PASA
POPULATION & SURVEY ANALYSTS
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NEW CANEY ISD

Demographic Study Update

2025–26

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Meet Your PASA Team

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What Guides Us at PASA

Our Mission

PASA empowers school district leaders with accurate and reliable enrollment projections by utilizing comprehensive demographic data, in-depth analysis, and cutting-edge technological tools. We are committed to helping our clients understand the implications of enrollment growth/decline in effectively planning for the future.

Our Vision

Our vision is to serve students and communities of Texas as the trusted demographics partner for school districts, providing them with unparalleled accuracy and insights through our enrollment projections and long-range planning.

Core Values

Excellence in Precision

We hold ourselves to the highest standards of accuracy and reliability in everything we produce. Our commitment to rigorous analysis and meticulous detail defines the quality of our work and our reputation as trusted experts.

Empowered Thinking

We foster a culture of curiosity, critical thinking, and shared learning. Team members are encouraged to seek deeper understanding and contribute meaningfully to forward-focused solutions.

Unwavering Integrity

We operate with honesty, accountability, and transparency, within our team and with our clients. Trust is the foundation of our work, and we earn it through consistency and ethical practice.

Culture of Innovation

We embrace change and pursue progress. Through innovative technologies, creative strategies, and bold thinking, we continuously evolve our tools and perspectives to lead purposefully and stay future-ready.

Collaborative Spirit

We believe that the best solutions are built together. We actively seek diverse perspectives, nurture team collaboration, and approach each project with openness and shared purpose.

Responsiveness with Intent

We remain agile and proactive in a dynamic environment. Our ability to listen, adapt, and act with clarity allows us to meet challenges with confidence and serve with purpose.

Purposeful Planning for the Future

Trusted by Texas School Districts for Over 40 Years

For more than four decades, Population and Survey Analysts (PASA) has partnered with public school districts across Texas to deliver demographic studies, student enrollment projections, and strategic planning tools that empower leaders to plan confidently for the future. Our work informs long-range decisions about facilities, staffing, attendance zones, and community engagement, ensuring districts are equipped with reliable, localized data to meet evolving needs.

A Demographic Lens for Every Stage of Change

PASA recognizes that every district is navigating its own unique phase of the demographic lifecycle. Our studies are tailored to reflect whether a district is:

- Realizing their potential for growth,
- Experiencing rapid growth and planning for expansion,
- Maintaining enrollment stability and optimizing facility use, or
- Adjusting to enrollment shifts and evaluating sustainable options for underutilized campuses.

No matter the stage, our goal remains the same: to provide clear, actionable insights that support student-centered decisions and long-term success.

What This Update Offers

This demographic update provides New Caney ISD with a focused, decision-ready framework for:

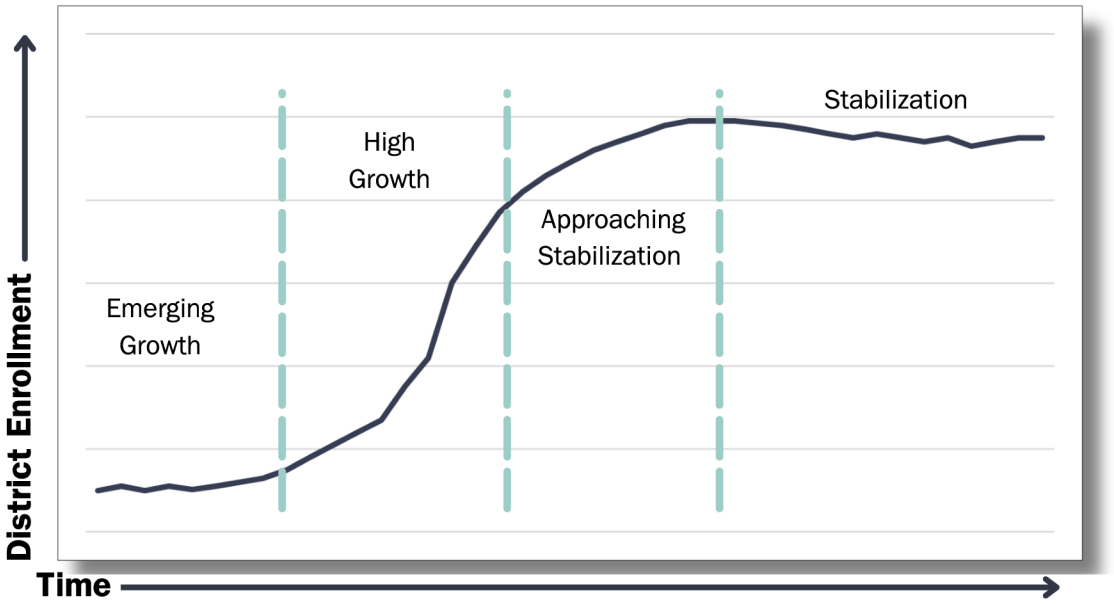
- Maintaining stability in attendance boundaries by evaluating whether recent trends warrant adjustment,
- Confirming alignment between existing resources and near-term projected need,
- Refining strategic facility assumptions based on updated enrollment and housing data,
- Supporting transparent communication with the board and broader community around updated findings, and
- Assessing financial implications tied to current conditions and previously adopted long-range plans.

Planning With Confidence

This report is more than a snapshot; it serves as an updated checkpoint to inform responsive, equitable, and financially responsible decision-making. Together, these findings help confirm whether current strategies remain on course and ensure NCISD is well-positioned to respond thoughtfully to emerging trends in the years ahead.

The Demographic Lifecycle

The Demographic Lifecycle illustrates the general progression of enrollment change that communities tend to experience over time. This framework is represented in four distinct stages: Emerging Growth, High Growth, Approaching Stabilization, and Stabilization. Each phase carries distinct implications for facility planning, staffing, and resource allocation. While this model provides a valuable lens for understanding enrollment trends, it's important to recognize that not all districts will follow this trajectory precisely. Unique local factors can result in variations of this progression. Understanding where a district falls within this lifecycle and identifying local trends is essential for making informed, long-term decisions.



Emerging Growth

- Steady, but growing enrollment
- Limited new development or infrastructure; potential for development
- Districts assess for future utilization contraints

High Growth

- Rapid enrollment growth
- Expansion of new housing developments, employment opportunities, and infrastructure
- District facilities, staff, and resources often strained

Approaching Stabilization

- Steady, but slowing enrollment
- Less available land for development
- Districts address areas experiencing varying rates of change, including rapid growth, slowing growth, and decline.

Stabilization

- Enrollment plateaus and declines driven by aging population and school choice
- Almost completely built out
- Districts assess school consolidation and facility use

Assessment Frequency

Districts experiencing growth, planning for a facilities bond, or using demographic data to inform staffing and budgeting decisions typically engage in a full demographic study, followed by a demographic update on a two-year or multi-year cycle. Districts approaching stabilization similarly rely on this study-and-update cadence to monitor enrollment patterns, assess campus utilization, and identify early signals that may prompt future consolidation or rezoning discussions.

Regardless of where a district falls within its demographic lifecycle, PASA partners with each client to structure full studies and subsequent updates in a way that balances strategic insight, continuity of planning, and financial efficiency.

Our Demographic Study Process

PASA's process for completing a Demographic Study includes the following main components:

Data Collection and Mapping

PASA initiates each project by creating an in-depth Geographic Information System (GIS) map of the District, incorporating detailed layers such as roads, parcel ownership, existing and active subdivisions and apartment complexes, flood plains, pipelines, municipal boundaries and utility systems, and recent plats. This allows PASA's demographers to assess various parcels in the District for potential future development.

Geocoding of the Student Population

PASA obtains and processes student data from the past three to five years, geocoding each student to assign a precise location on the District's GIS map. This spatial mapping not only enables an accurate count of students within each sector of the District, but also supports detailed analysis of enrollment trends, such as identifying areas of decline or signs of regeneration within existing subdivisions.

Ratios of Students per Home

The ratios of students per home are calculated for each existing subdivision utilizing geocoded students and the number of homes within the subdivision as reported by the County Appraisal District (CAD). This data serves as an important component in demographic analyses when calculating student yields for new developments, recognizing that yields vary widely across different developments.

Alternative Educational Opportunities

The Projections Coordinator plays a key role in the PASA process by analyzing and incorporating the impact of alternative educational opportunities, such as charter schools, private schools, and virtual programs, into enrollment forecasts, ensuring projections reflect the full spectrum of educational choices available to families within the District.

Housing and Economic Analysis

PASA staff members dedicate time in the District, driving active subdivisions and assessing parcels of land for development potential. For further assessment of development potential demographers meet with district representatives, relevant city and county officials, commercial brokers, and utility providers. Projections of new housing units and resulting students made at the subdivision level become a driving factor in enrollment projections.

Districtwide Enrollment Forecast

PASA pulls all factors together to create a Ten-Year Enrollment Forecast. Additionally, we generate a Reduced Enrollment Scenario and an Accelerated Enrollment Scenario in an attempt to provide the District with projections that bracket in the likely reality for the next several years. PASA projects for ten years due to the lengthy process required to plan for and construct new schools, but the first five years of the projection period are typically more reliable than the last five years.

Projections by Planning Unit and Long-Range Planning

Planning Units are PASA's organizational structure and are small sectors of the District that comprise one or more subdivisions, multi-family complexes, or other parcels of land. PASA's projections are created at the Planning Unit level, which allows us to join them together to create current attendance zones, thereby measuring projected student enrollment against capacity. We can also break apart those current attendance zones at the Planning Unit level and use this data to aid the District in planning for new schools or designing new attendance zones.

Introduction: Demographic Update

PASA's demographic services are designed to provide both depth and continuity through a combination of full demographic studies and interim updates. A full demographic study establishes a comprehensive long-range planning foundation through extensive data collection and analysis of housing and demographic trends, alternative educational opportunities, enrollment projections, and facility needs. A demographic update, by contrast, builds on this foundation by refreshing projections with the most current housing, enrollment, alternative education, and programmatic data, and by adjusting the long-range plan to reflect decisions and changing conditions since the prior study. This approach allows districts to maintain an accurate, current, and fiscally responsible planning framework without restarting the process each cycle.

A demographic update provides a focused continuation of the planning process rather than a full re-study. Updates incorporate recent enrollment trends, housing activity, and programmatic or alternative education changes to recalibrate projections and reassess prior assumptions. The update also examines how district actions—such as boundary adjustments, program expansions, campus openings or closures, and shifts in attendance patterns—are influencing current and projected enrollment. By confirming which elements remain aligned with expectations and identifying where conditions have meaningfully changed, the update equips district leadership with timely, actionable insight to support near-term decisions while remaining aligned with established long-range plans.

Full Demographic Study Year One	Demographic Study Update Year Two
Establishes a comprehensive planning baseline through extensive data collection and original research;	Builds upon the most recent full study to refresh projections without replicating the full scope of analysis;
Includes in-depth analysis of housing trends, demographic drivers, and alternative educational opportunities;	Conducts a high-level review of recent and ongoing housing activity to adjust prior assumptions;
Develops new enrollment projection models and long-range planning assumptions;	Integrates previously established growth assumptions with newly geocoded student data to maintain methodological continuit;y
Examines student retention and competition from private, charter, and other non-traditional education options in depth;	Reassesses the impact of private, charter, and non-traditional education to identify notable shifts since the last study;
Produces a comprehensive written report and full suite of planning exhibits;	Produces a concise written report summarizing updated findings and revised projections;
Supports long-range facilities planning, bond development, and major policy decisions;	Supports short-term planning needs such as attendance zone adjustments, staffing allocations, and validation of prior decisions;
Typically includes multiple stakeholder meetings and presentations.	Includes one focused virtual presentation to District Administration or the Board of Trustees.

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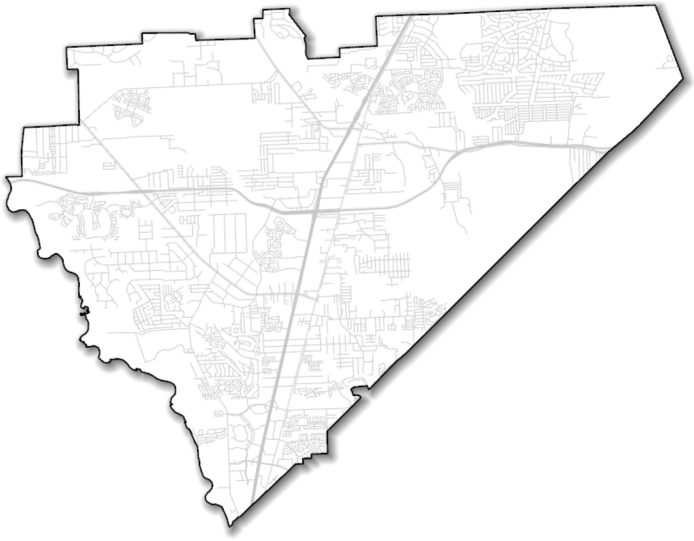
District Overview



New Caney ISD
21580 Loop 494
New Caney, Texas 77357
Superintendent: Matt Calvert

County: Montgomery
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): Houston - The Woodlands - Sugar Land
Educational Service Center (ESC) Region: 6
Texas Education Agency (TEA) Description: Other Central City Suburban
District Enrollment: 19,659 (District PEIMS Enrollment 10/31/2025)

The table below presents data from the American Community Survey (ACS), an annual nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS provides detailed information on population and housing characteristics, including age, income, education levels, and housing values. These indicators, collectively known as Socioeconomic Status (SES) data, offer valuable insights into a community's demographic and economic profile. The five-year comparison highlights changes between the most recent data year available and the corresponding figures from five years earlier.

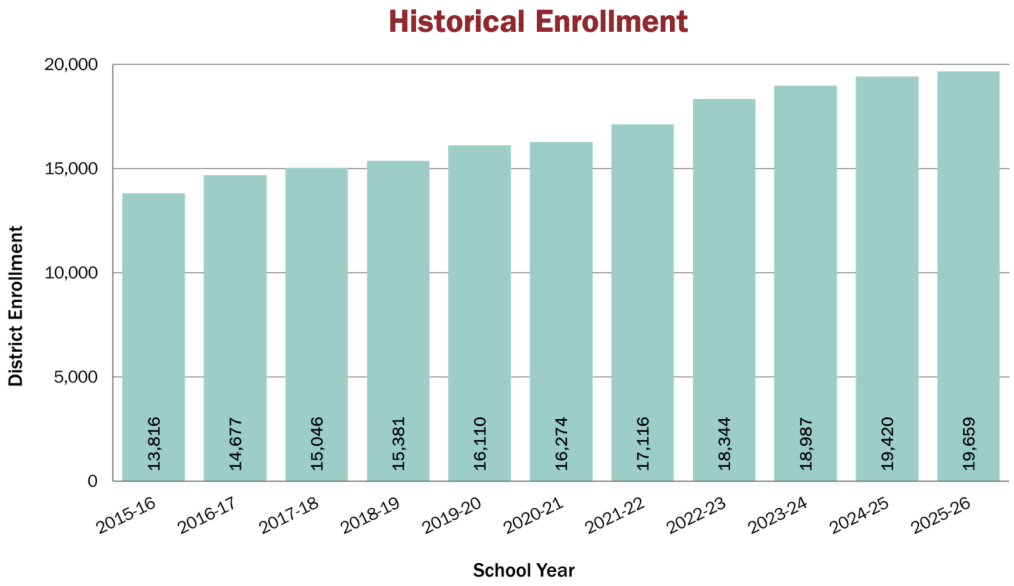
New Caney ISD	2019	2024
Population	68,937	88,581
Median Age	34.3	33.8
School Aged	19%	20%
Bachelor Degree+	22%	23%
Median Household Income	$68,041	$85,629

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Historical Enrollment Trends

NCISD Historical Enrollment

Over the past decade, New Caney ISD experienced gradual enrollment growth, with student counts increasing through the middle and later years of the period before moderating more recently. Despite this recent softening, overall enrollment remains above earlier levels, indicating long-term growth followed by a phase of stabilization.



+3,385

Five Year Change

enrollment change
2020 to 2025

+5,843

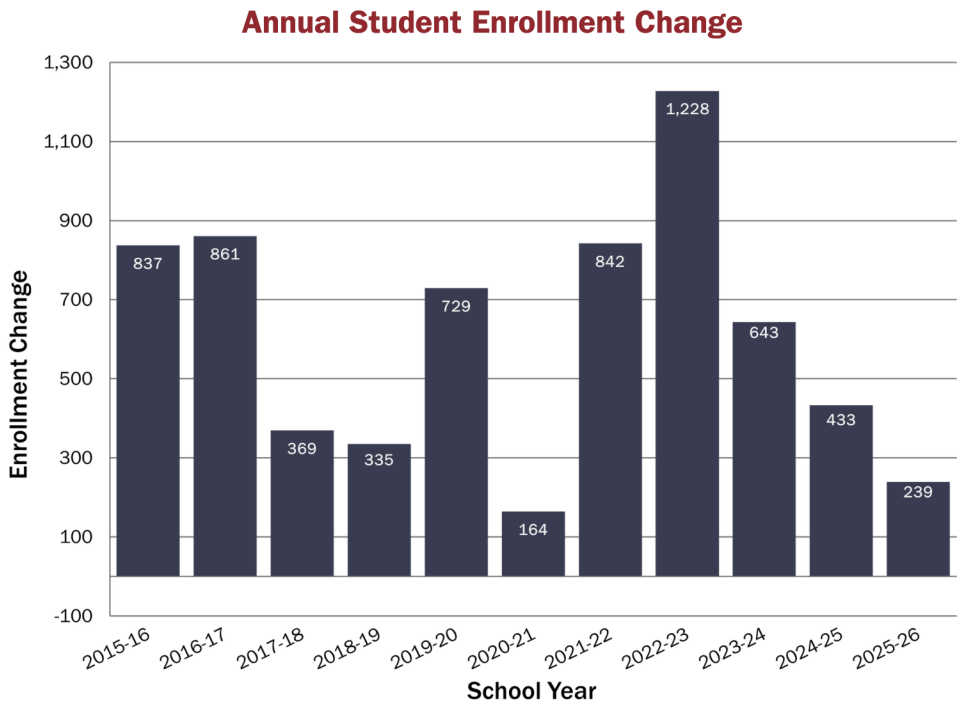
Ten Year Change

enrollment change
2015 to 2025

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

NCISD Historical Enrollment Change

The graph below illustrates the annual net change in student enrollment from the 2014-15 to the 2025–26 school year. Each bar represents the difference in total student enrollment compared to the previous year, showing whether the District gained or lost students annually.



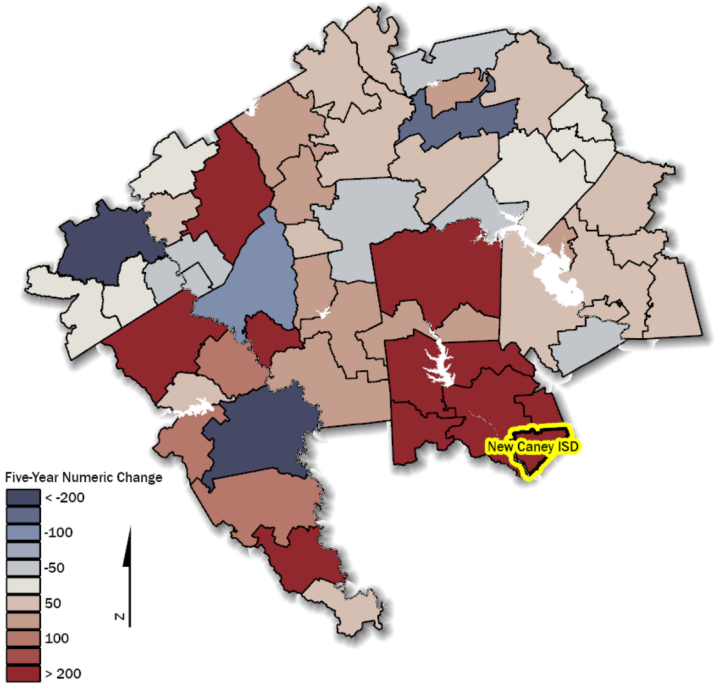
Annual enrollment growth peaked in 2022–23, reflecting a surge following pandemic-era disruptions, but has steadily moderated since then. The declining gains projected through 2025–26 indicate a transition away from rapid expansion toward slower, more stabilized enrollment growth.

2025–26 District Enrollment submitted: 10/24/2025

Historical Enrollment Trends

The following maps illustrate the shifts in student population across ISDs within the Region 6 Educational Service Center (ESC) over the past five school years. The maps below are color-coded by enrollment change, with ISDs gaining more students shaded in red colors, and those with declining student enrollment are shaded in blue. Region 6 is comprised of nearly 60 ISDs.

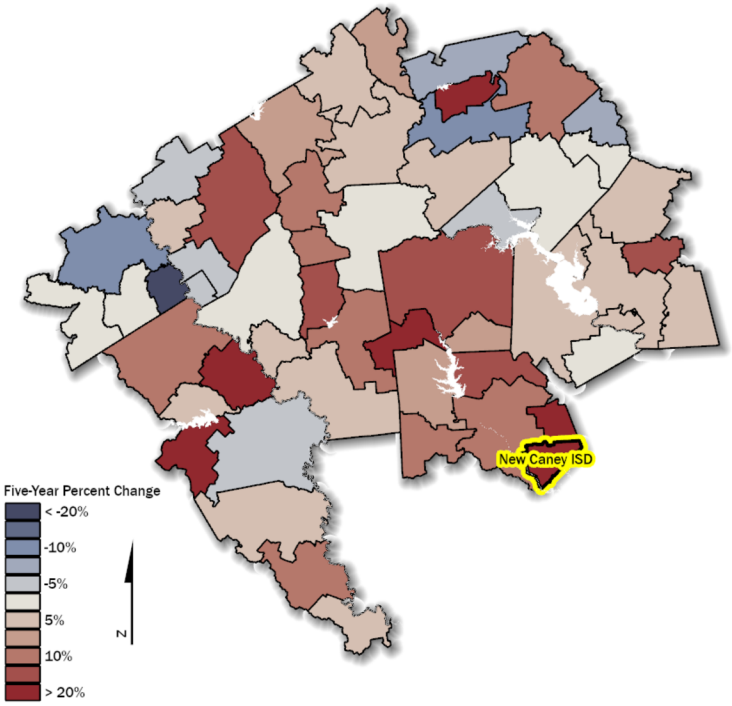
Region 6 - Five-Year Numeric Enrollment Change - 2019 to 2024



RANKED BY FIVE-YEAR NUMERIC CHANGE			
ESC Region 6 Districts	Enrollment 2024-25	Five-Year Change	
		Numeric	Rank
Conroe ISD	72,914	8,115	1
New Caney ISD	19,420	3,310	2
Huntsville ISD	10,960	1,791	3
Magnolia ISD	14,916	1,626	4
Splendora ISD	5,687	1,510	5
Willis ISD	9,313	1,448	6
Montgomery ISD	9,889	864	7
College Station ISD	14,314	378	8
Sealy ISD	3,109	297	9
Franklin ISD	1,462	219	10
Caldwell ISD	1,952	215	11
Burton ISD	623	144	12
Snook ISD	609	123	13
Bellville ISD	2,315	108	14
Navasota ISD	3,117	100	15

New Caney ISD added 3,310 students over the five-year period, ranking 2nd in Region 6 for total enrollment growth. The map below shows Region 6 districts color-coded by percent change during the same timeframe. New Caney ISD's 21% increase ranks 6th in the region by percentage growth.

Region 6 - Five-Year Percent Enrollment Change - 2019 to 2024



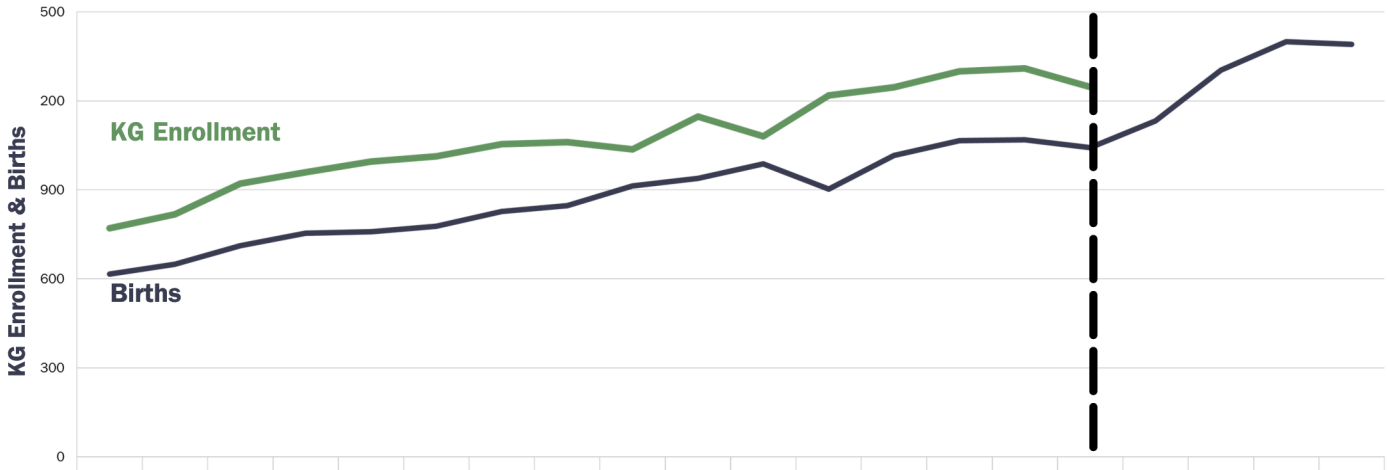
RANKED BY FIVE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE			
ESC Region 6 Districts	Enrollment 2024-25	Five-Year Change	
		Percent	Rank
Splendora ISD	5,687	36%	1
Richards ISD	249	34%	2
Burton ISD	623	30%	3
Snook ISD	609	25%	4
Latexo ISD	550	21%	5
New Caney ISD	19,420	21%	6
Huntsville ISD	10,960	20%	7
Willis ISD	9,313	18%	8
Franklin ISD	1,462	18%	9
Leggett ISD	227	16%	10
Iola ISD	626	16%	11
Kennard ISD	275	14%	12
Conroe ISD	72,914	13%	13
Caldwell ISD	1,952	12%	14
Magnolia ISD	14,916	12%	15

Not all districts in a region may be included in the tables.

Kindergarten Enrollment & Births Trends

Kindergarten (KG) enrollment is often an early indicator of broader demographic trends. To anticipate future enrollment, birth data, aggregated by the mother's ZIP code, is shifted forward five years to align with the age at which children typically enter kindergarten. This approach provides a general forecast of incoming KG cohorts. The graph below illustrates the number of live births (dark blue) to mothers residing within New Caney ISD ZIP codes, aligned with the corresponding KG enrollment (green) years.

New Caney ISD KG Enrollment and Births

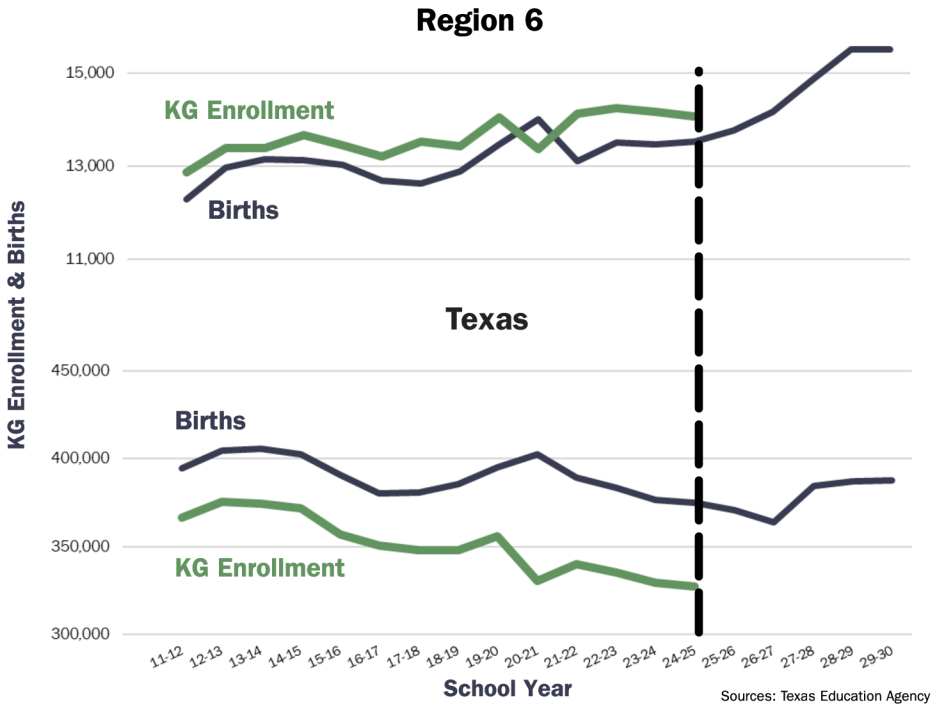


Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics

KG enrollment in NCISD has consistently exceeded births, reflecting strong in-migration and student capture, with post-2025 divergence indicating continued enrollment momentum despite earlier birth declines.

Regional and Statewide KG Enrollment Compared to Births

The graphs below extend this analysis to ESC Region 6 (top) and statewide Texas ISDs (bottom). In both cases, live birth counts (dark blue) are shifted forward to align with KG enrollment (green) years, enabling consistent comparisons across time and geography.



Region 6 shows close alignment between births and kindergarten enrollment, indicating relatively strong student capture. In contrast, Texas maintains a wider gap, with births consistently exceeding kindergarten enrollment.

Note: The NCISD graph includes KG enrollment data from 2025–26. KG enrollment data was not available for region and statewide graphs for the 2025–26 school year.

Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistic

Historical Enrollment by Grade Group

An analysis of the current student population is essential when projecting future population. The table below presents historical enrollment by grade level for the school years 2016–17 through 2025–26. Each cell shows the number of students enrolled in a specific grade during a given year.

- Dark red cells indicate the largest cohort for that year; these are the grade levels with the highest enrollment.
- Dark blue cells represent the smallest cohorts in that year.

As the ninth grade is often the largest cohort in many districts, it has been left unshaded so as not to skew data. This anomaly is largely attributed to higher retention rates at the ninth-grade level, when students who do not meet credit requirements are more likely to be labeled a ninth-grade student at the PEIMS snapshot date in the following October. Enrollment at this level may also be elevated by students transferring into the District to take advantage of academic programs, extracurricular opportunities, or career and technical education offerings.

Historical Enrollment										
GRADE	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
EE	45	41	38	45	40	62	89	101	100	105
PK	570	540	560	597	546	624	740	774	715	751
KG	1,054	1,061	1,036	1,147	1,080	1,218	1,246	1,299	1,309	1,247
1	1,129	1,141	1,167	1,165	1,166	1,204	1,369	1,324	1,375	1,383
2	1,163	1,135	1,148	1,162	1,182	1,198	1,310	1,429	1,336	1,415
3	1,171	1,165	1,177	1,187	1,160	1,214	1,295	1,364	1,462	1,399
4	1,107	1,197	1,199	1,219	1,193	1,230	1,321	1,341	1,422	1,472
5	1,147	1,143	1,238	1,280	1,217	1,259	1,343	1,375	1,428	1,474
6	1,090	1,171	1,181	1,301	1,310	1,295	1,331	1,385	1,429	1,465
7	1,029	1,147	1,183	1,236	1,321	1,353	1,383	1,388	1,395	1,457
8	1,102	1,045	1,176	1,226	1,285	1,424	1,434	1,438	1,427	1,432
9	1,206	1,279	1,195	1,325	1,323	1,571	1,679	1,720	1,606	1,571
10	1,016	1,111	1,158	1,150	1,297	1,280	1,449	1,592	1,582	1,508
11	989	974	1,041	1,089	1,088	1,216	1,259	1,352	1,510	1,527
12	859	896	884	981	1,066	968	1,096	1,105	1,324	1,453
TOTAL	14,677	15,046	15,381	16,110	16,274	17,116	18,344	18,987	19,420	19,659

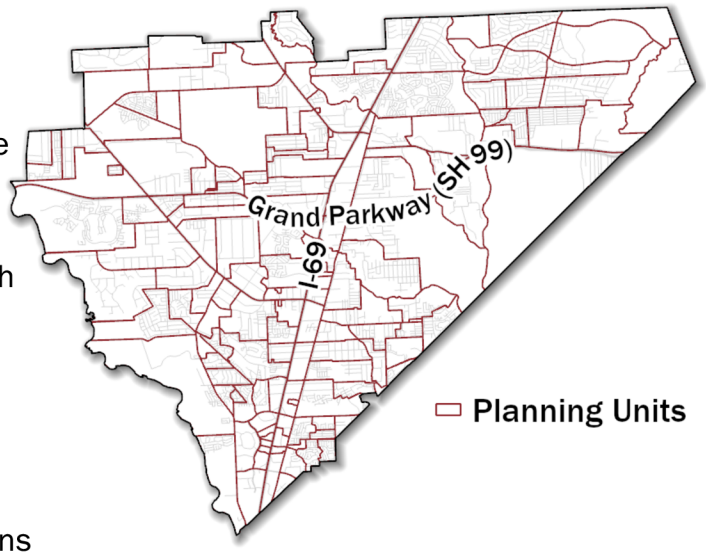
smallest class — largest class

Historical enrollment by grade shows steady growth across most cohorts as students progress through the system, with particularly strong expansion in the middle and high school grades as larger cohorts age upward. Elementary grades exhibit more variability, reflecting fluctuations in kindergarten entry and early-grade cohorts, but still trend upward over time. Overall, the pattern indicates sustained enrollment momentum driven by cohort progression rather than isolated grade-level spikes.

Current Student Population

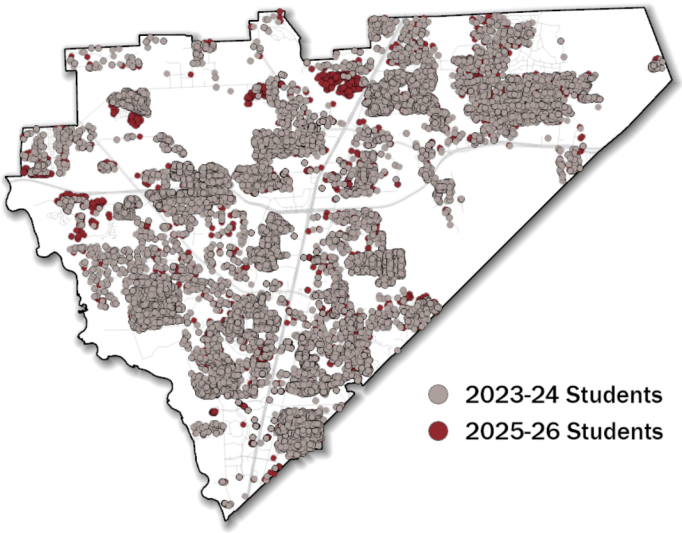
Planning Units

For the purposes of this study, PASA organizes data using Planning Units (PUs), small geographic areas within the District, that typically encompass one or more housing developments or land parcels. These units are delineated by PASA staff using recognizable features such as major roadways, attendance boundaries, property ownership patterns, natural barriers, and other relevant geographic markers. Both housing data and current student enrollment figures are assigned to their respective Planning Units to ensure consistency and accuracy in analysis. Once student projections are developed and allocated to each unit, the Planning Units can be grouped in various configurations to support strategic discussions around future school sites, attendance zone adjustments, and long-range facility needs.



Geocoding of Student Home Addresses

PASA uses geocoding techniques on student address data provided by New Caney ISD in order to map the location of each enrolled student. The map below compares student locations from Fall 2023 to Fall 2025, highlighting shifts in student distribution across the District. Each red dot represents a student residing at an address in Fall 2025 that did not house a student in Fall 2023, emphasizing areas of growth and shifting enrollment patterns.



Geocoding

Geocoding is the process of converting a text-based list of student addresses into precise geographic coordinates, allowing each student to be accurately located within PASA's mapping system. This enables a spatial analysis of enrollment patterns and supports data-driven planning at the Planning Unit and attendance zone levels.

PASA maps each student's location based on their home address, achieving a geocoding accuracy rate of approximately 99%. Only students with incomplete or invalid address information remain uncoded. This spatially accurate student data serves as the foundation for all enrollment projections and demographic analyses.

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Influential Changes Among Area Private Alternative Educational Opportunities

Private School Impact on New Caney ISD

Year-to-year change remains modest, representing less than 1 percent of NCISD resident students. Enrollment is concentrated primarily in PK–12 campuses rather than secondary-only schools and is influenced by factors such tuition affordability and geographic proximity.

Participation Indicators

- As of February 24, 2026, 2,080 private schools and Pre-K providers statewide have been approved to accept TEFA funds. Among the approved private schools and Pre-K providers, approximately 604 are located within the general Houston area. In addition, more than 200 education service providers, including tutors and therapists, have registered to participate. There is no registration deadline for schools. As new schools are approved, they are added to the list.
- More than 100,000 student applications for TEFA were submitted in the first two weeks the application window was open. Student application deadline is March 17, 2026.
- Seven in ten applicants are from low- or middle-income households prioritized by Senate Bill 2.
- The intended educational setting of applicants indicates that 80% plan to enroll in private schools, while 20% indicate homeschool or other options.

Practical Takeaways

- Application timing and provider participation can overlap, allowing schools and service providers to enter the program on a rolling basis rather than through a single enrollment window.
- Geographic proximity remains a limiting factor. Transportation time, commute distance, and family logistics continue to constrain how easily students can shift away from District schools.
- Baseline TEFA eligibility requirements, including a minimum two-year operating history and accreditation standards, function as natural guardrails on near-term participation.
- In the Houston area, the typical private school application window runs from January through March for enrollment in the upcoming school year.
- Average annual private school tuition in the Houston area typically ranges from the low-$20,000s to nearly $30,000, depending on grade level and campus, which exceeds the anticipated TEFA award amount.
- TEFA-approved providers are widely distributed across the Houston region, although a majority represent small-scale or specialized providers rather than full-capacity KG–12 campuses. As a result, the near-term enrollment impact on New Caney ISD remains limited.
- Because the TEFA award is below average Houston-area tuition, participation will likely be strongest among families who:
  - Already planned to pay private tuition, or
  - Can bridge the gap through income or aid

This means the program may not result in a one-to-one conversion of all applicants into private school enrollment, particularly in higher-cost markets.

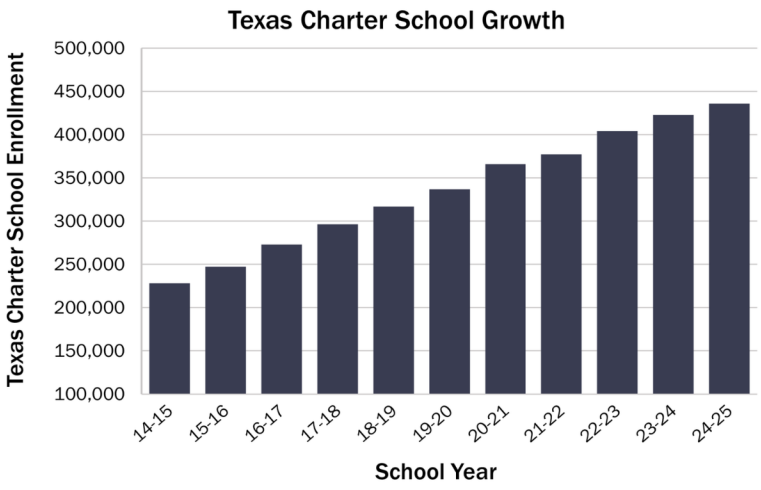
Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; EdChoice; *Houston Chronicle*; National Center for Education Statistics (NCES); Texas Private School Accreditation Commission (TEPSAC); KPRC 2 News (Click2Houston), February 2026.

Alternative Educational Opportunities

Charter Schools

Statewide, charter school enrollment continues to grow and affects all ISDs, as each student enrolled in a charter school represents a student who has transferred out of a traditional ISD, even if the student never enrolled in the home campus.

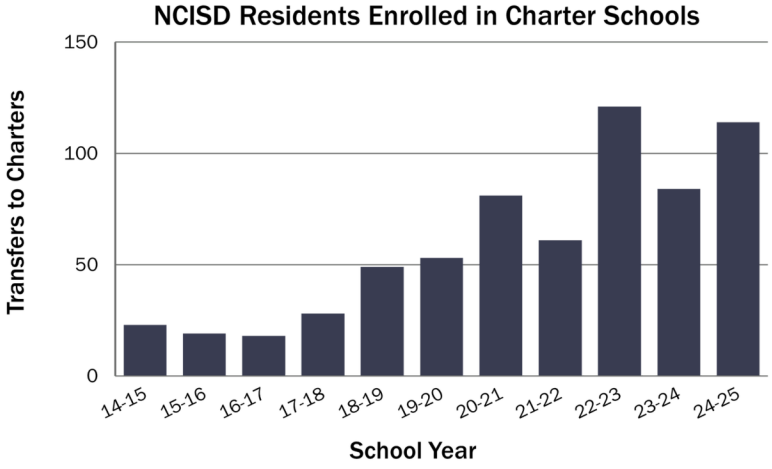
Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, Statewide charter school enrollment increased **91.11%**, while enrollment in ISDs increased by only **2%**.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

The following chart shows a steady increase in the number of New Caney ISD resident students enrolled in charter schools over the past decade. Charter enrollment remained relatively low through the mid-2010s, began rising more noticeably after 2017–18, and accelerated in the early 2020s. Although year-to-year fluctuations are evident, charter enrollment among NCISD residents reached its highest levels in 2022–23 and remained elevated through 2024–25, indicating sustained growth in charter participation over time.

Geographic proximity significantly influences the degree to which charter schools affect an ISD's enrollment. In 2014–15, approximately eight charter schools enrolled New Caney ISD resident students. As additional charter campuses opened closer to NCISD beginning in 2022, resident participation increased. Since 2022–23, charter enrollment among NCISD residents has remained relatively steady. Notably, no charter campuses are currently located within District boundaries.



Despite this growth, charter schools enrolled only about 110 NCISD resident students in 2024–25, representing a small share of total District enrollment. However, as the District continues to experience rapid growth, it is likely that charter operators will pursue future campus locations within or immediately adjacent to the District, increasing the potential for more direct enrollment impacts.

Approximately **0.6%** of New Caney ISD resident students were enrolled in area charter schools in 2024–25.

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

Influential Changes Among Area Public Alternative Educational Opportunities

ResponsiveEd operates multiple campuses, seven of which collectively accounted for the largest charter-related enrollment impact on New Caney ISD in 2024–25.

- Eastex-Jensen Neighborhood School
- Founders Classical Academy - Conroe
- Ignite Community School - Humble
- ResponsiveEd - Online
- iSchool High at the Woodlands
- iSchool Creekside
- Quest Collegiate Academy - Shenandoah

Quest Collegiate Academy, part of the ResponsiveEd Charter System, is located at 1488 Wellman Road in Shenandoah, Texas (77384), and will close after the end of the 2025–26 school year. The site will transition to iSchool High at The Woodlands, also operated by ResponsiveEd, which will serve students in kindergarten through eighth grade.

Given the small number of NCISD students served and the planned transition of the site, PASA does not anticipate a measurable enrollment impact on NCISD associated with the campus closure or its conversion to iSchool High at The Woodlands.

ILTexas Liberty High School is currently under construction adjacent to the ILTexas MSG Ramirez KG–8 campus at 1954 Road 5714 in Cleveland, Texas (77327). The campus is scheduled to open in August 2026 with grades 9 through 12, ultimately serving more than 1,000 students, with its first graduating senior class expected in 2027.

Demand for ILTexas campuses in the Colony Ridge area has increased rapidly. ILTexas BG Ramirez KG–8 reached capacity shortly after opening in 2022, leading to the subsequent opening of ILTexas MSG Ramirez KG–8 and the development of the Liberty High School campus.

In 2023–24, approximately 15 New Caney ISD resident students were enrolled across grades KG–9 at ILTexas campuses in Cleveland. By 2024–25, that figure increased to just over 20 NCISD resident students across grades KG–10, reflecting continued growth in charter participation in the area. Despite this increase, the combined impact of these campuses on overall NCISD enrollment remains modest and is expected to remain limited in future years.

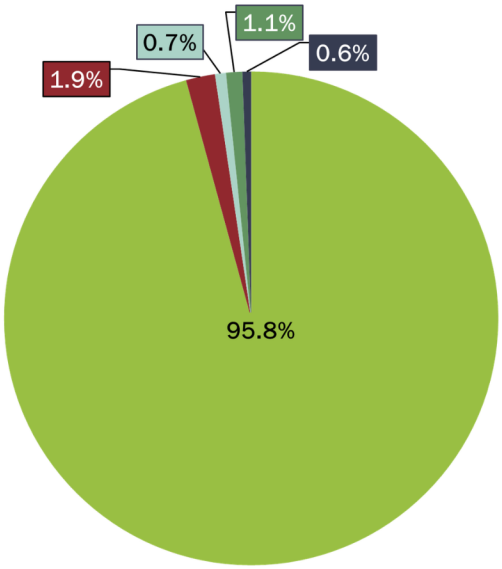
The increase in resident student participation in public alternative educational options for New Caney ISD between 2023–24 and 2024–25 can be attributed to: Virtual schools (+72 students), followed by Other ISDs (+40 students) and Charter schools (+30 students). Collectively, these changes reflect an expansion in public AEO participation among NCISD resident students over the past year.

Where Do NCISD Residents Attend School?

The graphic below shows how New Caney ISD resident students were distributed by educational setting during the 2024–25 school year. Official TEA data for 2025–26 will not be released until spring 2026, likely after Spring Break.

Approximately 96 percent of resident students attend New Caney ISD schools, while the remaining four percent are enrolled in alternative educational settings. In 2024–25, the largest shares of students selecting alternatives were enrolled in other ISDs and virtual school programs.

New Caney ISD also serves roughly 330 nonresident students from surrounding areas. While this inbound enrollment helps offset resident out-transfers, it does not fully counterbalance the total number of students choosing to attend schools outside the District.



95.8% of New Caney ISD resident students attend NCISD campuses.

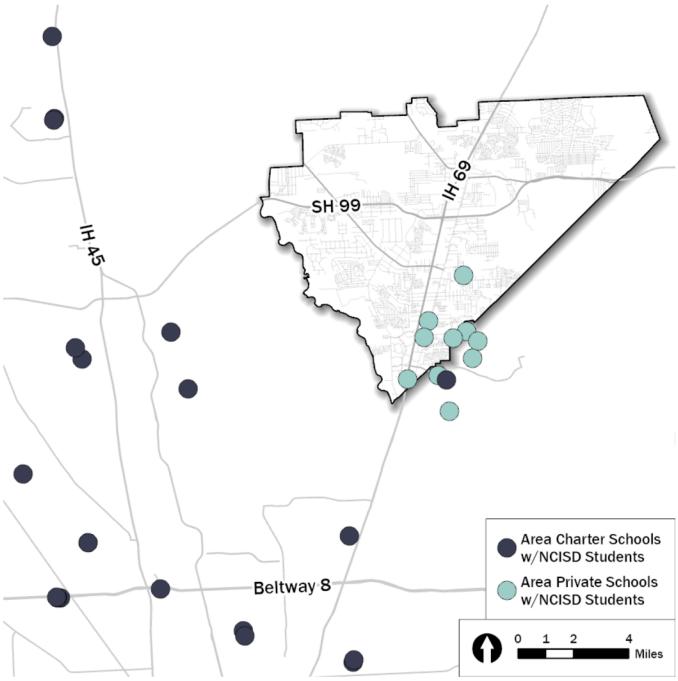
2024-25 District Enrollment Breakdown

Resident Students	19,938	
Attending Charter Schools	-114	0.6%
Attending Virtual Academies	-211	1.1%
Attending Private Schools	-143	0.7%
Attending Other ISDs & Universities	-379	1.9%
Attending and Resident in District	19,091	95.8%
Transfers into NCISD	+329	
District Enrollment (10/25/2024)	19,420	

Sources: TEA Transfer Reports, PASA Interviews with Schools

The adjacent map illustrates the locations of charter schools (dark blue) and private schools (light blue) enrolling New Caney ISD resident students in the 2024–25 school year.

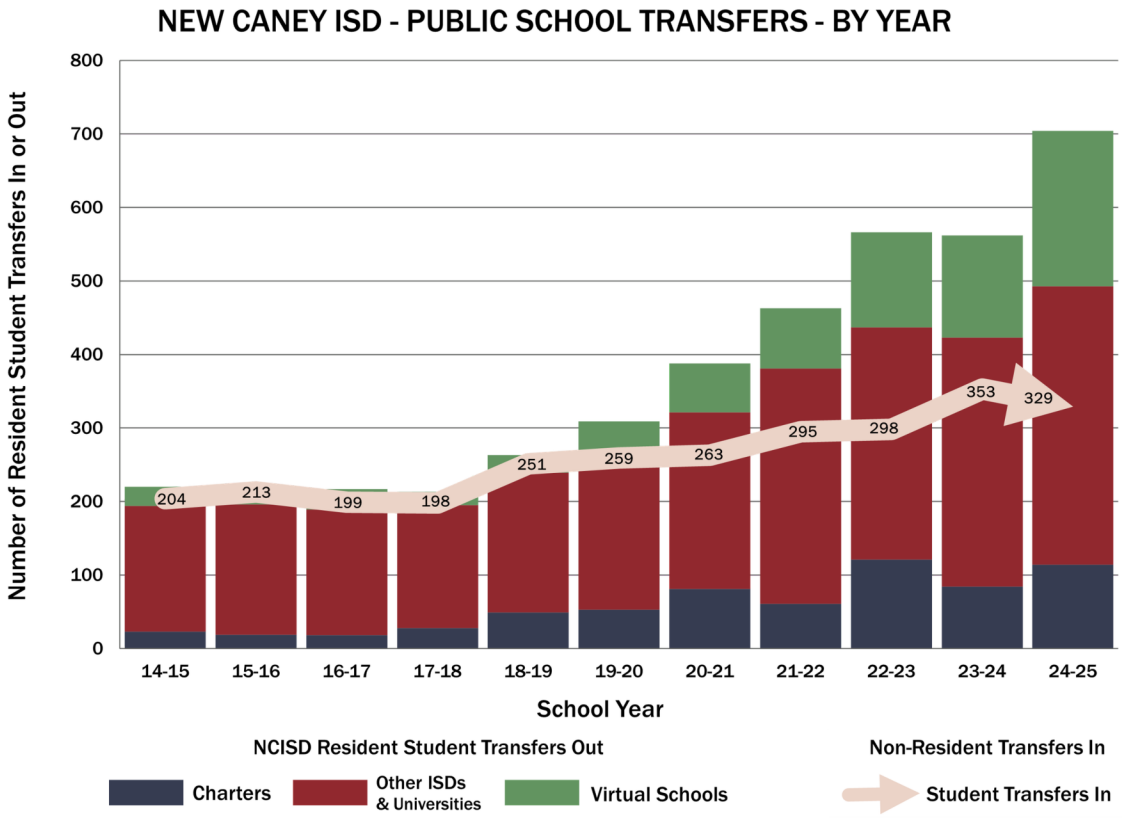
The distribution of campuses highlights the role geographic proximity plays in shaping the enrollment impact of alternative educational options, with most sites located outside District boundaries but within a reasonable commuting distance.



AEOs: Total Public School Impact

Over the past decade, New Caney ISD has experienced a steady increase in the number of resident students choosing alternatives to their zoned public schools. Transfers to charter schools, virtual programs, and other ISDs have grown substantially, along with a smaller but consistent number of resident students enrolling in public university-operated programs. During the same period, the number of nonresident students transferring into the District has remained comparatively stable. As a result, NCISD consistently loses more resident students to external public school options than it gains through inbound transfers.

This pattern reflects a broader statewide shift as families increasingly pursue flexible, specialized, or publicly funded alternatives. Legislative changes, including Senate Bill 2 and Senate Bill 569, are expected to further expand access to private school tuition support and virtual and hybrid programs operated by ISDs and charter systems. These developments underscore the importance of continued monitoring of transfer trends and their implications for enrollment, staffing, and long-range facility planning.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

NCISD consistently experiences a net loss of students, as transfers out to other public school options exceed nonresident transfers into the District each year.

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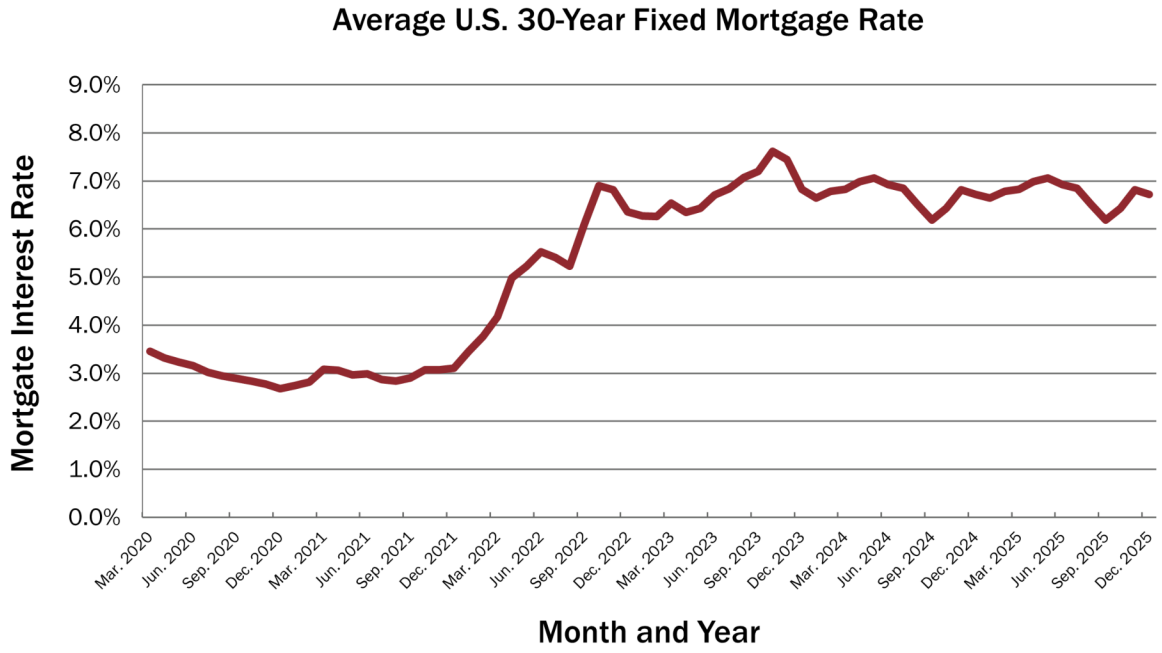
Regional Economic Overview

Mortgage rates remain a key constraint shaping housing decisions across the region. The average U.S. 30-year fixed mortgage rate has remained near seven percent through much of 2025, limiting purchasing power and reducing residential mobility. Elevated borrowing costs have slowed existing home turnover and constrained the supply of resale inventory, even as population growth continues to support demand for new construction in developing corridors. For households within the Houston MSA, mortgage rates have become the primary variable influencing whether and when families enter the housing market.

Together, moderating inflation and persistently high mortgage rates have reshaped housing behavior across the Houston metro. While long-term demand remains intact, higher borrowing costs are slowing housing absorption and extending sell-out and lease-up periods in fast-growth areas, resulting in more gradual occupancy compared to prior expansion cycles.

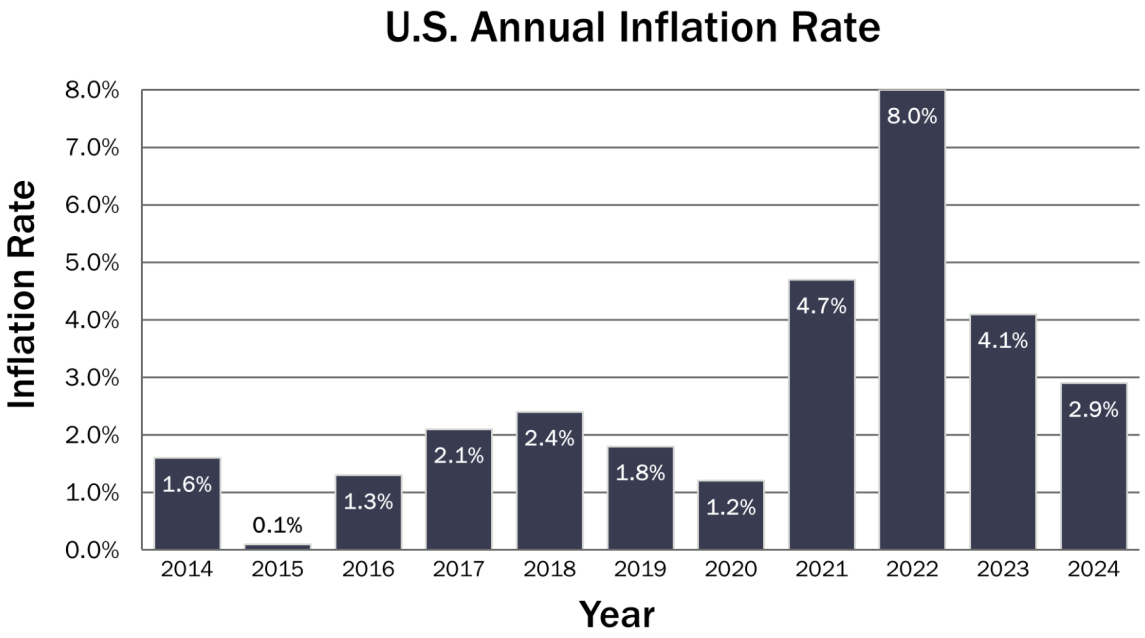


Overall, the Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land MSA remains well-positioned for long-term growth, but the 2025 economic environment reflects stabilization rather than acceleration. While easing inflation has improved cost certainty, elevated mortgage rates continue to shape housing affordability, residential mobility, and the timing of suburban expansion. These dynamics underscore the importance of ongoing monitoring and periodic updates to enrollment projections as economic conditions evolve.

Regional Economic Overview, cont'd

Inflation has eased substantially since its 2022 peak, settling into a more moderate range by 2024 and 2025. This moderation has helped stabilize everyday household expenses; however, for families across the Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land MSA, cost pressures have not fully abated. Insurance, utilities, and property taxes remain elevated, particularly in fast-growing suburban areas where new development has increased demand for infrastructure and public services. As a result, the effective cost of living in many outer-ring communities remains higher than headline inflation alone would suggest.

These dynamics are especially relevant in areas served by Fort Bend ISD, Cy-Fair ISD, Conroe ISD, Alvin ISD, New Caney ISD, and Waller ISD. While these districts have historically benefited from relative housing affordability compared to more central submarkets, rising non-housing costs have narrowed those advantages. Families considering relocation or homeownership in these areas are increasingly sensitive to total monthly housing costs rather than purchase prices alone.

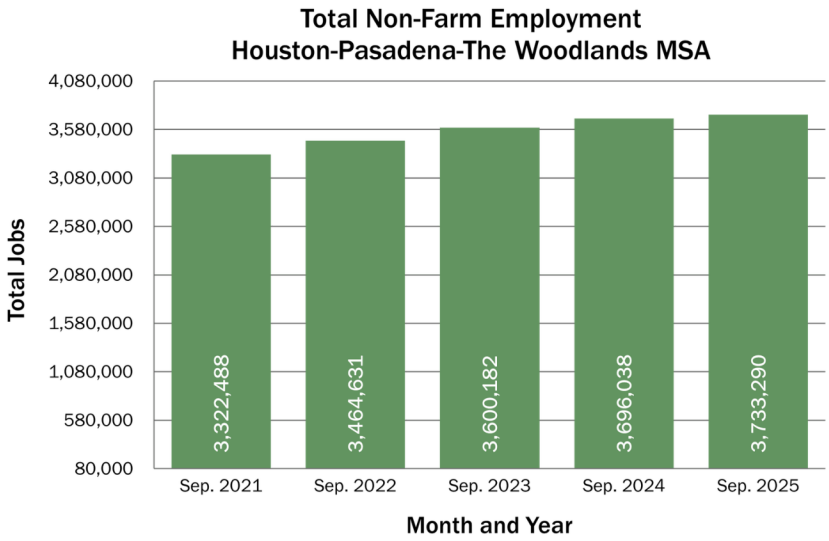


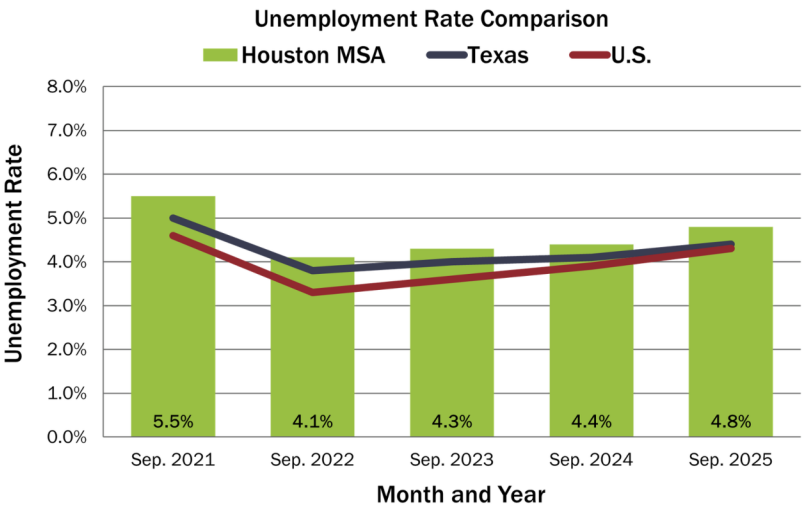
Regional Employment Trends

Employment growth in the Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land MSA has moderated but remains positive, supported by the region's diversified economic base. Job gains over the past year have been concentrated in health care and social assistance, government, leisure and hospitality, and trade and transportation, reflecting continued population growth and demand for local services. Although employment growth has slowed from earlier post-pandemic peaks, current conditions indicate a stable labor market rather than broad-based contraction. These sectors are closely aligned with suburban growth patterns and provide a stable employment foundation for households residing in FBISD, CFISD, Conroe ISD, Alvin ISD, New Caney ISD, and Waller ISD.

The unemployment rate in the Houston region remains relatively low and below national levels, signaling continued labor market strength despite broader economic cooling. While unemployment has edged up slightly from historic lows, the overall trend reflects normalization rather than contraction. Steady job availability across multiple corridors has helped sustain in-migration and household formation throughout the metro, particularly in outer-ring areas with available land and ongoing residential development.

At the same time, current employment conditions are supporting long-term growth but are not fully offsetting housing-related constraints. Stable job access allows families to remain in the region, yet elevated mortgage rates are delaying home purchases and slowing residential turnover. As a result, new housing in fast-growth districts is reaching full occupancy more gradually than in prior expansion cycles.





For school districts across the Houston region, these employment conditions continue to support long-term population growth but are not fully offsetting housing-related constraints. Elevated mortgage rates and reduced residential mobility have slowed housing absorption in fast-growth areas, meaning that student enrollment from new development is more likely to materialize gradually rather than immediately following construction.

What These Employment Trends Indicate

Employment growth across the region remains positive, with job gains concentrated in education and health services, government, leisure and hospitality, and other population-serving sectors.

Job declines in professional and business services, information, and manufacturing reflect labor market normalization rather than economic contraction.

Unemployment has increased modestly over the past year but remains within a range consistent with a stable labor market.

Overall, employment conditions continue to support long-term population growth, even as near-term household decisions are increasingly influenced by housing affordability and borrowing costs.

Sources: Texas Workforce Commission; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Freddie Mac; Levi Rodgers Real Estate Group; Mortgage News Daily; Trading Economics; Consumer Price Index Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; U.S. Census Bureau,

Housing Update Methodology

For a PASA Demographic Update, demographers follow a structured, data-driven process to identify and evaluate the most impactful residential developments. The process begins with an initial query that captures all actively developing multifamily projects, as well as near-term single-family, build-to-rent, and manufactured housing developments that meet specific thresholds for projected occupancies and total unit counts. Larger long-term projects—those expected to add 500 or more homes over the ten-year period—are also reviewed to ensure future growth is appropriately reflected, while lower-impact categories such as “Other SF” and RV developments are excluded.

Once the most impactful residential developments have been identified, the project lead reviews the results and may add developments based on zoning changes or other planning considerations. Demographers then verify development timing and activity using field observations, local knowledge, and aerial imagery, adjusting start dates as needed. For multifamily properties, only the queried developments are contacted directly, while qualifying single-family and manufactured housing sites may require field visits to confirm occupancy and construction status. All verified information is used to update housing projection fields, notes, development phases, and flags, with particular attention given to developments where projections or student ratios have changed.

Selected Projections Updated

The goal of reviewing and updating select developments is to adjust for any imminent, impactful changes that might alter projections for the next year before a comprehensive study can be completed.

Housing Update

Recent housing activity across New Caney ISD continues to show strong momentum, with several single-family developments advancing faster than originally projected and only minor variation in student ratios. Large, established subdivisions—including The Highlands and Tavola West—continue to outperform expectations, delivering more homes than anticipated since the previous full study. In both cases, absorption exceeded projections by a meaningful margin, reinforcing sustained demand in these communities. While student ratios in these developments trended slightly below projections, they remain within reasonable ranges for large master-planned communities and are consistent with early occupancy patterns.

A second group of developments, including Kings Colony III and Maple Heights, also progressed ahead of schedule, though at a more moderate pace. These neighborhoods added more homes than projected but remained close to expectations, reflecting steady, predictable growth. Student generation in these areas is closely aligned with prior assumptions, requiring only minor downward adjustments and indicating that the original projections were generally sound.

Newer subdivisions and manufactured home communities—such as Northpark South, Landing Meadows, Caney Station, and the Vibe communities (Vibe @ I-69 and Vibe at Cutler)—are in earlier stages of development but are collectively building momentum faster than anticipated. In several cases, occupancy began sooner or advanced more quickly than projected, necessitating near-term adjustments to housing timelines. As is typical for new developments, current student ratios remain below long-term expectations; however, these ratios are projected to increase as communities mature. Smaller developments, such as 20470 Vick Drive, aligned closely with projections and required only minimal adjustments.

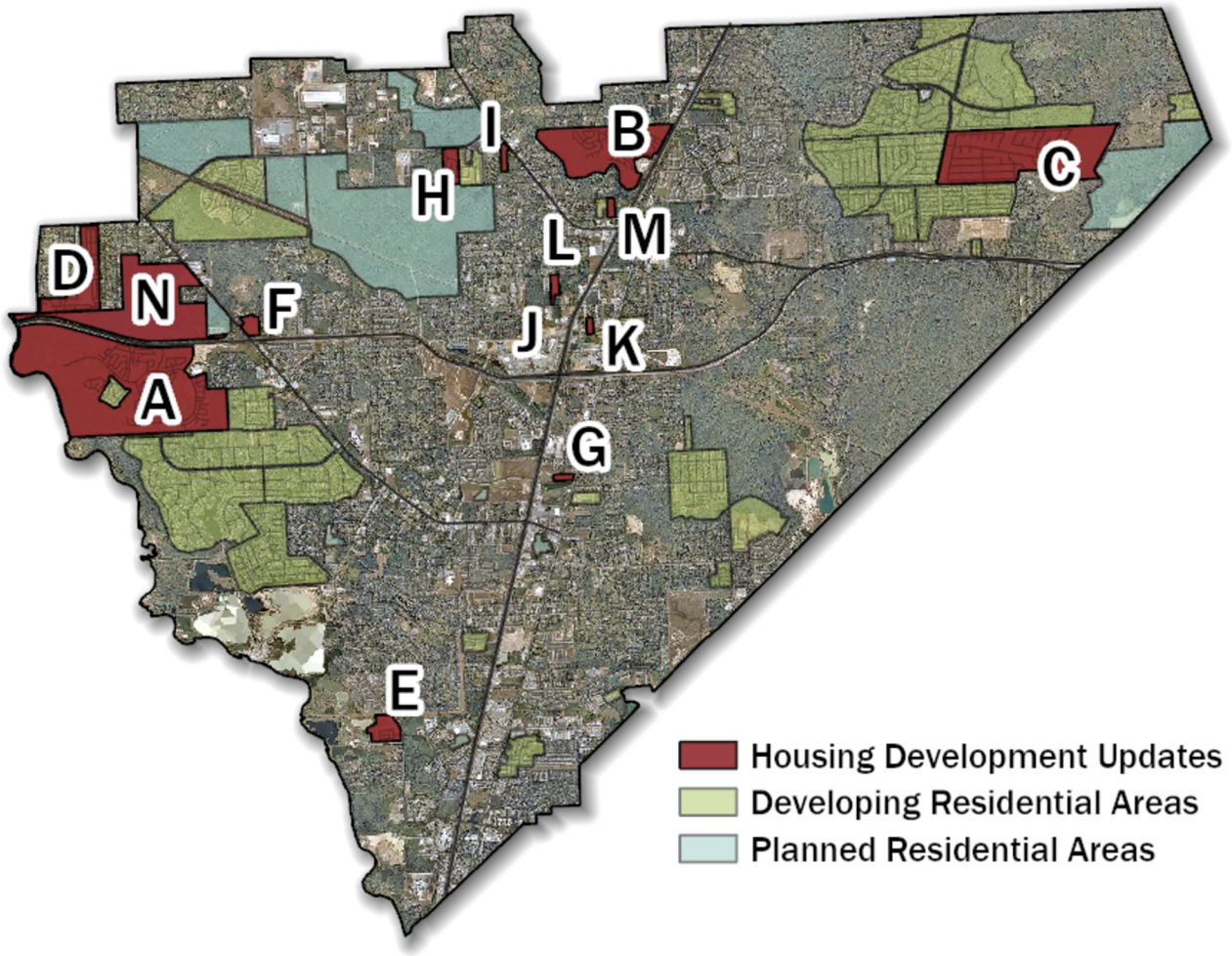
Given the strong performance of the actively developing portions of The Highlands, projections for future Highlands phases north of the Grand Parkway have been updated to reflect better observed absorption rates, builder activity, and current market conditions.

Multi-family development also showed signs of acceleration. Arbor Rose at Porter exceeded near-term leasing expectations, though student yields remain very low, consistent with newly delivered apartment communities. In addition, Territory at Porter and Pioneer Crossing—previously classified as Planned—has initiated on-site development. Their projections have been updated to reflect construction start dates, indicating continued momentum in the multi-family pipeline.

Overall, this update reflects a housing environment characterized by strong single-family absorption —particularly within large master-planned communities—and multi-family projects initiating earlier than projected. While student ratios in newer developments remain below long-term assumptions, this pattern is consistent with early occupancy behavior and will continue to be monitored as development progresses.

Updated Housing Developments

The housing developments highlighted on the map below and in the Projected Housing Occupancies table are the only housing projections that were updated as part of this project.



Projected Housing Occupancies

Map	Development	Type	Units	Currently Occupied	Status
A	The Highlands	SF	2,380	1,050	Developing
B	Tavola West	SF	1,400	1,146	Developing
C	Kings Colony III	SF	974	503	Developing
D	Maple Heights	SF	917	427	Developing
E	Northpark South	SF	400	48	Developing
F	Territory at Porter	MF	342	0	Developing
G	Arbor Rose at Porter	MF	276	56	Developing
H	Landing Meadows	SF	230	96	Developing
I	Caney Station	SF	130	54	Developing
J	Vibe @ I69	SF	97	24	Developing
K	Vibe at Cuttler	SF	85	14	Developing
L	20470 Vick Dr	SF	20	8	Developing
M	Pioneer Crossing	MF	12	0	Developing
N	Future Highlands	SF	1,640	0	Planned

Projected Housing Occupancies

New Caney ISD, January 2026–October 2034

Land Use: [SF] Single-Family; [MF] Multi-Family; [C] Condo; [M] Mobile Homes; [RV] RV Park; Developing SF/C/M/RV; Undetermined; Age-Restricted; Planned; Potential; **Lot/Unit Status:** [Occ] Occupied; [Av] Available; [UC] Under Construction; [VDL] Vacant Developed Lots

The status of developments listed below were updated in January 2026 along with annual projected housing occupancies.

Development				Lot/Unit Status					Projected Housing Occupancies												
PU	Name	Land Use Notes		Total Units	Occ.	Av.	UC	VDL	Jan 2026–Oct 2026	Oct 2026–Oct 2027	Oct 2027–Oct 2028	Oct 2028–Oct 2029	Oct 2029–Oct 2030	Oct 2030–Oct 2031	Oct 2031–Oct 2032	Oct 2032–Oct 2033	Oct 2033–Oct 2034	Jan 2026–Oct 2029	Oct 2029–Oct 2034	Jan 2026–Oct 2034	Build-Out Post-Oct 2034	Projected Students per Home
21B	Arbor Rose at Porter	MF	Now leasing - 20% occupied; Broaddus Construction is building a 276-unit multi-family complex west of Loop 494.	276	56	0	0	0	94	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**220**	**0**	**220**	0	0.17
39	Northpark South	SF	Century Communities is actively working on their 400-home development.	400	48	14	10	80	74	95	113	70	0	0	0	0	0	**352**	**0**	**352**	0	0.46
46B	20470 Vick Dr	M		20	8	0	0	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**12**	**0**	**12**	0	0.25
49B	Tavola West	SF	1,400 homes planned on ~500 acres by builder Lennar Homes.	1,400	1,146	0	0	0	54	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**254**	**0**	**254**	0	0.31
54	Caney Station	M	Builder: Cairn and Greater TX Homes	130	54	8	0	68	40	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**76**	**0**	**76**	0	0.70
54	Landing Meadows	SF	Builder: Meritage Homes	230	96	37	11	86	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134**	**0**	**134**	0	0.40
57	Pioneer Crossing	MF	Dirt is now turning on this site. Site has been set aside for multi-family development and is part of Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery awarded by the Texas General Land Office. The allocated funds are for a 12-unit multi-family project with 10 of said units devoted to low-income residents.	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**12**	**0**	**12**	0	0.72
65	Vibe at Cuttler	M	Vibe at Cuttler manufactured house community by OCTA Homes has begun occupying homes, ongoing construction.	85	14	2	2	67	14	25	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	**71**	**0**	**71**	0	0.76
79	Vibe @ I69	M	Manufactured housing community by OCTA homes has begun ocupying, new homes continuing to be added.	97	24	8	4	61	26	34	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	**73**	**0**	**73**	0	0.70
89	Kings Colony III	SF		974	503	0	0	471	33	41	39	45	42	37	40	45	38	**158**	**202**	**360**	111	1.09

Projected Housing Occupancies

New Caney ISD, January 2026–October 2034

Land Use: [SF] Single-Family; [MF] Multi-Family; [C] Condo; [M] Mobile Homes; [RV] RV Park; Developing SF/C/M/RV; Age-Restricted; Planned; Potential; **Lot/Unit Status:** [Occ] Occupied; [Av] Available; [UC] Under Construction; [VDL] Vacant Developed Lots

The status of developments listed below were updated in January 2026 along with annual projected housing occupancies.

Development				Lot/Unit Status					Projected Housing Occupancies													
PU	Name	Land Use Notes		Total Units	Occ.	Av.	UC	VDL	Jan 2026–Oct 2026	Oct 2026–Oct 2027	Oct 2027–Oct 2028	Oct 2028–Oct 2029	Oct 2029–Oct 2030	Oct 2030–Oct 2031	Oct 2031–Oct 2032	Oct 2032–Oct 2033	Oct 2033–Oct 2034	Jan 2026–Oct 2029	Oct 2029–Oct 2034	Jan 2026–Oct 2034	Build-Out Post-Oct 2034	Projected Students per Home
109	Maple Heights	SF	Century Communities is building this 917-lot development. Construction is underway and houses have started occupying in southern portion of subdivision.	917	427	2	17	471	109	115	122	144	0	0	0	0	0	**490**	**0**	**490**	0	0.42
122B	Territory at Porter	MF	Construction has begun on Dhanani Private Equity Group's (DPEG) new 342-unit apartment complex at the NE intersection of Grand Parkway and FM 1314. The property is expected to have various amenities, and DPEG is also planning a new shopping center nearby.	342	0	0	0	0	0	132	158	52	0	0	0	0	0	**342**	**0**	**342**	0	0.16
123	Future Highlands	SF	Highlands developer Caldwell Co. owns about 730 acres north of SH 99, will likely become extension of The Highlands adding approximately 1,600 more homes.	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	264	358	386	320	227	**85**	**1,555**	**1,640**	0	0.40
124	Highlands, The	SF	Caldwell Co. has begun development for 4,100 homes. Builders: Lennar, Coventry, Drees, Empire, Ravenna, Parters in Building, Perry, Newmark, David Weekley, Highland, and Beazer Homes.	2,380	1,050	65	58	0	348	371	384	227	0	0	0	0	0	**1,330**	**0**	**1,330**	0	0.23

Total Projected New Housing Update

This section provides a breakdown of the total projected new housing occupancies expected over the next nine years, highlighting the distribution across housing types. Students added due to new housing will be discussed in Chapter 04.

Projected Annual Housing by Type

17,498

Projected Additional Housing Occupancies in the Next Nine Years

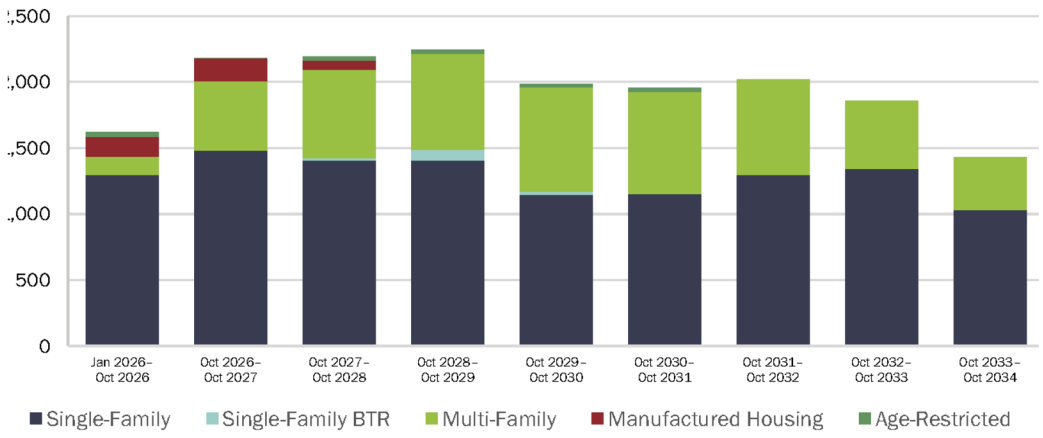
Projected Housing Occupancies by Housing Type

New Caney ISD, January 2026–October 2034

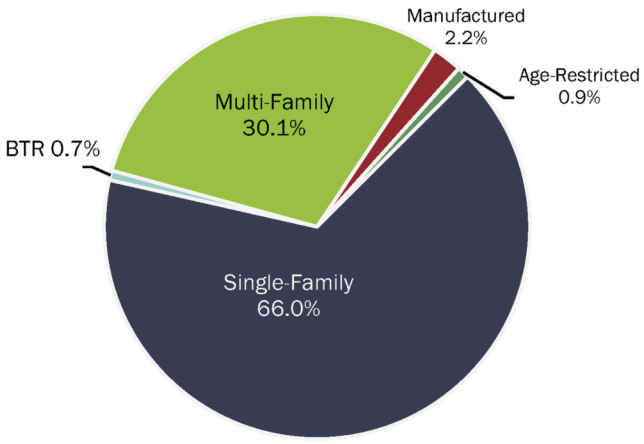
Housing Type	Jan 2026–Oct 2026	Oct 2026–Oct 2027	Oct 2027–Oct 2028	Oct 2028–Oct 2029	Oct 2029–Oct 2030	Oct 2030–Oct 2031	Oct 2031–Oct 2032	Oct 2032–Oct 2033	Oct 2033–Oct 2034	Jan 2026–Oct 2034
Single-Family	1,294	1,481	1,407	1,403	1,145	1,152	1,298	1,342	1,032	**11,554**
Single-Family BTR	0	0	18	86	26	0	0	0	0	**130**
Multi-Family	144	525	668	728	787	774	721	515	400	**5,262**
Manufactured Housing	149	173	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	**392**
Age-Restricted	35	5	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	**160**
Total	**1,622**	**2,184**	**2,193**	**2,247**	**1,988**	**1,956**	**2,019**	**1,857**	**1,432**	**17,498**

The graph to the right illustrates the projected number of occupied housing units expected to be added over the next ten years across various housing types, including single-family, build-to-rent (BTR), multi-family, manufactured housing, and age-restricted developments.

Housing Projections by Year of Occupancy



Housing Update Summary



The projected housing mix in NCISD over the next nine years is expected to be dominated by single-family development, which accounts for just over half of all new housing occupancies and will continue to be the primary driver of student growth. Multi-family housing represents a smaller, but, substantial share of future development, indicating an increasing role in accommodating population growth, though typically with lower student yields than single-family units. Smaller proportions of build-to-rent, manufactured, and age-restricted housing suggest limited contribution to enrollment growth from these categories, reinforcing that overall enrollment impacts will be driven largely by traditional single-family neighborhoods, with supplemental growth from multi-family developments.

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Enrollment Forecast Update

New Caney ISD Enrollment Forecast Update, 2026–2034

HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

GRADE	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	10/24/2025 2025-26	5-Year Change
EE	45	41	38	45	40	62	89	101	100	105	65
PK	570	540	560	597	546	624	740	774	715	751	205
KG	1,054	1,061	1,036	1,147	1,080	1,218	1,246	1,299	1,309	1,247	167
1	1,129	1,141	1,167	1,165	1,166	1,204	1,369	1,324	1,375	1,383	217
2	1,163	1,135	1,148	1,162	1,182	1,198	1,310	1,429	1,336	1,415	233
3	1,171	1,165	1,177	1,187	1,160	1,214	1,295	1,364	1,462	1,399	239
4	1,107	1,197	1,199	1,219	1,193	1,230	1,321	1,341	1,422	1,472	279
5	1,147	1,143	1,238	1,280	1,217	1,259	1,343	1,375	1,428	1,474	257
EE-5	**7,386**	**7,423**	**7,563**	**7,802**	**7,584**	**8,009**	**8,713**	**9,007**	**9,147**	**9,246**	*1,662*
6	1,090	1,171	1,181	1,301	1,310	1,295	1,331	1,385	1,429	1,465	155
7	1,029	1,147	1,183	1,236	1,321	1,353	1,383	1,388	1,395	1,457	136
8	1,102	1,045	1,176	1,226	1,285	1,424	1,434	1,438	1,427	1,432	147
6–8	**3,221**	**3,363**	**3,540**	**3,763**	**3,916**	**4,072**	**4,148**	**4,211**	**4,251**	**4,354**	*438*
9	1,206	1,279	1,195	1,325	1,323	1,571	1,679	1,720	1,606	1,571	248
10	1,016	1,111	1,158	1,150	1,297	1,280	1,449	1,592	1,582	1,508	211
11	989	974	1,041	1,089	1,088	1,216	1,259	1,352	1,510	1,527	439
12	859	896	884	981	1,066	968	1,096	1,105	1,324	1,453	387
9–12	**4,070**	**4,260**	**4,278**	**4,545**	**4,774**	**5,035**	**5,483**	**5,769**	**6,022**	**6,059**	*1,285*
TOTAL	14,677	15,046	15,381	16,110	16,274	17,116	18,344	18,987	19,420	19,659	*3,385*
Enrollment Change		2.5%	2.2%	4.7%	1.0%	5.2%	7.2%	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	
		369	335	729	164	842	1,228	643	433	239	

Current Enrollment:
19,659
October 24, 2025

Projected Enrollment - 5 Years:
22,401
PEIMS Snapshot - October, 2029

Projected Enrollment - 9 Years:
26,433
PEIMS Snapshot - October, 2034

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

GRADE	10/24/2025 2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	9-Year Change
EE	105	110	114	119	125	131	138	145	152	160	55
PK	751	887	953	947	981	1,015	1,049	1,083	1,118	1,152	401
KG	1,247	1,355	1,610	1,733	1,749	1,843	1,933	2,027	2,121	2,219	972
1	1,383	1,325	1,444	1,705	1,836	1,832	1,921	2,015	2,113	2,211	828
2	1,415	1,423	1,367	1,481	1,749	1,863	1,849	1,939	2,034	2,133	718
3	1,399	1,475	1,488	1,421	1,539	1,798	1,905	1,891	1,983	2,080	681
4	1,472	1,438	1,520	1,525	1,456	1,559	1,813	1,921	1,906	1,999	527
5	1,474	1,547	1,516	1,593	1,598	1,509	1,607	1,869	1,981	1,965	491
EE-5	**9,246**	**9,560**	**10,012**	**10,524**	**11,033**	**11,550**	**12,215**	**12,890**	**13,408**	**13,919**	*4,673*
6	1,465	1,526	1,607	1,563	1,635	1,631	1,537	1,639	1,906	2,020	555
7	1,457	1,499	1,566	1,638	1,585	1,650	1,643	1,549	1,652	1,921	464
8	1,432	1,506	1,554	1,612	1,677	1,615	1,678	1,672	1,577	1,682	250
6-8	**4,354**	**4,531**	**4,727**	**4,813**	**4,897**	**4,896**	**4,858**	**4,860**	**5,135**	**5,623**	*1,269*
9	1,571	1,637	1,704	1,762	1,828	1,883	1,822	1,895	1,894	1,790	219
10	1,508	1,494	1,541	1,608	1,662	1,708	1,768	1,712	1,786	1,789	281
11	1,527	1,465	1,437	1,485	1,550	1,586	1,638	1,697	1,648	1,723	196
12	1,453	1,483	1,409	1,384	1,431	1,478	1,520	1,572	1,633	1,589	136
9–12	**6,059**	**6,079**	**6,091**	**6,239**	**6,471**	**6,655**	**6,748**	**6,876**	**6,961**	**6,891**	*832*
TOTAL	19,659	20,170	20,830	21,576	22,401	23,101	23,821	24,626	25,504	26,433	*6,774*
Enrollment Change		2.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	
		511	660	746	825	700	720	805	878	929	

Enrollment Forecast Update

As part of a demographic update, PASA revisits enrollment projections to ensure they remain aligned with the most current data and evolving conditions since the prior full study. This process focuses on validating existing assumptions, identifying areas where recent trends may be diverging from earlier expectations, and recalibrating projections as needed to reflect new information. Rather than recreating the full analytical framework, the update emphasizes continuity in methodology while incorporating the latest indicators influencing enrollment, allowing districts to maintain an accurate, responsive planning outlook that supports sound operational and strategic decision-making.

Adjustments

This year's NCISD enrollment growth decelerated compared to previous years, with fewer students enrolled than had been projected in the 24-25 Demographic Study. This lack of enrollment growth was due to a number of factors that were studied in this Update:

New Housing Construction - New housing activity in New Caney ISD remains strong, with single-family developments generally absorbing faster than projected, and several multi-family projects advancing sooner than anticipated, resulting in minor timeline adjustments.

Births - Births have increased over the last 15 or more years, and they are expected to do so in the next several years. They have tracked relatively closely with kindergarten enrollment over time.

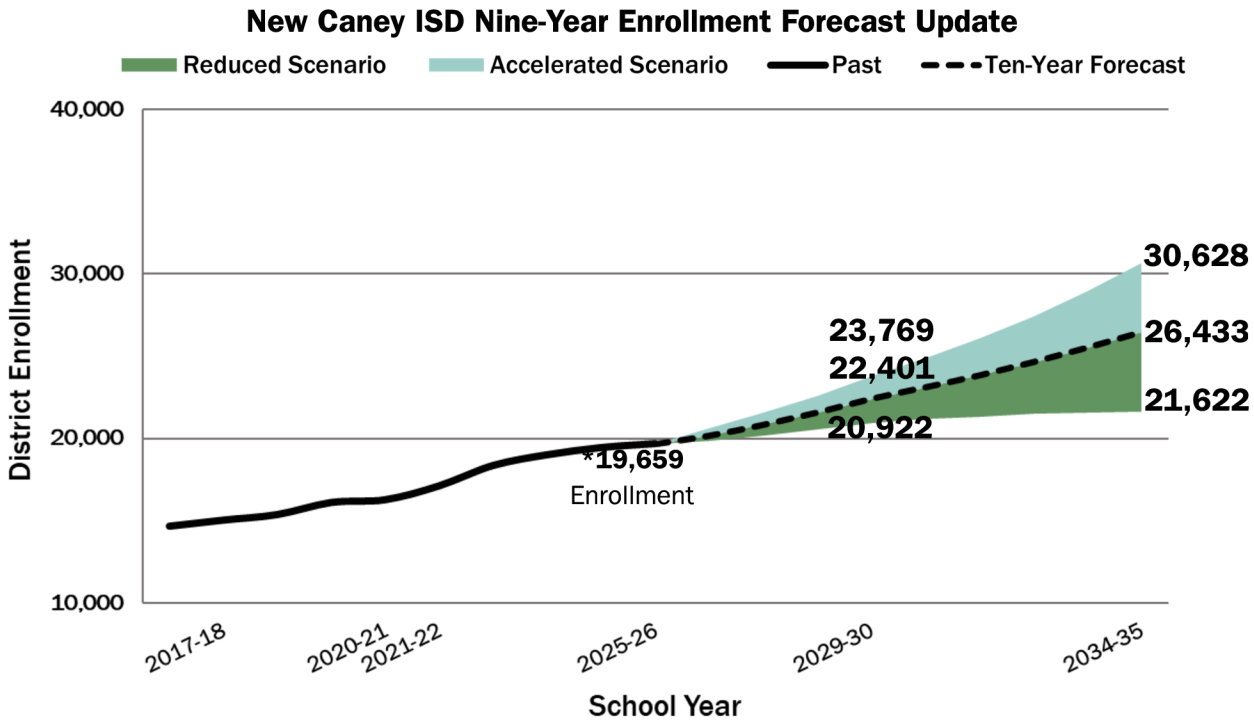
Incoming KG Class Size - The kindergarten class size has been larger than the adjusted number of births due to the in-migration of young children into new homes. With the continued growth of alternative educational opportunities, the KG class size may begin to more closely approach the number of births in the District.

Aging of the Student Population - The current 12th-grade class is approximately 100-200 students larger than the current KG class. As these larger senior cohorts graduate and are replaced with smaller incoming KG cohorts, the District experiences a baseline enrollment decline. While new housing continues to add students, these smaller replacement cohorts tend to moderate overall enrollment growth.

Student Population Changes - Since 2016, New Caney ISD has averaged an annual increase of approximately 482 Hispanic students. In Fall 2025, the District experienced a net gain of only 81 Hispanic students. No other sub-population experienced similar declines. This same phenomenon has been observed in multiple districts across Texas. These shifts may reflect a combination of factors, including changes in migration patterns, broader demographic trends, and evolving economic or policy conditions. The decline contributed to the overall decrease in student enrollment in Fall 2025, and continued volatility in this population is possible over the near term.

Enrollment Forecast Update

This graph illustrates three potential enrollment trajectories for the District through the 2034-35 PEIMS enrollment year. The dashed black line represents PASA's Nine-Year projection, which anticipates steady enrollment growth, reaching approximately 26,433 students by Fall 2034. The accelerated scenario, shown in blue, assumes stronger enrollment, potentially growing to 30,628 students. In contrast, the reduced scenario, depicted in green, reflects lower student yields, resulting in 21,622 students.



The Nine-Year Enrollment Forecast Update indicates that New Caney ISD could experience a net increase of approximately 2,742 students over the first four years of the forecast period, followed by an additional increase of about 4,032 students by 2034. These projections reflect current assumptions regarding future land use and development activity; however, PASA notes that portions of these assumptions may be subject to refinement as planning conditions evolve.

NINE-YEAR ENROLLMENT FORECAST									
	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35
EE-5th	9,560	10,012	10,524	**11,033**	11,550	12,215	12,890	13,408	**13,919**
6th-8th	4,531	4,727	4,813	**4,897**	4,896	4,858	4,860	5,135	**5,623**
9th-12th	6,079	6,091	6,239	**6,471**	6,655	6,748	6,876	6,961	**6,891**
TOTAL:	20,170	20,830	21,576	**22,401**	23,101	23,821	24,626	25,504	**26,433**

The Accelerated and Reduced Scenarios are developed to account for variability and uncertainty in future growth. These alternate projection scenarios are based on the same foundational methodology but are adjusted to reflect plausible deviations in key influencing factors.

On the following page, PASA further explores the assumptions that could lead to this study's Accelerated and Reduced Scenarios.

Enrollment Forecast Update

Under the Accelerated Scenario, the District could gain 4,110 students by Fall 2029, and then gain an additional 6,859 students over the last five years of the projection period. This scenario assumes the following:

- Birth rates among mothers residing within New Caney ISD will accelerate over current rates.
- Kindergarten classes will respond and grow at a higher rate toward the end of the projection period.
- Mortgage rates will decrease, resulting in accelerated housing construction.
- New homes will be purchased more frequently by young families with school-aged children.
- No new charter system expansions will be planned in the NCISD area in the next five years.

ACCELERATED SCENARIO									
	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35
EE-5th	9,808	10,403	11,086	**11,822**	12,613	13,633	14,644	15,595	**16,599**
6th-8th	4,622	4,870	5,008	**5,146**	5,195	5,204	5,351	5,755	**6,421**
9th-12th	6,199	6,275	6,492	**6,801**	7,065	7,235	7,444	7,611	**7,608**
TOTAL:	20,629	21,548	22,586	**23,769**	24,873	26,072	27,439	28,961	**30,628**

Under the Reduced Scenario, the District would gain 1,263 students by Fall 2029, followed by an additional gain of 700 students in the last five years of the projection period. The Reduced Scenario assumes the following:

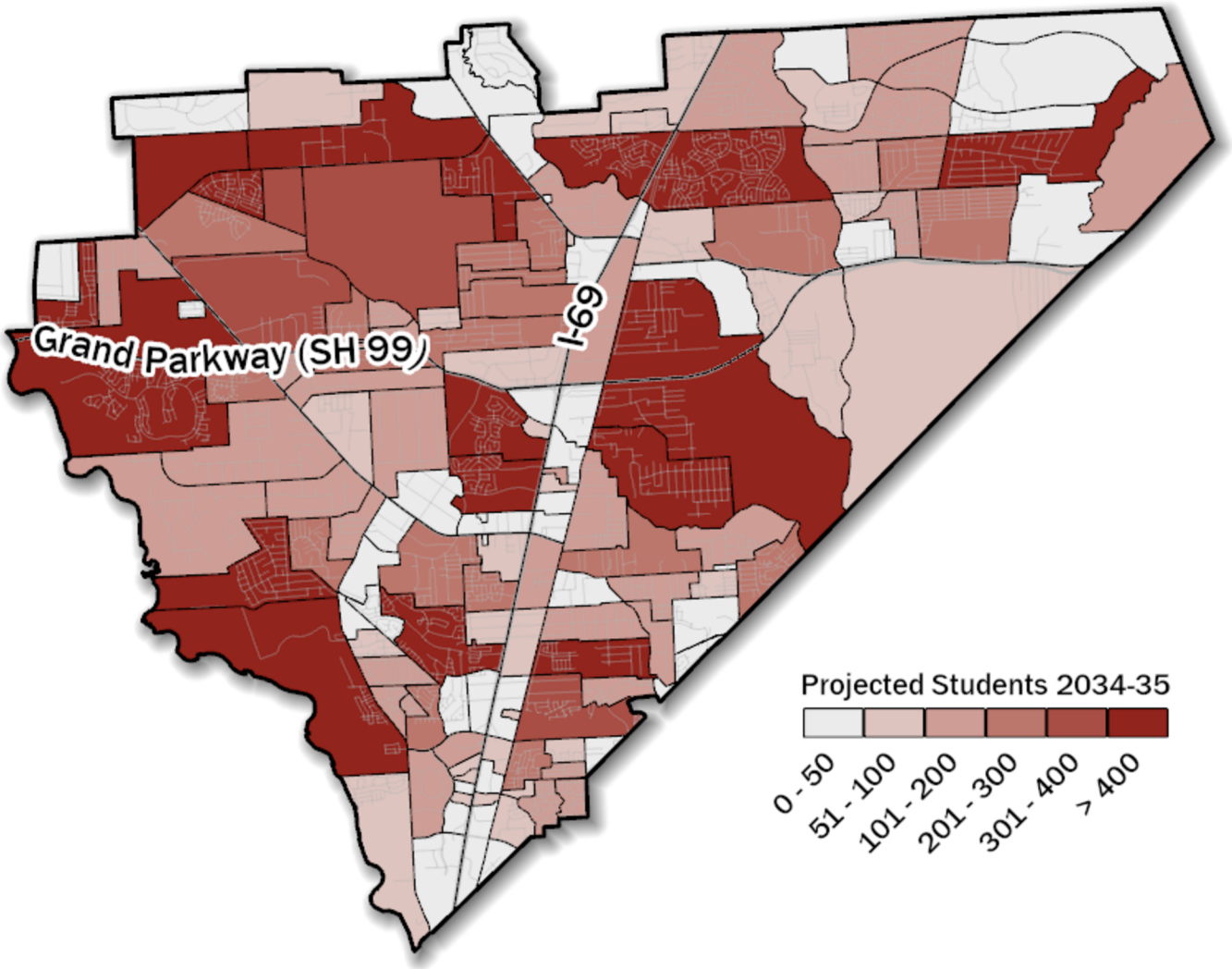
- Births will level off, resulting in decreased kindergarten class sizes.
- Mortgage rates remain elevated, and sales of existing homes remain low.
- Established neighborhoods will not regenerate significantly and will decline in student population as current students graduate.
- More charter schools could open, increasing student attrition from NCISD.

The Reduced Scenario assumes that the enrollment decline over the past two years is a "new normal" and creates a new trajectory for future enrollment decline.

REDUCED SCENARIO									
	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35
EE-5th	9,362	9,585	9,844	**10,004**	10,134	10,302	10,448	10,416	**10,287**
6th-8th	4,486	4,632	4,668	**4,702**	4,677	4,620	4,525	4,615	**4,879**
9th-12th	6,017	5,968	6,054	**6,216**	6,359	6,414	6,502	6,550	**6,456**
TOTAL:	19,865	20,185	20,566	**20,922**	21,170	21,336	21,475	21,581	**21,622**

Projected EE-12th Grade Resident Students by Planning Unit: 2034-2035

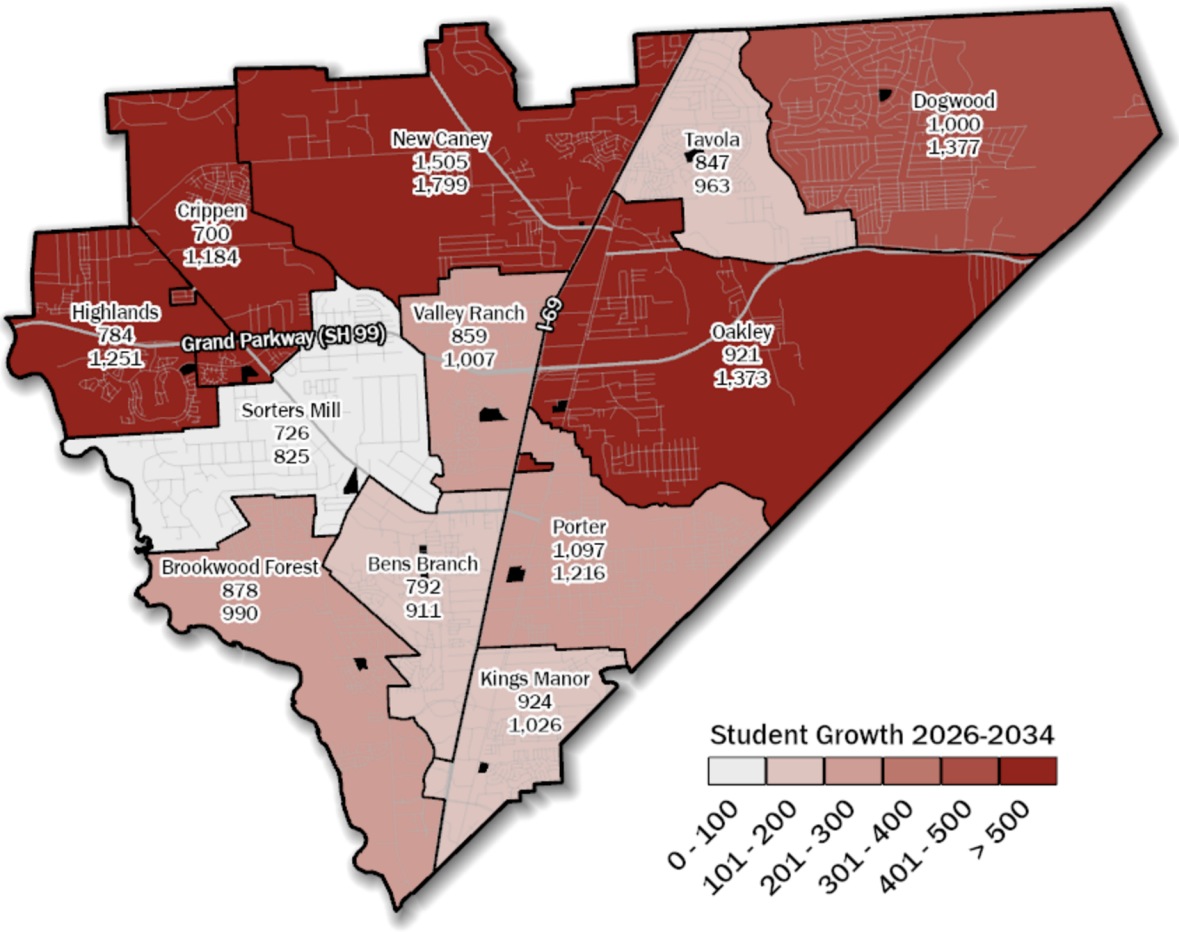
The map below shows the projected number of resident students by Planning Unit for the 2034-35 school year. Each polygon represents a distinct Planning Unit, with shading indicating the anticipated student population within it. The darker the shading, the more students who are projected to live there in 2034-35. The legend lists the student count ranges for each color gradient, from fewer than 50 students (lightest shade) to more than 400 students (darkest shade). These Planning Units can be combined to assess projections by attendance zone and to plan potential attendance zone realignment or facility construction.



Projected Resident Elementary School Students by Attendance Zone: 2029-30 and 2034-35

The 2025–26 elementary attendance zones are shown below, labeled with the projected number of students living in each zone in Fall 2029 and Fall 2034. Zones are color-coded based on projected enrollment growth or decline between now and 2034-35, with shades of red indicating the degree of growth.

The heaviest growth is expected both east and west of IH 69 in the District's northern portion, but it is expected throughout the District. Elementary schools in NCISD have a maximum capacity of 900 students each, and only one elementary school (Sorters Mill) is expected to be below 900 students by the end of the projection period. The current New Caney ES attendance zone is projected to approach 1,800 students by the end of the projection period—enough enrollment to fully populate two elementary campuses—while Oakley ES and Dogwood ES are each projected to exceed 1,300 students.

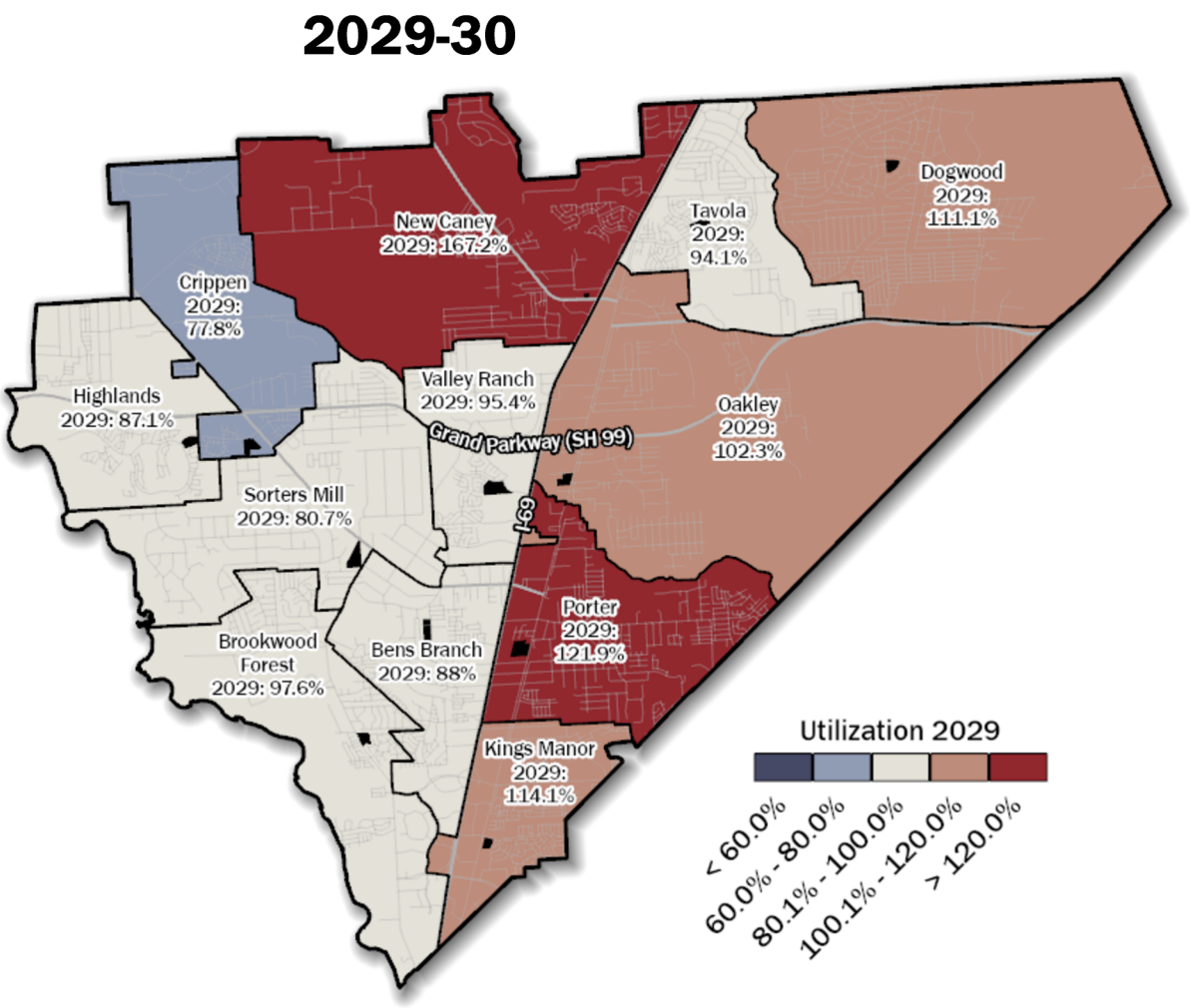


Projected Utilization:
Elementary School Campuses

Projected future resident students are compared to the current capacity of each campus to estimate utilization in the mid-term (2029-30) of the projection period.

The projected 2029 elementary school utilization map highlights a pronounced imbalance in facility usage across the District. The most severe overutilization occurs in the northern portion of the District, where the New Caney ES attendance zone is already projected to exceed 167% of capacity. Although nearby Crippen ES is projected to be only 78% of capacity in 2029, it is expected to reach full utilization the following year, making rezoning between the two campuses an impractical long-term solution. Porter ES is also projected to exceed 120% of capacity by the middle of the projection period, potentially necessitating enrollment relief through additional facility space.

In contrast, many elementary schools in the southwestern portion of the District are projected to remain below capacity in 2029. However, Valley Ranch ES and Brookwood ES are expected to operate just under 100% utilization. By the end of the projection period, all campuses in this area, except Sorters Mill ES, are projected to exceed their capacities.

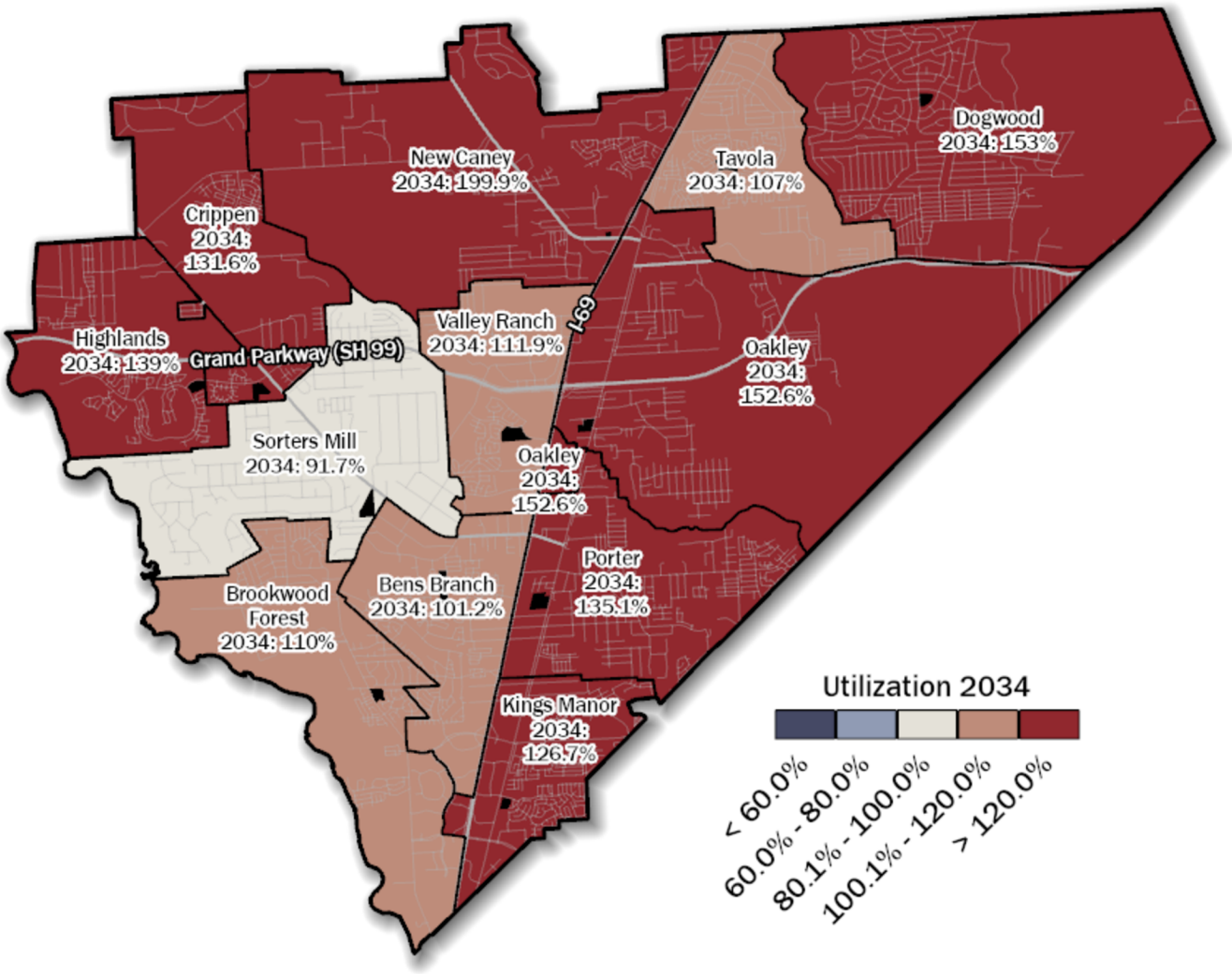


Projected Utilization:
Elementary School Campuses

Projected future resident students are compared to the current capacity of each campus to estimate utilization in the end (2034-35) of the projection period.

Based on resident students, only Sorters Mill ES is expected to be below capacity by the end of the projection period, with a projected utilization level of just under 92%. As discussed previously, the New Caney ES attendance zone is expected to be the most heavily utilized, at almost 200% of capacity. Dogwood ES and Oakley ES will also need additional facility space, with projected utilization exceeding 150%.

2034-35



Projected Enrollment & Utilization: Elementary School Campuses

The table below displays nine-year projections of student enrollment (residents +/- transfers) and campus utilization for each elementary school in the District. For each year from 2026–27 through 2034–35, the table includes the projected number of resident students plus the net transfers from 2025–26, each campus's permanent capacity, and the corresponding utilization rate, calculated as projected enrollment divided by capacity. PASA has defined utilization levels with color-coded formatting as follows:

- Underutilized: below 60%
- Moderately utilized: 60%–79%
- Elevated utilization: 101%–120%
- Critically overutilized: above 120%

Campuses operating within the optimal utilization range (80%–100%) are not highlighted.

These projections help identify potential instances of overcrowding or underutilization and guide long-range facility planning.

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Net Transfers 2025-26
Bens Branch										
Projected Students (Residents)	**763**	**763**	**781**	**792**	**818**	**855**	**880**	**893**	**911**	60
Percent Utilization (Residents)	85%	85%	87%	88%	91%	95%	98%	99%	101%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**823**	**823**	**841**	**852**	**878**	**915**	**940**	**953**	**971**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	91%	91%	93%	95%	98%	102%	104%	106%	108%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Brookwood Forest										
Projected Students (Residents)	**742**	**772**	**848**	**878**	**889**	**912**	**940**	**963**	**990**	7
Percent Utilization (Residents)	82%	86%	94%	98%	99%	101%	104%	107%	110%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**749**	**779**	**855**	**885**	**896**	**919**	**947**	**970**	**997**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	83%	87%	95%	98%	100%	102%	105%	108%	111%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Crippen										
Projected Students (Residents)	**674**	**672**	**673**	**700**	**773**	**902**	**1,020**	**1,122**	**1,184**	18
Percent Utilization (Residents)	75%	75%	75%	78%	86%	100%	113%	125%	132%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**692**	**690**	**691**	**718**	**791**	**920**	**1,038**	**1,140**	**1,202**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	77%	77%	77%	80%	88%	102%	115%	127%	134%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Dogwood										
Projected Students (Residents)	**920**	**936**	**958**	**1,000**	**1,074**	**1,160**	**1,253**	**1,314**	**1,377**	-12
Percent Utilization (Residents)	102%	104%	106%	111%	119%	129%	139%	146%	153%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**908**	**924**	**946**	**988**	**1,062**	**1,148**	**1,241**	**1,302**	**1,365**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	101%	103%	105%	110%	118%	128%	138%	145%	152%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Highlands										
Projected Students (Residents)	**429**	**537**	**660**	**784**	**853**	**967**	**1,085**	**1,169**	**1,251**	82
Percent Utilization (Residents)	48%	60%	73%	87%	95%	107%	121%	130%	139%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**511**	**619**	**742**	**866**	**935**	**1,049**	**1,167**	**1,251**	**1,333**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	57%	69%	82%	96%	104%	117%	130%	139%	148%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Kings Manor										
Projected Students (Residents)	**838**	**859**	**905**	**924**	**948**	**979**	**1,005**	**1,018**	**1,026**	-76
Percent Utilization (Residents)	103%	106%	112%	114%	117%	121%	124%	126%	127%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**762**	**783**	**829**	**848**	**872**	**903**	**929**	**942**	**950**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	94%	97%	102%	105%	108%	111%	115%	116%	117%	
Capacity	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	
New Caney										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,030**	**1,212**	**1,374**	**1,505**	**1,585**	**1,596**	**1,632**	**1,697**	**1,799**	-5
Percent Utilization (Residents)	114%	135%	153%	167%	176%	177%	181%	189%	200%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,025**	**1,207**	**1,369**	**1,500**	**1,580**	**1,591**	**1,627**	**1,692**	**1,794**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	114%	134%	152%	167%	176%	177%	181%	188%	199%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	

Projected Enrollment & Utilization:
Elementary School Campuses, con't.

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Net Transfers 2025-26
Oakley										
Projected Students (Residents)	**825**	**854**	**891**	**921**	**989**	**1,084**	**1,190**	**1,276**	**1,373**	-21
Percent Utilization (Residents)	92%	95%	99%	102%	110%	120%	132%	142%	153%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**804**	**833**	**870**	**900**	**968**	**1,063**	**1,169**	**1,255**	**1,352**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	89%	93%	97%	100%	108%	118%	130%	139%	150%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Porter										
Projected Students (Residents)	**985**	**1,022**	**1,045**	**1,097**	**1,129**	**1,169**	**1,196**	**1,206**	**1,216**	-10
Percent Utilization (Residents)	109%	114%	116%	122%	125%	130%	133%	134%	135%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**975**	**1,012**	**1,035**	**1,087**	**1,119**	**1,159**	**1,186**	**1,196**	**1,206**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	108%	112%	115%	121%	124%	129%	132%	133%	134%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Sorters Mill										
Projected Students (Residents)	**738**	**724**	**703**	**726**	**753**	**779**	**803**	**815**	**825**	-12
Percent Utilization (Residents)	82%	80%	78%	81%	84%	87%	89%	91%	92%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**726**	**712**	**691**	**714**	**741**	**767**	**791**	**803**	**813**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	81%	79%	77%	79%	82%	85%	88%	89%	90%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Tavola										
Projected Students (Residents)	**851**	**849**	**844**	**847**	**855**	**875**	**911**	**935**	**963**	-39
Percent Utilization (Residents)	95%	94%	94%	94%	95%	97%	101%	104%	107%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**812**	**810**	**805**	**808**	**816**	**836**	**872**	**896**	**924**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	90%	90%	89%	90%	91%	93%	97%	100%	103%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Valley Ranch										
Projected Students (Residents)	**756**	**804**	**839**	**859**	**887**	**932**	**977**	**1,001**	**1,007**	2
Percent Utilization (Residents)	84%	89%	93%	95%	99%	104%	109%	111%	112%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**758**	**806**	**841**	**861**	**889**	**934**	**979**	**1,003**	**1,009**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	84%	90%	93%	96%	99%	104%	109%	111%	112%	
Capacity	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	
Total:										
Students Projected	9,551	10,004	10,521	11,033	11,553	12,210	12,892	13,409	13,922	
Capacity	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	10,710	
Percent Utilization	89%	93%	98%	103%	108%	114%	120%	125%	130%	

Projected utilization exceeds 120% capacity - Critically Overutilized

Projected utilization is between 101% and 120% - Elevated Utilization

Projected utilization is between 60% and 79% - Moderate Underutilization

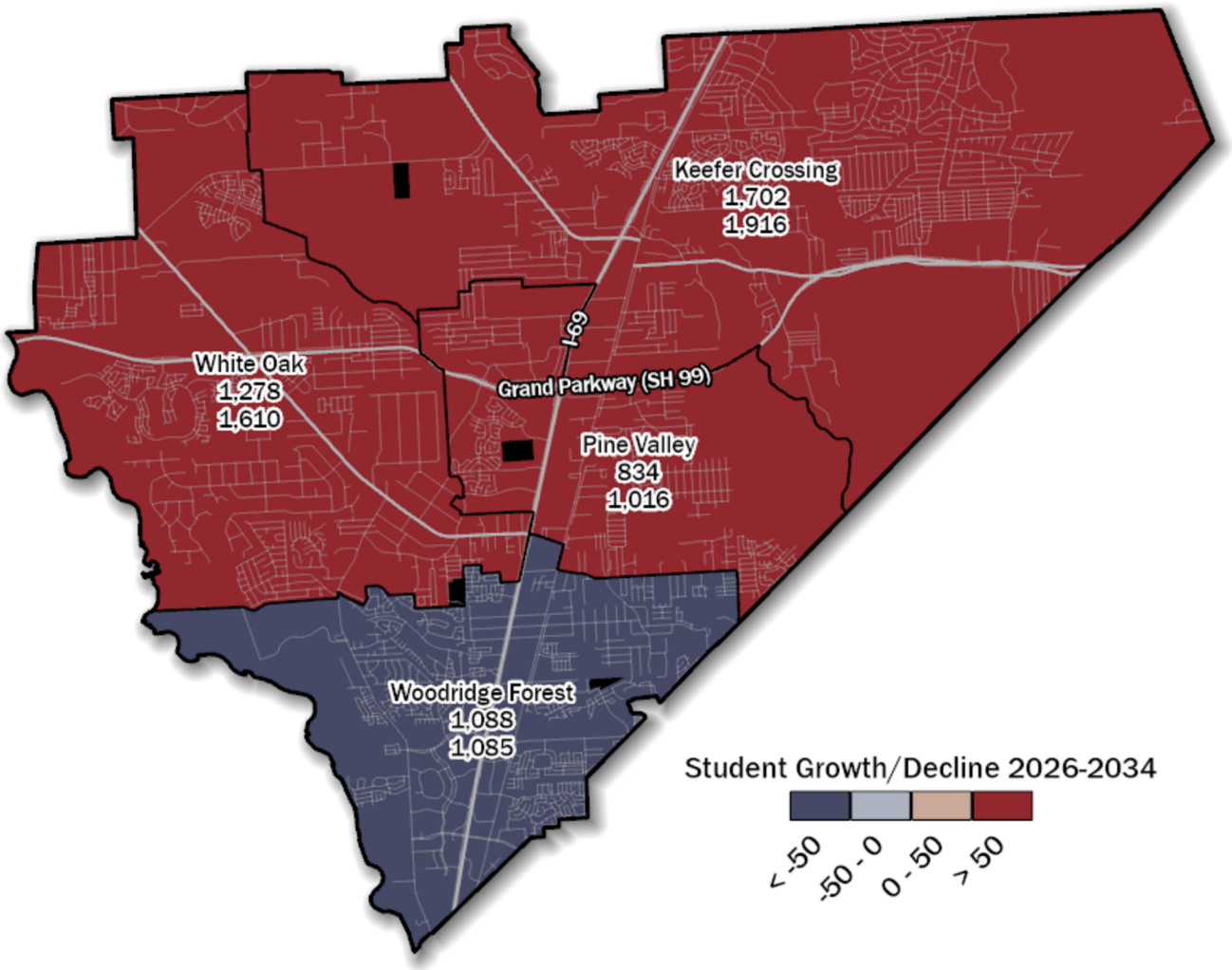
Projected utilization is below 60% capacity - Underutilized

Note: The transfer student populations, particularly in specialized programs, may change from year to year, leading to potential changes in projected data.

Projected Resident Middle School Students by Attendance Zone: 2029-30 and 2034-35

The 2025–26 middle school attendance zones are shown below and labeled with the projected number of students residing within each zone in Fall 2029 and Fall 2034. Zones are color-coded to reflect projected enrollment change between 2025–26 and 2034–35, with shades of red indicating growth and shades of blue indicating decline.

Woodridge Forest MS is the only attendance zone projected to experience a slight enrollment decline over the projection period. This trend likely reflects limited new residential development in the southern portion of the District combined with increased student participation in Alternative Educational Opportunities. Given its comparatively larger capacity, Woodridge Forest MS may be positioned to provide future enrollment relief to Pine Valley MS, which could, in turn, help alleviate pressure at Keefer Crossing MS. However, Woodridge Forest MS is unlikely to provide meaningful relief to White Oak MS, as the White Oak campus is located far south within its attendance zone, limiting practical rezoning options.



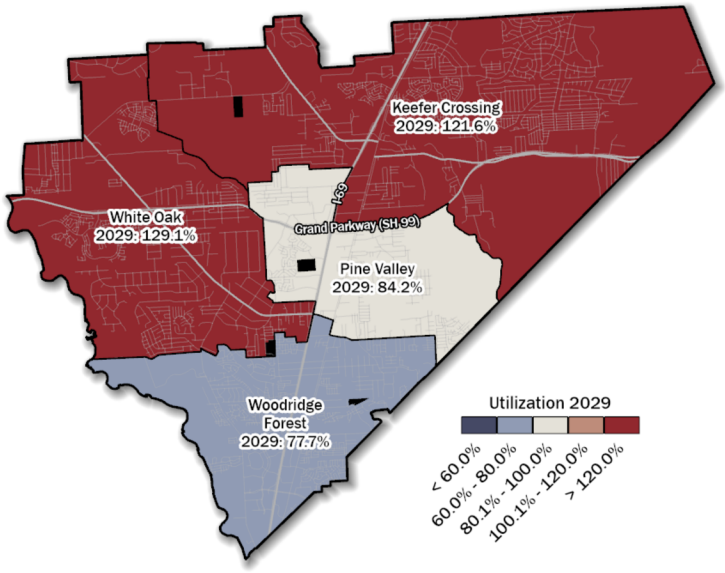
Projected Utilization:
Middle School Campuses

Projected future resident students are compared to the current capacity of each campus to estimate utilization in the mid-term (2029-30) and long-term (2034-35).

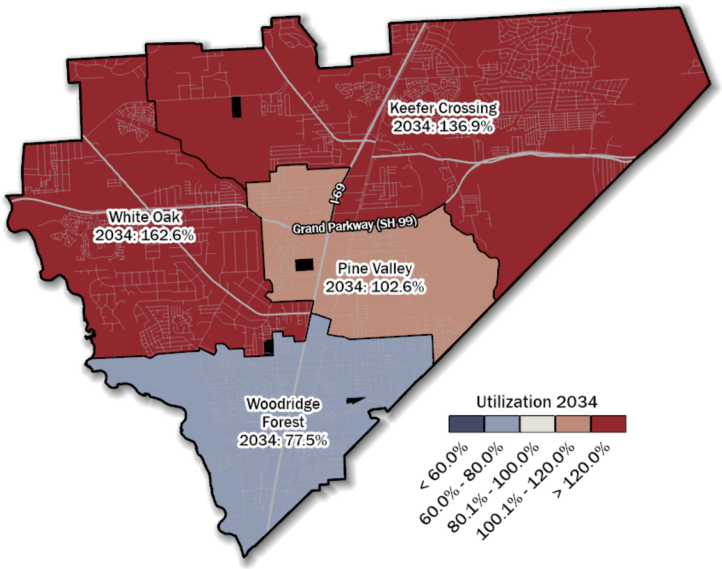
The projected 2029 middle school utilization map shows lower utilization in the southern portion of the District, with substantially higher utilization concentrated in the northern and western areas of NCISD.

By the middle of the projection period, both Keefer Crossing MS and White Oak MS are projected to exceed 120% of capacity and will require facility relief by 2029 or 2030. A single campus should be sufficient to provide relief for both schools.

2029-30



2034-35



By the end of the projection period, the need for relief at Keefer Crossing MS and White Oak MS intensifies in the absence of a new facility. In addition, Pine Valley MS is projected to slightly exceed 100% of capacity by 2034–35, though this pressure may be mitigated through rezoning to Woodridge Forest MS. Overall, a comparison of total projected middle school enrollment to existing capacity at the end of the projection period suggests that a single additional middle school would be sufficient to accommodate all anticipated middle school students over the next decade.

Projected Enrollment & Utilization: Middle School Campuses

The table below displays ten-year projections of student enrollment (residents +/- transfers) and campus utilization for each middle school in the District. For each year from 2026–27 through 2034–35, the table includes the projected number of resident students plus the net transfers from 2025–26, each campus's permanent capacity, and the corresponding utilization rate, calculated as projected enrollment divided by capacity. PASA has defined utilization levels with color-coded formatting as follows:

- Underutilized: below 60%
- Moderately utilized: 60%–79%
- Elevated utilization: 101%–120%
- Critically overutilized: above 120%

Campuses operating within the optimal utilization range (80%–100%) are not highlighted.

These projections help identify potential instances of overcrowding or underutilization and guide long-range facility planning.

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Net Transfers 2025-26
Keefer Crossing										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,472**	**1,592**	**1,677**	**1,702**	**1,701**	**1,666**	**1,658**	**1,738**	**1,916**	**-44**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	105%	114%	120%	122%	122%	119%	118%	124%	137%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,428**	**1,548**	**1,633**	**1,658**	**1,657**	**1,622**	**1,614**	**1,694**	**1,872**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	102%	111%	117%	118%	118%	116%	115%	121%	134%	
Capacity	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Pine Valley										
Projected Students (Residents)	**751**	**768**	**806**	**834**	**844**	**851**	**862**	**920**	**1,016**	**5**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	76%	78%	81%	84%	85%	86%	87%	93%	103%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**756**	**773**	**811**	**839**	**849**	**856**	**867**	**925**	**1,021**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	76%	78%	82%	85%	86%	86%	88%	93%	103%	
Capacity	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	
White Oak										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,158**	**1,240**	**1,269**	**1,278**	**1,299**	**1,323**	**1,352**	**1,457**	**1,610**	**-3**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	117%	125%	128%	129%	131%	134%	137%	147%	163%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,155**	**1,237**	**1,266**	**1,275**	**1,296**	**1,320**	**1,349**	**1,454**	**1,607**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	117%	125%	128%	129%	131%	133%	136%	147%	162%	
Capacity	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	
Woodridge Forest										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,160**	**1,139**	**1,074**	**1,088**	**1,053**	**1,021**	**994**	**1,021**	**1,085**	**-8**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	83%	81%	77%	78%	75%	73%	71%	73%	78%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,152**	**1,131**	**1,066**	**1,080**	**1,045**	**1,013**	**986**	**1,013**	**1,077**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	82%	81%	76%	77%	75%	72%	70%	72%	77%	
Capacity	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Total:										
Students Projected	4,541	4,739	4,826	4,902	4,897	4,861	4,866	5,136	5,627	
Capacity	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	
Percent Utilization	95%	99%	101%	103%	102%	102%	102%	107%	118%	

Projected utilization exceeds 120% capacity - Critically Overutilized

Projected utilization is between 101% and 120% - Elevated Utilization

Projected utilization is between 60% and 79% - Moderate Underutilization

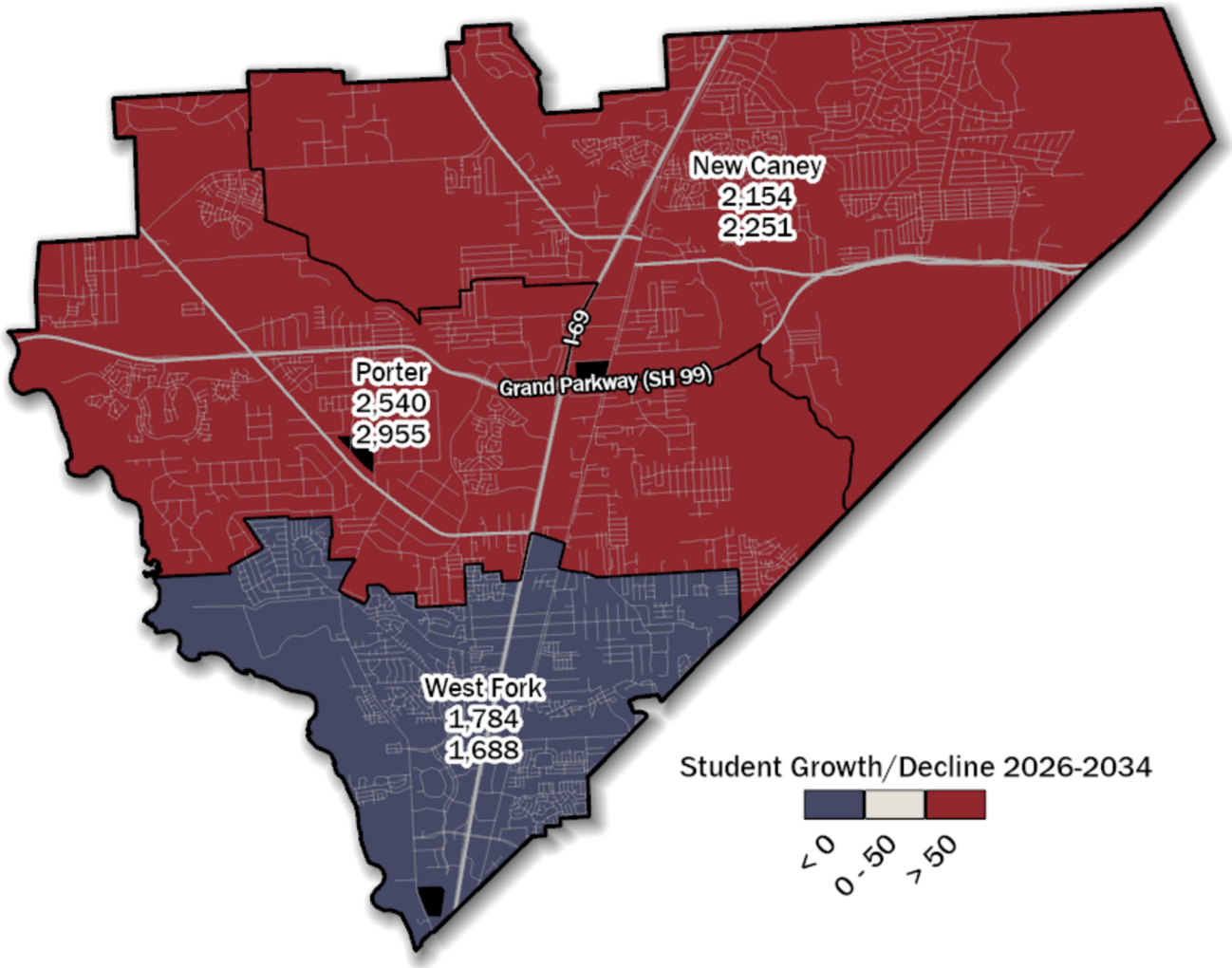
Projected utilization is below 60% capacity - Underutilized

Note: The transfer student populations, particularly in specialized programs, may change from year to year, leading to potential changes in projected data.

Projected Resident High School Students by Attendance Zone: 2029-30 and 2034-35

The 2025–26 high school attendance zones are shown below and labeled with the projected number of students residing in each zone in Fall 2029 and Fall 2034. Zones are color-coded to reflect projected enrollment change between 2025–26 and 2034–35, with shades of red indicating growth and shades of blue indicating decline.

Porter HS and New Caney HS are projected to experience enrollment growth over the next decade. In contrast, West Fork HS—previously projected to see modest growth—may experience slight enrollment declines as new residential development slows, residents age in place, and smaller incoming cohorts replace larger graduating classes. As a result, the West Fork HS attendance zone may ultimately be positioned to provide enrollment relief to Porter HS, which is expected to experience the greatest growth among high schools in the District over the projection period.

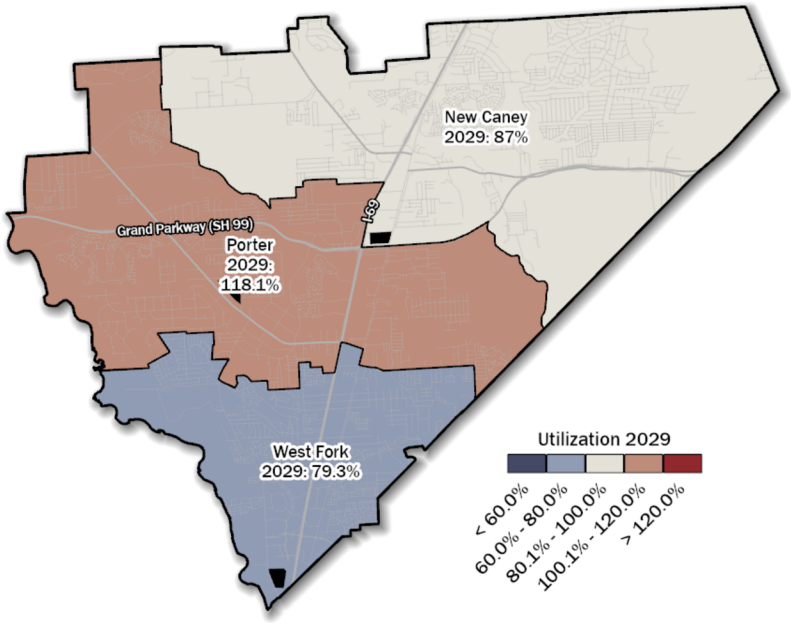


Projected Utilization:
High School Campuses

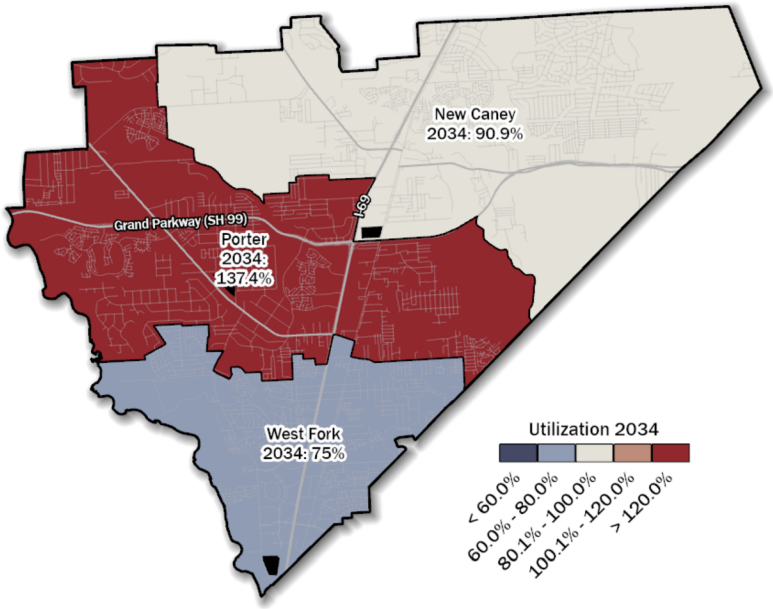
Projected future resident students are compared to the current capacity of each campus to estimate utilization in the mid-term (2029-30) and long-term (2034-35).

The projected 2029 high school utilization map indicates that by the middle of the projection period, Porter HS would be operating just under 120% of capacity based on resident students alone. When student transfers are taken into account, however, Porter HS's projected utilization declines to approximately 108%, reflecting transfers to Infinity Early College and The Learning Center.

2029-30



2034-35



By the end of the projection period, Porter HS is projected to reach approximately 137% utilization based on resident students alone. In contrast, West Fork HS is expected to operate at roughly 75% of capacity, while New Caney HS is projected to remain just over 90% of capacity. Even after accounting for student transfers, Porter HS is likely to require enrollment relief. As a result, targeted rezoning between the Porter HS and West Fork HS attendance zones may offer a viable long-term strategy for balancing utilization across campuses.

Projected Enrollment & Utilization: High School Campuses

The table below displays ten-year projections of student enrollment (residents +/- transfers) and campus utilization for each high school in the District. For each year from 2026-27 through 2034-35, the table includes the projected number of resident students plus the net transfers from 2025–26, each campus's permanent capacity, and the corresponding utilization rate, calculated as projected enrollment divided by capacity. PASA has defined utilization levels with color-coded formatting as follows:

- Underutilized: below 60%
- Moderately utilized: 60%–79%
- Elevated utilization: 101%–120%
- Critically overutilized: above 120%

Campuses operating within the optimal utilization range (80%–100%) are not highlighted.

These projections help identify potential instances of overcrowding or underutilization and guide long-range facility planning.

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Net Transfers 2025-26
New Caney + Annex										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,980**	**2,013**	**2,072**	**2,154**	**2,211**	**2,212**	**2,237**	**2,262**	**2,251**	**-54**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	80%	81%	84%	87%	89%	89%	90%	91%	91%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,926**	**1,959**	**2,018**	**2,100**	**2,157**	**2,158**	**2,183**	**2,208**	**2,197**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	78%	79%	82%	85%	87%	87%	88%	89%	89%	
Capacity	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	
Porter										
Projected Students (Residents)	**2,281**	**2,317**	**2,367**	**2,540**	**2,655**	**2,758**	**2,871**	**2,951**	**2,955**	**-225**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	106%	108%	110%	118%	123%	128%	134%	137%	137%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**2,056**	**2,092**	**2,142**	**2,315**	**2,430**	**2,533**	**2,646**	**2,726**	**2,730**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	96%	97%	100%	108%	113%	118%	123%	127%	127%	
Capacity	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	
West Fork + Ph 2										
Projected Students (Residents)	**1,826**	**1,759**	**1,806**	**1,784**	**1,793**	**1,780**	**1,772**	**1,749**	**1,688**	**-146**
Percent Utilization (Residents)	81%	78%	80%	79%	80%	79%	79%	78%	75%	
Projected Students (with Transfers)	**1,680**	**1,613**	**1,660**	**1,638**	**1,647**	**1,634**	**1,626**	**1,603**	**1,542**	
Percent Utilization (with Transfers)	75%	72%	74%	73%	73%	73%	72%	71%	69%	
Capacity	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	
Total:										
Students Projected	**6,087**	**6,089**	**6,245**	**6,478**	**6,659**	**6,750**	**6,880**	**6,962**	**6,894**	
Capacity	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	6,875	
Percent Utilization	89%	89%	91%	94%	97%	98%	100%	101%	100%	

Projected utilization exceeds 120% capacity - Critically Overutilized

Projected utilization is between 101% and 120% - Elevated Utilization

Projected utilization is between 60% and 79% - Moderate Underutilization

Projected utilization is below 60% capacity - Underutilized

The transfers shown above reflect an estimate of high school transfers once grandfathering of students due to zoning is complete for the fall of 2026.

New Caney ISD

Demographic Study Update

- Introduction

- District Profile Update
- Alternative Educational Opportunities Update
- Housing Projections Update

- Enrollment Projections Update
- Summary of Findings

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Summary of Findings

Below is a Summary of Findings for New Caney ISD from the 2025–26 PASA Demographic Update.

Enrollment Growth	New Caney ISD is in a period of sustained growth in enrollment, even with recent enrollment increases being lower than in previous years.
Births & KG Enrollment	Births have increased over the past 15+ years and are expected to remain elevated in the near term, closely tracking kindergarten enrollment trends. Kindergarten class sizes have exceeded birth-based expectations due to in-migration of young children into new housing; however, continued growth in alternative educational options may cause kindergarten enrollment to more closely align with births over time.
New Housing	New housing activity in New Caney ISD remains strong, with single-family developments absorbing faster than projected and several multi-family projects advancing ahead of schedule, requiring minor timeline adjustments.
Impact of AEOs	Approximately 96 percent of New Caney ISD resident students attend District schools, while roughly 4 percent are enrolled in alternative educational settings. While the vast majority of families remain in NCISD, a small but measurable share opts to enroll elsewhere, most commonly in other ISDs or virtual school programs.
Uneven Enrollment Change	Planning Unit–level analysis reveals uneven enrollment change across the District, highlighting the need for localized attendance zone and facility planning rather than districtwide assumptions.
Cohort Size Differences	The current 12th-grade class is approximately 100–200 students larger than the current kindergarten class. As these larger senior cohorts graduate and are replaced by smaller incoming kindergarten cohorts, the District faces a baseline enrollment decline.

Ongoing demographic monitoring will remain critical, as future enrollment outcomes will depend on housing absorption rates, birth trends, programmatic decisions, and the evolving educational landscape.

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