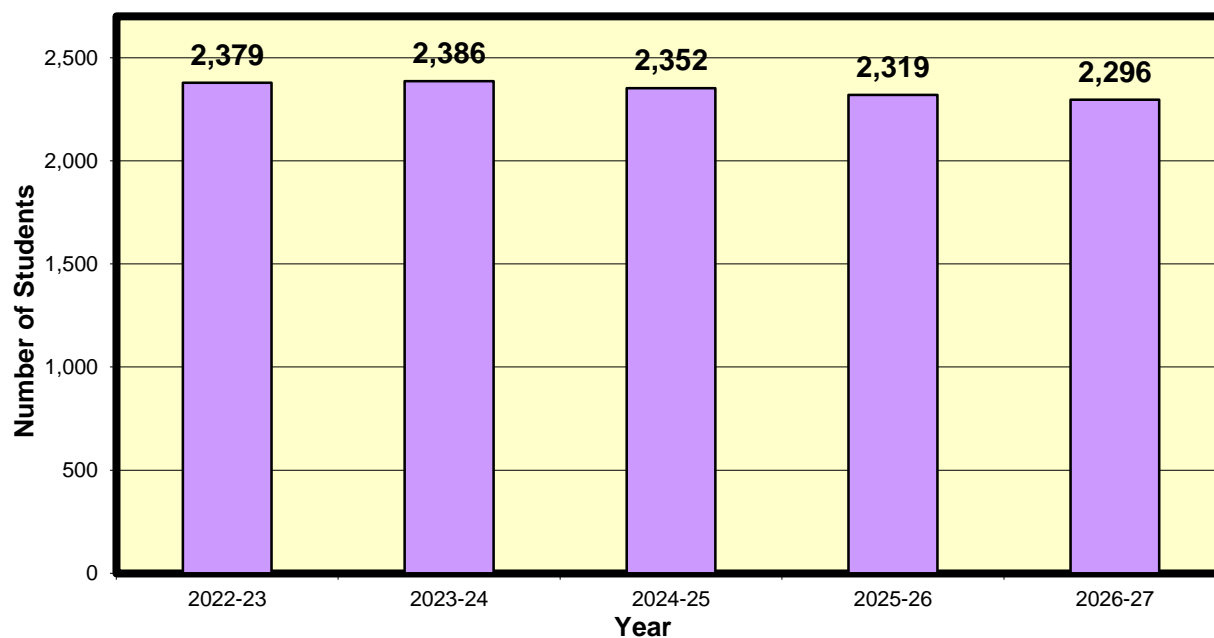
low-income. The New Providence School District did not receive a PEEA grant in either the first or second round of funding and therefore has no bearing on the outcome of this study.

Projected PK-12 enrollments follow in Table 14 and Figure 24. Enrollments are projected to increase for the first two years of the projection period before reversing trend. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 2,296, which would be a loss of 29.5 students from the 2021-22 enrollment of 2,325.5.

Table 14
New Providence School District Projected Enrollments
2022-23 to 2026-27

Year	PK RE	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE	PK-12 Total
2022-23	28	130	172	160	183	213	191	194	210	185	165	172	164	167	45	2,379
2023-24	28	122	183	175	167	189	215	193	198	210	160	168	170	163	45	2,386
2024-25	28	119	168	182	180	168	188	214	194	196	179	161	164	167	44	2,352
2025-26	28	125	163	167	186	181	167	187	215	192	167	180	157	161	43	2,319
2026-27	28	124	172	162	172	188	180	166	188	212	164	168	176	154	42	2,296

Figure 24
New Providence School District Enrollment Projections
2022-23 to 2026-27



Projections by School

Allen W. Roberts Elementary School

Historical enrollments for Roberts from 2012-13 to 2021-22, and projected enrollments from 2022-23 to 2026-27, are shown in Table 15. In general, enrollments increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. In 2021-22, enrollment is 693, which is a gain of 51 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 642. Enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the first three years of the projection period before slowly declining. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 675, which would be a loss of 18 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Table 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments of Allen W. Roberts Elementary School

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	SE ²	PK-6 Total
Historical¹										
2012-13	52	66	86	83	85	83	79	106	2	642
2013-14	58	72	92	87	84	87	82	85	1	648
2014-15	54	71	86	98	89	88	88	83	0	657
2015-16	37	83	97	81	97	89	87	89	26	686
2016-17	33	67	103	93	86	99	94	91	27	693
2017-18	23	65	99	107	95	97	100	93	28	707
2018-19	20	80	90	99	109	94	97	102	11	702
2019-20	34	58	119	94	99	110	92	99	9	714
2020-21	24	70	89	100	92	94	101	86	17	673
2021-22	26	67	82	95	107	93	101	105	17	693
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios		0.9155 ³	1.3035 ⁴	0.9880	1.0169	0.9898	0.9928	1.0038	0.0199 ⁵	
Projected										
2022-23	28	66	103	85	101	110	95	105	13	706
2023-24	28	72	96	106	89	104	112	98	13	718
2024-25	28	60	100	95	108	88	103	112	13	707
2025-26	28	68	84	99	96	107	87	103	13	685
2026-27	28	68	95	83	101	95	106	87	12	675

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>) and the New Providence School District

²Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio based on birth data five years prior

⁴Birth-to-first grade survival ratio based on birth data six years prior

⁵Average proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to PK-6 subtotals based on the last four years of historical data

Salt Brook Elementary School

Historical enrollments for Salt Brook from 2012-13 to 2021-22, and projected enrollments from 2022-23 to 2026-27, are shown in Table 16. Enrollments had been fairly stable before declining in the last two years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2021-22, enrollment is 606, which is a loss of 49 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 655. Enrollments are projected to decrease throughout the projection period. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 549, which would be a loss of 57 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Table 16
Historical and Projected Enrollments of Salt Brook Elementary School

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	SE ²	PK-6 Total
Historical¹										
2012-13	0	60	113	99	80	102	94	86	21	655
2013-14	0	79	79	114	99	82	105	95	17	670
2014-15	0	60	97	88	116	97	80	99	13	650
2015-16	0	60	90	97	99	112	93	83	23	657
2016-17	0	49	96	94	100	95	110	102	23	669
2017-18	0	55	81	93	96	100	96	108	21	650
2018-19	0	71	89	80	95	94	101	94	26	650
2019-20	0	55	100	92	86	100	96	100	25	654
2020-21	0	62	76	96	94	92	100	95	26	641
2021-22	0	46	75	79	100	96	90	100	20	606
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios		1.0845 ³	1.4705 ⁴	1.0052	1.0400	1.0307	1.0024	0.9897	0.0382 ⁵	
Projected										
2022-23	0	64	69	75	82	103	96	89	22	600
2023-24	0	50	87	69	78	85	103	95	22	589
2024-25	0	59	68	87	72	80	85	102	21	574
2025-26	0	57	79	68	90	74	80	84	20	552
2026-27	0	56	77	79	71	93	74	79	20	549

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>) and the New Providence School District

²Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio based on birth data five years prior

⁴Birth-to-first grade survival ratio based on birth data six years prior

⁵Average proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to PK-6 subtotals

New Providence Middle School

Historical enrollments for New Providence Middle School from 2012-13 to 2021-22, and projected enrollments from 2022-23 to 2026-27, are shown in Table 17. Enrollments generally increased through 2018-19 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in each of the last three years. In 2021-22, enrollment is 376, which is a gain of 20 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 356. Enrollment is projected to increase for the next two years before stabilizing. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 403, which would be a gain of 27 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Table 17
Historical and Projected Enrollments of New Providence Middle School

Year	7	8	SE ²	Total
Historical¹				
2012-13	167	184	5	356
2013-14	195	172	7	374
2014-15	177	196	6	379
2015-16	183	181	3	367
2016-17	174	182	5	361
2017-18	201	179	6	386
2018-19	201	204	6	411
2019-20	202	195	4	401
2020-21	195	199	3	397
2021-22	184	191	1	376
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios	1.0068 ³	0.9874	0.0068 ⁴	
Projected				
2022-23	210	185	3	398
2023-24	198	210	3	411
2024-25	194	196	3	393
2025-26	215	192	3	410
2026-27	188	212	3	403

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>) and the New Providence School District

²Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³Grade 6-7 ratio is based on aggregated 6th grade enrollments from elementary schools.

⁴Average proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to 7-8 subtotals based on the last three years of historical data

New Providence High School

Historical enrollments for New Providence High School from 2012-13 to 2021-22, and projected enrollments from 2022-23 to 2026-27, are shown in Table 18. Enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 612-676. In 2021-22, enrollment is 650.5, which is a gain of 38.5 students from the 2012-13 enrollment of 612. In the next five years, enrollments are projected to continue to be fairly stable. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 669, which would be a gain of 18.5 students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Table 18
Historical and Projected Enrollments of New Providence High School

Year	9	10	11	12	SE ²	9-12 Total
Historical¹						
2012-13	161	145	155	141	10	612
2013-14	173	164	145.5	157.5	6	646
2014-15	156	177	172.5	142	12	659.5
2015-16	171	160	173	165.5	6.5	676
2016-17	149	173	156	171	8	657
2017-18	144	151	169	158	7.5	629.5
2018-19	155	143	152	165	4.5	619.5
2019-20	178	158	144.5	149.5	8	638
2020-21	161	176.5	148.5	144	8	638
2021-22	169	165.5	168	143	5	650.5
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios	0.8533 ³	1.0080	0.9772	0.9798	0.0105 ⁴	
Projected						
2022-23	165	172	164	167	7	675
2023-24	160	168	170	163	7	668
2024-25	179	161	164	167	7	678
2025-26	167	180	157	161	7	672
2026-27	164	168	176	154	7	669

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education <http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/> and the New Providence School District

²Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³Grade 8-9 ratio is based on 8th grade enrollments of New Providence Middle School

⁴Average proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to 9-12 subtotals

Projected Enrollments by Grade Configuration

In Table 19, projected enrollments are shown by grade configuration (PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12). Ungraded special education students were reassigned into each of the grade configurations.

At the elementary level (grades PK-6), enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the next two years before declining. In 2026-27, enrollment is projected to be 1,224, which would represent a loss of 75 students from the 2021-22 enrollment of 1,299.

For New Providence Middle School (grades 7-8) and New Providence High School (grades 9-12), the projected enrollments were discussed previously.

Table 19
Projected Enrollments for Grades PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12
2022-23 to 2026-27

Historical	PK-6	7-8	9-12
2021-22	1,299	376	650.5
Projected	PK-6	7-8	9-12
2022-23	1,306	398	675
2023-24	1,307	411	668
2024-25	1,281	393	678
2025-26	1,237	410	672
2026-27	1,224	403	669
5-year Change	-75	+27	+18.5

Capacity Analysis

Table 20 shows the educational capacities of the school buildings in the New Providence School District in comparison to both the current enrollments in 2021-22 and the enrollment projections in the 2026-27 school year. Using the building capacities from the district's architect, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students"). It should be noted that the capacity values are not fixed and can change from year-to-year based on classroom usage. For instance, additional special education classes in a building would reduce the building's capacity. On the other hand, districts with unhoused students can accommodate these children by increasing class sizes, which in turn increases the school's capacity. As such, the capacity of a school is not a fixed value and can be changed depending on how the building is used.

At the elementary level, Roberts is currently at capacity (-4) while Salt Brook has a surplus of 83 seats. Due to a projected enrollment decline in each school, Roberts is projected to have a small surplus (+14) of seats while Salt Brook is projected to have a greater number of surplus seats (+140).

At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, which share the same building, there is currently a surplus of 187.5 seats. By 2026-27, the number of surplus seats in the building is projected to be lower (+142) due to a projected gain in enrollment.

Table 20
Capacity Analysis
New Providence School District

School	Capacity ^{1,2}	Current Enrollment 2021-22	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2026-27	Difference
Allen W. Roberts E.S. (PK-6)	689	693	-4	675	+14
Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	689	606	+83	549	+140
New Providence M.S. (7-8)	1,214	376	+187.5	403	+142
New Providence H.S. (9-12)		650.5		669	

Notes: ¹FES and District Capacities from Settembrino Architects, dated April 1, 2016

²As the capacities were last calculated in 2016, the actual capacities of the buildings in 2021 may have changed if the buildings' instructional spaces are being used differently than when the capacities were computed.

Appendix

Table A1
Student Yields (PK-12) by Current Length of Ownership in New Providence
Detached Single-Family Homes

Years of Ownership	Housing Units	Students 2018-19	Student Yield
0	168	74	0.44
1	157	103	0.66
2	156	120	0.77
3	144	125	0.87
4	104	107	1.03
5	131	132	1.01
6	83	99	1.19
7	91	125	1.37
8	74	104	1.41
9	73	86	1.18
10	73	96	1.32
11	76	100	1.32
12	88	123	1.40
13	101	104	1.03
14	110	132	1.20
15	67	60	0.90
16	77	68	0.88
17	66	47	0.71
18	80	47	0.59
19	62	35	0.56
20	58	30	0.52
21	64	27	0.42
22	55	21	0.38
23	53	18	0.34
24	57	16	0.28
25	60	8	0.13
26	52	7	0.13
27	45	7	0.16
28	36	4	0.11
29	22	0	0.00
30	38	2	0.05
31	24	1	0.04
32	34	1	0.03
33	30	7	0.23
34	27	0	0.00
35	32	0	0.00
36	17	1	0.06
37	20	1	0.05
38	9	0	0.00
39	15	3	0.20
40	24	5	0.21
41	14	0	0.00
42+	700	146	0.21
Total	3,467	2,192	0.63

Table A2
Student Yields (K-12) for Townhouses/Condominiums in New Providence

Development/ Property Address	Unit Type	Bedrooms	Year Built	Number of Units¹	K-12 Students²	K-12 Yield
1 Southgate Road	Townhouse	2-BR	1985	6	1	0.167
Arbors at Murray Hill (The)	Townhouse	2-BR	1998-2000	11	7	0.636
Foley Square	Townhouse	2-BR	2014-2015	22	6	0.273
Heritage Village	Townhouse	3-BR	1982	17	4	0.235
Murray Hill Manor	Townhouse	2-3 BR	1989, 1994	22	3	0.136
Murray Hill Square	Townhouse/ Condominium	2-BR	1983	56	6	0.107
Riverbend	Townhouse	2-3 BR	2016	13	1	0.077
Salt Brook Manor	Townhouse	3-BR	1986	12	0	0.000
South Gate at Murray Hill	Condominium	N/A	1995	10	0	0.000
Stonefields	Townhouse	3-BR	2012	9	2	0.222
Timothy Field	Condominium	N/A	1993-1994	13	2	0.154
Village at New Providence (The)	Condominium	2-BR	1975	15	13	0.867
Villas at Murray Hill (The)	Townhouse	3-BR	2008	26	3	0.115
Total				232	48	0.207

Note: ¹As derived from the New Providence property database

²Based on 2018-19 enrollment in the New Providence School District

Table A3
Student Yields (K-12) for Apartments in New Providence

Development (Property Address)	Bedrooms	Year Built	Number of Units¹	K-12 Students²	K-12 Yield
6 Southgate Road	N/A	N/A	6	2	0.333
Diane Court	3-BR	1974	20	11	0.550
Murray Hill Apartments (48 Southgate Road)	1-2 BR	1956	172	38	0.221
New Providence Gardens (43 Gales Drive)	1-2 BR	1951	232	32	0.138
Patriot Village (53 Division Avenue)	1-3 BR	2008	18	4	0.222
Spring Garden Apartments (851 Springfield Avenue)	2-BR	1941	210	31	0.148
The Villages (180 Floral Avenue)	2-BR	N/A	50	28	0.560
Total			708	146	0.206

Note: ¹ As derived from internet research

² Based on 2018-19 enrollment in the New Providence School District