

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION CONSULTANTS

Providing School Districts with Accurate Enrollment Forecasts by Location

Area 32

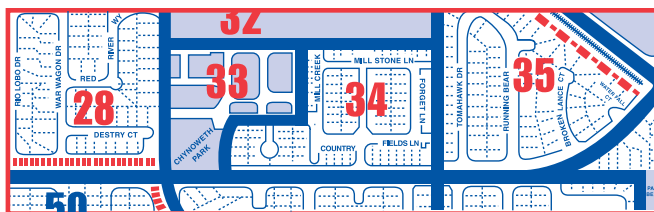
Older Mobile Home Park
450 units, 90 K-8 students, 0.20 SGR

Area 28

Recent Upper-Income Det. Homes
218 units, 85 K-8 students, 0.39 SGR

Area 33

Recent Upscale Townhouses
82 units, 9 K-8 students, 0.11 SGR



Area 34

Recent Middle-Income Det. Homes
94 units, 33 K-8 students, 0.35 SGR

Area 35

Older Middle-income Det. Homes
89 units, 57 K-8 students, 0.64 SGR

Elementary and Middle School
Attendance Boundaries

Superintendent and Board of Education
Santa Clara Unified School District
1889 Lawrence Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051

January 17, 2020

Dear Superintendent and Board of Education:

This is the concluding documentation to the enrollment forecast update. We begin with the summary below and then provide some background information. Subsequent sections follow the order of the tables, starting with the updated projections in Tables 1 and 2 and then the underlying factors to those numbers in Tables 3 to 7. The appendices provide more detail for those who want to delve further into the data.

Projections Summary

The most significant findings for this update are that the latest kindergarten and birth totals in the Santa Clara and Sunnyvale parts of the district have again declined by even more than were forecast, with the kindergarten total in the San Jose section having unexpectedly fallen. The latter occurred despite those current kindergartners correlating to a rising birth total in north San Jose. The averages of the “resident” kindergarten totals from this year and last year, compared to the averages over the three prior years, are down by over 7% in both the San Jose section and for the total from the rest of the district. The latest local birth figures are also down by over 7% from the combined Sunnyvale and Santa Clara sections. Such severe kindergarten and birth reductions, along with the lack of a correlation between births and kindergartners in north San Jose, make projecting how the kindergarten numbers will evolve beyond five years hence too difficult to estimate. We therefore are providing forecast figures for only the next five years, but the possibilities beyond that horizon are discussed in this report.

Counteracting these lower recent kindergarten and birth numbers, for the projected elementary (TK through fifth grade) enrollments, are the graduation out of an exceptionally small current fifth grade class, along with soaring new housing amounts in the near future. Having that exceptionally small class graduate into the middle schools and eventually the high schools, however, has a negative impact on those totals.

The total Santa Clara Unified School District (henceforth “SCUSD” or “district”) enrollment, based on these and other study findings, is virtually unchanged from the current total to next October’s, but thereafter slowly rises to a net of 480 more students to 2024.¹

Most of this gain is forecast at the elementary level, with 131 students added over the next three years and a cumulative increase by 342 in five years. The middle and high school levels, by contrast, are projected to have only moderately fluctuating totals that stay within 80 students of their current amounts in October of 2020 to 2024.

¹ Whenever just a forecast year is stated, such as 2024, the reference is for, or in the year or years to, October 1 of that year. These figures cover all students in TK (Transitional Kindergarten) through twelfth grade that are maintained in the district’s electronic records, including “SDC” (Special Education) students and a nominal number of “NPS” (Non-Public-School) students. Any preschool SDC students counted in some State reports are excluded.

Background Information

We have provided neighborhood-specific forecasts for the SCUSD since 2013. My firm specializes in such in-depth studies, where each component of the recent trends is determined, analyzed, compared to the knowledge gained from our experience in over 350 previous studies, and then projected. To do this, we drove literally every street in our first SCUSD study to learn the community and divide it into suitable planning areas. These areas represent a single dominant housing type wherever feasible, including by subjective price ranges and average home and parcel sizes. We have found that even subtle differences in residential type and value can generate divergent enrollment trends in some districts. Several years of student files were coded to those areas so that the student patterns could be identified and evaluated for the likelihood to continue, by degree, in the SCUSD.

The “current” (October 2, 2019) enrollment is 88 students below what we had projected in our last study, but all of that difference is in just TK (34 fewer than forecast) and kindergarten (56 fewer). The total aside from TK and kindergarten was off by only two students (13,792 actual compared to 13,790 projected). This is the second year in a row with a much lower kindergarten total than in the recent past, with corresponding implications for the future enrollments.²

District-Wide Projected Enrollments from 2019 to 2024

The SCUSD enrollment is forecast to rise by 480 students from 2019 to 2024 (see far right column in the larger bold box in Table 1 on page 3). This includes a gain for next year of 35 elementary and 21 high school students, but a decline by 58 middle school students, for a total net difference of just two fewer students than are currently enrolled. Thereafter the total grows at an accelerating rate, with single-year gains of 46 in 2021 (for a net of 44 from the current total), 101 in 2022, 128 in 2023 and 207 in 2024.

The main reason for that elementary growth and middle school loss in 2020 is the graduation of an exceptionally small class from fifth grade now to sixth grade next year, with continuing grade-level impacts thereafter.³ That class has a negative net (compared to current) middle school enrollment difference in 2021 and 2022, until it graduates into the high schools for 2023, when the net high school change then becomes negative (but by just 14 students). With the impacts of that small class included, neither of the middle and high school levels is forecast for total enrollment changes by more than 80 students in any of the next five years (for October enrollments compared to the current figures).

The elementary total is instead where the projected growth is concentrated. That figure rises by 131 over the next three years but then jumps by another 79 in just 2023 and 132 in just 2024, for a cumulative five-year increase by 342 students. Contributing to this increase are both a slow projected kindergarten enrollment growth, which is the toughest “call” in this forecast, and the graduation from fifth in 2023 to sixth in 2024 of another small class.⁴

It should be noted that as modest as this growth may seem, it compares to net reductions in recent years. The district total is down by 219 students since 2017. The elementary total has fallen by 520 in the last five years.

² All actual figures presented in this report are based on student files provided to Enrollment Projection Consultants (EPC) by the SCUSD. The comparison to kindergarten totals in the recent past is for all years in the decade from 2008 to 2017 other than 2014. The latter both contained only eleven birth months (due to a birthdate cutoff change for kindergarten eligibility) and correlated to a low birth count in 2009 during the last recession.

³ Table 1 only shows totals by grade level for the sake of clarity. The by-grade amounts are shown in Appendix A1 on page 22.

⁴ Your district has had a tendency to lose students, in net, as most elementary student body classes graduated into the next grade. The reductions in the graduation from fifth to sixth, in particular, have been notable. The result of these trends, if they continue (which are mostly projected), is to keep some larger numbers now in the elementary grades from fully reaching the middle schools and subsequently the high schools. The one other trend to mention is the growth as classes graduated from eleventh to twelfth, which may be due more to students classified as repeating twelfth graders (usually meaning adult SDC students) rather than an actual net gain in students entering twelfth for their first year in that grade. Within the context of these trends, we have decided to describe whether the classes are relatively larger and smaller, for their current location in the grade spectrum, based on how many students those classes had, now have, or will have when in sixth grade.

Table 1: Summary of Actual and Total Projected District October Enrollment in 2013 and from 2017 to 2024

Enrollment Subject	Total Enrollment by Grade Level*			District Total*
	TK-5	6-8	9-12	
Actual Enrollment on October 1, 2013**	8,115	3,123	4,156	15,394
Actual Enrollment on October 4, 2017***	7,869	3,197	4,394	15,460
Actual Enrollment on October 3, 2018	7,728	3,238	4,372	15,338
Actual Enrollment on October 2, 2019	7,595	3,216	4,430	15,241
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2020	7,630	3,158	4,451	15,239
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2021	7,686	3,166	4,433	15,285
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2022	7,726	3,187	4,473	15,386
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2023	7,805	3,293	4,416	15,514
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2024	7,937	3,294	4,490	15,721
Change in One Year, to October 2020	35	-58	21	-2
Change in Two Years, to October 2021	91	-50	3	44
Change in Three Years, to October 2022	131	-29	43	145
Change in Four Years, to October 2023	210	77	-14	273
Change in Five Years, to October 2024	342	78	60	480

* The actual and projected amounts represent all students except pre-school SDC students counted in some State reports. These figures include a district total of fewer than 30 NPS students each year.

** This was the highest total SCUSD early October enrollment in TK-5 (K-5 before 2012) in decades.

*** This was the highest total SCUSD early October enrollment in TK-12 (K-12 before 2012) in decades.

Projected Resident Student Populations in Current and Future Attendance Areas

This forecast is based on analyses of where the students live (the resident population⁵) rather than the schools they attend (the attending enrollment). Such analyses are important due to both (1) across-attendance-boundary enrollment, including for special schools such as Millikin, and (2) incoming students from outside the SCUSD region. These intra- and inter-district contributions have blurred the ability to see many of the resident student shifts that are occurring in different sections of the community. By coding all of the student addresses from the current and several preceding school years to planning areas that represent various housing types and locations, we have been able to identify and evaluate how the student population is evolving in each situation. We flip back-and-forth between these "resident" and "enrollment" amounts in the text and it is important to remember the distinction between these two types.

Tables 2A and 2B, on pages 4 and 5, provide some key resident and enrollment figures for each attendance area.

Understanding the Data in Tables 2A and 2B

Tables 2A and 2B contain two data sets for each school. The figures on the left show both (1) the amounts by which the resident school totals changed in the last year and (2) how the current enrollment at each school differs from the resident population. Mayne, for instance, has 16 fewer resident K-5 students in its current area than it

⁵ "Resident" throughout this report means physical resident, not legal resident, and refers to the total number of district-enrolled students in the relevant grades in each attendance area, regardless of the schools being attended.

Table 2A: Actual and Projected Resident Students in Current and Pending Elementary School Attendance Areas*
 (with highlighting for actual and projected resident shifts by 25+; orange for negative, yellow for positive, and brown for both; boxed cells with blue highlighting are for resident totals in 2019 area and 2022 area for schools with changing boundaries)

Elementary School or Subject	Actual Resident Student and Enrollment part				Projected Resident Student part					
	Actual Res. Stu. Shift in Last Year	Actual October 2019 (excluding TK)			Projected SCUSD Students Residing in this Area in the Relevant Grades (excluding TK)					
		Resident Students	Attending Adjust	Attending Enroll.	Early October			Change to October		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Current Mayne Area	-16	580	-114	466	580	NA	NA	0		
Future Mayne Area	-5	351	NA	NA	NA	339	355		-12	4
Future Minus Current										-225
Current Hughes Area	-4	477	-73	404	477	NA	NA	0		
Future Hughes Area	-3	356	NA	NA	NA	347	355		-9	-1
Future Minus Current										-122
Current Montague Area	-16	407	-33	374	408	NA	NA	1		
Future Montague Area	-11	285	NA	NA	NA	268	247		-17	-38
Future Minus Current										-160
Agnews	-17	472	NA	NA	NA	585	655		113	183
Don Callejon	-56	511	-49	462	494	458	437	-17	-53	-74
All North of U.S. 101	-92	1,975	-269	1,706	1,959	1,997	2,049	-16	22	74
Braly	-9	399	-20	379	404	403	404	5	4	5
Ponderosa	-17	561	1	562	571	552	543	10	-9	-18
Briarwood	4	397	-94	303	380	375	358	-17	-22	-39
Bracher	11	302	50	352	308	353	392	6	51	90
Bowers	-20	282	-11	271	278	272	276	-4	-10	-6
Scott Lane	23	528	-171	357	542	544	550	14	16	22
Laurelwood	25	765	-99	666	774	741	718	9	-24	-47
Pomeroy	-26	379	-30	349	370	376	369	-9	-3	-10
Central Park	26	434	9	443	439	449	452	5	15	18
Sutter	-33	408	-2	406	417	407	401	9	-1	-7
Haman	-17	367	-22	345	380	381	369	13	14	2
Westwood	9	495	-113	382	489	503	502	-6	8	7
Millikin	NA	NA	564	564						
Washington	NA	NA	334	334						
NPS students (K-5)	NA	NA	8	8						
District Region K-5	-116	7,292	135	7,427	7,311	7,353	7,383	19	61	91
Other K-5**	11	135	-135	NA	148	160	168	13	25	33

Table 2, page 1 of 2, with footnotes on the final page

Table 2B: Actual and Projected Resident Students in Current and Pending Middle School Attendance Areas*
 (with highlighting for actual and projected resident shifts by 25+; orange for negative, yellow for positive, and brown for both; boxed cells with blue highlighting are for resident totals in 2019 area and 2022 area for schools with changing boundaries)

Secondary School or Subject	Actual Resident Student and Enrollment part				Projected Resident Student part					
	Actual Res. Stu. Shift in Last Year	Actual October 2019			Projected SCUSD Students Residing in this Area in the Relevant Grades					
		Resident Students	Attending Adjust	Attending Enroll.	Early October			Change to October		
					2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Current Don Callejon	-30	450	-76	374	445	NA	NA	-5		
Future Don Callejon	-13	178	NA	NA	NA	200	197		22	19
Future Minus Current										-253
Current Buscher	16	1,145	-115	1,030	1,092	NA	NA	-53		
Future Buscher	-28	819	NA	NA	NA	754	764		-65	-55
Future Minus Current										-381
Current Cabrillo	-23	742	145	887	791	NA	NA	49		
Future Cabrillo	-23	742	NA	NA	NA	780	798		38	56
Future Minus Current										56
Current Peterson	9	826	80	906	774	NA	NA	-52		
Future Peterson	-8	722	NA	NA	NA	697	696		-25	-26
Future Minus Current										-130
Agnews (Middle)	44	702	NA	NA	NA	685	667		-17	-35
Opportunity	NA	NA	12	12						
Community Middle	NA	NA	3	3						
NPS students (6-8)	NA	NA	4	4						
District Region 6-8	-28	3,163	53	3,216	3,102	3,116	3,122	-61	-47	-41
Other 6-8**	6	53	-53	NA	56	50	66	3	-3	13
Current Santa Clara	83	2,345	-312	2,033	2,317	2,267	NA	-28	-78	
Future Santa Clara	21	1,636	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,523			-113
Future Minus Current										-822
Current Wilcox	-19	2,009	-36	1,973	2,063	2,085	NA	54	76	
Future Wilcox	-17	1,543	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,632			89
Future Minus Current										-377
Agnews (High)	60	1,175	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,227			52
New Valley	NA	NA	138	138						
Wilson	NA	NA	121	121						
Mission Early College	NA	NA	101	101						
Gateway	NA	NA	41	41						
Community High	NA	NA	9	9						
NPS students (9-12)	NA	NA	14	14						
District Region 9-12	64	4,354	76	4,430	4,380	4,352	4,382	26	-2	28
Other 9-12**	-6	76	-76	NA	71	81	90	-5	5	14

* Resident students are those listed at addresses within each school's attendance area in the relevant grades for that school.

** "Other" covers incoming inter-district students and a few students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Note: Projections contain hidden fractions, so amounts shown here may not exactly sum to the totals shown in other tables.

Table 2, page 2 of 2

did a year ago, along with a current enrollment total of 466 students that is 114 less than the K-5 resident count of 580 students. This difference is identified by the “-114” in the top row of the column titled “Attending Adjust”.

The second set of data, on the right side of the table, covers the projected pending (2020 to 2022) resident amounts. These are not projected enrollments. They do indicate, however, the extent to which the current and planned (“future”) attendance areas might continue to be suitable for the next three years without any revisions.

Special resident student figures are needed for some schools because of their pending attendance area changes. New elementary and middle schools will open in north San Jose for the 2021-22 school year, with a new high school opening there for the following school year. The adopted attendance areas for these not-yet-named schools, which are temporarily being referred to as the “Agnews” schools, are taking sections of the current (1) Mayne, Hughes and Montague elementary areas, (2) Don Callejon, Buscher and Peterson middle school areas and (3) Santa Clara and Wilcox high school areas. Peterson will take the nearby “Mylo Apartments” from the Cabrillo area on the same date that some of Peterson’s area is transferred to the Agnews middle school (MS). As a result, each of these schools has different current (through 2020-21 at the elementary and middle school levels and through 2021-22 at the high school level) and future attendance areas. For Mayne, for example, the current area has 580 resident K-5 students now and the same amount is projected for next year. The future area has 351 this year, with 339 and 355 projected in 2021 and 2022, when the reduced area will be the relevant region. Those are nominal net resident K-5 student differences of -12 and +4 to those years, respectively, between the current and projected amounts in that future area, which we are showing to indicate how the student population in that future area is forecast to change (i.e., by only small net amounts through 2022). But the difference for Mayne between the current resident K-5 total in the current area (the 580 highlighted in blue) and the 2022 resident K-5 total in the future area (the 355 highlighted in blue) is a reduction by 225 students, as is shown in the far right column in the row for “Future Minus Current” for Mayne. We suspect that the most relevant of these figures for the SCUSD, however, is the 2022 total of 355 that is highlighted in blue. Unless some students are grandfathered at Mayne from the area transferred to the Agnews elementary, that 355 amount is greater than what the Mayne enrollment will be, however.⁶ This is because some of the current net attending adjustment of -114 almost certainly will still occur, such as for students attending the Millikin or Washington special schools.

The elementary totals in this table exclude TK because those students are not assigned to all elementary schools. Including TK students would have created misleading adjustment amounts for the schools that do not offer TK.

Key Findings in the Latest Resident Student Changes in the Current Attendance Area

Every year we have found more plus-and-minus volatility in several of the SCUSD resident attendance area totals than was occurring in most of our client districts. This was again our finding in the changes from last year to this year, with three of your current elementary attendance regions and one current middle school region having lost over 25 resident students.

The largest resident student reduction in 2019 occurred in the Don Callejon elementary area, with a significant one-year decline by 56 K-5 students (-10%). Much of that had been expected due to the graduation of a large fifth-grade class, but the degree of decline exceeded our forecast by 14 K-5 students because of both a small incoming kindergarten class and a severe drop as last year’s resident second graders (106) graduated into third (becoming just 86 students). While the Don Callejon elementary area always has had some notable SCUSD-enrolled student reductions as each class graduated upward, especially from fifth to sixth, this loss from second to third is greater than before.

More concerning for the future K-5 total in this area is that the current 78 resident kindergartners compares to 83 in 2018 and far higher totals of between 108 and 145 in every prior year in this decade. This is a good example of how when a large family-oriented neighborhood is built in a short period, with a new elementary school having

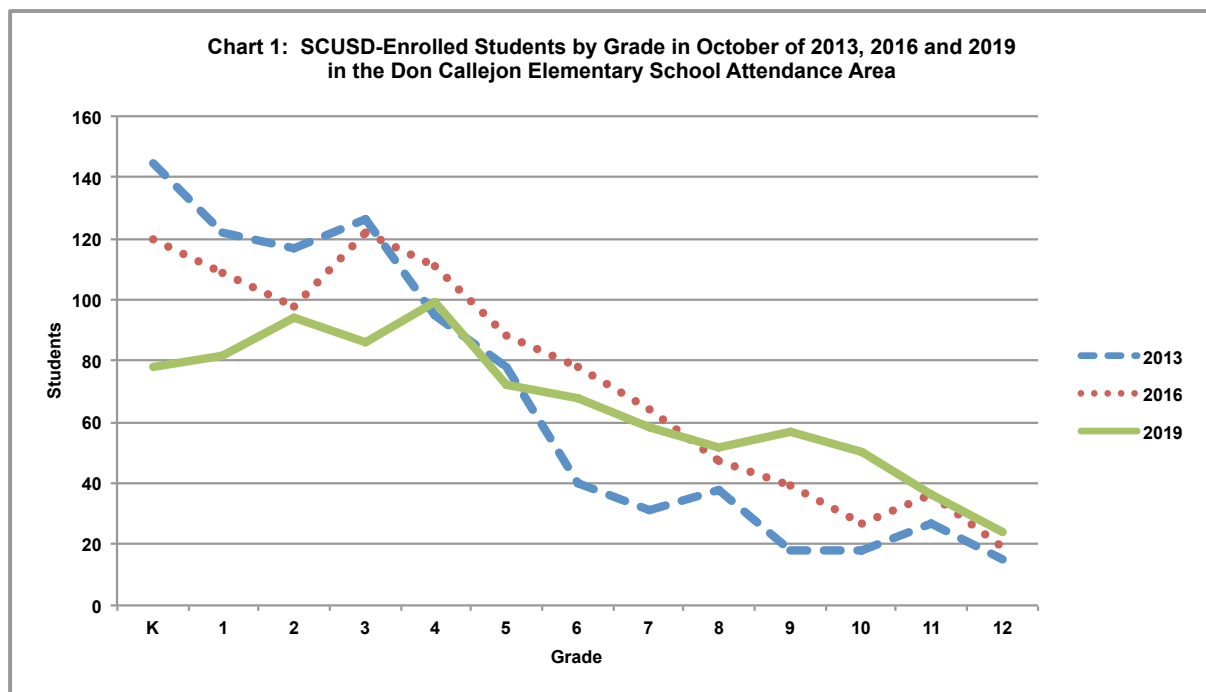
⁶ Having 355 in 2022 for both Mayne and Hughes is coincidental.

opened, the original families mainly will have moved in with young kids, including many under age five. In such situations, the kindergarten total will peak several years later as a result, but then will go into a decline shortly thereafter, with most of the original parents having matured past childbearing age. This trend creates an enrollment distribution “bubble” that graduates upward through the subsequent grade levels.

Chart 1 below shows how the district-enrolled totals in each of grades K-12 have evolved since 2013 in the Don Callejon elementary area. While there always have been much larger amounts in the elementary grades here, which is mainly due to major reductions as classes graduate from fifth to sixth, 2013 nonetheless had more students in the lowest grades and fewer students in the secondary grades than in either 2016 or 2019. The highest single-grade total then graduated from kindergarten in 2013 to third grade in 2016 (i.e., advanced by three grades in three years) and larger amounts had graduated into the middle school grades for 2016, but the totals in the lowest grades had fallen. That largest class in 2013 and 2016 then graduated out of K-5 for 2019, but became much smaller in the advancement from fifth in 2018 (105) to sixth now (68). The current totals in the high school grades, however, are larger than in 2013 and 2016 as that “bubble” has moved upward, even after losing some students as classes graduated through the grades.

Also having major (25+) student reductions in 2019, but for different, less clear reasons than for Don Callejon, are the Pomeroy (-26) and Sutter (-33) areas, but those were offset by comparable gains in the nearby Laurelwood (+25) and Central Park (+26) regions. Each of these change amounts is greater than was projected, which shows how erratic some area totals can be, while making little net combined difference compared to the overall forecast.

The greatest resident student increase in 2019 occurred in the current Santa Clara High region, with 83 students added. A large class that graduated from eighth in the Don Callejon elementary region contributed to this.



Key Findings in the Projected Students by Current and Future Attendance Areas

Declining incoming kindergarten totals and the graduation out of a large current fourth grade class for 2021 are projected to further reduce the Don Callejon elementary figures. As is shown in Table 2A, there is a projected decline by 74 in Don Callejon's elementary area over the next three years, to a resident K-5 total of 437 students. If the current net attending adjustment of -49 continues, then Don Callejon's K-5 enrollment could be below 400 in 2022.

For the changes in just the next year, however, the much larger resident differences (in the relevant grades) are forecast for the secondary schools. The current Buscher and Peterson regions are projected to have 53 and 52 fewer students and the current Santa Clara High area loses 28, with all of those reductions due mainly to advancements of the current student distributions through the grades in those areas. Such student distributions also contribute to the projected gains of 49 in the current Cabrillo region and 54 in the current Wilcox High area. For the current elementary areas, by contrast, there are no projected differences by more than 17 resident students, plus or minus, in any attendance area in 2020.⁷

The net resident student differences between 2019 and 2022 are greatest in the attendance areas with boundary changes occurring. The relevant resident totals for Mayne, Hughes and Montague fall by 225, 122 and 160 K-5 students, respectively, over those three years. The resultant 2022 total of just 247 resident K-5 students for Montague, along with the tendency for some of those students to be enrolled elsewhere, means that there could be only slightly over 200 students enrolled there then (not counting TK). The Agnews elementary area, however, is forecast to have 655 resident K-5 students in 2022, with higher amounts in subsequent years.⁸

The other elementary region with significant projected three-year growth is Bracher's, with 90 K-5 students added. Pending new housing near the junction of Lawrence Expressway and Kifer Road (the City of Santa Clara's "Lawrence Station Plan" area, which is discussed later in this report) is the principal source of this increase. The resultant 2022 total of 392 resident Bracher students, however, may not be an issue for that campus, especially if the current net attending gain of 50 students from outside its attendance area is reduced. This attendance area should have additional student growth after 2022.

This same Lawrence Station Plan area with significant new housing amounts also contributes to the projected resident three-year growth for Cabrillo Middle. Even with a small reduction to that region, the difference between the current total in the current area and the 2022 total in the future area is a gain of 56 students.

By contrast, with the reductions in their areas occurring, all of the remaining current middle schools and high schools will have significant resident student reductions. In comparing the 2019 totals in their current areas to the 2022 totals in their future areas, Don Callejon loses 253 to just 197 resident 6-8 students, Buscher loses 381 to 764 and Peterson loses 130 to 696. At the high school level, Santa Clara is projected to lose 822 to 1,523 and Wilcox loses 377 to 1,632.

These boundary changes create attendance areas for the new Agnews secondary schools with 667 projected in 6-8 and 1,227 in 9-12 in 2022, with higher amounts expected in subsequent years.

⁷ Considering recent trends, however, there probably will be nearly offsetting (compared to the projected amounts) differences of larger gains and losses in a few areas, but there is no way to identify from the current data which areas these will be.

⁸ Projected resident attendance area totals for more than three years hence are not shown in Table 2 because of how much a few of the actual totals could deviate from the forecast by 2023. While the total projected SCUSD enrollments by grade level should be reasonably accurate to 2024, we will not be surprised if one or two areas have consequential unforeseen student population shifts by then. The San Jose and northern Santa Clara regions (with uncertain degrees of student growth caused by the new schools, along with debatable new housing amounts) have the greatest potential for this deviation, plus or minus.

Underlying Factors to the Projections: Recent Trends by Housing Situation

All of the trend findings in “existing housing” have been recalculated for this study, including by several value classifications of single-family-detached residences (“SFD”) and attached units (“ATT”, covering apartments, condos, townhouses and plexes). There also are residual groupings for students from mobile homes (“MH”) and in areas with a thorough mix of housing types. Some categories, however, do not have a sufficient presence in the district to generate statistically meaningful student trends, so those types have been combined with the closest adjacent category for analytical purposes. The result is eleven aggregate categories within which student patterns in existing dwellings have been studied, with “existing” meaning from planning areas with virtually no housing units having been added since the start of the trend analysis period. That cutoff date is October 1, 2015, for this study, which is a change from the October 1, 2012, date for our recent studies. The trends by relative value levels, including for some locational breakdowns in those groupings, are shown in Appendices B1 to B3. Additional aggregation of the data is shown in Tables 3 and 4. Readers already familiar with how to interpret these tables can jump ahead to “Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 3” at the bottom of page 10.

Understanding the Data in Table 3 and the related Appendix B1

The Table 3 figures on page 10 are for the resident totals of district-enrolled students in the last three years (2016 to 2019) coming from the aggregations of all SFD, MH and ATT housing locations that had virtually no additional residences added since September 2015. The student growth in areas with consequential new housing amounts also is shown. The main purpose of this data is to identify how the student population is evolving in established neighborhoods.

Student totals are provided in groups of three grades (K-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-11, as well as in TK-12) so that we can more easily show both (1) how the populations have changed as the students graduated upward by three grades over three years and (2) the general age distribution of the students. The “All Existing ATT” units, for instance, had 2,127 students in K-2 in 2016 and have 1,818 students in grades 3-5 this year, for a net loss of 309 students in that population as it graduated forward by three grades. This is shown as “-309” in the table (see lowest row in the top section of Table 3). We also show how the K-2 group itself has changed during that time, which was a net loss of 76 students (the boxed-in-bold “-76”) in evolving from 2,127 to 2,051. That change in K-2 is “boxed” in the table because it is an important indication of whether the families of the students are getting older, with declining future kindergarten amounts likely, or are instead becoming younger (through turnover), thereby generating potential pending kindergarten growth.

Also shown are the changes in TK-12 since 2016, which can differ greatly from the sum of the three-grade advancement shifts. In the “All Existing ATT” example, the total rose from 7,403 to 7,444, or by a net of 41 students, despite reductions in all of the three-grade advancements, for which the reason is that those losses only moderately changed the distributional pattern that existed three years ago. Even after a 309-student decline in the graduation into 3-5, for example, there still are more students in 3-5 now than three years ago (i.e., 1,818 now compared to 1,811 in 2016).

The color highlighting in K-2 and TK-12 in Table 3 has (1) yellow for when the totals were rising, (2) orange for when either or both of those totals were declining, (3) blue for positive net three-year differences and (4) pink for negative net three-year differences. The purpose of this is to more clearly show, within each category, if the three-year differences came from consistent trends or shifting amounts. In the “All Existing ATT” group, for example, the K-2 and TK-12 totals rose from 2016 to 2017 but declined thereafter, so the net three-year differences do not show all of the losses that occurred since 2017. This indicates that a shift to further decline may be starting.

Table 3: Resident Student Population Trends by Type in Existing Dwellings*
 (color highlighting means: yearly growth in yellow and decline in orange; three-year growth in blue and decline in pink)

Existing Housing Group** Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students					Percent Change in TK-12
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
All Existing ATT	2016	2,127	1,811	1,542	1,398	7,403	
	2017	2,206	1,802	1,490	1,408	7,508	
	2018	2,127	1,811	1,544	1,416	7,481	
	2019	2,051	1,818	1,541	1,471	7,444	
	3-Year Change Within Grade Group	-76				41	1%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-309	-270	-71		
All MH	2016	239	279	279	304	1,205	
	2017	254	285	301	312	1,256	
	2018	255	280	295	313	1,268	
	2019	248	255	314	324	1,256	
	3-Year Change Within Grade Group	9				51	4%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			16	35	45		
All Existing SFD	2016	1,494	1,521	1,396	1,455	6,440	
	2017	1,502	1,466	1,337	1,472	6,323	
	2018	1,402	1,439	1,339	1,476	6,174	
	2019	1,377	1,421	1,290	1,466	6,091	
	3-Year Change Within Grade Group	-117				-349	-5%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-73	-231	70		
Total in Areas of Almost Exclusively Existing Housing as of Oct. 1, 2015 (includes fewer than 20 students each year from mainly non-residential areas)	2016	3,864	3,613	3,219	3,162	15,063	
	2017	3,965	3,556	3,130	3,196	15,100	
	2018	3,786	3,534	3,178	3,210	14,937	
	2019	3,682	3,497	3,147	3,265	14,808	
	3-Year Change Within Grade Group	-182				-255	-2%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-367	-466	46		
Total for Areas of New Housing (planning areas with at least ten net additional units first occupied since Sept. 2015; includes some earlier units)	2016	32	11	17	15	82	
	2017	59	15	23	23	129	
	2018	66	22	13	31	146	
	2019	75	38	16	28	169	
	3-Year Change Within Grade Group	43				87	N/A
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			6	5	11		

* These figures are from aggregations for the dominant residential type in each of the EPC-created planning areas that had virtually no housing units first occupied since September 2015. See Appendices B1 and B3 for further breakdown by type.

** ATT = attached, for condos, townhouses, plexes and apartments; MH = mobile homes; SFD = single family detached

*** Changes are over three years for groupings of three grades, with TK-2 compared to the prior TK-2, 3-5 to the prior TK-2, 6-8 to the prior 3-5, 9-11 to the prior 6-8, and TK-12 to the prior TK-12 (for SCUSD-enrolled students).

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 3

The usual purpose of this table is to show the net trend in each of the main housing categories over the last three years, but describing only those three-year differences would be deceptive. What happened in the last two years is that all three of the main existing housing categories (ATT, MH and SFD) shifted to having declining K-2 and TK-12 totals. The result is that those totals from all existing housing also changed from growth from 2016 to 2017 to declines since then. Of greatest concern for the forecast is that the K-2 total from all existing housing added

101 students in 2017 but lost 283 in the last two years, with the latter being much greater than the three-year net. The net K-2 changes by housing category since 2017 are reductions by 155 students (-7%) in existing ATT units, six students (-2%) in mobile homes and 125 students (-8%) in existing SFD homes. All of those losses and percentage reductions are consequentially more negative than the net three-year K-2 and TK-12 figures shown.

The other key finding in Table 3 is the small degree of student growth that came, so far, from areas of new dwellings occupied since 2016. Only 87 students were added in these areas despite over 2,500 new housing units having been occupied in the last three years. There is, however, a severe concentration in K-2, which added 43 students since 2016 and now has essentially twice as many students as in 3-5 (with 75 compared to just 38) and over four times as many students as in 6-8 (with just 16). This indicates a concentration of young families with presumably large numbers of children under age five, so the student totals from those homes should rise in the future.

Underlying Factors to the Projections: Advancement Rates from Existing Housing

Grade-to-grade advancement rates are calculations of the net change in the number of students in each grade as they "graduate" into the next grade in the following school year. These figures are most applicable to an accurate forecast when they are determined specifically for students from existing dwellings. For example, if there had been a total of 100 students in kindergarten last year and 105 in first grade this year from the same group of homes, that would be a 5% (1.05) net advancement rate gain. Such rates usually are averaged over several years within each single-grade advancement to avoid giving too much influence to nuances in any one year.

For this study, we again determined the recent average advancement rates in several type and relative value categories of existing housing. The most critical of these rates are shown in Appendix B2, with additional data in Appendix B3. These rates were evaluated for their likelihood to continue, by degree, in the forecast period.

The focus in this report, however, is on the cumulative impacts of the rates from first to eighth, rather than for the rates entering just sixth and ninth.⁹ These "cumulative rates" are discussed in the following subsections, in relation to the figures shown in Table 4 on page 12.

Understanding the Data in Table 4 and the related Appendices B2 and B3

Cumulative rates shown in the column titled "2016 to 2019" in Table 4 are the result of a compounding of the latest individual grade-to-grade advancement rates from first to eighth (averaged over the last three years). This identifies the change, from the same housing units, in each student body class as it graduated upward through the grades. Using the "Most Affordable ATT" category as an example, the "0.82" means that 100 students in first grade in one year would become 82 students seven years later in eighth grade (i.e., an 18% reduction), if these rates continue to occur. That is significantly higher than the cumulative rates in this category in the preceding overlapping periods, which were between 0.64 and 0.71. This 2016-to-2019 rate, nonetheless, is realistic to be ongoing, because it is well within the latest "Normal Range" that we are calculating from similar units elsewhere.

The "Normal Range" is boxed in the table where the latest cumulative rate is outside of that range because those rates are of particular concern.

⁹ We exclude the rates entering the first and ninth grades from this cumulative calculation because those are impacted by students (1) coming from private kindergarten and eighth-grade programs and (2) going to private high schools. Those factors, while important, are separate issues from identifying the changes occurring in existing housing through turnover, which is the main reason for identifying these cumulative rates. In the SCUSD, however, significant losses entering sixth grade (see Appendices B2 and B3) also may be partly the result of shifts to private schools.

Table 4: Key Recent Advancement Rates by Category of Existing Housing*
(with color highlighting in categories that had the most significant rate changes and/or the rates are outside the normal range)

Residential Category**	Current SCUSD Students	Change in Students in Last Year	Three-Year Cumulative Advancement Rate, 1st to 8th***				
			2016 to 2019	2015 to 2018	2014 to 2017	2013 to 2016	Normal Range
Most Affordable ATT	1,502	-47	0.82	0.70	0.71	0.64	0.60 - 0.95
Affordable ATT (and Mix)	2,343	-81	0.83	0.78	0.73	0.67	0.65 - 1.00
Basic ATT	1,993	32	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.67	0.75 - 1.00
Modest and Moderate ATT	1,606	59	0.58	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.75 - 1.10
All MH	1,256	-12	1.15	1.16	1.25	1.07	NA
Basic and Modest SFD	1,533	5	0.86	0.85	0.94	0.92	0.75 - 1.05
Moderate SFD	1,857	15	0.91	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.80 - 1.05
Higher Value SFD	2,701	-103	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.83	0.80 - 1.20
Total for Areas of only Existing Housing* (incl. a few students in other categories)	14,808	-129	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.75	NA

* These figures are from aggregate counts of planning areas with virtually no net increase in housing units since Sept. 2015 in the two latest three-year periods and since Sept. 2012 in the two earlier three-year periods.

** "ATT" = Attached, for condo, townhouse, apartment and plex units; "SFD" = single family detached homess; "MH" = mobile homes; Value levels are from standardized, but nonetheless subjective, assignments of dominant situation in each area.

*** Cumulative rates are the cumulative impact from first to eighth grades of the individual grade-to-grade net advancement (a.k.a., cohort survival) rates averaged over several recent years. For example, "Most Affordable ATT" units, in aggregate, have averaged net population losses in the number of students in the graduation from most grades into the next. The latest cumulative impact of those rates is 0.82 (-18%). This means that, if these rates continue, there eventually would be 18% fewer eighth graders from these same housing units as there had been first graders seven years earlier. The rate of change between kindergarten and first grade is excluded from these cumulative rates because that is often impacted by students coming from private kindergarten programs. While those private kindergarten programs are an important forecast component, that is a separate issue from evaluating the impact of housing turnover, which is the main purpose of these cumulative rates. The "Normal Range" is the recent vicinity that over 80% of our clients are in for the categories listed. A few other districts have figures well outside these ranges.

Note: The figures shown are the actual calculations. Some of the latest rates have been adjusted where warranted in the forecast, especially based on the alternative four-year averages shown in Appendix B3.

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 4

As we have noted in prior SCUSD reports, some of these cumulative advancement rates are below our normal range findings in other districts, and two of the latest figures are even farther outside those normal ranges. The "Basic ATT" category, with the third largest student total among the eight category groupings shown in Table 4, had the cumulative rate decline from 0.76 to 0.69 to 0.62 in the three latest overlapping periods. That is a huge drop by 14 points from such a large student total in periods that share one year of change (2016 to 2017) in the averages. This latest 0.62 rate also is well below the normal 0.75-to-1.00 range from such units, in aggregate.¹⁰

¹⁰ This "Basic ATT" category added students in the last year, despite this cumulative rate decline, because of an increase in the total in the ninth through twelfth grades (shown in the bottom section on the second page of Appendix B3). Those grades are not a factor in the cumulative rates.

Also having declining cumulative rates that are far below the normal range elsewhere is the “Higher Value SFD” category, which has the largest student total among these eight category groupings. The rate in these homes has fallen from 0.83 in the earliest period shown, when it was within the 0.80-to-1.20 normal range, to 0.75 in the next two periods and just 0.71 in the latest period. That is a 12-point reduction (but not between overlapping periods).

The third category that still has a cumulative rate outside of the normal range is the “Modest and Moderate ATT” group, but the latest rate from these units did evolve toward that range. Previously it had been between 0.51 and 0.54, but the latest calculation is 0.58, which is still notably less than the 0.75-to-1.10 normal range elsewhere.

Some of the other categories that already had cumulative rates within the normal ranges had higher rates in the latest period, which is a positive sign. This includes soaring rates in the two lower cost ATT categories (“Most Affordable” and “Affordable”, which are relative terms to the other ATT groups) and in the “Moderate SFD” homes. These latest cumulative rates that are well within the normal ranges are all realistic to be ongoing, other than for some minor fine-tuning of a few of the underlying grade-to-grade rates.

Additional fine-tuning was made for the underlying rates in the categories with figures outside of the normal ranges, but none of those are forecast to rise to within the normal range for each group. The net student losses as classes graduate from fifth to sixth are the main reason for those figures being below the normal ranges and there is no indication that this will change, other than perhaps for within the attendance area of the pending middle school after it opens in north San Jose.¹¹

These findings have corresponding impacts on the projections for the locations where each type is concentrated.

Comparison of Local Birth Counts to Corresponding Kindergarten Populations

One method for estimating the pending kindergarten enrollments is to review local birth statistics. While we usually feel that identifying the evolving trends in each neighborhood and housing category are just as important, birth data is useful if (1) there is a consistent correlation between births and the corresponding (five years later) kindergarten students in the local area and/or (2) the change in the local birth totals is noteworthy, even when a strong births-to-kindergartners correlation does not exist. These figures are provided in Table 5 on page 14.

Understanding the Data in Table 5

Two types of data are of importance in this table: (1) how the birth totals have changed and (2) how the ratio between births and kindergartners has evolved. In the top data row in Table 5, for example, there were 4,106 births in “2007” (as adjusted) to mothers with home addresses in the Santa Clara and Sunnyvale zip code areas that are in the district. Five years later, in 2012, there were 1,298 SCUSD kindergartners (with TK students included¹²) from the district portion of those zip codes. That is a 32% ratio for the resultant kindergartners (plus TK in this case). We only show the ratios in earlier periods, however, mainly as an FYI on past trends. Our focus is on how the birth counts have changed, especially in relation to the next three kindergarten totals, and on how the ratio has evolved in the last four kindergartens (including current).

The adjustment made in the annual birth numbers was to prorate the amounts in the two calendar years relevant to each kindergarten eligibility period. So the “2007” birth figure shown, for instance, actually represents eleven-twelfths of the 2007 total and one-twelfth of the 2006 total to better correlate to the birth period relevant to the October 2012 kindergarten enrollment, including the one month of TK eligibility (i.e., for all births theoretically

¹¹ The individual grade-to-grade rates applied in the projections for each category are based on either the three-year or weighted four-year averages shown in Appendix B3, but with refinements made where warranted, such as due to the opening of the new schools in San Jose. Appendix B2 shows the key grade-to-grade rates entering sixth, along with those into ninth.

¹² The 2012 K count includes 100% of TK, 2013 K has 50% of TK and 2014 has 33% of TK so that the data covers 12 months.

Table 5: Comparison of Births in Two Major Regions to Corresponding Kindergarten Enrollments Five Years Later*

Zip Code Areas	Birth Year** and School Enrollment Date	Total Number of Births	Total Number of Kindergarten Students	Ratio of Kindergarten Students to Births
94086-7, 94089, 95050-1 & 95054	"2007" Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergartners plus 100% of TK	4,106	1,298	32%
	"2008" Births and Oct. 2013 Kindergartners plus 50% of TK	4,046	1,357	34%
	"2009" Births and Oct. 2014 Kindergartners plus 33.3% of TK	3,878	1,172	30%
	"2010" Births and Oct. 2015 Kindergartners	3,843	1,208	31%
	"2011" Births and Oct. 2016 Kindergartners	3,833	1,235	32%
	"2012" Births and Oct. 2017 Kindergartners	3,924	1,234	31%
	"2013" Births and Oct. 2018 Kindergartners	3,885	1,139	29%
	"2014" Births and Oct. 2019 Kindergartners	3,801	1,126	29.6%
	Average Relevant to Last Four School Years	3,861	1,184	30.7%
		these birth totals are in continuous decline since "2012"	Potential District-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Total (excluding TK)	
			at 4-Year Avg. Ratio	at Current Ratio
		"2015" Births and Potential October 2020 Kindergartners	1,160	1,121
		"2016" Births and Potential October 2021 Kindergartners	1,144	1,106
		"2017" Births and Potential October 2022 Kindergartners	1,099	1,062
95134 & 95002	"2007" Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergartners plus 100% of TK	394	119	30%
	"2008" Births and Oct. 2013 Kindergartners plus 50% of TK	405	118	29%
	"2009" Births and Oct. 2014 Kindergartners plus 33.3% of TK	452	118	26%
	"2010" Births and Oct. 2015 Kindergartners	449	136	30%
	"2011" Births and Oct. 2016 Kindergartners	393	123	31%
	"2012" Births and Oct. 2017 Kindergartners	422	129	31%
	"2013" Births and Oct. 2018 Kindergartners	437	121	28%
	"2014" Births and Oct. 2019 Kindergartners	529	118	22.3%
	Average Relevant to Last Four School Years	445	123	27.6%
		note how big "2014" births did not result in higher Oct. 2019 K	Potential District-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Total (excluding TK)	
			at 4-Year Avg. Ratio	at Current Ratio
		"2015" Births and Potential October 2020 Kindergartners	170	138
		"2016" Births and Potential October 2021 Kindergartners	193	156
		"2017" Births and Potential October 2022 Kindergartners	188	152

* These are the kindergarten students each year with home addresses in the SCUSD sections of the relevant zip code areas.

** These are proportionate birth amounts in the listed year and the prior year so as to properly correlate to the kindergarten eligibility period shown, such as "2007" births representing two-twelfths of the birth total in 2006 and ten-twelfths (all but November and December) of the birth total in 2007. The ratios change after the 2007 births to match the evolution of the kindergarten eligibility birthdate cutoff from November 1 in 2012 to September 1 starting in 2014, but with one month of the TK eligibility period added to the October 2012 through 2014 birth ranges to create 12-month correlative birth periods.

Note: These figures are one of many factors in the kindergarten projections. Student trends by location, new housing and socioeconomic issues are also factors, with revisions made to those findings where warranted based on the above data.

occurring from December 2006 through November 2007). The birth ratios evolve in subsequent years to match the evolution to September 2 in the birthdate cutoff for kindergarten eligibility.

Calendar year 2017 is the latest that birth totals are available for the local zip codes.

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 5

To repeat from past reports: since some of the zip codes included in both sections of Table 5 (for the San Jose region and the combined Santa Clara and Sunnyvale sections) cover large sections of other districts, it is not surprising that the births-to-K ratio is well below 100%, but only being around 30% is too low for that reason alone. A significant share of the school-age children in the district thus must be attending private schools. How that degree of private-versus-public choice evolves will be a key factor in the SCUSD's enrollment. Also factoring in for how these ratios may change are (1) more families, in net, leaving the district after their children were born, but before reaching kindergarten age, due to the soaring housing costs, and (2) the potential for higher correlative rates in the San Jose region once the new elementary opens there.

This table contains the two most negative new findings in this update. The first of these key findings is the degree to which the birth count fell in "2017" in the relevant Sunnyvale and Santa Clara zip codes. The birth total from those zip codes was over 4,000 in "2007" and "2008" and was between 3,833 and 3,924 from "2009" to "2013", with those figures correlating to the seven kindergartens prior to this year's. The total correlating to the current kindergartners in this part of this SCUSD was slightly lower, at 3,801, and that did result in a lower kindergarten count (1,126) than in any prior year shown. The birth totals correlating to the next three kindergartens, however, drop more significantly to 3,785 in "2015", 3,732 in "2016" and just 3,586 in "2017". The latter is over 7% below the average (3,861) of the birth totals correlating to the four latest kindergartens. The average of the current and last year's kindergarten totals (1,133) in this area already is down by more than 7% compared to the average in the three previous years (1,226). Taking off another 7% for the 2022 kindergarten thus would be a significant reduction from the recent past. And with a clearly declining trend in the birth totals, the "2018" and "2019" counts (relevant to the 2023 and 2024 kindergartners in Sunnyvale and Santa Clara) may be even lower.

The other new finding of key concern in this update is that the current kindergarten total from the San Jose area declined despite correlating to a much higher birth figure than for any prior year. There were 529 births in "2014" in these two zip codes, which is far above the range of 393 to 452 births in the seven previous years. That jump in births made no difference in the resultant resident kindergartners, however, with just 118 in 2019 compared to totals in the 120s and 130s in the four preceding years. The result is that the correlative ratio fell to 22% for the current kindergartners there, after having been between 26% and 31% before. And as in the Sunnyvale and Santa Clara part, the average from the two latest kindergarten totals in this San Jose area (120) is down by 7% from the average for the three prior kindergartens (129). While that nine-student difference is admittedly a small amount, it needs to be put in the context of the birth data having indicated that there would be a minimum of a 25-student increase in 95134 kindergartners in 2019.

I do not recall, in 30+ years in this business, having ever encountered a situation where a large shift in the birth total did not have at least some corresponding change occur (in the same positive or negative direction) for the resident kindergartners five years later. But this was beyond a large shift; it was a huge birth increase by more than 25% from the average for the three prior years (i.e., from averaging 417 in "2011" to "2013" to 529 in "2014"). To instead have the kindergarten total decline even slightly is incredible. I have to assume that having no nearby SCUSD schools for most of these children (other than for the small portion in Alviso) has caused a combination of families (1) moving away in the years between when their children were born and when they would have been kindergartners and (2) choosing alternative private and public (charter and inter-district) schools for their children.

This creates a quandary for the forecast. The birth totals in the combined 95134 and 95002 zip codes rose to 617 in "2015" and the upper 600s in "2016" and "2017". The latter are 29% above the "2014" birth count and more than 50% greater than any previous total. We decided to project a modest rise in the kindergarten total in this

part of the district for 2020 and a larger gain thereafter, when the new elementary school will be open. There is a wide potential range, however, for what could occur in these kindergarten totals once that school is operating.

These latest kindergarten and birth trends make projecting the by-grade enrollments beyond 2024 too much of a conjecture. We therefore have provided specific forecast figures for only the next five years in this report.

Projected Impacts of New Housing

New dwellings impact enrollment through a combination of (1) the number of residences expected in the various housing types, by year and location, and (2) the projected number of students in each of those units. These two components are discussed in the following italicized subsections.

Average Student Generation Rates (SGRs)

Student generation rates are the average rates at which residences “yield” students, such as one student in every two homes (a 0.50 SGR). Public school SGRs usually are calculated by identifying the number of district-enrolled students in a suitable sample of residential units from the local area. SGRs identified from recently built housing are often considered the best estimation of what similar future homes will generate, at least in the first few years of occupation. As is explained below, however, that often is less than what the total impact will be over time.

Delayed Enrollment Impacts of New Housing

We are repeating this paragraph from our recent reports because it is important information for first-time readers. When a major development is being built, the first units occupied can be surrounded by construction for an extended period of time. Such activity is less-than-optimal for families, especially of young children, with the result being that the earliest occupants often have relatively few students. That development can be more appealing to families after it is completed and all of the construction activity has ended, and even more so after it has an “established feel” with shading trees, etcetera. This can lead to more families moving in via turnover. Often the TK-12 SGR high point is not reached until around the tenth year after a development is completed.¹³

Current SGRs in Recently Built Housing

Only three SGRs from recently built units (first occupied after 2014) were determined necessary for the forecast. These are from developments of (1) mainly market-rate apartments or condos in the SCUSD, which are expected to have comparable SGRs (too few condos have been built lately to verify this assumption), (2) SFD homes and townhouses in the SCUSD, which do have comparable SGRs in the recently built in-district locations, and (3) mainly below-market-rate (BMR) units that are not considered single-room-occupancy (SRO). BMR units are restricted to occupants with maximum incomes below a specified level, such as no more than 60% of the county median. The findings in these SGRs are shown in Table 6 on page 17.

The sample of 4,166 units in the most recently built apartment and condo developments in the SCUSD has a current 0.03 TK-12 SGR. That is the (rounded) equivalent of just one student in every 33 new units. Based on the distribution through the grades, we expect that this SGR will increase in the near future in the sampled units.

While some readers may find this SGR too low to be believable, it is in the vicinity of the SGRs we have identified from similar new units in some nearby districts. This is occurring because many of the new apartment complexes in the South Bay were built with higher percentages of studios, one-bedroom and small two-bedroom units than in

¹³ In the San Jose part of the district, the TK-12 peak is not expected to occur until several years after the new schools are open.

Table 6: Average Student Generation Rates (SGRs) from Sampled Recently Built Housing Units

Category of Recently Built Housing* (developments of)	Sampled Housing Units	Current Resident Students Enrolled in the Specified Districts by Grade Range					Current TK-12 SGR
		TK-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12	
SCUSD Locations of Recently-Built, Mainly Market-Rate (Regular) Residences that are:							
Apartments (APT) and Condominiums (CND)	4,166	69	32	14	21	136	0.03
Single-Family-Detached (SFD) Homes and Townhouses (TH)	369	14	11	4	11	40	0.11
SESD-FUHSD Locations of Recently-Built, Mainly Below-Market-Rate (BMR) Residences that are:							
Non-SRO ATT (APT, CND and TH)	126	26	17	11	16	70	0.56
SRO (Single-Room Occupancy) ATT	63	1	0	0	0	1	0.02

* Aggregates of recently built developments dominated by housing in each category, with all samples from tracts that had no units occupied before 2015. While few recently-built condominiums are available to determine SGRs from in the SCUSD region, our findings in nearby districts are that these tend to have SGRs similar to apartments (in large samples). With the jump in recent housing prices, our findings in the SCUSD and nearby districts have been that the SGRs in large samples of recently built SFD homes and townhouses also can be similar. Although regular apartments and condos tend to maintain concentrations in the lower grades, due to their smaller unit sizes and high turnover levels, the current SGR is so severely concentrated in the lower grades that this TK-12 SGR should rise notably in subsequent years. There also has been a huge jump in births in the north San Jose zip code in the latest years, just after many of these units were built, which suggests a large further rise, starting in kindergarten, for these market-rate SGRs after a few years of occupation. "BMR" locations are those with at least 50% of the units originally offered at "below-market rates" for those with qualifying low incomes. "SRO" means single-room-occupancy locations that have only small studios with minimal kitchen facilities and limited parking (often similar to motel rooms). There are no available recent BMR developments of either SRO or Non-SRO units in the SCUSD, so samples of such developments in the combined Sunnyvale ESD and Fremont Union HSD region are provided instead.

the past, with amenities designed more for singles and childless couples than for families with children. There may be a shift back to some more family-friendly complexes being built, however, after the new schools open.

A total of 369 SFD homes and townhouses in the most recently completed tracts currently provide 40 SCUSD-enrolled students, for a (rounded) 0.11 TK-12 SGR, or around one student in every nine residences. While this again may be a lower SGR than some readers would have expected, it is close to the rates we have calculated from recent SFD homes and townhouses in some nearby districts.

No developments of mainly BMR units have been completed in the SCUSD in recent years, but there are samples of such units available in the Sunnyvale ESD (SESD) part of the Fremont Union HSD (FUHSD) that is just west of the SCUSD. Two recent BMR developments in those districts are non-SRO and a third is SRO. The TK-12 SGR in those two regular BMR developments is 0.56. That is a reasonable approximation for what such developments in the future in the SCUSD will have.

Projected New Housing

To repeat from our last report: along with the issue of how to apply the huge birth increase in the district's San Jose area to the pending kindergarten totals there, we also have a concern with the realistic pending housing amounts district-wide. There are over 35,000 units now in various planning stages in the SCUSD. This includes more than 30,000 in the City of Santa Clara. That is too much to be feasible in the next decade. By comparison, during the period between October 2014 and September 2017, in a "hot" housing market, approximately 5,100

additional units were moved into, with an annual average of close to 1,700 units. Only around 1,500 more units, total, were occupied in the two years since then, despite a continued “hot” housing market. So when developers are proposing totals that, when combined, indicate there could be an average of over 3,000 more units in every year from 2023 to 2029 and beyond, we doubt that will occur. Considering how long it has been since the last recession ended, there is a high probability of one starting in the next five years and that should reduce the annual new housing numbers once it starts.

Nonetheless, in the short term, there will be a significant increase in the number of new units occupied annually (October 1 to September 30 for each year stated). The projections have 1,239 new units in 2020 (but a net of 1,109 due to 130 units being removed), followed by much larger amounts of 2,064 in 2021 and 2,617 in 2022 (see Table 7 on page 19). The latter would be more than in any past year that we are aware of for the SCUSD. While it is debatable whether that many will be completed and occupied in that year, exceeding 2,200 units is a realistic assumption.

Where we have a bigger issue is with the possibility of over 3,200 units in 2023 and more than 3,500 units in 2024. These amounts are included in the forecast to show what could happen in total in the next five years (over 12,000 units), but we suspect that a lower amount is more likely.

It should be noted that all of the projected units in 2020, along with 62% of those in the five-year total, are south of 101. The larger totals shift to north of 101 starting in 2023.

While not shown in Table 7, there is the possibility between 2024 and 2029 for a maximum of over 15,000 more units north of 101 and over 7,000 more units south of 101 in the SCUSD. The result would be over 34,000 new residences being occupied in the next decade, with middle school and high school student totals potentially exceeding 3,500 and 4,700, respectively.

For those readers who do not need a detailed explanation of where the main projected developments are located, we recommend skipping ahead to the Concluding Commentary section on page 21.

There are seven major locations that should have new housing units being moved into in 2020 (i.e., from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020). The largest of these is the “Santa Clara Square” project on the south side of U.S. 101 near Bowers Avenue. As of October 1, 2019, approximately 580 of the 1,200 new apartments there had not been “first occupied”. We are estimating that 480 of the remaining units will be rented in 2020 and the balance in the immediately following months. This location is in the current and future Bracher/Cabrillo/Wilcox (elementary, middle and high) areas. The next largest unit total forecast in 2020 is in the “Mylo” apartments at the southwest corner of the Lawrence Expressway and El Camino Real intersection. Only approximately 22 of the 472 new units there were occupied on October 1, 2019, with the other 450 all forecast in 2020. This is in the current Pomeroy/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas, but with the middle school assignment shifting to Peterson in 2021. Another location with a large number of pending units is in the part of Santa Clara’s “Lawrence Station Plan” area that is on the east side of Lawrence Expressway between Central Expressway and Kifer Road. Within this location are three underway developments, with the “Nuevo” and “One Lawrence Station” townhouse projects forecast to have their first 87 units (combined) occupied in 2020. None of the now under-construction “Apex” apartments there, however, are likely to be completed and occupied by next October 1. These are in the current and future Bracher/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas. Note that all of the developments listed so far are in the current Cabrillo region, with all but “Mylo” also being in the future Cabrillo area and in the Bracher Elementary area. On the south side of El Camino Real in Sunnyvale, in the current and future Laurelwood/Peterson/Wilcox areas, are 86 regular and 22 BMR apartments (projected separately in 2020). Also in Sunnyvale, in the current and future Ponderosa/Peterson/Wilcox regions, are 58 SFD homes on the former “Corn Palace” farm, with 29 forecast in 2020 and the other 29 in 2021. The final two major locations with units forecast in 2020 are the “Anantara” condos on the south side of El Camino in the current and future Haman/Buscher/Santa Clara areas, with 28 in each of 2020 and 2021, and the “Catalina” townhouses on the north side of El Camino in the current and future Scott Lane/Buscher/Santa Clara areas, with 53 in 2020 and 39 in 2021.

Table 7: Projected New Housing Units in Next Five Years
(Maximum Realistic District-Wide Amounts After 2021, with Less of a Total Increase After 2021 being a Higher Probability)

Section of SCUSD	Housing Type* (Developments of)	Projected Net Added Units in 12 Months to October 1 of**					Total
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Cupertino***	Regular APT/CND	0	0	0	0	0	0
South of 101 in Santa Clara and Sunnyvale	Regular APT/CND	1,044	981	1,207	1,498	1,210	5,940
	BMR APT/CND	22	70	75	65	118	350
	Regular SFD/TH	173	353	227	445	442	1,640
	Total	1,239 <i>(1,109 net)</i>	1,404	1,509	2,008	1,770	7,930 <i>(7,800 net)</i>
North of 101 in Santa Clara and Sunnyvale	Regular APT/CND	0	660	1,100	1,100	1,300	4,160
	BMR APT/CND	0	0	0	100	100	200
	Regular SFD/TH	0	0	8	2	0	10
	Total	0	660	1,108	1,202	1,400	4,370
San Jose (including Alviso)	Regular APT/CND	0	0	0	0	400	400
	BMR APT/CND	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Regular SFD/TH	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	400	400
All SCUSD	Regular APT/CND	1,044	1,641	2,307	2,598	2,910	10,500
	BMR APT/CND	22	70	75	165	218	550
	Regular SFD/TH	173	353	235	447	442	1,650
	Total	1,239 <i>(1,109 net)</i>	2,064	2,617	3,210	3,570	12,700 <i>(12,570 net)</i>

* See report text for explanation of these types and the average number of students expected per unit in each type.

** These figures are from site-specific projections based on (1) EPC fieldwork, (2) information from planners in the cities of San Jose, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale and Cupertino, and (3) information from representatives of underway developments. Annual totals are of units "first occupied" rather than building permit or sale dates. Single-unit developments, including secondary ("granny") units, along with all units restricted to seniors are excluded from these totals.

*** The Hamptons apartment complex could redevelop before 2025, with 342 current apartments to be removed and up to 1,092 replacement units expected to start being occupied approximately three years later. The owner of this complex delayed the previous plans to demolish the units in 2017 and instead has made some renovations, with an on-site rep saying that the demolition is now probably more than five years off.

Notes: (1) Annual (October 1 to September 30) totals in 2022 through 2024 will be lower if a recession starts before then. (2) Net figures are due to pending demolition of 130 apartment units (to become 107 TH) at 925 S. Wolfe Rd. in Sunnyvale.

Several additional locations should start having units occupied in 2021, along with more units being occupied in some of the aforementioned developments. The latter includes 290 of the "Apex" apartments in 2021 and the other 247 in 2022. The last 15 townhouses in "One Lawrence Station" should be occupied in 2021, with "Nuevo" forecast to have 100 more townhouses moved into in each of 2021 and 2022. Also in the "Lawrence Station Plan" area is a site projected to have 145 BMR (non-SRO) units, with 70 in 2021 and 75 in 2022. "Santa Clara Square" could have both the last 100 apartments in the completed phase and the first 300 units in the pending phase occupied in 2021, with the remaining 300 pending units occupied in 2022. All of these developments are in the current and future Bracher/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas. An apartment complex just north of Santa Clara University is forecast to have 230 units occupied in 2021 and the other 125 units in 2022. This is in the current and future Westwood/Buscher/ Santa Clara areas. A total of 107 townhouses are forecast in 2021 and 2022 on the property at 925 South Wolfe Road in Sunnyvale, with the current 130 apartments there about to be demolished. This is in the current and future Braly/Peterson/Santa Clara regions. The north side of El Camino in the current and future Bowers/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas has 48 townhomes forecast in 2021 and 65 apartments projected in 2022. The

south side of El Camino in the current and future Pomeroy/Cabrillo/Santa Clara areas has a total of 66 residences forecast above commercial units in 2021 and 2022. A tract of 58 townhouses on the east side of Kiely Blvd. just south of El Camino could have all of those units occupied in 2021 (but there potentially could be a few sooner than that). This is in the current and future Central Park/Cabrillo/Santa Clara areas.

There are two additional locations that will have huge unit numbers when completed, with the first units expected in 2021. These are in northernmost Santa Clara, near Levi's Stadium, but not in the same elementary areas. The "Related Santa Clara" development (originally called "City Place") has 1,360 apartment and/or condo units that could be completed in five years, with the first 160 units forecast in 2021. This is in the future Mayne/Agnews MS/Agnews HS areas. The "Tasman East" location, which currently has antiquated light industrial and office uses northeast of the Lafayette Street and Tasman Drive junction, has the potential for up to 4,300 housing units in multiple developments within six or seven years, with another 2,000 possible in eight-to-ten years. Those timelines for such large unit totals are questionable, but we did include in the forecast 500 apartment/condo units in 2021 and 700 more in each of the following three years, along with 100 BMR units in each of 2023 and 2024. Such large unit totals in 2022 through 2024 for both "Related Santa Clara" and "Tasman East" may not happen, however. "Tasman East" is in the future Hughes/Agnews MS/Agnews HS areas.

There are six more projected sites with at least 200 units forecast between 2022 and 2024. The former AMD headquarters at the junction of Stewart Drive and East Duane Avenue in Sunnyvale is currently planned to have 887 apartments and 60 townhouses on the SCUSD portion of that property.¹⁴ Based partly on timelines provided by the Irvine Company for that development, the forecast has those townhouses plus 182 apartments occupied in 2022 and the rest in 2023 and 2024. This is another location that is in the combination of the future Bracher/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas. The shopping center at the northeast corner of the Lawrence Expressway and Homestead Road intersection has the potential for between 500 and 700 apartment/condo units in four-to-five years; the forecast has 600 units split between 2023 and 2024. This is in the future Pomeroy/Cabrillo/Santa Clara areas. The "Lawrence Station Plan" area has 661 additional units (including the final "Nuevo" townhouses and 333 apartments/condos in a project called "Westlake Urban") forecast in 2022 through 2024. As is already noted, this is yet another location in the combination of the future Bracher/Cabrillo/Wilcox areas. There will be 1,600 units in an already-approved complex on Coleman Avenue in the future Scott Lane/Buscher/Santa Clara areas. While this could be started in two years and finished in five years, we have projected only 400 units in each of 2023 and 2024. Also being pushed farther out in the projections, compared to the potential timeline, are the many thousands of units that could occur on the "Patrick Henry Plan" site in northern Santa Clara. The forecast includes only the first 200 units in 2024. This is in the future Hughes/Agnew MS/Agnews HS areas. No units on the nearby sites for the "Freedom Circle Plan" and the former Yahoo complex are included in the forecast, but the first of those many thousands of units also could occur by 2024.

The San Jose part of the district still has a significant issue for short-term housing construction. That city's North San Jose Plan, which includes a large section outside the district, has increments of 8,000 dwelling units, for a total eventually reaching 32,000 units. Those units, however, are to be allowed in conjunction with set thresholds being reached for non-residential construction also occurring in the plan region. The last of the first 8,000 housing units were finished in 2016 and no additional residences have been built in that area since then. Without getting into further details about why and in what types, it appears that some housing units could start being built in the SCUSD part of north San Jose in four-to-five years, but the more realistic timeline is for nearly all of the next 8,000 units being occupied after 2024. The forecast includes just 400 apartment/condo units in 2024.

We should note that the redevelopment of the Hampton's complex in the SCUSD's small part of Cupertino has been further delayed and is no longer considered likely, according to a manager there, within five years. This project could have up to around 1,100 units replacing the current 342 apartments.¹⁵

¹⁴ Additional units will be in the SESD and FUHSD.

¹⁵ Appreciation for their insights into planned and potential housing is due to city planners Gloria Sciara in Santa Clara; Jared Hart in San Jose; Andrew Miner, George Schroeder and Noren Caliva-Lepe in Sunnyvale; and Piu Ghosh in Cupertino; along with representatives of the active developments. All final decisions on timing and amounts by location, however, were made by EPC.

Concluding Commentary

Local birth totals and kindergarten enrollments are falling in all but a few of the school districts in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties (i.e., the core “Silicon Valley” region). Among the districts in the vicinity of the SCUSD, only Milpitas bucked this trend, but even there the kindergarten growth came solely from the corner of the district that added thousands of housing units in recent years; the other parts of Milpitas have declining kindergarten totals. And the only zip codes with rising birth totals in either of these counties in the latest years are 95035 for Milpitas and 95134 for north San Jose. As was discussed above, the latter did not translate into higher kindergarten amounts for the SCUSD.

It will take the thousands of projected housing units, with those resulting in meaningful numbers of students in the SCUSD, in the next five years for your district to also buck this declining trend. Particularly for the portion of the district south of U.S. 101, along with in the Don Callejon area, there easily could be greater kindergarten student decline than we have projected, with those lower kindergarten totals then graduating into the subsequent grades. If the actual new housing amounts in the next half-decade are significantly fewer than in the forecast, then a lower enrollment in the southern part of the district becomes a high probability.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas R. Williams", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas R. Williams, principal demographer for Enrollment Projection Consultants

Appendix A1: Detail for Actual and Projected SCUSD October Enrollments by Grade and Grade Level from 2014 to 2024 (with highlighting of pink for classes projected to be 1,150+ when in sixth; blue for classes that were, are, or are projected to be 1,100-1,149 when in sixth; orange for classes that were or are projected to be 1,050-1,099 when in sixth; and yellow for classes that were or are projected to be below 1,050 in sixth)																		
Oct. of	Projected Enrollment by Grade (including SDC and annual totals of fewer than 30 NPS students)												Projected SCUSD Totals					
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
2014*	167	1,267	1,379	1,301	1,291	1,303	1,179	1,124	1,034	1,014	1,059	1,012	1,068	1,071	7,887	3,172	4,210	15,269
2015*	167	1,365	1,211	1,313	1,272	1,239	1,266	1,079	1,125	1,042	1,069	1,062	1,019	1,123	7,833	3,246	4,273	15,352
2016*	159	1,396	1,352	1,202	1,267	1,234	1,173	1,119	1,051	1,105	1,071	1,075	1,076	1,082	7,783	3,275	4,304	15,362
2017*	176	1,389	1,357	1,328	1,173	1,251	1,195	1,075	1,097	1,025	1,139	1,086	1,049	1,120	7,869	3,197	4,394	15,460
2018*	196	1,296	1,322	1,307	1,268	1,129	1,210	1,128	1,039	1,071	1,075	1,127	1,088	1,082	7,728	3,238	4,372	15,338
2019*	168	1,281	1,271	1,282	1,258	1,230	1,105	1,102	1,079	1,035	1,117	1,076	1,143	1,094	7,595	3,216	4,430	15,241
2020	171	1,301	1,252	1,238	1,244	1,226	1,198	1,027	1,067	1,064	1,074	1,123	1,076	1,178	7,630	3,158	4,451	15,239
2021	174	1,329	1,293	1,249	1,217	1,225	1,199	1,112	1,000	1,054	1,107	1,086	1,126	1,114	7,686	3,166	4,433	15,285
2022	175	1,334	1,313	1,281	1,227	1,197	1,199	1,115	1,081	991	1,099	1,121	1,089	1,164	7,726	3,187	4,473	15,386
2023	178	1,355	1,319	1,303	1,262	1,210	1,178	1,124	1,090	1,079	1,041	1,116	1,127	1,132	7,805	3,293	4,416	15,514
2024	180	1,372	1,345	1,313	1,287	1,247	1,193	1,109	1,098	1,087	1,131	1,061	1,125	1,173	7,937	3,294	4,490	15,721
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in One Year, to October of 2020																		
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Two Years, to October of 2021																		
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Three Years, to October of 2022																		
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Four Years, to October of 2023																		
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Five Years, to October of 2024																		
Real Potential Lower Numbers in 2020 (essentially -0.8%, especially due to potential TK and K enrollment deviation)**																		
Real Potential Higher Numbers in 2020 (essentially +0.8%, especially due to potential TK and K enrollment deviation)**																		
Real Potential Lower Numbers in 2024 (essentially -4.5%, especially if declining birth trends in existing housing continue)																		
Real Potential Higher Numbers in 2024 (essentially +3%, especially if opening new schools adds more students than expected)																		
Projected Students from New Housing First Occupied Between October 1, 2019, and October 1, 2024:																		
2024	12	95	94	89	86	78	68	57	47	41	38	36	33	37	522	145	144	811
* Actual early October enrollments in student files provided to Enrollment Projection Consultants (EPC) by Santa Clara Unified School District (SCUSD). Kindergarten represented essentially eleven birth months in 2014 (as did first and second in 2014, but both of those grades in 2014 correlated to high-birth-count years, whereas the 2014 kindergarten did not). All subsequent kindergarten classes represented twelve birth months.																		
** TK and kindergarten fluctuations from the forecast in any one year can be more significant than are likely on an ongoing basis.																		
Note: Key assumptions for forecast numbers are (1) new TK-5 and 6-8 schools opening for 2021-22 and a new 9-12 school opening for 2022-23 in the north San Jose part of the SCUSD and (2) generally stable local private and charter school enrollments. The potential ranges cover essentially 80% probabilities within those assumptions, with approximately 10% possibilities for each of even lower or higher numbers than the ranges shown.																		

**Appendix A2(a): Summary of Actual and Projected Resident October Students in 2013 and from 2017 to 2024 from
South of Highway 101**

Subject	Total District-Enrolled Resident Students by Grade Level*			
	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
Actual Enrollment on October 1, 2013	5,750	2,263	3,072	11,085
Actual Enrollment on October 4, 2017	5,592	2,284	3,202	11,078
Actual Enrollment on October 3, 2018	5,485	2,342	3,175	11,002
Actual Enrollment on October 2, 2019	5,434	2,283	3,179	10,896
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2020	5,474	2,246	3,179	10,899
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2021	5,476	2,231	3,142	10,849
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2024	5,486	2,309	3,092	10,887
Change in One Year, to October 2020	40	-37	0	3
Change in Two Years, to October 2021	42	-52	-37	-47
Change in Five Years, to October 2024	52	26	-87	-9

**Appendix A2(b): Summary of Actual and Projected Resident October Students in 2013 and from 2017 to 2024 from
North of Highway 101 in Santa Clara and Sunnyvale (with Sunnyvale Part Currently Assigned to Peterson Middle)**

Subject	Total District-Enrolled Resident Students by Grade Level*			
	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
Actual Enrollment on October 1, 2013	1,601	501	636	2,738
Actual Enrollment on October 4, 2017	1,469	566	686	2,721
Actual Enrollment on October 3, 2018	1,412	549	697	2,658
Actual Enrollment on October 2, 2019	1,351	588	749	2,688
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2020	1,299	565	784	2,648
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2021	1,262	577	781	2,620
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2024	1,278	564	809	2,651
Change in One Year, to October 2020	-52	-23	35	-40
Change in Two Years, to October 2021	-89	-11	32	-68
Change in Five Years, to October 2024	-73	-24	60	-37

**Appendix A2(c): Summary of Actual and Projected Resident October Students in 2013 and from 2017 to 2024 from
North of Highway 101 in San Jose (including Alviso and unincorporated lands but excluding North Park Apartments)**

Subject	Total District-Enrolled Resident Students by Grade Level*			
	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
Actual Enrollment on October 1, 2013	652	308	356	1,316
Actual Enrollment on October 4, 2017	709	303	418	1,430
Actual Enrollment on October 3, 2018	705	300	418	1,423
Actual Enrollment on October 2, 2019	675	292	426	1,393
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2020	705	292	417	1,414
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2021	784	308	428	1,520
Projected Enrollment for October 1, 2024	985	325	477	1,787
Change in One Year, to October 2020	30	0	-9	21
Change in Two Years, to October 2021	109	16	2	127
Change in Five Years, to October 2024	310	33	51	394

Footnotes for Appendix A2:

* Actual and projected amounts represent all students except pre-school SDC students counted in some State reports. These figures include a district total of fewer than 30 NPS students each year but exclude both incoming inter-district students and a few students listed at residentially unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A3: Actual October 2, 2019, Resident Students versus Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools

Elementary School	Data Type	Actual Students, including TK-5 SDC							Total
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	
Braly	Actual Attendance	21	82	49	71	64	58	55	400
	Resident SCUSD Students	18	84	55	76	64	64	56	417
	Net Difference (A-R)	3	-2	-6	-5	0	-6	-1	-17
Ponderosa	Actual Attendance	0	98	89	102	96	105	72	562
	Resident SCUSD Students	13	99	92	103	91	104	72	574
	Net Difference (A-R)	-13	-1	-3	-1	5	1	0	-12
Laurelwood	Actual Attendance	0	110	111	130	122	122	71	666
	Resident SCUSD Students	20	122	125	147	140	137	94	785
	Net Difference (A-R)	-20	-12	-14	-17	-18	-15	-23	-119
Briarwood	Actual Attendance	21	65	34	51	49	51	53	324
	Resident SCUSD Students	7	80	47	60	75	61	74	404
	Net Difference (A-R)	14	-15	-13	-9	-26	-10	-21	-80
Bracher	Actual Attendance	0	58	64	50	66	55	59	352
	Resident SCUSD Students	2	44	64	43	58	42	51	304
	Net Difference (A-R)	-2	14	0	7	8	13	8	48
Bowers	Actual Attendance	0	45	48	47	42	46	43	271
	Resident SCUSD Students	2	46	48	44	42	54	48	284
	Net Difference (A-R)	-2	-1	0	3	0	-8	-5	-13
Scott Lane	Actual Attendance	22	68	74	54	59	52	50	379
	Resident SCUSD Students	12	106	86	88	82	88	78	540
	Net Difference (A-R)	10	-38	-12	-34	-23	-36	-28	-161
Sutter	Actual Attendance	23	66	73	72	66	66	63	429
	Resident SCUSD Students	11	61	86	70	69	71	51	419
	Net Difference (A-R)	12	5	-13	2	-3	-5	12	10
Pomeroy	Actual Attendance	20	47	59	61	62	61	59	369
	Resident SCUSD Students	7	55	73	60	62	57	72	386
	Net Difference (A-R)	13	-8	-14	1	0	4	-13	-17
Central Park	Actual Attendance	0	73	93	71	73	79	54	443
	Resident SCUSD Students	11	85	92	76	68	57	56	445
	Net Difference (A-R)	-11	-12	1	-5	5	22	-2	-2
Haman	Actual Attendance	20	57	58	53	72	48	57	365
	Resident SCUSD Students	6	52	69	59	74	63	50	373
	Net Difference (A-R)	14	5	-11	-6	-2	-15	7	-8
Westwood	Actual Attendance	0	70	62	70	65	52	63	382
	Resident SCUSD Students	8	94	70	89	86	71	85	503
	Net Difference (A-R)	-8	-24	-8	-19	-21	-19	-22	-121
Hughes	Actual Attendance	0	81	64	70	64	64	61	404
	Resident SCUSD Students	8	87	74	88	72	88	68	485
	Net Difference (A-R)	-8	-6	-10	-18	-8	-24	-7	-81
Callejon TK-5	Actual Attendance	0	62	83	78	86	90	63	462
	Resident SCUSD Students	12	78	82	94	86	99	72	523
	Net Difference (A-R)	-12	-16	1	-16	0	-9	-9	-61
Montague	Actual Attendance	41	65	71	61	62	56	59	415
	Resident SCUSD Students	20	67	81	70	78	52	59	427
	Net Difference (A-R)	21	-2	-10	-9	-16	4	0	-12
Mayne	Actual Attendance	0	74	78	82	65	81	86	466
	Resident SCUSD Students	11	93	97	96	84	105	105	591
	Net Difference (A-R)	-11	-19	-19	-14	-19	-24	-19	-125
Millikin Washington NPS TK-5	Actual Attendance	0	96	96	96	96	90	90	564
	Actual Attendance	0	64	64	62	48	51	45	334
	Actual Attendance	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	8
Total	Actual Attendance	168	1,281	1,271	1,282	1,258	1,230	1,105	7,595
	Resident SCUSD Students	168	1,253	1,241	1,263	1,231	1,213	1,091	7,460
	Net Difference (A-R)*	0	28	30	19	27	17	14	135

* Net overall TK-5 difference is 131 incoming inter-district students and four students listed at residentially unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A4: Actual October 2, 2019, Resident Populations versus Attending Enrollments for Secondary Schools

School	Data Type	Actual Students, including SDC							Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Peterson	Actual Attendance	316	300	290					906
	Resident Population	282	268	276					826
	Net Difference (A-R)	34	32	14					80
Cabrillo	Actual Attendance	284	313	290					887
	Resident Population	267	256	219					742
	Net Difference (A-R)	17	57	71					145
Buscher	Actual Attendance	355	354	321					1,030
	Resident Population	384	383	378					1,145
	Net Difference (A-R)	-29	-29	-57					-115
Callejon 6-8	Actual Attendance	147	104	123					374
	Resident Population	153	149	148					450
	Net Difference (A-R)	-6	-45	-25					-76
Wilcox	Actual Attendance				549	506	476	442	1,973
	Resident Population				509	500	520	480	2,009
	Net Difference (A-R)				40	6	-44	-38	-36
Santa Clara	Actual Attendance				548	500	526	459	2,033
	Resident Population				596	561	607	581	2,345
	Net Difference (A-R)				-48	-61	-81	-122	-312
Wilson	Actual Attendance	0	0	0	5	14	34	68	121
Mission EC	Actual Attendance	0	0	0	0	23	42	36	101
New Valley	Actual Attendance	0	0	0	0	3	54	81	138
Gateway	Actual Attendance	0	0	0	12	22	7	0	41
Community	Actual Attendance	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	12
Opportunity	Actual Attendance	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	12
NPS 6-12	Actual Attendance	0	3	1	1	6	1	6	18
Total	Actual Attendance	1,102	1,079	1,035	1,117	1,076	1,143	1,094	7,646
	Resident Population	1,086	1,056	1,021	1,105	1,061	1,127	1,061	7,517
	Net Difference (A-R)**	16	23	14	12	15	16	33	129

* Net overall 6-12 difference is 120 incoming inter-district students (outgoing amount not calculated) and nine students listed at residentially unlocatable address.

Appendix B1(a): Resident Student Population Trends by Type and General Housing Value in Existing Dwellings*
 (color highlighting means: yearly growth in yellow and decline in orange; three-year growth in blue and decline in pink)

Existing Housing Group** Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students					Change in TK-12
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
Relatively Most Affordable ATT (excluding mainly BMR)	2015	381	427	400	380	1,720	
	2016	362	382	399	364	1,649	
	2017	334	363	367	391	1,591	
	2018	330	345	342	391	1,549	
	2019	313	347	330	377	1,502	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-49				-147	-9%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-15	-52	-22		
Relatively Affordable ATT (incl. a few SFD in mixed-type areas)	2015	621	577	520	502	2,432	
	2016	614	554	517	496	2,367	
	2017	643	564	480	509	2,412	
	2018	611	568	526	498	2,424	
	2019	578	556	537	481	2,343	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-36				-24	-1%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-58	-17	-36		
Basic ATT (with some amenities & generally unsecure parking) (incl. mainly BMR)	2015	553	446	348	300	1,785	
	2016	624	463	359	342	1,924	
	2017	678	460	368	306	1,967	
	2018	651	483	372	318	1,961	
	2019	624	510	360	354	1,993	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		0				69	4%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-114	-103	-5		
Modest and Moderate ATT (with some amenities & generally secure parking)	2015	511	397	257	181	1,443	
	2016	527	412	267	196	1,463	
	2017	551	415	275	202	1,538	
	2018	535	415	304	209	1,547	
	2019	536	405	314	259	1,606	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		9				143	10%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-122	-98	-8		
All Existing ATT (incl. a few SFD in mixed-type areas) (excl. a few "SFA" modern plexes)	2015	2,066	1,847	1,525	1,363	7,380	
	2016	2,127	1,811	1,542	1,398	7,403	
	2017	2,206	1,802	1,490	1,408	7,508	
	2018	2,127	1,811	1,544	1,416	7,481	
	2019	2,051	1,818	1,541	1,471	7,444	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-76				41	1%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-309	-270	-71		
All MH	2015	258	296	270	287	1,217	
	2016	239	279	279	304	1,205	
	2017	254	285	301	312	1,256	
	2018	255	280	295	313	1,268	
	2019	248	255	314	324	1,256	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		9				51	4%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			16	35	45		

Appendix B1(a), page 1 of 3, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B1(a): Resident Student Population Trends by Type and General Housing Value in Existing Dwellings*
 (color highlighting means: yearly growth in yellow and decline in orange; three-year growth in blue and decline in pink)

Existing Housing Group** Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students					Change in TK-12
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
Basic and Modest SFD	2015	331	404	381	380	1,649	
	2016	340	366	386	381	1,628	
	2017	332	369	374	393	1,603	
	2018	325	324	354	392	1,528	
	2019	335	323	339	388	1,533	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-5				-95	-6%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-17	-27	2		
Moderate SFD	2015	438	428	426	484	1,965	
	2016	433	440	393	465	1,914	
	2017	431	417	370	482	1,896	
	2018	413	415	397	464	1,842	
	2019	414	411	392	470	1,857	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-19				-57	-3%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-22	-48	77		
Middle and Upper Middle Income SFD Traditional Yards (private areas)	2015	589	572	498	514	2,359	
	2016	571	561	504	524	2,360	
	2017	582	535	484	509	2,292	
	2018	524	563	483	511	2,291	
	2019	508	551	460	484	2,183	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-63				-177	-8%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-20	-101	-20		
Middle and Upper Middle Income SFD Minimal Private Yards	2015	154	167	103	81	533	
	2016	150	154	113	85	538	
	2017	157	145	109	88	532	
	2018	140	137	105	109	513	
	2019	120	136	99	124	518	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-30				-20	-4%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-14	-55	11		
All Existing SFD (excluding a few SFD in mixed-type areas) (including a few "SFA" modern plexes)	2015	1,512	1,571	1,408	1,459	6,506	
	2016	1,494	1,521	1,396	1,455	6,440	
	2017	1,502	1,466	1,337	1,472	6,323	
	2018	1,402	1,439	1,339	1,476	6,174	
	2019	1,377	1,421	1,290	1,466	6,091	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-117				-349	-5%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-73	-231	70		
Other Existing (mainly non-residential areas with a few isolated homes)	2015	5	2	4	2	16	
	2016	4	2	2	5	15	
	2017	3	3	2	4	13	
	2018	2	4	0	5	14	
	2019	6	3	2	4	17	

Appendix B1(a), page 2 of 3, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B1(a): Resident Student Population Trends by Type and General Housing Value in Existing Dwellings*
 (color highlighting means: yearly growth in yellow and decline in orange; three-year growth in blue and decline in pink)

Existing Housing Group** Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students					Change in TK-12
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
Total in Areas of Almost Exclusively Existing Housing as of Oct. 1, 2015	2015	3,841	3,716	3,207	3,111	15,119	
	2016	3,864	3,613	3,219	3,162	15,063	
	2017	3,965	3,556	3,130	3,196	15,100	
	2018	3,786	3,534	3,178	3,210	14,937	
	2019	3,682	3,497	3,147	3,265	14,808	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-182				-255	-2%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-367	-466	46		
Total for Areas of New Housing (planning areas with at least ten net additional units first occupied since Sept. 2015; includes a few earlier units)	2015	9	6	2	1	18	
	2016	32	11	17	15	82	
	2017	59	15	23	23	129	
	2018	66	22	13	31	146	
	2019	75	38	16	28	169	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		43				87	N/A
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			6	5	11		
Other (IDA and Unlocatable) (includes fewer than 15 TK-12 students each year from residentially unlocatable addresses that could be in the SCUSD)	2015	39	55	37	38	215	
	2016	54	50	39	45	217	
	2017	50	48	44	55	231	
	2018	73	51	47	49	255	
	2019	77	58	53	43	264	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		23				47	22%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			4	3	4		

* Price ranges are subjective EPC evaluations of the dominant residential type in each of the planning areas with virtually no net additional housing units first occupied since September 30, 2015. See Appendix B4 for further breakdown by type.

** SFD = single family detached; ATT = attached, for condos, townhouses, plexes and apartments; MH = mobile homes; BMR = below-market-rate, for developments with at least 50% of units originally offered at such rates.

*** Changes are over three years for groupings of three grades, with TK-2 compared to the prior TK-2, 3-5 to the prior TK-2, 6-8 to the prior 3-5, 9-11 to the prior 6-8, and TK-12 to the prior TK-12 (for SCUSD-enrolled students).

Appendix B1(a), page 3 of 3

Appendix B1(b): Differences in Resident Student Population Trends in and near the Don Callejon TK-5 Area*
 (color highlighting means: yearly growth in yellow and decline in orange; three-year growth in blue and decline in pink)

Existing Housing Type and Location* Data Subject**	Oct. of	Resident Students, including SDC***					Change in TK-12
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
Basic through Moderate ATT in Don Callejon TK-5 Attendance Area	2015	244	213	120	59	656	
	2016	240	231	135	80	704	
	2017	246	214	133	67	690	
	2018	211	197	137	76	644	
	2019	192	182	128	100	629	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-48				-75	-11%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-58	-103	-35		
Basic through Moderate ATT in Montague part N. of Montague Expy. (in Don Callejon TK-5 before 2011)	2015	45	19	17	11	104	
	2016	54	18	11	13	100	
	2017	63	17	10	13	112	
	2018	65	24	12	8	123	
	2019	58	33	13	17	135	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		4				35	35%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-21	-5	6		
Basic through Moderate ATT in City of San Jose part S. of Hwy. 237	2015	59	40	33	19	166	
	2016	66	44	42	24	183	
	2017	63	52	36	29	197	
	2018	72	49	36	33	200	
	2019	71	44	35	39	200	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		5				17	9%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-22	-9	-3		
Basic through Moderate ATT in All Other Sections of the SCUSD	2015	628	497	368	332	1,993	
	2016	701	500	375	351	2,073	
	2017	766	528	403	338	2,204	
	2018	750	547	429	352	2,228	
	2019	749	583	427	397	2,311	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		48				238	11%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-118	-73	22		
Middle and Upper Middle Income SFD with Minimal Private Yards in Don Callejon TK-5 Attendance Area	2015	92	89	47	17	254	
	2016	87	90	54	22	259	
	2017	86	89	55	23	265	
	2018	78	81	54	37	255	
	2019	62	75	50	43	239	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-25				-20	-8%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-12	-40	-11		
Middle and Upper Middle Income SFD with Minimal Private Yards in All Other Sections of the SCUSD (none in other subsections listed above)	2015	62	78	56	64	279	
	2016	63	64	59	63	279	
	2017	71	56	54	65	267	
	2018	62	56	51	72	258	
	2019	58	61	49	81	279	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		-5				0	0%
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-2	-15	22		

(see final page of Appendix B1(a) for footnotes)

Appendix B2: Key Recent Advancement Rates by Category of Existing Housing*
with color highlighting for rates that have changed by more than 5% over the last four (mostly overlapping) three-year periods

Residential Category**	Current SCUSD Students	Grade	Three-Year Average Advancement Rate in the Net Number of Students Entering This Grade			
			2016 to 2019	2015 to 2018	2014 to 2017	2013 to 2016
Most Affordable ATT	1,502	6th	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.94
		9th	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.02
Affordable ATT (and Mix)	2,343	6th	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.94
		9th	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.94
Basic ATT	1,993	6th	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.88
		9th	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.03
Modest and Moderate ATT	1,606	6th	0.88	0.90	0.83	0.82
		9th	1.03	0.98	0.95	1.00
All MH	1,256	6th	1.07	1.06	1.01	0.95
		9th	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.03
Basic and Modest SFD	1,533	6th	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.91
		9th	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.10
Moderate SFD	1,857	6th	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.89
		9th	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.12
Higher Value SFD	2,701	6th	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.86
		9th	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.05
Total for Areas of only Existing Housing* (incl. a few stu. in other categories)	14,808	6th	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.90
		9th	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.04

* These figures are from aggregate counts of planning areas with virtually no net increase in housing units since Sept. 2015 in the two latest three-year periods shown and since Sept. 2012 in the two earlier periods shown.

** "ATT" = Attached, for condo, townhouse, apartment and plex units; "SFD" = single family detached homes; "MH" = mobile homes; Value levels are from standardized, but nonetheless subjective, assignments of dominant situation in each area.

Note: The figures shown are the actual calculations. Some of the latest rates have been adjusted where warranted in the forecast, especially based on the alternative four-year averages shown in Appendix B3.

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																							
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012																		Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th***			
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11		TK-12		
Most Affordable ATT (excl. mainly BMR)	2015	20	119	124	138	142	147	138	131	151	118	140	122	118	112	381	427	400	380	1,720	0.82 0.77		
	2016	14	119	127	116	122	125	135	125	126	148	112	137	115	128	362	382	399	364	1,649			
	2017	16	94	114	126	115	117	131	122	120	125	143	117	131	120	334	363	367	391	1,591			
	2018	9	118	98	114	120	113	112	114	115	113	127	136	128	132	330	345	342	391	1,549			
	2019	9	106	107	100	115	111	121	106	111	113	119	122	136	126	313	347	330	377	1,502			
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.97	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.03	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.02								0.82 0.77
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.98	0.99	0.96	0.94	1.01	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.02								
Affordable ATT (all) (excl. mainly BMR)	2015	29	172	159	177	167	155	166	132	146	125	135	124	123	127	508	488	403	382	1,937	0.83 0.78		
	2016	23	187	166	148	171	155	143	150	124	145	119	132	130	123	501	469	419	381	1,916			
	2017	28	188	184	163	156	167	148	140	136	113	151	124	127	141	535	471	389	402	1,966			
	2018	45	168	169	174	158	158	163	144	144	138	120	149	130	140	511	479	426	399	2,000			
	2019	26	174	153	161	167	147	149	162	139	146	131	123	136	129	488	463	447	390	1,943			
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.93	0.96	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.02	1.02	0.97	1.06	1.04								0.83 0.78
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.94	0.95	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.04								
Mixed Lower Cost (all) (areas of mainly lower cost ATT & SFD, with most stu. from ATT) (excl. mainly BMR)	2015	5	40	45	28	33	34	22	34	44	39	39	48	33	51	113	89	117	120	495			
	2016	3	38	40	35	24	26	35	29	31	38	35	38	42	37	113	85	98	115	451			
	2017	5	33	36	39	36	28	29	32	31	28	38	35	34	42	108	93	91	107	446			
	2018	6	37	29	34	33	30	26	30	38	32	30	37	32	30	100	89	100	99	424			
	2019	7	27	37	26	27	33	33	25	25	40	30	26	35	29	90	93	90	91	400			
Combination of Affordable ATT & Mix (excl. mainly BMR)	2015	34	212	204	205	200	189	188	166	190	164	174	172	156	178	621	577	520	502	2,432			
	2016	26	225	206	183	195	181	177	179	155	183	154	170	172	160	614	554	517	496	2,367			
	2017	33	221	220	202	192	195	177	172	167	141	189	159	161	183	643	564	480	509	2,412			
	2018	51	205	198	208	191	188	189	174	182	170	150	186	162	170	611	568	526	498	2,424			
	2019	33	201	190	187	194	180	182	187	164	186	161	149	171	158	578	556	537	481	2,343			
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.93	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.96	1.03	1.02								0.83 0.77
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.94	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.02	1.02								

Appendix B3, page 1 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3, page 1 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																						
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012																Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th**				
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	0.69	0.70
Basic ATT in all but Don Callejon vicinity & non-Alviso San Jose (S. of 237) (incl. mainly BMR)	2015	26	139	128	103	104	104	83	83	69	66	58	78	70	78	370	291	218	206	1,189		
	2016	29	173	137	130	101	102	95	69	83	70	77	61	81	75	440	298	222	219	1,283		
	2017	29	189	156	139	128	100	94	86	75	79	72	76	63	80	484	322	240	211	1,366		
	2018	26	160	167	140	129	112	96	87	84	76	77	68	70	74	467	337	247	215	1,366		
	2019	23	161	144	157	134	115	106	87	84	76	84	80	79	78	462	355	247	243	1,408		
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.90	0.95	0.96	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.91	1.01	0.96	1.04	0.99	1.04	1.09		1.07	1.01	1.05	1.07		0.69	0.70
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.92	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.89	1.00	0.96	1.07	1.01	1.05	1.09								
Basic ATT in Callejon Elem. Attendance Area (incl. mainly BMR)	2015	1	37	38	33	29	27	32	25	22	15	14	16	11	15	108	88	62	41	315		
	2016	2	41	35	34	35	30	28	30	23	20	19	12	21	11	110	93	73	52	341		
	2017	3	37	38	35	28	34	25	23	28	22	16	13	6	15	110	87	73	35	323		
	2018	1	32	34	36	28	25	28	20	25	24	17	15	12	8	102	81	69	44	305		
	2019	6	19	34	26	29	35	26	22	11	19	21	17	17	10	79	90	52	55	292		
Basic ATT in Montague Elem. Attend. Area & N. of Montague Expwy. (Don Callejon vicinity)	2015	0	1	2	4	1	0	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	7	3	6	4	21		
	2016	0	4	2	2	3	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	8	4	4	5	21		
	2017	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	6	1	1	17		
	2018	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	6	1	0	14		
	2019	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	4	3	1	12		
Basic ATT in non-Alviso San Jose (incl. mainly BMR)	2015	2	28	17	23	17	24	23	18	19	25	19	15	15	15	68	64	62	49	260		
	2016	0	20	29	17	23	20	25	20	23	17	28	20	18	19	66	68	60	66	279		
	2017	8	28	20	29	10	20	15	17	17	20	17	24	18	18	77	45	54	59	261		
	2018	7	31	25	22	28	11	20	19	17	19	20	15	24	18	78	59	55	59	276		
	2019	0	24	32	24	19	25	17	23	14	21	17	20	18	27	80	61	58	55	281		
Basic ATT -All Areas (incl. mainly BMR)	2015	29	205	185	163	151	155	140	128	111	109	93	110	97	109	553	446	348	300	1,785		
	2016	31	238	203	183	162	153	148	122	129	108	126	95	121	105	624	463	359	342	1,924		
	2017	41	257	216	205	169	156	135	126	121	121	105	113	88	114	678	460	368	306	1,967		
	2018	34	224	228	199	187	150	146	126	126	120	114	98	106	103	651	483	372	318	1,961		
	2019	29	205	210	209	182	177	151	134	110	116	123	117	114	116	624	510	360	354	1,993		
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.91	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.07		1.02	0.98	1.05	1.07		0.62	0.66
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.93	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.96	0.95	1.02	0.98	1.05	1.07								

Appendix B3, page 2 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3, page 2 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																								
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012												Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th***										
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12				
Modest & Moderate ATT in all but Callejon vicinity and non-Alviso San Jose	2015	11	89	88	94	71	77	69	60	48	46	42	55	34	58	271	217	154	131	842				
	2016	10	97	95	79	82	65	66	63	53	46	44	41	52	32	271	213	162	137	825				
	2017	14	102	101	88	77	78	66	64	60	49	47	47	39	49	291	221	173	133	881				
	2018	18	108	102	87	87	66	72	75	49	66	55	44	43	34	297	225	190	142	906				
	2019	12	96	102	101	92	80	66	70	67	54	63	54	43	43	299	238	191	160	943				
Modest & Moderate ATT in Callejon Elem. Attendance Area	2015	3	44	36	56	47	38	40	22	20	16	8	7	3	1	136	125	58	18	341				
	2016	1	46	48	36	54	48	36	28	19	15	11	10	7	4	130	138	62	28	363				
	2017	4	49	45	42	35	50	42	18	25	17	11	9	12	8	136	127	60	32	367				
	2018	2	27	45	37	42	28	46	31	17	20	14	12	6	12	109	116	68	32	339				
	2019	6	40	27	46	29	40	23	29	28	19	20	16	9	5	113	92	76	45	337				
Modest & Moderate ATT in Montague Elem. Attendance Area & N. of Montague Expwy. (Don Callejon vicinity)	2015	7	18	14	6	7	4	5	1	5	5	2	2	3	4	38	16	11	7	83				
	2016	2	23	15	8	7	4	3	3	0	4	3	4	1	2	46	14	7	8	79				
	2017	6	24	23	9	5	5	1	5	4	0	6	3	3	1	56	11	9	12	95				
	2018	6	22	19	20	7	7	4	1	4	6	0	5	3	5	61	18	11	8	109				
	2019	9	15	20	20	18	5	6	3	3	4	8	1	7	4	55	29	10	16	123				
Modest & Moderate ATT in non-Alviso San Jose (S. of 237)	2015	5	28	16	22	17	8	14	12	12	10	11	9	5	8	66	39	34	25	177				
	2016	2	30	31	19	26	14	7	17	9	10	8	8	7	8	80	47	36	23	196				
	2017	4	20	26	22	19	23	14	7	17	9	10	9	6	9	68	56	33	25	195				
	2018	4	25	19	24	20	17	19	14	5	16	13	7	7	3	68	56	35	27	193				
	2019	4	24	23	22	18	15	13	15	17	5	18	13	7	9	69	46	37	38	203				
Modest & Moderate ATT - All Areas (excl. recent devs.)	2015	26	179	154	178	142	127	128	95	85	77	63	73	45	71	511	397	257	181	1,443				
	2016	15	196	189	142	169	131	112	111	81	75	66	63	67	46	527	412	267	196	1,463				
	2017	28	195	195	161	136	156	123	94	106	75	74	68	60	67	551	415	275	202	1,538				
	2018	30	182	185	168	156	118	141	121	75	108	82	68	59	54	535	415	304	209	1,547				
	2019	31	175	172	189	157	140	108	117	115	82	109	84	66	61	536	405	314	259	1,606				
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.96 0.91 0.95 0.90 0.92 0.88 0.90 1.01 1.03 0.99 0.93 0.98																						
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.98 0.93 0.95 0.90 0.91 0.87 0.90 0.99 1.00 0.93 0.99																						

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																										
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012																		Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th**						
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11		TK-12					
Basic MH (All Areas)	2015	1	70	56	63	70	77	73	53	56	67	63	65	56	68	189	220	176	184	838						
	2016	3	55	62	61	69	65	70	72	59	55	62	66	69	63	178	204	186	197	831						
	2017	3	64	54	67	75	69	74	77	58	57	73	71	68	185	211	209	201	877							
	2018	6	64	65	53	66	63	71	70	70	72	68	59	74	76	182	200	212	201	877						
	2019	7	51	61	59	51	67	60	70	73	72	77	68	63	72	171	178	215	208	851						
Modest MH (All Areas)	2015	1	25	21	23	23	26	27	29	33	32	42	29	32	36	69	76	94	103	379						
	2016	2	17	23	21	27	25	23	31	30	32	35	43	29	36	61	75	93	107	374						
	2017	1	23	21	25	23	27	24	30	29	33	34	36	41	32	69	74	92	111	379						
	2018	6	25	28	20	24	29	27	25	31	27	40	36	36	37	73	80	83	112	391						
	2019	3	21	31	25	24	22	31	35	28	36	34	41	41	33	77	77	99	116	405						
Combination of Basic & Modest MH	2015	2	95	77	86	93	103	100	82	89	99	105	94	88	104	258	296	270	287	1,217						
	2016	5	72	85	82	96	90	93	103	89	87	97	109	98	99	239	279	279	304	1,205						
	2017	4	87	75	92	90	102	93	104	106	91	91	109	112	100	254	285	301	312	1,256						
	2018	12	89	93	73	90	92	98	95	101	99	108	95	110	113	255	280	295	313	1,268						
	2019	10	72	92	84	75	89	91	105	101	108	111	109	104	105	248	255	314	324	1,256						
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.05		0.99		1.03		1.02		0.99		1.07		1.02		1.01		1.12		1.06		1.04		0.99		1.15
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01		0.99		1.05		1.01		0.97		1.06		1.04		1.01		1.09		1.05		1.05		1.02		1.14
Basic & Modest SFD (All Areas)	2015	16	104	114	113	134	118	152	131	121	129	128	120	132	137	331	404	381	380	1,649						
	2016	13	115	104	121	108	135	123	131	132	123	139	128	114	142	340	366	386	381	1,628						
	2017	16	116	116	100	114	117	138	113	131	130	129	141	123	119	332	369	374	393	1,603						
	2018	15	104	111	110	95	114	115	131	105	118	120	133	139	118	325	324	354	392	1,528						
	2019	11	109	110	116	110	97	116	103	133	103	123	126	139	137	335	323	339	388	1,533						
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01		0.98		0.96		1.03		1.01		1.00		1.03		1.00		1.00		1.03		1.03		0.99		0.86
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01		1.01		0.97		1.03		1.02		0.91		0.99		0.97		1.03		1.03		1.03		1.01		0.89
Moderate SFD (All Areas)	2015	23	166	120	152	146	148	134	119	168	139	146	175	163	166	438	428	426	484	1,965						
	2016	18	154	159	120	147	144	149	117	109	167	150	140	175	165	433	440	393	465	1,914						
	2017	11	139	141	151	124	149	144	138	120	112	186	153	143	185	431	417	370	482	1,896						
	2018	13	135	140	138	143	125	147	137	132	128	126	185	153	140	413	415	397	464	1,842						
	2019	15	137	139	138	143	150	118	123	133	136	146	131	193	155	414	411	392	470	1,857						
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.98		0.97		1.01		1.02		0.98		1.04		1.13		1.02		1.02		1.02		1.01		1.02		0.91
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.98		0.98		1.00		1.02		0.98		0.89		0.89		1.03		1.12		1.01		1.01		1.02		0.87

Appendix B3, page 4 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3, page 4 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																				
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012																		Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th**
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	
Mid & Upper Mid \$ SFD with Traditional Yards (All Areas; none in Callejon vicinity) (incl. a few SFA units)	2015	13	214	170	205	192	178	202	178	159	161	183	158	173	173	589	572	498	514	2,359
	2016	23	180	209	182	201	193	167	174	173	157	172	183	169	177	571	561	504	524	2,360
	2017	14	184	181	217	165	191	179	153	162	169	161	167	181	168	582	535	484	509	2,292
	2018	18	154	181	189	215	160	188	169	154	160	180	166	165	192	524	563	483	511	2,291
	2019	20	173	161	174	183	213	155	173	146	141	158	169	157	160	508	551	460	484	2,183
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01	1.01	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.96	1.03	0.93	0.98	0.97	1.01						
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01	1.02	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.91	0.93	0.96	1.03	0.98	0.99	1.01							
Mid & Upper Mid \$ SFD on Small Urban Lots in all but Callejon Elem. Attendance Area	2015	2	22	18	22	20	32	26	18	21	17	19	17	28	17	62	78	56	64	279
	2016	1	20	22	21	16	20	28	17	21	21	26	20	17	29	63	64	59	63	279
	2017	3	24	23	24	20	17	19	15	19	20	23	24	18	18	71	56	54	65	267
	2018	2	15	23	24	19	20	17	17	14	20	26	22	24	15	62	56	51	72	258
	2019	3	21	14	23	22	18	21	16	19	14	31	26	24	27	58	61	49	81	279
Mid & Upper Mid \$ SFD on Small Urban Lots in Callejon Elem. Attend.	2015	2	30	27	35	32	28	29	21	14	12	5	8	4	7	92	89	47	17	254
	2016	2	33	26	28	33	33	24	20	22	12	9	5	8	4	87	90	54	22	259
	2017	5	24	33	29	28	32	29	17	21	17	11	8	4	7	86	89	55	23	265
	2018	1	24	21	33	25	25	31	20	15	19	17	11	9	4	78	81	54	37	255
	2019	0	19	21	22	28	24	23	17	19	14	16	17	10	9	62	75	50	43	239
Mid & Upper Mid \$ SFD on Small Urban Lots in All Areas	2015	4	52	45	57	52	60	55	39	35	29	24	25	32	24	154	167	103	81	533
	2016	3	53	48	49	49	53	52	37	43	33	35	25	25	33	150	154	113	85	538
	2017	8	48	56	53	48	49	48	32	40	37	34	32	22	25	157	145	109	88	532
	2018	3	39	44	57	44	45	48	37	29	39	43	33	33	19	140	137	105	109	513
	2019	3	40	35	45	50	42	44	33	38	28	47	43	34	36	120	136	99	124	518
Mid & Upper Mid \$ SFD All Areas & Lot Sizes (incl. a few SFA units)	2015	17	266	215	262	244	238	257	217	194	190	207	183	205	197	743	739	601	595	2,892
	2016	26	233	257	231	250	246	219	211	216	190	207	208	194	210	721	715	617	609	2,898
	2017	22	232	237	270	213	240	227	185	202	206	195	199	203	193	739	680	593	597	2,824
	2018	21	193	225	246	259	205	236	206	183	199	223	199	198	211	664	700	588	620	2,804
	2019	23	213	196	219	233	255	199	206	184	169	205	212	191	196	628	687	559	608	2,701
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.00	1.02	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.05	0.98	0.98	1.01						
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.99	1.03	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.86	0.95	0.96	1.05	0.98	0.99	1.01							

Appendix B3, page 5 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3, page 5 of 6, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

Appendix B3: Recent Resident Student Counts and Grade-to-Grade Average Advancement Rates from Areas of Existing Housing as of October 1, 2015*																									
Subject	Early Oct. of	Data for Resident SCUSD Students in Areas with Virtually No Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012																Cumulative Rate from 1st-8th**							
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12					
Other Existing (mainly non-res. areas; can incl. isolated res.)	2015	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	5	2	4	2	16					
	2016	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	5	15					
	2017	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	4	13					
	2018	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	5	14					
	2019	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	6	3	2	4	17					
Total for All Areas of Almost Exclusively Existing Housing as of Oct. 1, 2015 (incl. non-res. areas)	2015	167	1347	1196	1298	1252	1227	1237	1070	1110	1027	1057	1050	1004	1077	3841	3716	3207	3111	15,119					
	2016	149	1354	1331	1179	1251	1205	1157	1099	1038	1082	1052	1053	1057	1056	3864	3613	3219	3162	15,063					
	2017	171	1341	1316	1308	1154	1234	1168	1055	1073	1002	1113	1060	1023	1082	3965	3556	3130	3196	15,100					
	2018	186	1251	1278	1257	1242	1106	1186	1104	1019	1055	1052	1101	1057	1043	3786	3534	3178	3210	14,937					
	2019	161	1221	1219	1242	1210	1200	1087	1082	1052	1013	1098	1052	1115	1056	3682	3497	3147	3265	14,808					
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.97		0.97		0.96		0.97		0.97		0.92		0.97		0.98		1.04		1.00		0.99		1.01	
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		0.97		0.97		0.96		0.97		0.97		0.91		0.96		0.98		1.04		1.00		1.00		1.02	
Incoming Inter-district	2015	0	12	11	13	17	10	22	9	14	14	12	11	15	44	36	49	37	38	204					
	2016	2	25	11	13	13	21	12	14	8	17	13	16	13	26	49	46	39	42	204					
	2017	1	16	24	8	14	14	19	13	18	12	18	16	19	31	48	47	43	53	223					
	2018	2	27	16	26	15	17	18	18	13	13	12	17	20	31	69	50	44	49	245					
	2019	0	27	30	18	25	17	14	16	21	13	12	14	14	30	75	56	50	40	251					
3-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.02		0.98		1.30		1.14		1.00		0.97		1.15		1.07		0.99		1.11		1.09		1.84	
4-Year Avg. Incoming Advancement Rate**		1.01		1.04		1.20		1.16		1.03		0.89		1.09		1.10		0.97		1.17		1.08		1.78	
Unlocatable addresses (by planning area)	2015	0	2	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	11					
	2016	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	3	13					
	2017	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	8					
	2018	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	0	10					
	2019	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	3	3	13					
Total for All Areas with Consequential New Housing Added since Oct. 1, 2015	2015	0	4	4	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	6	2	1	18					
	2016	7	15	9	8	2	7	2	6	5	6	6	4	5	0	32	11	17	15	82					
	2017	4	32	16	11	5	3	7	6	6	11	8	10	5	5	59	15	23	23	129					
	2018	8	17	28	21	10	6	6	4	6	3	11	9	11	6	66	22	13	31	146					
	2019	7	32	22	21	21	13	4	4	4	8	7	9	12	5	75	38	16	28	169					

* "Existing Housing" totals are aggregates of planning area counts for the dominant housing category in each area, excluding those areas with several at least 10 units added since September 2015.

** The grade-to-grade advancement rates are the rounded percentage in the average net number of students graduating into each grade from the previous grade. The rates averaged over four years have the final year of change weighted at 150%. Rates are shown only for categories with over 800 students.

*** If these rates continue, this would be the net percentage of the students in first grade today that would be in eighth grade seven years from now by category.

Appendix B3, page 6 of 6

* "Existing Housing" totals are aggregates of planning area counts for the dominant housing category in each area, excluding those areas with several at least 10 units added since September 2015.
 ** The grade-to-grade advancement rates are the rounded percentage in the average net number of students graduating into each grade from the previous grade. The rates averaged over four years have the final year of change weighted at 150%. Rates are shown only for categories with over 800 students.
 *** If these rates continue, this would be the net percentage of the students in first grade today that would be in eighth grade seven years from now by category.

Appendix B4(a): Recent By-Grade Totals of District-Enrolled Students from the San Jose (incl. Alviso) part of SCUSD

Oct. of	SCUSD-Enrolled Students by Grade														Totals in 3-Grade Groups				Total TK-12
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	
2013	3	116	101	104	113	109	106	113	109	86	87	91	82	96	321	328	308	260	1,316
2014	13	114	115	102	112	113	109	103	115	113	91	90	99	98	331	334	331	280	1,387
2015	8	136	106	114	110	108	112	90	98	113	112	93	84	97	356	330	301	289	1,381
2016	10	123	132	120	119	105	104	115	95	95	114	109	97	98	375	328	305	320	1,436
2017	18	129	114	126	107	113	102	96	114	93	95	121	104	98	369	322	303	320	1,430
2018	22	121	120	109	125	102	106	103	92	105	106	91	118	103	350	333	300	315	1,423
2019	15	118	116	112	95	118	101	95	98	99	107	103	97	119	346	314	292	307	1,393

Appendix B4(b): Recent By-Grade Totals of District-Enrolled Students from Non-S.J. part of SCUSD north of U.S. 101

Oct. of	SCUSD-Enrolled Students by Grade														Totals in 3-Grade Groups				Total TK-12
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	
2013	24	294	254	283	265	245	236	188	156	157	156	157	166	157	831	746	501	479	2,738
2014	35	238	292	250	266	251	230	189	189	150	167	159	172	177	780	747	528	498	2,765
2015	29	267	223	266	238	254	232	197	197	199	159	161	164	175	756	724	593	484	2,761
2016	17	255	255	217	265	239	231	190	188	186	204	164	161	170	727	735	564	529	2,742
2017	30	252	257	244	212	255	219	201	180	185	178	188	152	168	753	686	566	518	2,721
2018	28	220	243	241	226	206	248	186	194	169	191	175	179	152	704	680	549	545	2,658
2019	36	207	218	236	225	226	203	213	177	198	191	195	188	175	661	654	588	574	2,688

Appendix B4(c): Recent By-Grade Totals of District-Enrolled Students from the part of SCUSD south of U.S. 101

Oct. of	SCUSD-Enrolled Students by Grade														Totals in 3-Grade Groups				Total TK-12
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	
2013	86	1024	960	963	948	866	905	739	755	770	756	798	727	791	2947	2719	2264	2281	11,088
2014	117	900	959	929	894	918	828	813	716	738	789	754	775	769	2788	2640	2267	2318	10,899
2015	130	948	871	920	906	866	897	783	816	716	786	797	756	805	2739	2669	2315	2339	10,997
2016	129	991	953	850	870	868	825	800	760	807	740	784	804	788	2794	2563	2367	2328	10,969
2017	127	992	961	949	840	870	854	765	785	735	848	761	772	821	2902	2564	2285	2381	11,080
2018	144	927	943	928	901	804	838	819	739	784	766	844	771	794	2798	2543	2342	2381	11,002
2019	117	928	907	915	911	869	787	778	781	724	807	763	842	767	2750	2567	2283	2412	10,896

Notes for all tables: (1) The same color follows each three-grade group advancing by three grades in three-year intervals.
 (2) Figures exclude incoming inter-district students and a small number of students listed at unlocatable addresses each year.