

ROCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS ISD#535

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

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Important Note from the RPS Administration on the Methodology Used Throughout This Report:

To focus exclusively on K-12 student counts in this enrollment projection, certain student groups traditionally included in past reports by RPS were excluded. These groups include students in school readiness, voluntary pre-kindergarten, and early childhood special education programs, as well as those in care and treatment programs or newcomer center programs. As a result, 814 students were removed from the actual previously reported October 1, 2024, enrollment of 17,323, reducing the starting count for this report to 16,509.

**ROCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS**

Executive Summary

From 2014-15 to 2024-25

- Rochester Public Schools K-12 enrollment increased by 63 students or 0.4 percent
 - Enrollment peaked in 2019-20 and decreased thereafter
- The district's resident school age population increased by 934 students or 4.4 percent; however, this population peaked in 2019-20 and is now decreasing every year
 - Resident K-12 enrollment (meaning the enrollment of students who live within the boundaries of RPS) decreased by 18 students or -0.1 percent
 - Kindergarten fell by 14.9 percent because of declining births and competition
 - Competition for students increased
 - The Rochester Public Schools had a net loss of 3,223 students to other public options in 2024-25
 - From the 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 school years, Rochester Public Schools' market share declined from 75.5 percent to 72.3 percent, a percentage comparable to the statewide percentage
- Nonresidents make up 2.3 percent of total enrollment in 2024-25

In ten years, that is, in 2034-35

- Rochester Public Schools' K-12 enrollment is projected to decrease, ranging from 14,382 to 14,697 or -12.9 to -11.0 percent less than the 2024-25 enrollment of 16,509 students
- Natural decrease (meaning the incoming kindergarten is smaller than the previous year's Grade 12) continues, which puts downward pressure on enrollment
- Overall, there is modest net **in** migration but net **out** migration occurs in the elementary grades

In five years, that is, in 2029-30

- K-5 enrollment is projected to be 540 to 663 students lower than in 2024-25. (All kindergarten students have been born)
- Middle school enrollment decreases by 189 to 235 students
- High school enrollment projected to be 230 to 358 students lower than today

Assumptions underlying these projections

- The decline in resident births in Minnesota and Olmsted County will influence kindergarten size
- Olmsted County's share of Minnesota resident births is not likely to increase
- Rochester's share of Olmsted County resident births is not likely to increase

What could occur to make these projections too high or too low

- Too high
 - Projected kindergarten is too high (Olmsted County's kindergarten pool is too large or Rochester's kindergarten capture rate decreases)
 - More residents leave the district for their education
- Too low
 - Projected kindergarten is too low (Olmsted County's kindergarten pool too small or Rochester's kindergarten capture rate increases)
 - More residents remain in the district for their education

COVID-19 AFFECTS

The COVID-19 Pandemic affected Minnesota public school enrollment in 2020-21. Kindergarten classes were smaller and elementary students, in general, were lost to home schools and or private schools. Middle school and high school enrollment was less affected by the Pandemic.

2023-24 marked the fourth year that Minnesota public school enrollment was below pre- Pandemic numbers.

The COVID-19 Pandemic affected Rochester Public Schools' enrollment as follows:

- Kindergarten capture rate fell and has not returned to pre-Pandemic levels
- Students shifted to other education options
 - Home school numbers increased although the numbers of homeschooled students are small

DISTRICT WIDE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Introduction

Attending school is compulsory; therefore, the number of enrolled students is a demographic phenomenon. Public school enrollment is affected by the size of a school district's school age population and the education choices available to district residents. A district's school age population is closely related to other population characteristics of the district, especially the age of the district's population. For example, the age of adults, especially the number of women of prime childbearing age, affects the number of births, which translates into kindergarten classes five to six years later. The age of adults also affects population mobility because older people move less frequently than younger people. The movement of families with children under 18 years also affects enrollment and in a mobile society, enrollment changes throughout the school year as families with children move. While most population trends find expression in school districts, there is also change that is unpredictable and sometimes very local.

While population changes affect the total number of school age children residing in a school district, Minnesota students and their families have education choices. These choices also affect enrollment in a district's schools. Therefore, when analyzing public school enrollment, choice must be considered as well as population dynamics. Choice includes nonpublic schools, home schools, and the public options of open enrollment, charter schools and alternative schools. Two other choices exist: a) dropping out of high school, and b) delaying starting kindergarten (academic redshirting).

Enrollment Trends

K-12 Enrollment in the Rochester Public Schools

Current Enrollment/Past Trends

K-12 enrollment trends play out over extended periods of time. In the Rochester Public Schools, total enrollment increased in the past ten years, peaking in 2019-20 and declining every year thereafter. Resident enrollment also peaked in 2019-20 and has decreased since then. From 2014-15 to 2024-25, total enrollment increased by 63 students or 0.4 percent while resident enrollment decreased by 18 students or -0.1 percent. Total enrollment increased because nonresident enrollment increased from 265 students to 360 students. In 2024-25, nonresidents make up 2.3 percent of total enrollment. The percentage of nonresidents was 1.8 percent in 2014-15.

K-12 ENROLLMENT										
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
16,446	16,723	16,834	17,149	17,340	17,464	16,980	17,100	16,900	16,719	16,509

Source: Rochester School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School. Students in Newcomer classes are not included in the enrollment projection because their future grade progression is undetermined while they are enrolled in the Newcomer class mastering basic English language skills.

K-12 RESIDENT ENROLLMENT										
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
16,152	16,404	16,481	16,752	16,928	17,041	16,636	16,714	16,542	16,362	16,134

Resident enrollment is total enrollment less open enrollment in and tuition enrollment in (see page 6)

Source: Rochester School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Like all population changes, school enrollment changes result from two different phenomena—natural increase/decrease and net migration. The difference between the size of the incoming Kindergarten class and the previous year’s Grade 12, called natural increase or decrease, measures the change in past birth numbers or cohort change. For example, the Baby Boom (1946-1964) and the Baby Bust (1965-1976) set in motion cycles of rising and falling enrollment that are reflected as natural increase/decrease. As the next table shows, since 2014-15, Rochester Public Schools’ Kindergarten was smaller than the previous year’s Grade 12 nine of the past ten years. **Natural decrease cost the Rochester Public Schools 1,990 students from 2014-15 to 2024-25.**

COMPONENTS OF K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE				
Year To Year	Total		Natural Increase/ Decrease	Net Migration
	#	%		
2014 to 2015	277	1.7%	15	262
2015 to 2016	111	0.7%	-33	144
2016 to 2017	315	1.9%	-8	323
2017 to 2018	191	1.1%	-66	257
2018 to 2019	124	0.7%	-80	204
2019 to 2020	-484	-2.8%	-225	-259
2020 to 2021	120	0.7%	-329	449
2021 to 2022	-200	-1.2%	-376	176
2022 to 2023	-181	-1.1%	-405	224
2023 to 2024	-210	-1.3%	-483	273
Total	63	---	-1,990	2,053

The other phenomenon affecting school enrollment is migration, an indirectly derived estimate. Migration is the term used when people move across a boundary or border, in this case, the school district’s boundaries. Net migration is calculated by the progression from grade to grade of public-school students. For example, public school Kindergarten students are moved to Grade 1 in the following year, Grade 1 students to Grade 2, etc. Because the probability of death is low among children, the same number of students is expected in the next higher grade the following year. Therefore, if the number of students changes, migration is assumed to have occurred. A positive number indicates a net flow into the public schools and a negative number reflects a net flow out from the public schools.

This method for estimating migration does not distinguish between physical movement across the district’s boundaries and education choices, such as transferring from a nonpublic school to a public school, transferring to a charter school or open enrolling in a public school outside the district. Further,

students who move into or out of a school district but never enroll in the district's public schools are not reflected in the migration numbers in this report.

Based on the methodology described, **net migration added 2,053 students to the Rochester Public Schools from 2014-15 to 2024-25**. Net in migration occurred all but one year (Pandemic year) from 2014-15 to date. However, the net in migration numbers are misleading because they are driven by the retention of students in Grade 12. **The combination of net migration and natural increase/decrease is the change in enrollment.**

Student Choices in the Rochester School District

Education options affect enrollment in a district's public schools. Nonpublic schools have been an option for many years. More recently, home schools have become another option. Since their inception, public school options have been attracting more students every year. Open enrollment allows residents of one district to attend the public schools in another district. Charter schools are another public option. All these choices mean competition for students.

Nonpublic Enrollment and Home Schools

Today, nonpublic enrollment falls into two categories—traditional nonpublic schools and home schools. Most traditional nonpublic schools are associated with religious institutions and many home school curriculums are faith based as well.

In Minnesota in 2023-24, 7.5 percent of all enrolled students were enrolled in traditional nonpublic schools and 3.0 percent of enrolled students were homeschooled. In the Rochester School District, 9.9 percent of residents attended a traditional nonpublic school while homeschooled students accounted for 3.5 percent of all enrolled students.

NONPUBLIC SETTINGS			
Year	Traditional Nonpublic Schools	Home Schools	Total
2014-15	2,501	546	3,047
2015-16	2,338	581	2,919
2016-17	2,355	582	2,937
2017-18	2,220	558	2,778
2018-19	2,175	547	2,722
2019-20	2,096	642	2,738
2020-21	1,998	841	2,839
2021-22	2,134	720	2,854
2022-23	2,197	614	2,811
2023-24	2,222	793	3,015
2024-25	2,256	654	2,910

Source: Rochester School District

The proportion of ISD #535 residents in nonpublic settings is higher than the statewide percentage. Combining home school students and nonpublic students, 13.4 percent of Rochester School

District residents were in nonpublic settings. In Minnesota, 10.5 percent of all students were enrolled in nonpublic settings. Until the Pandemic, traditional nonpublic enrollment decreased statewide, while the number of homeschooled students increased. In the Rochester School District, the number of nonpublic students decreased as well while the number of homeschooled children increased.

Public Options

Open Enrollment. Open enrollment allows Minnesota students to attend public schools outside their district of residence. The application to open enroll is made by the student and his/her parents and families generally provide their own school transportation. No tuition is charged.

Some students attend public schools outside their home district because their home district enters into an agreement with another district, usually to provide specialized services. This is called a tuition agreement, but this arrangement is not technically a student choice.

Since its beginning, open enrollment has attracted ever more students statewide as well as in the Rochester School District. In 2023-24, 342 nonresidents enrolled in the Rochester Public Schools while 2,259 residents attend a public school elsewhere through open enrollment.

PUBLIC OPTIONS						
Year	In		Out			Net
	Open Enrollment	Tuition Agreements	Open Enrollment	Tuition Agreements	Charter Schools	
2014-15	265	29	1,576	32	430	-1,741
2015-16	290	29	1,732	28	567	-2,009
2016-17	322	31	1,840	23	678	-2,196
2017-18	371	26	1,906	25	635	-2,170
2018-19	384	28	2,025	22	697	-2,338
2019-20	392	31	2,147	21	736	-2,491
2020-21	328	16	2,337	25	722	-2,731
2021-22	372	14	2,265	32	728	-2,621
2022-23	343	15	2,257	23	671	-2,585
2023-24	342	15	2,259	25	549	-2,466
2024-25	360	15	2,529	21	694	-2,863

Tuition agreements excluded from the net

Source: Rochester School District

Nonresident students who open enrolled in the Rochester Public Schools accounted for 2.0 percent of Rochester's total enrollment in 2023-24. The average percentage of students who open enroll into a school district in Minnesota is 9.3%. Two-thirds (66.7) of nonresidents live in four school districts—Pine Island (25.7 percent), Stewartville (20.0 percent), Byron (13.7 percent), and Dover-Eyota (7.3 percent). Students leaving the district via open enrollment to attend public schools elsewhere represented 10.1 percent of the district's school age residents. Eighty-five percent of these students go to the same four districts mentioned earlier with 26.3 going to the Byron, 20.8 percent going to Stewartville, 19.0 percent going to Pine Island, and 19.0 percent going to Dover-Eyota. In 2023-24, 9.3 percent of Minnesota students chose open enrollment.

Charter Schools. Charter schools are another public education option. While 7.2 percent of Minnesota students attended charter schools in 2023-24, 2.4 percent of Rochester School District residents attended a charter school.

As the education choice data show, in 2024-25, excluding tuition agreement students, **the Rochester Public Schools has a net loss of 3,223 students to other public options.**

K-12 Market Share of District School Age Residents

Estimating market share requires an estimate of a school district's school age population. The best estimate results from adding Rochester Public Schools' resident enrollment to district residents attending traditional nonpublic schools, being homeschooled, and opting for open enrollment out, charter schools and other public options.

Based on 2014-15 and 2024-25, the estimated resident enrolled school age population increased from 21,395 to 22,330 students, an increase of 935 students or 4.4 percent; however, the district's school age population peaked in 2019-20 and has decreased ever since. In the past ten years, Rochester Public Schools resident enrollment decreased by 18 students or -0.1 percent. Based on the estimated 2024-25 enrolled resident population of 22,330, the Rochester Public Schools captured 72.3 percent of the district's school age population. In 2014-15, market share was 75.5 percent. A declining market share is typical in Minnesota. During the 2015-2016 school year, the average market share for Minnesota's public school districts was 77.3%. By the 2023-2024 school year, the average market share had declined to 72.6%. I am unaware of any large school district in Minnesota that has gained market share over the past decade.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT ESTIMATED RESIDENT SCHOOL AGE POPULATION					
Year	Rochester Public Schools Resident Enrollment	Nonpublic Settings	Public Options	Other	Total
2014-15	16,152	3,047	2,038	158	21,395
2015-16	16,404	2,919	2,327	167	21,817
2016-17	16,481	2,937	2,541	195	22,154
2017-18	16,752	2,778	2,566	171	22,267
2018-19	16,928	2,722	2,744	183	22,577
2019-20	17,041	2,738	2,904	167	22,850
2020-21	16,636	2,839	3,084	167	22,726
2021-22	16,714	2,854	3,025	178	22,771
2022-23	16,542	2,811	2,951	228	22,532
2023-24	16,362	3,015	2,833	245	22,455
2024-25	16,134	2,910	3,244	42	22,330

Other is Out of District Special Education and Care & Treatment
Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

History of Enrollment by Grade

The history of enrollment contains patterns with implications for future enrollment. First, kindergarten size fluctuated but has decreased 14.9 percent since 2014-15. In that year kindergarten had 1,321 students but in 2024-25 there were 1,124 kindergarten students. Kindergarten was smaller in the Pandemic year and has continued to decrease in size.

The number of students per grade varies in the Rochester Public Schools. A way of expressing grade size differences is to calculate the “average” number of students per grade. For example, in 2024-25, the average elementary grade (K-5) has 1,194 students. The average middle school grade (6-8) has 1,215 students while the average high school grade (9-12) has 1,425 students. In the high school grades, **there is a consistent net inflow of students in Grade 9, the beginning of high school, and the retention of 12th graders appears as an inflow of students.** Nonetheless, these grade averages point to further decreases in enrollment unless kindergarten becomes much larger than it has been recently.

Minnesota's largest graduating high school class since 1978 graduated in 2009. Statewide, graduating classes will be getting smaller. Based on Rochester's enrollment history, its largest recent graduating class occurred in 2024 or will occur in 2025.

K-12 ENROLLMENT											
Grade	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	1,321	1,352	1,334	1,323	1,325	1,359	1,250	1,245	1,203	1,168	1,124
1	1,389	1,325	1,332	1,349	1,330	1,288	1,246	1,281	1,254	1,171	1,167
2	1,325	1,392	1,309	1,321	1,359	1,321	1,239	1,213	1,264	1,248	1,171
3	1,293	1,335	1,380	1,324	1,305	1,346	1,252	1,220	1,213	1,262	1,241
4	1,301	1,324	1,337	1,394	1,325	1,288	1,267	1,272	1,222	1,210	1,232
5	1,244	1,296	1,314	1,324	1,398	1,302	1,259	1,287	1,258	1,224	1,229
6	1,289	1,208	1,250	1,310	1,298	1,359	1,250	1,229	1,243	1,232	1,197
7	1,172	1,256	1,196	1,258	1,308	1,290	1,309	1,269	1,205	1,216	1,228
8	1,154	1,170	1,270	1,199	1,252	1,306	1,249	1,321	1,238	1,211	1,219
9	1,243	1,245	1,251	1,382	1,312	1,367	1,381	1,374	1,401	1,350	1,300
10	1,188	1,262	1,259	1,277	1,379	1,352	1,350	1,423	1,392	1,399	1,361
11	1,190	1,191	1,271	1,297	1,310	1,411	1,354	1,387	1,434	1,421	1,436
12	1,337	1,367	1,331	1,391	1,439	1,475	1,574	1,579	1,573	1,607	1,604
Total	16,446	16,723	16,834	17,149	17,340	17,464	16,980	17,100	16,900	16,719	16,509

Source: Rochester School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Enrollment Projections

Projection Background

Some factors affecting future school enrollment are known. However, other crucial factors are less clear. The difficulty in quantifying the effect of these factors is a challenge. First, the trends around which there is confidence.

Trends Where Confidence is High

- Aging. The population in the U.S. and Minnesota is aging. In 2020, 15.6 percent of Minnesota's population was 65 years old or older. That same year, 15.9% of the population in Olmsted County was 65 years old or older. In 2010, the elderly made up 12.9 percent of the population. In this decade, for the first time in history, Minnesota's 65+ population is expected to exceed the 5-17 population (K-12 population). There is no historical precedent for this high proportion of older population; therefore, society is entering uncharted waters as to the effects of this change. However, we know that aging will affect the housing market and reduce geographic mobility because older people move less frequently than younger people. Further, the percentage of households with school age children will decline.
- Fertility. Today, completed fertility (1.73) is below replacement level and there is little reason to think this will change soon. Completed fertility refers to the number of children born per woman throughout her childbearing years. (Replacement is 2.11 children per female at the end of childbearing.) In Minnesota, White non-Hispanic women have below replacement fertility. Fertility rates for Asian and Hispanic women are at or below replacement. Black women (African American and African-born) have the highest fertility level, just below 3, that is, just less than 3 children per woman at the end of childbearing.

Unknowns

The unknowns reflect changes in the housing market, the economy and in international immigration.

- Long-term effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Unknown; however, births have fallen, unemployment is low, and several economic sectors have changed. Some changes due to the Pandemic seem to be lasting, e.g., more remote work and education choices.
- The housing markets. The district has seen an increase in housing units and projections show continued increases. A robust housing market results in more mobility and this influences enrollment. It is important to keep in mind that the commutershed in the Rochester area is very large, encompassing a significant amount of new housing that falls outside the boundaries of Rochester Public Schools.
- Immigration. Both the economy and public policy affect international immigration. Future students from international migration are impossible to predict.
- Delay/postponement of childbearing. The Millennials delayed marriage, childbearing, and home ownership. More recently, a higher percentage of 18–49-year-olds report that it is not likely they will have children or have additional children.
- Competition. The establishment of charter schools is hard to predict, and open enrollment continues to increase.

Cohort Survival Method

The most common and most robust model for projecting school enrollment is the cohort survival method. The first step in the cohort survival method is aging the population. In a standard cohort survival model, aging the population involves estimating the number of deaths expected in an age group before it reaches the next older age group. When the cohort survival method is used to project school enrollment, the first step is to move a grade to the next higher grade. Because mortality in the school age population is so low, the entire grade is assumed to “survive” to the next higher grade in the following year.

After aging the current enrollment, two key assumptions must be made—the size of future kindergartens and the number of students who will move in or out of the district’s schools. Some students may physically move in or out of the district but other students may transfer between the Rochester Public Schools and other education options available to them. Both these phenomena effect net migration or the “survival rates.”

Once a grade or cohort has been “aged” to the next higher grade, net migration is added to or subtracted from that grade. Using survival rates accounts for both mortality and migration in a single step. **Over time, the size of a cohort as it progresses through the grades will increase or decrease because of migration.** For example, the 2014-15 kindergarten class had 1,321 members. This same cohort had 1,361 members in Grade 10 in 2024-25.

Future kindergarten size is especially important in long-term enrollment projections because these students will be in school over the life of the projections. If a school census exists, it is a resource for short-term kindergarten projections, i.e., a couple of years. However, school censuses are notoriously inaccurate for children less than four years of age, in part, because the preschool population is more mobile than the school age population.

To project kindergarten, the best theoretical approach, but the least practical, is to project births based on the age of the female population. These birth projections then must be survived to age five and then adjusted for migration to yield kindergarten projections. Determining the age of females in a school district is the first challenge, and then many assumptions must be made, making this approach impractical.

A simpler approach is to use resident births as a **proxy** for kindergarten five to six years later. Of course, not every child born in the district will enter the district's kindergarten classes five to six years later. However, some "district born" children who move out before enrolling in kindergarten will be replaced by children born elsewhere who move in before entering kindergarten. If the number of "ins" and "outs" are equal, the net effect is zero and the kindergarten class would be 100 percent of resident births. However, no public-school system captures all the potential students. Some kindergarten students attend private schools or are homeschooled. Others may attend a charter school or open enroll at another district. Therefore, a public school's kindergarten to birth ratio is expected to be less than 100 percent. If the ratio is 100 percent or higher, more preschool children are moving into the district or open enrolling into the district (in migration) than leaving (out migration).

If births are used as a kindergarten proxy, kindergarten projections are available for only a few years into the future. To extend kindergarten projections for another five plus years, Rochester Public

Schools' kindergarten will be projected based on the Minnesota State Demography Center's projections of Minnesota and Olmsted County 0-year-olds.

Kindergarten Assumptions

After 1990, births fell in the U.S. and in Minnesota; however, from 2003 through 2007, births increased and in 2007, U.S. births were higher than at any time since 1964. Then from 2008 through 2011, births fell in the U.S. and Minnesota. These declines are attributed to the poor economy (Great Recession). Beginning in 2012, Minnesota resident births began to increase but did not return to their 2007 level. Then in 2015, births began to decline again. From 2015 through 2024 Minnesota resident births were lower than births in 2014.

As the history of resident births shows, in 2024, Minnesota resident births were 10,346 births or -14.3 percent lower than in 2008. **Olmsted County resident births were 427 births or -18.7 percent lower sixteen years later.**

About one-third (33 percent) of births occur between September 1 and December 31 every year. Therefore, about two-thirds of those eligible for kindergarten were born 5 years earlier and one-third were born 6 years earlier. **Adjusting calendar year resident births to fit the age requirement for kindergarten will be referred to as the kindergarten pool.**

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS		
Calendar Year	Minnesota	Olmsted County
2008	72,382	2,289
2009	70,617	2,191
2010	68,407	2,138
2011	68,416	2,217
2012	68,783	2,080
2013	69,183	2,163
2014	69,916	2,261
2015	69,835	2,152
2016	69,746	2,113
2017	68,603	2,114
2018	67,348	2,011
2019	66,033	2,029
2020	63,451	1,918
2021	64,444	1,988
2022	64,032	1,991
2023	61,727	1,905
2024*	62,036	1,862

*2024 numbers are provisional

Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Olmsted County resident births will be used as the **proxy** for district resident births. The next table shows the Olmsted County kindergarten pool along with Rochester Public Schools' kindergarten

percentage or capture rate of that pool. Like many other percentages, the ratio of kindergarten students to the pool fluctuates. Typically, a more stable trend appears when rates are averaged. (Calculating the average of the kindergarten to birth ratio or capture rate for two or more years smooths out annual fluctuations and produces a more “typical” ratio for that period.)

During the past eleven years, Rochester’s share of the Olmsted County kindergarten pool fluctuated between 62.74 percent (2015-16) and 55.56 percent (2024-25) of the pool. The capture rate fell in the Pandemic year (2020-21) and has never recovered, remaining at 58.56 percent or less post-Pandemic. The capture rates show a clear difference between the pre-Pandemic years versus the post-Pandemic years. As more students enrolled in other education options, the capture rate fell. Whether lower capture rates will continue into the longer term future is unclear.

The capture rates for the past three years (all post-Pandemic years) average 56.53 percent. While there is no evidence that the capture rate will return to pre-Pandemic levels, it is wise to assume that the capture rate could increase; therefore, the average of the past four years omitting the past year (57.53) will also be considered. The average of the past three years (56.53 percent) will be used for the low kindergarten assumption. For a high kindergarten assumption, the average of the past four years omitting the past year (57.53 percent) will be used. This means there will be a small difference in the size of projected future kindergartens because the ratios are different.

ROCHESTER’S KINDERGARTEN AS A PERCENT OF THE OLSMSTED COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL			
Birth Years	Olmsted County Pool	Percentage	Kindergarten Year
2008; 2009	2,223	59.42%	2014-15
2009; 2010	2,155	62.74%	2015-16
2010; 2011	2,191	60.89%	2016-17
2011; 2012	2,126	62.23%	2017-18
2012; 2013	2,135	62.06%	2018-19
2013; 2014	2,229	60.97%	2019-20
2014; 2015	2,188	57.13%	2020-21
2015; 2016	2,126	58.56%	2021-22
2016; 2017	2,113	56.93%	2022-23
2017; 2018	2,045	57.11%	2023-24
2018; 2019	2,023	55.56%	2024-25
2019; 2020	1,955		2025-26
2020; 2021	1,965		2026-27
2021; 2022	1,990		2027-28
2022; 2023	1,933		2028-29
2023; 2024	1,877		2029-30

Note that the projections of Minnesota 0-year-olds are essentially flat between 2025 and 2030. However, based on actual births in 2023 and 2024, the projections may be too high.

In the past seventeen years, Olmsted County resident births fluctuated but decreased from 3.16 percent of Minnesota resident live births in 2008 to 3.00 percent in 2024. During this period, the percentages ranged from a low of 2.99 in 2018 to a high of 3.24 in 2011. Olmsted County's kindergarten pool after 2029-30 is based on the 2024 Olmsted County population projections made by the Minnesota State Demography Center. The projections show the kindergarten pool decreasing in size.

PROJECTED MINNESOTA O-YEAR OLDS	
Year	Projected Number
2019 Actual	66,033
2019	70,373
2020 Actual	63,451
2020	70,325
2021 Actual	64,398
2021	70,274
2022 Actual	64,032
2022	64,897
2023 Actual	61,727
2023	65,396
2024 Actual*	62,036
2024	65,895
2025	66,195
2026	66,352
2027	66,509
2028	66,666
2029	66,823
2030	66,890

*Provisional

Source: Minnesota Demographic Center

OLMSTED COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL	
2024-25	2,023
2025-26	1,955
2026-27	1,965
2027-28	1,990
2028-29	1,933
2029-30	1,877
2030-31	1,878
2031-32	1,904
2032-33	1,928
2033-34	1,952
2034-35	1,976

Pool based on actual births is bolded

When the kindergarten to birth ratio (capture rate) is applied to the kindergarten pool, kindergarten projections result. (Through 2029-30, the kindergarten projections are based on actual births.) Over ten years, the lowest kindergarten projection (based on the 56.53 percent ratio) results in 10,943 kindergarten students while the highest kindergarten projection (57.53 percent ratio) yields 11,136 kindergarten students. In the past ten years there were 12,683 kindergarten students. **The kindergarten assumptions result in significantly fewer kindergarten students over the next ten years than were enrolled in the past ten years.**

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS		
	@56.53%	@57.53%
2024-25	1,124	1,124
2025-26	1,105	1,125
2026-27	1,111	1,130
2027-28	1,125	1,145
2028-29	1,093	1,112
2029-30	1,061	1,080
2030-31	1,062	1,080
2031-32	1,076	1,095
2032-33	1,090	1,109
2033-34	1,103	1,123
2034-35	1,117	1,137
Total	10,943	11,136

Net Migration Assumptions

The method for calculating migration was explained earlier in this report. However, the limitations of the methodology are worth repeating. The method of calculating migration does not distinguish between physical movement across a district's boundaries and education choices, such as transferring from a nonpublic school to a public school, transferring to a charter school or open enrolling in another district's public schools. Further, students who move into or out of a school district but never enroll in the district's public schools are not reflected in the migration numbers in this report.

The next two tables show net migration in raw numbers with the next table showing net migration for every grade transition. Except for the Pandemic year, net migration was positive. The Pandemic year (2019 to 2020) saw net out migration as would be expected and the following year saw a recovery as students came back. Noteworthy is the consistent net inflow of students from Grade 8 to Grade 9, the beginning of high school while the large net in migration between Grade 11 and Grade 12 reflects ALC and other special program students. The net inflow at grade 9 reflects students who attended nonpublic schools, charter schools, home schools, and open enrollment in 8th grade and enrolled in RPS high schools in 9th grade.

The next table summarizes net migration by aggregating Grades K-5 for the elementary grades, Grades 6-8 for the middle school grades and Grades 9-12 for the high school grades. Now a pattern emerges. **Net in migration is a high school phenomenon in part because of the ALC and other special**

programs where 12th graders are concentrated. In RPS and many other districts, ALC students often include 13 year seniors and other students who do not graduate after one year in grade 12 (sometimes called “super seniors”). The elementary grades often experience net out migration as do the middle school grades.

NET MIGRATION YEAR TO YEAR										
	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24
K to 1	4	-20	15	7	-37	-113	31	9	-32	-1
1 to 2	3	-16	-11	10	-9	-49	-33	-17	-6	0
2 to 3	10	-12	15	-16	-13	-69	-19	0	-2	-7
3 to 4	31	2	14	1	-17	-79	20	2	-3	-30
4 to 5	-5	-10	-13	4	-23	-29	20	-14	2	19
5 to 6	-36	-46	-4	-26	-39	-52	-30	-44	-26	-27
6 to 7	-33	-12	8	-2	-8	-50	19	-24	-27	-4
7 to 8	-2	14	3	-6	-2	-41	12	-31	6	3
8 to 9	91	81	112	113	115	75	125	80	112	89
9 to 10	19	14	26	-3	40	-17	42	18	-2	11
10 to 11	3	9	38	33	32	2	37	11	29	37
11 to 12	177	140	120	142	165	163	225	186	173	183
Total	262	144	323	257	204	-259	449	176	224	273
Percent	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	-1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.6

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

NET MIGRATION YEAR TO YEAR										
	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24
K-5	43	-56	20	6	-99	-339	19	-20	-41	-19
6-8	-71	-44	7	-34	-49	-143	1	-99	-47	-28
9-12	290	244	296	285	352	223	429	295	312	320
Total	262	144	323	257	204	-259	449	176	224	273

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Net migration numbers when compared to the number of students in a grade result in the percentage of students retained, that is, survival rates. Survival rates are an effective way to analyze the number of students retained, added, or lost each year at each grade. For example, 1.000 indicates no change or 100 percent of the grade progressed to the next highest grade. Any number over 1.000 reflects the percentage increase while a number below 1.000 reflects the percentage decrease. For example, 0.98 indicates a 2 percent decrease.

SURVIVAL RATES YEAR TO YEAR										
	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24
K to 1	1.003	0.985	1.011	1.005	0.972	0.917	1.025	1.007	0.973	0.999
1 to 2	1.002	0.988	0.992	1.007	0.993	0.962	0.974	0.987	0.995	1.000
2 to 3	1.008	0.991	1.011	0.988	0.990	0.948	0.985	1.000	0.998	0.994
3 to 4	1.024	1.001	1.010	1.001	0.987	0.941	1.016	1.002	0.998	0.976
4 to 5	0.996	0.992	0.990	1.003	0.983	0.977	1.016	0.989	1.002	1.016
5 to 6	0.971	0.965	0.997	0.980	0.972	0.960	0.976	0.966	0.979	0.978
6 to 7	0.974	0.990	1.006	0.998	0.994	0.963	1.015	0.980	0.978	0.997
7 to 8	0.998	1.011	1.003	0.995	0.998	0.968	1.009	0.976	1.005	1.002
8 to 9	1.079	1.069	1.088	1.094	1.092	1.057	1.100	1.061	1.090	1.073
9 to 10	1.015	1.011	1.021	0.998	1.030	0.988	1.030	1.013	0.999	1.008
10 to 11	1.003	1.007	1.030	1.026	1.023	1.001	1.027	1.008	1.021	1.026
11 to 12	1.149	1.118	1.094	1.109	1.126	1.116	1.166	1.134	1.121	1.129

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Except for a few grades, especially the high school grades, Rochester Public Schools' survival rates are usually below 1.000. However, like many other enrollment measures, survival rates fluctuate from year to year. Calculating an average of two or more years is a way to smooth out these annual fluctuations.

Calculating survival rates for projections should avoid the Pandemic year and often the year following the Pandemic year is also distorted by a high return of students. Therefore, the average for the past three years looks like one reasonable option for projected survival rates. Because net in migration increased in the past two years, another reasonable option is the average for the past two years, which will result in more net in migration.

PROJECTED SURVIVAL RATES		
Grade	Low Past Three Years	High Past Two Years
K to 1	0.993	0.986
1 to 2	0.994	0.998
2 to 3	0.997	0.996
3 to 4	0.992	0.987
4 to 5	1.002	1.009
5 to 6	0.974	0.979
6 to 7	0.985	0.988
7 to 8	0.994	1.004
8 to 9	1.075	1.082
9 to 10	1.007	1.004
10 to 11	1.018	1.024
11 to 12	1.128	1.125

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

The differences between these two survival rates can be seen in the projections below. By using the low kindergarten assumption, the number of kindergarten students is the same in both projections, so the differences are solely the result of the survival rates.

In ten years, there is a 126-student difference between the low and high migration assumptions. The difference at K-5 is 27 students or about 4 students per grade; however, the low assumption results in more K-5 students than the high assumption. At Grades 6-8, the difference is 27 students or about 9 students per grade and at Grades 9-12, the difference is 127 students or 32 students per grade. As these numbers show, the high assumption results in more middle and high school students.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF SURVIVAL RATES IN TEN YEARS WITH LOW KINDERGARTEN ASSUMPTION				
Survival Rates	Total	K-5	6-8	9-12
Past 3 Years	14,382	6,422	3,133	4,827
Past 2 Years	14,508	6,395	3,160	4,954

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Because the reasonable options are limited, the average of the past three years will be the low migration assumption and the average of the past two years will be the high migration assumption for enrollment projections.

Projection Results

*The kindergarten and net migration assumptions are trend lines, which remove annual fluctuations. However, the future, like the past, will be characterized by annual fluctuation, sometimes large. Because there is no reasonable way to forecast when fluctuations around trend lines will occur, it is arbitrary to project them. Furthermore, long-term projections are designed to approximate a future point in time, not to yield the best projection for each intervening year between the present and the projection end date. For this reason, **long-term projections should not be used for annual budgeting purposes**. The district should continue to use its version of the cohort survival methodology for annual enrollment projections.*

Four cohort projections are shown on the next table. In ten years, there is a 315-student difference between the lowest projection and the highest projection. The kindergarten assumptions account for a 188-189 student difference in ten years while the migration assumptions account for a 126-127 student difference. These numbers show that the kindergarten assumptions account for more of the difference among the projections than the migration assumptions. Both assumptions are important but selecting the “best” projection requires carefully considering the kindergarten assumptions.

The lowest projection is based on the low kindergarten and low migration assumptions. In this projection, enrollment decreases by 2,127 students or -12.9 percent by 2034-35. In five years, enrollment will be 1,228 students or -7.4 percent lower than today.

The highest projection is based on the high kindergarten and high migration assumptions. In ten years, enrollment decreases by 1,812 students or -11.0 percent. In five years, enrollment decreases by 988 students or -6.0 percent.

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS				
Year	Low K Low Mig	Low K High Mig	High K Low Mig	High K High Mig
2024-25	16,509	16,509	16,509	16,509
2025-26	16,236	16,269	16,256	16,289
2026-27	15,947	16,014	15,985	16,052
2027-28	15,718	15,809	15,777	15,868
2028-29	15,521	15,643	15,598	15,720
2029-30	15,281	15,426	15,377	15,521
2030-31	15,035	15,187	15,148	15,299
2031-32	14,860	15,015	14,991	15,146
2032-33	14,698	14,851	14,848	15,000
2033-34	14,538	14,674	14,706	14,842
2034-35	14,382	14,508	14,570	14,697

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

In between the highest and lowest projections are two other projections. In 2034-35, these two projections differ by 62 students. As a group, the four projections reflect a range of possibilities with all four projections showing enrollment decreasing in ten years.

The ten-year projections reflect the following components of enrollment change. The Rochester Public Schools will continue to experience **natural decrease with both kindergarten assumptions**. **Natural decrease occurred in all but one year in the past ten years** with this past year showing a natural decrease of 483 students. (Natural decrease results from the incoming Kindergarten being smaller than the previous year's Grade 12.) In the next ten years, natural decrease will average 422 to 445 students per year in the low kindergarten projections and 403 to 425 students in the high kindergarten projections. **Natural decrease puts downward pressure on enrollment numbers while natural increase helps lift enrollment numbers.**

COMPONENTS OF PROJECTED K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE				
Oct. to Oct.	Total		Natural Increase/ Decrease	Net Migration
2024 to 2034	#	%		
Low K/Low Mig	-2,127	-12.9%	-4,218	2,091
Low K/High Mig	-2,001	-12.1%	-4,449	2,448
High K/Low Mig	-1,939	-11.7%	-4,025	2,086
High K/High Mig	-1,812	-11.0%	-4,254	2,442

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Total net migration will be positive over the ten years. The low migration assumption averages a net in migration of 209 students per year in the next ten years while the high migration assumption averages 244 to 245 students per year. Net migration averaged 224 students in the past three years and 249 in the past two years.

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS				
	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
2024-25	7,164	3,644	5,701	16,509
2029-30				
Low K/Low Mig	6,528	3,409	5,343	15,281
Low K/High Mig	6,501	3,455	5,471	15,426
High K/Low Mig	6,624	3,409	5,343	15,377
High K/High Mig	6,596	3,455	5,471	15,521
2034-35				
Low K/Low Mig	6,422	3,133	4,827	14,382
Low K/High Mig	6,595	3,160	4,954	14,508
High K/Low Mig	6,535	3,188	4,847	14,570
High K/High Mig	6,508	3,215	4,975	14,697

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

Looking at the projections based on the elementary, middle, and high school grades is instructive. In the first five years, K-5 enrollment is from 540 to 663 students lower than today. In ten years, K-5 enrollment ranges from 569 to 742 students lower than today. **For the first five years, the kindergarten students have already been born.**

Middle school (Grades 6-8) enrollment decreases by 189 to 235 students compared to 2024-25. In ten years, middle school enrollment declines and is 429 to 511 students lower than today. Middle school enrollment is not affected by projected births until the second five projection years.

In the first five years, high school enrollment is 230 to 358 students lower than today. In the second five projection years, high school enrollment declines ranging from 726 to 874 students lower than today. In the second five projection years, the kindergarten assumptions began to affect high school enrollment. **Grade 9-12 projections are almost totally a result of the migration assumptions because the kindergarten assumptions have only a small effect on the high school projections.** In 2034-35, the 2024-25 kindergarten will be in Grade 10, which means that all the grades below Grade 10 are products of the projection assumptions.

Housing Unit Method

The housing unit method provides another way of projecting population and school enrollment. While the number of dwelling units (housing units) is related to the number of school age children, dwelling units alone do not determine the number of school age children. The number of school age children per unit is also a key variable in the projection equation.

The main reason to use the housing unit method is to understand the effect of additional housing units on enrollment. It could be said that housing stock is like DNA. It influences the size and characteristics of the resident school age population.

After dwelling unit type, year built and market value emerge as the most important housing characteristics. Year built reflects how families lived in that era and is a proxy for square feet and characteristics such as number of bedrooms, number of bathrooms and number of garage spaces. The

presence of an owner’s suite, walk-in closets, etc., can also be inferred from year built. Value implies some of these same characteristics plus lot size, location, and interior amenities such as kitchen and bathroom appointments and finishes.

The relationship between housing unit characteristics and enrollment has been established by findings based on school districts in four states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Colorado). These findings are in italics.

- *Dwelling unit type affects the school age child per unit yield. Single-family detached units have the highest school age child per unit yield. Single-family attached, such as townhouses, have significantly fewer children per unit than single-family detached units, while apartment units have even fewer school age children per unit, although there are some local exceptions.*
- *Newer single-family detached units yield more students per unit than older single-family detached units.*
- *As single-family detached units sell (turnover), student yield usually increases in the newer units. In older units, yield is likely to decrease.*
- *The market value of single-family detached units affects the school age child per unit yield. Moderately priced to higher priced units yield more school age children than the lowest priced units.*
- *As the population ages, more dwelling units are being built for mature adults (55+ years) and for seniors. These units will have zero school age children per unit.*

Analyzing housing data and student yield from housing units provides insight into the effect of future residential development. However, projecting enrollment from housing units is not as simple as it might appear. While this method can highlight the number of students resulting from new housing units, **these students do not automatically translate into additional students**. No housing unit method is sensitive to changes in births or to the difference in grade sizes as they age out of school (natural decrease) or competition from other education options.

The next two tables show the number of housing units built in the district in the past five calendar years and projected housing units in the calendar years 2025 through 2029.

HOUSING UNITS BUILT 2020-2024						
Municipality	Single Family-Detached	Duplexes	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Mfg. Homes	Total
Rochester City	1,046	16	139	2,860	0	4,061

Source: City of Rochester Construction Permits Summary Reports

Despite additional housing units in the past five years (2020 to 2024), the district’s estimated enrolled school age population decreased by 520 students suggesting other factors were at play such as existing units no longer having school age children and new residents not having school age children.

A comprehensive housing needs analysis was completed for the Coalition for Rochester Area Housing in November 2020. This report projects 11,600 additional households by 2030 for the City of Rochester, which translates into 11,600 new units. Assuming an equal number of units per year would mean 1,160 new units per year. The average from 2021-2024 was 875 units per year. The district suggests that number (875) be used for projections.

PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS 2025-2029 BY TYPE AS IN PAST FIVE YEARS						
Municipality	Single Family-Detached	Duplexes	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Mfg. Homes	Total
Rochester City	1,127	17	150	3,081	0	4,375

As new housing units are built it is important to remember that the K-12 yield for single-family detached units varies by school district and by attendance area within school districts. However, the yield of 0.22 students per townhome is very consistent across all school districts across states. Multi-family units (apartments) have a typical yield of 0.11 to a maximum yield of 0.15, which is consistent across all school districts across states. Condominiums yield almost no school age children per unit (0.02 to 0.05).

While slightly more units are expected in the next five years than in the past five years, that increase is heavily weighted to unit types with low student yields per unit. Over the next five years, the additional townhomes will yield about 33 students and the additional apartment units will yield from 339 to 462 students. The additional single-family detached homes will yield 564 to 676 students. **However, these projected students do not automatically translate into additional students and do not all appear in the same year.**

Assuming that in the next five years these additional units will yield 1,000 students, this will translate into 200 students per year. Then assume that Rochester Public Schools enroll 72 percent (current market share) of this 200, which is 144 students per year. Depending on the grade level of these students, some of the additional students will have aged out of K-12 by 2029. In the meantime, some existing housing units age out of having school-age children as the population continues to age. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the additional housing units will not increase resident enrollment in the Rochester Public Schools in any significant way.

If more of the additional housing units were single-family detached units or Rochester Public Schools garnered a higher percentage of students in the additional housing units, some additional students could be added.

ENROLLMENT WITHOUT POPULATIONS CONCENTRATED IN GRADE 12

As mentioned in the main body of this report, the concentration of students at Grade 12 in the ALC, RAIL, TAP, and TLC for more than one year affects the components of enrollment change.

While the components of enrollment change for the total K-12 population shows natural decrease as the main reason for almost no enrollment growth from 2014-15 to 2024-25, removing the ALC, RAIL, TAP and TLC shows enrollment decreased with net out migration being the major cause.

COMPONENTS OF K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE				
Year To Year	Total		Natural Increase/ Decrease	Net Migration
	#	%		
2014 to 2015	277	1.7%	15	262
2015 to 2016	111	0.7%	-33	144
2016 to 2017	315	1.9%	-8	323
2017 to 2018	191	1.1%	-66	257
2018 to 2019	124	0.7%	-80	204
2019 to 2020	-484	-2.8%	-225	-259
2020 to 2021	120	0.7%	-329	449
2021 to 2022	-200	-1.2%	-376	176
2022 to 2023	-181	-1.1%	-405	224
2023 to 2024	-210	-1.3%	-483	273
Total	63	---	-1,990	2,053

COMPONENTS OF K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE LESS ALC, RAIL, TAP AND TLC				
Year To Year	Total		Natural Increase/ Decrease	Net Migration
	#	%		
2014 to 2015	280	1.7%	248	32
2015 to 2016	129	0.8%	209	-80
2016 to 2017	318	1.9%	219	99
2017 to 2018	140	0.8%	174	-34
2018 to 2019	122	0.7%	195	-73
2019 to 2020	-458	-2.7%	54	-512
2020 to 2021	72	0.4%	-34	106
2021 to 2022	-186	-1.1%	-67	-119
2022 to 2023	-184	-1.15	-133	-51
2023 to 2024	-231	-1.4%	-189	-42
Total	2	---	676	-674

Net out migration results from the competition experience by the Rochester Public Schools and is a more realistic picture of what is occurring. Further, the projected decrease in high school enrollment masks the effect the decrease in kindergarten and the elementary net out migration will have on the flagship high schools. Competition can be addressed, but the decline in births is beyond the influence of any school district.

Using the same assumptions, i.e., the low kindergarten and the same years used for low migration, we see that high school enrollment declines by 1,272, nearly an entire high school, versus the decrease of 874 students when the ALC, RAIL, etc. is included.

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS COMPARISON				
	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
TOTAL	7,164	3,644	5,701	16,509
2024-25				
2029-30				
Low K/Low Mig	6,528	3,409	5,343	15,281
2034-35				
Low K/Low Mig	6,422	3,133	4,827	14,382
LESS ALC, RAIL, etc.				
2024-25	7,164	3,644	5,229	16,037
2029-30				
Low K/Low Mig	6,528	3,409	4,906	14,844
2034-35				
Low K/Low Mig	6,422	3,133	4,429	13,984

Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School

K-12 ENROLLMENT LESS ALC, RAIL, TAP AND TLC											
Grade	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	1,321	1,352	1,334	1,323	1,325	1,359	1,250	1,245	1,203	1,168	1,124
1	1,389	1,325	1,332	1,349	1,330	1,288	1,246	1,281	1,254	1,171	1,167
2	1,325	1,392	1,309	1,321	1,359	1,321	1,239	1,213	1,264	1,248	1,171
3	1,293	1,335	1,380	1,324	1,305	1,346	1,252	1,220	1,213	1,262	1,241
4	1,301	1,324	1,337	1,394	1,325	1,288	1,267	1,272	1,222	1,210	1,232
5	1,244	1,296	1,314	1,324	1,398	1,302	1,259	1,287	1,258	1,224	1,229
6	1,289	1,208	1,250	1,310	1,298	1,359	1,250	1,229	1,243	1,232	1,197
7	1,164	1,250	1,196	1,258	1,308	1,290	1,309	1,269	1,205	1,216	1,228
8	1,138	1,155	1,262	1,199	1,251	1,306	1,249	1,321	1,238	1,211	1,219
9	1,214	1,225	1,231	1,356	1,297	1,348	1,374	1,354	1,379	1,328	1,283
10	1,134	1,210	1,207	1,242	1,320	1,311	1,311	1,376	1,339	1,360	1,308
11	1,119	1,118	1,188	1,211	1,222	1,310	1,281	1,301	1,333	1,325	1,328
12	1,104	1,125	1,104	1,151	1,164	1,196	1,279	1,270	1,301	1,313	1,310
Total	16,035	16,315	16,444	16,762	16,902	17,024	16,566	16,638	16,452	16,268	16,037

Source: Rochester School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood, Newcomer Classes, School Readiness, and Pre School