



**LIBERTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEMOGRAPHIC & ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS
UPDATE REPORT**

PREPARED FOR:

**LIBERTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
650 CONISTOR
LIBERTY, MISSOURI 64068**

JANUARY 20, 2009

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents key findings of the Fall 2008 Demographic and Enrollment Update performed for Liberty Public Schools by Applied Economics. This report updates key portions of the full study conducted in the Fall of 2007. The update identifies changes in enrollment and development trends that could materially affect the projected enrollment growth in the District. These changes are incorporated into the model developed last year to create District-level projections through 2018/19. The findings of the update report is divided into three sections: existing conditions, residential development potential and District-level projections.

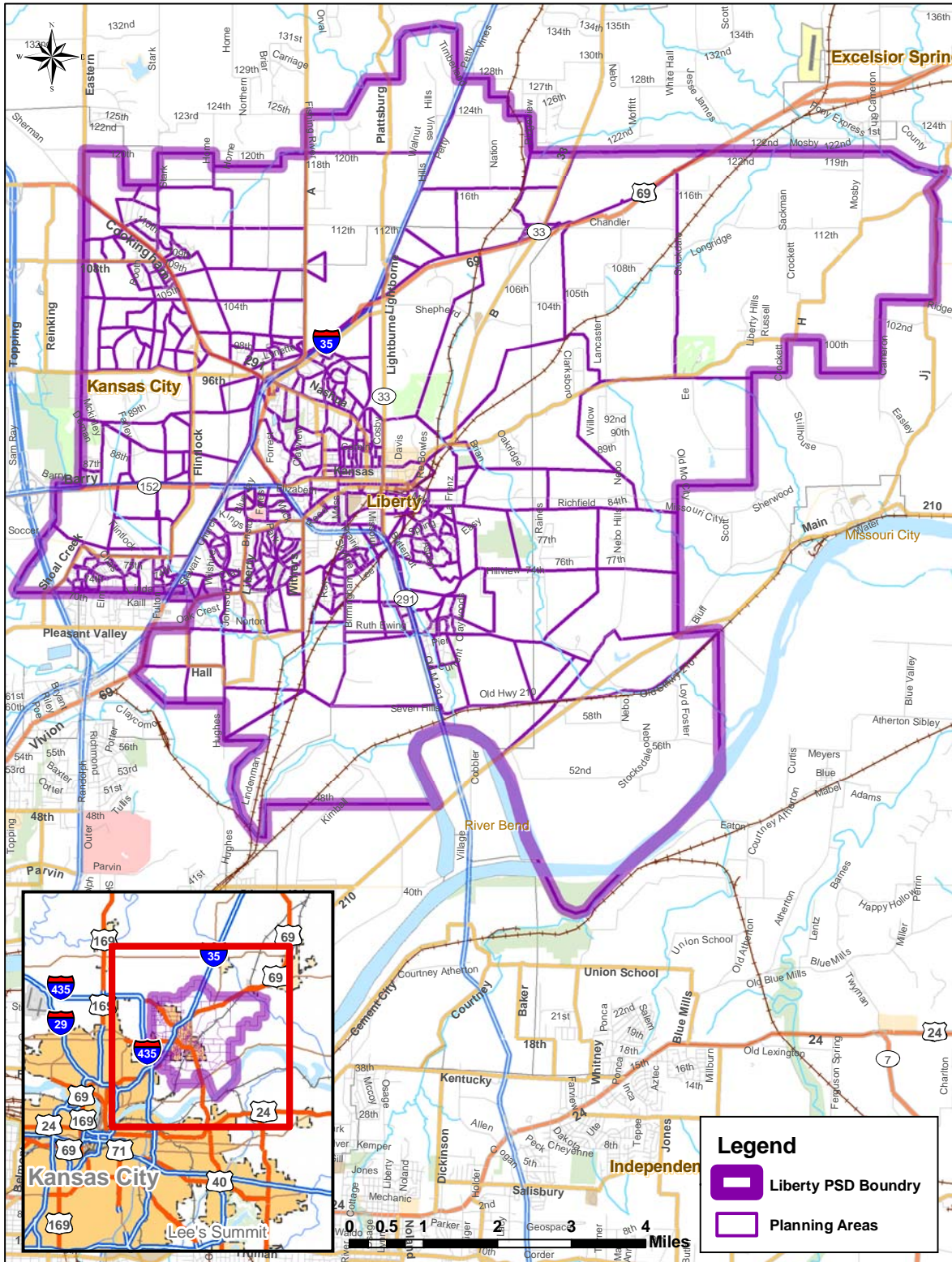
Section 2.0, existing conditions, provides a historical look at District enrollment, in addition to its distribution by grade cohort. Additionally, it includes recent housing construction and sales data compiled by Landmarketing Inc. This shows what type of housing is driving the local market, the price range of the available offerings, and numbers of homes both under-construction and finished but unoccupied.

Section 3.0, residential development potential, further details the potential future supply of new housing by type of development, and predicts the timing of construction based on active projects and vacant land available for residential development. This section also includes a discussion of major developments in the District, and provides location maps of active and planned development.

Expected residential development potential is combined with existing District population, development and enrollment conditions in Section 4.0, to create District-level enrollment projections. District-level projections are based on expected changes in household growth, occupancy rates, population per household, and per household generation rates.

Map 1 shows the District boundary and divides the District into nearly 400 smaller geographic planning areas referred to as “grids” in this report. These grids, developed by the District’s Transportation Department, are also used by them in the Planware bus-routing and attendance area planning software.

MAP 1 DISTRICT LOCATION AND GRID GEOGRAPHY



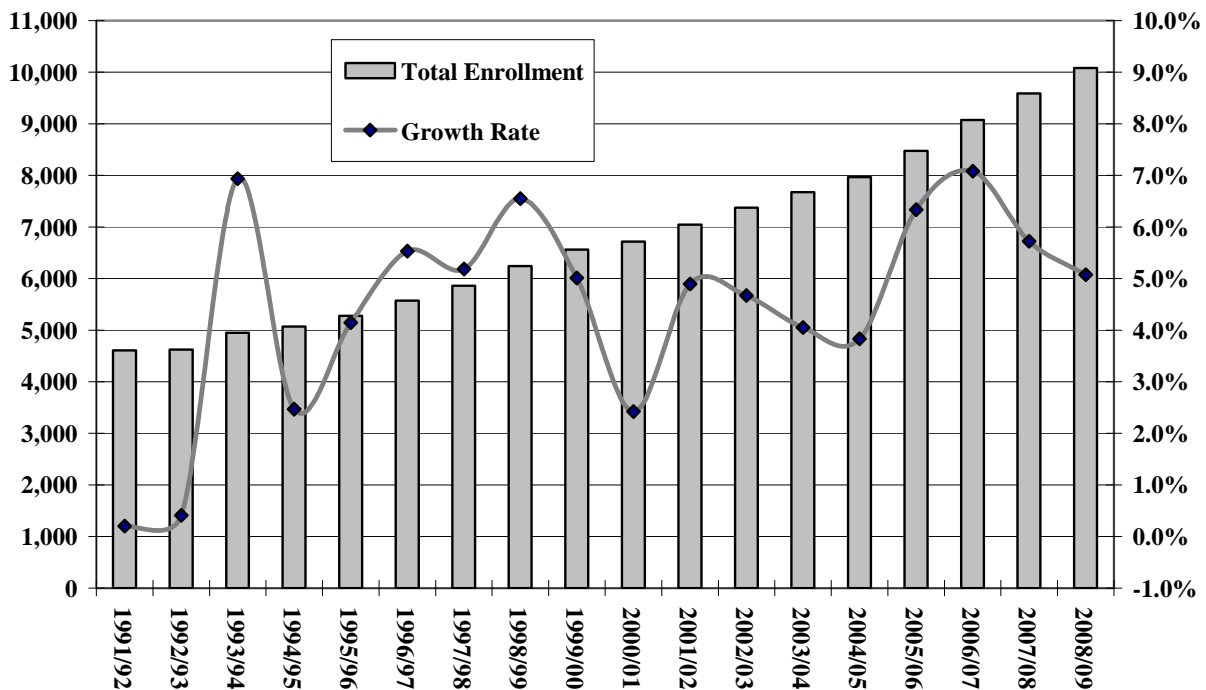
2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Current & Historic Enrollment

Enrollment levels in the Liberty School District continued their long, steady ascent in 2008/09 increasing by about 490 students (5.1 percent) to 10,079 students in kindergarten through 12th grade. As shown in Figure 1, kindergarten to 12th grade enrollment has doubled in the last 14 years. The enrollment growth rate has fluctuated over the period, but has generally stayed above 3 percent per year reaching as high as about 7 percent per year on three occasions. Strong but manageable levels of new home construction have driven this enrollment growth, coupled with a strong influx of persons of childbearing age.

Enrollment growth accelerated quickly in the early 1990's, jumping from less than 1 percent per year in 1991/92 and 1992/93 to nearly 7.0 percent in 1993/94, and staying in the 4 to 5 percent range through 1999/00. In 2000/01, the growth rate declined to about 2.5 percent, though, due to a lull in residential construction from a sluggish national economy. The level of enrollment growth began to climb again after this as single family construction again increased. The enrollment growth rate rose again to about 5.0 percent in 2001/02, and has remained strong since. The enrollment growth rate peaked at just over 7.0 percent in 2006/07, in response to absorption of new residential construction in the District, before declining to about 5.1 percent this year. This decline was not as large as we projected in 2007/08, with the majority of the difference due to an extremely large kindergarten class.

FIGURE 1
ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT GROWTH RATE: 1991/92 – 2008/09



Source: Liberty Public Schools.

Map 2 shows the geographic distribution of students currently enrolled in District. The majority of the student population lives in the central and western portions of the District, along the Highway 291 and Interstate 35 corridors. High student concentrations are found in the established portion of the City of Liberty, and in portions of Kansas City in western part of the District. This includes a particularly high concentration of students near Cookingham Road and 108th Street, and around 72nd Street west of Interstate 35 in the Liberty Oaks attendance area.

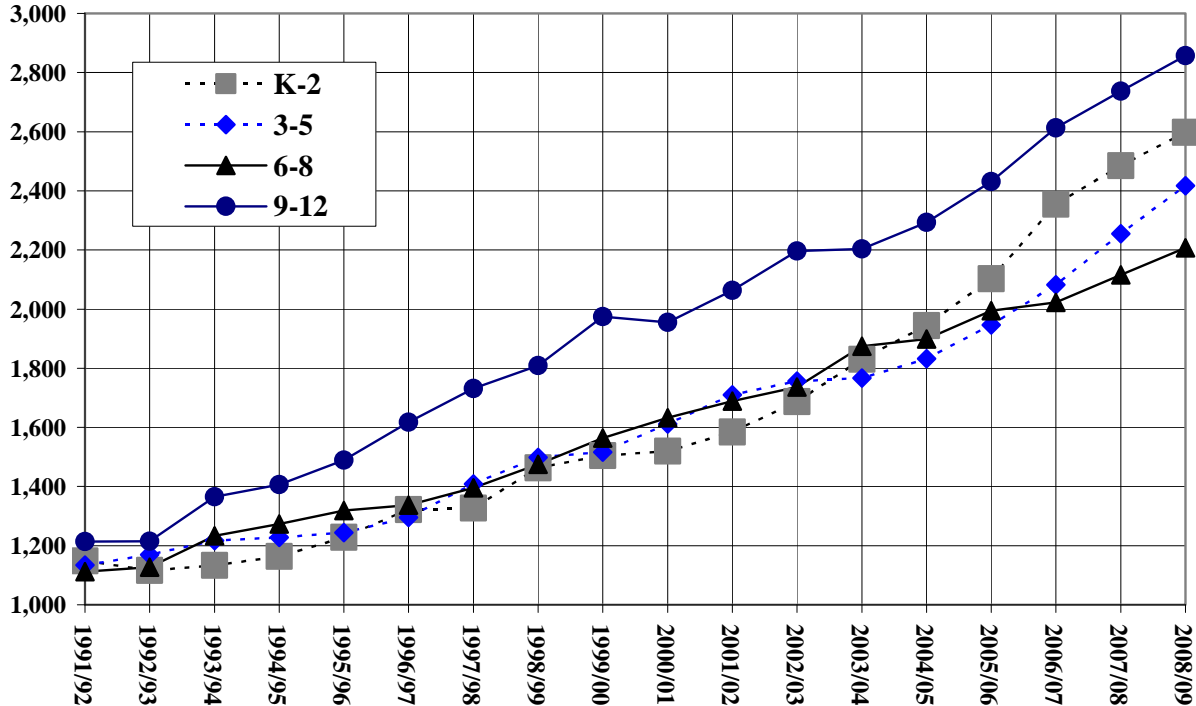
The school district and the City of Liberty are positioned on the expanding northeast edge of the metropolitan area creating substantial development pressure in the western portion of the District. The western portion of the District shows the greatest potential for District growth, which means that more and more of the population of the District will likely be located in the City of Kansas City.

In addition to tracking the total volume and geographic distribution of students, we examine the breakdown of enrollment by grade cohort as shown in Figure 2. For this purpose the grades are divided into three groups of three grades each, with the oldest cohort containing four grades. Enrollment in the oldest cohort should be highest because it includes students in four grade levels as opposed to three, but higher student attrition rates in the upper grades sometimes offsets much of the difference. Currently, the 9th to 12th grade cohort includes 2,737 students, the 6th to 8th grade cohort includes 2,115 students, the 3rd to 5th grade cohort includes 2,225 students, and the Kindergarten to 2nd grade cohort includes 2,598 students. This represents a 7.1 percent growth rate in the 3rd to 5th grade cohort this year as it absorbs the increases in the Kindergarten to 2nd grade cohort over the past few years, and about a 4.4 percent growth rate in all other cohorts.

The relative levels of enrollment by cohort have changed significantly over the past two decades. For a considerable period of time the size of the oldest cohort increased more rapidly than the younger grades. The widening of the gap was primarily a function of the aging of the population and upward trends in home prices. As a desirable area, the Liberty School District experienced low turn-over rates and became a “move up” housing market.

However, the last three to four years have seen much higher gains in the K to 2nd grade and 3rd to 5th grade cohorts. This is likely due to increased housing product options available in the District, and the greater affordability that was experienced during the recent period of relaxed lending practices. As lending rules tighten, they may impact both the number of buyers and their age profile. In the mean time, the District will experience continued growth as the current wave of students in the younger grades advance.

FIGURE 2
ENROLLMENT GROWTH RATE BY LEVEL: 1991/92 – 2008/09



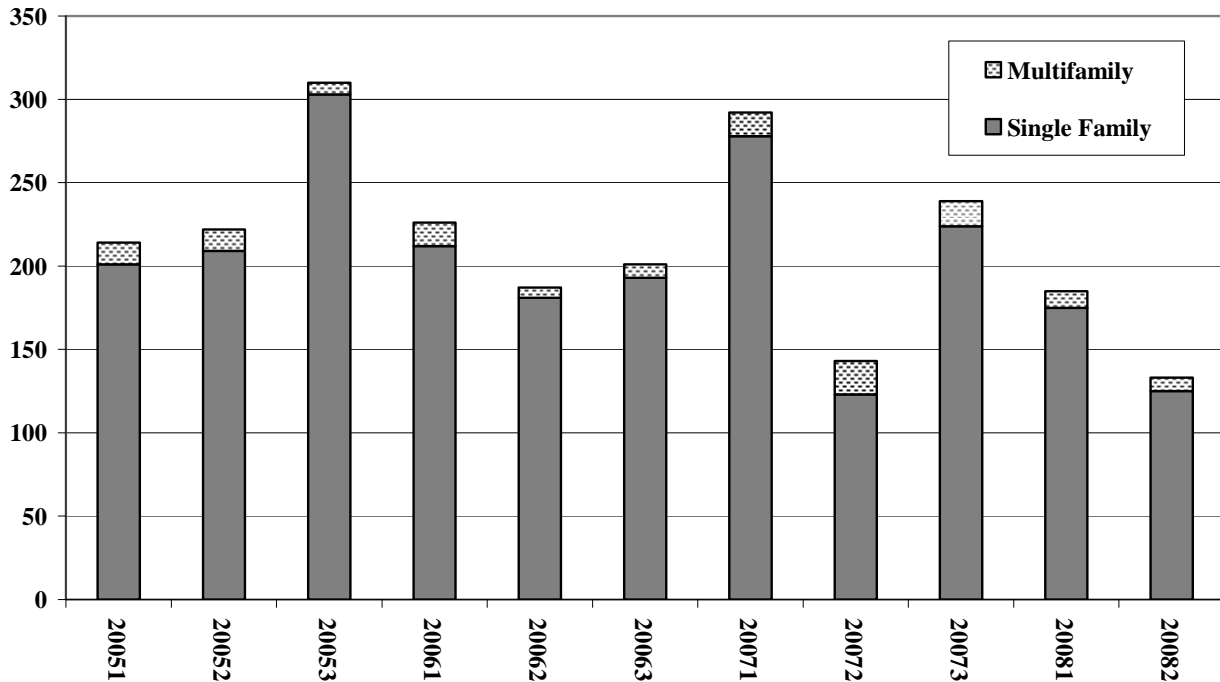
Source: Liberty Public Schools.

2.2 Housing Construction

It is important to track the amount and composition of new housing growth in the District in order to understand its current and future implications on enrollment. Figure 3 visually represents historical data regarding dwelling units added in the Liberty School District by type of unit over the past 4 years. These data are collected from development projects three times per year, representing four months of building activity. The data shows the number of single family housing starts fluctuating between 200 and 300 units per reporting period, totaling more 600 to 900 new units per year through 2007. Both reporting periods for 2008 show activity declining well below those levels as the local market begins to reflect the problems in the national housing market.

However, the level of housing activity is still higher than in many parts of the country, and metropolitan Kansas City due to the number and stage of active projects, and the general desirability of the community. This is also due to the fact that the District did not have the massive speculative buying and run-up in home prices that other major metropolitan areas had, thus sparing the District from any major drops in prices over the last couple of years.

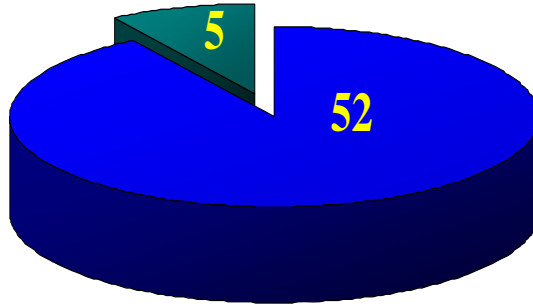
FIGURE 3
DWELLING UNIT STARTS BY TYPE OF UNIT
2005 – 2008



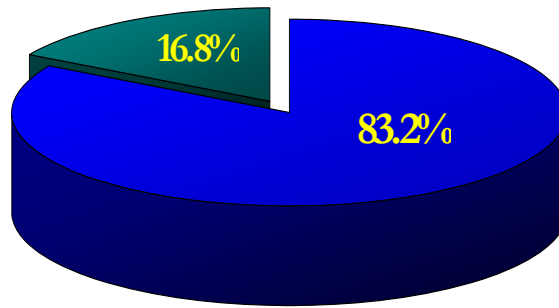
Source: Land Marketing Inc., 2008.

As can be seen in Figure 3, the overwhelming majority of units built in the District recently have been single family units, with portion of multifamily units in the District rarely exceeding 6 percent, typical of the suburban and rural lifestyle of the District and greater Clay County. While data for units currently under construction shows nearly 17 percent are an attached unit, the vast majority of projects and future housing units are single family (see Figure 4).

FIGURE 4
SINGLE FAMILY VS. ATTACHED PROJECTS



SINGLE FAMILY VS. ATTACHED UNDERCONSTRUCTION HOUSING UNITS

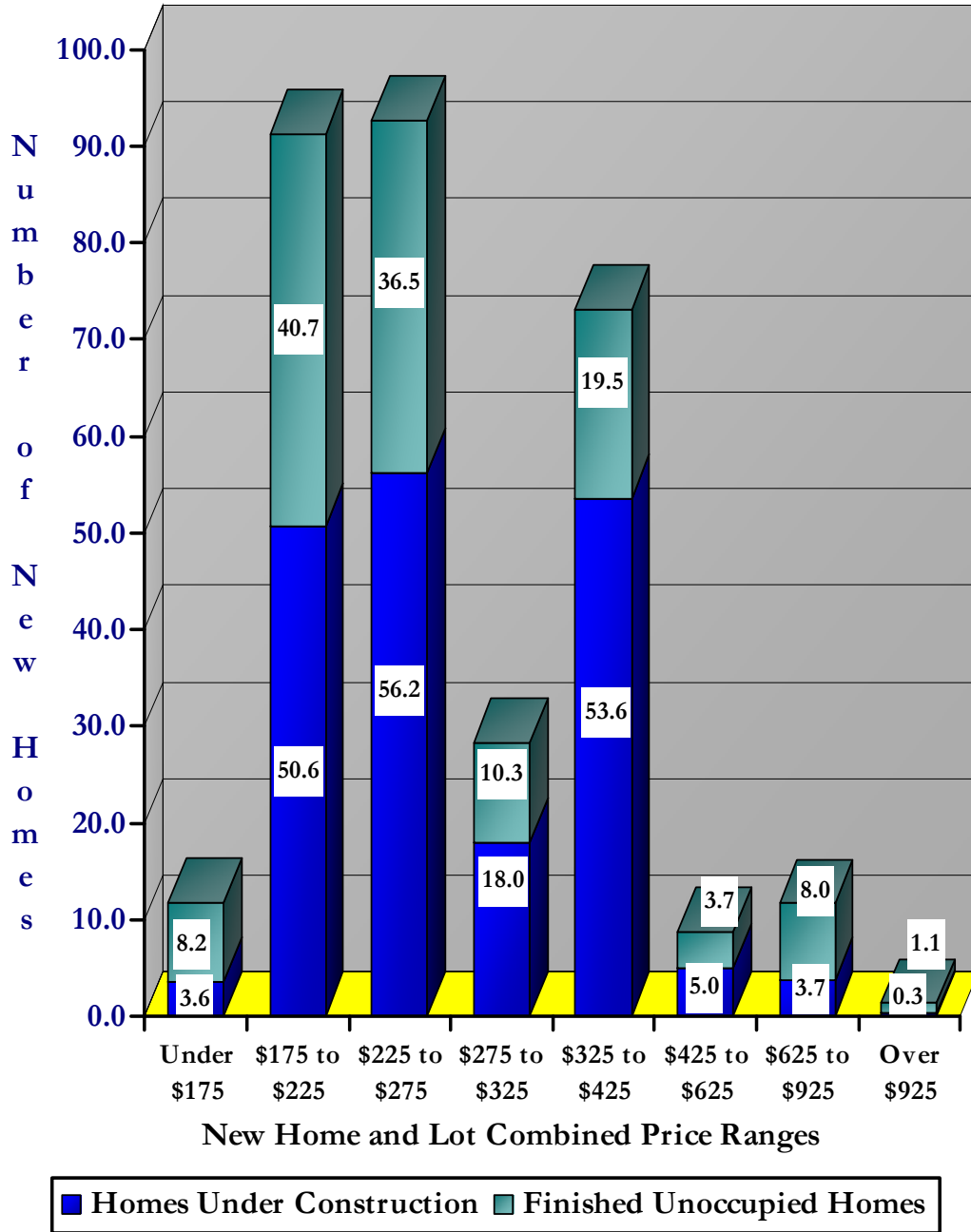


 **Single Family**
 **Attached**

Source: Landmarketing, Inc., 2008.

New home prices reflect the strong move-up, yet affordable nature of the housing market in the Liberty School district. As shown in Figure 5, the District has little available housing under \$175,000, but a good share of units (about 67 percent) under \$275,000. Prices in this range, combined with the desirability of the area including the schools, have attracted many new families to the District. The significant share of new units in the \$325,000 to \$425,000 range shows strong market potential across the full spectrum of the move up housing market. This concentration of higher-end units should continue to bring with it somewhat older buyers, and their somewhat older children, fueling growth in the upper grades as in the past.

**FIGURE 5
NUMBER OF NEW HOMES BY PRICE RANGE**



Source: Landmarketing, Inc., 2008.

3.0 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

This section focuses on the potential for new housing growth. Examining new residential development is critical to projecting enrollment because it is an important driver of population, and hence, enrollment growth. Development information was compiled through interviews with planners, developers, and builders to identify active, planned and proposed residential projects. The updated information identifies potential for nearly 32,200 new housing units in the District, as summarized in Table 1.

Source, priority, and unit type are used to break down the 32,200 unit supply of potential new housing to assess timing and market orientation, and consequently the potential enrollment impact. The sources of potential new units include those units yet to be built in active projects, as well as potential housing units from vacant land. Currently, there are about 3,900 units in active projects that have not been built, representing the greatest near term potential. This is down about 300 units from a year ago due to housing market conditions. Of these, all but 130 units would be single family with the vast majority in developments with densities of less than 3.5 units per acre. This is again indicative of type of higher-end single family housing that has dominated the market in recent years.

Potential from vacant land includes almost 28,300 units, of which over 27,000 are expected to be single-family, and 1,108 units could be multi-family and townhouse. However, it is likely that more multifamily projects will emerge as time goes on as these projects typically do not have the long planning horizon associated with single family development. Much more of the potential from vacant land is concentrated in higher density single family projects, with the majority being planned in the 3.5 to 4.5 units per acre range. This represents a departure from historic patterns, being driven by the desire to appeal to buyers in a wider range of the housing market, and accommodate new urban designs.

The potential units from currently vacant land are sub-divided into four priority levels according to the anticipated time frame for development. This would be the time frame in which we would expect development **to begin**, with actual construction extending many years into the future. Priority 1 contains units in projects that should begin construction within one year, implying that all necessary approvals have been obtained or are forthcoming, and plats have been filed. The District now has just over 200 units at this high-priority level, but with the large number of un-built units in active projects no shortage of supply is expected anytime soon. In fact, the active and priority 1 level projects hold enough potential to meet the demand for housing over the next 6 to 8 years.

Units in the Priority 2 vacant land category could begin development in the next 2 to 5 years. These units are typically contained in well-known planned developments, but lack near-term market potential or the necessary approvals and infrastructure to begin home construction sooner. There are nearly 6,580 units classified as priority level 2, representing perhaps another 10 years of supply of new housing in the District. Unlike the units in the active projects, these projects have more units at higher density levels that may help stimulate the local housing market in the 5 to 10-year time frame.

TABLE 1
POTENTIAL NEW HOUSING SUPPLY BY TYPE OF UNIT

	Vacant Land by Development Priority					Total	Grand Total
	Active Projects	Priority 1: Within 1 Year	Priority 2: 2 to 5 Years	Priority 3: 5 to 10 Years	Priority 4: 10 or More Years		
Single Family .1 - 2 du/ac	827	35	435	0	281	751	1,578
Single Family 2.01 - 3.5 du/ac	2,732	165	1,402	320	0	1,887	4,619
Single Family 3.51 - 4.5 du/ac	178	0	4,232	5,485	6,522	16,239	16,417
Single Family 4.51 - 6 du/ac	5	6	0	1,420	6,860	8,286	8,291
Single Family 6.01 du/ac & Over	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
Single Family Attached	44	0	0	0	0	0	44
Multifamily to 12 du/ac	130	0	508	0	600	1,108	1,238
TOTAL	3,941	206	6,577	7,225	14,263	28,271	32,212

Sources: The City of Liberty; City of Kansas City; Landmarketing Inc.; Applied Economics, 2008.

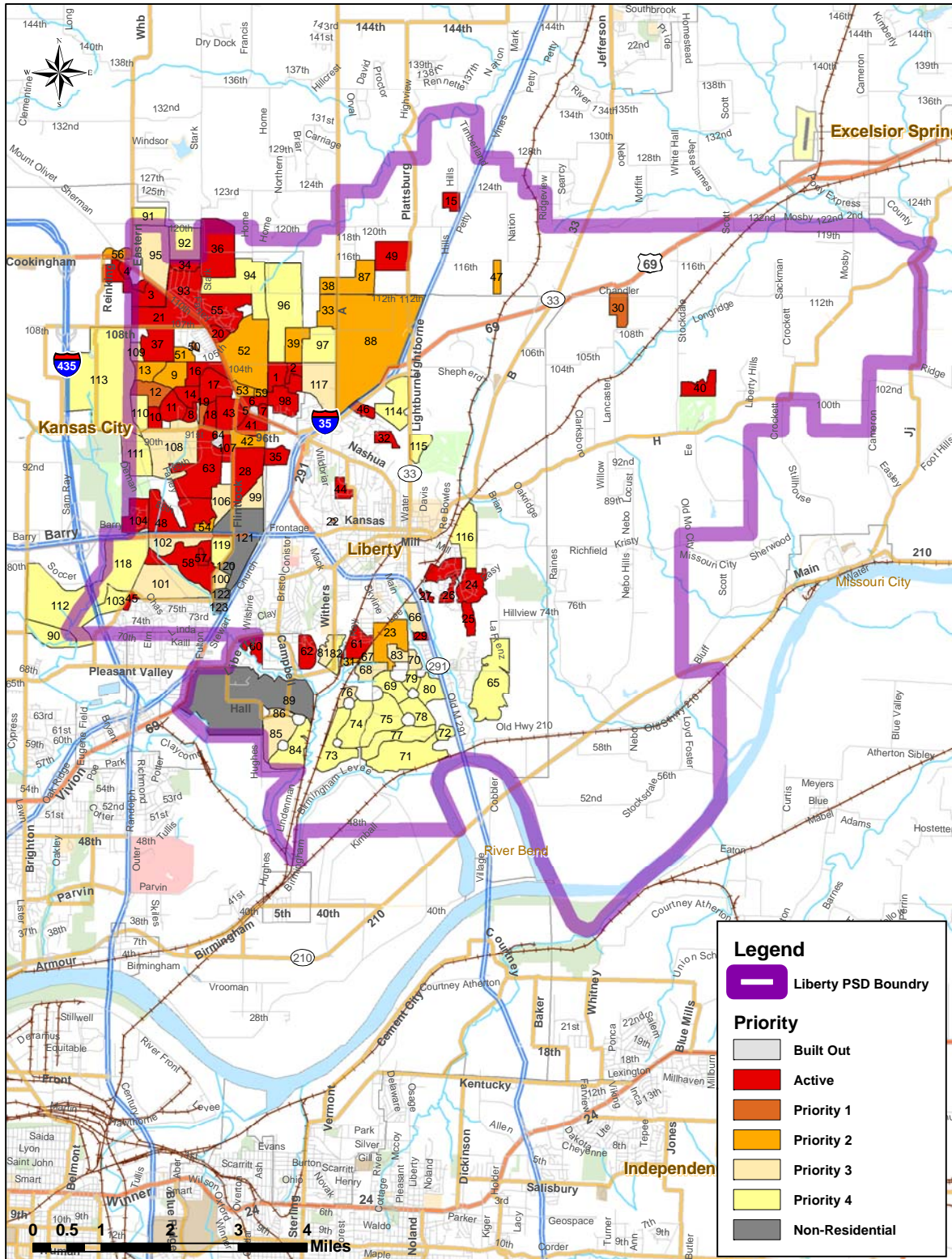
Priority 3 units are generally located in known proposed projects or long-term development study areas, but will require a much longer market horizon of about 5 to 10 years to begin home construction. There are over 7,200 units in projects categorized as Priority 3. Finally, Priority 4 units include vacant land outside of planned and proposed projects, and proposed projects that face significant obstacles and extended development timelines, beginning in 10 years or more. Vacant land in the Liberty School District holds the long-term potential for about 14,300 residential units from Priority 4 projects.

It is helpful to visualize the location of the development projects to analyze future patterns of growth. Maps 3 and 4 depict the development potential by land use and development priority of areas in the District, respectively. Map 3 shows that the majority of developable land in the District is planned for single-family development. This includes a significant amount of vacant land in the northwest and southern portions of the District. Currently, there is potential for over 1,000 multifamily units in the District. Although it is not reflected on Map 3, the potential for multifamily units in the District will likely increase in the long-term as the amount of vacant land declines, zoning changes are made and demand increases for alternatives to single family residences.

Map 4 illustrates the timing of potential future development. The majority of active developments are subdivisions located in the northwest portion of the district. Active residential development of land is focused west of I-35 and over to the west District boundary line, primarily north of Route 152 and running up to just north of Route 291. Major developments in the northwestern portion of the district include Benson Place, Brentwood, and Auburndale.

It is important to note that the volatility of the real estate market and the large amount of land without firm development plans introduce an element of uncertainty into the estimate of development potential. It is necessary to monitor changes in planned land use in order to keep projection data current. The construction of New Town and the South Liberty Parkway Corridor could significantly increase the total amount development potential for the Liberty School District.

MAP 4 NEW DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY



4.0 DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

The purpose of this portion of the report is to add an element of timing to the residential development potential, and integrate it with demographic and student information to project changes to District-level enrollment. The level of projected enrollment growth is based on projections of household growth, occupancy rates and per household student generation rates. Together, these factors lead to the creation of ten-year enrollment projections by grade for Kindergarten through 12th grade.

4.1 Population & Housing

Historic population, housing units, households, occupancy rate and population per household for the Liberty District are keys to understanding the student generation rates that drive enrollment. As shown on Table 2, population and housing units in the District have increased dramatically since 1990. Current data for the Liberty School District shows an increase in the population and housing growth rate through 2008. The population increased by almost 14,000 people, a 4.3 percent compound annual growth rate between 2000 and 2008. During the same period, housing units in the District grew an average annual rate of 4.2 percent, adding about 5,100 new units.

TABLE 2
HISTORIC POPULATION AND HOUSING GROWTH

Year	Population	Housing Units	Occupancy Rate	Households	Pop/HH
1990	27,107	10,046	94.3%	9,470	2.862
2000	34,556	12,946	95.4%	12,346	2.799
2008	48,543	18,068	97.0%	17,526	2.770

Source: 1990 and 2000: US Bureau of the Census and Applied Economics, 2008.

Table 3 provides annual housing and population projections through 2018/19 based on the projected annual absorption of new housing units and demographic trends. The absorption schedule developed for the 10-year period by Landmarketing Inc. is based on the total housing potential, recent construction trends, and data reflecting the cyclical nature of economic growth in the District. The projections result in a total housing inventory of about 25,900 units in 2018/19, up about 7,800 units over the 2008/09 housing inventory of 18,068 units. This increase would result in a District-wide population of about 69,000 people in 2018/19, up from 48,500 in 2008/09.

The relatively high population growth experienced in recent years is expected to moderate somewhat through 2010/11 as the housing market stabilizes. After that, housing construction is expected to return to higher levels as a variety of new housing opportunities, and housing projects in the District expand the market. The population per household in the District is projected to gradually decline as the population ages and the type of new construction continues to attract somewhat smaller and older families to the Liberty School District.

**TABLE 3
PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING**

Year	Population	Total Units	New Units (Lagged)	Occupancy Rate	Households	Pop/HH
2000/01	34,556	12,946		95.4%	12,346	2.799
2001/02	35,939	13,458	512	95.5%	12,851	2.796
2002/03	37,322	13,970	512	95.6%	13,358	2.794
2003/04	38,582	14,435	465	95.7%	13,821	2.792
2004/05	39,822	14,893	458	95.9%	14,278	2.789
2005/06	41,942	15,679	786	96.0%	15,051	2.787
2006/07	44,539	16,612	934	96.3%	15,998	2.784
2007/08	46,831	17,420	808	96.6%	16,836	2.782
2008/09	48,543	18,068	648	97.0%	17,526	2.770
2009/10	49,794	18,719	651	96.0%	17,970	2.771
2010/11	51,421	19,407	688	95.7%	18,572	2.769
2011/12	53,275	20,097	690	95.8%	19,245	2.768
2012/13	55,176	20,794	697	95.8%	19,925	2.769
2013/14	57,164	21,508	714	95.9%	20,622	2.772
2014/15	59,382	22,278	770	95.9%	21,374	2.778
2015/16	61,779	23,109	831	96.0%	22,185	2.785
2016/17	64,456	24,017	908	96.2%	23,104	2.790
2017/18	66,806	24,982	965	96.4%	24,083	2.774
2018/19	68,973	25,882	900	96.6%	25,002	2.759
2009/10-2018/19			7,814			

Sources: Land Marketing Inc., 2008; Applied Economics, 2008.

***Bolding indicates actuals.**

4.2 Student Generation Rates

In addition to the volume and market orientation of housing growth, student generation rates are the other key factor used in determining future District-level enrollment growth. With the increasing number of educational alternatives, two factors must be considered together in order to calculate overall student generation rates. The factors, shown on Table 4, include the expected rate of school-age persons per unit by household, and the capture of those students by Liberty Schools.

The first element, *student generation*, refers to the expected rate of school-age population, 5 to 17 years old, per household. The average number of school-age persons per household increased from 0.537 to 0.595 between 1990 and 2000 due to the high proportion of new single family homes during that period that attracted young families and working professionals. The Liberty School District currently has a slightly higher average generation rate of 0.602, as a result of a slight decrease in housing prices attracting younger families.

Capture of school-age persons by Liberty schools is the second element. While households may be generating, on average, 0.602 students per household, that does not automatically transfer to increased enrollment. Educational alternatives, such as private and parochial schools, charter schools and home schooling typically cause the actual capture of new students by the District to be something less than school age population.

Overall, the District’s capture rate measured through the enrollment to population ratio has increased as it has grown. In 1990, about 90.6 percent of the school-age population attended Liberty Schools, implying that between 450 and 500 school-age persons were being served by other providers. It appears that this amount has actually declined somewhat while the school-age population has nearly doubled. Based on available data, the District captured 91.5 percent of the school-age population in 2000, increasing to 95.5 percent by 2008. The implied a current total of nearly 500 school-age children choosing education alternatives is possibly a little low due to the use of Claritas estimates for population by age, however the trend is clearly toward increased participation in Liberty schools – which were likely a key drawing factor to the District to begin with.

The increase in capture rate is likely the result of parents choosing the Liberty area for its quality schools, and a lack of new alternative providers during the high growth period. Through 2018/10, the capture rate is projected to remain around 96.0 percent based on the expected high retention of students.

**TABLE 4
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT GROWTH RATE**

Year	Households	School-Age Population *		K-12 Enrollment		Enrollment - Population Ratio
		Total	Per Household	Total	Per Household	
1990/91	9,470	5,085	0.537	4,608	0.487	0.906
2000/01	12,346	7,342	0.595	6,717	0.544	0.915
2008/09	17,526	10,554	0.602	10,079	0.575	0.955
2010/11	18,572	11,244	0.605	10,794	0.581	0.960
2015/16	22,185	13,960	0.629	13,402	0.604	0.960
2020/21	26,658	16,645	0.624	15,979	0.599	0.960

Source: Applied Economics, 2008.

* Population age 5 through 17, corresponds with Kindergarten through 12th grade.

4.3 Enrollment

As shown on Table 5, population and housing projections are combined with current student data to calculate enrollment growth rates for the Liberty District in five-year time frames. Population estimates for 2008/09 indicate 10,554 school-age persons (ages 5 through 17) live in 17,526 households in the District. Of the total school-age population, 10,079 kindergarten through 12th grade students attended Liberty schools representing a “capture” rate of about 95.5 percent.

Enrollment is expected to increase based on projected housing construction, but not at the same growth rate in the short term. The growth rate is expected to level at about 3.2 percent per year over the next three years during the housing market correction. This would increase Kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment to about 10,800 students by 2010/11. After that, a recovery is expected that would be slow at first, but then accelerate. The early part of the recovery should see growth rates rise to over 4 percent per year, increasing enrollment to about 12,250 students by 2013/14 as shown in Table 5.

The later acceleration in the local market is projected to be particularly strong as New Town and other new projects spark and broaden the local housing market. Growth in the housing market should sustain enrollment growth rates in the range of 3 to 4 percent through the last five years of the projection period with enrollment reaching over 15,000 students by 2018/19.

TABLE 5
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL: 2000/01-2018/19

Year	Enrollment by Level			K-12 Enrollment	Growth	
	K-5	6-9	10-12		Number	Percent
2000/01	3,130	2,155	1,432	6,717		
2001/02	3,294	2,249	1,503	7,046	329	4.9%
2002/03	3,443	2,316	1,616	7,375	329	4.7%
2003/04	3,597	2,428	1,649	7,674	299	4.1%
2004/05	3,776	2,543	1,649	7,968	294	3.8%
2005/06	4,048	2,667	1,758	8,473	505	6.3%
2006/07	4,437	2,729	1,907	9,073	600	7.1%
2007/08	4,740	2,817	2,035	9,592	519	5.7%
2008/09	5,015	2,963	2,101	10,079	487	5.1%
2009/10	5,258	2,997	2,158	10,413	334	3.3%
2010/11	5,506	3,147	2,141	10,794	381	3.7%
2011/12	5,747	3,304	2,209	11,260	465	4.3%
2012/13	5,951	3,515	2,246	11,712	452	4.0%
2013/14	6,276	3,624	2,344	12,244	532	4.5%
2014/15	6,492	3,855	2,451	12,798	554	4.5%
2015/16	6,729	4,063	2,610	13,402	603	4.7%
2016/17	6,993	4,246	2,824	14,063	661	4.9%
2017/18	7,219	4,530	2,870	14,619	556	4.0%
2018/19	7,422	4,658	3,027	15,107	488	3.3%

Source: Applied Economics, 2008.

Bolding indicates actuals.

Table 5 provides the distribution of enrollment by grade for the next 10 years. The distribution by level is expected to remain relatively stable through the projection period, with slightly higher levels of growth in upper grades due to the maturation of the younger population and the proportion of the housing market geared towards an older, “move-up” population. Enrollment in Kindergarten through 5th grade is projected to increase by about 2,400 students over the 10-year period, while the 6th through 9th and 10th through 12th grades add about 1,700 and 900 students, respectively. Table 6 provides a grade level breakdown for these projections.

**TABLE 6
PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY GRADE: 2000/01-2018/19**

Year	PS	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-12 Total
1991/92	38	381	382	385	377	388	369	391	374	347	324	323	292	275	4,608
1992/93	44	349	383	384	405	372	392	375	373	379	339	305	296	275	4,627
1993/94	51	380	363	390	416	405	396	435	386	412	375	362	318	310	4,948
1994/95	36	410	393	360	402	418	408	410	465	398	411	366	339	290	5,070
1995/96	38	378	440	410	394	416	434	432	418	469	408	409	343	329	5,280
1996/97	34	431	434	457	439	422	435	457	452	428	482	425	397	313	5,572
1997/98	36	448	455	424	484	468	456	462	470	463	461	475	422	373	5,861
1998/99	35	476	499	488	463	512	523	496	489	490	487	461	457	404	6,245
1999/00	27	452	511	541	486	504	526	540	510	514	513	538	448	475	6,558
2000/01	183	466	503	550	555	520	536	537	550	545	523	509	494	429	6,717
2001/02	159	555	501	528	580	586	544	583	544	562	560	528	514	461	7,046
2002/03	164	585	569	533	558	598	600	581	609	546	580	560	520	536	7,375
2003/04	138	616	618	596	564	584	619	624	615	635	554	596	540	513	7,674
2004/05	162	680	633	631	628	591	613	646	629	624	644	564	559	526	7,968
2005/06	161	735	708	659	665	661	620	656	666	672	673	646	567	545	8,473
2006/07	141	838	770	747	703	690	689	658	678	687	706	695	647	565	9,073
2007/08	193	812	847	826	784	742	729	724	673	718	702	730	674	631	9,592
2008/09	187	923	787	888	847	807	763	765	746	696	756	720	720	661	10,079
2009/10	191	945	930	807	905	857	814	782	755	747	713	762	693	703	10,413
2010/11	197	972	957	959	827	921	870	839	777	761	770	723	737	681	10,794
2011/12	203	1,004	987	989	986	844	937	899	835	784	786	782	701	726	11,260
2012/13	209	1,035	1,018	1,019	1,016	1,005	858	968	894	843	810	798	758	690	11,712
2013/14	216	1,068	1,051	1,052	1,047	1,036	1,022	887	963	903	871	823	774	747	12,244
2014/15	223	1,105	1,087	1,089	1,084	1,071	1,056	1,059	885	975	936	887	800	764	12,798
2015/16	231	1,146	1,127	1,128	1,124	1,110	1,094	1,096	1,058	897	1,012	955	864	791	13,402
2016/17	240	1,191	1,171	1,172	1,167	1,155	1,137	1,139	1,098	1,076	933	1,035	932	857	14,063
2017/18	248	1,229	1,209	1,210	1,205	1,191	1,175	1,175	1,134	1,109	1,112	948	1,004	918	14,619
2018/19	255	1,263	1,243	1,245	1,239	1,225	1,207	1,210	1,165	1,141	1,142	1,126	916	985	15,107

Source: Applied Economics, 2008.

Bolding indicates actuals.

The projections presented here are based on the current distribution of enrollment by grade level, current and projected population characteristics, and future housing developments. Significant changes to any of these elements will undoubtedly affect enrollment in the Liberty School District. Therefore, it will be important to monitor these factors closely and reconsider the projections in light of any changes.