
ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

FALL 2025

PREPARED FOR:
CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

PREPARED BY:



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A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consisting of several overlapping triangles in various shades of blue, creating a modern, abstract design.

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CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS – FALL 2025

PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics is pleased to present this report of findings to the Board of Education and Executive Staff of Cupertino Union School District. Both a Conservative and Moderate projection have been generated for the district. Assuming district revenue is generated on a per pupil basis, the Conservative projection is more suitable for budget planning purposes while the Moderate projection is more suitable for facilities planning purposes.

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT

In general, Kindergarten enrollment over the past four years has been somewhat erratic. The data also show that the difference between the graduating cohort and the incoming cohort has been somewhat erratic. Note that both studies project a slight increase at the Kindergarten level.

COHORT PATTERNS

A typical student cohort ages from grade to grade relatively unchanged from the previous year. Historically, only one cohort shows more than a 5% annual change.

NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Approximately 6,200 new residential units are projected to be occupied over the next 10 years. During that period, the annual impact in any given year, based on the Moderate Study, is estimated in peak years to be 164 students.

DISTRICT-WIDE ENROLLMENT PROJECTION

Overall the projections forecast a decline across the 10-year period based upon the historical enrollment trends and any projected new residential development.

MORE INFORMATION

A richer and more comprehensive review of both studies is contained in the Final Report accompanying this Executive Summary. A wealth of more detailed information and analysis regarding both studies is also quickly and easily accessible online.

Respectfully Prepared and Submitted by:

The Predictive Enrollment Analytics Team

January 17, 2025

CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

RECENT CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT

Familiarity with recent historical enrollment patterns and trends establishes the foundation for understanding projected enrollment. Percentages in the table below compare the current year enrollment to that of three years ago.

4 Year History Change	
TK	299%
Kindergarten	90%
Gr K-5	92%
Gr 6-8	95%
District (K-8)	93%
District (TK-8)	96%

FIGURE 1

KINDERGARTEN IMPACT

Kindergarten enrollment is a significant driver of overall future district-wide enrollment. A trend at Kindergarten from year to year, or a trend in the difference between the district's graduating cohort in a given year and the Kindergarten cohort the subsequent year, will eventually be reflected in the total district enrollment count.

In general, Kindergarten enrollment over the past four years has been somewhat erratic. The data in the table below also show that the difference between the graduating cohort and the incoming cohort has been somewhat erratic.

[More details: Enrollment > Historical > District-Wide > History Years Enrollment]

Percent Change of Previous Year			
	2022	2023	2024
TK	169%	146%	121%
Kindergarten	90%	104%	96%
Grade 8 to K	68%	80%	71%
Total K-8	94%	100%	99%
Total TK-8	95%	101%	100%

FIGURE 2

Transition K enrollment is forecast as a separate grade level. These projections include an expansion of TK from 3 months to 12 months starting in 2022 through 2025.

LIVE BIRTH TRENDS

Live birth trends have an impact in large geographies, and on long range projections. However, in smaller areas of study, such as a school district, population mobility is often a mitigating if not an overriding factor, thereby reducing the effectiveness of live births as a predictor of enrollment. Consequently, PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics has found that recent Kindergarten enrollment trends by sub-geographies to be a better, more reliable predictor of future Kindergarten enrollment.

COHORT IMPACT

A typical student cohort ages from grade to grade relatively unchanged from the previous year. By contrast, the cohort matriculating from Kindergarten to Grade 1 is a common example of a cohort increase, typically attributable to students returning from a private school.

In the following table, cohort changes with more than a 2% variance from static are marked accordingly. Those with more than a 5% changed are marked as 'Significant'.

Average Cohort Change Past Three Years			
Cohort	Percent	+/-	Significant
K > 1	106%	++++	SSSS
1 > 2	103%	++++	
2 > 3	101%		
3 > 4	101%		
4 > 5	99%		
5 > 6	101%		
6 > 7	100%		
7 > 8	100%		

FIGURE 3

INCOMING OUT-OF-DISTRICT TRANSFER IMPACT

The number of students served from outside the district boundaries can impact enrollment. It is a factor over which the district may have some control. For the past two years, the number of out-of-district students served annually has been approximately 300, and has been relatively stable.

[More details: Enrollment > Historical > District-Wide > Out of District]

KEY VARIABLES IN PROJECTING DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

Both a Conservative and Moderate projection have been generated for the district. Assuming district revenue is generated on a per pupil basis, the Conservative projection is more suitable for budget planning purposes while the Moderate projection is more suitable for facilities planning purposes.

As a matter of standard practice, PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics does not typically include specialized schools or programs such as Home and Hospital Programs, Community Day Schools or Independent Study Programs in the Enrollment Projections. Our work is focused on projecting grade level enrollment for typical schools that are reported to the state.

The major variables that distinguish the Conservative projection from the Moderate are described in the table below.

Key Variables Controlling the Projections Algorithm	
Kindergarten Enrollment Change	Applies the lesser or greater of 3-4 year history trend in each studyblock to the appropriate study.
Cohort Change	Applies the lesser or greater of 3-4 year history trend in each studyblock to the appropriate study.
K Enrollment Change Cap	Restricts the effect of anomalous spikes in Kindergarten history
K Enrollment Change Floor	Restricts the effect of anomalous spikes in Kindergarten history
Incoming Out-of-District Transfers	For each grade level span, applies the lesser or greater of 1-2 year history to the lograde; ages through existing students.
Dwelling Units	Moderate study assumes developer's phasing calendar. Conservative study shifts the developer's calendar toward the out-years.
Student Generation Rates	Typical of recent history by product type.

FIGURE 4

IMPACT OF PROJECTED NEW DWELLING UNITS

PROJECTED OCCUPANCY

Approximately 6,200 new residential units are projected to be occupied over the next 10 years. The tables below show the mix of proposed units across the three dwelling unit types. The Moderate table summarizes the plans described by developers while the Conservative table estimates a more likely scenario based on anticipated market conditions. The most recent residential research was completed in September 2024 by .

[More details: Enrollment > Residential > District-Wide > Proposed Dwelling Units]

New Dwelling Units Projected to be Occupied by Year (Moderate)										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Multi-family	84	84	488	500	500	500	502			
Attached	514	375	568	500	500	500	502			
Totals:	598	459	1056	1000	1000	1000	1004	0	0	0

FIGURE 5

New Dwelling Units Projected to be Occupied by Year (Conservative)										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Multi-family	67	74	417	418	400	400	400	400	82	
Attached	411	335	596	435	400	400	400	400	82	
Totals:	478	409	1013	853	800	800	800	800	164	0

FIGURE 6

The graph below depicts visually the differences between the phasing projected in the Moderate and Conservative studies.

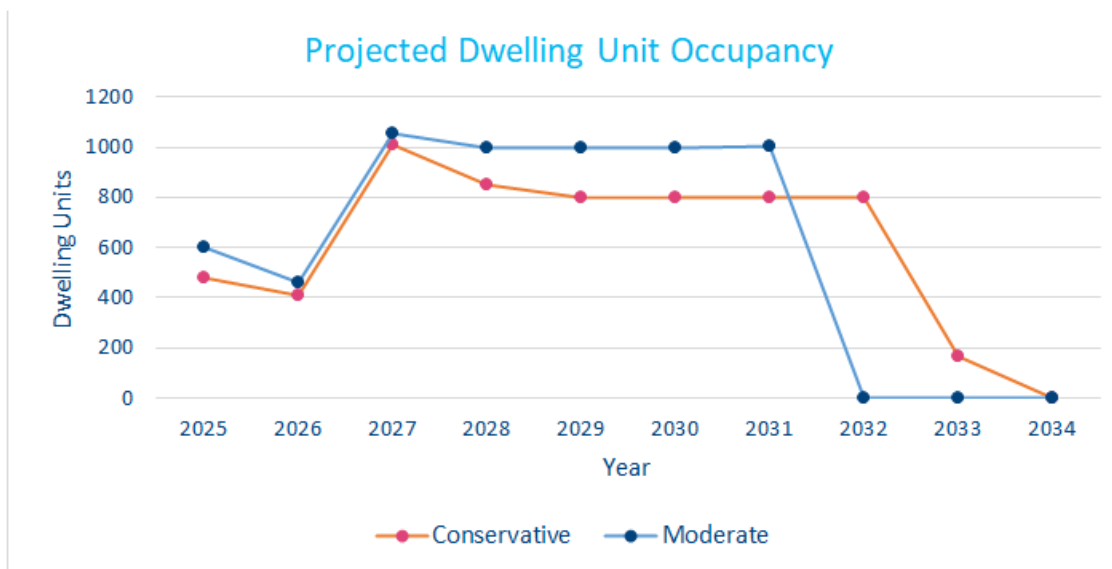


FIGURE 7

STUDENTS GENERATED

Over the period of years during which these units will become occupied, the impact, based on the Moderate scenario, is shown in the table below. The “Annual” row projects the number of students new to the district from these units each year. The “Aggregate” row projects the accumulated increase in students served by the district through the year indicated and includes matriculation through and eventually out of the district for students introduced in previous years.

FIGURE 8

The table below reflects the students generated using the Conservative estimate of projected Dwelling Units.

Students Generated by Residential Development (Conservative)										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Aggregate		238	382	474	553	636	717	794	814	818
Annual	129	109	144	92	79	83	81	77	20	4

FIGURE 9

STUDENT GENERATION RATES

Moderate student generation rates are typical of students enrolled from existing developments of similar product type. Conservative student generation rates, if different, are designed to anticipate a diminution in family size.

[More details: Enrollment > Residential > District-Wide > Student Generation Rates]

A complete report regarding new residential development is available online in our platform under “Home > Administration and Tools > District Documents”. This report includes a map of proposed

dwelling unit projects, the phasing by dwelling unit type in each project, students generated by new development by studyblock, student generation rates. Additional individual reports can be found online under “Enrollment > Residential”.

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT CHANGES BY GRADE LEVEL

The tables below display the five-year district-wide projections by grade level and allow a comparison to enrollment in the current year.

CONSERVATIVE 5 YEAR DISTRICT-WIDE PROJECTION BY GRADE LEVEL

Grade	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
TK	577	750	751	758	764	755
K	1165	1158	1159	1170	1180	1167
1	1280	1244	1235	1238	1242	1251
2	1325	1344	1300	1294	1290	1272
3	1399	1344	1364	1320	1308	1301
4	1442	1429	1370	1397	1344	1324
5	1454	1433	1421	1367	1394	1343
6	1540	1489	1455	1445	1393	1410
7	1544	1563	1508	1476	1460	1404
8	1578	1551	1567	1517	1480	1464
Subtotals:	13304	13305	13130	12982	12855	12691
Pct Chg:	-0.4%	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.3%
SDC:	224	229	228	225	225	223
Totals:	13528	13534	13358	13207	13080	12914

FIGURE 10

MODERATE 5 YEAR DISTRICT-WIDE PROJECTION BY GRADE LEVEL

Grade	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
TK	577	774	782	790	798	798
K	1165	1195	1207	1220	1232	1232
1	1280	1268	1292	1304	1314	1325
2	1325	1356	1333	1358	1367	1351
3	1399	1361	1390	1364	1387	1386
4	1442	1445	1400	1434	1401	1411
5	1454	1450	1452	1407	1443	1408
6	1540	1517	1499	1498	1458	1485
7	1544	1576	1546	1526	1524	1475
8	1578	1560	1589	1561	1538	1532
Subtotals:	13304	13502	13490	13462	13462	13403
Pct Chg:	-0.4%	1.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%
SDC:	224	233	234	234	237	236
Totals:	13528	13735	13724	13696	13699	13639

FIGURE 11

As the following graph illustrates, overall the projections forecast a decline across the 10-year period based upon the historical enrollment trends and any projected new residential development.

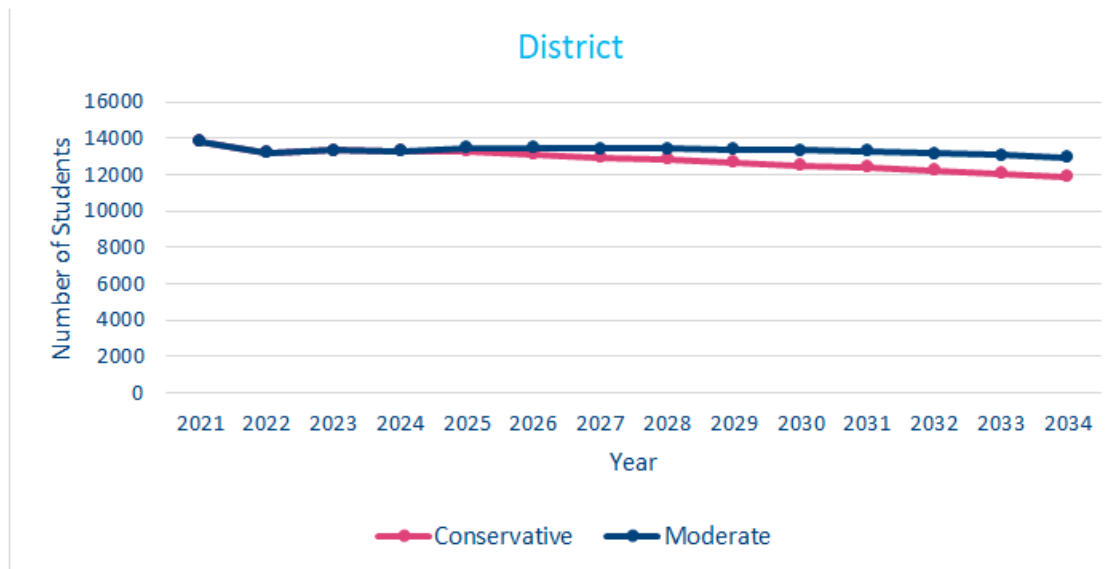


FIGURE 12

The tables below compare the Conservative and Moderate enrollment projections by key grade level groupings. Projected changes in enrollment at Kindergarten or lower grade level groupings will eventually impact total district enrollment.

5 YEAR ENROLLMENT TRENDS: MODERATE AND CONSERVATIVE COMPARED

Change by Level	Cnsv	Mod
TK	755	798
Change	131%	138%
Kindergarten	1167	1232
Change	100%	106%
Gr K-5	7658	8113
Change	95%	101%
Gr 6-8	4278	4492
Change	92%	96%
District (K-8)	11936	12605
Change	94%	99%
District (TK-8)	12691	13403
Change	95%	101%

FIGURE 13

Note that an averaging of both studies project a slight increase at the Kindergarten level.

The table below compares the ten-year projections. In the 10-year future at Kindergarten, both studies, averaged together, project a relatively stable trend.

10 YEAR ENROLLMENT TRENDS: MODERATE AND CONSERVATIVE COMPARED

Change by Level	Cnsv	Mod
TK	707	777
Change	123%	135%
Kindergarten	1092	1200
Change	94%	103%
Gr K-5	7242	7910
Change	90%	98%
Gr 6-8	3940	4272
Change	85%	92%
District (K-8)	11182	12182
Change	88%	96%
District (TK-8)	11889	12959
Change	89%	97%

FIGURE 14

The graphs below compare the Conservative and Moderate enrollment projections by key grade level groupings.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL

The projected elementary school enrollment shows a decline.

[More details: Enrollment > Projections > Selected Schools > All Elementary Schools]

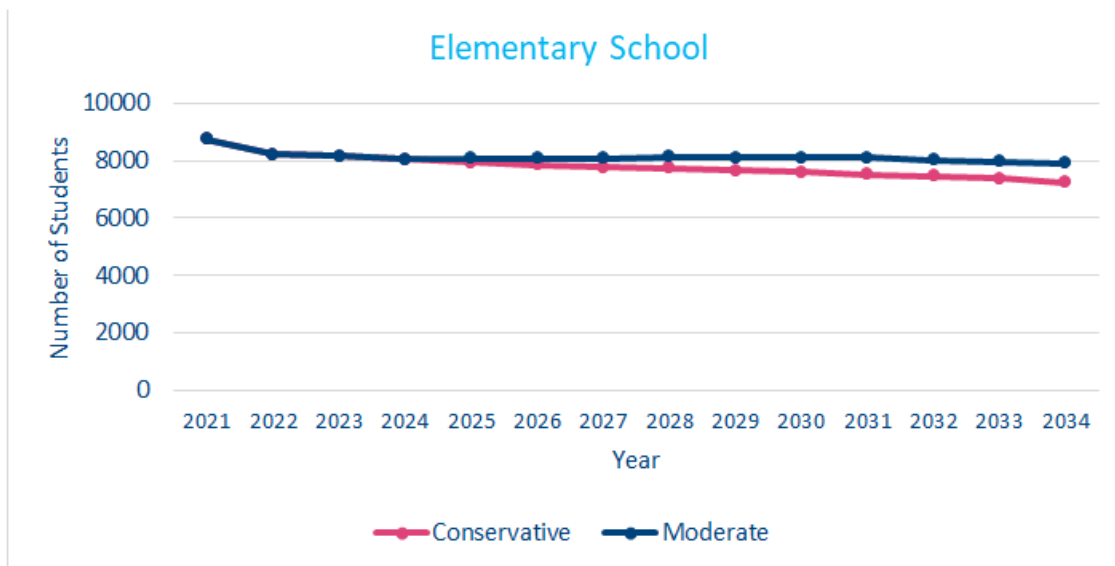


FIGURE 15

MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL

The projected middle school enrollment shows a significant decline.

[More details: Enrollment > Projections > Selected Schools > All Middle Schools]

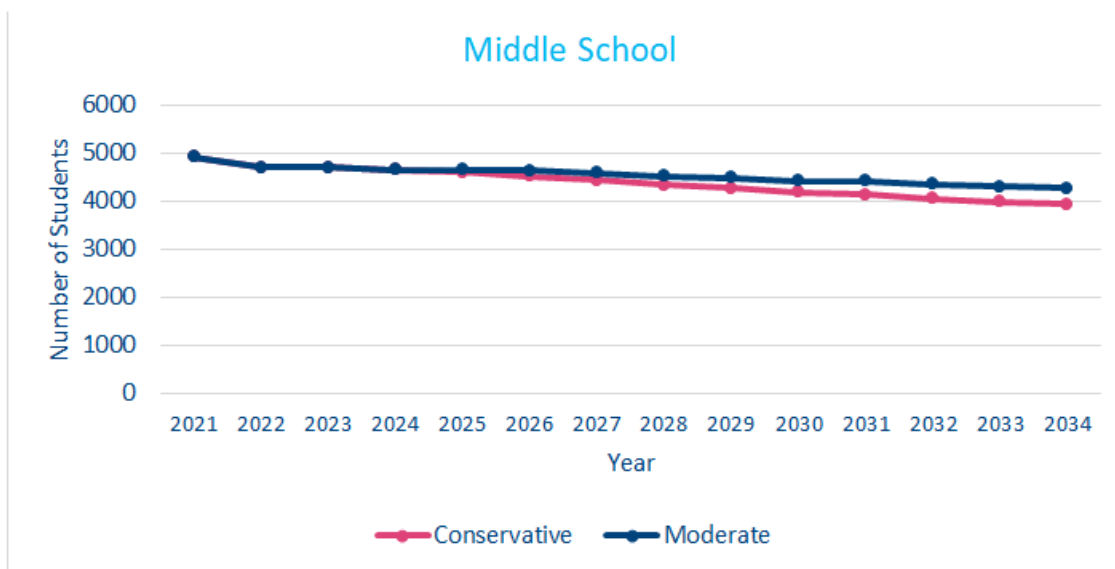


FIGURE 16

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT PROJECTIONS BY YEAR

The complete district-wide projection table for each study is available online. Corresponding sets of individual School Projections are available online as well.

The tables below present a more detailed annual view of projected changes by grade level clusters for both projections. The “Pct Prev Yr” row represents the percent of the previous year’s enrollment in each grade cluster that is projected in the subsequent year. The “5-Yr Change” row represents the percent change projected over the enrollment five years prior.

CONSERVATIVE PROJECTION

Change by Level	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
TK	577	750	751	758	764	755	747	739	732	720	707
Pct Prev Yr	121%	130%	100%	101%	101%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%
5-Yr Change						131%					94%
Kindergarten	1165	1158	1159	1170	1180	1167	1154	1142	1130	1112	1092
Pct Prev Yr	96%	99%	100%	101%	101%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%
5-Yr Change						100%					94%
Gr K-5	8065	7952	7849	7786	7758	7658	7592	7533	7467	7371	7242
Pct Prev Yr	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%
5-Yr Change						95%					95%
Gr 6-8	4662	4603	4530	4438	4333	4278	4192	4141	4058	3989	3940
Pct Prev Yr	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	99%	98%	99%	98%	98%	99%
5-Yr Change						92%					92%
District (K-8)	12727	12555	12379	12224	12091	11936	11784	11674	11525	11360	11182
Pct Prev Yr	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%
5-Yr Change						94%					94%
District (TK-8)	13304	13305	13130	12982	12855	12691	12531	12413	12257	12080	11889
Pct Prev Yr	103%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%
5-Yr Change						95%					94%

NOTE: The gray column is the most recent history year.

FIGURE 17

MODERATE PROJECTION

Change by Level	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
TK	577	774	782	790	798	798	798	798	791	784	777
Pct Prev Yr	121%	134%	101%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						138%					97%
Kindergarten	1165	1195	1207	1220	1232	1232	1232	1232	1221	1210	1200
Pct Prev Yr	96%	103%	101%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						106%					97%
Gr K-5	8065	8075	8074	8087	8144	8113	8116	8109	8039	7980	7910
Pct Prev Yr	99%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						101%					97%
Gr 6-8	4662	4653	4634	4585	4520	4492	4430	4425	4356	4315	4272
Pct Prev Yr	99%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						96%					95%
District (K-8)	12727	12728	12708	12672	12664	12605	12546	12534	12395	12295	12182
Pct Prev Yr	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						99%					97%
District (TK-8)	13304	13502	13490	13462	13462	13403	13344	13332	13186	13079	12959
Pct Prev Yr	103%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
5-Yr Change						101%					97%

NOTE: The gray column is the most recent history year.

FIGURE 18

GRADE LEVEL PROFILE COMPARISON

Another view of grade level enrollment can be seen in the chart below. The current grade level enrollment profile is compared with the projected grade level profile in the five and ten-year future.

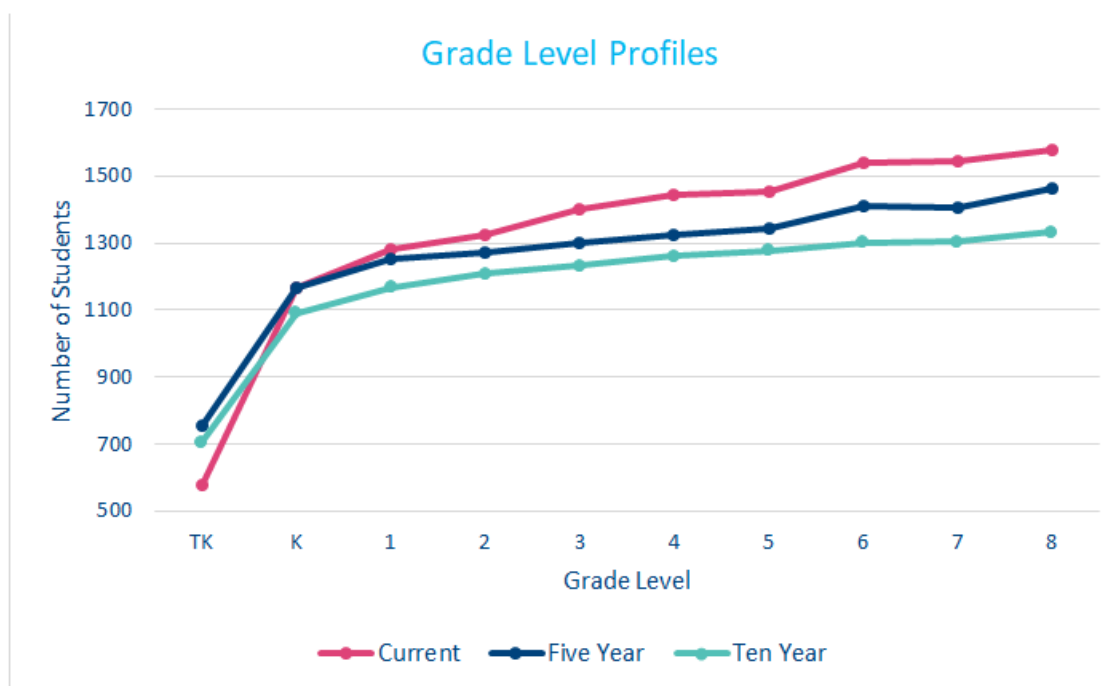


FIGURE 19

PROJECTING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

School projections are primarily a function of the proportion of district students who enroll at a given school, modified by intra-district transfers within a given school level that may occur after initial enrollment, and augmented by inter-district transfer students.

SCHOOL DRAW IMPACT

A draw rate is the percentage of students who enroll in a grade level in a school from a specified geographic area. Open enrollment among district schools is projected using this concept. Except for changes in school boundaries or other changes in policy, historical draw rates from a given geographic area to a specific school (including out-of-district students) are assumed in the projections.

INTRA-DISTRICT TRANSFERS

Transfers within the district are incorporated into the projections to anticipate the movement of students from one district school to another within the same level, e.g., transfer from a neighborhood school to a special school. Recent historical transfer patterns are typically assumed in the projections.

[More details: [Enrollment > Historical > All Schools > Open Enrollment](#)]

INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFERS

Transfers into the district by out-of-district students, sometimes referred to as 'permit students', are an integral part of the district and school projections. Recent historical transfer patterns are typically assumed in the projections.

[More details: Enrollment > Historical > District-Wide > Out of District]

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL PROJECTION TABLES

The complete set of individual school projection tables for each study is available online.

[More details: Enrollment > Projections > All Schools > Projections]

MySCHOOLLOCATOR

MySchoolLocator is a web-based service accessible to PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics clients. This service allows online users to enter a residential address and find out which district schools are assigned to serve them. Public access to MySchoolLocator is via a unique URL on the District's web site. The URL for integration into your district's website can be requested via Support at any time. Additionally, requests can be submitted to apply custom messages for various geographies which will then be seen by those using MySchoolLocator.

IMPACT OF THE PROJECTIONS ON SCHOOL CAPACITY

Facility challenges, if any, may exist if projected numbers exceed the current school capacity data. These challenges may also manifest differently in a Moderate or Conservative projection. Because school capacity data has not yet been entered into the system, all schools are shown as exceeding capacity.

[More details: Enrollment > Projections > All Schools > Over Capacity]

The table below lists up to five schools that are projected to experience the most change in enrollment in the 5-year future based on the Conservative projection.

[More details: Enrollment > Projections > All Schools > Ten Percent Change]

School	5-Yr Pct Change	10-Yr Pct Change
Montclair Elementary School	-24%	-29%
Eaton Elementary School	-23%	-29%
Collins Elementary School	18%	39%
Sedgwick Elementary School	-17%	-25%
Nimitz Elementary School	-14%	-19%

FIGURE 20

IMPACT OF SDC STUDENTS ON CAPACITY

Relative to the impact of SDC students on school capacity, note that SDC students are not included in the grade level counts, but are included in the capacity calculation as taking up one seat each.

ANALYZING/STUDYING/REVIEWING THE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The projections of district and school enrollment are based on a complex mix of historical data, the projection of recent trends, and specific assumptions regarding the future. We strongly encourage our clients to actively engage with the data with the aim of better understanding, further refining, and using the results to inform decisions about to be made. We believe increased effectiveness for both the district and PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics comes with increased and welcome dialogue.

Graphs or tables may be copied from the PDF version of this document using the Snapshot Tool inside PDF Reader.

Please do not hesitate to contact PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics regarding any questions or suggestions that may arise regarding these studies.

Respectfully Prepared and Submitted by:

The PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics Team

January 17, 2025

APPENDIX

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

All projections are based on assumptions, and when read or shared are best prefaced with the phrase, “Based on these assumptions...”, or “Based on these historical trends...”. Particularly for projections more than 5 years out, “Enrollment Trend” is a far more accurate descriptor.

Three major factors drive district-wide student enrollment projections. These include:

1. recent kindergarten enrollment trends,
2. changes in the grade level cohorts of students served as they age through, and
3. changes in the number of residential units within the district.

District-wide projections are disaggregated to school projections based on the historical patterns of:

1. the rates at which each school draws enrollment from various sections of the district, and
2. the pattern of transfers within the district at a given level from one school to another.

DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

Studyblocks

For enrollment projections the district is divided into studyblocks. A studyblock is a custom unit of geography created by PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics for the purpose of generating reliable projections. They are generally based on elementary boundaries or some portion thereof. A studyblock serves as the basis for the analysis of students served by the district and by schools. The objective is to do analysis with a small enough geographic unit to sense small area changes but large enough to allow for reliable projection. Studyblocks typically encompass 500-1000 students.

Kindergarten Enrollment

The projected Kindergarten enrollment is a key variable in projecting K-12 enrollment. The base Kindergarten projection is determined by the trend of Kindergartners served in each studyblock in the previous 3 or 4 years. Depending on the circumstances, a growth trend in Kindergarten enrollment may be capped. Steep straight-line trends are mathematically moderated to avoid unrealistic results.

School Capacities

School capacities provided by the district are compared to projected enrollments. Districts are invited to calculate school capacities in a manner that best serves the enrollment projection environment and provide them to us via Support for entry into the platform.

A Special Day Class (SDC) student at the elementary level is calculated by default as requiring 1 seat. This value, at district option, may be changed to 3, on the assumption that a class of 10 SDC students will occupy a typical classroom.

Students in the Projections

Enrollment projections are limited to typical K-12 students. SDC students are projected as a stable percentage of the typical population unless all SDC students are mainstreamed. Excluded from the projections are students enrolled in Non-Public School (NPS), Adult High School, Home School, Adult Ed, Independent Study programs and other special schools.

Attendance Boundaries

Attendance boundaries are assumed to remain constant, unless otherwise noted by the district.

Closed Schools

Opportunities for open enrollment (intra-district) are assumed to remain unchanged, unless otherwise noted by the district.

Inter-district Enrollment

Students enrolled from other school districts are treated in aggregate in separate studyblocks. Students in Kindergarten and the initial grade at each level are projected only to the extent they exist in recent years. Students enrolled in other grade level cohorts are aged through to the highest grade at each level. These defaults may be modified at district request.

Cohort Percent Change

Cohort percentage changes are calculated to assure sensitivity to perennial changes in students served by the district as they age from one grade level to the next. If every cohort were stable as it ages, the cohort percent change, from one grade to the next in each studyblock, would be calculated as 100%. For each studyblock, a cohort weighted average percent change over a defined number of years is calculated based on the change in the enrollment served as it ages from the previous grade level.

Average cohort percentages above 100% might, for example, reflect students returning from private schools. Cohort percentages below 100% might reflect dropouts.

Growth studyblocks are those showing unusually high increases in enrollment and/or cohort percent change in recent years—due, typically, to new housing development. Once growth studyblocks are identified, their default cohort percent change rate is set to 100% so as not to over-project new residential growth. By default, growth is not predicted to continue unless new occupied dwelling units are projected.

Dwelling Unit Impact

The predicted impact of new dwelling units on school enrollment is based on three factors: 1) new dwelling units, 2) the student generation rate for each unit type, and 3) the grade level distribution of newly generated students.

1. Dwelling Units

New dwelling units are categorized into 3 housing types: Single Family Detached, Single Family Attached, and Multifamily. Developers and builders are contacted for information relative to their plans for occupancy of new dwelling units.

2. Student Generation

Student generation rates are determined for each product type for each level: elementary, middle school and high school. Student generation rates are based on similar product types where such exist; otherwise, a default generation rate is used.

3. Grade Level Distribution

For each level, students generated by new dwelling units are distributed across grade levels. These percentages are based on historical patterns where they exist; otherwise, default percentages are used.

SCHOOL PROJECTIONS

Projecting enrollment at the school level is based on the concept of a school draw rate, i.e., the percent of students from a given studyblock who enroll in a school at its lowest grade. Draw rates reflect the impact of open enrollment within a district. For example, if one-half the sixth graders from a given

studyblock enroll in a particular 6–8 middle school, that school has a draw rate of 50% from that studyblock.

The draw rate for the most recent year is applied by default to the projected district enrollment for that grade from a given studyblock. The draw rate ages with the cohort. In this way, if the underlying cohort changes, the number of students enrolled at the school will change accordingly.

Draw rates can be adjusted if necessary. Manipulation of draw rates is used, for example, to project the impact of changes in attendance boundaries, or the impact of closing a school to open enrollment.

Intra-district Transfers

Grade-level transfers within or across schools are included in the projections to accommodate fluctuations like retention, transfer to continuation school, or any other special programs a district may offer that result in students changing schools at other than the typical grade configuration shifts. Transfers are calculated by applying the percent of a grade level population at one school that is transferred in the following year to another school or continued at the same grade level at a given school in the following year.

CAVEATS ON PROJECTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

On Projections

Enrollment projections are based upon two critical factors: the student and school data from the school district and the mathematical formulas that are applied to those data. Projections fundamentally look at recent history as reflected in the student data and assume that past patterns and trends will continue. The calculations assume that the historical data provided is at one-year intervals based on enrollment at the beginning of each school year.

PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics takes great care in preparing a district's projections. A range of unpredicted anomalies, however, can cause reality to vary from the historical patterns. These include, but are not limited to, rapid changes in the economy, mortgage interest rates, the housing market, the job market, residential development plans, rental rates, global pandemics, etc. Anomalous changes that occur between the last set of student data and the first projection are not reflected in the projections unless the district works with PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics to amend the projections.

In the projections, calculations are mathematically precise. Each result is rounded to a whole number for ease of reading. This rounding sometimes results in the displayed whole numbers in a column not adding exactly to the displayed total of the column. This phenomenon, which is a result of rounding and not of any inaccuracy in the calculations, occurs both in the enrollment projections, residential reports, and community demographics.

On Student Data

PowerSchool Predictive Enrollment Analytics obtains historical student data files from the district. To the extent that the student data files are internally inconsistent from year to year, or the count of students in the files does not reflect the count of actual enrollees, errors are introduced to the projection calculations. For optimum results, the student data files must also consistently capture the same categories of students annually.

The calculations assume that the historical data provided is at one-year intervals based on enrollment near the beginning of each school year. It is important that the student files obtained from the district are close to a common date each year, typically near the beginning of the school year. The snapshot of

historical data near the beginning of the school year is best suited to our goal of projecting enrollment for the beginning of subsequent school years. To the extent the historical student data provided is not at one-year intervals or is not at a common date near the beginning of the school year, projections may reflect monthly fluctuations in enrollment that will diminish the accuracy of the projections.