WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Excellence. For each and every student.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Working Meeting - May 27, 2025 - 4:00 PM
Creekside
16000 41st Ave N.
Plymouth, MN 55446

AGENDA

1. **ROLL CALL/CALL TO ORDER**
   - A. **Finance and Operation Reports**
     1. Enrollment Projection Report by Hazel Reinhardt (60 minutes) 2
   - B. **School Board Reports**
     1. Elections Update and Discussion (30 minutes) 94
2. **ADJOURN**

In case of inclement weather, the meeting will be held on the next business day at the same time and same place, unless a quorum of the board is not available.

WAYAZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Hazel H. Reinhardt

May 27, 2025

PROJECTION ENVIRONMENT

- Low fertility
  - Fertility below replacement (replacement is 2.11 children per woman at the end of childbearing). Minnesota at 1.73 in 2023 (U.S. 1.62)
    - Number of births decreasing in U.S. and Minnesota
  - Fertility varies by race/ethnicity; urban/rural
- Population aging
  - Housing demand different; more apartments, condos, and townhomes. Unit types with few school age children per unit
  - Smaller percentage of households have children

PROJECTION ENVIRONMENT

- Less mobility
  - U.S. fewer than 10% (8.4%) moved last year
    - Was 20% per year since WWII
    - Mobility creates demand for housing
- Less immigration from abroad
- Slower population growth
- Competition for students increasing in Minnesota
- Lingering COVID effects
  - Enrollment in other education options increased
  - Higher absenteeism

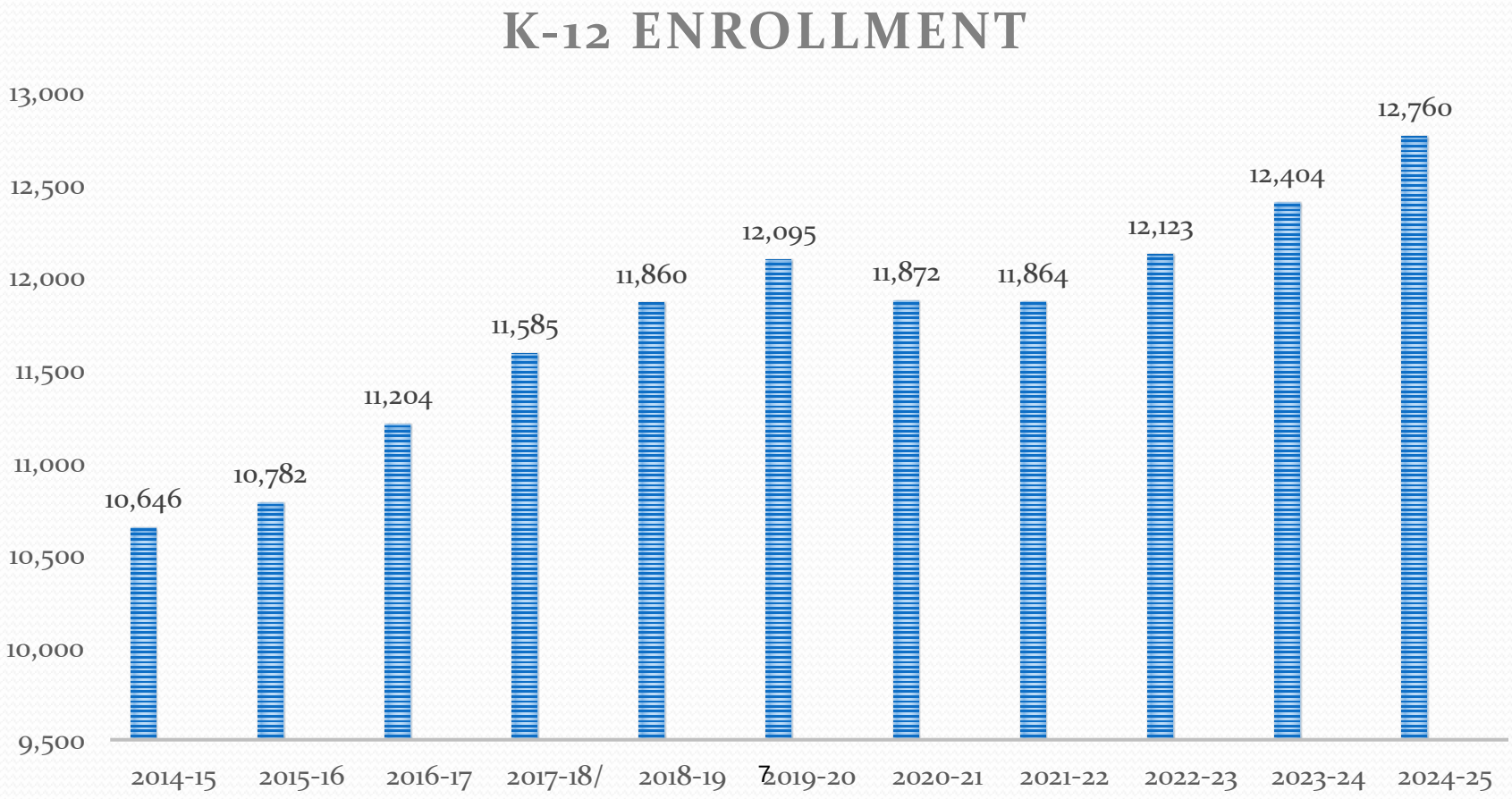
KEY FINDINGS

- From 2014-15 to 2024-25
  - **Wayzata Public Schools K-12 enrollment increased by 2,114 students or 19.9%**
  - **With open enrollment closed, nonresidents make up a small proportion of enrollment, only 1.8%**
  - **The district's resident school age population increased by 3,151 students or 25.2%**
    - **Resident enrollment increased by 2,429 students or 24.3%**
      - **Increased competition for students**
        - **Wayzata's market share declined from 80.1% to 79.5%**
        - **Net loss of 935 students to other public options, however, nonpublic schools enroll more students than the other public options**

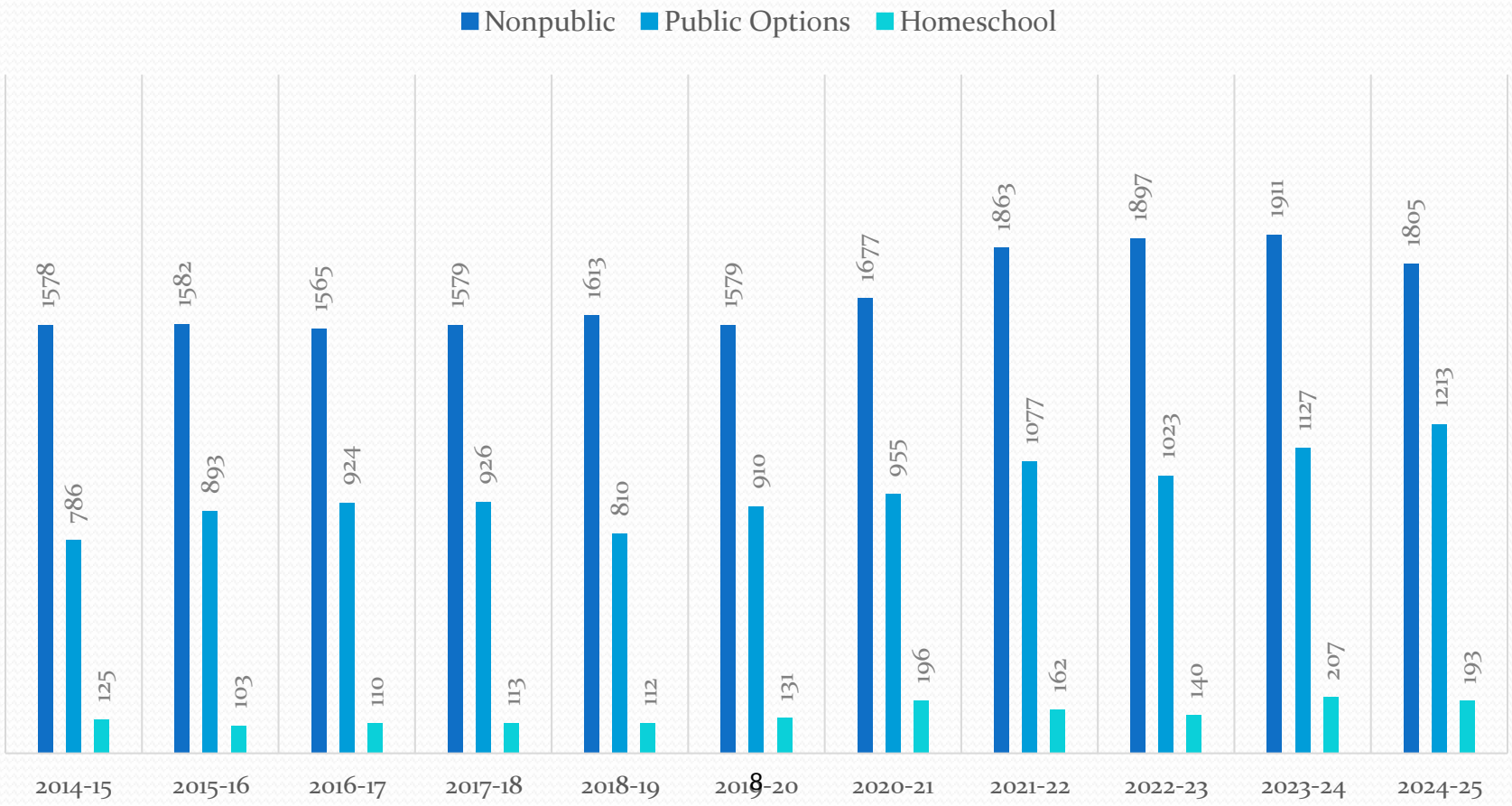
KEY FINDINGS

- **Enrollment growth has shifted from the elementary grades to middle school and high school grades**
  - **K-5 share of Wayzata's enrollment growth**
    - **61% 2014-15 to 2019-20**
    - **23% 2019-20 to 2024-25**
      - **Kindergarten decreased -10.7%**
  - **Implications for future enrollment**
    - **Harbinger of slower enrollment growth**

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS



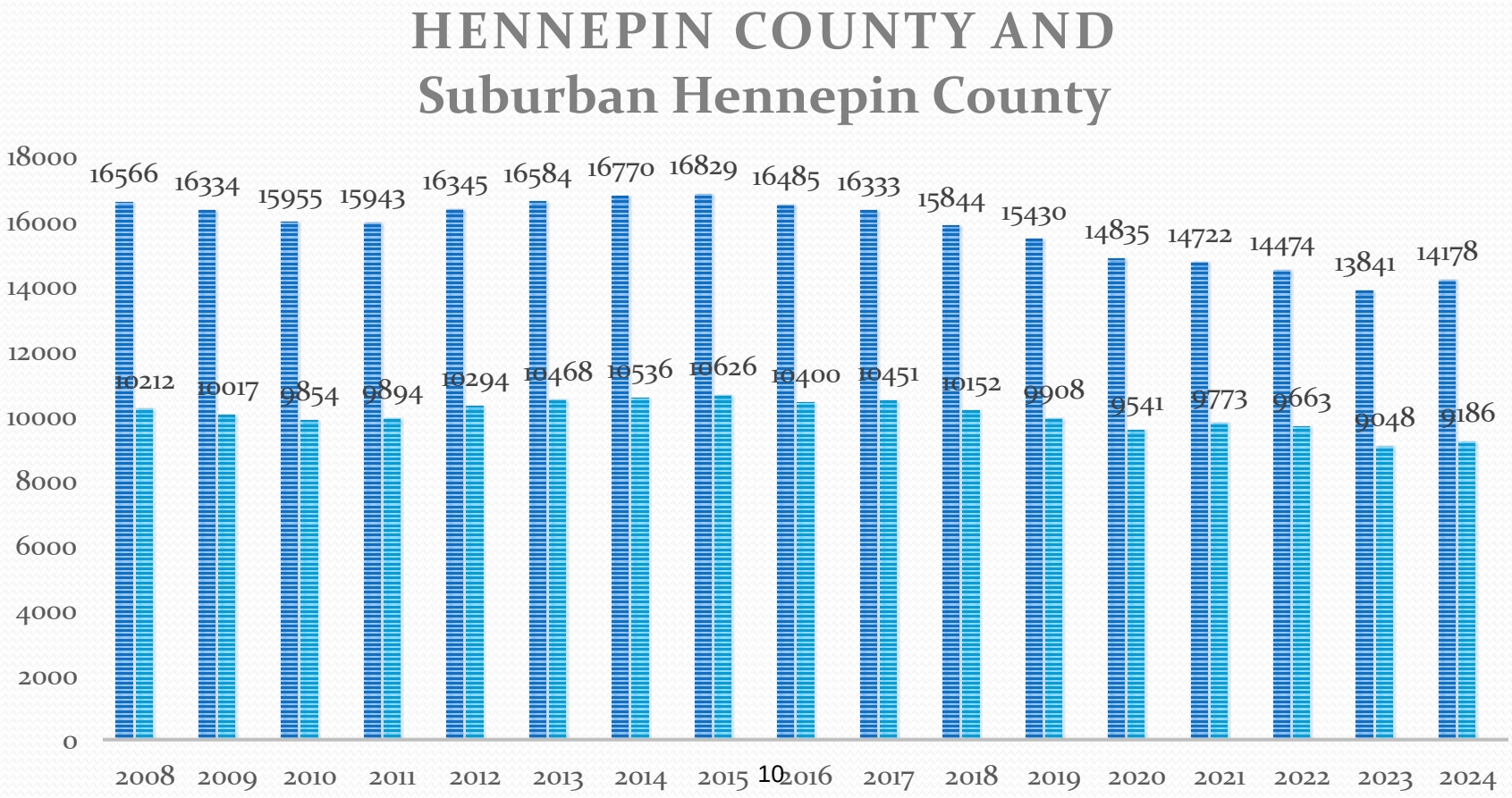
COMPETITION



KEY FINDINGS

- **Minnesota, Hennepin County and Suburban Hennepin County resident births decreased from 2008 to 2024**
  - **-14.3% Minnesota**
  - **-14.4% Hennepin County**
  - **-10.0% Suburban Hennepin County**
- **Wayzata Public Schools saw some natural decrease after 2019-20**
- **Wayzata Public Schools experienced net *in* migration 8 of the past 10 years. Exceptions: Pandemic year and the following year**

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS



RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Minnesota	Hennepin County	Suburban Hennepin County
2008	72,382	16,566	10,212
2009	70,617	16,334	10,017
2010	68,407	15,955	9,854
2011	68,416	15,943	9,894
2012	68,783	16,345	10,294
2013	69,183	16,584	10,468
2014	69,916	16,770	10,536
2015	69,835	16,829	10,626
2016	69,746	16,485	10,400
2017	68,603	16,333	10,451
2018	67,348	15,844	10,152
2019	66,033	15,430	9,908
2020	63,451	14,835	9,541
2021	64,444	14,722	9,773
2022	64,032	14,474	9,663
2023	61,727	13,841[1]	9,048
2024	62,036	14,178	9,186

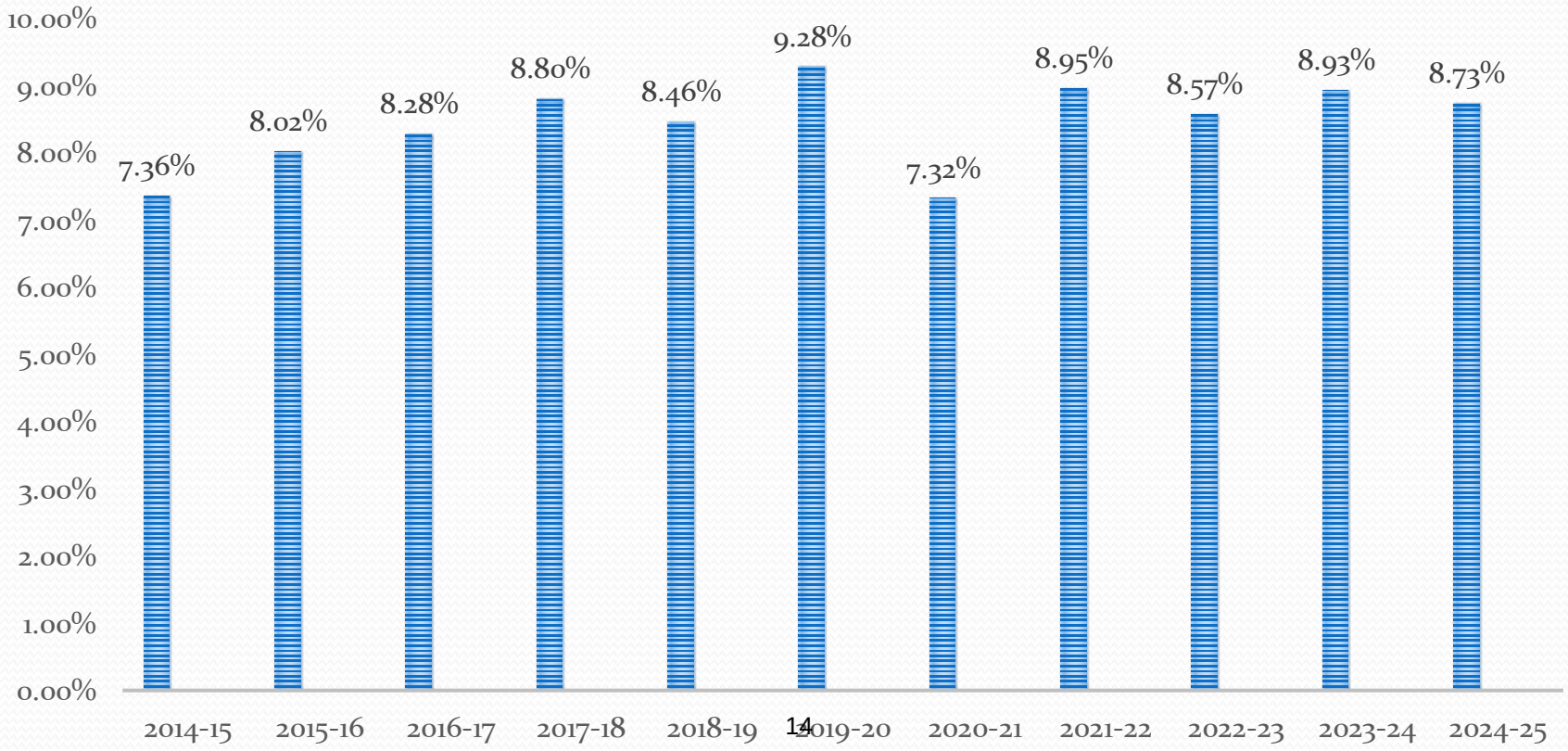
COMPONENTS OF K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE

Fall to Fall	Total		Natural Increase/Decrease	Net Migration
	#	%		
2014 to 2015	136	1.3%	13	123
2015 to 2016	422	3.9%	42	380
2016 to 2017	381	3.4%	88	293
2017 to 2018	275	2.4%	48	227
2018 to 2019	235	2.0%	126	109
2019 to 2020	-223	-1.8%	-57	-166
2020 to 2021	-8	-0.1%	49	-57
2021 to 2022	259	2.2%	-27	286
2022 to 2023	281	2.3%	-22	303
2023 to 2024	356	2.9%	12	344
Total	2,114	---	272	1,842

COHORT SURVIVAL METHOD PROJECTIONS

- Cohort Survival Method
  - Both simple and complex
  - Ages each grade by moving it to the next higher grade in the following year
  - Requires making
    - Kindergarten projections
      - Resident births are a proxy
    - Net migration or the survival rates grade to grade projections

WAYZATA'S SHARE OF SUBURBAN KINDERGARTEN POOL



KINDERGARTEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE SUBURBAN HENNEPIN COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL

Birth Years	Pool	Capture Rate	Kindergarten Year
2008; 2009	10,081	7.36%	2014-15
2009; 2010	9,908	8.02%	2015-16
2010; 2011	9,881	8.28%	2016-17
2011; 2012	10,162	8.80%	2017-18
2012; 2013	10,411	8.46%	2018-19
2013; 2014	10,513	9.28%	2019-20
2014; 2015	10,596	7.32%	2020-21
2015; 2016	10,475	8.95%	2021-22
2016; 2017	10,434	8.57%	2022-23
2017; 2018	10,251	8.93%	2023-24
2018; 2019	9,988	8.73%	2024-25
2019; 2020	9,662		2025-26
2020; 2021	9,697		2026-27
2021; 2022	9,699		2027-28
2022; 2023	9,251		2028-29
2023; 2024	9,141		2029-30

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS

- Kindergarten assumptions
  - Kindergarten/birth ratios
    - Low is 8.83% (average of the past two years)
    - High is 9.10% (increase in share; has reached 9% in past)
  - Longer-term—2030-31 through 2034-35
    - Projections of Hennepin County 0-year-olds by the Minnesota State Demography Center
      - Suburban Hennepin County at 65% of county births
        - Kindergarten pool decreases
          - Suburban Hennepin County births decreased -7.3% from 2019 to 2024

SUBURBAN HENNEPIN COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL

Year	Pool
2024-25	**9,988**
2025-26	**9,662**
2026-27	**9,697**
2027-28	**9,699**
2028-29	**9,251**
2029-30	9,141
2030-31	9,194
2031-32	9,183
2032-33	9,161
2033-34	9,132
2034-35	9,100

Bold based on actual births

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS

Year	@8.83%	@9.10%
2024-25	**872**	**872**
2025-26	853	879
2026-27	856	882
2027-28	856	883
2028-29	817	842
2029-30	807	832
2030-31	812	837
2031-32	811	836
2032-33	809	834
2033-34	806	831
2034-35	804	828
Total	8,231	8,484
Past ten years 8,759 Kindergarten students		

PROJECTED HENNEPIN RESIDENT BIRTHS KINDERGARTENS 2030-31 AND BEYOND

Year	Hennepin County	Suburban Hennepin County
2024 Actual	**14,178**	**9,186**
2025	14,150	9,198
2026	14,117	9,176
2027	14,081	9,153
2028	14,034	9,122
2029	13,983	9,089
2030	13,930	9,055
2031	13,874	9,018
2032	13,818	8,979
2033	13,743	8,933
2034	13,669	8,885
2035	13,592	8,835

Suburban estimated at 65% of county resident births

Source: Minnesota State Demography Center

HOW CAN THIS BE?

- Fertility could rise a little, which would lift the numbers somewhat
- However
  - Population is aging
    - Women of prime childbearing age (25-34 yrs.) will decrease in number in 2033 and thereafter
  - Slower growth
    - Immigration from abroad has keep Minnesota growing for more than 25 years
    - Hennepin County's population projected to decline -2.5% in 20 years (2024-25 to 2044-45)

NET MIGRATION

- Except for Pandemic year and the following year, net migration has been positive (net **in** migration) for the past ten years
- There is a consistent **net inflow** of students between Kindergarten and Grade 1 and between Grade 5 and Grade 6, the beginning of middle school
- There is **no** consistent **net inflow** of students between Grade 8 and Grade 9, the beginning of high school

NET MIGRATION YEAR TO YEAR

Grade	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	**65**	**74**	**55**	**43**	**24**	**-40**	**52**	**37**	**65**	**44**
1 to 2	24	51	53	47	14	-4	7	47	26	35
2 to 3	15	56	55	26	19	-20	7	8	48	25
3 to 4	17	33	37	16	16	-41	-36	26	46	15
4 to 5	16	25	46	23	8	-18	3	52	30	38
5 to 6	**27**	**84**	**59**	**52**	**32**	**21**	**-12**	**47**	**49**	**31**
6 to 7	30	18	30	18	11	-13	-12	19	13	28
7 to 8	-11	19	-4	11	7	-20	-9	13	24	17
8 to 9	-8	**44**	**20**	3	-13	6	0	**32**	11	**82**
9 to 10	-9	-1	-21	10	8	-11	-20	13	4	43
10 to 11	-12	-7	-4	-14	-9	-7	-7	7	-2	9
11 to 12	-31	-16	-33	-8	-8	-19	-30	-15	-11	-23
Total	123	380	293	227	109	-166	-57	286	303	344

NET MIGRATION YEAR TO YEAR

Grade	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18-201	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24
K-5	137	239	246	155	81	-123	33	170	215	157
6-8	46	121	85	81	50	-12	-33	79	86	76
9-12	-60	20	-38	-9	-22	-31	-57	37	2	**111**
Total	123	380	293	227	109	-166	-57	286	303	344
Past year increase driven by Grade 8 to Grade 9 inflow										

PROJECTED SURVIVAL RATES

Grade	Low Average of Past 3 Years, Outliers Removed	High Average of the Past 3 Years
K to 1	**1.044**	**1.053**
1 to 2	10.32	1.040
2 to 3	1.017	1.029
3 to 4	1.023	1.031
4 to 5	1.035	1.043
5 to 6	**1.045**	**1.045**
6 to 7	1.021	1.021
7 to 8	1.019	1.019
8 to 9	1.024	1.044
9 to 10	1.021	1.021
10 to 11	1.005	1.005
11 to 12	0.982	0.982

EFFECT OF SURVIVAL RATES IN TEN YEARS WITH LOW K ASSUMPTION

Survival Rates	Total	K-5	6-8	9-12
Past 3 Years, Outliers Removed	13,052	5,252	3,130	4,670
Past 3 Years	13,584	5,374	3,269	4,941

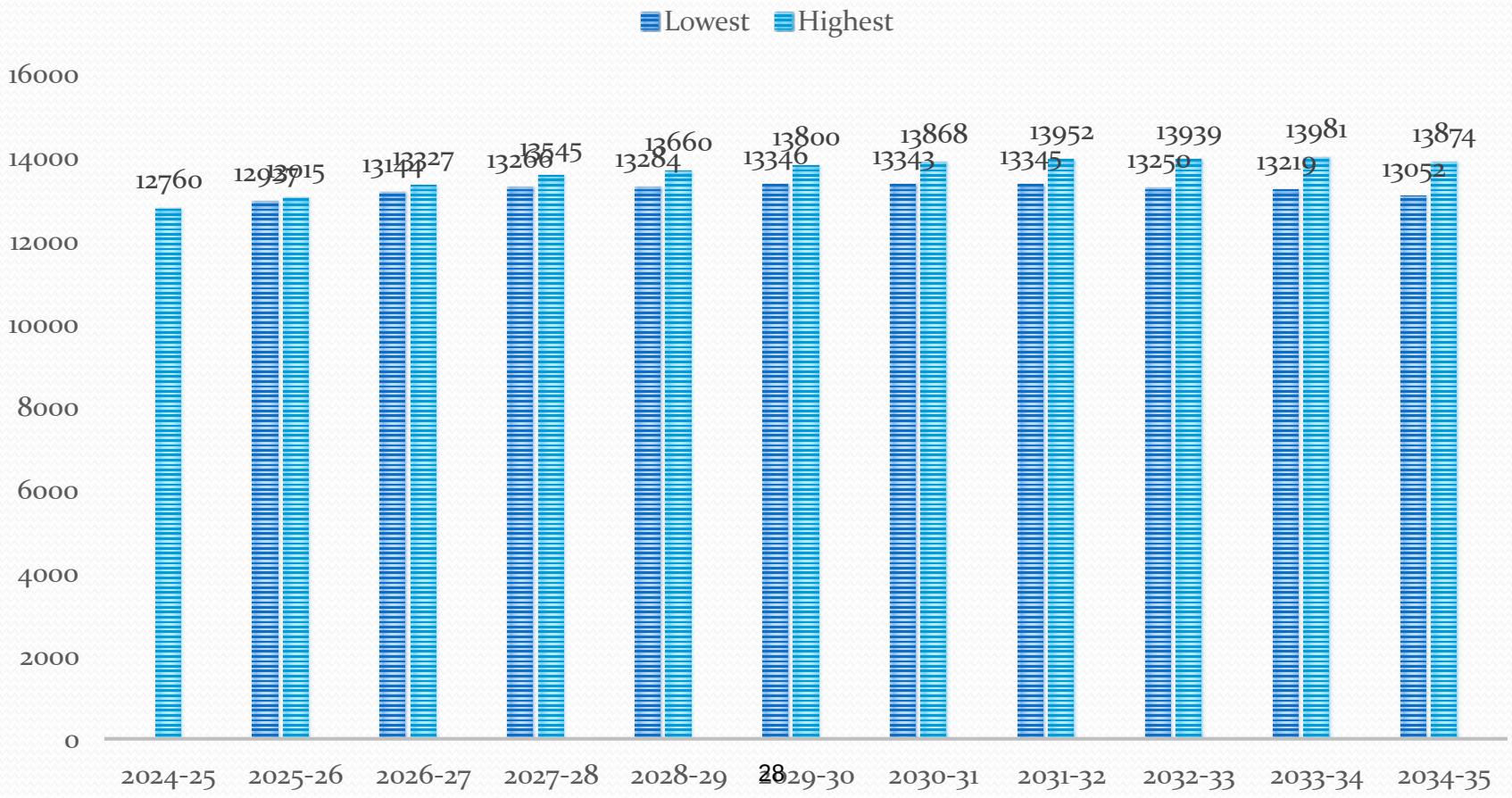
EFFECT OF SURVIVAL RATES IN TEN YEARS

- Difference between the two projected survival rates
  - 532 students in total enrollment
  - 122 students K-5 or about 20 students per grade
  - 139 students 6-8 or about 46 students per grade
  - 271 students 9-12 or about 68 students per grade

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

- Next ten years (2024-25 to 2034-35)
  - Slower enrollment growth
    - 2024-25 = 12,760
    - 2034-35
      - 13,052 to 13,874
        - 292 to 1,114 students or 2.3% to 8.7% from 2024-25
          - 241 student difference between lowest and highest projection
        - Net in migration averages 260 to 333 per year (like past 3 years)
        - Natural decrease averages 206 to 247 per year

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS



K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
2024-25	**5,824**	**2,997**	**3,939**	**12,760**
2029-30				
Low K/Low Mig	5,488	3,437	4,422	13,346
High K/Low Mig	5,626	3,437	4,422	13,484
Low K/High Mig	5,617	3,526	4,517	13,660
High K/High Mig	5,757	3,526	4,517	13,800
2034-35				
Low K/Low Mig	5,252	3,130	4,670	13,052
High K/Low Mig	5,414	3,226	4,703	13,343
Low K/High Mig	5,374	3,269	4,941	13,584
High K/High Mig	5,527	3,370	4,977	13,874

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT (NUMBER OF STUDENTS)		
	2024-25 to 2029-30 (Five Years)	2024-25 to 2034-35 (Ten Years)
K-5	-67 to -336	-297 to -572
6-8	+440 to +529	+133 to +373
9-12	+483 to +578	+731 to +1,038
Total	+586 to 1,040	+292 to 1,114
Numbers do not sum to total due to rounding		

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL PROJECTIONS

- Boundary changes mean interrupted trend lines
  - Elementary school boundaries will change again for 2025-26 school year
  - Middle school boundaries have changed several times recently; will change again for 2025-26 school year

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL PROJECTIONS

- Sum of the independently made elementary school projections are a good fit with district wide projection
  - Does not mean individual school projections are accurate
- Largest projected decrease in Gleason Lake and Greenwood
  - Both have large grades aging out of elementary school 2024-25 to 2029-30
- Largest projected increase in Meadow Ridge

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

High Kindergarten/High Migration

			Change	
School	**2024-25**	2029-30	#	%
Birchview	**441**	435	-6	-1.4%
Gleason Lake	**604**	510	-94	-15.6%
Greenwood	**763**	633	-130	-17.0%
Kimberly Lane	**534**	591	57	10.7%
Meadow Ridge	**764**	879	115	15.1%
North Woods	**776**	736	-40	-5.2%
Oakwood	**550**	560	10	1.8%
Plymouth Creek	**680**	688	8	1.2%
Sunset Hill	**712**	726	14	2.0%
Sum	**5,824**	5,758	-66	-1.1%
Total	**5,824**	5,757	-67	1.2%

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL PROJECTIONS

- Sum of independently made middle school projections not as good a fit with district wide projection
  - Central Middle School shows initial enrollment decline but then enrollment increases again. Primarily the result of North Woods' Grade 5

MIDDLE SCHOOLS
High Kindergarten/High Migration

School	**2024-25**	2029-30	#	%
Central	**1,343**	1,421	78	5.8%
East	**818**	874	56	6.9%
West	**836**	1,200	364	43.5%
Sum	**2,997**	3,495	498	16.2%
Total	**2,997**	3,556	559	18.7%

WAYZATA HIGH SCHOOL
High Kindergarten/High Migration

- 3,939 2024-25
- 4,517 2029-30
  - Increase of 578 students or 14.7%

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

What could make these district wide projections

- Too high
  - Projected kindergarten is too high (Suburban kindergarten pool too large; Wayzata's capture rate decreases)
  - More residents chose other education options
- Too low
  - Projected kindergarten is too low (Suburban kindergarten pool too small; Wayzata's capture rate increases)
  - More residents chose Wayzata Public Schools

WHAT ABOUT HOUSING?

- Relationship between housing and K-12 enrollment is complex
  - **Unit type** affects school age child per unit yield
    - Single-family detached units have the highest student yield per unit
  - Newer single-family detached units yield more students per unit than older single-family detached units
  - As single-family detached units sell, student yield usually increases in the new units. In older units, yield is likely to decrease
  - Market value of single-family detached units affect yield. Moderately to higher priced units have higher per unit yield
  - Senior units—no students

HOUSING UNITS BUILT 2020 THROUGH 2024

	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Total
Corcoran	416	148	0	0	564
Maple Grove	134	0	0	0	134
Medina	125	146	0	0	271
Minnetonka	46	0	0	0	46
Plymouth	685	82	106	0	873
Wayzata	43	0	0	38	81
Total	1,449	376	106	38	1,969

PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS 2025 THROUGH 2029

	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Total
Corcoran	166	29	0	0	195
Maple Grove	74	0	0	0	74
Medina	131	149^	89	0	369
Minnetonka*	10	0	0	0	10
Plymouth**	375	71	563	0	1,009
Wayzata			50	38	88
Total	756	249	702	38	1,745

^Includes 37 villas
*Basically, built out so number of new single-family will be low and number of new apartments and townhome units will be minimal
**Approved

YIELD PER UNIT TYPE

- Results of studies in four states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Colorado
  - **Single family detached K-12 yield varies by school district and by attendance area within school districts**
  - Townhome yield is very consistent across all school districts across states—0.22
  - Apartments yield is very consistent across all school districts across states—0.11 to 0.15
  - Condominiums yield almost no school age children—0.02 to 0.05

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE

- **Students from new housing units do not automatically translate into additional students**

ESTIMATED STUDENTS PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS 2025-2029

Single-Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Total
454	47	77-105	0	578-606
Based on 0.60 for single family; 0.22 townhomes; and 0.11 to 0.15 for apartment units				

HOUSING VERSUS COHORT PROJECTIONS

- Fewer new units 2025-2029 than in 2020-2024
- Unit type mix changes
  - 76% single family (2020-2024)
  - 43% single family (2025-2029)
- Cohort projections should cover new housing
  - 578 to 606 students in new units 2025-2029
  - 1,300 to 1,665 students net in migration in cohort projections

POTENTIAL HOUSING UNITS CITY OF PLYMOUTH

Timeline	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Total
2025-2029	708	162	872	0	1,742
City Center & Station 73 & 494/55 Redev.	0	32	3,780	0	3,812
2025-2029 not approved but potential. Could house 557-592 students Redevelopment after 2029 will be multifamily based on current thinking					

LONGER TERM FUTURE

- Enrollment growth in suburbs slows dramatically even before the district is totally built out
  - Enrollment peaks and then declines
    - Begins with elementary enrollment
  - Model shows—2034-35 enrollment influences outcome (13,874 high kindergarten/high migration projection)
    - Using the same rate of net in migration (about 330 per year)
      - 2044-45
        - 13,761 students, if Suburban Hennepin is 66% of county and Wayzata's share increases from 9% to 10% of Suburban Kindergarten Pool
        - 13,984 students, if Suburban Hennepin is 67% of county and Wayzata's share increases from 9% to 10% of Suburban Kindergarten Pool

THANK YOU

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS ISD#284

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Hazel H. Reinhardt

5/22/2025

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Executive Summary

Since 2014-15

- Wayzata Public Schools K-12 enrollment increased by 2,114 students or 19.9 percent
- With open enrollment closed, nonresidents make up a small proportion of enrollment, only 1.8 percent
- The district's resident school age population increased by 3,151 students or 25.2 percent
    - Resident enrollment increased by 2,429 students or 24.3 percent
        - Increased competition for students
            - Wayzata Public Schools' market share declined from 80.1 percent to 79.5 percent
            - The Wayzata Public Schools had a net loss of 935 students to other public options in 2024-25; however, nonpublic schools enroll more students than the public options

In ten years, that is, in 2034-35

- Wayzata Public Schools' K-12 enrollment is projected to increase, ranging from 13,052 to 13,874 or 2.3 percent to 8.7 percent more than the 2024-25 enrollment of 12,760 students
- Natural decrease (meaning the incoming kindergarten is smaller than the previous year's Grade 12) increases, a result of declining births, which puts downward pressure on enrollment
- Net **in** migration projected to average 260 to 333 per year (like the past three years)

In five years, that is, in 2029-30

- K-5 enrollment is projected to be 67 to 336 students lower than in 2024-25. (All kindergarten students have been born)
- Middle school enrollment increases by 440 to 529 students
- High school enrollment projected to be 483 to 578 students higher than today

Assumptions underlying these projections

- The decline in resident births in Minnesota and Hennepin County will have an effect
- Suburban Hennepin County's share of Minnesota resident births is not likely to increase significantly
- Wayzata's share of Suburban Hennepin County resident births likely to increase

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

- Too high
    - Projected kindergarten is too high (Suburban Hennepin County's kindergarten pool is too large or Wayzata's kindergarten capture rate decreases)
    - More residents chose other education options
- Too low
    - Projected kindergarten is too low (Suburban Hennepin County's kindergarten pool is too small or Wayzata's kindergarten capture rate increases)
    - More students move into the district

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.

2024-25 marked the fourth year that Minnesota public school enrollment was below pre-Pandemic numbers.

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

- Kindergarten capture rate fell and has not returned to its 2019-20 level

- Students shifted to other education options
    - Nonpublic enrollment increased
    - Home school numbers increased
    - Charter school enrollment increased

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 Wayzata Public Schools

Current Enrollment/Past Trends

K-12 enrollment trends play out over extended periods of time. In the Wayzata Public Schools, total enrollment increased in the past ten years as did resident enrollment. Since 2014-15, total enrollment increased by 2,114 students or 19.9 percent while resident enrollment increased by 2,429 students or 24.3 percent. Total enrollment increased less because nonresident enrollment decreased from 640 students to 236 students. In 2024-25, nonresidents make up 1.8 percent of total enrollment. The percentage of nonresidents was 6.0 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
10,646	10,782	11,204	11,585	11,860	12,095	11,872	11,864	12,123	12,404	12,760

Source: Wayzata School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood and transition students

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
10,006	10,286	10,777	11,226	11,549	11,717	11,558	11,619	11,912	12,131	12,435

Resident enrollment is total enrollment less open enrollment in and tuition enrollment in (see page 6)
Source: Wayzata School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood and transition students

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, Wayzata Public Schools' Kindergarten was smaller than the previous year's Grade 12 three times. **Natural increase added 275 students to the Wayzata Public Schools from 2014-15 to 2024-25.**

COMPONENTS OF K-12 ENROLLMENT CHANGE				
Year To Year	Total		Natural Increase/ Decrease	Net Migration
	#	%		
2014 to 2015	136	1.3%	13	123
2015 to 2016	422	3.9%	42	380
2016 to 2017	381	3.4%	88	293
2017 to 2018	275	2.4%	48	227
2018 to 2019	235	2.0%	126	109
2019 to 2020	-223	-1.8%	-57	-166
2020 to 2021	-8	-0.1%	49	-57
2021 to 2022	259	2.2%	-27	286
2022 to 2023	281	2.3%	-22	303
2023 to 2024	356	2.9%	12	344
Total	2,114	---	272	1,842

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 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 of 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 1,842 students to the Wayzata Public Schools since 2014-15**. Although net migration numbers fluctuated from year to year, net in migration occurred all but two years from 2014-15 to date. **The combination of net migration and natural increase/decrease is the change in enrollment.**

Student Choices in the Wayzata 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 Wayzata School District, 12.4 percent of residents attended a traditional nonpublic school while homeschooled students accounted for 1.3 percent of all enrolled students.

NONPUBLIC SETTINGS			
Year	Traditional Nonpublic Schools	Home Schools	Total
2014-15	1,578	125	1,703
2015-16	1,582	103	1,685
2016-17	1,565	110	1,675
2017-18	1,579	113	1,692
2018-19	1,613	112	1,725
2019-20	1,579	131	1,710
2020-21	1,677	196	1,873
2021-22	1,863	162	2,025
2022-23	1,897	140	2,037
2023-24	1,911	207	2,118
2024-25	1,805	193	1,998

Source: Minnesota Department of Education with adjustments

The proportion of ISD #284 residents in nonpublic settings is higher than the statewide percentage. Combining home school students and nonpublic students, 13.8 percent of Wayzata 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 Wayzata School District, the number of nonpublic

students increased through 2023-24 but has decreased this past year. Homeschooled students also increased during the past ten years, although the numbers have decreased this past year.

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 Wayzata School District. In 2023-24, 189 nonresidents enrolled in the Wayzata Public Schools while 865 residents attend a public school elsewhere through open enrollment.

PUBLIC OPTIONS						
	In		Out			
Year	Open Enrollment	Tuition Agreements	Open Enrollment	Tuition Agreements	Charter Schools	Net
2014-15	640		623	100	63	-46
2015-16	496		659	87	147	-310
2016-17	427		620	98	206	-399
2017-18	359		639	99	188	-468
2018-19	311		621	10	179	-489
2019-20	320	58	663	58	189	-532
2020-21	256	58	685	58	212	-641
2021-22	204	41	795	41	241	-832
2022-23	184	27	793	32	198	-807
2023-24	189	84	865	36	226	-902
2024-25	236	89	895	42	276	-935

Tuition agreements excluded from the net
Source: Wayzata School District

Nonresident students who open enroll in the Wayzata Public Schools accounted for 1.5 percent of Wayzata's total enrollment in 2023-24. Sixty-six percent (66.4) of nonresidents live in two school districts—Osseo (37.6 percent) and Robbinsdale (28.8 percent). Students leaving the district via open enrollment to attend public schools elsewhere represented 5.6 percent of the district's school age residents. Seventy percent (70.4) of these students enroll in two school districts—Orono (38.8 percent) and Minnetonka (31.6 percent). 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, 1.5 percent of Wayzata School District residents attended a charter school.

As the education choice data show, in 2024-25, excluding tuition agreement students, **the Wayzata Public Schools had a net loss of 935 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 district residents attending traditional nonpublic schools, being homeschooled, and opting for open enrollment out, charter schools and other public options to Wayzata Public Schools' resident enrollment.

Based on 2014-15 and 2024-25, the estimated resident enrolled school age population increased from 12,495 to 15,646 students, an increase of 3,151 students or 25.2 percent while Wayzata Public Schools resident enrollment increased by 2,429 students or 24.3 percent during the same period. Based on the estimated 2024-25 enrolled resident population of 15,646, the Wayzata Public Schools captured 79.5 percent of the district's school age population. In 2014-15, market share was 80.1 percent. A declining market share is typical in Minnesota.

WAYZATA SCHOOL DISTRICT ESTIMATED RESIDENT SCHOOL AGE POPULATION					
Year	Wayzata Public Schools Resident Enrollment	Nonpublic Settings	Public Options	Other	Total
2014-15	10,006	1,703	786		12,495
2015-16	10,286	1,685	893		12,864
2016-17	10,777	1,675	924		13,376
2017-18	11,226	1,692	926		13,844
2018-19	11,549	1,725	810		14,084
2019-20	11,717	1,710	910		14,337
2020-21	11,558	1,873	955		14,386
2021-22	11,619	2,025	1,077		14,721
2022-23	11,912	2,037	1,023		14,972
2023-24	12,131	2,118	1,127		15,376
2024-25	12,435	1,998	1,213		15,646

History of Enrollment by Grade

The history of enrollment contains patterns with implications for future enrollment. First, kindergarten size fluctuated but has increased 17.5 percent since 2014-15. In that year kindergarten had 742 students but in 2024-25 there were 872 kindergarten students. Since the Pandemic, kindergarten numbers have fluctuated but 2024-25 represents the smallest kindergareten since the Pandemic.

The number of students per grade varies in the Wayzata 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 971 students. The average middle school grade (6-8) has 999 students while the average high school grade (9-12) has 985 students. **There is a consistent net**

inflow of students at Grade 6, the beginning of middle school; however, there is no consistent inflow at Grade 9, the beginning of high schools, which is typical for many school districts. These grade averages do not have any "built in" growth momentum making future kindergarten size and continued net in migration critical for future enrollment growth.

Minnesota's largest graduating high school class since 1978 graduated in 2009. Statewide, graduating classes will be getting smaller. Based on Wayzata's enrollment history, its largest recent graduating class will occur in 2028 or thereafter.

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	742	795	818	894	881	976	776	938	894	915	872
1	722	807	869	873	937	905	936	828	975	959	959
2	825	746	858	922	920	951	901	943	875	1,001	994
3	752	840	802	913	948	939	931	908	951	923	1,026
4	842	769	873	839	929	964	898	895	934	997	938
5	906	858	794	919	862	937	946	901	947	964	1,035
6	838	933	942	853	971	894	958	934	948	996	995
7	843	868	951	972	871	982	881	946	953	961	1,024
8	871	832	887	947	983	878	962	872	959	977	978
9	882	863	876	907	950	970	884	962	904	970	1,059
10	834	873	862	855	917	958	959	864	975	908	1,013
11	807	822	866	858	841	908	951	952	871	973	917
12	782	776	806	833	850	833	889	921	937	860	950
Total	10,646	10,782	11,204	11,585	11,860	12,095	11,872	11,864	12,123	12,404	12,760

Source: Wayzata School District, Fall Enrollment. Excludes Early Childhood and transitions students

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. 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 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., education choices and increased truancy.

- The housing markets. The district has seen a significant increase in housing units, and projections show continued growth in housing units, although current conditions my slow housing starts. A robust housing market results in more mobility and this influences enrollment.

- 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 Wayzata Public Schools and other education options available to them. Both these phenomena effect 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 accomplishes 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 742 members. This same cohort had 1,013 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 years, Wayzata Public Schools' kindergarten will be projected based on the Minnesota State Demography Center's projections for Minnesota and Hennepin 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. Suburban Hennepin County resident births were 1,026 births or -10.0 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			
Year	Minnesota	Hennepin County	Suburban Hennepin County
2008	72,382	16,566	10,212
2009	70,617	16,334	10,017
2010	68,407	15,955	9,854
2011	68,416	15,943	9,894
2012	68,783	16,345	10,294
2013	69,183	16,584	10,468
2014	69,916	16,770	10,536
2015	69,835	16,829	10,626
2016	69,746	16,485	10,400
2017	68,603	16,333	10,451
2018	67,348	15,844	10,152
2019	66,033	15,430	9,908
2020	63,451	14,835	9,541
2021	64,444	14,722	9,773
2022	64,032	14,474	9,663
2023	61,727	13,841	9,048
2024*	62,036	14,178	9,186

Suburban Hennepin County is Hennepin County minus Minneapolis City
*2024 numbers are provisional
Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Suburban Hennepin County resident births will be used as the **proxy** for district resident births. The next table shows the Suburban Hennepin County kindergarten pool along with Wayzata 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, Wayzata's share of the Suburban Hennepin County kindergarten pool increased from 7.36 percent to 8.73 percent. The largest share (9.28 percent) occurred in 2019-20 followed by 2021-23 and 2023-24 (8.95 and 8.93 percent respectively).

The capture rates for the past two years average 8.83 percent. The capture rate has nearly topped 9.0 percent two of the past four years, so an average capture rate of 9.1 percent is plausible (about the same increase as 2018-19 to 2024-25). The average of the past four years (8.83 percent) will be used for the low kindergarten assumption. For a high kindergarten assumption, a rate of 9.1 percent will be used. This means there will be a difference in the size of projected future kindergartens because the ratios are sufficiently different.

WAYZATA'S KINDERGARTEN AS A PERCENT OF THE SUBURBAN HENNEPIN COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL			
Birth Years	Suburban Hennepin County Pool	Percentage	Kindergarten Year
2008; 2009	10,081	7.36%	2014-15
2009; 2010	9,908	8.02%	2015-16
2010; 2011	9,881	8.28%	2016-17
2011; 2012	10,162	8.80%	2017-18
2012; 2013	10,411	8.46%	2018-19
2013; 2014	10,513	9.28%	2019-20
2014; 2015	10,596	7.32%	2020-21
2015; 2016	10,475	8.95%	2021-22
2016; 2017	10,434	8.57%	2022-23
2017; 2018	10,251	8.93%	2023-24
2018; 2019	9,988	8.73%	2024-25
2019; 2020	9,662		2025-26
2020; 2021	9,697		2026-27
2021; 2022	9,699		2027-28
2022; 2023	9,251		2028-29
2023; 2024	9,141		2029-30

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 State Demographic Center

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, Hennepin County births have fluctuated but declined slightly from 22.89 percent in 2008 to 22.85 percent of Minnesota resident births in 2024. Hennepin County's share of Minnesota births peaked in 2015 at 24.1 percent but its share has decreased since and ranged from 22.42 percent to 22.85 percent in the last four years. Suburban Hennepin County resident births also fluctuated but their share of Hennepin County births increased from 61.64 percent in 2008 to 64.79 percent in 2024. The largest share occurred in 2022 (66.76 percent); however, the share dropped to 64.79 percent in 2024. Suburban Hennepin County's kindergarten pool is based on the 2024 Hennepin County population projections made by the Minnesota State Demography Center. Assuming that 65.0 percent of those births will be in Suburban Hennepin County, the pool is shown in the next table. The kindergarten pool decreases in size. Suburban Hennepin County births decreased -7.3 percent from 2019 to 2024 and are projected to continue to decrease.

SUBURBAN HENNEPIN COUNTY KINDERGARTEN POOL	
2024-25	***9,988***
2025-26	**9,662**
2026-27	**9,697**
2027-28	**9,699**
2028-29	**9,251**
2029-30	**9,141**
2030-31	9,194
2031-32	9,183
2032-33	9,161
2033-34	9,132
2034-35	9,100

Pool based on actual births in bold

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS		
	@8.83%	@9.10%
2024-25	**872**	**872**
2025-26	853	879
2026-27	856	882
2027-28	856	883
2028-29	817	842
2029-30	807	832
2030-31	812	837
2031-32	811	836
2032-33	809	834
2033-34	806	831
2034-35	804	828
Total	8,231	8,484

When the kindergarten to birth ratio 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 8.83 percent ratio) results in 8,231 kindergarten students while the highest kindergarten projection (9.10 percent ratio) yields 8,484 kindergarten students. In the past ten years there were 8,759 kindergarten students. **The kindergarten assumptions result in fewer kindergarten students over the next ten years than were enrolled in the past ten years.**

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 and the following year, overall, net migration has been positive. The past three years saw net in migration comparable to that between 2015 and 2018.

Several grade transitions are worth noting. First, there is a large net inflow between Kindergarten and Grade 1. Second, there is a consistent net inflow at Grade 6, the beginning of middle school. Third, except for the past year, there is not a consistent or significant net inflow at Grade 9, the beginning of high school, which is very unusual for a Minnesota Public High 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 to 1	**65**	**74**	**55**	**43**	**24**	**-40**	**52**	**37**	**65**	**44**
1 to 2	24	51	53	47	14	-4	7	47	26	35
2 to 3	15	56	55	26	19	-20	7	8	48	25
3 to 4	17	33	37	16	16	-41	-36	26	46	15
4 to 5	16	25	46	23	8	-18	3	52	30	38
5 to 6	**27**	**84**	**59**	**52**	**32**	**21**	**-12**	**47**	**49**	**31**
6 to 7	30	18	30	18	11	-13	-12	19	13	28
7 to 8	-11	19	-4	11	7	-20	-9	13	24	17
8 to 9	-8	**44**	20	3	-13	6	0	**32**	11	**82**
9 to 10	-9	-1	-21	10	8	-11	-20	13	4	43
10 to 11	-12	-7	-4	-14	-9	-7	-7	7	-2	9
11 to 12	-31	-16	-33	-8	-8	-19	-30	-15	-11	-23
Total	123	380	293	227	109	-166	-57	286	303	344
Percent	1.1	3.4	2.5	1.9	0.9	-1.4	-0.5	2.4	2.4	2.7

Excludes Early Childhood and ungraded transition students

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. **High net in migration is concentrated in the elementary grades. Except for the past year net in migration is insignificant or nonexistent in the high 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-5	137	239	246	155	81	-123	33	170	215	157
6-8	46	121	85	81	50	-12	-33	79	86	76
9-12	-60	20	-38	-9	-22	-31	-57	37	2	111
Total	123	380	293	227	109	-166	-57	286	303	344

Excludes Early Childhood and ungraded transition students

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	**1.088**	**1.093**	**1.067**	**1.048**	**1.027**	**0.959**	**1.067**	**1.039**	**1.073**	**1.048**
1 to 2	1.033	1.063	1.061	1.054	1.015	0.996	1.007	1.057	1.027	1.036
2 to 3	1.018	1.075	1.064	1.028	1.021	0.979	1.008	1.008	1.055	1.025
3 to 4	1.023	1.039	1.046	1.018	1.017	0.956	0.961	1.029	1.048	1.016
4 to 5	1.019	1.033	1.053	1.027	1.009	0.981	1.003	1.058	1.032	1.038
5 to 6	**1.030**	**1.098**	**1.074**	**1.057**	**1.037**	**1.022**	**0.987**	**1.052**	**1.052**	**1.032**
6 to 7	1.036	1.019	1.032	1.021	1.011	0.985	0.987	1.020	1.014	1.028
7 to 8	0.987	1.022	0.996	1.011	1.008	0.980	0.990	1.014	1.025	1.018
8 to 9	0.991	1.053	1.023	1.003	0.987	1.007	1.000	1.037	1.011	1.084
9 to 10	0.990	0.999	0.976	1.011	1.008	0.989	0.977	1.014	1.004	1.044
10 to 11	0.986	0.992	0.995	0.984	0.990	0.993	0.993	1.008	0.998	1.010
11 to 12	0.962	0.981	0.962	0.991	0.990	0.979	0.968	0.984	0.987	0.976

Excludes Early Childhood and ungraded transition students

The survival rates show the strength of the net inflow from Kindergarten and Grade 1 as well as the inflow at Grade 6. However, survival rates fluctuate from year to year like many other enrollment measures. 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. In Wayzata's case, the year after the Pandemic year was

also a year of net out migration. Therefore, the average for the past three years looks like one reasonable option for projected survival rates. Another reasonable option is to remove obvious outliers in the past three years. This reduces the net inflow in the elementary grades and between Grade 8 and Grade 9. Using the survival rates of the past year looks excessive for the next ten years.

PROJECTED SURVIVAL RATES		
Grade	Low Past Three Years, Outliers Removed	High Past Three Years
K to 1	**1.044**	**1.053**
1 to 2	1.032	1.040
2 to 3	1.017	1.029
3 to 4	1.023	1.031
4 to 5	1.035	1.043
5 to 6	**1.045**	**1.045**
6 to 7	1.021	1.021
7 to 8	1.019	1.019
8 to 9	1.024	1.044
9 to 10	1.021	1.021
10 to 11	1.005	1.005
11 to 12	0.982	0.982

Excludes Early Childhood and ungraded transition students

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 the two projections, so the differences are solely the result of the survival rates.

In ten years, there is a 532-student difference between the low and high migration assumptions. The difference at K-5 is 122 students or about 20 students per grade. At Grades 6-8, the difference is 139 students or about 46 students per grade and at Grades 9-12, the difference is 271 students or 68 students per grade. The projected survival rates (in the table above) clearly show why this occurs.

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 Outliers Removed	13,052	5,252	3,130	4,670
Past 3 Years	13,584	5,374	3,269	4,941

Because the reasonable options are limited, the average of the past three years with outliers removed will be the low migration assumption and the average of the past three 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 an 822-student difference between the lowest projection and the highest projection. The kindergarten assumptions account for a 290 to 291 student difference in ten years while the migration assumptions account for a 531 to 532 student difference. These numbers show that the migration assumptions account for more of the difference among the projections than the kindergarten assumptions. Both assumptions are important but selecting the "best" projection requires carefully considering the migration assumptions.

The lowest projection is based on the low kindergarten and low migration assumptions. In this projection, enrollment increases by 292 students or 2.3 percent by 2034-35. In five years, enrollment will be 586 students or 4.6 percent higher than today. In this projection, enrollment is at its highest level from 2029-30 through 2031-32 after which it begins to decrease.

The highest projection is based on the high kindergarten and high migration assumptions. In ten years, enrollment increases by 1,114 students or 8.7 percent. In five years, enrollment increases by 1,040 students or 8.2 percent. In this projection, enrollment peaks in 2033-34 and then begins to decline.

K-12 ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS				
Year	Low K Low Mig	High K Low Mig	Low K High Mig	High K High Mig
2024-25	**12,760**	**12,760**	**12,760**	**12,760**
2025-26	12,927	12,953	12,989	13,015
2026-27	13,144	13,198	13,273	13,327
2027-28	13,266	13,348	13,462	13,545
2028-29	13,284	13,394	13,549	13,660
2029-30	13,346	13,484	13,660	13,800
2030-31	13,343	13,510	13,707	13,868
2031-32	13,345	13,542	13,760	13,952
2032-33	13,250	13,479	13,715	13,939
2033-34	13,219	13,479	13,724	13,981
2034-35	13,052	13,343	13,584	13,874

Excludes Early Childhood

In between the highest and lowest projections are two other projections. In 2034-35, these two projections differ by 241 students. As a group, the four projections reflect a range of possibilities with all four projections showing enrollment increasing in ten years but show enrollment beginning to decline by 2034-35.

One way to assess these projections is comparing projected natural increase/decrease and net migration with that of the past. The Wayzata Public Schools will experience **natural decrease with both kindergarten assumptions. Natural decrease occurred a couple of times in the past several years and natural increase has not been large for a few years. In the past three years, natural decrease averaged 12 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 231 to 247 students per year in the low kindergarten projections and 206 to 221 students in the high kindergarten projections. N**atural 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/	Net
2024 to 2034	#	%	Decrease	Migration
Low K/Low Mig	292	2.9%	-2,309	2,601
High K/Low Mig	583	4.6%	-2,056	2,639
Low K/High Mig	824	6.5%	-2,467	3,291
High K/High Mig	1,114	8.7%	-2,214	3,328

Excludes Early Childhood

Total net migration will be positive over the next ten years. Net migration averaged 311 students in the past three years and 258 in the past ten years when the two net out migration years are omitted. The low migration assumption averages a net **in** migration of 260 to 264 students per year in the next ten years while the high migration assumption averages 329 to 333 students per year. The high net migration assumption averages more net in migration per year than the average of the past three years and the low net migration assumption averages more students per year than the past ten years omitting the two negative years are omitted. **These projections show robust net in migration.**

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS				
	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
2024-25	**5,824**	**2,997**	**3,939**	**12,760**
2029-30				
Low K/Low Mig	5,488	3,437	4,422	13,346
High K/Low Mig	5,626	3,437	4,422	13,484
Low K/High Mig	5,617	3,526	4,517	13,660
High K/High Mig	5,757	3,526	4,517	13,800
2034-35				
Low K/Low Mig	5,252	3,130	4,670	13,052
High K/Low Mig	5,414	3,226	4,703	13,343
Low K/High Mig	5,374	3,269	4,941	13,584
High K/High Mig	5,527	3,370	4,977	13,874

Excludes Early Childhood

Looking at the projections based on the elementary, middle, and high school grades is instructive. In the first five years, K-5 enrollment ranges from 67 to 336 students lower than today. In ten years, K-5 enrollment ranges from 297 to 572 students lower than today. **For the first five years, the kindergarten students have already been born**.

Middle school (Grades 6-8) enrollment increases by 440 to 529 students by 2029-30. In ten years, middle school enrollment declines but is 133 to 373 students higher than today. Middle school enrollment is not affected by the kindergarten projections until the second five projection years.

In the first five projection years, high school enrollment ranges from 483 to 578 students higher than today. In the second five projection years, high school enrollment continues to increase ranging from 731 to 1,038 students higher than today. In the second five projection years, the kindergarten assumptions began to affect high school enrollment. **Grades 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 years (2020 through 2024) and projected units in 2025 through 2029.

HOUSING UNITS BUILT 2020-2024						
Municipality	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Other	Total
Corcoran	416	148	0	0	0	564
Maple Grove	134	0	0	0	0	134
Medina	125	146	0	0	0	271
Minnetonka	46	0	0	0	0	46
Plymouth	685	82	106	0	0	873
Wayzata	43	0	0	38	0	81
Total	1,449	376	106	38	0	1,969

Single-family detached units accounted for three-quarters (75.7 percent) of the increase in housing units between 2020 and 2024. This robust increase in housing units resulted in an increase in the district's school age population (1,260 students) and resident enrollment in the Wayzata Public Schools (877 students). Because 2020-21 was the Pandemic year, enrollment that year was depressed because some children did not attend any kindergarten; therefore, the increase in enrolled students from 2020-21 to 2024-25 over states the actual change in the school age population.

To date, some 1,745 more housing units are projected to be built between 2025 and 2029; however, only 43 percent of these units are single-family detached units. The projected number of units is probably low, because there is significant potential for many more units in Plymouth and in Medina. How much of this potential will be realized in the next five years is unknown because there is

uncertainty about the effect of proposed tariffs on building materials, a slowing of economic growth, interest rates, and the like, although these might be short lived.

PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS 2025-2029						
Municipality	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Other*	Total
Corcoran	166	29	0	0	0	195
Maple Grove	74	0	0	0	0	74
Medina	131	112	89	0	37	369
Minnetonka**	10	0	0	0	0	10
Plymouth***	375	71	563	0	0	1,009
Wayzata			50	38		88
Total	756	212	702	38	37	1,745

*Villa

** Basically, built out so number of new single-family will be low and number of new apartments and townhome units will be minimal.

***Approved

The projected housing units for 2025 to 2029 are estimated to yield 578 to 606 students. The cohort projections range from 1,300 to 1,665 students due to net in migration, which should be sufficient to cover the students from these new housing units.

ESTIMATED STUDENTS PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS 2025-2029					
Single-Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Other	Total
454	47	77-105	0	0	578-606

Based on 0.60 for single family; 0.22 townhomes; and 0.11 to 0.15 for apartment units

POTENTIAL HOUSING UNITS CITY OF PLYMOUTH						
Timeline	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Other	Total
2025-2029	708	162	872	0	0	1,742
City Center & Station 73 & 494/55 Redev	0	32	3,780	0	0	3,812

While housing unit growth in Medina has long been a "wild card," future growth in Plymouth warrants special consideration. Working with the City of Plymouth planning manager, the following projections were obtained. Some of the potential in the 2025-29 timeline is likely to be built, the remaining units could be built 2030 and beyond. Longer term, the redevelopment projections will be overwhelming apartment units. If some of these units are condos, the student yield would be small.

ESTIMATED STUDENTS POTENTIAL UNITS IN PLYMOUTH					
Timeline	Single Family	Townhomes	Apartment Units	Condos	Total
2025-2029	425	36	96-131	0	557-592
City Center & Station 73 & 494/55 Redev	0	7	416	0	423

Based on 0.60 for single family; 0.22 townhomes; and 0.11 to 0.15 for apartment units

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. Recently in Minnesota, the new single-family units range from 0.37 to 0.71 school age children per unit. 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).

As the mix in unit type changes, new housing is likely to result in fewer additional students than in the past.

CHAPTER 2
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Projecting K-5 enrollment by school is fraught with potential errors because the enrollment at any one school is small, which magnifies annual fluctuations. For this reason, along with the brief time that existing students are part of the K-5 student body, projections will be made for five years rather than ten years. This chapter focuses on the distruict's nine elementary schools. Two elementary schools opened in the past ten years and classrooms were added to another. Meadow Ridge opened in the fall of 2016 and additional classrooms were added as of fall 2018. North Woods opened in fall 2019. Additional classrooms were added to Oakwood as of fall 2020. These changes resulted in attendance boundary changes which make trend lines by school unreliable.

Past Trends

From 2019-20 to 2024-25, K-5 enrollment increased by 152 students or 2.7 percent. During the Pandemic, K-5 enrollment decreased and did not exceed 2019-20 enrollment until 2023-24. Five of the nine elementary schools have fewer students in 2024-25 than 2019-20. Some of these changes may be due to boundary changes while other decreases may stem from aging of the population in the schools' attendance areas. Some elementary attendance areas cover large swaths of geography while others are more compact. The largest enrollment decrease occurred at Kimberly Lane (-94 students). The largest increase (207 students) occurred at North Woods which opened in fall 2019. Oakwood, with additional classrooms in fall 2020, saw an increase of 56 students. While care must be taken in interpreting these numbers, the numbers strongly suggest that some attendance areas have much older populations than other attendance areas.

ENROLLMENT GRADES K-5						
School	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Birchview	447	415	387	433	452	441
Gleason Lake	634	602	571	568	589	604
Greenwood	775	722	770	824	810	763
Kimberly Lane	628	571	564	526	531	534
Meadow Ridge	768	769	784	769	755	764
North Woods	569	601	684	775	809	776
Oakwood	494	458	431	418	448	550
Plymouth Creek	675	629	597	588	659	680
Sunset Hill	682	621	625	675	706	712
Total	5,672	5,388	5,413	5,576	5,759	5,824

Enrollment by year reflects boundaries in effect that year

ENROLLMENT CHANGE BY SCHOOL 2019-20 TO 2024-25				
	Year		Change	
	2019-20	2024-25	Number	Percent
Birchview	447	441	-6	-1.3%
Gleason Lake	634	604	-30	-4.7%
Greenwood	775	763	-12	-1.5%
Kimberly Lane	628	534	-94	-15.0%
Meadow Ridge	768	764	-4	-0.5%
North Woods	569	776	207	36.4%
Oakwood	494	550	56	11.3%
Plymouth Creek	675	680	5	0.7%
Sunset Hill	682	712	30	4.4%
Total	5,672	5,824	152	2.7%

KINDERGARTEN						
School	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Birchview	74	71	81	90	76	62
Gleason Lake	116	90	97	84	101	78
Greenwood	141	96	158	125	110	103
Kimberly Lane	100	76	83	70	78	78
Meadow Ridge	122	96	113	111	115	124
North Woods	104	89	114	136	136	102
Oakwood	80	72	72	84	87	99
Plymouth Creek	103	90	95	84	105	102
Sunset Hill	136	96	125	110	107	124
Total	976	776	938	894	915	872

KINDERGARTEN CHANGE BY SCHOOL 2019-20 TO 2024-25				
	Year		Change	
	2019-20	2024-25	Number	Percent
Birchview	74	62	-12	-16.2%
Gleason Lake	116	78	-38	-32.8%
Greenwood	141	103	-38	-27.0%
Kimberly Lane	100	78	-22	-22.0%
Meadow Ridge	122	124	2	1.6%
North Woods	104	102	-2	-1.9%
Oakwood	80	99	19	23.8%
Plymouth Creek	103	102	-1	-1.0%
Sunset Hill	136	124	-12	-8.8%
Total	976	872	-104	-10.7%

The change in kindergarten also suggests that some attendance areas have older populations. District wide kindergarten decreased by 104 students or 10.7 percent. Only two schools saw an increase in kindergarten (2 students at Meadow Ridge and 19 students at Oakwood). Gleason Lake and Greenwood each had 38 fewer kindergarten students. Even rapidly growing North Woods had 2 fewer kindergarten students. Aging populations have implications for future enrollment.

K-5 Projections

Individual Elementary Schools

Elementary attendance boundaries will change again in 2025-26. An estimate for the new attendance boundaries is enrollment in each attendance area if the new boundaries had occurred on 1/2/2025, although this probably under estimates enrollment in 2025-26. Individual school projections will be made using the cohort survival method. The advantage of this method is that it begins by aging the student population. Therefore, any differences in grade size are reflected in the projections when these classes leave elementary school. Further, this method is sensitive to the number of births in the immediate past.

Kindergarten

Kindergarten projections by school will be based on the high kindergarten projections because in five years, the difference between the low and high kindergarten projections is only 25 students. Distributed over nine schools, this small difference does not warrant separate projections based on the low kindergarten projections.

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS		
Year	Low	High
2025-26	853	879
2026-27	856	882
2027-28	856	883
2028-29	817	842
2029-30	807	832

The history of kindergarten shares are shown in the next table, however, with the new boundaries, these shares are not helpful.

PERCENT OF KINDERGARTEN AT EACH SCHOOL						
School	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Birchview	7.58	9.15	8.64	10.07	8.31	7.11
Gleason Lake	11.89	11.60	10.34	9.40	11.04	8.94
Greenwood	14.45	12.37	16.84	13.98	12.02	11.81
Kimberly Lane	10.25	9.79	8.85	7.83	8.52	8.94
Meadow Ridge	12.50	12.37	12.05	12.42	12.57	14.22
North Woods	10.65	11.47	12.15	15.21	14.86	11.70
Oakwood	8.20	9.28	7.68	9.40	9.51	11.35
Plymouth Creek	10.55	11.60	10.13	9.40	11.48	11.70
Sunset Hill	13.93	12.37	13.33	12.20	11.69	14.22

Kindergarten shares based on the current kindergarten in the new attendance areas are shown in the following table. These shares will be used in the projections. Using a constant share is not ideal, but there is no data to guide any adjustments. This means kindergarten does not fluctuate year to year, which is typical.

KINDERGARTEN SHARES FOR PROJECTIONS	
School	Share
Birchview	8.39%
Gleason Lake	8.28%
Greenwood	9.52%
Kimberly Lane	11.45%
Meadow Ridge	15.42%
North Woods	12.13%
Oakwood	9.52%
Plymouth Creek	11.90%
Sunset Hill	13.38%

KINDERGARTEN PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL						
School	**2024-25**	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Birchview	**62**	74	74	74	71	70
Gleason Lake	**78**	73	73	73	70	69
Greenwood	**103**	101	102	102	98	97
Kimberly Lane	**78**	92	92	92	87	86
Meadow Ridge	**124**	135	136	137	130	128
North Woods	**102**	106	107	107	102	101
Oakwood	**99**	84	84	84	80	79
Plymouth Creek	**102**	105	105	105	100	99
Sunset Hill	**124**	118	118	118	113	112
Total	**872**	879	882	883	842	832

District wide kindergarten is projected to decrease by 40 students or -4.6 percent from 2024-25 to 2029-30.

Net Migration

While the kindergarten projections are important, so are the net migration assumptions or survival rates. For migration rates between 2024-25 and 2025-26, the change between October 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025 assuming the boundary changes were in effect became the survival rates for the first projection year. In the subsequent years, the average of the past three years' survival rates were used for the individual school projections with some modifications. The logic was that most of the new attendance area would be the same geography as the old attendance area. The biggest modification

occurred for Oakwood, which had extremely high survival rates this past year, therefore, the survival rates for 2022-23 to 2023-24 were used in the projections after the first year.

Projection Results

The 2024-25 kindergarten will be in Grade 5 in 2029-30. Therefore, enrollment in the last projection year (2029-30) is largely derived from the assumptions. Annual projections are shown on the following table. A summary of the projections and enrollment change by school is shown at the last table. (Background data are in Appendix A)

The sum of the kindergarten classes of each school equals the high kindergarten projection. Other grades, however, were not controlled to the total for that grade. The kindergarten and migration assumptions are smoothed trend lines seeking to approximate five years in the future, which means that any single year may differ from the projections. In some years, enrollment may be higher than the projections while in other years it may be lower.

Except for 2026-27, the sum of the independently made school projections is a good fit with the district wide high kindergarten high migration projection. The large variance in 2026-27 is concentrated in Grade 5. (The sum of Grade 5 by school is less than the district wide projection.) While the sum of the individual school projections are a good fit with the district wide projection, this does not mean that every school projection is accurate but if one school is over projected another school is under projected.

COHORT SURVIVAL METHOD PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL BY YEAR HIGH KINDERGARTEN/HIGH MIGRATION						
School	**2024-25**	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Birchview	**441**	488	495	475	458	435
Gleason Lake	**604**	561	554	555	525	510
Greenwood	**763**	647	649	673	640	633
Kimberly Lane	**534**	630	604	605	597	591
Meadow Ridge	**764**	832	829	854	871	879
North Woods	**776**	807	809	789	778	736
Oakwood	**550**	489	524	544	562	560
Plymouth Creek	**680**	720	736	731	717	688
Sunset Hill	**712**	663	681	718	714	726
Sum	**5,824**	5,837	5,881	5,944	5,862	5,758
Total	**5,824**	5,854	5,947	5,915	5,845	5,757
Difference	**0**	-17	-66	29	17	1

District wide K-5 enrollment decreases by 67 students of -1.2 percent from 2024-25 to 2029-30. This decrease results from the incoming kindergarten being smaller than the previous year's Grade 5. Large grades aging out of elementary school are especially pronounced at Gleason Lake and Greenwood.

Meadow Ridge (+115 students) and Kimberly Lane (+57 students) show the largest enrollment increases while Greenwood (-130 students) and Gleason Lake (-94 students) show the largest decreases in enrollment.

COHORT SURVIVAL METHOD PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL				
			Change	
School	**2024-25**	2029-30	#	%
Birchview	**441**	435	-6	-1.4%
Gleason Lake	**604**	510	-94	-15.6%
Greenwood	**763**	633	-130	-17.0%
Kimberly Lane	**534**	591	57	10.7%
Meadow Ridge	**764**	879	115	15.1%
North Woods	**776**	736	-40	-5.2%
Oakwood	**550**	560	10	1.8%
Plymouth Creek	**680**	688	8	1.2%
Sunset Hill	**712**	726	14	2.0%
Sum	**5,824**	5,758	-66	-1.1%
Total	**5,824**	5,757	-67	-1.2%

CHAPTER 3
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The Wayzata Public Schools operate three middle schools. Each of the middle schools has an attendance area with elementary schools within its attendance area. These attendance areas have changed once in the past six years and will change again in 2025-26.

The following elementary schools "feed" each of the following middle schools.

2017-18 thru 2023-24		
Central Middle School	East Middle School	West Middle School
Birchview	Plymouth Creek	Gleason Lake
Kimberly Lane	Sunset Hill	Greenwood
Meadow Ridge		
North Woods		
Oakwood		

2024-25		
Central Middle School	East Middle School	West Middle School
Birchview	Kimberly Lane	Gleason Lake
Meadow Ridge	Plymouth Creek	Greenwood
North Woods	Sunset Hill	Oakwood

2025-26		
Central Middle School	East Middle School	West Middle School
Birchview	Plymouth Creek	Gleason Lake
Kimberly Lane	Sunset Hill	Greenwood
Meadow Ridge		Oakwood
North Woods		

Past Trends

Middle school enrollment increased by 243 students or 8.8 percent between 2019-20 to 2024-25. The number of elementary schools feeding Central was reduced, which means Central saw an increase of only 27 students while East increased by 128 students and West by 88 students.

ENROLLMENT MIDDLE SCHOOLS						
School	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central	1,316	1,401	1,417	1,532	1,546	1,343
East	690	677	647	648	674	818
West	748	723	688	680	714	836
Total	2,754	2,801	2,752	2,860	2,934	2,997

Middle School Projections

Individual Middle School Projections

Individual middle school projections will be made using the cohort survival method. Grade 5 from the respective feeder schools will flow into each middle school and survival rates will be applied for each middle school grade progression. Establishing the estimated enrollment by grade for each of the middle schools was particularly difficult.

Grade 5

Grade 5 from the respective feeder schools adjusted to the district wide total will be treated as the starting point for the middle school projections. Other grades were not controlled to the total for that grade. As the next table shows, the number of 5th Graders increases by 22 students or 2.1 percent over the projection period and the sum of the projected 5th graders by is close to the district wide high kindergarten high migration projection of 5th graders.

GRADE 5 BY SCHOOL						
School	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Central	**459**	510	496	480	516	494
East	**248**	263	239	277	272	261
West	**328**	286	266	345	316	323
Total	**1,035**	1,059	1,001	1,102	1,104	1,078
High K/High Mig	**1,035**	1,059	998	1,102	1,104	1,078
Difference	**0**	0	3	0	0	0

Migration

Middle school net migration moved from a net outflow to a net inflow from 2021-22 to 2022-23 and net migration has been positive since. However, the history for each school is not particularly helpful for projection purposes because the elementary schools feeding each changed over the past five years. Because there is a net inflow at Grade 6, the absence of a trendline makes projecting this critical transition difficult.

NET MIGRATION BY MIDDLE SCHOOL					
	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
Central	21	-11	52	28	-2
East	-21	-9	10	29	43
West	-12	-13	17	29	35
District wide	-12	-33	79	86	76

Because past survival rates do not reflect the middle schools' new boundaries, the survival rates of the past year with some tweaks were used to project enrollment. These survival rates may not be ideal but they are better than any average.

PROJECTED SURVIVAL RATES			
School	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8
Central	0.893	1.125	0.959
East	1.052	1.051	1.065
West	1.042	1.055	1.046

Projection Results

Middle school enrollment increases by 559 students or 18.7 percent district wide in the high kindergarten/high migration projection. Except for 2026-27, the sum of the independently made individual school projections deviations from the district wide projection is tolerable. While the deviations are larger than desirable, it is understandable with the changes in feeder schools.

While middle school enrollment increases district wide, Central Middle School enrollment is projected to decrease but then increase again in 2027-28 and thereafter, increasing by78 students or 5.8 percent. This increase, in part, results from the growth of North Woods' Grade 5. West increases by 364 students, an increase of 43.5 percent. East Middle School increases by 56 students or 6.8 percent.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS MIDDLE SCHOOLS						
School	**2024-25**	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Central	**1,343**	1,272	1,275	1,398	1,418	1,421
East	**818**	882	933	834	865	874
West	**836**	962	1,019	1,096	1,121	1,200
Sum	**2,997**	3,116	3,227	3,328	3,404	3,495
Total*	**2,997**	3,141	3,162	3,322	3,390	3,556
Difference	**0**	-25	65	6	14	-31

*High Kindergarten/High Migration projection

COHORT SURVIVAL METHOD PROJECTIONS BY SCHOOL				
			Change	
School	**2024-25**	2029-30	#	%
Central	**1,343**	1,421	78	5.8%
East	**818**	874	56	6.9%
West	**836**	1,200	364	43.5%
Sum	**2,997**	3,495	498	16.2%
Total*	**2,997**	3,556	559	18.7%

*High Kindergarten/High Migration projection

CHAPTER 4
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL

The Wayzata Public Schools have one high school, which means the district wide enrollment projections for Grades 9-12 are the enrollment projections for Wayzata High School.

Past Trends

High school enrollment increased by 270 students or 7.4 percent between 2019-20 to 2024-25.

ENROLLMENT HIGH SCHOOL						
School	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Wayzata High School	3,669	3,683	3,699	3,687	3,711	3,939

High School Projections

High school enrollment increases by 483 students or 12.3 percent to 578 students or 14.7 percent. The high migration assumption has a higher inflow of students between Grade 8 and Grade 9 than does the low migration assumption.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS WAYZATA HIGH SCHOOL						
Projection	**2024-25**	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Low K/Low Migration	**3,939**	4,001	4,177	4,246	4,340	4,422
High K/Low Migration	**3,939**	4,001	4,177	4,246	4,340	4,422
Low K/High Migration	**3,939**	4,021	4,218	4,308	4,425	4,517
High K/High Migration	**3,939**	4,021	4,218	4,308	4,425	4,517

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BIRCHVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	74	71	81	90	76	62
1	73	66	72	80	90	70
2	78	68	64	81	81	85
3	60	75	57	59	74	77
4	92	53	62	58	69	76
5	70	82	51	65	62	71
Total	447	415	387	433	452	441

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-8	1	-1	0	-6
1 to 2	-5	-2	9	1	-5
2 to 3	-3	-11	-5	-7	-4
3 to 4	-7	-13	1	10	2
4 to 5	-10	-2	3	4	2
Total	-33	-27	7	8	-11

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.892	1.014	0.988	1.000	0.921
1 to 2	0.932	0.970	1.128	1.013	0.944
2 to 3	0.962	0.838	0.922	0.914	0.951
3 to 4	0.883	0.827	1.018	1.169	1.027
4 to 5	0.891	0.962	1.048	1.069	1.029

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GLEASON LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	116	90	97	84	101	78
1	102	100	101	107	88	110
2	116	100	95	99	103	105
3	95	105	90	91	96	109
4	115	90	93	95	102	95
5	90	117	95	92	99	107
Total	634	602	571	568	589	604

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-16	11	10	4	9
1 to 2	-2	-5	-2	-4	17
2 to 3	-11	-10	-4	-3	6
3 to 4	-5	-12	5	11	-1
4 to 5	2	5	-1	4	5
Total	-32	-11	8	12	36

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.862	1.122	1.103	1.048	1.089
1 to 2	0.980	0.950	0.980	0.963	1.193
2 to 3	0.905	0.900	0.958	0.970	1.058
3 to 4	0.947	0.886	1.056	1.121	0.990
4 to 5	1.017	1.056	0.989	1.042	1.049

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GREENWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	141	96	158	125	110	103
1	132	129	98	175	131	108
2	127	134	132	108	173	125
3	124	134	131	140	115	173
4	109	119	129	137	141	111
5	142	110	122	139	140	143
Total	775	722	770	824	810	763

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-12	2	17	6	-2
1 to 2	2	3	10	-2	-6
2 to 3	7	-3	8	7	0
3 to 4	-5	-5	6	1	-4
4 to 5	1	3	10	3	2
Total	-7	0	51	15	-10

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.915	1.021	1.108	1.048	0.982
1 to 2	1.015	1.023	1.102	0.989	0.954
2 to 3	1.055	0.978	1.061	1.065	1.000
3 to 4	0.960	0.963	1.046	1.007	0.965
4 to 5	1.009	1.025	1.078	1.022	1.014

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

KIMBERLY LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	100	76	83	70	78	78
1	90	104	85	89	84	81
2	91	87	107	91	84	89
3	119	85	90	105	92	91
4	112	110	82	88	101	91
5	116	109	117	83	92	104
Total	628	571	564	526	531	534

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	4	9	6	14	3
1 to 2	-3	3	6	-5	5
2 to 3	-6	3	-2	1	7
3 to 4	-9	-3	-2	-4	-1
4 to 5	-3	7	1	4	3
Total	-17	19	9	10	17

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	1.040	1.118	1.072	1.200	1.038
1 to 2	0.967	1.029	1.071	0.944	1.060
2 to 3	0.934	1.034	0.981	1.011	1.083
3 to 4	0.924	0.965	0.978	0.962	0.989
4 to 5	0.973	1.064	1.012	1.045	1.030

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MEADOW RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	122	96	113	111	115	124
1	108	134	109	110	119	127
2	147	117	141	114	114	122
3	131	148	137	145	120	120
4	132	137	150	137	147	125
5	128	137	134	152	140	146
Total	768	769	784	769	755	764

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	12	13	-3	8	12
1 to 2	9	7	5	4	3
2 to 3	1	20	4	6	6
3 to 4	6	2	0	2	5
4 to 5	5	-3	2	3	-1
Total	33	39	8	23	25

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	1.098	1.135	0.973	1.072	1.104
1 to 2	1.083	1.052	1.046	1.036	1.025
2 to 3	1.007	1.171	1.028	1.053	1.053
3 to 4	1.046	1.014	1.000	1.014	1.042
4 to 5	1.038	0.978	1.013	1.022	0.993

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NORTH WOODS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	104	89	114	136	136	102
1	88	115	114	122	139	132
2	96	100	127	125	126	142
3	88	108	112	138	142	122
4	97	90	118	126	137	140
5	96	99	99	128	129	138
Total	569	601	684	775	809	776

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	11	25	8	3	-4
1 to 2	12	12	11	4	3
2 to 3	12	12	11	17	-4
3 to 4	2	10	14	-1	-2
4 to 5	2	9	10	3	1
Total	39	68	54	26	-6

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	1.106	1.281	1.070	1.022	0.971
1 to 2	1.136	1.104	1.096	1.033	1.022
2 to 3	1.125	1.120	1.087	1.136	0.968
3 to 4	1.023	1.093	1.125	0.993	0.986
4 to 5	1.021	1.100	1.085	1.024	1.007

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OAKWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	80	72	72	84	87	99
1	86	71	68	71	89	108
2	77	80	65	63	76	102
3	92	74	74	62	63	84
4	83	82	70	71	63	79
5	76	79	82	67	70	78
Total	494	458	431	418	448	550

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-9	-4	-1	5	21
1 to 2	-6	-6	-5	5	13
2 to 3	-3	-6	-3	0	8
3 to 4	-10	-4	-3	1	16
4 to 5	-4	0	-3	-1	15
Total	-32	-20	-15	10	73

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.888	0.944	0.986	1.060	1.241
1 to 2	0.930	0.915	0.926	1.070	1.146
2 to 3	0.961	0.925	0.954	1.000	1.105
3 to 4	0.891	0.946	0.959	1.016	1.254
4 to 5	0.952	1.000	0.957	0.986	1.236

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PLYMOUTH CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	103	90	95	84	105	102
1	120	96	84	97	105	114
2	108	114	94	88	105	112
3	121	100	117	88	118	115
4	112	118	96	117	100	122
5	111	111	111	114	126	115
Total	675	629	597	588	659	680

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-7	-6	2	21	9
1 to 2	-6	-2	4	8	7
2 to 3	-8	3	-6	30	10
3 to 4	-3	-4	0	12	4
4 to 5	-1	-7	18	9	15
Total	-25	-16	18	80	45

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.932	0.933	1.021	1.250	1.086
1 to 2	0.950	0.979	1.048	1.082	1.067
2 to 3	0.926	1.026	0.936	1.341	1.095
3 to 4	0.975	0.960	1.000	1.136	1.034
4 to 5	0.991	0.941	1.188	1.077	1.150

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SUNSET HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	136	96	125	110	107	124
1	106	121	97	124	114	109
2	111	101	118	106	139	112
3	109	102	100	123	103	135
4	112	99	95	105	137	99
5	108	102	90	107	106	133
Total	682	621	625	675	706	712

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	-15	1	-1	4	2
1 to 2	-5	-3	9	15	-2
2 to 3	-9	-1	5	-3	-4
3 to 4	-10	-7	5	14	-4
4 to 5	-10	-9	12	1	-4
Total	-49	-19	30	31	-12

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
K to 1	0.890	1.010	0.992	1.036	1.019
1 to 2	0.953	0.975	1.093	1.121	0.982
2 to 3	0.919	0.990	1.042	0.972	0.971
3 to 4	0.908	0.931	1.050	1.114	0.961
4 to 5	0.911	0.909	1.126	1.010	0.971

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
5 Feeders	486	506	483	495	331	459
6	418	501	504	508	507	332
7	476	421	493	515	507	509
8	422	479	420	509	532	502
Total	1,316	1,401	1,417	1,532	1,546	1,343

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	15	-2	25	12	1
6 to 7	3	-8	11	-1	2
7 to 8	3	-1	16	17	-5
Total	21	-11	52	28	-2

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	1.031	0.996	1.052	1.024	1.003
6 to 7	1.007	0.984	1.022	0.998	1.004
7 to 8	1.006	0.998	1.032	1.033	0.990

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
5 Feeders	219	213	201	221	324	248
6	233	226	211	205	235	341
7	246	217	226	219	216	247
8	211	234	210	224	223	230
Total	690	677	647	648	674	818

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	7	-2	4	14	17
6 to 7	-16	0	8	11	12
7 to 8	-12	-7	-2	4	14
Total	-21	-9	10	29	43

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	1.032	0.991	1.020	1.043	1.052
6 to 7	0.931	1.000	1.038	1.054	1.051
7 to 8	0.951	0.968	0.991	1.018	1.065

WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT HISTORY						
Grade	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
5 Feeders	232	227	217	231	309	328
6	243	231	219	235	254	322
7	260	243	227	219	238	268
8	245	249	242	226	222	246
Total	748	723	688	680	714	836

NET MIGRATION					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	-1	-8	18	23	13
6 to 7	0	-4	0	3	14
7 to 8	-11	-1	-1	3	8
Total	-12	-13	17	29	35

SURVIVAL RATES					
Grade Progression	2019-20 to 2020-21	2020-21 to 2021-22	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2023-24 to 2024-25
5 to 6	0.996	0.965	1.083	1.100	1.042
6 to 7	1.000	0.983	1.000	1.013	1.055
7 to 8	0.958	0.996	0.996	1.014	1.034

WPS School Board Elections

March 3, 2025

Updated School Board Election Information

May 27, 2025

State Legislature Proposed Changes

- January 30, 2025: Elections Committee Bill introduced in the Senate and is likely to be approved. It would force the remaining 25 odd-year school districts into an even-year election cycle.

- They were mainly concerned at how election turnout in odd years was significantly lower - 10 percent to a high of 28 percent - compared to the 75 percent turnout in an even year.

- Senators Bahr and Cwodzinski introduced–
  - **S.F. No. 634:** A bill for an act relating to elections; requiring city, town, and school district general elections to be conducted on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an even-numbered year; permitting cities of the first class to choose to conduct a general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an odd-numbered or even-numbered year; requiring affected cities, towns, and school districts to adopt an orderly transition plan; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 205.07, subdivisions 1, 3; 205.075, subdivision 2; 205A.03, subdivisions 1, 2; 205A.04, subdivision 1; 205A.055, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 205A.04, subdivision 3.

- Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Odd-Year Election Districts

- Anoka-Hennepin
- Bloomington
- Duluth
- East Central (will likely move to even this week)
- Fridley
- Hinckley-Finlayson
- Holdingford
- Hopkins
- Minnetonka
- Mounds View
- Pine Point
- Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan
- Roseville
- Rothsay
- South Washington County
- Spring Lake Park (considering a move to even)
- St. Anthony-New Brighton (discussions)
- St. Louis Park
- St. Peter
- Wayzata
- Westonka (considering a move to even)

*21 of 331 districts in MN, three simultaneous to city elections (6.3%, 5.4% independently run by districts)

Odd-Year Election Districts Recently Moved to Even-Years

- Richfield moved to even year in 2025 (changing next two elections to 3-year terms)
- Mountain Lake moved to even year in 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Rush City moved to even year in 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Inver Grove Heights moved to even year in 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Mountain Lake moved to even year in 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Ogilvie moved to even years in February 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- West St. Paul-Mendota Heights-Eagan moved to even years in January 2025 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Edina moved to even year in 2024 (extended terms by 1-year)
- St. Paul moved to even year in 2024 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Hastings moved to even year in 2024 (extended terms by 1-year)
- Barnesville moved to even year in 2023

2023 Election Cost

	2023-24	2023-24
OBJ	**Revised Budget**	**FYTD Activity**
SECRETARIAL/CLERICAL	0	221.25
FICA	0	12.07
MEDICARE	0	2.82
PERA	0	0
TRA	0	19.36
CONSULTING FEE/FEES FOR SVCS	60,000.00	70,818.54
POSTAGE & EXPRESS	0	27.54
TRAVEL/CONVENTIONS/CONFERENCES	0	99
SUPPLIES/MATERIALS--NON-INSTR	0	9,314.49
FOOD	0	1,290.32
	60,000.00	**81,805.39**

Election Considerations to Take into Account

- School District/ Taxpayer Costs (Projected at over 100k for 2025)
- Voter Confusion
- Time
- Surrounding School Districts Changing to Even Years
- Election Clerk Duties:
  - Full responsibility for elections falls on one WPS employee
  - Legally responsible for election duties for which cities have 4-6 full time staff
  - Inability to focus on other district duties during elections
  - Hiring of staff to support elections
  - Strict hours of elections that must be held within our buildings
  - Legal repercussions

Even-Year Election Cost

Costs we would no longer incur:

- Hiring election judges
- Booking polling places
- Conducting training
- Leasing election equipment
- Staffing early voting
- Postage for voting locations

Neighboring districts pay ~$5,700 for even year elections

Option 1:

- Pass a resolution changing the terms of the next two election cycles
- Two 3-year term elections
- 2025 and 2027 we would still run independent elections
- Elections will then take place in 2028 and 2030 with 4-year terms (elections run by the cities/county)

Option 2:

- Resolution extending current members terms
- Extend current terms by 1-year for all School Board members
- *if passed by July 1, 2025, there would not be an election held this year

Option 3:

- Stay with odd-year elections
- If the state passes even year election legislation, we can be forced to comply with their recommendation and not make a choice on our own
- 2025 election would not be affected, but unknown for future elections

Timeline

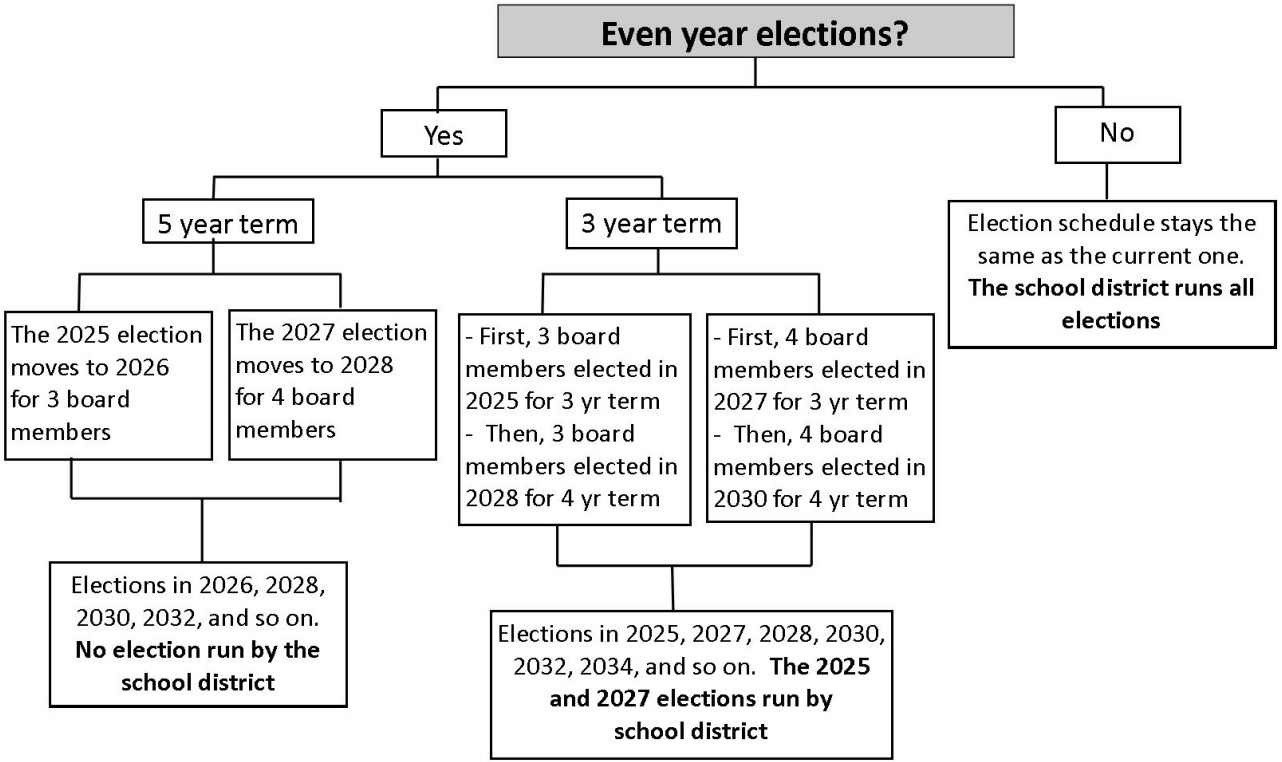
- March 3, 2025
  - Initial School Board presentation and discussion

- March, April or May 2025 Work Sessions
  - Further School Board discussion after reviewing options

- June 9, 2025
  - Should the Board want to take action on moving to even year elections, resolution would need to be passed by this meeting

2015		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
1805	40737	4%
2017		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
6698	43465	15%
2019		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
2744	45897	6%

2021		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
12530	49433	25%
2022		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
34939	47861	73%
2023		
Votes cast	Registered Voters	% Turnout
10435	53370	20%


Even year elections?
Yes
No
5 year term
3 year term
Election schedule stays the same as the current one. The school district runs all elections
The 2025 election moves to 2026 for 3 board members
The 2027 election moves to 2028 for 4 board members
- First, 3 board members elected in 2025 for 3 yr term
- Then, 3 board members elected in 2028 for 4 yr term
- First, 4 board members elected in 2027 for 3 yr term
- Then, 4 board members elected in 2030 for 4 yr term
Elections in 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, and so on. No election run by the school district
Elections in 2025, 2027, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, and so on. The 2025 and 2027 elections run by school district

Open floor for discussion

Even year elections?

- **Yes**
  - **5 year term**
    - The 2025 election moves to 2026 for 3 board members
    - The 2027 election moves to 2028 for 4 board members
    - Elections in 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, and so on. **No election run by the school district**
  - **3 year term**
    - - First, 3 board members elected in 2025 for 3 yr term
      - Then, 3 board members elected in 2028 for 4 yr term
    - - First, 4 board members elected in 2027 for 3 yr term
      - Then, 4 board members elected in 2030 for 4 yr term
    - Elections in 2025, 2027, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, and so on. **The 2025 and 2027 elections run by school district**
- **No**
  - Election schedule stays the same as the current one. **The school district runs all elections**