

Plan to Empower.

REPORT



Strongsville City School District Cuyahoga County

Enrollment Projections April 20, 2009



INTRODUCTION

Based on a request from the Ohio School Facilities Commission, **DeJONG-HEALY** was contracted to develop enrollment projections for Strongsville City School District.

This report contains ten-year enrollment projections for the Strongsville City School District. Enrollment projections were developed by analyzing the following data:

- Live birth data
- Historical enrollment
- Community school enrollment
- Open enrollment
- Community demographics
- Housing information

The projections presented in this report are meant to serve as a planning tool for the future, and, with the historical data and anticipated growth, represent the most likely direction of the District.

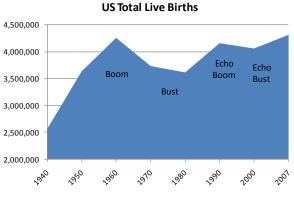


Strongsville City School District

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION METHODOLOGIES

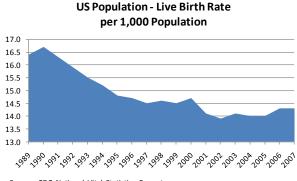
Introduction

Tracing the landscape of the country's public school enrollment back over the past fifty years reveals demographic, economic, and social changes. The United States as a whole continues to undergo major shifts in public student enrollment, due in large part to past events including the baby boom, the availability and use of birth control, and the development of suburbs. The baby boom of the late 1940s and 50s was followed by the baby bust of the 1960s and 70s. This gave rise to the echo baby



Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics Reports; National Center for Health Statistics

boom of the 1980s, producing children who primarily graduated in the late 90s through 2007.



Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics Report

The U.S. live birth rate increased in 1998 for the first time in almost 10 years. In 2000, the live birth rate rebounded to levels seen in 1996, but fell again in both 2001 and 2001. The live birth rate of 13.9 is the lowest ever recorded. Nationwide. districts continue to experience the effects of the echo baby bust of the 1990s. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a dramatic downsizing of the family unit occurred. A direct result was the declining school enrollment of the 1970s and 1980s. As of the 2000 Census, the size of a family was at an all-time low of 3.14 persons. According to the American Community Survey 2006 Estimate, the average family size increased to 3.2 persons per household. The live birth rate increased for the first time in several years in 1998 and

increased again in 2000. However, the birth rate resumed a descending pattern in 2001 and reached an all-time low of 13.9 in 2002. It has since increased to 14.3 in 2007.

When projecting future enrollments, it will be vital to track the number of live births, the amount of new housing activity, and the change in household composition.

In addition, any of the following factors could cause a significant change in projected student enrollments:

- Boundary adjustments
- New school openings
- Changes/additions in program offerings
- Preschool programs
- Change in grade configuration
- Interest rates/unemployment shifts
- Magnet/Charter/Private school opening or closure
- Zoning changes
- Unplanned new housing activity
- Planned, but not built, housing

Obviously, certain factors can be gauged and planned for far better than others. For instance, it may be relatively straightforward to gather housing data from local builders regarding the total number of lots in a planned subdivision and calculate the potential student yield. However, planning for changes in the unemployment rate, and how these may either boost or reduce public school enrollment, proves more difficult. In any case, it is essential to gather a wide variety of information in preparation for producing enrollment projections.

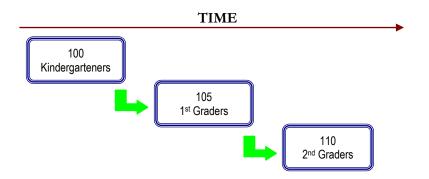
When looking ahead at a school district's enrollment over the next two, five, or ten years, it is helpful to approach the process from a global perspective. For example: How many new homes have been constructed each year? How many births have occurred each year in relation to the resident population? Is housing experiencing a turnover – if so, what is the composition of families moving in/out? Are more or less students attending private school or being home-schooled? What has the unemployment rate trend been over the past ten years? What new educational policies are in place now that could affect student enrollment figures?

The data sets generated from questions such as these have led to the development of general methodologies to project future student enrollments. They are as follows:



Cohort Survival Method

A cohort is a group of persons [in this case, students]. The cohort survival projection methodology uses previous live birth data and historical student enrollments to "age" a known population or cohort throughout the school grades. For instance, a cohort begins when a group of kindergarteners enrolls in grade K and moves to first grade the following year, second grade the next year, and so on.



A "survival ratio" is developed to track how this group of students grew or shrunk in number as they moved through the grade levels. By determining survival ratios for each grade transition [i.e., 1st to 2nd grade] over a ten-year period of time, patterns emerge and projection ratios can be developed to be used as a multiplier.

For example, if student enrollment has consistently increased from the 8th to the 9th grade over the past ten years, the survival ratios for each year would be greater than 100 percent. Through analysis of the survival ratios, the projection ratio is determined and is multiplied by the current 8th grade to develop a projection for next year's 9th grade.

This methodology can be carried through to develop ten years of projection figures. Because there is not a grade cohort to follow for students coming into kindergarten, live birth counts are used to develop a survival ratio. Babies born five years previous to the kindergarten class are compared in number, and a ratio can be developed to project future kindergarten enrollments.

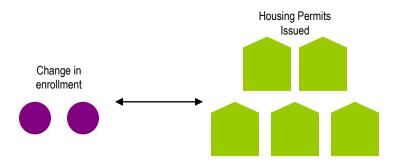
The cohort survival method is useful in areas where population is stable [relatively flat, growing steadily, or declining steadily], and where there have been no significant fluctuations in enrollment, births, and housing patterns from year to year.



Strongsville City School District

Housing

Enrollment projections can also be determined by analyzing the housing data for the areas that make up a school district. Yield factors can be established by comparing the historic change in enrollment from year to year divided by the total number of building or occupancy permits issued. For example, if student enrollment has increased by approximately 100 students each year and approximately 200 building permits have been issued each year for the past ten years, then the yield factor would be approximately .5 students per building permit.



Once yield factors are established, the number of new students per year can be estimated by multiplying the yield factor by the number of projected new housing units. This method is effective when the rate of kindergarten enrollment far exceeds the live birth counts.

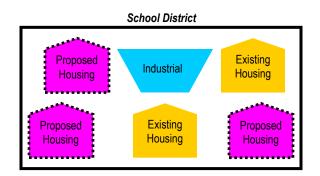
If housing demolitions are occurring in a district, these must also be taken into account. For instance, if housing demolitions/withdrawals have increased rapidly over recent years while new housing starts have remained relatively constant over many years, the conclusion may be that some of the new housing starts will simply be replacements for the families displaced by the demolitions. Of course, housing value and household composition would need to be further analyzed to confirm that this is indeed the case. It is possible that enrollment may remain flat or decline even though there is new housing occurring in the area.



Strongsville City School District

Land-Saturation Analysis

Housing data also drives the land-saturation analysis enrollment methodology. In areas where there is a high rate of development and the future development patterns in the area are clear, a "build-out" scenario can be developed. The scenario takes into consideration the remaining acreage to be developed, planned rate of completion, zoning policies, density per acre, type of housing, and ratios of school-age children per household type. This method is particularly useful in areas experiencing rapid growth.



Geographic Information Systems

While not a methodology, the need for better tools and easier manipulation of data has led to a new industry standard in planning – GIS [Geographic Information Systems]. GIS technology allows school districts to quickly analyze countless data sets including birth data, housing information, and enrollment statistics.

When paired with enrollment projections, GIS becomes an invaluable informationmanagement and decision-making tool. Often, county or city offices are already implementing GIS technology and data can be shared and expanded among these organizations in the district. GIS tables and maps are included within this report illustrating population, age, and income estimates and projections.

The cohort survival is the primary method used in the development of the enrollment projections for the Strongsville City School District.





HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

Over the past ten years, student enrollment in the Strongsville City School District has increased by 50 students in grades Pre-K – 12, including ungraded, career technical, and full-time JVS students. Total enrollment for the 2008-09 school year is 7,008 students.

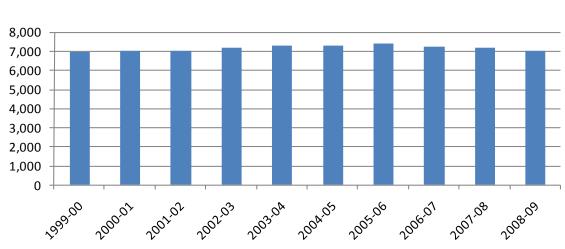
The approximate percentages of mainstreamed special education students [Pre-K – 12] for the current school year are as follows:

- Pre-K 61%
- K-12 10%

The approximate percentages of self-contained special education students [Pre-K – 12] for the current school year are as follows:

- Pre-K 0%
- K-12-<1%

The following graph illustrates the District's Pre-K – 12 enrollment history from 1999-00 through 2008-09.



Strongsville City School District Historical Enrollment

The following table illustrates the District's enrollment history from 1999-00 through 2008-09.

Strongsville City School District										
Historical Enrollment										
Grade	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Pre-K (regular)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Pre-K (special needs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	73	65	51
K	461	418	405	444	427	445	433	392	408	325
1	530	517	473	481	508	485	504	496	459	468
2	521	548	514	495	498	519	493	501	484	445
3	507	537	542	547	528	505	519	485	510	490
4	561	531	547	556	554	536	519	521	494	507
5	506	560	559	543	573	565	538	515	535	494
6	569	507	560	583	558	573	577	553	524	546
7	551	591	529	588	592	579	604	594	579	558
8	563	563	603	552	607	596	567	626	598	580
9	556	604	610	655	615	647	668	618	672	652
10	536	527	619	603	639	611	643	642	602	632
11	566	512	507	586	565	621	465	497	504	473
12	512	563	527	511	597	594	497	464	499	486
Pre-K - 12 Total	6,939	6,978	6,995	7,144	7,261	7,276	7,109		6,933	6,740
Ungraded	19	15	19	16	16	19	25	25	0	16
Career Tech Comprehensive - Low Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	107	85	88
Career Tech Off-Ste	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	107	129	136
JVS Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	37	36	28
Grand Total	6,958	6,993	7,014	7,160	7,277	7,295	7,402	7,253	7,183	7,008

Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School District

Strongsville City School District Historical Enrollment by Grade Group

That the by Crade Croup										
Grade	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Pre-K (special needs) - 5	3,086	3,111	3,040	3,066	3,088	3,055	3,088	2,983	2,955	2,780
6 - 8	1,683	1,661	1,692	1,723	1,757	1,748	1,748	1,773	1,701	1,684
9 - 12	2,170	2,206	2,263	2,355	2,416	2,473	2,273	2,221	2,277	2,243
Pre-K - 12 Total	6,939	6,978	6,995	7,144	7,261	7,276	7,109	6,977	6,933	6,707
Ungraded	19	15	19	16	16	19	25	25	0	16
Career Tech Comprehensive - Low Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	107	85	88
Career Tech Off-Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	107	129	136
Grand Total	6,958	6,993	7,014	7,160	7,277	7,295	7,352	7,216	7,147	6,947

Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School District

*regular Pre-K and full-time JVS enrollment are not included in the projected enrollment figures.



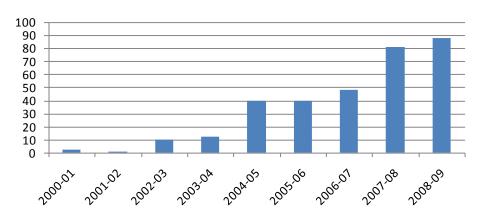
COMMUNITY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Since 2000-01, the number of Strongsville City School District students attending community schools has increased from 2 to 88 students. Enrollment of Strongsville City School District students attending community schools should be closely monitored as it may have a significant impact on District enrollment in the future.

				nity School I					
Grade	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Pre-K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
К	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	3	1
1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1
2	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	4	1
3	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	5	2
4	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	6
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	4	4
8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	4
9	0	0	3	0	6	6	14	19	18
10	0	0	0	2	5	5	8	14	13
11	0	0	1	1	7	7	3	10	19
12	0	0	0	1	4	4	8	8	10
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	5
Grand Total	2	1	10	12	40	40	48	81	88

Strongsville City School District

Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School District



Strongsville City School District Students Attending Community Schools

OPEN ENROLLMENT

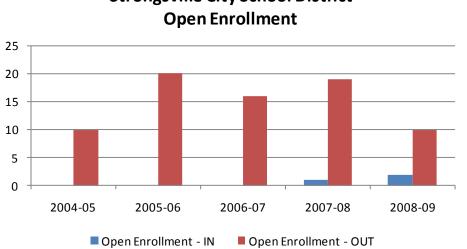
Since 2004-05, the number of Strongsville City School District students "open enrolling" into the District has increased from 0 to 2 students in the 2008-09 school year. The number of students "open enrolling" out of the District has fluctuated between 10 and 20 students. Significant changes in the number of students "open enrolling" into or out of the District from year to year can impact enrollment projections and should be monitored.

Strongsville City School District O pen Enrollment - IN						
Grade	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
Pre-K	0	0	0	0	0	
К	0	0	0	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	2	
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	0	0	0	1	2	
Source: Obio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School District						

Strongsville City School District							
	Open Enrollment - OUT						
Grade	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
Pre-K	0	0	0	0	0		
K	0	2	0	1	0		
1	1	0	0	0	1		
2	0	1	0	1	0		
3	0	1	2	1	1		
4	1	0	0	1	0		
5	1	2	0	1	1		
6	0	1	2	1	1		
7	1	0	1	2	1		
8	0	2	1	1	1		
9	0	1	3	2	0		
10	2	1	1	3	0		
11	2	3	3	1	1		
12	2	6	3	4	3		
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0		
Grand Total	10	20	16	19	10		
Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Grongsville City School District							

Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School Distric

Source: Ohio Department of Education, EMIS, Strongsville City School District



Strongsville City School District



LIVE BIRTH DATA

Utilization of live birth data is recommended when projecting future kindergarten enrollments as it provides a helpful overall trend. The live birth counts are used in determining a birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio. This ratio identifies the percentage of children born in a representative area who attend kindergarten in the District five years later. The survival ratios for birth-to-kindergarten as well as grades 1-12 can be found later in this report.

The Ohio Department of Health [ODH] data warehouse provides information about live birth events for Ohio residents. Information about events occurring outside of Ohio to Ohio residents is included. Information about events occurring inside Ohio to non-Ohio residents is not included.

Data is arranged by the residence of the mother. For example, if a mother lives in Powell, Delaware County but delivers her baby in Columbus, Franklin County, the birth is counted in Powell, Delaware County.

The number of live births is recorded by:

- State
- County
- City/Town
- Census Tract
- Zip Code
- Address [not available to the public]

Live birth counts are different from live birth rates. The live birth count is the actual number of live births. A birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified population group. Birth rates are provided for counties only and for 9 age groups from 10-14 years to 45+ years.

The following chart and graph include the live birth count for Strongsville City.



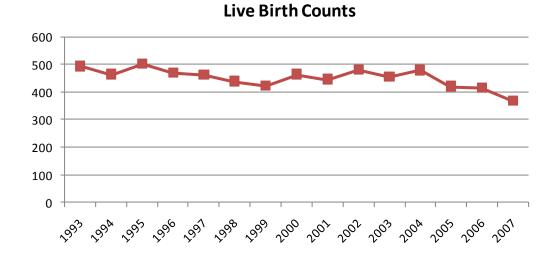
Strongsville City School District

1993-2007			
Year	Strongsville City		
1993	494		
1994	464		
1995	502		
1996	470		
1997	463		
1998	439		
1999	422		
2000	464		
2001	446		
2002	481		
2003	455		
2004	479		
2005	421		
2006	415		
2007	369		

Live Birth Count 1993-2007

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Statistical Analysis Unit

Strongsville City





DEMOGRAPHICS

The Strongsville City School District is comprised primarily of Strongsville City in Cuyahoga County. General demographic data is included in the following tables for the areas located completely or partially in the District.

General Demographic Information

	Cuyahoga County
Per Capita Income (2007 dollars)	\$25,412
Median Household Income (2007 dollars)	\$43,612
Persons Below Poverty	12.2%

Source: US Census; 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Total Population

	2000 Census	2007 Estimate
Cuyahoga County	1,393,978	1,295,958
Strongsville City	43,858	42,874
	1	

Source: ODOD Office of Strategic Research

Also included are block group estimates and projections provided by ESRI Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS). ESRI BIS uses a time series of estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau that includes the latest estimates and intercensal estimates adjusted for error of closure. The Census Bureau's time series is consistent, but testing has revealed improved accuracy by using a variety of sources to track county population trends.

ESRI BIS also employs a time series of building permits and housing starts plus residential deliveries. Finally, local data sources that tested well against Census 2000 are reviewed. Data sources are integrated and then analyzed by Census Block Groups.

Sources of data include:

- Supplementary Surveys of the Census Bureau
- Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics
- BLS Occupational Employment Statistics
- InfoUSA
- U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey
- National Planning Association Data Service

Below is a list of definitions as they appear on the U.S. Census Bureau website, to aid in interpretation of the following tables and maps.

Household:

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Average family size:

A measure obtained by dividing the number of members of families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Family household (Family):

A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Householder:

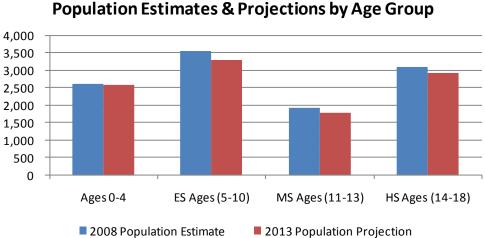
The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.



The following tables illustrate the current estimates and 5-year population projections based on block groups that comprise the school district, indicating areas of current and projected growth. The tables have been developed to determine selected age group projections and projections for household income, family size, and family income.

The total population in the District is 44,816. This population is projected to decrease by 844 people, or approximately 2% over a 5-year period. The 0-18 year-old population in the District currently totals 11,169. This population is projected to decline by 591 children, or approximately 5 percent.

Strongsville City School District	2008 Population Estimate	2013 Population Projection
Total Population	44,816	43,972
Ages 0-4	2,622	2,578
ES Ages (5-10)	3,539	3,283
MS Ages (11-13)	1,923	1,781
HS Ages (14-18)	3,085	2,936
Total Ages 0-18	11,169	10,578
Average Age	39	40
Source: ESRI BIS		



Strongsville City School District Population Estimates & Projections by Age Group

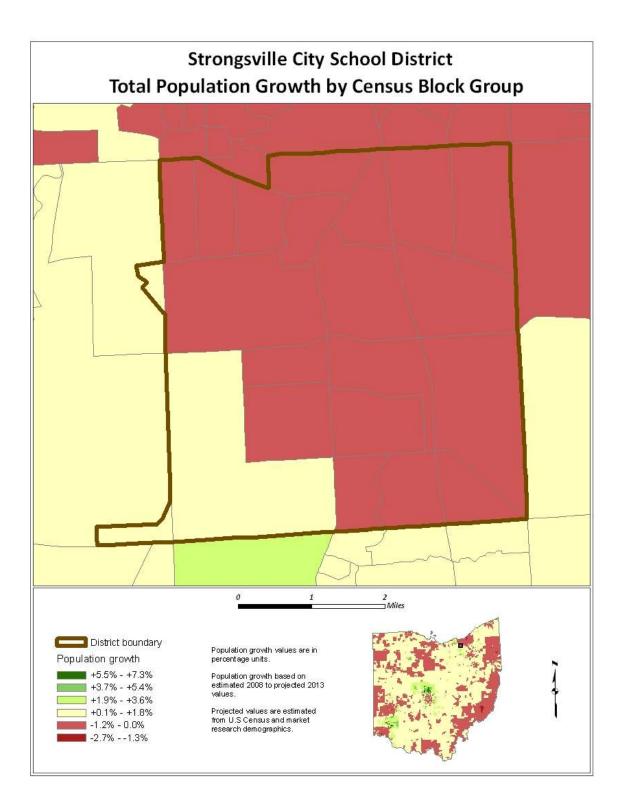
Average household and family incomes are projected to increase by 26% and 21%, respectively over a 5-year period. Average family size is projected to remain the same.

Strongsville City School District	2008 Population Estimate	2013 Population Projection
Average Age	39	40
Average Household Income	\$107,083	\$134,538
Average Family Size	3.08	3.08
Average Family Income	\$110,398	\$133,417
Source: ESRI BIS		

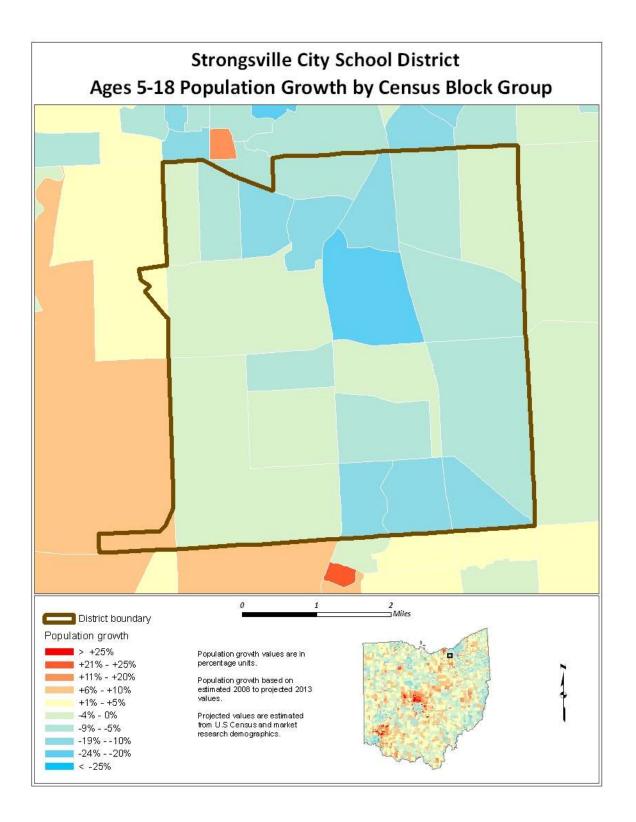
The maps on the following pages illustrate the data identified in the tables. The color coding identifies areas within the District that may be increasing or decreasing at different rates than others.



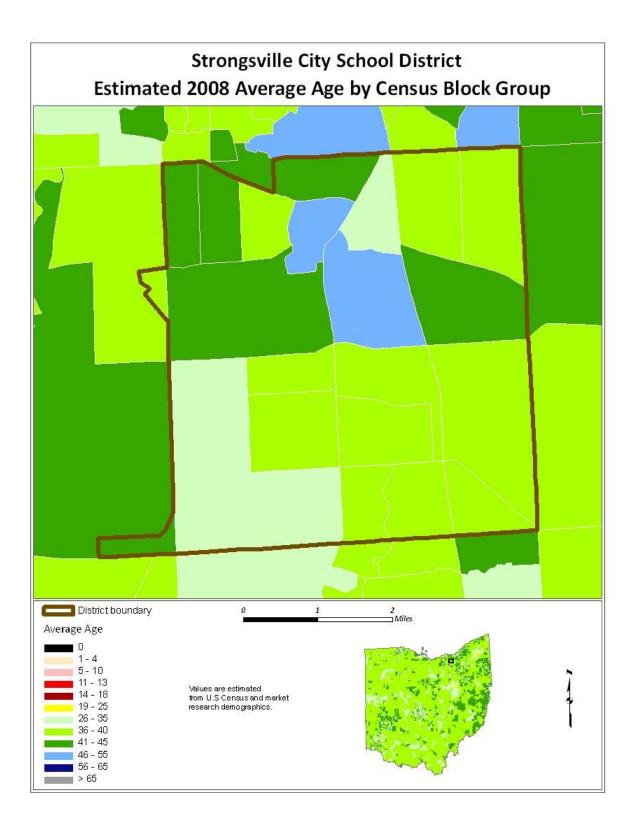
Strongsville City School District



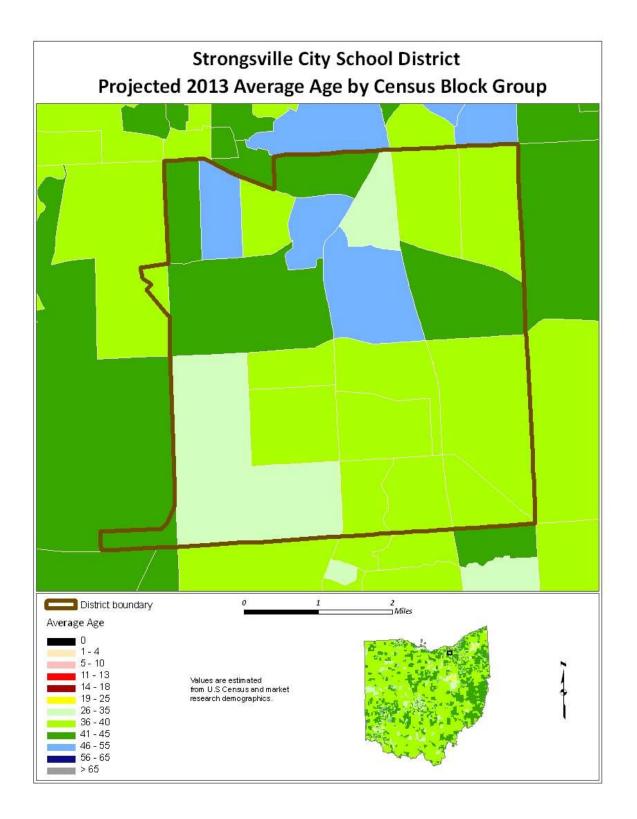
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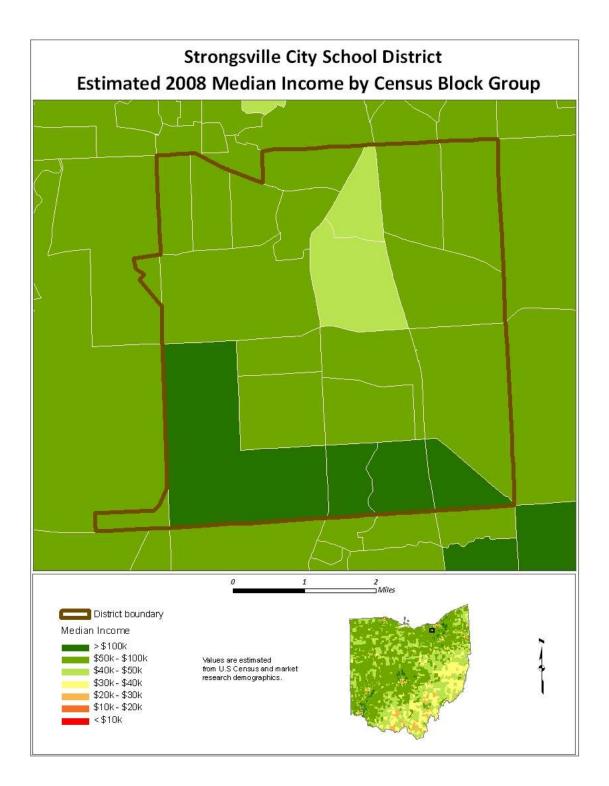
Strongsville City School District



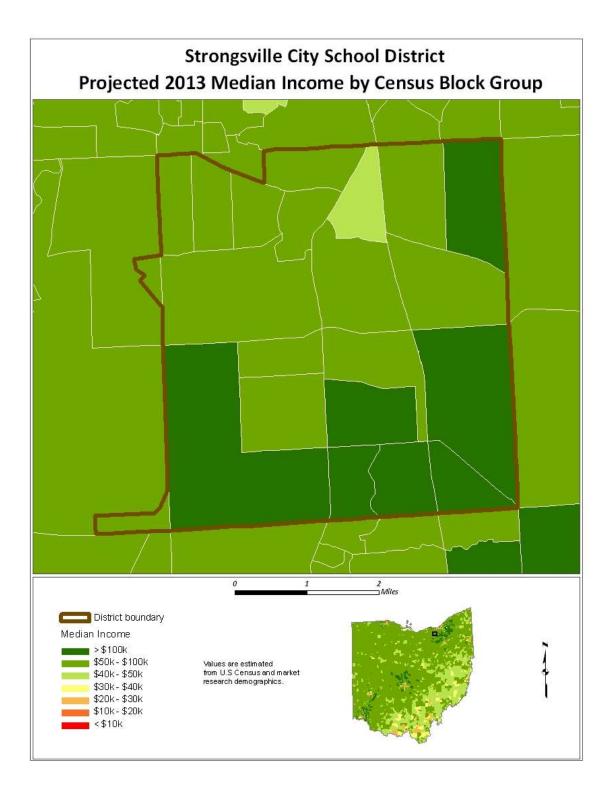
Strongsville City School District



Strongsville City School District



Strongsville City School District



HOUSING INFORMATION

The chart below illustrates the number of single-family dwelling building permits issued each year in Strongsville and Cuyahoga County. The number of permits issued has declined dramatically over the past few years.

# Of Building Fermits issued for Single Farming Dwennings					
Strongsville	Cuyahoga Co.				
313	2,152				
259	2,202				
180	1,777				
276	1,810				
188	1,805				
160	1,865				
116	2,010				
79	1,748				
83	1,246				
77	922				
46	564				
	Strongsville 313 259 180 276 188 160 116 79 83 77				

of Building Permits Issued for Single Family Dwellings

Source: SO CDS Building Permits Database



SURVIVAL RATIOS

The chart below demonstrates the changes in enrollment as students move through the system. Percentages greater than 100 indicate that there are more students than there were in the previous grade the previous year. In other words, there was growth and new students entered the system. Percentages less than 100 indicate that there was decline with students leaving the system.

- Birth to Kindergarten: This ratio indicates the number of children born in the area who attend kindergarten in the District 5 years later. Percentages less than 100% result from movement out of the district, attendance at a non-public or charter school, or residence in another district within the same area.
- Grades 8-9: The higher than usual percentage often is a result of school district promotion policies. Often in school districts, students are promoted from 8th to 9th grade and after one year in 9th grade do not have sufficient credits to be classified as 10th graders and are counted again as 9th graders the following year. There may also be students who attended private or charter schools or are home schooled through grade

Sul vival Matios					
		standard			
grades	average	deviation			
birth -> K	89.50%	9.26%			
K->1	114.63%	1.96%			
1->2	100.97%	2.59%			
2->3	101.99%	2.79%			
3->4	101.82%	1.42%			
4->5	101.30%	1.96%			
5->6	101.77%	1.39%			
6->7	104.23%	1.36%			
7->8	101.65%	1.89%			
8->9	108.86%	1.74%			
9->10	97.78%	2.45%			
10->11	95.18%	1.52%			
11->12	100.83%	2.40%			

charter schools or are home schooled through grade **Source: DeJONG-HEALY** 8 and then attend public schools for high school education.

The following table illustrates the survival ratios used in developing the enrollment projections for the Strongsville City School District.

from	to	birth -> K	K->1	1->2	2->3	3->4	4->5	5->6	6->7	7->8	8->9	9->10	10->11	11->12
1999	2000	83.3%	112.1%	103.4%	103.1%	104.7%	99.8%	100.2%	103.9%	102.2%	107.3%	94.8%	95.5%	99.5%
2000	2001	86.2%	113.2%	99.4%	98.9%	101.9%	105.3%	100.0%	104.3%	102.0%	108.3%	102.5%	96.2%	102.9%
2001	2002	95.9%	118.8%	104.7%	106.4%	102.6%	99.3%	104.3%	105.0%	104.3%	108.6%	98.9%	94.7%	100.8%
2002	2003	97.3%	114.4%	103.5%	106.7%	101.3%	103.1%	102.8%	101.5%	103.2%	111.4%	97.6%	93.7%	101.9%
2003	2004	105.5%	113.6%	102.2%	101.4%	101.5%	102.0%	100.0%	103.8%	100.7%	106.6%	99.3%	97.2%	105.1%
2004	2005	93.3%	113.3%	101.6%	100.0%	102.8%	100.4%	102.1%	105.4%	97.9%	112.1%	99.4%	94.4%	97.1%
2005	2006	87.9%	114.5%	99.4%	98.4%	100.4%	99.2%	102.8%	102.9%	103.6%	109.0%	96.1%	95.2%	97.6%
2006	2007	84.8%	117.1%	97.6%	101.8%	101.9%	102.7%	101.7%	104.7%	100.7%	107.3%	97.4%	92.4%	102.0%
2007	2008	71.4%	114.7%	96.9%	101.2%	99.4%	100.0%	102.1%	106.5%	100.2%	109.0%	94.0%	97.3%	100.7%
	average	89.50%	114.630%	100.97%	102.0%	101.82%	101.3%	101.8%	104.2%	101.7%	108.857%	97.775%	95.178%	100.834%
	standard													
	deviation	9.257%	1.959%	2.591%	2.792%	1.423%	1.956%	1.388%	1.355%	1.889%	1.738%	2.454%	1.519%	2.396%

Survival Ratios

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION

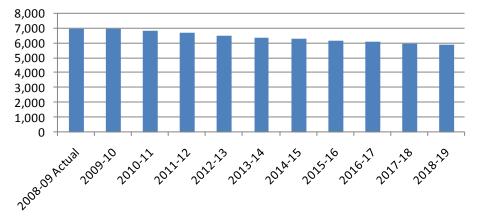
Enrollment projections were developed after analyzing the data collected in this report. The projections indicate a decrease of 1,081 students in grades Pre-K through 12, not including regular Pre-K or full-time JVS students, from the 2008-09 to the 2018-19 school year. The following tables and graph illustrate projected enrollments by grade and by grade group through the 2018-19 school year. Full-time JVS students are not included in the projected enrollment. While special needs Pre-K is projected, regular Pre-K is not.

Grade	2008-09 Actual 51	2009-10	ĺ	jected Enrol		1					
	E4		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Pre-K (special needs)	21	71	62	61	54	61	61	61	61	61	61
К	325	418	367	362	322	359	359	359	359	359	359
1	468	374	480	422	416	370	413	413	413	413	413
2	445	463	370	475	417	411	366	408	408	408	408
3	490	452	470	375	482	423	417	371	414	414	414
4	507	496	457	475	379	487	428	422	375	419	419
5	494	511	499	460	478	382	490	431	424	377	421
6	546	506	522	510	470	489	391	501	440	434	386
7	558	573	531	548	535	493	513	410	526	462	455
8	580	567	582	539	556	543	501	521	416	533	469
9	652	631	616	633	586	605	591	545	566	452	580
10	632	631	610	596	612	566	585	571	527	548	437
11	473	499	497	481	470	482	446	460	450	415	431
12	486	479	492	490	474	463	476	441	454	443	408
Pre-K - 12 Total	6,707	6,671	6,555	6,427	6,251	6,134	6,037	5,914	5,833	5,738	5,661
Ungraded	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
Career Tech Comprehensive - Low Bay	88	86	88	87	84	84	83	80	81	78	75
Career Tech Off-Site	136	133	135	133	129	129	126	123	123	117	116
Grand Total	6,947	6,906	6,794	6,663	6,479	6,362	6,261	6,132	6,051	5,947	5,866

Strongsville City School District

Source: DeJONG-HEALY





Strongsville City School District Projected Enrollment by Grade Group											
Grade	2008-09 Actual	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Pre-K (special needs) - 5	2,780	2,785	2,705	2,630	2,548	2,493	2,534	2,465	2,454	2,451	2,495
6 - 8	1,684	1,646	1,635	1,597	1,561	1,525	1,405	1,432	1,382	1,429	1,310
9 - 12	2,243	2,240	2,215	2,200	2,142	2,116	2,098	2,017	1,997	1,858	1,856
Pre-K - 12 Total	6,707	6,671	6,555	6,427	6,251	6,134	6,037	5,914	5,833	5,738	5,661
Ungraded	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
Career Tech Comprehensive - Low Bay	88	86	88	87	84	84	83	80	81	78	75
Career Tech Off-Site	136	133	135	133	129	129	126	123	123	117	116
	6,947	6,906	6,794	6,663	6,479	6,362	6,261	6,132	6,051	5,947	5,866

urce: DeJONG-HEALY

The enrollment year used for master planning purposes is determined by whether the enrollment is projected to increase or decrease. In districts with increasing enrollment, the 2018-19 school year is used. In districts with declining enrollment, the 2013-14 school year is used.

Strongsville City School District Master Planning Year Projected Enrollment

Grade	2013-14
Pre-K - 12 Total	6,134
Ungraded	15
Career Tech Comprehensive - Low Bay	84
Career Tech Off-Site	129
Total	6,362

Source: DeJONG-HEALY





CONCLUSION

As with any projection, the District should pay close attention to live birth counts, enrollment in elementary schools, community school enrollment, open enrollment, and any housing growth. Each of these factors will have an impact on future student enrollment.

DeJONG-HEALY is pleased to have had the opportunity to provide the District with enrollment projection services. We hope this document will provide the necessary information to make informed decisions about the future of the Strongsville City School District.





APPENDIX

The following items were used to complete the enrollment projections report:

- District Questionnaire
- Housing Information
- April 2001 Enrollment Projection Report [available upon request]
- Acceptance

