



Demographic Study

for the

New Providence School District

April 2024

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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 2024-25 through 2028-29, a five-year period. The previous study was completed for the district in November 2021. 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 districtwide, by grade configuration (PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12), and by school,
- researched new housing starts and analyzed their impact on the school district, and
- compared building capacities to current and projected enrollments.

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 14,529 in 2050, which would be a 6.4% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 879 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, 18.5% of New Providence residents are foreign-born, which is lower than that of New Jersey (23.5%). India is the largest source, accounting for 25.5% of the foreign-born population, while China is the second-largest source (16.4%).

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) were analyzed from 2014-15 through 2023-24, a ten-year period. Enrollments were fairly stable through 2019-20 before declining in 2020-21 and 2021-22 by 58 and 24.5 students, respectively, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Enrollments have stabilized again in the last two years. In 2023-24, enrollment is 2,311.5, which is slightly lower (-34) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 2,345.5.

For grades PK-6, enrollments increased through 2016-17 before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined in the last four years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023-24, enrollment is 1,266, which is a decline of 41 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 1,307.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments generally increased through 2018-19 before stabilizing. In 2023-24, enrollment is 416, which is a gain of 37 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 379.

Finally, at New Providence High School (9-12), enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 619.5-676. In 2023-24, enrollment is 629.5, which is slightly lower (-30) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 659.5.

Kindergarten Replacements

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. Since the district had a half-day kindergarten program prior to instituting a full-day program in 2023-24, it was more appropriate to compare the 12th grade student population to the first grade student population in those years, as the district gains a number of students from kindergarten to first grade when parents elect to send their children to a full-day kindergarten program elsewhere before enrolling them in the public school district for the first grade. The district has experienced positive kindergarten/first grade replacement in eight of the last nine years, ranging from 9-54 students per year. Positive kindergarten/first grade replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten/first grade students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. Conversely, negative kindergarten/first grade replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten/first grade students entering the district is less than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year.

In seven of the last eight instances when positive kindergarten/first grade replacement occurred, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten/first grade replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in an enrollment decline) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). In 2023-24, the district's losses due to negative kindergarten replacement were compounded by a net outward migration of students in the other grades.

Birth Counts

The number of births from 2009-2021 in New Providence was used to project kindergarten enrollments five years later. After peaking at 164 births in 2010, the number of births declined to 109 in 2014 before stabilizing. In the last eight years, the annual number of births has ranged from 109-127. In 2021, there were 116 births, which are 38 fewer births than in 2009 (154).

When comparing birth counts in 2009 to those in 2021 at the elementary attendance area level, the Salt Brook attendance area had a large decline (-32) in the number of births over this time period while there was no change in the number of births in the Roberts attendance area.

Upon aggregating the number of births by elementary attendance area from 2009-2021, the Roberts attendance area (892) had a greater number of births than the Salt Brook attendance area (759).

Population Age Structure

Age-sex diagrams from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses 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 2020, the largest cohort for males was the 10-14 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades 5-9, while the largest cohort for females remained the 45-49 age group. As the largest groups were not ten years older from the 2010 cohorts, migration is likely occurring in New Providence. Over this time period, the greatest declines occurred in the 0-4 age group for males and the 45-49 age group for females. The greatest gains occurred in the 60-64 age group for both males and females. If males and females are aggregated in each age class, there were gains in every age group from 55 and up, indicating a “graying” of the overall population over this time period.

Potential New Housing

New Providence municipal representatives provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. In total, there is the potential for 806 non age-restricted housing units in New Providence (a total of 1,201 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. All of the housing units will consist of multi-family units such as apartments or townhouses.

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 is under construction. Student estimates were not computed for the remaining developments as there are no definitive plans to build at this time and the proposed bedroom distributions were unavailable.** A total of 74 public school children (K-6 = 47, 7-8 = 12, and 9-12 = 15) in grades K-12 are projected at 111 Spring Street. However, it is possible that the number of students coming from this development might be lower, as the proposed development may be considered to be a Transit-Oriented Development (“TOD”) due to its proximity to the Murray Hill train station.

Home Sales

Home sales in New Providence were analyzed from 2001-2023. After peaking at 242 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 117 in 2010 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2012), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 117-142. Since then, home sales have rebounded and generally increased through 2021 before reversing trend. The number of sales declined to 136 in 2023, which is likely due to the increase in mortgage interest rates.

Enrollment Projections

Enrollments (PK-12) were computed for a five-year period, 2024-25 through 2028-29, in two separate projections (baseline and adjusted for housing growth). In the baseline projections, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 2,201 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 110.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 2,311.5. In the adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the next four years before declining. Enrollment is projected to be 2,263 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 48.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

For the elementary grades (PK-6), enrollments are projected to decline for the next four years before stabilizing in both the baseline and adjusted projections. In the baseline projections, enrollment is projected to be 1,191 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 75 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 1,266. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 1,223 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 43 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments are projected to decline, in general, throughout the projection period in both the baseline and adjusted projections. In the baseline projections, enrollment is projected to be 364 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 52 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 416. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 376 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 40 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

For grades 9-12 at New Providence High School, in the baseline and adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to increase for the next four years before reversing trend. In 2028-29, enrollment is projected to be 646 in the baseline projections, which would be a gain of 16.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 629.5. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 664 in 2028-29, which would be a gain of 34.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

Building Capacities

The capacities of the school buildings in the New Providence School District were compared to the current enrollments in 2023-24 and the enrollment projections in the 2028-29 school year. Using the building capacities from the district's Long Range Facilities Plan, 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").

In 2023-24, there is surplus seating in both elementary schools, with the largest being at Salt Brook (+97). At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, which share the same building, there are currently 168.5 surplus seats in 2023-24.

By 2028-29, Salt Brook is projected to have a greater number of surplus seats (+132) due to a projected enrollment decline while the number of surplus seats at Roberts (+23) is projected

to be similar to its current value. At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, surplus seating (+174) is projected to be similar to the current number of surplus seats.

Final Thoughts

After a period of stability, enrollments (PK-12) in the New Providence School District declined in 2020-21 and 2021-22, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic, before stabilizing again. In the next five years, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable. If not for the impending new housing developments in the borough, enrollments would likely decline. The additional children from the new housing developments are likely to offset much of the enrollment decline that would have occurred in the school district.

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study update for the New Providence School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2024-25 through 2028-29, a five-year period. The previous study was completed for the district in November 2021. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

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Enrollment Projections from November 2021 Report

In our previous demographic study completed in November 2021, enrollments were projected from 2022-23 through 2026-27, a five-year period. Table 1 compares the projected enrollments (PK-12) to the actual enrollments for the first two 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 November 2021 Report

Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2022-23	2,379	2,341	+38	+1.6%
2023-24	2,386	2,311.5	+74.5	+3.2%

In our previous study, enrollments were projected to increase for the first two years of the projection period before reversing trend. While there was a small enrollment increase in the first year of the projection period, enrollments declined in the second year. As such, enrollments were overestimated in each year of the projection period. Error rates were 1.6% in the first year of the projection period and 3.2% in the second year. Expressed in numbers, the projections differed from actual enrollments by 38-74.5 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.¹ For a five-year projection, this would mean that a 5% error rate in the

¹ 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)

fifth year would be acceptable. The projections were outside this parameter in both years of the projection period.

In Table 2, projected enrollments are compared to the actual enrollments for the first two 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 4.4%-6.5%. Expressed in numbers, the projections differed from actual enrollments by 30-44 students. Of the four schools, Allen W. Roberts Elementary School had the greatest percent errors in each year of the projection period. Upon further inspection, most of the error was due to over-projecting kindergarten in 2022-23, whose error was compounded in the following year as the students moved through the system. At Salt Brook Elementary School (K-6), enrollments were slightly underestimated in each year as error rates ranged from 0.5%-1.2%, which corresponds to a numerical difference range of 3-7 students. Of the four schools, Salt Brook Elementary School had the lowest percent error in the second year of the projection period.

Table 2
Comparison of Projected to Actual Enrollments by School
from November 2021 Report

Year	Allen W. Roberts Elementary School (PK-6)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2022-23		706	676	+30	+4.4%
2023-24		718	674	+44	+6.5%
Year	Salt Brook Elementary School (K-6)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2022-23		600	607	-7	-1.2%
2023-24		589	592	-3	-0.5%
Year	New Providence Middle School (7-8)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2022-23		398	398	0	+0.0%
2023-24		411	416	-5	-1.2%
Year	New Providence High School (9-12)	Projected	Actual	Difference	% Error
2022-23		675	660	+15	+2.3%
2023-24		668	629.5	+38.5	+6.1%

At New Providence Middle School (7-8), the projected enrollments were nearly identical to the actual enrollments, as error rates ranged from 0.0%-1.2%. Expressed in numbers, the projections differed from actual enrollments by 0-5 students. Of the four schools, New Providence Middle School had the lowest percent error in the first year of the projection period.

Finally, for New Providence High School (9-12), enrollments were overestimated in each year of the projection period. Error rates ranged from 2.3%-6.1%, which corresponds to a numerical difference range of 15-38.5 students.

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 acceptable.² The error rates in each school were 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.

² *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 1940-2050 are shown in Table 3 and Figure 1. From 1940-1970, the population grew nearly six-fold, with its greatest gain occurring in the 1950s (+203.0%) when the population tripled. After declines in the 1970s and 1980s, the population reversed trend and has increased in the last three decades. In the most recent decade, there was a gain of 1,479 persons.

Table 3
Historical and Projected Populations for New Providence
1940-2050

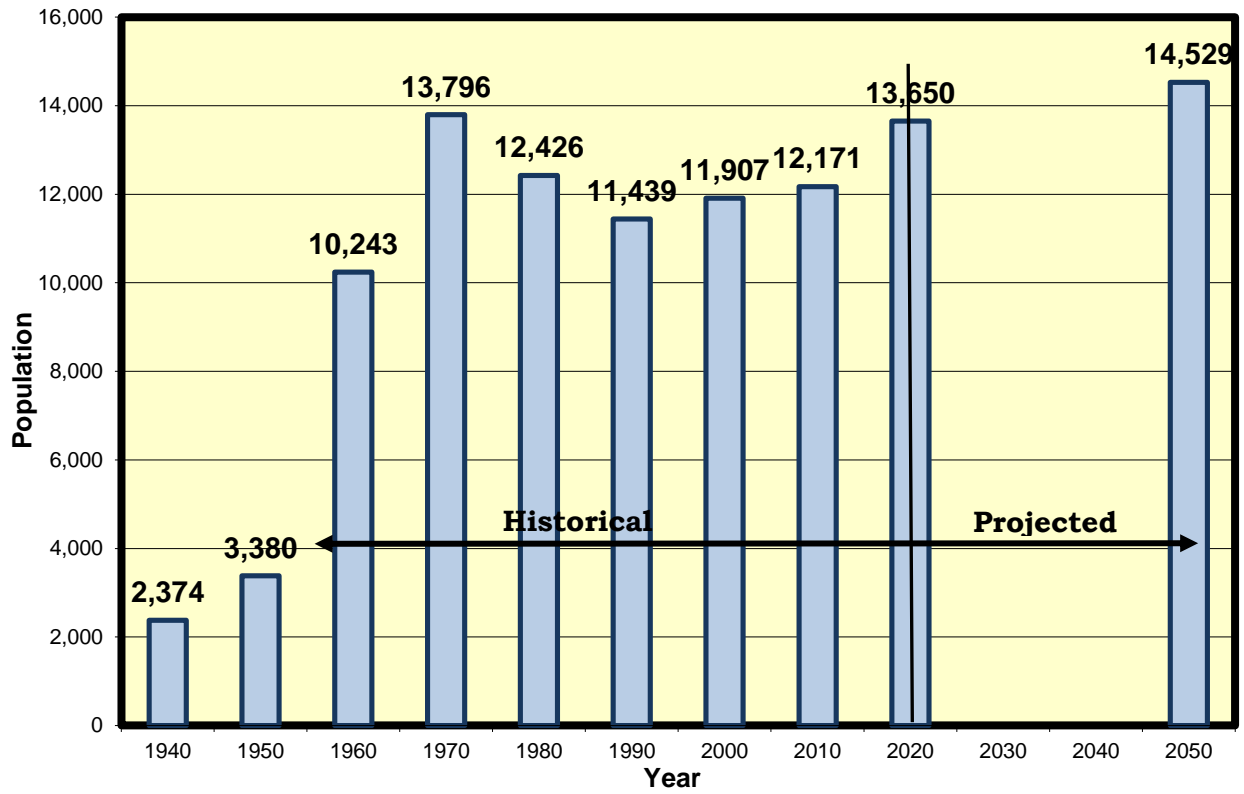
Year	Population	Percent Change
Historical¹		
1940	2,374	N/A
1950	3,380	+42.4%
1960	10,243	+203.0%
1970	13,796	+34.7%
1980	12,426	-9.9%
1990	11,439	-7.9%
2000	11,907	+4.1%
2010	12,171	+2.2%
2020	13,650	+12.2%
Projected²		
2050	14,529	+6.4%

Sources: ¹ United States Census Bureau

² North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, Inc. (2021)

A population projection for 2050, which was prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (“NJTPA”), indicates that the population will continue to increase. However, as the projection was based off data from 2017, the NJTPA needs to revise its projection now that the 2020 Census results are available. As it currently stands, the forecast projects the population to be 14,529 in 2050, which would be a 6.4% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 879 persons.

Figure 1
Historical and Projected Populations for New Providence
1940-2050



New Providence Demographic Profile

In Table 4, selected demographic characteristics of New Providence are compared from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses and the 2008-2012 and 2018-2022 American Community Surveys (“ACS”). 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 household 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 2018 and December 2022, 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 2018 to 2022, 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. Therefore, 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, which is a gain of 2.8 percentage points from the 2010 percentage (6.4%). Figures 2-4 show the White, Asian, and Hispanic percentages by Census block group, which are the three 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 eastern and northern sections of the borough in each of the elementary attendance areas. The Asian percentage is greatest in the central section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area, while the Hispanic percentage is greatest in the central and northern sections of the borough in both of the elementary attendance areas.

Regarding nativity, 18.5% of New Providence residents were foreign-born in the 2018-2022 ACS, which is a loss of 1.3 percentage points from the 2008-2012 ACS percentage (19.8%). As a point of comparison, New Jersey’s foreign-born resident percentage was 23.5% in the 2022 ACS, which is higher than that of New Providence. While not shown in the table, place of birth, which serves as a proxy for country of origin, indicates that India and China (tie) were the largest sources of immigrants in the 2008-2012 ACS, accounting for 14.8% of the foreign-born population. In the 2018-2022 ACS, India is the largest source and accounts for a much larger share (25.5%) of the foreign-born population. China is now the second-largest source (16.4%). Figures 5 and 6 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 northern sections of the borough in both of the elementary attendance areas. The percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” is greatest in the central section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area.

Table 4
Selected Demographic Characteristics of New Providence

Race Origin¹	2008-2012 ACS 2010 Census	2018-2022 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	19.8%	18.5%
Age		
Under 18	27.3%	25.2%
18-64	58.8%	56.9%
65 and over	13.9%	17.9%
Median age	41.0 years	42.8 years
Educational Attainment		
Bachelor's degree or higher	60.6%	69.6%
Graduate or professional degree	27.7%	34.2%
Income		
Median household income	\$124,504	\$167,188
Percentage of Persons in Poverty ages 5-17	7.4%	0.7%
Housing Units		
Total number	4,537	5,497
Occupied units	4,408 (97.2%)	5,071 (92.3%)
Owner-occupied units	3,375 (76.6%)	3,877 (76.5%)
Renter-occupied units	1,033 (23.4%)	1,194 (23.5%)
Median value of an owner-occupied unit	\$594,000	\$700,700
Average household size	2.73	2.67
Housing Type¹		
Total number	4,366	5,331
1-unit, attached or detached	3,470 (79.5%)	3,828 (71.8%)
Two units	147 (3.4%)	197 (3.7%)
Three or four units	443 (10.1%)	171 (3.2%)
Five to nine units	57 (1.3%)	239 (4.5%)
10 to 19 units	145 (3.3%)	188 (3.5%)
20 or more units	104 (2.4%)	708 (13.3%)
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Sources: American Community Survey (2008-2012 and 2018-2022), 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 increased from 41.0 years in 2010 to 42.8 years in 2020, which is higher than the median age in New Jersey (39.9 years). During the same time period, the percentage of people under the age of 18 years, which corresponds predominantly to school-age children, declined from 27.3% to 25.2%. Figure 7 shows the percentage of school-age children (5-17) in New Providence by Census block group. The greatest percentages of school-age children are in the eastern and western sections of the borough in each of the elementary attendance areas.

Regarding educational attainment for adults aged 25 and over, 69.6% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher in the 2018-2022 ACS as compared to 60.6% in the 2008-2012 ACS, which is a gain of 9.0 percentage points. New Providence is a highly-educated population, as its percentage of persons having a bachelor's degree or higher is much greater than that of New Jersey (43.5%). The percentage of persons with graduate or professional degrees increased from 27.7% to 34.2% during this time period, a 6.5 percentage-point gain.

Median household income increased from \$124,504 in the 2008-2012 ACS to \$167,188 in the 2018-2022 ACS, a gain of 34.3%. By comparison, median household income in New Jersey is 96,346, which is \$71,000 lower than that of New Providence. During this time period, the percentage of school-age children (5-17) that are in poverty declined from 7.4% to 0.7%, a loss of 6.7 percentage points. Figure 8 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 central section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area.

Regarding housing, there were 5,497 housing units in New Providence in 2020, which is a gain of 960 units (+21.2%) from 2010. Over this time period, the overall occupancy rate declined from 97.2% to 92.3% and the average household size declined from 2.73 to 2.67 persons. Renter-occupied units accounted for 23.5% of the occupied units in 2020, 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 (38.7%). Finally, the median home price of an owner-occupied unit in the 2018-2022 ACS was \$700,700, which is an 18.0% increase from the value reported in the 2008-2012 ACS (\$594,000). The median home price of an owner-occupied unit in New Providence is \$272,000 greater than that of New Jersey (\$428,900).

With respect to housing type, 71.8% of homes in the 2018-2022 ACS were one-unit, either attached or detached, which is a 7.7 percentage-point decline from the 2008-2012 ACS percentage (79.5%). Housing with 20 or more units, which contains renters, was the second-largest type of housing in the 2018-2022 ACS, consisting of 13.3% of the housing stock. Homes with 3-4 units had been the second-largest type of housing in the 2008-2012 ACS. Over this time period, the largest percentage-point change (+10.9) occurred in housing with 20 or more units.

Figure 2
New Providence White Percentage

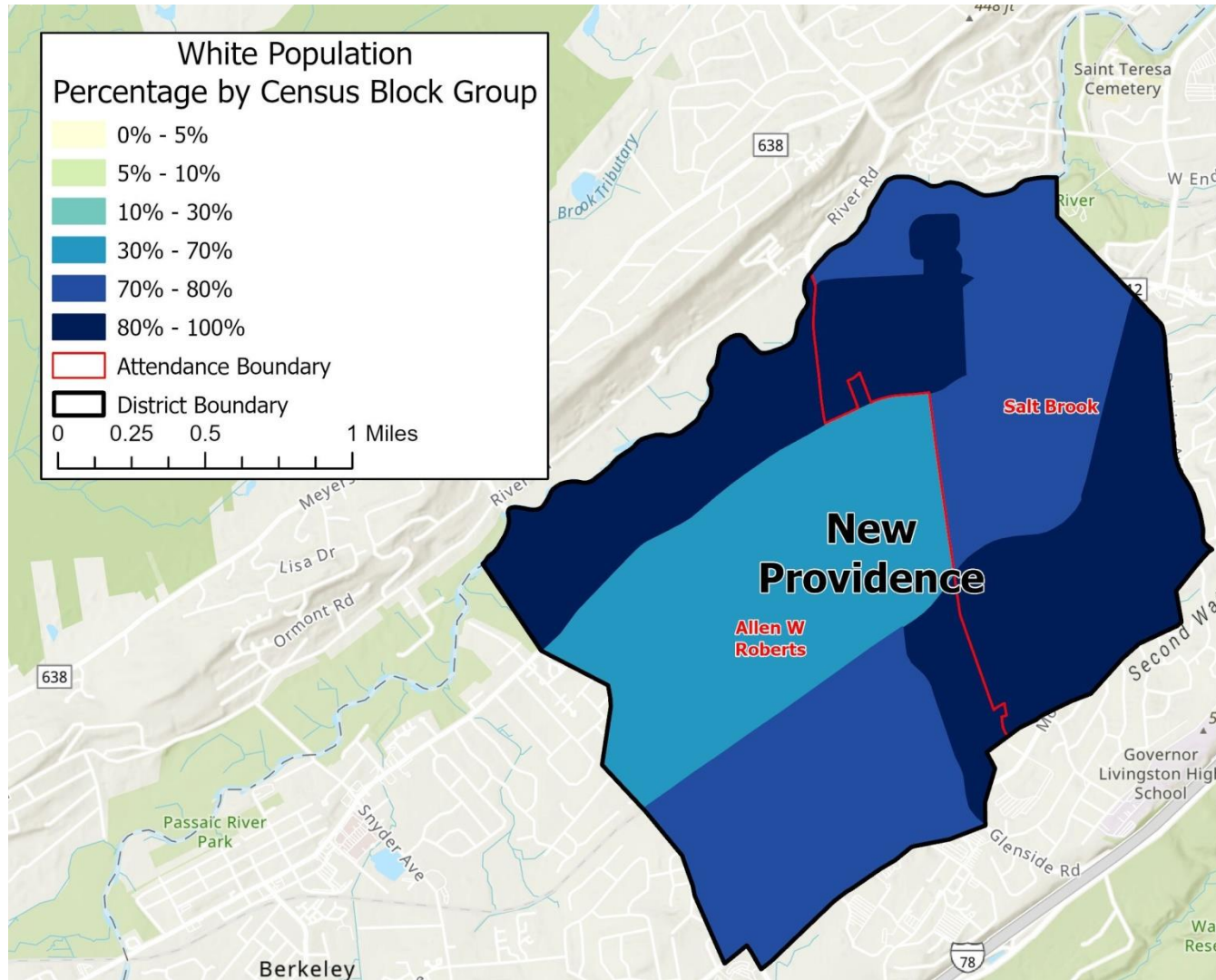


Figure 3
New Providence Asian Percentage

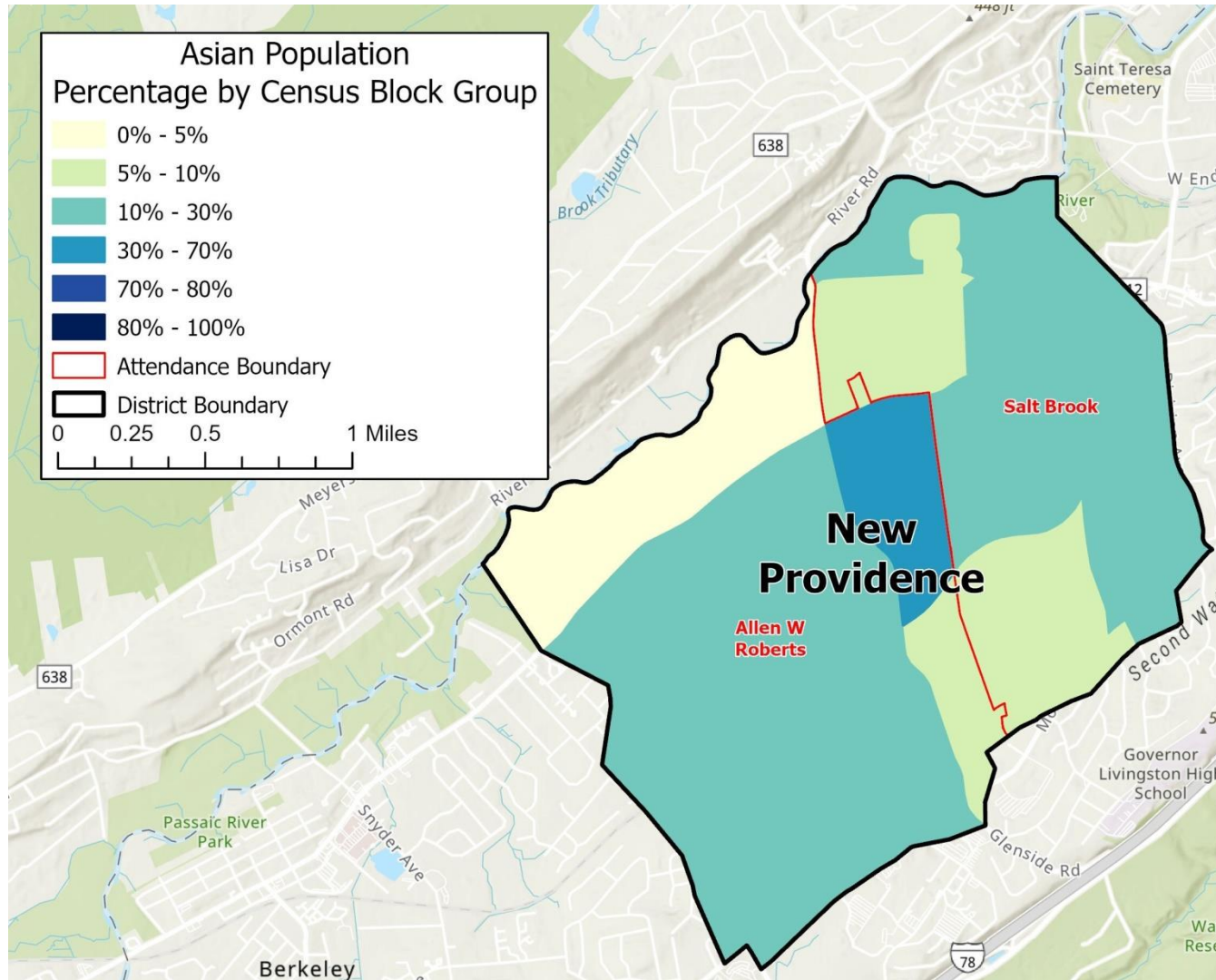


Figure 4
New Providence Hispanic Percentage

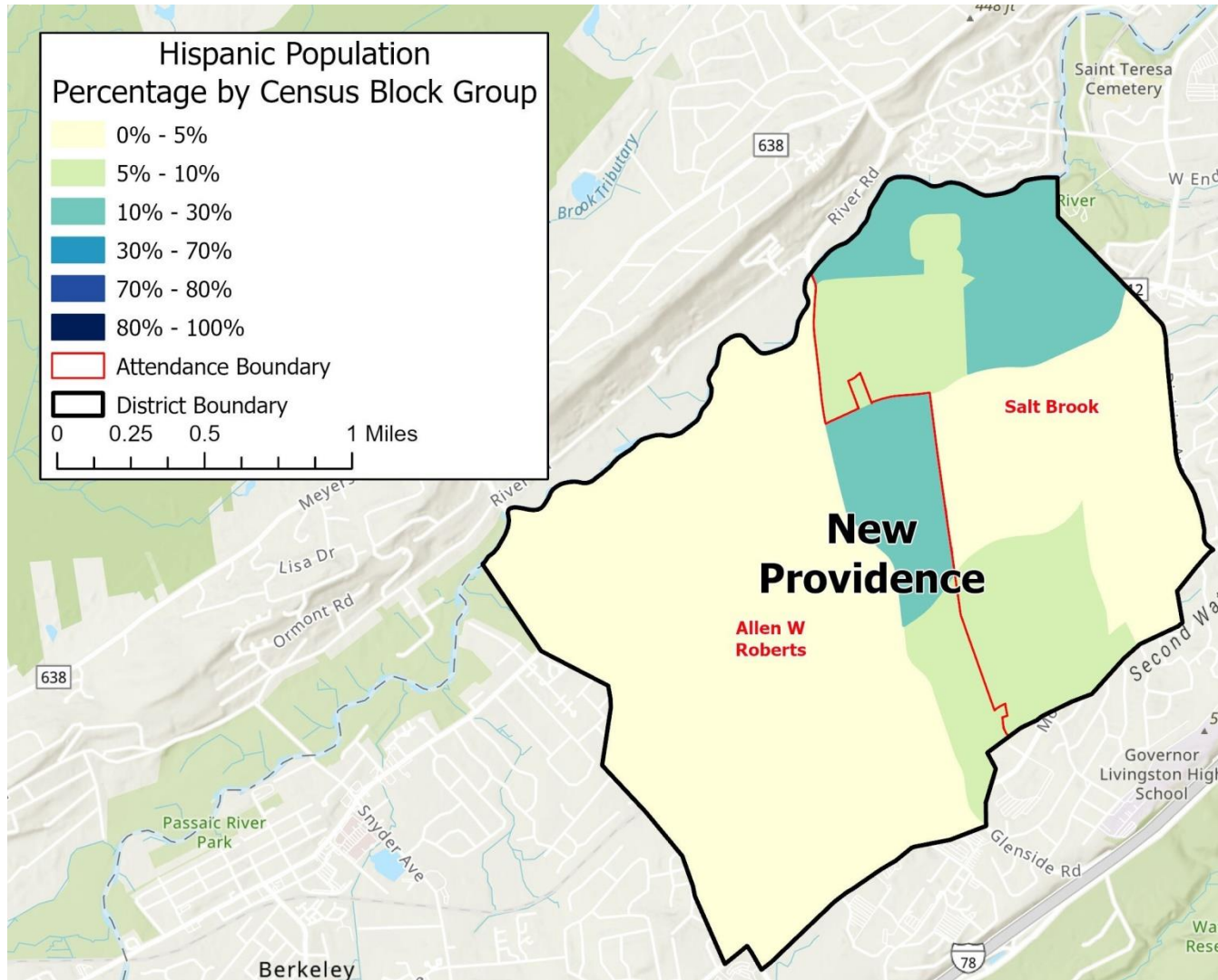


Figure 5
New Providence Foreign-Born Percentage

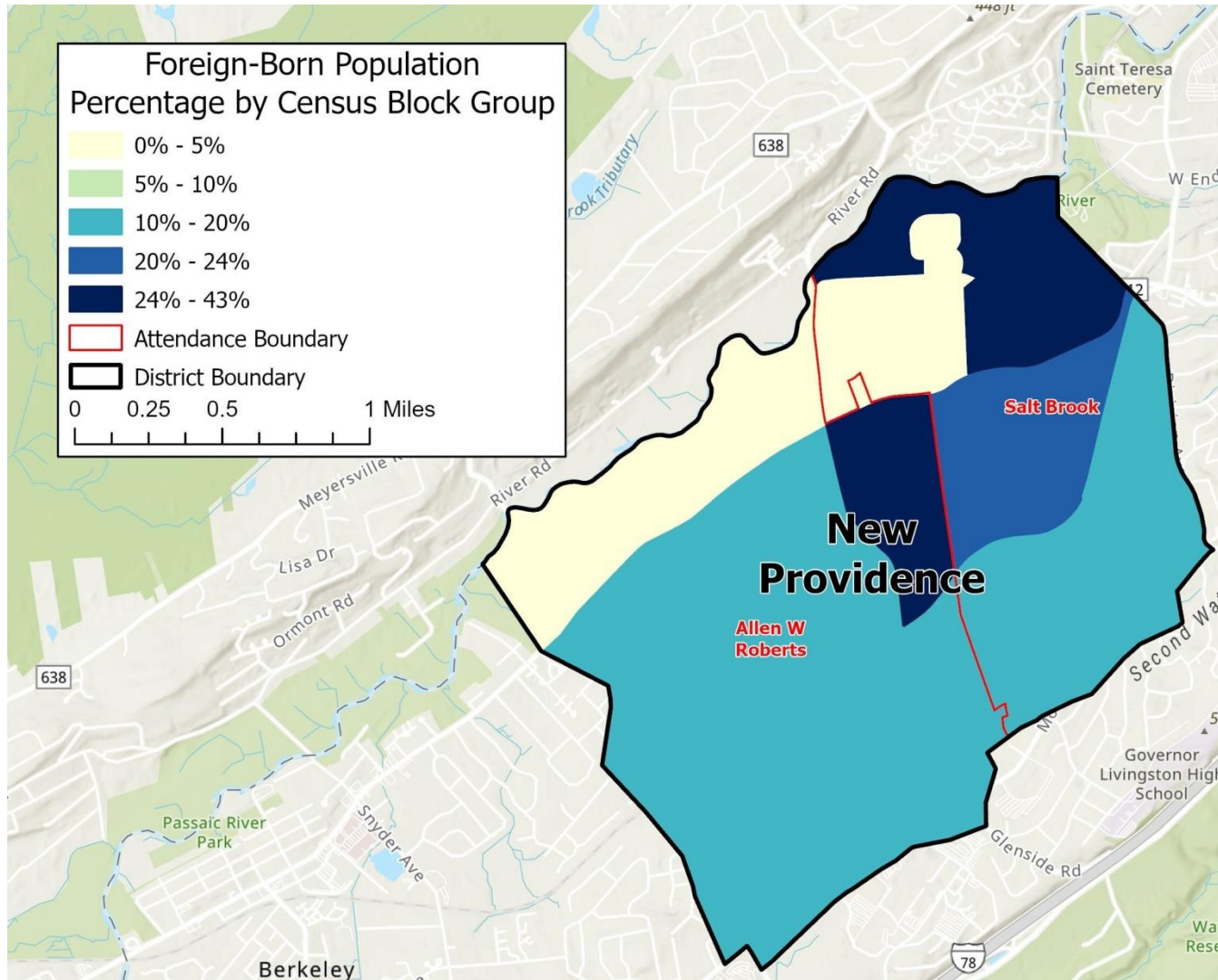


Figure 6
New Providence Percentage of Persons Speaking English Less than "Very Well"

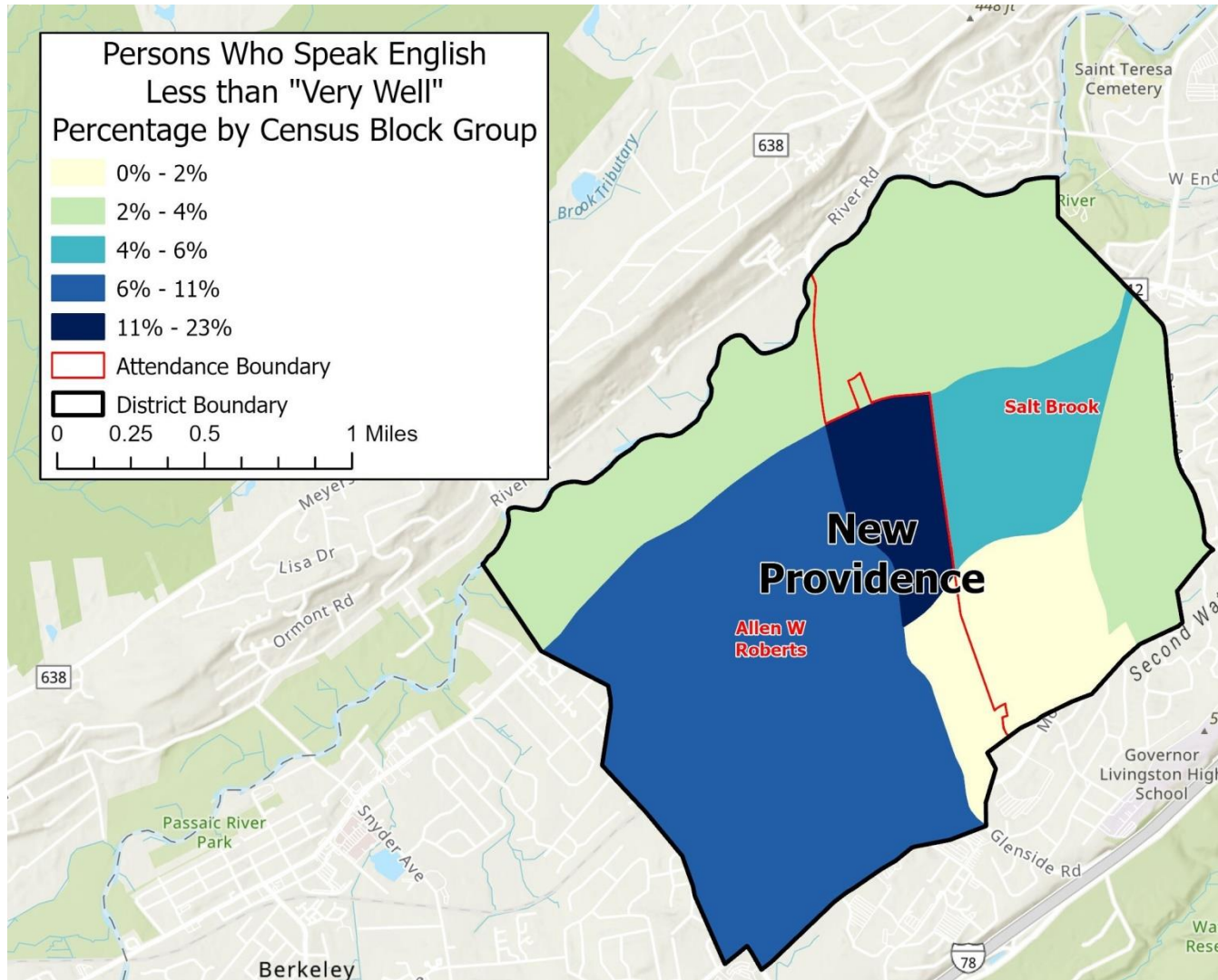


Figure 7
New Providence School-Age Population (5-17) Percentage

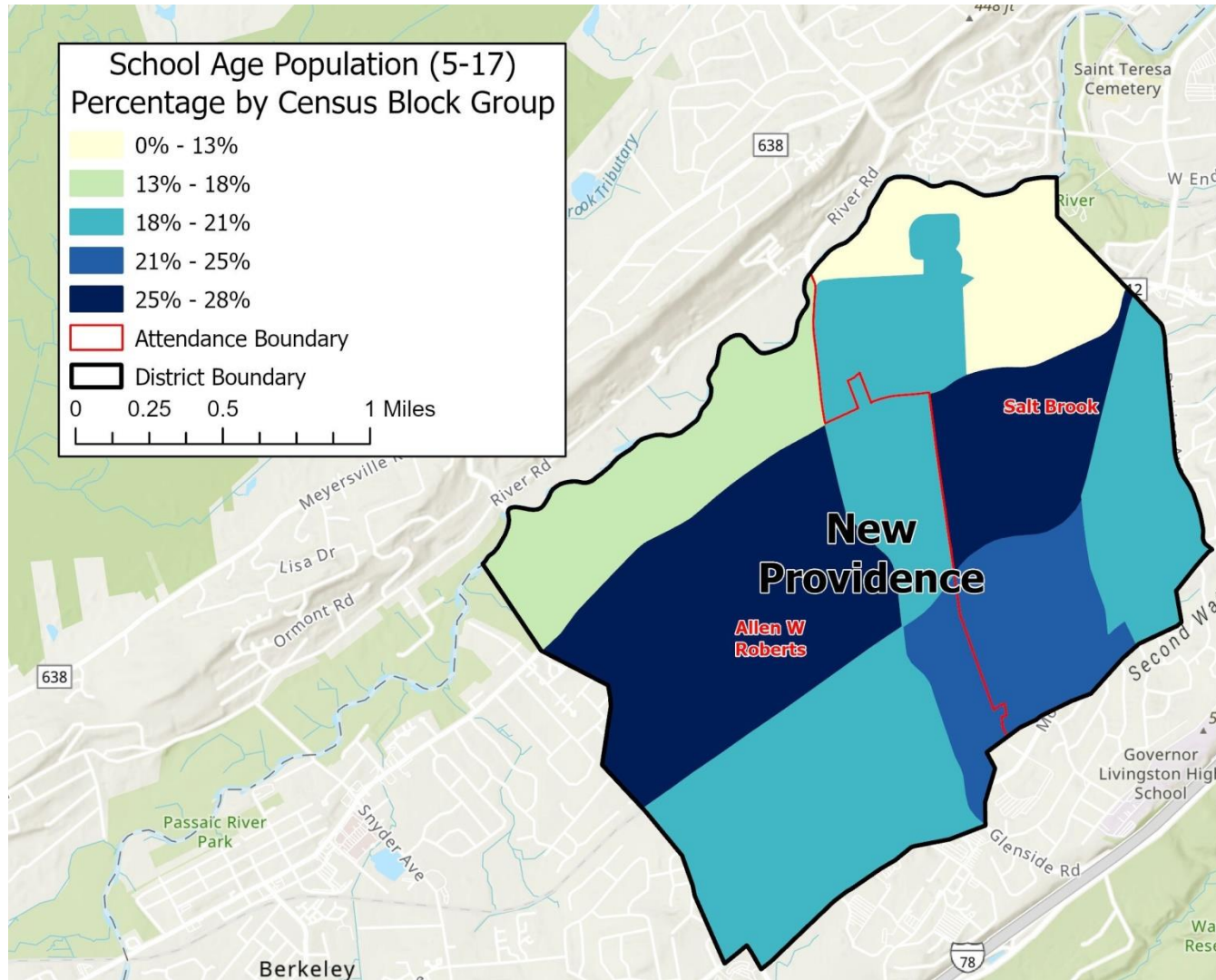
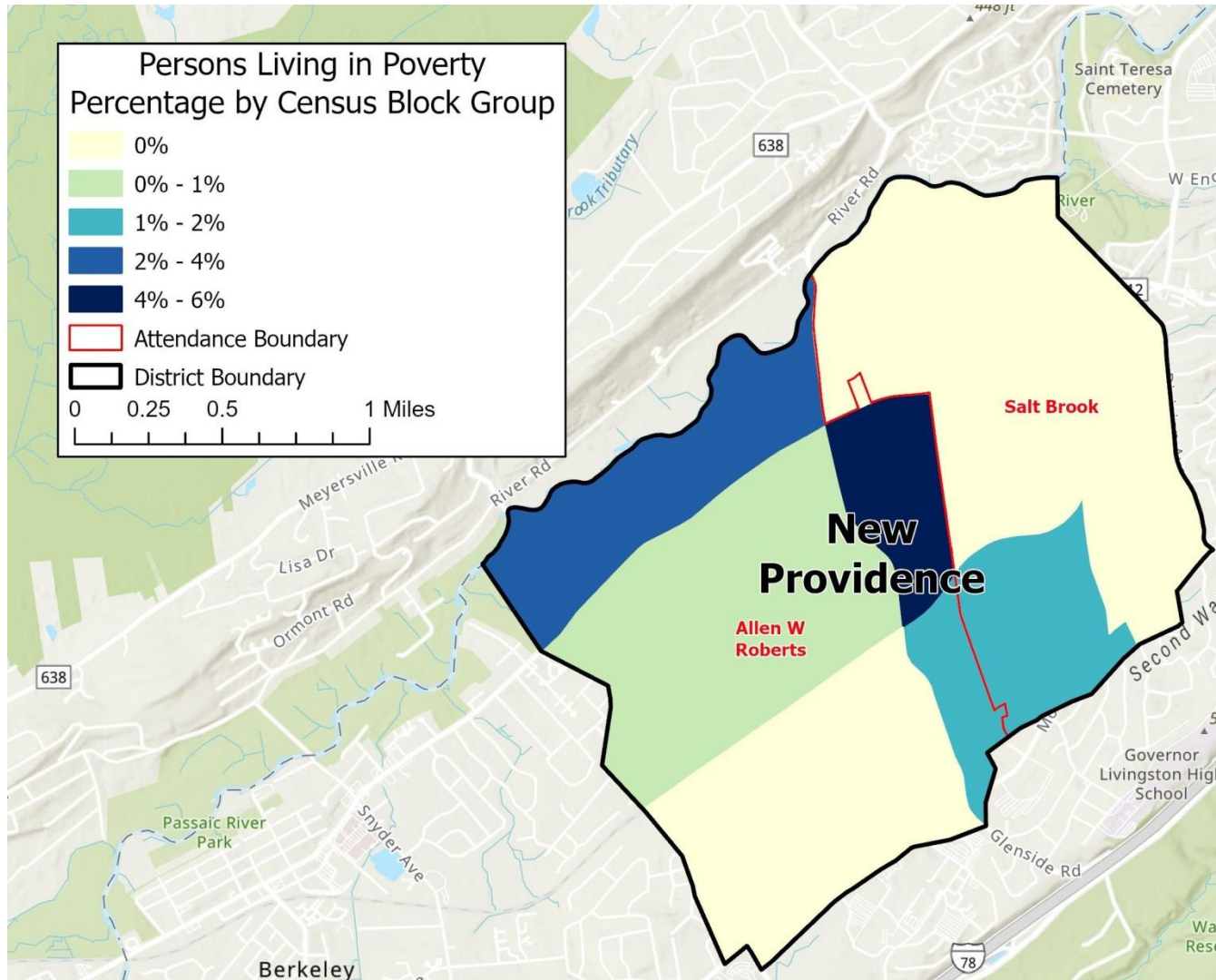


Figure 8
New Providence Percentage of Persons Living in Poverty



District Overview

The New Providence School District has four (4) schools educating children in grades pre-kindergarten through twelfth. Children attend either Allen W. Roberts Elementary School (“Roberts”) or Salt Brook Elementary School (“Salt Brook”) for grades K-6. Grade-level and special education pre-kindergarten children attend Roberts. All children then attend New Providence Middle School for grades 7-8 before advancing to New Providence High School for grades 9-12. In Figure 9, the location of each of the district’s schools is shown with respect to the municipal boundaries. Figure 10 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”) methodology.³ 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.

³ As computed by Settembrino Architects, dated April 1, 2016.

Figure 9
School Locations – New Providence School District

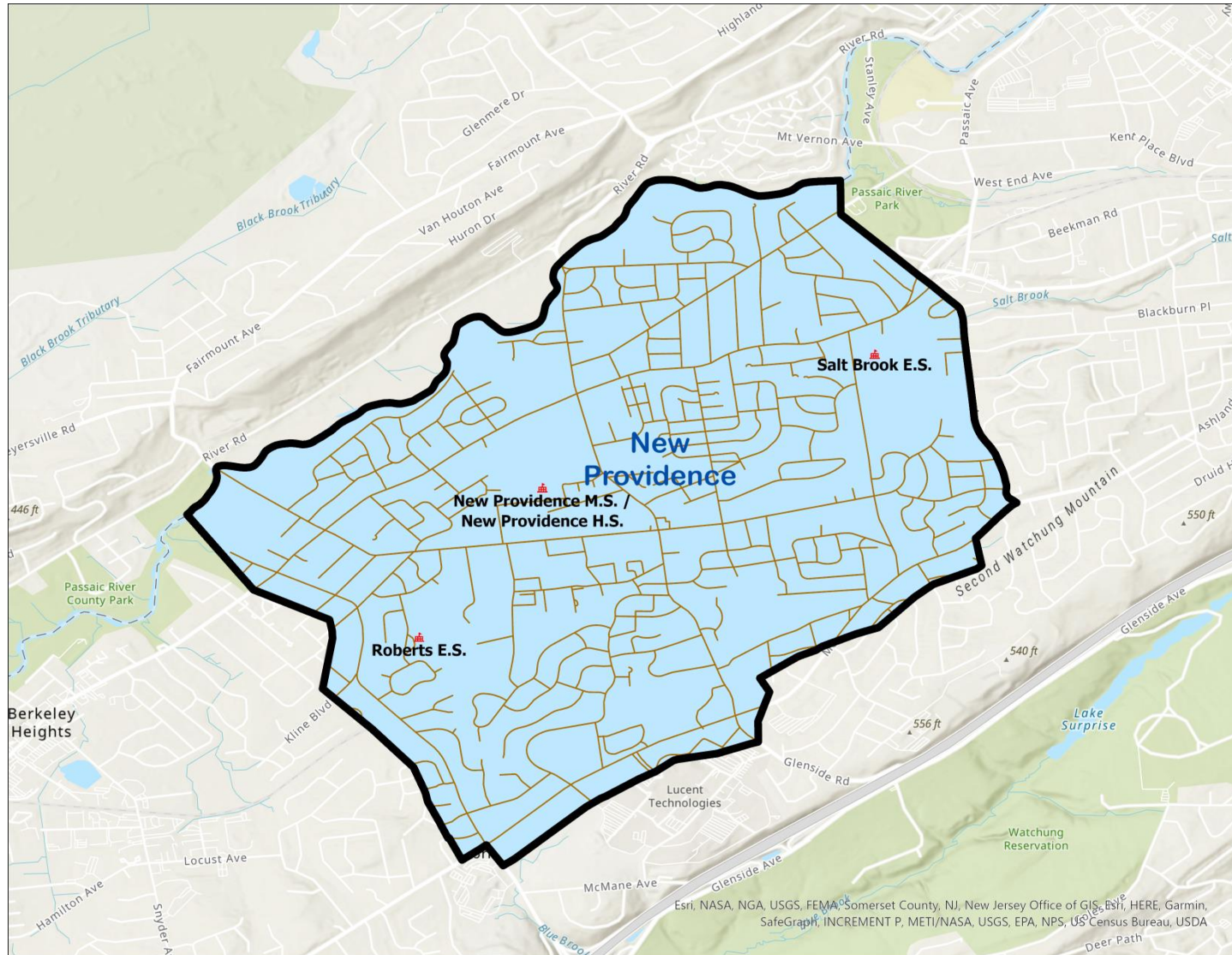
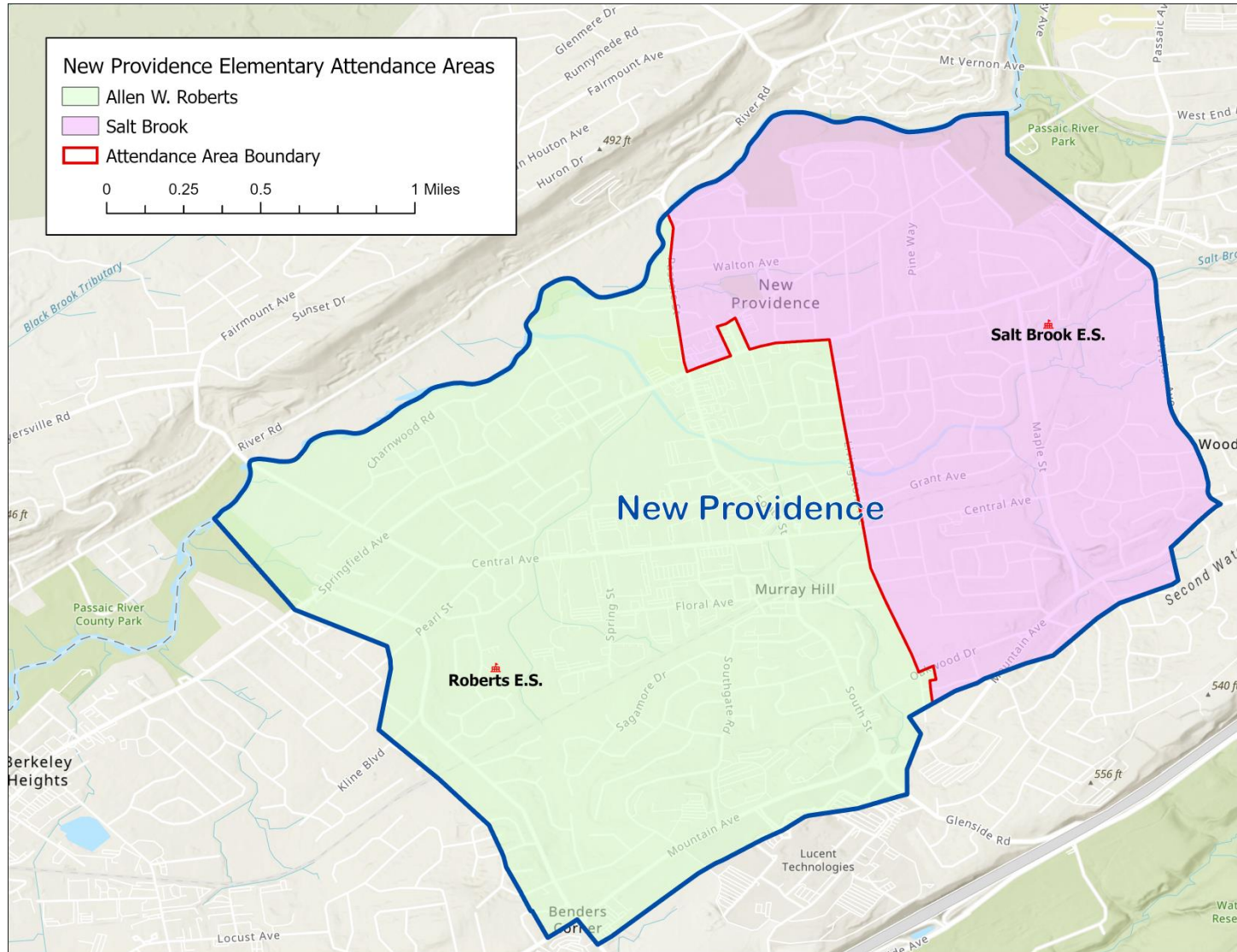


Figure 10
Elementary School Attendance Areas – New Providence School District



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 and outward migration, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment and inward migration. 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. The CSR method is most applicable for districts that have relatively stable 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 compute an average survival ratio, which is then used to calculate grade-level enrollments five years into the future.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) for the New Providence School District from 2014-15 through 2023-24, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 11 and Table 5. Enrollments were fairly stable through 2019-20 before declining in 2020-21 and 2021-22 by 58 and 24.5 students, respectively, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Enrollments have stabilized again in the last two years. In 2023-24, enrollment is 2,311.5, which is slightly lower (-34) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 2,345.5.

Figure 11
New Providence School District Historical Enrollments
2014-15 to 2023-24

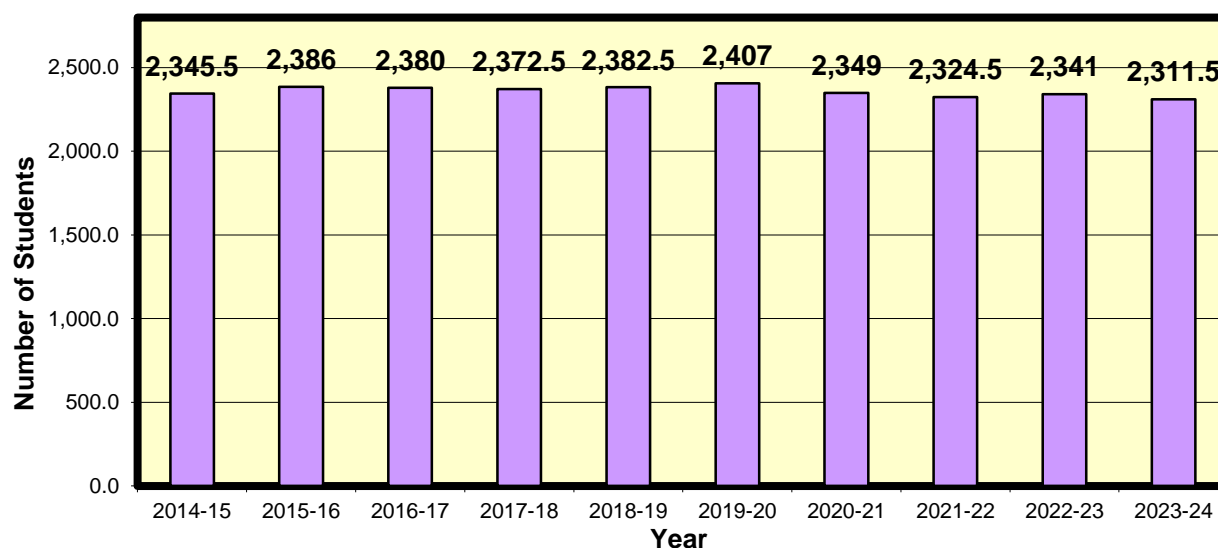


Table 6 shows computed grade-by-grade survival ratios from 2014-15 to 2023-24. In addition, the average, minimum, and maximum survival ratios are shown for the past ten years along with the five-year averages, which were used to project enrollments. The average survival ratios also indicate the net migration by grade, where values over 1.000 reflect net inward migration and values below 1.000 reflect net outward migration. Seven of the 13 average survival ratios (five-year averages) were above 1.000, which does not show a clearly defined migration trend. In 2020-21, which represents the first year of the coronavirus pandemic, five survival ratios were the lowest value in the last decade (three of which were in the elementary school grades) and are bolded in the table. The decline in the ratios is likely due to the pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.), or may have had to relocate. In comparing the five-year averages with the ten-year averages, the most notable differences were for birth to kindergarten and kindergarten to first grade, which have experienced an increase and decline in their respective ratios in the near term. The increase in the average birth-to-kindergarten ratio is likely due to the district's change from a half-day to a full-day kindergarten program in 2023-24. The remaining differences were very small, demonstrating the long-term stability of the survival ratios over the last decade, although nine of 13 differences were negative, indicating a decline in the ratios in the short term.

Table 5
New Providence School District Historical Enrollments
2014-15 to 2023-24

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
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	6.5	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	7.5	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	4.5	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	25	113	157	174	207	189	191	205	37	1,298	184	191	1	376	169	165.5	168	143	5	650.5	2,324.5
2022-23	23	111	157	177	173	210	194	201	37	1,283	211	187	0	398	165	166	159	165.5	4.5	660	2,341
2023-24	19	144	145	163	178	183	206	193	35	1,266	198	215	3	416	159	154	157.5	157	2	629.5	2,311.5

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

² Pre-kindergarten regular education enrollment

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

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

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

Table 6
New Providence School District Historical Survival Ratios
2014-15 to 2023-24

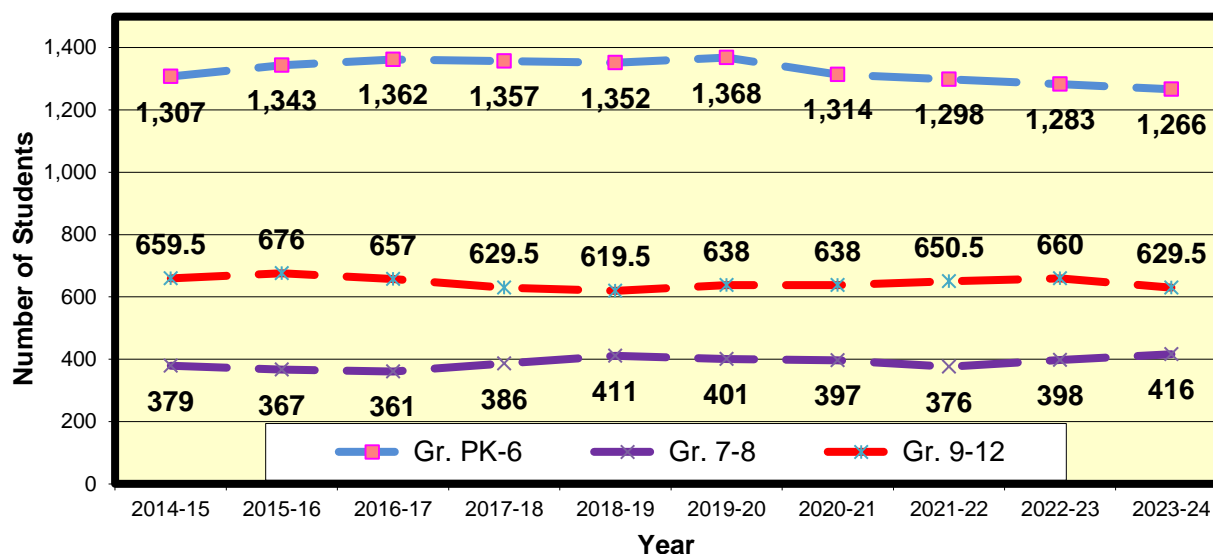
Progression Years	B-K	K-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
2014-15 to 2015-16	0.8720	1.4275	0.9727	1.0538	0.9805	0.9730	1.0238	1.0055	1.0226	0.8724	1.0256	0.9774	0.9594
2015-16 to 2016-17	0.9206	1.3916	1.0000	1.0449	0.9898	1.0149	1.0722	1.0116	0.9945	0.8232	1.0117	0.9750	0.9884
2016-17 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
2021-22 to 2022-23	0.8740	1.3894	1.1274	0.9943	1.0145	1.0265	1.0524	1.0293	1.0163	0.8639	0.9822	0.9607	0.9851
2022-23 to 2023-24	1.2000	1.3063	1.0382	1.0056	1.0578	0.9810	0.9948	0.9851	1.0190	0.8503	0.9333	0.9488	0.9874
Maximum Ratio	1.2000	1.5517	1.1274	1.0561	1.0591	1.0269	1.0722	1.0415	1.0287	0.8725	1.0280	1.0105	1.0128
Minimum Ratio	0.8633	1.1894	0.8950	0.9943	0.9805	0.9571	0.9628	0.9799	0.9701	0.7912	0.9333	0.9399	0.9594
Avg. 5-Year Ratios	1.0156	1.3363	1.0288	1.0140	1.0235	0.9979	1.0075	1.0027	1.0000	0.8473	0.9838	0.9503	0.9830
Avg. 10-Year Ratios	0.9662	1.4065	1.0140	1.0255	1.0152	0.9994	1.0129	1.0111	1.0034	0.8460	0.9998	0.9720	0.9836
Diff. Between 5-Year and 10-Year Ratios	+0.0494	-0.0701	+0.0147	-0.0115	+0.0082	-0.0016	-0.0054	-0.0084	-0.0035	+0.0012	-0.0160	-0.0216	-0.0006

Notes: Bolded values reflect survival ratios from 2019-20 to 2020-21, which represents the first year of the coronavirus pandemic.
Blue shaded cell reflects birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio for a full-day kindergarten program.

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 12 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 increased through 2016-17 before stabilizing. However, enrollments have declined in the last four years, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023-24, enrollment is 1,266, which is a decline of 41 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 1,307. For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments generally increased through 2018-19 before stabilizing. In 2023-24, enrollment is 416, which is a gain of 37 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 379. Finally, at New Providence High School (9-12), enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 619.5-676. In 2023-24, enrollment is 629.5, which is slightly lower (-30) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 659.5.

Figure 12
New Providence School District
Historical Enrollments by Grade Configuration
2014-15 to 2023-24



Kindergarten and First Grade Replacement

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. Since the district had a half-day kindergarten program prior to instituting a full-day program in 2023-24, it was more appropriate to compare the 12th grade student population to the first grade student population in those years, as the district gains a number of students from kindergarten to first grade when parents elect to send their children to a full-day kindergarten program elsewhere before enrolling them in the public school district for the first grade. The district has experienced positive kindergarten/first grade replacement in eight of the last nine years. Positive kindergarten/first grade replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten/first grade students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. Conversely, negative kindergarten/first grade replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten/first grade students entering the district is less than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. As shown in Figure 13, positive kindergarten/first grade replacement has ranged from 9-54 students per year. The change from positive to negative kindergarten/first grade replacement in 2023-24 was due to a larger kindergarten class as a result of the new full-day kindergarten program. In 2023-24, there was a loss of 21.5 students due to kindergarten replacement, as 165.5 twelfth graders graduated in 2022-23 and were replaced by 144 kindergarten students in 2023-24.

Figure 13
New Providence School District
Historical Kindergarten/First Grade Replacement

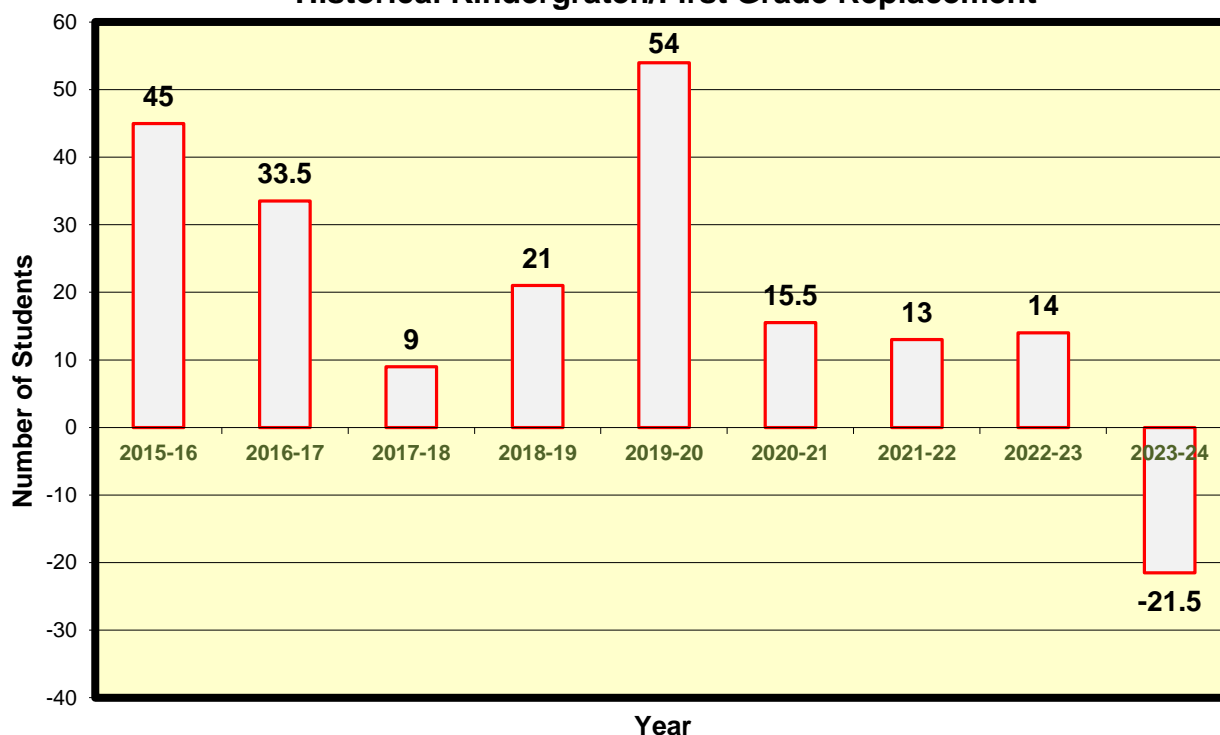
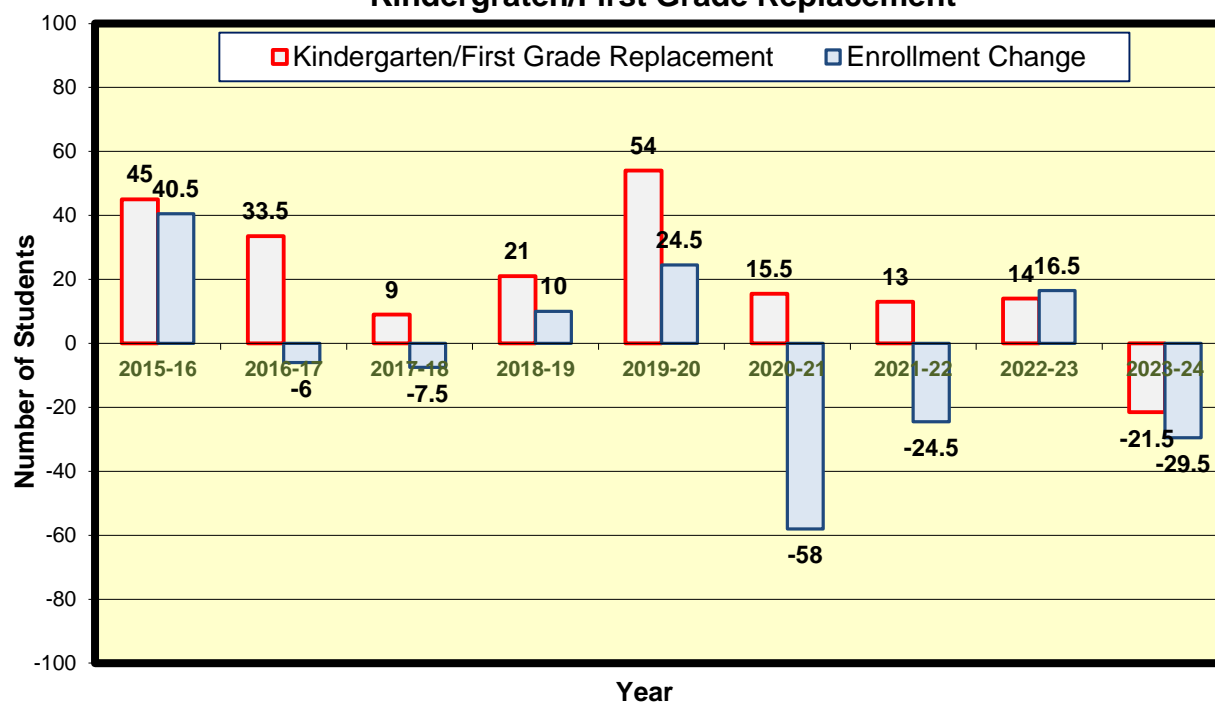


Figure 14 shows the annual change in enrollment compared to kindergarten/first grade replacement. As the figure demonstrates, there appears to be a strong relationship, statistically speaking, between the overall change in enrollment and kindergarten/first grade replacement. Although this data represents a small sample, the correlation coefficient between the two variables was $+0.637$. 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 kindergarten/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 $+0.637$, there appears to be a strong relationship between kindergarten/first grade replacement and enrollment change in the school district in the last nine years.

In seven of the last eight instances when positive kindergarten/first grade replacement occurred, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten/first grade replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in an enrollment decline) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). In 2023-24, the district's losses due to negative kindergarten replacement were compounded by a net outward migration of students in the other grades.

Figure 14
Comparison of PK-12 Enrollment Change and
Kindergarten/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 2018, there were 120 births in New Providence. Five years later (the 2023-24 school year), 144 children enrolled in kindergarten, which is equal to a survival ratio of 1.200 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 Providence ¹	Kindergarten Students 5 Years Later	Birth-to- Kindergarten Survival Ratio	First Grade Students 6 Years Later	Birth-to-First Survival Ratio
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	157	1.266
2017	127	111	0.874	145	1.142
2018	120	144	1.200	N/A	N/A
2019	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020	110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	116	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

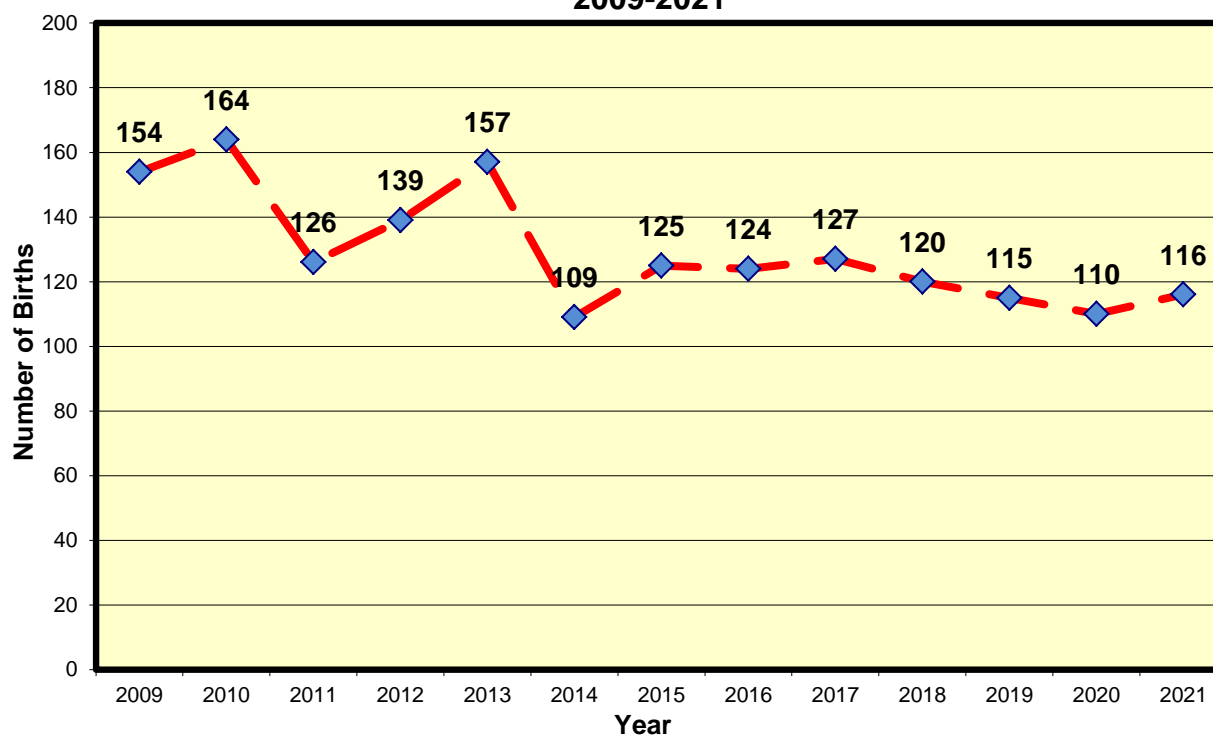
Note: ¹ Birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics.
 Blue-shaded cell reflects implementation of a full-day kindergarten program.

Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios in the district have been below 1.000 in seven of the last ten years and have been fairly inconsistent, ranging from 0.851-1.200. The effect of the district changing to a full-day kindergarten program in September 2023, which is shaded blue in Table 7, is evident as the birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio (1.200) increased significantly. 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 gained a significant number of children from half-day kindergarten to first grade as shown previously in Table 6. Since all of the birth-to-first grade survival ratios are above 1.000, this indicates that many children who were born in other communities are moving into New Providence to enroll in the school district, reflecting inward migration.

Geocoded birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics (“NJCHS”) from 2009-2021 by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her street address. Since the NJCHS did not have birth data for 2022 and 2023, an estimate was formulated by averaging historical births. Birth counts were needed for 2022 and 2023 since these cohorts will become the kindergarten classes of 2027 and 2028.

Figure 15 shows the annual number of births in New Providence from 2009-2021. After peaking at 164 births in 2010, the number of births declined to 109 in 2014 before stabilizing. In the last eight years, the annual number of births has ranged from 109-127. In 2021, there were 116 births, which are 38 fewer births than in 2009 (154).

Figure 15
New Providence Historical Birth Counts
2009-2021



Using mapping software, elementary school attendance area boundaries, and NJCHS birth data by Census block, the number of births from 2009-2021 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 addresses 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
2009-2021

Birth Year	Roberts	Salt Brook	Unknown
2009	66	82	6
2010	78	80	6
2011	70	53	3
2012	72	63	4
2013	90	66	1
2014	60	48	1
2015	64	60	1
2016	74	46	4
2017	65	56	6
2018	74	46	0
2019	58	56	1
2020	55	53	2
2021	66	50	0
Total 2009-2021	892	759	
Difference 2009-2021	0	-32	

In 2009, the greater number of births occurred in the Salt Brook attendance area while the Roberts attendance area had the greater number of births in 2021. When comparing birth counts in 2009 to 2021, the Salt Brook attendance area had a large decline (-32) in the number of births over this time period while there was no change in the number of births in the Roberts attendance area. From 2009-2021, the Roberts attendance area (892) had a greater number of births than the Salt Brook attendance area (759).

In addition, as the elementary attendance areas in the school district are fairly large, it is sometimes difficult to determine the specific locations where birth counts are changing. To show these locations, maps of births by Census block were created for 2009 and 2021 and are shown in Figures 16 and 17. 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. For comparison purposes, the same scale was used for both maps. In 2009, the greatest number of births, which are shaded dark blue, occurred in the northern section of New Providence in the Salt Brook attendance area. In 2021, the greatest number of births occurred in the western section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area. In comparing the two figures, there are fewer blocks shaded blue or dark blue in 2021 as compared to 2009, which would indicate a decline in the number of births in those Census blocks.

Figure 18 shows the aggregated number of births by Census block from 2009-2021. The greatest number of births, which is shaded dark blue, occurred in the central and northern sections of New Providence in each of the attendance areas.

Figure 16
New Providence Births by Census Block
2009

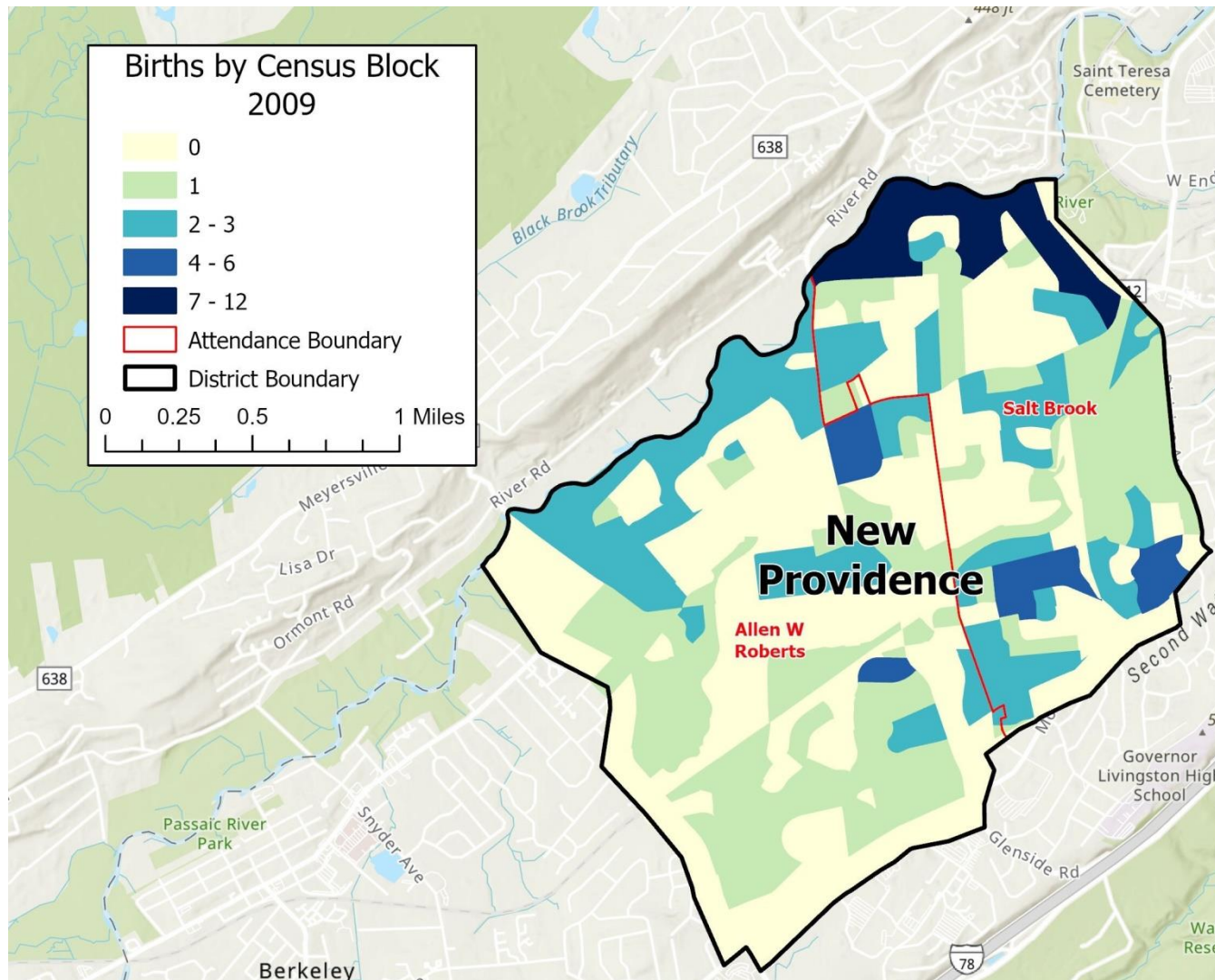


Figure 17
New Providence Births by Census Block
2021

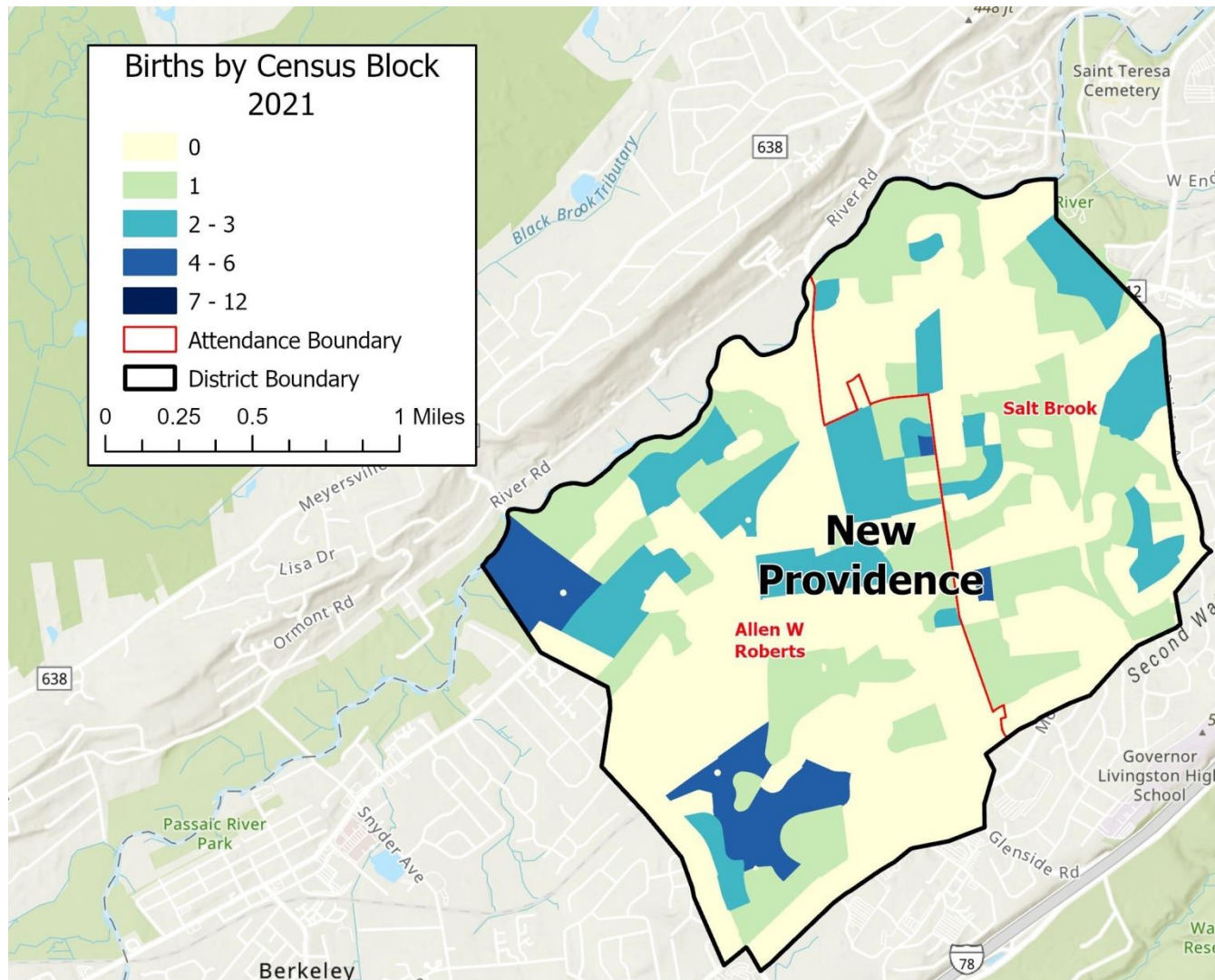
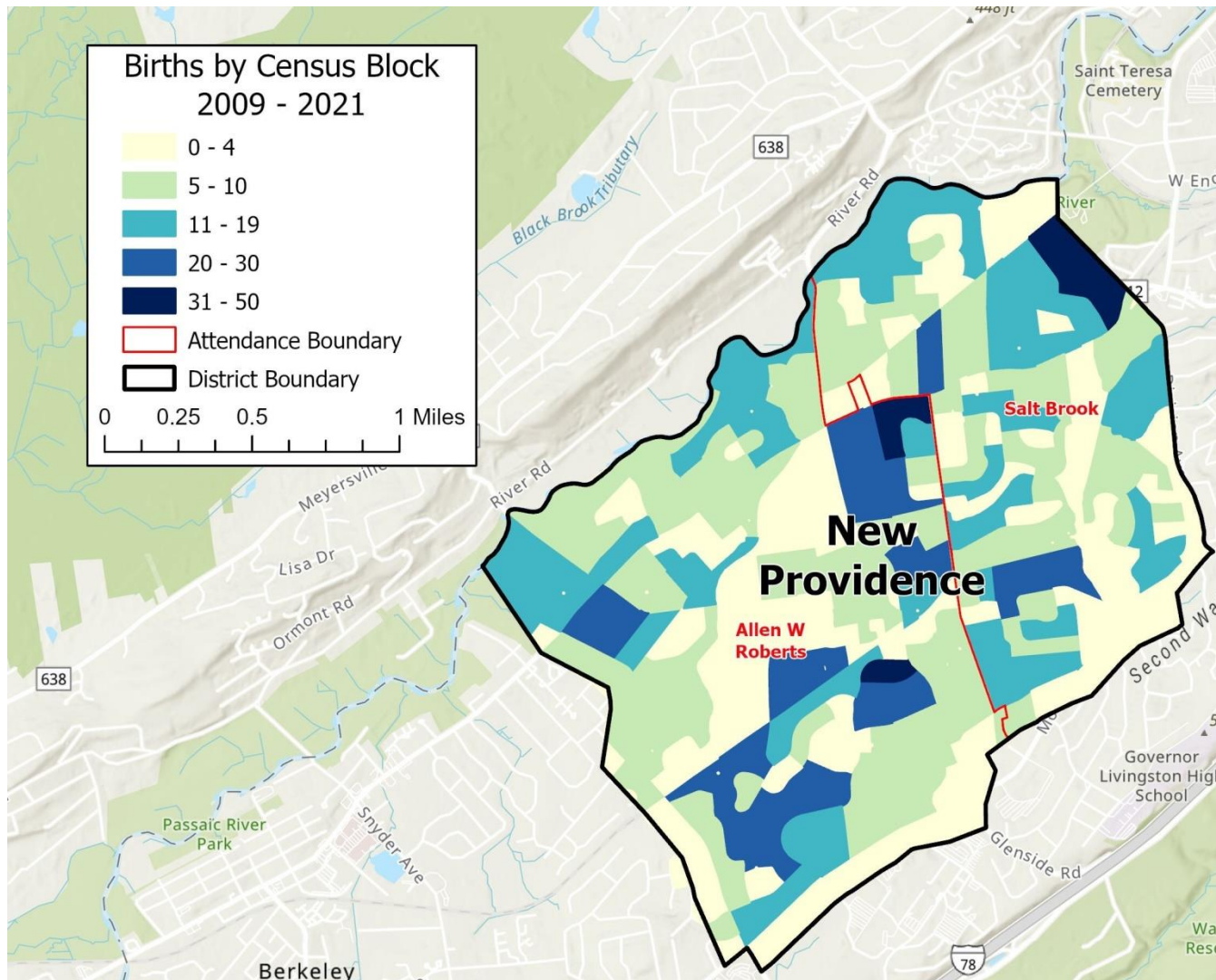


Figure 18
New Providence Births by Census Block
2009-2021



The fertility rate in New Providence is slightly lower than those of both Union County and the State of New Jersey. According to the 2018-2022 ACS, the fertility rate of women aged 15 to 50 in New Providence was 51 births per 1,000 women. In comparison, as reported by the NJCHS, the 2021 fertility rate in Union County was 60.0 births per 1,000 women (ages 15-49) and was 57.9 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 19 and 20 show the age pyramids of males and females in New Providence from both the 2010 and 2020 Censuses. 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 2020, the largest cohort for males was the 10-14 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades 5-9, while the largest cohort for females remained the 45-49 age group. As the largest groups were not ten years older from the 2010 cohorts, migration is likely occurring in New Providence. As shown in Table 9, the greatest declines (shaded red) over this time period, both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 0-4 age group for males and the 45-49 age group for females. The greatest gains (shaded blue), both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 60-64 age group for both males and females. If males and females are aggregated in each age class, there were gains in every age group from 55 and up, indicating a “graying” of the overall population over this time period.

Figure 19
Population Pyramid of New Providence
2010 Census

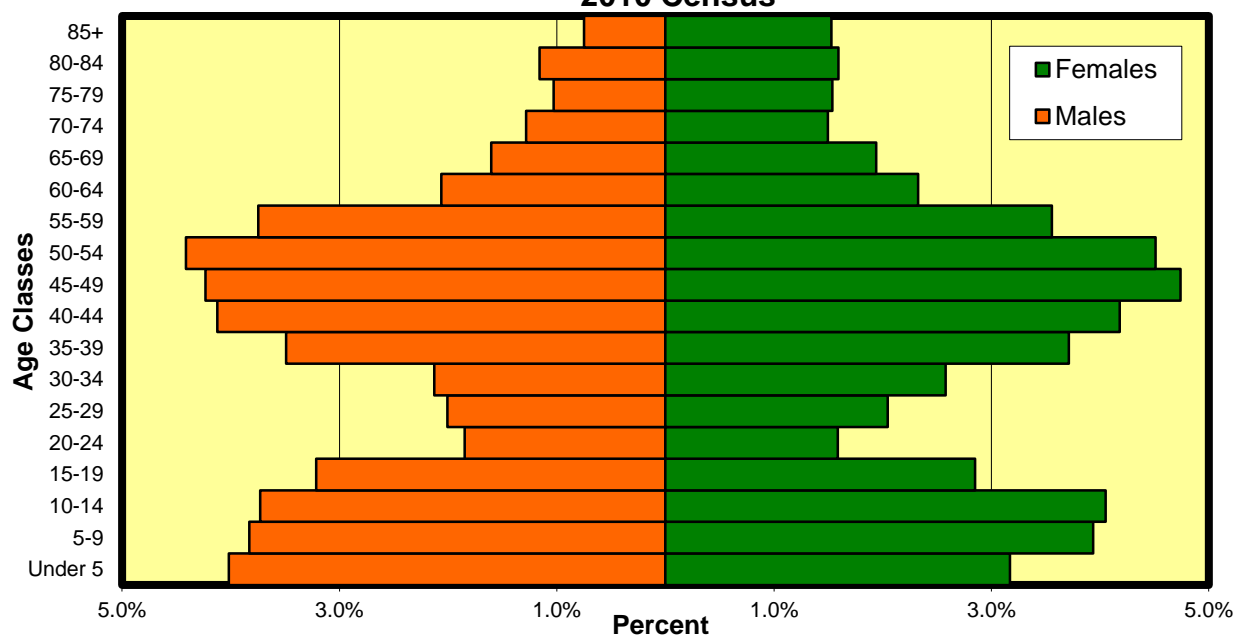


Figure 20
Population Pyramid of New Providence
2020 Census

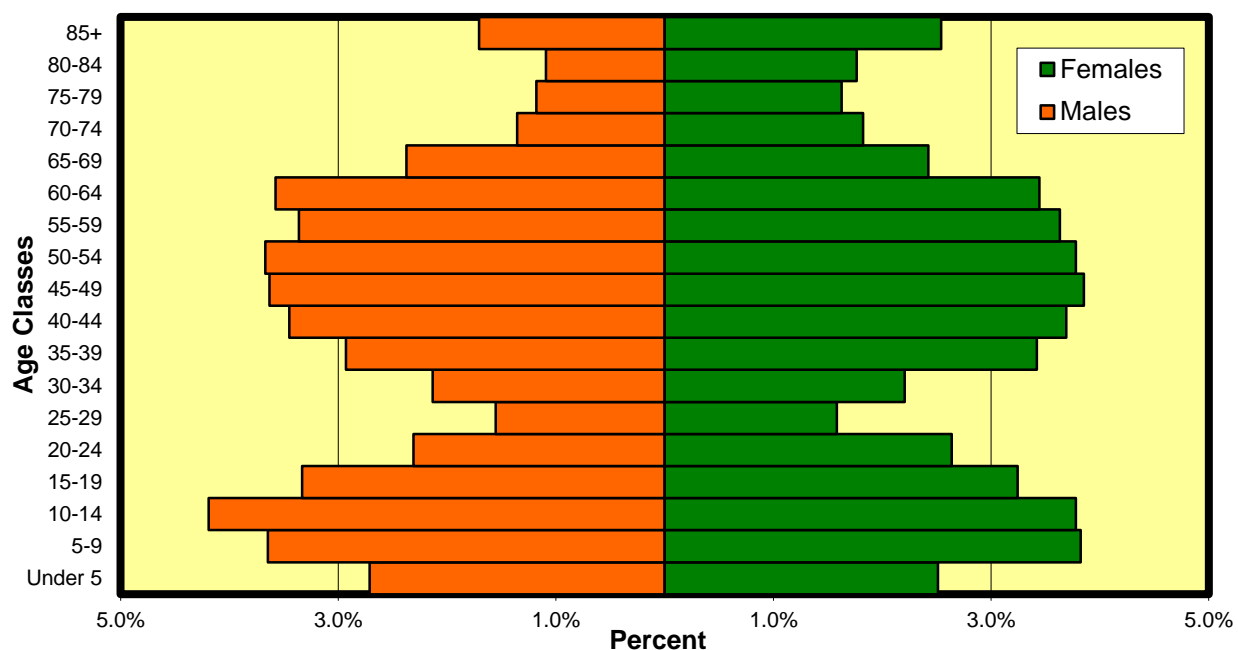


Table 9
Numerical and Percentage Point Changes of Males and Females
New Providence
2010-2020

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change
Under 5	-119	-1.3	-43	-0.7
5-9	+32	-0.2	+43	-0.1
10-14	+118	+0.5	+23	-0.3
15-19	+64	+0.1	+96	+0.4
20-24	+90	+0.5	+167	+1.1
25-29	-32	-0.5	-33	-0.5
30-34	+32	0.0	-13	-0.4
35-39	-25	-0.6	+15	-0.3
40-44	-31	-0.7	-5	-0.5
45-49	-19	-0.6	-51	-0.9
50-54	-36	-0.7	-33	-0.7
55-59	+3	-0.4	+63	+0.1
60-64	+237	+1.5	+187	+1.1
65-69	+129	+0.8	+95	+0.5
70-74	+29	+0.1	+67	+0.3
75-79	+36	+0.2	+35	+0.1
80-84	+8	-0.1	+47	+0.2
85+	+142	+1.0	+161	+1.0

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

New Providence municipal representatives provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. A list of approved, proposed, and conceivable developments, location, affected elementary attendance areas, number of units, bedroom distribution (if available), housing type, and project status is shown in Table 10, which is an update to the table shown in the November 2021 demographic study. Since the November 2021 report, one development was completed (232 South Street) and has been removed from the table. Changes to the status in a development since the last report have been bolded. The table excludes new houses to be built on single in-fill lots, or the subdivision of existing lots, or homes that are built after the demolition of an existing older home. In the latter instance, there is no net gain in the number of housing units.

Table 10
Approved, Proposed, and Conceivable Developments in New Providence

Property Location	Attendance Area	Number of Units	Bedrooms	Housing Type	Notes/Project Status
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	Under construction as of 2/1/24. Completion is projected to occur in 12-18 months.
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).
Total		806			

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 November 2021 demographic study. The table does not include proposed age-restricted developments which would have no impact on the school district.

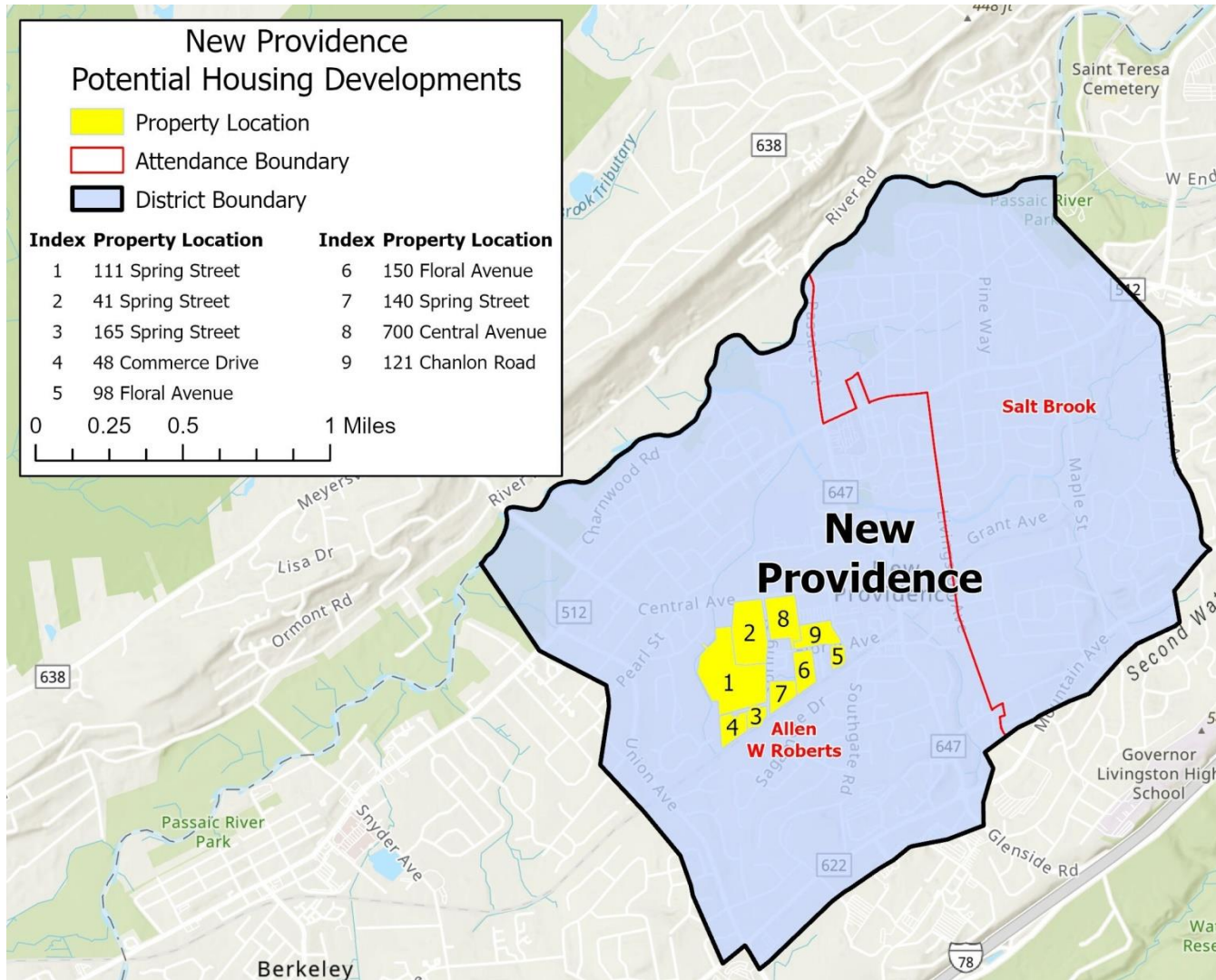
In February 2019, the Borough Council approved a settlement agreement with the Fair Share Housing Center regarding the borough's affordable housing obligation. Potential locations were identified to address the obligation, which are shown in the table. In total, there is the potential for 806 non age-restricted housing units in New Providence (a total of 1,201 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. All of the housing units will consist of multi-family units such as apartments or townhouses. The location of each of the developments is shown in Figure 21.

While there is the potential for 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 largest development, which is under construction, is the former Bard property at 111 Spring Street. The development will consist of 184 market-rate and affordable apartment units with mostly two or three bedrooms. Completion and occupation are likely in 12-18 months. 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. While the potential for these developments exists, there are no applications before the Planning Board at this time. Estimates of the number of public school children that could come from these potential developments were not computed as it is unclear when developers will submit an application to the Planning Board to construct the units. As such, these developments could be constructed and occupied outside of the five-year enrollment projection timeframe. In addition, information on the bedroom distributions was also unavailable, which is needed to compute the estimated number of public school children.

Finally, there is the potential for condominiums at 17 High Street, 157 South Street, and 165 South Street. These developments were not included in Table 10 as there are no definitive plans to build at these locations.

Figure 21
New Providence Potential 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. As student yields do not change significantly over a short period of time, the student yields computed in the May 2019 demographic 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: ¹ Based 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. Since New Providence does not have numerous comparable apartment complexes with affordable units, *Who Lives in New Jersey Housing?*⁴, 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. **Estimates were only computed for 111 Spring Street (the former Bard property) as the development is under construction. Student estimates were not computed for the remaining developments as there are no definitive plans to build at this time and the proposed bedroom distributions were unavailable.**

⁴ 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 CUPR 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 (2025-26 and 2026-27).

A total of 74 public school children (K-6 = 47, 7-8 = 12, and 9-12 = 15) in grades K-12 are projected at 111 Spring Street.

It should be noted that the student estimates for 111 Spring 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 development 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 that were 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 at 111 Spring Street (a slightly higher estimate than the CUPR TOD average of 0.02), 18 public school children (assuming no change in the student yields from affordable housing units) are estimated to come from the development, which is much less than the 74 children estimated using the borough's multipliers for market-rate apartment units. However, as most of the units will have two or three bedrooms, this development is likely to contain families and therefore the higher number (74) was incorporated into the enrollment projections.

Historical Residential Construction

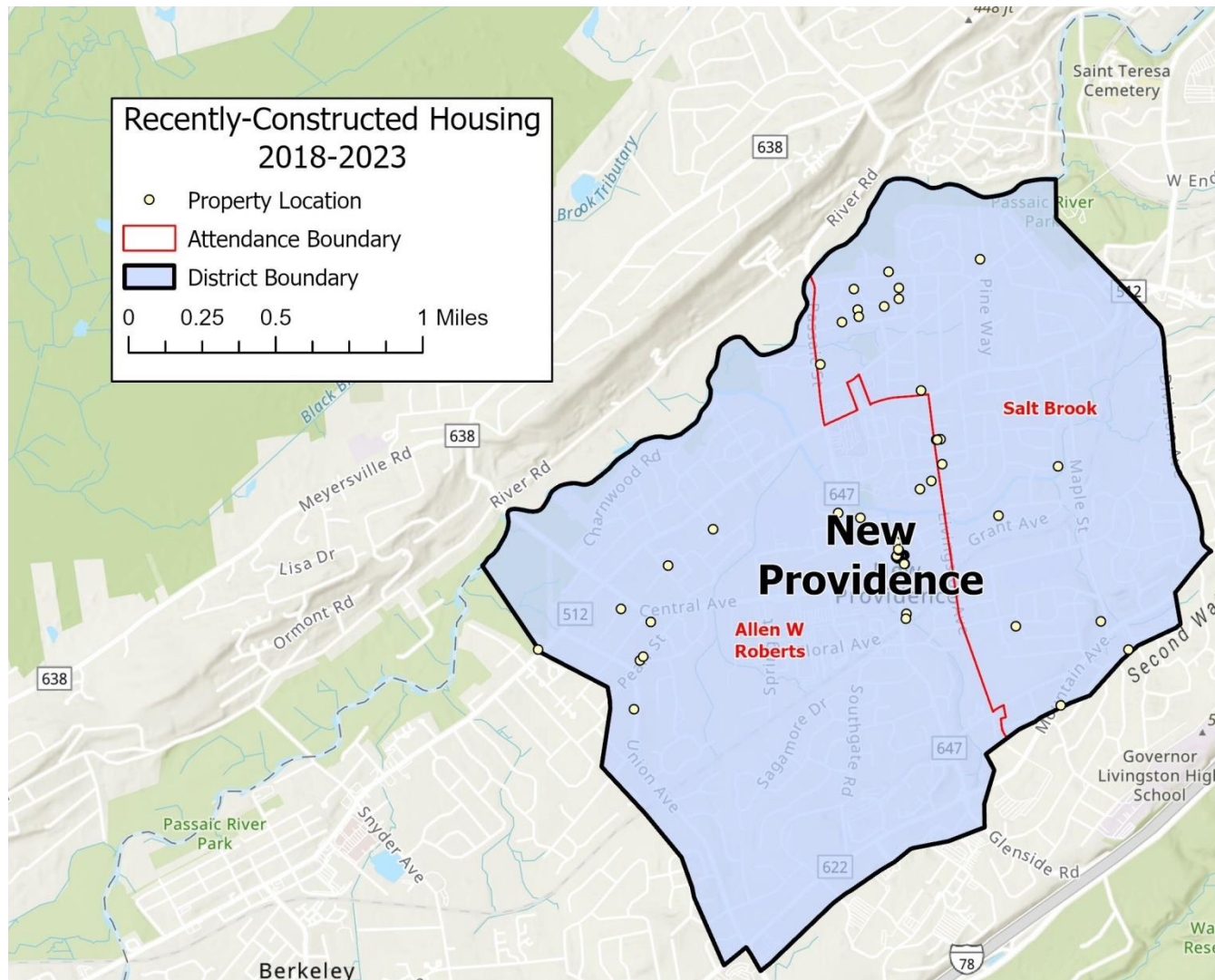
With respect to historical new construction, the number of new homes constructed in New Providence from 2018-2023 is shown by elementary attendance area in Table 12. Figure 22 shows the location of each new housing unit. A total of 62 homes were built over this time period, with the greatest number (40) occurring in the Roberts attendance area. Of the 40 units constructed in the Roberts attendance area, 11 were townhouse units in the Riverbend development (2018-2021) and 11 were townhouse units at 232 South Street (2023). While not shown in the table, 40 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 22 housing units since 2018.

Table 12
Number of New Housing Units by Elementary Attendance Area
2018-2023

Year	Elementary Attendance Area ¹		
	Roberts	Salt Brook	Total
2018	5	5	10
2019	1	6	7
2020	4	2	6
2021	11	5	16
2022	4	4	8
2023	15	0	15
Total	40	22	62

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

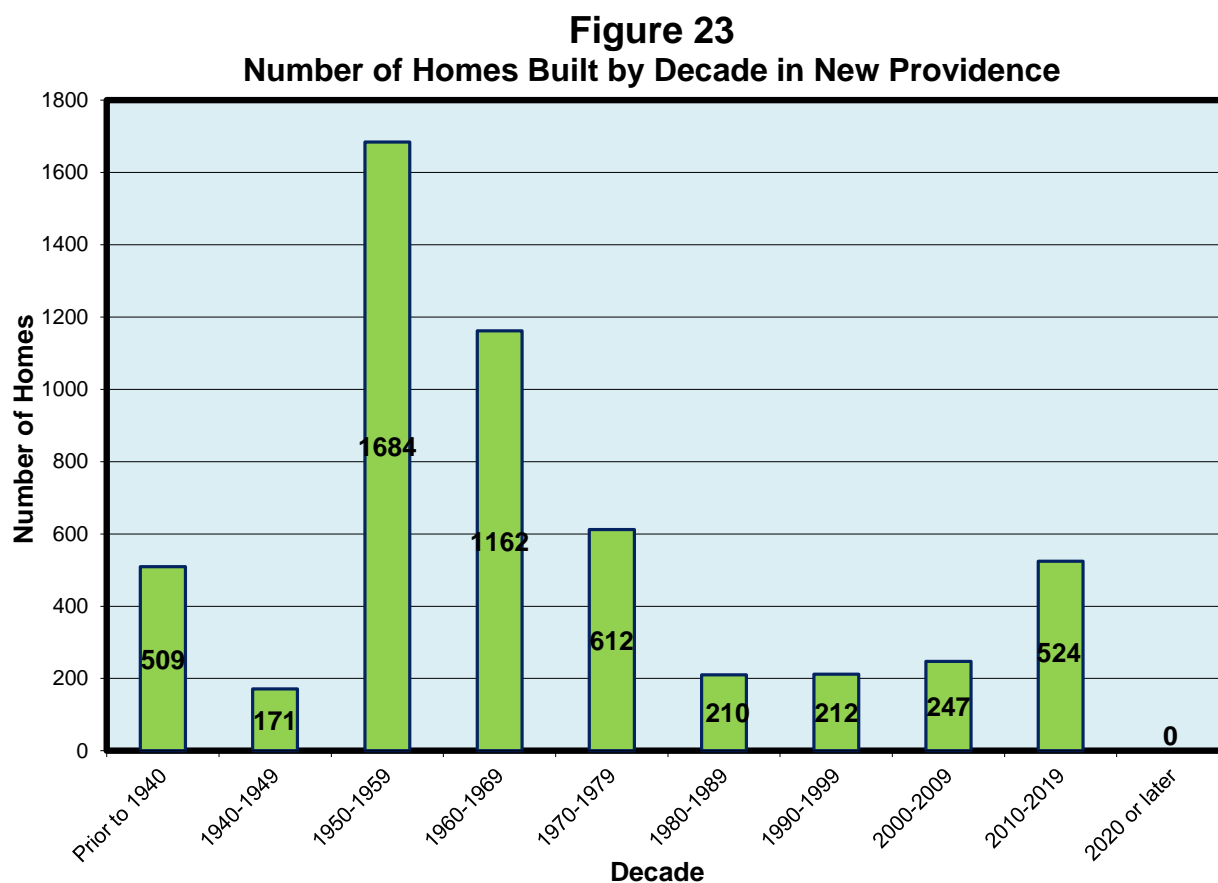
Figure 22
New Providence Recently-Constructed Housing by Elementary Attendance Area
2018-2023



When determining the impact of future new housing, it should be clearly stated that the 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 2018-2023, there was a net gain of 22 non-age restricted housing units in New Providence. With respect to future construction, there is the potential for 184 non-age restricted housing units (excluding those that have yet to submit an application to the Planning Board), which would be significantly greater than the number built since 2018. 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 development at 111 Spring Street, which is 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 23 shows the number of homes built by decade in New Providence as provided by the 2018-2022 ACS. As shown in the figure, New Providence has an older housing stock, with 78% 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. From 1980-2010, the number of homes built per decade was fairly uniform, ranging from 210-247, before increasing in the last decade. Of the decades shown, New Providence had the greatest number of homes built in the 1950s, which is nearly one-third (32%) of the housing stock and corresponds to the significant population gain in New Providence (+203.0%) shown previously in Table 3.



Home Sales

In Figure 24, the number of annual home sales in New Providence is shown from 2001-2023. The information was retrieved from the Union County Tax Board database. “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 242 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 117 in 2010 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2012), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 117-142. Since then, home sales have rebounded and generally increased through 2021 before reversing trend. The number of sales declined to 136 in 2023, which is likely due to the increase in mortgage interest rates.

Figure 24
New Providence Home Sales
2001-2023

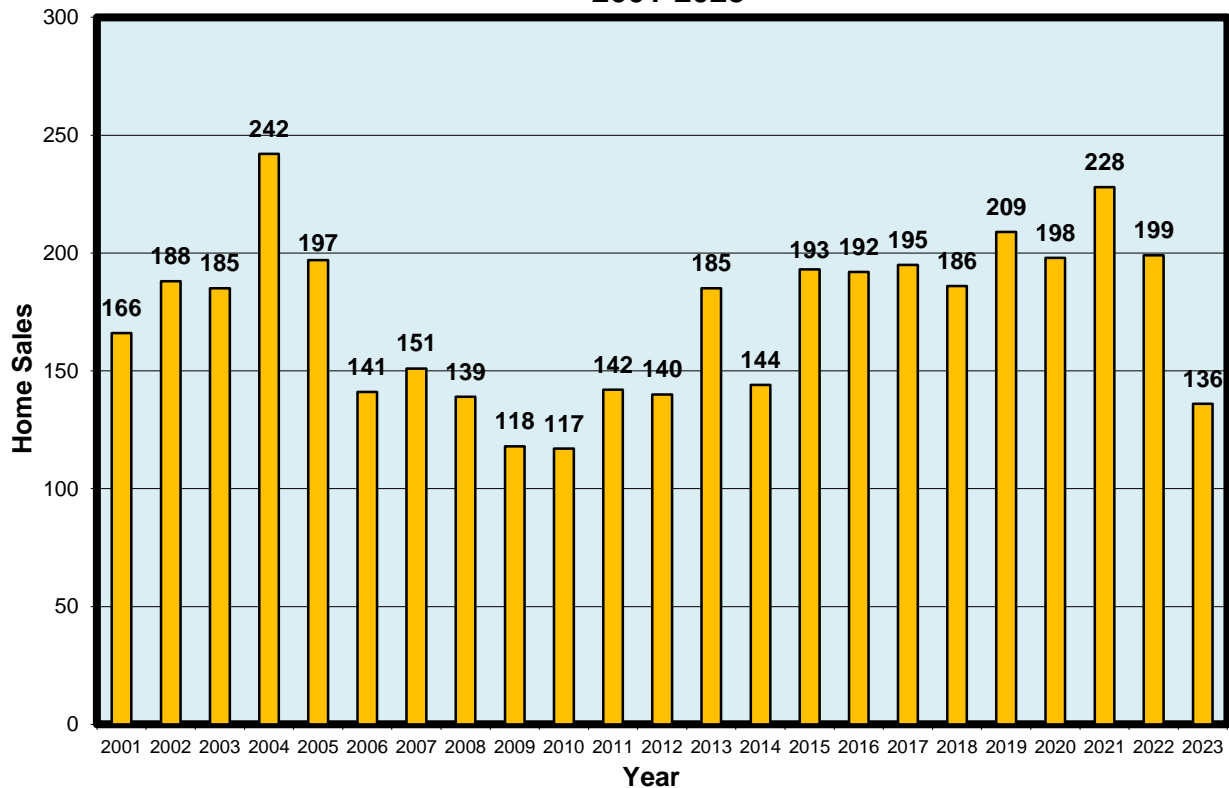
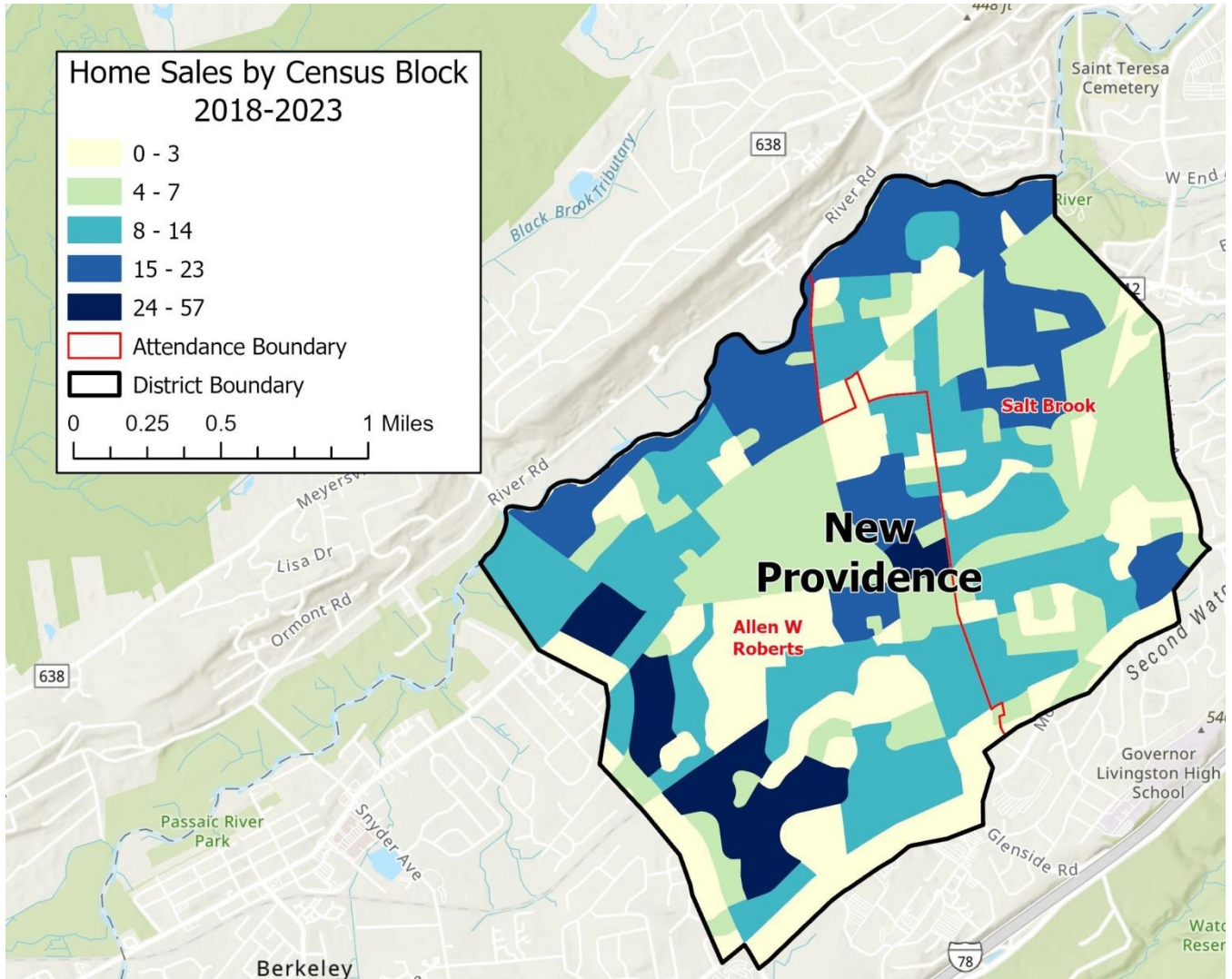


Figure 25 shows the aggregated number of home sales by Census block from 2018-2023. Over this time period, the greatest number of sales occurred in Census blocks in the western section of the borough in the Roberts attendance area.

Figure 25
New Providence Home Sales
2018-2023



Enrollment Projections

In two separate projections, enrollments were calculated at the school level from 2024-25 through 2028-29, a five-year period. The first set of projections (referred to as “baseline”) do not reflect the anticipated housing growth in New Providence. If the housing developments shown previously do not come to fruition or are not built within the anticipated construction timeline, the baseline enrollment projections would best reflect the future enrollments in the school district. The second set of projections (referred to as “adjusted”) reflects projected enrollments adjusted for housing growth, assuming the timeline of construction and occupancy discussed previously. In the latter projections, it was also assumed that the number of pre-kindergarten and special education students shown in the baseline projections would remain the same.

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 proportions of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to the regular education subtotals in each school and multiplying an average proportion by the future regular education subtotals. The proportions will be shown in the forthcoming tables. Pre-kindergarten children with special needs are included in the special education projections.

As full-day kindergarten was recently instituted in September 2023, there is only one historical birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio (1.200) that reflects the program change. As such, the five-year average birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio shown in Table 6 was not used to project kindergarten enrollments, nor was the most recent ratio utilized. Instead, each school’s average birth-to-first grade survival ratio was used to project kindergarten, as that is likely to be the best predictor of full-day kindergarten. Also, after a district implements a full-day kindergarten program, it should no longer experience as large an increase in the number of students from kindergarten to first grade, as more children enroll in full-day kindergarten. Since there is no historical data for survival ratios from full-day kindergarten to first grade, it was assumed that the future survival ratio for full-day kindergarten to first grade would be 1.05.

As discussed earlier in the report, the school district had five survival ratios that were the lowest value in the last decade in 2020-21, which represents the first year of the coronavirus pandemic. Most of the impact was in the elementary grades (K-6) as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children, or may have had to relocate. To avoid underestimating future enrollments, the 2020-21 enrollments were not used in computing average survival ratios in the schools whose enrollments were greatly affected by the pandemic.

With respect to grade-level pre-kindergarten students at Roberts, enrollments were projected by computing an average based on historical data from the last four years and using this value throughout the five-year projection period. In the last four years, pre-kindergarten

enrollment has been fairly stable, ranging from 19-25 students per year. It was estimated that there would be 23 students in the program annually in the future.

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 were 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 intended to provide aid for the full-day program based on projected enrollments. School districts categorized as District Factor Group⁵ (“DFG”) A, B, and CD with a concentration of at-risk pupils equal to or greater than 40 percent, were required to 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 was required only for at-risk children, known as “Targeted” preschool. School districts were required to offer these programs to at least 90% of the eligible pre-school children by 2013-14. However, due to budgetary constraints, the NJDOE postponed the roll-out of the program, which was scheduled for the 2009-10 school year.

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 had not previously received State preschool aid. Additional rounds of funding have occurred annually to assist school districts. 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 has not received a PEEA grant and therefore has no bearing on the outcome of this study.

⁵ 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.

Projected enrollments (PK-12) follow in Table 13. In the baseline projections, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 2,201 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 110.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 2,311.5. In the adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the next four years before declining. Enrollment is projected to be 2,263 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 48.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

Table 13
New Providence School District Projected Enrollments
2024-25 to 2028-29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE ¹	Total
Baseline																
2024-25	23	147	151	154	163	184	185	209	194	198	182	156	146	155	40	2,287
2025-26	23	141	155	161	155	168	186	188	210	194	168	179	148	144	38	2,258
2026-27	23	148	149	165	161	160	170	189	189	210	164	165	170	145	38	2,246
2027-28	23	151	155	158	166	166	161	172	190	189	178	161	157	167	38	2,232
2028-29	23	149	159	166	159	171	168	164	172	190	160	175	153	154	38	2,201
Adjusted for Housing Growth																
2024-25	23	147	151	154	163	184	185	209	194	198	182	156	146	155	40	2,287
2025-26	23	144	157	164	158	171	189	191	213	197	170	180	150	146	38	2,291
2026-27	23	151	154	170	167	165	176	195	195	215	169	169	172	149	38	2,308
2027-28	23	155	158	163	171	172	166	178	196	195	182	166	161	169	38	2,293
2028-29	23	153	163	169	164	176	174	169	178	196	165	179	158	158	38	2,263

Note: ¹ Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

Projected Enrollments by Grade Configuration

In Table 14, projected enrollments are shown by grade configuration (PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12) in the New Providence School District. Ungraded special education students were reassigned into each of the grade configurations.

For the elementary grades (PK-6), enrollments are projected to decline for the next four years before stabilizing in both the baseline and adjusted projections. In the baseline projections, enrollment is projected to be 1,191 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 75 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 1,266. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 1,223 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 43 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

For grades 7-8 at New Providence Middle School, enrollments are projected to decline, in general, throughout the projection period in both the baseline and adjusted projections. In the baseline projections, enrollment is projected to be 364 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 52 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 416. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 376 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 40 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

For grades 9-12 at New Providence High School, in the baseline and adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to increase for the next four years before reversing trend. In 2028-29, enrollment is projected to be 646 in the baseline projections, which would be a gain of 16.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment of 629.5. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 664 in 2028-29, which would be a gain of 34.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

Table 14
Projected Enrollments for Grades PK-6, 7-8, and 9-12
2024-25 to 2028-29

Historical	PK-6		7-8		9-12	
2023-24	1,266		416		629.5	
Projected	PK-6 Baseline	PK-6 Adjusted	7-8 Baseline	7-8 Adjusted	9-12 Baseline	9-12 Adjusted
2024-25	1,250	1,250	394	394	643	643
2025-26	1,209	1,229	406	412	643	650
2026-27	1,197	1,233	401	412	648	663
2027-28	1,184	1,218	381	393	667	682
2028-29	1,191	1,223	364	376	646	664
5-year Change	-75	-43	-52	-40	+16.5	+34.5

Projections by School

Allen W. Roberts Elementary School

Historical enrollments for Roberts from 2014-15 to 2023-24, and projected enrollments from 2024-25 to 2028-29, are shown in Table 15. In general, enrollments increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. In 2023-24, enrollment is 674, which is slightly higher (+17) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 657. In the baseline projections, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 634 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 40 students from the 2023-24 enrollment. In the adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 666 in 2028-29, which would be slightly lower (-8) than the 2023-24 enrollment.

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

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	SE ²	Total
Historical¹										
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	25	67	82	95	107	93	101	105	17	692
2022-23	23	49	88	96	91	112	96	101	20	676
2023-24	19	82	70	94	94	96	105	92	22	674
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios		1.2431 ³	1.0500	1.0877 ⁴	0.9789 ⁵	1.0304 ⁴	1.0057 ⁴	1.0046 ⁴	0.0288 ⁶	
Projected – Baseline										
2024-25	23	73	86	76	92	97	97	105	19	668
2025-26	23	70	77	94	74	95	98	97	18	646
2026-27	23	82	74	84	92	76	96	98	18	643
2027-28	23	81	86	80	82	95	76	96	18	637
2028-29	23	80	85	94	78	84	96	76	18	634
Projected – Adjusted for Housing Growth										
2024-25	23	73	86	76	92	97	97	105	19	668
2025-26	23	73	79	97	77	98	101	100	18	666
2026-27	23	85	79	89	98	81	102	104	18	679
2027-28	23	85	89	85	87	101	81	102	18	671
2028-29	23	84	89	97	83	89	102	81	18	666

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

² Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³ Birth-to-first grade survival ratio based on birth data six years prior was used to project full-day kindergarten.

⁴ Outlier survival ratio from 2020-21 was not used in the computation of the average ratio.

⁵ Outlier survival ratio from 2021-22 was not used in the computation of the average ratio.

⁶ Average 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 2014-15 to 2023-24, and projected enrollments from 2024-25 to 2028-29, are shown in Table 16. Enrollments were fairly stable through 2019-20 before declining, which may be due to the coronavirus pandemic. In 2023-24, enrollment is 592, which is a decline of 58 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 650. In the baseline projections, enrollments are projected to decline for the next four years before reversing trend. In 2028-29, enrollment is projected to be 557, which would be a decline of 35 students from the 2023-24 enrollment. As there are no new housing units planned in the Salt Brook attendance area, the baseline projections were not adjusted.

Table 16
Historical and Projected Enrollments of Salt Brook Elementary School

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	SE ²	Total
Historical¹										
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
2022-23	0	62	69	81	82	98	98	100	17	607
2023-24	0	62	75	69	84	87	101	101	13	592
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios		1.3196 ³	1.0500	1.0383 ⁴	1.0346	1.0330	1.0074	1.0328	0.0256 ⁵	
Projected – Baseline										
2024-25	0	74	65	78	71	87	88	104	15	582
2025-26	0	71	78	67	81	73	88	91	14	563
2026-27	0	66	75	81	69	84	74	91	14	554
2027-28	0	70	69	78	84	71	85	76	14	547
2028-29	0	69	74	72	81	87	72	88	14	557

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

² Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

³ Birth-to-first grade survival ratio based on birth data six years prior using the last three years of historical data was used to project full-day kindergarten.

⁴ Outlier survival ratio from 2020-21 was not used in the computation of the average ratio.

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

New Providence Middle School

Historical enrollments for New Providence Middle School from 2014-15 to 2023-24, and projected enrollments from 2024-25 to 2028-29, are shown in Table 17. Enrollments generally increased through 2018-19 before stabilizing. In 2023-24, enrollment is 416, which is a gain of 37 students from the 2014-15 enrollment of 379. Enrollments are projected to decline, in general, throughout the projection period in both the baseline and adjusted projections. In the baseline projections, enrollment is projected to be 364 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 52 students from the 2023-24 enrollment. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 376 in 2028-29, which would be a decline of 40 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

Table 17
Historical and Projected Enrollments of New Providence Middle School

Year	7	8	SE ²	Total
Historical¹				
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
2022-23	211	187	0	398
2023-24	198	215	3	416
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios	1.0027 ³	1.0000	0.0044 ⁴	
Projected – Baseline				
2024-25	194	198	2	394
2025-26	210	194	2	406
2026-27	189	210	2	401
2027-28	190	189	2	381
2028-29	172	190	2	364
Projected – Adjusted for Housing Growth				
2024-25	194	198	2	394
2025-26	213	197	2	412
2026-27	195	215	2	412
2027-28	196	195	2	393
2028-29	178	196	2	376

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

² Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

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

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

New Providence High School

Historical enrollments for New Providence High School from 2014-15 to 2023-24, and projected enrollments from 2024-25 to 2028-29, are shown in Table 18. Enrollments have been fairly stable in the last ten years, ranging from 619.5-676. In 2023-24, enrollment is 629.5, which is slightly lower (-30) than the 2014-15 enrollment of 659.5. In the baseline and adjusted projections, enrollments are projected to increase for the next four years before reversing trend. In 2028-29, enrollment is projected to be 646 in the baseline projections, which would be a gain of 16.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment. In the adjusted projections, enrollment is projected to be 664 in 2028-29, which would be a gain of 34.5 students from the 2023-24 enrollment.

Table 18
Historical and Projected Enrollments of New Providence High School

Year	9	10	11	12	SE ²	Total
Historical¹						
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
2022-23	165	166	159	165.5	4.5	660
2023-24	159	154	157.5	157	2	629.5
CSR 5-Yr. Ratios	0.8473 ³	0.9838	0.9503	0.9830	0.0059 ⁴	
Projected – Baseline						
2024-25	182	156	146	155	4	643
2025-26	168	179	148	144	4	643
2026-27	164	165	170	145	4	648
2027-28	178	161	157	167	4	667
2028-29	160	175	153	154	4	646
Projected – Adjusted for Housing Growth						
2024-25	182	156	146	155	4	643
2025-26	170	180	150	146	4	650
2026-27	169	169	172	149	4	663
2027-28	182	166	161	169	4	682
2028-29	165	179	158	158	4	664

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

² Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

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

⁴ Average proportion of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to 9-12 subtotals based on the last three years of historical data

Capacity Analysis

Table 19 shows the educational capacities of the school buildings in the New Providence School District in comparison to both the current enrollments in 2023-24 and the enrollment projections in the 2028-29 school year. Since there were two sets of projections (baseline and adjusted for housing growth), only the adjusted projections are shown, as this reflects the full impact on the school district if all of the proposed housing is constructed and occupied. Using the building capacities from the district's LRFP, 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 small group instruction spaces in a building for special education, gifted and talented, English Language Learners, etc. 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.

In 2023-24, there is surplus seating in both elementary schools, with the largest being at Salt Brook (+97). At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, which share the same building, there are currently 168.5 surplus seats in 2023-24.

By 2028-29, Salt Brook is projected to have a greater number of surplus seats (+132) due to a projected enrollment decline while the number of surplus seats at Roberts (+23) is projected to be similar to its current value. At New Providence Middle School and New Providence High School, surplus seating (+174) is projected to be similar to the current number of surplus seats.

Table 19
Capacity Analysis
New Providence School District

School	Capacity ^{1,2}	Current Enrollment 2023-24	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2028-29	Difference
Allen W. Roberts E.S. (PK-6)	689	674	+15	666	+23
Salt Brook E.S. (K-6)	689	592	+97	557	+132
New Providence M.S. (7-8)	1,214	416	+168.5	376	+174
New Providence H.S. (9-12)		629.5		664	

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 2024 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	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
New Providence Student Yields (K-12) for Townhouses/Condominiums

Development/ Property Address	Unit Type	Bedrooms	Year Built	Number of Units¹	K-12 Students²	2018-19 Student 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: ¹ As derived from the New Providence property database

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

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

Development (Property Address)	Bedrooms	Year Built	Number of Units¹	K-12 Students²	2018-19 Student 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