

Redistricting Analysis

for the

New Providence School District

July 2022

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Introduction

Statistical Forecasting LLC ("Statistical Forecasting") completed a redistricting analysis for the New Providence School District. One scenario was created and analyzed for the affected elementary attendance areas. The purpose of the analysis is to project elementary school enrollments in the affected attendance areas from 2022-23 through 2026-27, a five-year period, using the revised elementary school attendance boundaries. The projected enrollments were then compared to the existing building capacities as referenced from the district's Long Range Facilities Plan to determine surplus and/or inadequate seating in the district.

Current and Proposed Attendance Areas

Figure 1 shows the district's current elementary school attendance boundaries in 2021-22 and where each student lives. As shown in Table 1, a number of students do not attend their "home" school in 2021-22, which is based on their residence. Table 1 excludes pre-kindergarten students, students living outside of the school district's boundaries and who are attending the New Providence School District, and students residing in New Providence but being educated out of district. The bolded values in the table reflect students who attend their "home" school. For instance, 647 students in the Roberts attendance area attend their home school while 33 students who live in the Roberts attendance area attend Salt Brook. When percentages are computed, 4.9% of students who live in the Roberts instead. Figure 2 shows the location of where each student resides and the elementary school they attend. The forthcoming analysis is based entirely on students attending their assigned or zoned school according to their residence and <u>does not</u> account for students attending a different school within the district for special programs (e.g., gifted and talented, special education, English Language Learner, etc.).

Comparison of Enrollments by Residence and Attendance							
<u>2021-22</u>							

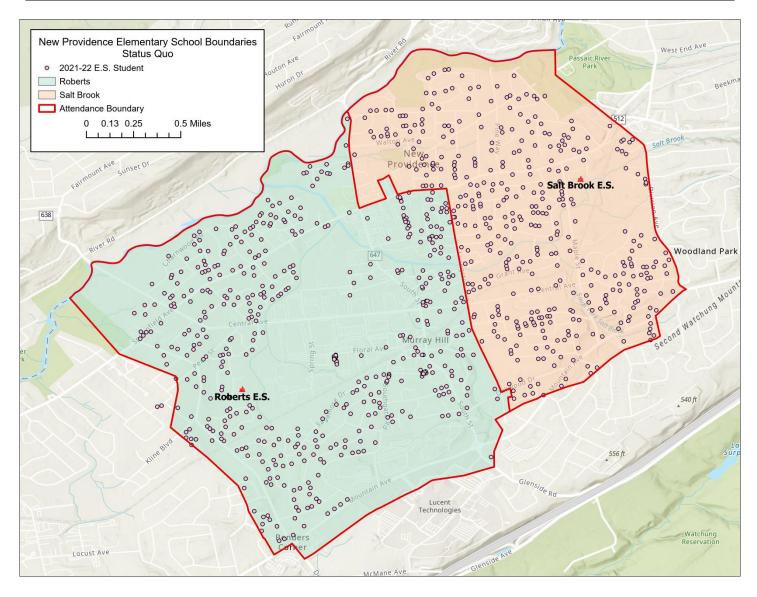
Tabla 1

		Attending		
Residing	School	Roberts E.S. (K-6)	Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	
Resi	Roberts E.S. (K-6)	647	33	
	Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	8	568	

Notes: Bolded values reflect students who attend the school in which they are zoned to attend based on where they live, i.e. "home school."

Pre-kindergarten students, students living outside of New Providence and who are attending the school district, and students educated out of district were excluded.

Figure 1 Elementary School Attendance Areas – Status Quo with 2021-22 Elementary School Students



RUI call New Providence West End Ave Elementary Students by School Attending 2021 - 22 assaic River Park Roberts Student Beekn Salt Brook Student Roberts Salt Brook Attendance Boundary 0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles 1 1 Salt Brook E.S. Woodland Park o MOU Watchung 0 0 0/9 Murray Hill Q 8° AVO 000 0 o ° o Roberts E.S. 540 ft 0 08 00 0 C õ 556 ft Glenside Lucent Technologies Watchung Reservation Locust Ave Glenside McMane Ave

Figure 2 Elementary School Students by School Attending in 2021-22

Proposed Scenario

Figure 3 shows the new elementary attendance boundaries in the proposed scenario, as well as the areas where students would be changing their elementary school based upon their residence. The following represents the highlights of the changes to the elementary zones in the proposed scenario with respect to the status quo:

- Section A in the Roberts attendance area would attend Salt Brook.
- Section B in the Roberts attendance area would attend Salt Brook.
- Section C in the Roberts attendance area would attend Salt Brook.
- Section D in the Roberts attendance area would attend Salt Brook.

With respect to the rationale for the new boundaries, students in the Roberts attendance area residing near the Salt Brook-Roberts boundary were moved to the Salt Brook attendance area to relieve overcrowding in Roberts.

Table 2 shows the number of students in grades K-6 that would need to change schools based on the school district's 2021-22 enrollment. The table shows the maximum number of students if all students in the affected areas moved in 2021-22. However, it is the school district's intention to have a phased-in approach to move students, which will be discussed in the forthcoming section. New students, either those entering kindergarten or students moving into the district to attend elementary school, in Sections A and D would attend Salt Brook in the 2024-25 school year while new students in sections B and C would attend Salt Brook in the 2026-27 school year. Current students in Roberts would be able to complete their education in the school.

Section	Current School	New School	Number of Students
Α	Roberts	Salt Brook	19
В	Roberts	Salt Brook	63
С	Roberts	Salt Brook	38
D	Roberts	Salt Brook	38
Total			158

Table 2					
Number of Elementary Students Changing Schools Based on 2021-22 Enrollment					

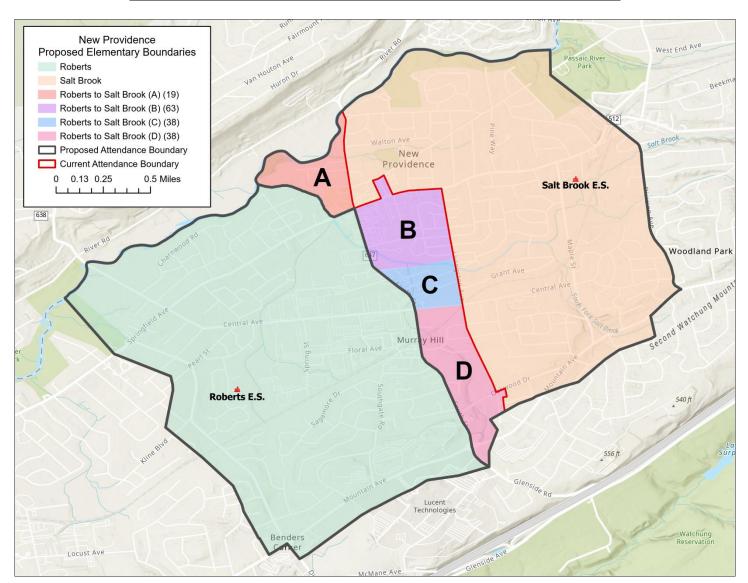


Figure 3 <u>New Providence Proposed Elementary School Attendance Areas</u>

Disruption Factors

Disruption factors were computed for each of the elementary schools. A disruption factor is the percentage of students that would need to change schools as a result of the new attendance areas. The disruption factors were computed based on where students currently reside in 2021-22 and <u>not</u> where they are actually attending. A total of 158 of the district's 1,265 elementary school students would need to change schools, resulting in an overall disruption factor of 12.5% as shown in Table 3. While there would be no disruption in the Salt Brook attendance area, 23.2% of students at Roberts would be disrupted. The disruption factor is hypothetical, since not all students in Sections A-D will be changing schools simultaneously, as the district will be employing a phased-in approach.

School	Enrollment	Proposed Scenario		
501001	2021-22 ¹	Number Disrupted	Percent Disrupted	
Roberts E.S. (K-6)	682	158	23.2%	
Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	583	0	0.0%	
Total	1,265	158	12.5%	

Table 3Disruption Factor by School

Notes: ¹Based on residence and <u>not</u> by actual attendance.

Pre-kindergarten students, students living outside of New Providence and who are attending the school district, and students educated out of district were excluded.

If the district instead implements a phased-in redistricting approach, current students in Roberts would be able to complete their education in the school. New students, either those entering kindergarten or students moving into the district to attend elementary school, would attend an elementary school based on the revised boundaries. This would limit the impact on the student population, as the new boundaries would be phased in one grade at a time. While Table 2 and Figure 3 show the <u>maximum</u> impact in each section if all grades (K-6) in 2021-22 are moved simultaneously, Table 4 shows the impact if entering kindergarten classes are only considered. The table shows the number of kindergarten students in each section from 2016-17 to 2021-22, as well as the average in each section over this time period.

 Table 4

 Number of Kindergarten Students in Sections A-D

<u>2016-17 to 2021-22</u>								
Year	Α	В	С	D				
2016-17	4	7	5	6				
2017-18	2	11	0	4				
2018-19	2	12	5	2				
2019-20	1	4	7	4				
2020-21	1	11	6	4				
2021-22	0	9	4	2				
Average (rounded)	2	9	5	4				

If the phased-in approach is utilized according to the timeline discussed previously, Table 5 shows the estimated number of students in each section that would be affected by the new boundaries in the next five years. No changes would occur until 2024-25. It was assumed that each entering kindergarten class would be the average number of students (rounded) shown from Table 4. In 2026-27, a total of 32 students would be attending Salt Brook instead of Roberts as a result of the new boundaries.

Table 5Number of Students Affected by New Boundaries2022-23 to 2026-27

Year	Α	В	С	D	Total
2022-23	0	0	0	0	0
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0
2024-25	2	0	0	4	6
2025-26	4	0	0	8	12
2026-27	6	9	5	12	32

Elementary School Projections Using Proposed Boundaries

Elementary enrollments were projected from 2022-23 through 2026-27, a five-year period, using the proposed boundaries for the purpose of comparing the projected enrollments with existing building capacities.

To complete this task, student addresses from the New Providence School District were geocoded or "pin-mapped" from 2016-17 through 2021-22 using mapping software. For the scenario under consideration, the proposed boundaries were used to tabulate the number of students in each grade who would have attended each school from 2016-17 to 2021-22. As discussed previously, this may differ from the number who <u>attended</u> each school, as some students do not attend their "home" school. Historical proportions of the number of kindergarten students in each elementary school were computed and multiplied by the projected districtwide kindergarten enrollments from the November 2021 demographic study. Grade 1-6 enrollments were then computed using cohort survival ratios based on the last five years of historical data.

It should be noted that the total enrollments in the district's student address databases differ from the New Jersey Department of Education totals by 17-34 students per year, which does not allow for comparison of the results from this analysis and those from the November 2021 demographic study.

In Table 6, the projected enrollments are shown from 2022-23 through 2026-27 based on student residence and <u>do not</u> reflect additional children from new housing developments that are under construction in New Providence or that are proposed. The projections reflect the school district's intention to move entering kindergarten students in Sections A and D in the 2024-25 school year and entering kindergarten students in Sections B and C in the 2026-27 school year. The projections do not take into account new elementary students who move into the district from other towns in the next five years and reside in Sections A-D.

Table 7 compares the building capacity of each school to its current enrollment, which is the actual enrollment based on attendance and not residence, as well as its projected enrollment in 2026-27 in the proposed scenario. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating. In the proposed boundaries, both elementary buildings are projected to have a seating surplus in 2026-27. Salt Brook is projected to have a larger seating surplus (+144) than Roberts (+106) in 2026-27. In the November 2021 demographic study, it was estimated that there would be approximately 50 additional children from the approved housing developments that will be located in the Roberts attendance area. If 50 students are added to the 2026-27 enrollment projections for Roberts, the number of surplus seats would be reduced to 56.

	Roberts								
Year	РК	К	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2022-23	28	69	92	86	98	109	95	111	688
2023-24	28	65	92	91	87	96	107	96	662
2024-25	28	57	87	91	92	86	95	108	644
2025-26	28	60	76	86	92	91	85	96	614
2026-27	28	46	80	75	87	91	90	86	583
			-	Salt B	rook				-
Year	PK	к	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2022-23	0	57	68	74	82	103	97	85	566
2023-24	0	53	81	67	75	83	104	96	559
2024-25	0	58	76	80	68	76	84	102	544
2025-26	0	61	83	75	81	69	76	83	528
2026-27	0	74	87	82	76	82	69	75	545

 Table 6

 Projected Enrollments by New Attendance Areas with Phased-In Approach

 2022-23 to 2026-27

Table 7 Comparison of Projected Enrollments to Building Capacities Proposed Scenario

School	Status Quo Capacity ^{1,2}		Proposed Scenario		
	Capacity	Actual Enrollment 2021-22 ³	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2026-27	Difference
Roberts E.S. (PK-6)	689	693	-4	583	+106
Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	689	606	+83	545	+144

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 2021-22 may have changed if the buildings' instructional spaces are being used differently than when the capacities were computed.

³Based on actual attendance provided by the NJDOE and <u>not</u> by residence.