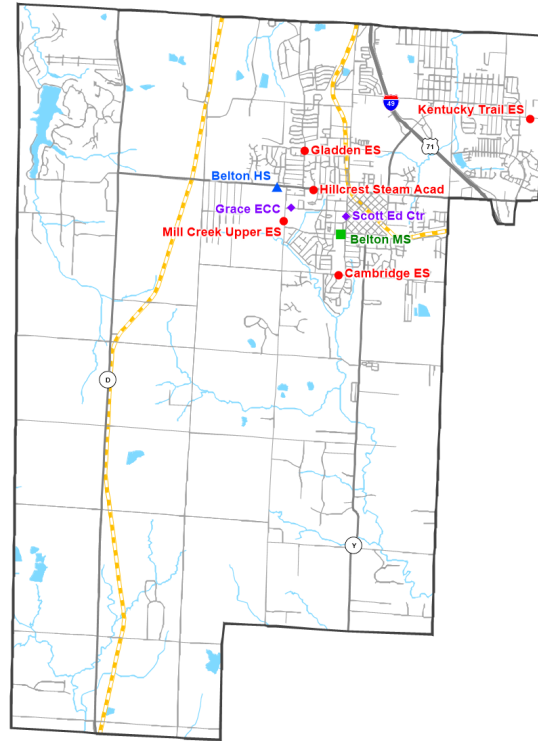


DEMOGRAPHICS

AND

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION STUDY



BELTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

2023-2024



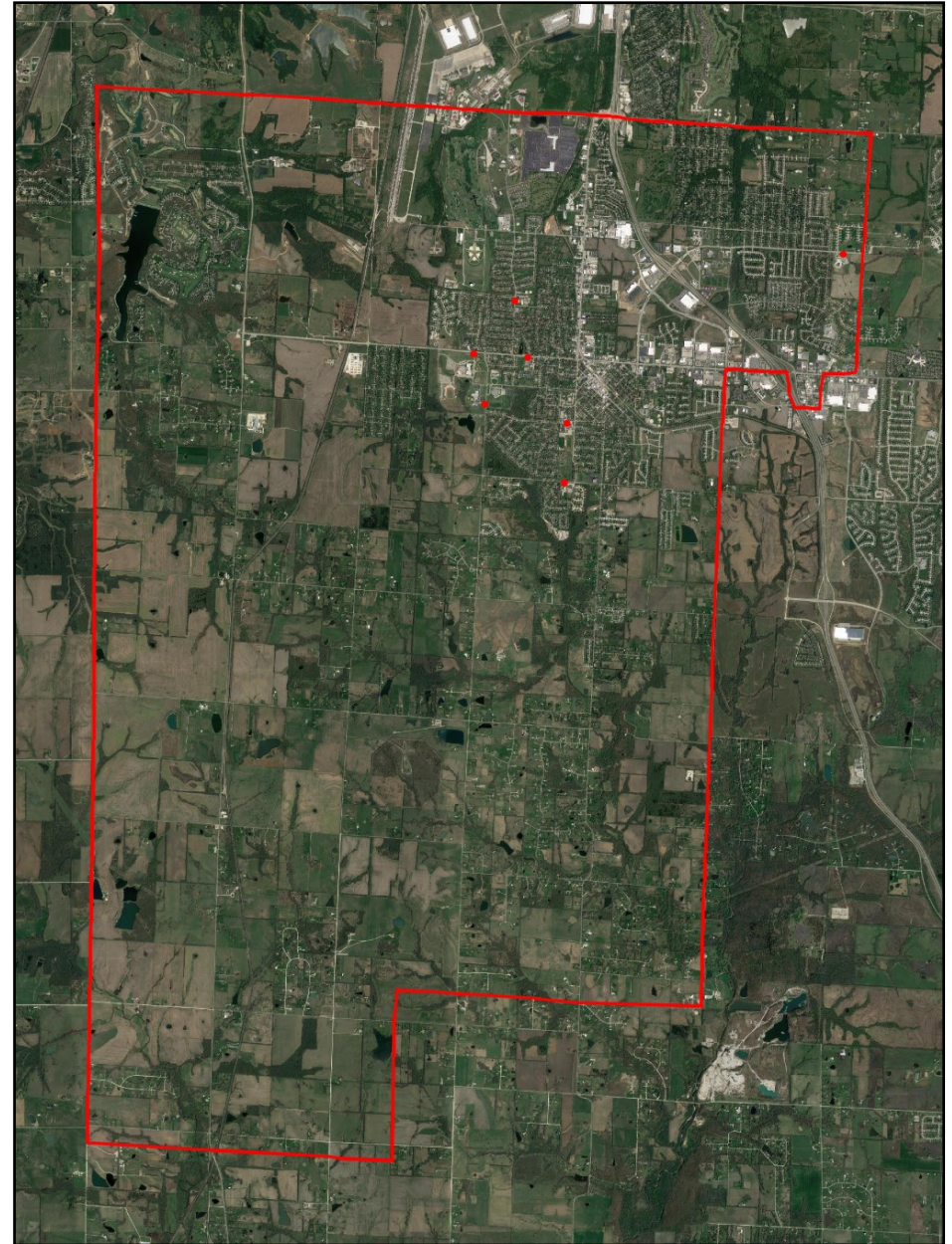


Figure 1. Aerial view of the Belton School District, 2023.

All information within this study is copyrighted, and considered the intellectual property of Business Information Services, LLC. It is provided to this school district for its internal use. Any other use by other school districts, competitors of Business Information Services or others without express written permission is prohibited.

CONTENT

4	Executive Summary
5	Key Findings
8	Long-Range Projections
32	Demographics Profile
42	Enrollment Profile
60	Economics Profile
68	Housing Profile
98	Third-Party Reports

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the last 10 years, the Belton School District has seen its enrollment decrease, with the exception of the 2023-24 school year when enrollment increased by 28 students. The district is one of the few in the country where the general population increases and new houses are being built, but the district's enrollment decreases. Enrollment today is at nearly the same level it was 30 years ago; population in the district has increased from 17,416 to an estimated 28,505, an increase of 64 percent. The proportion of the district's population that is older than 55 years old is increasing at a rapid rate, and for that reason alone we do not see the district's enrollment increasing during the next decade.

The National Center for Education Statistics shows 18 private schools within 20 miles of the Belton School District, and estimated their enrollment in 2019-20 at 3,132. We called each of the schools and asked for their 2022-23 enrollment, and the total was 4,206. With an increase in private school enrollment of more than a thousand students in only three years, it is a significant reason for why the district's enrollment has not increased. Finally, the most accurate demographic data vendor in the country estimates that by 2032, the number of school-age children living in the district will increase by only 64 from today. Private schools will continue to compete in the Belton district for enrollment among a small universe of school-age children and it is likely that the district's market share will continue to increase unless steps are taken to make their district offerings more competitive.

Our analysis shows that the district's building utilization is 80 percent now and likely to decrease as the enrollment declines during the next decade.

Neither the school administration nor school board has attempted to influence the findings of this study in any way. A report was emailed on October 9, 2023. A final report was delivered to the district on October 16, 2023.



Preston Smith

Principal Owner

Business Information Services, LLC

KEY FINDINGS

Our main data vendor predicts an increase of only 64 school-age children living in the district by 2032, a 1.3 percent increase. By 2027, the number of school-age children should decrease by 117, or 2.4 percent. Of all key demographic factors considered, this was the weakest overall and should be more heavily weighted when attempting to anticipate future school enrollment. (p. 35)

Three statistical models project that Belton's district enrollment will be between 3,421 and 3,822 by 2033-34. This is assuming an overall enrollment decrease of between 7.6 percent to 17.3 percent. (pp. 8-25) For the last 10 years, the district has lost an average of 64 students per year, excluding this year. (p. 52)

The National Center for Education Statistics shows 18 private schools within 20 miles of the Belton district. Enrollment for 2019-20 is estimated at more than 3,132 at these schools. We called each school to get their 2022-23 enrollments and were told 4,206, an increase of more than a thousand in only three years. (p. 55)



Out of 454 public school districts reviewed by the website, Niche.com, Belton was rated number 177 in the state and 223 in another ranking service. (p. 58)

There is a weak statistical relationship between new jobs in the Kansas City metro and additional enrollment in the Belton School District. The relationship that we see in Belton between employment and enrollment is what we typically see in school districts with an aging population with many persons not in the work force. (p. 62)

Since 1986, there has been an average of 108 new single-family homes built in the district each year. With the exception of this school year, since 2012, the district has seen a total of 433 new houses built, but the district has lost enrollment every year. In fact, statistically, the more houses that are built the faster the district's enrollment decreases (p. 62). Only 11.5 percent of the Belton district students live in houses built within the last 10 years. (p. 72)

There are 7 schools in the district—4 elementary schools, 1 intermediate schools, a magnet school, a junior high and a high school.

District's K-12 enrollment is 4,137 for 2023-24

The district covers 42.9 sq. miles and there is a total population in the district of 28,505.

By 2032, the district's population is expected to increase by 3,295 persons.

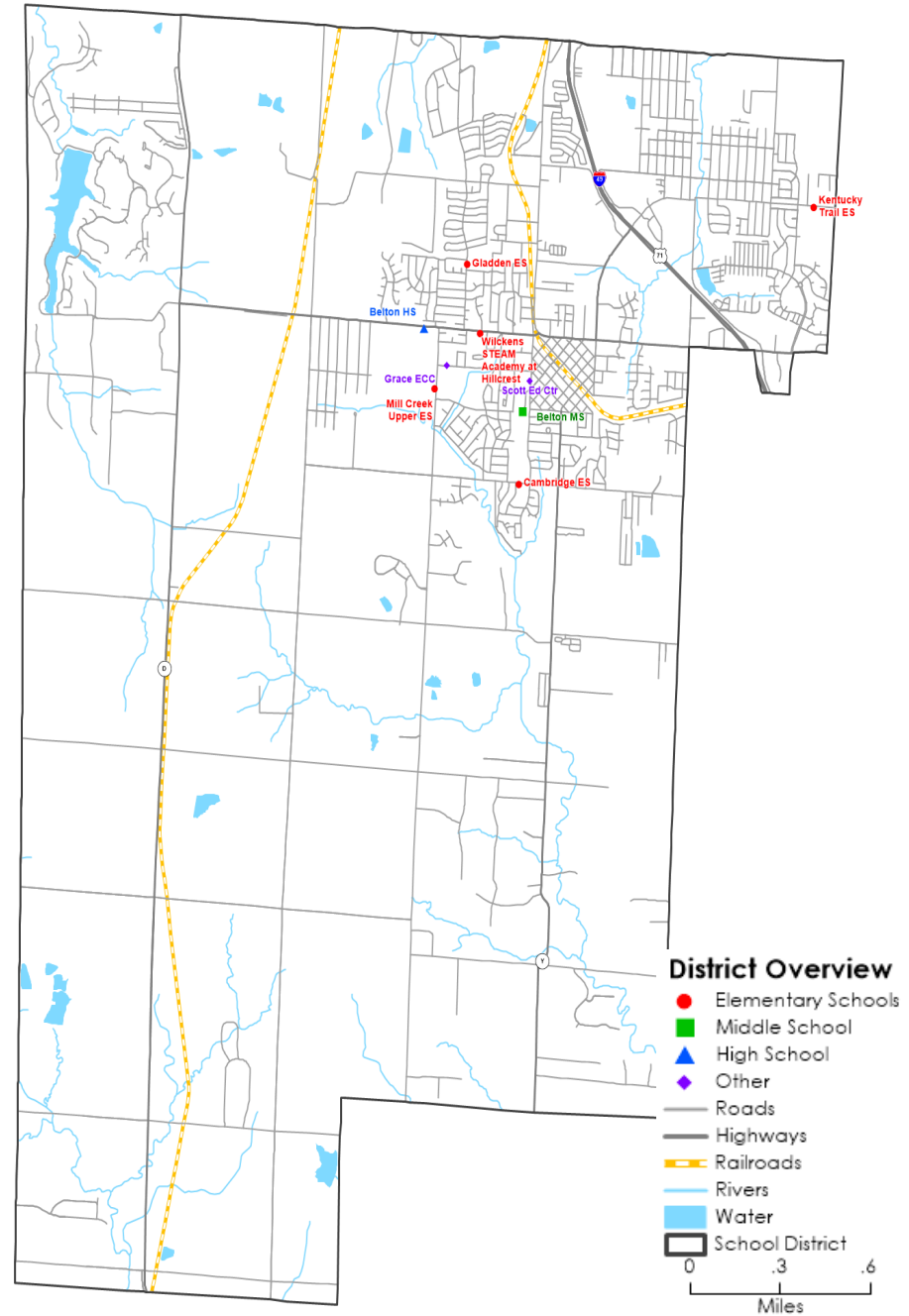


Figure 2. Distribution of schools in the Belton School District, 2023.

During the last 30 years, the Belton School District in the southern Kansas City metro area has seen its enrollment go from 3,946 in 1989, peaking at 4,885 in 2009, to falling to 4,108 in 2022-23—almost the same level it was 30 years ago. The 2023-24 enrollment, remarkably, increased to 4,137.

In April 2023, the Belton district administration asked our firm to provide a comprehensive demographic study. We were asked to accomplish four key objectives: (1) provide long-term enrollment analysis, (2) determine demographic trends in the district, (3) analyze other demographic factors that are significant to the district and, (4) provide some options for alternative grade configurations.

The district intends to use the data collected and presented in this study to not only evaluate the current building capacity and enrollment trends, but to also appropriately plan for future enrollment.

In this study, a wide range of sources were used, including data from the Missouri Department of Education, the state Health Department, the National Center for Educational Statistics, the City of Belton, and the Cass County Assessor's office. The Belton School District provided student rosters and summary enrollment data.

PROJECTION ANALYSIS

Introduction

Forecasting future student enrollment is a critical aspect of educational planning and administration. Student enrollment projections will enable Belton School District #124 to make informed decisions, allocate resources efficiently, and provide quality education to students in future years while ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the education system.

Data Sources

A comprehensive set of data sources are used to project future student enrollment in Belton School District #124. These data sources include:

- Historical Data Analysis of Student Enrollment
- Data from Cohort Survival Analysis
- Data from Demographic Analysis
- Housing and Development Data
- Economic and Employment Trend Data

Student Yield Ratios are calculated for each data source. Student Yield Ratios are the percentage of students from a specific age group (i.e. “school-aged children”) or grade level who typically enroll in schools. This can help estimate future enrollments based on the data source.

Using the data sources above, time series forecasting, a form of linear regression, is a statistical technique used to predict future values of a variable based on its past observations, where the data points are collected at equally spaced time intervals. It is a valuable tool in various fields, including finance, economics, weather forecasting, and for forecasting student enrollment in K-12 school districts.

Statistical analysis of the data is compiled into five unique enroll-

ment projection models that will provide independent enrollment projections for the school district:

- Model 1 – Enrollment Projections from Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment
- Model 2 – Enrollment Projections from US Census and Student Yield Ratios
- Model 3 – Enrollment Projections from Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools
- Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections and Student Yield Ratios
- Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios

To simplify reporting and analysis, school years are most often represented with a two-year designation, such as *2020-2021*, which represents the school year beginning in August 2020 and ending in June 2021. In some cases, school years are presented by a single year, such as *2021*, shorthand for the *2020-2021* school year. This is done for brevity in the discussion when referring to different school years. Most demographic and population data are presented by calendar years, such as *2020*, which refers to data between January 1 and December 31 of 2020. Distinctions between school and calendar years will be made throughout the report.

Historical Data Analysis of Student Enrollment

Historical K-12 enrollment data in Belton School District #124 is used to analyze past enrollment trends to identify patterns, variations, and long-term trends. By understanding the unique enrollment patterns over time, enrollment forecasts can be made by applying these patterns into the future.

Historical K-12 enrollment data for Belton School District #124 is provided by the school district and verified by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). DESE typically takes official K-12 enrollment counts for public schools on the last Wednesday in September. At the time of this report, the 2023-

2024 official enrollment had not yet been submitted to DESE but was provided by Belton School District #124 administration. The 2023-2024 K-12 enrollment used for these projections is 4,137.

Belton School District #124 has experienced distinct enrollment growth trends over the last three decades.

1991 through 2000. Beginning with the 10-year span from 1991-2000, the total K-12 enrollment averaged an increase of +62 students per year. During the 1993-1994 school year, K-12 enrollment grew by +151 students in a single year, which remains as the district’s all time high in year-over-year enrollment growth.

2001 through 2010. During the 10-year span from 2001-2010, total enrollment grew but the rate of growth slowed to an average of +31 students per year. This is nearly half of the growth rate seen in the prior decade. At the end of the decade, during the 2009-2010 school year, the K-12 enrollment had grown to a total of 4,870 students. The K-12 enrollment of 4,870 students in 2009-2010 remains the highest K-12 enrollment in Belton School District #124’s history.

2011 through 2020. The 10-year span from 2011-2020 reversed the growth trends seen in the prior two decades with K-12 enrollment steadily *declining* at a rate of -48 students per year. The 2010-2011 school year saw the single largest drop in K-12 enrollment in the school district’s history with a drop of -144 students in that single school year. Since that school year, enrollment has declined in every school year except two: in 2011-2012 enrollment increased by +43, and in 2013-2014 total enrollment grew by +5 students. The overall reduction in K-12 enrollment in this 10-year time period was -9.9%.

2021 through 2024. In the first three years of the current decade, beginning with school year 2020-2021, the rate of K-12 enrollment decline has grown from the prior decade to an average of -92 students per year. The K-12 enrollment for 2023-2024 reverses this trend as first year since 2013-2014 where K-12 enrollment increased in Belton School District #124 (+28).

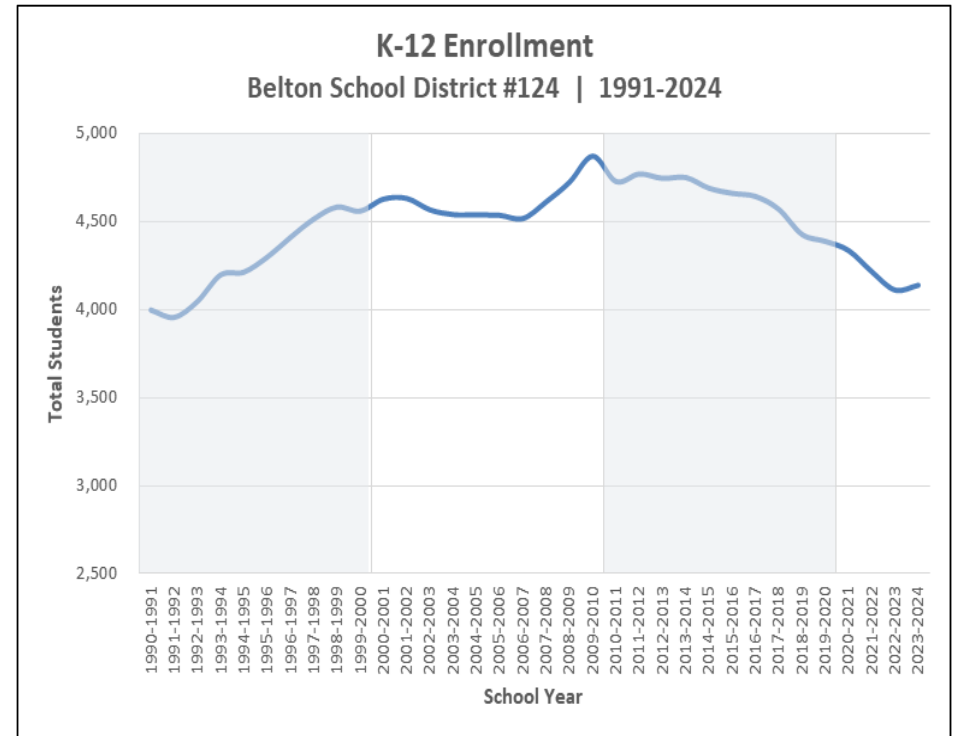


Figure 3. District K-12 enrollment, 1991-2024.

The recency and consistency of the K-12 student enrollment decline in Belton School District #124 over the last decade will be used in future enrollment projections by applying these trends to predict future enrollments.

Historical enrollment data is used in conjunction with time series forecasting in *Model 1 – Enrollment Projections from Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment*.

Cohort Survival Analysis

Cohort survival analysis is a statistical method used to forecast student enrollment in K-12 school districts over time. It focuses on tracking the progression of a specific cohort or group of students as they move through different stages of their educational journey, such as Kindergarten to 1st grade, 1st grade to 2nd grade, or high school juniors

Belton School District

(11th grade) to high school seniors (12th grade). This method provides insights into how students are retained or lost at each grade level across multiple school years, allowing school districts to make more accurate enrollment projections.

A cohort's "survival rate" is the proportion of students who progress from one grade to the next. It is calculated as the number of students who move to the next stage divided by the number of students in the previous stage. This rate indicates how a school district retains students incorporating the net mobility of students into and out of the school district at each grade level.

Distinctive cohort survival rates emerge in the analysis of Belton School District #124's enrollment data. Using the most current five school years, the 11th grade cohorts have the highest cohort survival rates (the rate in which they transition to 12th grade) with a cohort survival rate of 102.7%. Conversely, the 2nd grade cohort has the lowest cohort survival rate (the rate in which transition to 3rd grade) at 97.2%. Cohort

survival rates exceed 100% for the following grades: Kindergarten, 3rd grade, 4th grade, 5th grade, 7th grade, 8th grade, and 11th grade. All other grade levels show rates less than 100% which indicates a net loss in enrollment during those transitions.

Using the survival rates calculated at each grade allows for projections of how many students are likely to remain in the subsequent grades. This allows for the creation of enrollment forecasts for future school years. Cohort survival rates are a key component to enrollment projections because they reflect the distinctive patterns of the school district.

While cohort survival analysis can be powerful, there are certain limitations when applying it to forecasting outcomes for a kindergarten class since no consistently tracked grade level comes before. Preschool enrollments in Belton School District #124 have been irregular and represent a small fraction of the next year's Kindergarten class. For that reason, these are excluded from analysis due to the importance of

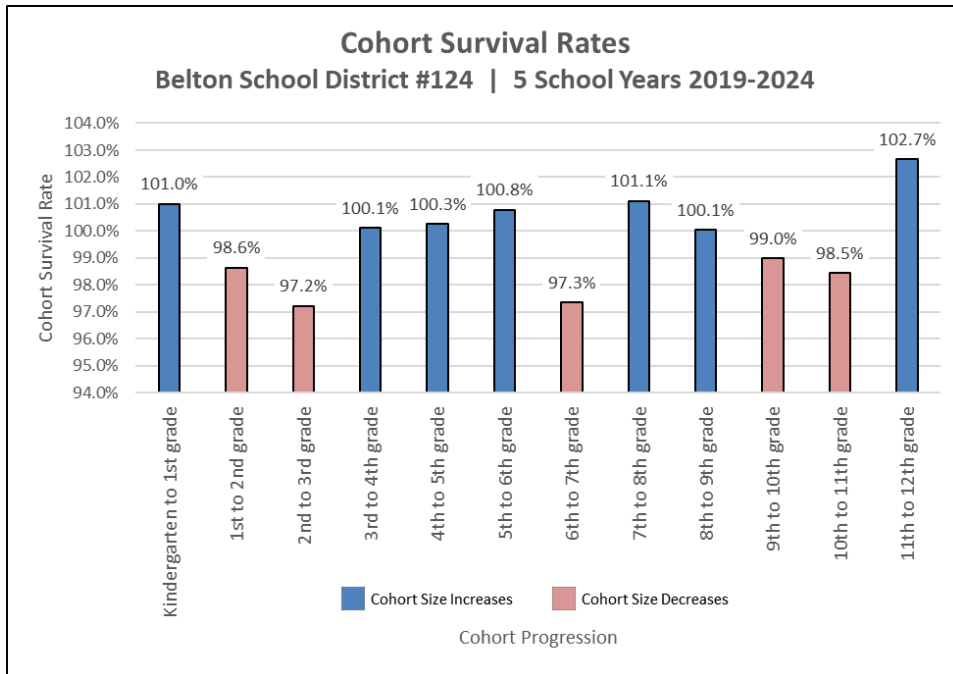


Figure 4. District cohort survival rates, 2019-2024.

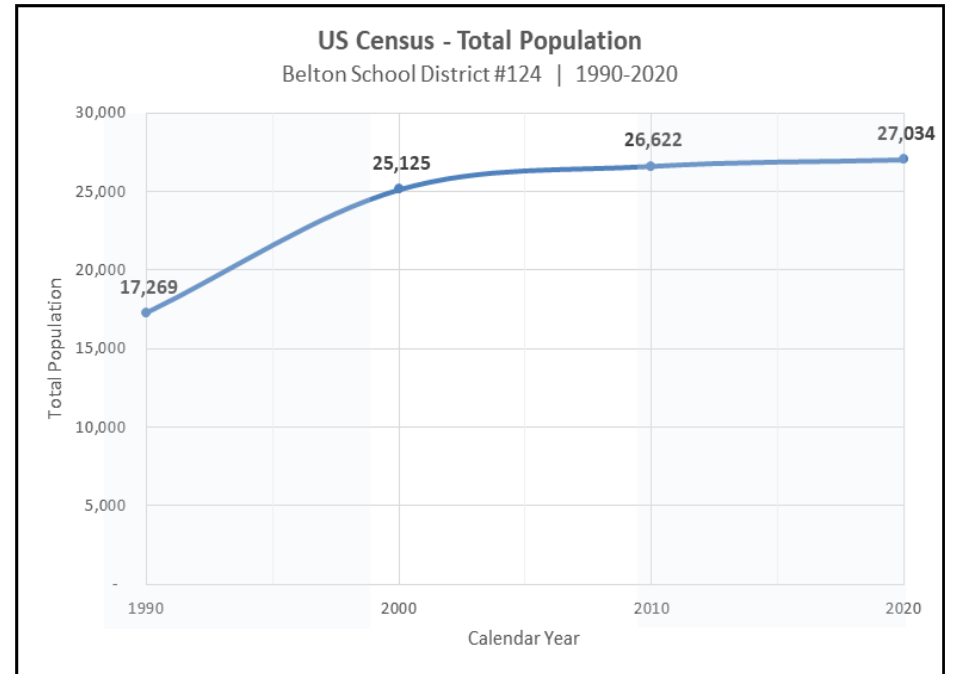


Figure 5. District total population, 1990-2020.

reliable Kindergarten enrollment estimates in making future enrollment projections. Projecting future kindergarten cohorts requires demographic analysis, including the use of census data, third-party projections, and birth rates within the school district.

Belton School District #124’s distinct cohort survival data is used in *Model 3 – Enrollment Projections from Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools*.

Demographic Analysis

Another data source used in enrollment projections is demographic data from government agencies (e.g., census data, birth rates, age distribution, child-bearing females). This data is standardized for all school district and communities and plays a key role in forecasting future enrollment.

US Census results play a crucial role in supporting K-12 student enrollment projections and forecasts. The US Census provides detailed demographic information about the population, including age, gender,

ethnicity, and geographic distribution. This data is fundamental for understanding the current and future population trends within specific regions, which directly influence student enrollment. Apportionment results from the 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 US Censuses are used to identify population and student enrollment trends over time, and these trends are incorporated into future enrollment projections.

A study of Belton School District #124 population provides current demographic patterns. Between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses the total population within the school district grew from 26,622 to 27,034, an increase of 412 persons or 1.5%. While growth in the population was seen, the rate of growth is significantly less than the prior two decades: 45.5% growth in 1990-2000, and 6.0% growth in 2000-2010.

Student Yield Ratios using US Census Data. Despite the growth in total population between 2010 and 2020, the total number of school-aged children (ages 5 to 17) dropped in this period. In 2010, the US Census reports 5,146 school-aged children, dropping to 4,845 in 2020, a reduction of 5.8% in that decade. This aligns with the drop in student enrollment in Belton School District #124 in this same time period.

In addition to a drop in school-aged children between 2010 and 2020, the percentage of the total population that is school-aged has also dropped. The age distribution of the 2020 Belton population skews older than in previous years. In 2020, school-aged (ages 5-17) children accounted for 17.9% of the total population. This proportion of the population has consistently dropped during the last 30 years.

Aging Population. The 2020 Census figures show that the population of Belton School District #124 is aging. Over the last 30 years, the average age in the population has grown from 33 years old in 1990 to 38.9 years old in 2020. An aging adult population without significant

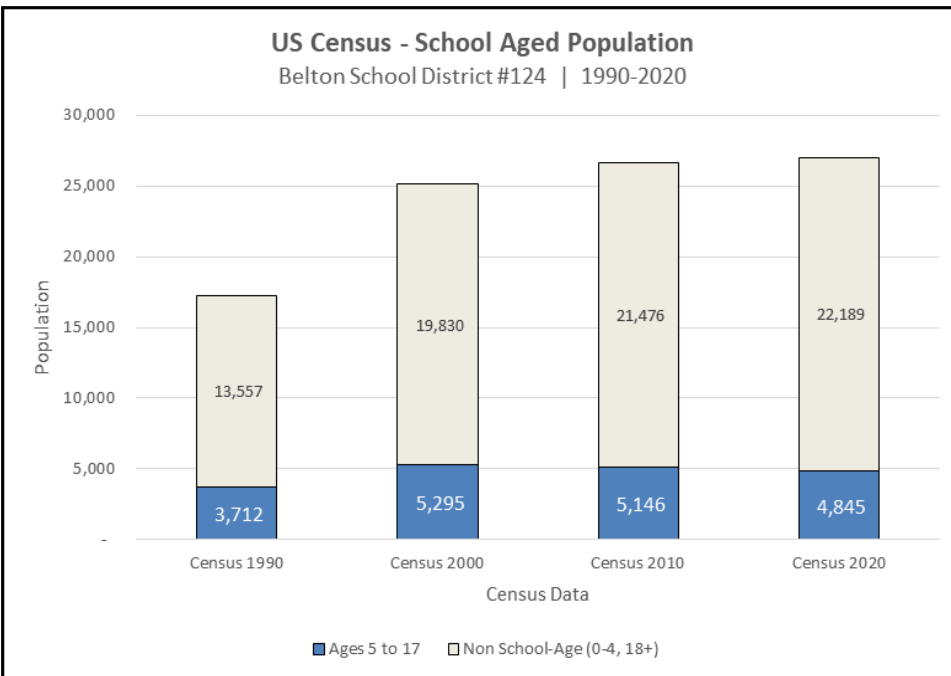


Figure 6. District school-age population, 1990-2020.

	1990	2000	2010	2020
% of Total Population Ages 5-17	21.5%	21.1%	19.3%	17.9%

Belton School District

in-migration of younger adults explains the drop in school-aged children over the last two decades despite an increase in the overall population total. In 2020, 36.0% of the population were 50 years or older (9,745). This is an increase from 2010, when only 30.4% of the population were older than 50 (8,099).

Childbearing Females. The number of childbearing females (ages 18-44) decreased in the last decade, from 4,730 (34.7%) in 2010 to 4,604 (33.4%) in 2020. The reduction of childbearing females, both in number and as a percentage of the overall population, results in a slower number of births which is directly tied to number of school-aged children in a community and contributes to the overall aging of the population. In the 2020 Census, 1,632 children ages four and younger were identified. This is a drop from 1,990 children in 2010. This decrease aligns with the drop in current and future Kindergarten enrollments in Belton School District #124.

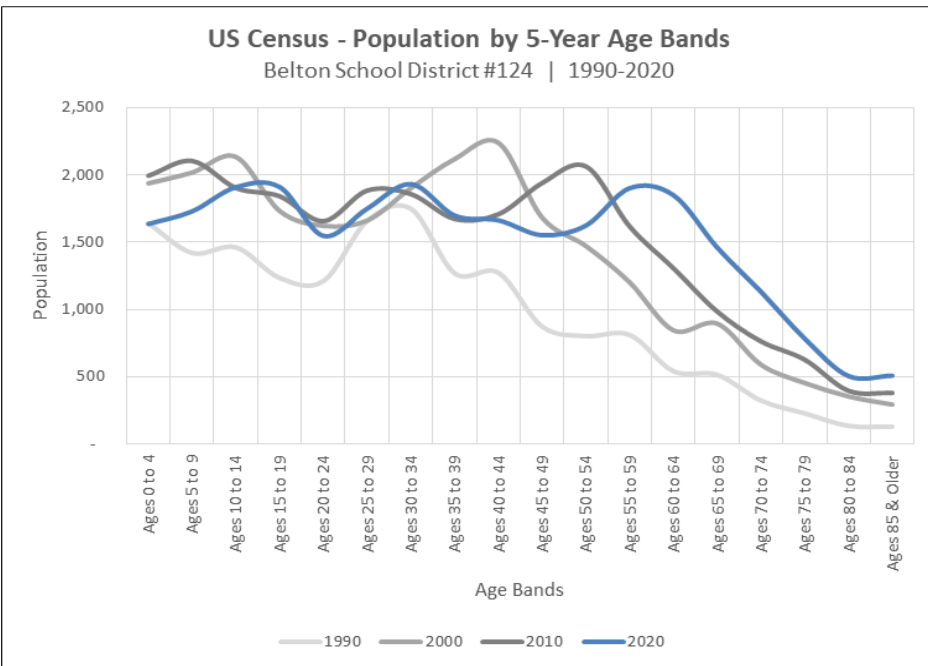


Figure 7. District population by 5-year age bands, 1990-2020.

Birth Data. Births across Belton School District #124 further inform the analysis when compared to Kindergarten enrollments. Birth data in the area are used to (1) compare known Kindergarten enrollments in the school district to determine how well the district's enrollment has followed predictable trends; and (2) forecast future Kindergarten classes when these children become 5 years old. Birth data is maintained by the Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services (DHSS) and is reported by zip code and at a county level. For this report, birth data was collected from the DHSS for zip code 64012, which includes most of the Belton School District #124 school boundaries.

Birth data for Belton School District #124 in the 30 years between 1990 and 2020 shows the maximum number of births in 2006 (439) and the lowest number of births occurring in 2020 (322). The number of births has shown a steady decline for three consecutive years beginning in 2018 (358). This data aligns with Census data showing a decrease in the population aged 0-4 between 2010 and 2020.

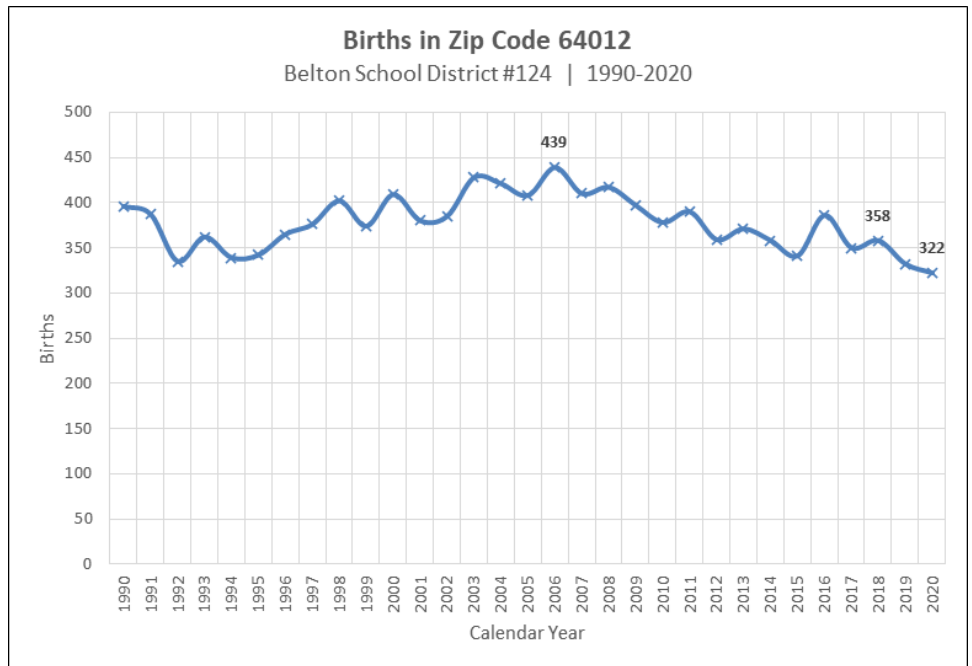


Figure 8. Births by ZIP code within the district, 1990-2020.

Student (Kindergartener) Yield Ratios Using Birth Data. Birth data is reported by calendar year and link directly to future Kindergarten enrollments. Because birth data is reported by calendar year, and Kindergarten cohorts typically begin with students age 5 on August 1, birth year cohorts are divided between January through July births (58.2%) and August through June births (41.8%). These portions of birth year cohorts are then placed into corresponding “Kindergarten Pools” based upon when the children will turn 5 years old.

For example, DHHS reported 428 births in 2003 and 421 births in 2006 for Zip Code 64012. The Kindergarten Pool is calculated: .

$$41.8\% * 428 + (58.2\% * 421) = 426$$

This happens to be the largest Kindergarten pool in Belton School District #124 and correlates with the largest Kindergarten class in 2009-2010 (417).

The proportion of students in the kindergarten pool that become

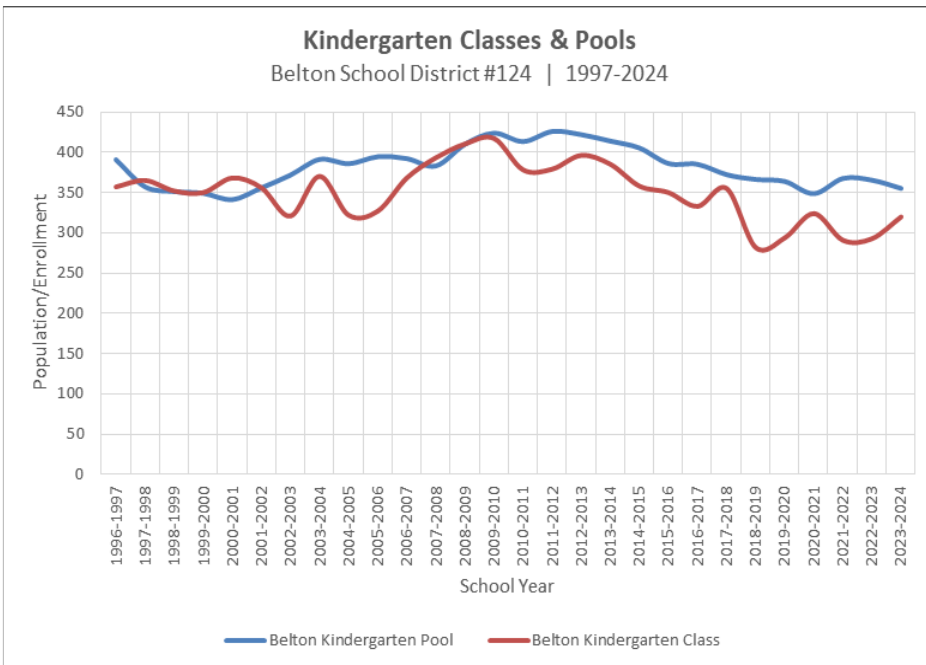


Figure 9. District Kindergarten classes, 1987-2024.

Belton School District #124 kindergarten students, a unique Student Yield Ratio, has varied over the last 30 years, ranging from 108% in 2000-2001 to 77.1% in 2018-2019. Over the last 10 years, an average of 86.2% of the pool ultimately became Kindergarteners in Belton School District #124. This value is used to project future Kindergarten classes from kindergarten pools and birth data.

Demographic data is used with time series forecasting in two projection models: *Model 2 – Enrollment Projections from US Census and Student Yield Ratios*, and *Model 3 – Enrollment Projections from Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools*.

Housing and Development Data

Household data can be a valuable resource for projecting future K-12 student enrollment in a school district. By analyzing various aspects of households within the district, educational authorities and planners can make informed predictions about the number of students who are likely to enroll in the coming years. Specifically, tracking new

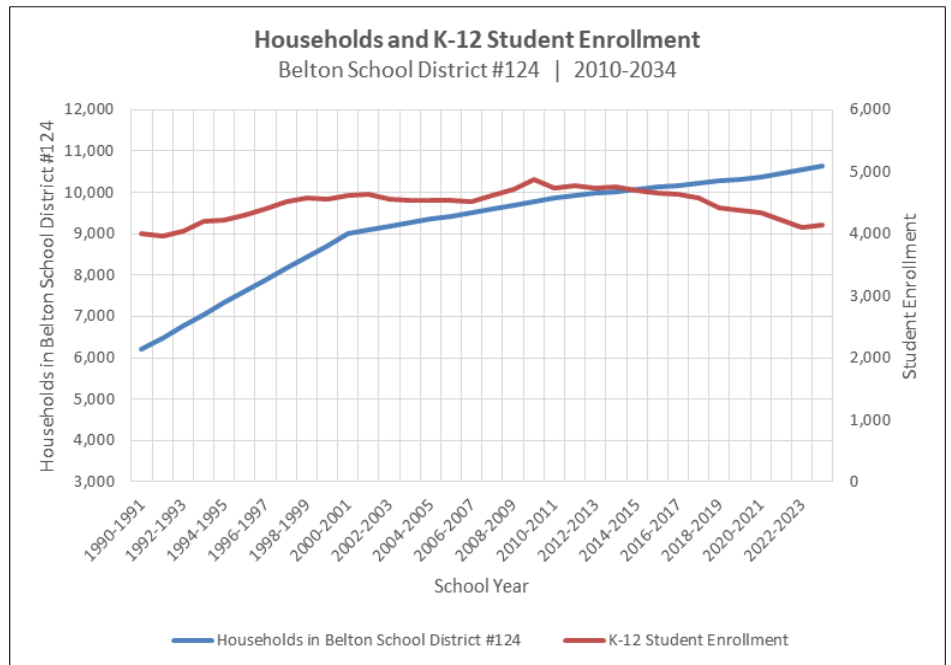


Figure 10. District households and K-12 student enrollment.

Belton School District

housing developments and construction permits can be valuable for enrollment projections. New housing often attracts families with school-aged children, and by monitoring these developments, school districts can anticipate increased student numbers in specific areas at similar student yield ratios as prior years.

A composite of third-party population services are used to show the following patterns in households and student yield ratios for the Belton School District #124.

Historical Student Yield Ratio data reveals that the average number of K-12 students in Belton School District #124 has dropped from 0.64 students per household in 1990-1991 to 0.39 in 2023-2024.

Housing and development data is used in time series forecasting to product the *Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios*.

Economic and Employment Trends

Various third-party services collect, monitor and update data on local economic conditions, employment opportunities, and job growth, as these factors can influence population movement and student enrollments. In addition to economic and employment trends, these services use Census data, birth and death records, immigration and emigration data, housing data, social media and online behavior, and expert opinions to project future demographic and population trends.

Economic and employment trend data from these third-party services are used to calculate Student Yield Ratios. This data is used with time series forecasting to inform two of the projection models: *Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections and Student Yield Ratios*; and *Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios*.

Enrollment Projection Models

Time series forecasting, a form of linear regression, is a statistical technique used to predict future values of a variable based on its past ob-

servations, where the data points are collected at equally spaced time intervals. It is a valuable tool in various fields, including finance, economics, weather forecasting, and for forecasting student enrollment in K-12 school districts.

Statistical analysis of the data is compiled into five unique enrollment projection models that will provide distinct enrollment projections for the school district:

Model 1 – Enrollment Projections from Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment

Model 2 – Enrollment Projections from US Census and Student Yield Ratios

Model 3 – Enrollment Projections from Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools

Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections and Student Yield Ratios

Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios

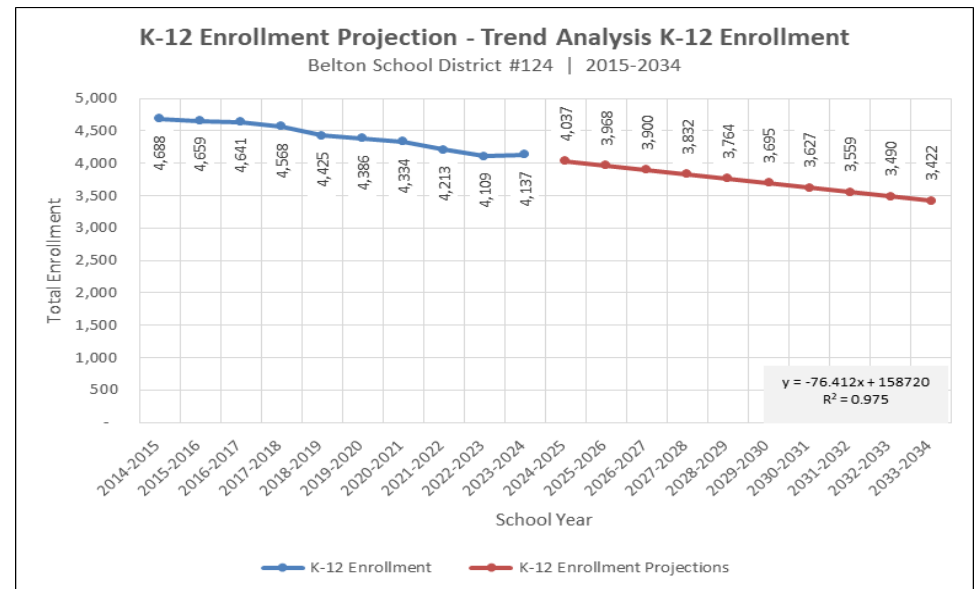


Figure 11. District Model 1 enrollment projections.

Projection Model 1 – Enrollment Projections from Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment

K-12 enrollment has steadily decreased in Belton School District #124 over the last 10 years, with the exception of the 2023-2024 school year. Without consideration of other factors (population growth estimates, birth data, housing and other economic factors) incorporated into subsequent analysis, linear trend analysis indicates a consistent drop in enrollment through 2034 when the enrollment is projected to drop to 3,422.

Projection Model 2 - Enrollment Projections from US Census and Student Yield Ratios

US Census data from the 2010 and 2020 censuses show an increase in the overall population (+412) but an aging population without significant in-migration of younger adults or births. Using the 10-year trend for school-aged children (ages 5-17) projections are made through

calendar year 2034. It is important to note that only a portion of these school-aged children have historically become students in Belton School District #124. Adjustments for these total population figures will be required to project K-12 student enrollment in these years.

Historically, only a portion of school-aged children have enrolled in Belton School District #124. In calendar year 2010, 94.6% of school-aged children reflected in the US Census were enrolled as K-12 students (4,870 students of 5,146 school-aged children). This percentage has steadily declined since 2010, reaching 90.5% in 2020 (4,386 students of 4,815 school-aged children). Trend analysis has been performed on this pattern and applied to the projections of school aged children made from US Census data above.

Projection Model 3 - Historical Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools

An enrollment projection model can be made utilizing Belton School District #124’s distinctive cohort survival patterns. Cohort survival rates are a crucial tool for projecting K-12 student enrollment in future years. These rates provide insights into how many students from a particular starting grade or cohort progress through the educational system and eventually graduate. These known historical trends can be added to existing known student cohorts to project student enrollment. Because there are no consistent cohort size values for pre-school, future Kindergarten cohorts are taken from historical birth data and Kindergarten class size pools.

Projection Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections and Student Yield Ratios

Demographic and population projection services use a combination of data, statistical techniques, and assumptions to make estimates of future population sizes. These estimates are crucial for various pur-

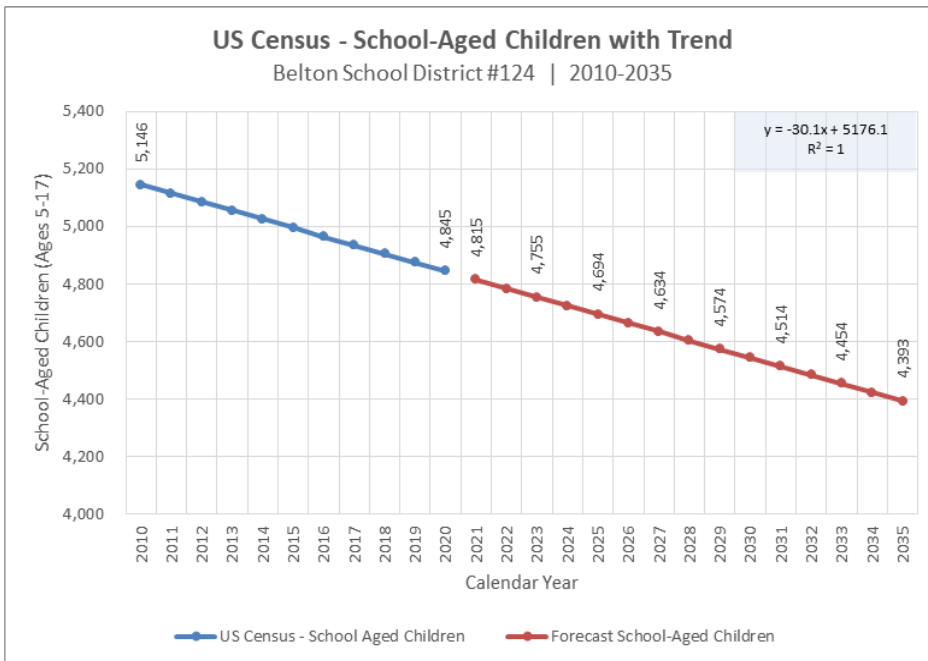


Figure 12. District Model 2 enrollment projections.

Belton School District

poses, including urban planning, healthcare resource allocation, economic forecasting, policy development, and projecting future school enrollments. Data often used by these services includes historical population data, vital statistics (births, deaths, and migrations), education levels, and economic conditions.

Multiple third-party projection services were analyzed to produce a composite value for future school-aged children in Belton School District #124 and adjusted for historical patterns calculating the typical difference between all school-aged children and K-12 enrollment in Belton School District #124.

Projection Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios

Trend analysis is calculated on the number of K-12 students per household. These trends are added to third-party population projection services' estimates on future households in Belton School District #124 to produce the K-12 student enrollment projections through 2034.

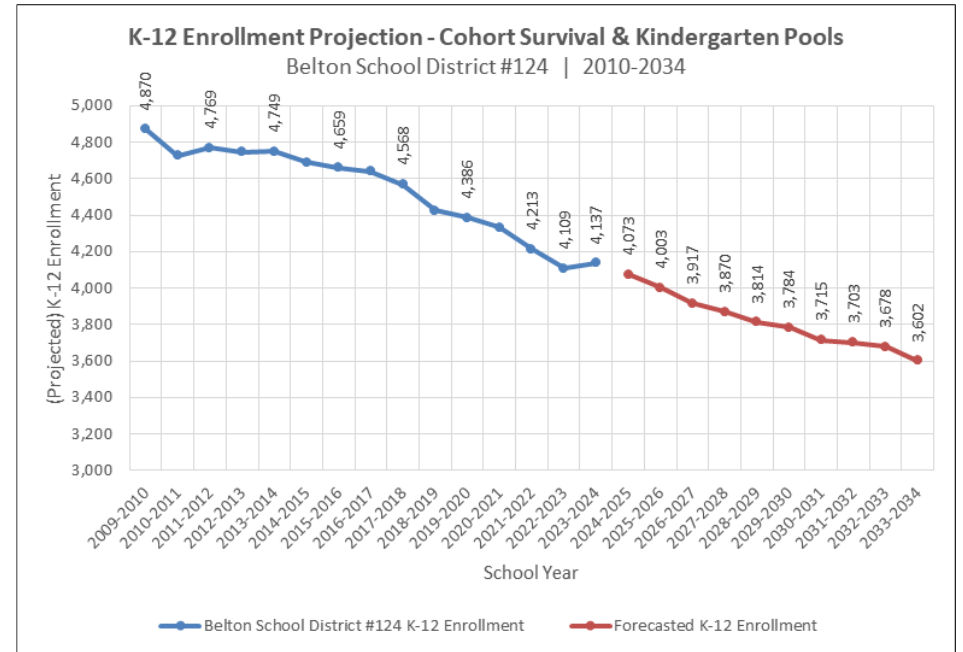


Figure 13. District Model 3 enrollment projections.

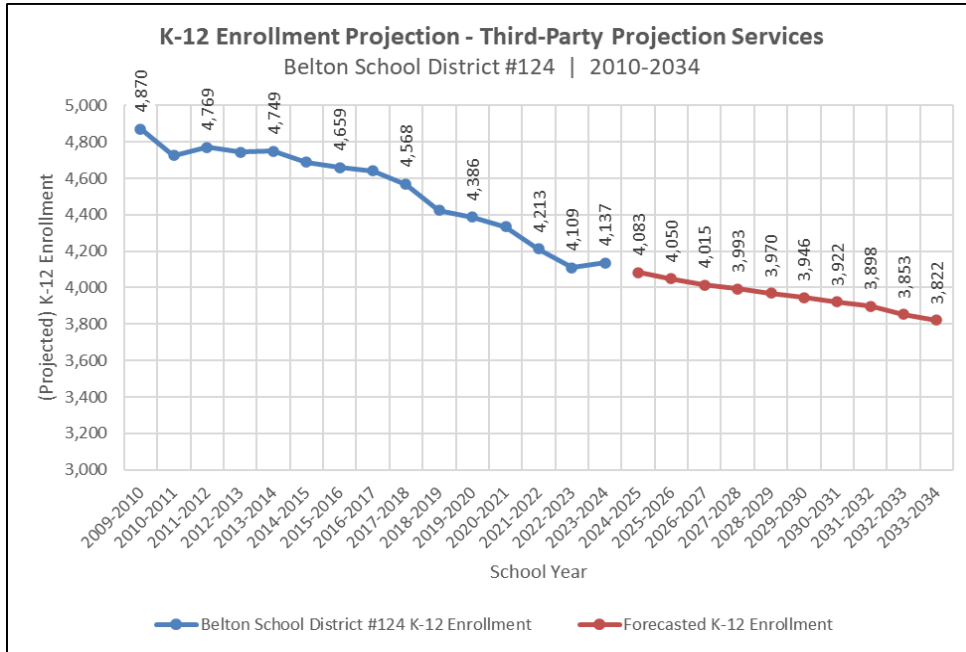


Figure 14. District Model 4 enrollment projections.

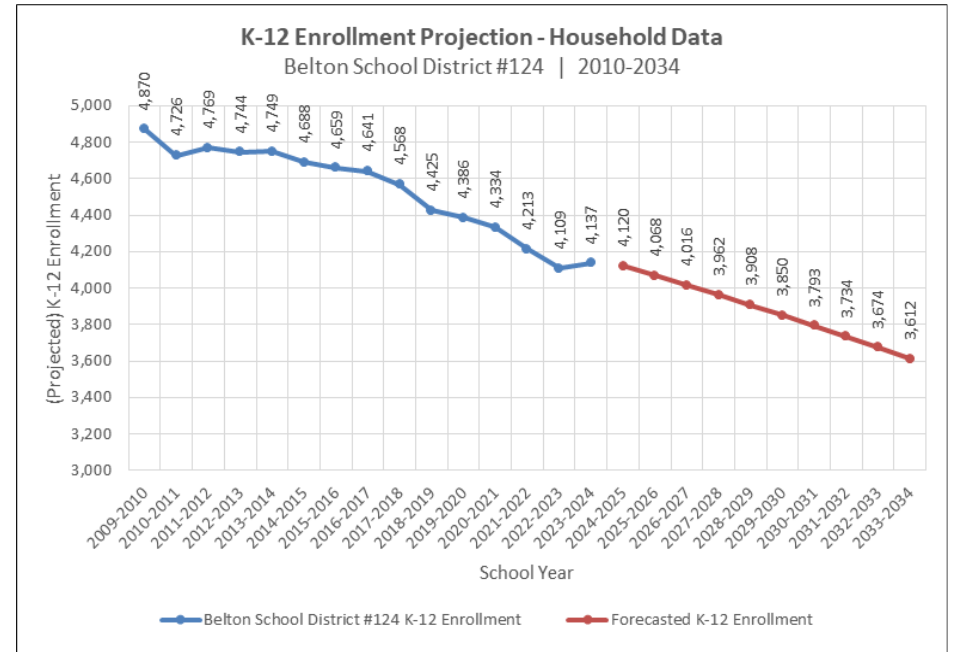


Figure 15. District Model 5 enrollment projections.

Belton School District

Projection Model Analysis

Five models have been formulated using independent data sources to project K-12 student enrollment in Belton School District #124.

Model 1 – Enrollment Projections from Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment

Model 2 – Enrollment Projections from US Census and Student Yield Ratios

Model 3 – Enrollment Projections from Cohort Survival Rates and Kindergarten Pools

Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections and Student Yield Ratios

Model 5 – Household Data and Student Yield Ratios

Analysis of the projected values and identifying the high and low values will allow future enrollments to be projected within a range of values.

Low - *Projection Model 1 – Historical K-12 Belton School District #124 Enrollment* results in the minimum projection. This projection model uses trend analysis on known K-12 Belton School District #124 enrollment values. The known K-12 enrollment has decreased from 4,688 in 2014-

2015 to 4,137 in 2023-2024. This model results in the lowest K-12 enrollment projection (3,430) for Belton School District #134 for 2033-2034.

High – *Projection Model 4 – Third-party Population Projections* results in the maximum projection. This projection model uses data from third-party services to project the population of school-aged children. These services use historical population data, vital statistics (births, deaths, and migrations), education levels, and economic conditions to calculate estimates of school-aged children in Belton School District #134 for future school years. This model results in the highest K-12 enrollment projection (3,822) for Belton School District #134 for 2033-2034.

Medium – An average of the five models is provided and will constitute the mid-point of the various projection models. The practice of averaging multiple enrollment projection models is a valuable approach because it leverages the wisdom of each of the models and helps mitigate

School Year	Projection Models				
	Model 1 District Trend	Model 2 US Census	Model 3 Cohort/ K-Pool	Model 4 3 rd Party	Model 5 Household
2023-2024	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137
2024-2025	4,043	4,112	4,073	4,083	4,120
2025-2026	3,977	4,061	4,003	4,050	4,068
2026-2027	3,906	4,010	3,917	4,015	4,016
2027-2028	3,839	3,960	3,870	3,993	3,962
2028-2029	3,769	3,910	3,814	3,970	3,908
2029-2030	3,700	3,860	3,784	3,946	3,850
2030-2031	3,633	3,811	3,715	3,922	3,793
2031-2032	3,565	3,762	3,703	3,898	3,734
2032-2033	3,496	3,713	3,678	3,853	3,674
2033-2034	3,430	3,664	3,602	3,822	3,612
	Low			High	

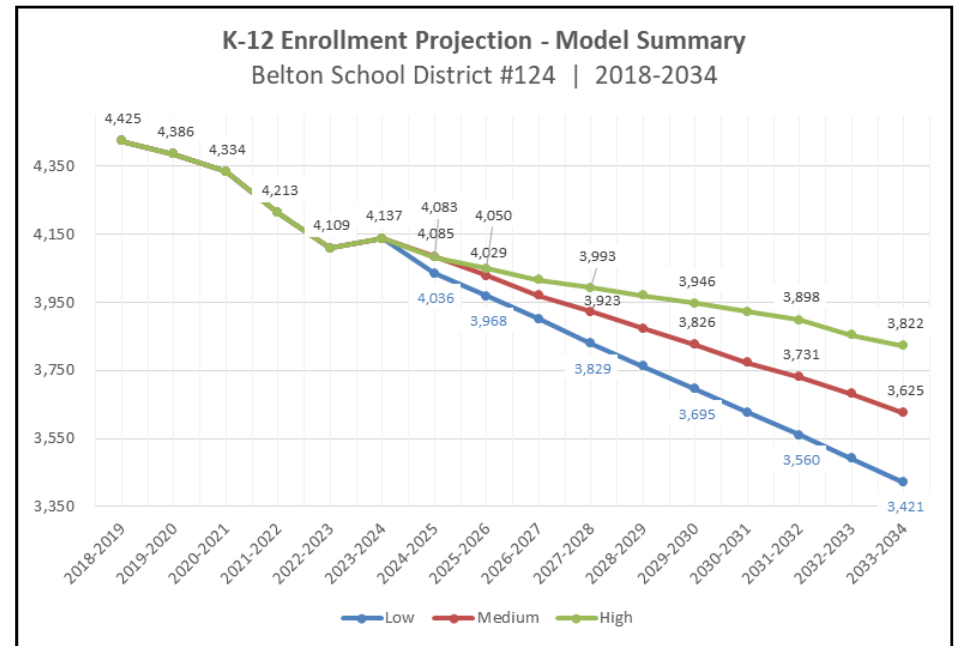


Figure 16. District enrollment projection summary, 2024-2034.

the potential biases and errors inherent in individual models. Averaging multiple enrollment projection models tends to be more predictive of future enrollments for multiple reasons:

Reduction of individual model bias: Each enrollment projection model is based on certain assumptions, data sources, methodologies, and historical trends. These models may have their own biases or limitations. By averaging multiple models, you can reduce the impact of any individual model's biases, resulting in a more balanced and accurate estimate.

Diverse perspectives: Different models may incorporate various factors and approaches to predict enrollment. Averaging allows you to capture a broader range of perspectives and insights, which can lead to a more robust and reliable projection.

Error cancellation: Errors in individual models can cancel each other out when averaging. If one model overestimates while another underestimates, their errors may offset each other, resulting in a more accurate average prediction.

Improved stability: Averaging can help stabilize predictions over time. Individual models may be sensitive to small changes in in-

put data or assumptions, leading to fluctuating projections. Averaging can smooth out these fluctuations, providing a more stable and consistent estimate.

Robustness to outliers: Outliers or extreme values in a single model can have a significant impact on its predictions. Averaging multiple models can reduce the impact of outliers, making the overall projection more resilient to unusual data points.

Enhanced accuracy through consensus: Averaging models essentially creates a consensus prediction. When multiple models independently arrive at similar conclusions, it increases confidence in the accuracy of the average projection.

Risk management: Averaging models can also help mitigate the risk associated with relying on a single model. If one model turns out to be inaccurate due to unforeseen events or changes in circumstances, the impact on the overall projection is reduced.

This model results in a K-12 enrollment projection of 3,626 for Belton School District #134 for 2033-2034.

Three models – high, medium and low, are shown in Figure 16 on p 18.

2023-2024															
School	Grade Range	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	111	97	85	96	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	68	66	70	73	71	66	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	486
Gladden Elementary	K-4	80	68	90	86	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	61	70	56	71	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	206	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	471
		320	301	301	326	280	272	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,137
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	330	0	0	0	0	626
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	357	339	355	1,374
		320	301	301	326	280	272	337	296	330	323	357	339	355	4,137

Figure 17. District by-school and grade enrollment, 2023-24.

Belton School District

2024-2025		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	77	104	95	83	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	64	64	65	68	67	76	76							481
Gladden Elementary	K-4	79	75	67	88	79	0	0							388
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	69	57	69	55	65	0	0							315
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	225	239							463
		289	301	296	293	300	301	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,095
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	327	0	0	0	0	647
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	333	334	338	1,342
		289	301	296	293	300	301	315	320	327	337	333	334	338	4,084

2025-2026		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	76	78	103	93	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	63	65	63	63	67	69	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	470
Gladden Elementary	K-4	77	80	74	65	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	68	70	57	67	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	238	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	472
		284	293	297	289	290	307	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,073
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	330	0	0	0	0	635
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	331	323	338	1,320
		284	293	297	289	290	307	313	305	330	328	331	323	338	4,028

2026-2027		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	75	77	77	101	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	62	64	64	62	63	69	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	455
Gladden Elementary	K-4	76	78	79	73	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	68	69	69	55	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	229	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	476
		281	287	289	291	286	298	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,051
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	314	0	0	0	0	618
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	322	321	328	1,302
		281	287	289	291	286	298	319	304	314	331	322	321	328	3,971

Figures 18-20. District by-school and grade enrollment, 2024-27.

2023-2024 Enrollment and Demographics Study

2027-2028		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	74	76	76	75	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	61	63	63	63	61	64	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	447
Gladden Elementary	K-4	76	77	77	77	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	67	69	68	68	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	230	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	467
		278	285	284	283	288	294	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,022
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	313	0	0	0	0	623
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	325	312	325	1,277
		278	285	284	283	288	294	310	310	313	315	325	312	325	3,922
2028-2029		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	74	75	75	74	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	61	62	62	61	62	63	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	438
Gladden Elementary	K-4	75	77	76	75	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	66	68	68	66	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	233	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	472
		276	282	281	277	280	296	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	319	0	0	0	0	619
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	310	316	315	1,255
		276	282	281	277	280	296	306	300	319	314	310	316	315	3,872
2029-2030		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	72	75	74	73	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	60	62	61	61	61	64	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
Gladden Elementary	K-4	74	76	76	74	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	65	67	67	67	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	224	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	466
		271	279	278	275	275	288	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,973
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	309	0	0	0	0	606
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	308	300	318	1,246
		271	279	278	275	275	288	307	297	309	320	308	300	318	3,825

Figures 21-23. District by-school and grade enrollment, 2028-30.

Belton School District

2030-2031		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	71	73	74	72	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	59	61	61	60	60	63	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	429
Gladden Elementary	K-4	73	75	75	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	64	66	66	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	220	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	453
		267	275	276	272	272	283	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	305	0	0	0	0	603
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	314	299	302	1,225
		267	275	276	272	272	283	299	298	305	310	314	299	302	3,772
2031-2032		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	71	72	72	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	58	60	60	59	59	62	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	423
Gladden Elementary	K-4	72	74	74	73	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	63	65	65	64	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	217	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	446
		264	271	271	269	270	279	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	306	0	0	0	0	596
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	305	305	301	1,217
		264	271	271	269	270	279	294	290	306	306	305	305	301	3,731

Figures 24-25. District by-school and grade enrollment, 2030-32.

2023-2024 Enrollment and Demographics Study

2032-2033		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	70	72	71	70	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	57	59	59	58	59	61	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	416
Gladden Elementary	K-4	71	73	73	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	63	64	64	63	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	215	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	441
		261	267	267	264	266	276	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,891
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	298	0	0	0	0	582
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307	300	295	307	1,209
		261	267	267	264	266	276	290	284	298	307	300	295	307	3,682

2033-2034		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	68	71	71	69	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348
Wilckens STEAM Academy	K-6	56	58	58	57	58	60	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	410
Gladden Elementary	K-4	70	72	72	71	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	62	64	63	62	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	0	0	0	0	0	213	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	437
		256	264	263	260	262	273	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,865
Belton Middle School	7-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	292	0	0	0	0	573
Belton High School	9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	301	291	297	1,187
		256	264	263	260	262	273	287	281	292	298	301	291	297	3,625

Figures 26-27. District by-school and grade enrollment, 2033-34.

Belton School District

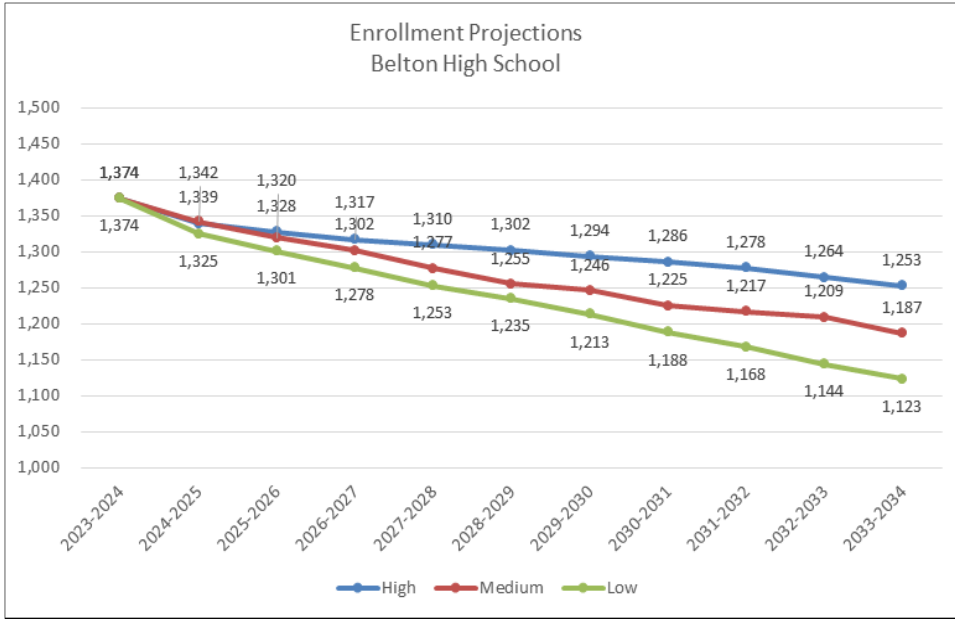


Figure 28. Belton High School enrollment projections.

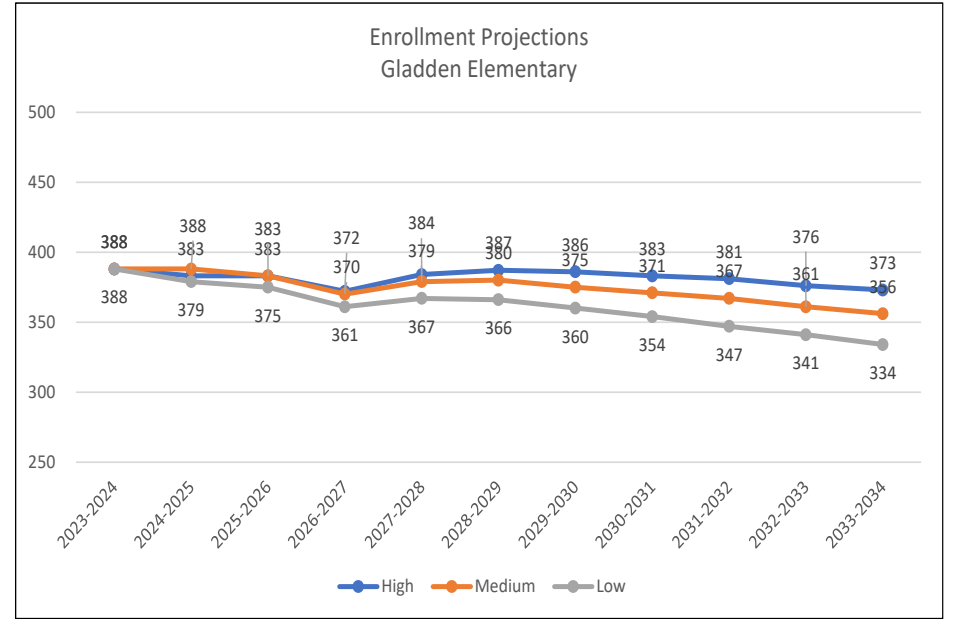


Figure 29. Gladden Elementary School enrollment projections.

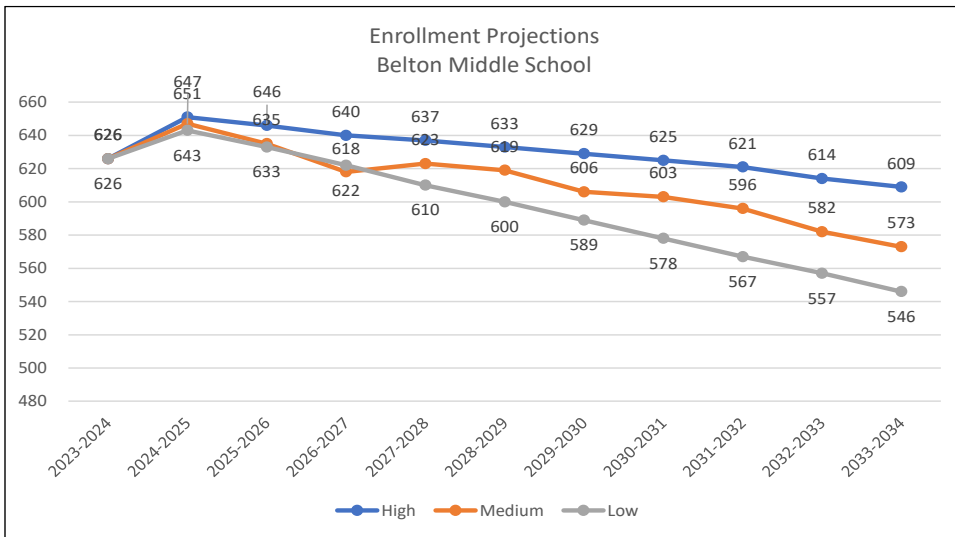


Figure 30. Belton Middle School enrollment projections.

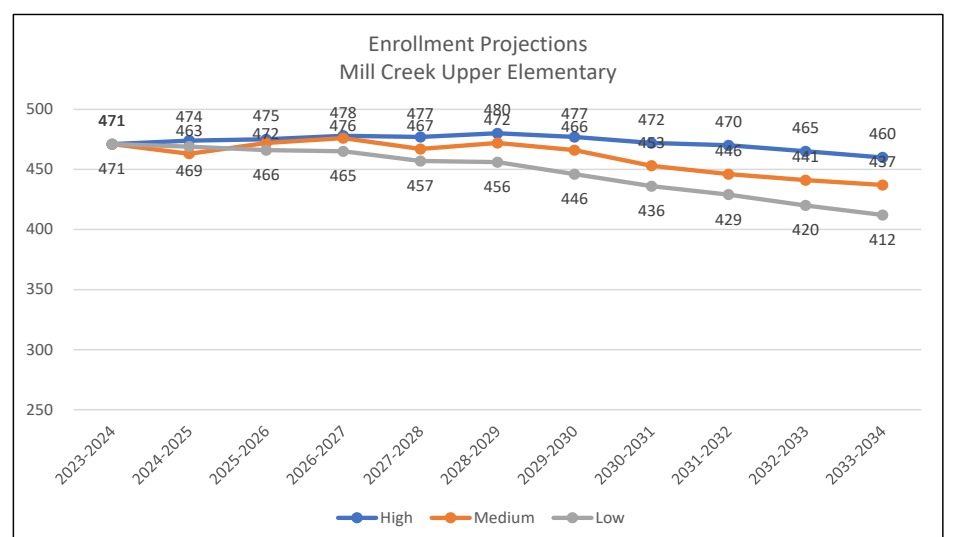


Figure 31. Mill Creek Upper Elementary School projections.

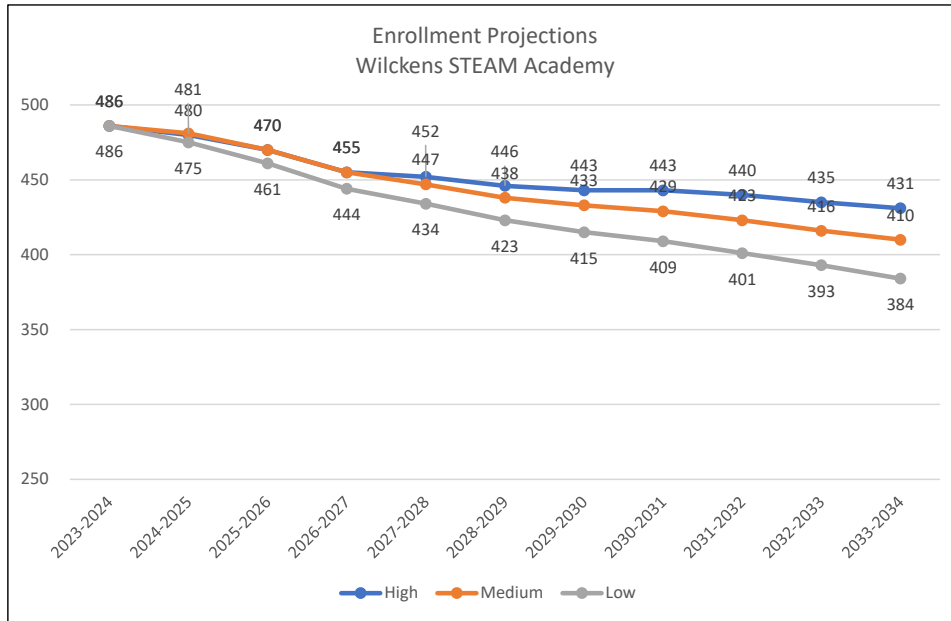


Figure 32. Wilckens STEAM Academy enrollment projections.

Scenario Planning

School-based enrollment projections have been made for the following scenario:

Convert all elementary schools to a Kindergarten through 6th (K-6) grade configuration

Convert Mill Creek Upper Elementary to a K-6 magnet with no attendance boundary

Keep Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest as a K-6 magnet with no attendance boundary

Keep existing school boundaries for Cambridge, Gladden and Kentucky Trail elementary schools

To provide enrollment projections for this scenario, the following assumptions were made:

Mill Creek K-6 Elementary Magnet will have a similar enrollment as the existing K-6 magnet, Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest

Mill Creek K-6 Elementary Magnet will pull students evenly from the three existing elementary school boundaries.

Future K-6 student distribution from the three existing elementary school boundaries will be like past distributions. Belton School District #124 may need to adjust these elementary school boundaries in future years to maintain a balanced distribution.

The Medium projection model is used to provide a single value (as opposed to a range of values) for the following tables.

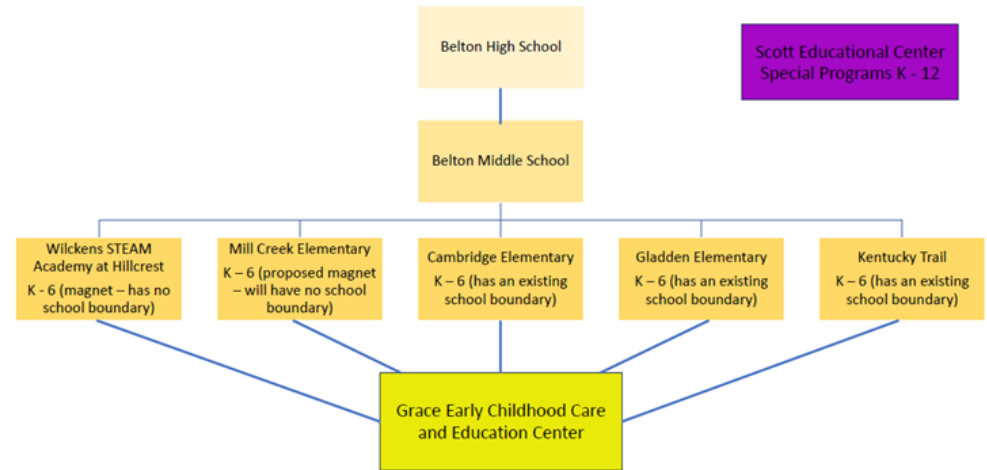


Figure 33. Possible feeder pattern in this scenario.

Scenario Graphs

The following graphs show enrollment for the K-6 scenario. The Medium projection model is used to provide a single value for each school and year. Graphs are not included for Belton Middle School or Belton High School as this scenario does not impact enrollments at these schools and enrollment projections in the prior section apply.

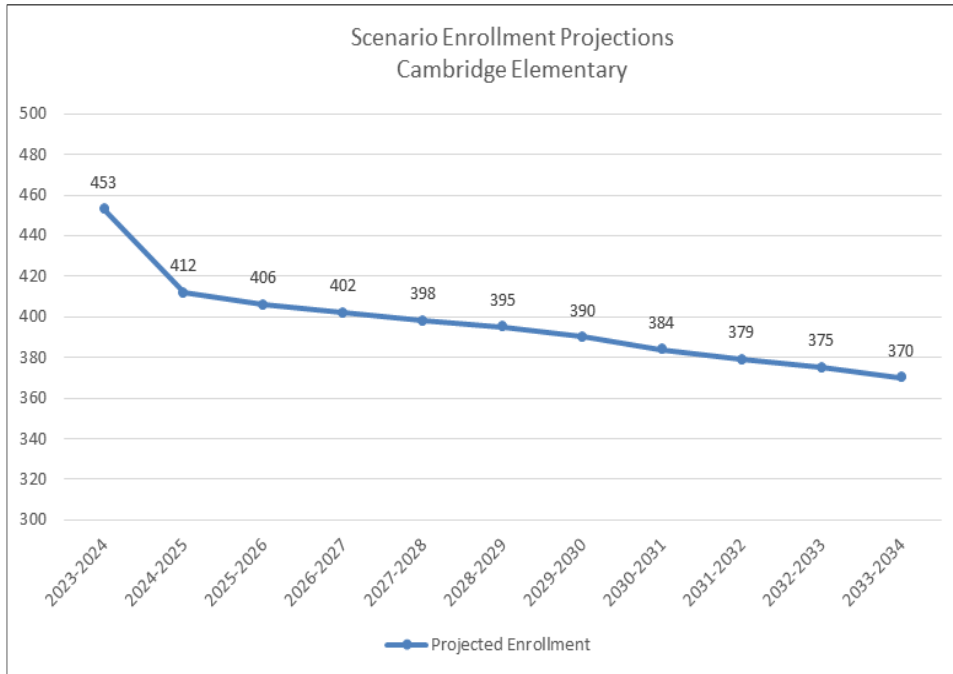


Figure 34. Cambridge Elementary School scenario projections.

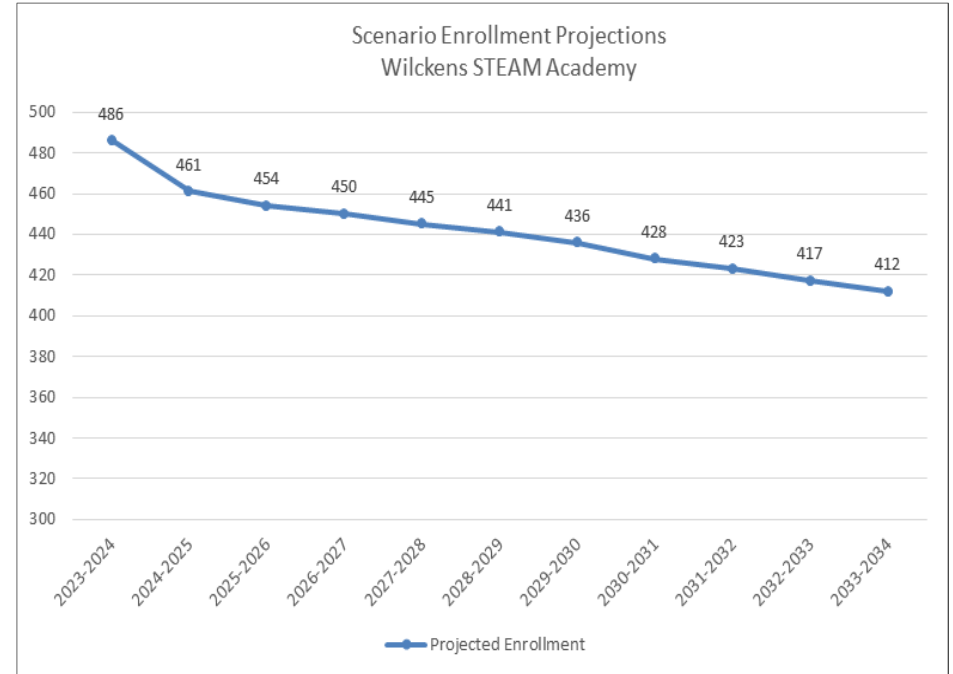


Figure 35. Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest scenario projections.

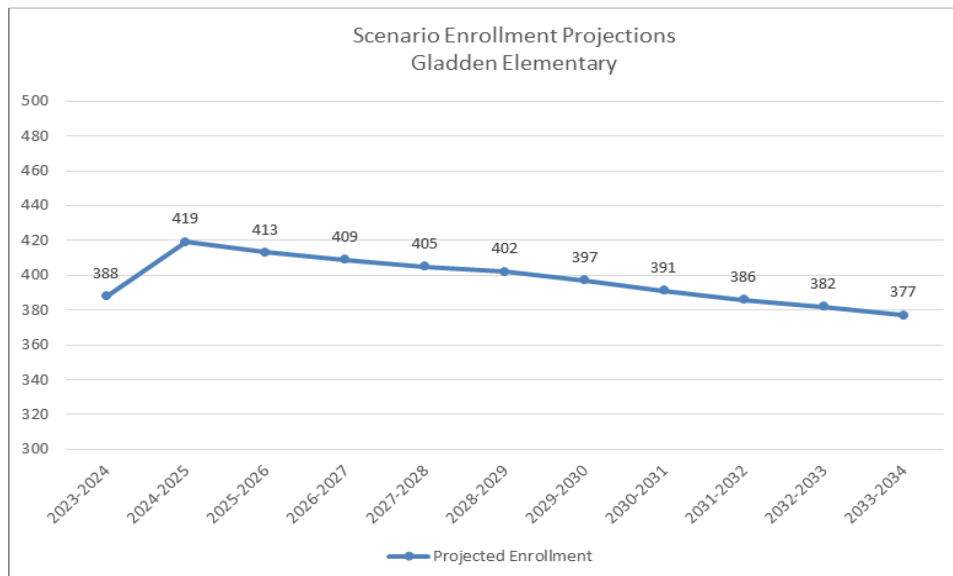


Figure 36. Gladden Elementary School scenario projections.

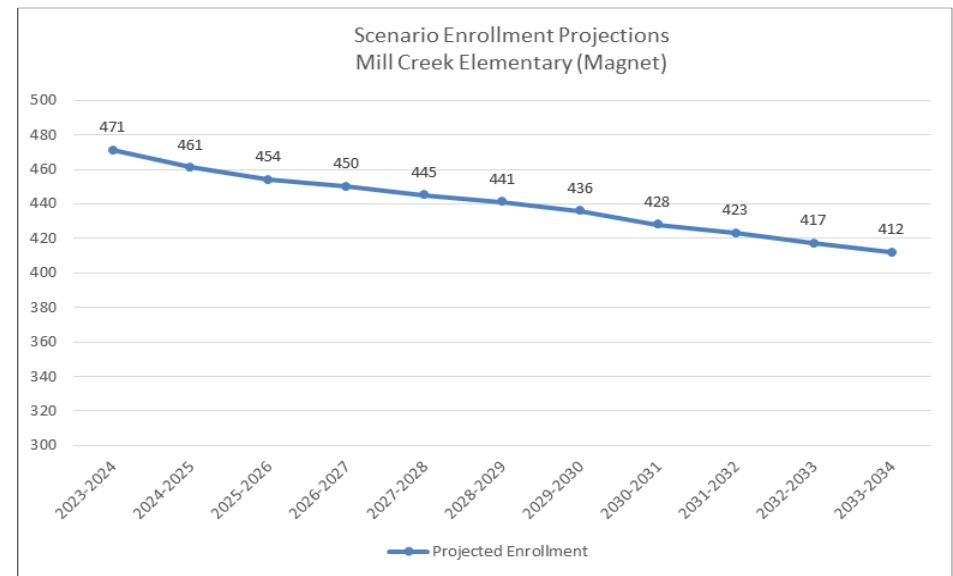


Figure 37. Mill Creek Magnet School scenario projections.

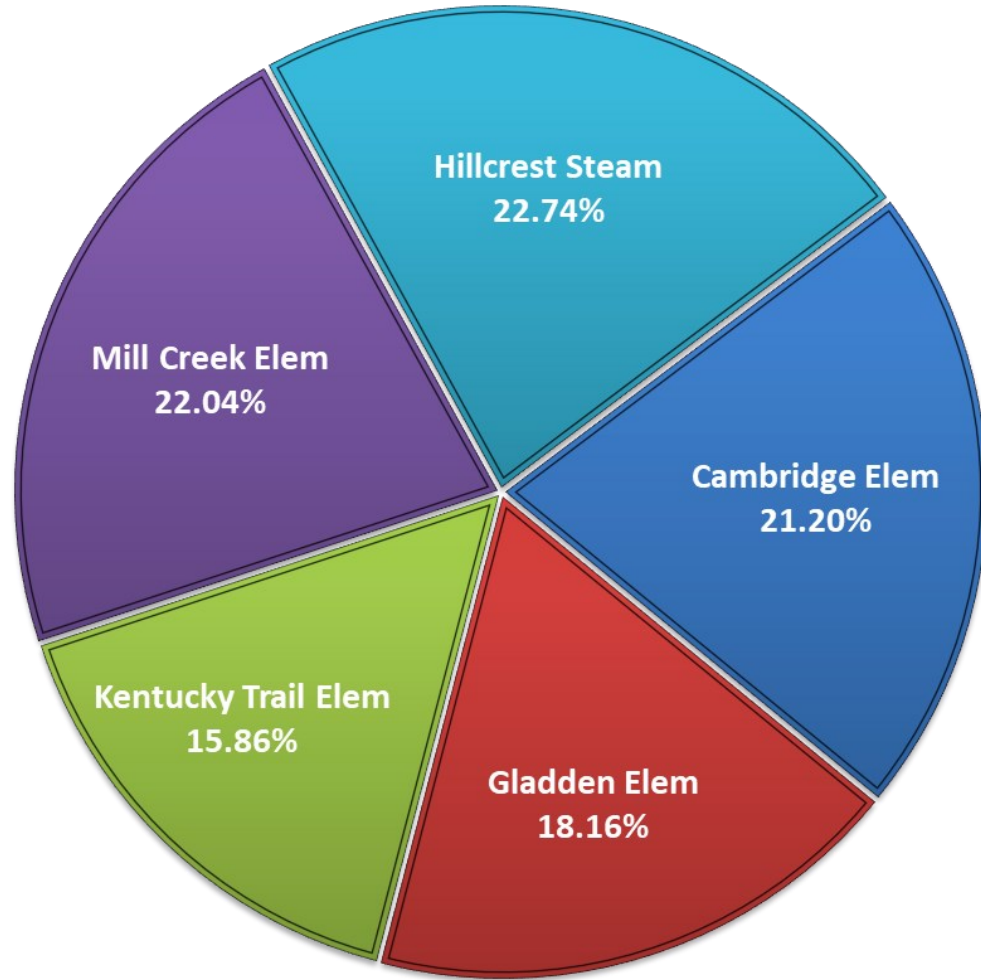
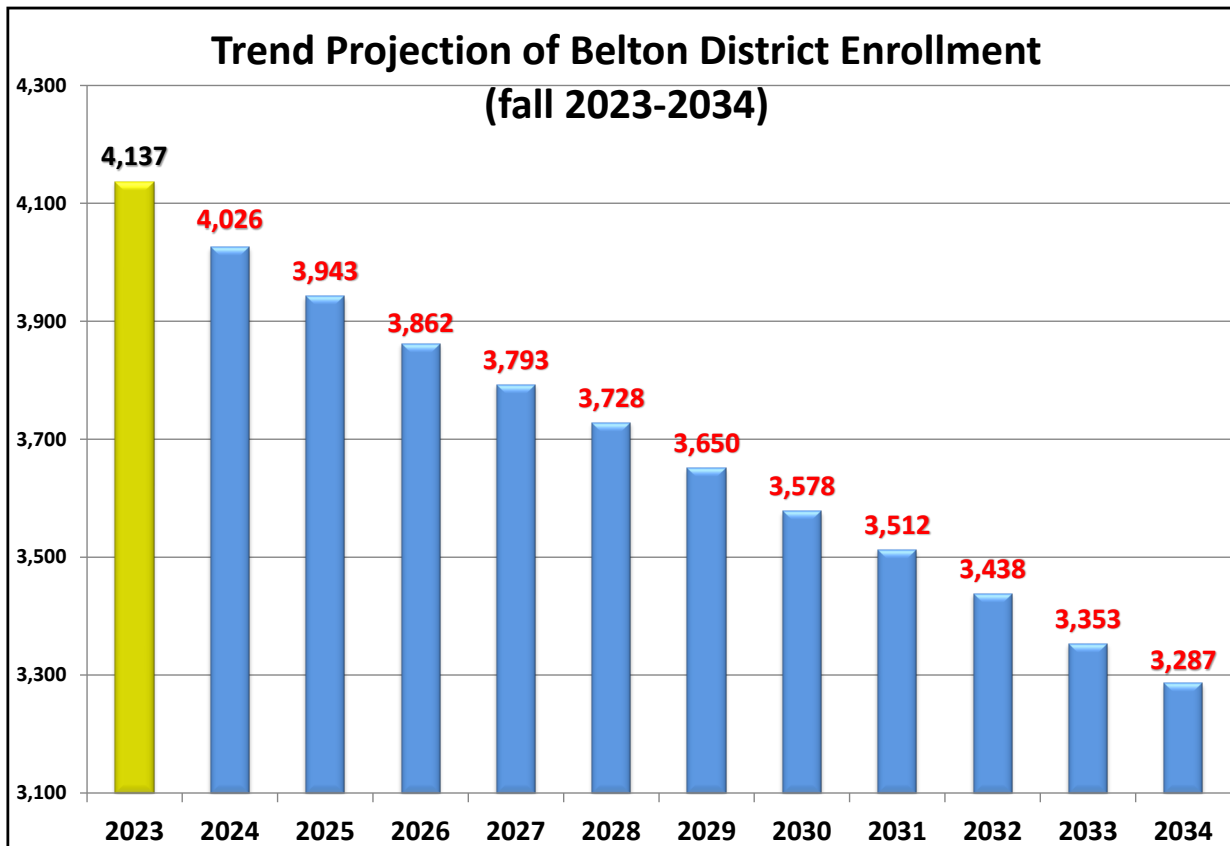
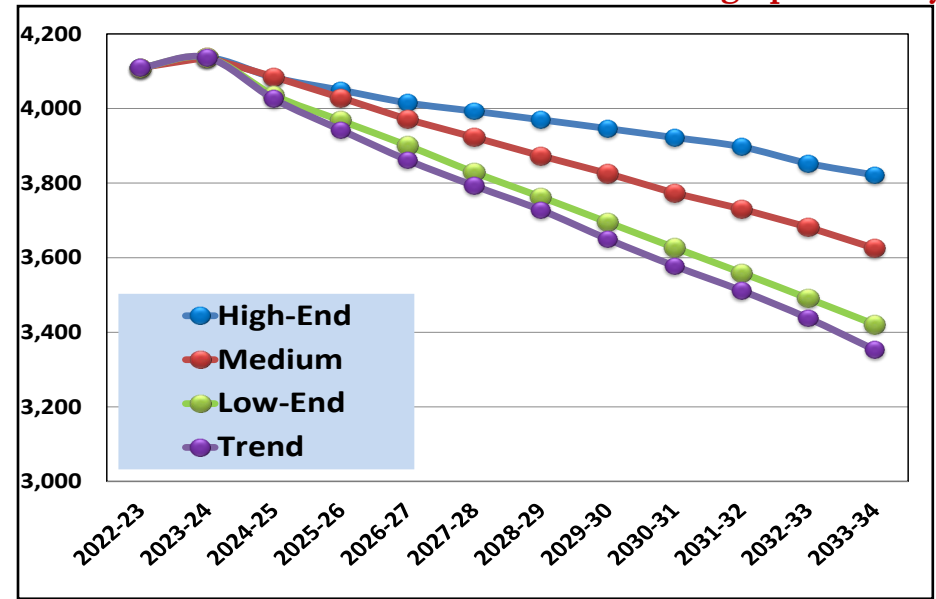
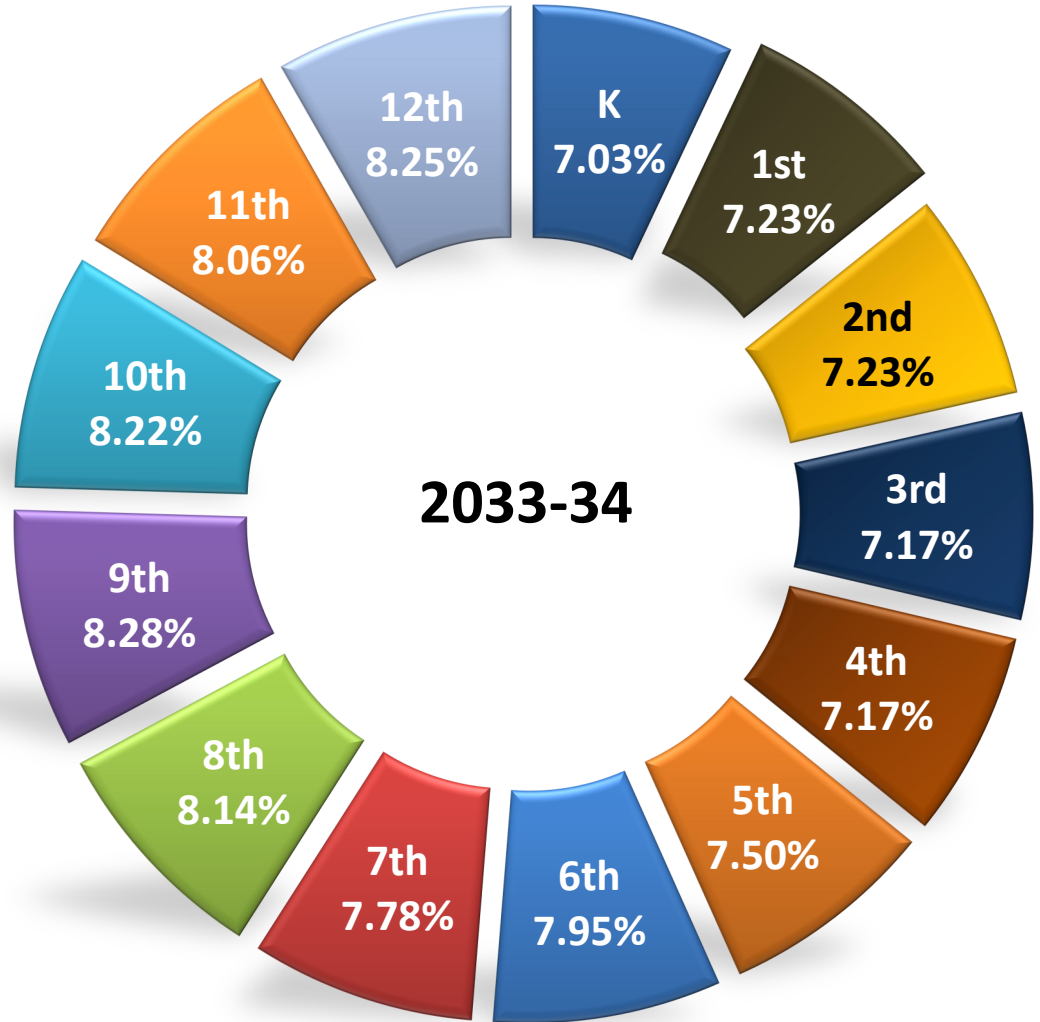
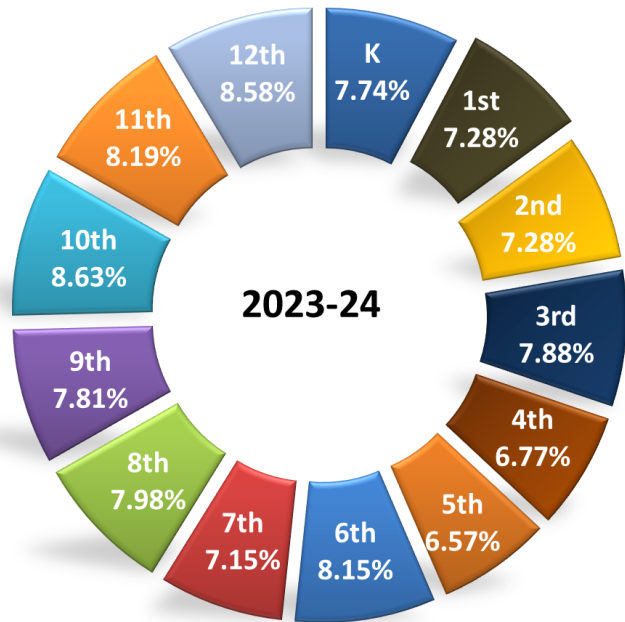


Figure 38. (Above) The chart above shows the percentage of 2023-24 enrollment designated to each elementary school, out of the overall district percentage of enrollment.

When a 10-year linear trend model is used to predict the enrollment, based on the last 10 years' enrollment, it shows that by 2034 the district could have 3,287 students, as shown on the bar graph below. Based on this trend model, which is based on the same trend of enrollment that has occurred between 2014 and 2023, it mirrors almost exactly our low-end projection model, described on pp. 8-25.



Figures 39-40. (Above) Three projection models are compared against a trend model (purple line) (Left) If the district enrollment same growth during the last 10 years is projected out to the next 10.



Figures 41-42. District enrollment, by grade, for 2023-24, top, and midrange projections for 2033-34, right.

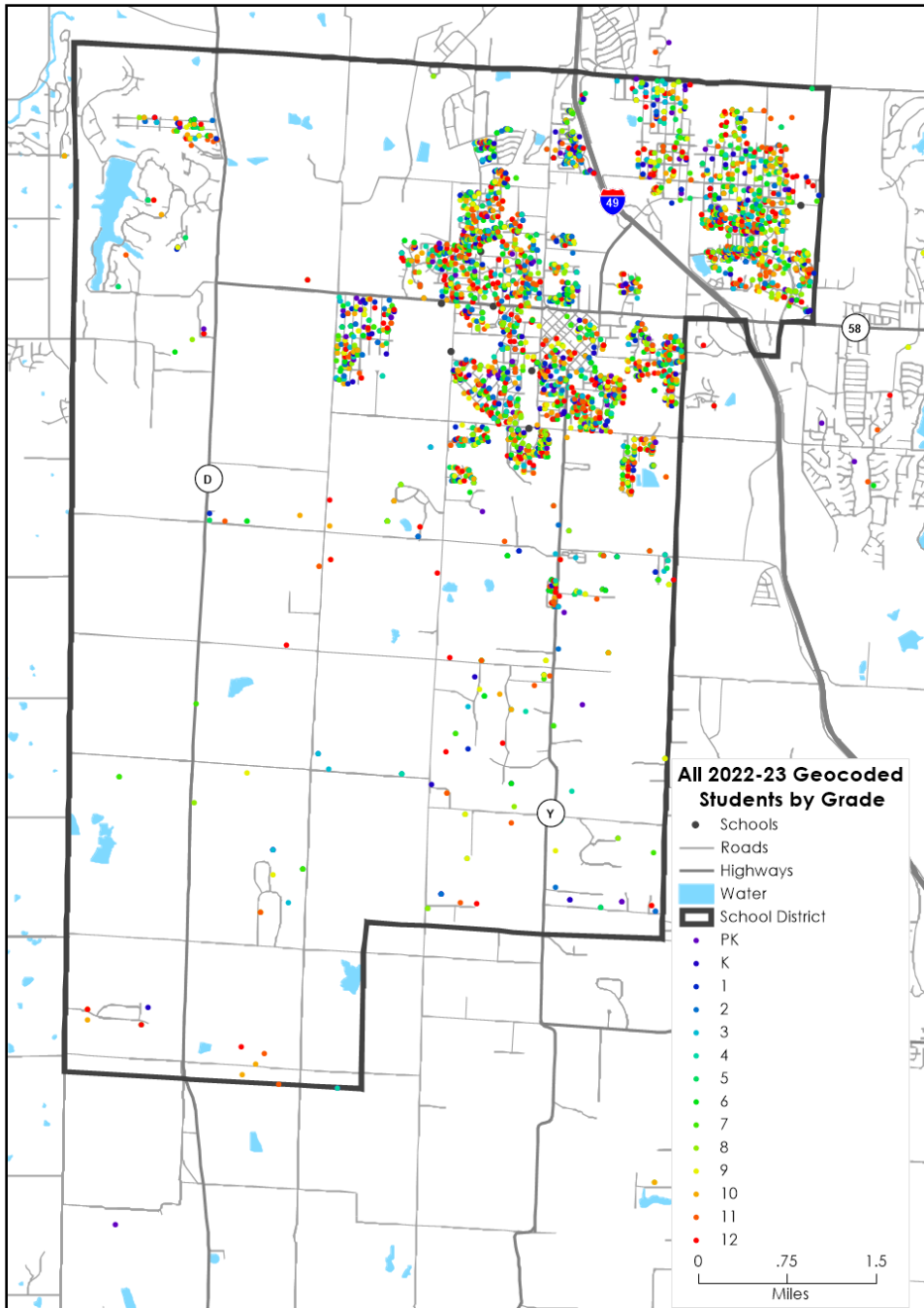


Figure 43. Grade distribution in Belton School District for the 2022-23 school year.

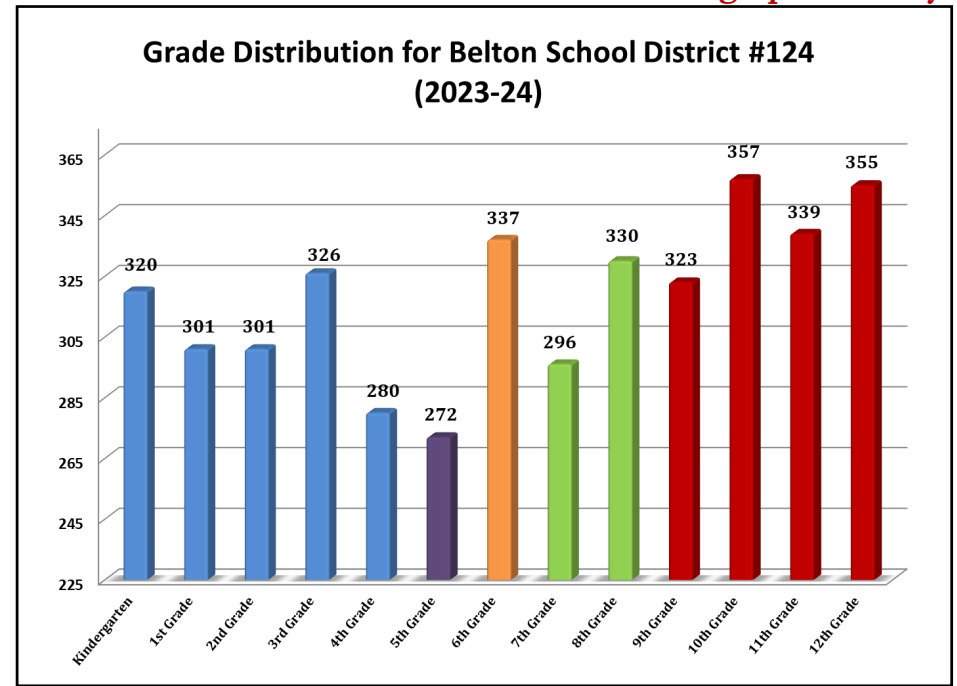
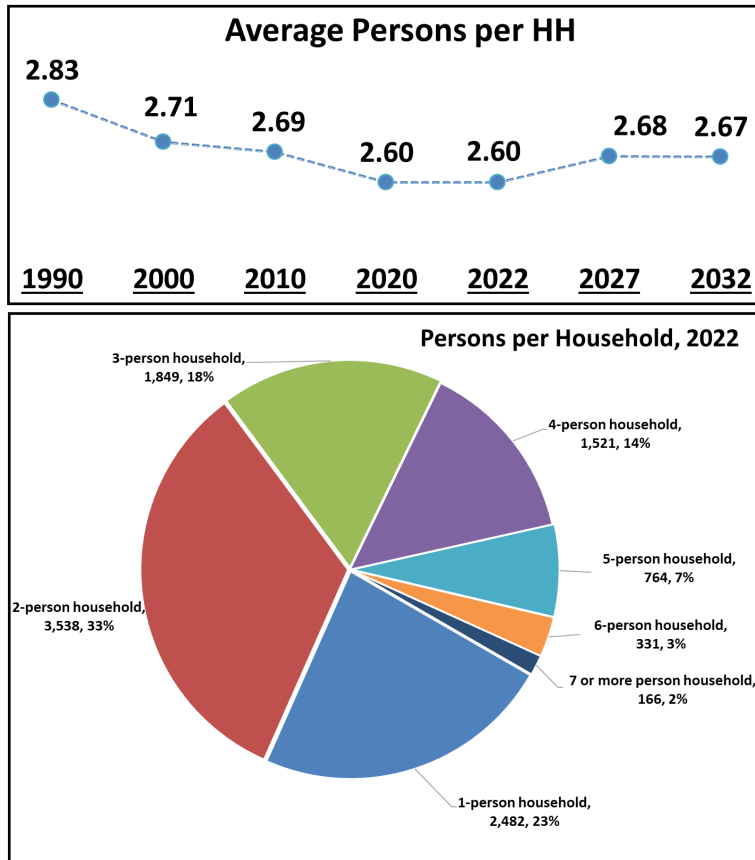


Figure 44. Grade distribution in the Belton School District for the 2023-2024 school year.

The grade distribution in Figure 44 shows the largest current class, the 10th grade, at 357, and how the 4th and 5th grade classes are the two smallest, at 280 and 272, respectively. In the 2022-23 school year, there were 756 new students enrolled in the district that were not enrolled the previous year, but 342 of those were in PK or Kindergarten. There were only 70 of the new students in the 10th, 11th and 12 grades.

DEMOGRAPHICS PROFILE

The average household size should remain flat for the next 10 years, based on our data from our vendor. About one out of four households in the district have no children, which is a far higher proportion than we normally see in other districts in the state, especially those with growing enrollments.



Figures 45-46. Average number of persons per household, 1990-2032 and number of persons per household types, 2022.

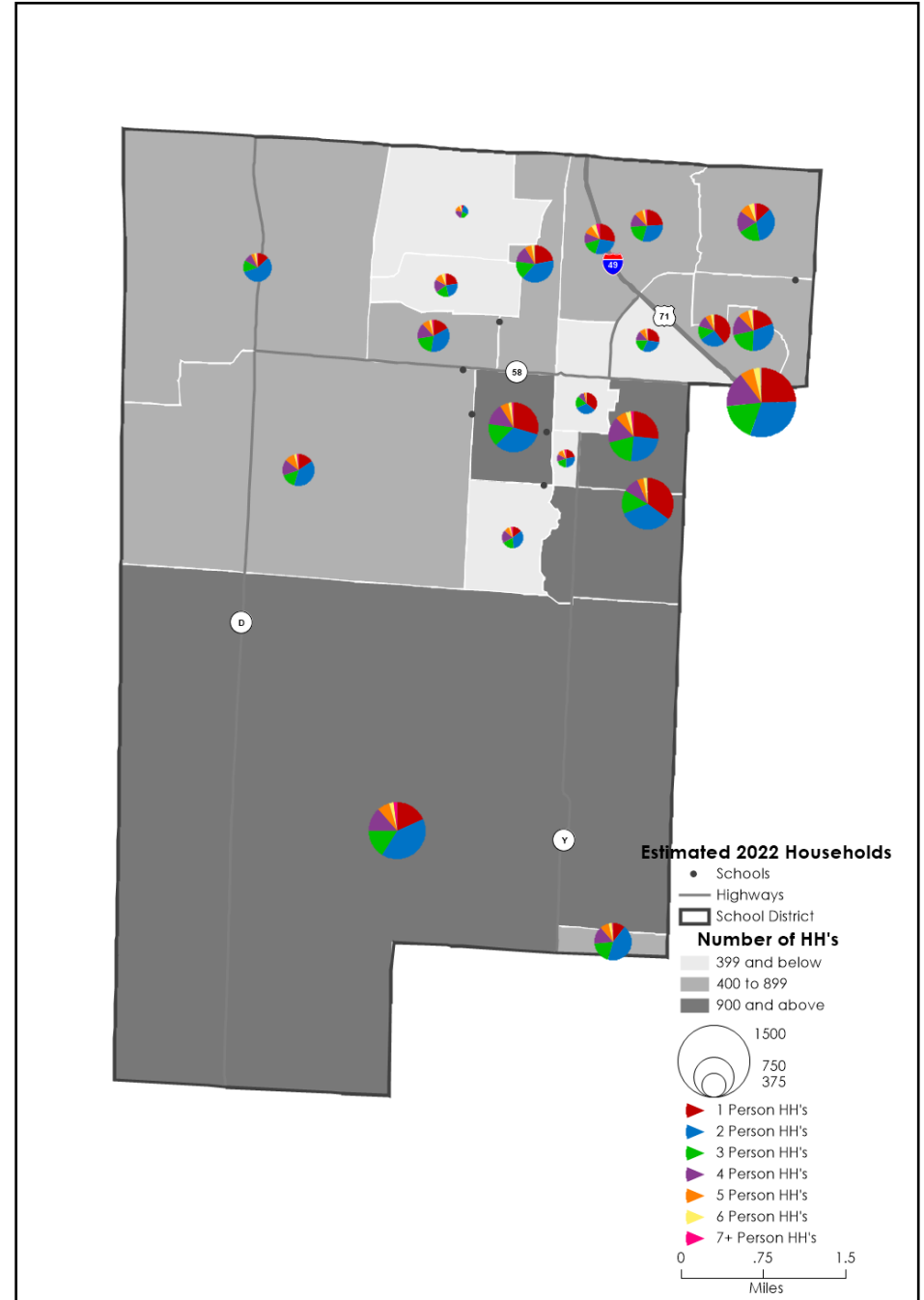


Figure 47. Average number of persons per household, 1990-2032 and number of persons per household types, 2022.

During the next decade, the number of childbearing-age women are expected to increase by nine percent, from a current estimated 5,042 to 5,513. This would be an increase of 471 women, which is good. When this factor, along with the previous one on p. 32, are taken together, they point to more women in the district having as many children as they ever did. Even at 0.6 children per household, the additional women should result in 283 more children living in the district.

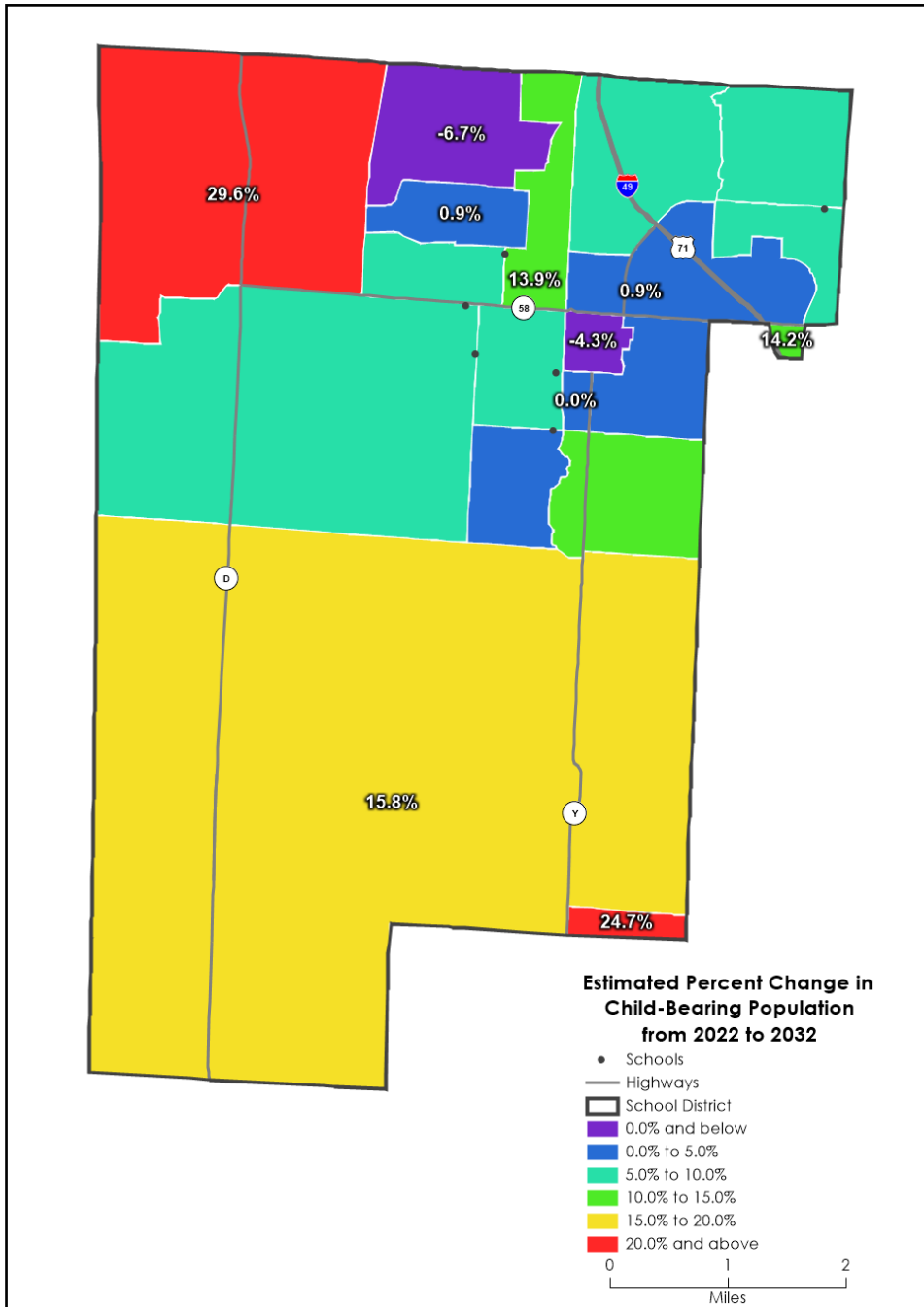


Figure 48. Estimated percentage change in childbearing-age population from 2022-2032.

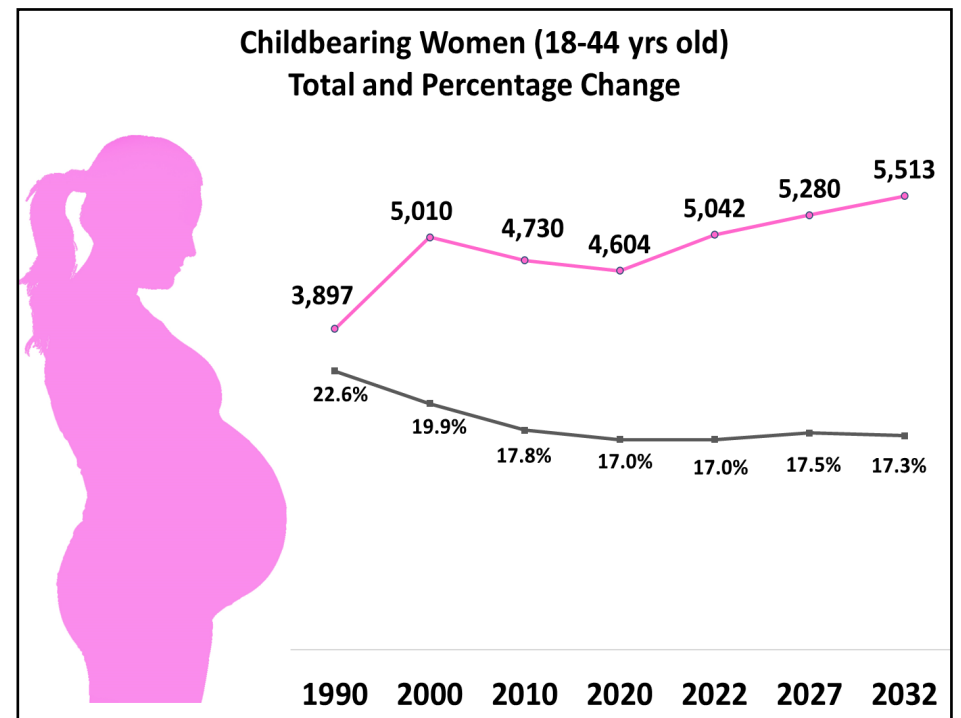


Figure 49. Number of childbearing-age women in the district and the percentage of childbearing-age women of the total population.

Belton School District

Like the predicted change in the number of childbearing-age women, there is a similar increase predicted for children under five years old in the district. Most areas show double-digit increases. Districtwide, the increase is expected to be 13.5 percent, or 234 additional children under five years old. This is a positive factor for fu-

ture enrollment growth. However, as we point out on p. 54, as the district's market share decreases, this does not mean that all 234 children would enroll in the district's public schools.

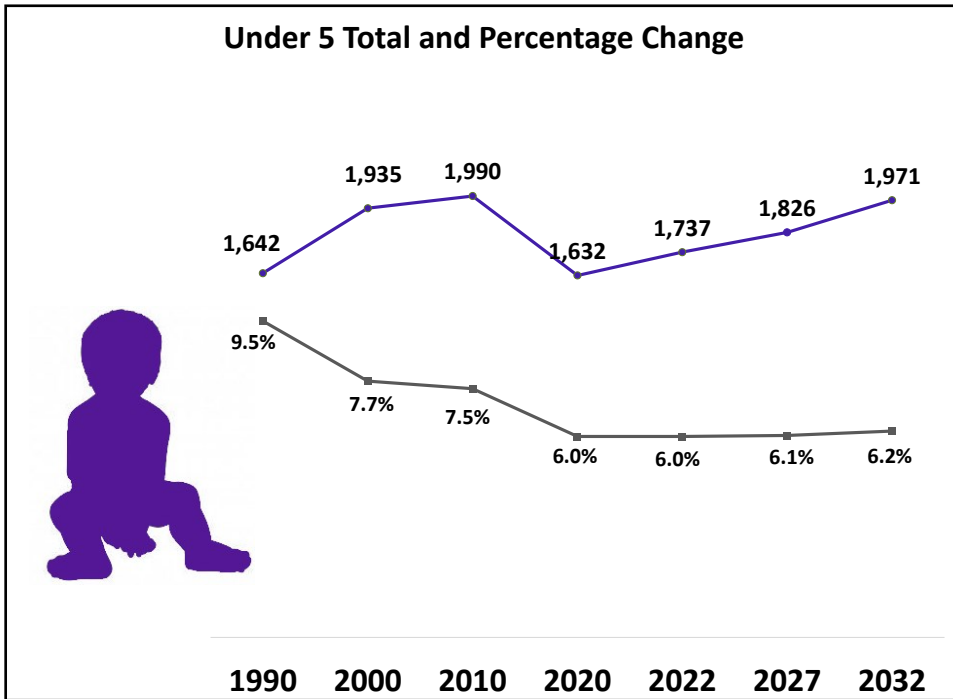


Figure 50. Total number of children under 5 years old and percentage of the total population that is under 5 years old, 1990-2032.

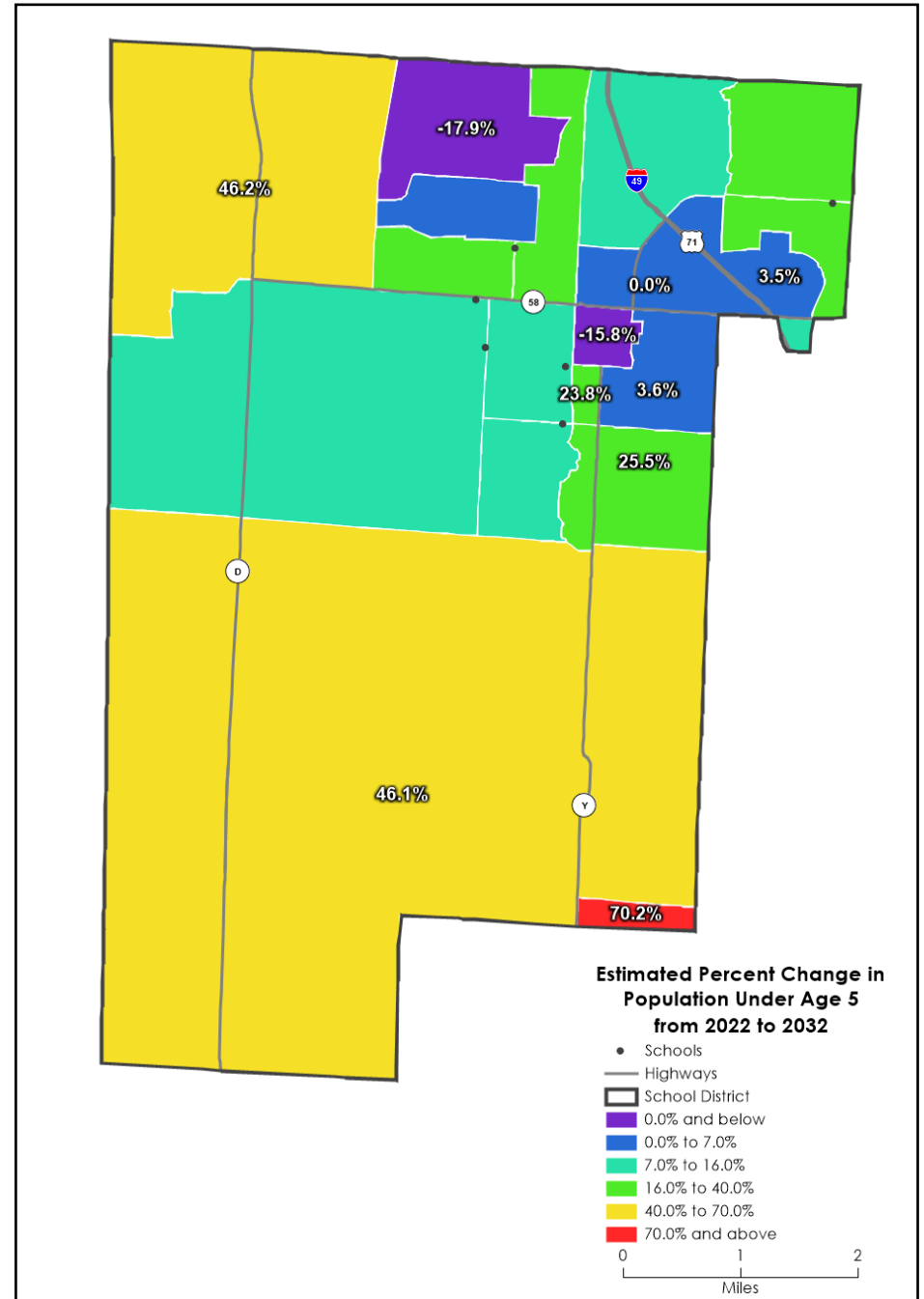


Figure 51. Estimated percentage change in population under 5 years old from 2022 to 2032.

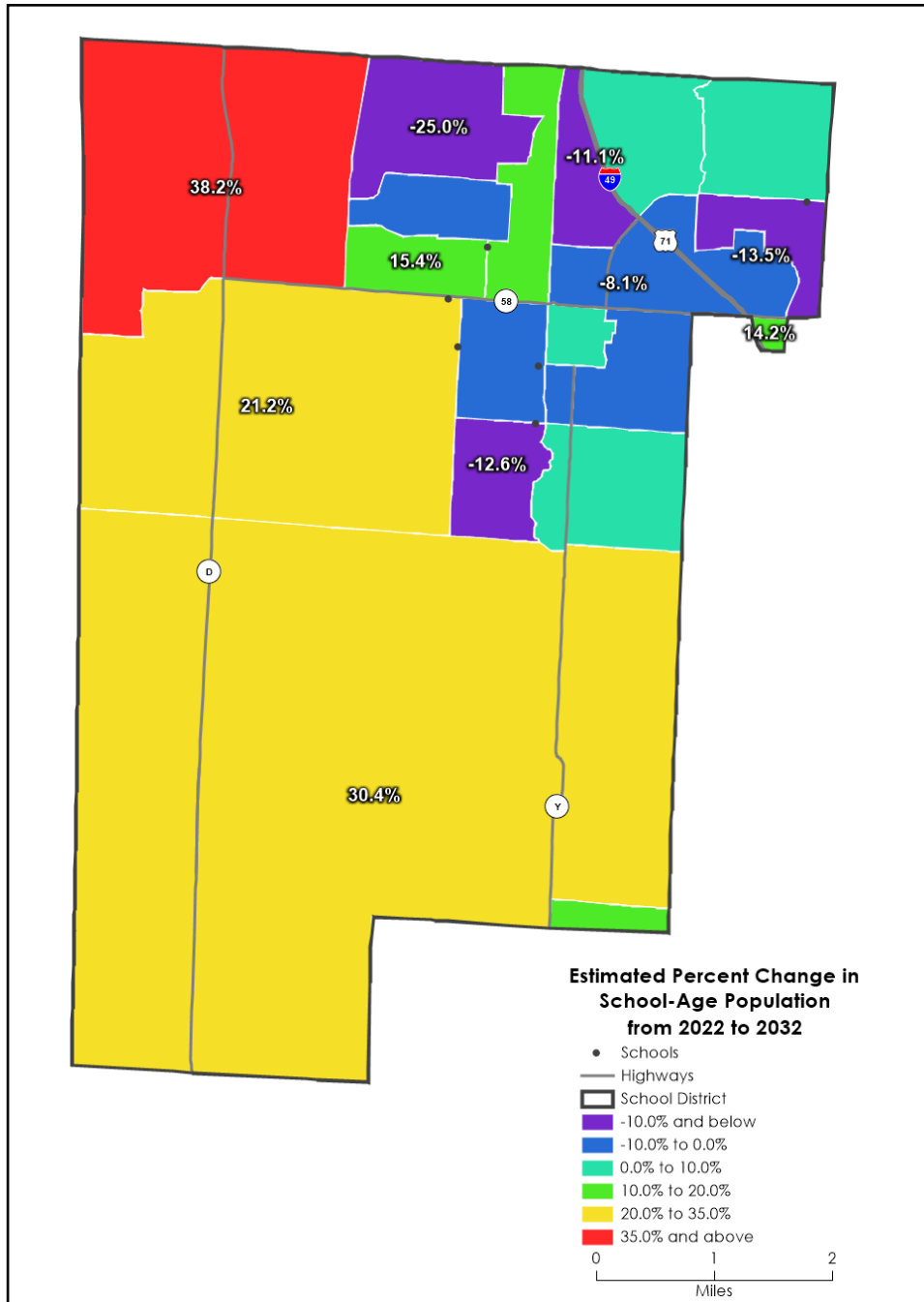


Figure 52. Estimated percentage change in population that is school-age, 5-17 years old, from 2022 to 2032.

Finally, Figure 52, shows pockets here and there where the number of school-age children in the district are projected to increase by double-digits, but there are also a few areas where there will be double-digit decreases. Our data vendor predicts an increase of only 64 school-age children by 2032 compared with today, a 1.3 percent in-

crease. By 2027, the number of school age children should decrease by 117, or 2.4 percent. Of the key demographic factors considered, this is the weakest one and one that should be more heavily weighted when attempting to anticipate future school enrolment.

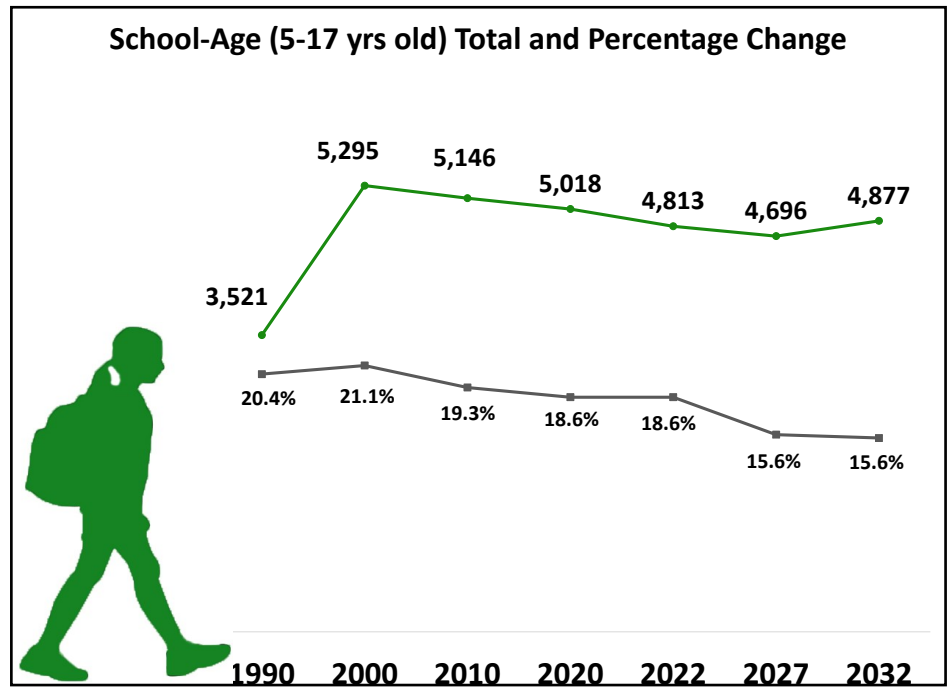


Figure 53. Total number of school-age children 5-17 years old and percentage of the total population that is school-age, 1990-2032.

Belton School District

The biggest population growth for the older-than-60-years-old group is predicted to be where the old Richards-Gebaur Air Force base was. Based on the latest demographic data we can obtain, persons in this age group number 6,671 and is predicted to increase to 8,119 by 2032. This would be an increase of 1,448

persons, or 21 percent, which is significant. Again, compare this increase with the 1.3 percent increase predicted in school-age children.

As the map shows, the number of senior citizens should increase in every area in the district.

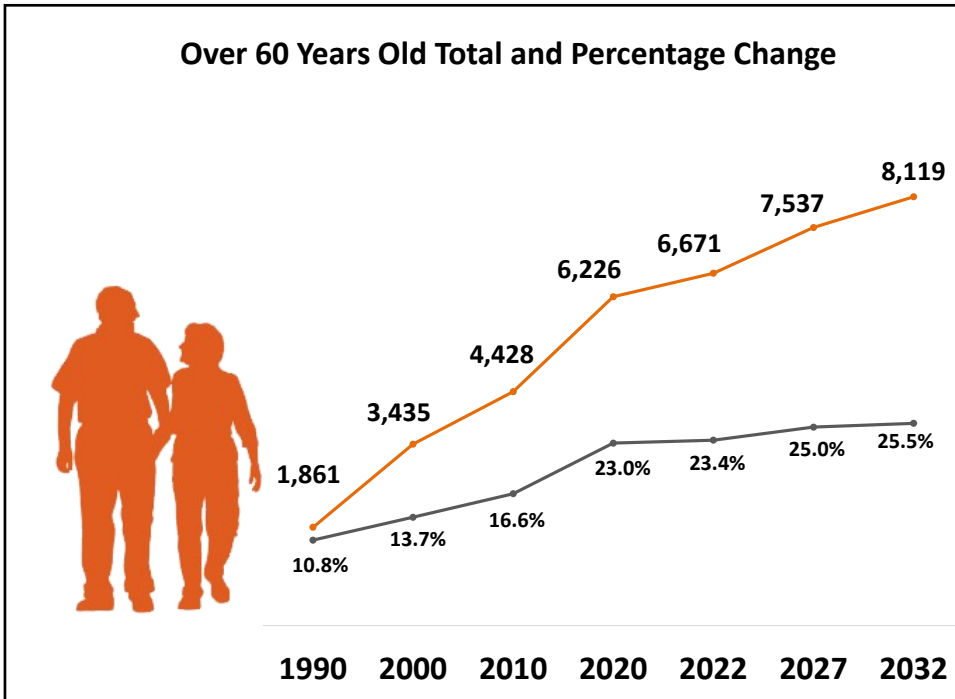


Figure 54. Total number of people over years old and percentage of the total population that is over 60 years old, 1990-2032.

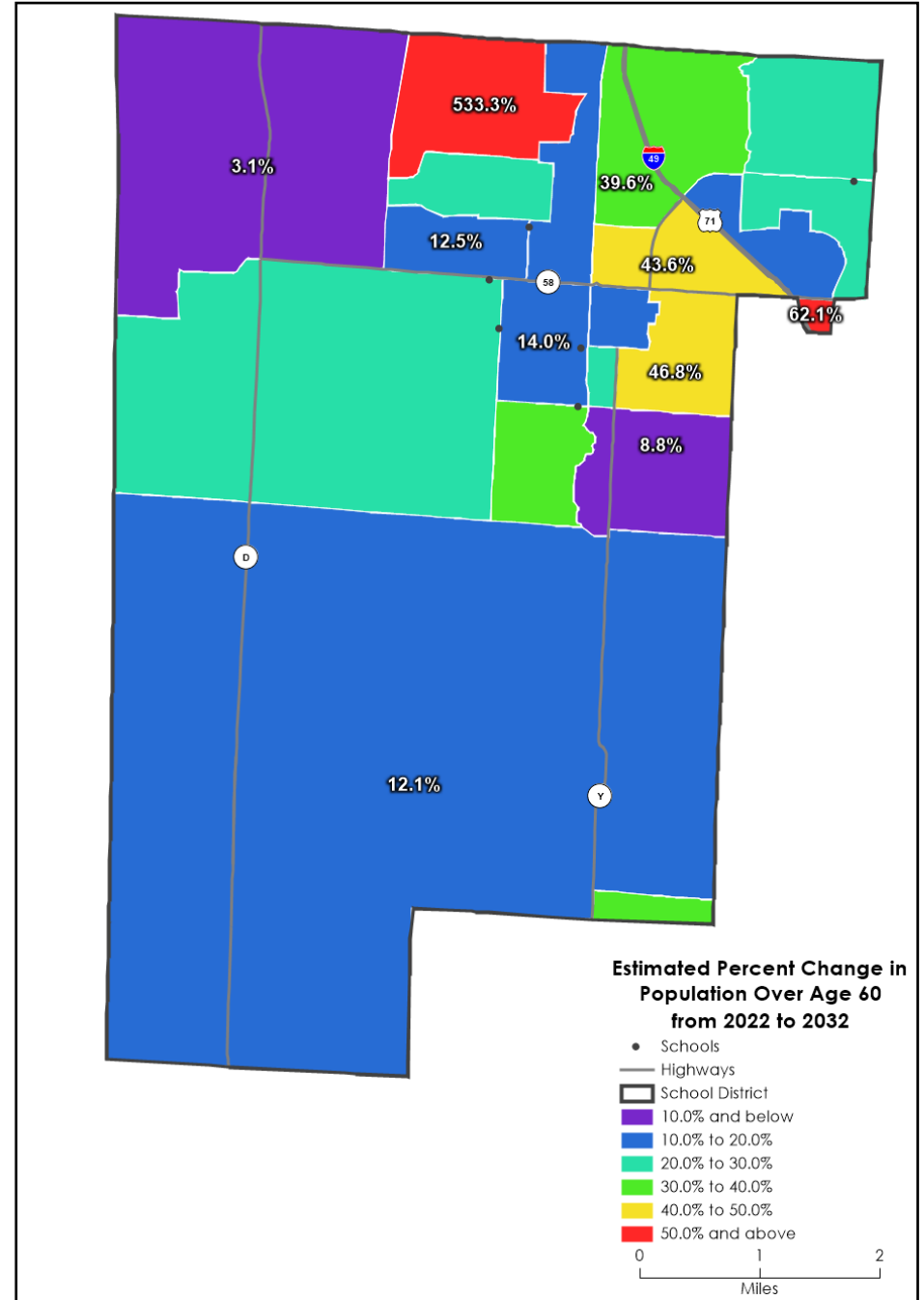


Figure 55. Estimated percentage change in population over 60 years old from 2022 to 2032.

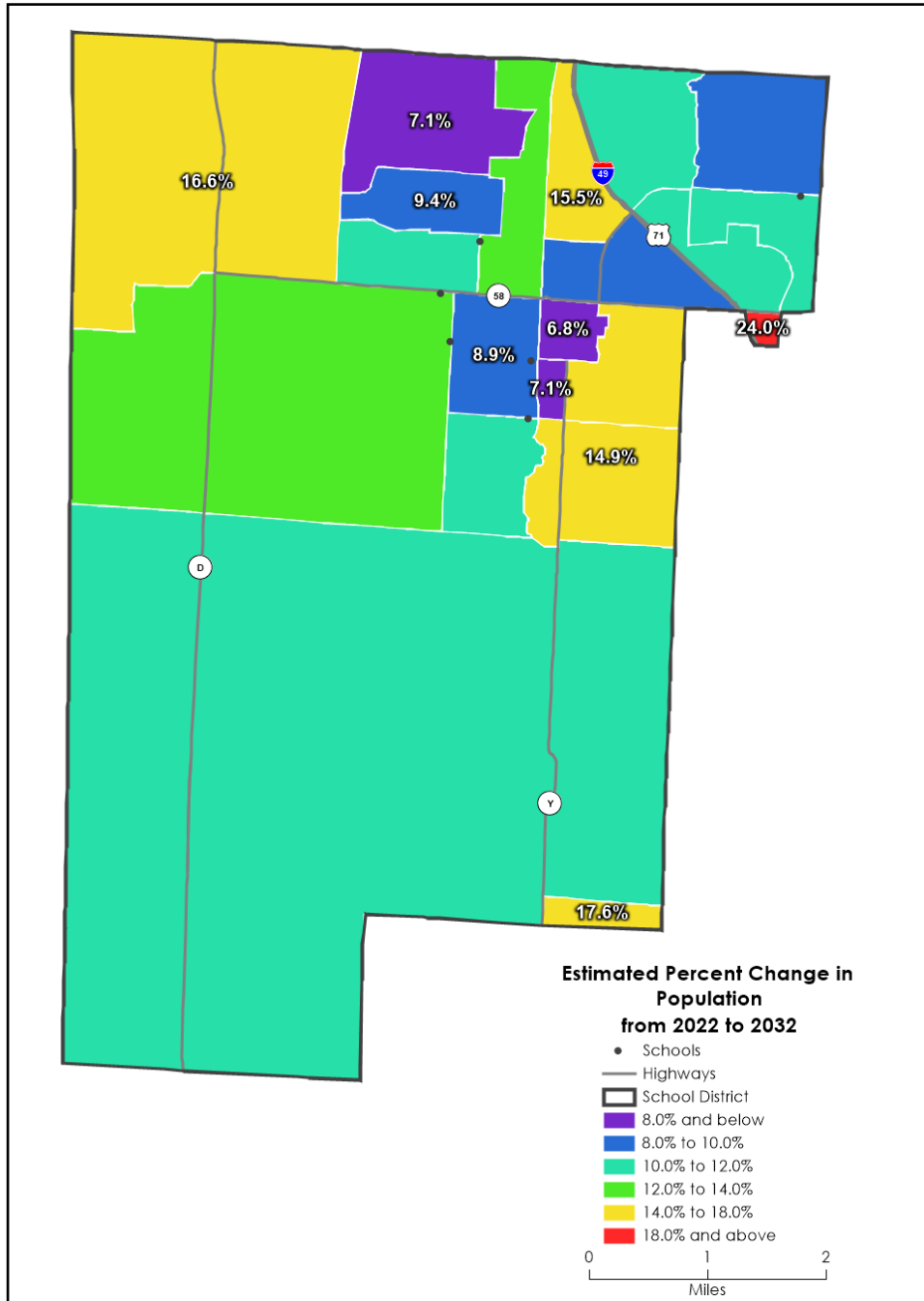


Figure 56. Estimated percentage change in total population in the district, from 2022 to 2032.

There will continue to be pockets in the Belton School District where the population will continue to grow. Based on the latest demographic data we can obtain, the population currently is 28,505 and is predicted to increase to 31,800 by 2032, an increase of 3,295 persons, or 11.5 percent.

The anticipated increase in the 60-year-old and older cohort should account for 43 percent of the total population growth. This is a clear indication that when the district adds new population, about one out of two are looking at or receiving Social Security.

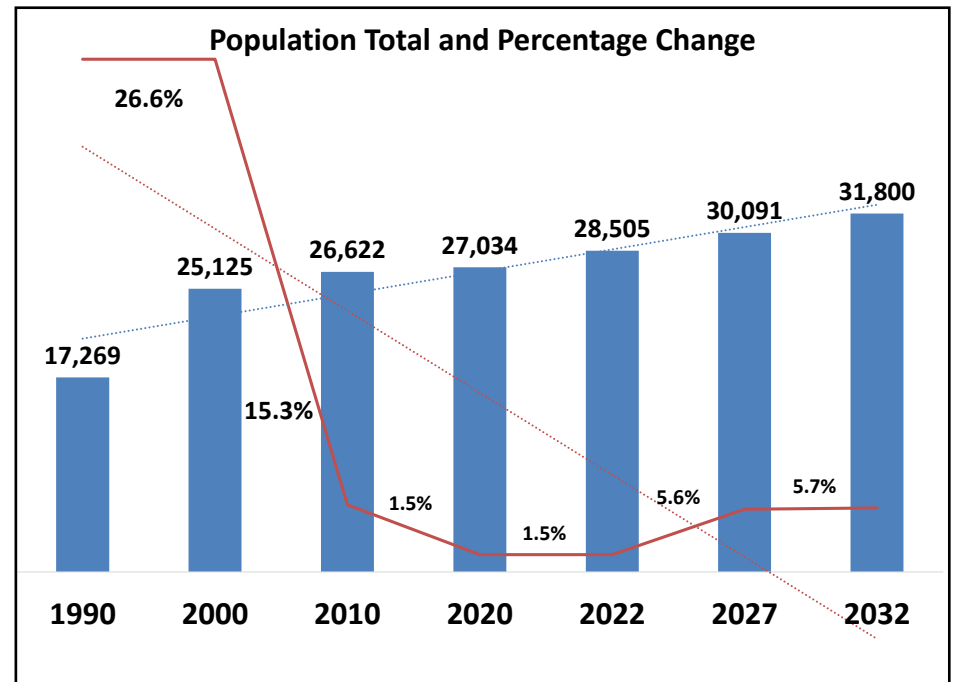


Figure 57. Total population for the Belton district, 1990-2032, and percentage change in population 1990-2032.

Belton School District

The three maps on these two pages have some common threads among them. For example, the southern half of the district shows the highest level of positive growth during the last two years, exceeded what was expected to occur, and is in the middle of the district's salary index. There are no areas in the district where the population growth has stopped and started to decrease (purple areas), which is positive.

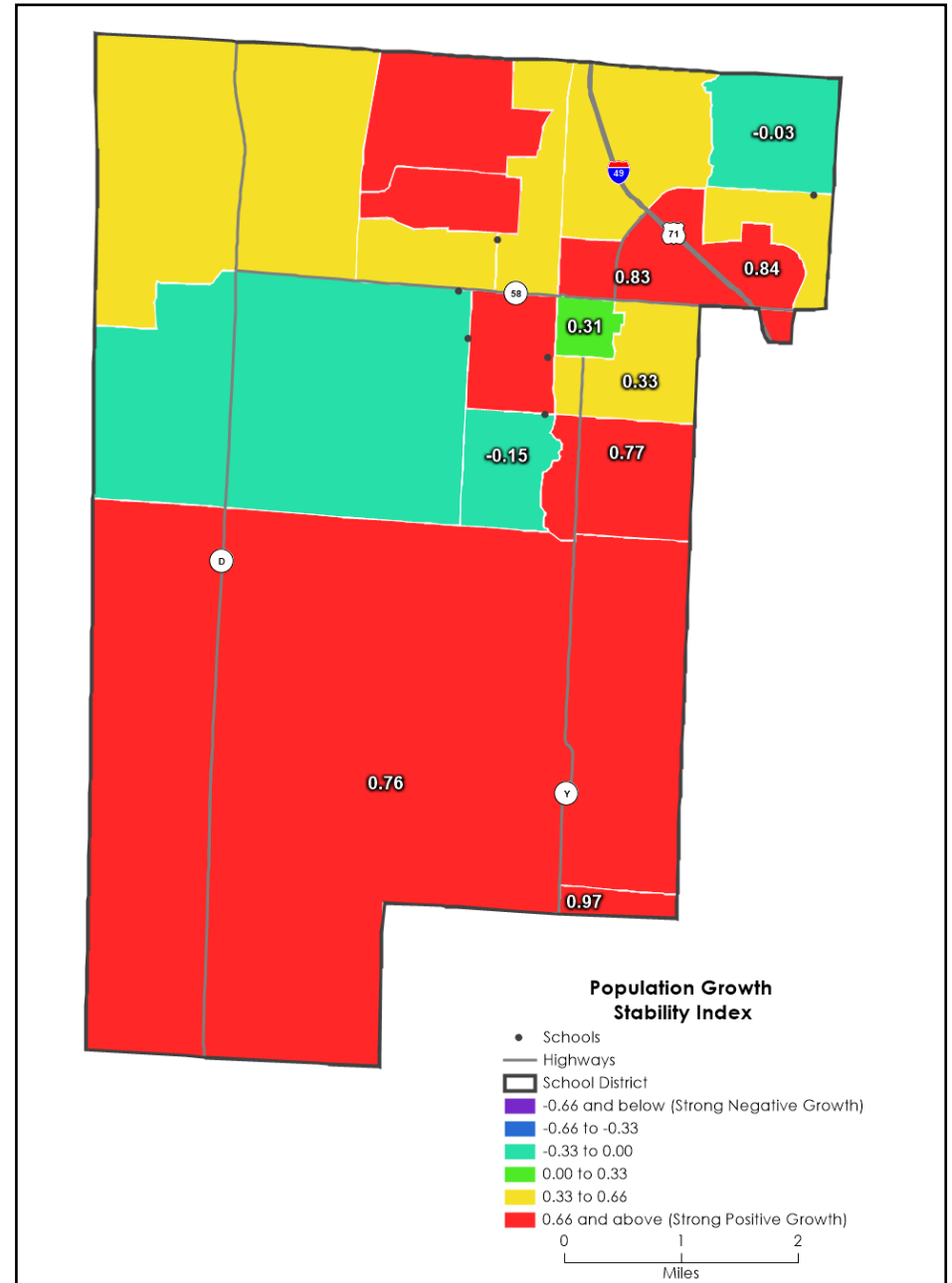


Figure 58. The growth stability index measures how stable the population growth has been during the past two years in an area. The closer to 1 the index is the higher likelihood the growth trend will continue.

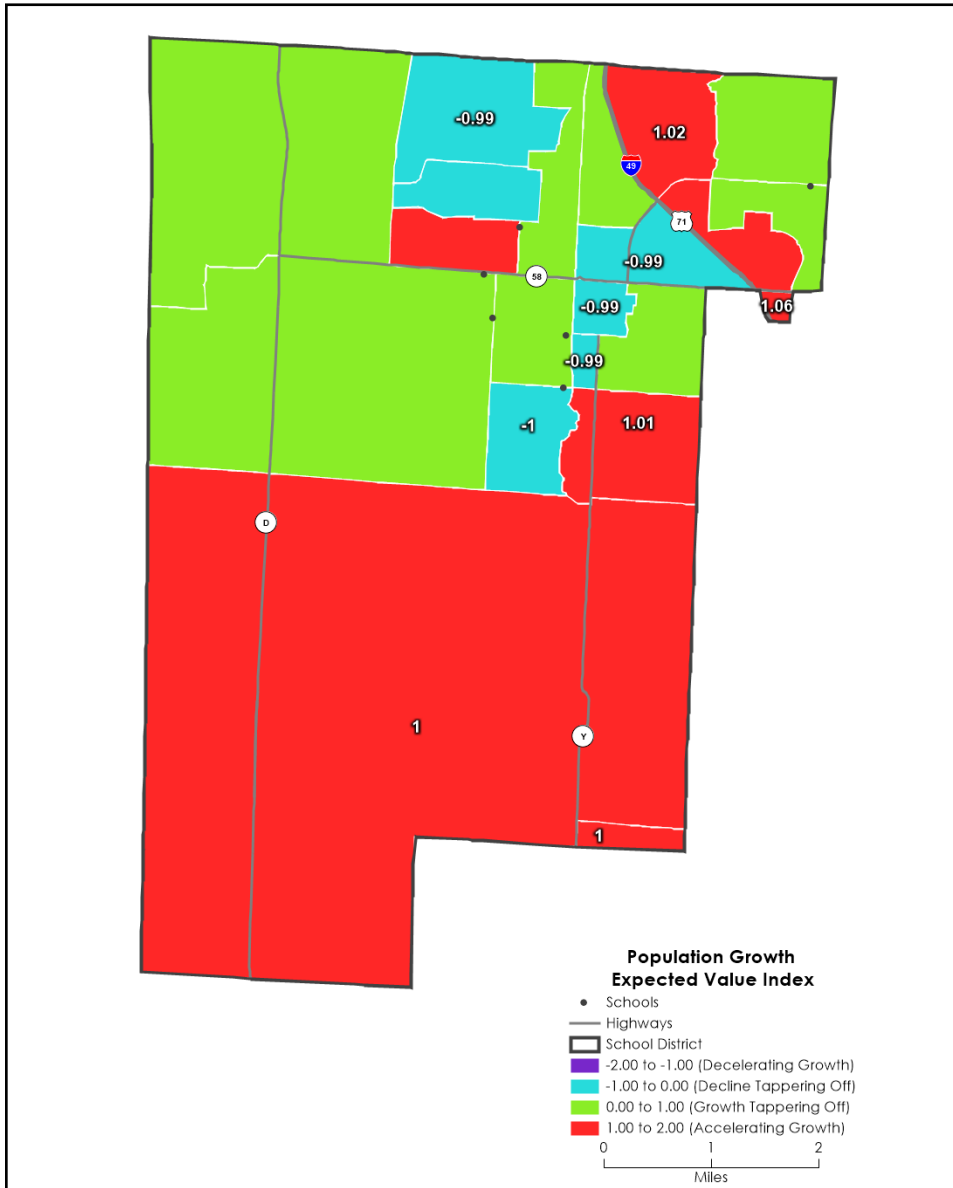


Figure 59. The expected value index measures how closely the population growth in an area for the last year equals what was expected to occur during the previous year. If a value is close to 1, then that means the population growth occurred exactly at the rate it was expected. A value greater than 1 means the growth is occurring faster than expected. Negative values mean the area is not growing at the level expected the previous year.

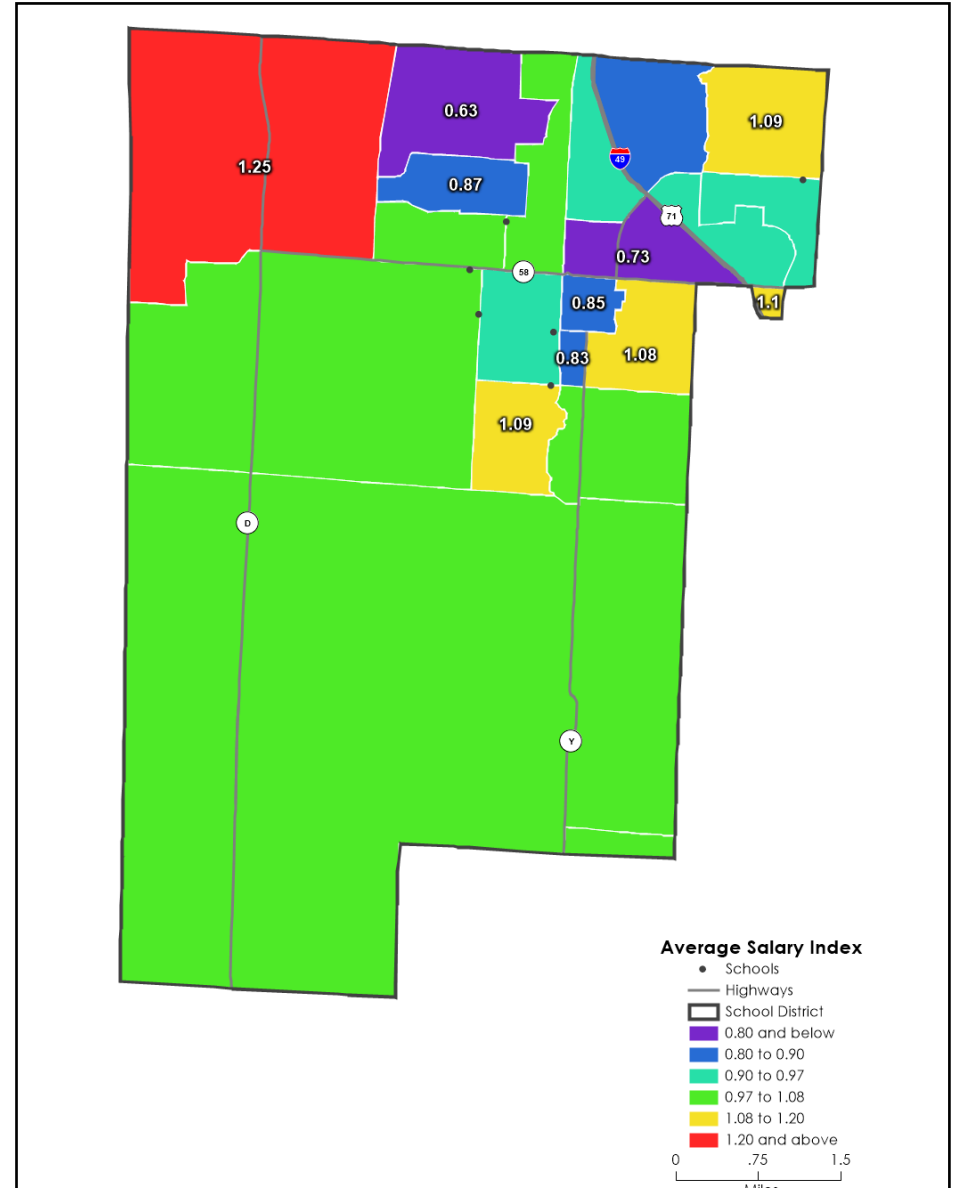


Figure 60. Average salaries for varying industry occupations at the local level are applied to the workers in those occupations for each block group. Then the block group's overall average salary is compared to the national average to form an index related to worker pay at the local level. The red areas have workers who earn more than 20 percent higher than the national average for those occupations.

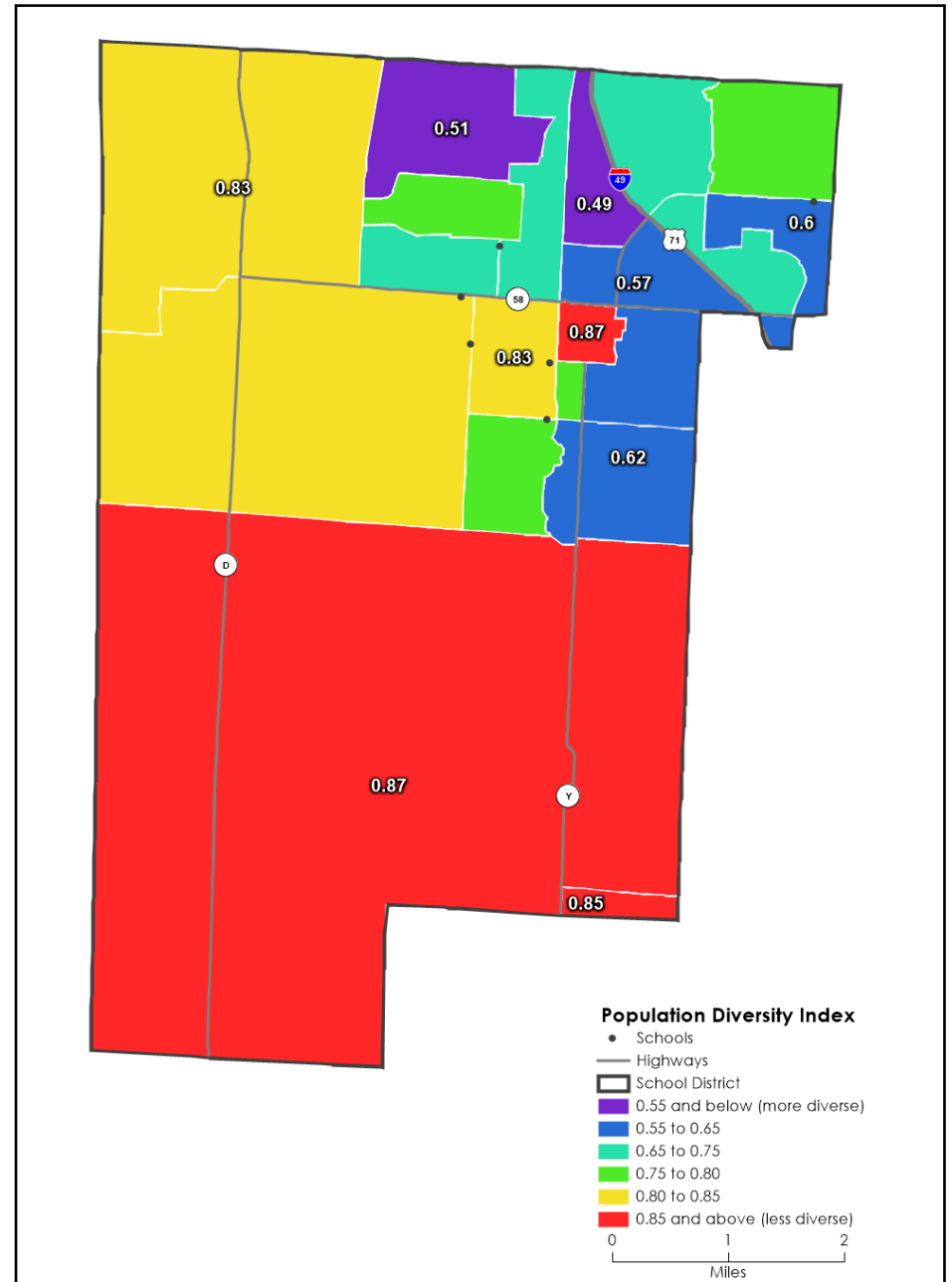


Figure 61. The diversity index measure the diversity of any population in which each person belongs to a unique race. A value of 1 indicates there is only one race represented in each Census block area. The lower the index, the more racial diversity exists.

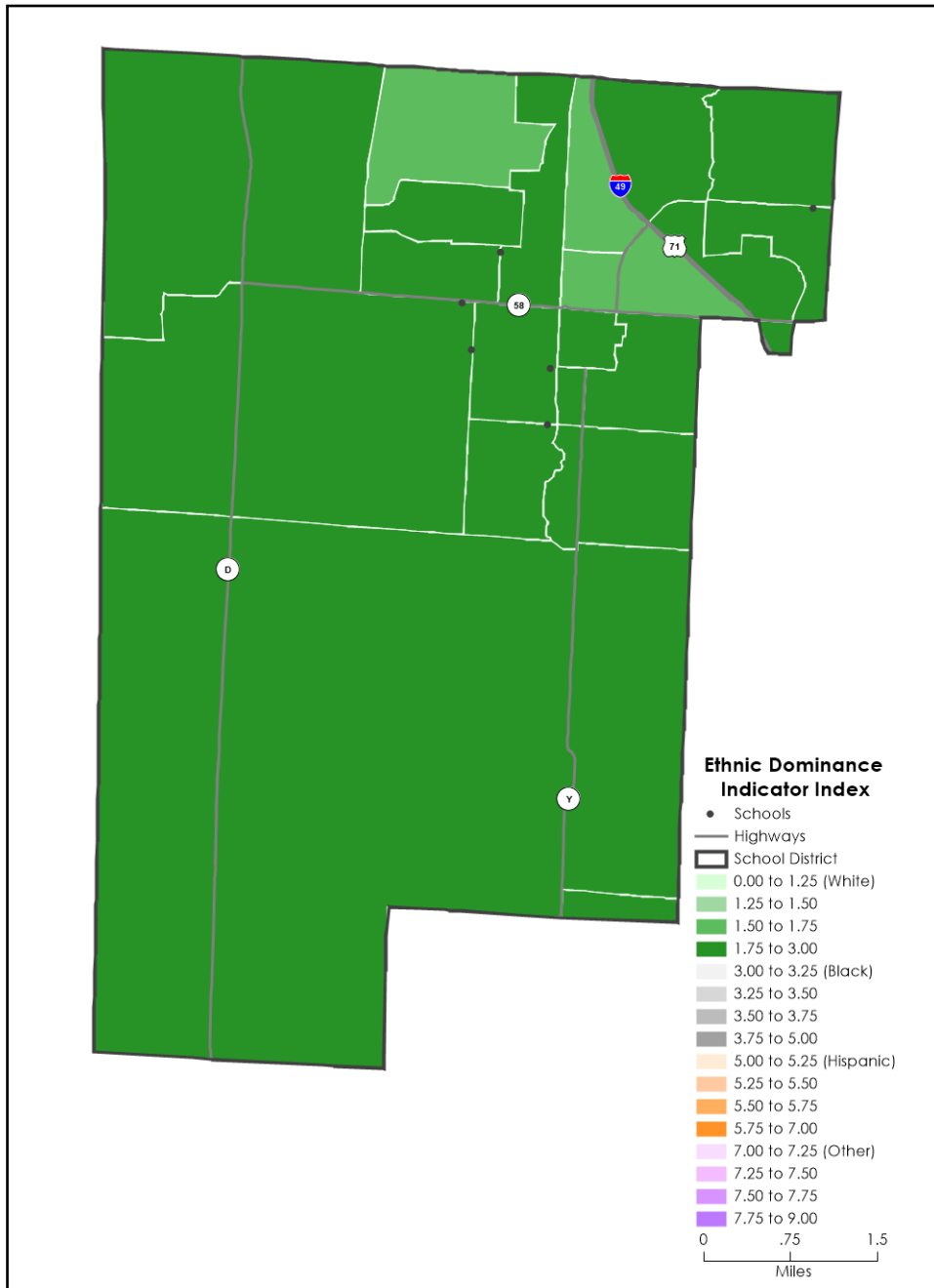


Figure 62. The ethnic dominance indicator index shows the dominant ethnic/racial class in a Census block group. The darker the green, the higher the White percentage of the population.

ENROLLMENT PROFILE

The Belton School District covers approximately 42.9 sq. miles in the southern Kansas City metro area. It is surrounded by five other school districts adjacent to it and includes just two municipalities, the City of Belton and Loch Lloyd. The school district is contained within Cass County, Missouri.

Figure 67 compares the population growth at the cities within the Belton School District, along with several other nearby school districts. (No 1970 or 1980 Census data is available for the school district populations, but we include estimates from our data sources.) Between 2000 and 2010, the population in the Belton district increased by 1,507 persons, or 6 percent. To give some perspective on this growth, the population in the United States increased nationally by 9 percent between 2000 and 2010, or 0.9 percent per year. From 2010 to 2020, the population in the district increased by only 412 persons, or

only 1.5 percent. By comparison, the nationwide population grew by 7.3 percent. By 2032, the Belton School District population is projected to grow by 3,295 persons, or about 11.5 percent. It appears that most of the growth will be in the southern half of the district.

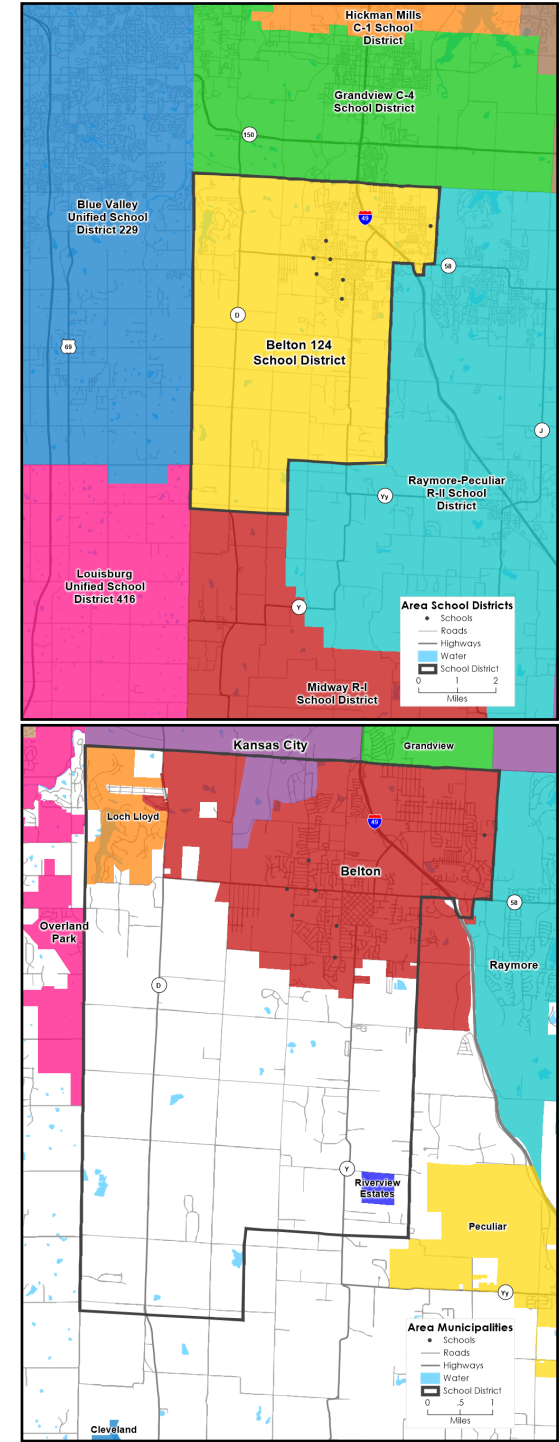
There is an atypical relationship in the Belton School District to added population or new housing and new school enrollment. For example, in 2000–2010, the school district population increased by 1,507 persons. Enrollment increased during that period by 313 students. That means that for every 4.8 persons who moved to the district, there was one new student enrolled in the district.

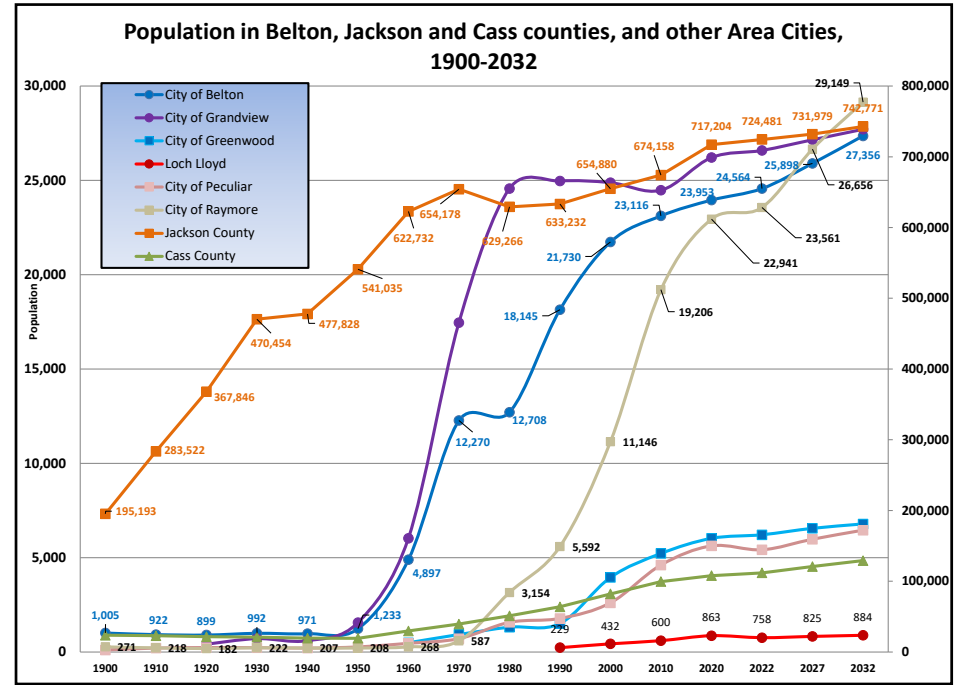
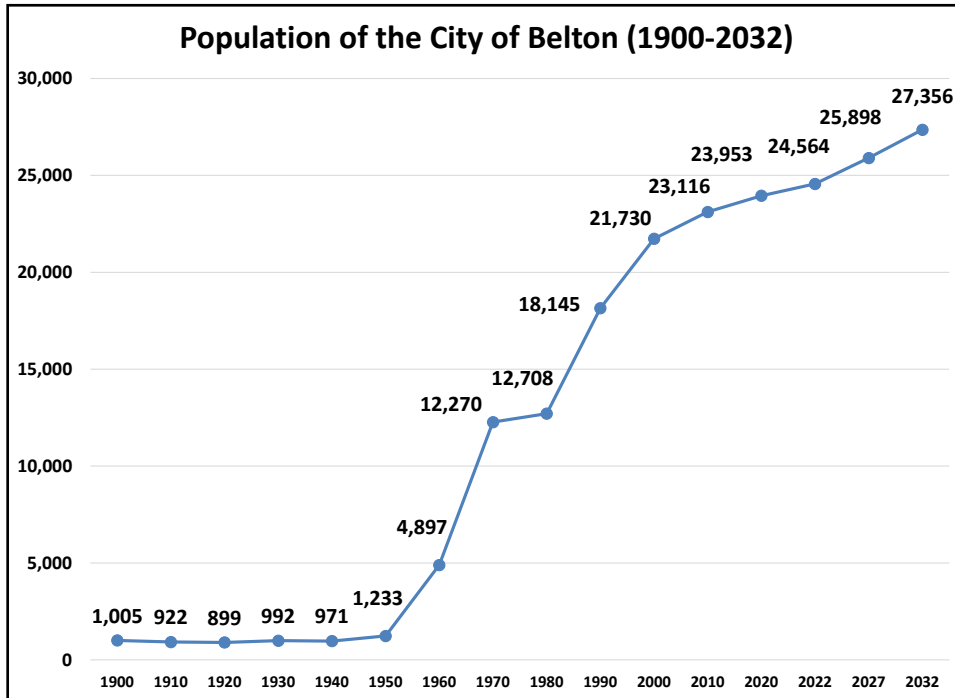
From 2010 to 2020, the district’s population grew by only 412, but the enrollment *decreased* by 499.

In our experience of completing more than 200 enrollment projection studies, most districts realize a new student enrolled for every six to eight new residents. But in

Belton’s case, as the population increases, the enrollment actually decreases. We have found that this is caused in most districts by more empty-nesters and retirees moving to a district, living in houses not occupied by families with children. That means Belton’s population and enrollment ratios are far weaker than the average district that has both growing population and increasing enrollments.

Figures 63-64. Nearby school districts to the Belton district. Municipality boundaries near and within the Belton School District.





Figures 65-66. (Left) Population in Belton 1900-2032.(Above) Population of nearby counties, 1900-2032.

Geography	1970	1980	% Growth 1970-1980	1990	% Growth 1980-1990	2000	% Growth 1990-2000	2010	% Growth 2000-2010	2020	% Growth 2010-2020	2022 Estimated	% Growth 2020-2022 (Proj.)	Projected 2027	% Growth 2022-2027 (Proj.)	Projected 2032	% Growth 2027-2032 (Proj.)
City of Belton	12,270	12,708	3.6%	18,145	42.8%	21,730	19.8%	23,116	6.4%	23,953	3.6%	24,564	6.3%	25,898	5.4%	27,356	5.6%
City of Grandview	17,456	24,561	40.7%	24,967	1.7%	24,881	-0.3%	24,475	-1.6%	26,209	7.1%	26,587	8.6%	27,150	2.1%	27,706	2.0%
City of Greenwood	925	1,315	42.2%	1,505	14.4%	3,952	162.6%	5,221	32.1%	6,021	15.3%	6,212	19.0%	6,553	5.5%	6,786	3.6%
Loch Lloyd				229		432	88.6%	600	38.9%	863	43.8%	758	26.3%	825	8.8%	884	7.2%
City of Peculiar	705	1,571	122.8%	1,777	13.1%	2,604	46.5%	4,608	77.0%	5,621	22.0%	5,414	17.5%	5,974	10.3%	6,453	8.0%
City of Raymore	587	3,154	437.3%	5,592	77.3%	11,146	99.3%	19,206	72.3%	22,941	19.4%	23,561	22.7%	26,656	13.1%	29,149	9.4%
Belton School District	14,207	15,634	10.0%	17,416	11.4%	25,115	44.2%	26,622	6.0%	27,034	1.5%	28,505	5.4%	30,091	5.6%	31,800	5.7%
Growth Per Year			1.0%	178	1.1%	770	4.4%	151	0.6%	962	0.2%	736	2.7%	317	1.1%	342	1.1%
Blue Valley (KS) District	3,117	11,035	254.0%	42,019	280.8%	83,920	99.7%	114,021	35.9%	133,381	17.0%	136,977	2.7%	148,294	8.3%	158,094	6.6%
Growth Per Year			25.4%	3,098	28.1%	4,190	10.0%	3,010	3.6%	9,136	1.7%	1,798	1.3%	2,263	1.7%	1,960	1.3%
Grandview C-4 School District	18,685	27,078	44.9%	31,544	16.5%	31,240	-1.0%	31,917	2.2%	33,662	5.5%	33,998	1.0%	34,410	1.2%	34,944	1.6%
Growth Per Year			4.5%	447	1.6%	-30	-0.1%	68	0.2%	212	0.5%	168	0.5%	82	0.2%	107	0.3%
Hickman Mills School District	51,191	52,190	2.0%	50,305	-3.6%	49,315	-2.0%	47,092	-4.5%	47,278	0.4%	47,717	0.9%	46,924	-1.7%	46,931	0.0%
Growth Per Year			0.2%	-189	-0.4%	-99	-0.2%	-222	-0.5%	-303	0.0%	220	0.5%	-159	-0.3%	1	0.0%
Lee's Summit School District	22,022	35,877	62.9%	50,149	39.8%	72,870	45.3%	91,982	26.2%	102,868	11.8%	106,311	3.3%	110,287	3.7%	113,501	2.9%
Growth Per Year			6.3%	1,427	4.0%	2,272	4.5%	1,911	2.6%	5,272	1.2%	1,722	1.7%	795	0.7%	643	0.6%
Louisburg (KS) School District	3,251	4,224	29.9%	4,889	15.7%	6,920	41.5%	8,858	28.0%	9,661	9.1%	9,438	-2.3%	10,328	9.4%	11,133	7.8%
Growth Per Year			3.0%	67	1.6%	203	4.2%	194	2.8%	477	0.9%	-112	-1.2%	178	1.9%	161	1.6%
Midway School District	1,504	1,888	25.5%	2,856	51.3%	3,175	11.2%	3,222	1.5%	3,323	3.1%	3,300	-0.7%	3,505	6.2%	3,714	6.0%
Growth Per Year			2.6%	97	5.1%	32	1.1%	5	0.1%	47	0.3%	-12	-0.3%	41	1.2%	42	1.2%
Ray-Pec School District	4,686	9,885	110.9%	17,224	74.2%	21,900	27.1%	32,915	50.3%	39,017	18.5%	40,788	4.5%	45,771	12.2%	49,839	8.9%
Growth Per Year			11.1%	734	7.4%	468	2.7%	1,102	5.0%	2,179	1.9%	886	2.3%	997	2.4%	814	1.8%

Figure 67. Total population growth in the Belton School District, and the nearby cities and school districts, 1970-2020 Census population and estimated population for 2022, and projected population for 2027 and 2032.

Belton School District

In some school districts, there is a high correlation between births in a county or city and Kindergarten enrollment five years later. In the Belton School District, since 1990, the predictability was only 0.1748 and a correlation rate of 0.4181 between the predicted and actual Kindergarten enrollment. (A predictability rate of 1.0 would mean that for every time there is a birth in the district, there would be a Kindergartener enrolled five years later in the Belton schools.) We obtained birth data by ZIP codes through 2022.

This low level of predictability means that when young couples move to Belton and have babies born in the district, they have a low likelihood that they stay in the district to enroll those children in

Kindergarten in the public schools.

The statistical model shows that during the last five years the variability median is 51 students.

Based on the projection model, we believe Kindergarten enrollment for 2023-24 will be about 30 students higher than it was for the 2022-23 school year. However, the number of births have decreased significantly since 2019. The model is predicting an enrollment of 336. In 2012, there were 407 births and the Kindergarten enrollment in 2017 was 355. But in 2017, there were 405 births but enrollment fell to only 293.

Year of Births	Actual Births in Belton Zip Codes	Beginning Year (x) of Kindergarten Enrollment	x+5 Actual Kindergarten Enrollment	Predicted Kindergarten Enrollment	Variance Actual vs Predicted Kindergarten
1986		1991	342		
1987		1992	338		
1988		1993	344		
1989		1994	312		
1990	442	1995	337	358	-21
1991	425	1996	358	348	10
1992	373	1997	365	318	47
1993	409	1998	352	339	13
1994	393	1999	351	329	22
1995	390	2000	368	328	40
1996	416	2001	356	343	13
1997	422	2002	321	346	-25
1998	443	2003	370	358	12
1999	428	2004	322	350	-28
2000	453	2005	327	364	-37
2001	432	2006	368	352	16
2002	437	2007	393	355	38
2003	468	2008	411	373	38
2004	463	2009	417	370	47
2005	448	2010	378	361	17
2006	480	2011	379	380	-1
2007	464	2012	396	371	25
2008	465	2013	385	371	14
2009	448	2014	358	361	-3
2010	430	2015	350	351	-1
2011	429	2016	333	350	-17
2012	407	2017	355	338	17
2013	424	2018	282	347	-65
2014	419	2019	294	345	-51
2015	405	2020	324	336	-12
2016	438	2021	291	356	-65
2017	405	2022	293	336	-43
2018	395	2023		331	
2019	376	2024		320	
2020	351	2025		305	
2021	376	2026		320	
2022	350	2027		305	

Figure 68. Actual Kindergarten enrollment and predicted enrollment in the Belton School District. The red section in the table shows the variance between actual and predicted enrollments.

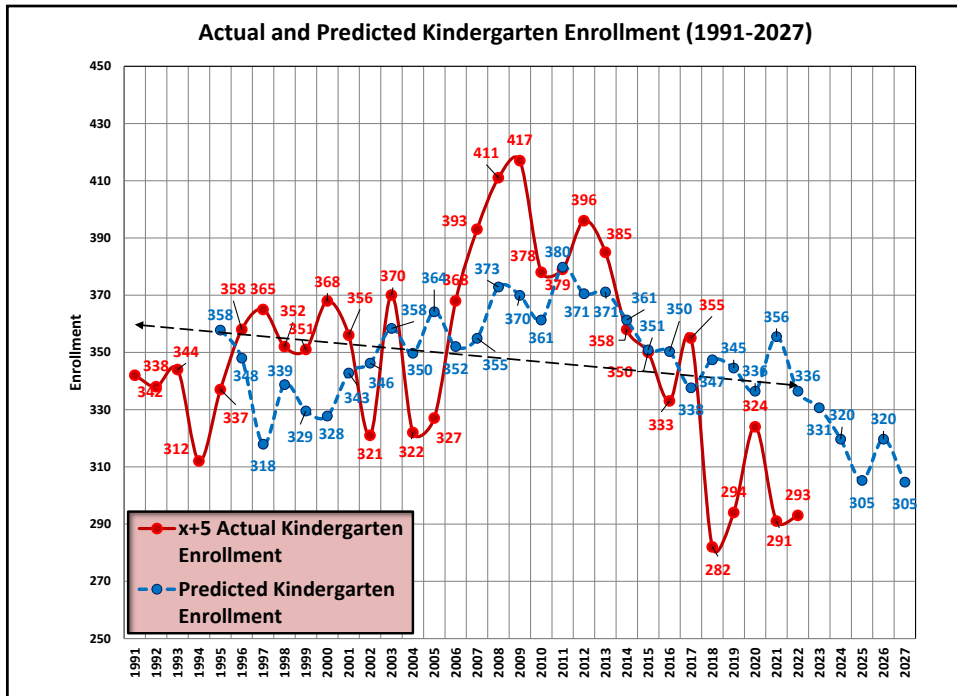
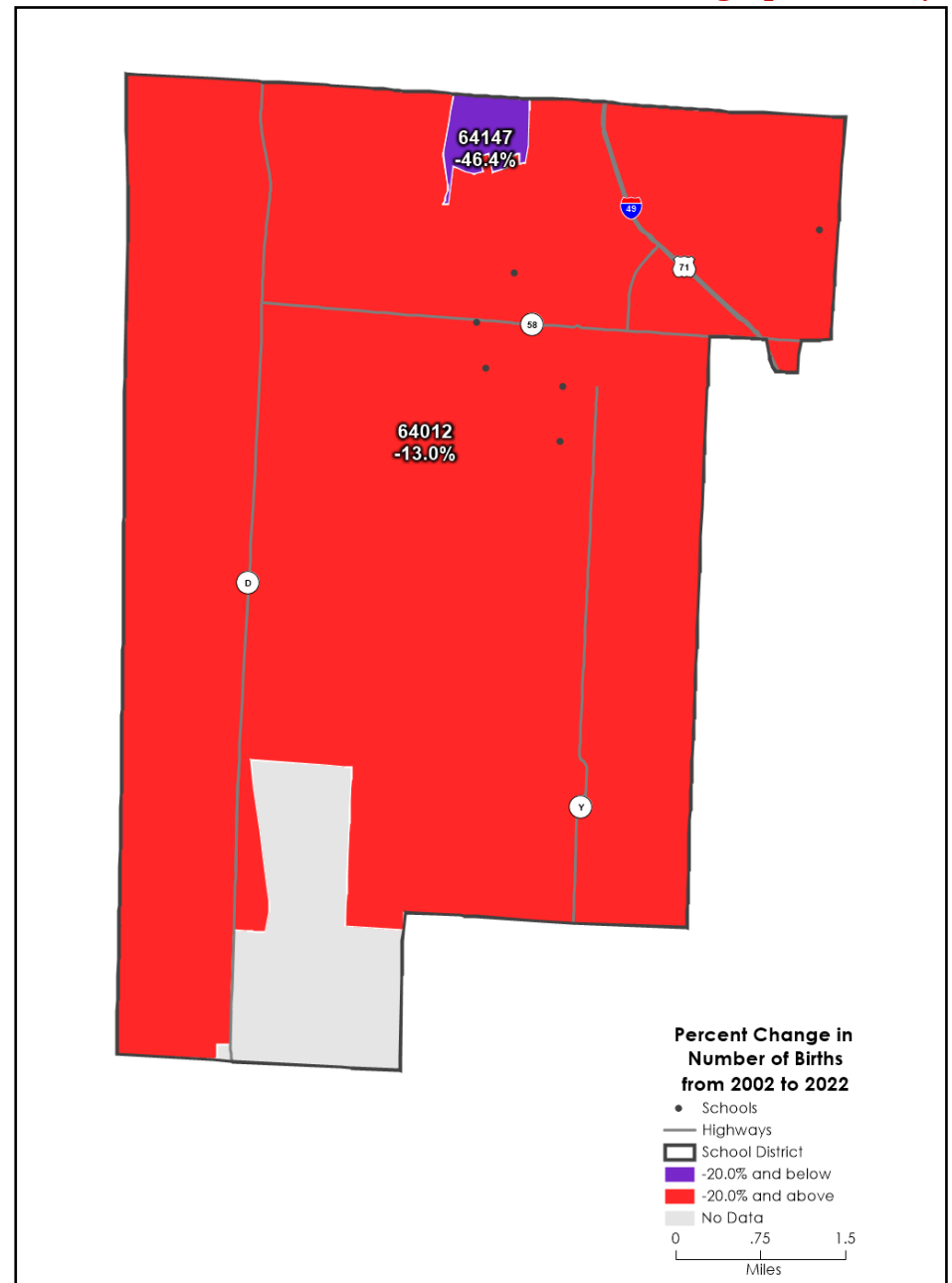
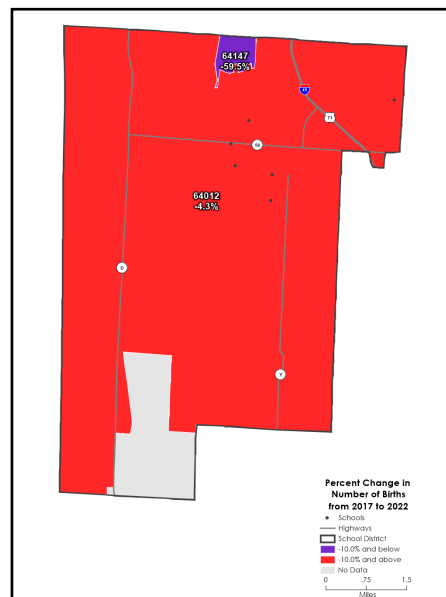
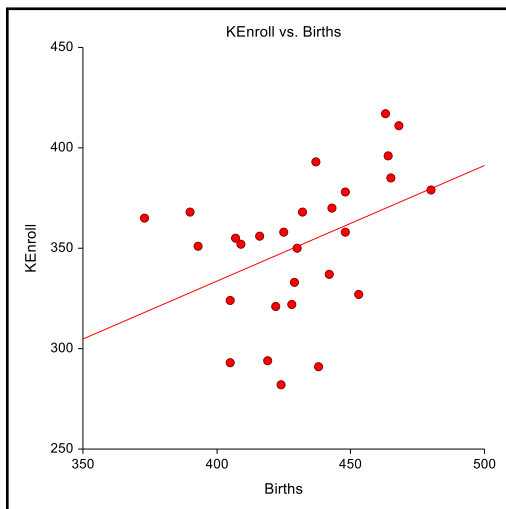


Figure 69. Relationship between Kindergarten enrollment and projected Kindergarten enrollment, between 1991 and 2027.



Figures 70-72. (Far left) Scatterplot showing relationship between births and Kindergarten enrollment, (middle left) percentage change in births, 2017 to 2022, (above) percentage change in births, by ZIP code, comparing births in 2002 to births in 2022.

Belton School District

Since most of our demographic map data shows percentage changes within areas, one of the first things we usually do when preparing an enrollment profile is to try to get a sense on where the current student population resides. The “heat maps” maps on these two pages and elsewhere in the report show distributions of students, divided by square mile and one-half mile sections. Figure 48, right, shows there is a large pocket of students near the center of the district. The red square in the Cambridge attendance area has the highest concentration of students, and the close-up map on p. 37 shows how those students are distributed. All of our demographic data in this study is based on Census block groups within the Bel-

ton School District and where students physically live. That’s why the maps and the geographic depictions in this study lay the foundation of our analysis.

Another foundation for this study is the Census data. The 2020 Census showed a decrease of 181 children under 14 years old, compared with the 2010 Census. The number of persons older than 55 years old exploded in the district from 2010 to 2020 with a 34 percent increase and 2,084 additional persons in this age cohort.

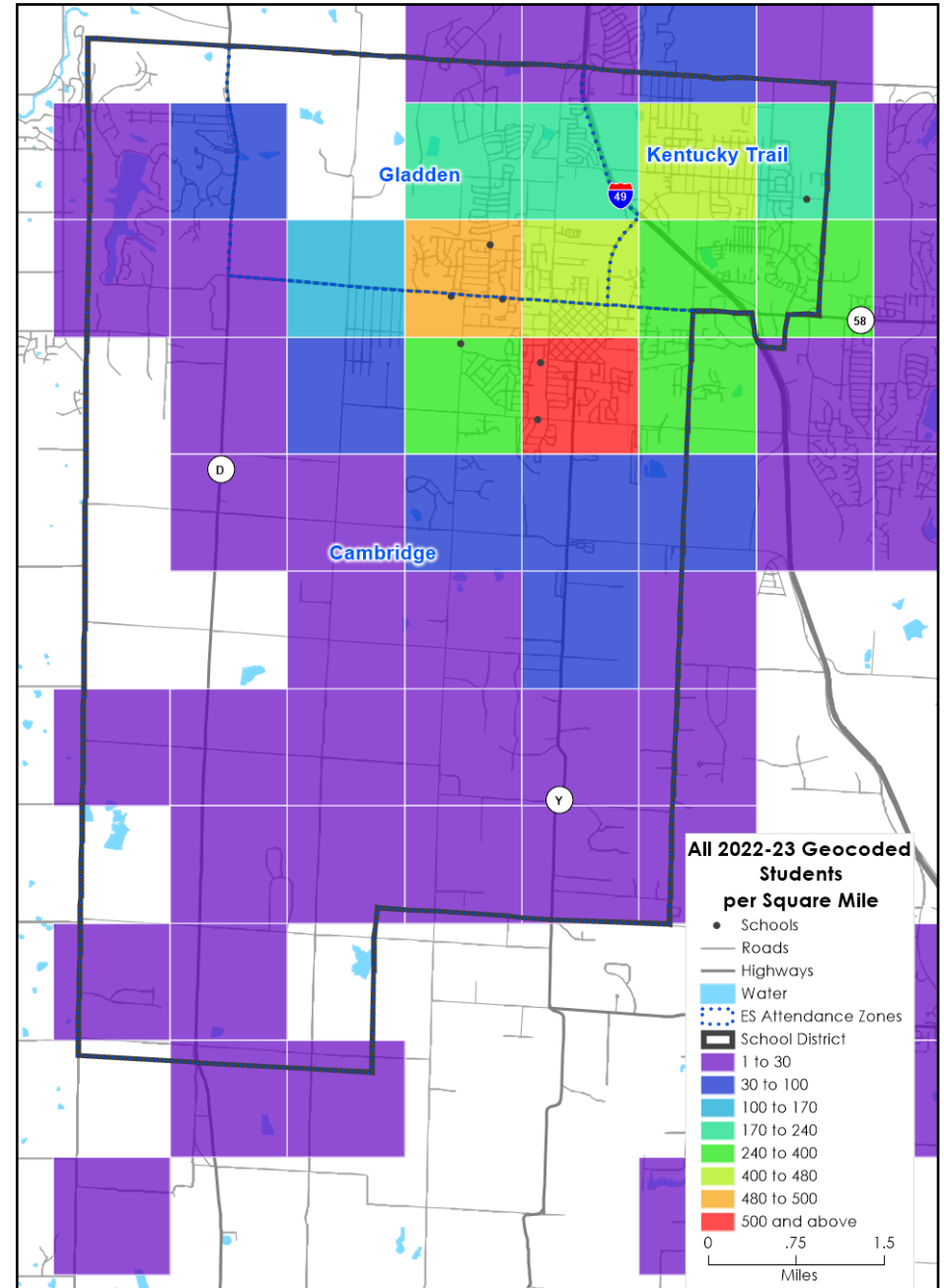


Figure 73. Among all 2022-23 students in the district, the strongest concentration of students is just south of the central area of the city of Belton.

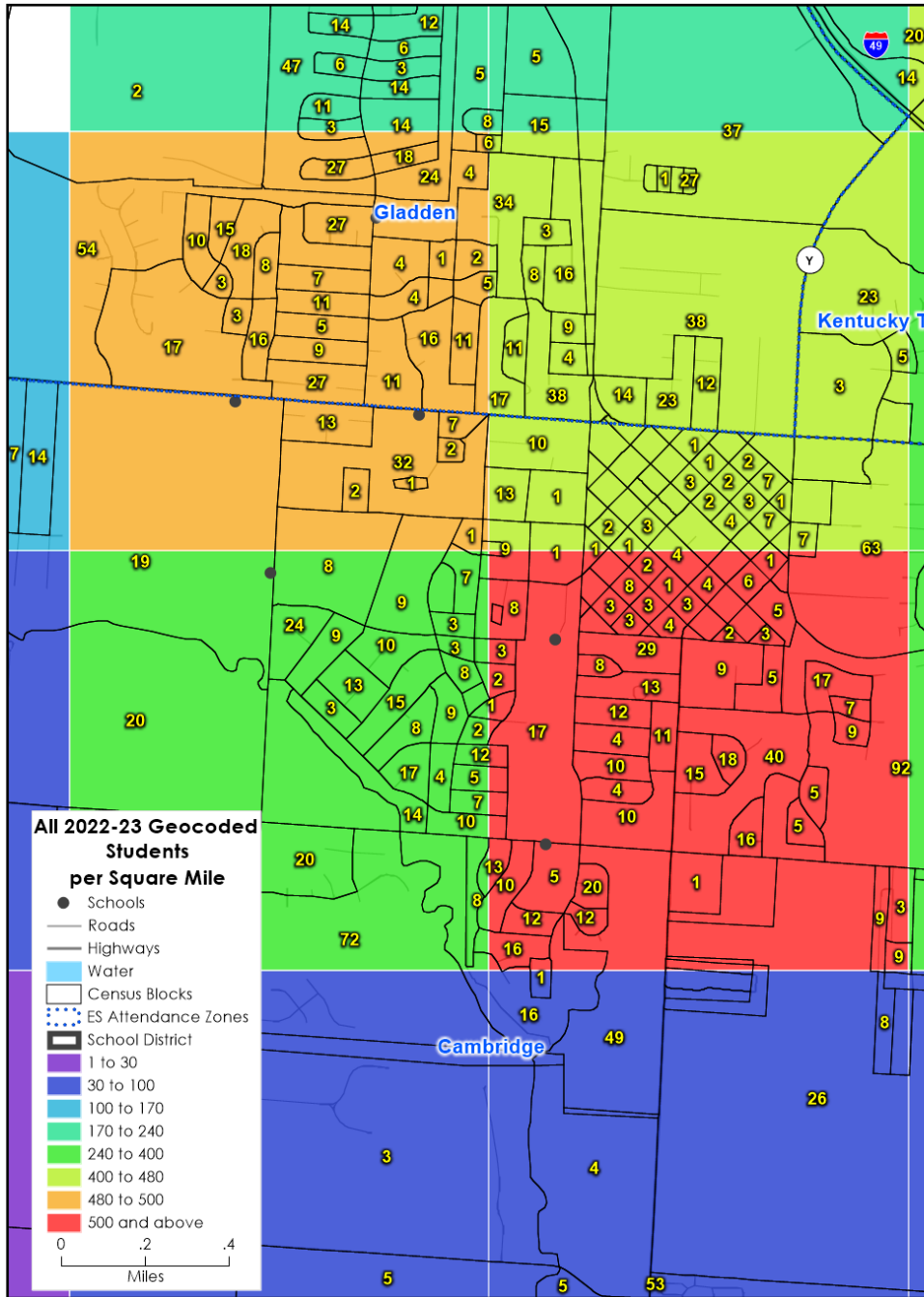


Figure 74. (Above) A close up of the number of students for the 2022-23 school year in the area of highest concentration.

Age	Age Cohorts in Belton School District: 2000, 2010, 2020 Census																
	2020 Census			2010 Census				2000 Census				Overall Change 2000 > 2010	Overall % Change 2000 > 2010	Overall Change 2010 > 2020	Overall % Change 2010 > 2020	2010 Census Missourey % Change 2000 > 2010	
	Number		Percent	Number		Percent	Number		Percent								
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female					
Total population (all ages)	27,034	13,258	13,776	100.0%	26,622	13,005	13,617	100.0%	25,115	12,340	12,775	100.0%	1,507	6.0%	412	1.5%	9.1%
Under 5 years	1,632	826	806	6.0%	1,990	1,033	957	7.5%	1,935	1,005	930	7.7%	55	2.8%	-358	-21.9%	9.1%
1 year	334	159	175	1.2%	373	182	191	1.4%	400	185	215	1.6%	-27	-6.8%	-39	-11.7%	6.6%
2 years	326	155	171	1.2%	416	220	196	1.6%	305	145	160	1.2%	111	36.4%	-90	-27.6%	11.3%
3 years	347	195	152	1.3%	379	203	176	1.4%	385	195	190	1.5%	-6	-1.6%	-32	-9.2%	12.1%
4 years	338	173	165	1.3%	419	225	194	1.6%	455	235	220	1.8%	-36	-7.9%	-81	-24.0%	7.4%
5 to 9 years	1,941	912	1,029	7.2%	2,100	1,071	1,029	7.9%	2,015	1,130	885	8.0%	85	4.2%	-159	-8.2%	4.7%
5 years	394	183	211	1.5%	408	197	211	1.5%	440	280	160	1.8%	-32	-7.3%	-14	-3.6%	7.7%
6 years	411	187	224	1.5%	451	227	224	1.7%	345	195	150	1.4%	106	30.7%	-40	-9.7%	8.3%
7 years	391	185	206	1.4%	435	229	206	1.6%	360	200	160	1.4%	75	20.8%	-44	-11.3%	2.4%
8 years	362	183	179	1.3%	394	205	179	1.4%	430	235	195	1.7%	-46	-10.7%	-22	-6.1%	1.9%
9 years	383	174	209	1.4%	422	213	209	1.6%	440	220	220	1.8%	-18	-4.1%	-39	-10.2%	3.4%
10 to 14 years	1,877	955	922	6.9%	1,899	977	922	7.1%	2,130	1,025	1,105	8.5%	-231	-10.8%	-22	-1.2%	2.7%
10 years	374	195	179	1.4%	384	205	179	1.4%	355	205	150	1.4%	29	8.2%	-10	-2.7%	3.3%
11 years	360	168	192	1.3%	396	204	192	1.5%	450	150	300	1.8%	-54	-12.0%	-36	-10.0%	4.8%
12 years	393	193	200	1.5%	399	199	200	1.5%	430	190	240	1.7%	-31	-7.2%	-6	-1.5%	1.2%
13 years	368	201	167	1.4%	353	186	167	1.3%	480	250	230	1.9%	-127	-26.5%	15	4.1%	3.7%
14 years	382	198	184	1.4%	367	183	184	1.4%	415	230	185	1.7%	-48	-11.6%	15	3.9%	0.3%
15 to 17 years	1,200	619	581	4.4%	1,147	566	581	4.3%	1,150	570	580	4.6%	-3	-0.3%	53	4.4%	0.9%
15 years	407	213	194	1.5%	391	197	194	1.5%	380	215	165	1.5%	11	2.9%	16	3.9%	-1.4%
16 years	410	219	191	1.5%	364	173	191	1.4%	290	120	170	1.2%	74	25.5%	46	11.2%	1.2%
17 years	383	187	196	1.4%	392	196	196	1.5%	480	235	245	1.9%	-88	-18.3%	-9	-2.3%	2.7%
18 years	343	192	151	1.3%	342	191	151	1.3%	260	215	45	1.0%	82	31.5%	1	0.3%	7.3%
19 years	347	178	169	1.3%	349	180	169	1.3%	320	145	175	1.3%	29	9.1%	-2	-0.6%	10.5%
20 years	326	174	152	1.2%	328	176	152	1.2%	270	160	110	1.1%	58	21.5%	-2	-0.6%	6.2%
21 years	312	171	141	1.2%	302	161	141	1.1%	350	180	170	1.4%	-48	-13.7%	10	3.2%	8.2%
22 to 24 years	860	467	393	3.2%	1,023	519	504	3.8%	1,000	450	550	4.0%	23	2.3%	-163	-19.0%	8.8%
25 to 29 years	1,746	876	870	6.5%	1,880	923	957	7.1%	1,660	835	825	6.6%	220	13.3%	-134	-7.7%	9.9%
30 to 34 years	1,928	968	960	7.1%	1,854	899	955	7.0%	1,900	895	1,005	7.6%	-46	-2.4%	74	3.8%	5.7%
35 to 39 years	1,694	805	889	6.3%	1,669	840	829	6.3%	2,115	1,040	1,075	8.4%	-446	-21.1%	25	1.5%	-9.6%
40 to 44 years	1,659	828	831	6.1%	1,704	832	872	6.4%	2,235	1,180	1,055	8.9%	-531	-23.8%	-45	-2.7%	-8.9%
45 to 49 years	1,549	792	757	5.7%	1,936	930	1,006	7.3%	1,680	800	880	6.7%	256	15.2%	-387	-25.0%	12.3%
50 to 54 years	1,621	790	831	6.0%	2,059	1,002	1,057	7.7%	1,470	700	770	5.9%	589	40.1%	-438	-27.0%	21.8%
55 to 59 years	1,898	904	994	7.0%	1,612	784	828	6.1%	1,200	540	660	4.8%	412	34.3%	286	15.1%	32.8%
60 and 61 years	773	371	402	2.9%	544	254	290	2.0%	345	190	155	1.4%	199	57.7%	229	29.6%	43.8%
62 to 64 years	1,072	531	541	4.0%	758	340	418	2.8%	500	195	305	2.0%	258	51.6%	314	29.3%	42.2%
65 and 66 years	632	293	339	2.3%	410	183	227	1.5%	350	145	205	1.4%	60	17.1%	222	35.1%	28.1%
67 to 69 years	825	394	431	3.1%	570	249	321	2.1%	545	300	245	2.2%	25	4.6%	255	30.9%	23.4%
70 to 74 years	1,129	504	625	4.2%	758	339	419	2.8%	590	250	340	2.3%	168	28.5%	371	32.9%	8.4%
75 to 79 years	782	329	453	2.9%	622	265	357	2.3%	455	170	285	1.8%	167	36.7%	160	20.5%	0.5%
80 to 84 years	505	210	295	1.9%	391	159	232	1.5%	355	145	210	1.4%	36	10.1%	114	22.6%	8.4%
85 years and over	508	169	339	1.9%	375	132	243	1.4%	295	75	220	1.2%	80	27.1%	133	26.2%	12.3%

Figure 75. Comparison of the Belton District 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census data.

Belton School District

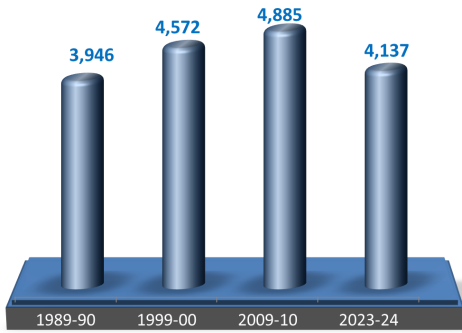


Figure 76 (above). Snapshot of the district's enrollment for 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2024 (K-12). (Right) Total enrollment (K-12), Belton School District, 1990-2024.

Enrollment in the Belton School District has decreased by nearly 800 students from 2009 to 2022. The enrollment today is nearly what it was 30 years ago. For the last 10 years, the district has lost an average of 64 students per year. For an unexplained reason, enrollment increased this last year.

The minority population at the district's schools range from 35.3 percent at Kentucky Trail ES to 38.2 percent at Cambridge ES, based on the district's roster data. Figure 60 shows as the district's enrollment has increased slightly since 1991-92, the diversity has increased greatly.

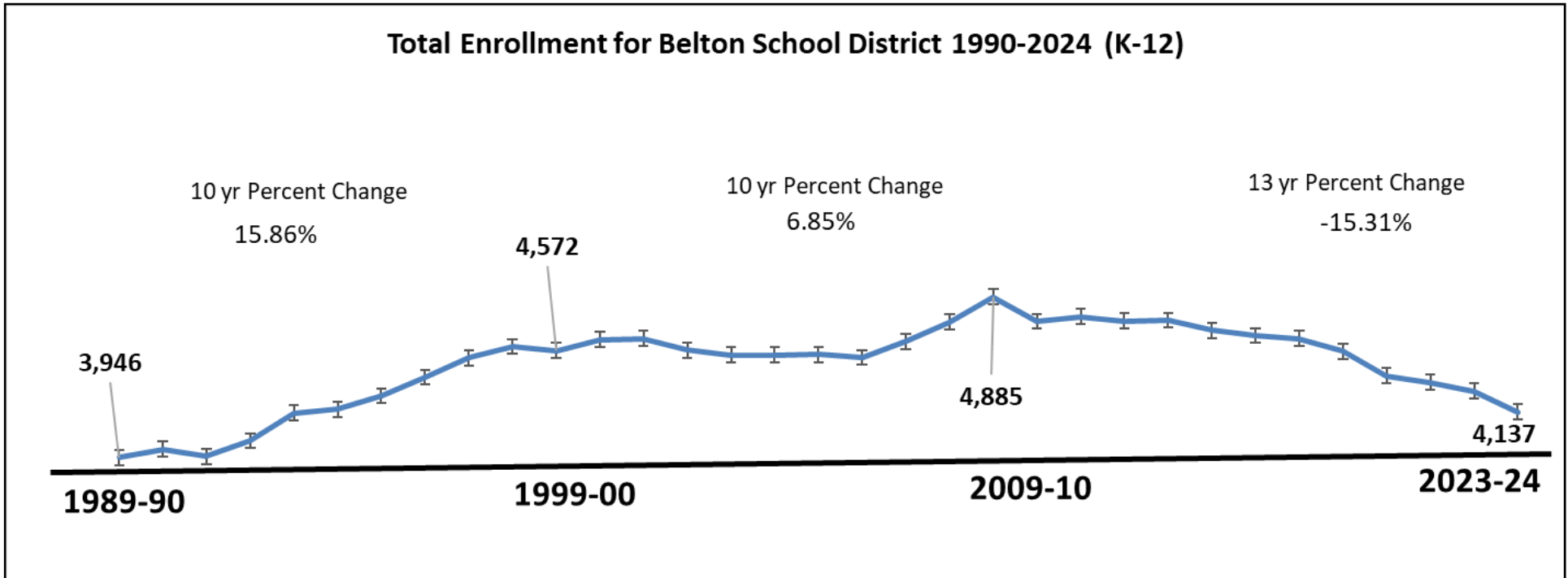
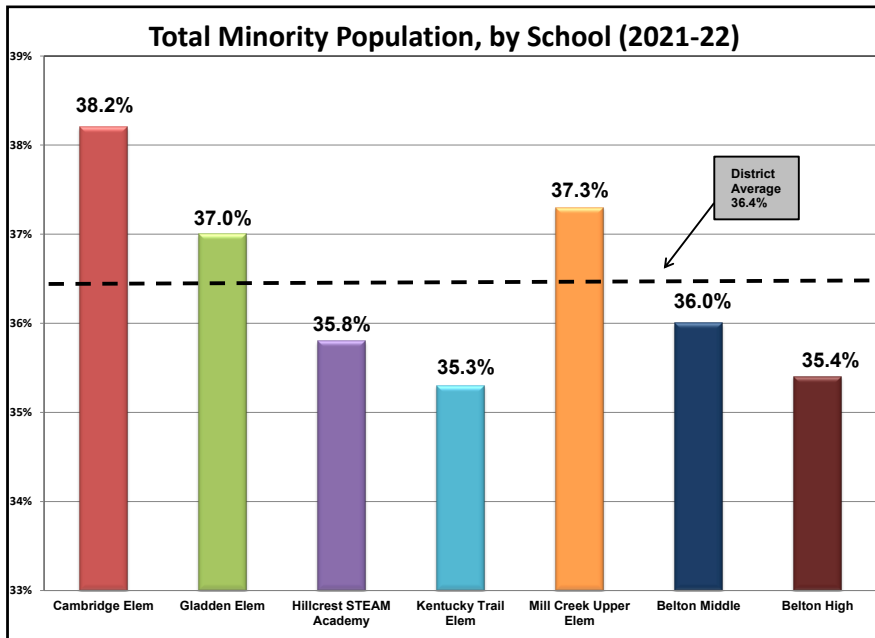
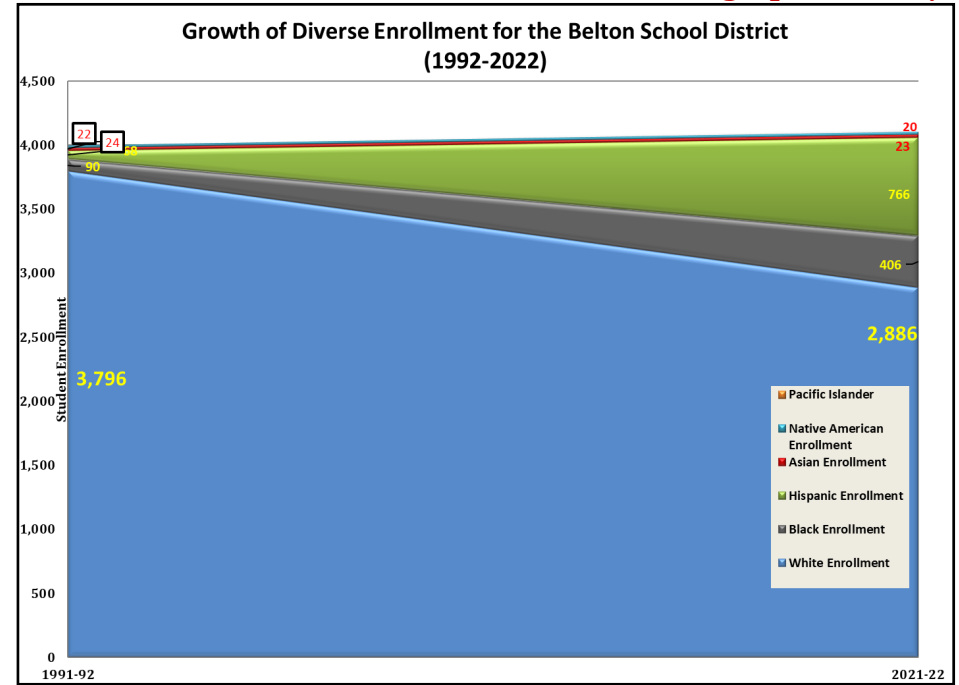
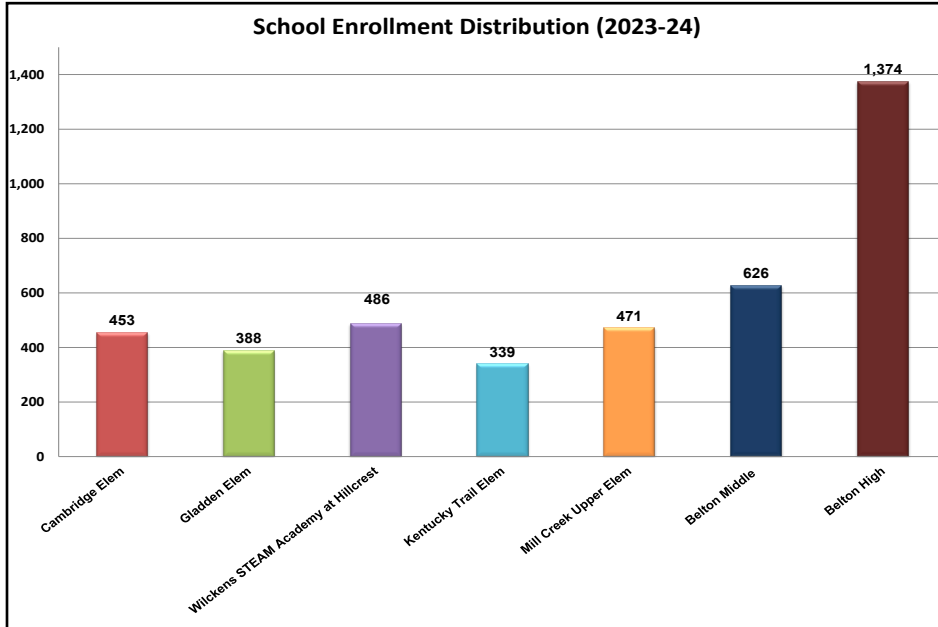


Figure 57. Total (K-12) enrollment, Belton School District, 1990-2024.



Figures 58-60. (Top) Grade distribution in the Belton School District for the 2023-24 school year. (Bottom) Total minority population, by school, in the Belton School District, for 2022-23. (Right) Enrollment diversity comparison, from 1992 to 2022.

Note on Figure 60: Hillcrest STEAM Academy was renamed Wilckens STEAM Academy, but in 2021-22, it was under its former name.

Belton School District

The red numbers in Figure 61 show when a class size decreases from one year to the next. The yellow cells are the largest class size for that cohort and the red shading shows the lowest class size.

This table shows that of the 2022-23 school year, there was one record-low size class, which really started in 2018-19 and continued to carry through each year since then

as the record-low class. The last time there was a record-large class was in 2013-14.

Typically districts with a growing enrollment have more record-size cohorts in the later years. Also, look at the “percent change” columns for the last three years.

Out of 39 possible grades, 22 of them decreased from one year to the next.

This shows a degree of enrollment weakness that would typically a district with flat or decreasing enrollment.

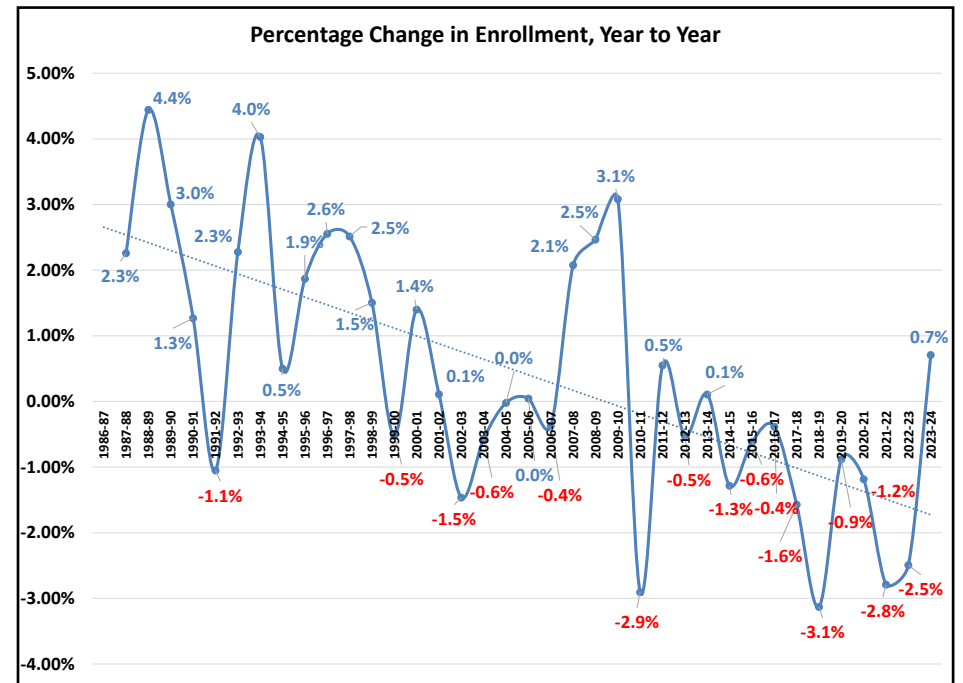
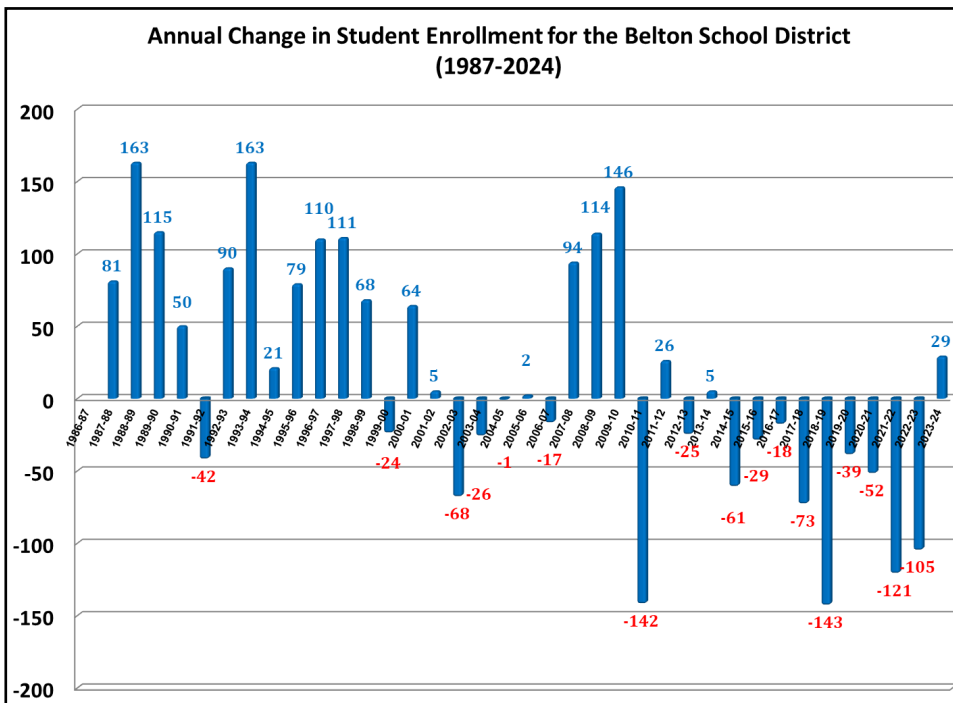
	1986-87	1987-88	% Change	1988-89	% Change	1989-90	% Change	1990-91	% Change	1991-92	% Change	1992-93	% Change	1993-94	% Change	1994-95	% Change	1995-96	% Change	1996-97	% Change	1997-98	% Change	1998-99	% Change
Pre-K																									
Kindergarten	317	339	6.9%	338	-0.3%	358	5.9%	362	1.1%	342	-5.5%	338	-1.2%	344	1.8%	312	-9.3%	337	8.0%	358	6.2%	365	2.0%	352	-3.6%
1st Grade	327	303	-7.3%	339	11.9%	375	10.6%	352	-6.1%	334	-5.1%	353	5.7%	357	1.1%	347	-2.8%	343	-1.2%	353	2.9%	384	8.8%	378	-1.6%
2nd Grade	316	333	5.4%	312	-6.3%	349	11.9%	336	-3.7%	336	0.0%	326	-3.0%	365	12.0%	353	-3.3%	336	-4.8%	344	2.4%	351	2.0%	379	8.0%
3rd Grade	271	323	19.2%	353	9.3%	318	-9.9%	317	-0.3%	343	8.2%	346	0.9%	353	2.0%	360	2.0%	345	-4.2%	345	0.0%	351	1.7%	366	4.3%
4th Grade	304	271	-10.9%	340	25.5%	352	3.5%	313	-11.1%	325	3.8%	336	3.4%	372	10.7%	344	-7.5%	372	8.1%	350	-5.9%	349	-0.3%	363	4.0%
5th Grade	245	291	18.8%	296	1.7%	313	5.7%	340	8.6%	313	-7.9%	320	2.2%	346	8.1%	361	4.3%	328	-9.1%	385	17.4%	366	-4.9%	347	-5.2%
6th Grade	244	276	13.1%	310	12.3%	304	-1.9%	325	6.9%	339	4.3%	325	-4.1%	316	-2.8%	332	5.1%	354	6.6%	337	-4.8%	392	16.3%	367	-6.4%
7th Grade	258	271	5.0%	273	0.7%	305	11.7%	312	2.3%	309	-1.0%	329	6.5%	337	2.4%	320	-5.0%	334	4.4%	366	9.6%	338	-7.7%	381	12.7%
8th Grade	249	266	6.8%	270	1.5%	272	0.7%	307	12.9%	305	-0.7%	306	0.3%	331	8.2%	346	4.5%	328	-5.2%	333	1.5%	355	6.6%	342	-3.7%
9th Grade	286	254	-11.2%	266	4.7%	272	2.3%	295	8.5%	300	1.7%	302	-1.0%	332	9.9%	357	7.5%	336	-5.9%	336	-5.9%	340	1.2%	370	8.8%
10th Grade	287	276	-3.8%	259	-6.2%	268	3.5%	279	4.1%	257	-7.9%	289	12.5%	279	-3.5%	299	7.2%	326	9.0%	340	4.3%	322	-5.3%	337	4.7%
11th Grade	264	240	-9.1%	254	5.8%	236	-7.1%	246	4.2%	236	-4.1%	252	6.8%	284	12.7%	259	-8.8%	289	11.6%	309	6.9%	328	6.1%	329	0.3%
12th Grade	219	225	2.7%	221	-1.8%	224	1.4%	212	-5.4%	215	1.4%	219	1.9%	221	0.9%	263	19.0%	258	-1.9%	261	1.2%	287	10.0%	285	-0.7%
TOTAL (K-12)	3,587	3,668	2.3%	3,831	4.4%	3,946	-1.8%	3,996	1.3%	3,954	-1.1%	4,044	2.3%	4,207	4.0%	4,228	0.5%	4,307	1.9%	4,417	2.6%	4,528	2.5%	4,596	1.5%

	1999-2000	% Change	2000-01	% Change	2001-02	% Change	2002-03	% Change	2003-04	% Change	2004-05	% Change	2005-06	% Change	2006-07	% Change	2007-08	% Change	2008-09	% Change	2009-10	% Change	2010-11	% Change	2011-12	% Change	2012-13	% Change
Pre-K																												
Kindergarten	351	-0.3%	368	4.8%	356	-3.3%	321	-9.8%	370	15.3%	322	-13.0%	327	1.6%	368	12.5%	393	6.8%	411	4.6%	417	1.5%	378	-9.4%	379	0.3%	396	4.5%
1st Grade	362	-4.2%	362	0.0%	356	-1.7%	369	3.7%	301	-18.4%	384	27.6%	323	-15.9%	351	8.7%	350	-0.3%	406	16.0%	419	3.2%	391	-6.7%	369	-5.6%	383	3.8%
2nd Grade	377	-0.5%	372	-1.3%	342	-8.1%	340	-0.6%	375	10.3%	319	-14.9%	374	17.2%	322	-13.9%	378	17.4%	374	-1.1%	435	16.3%	389	-10.6%	382	-1.8%	364	-4.7%
3rd Grade	386	5.5%	379	-1.8%	352	-7.1%	323	-8.2%	330	2.2%	358	8.5%	317	-11.5%	356	12.3%	325	-8.7%	391	20.3%	363	-7.2%	430	18.5%	399	-7.2%	384	-3.8%
4th Grade	372	2.5%	405	8.9%	359	-11.4%	362	0.8%	326	-9.9%	327	0.3%	355	8.6%	324	-8.7%	367	13.3%	327	-10.9%	392	19.9%	354	-9.7%	418	18.1%	396	-5.3%
5th Grade	356	2.6%	375	5.3%	411	9.6%	365	-11.2%	359	-1.6%	338	-5.8%	320	-5.3%	346	8.1%	339	-2.0%	378	11.5%	330	-12.7%	359	8.8%	356	-0.8%	396	11.2%
6th Grade	362	-1.4%	367	1.4%	380	3.5%	399	5.0%	366	-8.3%	362	-1.1%	352	-2.8%	324	-8.0%	347	7.1%	338	-2.6%	388	14.8%	336	-13.4%	368	9.5%	360	-2.2%
7th Grade	369	-3.1%	363	-1.6%	355	-2.2%	376	5.9%	389	3.5%	357	-8.2%	366	2.5%	352	-3.8%	339	-3.7%	360	6.2%	361	0.3%	379	5.0%	342	-9.8%	365	6.7%
8th Grade	376	9.9%	376	0.0%	373	-0.8%	349	-6.4%	362	3.7%	388	7.2%	356	-8.2%	352	-1.1%	357	1.4%	345	-3.4%	368	6.7%	350	-4.9%	389	11.1%	343	-11.8%
9th Grade	335	-9.5%	392	17.0%	369	-5.9%	377	2.2%	360	-4.5%	378	5.0%	408	7.9%	378	-7.4%	388	2.6%	358	-7.7%	373	4.2%	376	0.8%	372	-1.1%	375	0.8%
10th Grade	343	1.8%	332	-3.2%	399	20.2%	335	-16.0%	366	6.3%	341	-4.2%	345	1.2%	378	9.6%	323	-14.6%	343	6.2%	334	-2.6%	325	-2.7%	336	3.4%	329	-2.1%
11th Grade	296	-10.0%	305	3.0%	293	-3.9%	362	23.5%	295	-18.5%	345	16.9%	345	0.0%	345	0.0%	373	8.1%	367	-1.6%	362	-1.4%	335	-7.5%	325	-3.0%	334	2.8%
12th Grade	287	0.7%	240	-16.4%	296	23.3%	295	-0.3%	358	21.4%	327	-8.7%	360	10.1%	335	-6.9%	346	3.3%	341	-1.4%	343	0.6%	341	-0.6%	334	-2.1%	319	-4.5%
TOTAL (K-12)	4,572	-0.5%	4,636	1.4%	4,641	0.1%	4,573	-1.5%	4,547	-0.6%	4,546	0.0%	4,548	0.0%	4,531	-0.4%	4,625	2.1%	4,739	2.5%	4,885	3.1%	4,743	-2.9%	4,769	0.5%	4,744	-0.5%

Figure 61. Year-by-year enrollment, Belton School District, 1987-2024. (Continued on next page)

	2013-14	% Change	2014-15	% Change	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change	2017-18	% Change	2018-19	% Change	2019-20	% Change	2020-21	% Change	2021-22	% Change	2022-23	% Change	2023-24	% Change	1987 vs 2024
Pre-K	268		283		263		335		306		298		303		250		276		243		275	13.2%	
Kindergarten	385	-2.8%	358	-7.0%	350	-2.2%	333	-4.9%	355	6.6%	282	-20.6%	294	4.3%	324	10.2%	291	-10.2%	293	0.7%	320	9.2%	0.9%
1st Grade	383	0.0%	380	-0.8%	356	-6.3%	341	-4.2%	321	-5.9%	354	10.3%	288	-18.6%	294	2.1%	319	8.5%	297	-6.9%	301	1.3%	-8.0%
2nd Grade	374	2.7%	389	4.0%	362	-6.9%	347	-4.1%	351	1.2%	319	-9.1%	347	8.8%	262	-24.5%	299	14.1%	322	7.7%	301	-6.5%	-4.7%
3rd Grade	359	-6.5%	374	4.2%	373	-0.3%	364	-2.4%	331	-9.1%	327	-1.2%	313	-4.3%	333	6.4%	254	-23.7%	280	10.2%	326	16.4%	20.3%
4th Grade	382	-3.5%	369	-3.4%	374	1.4%	374	0.0%	362	-3.2%	325	-10.2%	326	0.3%	300	-8.0%	336	12.0%	267	-20.5%	280	4.9%	-7.9%
5th Grade	380	-4.0%	373	-1.8%	366	-1.9%	374	2.2%	372	-0.5%	360	-3.2%	336	-6.7%	318	-5.4%	302	-5.0%	330	9.3%	272	-17.6%	11.0%
6th Grade	406	12.8%	379	-6.7%	363	-4.2%	387	6.6%	369	-4.7%	374	1.4%	360	-3.7%	340	-5.6%	323	-5.0%	299	-7.4%	337	12.7%	38.1%
7th Grade	358	-1.9%	384	7.3%	375	-2.3%	380	1.3%	378	-0.5%	343	-9.3%	363	5.8%	360	-0.8%	318	-11.7%	314	-1.3%	296	-5.7%	14.7%
8th Grade	364	6.1%	343	-5.8%	381	11.1%	369	-3.1%	372	0.8%	371	-0.3%	353	-4.9%	356	0.8%	352	-1.1%	326	-7.4%	330	1.2%	32.5%
9th Grade	359	-4.3%	361	0.6%	347	-3.9%	364	4.9%	345	-5.2%	361	4.6%	368	1.9%	367	-0.3%	348	-5.2%	353	1.4%	323	-8.5%	12.9%
10th Grade	344	4.6%	325	-5.5%	367	12.9%	352	-4.1%	357	1.4%	326	-8.7%	358	9.8%	374	4.5%	356	-4.8%	334	-6.2%	357	6.9%	24.4%
11th Grade	325	-2.7%	344	5.8%	318	-7.6%	349	9.7%	326	-6.6%	340	4.3%	328	-3.5%	353	7.6%	358	1.4%	342	-4.5%	339	-0.9%	28.4%
12th Grade	330	3.4%	309	-6.4%	327	5.8%	307	-6.1%	329	7.2%	343	4.3%	352	2.6%	353	0.3%	357	1.1%	351	-1.7%	355	1.1%	62.1%
TOTAL (K-12)	4,749	0.1%	4,688	-1.3%	4,659	-0.6%	4,641	-0.4%	4,568	-1.6%	4,425	-3.1%	4,386	-0.9%	4,334	-1.2%	4,213	-2.8%	4,108	-2.5%	4,137	0.7%	15.3%

Figure 61. Year-by-year enrollment, Belton School District, 1987-2024.

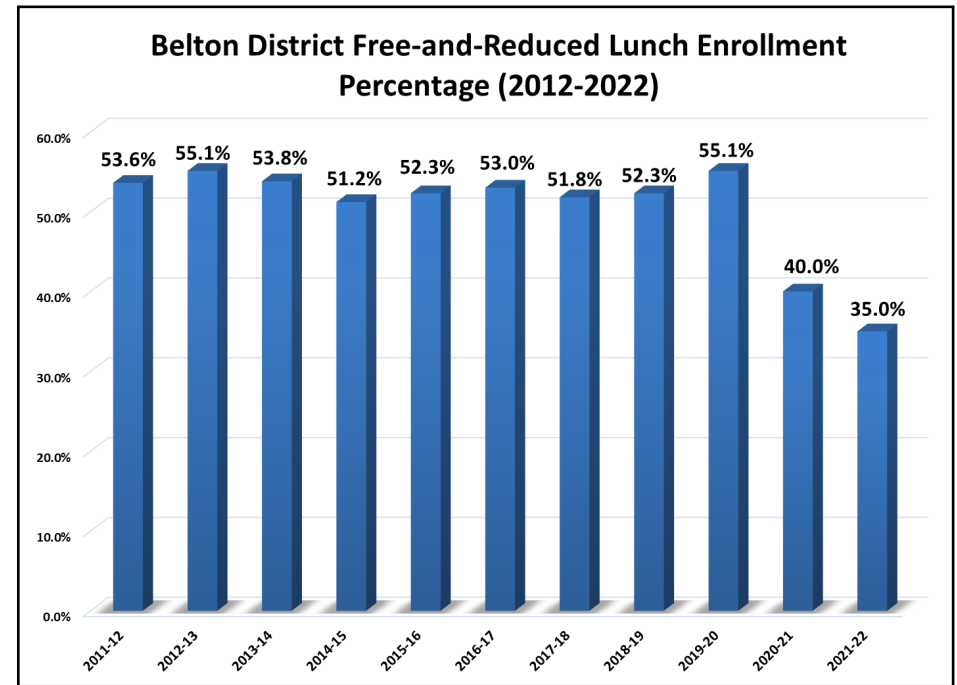


Figures 62-63. (Left) Annual change in student enrollment, from one year to the next, for the Belton School District, 1988-2024. (Above) percentage change in enrollment from one year to the next.

Belton School District

The number of students enrolled in the free-and-reduced-lunch program has decreased sharply at the Belton School District since 2012 as the district's overall enrollment decreased also. The percentage of students enrolled in the program has decreased to 35 percent of the total enrollment in 2022 in the district.

The Belton schools have free-and-reduced lunch enrollment percentages that range from 37.7 percent at Hillcrest STEAM to 61.3 percent at Gladden ES.



Figures 64-65. Free and reduced lunch percentage for Belton School District. (Below) Comparison of free and reduced lunch classifications for the Belton School District and the State of Missouri, 2012-2022.

Comparison of Free and Reduce Lunch Classifications for the Belton School District and Statewide (2012-2022)

Free & Reduced Lunches	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change in Overall Enrollment 2012-2022	Change in Overall Percentage 2012-2022
Number (Belton)	2,524	2,613	2,530	2,389	2,440	2,409	2,318	2,278	2,367	1,708	1,451	-1,073	-18.6%
Percent (Belton)	53.6%	55.1%	53.8%	51.2%	52.3%	53.0%	51.8%	52.3%	55.1%	40.0%	35.0%	-42.5%	-34.7%
Number (Missouri)	429,011	433,434	437,276	449,379	449,320	443,769	439,501	432,478	425,218	386,113	356,272	-72,739	-7.2%
Percent (Missouri)	49.5%	49.9%	50.3%	51.7%	51.7%	51.2%	50.7%	50.1%	49.3%	45.9%	42.3%	-17.0%	-14.5%

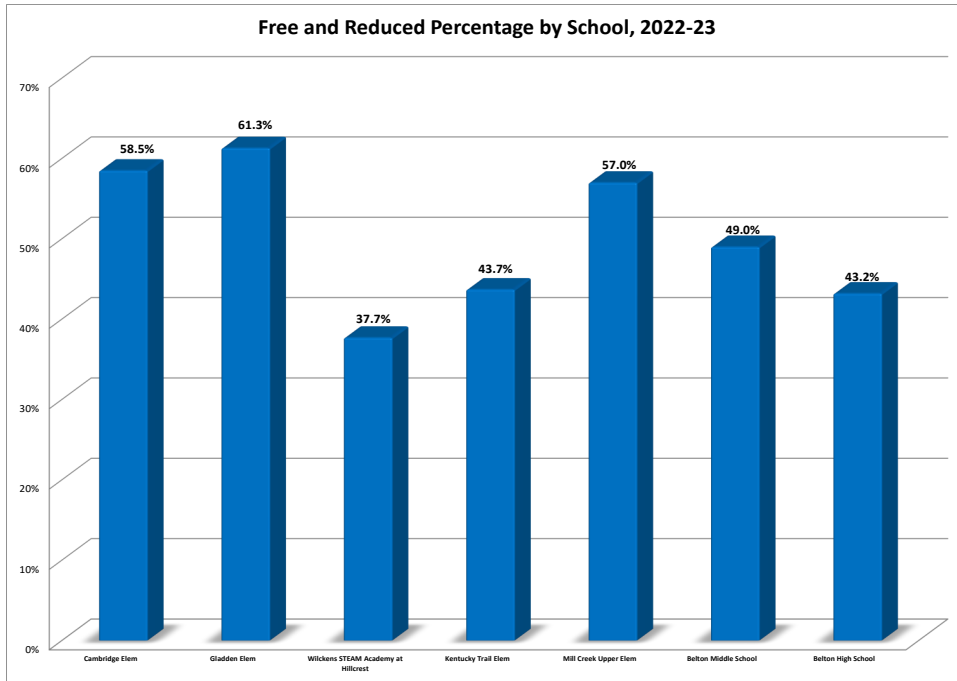
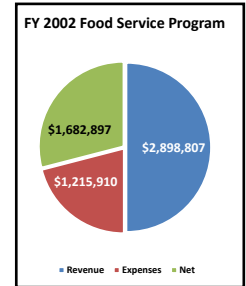
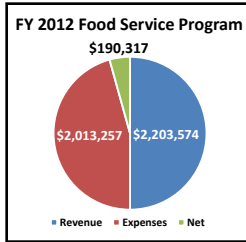


Figure 66. (Above) Free and reduced percentage by school, for the 2022-23 school year using DESE data.

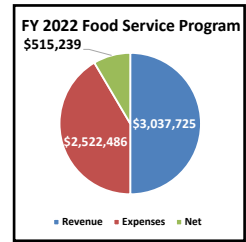
2001-2002		Revenue	Expenses
5150	Food Service Program	\$640,158	
6471	Food Services-Food Only		\$39,947
8015	Total Expenditures Free & Reduced Lunch/At Risk		\$1,175,963
5165	Food Service Non-Program	\$244,589	
5318	Free & Reduced Lunch/At Risk	\$1,548,188	
5333	Food Service State	\$11,353	
5445	School Lunch Program	\$372,598	
5446	School Breakfast Program	\$76,649	
5448	After School Snack Program	\$5,272	
Total		\$2,898,807	\$1,215,910



2011-2012		Revenue	Expenses
5150	Food Service Program	\$496,732	
2561	Food Services		\$2,013,257
2569	Food Service-Title I		\$0
5481	Dept of Health Food Service Program	\$103,486	
5165	Food Service Non-Program	\$166,968	
5333	Food Service State	\$14,379	
5445	School Lunch Program	\$1,087,686	
5446	School Breakfast Program	\$307,681	
5448	After School Snack Program	\$26,644	
Total		\$2,203,574	\$2,013,257



2021-2022		Revenue	Expenses
2561	Food Services		\$139,274
2562	Food Preparation and Dispensing Services		\$1,772,282
2569	Other Food Services		\$533,361
5161	Sales to Adults for Adult Meals - Non-Program Food		\$51,144
5165	Nonreimbursable Meal Sales - Non-Program Food		\$26,425
5333	Food Service State	\$4,481	
5445	School Lunch Program	\$1,746,689	
5449	Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Prog	\$0	
5446	School Breakfast Program	\$970,629	
5448	After School Snack Program	\$0	
5481	Dept of Health Food Service Program	\$315,927	
Total		\$3,037,725	\$2,522,486



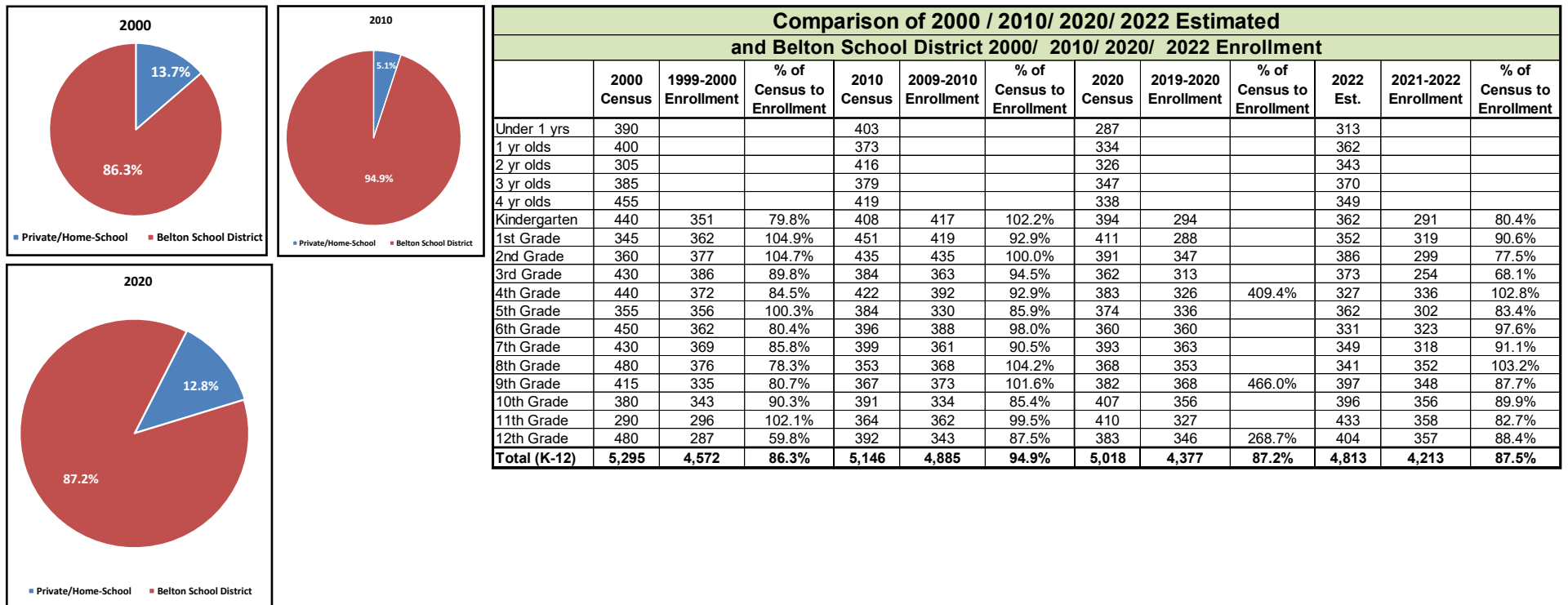
Figures 67-72. (Above) Data from DESE reports showing food service expenditures in the Belton district for 2002, 2012 and 2022.

Belton School District

The figures below show that, in 2000, 86.3 percent of the children living within the school district attended the Belton schools. Admittedly, the school enrollment data was gathered in the fall and the Census data was captured in the spring of the following year, but this is the closest comparison that we have of actual versus possible enrollment. In 2010, the percentage was 94.9 percent. This means that, in 2010, about 5.1 percent of the children, or 261 children were either home-schooled or attend private schools.

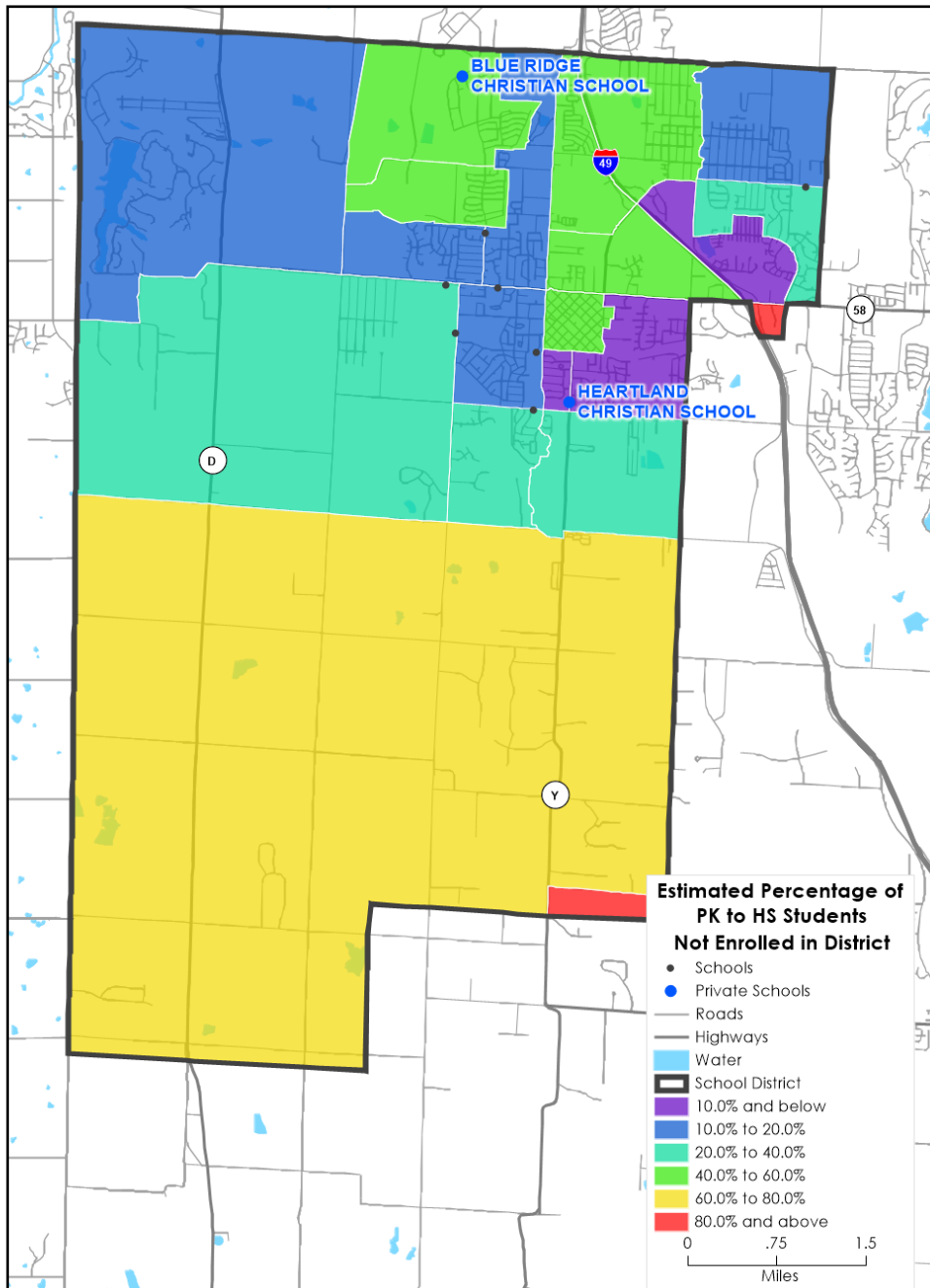
Statewide, 16 percent of the school-age children are either home-schooled or attend private schools, so the Belton School District has a “market share” higher than the state average.

Based on the 2020 Census, the market share has fallen to 87.2 percent, and that is about what our vendor estimates also show. We estimate that about 600 school-age children live in the Belton School District but do not attend the public schools.



Figures 73-76. 2000 ,2010, 2020 Census compared with district enrollment, as well as estimated school-age populations for 2022 compared with the district’s 2021-2022 enrollment.

The map in Figure 77 shows the locations of the some of the key private schools within and near the Belton School District, and also shows the best vendor estimates that we can obtain on what parts of the district have non-public school enrollments. The National Center for Education Statistics shows 18 private schools within 20 miles of the district. The NCES estimates that the enrollments at these private schools in 2019-20 is 3,132. We called each school to get their 2022-23 enrollments, and were told the total enrollments were 4,206, an increase of more than a thousand in only three years. This is a significant increase and comes at the expense of the public school enrollment.



Figures 77-78. (Above) estimated percentage of pre-school to high school students not enrolled in the district’s public schools, 2022. (Right) Change in enrollment of area private schools, 2007-2019.

Belton nearby Private Schools								
School Name	City	2011-12 Total Enrollment	2014-15 Total Enrollment	2018-19 Total Enrollment	2019-20 Total Enrollment	2021-22 Total Enrollment	2022-23 Total Enrollment	Association
HEARTLAND HIGH SCHOOL AND ACADEMY	BELTON	122	126	137	108	116	156	Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI)
BLUE RIDGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	KANSAS CITY	167	168	125	112	114	117	
CORNERSTONE ACADEMY	RAYMORE	7	18	12	54	73	12	This school does not belong to ANY associations or organizations
GRANDVIEW CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	GRANDVIEW	118	148	146	119	71	CLOSED	Association of Christian Teachers and Schools (ACTS)
CALVARY LUTHERN SCHOOL	KANSAS CITY			209	183	174	222	
LIFE A-NEW PREPARATORY ACADEMY	GRANDVIEW	27	NA	38	NA	38	27	Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI)
SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST SCHOOL	GRANDVIEW	12	NA	49			12	This school does not belong to ANY associations or organizations
ACADEMY MONTESSORI INTERNATIONALE	KANSAS CITY	54	90	92		61	85	Association Montessori International
LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL OF KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	109	140	132	104	135	135	This school does not belong to ANY associations or organizations
OZANAM SCHOOL	KANSAS CITY	30	55	61			30	Other school association(s)
ST MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL SCHOOL	LEAWOOD	659	563	653	529	531	540	National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA)
NATIVITY PARISH SCHOOL	LEAWOOD	477	400	545	353	455	483	National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA)
ISLAMIC SCHOOL OF GREATER KANSAS CITY	KANSAS CITY	200	223	284	237	217	301	This school does not belong to ANY associations or organizations
HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL WEA	BUCYRUS	190	164	146		146	160	National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA)
OUR LADY OF THE PRESENTATION SCHOOL	LEES SUMMIT	466	465	439		116	461	National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA)
SUMMIT CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	LEES SUMMIT	600	729	816	1,054	1,195	1,217	Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI)
ACCELERATED SCHOOLS OF OVERLAND PARK	OVERLAND PARK	95	60	83	71	83	48	This school does not belong to ANY associations or organizations
HYMAN BRAND HEBREW ACADEMY	OVERLAND PARK	246	250	230	208	199	200	The Jewish Community Day School Association
Total		3,579	3,431	4,197	3,132	3,785	4,206	

Belton School District

The 2021 ACS Census Bureau data shows that 90.9 percent of the school-age population is enrolled in the Belton district's public schools. Based on this data, the estimate of 453 students living in the district enrolled in private schools would lower than the 2020 Census and the 2022 vendor estimates.

The ACS data is based only on sampling, and serves as the only data available to fill the gap between Censuses. The ACS data can have a margin of error of more than 50 percent. We include this data as only an additional source, but the data error needs to be considered.

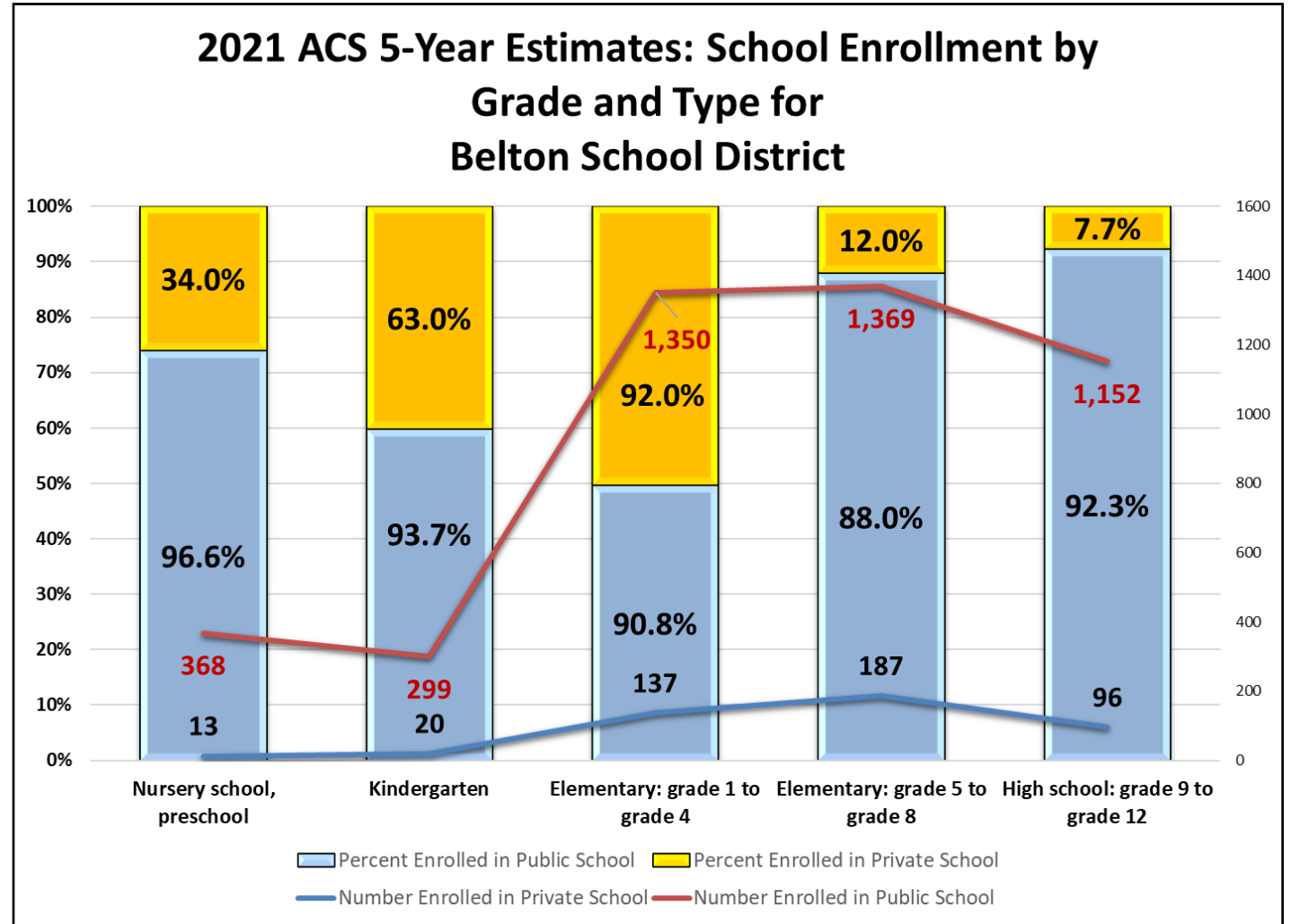


Figure 79. 2021 ACS 5-year estimates: school enrollment by grade and age, and type of school for the Belton School District.

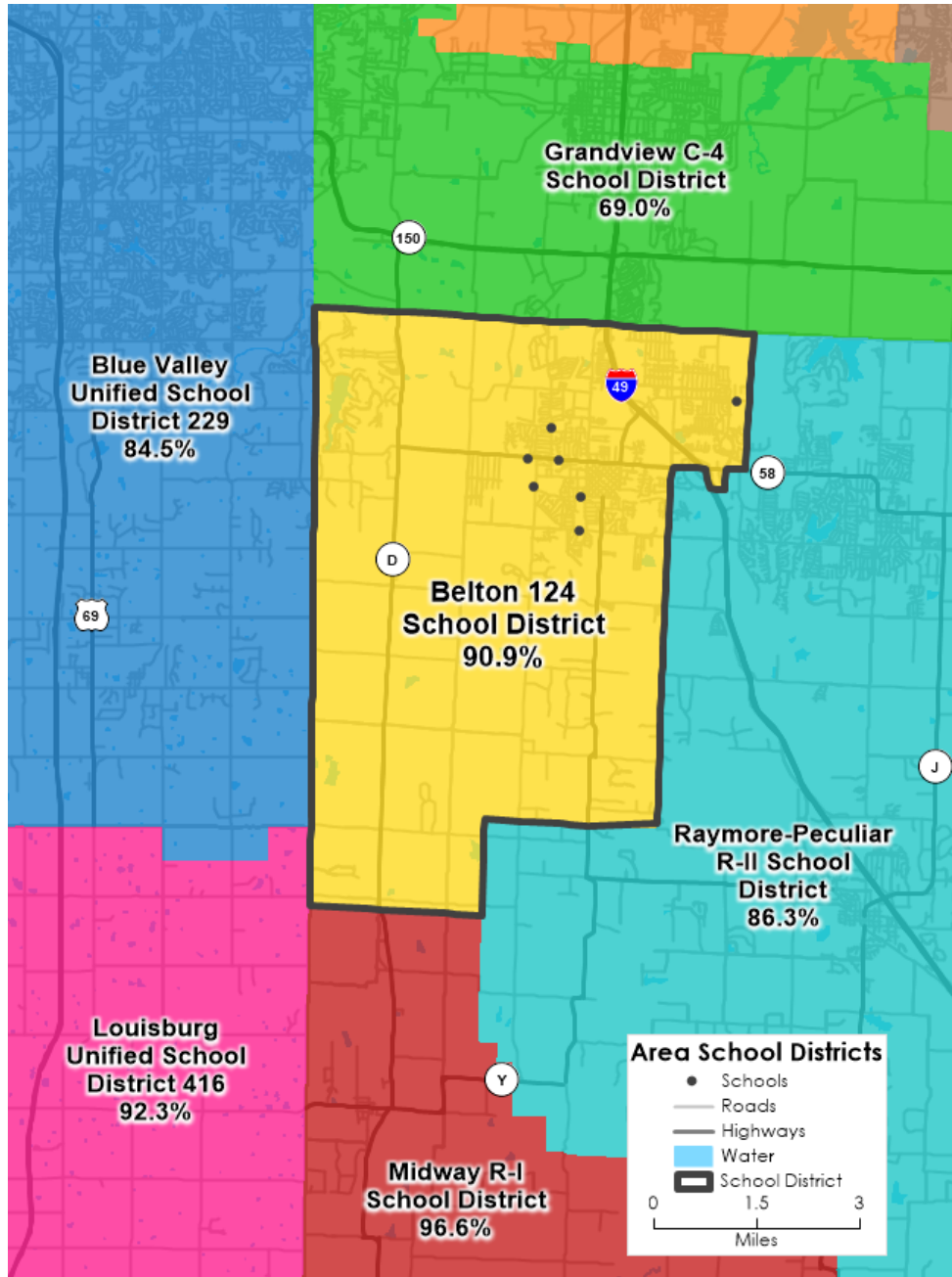


Figure 80. Estimated percentage of area school district students who are enrolled in the public school districts, 2021 ACS 5-year estimates.

2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates: School Enrollment by Age and Type for The Belton School District

Cohort	Number			Percent		
	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School
3 and 4 years	274	13	706	27.6%	1.3%	71.1%
5 to 9 years	1,547	157	1,776	44.5%	4.5%	51.0%
10 to 14 years	1,727	203	2,013	43.8%	5.1%	51.1%
15 to 17 years	801	71	910	44.9%	4.0%	51.1%
TOTAL	4,349	444	5,405	42.6%	4.4%	53.0%

2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates: School Enrollment by Grade and Type for the Belton School District

Cohort	Number		Percent	
	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School
Nursery school, preschool	368	13	96.6%	3.4%
Kindergarten	299	20	93.7%	6.3%
Elementary: grade 1 to grade 4	1,350	137	90.8%	9.2%
Elementary: grade 5 to grade 8	1,369	187	88.0%	12.0%
High school: grade 9 to grade 12	1,152	96	92.3%	7.7%
TOTAL	4,170	440	90.5%	9.5%
TOTAL (K-12)	4,538	453	90.9%	9.1%

Figures 81-82. 2021 ACS 5-year estimates: school enrollment by grade and age, and type of school for Belton School District.

Belton School District

Niche.com is a national website that helps families learn more about schools and neighborhoods nationwide. Their data team analyzes public data to produce comprehensive rankings and report cards for every K-12 school district in the country.

Also, the website receives more than 100 million reviews and poll responses. In addition to K-12 school district rankings, the website also ranks cities as best places to live and also colleges. It is one of the few independent rankings of public school districts online that evaluate a wide range of resources and user reviews.

Out of 454 public school districts reviewed in the state of Missouri, the website ranked Belton as number 177 overall. Another website,

2023 Best School Districts in Missouri			
	Public School District	Overall Niche Grade	Enrollment
1	School District of Clayton	A+	2,514
2	Ladue School District	A+	4,325
3	Kirkwood School District	A+	6,072
4	Rockwood R-VI School District	A+	19,822
5	Brentwood School District	A+	776
6	Parkway School District	A+	17,132
7	Blue Springs R-IV School District	A+	14,687
8	Francis Howell School District	A+	16,936
9	Lee's Summit R-VII School District	A+	17,790
10	Pattonville R-3 School District	A	6,030
11	Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District	A	1,419
12	Webster Groves School District	A	4,409
13	Lindbergh Schools	A	7,221
14	Fort Zumwalt R-II School District	A	17,310
15	Park Hill School District	A	11,992
16	Wentzville R-IV School District	A	17,400
17	North Kansas City School District	A	19,673
18	Branson R-IV School District	A	4,640
19	Ste. Genevieve County R-II School District	A	1,823
20	Columbia School District	A	18,145
21	Liberty School District	A	12,632
22	School of the Osage School District	A	2,063
23	Hickory County R-I School District	A	691
24	Ozark R-VI School District	A	5,802
25	Nixa Public Schools	A	6,384
177	Belton School District	B-	4,476

Schooldigger.com, shown in the red table, has Belton ranked at number 223, up 12 from the previous ranking.

Figures 83-85. The website, Niche.com, ranks all school districts nationally, states and in metro regions. Among 454 public school districts in Missouri, the Belton School District ranks number 177. The red table at the right is from another website ranking service, SchoolDigger.com, and it ranks Belton at 223rd in the state.

2023 Best School Districts to Teach in Missouri					
	Public School District	Overall Niche Grade	Teachers	Student Teacher Ratio	Average Teacher Salary
1	School District of Clayton	A+	A+	11:1	\$88,702
2	Fair Play R-II School District	B	A+	11:1	\$81,145
3	Ladue School District	A+	A+	13:1	\$76,138
4	Pattonville R-3 School District	A	A+	13:1	\$79,646
5	Kirkwood School District	A+	A+	15:1	\$77,530
6	Blue Springs R-IV School District	A+	A+	16:1	\$63,169
7	Lee's Summit R-VII School District	A+	A+	15:1	\$64,941
8	Parkway School District	A+	A+	14:1	\$74,574
9	Rockwood R-VI School District	A+	A+	14:1	\$66,626
10	Ste. Genevieve County R-II School District	A	A+	12:1	\$61,673
11	Brentwood School District	A+	A+	10:1	\$63,977
12	Valley Park School District	A-	A-	13:1	\$74,560
13	School of the Osage School District	A	A+	14:1	\$54,640
14	Webster Groves School District	A	A+	14:1	\$70,201
15	Francis Howell School District	A+	A+	14:1	\$64,814
16	Richland R-I School District	A-	B+	13:1	\$56,368
17	Branson R-IV School District	A	A	14:1	\$47,881
18	Rolla School District	A-	A	15:1	\$55,836
19	South Nodaway County R-IV School District	B+	A	9:1	\$47,189
20	Meadville R-IV School District	B	A	13:1	\$58,261
21	North Kansas City School District	A	A	13:1	\$58,593
22	Jackson R-II School District	A-	A	15:1	\$48,061
23	Hancock Place School District	B+	B+	14:1	\$71,482
24	Blue Eye R-V School District	B	A-	11:1	\$63,294
25	Central R-III School District	B+	A	15:1	\$56,248
315	Belton School District	B-	B-	15:1	\$56,929

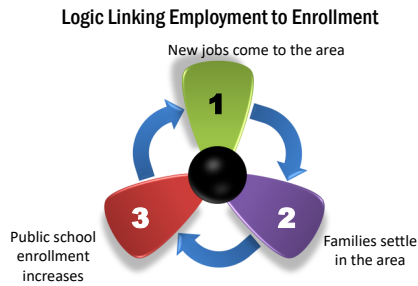
2021 Best School Districts in Missouri			
	Public School District	Rank (2019)	Change in Rank
1	Richland R-I	1	
2	St. Elizabeth R-IV	12	10
3	North Shelby	8	5
4	Howell Valley R-I	30	26
5	Spring Bluff R-XV	2	3
6	Avenue City R-Ix	13	7
7	Hickory County R-I	9	2
8	Blair Oaks R-II	7	1
9	Ladue	4	6
10	Clayton	3	8
11	Brentwood	6	5
12	Nixa Public Schools	20	8
13	Ozark R-VI	15	2
14	Kirkwood R-Vii	14	
15	Marceline R-V	11	4
16	Webster Groves	25	9
17	West Platte County R-II	31	14
18	Blue Springs R-IV	17	1
19	Francis Howell R-III	16	3
20	Kearney R-I	18	2
21	Republic R-III	52	31
22	Osceola	306	281
23	Oran R-III	43	20
24	Rockwood R-VI	28	4
25	Marionville R-IX	105	80
223	Belton	235	12

2023 Most Diverse School Districts in Missouri			
	Public School District	Overall Niche Grade	Diversity Grade
1	Pattonville R-3 School District	A	A+
2	Raytown C-II School District	C+	A+
3	North Kansas City School District	A	A+
4	Crossroads Academy of Kansas City Schools	B	A
5	Waynesville R-VI School District	A-	A
6	Cape Girardeau School District	B+	A
7	Gateway Science Academy of St. Louis	B+	A
8	Columbia School District	A	A
9	Marshall School District	C	A
10	Independence School District	B	A
11	Special School District St. Louis County Schools	C	A
12	Grandview C-IV School District	B-	A
13	Bayless School District	A-	A
14	Carthage R-IX School District	B	A
15	Sikeston R-VI School District	B	A
16	Jefferson City School District	B-	A
17	Valley Park School District	A-	A
18	Center School District	B-	A
19	Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District	A	A
20	McDonald County R-I School District	B+	A
21	Ritenour School District	C	A-
22	Monett R-I School District	B+	A-
23	Milan C-II School District	C+	A-
24	Sedalia School District	B+	A-
25	Belton School District #124	B-	A-

Figure 86. Belton School District was rated as the state's 25th most diverse.

Belton School District ECONOMIC PROFILE

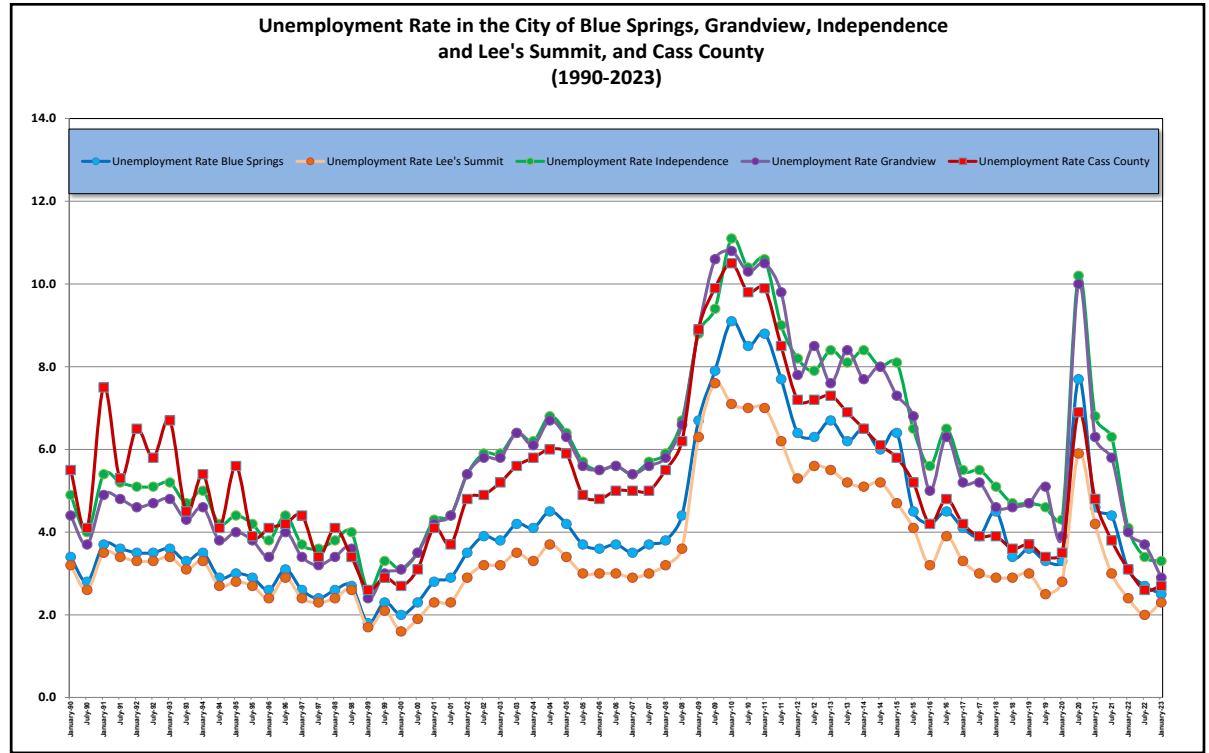
A district's economy can have a large impact on enrollment



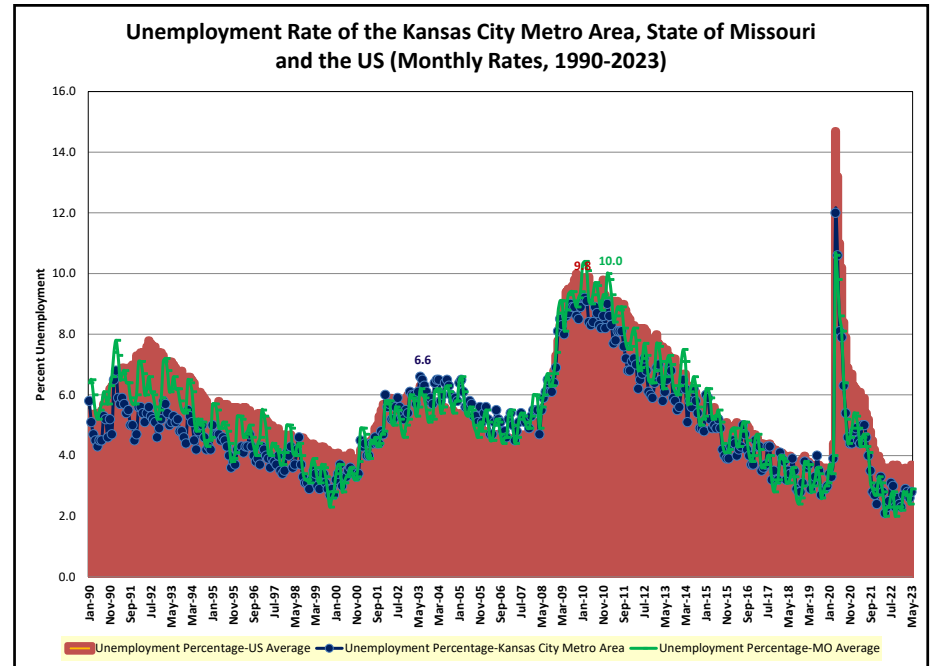
growth. For example, if jobs are plentiful, then families will move to the area and settle.

When the unemployment rate for the Kansas City metro area is compared in Figure 88, right, against the national unemployment rate and state unemployment rate since 1990, the metro unemployment rate is not ever above the state and national rates. At the beginning of May 2023, the national unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, the state rate was 2.9 percent and the Kansas City unemployment rate was 2.8.

When the unemployment rates are compared with area cities, Lee's Summit generally has a much lower rate than in either Grandview or Independence, as shown in Figure 87.



Figures 87-88. Top, unemployment rate in Blue Springs, Grandview, Independence, Lee's Summit and Cass County. The Grandview unemployment levels are far higher than the other areas measured. (Right) Unemployment rate at the Kansas City metro area, versus the state and national unemployment rate, 1990-2023.



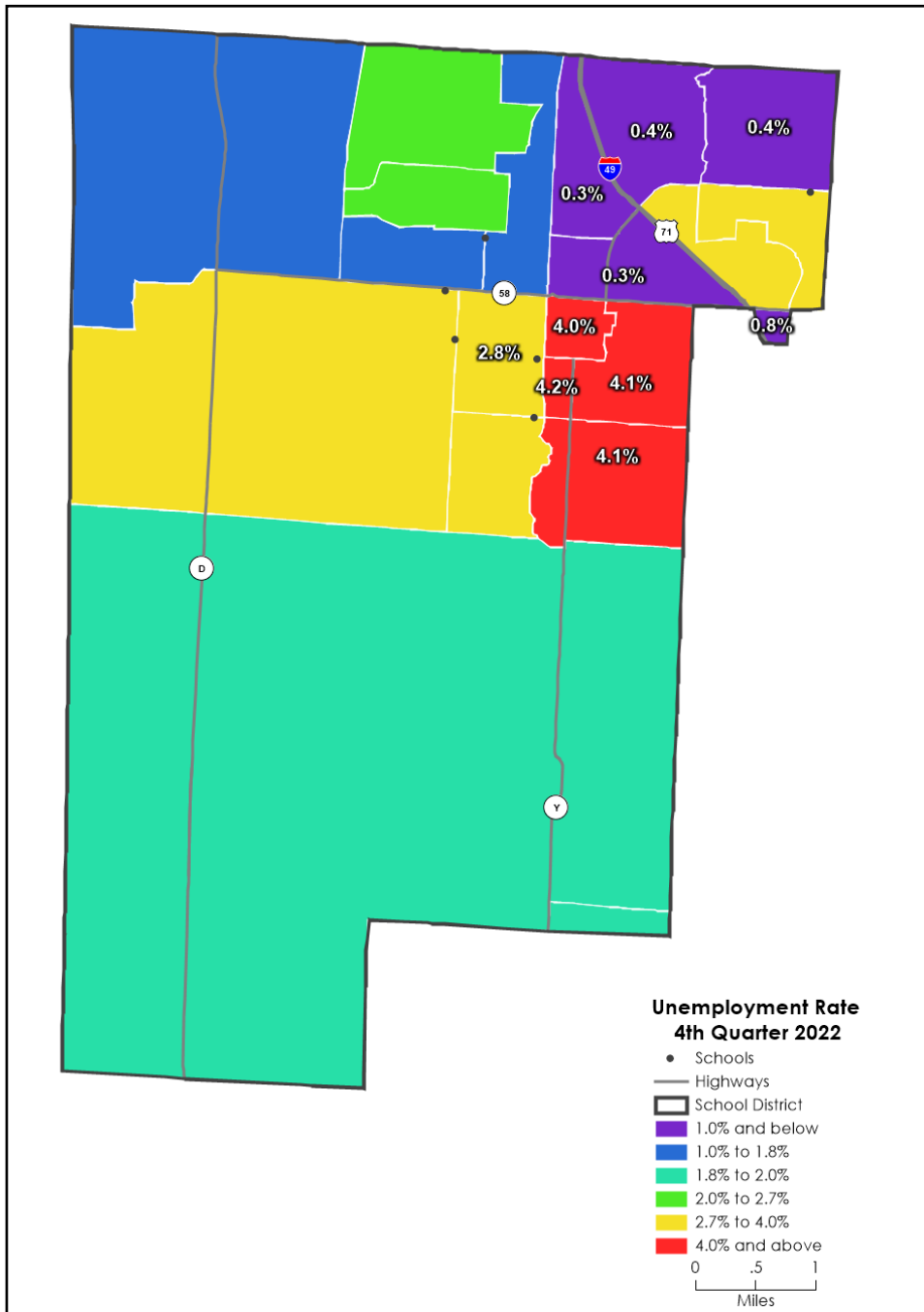
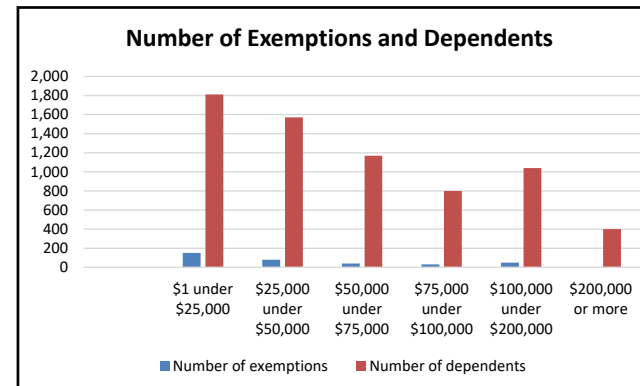
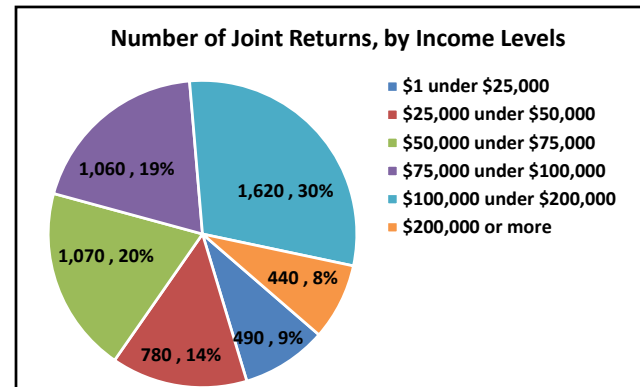
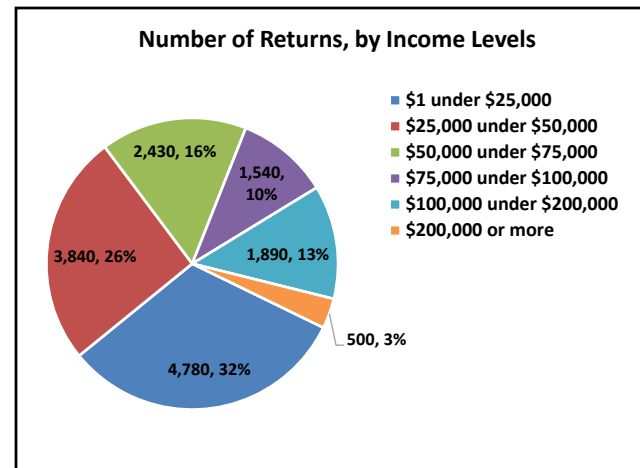


Figure 89. Unemployment rate in the Belton School District, 4th quarter, 2022.



Figures 90-92. 2020 IRS data for ZIP codes (64012,64147,64734) within the Belton School District area. 32 percent of all individual returns in the district are based on less than \$25,000 in gross income.

Belton School District

The charts and table on these two pages explore the relationship between employment in the Kansas City metro area and public school enrollment in the Belton School District. If employment is strong in the metro area, does that mean the district's enrollment will increase? If so, how much? At what level does the unemployment rate affect public school enrollment, if at all? In some school districts with a high private school enrollment, when unemployment goes up, public school enrollment goes up as families cannot afford private tuition. That seems to be just the opposite case for the Belton district, as shown in Figure 93, although, statistically, there is no relationship between new enrollment and unemployment levels.

There is a weak statistical relationship between metro employment and additional enrollment in the Belton public schools. The predictability is 36.95 percent and the correlation is 60.79. The statistical relationship between employment in Grandview is much weaker, which indicates that few Belton residents actually work in Grandview but elsewhere in the Kansas City metro.

The relationship that we see in Belton between employment and enrollment in the public schools is what we typically see in school districts with an aging population with many persons not in the work force.

Comparison of Kansas City Metro Employment and City of Grandview Employment and Belton School District Enrollment (1990-2022)							
Year	Kansas City Metro Employment (Sept of each year)	Grandview Area Employment (Sept of each year)	Actual K-12 Enrollment (Sept of each year)	Predicted K-12 Enrollment Based on KC Metro Employment	Variance Between Actual and Predicted Enrollment	Predicted K-12 Enrollment Based on Grandview Employment	Variance Between Actual and Predicted Enrollment
1990	822,000	14,063	3,946	4,249	-303	4,446	-197
1991	829,442	14,089	3,996	4,263	-267	4,443	-179
1992	834,029	13,974	3,954	4,272	-318	4,456	-183
1993	853,750	14,145	4,044	4,310	-266	4,437	-127
1994	879,889	14,518	4,207	4,360	-153	4,395	-35
1995	909,766	15,257	4,228	4,418	-190	4,313	105
1996	921,795	15,304	4,307	4,441	-134	4,308	133
1997	938,785	15,483	4,417	4,473	-56	4,288	186
1998	962,430	15,782	4,528	4,519	9	4,254	264
1999	967,799	15,615	4,596	4,529	67	4,273	256
2000	942,382	13,886	4,572	4,480	92	4,465	15
2001	935,445	13,641	4,636	4,467	169	4,493	-26
2002	930,622	13,329	4,641	4,458	183	4,527	-70
2003	932,917	13,162	4,573	4,462	111	4,546	-84
2004	941,962	13,072	4,547	4,479	68	4,556	-77
2005	953,624	13,132	4,546	4,502	44	4,549	-48
2006	967,003	13,246	4,548	4,527	21	4,537	-9
2007	980,944	13,352	4,531	4,554	-23	4,525	29
2008	966,929	13,064	4,625	4,527	98	4,557	-30
2009	942,891	11,775	4,739	4,481	258	4,700	-219
2010	989,910	11,846	4,885	4,571	314	4,693	-121
2011	994,520	11,811	4,743	4,580	163	4,696	-116
2012	1,007,700	12,002	4,769	4,605	164	4,675	-70
2013	1,014,107	12,264	4,744	4,618	126	4,646	-28
2014	1,034,775	12,406	4,749	4,657	92	4,630	27
2015	1,057,731	12,607	4,688	4,701	-13	4,608	94
2016	1,074,956	12,715	4,659	4,734	-75	4,596	139
2017	1,095,222	12,706	4,641	4,773	-132	4,597	177
2018	1,092,171	12,465	4,568	4,767	-199	4,624	144
2019	1,108,620	12,513	4,425	4,799	-374	4,618	181
2020	1,073,751	11,819	4,386	4,732	-346	4,696	37
2021	1,100,519	12,117	4,334	4,783	-449	4,662	121
2022	1,124,947	12,423	4,213	4,830	-617	4,628	202

Figure 93. Since 2008, the school district's enrollment has grown faster than it should have, based on previous employment growth. The predictability of this model is 36.95 percent with a correlation of 60.79 percent.

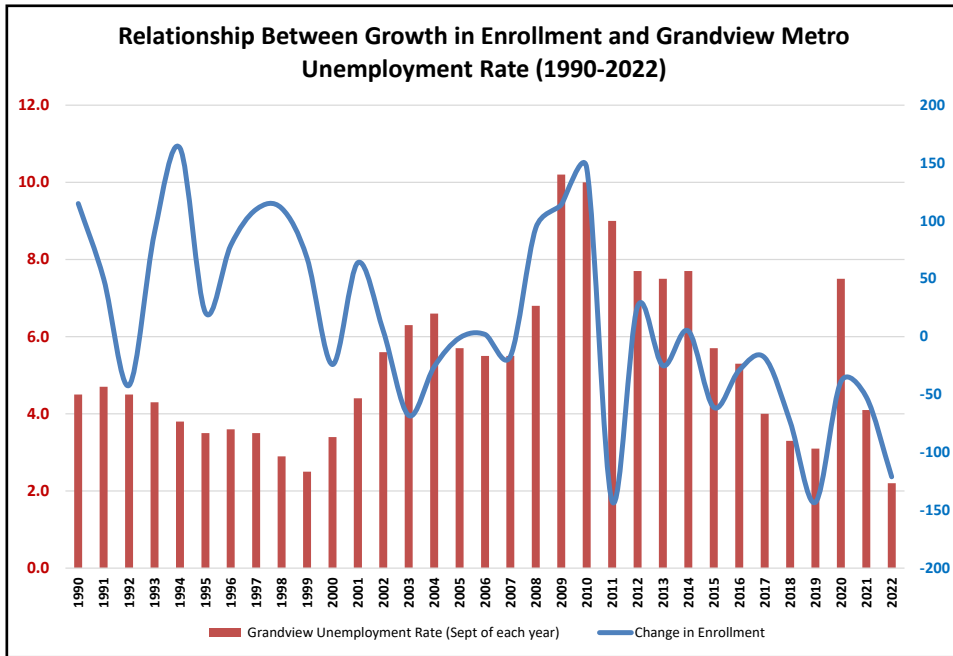


Figure 94. Typically, a public school district's enrollment (the blue line) goes down when the area unemployment rate goes up, but it is the opposite in the Belton School District.

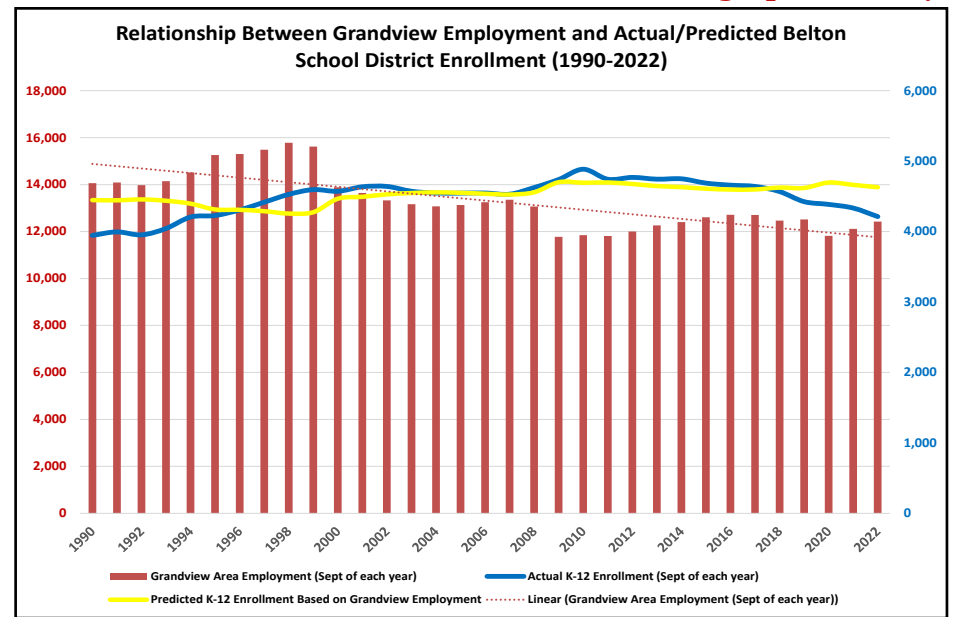
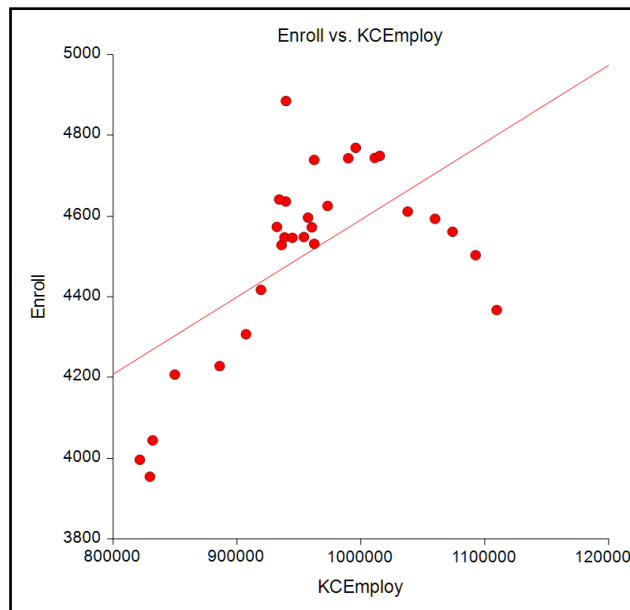
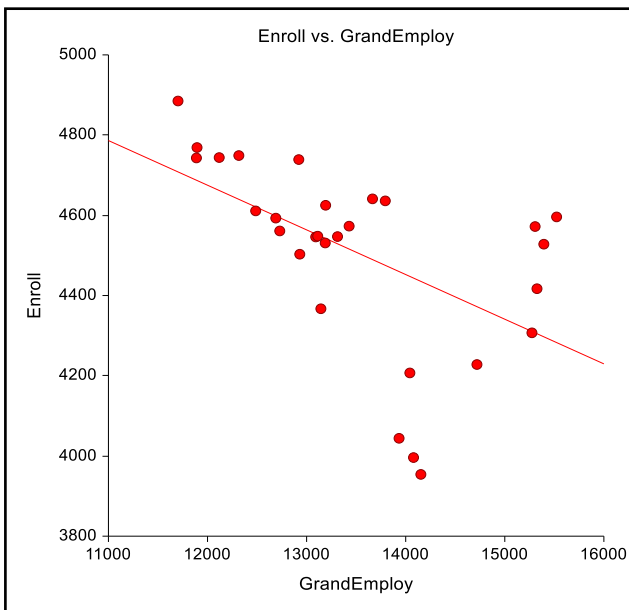


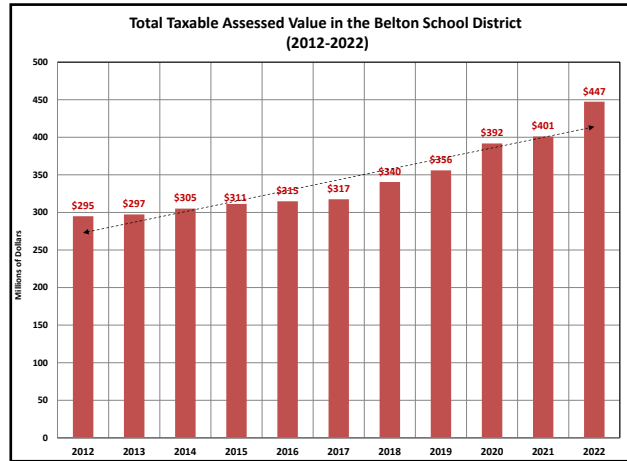
Figure 95. This figure and Figure 96, below left, illustrate the same principle that compares actual versus predicted district enrollment.



Figures 96-97. The statistical scatter graph plots the actual enrollment in the Belton School District against the predicted values from the regression model. There is a direct relationship that when employment increases in the Kansas City metro, enrollment generally increases. However, that is not the case with the Grandview employment (far left), because there an inverse relationship between the decreases of employment in Grandview and increased enrollment.

Belton School District

The composition of an area's employment can explain the future stability of a school district's enrollment. If a large percentage of jobs are highly dependent on the economy, such as construction, then enrollment could be more variable. In the Belton district, 18.9 percent of the area jobs are in the educational and health care industries, which generally are very stable in any economy. Districts with growing enrollment usually have about 25 percent of the employment in these industries. About 9.3 percent of the district's residents are employed in construction, which is about 50 percent higher than we normally see in districts with their enrollment increasing.



	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage Change from Previous Year	Total Expenditures	Percentage Change from Previous Year	Total Adjusted Tax Rate
2012	\$294,927,895	-1.8%	\$51,895,445	-2.96%	\$5.3840
2013	\$297,333,544	0.8%	\$55,526,796	7.00%	\$5.4559
2014	\$305,080,014	2.6%	\$62,845,708	13.18%	\$5.5009
2015	\$311,248,444	2.0%	\$70,188,209	11.68%	\$5.4552
2016	\$314,866,224	1.2%	\$53,250,711	-24.13%	\$5.4320
2017	\$317,491,915	0.8%	\$56,214,976	5.57%	\$5.4320
2018	\$340,404,574	7.2%	\$74,475,065	32.48%	\$5.4320
2019	\$355,951,628	4.6%	\$77,836,390	4.51%	\$5.4320
2020	\$391,812,056	10.1%	\$72,777,714	-6.50%	\$5.4119
2021	\$401,043,398	2.4%	\$70,986,592	-2.46%	\$5.4119
2022	\$447,382,995	11.6%	\$70,080,396	-1.28%	\$5.4119
Average	\$343,412,972	3.8%	\$65,098,000	3.37%	\$5.4327

Figures 98-100. Total taxable assessed value, 2012-2012, and selected financial measures in the Belton School District. Figure 104 (below) is sales revenue from Belton, Grandview and Raymore.

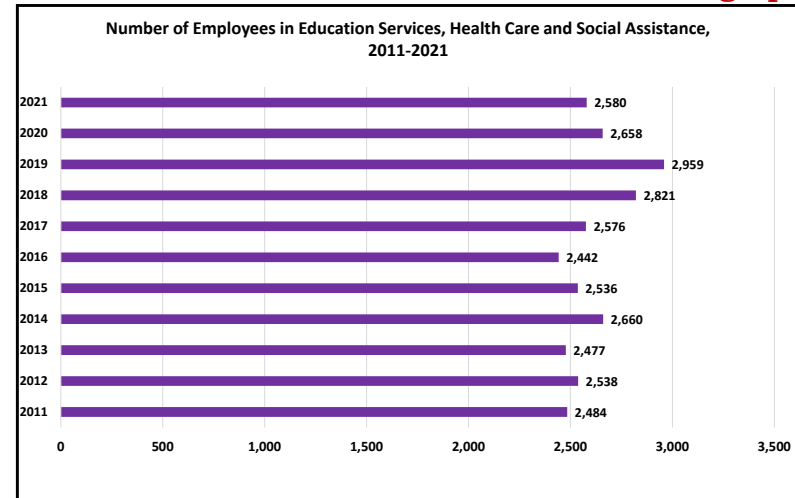
YEAR	City of Belton			City of Grandview			City of Raymore		
	Taxable Sales Revenue	Difference from previous year	% Gain	Taxable Sales Revenue	Difference from previous year	% Gain	Taxable Sales Revenue	Difference from previous year	% Gain
1990	\$62,837,331			\$145,515,182			\$8,342,630	\$8,342,630	
1991	\$77,427,273	\$14,589,942	23.2%	\$168,127,644	\$22,612,462	15.5%	\$9,595,591	\$1,252,961	15.0%
1992	\$106,202,857	\$28,775,584	37.2%	\$190,378,486	\$22,250,842	13.2%	\$12,768,317	\$3,172,726	33.1%
1993	\$113,250,334	\$7,047,477	6.6%	\$194,646,194	\$4,267,708	2.2%	\$14,981,520	\$2,213,203	17.3%
1994	\$99,718,868	-\$13,531,466	-11.9%	\$205,224,805	\$10,578,610	5.4%	\$44,816,913	\$29,835,393	199.1%
1995	\$97,982,133	-\$1,736,735	-1.7%	\$213,987,066	\$8,762,262	4.3%	\$56,748,095	\$11,931,182	26.6%
1996	\$105,391,607	\$7,409,474	7.6%	\$216,155,976	\$2,168,910	1.0%	\$65,439,894	\$8,691,799	15.3%
1997	\$111,007,971	\$5,616,364	5.3%	\$220,295,119	\$4,139,143	1.9%	\$69,976,528	\$4,536,635	6.9%
1998	\$116,152,456	\$5,144,485	4.6%	\$235,745,930	\$15,450,811	7.0%	\$75,892,444	\$5,915,916	8.5%
1999	\$129,555,532	\$13,403,076	11.5%	\$246,696,268	\$10,950,337	4.6%	\$82,803,347	\$6,910,903	9.1%
2000	\$137,795,243	\$8,239,711	6.4%	\$257,996,245	\$11,299,977	4.6%	\$99,284,138	\$16,480,790	19.9%
2001	\$142,877,554	\$5,082,311	3.7%	\$254,003,383	-\$3,992,861	-1.5%	\$115,750,996	\$16,466,858	16.6%
2002	\$156,128,114	\$13,250,560	9.3%	\$263,161,179	\$9,157,795	3.6%	\$120,610,000	\$4,859,004	4.2%
2003	\$191,889,949	\$35,761,835	22.9%	\$260,416,178	-\$2,745,001	-1.0%	\$117,279,850	-\$3,330,150	-2.8%
2004	\$211,456,389	\$19,566,440	10.2%	\$254,912,783	-\$5,503,395	-2.1%	\$121,817,766	\$4,537,916	3.9%
2005	\$231,910,238	\$20,453,849	9.7%	\$264,780,008	\$9,867,225	3.9%	\$128,520,102	\$6,702,336	5.5%
2006	\$240,359,004	\$8,448,767	3.6%	\$270,807,331	\$6,027,324	2.3%	\$148,911,949	\$20,391,847	15.9%
2007	\$242,545,911	\$2,186,907	0.9%	\$268,431,556	-\$2,375,776	-0.9%	\$155,135,385	\$6,223,437	4.2%
2008	\$238,403,623	-\$4,142,288	-1.7%	\$263,376,490	-\$5,055,066	-1.9%	\$180,951,961	\$25,816,575	16.6%
2009	\$222,053,626	-\$16,349,997	-6.9%	\$238,094,944	-\$25,281,546	-9.6%	\$178,951,120	-\$2,000,840	-1.1%
2010	\$224,503,411	\$2,449,785	1.1%	\$233,652,715	-\$4,442,229	-1.9%	\$181,860,686	\$2,909,566	1.6%
2011	\$245,435,641	\$20,932,231	9.3%	\$251,145,431	\$17,492,716	7.5%	\$192,599,992	\$10,739,306	5.9%
2012	\$242,079,802	-\$3,355,840	-1.4%	\$239,240,626	-\$11,904,804	-4.7%	\$191,404,477	-\$1,195,515	-0.6%
2013	\$250,041,081	\$7,961,279	3.3%	\$232,951,961	-\$6,288,666	-2.6%	\$197,916,565	\$6,512,088	3.4%
2014	\$273,808,736	\$23,767,656	9.5%	\$207,959,931	-\$24,992,029	-10.7%	\$247,373,711	\$49,457,145	25.0%
2015	\$306,752,019	\$32,943,283	12.0%	\$219,627,285	\$11,667,353	5.6%	\$254,408,480	\$7,034,770	2.8%
2016	\$349,669,495	\$42,917,476	14.0%	\$258,972,985	\$39,345,701	17.9%	\$280,366,146	\$25,957,666	10.2%
2017	\$341,074,350	-\$8,595,146	-2.5%	\$266,828,433	\$7,855,447	3.0%	\$265,264,993	-\$15,101,153	-5.4%
2018	\$427,111,878	\$86,037,528	25.2%	\$310,131,731	\$43,303,299	16.2%	\$298,933,384	\$33,668,390	12.7%
2019	\$435,777,444	\$8,665,567	2.0%	\$303,585,620	-\$6,546,112	-2.1%	\$309,307,855	\$10,374,471	3.5%
2020	\$472,832,182	\$37,054,738	8.5%	\$309,121,435	\$5,535,815	1.8%	\$348,231,969	\$38,924,114	12.6%
2021	\$550,701,932	\$77,869,750	16.5%	\$368,393,997	\$59,272,562	19.2%	\$367,569,311	\$19,337,342	5.6%
2022	\$660,341,961	\$109,640,028	19.9%	\$391,164,944	\$22,770,947	6.2%	\$400,705,184	\$33,135,873	9.0%

Source: Missouri Department of Revenue

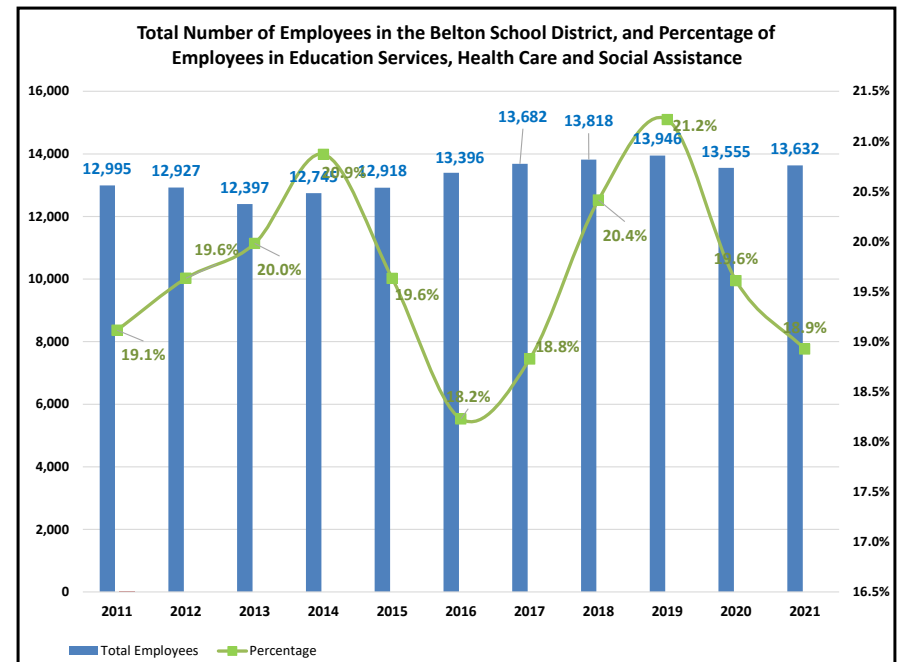
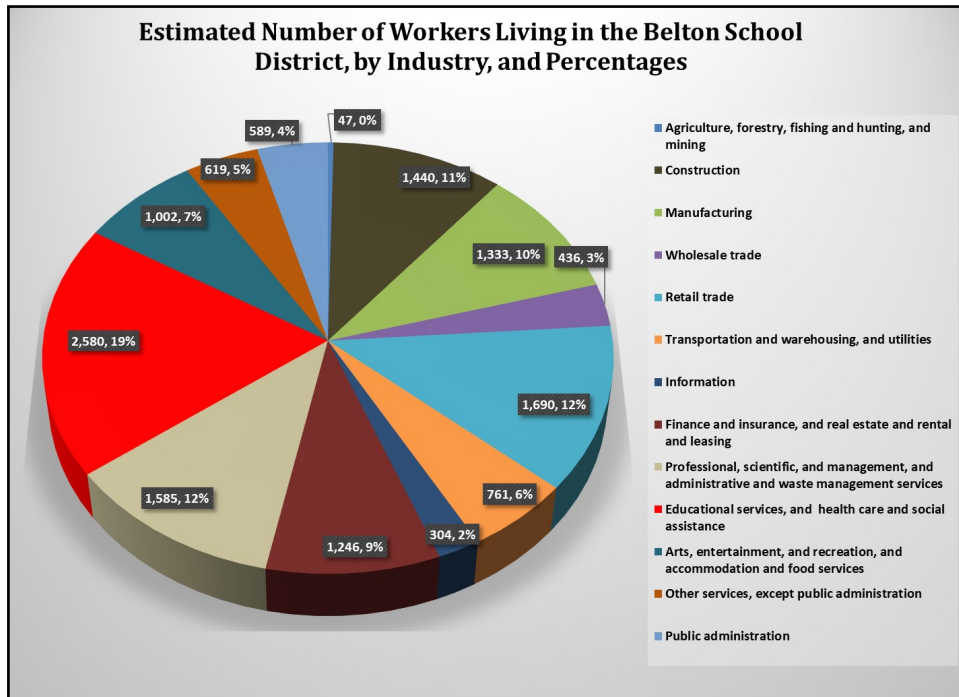
Estimated Number of Workers: Overall Employment at All Industries									
School District	Estimated Total Number of Workers	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	Construction	% of Total of All Workers	Manufacturing	% of Total of All Workers	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	% of Total of All Workers
Belton	13,632	47	1,440	10.6%	1,333	9.8%	436	1,690	12.4%
Grandview	15,927	24	1,110	7.0%	1,531	9.6%	451	2,077	13.0%
Hickman Mills	23,655	78	1,152	4.9%	1,776	7.5%	340	2,396	10.1%
Lee's Summit	53,793	366	3,510	6.5%	5,032	9.4%	2,060	5,516	10.3%
Ray-Pec	18,894	107	1,621	8.6%	1,576	8.3%	461	2,172	11.5%

Other Employment									
School District	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	% of Total of All Workers	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Belton	761	304	1,246	1,585	2,580	18.9%	1,002	619	589
Grandview	943	270	1,107	1,046	3,238	20.3%	1,444	1,052	634
Hickman Mills	1,821	528	2,401	2,755	5,769	24.4%	2,114	1,060	1,465
Lee's Summit	2,705	1,369	5,362	6,803	12,675	23.6%	3,626	2,389	2,380
Ray-Pec	987	450	2,146	2,174	4,261	22.6%	1,208	1,065	666

Other Employment								
School District	Total Service Occupations	% of Total of All Workers	Total Sales and office occupations	% of Total of All Workers	Total Natural Resources, construction and maintenance occupations	% of Total of All Workers	Total Production, Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	% of Total of All Workers
Belton	2,249	16.5%	3,081	22.6%	1,404	10.3%	2,154	15.8%
Grandview	3,281	20.6%	3,631	22.8%	1,131	7.1%	2,421	15.2%
Hickman Mills	4,660	19.7%	6,198	26.2%	1,396	5.9%	3,596	15.2%
Lee's Summit	5,702	10.6%	11,942	22.2%	3,981	7.4%	5,272	9.8%
Ray-Pec	2,966	15.7%	4,176	22.1%	1,606	8.5%	1,682	8.9%



Figures 101-104. (Left) Data from the 2021 ACS Census, estimated number of workers and employment in industry, by area school districts. (Above) Total number of employees in education services, health care and social assistance. Below, estimated number of workers in the Belton School District 2021, by industry and 2011-2021 trend of total employees and percentage employed in education services, health care and social assistance.



Belton School District

Figure 106, on p. 67, shows that 35 percent of the Belton school district residents have commutes of less than 20 minutes. In most areas of the country, that would be an excellent commute to work, but when compared with the other districts, the Belton commuters are higher than others nearby. Residents of most of the other nearby districts have similar commutes, with 40 percent of Grandview residents having commutes of less than 20 minutes. Only 3.5 percent of the residents of Belton who commute to work need more than 60 minutes to get to the job. Again, only Ray-Pec residents have longer commute times.

In terms of quality of life, usually a later commute time is better than an earlier one. The graph in Figure 107 shows an estimated 60 percent of the workers in Belton leave for work after 7 a.m. That means that 40 percent of the commuters start well before 7 a.m., which means the normal 8-5 work day is not the norm for Belton residents.

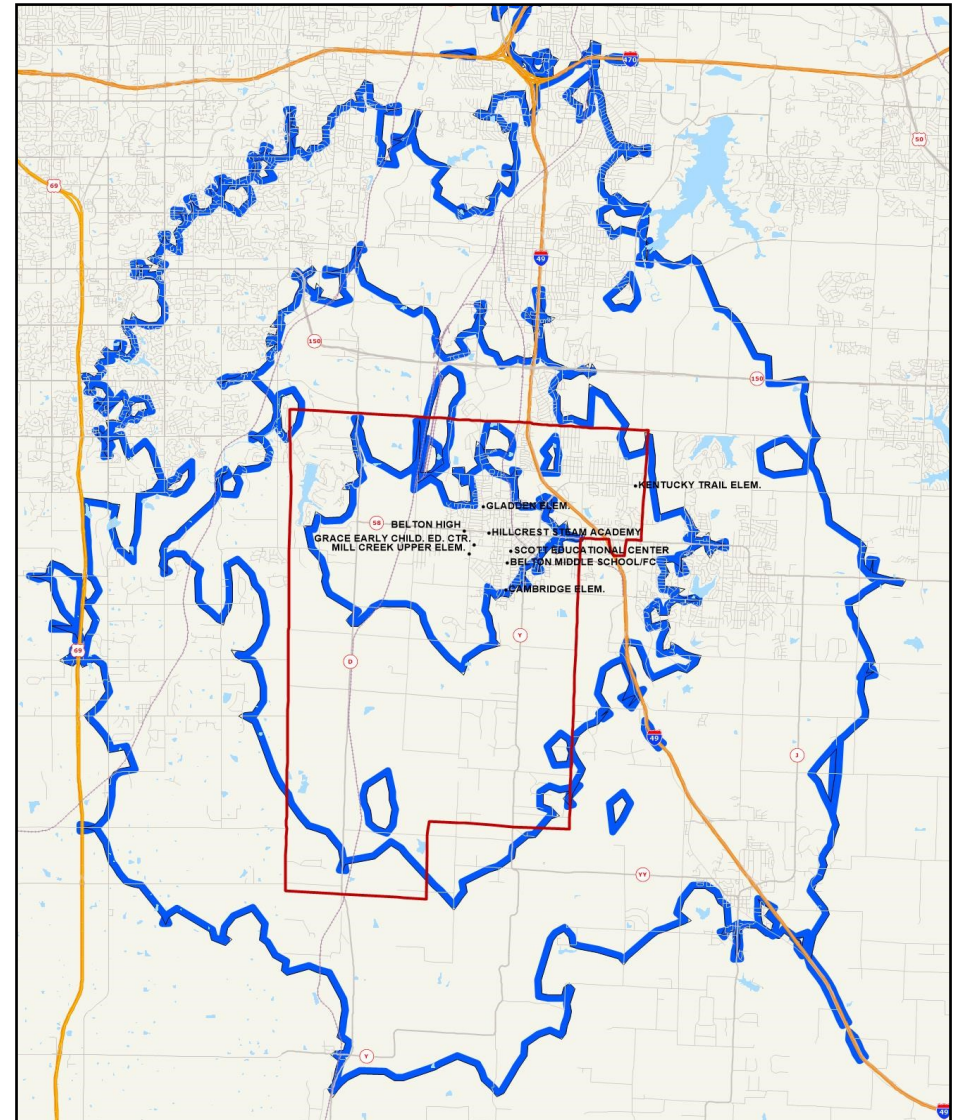
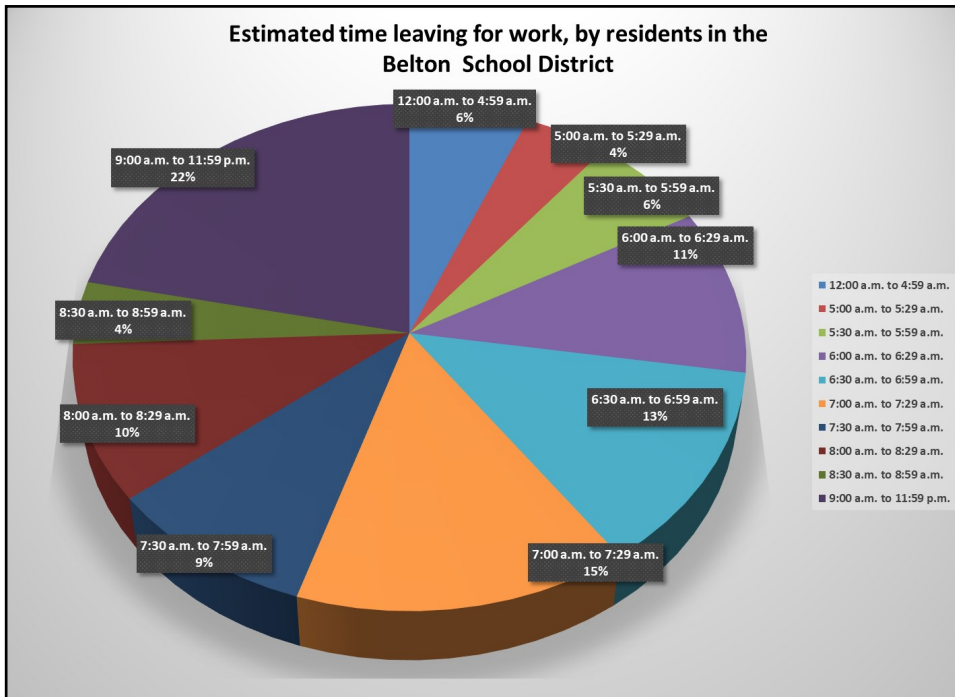


Figure 105. Estimated drive times from Belton High. Each blue line represents 5, 10 and 15 minutes from the high school. According to the drive-time data, nearly all of the district can be driven within 10 minutes. The red border is the district boundary.

Total Number of Workers and Commute Times														
School District	Total Number of Workers	Commuting Less than 5 minutes	%	Commuting 5 to 9 minutes	%	Commuting 10 to 14 minutes	%	Total 14 min or less	Commuting 15 to 19 minutes	%	Commuting 20 to 24 minutes	%	Commuting 25 to 29 minutes	%
Belton	13,123	434	3.3%	1,336	10.2%	1,546	11.8%	25.3%	1,371	10.4%	1,620	12.3%	1,202	9.2%
Grandview	15,629	249	1.6%	1,554	9.9%	2,165	13.9%	25.4%	2,261	14.5%	3,031	19.4%	1,607	10.3%
Lee's Summit	46,141	973	2.1%	3,863	8.4%	6,081	13.2%	23.7%	5,543	12.0%	6,486	14.1%	3,186	6.9%
Ray-Pec	16,502	354	2.1%	949	5.8%	1,547	9.4%	17.3%	1,594	9.7%	1,980	12.0%	1,626	9.9%
	Total Number of Workers	Commuting 30 to 34 minutes	%	Commuting 35 to 39 minutes	%	Commuting 40 to 44 minutes	%	Total 15 to 44 min or less	Commuting 45 to 59 minutes	%	Commuting 60 to 89 minutes	%	Commuting 90 or more minutes	%
Belton	13,123	2,274	17.3%	846	6.4%	637	4.9%	60.6%	1,404	10.7%	290	2.2%	163	1.2%
Grandview	15,629	2,806	18.0%	472	3.0%	387	2.5%	67.6%	885	5.7%	162	1.0%	50	0.3%
Lee's Summit	46,141	7,924	17.2%	2,556	5.5%	2,681	5.8%	61.5%	5,385	11.7%	1,037	2.2%	426	0.9%
Ray-Pec	16,502	3,171	19.2%	894	5.4%	1,534	9.3%	65.4%	2,137	12.9%	520	3.2%	196	1.2%



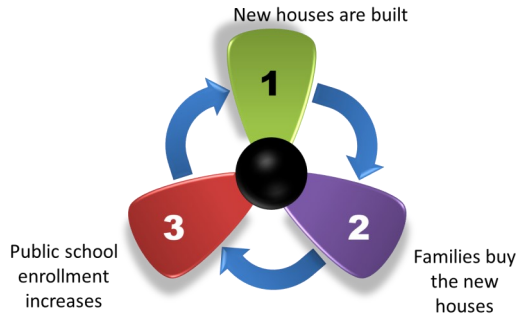
Figures 106-107. (Above) A comparison of how many workers in each district and their time commuting each day. (Below) a percentage breakout of when Belton School District residents leave for work.

HOUSING PROFILE

Since 2013, there has been a total of 473 new single-family building permits issued by the City of Belton. There also have been permits issued for 1,131 multi-family housing units, which is not insignificant.

Many persons assume that if new residential development is occurring, therefore, the district's enrollment is growing. It is more complicated than that because there is not always a direct relationship between a building permit and a new house actually being constructed, and the end-result being additional enrollment in the school district.

Logic Linking New Construction to Enrollment

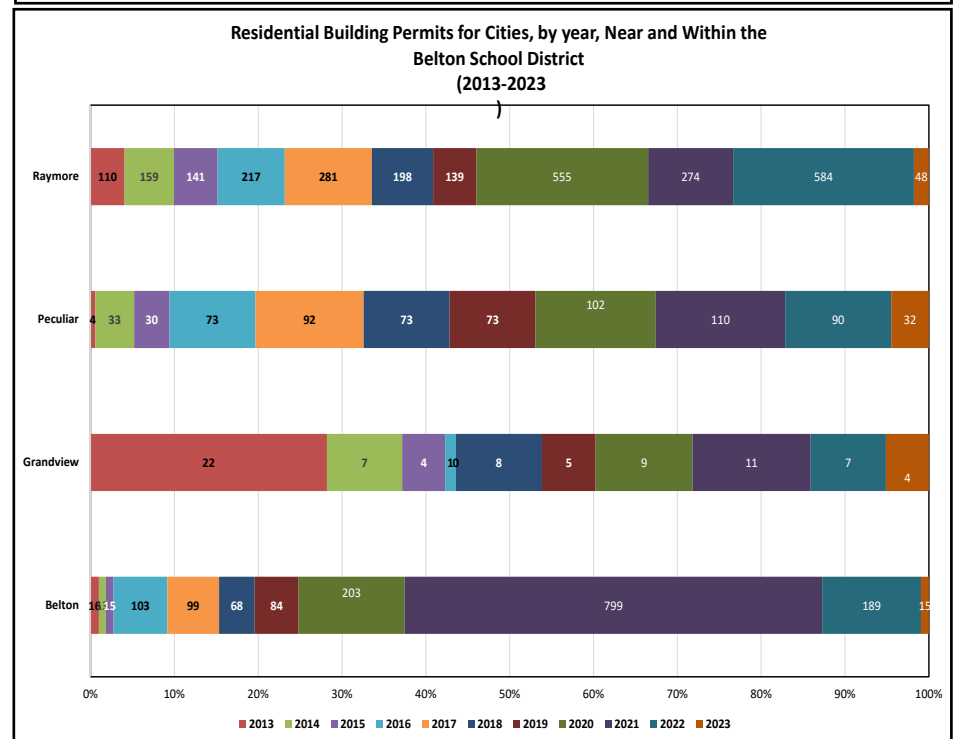
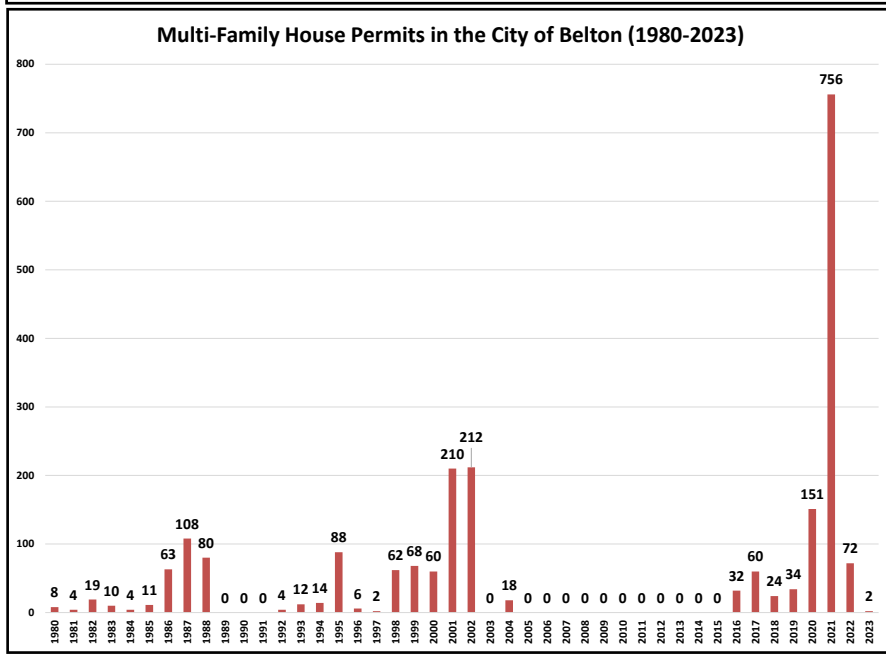
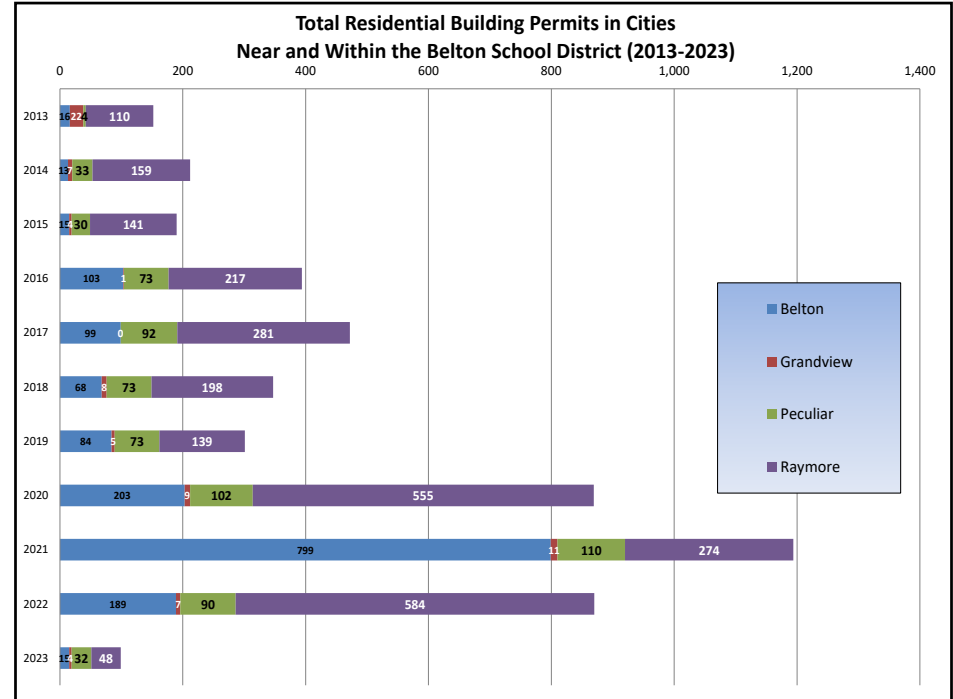
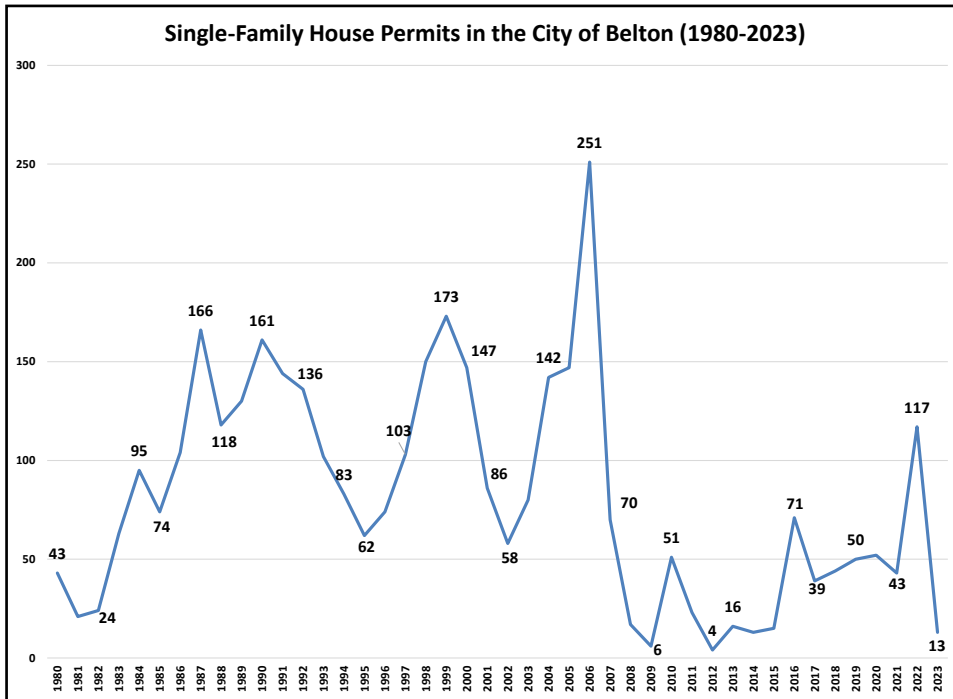


mit becomes a new house because builders and developers could have problems getting financing, or can't always find labor. But when the Cass County Assessor's totals for houses occupied (see p. 70) are compared with the building permits they show fairly large disparities. This is why it is valuable to analyze the actual occupied housing on the tax rolls.

Not every building per-

Total Residential Building Permits Issued in Cities Near and Within the Belton School District, 2013-2023												
	Units in Single-Family Structures											Total Since 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Belton	16	13	15	71	39	44	50	52	43	117	13	473
Grandview	22	7	4	1	0	8	5	9	11	7	4	78
Peculiar	4	17	28	49	58	73	73	102	110	90	32	636
Raymore	110	143	125	201	199	160	139	159	274	212	48	1,770
TOTAL	152	180	172	322	296	285	267	322	438	426	97	2,957
	Units in All Multi-Family Structures											Total Since 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Belton	0	0	0	32	60	24	34	151	756	72	2	1,131
Grandview	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peculiar	0	16	2	24	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Raymore	0	16	16	16	82	38	0	396	0	372	0	936
TOTAL	0	32	18	72	176	62	34	547	756	444	2	2,143
	Units in 2-Unit Multi-Family Structures											Total Since 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Belton	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	50	42	2	96
Grandview	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peculiar	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Raymore	0	12	10	4	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	50
TOTAL	0	12	12	8	4	22	2	0	50	42	2	154
	Units in 3-Unit Multi-Family Structures											Total Since 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Belton	0	0	0	32	60	24	32	115	61	30	0	354
Grandview	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peculiar	0	16	0	20	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Raymore	0	4	0	0	68	4	0	0	0	72	0	148
TOTAL	0	20	0	52	160	28	32	115	61	102	0	570
	Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures											Total Since 2013
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Belton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	645	0	0	681
Grandview	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peculiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raymore	0	0	6	12	12	12	0	396	0	300	0	738
TOTAL	0	0	6	12	12	12	0	432	645	300	0	1,419

Figure 108. The table above the number of building permits issued by the City of Belton and other area cities since 2013.



Figures 109-112. The permit data in Figure 108 is shown graphically in this charts.

Belton School District

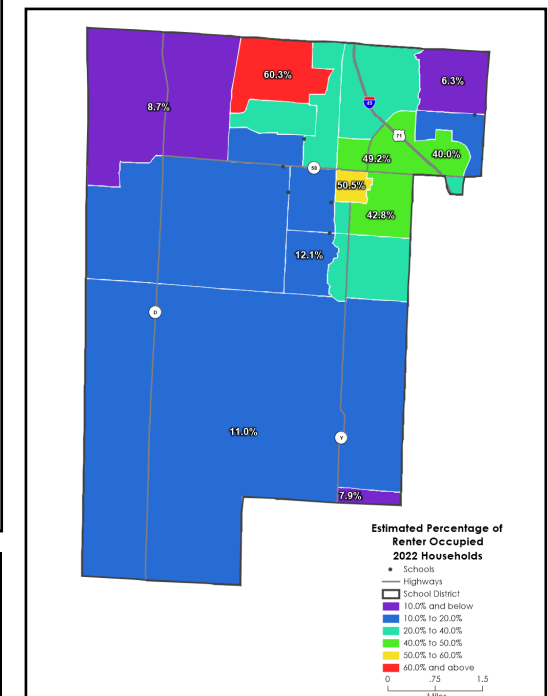
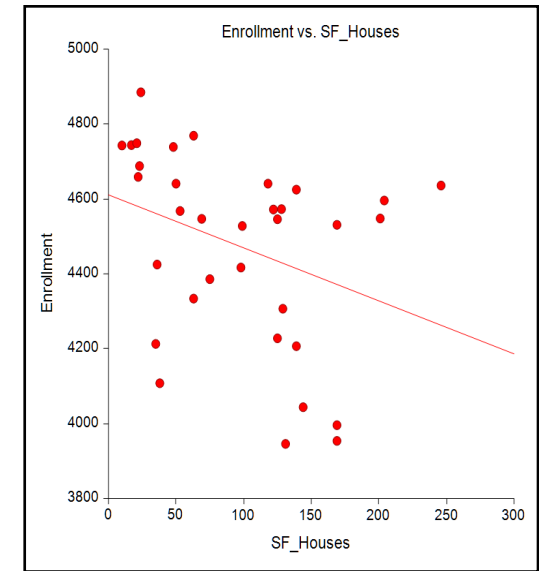
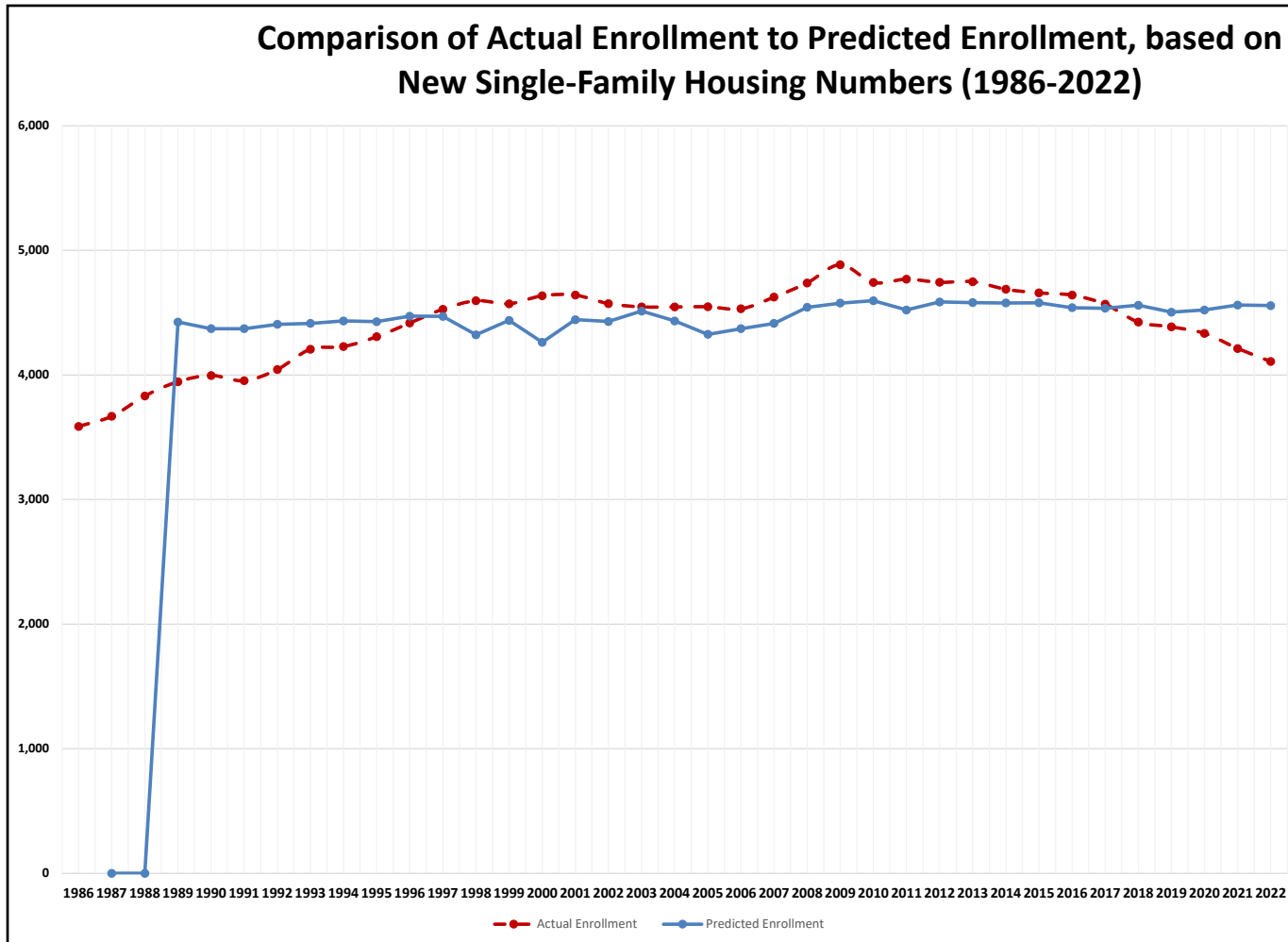
For this analysis, we compared all single-family houses built in Cass County within the Belton School District since 1986, with the district's enrollment. We used a regression analysis to determine the statistical relationship between the sets of data.

When it comes to being able to predict future district enrollment, new house construction has no relevance at all when it comes to the district's enrollment. In fact, statistically, the more houses that are built the enrollment actually decreases. The predictability in this model is 11.96 percent with -34.58 percent correlation. You can see in Figure 113, that since 2012, as the district has seen additional houses built, that the district's enrollment decreased each year. So this is the clear evi-

dence that new houses do not equal new enrollment in the district.

Year	New Single Family Houses Built	Year-to-Year Additional Enrollment	Actual Enrollment	Predicted Enrollment	Variance Actual - Predicted	Ratio of New Students to New Houses
1986	128					
1987	197	0			0	0.0
1988	140	0			0	0.0
1989	131	3,946	3,946	4,425	-479	30.1
1990	169	50	3,996	4,372	-376	0.3
1991	169	-42	3,954	4,372	-418	-0.2
1992	144	90	4,044	4,407	-363	0.6
1993	139	163	4,207	4,414	-207	1.2
1994	125	21	4,228	4,434	-206	0.2
1995	129	79	4,307	4,428	-121	0.6
1996	98	110	4,417	4,472	-55	1.1
1997	99	111	4,528	4,471	57	1.1
1998	204	68	4,596	4,322	274	0.3
1999	122	-24	4,572	4,438	134	-0.2
2000	246	64	4,636	4,263	373	0.3
2001	118	5	4,641	4,444	197	0.0
2002	128	-68	4,573	4,430	143	-0.5
2003	69	-26	4,547	4,513	34	-0.4
2004	125	-1	4,546	4,434	112	0.0
2005	201	2	4,548	4,326	222	0.0
2006	169	-17	4,531	4,372	159	-0.1
2007	139	94	4,625	4,414	211	0.7
2008	48	114	4,739	4,543	196	2.4
2009	24	146	4,885	4,577	308	6.1
2010	10	-142	4,743	4,597	146	-14.2
2011	63	26	4,769	4,522	247	0.4
2012	17	-25	4,744	4,587	157	-1.5
2013	21	5	4,749	4,581	168	0.2
2014	23	-61	4,688	4,578	110	-2.7
2015	22	-29	4,659	4,580	79	-1.3
2016	50	-18	4,641	4,540	101	-0.4
2017	53	-73	4,568	4,536	32	-1.4
2018	36	-143	4,425	4,560	-135	-4.0
2019	75	-39	4,386	4,505	-119	-0.5
2020	63	-52	4,334	4,522	-188	-0.8
2021	35	-121	4,213	4,561	-348	-3.5
2022	38	-105	4,108	4,557	-449	-2.8
Average 1986-2018	108	176				1.1

Figure 113. The table above shows that since 1986, there is an average of 1.1 students in the Belton school district per each new single-family house built. Consider that since 1986, there has been an average of 108 new houses built in the district per year. The statistical relationship is much weaker, however, with a predictability of only 11.96 percent and correlation of -34.58 percent.



Figures 114-116. (Above) The statistical relationship between house construction and enrollment is shown above and the scatterplot in the upper right. You can see that for the last five years, the predicted enrollment has been higher than the actual enrollment. (Right) Percentage of households occupied by renters in 2019, by Census block areas.

Belton School District

The student roster that the district provided had 4,375 student names. We matched 1,676 student names to a parcel address on the Cass County tax rolls, or 38.3 percent of the district's PK-12 students, based on complete address and last name of the owner. A match rate this low indicates that the families whose children attend the Belton School District may be less likely to own their houses, since the ownership names wouldn't match the guardian names. Or there could be some data gaps in how the addresses are entered on the tax assessment rolls, causing fewer of them to match the roster addresses.

A key finding in this data is how few students live in new homes. As we pointed out on p. 70, the predictability of future enrollment growth and new housing is weak. Figure 118 on p. 73 shows that only 11.5 percent of the Belton district students live in house built within the last 10 years. Nearly one out of five students live in houses built between 1991 and 2000.

Market Value of Houses, based on Assessor Data				
	Households of Students		Households Overall	
Market Value	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
\$0-\$50,000	16	1.0%	780	9.2%
\$50,000-\$75,000	62	3.7%	536	6.3%
\$75,000-\$100,000	163	9.7%	1,073	12.7%
\$100,000-\$150,000	549	32.8%	2,236	26.4%
\$150,000-\$200,000	491	29.3%	1,723	20.3%
\$200,000-\$250,000	188	11.2%	795	9.4%
\$250,000-\$300,000	96	5.7%	420	5.0%
\$300,000-\$350,000	42	2.5%	223	2.6%
\$350,000-\$400,000	31	1.8%	136	1.6%
\$400,000-\$450,000	17	1.0%	65	0.8%
\$450,000-\$500,000	5	0.3%	42	0.5%
Over \$500,000	16	1.0%	445	5.3%
Not Assigned	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blank	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	1,676	100.0%	8,474	100.0%

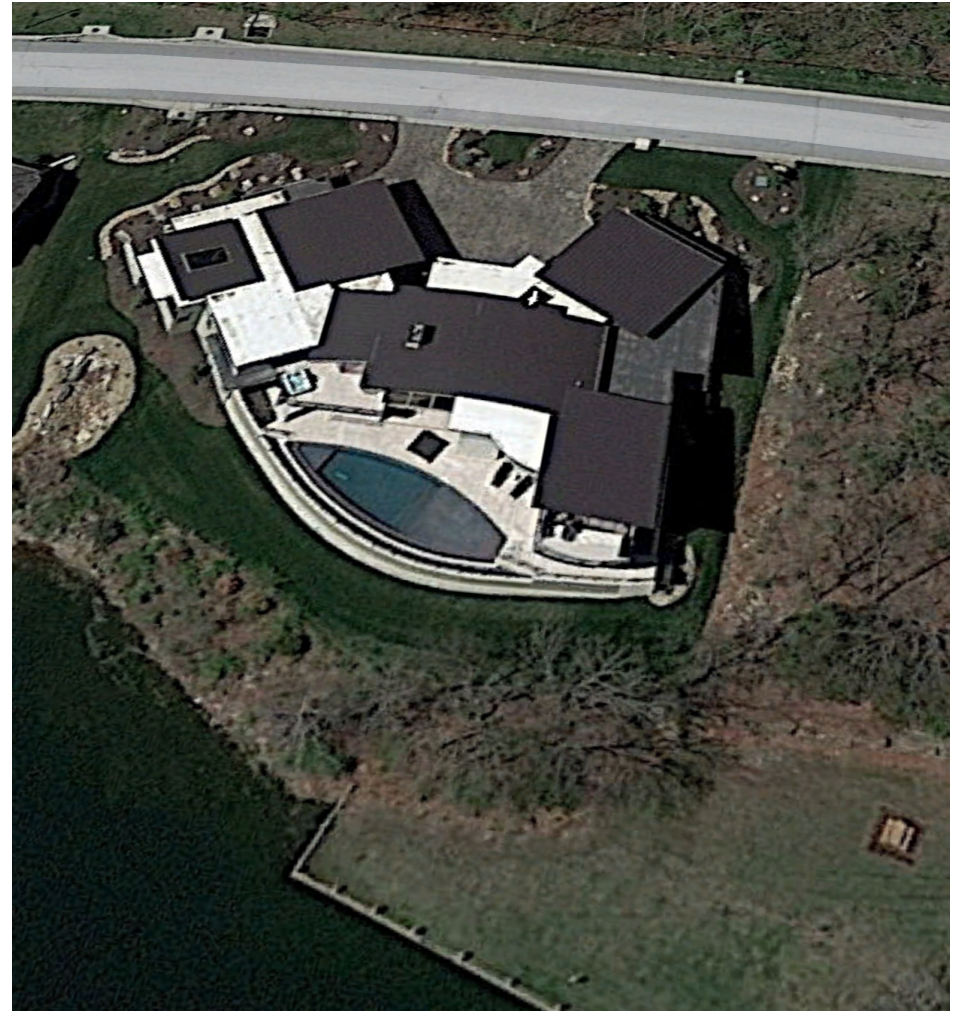
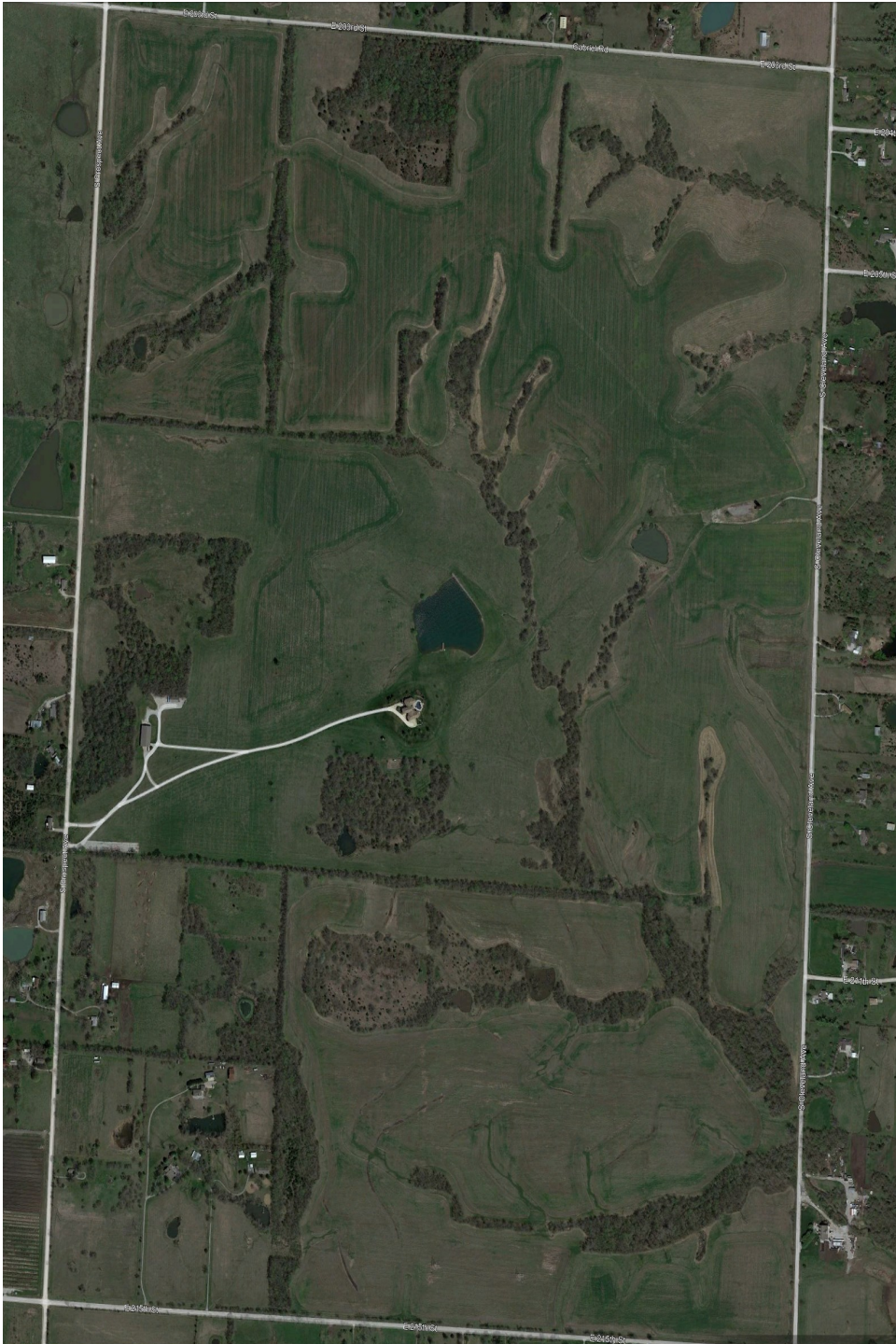
Figure 117. Student roster data matched to assessor data based on addresses and last names. Nearly two-thirds of the students in the Belton School District live in houses valued at between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Only 12 percent of the students live in houses valued at more than \$250,000.

Year Houses were Built, based Assessor Data				
Year Built	Households of Students		Households Overall	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Before 1900	6	0.4%	30	1.8%
1900-1910	10	0.6%	107	6.4%
1911-1920	4	0.2%	52	3.1%
1921-1930	7	0.4%	52	3.1%
1931-1940	10	0.6%	70	4.2%
1941-1950	10	0.6%	172	10.3%
1951-1960	216	12.9%	1,287	76.8%
1961-1970	167	10.0%	731	43.6%
1971-1980	263	15.7%	1,109	66.2%
1981-1985	62	3.7%	354	21.1%
1986-1990	171	10.2%	765	45.6%
1991-1995	165	9.8%	706	42.1%
1996-2000	186	11.1%	769	45.9%
2001	28	1.7%	118	7.0%
2002	23	1.4%	128	7.6%
2003	29	1.7%	69	4.1%
2004	25	1.5%	125	7.5%
2005	75	4.5%	201	12.0%
2006	61	3.6%	169	10.1%
2007	45	2.7%	139	8.3%
2008	11	0.7%	48	2.9%
2009	10	0.6%	24	1.4%
2010	0	0.0%	10	0.6%
2011	2	0.1%	63	3.8%
2012	0	0.0%	17	1.0%
2013	1	0.1%	21	1.3%
2014	0	0.0%	23	1.4%
2015	2	0.1%	22	1.3%
2016	5	0.3%	50	3.0%
2017	11	0.7%	53	3.2%
2018	20	1.2%	36	2.1%
2019	9	0.5%	75	4.5%
2020	13	0.8%	63	3.8%
2021	11	0.7%	35	2.1%
2022	2	0.1%	38	2.3%
Not Assigned	0	0.0%	29	1.7%
Blank	16	1.0%	824	49.2%
Grand Total	1,676	100.0%	8,584	512.2%

Figure 118. Only 11.5 percent of the Belton students in Christian County live in houses built within the last 10 years. However, nearly half of the Belton students' families have bought a house within the last five years. This is why house sales are a much stronger predictor of enrollment than new house construction. (See p. 70-71.)



Figure 119. The highest-value residential parcel in the Belton School District is Carnegie Village at 103 Bernard Drive. It has an appraised value of \$15,137,970. It sits on 9.8 acres and was first built in 1999.



Figures 120-121. (Top) The highest-value single-family residence is at 16520 Eden Bridge, valued at \$4,827,390. (Left) The largest single landowner in the school district is at 21015 S. Prospect Ave with 631.7 acres, along with a house, total valued at \$1,828,670.

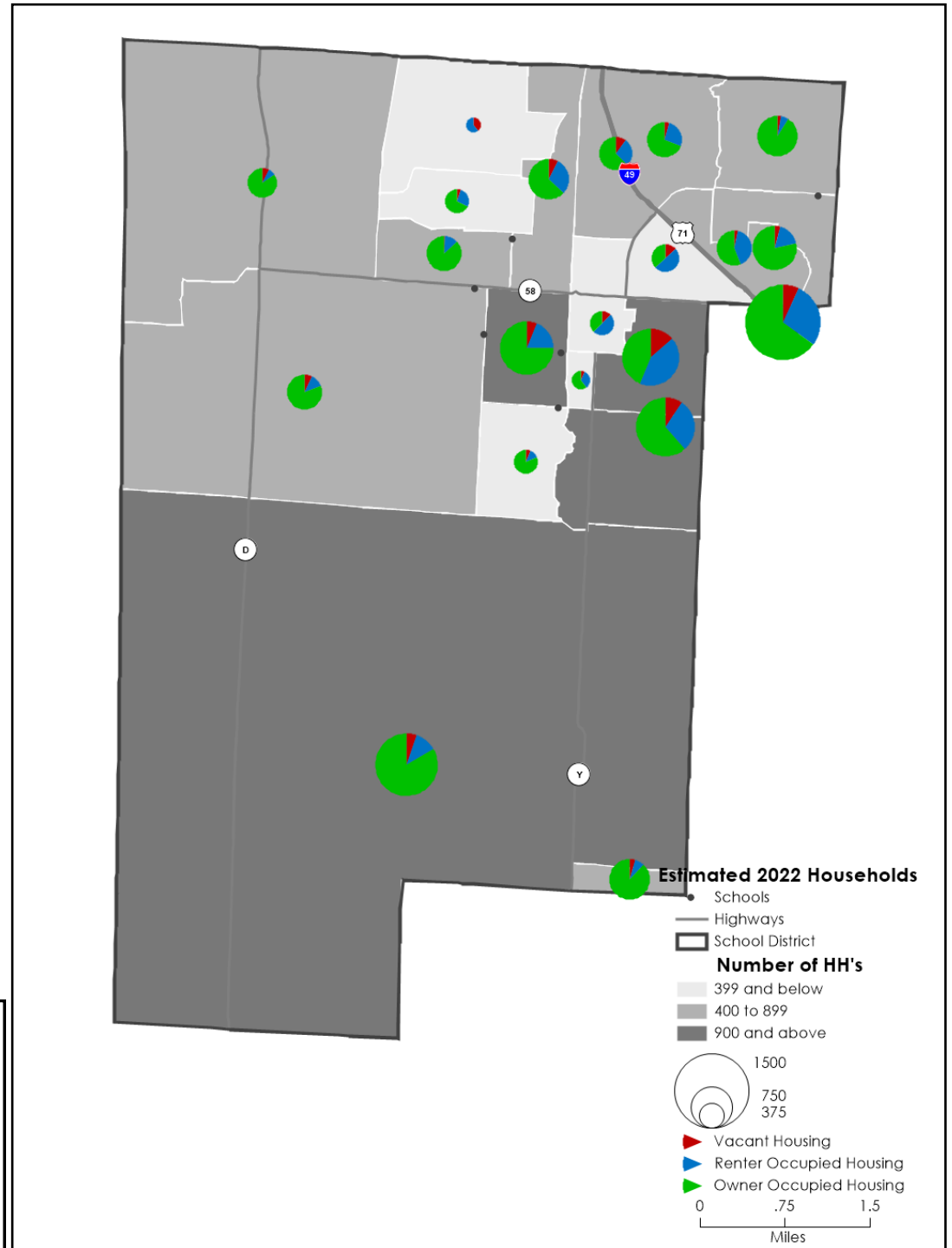


Figure 122. This map shows the number of households in each Census block group area and the pie charts show the proportion of housing types.

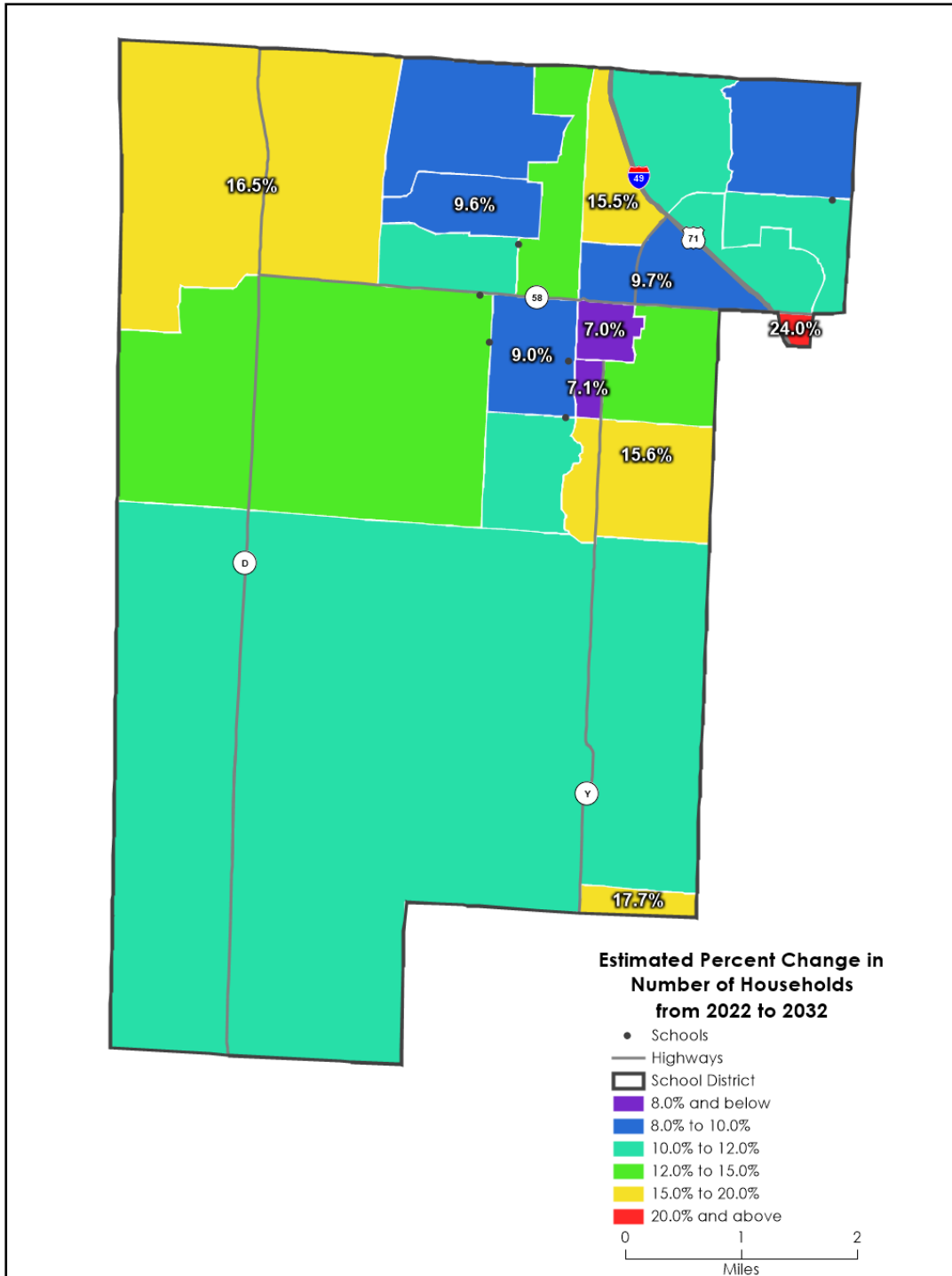


Figure 123. The projected percentage change in the number of households per Census block group area in the Belton School District from 2022 to 2032.

Belton School District

During the last year, our key data vendor shows that nearly the entire district had a 0 to 5 percent increase in the number of households, with some of the most densely populated areas actually seeing the number of households decrease. Figure 125 on p. 79 shows that in the same area, shown in yellow, had a net increase of 40 to 79 persons.

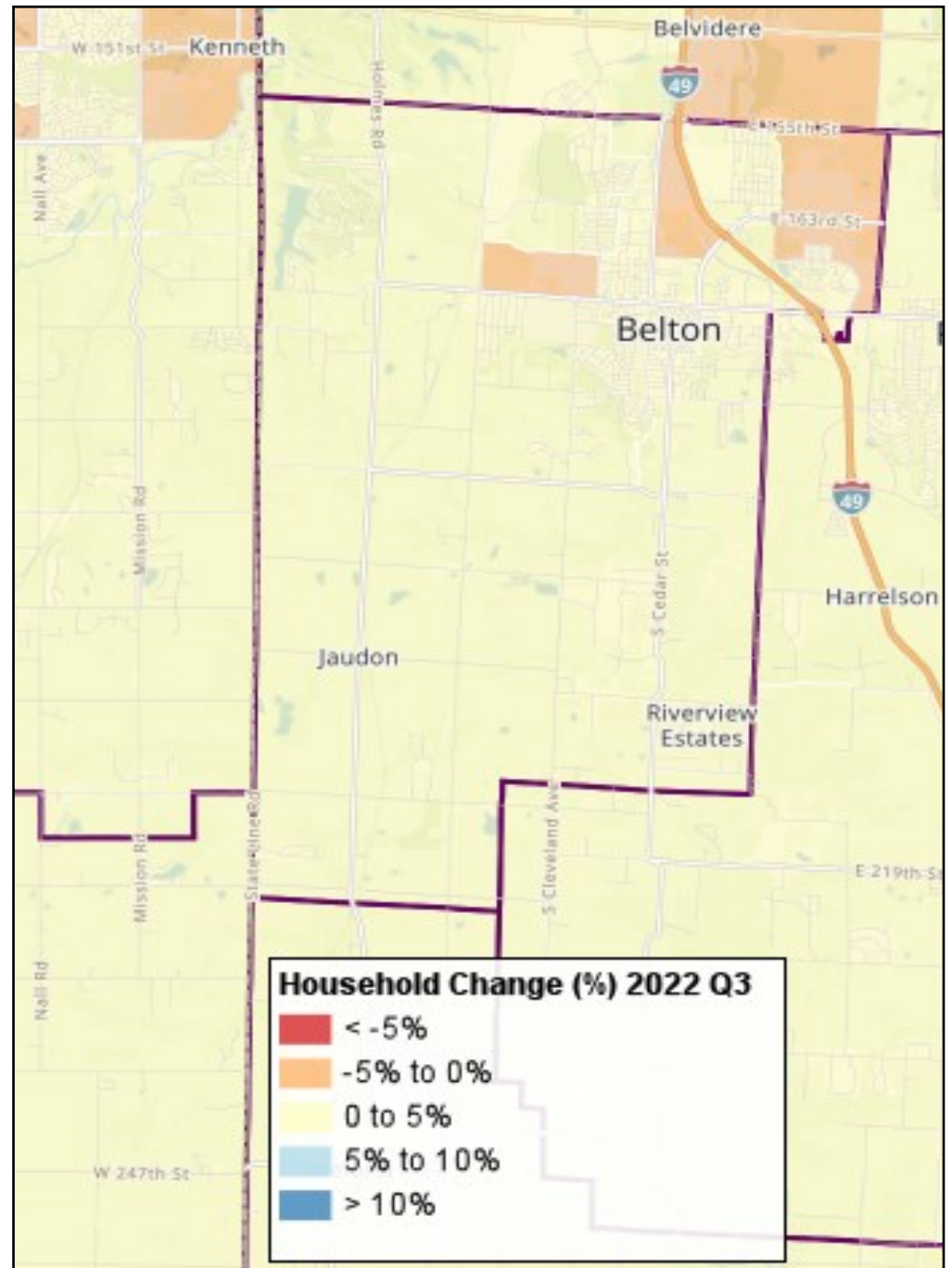


Figure 124. Change in the number of households in the Belton School District during the last year.

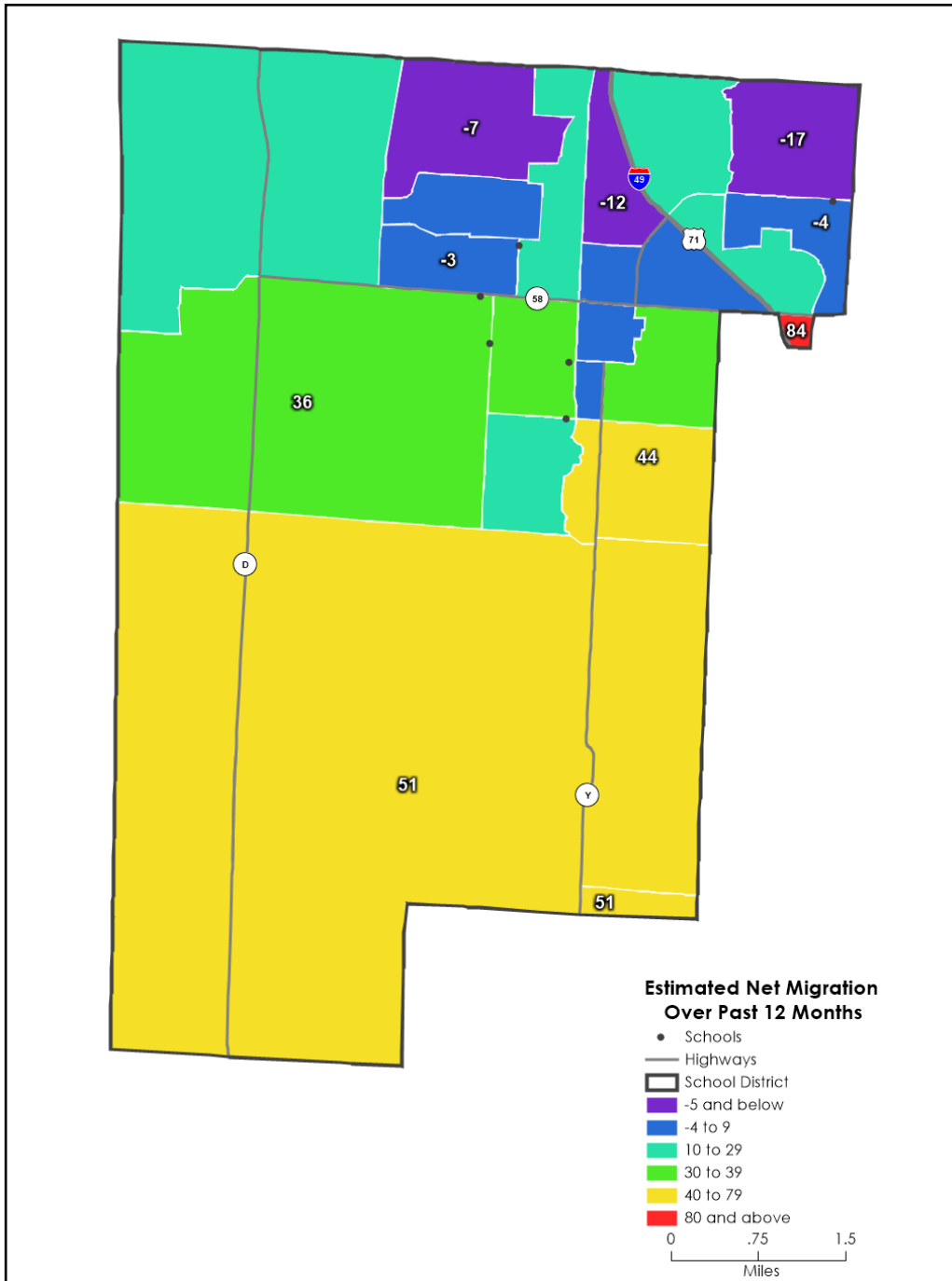
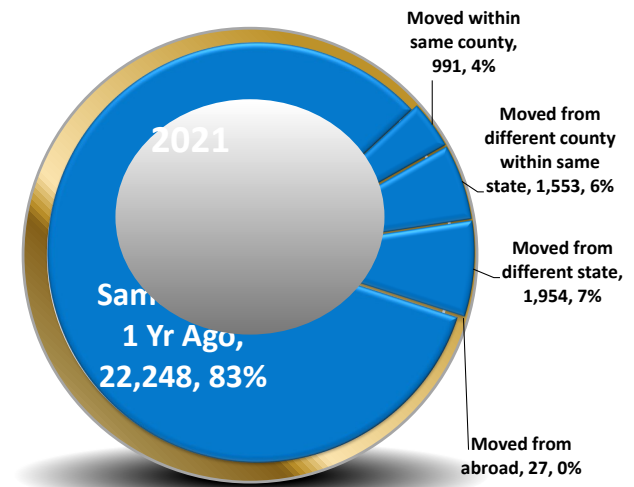
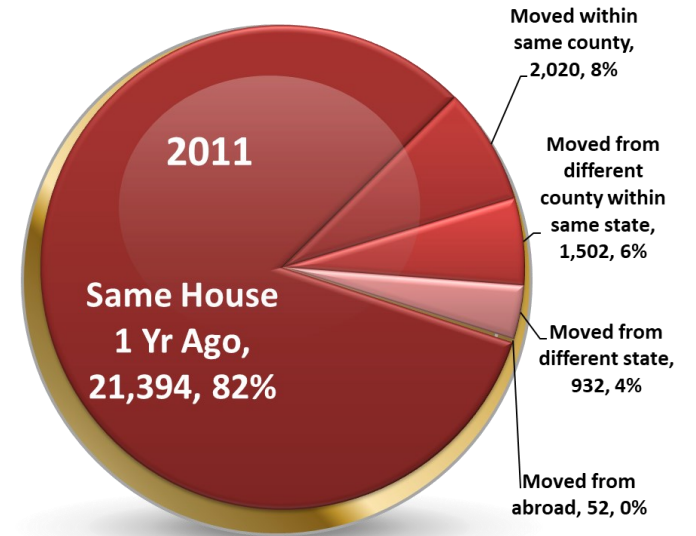


Figure 125. Migration into and out of the Belton School District during the past year.



Figures 126-127. The top chart shows how often people moved in 2011 in the Belton School District and the bottom chart is how often they moved in 2021. Basically, as the economy has improved, they have been less likely to move.

BUILDING PROFILES

In this study, we have developed building-by-building comparisons for the last decade, which included free and reduced lunch numbers and administrative statistics, and individual building enrollment projections for the next 10 years.

From these building comparisons, you can spot trends and how the enrollment in the building and attendance area is changing.

The maps for each building show where the students attending the school actually live.

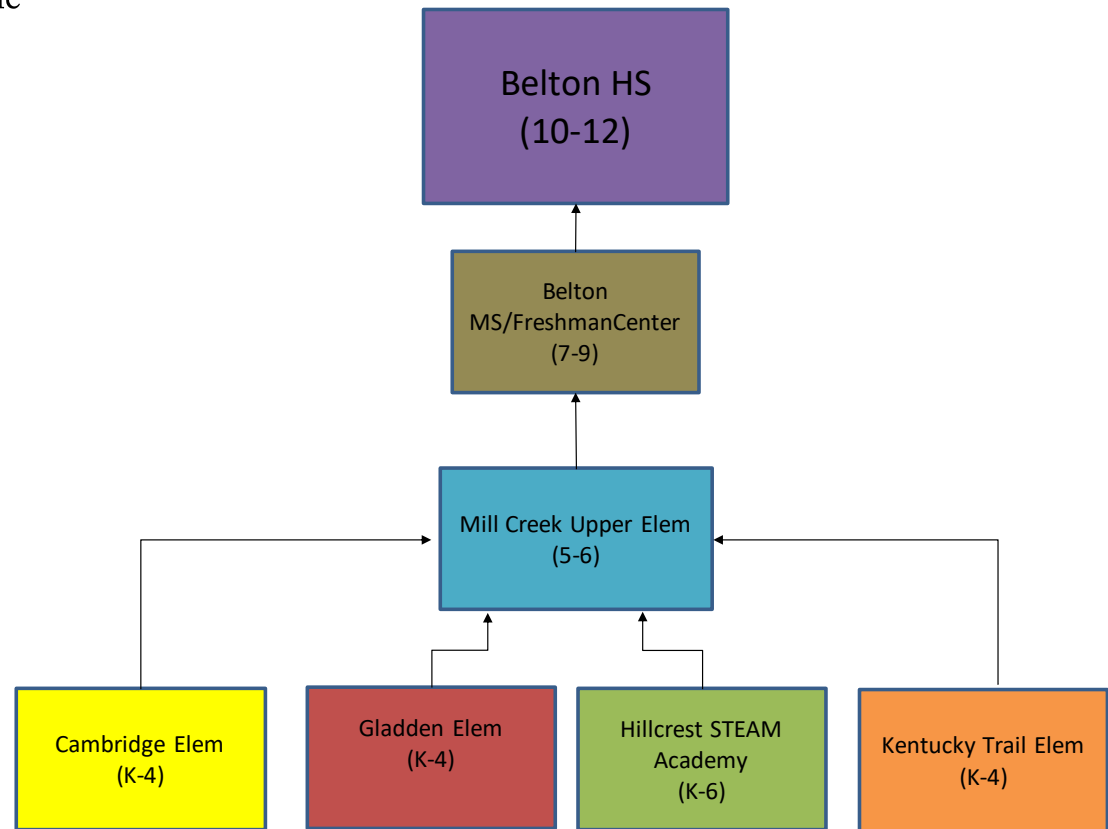


Figure 128. Feeder system for the Belton School District 2022-23 school year.

		Where Students are Enrolled					TOTAL STUDENTS LIVING IN AREA	TOTAL OUT OF ATTENDANCE AREA
		Student Grade Levels	School	Cambridge	Gladden	Hillcrest Steam Acad		
Where Student Lives	K-4	Cambridge Elementary	404	23	224	21	672	44
	K-4	Gladden Elementary	8	337	99	10	454	18
	K-4	Kentucky Trail Elementary	8	9	133	289	439	17
	All	Out of District	10	6	11	11		38
		TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT THE SCHOOL	430	375	467	331	1,603	
		TOTAL OUT OF ATTENDANCE AREA	26	38		42	106	

Figure 129. Attendance Matrix for the Belton School District for the 2022-2023 school year. There are 106 students who attend a school other than the one in which they are assigned based on the attendance area.

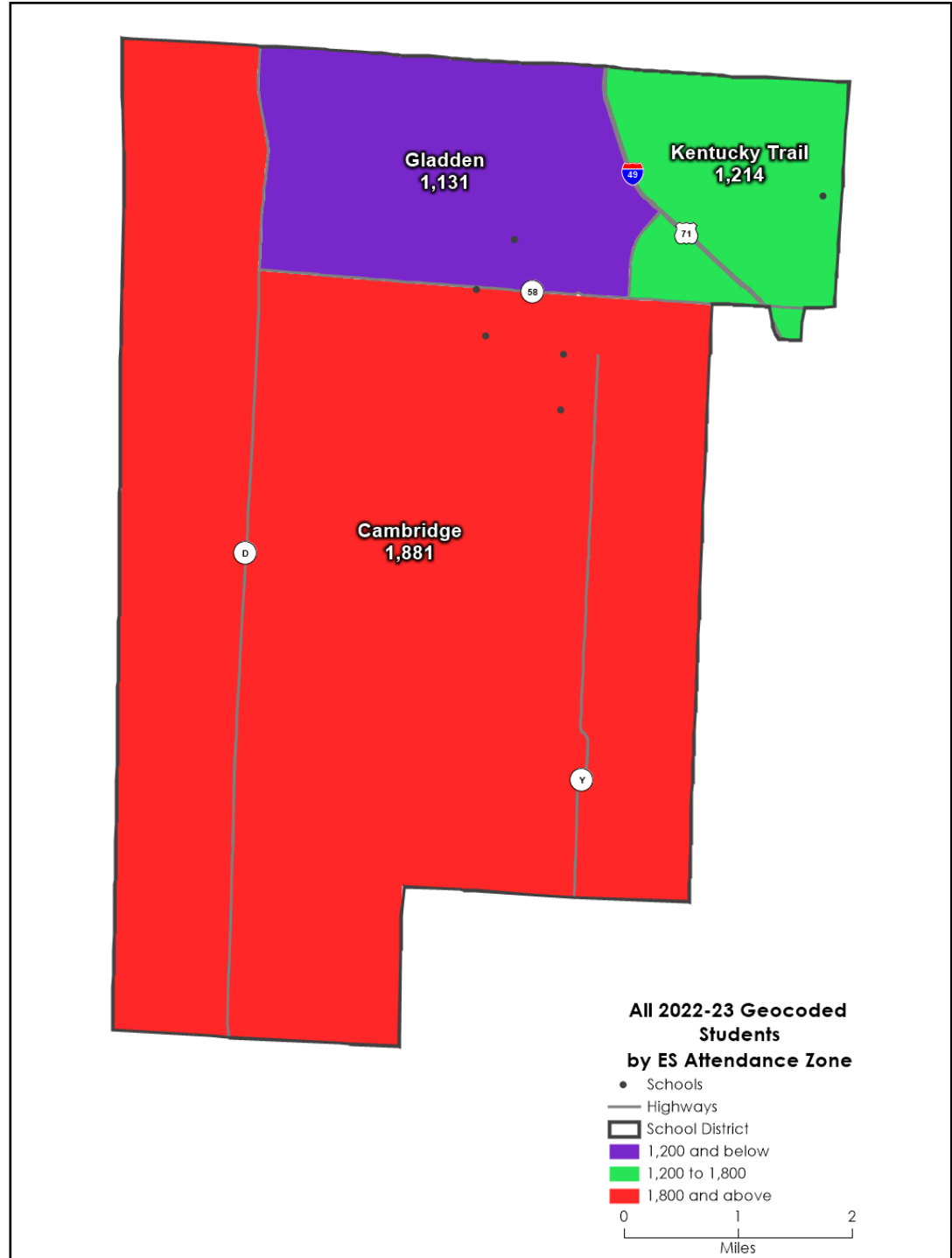


Figure 130. All 2022-23 geocoded students by elementary attendance area. This shows there are 1,881 K-12 students living in Cambridge area.

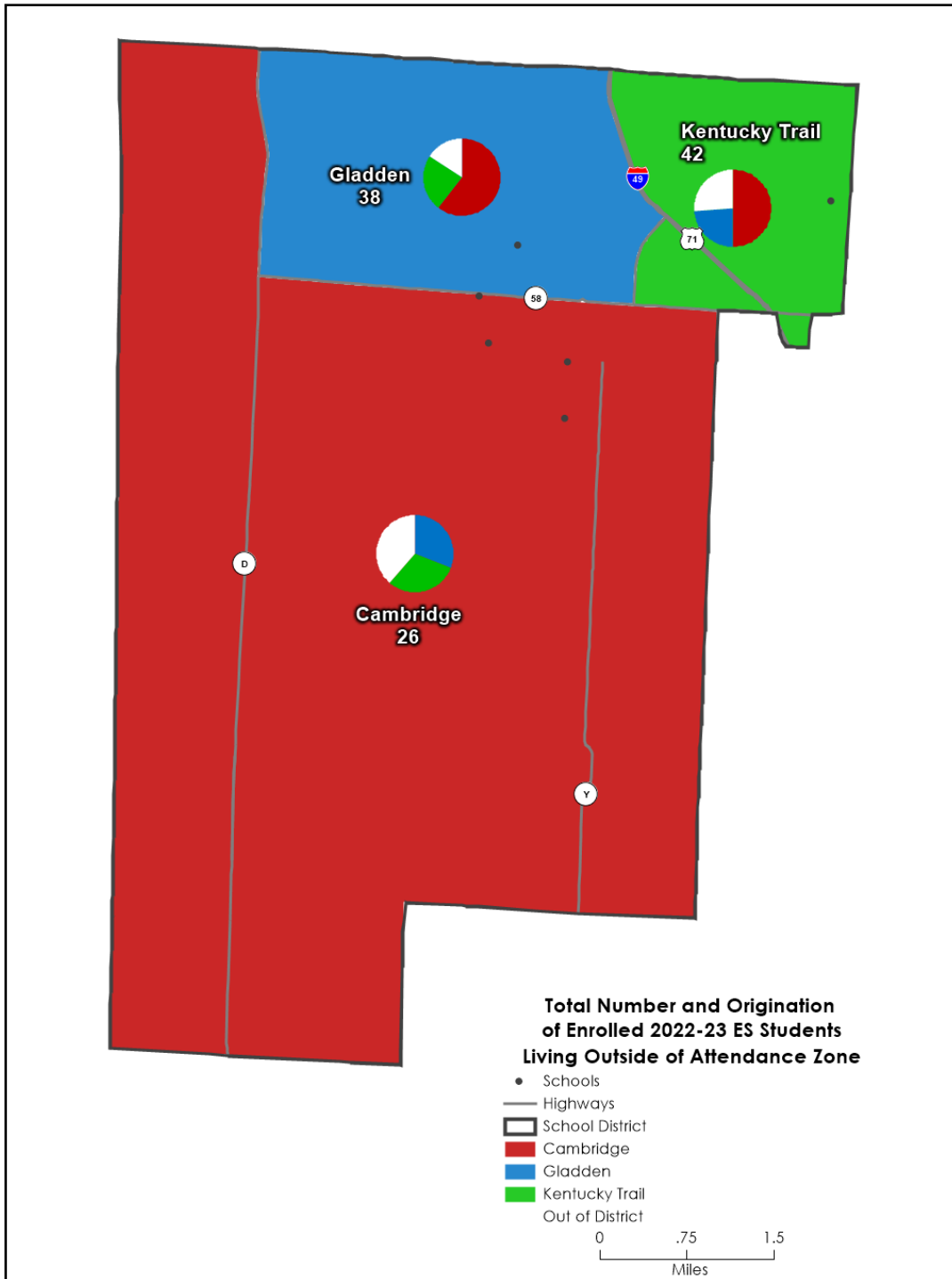


Figure 131. The map on the left shows, for example, that 42 students who live outside the Kentucky Trail attendance area attend there. The pie chart shows that about half of those students live in the Cambridge area.

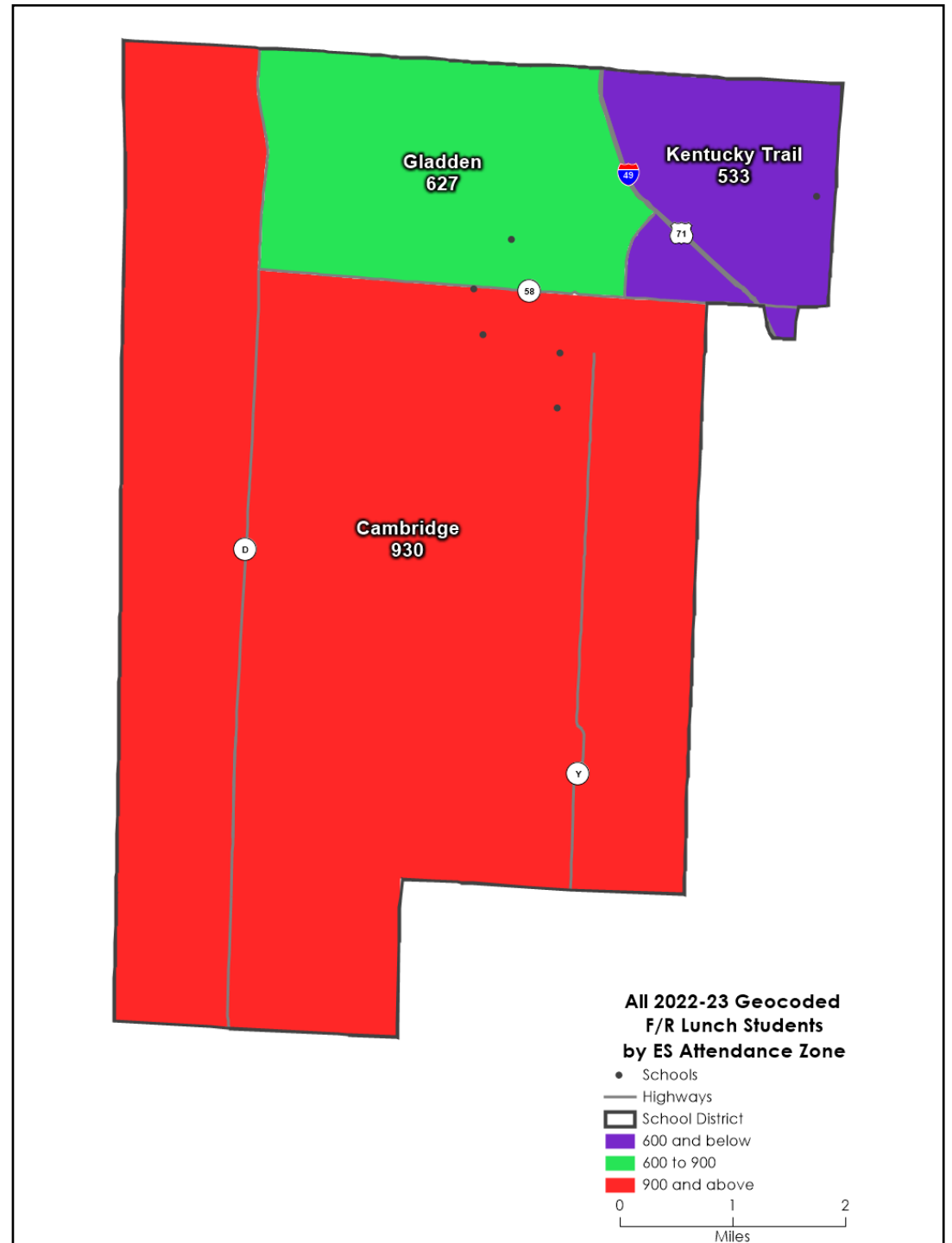
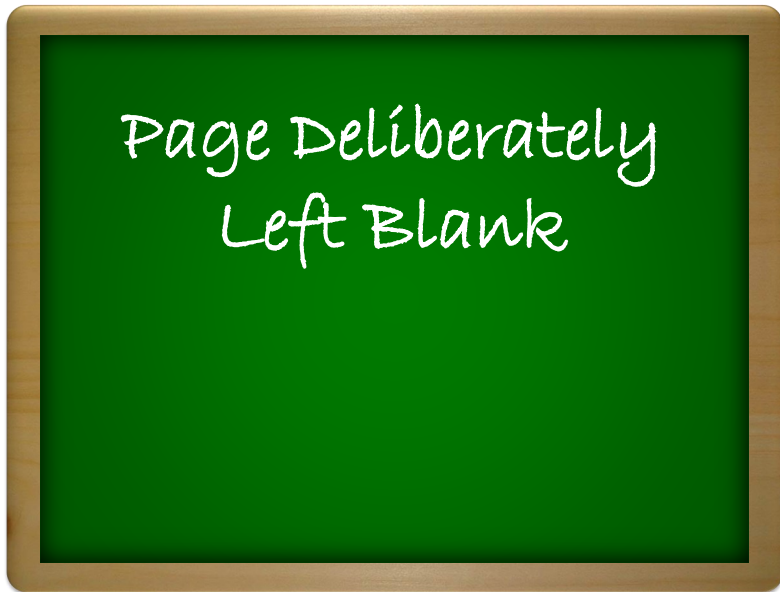


Figure 132. Total number of students, by elementary zone, 2022-23 roster, who are enrolled in the free-and-reduced lunch program.



Belton School District

As part of our evaluation of district capacity, Figure 133, shows signs of overcrowding in one school, based on our analysis of current enrollment for the 2023-2024 school year. For our analysis of the district's building capacity, we used one method, which is based on a gross square footage of all the square footage under a school's roof. Yes, this would include hallways, cafeterias, storage closets, gyms, and other non-regular classroom space. This is a formula developed by the University of Minnesota about 25 years ago, which allocates 110 sq. ft. for elementary students, 135 sq. ft. for middle school students and 160 sq. ft. for high school students. The reason high school students are allocated more square footages is because their expanded programming requires more classrooms than a single Kindergarten

ten classroom would. This method does not take into account SPED space needs or other specialized programming.

Our calculations show that currently the district should be able to accommo-

date 5,161 students. With a current enrollment of 4,137 among the seven core buildings, there is room for an additional 1,024 students. We are showing a utilization districtwide of 80.1 percent, which is below the industry standard of 85 percent utilization or higher.

If we consider the high-end level of enrollment projections—our most optimistic level of growth—we estimate the enrollment by 2027-28 among the elementary schools

School	Grades	2023-24 Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	453	47,989	106	110	-4	-3.7%	436	-17
Gladden Elementary	K-4	388	51,115	132	110	22	19.8%	465	77
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest	K-6	486	57,779	119	110	9	8.1%	525	39
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	339	53,877	159	110	49	44.5%	490	151
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	471	76,242	162	110	52	47.2%	693	222
Belton Middle School	7-8	626	152,204	243	135	108	80.1%	1,127	501
Belton High School	9-12	1,374	227,920	166	160	6	3.7%	1,425	51
7		4,137	667,126	161				5,161	1,024

School	Grades	2023-24 Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	453	47,989	106	110	-4	-3.7%	436	-17
Gladden Elementary	K-4	388	51,115	132	110	22	19.8%	465	77
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest	K-6	486	57,779	119	110	9	8.1%	525	39
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	339	53,877	159	110	49	44.5%	490	151
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	471	76,242	162	110	52	47.2%	693	222
5		2,137	287,002	134				2,609	472

School	Grades	2023-24 Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton Middle School	7-8	626	152,204	243	135	108	80.1%	1,127	501
1		626	152,204	243				1,127	501

School	Grades	2023-24 Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton High School	9-12	1,374	227,920	166	160	6	3.7%	1,425	51
1		1,374	227,920	166				1,425	51

Figure 133. Based on the gross square footage of the district's seven core buildings, we estimate that the district can hold 5,161 students—1,024 additional students beyond its current enrollment. Cambridge Elementary is closest to capacity, with an estimated 17 students attending beyond its capacity limit.

could be 2,048 students, but the buildings could accommodate an additional 561 students. Under the most optimistic scenario, we see the utilization of the buildings going lower.

School	Grades	2027-28 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	405	47,989	118	110	8	7.7%	436	31
Gladden Elementary	K-4	384	51,115	133	110	23	21.0%	465	81
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest	K-6	452	57,779	128	110	18	16.2%	525	73
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	330	53,877	163	110	53	48.4%	490	160
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	477	76,242	160	110	50	45.3%	693	216
Belton Middle School	7-9	637	152,204	239	135	104	77.0%	1,127	490
Belton High School	10-12	1,310	227,920	174	160	14	8.7%	1,425	115
7		3,995	667,126	167				5,161	1,166
School	Grades	2027-28 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	405	47,989	118	110	8	7.7%	436	31
Gladden Elementary	K-4	384	51,115	133	110	23	21.0%	465	81
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest	K-6	452	57,779	128	110	18	16.2%	525	73
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	330	53,877	163	110	53	48.4%	490	160
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	477	76,242	160	110	50	45.3%	693	216
5		2,048	287,002	140				2,609	561
School	Grades	2027-28 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton Middle School	7-9	637	152,204	239	135	104	77.0%	1,127	490
1		637	152,204	239				1,127	490
School	Grades	2027-28 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton High School	10-12	1,310	227,920	174	160	14	8.7%	1,425	115
1		1,310	227,920	174				1,425	115

Figure 134. If the capacities for the schools are taken in groups, our estimates show by 2027-28 the elementaries have space for 561 students; middle school, 490 students, and the high school would have room for 115 more students.

Belton School District

School	Grades	2033-34 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/ Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	366	47,989	131	110	21	19.2%	436	70
Gladden Elementary	K-4	373	51,115	137	110	27	24.6%	465	92
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcr	K-6	431	57,779	134	110	24	21.9%	525	94
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	329	53,877	164	110	54	48.9%	490	161
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	460	76,242	166	110	56	50.7%	693	233
Belton Middle School	7-9	609	152,204	250	135	115	85.1%	1,127	518
Belton High School	10-12	1,253	227,920	182	160	22	13.7%	1,425	172
7		3,821	667,126	175				5,161	1,340

School	Grades	2033-34 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/ Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Cambridge Elementary	K-4	366	47,989	131	110	21	19.2%	436	70
Gladden Elementary	K-4	373	51,115	137	110	27	24.6%	465	92
Wilckens STEAM Academy at Hillcr	K-6	431	57,779	134	110	24	21.9%	525	94
Kentucky Trail Elementary	K-4	329	53,877	164	110	54	48.9%	490	161
Mill Creek Upper Elementary	5-6	460	76,242	166	110	56	50.7%	693	233
5		1,959	287,002	147				2,609	650

School	Grades	2033-34 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/ Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton Middle School	7-9	609	152,204	250	135	115	85.1%	1,127	518
1		609	152,204	250				1,127	518

School	Grades	2033-34 Projected Enrollment	2022-23 Square Footage per Building	Gross Square Footage per Student	Square Footage Per Student Standard	Variance	Square Footage Advantage/ Disadvantage	Estimated Enrollment Capacity	Additional Number of Students Possible
Belton High School	10-12	1,253	227,920	182	160	22	13.7%	1,425	172
1		1,253	227,920	182				1,425	172

Figure 135. Ten years from now, based on our high-end projections, we estimate that district-wide the buildings would be under-capacity by 1,340 students. The elementaries could hold 650 more students, the middle school could hold 518 more students, and the high school could hold 172 more students.

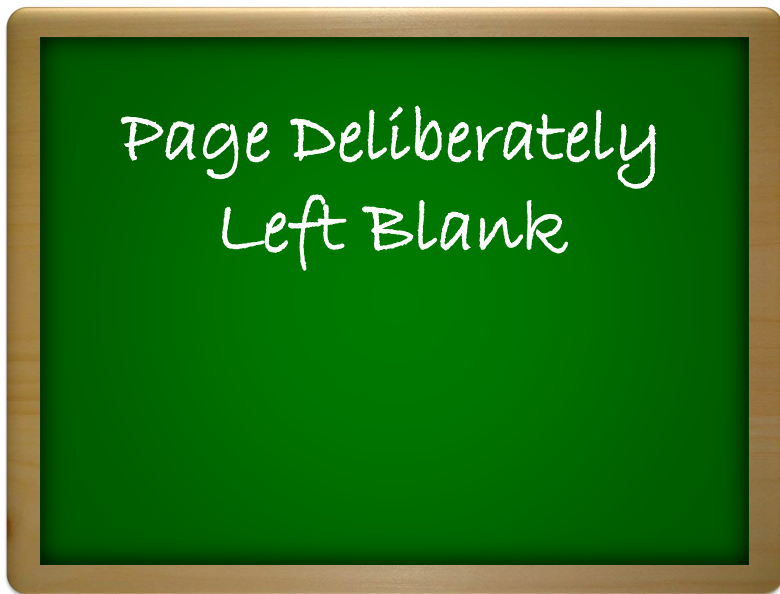




Figure 136. Aerial view of Cambridge Elementary School.

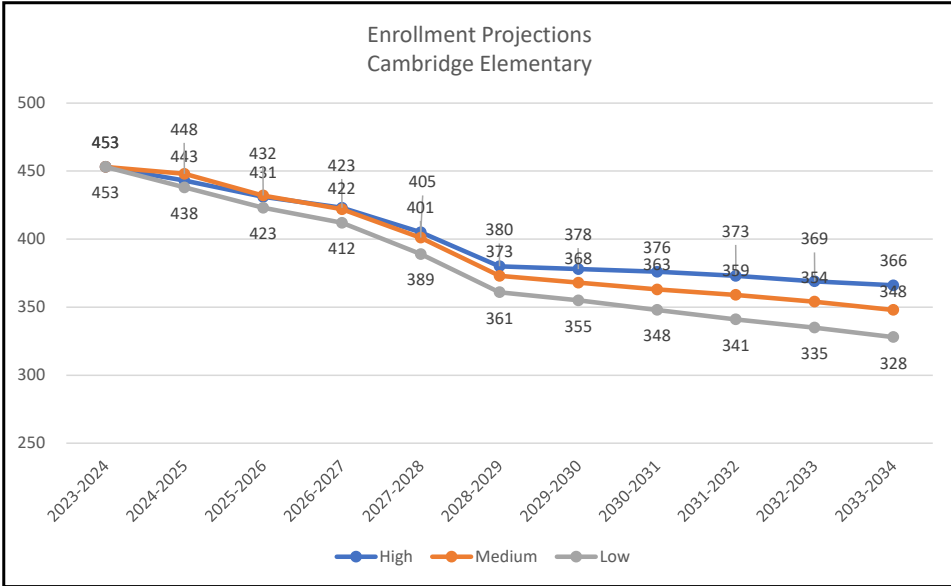


Figure 137. Cambridge Elementary School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	178	178	174	198	205	199	185	222	148	126	251	73	2.9%
Percent	55.6%	57.4%	56.1%	61.3%	62.5%	59.0%	58.5%	65.3%	46.1%	40.1%	58.5%	40.7%	5.2%

Figure 138. Free and reduced lunches at Cambridge Elem, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	334	323	351	310	348	323	137	-197	-59.0%
Students per teacher	13	15	15	13	14	17	13	0	0.0%
Average administrator salary	\$87,234	\$97,794	\$100,023	\$101,630	\$104,895	\$106,295	\$112,176	\$24,942	28.6%
Average teacher salary	\$44,699	\$50,677	\$50,548	\$51,491	\$51,856	\$53,749	\$52,979	\$8,280	18.5%
Average teacher experience (in years)	9.8	12.2	10.9	12.1	13.2	14.3	11.9	2.1	21.4%
Percent of teachers with a master's degree	56.1%	50.0%	66.7%	59.0%	66.7%	64.3%	56.5%	0.4%	0.7%

Figure 139. Administrative statistics of Cambridge Elem, 2012-2022.

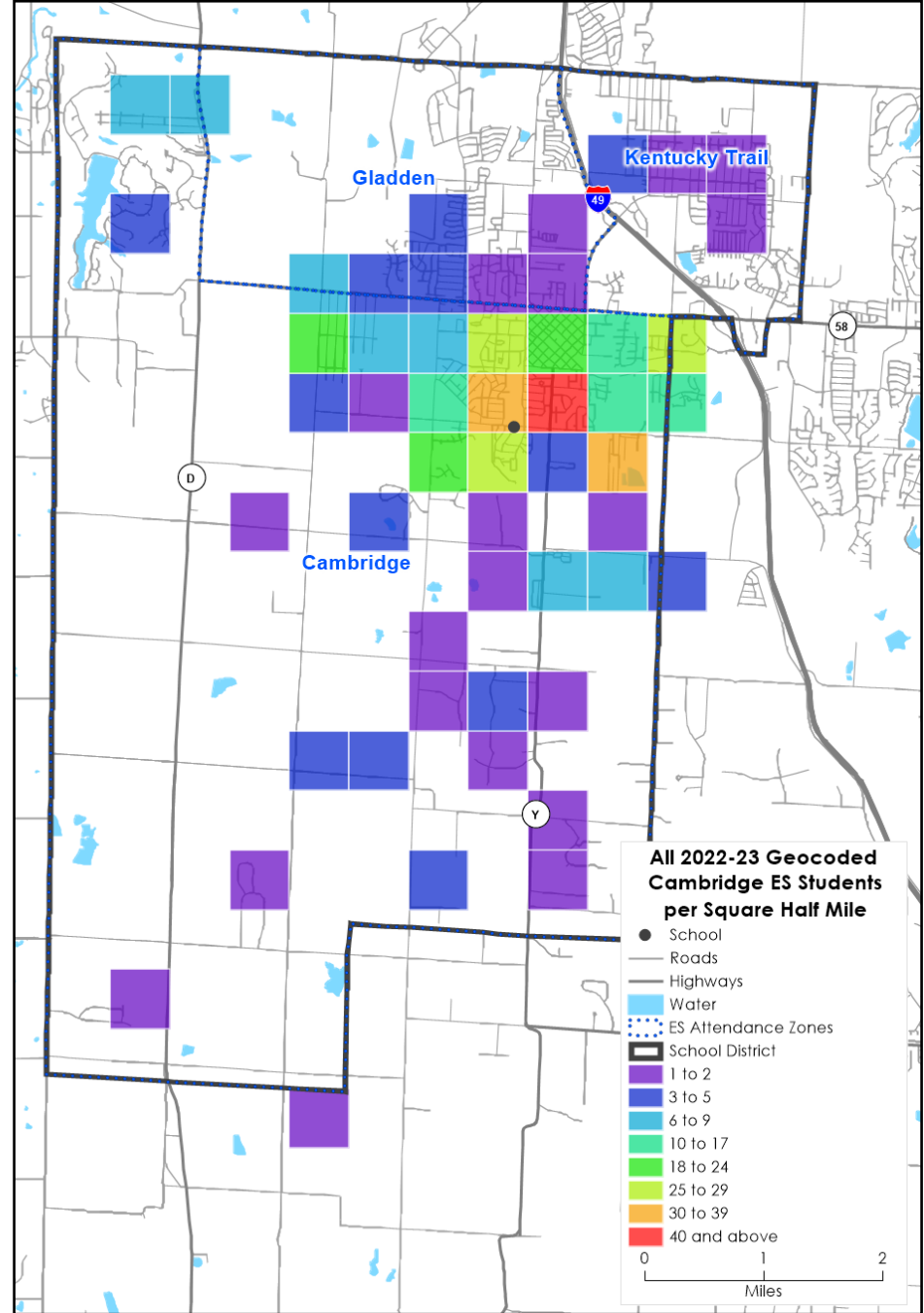


Figure 140. Cambridge Elementary School distribution of students per half mile blocks.

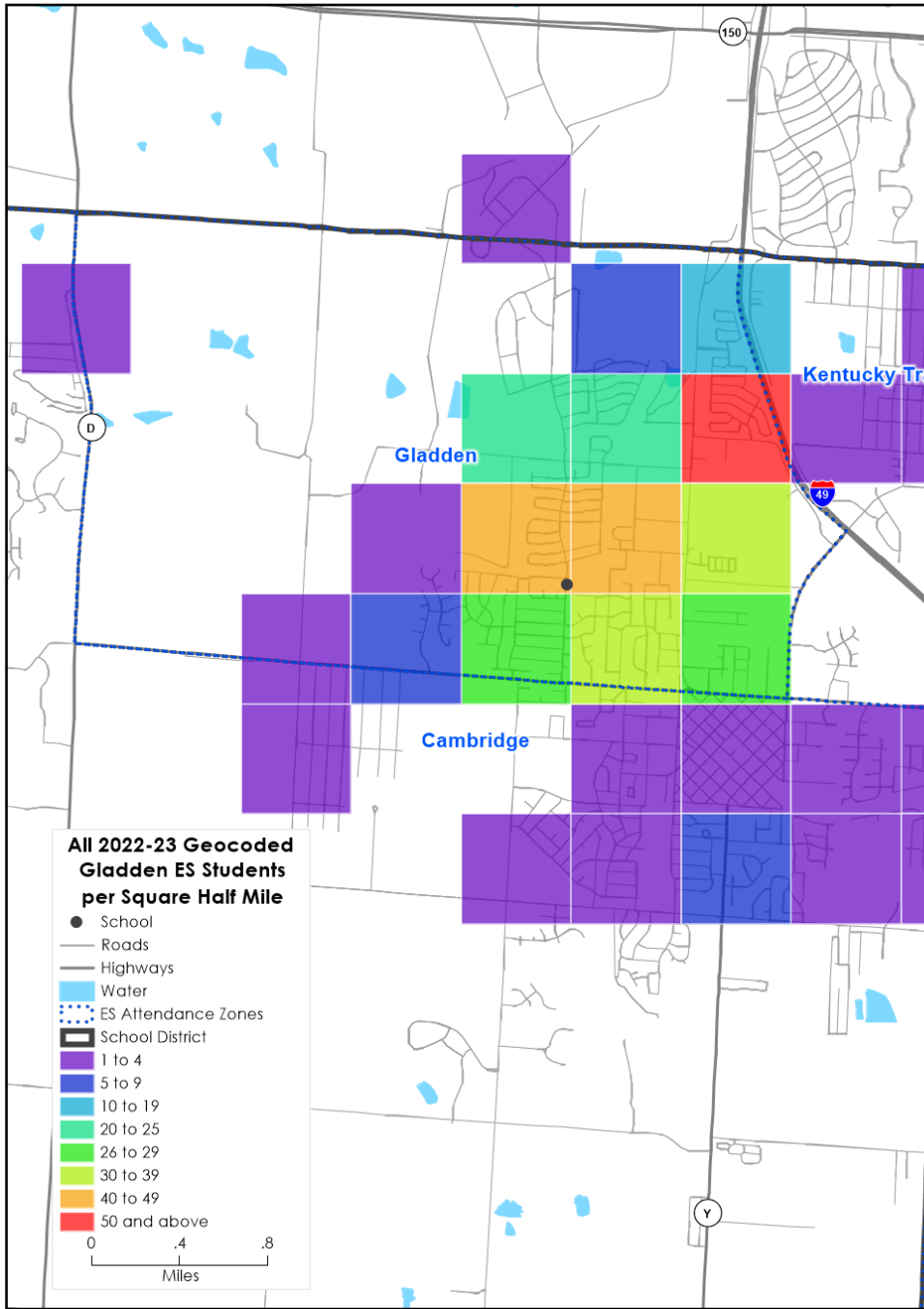


Figure 141. Gladden Elementary School distribution of students per half mile blocks.



Figure 142. Aerial view of Gladden Elementary School.

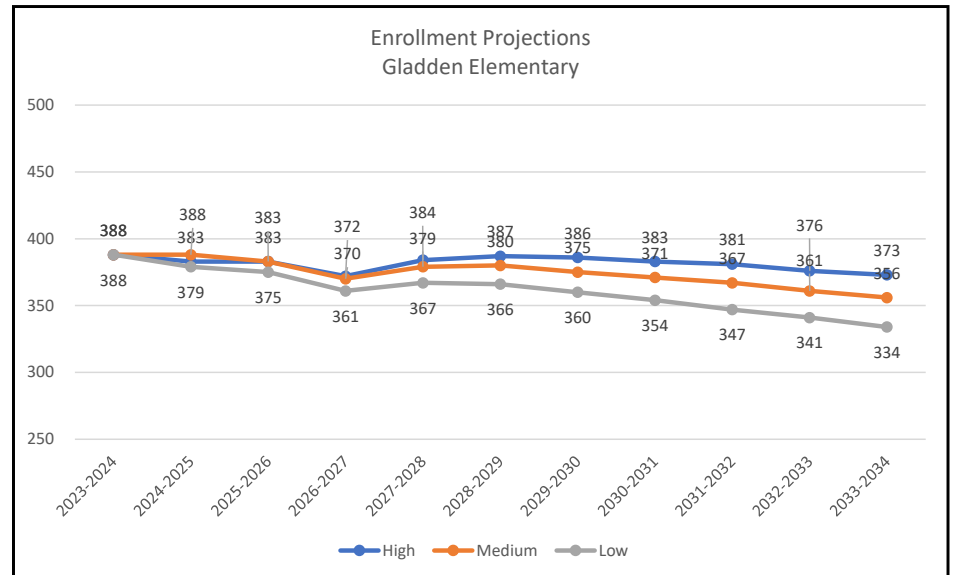


Figure 143. Gladden Elementary School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	210	184	162	222	193	192	220	297	242	216	230	20	5.0%
Percent	56.3%	52.1%	47.9%	60.7%	56.9%	59.1%	66.4%	73.5%	54.1%	49.9%	61.3%	9.5%	8.9%

Figure 144. Free and reduced lunches at Gladden Elem, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	381	351	331	330	419	449	430	49	12.9%
Students per teacher	14	13	13	13	14	17	14	0	0.0%
Average administrator salary	\$84,434	\$80,994	\$83,223	\$88,730	\$87,840	\$89,240	\$98,593	\$14,159	16.8%
Average teacher salary	\$48,158	\$50,593	\$51,502	\$50,392	\$52,536	\$54,180	\$53,501	\$5,343	11.1%
Average teacher experience (in years)	11.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	14.5	14.7	13.2	2.0	17.9%
Percent of teachers with a master's degree	63.0%	50.9%	72.0%	68.3%	66.2%	66.3%	48.4%	-14.6%	-23.2%

Figure 145. Administrative statistics of Gladden Elem, 2012-2022.



Figure 146. Aerial view of Wilkens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest.

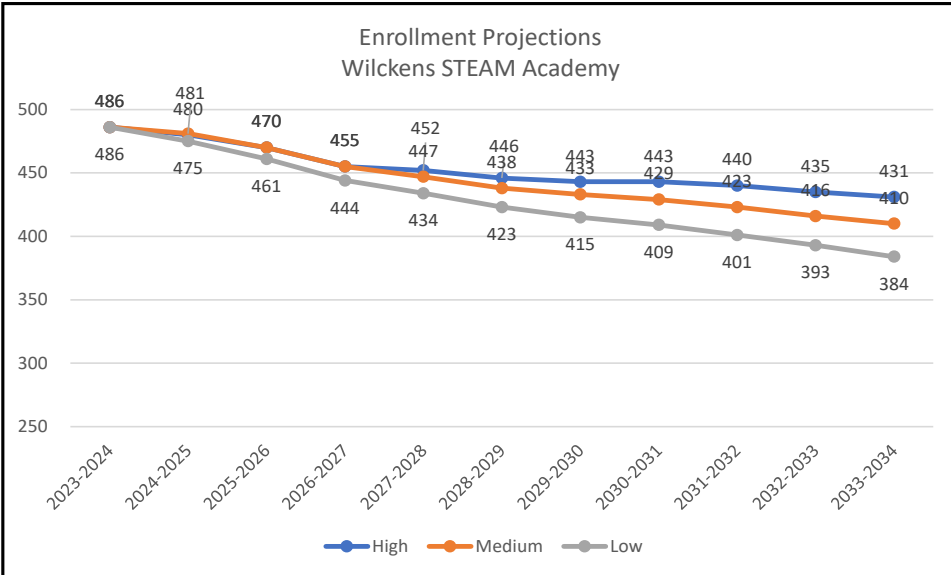


Figure 147. Wilkens STEAM Academy enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	238	218	219	243	222	232	223	249	173	145	178	-60	-33.8%
Percent	71.5%	68.1%	69.1%	47.9%	44.9%	46.8%	44.6%	47.5%	34.1%	30.1%	37.7%	-25.2%	-47.3%

Figure 148. Free and reduced lunches at Wilkens STEAM Acad, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	330	503	503	252	259	250	207	-123	-37.3%
Students per teacher	13	17	17	17	15	15	15	2	15.4%
Average administrator salary	\$81,634	\$95,609	\$98,196	\$95,807	\$96,343	\$99,147	\$100,687	\$19,053	23.3%
Average teacher salary	\$46,055	\$52,313	\$54,780	\$54,617	\$53,394	\$54,989	\$57,143	\$11,088	24.1%
Average teacher experience (in years)	12.5	10.9	11.3	11.6	10.3	11.4	11.5	-1.0	-8.0%
Percent of teachers with a master's degree	53.8%	46.7%	62.4%	63.2%	61.7%	65.4%	70.3%	16.5%	30.7%

Figure 149. Administrative statistics of Wilkens STEAM Acad, 2012-2022.

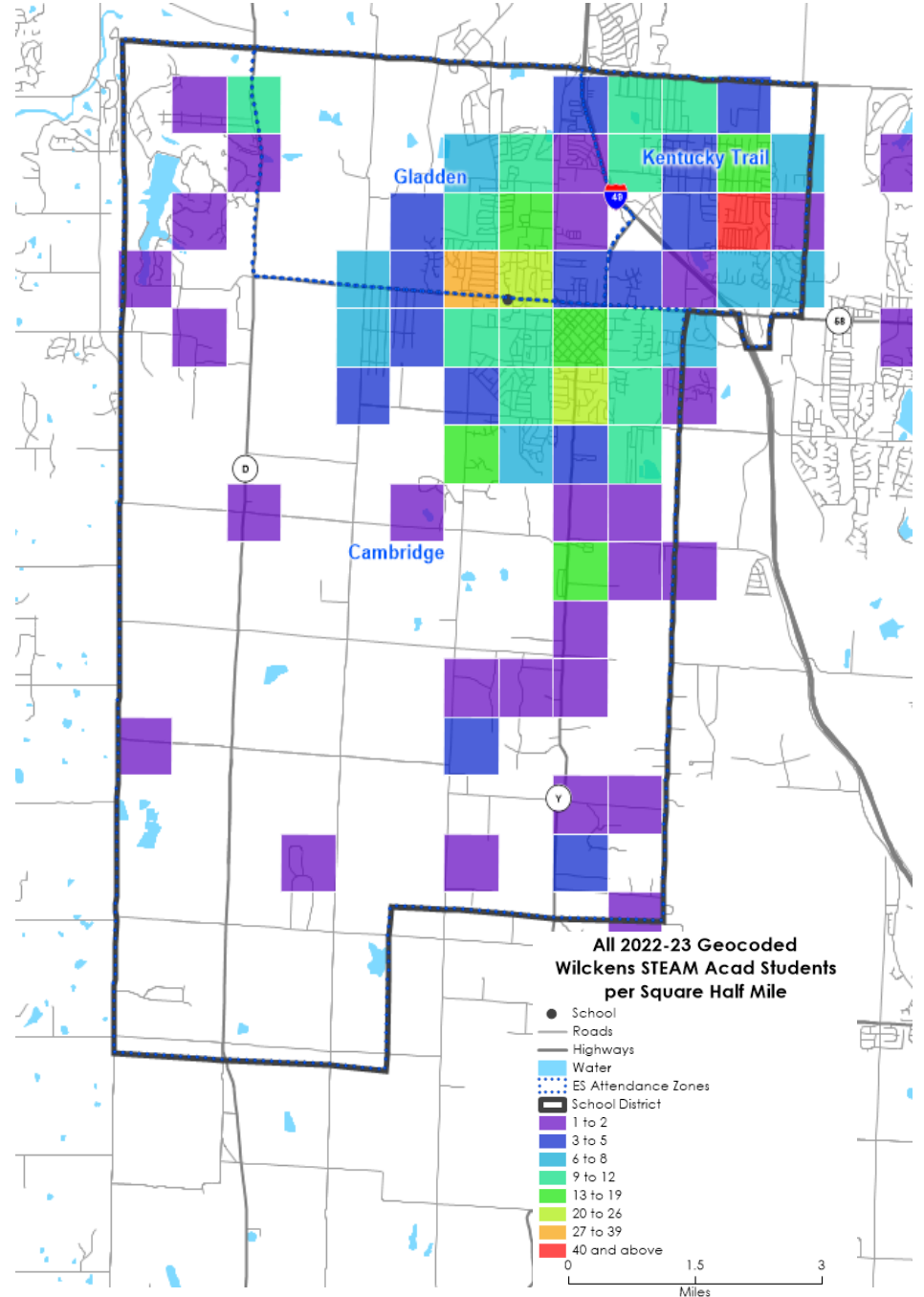


Figure 150. Wilkens STEAM Academy at Hillcrest distribution of students per half mile blocks.

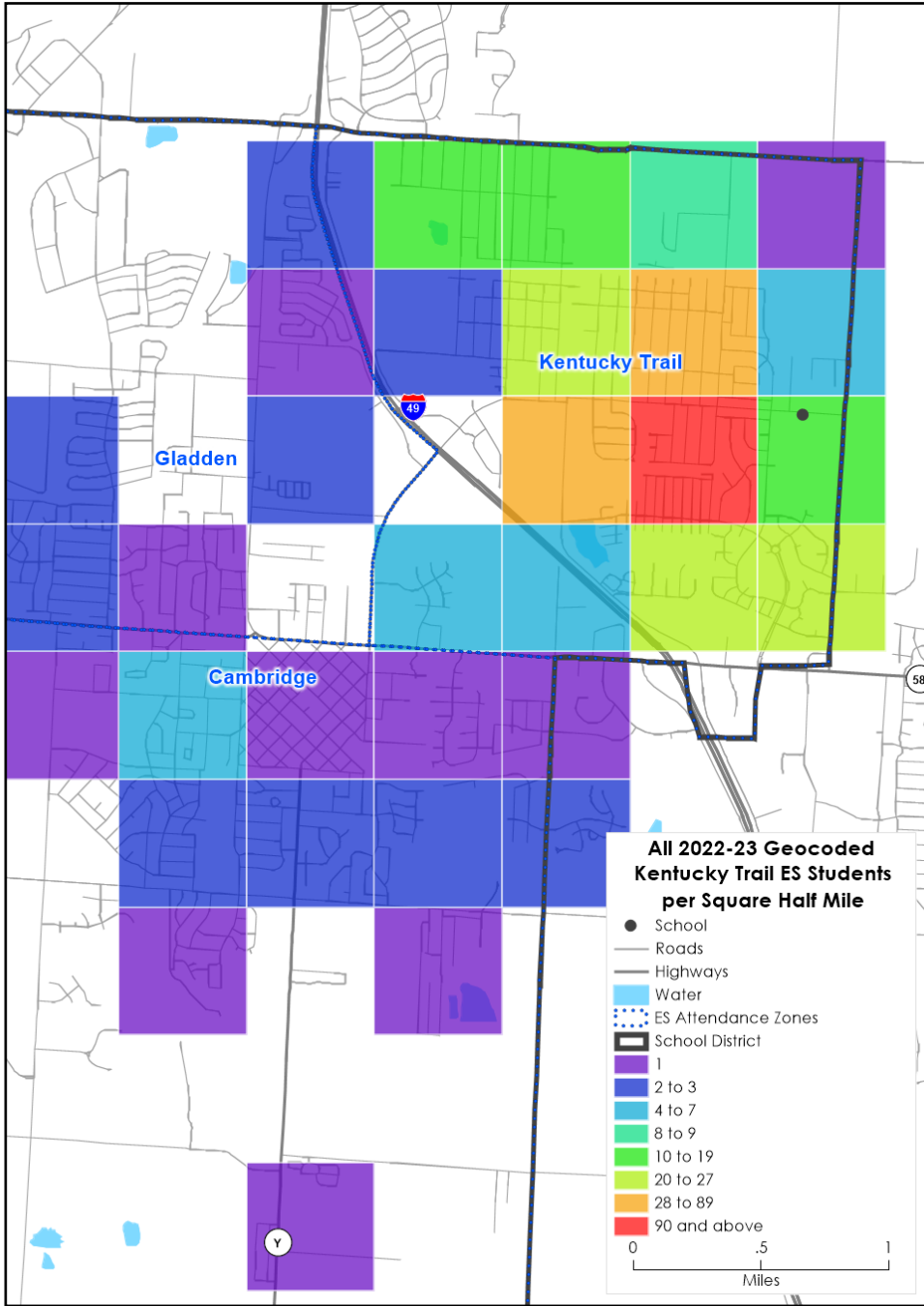


Figure 151. Kentucky Trail Elementary School distribution of students per half mile blocks.



Figure 152. Aerial view of Kentucky Trail Elementary School.

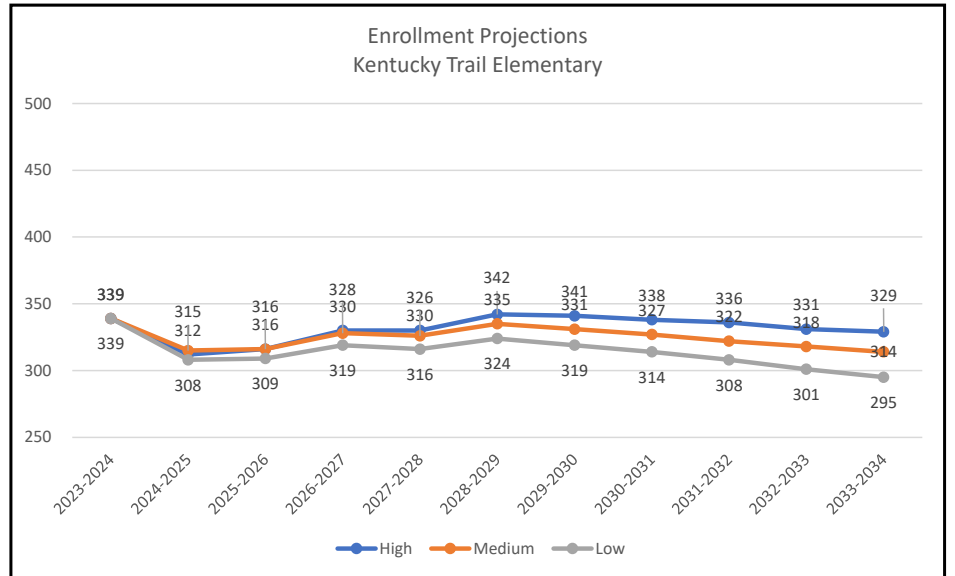


Figure 153. Kentucky Trail Elementary School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	280	266	266	249	222	199	184	246	168	161	143	-137	-7.0%
Percent	50.7%	48.4%	47.3%	50.6%	51.0%	49.7%	52.0%	58.1%	43.6%	39.6%	43.7%	-48.9%	-13.8%

Figure 154. Free and reduced lunches at Kentucky Trail Elem, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	549	300	408	375	434	385	414	-135	-24.6%
Students per teacher	17	15	15	15	14	16	14	-3	-17.6%
Average administrator salary	\$91,134	\$84,191	\$88,523	\$90,130	\$91,740	\$93,140	\$98,890	\$7,756	8.5%
Average teacher salary	\$46,095	\$49,171	\$50,142	\$50,583	\$50,547	\$54,062	\$57,153	\$11,058	24.0%
Average teacher experience (in years)	10.6	11.4	11.6	13.2	12.8	14.9	16.2	5.6	52.8%
Percent of teachers with a master's degree	60.1%	48.4%	67.9%	67.1%	72.6%	75.1%	75.7%	15.6%	26.0%

Figure 155. Administrative statistics of Kentucky Trail Elem, 2012-2022.

Belton School District



Figure 156. Aerial view of Mill Creek Elementary School.

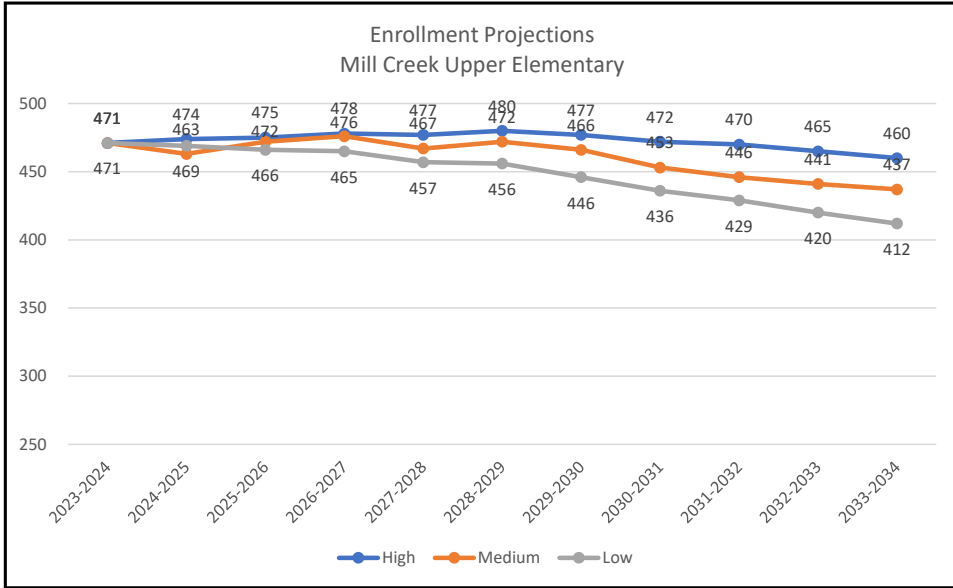


Figure 157. Mill Creek Elementary School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	440	445	388	350	355	327	335	316	224	186	273	-167	-0.8%
Percent	57.8%	57.2%	51.6%	58.0%	57.3%	54.8%	57.3%	59.3%	42.7%	38.7%	57.0%	-38.0%	-1.4%

Figure 158. Free and reduced lunches at Mill Creek Elem, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	362	410	298	293	273	257	243	-119	-32.9%
Students per teacher	18	17	17	18	15	16	14	-4	-22.2%
Average administrator salary	\$77,585	\$91,121	\$89,966	\$80,926	\$89,751	\$99,802	\$105,939	\$28,354	36.5%
Average teacher salary	\$48,891	\$52,589	\$53,241	\$53,051	\$52,685	\$55,005	\$57,764	\$8,873	18.1%
Average teacher experience (in years)	12.7	14.0	13.5	13.7	13.4	15.1	15.7	3.0	23.6%
Percent of teachers with a master's d	69.2%	66.6%	75.0%	63.6%	66.6%	72.3%	71.8%	2.6%	3.8%

Figure 159. Administrative statistics of Mill Creek Elem, 2012-2022.

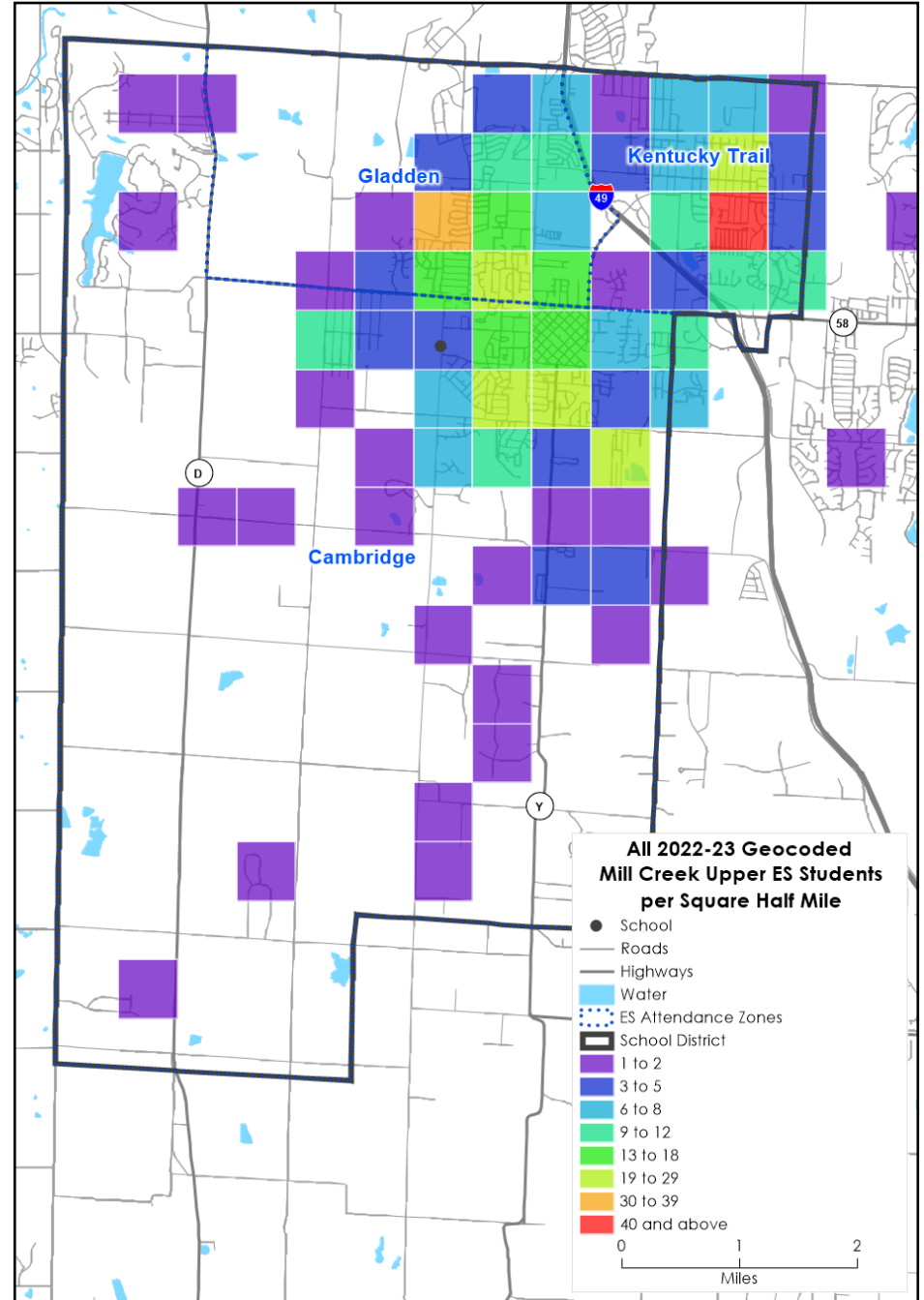


Figure 160. Mill Creek Elementary School distribution of students per half mile blocks.

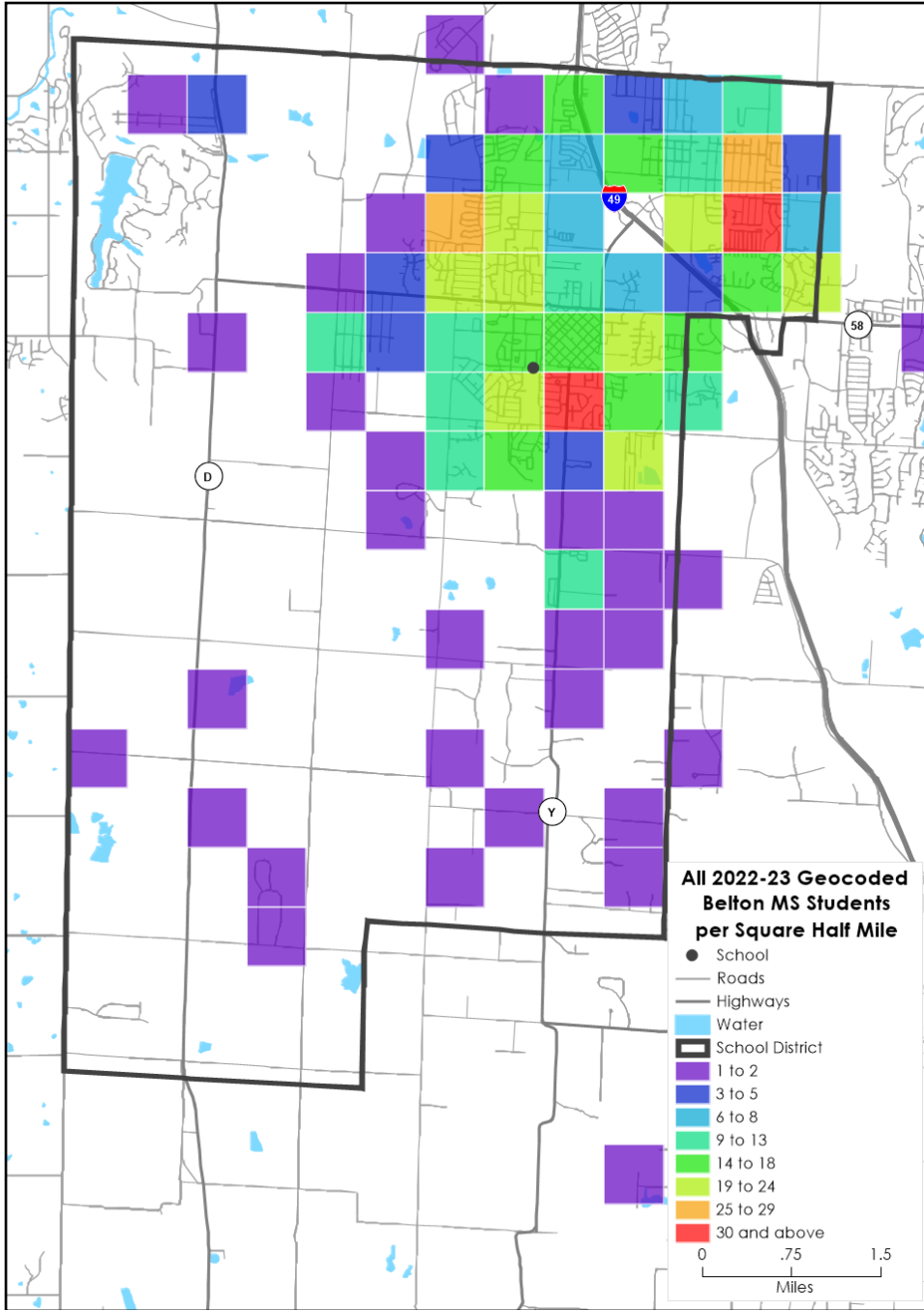


Figure 161. Belton Middle School distribution of students per half mile blocks.



Figure 162. Aerial view of Belton Middle School.

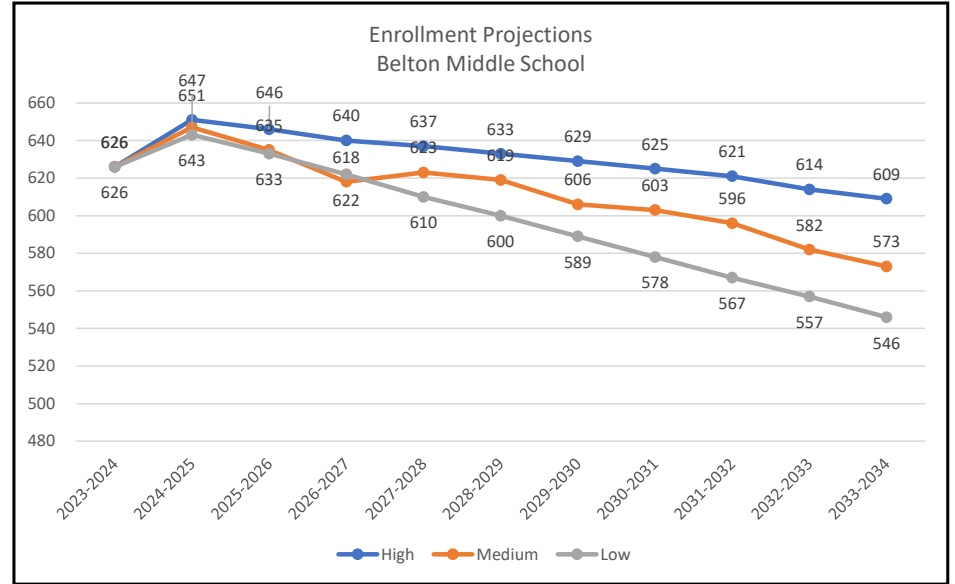


Figure 163. Belton Middle School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	185	181	555	401	398	386	356	394	274	240	311	126	-2.3%
Percent	51.3%	52.8%	51.0%	53.8%	54.1%	52.3%	50.6%	54.9%	38.5%	35.7%	49.0%	68.1%	-4.5%

Figure 164. Free and reduced lunches at Belton Middle, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	186	187	188	238	239	239	201	15	8.1%
Students per teacher	17	16	11	11	15	15	14	-3	-17.6%
Average administrator salary	\$82,954	\$95,731	\$94,780	\$96,508	\$98,864	\$100,470	\$104,717	\$21,763	26.2%
Average teacher salary	\$45,988	\$49,180	\$50,339	\$51,543	\$52,728	\$51,678	\$55,312	\$9,324	20.3%
Average teacher experience (in years)	10.1	11.2	10.9	11.4	12.5	12.3	12.9	2.8	27.7%
Percent of teachers with a master's d	44.9%	69.5%	69.6%	64.8%	58.6%	60.8%	65.4%	20.5%	45.7%

Figure 165. Administrative statistics of Belton Middle, 2012-2022.

Belton School District



Figure 166. Aerial view of Belton High School.

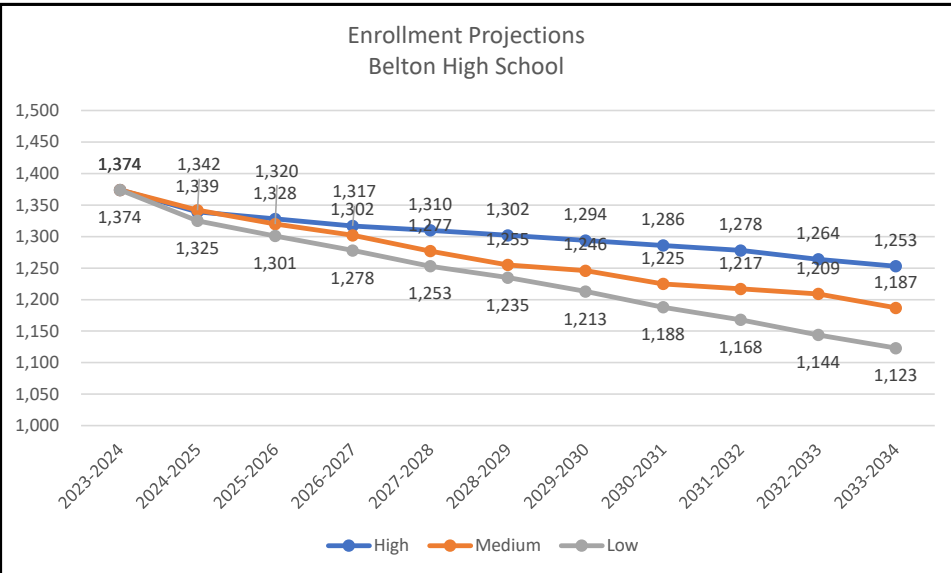


Figure 167. Belton High School enrollment projections.

Free & Reduced Lunches	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change in Overall Enrollment 2013-2023	Change in Overall Percentage 2013-2023
Number	447	457	426	615	646	622	626	643	479	389	576	128	-2.4%
Percent	45.6%	46.1%	44.6%	45.8%	48.7%	47.5%	47.2%	47.5%	34.8%	28.7%	43.2%	28.7%	-5.3%

Figure 168. Free and reduced lunches at Belton High, 2013-2023.

Statistic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Actual Change 2012-2022	% Change 2012-2022
Students per administrator	249	274	339	274	201	241	193	-56	-22.5%
Students per teacher	17	17	22	21	16	17	16	-1	-5.9%
Average administrator salary	\$92,378	\$96,444	\$102,065	\$103,181	\$106,161	\$112,939	\$118,925	\$26,547	28.7%
Average teacher salary	\$50,214	\$52,735	\$55,785	\$57,108	\$56,285	\$56,645	\$60,916	\$10,702	21.3%
Average teacher experience (in years)	11.9	12.2	14.1	14.6	13.6	13.9	14.9	3.0	25.2%
Percent of teachers with a master's d	64.7%	65.3%	84.3%	78.1%	75.8%	72.5%	77.5%	12.8%	19.8%

Figure 169. Administrative statistics of Belton High, 2012-2022.

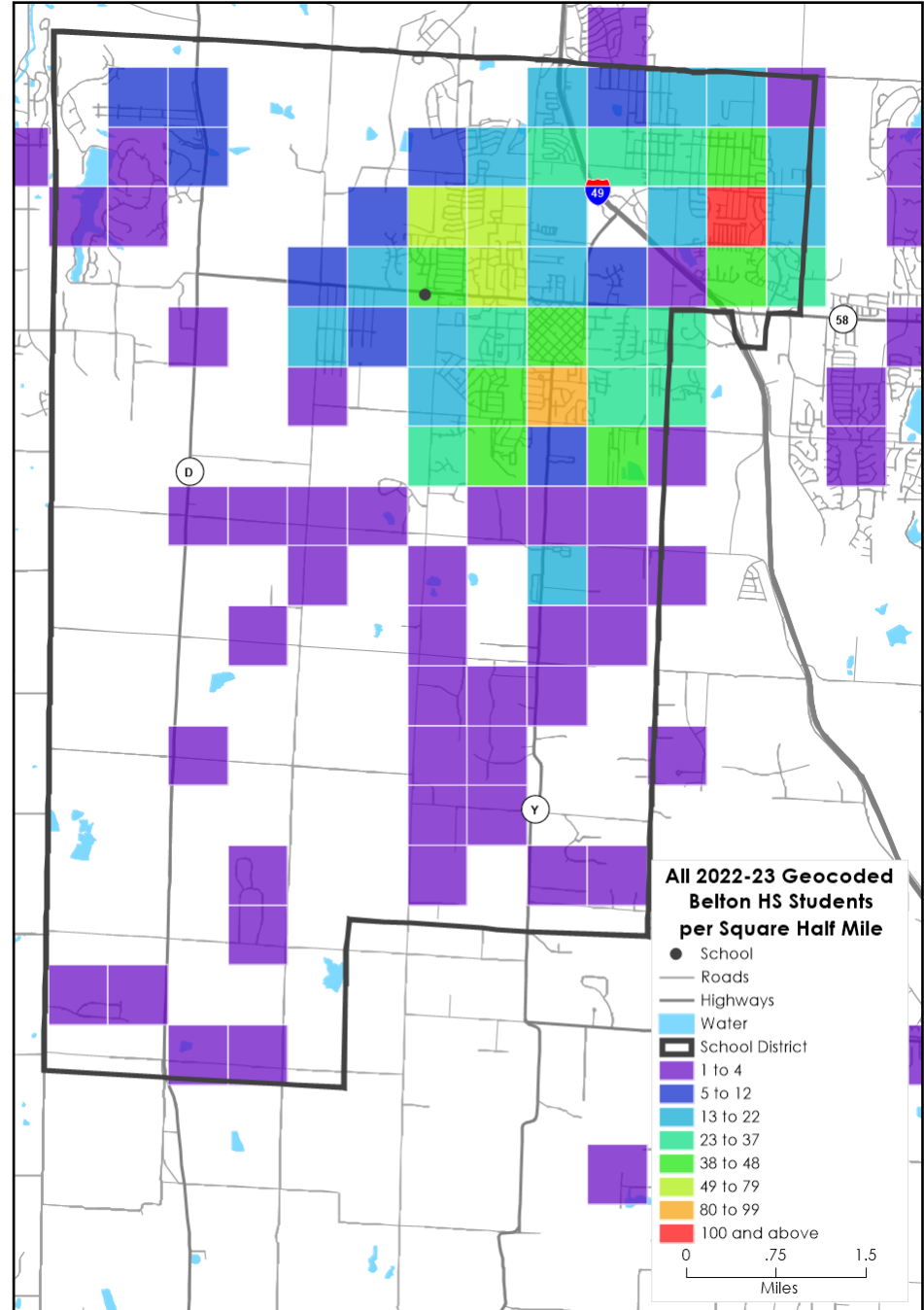
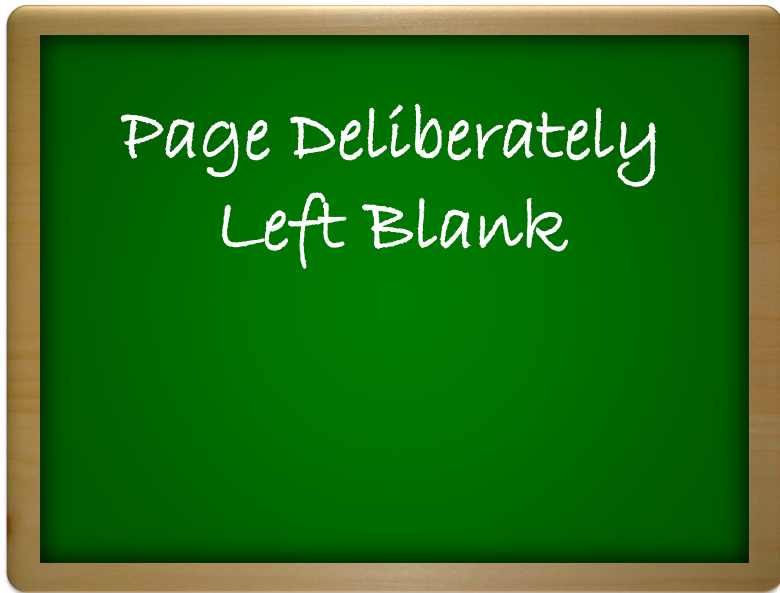


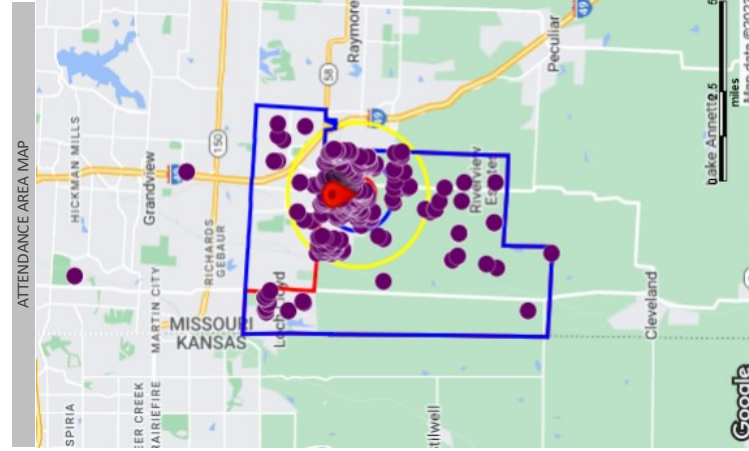
Figure 170. Belton High School distribution of students per half mile blocks.



School Building Snapshot
Cambridge Elementary

SITE LANDSCAPE

0.5 mile	1 mile	2 miles
99	222	372
Area in Sq. Miles		

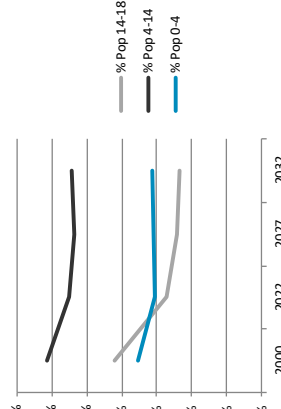


POPULATION / AGE STRUCTURE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Total Population	10,674	13,503	14,281	15,112
Population/Sq. Mile	416.2			
Births	149			
Median Age	36.5	39.2	39.4	39.4
Total Population 0-4	755	827	878	951
% Population 0-4	7.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%
Total Population 5-14	1,309	1,486	1,532	1,635
% Population 5-14	12.3%	11.0%	10.7%	10.8%
Total Population 15-18	896	734	689	712
% Population 15-18	8.4%	5.4%	4.8%	4.7%
% Population 19-25	7.7%	10.0%	9.6%	8.7%
% Population 26-45	29.3%	24.5%	25.0%	25.9%
% Population 46-65	23.3%	24.6%	23.3%	22.4%
% Population 66+	11.9%	18.3%	20.4%	21.1%
Nursery school/presch.	312	109		
Kindergarten/Elem	1,375	1,694		
High School	578	545		

	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg School-Age Pop Annual Growth Rate (Age 5-18)	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%

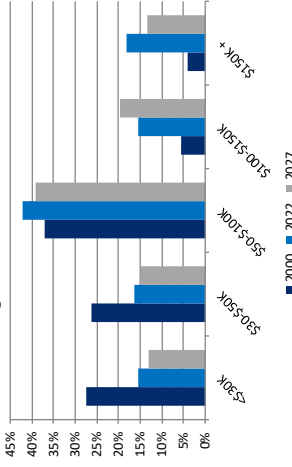
% of Population, by Age Cohort



SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average HH Income				
% HH Inc < \$30K	27.4%	15.5%	13.1%	
% HH Inc \$30K-\$50K	26.2%	16.4%	14.9%	
% HH Inc \$50K-\$100K	37.1%	42.1%	39.1%	
% HH Inc \$100K-\$150K	5.5%	15.6%	19.6%	
% HH Inc \$150K+	4.0%	18.1%	13.3%	
Migration		203		
Labor Force		6,977		
% In Armed Forces		0.0%		
% Civilian, Employed		62.5%		
% Civilian, Unemployed		1.9%		
% Not in the Labor Force		35.6%		
% Unemployment Rate		2.9%		
Weekly Per Capita Spending				
Food/Household Items		\$ 59.96		
Apparel and services		\$ 10.39		
Transportation		\$ 69.73		
Health Care		\$ 37.05		
Entertainment		\$ 17.88		

Average HH Income Distribution

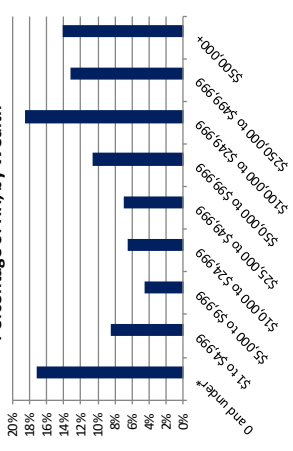


SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE CONT'D

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Est. % HH by Wealth				
0 and under*	17.2%			
\$1 to \$4,999	8.4%			
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4.6%			
\$10,000 to \$24,999	6.4%			
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.0%			
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10.6%			
\$100,000 to \$249,999	18.6%			
\$250,000 to \$499,999	13.2%			
\$500,000+	14.1%			

* Data range can include negative wealth

Percentage of HH, by Wealth

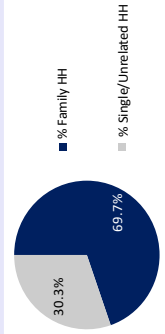


	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Household Wealth		\$ 235,216		
Median Household Wealth		\$ 80,569		
Est. % HH by Poverty				
In Poverty		5.5%		
Married		0.7%		
Male Householder		0.1%		
Female Householder		2.9%		
Non-family		1.7%		
Non-family Student		0.0%		
Above Poverty		94.5%		

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Home Value		381,011		
Total Households	3,973	5,195		
% Family HH	73.8%	69.7%		
% Single/Unrelated HH	26.2%	30.3%		
1-person HH	21.6%	24.0%		
2-person HH	36.3%	35.0%		
3-person HH	16.8%	16.7%		
4-person HH	14.9%	13.7%		
5-person HH	6.0%	6.2%		
6-person HH	3.3%	2.7%		
7 or more person HH	1.0%	1.6%		
Average HH Size	2.70	2.58	2.58	2.58
Number of Homeowners	4,252	3,818		
Number of Renters	3,267	1,377		
Vacant Housing Units	748	484		
% Urban Population	67.1%			
% Rural Population	32.9%			
% Vehicle Use				
None		7%		
1 vehicle		22%		
2 vehicles		42%		
3 vehicles		20%		
4 vehicles		6%		
5 vehicles or more		3%		

	2000-10	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg. Annual HH Growth	1.95%	2.68%	1.15%	1.17%



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
White	93.0%	84.9%		
Black	1.6%	4.4%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.8%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.6%			
Multi-Ethnic	1.5%			
Some Other Race	0.0%	4.0%		
Hispanic of Any Race	2.9%	5.9%		
Diversity Indicator				
% Language				
Speak only English	94.3%	94.9%		
Spanish	3.2%	3.4%		
Other	2.5%	1.5%		
% Education Levels Age 25+				
Less than 9th grade	3.3%	1.7%		
Some High School, no diploma	13.1%	3.8%		
High School Grad (or GED)	37.6%	35.3%		
Some College, no degree	23.7%	26.2%		
Associate Degree	6.2%	7.5%		
Bachelor's Degree	12.5%	19.0%		
Advanced	3.8%	6.6%		
Master's Degree		4.1%		
Professional Degree	1.5%	1.0%		
Doctorate Degree		1.0%		

Percent Educational Attainment

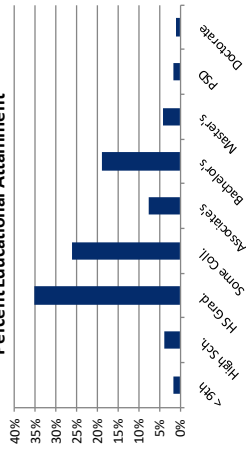
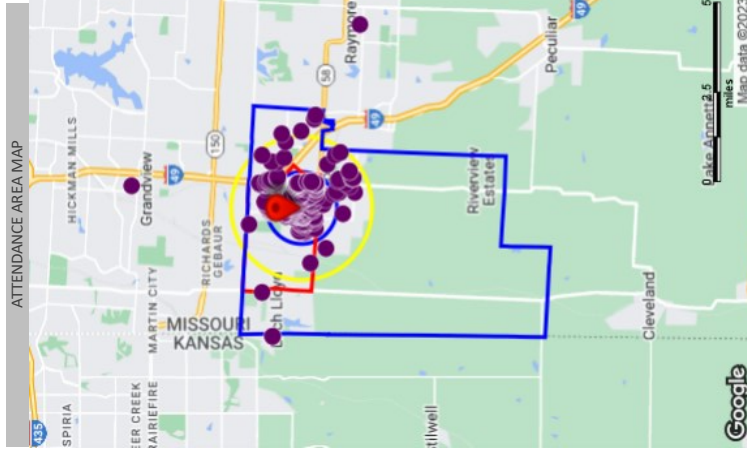


Figure 171. Building snapshot from POPSTATs data vendor for Cambridge Elementary area, 2022.

SITE LANDSCAPE

Number of Students	145	284	364
Area in Sq. Miles	6.3		



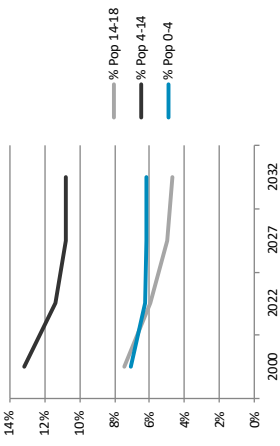
POPULATION / AGE STRUCTURE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Total Population	7,517	7,224	7,643	8,077
Population/Sq. Mile	1149.5			
Births	82			
Median Age	30.5	36.4	37.4	38.2
Total Population 0-4	532	452	471	499
% Population 0-4	7.1%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%
Total Population 5-14	987	821	825	872
% Population 5-14	13.1%	11.4%	10.8%	10.8%
Total Population 15-18	562	433	382	377
% Population 15-18	7.5%	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%
% Population 19-25	12.4%	10.7%	10.9%	9.7%
% Population 26-45	32.6%	27.0%	26.9%	27.2%
% Population 46-65	18.1%	23.8%	22.8%	22.8%
% Population 66+	7.3%	14.8%	17.4%	18.6%
Nursery school/presch.	286	74		
Kindergarten/Elem	978	1,280		
High School	385	572		

Avg School-Age Pop. Annual Growth Rate (Age 5-18)

	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
	-6.3%	-0.7%	0.7%

% of Population, by Age Cohort



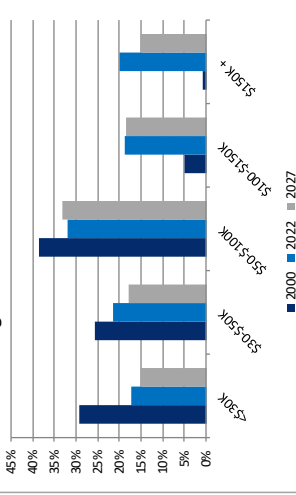
SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average HH Income				
% HH Inc < \$30K	29.3%	17.4%	15.2%	
% HH Inc \$30K-\$50K	25.7%	21.6%	17.9%	
% HH Inc \$50K-\$100K	38.7%	32.1%	33.2%	
% HH Inc \$100K-\$150K	5.1%	18.7%	18.5%	
% HH Inc \$150K +	0.8%	20.0%	15.3%	
Migration	6			
Labor Force	3,691			
% In Armed Forces	0.9%			
% Civilian, Employed	63.5%			
% Civilian, Unemployed	0.8%			
% Not in the Labor Force	35.7%			
% Unemployment Rate	1.2%			

Weekly Per Capita Spending

Food/Household items	\$59.17
Apparel and services	\$10.30
Transportation	\$69.27
Health Care	\$36.01
Entertainment	\$17.44

Average HH Income Distribution

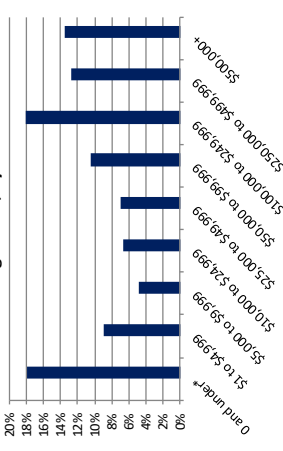


SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE CONT'D

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Est. % HH by Wealth				
0 and under*	17.9%			
\$1 to \$4,999	8.9%			
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4.8%			
\$10,000 to \$24,999	6.6%			
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6.9%			
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10.5%			
\$100,000 to \$249,999	18.1%			
\$250,000 to \$499,999	12.8%			
\$500,000+	13.5%			

* Data range can include negative wealth

Percentage of HH, by Wealth



	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Household Wealth	\$ 226,990			
Median Household Wealth	\$ 73,372			

Est. % HH by Poverty

In Poverty	9.0%
Married	1.2%
Male Householder	0.0%
Female Householder	6.3%
Non-family	1.4%
Non-family Student	0.1%
Above Poverty	91.0%

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

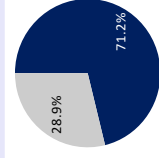
	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Home Value	241,318			
Total Households	2,775	2,584		
% Family HH	73.2%	71.2%		
% Single/Unrelated HH	26.8%	28.9%		
1-person HH	21.6%	21.7%		
2-person HH	30.2%	32.5%		
3-person HH	19.6%	17.4%		
4-person HH	19.1%	14.8%		
5-person HH	7.2%	8.3%		
6-person HH	1.4%	3.5%		
7 or more person HH	0.9%	1.8%		
Average HH Size	2.70	2.74	2.74	2.74
Number of Homeowners	2,900	1,771		
Number of Renters	1,792	813		
Vacant Housing Units	949	250		
% Urban Population	97.3%			
% Rural Population	0.8%			

% Vehicle Use

None	1%
1 vehicle	30%
2 vehicles	44%
3 vehicles	16%
4 vehicles	6%
5 vehicles or more	2%

Avg. Annual HH Growth

	2000-10	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
	-0.90%	1.44%	1.19%	1.16%



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
White	83.5%	78.4%		
Black	7.0%	4.7%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.6%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.9%			
Multi-Ethnic	2.3%			
Some Other Race	0.2%	2.0%		
Hispanic of Any Race	3.8%	14.3%		
Diversity Indicator				

% Language

Speak only English	86.7%	93.4%
Spanish	8.5%	6.0%
Other	4.8%	0.6%

% Education Levels Age 25+

Less than 9th grade	1.4%	3.3%
Some High School, no diploma	7.6%	2.8%
High School Grad (or GED)	34.3%	38.7%
Some College, no degree	29.6%	26.5%
Associate Degree	9.7%	7.2%
Bachelor's Degree	11.8%	14.3%
Advanced	5.6%	7.2%
Master's Degree	6.4%	
Professional Degree	0.5%	
Doctorate Degree	0.2%	

Percent Educational Attainment

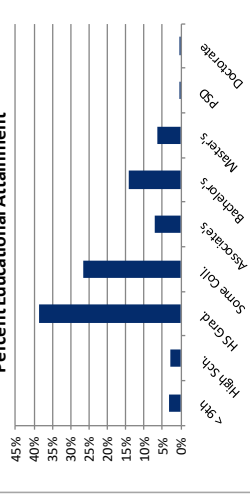


Figure 17. Building snapshot from POPSTATs data vendor for Gladden Elementary area, 2022.

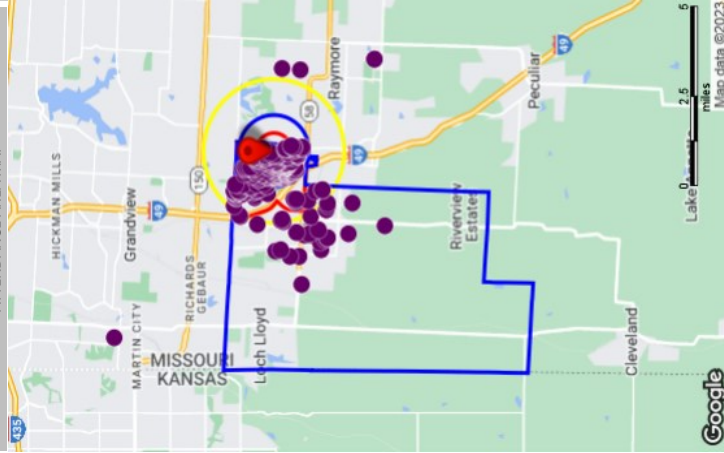
School Building Snapshot
Kentucky Trail Elementary



SITE LANDSCAPE

0.5 mile	1 mile	2 miles
83	240	294
Area in Sq. Miles	3.8	

ATTENDANCE AREA MAP

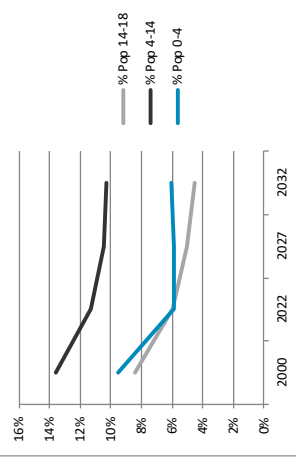


POPULATION / AGE STRUCTURE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Total Population	6,576	7,778	8,167	8,611
Population/Sq. Mile	2042.1			
Births	82			
Median Age	34.2	38.7	39.3	39.5
Total Population 0-4	627	459	477	522
% Population 0-4	9.5%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%
Total Population 5-14	895	878	855	888
% Population 5-14	13.6%	11.3%	10.5%	10.3%
Total Population 15-18	555	462	413	393
% Population 15-18	8.4%	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%
% Population 19-25	6.4%	10.2%	10.3%	9.2%
% Population 26-45	33.7%	24.9%	24.9%	26.0%
% Population 46-65	19.9%	26.1%	25.1%	23.8%
% Population 66+	12.0%	15.6%	18.3%	20.1%
Nursery school/presch.	271	146		
Kindergarten/Elem	938	1,145		
High School	297	457		

	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg School-Age Pop Annual Growth Rate (Age 5-18)	-2.5%	-1.1%	0.2%

% of Population, by Age Cohort



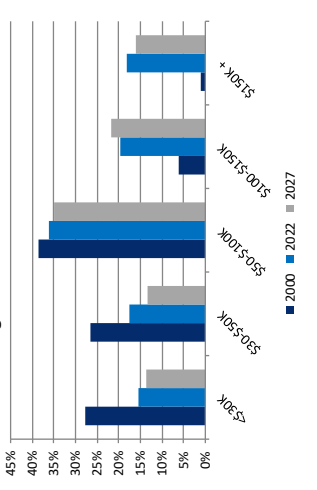
SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average HH Income				
% HH Inc <\$30K	27.9%	15.4%	13.6%	
% HH Inc \$30K-\$50K	26.6%	17.6%	13.3%	
% HH Inc \$50K-\$100K	38.6%	36.1%	35.0%	
% HH Inc \$100K-\$150K	6.2%	19.8%	21.8%	
% HH Inc \$150K+	1.2%	18.2%	16.2%	
Migration	19			
Labor Force	4,549			
% In Armed Forces	0.0%			
% Civilian, Employed	72.2%			
% Civilian, Unemployed	1.1%			
% Not in the Labor Force	26.8%			
% Unemployment Rate	1.5%			

Weekly Per Capita Spending

Food/household items	\$ 60.58
Apparel and services	\$ 10.64
Transportation	\$ 71.44
Health Care	\$ 37.31
Entertainment	\$ 18.11

Average HH Income Distribution

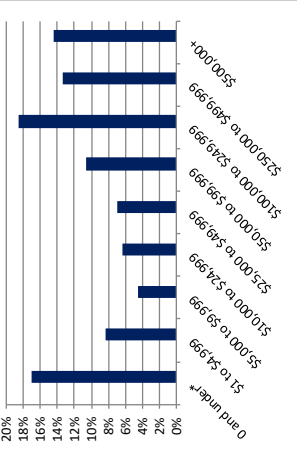


SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE CONT'D

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Est. % HH by Wealth				
0 and under*	17.0%			
\$1 to \$4,999	8.3%			
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4.5%			
\$10,000 to \$24,999	6.4%			
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.0%			
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10.5%			
\$100,000 to \$249,999	18.5%			
\$250,000 to \$499,999	13.3%			
\$500,000+	14.4%			

* Data range can include negative wealth

Percentage of HH, by Wealth



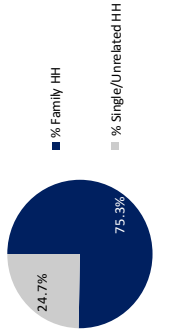
	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Household Wealth	\$ 238,614			
Median Household Wealth	\$ 82,290			
Est. % HH by Poverty				

In Poverty	10.2%
Married	3.9%
Male Householder	0.6%
Female Householder	4.0%
Non-family	1.6%
Non-family Student	0.1%
Above Poverty	89.8%

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Home Value	221,158			
Total Households	2,438	2,871		
% Family HH	74.0%	75.3%		
% Single/Unrelated HH	26.0%	24.7%		
1-person HH	22.5%	23.4%		
2-person HH	32.8%	30.6%		
3-person HH	18.2%	18.6%		
4-person HH	13.3%	14.8%		
5-person HH	8.6%	7.9%		
6-person HH	3.3%	3.5%		
7 or more person HH	1.4%	1.3%		
Average HH Size	2.60	2.71	2.71	2.71
Number of Homeowners	2,572	2,171		
Number of Renters	1,900	700		
Vacant Housing Units	540	130		
% Urban Population	103.6%			
% Rural Population	0.0%			

	2000-10	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg. Annual HH Growth	0.74%	3.17%	1.01%	1.09%



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
White	94.7%	84.5%		
Black	2.6%	3.8%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	1.2%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%			
Multi-Ethnic	1.0%			
Some Other Race	0.0%	3.7%		
Hispanic of Any Race	4.6%	6.7%		
Diversity Indicator				

	2000	2022	2027	2032
% Language				
Speak only English	94.9%	89.3%		
Spanish	3.3%	9.7%		
Other	1.8%	1.0%		

Percent Educational Attainment

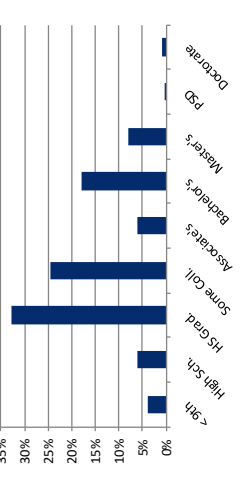
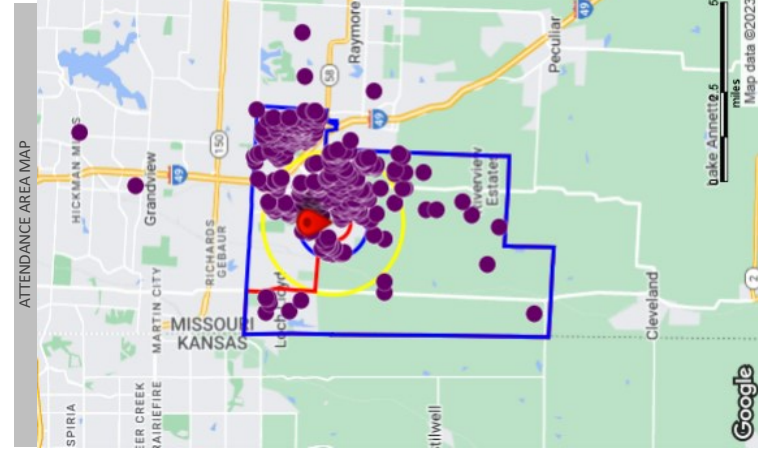


Figure 173. Building snapshot from POPSTATs data vendor for Kentucky Trail Elementary area, 2022.

SITE LANDSCAPE

0.5 mile	1 mile	2 miles
15	133	307
Area In Sq. Miles		

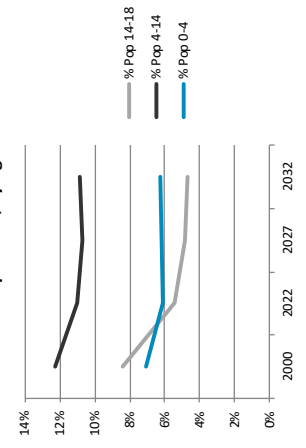


POPULATION / AGE STRUCTURE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Total Population	10,674	13,503	14,281	15,112
Population/Sq. Mile	416.2			
Births	149			
Median Age	36.5	39.2	39.4	39.4
Total Population 0-4	755	827	878	951
% Population 0-4	7.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%
Total Population 5-14	1,309	1,486	1,532	1,635
% Population 5-14	12.3%	11.0%	10.7%	10.8%
Total Population 15-18	896	734	689	712
% Population 15-18	8.4%	5.4%	4.8%	4.7%
% Population 19-25	7.7%	10.0%	9.6%	8.7%
% Population 26-45	29.3%	24.5%	25.0%	25.9%
% Population 46-65	23.3%	24.6%	23.3%	22.4%
% Population 66+	11.9%	18.3%	20.4%	21.1%
Nursery school/presch.	312	109		
Kindergarten/Elem	1,375	1,694		
High School	578	545		

	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg School-Age Pop Annual Growth Rate (Age 5-18)	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%

% of Population, by Age Cohort



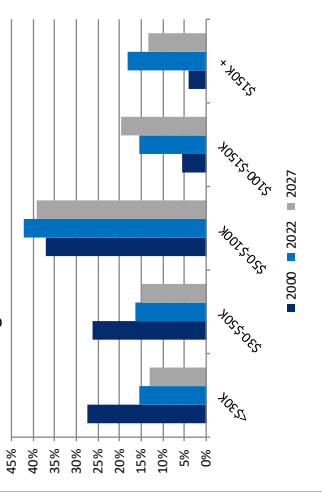
SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average HH Income				
% HH Inc < \$30K	27.4%	15.5%	13.1%	
% HH Inc \$30K-\$50K	26.2%	16.4%	14.9%	
% HH Inc \$50K-\$100K	37.1%	42.1%	39.1%	
% HH Inc \$100K-\$150K	5.5%	15.6%	15.6%	
% HH Inc \$150K+	4.0%	18.1%	13.3%	
Migration	203			
Labor Force	6,977			
% in Armed Forces	0.0%			
% Civilian, Unemployed	62.5%			
% Civilian, Employed	1.9%			
% Not in the Labor Force	35.6%			
% Unemployment Rate	2.9%			

Weekly Per Capita Spending

Food/Household Items	\$ 59.96
Apparel and services	\$ 10.39
Transportation	\$ 69.73
Health Care	\$ 37.05
Entertainment	\$ 17.88

Average HH Income Distribution

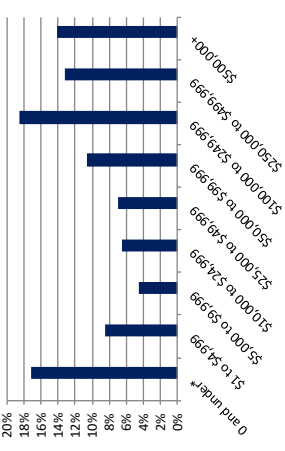


SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE CONT'D

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Est. % HH by Wealth				
0 and under*	17.2%			
\$1 to \$4,999	8.4%			
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4.6%			
\$10,000 to \$24,999	6.4%			
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.0%			
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10.6%			
\$100,000 to \$249,999	18.6%			
\$250,000 to \$499,999	13.2%			
\$500,000+	14.1%			

* Data range can include negative wealth

Percentage of HH, by Wealth



	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Household Wealth	\$ 235,216			
Median Household Wealth	\$ 80,569			

Est. % HH by Poverty	2000	2022	2027	2032
In Poverty	5.5%			
Married	0.7%			
Male Householder	0.1%			
Female Householder	2.9%			
Non-family	1.7%			
Non-family Student	0.0%			
Above Poverty	94.5%			

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	2000	2022	2027	2032
Average Home Value	381,011			
Total Households	3,973	5,195		
% Family HH	73.8%	69.7%		
% Single/Unrelated HH	26.2%	30.3%		
1-person HH	21.6%	24.0%		
2-person HH	36.3%	35.0%		
3-person HH	16.8%	16.7%		
4-person HH	14.9%	13.7%		
5-person HH	6.0%	6.2%		
6-person HH	3.3%	2.7%		
7 or more person HH	1.0%	1.6%		
Average HH Size	2.70	2.58	2.58	2.58
Number of Homeowners	4,252	3,818		
Number of Renters	3,267	1,377		
Vacant Housing Units	748	484		
% Urban Population	67.1%			
% Rural Population	32.9%			

% Vehicle Use

None	7%
1 vehicle	22%
2 vehicles	42%
3 vehicles	20%
4 vehicles	6%
5 vehicles or more	3%

Avg. Annual HH Growth

	2000-10	2010-22	2022-27	2027-32
Avg. Annual HH Growth	1.95%	2.68%	1.15%	1.17%



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	2000	2022	2027	2032
White	93.0%	84.9%		
Black	1.6%	4.4%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.8%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.6%			
Multi-Ethnic	1.5%			
Some Other Race	0.0%	4.0%		
Hispanic of Any Race	2.9%	5.9%		
Diversity Indicator				

% Language

Speak only English	94.3%	94.9%		
Spanish	3.2%	3.4%		
Other	2.5%	1.5%		

% Education Levels Age 25+

Less than 9th grade	3.3%	1.7%		
Some High School, no diploma	13.1%	3.8%		
High School Grad (or GED)	37.6%	35.3%		
Some College, no degree	23.7%	26.2%		
Associate Degree	6.2%	7.5%		
Bachelor's Degree	12.5%	19.0%		
Advanced	3.8%	6.6%		
Master's Degree	4.1%			
Professional Degree	1.5%			
Doctorate Degree	1.0%			

Percent Educational Attainment

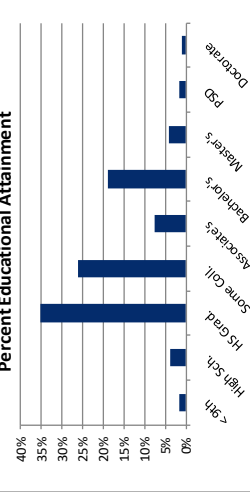


Figure 174. Building snapshot from POPSTATs data vendor for Mill Creek Elementary area, 2022.

Our Core Values

Integrity—We tell the truth even when it isn't popular. Our word is our bond and we will do what we say.

Hard Work—It is an honor to serve your school district. We will work hard to earn and keep your trust.

Quality—Our demographic studies have more data, more information and more analysis than is produced by any other firm in the country.

Innovation—We are always trying to find new ways to gather and present better information.

Accountability—We realize that school district administrators rely on our data for staff hiring, building construction and long-range planning. If we are wrong, the decisions made can cost taxpayers millions of dollars. So we take our responsibility for providing the most accurate enrollment information possible very seriously.



Business Information Services, LLC is a Missouri-registered Limited Liability Corporation, owned by Preston Smith of Blue Springs, Missouri.

Smith has an undergraduate journalism degree from the University of Missouri and a Master's in Public Administration from the University of Missouri-Kansas City, with a specialization in statistics and quantitative analysis. Certified GIS analyst Sarah Rose developed the maps and the geospatial analysis for this study. Data analyst Jason Smith prepared the tables, charts, graphs and initial report structure.

Special thanks for FinCo GeoDemographics, LLC principals Dr. Jonathan C. Comer and G. Allen Finchum, who are also geography professors at Oklahoma State University, for their work on the enrollment projections in this study. We appreciate their credibility and in-depth analysis.

Smith consults with school districts around the country and has prepared more than 200 demographic analysis studies for school districts and completed 300 total projects for school districts.

Preston Smith, pvsmith@sbcglobal.net 816-224-3498

www.businessinformationservices.biz