Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A and Lemont High School District 210

Demographic Trends and Enrollment Projections

Prepared by

John D. Kasarda, Ph.D.
Consulting Demographer

April 2026

Contents

Preface

This report updates basic population and housing trends for Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A and Lemont High School District 210 and assesses their implications for future enrollment in the two districts. As in my prior report, the basic objectives are fourfold. First, I describe residential development patterns and demographic dynamics underlying enrollment trends at both districts in recent decades. Next, I assess annual enrollment changes in the districts since school year 2002–03 and analyze student migration/transfer patterns and other sources of their enrollment changes. I then discuss new housing development prospects, housing turnover, and other factors that will shape future enrollment at District 113A and District 210. Finally, I project total district enrollment and enrollment in each School District 113A school, by grade and by year, through school year 2035–36 and at High School District 210 through 2040–41.

All enrollment projections will be in the form of three separate series based on different assumptions about future fertility rates, possible new residential development, housing turnover, and family migration to the Lemont area. These three series will provide forecasts, by grade and by year of (A) the minimum number of students that may be anticipated, (B) the most likely

number of students to be expected, and (C) the maximum number of students that can be foreseen.

In conducting the analysis that follows, I benefited from data and information provided by administrative staff of the districts. I would especially like to acknowledge Dr. Courtney Orzel, Superintendent of District 113A, Ms. Katie Krop, Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent at District 113A, and Dr. Matt Maxwell, Superintendent of District 210, who served as the local coordinators for this study. For their fine assistance, and that of all others who participated in this endeavor, I am most appreciative.

Overview of District 113A and District 210

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

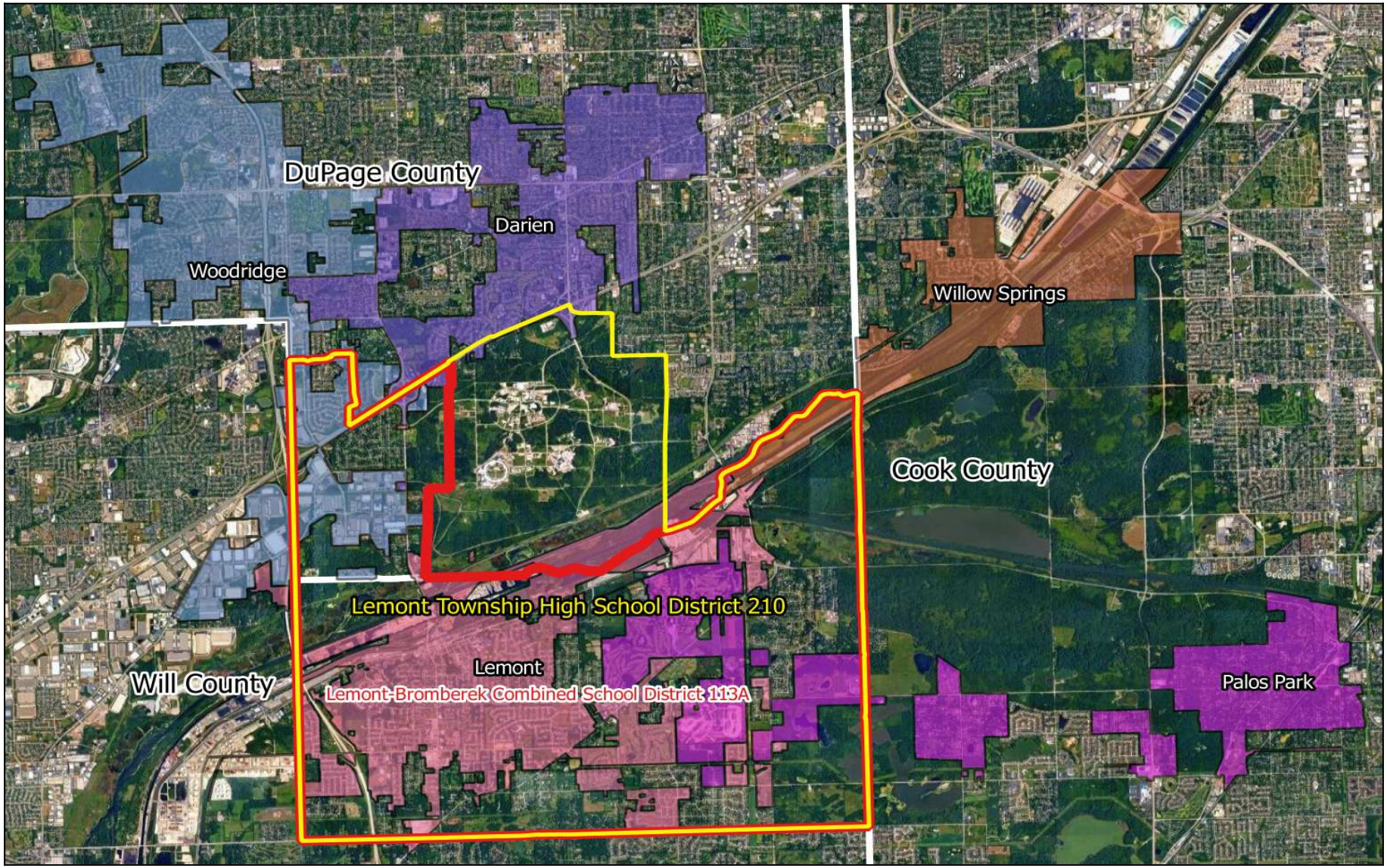
Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A is located in Cook and DuPage Counties, about twenty-three miles southwest of Chicago's Loop. Encompassing roughly twenty-eight square miles, the district covers the majority of the village of Lemont, parts of Palos Park, and small sections of Willow Springs and Woodridge. District 113A also includes portions of unincorporated Cook and DuPage Counties (see Figure 1).

With its origins traced back to the mid-1800s, the district has experienced a combination of growth and consolidation. Most recently, in 1990, Lemont School District 113 and Bromberek School District 65 combined to make Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A. Today, the combined school district provides excellent education to over 2,700 pre-kindergarten through eighth-grade students in four schools: Oakwood School (grades PK–1), River Valley School (grades 2 and 3), Central School (grades 4 and 5), and Old Quarry Middle School (grades 6 through 8).

Lemont High School District 210

Lemont High School District 210 is likewise located in Cook and DuPage Counties, just over twenty miles southwest of Chicago's Loop. The district covers roughly thirty-one square miles encompassing the majority of the village of Lemont, parts of Palos Park, and small sections of Darien, Willow Springs, and Woodridge, as well as portions of unincorporated Cook and DuPage Counties. From its humble beginnings a century ago, Lemont High School currently operates a 360-thousand-square-foot school spanning thirty acres where it provides quality education for just over 1,300 students in grades nine through twelve. The majority of entering ninth-grade students come from Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A. While portions of Cass School District 63 and Community Consolidated School District 181 are also within District 210 boarders, these areas largely pertain to Argonne National Laboratory (See Figure 1).

Figure 1. Map of Study Area with District 113A and District 210 Boundaries



Housing and Population Trends

As noted in the district overviews above, District 113A and District 210 serve portions of a number of villages in the greater Lemont area. Those villages with the largest land areas within the two districts are Lemont, Palos Park, and Woodridge. Until a decade ago, most, if not all, Palos Park was outside of the two districts' attendance areas. However, in 2016, Palos Park annexed 1,446 acres west of Bell Road (dubbed the Western Growth Area) of then primarily undeveloped land within the two school districts. In the following discussion, references to Palos Park prior to 2016 will largely pertain to areas of the village that were not at the time served by District 113A and District 210.

The village of Lemont saw relatively slow housing development during the first half of the twentieth century. Of the housing units in existence in 2023, only 11.5 percent were constructed before 1950 (See Table 1). In the immediate post-WWII decades, and even with the installation of Argonne National Laboratory just north of the village, new housing development remained modest.

By the 1970s, however, the Lemont area began to see an influx of white-collar families fostering increased subdivision development. The village of Lemont began annexing many of these subdivisions, accounting for sizable increases in the village housing stock and population. Nearly half of existing housing units in Lemont were constructed between 1970 and 2000. The vast

majority of those newly constructed units were single-family, detached homes with at least three bedrooms and were attractively priced. As late as 1980, census data show that the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Lemont was $61,200 (see Table 3).

Solid new home construction in Lemont continued in the first seven years of this century but sharply dropped during the 2008–2012 housing market crisis (see Table 2). Lemont's authorized single-family permits fell from approximately 160 units on average annually to only 15 units in 2009. With the exception of 2015, single-family construction permits authorized in Lemont remained under 100 units and averaged about 73 units annually. This includes the Kettering Estates development (241 total units), which was completed in 2021, and a small amount of teardowns and replacement housing. Since 2023, however, new housing construction has rebounded somewhat, largely due to the Gleneagles and Copper Ridge developments.

In comparison, new housing development in Palos Park was more evenly distributed over the decades. Of the currently existing housing units in Palos Park, roughly 12 percent were constructed on average per decade through 2009, with peak construction (18.6%) occurring in the 1950s (Table 1). Since 2008, new home construction has slowed significantly in Palos Park, where Table 2 shows that the number of permits authorized annually for single-family homes after that date has been in the single digits for all but two years (2019 and 2020). Even

with the annexation of the Western Growth Area, as noted above, new housing construction permitting has remained minimal. Compared with Lemont and Woodridge, home values in Palos Park have been noticeably higher with, for example, the median price of owner-occupied housing units being $107,500 in 1980, while that same year the median value in Woodridge was $75,700 and only $61,200 in Lemont (Table 3). Recent estimates from the American Community Survey indicates that median home prices in Lemont now nearly match those of Palos Park and surpass those of Woodridge. Recall, though, that little if any of Palos Park was served by either District 113A or District 210 before the Western Growth Area was annexed in 2016.

Housing development in Woodridge was largely concentrated in the five decades between 1960 and 2009, accounting for just over 90 percent of existing homes. More than 28 percent of existing homes in Woodridge were constructed in the 1970s alone. As in Palos Park, new home construction in Woodridge dropped considerably during 2008–2012 housing market crisis but returned to double-digits levels through 2024 and had surpassed 100 single-family units by October 2025 (Table 2). Note, however, that there remains little open land in the section of Woodridge that lies within District 113A and District 210 boundaries. Single-family homes in Woodridge were likewise reasonably priced historically with the median value of owner-occupied housing units being only $168,400 as

late as 2000 and remaining well below those of both Lemont and Palos Park since. (see Table 3).

While the 2010 Census data indicate continued increases in median value of owner-occupied housing units, the 2020 Census data show median home sale prices dipping in Lemont and Palos Park, while increasing only modestly in Woodbridge. These 2020 figures are curious and may reflect impacts on the market as well as Census data collection challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Regarding the 2010, 2020, and 2023 reported median values of owner-occupied units, it should also be recognized that the Bureau of the Census changed how it collects certain housing data after the 2000 Census. Recent estimates of median home prices from the American Community Survey are based on sampling and, as such, are subject to sampling error. Such error can be substantial in smaller areas with relatively few numbers of monthly home sales.

To explore that further, I consulted records of recent home sales in Lemont, Palos Park, and Woodridge as reported by real estate brokerage firm Redfin. Figures 2A through 2C plot the average annual monthly sales and median sales prices of single-family housing units sold in Lemont, Palos Park, and Woodridge from 2012 to 2025. These plots indicate that current median sales prices of single-family homes in Lemont, Palos Park, and Woodridge are likely closer to $552K, $616K, $431K, respectively

Home sales in all three villages saw overall modest growth from 2012 to 2020 (though less so in Woodridge), but have fallen and remain below their pre-COVID-19 levels, with elevated mortgage interest rates also likely impacting home sales in recent years. It is my expectation that, barring an economic downturn or sustained high mortgage interest rates, home sales in the two districts should pick up in the coming decade. One reason for that expectation is the amount (although modest) of new housing development potential in the area, in particular ongoing construction in the relatively large Gleneagles development. Another, and potentially more significant, reason for expected increases in home sales is the growing numbers of residents in villages served by Districts 113A and 210 surpassing age 65 (as may be observed in Table 4), which should lead to accelerated turnover of older empty-nest housing units to younger families in future years.

Echoing historic housing development, Lemont experienced comparatively stable population numbers prior to the Second World War, and even beyond to some degree. From 1900 and 1940, Census records show that the total population in Lemon fluctuated between 2,284 and 2,582. Table 4 reveals that Lemont's total population edged up to 2,757 in 1950 and grew every decade since, with the largest gains during the 1970s (49.5%) and 2000s (78.3%), some of which were due to annexations. While population growth in Lemont has slowed since 2000, it continued to be solidly positive through 2020. While 2024 estimates

indicate a modest increase in total population, the population age 5–9 is estimated to have increased by nearly 450 residents.

The population in Palos Park remained well under a thousand residents into the 1950s. By the 1960 Census, however, the village's population expanded to 2,169. After hovering about 3,200 residents the following two decades, population growth resumed in Palos Park, reaching 4,847 in 2010 and has roughly stabilized since. American Community Survey 2024 estimates suggest a negligible decline change in Palos Park's total population; however, this is well with the survey's margin of error (Table 4).

Woodridge's population trends also mirrored the village housing development, the majority of which occurred after 1960. Total population in Woodridge stood at only 542 residents in 1960. Just ten years later, the village's population skyrocketed to more than 11,000 residents, and more than doubled between the 1970 and the 1980 Census. Woodridge's population has continued to expand every decade since, albeit at a decreasing rate, reaching 34,158 in 2020. However, American Community Survey 2024 estimates for Woodridge indicate a modest decline in total population, but also an increase of more than 600 residents in the age 5–9 population. Woodridge's population age 65+ is estimated to have declined by 270 residents since 2020, but this is within the survey's margin of error (Table 4).

A crucial summary factor to reiterate from Table 4 is the aggregate growth of area residents over age 65, both in number and percent of total population. This is the primary reason for my expectation of increased turnover of older empty-nest households in these villages to younger families with preschool and school-age children.

Table 1
Existing Housing Units by Year Structure Built
in Primary Villages Served by Districts 113A and 210

Year Structure Built	Lemont		Palos Park		Woodridge	
	Estimate	% Total	Estimate	% Total	Estimate	% Total
Total	6,513	100.0	2,208	100.0	13,663	100.0
2020 or later	55	0.8	0	0.0	80	0.6
2010 to 2019	839	12.9	89	4.0	726	5.3
2000 to 2009	1,387	21.3	266	12.0	1,609	11.8
1990 to 1999	1,705	26.2	244	11.1	1,878	13.7
1980 to 1989	877	13.5	343	15.5	2,664	19.5
1970 to 1979	484	7.4	288	13.0	3,844	28.1
1960 to 1969	207	3.2	225	10.2	2,332	17.1
1950 to 1959	207	3.2	410	18.6	323	2.4
1940 to 1949	158	2.4	114	5.2	102	0.7
1939 or earlier	594	9.1	229	10.4	105	0.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 2
Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits
in Villages Served by Districts 113A and 210: 1990 through October 2025

Year	Lemont			Palos Park			Woodridge		
	Single	Multi	Total	Single	Multi	Total	Single	Multi	Total
1990	116	0	116	—	—	0	122	0	122
1991	107	0	107	—	—	0	158	0	158
1992	129	0	129	14	0	14	104	0	104
1993	137	0	137	—	—	0	147	0	147
1994	155	0	155	—	—	0	73	0	73
1995	248	0	248	23	0	23	56	252	308
1996	208	12	220	4	28	32	133	0	133
1997	210	6	216	10	0	10	122	0	122
1998	204	12	216	30	0	30	98	5	103
1999	142	2	144	15	0	15	102	0	102
2000	142	43	185	47	0	47	164	0	164
2001	195	0	195	7	0	7	134	800	934
2002	169	0	169	10	0	10	123	0	123
2003	176	0	176	7	0	7	153	0	153
2004	218	0	218	20	0	20	104	64	168
2005	173	6	179	20	0	20	90	140	230
2006	92	113	205	26	0	26	63	0	63
2007	130	0	130	14	0	14	38	0	38
2008	42	0	42	4	81	85	17	0	17
2009	15	0	15	6	0	6	6	0	6
2010	34	0	34	4	0	4	5	0	5
2011	26	2	28	4	0	4	5	0	5
2012	49	2	51	1	0	1	9	0	9
2013	62	0	62	2	0	2	20	0	20
2014	78	0	78	1	0	1	29	0	29
2015	102	14	116	2	0	2	66	94	160
2016	73	18	91	0	0	0	58	23	81
2017	85	18	103	2	0	2	69	0	69
2018	93	17	110	1	0	1	78	0	78
2019	63	33	96	16	0	16	72	0	72
2020	56	22	78	16	0	16	23	0	23
2021	92	2	94	7	0	7	25	0	25
2022	40	0	40	7	0	7	23	0	23
2023	108	37	145	3	0	3	20	0	20
2024	136	0	136	2	0	2	60	0	60
–Oct. ‘25	135	0	135	2	0	2	102	0	102

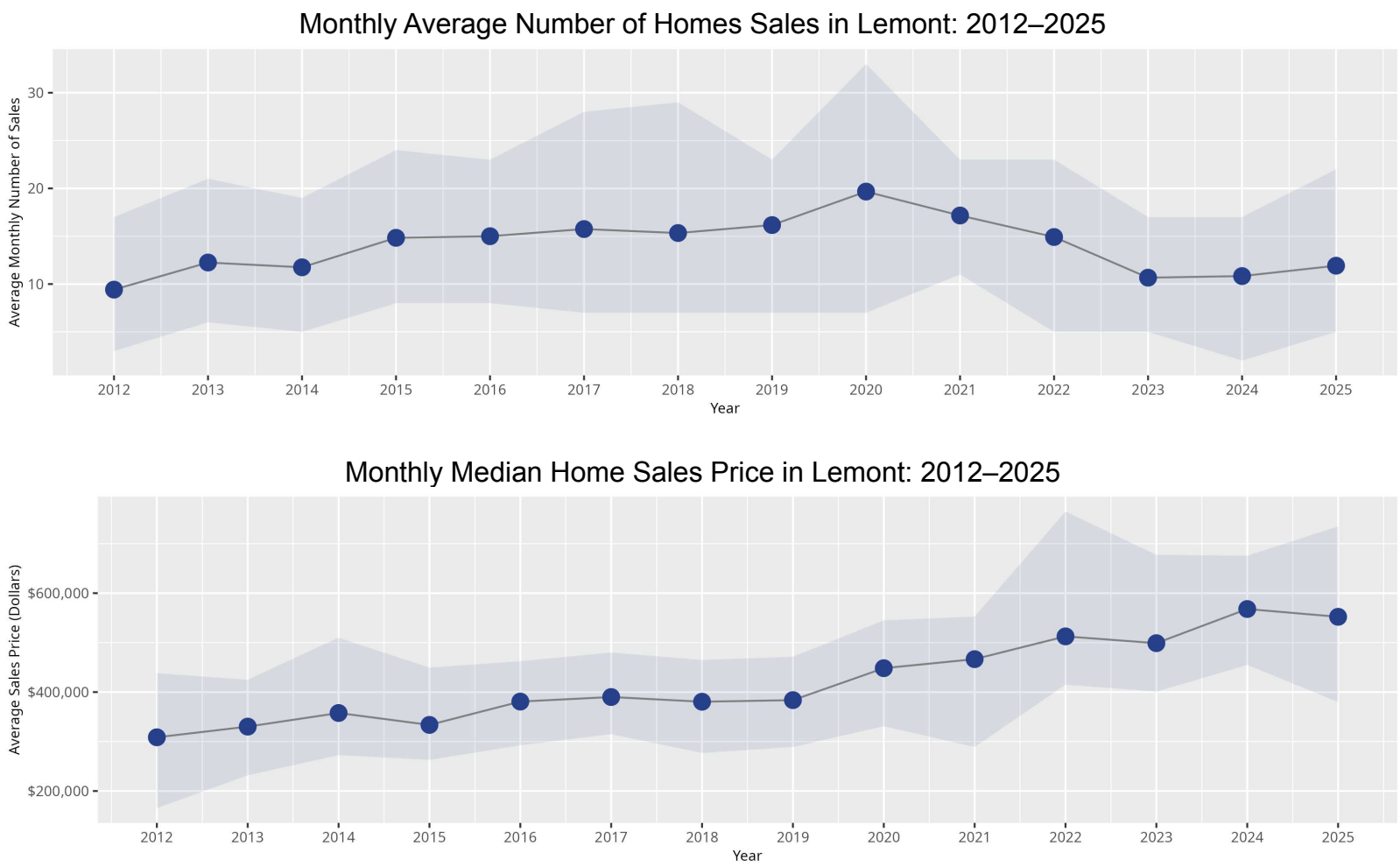
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Construction Reports, Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits, Annual Reports 1990 to 2024 and October 2025 YTD.

Table 3
Median value of Owner-occupied Housing Units
in Villages Served by Districts 113A and 210: 1950 to 2023

Year	Lemont	Palos Park	Woodridge
1950	$7,560	—	—
1960	$13,800	$32,000	—
1970	$19,100	$41,000	$29,200
1980	$61,200	$107,500	$75,700
1990	$118,400	$206,400	$120,500
2000	$225,700	$286,800	$168,400
2010	$375,500	$448,000	$268,700
2020	$373,500	$383,900	$282,200
2023	$447,800	$469,900	$345,200

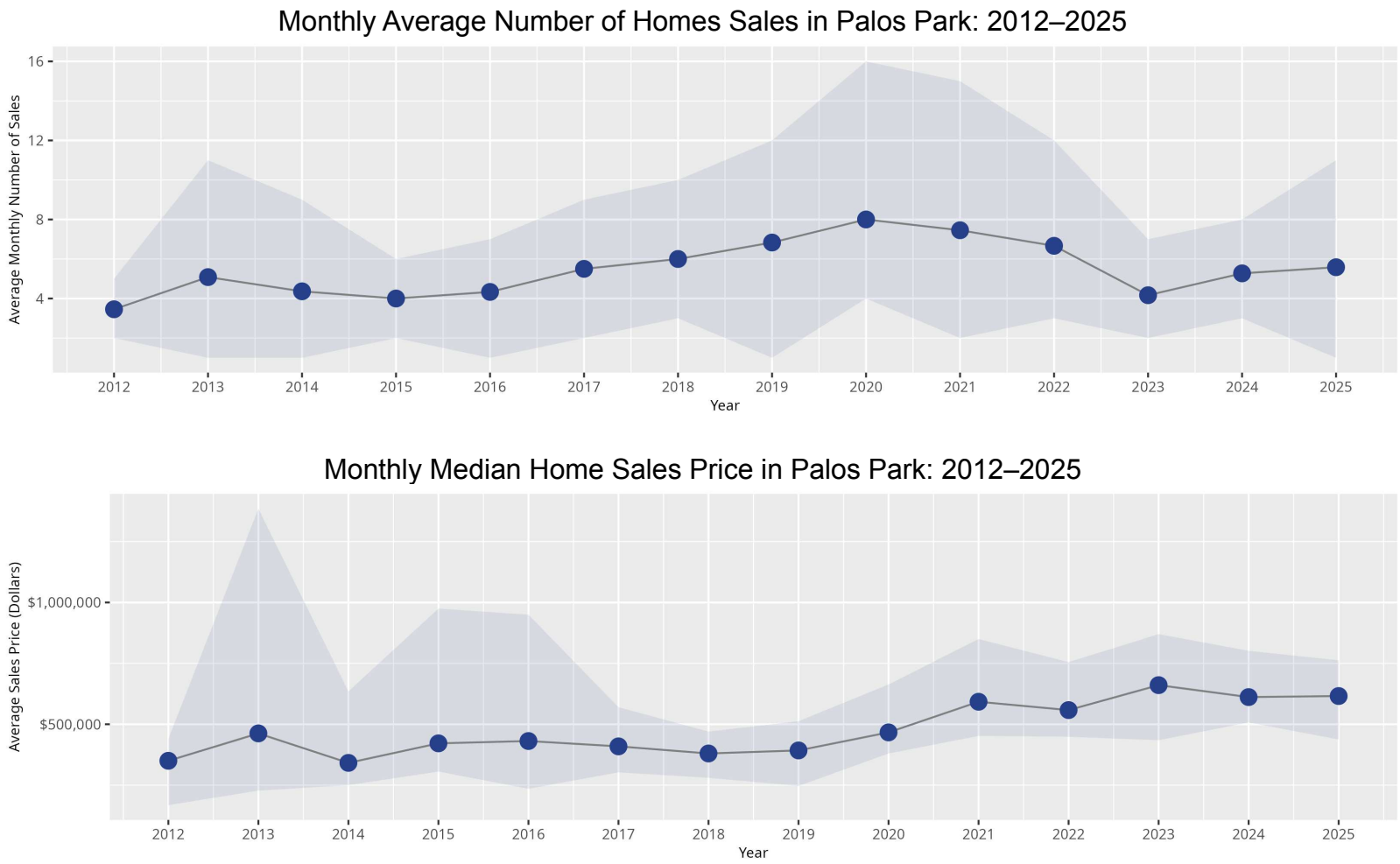
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1950–2000; and 2010, 2020 and 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 2A



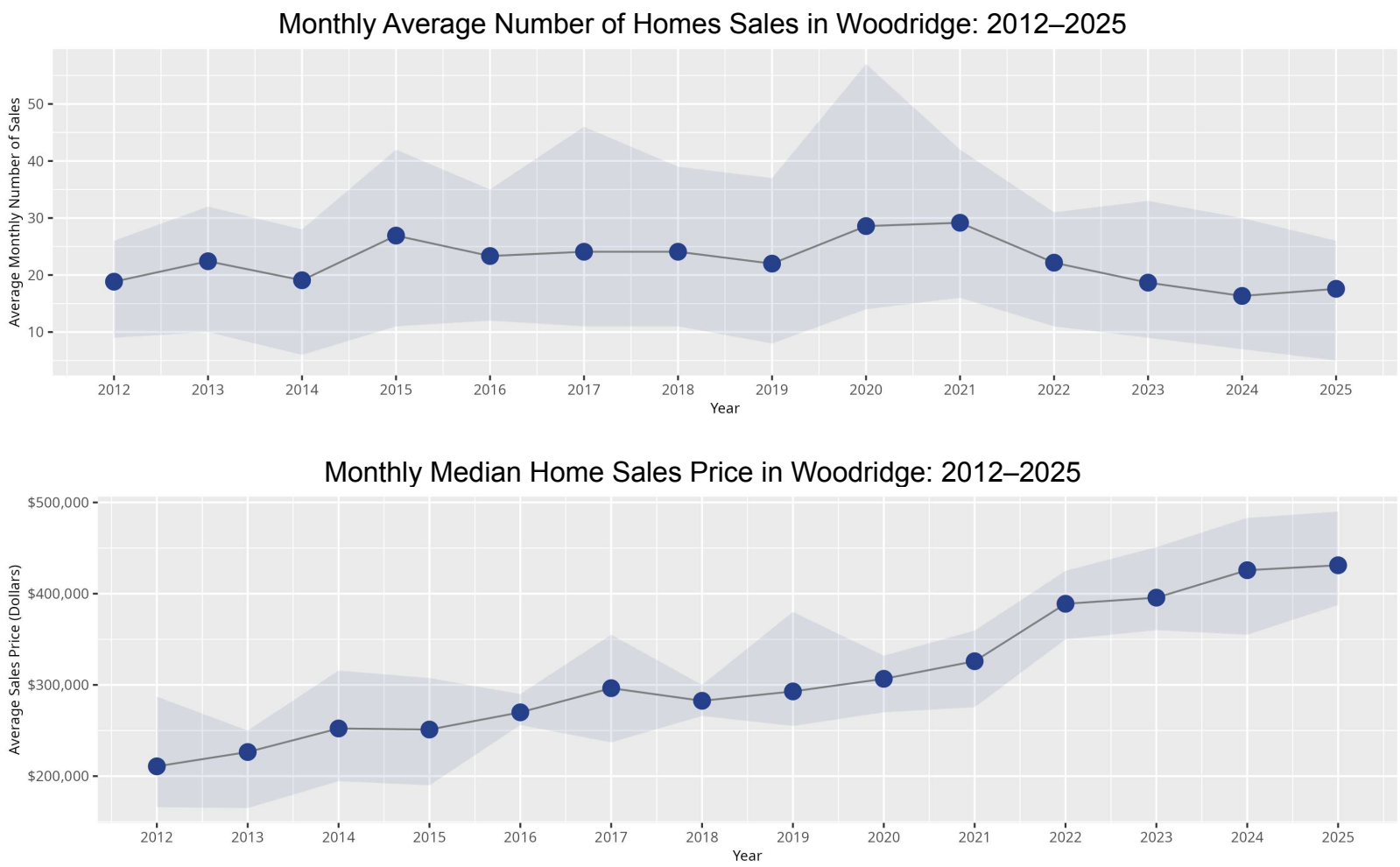
Source: Adapted from Redfin.com

Figure 2B



Source: Adapted from Redfin.com

Figure 2C



Source: Adapted from Redfin.com

Table 4
Population by Age-Group in Villages Served by Districts 113A and 210: 1950 to 2024

Village	Age	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024
Lemont	Total	2,757	3,397	5,080	5,640	7,348	13,098	16,000	17,629	17,820
	< 5	247	366	477	432	618	952	804	989	968
	5–9	243	335	594	421	514	1,103	1,111	1,008	1,453
	10–14	178	315	479	453	572	1,059	1,331	1,121	1,345
	15–19	156	244	402	532	497	763	1,189	1,130	1,073
	65+	243	316	496	603	761	1,852	2,408	3,450	3,715
Palos Park	Total	854	2,169	3,297	3,150	4,199	4,689	4,847	4,899	4,816
	< 5	—	220	176	124	236	201	178	164	187
	5–9	—	513	304	182	284	274	215	200	255
	10–14	—		427	283	282	325	260	273	133
	15–19	—	—	370	361	308	297	286	239	232
	65+	—	102	200	284	490	904	1,352	1,593	1,775
Woodridge	Total	—	542	11,028	22,322	26,256	30,934	32,971	34,158	33,941
	<5	—	—	1,665	1,943	2,531	2,361	2,229	2,059	2,099
	5–9	—	—	1,968	1,864	2,110	2,324	2,114	1,962	2,583
	10–14	—	—	1,385	2,141	1,799	2,316	2,163	2,131	1,934
	15–19	—	—	677	2,040	1,671	2,230	2,123	2,040	1,830
	65+	—	—	128	440	992	1,642	2,733	4,931	4,661

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Decennial Census of Population and Housing:
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020. American Community Survey, 2024 5-year Estimates.

Enrollment Trends and Student Migration

Enrollments in District 113A and District 210 mirrored new housing construction and resulting family migration patterns in the post-WWII decades. For example, High School District 210 reports that enrollment in the district nearly doubled during the 1950s with growth continuing for much of the remaining four decades of the 20th century. During the most recent decades, however, with less developable open land and slowing of new home construction, albeit a pick-up during 2023–24, annual enrollment change in the districts has been more reflective of turnover of existing housing units. I now detail annual enrollment changes in District 113A and District 210 respectively during the past two-plus decades and identify their primary determinants.

District 113A

Since 2002, District 113A has experienced swings in total enrollment trends. In school year 2002–03, total enrollment (including pre-K) stood at 2,456 students. Total enrollment in the district then climbed for the next four years, peaking at 2,673 students in school year 2006–07. District 113A's total enrollment then declined annually for the next decade to 2,121 students in school year 2016–17. Since then, total enrollment in the district has strongly rebounded,

matching its previous peak of 2,637 students in school year 2024–25 and reaching a new peak of 2,724 students this year (2025–26; see Table 5).

Determinants of Enrollment Change at District 113A

Elementary school districts are open demographic systems whose growth, stability, or decline is affected by three basic factors. The first is the difference between the size of the kindergarten class that enters each September and the size of the previous June's graduating eighth grade class. The second is the net migration/transfer of school-age children in the district as they progress through the grades over the years. The third is annual change in pre-K students.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 describe how total enrollment change in District 113A since school year 2002–03 may be decomposed into the three component parts. Table 5 provides the grade-by-grade and year-by-year enrollment for District 113A between 2002–03 and 2025–26. Table 6 decomposes the annual total enrollment change into the three component parts. Thus, between September 2024 (school year 2024–25) and September 2025 (school year 2025–26), District 113A enrollment increased by 51 students from 2,673 to 2,724. The 288 eighth-graders who graduated in June 2025 (see Table 5) were replaced this past September (2025) by 269 kindergarten students, for a net class size difference of −19. More than countering that negative net cohort size difference was the fact that 74 more students either migrated into the district or transferred to District

113A schools from private or parochial schools than migrated out of the district or transferred from District 113A schools to private or parochial schools between September 2024 and September 2025. During this same period, pre-K students also declined by four students (111 to 107). These three components (−19, +74, −4) sum precisely to the overall 51-student growth in the district between September 2024 and September 2025.

Table 7 shows the grade-by-grade, year-by-year migration/transfer figures for District 113A during the past 23 school calendar transition years. For example, the "25" at the bottom of the K–1 column means that as the kindergarten class of 2024–25 progressed to the first grade in 2025–26, it gained 25 students (from 283 to 308). Similarly, as the first-grade class of 2024–24 (255 students) progressed to the second grade in 2025–26 (262 students), it also gained seven students. Summing across the bottom row of Table 7 gives the K–8 net student migration/transfer gain of +74 between September 2024 and September 2025 shown in Table 6.

Observe from Table 6 that in all but two of the past 23 years, entering kindergarten-class sizes at District 113A have been smaller than the previous year's exiting eighth-grade class sizes. In contrast, net annual student migration/transfer has been positive in all but one of the past 23 years. With the exception of COVID-impacted transition year September 2019 to September 2020, gains from net annual student migration/transfer since 2016 have more than offset

losses from smaller entering kindergarten classes compared with the prior year's exiting eighth-grade classes in all but two years. Net student migration/transfer has, in fact, been the primary component of District 113A's enrollment growth in eight of the past nine years. Note in Table 6, as well, that District 113A's net student migration/transfer remained positive even during COVID-19.

Appendix A presents enrollment histories for District 113A's individual schools along with their decomposition of annual enrollment change and net student migration/transfer. Tables for the individual schools in Appendix A should be interpreted in similar manner as Tables 5, 6 and 7 for District 113A as a whole, with the exception being only Oakwood School having the pre-K component.

Table 5
Enrollment History of Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A:
2002–03 to 2025–26

School Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	K–8	PK	Total
2002–03	238	246	263	276	258	278	294	295	284	2,432	24	2,456
2003–04	226	263	260	279	308	278	297	320	291	2,522	10	2,532
2004–05	214	252	270	272	297	309	297	306	323	2,540	35	2,575
2005–06	234	241	265	283	285	306	322	303	319	2,558	40	2,598
2006–07	236	263	254	279	300	299	338	338	314	2,621	52	2,673
2007–08	226	256	274	259	294	299	313	328	338	2,587	55	2,642
2008–09	263	246	250	277	268	294	310	313	333	2,554	43	2,597
2009–10	245	272	253	256	291	267	305	322	318	2,529	53	2,582
2010–11	225	253	285	255	263	292	275	304	325	2,477	27	2,504
2011–12	214	236	257	278	250	257	292	271	305	2,360	27	2,387
2012–13	194	215	250	253	291	255	256	285	263	2,262	20	2,282
2013–14	181	208	217	262	249	291	263	259	291	2,221	23	2,244
2014–15	168	192	219	222	259	248	288	265	262	2,123	21	2,144
2015–16	177	197	195	225	232	265	255	288	269	2,103	22	2,125
2016–17	176	203	197	196	232	243	269	268	295	2,079	42	2,121
2017–18	198	219	226	213	213	243	251	278	270	2,111	59	2,170
2018–19	207	229	232	235	244	232	263	274	285	2,201	76	2,277
2019–20	216	245	245	243	245	248	246	277	288	2,253	81	2,334
2020–21	241	228	245	248	247	250	257	250	284	2,250	72	2,322
2021–22	231	281	256	254	260	260	262	261	258	2,323	81	2,404
2022–23	270	274	309	262	265	277	278	263	268	2,466	94	2,560
2023–24	246	273	287	290	283	269	269	283	269	2,469	105	2,574
2024–25	283	255	285	302	303	285	282	279	288	2,562	111	2,673
2025–26	269	308	262	295	310	311	294	287	281	2,617	107	2,724

Table 6
Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering K vs. Exiting 8	Net Student Migration/ Transfer	Change Pre-K
2002 to 03	76	-58	148	-14
2003 to 04	43	-77	95	25
2004 to 05	23	-89	107	5
2005 to 06	75	-83	146	12
2006 to 07	-31	-88	54	3
2007 to 08	-45	-75	42	-12
2008 to 09	-15	-88	63	10
2009 to 10	-78	-93	41	-26
2010 to 11	-117	-111	-6	0
2011 to 12	-105	-111	13	-7
2012 to 13	-38	-82	41	3
2013 to 14	-100	-123	25	-2
2014 to 15	-19	-85	65	1
2015 to 16	-4	-93	69	20
2016 to 17	49	-97	129	17
2017 to 18	107	-63	153	17
2018 to 19	57	-69	121	5
2019 to 20	-12	-47	44	-9
2020 to 21	82	-53	126	9
2021 to 22	156	12	131	13
2022 to 23	14	-22	25	11
2023 to 24	99	14	79	6
2024 to 25	51	-19	74	-4

Table 7
Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Grade Transition								
	K–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–6	6–7	7–8	Total
2002 to 03	25	14	16	32	20	19	26	-4	148
2003 to 04	26	7	12	18	1	19	9	3	95
2004 to 05	27	13	13	13	9	13	6	13	107
2005 to 06	29	13	14	17	14	32	16	11	146
2006 to 07	20	11	5	15	-1	14	-10	0	54
2007 to 08	20	-6	3	9	0	11	0	5	42
2008 to 09	9	7	6	14	-1	11	12	5	63
2009 to 10	8	13	2	7	1	8	-1	3	41
2010 to 11	11	4	-7	-5	-6	0	-4	1	-6
2011 to 12	1	14	-4	13	5	-1	-7	-8	13
2012 to 13	14	2	12	-4	0	8	3	6	41
2013 to 14	11	11	5	-3	-1	-3	2	3	25
2014 to 15	29	3	6	10	6	7	0	4	65
2015 to 16	26	0	1	7	11	4	13	7	69
2016 to 17	43	23	16	17	11	8	9	2	129
2017 to 18	31	13	9	31	19	20	23	7	153
2018 to 19	38	16	11	10	4	14	14	14	121
2019 to 20	12	0	3	4	5	9	4	7	44
2020 to 21	40	28	9	12	13	12	4	8	126
2021 to 22	43	28	6	11	17	18	1	7	131
2022 to 23	3	13	-19	21	4	-8	5	6	25
2023 to 24	9	12	15	13	2	13	10	5	79
2024 to 25	25	7	10	8	8	9	5	2	74

District 210

High School District 210 experienced solid enrollment growth during much of he first decade of this century. In school year 2002–03, total enrollment at Lemont High School District 210 stood at 1,132 students, which was the lowest enrollment observed during the study period. Total enrollment in the district then climbed each of the next seven years to peak at 1,500 students in school year 2009–10. Afterward, however, District 210's total enrollment declined in eleven of the following sixteen years down to 1,265 students this past fall (2025) for a net drop of 235 students (see Table 8).

Determinants of Enrollment Change at District 210

Annual enrollment change in Lemont High School District 210 may, likewise, be decomposed in a similar manner as shown for District 113A except that the entering versus exiting grades are ninth and twelfth, respectively, and that there is no pre-K component. Thus, the two basic determinants of annual enrollment at District 210 are (1) the difference between the size of the entering ninth-grade class each September and that of the previous June's graduating twelfth-grade class, and (2) migration/transfer (including dropouts and retention within grades) of students as they annually progress upward through the grades.

Tables 8 through 10 provide present the enrollment history for Lemont High School District 210, by year and by grade, from school year 2002–03 to 2025–26, as well as the decomposition of annual sources of enrollment change and net annual student migration/transfer. As previously noted, Table 8 documents that District 210 experienced moderate overall growth in total enrollment between 2002–03 and 2009–10 followed by an inconsistent but generally declining enrollment trend through 2025–26.

Table 9 decomposes the annual total enrollment change at District 210 into the two component parts described above. Thus, between September 2024 (school year 2024–25) and September 2025 (school year 2025–26), District 210's total enrollment declined by twenty students from 1,285 to 1,265. The 344 twelfth graders who graduated in June 2025 were replaced this past September (2025) by 325 ninth-grade students, for a net class size difference of −19. Likewise, one student more either migrated out of the district or transferred from District 210 to private or parochial schools than migrated into the district or transferred to District 210 from private or parochial schools between September 2024 and September 2025. These two components (−19, −1) sum to the overall 20-student loss in the district between September 2024 and September 2025.

It may be observed from Table 9 that both entering ninth-grade versus exiting twelfth-grade classes sizes and net annual student migration/transfer have swung positive and negative since 2002–03; however, the entering ninth-

grade versus exiting twelfth-grade classes size deficits have typically been relatively larger in the past five years, more than offsetting any enrollment gains from positive student net migration/transfer. In general, the difference between entering (ninth grade) versus exiting (graduating) class sizes has been the primary driving component of annual enrollment change in the district over the past two-plus decades. Before 2010, this component was largely positive and District 210 experienced enrollment growth. In each school calendar transfer year since September 2012, despite generally positive annual net student migration/transfer, whenever the entering ninth-grade class was smaller than the prior June's graduating twelfth-grade class, District 210 experienced enrollment declines.

Table 10 displays the annual grade-by-grade, year-by-year student migration/transfer figures for District 210 over the past 23 years. For example, the "4" at the bottom of the 9–10 column means that as the ninth-grade class of 2024–25 progressed to the tenth grade in 2025–26, it gained four students (from 307 to 311). On the other hand, as the tenth-grade class of 2024–25 (326 students) progressed to the eleventh grade in 2025–26 (324 students), it lost two students. Summing across the bottom row of Table 10 gives −1, which is the net student migration/transfer between September 2024 and September 2025 as also shown in Table 9.

Table 8
Enrollment History of Lemont High School District 210:
2002–03 to 2025–26

School Year	9	10	11	12	Total
2002–03	301	289	272	270	1,132
2003–04	349	310	298	284	1,241
2004–05	338	346	306	292	1,282
2005–06	355	340	340	296	1,331
2006–07	375	365	348	330	1,418
2007–08	355	388	368	341	1,452
2008–09	388	346	378	356	1,468
2009–10	373	401	350	376	1,500
2010–11	360	372	391	351	1,474
2011–12	388	351	375	379	1,493
2012–13	380	370	353	356	1,459
2013–14	331	373	368	329	1,401
2014–15	354	329	365	359	1,407
2015–16	325	357	331	364	1,377
2016–17	321	330	372	337	1,360
2017–18	367	325	331	384	1,407
2018–19	336	366	327	345	1,374
2019–20	346	337	364	332	1,379
2020–21	340	345	330	390	1,405
2021–22	337	343	338	352	1,370
2022–23	298	338	334	363	1,333
2023–24	318	303	338	354	1,313
2024–25	307	326	308	344	1,285
2025–26	325	311	324	305	1,265

Table 9
Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in Lemont High School District 210:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering 9 vs. Exiting 12	Net Student Migration/ Transfer
2002 to 03	109	79	30
2003 to 04	41	54	-13
2004 to 05	49	63	-14
2005 to 06	87	79	8
2006 to 07	34	25	9
2007 to 08	16	47	-31
2008 to 09	32	17	15
2009 to 10	-26	-16	-10
2010 to 11	19	37	-18
2011 to 12	-34	1	-35
2012 to 13	-58	-25	-33
2013 to 14	6	25	-19
2014 to 15	-30	-34	4
2015 to 16	-17	-43	26
2016 to 17	47	30	17
2017 to 18	-33	-48	15
2018 to 19	5	1	4
2019 to 20	26	8	18
2020 to 21	-35	-53	18
2021 to 22	-37	-54	17
2022 to 23	-20	-45	25
2023 to 24	-28	-47	19
2024 to 25	-20	-19	-1

Table 10
Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in Lemont High School District 210:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Transition Year			
	9–10	10–11	11–12	Total
2002 to 03	9	9	12	30
2003 to 04	-3	-4	-6	-13
2004 to 05	2	-6	-10	-14
2005 to 06	10	8	-10	8
2006 to 07	13	3	-7	9
2007 to 08	-9	-10	-12	-31
2008 to 09	13	4	-2	15
2009 to 10	-1	-10	1	-10
2010 to 11	-9	3	-12	-18
2011 to 12	-18	2	-19	-35
2012 to 13	-7	-2	-24	-33
2013 to 14	-2	-8	-9	-19
2014 to 15	3	2	-1	4
2015 to 16	5	15	6	26
2016 to 17	4	1	12	17
2017 to 18	-1	2	14	15
2018 to 19	1	-2	5	4
2019 to 20	-1	-7	26	18
2020 to 21	3	-7	22	18
2021 to 22	1	-9	25	17
2022 to 23	5	0	20	25
2023 to 24	8	5	6	19
2024 to 25	4	-2	-3	-1

The Enrollment Future of Districts 113A and 210

The critical question now becomes, what will happen to enrollment in District 113A during the next ten years and District 210 over the next fifteen years? Will the recent overall enrollment growth at District 113A and enrollment declines at District 210 continue during the coming decade? What, in particular, will be the impact of anticipated new housing development in the school districts? Which grade levels will be most impacted?

My analysis of recent births to residents data for the main ZIP Codes sharing areas with District 113A and District 210, the likelihood of expected new housing development, increased housing turnover to younger families from older empty-nest households, and student migration/transfer patterns lead me to forecast continued enrollment growth at District 113A for the coming seven years followed by relative stability. District 210 should see renewed enrollment growth for the coming decade, also followed by relative stability. Before discussing these forecasts in greater detail, let me briefly elaborate their underlying factors and the enrollment projection methodology I employed.

Table 11 provides information on birth trends from 2000 to 2024 (the latest year of available data) for residents of the primary ZIP Codes served by District 113A and District 210. ZIP Code 60439, by far, accounts for the greatest coverage of the two school districts (see Figure 3). Although the total number of births to

residents of ZIP Code 60439 dipped slightly between 2007 and 2015, births to residents of this ZIP Code have since rebounded and have been relatively stable with the exception of a spike in 2021. Since 2016, the annual number of births to residents of ZIP Code 60439 has hovered around 222 annually. It should be noted that much of ZIP Code 60517 corresponds to portions of Woodridge that are outside of Districts 113A and 210. With that caveat, births to residents of ZIP Code 60517 inconsistently dipped between 2002 and 2011. Following a modest rebound through 2019, births to residents of ZIP Code 60517 declined again and have recently been below previous levels.

Taking into account the areas covered by each ZIP Code, these birth trends alone suggest that District 113A's entering kindergarten classes should hold close to those of recent years. If one includes the expectation of more empty-nest households turning over to younger families with preschool and school-age children in the coming decade and anticipated new housing development, slightly larger kindergarten class sizes should result, assuming the local housing market does not become suppressed by deteriorating economic conditions or elevated mortgage interest rates.

Table 12 presents the most recent population and household forecasts provided by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) through 2040 for the three primary villages served by District 113A and District 210. The CMAP forecasts suggest modest but decelerating increases in both Lemont's and

Woodridge's total population during the coming decade. Population in Palos Park is forecasted to rise much more slowly. Even considering the limited growth forecasted, I should point out that my experience doing hundreds of Chicago suburban school district demographic studies (including updates) since my years on the University of Chicago faculty decades ago has shown that the CMAP forecasts tend to be on the high side. The forecasts presented in Table 12, which, according to CMAP, are their most recent reliable ones, make sense to me.

Table 11
Births to Residents of ZIP Codes 60439 and 60517:
2000 to 2024

Year	ZIP Code	
	60439	60517
2000	224	480
2001	217	500
2002	210	523
2003	223	496
2004	207	509
2005	203	494
2006	207	447
2007	190	475
2008	191	438
2009	154	452
2010	178	420
2011	175	410
2012	166	445
2013	186	443
2014	179	428
2015	191	477
2016	206	457
2017	217	440
2018	216	449
2019	220	469
2020	216	376
2021	263	400
2022	215	404
2023	229	373
2024	222	369

2024 are provisional.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Figure 3
ZIP Codes in the Greater Lemont Area

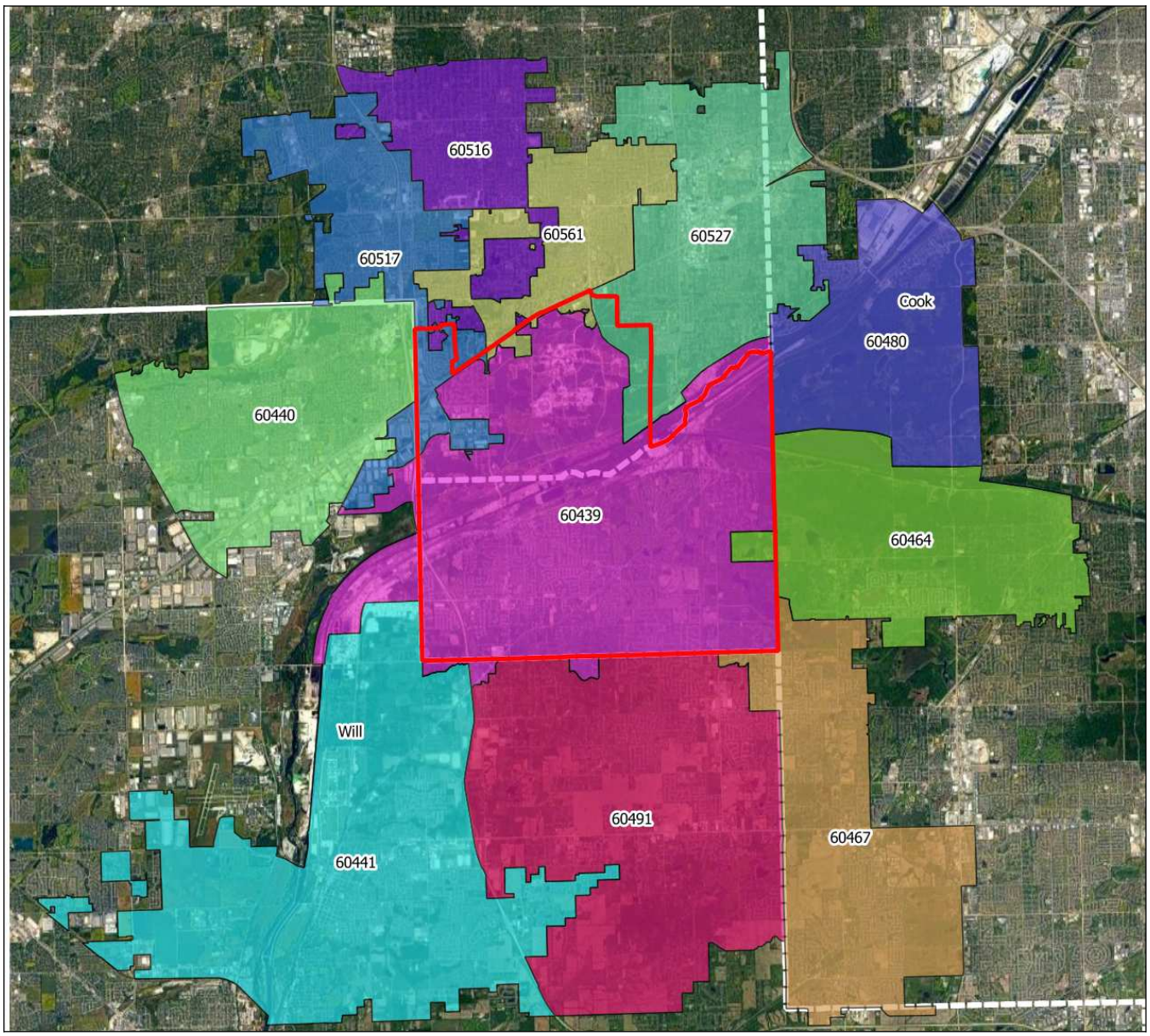


Table 12
Forecasts of Population and Households in Primary Villages Served by Districts 113A and 210: 2020 to 2040

Population					
Village	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Lemont	18,130	19,017	19,708	20,306	20,815
Palos Park	5,125	5,357	5,569	5,743	5,812
Woodridge	34,657	35,606	36,395	36,830	37,253
Households					
Village	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Lemont	6,836	7,320	7,723	8,041	8,296
Palos Park	2,253	2,446	2,620	2,737	2,785
Woodridge	13,663	14,097	14,461	14,649	14,827

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.
ON TO 2050 Forecast of Population, Households and Employment. October 10, 2018.

Let me highlight several ongoing and likely developments in the Lemont area with potential to impact future enrollments in the two school districts. By far, the largest active housing development is Gleneagles. Approved in 2022, Gleneagles is located southwest of the intersection of McCarthy and Bell Roads, Gleneagles is expected to add a mix of 409 single-family detached and semi-detached units. Lemont village officials report that, as of February 2026, 221 permits have been issued accounting for 54 percent of the planned units. Current expectation is that Gleneagles will see approximately 60 housing units constructed per year with anticipated build-out by 2029. Also approved in 2022, the Copper Ridge development, with 79 single-family detached and attached units, is now completed.

The next largest potential housing development project, Copper Ridge West, is still in the tech-review stage. Should it be approved, Copper Ridge West would add 80 total housing units (20 single-family detached and 60 single-family attached), with anticipated completion in 2031. Also in the review stage is Belmont Estates. With an expected completion date of 2032, Belmont Estates would add another 48 single-family attached units. In addition, there are a handful of smaller, active housing development projects in the area, averaging approximately 20 total units each, with the majority of units expected to be single-family attached. Moreover, five to ten housing units are anticipated to be added annually through infill or lot divisions.

In projecting enrollment for District 113A and District 210, two sets of interrelated factors play central causal roles. The first is future fertility rates and resulting family sizes. Any changes in fertility rates during the next five years will not affect either middle school or high school enrollment projections until after 2035–36. They will not affect the elementary schools until after 2030–31. This is because children who will be reaching kindergarten during the next five years are already born, as are those who will reach the sixth grade and above through 2035. Fertility rate changes during the next five years could affect elementary school district enrollments beginning with school year 2031–32. However, demographic surveys of younger middle-income adults do not lead one to expect significant changes in their fertility rates during the next five years, although the absolute number of births in the districts could rise if increasing numbers of younger families move into the districts. For this reason, all projections will assume that fertility rates remain near existing levels through 2030.

The second and most critical factor for future enrollment in the two districts is net student in-migration resulting from new housing development in the districts and turnover of existing housing units. Because future student migration patterns could vary substantially, predicated on the degree of new housing development and housing turnover, three sets of enrollment projections by grade and by year through 2035–36 will be provided for District 113A and

through 2040–41 for District 210. These projections will be based on the following assumptions:

Series A Enrollment projection assuming future fertility rates remain relatively stable (through 2030) and both turnover of exiting housing units and future new residential development and resulting in-migration of younger families *are less than currently anticipated* through 2040–41;

Series B Enrollment projection assuming future fertility rates remain relatively stable (through 2030) and both turnover of exiting housing units and future new residential development and resulting in-migration of younger families *occur as currently anticipated* through 2040–41;

Series C Enrollment projection assuming future fertility rates remain relatively stable (through 2030) and both turnover of exiting housing units and future new residential development and resulting in-migration of younger families *are greater than currently anticipated* through 2040–41.

The basic methodology used to make the three series of enrollment projections is a modified cohort survival procedure. Average cohort progression numbers were computed for each grade transition for the past four years based on each district's migration/transfer figures shown previously. These average progression numbers were adjusted for outliers in any given year and then applied to compute baseline enrollment projections (via conventional cohort survival techniques) for the districts. The sizes of future entering kindergarten classes were estimated using recent kindergarten enrollments and birth registration data, student migration/transfer patterns, and anticipated new housing development and housing turnover during the coming decade.

The next step was to adjust projected enrollment each year in grades 1 through 12 for possible alterations in housing development and turnover. To obtain the Series B (most likely) enrollment projections, it was assumed that the new housing developments highlighted above would eventuate as anticipated and that housing turnover would modestly pick up if the economy remains healthy and mortgage interest rates do not increase.

Series A projections were made using similar methods, but with student in-migration (resulting from less housing development and turnover) deflated by approximately fifteen percent. Series C projections assume that new housing development and housing turnover and resulting student in-migration would increase by about fifteen percent above that currently anticipated.

Prekindergarten classes are always difficult to forecast. My experience with numerous districts in the Chicago suburban area suggests that their enrollment change is not strongly correlated with any school district attribute, even overall enrollment growth or decline. In the projections which follow, pre-K enrollments are forecast roughly to track future kindergarten enrollments in District 113A.

Enrollment Projections

District 113A

Tables 13, 14 and 15 present, respectively, the Series A, Series B and Series C projections, by year and by grade, for District 113A as a whole (including pre-K) through school year 2035–36. Tables 16 through 27 break out these three series of projections for Oakwood School, River Valley School, Central School, and Old Quarry Middle School.

Should housing development, housing turnover and resulting student in-migration be less than currently anticipated, Table 13 reveals that total District 113A enrollment (including pre-K students) will be stable through school year 2028–29 near its present 2,724 enrollment then remain slightly below that number though 2035–36. This low-range projection may seem conservative given my assessments above. However, if mortgage interest rates remain high in the years ahead or if we enter a prolonged recession causing the local housing market to deteriorate, the Series A projections could become reality.

Should new housing development, housing turnover and resulting student in-migration occur as anticipated, though, the Series B projections presented in Table 14 show that total district enrollment will be grow from 2,724 students this year to 3,047 students in 2032–33 and stabilize through school year

2035–36. It is my professional judgment that Series B is the most likely set of projections for the district as a whole, barring a prolonged recession and/or mortgage interest rates rising during the coming decade.

If future new housing development, housing turnover and resulting student in-migration exceed current expectations, Series C projections presented in Table 15 show total District 113A enrollment gradually but consistently expanding to 3,357 students in 2035–36. This projection series represents the upper limit of future enrollment that I can foresee for District 113A over the coming decade.

Figure 4 charts the historical total District 113A enrollment from 2002–03 to 2035–26 and its Series A, Series B, and Series C projections from 2026–27 to 2035–36.

Tables 16 through 27 present the Series A, B, and C projections for District 113A's individual schools. Focusing on the Series B (most likely) projections, total enrollment at Oakwood School should dip modestly from 684 students this year and remain near 678 through 2029–30 before marginally increasing to 696 students in school year 2035–36 (see Table 17). River Valley's total enrollment should grow from 557 students this year (2025) to 633 students in 2027–28 and roughly stabilize through school year 2035–36 (Table 20). Total enrollment at Central School under Series B assumptions (Table 23) is projected to fluctuate around its 621 students at present through 2028–29, rise to 677 students in

2029–30 and then stabilize just below that number through school year 2035–36. Should Lemont area housing dynamics and student migration patterns evolve as anticipated, Old Quarry Middle School (Series B, Table 26) should grow most years from 862 students this year to 1,065 students in 2032–33 and stabilize slightly below that number through school year 2035–36

District 210

Tables 28, 29 and 30 provide enrollment projections for Lemont High School District 210, by year and by grade through school year 2040–41, under Series A, Series B, and Series C assumptions. If national and regional economic conditions deteriorate in the future, or if mortgage interest rates rise, both turnover of exiting housing units and future new residential development and resulting in-migration of younger families to District 210 will no doubt slow below that presently anticipated. Even so, under the more conservative (Series A) assumptions, Table 28 indicates that total enrollment in District 210 should still increase modestly from 1,265 students this past fall to 1,358 students in 2031–32 and roughly stabilize through 2040–41. This is largely due to the number of students already in the District 113A pipeline.

Table 29 presents the annual enrollment projections for Lemont High School District 210 under Series B assumptions. If future new residential development, turnover of exiting housing units and resulting in-migration of

younger families occur as anticipated, total enrollment District 210 is expected to slowly but steadily increase from 1,265 students this year to 1,576 students in 2036–37 and continue to inch up to 1,593 students school year 2040–41. To reiterate, it is my professional judgment that Series B is the most likely set of projections for District 210, barring a prolonged recession and/or mortgage interest rates increasing.

Under the greater than anticipated future housing development and housing turnover assumptions (Series C), Table 30 shows that total enrollment in District 210 enrollment will rise each year from its current 1,265 count to 1,773 in 2036–37 and then stabilize near that number through school year 2040–41. These Series C projections represent the maximum mid- and long-term number of students that I can foresee for District 210 even under "high growth" assumptions.

Figure 5 charts the historic total high school enrollment in District 210 from 2002–03 to 2025–26 and its Series A, Series B, and Series C projections from 2026–27 to 2040–41.

Concluding Remarks

In my prior report, I stressed that no demographer has a crystal ball. In this report, I've assembled the best information presently available and applied professional techniques and judgment to generate the enrollment projections for Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A and Lemont High School District 210. Given housing dynamics in the districts and our turbulent economic and political environment with unknown outcomes on future enrollments in each school district, these projections should be monitored and updated periodically to ensure that strategic planning and policy decisions are based on the latest and most reliable figures. At this time, it is my hope that the enrollment projections and other demographic information contained in this report will be helpful to the District 113A and District 210 Boards of Education, administrators, teachers, and concerned citizens as plans are made for future space, staff, and program needs in Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A and Lemont High School District 210

John D. Kasarda, Ph.D
Consulting Demographer
San Diego, California
April 2026

Table 13

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	256	257	251	253	255	252	254	251	253	252
1	308	282	269	270	264	266	272	269	271	268	270
2	262	315	289	276	277	271	275	281	278	280	277
3	295	265	318	292	279	280	275	279	285	282	284
4	310	303	273	326	300	287	290	285	289	295	292
5	311	312	305	275	328	302	291	294	289	293	299
6	294	315	316	309	279	332	308	297	300	295	299
7	287	295	316	317	310	280	335	311	300	303	298
8	281	288	296	317	318	311	282	337	313	302	305
K–8	2,617	2,631	2,639	2,633	2,608	2,584	2,580	2,607	2,576	2,571	2,576
PK	107	98	95	96	97	96	97	95	96	96	96
Total	2,724	2,729	2,734	2,729	2,705	2,680	2,677	2,702	2,672	2,667	2,672

Table 14

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	273	275	272	274	278	276	279	277	280	281
1	308	292	296	298	295	297	303	301	304	302	305
2	262	320	304	308	310	307	308	314	312	315	313
3	295	271	329	313	317	319	314	315	321	319	322
4	310	309	285	343	327	331	331	326	327	333	331
5	311	317	316	292	350	334	338	338	333	334	340
6	294	321	327	326	302	360	342	346	346	341	342
7	287	300	327	333	332	308	366	348	352	352	347
8	281	292	305	332	338	337	313	371	353	357	357
K–8	2,617	2,695	2,764	2,817	2,845	2,871	2,891	2,938	2,925	2,933	2,938
PK	107	108	107	108	109	108	110	109	110	110	110
Total	2,724	2,803	2,871	2,925	2,954	2,979	3,001	3,047	3,035	3,043	3,048

Table 15

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	288	291	289	292	296	294	297	296	300	302
1	308	302	321	324	322	325	328	326	329	328	332
2	262	324	318	337	340	338	339	342	340	343	342
3	295	276	338	332	351	354	347	348	351	349	352
4	310	314	295	357	351	370	368	361	362	365	363
5	311	322	326	307	369	363	379	377	370	371	374
6	294	326	337	341	322	384	374	390	388	381	382
7	287	304	336	347	351	332	392	382	398	396	389
8	281	296	313	345	356	360	339	399	389	405	403
K–8	2,617	2,752	2,875	2,979	3,054	3,122	3,160	3,222	3,223	3,238	3,239
PK	107	114	113	114	116	115	116	116	117	118	118
Total	2,724	2,866	2,988	3,093	3,170	3,237	3,276	3,338	3,340	3,356	3,357

Table 16

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Oakwood School

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	256	257	251	253	255	252	254	251	253	252
1	308	282	269	270	264	266	272	269	271	268	270
K–1	577	538	526	521	517	521	524	523	522	521	522
PK	107	98	95	96	97	96	97	95	96	96	96
Total	684	636	621	617	614	617	621	618	618	617	618

Table 17

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Oakwood School

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	273	275	272	274	278	276	279	277	280	281
1	308	292	296	298	295	297	303	301	304	302	305
K–1	577	565	571	570	569	575	579	580	581	582	586
PK	107	108	107	108	109	108	110	109	110	110	110
Total	684	673	678	678	678	683	689	689	691	692	696

Table 18

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Oakwood School

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
K	269	288	291	289	292	296	294	297	296	300	302
1	308	302	321	324	322	325	328	326	329	328	332
K–1	577	590	612	613	614	621	622	623	625	628	634
PK	107	114	113	114	116	115	116	116	117	118	118
Total	684	704	725	727	730	736	738	739	742	746	752

Table 19

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

River Valley School

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
2	262	315	289	276	277	271	275	281	278	280	277
3	295	265	318	292	279	280	275	279	285	282	284
Total	557	580	607	568	556	551	550	560	563	562	561

Table 20

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

River Valley School

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
2	262	320	304	308	310	307	308	314	312	315	313
3	295	271	329	313	317	319	314	315	321	319	322
Total	557	591	633	621	627	626	622	629	633	634	635

Table 21

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

River Valley School

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
2	262	324	318	337	340	338	339	342	340	343	342
3	295	276	338	332	351	354	347	348	351	349	352
Total	557	600	656	669	691	692	686	690	691	692	694

Table 22

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Central School

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
4	310	303	273	326	300	287	290	285	289	295	292
5	311	312	305	275	328	302	291	294	289	293	299
Total	621	615	578	601	628	589	581	579	578	588	591

Table 23

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Central School

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
4	310	309	285	343	327	331	331	326	327	333	331
5	311	317	316	292	350	334	338	338	333	334	340
Total	621	626	601	635	677	665	669	664	660	667	671

Table 24

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Central School

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
4	310	314	295	357	351	370	368	361	362	365	363
5	311	322	326	307	369	363	379	377	370	371	374
Total	621	636	621	664	720	733	747	738	732	736	737

Table 25

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Old Quarry Middle School

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
6	294	315	316	309	279	332	308	297	300	295	299
7	287	295	316	317	310	280	335	311	300	303	298
8	281	288	296	317	318	311	282	337	313	302	305
Total	862	898	928	943	907	923	925	945	913	900	902

Table 26

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Old Quarry Middle School

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
6	294	321	327	326	302	360	342	346	346	341	342
7	287	300	327	333	332	308	366	348	352	352	347
8	281	292	305	332	338	337	313	371	353	357	357
Total	862	913	959	991	972	1,005	1,021	1,065	1,051	1,050	1,046

Table 27

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2035–36

Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

Old Quarry Middle School

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*									
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36
6	294	326	337	341	322	384	374	390	388	381	382
7	287	304	336	347	351	332	392	382	398	396	389
8	281	296	313	345	356	360	339	399	389	405	403
Total	862	926	986	1,033	1,029	1,076	1,105	1,171	1,175	1,182	1,174

Figure 4
Total Enrollment History (2002–03 to 2025–26) and Projections (2026–27 to 2035–36)
for Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A

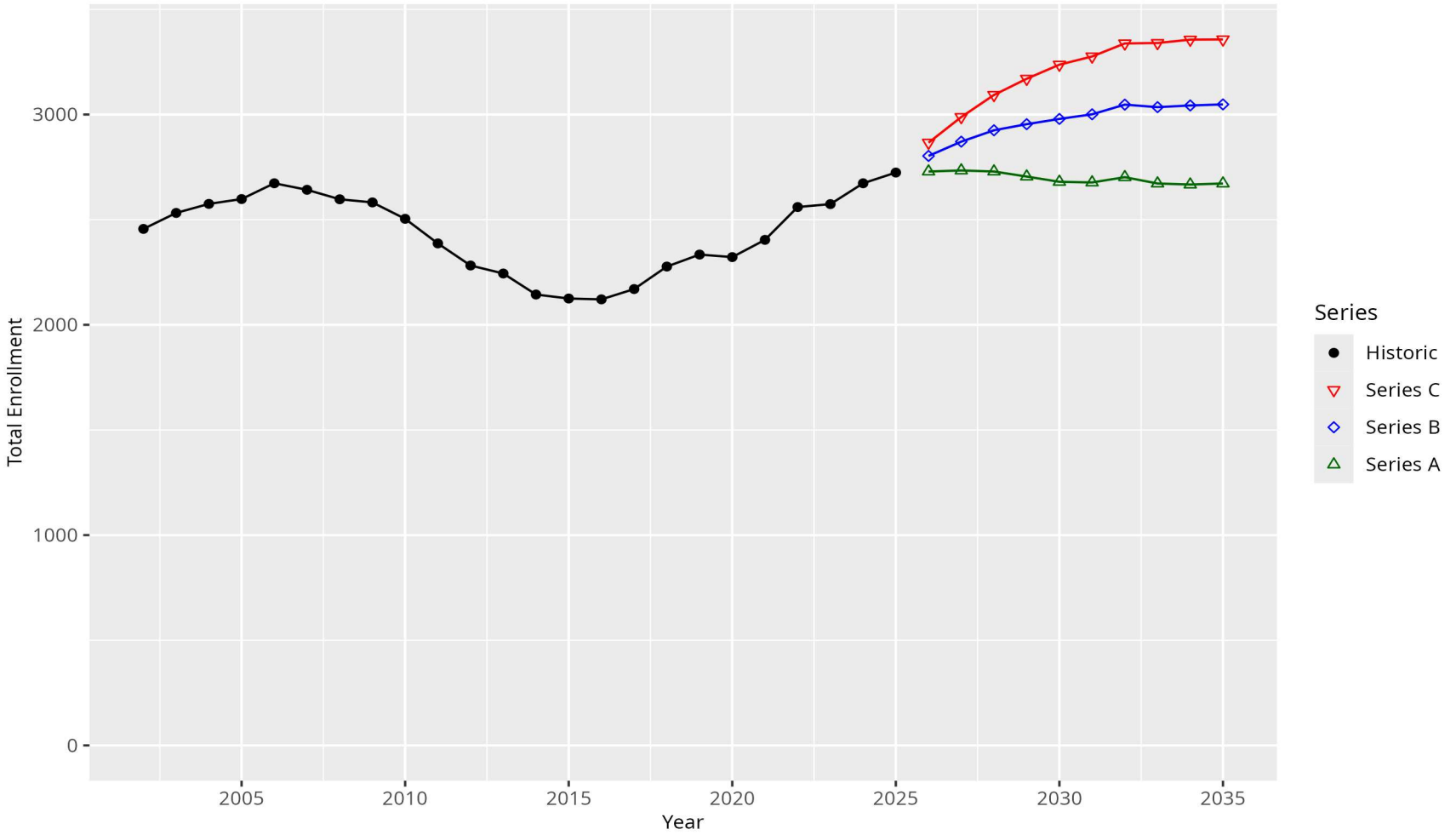


Table 28

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Less than Currently Anticipated* through 2040–41

Lemont High School District 210

Grade	Actual	*Series A Projection*														
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
9	325	312	319	327	348	349	345	316	352	346	339	341	336	340	342	339
10	311	324	311	318	326	347	348	344	315	351	345	338	340	335	339	341
11	324	304	317	304	311	319	342	343	339	310	346	340	333	335	330	334
12	305	322	302	315	302	309	323	346	347	343	314	350	344	337	339	334
Total	1,265	1,262	1,249	1,264	1,287	1,324	1,358	1,349	1,353	1,350	1,344	1,369	1,353	1,347	1,350	1,348

Table 29

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Occur as Currently Anticipated* through 2040–41

Lemont High School District 210

Grade	Actual	*Series B Projection*														
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
9	325	322	333	346	373	379	376	352	387	386	391	393	388	392	398	396
10	311	330	327	338	351	378	384	381	357	392	391	396	398	393	397	403
11	324	309	328	325	336	349	376	382	379	355	390	389	394	396	391	395
12	305	331	316	335	332	343	357	384	390	387	363	398	397	402	404	399
Total	1,265	1,292	1,304	1,344	1,392	1,449	1,493	1,499	1,513	1,520	1,535	1,576	1,577	1,583	1,590	1,593

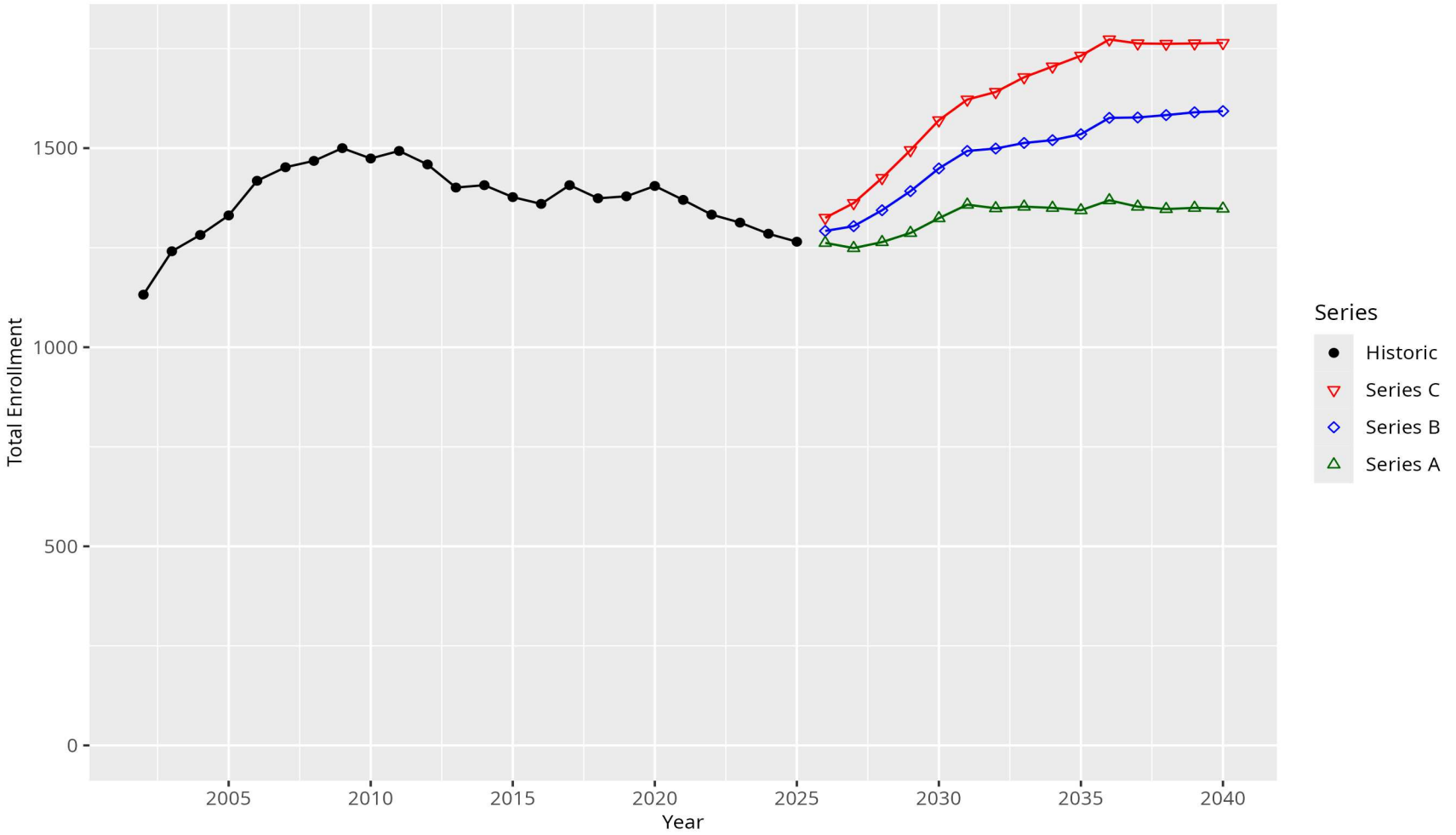
Table 30

Enrollment Projection Assuming Future Fertility Rates Remain Relatively Stable (through 2030) and Both Turnover of Exiting Housing Units and Future New Residential Development and Resulting In-migration of Younger Families *Are Greater than Currently Anticipated* through 2040–41

Lemont High School District 210

Grade	Actual	*Series C Projection*														
	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
9	325	331	346	363	395	406	408	387	435	433	435	434	429	433	436	435
10	311	336	342	357	374	406	414	416	395	443	441	442	441	436	440	443
11	324	315	340	346	361	378	408	416	418	397	445	440	441	440	435	439
12	305	343	334	359	365	380	392	422	430	432	411	457	452	453	452	447
Total	1,265	1,325	1,362	1,425	1,495	1,570	1,622	1,641	1,678	1,705	1,732	1,773	1,763	1,762	1,763	1,764

Figure 5
Total Enrollment History (2002–03 to 2025–26) and Projections (2026–27 to 2040–41)
Lemont High School District 210



Appendix A

Enrollment History, Decomposition of Enrollment Change and Annual Net Student Migration/Transfer in Lemont-Bromberek Combined School District 113A Individual Schools 2002–03 to 2025–26

Table A1

Enrollment History of Oakwood School:
2002–03 to 2025–26

School Year	K	1	K–1	Pre-K	Total
2002–03	238	246	484	24	508
2003–04	226	263	489	10	499
2004–05	214	252	466	35	501
2005–06	234	241	475	40	515
2006–07	236	263	499	52	551
2007–08	226	256	482	55	537
2008–09	263	246	509	43	552
2009–10	245	272	517	53	570
2010–11	225	253	478	27	505
2011–12	214	236	450	27	477
2012–13	194	215	409	20	429
2013–14	181	208	389	23	412
2014–15	168	192	360	21	381
2015–16	177	197	374	22	396
2016–17	176	203	379	42	421
2017–18	198	219	417	59	476
2018–19	207	229	436	76	512
2019–20	216	245	461	81	542
2020–21	241	228	469	72	541
2021–22	231	281	512	81	593
2022–23	270	274	544	94	638
2023–24	246	273	519	105	624
2024–25	283	255	538	111	649
2025–26	269	308	577	107	684

Table A2

Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in Oakwood School: September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering K vs. Exiting 1	Net Student Migration/ Transfer	Change Pre-K
2002 to 03	-9	-20	25	-14
2003 to 04	2	-49	26	25
2004 to 05	14	-18	27	5
2005 to 06	36	-5	29	12
2006 to 07	-14	-37	20	3
2007 to 08	15	7	20	-12
2008 to 09	18	-1	9	10
2009 to 10	-65	-47	8	-26
2010 to 11	-28	-39	11	0
2011 to 12	-48	-42	1	-7
2012 to 13	-17	-34	14	3
2013 to 14	-31	-40	11	-2
2014 to 15	15	-15	29	1
2015 to 16	25	-21	26	20
2016 to 17	55	-5	43	17
2017 to 18	36	-12	31	17
2018 to 19	30	-13	38	5
2019 to 20	-1	-4	12	-9
2020 to 21	52	3	40	9
2021 to 22	45	-11	43	13
2022 to 23	-14	-28	3	11
2023 to 24	25	10	9	6
2024 to 25	35	14	25	-4

Table A3

Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in Oakwood School:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Grade Transition	
	K–1	Total
2002 to 03	25	25
2003 to 04	26	26
2004 to 05	27	27
2005 to 06	29	29
2006 to 07	20	20
2007 to 08	20	20
2008 to 09	9	9
2009 to 10	8	8
2010 to 11	11	11
2011 to 12	1	1
2012 to 13	14	14
2013 to 14	11	11
2014 to 15	29	29
2015 to 16	26	26
2016 to 17	43	43
2017 to 18	31	31
2018 to 19	38	38
2019 to 20	12	12
2020 to 21	40	40
2021 to 22	43	43
2022 to 23	3	3
2023 to 24	9	9
2024 to 25	25	25

Table A4

Enrollment History of River Valley School:
2002–03 to 2025–26

School Year	2	3	Total
2002–03	263	276	539
2003–04	260	279	539
2004–05	270	272	542
2005–06	265	283	548
2006–07	254	279	533
2007–08	274	259	533
2008–09	250	277	527
2009–10	253	256	509
2010–11	285	255	540
2011–12	257	278	535
2012–13	250	253	503
2013–14	217	262	479
2014–15	219	222	441
2015–16	195	225	420
2016–17	197	196	393
2017–18	226	213	439
2018–19	232	235	467
2019–20	245	243	488
2020–21	245	248	493
2021–22	256	254	510
2022–23	309	262	571
2023–24	287	290	577
2024–25	285	302	587
2025–26	262	295	557

Table A5

Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in River Valley School: September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering 2 vs. Exiting 3	Net Student Migration/ Transfer
2002 to 03	0	-16	16
2003 to 04	3	-9	12
2004 to 05	6	-7	13
2005 to 06	-15	-29	14
2006 to 07	0	-5	5
2007 to 08	-6	-9	3
2008 to 09	-18	-24	6
2009 to 10	31	29	2
2010 to 11	-5	2	-7
2011 to 12	-32	-28	-4
2012 to 13	-24	-36	12
2013 to 14	-38	-43	5
2014 to 15	-21	-27	6
2015 to 16	-27	-28	1
2016 to 17	46	30	16
2017 to 18	28	19	9
2018 to 19	21	10	11
2019 to 20	5	2	3
2020 to 21	17	8	9
2021 to 22	61	55	6
2022 to 23	6	25	-19
2023 to 24	10	-5	15
2024 to 25	-30	-40	10

Table A6

Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in River Valley School:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Grade Transition	
	2–3	Total
2002 to 03	16	16
2003 to 04	12	12
2004 to 05	13	13
2005 to 06	14	14
2006 to 07	5	5
2007 to 08	3	3
2008 to 09	6	6
2009 to 10	2	2
2010 to 11	-7	-7
2011 to 12	-4	-4
2012 to 13	12	12
2013 to 14	5	5
2014 to 15	6	6
2015 to 16	1	1
2016 to 17	16	16
2017 to 18	9	9
2018 to 19	11	11
2019 to 20	3	3
2020 to 21	9	9
2021 to 22	6	6
2022 to 23	-19	-19
2023 to 24	15	15
2024 to 25	10	10

Table A7

Enrollment History of Central School:
2002–03 to 2025–26

School Year	4	5	Total
2002–03	258	278	536
2003–04	308	278	586
2004–05	297	309	606
2005–06	285	306	591
2006–07	300	299	599
2007–08	294	299	593
2008–09	268	294	562
2009–10	291	267	558
2010–11	263	292	555
2011–12	250	257	507
2012–13	291	255	546
2013–14	249	291	540
2014–15	259	248	507
2015–16	232	265	497
2016–17	232	243	475
2017–18	213	243	456
2018–19	244	232	476
2019–20	245	248	493
2020–21	247	250	497
2021–22	260	260	520
2022–23	265	277	542
2023–24	283	269	552
2024–25	303	285	588
2025–26	310	311	621

Table A8

Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in Central School: September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering 4 vs. Exiting 5	Net Student Migration/ Transfer
2002 to 03	50	30	20
2003 to 04	20	19	1
2004 to 05	-15	-24	9
2005 to 06	8	-6	14
2006 to 07	-6	-5	-1
2007 to 08	-31	-31	0
2008 to 09	-4	-3	-1
2009 to 10	-3	-4	1
2010 to 11	-48	-42	-6
2011 to 12	39	34	5
2012 to 13	-6	-6	0
2013 to 14	-33	-32	-1
2014 to 15	-10	-16	6
2015 to 16	-22	-33	11
2016 to 17	-19	-30	11
2017 to 18	20	1	19
2018 to 19	17	13	4
2019 to 20	4	-1	5
2020 to 21	23	10	13
2021 to 22	22	5	17
2022 to 23	10	6	4
2023 to 24	36	34	2
2024 to 25	33	25	8

Table A9

Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in Central School:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Grade Transition	
	4–5	Total
2002 to 03	20	20
2003 to 04	1	1
2004 to 05	9	9
2005 to 06	14	14
2006 to 07	-1	-1
2007 to 08	0	0
2008 to 09	-1	-1
2009 to 10	1	1
2010 to 11	-6	-6
2011 to 12	5	5
2012 to 13	0	0
2013 to 14	-1	-1
2014 to 15	6	6
2015 to 16	11	11
2016 to 17	11	11
2017 to 18	19	19
2018 to 19	4	4
2019 to 20	5	5
2020 to 21	13	13
2021 to 22	17	17
2022 to 23	4	4
2023 to 24	2	2
2024 to 25	8	8

Table A10

Enrollment History of Old Quarry Middle School:
2002–03 to 2025–26

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	6–7	7–8	Total
2002 to 03	26	-4	22
2003 to 04	9	3	12
2004 to 05	6	13	19
2005 to 06	16	11	27
2006 to 07	-10	0	-10
2007 to 08	0	5	5
2008 to 09	12	5	17
2009 to 10	-1	3	2
2010 to 11	-4	1	-3
2011 to 12	-7	-8	-15
2012 to 13	3	6	9
2013 to 14	2	3	5
2014 to 15	0	4	4
2015 to 16	13	7	20
2016 to 17	9	2	11
2017 to 18	23	7	30
2018 to 19	14	14	28
2019 to 20	4	7	11
2020 to 21	4	8	12
2021 to 22	1	7	8
2022 to 23	5	6	11
2023 to 24	10	5	15
2024 to 25	5	2	7

Table A11

Decomposition of Annual Sources of Enrollment Change in Old Quarry Middle School: September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Change Total Enrollment	Entering 6 vs. Exiting 8	Net Student Migration/ Transfer
2002 to 03	35	13	22
2003 to 04	18	6	12
2004 to 05	18	-1	19
2005 to 06	46	19	27
2006 to 07	-11	-1	-10
2007 to 08	-23	-28	5
2008 to 09	-11	-28	17
2009 to 10	-41	-43	2
2010 to 11	-36	-33	-3
2011 to 12	-64	-49	-15
2012 to 13	9	0	9
2013 to 14	2	-3	5
2014 to 15	-3	-7	4
2015 to 16	20	0	20
2016 to 17	-33	-44	11
2017 to 18	23	-7	30
2018 to 19	-11	-39	28
2019 to 20	-20	-31	11
2020 to 21	-10	-22	12
2021 to 22	28	20	8
2022 to 23	12	1	11
2023 to 24	28	13	15
2024 to 25	13	6	7

Table A12

Net Annual Student Migration/Transfer in Old Quarry Middle School:
September 2002 to September 2025

Transition Year Sept. to Sept.	Grade Transition		
	6–7	7–8	Total
2002 to 03	26	-4	22
2003 to 04	9	3	12
2004 to 05	6	13	19
2005 to 06	16	11	27
2006 to 07	-10	0	-10
2007 to 08	0	5	5
2008 to 09	12	5	17
2009 to 10	-1	3	2
2010 to 11	-4	1	-3
2011 to 12	-7	-8	-15
2012 to 13	3	6	9
2013 to 14	2	3	5
2014 to 15	0	4	4
2015 to 16	13	7	20
2016 to 17	9	2	11
2017 to 18	23	7	30
2018 to 19	14	14	28
2019 to 20	4	7	11
2020 to 21	4	8	12
2021 to 22	1	7	8
2022 to 23	5	6	11
2023 to 24	10	5	15
2024 to 25	5	2	7