

GOMAN+YORK ADVISORY SERVICES

Demographics, Housing, and School District Enrollments

February 24, 2022

Revised

Presentation Overview

The aim of this presentation is to explore demographics, changing demographic structure, housing, and school district enrollments. For example:

- Real Estate Demand Drivers
- Demographic Trends: National and State Perspective
- Demographics: Granby Population and Housing
- Housing and Education: Granby Housing, Enrollments, and Education Costs
- Multi-Family Housing: Granby Municipal Fiscal Impacts
- Granby: Population and Enrollment Projections
- Metropolitan Hartford: Regional Housing Market Trends



Introduction

- This presentation is about demographics—the 2020 Census and Connecticut's shifting demographics.
- Connecticut's demographics shifts are about economic stagnation and our lack of job growth over the past 30 years.
- These demographic shifts have real implications for municipal government.





Some things to understand

- When jobs stagnate or decline, the population ages.
- When a population ages, population growth slows.
- When population growth slows, household formations slow.
- When jobs, population, and household formations slow, demand contracts because jobs, population, and household formations are the primary drivers of real estate market demand.

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Real Estate Demand Drivers

Granby: Understanding Affordable Housing

Housing Markets: Understanding Demand Drivers

When analyzing housing markets, it is important to understand demand drivers—what drives demand for housing.

- The demand drivers for real estate development (i.e., commercial, industrial, and residential) are jobs, population, household formations, and income.
- Jobs are the primary driver of demand—if jobs are increasing, then population, household formations, and income are typically increasing.

Residential Development: if population is increasing, then household formations are also increasing—however, household formation can increase, even when jobs and population are stagnant or declining.

- Household formations have been the primary demand driver for housing in Connecticut for the past 30 years—a period when job growth has been stagnant and population growth has been anemic.
- Household formations in Connecticut, and to a degree nationwide, have mostly been driven by the increased number of single-person (and to a lesser degree, two-person) households.
- This increase in single-person household has resulted in new household formations, driving housing demand since the 1960s, even though job growth had been stagnant and population growth has been anemic since 1990.

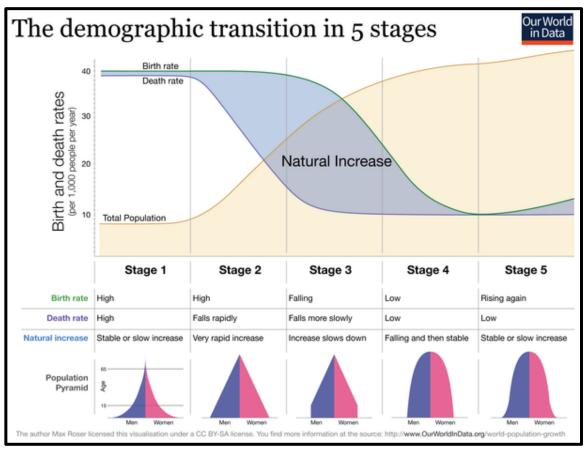
Real Property Demand Drivers

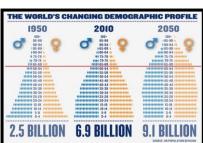
- Jobs (Employment): Growth in jobs drivers demand for residential, commercial, and industrial space (real estate).
- Population: Growth in population (driven by job growth) drives demand for residential and commercial (retail and office) space.
- Household Formations: Growth in households, new household formations, drives demand for residential and commercial space.
- Income, Household and Per Capita: Income (growth in income) drives the price point of where demand is realized. A reasonable measure of demand for residential and commercial space.

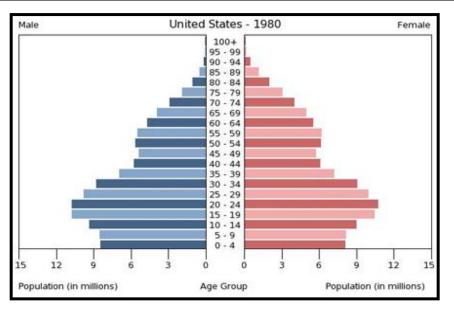


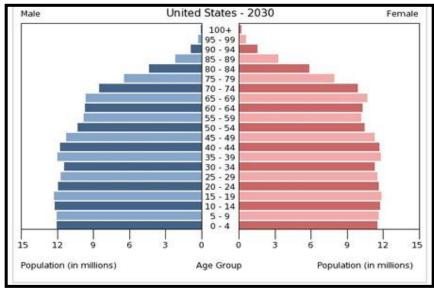


Demographic Trends: A National Perspective







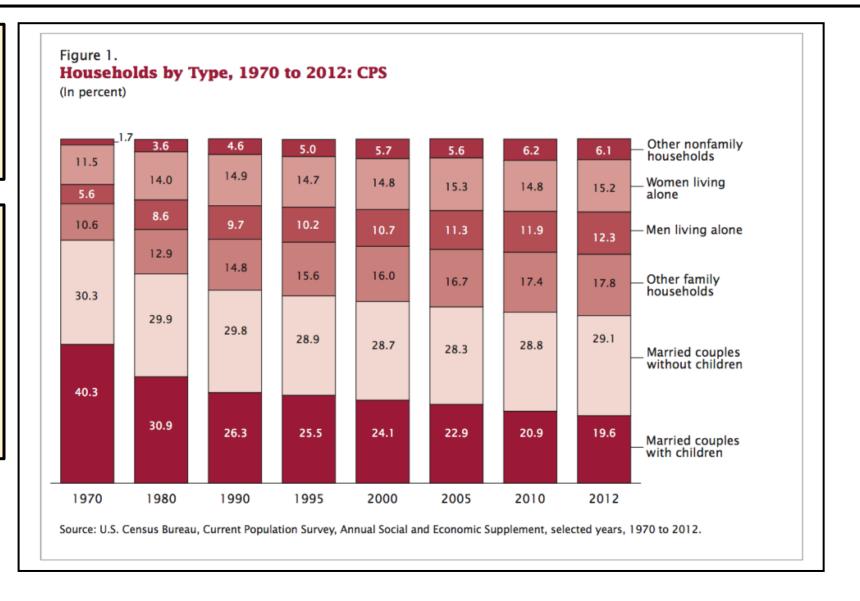


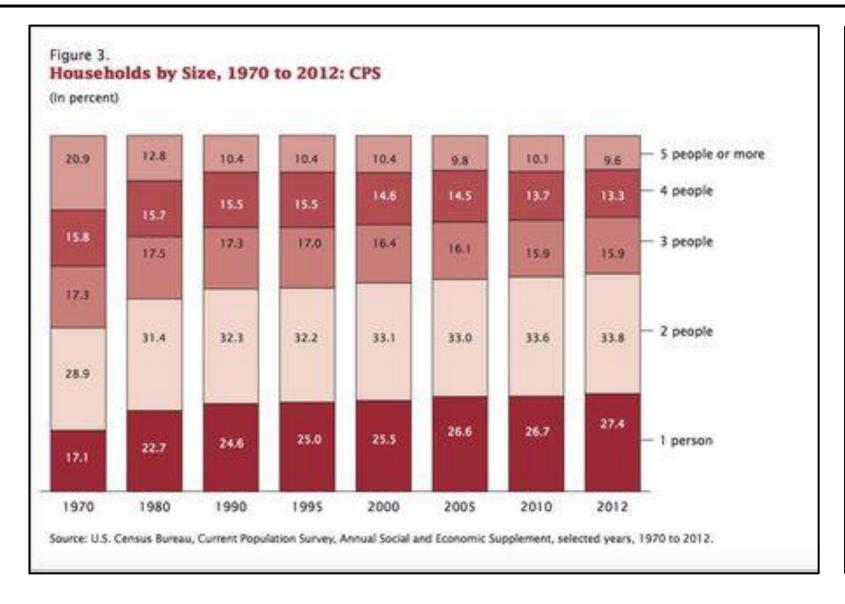


Demographic trends and changes in demographic structure are impacting our communities and housing market.

How do these demographic changes inform the way we:

- Live,
- Work,
- Play/Socialize,
- Consume, and
- the Homes we rent/buy?

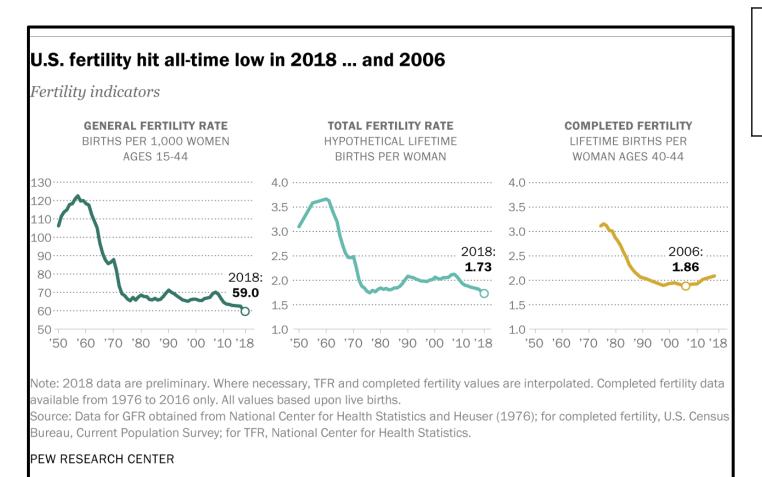




Demographic Change

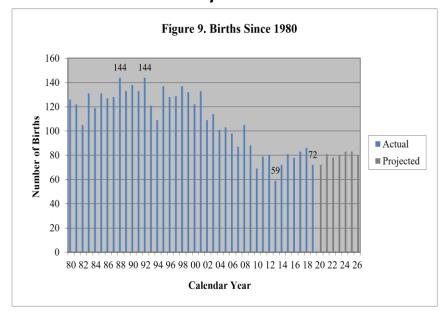
- The number of parents with children under age 18 and living at home declined by about 3 million over the past decade, dropping from about 66.1 million parents in 2010 to 63.1 million in 2020.
- There are **36.2 million one-person** households, which is 28% of all households. In 1960, single-person households represented only 13% of all households. [Household Formations]
- In 2020, 33% of adults ages 15 and over had never been married, up from 23% in 1950.
- The estimated **median age to marry for** the first time is 30.5 for men and 28.1 for women, up from ages 23.7 and 20.5, respectively, in 1947.
- More than half (58%) of adults ages 18 to 24 lived in their parental home, up from 55% in 2019. [Household **Formations**

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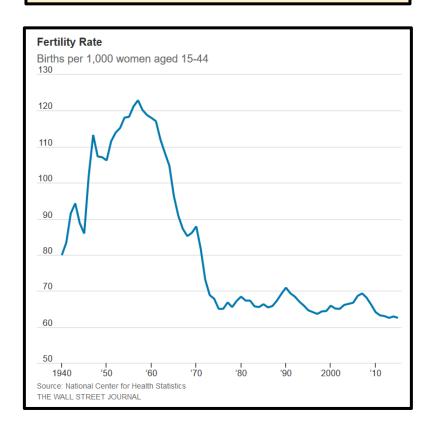
	Fertility Rate	Deaths	Births	Replacement Rate
Above Replacement	2.4	100	120	2.5 Births = Growth
Replacement	2.3	100	115	Stable
Replacement	2.2	100	110	Stable
Replacement – USA	2.1	100	105	Stable
Below Replacement	2.0	100	100	Decline
United States	1.73	100	82	-18 Births = Decline
Connecticut	1.57	100	73	-27 Births = Decline

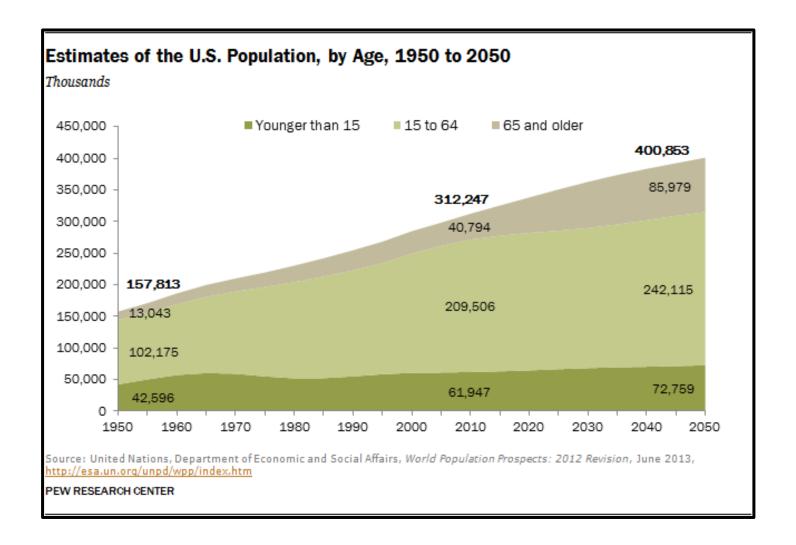
Granby Births

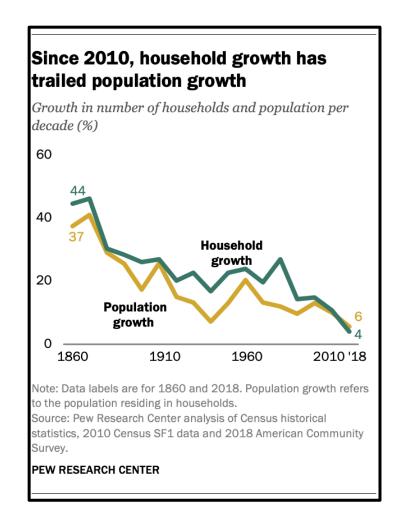


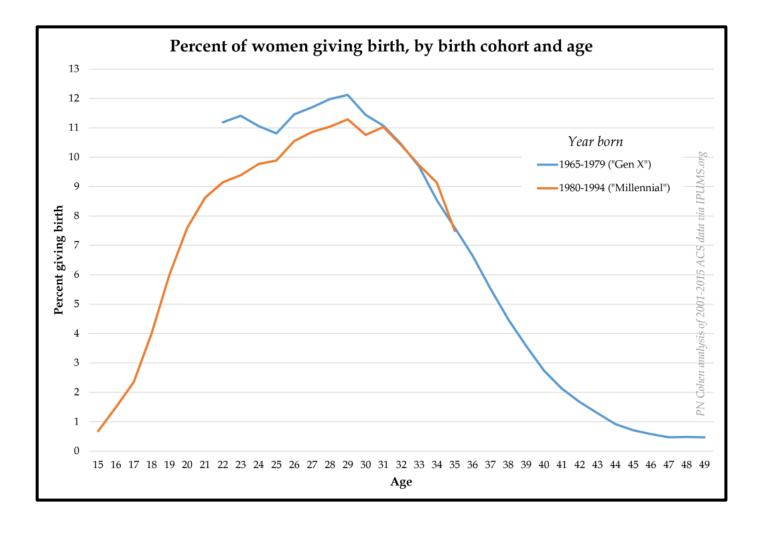
Source: Peter M. Prowda, PhD, Granby Public Schools Enrollment Projections (2021)

The United States will continue to age, and Connecticut is older and aging faster than the United States.





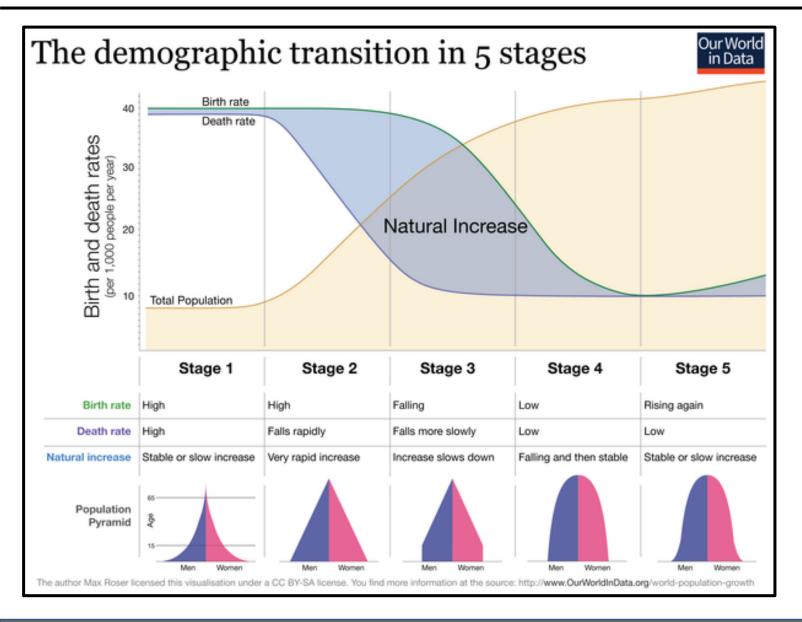


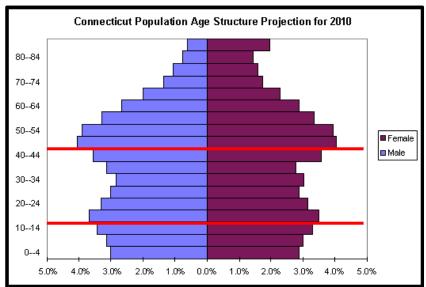


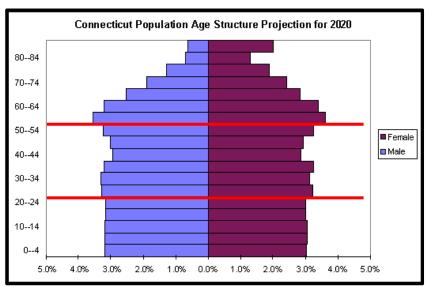




Demographic Trends: A Connecticut Perspective









Connecticut's demand drivers are weak.

Job Growth: the primary demand driver, has been mostly stagnant since 1990.

- From 1985 to 1990 (5 years) total employment increased by 105,700 and nonfarm employment increased by 103,400.
- From 1990 to 2020 (30 years) total employment increased by 130,400 and nonfarm employment increased by only **44,800**.

From 1990 to 2020, Connecticut's population grew by only 318,828 persons or approximately 126,019 households (at 2.53 person per household).

- 1990 2020 Housing Permits = 233,496 or 7,532/yr.
- 1990 2020 Demolitions = 39,131 or 1,262/yr.
- 1990 2020 Net Gain = 194,364 or 6,269/yr.
- 1990 2020 194,364 126,019 = 68,345 HHF

68,354 new housing permits resulted from new household formations—changes in demographic structure, not population growth.

Hartford LMA 2021 = **549,000**

TOTA	AL EMPLOYI	MENT (Seas	sonally Adj	usted)				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Jan	1,614,600	1,720,300	1,657,800	1,721,200	1,687,700	1,712,600	1,788,400	1,850,700
Feb	1,617,700	1,725,000	1,655,700	1,724,800	1,690,500	1,715,000	1,789,800	1,846,200
Mar	1,619,100	1,728,800	1,652,300	1,726,800	1,694,100	1,718,400	1,790,300	1,842,200
Apr	1,619,200	1,731,300	1,648,400	1,727,200	1,698,400	1,722,600	1,789,700	1,669,700
May	1,618,800	1,732,500	1,645,000	1,726,300	1,703,100	1,727,400	1,788,300	1,671,100
Jun	1,619,300	1,732,200	1,643,000	1,724,800	1,707,800	1,731,400	1,786,300	1,675,500
Jul	1,621,900	1,731,000	1,642,800	1,723,400	1,711,600	1,734,100	1,784,100	1,681,900
Aug	1,627,000	1,729,100	1,643,900	1,722,500	1,714,600	1,735,700	1,782,500	1,687,700
Sep	1,633,900	1,726,500	1,645,700	1,721,900	1,717,500	1,736,100	1,781,600	1,691,400
Oct	1,641,100	1,723,600	1,647,300	1,721,200	1,720,900	1,736,000	1,781,800	1,692,700
Nov	1,647,100	1,720,900	1,648,300	1,720,000	1,724,700	1,735,800	1,783,000	1,691,800
Dec	1,651,100	1,719,000	1,648,900	1,718,000	1,728,800	1,735,800	1,784,800	1,691,000
Conn	Connecticut Department of Labor - Office of Research							

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted)									
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
СТ	1,549,800	1,653,200	1,567,300	1,689,800	1,666,600	1,601,000	1,683,900	1,698,000	
Hartford		603,400	548,200	568,900	556,500	545,100	575,000	591,900	
Connecticut Department of Labor - Office of Research									

Real Property Market Demand Drivers

Jobs (Employment): Growth in jobs drivers demand for residential, commercial, and industrial space.

Connecticut = Stagnant

Population: Growth in population drives demand for residential and commercial space.

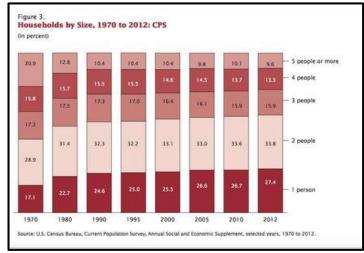
Connecticut = Anemic

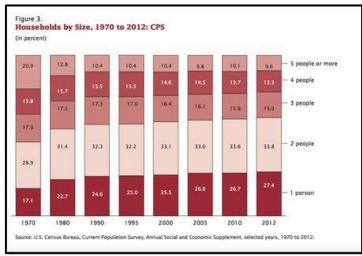
Household Formations: Growth in the number of households—new household formations—drives demand for residential and commercial space.

Connecticut = Modest Growth (now contracting)

Income, Household and Per Capita: Income growth drives the price point of where demand is realized.

Connecticut = Anemic





Since 2010, household growth has trailed population growth Growth in number of households and population per decade (%) 60 Household growth 20 Population growth 1960 2010 '18

Note: Data labels are for 1860 and 2018. Population growth refers to the population residing in households.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Census historical statistics, 2010 Census SF1 data and 2018 American Community Survey.

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TOTAL POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,605,944	31,847	1%
Fairfield County	916,829	957,419	40,590	4%
Hartford County	894,014	899,498	5,484	1%
Litchfield County	189,927	185,186	-4,741	-2%
Middlesex County	165,676	164,245	-1,431	-1%
New Haven County	862,477	864,835	2,358	0%
New London County	274,055	268,555	-5,500	-2%
Tolland County	152,691	149,788	-2,903	-2%
Windham County	118,428	116,418	-2,010	-2%

ADULT POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,757,082	2,869,227	112,145	4%
Fairfield County	689,810	743,170	53,360	8%
Hartford County	689,971	713,425	23,454	3%
Litchfield County	148,975	151,879	2,904	2%
Middlesex County	130,578	135,983	5,405	4%
New Haven County	669,503	690,994	21,491	3%
New London County	214,456	216,922	2,466	1%
Tolland County	121,807	123,584	1,777	1%
Windham County	91,982	93,270	1,288	1%

<18 POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	817,015	736,717	-80,296	-10%
Fairfield County	227,019	214,249	-12,770	-6%
Hartford County	204,043	186,073	-17,970	-9%
Litchfield County	40,952	33,307	-7,645	-19%
Middlesex County	35,098	28,262	-6,836	-19%
New Haven County	192,974	173,841	-19,133	-10%
New London County	59,599	51,633	-7,966	-13%
Tolland County	30,884	26,204	-4,680	-15%
Windham County	26,446	23,148	-3,298	-12%

NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,757,082	2,869,227	-267,030	-10%
Fairfield County	606,716	552,125	-54,591	-9%
Hartford County	591,283	523,105	-68,178	-12%
Litchfield County	173,403	155,601	-17,802	-10%
Middlesex County	143,144	131,954	-11,190	-8%
New Haven County	582,384	509,688	-72,696	-12%
New London County	214,605	194,894	-19,711	-9%
Tolland County	133,589	120,021	-13,568	-10%
Windham County	101,138	91,844	-9,294	-9%

NON-HISPANIC ADULT POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,046,548	1,913,793	-132,755	-6%
Fairfield County	470,553	450,466	-20,087	-4%
Hartford County	481,437	441,908	-39,529	-8%
Litchfield County	138,339	131,221	-7,118	-5%
Middlesex County	115,151	112,302	-2,849	-2%
New Haven County	478,657	435,921	-42,736	-9%
New London County	173,964	164,712	-9,252	-5%
Tolland County	107,576	100,961	-6,615	-6%
Windham County	80,871	76,302	-4,569	-6%

NON-HISPANIC <18 POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	499,714	365,439	-132,275	-27%
Fairfield County	136,163	101,659	-34,504	-25%
Hartford County	109,846	81,197	-28,649	-26%
Litchfield County	35,064	24,308	-10,684	-30%
Middlesex County	27,993	19,652	-8,341	-30%
New Haven County	103,727	73,767	-29,960	-29%
New London County	40,641	30,182	-10,459	-26%
Tolland County	26,013	19,060	-6,953	-27%
Windham County	20,267	15,542	-4,725	-23%





Demographics: Granby's Population

TOTAL POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,605,944	31,847	1%
Granby	11,282	10,903	-379	-3%
South Windsor	25,709	26,918	1,209	5%
Fairfield County	916,829	957,419	40,590	4%
Hartford County	894,014	899,498	5,484	1%
Litchfield County	189,927	185,186	-4,741	-2%
Middlesex County	165,676	164,245	-1,431	-1%
New Haven County	862,477	864,835	2,358	0%
New London County	274,055	268,555	-5,500	-2%
Tolland County	152,691	149,788	-2,903	-2%
Windham County	118,428	116,418	-2,010	-2%

ADULT POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,757,082	2,869,227	112,145	4%
Granby	8,386	8,552	166	2%
South Windsor	19,515	20,717	1,202	6%
Fairfield County	689,810	743,170	53,360	8%
Hartford County	689,971	713,425	23,454	3%
Litchfield County	148,975	151,879	2,904	2%
Middlesex County	130,578	135,983	5,405	4%
New Haven County	669,503	690,994	21,491	3%
New London County	214,456	216,922	2,466	1%
Tolland County	121,807	123,584	1,777	1%
Windham County	91,982	93,270	1,288	1%

<18 POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	817,015	736,717	-80,296	-10%
Granby	2,896	2,351	-545	-19%
South Windsor	6,194	6,201	7	0%
Fairfield County	227,019	214,249	-12,770	-6%
Hartford County	204,043	186,073	-17,970	-9%
Litchfield County	40,952	33,307	-7,645	-19%
Middlesex County	35,098	28,262	-6,836	-19%
New Haven County	192,974	173,841	-19,133	-10%
New London County	59,599	51,633	-7,966	-13%
Tolland County	30,884	26,204	-4,680	-15%
Windham County	26,446	23,148	-3,298	-12%

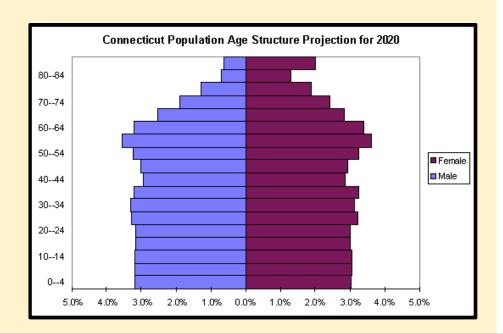
NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,757,082	2,869,227	-267,030	-10%
Granby	10,723	9,719	-1,004	-9%
Fairfield County	606,716	552,125	-54,591	-9%
Hartford County	591,283	523,105	-68,178	-12%
Litchfield County	173,403	155,601	-17,802	-10%
Middlesex County	143,144	131,954	-11,190	-8%
New Haven County	582,384	509,688	-72,696	-12%
New London County	214,605	194,894	-19,711	-9%
Tolland County	133,589	120,021	-13,568	-10%
Windham County	101,138	91,844	-9,294	-9%

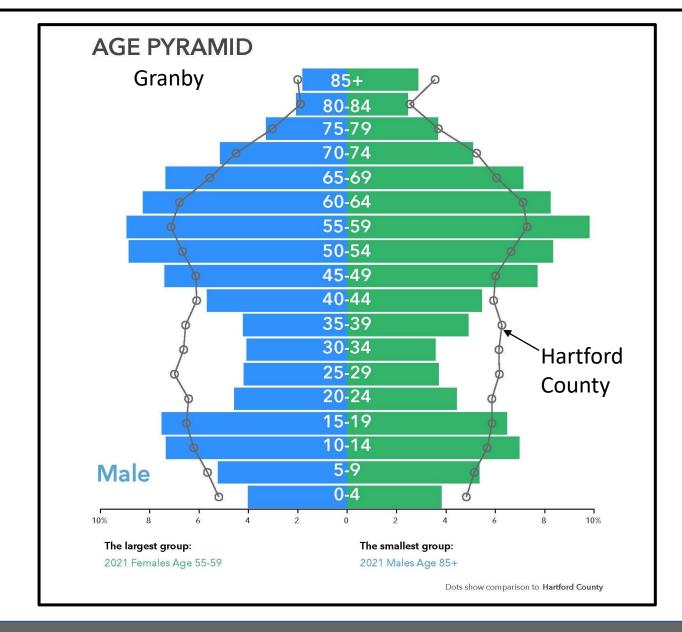
NON-HISPANIC ADULT POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	2,046,548	1,913,793	-132,755	-6%
Granby	8,050	7,826	-224	-3%
Fairfield County	470,553	450,466	-20,087	-4%
Hartford County	481,437	441,908	-39,529	-8%
Litchfield County	138,339	131,221	-7,118	-5%
Middlesex County	115,151	112,302	-2,849	-2%
New Haven County	478,657	435,921	-42,736	-9%
New London County	173,964	164,712	-9,252	-5%
Tolland County	107,576	100,961	-6,615	-6%
Windham County	80,871	76,302	-4,569	-6%

NON-HISPANIC <18 POPULATION	Population 2010	Population 2020	Population Change 2010 - 2020	% Change 2010-2020
Connecticut	499,714	365,439	-132,275	-27%
Granby	2,673	1,893	-780	-29%
Fairfield County	136,163	101,659	-34,504	-25%
Hartford County	109,846	81,197	-28,649	-26%
Litchfield County	35,064	24,308	-10,684	-30%
Middlesex County	27,993	19,652	-8,341	-30%
New Haven County	103,727	73,767	-29,960	-29%
New London County	40,641	30,182	-10,459	-26%
Tolland County	26,013	19,060	-6,953	-27%
Windham County	20,267	15,542	-4,725	-23%

Granby: Population Pyramid

- A powerful tool for understanding the demographic structure of a community.
- Look at the difference between Granby and Connecticut population structure.
- We will discuss this further.









Demographics: Granby's Housing

- Vacancy Rates: rates of less than 8% indicate strong market. Rates below 5% indicate vacancy reflects natural turnover in housing units.
 - Granby's vacancy rates are very low.
 - Zero percent vacancy in rental product point to demand outpacing supply.
- Unit Mix: overwhelmingly a single-family detached housing market with very little 'missing middle' and multi-family housing.
 - Lack of housing diversity and changing consumer preferences/trends, should raise concerns as to Granby's relevance in the housing market and future ability to compete.

Table 1. ACS Community Survey 2019

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	151,6629
Occupied housing units	4,147	350,408	137,0746
Vacant housing units	251	29,194	14,5883
Owner vacancy rate (%)	2.4	1.4	1.8
Renter vacancy rate (%)	0.0	6.3	6.3

Table 2. Housing Units in Structure

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	1516,629
1-unit detached	3,984 (90.6%)	210,665	893,531
1-unit attached	199 (4.5%)	21,892	81,832
2 units	51	29,450	124,082
3 or 4 units	32	36,302	130,863
5 to 9 units	96	23,719	82,695
10 to 19 units	25	16,718	57,281
20 or more units	11 (0.3%)	38,674	134,093
Mobile home	0	2,111	11,826
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	71	426

- Occupancy (Tenure): the housing stock is overwhelmingly owner-occupied—not surprising since the housing stock is predominately singlefamily detached.
- Bedrooms: the housing stock is dominated by three or more-bedroom (84%) housing units—also not surprising since the housing stock is predominately single-family.
 - The number of bedrooms is especially important when considering school district enrollments.
 - Housing with more bedrooms tends to generate more school enrollments.
 - Single-family detached, owner-occupied housing with three or more-bedrooms generates the most school district enrollments.
 - Granby's existing housing stock in designed for families with school age children.

Table 3. Household Size by Housing Tenure

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Occupied housing units	4,147	350,408	1,370,746
Owner-occupied	3,744 (90.3%)	224,640 (64.1%)	905,681 (66%)
Renter-occupied	403 (9.7%)	125,768 (35.9%)	465,065 (33.9 %)
Average household size of occupied housing units			
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.79	2.61	2.65
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.02	2.23	2.28

Table 5. Bedrooms

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	1,516,629
No bedroom	30	9,234	34,812
1 bedroom	222	49,001	190,973
2 bedrooms	452	105,608	410,732
3 bedrooms	2,019	141,219	551,144
4 bedrooms	1,327	61,054	260,013
5 or more bedrooms	348	13,486	68,955

- Age: the housing stock younger than the region and state housing stock.
 - A younger, newer, and modern housing stock indicates a housing product that is generally more competitive in the housing market.
- Value, Owner-Occupied: home value is high. Granby is a \$300,000 to \$500,000 housing market.
 - A minimum of a six-figure income is required to access and enter the Granby housing market.
 - This should raise concerns over housing affordability and long-term competitiveness few can enter the Granby housing market.

Table 6. Year Structure Built

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	1,516,629
Built 2014 or later	33 (0.8%)	3,453	16,920
Built 2010 to 2013	48 (1.1%)	3,747	21,126
Built 2000 to 2009	483 (11%)	22,433	103,075
Built 1990 to 1999	726 (16.5%)	25,389	116,028
Built 1980 to 1989	531 (12.1%)	46,428	188,655
Built 1970 to 1979	839 (19.1%)	50,599	203,700
Built 1960 to 1969	467 (10.5%)	56,261	204,879
Built 1950 to 1959	578 (13.1%)	65,436	224,393
Built 1940 to 1949	278 (6.3%)	29,317	103,008
Built 1939 or earlier	415 (9.4%)	76,539	334,845

Table 7. Value, Owner-Occupied Housing

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Owner-occupied units	3,744	224,640	905,681
Less than \$50,000	45	3,810	17,522
\$50,000 to \$99,999	30	6,706	28,440
\$100,000 to \$149,999	65	25,232	78,467
\$150,000 to \$199,999	301	45,413	137,944
\$200,000 to \$299,999	1,321 (35.3%)	71,806	248,431
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,405 (37.5%)	54,495	244,855
\$500,000 to \$999,999	546	15,411	107,504
\$1,000,000 or more	13	1,767	42,518
Median	\$310,600	\$240,600	\$275,400

- Housing Costs, Owner-Occupied: housing costs are higher than state and county.
 - The result of a younger, newer, and larger housing stock.
 - The consequence? Affordability!
 - Affordability, not simply for populations of lesser means, but also for younger households—young families.

Table 9. Selected Monthly Owner Costs (SMOC) - With Mortgage

	Town of Granby		Hartford County		State of Connecticut	
Housing units with a mortgage	2,662 (71.1%)		152,308	(67.8%)	614,351	(67.8%)
Less than \$500	0	0%	174	0.1%	958	0.2%
\$500 to \$999	55	2.1%	5,577	3.7%	21,034	3.4%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	215	8.1%	29,796	19.6%	97,919	15.9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	739	27.8%	45,492	29.9%	157,564	25.6%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	614	23.1%	32,738	21.5%	124,562	20.3%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	370	13.9%	17,338	11.4%	78,757	12.8%
\$3,000 or more	669	25.1%	21,193	13.9%	133,557	21.7%
Median	\$2	\$2,262 \$1,946		946	\$2,119	

Table 10. Selected Monthly Owner Costs (SMOC) – Without Mortgage

	Town of Granby		Hartford County		State of Connecticut	
Housing units without a mortgage	1,082	28.9%	72,332	32.2%	291,330	32.2%
Less than \$250	0	0%	574	0.8%	2676	0.9%
\$250 to \$399	33	3.0%	1102	1.5%	6,386	2.2%
\$400 to \$599	65	6%	8036	11.1%	31,527	10.8%
\$600 to \$799	202	18.7%	20415	28.2%	71,187	24.4%
\$800 to \$999	192	17.7%	18353	25.4%	66,179	22.7%
\$1,000 or more	590	54.5%	23852	33.0%	113,375	38.9%
Median	\$1,	,046	\$8	59	\$89	4

- Housing Costs, Owner-Occupied:
 - High percent of owner-occupied households spending 30% or more housing.
 - Likely the result of:
 - Buying access to the school system
 - Conspicuous consumption
 - Aging, retired populations
 - Not an affordability issue of great concern.

Table 11. Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income (SMOCAPI)

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Housing units with a mortgage	2,662	151,726	612,195
Less than 20.0 percent	1,265	66,286	249,997
20.0 to 24.9 percent	494	26,340	102,323
25.0 to 29.9 percent	267	16,578	69,615
30.0 to 34.9 percent	170 (6.4%)	11,032	45,964
35.0 percent or more	466 (17.5%)	31,490	144,296
Not computed	0	582	2,156
Housing unit without a mortgage	1,059	71,665	288,537
Less than 10.0 percent	396	22,281	89,190
10.0 to 14.9 percent	239	14,522	58,665
15.0 to 19.9 percent	186	10,447	38,097
20.0 to 24.9 percent	25	5,997	24,355
25.0 to 29.9 percent	53	4,234	16,989
30.0 to 34.9 percent	57 (5.4%)	2,627	11,960
35.0 percent or more	103 (9.7%)	11,557	49,281
Not computed	23	667	2,793

- Housing Costs, Renter-Occupied:
 - Rents consistent with the county.
 - A lack of higher end rental housing—this indicates a gap in the market.
 - Very high percent of renter households paying 30% or more for housing.
 - Likely the result of:
 - Limited income
 - Single person households
 - Aging, retired populations
 - The rental housing market is a real affordability concern.

Table 12. Gross Rent

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Occupied units paying rent	394	121,315	446,564
Less than \$500	34	13,230	43,948
\$500 to \$999	120	34,055	107,314
\$1,000 to \$1,499	181	52,796	172,238
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	16,500	77,046
\$2,000 to \$2,499	47	3,163	26,477
\$2,500 to \$2,999	0	735	9,972
\$3,000 or more	0	836	9,569
Median (dollars)	\$1,100	\$1,106	\$1,180
No rent paid	9	4,453	18,501

Table 13. Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI)

	Town of	Hartford	State of
	Granby	County	Connecticut
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	394	118,654	437,384
Less than 15.0 percent	79	15,313	52,712
15.0 to 19.9 percent	78	15387	52,270
20.0 to 24.9 percent	65	14,730	54,264
25.0 to 29.9 percent	50	14,241	52,657
30.0 to 34.9 percent	8 (2%)	10,330	39,555
35.0 percent or more	114 (29%)	48,653	185,926
Not computed	9	7,114	27,681

Households Defined:

- All Household [Total]: all people who occupy a housing unit.
- Family Household: contains at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.
- Married-Couple Family: a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the term "family" indicates that the household or family is maintained by a husband and wife.
- Nonfamily Household: a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related.

Table 14. Income by Household, Granby

	All Households	Families	Married- Couple Families	Nonfamily
Total	4,147	3,334	3,009	813
Less than \$10,000	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	7.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%	8.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	6.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3.3%	0.9%	1.0%	13.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.3%	6.4%	6.0%	11.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.7%	9.9%	8.1%	15.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.9%	12.1%	11.0%	19.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	22.1%	24.6%	26.0%	9.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	16.1%	19.2%	20.4%	3.3%
\$200,000 or more	20.9%	24.8%	26.8%	4.6%
Median income	\$121,250	\$134,500	\$141,815	\$53,860

Housing – Households – Demographic Structure:

- Changing Structure of Households:
 - Fertility rates and household size: declining for decades.
 - Smaller households (1 & 2-person).
 - Percent married households with children has declined nationally from 40.3% (1970) to 19.6% (2012). Now 19%,
 - Nationally, 28% of households are single person
 - 1960 = **13%** single person households.
 - 1960 to 2016, percent of children living with only their mother increased from **8% to 23%**—with only their father, 1% to 4%.
 - The lack of affordable housing disproportionately harms single mothers.
 - Granby's housing stock—single-family detached owner-occupied—housing, was built to serve the needs of family households of the past—not the smaller and non-traditional households of today.

Table 15. Occupancy Characteristics, Granby

	Occupied	Percent	Owner	Percent	Renter	Percent
	Units					Renter-Occupied
Occupied housing units	4,147	4,147	3,744	3,744	403	403
1-person household	722	17.4%	536	14.3%	186	46.2%
2-person household	1,620	39.1%	1,499	40.0%	121	30.0%
3-person household	678	16.3%	629	16.8%	49	12.2%
4-or-more-person household	1,127	27.2%	1,080	28.8%	47	11.7%
Family households	3,334	80.4%	3,132	83.7%	202	50.1%
Married-couple family	3,009	72.6%	2,930	78.3%	79	19.6%
Householder 65 years and over	717	17.3%	712	19.0%	5	1.2%
Other family	325	7.8%	202	5.4%	123	30.5%
Nonfamily households	813	19.6%	612	16.3%	201	49.9%
Householder living alone	722	17.4%	536	14.3%	186	46.2%
Householder 65 years and over	373	9.0%	251	6.7%	122	30.3%
Householder not living alone	91	2.2%	76	2.0%	15	3.7%
Householder 65 years and over	20	0.5%	20	0.5%	0	0.0%
Family Type						
With related children under 18	1,336	32.2%	1,235	33.0%	101	25.1%
With own children under 18	1,312	31.6%	1,211	32.3%	101	25.1%
Under 6 years only	224	5.4%	194	5.2%	30	7.4%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17	248	6.0%	215	5.7%	33	8.2%
6 to 17 years only	840	20.3%	802	21.4%	38	9.4%
No own children under 18	24	0.6%	24	0.6%	0	0.0%
No related children under 18	2,811	67.8%	2,509	67.0%	302	74.9%

Housing Production: Past Demand & Absorption

1997-2017 = 33 units/year

1997-2007 = **53 units/year**

2008-2017 = 12 units/year

2018-2021 = **52** units/year

Declining Demand/Absorption:

1997-2007: **64.3**% (582 units) of net gain—stronger market 2008-2017: **12.7**% (115 units) of net gain—weaker market 2018-2021: **23.0**% (208 units) of net gain—stronger market

1997-2017: Multi-family = 0% market share

1997-2007: Multi-family = 0% market share

2008-2017: Multi-family = **45.2**% market share

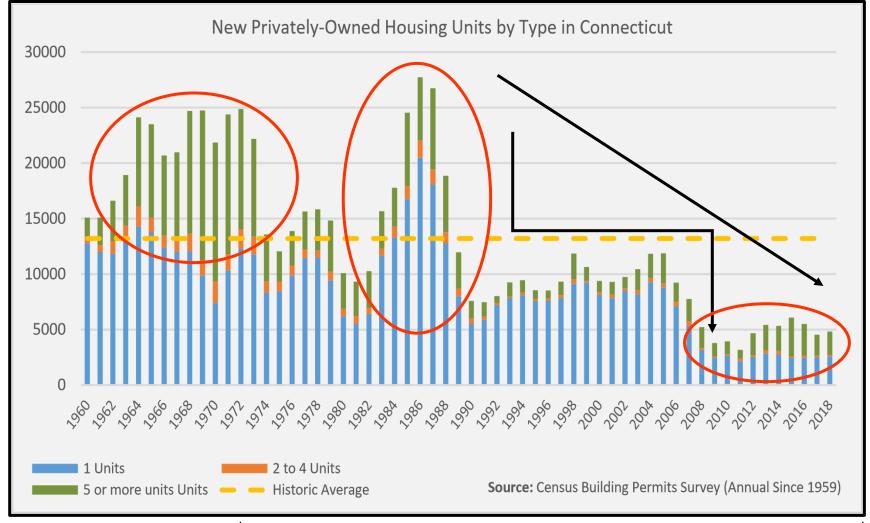
2018-2021: Multi-family = **62.5%** market share

Granby Building Permits 1997-2017

Year	Total Units	1-Unit	2-Unit	3-4-Unit	5+ Unit	Demo	Net Gain
2021	41	9	32	0	0	2	39
2020	40	14	0	0	26	2	38
2019	70	18	0	0	52	6	64
2018	68	16	0	0	52	1	67
2017	28	12	0	0	16	2	26
2016	49	13	0	0	36	1	48
2015	7	7	0	0	0	0	7
2014	11	11	0	0	0	2	9
2013	10	10	0	0	0	1	9
2012	4	4	0	0	0	1	3
2011	4	4	0	0	0	1	3
2010	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
2009	4	4	0	0	0	2	2
2008	3	3	0	0	0	1	2
2007	17	11	2	4	0	2	15
2006	46	46	0	0	0	0	46
2005	64	64	0	0	0	0	64
2004	43	43	0	0	0	0	43
2003	60	60	0	0	0	0	60
2002	73	73	0	0	0	0	73
2001	60	60	0	0	0	5	55
2000	60	60	0	0	0	7	53
1999	73	73	0	0	0	0	73
1998	46	46	0	0	0	6	40
1997	62	62	0	0	0	2	60
Total	730	672	2	4	52	33	697
Percent	100%	83.2%	0%	1.3%	16.1%	8.9%	92.5%

Source: Connecticut DECD Housing Permit Data (2021). Town of Granby, Years 2018 – 2021.

The Dynamics of Demographics and Economic Development



	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
СТ	1,549,800	1,653,200	1,567,300	1,689,800	1,666,600	1,601,000	1,683,900	1,698,000
Hartford		603,400	548,200	568,900	556,500	545,100	575,000	591,900

Demand Drivers – Jobs

- 1985 to 1990 (5 years) nonfarm employment increased by 103,400.
- 1990 to 2020 (30 years) nonfarm employment increased by only 44,800.
- 1990 to 2020 (30 years) population grew by only 318,828 persons.
- Connecticut Population Growth

1950	2,007,280	17.4%
1960	2,535,234	26.3%
1970	3,031,709	19.6%
1980	3,107,576	2.5%
1990	3,287,576	5.8%
2000	3,405,565	3.6%
2010	3,574,097	4.9%
2020	3,605,944	0.9%









Housing and Education:
Granby Housing, Enrollments, and Education Costs

Granby's Existing Housing Stock:

- Granby's housing stock—single-family detached owneroccupied—was built to serve the needs of family households of the past—not the smaller and non-family households of today.
- Granby's housing stock, which is 84% three- or morebedrooms, is producing 0.42 school district enrollments per unit.
 - Enrollments (1,729) / Occupied Housing (4,147) =
 0.4169 enrollments per unit.
- A housing stock that is most favorable to families with children is producing very few school district enrollments.
 - Why? Changes in demographic (household) structure.
 - Fewer married couples' w/children, fewer family households, more one- and two-person households.
 - It is demographics, not housing, that is driving enrollments—declining enrollments.

Table 1. ACS Community Survey 2019

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	151,6629
Occupied housing units	4,147	350,408	137,0746
Vacant housing units	251	29,194	14,5883
Owner vacancy rate (%)	2.4	1.4	1.8
Renter vacancy rate (%)	0.0	6.3	6.3

Table 2. Housing Units in Structure

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	1516,629
1-unit detached	3,984 (90.6%)	210,665	893,531
1-unit attached	199 (4.5%)	21,892	81,832
2 units	51	29,450	124,082
3 or 4 units	32	36,302	130,863
5 to 9 units	96	23,719	82,695
10 to 19 units	25	16,718	57,281
20 or more units	11 (0.3%)	38,674	134,093
Mobile home	0	2,111	11,826
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	71	426

Table 5. Bedrooms

	Town of Granby	Hartford County	State of Connecticut
Total housing units	4,398	379,602	1,516,629
No bedroom	30	9,234	34,812
1 bedroom	222	49,001	190,973
2 bedrooms	452	105,608	410,732
3 bedrooms	2,019	141,219	551,144
4 bedrooms	1,327	61,054	260,013
5 or more bedrooms	348	13,486	68,955

Housing, Enrollments, and Education Expenditures

- 2007 to 2017 is used as for the purpose of this analysis.
- The is due to quality and consistency of data with this period.
- Data pre 2007 and post 2017 is provided for context.

Granby Building Permits 1997-2017

GRANBY HOUSING PERMITS NET GAIN 2007-2017				
2018-2021	208			
2021	39			
2020	38			
2019	64			
2018	67			
2007-2017	130			
2017	26			
2016	48			
2015	7			
2014	9			
2013	9			
2012	3			
2011	3			
2010	6			
2009	2			
2008	2			
2007	15			

Year	Total Units	1-Unit	2-Unit	3-4-Unit	5+ Unit	Demo	Net Gain
2021	41	9	32	0	0	2	39
2020	40	14	0	0	26	2	38
2019	70	18	0	0	52	6	64
2018	68	16	0	0	52	1	67
2017	28	12	0	0	16	2	26
2016	49	13	0	0	36	1	48
2015	7	7	0	0	0	0	7
2014	11	11	0	0	0	2	9
2013	10	10	0	0	0	1	9
2012	4	4	0	0	0	1	3
2011	4	4	0	0	0	1	3
2010	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
2009	4	4	0	0	0	2	2
2008	3	3	0	0	0	1	2
2007	17	11	2	4	0	2	15
2006	46	46	0	0	0	0	46
2005	64	64	0	0	0	0	64
2004	43	43	0	0	0	0	43
2003	60	60	0	0	0	0	60
2002	73	73	0	0	0	0	73
2001	60	60	0	0	0	5	55
2000	60	60	0	0	0	7	53
1999	73	73	0	0	0	0	73
1998	46	46	0	0	0	6	40
1997	62	62	0	0	0	2	60
Total	730	672	2	4	52	33	697
Percent	100%	83.2%	0%	1.3%	16.1%	8.9%	92.5%

Source: Connecticut DECD Housing Permit Data (2021). Town of Granby, Years 2018 – 2021.

Housing Production – Enrollments – Education Expenditures:

- Housing production from 2007 to 2017 resulted in 130 net gain housing units.
 - Using the existing housing stock enrollment rate of 0.42 enrollments per unit, we can assume 130 new housing units may have produced 55 new enrollments. However,
- School District enrollments from 2007 to 2017 declined from 2,339 to 1,729, a loss of 610 students or over 25% of total enrollments.
 - The fact that enrollments declined while new housing was added should question the assumption that new housing development is the primary driver of school district enrollments.
- From 2007 to 2017, Granby's School District (BoE) budget increased from \$26,596,912 to \$30,075,085, an increase of \$3,478,173.
 - This means the School District budget increased \$7,276 for every enrollment lost (-478). This should further question the assumption that school district enrollments are the primary driver of education costs.

GRANBY HOUSING PERMITS NET GAIN 2007-2017		
2018-2021	208	
2021	39	
2020	38	
2019	64	
2018	67	
2007-2017	130	
2017	26	
2016	48	
2015	7	
2014	9	
2013	9	
2012	3	
2011	3	
2010	6	
2009	2	
2008	2	
2007	15	

2008-2021		-610
2025-26	1,837	
2024-25	1,841	
2023-24	1,845	
2022-23	1,790	
2021-22	1,779	
2020-21	1,729 (73.9%)	-70
2019-20	1,799	-78
2018-19	1,877	3
2017-18	1,874	-6
2016-17	1,880	-81
2015-16	1,961	-9
2014-15	1,970	-95
2013-14	2,065	-47
2012-13	2,112	-59
2011-12	2,171	-82
2010-11	2,253	-41
2009-10	2,294	13
2008-09	2,281	-58
2007-08	2,339 (100%)	

GRANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENTS

GRANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET					
2008-2021		-610			
2021-22	\$33,183,506				
2020-21	\$32,043,750	-70			
2019-20	\$31,806,625	-78			
2018-19	\$31,713,128	3			
2017-18	\$30,075,085	-6			
2016-17	\$29,584,962	-81			
2015-16	\$29,895,477	-9			
2014-15	\$29,766,600	-95			
2013-14	\$28,927,288	-47			
2012-13	\$28,746,300	-59			
2011-12	\$28,596,663	-82			
2010-11	\$28,400,894	-41			
2009-10	\$28,306,050	13			
2008-09	\$27.359,617	-58			
2007-08	\$26,596,912				

Housing Production – Enrollments – Education Expenditures:

- While Granby experienced a modest increase in housing, School District enrollments declined by more than 25%.
- While enrollments declined by 478 pupils, the Education Expenditures increased by \$3,478,173 or \$4,677/pupil.
- This demonstrates that new housing is not a primary driver of enrollments, nor are enrollments a primary driver of education expenditures.
 - Note: Adjusting for inflations, the 2007 budget (\$26,596,912) equals \$31,442,906 in 2017 dollars or \$1,367,821 more than the 2017 budget of \$30,075,085.
 - BoE spending increases below the rate of inflation.
- Using the 2007 enrollments (2,339) and the 2017 budget (\$30,075,085), the per pupil expenditures in 2017 would be \$12,858 instead of \$16,048.
 - PPE increase as enrollments decrease—the fixed and sunken costs of the education expenditures are capitalized across fewer students. (Yes, this calculation is not perfect.)
- Conclusion: It is time to put the myth that new housing drives education costs (and taxes) behind us and end the practice of fiscal zoning. If Granby is to prosper, it needs younger persons, young families, and school age children.

GRANBY: COMPARISON 2007-2017					
Year	Housing	Enrollments	BOE Budget	PPE	
2007-17	130	-478	\$3,478,173	\$4,677	
2017	26	-6	\$30,075,085	\$16,048	
2016	48	-81	\$29,584,962	\$15,736	
2015	7	-9	\$29,895,477	\$15,245	
2014	9	-95	\$29,766,600	\$15,109	
2013	9	-47	\$28,927,288	\$14,088	
2012	3	-59	\$28,746,300	\$13,611	
2011	3	-82	\$28,596,663	\$13,172	
2010	6	-41	\$28,400,894	\$12,605	
2009	2	13	\$28,306,050	\$12,339	
2008	2	-58	\$27,359,617	\$11,994	
2007	15		\$26,596,912	\$11,371	

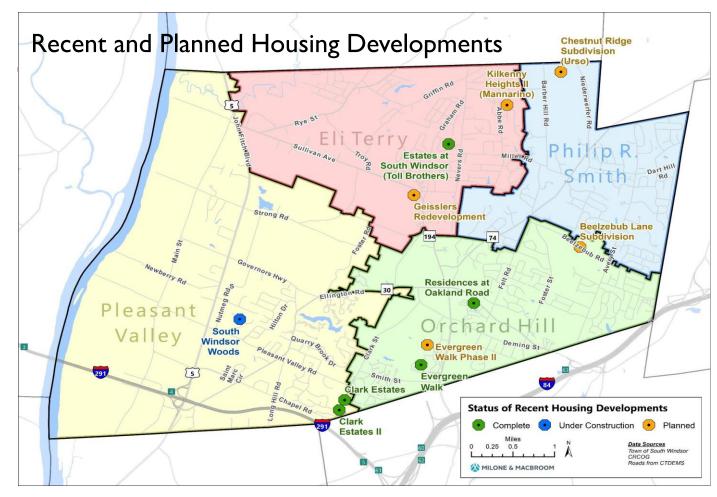
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Housing and Education: Multi-Family and Municipal Fiscal Impacts

Case Study: South Windsor Recent Housing Development and Enrollments



Source: South Windsor Public Schools Enrollment Projections, (2020)

South Windsor Census 2010 to 2020

- Total Population = 5%
- Total Adult Pop. = 6%
- Total <18 Pop. = 0%

Enrollment from Recently Completed and Under Construction Housing Developments: As of October 2020

New Development Name	Status	Туре	Occupied Units	K-12 Enrollments/Unit
Clark Estates	Complete	Single-family	18	1.06
Clark Estates II	Complete	Single-family	22	0.86
Evergreen Walk	Complete	Apartments	200	0.18
Residences at Oakland Road	Complete	Apartments	78	0.17
Estates at South Windsor	Complete	Single-family	44	1.02
South Windsor Woods	Under Construction	Condominiums	105	0.62
All New Developments	-		467	0.42

One- and Two-Bedroom multi-family apartments produce very few school district enrollments—less than 0.2 enrollments per unit. Why?

- Low and declining fertility rates
- · High percent of one-person households
- Low percent of family-households with three or more persons

Case Study: Ellington's Existing Multi-Family Housing and School District Enrollments

																PSAC	Unit				
Apartment/Condos	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0K	10	11	12	Р3	PK	Total	Total	1 B-R	2 B-R	3 B-R	4 B-R
Abbott Place (Abbottville)				1												1	54	0	30	23	1
Autumn Chase	15	15	6	11	6	7	10	5	5	22	6	3	3	3	3	120	332	97	235		
Chaserall Meadows	2		1		1				1		1	1			1	8	60	0	43	17	0
Cider Mill Heights (1 Maple St)	2	3	1		2		1				2	1	2			14	38	4	34		
Cornfield		3	3		3	2	1	1	1	4	2	2		1		23	215	173	42		
Deer Valley (South)	2	4	7	4	1	1	3	1	2	7	2	1			2	37	256	127	129		
Deer Valley North	1	1	2		3	2	1	1		1		2				14	200	100	100		
Ellington Ridge				2	2	1	2	2		1		3				13	158	132	26		
Johnny Appleseed	3	1	2		2	1	2						1			12	120	96	24		
Meadowbrook			1		1								1			3	129	129			
Pinney Hill Apartments												1				1	69	69			
Ellington Meadows (Steeple View)				4	1	1	1	1				1	1			10	49	0	10	39	
Stonebridge Apartments	1					1	1		1			1				5	79	79			
Watercrest Townhouses					1	2			1				1			5	8	8			
Windermere Village	6	3	3	1	2	2	1		1	9						28	95	1	27	63	4
Total	32	30	26	23	25	20	23	11	12	44	13	16	9	4	6	295	1,862	1015	700	142	5

Findings: 1,862 MF Units = <u>80.6% of Total (2,309) MF Units.</u> 295 Enrollments / 1,862 Units = **0.158** Enrollments/Unit

Case Study: Mixed-Use Redevelopment - Municipal Fiscal Impact

Revenues: Real	Property Taxes	s & User Fees
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Real Property Taxes (125 Multi-Family Residential Units) = \$500,777

Real Property Taxes (60,740 Sq. Ft. Commercial Buildings) = \$182,960

Personal Property Taxes (156 Motor Vehicles at \$318/vehicle/year) \$49,638

Sewer User Fees Residential (\$415.00/unit/year) = \$51,875

Sewer User Fees Commercial (\$415/unit/year) = \$2,490

Estimated Projection – Total Revenues = \$787,743

Expenditures: School Enrollment Projections & Cost

Enrollment Expenditures (9 Allocated NTD Enrollments @ \$9,718/Year) = -\$87,462

Expenditures: Municipal Government

General Government Services – Residential (21% of taxes paid) = -\$115,587 General Government Services – Commercial (27% of taxes paid) = -\$49,399 Estimated Projection – Total Expenditures -\$252,448

Fiscal Impact Summary

Total Revenue (Property Taxes & Fees) = \$787,743

Total Expenditures – (Education & General Government) = -\$252,295

Estimated Positive Fiscal Impact/Year = \$535,295

One-Time Development Fees

Land Use Permitting Fees = \$7,675

Building Permitting Fees = \$506,037

Sewer Connection Fees = \$215,790

Estimated One-Time Development Fees = \$729,502

Case Study: Redevelopment of an old retail strip plaza with the addition of 125 residential units (rental apartment). The residential units included a mix of studios, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom units. 10% of units affordable at 80% AMI.

Case Study: Recent Multi-Family Developments with **Granby's Mill Rate:**

- Actual appraised and assessed value based on 2021 local government assessment records.
- Motor vehicles approximated based on parking requirements.
- Education expenditures based per pupil cost per new enrollment and New-to-District for 50% of total new enrollments.
- General government services estimated after commercial and industrial property taxes and education expenditures.

Sample Multi-Family Apartments and Tax Value

Name	Town	Units	Appraised	Assessed	Granby Mill Rate	Taxes
275 Ridge Road	Wethersfield	62	\$10,681,934	\$7,477,360	39.61	\$296,178
Heirloom Flats	Bloomfield	215	\$35,564,400	\$24,895,080	39.61	\$986,094
Tempo at Evergreen	South Windsor	192	\$24,861,000	\$17,402,900	39.61	\$689,328
Mansions at Canyon Ridge	East Windsor	115	\$31,118,500	\$21,782,950	39.61	\$862,822
Total =		584	\$102,225,834	\$71,558,290	39.61	\$2,834,422

Sample Municipal Fiscal Impact Summary

Revenues: Real Property Taxes & User Fees

Real Property Taxes (584 Multi-Family Residential Units) \$2,834,422 Personal Property Taxes (1,022 Motor Vehicles at \$350/vehicle) \$357,700

Estimated Projection – Total Revenues

\$3,192,122

Expenditures:

Education Enrollment Expenditures (117 Enrollments @ \$9,718/Year) -\$1,137,006 General Government Services – Residential (21% of taxes paid) -\$595,228 **Estimated Projection – Total Expenditures**

-\$1,732,234

Fiscal Impact Summary

Estimated Positive Fiscal Impact/Year

\$1,459,888

Case Study: Granby Kearns Primary School Property

- 33.8 acres total, approximately 13.8 acres developable.
- Zoned R-30, Multi-Family allowed by Special Permit.
- 8 units per acre allowed, assume 100 units.
- Unit Mix Assume
 - Studio = 10% or 10 units
 - One-Bedroom = 35% or 35 units
 - Two-Bedroom = 45% or 45 units
 - Three-bedroom = 10% or 10 units

100 Housing Units – School Enrollment Projections

Housing Units	Units	Multiplier (1)	PSAC (2)	N-T-D (3)	NTD –E
Studio (10%)	10	0.04	0.4	50%	1
One-Bedroom (35%)	35	0.04	1.4	50%	2
Two-Bedroom (45%)	45	0.25	11.25	50%	6
Three-Bedroom (10%)	10	0.59	5.9	50%	3
Totals	100	[0.23]	22.55 (23)	50%	12

Notes:

- Multipliers: Derived from the Rutgers University, Center for Urban Policy Research "Residential Demographic Multipliers Connecticut."
- 2) PSAC stands for Public School Age Children. It is another way of saying enrollments.
- 3) N-T-D stands for New-To-District: represents the percent of student enrollments who are projected to be new to the Granby School District—most enrollments from new residential development students already enrolled in the District. This is derived from the South Windsor BoE Public Schools Enrollment Projections reports (2018, 2019, and 2020) that shown New-to-District enrollments fluctuate between 13% to 30% of enrollments. Therefore, our utilization of 50% new-to-district enrollments is conservative.

100 Housing Units - School Enrollment Projections

BOE Expenditures	Per Pupil	Total PSE	Total Cost	N-T-D	N-T-D Cost
Total Expenditures	\$18,533	23	\$426,259	12	\$222,396
Local-Share Expenditures	\$15,753	23	\$362,319	12	\$189,036
Allocated Expenditures	\$9,451	23	\$217,373	12	\$113,412

Calculation Notes:

- **Total Expenditures** is the BOE budget divided by the total enrollment. BOE Operating budget 2020-21 = \$32,043,750 / October 1, 2020 enrollment of 1,729 = \$18,533 per pupil.
- Local-Share Expenditure is the per pupil expenditures less non-local tax revenues (federal, state, and other revenue sources). Granby's 2020-21 budget is \$47,622,341. However, 15% or \$7,143,351 comes from intergovernmental sources, not property tax revenue. Therefore, to calculate the fiscal cost of education related to property taxes, the Local-Share Expenditures for education cost per pupil are reduced to 85% of the Total Expenditures (\$18,533) or \$15,753.
- Allocated Expenditures is based on a general analysis of the BOE budget that isolates approximately 35% of the budget that is unlikely to be impacted by changes in enrollment. For example, district office expenditures, school administrative offices, utilities, building operations and maintenance, prorated staffing, etc. Therefore, the Local-Share Expenditure is reduced by 40% to provide for the Allocated Expenditure.
- **N-T-D (New-To-District)** represents the portion or percent of student enrollments who are anticipated to be new to the Granby School District. As discussed above, we estimate 50% new-to-district enrollments. However, due to rounding, the 12 new-to-district enrollments equal 52%.

Summary of Findings

Revenues: Real Property Taxes & User Fees		
Real Property Taxes (100 Multi-Family Units @ \$3,639/unit taxes)	=	\$363,900
Personal Property Taxes (150 Motor Vehicles at \$332/vehicle/year)		\$49,800
Estimated Projection – Total Revenues	= '	\$413,700
Expenditures: School Enrollment Projections & Cost		
Enrollment Expenditures (12 Allocated NTD Enrollments @ \$9,451/Year)	=	-\$113,412
Expenditures: Municipal Government		
General Government Services – Residential (21% of taxes paid)	=	-\$86,877
Estimated Projection – Total Expenditures	,	-\$200,289
Fiscal Impact Summary		
Total Revenue (Property Taxes)	=	\$413,700
Total Expenditures – (Education & General Government)	=	-\$200,289
Estimated Positive Fiscal Impact/Year	=	\$213,411





Housing and Education: Granby Population and Enrollment Projections

Multi-Family Benefits:

- CT Data Center projections have Granby's population as stagnant to declining over the next 20 years.
- Regarding the population projections for persons 0-19 years of age, Prowda (2021) remarks, "This independent projection [CT State Data Center] forecasts a much steeper decline than the projection in this report."
- My perspective is more inline with the State Data Center projections—I will explain the next slide.

Granby: Population Projections (2020 – 2040)

Age	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
0 - 4	409	453	525	593	613
5 - 9	544	490	531	617	699
9 - 14	779	629	554	593	685
15 - 19	<u>855</u>	723	581	<u>521</u>	569
20 - 24	526	<u>504</u>	398	356	<u>387</u>
25 - 29	525	581	563	471	424
30 - 34	440	606	720	710	606
35 - 39	419	477	663	813	805
40 - 44	551	463	529	744	922
45 - 49	886	657	537	598	829
50 - 54	1,058	854	636	517	572
55 - 59	1,047	962	770	570	472
60 - 64	892	876	792	626	462
65 - 69	641	697	667	586	440
70 - 74	501	511	551	514	440
75 - 79	349	422	411	443	406
80 - 84	281	307	366	368	396
85+	248	257	277	316	319
Total					
Population	10,951	10,469	10,071	9,956	10,046

Granby: Population Projections (Percent)

Age	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
0 - 4	3.73%	4.33%	5.21%	5.96%	6.10%
5 - 9	7.11%	6.01%	5.50%	5.96%	6.82%
9 - 14	7.81%	6.91%	5.77 %	5.23%	5.66%
15 - 19	4.80%	4.81%	3.95%	3.58%	3.85%
20 - 24	4.79%	5.55%	5.59%	4.73%	4.22%
25 - 29	4.02%	5.79%	7.15%	7.13%	6.03%
30 - 34	3.83%	4.56%	6.58%	8.17%	8.01%
35 - 39	5.03%	4.42%	5.25%	7.47%	9.18%
40 - 44	8.09%	6.28%	5.33%	6.01%	8.25%
45 - 49	9.66%	8.16%	6.32%	5.19%	5.69%
50 - 54	9.56%	9.19%	7.65%	5.73%	4.70%
55 - 59	4.97%	4.68%	5.27%	6.20%	6.96%
60 - 64	8.15%	8.37%	7.86%	6.29%	4.60%
65 - 69	5.85%	6.66%	6.62%	5.89%	4.38%
70 - 74	4.57%	4.88%	5.47%	5.16%	4.38%
75 - 79	3.19%	4.03%	4.08%	4.45%	4.04%
80 - 84	2.57%	2.93%	3.63%	3.70%	3.94%
85+	2.26%	2.45%	2.75%	3.17%	3.18%

Source: Connecticut Data Collaborative, Population Projections by Town. CTData.org.

Granby: Population Pyramid

- I have added to this representation of the population pyramid.
- Granby's population age structure:
 - Top heavy and will continue to age for the next 10 years, or more.
 - Lacking Millennials—the population of primary child reading years.
 - The are so few person 20 to 39, the population who will produce the next generation of school enrollments.
 - Age 55 down to 30 is an inverted pyramid—indicating possible population implosion.
 - The same is true 19 and under.



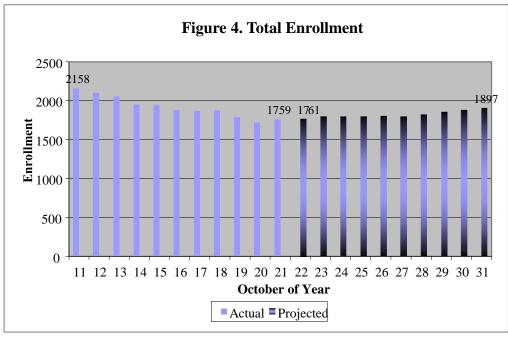
Dots show comparison to Hartford County

Granby: School Enrollments

- Enrollment was 2,339 in 2007/08.
- Prowda, while more optimistic than the State Data Center population projections, projects school district enrollment to grow to 1,897 or 442 fewer enrollments than 2007/08.

Table 2. T	Table 2. Total Enrollment							
Year	Students	% Change						
2011	2,158							
2012	2,106	-2.4%						
2013	2,050	-2.7%						
2014	1,954	-4.7%						
2015	1,945	-0.5%						
2016	1,879	-3.4%						
2017	1,865	-0.7%						
2018	1,871	0.3%						
2019	1,790	-4.3%						
2020	1,719	-4.0%						
2021	1,759	2.3%						
2022	1,761	0.1%						
2023	1,792	1.7%						
2024	1,793	0.1%						
2025	1,793	0.0%						
2026	1,800	0.4%						
2027	1,794	-0.4%						
2028	1,819	1.4%						
2029	1,855	2.0%						
2030	1,873	1.0%						
2031	1,897	1.3%						

Source: Peter M. Prowda, PhD, Granby Public Schools Enrollment Projections (2021)



Source: Peter M. Prowda, PhD, Granby Public Schools Enrollment Projections (2021)

Granby: Enrollments & Capacity

- **Primary:** Previous high of 405 (2019) with a projected high of 457 (2031).
- Intermediate: Previous high of 488 (2011) with a projected high of 440 (2026).
- **Middle:** Previous high of 522 (2011) with a projected high of 469 (2029).
- **High:** Previous high of 760 (2012) with a projected high of 592 (2023).
- Capacity: School building capacity does not appear to be an issue over the next 10 years—possible 15 to 20 years.

Primary	Primary (PK-2) Enrollment								
Year	Students %	Change							
2011	392								
2012	387	-1.3%							
2013	390	0.8%							
2014	378	-3.1%							
2015	408	7.9%							
2016	392	-3.9%							
2017	384	-2.0%							
2018	397	3.4%							
2019	405	2.0%							
2020	369	-8.9%							
2021	404	9.5%							
2022	430	6.4%							
2023	453	5.3%							
2024	449	-0.9%							
2025	435	-3.1%							
2026	425	-2.3%							
2027	433	1.9%							
2028	446	3.0%							
2029	449	0.7%							
2030	455	1.3%							
2031	457	0.4%							

Interme	diate (G 3-5) Enrollment
Year	Students	% Change
2011	488	
2012	469	-3.9%
2013	440	-6.2%
2014	415	-5.7%
2015	376	-9.4%
2016	389	3.5%
2017	406	4.4%
2018	412	1.5%
2019	381	-7.5%
2020	345	-9.4%
2021	354	2.6%
2022	375	5.9%
2023	368	-1.9%
2024	394	7.1%
2025	413	4.8%
2026	440	6.5%
2027	433	-1.6%
2028	417	-3.7%
2029	406	-2.6%
2030	413	1.7%
2031	425	2.9%

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	Middle (G 6-8) Enrollment		
	Year	Students	%Change
	2011	522	
	2012	490	-6.1%
	2013	496	1.2%
	2014	478	-3.6%
	2015	468	-2.1%
	2016	435	-7.1%
	2017	419	-3.7%
	2018	407	-2.9%
	2019	415	2.0%
	2020	436	5.1%
	2021	424	-2.8%
	2022	398	-6.1%
	2023	379	-4.8%
	2024	376	-0.8%
	2025	399	6.1%
	2026	393	-1.5%
	2027	420	6.9%
	2028	440	4.8%
	2029	469	6.6%
	2030	462	-1.5%
	2031	444	-3.9%

High School Enrollment			
Year	Students	% Change	
2011	756		
2012	760	0.5%	
2013	724	-4.7%	
2014	683	-5.7%	
2015	693	1.5%	
2016	663	-4.3%	
2017	656	-1.1%	
2018	655	-0.2%	
2019	589	-10.1%	
2020	569	-3.4%	
2021	577	1.4%	
2022	558	-3.3%	
2023	592	6.0%	
2024	574	-2.9%	
2025	546	-4.9%	
2026	542	-0.6%	
2027	508	-6.4%	
2028	516	1.6%	
2029	531	2.8%	
2030	543	2.3%	
2031	571	5.2%	

Source: Peter M. Prowda, PhD, Granby Public Schools Enrollment Projections (2021)





Housing Market Trends: Metro-Hartford and Granby

National Association of Realtors: 2021 Home Buyers and Sellers Generation Trends Report

Key Findings Relevant to Granby:

- The most common type of home *purchase* continued to be the *detached single-family* home, which made up *81 percent* of all homes bought. It was most common among all generations.
 - Buyers 22 to 30 purchased townhomes at higher shares than other age groups.
- Millennials were more likely than other buyers to purchase in urban areas. Convenience to their job and commuting costs were both more important to this group.
- There was only a median of 15 miles from the homes that recent buyers previously resided in and the homes that they purchased. The median distance moved was highest among buyers 66 to 95 at 35 miles, while the lowest was among those 22 to 55 at 10 miles.
- The typical home recently purchased was **1,900** square feet, had three bedrooms and two bathrooms, and was built in **1993**. The size of homes for buyers 41 to 55 years was typically larger at **2,100** square feet, compared to buyers **22 to 30 at 1,650** and buyers 75 years and older at a median of 1,850. Buyers 66 to **74** typically purchased the newest homes, with the median home being built in **2000**.
- For buyers 22 to 29 years, commuting costs were very important at 44 percent. Compared to buyers 65 to 73, windows, doors, and siding were also very important at 33 percent.

Parting Comment: Don't confuse the *homebuying housing market* with the *new construction housing market*—two very different markets.







THANK YOU!

Professional Experience: Dr. Donald Poland, AICP

Dr. Poland is a geographer, planner, and community strategist whose work focuses on assisting communities to compete for wealth and investment through strategic market, land use, and planning interventions that build community confidence, foster pride in place, create governance capacity, and grow market demand. With twenty-four years experience the public, private, non-profit, and academic sectors, Dr. Poland offers a unique perspective and approach to addressing the social, economic, and governance challenges of creating and maintaining resilient, vibrant, and prosperous communities.

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Geography. Cities and Urbanization.
 UCL (University College London). 2016
- Master of Science (MS), Geography/planning. CCSU 2000
- Bachelor of Arts (BA), Psychology & Geography. CCSU 1995

Selected Achievements

- Consultancy work spans 19 states and 100+ communities.
- Extensive work on post-Katrina planning, land use, and redevelopment strategies in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.
- Accepted as an expert witness in land use planning, neighborhood redevelopment, and community development in the US District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.
- Prepped an economic investment strategy for the City of Oswego,
 NY that was instrumental the City receiving a \$10 million
 Downtown Revitalization Grant.

